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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign aud Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ABORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay; whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York [Bedford.
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle [of Norfolk.
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam [Hopetoun
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon [Egerton.
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford [at Manchester.
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester [at Liverpool.
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Shrubland Park
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
N. B. Ward, Esq. [Devonshire
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville [Derby
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus [at Birmingham.
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c. [Dublin.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, of the Fence, near Macclesfield
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsman.

THE NEW PERPETUAL ROSE, PRINCE ALBERT.—T. RIVERS, jun., begs to inform Rose Amateurs, that he is deputed by Mons. Laffay, of Paris, to sell by subscription for him this most beautiful of all the Autumnal Roses. Strong Budded Plants, Dwarfs, and Standards, will be delivered to Subscribers early in May next, in pots, in a growing state, all of which will bloom freely the following summer and autumn. M. Laffay originated this fine Rose from seed of the Bourbon Rose Gloire de Rosomene, the flowers of which he had fertilised with the pollen of some Damask and Hybrid China Roses.

Description.—Plant vigorous and very hardy, branches of medium length, not too luxuriant in growth, but enough so to form a fine and graceful tree, either as a Dwarf or Standard. Every branch produces from one to three flowers, rarely more; these, from not being crowded, as in many of the terminal clusters of Autumnal Roses, open freely, and are produced abundantly from June till the middle or end of November. Foliage abundant, of a deep glaucous green, from five to seven leaflets on each petiole. In mild winters the plant is nearly evergreen. Flowers distinguished by a powerful fragrance, which the petals retain even when quite dry. Colour bright crimson, shaded with maroon purple, in the way of that well-known Rose George the 4th. A figure painted by a celebrated Parisian artist was taken on the 15th of November last: the violet tint is consequently more prominent, as the cold and moisture of autumn give this tint to all crimson Roses. This figure will be exhibited at Mr. Kernan's during the spring. Form of Flowers—cupped, a little inclined to globular, closely resembling in that respect the Hybrid China Rose Fulgens. When the flowers are fully expanded, the central stamens are seen. In conclusion, T. RIVERS begs strongly to recommend this Rose as one of the finest of its class, and better calculated than any other to form an Autumnal Rose Avenue.

Plants will be delivered to Subscribers, carriage free, at Mr. Kernan's, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, at 21*s*. each, ready money. As the number is limited, T.R. begs that all who wish for plants will send their names to him for entry in a Subscription-book.—Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Dec. 28, 1840.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON, MIDDLESEX, LONDON.—J. MILNE begs to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, to his General Collection of Plants, particularly to those in want of fine specimens for Conservatories, &c. &c., including Stove, Greenhouse, Half-hardy, and a Superior Collection of Herbaceous Plants; also Hardy Americans, Evergreens, and Flowering Shrubs, Trained Trees, &c., &c.:—Rhododendron arboreum, and hybridum; Camellias from 1 to 12 feet, Rhododendron arboreum album, fine specimens of Azaleas in sorts, Hovea Celsii, Araucaria excelsa, Correæas of sorts, Grevillea robusta, Acacia pubescens. Fine worked Cactuses of sorts:—Bonapartea juncea, Bourbon Palms, Musa Cavendishii, Strelitzia Regina; Euphorbias of sorts; also some fine Specimens of Orchidaceous plants, Acacias of sorts, Agapanthus umbellatus albus, Ericas of sorts, Epacrises of sorts, Tree Pæonias, &c. &c. The above are fine specimen plants.

J.M. has also a fine collection of the following, viz., Verbenas of sorts, Calceolarias of sorts, Clematis Sieboldii and azurea grandiflora; Passifloras of sorts, Kennedeas of sorts, Glycines of sorts, Lilium lancifolium and longifolium, album, punctatum, and venustum; Ericas of sorts, fine young plants; Epacrises of sorts, Anagallises of sorts, Statices of sorts, Gloxinia rubra, and others; Fuchsia Justicia and Majestica; Glycine Backhousiana, Stephanotus floribunda, Chorozemas of sorts, Mimuluses of sorts, Ipomeas of sorts, Mirbelias of sorts, Geraniums of the newest kinds; a fine collection of Auriculas, Pinks, Carnations, and Picotees; collections of Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety. Also a large collection of other plants too numerous to insert in this Advertisement.

N.B.—Lists of Prices can be had on application post-paid at the Nursery.

MESSRS. TYSO and SON, WALLINGFORD, BERKS, respectfully invite the attention of the cultivators of RANUNCULUSES to their extensive collection of this deservedly admired flower, which they offer in assortments as under:—

100 different superb named roots, one root of each	£5	0	0
100 different fine-named sorts, ditto	3	0	0
SPLENDID SEEDLING RANUNCULUSES.			
50 new show varieties, one root of each	10	0	0
50 very fine named varieties, ditto	6	0	0

The above can now be forwarded *by post* at a trifling expense.

Messrs. T. and Son's Descriptive Priced Catalogue of Ranunculuses, Tulips, Geraniums, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Dahlias, Pansies, &c., may be had *Gratis, post-free*, on prepaid application, enclosing a twopenny postage label.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will have every Novelty worthy of Cultivation, in addition to his already choice Assortment of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS; Catalogues of which may be had on application; as also Catalogues of Messrs. Rivers's Roses, Fruit Trees, and popular Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.

4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, Dec. 1840.

R. MARNOCK having entered into an engagement with the Royal Botanic Society of London, he begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the support which they have hitherto given him. In consequence of the above engagement he has taken Mr. MANLEY into partnership, by whom the Nursery and Seed business will in future be conducted; from whose extensive experience and punctual attention they hope to receive that support which it will be their constant endeavour to deserve.

Nursery Hackney, Dec. 28, 1840.

CATLEUGH'S List of first-rate GERANIUMS, raised by the Rev. R. Garth and E. Foster, Esq. CALCEOLARIAS, raised by Mr. Green, as exhibited at the Chiswick Horticultural Show; a drawing of some of them will be in the *Florists' Journal.* Shrubby and Herbaceous, of first-rate quality; also other varieties by Messrs. Foster, Alston, Lane, Barnes, &c. Pansies, Picotees, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c.; Dahlias—Eclipse, Tournament, Beaumont Rose, &c., with most varieties in cultivation. Hans street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

WARMING BY HOT WATER.

PITT and CO. (Successors to the late GEO. STRATTON,) No. 4, Arlington-street, Camden Town, beg leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that they continue to erect Apparatus for Warming by Hot Water, for HORTICULTURAL, Domestic, or Manufacturing Purposes, upon the most effective Principles, and upon more moderate Charges than any other Manufacturers in the Kingdom. Hot water Boilers on improved principles. Old and ineffective Work reconstructed and made perfect.——References of the first class given when required.

NEW GERANIUMS.

Gaines' Warrior	63*s*	Gaines' Purpurea Grandiflora	42*s*
— Prince Albert	63	— Fire-Ball	42
— Rosabella	63	— Indian Chief	42
— Little Wonder	42	— Lelia Superba	42
— Lady Broughton	42	— Exquisite	21
— Cerito	42	— Lelia Jones	21
— Raffaelle	42		

A Priced List of Geraniums and Pansies may be obtained by Post-paid application, containing nearly all the new varieties.

Surrey-lane, Battersea, Surrey.

SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING GERANIUMS. The Stock of the following eight beautiful Geraniums, which were raised by Mr. J. Wilson (and when exhibited last May at the Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick attracted such universal admiration), is now in the hands of JAMES PAMPLIN, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, Wood-street, Walthamstow, and Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, Essex.

Enchantress—beautiful black spot, and fine white margin round the upper petals, lower petals pure white, large size, first-rate form 5l. 5s.

Louisa—the upper petals fine dark clouded crimson spot, shaded off to the edge, with rosy crimson, white eye: lower petals rosy pink, very large flower, first-rate form 5l. 5s.

Alice—upper petals very dark crimson spot, delicately shaded off to the edge with light pink, lower petals delicate rosy pink, large flower, fine form 3l. 3s.

Fulgens—fine scarlet crimson, with dark spot, having a light centre, lower petals scarlet crimson, fine shaped flower, 3l. 3s.

Sylphide—lower petals fine pale rose, upper petals dark clouded spot, shaded to the edge with rosy crimson, fine form 2l. 2s.

Assassin—upper petals crimson spot, shaded with pink lower petals rosy pink, fine form flower 2l. 2s.

Maid of Sarragossa—lower petals pink, upper petals fine rose, with large dark spot, fine form 2l. 2s.

Anna—dark crimson spot, margin pure white, lower petals pure white, round flower, very fine first-rate form, which was also shown, and will be let out in August 5l. 5s.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick, from the designs of Alfred Ainger, Esq.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

CORMACK, SON, and OLIVER, Nursery and Seedsmen, New Cross, Surrey; Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London; and 106, Deansgate, Manchester, embrace this medium of inviting the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, to their extensive Stock of American Plants, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Fruit trees, dwarf and standard, trained and untrained, at their Nurseries, situate as above, on the great Dover Road; to which place persons are conveyed in ten minutes by the Croydon Railway, from the terminus at London Bridge.—Horticultural Improvements designed, and the Ground arranged and planted.—Garden-Seeds of the best quality and most approved kinds; and Turnip Seeds of excellent sorts, saved from transplanted bulbs, Grass-Seeds adapted to soils of every description (as recommended by the author of the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," the late Mr. George Sinclair), C., S., and O. having supplied to the extent of 22,000 acres with the greatest success.

N. B. The Embankments and Slopes of several Railways have been rendered more secure, in consequence of a close matted sward being early produced by an admixture of Grass-Seeds obtained from their establishment.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, GERANIUMS, AURICULAS CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, YELLOW PICOTEES, & PINKS.

H. GROOM, Walworth, near London, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices. He has also a good stock of Lilium lancifolium punctatum and album. Catalogues can be forwarded by post on application.

TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND CADETS.

THE most complete and comprehensive Lists of the requisite OUTFIT for Cadets, Writers, and Assistant Surgeons, may be had on application at THRESHER & GLENNY'S EAST INDIA OUTFIT WAREHOUSE, next door to Somerset House, Strand.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to India, or any of the colonies, are completely equipped with every requisite, of the best and most durable qualities, at the lowest wholesale prices.

Very superior BULLOCK TRUNKS, and every kind of Cabin Furniture. Cabins fitted up; Baggage Shipped, &c.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS.

THE GARDEN POCKET ALMANACK, with BOB SHORT'S Articles on the Auricula, Pink, Pansy, Carnation, Piccotee, Tulip, Dahlia, &c., is now ready, and may be had of all Booksellers. THOS. HAYMAN, 343, Strand.

MAID OF BATH DAHLIA.

H. CAULIER, NURSERYMAN, BATH, begs to announce to the trade, that no more Dry Roots of the above Dahlia will be sent out. A list of those Nurserymen who have purchased Dry Roots, or ordered 12 plants previous to the 20th of Jan., will be advertised in the Horticultural publications for Saturday, Jan. 23d.—H. C. will not warrant any plants that do not come from either of those parties.

HUGH LOW & CO., NURSERYMEN, &c.

CLAPTON, LONDON.

In submitting the annexed List to public inspection, beg to state that all orders they may be favoured with shall be promptly attented to.

Andromeda floribunda, 21s. to 63s.
Araucaria excelsa, seedling plants, 6 to 9 inches high, 42s.
Azalea indica foliis variegatis, 31s. 6d.
Georgeana, 21s.
macrantha rubra, 21s.
purpurea, 21s.
phœnicia alba, 10s. 6d.
spectabilis, 21s.
undulata, 10s. 6d.
variegata, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
Banksia attenuata, 10s. 6d.
coccinea, 63s.
grandis, 10s. 6d.
Menziesii, 42s.
occidentalis, 10s. 6d.
Chorizema spartioides, 21s.
Columnea longiflora, very small, 42s.
Corræa Harrisii, 21s. to 42s.
Dacrydium cupressinum, small, 147s.
Dyandra pteridifolia, 105s.
nervosa, 63s.
Fuchsia corymbiflora, 15s.
Gesnera mollis, 5s.
Gesnera, a new species imported with Gloxina rubra, dwarf, very fine, 21s.
Gloxinia rubra, 42s.
Goldfussia glomerata, 10s. 6d.
Hardenbergia digitata, 10s. 6d.
Hovea Manglesii, 15s.
Kennedya inophylla, 31s. 6d.
coccinea, 18s. per dozen
Knightia excelsa, 63s.
Laurus tawa, 63s.
Leschenaultia—2 species from Swan River, decidedly new, and distinct from each other; one of them described as celestial blue; from 21s. to 63s. each
Lobelia discolor, handsome, dwarf-growing species, the leaves of which are beautifully shaded, flowers blue, 21s.
Mahonia tenuifolia, 147s.
Mirbelia dilatata, 10s. 6d. to 42s.
Pimelea spectabilis, 63s. to 105s.
nana, 10s. 6d.
Salvia regalis, 10s. 6d.
Statice arborea, 15s. to 31s. 6d.
Telopea speciosissima, strong, 31s. 6d.
Zichya tricolor, 10s. 6d.

HARD-WOODED GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

IN COLLECTIONS AS UNDER.

25 species at 9d. each | 25 species at 2s. 6d. each
25 ,, 1s. 6d. each | 25 ,, 3s. 6d. each

With many species of more recent introduction, from 5s. to 21s. per plant.

DOUBLE CAMELLIAS.

Fine healthy plants, from 1 foot to 18 inches high.
12 different varieties, by name, 42s.
12 do. do. 60s.
12 do. do. 84s.

Camellia candidissima, 5s. to 21s.
Donkelaarii, 5s. to 63s.
King, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
Landrethii, 31s. 6d. to 63s.
ochroleuca, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
Paxtonii, 63s.
picturata, 7s. 6d.
Queen of England, 105s.

With about fifty other varieties, as Dorsettii, imbricata, eximi, delicatissima, imbricata alba, triumphans, punctata, Colvillii, Chandlerii, Elphinstonii, &c. &c., from 3s. 6d. to 105s. per Plant.

EPACRIS.

Fine Flowering Plants, in Six Sorts, 12s. per Dozen.

ERICAS.

Erica ventricosa superba, 12s. to 18s. per dozen
gracilis vernalis, 6s. per doz.
arbuscula, 12s. per doz.
hybrida, 9s. per doz.
Westphalingii, 18s. per doz.
abietina, 9s. per doz.
Erica pyramidalis, 15s. per doz.
Juliana, 15s. per doz.
mirabilis, 15s. per doz.
Bowieana, 9s. per doz.
mammosa, 9s. per doz.
verticillata, 9s. per doz.

The above are all fine Flowering Plants, and may be had in collections as under, or separately:—

24 dissimilar varieties for 18s. | 24 dissimilar varieties for 60s.
24 do. 36s. | 24 do. 84s.

With about 25 others, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. each.

H. L. and Co. can also supply the following in quantity:—

Fabiana imbricata, 12s. per doz.
Fuchsia fulgens, 9s. per doz.
Hovea Celsii, 30s. to 42s. per doz.
longifolia, 5s. each
Leschenaultia formosa, strong, 6s. per doz.
Lisianthus Russellianus, 2s. 6d. each
Stylidium laricifolium, 2s 6d each
graminifolium, 30s. per doz.
ciliatum, 5s. Sent out by mistake as saxifragoides

GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.

In 25 Sorts, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Aletris farinosa, 2s. 6d. each
Asclepias tuberosa, 18s. per doz.
Anemone Apennina, 1s. 6d. per doz.
Thalictroides, 18s. per doz.
vitifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Calopogon, or Cymbidium pulchellum, 15s. per doz.
Conostylis Americana, 2s. 6d. each
Cornus canadensis, 9s. each
Cypripedium acaule, 18s. per doz.
spectabile, 15s. per doz.
Delphinium grandiflorum, 4s. per doz.
Drosera filiformis, 7s. 6d. each
Epimedium grandiflorum, 1s. 6d. each
violaceum, 7s. 6d. each
Gentiana alpina, 2s. 6d. each
angustifolia, 7s. 6d. each
asclepiadea, 1s. 3d. each
cruciata, 1s. 6d. each
lutea, 1s. 3d. each
Helonias Asphodeloides, 1s. 6d. each
dioica, 1s. 6d. each
latifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Habenaria ciliaris, 1s. each
Iris prismatica, 2s. 6d. each
Lilium atrosanguineum, 3s. 6d. each
maculatum, 7s. 6d. each
canadense
eximium
lancifolium album, small, 10s. 6d. each
lancifolium punctatum, do. 10s. 6d. each
superbum, 9s. per doz.
tenuifolium, 7s. 6d. each
Lobelia ignea, 12s. per doz.
Orchis blephariglottis, 12s, per doz.
Parnassia asarifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Penstemon gentianoides coccinea, or fruticosa, 12s. per doz.
Murryana, 7s. 6d. each
Sabbatia corymbosa, 2s. 6d. each
Stachys speciosa, 1s. 6d. each
Sanguinaria canadensis, 9d. each
Sarracenia purpurea, 12s. per doz.
Viola fruteacens, 3s. 6d. each
pedata, 15s. per doz.
picta, 5s. each
palmata, 3s. 6d. each

WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen and Florists, 28, Cornhill, London, in offering to their Friends and the Public, at the present season, their extensive Collection of Vegetable, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds, beg to assure them that the utmost care has been used in selecting them from the finest stocks in the kingdom. Their list of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, comprising every novelty of the season, imported and of English growth, will appear, as usual, in Harrison's "Florticultural Cabinet, &c." in February and March: and they trust the articles offered will ensure them a continuation of the favours they have hitherto received.

A constant supply of Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants, Dahlias, Carnations, Yellow Picotees, Pinks, Auriculas, &c. &c. in fine variety during the spring and summer months.—Finest mixed Grasses for Lawns and permanent Pastures. Field Turnips from the most approved and genuine stocks.—Garden-Seeds for exportation, selected and carefully packed for all climates, in large and small quantities.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

A YOUNG MAN, between 19 and 20 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER. The Advertiser is in some degree acquainted with the management of a Journal, is possessed of a good knowledge of the capacities he is in request of, and has acquired a most excellent system of Stenography, which, in a short time, will enable him to give verbatim reports.

Indisputable references can be adduced. Pre-paid applications addressed to S. R., 45, Silver-street, Lincoln, will meet with immediate attention.

GERMAN FLOWER-SEEDS, &c., warranted Genuine, in the original Sealed Packets, to be had of JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London. The Smaller Packets are only adapted for small Gardens.

		s.	d.
No. 1.	28 splendid varieties quilled German Aster	8	0
2.	The same in smaller Packets	5	0
3.	12 very fine varieties quilled German Aster	4	0
4.	The same in smaller Packets	2	6
5.	7 fine varieties Pyramidal German Aster	2	6
6.	The same in smaller Packets	1	6
7.	8 fine varieties Dwarf German Aster	2	6
8.	The same in smaller Packets	1	6
9.	60 varieties German Stock	17	6
10.	The same in smaller Packets	10	0
11.	25 very fine varieties Dwarf German Stock	8	0
12.	The same in smaller Packets	5	0
13.	12 finest varieties Dwarf German Stock	5	0
14.	The same in smaller Packets	3	0
15.	12 finest varieties Branching German Stock	3	6
16.	The same in smaller Packets	2	0
17.	12 fine varieties Wallflower-leaved German Stock	4	0
18.	The same in smaller Packets	2	0
19.	15 very fine varieties Autumnal Nosegay Stock	5	6
20.	The same in smaller Packets	3	0
21.	16 fine varieties Winter or Biennial Stock	4	6
22.	The same in smaller Packets	3	0
23.	8 very fine varieties Winter or Biennial Stock	2	6
24.	The same in smaller Packets	1	6
25.	8 fine varieties German Wallflower	4	0
26.	The same in smaller Packets	2	6
27.	12 finest varieties German Dwarf Larkspur	2	6
28.	8 very fine varieties German Tall Larkspur	1	6
29.	12 fine varieties Double Poppy	2	6
30.	8 extra fine varieties *Scabiosa grandiflora*	2	0
31.	12 very fine varieties Cockscomb	4	0
32.	16 fine varieties Double Balsam	4	0
33.	12 finest varieties French and African Merigold	2	6
34.	10 fine varieties Salpiglossis	4	6
35.	30 very fine varieties Double Hollyhock	6	0
36.	10 extra fine varieties *Zinnia elegans*	5	0

*** In addition to the above, J. C. has on hand upwards of 1000 Species and Varieties of Flower Seeds, comprising the finest as well as all kinds of Kitchen-Garden and Agricultural Seeds; of which a Catalogue will be sent on application (pre-paid).

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & CO., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Hendersons, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial; and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required; and J. Drake begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

CUTHILL's MELON, & SNOW's CUCUMBER.—J. CUTHILL begs to inform Melon-growers that it has proved to be the earliest and most certain bearer; it has ripened for four years from the 5th to the 10th of May, and obtained medals from the leading societies round London; a good flavour, scarlet flesh, very prolific, and most easy of culture.

Also Snow's Horticultural Prize CUCUMBER; has taken numerous prizes at Chiswick and other places, which must have been seen by hundreds of Gardeners; a great bearer, superior flavour, a high bloom, length 16 to 23 inches. The seed never sent out before. Packets of the Melon, containing ten seeds; ditto of the Cucumber, containing six seeds, with a printed letter on the Forcing of Melons, will be sent on the receipt of 2s. 6d. each. Address to J. Cuthill, Florist and Horticulturist, Love Walk, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, near London.—J. C. has several hundreds of strong plants of Lisianthus Russellianus for sale.—An Apprentice wanted by February.

FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.

J. STANDISH, NURSERYMAN, BAGSHOT, begs to recommend the above splendid Plant to the public. Strong Plants at 21s. each.—See *Botanical Register* for December 1840.

T. & E. BROWN'S SELECT LIST OF SHOW DAHLIAS FOR 1841.

The annexed award of Prizes obtained by them at the principal open Shows during the last season will be a sufficient guarantee that they are all Show Flowers.

Aug. 28	Salisbury Plain	1st Prize	36	Blooms.
,,	,,	1st ,,	24	,,
Sept. 2	Calne	1st ,,	48	,,
,,	,,	1st ,,	24	,,
,, 8	Wallingford	1st ,,	24	,,
,,	,, Stewards' Prize	1st ,,	1	,,
,, 11	Cambridge	1st ,,	36	,,
,,	,,	1st ,,	24	,,
,, 16	Norwich	1st ,,	30	,,
,, 17	Bath	1st ,,	24	,,
,,	,,	1st ,,	12	,,
,, 22	Oxford	1st ,,	24	,,
,,	,,	1st ,,	18	,,
,,	,,	1st ,,	12	,,

	FEET.	s.	d.
Andrew Hofer (Holmes) dark crimson	4 to 5	— 3	6
Argo (Widnall) cupped yellow	4 — 5	— 3	6
Brown's Advocate, deep ruby, very constant, possessing all the properties of a first class show flower	4 — 5	—10	6
,, Bijou, lilac and puce, beautifully shaded, quite a new variety, and certain show flower	3 — 0	— 7	6
,, Bridesmaid, white delicately tipped with lavender, a constant and superior show flower. This Dahlia from its unrivalled form and delicate texture, will be an acquisition to the most limited grower	3 — 4	—10	6
,, Curate, lilac, an indispensable show flower, being precisely the shape and habit of Hope, very constant	3 — 4	—10	6
,, Defiance, deep purple, beautifully arranged, cupped petals, forming a most exquisite show flower	3 — 4	—10	6
Beauty of the Plain (Spary), white and purple	3 — 0	— 5	0
Bedford Rival (Mayle), rosy lilac	4 — 0	— 2	6
Bishop of Salisbury (Squibb), glossy purple, good	3 — 4	— 5	0
,, Winchester (Jackson), rosy purple	3 — 0	— 2	6
Bloomsbury (Pamplin), buff	4 — 0	— 3	6
Conservative (Lowe), light rosy purple, fine	4 — 0	— 5	0
Defiance (Squibb), orange shaded	4 — 0	— 3	6
Defender (Squibb), shaded purple	3 — 4	— 2	6
Elizabeth (Foster), salmon	4 — 0	— 3	6
Grenadier (Jackson), light orange	3 — 4	— 3	6
King of the Roses (Thompson), delicate light rose, finely cupped, constant, and a first rate show flower	3 — 4	—10	6
Lady Middleton (Jeffries), lilac	4 — 0	— 2	6
Le Grand Boudine (Lowe), light shaded purple, extra fine show flower	6 — 0	— 7	6
Lord Dudley Stuart (Jackson), dark crimson	4 — 0	— 5	0
Maid of Bath (Davis), white delicately margined with bright purple, rising well in the centre, and fine show flower	4 — 5	—10	6
Maria (Wheeler's), light rose, of the finest form, constant	3 — 4	— 7	6
Maresfield Rival (Mitchell), shaded claret	6 — 0	— 2	6
Metella (Begbie), dark purple, extra fine, and constant	2 — 3	— 5	0
Mr. Neeld (Gregory), deep rose	3 — 4	— 2	6
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack), shaded buff	5 — 0	— 5	0
Penelope (Headley), light, tipped, good	3 — 4	— 3	6
Phenomenon (Whale), white, edged with rose, extra show flower	4 — 5	— 7	6
President of the West (Whale), dark crimson, fine	5 — 0	— 3	6
Pickwick (Cormack), constant purple	3 — 4	— 5	0
Queen of England (Brown), white and lavender	2 — 3	— 3	6
Regina (Gregory), crimson, fine	3 — 4	— 5	0
Rouge et Noir (Ansell), dark shaded	4 — 0	— 5	0
Scarlet le Grand (Winfield), deep scarlet, petals of good substance, and finely cupped, very deep flower	—	10	6
Sir William Middleton (Gaines), bronze and red shaded	3 — 0	— 3	6
Springfield Purple (Gaines), crimson and purple shaded	3 — 4	— 3	6
Unrivalled of South Hants (Taylor), dark purple	4 — 0	— 2	6
Windsor Rival (Begbie), rich scarlet, cupped	3 — 4	— 3	6
Yellow Defiance (Cox), finest formed yellow	3 — 0	— 3	6

H. C. PRICE'S IMPROVED PATENT APPARATUS for WARMING and VENTILATING, manufactured and fixed by W. and I. Walker, 22, Mosley-street, Manchester.

The simple, safe, economical, and heathful nature of this invention has led to its adoption in all parts of the kingdom, for warming and ventilating Public Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Private Houses, Offices, &c. by Hot Water. It meets the wants of public buildings, by diffusing equally in the largest places of assembly a mild and agreeable temperature, combined with an unrestricted command of ventilation. It is adapted for private houses, by effectually warming and ventilating every apartment from one fire and with one apparatus, without precluding (when desired) the ordinary use of open fires. To the advantages of principle and operation it adds an important one of construction, which supersedes entirely the employment of iron pipes of any description for warming the air. It has been in successful operation for a considerable time in some of the largest buildings in London—viz. the British Museum, Bethlem Hospital, Westminster Sessions-house, Club Chambers Association, Railway Station, Euston-square. In the Country:—G. D. Pennant, Esq., Penrhyn Castle; Earl Somers, Eastnor Castle; Earl of Tankerville, Walton-on-Thames; J. I. Harford, Esq., Blaise Castle; D. Ricardo, Esq., Gatcombe Park; and a great many private mansions and houses. In Liverpool, several chapels and banks; and at the new Custom-house there, it is in daily operation in the Long Room, where the temperature has been easily maintained above sixty degrees every day this winter, although the largest and loftiest room in Liverpool.—Every information, with Plans and Estimates, will be furnished by W. and I. Walker, 22, Mosley-street. Manchester.

W. and I. W. also fit up extensively Hot Water Apparatus in Hothouses and Conservatories, and have the most abundant and satisfactory testimonials and references. It may suffice to mention, they have lately fitted up the immense Conservatory at Chatsworth, for his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, which is now in operation, and gives every satisfaction.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man who has had twelve years' practical Experience in first rate Situations, can be highly recommended from the place he is now living in, and whose character will bear the strictest investigation. Letters addressed A. B., Post-office, Buckingham, will be attended to.

R. SOUTHGATE, Bookseller and General Newspaper Agent, 47, NEWMAN STREET, Middlesex Hospital, begs most respectfully to state that he has made arrangements to supply the "GARDENER'S CHRONICLE," at any part of London and its vicinity, immediately after publication. It can also be received at any part of the United Kingdom, postage-free.—Morning Newspapers, and all other Publications, regularly forwarded by Coaches and the Day-Mails to all parts of the Kingdom.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THREE EXHIBITIONS at the Society's Garden will this year take place on the following Saturdays, viz.—May 15, June 12, and July 10. The printed Regulations are ready for delivery upon application at this Office.
21, Regent-st., Jan. 1, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 4	Entomological	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Jan. 6	Geological	8½ P.M.
Do. ,,	Royal Agricultural	8 P.M.
Thursday, Jan. 7	Zoological	3 P.M.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1841.

THE general plan upon which the Newspaper now offered to the public will be conducted is so fully explained in our Prospectus, (see the first page) that it is scarcely necessary on the present occasion to do more than advert in the briefest possible manner to the principal subjects which our Journal is intended to embrace.

Gardening in all its numerous branches forms the general subject of elucidation. Market Gardens, Kitchen Gardens, Orchards, Forcing Houses, Shrubberies, Flower Gardens, Conservatories, Lawns, Nurseries, Plantations, Forests, Rural and Garden Architecture, Landscape Gardening, Walks, Roads, and all the multifarious matters connected with these branches of rural economy, are the points towards which our attention will be more particularly directed.

With regard to what are called Florists' Flowers, we are prepared to give them all the attention such beautiful productions really deserve; but we shall not allow them to become the subject of wrangling and abuse, as is too often the case, to the destruction of their value in the eyes of the public, and to the disgrace of those who are concerned in such proceedings.

The humblest branch of Gardening is essentially founded upon physiological principles, and the whole art advances in exact proportion to our knowledge of the laws that regulate the general economy of vegetable life. The embellishment of gardens is partly in proportion to the number of new flowers that are introduced from foreign climates; the successful cultivation of these exotics depends upon the skill with which the soil and climate that are natural to them are understood and imitated; the imitation of climate depends upon the arts of heating, ventilating, glazing, and other processes of the like nature; and the latter involve the necessity of some acquaintance with the laws of heat, and of the motion of fluids. Hence it is evident that many more subjects than the mere art of Gardening must find a place in a Newspaper intended either for the general improvement of the profession, or for the information of those who consider Gardening merely as amateurs: and, indeed, it is with reference to the last-mentioned topics that a Weekly Paper is more particularly necessary, for the art of Gardening would soon be deprived of all novelty and interest, if it were not for the daily discoveries of science, and the application of them as they arise to the practice of cultivation. For these reasons Vegetable Physiology, Systematic Botany as far as handsome or useful plants are concerned, and Vegetable Chemistry, are more especially matters upon which information may be constantly expected. Let not our readers, however, fear lest we oppress them with too much learning. We perfectly understand that our general duty is to write for those who have little acquaintance with science, and to instruct the uninformed rather than to gather information for men of science, who can always collect it for themselves from its original sources.

The actual condition of Gardeners, and the nature of the education they ought to receive in order to fit them for fulfilling the duties of their station, will constantly occupy our attention. We certainly do not think with an ingenious writer on gardening affairs, that "dancing, boxing, and fiddling" are necessary accomplishments, or that it is even desirable for a Gardener to consume his leisure time in studying Greek, Dutch, and Italian. But, if we have no sympathy with this kind of speculation, we do think that there is room for very great improvement in a Gardener's education, and that such improvement would tend essentially to increase both his personal comfort and his value to his employer, and consequently to raise him in the scale of society. With regard to the rights of Gardeners as a peculiar class, it must never be forgotten that their employers have also rights which require to be considered, and we shall not be found disposed to overlook either the one or the other. Our columns will always be open to temperate discussion upon these points, and we shall ourselves take frequent occasion of adverting to them.

The Gardening and Agriculture of the British Colonies will constantly receive our serious attention. The improvement of their natural resources is becoming every year of more importance to the colonists; and we trust to render them good service by calling their attention either to the best means of cultivating the plants they already possess, or to the sources from which they may derive new and valuable species. The immense advantage of exciting a spirit of inquiry into these subjects has already been sensibly felt in British India, and cannot fail to be appreciated by degrees in all our other foreign possessions. We especially invite correspondence upon this very important subject.

An unpleasant but necessary part of our duty is to expose fraud wherever we can ascertain that it is practised. The misrepresentations that exist about inventions of all sorts, new flowers, new fruits, and many other things professing to be new, produce great loss to individuals, disgust them with Gardening, and effect an injury to fair dealers not the less serious because it is indirect. We have for many years had an eye upon such matters, and our vigilance will not relax now that we possess the best of all means of exercising it usefully.

With respect to Agriculture, it is obvious that so extensive a subject must in itself require all the space which a Weekly Newspaper can afford, if the many details connected with it are allowed to form a prominent object. All that we can pretend to do is, to notice whatever bears upon the principles of cultivation, or general management, and such new varieties of plants as may be found suitable to agricultural purposes.

Our great object, in fine, will be to make our Paper, in the truest sense of the word, the GARDENER'S FRIEND; collecting what is useful to him, opposing wrong, defending right, and maintaining by every proper means the legitimate interests of all branches of knowledge connected with the subjects to which our Journal is devoted.

One word, in conclusion, with respect to Political matters. There are *no* politics in Gardening, and we hold ourselves *perfectly independent* of all parties. Whenever public measures which we approve of relating to Botanical or Horticultural affairs are proposed, they will have our earnest support; and whenever we think them wrong, we shall oppose them by every means in our power.

At the expiration of every year we shall publish an Index of the horticultural matter contained in our pages, which will thus become a permanent and accessible record of the progress of Botany and Gardening.

SOME very absurd letters have lately appeared in the newspapers concerning a plan said to be entertained by Government for altering a portion of Kensington Gardens. We advert to the subject just now only for the sake of stating, in the first place, that nothing has been finally determined upon by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and secondly, that we shall be prepared to defend the plan which has been under consideration, in case it should be eventually adopted, as we hope it will be.

THE printed regulations of the Horticultural Society for the exhibitions at the garden in the ensuing year have been issued, and contain some rather important alterations. Melon-shaped Cacti and Alstromerias are excluded from competition for special prizes, and will have to be shown as miscellaneous articles. Heaths are to be shown in twenties, not thirties; which will have the effect of making the specimens more select. In Pelargoniums there is a most essential alteration. The number to be shown for the principal prizes is to be six, not twelve, and the size of the pots is limited to *twelves*. In order, however, to admit large specimens, it is decided that they shall be shown by themselves, in threes, in pots of unlimited size; the large silver medal being offered for the best exhibition of that kind. A new class of collections of stove and greenhouse plants is opened, by which three separate modes of showing are provided. An exhibitor may show in collections of from fifty to sixty plants, or in collections of from fifteen to twenty plants, or in collections of six. But the gold medal is removed from the last class and assigned to the second. Possessors of small collections will appreciate the value to them of this most important change. Calceolarias are to be shown in sixes, not twelves. Plants not in flower are no longer allowed to form a separate class, but are either excluded or referred to miscellaneous articles. Finally, a gold Banksian and two silver medals are offered as prizes for the best collection of stove or greenhouse climbers; thus constituting an entirely new and very interesting class of exhibitions. In other respects the regulations appear to be the same, except that no person exhibiting articles for which medals are not *specifically* offered will be entitled to passes of admission in the afternoon.

We also understand that it is the intention of the council to discontinue in future years the meetings held in Regent-street on the third Tuesday in the months of August, September, and October.

THE ARBORETUM.

As the importance of cultivating the hardy trees of other countries for the sake of their timber, or for their classical associations, or because of their beauty as ornamental objects and the variety they give to the landscape, is at length appreciated by the great landed proprietors of England, we gladly avail ourselves of the offer of a friend intimately acquainted with the subject to furnish us occasionally with a series of critical and descriptive articles concerning trees and shrubs. We shall insert them from time to time, as opportunities offer, and as our correspondent overcomes what he is pleased to call his "natural laziness."

No. 1.—BRITISH OAKS.—That there are in this country two well-defined and perfectly distinct species of oak, no person who has carefully attended to their respective marks can for an instant doubt. One of them, the Red Oak, is what botanists now call *Quercus sessiliflora*; the other, or White Oak, is the *Quercus pedunculata* of those who like Latin better than plain English. Their common names are derived from the prevailing colour of their wood, which, in the first, is usually of a light brownish red, like that of the Spanish chestnut, for which it has often been mistaken by ignorant persons, and in the other is very pale, with scarcely any redness in most cases. Besides the colour, the timber of these species is distinguished by marks of a more precise nature. In the red oak, the silver grain consists of plates which are wide apart and scarcely run into each other except at long intervals; and for this reason the cleavage is imperfect, and the timber cannot be readily rent up into the rough boards that are used for paling, and other rustic purposes. In the white oak, the silver grain is formed of plates so near the one to the other that there is but little longitudinal fibre to separate them; the cleavage is consequently much more perfect, and the timber may be easily rent. So well-marked are these differences, that a man must have something less than an eye who cannot recognise the two species by their timber alone. They have, however, external marks by which they are distinguished with equal facility. The red oak has glossy leaves, of a firm texture, with long yellow stalks, and shallow, rather regular indentations; its acorns also sit close upon the branch, or at least have very short stalks. The white oak, on the contrary, has thin dull leaves, with very short green stalks, and very irregular rather deep indentations; and its acorns are invariably placed on each side of a long slender stalk.

Such being their difference, it is not a little strange that any one should now contend that they are mere varieties of each other. It was well for Linnæus to entertain that opinion, for he did not know what has just been stated; but at the present day all that has been described should be familiar to persons conversant with forest-trees. That mules are to be found between the two is very likely; and these unnatural productions will be intermediate between either plant; but they do not prove the parents to be the same.

If, however, the differences between the wood, the leaves, and the fruit of our two native oaks are thus manifest, the respective quality of their timber is by no means so clearly settled. The late Sir James Smith industriously propagated a story of the red oak timber being very inferior to that of the white oak, which has hence been called *the* true British oak; but this was positively contradicted by the late Mr. Atkinson, who, in the course of his extensive experience as an architect, had ample opportunities of ascertaining the fact. This gentleman asserted that although the wood of the red oak may be bent with a less weight than that of the white oak, yet it requires a much greater weight to break it; and that with respect to naval purposes, it was highly probable that the old *Sovereign of the Seas*, a ship which lasted 47 years before she was broken up, was constructed of the red oak. He also believed from the experience he had gained, that red oak is the more durable of the two.

In this respect he is supported by a late writer upon oaks, in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, who speaks of the timber of the two species thus:—"It (the white oak) has the reputation of being the *true British oak*, whose timber is alone suited for naval purposes on account of its durability and hardness; but this is a mere fable, the wood of the next species being as suitable in all respects under equal circumstances. The timber of the oak, like all other wood, is materially affected by the nature of the soil in which it grows; and this has probably given rise to the often-repeated assertion that Sussex oak, which chiefly consists of white oak, is the best kind that can be employed in ship-building."

"The timber of this (the red oak) has been supposed, although very erroneously, to be inferior to that of the white oak. Experiments as to strength and toughness have shown that there is no material difference between the two in those respects: and the durability of the wood of the red oak is attested by the well-known fact, that the roof of Westminster Hall is constructed of it, and not of chestnut, as has been sometimes said. It has been found to be the timber of some of the most ancient buildings in this country and elsewhere: an immense beam in an old Shropshire house, now called Stone House, was of red oak; and the oak usually obtained from bogs, where it must have lain for centuries, has often proved to be the same."

Red oak is now scarce in this country, for which the author just quoted accounts thus:—"It is a much handsomer plant than the last, and grows considerably faster, and therefore is by far the most advantageous kind for the planter. Its comparative scarcity at the present day may perhaps have arisen from its having been felled in preference as long as any of it remained in the ancient forests, which its inferiority in size to the other species would render probable; and not having been replaced, it would thus become gradually exterminated."

So far as my experience goes, it is in accordance with these quotations; and I may add, that among the specimens of heart-of-oak of the best description now collected in the museum of the Surveyor of the Navy, Somerset House, are undoubted specimens of red oak. The real average quantity of the timber of these two species is not, however, to be settled upon such slender evidence as

this; and I therefore trust I shall find among your readers, many correspondents who will each contribute what he knows regarding this, the most important question connected with British Foresting. (I am glad to see you employ this genuine English term, in preference to so pedantic and unnecessary a word as Ar-bo-ri-cul-ture.)—*Jael.*

[We entirely agree with our correspondent as to the very great importance of ascertaining by multiplied evidence what the facts really are regarding the timber of the red and white oak, or the *Quercus sessiliflora* and *pedunculata;* and we most particularly invite our correspondents each to send us what he knows upon the subject. Experiments or evidence as to durability under equal circumstances, and the comparative value of the timber of each species in the eyes of the timber-merchant, will be of great public importance. In order to render the description of our correspondent the more clear, we subjoin a woodcut of the two.]

1. White oak. 2. Manna oak. 3. Red oak.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Blue Leschenaultia.—A friend of mine has lately purchased a plant called a Blue Leschenaultia, said to be a most beautiful bush, from Swan River. I understand a great price was paid for it, and I hear that the fair possessor is looking with anxious eyes for the first bud of her new flower. Do you know anything about such a plant? or is she doomed to be disappointed in this as she has been in many another purchase, for the sake of a fine-sounding name?—*Rufus, Southampton.* [There are two or three species of Leschenaultia with blue flowers in the Swan River Colony, and charming shrubs they are: but whether or not the plant alluded to is one of them, we do not know. Some of the nurserymen near London think they have it; but its foliage is so much like that of many other Swan River shrubs, that it is impossible to be certain upon the subject, until the flowers appear. We advise no one to buy at present. We have seen *Burtonia conferta*, a papilionaceous plant, miscalled the Blue Leschenaultia.]

The Oriental Plane.—I was told by an eminent Prussian botanist lately in this country, that the true Oriental Plane, *Platanus orientalis*, is unknown in our gardens. He said that of that rare species no individuals occur out of Greece: that it is too tender to bear the climate of England; and that it is readily recognised by its leaves being divided almost to the base into narrow segments. He informed me that near Wistitza is an enormous tree of this species, which the Greeks hold in veneration; and when, during the last war, a rumour spread that the Turks threatened to cut it down, the peasantry flocked in great numbers to its defence. On the same authority I learned, that the *Pl. orientalis* of our plantations is *P. cuneata;* and that the great Plane-tree of Bujukderé, the finest in Turkey, always referred to *Pl. orientalis*, is probably *P. acerifolia*, our *Spanish Plane.* As you include arboriculture in the plan of your *Chronicle*, perhaps either yourself or some of your readers can tell me what is known upon this subject.—*R. B., Edmonton.*

Ancient Trees of the Spanish Chestnut.—Although certainly not a native of this country, England produces some exceedingly remarkable specimens of this valuable tree. In Betchworth Park, near Dorking, there are some Spanish Chestnut trees, of extraordinary size and great age, certainly the largest and oldest in that part of the country. There are about eighty trees, all of large dimensions: the subjoined table exhibits the circumference of some of the largest, taken about three feet from the ground:

No. 1	17*ft.* 2 *in.*	No. 8	18*ft.* 0 *in.*
2	20 6	9	21 4
3	17 10	10	18 5
4	17 0	11	19 3
5	17 2	12	20 2
6	18 0	13	18 0
7	19 2	14	23 0

No certain record, I believe, exists of the age of these trees, but they are probably coeval with the first Betchworth Castle, founded in 1377, when "John Fitzalan, second son to Richard, Earl of Arundel, had licence to imbattle his manor-house here." In a little work called the "Garden of Surrey," there is an extract from the Monthly Magazine for 1798, where Dr. Aikin thus notices these and other trees:—"Approaching Betchworth Castle from Dorking, the road leads through an outer park, skirted with rows of old chestnut trees, of large dimensions, and of forms which a painter would rather denominate grotesque than picturesque. The peculiar manner in which this tree sends off its branches, making elbows and sharp angles, and often crossing each other in the most irregular lines, gives it a very singular character; but, on the whole, the chestnuts of Betchworth impress the beholder with extraordinary ideas of gigantic greatness. The inner park, at the extremity of which the house is situated, has two fine avenues, the one of elm trees, the other of limes, the tallest I ever beheld. This last is a triple avenue, resembling the nave of a cathedral, but greatly surpassing in grandeur the works of human hands. The trees touch each other with their branches, forming on the outside a vast screen or wall of verdure. Within, the branches meeting at a great height in the air from the opposite sides of the rows, form Gothic arches, and exclude every ray of the meridian sun." At the time Dr. Aikin wrote, forty-two years ago, these trees were, no doubt, in a more vigorous state; now, in their heads at least, although braced together by iron rods and chains, they are mere skeletons of their former greatness; the trunks, too, of several show infallible signs of speedy decay. Still, however, they retain sufficient health to produce annually a large quantity of chestnuts, which in favourable seasons are almost equal in quality to imported fruit. The soil is a very light sandy loam on the surface; but at the depth to which the roots of trees penetrate, there is a comparatively solid stratum of sand, barren in appearance, and yet evidently containing sufficient nutriment to support trees in free growth; for, besides the chestnut, the oak, beech, and various other species, attain a considerable size. A maple (*Acer campestre*), growing in another part of the park, must have been at least twelve or thirteen feet in circumference when in its prime. The avenue of lime-trees (*Tilia rubra*), so graphically described by Dr. Aikin, still exists in health. But those remnants of ancient grandeur are unfashionable in our refined days, when it has been discovered that avenues, instead of objects of beauty, are nothing more than "formal lines," "wind-spouts," and other objectionable things. Undoubtedly, strong objections might be urged against avenues in many situations; but they do not deserve the sweeping condemnation of some modern improvers. Independently of its individual beauty, there is a sort of aristocratic air about an old avenue, especially when in combination with a fine baronial mansion, which to me is highly pleasing; and I will venture to say, that the most inveterate lover of groups and "wavy lines" could not look upon the magnificent wall of foliage presented by the one in question, when viewed from the side next the river Mole, without feelings of admiration.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Blue Barley.—Being this autumn at Heidelberg, I learned from Mr. Metzger that the curious kind of barley which has lately been introduced into this country, with deep blackish purple ears, is not an accidental variety as has been thought, but is really a native of Abyssinia, where it was met with by a German traveller a few years ago. Can any of your readers tell me what its properties are?—*C., Swaffham.*

Leonotis Leonurus.—While others are hunting after new plants, whose rarity is often their chief recommendation, I shall content myself with mentioning an old and neglected species which I saw in great beauty in the nursery of Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, Victoria Nursery, Bath, last November. I allude to the old *Phlomis Leonurus*, now changed by the wand of some botanical conjuror into *Leonotis Leonurus;* not that I mean to dispute the propriety of separating the plant from Phlomis, for it certainly does not resemble it much, whatever Linnæus may have thought to the contrary. This plant is allied to the ornamental genera Salvia, Stachys, &c. The specimen of it which I saw was two years old, 3 feet high, and produced 24 flower-spikes, each from 18 to 24 inches long, encircled by many zones of rich orange-coloured blossoms, the unexpanded flowers presenting a brilliancy of colour approaching to scarlet. The beauty of its blossoms, the elegance of its habit, and the facility of its cultivation, together with its season of flowering (October and November), render it a most desirable acquisition for autumnal decoration. It is a half-hardy shrub, requiring protection from frost in the greenhouse, or cold-pit; but if opportunities occur of planting it in deep soil, under a warm south or south-east wall, where it can be well protected from the severity of frost, it would probably be well adapted to such treatment. I was informed by Mr. Wood, who has the charge of the *plants* in the Victoria Nursery, that he grows it in a mixture of yellow loam and leaf mould, or well-pulverized manure, with a few siftings of the latter over the potsherds, so as to form an intermediate d[illegible]. Certainly the plants so treated were beautiful; and when I afterwards saw it in the Bath Assembly-rooms, where it was contrasted with others, I could not help regretting that so fine a thin should be utterly neglected.—*H., Bath.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Madras, Oct. 20, 1840.—I have this day received your prospectus of the Garden newspaper, which I shall be most happy to support as opportunities occur. Dr. Wight is now engaged with a very interesting inquiry on the extraction of sugar, of very superior quality, from palm juice, or toddy, as it is called. A sample now lying before me is as white as this paper, and in taste not readily to be distinguished from the finest cane sugar. The subject of sugar is engaging so much attention among us now, that I should not be surprised to find 20,000 tons exported from the Madras presidency annually, before the expiration of five years. Cotton, too, is augmenting immensely in the amount exported. One port which, when I visited it five years ago, could not give employment to a single screw, now employs two constantly, and two more are building. All this looks well.—Indigo is also on the rise, and the improvement, within the last few years, in its quality, is so decided, that Madras manufacturers are in hopes of soon being able to compete with Bengal. One manufacturer extracts it very largely from the Pala-tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*), and so excellent in appearance, that when brought as a prize article in competition with genuine indigo, good judges could not, from appearance, distinguish the difference; but it is said not to afford so permanent a dye as the other, and does not realise in the English market more than 4*s.* 6*d.*, while the other sells for from 7*s.* to 8*s.* This, however, promises to prove a valuable addition to our exports, as the tree is abundant, and in the best state during the hottest season, when nearly all other work is at a stand-still. Dr. Wight is now hurrying out, with all possible despatch, part first of his second volume of Icones, and he expects to have it published next week. It contains 100 plates, executed in a very superior style, at least as compared to most of those that have gone before. He has also got the plates for one-third of his second volume of illustrations ready, and these he hopes to publish about the beginning of the year. They might be out much sooner, but his publisher and printer annually publishes a large almanack, which will keep him back; but such things cannot well be helped here. Through the hot season here the heat of the soil is quite intense, and burns everything. This season (in May) I planted nearly half my garden with sweet potatoes (*Convolvulus Batatas*), and, strange to say, though for nearly ten months we had scarcely a shower of rain, they grew so luxuriantly, without a drop of water too, that in a few weeks they covered the ground with such a thick carpet of herbage as I have never, even in India, seen exceeded, even in wet weather. The thermometer in the soil under these was lower by about 10 degrees than in exposed soil, at four inches under the surface. Farther experiments are in progress. Availing myself of the hint, our young orchard is to be planted with them next hot season, to keep the soil cool and moist, through the hot weather, and manure it afterwards by being dug in. In this way I hope to be able to raise coffee plantations, hitherto a desideratum in Madras.

Munich, Dec. 3, 1840.—You will learn with surprise that M. de Karwinski has returned to Mexico at the expense of the Russian government. This is a serious undertaking for a man of sixty, and it is feared we shall scarcely see him again. He has engaged to furnish all sorts of objects of natural history for, I think, a score of learned Russian Societies. Another young Bavarian, Dr. Roth, son of the President of the Ecclesiastical Protestant College, is engaged as assistant to the Commission which, by order of the British government, is about to survey the eastern provinces of India. He embarked for Bombay in the month of August, and, we hear, is to be employed in the first instance in examining the new British possessions on the Burmese frontier. Great things are expected of this young man. Professor Zuccarini is diligently occupied in a revision of the Coniferous order, and has ascertained, it is said, among other things, that Don's genus Athrotaxis is not different from Cunninghamia. M. Seitz, late botanic gardener here, has been advanced by the king to the charge of all the royal gardens.

Paris, Dec. 20, 1840.—Very few persons in England have any idea of the vast number of flowers which are daily exposed for sale in the markets of Paris. Almost the whole of the florists in or near the city are engaged in this branch of the trade. The principal market is held under a double avenue of trees, on the Quai aux Fleurs; and here are assembled in the open air, both in summer and winter, more than 400 florists, who find a ready sale for their produce at about the average price of eight sous. The extent of this trade may seem strange to those unaccustomed to the manners of the French. It is the custom with all classes in this country to make presents to their friends on their birth-day, or the fête of their patron saint, and among other things plants and flowers are always given; this necessarily causes a large demand; a "bon marché" is, however, everything—quality generally gives place to quantity: not that all the plants are of an ordinary description; on the contrary, there are most of those usually found in the London markets, and many others of a superior character not often met with in Covent Garden; for instance, several species of acacia, such as *dealbata, glaucissima, longifolia, spectabilis, trinervia, floribunda,* as well as *paradoxa*; and among roses, instead, or in addition to the old China, Indica minor, old Provence, and moss, many of the best Bengales, Bourbons, perpétuelles, &c., Marie Leonidas, The Jaune, beau carmine, Smithii, Lamarque, Gloire des Rosomanes, Mdlle. Desprez, Reine des Isles Bourbon, provins panaché (village maids), moss pompon, ferrugineuse, &c. meet you at almost every

stand; and as all these propagate very freely by buds, cuttings, and leaves, the others are thrown into the background. Gloire des Rosomanes, although only semi-double, would no doubt sell well in English markets; it has the good properties of being an early and free bloomer, with a large flower of a splendid crimson colour, and is, moreover, more easily multiplied than any other variety. Any one who has seen the collection which Mr. Lane, of Berkhampstead, has forced for the last two or three years for the early exhibitions, will readily believe with what advantages these kinds may be put to market purposes; but the grand resource in France is the perpetuelle "rose du roi," which is cultivated to an almost incredible extent, in dwarfs, half-standards, and standards, and is, without exception, the most suitable and best yet raised for forcing, whether as regards habit, colour, or early blooming. There are also several varieties of neriums, lantanas, glycine, &c. The tree violet is always in demand, and readily sells at twenty and thirty sous; another favourite is the myrtle, not grown bushy, as in England, but with a round head upon a stem from eight to ten inches high, after the manner of the orange-tree; mignionette is usually trained in the same way. There are no such forcing establishments in Paris as those of Messrs. Henderson of Pineapple Place, or Mr. Smith of Dalston; it was attempted about four years since by some Dutch florists, who formed the (generally called monster) establishment on the Boulevard du Mont Parnasse, for the express purpose of supplying the better sorts of plants and forced flowers, having the advantage of a good situation in the most aristocratic quarter of Paris, together with every requisite to render the forcing and other houses complete. It was contemplated to furnish not only Paris, but even London and Brussels, with bouquets of camellias; the speculation, however, turned out a complete failure, and four short years have seen it change hands three times, with loss to each, from some cause or other. Large nurseries are not flourishing in Paris; the expenses for labour, firing, and land are quite as much, if not more, than in London, while plants do not fetch half the price. The greater part of the Paris growers have but little capital, with small gardens, of about an acre of ground; upon this are erected one or more span-roofed houses, about ten feet wide, resting on the ground, and just high enough to admit a person down the middle; some few are heated with hot water. These, together with frames sunk in the earth, are found to answer the purposes of multiplication and forcing. The winter covering is paillassons (straw mats) and leaves; and plants thus excluded from light, air, or fire-heat, are preserved for one or two months in a perfectly healthy state. Peat is used for almost everything,—roses, camellias, geraniums, Fuchsias, verbenas, &c.—and it answers the purpose by insuring a rapid growth and good flowering.

The weather has been severe for the last three weeks, as you will see by the following return:—

Dec. 15, 6 A.M.	Therm.	14°	Wind	E.	
16	—	— 11¾°	—	E.	
17	—	— 5°	—	E.S.E.	A heavy fall of snow; the first this winter.
18	—	— 14°	—	E.S.E.	
19	—	— 20¾°	—	S.E.	Rain and sleet.
20	—	— 25¼°	—	E.	Much snow.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 1.—H. Moreton Dyer, Esq., V.P., in the Chair. Sir Frederick Pollock and George Bain, Esq., were elected. Among the numerous subjects of exhibition, the following more particularly demand notice:—Some beautiful specimens of orchidaceous plants from Mrs. Lawrence; especially a *Zygopetalum Mackaianum* with thirteen spikes of flowers, and a noble plant of the old *Epidendrum nutans*. The latter, although its flowers are green, was, from the beautiful state of health, one of the most interesting objects in the room. A silver Knightian medal was assigned to these plants.—A set of handsome Heaths from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, gained a silver Banksian medal. Among these were *E. caffra, hiemalis, princeps, Sebana, pyramidalis*, and *carinata*, all in fine condition. Mr. Green sent some of the best *December Cucumbers* we ever saw, grown in a manner peculiar to himself, and their merit was acknowledged by the award of a Banksian medal. He also exhibited fine specimens of *Epiphyllum truncatum*; *Begonia octopetala*, and a new *seedling Cineraria*. Numerous *Chrysanthemums* were in the room from Mr. Edmunds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, Messrs. Chandler, and the garden of the Society. Mr. Lambert contributed an enormous imported specimen of some *Echinocactus*, the species of which is not known. Some fine varieties of *Potatoes* came from Mr. Hollist, from his farm at Lodsworth; among them the *Bullock's Heart*, the *Large July*, the *Early Champion*, and the *Pheasant's Eye*, were said to be most prolific. There were also some fine *Apples* from the same source. Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, sent a pan of choice *Heartsease*; Mr. Paterson, some *seedling Correas*; Mr. Motteux, some *seedling Pears*, very like the *Passe Colmar*; and Mr. Pownall, a considerable collection of fruits, which, however, arrived after the business was arranged, and were consequently excluded from reward. Mr. Henry Crace, of St. John's Wood, exhibited some fine *Marie-Louise Pears*, in perfectly good order, although their season was over. This, he stated in a memorandum that was read to the meeting, was effected by his peculiar management. His pear trees were described as being trained in the balloon fashion. About the first of October he matted up the south and west sides of his trees, leaving them open to the north-east. They were then in full foliage, and continued so nearly three weeks later than other trees of the same kind not matted. On the 20th November, in consequence of the bad weather and heavy gales, it became necessary to gather the fruit, which, however, if it had not been for this circumstance, would have remained on the trees much longer. Mr. Crace expressed his confident anticipation that he should have Marie-Louise pears from these trees on his table on Christmas-day. There were also various fruits of *Cacti* from Mr. Short, and a *Phaius grandifolius*, from Mr. Moore, gardener to R. Hanbury, Esq., of Stamford Hill. An extraordinary specimen was produced of a laurel-root which had penetrated an old well in the garden of Isaac Currie, Esq., of Bush-hill, Edmonton. It consisted of a mass of fibres about ten feet long, closely matted together, and looked very like an enormous tress of coarse hair. It was obvious that in this case the laurel-root, having no access to the usual sources of food, had multiplied its surface excessively, in order to compensate in that manner for its want of the natural means of feeding. Upon the fruits exhibited from the Society's garden, of which there was a considerable number, the following statements were made:—The *Jean de Witte Pear*, fruited this year for the first time, is very like a Glout-morceau; bears well as a standard, and keeps till February. The *Bergamot Cadet* has the property of ripening its fruit for a long time in succession from the same tree. The *Monsieur le Curé* is the same as the *Vicar of Winkfield*, and is by no means a first-rate pear. Its specimens, however, become extremely large upon a wall, but are better in flavour from a standard. The *Ne plus Meuris* appeared to us the best-flavoured pear on the table.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 15.—E. Forster, Esq., V.P., in the Chair. Read, a paper by G. Bentham; Esq., upon two new genera of plants allied to the Olacaceous order; together with observations on the genera constituting that order, and their affinities. A number of dried specimens of Ferns collected by Mr. Cuming in the Philippines and at Malacca, among which were *Matonia pectinata* and many new species of very extraordinary characters, were placed on the table. Mr. Iliff exhibited a collection of Kentish plants, formed by Mrs. Grayling within a radius of about sixteen miles round Canterbury. They were remarkably well dried, and among them were many rare species, such as *Chrysosplenium alternifolium, Grammitis Ceterach, Aspidium spinulosum*, and *Thelypteris*, &c.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 10.—Professor Henslow delivered a lecture upon the diseases of corn. His object was to explain the nature of the maladies that corn is heir to, whether from the attacks of parasitical fungi or of insects. For this purpose he selected Pepperbrand or Bunt, Smut, Rust, Mildew, and Ergot, as examples of injury produced by the first class; and the Ear-cockle and Wheat-midge as those of the second class. The nature of all these was illustrated by many admirable drawings.

The Professor first adverted to the opinion that such productions as parasitical fungi are spontaneous, or accidental; and he proceeded to show that they are all too exactly organised to render such a supposition admissible, which, as he truly stated, involves much greater difficulty than any that is connected with the generally-received theory, that all living creatures proceed from similarly organised parents, called into existence by the will of the Almighty.

The Bunt fungus (*Uredo caries*), called also Smutballs and Pepperbrand, was described as a powder occupying the interior of a grain of wheat, the only corn it attacks. The microscope shows it to consist of minute balls, 4,000,000 of which may be included in a grain of wheat; and each ball is filled with minute seeds or sporules, so that 10,000,000 times the first 4,000,000 may be stored up in a single grain. Hence the excessive minuteness of some parts, and the facility with which they are dispersed. The effects which alkaline substances, such as potash, lime, &c., produce in destroying the smut, when seed-corn is dressed with those substances, was supposed to be owing to their forming a soapy compound with the oil of the fungi, which is then more easily detached from the surface of the corn, to which its natural greasiness makes it adhere.

The Smut, or Dust-brand (*Uredo segetum*), differs from the last in wanting its disgusting odour, and in escaping through the sides of the infected grain, in the form of a sooty powder. It rarely attacks wheat, but is a common enemy of oats and barley. The usual palliative of this evil is steeping, as in the case of the last. Mr. Henslow advised, however, that many new experiments should be tried upon this subject, and he suggested the modes of carrying them into execution. He, in particular, recommended the practice of raising seed-corn apart from the general crop, as one of the most probable means of securing perfectly clean and healthy seed.

Rust (*Uredo rubigo*) was described as an orange powder exuding from the inner chaffscales, and forming yellow or brown spots and blotches on various parts of corn-plants. In itself it is a pest of comparatively small importance; but he (Professor Henslow) has made the very curious discovery that it is the young of the Mildew, the *Puccinia graminum* of botanists, which is so destructive when it attacks the straw. He stated that these fungi are at first spherical, or nearly so, and then constitute the Uredo, or rust; but by degrees the spheres lengthen, acquire a stalk, contract in the middle, and so form the head of the Puccinia. So that two supposed genera of botanists are undoubtedly the same species, in different states of development.

Ergot was regarded as a monstrous state of the grain of rye, produced by the external action of a minute fungus, which causes the grain to lengthen into a horn something like a cockspur. It is so exceedingly oily, that it will burn like an almond in the flame of a candle. The action of ergotised corn has been ascertained to be highly deleterious, both to man and animals; the latter, indeed, preferred starvation to feeding upon it, even when mixed with good flour. A duck, which had been fed with ergot mixed with flour, in the proportion (say) of 1 in 17, died in ten days, after having had the end of its tongue rotted off, and drops of blackish blood oozing from its nostrils. A pig was poisoned in like manner in twenty-three days; the ears and the flesh of the tail having rotted away, and the legs having mortified. Fortunately we know little of this pest in England; for it is equally fatal in its horrible effects upon man, as has been amply proved in France. A case, however, was mentioned as being recorded in the parish register of Wattisham, a place in Suffolk, which occurred in 1762, when, as it was thought, in consequence of witchcraft, a poor family were lamentably poisoned, their legs and feet rotting off. A girl of sixteen lost both her legs, and died; of the mother, both the feet came off at the ankles, and the flesh decayed from the leg bones; a girl of fourteen lost one foot at the ankle, and the other leg at the knee; a child of ten years old lost a foot; of two boys, one lost his feet, and the other his legs. This dreadful calamity was referred by the Professor, with great probability, to the action of ergot, which he finds attacks the Revet-wheat of the neighbourhood of Wattisham, a kind of grain on which this ill-fated family was fed. Draining was mentioned as the only known preventive of ergot.

Ear-cockles are produced by an animalcule called the *Vibrio Tritici*, which may be compared to the eels in paste on a small scale. They form a cottony mass in the interior of the grain, which, when the latter is ground, will not pass through the cloth, but remain behind in the bran. Although this creature is microscopically small when young, it is a giant at its full growth, becoming a quarter of an inch long. Nevertheless, Mr. Bauer had calculated that 50,000 of the young *might* be contained in one grain of wheat. Scalding water was mentioned as the most obvious remedy for these creatures.

Finally, an insect called the Wheat-midge (*Cecidomyia Tritici*) was described. This tiny insect, millions of millions of which infest every wheat-field, is hardly known by farmers to do them any wrong; and yet, on an average, it destroys 1-20th of a crop, and may possibly destroy a great deal more. It appears in June, up to which time its chrysalis lies amongst the chaff of the corn. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that if all the chaff left by the thresher up to that season were regularly burnt, the race of wheat-midges might in time be annihilated.

This very interesting lecture was terminated by an exhibition of the *Vibrio Tritici*, as shown by the oxy-hydrogen microscope. The spectators seemed half-amused and half-alarmed at the total darkness into which the theatre was thrown previous to the attempt at this display; but like most exhibitions of a similar kind that have yet been made, the microscope failed to show anything better than the shadows, or rather ghosts, of the animalcules.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

THIS Society was instituted in March 1836 for the purpose of advancing botany, by original papers, &c., the formation of an herbarium in Edinburgh, and for the exchange of specimens among the members. It now possesses 115 resident, and 111 non-resident members; the herbarium contains 70,000 specimens, of which 25,000 are distinct species.

The Society met on Thursday, Nov. 17. Dr. R. Kaye Greville, President, in the chair.

A valuable and elegant volume, the joint production of Messrs G. J. Lyon and Wm. Gourlie, Junior, of Glasgow, was presented by these gentlemen. It contains specimens of the whole of the British Mosses and Hepaticæ, with the exception of six, viz., *Jungermannia lanceolata*, Linn.; *J. cuneifolia*, Hook.; *Marchantia lævis*, Hook.; *Glyphomitrion cylindraceum*, Taylor; *Funaria hibernica*, Hook; and *Riccia spuria*, Dickson; of which probably at least *two* or *three* rest on the most doubtful authority, or do not exist as natives of Britain. Numerous donations of books and specimens were presented. Amongst the latter a collection from Lady Keith Murray, of Ochtertyre, was particularly noticed for the admirable manner in which the specimens were preserved.

The following communications were then made:—

1. Notice by Mr. Robt. Ball, of Dublin, of a singular deposition of some white substance resembling a fall of snow in miniature, in one of his fern houses, and the origin of which he thought he had traced to an *Agaricus* which appeared to have been shedding its seed. He also noticed the peculiar mode of hybernation of *Pinguicula grandiflora*.

2. Mr. Edward Forbes exhibited a beautiful species of *Mucor*, which had been obligingly sent for that purpose by Dr. Turner. It had grown on the remains of some oatmeal porridge, left for several months in a damp cellar. The filaments resembled black silky-looking hair, between three and four inches long, many of them being elegantly tipped with bright yellow *thecæ*. Dr. Neill likewise mentioned that many years ago he had seen a fungus, having the same hairy appearance, although, as far as he remembered, destitute of the bright black spots on the present one. His friend Mr. Robert Chambers and himself had both preserved specimens of the fungus at the time. It was grown in the bottom of a small cask which had contained pitch, and over the pitch a thin layer of tallow.

3. Remarks on the Flora of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, with a catalogue of the plants found in that neighbourhood. By Mr. John Just, of Bury, Lancashire.

4. Account of an excursion to the Clova Mountains in August last; with a notice of some rare plants lately observed in Scotland. By Professor Graham. In this paper allusion was made to the almost total failure in particular years of certain plants, such as *Juncus castaneus*, in localities where in other seasons they are usually found in abundance. From that fact, and from the circumstance of the visits to these mountains being of comparatively rare occurrence and almost always about the same period of the year, it was argued that not only many of the late Mr. Don's discoveries may yet be verified, but that many new species are likely to reward the investigations of future botanists in that most interesting district. Dr. Graham also mentioned, that the rare *Cynosurus echinatus*, hitherto supposed to be confined almost entirely to the south of England, had been found by Mr. Thos. Edmondston, Jun., on a barren moor in one of the Shetland Islands; and that *Orobus niger* had been found by the Hon. R. Rollo, near Fort-George, in Inverness-shire.

5. Dr. Balfour exhibited specimens of *Convolvulus soldanella*, found by Mr. Croall near Montrose, being the first time that it has been noticed as a native of that part of the east coast of Scotland; also a specimen of *Myriophyllum alterniflorum*, from the Braid Hills, being an addition to the Flora around Edinburgh. Mr. Campbell stated that *Vicia lutea* had been found by the Hon. R. Rollo near Auchterarder.

7. Notice of some rare plants observed in Devonshire in July and August last, with a list of seventy-three mosses collected, by Mr. N. B. Ward, London. *Listera cordata, Pteris crispa, Asplenium septentrionale*, and *Euphorbia hyberna* were particularly noticed as being additions to the Flora of the north of Devon.

Mr. Brand exhibited proofs of the tables and maps which are in course of being printed and lithographed, for the purpose of illustrating the geographical distribution of plants.

Swansea and Neath Horticultural Society.—DEC. 10.—*The Annual Meeting.*—Owing to the severity of the weather few plants were exhibited, but the necessary business of the year was transacted. It was decided that the schedule for the past year should remain unchanged, and that there should be three shows in 1841, at the following periods:—Swansea, Thursday, May 26th; Swansea, Thursday, July 29th; Neath, Thursday, Sept. 9th.

As the funds have not been hitherto equal to meet the current expenses, it was agreed to repeal the rule that limited the annual subscription to 10*s*., leaving it open to parties who feel interested in the success of the Society to increase their subscriptions. The Report from the Managing Committee was read and adopted.

It stated that the objects were, to fix certain periods at which the residents of the towns and neighbourhood might have an opportunity of exhibiting to each other any of the productions of their respective gardens;—to excite a feeling of proper emulation amongst the gardeners of the neighbourhood; (and with reference to this object, it was considered advisable to avoid offering prizes of money, in order to prevent unpleasant rivalry;)—to lead to the introduction in the district of new and rare plants. With a view to the attainment of these objects, and to afford to all parties interested in horticultural pursuits the means of exhibiting, a schedule of prizes was prepared, which included not only the rare plants, or the productions of the hothouse and greenhouse, but also those of ordinary out door culture; and prizes were offered for single specimens, and for a smaller number of specimens in sets than was competed for by those whose gardens were on a more extended scale. It is much to be regretted that the number of general exhibitors has been on the decline in past years; in fact, the shows, as regards the exhibition of horticultural productions, have been chiefly supported latterly by a few individuals of the neighbourhood. In the rarity and beauty, however, of the specimens exhibited, the Society will yield to few, if any, of the provincial societies of the kingdom, in either of the departments of flowers, fruits, or vegetables. The grapes and pines from the Gnoll and Rheola stand unrivalled, and indeed have borne off the prizes on several occasions at the shows of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick. The vegetables from Brynymoor and Cadoxton have excited general admiration; whilst in the new and rare productions of the stove and orchidaceous tribe, Penllergare and Singleton have exhibited some beautiful specimens; and to these may be added, for flowers of less tender culture and general production, the gardens of Sketty Hall, Woodlands, Westcross, and Bryn Newydd. The principal competition at the shows of the Society have been between the gardens of Penllergare and Singleton; and on referring to the list of prizes awarded during the past year, it is found that 20 of the Society's silver medals and 66 bronze medals were awarded to Mr. Dillwyn Llewelyn, and 26 silver and 52 bronze medals to Mr. Vivian, for horticultural productions exhibited by them, which, including a few first-class prizes awarded, and calculating on the adopted principle of one silver medal being equal to two bronze or three first-class prizes, would make the number for Mr. Llewelyn 169, and for Mr. Vivian 165, the Challenge Snuff-box, presented by the President, consequently, remains for the second year in the possession of Mr. D. Llewelyn.

The large Silver Horticultural Medals, awarded for the greatest number of prizes obtained in the year, in the several departments of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, are due to Mr. D. Llewelyn for flowers; Mr. Vivian for fruit; ditto for vegetables.

The Fancy Prizes given by the President for the best Bouquets were awarded at the first and third shows to Mrs. Arthur Jones; at the second show, to Mrs. Webber.

The Prizes for the best desserts were awarded at the first show to Mr. D. Llewelyn, at the second and third, to Mr. Vivian; and for the best basket of Vegetables, at the first and second show, to Mr. Vivian; at the third show, to Mr. Eaton.

When this Society was first established, one of the greatest objects the promoters had in view was to lead the cottagers to the better cultivation of their gardens, thereby giving them habits of industry, and necessarily adding to their comforts, and at the same time providing a full and wholesome supply of fresh vegetables to

the inhabitants of the town, of the want of which great inconvenience had been felt. Both these objects have been fully attained—a very extensive cultivation of vegetables has arisen, and consequently an abundant and daily supply of fresh vegetables in the place is within every one's reach. In addition to these substantial benefits, we have the cottage gardens cultivated with taste, occupied neatly trained against the dwellings, and, in many instances, comfort has sprung, where formerly was spent time, to say the least, *gave no return*. On this subject an interesting report has been made by the Committee, who personally visited the cottage gardens, and adjudged the prizes as follows:—For the best cultivated cottage garden, for the best crops, and trees trained against a cottage, for bees, for grafts and apple trees planted by a cottager. Every prize of both were also given by the President, Mr. J. H. Vivian, to cottagers for the best nosegay and for the best basket of vegetables.

The Visiting Committee cannot conclude their remarks without expressing their regret, that they have not in their power to award the prizes to the cottagers who have worked the *greatest number of years in the same family*, no candidate having sent in a claim.—(*Abridged from the Cambrian.*)

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Oncidium [illegible] (*Orchidaceous Stove Epiphyte.*)—The wood's of Brazil, [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] colour, and singular structure, have furnished this, the handsomest of the yellow Oncidiums. It was imported from Rio de Janeiro by James Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Downes, near Exeter, and seems to represent in habit *O. Forbesii*, but in the structure of the leaves it approaches closely to *O. Barkerianum*. It has brilliant yellow flowers barred with purple brown. The arrangement of the inflorescence at the base of the lip is exceedingly curious, and may be compared for general appearance to an old fashioned ladies' stomacher, studded with little knobs, hence the name—*Serfum Orchidaceum*.

Catasetum laminatum. (*Orchidaceous Stove Epiphyte.*)—In the general aspect of this plant before flowering there is little to distinguish it from *Catasetum tridentatum*, but its flowers are marked by many striking peculiarities. The lip is altogether of a new form in this genus. It has a lanceolate outline, and is helmeted at its base into a deep pouch, its edges and point are curved inwards, and along the margin, towards the base, it is bordered by a fine fringe of slender leaves. From the front edge of the pouch to nearly the apex is carried a fleshy plate, planted perpendicularly upon the lip, and from four to five lines deep, which, near the pouch, divides into two lobes, but otherwise is perfectly entire except on the upper edge, which in some varieties is unequally toothed. In colour this part is variable. In some specimens it is pale greenish pink, spotted with dull but deep purple, and in a plant that flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society, it was of the purest ivory white, eventually changing to cream colour. The column is spotted in the variety with a spotted lip, and nearly pale in that with the white lip; in structure it is like *C. maculatum*.—*Serfum Orchidaceum*.

Dendrobium macrophyllum. (*Orchidaceous Stove Epiphyte.*)—An Orchidaceous plant of the Philippines which yields in magnificence of appearance to any species that has yet been discovered. The flowers are four inches in circumference, and they will probably be much larger. A pair of them is produced from opposite every leaf, except the lowermost, upon all the drooping branches of the stout and numerous stems. In this respect it resembles the well-known *Dendrobium macrostachyum*, *Pierardi*, *cucullatum*, and *pulchellum*; but it is far handsomer than even the finest of them. Its flowers, indeed, are more like those of *D. nobile*, but they are purple all over, the leaves are full four inches long by two in breadth, and the stems are pendulous, not erect. The species was sent from Manilla by Cuming, and flowered in the possession of the Messrs. Loddiges.—*Serfum Orchidaceum*.

Chamærops canescens, or Stephanomanes speciosa. (*Greenhouse Evergreen Climber.*)—It is now some years since this handsome plant was introduced from Norfolk Island, and dispersed through the country with an exaggerated account of its beauty, under the name of *Stephanomanes speciosa*, by which it was described by Dr. Endlicher in his Prodromus of the Flora of Norfolk Island: a small systematic work drawn up from the materials of the late Mr. Ferdinand Bauer. It was originally found on Philip's Island, a rocky fragment detached from the mainland on the south. Since the publication of the work just quoted, the learned author has ascertained that the genus does not really differ from Chamærops, to which it is therefore reduced. Although not the magnificent plant it was said to be, it is certainly a species well worthy of cultivation. Its real character cannot be more truly stated than in the following extract of a letter from Mr. Pince, of Exeter, in whose extensive collection it has recently flowered, and to whom I am indebted for a specimen. "In a cool conservatory it is covered with bunches of flowers, and has succession enough to continue so for a month or two longer. I think it was at first over rated, and then as erroneously condemned. I am of opinion that it will prove a very good conservatory creeper; it twines freely of its own accord up one of the pillars of our Camellia house, and has fine evergreen foliage."—*Botanical Register*.

Martynia fragrans. (*Half hardy Annual.*)—A beautiful and fragrant plant, with large bright purple flowers. It is said to be a Mexican plant, from the vicinity of the Real del Monte Mines. Mr. Marnock, of the nursery, Hackney, has supplied the following memoranda concerning it:—"I received the plant about midsummer; it was at the time in bloom, and upwards of a foot in height. The first spike of flowers was then opening, being produced from the extremity of the branchless stem; two lateral branches were then produced, and these also bloomed from the extremity, sending forth lateral opposite branches. In this way the plant continued to grow, and in a pot of light rich earth attained the height of three feet, and about the same extent in diameter. It was sent to me from a distance of upwards of two hundred miles, and was much injured by the journey; it may, therefore, be fairly inferred that, under more favourable circumstances, this plant might be had in much greater perfection. To grow it in a superior manner in pots, it will require the same treatment as the Balsam. It was at first placed in the stove, but the temperature being found too high for it, it was afterwards removed to an open frame, and remained exposed night and day throughout the summer."—*Botanical Register*.

Pimelea spectabilis. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This, one of the very prettiest of greenhouse shrubs, has been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from Swan River seeds. It has glaucous narrow leaves, arranged in four rows, and large heads of pink flowers, collected within broad floral leaves, richly stained and bordered with crimson.—*Botanical Register*.

Ipheiogyne rosea. (*Tender Annual.*)—An Indian species of this oriental genus, the seeds of which were presented to the Horticultural Society by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. It is loaded with delicate pale rose coloured flowers, which are arranged along the stem, and when gathered and placed in water in a sitting-room, it will continue to expand them for four or five weeks successively.—*Botanical Register*.

Echeveria macrophylla. (*Greenhouse Half-hardy Perennial.*)—Very different from *E. frinervis*, the original species, in having a strong erect branched stem, with broad deep green leaves, as much as six inches long. Grows from three to four feet high, and is covered with gay yellow and brown flowers during all the summer. It goes on producing a succession of flowers throughout the summer and autumn months. There is no doubt that it would succeed very well and flower freely if planted against a south wall in summer; but the severity of the winter, particularly about London, would prove fatal to it, and therefore if treated in this manner it must be taken up and protected. It grows well in any rich free soil, and strikes readily from cuttings.—*Botanical Register*.

Echeveria lurida. (*Greenhouse Succulent.*)—This plant is in many respects similar to *E. secunda*, being one that spreads stemless, with the leaves collected into a thick patch, in the manner of a house leek. It differs, however, in having longer and more blunt leaves, which are deeply stained with dull purple. The flowers too are a fuller scarlet. A hardy greenhouse perennial, requiring about the same treatment as the various species of Fig Marigold not succulent. Cuttings, that is, it should be kept in small pots, well drained, and filled with a mixture of leaf-mould and brick rubbish, covering the surface of the pot with silver sand.—*Botanical Register*.

Armeria [illegible]. (*Greenhouse Undershrub.*)—A handsome shrubby "thrift," forming a pretty tuft, with long stiff leaves like those of a pink, is not uncommon in the gardens near London, under the name of *Armeria scabra*, and with the reputation of a Cape plant. This species is really a native of Corsica, near Ajaccio, and of Portugal, and is the *Statice lusitanica fruticosa maritima magno flore* of Tournefort's Institutions. It is worth cultivation, especially as a rock plant, but it needs protection in the winter near London.—*Botanical Register*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Picturesque Effects of Frost.—The hoar-frost that occurred near London on Christmas-day produced its usual beautiful effects upon the foliage of evergreens and the naked branches of trees; and the perfect stillness of the air on the succeeding morning rendered the appearance of vegetation still more striking. Of all the instances of altered aspect which came within our observation, the most singular was in the case of *Pinus ponderosa*. This is, in its ordinary state, an inelegant tree, naked-branched like a Larkio; but the frost had taken possession of its long, stiff, needle like leaves, and had so thickly covered them, that, bending beneath the unusual weight, they assumed curves of great beauty, and bore no inconsiderable resemblance to tufts of grey feathers glittering with dew. This gave the tree altogether the exotic appearance of those strange-looking plants called Vellorias, which inhabit some of the districts of Brazil.

Assam Tea.—A considerable quantity of the tea manufactured in Assam has recently been received by the East-India Company. The black has a peculiar flavour, and is by no means unpleasant, although very different from the black tea we are accustomed to. The green tea, owing to the manner in which it is manufactured, looks well, but tastes vilely.

Chusan.—The Chinese island Chusan, which has lately been seized by the British troops, is the most northern station in which tea is made. The whole island is said to abound with tea-trees, even to the tops of the mountains; and it may become important, not merely as a military position, but as an additional means of rendering this country independent of the caprice of the Celestial Empire for supplies of tea.

Expedition to the Niger.—The expedition to explore the Niger, under the direction of the African Association, is expected to leave England in a few days. Among the naturalists who accompany it are Dr. Theodor Vogel, a learned German botanist, and Mr. Ansell, a young man from the Garden of the Horticultural Society. The attention of both these gentlemen will be especially directed, not only to the collection of dried and living specimens of plants, but to the examination of the capabilities of the country as regards agricultural and horticultural objects, to the nature of its climate and soil with reference to vegetation, and to various subjects connected with vegetable physiology. A large supply of garden-seeds is taken out by Mr. Ansell; and if the expedition is prosperous, we may expect the best results from the investigations of Dr. Vogel and himself. It is to be hoped that the *Napoleona imperialis*, a most singular tree, with flowers of the deepest azure, which has only been hitherto found by Palisot de Beauvois, in the petty kingdom of Waree, will reward their toil. If this plant alone were introduced to our gardens, it would be worth all the cost incurred by the expedition in the botanical department. Plenty of other fine things will, however, we doubt not, be met with.

The Vine.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Mearns has sent to press a complete account of his method of coiling the Vine, and cultivating it in pots. The work will, we understand, form a small 8vo volume.

Royal Society.—At a meeting on the 24th Dec. of the Committee of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Professor Lindley and Dr. Royle were re-appointed chairman and secretary for the ensuing year.

The Marie-Louise Pear.—Mr. Henry Crace, of St. John's Wood, was able to produce Marie-Louise pears in great perfection upon Christmas-day, by the method of retarding them explained at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society. (See report of the proceedings in this day's paper.)

Digging the Borders of Shrubberies.—In performing this operation it is a common practice with gardeners to carry away all the leaves that may have fallen on the walks or grass plats, and to remove the prunings of bushes. The latter are difficult to dig in, and the former are perhaps collected as a rude substitute for fermenting tan; in either case they are removed from the place where they were originally produced. Now, if a gardener wished to contrive the most injurious way of managing a shrubbery, this is just the plan he would have hit upon, as I think will be apparent upon a little consideration. Leaves and young shoots are formed by a plant partly from matter absorbed from the atmosphere, and in a much greater degree from soluble substances attracted from the soil by the roots. The earth only contains a certain proportion of such matter, a large part of which is potash or some other alkaline substance; it has no power of forming such matter when plants want it; all that the earth can do is to give up what it originally contained, or what may be added to it by man. Now, if we every year take away these nutritious matters in the form of leaves, &c., and prunings, and never add anything to the soil by manure—(and who manures a shrubbery?)—it is evident that by degrees the soil in which our plants are growing will be robbed of all the matter upon which they feed; and this is practically effected by sweeping up and carrying away leaves. Plants are perpetually drawing upon the earth for their food, and they restore to it nothing except in consequence of their own decay. In a natural state of things the leaves fall off trees, and cover the ground at their feet, where they gradually decay, and becoming incorporated with the soil, their soluble or decomposable parts impart again the state in which they may be received by the trees as food. But we prevent this by removing the leaves; and if a soil is thus robbed every year of nutritious, while nothing is restored, it is clear that it must be eventually exhausted of all means of supporting the plants it bears. The rational mode of proceeding is clearly to dig into the ground all the leaves which may have dropped from the trees that occupy it. In the case of cuttings and prunings, as they cannot be very well dug in, the best way is to burn them, and then to scatter their ashes over the ground. By this means the gaseous and watery parts only are driven off, and all the salts which the plant may have abstracted in the formation of its leaves and young shoots are restored to the soil, to be again dissolved and presented to the roots as food.

New Garden at Windsor.—It appears that Government has at last determined upon forming something that may deserve the name of a Royal Garden. Upwards of twenty-six acres, in front of the East Terrace, and nearly parallel with the Slopes, extending as far as Adelaide Lodge, have been enclosed by a wire fence, and more than a mile of walks are nearly finished. Not much planting has been done, except on the top of the Slopes, and that in a great measure to break the formal belt of trees, some of which have been cut down to open views, &c.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Although Gardens possess few attractions in such weather as that we have experienced for some time past, nevertheless we find some memoranda worth extracting from our note-book.

Chandler's, Vauxhall.—The best of the new chrysanthemums in flower on the 5th Dec. were, C. conductor, fortunatum, Beauty, King, Perfection, Chancellor, Vesta, Queen, Magnet, Duke, Eclipse, elegans, and lucidum.

Horticultural Society.—In the Orchidaceous House, Lælia autumnalis and furfuracea have been in great beauty, and a fine plant of Maxillaria picta, loaded with flowers, has been remarkable for its sweetness. The new Conservatory, constructed by Messrs. Bailey, of Holborn, has stood through the late severe weather without the least injury either to the structure or the plants it protects. No difficulty whatever has been found in heating it; no glass has been broken by the expansion and contraction of the iron ribs, wall plates, and gutters, and no inconvenience has been found in consequence of the condensation of moisture upon the inside of the large gothic roof. On the contrary, the plants are in perfect health, and every sanguine prophecy concerning it has been fulfilled.—Dec. 25.

Lee's, Hammersmith.—Gardenia cornuta has been exhibiting its beautiful white flowers in great profusion. The plant has been in this country for the last five years, is about 4 feet high, and forms altogether a very handsome bush. In most of the London nurseries several pretty varieties of the genus Correa have recently appeared, which are deserving of cultivation, but none of them are superior in point of colour or habit to the two old species, C. speciosa and pulchella. C. rosea, one of the prettiest, was in flower in the greenhouse here. It is much like C. Harrisii, except that it is of a more bushy habit. A new hybrid Fuchsia, between F. fulgens and F. Dicksoni, has much of the habit of F. fulgens. An interesting specimen of F. fulgens, upwards of three feet high, grafted upon a fine straight-grown stem of F. conica, is remarkable.—Dec. 19.

Loddiges', Hackney.—Brassavola nodosa had no fewer than seventeen spikes of flowers, averaging four flowers to each spike. It is suspended from the roof of the Orchidaceous House, and its flowers are hanging down on all sides, almost hiding the basket from sight. Dendrobium moniliforme has about eighty flowers upon it, and of which are truly expansive. This is one of the most beautiful of the Dendrobia, and no one of the numerous plants contribute more to the gaiety of the stove at this and other time of the year than the species of this splendid genus. Dendrobium nobile, another handsome species, has petals of a delicate white at the base, with a light purple shade passing gradually to the points, where it becomes dark; and the lip is marked with a deep blotch of the same colour in the centre. Saccolabium compressum is another valuable acquisition to our collections of epiphytes. A plant here has upon the spike about forty flowers, which are entirely white, except the inner surface of the petals, and they are spotted with dark purple. The lip has a very long spur for the size of the flower. A specimen of Epidendrum nutans had about 500 flowers upon it. Epidendrum Skinneri, a most beautiful species with large crimson flowers, ranking among the first of this extensive genus, is flowering in great luxuriance in a basket of moss suspended from the roof. Finally, Tetrapetalia fragrans is an Indian epiphyte, with delightfully fragrant flowers of the most delicate white.—Dec. 23.

Rollisson's, Tooting.—A plant is in flower here, which is said to belong to the genus Manettia, and to be new. It is not equal to the Manettia cordifolia. Lælia anceps, var. Barkeriana, is magnificently in flower in the Orchidaceous House. It has ten spikes, five of which have three flowers each upon them, very fine, and the colour good. Rhododendron Rollissoni seems likely to prove hardy. The plant here is about four feet high, and is planted out in a border with several other species, as R. campanulatum and R. catawbiense, both of which are considered perfectly hardy; yet the leaves of both these species are curled, and droop considerably, owing to the severity of the weather; while those of R. Rollissoni still remain unaffected, having already borne 15° Fahr.—Dec. 23.

S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth.—In the Orchidaceous House is a good plant of Paxtonia rosea, which had five spikes of flowers upon it, and was certainly very fine.—Dec. 26.

Pontey's, Plymouth.—There is a new apparatus here erected for heating the hothouse; the boiler is one of Shewin's largest sized conical ones, which appears to answer admirably. From the boiler the water flows in an open gutter, formed of slabs of slate, jointed very neatly together, to the further end of the house, from which point it returns in a four-inch iron pipe back to the bottom of the boiler. From having the gutter open they have a very humid heat, but it appears from the use of slate covers they can regulate it so as to have little or much vapour, as circumstances may require. The open gutter system is the parent of Mr. Thomas Corbett, late foreman to Mr. Pontey, now gardener to Sir William Molesworth, Bart., Pencarrow. They have also taken up the old grape vines of the same hothouse which were growing but badly upon a close, compact, retentive soil: and, by way of improving the border, they have had a quantity of old lime rubbish from old buildings trenched into and mixed up with the soil of the border, the bottom of which was at the same time well drained. The object of this was to make the border more porous and open for the roots to run in. The vines were taken up and drawn out of the house, and laid across the border, and

covered over with earth about six inches (this was done about fourteen months since). In the beginning of July last, when the vines began to root from the stems laid in the border, they grew strongly, and have in one season made fine strong wood to the top of the rafters. They are now cut back again to give them the benefit of one season's growth more, when it appears very likely they will have a fine house of vines in place of a weak sickly stock. Of some hundreds of seeds of Araucarian Pine, sown in small pots, a great number were beginning to grow finely. They will undoubtedly have a large supply here by the spring.—Dec. 21.

Reviews.

Organic Chemistry, and its Application to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig, M.D. Translated by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D. 8vo. London: Taylor and Walton. 1840.

THE evident connexion between the laws of chemistry and vegetable physiology has long since attracted the attention of philosophers, and led them to apply the former to the important arts of culture. We have seen the results of these attempts, up to the year 1821, in the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry of Davy, who brought to the investigation the highest chemical attainments of his day, and a general knowledge of the phenomena of growth in plants, as far as they were at that time understood. At a later period other essays have appeared, having in view the same end, namely, the explanation of certain well-known facts by chemical reasoning, and the improvement of agricultural or horticultural practice by the same means. That both these important arts have been benefited by such inquiries cannot be doubted; but at the same time it must be confessed, that the advantage has been practically so much less than might have been expected, that many excellent farmers and gardeners estimate but lightly the investigations of even Davy himself. This has certainly not arisen from any want of skill on the part of the chemists whose attention has been directed to such inquiries, nor from their deficiency in practical knowledge of gardening and farming, for Davy at least had the advantage of the best opinions that England could afford. It has rather been dependant upon the imperfect condition of the science of Vegetable Physiology itself; for until lately the commonest functions of vegetable life were understood in an erroneous or very imperfect manner.

Until Edwards and Colin ascertained the fact, in the year 1838, it was not known that plants have the power of decomposing water; but it was thought that the oxygen evolved by them at certain periods of their growth resulted exclusively from the decomposition of carbonic acid gas. And the knowledge of nitrogen being a necessary element in vegetable organization, was not discovered much earlier; for the experiments of Boussingault, Payen, and Rigg, all of which were announced in 1838, can hardly be said to have been anticipated by the suspicions or isolated facts of Théodore de Saussure and Chevalier. Yet the decomposition of water, and the necessity of nitrogen in enabling plants to perform their functions, are capital facts, affecting the whole foundation of vegetable physiology.

It is not to be wondered at, that, with these important deficiencies in their knowledge of vegetable functions, Sir Humphry Davy and his followers should have so often failed to perceive the real nature of the connexion between chemistry and the details of practice. Hence arose their doubts and uncertainty regarding the effect of fallowing, burning, &c.; their inability to refer the action of soils to any other than mechanical causes or their respective powers of absorbing moisture, and all the looseness and vagueness of the expression "soluble matter," which Davy assumed to be the nutritious part of manure.

The appearance, then, of a new work on the application of organic chemistry to agriculture, by one of the most learned chemists of the present day, is calculated to excite in no common degree the attention of all persons interested in gardening and farming; for there can be no manner of doubt, that if the practice of the gardener and husbandman is to be rapidly improved, it must be by a correct appreciation of the true principles upon which well-known valuable operations depend for their success. To employ the words of Professor Liebig:

"The development of the stem, leaves, blossoms, and fruit of plants is dependent on certain conditions, the knowledge of which enables us to exercise some influence on their internal constituents as well as on their size. It is the duty of the natural philosopher to discover what those conditions are; *for the fundamental principles of agriculture must be based on a knowledge of them.*

"The methods employed in the cultivation of land are different in every country and in every district; and when we inquire the cause of these differences, we receive the answer, that they depend upon circumstances. (Les circonstances font les assolemens.) No answer could show ignorance more plainly, since no one has ever yet devoted himself to ascertain what these circumstances are. Thus also, when we inquire in what manner manure acts, we are answered by the most intelligent men, that its action is covered by the veil of Isis; and when we demand further what this means, we discover merely that the excrements of men and animals are supposed to contain an incomprehensible something which assists in the nutrition of plants, and increases their size. This opinion is embraced without even an attempt being made to discover the component parts of manure, or to become acquainted with its nature.

"In addition to the general conditions, such as heat, light, moisture, and the component parts of the atmosphere, which are necessary for the growth of all plants, certain substances are found to exercise a peculiar influence on the development of particular families. These substances either are already contained in the soil, or are supplied to it in the form of the matters known under the general name of manure. But what does the soil contain, and what are the components of the substances used as manure? Until these points are satisfactorily determined, a rational system of agriculture cannot exist. The power and knowledge of the physiologist, of the agriculturist, and chemist, must be united for the complete solution of these questions; and in order to attain this end, a commencement must be made.

"The general object of agriculture is to produce, in the most advantageous manner, certain qualities, or a maximum size, in certain parts of organs of particular plants. Now, this object can be attained only by the application of those substances which we know to be indispensable to the development of these parts or organs, or by supplying the conditions necessary to the production of the qualities desired."—p. 138.

The work now under review is partly chemical, partly practical; but the two subjects are necessarily so much interwoven, that the one can hardly be considered without the other. We shall endeavour to select those parts more especially which concern the practical operations of the gardener and farmer; but in doing so we must necessarily show in what way the science of chemistry illustrates them.

In laying before our readers the views of the author we shall not exactly follow the order of matter in his book, for we regard the arrangement of his facts as capable of much improvement. What we propose to do is, firstly, to state his views in the form of general propositions, and then to illustrate each proposition by such extracts as bear most directly upon it as evidence or illustration.

Professor Liebig divides his subject into two parts; the first of which treats of "the chemical processes in the nutrition of vegetables," and may be regarded as essentially practical; the second relates to "the chemical processes of fermentation, putrefaction, and decay," and has less relation to practice. We shall chiefly occupy ourselves with the former.

When reduced to their simplest form, the views of the author may be reduced to the following eighteen propositions:—

1. The constituent elements of plants are compounds of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, nitrogen, and organic acids, generally combined with inorganic bases.—p. 3.

2. Carbon is obtained by plants in the form of carbonic acid, derived from the atmosphere—p. 15—or generated in soil by the decay of vegetable matter.—p. 32.

3. Under the influence of light and moisture the leaves and other green parts of plants absorb carbonic acid, and appropriate its carbon.—p. 50.

4. Hydrogen is obtained by the decomposition of water, and is assimilated along with carbonic acid, while the oxygen of the water is liberated.—p. 63.

5. Nitrogen must be essential to the nutrition of plants, because this element exists in every part of the vegetable structure.—p. 69.

6. Nitrogen can only be obtained by plants in the form of ammonia. The nitrogen of the atmosphere cannot be the source of supply, because it cannot be made to enter into combination with any element except oxygen, even by the employment of the most powerful chemical means.—p. 70.

7. Ammonia exists in every part of plants, in the roots, in the stem, and in all blossoms and fruits in an unripe condition.—p. 80. It is supplied by rain-water, which carries it down from the air, in which it is suspended, in consequence of the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matters—p. 70. This ammonia affords all vegetables, without exception, the nitrogen which enters into the composition of their constituent substances.—p. 71—77.

8. A certain portion of the ammonia which falls with rain evaporates again with the water; but another portion is taken up by the roots of plants, and, entering into new combinations, produces albumen, gluten, and a number of other compounds, containing nitrogen.—p. 77.

9. But it is not so much the *quantity* of ammonia that is important to plants, as the *form* in which it is presented to them. When in a volatile state, it is in great measure lost before it can be imbibed. When fixed, in the state of salts, its volatility is overcome, and not the smallest portion of the ammonia is lost to the plants, for it is all dissolved by water and imbibed by the roots.—p. 86.

10. From the continued assimilation of the elementary constituents of plants, new products result, and serve for the formation of woody fibre, and all solid matters of a similar composition. The leaves produce sugar, starch, and acids, which were previously formed by roots, when necessary for the development of the stem, buds, leaves, and branches—p. 50.

11. During the chemical transformations that result in plants from the separation and recombination of their elements, two compounds are *necessarily* formed, one of which remains as a component part, while the other is separated by the roots, in the form of excrementitious matter. No process of nutrition can be conceived to subsist without a separation of effete matters.—p. 51.

12. Hence carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, contain the elements necessary for the support of vegetables, but not the only elements. Certain inorganic constituents are also essential.—p. 92.

13. Phosphate of magnesia in combination with ammonia is an invariable constituent of the seeds of all kinds of grasses.—p. 93. The acids found in the different families of plants are of various kinds. It cannot be supposed that their presence and peculiarity are the result of accident.—p. 94. If then acids are constantly present and necessary to life, it is equally certain that some alkaline base is also indispensable, in order to enter into combination with the acids, which are always found in the state of salts, (that is, in combination with alkalies.)—p. 94.

14. If a plant does not produce more of its peculiar acids than it requires for its own existence, a plant must contain an invariable quantity of alkaline bases.—p. 94. For these reasons alkalies must be considered with the strictest attention both by the cultivator and the physiologist.—p. 94.

15. The proportion of alkaline bases in a plant is indicated by the quantity of ashes they yield. The quantity of ashes obtained from the same quantity of vegetable matter varies constantly in different species. Therefore the proportion of alkaline bases varies in different species, and consequently different species demand a different amount of alkaline food in the soil.—p. 104.

16. The perfect development of a plant is therefore dependant on the presence of alkalies or alkaline matter; for when these instances are totally wanting, growth will be arrested; and when they are deficient, it must be impeded in proportion.—p. 164.

17. But other substances besides alkalies are required to sustain the life of plants.—p. 153. Phosphoric acid has been found in the ashes of all plants hitherto examined,—p. 154; and common salt, sulphate of potash, nitre, chloride of potassium, and other matters, may be regarded as necessary constituents of several plants.—p. 155.

18. Therefore it is indispensable that every plant should find in the soil it is cultivated in those inorganic constituents which nature has rendered necessary to it, just as it is necessary for animals that they should find in their food the phosphates of lime and magnesia, which harden their bones.

As these propositions include all the most important parts of Professor Liebig's views, so far as practical matters are concerned, and may in fact be considered to constitute the very foundation of vegetable physiology, we shall proceed, in the first place, to consider each proposition separately, with reference to the evidence by which it is supported, and the explanations it affords of common phenomena, or the rules of cultivation.

A Pocket Botanical Dictionary; comprising the names, history, and culture of all plants known in Britain; with a full explanation of technical terms. By Joseph Paxton, F.L.S. 8vo. Andrews.

THIS is a very remarkable book. In the space of 354 small 8vo pages it comprehends the most complete catalogue that exists of handsome garden plants; and therefore literally forms a pocket-book for the amateur and gardener. This has been effected by the employment of a very small, but beautifully distinct type, and by the omission of all those names of species which are never seen in ornamental gardens, such as grasses, umbelliferous plants, and the like. The arrangement is alphabetical, in itself no small convenience; for who wants to consult a system when he is hunting for a name, or considering what blanks in his collection he is desirous of filling up? In addition to the common features of a catalogue, we have the colour of the flowers, and the general character of the species, together with a short account of the habits of each genus, and the origin of its name. Besides all this, each genus and species is marked with the *quantity* of its syllables, much the best way of teaching unlearned persons how to pronounce them. By this means, accents, which often mislead the gardener, are avoided, and the principles of pronunciation are reduced to the same classical standard as is applied to names when not used for natural history purposes.

The Farmer's Almanac and Calendar, for 1841. By C. W. Johnston and W. Shaw. Ridgway.

THE best of all almanacs for the farmer. Independently of the ordinary contents of such books, it contains a fund of useful information relating more particularly to agricultural affairs. An ample calendar of work to be done in each month—lists of fairs, clubs, marketing-tables, corn-duties, taxes, agricultural laws, and the rules of societies—together with useful tables for calculating the rate of manuring and planting, and measuring cattle and land, form the prominent features of the work. In addition, there is a considerable amount of information relating to the theory of agriculture, concerning which we shall probably have some observations to offer hereafter The price at which it is sold is so small as to place i within the reach of every farmer's labourer who can read

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Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London 1840. *No. IX.*

AMONG the many useful acts of the Horticultural Societ we regard the publication of their Proceedings as by no means the least important; for as they are distributed gratuitously to the Fellows, it enables gentlemen to put useful horticultural information into the hands of the meanest of their labourers, without expense. The Part now published comprehends the proceedings of the society between the 21st January and the 17th March, 1840. It contains some valuable practical papers, from which the following are extracts:—

"A paper was read from Mr. Robert Errington, upon his method of forcing peaches. On former occasions very remarkable specimens of this fruit had been received from Mr. Errington, and four medals had been awarded him for them in four successive years. The object of the paper was to describe a very fine tree of the noblesse peach, by which the fruit in question had been produced, and to explain his method of forcing it. The author stated that the house which covers the tree is metallic, and has an angle of fifty degrees, with an upright front sash three feet from the ground level. It is heated with hot water, and the roof is curvilinear, the laps being leaded, with a hole in the centre for the escape of condensed steam. The border for the peach-tree was excavated to the depth of forty-two inches, and the width of twenty-one feet; completely drained and covered one

foot in depth with old bricks and stones, on which was laid three inches of lime rubbish, out of which all small particles had been carefully sifted. The latter was covered with thin turfs of heath soil; and finally, a sprinkling of small gravel-stones was swept into all the crevices. The whole was then covered to the depth of twenty-four inches with a compost consisting of good maiden loam, leaves in a fresh state, horse-dung, sharp sand, and bone-waste. The best tree on the open walls was selected in the end of January for placing in the house, and its roots were cut the year previous, to check luxuriance. The pruning-knife had been severely applied to the young wood previous to removal, more especially as regards thinning; but the old wood was not interfered with, as the author has a strong objection to cutting large or old wood from peach-trees, unless in cases of strong necessity. The tree once placed in its situation, every fibre of the root was as carefully trained as the shoots, care being taken to carry a large portion of the superior roots through the front arches, into the outside border. In the first week of February the tree was dressed all over with a mixture of soft soap, sulphur, and tobacco-water, rubbed carefully into every crevice; and when perfectly dry, the wounds caused by pruning were coated over with thick paint. Forcing begins in the middle of February, but the heat for the first fortnight does not exceed 50° by day and 36° by night. The house is steamed profusely morning and night all the season, with the exception of the flowering time, and during the ripening of the fruit. After the blossoms are set the heat is increased slowly, and for some weeks is about 60° by day, and is allowed to sink generally as low as 38° at night. The tree ripened about eight dozen peaches in the same summer in which it was planted, and during that, with the succeeding seven years, it has produced at least 2,400 large and fine fruit; the largest peach ever gathered weighed 12½ oz.; hundreds more were gathered from 9 to 11 oz. in weight. The tree in December, 1839, was exposed to the weather, and full of excellent wood, covering completely a surface of 480 feet. The author next proceeded to detail the general management of the peach-tree, as practised at Oulton Park. He regards draining of the greatest importance, and also that the soil should not be too rich. A loam about half way between stiff and sandy he finds the best; and in his opinion, the less manure the better, providing the loam be what is termed 'maiden soil,' from old rest-land. If any manure be considered necessary, it should be chiefly bone-manure. If peach-trees show signs of weakness after bearing a few years in soil of this description, the author has recourse to top-dressing, laying it on heavily in the winter, and removing a portion in the spring. If unnecessary luxuriance takes place, he cuts the points of the roots without hesitation, taking care to reduce them in proportion to the degree of superfluous luxuriance. This root-cutting system he has pursued for seven years at least, and finds it everything that can be desired. In winter pruning he thins his young wood to a great extent. This plan, with a continual thinning and disbudding in summer, so as to lose no sunshine on the leaves of the shoots intended for the next year's crop, renders the buds plump and well-ripened. After the winter pruning, he immediately stops every wound, whether from pruning or from accident, with a coat of thick white paint; this is repeated on all the larger wounds. The wounds being dressed, he immediately stoves the house with sulphur blended with sawdust, and burnt in shallow pans; and he afterwards dresses the tree two or three times with soft soap, sulphur, and tobacco-water, brushing it carefully into every bud and crevice with a painting-brush; this mixture is not made so strong as recommended by some gardening authors, as Mr. Errington depends much on the careful brushing and flooding every part of the tree. The author next took occasion to advert to the injurious effects in forcing if the gardener preserves a high temperature at night; he had had his thermometer as low as 40° at night, when the fruit was as large as peas, without any injury whatever; this was originally through necessity, for in his anxiety to get fruit early, he would probably have kept it to nearly 50° could he have obtained that heat; but he is convinced that it would have been worse for the tree. From the period that the fruit begin to swell off until they commence ripening, the trees must have most copious syringings and steamings, excepting that in the months of February or March, in cold dull weather, he is a little more niggardly of water, taking care especially that if he syringes in the afternoon, it is done early, so as to have the leaves dry by the evening; for a temperature of 34° to 40° by night and *a wet leaf would by no means agree.* The house is of course fumigated on the first appearance of green fly. As for the red spider, he seldom, by this management, sees one. The young wood receives the utmost attention through all the growing period; every robber is stopped with the finger and thumb as soon as it is about four eyes long; every superfluous shoot that is not wanted for the next year's bearing is taken away, and all the inferior shoots, which are much below the proper strength, are trained with the growing points as nearly perpendicular as possible, in order to decoy the sap into them. As soon as the author perceives the least change towards ripening in the fruit, he stops the points of all the young wood, with the exception of a few of the weakest shoots at the lower part of the tree, and these he keeps growing until the end of the season, in order to get as much sap in them as possible. In the course of ripening abundance of air is given both night and day, and every leaf which shades the fruit is entirely removed. He is of opinion that peaches cannot ripen too slowly; the slower they ripen, if not absolutely starved, the better. Syringing is at this time withheld altogether, as well as steaming; but as soon as the last fruit is gathered the tree is completely battered with water morning and evening, and the house shut up early in the afternoon with a thermometer of 90° to 95° of sunheat when it can be obtained; and this course is persisted in until the leaves turn colour, when the heat by sunshine is allowed to range even higher still; the author has had it as high as 100° at three to four o'clock in the afternoon. By these means the wood is most completely ripened, and in pruning cuts more like oak than peach-wood. During all the ripening process the border inside the house is allowed to become very dry; in fact, water is entirely withheld from the moment the least appearance of change in a single peach is perceived towards ripening. The author concludes by adverting to an opinion which once prevailed very generally, that peaches would not answer long under glass, unless the lights were removed during the rest season; this he finds quite erroneous, for the lights of his peach-tree have never been taken off since it was planted."

SUMMARY.

An advertisement in the first page of this Journal, and the principal leading article, will together explain the purposes for which it has been established. Our readers may rely with all confidence upon those ends being worked out to the extent of our means.——For some observations upon a supposed plan of altering Kensington Gardens, and for the new regulations of the Exhibitions in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, we refer to two other articles: the latter deserves the especial attention of exhibitors.——The important subject of British Oak is treated of by a contributor who signs himself "Jael," from whom we shall have many more communications.——Our Madras correspondent mentions some interesting facts relative to that Presidency, especially with regard to a new source from which Indigo may be obtained for commercial purposes; and in the Paris letter will be found some useful information concerning the winter flower-market of that capital.——In the Report of the Proceedings of the Swansea Horticultural Society is a statement regarding Cottages, to which we wish to call particular attention.——Among the Reviews is the commencement of a critical examination of Liebig's celebrated book on the application of chemistry to cultivation—a work which, to be of use to gardeners, requires much simplification and re-arrangement, and concerning which we shall have more to say. There is also an extract from a valuable paper by Mr. Errington upon Peach-forcing, for the original of which we must refer our readers to the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society, in which it is published.——Some interesting facts are mentioned in our Garden Memoranda, particularly with regard to Pontey's Nursery at Plymouth.——The manner in which Mr. Paxton intends to manage the Weekly Calendar will be apparent from the specimen now given.——The Meteorological Notices will also explain the plan on which they are to be drawn up. We give, in the first place, the *facts* as to the weather just experienced, and, secondly, the *facts* as to the average weather near London for the last fifteen years in the week about to follow. These will, we believe, be found of more interest and value than a dozen pages of prophecies.

WEEKLY CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS
For the ensuing Week.

Much of the pleasure and nearly all the satisfaction to be obtained from a garden, at this season, depends upon a strict attention on the part of the gardener to neatness and cleanliness in every department: and as this, in the majority of cases, requires attention rather than much additional labour, we hope the importance we attach to it may be felt by our readers. The gardener will do well to go round with the determination of finding fault with himself (not with his men); he will often discover that this is productive of good, and much more satisfactory than if it emanated from his employer. The operations recommended must not be considered as peremptory duties, but probable ones, depending on circumstances and the weather. The young gardener has now much leisure-time; let us impress upon his mind its importance for improvement and study.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—If the tan beds have become cool great caution must be observed in watering; for very little water in such a case will destroy the roots. A very slight fermentation of the bark bed will produce a bottom heat of 70° or 80°, which is much too high a temperature to be kept up by fire heat at this season. 60° by fire-heat should be the maximum, unless it is wanted to *force* the plants into early fruit. When there is *no* fermentation in the bark bed, of course its temperature will be regulated by that of the houses. Plants grown in dung heat require little or no water at this season; do not allow the temperature of the house, by fire-heat, to be much higher than the heat of the beds. Let the water used in watering the plants be heated to 80 degrees.

Vinery.—If forcing was commenced last month, or earlier, carefully protect the roots and stems of the vines from cold; create a damp atmosphere in the house by frequent syringing.

Peach House.—Give abundance of air during the day, keeping gentle fires at the same time, so that little or no fire may be requisite at night, except in very severe weather.

Cherry House.—Gentle fires may now be lighted to expel damp, previous to forcing: plants in tubs should be introduced for the first crop; delay the principal trees to the end of the month.

Figs.—The above observations apply equally to this fruit.

Cucumbers.—If dung is used for these plants sweeten it by frequent turnings; collect tree leaves to mix with it; and make every preparation for commencing operations the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next.

Asparagus.—Make a bed to succeed that used last month; on fine days draw off the lights to allow the buds to acquire their natural flavour and colour.

Mushrooms.—Prepare horse droppings for spring-made beds.

According to the available resources of the gardener, and the supply required, the following operations may be proceeded with any time this month:—

Sow on slight hot-beds short-top radish, mustard, cress, and horn-carrot, for drawing early in May; sow in boxes, on gentle heat, kidney-beans, peas, and onions; plant potatoes, sea-kale, rhubarb, lettuce, tarragon, and mint. If you have room in houses or pits, take in a few strawberries of either the Grove End Scarlet or Keens' Seedling.

Out-Door and Orchard Department.

In frosty weather, wheel manure upon vacant ground, prepare composts.

Artichokes.—If not secured from frost before, this should not be delayed; tie up the stems with straw bands, and land them up with soil, or otherwise mulch with litter or leaves, close to the stems, and as far as the roots extend.

Beans.—Plant early Mazagans in a warm situation for transplanting.

Cardoons.—Continue to protect carefully from frost.

Cauliflowers.—Continue to protect in bad weather; gather off dead leaves and slugs.

Celery.—If the weather is likely to remain severe cover a few more rows with dry fern or litter.

Endive.—Tie up to blanch in fine dry days; protect in severe frost.

Lettuce.—Protect from bad weather, but expose freely at all other times.

Peas.—Sow Early frame or Charltons in a warm situation; draw a little earth to those already up; and should severe weather occur, protect them with fir branches or dry litter.

Orchard.—Prepare ground in open weather, and plant all kinds of fruit trees and bushes, mulch with rotten dung, and stake those already planted, continue to prune every kind of standard fruit, also prune and nail wall-pears, plums, and cherries; dig between the rows of raspberries, gooseberries, and currants which have been pruned. Fig trees should have been protected with fir branches, straw, or fern.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
In Door Department.

Stoves.—Repot orchidaceous plants as they become dry enough for removal. Bog-moss (*Sphagnum*) will be found the best material to pot them in, except the kinds which require raising above the pots, as Stanhopeas, for which peat must be used; give air and water in proportion to the state of the weather.

Green-house.—Give air when possible, and make fires only in frosty or very wet weather.

Pits and Frames.—Auriculas, Carnations, Mignonette, Stocks, and all similar plants in frames, should have plenty of air given on fine days, but water sparingly and always in the morning. Seeds of Balsams, Cockscombs, and other tender annuals, for flowering in the greenhouse, may be sown now; pots of Roses, Pinks, Persian-Lilac, bulbs, and other suitable plants for forcing, may be introduced in any convenient situation.

Out Door Department.

Should the weather prove favourable, all kinds of deciduous shrubs may be shifted, and pruned; cut deciduous hedges; dig and make neat the borders of shrubberies near the flower-garden; evergreens planted in autumn would receive benefit by being now mulched.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Cut the *tap-roots* of such two-year old seedling oaks, chestnuts, and beech, as have been sown in drills, and are intended to remain another year. Fill up vacancies, and dig between the rows of plants; gather cones of the Fir tribe, and lay them in a dry loft until the season for taking out the seed arrives; protect young plants of Arbutus, Cypress, hybrid Rhododendrons, and germinating seeds from severe frost; also any new kind of Oak, Fir, or forest trees, whose hardiness may be doubtful.

Forest and Coppice Wood.—Trench and drain ground intended for planting. Pit those places where draining is unnecessary. Prune and thin Fir and Larch—nurse plantations which have been growing eight or nine years; *take care to cut clean to the bole*, and not more than two tier of branches at one time; do not prune those exposed to view or to the windward. Relieve such forest-trees as are injured by the nurses, and remove any competing branches before they attain a larger size. The planting of deciduous trees for the formation of Coppices may be proceeded with, if the weather be favourable and the ground dry, but in low wet situations it is better to defer it to a later period. Attention ought to be paid to the proper thinning or weeding of such Coppices as require it. The weakest shoots should be cleared away from the stools, and a limited number only left to come to maturity according to their size and strength. It is desirable, however, not to expose them too much at once, as it must be borne in mind that nearly as much danger is to be apprehended from excessive thinning in exposed situations, as from not thinning at all. Let felling be proceeded with if good timber is desired instead of bark. *Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

[Under this head it is our intention briefly to describe the principal insects injurious to the gardener and the farmer at the time when they are most readily destroyed, and to point out the best means of encountering their attacks.]

January is generally so severe that few insects appear above ground, either in the larva, or in the perfect state. Notwithstanding this, it is an excellent season for clearing ground infested with such insects as the cockchafer (*melolontha vulgaris*), which in its grub state does immense mischief to meadows and corn-crops, by destroying the lower leaves and roots, and is not less hurtful to young trees and seedlings in nurseries. At this season of the year it is found in a torpid state under ground generally at the roots of plants, in the form of a large white fleshy grub, with a brownish head furnished with large jaws, and having six legs on the three joints next the head. They are now readily destroyed by turning up the earth and exposing them to frost; and when thus exposed they become the chief support of the rook, the crow, and other birds, which eagerly search for and devour them. Thus, at this season of the year, we constantly observe these birds following the track of the plough, not, as is generally supposed, for the purpose of destroying seeds in the earth, but in search of these fleshy grubs. The mole also pursues them with great avidity; and even the different species of ground-beetle feed upon them. Boys may now be employed with advantage in picking up and destroying these pests at so much per hundred.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending December 31, 1840, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

Dec.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 25	30.366	30.308	28	15	21.5	E.	
Satur. 26	30.595	30.563	31	27	29.0	N.	
Sund. 27	30.644	30.532	33	29	31.0	N.E.	
Mond. 28	30.400	30.275	32	18	25.0	E.	
Tuesd. 29	30.366	30.248	36	19	27.5	W.	
Wedn. 30	30.412	30.164	40	31	35.5	W.	.16
Thurs. 31	29.990	29.879	45	35	40.0	N.W.	
Average	30.387	30.279	35	24.8	29.9		0.16

25. Severe frost, foggy; dense fog, with intense frost at night.
26. Hoar frost, accumulating much on branches; hazy.
27. Overcast; hazy.
28. Hazy; cold and sunless through the day; foggy at night.
29. Foggy; change of wind to west; clear at night.
30. Clear in the morning; cloudy at noon; heavy rain at night.
31. Cloudy; fine, with sunshine; evening clear and calm.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending January 9, 1841.

January	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Average Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sund. 3	49°	12°	37.0°	8	0.30 in.	1	1	3	—	3	3	2	2
Mond. 4	51	25	36.7	4	0.35	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	1
Tuesd. 5	52	22	35.7	4	0.06	4	1	4	—	1	4	—	1
Wedn. 6	53	18	35.1	5	0.33	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	—
Thurs. 7	47	12	34.6	3	0.13	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	1
Friday 8	53	22	34.6	2	0.26	2	2	5	1	—	4	1	—
Satur. 9	52	22	35.7	4	0.20	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	1

In the above period, the warmest days of this portion of January occurred on the 8th in 1827, and 6th in 1839; and the coldest night was that of January 3rd, 1827.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, JAN. 2, 1841.

During the last fortnight the frost has materially interrupted the supplies, and in consequence the prices have advanced. The recent change of weather has produced a considerable difference in this morning's market; the supply is better, but by no means general, and the prices have given way. *Fruit.*—There are good fruit of the Enville and Providence Pine from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per lb., though these are not quite ripe; the Queens are all small, and generally badly swelled, and sell from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per lb. Among the foreign grapes is a new variety called the Almeria, large, white, and sometimes tinged with red or purple; it is decidedly better than the White Portugal, and sells from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.; the supply of White and Black Portugal Grapes is pretty good, though both are rather indifferent; a few bunches of hothouse grapes are of good quality at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. There are some good sized Melons at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* each, though they are not quite ripe. American Apples are abundant; under the name of Lady Apple, the pretty little *api* of the French is in all the fruiterers' windows; old Golden Pippins, King of the Pippins, fine Scarlet Nonpareils, Reinette Gris, Wellington, Blenheim Orange, Court of Wick, and Royal Russet, at from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per doz., are not scarce. Pears are fine and abundant, but sometimes wrongly named; Easter Beurré is selling under the name of Glout Morceau, at from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen; Chaumontelles are in some places marked Brown Beurrés, and fetch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per doz.; some well-ripened Poires d'Auch are selling for 6*s.* per doz.; some fine Nelis d'hiver and Beurré Rances are in the market, but scarcely ripe; Crezy de Caissoy is abundant and cheap There are some fine Oranges from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen, and good Lemons from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per dozen. Many of the Tomatoes are of bad quality, and hardly fit for use. There are few Cucumbers in the market, and these of inferior quality, selling from 7*s.* to 8*s.* per brace. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus and Seakale are tolerably plentiful, and generally pretty good. Broccoli are good, and the supply abundant at 2*s.* per bunch. Savoys are plentiful, but of indifferent quality. Red Cabbages are generally of small size, and sell from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* each. Carrots are remarkably fine, and the supply large. Turnips, a few good bunches, though the greater part are very indifferent, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per bunch. Some enormous foreign specimens of White Spanish Onions measured from sixteen to eighteen inches in circumference; silver Skins for pickling are rather scarce; Leeks are not plentiful though pretty good at 2*s.* per bunch. Celery is abundant, and some of it good, but a large proportion of inferior description. Some tolerable Horseradish is in the market at 4*s.* per bunch; Jerusalem Artichokes are not scarce, and generally of good quality. *Flowers.*—The only plants in pots are a few Chrysanthemums rather gone by, and some Heaths. The cut flowers chiefly consist of white, red, and striped Camellias, and bouquets of dried flowers.

FRUITS.

Apples, dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 12*s*	Lemons, per doz. 6*d* to 2*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 5*s* to 10*s*	— per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 12*s*
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4*s* to 7*s*	Almonds, per bush. 28*s*
Melons, each, 2*s* to 3*s*	Chesnuts, per bush. 12*s* to 22*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 3*s* 6*d*	Nuts, per bush.
— Portugal, per lb. 8*d* to 1*s*	— Brazil, 24*s*
Oranges, pr. doz. 6*d* 2*s*	— Spanish, 24*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 12*s*	— Barcelona, 28*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Shallots, per lb. 10*d*
Cabbage, White, per doz. 1*s* to 4*s*	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 7*s*
— Red for pick. per d 3*s* to 6*s*	— Sprue, or Small, 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. bunch. 3*s* to 4*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf. sve. 2*s* to 3*s*	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9*d*
German Greens, or Kale, p. dz. 3*d* to 1*s*	— Cos, per score, 1*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, 3*s* to 4*s*	Endive, per score, 2*s* to 3*s*.
— Purple, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, White, per ton, 65*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
— Red, 80*s* to 90*s*	Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 9*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s.* to 1*s* 6*d*	Parsley, per dozen bunches, 4*d*
Turnips, White, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Tarragon (dried) per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*	Thyme (green) per doz. bunches, 4*s*
Parsneps, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s*	Thyme (dried) per doz. bunches, 1*s*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Sage (green) per doz bunches, 6*s*
Skirret, per bunch, 1*s* 6*d*	Mint (dried) per doz. bunches, 1*s* 9*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 10*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*	Marjoram (dried) per doz. bunch. 10*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*	Savory (dried) per doz. bunch. 10*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s*	Basil (dried) per doz. bunch. 1*s* 3*d*
Onions, per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch. 3*s*
— for pickig p. half sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*	Lavender (dried) per doz. bunch. 3*s*
— Green (Ciboules) per bunch. 6*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 3*s* to 4*s*	Capsicums (ripe), per 100 1*s* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d*	Morels, per lb., 16*s*
	Truffles (dried), per lb., 16*s*.
	Truffles (fresh), per lb., 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

THE number of letters giving us advice upon the subject of this undertaking is so great as to render a separate reply to each impossible. We therefore trust that our correspondents will consider the present a general answer to offers of assistance and support.

The mutual interests of gardeners and their employers, and the rapid dispersion of knowledge relating to every part of horticulture, and the collateral branches of knowledge, for m the great object of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; and advice, correspondence, or assistance in the attainment of these ends, will be gladly received. We shall be found to treat nothing in a self-seeking, prejudiced, or personal manner; but, on the contrary, we invite fair discussion upon all horticultural questions, provided it is conducted with good feeling and good temper. It is, indeed, as an easy means of rapid correspondence that we hope to make the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the greatest value to all who are interested in horticultural and botanical affairs. There are few gardeners, and still fewer amateurs, who do not on occasion require immediate information upon various points of practice. But either from an unwillingness to inquire, or from not knowing of whom to make the inquiry, they too often fail to obtain the information they are in want of. Let all such persons communicate with us, putting their questions as clearly as they can, and stating on what grounds they ask them. The substance of such questions will be printed in our columns, and answers will be sure to be returned either by ourselves or by some of our numerous friends. And let no one be alarmed lest his questions should appear trifling, or those of a person ignorant of that which he ought to know. He is the wisest man who is conscious of his ignorance; for how little do the wisest really know!—except that they know little. If one man is unacquainted with a fact, however common, it is probable that hundreds of others in the same position as himself are equally in want of similar information. To ask a question, then, is to consult the good of others as well as of one's self. In this part of our correspondence we require no real names to either questions or answers. When, however, a practical man sends a reply founded upon his own knowledge, his name will no doubt give authority to the advice he may convey.

Among the many things for which we are disposed to trespass upon the leisure of our practical friends, are the results of their experiments. Attempts to improve or vary the details of routine are the soul of improvement, and generally convey both instruction and amusement, even if they prove to be failures; for the latter, like adversity, often teach more wisdom than is gained from success.

We entreat our friends who send us flowers for examination, whether by post or not, to wrap them in tissue-paper before they are packed in cotton or tow. If this little precaution is not taken, the difficulty of examining flowers is much increased; for the fibres of the cotton stick to the surface of the leaves and petals, and quite disfigure them. After flowers have been separately wrapped in tissue-paper, they should be inclosed in a sheet of wet brown paper. By this means the atmosphere that surrounds them is kept in a state of uniform moisture.

R.—We are obliged for his advice, but we fear it will be impossible to find room for a weekly account of the progress of science generally. We shall endeavour to give immediate notice of everything new in the sciences connected with Gardening and Botany; but there we must stop.

K. is right. It will always be "a prime object of our Paper to ameliorate the condition of the profession," whenever an opportunity arises of doing so in a proper manner.

J. T.—The orchidaceous plant was a fine-coloured and new variety of *Zygopetalum crinitum*. Of the two grasses, the one with a single spike was *Setaria dasyura*; the other was a new genus allied to *Urochloa*.

Lord C.—Nothing has yet been discovered concerning the method of cultivating truffles. The books that have been written on the subject, few as they are, are either not to be believed, or they lead to no practical conclusions. We have a *promise* of some really valuable information concerning this curious subject, and if we receive it, we shall publish it forthwith. Should we be disappointed, its place will be supplied by suggestions as to the manner in which experiments on the truffle can be tried advantageously.

G.S. must not hope for a situation through our means. Do we not know that he is given to drinking, and that he lost his last place in consequence?

To answer *Sir George C.* briefly would be useless, to do so at length would occupy more space than we can at present spare. As the subject does not press, he will, we hope, be satisfied with an answer some time during January. He will readily recognise it if he looks through our columns.

It is not true that either a botanist or gardener accompanied the expedition to Chusan. A very good naturalist, however, Dr. Cantor, is somewhere with the fleet.

We are obliged to *R. T.* for his proposal, and agree to his terms.

The plants from Newcastle-under-Line are *Odontoglossum Rossii*, *Salvia involucrata*, and *Olea fragrans*.

G.'s letter is most discreditable to him. Does this man think that the sole object of masters is to plunder their men? If *G.* were a servant of ours, we should be very much afraid he would plunder *us* if he could.

T. B. will see that his suggestion was anticipated. By cutting through the middle of the paper, the principal part of the Agricultural and Horticultural matter will be separated from the general news.

Mr. Hodson will find his wishes concerning lists of *Oncidiums* and other epiphytes amply complied with in a succeeding number.

H. Hillingdon.—We would willingly answer his letter if we could read his writing, or understand the meaning of what we can read.

A. B., a Well-wisher.—Our arrangements are all made, but we cannot tell how they will answer till they have been tried. If he will give us his name, we shall be happy to avail ourselves of his assistance *if we can*.

Lincoln, no signature, will soon see that the names given in the prospectus are those of real contributors.

We have several letters concerning associations among gardeners. The "Benevolent Institution for the relief of Aged and Indigent Gardeners and their Widows," is in every way deserving of support; for trustees, auditors, committee, and officers are alike respectable and trustworthy. But as for other schemes, the best advice we can give our correspondents is to recommend them to take care of their pockets, and above all things to distrust the professions and counsels of clever men of bad reputation. That there are hawks abroad, gardeners may find to their cost *when it is too late*.

Sir Thomas H.—There is no doubt that Kyanised wood is injurious to plants in hothouses under certain circumstances. But it is possible that its injurious effects wear off. Where, however, the wood is well painted, and the atmosphere of the house is not both hot and damp, we should entertain no apprehension of bad consequences from its use. As a protection against decay, we disbelieve the statements that have been made upon that subject. Decay in timber is only sometimes produced by the attacks of fungi, and even the latter are not always arrested by the Kyanising process.

An Irish Clergyman recommends that in order to cure the drunkenness of Gardeners, it should be made a rule in all Horticultural Societies that no prize should ever be given to a man whose employer does not report him to be perfectly sober and strictly honest, and also that his garden is kept in good order. This would not be a bad regulation if it could be acted upon; but the difficulty lies here; no one in this country will keep a gardener to whom he does not believe that he could give such a certificate; for masters are unacquainted with the private habits of their men. Every exhibitor, therefore, would have the requisite certificate, and matters would remain exactly where they are. We must, moreover, say, with regard to English gardeners, that although some of them do no doubt disgrace themselves by their habits of drinking, yet the majority, and all the respectable men, are free from this vice. No man should keep a drunken gardener in his service.

*** Received communications from Messrs. *Appleby, Benton, Cate, Cameron, Errington, Green, Henderson, Jennings, Lumsden, Menzies, Moeren, Moffatt, McIntosh, Pince, Paxton, Rivers, Scott, Scheers. Whiting*, Professor *Royle*; *A Gardener*, Sudbury Hall; *The West London Gardeners' Association*, *Philo-Sylva*, and many others.

Manures.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone dust, 21*s.* per qr. of 9 bush.; half-inch ditto, 20*s.* per qr. do.; rape dust, 6*l.* 15*s*, per ton; rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton: gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's carbon, 12*s*, humus, 14*s.* per qr.; soap ashes, 10*s.* per ton; artificial manure, 12*s.* per. qr.; Poittevin's patent disinfected manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; nitrate of soda, 20*s.* per cwt.; nitrate of potash or saltpetre, 27*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WINTER, Grumio tells us, "tames man, woman, and beast:" but he spoke of ordinary seasons; the present, with the thermometer unusually depressed, has tamed even politicians, and the past week has been one of unusual quiet. The Chronicler therefore trusts he shall be excused if his record be less eventful than might have been anticipated. Ere the violet "shall strew the green lap" of the spring there will be matter enough, and of stirring interest, to engage attention.

Her Majesty and the Court have removed to Windsor, where the christening of the Princess is expected to take place. The season has been marked by the usual distribution of the royal bounty, and of private benevolence. Several Parliamentary changes are talked of preparatory to the opening of the Session; and arrangements are in progress for taking the new census. In the money market, the principal feature of the week is the introduction of a new Government security, called Trinity Bonds; and the Funds, which declined on the first news from Egypt, have risen since it was ascertained that a second treaty had been concluded. Ireland is still agitated with the repeal question, and the Ulster Association has resolved that the franchise ought to be reduced to 6*l.* in boroughs and 10*l.* in counties.

The fortification of Paris and the probability of a rupture with Morocco are the principal topics of discussion in the French papers; but the interest excited by the funeral of Napoleon has not yet subsided, and nearly a million of persons are said to have visited the tomb during the past week. Apprehensions have been entertained lest the long-pending disputes between Spain and Portugal respecting the navigation of the Douro might lead to hostilities; both countries assumed a hostile attitude, and immediate war was threatened, but the mediation of Great Britain has been accepted, and no doubt is now felt as to a pacific result. Recent letters confirm this belief, and state, although the preparations for war continue, the Spanish Government will leave the question *in statu quo* until the Portuguese Cortes shall have had an opportunity of taking it into consideration. In Germany and the north of Italy warlike measures of a precautionary nature are in progress, although there is reason to believe that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. In Egypt the ratification of the convention between Commodore Napier and the Pacha has been refused by Admiral Stopford, on the ground that the Commodore acted without authority; but a second treaty has been concluded by the Admiral, whereby the Pacha concedes every point demanded, and submits unconditionally to the Sultan. The Egyptian army has evacuated Syria and is marching towards Egypt.—The election of President of the United States has terminated in the return of Gen. Harrison, who enters office with a pledge to retain it only for four years.

The French Minister of Finance has brought forward the estimates for 1842, which are calculated to exceed 52,640,000*l.* sterling, which he proposes to spread over a certain number of years.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert are at Windsor. On Wednesday the Queen and the Duchess of Kent accompanied Prince Albert to the ice at Frogmore to see the skating, and Her Majesty participated in the amusement by being driven on a sledge over the ice by his Royal Highness.—Prince George of Cambridge has returned from his tour on the Continent.—In consequence of the failure of the vaccination of the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness was again vaccinated on Monday by Mr. Blagden, in the presence of Prince Albert, from the child of a lady residing at Brompton. The lady and her child left town for Windsor, in company with the Court physicians. It appears to be probable that the christening of the Princess will take place at Windsor shortly after the meeting of Parliament. The precise time will mainly depend upon the convenience of the King of the Belgians, who has signified his intention, as one of the sponsors, to be present at the ceremony, if possible. The 10th of next month, being the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage, is spoken of as the day likely to be fixed.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty and gate alms were distributed last week under the orders of the Lord High Almoner. The bounty was conferred upon upwards of 950 persons, who received 5*s.* each. The Royal gate alms were given to 168 persons, at 13*s.* each. All the recipients were above sixty years of age, and many of them very infirm and disabled

Her Majesty the Queen has forwarded, through Sir Henry Wheatley, the sum of 50*l.* towards the erection of Poulton Church, Lancashire; and the Queen Dowager has given 20*l.* to the subscription raising for the widow of the Rev. J. M. Kirby, of Stourbridge.

The Queen Dowager has forwarded to the Rev. Isaac Gosset, the vicar of Windsor the sum of 50*l.*, to be distributed amongst the deserving poor at this inclement season of the year in blankets, flannel, and sheeting. It may be worthy of remark that the Queen Dowager during the period she was Queen Consort contributed most liberally towards the whole of the numerous charities connected with the town and neighbourhood of Windsor; and since that period her Majesty has continued them to the same liberal extent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, although absent from Kew, commanded Dr. Scard to supply all the poor females in the parish as well as the poor in the union workhouse, with a good dinner on Christmas-day; and that the children of the Queen's free-school should be regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding on New Year's day, and that such of them as required it, be supplied with clothing, during this inclement weather, at his Royal Highness's expense.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The fortification of Paris still continues to absorb public attention, and its propriety is discussed by the opposed parties with very different feelings. The advocates of the measure contend that such works immediately conduce to the maintenance of peace; while its opponents affirm that the system is only a contrivance of the King's to turn the fire of the forts against the Parisian population, in the event of émeutes. If it were intended, they say, as a mere national defence, it would consult a great strategetic fault, as an invasion of Paris would be baffled by fortifying the capital, but that taken, the conquest of France would follow. It would lead to the total disorganization of the military defence of the country, and France would be exposed to the chance of losing all in one battle. The safety of France, according to this party, rest on the Rhine, the Loire, and at her frontiers, and not in her capital.

A difference has arisen between the Emperor of Morocco and the French Government, for which the latter, it is said, have resolved to demand satisfaction by a squadron. It appears that, at a public execution of a native soldier, who stated that he had been in the corps of French Spahis at Algiers, a dispute arose between a French resident and the soldiers of the Governor of Mogadore, the result of which was an assault on the French party. M. Delaporte, the French Consul, protested, but ineffectually, and he then hauled down his flag, placing himself and the French residents under the protection of the British vice-consul. The Spahi meanwhile was sent to the Emperor of Morocco, by whom he is said to have been well treated; and since then the French Consul and residents having informed the Consul at Tangiers, have been waiting for means of embarkation to leave Mogadore. It has been stated, that a squadron of six sail of the line is to sail to Tangiers, and demand reparation for the insults offered to the French consul and subjects.

Since the funeral of Napoleon, visitors to the Invalides have been so numerous, that on Saturday they were estimated at 100,000. Notwithstanding the state of the weather, the avenue of the Champs Elysées continues thronged with people going to the triumphal arch to view the car. In relation to this subject, it is stated, that during the life of Napoleon, the month of December was repeatedly the period of events which had a powerful influence on his destiny. In December 1799, the Consular Government was formally established. In the same month of the following year, and nearly on the same day, he escaped the infernal machine of the Rue Nicaise. On the 24 of December, 1804, he was crowned Emperor. On the 2d of December, 1805, he gained the battle of Austerlitz. On the 4th of December, 1808, he entered Madrid. On the 16th of December, 1809, he divorced himself from the Empress Josephine. On the 20th of December, 1812, he returned to Paris, leaving his army and his good fortune in the snows of Russia. Finally, in December, his remains, after an exile of twenty-five years, have been brought to their resting place on the banks of the Seine.

The driver of a Paris omnibus was lately found hanging in his room. The police being informed of the fact, a commissary repaired to the spot, and, finding all attempts to restore animation ineffectual, proceeded to search the person of the deceased. In one of his pockets he discovered a written document, by which the coachman declared that, being enrolled in a secret society, his turn had taken place by lot to kill the King, but that finding himself unequal to the commission of the crime, he had determined to destroy himself. The authorities have taken this startling case in hand, and apprehensions are entertained of the confederacy whose existence has been thus divulged.

M. l'Abbé de Lamennais was tried last week by the Court of Assize of the Seine, for endeavouring to overthrow the Government and excite sedition, by certain passages contained in a pamphlet, of which he is the author. The jury found him guilty of provoking hatred against the government, and of writing apologies for acts regarded by the law as crimes. The Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, together with the costs.

The Archbishop of Paris, during the funeral of Napoleon at the Invalides, observed three abbés among the clergy who did not appear very well versed in the minutiæ of ecclesiastical conduct, and communicated his suspicions that they were only abbés in disguise to one of his attendants. A commissary of police shortly after requested the three reverend gentlemen to accompany him outside the church, which they did without hesitation, and on driving with them to their residences, found them to be laymen of respectability, who had been unable to get tickets for a good place in the church, and accordingly, disguising themselves as clergymen, had readily procured admission.

The Finance Minister presented on Wednesday the budget of 1842. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses are estimated at 1,316 millions of francs; the ordinary revenue being estimated at 1,162 millions, which leaves a deficit of 154 millions of francs (six millions sterling). The Minister demanded permission of the Chamber to create *rentes*, if necessary, for a capital of 450 millions of francs; and declared that, believing in the continuance of peace, he did not intend to suspend the public works of peace, but would demand a credit for them.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt was confirmed December 17, according to the rite of the Greek Church, and on the following day was married to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander. The cold which set in on the 8th continues with great severity. We learn from Circassia that the mountaineers have stormed and captured the fort of Gnelendjik, which was the principal station on the coast. The walls, which were of earth, have been completely levelled. With the exception of Anapa, the Russians have now not a single place in Circassia.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The intelligence from the Peninsula during the past week is of considerable importance. The Spanish Government has declared its determination to enforce the treaty for the free navigation of the Douro (*Duero*); and Portugal is taking active military measures to repel the threatened aggression. The cause of quarrel between the two countries is stated to be as follows:—The original treaty for the navigation of the Douro was executed in August, 1835, by which a mixed commission was appointed to fix a tariff, and regulations connected therewith. The first set of commissioners met to deliberate thereon, and came to certain conclusions, which, when submitted to the Portuguese Government, were rejected. Another commission was appointed, and terms were settled between them. On this latter modification of the treaty a report was presented to the Portuguese Cortes in the session just ended. The delay which ensued in the discussion of this matter by the Portuguese has been adopted by the Spanish Government as a ground of complaint of the most serious nature, notwithstanding the positive declaration in the QUEEN'S speech on closing the session, that it would be one of the principal objects of discussion in the new session to be commenced this day.

So deeply do they resent this delay, that they have addressed a note to the Portuguese Government, in which a declaration is made, that if the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty do not within 25 days absolutely ratify the terms finally agreed on by the commissioners, Spain will employ military force to compel it. At the same time a note and memorandum have been addressed by the Spanish Government to Great Britain, calling, it is said, upon this country to sanction this appeal to arms. The Portuguese Government have also addressed themselves to this country as their most ancient ally, claiming the interference of England, upon the grounds of the *casus fœderis*. The Portuguese Government have also decided to suspend provisionally, for forty days, the guarantees of the inviolability of the house of the citizen—to call to arms all adults from 18 to 25 years of age—to compel all public employés, excepting judges and chiefs of departments, to enlist within three days in the National Volunteers, and to organise a battalion of public *employés* at Oporto, as well as an impressment. Orders have been given to inspect the lines and fortifications of the city and Oporto. Some artillery is about being sent to Elvas, of which strong place it is rumoured Brigadier-General Viscount de Sa da Bandeira is appointed Governor and Commandant. The vessels of war in the Tagus, it is reported, are to be fitted out, to be in readiness, should occasion require, to blockade the ports of Cadiz, Malaga, Alicante, Barcelona, &c. It is hoped, however, that the influence of the British Government may prevent matters coming to extremities.

GERMANY.—The papers are filled with notices of the preparations in progress in anticipation of war with France. All the letters received from Frankfort, Augsburg, Berlin, Munich, and Vienna, corroborate this statement, while at the same time they declare that no attack upon France ever entered the mind of any German statesman; that, in fact, these measures are merely precautionary, and that there is every reason to hope that the good sense and the good feeling which actuate the present Government of France will render those preparations superfluous.—*Munich.*—In the spring, a corps of 80,000 federal troops will be assembled at Heilbronn under the command of the King of Wurtemberg, ostensibly for the purpose of making extensive exercises and manœuvres. Among other changes introduced into the equipment of the Bavarian troops is that of substituting a new sabre-bayonet, similar to that used by the French corps of African tirailleurs for the old kind of bayonet. The serjeants are to carry a rifle like those used by the Tyrolese, and all the men are to have percussion-muskets. The British government having asked for information on the kind of percussion-lock adopted for the Bavarian army, the King has ordered a complete set of models of all kinds of arms to be sent to London.—*Frankfort.*—The German Diet have issued a decree against trades-unions and unlawful coalitions of workmen in the States of the Confederation. According to this decree, any workman convicted of belonging to them is, after having undergone the punishment to which he may be sentenced, to be expelled from the State in which the offence shall have been committed, if not a subject of it, and be forbidden to re-enter that State without special permission. He is also to be subjected to strict surveillance in his own State, and lists of the workmen condemned in any State are to be communicated to all the others, in order that precautions against them may be adopted.

TURKEY.—The plague has manifested itself near the Balkan, at Schumla, Varna, and in two neighbouring villages. The authorities being anxious to check the progress of the scourge, immediately formed a sanatory cordon, and established quarantines in the infected districts. The Marchioness of Londonderry has been presented to the Sultan. She was accompanied by the lady of Captain Walker, or Walker Pacha, as he is now styled, and both were very graciously received. To Mrs. Walker his Majesty spoke in the most flattering terms of the services of her husband, whom he honored again, he said, as the right arm of his navy. Captain Walker has been presented with a magnificent snuff-box in brilliants. The jewellers of the Sultan are now employed in making a diamond necklace for her Majesty.

A fearful tempest has swept over the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. The steam-vessel contracted by the Government to carry troops and stores into Syria has been wrecked in the Sea of Marmora. The soldiers completely plundered the vessel before carrying her, and three of them perished. The Russian steamer from Odessa to Constantinople was wrecked on the coast of Khili; the engine became injured during the storm, the vessel was thrown on the rocks, and 10 men and passengers perished. The *Tachomeh* steamer had 600 men on board, five of whom were swept away by a wave; those others have gone raving mad from fright and cold, and were obliged to be locked up by the master; twenty more, who were taken to Constantinople, have their limbs completely frozen.

HOLLAND.—Among the numerous petitions which have lately been presented to the Second Chamber, one of the most remarkable is that of the importers, manufacturers, and dealers in tobacco, living at Rotterdam, who remonstrate against the projects of law which will impose a considerably higher duty on tobacco. They are of opinion that such a law, if it does not wholly destroy the trade in tobacco, will at least greatly diminish it, by which they say many persons will be deprived of their means of subsistence; and they are also persuaded that the revenue, instead of being increased, will be diminished.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers mention that the Minister of War has brought in a bill to the Chamber of Representatives demanding that the force of the Belgian army for 1841 shall be carried up to 80,000 men, instead of 50,000, on account of the present posture of affairs in Europe. In the sitting of the Senate the general discussion of the project of a law for the prevention of duelling has been commenced.

ITALY.—A letter from Milan announces that the Archduke RENIER, Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, is shortly to proceed to Vienna, in order to be intrusted with an important share of the government of the empire. The Milanese intend sending a deputation to Vienna, to pray the EMPEROR to continue the Archduke in the government of his Italian dominions, where the report of his recall has created universal regret. The Sardinian Minister of Finance, and the private secretary of King CHARLES ALBERT, had arrived at Milan and had several interviews with the VICEROY. It is believed that their visit is connected with certain measures of safety, which it behoves Austria and Sardinia to adopt in the event of an attack on the part of France. It is said that the Duke of Bordeaux has gone to study naval science and affairs in the Arsenal of Venice.

ROME.—The case of Cardinal Lambruschini, on the subject of the marriage of Count Demidoff, declaring all mixed marriages to be null, unless there is a formal engagement that the children shall be brought up in the Catholic religion, has thrown the Holy See into serious embarrassment. The Duke de Leuchtenberg is precisely in the same position as Count Demidoff, and letters from Rome state, that the Russian Ambassador has, by command of the Emperor Nicholas, demanded a categorical explanation of the note of Cardinal Lambruschini. The Papal Court is in the utmost perplexity, from which it cannot escape but by the retirement of the Cardinal. The robbers in this city have adopted a new mode of attack. Instead of assailing solitary persons in the street, they lie in wait for them on the staircases of their houses. Three persons have thus been surprised and wounded in one of the most populous parts of the city, and upwards of sixteen similar assaults have been made with incredible audacity in another much-frequented quarter. The young Marquis de Carpegna was attacked a few nights since in his own palace by four men, and, as he defended himself, was killed. Some of these outrages are said to have been committed in open day.

NAPLES.—A Sicilian, named Muratori, a coffeehouse-keeper, married fourteen years since to a respectable English woman, having three female children, eight, six, and three years of age, from an ungrounded fit of jealousy, which had driven him to a state of frenzy, has shot his wife, and an hour after himself. A liberal subscription has been made for the orphans by the British residents. The French Government has appointed Baron Billing umpire between the commissioners respectively appointed by the British and Neapolitan Governments to adjust the differences arising out of the sulphur question. The Baron is the senior of the French secretaries of embassy who have successively filled those functions at the Courts of London and Naples.

MALTA.—We learn from Marmorice bay, that the Zebra has been driven on shore, and totally wrecked, with the loss of three of her crew. The Bellerophon was also on the point of being lost, and the Pique had her masts carried away.

EGYPT.—By extraordinary express from Toulon, despatches from Alexandria to the 12th instant have been received. The envoy sent to Syria to arrange the embarkation of the Egyptian army has returned to Alexandria, not having been allowed to land, and Admiral Stopford has refused to ratify the convention entered into between Mehemet Ali and Commodore Napier, on the ground that the Commodore acted without authority. The Admiral has addressed a letter to the Pacha, requiring him to return immediately the Turkish fleet, and to send an envoy to Constantinople to tender his unqualified submission to the Porte. The Pacha has acceded to the proposition, and on the 11th the *Megera* steamer sailed for

Constantinople, with Capt. Fanshawe, bearer of the Pacha's concession of everything demanded of him. Nearly as the same time the Pacha received an overland despatch from his son Ibrahim, stating that he and his entire army, amounting to about 30,000 men, were in full retreat on Egypt. On their arrival at Mezareib, south-east of Lake Tiberias, one column, led by himself, crossed the Jordan, and marched through the Naplous, passing between Jaffa and Jerusalem (both now in the hands of the Sultan), and pursuing the coast road to Gaza and El Arich. The second column was marching by the longer route, due south, through Batanæa, and the ancient territories of the Ammonites and Moabites, east of the Dead Sea. Whether it will try to enter Egypt by the Desert of Suez, or proceed through the valley of Arabah to the Gulf of Akabah (the eastern horn of the Red Sea), it is difficult to foresee, as it is doubtful whether it will find it practicable to cross the desert in the face of the Bedouins, who were gathering in considerable numbers. The last returns from Suez state, that the Arabs have attacked a caravan of the Pacha, and captured 150 camels and a return drove of 10 donkeys, and have carried off also 14 of Mr. Waghorn's camels, with goods, money, and passengers' luggage. The amount plundered is laid at from 350*l.* to 400*l.* The Pacha has announced, that the next time the Indian mail proceeds across the desert it shall be accompanied by a guard.

UNITED STATES.—General Harrison, the President Elect of this Republic, has voluntarily pledged himself to retain office but for a single term (four years). All the preceding Presidents, except the elder John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and the present incumbent, M. Van Buren, held office for two terms—and the three exceptions were defeated in their struggles for *re*-election.

The New York packet-ship *Independence* reached Liverpool Dec. 31, and brought papers one day later than those by the *Great Western*. The President's message, however, is not contained in any of them, the violence of the snow-storm having prevented a sufficient number of the Senate and representatives assembling to form a quorum. The snow is stated to be 16 to 18 feet deep in the neighbourhood of Washington.

CANADA.—A judgment has been recovered against the late Receiver-General, Sir John Caldwell, for 84,068*l.* currency, for which his large estates, consisting of the seignory and fief of Lacole, with extensive mills thereon, and 22,500 acres of land, were conveyed to the government in full satisfaction.

BRAZILS.—The mails from Rio Janeiro were landed at Falmouth on Wednesday night. The news from Rio Grande indicates a disposition on the part of the insurgents to negotiate with the government at Rio, and it is hoped that ere long the affair will be settled. The French Admiral has arrived in the river Plate.

Home News.

The Metropolis.—The inmates of the metropolitan and suburban Workhouses, to the amount of upwards of 30,000, received a plentiful supply of the staple fare of Old England, on Christmas-day. The Earl of Errol, as Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, benevolently forwarded to the Deputy Marshal a liberal Christmas donation for the benefit of the debtors in the Marshalsea Prison, each of whom received a plentiful supply of beef, bread, porter, and coals, with 1s. 6d. in money.

Fires.—On Saturday morning, a destructive fire broke out in the sugar-house of Messrs. Goodhart and Son, in Ratcliff-highway. The premises covered an extensive space of ground at the back of the dwelling-house; they were eight or nine stories in height, and extended in depth into Pennington-street, opposite the London Docks. Unfortunately, although a large number of engines were on the spot, aided by several of the firemen from the West of England, their efforts were of little avail, and the entire building, which was one of the most extensive in London, became enveloped in one vast body of flame, destroying everything which opposed its violence. The fire raged with uncontrolled fury, and it was not until five houses were destroyed or injured that it was got under. There had been no fire in the sugar-house for several days past, nor had there been any lights whatever in the building. Suspicions are entertained that the fire was not accidental. The loss is estimated at 25,000*l.*: the property is insured for 10,000*l.*—On Saturday morning, about half-past four, a dreadful fire broke out in the extensive timber-yard and workshops belonging to Mr. Lawrence, carpenter and builder, Pitfield-street, Hoxton. No lives were lost, but the loss is estimated at a great amount, mostly insured in the York and West of England offices.—The destruction of property by fire in the metropolis, during the last three days, has been to a frightful extent. In addition to the above, it is said that no fewer than twenty-one fires have occurred.

The Weather.—Friday last, in London, was in reality a Christmas-day, every appearance of earth, air, water, and even fire, indicating it to be such. On Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 26 degrees, and by midnight it had sunk to 21, and towards morning it became still lower. At 6 o'clock on Friday morning it had, however, risen to 26; but as the day advanced, the cold increased in severity, and at noon the mercury had again fallen to 21, and at 6 o'clock p.m. to 18, 14 degrees below freezing point. During the day the atmosphere was very dense and hazy, while in the outskirts, and for miles round, there was a thick fog from 8 o'clock in the morning, which greatly increased in density towards evening. The extreme coldness did not, however, deter large masses of persons from crowding the ice. The Serpentine was thronged with skaters, and it is computed that during the day 40,000 persons ventured on it. In Kensington-gardens the ponds were thronged with fashionable company. In St. James's-park about 5,000 persons were on the ice, and in the Regent's-park about 20,000, but no accident whatever was reported. The masses of ice which have been floating on the river for some days past have much increased in size, greatly impeding the navigation, especially of small craft. Between Deptford and London-bridge the colliers and other vessels have been greatly injured by their cables being cut by the ice, and their drifting against each other. The watermen could not pass from shore to shore without great labour and peril. The few steamers still navigating the river are much cut up, and the paddles broken by the masses of ice thrown up by them. About midnight on Wednesday, the thermometer having reached 39 degrees, a rapid thaw commenced, and at six o'clock on Thursday the mercury stood at 40 degrees, the rain still continuing. At noon the thermometer stood as high as 46, but towards the afternoon the wind shifted to the north-west, and as the evening advanced it again began to freeze, the thermometer having, at six o'clock, fallen down to freezing point.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is expected that Mr. W. A. Williams, M.P. for Monmouthshire, will accept the Chiltern Hundreds. The Hon. C. H. Tracy, eldest son of Lord Sudeley, and Sir D. Mackworth, are named as candidates. Mr. Yates, it is said, does not intend coming forward again for the county of Carlow. Mr. J. M. Gladstone has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough of Walsall, now vacant by the resignation of Mr. Finch. It is expected that Colonel Ferguson, nephew of the late member, will be returned for the Kirkaldy burghs. The daily papers have published the particulars of an inquiry respecting the proceedings of Mr. William Tooke, the new liberal candidate for Finsbury, who has been charged by Mr. Duncombe, one of the sitting members, with using his influence, as Treasurer of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to procure signatures to a requisition calling upon him to come forward at the next vacancy. The sub-committee appointed by the chairman, Lord Brougham, to investigate the charge, reported that Mr. Tooke had employed his influence as Treasurer with the tradesmen of the Society, and that he had used the agency of the Secretary for that purpose. It is understood that Mr. Tooke has since resigned the treasurership.—It is reported that Lord Oxmantown is to be brought forward as a candidate for Dublin University on the first vacancy, and that Mr. Alderman John Johnson, of London, will be put in nomination whenever a vacancy shall occur in the representation of Plymouth.

Census of 1841.—We understand that T. H. Lister, Esq., the Hon. E. Phipps, and T. Vardon, Esq., are the Commissioners for taking account of the population of Great Britain, in July next, pursuant to the new Act. The first-named gentleman, in his capacity of Registrar-general, is specially constituted a commissioner by the terms of the act; the others have been recently associated with him by her Majesty. Mr. Mann, of the General Register-office, has received the appointment of Secretary.

The Army and the Police.—Colonel Molyneux, of the 8th Hussars, quartered in Norwich, has appeared before the Mayor and magistrates, and complained of not being saluted by the policemen of the city when they met him or the officers of the regiment. He thought it necessary, as the servants of her Majesty, that due respect should be paid to them. The Mayor and Mr. Palmer said they were but individual magistrates, and could not be said to have the control of the police. The Colonel said if an order were not made out, he should write to head-quarters about it; he was determined that proper respect should be paid to her Majesty's officers. The magistrates asked if it had been the custom, or if there had been complaints from any other regiment; and it was said that this was the first time an officer had ever made such a demand. In consequence of the complaints of the gallant Colonel, the superintendent said he had himself made such an order on the book, but the Police Committee ordered it to be erased. The magistrates said they would consult on the question.

Sir Richard Bourke.—A colossal bronze statue of this General is about to quit the atelier of Bailey, the Academician, for its destination, Sydney; it may be considered the first great work of art for which that distant colony will be indebted to the talents of the mother country.

New Laws.—It is stated that upon the meeting of Parliament a bill will be introduced for the formation of the militia upon a most efficient plan; and as it is found that the navy can be completed with volunteers, without impressment, so it is intended that the same plan should be resorted to as regards the militia, and that the system of ballot will be abolished. It is also said that arrangements are making for the purpose of bringing before Parliament a plan for a thorough revision of the law of libel.

Sudden Deaths.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body of Lieutenant-General Sir William Henry Pringle, aged 68. The deceased was of robust constitution and in the general enjoyment of good health. On Wednesday afternoon last, about one o'clock, he went out to take a walk, and returned shortly after three, when he appeared as usual. The servants, hearing the library bell ring, went there, and on entering the room saw deceased lying on the floor, and Lady Pringle kneeling down by his side supporting his head. A surgeon immediately applied mustard-poultices to deceased's feet, at the same time expressing an opinion that anything that could be done would be of no avail, as deceased was dying. In a few minutes afterwards life was extinct. Mr. Wakley said he had no doubt the deceased's death was occasioned by disease of the heart, which was now fearfully prevalent, and which an eminent physician had recently told him was the cause of ninety-five sudden deaths out of a hundred. Verdict, "Natural death." The deceased officer was colonel of the 45th regiment; had served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, and had distinguished himself in various engagements. He had been nearly fifty years in the army.—On the same day an inquest was held upon Mrs. Juliana Napier, an elderly maiden lady, who had been found dead in her apartment. The deceased was one of five sisters, all maiden ladies, with the exception of the youngest, who was the widow of a German Prince. On Christmas day Madame Ducken, the widow, went out to dine, leaving her sister rather the worse for liquor. A lodger in the house went into her room in the evening, and found her dead. The Coroner, being unable to ascertain the age of the deceased, sent for one of her sisters, who refused to be sworn, and, after saying that her sister's age was forty-nine, entreated the Coroner that he would not allow her sister to be buried upon new-year's day, because if that was the case the other sisters might all expect to die directly. The Coroner said he would put no obstacle in the way. "And you won't (continued the sister) prevent her having her clean things." Coroner—No. Sister—Thank you, sir: and she may be buried in St. James's burial-ground, may she? The Coroner assured her that her wishes should be attended to, and the old lady retired, courtseying separately to every individual in the room. As she was being led down stairs the old maid told the beadle that she had nicely cheated the Coroner, as her sister's age was seventy-seven. Verdict, "Died by the Visitation of God."—On the same night Mr. Payne held no less than six inquests at Guy's hospital, all arising from accidents.

The Guiana Expedition has left this country to explore and settle the boundaries of that colony, which was conquered from the Dutch, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris. This country, therefore, is entitled to the same extent of territory as was possessed by the Dutch; and, Great Britain claims the right to extend her boundary as far as the Dutch outposts and possessions extended. The Brazilian government, however, has lately laid claim to a large portion of the country claimed by, and hitherto supposed to belong to Great Britain. It has encroached largely on the south-western boundary of the colony, and seized upon Pirara, a village in which English colonists were settled as early as 1811. Her Majesty's government has, therefore, resolved to ascertain the exact boundaries of the colony. The commissioner selected to execute this duty is Mr. R. H. Schomburgk, extensively acquainted with the colony, to the exploring of which he has already devoted several years. The Prussian government has applied for permission to appoint a gentleman to the expedition, who would collect specimens of natural history and plants for their institutions. The consent of our government has been given, and Mr. Richard Schomburgk, a brother of the British commissioner, accordingly accompanies the expedition for that purpose.

Liability of Parishes as to Exposed Children and Dead Bodies.—At an inquisition held at Kensington, before Mr. Wakley, on the body of a child found exposed on the 28th, in the parish of Paddington, and who died in a few hours, a question arose as to the power of the parish officers or guardians to offer a reward for the discovery of the parents, which has drawn from the poor-law commissioners an opinion that, "As parish officers have no power to incur any expenses for the prosecution of vagrants, and have no duty to provide for the burial of a corpse found in the parish, the commissioners consider that there is no authority for their incurring expense in advertising for the discovery of the person who exposed such child or such corpse. If, indeed, upon any such advertisement the party were discovered, a prosecution might be instituted, but the commissioners do not know how any reimbursement of the expense incurred could be compulsorily obtained from such party." The result appears to be, that there are no funds whatever applicable to the prosecution of persons exposing their children, even should the offence amount to murder, nor to advertising a description of the child, or offering a reward for the apprehension of the delinquents.

New Railway Communications.—The Worcester and Port Dynllaen line of communication between Dublin and London has been declared by the government commissioners to be the shortest both in distance and time, and has been shown by Mr. Brunel to be that which alone affords an opportunity of answering letters between the two capitals by the return of post.—A public meeting has been held at Staines, for the introduction of a railway from the metropolis to that town. The meeting highly approved of the plan for the construction of the railway, and a provisional committee to promote the undertaking was appointed.—The opening of the line of railway from Birmingham to Gloucester has taken place; the trains traversed the line without the slightest accident; the first-class performing the distance in two hours and a half. The whole routes from Gloucester and from Cheltenham are now open by uninterrupted lines of railway to Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire.—The Viaduct on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway has been brought to completion. The work consists of twenty-one arches of sixty-three feet span and nearly three hundred feet in height. It is about twenty-one months since the foundation was begun, and during that period 400,000 cubic feet of building have been erected, and more than 11,000,000 bricks consumed. This wonderful structure connects the counties of Lancaster and Chester at Stockport.—Last week an engine passed for the first time on the part of the Bolton and Preston Railway just completed, from Rawstorne-bridge, near Chorley, to Manchester. When the line is com-

pleted to Buxton, on the North Union Line, which it will be during 1841, it will afford a much quicker transit for passengers from Preston to Manchester, than by the present route.—A meeting was held on Wednesday in Suffolk-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a railway to join the Northern and Eastern Railway at Bishop's Stortford, to Norwich and Yarmouth, by Cambridge, Newmarket, and Thetford. The Marquis of Douro and numerous other gentlemen connected with those towns and the neighbouring counties severally spoke in favour of the object of the meeting, and resolutions were entered into in favour of the proposed line. A company was formed immediately, and a large number of shares subscribed for in the room.—Two accidents happened to the American engines on the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway, on Sunday morning; both, fortunately, unattended by any other consequences to the passengers than delay. The first took place soon after the train left the Spetchley station: one of the small wheels of the engine broke; the passengers, driver, and stoker, escaped without injury. In another case, some hundred yards from Camphill station, the fire-bars, and consequently the fire, tumbled out on the road, leaving the train to be hauled to its destination, after a delay of some hours. We have since learned that another accident occurred on Monday, by the breaking of another of the small wheels. These engines were imported from Philadelphia, and were expected to be of a very superior construction and enduring quality.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A distressing accident took place on Christmas morning in the Roman Catholic chapel, Francis-street, which has led to the death of nine individuals, and serious injuries to others. An immense crowd thronged the chapel, at the early hour of six o'clock; one of the planks upon which the people are accustomed to kneel in the body of the chapel, owing to the pressure of the people standing on it, broke. The noise of the timber breaking, and some persons crying out that the gallery was falling, spread terror into all, and a tremendous rush was made for the door. A flight of three or four steps being at the approach was the principal cause of the loss of life; for when the front ranks were prostrated, the persons following fell or trampled upon those down, and thus a heap of more than 100 persons were lying together. The police were promptly on the spot, but no efforts of theirs could stay the rushing of the crowds from within. The cries of women and children, the horror-stricken appearance of the entire mass of the people, each apprehensive that some relation or friend was amongst the killed or wounded, presented a spectacle of the most horrifying nature. The greatest difficulty was experienced in removing the dead and the injured to the hospitals, such was the anxiety of the multitude to obtain a sight of the sufferers. The affecting news soon spread throughout the city, and during the day crowds thronged every avenue of approach to the chapel and the hospitals. The total number of persons injured is not yet ascertained.

A Temperance Festival was held on Thursday, at which Mr. O'Connell presided, and declared that he had become a tee-totaller.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place Dec. 28, at the Corn Exchange. Mr. O'Connell advocated the necessity of establishing an indemnity fund in aid of the voters of Ireland; and stated that emancipation was caused in a great measure through the assistance afforded by such a fund. The people of Ireland, as given by the last census, amounted to 8,000,000. The railway census showed, by the printed report, three years ago, the population of Ireland to be 8,500,000, and he took it in all likelihood to be at the present day increased to 9,000,000: and he calculated that out of this number there were three or four millions who had taken up the repeal question, and would be capable of supplying a fund of at least from 200 to 300,000*l.* annually. He would be satisfied with one farthing a week, or one penny a month, or one shilling a year, with four weeks' discount. (Laughter and cheers.) He asked if there was any one so poor as to grudge the sum of one shilling a year to carry out the repeal of the union? (Hear.) Five millions of persons at one shilling a year each would produce the sum of 250,000*l.* He adverted to the Carlow election, and proposed that measures should be taken to secure the next election for the liberal candidates. He commented on Mr. Baines's objection to remodel the representation on a plan which would take away 130 representatives from England and give them to Ireland; and replied to his objection that agitation might lead to a civil war, by declaring that the danger of incurring a civil war—if there were danger at all—was the influence used among the Whigs to stop the movement. With regard to the registry, he had examined the subject carefully, and admitted that he did not concur with some of the suggestions. He saw great danger in commingling the poor law valuation with the franchise, because it would be thrown into the hands of men who were inimical to his views. He thought it, therefore, dangerous to introduce that subject without giving it the most serious consideration, particularly the principle of rating as far as 6*l.* That principle might possibly have a most salutary effect, if carried into operation; but he apprehended that the English parliament would turn the six into ten. Instead of making, therefore a public report, he thought it would be better to instruct the committee to communicate an opinion to the Ulster Association, that they might act as amicably as possible together, in order that their determination might be the stronger to resist the report on Lord Stanley's bill. He moved that the terms which the Leeds Reform Association put forward as the basis of further parliamentary reform, including the principles of household suffrage by electoral districts, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and no-property qualification, and the reply to Lord Charlemont's letter in answer to an address which was sent him by the association, be postponed. He concluded by moving the adjournment of the association, at its rising, to Thursday next. The weekly rent was announced to be 51*l.* 4*s.*

The Ulster Association.—The second special general meeting has been held. The Earl of Charlemont was in the chair. The object of it was to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the committee appointed at the former meeting relative to the registration and election laws. The Earl of Gosford addressed the meeting in support of the first resolution. The committee had originally recommended that the annual rent of 8*l.* in boroughs and 10*l.* in counties should be the respective qualifications for the franchise; but they had since come to the decision that that was too high for the borough franchise, and that it should be reduced to 6*l.* With this alteration in the report, he moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and carried. By the second resolution, which was moved by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, a committee was appointed, with full authority to adopt such measures as they might deem expedient to promote the introduction of a bill into Parliament embodying the recommendations of the report referred to in the first resolution. Lords Gosford and Charlemont, the Hon. Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, expressed themselves in favour of household suffrage, and the association resolved upon co-operating with the Reformers of Leeds.

Irish Manufactures.—A meeting has been held on this subject in the city of Waterford. A series of resolutions was adopted, declaring that the extension of manufactures and a general encouragement of native produce would prove an effectual remedy for many of the evils which afflict Ireland; that combination amongst the operatives had been shown by the ablest economists to be the certain destruction of the best interests of the operatives themselves; that they regarded the prosperity of the sister country, with which they hoped Ireland would ever be connected, as arising from the division of labour amongst her population; that the barriers which heretofore had been opposed to the introduction of capital into Ireland were almost entirely removed by the improved condition of the people; that capital could be as well laid out in Ireland as in any other country, in consequence of her great national resources and advantages; that a pleasing feature in the present movement was its having brought together men of all parties; and, finally, that a committee of trade be formed in the city of Waterford for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the resolutions, and to co-operate with the general board of trade in Dublin, particularly in impressing upon the British Government the necessity of extending to Ireland in some degree the benefits enjoyed in England by intercourse of railroads.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The auxiliary committee for completing the national testimonial to Sir Walter Scott, are unflagging in their exertions. The subscription proceeds well, and returns are daily received from various towns in the provinces. Within these few days a subscription of 10*l.* has been sent by Lady Willoughby d'Eresby; and the Edinburgh Choral Society have tendered their services to give a concert in aid of the fund.

Arran.—On the 10th instant this island was visited by one of the most alarming inundations and hurricanes experienced for several years. In the morning dark clouds were seen covering Mullan Gaoith (Windmill-hill), Torr-na-Ndean, and Crag Na-hiolcrach (Eagle-rock), and soon after the streams that issue from their bosoms poured down in torrents into the Glencoy river, which overflowed its banks, and covered immense tracts of arable fields, plantations, gardens, roads, &c. The cottage at the foot of the glen was surrounded, and the family compelled to fly, or rather half swim, to a more elevated spot. Below this an uninterrupted expanse of water presented itself, covering several square miles, and deep enough to float large wherries. Glen Sherrag and Glen Roza were subjected to a similar visitation, the torrents rushing down with dreadful violence. From the reservoir for supplying Brodick Mill, at least 500 feet above the sea, there was as grand a waterfall as Niagara, both in length and width. The Roza river flooded extensively above the bridge, near the church, covered the road leading to Brodick like a canal. The storm extended also to Lochranza with the same fury; and the roads by Cory, Sannox, &c., have been torn and cut up, as if bombshells had been employed. At Balmichael it was particularly violent. Towards Shiskan the damage has been very great, and one of the bridges has been destroyed.

Glasgow.—Mr. Alston, the honorary treasurer to the Asylum for the Blind, has just completed his great national work of printing a complete edition of the Bible in raised letters for the use of the blind. A practical exemplification of the advantages of the system of education pursued in the institution was given last week, at which Mr. Alston produced his fifteen volumes of the Old Testament (the New Testament, with the Scottish version of the Psalms, having been printed in four volumes some months ago); and the younger pupils read in succession from the whole fifteen volumes indiscriminately. The singular delicacy of touch and rapidity of manipulation exhibited by the boys and girls, together with the ease, fluency, and accuracy of their reading, astonished every one in the room.—The murrain has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and has spread with great rapidity. It prevails in no fewer than nine or ten adjoining parishes; but it has hitherto proved of a comparatively mild description.—A fatal coal-pit accident happened at Carronhall on Thursday week last. A young man had been employed in removing props from his coal—a very dangerous operation—and when a girl went below with his breakfast, no answer was returned to her calls. An alarm being immediately given, it was discovered that the roof had given way, and buried him beneath the mass.—Information has been forwarded to the metropolitan police-offices of the following murder, perpetrated on the railway at Crosshill, near Bishop-bridge, Lanarkshire, on the morning of the 10th ult., on the person of John Green, a labourer on the railway. The unfortunate man was found at the Crosshill-cut, lying upon his back, quite cold and stiff, and several cuts and bruises on his person. Not one farthing of money was found upon the deceased, and his silver watch was missing. A man named Denis Doolan, who had been employed on the works on the preceding day, is suspected to be one of the murderers, and a reward of 100*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

Provincial News.

Wales.—A deputation of the members of the Montgomeryshire Agricultural Society has waited on the Earl of Powis, to request him to become patron of it; his Lordship assented, and has presented to the society his valuable agricultural library.—Bryrntirion, the beautiful seat of C. J. Harford, Esq., in Merionethshire, has been burned to the ground, together with the fine collection of paintings, costly furniture, and plate, none of which could be saved. The fire originated from a beam in the chimney.

Dover.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, as Lieutenant Smith and Mr. Everatt of the 54th were proceeding from the theatre to the garrison, they met some sailors, with whom they had high words. One of the sailors, after collaring Mr. Everatt, threw him down with such violence as to fracture his skull. Mr. Everatt only survived about four hours. The sailors escaped, but have since been apprehended. Their names are James Curwin and John Gravenor, the former a mariner and the latter a shipwright, both belonging to Dover. A coroner's inquest was held the same day. The principal witness was the surgeon, who deposed to the cause of death being a bruise on the skull, and extravasated blood on the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against John Gravenor, and that James Curwin aided and abetted therein." The prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next assizes. The body of Mr. Everatt has since been buried with military honours.

Nottingham.—The lace-workers of this neighbourhood, who were induced to emigrate to America under pretence of high wages, give a dreadful account of the frauds practised upon them. Any amount of wages is offered to the poor fellow, but they tell him he can only be paid in six months; he goes on working, and fancies he is gaining a fortune, but when the pay-day comes the master tells him that he has no money, and he is obliged to bring an action in the state courts, and may not get judgment for sixteen months, during which time he is starving.

Chatham.—On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the establishment of Mr. D. West, a linen and woollen draper, in High-street. The fire had been raging nearly three-quarters of an hour before the engines arrived. It is supposed that the fire originated from a stove in the shop becoming overheated, as it was perceived at nine o'clock to be nearly red-hot. The stock in trade, it is understood, is insured to the amount of 3,000*l.*, but the destruction of property is said to far exceed that amount.

Cornwall.—A communication from Sir C. Lemon states that a majority of the mine adventurers having declared against accepting his offer with respect to a mining school, he does not deem it necessary to proceed any further in the business, and therefore withdraws his offer of contributing to the establishment of such an institution, and of making an endowment for its maintenance hereafter. It is in contemplation to form a joint stock company for maintaining a regular communication by first-class steamers twice a-week between Falmouth, Plymouth, and Southampton, and thence by railway to London.

Somerset.—Mr. Beckford has determined to dismantle Landsdown-tower, near Bath, and sell by auction all the articles of *vertu* it contains. The reason assigned for this circumstance is, that the tower has been several times attempted to be broken open by expert thieves, who he fears will mutilate what they cannot take away.

Liverpool.—A Changeling.—On Tuesday last, a plain-looking woman, with a child in her arms, walked into the Hanging Birch, at Whiddon, and called for a glass of ale. The landlady immediately went down stairs to draw the beer, leaving her own infant in the cradle asleep. On her return from the cellar, she found her customer had vanished; but no suspicion arose at the moment of anything being wrong. In a little while, however, the child in the cradle having become restless, the mother stooped to take it in her arms, when she found the infant black in the face. Thinking it was labouring under strong convulsions, she posted off for medical assistance. The medical man declared that nothing on earth was the matter with the child, it being as healthy a babe as had lately come under his inspection; and as for the darkness of its face, it was produced by natural causes—the fact being that the child was born black, for no other reason than because its progenitor must have been of the same colour. In fact, her own "sweet babe" had been carried off by the stranger, who had substituted this pickaninny of ebony, on the principle that "exchange is no robbery." An alarm was instantly raised, but without leading to the discovery of the perpetrator of the outrage.

Manchester. — A robbery has been committed upon the bank of this town, the extent of which cannot be at present ascertained, but which is supposed to be to a serious amount, and under circumstances which seem to leave little doubt that it was the result of some deep-laid scheme. On Saturday morning, at the time the delivery of the letters took place, a person presented himself in the passage where application is made for letters addressed to parties who have boxes at the Post-office, and called out the number of the box assigned to the bank of Manchester. The parcel of letters for the bank was delivered to him by the clerk, who was but new in that department. The letters of which he got possession were from fifteen to twenty in number. Shortly after this occurrence, the real clerk, whose business it was to call for the letters, came in the usual course, and found that they were gone. Notices were sent round to all the bankers, and the services of the police were put in requisition. The notices sent to the bankers were effective in one instance, and it is hoped will be so eventually in affording a clue to the parties concerned in this transaction. On the same morning a check was presented at the bank of Messrs. Jones, Loyd, & Co., for between 45*l.* and 50*l.*, by a lad. He stated that he had been sent there to get it cashed by a gentleman from Preston, whom he could bring to the office. He was instantly placed under surveillance, and a messenger despatched to inquire into the state of the case. Having, however, some suspicion, probably from the delay, that he was in peril, the robber contrived to elude the vigilance of the party employed to watch him, and got clear off. Since this a young man has been taken, and brought to the Borough Court for examination. Sufficient particulars were stated to satisfy the magistrates that there were grounds on which to remand him: he has been seen by a clerk at the Post-office, and identified as the man to whom the letters were delivered.—Another robbery in the Post-office here is talked of, the particulars of which have been withheld, pending the examination of the suspected parties. It is said that certain bills remitted through the post to a firm in the town were abstracted. One of them having been made payable in London, had been already presented and paid before notice could be given. Measures are in progress for the detection of the offender, and for the adoption of adequate measures for the prevention of similar frauds.

Leeds.—On Monday Mr. Oddy, woollen-manufacturer, appeared before the magistrates, to answer to three informations for offences against the Factory Act, committed at his mill at Beeston Royds. The first charge was for working a girl above twelve hours a day, only allowing out of that time three half-hours for meals, instead of two half-hours for breakfast, &c., and one for dinner, as directed by the Act; the second charge was for employing younger children more than forty-eight hours in the week; and the third, for not having the hours of work regularly entered in the registry of workers. The manager stated that he did not exactly understand what he was required to do; and as to their working longer hours, they had had some bad work, and were endeavouring to make it up.—The magistrates inflicted a penalty of 20*s.*; the amount of the costs of the three informations was 2*l.* 18*s.*

Essex.—About ten days ago a gentlemanly-looking man, calling himself Thomas Simmons, stopped at the Angel Inn, Halsted, where he represented that he had been a builder and surveyor at Ipswich, that he belonged to the order of Masons, and that he had a wife possessed of 7,000*l.*, upon the interest of which he was living. It appears he ran up a score amounting to 13s. 8d., and then left for the purpose of patronizing the Rose and Crown, another house in the town, where he had sufficient address to persuade the landlady that he was uncle to her, and that he was worth a great deal of property. He said he intended to make her husband a present of 300*l.* or 400*l.*, and the landlady, quite elated at the idea of possessing so liberal an uncle, wrote a letter to her husband, who was in Suffolk, to acquaint him with their good fortune. He also agreed to marry a young woman who was staying at the inn, and in the event of breaking his word, he vowed he would forfeit 100*l.* The constable of Halsted, hearing him make these assertions, suspected all was not right, and hinted to the landlady that she ought to send in her bill. No money being forthcoming, he was given into custody. Numerous bills, from different tradesmen at Colchester, to a considerable amount, were found upon him; and he was committed for trial upon three distinct charges.

Bury.—On the morning of Christmas day the farming premises of the Rev. J. T. Bennet, at Chevely, were discovered to be on fire. The Duke of Rutland's engine was very speedily on the spot, but in consequence of water having been left in it which was frozen, the machinery gave way, and it was utterly useless. Owing to this cause, and the ponds being also frozen up, but little could be done to stay the fury of the flames, and a barn, two stables, a coachhouse, and other buildings, together with four valuable horses, two cows, four pigs, some hay, straw, and coals, were destroyed. It is supposed that it was the act of a malicious incendiary.

Norwich.—On Saturday last two ladies came before the mayor and magistrates. One of them gave her name Turney, and was well dressed; the other was younger, but her name did not transpire. Mrs. Turney said her husband kept the Ram, in New Lakenham, where she had on the previous night been robbed of about 6*l.* under the following circumstances:—A gentleman was there on Thursday, and saw witness put some money into the bureau, in her own room. During that afternoon this lady came, and was with him half an hour. The gentleman slept there, and did not get up till one or two o'clock on the Friday. As soon as he was up, witness found that her bureau had been broken open, and six sovereigns stolen. No one but the gentleman had been there; she did not know what had become of him; but the lady coming again, she detained her. The lady said his name was Clifford, and that about twelve months since he was married to a lady of this city. She had been in the habit of travelling with him; but having been herself married on the previous Monday, did not wish her husband to know of the acquaintance. She assured the magistrates she did not know where he then was, and she knew nothing of Mrs. Turney's money. She would lend the officers any assistance in finding him out, for she wanted to see him, having lent him 5*l.* of her own money before she was married, of which her husband knew nothing. The magistrates wished to know who she was; it was a most disgraceful business for a woman of her appearance. She said that her father was a farmer in West Norfolk. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mr. Clifford on a charge of felony.

Exeter.—An old woman, well known as a teller of fortunes, was found dead in her bed on Saturday. She occupied a tenement in a back court, consisting of two rooms of the smallest conceivable dimensions. The only articles of furniture in her rooms were two deal chairs, a table, a tea-kettle, and some vessels of earthenware. The window was completely covered with cobwebs. There was a fireplace in the room, but she had never been known to have a fire in it, and her kettle was boiled for her by a neighbour, who was paid 7d. a-week for her trouble. About the room were scattered several packs of cards, in which she pretended to read fortunes to the simple fair ones who resorted to her. She had numerous visitors, many from among the more respectable classes of society; and on a market-day especially her ante-room was thronged with customers. The beadle of the corporation stated that he had made a search of the room, and had found about 94*l.* Other small sums were found wrapped in dirty pieces of rag or paper, in other parts of the room; a great deal of the money was quite black and cankered, and had evidently not been disturbed for several years. An inquest was held on the body; verdict, "Natural Death."—The old woman was not known to have a relative in the world, but immediately on her death, and the discovery of the money becoming known, more than one person was found to claim kindred with her.

Mansfield.—On Christmas morning, the extensive cotton factory of Messrs. Hollins, Siddon, and Co., at Pleasley, was destroyed by fire. The valuable machinery and the stock in trade were entirely consumed, and the building reduced to a wreck. Nearly 300 hands will, by this calamity, be deprived of employment. The loss is estimated at about 15,000*l.* So sudden was the occurrence that no aid could be rendered: by the time engines were obtained, the fire had so far advanced as to render them useless. The building and machinery were insured in the Royal Exchange and Norwich offices, but the insurance will not, it is expected, cover the loss.

Wiltshire.—Important Case.—Mr. Palmer, of Devizes, during the summer employed poor persons to pick hawthorn leaves, which were about to be forwarded to London; when the Excise officers obtained a warrant, and on the 27th and 28th of July made seizures to the amount of upwards of 2,000 lbs. weight, and charged Mr. Palmer with manufacturing the leaves in imitation of tea, contrary to the stat. 17 Geo. III., cap. 29. The case was heard in Devizes on Friday last. The court were of opinion that the charge had been established, and that the defendant must be convicted of having 40 lb. of hawthorn leaves in his possession, manufactured in imitation of tea, and that he had thereby incurred the penalty of 200*l.*, which he was adjudged to pay. There was a second information; but, upon its being understood that the defendant would not seek to disturb the judgment on the first, or give the Excise any further trouble in the matter, it was withdrawn. A warrant, with the consent of the defendant, was then granted for burning the leaves.

Windsor.—A few evenings since, as Mr. Baldwin, a respectable farmer, residing at Winkfield, was proceeding in his chaise-cart to London, to pay his rent, he was stopped by five labouring men in a lonely place called Falling-lane. The thieves dragged him out of his cart, pinioned him, and robbed him of 100*l.* in gold; one 10*l.* and six 5*l.* Bank of England notes; and a 10*l.* note of the Uxbridge bank—making 150*l.* Mr. Baldwin had taken the precaution to secrete his money in his smallclothes, which was secured by being sewn in various parts. The robbers, from their movements, were evidently aware of this; they nearly stripped him of his breeches, which were literally cut into shreds. A reward of forty guineas has been offered for their apprehension, but no traces of them have yet been discovered.

Northampton.—A young man, named John Haslock, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Whitworth, bankers, Northampton, absconded on Saturday last, and taking with him 800 sovereigns, four guineas, and 6*s.* worth of fourpenny-pieces. The robbery was not discovered until Monday morning, when the cash was missing, and the absence of Haslock at once threw suspicion upon him as being the perpetrator of the robbery. It was ascertained that he had walked to the Blisworth railway-station, about midnight on Saturday, in company with his brother, and started for London, at half-past two the following morning, by the mail-train. A reward of 100*l.* is offered for their apprehension.

Worcester.—Three or four months ago an abortive attempt was made to plunder the Roman Catholic Chapel at Coughton Court, the seat of the late Sir C. Throckmorton, Bart. The thieves effected an entrance into the chapel, but were foiled in their endeavours to force the iron chest deposited in the vestry, and were disappointed, obtaining only a few trifling articles of little or no value for their pains. The same chapel was again sacrilegiously entered in the night of Saturday, the 19th ult., as there is little doubt, by the same persons; when better success attended them. It seems in this instance they made their way into the chapel through one of the windows, the iron bars of which they wrenched off; then taking the iron chest from its fixing in the vestry wall, they conveyed it into an adjoining field, where they picked the lock, and possessed themselves of its contents, comprising various articles of plate, &c., altogether of the value of about 20*l.*

Ely.—A dreadful fire took place on Monday morning upon the premises of Mr. Cropley, which raged with the greatest fury for twelve hours. The fire was first seen issuing from a large stack of corn, consisting of about 360 quarters of wheat in twelve divisions. It spread with such rapidity, that in less than an hour from its being observed ten of the twelve divisions were one mass of fire, which baffled all exertions. The loss is estimated at about 1000*l.* The property was insured, but whether sufficiently to cover the loss is uncertain. No doubt is entertained of its being the work of an incendiary.

Woolwich.—Serious Conflagration.—On the morning of Christmas-day, a fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Stafford, No. 2, Clarence-terrace, and was the most serious which has happened in the town for many years. Three engines from the barracks were brought out, but no water was to be obtained for a considerable time; and the house and furniture were completely destroyed. The fire having thus obtained the mastery, the adjoining house caught, and speedily fell a prey to the devouring element. The fury with which the fire now raged baffled all attempts to stop it; for the four next houses, being the remainder of the terrace, caught, and were burning almost simultaneously; the whole were gutted, only the bare walls being left standing. A messenger was despatched to town for the metropolitan engines; but, owing to the slippery state of the roads, it was near four o'clock before the call was obeyed. The houses destroyed, although separated by party walls, are said to have been built under one roof, and as soon as the fire had reached the top of Mrs. Stafford's house, it then came along the line of roof, and thus burned its way down. The houses are all insured. The inhabitants who suffered on the occasion have addressed a letter of thanks to the officers and men of the garrison for their prompt assistance. The total loss is estimated at 10,000*l.*—A fever has made its appearance among the convicts in the Royal Arsenal, and has proved fatal to seven: an inquest has been held, and the jury, after examining the bodies, have agreed to a verdict "Died by the visitation of God, of fever."

CITY.

The *Great Western*, steamer, arrived in Kingsroad on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock, after a passage of 14 days 10 hours from New York. She encountered continuous easterly gales and head-winds for 10 days out of the 14; she has 69 passengers (exclusive of servants), a full freight of cotton, &c., with nearly 200,000 dollars in specie. It was fully expected that she would bring the President's message, but a continued snow-storm for three days had prevented that document from reaching New York upon the 9th. The commercial accounts are again comparatively encouraging. There was once more a hope of the Pennsylvania banks resuming specie payments on the 15th of January, as required to save their charters. Under this expectation, the exchange at Philadelphia, on New York, had improved from 3 to 1½ per cent. A considerable amount of coin is reported as having been forwarded on freight by the *Great Western*. The *Independence* packet has since arrived, but brings no important news.

A new species of security has been introduced into the Stock-Exchange, called Trinity Bonds. They are issued on account of the erection of lighthouses and beacons on various points on the coast of the United Kingdom, and are understood to have the guarantee of the Government. They are to bear interest at 4 per cent., and the holders will have the power of requiring payment in full after six months' notice. No quotation of them, however, has as yet been given.

The Funds, Jan. 1.—In the English market prices were steadily supported, but in the foreign house the quotations receded a little towards the close of business. Consols left off 88¾ to ⅞, ex. div., for the opening; Exchequer Bills 4s. to 6s. prem.; Bank Stock 157 to 8. Brazilian 71 to ¼; Five p r Cent. Dutch 97 to ½; Columbian 23¾ to 4; Mexican 28¾ to 9¼; Five per cent. Portuguese 31¼ to 2¼; and Active Spanish 24¾ to 5.

CHRISTMAS THEATRICALS.

DRURY LANE.—Notwithstanding the pantomimic attractions of the other theatres, Mr. ELLIASON's entertainment drew together one of the most crowded audiences of the season. The promenade was crammed to overflowing, and the other parts of the theatre were almost equally well attended. The bill of fare was unusually good, and comprised many admirable and popular pieces.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The gates of the realm of pantomime were opened to the public, with grand celebration, at this Theatre. We had presented to us an unknown country of humour. It was, in a word, pantomime almost in a new form. The theatre was early filled to the slips; but the many-headed monster called Multitude seemed to hold in respect the drawing-room aspect and habits of Madame VESTRIS' temple, and noise and violence did not so infinitely abound as is the wont on holidays. The subject selected for the pantomime was *The Castle of Otranto*, or

Harlequin and the Giant Helmet, and a good subject it was. The far-famed *Seven Champions*, a goodly array of *Scottish Chiefs*, the veiled *Nun*, the dark mysterious *Faustus*, and we know not how many others, from time remote down to *Ivanhoe*, appeared upon the stage. *Tom Thumb* and the *Two Kings of Brentford* strutted before us—nay even *Don Quixote*, filched in some former day from the opposing power, was ready spear in hand to charge the whole castle by himself, for he was "all alone" without his *Squire*. These would have been sufficient of themselves to satisfy a Christmas audience, but when this jovial company was covered by a whole regiment of basket cavalry capering and cutting such figures as none but "holiday horses in a frost" would think of, romance was already lost in the theatre. The performances concluded with a diorama consisting of a series of views painted by the Messrs. Grieve, and embracing in succession the leading topics of the year. The whole concluded with an allegorical national tableau, indicating Britannia as the Queen of Prowess, with her navy as the wings of war sweeping her unto victory over the world.

Adelphi.—The pantomime was founded on a familiar story in the "Arabian Nights," and was entitled, *Harlequin and the Enchanted Fish, or the Genii of the Brazen Bottle.* The crowds that besieged the doors of this theatre long before the hour of opening, proved that the Christmas cheer provided by Yates was specially alluring to the holiday folks. Pit and gallery were crammed a very few moments after ingress was granted to the impatient expectants, and in a short time there was no sitting room in the boxes. Upon the whole the audience were pleased with the pantomime, and Wieland announced it for repetition amidst much applause, and only a few dissentient voices.

Miscellaneous.

A grey parrot has been purchased by Prince Albert for fifty pounds. It is three years of age, and has been in this country about fifteen months. It is master of upwards of 800 words in the English language, and can speak several sentences in French. It sings the first verse of "The flag that braved a thousand years," and likewise the first verse of "Jim Crow," and afterwards whistles and jumps it in a most ludicrous manner. If Poll sees a person about to take a glass of wine, it will hold up its right claw, and sing out, "Her Majesty Queen Victoria's good health;" occasionally varying the toast to "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert," and "The Princess Royal's good health, and God bless her!"

Joe Miller.—Although this personage is constantly quoted, very few persons know who he was. His name was John Mottley, born in 1692. He wrote several dramatic pieces. He was dreadfully troubled with the gout, particularly in his right hand, which prevented him frequently from writing, and he was confined to his bed-room for two years: but under all these circumstances he maintained a cheerful temper, and gave to the world, about the year 1720, the book that bears the title of "Joe Miller's Jests." Mottley wrote a portion of the popular farce called "The Devil to Pay." Queen Caroline (wife of George II.), when Princess of Wales, commanded a play to be performed for Mottley's benefit, and disposed of a great many tickets with her own hand in the drawing-room, and most of them were paid for in gold.

Legal Christmas Boxes.—In the report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the duties, salaries, and emoluments of the judges, &c. of the courts of justice in England, it appears that the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, "according to ancient usage," receives annually at Christmas four yards of broad cloth from Blackwell Hall, and thirty-six loaves of sugar, presented to him by the particular officers on the plea side of the court; and that each puisne judge receives annually from the same officers a small silver plate and eighteen loaves of sugar.

Did you Ever.—Did you ever know a tradesman asking for his account, who had not "a bill to take up on Friday?" Did you ever know a cabman or a ticket-porter with any change about him? Did you ever know an omnibus cad who would not engage to set you down within a few yards of any place within the bills of mortality? Did you ever know a turnpike-man who could be raised in less than a quarter of an hour, when it wanted that much of midnight? Did you ever see a pair of family snuffers which had not a broken spring, a leg deficient, or half an inch of the point knocked off? Did you ever know a lodging-house landlady who would own to bugs? Did you ever know the Boots at an inn call you too early for the morning-coach? Did you ever know a dancing-master's daughter who was not to excel Taglioni? Did you ever know a man who did not think he could poke the fire better than you could? Did you ever know a Frenchman admire Waterloo Bridge? Did you ever know a housemaid who, on your discovering a fracture in a valuable Chinese jar, did not tell you it was "done a long time ago," or that it was "cracked before?"—*Comic Almanack for* 1841.

The Young Sultan.—The *Leipsic Gazette* informs us that the Prussian painter, Kretschmer, after having taken Mehemet Ali's portrait in Egypt, proceeded to Constantinople, where he was admitted to the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of painting the portrait of the Sultan. Herr Kretschmer was presented on the 15th of October, and had his first sitting a few days after. The Sultan wore a blue coat with red collar, not unlike the uniform of the Prussian cavalry officers. On his breast was displayed the Nishan, that distinguished Ottoman order, composed of sparkling brilliants. The embroidery on his outer garment glittered with gold and precious stones. "He fixed his eyes on mine," writes Herr Kretschmer, "took the attitude in which he was desirous that I should paint him, and said, 'I feel assured that you will answer my expectations in the first portrait you make of me.' I then commenced my work, and I had an abundance of time to study the interesting physiognomy of this youthful sovereign. It is less handsome than intelligent. The smallpox has left deep ravages on his countenance. His complexion is pale. He looks more like a man of twenty-two than a youth of eighteen years of age. His beard is tolerably strong at the chin, but the mustachios are scanty. Amiability and goodness of disposition are perceptible in his features—they even breathe from the tones of his voice. His organ is at once soft and sonorous, and his conversation is interesting. Fatigued by diplomatic receptions and visits of etiquette, the Sultan seemed to take much pleasure in our little familiar interview. He appeared to be interested even in the details respecting my family, as to which he inquired with some minuteness, and spoke of the pleasure it would afford him to perform an agreeable service for an European. 'Doubtless,' said he, 'your family knows that I have directed you to make my portrait. That will be flattering to your relations; but, I pray you, do not flatter me.'—This royal *jeu d'esprit* was accompanied by a smile." The Sultan gave the young artist six sittings in all. The portrait was pronounced to be a perfect likeness, and the Sultan gave Herr Kretschmer permission to take a copy for his own use, and have it lithographed.

M. Agassiz.—Lord Francis Egerton, on being given to understand that by purchasing the drawings of M. Agassiz's great work, his "*Poissons Fossiles*," he would enable that distinguished naturalist to extend his researches, has offered to give him 500*l.* for them, and to leave them with him at Neufchatel as long as he requires them.

A Blue-jacket's Opinion of Steamers.—"While things was as they was, d'ye see, we blue-jackets had it all our own way; for, d'ye see, if Johnny Crapau fought we wopped him; if he built more ships we took them! And so Belzebub grew spiteful; and ses he, whilst a British sailor gets his grog and his prog, d'ye see, I shall never be able to shove my oar in his boat, and turn the world topsy-turvy, d'ye see? So he plans with the tee-totallers and the saints, and tries to disrate the grog-tub and promote the tea-kettle, d'ye see. But he could not do that job by halves, for which, d'ye see, may there be an eternal frost in his fire-place, and his coals run short! So, having partly failed, what does he do? Having got hold of the right hint he turns the tea-kettle into a boiler—claps wheels to the ship's sides, as if they were no better than hackney-coaches, or so many dung-carts—and thus ruins the out-and-out blue-water English sailor for ever. I've done it, says he; and I never hears one of these varmint steamers sputtering, fizzing, hissing, but I thinks I hear him a-saying, 'Ah, Jack, you willain, I've done you at last,' d'ye see?"

Rustic Credulity.—A few days ago an honest farmer's wife, in the neighbourhood of Biggar, was waited upon by a gipsy fortune-teller, or spaewife, who offered to lift the curtain of futurity, and give her a peep of what was in store for her for a mere trifle. After showing off some of her cantrips, and making the unsuspecting housewife believe that she, like Glendower, had the gift of "calling spirits from the vasty deep," she prevailed upon her to part with a pound note, in the conviction that in a quarter of an hour by her "auld timmer clock," a braw horned cow would come routin' to the door! This being done, the second part of the drama opened with exit "spaewife," and Mrs. Look-for-Crumbie solus. It is hardly necessary to say that the cow did not make her appearance to add to the *dramatis personæ*.—*Scotsman.*

Statistics.—In Great Britain the number of persons in a state to bear arms, from the age of 16 to 60, is 2,744,847. The number of marriages is about 98,030 yearly. The number of deaths is about 332,700 yearly, which makes nearly 25,592 monthly, 6,398 weekly, 914 daily, and 40 hourly. The deaths among women are, in proportion to men, as 50 to 54. Married women live longer than those who continue in celibacy. In the country, the mean number of children by each marriage is 4; in towns, 7 for every two marriages. The number of married women is to the general number of the sex as 1 to 3; the number of married men, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of widowers as 3 to 1; the number of widows who marry again is to that of widowers in the same case as 7 to 4. Individuals who inhabit elevated situations live longer than those who reside in less elevated places. Half of the whole number of deaths occur before the age of 17. The number of twins is to that of ordinary births as 1 to 65. One individual only in 3,126 attains the age of 100 years. The number of births of the male sex is to that of the female sex as 96 to 95.—*Edinburgh Phil. Journal.*

Paris Police Correctionnelle.—A tall and vigorous Picard, Pierre Allambrun by name, was charged before the tribunal as a vagabond. President.—What! You do not work, though you are so tall and young? Allambrun.—Who is it says I don't work? He's an impostor whoever says it, traducing me in this way. President.—You were unable to assign either domicile or profession upon your being arrested. Allambrun.—I was vexed, d'ye see? and I wanted to smoke the commissaire. President.—It was only yourself that you injured. If you have a profession, what is it? Allambrun.—Certainly. I work at the fortifications. President.—For whose account do you work? Can you justify your statement? Allambrun.—For the public account. I work there voluntarily, as a *cicerooney*, I think it is you call it. President.—What is that the prisoner says? I find it impossible to comprehend you. Allambrun.—I will explain the matter fully, if I only receive permission. President.—It is precisely what we want. Allambrun.—The Paris folk are delighted with the fortifications; but they understand nothing at all about them. They bore the unfortunate workmen by asking them the silliest questions every moment—"Come tell me, my good fellow, what are they doing there?" "Come tell me" here, "Come tell me" there, and so on to the end of the chapter. Now, I thought I would constitute myself a public benefactor, by removing this load from the poor workmen's backs; so I got some lessons in mechanics, attended a public lecture or two, and when amateurs come out to visit the works, I propose myself as their guide, and as one fully competent to explain the whole affair. The workmen, to save themselves trouble, readily provide me with credentials to all passers-by, so I turned *cicerooney*. I gain my poor livelihood thus, and I'm sure it does no one harm. President.—But that is no profession. Allambrun.—I beg your pardon; it's mine. President.—If you gain your livelihood thus, as you have said, how does it happen that you were found stretched along the public road, on a heap of mortar, at Belleville? Allambrun—It was all to be near my work. I bivouack at Romainville. President.—But there are lodging-houses. Allambrun.—I will explain. The weather doesn't favour me. The cold frightens away visitors, and I have had nothing to do these two days. The poor *cicerone* was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Court Martial.—Lieutenant W. J. P. Wade, of the Royal Artillery, was tried by a Court-martial, at the Cape of Good Hope, in July last, on four charges—First, for conduct highly disgraceful and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in stating to Major Armstrong, and subsequently writing, that he, on coming of age, was entitled to 300*l.* per annum, by the will of Sir Walter Wade, which he (Lieutenant W.) knew to be false; secondly, for producing a letter, purporting to have been written by his mother, in which was a paragraph stating him to be entitled to a legacy of 6,000*l.*, the said paragraph being a fabrication of his own, and an imitation of his mother's hand-writing, for the purpose of misleading Major Armstrong; thirdly, for practising gross deceit; and fourthly, for having fraudulently obtained several sums of money, by drawing bills on Messrs. Cox and Co., Army Agents, in London, knowing at the time he had no funds in their hands to meet such bills, which accordingly came back dishonoured. The prisoner was found guilty of the whole of the charges, and sentenced to be dismissed. This sentence has since been confirmed by her Majesty.

Curious Offer of Marriage.—Baron Von Hallberg of Broech, has published a declaration in the *Munich Journal*, in which, after describing his castle and possessions, he says, "It is very melancholy to behold none but myself in my fine rooms, and to see but my own person reflected in my looking-glass. I have, therefore, resolved to marry like other simpletons; and since it is affirmed that marriages are made in heaven, and are but a lottery, I submit my wishes to all young ladies, through the medium of the newspapers. The one I wish to marry must be between 16 and 20 years of age; she must have fine hair, fine teeth, and beautiful little feet. She must be born of honest parents, and her fame must be spotless. She must dress elegantly, but plainly, in either silk or velvet, but no other materials. She must not wear ear-rings, chains, rings, or any silly ornaments of that description; neither must she wear slippers, caps, ribands, false hair, &c., nor have her dresses made after existing fashions, nothing being so foolish as to follow other human beings, as cows follow one another. She must have her clothes made, and wear them according to her own taste and fancy, heedless of what the herd of fashionable women may say about it. She must know or learn how to ride or drive. She must never knit, that being a mere manual occupation to conceal stupidity. She shall be allowed music only if she be perfect in that art, it being tiresome to listen to the bad performers who annoy visitors in so many houses. She shall be mistress of the house in all domestic matters, and I, myself, shall be happy to yield to her reasonable whims, being a great enemy to slavish obedience and submission. She must accompany me in all my journeys, because it is in my opinion a shame that a man should go about living in splendour at hotels, whilst his wife is left at home a prey to *ennui*. She must not, as is the case with most married couples, forget what becomes female dignity, and condescend to coax her husband, as many a high-minded lady is compelled to do in order to humour her lord. Whatever I have expressed by the word *must* is not slavery, but a contract entered into for her real welfare. On the day of her marriage she shall receive 30,000 florins in Russian and Prussian state bonds, the interest upon which she will, however, be obliged to spend as may suit her pleasure, no vice being more abominable than avarice. She will never be allowed to dance, because I will not see my wife frisk about like an idiot. If she have property of her own, I will not take it from her on marrying her. I must now say something about myself. I am seventy years old, according to the almanack, but only twenty-five judging by my health and strength. I am always cheerful. I seek for pleasure wherever the strictest honour admits of it. If, therefore, there exist anywhere a handsome young girl, willing to bustle about on horseback, in travelling, or at home with an old man, still hale, hearty, and active, she may write to me, and I will go and meet her, to see her and let her see me, at any place within a hundred leagues of Munich, but not further, engaging on my word of honour that her name never shall be uttered." The advertisement is said to have been successful. The bold baron's word as to his haleness of constitution seems to have been taken so literally, that the number of fair applicants who replied occasioned some press of business at the post-office. It is stated that he received upwards of a thousand proposals within a short period, and that his choice has fallen on a young lady of Munich.

John Milton's Original Agreement, bargaining with Samuel Symons, in 1666, regarding the copyright of "Paradise Lost," is now in the possession of Mr. Rogers, the poet. The document consists of one page of foolscap, signed by the contracting parties, and witnessed by "John Fisher" and "Benjamin Greene," servant to Milton. The poet was blind at the time of the signature, nevertheless his autograph is remarkably clear and regularly written. The copyright of the poem was sold for 10*l.*, there being 5*l.* paid in advance, and 5*l.* at the expiration of two years, when 1,300 copies had been sold. For each edition not exceeding 1,500 copies, the poet was to be paid 5*l.*; but in seven years the poet died, and the widow sold the remainder of the copyright for 7*l.* And but seventy guineas, it is said, was the purchase-money for even the agreement! It is now framed and glazed, and occupies a conspicuous position in the poet's dwelling in St. James's-place.

Seven Horses killed by eating Wheat.—On Sunday last, a considerable loss was sustained by Mr. Infield, of West Fen, from a number of horses getting at some thrashed wheat. A person who had charge of the stock discovered a hole in the place where the wheat was stowed, and stopped it with some wool. It appears that at night the horses removed the wool, that they might get at the wheat;—twelve of them were violently ill in the morning; seven died the same day, and the remaining five, it is feared, will share the same fate.

Law.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, DEC. 29.

In the Matter of — Burton.—This bankrupt, as a corn-factor, had very extensive transactions with the Messrs. Johnson, of Mark-lane, whose case occupied such prominent attention in the corn-trade generally a few weeks ago. The liabilities are very heavy, but hopes are entertained that a large amount of property which the Messrs. Johnson obtained just before the bankruptcy may yet be made available to the general body of creditors. At the last hearing, the debt of the petitioning creditor (Mr. Herries), for 5,000*l.* was objected to, and has been since made the subject of investigation at the office of the official assignee; and the bankrupt having also been examined as to its *bona fides* in court to-day, the commissioner directed it to be admitted. A reduced claim of Messrs. Johnson for 34,000*l.* was not allowed, and the claim will become the subject of litigation in the Court of Review next term.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.—The appeal relative to the Will of the late Mr. Wood, of Gloucester, "Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. and others, v. Elizabeth Goodlake, widow, and Edward Hutchins," was appointed for hearing yesterday; but on the opening of the Court, Sir F. Pollock objected to proceeding with the case, on account of one of their lordships (Dr. Lushington) having been counsel for one of the parties to the appeal. The case in consequence was not proceeded with, and the Court adjourned.

Police.

LAMBETH-STREET.—*The late Miss Landon (L. E. L.)*—Mrs. Bailey, the wife of a Captain in the merchant service, attended as the prosecutrix in a charge of felony against a female named *Mary Campbell*. At the conclusion of the examination of the prisoner, Mrs. Bailey applied to Mr. Norton for advice, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that she had sailed from this country in the same vessel with the late Mrs. M'Lean, formerly Miss Landon, on her way to Cape Coast Castle; that she had been present at the inquiry which took place relative to the sudden death of Mrs. M'Lean, and had taken notes of the proceedings, as well as of the circumstances which occurred during the voyage, and subsequent residence of that lady in Africa. On Mrs. Bailey's return to this country, she related to the friends of Mrs. M'Lean the circumstances attending her death, &c., which had come within her knowledge, but latterly she had been subjected to considerable annoyance by some gentlemen who had discovered the fact of her having such documents in her possession, which they insisted upon her giving up. She, however, refused to comply with their request, as they declined giving their names; and on one or two occasions their conduct was not at all becoming gentlemen. The object of her application was to know whether she would be justified in giving them into custody. Mr. Norton asked if they had made use of any threats towards her?—Mrs. Bailey replied that their language certainly partook of threats, and their conduct was offensive, particularly one of them. Mr. Norton observed that such conduct, on the part of gentlemen, was not usual; and if they called again, and made use of any threats or menaces, he considered she would be perfectly justified in giving them into custody.

Since the above appeared, Mrs. Bailey has admitted that her statement was entirely false, that she has no documents or papers of importance; that she was led by the public excitement on this subject to invent these stories; that she embarked with Mrs. M'Lean as her personal servant at Portsmouth, and attended her in that capacity up to the time of her death; and that she never saw or heard of anything to justify the calumnies which have been circulated against the husband of that lady on the subject of her death.

Darby Kelly appeared to show cause why he should not pay the amount of injuries done to the property of John M'Donnell, a pot-companion. Mrs. M'Donnell stated that her husband was unable to get out of his bed from the effects of the hard drinking and harder beatings he had had during the Christmas holidays, and produced the legs of a table and a bundle of demolished pictures and picture-frames, which defendant had demolished while in his cups and "tantrums," on Christmas morning. Defendant, in reply, said that he had gone to the apartments of Mrs. M'Donnell with his wife by invitation, and after having been there some time his wife and Mrs. M'Donnell went out to marketing, and having stopped ten minutes longer than was necessary, had caused both him and Mr. M'Donnell the most unpleasant feelings. On their return they each of them struck their wives, and this gave rise to a general row, which was joined in by several persons present, who, like himself, were much the worse for liquor, and by this means the articles produced got broken.—Mrs. M'Donnell acknowledged that there was a bit of a *scrimmage* in the place, but declared that Darby Kelly it was who alone had injured her table and *picters*. She was willing, however, in honour of the time it happened in, to let him off as light as possible, and would therefore be satisfied with 2*s.* 6*d.* for the damage.—The Magistrate remarked that the payment of this sum, and the cost of the summons, would be letting the defendant off very easy indeed.—Darby Kelly declared he had not a penny to bless himself with. On Christmas-day, he said, feeling sorry for what had happened on the night before, he had spent half-a-sovereign on the M'Donnells, and therefore left himself without a farthing.—Mrs. M'Donnell offered to give him a week to pay it in, and the summons was ordered to stand over.

QUEEN-SQUARE, Dec. 30.—*John Casey*, a diminutive specimen of the finest "pisantry" in the world, was placed at the bar, in rags, charged with having assaulted and torn from his back the clothes of the landlord of the White Horse and Bar, in the Horseferry-road. Complainant stated, that on Wednesday morning, hearing a row at the bar, he found several labourers from the gas factory quarrelling; he tried to separate them, and had partially succeeded, when defendant, who was one of the most violent, seized him by the collar, and tore the clothes from his back. He gave him into custody. The damage done was 7*s.*—A policeman corroborated the main facts. The prisoner behaved with great violence on the way to the station-house, he resisted in the most violent manner, and twisting one of his legs within those of witness, threw him with great force into the road. He also kicked and struck the other policemen, and it required four of them to take him to the station-house.—Mr. Gregorie. What have you to say to this charge?—Defendant, Is id wat I've got to say, yer honor? Why, thin, I've got plinty to say to it, only what's the use ive id whin all these police swears so falsely? They sis, yer riverence, that id tack four ive em to take me to the police-stashin; now look at me, yer riverence, an' ye'll see that I am but a poor cratur, and not half a man. They tore me asunther life an' limb, yer riverence, as you may see by the tatthered state of my garmints." Defendant called two witnesses, who swore positively, and on the cross, that "the only thing the defendant done at all at all, was to attack the complainant, and strike him a bit in orther to keep the pace."—Defendant was ordered to pay 7*s.* for the damage, and 20*s.* for the assaults, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month. He was locked up.

HATTON GARDEN.—*Christmas Apologies.*—Mr. Combe, on Saturday morning, disposed of some dozens of cases of "drunk and disorderly." The variety of the excuses formed by the several delinquents kept the officials in a merry mood during the whole of the morning. *Jeremiah Stubbs*, a short round-faced gentleman, was charged with having been found, at half-past five on Christmas-eve, drunk and incapable, &c. Mr. Combe—Well, Mr. Stubbs, what do you say? Mr. Stubbs—Sir, I had been to a funeral (*sotto voce*). I had been burying my brother. Mr. Combe—And so, to evince your respect for his memory, you got drunk, and rolled about the streets! Go along, sir, about your business. Mr. Stubbs vanished.—A diminutive urchin, a lad of about nine years of age, was charged with having been found drunk in the streets on the previous evening. Mr. Combe—How is this, sir? You drunk! Defendant—Yes, sir. Father's run away from mother, and we none on us knows what we're a doin' on. (Laughter.) Mr. Combe—Be off with you; and mind if I catch you here again, I'll punish you severely.—*Tobias Johnson* was next charged with having been drunk, and taking up his abode at full length on the Queen's highway. Tobias looked as resigned as a martyr; in fact, he had made up his mind for the worst. Mr. Combe—What do you say to this, Mr. Tobias? Tobias Johnson—It was an error of youth. (Tobias was at least forty-five.) I own it; my feelings had been hurt by a few words with a valued friend, and I couldn't help it. Mr. Combe (laughing)—You're discharged, sir. Tobias (bowing very low)—Sir, you're a perfect gentleman.

"*Taking the Wall Side.*"—On Saturday, at the Kensington Petty Sessions, Mr James Poupart, residing at Fulham, appeared before the magistrates, charged with having assaulted Mr. Vincent Austin, under the following circumstances:—The complainant stated that as he was returning from town to Fulham, and was passing over Stanford-bridge, with his right hand to the wall, he met the defendant about the middle with his left hand to the wall. Seeing the defendant intended taking the wall side of him, he (complainant) said to him, "You are on the wrong side;" when defendant replied, "I always take the wall." Complainant told him he allowed no person to take the wall of him when he was on his right side, and he stood still; on seeing which defendant said, "Then I'll go back again," and he turned round, keeping close to the wall right in front of complainant. On reaching the end of the bridge the complainant took the opportunity of passing the defendant on the wall side, and, in doing so, slightly brushed against him, when the defendant raised a walking-stick he had in his hand, and struck him a violent back-handed blow across the left arm, the effects of which he still felt. The defendant did not deny the main points of the case, but declared the complainant, on passing him, instead of slightly brushing him, had forcibly ejected him into the road, for which he struck him, and said he never before knew there was a right and wrong side to a footpath. The Bench said that it was an old-established rule that pedestrians should always have their right hand to the wall, and equestrians their left. It was an ancient custom, the observance of which induced good order in crowded thoroughfares, and tended to prevent confusion. They were astonished that the defendant should plead ignorance of such a custom; but as the object of the complainant appeared to be only to maintain his rights, they thought a fine of 5*s.*, with costs, would be sufficient.

GUILDHALL.—*Mrs. Jane Bonelli* and *Mrs. Mary Ann Cole*, two married women, were summoned for having thrown snowballs at a black man, named John Lewis, on the day of his wedding. The complainant stated that he left his residence a few days ago for the purpose of being joined in matrimony to Miss Fogerty. At the doors of Aldgate church, where the ceremony was to be performed, the two defendants began to let fly snowballs as thick as hail at him. He and the lady, however, succeeded in the object for which they visited the church, and walked arm-in-arm along the churchyard, rejoiced at the prospect of returning to dinner without further annoyance; but just as they reached the iron gate a shower of snowballs overwhelmed them, and they were obliged to get the assistance of the police, but for whom the complainant believed their grave would have been their wedding-bed. Alderman—Was Miss Fogerty black or white?—Complainant—Oh, fair; very fair, certainly! Alderman—Then, I dare say, there is some jealousy in this business? Complainant (groaning)—I an't jealous, and if they are it an't my fault. Mrs. Bonelli—Please your worship he's the blackest willain that ever lived, and so all the vomen in the court we lives in knows to their sorrow. Alderman—Why, he didn't promise you all marriage, did he? Mrs. Bonelli—Me! I despises him, and wouldn't have nuffin to do with him. This here lady can tell you a very melancholy rigmarole about him. I do assure your Lordship he's worse nor tither black gentleman. Alderman—Oh, then, I suppose he was to have married Mrs. Cole in earnest? Complainant—Why, the truth is, my lord, there was a precious long string of them a coming arter me, and no mistake, and me and Mrs. Cole was a going to become man and wife; but what does she do but marries a blind man, and now she is precious mad because I was going to be married to an old pal of mine, and so she and the rest on 'em pelted us with snowballs.—Mrs. Cole called Heaven to witness that the black had belied her, and that the whole matter originated in a violent attempt made by him upon her virtue. She had not handled a morsel of snow, and she merely went out to see the shocking sight of a black man going to be married to a white woman, although the wife was no great shakes.—The complainant said if it was usual for married women to appear before a magistrate so soon after they entered that state, his wife would appear to show how black both her eyes were made with the snowballs, and also to exhibit her bonnet, which, although as white as the snow itself, when she got into the church looked as if it came down the chimbly. (Laughter.) Alderman—I shall make you two ladies be bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Lewis and his wife. I see it is a matter of jealousy.

UNION-HALL, Dec. 30.—*William Kingate*, warehouseman of Messrs. Knight and Young, publishers of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, was charged with stealing upwards of a ton weight of the above work: and *Thomas Denny* with selling it as waste paper. Kingate had been in the service of the firm as warehouseman, and was discharged on the 5th ult. Soon afterwards it was accidentally discovered that several numbers of the *Penny Cyclopædia* had been purloined and sold as waste paper. It was ascertained from the purchaser that the whole of it was bought from a man named Denny, whom he immediately identified. Kingate was subsequently taken into custody. Mr. Knight stated that he had held a confidential situation on the premises of the firm; that he was intrusted with the keys of the premises, and had the care of the property contained therein; and that it was impossible such a quantity could have been taken out without his sanction and knowledge. William Pegg stated that he purchased 30 cwt. of the *Penny Cyclopædia* of the prisoner Denny, who brought to his shop about 1½ cwt. at a time, stating that he did so by order of the foreman. The price he gave him was between 20*s.* and 30*s.* per cwt. A lad in Pegg's employ identified Kingate, and stated that on the last three occasions Denny came accompanied by him, and witness heard Denny say that he was Messrs. Knight's foreman. The last time the prisoners were at the shop was on the 5th, on which occasion Denny was paid a check of 6*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* A witness named Durant stated that he held the keys of the premises after Kingate went home in the evening. Denny could not have left the warehouse with such bundles of paper without his (witness) observing it, and they must have been conveyed away in a cart with Kingate's knowledge. Both the prisoners were remanded for the attendance of a material witness.

MARYLEBONE, Dec. 30.—*James Dutton* was re-examined on the charge of having extorted money from Mr. G. L. Blount, 84, Baker-street, under a threat of charging him with the commission of abominable and unnatural practices. G. L. Blount, Esq., stated that he was in his eighty-fifth year. The prisoner had been his footman, and entered the situation in January, 1829. At that time a young woman lived with him as servant, to whom, in 1830, the prisoner was married. He then obtained for him a situation connected with the Chelsea Water-works Company, from which he was shortly after dismissed. He had recently received several letters from the prisoner, begging for assistance; the last of these, dated Dec. 21, was to the following effect:—"Sir—Finding by Mr. French that you are determined upon not rendering me assistance, I am again compelled to address you. I am in great distress, and you tell me I may go to sea; but I have no desire to do so. Under all circumstances, I can't help saying that you ought to render me some little help. I am afraid I shall be obliged to disclose your private character to the world. My wife has told to me certain facts, and she says that you wished on many occasions to —— (This portion of the letter is unfit for publication.) Mrs. Dutton has told me you have got a gold watch and a medicine chest, and if you will let me have them I'll not trouble you any more." Mr. Blount communicated with his solicitor, and with Inspector Pearce. On the 23d he sent his servant to look for the prisoner, and the inspector, who was in his house, marked three sovereigns and returned them to him. The prisoner came to him, when he said he was very impudent for writing such a letter, and asked how he could think of doing so. He said he was distressed, and begged the 2*l* which he had before asked for. Mr. Blount told him he was very uneasy about the letter, and gave him two sovereigns out of three which the inspector had marked. The prisoner went down stairs, the inspector followed, searched him, and found two sovereigns, having previously asked if he had any money, when he replied that he had not. Inspector Pearce stated he heard Mr. Blount say to the prisoner in the drawing-room, "I sent for you to know what you meant by sending me that letter, as it has made me very uneasy:" and that he replied, "I was driven to it, being very much distressed." On the first examination the prisoner stated that Mr. Blount's private character was of a most abominable description, and that his letters were founded upon information communicated by his wife; he had been separated from her for some years, and Mr. Blount was maintaining her and her son. The prisoner will be brought up again on Friday, when the depositions will be read over, preparatory to his committal.

BOW-STREET, Dec 31.—An application was made by the clerk to the Guardians of the Strand Union, for an order to be posted upon the house No. 23, James-street, Covent-garden, which had been reported to be in a very filthy and unwholesome condition. The application was founded upon the 2d and 3d of Victoria, c. 71, by which the guardians of a union, or the parish officers, were empowered, upon representation being made by any medical officer that any house was in a filthy and unwholesome condition, to apply to a magistrate for an order to compel the occupier of such house to have it cleansed within seven days. Mr. Twyford willingly granted the application, as he considered the clause would be productive of the greatest possible benefit to the public at large. The notice was then signed, and ordered to be immediately attached to the premises.

TATTERSALL'S. DEC. 31.

The attendance was unusually thin, and the business so flat as to require no other return than is contained in the following list of bets and offers.—

DERBY.

4 to	1	agst Scott's lot (offers to lay).
14 to	1	—— Lord Bruce's Rosalie colt (taken to 110*l.*)
18 to	1	—— Mr. Greville's Palamon (taken to 160*l.*)
18 to	1	—— Marshal Soult (offers to take 20 to 1),
20 to	1	—— Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation (offers to lay).
25 to	1	—— Colonel Peel's Cameleon (taken to 25*l.*)
28 to	1	—— Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans (offers to take 30 to 1).
10000 to	100	—— Lord Stradbroke's lot (taken).
1000 to	10	—— Captain Gardnor's Ben Brace (t. and aft. offered).
1000 to	10	—— Mr. Mostyn's two outsiders (taken).

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—ELIAS LINDO, Matson's Cottages, Kingsland, coal merchant.—CHARLES and PETER KNIGHT, Ivy-lane, Newgate-market, salesmen.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—JOHN BANKS NICKLIN, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES JACKSON, Hammersmith, grocer.—THOMAS JOHN ASHTON, Pall Mall, tailor.—JOHN SNUFFLEBOTHAM, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, hat manufacturer.—JOHN LLOYD, Beaumaris, Anglesey, tanner.—WILLIAM RICHARDS, Northampton, pawnbroker.—ROBERT JAMES FOSTER, Gloucester, painter.—THOMAS PICKARD, Leeds, cabinet maker.—WILLIAM MORGAN, Pill, Somersetshire, ship builder.—HENRY HOLME, Leeds, money scrivener.—REBECCA DRURY, Penrith, banker.—JAMES JORDAN, Leeds, cabinet maker.—JOHN COLE, Old Byland, Yorkshire, cattle dealer.—JACOB MAONUS, linendraper, Ramsgate.—WILLIAM CONYER, THOMAS RIDSDALE, JOSEPH SENIOR, RICHARD STAPLETON, BENJAMIN TURNER, EDWARD BAILEY, JOHN MILNES, WILLIAM MAYMON, RICHARD SHAW, JOSEPH CASTLE, SMITH OLDROYD, JOHN BREARY, JOHN DENTON, and ABRAHAM ELLIS, woollen millers, Battley Carr, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.—THOMAS TANDY, needle manufacturer, Redditch, Worcestershire.—EDWARD BENNETT and JOHN FREDERICK BENNETT, wine merchants, Canterbury.—ROBERT PHILLIPS, wireworker, King-street, Canterbury.—JOSEPH DOBSON, drysalter, Liverpool.—WILLIAM HENRY SUMMERS, broker, Sackville-street.—JOHN MOORE, grocer, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham.—JOHN AUSTIN, coach proprietor, Manchester.—JOHN WOOD and THOMAS WOOD, cloth manufacturer, Leeds.—NOAH HODGES, tailor, Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire.—JOHN STRICKLAND, THOMAS POWER SHAW, and FRANCIS MATTOCK, cheesemongers.—THOMAS TREANOR, hardwareman, Birmingham.—JOSIAH LEICESTER, Printer, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—WILLIAM M'NAUGHT and Co., Edinburgh, silk mercers.—WILLIAM HENDERSON and SON, Hamilton, builders.—THOMAS PARK, Glasgow, wine merchant.—JOHN SCRALES, Leith, baker.—JOHN WILSON, Kirkfieldbank, Lanark, baker.—JOHN YOUNG and WILLIAM YOUNG, Paisley, dyers.—JOHN MACLELLAN and Co., Greenock, merchants.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th, at Dover, the lady of H. C. Bingham, Esq., of a son. On the 29th, at Waldershare, the Countess of Guilford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 29th, at St. Mary's Islington, T. E. Mathias, of Tonbridge-place, New-road, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late J. Moate, Esq., of Hythe. On the 31st, at Hollingbourne, by the Rev. H. Goodwin, Edmund Barrel Faunce, Esq., of Sharstead, to Mary Dorothy, eldest daughter of B. D. Duppa, Esq., of Hollingbourne House.

DEATHS.—On the 23rd ult., Mr. I. G. Galen, for upwards of 30 years the clerk of Messrs. J. Wrench, and Sons, London-bridge.

There will be published on the 1st of February next,
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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THREE EXHIBITIONS at the Society's Garden will this year take place on the following Saturdays, viz.—May 15, June 12, and July 10. The printed Regulations are ready for delivery upon application at this Office.

21, Regent-st., Jan. 1, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
	Royal Botanic	8 P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

WE again request the attention of our readers to the Proceedings of the Swansea and Neath Horticultural Society, as reported in our last number. By this society the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes has been regarded as one of the most important objects to which its means could be applied; and its efforts have been crowned with such success that a very extensive cultivation of vegetables has already arisen; in addition to which substantial benefit, "cottage-gardens are now seen cultivated with taste, ornamental plants are neatly trained against the dwellings, and in many instances comfort now reigns where formerly misspent time, to say the least, gave no return."

We regard this fact as one that deserves the most serious consideration, not only of the managers of local horticultural societies, but of the humane and benevolent in all parts of the kingdom. In order to improve the condition of the poor man, one of the first steps is to give him a more powerful motive for spending his leisure at home than for wasting it abroad; for if the latter happens, the beershop or the public-house is almost his only resource. But to keep him at home he must have an occupation, and not only such an one as is suited to his habits of life and his slender means, but which he can readily understand, and which leads to some ulterior advantage. To cultivate the piece of ground before his cottage with vegetables is an intelligible object, and may be thought to carry with it its own inducement; but it is often coupled in the labourer's mind with the notion of labour, and of that he has enough in his daily work. Besides, he does not know what seeds to sow, or at what times to sow them, or how to manage his crop most advantageously when he has raised it, or in what way to expend his means, such as they are, in the most economical manner. These, therefore, are difficulties which require to be removed. With regard to decorating his house, that is the result of having gained a step in the scale of civilisation, and will only take place when his home is endeared to him by finding it the source of more happiness than he can procure elsewhere. It must necessarily be some time before the mere raising of vegetables will produce that effect upon his mind, and, therefore his feelings require to be roused by some stimulus. To give him something to be proud of in his humble abode is, probably, the most easy of all means of inciting him to exertion. The prizes of horticultural societies afford this incentive. There are no persons more sensible of the value of such results as those which have been arrived at by Mr. Vivian and his friends than English gentlemen; and we are certain they would gladly lend their powerful aid to local horticultural societies in working out so good an end. We therefore strongly recommend the subject to the consideration of them and of the upper classes of society in general; and we shall lend our own humble assistance upon all occasions.

OAK BARK AND TANNERS' MONOPOLY.

I BEG to call the attention of the proprietors of oak to a system of combination pursued by tanners, materially affecting the value of the bark of that tree. It is now ten years since I became manager of the woods at and near Chatsworth for the Duke of Devonshire; at that period the best oak bark upon the estate sold for 8*l.* per rood or load; since then the price has fallen about 10*s.* every year, until bark of the same quality now fetches little more than one-half what it did in 1830, and this without any material change occurring in the value of raw or tanned hides. I endeavoured in 1835 to stem this very great and regular depreciation of the price, by stacking the bark and holding back the supply in my neighbourhood, but did not succeed, because other great bark owners sold theirs; and at length I found the depreciation was caused by the principal tanners at the commencement of each barking season calling a private meeting of the trade, at which the price to be given that year for bark is determined upon. This discovery explained what before appeared a riddle, viz.—that every tanner should tell the same unvarying tale of failing profits; and that, however great their complaints of trade and of each other, they all should be admirably agreed upon the one material point, of a reduction in the price of bark.

The price of British bark is now only about half what it was in 1830, whilst foreign bark has only decreased about 1*l.* per ton, as will be seen by the annexed tables: a most unfair proportion, when we consider that the expense attendant on the carriage of foreign bark from Hull, or any other sea-port, is certainly more than equivalent to the price paid for peeling at home, which is usually defrayed by the tanner. The prices of foreign bark given in the table were procured from one of the greatest importers in Hull; but I find upon referring to the published returns of London prices, that the best bark averages 2*l.* per ton more than the sum stated: and indeed the value of English bark varies also considerably in different parts of the country; in some districts it now fetches from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per load; and in the South of Ireland, on the estate of Lord Kenmare, at Killarney, it realizes 10*l.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF BARK FOR TEN YEARS.

Dutch and German (Imported).

		£ s.		£ s.	
1831.	Dutch Bark sold for	6 5	to	6 10	per Ton.
—	German ditto	5 10	—	6 0	—
1832.	Dutch ditto	5 15	—	6 10	—
—	German ditto	5 5	—	5 10	—
1833.	Dutch ditto	5 10	—	6 15	—
—	German ditto	5 0	—	5 10	—
1834.	Dutch ditto	5 10	—	6 0	—
—	German ditto	4 10	—	5 0	—
1835.	Dutch ditto	5 5	—	5 10	—
—	German ditto	4 5	—	4 10	—
1836.	Dutch ditto	5 10	—		—
1837.	German ditto	4 4	—	4 10	—
1838 to 1840	Dutch ditto	5 0	—	5 10	—
	German ditto	4 0	—	4 5	—

English Growth.

1830.	Oak Bark sold for	7 10	to	8 0	per Rood.
1831.	Ditto ditto	7 0	—	8 0	—
1832.	Ditto ditto	7 0	—	7 10	—
1833.	Ditto ditto	6 10	—	7 0	—
1834.	Ditto ditto	6 0	—	6 6	—
1835.	Ditto ditto	5 0	—	5 10	—
1836.	Ditto ditto	5 0	—	5 6	—
1837.	Ditto ditto	4 15	—	5 5	—
1838.	Ditto ditto	4 9	—	4 15	—
1839.	Ditto ditto	4 4	—	4 9	—

AVERAGE PRICE OF HIDES FOR TEN YEARS.

	Green Hides.	d.		d.	
1830.	Weighing from 56 lbs. to 112 lbs.	3½	to	5	per lb.
1831.	,, ,, ,,	3½	—	5	—
1832.	,, ,, ,,	3	—	5	—
1833.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1834.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1835.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1836.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1837.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1838.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1839.	,, ,, ,,	2¾	—	4½	—
1840.	,, ,, ,,	3	—	5	—
	Tanned Hides.	s. d.		s. d.	
1830.	Crop Hides weigh. from 28 to 42 lbs.	1 8	to	1 5½	per lb.
1831.	,, ,, ,,	1 2	—	1 5	—
1832.	,, ,, ,,	1 1	—	1 3	—
1833.	,, ,, ,,	1 1	—	1 2½	—
1834.	,, ,, ,,	1 0½	—	1 2½	—
1835.	,, ,, ,,	1 0½	—	1 2	—
1836.	,, ,, ,,	1 0	—	1 1½	—
1837.	,, ,, ,,	1 0	—	1 1½	—
1838.	,, ,, ,,	1 0	—	1 1½	—
1839.	,, ,, ,,	1 0	—	1 2	—
1840.	,, ,, ,,	1 0	—	1 2	—

It will be seen from the above, that green hides are at this time of about the same value as in 1830, and have not fluctuated more than a half-penny or three-farthings during the intervening period, and that the prices of tanned hides have been nearly the same since 1833, which clearly demonstrates that the decrease in value of oak bark rests entirely with the tanners, and is used by them as an unfair means of enriching themselves; affecting the grower on the one hand, as regards the loss of price, and the consumer of leather on the other, as regards the price of that article. Monopolies may, no doubt, be useful in the case of great undertakings, benefiting the community at large, such as railways or canals, which cannot be accomplished without an immense combination of capital; but when they are entered into for the mere purpose of enriching a few individuals, by preventing fair competition, or causing undue depreciation, they then become public evils, and it behoves all persons injured by them to counteract and expose them, by every means in their power.

I hope such of your readers as have experienced this evil will communicate their knowledge on the subject, and unite with me in endeavouring to undermine, and if possible overthrow, so injurious a plan of imposition. Various modes of remedying the evil have occurred to me, but that which I would suggest as the most likely to succeed, is for the bark-owners to call a meeting in their several districts, each season previous to the peeling time, for the purpose of considering the relative value of raw and tanned hides, and of bark; and then to settle what would be a fair price for all parties. It would, however, be useless to call a meeting of the timber proprietors in this county alone, unless those in the adjoining ones of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire, would join unanimously in support of such a measure. For my own part I shall be most happy to receive communications from any one who may feel disposed to act upon, or assist in carrying out, these hurried suggestions.

Chatsworth, Dec. 23, 1840. *Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES ON THE DAHLIA.

THE Dahlia is subject to vary so much in different situations and seasons, that great difficulty exists in gaining an accurate knowledge of the merits of each kind, especially of those which have been only seen for one season. The circumstances under which it is grown are also so various, that unless you see the plant, you cannot fairly judge the merits of the flower. A great deal of attention is requisite, in order if possible to find out what particular culture a given plant has been subjected to; for example, whether the shoots have been much thinned, the flowers shaded, a great deal of manure given, or none at all, &c. All these circumstances should be inquired into, or how can we expect to get fine flowers from new kinds? The following facts with regard to new kinds of Dahlias should always be borne in mind before condemning them the second year:—

1. That the seedling plant is much debilitated by propagation, and therefore the flowers are rarely as good the second season as they are the first and third. This circumstance alone accounts in a great measure for the dissatisfaction expressed of late years concerning the merits of new Dahlias.

2. That the best flowers are obtained from those plants struck from the first cuttings produced by the mother plant, notwithstanding that they are seldom so strong as the cuttings that are afterwards produced.

3. That exciting the roots by means of a strong heat early in the Spring, and striking the young plants on a strong dung-bed, tend to weaken the plants so treated to such a degree, that they frequently require two or three seasons to recover, and regain their original character. Thus, it is found that good flowers are obtained with the least trouble from those plants kept in pots the first season after striking (termed by the trade pot-roots); planted out the following season, and allowed to start of their own accord.

4. That in wet seasons manure is frequently very injurious, from its causing the plant to grow too luxuriantly, and thus to produce but few flowers; while in very dry seasons, it is equally beneficial. Much more depends on a change of soil, than on its composition and quality; with moderate attention good flowers may even be obtained from plants growing in brick rubbish.

5. That water is a point which cannot be too much attended to; a great difference exists between hard and soft water; but still more depends on the manner in which it is applied, for one or two good waterings are much better than a small quantity given three or four times a week, which is but too common a practice among amateurs: and

6. That taking up the roots immediately after a frost has destroyed the top, is the principal cause of so many roots dying during the winter season.

We recommend the young Dahlia-grower always to remember these facts, which may not only be taken as rules for judging new Dahlias by, but may also save him the vexation and disappointment consequent on the production of bad flowers from new and expensive sorts of Dahlias.—*Jehu.*

AN EASY MODE OF PROPAGATING THE PINK.

THE method which I have adopted in the propagation of the Pink, bids fair to render it much more abundantly cultivated than it has hitherto been. The usual method required too much time and attention, and consequently made it an expensive process to get a fair stock for the ensuing season; and after all the time and labour in trimming, covering with hand-glasses, and the attention paid to shade them from powerful midday sun, it too frequently happened, that, from a quarter of an hour's neglect, whilst the meridian sun darts his powerful rays upon the glasses, without the intervention of shade, the whole have been destroyed. When I came to lay out the Zoological Gardens at this place, all my men were merely excavators, and therefore not to be trusted to shade hand-glasses, if I had possessed any, and I had no time to bestow on such work myself. Yet I was very anxious, amongst my other propagations, to get an abundance of my favourite flower, the Pink, as easily as I possibly could: I therefore procured as many cuttings as I desired amongst the gentlemen and gardeners around, and took the chance of propagating them *in the open ground*, as the only means at that time in my power. I had many years been aware that shortening or any way cropping, the grass of the Pink, previously to putting it in to strike, was a bad plan: it likewise suggested itself to me, that (something after my principle of coiling the Vine) if I doubled up the lower end of each slip, it would undoubtedly facilitate the emission of roots: and to enable me to accomplish it with the greater facility, I made the soil *much* firmer than is usually done in the general manner of piping. I do not use a dibber to plant with, but my fore-finger; I lay the lower end of my slip *horizontally* upon the surface of the soil, and so press it down into it; when, from the firmness of the soil, the slip is compelled to clip round the end of the finger; with the other hand I turn up the top to its perpendicular, and press the lower end down till the tail is about half-an-inch beneath the soil; I then make the soil firm, and the operation is complete. If the slips are too long, I cut them up to a joint, to a suitable length. I have slipped off hundreds, and have not even cut off the rag left on in slipping; and by the above process not one cutting has failed; yet it is better that the ragged end be cut off, either with a sharp knife, or with scissors, which is generally the most expeditious method. I planted 1700 slips this last season, not twenty of which missed, and all my plants are firm and stocky. The first season that I commenced operations here, I used to shade them, when the sun was powerful, for the first fortnight, with *fresh* cabbage or rhubarb leaves, laid over some pegs, stuck diagonally amongst them, or a few hoops bowed over them, placing the *under* side of such leaves *at all times uppermost*; by which means a humid atmosphere is preserved, whilst the powerful sun is upon them. The last two years I have used no shading, as I have had no time to attend to it, and few plants have missed. The pipings are best left with no further attention after planting, besides occasional waterings, in dry weather, and keeping them free from [illegible] till the time for planting out, which may be [illegible] any time after the plants are perfectly rooted. The usual season, however, to plant out for flowering in the greatest perfection is September; and for propagation, all the month of June, even to the middle of July.

Zoological Gardens, Manchester. *J. Meares.*

UPON THE CULTIVATION OF THE COCKSCOMB.

About the [illegible] of February make up a good strong hot bed, [illegible] as I said for cucumbers. As soon as the bed is ready, which will be in ten days or a fortnight, sow the seed.

The mould which I would recommend, and in which I have grown cockscombs to a large size, is half good strong loam, and half good rich rotten dung and leaf-mould; but the greatest proportion dung.

As soon as the plants are about two inches above ground, they should be potted off into small sixty-sized pots: and whenever the plants appear to have nearly filled the pots with roots, they should be removed into pots a size larger; for as much of the success of growing them well depends upon the paying proper attention to their re-potting as upon any other part of their management, a good deal also depends upon the keeping up a proper degree of heat in the bed; it should never by any means be allowed to get cold; the plants will not be easily injured, so long as the heat is not sufficiently strong to burn their roots. Too much heat to their roots can however be easily guarded against, by the material in which the pots are plunged being of sufficient thickness to allow of their being plunged, little or much, according to circumstances. For this purpose I have used saw-dust; old decayed tan would however answer just as well. When it is an object to have the plants of a dwarf growth, they should be kept as near as possible to the glass; never allowing them to be more than a few inches from it. The most proper degree of atmospheric heat I consider to be sixty deg. in the night; and in clear sunshiny weather, with plenty of air, seventy deg. in the day; but whenever the atmosphere is dull and cloudy, it is much better to give a little air, even should it prevent the heat of the bed from rising higher in the day than during the night. A high temperature, without the benefit of the sun's assistance, would evidently force the plants into a precocious growth; or in other words, would cause a flow of sap, greater than would be the corresponding power, for converting it into the proper juices necessary for the well-being of the plant. Indeed air is so indispensably necessary, that without a considerable share of it, during the whole of their growth, the plants, instead of being of a dwarf bushy growth, will be what is generally termed "drawn up," which will not only detract from their fine appearance, but will likewise prevent the flowers from attaining their proper size.

Whenever it is found that the bed is much decayed, and too cold at the bottom of the pots, recourse should be had to a new one, as it will be found that making a new bed will, in the end, be attended with less trouble than the continually applying linings to an old one.

Care should also be taken, at the re-potting, to have the pots clean and sweet; in fact, the newer the pots are the better. The mould in the pots should never be allowed to get very dry. Pots of the size called sixteens will be sufficiently large for the last shifting.

To sum up in a few words; the success of growing cockcombs well depends principally upon paying attention to giving them a good mild bottom heat, plenty of air, plenty of pot room, plenty of water, with as much light as possible, and plenty of room between the plants in the bed.—*A. Saul, Lancaster, December* 21st, 1840.

ON THE RENOVATION OF DECAYED FRUIT-TREES.

Having made a series of experiments for about 15 years on a hollow fruit tree, on a principle the reverse of that of the late Mr. Forsyth, that is, clearing out the decayed and hollow parts, and exposing them to the sun, instead of filling them with a cataplasm, which only covers the disease, without curing it, I send you a wood engraving, with references to the various parts of the tree, &c.

Trinity College, Oxford, Dec. 1840. Yours faithfully, J. Ingram, D.D.

a An upper branch recently removed as barren.

b New wood, full of fruit in the summer of 1838. There was also fruit of a fine flavour, though diminished in size, and less in quantity, in the summer of 1839 and 1840; after which the tree was, by way of experiment, headed down to the second branch from the root, between the letters *e* and *bb*. It should be observed, that the two lowermost branches, which are the latest and the strongest, are on the side which has a southern aspect: the influence of the sun's rays being calculated to promote the last efforts of vitality here, by giving circulation to all that remains of the alburnum.

c Lateral shoots, or spurs, left for variety to take their chance.

d Decayed spurs, lately removed.

e Large branches removed long since.

f The point where the hollow part begins; from which it extends, in a circuitous manner, to the very root.

g A strong shoot recently formed in consequence of cutting off one just below and another above.

h Fresh mould occasionally heaped up behind; in order to nourish the small fibres of the roots, which grow between the tree and the wall.

N.B.—The soft, decayed, and spongy substance, which about fifteen years since was discovered filling almost the whole of the interior of the trunk, from *e*, *e*, *f* to *h*, *h*, and formed a kind of invisible nidus, or nest, for worms, earwigs, and every variety of deleterious vermin, has been long removed. This operation of botanical surgery was performed as a mere experiment; which may be called the experiment of Excision, in opposition to that of the Cataplasm, or Forsyth plaster. The experiment having succeeded, by producing the finest fruit repeatedly on a tree which had not borne any before for many years, it is presumed that it may fairly be recommended to general attention.

[For the accompanying woodcut, illustrating this communication, we have to express our acknowledgments to the President of Trinity College.]

GREEN-GAGE TREE IN THE LAST STAGE OF VEGETATION

NEWSPAPER HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Parsons.—I send a few specimens of Hacon's Incomparable pear, now fully ripe, from standards. Owing to the extreme hardiness of this variety it is perhaps more worthy of notice than many others equally good as regards flavour. In the cold and frosty springs of 1838 and 1839 I closely observed the effects of the frost, so fatal to the blossoms of all the Flemish and French pears, and found that every cluster of the Incomparable brought fruit, as in mild seasons, not appearing to suffer in the least from the temperature that was death to the blooms of such varieties as *Glout morceau*, *Beurré Diel*, *Marie Louise*, *Passe Colmar*, and many others, all of which were in the same state of forwardness in their blossoming; the only varieties that appeared to approximate in hardiness were the *Althorp Crasanne* and the *Winter Crasanne* of Mr. Knight, and a common prolific pear known in Spitalfields as the Grey Beurré. The Hacon's Incomparable pear is remarkable for producing better fruit as a standard than on a wall; its origin is worthy of being recorded. As the history of the parent tree, now apparently about 60 years old, and in a fine healthy state, growing in the yard of Mr. Clark, a baker, at Downham, in Norfolk, is unknown, I was inclined to think it of accidental origin, from seed at Downham; but very lately I have heard that an old tree is growing in the kitchen-garden of the late Admiral Harvey, at Chigwell, Essex. I have never yet received this variety from France or Belgium, and I find it inserted in the French catalogues under its English name. From this, and also from finding its blossoms hardy like our well-authenticated English varieties, I am induced to think it decidedly English, and I hope more worth our boasting of than the new French pear with the long name of *Van Mons Léon le Clerc*, which ripens in October, when our tables are full of pears of first-rate quality.—I also send a few specimens of Beurré Rance, from standards, remarkable for having ripened full three months before their usual period, but very juicy, and I think of rather higher flavour than from walls.—Now I am on the subject of pears, you will perhaps allow me to notice the wide departure of many varieties this season from their usual period of ripening. The influence of soil and seasons on most of the new pears is almost incredible. By different correspondents giving their experience on this head, a mass of valuable intelligence may be collected; it will, however, be necessary to give soil and situation, and to state whether grafted on a quince or a pear stock. The following have ripened prematurely, although kept in a cool airy cellar, in which I have in most seasons kept Beurré Rance till June; they are all from standards:—*Althorp Crasanne;* usual season January, fully ripe the end of November. *Beurré d'Aremberg;* usual season January, fully ripe the beginning of December. *Beurré Diel*; usual season December; fully ripe the middle of November. *Glout morceau;* usual season December, fully ripe the middle of November. *Marie Louise;* usual season the end of October and November, fully ripe the end of September. *Winter Nelis;* usual season January, fully ripe the end of November. *Winter Crasanne;* usual season January to February, fully ripe the beginning of December.

At Audley End, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, some Marie Louise pears ripened on the trees in September, as did also the Crasanne; but Mr. Young, the gardener, informs me that owing to the lightness of the soil all the varieties of pears ripen there much before their proper season. Those I have enumerated were taken from trees planted over a surface of 35 acres, in soil varying from strong clay to sand, but I observe no difference in the results from variation of soil. At the risk of being tedious let me recommend to my brethren of the "ancient art" to send any remarkable specimens of fruit to you; they will now be sure of impartial and correct judgment as to their qualities and nomenclature. It will be particularly interesting to know whether the quince stock is apt to deteriorate the flavour of pears in *all* soils: in light and dry soils I have much reason to think it does. Evelyn says, in his "French Gardener," 3rd edition, 1672, "All sorts of pear-trees may be grafted after any of the four preceding (alluding to four now well-known modes of grafting) methods, but they succeed incomparably upon the quince, and produce their fruit much earlier, and that fairer, ruddy, and of greater size, than when they are grafted upon the free-stock." Again he says, page 44, same edition,—"There are three sorts of quinces; that which is pointed before, the pear or female quince (which hath the fruit like a calabasse), the great Portugal quince (pointed at both extremes); the first is the least, the ordinary is the next, that of the Portugal much more excellent, and abounding in sap." The first sort is that used now by the French for stocks, as it strikes freely from cuttings; the last is comparatively scarce, being propagated by budding on the common quince. These worked plants used as stocks would probably be excellent for pears; for "double working" is often well known to have a good effect on fruit-trees.—*T. Rivers, jun. Sawbridgeworth, Dec.* 1840.

[Hacon's Incomparable is, in our opinion, the *best winter pear yet produced.* It was first brought into notice, through the Horticultural Society, by Mr. Motteux, a great authority in all matters relating to the dessert. The specimens of both it and the Beurré Rance, another first-rate pear, from Mr. Rivers, were perfect.]

Dwarf Pear-trees.—Having often been struck by the large crops of fruit produced by pear and apple-trees trained *en quenouille*, both in Flanders and France, I obtained from Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, in the course of the autumn of 1839 and spring of 1840, a collection of small trees, so trained; these had been treated in the manner suggested in his paper in the last part of the Horticultural Transactions, viz., the tap, or principal root, had been pruned, and for two or three years the roots had been cut round, so that when the plants reached me there was a small mass of fibrous roots attached, very much like a plant which had grown in a pot. These were planted carefully, in some rich soil; the holes well drained; and although the last spring was very unfavourable to newly-planted trees, yet nearly every tree produced fruit, and many of them had from one to two dozen on them; and all the trees are now covered with blossom-buds. As I had

hitherto waited patiently for six or eight years for a crop of fruit on the pear-trees I had planted, I think I shall be doing your readers a service in calling their attention to this mode of proceeding, by which early and sure bearers may be obtained. There is another advantage, by pruning the roots every two years, as suggested by Mr. Rivers: you become independent of soil; a barrowful of good mould, and half a barrow of manure, will afford sufficient nourishment to your tree: and you need no longer be under apprehension of the roots travelling down into cold clay, &c., as has been the case with all the trees which I planted in the common mode some eight or ten years ago, the result being either the production of a few specimens of bad fruit, or a cart-load of rampant unfruitful branches. These small-bearing trees enable you to plant them in a spot where the bloom is more readily sheltered from the cold winds; and for about 2*l.* you may purchase a square of the patent netting which would cover a bed containing four or five dozen of the trees, and at once protect them from frost in spring, and from birds in summer.—*H. K., Cheshunt.*

P.S. I may mention amongst the various sorts which I received, one of superior excellence, viz., Beurré d'Amalis.

Patent Net for Fruit-trees.—Having covered a large bed of strawberries and currants with some of the patent net, stretched on a frame about three feet from the ground, as a protection from the birds, whilst under it I fancied I perceived the temperature higher than on the outside, and as regards the wind, although blowing hard, it was not felt under the net. It occurred to me that this covering during the blooming season would be a material protection against cold winds and perpendicular frosts; and I intend to cover both wall-trees, strawberry beds, and a quarter planted with dwarf pears, &c. with some of the patent net during the ensuing spring. I mention this to you, in hopes that some of your readers may be induced to try the same experiment, and, as I shall do, send you the result.—*H. K., Cheshunt.*

Culture of Luculia gratissima.—I shall occasionally send you for the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, the appearance of which I hail with great satisfaction, a few practical remarks upon the treatment of various plants which I have been successful in cultivating, and I know of none that is more deserving of notice than the subject of this letter, nor any the merits of which are so little appreciated. I believe I may safely attribute this neglect to the very different appearance which the plant assumes when treated as I have too frequently seen it, and when grown as I am proceeding to describe. Luculia is a cinchonaceous plant, found on the mountains of Nepaul, where it attains the size of a small much-branching tree. It was introduced in 1823, but is not yet found in collections so often as its great beauty and easy culture deserve. The plant from which I gathered the flowers and foliage now sent you was planted out about two years ago in the border of a conservatory, into which abundance of air is usually admitted, and which is kept at a very low temperature; indeed little artificial heat is employed beyond what will exclude frost, and the thermometer has frequently been as low as 36° Fahr. The dimensions of my plant are, height 7 ft., diameter (measuring through the branches) 5 ft. 6 in.; diameter of a cyme of flowers 7 in., average length of leaves 12 in. The border in which it grows was excavated 2 ft. 6 in. deep, in the bottom of which is a stratum of drainage composed of brickbats and coarse rubble, 9 in. thick; immediately over this were put turfs of heath-mould rough from the common, upon which, again, is placed the compost, consisting of one-third strong rich loam and two-thirds sandy heath-mould (or as it is commonly but erroneously called, peat-soil) coarsely broken and well blended, but on no account screened. I consider this drainage very important to plants in general, and absolutely indispensable for Luculia, the complete success of which will materially depend upon this being attended to. During the summer and early autumnal months water should be freely supplied, and the *under* surface of the leaves, as well as the whole plant, repeatedly washed with the fine rose of the syringe. I say *under* surface of the leaves, because of being subject to the attacks of red spider, which I need hardly observe will, if undisturbed for any length of time, greatly injure it. I know of no more effectual method of entirely preventing the inroads of these minute but formidable enemies than this, the cleanliest and easiest of all remedies. Occasionally some liquid manure is applied, but this requires caution, and must not be repeated too often, and not at all after the summer season. The general waterings must also be gradually diminished in September, and afterwards administered very sparingly, for the fine fibrous roots are easily injured by too much moisture. Under this easy management Luculia is a splendid plant, covered with cymes of beautiful flesh-coloured fragrant flowers, which continue in perfection during the dull months of November, December, and January. Its foliage, too, is luxuriant, dark, and green, and contrasts admirably with the large, bold heads of flowers. Those who are desirous of successfully cultivating this beautiful plant should observe that it requires a much cooler treatment than it generally receives, and should never be grown in a pot when it can be planted out in a conservatory. In the hot-house, the foliage is liable to injury from the sun's rays, unless shaded. I have not yet tried Luculia upon a *conservative wall*, but I think, judging from all I have observed of its habits, that it would succeed in such a situation, and if so it would be a splendid object.—*Hortulanus.* [The observations of our correspondent agree in all respects with our experience of this plant, which is often overnursed. It is one of the finest exotics in the country. The specimens he sent were in the most perfect health.]

Fruit Trees.—My ground is poor sand, formerly part of a warren. For a foot or more cultivation has done much for it: but below this is the unbroken pure sand. In planting I took all possible precautions, dug holes four and five feet deep, and filled them with excellent soil; but so soon as the roots push beyond this artificial soil the trees canker. Can anything be done at reasonable cost to remedy this?—*E., Weybridge.*

This question is connected with a very common error. When a border is to be made for fruit trees, it is supposed that it cannot be either *too deep* or too rich; but this is a capital mistake. The object of a gardener should be to keep the roots of his fruit trees as near the surface of the ground as possible, in order that they may profit by the warmth of the sun, and a free communication with the atmosphere. It is obvious that all attempts to induce fruit trees to send their roots downwards instead of horizontally must be injurious, and that a deep border is therefore unadvisable. What E. should have done, was to have kept his soil shallow, say two, or two-and-a-half feet deep, and to have extended the circumference of his prepared soil. All that he now can do is to ascertain how far the roots of his trees have extended, and to add more soil, a foot deep, into which they can penetrate; but they will soon reach their new boundary and again canker. To remedy the evil effectually, the trees should be lifted; the coarse roots that shoot downwards should be cut away; and before the trees are re-planted some artificial means of preventing their roots again pushing downwards should be employed; such for instance as putting slates at the bottom of the hole.

Gooseberry and Currant Trees.—All my trees are disposed to throw out suckers to such a degree as to prevent them from bearing either abundant or fine fruit. I have sent for plants from different nurserymen and distant places, but they all degenerate as fruit-bearers. The soil is rich and very damp, and the garden surrounded with running water. What course should I pursue? *H. S.* [Train the gooseberry and currant trees to a short single stem, and check the suckers on their very first appearance. If however this has been already ineffectually tried, the evil must be owing to the wetness of the subsoil, and the remedy will accordingly consist in lowering, if possible, the stream of water, or otherwise draining the ground.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Hobarton, Tasmannia, 18th May, 1840.—The fern-trees grow in almost every shady humid ravine in the colony, where other trees protect them from the sun's rays and from the effects of the winds. On the south, west, and northern parts of the island, extensive forests exist, where the trees grow so large, and so thick together, as to exclude the light and air in a great degree from the ground; and in those situations fern trees abound, and attain a height of 25 feet or more, with fronds 12 or 18 feet long. They appear to like an even temperature; but yet they must endure considerable cold, as they abound on the southern side of Mount Wellington, as high as 1500 feet above the sea, and they also existed at a similar altitude in the cold region of the Surrey Hills. Humidity and a soil composed of rich decayed vegetable matter are essential to them. I have seen them grow out of the rotten heart of an old tree eight feet from the ground—the outer wood of the tree being sound. In these humid places when a fern-tree falls down, the crown appears to have power to form roots immediately, and turn upwards; in fact, the top will grow, even if torn from the lower part of the trunk, in these humid forests, and two fine living plants have been sent home, formed from the heads of prostrate trunks; the trunks having decayed. Annually the old leaves decay and fall down, hanging perpendicularly to the trunk for some time, until they gradually decay and drop to the ground, new leaves as regularly forming, and thus adding to the height of the trunk. The crown of the fern-tree frequently becomes a complete receptacle for rotten leaves from the trees overhead, and seeds vegetate abundantly on them, so that I have seen trees of *Cryptocarya glaucescens* 2½ feet in circumference, and upwards of 30 feet high, growing out of the side of a fern tree ten feet from the ground, the roots of the *Cryptocarya* surrounding the trunk of the fern until they reached the ground. *Tasmannia aromatica* may be seen growing out at right angles, sometimes as if it had been put into an auger-hole in the trunk. *Pittosporum bicolor* has also a peculiar affection for fern-trees, and attains to a large size on them. These, and occasionally a *Pomaderris elliptica*, are the principal, but not the only ones seen. *Eucalypti* never grow on the ferns—at least I have not seen any. In addition to these plants which take root in the tops of the ferns, and at the base of their decayed leaves, the trunks, in many cases (or rather most cases, where very damp), become completely enveloped with the membranous ferns, such as *Trichomanes* and *Hymenophyllum*. *Polypodiums, Aspleniums,* and *Psilotum truncatum*, also help to cover the trunks, and make them green and beautiful to the eye. The trunks of the tree fern sent to England were from an open situation, where the trees had long been removed from about them—so that they were drier and more likely to travel well, but certainly not so interesting as they would have been from a damper spot. In attempting to cultivate these plants in England, shade and shelter from sun and wind are vitally necessary; but there appears nothing to prevent their growing in a grove of evergreens in any warm valley; but they certainly will not do where they are merely shaded in summer by deciduous trees.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE WEST-LONDON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.—*Tuesday Evening, Nov.* 19, 1840.

A second lecture was delivered by the Rev. Henry Caddell, M.A., "On the connexion between the word of God and external nature, and the Christian use to be made of vegetable nature in particular."

Mr. Sherwood read his paper on the cultivation of Brocoli. The sorts he recommended were the Cauliflower Brocoli, or White Cape; which if sown in the middle of April, will come in about November; the Early White sown the last week in April will be fit for use in December and January: Invisible late White sown the middle of April will come in in February and March: Knight's self-protecting sown the last week in April will be fit for use in March: the Portsmouth early White, an excellent sort, sown the beginning of April will come in in the following March and April. The differences of seasons and of soils will influence the above-mentioned times of maturity. The ground on which the seeds are sown should be of a sandy nature, in an open situation, and well dug; as soon as it is prepared it should be trodden down and raked fine, not patted or rolled, either of which, in dry weather, forms a crust which the young plants cannot penetrate. When the rough leaf appears, the bed may be carefully hoed, so that the plants may stand two or three inches apart. When they are fit to plant out for the general crop, the ground should be well dunged and trenched a spit deep. Mr. Sherwood's method of preventing the club, so frequently observed in Brocoli, was to burn all decayed and decaying vegetable substances, to sift the ashes, and to one barrowful of the latter, two of road grit or sand is added, and when planting the Brocoli at two feet apart, each hole, made with a large dibble three inches in diameter and six or seven inches deep, is nearly filled with the wood-ashes and sand. He stated that before he used that compost a White Brocoli could rarely be brought to maturity in the garden at Camden Hill, where, for the last three years, he has adopted this plan with success. After the Brocoli has been two or three weeks planted, the ground should be well hoed, and the operation repeatedly performed during the summer. To protect the plants from the injurious effects of frost, they are taken up about the second week in October; this checks their growth, which is more or less influenced by the state of the weather, and by covering their stems in an open quarter, with the heads of the plants to the south. He preferred that situation to a south border, where, in the mild part of the winter, they will be excited to grow; when frost sets in the roots become dormant, while the sap in the leaves would be set in motion by the sun's rays reflected from the wall, thus softening the tissue, and making it a greater conductor of frost. A north border was quite as objectionable, as it contains more moisture, and, consequently, the frost would be more injurious. In his observations on the club, he remarked that it was a general idea that the larvæ of the *Anthomyia Brassicæ*, or Cabbage Fly, live in the soil, and eat their way into the roots and stems of the plants which they destroy. Where the genus *Brassica* grows naturally on the sea-shore, on the chalky cliffs of Dover, at Penzance, and in various other parts of England, where alkaline substances abound, the disease is seldom or never known; this fact led him to infer that the spongioles of a plant in its natural form absorb such particles in a soluble state as it requires, and nothing more, but when planted in a soil impregnated with noxious ingredients, the consequences are soon seen, as the absorbing organs exercise no discrimination, but imbibe alike that which is beneficial, and that which is injurious. The malformation of the Brocoli root, like the canker seen in fruit and forest trees, Mr. Sherwood believed was produced by the impure fluid rejected by the elaborating organs. In his examination of the roots and stems of various plants at different stages of their growth, he found that two clubs are generally concealed in each excrescence of the stem in separate cells, large enough to contain the grubs in a bent position. In many clubbed Brocoli he could not find an insect, but in a few others one was observed in each cell, similar to those in the stem. How they came there he could not explain; if by boring, he should expect to find them sometimes at work, but he never observed them move until they entered the ground to become a pupa or chrysalis. Unlike the wire-worm, with its thin smooth body so peculiarly adapted for its appointed functions, this grub has a soft and very rough skin: taking all these circumstances into consideration, with the fact that the plants are only attacked in certain soils, it seems evident that insects are not the cause, but the consequence, of the disease. He observed that the grub of the Onion Fly is unknown in some soils, and in other soils it destroys part, and sometimes the whole crop. Entomologists assert that the fly deposits her eggs on the leaves of the onions; that the newly-hatched maggot being controlled by an unvarying instinct, bores into the first leaf, then descends into the bulb, and soon causes it to rot. This may be the case, but how is it to be accounted for that it only happens in certain soils? Sometimes it may be observed in two beds of onions within a few yards of each other, one destroyed and the other uninjured. If every onion afforded suitable food for these insects, all beds would be infested alike: but as such is not the case, it is only when the spongioles have absorbed ingredients noxious to vegetation, which render the juices impure, that the plants become the prey of insects. The Negro Fly, which attacks the roots of Carrots, is not seen in those parts of Bedfordshire and Essex where carrots are most extensively and best grown. He adduced many other instances to prove his assertion that insects are not the cause of disease, but merely the result of it, and was sure that it would be more profitable to the gardener, instead of directing all his energies to the extermination of insects, to endeavour, by improving the soil, to remove the cause of their appearance. All gardeners know something of the properties of lime, soot, wood-ashes, salt, brimstone, and other manures, but the difficulty is to ascertain the best methods of applying them. In conclusion, he advised every gardener who had the opportunity to try experiments on some individual plant, to ask questions, and to express doubts; which will serve as stimulants to rouse other minds to greater activity, in order that truth may be elicited and errors detected.

Messrs. Lane and Ferrier said that they strewed half an inch of fine charcoal dust over the trenched ground on which brocoli seeds were sown, which prevented the club so frequently observed among seedlings. Mr. Cale believed that the charcoal would kill the plant, unless it remained for some time exposed to the influence of the air. Mr. Gray agreed with the essay in all particulars, with the exception of laying the brocoli heads to the south to preserve them in winter. His advice was to lay them to the north, and alluded to Dr. Lindley's theory to prove the correctness of his opinion of the disastrous effects of sun upon the plant after frost. Mr. Massie observed that brocoli will club one year and not the next on the same piece of ground. By good cultivation and rotation of crops, without charcoal or wood-ashes, the market-gardeners in the Fulham Fields grow them well without clubbing, and in his experience he never observed any difference in their preservation, when placed either to the south or north. Mr. Lane believed that much dung disposed the soil to produce insects, which may be corrected by what is generally called good cultivation; that is, by digging, trenching, and a rotation of crops. Mr. Gray.—From constant cultivation and repeated manuring Fulham Fields were able to produce fine crops, but still there were localities where one crop was found to grow superior to another. He agreed with Mr. Cale that as soon as a plant became diseased or unhealthy, it either produces insects or very materially assists to increase them. Mr. Keane believed that the fine crops of vegetables observed in the market-gardens about London were, in a great measure, owing to the frequent hoeings that were given to them. Mr. M'Evoy said charcoal ashes used on seed beds with the utmost success, and whenever rank manure was used, he applied one pound of salt to every square yard of ground, the same particles neutralised the baneful effects produced by the manure, and by amalgamating them, a wholesome or congenial soil was produced. Soot was also used, but not with the same success as resulted from charcoal or wood ashes. Mr. Jackson dipped the roots of his brocoli in well-decomposed night soil in a diluted state, and for the last three years did not observe a clubbed plant.

Walham Green School Rooms.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Dec. 10.—The following communications were made:

1. Sketch of an excursion to the Clova mountains in July and August last, giving an account chiefly of the Cryptogamic plants of that district. By Mr. William Gardiner, jun., Dundee.

2. Notice of two dwarf varieties or states of *Juncus bufonius*, found on the sands of Barrie, near Montrose. By Mr. William Gardiner, sen., Dundee.—These papers were highly complimented for the pleasing manner in which the information contained in them was conveyed.

3. Mr. Brand exhibited a specimen of *Pyrola uniflora*, discovered by the Rev. T. Blizard Bell, in a new station (thirty miles from the spot where it is found at the Knock of Alves), in the parish of Mortlach, Banffshire.

4. Dr. Balfour presented from Mr. Thomas Edmondston, jun., a specimen of *Cynosurus echinatus* from the Shetland Islands, the discovery of which in that most northern locality was intimated at last meeting. Mr. Edmonston stated in a letter that the spot where it grew was near the middle of the Island of Bressa, about a mile from the sea shore, and that he would not suppose that it had been introduced by ballast, as the Shetland ballast is not deposited in heaps, but is usually discharged into the sea.

5. Notice of the Cypresses in the gardens of Generalife near the Alhambra, with remarks on the gardening of the Spanish Arabs. By Dr. James Macaulay. In an article "On the Antiquity of Trees," which the author had lately met with, it was stated that "in 1766 there existed in the garden of the palace of Granada, two cypresses that were celebrated even in the times of the Moorish kings." He thought that it might be interesting to the Society to know that these trees are still in existence, and their immense size and venerable appearance at once denote a great antiquity. They are called the "cypresses of the sultana," from an ancient tale relating to the queen of Boabdil, the last Moorish prince of Granada. The incident is connected with the history of the Abencerrages, and with other romantic events of the last days of the moslem empire in Europe: and the reference to it in many an old Spanish ballad and traditionary tale, gives a dash of romantic interest to the trees, which, in such a classic scene, will be more regarded by the traveller than the mere physiological fact of their great antiquity. Whether the meeting of the Sultana with Hamet at the great cypress trees in the garden be a fiction or not, the reference to it appears in Chronicles so near the time, as not to affect the fact of the age of the trees thus alluded to in records so ancient. At the least the trees are five centuries old; and as the hill was clothed with wood at the time that the ground was laid out, it is probable that their age is far greater than this. Besides the cypresses, there are other trees of great antiquity. One large and venerable vine was pointed out, which has also a traditionary tale attached to it. There is something in these *living* witnesses of bygone times more impressive, to the botanist at least, than monuments of stone and marble. Already they have outlived many generations; they were the contemporaries of a race of princes and a people that have for centuries been removed from among nations, they are the very trees which were planted and tended by the fair Zaydas and Zoraydas of the early days of Spanish romance and poetry. Under these very arbours there once assembled turbaned Moors and Arabs: when their nation and language had passed away, the same places rang with the gay revelry of the splendid courts of Charles the Fifth and other Spanish sovereigns; and afterwards when the palace had been converted into a monastery, the pater-nosters and orisons of monks arose from under the very trees where now the peasants of Granada are wont to assemble in the evenings for their music and festivity. The villa of Generalife, which signifies in Arabic "the house of pleasure," was the summer residence of the kings of Granada. It stands on a most picturesque situation on the side of a steep hill, opposite to that on which is built the celebrated fortress and palace of the Alhambra. Immediately behind it rises the ridge of the Sierra Nevada, 13,000 feet in elevation, crowned with perpetual snows, which ever send down fertilizing streams, and scatter cool and salubrious breezes through the country below. The garden, which lies round the villa on the slope of the mountain, is irrigated by numerous streams, which, after being made to form fountains and rivulets in the courts and halls and flower-beds of the palace, lose themselves among the flowering shrubs, which they maintain in perennial verdure. Even in the present day, although the rich ornaments of the villa are defaced and time-worn, many of the fountains and water courses dried up, and an air of melancholy pervades the garden—enough appears to convince the traveller, that in the time of the Western caliphs it must have been a scene of surpassing beauty. After giving a short account from this and other gardens, of the peculiarities of the Moresco-Spanish gardening, the author of the paper observed, that these hanging gardens and orange groves, and variegated flower beds, the fountains and artificial rivulets, scattering verdure on all sides; the pillared corridors, and pleasant towers and terraces; the floors of their houses covered with porcelain mosaics; the roofs carved and ornamented in the richest manner, and every conceivable decoration of internal architecture, and embellishment of scenery, prove that the Arabs were enjoying luxuries when men of equal rank in every other nation of Europe were living in halls skirted with mats, and strewed with bulrushes, and when the only semblance of gardening was to be found in the orchards and kitchen-gardens of the monasteries. While the art of gardening, considered merely as a useful art, is one of the earliest cultivated; as a refined source of pleasure, it is always the latest. Among the Greeks and Romans, for instance, it was only in the latter times of their history that any reference to *ornamental* gardening was to be met with. It is not till civilization and elegance are far advanced among a people that they can enjoy the poetry or the pleasure of the artificial associations of scenery. Hence the state of the art of gardening illustrates well the taste and manners of the times under consideration.

6. Remarks on *Aspidium spinulosum* and *Aspidium rigidum*. By Mr. J. Riley, Papplewick, Nottinghamshire. This paper was illustrated by specimens from the Herbaria of Dr. Greville and Dr. Balfour, intended to show the perfect identity of *Aspidium rigidum*, from several English localities, with various Continental specimens of the same plant.

7. Notice regarding the specific characters of *Asplenium Ruta-muraria* and *alternifolium*. By the Rev. T. Blizard Bell. Mr. Newman in a recent work on the ferns, having united these two plants under the name of *A. Rutamuraria*, Mr. Bell indicated the characters by which he conceived they might be easily and specifically distinguished. A series of forms of the first-mentioned species and living specimens of the latter were exhibited in confirmation of the views he had stated, and Dr. Greville and other members present expressed their decided opinion that the two plants were perfectly distinct species.

8. Observations on *Jungermanniæ* found in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. By Mr. James Cruickshank, Associate.

9. Notice of the discovery of *Phascum Florkeanum*, a moss new to Britain, at Cleadon, on the coast of Durham. Communicated in a letter to the secretary, by Mr. T. J. Bowman, Richmond. In a subsequent letter Mr. Bowman mentioned that this moss had been again found by his brother plentifully in the vale of Ravensworth, near Newcastle.

At the close of public business, the Society proceeded to elect the following office bearers for 1841:—President—David Falconar, Esq., of Carlowrie. Vice Presidents—Professor Graham: Daniel Sills, Esq. Robert Kaye Greville, Esq., LL.D.; Professor Traill. Secretary—William Hunter Campbell, Esq., 21, Brown-square.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Ipomœa batatoides. (*Greenhouse herbaceous twiner*).—The errors that have been committed about the source of the drug called Jalap are not a little remarkable. By one writer the drug was asserted to be the roots of the common *Marvel of Peru*; and then it turned out that Jalap does not come from Peru. By another the *Convolvulus Jalapa* or *Ipomœa macrorhiza* of the southern states of the American Union was asserted to be its origin: but unfortunately that plant happens to have no greater purgative qualities than the common sweet potato. Then it was proved upon the authority of Dr. Schiede and others, that a plant called *Ipomœa*, or *Exogonium*, *Purga*, was the real origin of the drug, for this traveller saw the people of Xalapa collecting it. But it was also asserted that other plants of the convolvulaceous order are gathered; and a *Convolvulus orizabensis*, with hairy stems and calyx, was said to be one of them. It now appears that the Mexicans call at least one more species "Purga," adding to it the term macho or male; for Mr. Hartweg has sent home the subject of the present notice, which is altogether different from any of the species previously noticed as either "Purga," or "Purga Macho." What makes it the more interesting is its extraordinary beauty, which I think exceeds that of any of the species yet in gardens. The only plants of it in the country are two in an unhealthy state in the garden of the Horticultural Society. They have large oblong fleshy tubers, and produce flowers of the richest and most brilliant crimson, or rather purple, which it is possible to conceive. Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to propagate them.—*Botanical Register.*

Calectaria cyanea. (*Greenhouse shrub*) Nat. ord. Juncaceæ.—This, one of the most beautiful plants of the Australasian flora, has recently been well figured in the *Botanical Magazine*, t. 3834. We however regret to say that the species still remains to be introduced. Our object in calling attention to the figure is, that persons in communication with Western Australia may transmit that figure to their correspondents, with a request that its ripe seeds may be sent home. It is a very common shrub in sandy soil, at Swan River, King George's Sound, and probably on all parts of the south-west coast. It is doubtful whether our gardens yet possess any species so perfectly beautiful as this is; and as its flowers retain their brilliant colours when dried, it is probable that it will prove, when we obtain it, a new kind of "Everlasting." It forms a small heath like bush, about a foot high, and its branches are covered with flowers resembling six-pointed stars, of the most intense and brilliant blue.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The late Francis Bauer, Esq.—We abridge from the *Athenæum* the following memoranda concerning this distinguished artist, who at the advanced age of 82 years has departed this world in the same tranquil and unobserved manner as he passed through it:—Mr. Bauer was born at Feldsberg, in Austria, on the 4th of October 1758, and died at Kew on the 11th of December 1840. He came to England in the year 1788, with the intention to proceed to Paris, but Sir Joseph Banks soon appreciated Mr. Bauer's rare talents, and prevailed on him to remain in England. Sir Joseph, in fact, settled on him 300*l.* per annum for life, on condition that he should reside at Kew, as botanical painter to the Royal Gardens, which were then rapidly advancing to a high state of perfection. The munificence of Sir Joseph enabled Mr. Bauer to pursue the bent of his genius independent of the public and of booksellers; and numberless beautiful illustrations of the rare plants introduced at Kew by the travellers and navigators of the reign of George the Third were the result—works now deposited with Sir Joseph Banks's library at the British Museum, and which all who have examined must acknowledge to be, for accuracy of delineation and colouring, elegance of execution, as well as for physiological and anatomical truth, unexampled at that period. Mr. Bauer was also appointed drawing-master to the Princess Elizabeth: but he was a better philosopher than courtier, and his services, which were given gratuitously, were soon dispensed with. At that time he was occupied on the Heath tribe, then in course of introduction, chiefly from the Cape, by Masson. Engravings were made from these drawings, and Queen Charlotte and the Princess used to colour them under his superintendence. The engravings so coloured were afterwards sold by public auction, with other of Her Majesty's effects! Towards the end of the last century, Mr. Bauer commenced his illustrations of Orchidaceous plants, since published by Dr. Lindley. He subsequently turned his attention to the diseases in corn, in which, from his skill in the use of the microscope, he made discoveries of great importance to agriculture; and we may here state, that the *only money* which he received during his long life, beyond the above-mentioned income, was fifteen guineas, which the editor of one of the cheap publications of the present day sent to him for some short papers on the smut in wheat. In 1816, the late Sir Everard Home, being engaged in some researches respecting the anatomical structure of the foot of the common house-fly, communicated the difficulties he experienced to Sir Joseph Banks, who immediately introduced him to Mr. Bauer. This led to an intimacy of the most lasting and most useful kind. Mr. Bauer solved every difficulty, and, at the suggestion of Sir Everard, entered on a number of other anatomical inquiries, the result of which were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society. At the suggestion of Sir Everard Home, George the Fourth resolved to establish a Botanical Museum at Kew, which was to be intrusted to Mr. Bauer. The house now belonging to the King of Hanover was purchased for this purpose—the shelves were prepared—all the botanical books in the King's library were to be removed there, and some had, in fact, been sent down, when, unfortunately, a dispute arose respecting the land, to which the Woods and Forests laid claim; and some artillery waggons driving off with the book-cases gave Mr. Bauer the first intimation that the plan had been abandoned.

For the following additional observations we are indebted to a correspondent:—Few men, perhaps, devoted their existence so entirely to an uninterrupted observation of natural objects, and enriched science with so many discoveries; and still fewer have been so indifferent to all ordinary considerations; for Bauer regarded his talents merely as a stepping-stone to that tranquillity and happiness which ought to be the ulterior object of all science and all acquirements. For many of his latter years, Mr. Bauer was unable to quit his house; but though his body was thus as it were chained down, his mind remained active and unconfined, ranging over every field of inquiry connected with his pursuits. With his microscope and unrivalled pencil, he raised a creation of his own—a treasury of facts—to which he might have pointed the more proudly (had such a feeling moved him) as this accumulation caused no sigh, and justified no envy. He exhibited the life of a scientific artist and philosopher in its most exalted form. The common objects of ambition had no charms for him; power, wealth, or fame, with him were empty sounds; and what many have called obscurity, makes him in reality more truly bright and great. Mr. Bauer's name will always be associated with microscopical inquiries; for although he was unassisted by the improvements introduced into modern optical instruments, his sagacity generally enabled him to supply the deficiencies of his apparatus. Of the many performances of Mr. Bauer, his illustrations of the structure of Orchidaceous plants deserves especial mention, because they show that his mind was fully impressed with the laws of vegetable organization long before they were recognised to the world. He was the first to elucidate the real structure of these curious plants, although the result of his labours was not made known till long after others had received the credit of the discovery. The published records of Mr. Bauer's fame are few. It is among the portfolios of the British Museum, that those must seek who wish to become acquainted with his labours.

Garden of Ibrahim Pacha.—The Pacha's garden near Cairo, has fortunately escaped the fate of his son Ibrahim's extensive plantations at the island of Rhoda, (rendered so interesting by the labours of Mr. Trail to naturalise foreign fruits,) where the late inundation has destroyed all the fine teak-trees, apple-trees, and a long list of valuable plants. The Nile did not actually overflow the island, but soaked in through the porous subsoil, swamped and loosened the foundation of the roots, and, in short, undermined every thing. Mr. Trail insisted on putting up machinery to throw the water out as fast as it came in—pumps, shadoofs, Persian wheels, or anything that would keep the mischief under; but he could get nobody to bestir themselves. "Please the Prophet, the Nile will rise no higher;" "Put your trust in God," &c. was all the satisfaction he could obtain from the lazy stewards and artisans in the absence of their master; and so the beautiful botanic gardens were ruined. Nothing now remained to the skilful and persevering cultivator of this once beautiful island but snipes, stray eels, and the rheumatism! If Ibrahim returns alive from Syria, those who know him say, "Inshallah, he will have a heavy score to pay off with the bastinado!" Mehemet Ali also is again turning his thoughts to agriculture, and it is decided that his younger son, Said Bey, shall be invested with the management of a "Chiftlik," or estate of the Pasha in the Delta, leaving his corvette and line-of-battle ship, perhaps, to be commanded by farmers; for, as in the days of Dogberry, the ability to manage these things comes to "well-favoured men" in Egypt by nature, or the bidding of the Pacha!—*Times.*

Cultivators of Orchidaceous Plants are often much molested by a small snail, which hides by day among the roots and leaves, and by night eats the tenderest parts of the plants. Stanhopeas are especially infested with it. There are two kinds, the largest, (probably foreign,) has a strong smell of garlic when touched or crushed, and is sometimes a third of an inch or more across. The other is much smaller, varying from the size of a small pin's-head to that of a laburnum seed, quite flat and round. This breeds very fast, and inconceivable numbers may be found on a single plant, though not one can be seen by day. The best way of getting rid of them is to cut pieces of the tender pith of a cabbage stalk, and lay them about your plants, examining them soon after dark, and again early in the morning. The snails evidently prefer the cabbage to the tougher stems of the Orchidaceæ, and we have killed as many as 30 at once on a piece not three inches long. Their favourite food is the flower buds of Stanhopeas, and whenever they perish when the flowers are half grown, snails may be suspected. They will hide by the dozen in the large bracts which enclose the buds.—*J. R.*

Curious Phenomenon.—The violent northerly gale of the 21st December, produced very curious effects on the snow in some places. Not merely did the snow drift, but being somewhat soft the drifted portions adhered to the undrifted snow, and exhibited the extraordinary phenomenon of self-formed snow balls. Many of these were cylinders upwards of a foot in length, and six to eight inches in diameter, looking exactly like the hollow cylindrical pats of butter brought to the breakfast table. The formation of each might be traced, by a long conical depression in the snow, its point towards the wind, and its base occupied by the snow cylinder, become too heavy for further progress. So extraordinary and so artificial was their appearance, that it was difficult at first sight to account for their origin, and but for their numbers and position with the above-mentioned mark in the snow, around all untrodden, it might have been imagined that the fairies who danced in the storm were the sole authors of them.—*J. R.*

Sugar in New South Wales.—A sugar-refining company has just been established in New South Wales, by a party of forty German families, who have recently landed at Sydney. They are now extensively engaged in laying down lands as sugar plantations; and it is said that this new staple product will be of great advantage to our Australian colonies.—*Morning Herald, Dec.* 11, 1840.

We believe there is some mistake in the facts of this Sugar-refining Company. We know the parties who are gone to Sydney, and that they have taken with them some labourers (Germans), who, from their being much em-

ployed in sugar-refining in London, and being able to stand the heat of the process over the boilers better than most other workmen, were selected for this purpose; but we are certain that in the plan of this company it never entered into their heads to grow the sugar-cane; and from a letter we have received from the principal person engaged in it, dated 23d July last, there is no mention made of any such scheme. Indeed the land *they have purchased* for their operations, which it is stated is much more than sufficient for their object, would not be enough for a sugar plantation, and the latitude of Sydney itself would not do for the plant.

The Almeria Grape.—As this is now sold in Covent Garden Market, we gladly publish a memorandum concerning it, for which we are indebted to a learned Pomological friend. The Almeria Grape is not mentioned by that name in "Clemente's Essay on the Vines of Spain." I, however, believe it to be his No. 45, BEBA, which is the "*White Raisin* Grape of Langley," and the *White Raisyn* of "Prince's Treatise on the Vine."

Victoria Regia—Seeds of this, the queen of hothouse aquatic plants, have at length been procured in a fresh state by Mr. Schomburgk, who, after distributing a part among his friends, has left a few for sale in the hands of Mr. Pamplin, Queen-street, Soho. These seeds were procured after the coloured man who acted as cockswain during Mr. Schomburgk's last expedition had revisited for the third time the region where the plant grows. The two previous times he did not find it in seed, but he brought down some plants, which, at their arrival in George-town, were neglected, and consequently perished. On his return from the second trip, he brought two more plants to George-town, which are reported to be growing at Mr. Bach's, who has planted them in a pond in his garden. It is, therefore, probable that we may succeed in getting the plant alive to England; but some fear is entertained that it is, like *Euryale*, an annual.

Apiaries.—We understand that Dr. Bevan, the celebrated writer upon Apiarian affairs, is occupied in an interesting series of experiments concerning the advantage of entombing bees during winter.

Araucaria imbricata.—A fine crop of this rare plant has been raised by Mr. Pontey, Nurseryman, of Plymouth. A correspondent tells us that the large almond-like seeds were pricked into the ground for only a third of their length, the narrow end downwards, and have been exposed to a brisk bottom heat. He describes the daily progress of the young seedlings, under these circumstances, as something quite beautiful; every step in development being made within sight of the observer. Very little water has yet been given them, and they will in a short time be removed to a cooler situation.

Seed Wheat.—It gives us sincere pleasure to observe, that Col. Le Couteur has been elected a Vice-President of the "*Institut d'Afrique*" of Paris, and that his work on wheat is so much appreciated in France as to have procured for the author a silver medal, from the Academy of Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial Industry. We do not know any person more worthy of such distinctions, or one who has laboured more faithfully and earnestly for these rewards than our gallant friend, who is one of the few agriculturists that have attempted systematically to improve the races of wheat. Attention to this subject was strongly recommended the other evening by Professor Henslow in his lecture before the Agricultural Society; and we are glad of an opportunity of adding our own testimony to the paramount importance of doing so, with a view to increase the quality and quantity of the wheat crop.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mrs. Hamilton Nesbitt Ferguson, Biel, East Lothian, lat. 55° 55′ N.—At this northern station, where the climate is so variable that in 1826 harvest was almost finished by the end of July, and in 1838 was not gathered in by the end of the year, Mr. Street has succeeded in acclimatising several plants. In the Spring of 1839, he planted on an open border near a south-wall Anchusa capensis: it flowered and ripened its seeds freely. The following Spring several seedling plants came up on the border, which began to flower in August, and continued till late in December. These plants ripened their seeds the same year, some of which were eaten with avidity by mice. During the early part of last summer, Mr. Street planted out under a south wall trellised, Lophospermum erubescens; it grew well, and was in full flower by the end of July, and continued to bloom till December, the flowers being of a much deeper and richer colour than when grown under cover. It has produced some seed-pods, though it is uncertain whether they will ripen. A small bulb of Pancratium illyricum, planted out on an open border in 1829, five inches deep, produced two bunches of flowers in 1832: the flower-stems were 17 inches high, and had each 12 flowers. In August 45 seeds were ripened, six seeds being swelled off in each pod. In 1833 and 1834, this plant produced three flower-stems, each bearing 13 flowers, and ripened its seed freely both years. In 1835 it sent up five flowering stems, each having 15 flowers: and in July its foliage and flower stems were two feet long, the former being two inches wide. In 1836 it produced 11 flower stalks, each bearing 17 flowers: and this year it ripened half-an-ounce of seed. In 1837 and 1838, 12 stems were produced, each having 21 flowers, and a great deal of seed was ripened. In 1839 each stem had 20 flowers on it. In November of this year the group was taken up, and after a few days was weighed, and found to be fully 9 lbs. in weight; one bulb, with a few offsets, weighed 1 lb. 10 oz.; a second, 1 lb. 1 oz.; and a third, 1 lb. 9 oz. The soil the plant grew in is rather light, with a cool clayey subsoil. Early in February, 1840, some of the seeds, old and new being mixed, were sown in a pot, and placed in a greenhouse for two or three months. After this the pot was set out in the open air till late in the autumn, when it was replaced in the greenhouse. Soon after this, the plants came up thickly, about forty in a pot, where they are to remain for two years. Mr. Street has also been successful in growing Fuchsias as standards in the open border. He has proved the Port Famine Fuchsia (*F. discolor*) to be the hardiest species here. A large bushy plant of this kind, exceeding 5 feet in height, survived the winter of 1837-8, without any protection beyond the covering of snow. It grows in rather a heavy loam, begins to flower early in summer, lasts a long time, and ripens a quantity of seed. Last February some seed was sown, and hundreds of plants came up. Several fine varieties were produced, which flowered freely, and ripened a number of long and large berries, containing a great deal of seed. Blackbirds are very fond of these berries. At the present time there are hundreds of seedling plants come up round the parent plant, not only on the border, but even on the hard gravel-walk. The only protection given at Biel to exotics planted out, is to put over the tenderest some old tan or leaf-mould.

Wheeler and Salter, Victoria Nursery, Bath.—The beautiful Poinsettia pulcherrima is cultivated here with great success. It receives the same treatment as the generality of stove-plants; and as it flowers in the winter season, forms one of the fairest ornaments of a stove. Some plants here are from 3 feet to 7 feet in height, crowned with magnificent tufts of crimson leaves from 10 inches to 16 inches in diameter. If great care is taken when a plant is in full flower, it may be removed from the stove to the drawing-room; but the least exposure to cold will prevent the expansion both of the leaves and flowers.—Dec. 28.

Thomas Brocklehurst, Esq., the Fence, Macclesfield.—There is a remarkable collection of orchidaceous plants at this place. Above 1000 plants are cultivated in three houses, nearly 100 feet in length, and the collection is in the highest health under the skilful management of Mr. Appleby, who, I believe, is one of your correspondents. There is at present in flower a very curious epiphyte from Brazil, with bright brown flowers richly spotted with the same colour, very fragrant, quite new to this country, and perhaps a new genus.—Jan. 3.

Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park.—In the Orchidaceous House here, Dendrobium nobile is in fine flower; the plant has upwards of 40 blossoms on it, of good size and colour. A fine plant of D. Pierardi is also blooming in great profusion: it has nine flowering stems, each bearing about ten flowers, and is growing in a basket suspended from the roof of the house. A plant of Astrapæa Wallichii, in the stove, is loaded with magnificent bunches; few plants can exceed it in grandeur. Begonia spectabilis is flowering freely here, and the delicate pink colour of its flowers, contrasted with the deep green of its foliage, renders this one of the most ornamental species of the genus.—Dec. 28.

Mr. Penn's, Lewisham.—In the stove there are three fine specimens of Euphorbia fulgens, blooming in great luxuriance. Phalus grandifolius is flowering magnificently, with about 170 flowers upon it, all of which are very fine. Although this is an old and very common plant, it ought not to be despised on that account, for there are few of its tribe that surpass it in point of beauty, when flowering as it does here. A plant of Musa coccinea is just throwing up its beautiful scarlet spathæ, which form a striking contrast with the deep green of its foliage. Plumbago rosea has been flowering during the last two months, and is still a very interesting object. There were also a few good Queen Pines in fruit, and swelling off well; but the generality of the pines are not looking particularly well.—Jan. 4.

Adams and Durban, Chelsea.—Attention here is chiefly turned towards the forcing of florist flowers, such as roses, lilacs, Kalmias, Rhododendrons, geraniums, hyacinths, narcissus, tulips, &c., all of which are looking exceedingly well.—Jan. 1.

Physic Gardens, Chelsea.—There is an old plant of Yucca gloriosa in flower here, which is about fourteen feet high, including the flower-spike; but the flowers are not well expanded, nor of good colour, principally owing to the unfavourable season of the year in which they are developing themselves.—Jan. 1.

Reviews.

A Flora of Shropshire. By W. A. Leighton, B.A. London: Van Voorst, 1841. 8vo.

IF every Botanical work were written with the grace and good taste of this, then indeed would Botany be one of the most entertaining of all the branches of Natural History. Although strictly systematical, and filling ground occupied already by the reapers of a hundred seasons, Mr. Leighton's book has all the freshness of novelty—not for its matter so much as for the manner in which it is treated. There are those we believe who fancy the stories of interest in the wild flowers of England so exhausted, that they turn from the simple faces of their fatherland to the flaunting strangers in our gardens. To all such we recommend this book as well worthy their perusal. We literally mean their perusal; for they will find in it all the amusement and variety required for the table of a drawing-room. Not that science has been neglected by the author; on the contrary, we have rarely seen a work on genera and species more full of good, sound, original information. We shall from time to time fill a vacant corner of our columns with extracts from his work. For the present we insert his account of the Birch Tree as a good specimen of his manner.

"The trunk is subject to the occasional production of large knots of a reddish tinge, marbled, light and solid, much sought after by turners; and the branches (especially when the tree grows in a boggy soil) to larger masses of intertwined twigs, caused possibly by the extravasation of sap incident on the puncture of some insect, and which, as Withering very aptly remarks, appear at a distance similar to rooks' nests. The wood is hard, tough, white, shaded with red, with a grain intermediate between coarse and fine; of moderate durability, but very subject to the attacks of worms: chiefly employed in cooperage, turnery and lighter kinds of work, especially pattens and heels of women's shoes. The white epidermis is proverbial for durability and as a defence against humidity, and was used by the ancients for their MSS. previous to the introduction of paper. The oil distilled from the bark imparts that powerful fragrance peculiar to Russia leather. The sap abounds in saccharine matter, and is formed into a pleasant pungent wine. The whole tree diffuses an agreeable odour, and is noticed by Burns as the "fragrant birk."

This "most beautiful of forest trees—the Lady of the Woods," intimately connected as it is with the literary history and ceremonials, civil and religious, of earlier times, is still more forcibly associated in our memories with the bright, happy, and buoyant days of youth—with scenes of exquisite but evanescent mingled pains and pleasures, when to our minds "life and its thousand joys seemed but as one long summer's day,"—that we may indeed exclaim with the writer in the "Nouveau du Hamel," "The sight of a birch tree offers a vast subject of interesting meditation; and happy the man to whom its flexible pendant branches do not recall to mind, that to him they were formerly instruments of punishment." To the application of the twigs in the formation of the well-known instruments of castigation, our Shropshire poet, the elegant-minded Shenstone, feelingly alludes in his "Schoolmistress":—

"And all in sight doth rise a birchen tree,
Which learning near her little dome did stowe;
Whilom a twig of small regard to see,
Tho' now so wide its waving branches flow,
And work the simple vassals mickle woe;
For not a wind might curl the leaves that blew,
But their limbs shudder'd, and their pulse beat low;
And as they look'd they found their horror grow,
And shap'd it into rods, and tingled at the view."

Where the trees of the forest have been fancifully compared to the heathen gods, as the Ash to Apollo, the Birch has with peculiar felicity been given to Venus.

Of its varieties which are very numerous, the following are the principal:—

1. *β, pendula.*—This variety is usually known as the Weeping Birch, and attains a much larger size than the common form. Its branches are also straighter and more erect, and the lateral ones become very much elongated, wiry, and elegantly pendulous at the extremities, "arching like a fountain shower," or, as Wordsworth beautifully has it:—

"Light Birch, aloft upon the horizon's edge,
Transparent texture, framing in the east
A veil of glory for the ascending Moon."

The upper surface of the leaves is more or less marked with roundish white resinous spots.

2. *γ, salax.*—In this variety, "profuse of nursing sap," both surfaces of the leaves, but especially the upper one, are abundantly covered with pale resinous spots, and the branches with minute crystalline spiculæ, interspersed with innumerable pale, fragrant, highly inflammable resinous globules, whence it has derived the name of the *Salty* Birch.

A Catalogue of the Plants growing in Bombay and its vicinity. By John Graham. Bombay: 1839.

THIS is a descriptive catalogue, in English, of the plants known to the author and his friends as inhabiting the Bombay Presidency. It contains a considerable number of species, and some genera supposed to be new. To residents at Bombay it must prove a useful work in the absence of one more extensive; and to persons in other countries it is an acquisition, from its pointing out what the plants are which may be procured from Bombay; of which we really know very little in this country. The author unfortunately died while his work was passing through the press, and it was completed by Mr. Nimmo. Such a book affords but little matter for extract. The following, are however, interesting facts:—

The *Varvunna*, Cratæva Roxburghii, a middle-sized tree with trifoliate leaves and showy greenish white flowers, that is generally to be met with about temples and Mussulman tombs, is also a native of the Society Islands, where it is planted near the abodes of the dead, the same as in India. This argues strongly for all "nations of men being made of one blood." (Acts xx. 16.)

The celebrated plain of "Plassey" in Bengal, where Lord Clive defeated Surajah Dowlah in 1757, derives its name from a venerable and holy *Palasi* tree, *Butea frondosa*, which grew upon it. This is a magnificent tree, whose flowers are of a deep red shaded with orange, and closely clustered in large bunches.

The Gum Arabic tree, *Acacia arabica*, called the Babool tree, is common in the Deccan, where it thrives equally well on a black or red soil. It grows rapidly, and requires no water. When covered with round heads of yellow flowers it is very ornamental. Moore has happily introduced it in an Arabian scene.

"Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
The Acacia waves her yellow hair,
Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For flowering in a wilderness."—*Lalla Rookh.*

There is a variety or distinct species in Kandeish, called *Ram Kanta*—a tall erect-growing broom-like tree; and another in the Buglana districts, which abounds much more in gum than the common Babool, and differs from it in the form and colour of its legumes. The seeds and pods of these trees are of great value to the shepherd in the hot season, as food for his flock, when grazing is scarce.

Argyreia cuneata, a plant not unknown in this country under the name of *Ipomœa atrosanguinea*, is spoken of as a species of great beauty, on account of the deep bright purple colour of its flowers. It is common in the Mawul districts, above the Ghauts, and in Bombay and Deccan gardens. This species is entitled "to the first place among the convolvulaceous order." Two other Bombay species, viz. *Ipomœa bracteata, and I. pulchella*, are also mentioned as handsome species.

In addition to the Banyan trees (*Ficus indica*) of enormous size already on record, a new case is added upon the authority of Col. Sykes, who mentions one at the village of Mhow, in the Poona Collectorate, with 68 stems, descending from the branches, and capable of affording shade, with a vertical sun, to 20,000 men. Kabir Bhur, near Broach, is now the gloomy recess of superstition, and the haunt of hateful birds, owls and flying foxes.

We add for the information of our scientific friends, that of the new genera proposed in Mr. Graham's work, that called *Anictocleia* is the same as *Tetrameles*, *Eurychiton* is a species of *Statice*, and *Lepurandra* is identical with *Antiaris*.

In case this work should reach a second edition, we trust its editor will give a good index of native names, which would add much to its utility as a book of reference.

Organic Chemistry, and its Application to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig, M.D. Translated by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D. 8vo. London: Taylor and Walton. 1840. (Second Notice.)

WE now proceed to consider upon what evidence the foregoing propositions rest, according to Dr. Liebig.

1. *The constituent elements of plants are compounds of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, nitrogen, and organic acids, generally combined with inorganic bases.*

2. *Carbon is obtained by plants in the form of carbonic acid, derived from the atmosphere, or generated in soil by the decay of vegetable matter.*

It is frequently repeated by the author that the air, alone furnishes the carbonic acid from which plants obtain their charcoal, or as the chemists call it, their carbon. And he illustrates this position by a reference to the condition of vegetation at periods long anterior to the existing state of things.

"In former periods (he says) of the earth's history, its surface was covered with plants, the remains of which are still found in the coal formations. These plants—the gigantic monocotyledons, ferns, palms, and reeds—belong to a class to which nature has given the power, by means of an immense extension of their leaves, to dispense with nourishment from the soil. They resemble, in this re-

spect, the plants which we raise from bulbs and tubers, and which live while young upon the substances contained in their seed, and require no food from the soil when their exterior organs of nutrition are formed. This class of plants is, even at present, ranked amongst those which do not exhaust the soil."

And in another place he further explains this point by considering it a necessary consequence of the order in which matter was created upon our planet. The dark substance which remains when manure is thoroughly rotted, and which colours the soil black, is by chemists called Humus. Without going into any technical examination of this product, we may state that it is a substance formed by the decay of plants, and very rich in carbon. The atmosphere, acting upon it, causes the production of what is called carbonic acid, and the latter mixes with the water that surrounds the roots of plants, when it is absorbed, or mixes with the atmosphere, and is inhaled by the leaves. To prove that this must be so, and can be no otherwise, the author adverts to the origin of vegetation. He says, "In attempting to explain the origin of carbon in plants, it has never been considered that the question is intimately connected with that of the origin of Humus. It is universally admitted that Humus arises from the decay of plants. No primitive Humus, therefore, can have existed; for plants must have preceded the Humus," and consequently the atmosphere must furnish that part of the food of plants which consists of carbonic acid. The atmosphere obtains the carbonic acid thus necessary to plants from various sources—partly from the respiration of animals, and more especially from the decay of organic bodies, which thus combine with oxygen and form carbonic acid. This perpetual augmentation of the latter substance would prove fatal to animal life if it were not consumed by some compensating means, which means are plants. The latter are perpetually diminishing the quantity of noxious air in the atmosphere.

"The immense masses of carbonic acid which annually flow into the atmosphere from so many causes, ought perceptibly to increase its quantity from year to year. But we find that all earlier observers describe its volume as from one-half to ten times greater than that which it has at the present time; so that we can hence at most conclude that it has diminished."

But although the atmosphere is thus regarded as the great and exclusive source from which a supply of carbonic acid is derived, it is always to be borne in mind that the soil does in reality now, whatever may have happened in former ages, furnish a large proportion of what it contains to the atmosphere,—for all other sources of supply would be insufficient without the aid of the great magazine of carbon contained in the soil. The latter, as has already been stated, is Humus,—that is, the black matter resulting from the decay of previously existing plants. It is, however, neither in a solid form nor in a state of solution that Humus becomes the food of plants. Professor Liebig dwells upon this point at length.

"The opinion (he says) that the substance called Humus is extracted from the soil by the roots of plants, and that the carbon entering into its composition serves in some form or other to nourish their tissues, is so general, and so firmly established, that hitherto any new argument in its favour has been considered unnecessary; the obvious difference in the growth of plants according to the known abundance or scarcity of Humus in the soil, seems to afford incontestable proof of its correctness. Yet this position, when submitted to a strict examination, is found to be untenable; and it becomes evident, from most conclusive proofs, that Humus, in the form in which it exists in the soil, does not yield the smallest nourishment to plants."

We are, we confess, surprised that the author should have thought it worth his while to raise such a phantom for the mere pleasure of subduing it; for we know of no one in this country who now entertains the opinion that Humus is in itself the food of plants. Every student of Botany is taught that Humus becomes the food of plants only by combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere and forming carbonic acid gas; and hence the great importance of preserving the roots of plants in communication with the atmosphere, which is the great source of oxygen. The author illustrates this fact as follows:—"All plants die in soils and water which contain no oxygen; absence of air acts exactly in the same manner as an excess of carbonic acid. Stagnant water on a marshy soil excludes air, but a renewal of water has the same effect as a renewal of air, because water contains it in solution. If the water is withdrawn from a marsh, free access is given to the air, and the marsh is changed into a fruitful meadow."

If any one inquires whence comes the oxygen which is thus perpetually consumed in rendering the food of plants fit for them, the author answers thus:—

"The proper, constant, and inexhaustible sources of oxygen gas are the tropics and warm climates, where a sky, seldom clouded, permits the glowing rays of the sun to shine upon an immeasurably luxuriant vegetation. The temperate and cold zones, where artificial warmth must replace deficient heat of the sun, produce, on the contrary, carbonic acid in superabundance, which is expended in the nutrition of the tropical plants. The same stream of air which moves by the revolution of the earth from the equator to the Poles, brings to us, in its passage from the equator, the oxygen generated there, and carries away the carbonic acid formed during our winter."

These facts show the extreme importance of giving a plant all possible extension of its leaves, in order that it may feed upon the air that surrounds it, and of keeping its roots in such a condition that they also may freely communicate with the air in order that the carbon which surrounds them may be converted into carbonic acid, and so rendered fit for the food of the roots.

There is, however, a fact to which Professor Liebig has not adverted, which seems to show that plants have a special power of feeding upon solid carbon.

If equal quantities by weight of dry charcoal are placed in two garden pots, and the one is left unoccupied, while the other is planted with some coarse fibrous-rooted plant, such as peppermint, and they are both watered with the same quantity of water for the duration of a summer, it will be found at the end of the season that there is much less charcoal in the pot containing the mint plant than in the other; therefore the mint plant must in some manner have fed upon the charcoal. This may arise from the decomposition of water by roots; in which case the hydrogen so liberated may be immediately appropriated, while the freed oxygen combines with the charcoal and forms carbonic acid, which is then taken up also; and thus the volume of charcoal is more rapidly consumed than if left to the action of the atmosphere without the aid of roots.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

In our leading article, which press of matter compels us to compress, will be found some remarks on cottage-gardens, to which we entreat the consideration of, benevolent persons.——Those whose property consists of timber will find an important document upon oak bark, which materially affects their revenue——A short paper from an experienced Dahlia-grower deserves attentive perusal; it explains why so much disappointment is often experienced about this favourite flower, and teaches amateurs in what way to guard against it.——A new mode of propagating pinks, and some observations on the Cockscomb, will interest our florist friends.——A communication, for which we are indebted to the liberality of the Master of Trinity College, Oxford, affords some useful hints to the possessors of old gardens.——Among our home correspondence are some interesting observations upon fruit-trees.——A Van Diemen's Land letter gives some account of the habits of the beautiful tree ferns of that island.——In the proceedings of the West London Gardeners' Association is some practical information relating to the cultivation of Brocoli; and in those of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, an interesting account of some ancient Spanish Cypresses.——Those who are interested in acclimatising plants will be surprised to find among our Garden Memoranda what skill will effect in a high northern latitude.——Among reviews is a notice of Mr. Leighton's entertaining Flora of Shropshire, and a continuation of our notice of Liebig's Organic Chemistry. We trust that each succeeding number will impress upon the minds of our readers the necessity of adding this work to their library. Our notices are only intended to call attention to its importance.——A Calendar of Operations, with the thermometer somewhere near zero, can apply but little to any except in-door gardening. There is, however, some entomological information that the farmer will do well to profit by.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

We are aware that the operations recommended to be performed will in a great measure be nullified by the weather, nevertheless we present them, that our readers may be reminded what might have been done, and that they may be on the alert, to take advantage of the earliest favourable opportunity of redeeming the lost time. Within doors it is different; the time may be profitably employed in thoroughly cleaning every part of the houses and other buildings, in cleaning seeds, arranging them with their labels ready for sowing, and in many other occupations.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—If the bottom heat has sunk very low in any of the tan-beds, a little well-prepared bark should be added to the height of the pot rims; let the heat of the beds and the state of the weather be the guide in administering water to the plants.

Vinery.—In clear days take advantage of every possible opportunity to give air, but guard against sudden changes in the atmosphere; damp the houses night and morning with the syringe; should the weather prove very severe, protect the houses, not in forcing, by lighting gentle fires, and carefully guard the roots and stems outside from frost.

Peach House.—If there is no tank for water in the house, the water used for syringing must be heated by other means to 65 or 70 degrees.

Asparagus.—Add linings to the beds if necessary.

Mushrooms.—Let the temperature for the beds now in bearing range from 60 to 65 degrees.

Potatoes—may be planted in small pots, and forwarded in any convenient situation previous to planting them in dung-beds.

Out-Door and Orchard Department.

Ridge all vacant ground should the weather prove favourable; pruning and nailing may be performed when this cannot.

Cauliflowers.—Take the glasses off in fine weather, and during severe frost protect them with litter or mats.

Celery.—At the approach of froot some ridges should be covered with litter, or what is better, take the plants up, tie their leaves with matting to prevent them from breaking, and house them in a cellar or shed.

Endive—should be housed or planted in a frame in old dry tan, and covered from the light, to blanch as it is wanted.

Lettuce—under glasses should have full air at all favourable occasions, however short the time.

Orchard.—Continue to prune all kinds of standard fruit-trees, also to prune and nail wall-pears, plums, and cherries; top dress strawberries with rotten dung; dig between the rows of bushes; mulch newly planted trees.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-Door Department.

Stove.—Make preparations for potting such plants as require larger pots; any of them which it will be necessary to prune, had better be cut now, that the dormant buds may be in a state of active growth before the plants are shifted; pruning and potting at the same time, as is sometimes practised, is a great error; give water sparingly, and air whenever practicable.

Greenhouse.—In wet or damp weather light gentle fires in the day-time; take the greatest care not to overwater at this season; prepare flower-sticks and labels; tie up plants, and by every means forward the work of the approaching potting season; cuttings of heaths and other hard-wooded plants may be put in.

Pits and Frames.—Introduce to a gentle heat Fuchsias, Petunias, Verbenas, and other plants of this class required for the flower-garden, that cuttings may be more speedily obtained.

Out Door Department.

Continue to protect Tulip, Anemone, and Ranunculus beds. Lilies and other choice bulbs should have a covering of old tan for protection: attend particularly to clearing the walks, lawns, and borders of dead leaves. There cannot be a too scrupulous attention as regards neatness in every department at this season, as there is little to please the eye out of doors, care should be taken to remove anything that may offend it.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Continue to dig and trench all vacant quarters; prune the stems and tap roots of young forest trees, and plant them at increased distances where necessary: be careful in lifting young trees for transplanting not to cut the fibrous roots, which is sure to be the case if you raise them on the same side they were laid: prepare hooked pegs for layering, and protect young evergreens and half-hardy plants of every description.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Trench and drain land intended for planting. Planting may be proceeded with in light soils if the ground be in a fit state to receive the plants. Continue judicious pruning upon all kinds of timber; it rarely happens that evergreens require pruning at so early a period as deciduous trees, and they should be pruned in a more progressive manner, seldom if ever, removing more than one or two tiers of branches at one time. In pruning coppice woods the main crop must never be lost sight of, always commence thinning by first removing the nurses. This is the most convenient season for making and repairing fences and dykes of all kinds.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Continue to search for, and destroy the grubs of the cockchafer. In snowy weather when boys cannot go out to do this, they may be sent into the granary to look for the cocoons of the Corn Moth (*Tinea granella.*) This small insect does immense injury to corn stored up in granaries. The moths appear in May, June, and July, and the female lays one or two yellowish white eggs, of an oval shape, on each grain of corn. In a few days the eggs are hatched, and small white maggots are produced, which immediately eat into the grain, closing the opening with their excrement, which is glued together by a fine web. In August or September, when these maggots are fully grown, they leave the corn, and seek a place convenient for undergoing their transformation into the pupa state. At this time the crevices of the floor, walls, and roof of a granary are full of these insects; they gnaw the wood into fine chips, and make themselves a cocoon or pupa case, in which they remain during the winter, till they undergo their final change, and appear as small whitish moths more or less spotted with black or brown. It is when in the pupa state that these insects are most easily destroyed, and they should be everywhere sought for in the cracks of the floor, and in all small openings of the wall or roof, and all cocoons found should be immediately burnt; or, what is perhaps better, directly the cocoons are discovered, the boards on which they have located themselves should be well washed with a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate. If kyanised wood is used in the construction of granaries, it is probable that these moths will not be so plentiful. Bats, birds, and spiders, are the enemies of the corn moth, and they should be always encouraged in the neighbourhood of granaries rather than destroyed.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending January 7, 1841, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

J.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	1	29.942	29.882	45	34	39.5	W.	
Satur.	2	30.086	29.816	45	32	38.5	W.	0.15
Sund.	3	29.302	29.084	39	21	30.0	N.W.	
Mond.	4	29.185	28.978	35	29	32.0	N.W.	
Tuesd.	5	29.376	29.316	33	22	27.5	N.	
Wedn.	6	29.631	29.518	30	12	21.0	S.E.	
Thurs.	7	29.760	29.698	27	6	16.5	N.E.	
Average		29.611	29.470	36.3	22.3	29.3		0.15

1. Hazy; fine, with clouds.
2. Rain early A.M.; clear and fine; hurricanes at night, with intervals quite calm.
3. Tremendous thunder-storm about 7 A.M., the flashes of lightning exceedingly large and vivid; accompanied at first by high wind, with rain, then hail, and finally sleet, the wind subsiding into a calm.
4. Sharp frost; fall of snow, commencing at 1 P.M.; clear at night.
5. Densely overcast; snow; a large lunar halo at night, with a very distinct and clearly defined circumference.
6. Hazy; thermometer below freezing all day.
7. Intense frost; the ground covered with scarcely an inch depth of snow.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending January 16, 1841.

Jan.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 10	40.8	29.4	35.1	4	0.33 in.	—	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
M. 11	40.4	30.7	35.5	6	0.83	3	3	2	—	4	1	1	1
Tu. 12	41.2	30.6	35.9	6	0.36	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	1
W. 13	41.8	32.8	37.3	7	0.20	2	1	2	—	4	2	3	1
Th. 14	41.4	31.2	36.3	7	0.27	4	2	2	—	3	1	1	2
F. 15	39.3	30.2	34.7	5	0.54	2	2	2	—	1	2	3	3
S. 16	38.8	29.3	34.0	7	0.34	—	5	3	—	1	3	2	1

During the above period, the warmest day in this portion of January occurred on the 15th, in 1834, thermometer 56°. The coldest night was that of the 14th, in 1838, when the thermometer sank to within 4° of zero.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 9, 1841.

In consequence of the inclement weather, Friday's market was not well supplied, and the prices had proportionately advanced. *Fruit*:—There are moderately sized fruit of the Black Jamaica Pine, at 10*s.* per lb.; Enville, Providence, and Queen Pines are the same as last week, both in price and quality. A few hothouse Grapes have been brought into the market during this week; and the remarks on the Portugal and Almeria Grapes in our last Number apply equally to this. A few unripe Melons are offered at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* each. The supply of Apples is particularly large, including American New Town Pippins, King of the Pippins, Blenheim Orange, Royal Russet, Orange Pippin, and Scarlet Pearmain, varying in price from 6*d.* to 2*s.* per dozen. Pears are of good quality: fine Easter Beurre fetch 3*s.* per doz.; Chaumontelle, 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; Glout Morceau, not quite ripe, 2*s.* per doz., and Nelis d'Hiver and Beurre Rance, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per doz. There are some excellent Oranges, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per doz.; and Lemons, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* Tomatoes are scarce, and the few in the market are indifferent. *Vegetables*—White Brocoli are scarce, and fetch from 9*d.* to 1*s.* each; Purple Brocoli is of inferior quality, at 2*s.* per bunch. Savoys are scarce, and indifferent, from 3*d.* to 4*d.* each. Red Cabbages are small, from 4*d.* to 8*d.* each. Carrots are plentiful and of first-rate quality, and sell for 8*d.* per bunch. There are but few Turnips, and the greater part indifferent, at from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per bunch. Large Spanish Onions are from 3*d.* to 4*d.* each; silversKins for pickling are tolerably plentiful, as are Green Onions, or Ciboules. There is but little Celery, and that of an inferior description, at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle. There are some good bundles of Horseradish, at the same price as last week. Jerusalem Artichokes are of excellent quality, but rather scarce. Batavian Endive is good, at 3*d.* each.

Some excellent Asparagus has been brought to the market during the week, at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* per bunch, according to its quality. Red Beet is not plentiful, and sells from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per doz. Parsnips are indifferent, at from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Sea Kale is generally pretty good, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per basket. *Flowers.*—Forced flowers are much more numerous than they were last week; including Hyacinths and Narcissus, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per pot; double and single Van Thol Tulips, Clarimond, and many other early varieties of Tulips, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pot. The supply of cut flowers has also considerably increased; Bouquets, containing a tolerable selection of flowers for the season—such as Chrysanthemums, Epacris, Geraniums, Euphorbia, and Aloysia, are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* each; bunches of flowers, such as Violets, Laurestinus, and Xeranthemums, 6*d.* each; wreaths of "Immortelle," 2*s.*; and bunches of different kinds of Grasses, 4*d.* each.—In some of the shops of the metropolis, Golden-knob Apples are selling at 1*s.* per doz.; Alfreston, at 2*s.* per doz.; and London Pippins, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per doz.

PRICES OF FRUITS, JAN. 2, 1841.

Apples, dessert, per bushel, 3*s* to 15*s*	Lemons, per doz 1*s.* to 2*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4*s* to 12*s*	— per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4*s* to 7*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3*s*
Melons, Spanish, each, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d* to 8*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 8*s* to 10*s*	Walnuts, dried, per bush. 16*s*
— Spanish, 6*d* to 1*s*	Filberts, English, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Portugal, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Nuts, per peck
Oranges, pr doz. 6*d* to 2*s*	— Brazil, 5*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 12*s*	— Spanish, 6*s*
Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 14*s*	— Barcelona, 7*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Shallots, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 2*d*
Cabbage, White, per doz 4*s* to 6*s*	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8*s* to 8*s* 6*d*
— Red for pick. per d. 4*s* to 6*s*	— Sprue, or Small, 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. bch. 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, hf sve 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Lettuce, per half-sieve, 2*s*
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 2*s* to 4*s*	Endive, per score, 2*s* to 4*s.*
— Purple, 2*s* to 3*s*	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9*d* to 2*s*
Potatoes, White, per ton, 65*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
— Red, [illegible]	Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 9*d*
— New, per lb. 2*s.* 6*d*	Parsley, per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s.* 6*d* to 2*s*	Tarragon (dried) per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 4*s* to 5*s*	Thyme (green) per doz. bchs, 3*s* to 6*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s* to 6*s*	— (dried) per doz. bunches, 1*s*
Parsneps, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Sage (green) per doz bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Mint (dried) per doz bunches, 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Savory (dried) per doz. bunch 10*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Basil (dried) per doz. bunch. 1*s* 3*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d*	Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch. 6*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 5*s*	Lavender (dried) per doz bunch. 3*s*
— for pickling p. half sieve, 4*s*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* 9*d* to 2*s*
— Green (Ciboules) per bunch, 6*d*	Capsicums (ripe), per 100 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* to 3*s*
Leeks, per doz bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*	Morels, per lb., 14*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d* to 10*d*	Truffles (dried), per lb., 12*s.*
	— (fresh), per lb., 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

THE number of letters giving us advice upon the subject of this undertaking is so great as to render a separate reply to each impossible. We therefore trust that our correspondents will consider the present a general answer to offers of assistance and support.

The mutual interests of gardeners and their employers, and the rapid dispersion of knowledge relating to every part of horticulture, and the collateral branches of knowledge, form the great object of the *Gardeners' Chronicle;* and advice, correspondence, or assistance in the attainment of these ends, will be gladly received. We shall be found to treat nothing in a self-seeking, prejudiced, or personal manner; but, on the contrary, we invite fair discussion upon all horticultural questions, provided it is conducted with good feeling and good temper. It is, indeed, as an easy means of rapid correspondence that we hope to make the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the greatest value to all who are interested in horticultural and botanical affairs. There are few gardeners, and still fewer amateurs, who do not on occasion require immediate information upon various points of practice. But either from an unwillingness to inquire, or from not knowing of whom to make the inquiry, they too often fail to obtain the information they are in want of. Let all such persons communicate with us, putting their questions as clearly as they can, and stating on what grounds they ask them. The substance of such questions will be printed in our columns, and answers will be sure to be returned either by ourselves or by some of our numerous friends. And let no one be alarmed lest his questions should appear trifling, or those of a person ignorant of that which he ought to know. He is the wisest man who is conscious of his ignorance; for how little do the wisest really know!—except that they know little. If one man is unacquainted with a fact, however common, it is probable that hundreds of others in the same position as himself are equally in want of similar information. To ask a question, then, is to consult the good of others as well as of one's self. In this part of our correspondence we require no real names to either questions or answers. When, however, a practical man sends a reply founded upon his own knowledge, his name will no doubt give authority to the advice he may convey.

Among the many things for which we are disposed to trespass upon the leisure of our practical friends, are the results of their experiments. Attempts to improve or vary the details of routine are the soul of improvement, and generally convey both instruction and amusement, even if they prove to be failures; for the latter, like adversity, often teach more wisdom than is gained from success.

We will endeavour to meet *Mr. Moates'* view of the manner in which Liebig's book should be managed; and we hope the logical connection of the matter will not be lost sight of as we proceed. On the contrary, we shall endeavour to interest practical men in experimental investigations of its theories as we advance in the exposition of them. The way *may* be long, but it *must* be occupied by subjects of interest. The same correspondent says:—

"From the encouragement you offer to humble questioners, I am induced to inquire—How is the soil improved by burning? Is it, in the case of clays for instance, that the oxide of iron becomes further oxidised; does the alumina undergo any beneficial chymical alteration; is it that it becomes easily disintegrated and serves to lighten the soil; does the vegetable matter it contains become carbonised and converted into potash or any other soluble salts; or has it any other fertilising effect? If so, would not pulverised brick-rubbish be of service?

Until the discovery of the value of nitrogen in the form of ammonia to plants, this question could not be answered. The rationale of burning now appears to be this; the oxides of iron and alumina have a great power of forming solid compounds with ammonia. All rust of iron contains ammonia. All soils containing oxides of iron and burnt clay absorb ammonia, an action which is favoured by their porous condition; and the ammonia absorbed by the clay or ferruginous oxides is separated by every shower of rain, and conveyed in solution to the soil. We should expect that pulverised brick-rubbish would act as a manure, and should be glad to hear that our correspondent had tried it.

Mr. Kingdom will find the best answer to his question concerning the management of Hippeastrum in Mr. Herbert's work on Amaryllidaceæ, p. 147, from which the following extracts bear upon his inquiry:—"H. Psittacinum and the mules between it and regio-vittatum are hardy greenhouse plants, requiring absolute rest in winter, and flower in the spring. Solandriflorum and stylosum are tender stove-plants, but should rest in winter time. Vittatum is a greenhouse plant, requiring rest in winter, and may be brought into the stove to flower in Spring. Reticulatum and striatifolium are tender stove-plants. Equestre requires rest in winter in a moderately cool, but not damp situation; after it has flowered, it may be placed in the greenhouse, where it will grow more freely than in the stove. I have found great advantage with bulbs that were to stand on a hot flue, in placing under them a shallow tray made of tin or zinc, and nearly filled with sand. A pit, with a chamber into which a perforated steam-pipe is introduced, is a good structure to encourage their growth in. Over the chamber hurdles should be laid; then a layer of brushwood; and finally a body of sand, in which the pots may be plunged. The steam works its way through into the sand, and keeps up a moist warmth, which is congenial to the tender bulbs during their season of growth."

The plant from *Carclew* is no doubt *Brasavola venosa.*

The pretty little epiphyte with violet flowers, from *Mrs. Cannon*, is *Sophronitis violacea.*

The letter from *G. R. G. R.* upon the clubbing of cabbages, is under consideration.

The wish expressed in *Sir Jas. Stuart Menteath's* note was almost anticipated in our first number; and he will see by the leading article of to-day that we entirely agree with him in attaching great importance to cottagers' gardens.

At the last meeting of the British Association, a Committee, consisting of Mr. Hugh Strickland, Mr. Babington, and Professor Lindley, was appointed for the purpose of instituting experiments on the conservation of the vegetative powers in seeds, the plants in which these powers are of the longest duration, and the circumstances most favourable for their vegetation. We should be glad of samples of old seeds, the age of which can be *authenticated*, and for any hints or assistance connected with this curious inquiry, upon which we shall hereafter take occasion to make some remarks at length.

H. K., who asks us to explain the rationale of pruning, shall have his wish gratified as soon as we can make arrangements.

The fine plant from Mr. Brocklehurst is a new species of *Maxillaria*, which will be called *M. Brocklehurstiana.* The *Epidendrum* is probably *E. gladiatum.*

M., Deptford.—The plant from New Holland is a Rutaceous plant, and probably a *Boronia*, perhaps not different from *B. denticulata.* It will in that case have small pink flowers of very little beauty. It will blossom soon if *freely exposed to light*, and not kept too warm.

H.—The manna oak, figured in our last number, will be the subject of a short communication in the paper of next week. It is possibly a variety of the red oak.

Mr. Coward will find that he cannot do better than apply for the microscope he wants to Mr. Ross, Optician, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, whose instruments may always be depended upon.

A Correspondent inquires in what proportions Mr. Errington mixes the ingredients of his wash for fruit-trees? The following is his own answer:—"The mixture I have hitherto used is as follows—1 oz. soft soap, 1 lb. tobacco paper, 4 handfuls sulphur, to 1 gallon water. As I stated in my paper (which you transcribed in your first Number of the 'Gardener's Chronicle'), I have not deemed it necessary to depend on the strength of the mixture alone, as I, like other adventurers, have before now 'burnt my fingers' in this way; but I have rather relied on a good sound rubbing with a painter's brush, taking care to use plenty of the liquor, and of course to flood every part of the tree. This, and the circumstance of my going over it three times, I have always found quite sufficient."

S. inquires how to get rid of a great nuisance. The ants have formed a nest in his conservatory, under a fine orange tree, and his gardener is afraid to try boiling water, lest it should kill the orange tree, although he has found it most effectual on gravel walks.—We presume the orange tree is in a tub. In that case the best way is to plunge the whole tub into a pond of water for half an hour. The ants will endeavour to escape, and in doing so will, from their buoyancy, float on the water, when they may be easily destroyed. Afterwards the plant may be restored to the conservatory. If the tree is plunged in the ground, it had better be taken up, and treated thus; when the soil itself may be inundated with boiling water in the usual way.

H. Thomas asks for a list of all the species of Epacris now in cultivation, together with their colour and price. Will any correspondent answer this question?

Philobulb says, "As I am making a collection of bulbous plants, I should feel deeply indebted to any of your readers who would kindly assist me in so doing. I have some duplicates which I would readily exchange. Any of the following would be particularly acceptable:—*Hippeastrum, Ammocharis, Ismene, Pancratiums, Hymenocallis, Cyrtanthus, Nerine, Habranthus, Amaryllis blanda, Lilium,* &c. &c. Anything may be left for me at Messrs. Houlston and Hughes, 154, Strand, London.

J. D. says, "I have in my possession a large heap of sawdust, the accumulation of six or seven years, and containing not less than 100 loads, which I am anxious to get rid of, by employing it as manure in some way or other, and for this purpose I have already laid the foundation for two large dunghills, with about 18 inches of this material. I have supposed that when the sawdust had lain for some little time to imbibe the drainings from the manure, which would otherwise sink into the ground, if it were turned and well incorporated with a quantity of road sweepings, ditch scourings, leaf mould, &c., fermentation would take place, when it might be employed as a top dressing for an old meadow, or on any turnip land of the present season. However, some of my neighbours, more wise in these matters than myself, tell me I shall certainly spoil not only the heap of compost, but also the ground on which it is laid. I am aware that sawdust might be burned, and the ashes used advantageously for drilling in the turnip crop, but the difficulty in burning it is very considerable, and the quantity of ashes obtainable is exceedingly small. I might also add that there is a large chalk-pit within a thousand yards of the heap of sawdust, into which some of my friends have already seriously advised me to throw it. I am, nevertheless, inclined to give it a fair trial in the way I have first described, should no one intervene with his opinion to prevent me."——Sawdust is a good manure when rotten, but not till then. Fermentation will decay it more quickly than any other means. The most obvious way of producing this would be to mix it with fresh stable litter in alternate layers, and to keep turning the mass over as it heats, in the usual manner. Perhaps some Correspondent can suggest a more ready means.

The crowded state of our columns compels us to defer replies to many other Correspondents. We shall endeavour to find room next week for those not answered to-day.

For the present we are overwhelmed with communications, and we entreat our correspondents' patience till we can find room for them. They must not suppose that they are undervalued or neglected because they do not immediately find a place in our columns. All will be attended to as fast as the space at our disposal and other exigencies will permit.

Received communications from *Professor Henslow, R. Parnell, I. R., D. Beaton, H. L. C., J. W., Mr. Williams.*

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21*s.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 20*s.* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, Gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap ashes, 16*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 20*s.* to 28*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 27*s.* to 28*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AT home, the thunder-storm of Sunday, and the severe weather which has again set in, have chiefly occupied attention. The storm extended to the remotest parts of the empire; and the cold has been so severe, that the thermometer in the neighbourhood of London has fallen as low as 1½ below zero, a degree of cold seldom experienced in this country.—We learn from the Provinces that the offender who committed the robbery in the Bank of Manchester has been apprehended, and that a clue has been obtained which may lead to the discovery of the murderers of Mr. Westwood and Eliza Grimwood.—In Scotland, the Church question continues to occupy attention; and a fire has occurred in Dundee, by which three churches have been destroyed.—In Ireland, an atrocious murder has been committed in Armagh; Mr O'Connell has again called attention to the subject of emigration, and proposed new measures for the collection of the Repeal rent.

The news from abroad is of great importance, especially from India and China.—The King of Lahore is dead; Shere Sing has ascended the throne, and the British troops are in the neighbourhood of the Punjaub. The defeat and surrender of Dost Mohammed, and the undisputed succession of Schah Soojah restores peace to Affghanistan; and the arrival of Admiral Elliot in the Peiho river, and his interview with an envoy of the emperor, who promises, it is said, to pay an indemnity of three millions sterling, leads to the belief that the disputes with China will soon be satisfactorily settled.

The Turco-Egyptian question presents no new features. Ibrahim Pacha is at Damascus; and arrangements are in progress to facilitate his return by sea from Syria to Egypt. He is closely watched by the Turkish army, which now occupies all the former positions of the Egyptians, and is prepared to prevent any hostile movement towards the coast. Recent letters announce that the arming of the mountaineers has made them virtually independent, and apprehensions are entertained that they may avail themselves of this power to resist the authority of the Sultan. In France the King and his Ministers have confirmed the previous impression that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The mediation of England has been accepted both by Spain and Portugal; the recent elections in Spain have been favourable to the Regency, and the Government has given to the ambassadors of England and Portugal assurances of its pacific views. In Portugal a general desire for peace prevails, and it is therefore confidently believed that the differences between the two countries will be amicably adjusted.

The Foreign news of the week, particularly the prospect of the near settlement of the China question, produced a beneficial effect upon the English Funds, and a considerable depression in the Tea Market. The Funds rose on the receipt of that intelligence, and continue firm.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, remain at Windsor and are all in good health. Her Majesty, on several days during the week, accompanied the Prince to the lake at Frogmore, and was driven over the ice in a sledge by His Royal Highness. It is stated that the christening of the Princess will take place on the anniversary of Her Majesty's marriage.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager still remains at Sudbury. During the week it has been announced that she has subscribed 200*l.* towards the establishment of colonial bishoprics; 50*l.* towards the monument to be erected to the late Lord Collingwood at the mouth of the Tyne; and 20*l.* to the Asylum for Decayed Freemasons.

Parliamentary.—It is generally reported that Lord Albert Conyngham will retire from the representation of Canterbury as soon as Parliament re-assembles; that H. P. Gipps, Esq. has withdrawn, and the Hon. Mr. Smythe intends to come forward as a candidate.—At Walsall, Mr. J. B. Smith, President of the Anti Corn Law Association, has entered the field against Mr. Gladstone, founding his claims to the suffrages and support of the electors on his opposition to the present system of corn-laws.—Mr. C. M. Browne, son of the late Sir John Browne, has also addressed the electors of Walsall on the liberal interest.—Mr. Tracy has replied to the Monmouthshire requisition, and expressed his readiness to offer himself as their representative whenever the present member, Mr. Williams, shall relinquish his seat.—The death of Earl Somers creates a vacancy in Reigate, as the present member, Viscount Eastnor, succeeds to the title and seat in the House of Peers. Mr. D'Arcy has announced himself as a candidate on the conservative interest.—It is understood that Mr. C. B. Adderley, of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, will offer himself for North Staffordshire, in conjunction with Mr. D. W. Russell, in the event of a dissolution.—Col. Ferguson has met the electors of the Kirkaldy Burghs, for the purpose of explaining his views; he said he would abolish Corn Laws, and at the end of each session meet the electors, and deliver up his charge if his votes did not give satisfaction.—The Conservative member for the county of Monaghan, Mr. Lucas, has announced his determination to retire into private life at the close of the present Parliament.

The Revenue.—The accounts for the year just ended have been published. The decrease, as compared with 1839-40, is 254,009*l.* On the Customs there is a decrease of 85,873*l.*; in the Post-office, the decrease on the year is

1,078,000*l.*, and on the quarter 253,000*l*; this, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase in the Post-office of 60,602*l*. In the Excise, the increase on the year is 622,310.—The Lords of the Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that the actual expenditure has exceeded the actual revenue for the year ending the 10th Oct. 1840, by the sum of 1,560,640*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.*, the Commissioners have given notice that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund.

The Navy.—In comparing the list of ships now in commission with the list of last January, we find the strength of the navy at sea is increased by three first-raters, two eighty fours, three fifties, five sloops of war, and seven first-class steamers, forming an addition to our defence of 794 guns and 6,300 men; the whole in addition to any estimate proposed to Parliament. The number of seamen, marines, and boys now in employ exceeds 43,000. —The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders that the best of Dibdin's songs shall be distributed throughout the navy.

The Army.—A report prevails in military circles that Lord Hill is about to retire from the Horse Guards, and that the post of Commander-in-Chief will be put in commission. Recent circumstances, which have become matters of public notoriety, have been mentioned as grounds of the report.

South Australia.—The new Governor has left London, to embark for Adelaide. It was the intention of the South Australian Society to have invited his Excellency to a dinner previous to his departure, but his Excellency was unable to spare time for the entertainment. The committee, however, presented an address on his departure.

Registration of Letters.—On Wednesday the new regulations came into operation, by which a system of registration was adopted, applicable to all letters without distinction, whether they contain coin or not. The registration fee is 1*s.*, which, with the postage, must be paid in advance. Foreign, colonial, or ship letters' registration will not, however, extend beyond the port of despatch.

Medical Reforms.—The College of Physicians have determined to abolish the class of extra licentiates, and to change the method by which the president and council are henceforth to be elected. The College of Surgeons have determined upon creating a new class, to be styled Fellows, and to be composed of the lecturers and recognised teachers of anatomy, physiology, and surgery, and of surgeons and assistant surgeons to hospitals; and further, that this new class shall enjoy henceforth the privilege of electing one-half of their members of the Council of the College.

Prison Discipline.—The Fifth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons has been published It appears from it that considerable progress has been made with the model prison on the separate system, now in the course of erection in Copenhagen Fields; but that much remains to be done towards the amendment of the metropolitan gaols, more especially those of Newgate, Giltspur-street, and the Borough Compter. The inspectors advert to the evils arising from the association of prisoners, and the consequent contamination of the uninitiated in guilt. They state that in some wards from ten to fifteen prisoners are confined together day and night, unrestrained by the presence of an officer for seventeen days; men differing widely in their habits; some innocent of the imputed charge, and for the first time inmates of a prison; others hardened in crime, and of the most depraved and reckless character. The following facts are recorded respecting the two great prisons of the metropolis. The whole number of prisoners of every description confined in Newgate in the year ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 3,558. The greatest number at any one time, 376. The daily average, 196. Of this number 532 were under 17 years of age. Of the whole number in custody, but 709 (one-fifth) could read and write well. The number of infirmary cases has been 22; and the greatest number sick at one time 20. There have been two deaths. The annual cost of the prison diet per head has been nearly 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The daily cost of each prisoner, including every expense, has been 1*s.* 10*d.* In Giltspur-street Compter, during the last year, the greatest number in confinement at any one time was 209, the average number 174, the number of infirmary cases 180, the greatest number sick at one time 19. There have been three deaths. The annual cost of the prison diet per head is 7*l.* 9*s.*, that of the prison clothing and bedding is estimated at 2*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* The daily cost of each prisoner, including every expense, is 1*s.* 10*d.*

Foreign.

France.—The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes the addresses delivered to the King by the diplomatic corps, by the Presidents of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, and other great dignitaries, together with the answers thereto. The address of the President of the Chamber of Deputies did not enter upon the great questions of peace, war, or the late events. The King, in his reply, said that "war should only be undertaken as a sacred duty; that he was determined to preserve peace, and that the peace which he had preserved left the country nothing to regret either in the way of dignity or honour." The Austrian ambassador, in the name of the diplomatic corps, congratulated his Majesty on the preservation of peace. The President of the House of Peers, in his address, observed that the power founded by a warlike genius was not the most durable, and that the foundations of a dynasty were better laid by more peaceful hands. These expressions of opinion were received with approbation by the friends of peace. —The committee of the Chamber of Deputies charged with the fortification of Paris met on Saturday, and resolved—first, that the *enceinte continue* and the *forts detachés* should be simultaneously executed; and secondly, that the whole of the works should be completed in the course of three years. The committee, moreover, decided that detached forts should be constructed on the heights of Romainville, at Noisy, and at Nogent, which command all the roads by which an invading army advancing from the frontiers of the north and east could reach Paris.—In the speech addressed to the king on the 1st instant, by M. Villemain, in the name of the University of Paris, it was stated that the government had opened establishments of education in 11,000 communes of France, that the elementary schools had been augmented by upwards of 1,200,000 pupils, and that they were multiplying all over the country.—The municipal council of Lyons has received a communication from India, announcing that the Supreme Court of Calcutta had ordered that 50,000*l.* sterling, part of the legacy of Major-General Martin, who died in India in 1800, should be paid to that city, on account upon the still unliquidated portion. According to the will, the amount remaining after payment of legacies was to be divided equally between the cities of Lyons, Lucknow, and Calcutta. The municipal council have voted the erection of a statue at Lyons in honour of the testator.—The marriage settlement between Count Demidoff and the Princess de Montfort makes the sword of Francis I., bequeathed by Napoleon to Jerome Bonaparte, part of the Princess's dower, and declares that it shall pass down to her descendants; or, in default of issue, belong absolutely to Count Demidoff. A protest has been delivered to the French Minister in Tuscany, and to Prince Jerome, declaring that Napoleon had no right to dispose of an historical monument won by the armies of France, as his own private property; and moreover, that it was a perversion of his will to deliver this trophy to a Russian subject.—In reference to the affairs of Spain, M. Guizot has declared that it is the policy of the government not to interfere directly or indirectly; that it respected the liberty of the Queen's government, and would not enter into the struggles of parties. If the government of Queen Isabella were menaced in its existence, the French government would not be found wanting to its old policy of support; but, short of that, it would not meddle with the struggles of domestic parties in Spain, but would leave all liberty to the government of that country; and if that government made sincere efforts to uphold a regular administration, it should be supported. The King's government would support any government, *de facto*, in that country, which laboured to guide Spain in regular and pacific ways, but would not be responsible for her present ministers.—The storm which was so severely felt in Great Britain on Sunday, was also experienced in France. At Boulogne, about four o'clock, two French vessels ran on shore within 100 yards of the Northern Pier, in an attempt to enter the harbour. The wind at the time was blowing a perfect hurricane. The larger of the vessels, a fine West Indiaman, of from 200 to 300 tons, fired minute-guns for a considerable time, but it was impossible to render her assistance. The crew, upwards of sixty in number, remained on board until it was nearly low water, when they all walked ashore in safety. The smaller vessel, which was in some degree protected by the other, was a brig of about 150 tons, laden with wine and brandy, from Bordeaux, and bound for Boulogne; her crew and cargo are saved.

Letters from Algiers state that since the opening of the campaign in 1840, the deaths in the French army have been 10 officers and 1,598 sub-officers and soldiers, and that there are now about 11,000 sick in the hospitals at the various stations. During Marshal Valée's last expedition a chasseur found near the tents of a native tribe a sack of considerable magnitude. Without seeking to know its contents, he fastened it on the crupper of his horse. Ere long he heard a human voice issue from his burden, and dismounted to solve the mystery. On opening the sack, he discovered a beautiful female, between 16 and 17 years of age, and a valise containing about 10,000 francs. The young woman was the wife of an Arab, who had thus packed her up with his money as his two greatest valuables, but in his terror had abandoned both. The soldier placed his living prize on one of the ammunition waggons, and divided the money among his comrades.

The papers state that Mme. Laffarge is to undergo her confinement for life in the prison of Cadillac, in the Gironde, and is to be placed in the cell which was occupied by the woman Bancal, who obtained such horrible celebrity in the Fualdes case. The servant, who has never quitted Mme. Laffarge from her first arrest, is not allowed to accompany her. She is said to be resigned to her fate, but shows some repugnance at the idea of being obliged to wear the prison dress of grey cloth. She has addressed an affecting letter to the Queen, thanking her Majesty for saving her from being exposed on the pillory.—Further improvements have been effected in the Daguerréotype. Hitherto it has been impossible to fix the impression of any moving object, such as clouds, the sails of a vessel, &c. M. Daguerre, however, has authorised M. Arago to announce to the Academie des Sciences that he has succeeded in overcoming this difficulty, and has discovered the means of catching a complete image of any moving object in less than a second.

The Marseilles papers contain further accounts of the recent storm in the Mediterranean, and of the voyage of the *Scamandre* steamer, in which the French Envoy to the Pacha of Egypt, Count Walewski, was a passenger. She left Leghorn on the 22d ult. for Marseilles, and encountered a heavy storm the same evening. Next morning she was off the islands of Hyeres, but was struck, about 11, by a tremendous sea, that carried away her larboard paddle-box. It was immediately found that the hold had four feet water in it, and that it was impossible for the ship to keep her course for Marseilles. The coals got into the hold, and the pumps would not work; the fires, too, of the engine could not be kept up. The passengers behaved with great zeal, and formed a line for baling out the water from the hold. Count Walewski and M. Libri of the Institute, with a Swiss surgeon, were particularly efficient, and they all laboured incessantly for 24 hours. The Commander at length got the pumps to act, but the sea kept washing over the deck, and scalding water from the boiler was so deep in the engine-room and hold, that it was only by dint of the greatest exertions the service of the ship could be kept up. No lives were lost during this storm on board, though a lady, who was caught by the water in bed, was nearly drowned. The passengers subscribed 750f. for the crew before leaving the ship; but the men refused to accept it, and desired that the amount might be expended for charitable purposes.

Belgium.—The Queen has given to the Museum of Natural History at Brussels a valuable collection of casts of the most remarkable fossils in the geological gallery of the Jardin des Plantes.—On Monday morning a large and well-defined halo, with iridial colours, was seen from Brussels surrounding the sun; and at the extremities of its vertical and horizontal diameters parhelia, or mock suns, were more or less distinctly marked. Through the zenith point of the vertical diameter another arc of an halo, with its convex side turned towards the sun, also appeared, and assumed a parabolic rather than a circular curve. This rare phenomenon lasted from nine till half-past twelve.

Russia. — Several provinces have taxed themselves voluntarily to raise funds for the preservation of historical monuments. At Pultava sixty thousand roubles have been appropriated to restore the old church in which Peter the Great returned thanks for the victory over Charles XII. At Polotsk a considerable sum is allotted to prevent the ruin of the ancient walls of the town, which were defended by the inhabitants against Stephen Bathory and Gustavus Adolphus. A new monument has been raised at Lipetsk, by a merchant, to Peter the Great, the founder of the city.—It is said that government intend to assemble in Poland in the spring an army of 150,000 men ready for the field.

Spain and Portugal.—It is confidently stated that the mediation of England will be accepted.—The elections are said to be favourable to the present government, and advices from the provinces give no reason to fear unpleasant results. Letters from Guadalajara mention that it is in contemplation to establish a road from thence to France, which would pass through that province and those of Soria, Logrono, and Navarre.—The *Madrid Gazette*, in answer to the journals which had affirmed that the Regency would accede to any proposition of the English Cabinet, respecting the navigation of the Douro, officially declares that the Spanish Government had acted, and would act, in that affair with all the independence and liberty required by the honour and interest of the country; that negotiations had been commenced, and that reserve was indispensable while they were pending, not to compromise their success; but that the question would be solved in an honourable and profitable manner for Spain, and that her interests would not be sacrificed to any foreign influence. The military forces of Spain amount to 175 battalions of infantry, 86 squadrons of cavalry, and 12 batteries of artillery. The effective force of the infantry alone is computed at 140,000 men. The General Direction of the Ordnance has issued orders for the immediate organization of several batteries of artillery, and troops are continually marching towards the Portuguese frontier. The Regency, in the mean time, has given the ambassadors of England and Portugal assurances of its pacific intentions, and of its determination to settle the difference by means of diplomatic negotiations.

Germany.—The papers mention a report, that one of the first Catholic princes of Germany—meaning, it was understood, the King of Bavaria—intended to imitate the example of Charles V., and pass the remainder of his days in a monastery.—A list of Generals to be employed by the different States of the Confederation, in case of need, is in circulation. The King of Wirtemberg is announced as generalissimo: the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, Prince Charles of Prussia, the Princes of Saxony, Hesse, and Baden, are also on the list.—Advices from Darmstadt of the 26th ult. mention the activity which prevails in preparing articles for the army. Saddlery to the amount of 60,000 florins has been already delivered, and only two months are allowed for the whole supply. The same activity is shown in all the States of the Confederation.

Italy.—A letter from Leghorn of the 23d ult. announces that Queen Christina sailed on the preceding day for Civita Vecchia; and that she would proceed thence to Rome, where her mother, the Dowager-Queen of Naples, had gone to meet her. Advices from Milan announce that the Archduke Regnier will continue to govern Venetian Lombardy as Viceroy, although his resignation had been talked of. They state that the Austrian army in that country is in a full state of preparation for war, and that the garrisons of Verona and Mantua have been greatly increased. We learn from Naples that the Minister of Police has published a return for 1839, of the population of the continental territory of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The population augmented during that year by 39,194 individuals, and on the 1st of January, 1840, it consisted of 6,133,259 souls, viz., 3,009,008 males, and 3,104,251 females. The births amounted to 226,087, viz., 116,142 boys, and 109,945 girls: the deaths, to 186,893, viz., 96,273 men, and 90,620 women. Among the latter were 37 persons upwards of 100 years of age—15 men, and 22 women. On the 1st of January, 1840, there were in the kingdom 29,783 secular clergymen, 12,751 monks, 10,449 nuns, 25,572 civil and military officers, 5,981 persons en-

gaged in public instruction, 7,920 lawyers, 15,906 physicians, 12,666 merchants, 13,476 artists, 536,320 artisans, 1,823,080 agriculturists, 70,970 shepherds, and 31,190 seamen.

HOLLAND.—The house of Hope and Company has caused an immense quantity of Dutch ducats to be coined at the mint of Utrecht. The quantity is estimated at several millions of florins, and it is supposed that they are intended for St. Petersburg, in payment of part of the last loan contracted by that house for the Russian government.

INDIA AND CHINA.—A telegraphic despatch reached Paris on Monday from Marseilles, announcing that Kurruck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November; that his successor, Nou-Nehal Singh, during his funeral, perished by accident, and Shere Singh had ascended the throne; that the affairs of China are on the point of being terminated; that the English are to receive three millions sterling as indemnity; and that Dost Mahomed has definitely surrendered to the English. Expresses have since arrived with the Indian mails, bringing the following particulars:—*India.*—From *Affghanistan* we learn that Dost Mahomed was defeated near Bamean on Nov. 2, by Gen. Sir Robert Sale, after a severe engagement, in which the 2d Cavalry suffered severely, Lieut. Moffat being the only one in the regiment who escaped. Full details had not been received in Bombay at the time of the departure of the mail; but Dr. Lord, Lieut. Broadfoot, Capt. Conolly, and Lieut. Crispin, have been killed; Capt. Ponsonby and Capt. Fraser, wounded. Dost Mahomed, after the engagement, was missing, but immediately rode to Caboul with one follower, announced himself to Sir W. M'Naghten, the British envoy, as Dost Mahomed, and surrendered. It is said that he had 200 well-armed and tolerably mounted men, who fought well. The surrender of Dost Mahomed puts an end to the struggle which has now lasted two years, and leaves Schah Soojah undisputed master of the throne.—The news from the *Punjaub* is important. The King, Khurruck Singh, is dead, and his only son, Nou-Nehal Singh, was killed accidentally by the falling of a beam when passing through a gateway during the funeral procession. The succession reverts to Shere Singh, a natural son of Runjeet, who has been proclaimed Sovereign of the Punjaub by the Lahore Durbar. Two of Nou-Nehal Singh's wives, it is stated, and two slave girls, ascended the funeral pyre, and were consumed with his body. One of his wives, however, was saved, and is said to be in the third month of her pregnancy. By a treaty with Runjeet Singh, Great Britain is said to guarantee the lineal succession of his descendants to the Guddee of the Punjaub, so that the birth of a child might interfere with the title of Shere Singh. The British troops were still at the immediate neighbourhood of the Punjaub.—The accounts from *Scinde* are favourable. Khelat has been retaken; on the 4th Nov. General Nott marched into that city. The people were rejoicing in English protection, had re-opened their shops, and had begun to make an early use of the advantages of peace. Previously to this, however, Misseer Khan, of Beloochistan, at the head of 4,000 horse, attacked and plundered Dadur, and made an attempt on the British intrenched camp, but were repulsed; on our troops taking possession of their lines, Lieutenant Loveday, the late agent at Khelat, was found barbarously murdered beside a tree, to which he was tied a prisoner. The body was found warm by the British troops under Major Boscawen, and a faithful servant who attended the Lieutenant to the last told the details.——*China.*—The accounts received from Chusan bring our Chinese news down to the 1st of October. Admiral Elliot and the squadron arrived off the mouth of the Peiho on the 9th of August. On the 11th Captain Elliot proceeded into the mouth of the river in the steamer, with the men-of-war's boats, manned and armed; on arriving at the bar the steamer anchored, and the boats proceeded up the river with a flag of truce. The forts at the entrance dispatched a mandarin boat to receive the admiral's letter. After the expiration of six days a chop was received, stating that the Emperor required ten days to consider, when an interview took place between Captain Elliot and Khe Shan, the imperial commissioner, the third man in the empire, a mandarin of the first class, and *a red button*. The particulars of the negotiation have not transpired; but it is stated that the Emperor has agreed to send Khe Shan to Canton for the purpose of conducting the negotiations. The Emperor is said to agree to a renewal of commercial intercourse, provided the British evacuate Chusan and trade with Canton as before; he is also willing to give up an island near Lintao, and to pay for the opium. It is said that Lin has exceeded his instructions, and that he will suffer whatever punishment the English shall think fit, if it be proved, after an investigation, that the representations of his conduct contained in the admiral's letter are correct. The sum to be paid for the opium seized by Commissioner Lin is said to be 2,000,000*l.*, and another million is mentioned for the expenses of the expedition. Great sickness prevailed amongst the troops at Chusan, only 130 men of the Cameronians, and 220 of the 49th, being fit for duty. The former had 545 men unfit for service. Capt. Anstruther, of the Engineers, was captured by the Chinese while sketching within a mile of the town, and was taken to Ningpo, where the crews of two transports which have been wrecked were also confined. The admiral had gone to the authorities to reclaim them.—We learn from Macao that a Mr. Stanton, officiating chaplain there, had gone out to bathe beyond the Portuguese territory, when he was seized by the Chinese, and taken to Canton. The British authorities demanded him of Lin, who, instead of delivering him up, sent down a large force to Macao, and fortified the coast. Captain Smith, the commanding officer, in order to anticipate their designs, brought up his ships, battered the forts, and landing his marines and volunteers, dispersed the Chinese. The governor of Macao immediately sent an officer for the purpose of laying before Lin the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Stanton.—A Malacca paper states, that a private letter has been received, communicating the intelligence, that her Majesty's ships of war had forced the passage of the Bocca Tigris, captured the Bogue Forts, and proceeded on towards Canton. It is, however, doubted whether this statement is correct.

EGYPT.—Intelligence has been received from Alexandria to the 24th ult. The last trip of the *Great Liverpool* steamer from Falmouth to Alexandria is the shortest on record—viz, 14 days and 1 hour from port to port; 12 days and 11 hours only were spent at sea. The plague had appeared in Alexandria a month earlier than usual, and 3 deaths had been officially notified. The Indian mails and 18 passengers were landed at Suez on the 18th ult., and escorted across the Desert by a guard of 60 horsemen furnished by the Pacha to protect them from the Bedouin Arabs, who had lately become hostile, seizing the Pacha's stores and attacking the pilgrims *en route* from Cairo to Mecca. Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in ill health and beset by the mountaineers, hoping, it is said, to avail himself of the Napier convention to return to Egypt by sea. Sir Charles Smith arrived at Alexandria on the 17th ult., and had an interview with the Pacha, after which he left Alexandria in the *Great Liverpool*. Three subjects of the conversation have transpired—the interference of Russia, to which the Pacha is said to attribute the greater part of the opposition his propositions have experienced at Constantinople; the conduct of France; and lastly, the peculiar position in which Ibrahim Pacha is compelled to remain in Syria. At the conclusion of the interview the Pacha sent a despatch to Admiral Stopford, stating that the communication by land with Syria is completely interrupted in consequence of the anarchy in which that province is plunged; and that it appears to him impossible to keep Ibrahim Pacha *au courant*, by that route, of the results of the late negotiations. He proposes to send another messenger to Ibrahim, and to make arrangements for his return by sea; it would thus appear, that Commodore Napier's convention for the evacuation of Syria is in a fair way of being carried out after all. The proprietors of the *Great Liverpool* sent the Pacha by that vessel a present of some varieties of young apple trees and strawberry plants, specimens of preserved fruits of every kind that England could furnish, and some fresh turbot and salmon brought out in ice. The Pacha was much pleased with these tokens of acknowledgment, and was particularly struck with the fine condition of the fish, brought 3,000 miles, and still as fresh as if just caught. Mehemet Ali, it is said, is again turning his thoughts to agriculture, and it is decided that his younger son, Said Bey, is to be invested with the management of a Chiftlik or estate in the Delta.

SYRIA.—A letter from Beyrout, dated the 30th, brings further intelligence of affairs in Syria. On the 22d, Ibrahim, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men, retreated to Damascus. There he levied beasts of burden, provisions, and money, and was to have set off southwards in the last days of November. Accounts in the *Austrian Observer* state that it was his intention to proceed by the Pilgrims' road, which leads to Mecca, from whence he might turn to Egypt. Though the Haouran is in insurrection along this road, and the Arab tribes much to be feared by a discomfited army, still it is a plain country, where surprise may be avoided, and an army kept together, provided it brings food, fidelity, and patience with it. It is stated, however, that it was Ibrahim's intention to quit the road at El Mezareib, and march some hundred leagues of mountain road by Erbad, Omkeis, Bisan, and Dijeuni, to Gaza. This road is said to be beset by the fierce insurgents at Naplous, and Turkish troops have been despatched from Beyrout to occupy Jerusalem and intercept his passage. Should he attempt it, it is expected that he will be obliged to surrender, or take refuge under the guns of Acre.—Intelligence has been received, that after Ibrahim had evacuated his camp of Zahle, on Nov. 21, the Emir Bechir immediately occupied his positions, and received the submission of the sheiks of Celosyria. The united Egyptian garrisons of Northern Syria, under Achmet Pacha, forming together a corps of 20,000 men, well provided with artillery, had marched from Aleppo to Damascus, in order to join Ibrahim. On the 26th the Turkish Commander-in-Chief hearing that the latter was preparing to effect his retreat across the Desert, detached several corps to observe his movements, and to protect the inhabitants, who had made their submission to the Sultan. A brigade of the Imperial Guard was sent to Jaffa for the purpose, and other troops had been stationed at Jerusalem and Gaza. Serious sickness had prevailed at Acre. The storm that visited the coast of Syria with such violence on the 2d and 3d ult., had produced an alarming scarcity at Beyrout and in the mountains, where the new Turkish Governor had stopped the supplies of grain, and the mountaineers were again nearly driven into collision with the authorities by desperation. No hope appears to be entertained that the Porte will be able to govern Lebanon, now that the population is re-armed. The distribution of 30,000 stand of arms amongst the mountaineers has rendered them virtually independent of the Sultan, and henceforth it is expected that they will govern themselves according to their own notions of right and wrong. Ibrahim Pacha remains at Damascus for the present, where he had taken the precaution to put his troops into winter quarters, placing them in houses throughout the city, which he had obliged the owners to evacuate for their use. The Druzee Sheik, Joussouff Ahmed, with 600 men, had ventured to attack a body of Egyptian troops encamped outside the city, but the assailants were surrounded by a superior force, and nearly all destroyed. Eleven prisoners had their heads cut off before the gates, and suspended over the walls, as a warning to the mountaineers, who it is said will find an opportunity, before the Egyptians leave the country, to retaliate.

TURKEY.—On the 7th ult. Her Majesty's Consul-General addressed a letter to the British merchants at Constantinople, stating that in consequence of the definitive occupation of the coast of Syria by the troops of the Sultan, the Sublime Porte has ordered the blockade of the ports and eschelles of that coast to be raised.

WEST INDIES.—Letters received by the last packet state that the soil of Trinidad was found to be well suited to the culture of tobacco. The seed procured from Siparia was sown last summer in poor land, and its growth not particularly attended to. When in leaf and manufactured it was highly approved by competent judges. The grower, an American, stated that the land was better fitted for its cultivation than that in the United States, and the ravages of insects were less to be apprehended. It was intended to open a tobacco plantation, and the Governor had recommended the cultivator of the first sample to the notice of the Agricultural Society. Should there be, it is said, only sufficient raised for the consumption of the island, it would save the necessity of importing to the amount of 50,000 Spanish dollars worth of the article annually.—The long continuance of dry weather had been severely felt in Barbadoes, Antigua, and Grenada. An earthquake was felt at Antigua on the 20th Oct., but no serious consequences are mentioned.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Recent letters have brought accounts from Buenos Ayres down to the 10th Oct. They state that lives and property are deprived of all security. Houses of parties suspected of being friendly to Rosas are nightly broken open, the men taken out and shot, and the women flogged. About 400 persons are supposed to have been confined in the prisons, but how many remain still alive of those prisoners is unknown. The French force is said to amount to 53 vessels in commission, including frigates and schooners; and four steamers are hourly expected. The blockade is said to have given a great impetus to Montevideo. Thousands of French artisans, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., will remain. The population of the city has increased more than double since they arrived.

AUSTRALIA.—There are now seven newspapers published in Sydney, 1 daily, 5 three times a-week, and 1 twice a-week; Melbourne has 3 published twice a-week, making in all 29 publications weekly in New South Wales. In Van Diemen's Land, Hobart Town has 6, and Launceston 2, published weekly. South Australia has four, 1 twice a-week, 2 weekly, and 1 occasional. Swan River has 1 weekly journal; and New Zealand, which may be considered an Australian colony, has 2. The desire at Port Phillip is to make it an independent colony, and the press is urging it with some earnestness. Several murders had been committed in the Geelong district, principally on shepherds. Business was said to be increasing, and rising rapidly in wealth in comparison with the other colonies. At Western Port some very excellent strata of coal had been discovered, and at Phillip Island it was said to exist in abundance. New Zealand papers do not contain much information. Captain Hobson was in better health, and was reported to have purchased a property at the Bay of Islands, but there was much speculation as to whether Port Nicholson would or would not be the centre of government.

CITY.

Portuguese Bondholders.—A meeting of bondholders was held on Wednesday, which was very fully attended. The resolutions proposed and adopted set forth that the Government ought to devote all its revenues to the repayment of the bondholders, as it was pledged to do; that the decree of the Portuguese Government of the 2nd of November was a breach of faith; that the British Government should be called upon to exert its influence to obtain the settlement of the claims. They also complained of the supineness of the contractors for the Peninsula Loans, with respect to the claims of the bondholders: and they stated that those claims amount to no less than one hundred millions sterling.

Stock Exchange, Jan. 8.—Consols for the opening closed at 89⅜ to ¾; ditto for imoney, 89⅝ buyers; Three per Cents. Reduced, 90⅛; Three and a-half per Cent. Reduced, 98½ to ⅝; New Three and a-half, 98 to ⅛ ex. div.; Bank Stock, 162½ to 3½; Exchequer Bills 11s. to 13s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Thunder-storm.—Sunday morning, between five and six o'clock, the metropolis and its vicinity were visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, which raged for about an hour and a half, accompanied by a fall of hailstones of very large dimensions. About seven a fire broke out in the steeple of old Streatham church; the alarm was raised by the police, who stated that they distinctly saw the lightning strike the steeple, and envelop for an instant the whole steeple and tower. Soon after this he perceived the steeple on fire. By the time the engines reached the spot the steeple was wholly destroyed, and the flames were descending into the belfry in the tower, and also into the body of the church. The firemen got the engines into operation, conveyed the hose on to the roof, and after great exertion succeeded in saving the tower and the rest of the edifice. The destruction of the steeple is stated to cause a loss of 500*l.* The church is insured in the Union fire-office to the amount of 3,000*l.*—The storm did considerable damage in the eastern part of

London. A portion of the clock-tower of Spitalfields church has received so much injury from being struck by the lightning that it is stated it will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. A portion of the roof of the belfry has been greatly injured: and numbers of persons who intended visiting church for divine service returned home, being afraid to enter. The roof of the house at the corner of Wood-street, near the church, also received damage. The effects of the storm was strongly felt over every part of the metropolis: the barometer fell upwards of an inch from 10 on Saturday night till 7 on Sunday morning. A remarkable change in temperature also took place, and the thermometer, which at half-past 6 on Sunday morning was 44°, at a quarter past 7 stood at 31° F. Very violent gusts of wind prevailed during the whole night, and a few minutes after 6 on Sunday morning the lightning was very vivid. By the recent winds many trees in Hainault and Epping Forests have been blown down, and the lower districts inundated. In the morning at Hackney, at 7 o'clock, the thermometer stood at 27° F.; at noon there was a considerable fall of snow; towards the evening the thermometer rose and gave indications of a thaw.—At Greenwich the storm on Sunday morning was severely felt; it was followed by a long-continued and heavy fall of hail, which has done considerable damage to the glass of the market-gardens in that neighbourhood.

The Weather.—At six o'clock on Wednesday evening the thermometer stood at 20 degrees, and the streets of the metropolis and the roads in the outskirts became so slippery as to render walking difficult and dangerous. As the night advanced the frost increased in severity, and at midnight the thermometer had fallen 2 degrees; but according to the statements of the police in the outskirts of the metropolis, it was from three to six o'clock on Thursday morning that the greatest degree of cold was felt. They stated that about three o'clock the clouds cleared away from the N.E., when the moon shone brilliantly, and the cold became so intense as to affect their respiration, and render them drowsy. At six o'clock the thermometer had fallen to below 10 degrees, upwards of 22 degrees below freezing point, with the wind E.N.E. Up to twelve o'clock there was a thick fog round the neighbourhood of London, from which the metropolis was exempt. So slippery during the day were the roads everywhere that many omnibus proprietors kept some of their vehicles at home. In the evening the frost still continued with undiminished severity. At six o'clock the mercury stood at 14 degrees, with every indication of the frost increasing in intensity during the night.—In Kensington-gardens, notwithstanding the intense frost, the ice on the Round-pond and Long-water is far from being firm, and is intersected by numerous cracks. About noon, a proof of the severity of the weather was given in the following incident:—For some time a magpie was observed by several persons hovering above a spot on which a starling was picking up a few crumbs that had been thrown at it by a spectator, when suddenly it flew down, and seizing the starling in its feet, rose up with it into the air; but before it had flown above thirty yards, the magpie let its prisoner go, and it fell to the ground. It was picked up alive, but considerably injured by the magpie, which is a bird that does not become carnivorous while other food is to be obtained.—On the Serpentine, although the ice is far from being secure, owing to the number of cracks that have run across it, there have been many skaters. During Thursday immense flights of skylarks passed over Hyde Park, from a northerly direction, to the south, which is said to indicate a lengthened and intense frost.—In St. James's Park the ice was firm, and the attendance of skaters numerous.—In the Regent's Park the attendance of skaters daily has not been less than 10,000. The principal members of the Skating Club continue to make this park their resort and have erected a marquee on the banks of the ice. With the exception of several contusions from falls on the ice, no accidents occurred in either of the parks. It will be seen upon reference to our Meteorological return, that on Thursday night the thermometer fell to 6° Fahr. We understand, however, that it was observed, between Peckham and Camberwell so low as 1½° below zero, a degree of cold that is seldom experienced in this country.

Fires.—Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Victualling-yard, Deptford, which created considerable alarm. On the arrival of the engines the fire was extinguished owing to the exertions of the men employed in the yard. It appears that by some accident a quantity of rice or sugar-bags had caught, and when discovered they were in flames. The damage done is small.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the upper part of No. 50, Museum-street, let out in lodgings to different families, which has been attended with loss of life. As soon as the alarm was given the fire-escape ladder from the Bloomsbury station was placed against the house, when the man who had the superintendence of the machine went up, and, it is stated, brought down a child in safety; he subsequently went up, and was in the act of descending, when the canvas escape gave way, and he was precipitated on the pavement. The poor fellow was taken up in a state of insensibility, and was taken to the North London Hospital, where he lingered in the greatest agony until half-past two in the morning, when death closed his sufferings. The fire was soon got under.—On Tuesday night a fire was discovered to be raging in the interior of "Salem Chapel," recently erected in the Mile-end-road, which was opened for public worship for the first time on Sunday last. It appears that the interior fittings of the building not being completed, workmen were employed in the chapel up to a late hour on Tuesday, and they had used a fire in their operations, which it is believed was the cause of the mischief. The fire was got under before much damage was done.

Deaths by Burning.—Saturday afternoon a fine girl expired at Westminster Hospital, from the effects of severe injuries sustained the Sunday before by her clothes accidentally catching fire. Within the last nine days fourteen children burnt by their clothes catching fire have been brought into this hospital, seven of which have terminated fatally.—On Thursday an inquest was held at Brixton, on the body of a widow lady, who was burnt to death in the Brixton-road. On Monday evening her tea was brought up by the servant, when her mistress was sitting by the table. About ten minutes afterwards the servants heard a heavy fall in the parlour. On going up they found their mistress completely enveloped in flames. Instant exertions were made to put the fire out, during which the old lady was on the floor. At length her apparel was extinguished, but not before it was nearly all consumed to tinder, and the person of the deceased shockingly burnt; the carpeting on the floor and table-cover were also partly consumed. A surgeon, residing in the neighbourhood, was immediately sent for, but she sunk from the shock her constitution had sustained, and died on Tuesday night. The sleeve of her dress caught fire whilst she was holding some toast to the fire. Verdict "Accidental death."

Death from the Vapour of Charcoal.—Thursday morning a fatal accident occurred in the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth, amongst the workmen employed in the repairs of that edifice. It appears that the painters had been holiday-making the previous night, and had not had any rest. Owing to the intensity of the cold they heated a large pan of charcoal in the rooms in which they were at work. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the foreman discovered several of the men sleeping in the room in which the charcoal was burning, and at that time the state of the atmosphere was such as seriously to affect the breath. It was with the utmost difficulty that the men could be roused, and two of them were apparently lifeless. Medical men for a considerable time adopted measures of restoration, by which one of the men was recovered, but all their efforts proved unavailing with the other. The surgeons stated that, had not the men been discovered at the time, the whole of them must have perished from the noxious vapour.

Fires during the past Year in London and its Suburbs.—Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, has made his annual report to the directors of the insurance establishments. The number and extent of the fires have been greater than in any former year since the establishment of the brigade force in the year 1833, notwithstanding which the number of buildings "totally destroyed" is under the average. The number of fires in 1840 amounted to 863. It appeared from the report that they had chiefly originated in consequence of intoxication or carelessness by workmen. Out of the entire number, however, 204 fires had taken place in private houses. The number of fires that have taken place since the establishment of the brigade amount to 3,628; the number of buildings totally destroyed, 195; seriously damaged, 957; slightly damaged, 2,482. The number of lives lost during the past year by fires was 22.

Further Mortality of Convicts.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Woolwich, on the bodies of two convicts. The evidence of Mr. Bossy, surgeon to the dockyard, went to prove that the death of the deceased convicts occurred from natural causes, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect. One of the jury inquired of Mr. Bossy if it was true that the convicts in the dockyard were compelled to wash every Saturday night in cold water. M. Bossy answered that the convicts washed every Saturday, but the water was warm.

Accidents.—An accident occurred to the Hon. C. A, Murray, master of the Queen's household, on Wednesday, while returning in his carriage to Windsor Castle. In turning a corner of the road, near Leatherhead, the carriage was accidentally upset, and Mr. Murray received some cuts on his hands from the broken window, but was not otherwise injured. His servant, who was riding behind, received a severe cut over the eye, and was otherwise bruised.—On Tuesday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Mr. W. H. Meredith, a gentleman residing in York-street, Bryanstone-square, was nearly burnt to death, from smoking a cigar in bed. It is supposed that he dropped asleep, and the lighted cigar fell on the bedclothes, which ignited. Before he was aroused to his danger he was burnt in a dreadful manner.

Water Companies.—Marylebone vestry has appointed a committee to watch the bills about to be brought into Parliament for securing to the metropolis a supply of pure water by two companies—one from the river Wandle, and the other from deep springs in Bushy-hall meadows, near Watford.

India-rubber.—A patent is said to have been taken out for paving the streets of London with India-rubber! There is to be a substratum of wood, on which is to be put a facing of caoutchouc mixed with iron filings and sawdust, to a depth of several inches!

Chartists in London.—Monday afternoon the Chartists assembled on Clerkenwell-green, and went in procession to White Conduit-house, "to memorialize the Queen and petition both Houses of Parliament for the immediate recal of Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Welsh Chartists, and the release of the other political victims." Prior to the hour for forming into procession, two men planted themselves in the centre of the green, supporting a large banner, whilst the musical performers played various tunes, surrounded by a numerous body of working men. On the arrival of the procession at White Conduit-house the spacious assembly-room was immediately filled to overflowing, and 1,500 persons are supposed to have been present. Resolutions were entered into in favour of the objects of the meeting; and petitions were prepared for presentation to Parliament.

Chartist Convict.—A statement has appeared during the week, that Frost had been pardoned on his arrival, and that he had been appointed by Sir John Franklin to a clerkship in the Commissariat Department of the colony. The Ministerial Journals have given a positive contradiction to the report, and state that no mitigation in the ordinary treatment of convicts has been allowed either to Frost or his associates.

The Distress in Spitalfields.—A few weeks ago some Spitalfields silkweavers, desirous that the silk trade should obtain the patronage of Her Majesty and the nobility, resolved to execute a piece of workmanship from the Jacquard loom, in order to show that British skill was equal, if not superior, to that of the French weavers. Since then Her Majesty has condescended to patronise a fancy dress ball, the dresses of which are to be of British manufacture. Several patterns of silks have been laid before Her Majesty for approval. A meeting of manufacturers, at which several journeymen were present, was held on Saturday, to make arrangements to receive the patterns made choice of by Her Majesty.—On Monday forenoon considerable excitement prevailed in Bethnal-green and Spitalfields in consequence of a meeting of near 500 weavers, who resolved to wait upon four of the largest manufacturers who had determined to reduce the wages of the weavers employed in the velvet-weaving department from 3s. a yard to 2s. 9d. a yard. The delegates, after seeing the manufacturers, returned to the houses where each shop has its meetings, when they were informed that an arrangement had been come to, and that the masters would first have a meeting before they gave a definite answer. The weavers preserved the greatest order, and returned to their homes. —On Monday evening a meeting was held for establishing a branch school of design in Spitalfields, in connection with the parent institution. Many of the most respectable inhabitants of the district were present, and upwards of forty pupils entered their names as students. It was announced that the payment was threepence weekly, that the ages of the pupils must be above nine years, that the first lecture would be delivered by Mr. Dyce next Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, and that the models in the possession of the School of Design, at Somerset-house, would be at the service of this infant society for the purpose of instruction.

Distress and Disease in Shoreditch.—In consequence of a representation respecting the extensive prevalence of small-pox and other contagious diseases in the thickly-populated parts of this parish, three courts, containing about 120 hovels of the meanest description, were visited on Monday by a deputation from the board of guardians. These courts are inhabited by the poorest classes of Irish, by vagrants and gipsies of the lowest description, and the property, having been for some time in Chancery, has been a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood. In New-court, each house consists of two rooms, which let for 1*s.* 6*d.* per week; the rooms are about four yards square, and in one of these, inhabited by no fewer than eleven persons, a surgeon was called on to attend seven who were labouring under small-pox. Many have also been labouring under slow typhoid fever, and so great was the alarm created in the neighbourhood, that all the tenants had notice to quit by next Monday, and orders have been given to thoroughly cleanse and whitewash the buildings. The board have directed that the infected in these three courts shall be immediately removed and attended to in the parish workhouse. A great deal of disease, particularly amongst children, prevails in the locality, attributable, it is said, to the want of proper food and clothing.

Lord Cardigan.—In consequence of another complaint against this nobleman, as colonel of the 11th Hussars, having been forwarded to the Horse-Guards, Lord Hill has reprimanded him. The circumstances of the case are stated as follows:—Lord Cardigan had given orders that Dr. Sandham should attend the troops to church and back; on leaving, the doctor passed through the little gate of the churchyard and fell in with the men, who marched through the large gate. When the troops reached the barracks, the adjutant said to Dr. Sandham, "It is his lordship's order that you fall in with the troops." "I don't understand you," replied the doctor. "It is his lordship's order," was the answer. On the dismissal of the troops Dr. Sandham went to the Earl of Cardigan, and said, "My lord, I have been ordered to fall in with the troops;" his lordship replied, "Those are my orders, sir." "But I don't understand them, my lord." "They are my orders, sir. Did you not come out at the small gate?" The doctor replied, "I did." "Then," said his lordship, "I order you in future, sir, to come out of the large gate." Some one asked Dr. Sandham what the dispute was about, when he replied, "I came out of the small gate instead of the large one." His lordship overheard and sent for the doctor, and in the presence of two officers gave him a severe reprimand. Dr. Sandham sent in a written complaint to Lord Hill, through Lord Cardigan, who called for a counter-statement from the two officers as his witnesses of what passed, which exactly agreed with the doctor's statement. Lord Cardigan came to town, and had an interview with Lord Hill, shortly after which he received the following reprimand:—"Horse-Guards. —Lord Hill regrets to find that his recommendation to the Earl of Cardigan, on a previous occasion, has not had the effect of preventing applications to the Horse-Guards, by way of complaint of the earl's conduct." The two officers and Dr. Sandham have, it is said, expressed their intention of leaving the regiment in consequence.

The Murder of Mr. Westwood and Eliza Grimwood.—At the Hull sessions, on Saturday, a man calling himself John Arthur Robarts, was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to seven years transportation. At the time of his apprehension a number

of watches, some plate, and a variety of jewellery, were found, either in the possession of the prisoner or in that a female with whom he cohabited; and it now appears that they are both implicated in circumstances connected with the murder and robbery of Mr. Westwood, the watchmaker, in Princes-street, Soho, either as accessories to the crime, or at least as possessors of some of the stolen property. There is reason to suspect that the woman knows something about the death of Eliza Grimwood, whose murder in Wellington-terrace, Waterloo-bridge-road, has remained so long a mystery. She calls herself Mary Carey, and accompanied the prisoner from London to Hull. About three months ago she preferred a charge of forgery against him, to the effect that he had drawn 150*l.* of her money from the bank of Jones, Loyd, & Co., by means of altering two or three checks she had signed for 5*l.* each to larger sums; there appeared no doubt of the fact, but she did not appear at the second examination. The exposure, however, excited the suspicion of several persons to whom he had represented himself as a "barrister-at-law, and an agent of the Court of Chancery." Having circulated a false account of his having recovered an estate in Scotland for a poor person at Beverley, the credulity of others fancying themselves entitled to property was excited, and on their visiting him a few pounds were easily extorted from them. The prisoner being convicted on one charge of this kind, the ends of justice were considered satisfied, especially as matter of more serious import seemed to attach to him. It is believed that the prisoner is a native of Reading, that his real name is Robinson or Robertson, and that he is or has been a watchmaker. During his residence in Hull he has assumed a higher station, and has been a leading personage. His trial on Saturday occupied seven hours, in consequence of his long cross-examination of witnesses, and his addressing the jury for nearly an hour in his assumed character of a barrister.

Wright's Bankruptcy.—The creditors assembled on Thursday at the Court of Bankruptcy, to choose assignees under the new fiat obtained by Messrs. Dyneley and Coverdale; the court was crowded to excess long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. The debts and liabilities were said to approach a million and a half. The bankrupts had no less than 2,500 banking accounts, and the amount of debts proved in the course of the day, by affidavit or otherwise, was at least 500,000*l.*; the number of creditors proving were about 700. The following gentlemen were appointed assignees:—T. Barnewall, Esq.; W. Blount, Esq.; C. Wild, Esq., barrister-at-law; M. Ellison, of Sheffield, Esq.; and George Charlwood, of Covent-garden, seedsman.

The Metropolitan Police.—The official returns of the sick in the different divisions of this force given in on Thursday were 11 serjeants and 144 constables disabled from duty on the previous night, the total amount of men being 4,350 of all ranks, and making an average of less than 4 per cent. This, although a larger proportion of sick than usual, is less than might have been expected from the severity of the season. It is to be taken into account likewise, that from the extension of the limits of the metropolitan police, the force is 700 men stronger than at this period last year, when the average sickness was much less. The commissioners have given orders to the country divisions, that every indulgence consistent with public security shall be given to the men, so as to render their duties easy.

Slides on the Pavement.—On Thursday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, on the body of James Maghee, an accountant, who, while returning to his residence from the Hampstead-road last week, was observed to fall heavily on the pavement, and roll thence into the gutter. He was picked up, and his leg was found to be broken. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday night last. On examining the spot where the deceased fell, it was found that he had trodden on a "slide." Verdict, "Accidental death."

Relief of the Poor.—In consequence of the inclemency of the season, the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, have distributed bills over the parish, calling upon the inhabitants to assemble in the vestry-room, to take into consideration the best means to relieve the distressed poor of the parish, and to raise a subscription for that laudable purpose. Other parishes are adopting similar measures, and meetings will be immediately held.

Provincial News.

The Storm of Sunday morning was felt in many parts of the country. In Essex, at Southend, Braintree, Ongar, and other places it raged with great violence. Several trees were torn up by the roots in Mr. Tufnell's park, at Great Waltham, and a horse was struck dead in the high road near Romford; the storm was more severe than was ever remembered at this season of the year, and was accompanied by a fall of snow and hail.—At Wallingford the wind commenced blowing at two o'clock, and by six became a perfect hurricane, accompanied by lightning: a fire-ball fell about two miles from the town, near the station, but without doing any damage.—At Birmingham the storm commenced between four and five, accompanied with a heavy shower of sleet and a strong westerly gale. The peals of thunder were unusually loud and prolonged, and the lightning remarkably vivid.—Wolverhampton was also visited by a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with snow and rain. The storm commenced about half-past four, and had continued about a quarter of an hour, when the electric fluid struck the tower of the collegiate church, and set fire to the woodwork. As the wind was high, and large pieces of lighted wood were continually lodging in the crevices of the Gothic carving, great fear was entertained lest it should reach the belfry. After some delay, the firemen ascended the tower, and in the course of ten minutes succeeded in cutting away the burning part, the fragments of which fell upon the roof of the chancel. This was soon occupied, and the burning pieces thrown into the graveyard without further damage.—At Cambridge the storm was of unusual violence. A little after five the wind increased to a perfect hurricane, accompanied by rain, hail, and lightning; the tempest was, however, of short duration.

Provincial Fires.—On Christmas-night a fire broke out in the mill of Messrs. Roberts, Brothers, at Huddersfield, and such was its rapidity that scarcely two hours from the first discovery that extensive building, with its valuable contents, was reduced to a mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at from 13,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* One of the walls, which had been left standing in a dangerous state, has since given way to the pressure of the wind, and, falling outwards on the cottage of Mr. Bairstow, the engineer, broke through the roof to the basement, killing Bairstow, his wife, and daughter, severely injuring two lodgers and a sister of the wife. Four of the children miraculously escaped, by making a way through a window. *Nottingham.* On Sunday morning the power-loom lace manufactory at Lenton, called Hall's Mills, was on fire, and the noise of the ponderous machines falling through the floors of the burning building was terrible: the greater part of the premises were consumed, and the damage to the machinery is calculated at more than 2,000*l.*

Northampton.—Haslock, the clerk in Messrs. Whitworth's bank in this town, who, after robbing his employers of 800 sovereigns, made his escape on Monday night, appears to have laid his plans beforehand for his reception in the metropolis and safe expatriation. It has come to light that on Sunday Haslock went to town by the railway and returned the same day; on Monday evening he and his brother obtained clothes and other articles they had ordered from the tailors, &c., and got a supper on credit before they left the town; they then walked together to the station, and went to London by the night-train. Since then no tidings have been heard of them.

Wales.—At the Brecon sessions an information was laid against Capt. Williams, a magistrate for the county, for swearing profane oaths whilst acting in his magisterial capacity. The magistrates retired to consult together, there being some doubts on the minds of part of the bench as to whether the oaths used were profane or not; on their return they found the defendant guilty, inflicting a fine of five shillings and costs.

Cornwall.—During the past week this county has been visited by heavy falls of snow, so as to render travelling impossible where it has drifted; the frost has been very severe, strong north-east winds prevailing. Such inclement weather for the mild temperature of Penzance and West Cornwall generally has not been known for many years. The mails have been six or eight hours behind time.

Falmouth, Jan. 2.—The *Oriental* steamer left to-day, with the mails for the Mediterranean and East Indies, and sixty-four passengers. The *Great Liverpool* steamer, which sailed from this port on the 2d of December, arrived at Gibraltar on the 12th, having performed the passage in 112 hours. Subsequent accounts announce her arrival at Malta on the 11th, thus effecting the voyage from England to Malta in nine days and two hours (including stoppage at Gibraltar), being twenty-four hours within the time allowed by the Admiralty Courts.

Hants.—Gipsey Festival.—The twelfth anniversary meeting of reformed and wandering gipseys, at Spring Hill House, the residence of the Rev. James Crabb, the "Gipsey's Friend," was held on Tuesday. There were about 110 of the wandering tribe present, but few of the reformed were amongst the number, as several of them are in service, and others who are now living in a creditable manner, are now ashamed to associate with their former companions. After a religious service a collection was made in aid of the benevolent designs of Mr. Crabb, which was productive of a considerable amount. A good dinner, consisting of old English fare—beef and plum-pudding—was then set before the gipseys. Two families present expressed their desire to abandon their wandering habits. Their case will be investigated, and if approved of, assistance will be rendered them, to accomplish their object. After dinner every family was furnished with a blanket, a pair of stockings, &c., for each member; and a copy of the scriptures was presented to every family.

Bucks.—Cruelty to a Pauper.—On Saturday the county magistrates investigated a charge against Howe, the keeper of the Eton Union workhouse, for an assault on a female pauper. It appeared that Howe had twice placed her in the "black hole," under the most frivolous pretences, besides otherwise ill-treating her. The magistrates having deliberated for about half-an-hour, declared themselves satisfied that the assault was fully proved, and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 10*l.* to the Queen, and 15s. 6d. costs, or in default of payment to be committed to the House of Correction for three months.—*Death of a Miser.*—An inquest was held at Colnbrook, on Tuesday, on the body of William Fuller, aged 60. After a short investigation as to deceased's death, and the circumstances connected with the discovery of his body, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." Deceased was for many years known as a most extraordinary and eccentric character by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. His habitation was a small filthy cabin, out of which he scarcely ever ventured except for the common necessaries of life. His person was in perfect keeping with his abode. In this state, however, he seemed to take particular delight, for on no account would he ever permit any of his neighbours to enter his cabin, many of whom had frequently offered to assist in cleaning it, and often, when confined to a bed of sickness, he persisted in refusing their assistance. When his body was discovered, a gold watch, chain, and key, valued at 20*l.*, were found in one of his pockets, and upwards of 40*l.* in gold and silver were found concealed in an old pair of smallclothes. Yet with all this wealth, he constantly represented himself to be exceedingly poor, and unpossessed of a farthing. He has left no relations nor friends, and was never known to have any, except a sister, who died some three or four years since. This woman was also as mean and miserly in her disposition; she, like her brother, constantly asserted her poverty, although at her death she bequeathed to different persons property to the amount of 700*l.* or 800*l.*

Rochester.—An investigation has been going on for some time past before the magistrates into a variety of charges against James Miles, the master of the Hoo Union workhouse, of cruelty towards the female children under his care. The evidence shows that Miles has repeatedly flogged girls of eleven and twelve years of age with great barbarity. At six o'clock on Wednesday evening the inquiry was again adjourned till Monday next.

Windsor.—Monday night the officers of the Rifle Brigade, with the assistance of the two Miss Mordaunts, performed the play of *Charles the Twelfth*, an interlude, and the farce of *The Wags of Windsor*, for the benefit of the poor. The house was crowded, and standing room could not be obtained. These gentlemen played some time since, and gave to an excellent charity in this town the sum of 61*l.*

Kingston.—At the Surrey Sessions on Monday, it was referred to a committee to determine on the necessity of maintaining the gaol of this town, which holds only twenty-three prisoners. The report of the County Lunatic Asylum was also read, by which it appeared that a further grant of 12,000*l.* would be required, in addition to the 75,000 already expended in its erection, and it was expected the building would be completed, and ready for the reception of patients, at the next Quarter Sessions. The Court finally agreed to the grant of 15,000*l.* for the above purposes.—On Friday night a fire broke out at the mansion of Lord de Roos, at Long Ditton, near Kingston. As the female servants were about to retire to bed, on passing through the hall they discovered that the flooring of the hall was in flames. They immediately gave an alarm, and by prompt exertions the fire was speedily extinguished without serious damage. It appeared upon investigation that the fire was occasioned by a flue that passes under the hall to warm the conservatory, and it is supposed that it had been smouldering for some time before it burst forth.

Norwich.—The Army and the Police.—We last week noticed the complaint of the Hon. Colonel Molyneux to the magistrates—that the police did not salute him as an officer in her Majesty's service. In consequence, the magistrates thought right to apply to the Home-office for instructions. Lord Normandy, in answer to their inquiry, stated that the Metropolitan Police have no orders to salute military officers, and that it is not the practice of that force to do so, and that no order to that effect has been made with respect to the officers appointed under the County Constables' Act.

Chartist Meetings in the Provinces.—At Manchester on Friday, a meeting of the Chartists was held to memorialize the Queen for a remission of the sentence passed upon Frost, Williams, and Jones, and a number of resolutions passed, condemnatory of the course adopted by Government, which they set forth as unconstitutional and unjust. A memorial to Her Majesty was adopted, imploring the Crown to extend the Royal pardon to the convicts, and also praying Her Majesty to direct that they be restored to their native land. Notwithstanding its being a general holiday, the number present did not exceed 400 people, including a few females who were seated on the platform.—A similar meeting was held at Bath on Monday.—Mr. Liddell, M. P. has declined to support the petition from Sunderland to the Queen and Parliament in behalf of Frost, but says that he will present any document entrusted to him, provided it be respectfully worded.—A meeting, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the liberation of Frost, &c. and the immediate release of all political prisoners, was held Jan. 1, at Newport. Preparations were made by the swearing-in of special constables, and instructions were given to the police and military, in case of emergency. The principal speakers said the Government must be boldly called upon to bring Frost and his companions home; and a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to address the Queen and Government to pardon Frost, Williams, and Jones.—On Friday a Chartist meeting of at least 5,000 people took place at Merthyr Tydvil, for the same purpose. Several well-known itinerant agitators addressed the assembly; some speaking in the Welch language. The affair passed off without any breach of the peace. Circulars had been sent round to the clergy inviting them to attend the meeting, but none of them were accepted.—The Chartists of Norwich also held a meeting for the same object, and paraded the town, about 500 in number, many of them in mourning. On arriving in the market-place the procession halted, and Mr. Dover, together with several strangers, addressed the people. The speeches were in favour of the liberation of Frost and the other convicts. No disturbance took place, and every precaution to prevent a row was taken by the authorities.

Newcastle.—An inquest was held at Sunderland, on Wednesday week, on the body of W. B. Brown, whose death had been caused by the bite of a dog, which he had

received seven weeks ago. On the 19th November his dog bit him on the fleshy part of the thumb. The wound was rather severe, and bled a little. He became ill on Sunday week, having complained on the Saturday of a stiffness in the hand. On Sunday night he was attacked with sickness, and was a great deal worse. On the Monday a surgeon was sent for. The deceased died on the following morning. Mr. Thompson, surgeon, stated that he found deceased vomiting and complaining of a severe pain in the stomach. He had difficulty in swallowing liquid in particular. The symptoms gradually increased, especially the difficulty in swallowing, and the aversion to water. He bled him to relieve the pain, and applied eighteen leeches over the pit of the stomach. There was a violent sighing and heaving of the diaphragm, and it sometimes took two or three persons to hold him. He was quite sensible, and called for the attendants to hold him down. The convulsive efforts latterly returned nearly every minute, and his dread of water was intense. Whenever he saw or felt it, it convulsed his whole frame. He died about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. Witness had no doubt he died from hydrophobia. He never, while he was ill, spoke of the bite in the thumb, but mentioned it several times while he was well. It had healed, and did not appear to have been a severe one. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a dog."

Manchester.—The Fraud on the Bank.—On Thursday it was established that William Smith and Mary Solman, who were apprehended on the previous Monday upon suspicion of being implicated in this affair, were not at all connected with the robbery, although Smith was sworn to be the person who received the money-letters from the post-office clerk. Facts were brought to light on Tuesday which clearly proved that these parties were innocent of the charge; and a young man named Bourne, who has been employed for the last two months in a hosiery warehouse, was apprehended under circumstances which left no doubt that he was the real offender. It appears that on the 16th ult. a letter was addressed to Bannerman and Sons, of Market-street, containing two bills, one for 69*l.* 15s., and the other for 23*l.* The first bill was sent in a letter, signed by a person named Wilkinson (supposed to be written by the prisoner), to the London and Westminster Bank, to be presented, and to request an order for payment on Heywood and Co., bankers, Manchester. A check was sent down on Heywood's. It was proved that the prisoner called at the post-office, and received the letter addressed to "Wm. Wilkinson." A clerk at Heywood's bank, on the production of that letter, cashed the prisoner a check for 69*l.* 15s., having received advice of that sum being lodged in the hands of Masterman's to the credit of a person named Wilkinson. The other bill for 23*l.* 11s. was also traced to the person signing himself "Wilkinson." A clerk to the Bury bank stated that he enclosed, on the 18th ult., a check on Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., for 47*l.* 9s., directed to "E. Burdekin, Esq., Bank of Manchester," and posted it on that day; he also deposed that fragments of paper produced formed part of the letter in which he enclosed the check. A post-office clerk stated that on the morning of the 19th the prisoner came to the post-office and called out "28 5," and fourteen or fifteen letters, addressed to the Bank of Manchester, were given to him. A clerk in the bank of Jones, Loyd, and Co., swore that the prisoner, on the morning of the 19th ult., presented for payment the check for 47*l.* 9s., and that, suspecting something wrong, he took it to Mr. Loyd. Mr. Burdekin, partner in the Bank of Manchester, stated that he never authorised the prisoner to fetch letters from the post-office. The letter produced and numbered "1" was received on the 22nd ult.; it was proved to be in the prisoner's handwriting, as was the indorsement, "Thomas Brown, Preston," written across the check. The principal parts of the fragments produced, and folded up in pieces of paper, numbered "2" and "3," were found in the prisoner's lodgings. Under these circumstances he was remanded for further examination.——

A Child Sold for a Sovereign.—Last week as a gentleman of Huddersfield was coming to this town from Liverpool by the train, he observed a young woman seated in the carriage with him, having an infant on her knee. He entered into conversation with her, and after asking whether she was inclined to part with the child, offered her a sovereign for it. This tender she accepted, in jest, as he supposed, placed the child upon his knee, and took the sovereign. When the train stopped at Manchester the female got out, leaving the child with its male protector, who supposed that she would return and fetch her baby; but she did not come back, and on being searched for, it was discovered that she had gone off altogether, leaving her new friend in undisturbed possession of his prize. It seems, however, that not being disposed to take it home with him to Huddersfield, where he has a wife and two children, he conveyed his young charge to the Manchester police-office, and deposited with the officers there a sum of money to provide a nurse for it, with instructions to look out narrowly for the unnatural parent by whom it has been abandoned, and with whom, when found, it is his intention to rescind his bargain. No clue has been obtained to her retreat.

Gloucester.—On Thursday the conservators of the Severn exhibited before the magistrate the heads and spawn of two salmon, which were a few days since caught in the Severn, near this city. The object of the conservators in producing the above was to show the mischief occasioned by taking this fish when out of season, which is now practised, especially at Gloucester, to a very considerable extent. The two fish in question contained 5 lbs. of spawn; the one having 3½ lbs., the other 1½ lb. This quantity of spawn would, it is calculated, have produced 28,300 fish! By the practice of illegal fishing it is said that the public are not only deprived of the choice productions of the river, but the fishermen are in a great measure shut out from the means of an honest livelihood. In the tributary river Teme much illegal netting and spearing is said to be carried on ——*Novel Housebreaker.*—On Saturday morning, a person in breathless haste sought out a policeman, and, with features pale with fright, besought his assistance against a thief, or a whole gang, who in the most desperate manner were in the act of breaking through the roof of his house, and who persisted in the atrocious attempt, notwithstanding he had called out, and his wife and children had screamed an alarm with as loud a voice as fear had left them. The policeman immediately repaired to the spot, and the noise of an attempted forcible entry was still going on. The robber seemed to have already made his way through the roof, and was actually engaged in tearing away the ceiling of the bed-room. There being a trap-door communication with the space between the ceiling and the roof, he opened this door, and on throwing the light of his lamp into the orifice discovered the supposed robber to be nothing else than an enormous badger, which had made its escape from some unknown owner, and had made his way to the roof of the house, and effected an entrance through it. A few minutes' more exertion would have enabled him to make a hole through the ceiling and drop upon the bed of the alarmed inmates below him. As he showed a disposition to bite, it was thought necessary to despatch him, and with this view several heavy blows were administered with the policeman's staff. He was then taken away, but recovered afterwards from the usage he had met with, and is now alive and well.

Railways.—The *Railway Times* contains the third report of Sir Frederick Smith and Professor Barlow, upon the competing lines of railway to Scotland. It appears that the preference of the commissioners has been given to a line called "Grayrig Line," running from Lancaster to Carlisle *via* Kendal. It is a combination of two different lines, prepared by Mr. Larmer and Mr. Bentley. The route north of Carlisle has not yet been decided; but Sir F. Smith is now engaged in the inquiry.—A machine has recently been exhibited, called an "Indicator" of the passing of carriages or trains on railways. This instrument is designed to show to the conductors of a succeeding train the distance in time of a train in advance, through a period of fifteen minutes or longer if necessary—thus holding out the caution to trains in quick succession that they are only two, three, or more minutes apart, and to use their locomotive power accordingly. For night service the usual coloured light is presented by the machine for the same period. It is suggested that an indicator should be placed at each mile along the line of way, by which means a complete system of signals will be established at the first cost of 20*l.* per mile, and the annual expense of about 5*l.* for lights.—The manager of the Eastern Counties Railway has invented a system of night signals for the use of that Railway. On the back part of the chimney of the engine is placed a reflector, so inclined that a light pressing from the top of the train will be reflected down upon the engine-man. The two guards sent with every train are provided, besides their common lights, with two signals consisting of blue and red lights. Upon the removal of a piece of tin, a screw presses upon some fulminating powder, which immediately ignites the signal, and gives out a most intense light for some time, which, falling on the engine reflector, is sent down concentrated on the engine-man, so that he is immediately aware of the signal. The blue light indicates caution, and the red light danger.—Last week five labourers on the Midland Counties Railway were charged with obstructing the Wigston station master, William Foster, in the execution of his duty, and refusing to quit the line of railway after being requested to do so. On the night of the 24th December, the defendants came to the station, and requested Foster to stop the train, that they might be conveyed to Leicester; when he informed them that he could not, for it was not appointed to stop there. Defendants immediately commenced abusing him, threatened to stop the train, and turned the signal board round for that purpose. They also threatened to throw the gates across the line. The station-master then ordered the defendants to go off the line immediately, but they refused to do so, till the train was within 200 yards of them. The luggage-train having passed, they again asked Foster to stop the passenger-train, and upon his refusal threatened to dash his brains out. The fellows persisted in walking down the line towards Leicester, and on passing the Knighton Viaduct, the train approached them, when one of them, who was intoxicated, stumbled, and fell across the line. Foster instantly dragged him out of the way, otherwise he must have been killed. The first was fined 5*l.*, including costs, or two months' hard labour; the second 2*l.*, or six weeks' hard labour; the third 1*l.*, or one month's hard labour; and the others 15*s.* each, or 14 days' hard labour.——On Monday, a luggage-train on the Birmingham railway was threatened with destruction, from the sparks of the engine furnace falling upon the waggon next the tender, and consuming the furniture with which it was laden. It was separated before the flames extended throughout the line of the train.——An accident occurred on Friday, on the London and Brighton railway. The engineer and stoker were about to pass through the temporary archway near Cuckfield, with a train of empty waggons, but owing to the breaking-up of the frost the earth had sunk, and a portion of the wood-work with it, so as to offer an obstruction, with which the tender came violently in contact, and was forced off the line, dragging the engine after it. Almost instantly it removed another portion of the woodwork, when a quantity of superincumbent earth fell in, burying the engineer and stoker, and stopping the engine. One man was suffocated by the steam in his [illegible] the other unfortunate men; both of [illegible], when got up, were quite dead. A second accident took place a few miles beyond Hayward's Heath, by which several lives have been sacrificed, and 17 men buried by a fall of earth. It is even said that a third accident has taken place further up the road.—The Great North of England Railway for the Conveyance of Coals was opened on the 4th instant. The day was ushered in with severe snow-storms, which continued throughout the day, notwithstanding which immense numbers of persons congregated together at an early hour at the station-house, the coal depots, at different places along the railway, and at the grand stand on the race-ground, in order to witness the arrival and passing of the trains of coal-waggons. About half-past 10 the first two engines passed by without stopping, drawing 102 waggons of coal on their route for York: in about twenty minutes after two more arrived, drawing 99 waggons: the next two engines, drawing about the same number of waggons, were accompanied by a band of music. Fresh trains continued to arrive until the afternoon; the last four trains were for the depots at Thirsk and Northallerton. Trains continued to arrive at the different depots on the subsequent days, in order to supply them with various kinds of coal from the most celebrated mines in the county of Durham.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The National Repeal Association held their weekly meeting on Monday. Mr. O'Connell handed in 9*l.*, the subscriptions of himself, his sons Maurice and John, and his 20 grandchildren, for the year 1841 (Cheers.) He took occasion to allude to the subject of emigration, which he said required their utmost vigilance, as attempts were being made to get the people to emigrate to Texas, Jamaica, and other pestilential places. He was convinced that under a domestic Legislature the population of Ireland, instead of being too numerous, would not be one-third of what might be employed in comfort and prosperity. (Cheers.) If, however, there were any who were determined to emigrate, let them go to the Canadas, the northern states of America, New South Wales, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, or New Zealand, but let them not go into the destructive miasmata of Texas or Jamaica, thereby risking their own immediate death, and encouraging the effort to perpetuate negro slavery in those places. Mr. O'Connell then took a review of his conduct respecting the repeal question, and explained why he was now determined to persevere, or rather to begin in earnest, with his agitation for a domestic parliament. (Hear.) Having told them the objects he had in view in seeking for repeal, he said that his means were a peaceful organization of the people of Ireland, and the collection of the repeal rent. All that was required was one shilling a year from each Repealer. Let him have 5,000,000, that was about half the Irish people, at one shilling a year each; that would give him 250,000*l.* annually: he could then say he had the almost unanimous voice of the people in favour of repeal. He would leave no effort untried to obtain it, and to make Ireland a peaceful, a free, and a happy country. When he was born, Ireland was a nation, and a nation he hoped to see her again before he sank to his grave. (Cheers.) The meeting was adjourned to Saturday.

Irish Manufactures.—A weekly journal is about to be started for the purpose of supporting the movement in favour of Irish manufactures.

New Census of Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed W. T. Hamilton, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office, H. J. Brownrigg, Esq., Inspector of Constabulary of the Province of Leinster, and T. Larcom, Esq., Captain in the Royal Engineers, to superintend the carrying into effect the provisions of the said act.

The Storm.—Dublin was visited on Sunday with a terrific storm, accompanied by a fall of snow, which prevailed all night; towards morning the wind abated, but the snow continued to fall at intervals, with a probability of its continuance. The mails from London have been all from twelve to fourteen hours later, the wind being from the west. The communication with the provinces was delayed only on the northern road, and that but for a few hours, from the heavy fall of snow.

Atrocious Murder in Armagh.—On Saturday evening last, six men, armed, called at the house of Mr. Powell, surveyor to Mr. Quinn, at Newtownhamilton, county Armagh. The door was opened by the servant-maid, who said her master was at home, but that he was engaged. Four of the party then rushed forward, and, entering the parlour where Mr. Powell was sitting with his two daughters, peremptorily demanded what he was doing "about the school-house in the planting," which was in progress of erection on Mr. Quinn's estate, under his superintendence. Mr. Powell replied by asking how they dared to enter his house in the manner and at the hour they did? Upon which three of the ruffians (the fourth having been courageously held back by one of the young ladies) seized hold of him; and notwithstanding that he being a powerful man, struggled desperately, they succeeded in dragging him outside of his hall-door, where they inhumanly shot him through the heart! The ruffian who remained inside struggling with the daughter at length freed himself from her grasp, by striking her on the forehead with the butt-end of his pistol, fracturing her skull, and prostrating her senseless at his feet! This horrible tragedy occupied but a few moments; in the interim the second daughter, having escaped by a back door, ran to the adjoining village, and alarmed the inhabitants. But assistance came too late. The assassins had decamped. The body of the unfortunate father was found at the door; his death, from the

nature of the wound, must have been instantaneous. The daughter was, by surgical aid, restored to consciousness, and is not considered in danger. Four men are in custody, charged with having been concerned in the murder.

SCOTLAND.

The Presbytery of Strathbogie met at Keith on Wednesday, the 30th ult. The consideration of the Marnoch case was resumed, when Mr. Edwards, the presentee to that parish, renewed his application for induction. A service copy of the decree, ordaining the Presbytery, and members thereof, "forthwith to admit and receive the said Mr. John Edwards as minister of the church and parish of Marnoch, according to law, and to take all the necessary and competent steps for that purpose," was read; it was thereupon unanimously resolved, "That the Presbytery, finding that no other course remained for them than to obey this peremptory order of the Supreme Court, or to incur the guilt, and subject themselves to the pains and penalties of disobedience, resolve to meet at Marnoch on Thursday, the 21st day of January next, for the purpose of receiving and admitting the said Mr. J. Edwards to be minister of the church and parish of Marnoch, according to the rules of the church." The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Presbytery of Edinburgh met on the same day. Mr. Cunningham said, the members would be aware of the intimation he sent each of them, that he intended to bring before them a motion to memorialize Government complaining of the decision of the Court of Session in the Marnoch case. From his absence in the country, he was not able to send round the intimation till the end of last week; and it has since been represented that this notice was too brief, considering the importance of the question. Under these circumstances, he agreed to delay the question; and he had now to propose that the Presbytery should meet again that day week, when he would move that the Presbytery should adopt a memorial to Government, which would complain of the recent decision of the Court of Session as not only inconsistent with the word of God, but a violation of the law of the land, and an invasion of the rights and liberties of the Church of Scotland as secured to her by the constitution of the country.

Dundee, Jan. 3.—An alarming conflagration happened here this morning, which destroyed three churches of the establishment. The fire is said to have originated from the stoves in the North or Cross Church becoming overheated, and igniting the wooden fittings; this church soon became a prey to the flames, as well as the South Church and the East or Old Church. A great public loss has also occurred from the valuable Church library composed of many rare old books and manuscripts in black letter having been totally destroyed. These churches were, besides, intimately connected with historical associations of the "Second Geneva," as Dundee was called from the religious zeal of its citizens at the Reformation; prior to which, the old church formed the chancel of the abbey dedicated to the Virgin, and was an interesting memento of the days of Catholicism. It is said that when General Monk stormed Dundee, his soldiers quartered their horses in the Cross Church. The South Church, built in the end of the sixteenth century, has little historical association. One church has been saved—that contiguous to the lofty square tower said to have been erected along with the abbey, by David, Earl of Huntingdon, on his return from the famed crusade commanded by Richard Cœur de Lion.

The Cotton Trade.—It appears from the Brokers' Circular, that the consumption of cotton in Scotland for the year just ended, amounts to 122,946 bales, a gain of 98,425 bales in 1839, showing an increase of consumption last year of 24,521 bales. The consumption per week for 1840 amounted to 2,364 bales, while in 1839 it only amounted to 1,893, showing an increase per week of 471 bales, being very nearly one-fourth more than the consumption of the previous year.

Profits of the Cotton Trade.—A case was last week tried in Glasgow, which threw considerable light on the profits of this trade. The trustees of the Clyde Navigation had obtained an act of Parliament, in virtue of which they proposed to remove the works of Messrs. Todd and Higgenbotham, at Springfield. Amongst the witnesses were several gentlemen from Manchester, who spoke to the effect of removal in deteriorating a business such as that of Mr. Higgenbotham, and attested the estimation which the firm enjoyed in the manufacturing world. The details laid before the court were, in many respects, extraordinary, as disclosing the immense returns of the trade, when judiciously managed. The works contained 16,000 spindles; printing and Turkey-red dyeing-works, and about 20 looms; the manufacture was entirely for the home market; the total number of hands employed was 889; the average annual consumption of drugs and dye stuffs from 1835 to 1840 inclusive, was 29,206*l.* Average annual amount of furnishings for the same period was 4,556*l.* The average produce in the printing and dyeing department was 264,666 pieces, of 25 yards each. Sales 264,252. Leaving a difference of only 414. In money the average annual sales amounted to 151,264*l.* In estimating the capital employed, 5 per cent. interest on the whole was deducted before the net profits were taken; and in the year 1840 that interest amounted to 5,400*l.* representing a capital of 108,000*l.* This interest, and all charges, being deducted, the average annual net profits for the six years from 1835 to 1840 were 11,689*l.* The compensation tendered by the trustees was 6,250*l.* The jury found for Higgenbotham 43,733*l.*; for Todd's executors, 8,119*l.*

Forgery.—The Glasgow papers state that two respectable merchants of that city were apprehended last week upon the charge of forgery and fraud. The particulars are stated to be these:—The two gentlemen are charged with having procured several blank acceptances of a mercantile clerk in London, filled them up from time to time, and discounted the bills at the city of Glasgow and other banks, representing the acceptor as an extensive wine merchant in London, and as residing at a place in London where he never resided, but where a gentleman of the same name lived. Inquiry being made as to the circumstances of the gentlemen at the address given, the banks were satisfied, and consequently induced, it is said, to cash the bills; and the drawers taking care to remit funds to London to retire the bills as they became due, the system was carried on for a considerable time. One or two of the bills, however, being returned dishonoured, inquiry was set on foot, and the gentlemen have been taken up on a charge of forgery and fraud. By consent of the Lord Advocate, they have since been admitted to bail under a penalty of 300*l.* The gentlemen, it is said, deny that they gave a false representation of the acceptor to the banks.

Miscellaneous.

Another Extraordinary Parrot.—Mr. Hance, of Ludlow, has a parrot in his possession almost as highly accomplished as that lately purchased by Prince Albert. This bird can whistle several popular tunes distinctly, can sing and dance, "Jump Jim Crow," sings "Pretty, pretty Polly Hopkins," "Polly put the kettle on," "All the blue bonnets are over the border." He says, "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah," "Clive for ever," "God save the Queen," cries "Wild duck, oh! fat duck, oh!" spells several words of one syllable, calls people by their names, and imitates almost every sound.

The Anemometer.—An ingenious machine, called by its inventor, Mr. Osler, of Birmingham, the anemometer, has been some time in preparation at the Polytechnic Institution, and was yesterday put into operation at that establishment. Its object is to indicate the direction and force of the wind, which is accomplished by means of a vane of peculiar construction placed above the roof of the building, and made to communicate by means of a rod or tube with the machine in one of the apartments below. At the lower extremity of this tube is a small pinion, working in a rack, which slides backwards and forwards as the wind moves the vane. To this rack a pencil is attached which marks the *direction* of the wind on a paper having thereon the cardinal points, and so adjusted as to progress at the rate of half an inch per hour, by means of a clock. The *force* of the wind is at the same time ascertained by a plate one foot square, placed at right angles to the vane, supported by two light bars, running on friction rollers, and communicating with a spiral spring in such a way that the plate cannot be affected by the wind's pressure without instantly acting on this spring, and communicating the amount of its action by a light copper wire passing down the centre of the tube to another pencil below, which thus registers its degree of force. The time at which any rain falls is also accurately determined, as well as the amount and mode of falling. The importance of self-registering instruments for obtaining a sufficiently extensive and accurate record of meteorological facts is admitted by all.

The Battle of the Beggars.—A couple of those blind mendicants who perambulate the streets accompanied by dogs holding little caps in their mouths for the purpose of receiving the donations of the charitable, happened to be pursuing their "calling," on Thursday, in the New Road, but with this difference, that while the one endeavoured to procure a livelihood by vending those necessary appendages to the female toilet termed "stay-laces," the other contented himself with exhibiting his sightless orbs, and simply uttering the pathetic cry of "poor blind!" The two chanced to be going in opposite directions, and on the same side of the way, "tapping" the pavement with their iron-shod sticks, and varying the monotony of their "taps" with the alternate cries of "poor blind" and "stay-lace." It appears that a sort of rivalship exists between them, and on nearing each other it was observed that the "tapping" became much more energetic, and the tone of their voices much louder and less supplicatory. The very curs seemed to partake in the excitement of their masters, for they dropped their caps, pricked up their ears, and commenced tugging away at their strings. Their eagerness quickly brought their owners in contact, and the battle commenced by the animals worrying each other. At first the efforts of the beggars were directed to separating their four-legged companions, and which, after considerable difficulty, was effected, and, each dog being secured under the arm of its respective master, the following colloquy commenced: "An' its you that ought to be ashamed of yerself, ye dirty Scotch thafe, to be after taking the bread out of the mouth of myself and the children, by coming with your mongrel baste across the baste of a honest man. An' its bamboozling the ladies ye are, with yer dirty laces as rotten as a dry rush from the bog of Ballyshannon. Och! and it's the treadmill that's too good for the likes of you, ye dirty spalpeen of a Scotch beggar." "Whist, whist," retorted the other, "ye're downright daft, man, or ye wudna' be just exposing yerself in sic fashion. Canna' ye just quietly gang ye're way, an' let me gang mine, without fashen yersel aboot me an' my wee bits o' laces? Beggar, too! na, na, I'm nae beggar. I dinna gang aboot wi' a lang face and a loud whine like you Irish lunzies (beggars), with Dan O'Connell at the head o' ye." This was enough. The word "Dan" had an electric effect upon the nerves of the Irishmen, who, guided by the speaker's voice, dealt him a blow with a stick that sent his hat whirling to the distance of several yards and left a mark on the Scotchman's brow. The blow was immediately returned; the two blind men struck repeatedly at each other, and the fight was becoming serious, when some friends of the men separated the combatants, who a short time afterwards were seen "tapping" their respective ways, as orderly as though no interruption had taken place to the well-known cries of "poor blind" and "stay-lace."

An Amateur Gardener.—It is the nature of man to be doing; whatever may be his age and his position, he must have an occupation of some sort, whether physical or intellectual. An excellent and worthy man, M. Fromageot, of whom it cannot be said that age had whitened his venerable locks, seeing that for the last ten years his head had cast off that ornament as a superfluity which hairdressers and bear's grease had rendered too expensive, not long since exercised the profession of haberdasher, in the rue St. Denis. His ledgers were well filled, and kept with scrupulous exactitude; but he had a clerk to whom these delicate functions were exclusively consigned. From morn to dewy eve his shop was crowded with purchasers; but here again he kept apprentices, whose duty it was to unfold, exhibit, and re-fold his wares. M. Fromageot had reserved for himself no special task but that, as he expressed himself, of keeping an eye on everything, meaning that he spent the whole day in circulating, with his hands in his breeches-pockets, from the shop to the counter, from the counter to the shop, stimulating with a word or a look the activity of his men, who, notwithstanding, performed their duties neither better nor worse. Nevertheless Madame Fromageot, a lady who from time to time does her friends the honour to exchange remarks on the state of the temperature or the demand for night-caps, does not remember a single instance, during the last twenty years, of her husband going to bed without exclaiming, "What a weary life! When shall I be able to retire from business and repose myself?" But this is the accustomed exclamation of all who labour to gain a living or save a competency; and the moment this retirement has arrived, they all look on the repose so long the object of their wishes in about the same light as M. Fromageot. That respectable personage enjoys his repose now that he is shut up in a charming little country-house where all the comforts of existence are to be found in the following manner, from the first day of the year to the last:—At four in the morning in summer, at seven in winter, he throws himself from a bed of thrice-driven down; he puts on a blouse, steps into an enormous pair of shoes, defends his head with a night-cap stripped blue and white, heaps upon his shoulder a spade, a pickaxe, a rake, a pitchfork, and a dibber, takes up a large basket, wherein are methodically arranged his cabbage, salad, and strawberry plants, and away he trudges to his garden. There he sticks for twelve or fifteen hours, his spine continually bent, making holes in the ground, tracing furrows, planting endive and lettuce, weeding beans, digging potatoes, with all the ardour of the most inveterate market-gardener. Think not that he allows himself the least cessation to his labours. Yesterday he was picking caterpillars from his plum-trees; to-day he is renewing a border of thyme which is not more than 600 feet in length; to-morrow he will have to drive 2,000 nails to trail his vines and peach-trees. Though the wind blow with all its fury, though the rain pour down in torrents, though the sun dart his vertical rays on him, though the hairs of his beard stiffen with the sleet of January, he is stanch to his post, stanch as a brave soldier on the field of glory; a visit from his dearest friend could not induce him to forego one stroke of his spade; and if, peradventure, the temptation of satisfying his vanity should lead him for a few moments from his work in order to display with pride his gigantic pumpkin to an admiring amateur, or to recount the history of some marvellous graft, he would take care, on going to bed, to advance his alarum one hour that he might, as he would say, recover lost time. He often forgets his breakfast hour, and the same thing would happen with his dinner, were it not that his wife, after having in vain called him two or three times, tears him almost by force from his well-beloved plantations. When a violent storm, or a hard frost, renders all gardening operations impracticable, and condemns M. Fromageot to keep within doors, the poor man really looks like a perturbed spirit; he wanders fretfully from one room to another, descends into the cellar, goes up into the garret, quarrels with his wife, scolds his servant, until he is struck, as with lightning, with the brilliant idea of splitting wood, or making a new railing for his rabbit-hutch. For such repose has M. Fromageot amassed franc on franc for the last twenty years, until he has realized a capital of 200,000f., and he reckons on enjoying this sweet repose for the next thirty years, unless it procure him some inflammation of the chest to carry him off prematurely. Thus M. Fromageot, after reposing all the while he fancied he was working, works all the while he fancies he is reposing.—*Charivari.*

Law.

SURREY SESSIONS, Jan. 6.—The Court was occupied the greater part of the day in the trial of *Thomas Webb*, for stealing a considerable sum of money belonging to the members of a benefit society at East Horseley.—Mr. Chambers, for the prosecution, said that it was one of considerable importance to agricultural labourers, who had formed a society on the principle of the savings-banks, for the purpose of saving a portion of their earnings. The prisoner was clerk of the society, and received a remuneration for depositing the money collected in the bank at Guildford; and it was one of the rules that every five years the cash lodged in the bank by their clerk should be distributed amongst the members. In [illegible] 1838, a meeting took place, at which the prisoner was present, and 16*l.* [illegible] were placed in his hands to be deposited in the savings-bank at Guildford. Instead, however, of his having made the deposit, he appropriated that sum to his own purposes, as well as other sums belonging to parties who employed him, and he had also drawn from the bank a further sum of 45*l.* belonging to the society, and converted the same to his own use. The members of the society being poor men, did not discover the manner in which they had been plundered until they were about to have a distribution of the

funds, when they found that there were none, and that the prisoner had gone off with their subscriptions, amounting to nearly 250*l.*, a severe loss to such persons. The prisoner was subsequently taken into custody, and he was now brought forward for the purpose of answering for his conduct. Evidence being adduced to prove the facts, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Jan. 6.
Before Mr. Serjeant Arabin.

James Dutton, described as a servant, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with feloniously sending a letter to Mr. G. L. Blount, with intent to extort money.—Serjeant Arabin told the prisoner that he had pleaded guilty to a charge of the most serious nature, and it was an offence which at one time would have subjected him to capital punishment, and which in all probability would have been carried into effect. Under the circumstances, the sentence of the Court was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of 7 years.

John Castles was indicted for stealing a general post letter, containing a Bank of England note for 10*l.*, the property of the Postmaster-General.—The prisoner pleaded Guilty.—Mr. Bodkin, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, said the plea met with his entire concurrence. At the same time he begged to remind the Court that the prisoner was not employed by the Post office, but was merely shopman to a person who kept a receiving-house; the letter accidentally came into his possession, and being informed that it contained a 10*l.* note, he could not resist the temptation of appropriating it to his own use. He had never before been suspected of dishonesty, and his character down to the period in question had been most exemplary. Eleven witnesses were then called, who gave the prisoner an unexceptionable character from his infancy to the present time.—Mr. Adolphus, on behalf of the prosecution, said the Post office had no object beyond the protection of the public, and he was therefore instructed to leave the case entirely in the hands of the Court.—The Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned for 12 months.

Police.

Mansion House, Jan. 2.—*Loss of the Ship "Dryad."*—*Patrick* and *Michael Wallace*, charged with having been instrumental in the destruction of the *Dryad*, for the purpose of defrauding the Insurance Companies, were brought up for re-examination. Mr. Clarkson stated that considerable progress had been made in getting together evidence affecting the prisoners, and all was prepared, with the exception of a man and a boy who were present at the sinking of the ship. Their absence, however, rendered it necessary that another postponement should take place. The Lords of the Admiralty had given directions that the man should be sent home, and a remand until the beginning of the February sessions was, therefore, necessary. Sir Peter Laurie was quite satisfied of the propriety of remanding the prisoners until that time. The prisoners were then remanded.

Jan. 6.—Three young men of respectable appearance, named *Gibson*, *Brown*, and *Tizzard*, were summoned by the London and Blackwall Railway Company, upon Lord Seymour's Act, by which it is enacted that if any person wilfully obstruct or impede any officer or agent of a railway company in the execution of his duty, or trespass on any railway, and refuse to quit it, he may be brought before a justice, and fined any sum not exceeding 5*l.*, or in default of payment be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two calendar months. The prisoners were also charged with having assaulted one of the officers on duty. The solicitor to the company having mentioned that the public safety was deeply concerned in the prevention of all obstructions, briefly stated the facts as they were detailed subsequently in evidence. He declared, that as impediments had frequently occurred, the company were determined to prosecute every violation of so salutary an enactment. A porter to the company stated that on the evening of the 24th ult. it was his duty to let passengers in and out of the first and second class of carriages. Upon the arrival of the train at the Minories, he let out Tizzard, who was in the second-class carriage; he then let out Brown and Gibson, who were in the first-class carriage, and pointed out the way from the station. Tizzard said that he wished to see the guard, and took no notice of his request that they would go on. Gibson then threatened to strike him. It was necessary to have the station cleared for the passengers who were to go down, and the defendants would not go until they were forced. They made great resistance, so that it took ten or a dozen men to put them down. Gibson was particularly offensive, and struck the policeman. The ticket-collector and the company's policeman confirmed this evidence. The policeman proceeded to move them off, and when they got into the yard, Gibson, who was exceedingly violent, struck him. They threw themselves on the ground, and resisted violently, and Gibson's coat was torn in the struggle. The foreman called out to the policeman to take the men to the station-house, and he did so with the assistance of seven or eight others. The solicitor for the defendants said, that one of his clients wanted to go back to the carriage for his handkerchief and gloves, and if he had been in common courtesy permitted, not one word would have been uttered; but the request was not only refused, but refused in terms of insufferable insolence. The fact was, that Mr. Gibson, when very reasonably expressing his indignation, was most roughly treated and dragged to the station-house; and his two friends, upon subsequently calling at that place, were detained, in order that they might appear as defendants instead of witnesses. The defendants stated that the porter used abusive language to them, and that the persons who had given evidence acted with great violence, and dragged Mr. Gibson to the station house, where they put handcuffs upon him, and the two other defendants having called to bail him, were detained. They complained that the police serjeant at the station-house not only exercised the most tyrannical authority there, but refused to let them have a messenger to inform their families of their situation. A magistrate said that he had no reason to doubt that they caused an obstruction, and that the danger arising to the public from confusion and impediments in such a place is extreme. Mr. Gibson, who acted most violently, was fined 20*s.*, and each of the other defendants 10*s.*

Queen Square.—*William Griffiths*, a respectably-dressed man, forty years of age, was charged with throwing snowballs. A police constable stated that he saw defendant and two other men throwing snowballs at each other. He told defendant that he was doing wrong, when he inquired what right he had to interfere, and commenced to pick up snow to throw at his companions. Any person passing might have been struck with the snowballs. Defendant said, that he and some shopmates were out together, and they never dreamt they were doing any harm in just making up a few snowballs. They used to have a game of that sort when the snow was upon the ground, and nobody found fault. "I never heard of a man being locked up in prison for such a thing in my life—I never knew it was a crime." The magistrate said, "Whether it be a crime or a sport, whatever you may consider it, the act of Parliament describes it as an offence, and you, the servant and guilty of committing it to a penalty of 40*s.*" He thought that he was old enough to know better, and ought to have left that he had no right, for his own amusement, to do anything that was inconvenient to anybody else. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 5*s.*, or in default to be committed for six many days.

Tower Hamlets, Jan. 6.—*Mr. Jefferson*, wholesale and retail grocer and publican in Shadwell, applied for advice as to the best means of bringing to justice a gang of swindlers who carried on their depredations under the names of Bannister, Burdett, and Walker, and who had obtained goods to a large amount from a great number of tradesmen. He stated, that in November he was applied to by a woman of decent appearance and good address, who said her name was Bannister, and that her husband was a mathematical and optical instrument maker, and having some spare time, wished to employ it in the chandlery line, and had taken a house and shop for that purpose. She expressed a desire to deal with the firm, and open an account with them. He desired a reference, and was referred to a Mr. Burdett, residing in Clerkenwell. He went to the place, and saw Mrs. Burdett, who gave the Bannisters a high character, and said that Mr. Bannister had been in her husband's employ for many years, and was a trustworthy man. He also waited upon the landlord of the house which Burdett occupied, who said he had received a good character of Burdett from Walker, a mathematical instrument maker in Pentonville. Next day he received a letter signed Joseph Burdett, speaking in the highest terms of Bannister, who in he represented as having been in his employ for eight years, and stating that he had not the least objection to become security for such goods as might be required. Under these circumstances he and his partners felt no hesitation in sending goods to the house to him, and the first five orders, amounting in all to 6*l.*, were paid. In the Christmas week Mrs. Bannister said she would require a larger quantity of goods, and solicited credit for the same until the Monday following, instead of paying on the Saturday night, as usual. Goods to the amount of 2*l.* were sent in, and on the following Monday, when he went to the house for the money, he was surprised to find it closed, and everything removed off the premises. The house was stripped, and the landlord's fixtures and counters taken away. He immediately proceeded to Burdett's house in Northampton-road, and found he had left, and taken all his furniture away on the same morning, and that his landlord, and a number of tradesmen in Clerkenwell and vicinity, had been cheated of property to a considerable amount. He next went to the residence of Walker, to whom Mr. Ward, Burdett's landlord, had been referred, and found his house also empty, and not less than a dozen tradesmen, who had sent in furniture, provisions, and goods of considerable value, in front of the door, inquiring after the fugitives. The Magistrate said, there were several ways in which the parties could be reached; they might be indicted for a conspiracy, if sufficient evidence could be obtained, and for a felony, if any of the landlord's fixtures had been removed.—Other tradesmen made similar complaints of the manner in which they had been defrauded by Burdett, Walker, and Bannister, and had reason to believe they had shifted their quarters into the country, or some other suburb of the metropolis, to commit fresh depredations. Their united debts amounted to 500*l.* The Magistrate said the police would no doubt be on the alert, and trace the parties; and the statement of Mr. Jefferson would probably find its way into the newspapers, which would put tradesmen on their guard.

Union Hall, Jan. 5.—*Edward Jemmett*, carman in the employ of Leighton and Eeles, bookbinders, was charged with being concerned in the extensive robbery committed on the premises of Messrs. Knight and Young, the publishers, particulars of which were given last week. At the former examination, Denny, one of the parties charged with the robbery, stated that several bundles of the stolen work had been given to him, by a man who brought them out of the prosecutor's premises in a cart, and that although he had seen the man on various occasions, yet he did not know his name or place of residence. Pegg, the marine store dealer, who purchased the goods, stated that when Denny brought the work to his shop, to sell as waste-paper, the latter told him that he was doing it by order of Messrs. Knight's foreman, and a lad in the employ of the witness, in giving his evidence, stated that on the three last occasions that Denny called at his master's shop to sell the paper, he was accompanied by Kingate, the foreman. As there was some doubt as to the lad's recollection on the subject, Kingate was directed to stand amongst the crowd in the body of the court, in order that witness might recognise him, if he was the person in company with Denny at the time of the alleged sales. The witness accordingly looked round the court, and said that he did not see the person; but on being desired to look more minutely, he pointed to Kingate, and said that he was the person. The additional evidence against Jemmett showed that he was in the habit of calling with his employers' cart at the premises of the prosecutors; and that on those occasions he was instrumental in taking out the papers of the stolen work in the vehicle, and afterwards giving them up to Denny, the person who on all occasions effected the sale. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

Marylebone, Dec. 7.—A person from the shop of Mr. Rowe, a linendraper, in Oxford-street, applied for advice relative to a system of fraud upon tradesmen which, it is imagined, has been carried on to a considerable extent. It appeared that in the morning, a young man entered the shop, saying that he was valet to a nobleman, and after selecting some shirts, amounting to 3*l.* 5*s.*, directed that they should be forwarded to Berners' Hotel, in which his master was staying. The shirts were sent, and on the road the porter was met by the pretended valet, who took the goods, at the same time desiring him to go back for three pair of stockings which he had omitted to order. It was subsequently discovered that neither the master nor the valet was at the hotel. The latter had, however, engaged for "his master" a suite of rooms, and had left several letters, addressed to Lord Afferton, Belgrave House, Belgrave-square; Mr. Wright, Portsmouth; and Mr. Watson, coachmaker: the communication to the latter ran thus:—"Sir,—Acting under the direction of ———, you will please to get the carriage ready for him.—Your obedient servant, M. Horton."—Mr. Rawlinson told the applicant to give as full a description of the person as possible at the police stations, and to give publicity as far as he was able, in other respects, to the affair.

Marlborough-street, Dec. 7.—Lieut. Acherley summoned the secretary of the United Service Club for not having the foot pavement properly cleared from snow.—Complainant said that hundreds of poor persons might find employment in clearing away the snow before houses, if the law was properly put in force. There was a very simple way of getting rid of the hardened snow by sprinkling salt over it.—The Magistrate said nothing could be more mischievous than the practice of throwing salt upon the pavement. It not only increased the evil in the end, but it was a source of great danger to the public.—Complainant stated that on Wednesday the snow was not cleared away on two sides of the Club house.—The Magistrate said it would be absurd to expect that every particle of snow was to be cleared away. What he required the complainant to prove was that the pavement had not been swept before the Clubhouse that morning.—Complainant said he could not pretend to say what had been done by the club servants. He could, however, assert that the snow was in considerable accumulation on the pavement which he passed over it. The policeman only had made a report of the fact to the commissioners.—The Magistrate said, as the complainant could not swear that the pavement had not been cleaned that morning, the charge must be considered not to be sustained, and the summons must be dismissed.—The secretary stated that he had two men present who would prove that the pavement before the club had been swept, scraped, and sanded.

Worship-street, Jan. 6.—*John Ellis*, a cab-driver, was brought up for re-examination, charged with having stolen a portmanteau, the property of Captain Sam. Mercer, R.N., under the following circumstances:—A person, in dress and appearance like the prisoner, got upon the roof of the Defiance Stamford coach as it was proceeding past the church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and when in Curtain-street was seen to descend with the portmanteau upon his shoulders, with which he was running away, when Captain Mercer, who happened accidentally to be looking out at the coach-window at the place, observed his portmanteau upon the man's shoulder, and called to the coachman, but by the time the coach was stopped the prisoner was out of sight. The driver of the Defiance said that the luggage consisted of a gun, a carpet-bag, and a portmanteau, which was nearly new. The portmanteau was strapped down to the roof, and the prisoner had to unbuckle it to get it off; there was other luggage on the roof. He said that he always gave directions to passengers behind to let no one come on; that he did not see him either get up or down; that he was going at the rate of about seven miles an hour, and that there was no guard to the coach. The prisoner said that there had been five or six persons that day to try if they could recognise him, but could not. He remarked that there might be many persons dressed like him. The officer stated, that the prisoner promised to assist them in finding the perpetrator, if discharged. The magistrate said that the case was very black against him, and that the only way to prove his innocence was to afford the officer all the assistance in his power. He was then discharged.

Jan. 7.—*Samuel Poplar*, a Spitalfields weaver, was charged by Colville George Doree, otherwise Lord George Colville, with having made use of defamatory language so as to excite him to a breach of the peace.—The complainant was born of humble parents, who are silk weavers, residing in Bethnal-green, and was brought up as a silk-weaver. Some months ago, having obtained possession of registers of baptisms and certificates of marriage relating to the Ochiltree peerage, he caused to be circulated reports that he is a direct lineal descendant of that ancient family, and upon that report has succeeded in inducing many persons to lend him money to prosecute his claim. It is said that upon the faith of his story he has raised several hundreds of pounds, with which he has been able to keep his carriage, and to live sumptuously. When complainant first made his claim, he was assisted by the defendant and other persons. The defendant gave his assistance so enthusiastically that he neglected his business, when, finding the hopes of the complainant delusive, he returned to his avocation. Since then complainant has pursued his object, and still finds those who are credulous of his story. The interest which he offers for money borrowed is said to be as high per cent. as a thousand pounds sterling. A person in Bethnal-green, believing that complainant can show no claim to the title and estate, has published a book, in which he has given an account, as he states, of the "Adventures of George Colville Doree, the Spitalfields Weaver," and in that publication the abridged history of the family of Colville of Ochiltree is given. It is there stated that it sprung from a branch of the house of Stuart, and from Robert Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, and third illegitimate son of King Robert. About the year 6[illegible], the then Lord Colville dying, his estates and dignity devolved on Robert, his grandson, in whom the honours came to an end. Charles the second conferred a peerage on Robert Colville, from whom it descended to Sir James Colville, of East Wemyss, upon whose death in the year 167[illegible] the title became extinct. The value of the barony of Ochiltree is estimated at an annual income of 80,000*l.* In that pamphlet it is also stated that Lord Brougham and Lord Normanby were induced to interest themselves in behalf of the complainant, but, on application being made to them, the latter, through the Under-secretary of State, denied that he had interfered, and the former stated that he had no recollection of having received any communication on the subject. Complainant was accompanied to the court by his intended chaplain, coachman, and footman. He then stated that he was repeatedly suffering annoyances from defendant. About five weeks ago he was in a public-house in the Hackney-road, with two friends, when defendant came out of the tap-room, and upon seeing complainant called him "a sham lord and a swindler." He followed complainant out, and still continued making use of the same expressions in the street. The friends of complainant confirmed the evidence.—Defendant denied having said any more upon seeing the complainant than "Lord Doree." He then said to the Magistrate, "If you knew the starvation that I and my children have suffered through that man, your tears would run down your cheeks. For days they have been crying for bread."—His witness admitted that he called complainant a swindler.—Defendant said complainant laid hold of him by his coat after he called him a swindler, and tore it, and observed that if he was a lord he would be a gentleman and pay for his coat.—The Magistrate remarked that he was not surprised if complainant laid hold of his coat after the offensive expressions he had made use of, and which his own witness proved. It was calculated to excite a breach of the peace.—The defendant was held to bail for three months.

TATTERSALL'S.

Yesterday was little better than a blank day, the only bets laid being 14 to 1. in fives, against the Rosalie colt. 20 to 1 to 10*l.* agst. Coronation. 27 to 1. in ponies, agst. Cameleon. 35 to 1. in tens, agst. Wahab, 60 to 1. to 15*l.* agst. Simoom. 1,000 to 10 agst. Ben Brace: 2,400 to 1,000 on the Nob agst. Macheath, and 200 even between Negus and Macheath. It would be useless to attempt a regular quotation.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—J. Fearnley, wool-stapler, Bradford, York—T. Watkins, grocer, Monmouth—G. H. Baller, commission agent, Bristol.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—J. Nicholson, inn-keeper, Halifax, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. N. Wright, tailor, Nottingham.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—S. Walker, Jun., of Clifton, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—T. E. Phillips, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, draper.—R. T. Terry, Bristol, ship-chandler.—J. Cox, of Nottingham, grocer.—J. Speden, of North Shields, Northumberland, spirit-merchant—J. Pope and J. Beech, brush-makers, Manchester—J. Higham, victualler, Birmingham—J. Quibroad, J. Clegg, J. Bailey, M. Healey, and J. Bromley, jun., woollen millers, Batley Carr, Yorkshire—E. Lined, coal-merchant, Kingsland, Middlesex—T. Jackson, corn and coal merchant, St. Margaret, Norfolk—G. Wilson and J. Badger, victuallers, Birmingham—H. Hindley and J. Hindley, cotton spinners, Halshawmoor, Lancashire—M. Evans, J. Evans, and T. Evans, paper-manufacturers, Pump row, Old-street-road—J. Ingley, brush-maker, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex—R. Perkins, upholsterer, Islington—J. Ankers, grocer, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Thomson, of Glasgow, jeweller.—J. Ross, of Craigie-park, late of Aberdeen, organist.—W. Hope, of Hopehouse, late of Jedburgh.—J. Maitland, late of Edinburgh, and of New Wharf, Whitefriars, London, brewer, but now of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—D. Davidson, late of Edinburgh and New-wharf, Whitefriars, London, brewer, afterwards of 57, Moorgate-street, insurance-broker, and now of Muswell-hill, near London—W. L. Wingar, Newfield-bank, near Forfar—J. Somerville, Edinburgh, spirit-merchant—W. Roger, late of Forfar, shoemaker—J. Bisset, late of Schoolhill, of Aberdeen, confectioner.

Births.—On the 7th instant, the lady of George Lawrie, Esq. of Hanover-square, solicitor, of a son.—At Wimbledon, on the 7th inst., the lady of James Bright, M.D., of a daughter.

Married.—On Thursday, the 7th inst., at Bawley Church, by the Rev. Sir George Robinson, Bart., George Roupell, Esq. son of the Rev. Thomas Roupell, Rector of Abbots Ripton, Hunts, to Mary Frances, only daughter of the late Wm. Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., of Bawley Court, Bucks.

Died.—At Brighton, on the 5th instant, the Right Hon. John Somers, Earl Somers, in the 81st year of his age.—On the 7th inst., at St. Alban's-place, Charles-street, St. James's, Captain Peter Le Mesurier, half-pay of the 102nd regiment, and late of the 60th Light Infantry, in the 3rd year of his age.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.
Saturday, January 9, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 3. SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ABORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Southend
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Imsey, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Argyleburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
N. B. Ward, Esq.
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Colinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. First, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Beath, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whitton, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsman.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—SESSION, 1840-1.

THE SECOND DIVISION of the LECTURES in this Faculty commences on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

Instruction in Clinical Medicine and Surgery, at the University College, Hospital, by the Medical Officers and Professors of the College.—Prospectuses, and further particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

W. SHARPEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

16th January, 1841.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and AMATEUR FLORISTS, will take place at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on THURSDAY, the 21st of January, 1841, at Four o'clock; and the ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION at One o'clock, on the same day. Dinner Tickets, 12s. 6d. each (including a Bottle of Wine) may be obtained by early application at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, or at the *Gardeners' Gazette* Office, 320, Strand. No Tickets will be issued on the day of the Meeting.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

HUGH LOW AND CO., NURSERYMEN, &c., CLAPTON, LONDON.

In submitting the annexed List to public inspection, beg to state that all orders they may be favoured with shall be promptly attended to.

Andromeda floribunda, 21s. to 63s.
Araucaria excelsa, seedling plants, 6 to 9 inches high, 42s.
Azalea indica foliis variegatis, 31s. 6d.
Georgeana, 21s.
macrantha rubra, 21s.
purpurea, 21s.
phœnicia alba, 10s. 6d.
spectabilis, 21s.
undulata, 10s. 6d.
variegata, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
Banksia attenuata, 10s. 6d.
coccinea, 63s.
grandis, 10s. 6d.
Menziesii, 42s.
occidentalis, 10s. 6d.
Chorizema spartioides, 21s.
Columnea longiflora, very small, 42s.
Correa Harrisii, 21s. to 42s.
Dacrydium cupressinum, small, 147s.
Dyandra pteridifolia, 105s.
nervosa, 63s.
Fuchsia corymbiflora, 15s.
Gesnera mollis, 5s.
Gesnera, a new species imported with Gloxina rubra, dwarf, very fine, 21s.
Gloxinia rubra, 42s.
Goldfussia glomerata, 10s. 6d.
Hardenbergia digitata, 10s. 6d.
Hovea Manglesii, 15s.
Kennedya inophylla, 31s. 6d.
coccinea, 18s. per dozen
Knightia excelsa, 63s.
Laurus tawa, 63s.
Lechenaultia—2 species from Swan River, decidedly new, and distinct from each other; one of them described as celestial blue; from 21s. to 63s. each
Lobelia discolor, handsome, dwarf-growing species, the leaves of which are beautifully shaded, flowers blue, 21s.
Mahonia tenuifolia, 147s.
Mirbelia dilatata, 10s. 6d. to 42s.
Pimelea spectabilis, 63s. to 105s.
nana, 10s. 6d.
Statice arborea, 15s. to 31s. 6d.
Telopea speciosissima, strong, 31s. 6d.
Zichya tricolor, 10s. 6d.

HARD-WOODED GREENHOUSE PLANTS.
IN COLLECTIONS AS UNDER.

25 species at 9d. each | 25 species at 2s. 6d. each
25 ,, 1s. 6d. each | 25 ,, 3s. 6d. each

With many species of more recent introduction, from 5s. to 31s. per plant.

DOUBLE CAMELLIAS.
Fine healthy plants, from 1 foot to 18 inches high.
12 different varieties, by name, 42s.
12 do. do. 60s.
12 do. do. 84s.

Camellia candidissima, 5s. to 21s.
Donkelaarii, 5s. to 63s.
King, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
Landrethii, 31s. 6d. to 63s.
ochroleuca, 7s 6d. to 42s.
Paxtonii, 63s.
picturata, 7s. 6d.
Queen of England, 105s.

With about fifty other varieties, as Dorsettii, imbricata, eximi, delicatissima, imbricata alba, triumphans, punctata, Colvillii, Chandlerii, Elphinstonii, &c. &c., from 3s. 6d. to 105s. per Plant.

EPACRIS.
Fine Flowering Plants, in Six Sorts, 12s. per Dozen.

ERICAS.

Erica ventricosa superba, 12s. to 18s. per dozen
gracilis vernalis, 6s. per doz.
arbuscula, 12s. per doz.
hybrida, 9s. per doz.
Westphalingii, 18s. per doz.
abietina, 9s. per doz.
Erica pyramidalis, 15s. per doz.
Juliana, 15s. per doz.
mirabilis, 15s. per doz.
Bowieana, 9s. per doz.
mammosa, 9s. per doz.
verticillata, 9s. per doz.

The above are all fine Flowering Plants, and may be had in collections as under, or separately:—

24 dissimilar varieties for 18s. | 24 dissimilar varieties for 60s.
24 do. 36s. | 24 do. 84s.

With about 25 others, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. each.

H. L. and Co. can also supply the following in quantity:—

Fabiana imbricata, 12s. per doz.
Fuchsia fulgens, 9s. per doz.
Hovea Celsii, 30s. to 42s. per doz.
longifolia, 5s. each
Lechenaultia formosa, strong, 6s. per doz.
Lisianthus Russellianus, 2s. 6d. each
Stylidium laricifolium, 2s 6d each
graminifolium, 30s. per doz.
ciliatum, 5s. Sent out by mistake as saxifragoides

GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.
In 25 Sorts, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Aletris farinosa, 2s. 6d. each
Asclepias tuberosa, 18s. per doz.
Anemone Apennina, 18s. per doz.
Thalictroides. 18s per doz.
vitifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Calopogon, or Cymbidium pulchellum, 15s. per doz.
Conostylis Americana, 2s. 6d. each
Cornus canadensis, 9d. each
Cypripedium acaule, 18s. per doz.
spectabile, 15s. per doz.
Delphinium grandiflorum, 4s. per doz.
Drosera filiformis, 7s. 6d. each
Epimedium grandiflorum, 1s. 6d. each
violaceum, 7s. 6d. each
Gentiana alpina, 2s 6d. each
angustifolia, 7s. 6d. each
asclepiadea, 1s. 3d. each
cruciata, 1s. 6d. each
lutea, 1s. 3d. each
Helonias Asphodeloides, 1s. 6d. each
dioica, 1s. 6d each
latifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Habenaria ciliaris, 1s. each
Iris prismatica, 2s. 6d. each
Lilium atrosanguineum, 3s. 6d. each
maculatum, 7s. 6d. each
canadense, 9s. per doz.
eximium, 2s. each.
lancifolium album, small, 10s. 6d. each
lancifolium punctatum, do. 10s. 6d. each
superbum, 9s. per doz.
tenuifolium, 7s. 6d. each
Lobelia ignea, 12s. per doz.
Orchis bifolia, 12s. per doz.
Parnassia asarifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Penstemon gentianoides coccinea, or fruticosa, 12s. per doz.
Murryana, 7s. 6d. each
Sabbatia corymbosa, 2s. 6d. each
Stachys speciosa, 1s. 6d. each
Sanguinaria canadensis, 9d. each
Sarracenia purpurea, 12s. per doz.
Viola frutescens, 3s. 6d. each
pedata, 15s. per doz.
picta, 5s. each
palmata, 3s. 6d. each

MANCHESTER ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MR. JOHN MEARNS, F.H.S. of London, has just completed his engagement with the Manchester Zoological Gardens Company, and is now at liberty to undertake the superintendence of any public or private establishment to which he may receive an appointment. He has had many years' experience in all the departments of his business as a Horticulturist, in many of the most extensive and best-conducted gardens in the kingdom, and can furnish the most satisfactory testimonials as to personal character and professional abilities, especially from his Grace the Duke of Portland and Lord Bateman, with the latter of whom he lived nearly 25 years, at his seat in Herefordshire; and also from the Secretary and Board of Directors for the Gardens at Manchester.

HOT WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick, from the designs of Alfred Ainger, Esq.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, WOOLWICH, begs to offer the following List of Epiphytal Orchidea, &c. The greatest care and attention will be observed in the packing and executing any Orders he may be favoured with.

Cœlogyne barbata, 42s.
undulata, 42s.
Eria platicaulis, 21s.
densiflora, 21s.
Dendrobium densiflorum, 63s.
Jenkinsii, 42s.
nobile, 63s.
calceolaria, 42s.
multicaule, 31s. 6d.
moschatum, 42s.
Epidendrum macrochilum, 15s.
odoratissimum, 10s. 6d.
ciliare, 10s. 6d.
cuspidatum, 10s. 6d.
oncidioides, 21s.
Brassavola nodosa, 10s. 6d.
cucullata. 10s. 6d.
Lælia cinnabarina, 42s.
Cattleya crispa, 21s.
Mossiæ, 15s.
guttata, 31s. 6d.
Harrisonia, 21s.
labiata, 31s. 6d., true
Forbesii, 7s. 6d.
Maxillaria cristata, 210s.
tetragona, 10s. 6d.
picta, 21s.
punctata, 3s. 6d.
Harrisonia, 7s. 6d.
squalens, 10s. 6d.
Sophronitis cernua, 42s.
Cycnoches chlorochilon, 105s.
Myanthus cernuus, 21s.
Catasetum floribundum, 15s.
tridentatum, 15s.
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21, Regent-st., Jan. 1, 1841.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.

IN the Court of Chancery, on the 16th of last December, the Lord Chancellor delivered a judgment of great importance to the owners of timber or of tithes; the effect of which was to declare that no tithes can be claimed upon coppice-wood of more than twenty years' growth, upon its loppings, or its bark. The case as reported in the newspapers was this:—

Lozon v. *Pryse*.—A bill was filed by the Rector of a parish in the county of Cardigan, to obtain a declaration in favour of his claim to the tithe of wood of above twenty years' growth, if such wood grew from old stools, and was not the original produce of the acorn. The question was argued at some length in May last, when it was contended that the only case in favour of such a claim as that of the Rector was Chichester *v.* Sheldan, a point of the same description, arising out of a contest between the Rector and the parishioners of the same parish, and decided by Sir Thomas Plumer. This case had been followed with reluctance by Chief Baron Alexander, in Evans *v.* Rowe, and it was argued that the decisions on the question were conflicting, and it was the object of the parties to have it finally settled.

The Lord Chancellor now gave his judgment. His Lordship stated the question as it was raised in the pleadings, and observed that the defendant in his answer claimed to have such wood exempt from tithe under the statute of the 45th of Edward III., chap. 3, which protected all *gros bois* from payment of tithe, those words having been subsequently construed to signify all trees above the age of twenty years. The question now before the Court was, whether timber trees of above twenty years' growth were titheable, because growing from old stools. The statute was intended to protect such trees, and the case of Walbank *v.* Hayward (1775) was the first in opposition to a construction of the statute which had prevailed for 400 years. There was no doubt in his Lordship's mind that wood of that description, growing from old stools, and attaining the age of twenty years, came within the protection of the statute. As the question was one of very great importance to landlords and tenants, as well as to tithe-owners, his Lordship had considered it his duty to examine all the decisions, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise grounds on which they proceeded in holding wood of such a description to be subject to tithe, in defiance of the language of the statute, which Lord Coke was of opinion gave a positive exemption. For this purpose his Lordship took a review of all the cases from Walton *v.* Tryon, decided by Lord Hardwicke, down to Evans *v.* Rowe, which was decided in the Exchequer in 1825. In that case the Chief Baron felt bound by the former decisions; but he at the same time expressed a strong opinion that such wood was not *sylva cædua*, or coppice-wood, and that it was exempted by the statute. Now, although it was very inconvenient to unsettle the law as it was found to be established by a series of decided cases, yet, at the same time, it was still more inconvenient to permit an error to become permanent. His Lordship, therefore, conceived it to be his duty, however reluctant he might be to overturn such decisions, to correct that which he found to be an erroneous judgment. He could not decree to one man what he felt to be the property of another, and he was satisfied he was at liberty to uphold the statute. His Lordship then said that *gros bois*, or timber of above twenty years' growth, ought to be declared exempt from tithe; he therefore decreed in favour of the defendant, and dismissed the plaintiff's bill, but, under the circumstances, without costs.

The statute of Edward the Third, referred to in this cause, was enacted in consequence of the clergy proceeding against certain petitioners for tithes of *gros bois*, of the age of twenty or forty years or more, which *gros bois* was sold to merchants to their own profit, or in aid of the King in his wars. The petitioners stated that this claim for tithes was set up in the name of the wood called *sylva cædua*, and obstructed the sale of their wood "to the very value," to the great damage of the petitioners and the realm. It seems, therefore, clear that the claim was made to depend upon the supposition that *sylva cædua*, or underwood, being titheable, whatever had once been of that description would remain underwood for an indefinite period; for it must be observed that no timber had been ever considered liable to tithe. The real question, therefore, turns upon whether at the age of twenty years shoots from old stools would still remain underwood, or would become *gros bois*, or timber. It is upon this point only that we have any remarks to make.

It appears, from the observations of De Candolle, whose evidence upon the subject is the best we possess, that an oak tree, growing near Annecy, in France, which was about 130 years old when examined, had gained a diameter of 4½ inches in the first ten years of its growth, and that in the next ten years its diameter increased rather more than five inches; so that, when twenty years old, its wood, exclusive of bark, must have been nearly 2½ feet in circumference. Now as oaks, if raised from acorns, do not at the most acquire, under ordinary circumstances, a greater diameter than 4½ inches in the first twenty years of their growth, it is probable that the tree at Annecy was the produce of a stool: for all gardeners and foresters are aware that the progress made by seedlings during the first twenty years of their growth is extremely small compared with that of shoots from an old stump.

The same author found that an Elm Tree, 335 years old, which had been felled near Morges in France, although it had not gained more than 5 inches in diameter in the first 20 years, had nevertheless formed more than 13 inches additional wood between its 30th and 60th years. Now this being its maximum of growth, and the most rapid increase in such trees, if springing from old stools, occurring in the first twenty years, it is probable that the circumference of such an Elm, springing up as coppice, would have been at least three feet by the time it attained its 20th year.

But evidence upon this point may be found in any plantation. A shoot from a stool is in fact the same thing as a limb from the trunk of a tree, with this difference, that in consequence of the whole force of vegetation resident in the roots of an old tree being directed into a few shoots, the latter grow faster than the ordinary limbs of trees under common circumstances. Now some specimens before us collected at random, show the following rates of growth: The White Oak, 3 inches in diameter in 7 years, or nearly 9 inches in 20 years; the Ash 3½ inches in 7 years; the Hertfordshire Elm 6½ inches in 12 years; the Norway Maple 4 inches in 12 years: the Walnut 4 inches in 11 years; the Spanish Chesnut 4 inches in 12 years; and the Lime Tree 4 inches in 8 years. Had these limbs been shoots from healthy stools they would have grown much faster.

But this is not the only point of view under which this question is to be considered. What is *sylva cædua*, or coppice-wood? Is it wood that has been once cut down? or is it wood which springs up from the stools of trees which were timber when felled? We presume it to be the former, and that it is immaterial whether the stool was five or five hundred years old. Now in the nurseries which supply planters with trees, it is the universal practice to allow all Oaks and Spanish Chesnuts to grow from two to four or more years without pruning, and then to cut them down to the ground, when, of the shoots which spring up, one is selected to form the stem. It may be said that such plants are not "the original produce of the acorn," but must be regarded as coppice-wood in the sense in which that expression seems to have been understood by the plaintiff in the above case; and if so, all the Oaks and Spanish Chesnuts that have been planted in this country for timber during the last half century would have been liable to tithes, if the decision of the Lord Chancellor had not negatived the plaintiff's claim.

THE ARBORETUM.

No. II.—THE MANNA OAK.—It is now generally admitted that honey dew is neither a substance fallen from heaven, nor a varnish smeared over trees by aphides, but that it is a natural exudation or excretion from trees in dry and hot summers, when the fluids of the leaves are so much thickened as to be unable to flow back into the bark with their accustomed rapidity; on which occasion the sugary particles find their way to the surface. We are not unacquainted with the honey dew of the Oak in this country, but we know nothing of its occurrence to the extent recorded of the Manna Oak in Armenia, by Mr. Brant, H. M. Consul at Erzeroum. Hear what he says of it.

"The Koordistan Manna oozes from the upper surface of the leaves of this oak, during the hottest months of the year. The natives cut the branches and steep them in boiling water until the manna is entirely dissolved; they are then taken out, and the fluid evaporated to the consistence of thick honey. When cool it is shaped into flat round cakes, which are sold as a sweetmeat. The trees produce it only every fourth or fifth year; no galls are gathered from them; and I was told that it had no purgative properties. An Armenian doctor at Van informed me that he had frequently prescribed it to nurses to promote the flow of milk: the largest dose administered by him at a time was of 71 drachms avoirdupois. The natives call it Ghezen-ghevée, Ghiok-helvahsée, and Koodret-helvahsée; and from the circumstance of its being found on the upper surface of the leaves, as well as upon stones, pretend that it drops from the sky: hence the appellation of "Ghiok-helvahsée (the sweetmeat of heaven). The Willows at Van while I was there were covered with a syrupy fluid, which in taste and appearance exactly resembled the Oak-manna; and the doctor said that it was the production of a small insect (I believe a species of bug), which was common on these trees." This manna is much mixed with impurities, but has a very sweet taste with the mucilaginous quality of gum, and the stickiness of boiled sugar. At a temperature much below that of boiling water, it becomes fluid, and may be easily made into cakes. When cold it is hard and brittle.

Along with the figures of the Red and White Oak, given in our first number, was that of a fragment of this Manna Oak, which the editor of the *Botanical Register* has regarded as a distinct species and called *Quercus mannifera*. I have examined specimens of this plant sent by Dr. Dickson to a friend, and I doubt if it is really distinct from the Red Oak. Its leaves indeed are much larger than they usually are in this country, and the leaf-stalks and young shoots seem to have been of a deep brownish purple, instead of the yellow so generally noticed in the Red Oak; still it has so much the appearance of the latter that I am sceptical as to its specific difference. Now that I am upon this subject it is as well to add that the Monghol Oak (*Q. Mongholica*) is also to all appearance another form of the Red Oak, with leaves however much tapering to the base, and dilated towards the upper end. That plant has the usual pale footstalks and young shoots of the Red oak.—*Jael.*

ON GARDENS AND GARDENING.

To the mechanic, the sedentary person, the man who is compelled during most of the day to breathe the confined air of a crowded manufactory or warehouse, it is highly essential that his recreations should be of an active and stirring nature. Now to such a one no employment can be found more conducive to health than that of cultivating a small garden. This will furnish exercise of the most beneficial kind to his limbs, and at the same time provide ample matter to amuse a contemplative mind. The out-door labourer does not stand so much in need of exercise for the sake of his health; but to him also, a garden, besides being a source of profit and adding many little comforts to his life, will also provide amusement to his children, and be a means of bringing them up in habits of order and industry. And not the least advantage of a garden is, that it will furnish employment to him in his leisure hours, or when he may be out of work, and serve to keep him from those debasing scenes where, for want of something better to do, too many spend their time, at the expense of their health, their reputation, and their money.

But the cottager who adorns the little plot of ground before his house, not only adds to his own comfort and provides an invigorating employment to his children, but he assists to raise the character of his country in the eyes of foreigners, and also produces a favourable opinion of his own character in the minds of passers-by. "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof." And as it was in the days of Solomon so it is now; the state of the garden may be taken as a pretty good criterion of the character of the possessor. If the garden is neglected, dirty, and uncultivated, it is rare that industry, order, and economy will be found within. While on this subject, I cannot help expressing my regret that public Botanic gardens, which are in themselves calculated to exercise such beneficial influence on the morals and feelings of the inhabitants of our large towns, should by impolitic restrictions have become in many places unpopular, and have failed of that support which they would otherwise have received. Air and exercise are absolutely necessary to the jaded mechanic, and where can he take them so profitably or with so little danger of moral contagion as in these establishments, where his mind is enlarged, and his contemplations excited, by the forms of vegetable beauty by which he is surrounded; natives of every climate collected in one spot, many of them the original sources of those articles which are daily used in his house, or of the materials upon which his daily labours are employed?

In conclusion, I may observe that the love of a garden and its products appears to be a principle inherent in human nature. The most uncultivated, and the most refined, seem to be equally capable of admiring a garden. Flowers form one of the first delights of early childhood, and perhaps one of the last lingering pleasures of age. Many of the greatest men of ancient and of modern times have been lovers of a garden; by almost every heathen nation, gardens have been thought indispensable in the description of a future state of bliss. The followers of Mohammed have their famed paradise; the untutored savages of North America had their pleasant gardens, and the polished Greeks and Romans their Elysian fields. But besides these classical recollections, there are associations of a yet higher nature connected with a garden. When man came forth pure from his Maker's hands, a garden was selected as the fittest scene for the life of happiness and virtue which he was to lead; and when suffering innocence was exhibited, groaning beneath the overwhelming weight of agony, the most intense that was ever witnessed in the universe, a garden was the scene.—*A Gardener. Sulham Hall.*

UPON THE CULTIVATION OF WINTER AND SPRING CUCUMBERS.

HAVING been very successful in growing Winter and Spring cucumbers, I am induced to send you a detailed account of an improved pit and my general management of the plants.

The construction of the pit is as follows:—the walls are built of 9-inch brickwork, five feet in the back, and two and a half in front, and five feet wide in the clear, thirty-six feet long, covered with nine lights, and divided into three compartments. A trough of brickwork is carried along the bottom from end to end in the centre; this is constructed by first laying two bricks thick one

foot wide, and then forming the two sides of the trough with bricks on edge, the whole being so cemented as to hold water.

The pit is heated with hot water by means of a branch of two-and-a-half inch pipes proceeding from the boiler which heats a stove at a short distance. The hot water flows along the back and front of the pit, but the return pipes are placed in the trough first described, which is filled with water, or partly so, as circumstances may require, by means of a small pipe that leads to the outside. Another small pipe is laid in the bottom of the trough for letting off the stagnant water, and for emptying it occasionally; for in very dark damp weather a dryer heat is required.

The soil that I grow my plants in is collected at least six months before it is wanted for use, and consists of turf, not more than three inches thick, of strong maiden loam, built up in narrow ridges, with a layer alternately of an equal quantity of fresh horse-dung, and a good portion of straw. When wanted for use it is chopped up with a spade, is not sifted, and one third of well-decayed leaf-mould is added.

In order to have a succession of fruit it is requisite to sow the seed at three different times, the 1st and 20th of September, and the 5th of November. The first and second sowing I fruit in No. 2 pots, and the third I plant out. In placing the plants in the fruiting pots, I first add a quantity of large potsherds at the bottom, with some large pieces of turf and dung in order to insure a good drainage. The plants are put sufficiently deep to leave three or four inches of the top of the pot, so that the plants may be earthed up as they advance in growth. When the pots are filled with roots, a good supply of water is given of the same temperature as that of the air they are grown in.

I place one plant in the centre of each light, taking care that the bottom of each pot is about four inches above the water in the trough and the return pipe. The branches are trained on a temporary trellis, and the fruit is allowed to hang down. From the plants sown on the 1st of September I cut the first fruit on the 4th of November; from that date to the 4th of December I have cut from three lights, or three plants, forty beautiful fruit of the Sion House kind, varying from twelve to fifteen inches in length. The same plants will continue bearing till about Christmas. I have just begun to cut from the second sowing which will continue bearing through March. The plants of the first sowing are thrown away at Christmas, and plants of the third sowing are planted out in their place.

When I plant in a bed, I form the bottom of the bed by laying some strong stakes across the trough, and covering them with any rough boards. The stakes so laid will leave a cavity round the back and front of the trough, so as to allow the heat and moisture to rise from the bottom. The plants are put out in a narrow ridge, and earthed up in the usual way as they advance in growth, and the branches are trained upon a trellis, in the same way as for the plants in pots. These plants will bear well through the Spring and Summer months. As soon as the first three lights can be spared, I introduce shelves fifteen inches from the glass, and fill them with strawberry plants; and the pit answers equally well as for cucumbers; only for strawberries the water in the trough requires to be stopped off, which is done by means of a stuffing-box. The plants of course require a great quantity of air both night and day at first.

The advantages gained by this pit, over anything that I have ever seen or heard of, are, firstly, a great saving of labour and dung, which last at all times makes a very littery and unsightly appearance; secondly, the having a sufficient command of heat in severe and changeable weather; and thirdly, the return pipe being buried or partly buried in water, gives, when required, a sufficient bottom heat; and the constant vapour arising from it renders the plants so healthy and strong, that a good crop of fine fruit is certain.

For heating I employ the excellent plan of Messrs. Weeks of the King's-road, Chelsea. The above plan, I believe, is new, and I can with confidence recommend it as being superior to anything that I have ever seen. I have no doubt but it would answer equally well for melons.

John Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.

ORCHIDACEOUS HOUSE AND STOVE AQUARIUM AT EALING PARK.

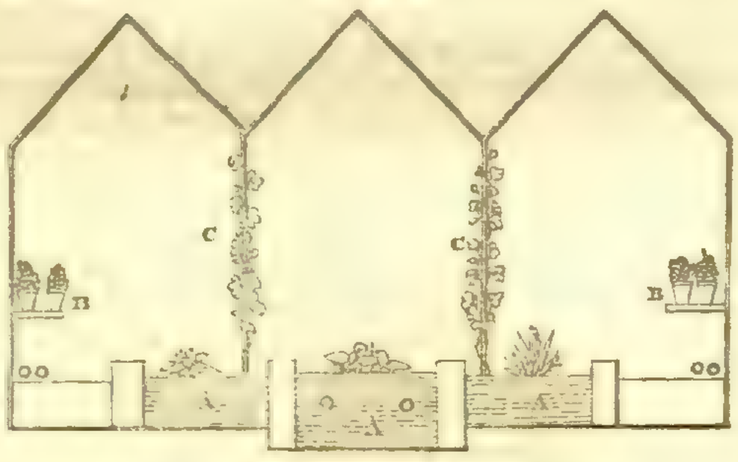
The beautiful condition of the Orchidaceous plants and Stove Aquatics at this place has induced us to take advantage of a communication from Mr. Butcher, the gardener there, to lay before our readers a sketch of the arrangements which Mrs. Lawrence has adopted. We are the more anxious to do so, because the plan of the house is precisely that which theory would have suggested for such a purpose; namely, the exposure of a large surface of water for the purpose of keeping up a damp atmosphere, and the heating that water for the growth of Nymphæas and similar plants. For the materials from which the accompanying plan is taken, we are obliged to Mr. Henry Hayward, of Acton, who constructed the building.

The roof consists of three spans, which cover a breadth of something more than fifty feet, and is supported by columns (*Fig.* 1, C C), to which creepers are trained. In the centre is an irregular piece of water (*Figs.* 1 and 2, A) called the "lake," surrounded by a rockwork edging, heated by pipes passing through it from the boiler B, and containing aquatic plants. The flooring of the house and the shelves (B B) are of slate. Parallel with the shelves, and separating them from the narrow part of the lake, are beds (*Fig.* 2, D D), raised two feet and a half above the level of the floor, and each furnished in the middle with a tank (*Fig.* 2, C), the water of which is heated by a turn of pipe passing through it. At the north end the house is closed by a solid wall, covered with bark and rough projections for ferns and such plants; at the other end it opens into what is called the plant-house by two doors. The heating apparatus consists of a boiler (*Fig.* 2, B) at the close end, and of pipes running through the water and under the slate shelves.

"The heating apparatus," Mr. Butcher says, "is found to suit admirably as regards the temperature both of the house and of the lake and tanks of water. The circulation of heat being continued under water, communicates sufficient warmth for the double purpose of creating an evaporation beneficial to the plants, and making the water of suitable temperature when applied by syringe or watering-pot. We can always command ten degrees of heat in this house above the temperature of the plant-stove, connected with and heated by the same apparatus—an arrangement of some importance, as it allows for placing in the plant-stove those Orchidaceæ which require a lower temperature when in a state of rest. The boiler is formed of cylindrical pipes placed in rows alternately above each other, all heated by one or two fires at pleasure. The heating apparatus was constructed by J. Weeks junior, in 1839, and has been found to answer well the purpose for which it was intended. From the roof, as well as from trees placed in the centre of the lake, we suspend the Orchidaceæ in baskets and on logs of wood; on the two large raised pits and wide shelves around the house, which complete the internal arrangements, we place plants in pots."

"Those of your readers conversant with floricultural affairs during that period, may remember the many prizes which have been awarded to specimens from our collection; and as this fact forbids the charge of presumption, I will explain our mode of treatment by taking the genus *Zygopetalum* for an instance. When the plants are commencing their growth (generally about the month of October), a pot of suitable size is filled three parts full of potsherds, and the remainder with close peat, which is raised about three inches above the rim of the pot. The plant is then secured in its position with small pieces of close peat fastened down with pegs of wood. I prefer close peat for this genus, as I have found it do better than in lighter or more fibrous peat. The plant so potted is then placed in the Orchidaceous House, temperature ranging from sixty to seventy degrees, the atmosphere moist, the plant kept moist, and more liberally supplied with water as it advances in growth. When it has completed its growth it is removed to the plant-stove, where the temperature is from fifty to sixty degrees, and water is given sparingly; but the plant is never allowed to become quite dry. It there remains until it again commences growth, when it undergoes the same routine as before."

Fig. 1.



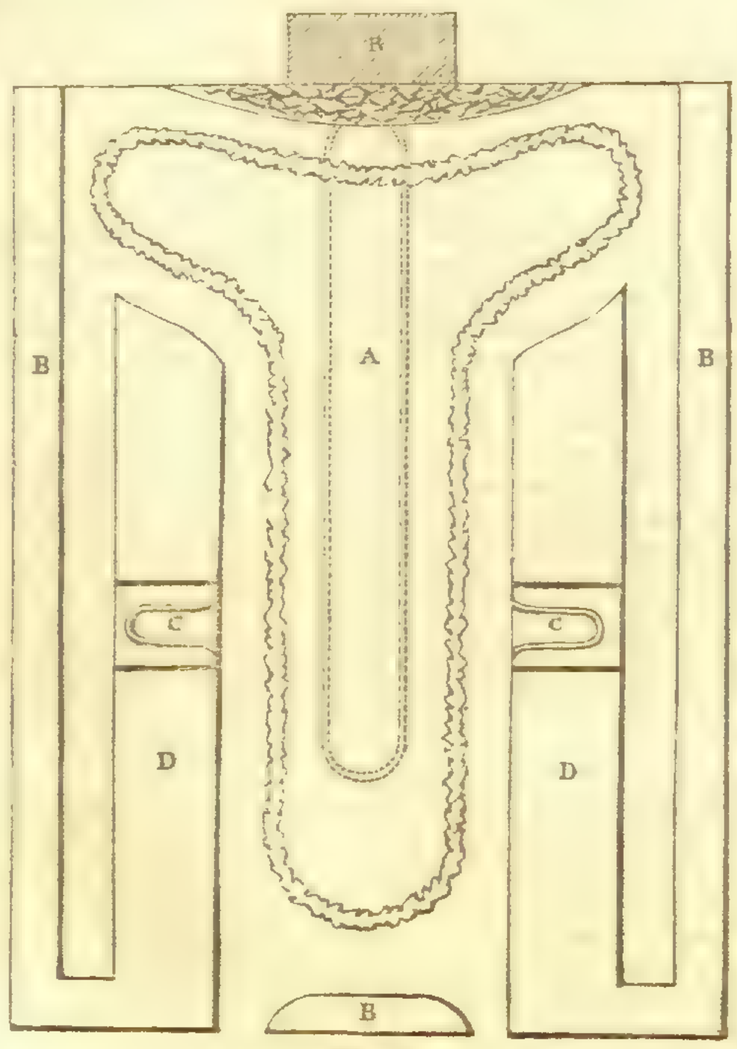


Fig. 2.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Firs in North Britain.—The various new varieties of Pines and Firs which the Horticultural Society of London has been the means of dispersing over the kingdom, are likely to prove exceedingly beneficial to future generations. The Larch is doubtless in many respects most valuable; but the Scotch fir is generally so full of knots, as inclosed portions of branches are sometimes called, that it is unfit for the finer departments of carpentry. We are not aware of any of these species having gone farther north than Ross-shire. At Coul, the seat of G. S. Mackenzie, the *Abies Douglasii* has reached a height of about 18 feet, and has stood very severe weather, growing as rapidly as the larch. The pines *Nobilis*, *Sabini*, and *Taurica*, together with *Abies Morinda*, are growing vigorously. Unless, however, these new sorts shall produce seeds, it may be difficult to have sufficient numbers to clothe our wastes. The late Mr. Knight succeeded in grafting some of them on the larch, and it is not unlikely that others may take on the spruce or silver-fir. This, however, is too expensive a method to admit of its being practised for making large plantations. The hope of their bearing seed must not be too sanguinely entertained, for many trees grow to a very great size without producing seeds. For example, there is a Spanish chestnut tree in Ross-shire, which has attained more than six feet diameter at that height from the ground, yet never bears seed; what is very remarkable, this splendid tree bore none in 1826, when trees not more than 30 or 40 years old ripened their chestnuts, plants from which are now growing at Coul. It is not owing so much to the high latitude of Scotland, even the most northern parts of it, that fruits do not ripen well, as the circumstance of the interception of the sun's rays by the vapours from the North Sea and the Atlantic. In respect to sunshine, the climate of North Britain was better some 40 years ago than it is now. Were the sun permitted to shine fully during the summer and autumn months, nothing else is wanted; for the soil is excellent, and the winters generally mild, on account of the vicinity of the northern part of Scotland to the sea. But unhappily as the summers have become less genial, so have the winters become too mild. It has been shown by Mr. Knight, that the greater the cold to which plants are exposed during winter, so that it is not too severe, so as to destroy their texture, the more easily are they excited when warmth approaches. Heat without light is of no use, as is now well known. It might be a good speculation for any one to make an attempt to import seeds of such valuable species as *Abies Douglasii* from their native country.

Poinsettia pulcherrima.—Having flowered the *Poinsettia pulcherrima* better this year than I have seen it elsewhere, I send you my mode of culture. I raise the plants from single eyes (like vines) from the hard ripened wood of last year, and repot them in sandy loam and leaf-mould; keeping them in a cucumber-frame, and then in a low stove, as near the glass as possible. They do pretty well in a greenhouse or pit in July and August, if kept near the glass, and not drawn, and then put into the stove in September, watering freely when in flower. Old plants that have been cut down never have the floral leaves so large as a young plant raised from eyes, or cuttings, with one stem. A plant in flower here measures 20 inches across the bracteas (which is the exact size it is said to have been grown in the stoves at Philadelphia), and is fast extending, and of the most dazzling scarlet,—the leaves large and of a beautiful green. The white variety grown the same way measures 12 inches across, but is not so showy. *Aphelandra cristata* may be managed the same way, and no plant will more amply repay the care and attention bestowed on it.—*W. Tillery, Welbeck.*

Moss on Gravel-walks.—You asked me for some notice of an experiment which I mentioned to you I had made before leaving Cambridge; and though I have not preserved any accurate account of the results, perhaps the following may induce others to repeat and improve upon what I attempted:—A shaded gravel-walk in my garden was always covered with a mat of moss, and became perfectly green in the autumnal months. I watered it in parallel and transverse strips with solutions of different salts, to see whether any of them would destroy the moss and prevent its growing again. Several appeared to kill the moss, which, however, was replaced in most cases in a very short time. I shall notice three of the solutions as having produced more permanent effects; these were, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of iron (green vitriol), and sulphate of copper (blue vitriol). The first two seemed to kill the moss immediately, but they also turned it black, and at the expiration of a year it was still adhering to the surface of the gravel, black instead of green. But the effect produced by the sulphate of copper was remarkable. The moss entirely disappeared, and at the end of the year, when the rest of the walk was again completely carpeted, the strip which had been watered with this solution was perfectly bare. My quitting Cambridge put an end to further observations. Perhaps this hint may induce some of your correspondents to take up the subject; and I should think it very probable that either the sulphate of copper or some other salt would be found very useful in keeping the walks of gardens in squares and other confined situations free from moss. My mode of operation was to procure saturated solutions, and then mix them in different proportions with water in a watering-pot.—*J. S. Henslow, Hitcham, near Bildeston, 6th Jan.*, 1841.

Criticism.—As I see you profess to include in the plan of your newspaper, "Notices and criticisms of every work of importance on the subject (of botany and gardening) which may appear," I trust you will excuse my expressing a hope that you will do something more than give your readers a bare notice of such things, but that you will exercise your *critical* skill upon the bookwrights who swarm in the columns of publishers' advertisements. Above all things, if you regard your own credit, you will keep an eye to the communications of your correspondents, and not allow all sorts of nonsense to be promulgated in the form of letters under the authority of your name. If you will only take this piece of advice, you will really do us plain country folks a good service by your paper, and I

hope it will prosper. But if you are lazy and negligent, why then I hope you will be soon replaced by a better man. You see I like plain-speaking, and so I think do you. I shall now proceed to show you and your readers, for I expect you to print this, that I do not press this upon your attention thus in the very outset without having good reason for doing so. We have not a much better book than Loudon's *Gardeners' Magazine*. Yet the blunders in it, of which the worthy editor seems quite unconscious, are astounding. In one of his last numbers he allows a Mr. Alexander Gordon to assert that there are *natural* orange groves all over East Florida, though everybody knows that the orange is wild only in the temperate parts of Eastern and Central Asia. This same gentleman even talks of the "wild or native" orange having been used as a stock for the finer kinds of that fruit. There is a Mr. Main who publishes a list of British forest-trees, among which he includes *Quercus virens* and *phellos*, two American species, of which the former is unknown as a forest-tree, and never can become so, on account of its tenderness, and the latter is hardly more common. The same author, who writes specially on forest-trees, tells us that our Durmast Oak is *Quercus pubescens*, a species only known in a wild state in the south of Europe; and he includes in his list of elms the continental *Ulmus effusa*, of which he cannot point out a single specimen in the country, unless in some botanic garden. If I take more learned books, I find similar cause of complaint. Sir William Hooker, in his British Flora, professes to give the accentuation of the botanical names, but his book is full of errors; as, for example, *Exa'cum* for *Ex'acum*, *Atro'pa* for *A'tropa*, *Tri'glochin* for *Triglo'chin*, and so on. You yourself, in your Botanical Register, gravely tell us that the name *Pharbitis* is derived from the Greek word *Pharbe*, signifying colour; but there is no such word in the Greek language. Now these things are, in the opinion of myself and many others, instances of a very slovenly way of writing, which ought to be guarded against; for we measure you by a different standard from the illiterate pretenders to science who swarm in these days of diffusion of knowledge. Yours, as you may deserve—*Crito*.

Mortality among Mayduke Cherries.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, inform me of the cause of the great mortality among Mayduke cherries? Trees of all ages, in a great number of orchards in different parts of Kent, have this year died; and I am not aware that any sufficient reason has yet been given.—*M.*

Common Birch used in Medicine.—Can you tell me the name of the inclosed specimen of wood? A patient of mine had it prescribed for him while in Spain, and he has found it most beneficial in a urinary complaint. The decoction, in which form it is taken, is mawkish and mucilaginous. *G.*—[It is the young branches of the common birch, *Betula alba*. Nothing is known of the medical properties of this plant; but as its bark yields, by distillation, the oil that is employed in Russia to dress leather, and gives the latter its peculiar odour, it is probable that it contains some active principle that deserves examination.]

Whitaker's Anti-vermis Mixture.—From the flourishing account of this substance given in the advertisements of it, I was induced to give it a trial. But I found it perfectly useless for any purpose except that of killing slugs and worms, which it effects with much the same certainty as lime-water, and not with more. I cannot discover that it produces any effect upon the scale or the mealy bug, the two great pests of gardeners.—*V.* [Our experience agrees with that of our correspondent. It *seems*, however, to destroy red spider; but this insect is so easily killed by sulphur, as to render any additional means of destroying it of very little importance. If care is not taken, the mixture will kill the plants to which it is applied.]

Phosphorescent Plants.—In looking over an old newspaper the other day, I met with the following curious account of luminous plants:—The most remarkable cases of phosphorescence among vegetables are to be found in those curious plants called rhizomorphas,—plants which botanists seem pretty well agreed upon referring to Fungi. They are found most commonly hanging down from the fissures in vaults and cellars, where they have a subcylindrical form, and when their luminous qualities are very feeble. But it is in the furthest recesses of coal-mines, at many hundred feet distance from the action of light or atmospheric air, and in places where humidity is almost unknown, that their singular qualities are most remarkable. In such places they divide into multitudes of branches of the texture of gossamer, and of the most dazzling whiteness. With these they form a sort of natural drapery to the coal-mines; and by the intertexture of their amorphous branches create forms of the most grotesque appearance, which almost give truth to the wildest pictures of Eastern fable, and which are all lighted up by their own internal fires.—These statements referred, I believe, to the coal-mines of Germany. Can any of your correspondents point out similar instances in this country?—*S. V., Torquay.*

Soil for Epiphytes.—I observed, when at the Cambridge Botanic Garden, that the turf which is cut in the fens and used for fuel, is admirably adapted for Epiphytes; especially when suspended by copper wires, and fixed to the wall. Vigorous specimens might be obtained with light carriage when thus cultivated.—*N. J. Hodson, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Christmas Holly.—A correspondent writes to us that the vestry of Marylebone have authorised the payment of 4*l.* for holly for the churches. Knowing that the collectors of this beautiful evergreen help themselves wherever it is to be found, without the least regard to "mine or thine," to the destruction or disfigurement of the trees, he regrets that encouragement should be given to a custom "more honoured in the breach than the observance." It is a moderate calculation, he says, to estimate the destruction of holly-trees at several acres of twenty-five years' growth for the Christmas supply of the metropolis. Add to this the damage done to orchards and plantations in gathering mistletoe, the companion of the holly in almost every kitchen, he cannot agree with the writer, who gives, among other reasons for liking this season, that the hollies and other evergreens which people bring into the cities make a kind of summer in winter, and remind us that the "poetry of earth is never dead."

Dry Rot.—It will be in the recollection of some of your readers that about five years since a portion of the buildings of University College, London, was destroyed by fire. On taking down the ruined walls I was surprised to find that the very large *chain plates*, formed of Baltic fir timber, inserted in the middle of thick and most excellent brickwork, at a height of forty feet from the earth, were in the last stage of decay and disintegration from the disease commonly called dry-rot. They were coated with a profusion of light feathery-looking fungus, which under the microscope presented the usual appearance of extremely slender stalks surmounted by cluster-beaded heads. Such a phenomenon in such a position in a building of any age was to me altogether new; and in one erected only a few years, without any regard to expense, it was quite astonishing. On closer examination I discovered that the timbers in question had been bedded in and surrounded by clay, as a substitute for the mortar usually employed; and on referring to the specification prepared by Mr. Wilkins, the architect, I found the instructions for so imbedding certain of the timbers in "tempered clay." Proceeding further with the work of pulling down, other timbers of inferior importance (architecturally) came into sight; these not having been deemed worthy of the clay protection, had been, as usual, bedded in common lime mortar, and were, without exception, perfectly sound. Other instances of both sorts were obtained; and it is requisite only to say that all the clay-imbedded fir was totally rotten, and all that in mortar was as perfectly unimpaired. I do not think that the circumstance reflects the slightest discredit on Mr. Wilkins; the practice was, I believe, not peculiar to him, and there existed in the profession a very general notion that mortar, and particularly chalk-lime mortar, occasionally produced the dry-rot. Whether the clay was intended merely as a shield between the timber and the mortar in the wall, or as an air-tight casing which should prevent vegetation, or was supposed to have any specific virtue, I do not know. The result would almost lead to an inference that clay exerted some specific energy in the production of dry-rot, and at all events, the case is, I think, interesting to the vegetable physiologist, as well as to the architect. It proves, if proof were wanting, that the so-called dry-rot is a disease of rapid growth, bearing no analogy to that sort of decay which is produced by alternations of moisture and dryness, or by continual moisture in small degree, nor to that dusty mouldering which occurs to wood even within well-warmed and protected buildings, and which is the real *dry* rot. The great visible distinction between the disease commonly called dry-rot and the decay produced by time and exposure to the weather is this:—In the latter, some portions of the material appear to have been carried off as by maceration, leaving the less soluble matter unconnnected and unsupported, and easily broken or destroyed. In the former the change appears to be wholly chemical; under its influence a piece of fir loses nearly half its weight, and nineteen-twentieths of its strength, without any visible loss of substance, or change of form, except sometimes a concavity towards the side most diseased, and a corresponding convexity on the protected side. A Norway deal, or batten, which when sound would have borne a hundred weight, breaks when diseased within a few months, as easily and as *short* as a carrot. Yet in this state of utter destruction as regards strength and tenacity, it exhibits under the highest powers of the microscope not the slightest difference from new and perfect timber. The coniferous discs, the medullary rays, the dotted markings, are all as perfect and as well defined—the tubes as compact and unbroken—as in the most recent wood; a fact which disproves completely the idea somewhere promulgated that dry-root is a disruption of the parts effected by the violent penetrating force of the filaments of the fungus. It may be more correctly compared, I think, to a change somehow produced in the material of the vegetable tissue, from a condition something resembling the toughness of parchment to one more resembling the fragility of wax, but unaccompanied by any change of form or position. Recurring once more to the architectural view of the subject, there can be no doubt that the clay casing was the immediate cause of the disease; and though this may be sufficient for the builder, it will be interesting, perhaps, to the physiologist to discover the mode of operation. Timber is notoriously more subject to dry-rot upon clayey soils than upon gravel; but here it has been supposed to be a mere consequence of the clay's retaining moisture or preventing evaporation. In the case under consideration it can scarcely be supposed that the clay would remain moist, and therefore air-tight, long enough to prevent that evaporation from the timber which takes place through the pores of ordinary brickwork, but which is sometimes fatally stopped by the superior closeness of stone. It is unquestionable that locking up the moisture of green wood by coatings of paint is one very effectual means of producing dry-rot, although paint is a protection against the decay which arises from exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather. The clay casing when exposed was found very much shrunk in dimension, as if it had been applied in a semi-fluid or very wet state; and it was reduced to the condition of powder. It might, however, have remained nearly air-tight long enough to have produced the same effect as paint in stopping the evaporation of the juices of the wood: this, at least, is the only solution of the difficulty which occurs to me.—*A. Ainger, Doughty-street.*

[We are inclined to suspect some chemical action in this case. It is worth ascertaining whether the timber described by Mr. Ainger has not lost its nitrogen. Payen has ascertained that all wood contains azotised matter, and he considers that the substances employed to prevent the decomposition of wood produce their effect by coagulating the azotised matter and rendering it insoluble in water. Now all growing plants consume large quantities of nitrogen, and this element is particularly abundant in fungi, the principle called fungine being very analogous to animal matter. Is it not possible that fungi separate the nitrogen from the tissue of the wood, and so disintegrate it?]

To destroy Ants.—A question is asked in the last *Chronicle*, how to get rid of ants? I beg to inform your correspondent that a solution of chloride of lime will effectually drive them away, if poured round the roots of plants, without injuring the latter. I was much troubled with them also in my house, and by using it in the places they frequented they were completely expelled. Two applications of the chloride of lime were generally effectual.—*G. R.* (*From another correspondent*).—Take 2 oz. of fine bread-crumbs, well dried and rubbed very small; 2 oz. loaf-sugar, well pounded and made very fine; and 1 oz. of levigated mercury; mix the whole well together on a sheet of paper, and then put it into a bottle, or other convenient place, which must be kept very dry. By laying small portions of the mixture in the runs of the insects near their nests every day for a short period, an effectual clearance will soon be obtained.—*J. D.*

Pears.—My experience in regard to the pears of this year is the very reverse of Mr. Rivers's; and as a proof I send you two Chaumontels, which, I imagine, you will think equal to Jersey ones; they are but just ripe at this date, though their season in general begins in November. They are gathered from a standard tree about thirty-five years old; the soil light garden soil, on gravel. My gardener thinned the tree about the latter end of July and threw away a large barrowful of the thinnings. I think this year I shall have two thinnings, one earlier, one later, and then I expect the pears will be equal to any in the world. My gardener says they are finer than those he used to grow on a wall in his former place. This is the fifth year that I have had in succession a fine crop. The first year the former gardener refused to thin them, because "he had never heard of such a thing," and they were utterly worthless, though very abundant. I am sure we are not yet aware of the value of thinning choice apple and pear-trees; so many objects attained by it, one large apple, and only one core, instead of two small ones, and two cores, the flavour and beauty increased, and the tree not impoverished by over-bearing. Go on and prosper.—*S.*

[We received the two pears, which were certainly more like Chaumontels of the growth of Jersey than of England.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Agriculture in the Bermudas.—A few months since an agriculturist and gardener were sent out to these islands at the request of the Agricultural Association formed there, and they have been occupied, under the auspices of the principal men in the colony, in improving the practical skill in husbandry of the rural population. To manage a crowd of coral reefs just emerged from the ocean, is not, however, so easy an affair as some people may imagine; and Mr. Fox, the agricultural superintendant, has had no common difficulty to contend with, notwithstanding the countenance afforded him by Colonel Reid, the governor. We find, however, from the *Royal Gazette* of Bermuda, that the good effects of introducing European skill are beginning to be felt, as the following extract will show:—

"*Ploughing Match.*—Agreeably to notice given in our last *Gazette*, the ploughing match got up by the members of the Agricultural Society took place on Thursday. Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather on the morning of the day, and the heavy rains at the hour appointed for the commencement of the match, there was a very large collection of persons at the scene of competition by noon. There were on the ground three ploughing-horses, and two pair of fine draught oxen, all of which were brought into requisition during the day. The umpire on the occasion was the Superintendant of Agriculture, Mr. Fox. At the conclusion of the match, the whole of the ploughs, five in number, were put in operation at one and the same time, among which we were pleased to see a horse and plough belonging to His Excellency the Governor, brought there for that purpose. There was a donkey there also, with its diminutive plough, which attracted much attention. This little animal seemed very tractable, and went through its work well. Many persons present, who had never given the matter consideration, were forcibly struck with the conviction, that animals of this description would be a great acquisition here to our small farmers, as they not only possess great strength, but are exceedingly hardy, and what is of still greater importance, it does not take much to keep them in good condition. His Excellency the Governor, the patron of the Society, with his customary attention to all matters wherein the welfare or the comforts of the inhabitants are in any way concerned, was amongst the first on the ground, and remained there during the continuance of the exhibition, evidently taking great interest in the whole proceeding. The affair was well got up, and did infinite credit to the managers. It was the first exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in these islands, and we sincerely trust that it will be marked as an important epoch in the

history of the Bermudas—a period from which to date an increased attention and many improvements to the cultivation of the soil; for such practical proofs are found, even in old agricultural countries, to have more influence in the advancement of the science, than all that can be written or spoken on the subject."—*Bermuda Gazette.*

We have also further particulars from a private letter, dated Bermuda, Nov. 12, 1840. Our correspondent says—"The ploughs are very much approved of; and I am in hopes more will be done with the land another year. The ploughing-match did a great deal of good; and many who had never seen a plough used before, were convinced of its usefulness for cultivating the land speedily. Those who cultivate land here, have great difficulty in obtaining labourers at the time they want them. "Darkee" is then independent; and they have, with one or two exceptions, been in the habit of putting in the crops with their digging-hoes, an expensive and tedious process, which leaves the land foul. The plough will be of great service here, not only in cultivating the land in much less time, but as a more effectual mode of cultivation; and also rendering the proprietor or occupier independent of the caprice of the labourers. People here are surprised at the quantity of land gone over in the time. I have superintended the putting in of several crops with the plough, and they have all done well. A crop of arrowroot was put in under my direction; it is doing well, and did not cost one-third of what the former crop cost."

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.—*September 9th.*

The first presentation to the society was a specimen of over-dried plantains from Dacca, which raised a hope that the dried bananas of India might compete with the dried figs of the Levant. A sample of hemp grown and manufactured in Bengal, after the Belgian manner, was accompanied by a letter from the presenter, M. Deneof, who stated that he considered it equal to the Russian and Manilla hemp, which fetches from £22 to £27 per ton in the English market. A specimen of undressed flax was produced as a sample of a large consignment coming from the Monghyr, where an experiment of growing flax on a large scale had been undertaken. The grower was anxious to learn the sentiments of the flax committee on the quality of the fibre. A letter from Dr. Royle was then read on the subject of the grasses in India, in which he stated that rice, sorghum, Indian corn, and many other grains, were suited to Bengal in the rainy seasons, while wheat, barley, oats, and millet were, during the cold months, suited to the plains of northern India, and to the summer of the Himalayas. He said there were pasture-grasses peculiar to the table-land of Mysore, and to the plains of India and the Himalayas, at the same time stating that it was both advisable and practicable to introduce some of the gigantic pasture-grasses of Brazil into Bengal, and of Italy into the north of India. The Himalayas, he said, possessed so many valuable pasture-grasses that it was probable they would have more to give than to receive. A resolution was carried for equalising the duty on rum, on the special ground that whereas in no previous year more than 26,000 tons of sugar had been exported, in the present year the export would exceed 40,000 tons, showing the power of augmenting the culture of the sugar-cane. Two letters were then read on the cultivation of cotton by the instrumentality of American agriculturists. The Americans are advised to go up to the north-west provinces of Bengal, and not to grow the western cottons on soil formed from the remains of trap formations. When these Americans have taught the natives how to gather cotton, it is recommended that the latter should be sent to teach other natives, and so on. A report on Arracan hemp stated that it would suit the home market well: and on a specimen of Rhea hemp sent from Assam, it was observed, that it would answer admirably for cordage, nets, coarse and perhaps fine cloths, and if more carefully prepared, would become an article of large export. A note from the Saugor district mentioned that the Georgian plants growing there were "beautiful."

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society took place on the evening of Tuesday last, but no business having been transacted we have nothing to report.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 4th, 1841.—The Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Donations of Entomological Works from Professor Nordmann, Mr. M'Clelland, the President, and others, were announced; and thanks ordered to be given to the several donors thereof. Mr. Hope mentioned the repeated occurrence of vast migrations of Butterflies in South America, and referred to Helme's account of Buenos Ayres, in which some of these migrations had been noticed. Mr. Schomburgk had also described several other such occurrences, in a Memoir read at the last meeting of the Society. Mr. Westwood made some observations on the identity of the extraordinary little animals hatched from the eggs of the common Oil Beetle of this country (*Meloe proscarabæus*), and the small parasites found on Bees and Flies; their identity having been questioned in the volume upon Insects recently published, forming part of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia." A paper was also read by Mr. Westwood, on the Nomenclature of the Genus *Cholorion* Latr. (*Ampulex* Jurine), which led to an extended discussion amongst the members present, on the employment of generic names which had been previously used in other departments of science: and it was mentioned by Mr. Yarrell, that M. Agassiz had informed him of a calculation which had been made by himself and M. Decandolle, by which it appeared that no less than 300 generic names of plants, and 800 names of zoological genera, required changing, having been previously used in other branches, and it was insisted upon by several members that the inconveniences which would necessarily result from the change of such a number of names would far overbalance the slight inconvenience at present felt in cases of such "*double emploi*," as the French term it. Certificates in favour of H. Edwardes, G. Thrupp, T. Tatum, and J. Mitchell, Esquires, as ordinary members, and L. Fraser and J. R. Young, Esquires, as corresponding members, were read.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Abies khutrow. (*Hardy Forest Tree.*)—In the last number of the *Gardener's Magazine* is the following passage concerning this plant.—"Abies Smithiana, *Wallich, Arb. Brit. p.* [illegible], t. 2229. This Indian fir has been very much confused, and is supposed by some to be the same as A. Morinda (also Khutrow) of Royle, but they are very distinct in the cones; cones of the true A. Smithiana having been sent to the Society by Dr. Wallich, and of A. Morinda (Khutrow), by Dr. Royle. The cones of A. Smithiana are not half the size of those of A. Morinda, but more conical, with the scales rather cuneated, and much divided at the margins; while those of A. Morinda (Khutrow) are bluntly oblong, with the scales rounded, nearly entire (mostly bilobed), much thicker and larger in proportion. I have not been able to detect any difference in the leaves of the young plants, but the young seedlings of A. Smithiana are much slenderer and smaller than those of A. Morinda of the same age. The tree in the Horticultural Society's Garden, of which a portrait is given in the Arb. Brit. vol. viii. t. 344, is A. Smithiana. Wall."

As this paragraph contains some rather important errors, it is necessary that they should be rectified. In the first place, the plant called Abies Smithiana, is figured by Dr. Wallich in his Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores, t. 246, and the name can belong to no other. Now that plant has the broad leaves of a Picea or Silver Fir, and the erect cones of the same section. Most assuredly the tree in the Horticultural Society's Garden agrees with it in neither the one nor the other of those circumstances. If it is alleged that the cones of A. Smithiana are represented as erect by some mistake on the part of Dr. Wallich, the peculiarity of its leaves still remains as a sufficient mark of distinction from the plant in the Horticultural Garden. But such an assertion is destitute of all proof; and Dr. Royle by no means supports it; he who had such ample means of studying Indian firs in their native mountains, merely says that the *opinions* of Mr. Lambert and Professor Don lead him to suppose there may be some ambiguity on the subject. Certainly then the Abies Morinda of the Horticultural Garden is not A. Smithiana, whatever that may prove to be. Mr. Gordon says that the cones of A. Smithiana are not half the size of those of A. Khutrow. Now the cones of the latter are figured by Dr. Royle, and measure as nearly as may be 6 inches in length; the cones of the former, as figured by Dr. Wallich, are 5 inches 6-10ths and a half long; a difference which in such matters amounts to nothing. It is clear, therefore, that the cones Mr. Gordon has examined are not cones of A. Smithiana at all, which is also confirmed by his statement that the young seedlings of what he calls A. Smithiana are much slenderer and smaller than those of A. Morinda; a circumstance completely at variance with the character of the former species. That the Chiswick plant is A. Khutrow is asserted positively by Dr. Royle, who says he immediately recognised it. And its foliage corresponds with that represented at t. 11 of his illustrations. While, however, Mr. Gordon seems wrong in his supposition that the Abies Morinda of the Horticultural Garden is A. Smithiana, he is certainly right in saying that he has two distinct kinds of cones of the Abies genus from British India. There are doubtless two Himalayan Spruces, of which one may be called A. Khutrow, while the other bears the name of A. Morinda; but to which the old plant in the Horticultural Garden belongs cannot be determined for the present.—*Botanical Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heartsease.—The following will be as good a collection of Heartsease as an amateur would wish to possess. Some of the varieties are old, but as they have not been surpassed in their class we are unwilling to omit them. On another occasion we shall give the names of the best of the new kinds exclusively:—

Jehu; Robespierre; Queen Dowager; Olympia; Christophe; Ultra Flora; Prince Albert; Tamburini; Grand Turk; Optima; Grace Darling; Best Cream; Charles the Tenth; Imogene; Lady Glenallan; Colonel Dundas; Prince Charles; Aurora; Jewess; Miranda; Sir Robert Peel; Rival Duke; Lord Durham; Flora superba; Grand Duke of Russia; Earl of Clarendon; Lady F. Hastings; King of Purples; Enterprise; Ealing Hero; Purpurea elegans; Master-piece; King of Heartsease; Pomona superba; Ida; Lady Fuller; Dr. Lindley; Reliance superb; Julius; Diadem; Miss Stainforth; Eclipse; Grand Duke; Criterion; Rival Yellow; Champion; Sir John Sebright; Topaz; Sovereign.

Royal Society.—The Marquess of Northampton has issued cards of invitation to the Fellows of the Society, for soirées on the following Saturdays, viz.:—Feb. 27; March 13th and 27th, and April 3rd.

First-rate Fruits.—Cuttings of the following varieties were last season specially distributed by the Horticultural Society, on account of their proved excellence. Apples.—*Summer Golden Pippin;* an excellent early variety. *Adams's Pearmain;* a handsome dessert winter apple. *Downton Nonpareil;* larger than the Old Nonpareil, of a brisk flavour and keeps late in the season. It is believed to be the best of all the apples raised by Mr. Knight. Pears.—*Délices d'Hardenpont;* season, November, resembles Passe Colmar. *Beurré Bosc;* higher flavoured than the Marie Louise. *Winter Crassane;* this is not so gritty as the Old Crassane, and it often happens that the latter bears but sparingly on a wall; the Winter Crassane however bears most abundantly on a standard, the fruit being of good size and flavour. *Monsieur le Curé;* this is the same as the "Vicar of Winkfield" pear, as was proved by means of fruit and grafts sent to the Society by the Rev. R. H. Rham, of Winkfield; it is large from a standard, and in a warm season from a wall it has the appearance of Uvedale's St. Germain, but is melting and buttery; season, December and January. Plums.—*Coe's Fine Late Red;* the same as the St. Martin Rouge of the French; it is considered the very best late plum. *Royale Hâtive* and *Reine Claude Violette;* these rival the Green Gage in point of flavour, and are the best purple plums of their respective seasons. The Royale Hâtive is almost new in this country; it ripens nearly a fortnight earlier than the Reine Claude Violette. Cherries.—The *Late Duke;* not so sweet as the May Duke, but much larger, and very abundant, ripening as late as the month of August. *Bigarreau Napoléon,* a sort well deserving of cultivation: it is a more abundant bearer than the Common Bigarreau, and the fruit is larger and darker coloured.

Cold in High Latitudes.—The observations of Mr. McPherson, recorded in the last number of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal,* and showing the temperature of Fort Simpson in North America, in Lat. 62° 11′ N., are exceedingly interesting in connexion with the fact that barley ripens at this station in three months, and that oats form an advantageous crop. The mean temperature of January 1838, the coldest month, was nearly 20° Fahr. *below* zero. The mean temperature of June at 2 P.M. was 73°, of July 70°, of August 65°, of September 60°, of October 28°, excluding decimals.

The late Frost.—The injury done by the late cold weather cannot be at present ascertained. We, however, do not anticipate very serious mischief; for the wood of trees was well ripened, and the long period of cold which preceded the severe weather of last week had prevented all that tendency to premature growth which proved so disastrous in 1837-8. We hear that near Camberwell the stems of the common broom are split, and that in some places the thermometer fell to 1½° *below* zero: indeed, a correspondent from Stowe informs us that it sank to 4° below zero at eight o'clock in the morning of January the 8th, and even to 3° below zero at eleven *p.m.* on the same night. But these are local cases, and not general. At the Garden of the Horticultural Society, the thermometer did not sink below 6°; and in that place little damage is at present apparent among the out-door plants. The lowest point at which the thermometer was noticed at Rolleston Hall, near Burton-on-Trent, where the thermometer is observed with much care, was 5° above zero.—At Welbeck the thermometer fell to 2° below zero, on Thursday night; and in the *Bury Post* we are told that at half-past one on Saturday morning it was 7° below zero, or 39° below the freezing-point, in the botanic garden of that town. We have heard of nothing like this elsewhere.

Best Dahlias.—We have received from a correspondent the following list of Dahlias as among the best now on sale; an amateur friend has added his opinion in the form of abbreviations.

Best 50 Dahlias, in 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, and 36.

Springfield Rival, v. g. s.
Le Grand Baudin, v. g.
Unique, v. g. s.
Grace Darling, v. g.
Beauty of the Plain, v. g.
President of the West, v. g. un.
—
Maria (Wheeler's), v. g.
Nicholas Nickleby, g. un.
Penelope, v. g. un.
—
Hope, v. g.
Ne plus ultra, v. g.
Yellow Defiance, v. g.
—
Conservative, v. g. un.
Metella, v. g.
Phænomenon, v. g.
Regina, v. g.
Pickwick, v. g.
Climax, v. g.
—
Duchess of Richmond, v. g.
Francis (Jones's), v. g.
Lord Dudley Stuart, v. g.
Bloomsbury (Pamplin), v. g.
Windmill Hill Rival, v. g. un.
Hylas, v. g.
—
Amator, v. g.
Argo, v. g.
Sir W. Middleton, g. v. ugly
Springfield Purple, g. un.
Bishop of Salisbury, g.
Rouge et Noir, g. v. un.
Rival Sussex, g.
Bowling-green Rival, v. g.
Eva, v. g.
Mary, g. v. un.
Andrew Hofer.
—
Advancer, g.
Egyptian King, v. g. un.
Annot Lisle, g.
Utopia
Boutishall, v. g.
Suffolk Hero, v. g.
Lewisham Rival, v. g.
Queen of England, g. s.
Victory, v. g.
Windsor Rival, g. un.
Hero of Nottingham, g.
Rienzi, v. g.
Diomede, v. g.
Defender, g. un.

Best 36 Dahlias sent out in 1840, in 12 and 24.

Penelope, v. g. un.
Metella, v. g.
Yellow Defiance, v. g.
President of the West, v. g.
Pickwick, v. g.
Nicholas Nickleby, v. g. un.
Phænomenon, v. g.
Regina, v. g.
Maria, v. g.
Le Grand Baudin, v. g.
Conservative, v. g. un.
Beauty of the Plain, v. g.
Utopia,
Andrew Hofer,
Danecroft Rival, g.
Lee's Bloomsbury, g.
Bedford Rival, hardly first rate
Grenadier, g. un.
Bishop of Winchester, 2d rate
Charles XII. (Pamplin), g. un.
Maresfield Rival, g.
Defender, g. un.
Elizabeth (Foster's), g. un.
Rosa (Bree's), g. v. un.

Bloomsbury (Pamplin), g.
Defiance (Squibb), g. un.
Bishop of Salisbury, g. un.
Argo, v. g.
Mr. Neeld, g. v. un.
Lord D. Stuart, v. g.
Sir W. Middleton, g. v. ugly
Springfield Purple, g. un.
Rouge et Noir, g. v. un.
Unrivalled of South Hants, g. v. un.
Queen of England, g. small
Windsor Rival, g. v. un.

g. good—v. g. very good—g. un. good, but uncertain—g. v. un. good, very do.—v. g. s. very good, but small.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert's, Spofforth, near Wetherby.—Last night was one of the hardest experienced at this place for 20 years; the thermometer stood at 13°, and in the last hard winter it only fell to 10°. In the hothouse a beautiful new bulbous plant is in flower, from the Andes of Peru. Mr. Herbert calls it *Eustephia Macleanica.* The flowers are one inch and a half long, red below, with all the segments green upwards. It blooms without the leaves, which died at the approach of winter, and were bright green, very long, with the ends hanging down to the ground. There is a neck to the bulb.—Jan. 7.

Rolleston Hall, Burton-on-Trent.—The cold here on the evening of the 8th and morning of the 9th instant was as intense as that of January 1838. Indeed this extreme cold has endured longer than it did in that memorable year, for at six o'clock on the morning of the 7th the thermometer stood at 12° Fahr.: it rose to 20° at noon, but sunk again to 9° at 10 o'clock p.m. The next day it was at 13°, 15°, and 7° at the same respective hours; and on the morning of the 9th it fell to 5°, the lowest point to which it has descended with us. The snow is lying from six to nine inches deep, which is the deepest we have had it for several years. The leaves of the common Laurel are much discoloured, and it is feared that plant will suffer nearly as much as it did in 1838. *Magnolia grandiflora* has been more affected by the cold than it was in that year. *Berberis Aquifolium* is also injured.—January 12.

Mount Edgcumbe.—This truly beautiful place exceeds all I had heard of it in situation and climate and extent, for it would be a fine place anywhere without the sea, or its other peculiar advantages. It is now, I am happy to say, in the hands of possessors who have taste to enjoy, and consequently to preserve and improve it; and from having been rather neglected for some years it wants a little judicious management for a time. The trees of all sorts, native and foreign, are noble specimens, but many of the evergreens, though of great age and size, require cutting and pruning to a considerable extent, and the Pinasters, of which there are woods, are breaking down from age, though they are wonderfully picturesque in all stages of growth and decay. The copses are filled with a profusion of the broad-leaved Italian Laurustinus, which I think the handsomest sort; magnificent bays, ilex, arbutus, and the largest laurels I ever saw: very fine Scotch firs and cedars. The cypresses are remarkably tall and fine specimens of growth. I see too what has often surprised me in the south of Europe, heaths and rhododendrons growing fine without peat, from having a permeable soil which suits them. I have been struck with the great number of wild cherry trees in all the woods and copses in Devonshire—some very large trees near Totness the white primrose is not uncommon, and at Torquay *Helianthemum nitifolium* white.

Horticultural Society, Chiswick.—In the orchidaceous-house is a specimen of the splendid *Æschynanthus grandiflorus* displaying its beautiful deep-scarlet flowers; they are produced at the axils of the leaves, which are thick and fleshy, and of a dark-green colour. The species is a native of the East Indies, whence it was imported in 1837. In the large conservatory is an ex-

ceedingly pretty dwarf variety of *Chorozema varium*, the flowers of which are larger and of a much brighter colour than the original. The plant was raised from seeds sent to this garden by Capt. Mangles, from the Swan River colony. Besides these, *Lælia anceps* is a beautiful flower. The iron conservatory has sustained no injury from the severe cold; and the evergreens in the open air appear unharmed.—*Jan.* 14.

Reviews.

The Eastern Arboretum; or, Rural Register of all the remarkable Trees, Seats, Gardens, &c. in the County of Norfolk. By James Grigor. *Illustrated by Drawings of Trees, etched in Copper by H. Ninham.*—Longman, London; and Stacey, Norwich. 8vo. Parts I. to VIII.

THOUGH lying on the eastern coast, and exposed to the cold winds of spring, Norfolk is one of the fairest counties of England,—richly wooded, well watered, thickly spotted with country seats, and a model of agricultural skill. It would be, therefore, difficult to select a district better suited to the purposes to which the author of this work has applied himself, or one of which the particular facts have a more general and useful bearing. For here, if anywhere, is evinced the power of man, by a right application of knowledge, in overcoming natural difficulties, and converting a barren solitude into a fertile residence.

Of course, Mr. Grigor's work has an interest principally local, and consists of details that the Norfolk gentry are chiefly concerned with; but it also embraces a variety of considerations and numerous facts to which all persons having country-seats should attend. For the causes which the author shows to have produced their good results in Norfolk, must lead elsewhere to the same conclusions; and the general principles of criticism, in regard to the country residences of that county, apply with equal force to other parts of England. The author is an enthusiast in his way, and, like all writers of that class, is apt to be led into descriptions and statements which border closely upon the extravagant; a remarkable instance of which occurs in his account of Felthorpe Park—a place on which, he says, "Heaven has apparently frowned from the beginning, and which bore nothing but ling and lichen, the lowest products in the scum of vegetable life," until the present proprietor, Mr. Geldart, acquired it about 17 years ago, and converted it into one of the most delightful retreats in the neighbourhood. Now the sober fact is, that the land in question was in part a bog, or rather swamp, abounding in various plants, with alders and wild Gueldres roses very sparingly scattered about it; and in part a rising slope of bad farming land, by no means ill-suited to planting. There is, however, in general, so much good sense and good feeling, and generally so much correct taste, in Mr. Grigor's book, that we cannot quarrel even with his exaggeration.

Such a work is not suited to a formal examination; we, therefore, content ourselves with a few extracts, to show the general spirit and manner of the whole.

"The history of trees," says the author, "is coeval with that of man. Our first parents in Paradise had their trees; and though the tree of life, with others pleasing to the sight, were lost at the fall, enough has survived this wreck of all things to interest us in their propagation. They come down to us hallowed by the first circumstances of interest upon earth, and loaded, as it were, with the associations of poets and philosophers, and holy men of old. They were at 'the beginning' of the beautiful apparel which Nature put on in her dewy infancy, ere yet she had become estranged from her Maker, and when her happy home was the garden 'eastward in Eden.'"

Speaking of the Hawthorn and its many varieties in the beautiful park of Lord Stafford at Cossey, we find some remarks in which we cordially agree. Surely the White-thorn, with its fragrant flowers, is the queen of our native shrubs. "But the trees which pleased us most of all, and which we found here in great abundance, belong to a genus which is not prized sufficiently in the present day, and which some writers have attempted to depreciate—we mean the hawthorn, the common thorn of our hedge, being, in our opinion, one of the most ornamental trees that we have. Some may consider this a strange fancy, yet we maintain it is a correct one, and that this species is among the loveliest objects of the lawn. What although the flowers of this tree may wither, does it not leave us ruby records that it has not flowered in vain, which are perhaps as beautiful as the blossoming? The fruit of some of this genus resemble branches of coral, others are as large as crab-apples, whilst some are of a jet-black colour. Gilpin, by some strange fatuity or other, was led to call them uninteresting: he says, 'the bloom is spread over them in too much profusion!'—so that it must be so, we suppose."

The following account of Holkham, once an oasis in a desert, will be read with interest.

"In common language, we say that the individual who is instrumental in causing a blade of grass to grow where none existed before, is a benefactor to his country. What shall be said, then, to signalise our high appreciation of those blessings, both physically and socially considered, which spring from a vast tract of barbarous nature being brought into such keeping, and made to teem with such fertility, as is now stretched around us? The simple announcement inscribed over the entrance of this hall is, that 'This seat, on an open barren estate, was planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited in the middle of the eighteenth century, by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester." It was, it is said, an open barren estate; a description which conveys to us all that is cheerless and uninviting. Under the hand of improvement, however, this picture has long since given way: instead of the waste, we have tracts of country, either heavy with the best of timber—the seat of grand and solemn groves, or stretching away in carefully cultivated, garden-like fields, laden with grain."

At Mr. Peter's, of Westwick, the author found there was "a very good effect produced by covering a circle at one end of the house with the club-moss (*Lycopodium densum*), a beautiful growing depressed plant, and having the space surrounded by large orange-trees—answering, we presume, the double purpose of retaining the moisture about the roots of these trees, and affording a complete and charming picture of exotic verdure."

To the Yew Mr. Grigor seems to think the world attaches less importance than it deserves; to those who undervalue this our British 'mourning tree,' we recommend the scenery of the Wye, and the following just remarks:—

"At present, few people see any beauty in a yew: it is considered to be only a cumberer of the ground; and consequently it is very often cut short in its career before it displays what beauty it possesses. Though a gloomy object, we maintain there are certain situations which no other tree can fill so well. About the cemetery and ruined tower it has a charm which even the pine and cypress tribes do not wear: its deep green and impervious foliage accords better with the solemnity of such places than any other tree of the garden, and renders it the favourite object for such situations in all civilised countries."

Speaking of churchyards, the author is too general in his censure. "No foreigner, who had not visited our rural districts, would believe that the places which contain the ashes of our departed friends are shrubless, treeless patches of land, where the face of savage nature is scarcely subdued, and where the storm and the tempest riot as they may. It is obvious to every one, that a few trees would not only afford shelter to such places, but induce birds to perch there and give their song. Shall we be asked what real use the singing of a bird would be in such a situation?"—But surely there are hundreds of green churchyards scattered over England, in which are preserved all the solemn accessories that characterise the resting-place of those we once loved well. The ivy-covered porch and tower, the grassy mounds, the thick shadow of neighbouring trees, the grey and venerable walls, and in many places the solemn foliage of the yew itself, are in rural districts the common accompaniments of a village churchyard.

At Scottow is a noble specimen of the Pyracantha, the handsomest and most durable perennial decoration of a cottage wall. "Against the wall of some outbuildings is a remarkable spreading trained tree of the evergreen thorn (*Cratægus Pyracantha*), clad with large bunches of brilliant scarlet berries. This tree forms an unusual spectacle of beauty amidst the desolations of November, and deserves more general culture. It covers a space of 24 yards in length."

The author justly condemns the ill-considered language of those thoughtless persons who, when speaking of natural objects, call this thing ugly, that hideous, and so on. "There is one thing of which we are certain, and that is that Nature's works are perfect. Poor short-sighted mortals may call the poplar-tree, along with other objects in nature, disgusting or ugly; but we are inclined to believe, that if the grand truth were continually borne in mind—namely, that this tree, or anything else of the kind, cannot by possibility be different from what its Maker intended it to be—fewer fancied imperfections would be thought of.

We quite agree with Mr. Grigor in what he says of the Lombardy Poplar, the use of which is often misunderstood. "Besides Gilpin, there is a host of writers who condemn this tree. As already observed, Muskau says, 'it is too fluttering.' Cobbett represents it as 'a great ugly tree;' and Sang, in similar language, says it is ugly. We have little hesitation in stating, that what is here said as to the tree should have been applied to the disposition or mode in which it is planted in landscapes, which, in many instances, is tiresome and uninteresting. No individuals of any other genus grow so like to each other, and, by consequence, none are so likely to offend by their formality. All planting of them, therefore, in lines and avenues, or wherever a continued repetition of them takes place, shows miserable taste, and ought never to be indulged in. The tree of itself, however, is unquestionably beautiful: its pyramidical and stately outline, and lofty growth withal, will maintain for it a distinguished place as a landscape ornament in every country where it thrives."

In conclusion, we must not pass by the clever etchings, by Mr. Ninham, without a word of praise. Few artists have been so successful in representing the characteristic features of trees.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London. 1840. *No. X.*

ANOTHER Number of these Proceedings has appeared. We find in it many things well deserving of perusal. In the first place, there is the substance of a paper by Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, upon the advantage of pruning the roots of Pear-trees; from which we give the following digest:—It appears that, in consequence of the confusion in the names of pears, the author was induced to plant specimen trees of all the varieties he then possessed: but fearing that much ground would be wasted in the experiment, he endeavoured to discover some means of arresting superabundant growth, and inducing early fruitfulness. Having previously remarked that apple-trees growing in a firm loamy soil in his nursery, if removed one or two years consecutively, acquired a stunted and prolific habit, it occurred to him that if he could keep the roots of his pear-trees in the same state by frequent removals, he should make them also acquire the habit he had so long observed in apples. But in attempting to remove his pear-trees, the author considered that it would be less trouble to dig a trench round them, and cut all their roots at a certain distance from the stem; and in this respect his anticipations were completely fulfilled. Specimens of various kinds of pear-trees thus treated were exhibited in support of the author's views.

The best description of trees for the purpose of forming what Mr. Rivers calls Garden orchards are half-standards, with round well-formed heads, or plants trained *en quenouille*, or dwarfs in the usual bush fashion. For immediate effect, these should be prepared by annual root-pruning for one, two, or three years in the nursery; and afterwards they are to have their roots annually reduced, by digging a trench round the trees, and removing all large roots by means of a sharp spade. In the course of years a perfect ball of fibrous roots will be formed, which will only require the occasional operation of a trench being dug and the ball being pared down, to ascertain whether large feeders are making their escape from it. But as this circular mass of soil will in a few years be exhausted, there is left round each tree a slight depression in the soil; or, in other words, the trench is not quite filled in; and this circular furrow is filled with liquid manure; or common dung may be laid round each tree in the autumn, and suffered to be washed in by the rains of winter, or drawn in by the worms. The author stated that he had also practised root-pruning on apple-trees for two years, and has reason to hope for perfect success; as also with plums and cherries.

At the anniversary meeting, May 1, 1840, a Report upon the financial state of the Society, for the year ending 31st March 1840, was read. The auditors announced a satisfactory result of their investigation, both as to the state of the Society's finances, and the form in which they were enabled to lay the accounts before the meeting. It appeared that the actual receipts had exceeded the expenditure of the year by 1561*l.* 7*s.*; or if allowance be made for the arrears of 1839, not charged in the expenditure of previous years, the excess would have been 1991*l.* 7*s.* The cash receipts of the year exceeded those of the previous year by 839*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In addition to bonds for 7000*l.* cancelled, 2236*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* had been paid during the year on account of the new conservatory. The bonded debt of the Society was 9150*l.* At the same time the property of the Society was much increased in value by the erection of the splendid conservatory at the garden.

On May 5, there was read a highly important paper by Mr. Rogers, on Heating with Hot Water. The original is well worth perusal: we can only give a few extracts.

Among other things, the author commented upon the general desire of gardeners to possess an apparatus that will *get up heat* in a short time, and upon the value of the ordinary test of excellence in a hot-water apparatus, by inquiring how speedily water can be made to boil. Upon this Mr. Rogers observed, that where an apparatus is properly constructed, such an object can seldom be effected without an extravagant waste of fuel. The water in an apparatus, constructed on the most perfect principles, will take as many hours to heat to the boiling point as the pipes which contain it are inches in diameter; and it will also cool in the same ratio. Four-inch pipes will accordingly take four hours to reach the temperature of 200°; and they can be heated to the boiling point in one hour only by the consumption of four times as much fuel as would suffice if properly applied; or, in fact, allowing for the waste of heat by the chimney, which increases under such circumstances very rapidly, five or six times as much fuel as is really necessary will be consumed by a gardener zealous of the honour of his apparatus. Mr. Rogers considered that the real desideratum is a furnace so constructed that it shall contain fuel enough to supply the pipes with as much heat as they can radiate during the night, and which may be depended upon for burning steadily and perfectly whatever fuel is put into it.

In determining the proportion that should be borne by the surface of pipe to the surface of glass, the author referred in terms of great praise to Mr. Charles Hood's most valuable treatise on hot-water apparatus. Formerly, he observed, the most preposterous blunders were committed on this point; almost all the earlier apparatus were incompetent to the work required of them, the quantity of pipe being insufficient to produce the heat desired; while the boiler being large, and of very defective construction, a vast quantity of fuel was burnt to waste. The gardener finding his heat deficient, naturally stoked up his fire and threw on fuel, in the hope of increasing it, but the only result of his labour was the more rapid destruction of the boiler itself. But the publication of Mr. Hood's work caused the principle of circulation in hot-water apparatus to be better understood. If, however, the earlier apparatus were mostly deficient in the quantity of pipe employed, many of those more recently erected err in the opposite extreme; the error arising not from any defect in the data or in the calculations, but from assuming as the minimum of external air a temperature which very rarely occurs in this country, and which lasts for so very short a time that no building has time to cool down to a corresponding temperature; a power of 30° for greenhouses and of 45° for hothouses is, in Mr. Rogers's opinion, ample under any circumstances. It may be urged that it is always easy to work an apparatus below its power, and that such an arrangement is economical of fuel,—which, within certain limits, is true; but if the quantity of pipe materially exceeds what is necessary, the only means of keeping the house at a moderate temperature is by leaving the furnace door open, and a great waste, instead of any economy of fuel, necessarily results.

In conclusion, Mr. Rogers adverted to the great importance of regulating with precision the amount of moisture in the atmosphere of a house for plants. The most effectual mode of producing a moist atmosphere is by considerable surfaces of water above the level of the pipes, which surfaces ought always to exceed by a few degrees the mean temperature of the house. The troughs commonly employed are objectionable only in as far as they are much too small, and becoming quickly empty, afford a very tem-

porary supply. To be really efficient, such troughs ought to be at least one foot in width by five or six inches in depth, and they should extend the whole length of the house, affording something like one square foot of water surface for every 15 square feet of glass in the roof. In Orchidaceous houses, and those destined to the cultivation of tropical plants, a still greater surface of water is desirable; and for this purpose slate cisterns, fixed immediately over the heating pipes, as broad as the front shelves, and from one foot to 15 inches deep, may be advantageously employed. Their temperature will always exceed that of the house by a few degrees, and the great surface affords an abundant though gradual supply of moisture; they act also as partial reservoirs of heat, and afford the only efficient means of cultivating the beautiful but much-neglected tribe of stove aquatics. The culture of these plants has become almost extinct, solely on account of an almost universal failure in managing them; and this failure has entirely resulted from the improper construction and position of the cisterns in which they are grown. In the few houses where cisterns are introduced, they are generally provided more for use than ornament; the position in which they are placed, and the materials of which they are constructed, forbid their being warmed; and, in fact, the temperature of the water contained in them is always some degrees below that of the house. Under these circumstances no tender aquatics will flourish: but if the cisterns be placed above the pipes, as here recommended, and formed of slate, their temperature will always by a few degrees exceed the mean temperature of the house; and if their situation be light enough, stove-aquatics will flourish in them in great perfection.

Nomenclator Botanicus, seu Synonymia Plantarum, &c. A Botanical Name-Book, or Universal Synonymy of Plants: enumerating in alphabetical order the names and synonyms, whether generic or specific, given to flowering plants by Linnæus and subsequent Botanical Writers. By E. T. Steudel, M.D. 2d Edition. 8vo. Pamplin, London. Parts I.—VI.

Although a mere catalogue of names, and therefore one of the most unreadable of books, yet this work is of considerable importance to those who are occupied with the plants of either gardens or herbaria. It is the greatest of all the reproaches to which Botanists are liable, that the names of plants are continually and needlessly changed by them, and that consequently no one, except the person whose whole time is occupied by the pursuit, is capable of following them in their unsteady path. That such reproaches are merited by writers like Spach, and a few others, is true, but in general they are undeserved; for the alterations in Botanical nomenclature are more frequently consequent upon the advance of knowledge and the discovery of error. This is not, however, the place in which to discuss such a question. The fact is that, from whatever cause, changes in the names of plants are very frequent and embarrassing. Dr. Steudel's book is intended to alleviate this evil, by collecting in alphabetical order all the names that have been published since the days of Linnæus, and referring those which are obsolete to the names generally adopted by the best living writers. To effect this, he has followed the double plan of giving the recognised name with all its synonyms on the one hand, and the synonyms with the recognised names on the other. Thus, suppose a person wished to find Hippion ciliatum, he would on turning to H. ascertain that it is the same plant as Gentiana ciliata of Linnæus; and again, upon turning to the place of Gentiana ciliata under G., he would see that half-a-dozen other names had also been given to that species. As an example of the importance of this kind of information, let us take the well-known genus Fritillaria. It appears, from Dr. Steudel's list, that there are 76 names of species to be found in books, but that of this number 44 are repetitions, or synonyms, and only 32 are really distinct from each other.

In addition to the names, the author has added to each genus its natural order in the different systems of Botanists, and to each species its native country and general character, whether annual, perennial, shrub, or tree. The work appears in octavo Numbers, each containing 128 pages; they are published at short intervals, are beautifully printed, and remarkably cheap. We have received the 6th Part, which ends with Hippion.

The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants. By John Lindley, Ph. D. Ridgway. 8vo.

This work, which was commenced in April 1830, is now completed. It contains a systematical account of 1980 species, and will be succeeded by a revision of the order in 8vo, illustrated with numerous figures of genera. The following are extracts from the author's preface:—

"This work would have been long since brought to a close had the subject been less difficult, or one which demanded less exact examination. It has, however, proved a most laborious task to analyze with the necessary care so large a number of plants of a very intricate structure, in a dried state; and the author's other engagements have left him little leisure for the steady prosecution of this inquiry, so that it has been impracticable to advance with greater speed. This explanation is due to those friends of science whose collections have been entrusted to the author for all this long period."

"With respect to the revision of the order, which is in preparation, the author will be grateful for assistance; but he finds it necessary, in consequence of the great numbers of dried plants sent him for determination, *to be returned to the owners*, to condition that he shall not be expected to return the dried plants which his correspondents may send for names, but that he shall have full liberty to incorporate them with his own herbarium, unless some express arrangement is made to the contrary. He will, however, in all cases quote in the intended 'Revision' of the order, the numbers attached to the specimens sent to him and preserved by him; so that if those who are so obliging as to communicate them will preserve duplicates with similar numbers, they will be able, when that work appears, to ascertain what their plants have proved to be."

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

In our leading article will be found an account of a most important decision of the Lord Chancellor respecting the tithes of wood.——A paper by Mr. Green on his manner of growing Winter Cucumbers is well deserving perusal, as the result of the experience of an excellent practical gardener.——A sketch of the arrangements observed in the Orchidaceous house at Ealing Park, where such plants, and stove aquatics, are grown with great success, illustrates the principles upon which such houses should be constructed.—The suspension of operations by Horticultural Societies enables us to extend our Home Correspondence, under which head we particularly direct notice to an account of a case of dry-rot in the main-timbers of University College, London.——The memoranda from Bermuda deserve the attention of persons interested in colonial agriculture.——In the notice of the tenth number of the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society we have given a short extract of Mr. Rivers's mode of managing his Dwarf Pear-trees, and some extracts from a highly-interesting paper by Mr. Rogers, upon heating Hothouses.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Now that severe frosts and cold winds prevail we would caution our readers against their effects upon plants, but more especially young evergreens, which frequently suffer more injury from piercing winds than from frost; these, therefore, should be protected by coverings of mats, straw, fern, or such other materials as the gardener may have at his command. In the management of glass structures we would impress the importance of using means for excluding cold, with the use of as little fire as possible; of using water very sparingly; and of admitting air cautiously, and only when it can be done without allowing the temperature to decline at the expense of fire heat; in fact, one of the things which should be constantly borne in mind, and more especially in the forcing season, is the most effectual means of keeping up the requisite temperature in the hothouses with the least fuel, not only for economy's sake, but to prevent the generation of impure gases, which deteriorate the air, and consequently injure vegetation, by causing a weak and unhealthy development of buds and blossoms, sickly foliage, and ultimate failure; for it is an ascertained fact, that a small proportion of sulphureous acid gas, which is given out largely from many kinds of coal, proves destructive to tender plants in a few hours. These observations of course apply principally to houses heated by brick flues, which are still in very general use. In heating by hot water or steam, the same objections do not become so apparent, although a weakly growth is the sure consequence of a high temperature maintained by fire-heat, whatever plan of artificial heating be adopted; and we therefore recommend in all cases where practicable the use of external coverings, which, if properly used, will render strong fires in a great measure unnecessary. We use some coverings at Chatsworth constantly at night, which makes from 10 to 15 degrees difference in the temperature of the houses where they are applied, and to maintain which without them would consume three times the quantity of fuel now necessary; but of these, and their construction, we shall have to speak more at large. Another evil to be guarded against at this season is the too free admission of cold air, which, if the heat is maintained by the aid of coverings and small fires, it will be scarcely necessary to admit, except under the sun's influence; and this will remove in a great measure the probability of danger from the ill-understood, and very frequently erroneous, application of ventilation, which is at this season of more importance for the escape of noxious vapours generated by fire-heat, than for the well-doing of the plants, which it is purposely given to benefit.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Supply water moderately to the plants now in fruit, and place them together in the warmest part of the house; use great caution with the fires during boisterous weather, as more injury is occasioned by over-heated flues during windy weather than at any other time.

Vinery.—Continue to keep gentle fires in the day-time where late grapes are still hanging, giving air at the same time: rub off all weak and superfluous buds as they advance, and those left will be invigorated thereby. The temperature of the house commenced last month may now be increased to 60° minimum and 70° maximum; give air upon every fitting occasion, and damp the vines night and morning.

Peach-House.—Remove all foreright and ill-placed shoots; when forced trees are weak, and have made but short growth, they generally flower most abundantly; if this happens, thinning the bloom will be found highly beneficial to them.

Cucumbers.—Do not allow the heat to decline suddenly, and use every precaution in lining the frames, that the dung used be sweet and well prepared by frequent turnings; as soon as new-made beds become free from disagreeable effluvia, and the temperature becomes steady in the hills of soil at 80° or 85°, the plants may be trusted in them. Sow Melon-seeds of the early kinds, and a succession of Cucumbers in case of failure.

Mushrooms.—Make beds for spring supplies.

Out-Door and Orchard Department.

When the weather permits, continue to prepare ground for future crops by digging, trenching, manuring, &c.

Cabbages.—At the earliest opportunity some of the largest plants from the seed beds of Early York should be planted out.

Carrots.—A few may be sown in a warm situation to draw early.

Horseradish.—Make new plantations; plant crowns eighteen inches deep with a dibble, and cover them with old tan or very light soil.

Spinach.—A small quantity should be sown, of the round-leaved kind, in a warm situation.

Pot-herbs, as Mint, Tarragon, &c., if required, should be introduced to the houses, in pots or boxes.

Orchard.—In bad weather cut new shreds, for nailing; pick out such of the old ones as are fit for use, and let them be boiled, to destroy the eggs of insects; heat old cast-metal nails red-hot, to clean them, and then simmer them in linseed oil, to prevent their rusting; the oil may be used afterwards for painting.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-Door Department.

Stove.—At this season a more moderate temperature should be maintained, especially during the night, to prevent a too early excitement in the plants; when the heat is kept low, the utmost caution must be used in giving water.

Greenhouse.—Give abundance of air when the weather permits, and if watering becomes necessary in dull weather, let it be given sparingly, and gentle fires kept during the day to dissipate the superfluous moisture.

Pits and Frames.—Collect the dead leaves from Geraniums, Salvias, and other store plants and cuttings; use every means in your power to prevent damp, by watering sparingly and on clear mornings, by giving air upon every favourable occasion: introduce a succession of flowering plants to force; fumigate with tobacco the plants infested with green fly (Aphis). Amaryllis, Tube-roses, and other bulbs showing indications of growth, should be immediately potted and placed in heat; sow Ranunculus seeds in pans, and plant roots in pots for early flowering.

Out-Door Department.

Protect regularly all half-hardy plants and beds of florists' flowers; when the weather permits continue all ground improvements, such as planting, pruning, digging borders, and laying turf.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Protect young evergreens and seedlings; clean and arrange seeds for sowing; turn over frequently the berries of plants which have been mixed with sand to rot their outer coverings; make labels, layering-pegs, and flower-sticks.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue judicious pruning upon all kinds of timber; cut quite close and smooth to the bole of the plant, using due caution not to lacerate the bark, but if this should inadvertently happen it is of minor consequence to leaving a dead stump protruding; it should never be necessary to remove a large branch, nor many small ones at one time, but a regular progressive pruning should be yearly performed: any branches which are gaining an undue ascendancy over the main stem should be shortened, to prevent it becoming eventually crocked; some persons are very tenacious of cutting their young forest-trees, but this, in our opinion, is more absurd than not to plant them when it may be done with advantage.—*Joseph Paxton Chatsworth.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Continue to turn up the earth and search for the grubs of the cockchafer; and during rainy or severe weather employ children in the granary to destroy the brownish-white cocoons of the corn-moth, described in our last number. Should the weather continue open, all pieces of land infested with the wireworm should be stirred. The wireworm is the grub of the click-beetle (*Cataphagus lineatus*), it is slender, flat, shining, smooth, and of a brown colour. It remains five years in the grub state, and commits a great devastation among pinks, carnations, and other plants, and is so well known to the gardener, that it is only necessary to say a few words as to the best manner of getting rid of it. The easiest method is to turn up the soil, and leave them a prey to birds; or strew over the ground slices of potatoes, or lettuce stalks, which attract the wireworm, and they may thus be collected in great quantities and destroyed. The mole and the pheasant are very serviceable in destroying the wireworm; and instances are known where the latter on being shot have been found with their crops filled with them. This insect is not less injurious to farmers than it is to gardeners, for the grubs feed upon the roots of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and grass, sometimes to such an extent as to render it necessary to plough up the ground, and sow again. It is, however, the opinion of some authors that they only attack the roots of grain and grass when they are very numerous, and unable to find a supply of their proper food. Besides the grubs of the wireworm and cockchafer, and the cocoons of the corn-moth, there are many others which should be destroyed at this season whenever they are found; for example, the cocoons of the dart-moth (*Agrotis segetum*), one of the most injurious insects to winter grain, and which will form the subject of our next notice.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending January 14, 1841, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

Jan.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 8	29.893	29.866	20	6	13.0	N.W.	
Satur. 9	29.738	29.441	33	27	30.0	S.	
Sund. 10	29.247	29.089	39	31	35.0	S.E.	.40
Mond. 11	29.064	28.864	39	33	36.0	S.W.	.02
Tuesd. 12	29.578	29.364	39	22	30.5	S.W.	
Wedn. 13	29.563	29.324	38	32	35.0	E.	.29
Thurs. 14	29.398	29.176	36	32	34.0	E.	.80
Average	29.497	29.303	34.8	26.1	30.5		1.51

8. Very severe frost, continuing throughout the day, with dense fog.
9. Intense frost; branches very hoary; sudden rise of temperature from 11 to 32 degrees; hazy at night.
10. Overcast; slight haze; rain and sleet at night.
11. Overcast; fine with sunshine; hazy; barometer very low.
12. Cloudy; thawing slowly; clear, with frost at night.
13. Foggy; rain, followed by a heavy fall of snow and sleet.
14. Cold easterly haze; rain, sleet, and snow, with brisk wind. The rain and snow which fell on this day, when melted, was together found to be four-fifths of an inch.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending the 23d January, 1841.

Jan.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 17	40.4	29.2	34.8	3	0.11 in.	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	1
M. 18	41.0	30.7	35.8	7	0.14	—	3	—	2	3	3	3	1
Tu. 19	41.1	28.6	34.9	6	0.37	2	2	3	—	2	2	3	1
W. 20	40.5	30.4	35.4	4	0.65	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
Th. 21	43.4	34.9	39.1	7	0.34	—	2	3	1	3	2	3	1
F. 22	43.6	34.5	39.0	6	0.57	2	3	—	3	2	2	3	—
S. 23	44.1	34.1	39.1	5	0.12	—	1	2	3	2	4	1	2

The highest degree of temperature during the above period, in this portion of January, occurred on the 23d, in 1834, thermometer 58°. The most intense frost was that experienced on the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th, in 1838, the thermometer then indicating 4½° below zero, or even much lower under particular circumstances. The unprecedented amount of destruction amongst exotic vegetation which this occasioned is generally known, and the occurrence is hence recollected as a remarkable era in the horticultural annals of this country.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 16, 1841.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the market has been tolerably well supplied with fruit and forced flowers; and vegetables are not scarce, though somewhat indifferent. *Fruit.*—Black Jamaica, Enville, and Providence Pines are good, but not plentiful; Queens are generally small, and not ripe. The supply of foreign grapes is pretty good, and of tolerable quality; a variety called the Perla bella, with roundish berries of a dark yellow colour, sells for 1s. 6d. per lb., but it is much inferior to the White Portugal. There are a few good-sized Melons in the market, but they are unripe. Apples are very abundant; the best varieties are Golden Pippin, Cockle Pippin, London or Five Crown Pippin, American New Town Pippin, Court of Wick, Scarlet Nonpareil, Florence Pippin or *Api noir* of the French, Lemon Pippin, and the pretty little Lady Apple, which sell from 1s. to 2s. per doz. Pears are fine and abundant; well-ripened Old Colmar fetch 3s. per doz.: Passe Colmar, 1s. per doz.: Glout-morceau, 3s. per doz.; Chaumontelle, 1s. 6d. per doz.; and excellent Poires d'Auch, 6s. per doz. The supply of Oranges and Lemons is abundant, and the fruit good; the former fetch from 2s. to 3s. per doz., and the latter from 1s. 6d. to 2s. *Vegetables.*—White Brocoli is scarce, but the little in the market is good; purple is abundant. Savoys are plentiful, and of middling quality, from 2d. to 4d. each. Red Cabbages are good, but not

plentiful, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* each. Carrots are remarkably fine and abundant. Turnips are more plentiful, and of better quality than they were at the beginning of the week. Leeks are of excellent quality. Sea-kale is good and of superior quality at 2*s.* per basket. The supply of Asparagus is not large, and the quality not good, at from 2*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per hundred. Celery is plentiful, but of an inferior description. Jerusalem Artichokes are not scarce, and are of excellent quality. Mushrooms and Truffles are rather scarce, but generally of good quality. *Flowers.*—Considering the severity of the weather, this week's market has been remarkable for the profusion of bouquets of forced flowers. Bouquets of different qualities fetch from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* each; Camellia flowers, of superior varieties, are plentiful,—such as Pressii, Rosa mundi, double white, and imbricata, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each. We observed also three very fine flowers of the beautiful Cypripedium insigne, and good plants of Cineraria King and C. Hendersoni, with pots of forced Tulips, Hyacinths, and Narcissus.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 12*s*	Shaddocks, each, 3*s* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4*s* to 10*s*	Pummeloes, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4*s* to 7*s*	Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Cucumbers, per piece, 3*s* to 5*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3*s*
Grapes, Foreign, per lb. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Oranges, pr. doz. 6*d* to 2*s*	Walnuts, per bush. 16*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 10*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
Bitter, per 100, 9*s* to 14*s*	— Brazil, 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 6*d* to 2*s*	— Spanish, 24*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*	— Barcelona, 28*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Onions, Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage, White, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Red for pick. per d. 3*s* to 6*s*	Garlic, per lb. 8*d* to 10*d*
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. bch. 3*s* to 5*s*	Shallots, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 2*d*
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8*s*
German Greens, or Kale, doz 6*d* to 1*s*	— Second or Middling, 4*s*
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 3*s* to 5*s*	— Sprue, or Small, 3*s*
— Green, 2*s* to 3*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Potatoes, White, per ton, 5*l.* to 6*l.*	Lettuce, per score, 1*s*
— New, per lb. 2*s.*	Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s.* 6*d*	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1*s* to 2*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 3*s* to 5*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s* to 6*s*	Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 1*s*
Parsneps, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Thyme (green) per doz. bchs, 3*s* to 4*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*	Sage (green) per doz bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	Chilis, ripe. per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 3*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 9*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* 6*d*	Morels, per lb., 14*s*
— for pickle, p. half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*	Truffles (dried), per lb., 18*s.*
	— (fresh), per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

THE mutual interests of gardeners and their employers, and the rapid dispersion of knowledge relating to every part of horticulture, and the collateral branches of knowledge, form the great object of the *Gardeners' Chronicle;* and advice, correspondence, or assistance in the attainment of these ends, will be gladly received. We shall be found to treat nothing in a self-seeking, prejudiced, or personal manner; but, on the contrary, we invite fair discussion upon all horticultural questions, provided it is conducted with good feeling and good temper. It is, indeed, as an easy means of rapid correspondence that we hope to make the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the greatest value to all who are interested in horticultural and botanical affairs. There are few gardeners, and still fewer amateurs, who do not on occasion require immediate information upon various points of practice. But either from an unwillingness to inquire, or from not knowing of whom to make the inquiry, they too often fail to obtain the information they are in want of. Let all such persons communicate with us, putting their questions as clearly as they can, and stating on what grounds they ask them. The substance of such questions will be printed in our columns, and answers will be sure to be returned either by ourselves or by some of our numerous friends. And let no one be alarmed lest his questions should appear trifling, or those of a person ignorant of that which he ought to know. He is the wisest man who is conscious of his ignorance; for how little do the wisest really know!—except that they know little. If one man is unacquainted with a fact, however common, it is probable that hundreds of others in the same position as himself are equally in want of similar information. To ask a question, then, is to consult the good of others as well as of one's self. In this part of our correspondence we require no real names to either questions or answers. When, however, a practical man sends a reply founded upon his own knowledge, his name will no doubt give authority to the advice he may convey.

Among the many things for which we are disposed to trespass upon the leisure of our practical friends, are the results of their experiments. Attempts to improve or vary the details of routine are the soul of improvement, and generally convey both instruction and amusement, even if they prove to be failures; for the latter, like adversity, often teach more wisdom than is gained from success.

Mr. Bailey has our warmest acknowledgments for the manner in which he assists our undertaking. We hope often to hear from him.

If *Mr. Isaac L.* will send a specimen of the kind of articles he would contribute, and we think them useful, we shall be happy to agree to his proposal.

We regret that *Mr. Lambert's* opinion does not coincide with our own. He will however see, upon reconsideration, that his arguments do not apply to the case of *Abies Khutrow*, as stated in the present number. The question is not what Mr. Lambert may have figured, but what was originally figured by Dr. Wallich.

H. is quite right. The peach-house at Oulton Park, described in Mr. Errington's paper is glazed with curvilinear laps, and not constructed with a curvilinear roof. The error occurred in the process of abridgment.

The pretty little epiphyte from *Mr. Rucker* is *Odontoglossum stellatum*, a new species allied to *O. Rossii.*

Of the epiphytes from *Messrs. Loddiges' Dendrobium calamiforme* is new, and so is the *Epidendrum*, which, from its singular habit of forming young plants at each joint of the old flower stem, will be called *E. viviparum.*

Mr. Allen's plant is *Pimelea sylvestris.*

Thanks to *Lady S.* for the bouquet. If she observes with attention the operations of nature, she will always find that the power which plants possess of forming deep colours, is in proportion to the quantity of light they are exposed to.

We quite agree with *Miss F.* in the fact she mentions; but we arrive at a different conclusion. That a plant will "burn up" when exposed to bright light in a greenhouse is true; but in that case light is not the cause, for the interposition of a pane of glass between the plant and the source of light must *diminish*, not increase the latter; and therefore the plant receives less light than if it were in the open air, where it does *not* burn up. The accident in question is produced by dryness of the air, and may be guarded against by moistening the greenhouse, by syringing, or by throwing water on the paved floor; or, which is much better, by providing the greenhouse with broad shallow pans of water, from which evaporation will be always taking place.

G. R. G. R. will find his statement that road-scrapings prevent the clubbing of the roots of cabbage-plants, corroborated by Mr. Sherwood, in his paper on the cultivation of brocoli, p. 22 of this *Chronicle*. Mr. Sherwood does not indeed mention cabbages; but as the disease is the same in both subjects, and in the cauliflower, and since these three are in their natures essentially similar, the same remedy will of course be applicable in the case of either. The introduction of too much sand by repeated applications to the soil, may, however, prove injurious to other kinds of crops. Marl, where it can be obtained, is less objectionable in this respect. It will be found equally efficacious in preventing the disease; whilst at the same time its action as a manure for cabbages will be strikingly evinced by their healthy and luxuriant growth. In very old garden-soil, full of decayed farm-yard manure, or inert humus, a good dressing of marl has been observed to produce a most excellent crop of cauliflowers, of the finest quality. As regards ground for vegetables, judicious trenching is an operation which seldom fails of giving a profitable return: and as *G. R. G. R.* suspects his soil is too stiff, and what is technically called *sour*, he will doubtless find it advantageous to adopt that process.

A Young Gardener will find a Chunk stove answer his purpose better than an Arnott, because it is less like a philosophical instrument. If the pits are kept close, there will be no occasion for any pipe in so short a space. If however he wishes to have a pipe, one three inches in diameter may be carried horizontally from one end of the pit to the other; it is however objectionable, because of the difficulty of preventing the escape of gas at the joints, which must be brazed. The stove must be placed in a small excavation, so that the fireplace is a little below the level of the floor of the pit.

An answer to the inquiries of the *Rev. Edw. S.* is furnished by a correspondent signing himself *I. R.*

I. R. has witnessed the good effects of the following composition applied to fruit trees; it prevents the attack of hares in winter, and causes the bark to grow clean, and smooth, and swell.—Mix with a quantity of chamber-ley, or the draining of a dunghill, lime, cowdung, and drift sand, each one gallon; wood and coal ashes, sifted fine, each half a gallon, and use the composition freely with a large brush or small broom, spreading it over the whole body and all the naked branches of the tree.—*I. R.* is very glad to find that Dr. Bevan is pursuing some experiments on the preservation of bees during winter. He hopes that some other correspondent will favour the public with some general practical remarks on the management of those industrious insects.

A *Patron of the Gardeners' Chronicle* has pointed out a matter which we would willingly remedy. But he will find that we have already too little room for Horticulture, and that his plan would still further diminish it. All the information of *permanent* interest already stops before the second half of each sheet is commenced; and we hope he will not find it very troublesome to retain the first leaf of the second half if he attaches importance to it.

G. R. will find an answer to his inquiry in Mr. Green's paper on Cucumbers, published in to-day's paper. If this information is not sufficient, we will beg *G. R.* to write again.

D. will find some observations upon the management of Cacti in a very early number. The best mode of raising them from seed is that of Mr. Beaton, who fills the seed-pots with cinders to within two inches of the top, and makes them up with very sandy peat, and a little clean sand on the top. The pots are then watered and the seeds sown; after which as much dry sand is sprinkled over them as will just fill up the spaces between them. The whole is then pressed down gently, and the pots are put by in any warm place, where they are kept moist. The seeds will vegetate in ten or twelve days, and must then be very gently watered for fear of displacing them till they make their little roots, and get firm hold of the soil, after which they may be freely and regularly watered. He recommends the seeds to be sown quite thin in the first instance, and not to transplant the seedlings till they begin to get crowded in the pots, in a year or two. These directions are equally applicable to the seeds of other succulents.

We shall hope to hear from our correspondent *C. J. H.*, near Westport.

We think our correspondent from *Radford* misapprehends the object of Dr. Ingram's experiment. He wished, no matter why, to save an old tree, and he found a better way of doing so than by employing Forsyth's Composition. Cases may occur where it is desirable to save an old tree; and where quality is a greater object than quantity or size of fruit, especially of the green gage, such cases are not uncommon. With regard to the other matter, the article was not of great importance: but it suits some persons, and the writer was not that Mr. S. to whom our correspondent refers. In such an undertaking as this we must endeavour to suit the taste of other persons as well as our own, which is probably not very different from that of our Radford friend.

B. inquires whether *Philobulb*, or some of our correspondents, can inform him where the following kinds of lilies are to be obtained:—Punctatum, peregrinum, lancifolium (not speciosum Siebold), carolinianum, andinum, coruscans, pulchellum, latifolium, pubescens (not Martagon pubes.), nepalense.

R. A. has not done wrong in taking his seeds of the Cedar of Lebanon out of their cones, for they will sustain no injury if kept in a dry airy place. It would have been better not to have sown them just yet, even in-doors, because he will not have light enough for his young plants when they come up. It would have been better to defer the sowing till the middle of February, and then the soil to be used should be common calcareous loam, without any admixture of other earths.

Anonymous will find in Chandler's Illustrations of Camellias a good practical treatise on the management of these plants. Camellias are liable to grow tall and thin of branches, either from being crowded in a dark greenhouse, or from the soil about their roots being in an improper state. The best cure is this:—In the early part of spring, January or February, shake off the old sour ball of earth which surrounds the roots, re-pot them in good fresh soil, and plunge them in a mild bottom heat; or if this is not convenient, keep the house that contains them rather close and about 50° or 55° Fahr. Then, *just before they begin to grow*, when the buds are swelling, cut them in as close as you wish them. If this is properly done, and your plants rightly managed afterwards, they will be healthy specimens in two years.

Anonymous.—We do not think earth from decayed willow wood indispensable in a compost for auriculas. Good leaf-mould will be a proper substitute. The finest auriculas we ever saw were potted in equal parts of good turfy loam, leaf-mould, cowdung, and sand, and frequently watered with manure-water from cow-dung. Much of success depends on the general management of these plants, as well as upon the soil in which they are grown.

T. H. Y. observes a letter on the subject of saw-dust as a manure, and also a list of prices of several artificial manures. As this is a subject interesting to all, he invites our correspondents to acquaint him with the results of their experience as to the use of *artificial manures* in Horticulture: how far they, or any of them, are applicable to the garden in any of its departments; and how they are to be applied; if not suitable for the culture of plants or garden crops generally, whether they can be recommended for potatoes or for dressing of lawns, &c., or grass fields, distinguishing the nature of the soil. We shall keep this matter constantly before us, and we shall lose no opportunity of making known what relates to such a very important subject.

We hope to hear again from *Mr. Tillery* on the effects of the frost.

We thank *N.* very much for his communication.

Wm. H., H. Saul, K., W. E. a Gardener, J. W. Portarlington, J. R., A Subscriber in North Wales, Discipulus, Mr. Cutbush, Philo-Orchis, will all have answers next week.

Received *J. B. L., R. F., Lady Louisa F., C., J. R., R. J., J. Lauder, D. Beaton.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two important documents have been received this week,—the Speech of the Queen of Portugal on opening the Cortes, and the Message of the President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren. The Queen of Portugal declares that the demand of Spain relative to the navigation of the Douro cannot be acceded to without certain modifications; that the Government has claimed from this country the fulfilment of those treaties by which England is bound to protect Portugal from aggression; that measures have been taken to place the country in a state of defence, ships of war have been fitted out, and new battalions have been raised. But these preparations are, it is hoped, merely precautionary, and expectations are held out that the peace of the Peninsula will not be disturbed.—The President's Message is unusually long; it breathes throughout a spirit of peace, and enters fully into the whole system of American affairs both at home and abroad; the passage relating to the Boundary question expresses the desire of the government to bring it to a final settlement as speedily as possible. The Message further states, that the suppression of the African Slave Trade has received the attention of the Executive, and that measures have been taken to prevent that traffic being carried on under the American flag.—From France we learn that M. Thiers has made his Report on the Fortifications, and that it is considered satisfactory by the Government, with whose views it agrees in its material points. This result is regarded as an evidence of the increasing moderation of the war party, and as a favourable augury of the stability of the present Ministry. Intelligence has been received that peace has been concluded with Buenos Ayres, and that a treaty to this effect has arrived in Paris.—Advices from Berlin announce that the differences which have so long existed between Rome and Prussia on the subject of Ecclesiastical affairs, are on the point of being amicably terminated.—A dispatch has reached Vienna, confirming the report that the Sultan has revoked the decree deposing Mehemet Ali, and confirmed him in the hereditary Government of Egypt.

At home, a ministerial circular has been issued to the supporters of government, officially announcing that Parliament will meet on Tuesday the 26th. Several remarkable changes in the weather, both in the metropolis and the provinces, have occurred, and the distress thereby occasioned has been severely felt by the poor and by labourers of all classes. A rumour has reached town of a fatal accident to a skaiting party on the ice at Whittlesea Mere, by which 100 persons are said to have been drowned; but no particulars have been received.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor, and are in good health. During the frost Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been almost daily visitors to the lake at Frogmore Lodge, where Her Majesty has been driven over the ice in a sledge by His Royal Highness. Her Majesty has again forwarded 50*l.* to be distributed to the poor at Windsor, and 20*l.* to the poor at Clewer. Prince Albert has also forwarded 25*l.* for the poor of Windsor.—The Queen Dowager is still at Sudbury-hall; Her Majesty has bestowed 50*l.* on the poor of Windsor, and has contributed 25*l.* towards the building of Sunday and infant schools at Whitechapel.

Parliamentary.—It is said that Lord Brabazon, member for the county of Dublin, and the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, one of the members for the western division of Gloucestershire, will move and second the address of the House of Commons to Her Majesty, on the speech from the throne, at the opening of the ensuing session of Parliament.

Marchmont Peerage.—The claim of Captain Sir F. D. Home, Bart., to this peerage, which has occupied the time of the Committee of Privileges during the last three sessions of Parliament, and which has already received nine lengthened hearings of the house, will, it is said, come under the final review of the Lord Chancellor for decision immediately after the meeting of Parliament. Sir Francis, now in his 54th year, is one of the campaigners under Sir John Moore; was close by the person of Sir John when he received his death wound in the field of Corunna, and was afterwards in many of the principal actions of the war. It is said that he unites in his person the representation in the male line of the ancient border families of Home of Wedderburn, and Home of Polwarth or Marchmont.

The late Captain Hewett.—A subscription has been opened for the relief of the widow and orphans of this officer, who perished in H.M.S. *Fairy*, a few weeks since. Capt. Basil Hall has published an appeal to the public in their behalf, in which he bears testimony to the value of Capt. Hewett's services as a hydrographer. After describing his surveys of Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and other distant places, he says, that he surveyed the network of shoals in the North Sea, lying between the east coast of Great Britain and the Continent, with a minuteness heretofore unequalled. In the process of the undertaking, numerous dangerous banks were for the first time examined, and their places correctly ascertained. All the passages among the shoals were carefully sounded and rendered available by means of intelligible sailing-directions—innumerable buoys were laid down, and lighthouses erected along the coast. It is stated that the Trinity-house have

borne substantial testimony to the value of Capt. Hewett's suggestions on these points, and to the clearness and precision of his operations, by awarding 200*l.* to his widow.

Revenues of England and France.—The following comparative table of the revenues of England and France for the year just expired is given by the French papers. It is obtained for the former country from the official published returns, and for the latter from the budget of 1840. The sums are in francs :—

	England.	France.
Customs . . .	£493,858,500	fr.168,195,000
Stamps of all kinds .	165,897,550	225,150,200
Excise in direct taxes .	314,384,300	230,720,000
Direct and assessed taxes	98,661,100	392,764,951
Post-office . . .	11,025,000	45,188,000
Crown lands . .	4,187,500	—
Public instruction .	—	4,165,500
Various products . .	1,942,900	11,398,990
Loans and repayments .	26,113,400	—
Extraordinary means .	—	57,255,292
Woods and fisheries .	—	34,577,632
Total . .	1,118,660,000	1,184,523,365

The Niger Expedition.—The *Soudan*, one of the three iron steam-vessels destined for the expedition, is now lying in Deptford Docks. The *Soudan* (the name is a corruption of Habib-es-Sudan, or friend of the Blacks) is destined for detached service, when required, up smaller rivers; for conveying intelligence or invalids, and especially for sounding ahead of the other vessels in difficult or unknown navigation. A free circulation of fresh air between decks has been ensured by the erection of a ventilating apparatus, fitted under the superintendence of Dr. Reid. It consists of a case of sheet-iron, about two feet and a half in breadth, and eight inches in thickness, extending all round the sides of the vessel, and provided with mouths which may be opened or closed at pleasure. The air is driven into this case by means of a large circular fan, which is set in motion by a band communicating to the axle of the paddles, or, when the engine is not in play, to a wheel which may be turned by manual labour. By means of this apparatus the entire vessel, or any single department, may be thoroughly ventilated, and the ship's company protected from the ill effects of the miasma that usually prevails in alluvial soils on those coasts where these vessels are destined to navigate. Connected with this there is a chamber containing woollen cloths, lime, &c., through which it is intended, whenever the presence of malaria is suspected, the air shall pass previously to being circulated by the ventilating apparatus.

Post-Office Money-Orders.—The daily papers observe that it is not generally known that the Post-Office will pay money-orders through a banker. The increase of money-orders since the reduction of the fees in November last is said to be about threefold in London.

Bankruptcies in 1840.—The total number of bankruptcies in England and Wales gazetted the last year was 1425, being an excess of 342 over the year 1839. In persons connected with manufactures there were in 1840 no less than 336 bankruptcies, being an excess of 113 over the previous year. In the pursuits of agriculture there were 126, being an excess of 21; and in miscellaneous professions and trades there were 963, being an excess of 208. In manufactures connected with the cotton trade there were last year 38 bankruptcies, being 13 less than in 1839; and in the silk trade there were 7, being a decrease of 1. There were in manufactures connected with the woollen trade 46, being an excess of 20; in the linen trade 14, being an excess of 10; in iron foundries 29, being 25 more than last year; in various iron wares 24, being an excess of 5; in building trades 49, being an excess of 2; and in miscellaneous manufactures 129, being an increase of no less that 65. In agriculture there were 4 farmers bankrupts, whilst the previous year there were 5; but in every other department under this head there was an increase. Of corn, hay, and hop dealers and millers there were 43, being an excess of 2; of cattle and wool dealers 31, being an increase of 8; of dealers in coaches and horses 12, being an excess of 1; and of brewers, maltsters, and distillers 36, being an increase of 11. In miscellaneous trades there was a decrease only amongst innkeepers and victuallers, of which the numbers were 106, being 8 less than last year. In the comprehensive class of merchants, bankers, warehousemen, agents, brokers, ship-owners, and wholesale dealers, there were 247 bankruptcies, being an increase of 70; in tradesmen, shopkeepers, and retail dealers, there were 524, being 103 more than last year; and in miscellaneous pursuits there were 86, being an excess of 43. In the three counties of Westmoreland, Rutland, and Huntingdon, there were no bankruptcies. The largest number, of 277, was in Middlesex, being an increase of 18; in Lancashire there were 261, being an excess of 15; and in Yorkshire 194, making an increase of 5. In the whole of Wales there were 52, giving an increase of 35. In two counties the numbers for the two years were equal, in Chester being 28, and in Shropshire 11. There was a decrease in the counties of Berks, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Herts, and Sussex, where there were but 9, being a decrease of 11. The greatest comparative increase was in Monmouthshire, the number being 16, whilst in 1839 it was but 5. In Warwick there were 93, being an excess of 36; and in Gloucester, Surrey, and Stafford, the numbers were 56 each. In Somerset there were 30; in Chester, 28; in Devon and Durham, 27 each: in Kent, 24; in Northumberland, 20; in Nottingham, 17; in Hants and Monmouth, 16; in Oxford and Suffolk, 15; in Leicester, 14; in Lincoln and Norfolk, 13; in Northampton, 12; in Hereford, 11; in Worcester and Berks, 10 each; in Sussex and Wilts, 9; in Salop, 7; in Cambridge and Derby, 6; in Bucks and Essex, 5; in Cornwall, 4; in Bedford, Cumberland, and Dorset, 3; and in Hertford, 2.

Foreign.

France.—M. Thiers's Report on the fortifications of the French capital has arrived. The document takes up no less than eleven columns of the official *Moniteur*; and it is said that unanimity has characterised the essential points agreed on by the committee. The total expense of the works M. Thiers estimates at 133 millions of francs (5,320,000*l.*), but this is believed to be considerably under the mark. No limit is fixed for the completion of the works, so that the scheme cannot be any longer held out as an immediate menace to Europe. The Royalist Prints still regard it as a mere pretext to turn detached forts against Paris, and in this view they are joined by the Bonapartist press. The papers generally admit that the result of the Commission is satisfactory, and the debates upon the Report are expected to be favourable to the existing Ministry.

Peace between France and Buenos Ayres.—Government received on Tuesday the following telegraphic despatch, which had been delayed by the unfavourable state of the atmosphere :—"Brest, Jan. 11, 8 A.M.—The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine.—Peace has been concluded at Buenos Ayres. M. Page, Lieutenant de vaisseau, who arrived yesterday on board the *Cassard*, will set out for Paris by the first courier with the treaty."

M. de Terran, aide-de-camp of Marshal Soult, left Paris a few days since for Bourges, charged, it is said, with a mission to Don Carlos, whom the French Government propose to liberate on parole. The friends of the Prince were, however, of opinion that, as he was not a prisoner of war, he would decline those terms. It is stated that the mere *surveillance* exercised over Don Carlos costs the French Government 100,000f. a year. We learn from Foix that the garrison have been obliged to take up arms, in consequence of the Spanish refugees at Pamiers having refused to obey the municipal authorities, by whom they had been enjoined to return to Spain, and claim the benefit of the amnesty recently proclaimed by the Spanish Government. The Prefect of Foix immediately proceeded to Pamiers, and by his firm language calmed the irritation which prevailed among the Spaniards, and succeeded in inducing them to set out for Spain without having recourse to military force. Their colonel read a proclamation from Don Carlos, thanking them for their attachment, and recommending them still to place their reliance in God that better days might come for their cause. The Prince declared in this document that he could never give his consent to a marriage between his son and Donna Isabella. When the reading of the proclamation was finished, the colonel ordered all present to renew their oath of fidelity to Don Carlos, which was done accordingly.

From a comparative statement of the commercial prospects and resources of France, it appears that she has but 43,000,000f. engaged in trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope; that is, 5,000,000f. with her own Indian possessions, 7,000,000f. with those of the Dutch, 21,000,000f. with those of England, 3,000,000f. with China and the Philippines, and 7,000,000f. with Egypt. With Turkey her trade is 43,000,000f. In respect of territory, Russia and its dependencies count 60,000,000 of population, and 5,912,000 square miles. England and its dependencies count 142 millions of population, and 4,470,000 square miles; France, 32 millions of population to 188,000 square miles.

Some of the papers give the following account of an affair between an English and a French ship in the Red Sea, said to have been transmitted from Chandernagore to a member of the Chamber of Deputies :—"A commercial vessel belonging to Bordeaux, armed with six guns, and laden with muskets, had entered into communication with the Arabs on the east coast of the Red Sea, when the *Elphinstone*, one of the East India Company's ships, cruising in the same latitude, and acquainted, no doubt, with the nature of the cargo of the French vessel, ordered her to leave the shore without delivering her freight. The brig refused to desist. The English ship, which carried 26 guns, had recourse to force. An engagement ensued. After exchanging shots for several hours, the Englishman drew off, and made sail for Calcutta, leaving the Bordelais master of the field." The accuracy of this narrative is denied by the *Moniteur* and other journals, which affirm that no engagement has taken place.

The Académie Française have elected M. Victor Hugo and the Count St. Aulaire, ambassador at Vienna, members of the Academy, in place of M. Nepomucène Lemercier, and the Marquis de Pastoret, who died last year.

Portugal.—*Lisbon*, Jan. 4, 2 P.M.—The ordinary Cortes was opened on the 2d inst. by her Majesty in person, who delivered a speech in which the Douro question was the prominent feature. Her Majesty stated that the demand of Spain could not possibly be acceded to; that the government appealed to Great Britain in order to claim the fulfilment of the treaties of alliance between the two crowns, and that measures had been taken to place the country in a state of defence against any foreign aggression. Private letters state that the mediation of England is looked for with great interest; many members of the Cortes, it is said, have come to the determination that until Spain shall withdraw or considerably modify the *ultimatum* of the 5th of December last, which has been asked for by the government and negatived, and which they regard as placing an interdiction upon an independent deliberation, it cannot be brought under discussion. The conveyance of Spanish wheat in national barges down the Douro, to be bonded at Oporto for exportation, is said to be one of the stipulations likely to meet with the greatest opposition, the landed proprietors, agriculturists, and all concerned, looking upon it as a ruinous concession, and in the two provinces of Estremadura and Alemtejo, meetings have been held, and petitions numerously signed for presentation to the Cortes, to reject that part of the regulation. In this dilemma, the advisers of the crown have to contend on the one side with Spain for the fulfilment of their promise, and on the other with the powerful resistance of those in the agricultural interest. Meanwhile active preparations are going on to resist invasion, as well as to keep down any political convulsion. Some newly-raised battalions are already armed and accoutred, and mounted guard at the Palace das Necessidades, the Bank, Naval Arsenal, and other military stations. Sixty-five pieces of cannon, of various calibre, have been planted on the lines; the ships of war are rapidly being fitted out, and rigid impressments continue. The government has come to the resolution to pay the long-standing arrears of pensions due to British officers who served in the Portuguese army during the Peninsular war and subsequently up to the year 1820, amounting to 1,400 contos de reis (320,000*l.* sterling), in ten four-monthly instalments.

Spain.—The capital continues perfectly tranquil, and no demonstration on the part of the National Guard had taken place on new-year's day, as had been apprehended. An event has occurred in Madrid which is considered likely to compromise the Regency with the Court of Rome. M. Ramirez Arellano, who had exercised the functions of Apostolical Nuncio, although not fully invested with the regular powers, since the death of the Archbishop of Nice, in 1838, has been ordered to leave the kingdom, and all the papers of the Nunciature have been put under seal. Señor Arellano was appointed provisional Nuncio in 1835; and subsequently, without authority, he took upon himself the permanent duties of the office. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 1st contains the official order for his expulsion, but does not assign any reason for the measure; but a correspondent says that it has been caused by his public adoption of the Carlist cause, and his constant communications with the leading Carlists. All his ecclesiastical revenues in Spain are seized by the state, but his private property is respected. The Tribunal of the Rota is suppressed by the same order. The *Gazette* also publishes an order extending the benefits of the amnesty to persons in Spanish possessions beyond sea.—Advices from Barcelona mention that the new mole in that port has been much damaged during the late storms, and many of the works on it destroyed.—The state of Catalonia, where the manufacturing interests are much impaired, and which has been visited by some bands of Carlists, gives the government considerable uneasiness. There is, it is stated, general discontent amongst all classes of employés. Letters from Cadiz state that a portrait of the Duke de la Victoria was to be inaugurated in the conference Chamber of the Ayuntamiento of that city, with a procession and all due solemnity. At Logrono a statue is to be raised to the Duke, but matters are not yet sufficiently advanced, the subscription which had been set on foot for that purpose having as yet only produced the small sum of 7,200 reals (12*l.*) The College of Jesuits at Loyola has been definitively closed, much to the regret of the country, and without sufficient time being allowed for the students to return to their families.—It appears that the government intends to build at Passages six steamers of 400-horse power each.

Austria.—A letter from Vienna states that Count d'Appony has arrived from Paris, with despatches to Prince Metternich and also with information as to the result of the funeral of Napoleon, which had excited expectations of a disturbance. The calm which pervaded France on that occasion appeared to Prince Metternich an additional motive for repeating remonstrances against the armaments of the French Cabinet. Consequently Count d'Appony has been again instructed to declare to M. Guizot, that Austria considers the maintenance of an army of 500,000 men, added to 1,000,000 National Guards, as incompatible with the pacific protestations of the cabinet of October 29—that the powers who have signed the treaty of London, wishing to remedy the false position in which they are placed by the conduct of France, have decided upon taking measures to constrain her to give to her policy a decisive character either for peace or for war, in the hope that this step will lead to the reduction of the French army to 300,000 men, and then to a general disarmament of Europe. The assertion that Austria has remonstrated against the fortification of Paris is unfounded. This plan having been examined by engineer officers, has been considered as requiring an expenditure of at least 500,000,000f. which, added to the present deficit in the budget of France, cannot fail to embarrass her in her finances, and weaken rather than render her more redoubtable to other powers. Moreover, Austria, who since 1830 has fortified herself at every point of her vast empire, cannot conceive it to be unjust that France should do the same; and as the fortifications of Paris appear at the same time to be calculated to stifle for ever the spirit of revolutionary propagandism, the absolute Powers cannot but approve of them. In reference to the demand of the great Powers as to the continued armaments, advices from Frankfort state that the answer given by the French Cabinet is pacific. M. Guizot was much pleased at this demand being made in a confidential manner, since a note from the Germanic Confederation would have threatened the existence of the Ministry of October 29. The Powers are told that the present Ministry found affairs, and especially the armaments, in the same state in which they now are; that it was impossible to suspend them abruptly, or to reduce the army as long as France remained isolated; that, convinced of the policy of preserving the peace of Europe, they would use all possible efforts to attain this object, and that they hoped above all things that the Chamber would make

difficulties in voting the enormous sums required for maintaining an army of 500,000 men.—The French Papers state that a courier who left Constantinople the 20th ult. has brought Prince Metternich the news of the formal revocation by the Porte of the *déchéance* of Mehemet Ali.

PRUSSIA.—We learn that an order has been given to put all the fortresses, including the northern and eastern frontier, into a state of defence. Great activity is displayed in the arrangements for the Coburg railroad, which is to connect Coburg, Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Gotha, Weimar, Erfurt, and Eisenart, and to join the Prussian railroad further north. The work will be begun in spring; when this is finished, a traveller may go in two days to Nuremberg, the centre of South German commerce, or from Bamberg, the junction of the Maine and the navigation of the Ludwig Canal, to Berlin, Bremen, or Hamburg.

HANOVER.—Letters state that the Crown Prince has recovered from his indisposition; the Queen has presented to the Prince an ancient copy of the Bible, in which the names of Luther and Melancthon are inserted in their own handwriting. English lawyers are said to be at Hanover who, in conjunction with some members of the cabinet, are making investigations to ascertain what part of the jewels of the English crown claimed by the King of Hanover is to belong to the Hanoverian crown. It is supposed that these lawyers are sent as commissioners by the English government to endeavour to settle this difficult affair by a compromise; but it is said to be more likely that they are engaged on the part of the King to collect materials and the depositions of witnesses, according to the usage of the English courts of justice, for the lawsuit which the King of Hanover intends to institute against Queen Victoria, on account of these jewels.

HOLLAND.—The King has promulgated the concordat with the Pope, signed in 1828, but held in suspense by the late king. It appoints two Dutch Roman Catholic bishops. He has also suppressed the office of secretary-general, the sole minister having a responsible signature, and established the constitutional plan of each minister with a special authority. The Minister of Marine and Colonies has declared that the extra dividend to be given by the Commercial Company to the shareholders will, probably, be henceforth, instead of 8½ per cent., only 3½. The journals contain general orders issued by the Minister of War to the army, giving lists of numerous changes and promotions, tending to reduce the expense and simplify the organisation. The commercial treaty concluded between this kingdom and the states belonging to the German Customs Union, which expires in the year 1842, will probably be renewed, but with certain modifications.

RUSSIA.—The *State Gazette* mentions that the Emperor has conferred the order of St. George, third class, on Admiral Bandiera and Commodore Napier. The letter in which the Emperor announced to Admiral Stopford his admission into the second class of the order was couched in the following terms:—"We, Nicholas I., &c., wishing to give you a proof of our especial good-will, for the warlike deeds and extraordinary services by which you showed your zeal in favour of our alliance with his Highness the Sultan, have named you Chevalier of our order of the great martyr and conqueror George, of the second class. We herewith transmit you the insignia of the order, and we assure you of our good-will." The *Northern Bee* is filled with a description of the betrothing of the Czarewitsch to the Princess Maria of Darmstadt—a solemnity, in the words of the writer, which shakes the globe, from the glooms of Torneo to the sunny banks of the Jaxartes. The name of the Princess, after her re-baptism and admisssion into the Greek church, is Maria Alexandrowna. The ceremony was performed on the *jour de fête* of the Emperor, on the 6th (18th) of December. Intelligence is said to have been received from Teflis that English agents are exciting the Circassians to revolt. Three vessels laden with ammunition, which was forwarded from Bir at the expense of the British consul at Erzeroum, were lately intercepted and captured by the Russian flotilla. —We learn from Poland that the new fortress of Demblin and the chain of fortifications which Russia has raised against its western neighbours beyond the Vistula are completed, and the old ones enlarged, so that Russia has now most formidable points of defence in Poland, in Zamose, Bresze, Lowsa, Demblin, Medlin, and the citadel of Warsaw. The military force on the line against the Circassians is stated to be 31,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, 36 field-pieces, and 24 three-pounders. The force which Russia has beyond the Caucasus is still more considerable than that on this side, so that she might suddenly send an immense force into Asia.

DENMARK.—The King has directed the Central Commissariat to report whether everything necessary is in readiness for the Danish contingent to the army of the German confederation, to take the field in case it should be suddenly ordered to march. The amount of the revenue for 1839 is made up, and will be speedily published; it shows a balance of above two millions of dollars for this year. The estates of Jutland have rejected the propositions of the royal commissioner to impose shackles on the press, and have declared themselves in favour of its liberation from all kinds of censorship. Preparations are making for an election of the provincial states, and all parties are actively canvassing for their favourite candidates. It is stated that in the event of the liberal party being triumphant, the king will see the necessity of convoking the Chambers of the kingdom, in spite of the remonstrances of Prussia and Russia.

ITALY.—A letter from *Genoa* of the 31st ult. states that the differences which had arisen between Austria and Sardinia, on account of the intention of the latter to remain neutral, in the event of a war between France and the former power, was in process of adjustment. According to the same letter, Austria and England had set their *veto* upon the French Levant steamers being allowed to touch at Messina, or any other harbour of Sicily, on their passage to and from Marseilles and the East, as proposed in a convention which was on the point of being concluded between France and Naples. The reason assigned for this opposition on the part of England and Austria, was the fear of France gaining an ascendancy in that island. It is also said that the different states of Italy, with the exception of the Two Sicilies, have been invited by Austria to join the great Powers in their armaments, so as to be ready against a war, and that the answers returned have been satisfactory.—Letters from *Milan* of the 27th ult. state that the communications between that city and Turin continue to be extremely active. The Austrian army quartered in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was computed at 100,000 men, and would, it was expected, be reinforced by 50,000 more. Milan was so encumbered with troops, that part of the artillery was obliged to encamp in the arena, which was filled with waggons laden with Congreve rockets.—A letter from *Rome* states that negotiations have commenced between the Court of Portugal and Don Miguel, and are far advanced. It is said to be certain that the Prince will at length renounce his claim to the throne, and will continue to reside at Rome, with the title of Majesty and Prince of Braganza. A portion of his large domains in Portugal will be secured to him by the Portuguese Government, but without leaving the direct control in his hands. Queen Christina of Spain has arrived, and has been received by the Pope with all the distinction due to her Majesty.—The new Minister of Prussia has had an audience of the Pope, who declared again that he attached great importance to the friendly dispositions of Prussia, and that the kind feelings of the King towards his Catholic subjects gave him great pleasure. A termination of the difference with Prussia was expected.

SWITZERLAND.—The Journals mention that a French artist has lately made a drawing of a certain part of Mont Blanc, which, taken in a particular point of view, presents a remarkable resemblance of the profile of Napoleon on his death-bed. The sketch has been lithographed, and innumerable copies sold. For a long time one of the summits of the mountain has borne the name of the Chapeau de l'Empereur. Accounts from the south mention that the fall of snow in the Alps has been so heavy as to interrupt the communications with Italy. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, who is on his way to Greece, was stopped for two days at Udine by the accumulation of snow. According to the latest account he reached Trieste on the 19th ult., and embarked with a suite of nine persons, on board the steamer, for Athens.

GREECE.—The Malta and other papers have lately contained accounts of a system of torture practised at Athens by the Mirarch Tzinos. It appears from the Greek Journals that the truth of the accusation is not denied, but that the several acts of torture are tacitly admitted. The thumb-screw, the bastinade and picketing, the suspension by the heels—the bending of the body till the head was forced between the feet, and kept there bound for hours—the red-hot helmet, are said to be in use, in order to extort confessions of imputed crimes.

TURKEY.—The Government having represented to Chosrew Pacha that his numerous creditors were claiming from him immense sums, and having demanded what means he possessed for paying his debts, he replied that he possessed 5,000 purses (about 3,300,000f.); but that this sum was destined to carry him to the end of his career, and that in consequence his goods had better be put up to auction. This has accordingly been done. Accounts from Rodosto state that he has given up for ever all thoughts of regaining political power. He has put on the dress of a dervish, walks about the streets of Rodosto with a long stick in his hand, and leads a melancholy life. It is said that Reschid Pacha has declared that, in case of Mehemet Ali being allowed to retain Egypt, the hattischeriff of Gulhané should be made obligatory throughout his pachalic. Mustapha Pacha, Governor of Candia, has been officially invested with the pachalic of that island by the Porte.—Sir David Wilkie, who has been at Constantinople upwards of two months, is engaged in taking the likeness of the Sultan, who has already given him two sittings. The picture will, it is said, be presented to Queen Victoria. — The *Smyrna* steamer has brought 300 deserters in chains; being part of the corps which escaped from their transports on their way to Syria, and made for the mountains at Rodosto. — A letter from Marmorice Bay, 18th ult., quoted by the *Commerce*, states that when Commodore Napier sailed in there, on his return from Alexandria, in the *Powerful*, the crews of the other ships anchored in the bay saluted him with three cheers. The *Hecate* steamer had sailed with engineer officers to repair the fortifications of Beyrout. —Letters from *Servia* state that the country is by no means tranquil. A meeting of the Kmetes, from all districts, has been convened at Kragujewatz, and they have signed an agreement not to listen to any proposal for the return of the men who have been banished. Hints are also thrown out of secret communications which have taken place with the Kmetes of Bulgarian villages, and it is said that the Rajahs of the other Sclavonic provinces look with a wistful eye at the advantages enjoyed by the Servians. These advantages were, however, gained by the Servians with arms in their hands, and cannot easily be taken from them or gained by other provinces which have less natural advantages. There seems to be an apprehension that the Porte will endeavour to exert a more immediate authority in Servia, and that it intends inviting the young Prince Michael and his mother, the Princess Lubitska, to Constantinople. The Servians desire that the Prince shall refuse to go. It is mentioned that a natural consequence of the Porte's attempt to limit the Servian privileges would be to throw the country back into the hands of Russia, from which it is now *de facto* liberated.

SYRIA.—The French official papers represent Ibrahim's position as far from desperate, and state the truth of the report that he had defeated the Arabs of the Haouran. He was said to have 40,000 men, and not to have evacuated Damascus on the 8th. The British and Turkish Admirals and Generals had signified to him that the orders sent for the evacuation of Syria in consequence of Commodore Napier's convention were null.

EGYPT.—Accounts recently received state that the Nile now wears the aspect of a European river. It is to be seen constantly traversed by four steam-boats conveying mails and passengers. That of Mr. Galloway is said to be the most rapid, having made the passage from Boulac to Rosetta in seventeen hours less time than the Pacha's steamer. On the river are also three gun-boats with the Roman flag flying over them. They have on board the columns from Upper Egypt, which Mehemet Ali has given to the Pope. The Arabs are said to gaze with astonishment at these flags, which represent St. Peter and St. Paul at full length, with flowing beards, and ask whether they are not standards of the Jews, as the countenances of the figures are decidedly Jewish. Since Mehemet Ali lost the command of the deserts of Arabia, overland communications are intercepted at all points, and even the caravans from Suez are plundered.

CANADA.—*The Union.*—Letters from Montreal state that though nothing certain is yet known regarding the future seat of the Colonial Government, it is presumed that it will not be at Quebec, as orders have been given by the Governor-General to intimate to the proprietors of Government offices there, that they will not be required after the 30th of April, and all the Government books and papers are to be sent to Montreal without delay. This would indicate that the proclamation declaring the union of the provinces will be made immediately, and that warrants for the election of members to serve in the United House of Assembly will be issued at an early date thereafter. Montreal is not to be the seat of Government, at least during the first Parliament, owing, to a certain extent, to the want of sufficient accommodation for the Legislature; and as the same reason applies to every other portion of the province, with the exception of Toronto, it is concluded that there the Parliament will meet.

UNITED STATES.—The *Sheffield* packet arrived at Liverpool on Monday, bringing the President's Message, delivered on the 9th ult. It is of considerable length, and breathes throughout a spirit of peace. In regard to the Boundary Question, the following extract, giving an exact account of the present state of the negotiation, has been considered satisfactory:—"The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favourable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter-project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its Minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That Minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labours as soon as practicable in the ensuing year. It is understood that their respective examinations will throw a light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove many erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its Minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to the proposition." The speech further

states, that the relations of the United States with all the Powers of the world are those of honourable peace; that they are bound by no entangling alliances, and are free from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other states; that the suppression of the African Slave-Trade has received the attention of the Government, and that vessels of war have been sent to the coast of Africa, to prevent the traffic being carried on under the American flag. The country is also pronounced to be rapidly recovering from her late embarrassments, and the Reports of the Treasury, with the estimates for the current year, are considered satisfactory. In regard to the Cabinet, it is said that Mr. Webster would be offered the Secretaryship of State or the mission to England, and that Mr. Clay would decline accepting office.

Texas and Mexico.—An account has been received, which states that a band of 125 Texans, having joined the Federalists, were betrayed by them into the hands of the Government troops, at Saltillo; and that it was agreed by Generals Montago, Arista, and others, that they should all be put to death. In the mean time the Mexicans were received into the houses of the inhabitants, who, in celebration of peace between the Centralists and Federalists, made the soldiers tipsy. While in this state, they were ordered by their generals to destroy the Texans; but the latter intrenched themselves behind some walls, resolving to sell their lives dearly. The battle lasted nine hours, in which 400 Mexicans were killed, and only four of the Texans, who then took up their line of march and escaped out of the Mexican territories. The Texan Congress is in session, but nothing of moment has transpired. The quantity of cotton imported from Texas into the United States, in 1839, was 1,890,362 lbs., valued at 210,130 dollars.—We have received advices from Guatemala. Our correspondent informs us that the government was just about to expel all foreigners without distinction, when the opportune arrival of H.M.S. *Comus* deranged the plan. To the consternation of the authorities, the *Comus* is reported to be the forerunner of a squadron directed to settle old claims and protect British interests.

CITY.

Stock Exchange, Jan. 15.—The closing price was 89¾ to ⅞ for Money, and 90 buyers for the Account. Bank Stock experienced a further rise of 2½ per cent., having closed at 167½ to 168½. India Stock also improved about ½ per cent., being quoted at 249½ to 250½. Exchequer Bills continue at 8*s.* to 10*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Houses of Parliament.—Numbers of workmen are busily engaged in making preparations for the meeting of both Houses. No alterations are, however, to be made in either building. In the House of Lords the seats and carpets have been removed to be cleaned. The canvas on the walls is to be re-painted, and the seats at the back of the strangers' gallery are to be raised to afford visitors a better view of the body of the House. The space behind the bar is now gradually raised up to the wall, so that the visitors standing furthermost from the House will be able to see and hear the proceedings as well as those close to the bar. The House of Commons is re-painting, and the cushions on the seats, together with the matting on the floor, will be thoroughly repaired. The fittings for the Bude light have been tastefully painted, and are otherwise much improved in appearance since last session. The galleries and seats will remain unaltered.

Mail Tenders.—The Post-office has issued tenders for carrying letter-bags in the London district. They differ from all previous tenders, in intimating a readiness to permit the carriage of mail-bags by conveyances of any description, as well those taking passengers as those taking only parcels. It appears also that such conveyances, whilst carrying the bags, are to enjoy the privileges of the mails in being exempt from tolls, and having their conductors equipped in the Post-office uniform. The insignia of the mail will stamp the conveyance with the character of speed and punctuality. It is expected that this arrangement will lead to the establishment of single-horse carriages to carry two or three passengers, and parcels requiring despatch.

Marylebone Vestry.—On Saturday, the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the means proposed for giving a pure supply of water to the metropolis was brought up. The committee had examined several witnesses, and highly approved of the measure, which promised to be advantageous to the inhabitants at large, and they recommended that the vestry should petition both Houses of Parliament in support of the Bill to be introduced next session by the company. The committee were requested to renew their labours, and the report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Kirby then brought before the vestry the great distress prevailing amongst the poorer inhabitants. There were now 2,000 persons in the workhouse, and 4,000 outdoor poor; there were last week 150 applications for relief, and on Saturday 260 new applications were made. In addition to this, there were many poor respectable people suffering most severely who will not ask for parochial relief. After some short discussion a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a meeting of the inhabitants to raise a fund to relieve the deserving poor. A public meeting was held on Wednesday for this purpose, at which about 400*l.* was subscribed, and resolutions entered into for a general subscription throughout the parish.

Infanticide.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of a newly-born male child, found dead in a basket in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Suspicions were entertained that it was born alive, and had been made away with; it was quite dead when found. The jury returned a verdict, "Found dead, but by what means death was caused there is no evidence to prove."—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of a child found on Waterloo-bridge. It appears that a gentleman was passing over the bridge, when his attention was drawn to a paper parcel lying on the parapet outside the balustrades. He drew it out on the pavement, and found a coarse towel, on removing which a new calico sheet presented itself, which was found to contain the remains of a male child entirely dismembered. The head had been severed from the body, and the arms cut off above the wrists, and again divided above the elbows. The trunk was sawn in two, and the legs were separated from the body. Mr. Havers, surgeon, who examined the child, said, on comparing the parts of the body, which was divided into eight, he should think the child had been born about three days, but owing to an interior portion being missing he was unable to state positively whether it was born alive or not. The neck had evidently been stretched to its fullest extent before the head had been detached from the body, which had been done with a knife, either before or immediately after death. The body had not been used for anatomical purposes. Verdict, "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—An inquest has been held at Greenwich, on the body of a female infant, the illegitimate child of Mary Ann Hoskins, a widow. The surgeons stated that they had examined the body, and came to the conclusion that the child was born alive. The lungs and gullet were gorged with blood; death was caused by violent suffocation, produced by pressure on the windpipe. A policeman proved that, in consequence of information he received, he went to the gravedigger's and found the box containing the child. The gravedigger stated that he had received the box, which he was to bury for 1s. 6d. It was stated to him that the child had been "still born." Several witnesses proved that the child had been born alive. The Coroner and three jurors went to the mother, who stated that the child must have been injured in the birth, and she hoped that the jury would be merciful to her. The Coroner said, that the most important part of the evidence was that of the medical gentlemen, both of whom had sworn the death of the child had been caused by violence. After two hours' consultation, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against the mother.

Fires.—On Monday morning a fire broke out on the works and dockyard belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, near the Royal Victualling-yard and Arsenal, and opposite the Dreadnought hospital-ship. It appears to have originated in the engineering department of the works. Immediately on the discovery the alarm was raised, and means adopted to extinguish the flames; but it was beyond all power to stop their progress. From the engineering department the fire communicated to the fitting department, sailmakers' workshops, smiths' shops, sail stores, oil stores, and wharf; and within five-and-twenty minutes the whole was enveloped in flames. Engines from the Victualling-yard were soon on the spot, as were those belonging to the parishes of Deptford and Greenwich, but none of them could be got into operation from want of water. Shortly after two o'clock three of the brigade engines arrived, and obtained a supply from the river. It was a considerable time before the fire was extinguished. There are nine houses damaged by the fire in Pleasant-row, which adjoins the works. The Company are insured to the extent of 40,000*l.* The loss is estimated at 8,000*l.*

Accidents.—Singular death of Scott, the Diver.—Monday afternoon a fatal accident occurred to the man known as "Sam Scott, the American diver," while preparing to leap from the summit of Waterloo-bridge into the Thames. For some days previously, a placard had been posted throughout the metropolis, of which the following is a copy:—"Challenge to the world for 100 guineas.—On Monday next, January 11, 1841, and during the week, Samuel Scott, the American diver, will run from Godfrey's, White Lion, Drury Lane, to Waterloo-bridge, and leap into the water forty feet high from the bridge, and return back within the hour, every day between one and two o'clock. S. S. will be in attendance every day at the above house open to any wager." This announcement had the effect of drawing to Waterloo-bridge a great concourse of persons. A scaffolding had been erected, consisting of five poles, two placed perpendicularly and three crosswise, at intervals of three or four feet from one another. Scott, on making his appearance, immediately ascended the scaffolding, and having adjusted a rope, proceeded to the top pole, giving a tin box to his friends to make a collection for him. He then commenced by placing his head in the noose of the rope, and suspending himself by the chin for two or three minutes. His next feat was to perform a similar evolution with his feet in the rope. He then ascended the summit of the scaffolding for the third time, and having divested himself of the handkerchief round his head, and attached it to one of the perpendicular poles, exclaimed at the top of his voice, "I'll now show you once more how I can dance upon nothing before I take my dive." He then placed his head in the noose, and swang himself off. He had hung for three or four minutes, when a person, who was standing near, observed that he thought he was hanging himself in reality, to which one of Scott's friends replied, "Oh, no, he has not hung half his usual time yet." In an instant after shouts were raised from the populace on all sides to "cut him down." Upon hearing this, a man ascended the ladder and lifted up Scott's arm, which fell heavily back to the man's side. The shouts now became general, with cries of "Cut him down." Some bystanders and police got up the scaffold, and after some delay succeeded in cutting the rope and removing Scott to the bridge. Mr. Havers, surgeon, and Sir Charles Aldis pressed forward. A vein in the arm, and the jugular, were opened by them, but only one or two drops of blood flowed. Scott was then conveyed as speedily as possible to Charing-cross hospital; and although life appeared to be extinct, he was subjected to the galvanic process, to cupping between the shoulders, and lastly was placed in a warm bath, but without effect. The occurrence is attributed to the knot of the noose having slipped from under the chin towards the neck in such a manner as to produce suffocation. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, and evidence entered into in regard to the particulars of the accident. Mr. Powell, surveyor of the Waterloo-bridge Company, attended to state that it was entirely without his knowledge that the scaffolding was erected. A false statement had been made to the toll-keepers by the man who superintended the fixing of it that he had obtained authority from the bridge committee. Considerable discussion having taken place amongst the jury on the company having permitted the scaffolding to be erected, they retired, and after much discussion the majority returned with a verdict of "Accidental death."—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held on James Gates, who was killed in the ruins of the late Royal Exchange. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was engaged on Friday morning in undermining a portion of the foundation, and had made some progress at his work, when, at about half-past nine o'clock, the whole gave way, and the man was buried underneath. Several workmen from different parts of the ruins came to his rescue, but some time elapsed before they attained their object, when the unfortunate man was found crushed to atoms. Verdict, "Accidental death."—Another accident has occurred at the Royal Exchange, in consequence of the workmen having used gunpowder for the removal of the ruins. An explosion took place, which destroyed the windows of several adjacent houses, and created much alarm. The magistrates ordered the contractor to pay for the damage, and censured the employment of gunpowder for such a purpose.

Deaths by burning.—Two inquests were held on Saturday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the bodies of Edward Bennett, aged three years, and Martha Pollard, aged seven years. In the case of Bennett it appeared that on Thursday last deceased was left in the care of two children not much older than himself, while his mother went out on an errand. He lit a piece of paper at the fire with which he was playing, when his frock ignited, and the whole of his clothes were speedily in flames. He was dreadfully burnt, and died two hours after his admission to the hospital. At the request of the jury the mother was admonished for not taking better care of her children.—In the case of Martha Pollard it appeared that she was reaching a book from the mantel-piece, when her pinafore took fire. She ran into the yard, and the flames were quenched by one of the lodgers rolling her in the snow. She was taken to the hospital, where she expired from the effects of the burns on Friday. Verdicts of "Accidental death" were returned in both cases.—On Monday morning another inquest was held on the body of Mary Burke, aged five years, who was burned to death under the following circumstances:—The mother stated that in consequence of the frost she had occasion to go out to fetch some water, when she left deceased with another daughter, two years old, in the room, telling them not to go near the fire. On her return she found deceased enveloped in flames, and the bedstead and counterpane burning. The flames were extinguished, and deceased was conveyed to the St. Giles's infirmary, where she expired. The child was standing in front of the fire reaching something off the mantel-piece, when her clothes being drawn by the draft towards the grate, ignited. Verdict, "Accidental death."—A second inquest was held on the body of a little boy, aged three years, whose death occurred precisely under similar circumstances. A verdict of "Accidental death" having been recorded, the Coroner said that it was astonishing to think of the number of inquests he held on children who were burned to death, and which more frequently occurred in the families of poor people. He should strongly advise the removal of all mantel-pieces from the habitations of such persons, for the accidents generally happened through the children trying to reach therefrom something which attracted their attention.

Further Mortality among the Convicts at Woolwich.—Another inquest has been held on the bodies of four convicts. From the evidence of the surgeon, it appeared that three of the men died from inflammation of the chest and fever, and the other from scrofula. Dr. Bossy stated that when any of the convicts complain of illness they are remanded from work until seen by the surgeon, and as their state of health will allow they are employed accordingly. The accommodation of the hospital-ship will not allow of all that complain being sent there; he makes a list of such persons as he imagines should be exempted from labour, which is presented to the Governor. Every attention has been paid, and he was ready to answer any question with respect to their treatment. Coroner—Do you think their clothing sufficient? I observed the cloth seems very thin. Dr. Bossy—The clothing is provided by the Secretary of State. They are allowed to wear anything extra that may be given them by their friends. The jury expressed themselves satisfied with the evidence, and returned a verdict "That the deceased men died from natural causes." It was mentioned that a great number of the convicts are suffering from violent coughs and colds. The jury spoke very highly of the cleanly state in which they found the hospital-ship.

The Weather.—During the week several remarkable changes in the weather have occurred. The minimum temperature in the Zoological Gardens was at six A.M. on Wednesday, when the thermometer stood at 19° Fahrenheit.

At Hackney, the thermometer at ten P.M. on Tuesday was 33°; on Wednesday, at seven A.M., 28°; and at noon, 36°. About noon there was also a fall of rain, which soon afterwards turned to snow, which in many protected parts settled deep. It lasted for four hours, and when it ceased the mercury had fallen to 33°. During the night the thaw progressed slowly, and throughout Thursday morning the roads and paths round the metropolis were most dangerous, the coating of thick ice with which they were covered not having been acted on by the thaw beyond being made slippery by melted snow. At six o'clock A.M. the thermometer was 33°, with the wind north-east. Towards noon the wind rose, and between twelve and one o'clock a snow-storm commenced. The wind was high, and continued so during the evening, the snow covering the ground to the depth of several inches. In the Parks, although the surface is covered by water, the ice was not affected by the thaw. On the River, on Thursday afternoon, in consequence of the unmooring of a collier, a sheet of ice about 100 yards in length, and extending half-way across the river off Shadwell, was drifted up with the tide, and did considerable damage to the vessels in its progress. A lighter laden with staves was driven against a tier of colliers on the south side of the river, and was stove in, and the wood dispersed about the river. A schooner was forced by the wind on the bed of ice, where she stuck fast. Shortly after this the ice was for a short time stopped by obstructions, and the crew of the schooner endeavoured to cut their way out, but the ice was so thick that they could not effect their object, and when it again began to move the vessel floated with it. A brig lying at anchor off Wapping was the next obstacle, and the strain on the cable was so great that the men were compelled to let go 13 or 14 fathoms of chain, which eased the ship away, and enabled the ice to pass it. At London-bridge, the ice was divided by the piers of the arches, and did no further mischief. Although the thaw and rain have in some measure diminished the quantity of ice, there still remain vast fields of it in various parts of the river.—The frost and snow in the neighbourhood of London have caused very serious distress among the lower orders. Many labourers of all classes, especially gardeners and agriculturists generally, are out of employ, and have to combat the severity of the weather at a time when, from the loss of wages, they are the least able to do so. Several meetings for the relief of the poor have taken place in the metropolis and the neighbouring parishes. In the parish of Tottenham prompt attention has been displayed in this respect. A general meeting of the inhabitants has been convened, at the request of the clergy and the churchwardens, and subscriptions to the amount of 181*l.* have been reported, which have been since increased to nearly 300*l.*, with numerous offers of a second subscription should such be required. Already about 700 families have been provided with a sack of coals each, upon the small payment of 1*s.*; and the committee of relief has a discretionary power vested in it to give away such other articles as may appear necessary.

Provincial News.

Falmouth.—Intelligence has been received of the melancholy loss, during a violent snow-storm, of the steamer *Thames*, on her voyage from Dublin to London, on the rocks of the Scilly Islands, and all on board, consisting of from 60 to 70 persons, drowned, with the exception of a lady passenger, two stewardesses, and one man. When the vessel was discovered by the islanders, their boats were aground, but with great efforts they succeeded in launching a whale-boat through the breakers, and getting her under the stern of the *Thames*. The commander insisted on the females being first hoisted therein, and unfortunately, as soon as a lady and two stewardesses had been placed there, the boat broke adrift, and drove off the land. This was perceived by a sailing-boat, which took her in tow, and succeeded, with great risk, in bringing her to the shore in safety. By this time the wind increased almost to a hurricane, which rendered it impossible for any other boat to approach the vessel. The captain then formed a raft, on which a great many of the crew got; but it was almost immediately dashed against the rocks, and all thereon met a watery grave, with the exception of one man, who was thrown on a perpendicular rock, where he remained till the following day, when he was rescued. The vessel became a complete wreck, and the remainder of the crew perished. It is stated by the surviving seaman, that the weather being exceedingly boisterous, with showers of hail and snow, they lost their reckoning, and mistaking the St. Agnes' (Scilly Islands) light for that of the Longships (near the Land's End), ran on the Cribewidden rock. It is also said, that before the *Thames* struck on the rock she had shipped a heavy sea, which extinguished her fires, and was a principal cause of the catastrophe. Amongst the sufferers was a detachment of soldiers, about 25 in number. The young lady saved is named Morris; she wanted to stay by the vessel, but was thrown over by her father. The seaman owes his life, after he had reached the Isle of Rosevear, to the circumstance of a cask of porter being driven on shore, the head of which he contrived to beat out; he drank a little, and suffered the rest to escape, and in this cask he passed the night. Captain Gray, the commander, had only been married three weeks

Bristol.—On Monday a Chartist meeting was held in the Socialists' Room, for the purpose of hearing an address from the son of Mr. Frost,—of agreeing to a petition to the Queen for a remission of the sentence passed upon the prisoners,—and also for making a subscription towards the Return fund. The principal interest of the meeting was derived from a letter, which Mr. Frost, jun. said had been recently received from his father. It was addressed to Mrs. Frost, and stated that they were exactly four months from England, and anchored in the Derwent, before Hobart Town, on the last day of June. Three days after their arrival, they received notice that they would be sent to Port Arthur, a penal settlement, although it does not appear to have been intended as a punishment. Mr. Frost says, "I am at Port Arthur, a place to which the very worst of men are sent, and where human misery may be seen to probably its greatest extent. I was not, however, sent here *for what is called punishment*. The Governor told us repeatedly that we were not sent to Port Arthur as a punishment, but to fill certain offices. Williams is a superintendent in the coal-mines; Jones fills a situation at the juvenile establishment; and I am in the office of the Commandant—that is, the Governor of Port Arthur. I am acting here as a clerk, and hitherto the labour has not been heavy. I am in excellent health. I never was better; and my spirits are very good, considering all things—much better than I could possibly have anticipated."

Lancaster.—At the sessions the Hon. Capt. Plunkett was charged with having committed a violent assault upon one of the monitors in the castle while in the execution of his duty. Defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Wilkins (for the defendant) urged extenuating circumstances, especially when defendant had come into court, and said, "If I have wronged this man I am willing to make any compensation." Since his release he has joined his regiment, by which he was received with more than ordinary respect. He has resumed his duties, and has himself been recently sitting on a court-martial to see that justice was done. His regiment has been ordered to the Mauritius. If the court think proper to deal with him with rigour, he will lose his commission. If the court will call upon him to pay a fine, or to make compensation to the complainant, he will most readily submit to whatever the court may think fit to impose. The chairman, after considerable deliberation, then called upon Capt. Plunkett, and said, "The sentence of this court is, that you be imprisoned in Kirkdale House of Correction for two months." The sentence is said to have produced a considerable sensation amongst the bystanders.

Kent.—The Hoo Union.—The inquiry into the conduct of Mills, the master of the union workhouse, has terminated in the decision of the magistrates that the case should be sent for trial at the ensuing assizes. Mr. Mills has been ordered to enter into his own recognizances in 50*l.*, and find two sureties of 25*l.* each, to appear and take his trial.

Carlisle.—Fraudulent Letter-writers.—Considerable excitement has been manifested in Carlisle by the examination of a schoolmaster, who stood charged with stealing five sovereigns and some other valuables with which he had been entrusted as the writer of letters for the plaintiff to a young woman of whom he was the lover. It seems, that he had not only kept the money, but had fabricated answers, purporting to come from the female, acknowledging the receipt of it. He has been committed for trial.

Ashton.—Investigations are going on respecting the Trades' Union Combinations and the murders recently committed in this neighbourhood, and it is now stated that the perpetrator (or perpetrators) of the murder of Benjamin Cooper has been discovered. Thirteen individuals charged with conspiracy have been admitted to bail, themselves in 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each. Four persons who had been liberated on bail have been again taken into custody charged with wilful murder, and conveyed to this place, where they will undergo an examination on that charge. Government has offered a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery of the murderers of Garland.

York.—A person named James Hallett, a labourer, and seven or eight other persons, were going from York to Fulford, last week. When they had proceeded as far as Fulford Church-lane, they met a young man named Moor, an articled clerk to Messrs. Sharp, architects. Hallett went up to him and shouted "Boh!" On this Moor said, "Stand back, or I'll blow your brains out!" at the same time drawing a pistol from his pocket. Hallett not doing so, he fired and lodged the ball in the left side of his head, near his temples. A surgeon was immediately brought to the place, the ball was extracted, but the man still lingers in great danger. An examination has taken place before the magistrates. Moor stated, that he was first struck by the man, and that he fired in self-defence, but the comrades of Hallett give a different version of the story. He also stated, that he had taken the pistol with him because he had before been annoyed on the road. He was committed to York Castle, to take his trial on the capital charge at the next assizes, but bail was afterwards taken for his appearance.

Northampton.—Bank Robbery.—Messrs. Whitworth having received intimation of the route taken by Haslock (the young man who had robbed them of 800*l.* in gold) and his brother, sent one of the police to London, who who traced them to Shooter's-hill, and thence to Dover, where the fugitives obtained passports for France under the names of Hardy; they then paid 20*l.* to the captain of the Wellington steamer to take them to Boulogne. The officer proceeded no farther than Dover, but information reached him that the brothers had gone to Havre by St. Omer, when the elder, being conscience-stricken, determined to return, and was taken into custody in this town a few days since. The younger continued his flight by diligence to Rouen. Mr. Whitworth and a Bow-street officer are on his track, and are confident of securing him.

Coal-pit Accidents.—A fatal accident occurred last week at Ardsley. Two men were proceeding down a coal-pit; the rope broke, and precipitated both to the bottom. One was killed, and the other so dreadfully mutilated that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.—An explosion of fire-damp has also taken place in a cannel pit at Aspull Moor, by which four persons lost their lives, and two others were severely injured. An inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased were accidentally killed by an explosion of fire-damp."

Worcester.—The Young Wheats.—The severe frosts and heavy fall of snow will prove most beneficial to the growing crops, should no sudden and great change of tempearature take place. Owing to the extremely mild weather at the commencement of the year, the plant was beginning to exhibit a tendency to rankness, which was checked by the frost, and fresh strength and vigour were imparted. After the unfavourable harvests which we have experienced for the last two or three years, the prospect of an abundant supply of bread-corn is particularly cheering; and although it is, of course, early yet to speak with confidence, much depends upon the time of sowing, and a few months subsequently, both of which have been extremely promising.

The Weather in the Country.—The Provincial papers state that the remarkable changes experienced in the metropolis have been generally felt throughout the kingdom. In a letter from Bowness, Windermere, dated on Saturday, the writer says, the delightful weather with which we were favoured towards the close of the past year has at length given way to a bitter storm of frost and snow, with a high and piercing northerly wind. The snow lies unusually deep on the ground, and on Thursday morning the lake was nearly frozen over.—From Shrewsbury we learn that the frost has been very severe; the Severn has been frozen over, and numerous persons amused themselves with skating on its surface. Saturday last was the lowest degree of temperature experienced this season, the thermometer being fourteen degrees Fahrenheit below freezing-point. A strong wind from the south-east prevailed, which was followed in the evening by a storm of snow. On Monday, a still heavier fall took place, which, added to the slippery state of the roads, has occasioned some delay in the arrival of the mails.—In Halifax on Sunday morning a strong wind from north-west brought with it a heavy fall of snow, which continued during the whole of that day and Monday. On Tuesday, there was a heavy fall in the neighbourhood of the town. The consequence of such a protracted snow-storm has been to retard travelling, and the mail and other coaches have been thrown some hours out of their usual time, and several have travelled with six horses. It is said that four years have elapsed since so great a fall of snow was experienced in this country in the same length of time. Accounts from various quarters describe the drifts as being of from one to three yards in depth, according to locality.—At Hull, on Wednesday morning, the snow began to fall, and continued for nearly eight successive hours. During that period a greater quantity fell than the oldest inhabitant can remember, the depth on level ground being nearly eighteen inches. The streets in the early part of the morning were almost impassable, and in the outskirts of the town still remain so. In the market-place and some of the principal thoroughfares carts have been continually employed carrying it away, so that locomotion is practicable, though by no means free from danger. It is said that the fall has been exceedingly partial, not extending twenty miles round the town. The Humber is beginning to exhibit large floating hummocks of ice, which continue to increase in size. Communication with the interior of the country is cut off, and the town must depend for a supply of coals on the stock already there, or on a supply which may be brought by sea.—At Doncaster, the frost in the early part of the week was more severe than it has been for 21 years.—At Worcester the thermometer has stood at 2° below zero, a severity of temperature which has not, it is said, occurred for many years; on Saturday evening some snow fell, followed by more on Sunday morning, and the drifts in many places were of considerable depth. The navigation of the Severn is entirely stopped, but the road traffic, as far as we can learn, has not been seriously impeded in any part of the country.—Whitehaven on Sunday morning was visited by a storm of wind and rain, which continued about three hours. It was followed by a snow-storm, which continued at intervals until Thursday night, when the snow fell in such large quantities as to choke up the roads and thoroughfares. The mountains around are all covered with snow; the arrival of the mails has been delayed, and a general stoppage appears to have occurred on the roads. By accounts from different parts of England and Scotland, it seems that the storm has been general throughout Great Britain, and more severe in the south than in the northern districts.

Railways.—A collision unfortunately took place on the Manchester and Leeds Railway last week under the following circumstances. A cattle train of nearly twenty waggons, with sheep, &c., left Wakefield in the afternoon, and got on very well until after they passed the Dewsbury station. Before they could reach Cooper-bridge station the water was exhausted; the engine was then detached, and proceeded to the Brighthouse station for a supply of water. In the interval the next train came up, and owing to the dense fog which prevailed, the engineer was unable to see the former train until he arrived within a short distance from it. The engine was immediately reversed, and breaks applied to the wheels, which decreased the force of the shock which took place. Two of the carriages were broken, and the engine partially thrown off the rails, but none of the passengers were injured beyond a severe shake from the concussion, and the sheep also in the first train escaped without harm. An inquiry was set on foot the same evening by several of the engineers and directors, and after a rigid investigation the servants of the company were acquitted of all blame. The engine of the cattle train, the Leeds, is stated to be inferior to others on the

line.—A fatal accident occurred on the Midland Counties Railway on Friday, the 8th. The night merchandise train left Leicester an hour and a half before the mail, and passed the Spondon station three quarters of an hour previous to the mail. When within a mile and a quarter of Derby, the pumps of one of the engines were completely closed by the intense frost. The train came to a stand, and the usual precautions were taken of sending back the guards six or seven hundred yards with red signal lamps, while the effective engine conveyed the useless one to Derby. The engine returned and got the remainder of the luggage train again in motion; and having done so, signalised by the whistle for the guards to return. They had just got back, and the train was gathering speed, when the mail train came rapidly up; and though the red signal lamp on the last luggage waggon was in its right place, the very thick fog prevented the sight of it, and the engine with the mail and night carriages ran with extreme violence into the merchandise train. The death of the mail engine-driver, and of the stoker, was the consequence; but although a first-class carriage, nearly full of passengers, was next the engine, providentially none of them were hurt; assistance being procured from Derby, the mail proceeded, after an hour's delay. An Inquest was held on Saturday, and evidence adduced to show that the accident could not have been foreseen; the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, with a deodand of 300*l.* on the engine."—A collision took place on Sunday night between the Birmingham and North Midland trains at Rugby, whilst the shifting of the carriages took place, on which occasion two of the latter carriages were smashed to pieces, and three persons were so seriously injured that they were expected to survive but a few hours. The following is the official account:—"The mail train, which left the Euston-square station at half-past eight on Sunday night, on arriving at Rugby detached two carriages, which were to proceed on to the Midland Counties line. The carriages were in the act of being passed from the London and Birmingham down-line for this purpose, when the mail train, which leaves Birmingham for London at twelve P.M., arriving very slowly at the station, ran unfortunately in contact with the crossing carriages, and caused contusions to four of the passengers, and a slight fracture of the collar-bone to a fifth. Surgical attendance was at hand, and every care taken of the parties. The immediate cause of the accident is now under investigation."—On Monday a meeting of the owners of property and occupiers of houses within the parish of Kensington, who will be affected by the projected new railway from Knightsbridge-green to Staines, was held, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent its being carried into effect. The solicitor for the opposition read from the book of reference attached to the plans the names of the parties whose property would be most materially affected by the railway, amongst which were Messrs. Gunter, Hutchins, and Poupart, the extensive market gardeners, &c. It also appeared that the site of the new church and burial-ground at Brompton would be required for the purpose. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That the meeting views with great alarm the proposal of an intended railway, to be called the Staines Railway, and which in their opinion will most injuriously affect the parish of Kensington and destroy the interests of the neighbourhood. They therefore resolve to oppose the said railway by every means in their power. That it is highly desirable that all necessary proceedings be taken for effectually opposing the said measure in and out of Parliament."—An accident occurred on the Blackwall railway, on Tuesday evening last, which it is feared will terminate fatally. At about a quarter past nine o'clock, as Mr. Bowles, cash-taker at the Blackwall terminus, was walking along the line between the New-road branch and the Poplar station, the down-train came up, and, proceeding on an inclined plane, it was at full speed. Mr. Bowles, being deaf, did not hear the approach of the train in time to escape from the line. He was knocked down, and when picked up was in a state of insensibility. It was found, on examination, that his jaw-bone was broken, the lower lip split down to the chin, and a wound of frightful extent inflicted in the neck, close to the base of the skull. The unfortunate gentleman was removed to his own residence, with but faint hopes of recovery.

IRELAND.

An adjourned meeting of the National Repeal Association was held on Saturday last, when it was stated that the amount of subscriptions received last year, was from Ireland 2,313*l.* 3s. 4d., from England 355*l.* 14s., from Scotland 16*l.* 8s. 6d., from America 3*l.*: total receipts 2,688*l.* 5s. 10d.; total expenditure 2,569*l.* 8s. 3d., leaving a balance of 118*l.* 17s. 7d. Mr. O'Connell then gave a description of his visit to Mullingar, where he said he was surrounded by at least 60,000 repealers. He next adverted to the disturbed state of the county of Limerick. He regretted that in that county some midnight miscreants were carrying on a system of agrarian disturbance—above all, taking arms. Mr. Steele had, however, gone amongst them with a white flag edged with green, on which was inscribed—"Whoever commits a crime strengthens the enemies of Ireland." He believed Mr. Steele's interference had had the effect of totally checking those disturbances. He regretted he should so soon start for Cork, otherwise it would amuse him to have some leisure to reply to Dr. Cooke, who had invited him to a discussion on the subject of repeal. After treating in a humorous strain the challenge of Dr. Cooke, he gave as a reason for declining it, the numerous engagements already entered into previous to the opening of Parliament. Besides, if he argued politics with Dr. Cooke, he being at the head of the Presbyterians of Ulster, it would be admitting that he was a political antagonist of theirs, which was not the fact, as he was desirous of serving them by every means in his power. Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ardagh, and Father Burke of Meath, were then enrolled as members of the Association, after which the meeting separated.—The ordinary weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday: a form of address from a Catholic tenant to a Conservative landlord was adopted, but nothing of public interest occurred.

The papers announce the death of Major Sirr, one of the principal police magistrates of Dublin. He was particularly prominent in public life during the rebellion in 1798 and 1803, and is said to have wounded Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He commenced life as an officer in the army, and served in Ireland and at Gibraltar. He quitted the service about 1790, and subsequently became Town-Major of Dublin. In 1808 the Duke of Wellington, then Chief Secretary, formed the late police establishment, and the Major was appointed one of the magistrates of the head office. Major Sirr continued to discharge these duties until 1826, when the office was consolidated with that of brigade-major, on which occasion he received an autograph letter from the Duke of York, in reference to that part of his services, and conveying his Majesty's permission to retire from the office on full pay, with liberty to retain his house in the Castle, in consequence of his past services. Mr. Thorpe Porter, of the Leinster Bar, has been appointed to succeed Major Sirr at the Police Office.

Murder of Mr. T. Powell.—An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. Powell, at which the Earl of Gosford and several stipendiary magistrates attended. The jury were unanimous in their verdict of "Wilful Murder, committed by Patrick Woods, of Tullyard, and others unknown." It is said that another person, named Hughes, has since been identified by Miss Powell, and taken into custody. At the instance of the Earl of Gosford, the clerk of the peace has convened a meeting of magistrates, in the city of Armagh, to take into consideration the measures necessary to render amenable to justice the parties concerned in the murder, and to take such steps as may appear requisite for the future protection of life and property in the southern part of the county. Meanwhile, Government has offered a reward of 150*l.* for the apprehension and conviction of the parties, besides those in custody, actually concerned, or a proportionate reward for the discovery and conviction of any one or more of them.

Court-Martial.—A general court-martial has been assembled at Clare-castle, for the trial of Lieutenant William Curteis, of the 36th regiment, "for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly subversive of military discipline, in having at Clare-castle, on or about the 12th of Nov., 1840, sat down to the officers' mess-table of the depot of the 36th regiment to dinner in a state of intoxication, he having also been at the time on duty as officer of the day." Captain De Lacy stated the case against the prisoner, and was then heard in evidence, when he swore that Lieutenant Curteis was intoxicated at the dinner table. Lieutenant Mauleverer swore he noticed the prisoner intoxicated at mess, and unfit for duty. Ensign Carew deposed that the prisoner was not intoxicated, or unfit for duty, but that he was not in a state to sit with gentlemen; and Ensign Bruce, the last witness in support of the charge, swore the prisoner was influenced by liquor, though not intoxicated, and fit for duty, though not to sit with gentlemen. The prisoner entered upon his defence in a written statement, and examined thirteen witnesses, when the court adjourned, to give Captain De Lacy time to prepare his rejoinder on the part of the prosecution, after which the court will determine upon a finding, to be laid before her Majesty, but the result will not be known for some days to come.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Presbytery, upon the motion of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, have memorialised her Majesty against the decision of the judges of the Court of Session, in ordering the majority of the Presbytery of Strathbogie to receive and admit the Rev. Mr. Edwards to be minister of the parish of Marnoch.

At the High Court of Justiciary, John Wilson was tried for the murder of his mother, in having on the 20th of Sept. inflicted a wound on her forehead and a contusion on her head, from which she died soon after. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The jury with one exception returned a verdict *guilty of culpable homicide.* It is said that the juryman who dissented from the rest was for a verdict of murder. A number of certificates from respectable individuals were produced in favour of the prisoner's former good character. The prisoner was sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Glasgow.—Trial of the Lady Thief.—At the Circuit Court, Jane Petrise, or Harris, the young woman known as the lady thief, was charged with having committed the following acts of theft:—1st. With having in October last, in Stewart's Commercial Hotel, stolen from the pocket of Thomas Bayne, commercial traveller, the sum of 12*l.* 2d. With having stolen from the pocket of Gilbert J. Mees, merchant, the sum of 8*l.* 3d. With having, in Carrick's Hotel, stolen from the pocket of John Crean, police-officer, while undressed and in bed, two one-pound notes and a card-box. 4th. With having stolen from the pocket of Robert Paul, Esq., 7*l.* The prisoner pleaded not guilty. After the examination of witnesses, who detailed generally the circumstances of the robberies committed in the Commercial and Royal Hotels, Glasgow, and the apprehension of the prisoner in Edinburgh, the jury found the prisoner *Guilty* of the 1st, 3d, and 4th charges, and she was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in Glasgow gaol.

On Saturday last, Dugald Moore, the Scottish poet, died in consequence of a severe attack of inflammation. He is mentioned as an instance of a man rising above difficulties who had originally derived few advantages from fortune or education.

Dundee.—Another fire has occurred, which was unfortunately attended with loss of life. It is supposed to have been occasioned by the igniting of some sticks left by the side of the fire to kindle it in the morning. A number of neighbours were quickly on the spot; but the fire had gained such ground that it was impossible for the occupants of the garret stories to escape by the stair. Attention was immediately directed to their rescue. A woman with a child in her arms was let out at the garret window, slipped down the slates, and handed down by a trap. Two other children were taken out in the same manner; but in putting the last child out of the window the father lost his balance and fell over the slates, touching in his descent one of the persons suspending the ladder, and shaking it so that the individual who had caught hold of the child let it go; but its life was happily preserved by one of the parties below catching it in his arms. The man received so severe a contusion on his head by the fall that he lived but a few minutes. From the ground flat all got out in safety. A mother was still lamenting over a child, which she maintained was in the house, but which had been considered by the fireman to have been in one of the neighbouring houses. One of the firemen, observing a smell of flesh burning, directed the pipe towards the spot from which it proceeded, and gaining admittance, extracted the ashes of the child. The roof fell in, and the fire was got under, but not until the second story had been consumed.

The Weather.—We learn from Edinburgh that the weather continues very severe, and the mails are greatly behind time. In the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh there has been comparatively little snow, but the cold during last week has been very severe, the thermometer sometimes falling so low as to 12 and 14 degrees of Fahrenheit. Berwick has been visited by the severe weather which has prevailed in the extremities of the island with little intermission for the last three weeks. The snow-storm was very severe at Stirling, and the thermometer stood at 15, being 17 degrees below the freezing point. There has, however, been little interruption to travelling on the roads in the neighbourhood, and so far as health is concerned, the change is regarded as a happy one from the previous wet and changeable state of the weather. The snow-storm was very severe at Aberdeen, where the snow is lying to a considerable depth, and, from accounts received, many of the roads and thoroughfares of the country are completely blocked up. At Huntly, it is said, there has not been such a depth of snow since 1837; to the west it is still deeper, and the mail has had six horses. At Ayr the thaw has been succeeded by a violent storm, the severe effects of which were felt along the coast. In the interior the snow lies several inches deep, and the frost having returned with great intensity, the rivers and lochs are again icebound and peopled with curlers and skaters.

THEATRICALS.

Adelphi.—A new farce, called *A Deed of Dreadful Note*, was brought out on Monday. It turns upon the mistakes made by a husband and wife in consequence of a wax figure of a man having been left by the wife's brother in a closet of their house, which the husband believes to be a corpse. Under apprehensions that his wife intends to murder him, he arms himself with a dagger, resolving to sell his life dearly if attacked. He falls asleep, his wife gets into the room without waking him, and hears him talk about murder in his sleep; she, in her turn, suspects he has been privy to a "deed of dreadful note," and her suspicions are confirmed by seeing a dagger in his hand. She succeeds in disarming him, but whilst so doing awakes him, and both husband and wife gaze on each other in horror. The wife takes to her heels; the husband resolves to pack up and fly the house; but whilst filling his pockets with his property, *Tremor*, a neighbour who is an admirer of the wife, and has concealed himself in a cupboard, takes him for a thief; the husband takes him for a murderer; a partial explanation ensues, and both conceal themselves behind the bed-curtains, just as the brother arrives to take away his wax figure. The wife informs him of her suspicions of her husband; and just as the whole scene is becoming involved in tenfold mystery and horror, the police arrive to take into custody *Tremor*, who has, in passing over the roofs of the houses, occasioned the falling of sundry tiles on the heads of persons in the street. This brings the affair to an explanation. The wax figure is produced, and the fears and terrors of all are appeased by its presence. The farce, by the absurd misapprehensions of its dialogue, excited roars of laughter from beginning to end, and was announced for repetition.

It is stated that the Princess's Theatre, in Oxford-street, is to be the arena wherein the German operas are to be produced, Mr. Bunn having entered into arrangements with Mr. Hamlet, the proprietor, for that purpose.

Miscellaneous.

The Queen's Great Cheese in Chancery.—It appears that this cheese, which was to have been placed on the Royal table at the christening of the Princess, has, by an unforeseen event, "got into Chancery." A dispute having occurred among the proprietors, a part of them had a model made of it and sent to London for the purpose of exhibition; the other proprietors finding what had occurred, immediately sent the original. The model had been placed in the Egyptian-hall for the purpose of exhibition, but was ejected therefrom by the other parties, and the original placed in its stead. In consequence an injunction was obtained from the Court of Chancery, to restrain the parties from exhibiting the original. The cheese was ma-

nufactured for her Majesty by the farmers of West Pennard, about 15 miles from Cheddar, from the united milk of 737 cows; it weighs near 11 cwt.; it is in shape an octagon, in height 22 inches, and 3 feet 1 inch in diameter. The upper surface is ornamented with the royal arms, surrounded with a wreath of oak leaves, acorns, and laurel; the rose, thistle, and shamrock are also embossed upon the surface. It is described as one of the wonders of the dairies of Somersetshire, and as the largest cheese ever produced from the presses.—On Thursday an application was made to dissolve the injunction, and a long history was given of the manufacture of the cheese, and of the procession of farmers, dairymaids, and villagers by whom it was escorted on its journey to London. The Vice Chancellor, being satisfied that the cheese was not at present sufficiently ripe for presentation, dissolved the injunction, with costs.

Early Green Peas.—One early spring morning, about the middle of the last century, a young gentleman of considerable fortune at Paris, being desirous of presenting something very rare to a handsome young lady, inquired in the suburbs of Paris for green peas, and with difficulty procured four half-pint pottles, for each of which he paid six louis d'or—a most extravagant price; but it was the only valuable present he could think of, which the delicacy of his lady would not make her refuse. It is not certain if the gentleman gave orders that she should be informed of the price, or whether the season of the year, and the knowledge of their rarity, made her guess it; however, as she was more of the coquette than the epicure, she could not help telling the messenger that the gentleman who bought them had more money than wit. Her mother, who was naturally avaricious, finding her of this opinion, proposed to sell the peas; and after some altercation she got the better of her daughter's delicacy, and made her consent to send them to market, where none had appeared, nor indeed was such a rarity expected. The old lady luckily was acquainted with a woman whose business it was to give intelligence to the stewards of people of quality of everything scarce—the first of its kind that was to be purchased. This woman undertook the commission to sell the peas, and set out with the intention of carrying them to the hotel of the Prince de Condé, who was to give a superb entertainment that day to the foreign ministers. In the interval, another admirer of the young lady paid her a visit, and the conversation turning upon the backwardness of the spring, she accidentally mentioned the scarcity of green peas; which made him conjecture she had a desire to taste them; he therefore shortened his visit, making some plausible excuse, and repaired to the most celebrated fruiterers in Paris: but, to his mortification, all the intelligence he could procure was that none had yet appeared, except four pottles, which an old woman had been seen conveying to the Prince de Condé's. The hopes of our innamorato now revived; he lost no time, and fortunately overtaking the woman, who knew him, before she reached the hotel, he thought himself very happy to obtain them at the moderate sum of thirty louis. The emissary, equally overjoyed, returned to her employers with the money, and told the young lady who had purchased them. But, though she had no objection to the money, she was extremely piqued on finding that her favourite lover had bought them, not doubting that they were designed for some formidable rival; and in this conjecture she was confirmed by the abrupt manner in which he had shortened his visit and left her. Distracted by jealousy, she imparted her sentiments to a female visitant, and both were earnestly employed in railing at the infidelity of mankind, when, behold! one of the servants of the suspected lover was introduced, who brought a basket from his master, decorated with the flowers in season, and covered with nosegays, which being removed, the triumphant fair discovered the green peas; and thus her chagrin was instantly converted into immoderate fits of laughter at this droll adventure. As for the visitor, being quite familiar in the house, and fond of dainties, she insisted on eating the peas, that they might not cause any more confusion in the family. But as her motive was easily discerned, they went no further than the rules of politeness required, and only dressed one pottle. After the lady was gone, a new council was held, to deliberate on the disposal of the remainder. The daughter had now no objection to sell them again; but the mother having a lawsuit in hand, thought it more for her interest to send them to her attorney; which was accordingly done, and this occasioned a very warm dispute between him and his wife. Madame loved good cheer, and insisted on regaling her friends with this rarity; but the attorney knew better how to secure his own interest, and sent them to the Marquis ———, who had promised to procure him preferment. But scarce were the peas set down upon the table, when the lover who had adorned the basket with flowers came in, to visit the Marquis, and seeing his present to his beloved lady thus, as it were, fly in his face, he concealed his resentment, but took the first opportunity to pay a visit to his perfidious mistress, who very coolly thanked him for his peas—adding, that they had an excellent flavour. Enraged at her carrying the matter so far, he then told her that she must wait till the Marquis had tasted them, before she gave an opinion of the goodness. The lady, at a loss to guess his meaning, and confounded at the violence of his transports, demanded an explanation. He then related to her the last incident; but she, not suspecting what had happened, affirmed that they were not the same peas. This enraged him still more, and he required to see the basket in which he himself had placed the pottles, and which he adorned with flowers. Not being able to produce it, the quarrel seemed to admit of no terms of accommodation, when in came the peas again! The Marquis, who had a secret inclination for the lady (the greatest beauty in Paris), thought them a very proper present for her. Our lover was now fully convinced that the Marquis could not be so absurd as to send his mistress her present to him, yet he was convinced that they were the very same peas; the mother, therefore, was obliged to confess the truth. It was then determined to sacrifice the travelling peas to the appetite; and they were accordingly consumed by the parties most deeply interested in their fate.

Retribution.—The following narrative is given by the Indian Papers:—A Brahmin, with his daughter and her two children, left Jaulnah for a village on the road to Moongepatam. Resting near a well, the Brahmin resolved to possess himself of his daughter's jewels, and then murder her. He told her that the place was full of robbers, and recommended her to take off her jewels and deliver them to his keeping. Little suspecting her father's intentions, the young woman did as she was directed. The Brahmin wrapped the jewels in a piece of cloth and tied the cloth round his waist carefully. He then told his daughter to go and bathe herself in the well according to custom. She went towards the well, and her father followed, and when close to its edge the monster pushed her into it. The Brahmin immediately departed, leaving the two children behind him. In her fall, his daughter very fortunately succeeded in taking hold of the root of a tree that projected out on one side of the well, and by this means saved herself from drowning. After going some distance from the place the Brahmin returned, fearing lest the children might betray him. His surprise was great on finding his daughter clinging to the root of the tree, as mentioned, and he determined to put an end to her existence in some other way; to effect which purpose, he was in the act of rolling a large stone down upon her, when a venemous serpent that was under the stone bit him on the hand. The Brahmin fell down almost instantaneously, and soon after expired. Attracted by the cries of the children, some Brinjarries went to the spot, who took the woman out of the well, restored her jewels, and conducted her and her children in safety back to Jaulnah.

Franklin on Spelling.—Dr. Franklin says, in one of his letters—"You need not be concerned, in writing to me, about bad spelling; it is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters. To give you an instance, a gentleman received a letter in which were these words:—'Not finding brown at *hom*, I delivered your *messeg* to his *yf*.' The gentleman called his wife to help him to read it. Between them they picked all but the *yf*, which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chambermaid, 'because Betty,' says she, 'has the best knack of reading bad spelling of any one I know.' Betty came, and was surprised that neither of them could tell what *yf* was; "Why," says she, '*yf* spells wife—what else can it spell?' And indeed it is much better, as well as a shorter method than *doubleyou, i, f, e*, which, in reality, spells *double-wifey*."

Mrs. Barbauld, the Poetess.—The chapel of the English Presbyterians at Newington-green has recently been repaired and renovated; and as Mrs. Barbauld's husband, the Rev. M. Barbauld, officiated for many years there, and as her mortal remains were buried in that parish, it was proposed to raise a tablet in the chapel to the memory of that gifted lady. It has been raised by her nephew, Mr. C. R. Aikin, surgeon, to whom "Early Lessons," &c., were addressed, as her "Dear Charles;" and the inscription was composed by her elder nephew, Mr. A. Aikin, the late secretary to the Society of Arts, Adelphi. Mrs. Barbauld was the sister of the celebrated Dr. Aikin.

Military Execution at the Mauritius.—A military execution took place without the town of Port Louis, in September last, of a private of the 87th regt., who had shot at his corporal. The motive to the crime, the prisoner said, was simply a wish to get rid of his life. He was condemned by court-martial to be shot to death. The prisoner was marched from the condemned cell to the barrack escorted by the officers and soldiers of the guard that had been relieved, preceded by the band of his regt., and having the coffin which was to contain his remains carried immediately before him. Scarcely, however, had the first strokes of the muffled drums, and the first few notes of the "Dead March" in Saul, played by the band, been sounded, before five or six young recruits, who had recently come out to the colony, and who formed part of the guard which escorted the prisoner to the place of his execution, fell back to the rear, overcome with faintness. The prisoner himself, on the contrary, maintained during his progress the most perfect calmness and self-possession. It was, however, observed, that as he approached the spot where his grave was already dug, and by the side of which his coffin was deposited, his countenance became deadly pale. But he speedily rallied, resumed the self-command he had previously exhibited, knelt upon his coffin, suffered his eyes to be bandaged, and submitted to his fate with firmness and resolution. When the firing party, which consisted of twelve men, commanded by a serjeant, was called out, and the signal given to fire, one of the men was so overcome by his feelings that he fell down in a fainting fit. Upon these occasions, in order to avoid the feelings of compunction which might, either at the moment or afterwards, arise in the breasts of any of the firing party, the men to whose lot it falls to form it are not allowed to load their own muskets, but these are handed to them indiscriminately, some being loaded with ball, and others with blank cartridge.

An American Toast.—The following was given by Mr. Bleeken, of Yonkers, New York, on a late occasion:—"The agricultural interests of the state of New York—May our farmers have good crops, full ears, heavy grass, and *no small potatoes*."

A Yankee editor gives the following as the most approved mode of killing fleas:—"Place the animal on a smooth pine board, and hedge him in with putty; then *read* him an account of all the railroad and steam-boat accidents which have happened within the last twelve months. As soon as he becomes so frightened as not to be able to stir, draw out his teeth, and he *will starve to death*."

Law.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.—*Knight v. the Marquis of Waterford and others.*—Judgment was pronounced in this case by Baron Alderson. For the last two centuries or more the lord of the manor of Ford, in Northumberland, has paid to the rector 40*l.* yearly, in lieu of tithes, which he has received himself, and disposed of as private property. The lord of the manor was patron, and till a late period took care to appoint the rector under a bond of registration. Plaintiff, who is rector of the parish, in 1822 objected to the old composition, claimed the tithes, and, after waiting for some years, filed a bill for their recovery in 1828. The defence set up by the Marquis of Waterford, who is lord of the manor, and the other defendants, who are tenants, or assignees of parts of it, was, that from time immemorial there had been a payment of 40*l.* yearly by the owner of the manor to the rector, in lieu of tithes; and that the owner and his assigns had been accustomed, in respect of that payment, to have the tenth of all titheable things within the manor. The arguments and evidence in the case occupied no fewer than fourteen days after last Trinity term. A number of receipts produced on that occasion proved the payment of the 40*l.* as far back as 1690, and, from the proceedings in a suit in equity in 1658, it appeared that the arrangement was then known. It further appeared that a part of the manor, called Catfordlaw, which had been separated from and sold, paid tithes since the sale, though the alleged composition exempted the entire manor.—Mr. Baron Alderson said, the first question was whether the prescription was valid in point of law and fact. The prescription was double, the first branch being an assertion of an ordinary distinct modus in lieu of tithes, and if the evidence established it the addition of the other branch would not vitiate it. But a modus in lieu of tithes was inconsistent with the receipt of tithes by any one, and, therefore, this defence failed in point of fact. Then, as to its validity in point of law. Several cases had established the position that a layman might prescribe to have tithes as appurtenant to a manor or lands, on the supposition that before time of legal memory the owner of the manor or lands might have, with the consent of the patron and ordinary, entered into a bargain with the parson to pay him a certain pension, and in lieu thereof to have the tithes of the manor or lands, and that by retainer he might enjoy those of his lands in his own occupation, and by prescriptive bargain with his tenants take those due from their lands. Thus tithes might be appurtenant to a manor or lands, but there was not one authority for saying that a prescription had been ever allowed for a lord of a manor, or proprietor of lands, or his assigns, to take tithes from terre tenants, for the effect of this would be to make the right of taking tithes assignable from one layman to another, which would make a layman capable of tithes in gross. On this ground, therefore, he doubted the validity of the alleged prescription in point of law. But independently of this there were circumstances which led him to the conclusion that no such arrangements as were alleged by the defendants had been made before in time of legal memory. He then entered into the leading facts of the case, and observed that the alleged prescription was plainly of modern origin, and that it was probably succumbed to by the rectors, in consequence of the lord of the manor having always taken care to appoint them, reserving to himself the power of depriving them under the resignation bond. To this conclusion he was led, in some measure, by the fact of Catfordlaw paying tithes since its separation from the manor. It was alleged that plaintiff's claim was barred by a fine levied of the tithes, but his opinion was that, as they still remained a spiritual claim, the fine had no operation over them. Under all circumstances he felt bound to decree for the plaintiff, with costs. The tithes of the manor being at present worth about 1500*l.* a-year, and plaintiff being entitled, it is said, to recover all that have fallen due since 1822, this decree virtually gives him about 27,000*l.*, besides costs.

SECONDARIES' COURT.—*Giving a False Character to Servants.—Maltby and others v. Rogerson.*—An action was brought to recover 127*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, damage sustained by the felony of a clerk, named Yates, to whom defendant had given a good character, although he had been previously prosecuted for robbery and imprisoned for 12 months. In June, the plaintiffs, being in want of a clerk, were applied to by Yates, and referred to defendant for a character, who described him as a very respectable young man, possessing both abilities and character highly commendatory. In consequence of this, the clerk was engaged. On the 17th of Oct. plaintiffs drew a check for 200*l* on their bankers, and Yates was sent to get it cashed; but he never returned. Plaintiffs then heard for the first time that he had been convicted of robbing the directors of the Southampton Railway. They offered a reward of 20*l*, and he was taken into custody, tried at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. When apprehended, 102*l.* were found in his possession, and the account would stand thus:—The loss of the 200*l.*; reward, 20*l.*; expense to officer, printing, &c.; total, 229*l.* 12*s.*; and deducting 102*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* found on him, which had been handed to the plaintiffs, left the balance 127*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* It was argued that, as men of business, the jury must know that defendant was not justified in concealing such serious facts. Evidence having been given of the payment of the check to Yates, the payment of the reward, and the other expenses, the jury instantly found for plaintiffs for the full amount, 127*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

LORD MAYOR'S COURT.—*Lockett v. the Bank of England.*—This case came before the Court as a claim for compensation for the good will and interest of Mr. Lockett in the Cock Tavern, facing the late north gate of the Royal Exchange, required for improvements about to be effected by the Bank of England. The claim amounted to the large sum of 18,094*l.* Sir W. Follett stated that in this case the corporation of the Bank of England desired the premises of Mr. Lockett, which had been a tavern of the first resort in the city from time immemorial, and was frequented by its first merchants. The public, in short, required this house for public improvements; but the Act determined that in all such cases no individual should suffer pecuniary injury. Mr. Lockett did not want to part with a house which he and his father had conducted with profit for half a century. One of the most important items of the claim would be the profit made by Mr. Lockett as a tavern-keeper, and he should only be able to give general evidence of its amount. There would be something ludicrous in showing how beef and calves' heads would cut up into soup, but it was the only means he had of proving it. For instance, he should prove that to make ten gallons of soup it required six calves' heads, 4lbs. of butter, and 6lbs of flour. The Recorder—What name do you give it? Sir W. Follett—Mock turtle. (A laugh.) He should take three years on which to form an average—the years of 1837, 1838, 1839. In that period had been bought 6236 calves' heads—(Loud laughter)—that would give 10,390 gallons; and there were 16 half-pint basins to the gallon; that would be 166,240 basins of soup, at 11*d.* a basin, which was 761*l.* 6*s.* (Roars of laughter.) There was also another way of making mock turtle, and that was with scalps, and two scalps were equal to a head. Recorder—Two scalps make a head! (Laughter.) Sir W. Follett—It seems so, my Lord. (A laugh.) There were 296 supplied, and that would produce 245 gallons, or 3920 basins. (A laugh.) This was really exposing the secrets of the trade, but he could not help it.

(Laughter.) Giblet soup would be the next head. (A laugh.) Thirty sets of giblets would make ten gallons of soup; 6159 sets had been purchased, that would give 2050 gallons, 32,848 basins, at 11*d.*, 1505*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* (A laugh.) Recorder—Did you put nothing but giblets into your soup, Sir William? (A laugh. Sir W. Follett—Yes, my Lord, but that's another head. He would now come to ox-tail. (Roars of laughter.) Thirty-six tails made ten gallons; 13,359 tails had been consumed in the three years. (A laugh. That would give 3710 gallons, or 59,360 basins, at 11*d.*, 2720*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Soup *bouilli* was next. (Renewed laughter.) 50lbs. of brisket of beef made 10 gallons. Mr. Lockett had had 9714 lbs. of brisket; that would make 194 gallons, or 31,107 basins, 1424*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Gravy soup followed. (A laugh.) 84,128 basins had been sold. (Laughter.) That would produce, at 8*d.* each, 2804*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The total for soup was 16,253*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* (Roars of laughter. He would now come to the dinners. These were charged 1*s.* 10*d.* each, and the amount was 4566*l.* 9*s.* There were other dinners where poultry were supplied, which were charged 2*s.* 10*d.*; a fowl, or such, was considered sufficient for two persons; a goose, for four. (A laugh.) Recorder—It used to be said a goose was too much for one, and not enough for two. (A laugh.) Sir W. Follett—The supply of fowls had been 1753, geese 188—(a laugh)—and, at 2*s.* 10*d.* a meal, would come to 603*l.* 4*s.* Pigeon pies, a small item, 45*l.* 5*s.* (A laugh.) For fish 325*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* had been paid, and he was told 100 per cent. was the usual profit. He had forgotten to mention the wine for the mock turtle. (A laugh.) Two bottles were put in ten gallons, and 177 dozen had been thus consumed. The counsel said, the gross profits would be found to amount to 4705*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* A number of tradesmen were called to prove a supply of the good things of this world. Thomson, the cook, said that in busy times they sold 500 basins of soup a day—upon others from 350 to 400. One of the head waiters stated that the receipts up to six o'clock were 20*l.* to 25*l.* a day. Mr. Adams stated that the gross consumption in wine and spirits for the five and three-quarters years was—brandy, 2928 bottles; rum, 144; Hollands, 162; French and German wines, 195; port, 10,472; sherry, 14,659; but from this was to be deducted the amount of stock on the 4th of Dec. 1840, and the average annual cost appeared to be 720*l.* The porter and ale supplied to the house was 7*s.* a day, or 109*l.* 4*s.* a year. On the 3782*l.* 4*s.* expended for wine, he estimated the profit at 3959*l.* 17*s.*—Recorder: 3959*l.* 17*s.*! That is a little more than 100*l.* per cent. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Adams: It is, my Lord. The profit on the porter is 71 per cent. A pipe of wine would cost, with the duty, 84*l.* He supposed it to be kept in bottle three years. The interest of the outlay, corks, &c., would make the cost 108*l.* 7*s.*—Sir W. Follett: How many glasses are sold from a bottle at the bar?—Mr. Adams: Fourteen, at 6*d.* a glass, producing 7*s.* (A laugh.)—Recorder: The bottles must be very large, or the glasses very small. (Laughter.)—Mr. Adams: The profit on wine sold by the glass was 121 per cent., by bottle 42 per cent. An accountant had examined all the tradesmen's books. He found in the three years that 4655*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* was paid to the butchers; poultry, 751*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; the fishmonger, 325*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; bakers, 727*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; hams, 116*l.* 15*s.*; sauces, 36*l.* 5*s.*; butter and cheese, 347*l.* 5*s.*; green-grocery, 504*l.*; soda-water, 30*l.*, stout, 59*l.*, and 172 dozen of wine for the mock-turtle soup, 301*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, making a total of 7671*l.* He found 4419 calves' heads had been supplied, which would make 166,240 basins of soup, and, at 11*l.* each, would produce 7619*l.*; from scalps, 296,179*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Of giblets, 6159 pair had been supplied, and would make 32,848 basins, 1505*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; ox-tails, 13,359, 2720*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; brisket, 9714 lbs., for soup bouili, 1024*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; soup-meat, 26,296 lbs., 2804*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; and the total amount for soup would be 14,221*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* 48,366 lbs. of meat had been supplied; 2127 hams; 50,907 lbs. of other meat, tongues, and sausages; and allowing one pound for each person's dinner, at 1*s.* 10*d.*, would give 4665*l.* 9*s.* Of poultry, a fowl or duck would dine two, a goose four. There had been supplied in the three years mentioned, 1753 fowls and ducks, 188 geese, and 439 pigeons; and a pigeon pie would dine four. The poultry would thus produce 603*l.* 4*s.*; but, as steaks were put in the pigeon pies, they were only calculated to serve three. The profit on the fish, at 100 per cent., would be 651*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The soda-water was charged 6*d.*, but cost 2½*d.* The profit on quart bottles of stout was 100 per cent., and 71 on pints. The whole money received was 20,588*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; and, after deductions, would leave 11,632*l.*, 11*s.* 10*d.*, the balance for the three years. The net profit per annum would be 4005*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* 377,568 basins of soup have been made in the three years, namely—Mock-turtle, 166,240, and from scalps, 3920, giblet, 32,848; ox-tail, 59,359; bouili, 31,072; and gravy, 84,128 basins, and one-eighth was allowed for waste, leaving net 330,372 basins. (A laugh.)

Mr. Kelly addressed the jury in reduction of damages, and observed that the great body he represented desired that ample justice should be done to the claimant, but he wished it to be understood that these improvements would put no money in their pockets; they would be improvements for the public benefit. They were not to be treated as railway or dock directors, who had a pecuniary interest; they had done it for the public good, and no one who walked in the neighbourhood of the Bank but would feel how much these improvements were required.

The jury assessed the damage as follows:—Lease, 1300*l.*; fixtures, loss by removal, good-will, and all other damage, 5000*l.*—Total, 6500*l.*; being 12,000*l.* less than the claim.

Sheriffs' Court.—*Fuller v. Curling.*—The defendant, J. Curling, Esq., of Camberwell, was a candidate for Southwark at the last election. The plaintiff was a gardener, residing near his residence, in Camberwell-grove. The action was brought to recover the sum of 11*l.* 12*s.*, being the balance of a sum of 20*l.* Defendant pleaded a tender of eight guineas, and a set-off.—The facts of the case are briefly these:—Defendant had a small strip of ground, in surface about 65 by 25 yards, adjoining his residence, which he wished made into a sort of garden, with a blind of shrubs running along one side. Plaintiff was employed to perform the work, in the course of which he obtained advances of money from Mr. Curling at different times, in sums of 4*l.*, 13*l.*, and 3*l.* respectively. Defendant then received a bill from a Mrs. Cunningham, for gravel mould, supplied to carry on the work in the garden by plaintiff's order, amounting to 38*l.* odd. He felt inclined to refuse payment, as the whole of the gravel had not been used on his premises; but finding on inquiry that there was little probability of the poor widow's ever obtaining one farthing from the plaintiff, he settled her account, and shortly after put a stop to any further operations by Fuller, from whom he then received a bill for 37*l.*, thus making the whole cost of the job which still remains incomplete, amount to 75*l.* Defendant remonstrated against this account as exorbitant, and, taking the advice of experienced gardeners in the neighbourhood, he refused to pay the whole amount. Plaintiff now, giving credit for the 17*l.* which defendant had already advanced, commenced an action for the other 20*l.*, being the balance of his account still due. To meet this defendant pleaded his tender of eight guineas, and a set-off, namely, 1*l.* for an iron railing, which the plaintiff had taken away from the garden; 1*l.* 10*s.* for half a dozen geraniums, which he had removed from defendant's premises; the value of two watering-pots which some person in plaintiff's employ had carried off, &c.—The question for the jury was whether the plaintiff having received the tender of eight guineas, and being in possession of the articles mentioned in the set-off, was entitled to anything more.—Evidence was adduced to show the work done, the trees and plants supplied, and the reasonableness of the charges in the plaintiff's account. The iron railing merely mentioned in the set-off had not been received that was of no use to defendant's garden, but if had been made for that purpose, it was now valueless, or at least worth only 5*s.* The geraniums had only been removed to plaintiff's greenhouse along with those of many of the gentry in the neighbourhood, to be taken care of, and might be had by Mr. Curling whenever he chose to send for them; and for the two watering-pots alleged to have been taken away, two others had been returned.—George Titser, defendant's groom, swore that the two watering-pots returned by the plaintiff were not worth picking up in the road; that of all the dahlia-seeds sown by the plaintiff only one had ever bloomed; and that he had heard the lad who was planting the lilacs and laurels say that his master (plaintiff) knew they were more fit to burn than to plant in a garden. Another witness deposed that some of the laurels had been for weeks out of the ground before they were planted in defendant's garden. Several master gardeners were also examined as to the charge that ought to have been made for the whole job. One of them would have done it, and thought himself well paid, for 40*l.*; another would have done it for 50*l.*—The Under-Sheriff summed up, and the jury, after consulting together for some time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of 8*l.* 8*s.*

London Sessions.—*W. Burford*, a baker in business in Long-lane, who sold bread under the usual price, was charged with fraudulently attaching a halfpenny to the scale in which the bread was placed, thus defrauding the public of half-an-ounce upon each loaf. The Common Sergeant stated that Burford, who was a wealthy tradesman, had been several times warned by the Court jury of his practices, and had given money to the poor to prevent prosecution. This had, however, been no warning, and he persisted in the crime.—The Recorder animadverted on defendant's dishonest conduct, which was the more flagrant as the poor and needy were the sufferers. The sentence was, that he pay a fine of 10*l.* to the Queen, and be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month, and that he be further imprisoned until the fine be paid.

Police.

Mansion House.—*Richard Moore*, who was apprehended some days ago on a charge of uttering forged notes and post-bills, purporting to be the issue of country banks, at the gaming-house of Thompson, Leicester-square, and also at the gaming-house of Cook, in the Strand, was brought up for examination. It appeared that the prisoner had gone into Thompson's house, and played against the bank until his losses amounted to 525*l.*, which he paid in country notes. Subsequently the prisoner went to Cook's house, and lost a sum of money, which he paid with similar notes. Thompson went next day to the city, and applied at the banking-house where the notes appeared to be payable, and discovered that they were forgeries. He immediately stated the circumstances under which he had received the notes, and showed a disposition to render assistance for the apprehension of the prisoner. In the mean time, Cook, the other gambling-house keeper, sent his wife to other banking houses on a mission of the same kind, and a similar account to that rendered by Thompson having been given, no doubt was entertained on the subject by the officer, who, with the assistance of those parties, succeeded in apprehending the prisoner. Daniel Forrester said that he found the prisoner, and told him he was charged with forgery. Prisoner said that the notes were not forged, but fictitious. Witness found in prisoner's pocket a letter addressed —— Johnson, Esq., 7, Leicester-square, enclosing three bills on stamps to the amount of 525*l.*, the sum he had lost to Mr. Thompson, whose name appeared to have been mistaken, and 6*l.* in money. The letter expressed regret at the offence the writer had committed in playing with fictitious notes, and stated that the enclosed bills should be paid upon a little indulgence. When in the coach, the prisoner said he had lost a great deal of money in gambling-houses, that he had been ruined by play, and had taken that step to recover his money. The letter addressed "—— Johnson, Esq., stated that his address was "Castle-grove, county of Louth." Mr. Bacon, engraver, stated that he engraved extensively for country banks. The notes were taken from plates in his possession, which, like all others engraved for country banks, never were out of his care. He had seen several notes in Forrester's possession, and found that they were proof impressions on India paper. It was the practice of country bankers when they wished to alter their plates to send for specimens, and generally from twenty to forty were sent. The paper was such that ink would run upon it, and it was impossible to make a signature in the condition in which it was transmitted to the bankers. A clever process had been adopted with respect to all the notes in the hands of the officer. The paper had been fastened very ingeniously with a layer of gum to other paper, so that a firmness was established, upon which signatures were capable of being made with perfect clearness and precision. He said that specimens were never sent to any but banking-houses, and in most instances they were returned. There never was any apprehension entertained that they would or could be converted to such a purpose as had been stated. It occurred to him that the prisoner might have been in a country bank to which specimens might have been sent. Each note was different from the rest, so that it would appear that a perfect set of specimens had been obtained. The magistrate lamented to find that crimes of ingenuity were greatly on the increase, and remanded the prisoner.

Queen-Square.—*Destitution.*—The magistrate stated that he had received a note, of which the following is a copy:—"To the Honour Mr. Moulins justice at the Pollis Court, Queen-sqr.—'I take the Liberty of writeing these few lines before your Wurtchip en stateng thes'e must possible distress. We're a poor man and wcoman, with five chilther and himself out of emply. Plase if yer hounar wood be so kind es to send shum Buddy to shee arter their disthress bekaise they are nat fit to came bef re a gintleman. —John Connor and Mary Connor, 2, New Court, Ducks Lane, Westminster." The magistrate then sent the chief usher to make inquiries; on his return he said that he never saw so heart-rending a scene as the present. In the corner of a room, dimly lighted by four apertures, without glass, he found a human form, stretched on filthy straw, with the remnant of an old basket as a pillow. On a nearer approach he found it was a woman, apparently in the last stage of existence, with no other covering than a portion of her chemise and a bit of rag. Near her were five small children, huddled round some wet straw on the hearth, which they in vain attempted to light. Not one of these children had more than a quarter of the clothing necessary for their protection. There was not a single article of furniture of any description in the place. The husband was in so despanding and wretched a condition that he could gain but little intelligence from him. He replied, when asked whether he had made his case known to the overseers of the parish, that he had been to the workhouse two or three times, and they had offered to pass him and his family to Ireland. The magistrate immediately desired that a sovereign should be applied to relieve their wants. The usher immediately bought them three blankets, and gave them money to procure food. The first contractor sent them two bushels of coals and a quantity of clean straw. The parish doctor had also been sent by the overseers to see what could be done to alleviate the sufferings of the woman. Since then, various sums have been forwarded to the magistrate by benevolent persons, for the relief of the family.—On Wednesday the Magistrate acknowledged the receipt of a parcel of clothing, by the relief of this family, and expressed his satisfaction at the liberality with which the public had come forward for their relief. A few minutes had scarcely elapsed when Mr. Kestell, clerk to the board of guardians, entered the office, and informed the Magistrate that Connor had that morning applied to him for relief at the workhouse, and on being refused had turned round and, in an insolent tone, said, "Well, I don't, worth your while, I'll go to the magistrates and get your conduct in the newspapers again." Mr. Gregorie directed that Connor might be sent for. As soon as he appeared Mr. Gregorie asked "Have you been to the workhouse this morning to ask relief?" "Yes, Sir," replied Connor. Mr. Gregorie—Your conduct is most disgraceful. In your case commiseration and benevolence aim at the recommendation which seem to be bestowed upon you, and, instead of being thankful for the kindness extended, you have proved yourself unworthy of sympathy. Your object in going to the workhouse shows at least a desire not only to impose upon, but to insult the authorities there; and I do hope that, if the ladies and gentlemen who have honoured me to-day with their communications become acquainted with your conduct through that organ by which you and many others have been snatched from starvation and misery, they will give me some directions how to apply their bounty. Connor dropped down on his knees, and exclaimed—"Your Honour will excuse; sure I thought it right to go there." Mr. Gregorie—You could not, sir, have thought any such thing, and were directed to come here whenever you wanted money. This you could not have wanted, as you have had many pounds within three days, independently of sums left at your house by ladies and gentlemen who have visited you. Instead of going to the parish workhouse, had you gone to the parish church and returned thanks for the bounty bestowed upon you, and of which you are unworthy, you would have behaved more consistently. Your behaviour does not entitle you to any more commiseration.

Marylebone.—Four young men were brought before the magistrate on the following charge:—An Inspector stated that he saw the prisoners in the middle of Grove-street, Camden-town, each having in his hand a stick, at one end of which was tied a few water-cresses. One was calling out "Poor frozen out water cress gatherers," and as witness considered that to be a species of begging, he gave directions to a constable to take the whole party to the station house. They were there searched, and in the pocket of the man who was the cash collector were found 2*s.* 6*d.* in copper and 1*s.* 4*d.* in silver. The others had no money whatever about them. The prisoners stated that they never asked for a farthing, but if anybody thought fit to give a trifle, they took it, as they all wanted it badly. They had been in the habit of travelling about with water-cresses, but now the frost was so sharp it was impossible to get any. The policeman said that that was not true, as he had on various occasions within the last few days observed persons carrying them about as usual. The prisoners said that they had made repeated applications to the overseers for relief, but the only reply they could get was that they were young and must work, this they were willing to do, if they could, and the statement which they had made relative to not being able to get any water-cresses at the present time was quite true. The magistrate said, that if they had not actually begged, they were going about for the purpose of collecting alms, which was much the same thing. It was against the law and must not be allowed. They were locked up, and directions given that they should be seen by the officers of the Mendicity Society, in order to ascertain whether they are known vagrants or not.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

With reference to the members present the betting in the afternoon was tolerably brisk. The Rosalie colt was backed at 15 to 1, in hundreds, being a fall on Monday's quotation. His position was rendered still more doubtful by the advance of Palæmon, about whom 17 to 1 was taken to upwards of 200*l.*, a point more than any one ventured to offer at the close. The Knight of the Whistle opened at 25 to 1, and was backed freely. It appears, indeed, that he is now the best favourite in Scott's stable, 22 to 1 having been bid against Marshal Soult, without eliciting an offer to back him at any price. Some other bets were laid, which were remarkable only for the great liberality of the betters of the odds. We subjoin the closing quotations against the few horses mentioned in the course of the afternoon:—

DERBY.

15 to 1 ag Rosalie ct. (taken)	50 to 1 — Darioletta colt, (t. and aft. offer.)
16 to 1 — Palæmon	1000 to 15 — Morning Star (ta.)
22 to 1 — Marshal Soult	2000 to 25 — Negus (taken)
25 to 1 — Knight of the Whistle (taken)	5000 to 50 — Ben Brace (taken)
30 to 1 — Pce. Caradoc (off.)	1000 to 10 — Van Amburgh (t.)
40 to 1 — Duke of Wellington (taken)	1000 to 10 — Mustapha (taken)
	2000 to 10 — Arcot Lass c. (ta.)

GAZETTES OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—F. Wood, of Atkinson-place, Brixton, Surrey, corn and coal dealer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. M'Donnell, 3 Pall-mall, St. James's, Westminster, boot and shoe-maker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—S. Smith and S. Smith, Manchester, engravers.—G. Lewis and J. Frost, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, carpenters.—T. J. Barry, Mortimer-stt., Middlesex, Upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Manship Mills, of Berkhamstead St. Peter, Hereford, brewer.—H. Rawdon, now or late of York, brush-maker.—G. Nicholson, Manchester, baker.—J. Blacket, of Stokesley, Yorkshire, flax-spinner.—A. Brown, H. Brown, and R. Brown, of Liverpool, slaters.—T. Robson, of Liverpool, soap-manufacturer.—R. Wilson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colliery owner and steam-engine builder.—D. Storm, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, builder.—J. Salter, of Gloucester, builder.—S. Rogers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer.—J. Walker, of Barrell Well House, Boughton, Chester, silversmith.—T. Hall, the younger, of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, linen-draper.—J. Fearnley, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—T. Payne, Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler.—R. Swan, Seymour-place, Camden-town, Middlesex, jeweller.—G. Dawson, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, grocer.—G. Inston, Birmingham, builder.—J. Tyrer, Birmingham, button manufacturer.—J. Prescott, Hulme, Manchester, grocer.—J. Phillips, High-st., Winchcomb, linen-draper.—T. Cross, Regent-st., Cambridge; coachman.—A. Lindell, Fenchurch-st., merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Stevenson, of Ladyburn, near Greenock, potter.—G. Gillespie, of Glasgow, commission-merchant.—J. Scotland, of Kincardine, shipowner.—John Bell, of Dundee, wig-maker.—Gilbert Blair, of Gettybeg-mill, near Dailly, wool-merchant.

Births.—On the 10th, at Fitzroy House, Southampton, the widow of the late Henry George Cary, Esq., of Torre Abbey, of a daughter.—On the 11th, at Islington, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., D.C.L., of a son.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the seat of her brother, W. L. Jones, Esq., Woodhall, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. St. Vincent Beachey, of a son.

Married.—On the 16th Nov., 1840, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. Pigott, B.A., William Henry Brawley, Esq., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, in the service of his Highness the Nizam, to Eleanor Lawrence, eldest daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Tilston, Jamaica.—At Kilmarnock, on the 12th inst., Andrew Houston Young, Esq., of Quebec, to Janet, 2d daughter of Thomas Greenfields, Esq.—On the 11th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Charles C. Snowden, M.A., George Silvanus, 2d son of G. Snowden, Esq., of Ramsgate, to Frances, daughter of the late Hugh Sandford Harrison, Esq., of the East India House.

Died.—On the 14th instant, at Howard Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Ernest George, infant son of Wm. Stanhope Taylor, Esq.—At Brighton, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Everitt, relict of the late Col. Thomas Cooper Everitt, in the 83d year of her age.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Morice, at the Lodge, Hampton Court, in her 81st year, Mrs. Maria Hutchinson, formerly of Peckham, Surrey, on the 14th inst., Mrs. A. M. Nicols, widow of the late D. Nicols, Esq., of Nottingham-place, in her 86th year.—On the 14th inst., the beloved wife of D. T. Pidgeon, of Union-terrace, Camden Town, aged 59.—On the 13th instant, at the residence of her son, Camberwell Green, Mrs. Sarah Chilmaid, in the 85th year of her age.—On the 13th instant, in Upper Harley-street, the infant daughter of Charles J. Bevan, Esq.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

Saturday, January 16, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 4. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a **relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of** every work of importance on the subject which may appear. **Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS,** given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties, in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. THUS the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found. evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those **interesting topics** which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information **relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE.** This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed, for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber **and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances** are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, **yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of** plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found **important in that respect to the Farmer will** be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of **in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes** of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cape, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Northumberland
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk
Mr. Wesley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to the Duke of Fitzwilliam
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to the Earl [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to the Earl of [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
[illegible] Egerton
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to Sir P. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], Botanic Garden at [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Harris, Botanic Garden, Liverpool
Mr. [illegible], of the Botanic Garden, Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden [illegible]
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], Gardener to [illegible]
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
N. B. Ward, Esq.
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Cousinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grosvenor
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl of Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Maccock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at [illegible]
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. [illegible], of Hope House, near [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], of the Deanery

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the Heartsease, that he can now supply, from pots, twelve of his fine Seedlings including Robin Adair, which were so very successful last year, at 5*s*. 3*s*. Also 25 good named varieties for exhibition for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

CLARENDON NURSERY, ISLAND of JERSEY. RENE LANGELIER begs particularly to call the attention of Pear Growers to his unrivalled collection of Pears, especially Von Mons' Leon Leclerc, which has been generally acknowledged to be the best in cultivation.—Apply as above, or to Mr. WILMOT, Isleworth, Middlesex. Trees 5*s*. and 7*s*. 6*d*. each. Letters, post-paid, with reference, will be promptly attended to. Also his List, comprising between 700 and 800 Names, may be had on application by letter, post paid.

JOHN GILL, NURSERYMAN, BLANDFORD, begs to announce to the Growers of Dahlias, that he intends sending out in May next, Plants of his beautiful SEEDLING DAHLIA, Amy Robsart.—Colour, blush white edged with purple, very high centre, throws itself well out of the foliage, a decided **improvement on Dod's Mary, and a perfect show flower. It has** been approved and ordered by several extensive growers and competent judges.—**Plants 10*s*. 6*d*. each.**

J. GILL's Catalogue of all the leading Dahlias may be had on application. A fine healthy Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees in high state of cultivation. Orders will receive the most prompt attention.—Blandford, Dec. 1, 1840.

THE MILFORD NEW MARROWFAT PEA.—This first-rate Pea grows to the height of about four feet, is very large, and a great bearer; boils a beautiful green colour, and is quite equal to Knight's Marrow in flavour, and well calculated for a secondary crop. It is now ready to be sent out by WM. YOUNG, of the Milford Nursery, near Godalming, Surrey, at 2*s*. per quart, or 15*s*. per peck.

W. Y. has grown the above for the last three years, and thus given it a fair trial. He has also sent it to all the undermentioned **gentlemen, who agree in declaring it of first-rate excellence,** and have kindly attached their names as proof thereof, viz.—

Highly approved of by R. WEBB, Esq., Milford-house.
Ditto ditto H. L. LONG, Esq., Hampton-lodge.
Is remarkably good — R. GREVILLE, Esq., Milford.
Highly approved of — GEO. BARRATT, Esq., Wintershall.
Ditto ditto J. MOON, Esq., King's-arms, Godalming.
Remarkably fine-flavoured Pea—R. BALCHIN, Esq., Godalming.

N.B.—W. Y. has also to dispose of some fine Albion Kidney Potatoes, at 4*s*. per bushel.

CUCUMBERS.

FLANAGAN AND NUTTING, SEEDSMEN, 9, MANSION-HOUSE STREET, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have Seeds of the following Cucumbers ready for delivery in packets.—

Roman Emperor	2*s*. 6*d*.
Manchester Prize	2 6
Walker's Blackspine	2 6
Windsor Prize	2 6
Barnes's Man of Kent	3 0
Farmer Allen's Suffolk Hero	3 0

Kitchen-garden and Flower Seeds, comprising the new and approved varieties.

CUTHILL'S MELON, and SNOW'S CUCUMBER.—J. CUTHILL begs to inform Melon-growers that the above has proved to be the earliest and most certain bearer; it **has ripened for four years from the 5th to the 10th of May, and** obtained medals from the leading societies round London; a good flavour, scarlet flesh, very prolific, and most easy of culture.

Also Snow's Horticultural Prize CUCUMBER; has taken numerous prizes at Chiswick and other places, which must have **been seen by hundreds of Gardeners; a great bearer,** superior **flavour, a high bloom, length 16 to 23 inches. The seed never** sent out before. Packets of the Melon, containing ten seeds; ditto of the Cucumber, containing six seeds, with a printed letter on the Forcing of Melons, will be sent on the receipt of 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Address to J. Cuthill, Florist and Horticulturist, Love Walk, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, near London.—A money order on Camberwell Post-office; and by inclosing a post label, will be sent free.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick, from the designs of Alfred Ainger, Esq.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many **others in this country and on the Continent.**

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety **of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large** stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural **erections always kept ready made.**

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their **Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.**

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, GERANIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, YELLOW PICOTEES, & PINKS.

H. GROOM, Walworth, near London, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices. He has also a good stock of Lilium lancifolium punctatum and album. Catalogues can be forwarded by post on application.

ROSES.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, and at PARIS

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and the Horticultural Public in general, to their unrivalled and boundless stock of Roses; and having received a very large importation from the Continent, they are fully prepared to execute any commands with which they may be favoured.

W. W. and Son beg leave to offer Roses as under, warranted all beautiful French varieties, left to their own selection.

N.B. Plants added to the order GRATIS to compensate for **Carriage and Packing.**

Now ready for delivery, as under.	Per doz.	Per 100.
Fine Standard Roses	£0 1 10 or	£ —
Half Standard do.	0 12 0	5 0 0
Fine Half Standard do.	0 15 0	6 0 0
Extra Fine Half Standard do.	1 4 0	7 10 0
Dwarf Roses	0 6 0	1 10 0
Fine Dwarf do.	0 9 0	2 10 0
Very Fine dwarf do.	0 12 0	3 15 0
Extra Fine do. do.	0 18 0	5 0 0
Climbing and Noisette Roses, 6*s*. to	0 9 0	1 10 0
Do. do. very fine	0 12 0	2 10 0

Rose Fanciers and Amateurs are still invited to apply to Wm. Wood and Son for their Catalogue of Roses, containing all the varieties worthy of notice, which may be had *gratis* on application to the Nursery, and in London of Messrs. Nixon and Son, 123, Great Portland-street.

The leading sorts of Roses are grown in large quantities, and offered at very liberal prices, well worthy the attention of the trade, who can be supplied with a Wholesale Catalogue on application.

In addition to their enormous supply of Roses, W. W. and Son would wish to solicit the attention of their friends to their splendid collection of Geraniums, Camellias, and other Greenhouse Plants and Climbers; also American, Evergreen, and Flowering Shrubs, Forest and Fruit-trees, Herbaceous Plants, and all sorts of Florist's Flowers, and every article in the line, cultivated in a Nursery of upwards of forty acres, of which a separate Catalogue **is published, and may be had GRATIS on application.**

In order to make room for an entire new and very extended plantation of Roses, W. W. and Son have found it necessary to clear several extensive quarters of large ornamental trees, consisting of large well grown specimens of Turkey and American Oaks, Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Ornamental Planes, Limes, Elms, Maples, in great variety, &c. &c., all of which can be moved with perfect safety, and would be found very advantageous to any gentleman about to plant.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged: and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial: and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required; and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

SUPERB SCARLET GERANIUMS.—PHILIP CONWAY, Florist, Seedsman, &c., the Cherry Orchard, Old Brompton Road, late Gardener to L. Sulivan, Esq., of Lysons-house, Fulham, begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has commenced in the above business, and respectfully solicits a share of their kind patronage, having of late years paid much attention to the culture of that General Favourite, "the Scarlet Geranium," with the view to bring it in a state of the highest perfection, more into general notice. P. C. is happy to say he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, his exhibition of this plant at the Horticultural Society's Garden, Chiswick, in **June 1839, will still be fresh in the recollection of many who** visited the Gardens on that occasion, and for which the Society **awarded him a Medal.** P. C. still continues to make this plant his principal study, and has taken pains to get a most beautiful variety for bedding out.—N.B. Fine plants of the true Scarlet Geranium, 12*s*. per doz. to 18*s*. 6*d*.

WANTED, to fit up a Small Greenhouse, about 200 PLANTS, including Fine Fine Geraniums, Fuchsias, Cocks, Orchids, Dendrobiums, Azaleas, Camellias, Creepers, &c. &c. Address full particulars by letter, stating species, quantity, and lowest Cash price, to Messrs. Bray, Surveyors, 259, High Holborn.

A Second Edition, in cloth, price 10s. 6d., of

THE HONEY BEE. ITS NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, and MANAGEMENT. By EDWARD BEVAN, M.D.

Dedicated by permission to the Queen, and illustrated with numerous Woodcuts.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

There will be published on the 1st of February next, By Mr. G. MILLS, F.H.S., Gardener to the Baroness de Rothschild, Gunnersley Park, Acton, Middlesex,

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE of CUCUMBERS AND MELONS on Trellis in his improved Pits. The culture of Asparagus and Sea-Kale will also be noticed. Price to Subscribers 7s. 6d., to Non-subscribers 10s.

Applications for insertion in the List, made as above (post paid), will be attended to.

Just published, and may be had of all Booksellers,

A CATALOGUE OF FERNS, after the Arrangement and Nomenclature of Sprengel, with Additions from Presl, and References to those Authors by whom the Species have been described, &c. &c. By J. RILEY. Price 1s.

W. Pamplin, 55, Frith-street, and 9, Queen-street, Soho-square.

To be published shortly, price Five Shillings,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE GROWTH OF CUCUMBERS, founded upon Natural Principles, in beds of a new construction, and of the most economical kind, wherein Fruit may be cut within a period of two months from the sowing of the seed in winter, and in Pits of an improved principle in a way not usually adopted—upon Trellises—throughout every period of the year—in Pots and in the Stove. By JOHN DUNCAN, Author of "Culture of the Melon," &c., Gardener to Thomas Daniel, Esq., Bristol.

Price Six Shillings, with numerous Woodcuts,

THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN. Being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies; with full directions for their Culture. By MRS. LOUDON.

London: Published by William Smith, 113, Fleet-street: Edinburgh, Fraser and Crawford; Dublin, Currie and Co.

M'INTOSH'S New and Improved PRACTICAL GARDENER, and MODERN HORTICULTURIST, in one volume, price 1*l.* 1*s.*; exhibiting the latest and most approved Management of Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Gardens, the Greenhouse, Hothouse, Conservatory, &c., for every month in the year. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. By CHAS. M'INTOSH, C.M.C.H.S., late Gardener to the King of the Belgians at Claremont, and now at Dalkeith Palace.

In one volume (972 pages), 21*s.*; or with 40 specimens of choice Flowers, coloured, 28*s.*

This work, "*The labour and experience of a life devoted to the science of Horticulture,*" will be found the most useful assistant, not only to the Amateur, but also to the operative Gardener, ever published.

London: Thomas Kelly; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and all Booksellers.

THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE, Second Series, in 6 vols. 8vo, boards, with 690 Engravings, above 100 of them of the size of the page, may be had of all Booksellers, or of the Conductor, price 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The "Gardener's Magazine," First Series, in 10 vols., is out of print; but there are a few odd Volumes and odd Numbers in the possession of the Conductor, which he will be happy to give away to such Gardeners as may apply for them, either for the purpose of completing sets of the First Series of the Magazine, or from a desire to possess a volume or two of that Series.—Applications, whether for completing sets or otherwise, to be made to the Conductor, at Bayswater, pre-paid, and appointing some place in London where the volumes or numbers applied for can be left. The most convenient mode will, perhaps, be for applicants to state what volumes or numbers of the First Series they already possess.

Nurserymen or Practical Gardeners may have the above, or the "Arboretum Britannicum," "Suburban Gardener," "Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture," and "Repton's Landscape Gardening," plain or coloured, at the trade price, by applying direct to the Conductor, at Bayswater.

In one small volume, price 15*s.*

PAXTON'S POCKET BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

In what may be called an age of Cyclopædias, when the compression of a great variety of information into one volume, in order to bring it within the means of persons of all ranks, is so universally sought, it is evidently desirable that the Gardener, and those connected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as other classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, prior to the issue of the present publication, its value will be at once apparent; since it combines the more essential features of a Botanical Catalogue, a Horticultural Guide, and a Technical Glossary.

Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur and Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

London. J. Andrews, Bond-street; Orr & Co., Paternoster-row.

LONDON LIBRARY.—At a Meeting of the Committee of the London Library, held at 57, Pall Mall, on Saturday the 28th of November, 1840, it was resolved,—

That the Library shall be opened, and books issued, on the 1st of May, 1841.

That the entrance money be now declared due, and the Subscribers requested to pay the same to Messrs. Bouverie and Co., 11, Haymarket.

That the First Annual Subscription of 2*l.* be declared due on the 1st of May, 1841.

The number of Subscribers has now reached 500. For the next 500 Subscribers the terms of Subscription are 6*l.* entrance money and 2*l.* annual; the Annual Subscription being at any time commutable for a payment of 20*l.* The entrance money will be again raised when the number has reached a thousand.

Subscribers' names are received at the Office of the London Library, 57, Pall Mall, where all information may be had daily, between the hours of 10 and 5. All letters must be pre-paid.

By order of the Committee,
T. CARLYLE, } Honorary
W. D. CHRISTIE, } Secretaries.

FAMILIAR ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B., Author of a System of Popular Geometry,—Companion to the Popular Geometry—a System of Popular Algebra—and a System of Popular Trigonometry. 12mo, with Engravings, 5*s.* cloth, lettered.

"There is a vast deal of astronomical information conveyed in a most winning and unassuming manner in this delightful little volume, which, not less for the novelty of its plan than the extent of its intelligence, reflects infinite credit on the taste and talents of its projector and editor, Mr. Darley.—*Sun.*

Taylor and Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, for the Year 1841. The Exhibitions will take place on the following days,—Saturday, May 15th; Saturday, June 12th; Saturday, July 10th

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

Where it shall be required, the Society will defray the fair and reasonable expenses actually incurred by private growers in conveying objects to and from the Garden, provided a detailed statement of such expenses be delivered at the Fruit-room in the Garden, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of exhibition; the statement to be signed by the exhibitor as a declaration of its correctness.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previous to the day of meeting, what they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the plants, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As the Garden will be opened at 1 p.m. for the admission of members, it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 11 a.m., and it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be in order by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 9 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases already received, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has occasionally been produced by that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition will be admitted as heretofore before half-past 9 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 11 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to produce their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate, every time they pass or repass.

FLOWER-STANDS.

Provision will be made by the Society for placing on the tables such specimens as may be furnished by exhibitors: but as some flowers travel most securely when fixed permanently in boxes, and as many persons prefer their own stands, it has been determined that any exhibitors may use their own boxes or stands, under the following conditions:—

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS.

The Society distributes in Gold or in Silver three descriptions of Medals; namely, the Large, the Knightian, and the Banksian. Persons gaining several Medals of the same denomination at the three Meetings, may exchange them in the following proportions:—

A Silver Banksian Medal is represented by the No.	2
A Silver Knightian	3
A Large Silver	5
A Gold Banksian	15
A Gold Knightian	20
A Large Gold	40

If within one month after the Third Exhibition this year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into two classes: for the first class nurserymen will compete with nurserymen, and private individuals with private individuals; and separate prizes will be awarded accordingly: for the second class no distinction will be made between nurserymen and private individuals.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to state under what letter their plants are to be exhibited; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in entering the objects they may bring to the meetings, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

CLASS I.—Subjects for which Nurserymen and Private Persons exhibit independently of each other; separate Medals being offered for the best exhibitions among Nurserymen, and for the best among Private Growers.

	Gold Knightian.	Gold Banksian.	Large Silver.	Silver Knightian.	Silver Banksian.
A. Azaleas, greenhouse, in varieties, number not to exceed 12 plants	—	1st	2d	3d	—
B. Carnations, not exceeding 30 blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
C. Pinks, not exceeding 30 blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
D. Picotees, not exceeding 30 blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
E. Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of 20 species	1st	—	2d	3d	—
F. Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of 6 species	—	1st	2d	3d	—
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 6 species	1st	—	2d	3d	—
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of 3 species	—	1st	2d	3d	—
I. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single specimens of new and handsome species	—	—	1st	2d	3d
K. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single specimens	—	—	1st	2d	3d
L. Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, and in pots of 12 to a cast	—	1st	2d	3d	4th
M. Pelargoniums, in collections of 3 varieties, in pots of unlimited size	—	—	1st	—	—
N. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties	—	—	1st	2d	3d
O. Roses, in collections	—	1st	2d	3d	4th
P. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants	1st	2d	3d	—	—
Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants	—	1st	2d	3d	—
R. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 different species	—	—	1st	2d	—
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes	—	—	1st	2d	3d
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes	—	—	1st	2d	3d

CLASS II.—Subjects with regard to which all Persons are admitted to equal competition, no distinction being made between Nurserymen and Private Persons.

U. Collections of stove or greenhouse climbers	—	1st	2d	3d	—
W. Cacti, the tall kinds, in flower	—	—	1st	2d	—
X. Fruit, miscellaneous collections of consisting of at least three different kinds, peaches and nectarines being considered as forming only one kind	1st	2d	3d	—	—
Y. Grapes	—	—	1st	2d	3d
Z. Pine-apples	—	—	1st	2d	—
AA. Peaches or nectarines, in dishes of six specimens	—	—	—	1st	2d
BB. Very finely-grown single specimens of ornamental plants, whether old or new, in flower	—	—	1st	2d	—
CC. Single specimens of new ornamental plants. The medals for these will be given entirely at the discretion of the judges	—	—	—	—	—
DD. Miscellaneous subjects of Horticultural produce, not comprehended under any of the foregoing heads	—	—	1st	—	—

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Medals [illegible] in these regulations, if they think fit [illegible]

The only absolute directions which the Judges receive from the Council are, firstly, to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, not only for new and curious objects, but for remarkable specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Society in instituting those awards being not [illegible] Collector, but more especially to reward the success of the skilful Gardener; and secondly, NOT TO MAKE ANY AWARD IN CASES WHERE THE OBJECTS EXHIBITED DO NOT APPEAR WORTHY OF A MEDAL; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

The Garden will be opened on each day, to Fellows and to Visitors, at One o'clock, under the following regulations:—

All Fellows of the Society will be admitted without tickets, from One till Six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance.

Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained through Fellows of the Society.

All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday the 6th of April, may obtain, at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* each, any number of Tickets, not exceeding Twenty [illegible] actually taken out on or before Tuesday, the 20th of April.

After the 6th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of 5*s.* each ticket.

Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after One o'clock, to either of the three exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor.

All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

Any tickets issued at the Garden on the days of exhibition will be at the advanced price of 10*s.* each.

No tickets whatever will be issued except on the personal application or written order of a Fellow of the Society.

THE AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THREE EXHIBITIONS at the Society's Garden will this year take place on the following Saturdays, viz.—May 15, June 12, and July 10. The printed Regulations are ready for delivery upon application at this Office.
21, Regent-st., Jan. 1, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological Anniversary	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Royal Botanic	8 P. M.
	Zoological	8½ P. M.

THE remarks we made upon Cottage Gardens in a late number of this Journal, have produced us many communications, all of which show that the best effects have followed the practice of encouraging the labourer in the cultivation of his garden, wherever the system has been adopted. They lead us to resume the subject much sooner than we intended.

A correspondent signing himself "A Member of the North Riding of Yorkshire Horticultural and Floricultural Society," writes thus:—"The excellence of the system has been proved in this neighbourhood for a series of years by the society to which I belong, aided by their noble president, the Earl of Tyrconnel, who places at the disposal of the committee 5*l.* annually, and the society adds another 5*l.*, both of which sums are divided amongst the cottage labourers' classes at the September meeting in each year; and it is gratifying to see the stimulus thus given to that class of competitors. The prizes are strictly limited to labouring men, and such has been the effect that in many instances, I may almost say generally, their humble productions, which are onions, carrots, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, and mangold-wurzel, have surpassed the regular gardeners. This has a pleasing effect upon the company, and is equally gratifying to themselves. Their stand is placed at a distance from the general exhibition of the society; each prize has the society's card placed upon it, with the name and residence of the successful owner, the name of the article winning the prize, together with its date; and this emblem of success is as carefully secured by the owner as if it were a piece of plate. The winners also receive a handsome reward. I have seen so much of the beneficial result in practice, that I am certain if acted upon by other societies it will produce the same excellent effects."

Another correspondent, from Stowe, informs us that the Duke of Buckingham has instituted prizes for the purpose of rewarding those of his cottagers who cultivate their gardens well; and he says that although the past season was the first, a spirit of emulation was excited that was highly creditable to the peasantry. On the day of exhibition there were nearly forty competitors for the best collections of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; and many regretted afterwards that they did not contribute their mite. The Duke of Buckingham personally distributed the prizes, and gave the unsuccessful candidates a small sum, as an encouragment to try again. The show of plums, apples, celery, cabbages, cauliflowers, beans, peas, onions, carrots, turnips, parsneps, potatoes both for the garden and the field, and flowers, was really excellent. Many of the gardens were reported to have been well kept and profitably cropped, and all were much improved after the first visit or two of the judges. For example, a widow who had attached to her cottage a very good piece of ground which for some years had been a receptacle for rubbish, having had it suggested to her that it might be better occupied, has now an excellent crop of useful vegetables upon it.

The following is a copy of the printed regulations under which the exhibition at Stowe was conducted:—

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, with the intention of rewarding the most industrious of his Labourers and Cottagers at , will give annually the following prizes,—for the cleanest and neatest cottage and best-kept and cultivated garden,—and for the best collection of useful common vegetables, fruit, and flowers; hoping that it will be the means of rendering an essential service to themselves and their families.

For the cleanest and neatest Cottage and best-kept and cultivated Garden—

1st Prize.	2d Prize.	3d Prize.	4th Prize.
£3 3s. 0*d.*	£2 2*s.* 0*d.*	£1 10*s.* 6*d.*	£1 0*s.* 0*d.*

For the best collection of useful common Vegetables, Fruit, and Flowers,—quality, size, and quantity to be considered—

1st Prize.	2d Prize.	3d Prize.	4th Prize.
£2 2*s.* 0*d.*	£1 12*s.* 0*d.*	£1 5*s.* 0*d.*	£1 0*s.* 0*d.*

The cottages and gardens to be inspected frequently by the judges appointed, and remarks made and entered in a book kept for that purpose.—Four judges to be appointed for this purpose annually,—one of the farmers, one of the labourers of the village, the head gardener, and the house steward.—The vegetables and flowers to be exhibited at on the first Saturday in September, and the prizes to be given then, or on any other day as the judges may appoint.—Those who exhibit vegetables, fruit, and flowers, must sign a paper, stating that the specimens produced are grown in the garden belonging to the individual who exhibits them.—The specimens, when arranged for inspection, will be all numbered, and will also be marked with the *private* mark or letter of the individual who produces and owns them; which numbers will refer to the list in possession of the judges, who will therefore only be acquainted with the numbers, and not the names of the owners of the specimens, until the prize is awarded, and the individual declares his private mark or letter, as attached to the number.

Mr. Vivian has favoured us with a copy of the regulations under which the Neath and Swansea Society have managed their cottagers' prizes; and as this Society has been particularly successful, we print the rules, for the guidance of others.

The Cottagers' Prizes are in money, and of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.*: they are as follows:—At the MAY show, for the two best pots of Heartsease; the best bunch of Wall-flowers; the best bunch of Stocks; the best Nosegay of various flowers; the two best Cabbages; the best pound of Potatoes; the best dish of Peas; the best basket of Vegetables.—At the JULY show, for the six best flowers of Hollyhocks; the best bunch of three Picotees; the best Nosegay of various flowers; the best pound of Currants; the best pound of Gooseberries; the fifty best French Beans; the best basket of Vegetables.—At the SEPTEMBER show, for the three best Dahlias; the six best China Asters; the best bunch of Marygolds; the best Nosegay of various flowers; the six best Apples; the three best Pears; the six best Onions; the best bunch of Sweet Herbs; the best basket of Vegetables.

Besides which, the following extra Prizes are offered by the President:—For the best Nosegay, a Hoe and Rake; for the best basket of Vegetables, a Spade; for the best cultivated Cottage Garden, 20*s.*; for the second best, 10*s.*; for the greatest number of Apple Trees planted or grafted by a cottager in the preceding winter, 10*s.*; for the second, 5*s.*; for the best collection of Roses and Creepers, trained against a cottage, 10*s.*; for the second, 5*s.*; for the greatest number of thriving Hives of Bees, 10*s.*; for the second, 5*s.*; to the Labourer who has worked the greatest number of years with the same family, 10*s.*; to the second, 5*s.*

Mr. Grant, a member of the society, also offers, to the Cottager residing within two miles of Neath, who rents under five guineas a year, for the best cultivated Garden, both as to Flowers and Vegetables, and also for the neatest-kept Cottage, Two Guineas; to the second best, One Guinea.—Cottagers who shall compete for prizes shall be labouring cottagers (renting under 10*l.* a-year) not receiving parochial relief, and shall, before they are allowed to exhibit, present to the Secretary a certificate of the above facts, and that the articles are grown entirely by themselves and in their own gardens; such certificate to be signed by a member of the society, or by a clergyman, or one of the officers of the parish where such cottager resides. Any infringement of the rule that the articles exhibited shall be the produce of the cottager's own garden, to disqualify the party from again exhibiting at the shows of the society.—The rule above of bringing a certificate and not receiving parochial relief to be *strictly* attended to by the cottager.

It is our own intention to second these laudable efforts by every means in our power; and with a view to this end, we shall insert weekly, under the head of "Cottage Gardens," notices of the work that should be attended to by the cottager. The subject will be commenced next week, which is as soon as his garden can be in a state to require attention. In the mean while we request our readers to turn to a short paper in another column. If we have thus in the outset of our undertaking given a prominent place to so humble a theme, it is because we are convinced that one of the most useful applications of gardening is to the improvement of the social and moral condition of the labouring classes.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FILBERT.

Is it not rather surprising, when we see all the world so fond of cracking nuts after dinner, that the cultivation of British nuts is so generally neglected, and, though so simple, so little understood by gardeners in general, and almost entirely overlooked by writers on Horticulture? Surely a dish of fine filberts in the husk is more ornamental in the dessert, and much less unwholesome, than the dried foreign nuts of the shops, which, in order to give them a bright outside appearance, have been half roasted, perhaps half-a-dozen times, with brimstone. The reasons usually given for not adopting the Kentish system of cultivating nuts are, first, that ground cannot be spared for them; and secondly, that the husks get mouldy, unsightly, and unpleasant to the smell when kept long after being gathered: but both these objections might be easily overcome. As regards space, if the trees are planted sixteen feet apart and eight feet in the rows, there will be sufficient room for a row of gooseberry or currant trees alternately with the nuts, and where ground is more than usually valuable there might even be a row of strawberries between the gooseberries and nuts, although such a system of over-cropping the ground is by no means to be recommended. In regard to the preservation of the nuts, the easiest and best method is to gather them when quite dry and stow them away in large garden pots or other earthen vessels, sprinkling a little salt amongst them throughout the whole mass, which preserves the husks from getting mouldy and rotten; the pots should then be turned bottom upwards on boards and buried in the ground, or kept air-tight by some other means: stone-ware jars with lids might be advantageously used for this purpose, and nuts of any kind will keep a long time in this way. Another way of keeping nuts is to dry out the natural moisture of the husks by burning brimstone under them, as is done with the foreign nuts sold in the markets; but the best method for home consumption undoubtedly is that first recommended. The cultivation, then, of the filbert and other varieties of the hazel nut, which is so well understood and so extensively practised in Kent and Sussex, ought also to be understood and practised by every gentleman's gardener: it is as simple as possible, differing in no essential points from the system usually practised with the currant tree. The plants should be trained with a single stem to the height of a foot or so, then permitted to branch into a symmetrical head, rather open in the middle, and not of greater height than a man can conveniently reach from the ground to perform the necessary operations of pruning and gathering. The proper time for pruning is in the Spring, when the male blossoms are open, as then the shaking of the trees by the act of pruning assists in the diffusion of the pollen. The young shoots should be shortened to about half their length, and it is best to cut to a bud that shows a female blossom; all suckers should be carefully removed. Formerly it was the practice to train the branches to nearly a horizontal position, which may still be seen in many old plantations: but experience has shown that the trees produce equally well, and as good nuts, by allowing them to take a more natural form. By way of manuring, some cultivators throw off the surface soil two or three feet wide round the stem of the tree, and into this basin the small prunings, leaves, &c., are put and dug in. By following the simple system of culture above detailed, the Kentish and Sussex growers rarely fail in obtaining abundant crops of superior fruit, finer by far, and much more abundant, than the produce of those trees that are planted and ever after left to nature. It is therefore earnestly recommended to every one who has charge of a garden to lose no time in acquiring this valuable addition to the dessert.—*R. Scott.*

IMPORTATIONS OF SEEDS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

OUR readers are too well acquainted with the importance of plants not to appreciate fully the advantages of any method which may be devised for their more extensive diffusion. If any doubt this importance, they have only to consider the uses of plants to man, as affording him food or clothing, medicines, or materials for different manufactures; or they may calculate the amount of taxes paid by the farmer or gardener from the vegetable products of the soil, or that which is levied at our Custom Houses on the raw or manufactured products of the vegetable kingdom. Almost every one is aware that of the immense variety of plants diffused throughout the world, a great majority are peculiar to different places, also that the inhabitants of different countries have from very early times been in the habit of introducing into their own country such plants as formed the riches or ornament of that of their neighbours. The result has been a complete change in the appearance and culture of many countries: so much so, indeed, that in some the chief articles of growth, as well for home consumption as for foreign commerce, are not the plants originally natives of the country, but those which have been introduced from other and often distant parts of the world. Limits can hardly be set to the successful introduction of plants when correct principles are attended to. These consist in a strict attention to the climate and soil, not only of the places where plants are indigenous, but also of those into which plants are to be introduced. In climate we require to attend not only to the temperature, but also to the dryness and moisture of the air. We must, moreover, observe not only the mean temperature of particular months of the year, but also the highest degree of heat, as well as the greatest degree of cold, to which perennials will be subjected. The summer temperature, however, or that of the season of cultivation, may suffice for annuals. Of soil, it is not only the chemical constituents which require to be noticed, but also its physical state, that is, its greater or less consistency, its power of retaining water, or of absorbing air, or of becoming more or less warm by exposure to the sun. The accidental or intentional attention to such principles has filled the gardens, shrubberies, greenhouses, and hothouses of Europe with a vast variety of useful and ornamental plants, many of which seem as much at home as in their native sites, in consequence of the successive introduction of plants for a series of ages. The Romans, we know, introduced many of our fruit-trees from Armenia and Persia, and the Turks many of our common flowers from the same direction into Constantinople. The discovery of America, and the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, were followed by the introduction of the potato, tobacco, and of many plants for our hothouses, while North America has enriched our shrubberies and forests. The energetic operations of the Horticultural Society, combined with science and skill, have proved to the least observant the manifold advantages to be derived from the introduction into this country of useful and ornamental plants from congenial climates. The object of these prefatory remarks is to call the attention of your readers to a great experiment which is in the course of being carried on by the Court of Directors of the East India Company; from which not only the magnificent empire which is under their government is to derive advantage, but also this country and those who assist in its accomplishment. The Botanic Gardens which the Company have established in different parts of India, have introduced into the country various useful plants from different parts of the world; but the great length of the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, the variety of climates which require to be traversed, and the time which necessarily elapses, have always thrown considerable impediments in the way of the free introduction of various useful and important plants into India which are well suited to different parts of the country. The speedy communication with India, which has been effected by steam navigation, afforded obvious advantages for the transmission of seeds. These were not lost sight of by the Governor-General, Lord Auckland: his Lordship brought the subject to the notice of the Court of Directors, and referring to the known interest taken by the Court in increasing the vegetable resources both of India and of this country, hoped that such useful seeds and plants would be sent out to India as might [illegible] established in that country, stating at the [illegible] that he had ordered officers in the Himalayas to [illegible] suitable seeds, bulbs, and roots, for transmission [illegible] to England. In consequence of this recommendation, the Court of Directors determined that [illegible] of seeds should be sent by every monthly mail to the different parts of India. These have accordingly been regularly despatched, and not only have accounts been received of their regular arrival, but also of the vegetation of many of the earlier parcels. Packets have as constantly been received both of bulbs, roots, and seeds, which have been distributed in this country to public institutions, nurserymen, and individuals remarkable for their attention to Horticulture, and many plants have been introduced by this means, which will

eventually be of considerable importance to the country. Some of these I shall refer to in a future communication, as I fear I have already occupied too much of your space. Before concluding, I may remark that though it may appear to many that India, being a hot country, has little to receive from, or to give to, temperate climates, it must be remembered that in the plains of India, they have two distinct seasons of cultivation, in one of which Rice and other tropical grains are cultivated, and in the other Wheat, Barley, and such vegetables and flowers as are forced in our gardens in summer. The mountains, which stretch over so large an extent of Indian territory, have every diversity of climate, and at certain elevations, a vegetation which is analogous to that of European countries. Of the hardy nature of this you cannot give a stronger proof than that many Himalayan plants which were exposed in the winter of 1837-38 to a cold of from 4½ to 12° escaped with little or no injury, while many others which seemed naturalised in our shrubberies, perished and disappeared.—*Indophilus.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. I.—The Hawk-Fly.—Intimately connected as insects are with plants, useful as they are to some, but injurious to a far greater number, remarks upon their habits and economy may not be unacceptable to our readers. Whether we ramble amongst the heather, beat the fields and hedges, wade through the mazes of the wood, saunter along the plantations, or lounge in our garden, we always find abundance of amusement in the study of these small works of the Creator. Whilst I have been contemplating these subjects under the charming shade of a spreading Beech-tree, my attention has often been attracted by an object suspended as it were before my eyes, like a hawk poised in the air, but with far less felonious intent; sometimes it rises, then it falls, in an instant it vanishes, but before you can move it has resumed its station. This is a fly which I will presently describe, sufficiently well, I hope, to enable the curious to follow up my observations for themselves, and perhaps some more favoured student of nature may help me out of a difficulty, for with all my ruminating I never could discover what these flies were about. If there were a pair of them, the secret would be out: but if you catch a dozen in your morning's walk, they are all males who are thus enjoying themselves.

But to return, this fly called *Scæva Ribesii* is clothed with short hairs like velvet; he has two large eyes which cover his head, they do not meet above in the females; the face and nose are horny and yellowish, with two little horns stuck on the forehead, each having a bristle; his jacket is greenish black, with a yellow bob behind, hanging over the body, which is flattened and oval, of a deep black colour, with two large orange spots near the base, and three bands of the same colour, the first forming a double festoon; the wings are quite transparent, with a brownish tinge on the thicker nervures; when lying flat on his body, as they do when he is not at his sport, they extend beyond the tail: the legs are slender and orange-coloured, the base of the thighs black: he is larger than a house-fly. I think it is the business of this fly to lay eggs, producing maggots that feed upon the *plant-louse* or *Aphis*, and this is the principal reason for my calling your attention to it; if not, he is a near neighbour of one which is celebrated for his prowess in that way. *Scæva Pyrastri*, for such is his name, may be termed the "Aphis destroyer:" it is much larger than the foregoing species, but similar in form, with a brighter green trunk, the semicircular lobe dull ochreous; on the back of the body are three pairs of yellowish or almost white moon-shaped bands, the first pair the least so, and the tip of the tail is whitish; the wings are as clear as glass. On cabbages, turnips, sycamores—in short, on every plant, shrub and tree, infested with plant-lice, will be found a fleshy maggot, the offspring of the last-named fly, of a green yellowish colour, with such a thin skin that the circulation is distinctly visible, and it is easy enough to see whether he has been fasting or indulging his cruel appetite. When he first emerges from the egg this maggot is a little inoffensive-looking creature, almost invisible, in consequence of the number of indolent Aphides that surround him, with their bleached skins lying about, which they had cast off, in their progress to maturity. It is not long however before our little Polyphemus begins to make them sensible, or rather to show that he is sensible of their presence: from his contracted body he gradually pushes forward his neck, holding by his hind feet and heavy stern, and stretching out his head like a leech he seizes the first unhappy [illegible] and lifting him up in the air, sucks his victim with evident satisfaction, afterwards casting away the skin, legs, and wings, with as little feeling as a schoolboy the coat of an orange. I have a notion that these fellows are more destructive to the *Aphides* than even the maggots of the lady-birds, for the various species of fly to which they change are very abundant, as noticed by the author of *British Entomology* (fol. 509), where speaking of *S. Pyrastri*, &c., he says, "they sometimes appear in myriads on the sea-coast, all flying in one direction and not even avoiding objects that lie in their course," being probably on their march to the hop-grounds of Kent to clear them of the destructive *Aphides* through the agency of their larvæ.—*Ruricola.*

1. Scæva Ribesii, male. 2. Scæva Pyrastri, male.
3. The Larva of the latter, with an aphis in its mouth.

COTTAGE GARDENS.

No. I.—Our principal object in the weekly notices which we intend to give in this journal is, to point out to cottagers and farm-labourers the way in which their garden or small allotment of land ought to be cultivated, and at the same time to remind them of many little things which should be attended to, if they would obtain, in return for their expense and labour, the greatest benefits which those essential accompaniments of the cottage are capable of producing. This corner of our paper may be therefore regarded as a kind of cottage remembrancer and directory, and as such we shall endeavour to render it as familiar and useful as possible. No one doubts the importance of a garden to a cottager; for, besides being an agreeable object of recreation, it attaches him to his home and to his country; induces sober, industrious, and domestic habits, and creates that feeling of independence which is the best security against pauperism. Nothing, indeed, is so well calculated to promote the cottagers' prosperity as increased attention to the *situation*, *construction*, and *cleanliness* of their cottages and gardens. As we know a man by the company he keeps, so do we ascertain the real character of a cottager by the state in which we find his cottage establishment. If, on looking into his garden, we observe the fences broken down, while the bramble and briar render it inaccessible, and the thistle and other noxious weeds encumber and impoverish the soil, we have only to enter the dwelling to encounter poverty, misery, filth, and disease. If, on the other hand, we find the garden blooming and carefully kept, we shall invariably find comfort, health, and happiness within the cottage. The labourer of twenty years ago is very different from one of the present day. The contrast is striking to the commonest observer, and our own observations convince us that the change which has taken place is not only for the better, but that the beneficial effects of sobriety and attention to their little gardens are beginning to be appreciated by the cottagers themselves. This important result is, in our opinion, in a great measure to be ascribed to the exertions of the numerous local horticultural societies which have sprung up of late years in all parts of the kingdom, and which, by the distribution of prizes as the reward of merit, have been the efficient instruments of elevating to a higher standard the moral character of the poorer classes of the community.

There is, however, another class of gardens to which we propose to direct our attention. The gardens of farmers are, we regret to say, in some counties in even a worse condition than those of their poorer neighbours. Whilst the inducements to exertion held out to the latter have already produced so much improvement, it is most extraordinary that so small an advance should be often observable in the gardens of those to whom the cottager ought to look for an example. We are sure if our great landed proprietors had their attention directed to this subject, and would use their influence with their tenantry, we should soon find the garden attached to every farm-house as neat and as regularly cropped as the fields which the farmer cultivates for his support.

We would strongly urge upon all landlords that no cottage, for either a farm labourer or others, should be built without a certain quantity of land being attached to it; and that where cottages are already erected without any garden-ground being reserved for the use of the labourer and his family, from a few rods to a quarter of an acre, according to circumstances, should be allotted to them without delay. We know that in many of the rural districts of England, the best results have followed the adoption of the garden and allotment system, and it is to be hoped that all who have it in their power will assist in carrying out so good a work. Much might be done in this way by the gardeners of the nobility and gentry if they were authorized to procure an additional supply of seeds of the more useful vegetables, and to distribute them among such cottagers as are considered deserving of encouragement. We are acquainted with several places where this mode of assisting the cottager has been adopted, and we sincerely hope that others may be induced by this notice to follow their example. Besides the cultivation of a garden, we intend occasionally to direct attention to the management of *Bees*, which are more especially suited to a cottager's garden, because they are not only valuable in a pecuniary point of view, but a source of instruction and amusement, unattended with much trouble or expense. *M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Self-sown Rhododendrons.—Not recollecting to have heard or read of the Rhododendrons growing from seeds dropped from the tree in any part of Britain, and having seen the trouble taken in raising plants from seeds, in boxes placed in a warm temperature, it occurs to me that you may be pleased to learn that in this northern climate I have gathered self-sown plants. A day or two ago my gardener was removing an Arbor Vitæ, near to which a Rhododendron has been growing for about ten years. I was standing by him, when he called my attention to a number of plants which were growing under its shade, and which proved to be Rhododendron Seedlings from one to perhaps six years old, which till the Arbor Vitæ was removed were invisible. This proves, first, that seeds will grow in the open ground, and next, that shade is favourable to the development of the plants. The soil is poor, and the surface covered by moss of dwarf growth amongst which the seeds had dropped. Rhododendrons succeed with me perfectly in the poorest soil, in which they and the Arbor Vitæ are the only things that will grow vigorously.—The fact I have now stated suggests a mode by which abundance of plants may be raised from seeds, so that varieties may be obtained of this fine evergreen, which possesses a merit not perhaps generally known, that it is not attacked by hares or rabbits, and may form the finest possible cover for game, as it grows well under the shade of trees, in moist and in dry places, and almost any soil suits it.—The latitude of this place is nearly 58°, and I have no doubt the Rhododendrons may grow much farther north, and at much higher elevations here than I have yet tried.—*G. S. Mackenzie, Coul. 2d Dec.* 1840.

Wheat Midges.—In No. 1 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, you have given a notice of a lecture which was delivered by me before the Members of the Royal Agricultural Society, for the purpose of illustrating a report of mine on the diseases of Wheat, and which has just appeared in No. 5 of their Journal. In mentioning the Wheat-Midge, you have supposed me to be much more sanguine than I really am, of the possibility of exterminating this compest. But though I should consider any attempt at its extermination perfectly chimerical, I do imagine that its ravages might be very materially checked. Being profoundly ignorant of the practical details of agriculture, I find that my suggestion to burn or scald the chaff was not likely to meet with many advocates. I was not at all aware that the chaff was so valuable a commodity as I now understand it to be as food for horses. I have now been present at the operation of dressing the Wheat, and I find that the pupæ of the Midge are driven forward with the chaff from the winnowing machine, and fall before it within a space of about three yards.—Finding, also, that the chaff is always sifted before it is given to the horses, and that the pupæ passed through the sieve with the dust, it occurred to me that if a wire-gauze sieve were placed before the winnowing machine in a sloping position, so as to allow the chaff to fall upon it, and then roll from it, the pupæ would pass through, and might be caught with the dust in a tray placed below the sieve. I have put this to the test of experiment and find it answer perfectly.—Two pieces of wire-gauze were placed together at an angle, sloping like the roof of a house, and the chaff readily fell off on each side to the floor, whilst dust and pupæ passed through. If a simple contrivance of this kind formed an appendage to every winnowing machine in the country, what myriads on myriads of the pupæ might be collected and destroyed! The researches which I have made on the subject since my report was written, have satisfied me that the damage done by this minute insect is much greater than agriculturists are at all aware of. I much wish that some of your correspondents would assist in the more perfect elucidation of the history of this little creature—and especially as regards the habits of the ichneumon destined to keep it in check. I have thrown out (in my report) a conjecture upon the subject, which it may be considered worth while to verify or disprove; but I also find that there are many unchanged larvæ among the chaff, and whether these or some of them are ichneumonized, as well as those which quit the ears, is another point to be determined, and to which I would also beg to call the attention of those who may be disposed to co-operate in these investigations. In the mean time I hope I shall persuade some persons to provide themselves with *Midge-Sieves.*—*J. S. Henslow, Hitcham, Jan.* 14.

Luculia gratissima.—In your second number I observe a valuable article by "Hortulanus" on the culture of the *Luculia gratissima*; but as there are many people who might be inclined to grow this most delightful and much-neglected plant who have not the means of planting it out in a conservatory, I send you an account of the method I have found very successful of growing it in a pot. The point to be particularly observed, is that it is not inclined to grow naturally, and should not be stimulated, in the spring and early summer. During that period it should be kept in a greenhouse; towards the end of May and the beginning of June, it should be planted out in a warm place, rather sheltered from the sun. In August or September it should be taken up and repotted, and placed in a vinery or cool hothouse. It will then grow vigorously and form its heads of blossoms, which are both beautiful and fragrant, and expand during the greater part of the winter. It may be kept in the drawing-room without injury till it has done flowering, and should then be returned to the greenhouse. —*G. F.*

Management of Birch in Woods.—It may not be generally known that the common Birch will not only bear pruning, as underwood, but will thus secure a profit, independent of the advantage accruing to the main growers. My plan of managing it is this:—I allow it to reach the age of three or four years, when I engage a party of men (besom or broom-makers, who are very numerous in this neighbourhood,) to go over the woods and take off all the growers save four or five, but removing nothing from the wood until a certain day, by which time their work is to be completed; the trimmings of the Birch being all tied up in bundles of a certain circumference. On the day appointed I meet them and ascertain the number of bundles, for which they then pay me. In three years after I again engage men in a similar way, who trim to a certain height the growers previously left, and in fact take off all superfluous wood, which is paid for in the same way as before:—I thus have my woods well pruned, and generally realise a great profit from the brush. I am principally induced to make this communication, because many foresters have an idea that Birch, if pruned in the above manner, would bleed, which is not the case. Old growers will bleed considerably, but young ones scarcely at all.—*A Young Forester, Kidderminister, Jan. 11th,* 1841.—

[Our correspondent does not say at what season this work is done, but of course it is in winter.]

Spirits of Tar a Manure for Carrots.—Most practical men will admit that Carrots are a very precarious crop, not only in old garden-soils, but in many cases in those which have been for years in an uncultivated state. Without waiting to investigate the causes, which may be many, and are, I believe, confined to the soil, (situation, I think, having little to do in the case,) I will proceed at once to state a very simple yet effectual remedy, lately communicated to me by Mr. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan and Flochart, the respectable chemists in Edinburgh. Upon Mr. Duncan's estate near Laswade, carrots have been found for years to fail. Three years ago, he prepared a piece of ground, by manuring and digging over in October in the usual manner, to one-half of which he applied spirits of tar, at the rate of about one gallon to every sixty or seventy square yards. The result was, that upon the half so prepared, an excellent crop of clean, well-formed roots was produced; the other half, which was not so prepared, was as usual a complete failure. This last season, by way of testing the experiment, he prepared the same ground in the usual manner, but did not apply the spirits of tar. The consequence was, a total failure over the whole piece. This appears to prove two important points, viz.—that the spirits of tar are beneficial only for one crop, and that they are completely efficacious when applied. Mr. Duncan's mode of using the spirits of tar is simple and excellent. He procures a quantity of fine sand, which he saturates with the spirit until it is completely mixed; this he scatters upon the ground, previously to digging, in about the proportions stated above. I have prepared about one quarter of an acre in a similar way; the result I shall have pleasure in communicating to you.—*C. M'Intosh, Dalkeith Palace Gardens, 6th Dec.*, 1840.

Pelargoniums.—Having attended the exhibitions at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society last summer, I was surprised and delighted by the great size and surpassing beauty of the Pelargoniums, especially those exhibited by Messrs. Cock, Catleugh, and Gaines, which, to a person fresh from the country, and unacquainted with the vast improvements effected within the last few years in the culture of this beautiful plant, were absolutely astonishing. The sight of those noble specimens has incited me to try what can be done with the few indifferent sorts I possess; but having neither time nor convenience to experimentalise, I should be greatly obliged if any successful cultivator would favour me, through the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, with a detailed account of the most approved management, from the planting of the cuttings through all the various stages of growth to the perfect development of the plant, and explaining likewise the proper method of dressing a plant for exhibition. What I want is, not a few general rules, such as Mr. Cock has given, which tell nothing more than everybody knew before, but a minute detail of those minor matters upon which superior cultivation so much depends: for example, the particular constitution of the compost used at the different shiftings; the proper times for repotting, stopping, heading down, &c.; temperature by fire-heat during the winter months; greater or less quantity of water requisite at different periods of growth, syringing, and degree of atmospheric moisture in the house; with various other minutiæ. A descriptive list of the very best sorts would be highly acceptable to—*A Gardener.—January 14th.*

Striking from Leaves.—In the spring of 1838, previously to his leaving Downton, unfortunately never to return, it occurred to Mr. Knight's inventive mind, that plants might be propagated from single buds and leaves only. Accordingly, he had several pots filled with a fine sandy loam; *the pots were about twelve inches in diameter*, to receive the cuttings, which he prepared himself. The buds and leaves were cut out, as is usually done when intended for insertion in stocks, with but a very small portion of the alburnum to each. The kinds he operated on were double Camellias, Magnolias, Metrosideros, Acacias, Neriums, Rhododendrons, and many others. The soil in the pots having been previously pressed firmly down, and the surface made perfectly smooth, the cuttings were inserted with a dibber, so as just to cover the bud, when the soil was pressed firmly against it. The back of the leaf lying on the surface of the mould, was fed by absorbing moisture from it. The surface of the pots was quite covered with leaves, but so disposed that they did not overlap each other;—they were then gently sprinkled with water, covered with bell-glasses, and placed on the flue of a forcing-house. The sprinkling was afterwards frequently repeated, and the glasses shaded from the sun, by hanging paper over them. In a short time, the buds were seen breaking the surface of the mould, and by the end of summer some of them had made shoots six and eight inches long, especially the Camellias, which were then potted off. The others that had not made equal progress remained as they were until the following spring, when they likewise were potted, and found to be firmly rooted. Since that time, I have tried other sorts with equal success, but perhaps plants that have large leaves are best adapted for this mode of culture.—*S. Lauder, Downton Castle, January 14th*, 1841.

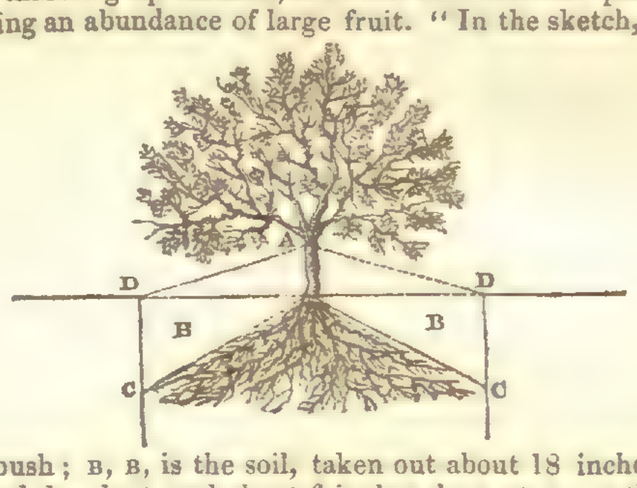
Glazing.—As economy, facility, and neatness should be a desideratum in all our proceedings, I beg to communicate to the public, through the medium of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, a substantial method of glazing houses, &c. for gardening purposes, which I have adopted for some years past with success. When the frame-work is prepared for receiving the glass, I merely lay a good bed of prepared putty in the rebate, and place the glass firmly upon it, leaving the laps of each square as narrow as possible to be safe (say one-eighth of an inch); after which I run a little white paint with a small brush, almost a quarter of an inch wide, down each side of the square; when dry, this will be found to fix the glass securely. I have practised the plan extensively, and have found it answer in all cases, either for upright glass or otherwise. In the month of October 1838, I thus glazed a Heath-house, thirty feet long, fourteen feet wide, ten feet high in the centre, with a span roof, and upright front sashes; and I have never had a broken square in it from frost from that time to this; and what is remarkable, the only apparatus I have for heating it is one "Chunk stove," which answers the purpose of completely keeping out the frost. While I am writing, the thermometer is in the open air 7° Fahr., and in this house the mean temperature is 38°. The method now explained allows the glass to expand more freely, and renders the house much more secure from drip, if regularly painted, than the old method of puttying the upper sides of the squares. It produces a great saving of labour and putty, and is much neater and more secure than the old method. In nine cases out of ten, where drip is troublesome, it arises from the top putty parting from the wood-work and letting in the water, which ultimately rots the putty and wood, and finds its way into the structure.—*William May, Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, Ripon, January 7*, 1841.

Old Decayed Fruit Trees.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* I observe some experiments by Dr. Ingram on a hollow Green-gage Plum-tree. I have frequently met with such instances, especially where at some previous period the trees had been headed down, or large branches had been removed. I agree with Dr. Ingram, that cataplasms will not effect a cure; but I have found it useful to fill the cavity of such trees with pure sand, or a mixture of dry sand and powdered quicklime, with a view to preventing the vermin Dr. Ingram complains of lodging in the cavity and eluding the search. I am an old gardener, and a decided advocate for retaining old Green-gage Plum-trees as long as they bear; for, though unsightly, they produce fruit of a much finer flavour than trees more healthy and better-looking.—*C.*

Fruit-Trees in North Wales.—I live in one of the coldest parts of North Wales, and some distance from the sea. Would you furnish me with a list of standard Pear, Apple, and Plum trees, that would be most likely to bear well, and also ripen here? My orchard is composed of light rich soil; but the subsoil is a rannel that most kinds of apple-trees canker in after they are planted two years. I have never tried pear or plum trees there; the kinds of apples that do not canker bear well. Would you recommend raising the surface of the soil into mounds, and planting in them? I have a real *Rhododendron arboreum* that is looking very well here, notwithstanding the late very severe frosts; it is under a single mat; this is now its third winter.—*A Subscriber.*——[The pears must consist of Flemish, and other new varieties; for the old French sorts will not succeed in North Wales as standards, and on a subsoil which induces canker, a disease which they are naturally subject to under comparatively favourable circumstances. We recommend the following varieties:—*Pears:* Dunmore, Fondante d'Automne, Comte de Lamy, Aston Town, Beurré de Capiaumont, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Althorp Crassane, Winter Crassane, Hacon's Incomparable, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Rouse Lench, Knight's Monarch, Fondante de Bois, Ne plus Meuris, Beurré Rance. *Apples:* Early Harvest, Summer Golden Pippin, Oslin, Kerry Pippin, King of the Pippins, Herefordshire Pearmain, Hubbard's Pearmain, Hughes's Golden Pippin, Golden Harvey, Pearson's Plate, Braddick's Nonpareil, Scarlet Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Court-pendu Plat. Also for kitchen use: Keswick Codlin, Wormsley Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Dumelow's Seedling, Bedfordshire Foundling, Alfreston. *Plums:* Royale Hâtive, Orleans, Nectarine, Green-gage, Reine Claude Violette, Kirke's, Washington, Fotheringham, Coe's Golden Drop, Ickworth Impératrice. Under the circumstances our correspondent describes, planting on raised mounds will prove advantageous; but he must also endeavour to oppose the descent of the roots into the subsoil, by introducing beneath them some barrier, such as slates, through which they cannot penetrate. If he would pave the bottom of the holes, at the depth of two feet, with fragments of slate, taking great care, however, to preserve perfect drainage, he would find his canker much diminished, or perhaps altogether prevented. With regard to old trees already in his possession, we advise him to take them up carefully, if not too large, in the autumn, preserving every root capable of being extended in a horizontal position, and cutting away all that tend perpendicularly downwards. The ground should then be properly prepared for replanting. The reason for this proceeding is, that the roots, being much longer than when first planted, are more easily trained in a horizontal position near the surface, and having once acquired that direction, they cannot strike downwards into the noxious subsoil. The principal roots are by this means brought with certainty within the influence of sun-heat, and among the soil prepared for them. Laterals from these roots may, indeed, proceed downwards; but they cannot acquire great strength, nor do so much injury to the tree when they reach the bad subsoil, as the main roots of a young plant when they take a similar direction.]

Digging the Borders of Shrubberies.—I am glad to see this subject taken up; it has been too long neglected, and the treatment you complain of has been too long tolerated, to the detriment of the shrubs, and with great injustice to the planter, whose ultimate object of effect is thus "blighted in the bud," the plants that survive being doomed to linger out their existence as sickly dwarfs, for want of sufficient food. The "robbing" you complain of does not end in sweeping up and carrying away the leaves; the continued scratching and raking during the summer months increases the evil tenfold, by exposing the young roots, the very feeders, to the scorching rays of the July sun. How often do we see shrubbery borders scarified, until they become some four or five inches lower than the grass verges which divide them from the walks! Thus far then our ideas on the subject "jump," but you do not go far enough; why dig shrubbery borders at all? When leaves fall off trees, and cover the ground at their feet, why not let them remain there to encourage their growth, instead of having them dug in, thus cutting and mutilating the roots? We all know that the best "feeders" of a plant are generally nearest the surface;—shrubberies, in my opinion, should be so thick and dense in foliage as entirely to cover the surface; and this is easily managed, by an undergrowth of common Laurel, Box, Holly, or Rhododendron. The deciduous and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and specimen evergreens, may be so disposed overhead, as to give the true "gardenesque" effect, as was shown by the extensive shrubberies at Claremont, while under the management of Mr. Mc Intosh, and on a smaller scale at the Earl of Stair's, Oxenford Castle, N. B. If this mode of keeping shrubberies were followed, all leaves, cuttings, or prunings, of which there are great quantities every season, would be left on the ground, "to decay gradually," and become vegetable mould, yielding grateful nourishment to the young roots of the parent plant. Where there is sufficient to work upon, I have never found difficulty in forming vistas, recesses, or effective openings among the evergreens with the knife, but great difficulty and labour with the spade, where a shrubbery has been thinly planted, long ill-treated, and starved. The effect of such shrubberies as I have thus attempted to describe has left an indelible impression on my mind. The striking contrast between the Golden-wreathed and waving Laburnum, the Snow-white Thorn and Gueldres Rose, the Crimson Hawthorn and the delicate Lilac, are heightened and "brought out," when well backed by the dark and shining green of the Holly, Portugal Laurel, Alaternus, and Evergreen Oak.—*W. H., Liverpool, 12th January*, 1841.

Suckers of Gooseberries and Currants.—We have several letters on this subject. The original inquiry by *H. S.* (see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 21) was as to the manner of preventing his bushes producing suckers; and there can be no doubt that the only method of stopping them, when there is a tendency to produce them, is to remove them continually as they appear. As, however, we find the question interesting to many of our readers, we shall go into it rather more fully. A gooseberry or currant tree is raised from a cutting, which is a branch covered with buds; that part of the cutting which is above ground forms young branches covered with foliage, and the portion under ground emits roots; but the latter does not lose the power of lengthening its buds into branches at the time when it acquires the property of forming roots: on the contrary, there is a continual tendency on the part of the under-ground buds to become branches; and these are the suckers that we find so troublesome in many kinds of soils. By continually stopping and wounding them, however, they will in general perish; and to do this is what we recommend. *A Townsman*, of Lancaster, mentions the following method as that adopted by the Lancashire gooseberry growers as the best means of preventing gooseberries from throwing up suckers, and also an excellent plan of insuring an abundance of large fruit. "In the sketch, A is



the bush; B, B, is the soil, taken out about 18 inches all around the plant, and about 6 inches deep at C; so that if there are any buds or suckers, they are sure to be seen and destroyed. This I do every year in December; and as soon as the soil is taken out, I spread some cowdung over the roots, as shown at B; after which I replace the earth that has been taken out, when the appearance of the plant and soil will be as shown by the dotted lines D A. When I have any new seedlings that I wish to propagate, I do not take out the soil, but lay the manure round them, and cover it with a layer of earth, which encourages the plant to produce suckers. By these means good bushes are sooner obtained than by cuttings, and, generally speaking, well-rooted suckers may be taken off in October, which produce fruit the following year. In consequence of the wet weather last year at the time of ripening, gooseberries, though large, were not of so fine a flavour as they would have been had the weather been warm and dry."—But although this plan may be the best way of destroying suckers effectually, we quite agree with our other correspondents in the opinion that the cuttings from which bushes of these fruits are propagated should be deprived of all their under-ground eyes or buds before they are put into the ground. If that precaution is taken, no tendency to form suckers will exist, for the source of them will have been destroyed.—*W. E.* recommends the following plan—viz. to take cuttings from 12 to 15 inches long; to cut the upper end to a bud, leaving 3 or 4 other buds below it; then to pare away all the other buds, and to pick out the lowest of all, finishing just below it by a horizontal clean cut. He says he has always pursued

the plan for 15 years, and never had an instance of a shoot or sucker from his plants. He generally keeps a clear stem to the height of 9 or 12 inches above ground. Although he thinks 12 or 15 inches the best length for cuttings of these plants, yet as they cannot be always had of such a length, he conceives the great point to observe is to destroy all the under-ground buds, and to keep the head of the bush quite clear of the ground by means of a clean stem. We have similar directions from *Mr. Hudson*, of Bury St. Edmunds. Every correspondent agrees in the importance of draining the ground thoroughly, suckers or no suckers.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 19.—Dr. Henderson, V.P., in the chair.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Remnant and William Tinkler, Esq. were elected Ordinary Fellows, and N. Lucas, Esq. and M. Pavie Beroze, Foreign Corresponding Members. Notwithstanding the previous inclement weather, and the disagreeable morning, the show of plants was better than might have been expected. Some fine specimens of orchidaceous plants, from Mrs. Lawrence, particularly deserve notice. A magnificent plant of *Brassia maculata* was in fine flower, and gained a silver Knightian medal: this species was one of the earliest orchidaceous plants cultivated in England, and it is certainly one of the best of the genus. A large plant of *Eria pubescens*, a native of the East Indies, was blossoming profusely, but, though curious, it is not nearly so ornamental as the *Brassia maculata*. Mrs. Lawrence also exhibited some flowers of *Dendrobium nobile*, beautifully disposed in a pannet: along with *Trichopilia tortilis*, a magnificent spike of *Lælia anceps* var. *Barkeriana*, one of the handsomest and most easily cultivated epiphytes yet introduced; it will last a long time in flower, whether gathered or suffered to remain on the plant; a single flower may be kept a month or more, when cut off, and put beneath a bell-glass with a little water. Specimens of the large violet-flowered *Goldfussia glomerata*, and two fine spikes of *Euphorbia Jacquiniæflora*, were also sent from Ealing Park. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, exhibited a collection of well-grown Heaths, including *E. exsurgens*, *mutabilis*, *præstans*, and *vernix ovata*. Five seedling *Epacris* were sent by Mr. Lowe, of the Clapton nursery. From the garden of Mr. Alderman Copeland was a crimson seedling of this genus, scarcely open, but different from the *E. coccinea* figured in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," in its flowers being shaped like those of *E. campanulata*, while *E. coccinea* produces flowers like *E. impressa*. A very fragrant *Acacia*, in the way of *A. decipiens*, was also sent by Mr. Lowe. Noble specimens of the beautiful *Dendrobium moniliforme*, loaded with fine rose-coloured flowers, and *Oncidium Cavendishianum*, with its large yellow panicles, from Mr. Bateman, gained a silver Knightian medal: the latter plant was first imported from Guatemala by Mr. Bateman: but Mr. Hartweg has subsequently sent home a great number from Mexico, which have been extensively distributed by the Society; the species may be readily known by its thick upright leaves, which are folded together, and bear a general resemblance to those of *O. carthaginense*. Mr. Tillery, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Portland, exhibited some very handsome specimens of the red and the white varieties of *Poinsettia*, grown in the manner described by him in our last Number (p. 36), also a remarkable fruit of Madras Citron, or *Pummelue*, measuring two feet in circumference, and weighing 6 lbs. An enormous Shaddock, 2 feet 4 inches in circumference, and 3 lbs. 15 oz. in weight, from a shoot grafted on the Citron, attracted great attention; the plant that produced this noble fruit bore altogether ten of about the same size. It is trained against the back wall of a conservatory, and has been planted about eight years; it apparently likes bottom heat, as the tub in which it grows is placed behind the hot-water apparatus that heats the house. To these fine fruit a silver Knightian medal was accorded. Mr. Tillery also exhibited some fruit of the *Psidium Cattleyanum*, from a plant trained on the same wall as the Citrons: the tree ripens two or three dishes weekly during the winter, and when quite mature they acquire a colour as black as a sloe, and much resemble a strawberry in flavour. Mr. Duncan, gardener to J. Martineau, Esq., sent some fruit of the *Passiflora edulis*; but they were deficient both in flavour and colour, owing to the chilliness of the weather. The plant being partially in a stove, and partly in a greenhouse, has continued to ripen a succession of fruit since June. Some portion of the plant having been trained in festoons among the elegant *P. Kermesina*, has produced a beautiful effect.—One of the most interesting objects shown was the fruit of the stoneless *Litchi*, from J. Reeves, Esq.: several varieties of this tuberculated fruit have been brought to the Society before, but this was the most valuable, from its being destitute of the large stone found in other varieties: the flesh within is somewhat like a prune, both in consistence and flavour, and was still good, although the fruit had been five or six years in England. Mr. Halliday, gardener to Lord Sondes, exhibited some black Hambro' Grapes, grown on vines planted in April 1839; Mr. Halliday stated that the fruit keeps longer where the depth of soil in the border is not more than 2 feet 6 inches, under which there is about a foot of drainage, than where the border for the plants is 8 feet; no fire-heat had been given them, and they have had to take their chance during the late severe weather, the temperature having been as low as it has in London—viz. 6 degrees Fahrenh. From the garden of the Society there were plants of two fine varieties of *Chorozema varium*, *Epacris campanulata*, *Stypheia tubiflora*, *Brasavola nondosa*, *B. Martiana*, *Brassia caudata*, and some others. A branch of the new Mexican greenhouse shrub *Lopezia lineata* was exhibited: it is remarkable in structure, very graceful, and useful, because it produces a succession of pink flowers during the winter season. Among the apples were, *Pearson's Plate*, *Braddick's Nonpareil*, *Old Nonpareil*, *White Nonpareil* dessert apples of first-rate quality; *Æsopus Spitzenberg*, much esteemed in America, but less so in this country; *Boston Russet*, another American apple, deserving of cultivation in this country as a dessert apple; *Bedfordshire Foundling*, a handsome large apple valuable for kitchen use, and being but slightly acid, requiring little sugar. The pears were, *Rouse Lench* (a great bearer and good, but not first rate), *Prince's St. Germain*, or *New Sweet St. Germain* (an American pear of little value), and some others.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE AGED AND INDIGENT GARDENERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

Jan. 21.—The anniversary meeting was held this day. H. Pownall, Esq., V.P., took the Chair, and congratulated the members on the state of the funds and the increasing importance of the institution. From the good feeling that had been evinced, not only by nurserymen, but even by the poorest journeymen gardeners, it was now established beyond any probability of failure. Mr. Bowler then produced the annual accounts, from which it appeared that, including a donation of Ten Guineas from the proprietors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the funds were nearly 200*l.* better than last year. After nominating the committee for the ensuing year, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Bowler, for his services as honorary secretary. This gentleman, in returning thanks, adverted to the gratifying advance of public opinion in favour of the institution, as an example of which he stated that he had received a letter from a gardener out of place, who offered, if his subscription was wanted, to pay it directly, although it would inconvenience him.

Soon after 5 o'clock about 80 gentlemen, including the greater number of the more respectable nurserymen of the metropolis, and some from a distance, sat down to dinner. Mr. Pownall again took the chair. We observed Mr. Groom, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Mountjoy; Mr. Lane, Berkhampstead; Mr. Gregory, Cirencester, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Low, Mr. Harper, Mr. Cuthill, and Mr. Bridgewater. It has seldom been our lot to have seen a meeting where so much good feeling was evinced, and we assure all went away with the determination of increasing their efforts to effect more specially the intended objects of the institution.—Upon proposing a toast, "Success to the Institution," the Chairman observed that as there might be some individuals among the number present who would be glad to hear the objects of the institution stated at length, he should do so. Each branch of trade contributes to provide means for the relief of its poorer members in their old age, and prevent them from applying to the parochial asylum. He was glad to find that gardeners had such a society to alleviate the distress and misery of their poor brethren; and he considered that it was the bounden duty of all persons connected with the craft to prevent others in it from being rendered more miserable. If there is one principle more than another which endears the labourer to his employer, it is when he sees him have a regard for his future welfare, and provide for him when all his earthly comforts fail. He congratulated the meeting that the press had taken up the cause with such earnestness. He hoped it was found that the press was the friend of every benevolent institution, and when the plough was put to work, the crop was generally very productive. Prosperity to the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Great Britain, having been drunk, with several other toasts, the meeting broke up about half-past 9 o'clock.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

GALEANDRA DEVONIANA (*Orchidaceous Stove Epiphyte.*)—One among the many interesting plants sent from British Guyana to Messrs. Loddiges by Mr. Schomburgk, concerning which the following memorandum is given by that traveller:—"During our peregrinations we have seen this plant nowhere else but at the banks of the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon, where, in the neighbourhood of Barcellos, or Marina, we found it growing in large clusters on the trees which lined the river, sometimes on the *Maurtia aculeata*, or even on the ground where the soil consisted of vegetable mould. It was so luxuriant in growth, that some of the large clusters of stems which sprouted from a common root might have been from ten to twelve feet in circumference. The stems were often from five to six feet high: at the lower part almost of a purple appearance, and changing into green higher up. As already observed, it is very abundant about Barcellos, and equally in the vicinity of Barcudaua or Pedrero; I wonder, therefore, that it escaped Spix, when he visited the Rio Negro. Although the Rio Branco falls into the Rio Negro above Pedrero, we did not observe a single specimen in that river, nor do I think that it is in the Amazon, as it is not likely that it would have escaped Martius. As its flower is not only larger than the generality of its tribe, but likewise handsome, I requested the permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire that I might call it in honour of him, who not only is known as one of the most successful cultivators of this, one of the most interesting tribes among monocotyledonous plants, but of whose urbanity and condescension I have personally experienced numerous proofs since my return to Europe.—*Sertum Orchidaceum.* The flowers are very large, of a rich purplish brown, with a beautiful white spoon-shaped lip brightly streaked with crimson.

SOLANUM BETACEUM.—This plant has fruited in the Dordham Down nursery, near Bristol, for several years, and when in fruit it is very ornamental. Last year it bore about 30 berries, which ripened in September, and hung upon the branches till the spring. Two which were sent us were of a rich purple colour, the size and form of a hen's egg, and had a very agreeable sub-acid taste. It is probable they would really form a good addition to that class of vegetable productions from which sauces are obtained, for they were free from the peculiar animal flavour of the common Tomato, while they possessed all its succulence, with the addition of a mild and pleasant perfume.—*Botanical Reg.*

TROPÆOLUM MORITZIANUM (*Greenhouse climber.*)—This beautiful nasturtium is a native of Cumana, whence seeds were received by Mr. Murray, of the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The plants flowered for the first time in July 1840, in the greenhouse. Some plants grew more vigorously in the open border, but showed no disposition to flower, though it will probably in genial seasons blossom in the open air. The flowers are moderately large and very handsome. They are bright orange marked with red, and have a bright red fringe.—*Botanical Magazine.*—It is not mentioned whether this handsome plant is annual or perennial; should it be the latter, and prove as hardy as *T. tuberosum* or *Chymocarpus pentaphyllus*, it will be a most desirable species for the flower garden or conservative wall.

ÆSCHYNANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS (*Stove climber*).—This fine plant is a native of Nepal, and was introduced to our stoves by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It succeeds well if planted in pots, though in its native country it is an epiphyte.—*Bot. Mag.* The flowers are produced at the ends of the drooping branches in large umbels. They are of a rich scarlet colour, with a black line on each segment of the corolla; the interior of the flower is pale yellow. The leaves are opposite, four or five inches long, smooth, rather shining, and slightly serrated at the margins. The plant grows and flowers freely either treated as an epiphyte, or grown in a pot, and altogether it is one of the most valuable stove plants that has ever been introduced.

FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA (*Greenhouse shrub*).—This noble plant was raised by Mr. Standish, nurseryman, Bagshot, from seeds received from Cusco, in Peru. In the Flora Peruviana the species is spoken of as acquiring the height of a man with a stem but little inclined to branch. It was found by Ruiz and Pavon in the woods of Chinchao and Muna, to the north east of Lima, in shady situations. It is in this part of the world that the race of Fuchsias attains its greatest beauty, and develops those colours and forms which have gained for it among the Peruvians the name of Beauty-bush (*Molle Cantu*). Besides the subject of the present notice, several others of even finer appearance are mentioned by the authors of the Flora Peruviana, and remain among the greatest desiderata of horticulture. *F. serratifolia* is a bush with pink flowers an inch and half long, growing in the manner of *F. macrostema* and its varieties. *F. denticulata* is described as 12 feet high, gorgeously beautiful when loaded with its purple flowers, still larger than those of *F. corymbiflora*: while *F. simplicicaulis* and *apetala* are similar in appearance but yet more striking.—*Botanical Register.*

The following remarks on its culture are abstracted from a letter from Mr. Standish, published in the *Gardeners' Magazine* for January. Mr. Standish considers *F. corymbiflora* quite as hardy as any Fuchsia in cultivation. It grows and flowers freely if planted out in light rich soil about the end of May, where it soon forms a fine head, and abundance of roots. When it is in this state, it may be taken up and planted in a conservatory, or a pot, without the slightest injury. The plant is a very strong feeder, and can scarcely have too rich soil, or too much room to grow in. Mr. Standish says, that small flowering plants may be obtained by taking off cuttings when in a flowering state, and planting them in thumb pots, placing each pot under a bell-glass. They will strike root immediately, and by shifting them into larger-sized pots, like balsams, they will soon become large plants. The house the plants are now in is kept from 45 deg. to 55 deg. of heat, and the plants are as luxuriant in growth as if it were the height of summer, while a plant of *F. fulgens* in the same house is ripening its wood, and becoming deciduous. Mr. Standish is of opinion that under the culture above described *F. corymbiflora* will in a few years become a plant at least twice the height spoken of in the Flora Peruviana; and as to flowering, it appears to flower at every branch it makes.

STYLIDIUM DRUMMONDII (*Greenhouse herbaceous plant*).—A most beautiful species, perhaps the most desirable in cultivation, not only on account of the great size of its flowers, but because each blossom remains expanded during several weeks, and these coming in succession keep the plant in perfection for a long time. Raised from Swan River seeds by Messrs. Low and Co. of Clapton. Flowers at present white, with a slight green tinge. Flowers [illegible] in the day, but at night like [illegible].—[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Greenhouse Shrubs.—The possessors of greenhouses will find the following among the best of the new plants fit for cultivation in such buildings:—

	Native Country	Time of Flowering
Fuchsia corymbiflora	Peru	April, May
— Standishii*		—
— eximia*		—
— Chandlerii*		—
— grandiflora maxima*		—
— pendula terminalis*		—
— stylosa conspicua*		—
— [illegible]*		—
Calistemon microstachyum	New Holland	March, May
Dipladenia Hogarti	Swan River	April, June
Abutilon striatum	Brazil	March, Dec.
Hibiscus Wraxe	Swan River	Nov. May
Trymalium ovatissimum	New Holland	Feb. April
Boronia crenulata	—	Nov. June
Correa Harrisii*		Nov. June
— longiflora*		—
Acacia centinervis	New Holland	Feb. April
Chorozema Dicksonii	Swan River	Feb. June.
— varium	—	—
Hovea pungens	—	—
Mirbelia rudulata	—	—
Pimelea ilicana	Van Diemen's Ld.	April, Aug.
— spectabilis	Swan River	—
Epacris impressa coccinea*		Jan. March
Lissanthe verticillata	Swan River	Feb. June
Euthales macrophylla	—	Apr. Sept.
Salvia patens	Mexico	June, Dec.
— Regla	—	—
Amphicome arguta	Himalaya	June, Aug.
Tweedia cærulea	Buenos Ayres	—
Fabiana imbricata	Chili	March, May

N.B.—Those marked * are garden hybrids.

Canna iridiflora, a hardy Greenhouse Plant.—Few plants have suffered more from over-care than this magnificent species. Generally treated as a stove plant, it sends up abundance of suckers, and having flourished for years without flowering, is generally thrown away as a cumbrous weed. So far from requiring stove heat, few plants cultivated in a greenhouse are more hardy. It only requires protection from frost, and the border of the conservatory is its proper place, where it continues growing, with a thermometer varying between 35° and 45°. In such a situation we have seen its leaves 3 feet 6 inches long by 16 inches wide, and its stems 8 to 12 feet high, crowned with flower-spikes expanding even in winter. It is particularly valuable from the tropical magnificence of its foliage, and the rarity of any species of its order which will flourish without stove heat. In the West of England it would probably succeed out of doors. The foregoing observations seem necessary to correct a very common error, which is likely to be perpetuated, for in all the botanical catalogues this species is described as a stove-plant.—*R. I.*

Mr. William Valentine, who recently emigrated to Van Diemen's Land, has been appointed Colonial Surgeon at Campbeltown. We trust this will enable him to prosecute his botanical researches, and to continue those microscopical examinations of the lower orders of plants, in which he had so much distinguished himself before leaving England.

Groom's Princess Royal Pear.—This is a valuable addition to the collections of winter pears. It forms a handsome, middle-sized, round or Bergamot-shaped fruit, with a small, but open, shallow-placed eye, and short thick stalk, scarcely sunk at its insertion. The skin is of a greenish-brown colour, with a tinge of yellow, and slight traces of grey-russet. The flesh is melting, but rather gritty near the core; notwithstanding which its good flavour, and property of keeping, probably till March, render it well worthy of cultivation. It is not so rich as Hacon's Incomparable, but it appears as if it would keep longer than that very excellent variety.

Pelargoniums.—Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, so celebrated for his magnificent specimens of these plants, recommends the following varieties as first-rate show-flowers: Alicia superba, Annette, Amethyst, Beauty, Bridegroom, Beatrice, Foster's Bridesmaid, Clarissa, Conservative, Comte de Paris, Coronation, Corinne, Corona, Criterion, Duenna, Diadematum rubescens, Diadematum superbum, Emily, Elizabeth, Eliza superba, Erectum, Florence, Firebrand, Fosteri rosea, Fanny Garth, Gauntlet, Grand Duke, Gaines, Janus, Jupiter, Jehu, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Juba, King John, Life Guardsman, Lady Carlisle, Lady Murray, Lady Flora (Hill's), Lady Douro, Lady Clifford, Lady Denbigh, Matilda, Masterpiece, Mabel, Modesty, Nonsuch, Nymph, Orange Boven, Oliver Twist, Prince Albert (Foster's), Rienzi, Rosetta, Roseum elegans, Ruby, Sultan, Sidonia, Una, Victory, Vulcan, and Wildfire.—*Floricultural Cabinet.*

Leeds Botanical and Zoological Garden.—We are glad to announce that Mr. Mearns has been appointed Curator of this establishment. The Committee would not easily have found so good a man for this purpose.

A Gardener's Contribution to the Shakespeare Society.—An announcement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the formation of a *Shakespeare* Society brings to my mind an almost forgotten remark which occurred to me many years since while reading Romeo and Juliet. Paris, in directing his boy to listen for footsteps in the churchyard, says—

> Under yon yew-trees lay thee all along,
> Holding thine ear close to the hollow ground;
> So shall no foot upon the churchyard tread,
> (Being loose, unfirm, with digging up of graves,)
> But thou shalt hear it.

Now there is no doubt that the very cause here assigned as promoting sound, namely, the *loose* and *unfirm* condition of the earth, is precisely that which would destroy it. For without attributing to the poet the absurdity of

[illegible] that the foot would make more noise upon loose [illegible] than upon a beaten path, let the blow if you please be struck upon the rock itself: still the interposition of any "*loose, uniform*" earth would be the best of all possible means to prevent its being heard at any other place. [illegible] perhaps call this, in contempt, a grave-digger's criticism, and compare it with that of the cobbler on the shoe of the statue. But when it is recollected how marvellously true to nature are, in general, Shakespeare's notices of material as well as mental and moral subjects; how [illegible] intuitive and universal his wisdom; that his passing remarks have been quoted to illustrate learned essays with as much respect as the detailed experiments of another man; this little slip is not perhaps unworthy of a note by the new Society.—*A.*

The Large Conservatory at Chatsworth.—A curious incident occurred here last Tuesday. One corner of this [illegible] is fitted for the reception of the rarer small birds; a sparrow-hawk, (*Falco nisus*,) perceiving them through the glass, hovered for an instant and pounced upon them, breaking in his flight one of the large and strong sashes of glass, which are four feet long. Such was the violence of his blow, that the glass was only perforated sufficiently to admit him. The crash brought a man to the spot who captured the gallant bird, and he is now in confinement near his intended victims, with every prospect of doing well. A few weeks since, a pheasant in its flight went through the glass, but he was killed by the shock.

The Nursery of Audibert, at Tarascon.—We regret to announce the almost entire destruction of this, the finest nursery in the South of France, by the late inundations of the Rhone. Letters from Montpelier state that M. Audibert's loss cannot be estimated at less than 300,000 francs, (about 12,000*l.*)

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Welbeck, Worksop, Notts.—The weather for the last week has been most severe in the midland counties. The thermometer has been lower here by 5 degrees than in the memorable frost in January 1838. It is fortunate that the snow covered the ground to the depth of 11 inches. On the night of Wednesday, the 6th January, the thermometer stood at 4°, and on that of Thursday it fell to 2° below zero; it had not risen higher than 3° above zero at 9 a.m. on Friday. As the register of weather is kept here with great care, these indications may be relied upon. Upon looking round since the temporary thaw, I find that vegetables and shrubs have been much preserved by the snow; but the effects of the cold are visible on the laurels, laurustinus, sweet bay, arbutus. The Portugal laurel is much more hardy than the common kind. A fine plant of *Viburnum odoratissimum*, that stood with the protection of a mat in 1838, is killed this year. The Deodar is, however, safe. There are nearly 300 plants here, from 2 feet to 11 feet high, and quite uninjured.—*Jan.* 14.

Penton's Nursery, Plymouth.—The Devonshire folks consider this a severe winter; yet the thermometer has never been lower than 18°, on the morning of Friday, the 8th inst. On that night a house heated with Mr. Rogers's conical boiler and open gutters of water was only 1° lower in the morning than when it was set at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Carclew, Penrhyn.—We have had a severe winter for Cornwall; and I am apprehensive that many of our exotic shrubs, &c., will suffer by it. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th, the thermometer indicated 25°, 21°, and 18°. Since then it has not fallen lower than 29° with occasional showers of sleet in the day, which I have invariably found to be more injurious to tender plants than a *dry frost*. We have now a fall of snow.

Lodiges' Nursery, Hackney.—In the Orchidaceous house there is a plant in flower which is supposed to be a new species; from its appearance it would seem to belong to the genus *Saccolabium*. There is but one spike, which has 14 flowers upon it, though there is little doubt that it will be much finer when flowering at a more favourable season; still it is inferior to few of the species in any of our collections. The petals are white, with a few pale [illegible] irregularly disposed over their surface; the [illegible], with dark stripes of the same colour. The plant [illegible] of the Philippine Islands. Two beautiful plants of *Oncidium ornithorhynchum* are flowering here; one with [illegible], and the other with five. *Oncidium bifolium*, one of the finest species of this genus, was also in great luxuriance upon a block of wood suspended from the roof. There were two varieties of *Zygopetalum crinitum*, one called *Z. crinitum cæruleum*, and the other *Z. crinitum album*, both very handsome, but particularly the former. *Dendrobium aureum*, with its violet-scented blossoms, and *D. Pierardi*, are also in a magnificent state, especially the latter. *Gilandra Deyeriana*, a charming plant, with flowers of no common size and beauty, is now in perfection, with *Cyrtochilum maculatum*, another excellent epiphyte. A fine and well grown plant of *Phajus maculatus* is unfolding its beautiful yellow flowers in great profusion.—*Jan.* 6.

A new *Stanhopea* from Guatemala, with deep yellow flowers, and very handsome, is now in singular beauty.—*Jan.* 20.

Henderson's, Pine-apple Place.—A splendid specimen of *Lucuma [illegible]* is in blossom here: the plant is about four feet high, and literally covered with delicate pink flowers, which exhale the most delightful odour. *Pancratium speciosum* is exhibiting its delicate white flowers, with several small plants of *Pancratium [illegible]*. In the greenhouse there is a good show of forced flowers, such as Persian lilacs, Kalmias, tulips, hyacinths, and narcissus.—*Jan.* 13*th.*

Chatsworth Gardens, Jan. 13, 1841.—I very much fear the effects of the late frosts will be severely felt throughout the gardens of this country; and had it not been for the snow, which I believe has been general, covering the ground some depth, and thereby preventing its penetrating to the roots of plants, we might have had to lament losses to the same extent in number as last year, although not in specimens,—for some years must elapse ere the latter can be replaced, and the period is, I am sorry to say, postponed by the late disastrous weather. On January 7th we had here 3½° of frost; on the 7th, at night, the mercury fell 8° below zero, and throughout the day it remained at [illegible], and on the 8th the thermometer at night indicated [illegible]. It is difficult at present to distinguish the plants completely killed from those severely injured though not quite killed, but the following are certainly dead to the surface of the snow, in the Arboretum here:—Aristolochia tomentosa, Machira aurantiaca, Daphne Gnidium, hybrida, and Tartonraira, Arbutus [illegible], Buddlea globosa, Laurus nobilis and its varieties, Pittosporum tenuifolia, lævis, latifolia, and media; Erica cinerea, mediterranea, and australis, Viburnum tinus and its varieties, lucidum, and hirtum: Hydrangea arborescens, and georgica: Photinia serrulata, Aristotelia Macqui, Ilex Cassine, Ceanothus azureus, China roses of sorts. The following are more or less injured:—Picea Webbiana, Cunninghamia sinensis, Araucaria imbricata, Pistacia Terebinthus: Rhamnus alaternus and laciniatus, the genera Persica (young wood), Amygdalus (do.), Armeniaca (do.), Celtis, Morus, and Smilax: Taxus nucifera.—I find that the plants exposed to the sun have suffered considerably more than those in shaded situations; I would therefore recommend shading for all plants which may be injured, but not destroyed. The Rhododendrons and other evergreens on south banks have a scorched appearance, whilst those on the north side are at present green as usual. I have much pleasure in adding, that the heating of the Great Conservatory has been highly successful, for during the most intensely frosty night it was kept to 60° with great ease, and without the aid of all the heating power—which it has never yet been necessary to have recourse to. The heat diffused is of the most genial kind, and from the currents of air in so large a structure, it is never felt in the least oppressive.—*J. Paxton.*

Reviews.

The New Year's Gift; a Penny Almanack for 1841. Binns and Co., Bath: Simpkin and Co., London.—*Published under the sanction of the Bath Visiting Society.*

ALTHOUGH but a trifle, yet this is one of those which deserves honourable mention for its good feeling and kind intentions. We recommend it as a useful almanack for cottagers. The following is a specimen of the tone of the book, and the information it conveys:—

"*A great wonder in a little thing.*—What a wonderful thing a seed is! How wonderful that an acorn should contain within it a little plant, capable of growing up into an enormous oak which will produce other acorns, capable of growing up into other oaks, and so on for ever! And yet there are seeds, not one hundredth part as big as an acorn, which produce trees, almost, if not quite, as large as the oak. Or think of a grain of wheat: it would be just as useful for food, if it contained nothing but a little flour mixed with a little bran. In fact, when it is ground, there is nothing else to be seen; but besides these, it it contains a little plant, too small to be made out by common sight. When one of these grains or seeds is put into moist earth, it begins to suck in water, which softens it and makes it swell. The little plant inside begins to grow, and in a few days a small delicate root peeps out from one end of the seed. The seed is probably lying on its side, or perhaps with the root end uppermost: but the little root, whether it comes out at the top or bottom of the seed, immediately turns downwards, and grows in that direction. Soon after a little white shoot comes out the other end, which turns upwards, and becomes green as soon as it gets into air and light; and thus we have a little plant. In the mean time the seed itself spoils and decays—or, as St. Paul calls it, dies. The flour changes into a kind of gummy sugar, which is sucked up by the young plant as its first nourishment; and the husk shrivels and rots: while the plant, grown up, becomes ten thousand times as large as the seed, and at last produces many other seeds, just as wonderful as that from which it grew. In all the works of man there is nothing like this. A watch is a remarkable invention: and a man would be set down as mad who should think it could be made by chance; but how much more wonderful would a watch be if it could make other watches like itself! Yet a seed does this; and every corn-field in harvest time contains millions of seeds, each of which is far more wonderful than the best watch. The reason is, that men make watches, but God makes seeds. It is true that the skill by which men make watches comes from God, and should be acknowledged as his gift; but the more wonderful power by which a seed is made he keeps in his own hands: that we may know that we have a Maker and Master in heaven, and may serve him with reverence and godly fear."

Organic Chemistry, and its Application to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig, M.D. Translated by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D. 8vo. London: Taylor and Walton. (Third notice.)

THE next proposition we have to consider is that—

Under the influence of light and moisture the leaves and other green parts of plants absorb carbonic acid, and appropriate its carbon.

This is an axiom in Vegetable Physiology, concerning which no difference of opinion can exist. There are those, however, who find it difficult to comprehend how so light and elastic a fluid as the air we breathe can be consolidated into the living forest, the fresh herbage, or the heavy masses of timber which meet us in one shape or other at every turn; and certainly that is one of the most mysterious operations of Nature, which converts the breath of our bodies into the green leaf, the gay flower, the luscious fruit, or the tall trunk of the monarch of the wood. Professor Liebig shows, however, by a formal calculation, that although the carbonic acid to be solidified does not constitute more than one-tenth per cent. of the atmosphere, yet that this small proportion is sufficient to produce all the wonderful results which we witness. It is known, he says, that "a column of air of 2216·66 lbs. weight rests upon every square foot of the surface of the earth; the diameter of the earth, and its superficies, are likewise known, so that the weight of the atmosphere can be calculated with the greatest exactness. The thousandth part of this is carbonic acid, which contains upwards of 27 per cent. carbon. By this calculation it can be shown, that the atmosphere contains 3000 billion lbs. of carbon; a quantity which amounts to more than the weight of all the plants and of all the strata of mineral or brown coal which exist upon the earth. This carbon is, therefore, more than adequate to all the purposes for which it is required. The quantity of carbon contained in sea water is proportionally still greater."

Important, however, as is carbon to plants, it is by no means the only element of their solidity. This leads us to the next proposition:

Hydrogen is obtained by the decomposition of water, and is assimilated along with carbonic acid, while the oxygen of the water is liberated.

This important fact was, we think, first proved by Edwards and Collins during their experiments upon germination: but Professor Liebig gives it a general application. He points out that the decomposition of water must necessarily be the fact, because we know that plants have the power of generating wax, caoutchouc, and volatile oils, which contain much hydrogen, and also that they cannot obtain the hydrogen of those substances from any other source than water. The author here takes occasion to explain the reason why resinous woods decay more slowly than those in which acids abound. He of course ascribes the decay of timber from atmospheric causes to the destruction of the carbon of the wood, by the formation of carbonic acid: now carbonic acid can only be emitted by decaying vegetable matter in proportion to the quantity of oxygen it contains; acids, therefore, abounding in oxygen, yield more carbonic acid than substances consisting principally of hydrogen, such as resinous or waxy bodies: timber, therefore, of which the latter form an essential part, are slow in decaying.

Nitrogen must be essential to the nutrition of plants, because this element exists in every part of the vegetable structure.

This fact, although of very recent discovery, does not belong to Professor Liebig. It was previously indicated by Mr. Rigg, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1838: Boussingault had also ascertained that it was of general occurrence; and Payen in particular had found it beyond all question. Théodore de Saussure had indeed long previously ascertained that germinating seeds absorb nitrogen. What specially belongs to the author of the work before us is the discovery that it is exclusively from the ammonia of the atmosphere (a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen) that vegetables derive this important element.

Nitrogen can only be obtained by plants in the form of ammonia. The nitrogen of the atmosphere cannot be the source of supply, because it cannot be made to enter into combination with any element except oxygen, even by the employment of the most powerful chemical means.

Here we find what may be regarded as Dr. Liebig's chief discovery, so far as practical questions are concerned. Boussingault had indeed suspected that very small quantities of ammoniacal vapour existing in the atmosphere might furnish the nitrogen required by plants; but our author is, we believe, the first to show, what however must have always been suspected, although not proved, that ammonia abounds in the atmosphere. He found it in rain water and snow water, "possessing an offensive smell of perspiration and animal excrements—a fact which leaves no doubt respecting its origin." And indeed the quantity of ammonia given off from thousands of millions of putrifying animals must furnish an abundant, an everlasting source of that principle. In illustration of the sufficiency of the supply of ammonia in the air for the purpose of vegetation, the author shows that if a pound of rain water contain only a quarter of a grain of ammonia, then a field of 40,000 square feet must annually receive upwards of 80 lbs. of ammonia, or 65 lbs. of nitrogen, "which is more than is contained in the form of vegetable albumen and gluten in 2650 lbs. of wood, 2800 lbs. of hay, or 100 tons of beet root, which are the yearly produce of such a field; but it is less than the straw, roots, and grain of corn, which might grow on the same surface, would contain." Therefore a corn crop will require an additional supply of ammonia in the form of animal manure.

Ammonia exists in every part of plants, in the roots, in the stem, and in all blossoms and fruits in an unripe condition. It is supplied by rain-water, which carries it down from the air, in which it is suspended, in consequence of the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matters.

This ammonia affords all vegetables, without exception, the nitrogen which enters into the composition of their constituent substances.

A certain portion of the ammonia which falls with rain evaporates again with the water; but another portion is taken up by the roots of plants, and, entering into new combinations, produces albumen, gluten, and a number of other compounds, containing nitrogen.

Upon this turns in a great measure the application of animal manure, which acts only by the formation of ammonia.

The quantity of gluten in wheat, under different kinds of cultivation, illustrates this. Gluten is a substance rich in nitrogen, and the most nutritious part of corn. But it has been found that the proportional quantity of gluten is very different in different samples of wheat, varying between 3·33 and 35·1 per cent. That this depends upon the quality of the manure has been proved experimentally. One hundred parts of wheat grown in a soil manured with cow-dung (a manure containing the smallest quantity of nitrogen), afforded only 11·95 parts of gluten, and 64·34 parts of starch. But one hundred parts of wheat grown in a soil manured with human urine (which, when putrified, abounds in nitrogen under the form of ammoniacal salts) yielded as much as 35·1 per cent. of gluten.

By means of this theory of the necessity of ammonia to plants, the author explains many other facts besides the relative value of different kinds of animal manures. Thus he ascribes the refreshing effects of a thunder-storm after a long drought to the great quantity of ammonia which is at that time dissolved by the rain and carried into the ground. Powdered charcoal, ferruginous soils, and burned clay, condense ammonia within their pores, and so become powerful manures. The former absorbs 90 times its volume of ammoniacal gas, which may be again separated by simply moistening it with water. Decayed wood approaches very nearly to charcoal in this power, after having been completely dried under the air-pump; and humus owes part of its utility to the same property.

In like manner we are told that gypsum acts as a manure to grass land, by forming a sulphate of ammonia, and

thus fixing in the soil, in the form of a soluble salt, the ammonia which would otherwise be lost with the water that evaporates. But for all the details concerning the relative values of manures, we must refer the reader to the work itself.

One word more, and we have done for the present. At p. 83 we find the assertion that "The quantity of food that animals take for their nourishment diminishes or increases in the same proportion as it contains more or less of the substances containing nitrogen. *A horse may be kept alive by feeding it with potatoes, which contain a very small quantity of nitrogen: but life thus supported is a gradual starvation; the animal increases neither in size nor strength, and sinks under every exertion.*" Now, with great deference to Professor Liebig, we doubt this fact extremely. If we are not much mistaken, there are proofs to the contrary, especially in Ireland; and we should be glad to learn the experience of some of our agricultural friends upon the subject.

The Flora of Yorkshire. With two Plates. By H. Baines. London: Longman, 1840. 8vo.

Much has already been done towards collecting a complete Flora of Britain by the works of Sowerby, Hooker, and others; still there is much to do, and this may be more easily accomplished by incorporating with each other local Floras, like the Flora of Yorkshire, than by any other means. Mr. Baines begins his work with a very full account of the physical geography of the country, in which it is stated that "Yorkshire is more rich in vegetable forms than most other English counties; its surface exhibits several distinct characters of soil and stratification, accompanied by gradations of elevation from the sea-shore to mountains of 2400 and even 2600 feet high; its climate varies accordingly, and it lies in such a geographical position as to unite, in a considerable degree, the characters of Scottish and English vegetation." This great diversity of natural features prepares us for the interesting facts relating to the distribution of plants which follow. Of the 1002 flowering plants recorded in the catalogue, only *Arabis hispida*, *Dryas octopetala*, and *Juncus polycephalus* are peculiar to Yorkshire: *Cornus suecica* flowers nowhere else in England; twelve attain their southern limit, among which are *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Ribes petræum*, and the beautiful *Gentiana verna*; and thirty-seven attain their northern limit, including *Dianthus caryophyllus*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, and *Cuscuta epithymum*. Mr. Baines divides the county into eight Botanical divisions, and shows the relative position and extent of these by a map. He speaks of each division separately; giving the external configuration, the internal structure, aspect of vegetation, and the distribution of particular plants. The excellent manner in which this part is arranged renders the principal geological and botanical features of Yorkshire familar to all who will take the trouble even to glance over it. After this follows the Catalogue of Plants, arranged according to the natural system, and which, though a mere list of names, Mr. Baines has managed to make entertaining by introducing anecdotes respecting the plants, poetical allusions to them, and sometimes giving the names of such insects as are generally found on particular species: the scientific and English names, the time of flowering, the duration, and a great number of localities are also mentioned. Altogether this work is one of the best of its kind that has yet been produced, and we hope it may, with Leighton's Flora of Shropshire, (reviewed in a former number,) stimulate the local botanists in other counties to publish the results of their researches.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

So many of our correspondents take an interest in Cottage Gardens, that we are induced to admit the subject again into our leading article; we now leave it with confidence in the hands of those who have the means of acting upon the suggestions we have offered.—An article signed "Indophilus" gives an account of the important proceedings of the East India Company, in introducing seeds by the overland mail; among the earliest results of which are thousands of young Deodar Cedars, now growing in the nurseries of those with whom the Court of Directors are in communication.—A paper on the Hawkfly commences a series of similar articles upon insects useful and mischievous in gardens.—Some observations on the Management of the Filbert, and several letters in our Home Correspondence, will be interesting to practical men.—Professor Henslow's suggestions respecting the Wheat Midge will, we have no doubt, be acted upon by some of our agricultural friends.—The pressure of other matter compels us to omit our Foreign Correspondence.—In Garden Memoranda will be found returns of the effect of the frost, from Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.—Among the Proceedings of Societies is a report of the meeting held on Thursday by the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Decayed Gardeners. On some other occasion we shall call attention to the objects of this charity; it is impossible that in England, the most benevolent of all countries, and where Horticulture is so highly valued, there should be any want of support for the aged and worn-out gardener, if the sympathy of those who can relieve his wants is properly appealed to.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Most of the out-door operations usual at this season have been suspended by frost and snow, but this it is hoped will have been the means of effecting much improvement within doors; and when, in consequence of the delay, a more than usual activity is required without, everything which it was possible to do with the view of forwarding out-door work will be found at hand. Tools of every description will be found in the best order; a stock of labels, flower sticks of different strengths, and layering pegs will have been prepared; pots will have been washed and arranged neatly according to their respective sizes; potsherds broken; composts required for early potting will have been mixed and frequently turned; frames and other lights not in use will have been carefully cleaned and repaired; and the very fire holes, in consequence of a thorough cleaning, will have assumed an unusually comfortable appearance. We would expect every place to be so clean, even to the out-buildings, that to find cobwebs, a journey to the stable should be necessary, where they are allowed undisputed possession upon the principle of the more spiders, the fewer flies. In fact, the whole machinery of the garden should be ready for operations the moment the weather permits. As regards the hothouses, we would repeat what we have said before,—use the utmost caution against creating a rapid growth whilst the weather remains dull, for during the late almost total absence of bright sunlight, plants have not been able to give off their necessary exhalations in sufficient quantity, and if high temperatures be maintained under such circumstances, the plants become surcharged with fluids which they are unable to decompose; an unhealthy weak growth will naturally be the consequence, and will be indicated by vines, about to unfold their blossoms, becoming spindling, and the bunches darling upwards to the glass; in the peach-house, by weak, pale growth and sterile flowers; strawberries will throw up trusses of bloom incapable of supporting themselves upright; roses will drop their formed buds; and so on throughout the whole forcing department similar evils will present themselves, which are too often laid to the charge of unpropitious weather. The state of the weather has certainly great influence in forcing; but these effects are more commonly caused by injudicious treatment, in attempting to force plants by artificial means, beyond what their functions will enable them to perform.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Give the plants little or no water which it is desirable should show fruit early; they should also have a slight addition of bottom heat; but be careful not to excite the other plants to commence growing too early, by water or extra heat.

Vinery.—During the present state of the weather, allow forcing to proceed as gradually as possible, and in the absence of sun a corresponding proportion of artificial excitement should be withdrawn; when the shoots are sufficiently advanced, let them be stopped at two eyes above the bloom.

Peach-house.—Give air freely in the mornings of fine days; shut up rather early in the afternoon, that less fire may be necessary.

Cherry-house.—The thermometer may now be kept to about 50° maximum, allowing a free circulation of air.

Fig-house as Cherry-house, with about 5° more heat.

Cucumbers.—Be extremely careful in covering up, not to allow the coverings to overhang the edges of the frames or pits, for fear that they conduct the rank steam from the linings to the plants; tilt each light at an upper corner with a thin wedge, for the egress of steam, and to admit a little air at night.

Melons.—If the dung be well prepared, beds may be made for early kinds.

Asparagus.—Make up a bed to succeed the one made in the first week of this month. See also to successions of Sea-kale, Rhubarb, French Beans, Strawberries, Radishes, Mustard-cress; and sow Cauliflower and Lettuce on a slight hotbed.

Out-Door and Orchard Department.

Clear off all crops destroyed by the frost, wheel them in a heap, and cover them with lime and soil; clean between the rows of Brussels Sprouts, Savoys, and other green crops: but remove their rotten heads and old leaves, and leave the stumps to produce sprouts.

Onions may be sown in a warm situation to draw for salads.

Peas.—A sowing of dwarf Marrow or Prussians may now be made; draw some fresh earth to those under the walls.

Lettuce.—Sowings may be made of the hardy green Cos and brown Dutch in a sheltered situation.

Spinach.—Hand-weed and remove decayed leaves.

Orchard.—Leave all your saw-cuts smooth and neat: by attending to this, as well as those made with the knife, a great deal of wood may be removed and be scarcely visible in the appearance of the trees; but after slovenly pruning the trees remain to the eye hacked and unsightly; much time is often misspent by compelling men to nail in severe weather; we advise the forwarding of other operations in very cold weather, and twice as much nailing can be better performed at favourable opportunities.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-Door Department.

Stove.—Orchidaceous plants, as they show indications of growth by their buds becoming prominent, should be re-potted and supplied with more heat and moisture; great care must be taken not to injure their roots in repotting; it will be found also the most favourable opportunity of eradicating insects, if they are infested.

Greenhouse.—Be exceedingly careful that no plant is watered except in actual want of it; put in cuttings of any plant it is desirable to increase whenever they can be obtained.

Pits and Frames.—Cuttings of such plants as it is desirable to have in abundance in the open ground should be put in, that they may be ready in May,—as Petunias, Calceolarias, Salvias, Verbenas, Heliotrope, &c.

Out-Door Department.

Climbing plants on walls or trellis may now be pruned and nailed or tied, hardy trees and shrubs of all kinds may be pruned and removed; finish rough digging shrubberies, if not done in the autumn.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Hardy deciduous trees may be transplanted in open weather, prune all straggling or ill-placed shoots from young forest and ornamental trees, dig and prepare ground for spring planting, clean seeds, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—As the weather is now favourable for draining, it should be proceeded with, always bearing in mind that the main courses should be so arranged as not to retain any standing water: their depth will, of course, depend upon whether they are intended to drain surface-water or springs; but effectual draining is a matter of the first importance for the well-doing of all plantations; if they can be made to answer the purpose of a sunk fence, it will be accomplishing two desirable ends at the same time: pitting, trenching, ploughing, &c., may be proceeded with, in preparation for planting, according to the nature of the soil and situation: in poor or exposed situations small plants should be preferred; and where the soil is very shallow, we would advise some of the surrounding surface to be collected to each plant; continue pruning, felling, &c. as before.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Continue to search for the grubs of the Cockchafer, the cocoons of the Corn-moth, the Wire-worm, and the caterpillar of the Winter Corn-moth (*Agrotis segetum*). This caterpillar is hatched about the end of August or beginning of September, subsisting at first on the roots of grasses, but afterwards devouring the tender roots of autumn-sown corn as soon as it begins to vegetate. As the winter approaches, these caterpillars penetrate two or three inches deep into the earth, and make an oval cell, in which they pass the winter without doing any mischief. During the first few warm days of spring, they leave their winter quarters, and again feed on the roots of the corn till May, when they become brown pupæ; and after remaining in this state for about a month, the moths come out. The caterpillars, when fully grown, are roundish, about an inch and a half long, and as thick as a good-sized quill; their colours are brown and grey, and so much resemble the clods of earth under which they lurk that they may be readily overlooked. These caterpillars always feed in the night-time, like those of most other night-moths, and conceal themselves during the day [illegible] Russia a [illegible] was [illegible] on the best means of [illegible] A great [illegible] of remedies have been suggested, such as [illegible] fires in the night-time; sprinkling [illegible] of bitter herbs, before it is sown; [illegible] sum, and damaged tobacco on the [illegible] the caterpillars by hand-picking, throwing them into a hole and crushing them, or by exposing them to their natural enemies the birds, which are always attracted by the grubs of this and other insects, and never by the seed. The crow, the hooded crow, the rook, the raven, the jackdaw, and the magpie are unceasing in their search after them.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending January 21, 1841, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

Jan.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 15	29.687	29.559	39	31	35.0	S.E.	.15
Satur. 16	29.631	29.365	52	40	46.0	S.W.	.16
Sund. 17	29.729	29.605	52	45	48.5	S.W.	.02
Mond. 18	29.725	29.685	47	33	40.0	W.	.24
Tuesd. 19	29.918	29.778	36	28	32.0	N.	.02
Wedn. 20	30.182	30.019	34	22	28.0	N.	
Thurs. 21	30.505	30.374	38	25	31.5	N.W.	
Average	29.911	29.769	42.5	32	37.2		.59

15. Cloudy; rain; snow at night.
16. Hazy; rain with south-west wind; thawing rapidly.
17. Overcast through the day; continued thaw, & clear at night.
18. Rain; overcast; rain at night.
19. Overcast; rain; slight snow at night.
20. Cloudy and cold; clear at noon, with north wind; sharp frost at night.
21. Frosty; fine with sunshine through the day; clear at night.

The thickness of the frozen crust, where the ground was naked, was, previously to the thaw, from 8 to 12 inches. This prevented the great body of water from penetrating as it accumulated from heavy rain and melting snow when the thaw took place, and occasioned the destructive inundations which occurred.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending the 30th January, 1841.

Jan.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 24	43.5	33.6	38.5	5	0.51 in.	1	2	2	1	2	4	2	1
M. 25	42.2	31.2	36.7	4	0.90	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	2
Tu. 26	43.2	32.6	37.9	5	0.34	1	4	1	2	—	5	1	1
W. 27	42.0	31.7	36.8	6	0.21	2	3	2	—	2	5	1	—
Th. 28	43.2	33.2	38.2	7	0.17	2	3	1	—	—	7	2	—
F. 29	43.2	31.0	37.1	3	0.32	1	3	—	1	1	2	3	4
S. 30	42.2	31.4	36.8	6	0.20	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	1

In the above period, the highest degree of temperature occurring in this portion of January, was experienced on the 28th, in 1834—thermometer 56°. The coldest night was that of the 29th, in 1839, the thermometer indicating 17°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 23, 1841.

The supply of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, has been excellent during the week, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. *Fruits*—There are a few tolerable fruit of Enville, Providence, and Black Jamaica Pines, and a good supply of Queen's, many of which are not quite ripe. Foreign Grapes are abundant, both black and white; the variety called Perla bella is inferior to the White Portugal, and sells at 1s. 6d per lb. Apples are abundant and excellent in quality: Blenheim Orange, Court of Wick, Old Golden Pippin, Lemon Pippin, Golden Rennet, Royal Russett, and American New-Town Pippins, are to be seen in all the shops. Pears are plentiful, and generally speaking excellent. Easter Beurre, Ne plus Meuris, Passe Colmar, Poire d'Auch, Nelis d'Hiver, and Beurre Rance, are the varieties that continue to be brought into the market. There are some remarkably fine Shaddocks and Pumameloes, the former from 3s. to 5s. each, and the latter 6d. to 1s. 6d. Oranges and Lemons are of good quality, and remain at last week's prices. There are a few Cucumbers in the market, but these are high-priced, and of rather inferior quality. *Vegetables*—White Broccoli is good but not abundant. Purple is of good quality and more plentiful. The supply of Savoys is large, and of a good description. Red Cabbages are rather small and scarce. Carrots are of first-rate excellence, and the supply has been good during the whole week. Turnips are pretty good, and the supply moderate. Onions are large and of first-rate quality. Leeks are abundant. Celery is neither plentiful nor very good. Spinach is scarce, but of superior quality. Jerusalem Artichokes are of excellent quality. Asparagus is rather scarce, though but few bunches are of first-rate excellence. Sea-kale and Rhubarb are excellent, and the supply greater than last week. Parsneps and Red Beet are abundant and good. *Flowers*—The interest of the market is daily increasing in this particular. Forced flowers of several kinds are becoming very numerous. The Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c. are in much better flower than they were last week. Several plants of Calla æthiopica are in fine bloom, and are very well grown. Cut flowers are in the greatest profusion, including some of the best varieties of Camellias, Acacias, Roses, Heliotrope, Euphorbia, Honeysuckle, Christmas Rose, Violets, Epacris, and Heaths. Besides these flowers there are bunches of Sweet Briar and Verbena, which by their fragrance remind us of the bright days in store.

PRICES, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 3s 6d to 18s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 3s to 12s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4s to 7s
Grapes, Foreign, per lb. 6d to 1s 6d
Shaddocks, each, 3s to 5s
Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 2s
— per 100, 3s to 12s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 14s
Lemons, per doz. 6d to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 12s
Pummeloes, 9d to 1s 6d
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 3s to 8s
Walnuts, per bush. 20s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16s to 20s
— Spanish, 24s
— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 2s
Cabbage, Red for pick. per d. 2s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. bch. 3s to 5s
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2s to 2s 6d
German Greens, or Kale, doz. 6d
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 4s to 6s
— Brown, 2s 6d to 3s
Potatoes, per ton, 5l. to 6l.
— New, per lb. 2s.
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s. 6d
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 2s to 4s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s
Spinach, per junk, 2s 6d
Onions, per bushel, 4s to 6s
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 2s 6d to 4s
— Green (Ciboules), per bch. 6d
— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 6s
Chives, per bunch, 6d.
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 2s 6d to 3s
Garlic, per lb. 8d
Shallots, per lb. 1s to 1s 2d
Asparagus, per 100, Large, 7s 6d to 9s
— Second or Middling, 4s
— Sprue, or Small, 2s to 2s 6d
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s
Lettuce, per score, 8d to 1s
Endive, per score, 2s to 2s 6d
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1s to 2s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bches. 9d to 1s
Parsley, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s
Thyme (green) per doz. bchs, 3s to 4s
Sage (green) per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Tarragon (dried) per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint (dried) per doz. bunches, 1s
Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Chilies, ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 2s
Morels, per lb., 14s
Truffles (dried), per lb., 12s.
— (fresh), per lb., 2s 6d to 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Sir E. J. must not place too much confidence in the assertions of reviewers. The writer in the *Quarterly Review*, who says that the red oak is supposed to have been introduced some two or three (*qu.* hundred) years ago from the Continent, and who calls it an impostor, evidently knows nothing of the subject on which he writes; for the submarine oak timber at Hastings, and that occasionally found in our bogs, is all of the red oak, to say nothing of the ancient beams found in our oldest buildings.

Col. W.—The best season in which to fell timber is immediately after the fall of the leaf, because at that time the wood is drier than it is either earlier or later: and decay in timber is produced by the moisture it contains more than by any other cause. The worst season, on the other hand, is in the spring, when the sap begins to rise, for at that time the wood is filled with moisture. If, however, bark is wanted, timber cannot be felled in autumn; but the bark must be stripped as soon as it will separate from the wood, and the tree should then be left to dry up till the succeeding autumn, when it may be felled.

It is true, as *S. F.* states, that it is not the practice in the nurseries to cut off the tap roots of forest trees as they stand in the rows where they were sown. The nurserymen sow their tree-seeds in beds, and at the end of the first or second year take up and transplant seedlings, prune their roots by hand, and then replant in beds; and this is necessary where space is an object. But in private nurseries, where space is less considered, it is sufficient to sow such seeds as acorns and chesnuts in rows, and to cut their tap roots as recommended in the calendar.

The cone from *Mr. Lambert* is what Mr. Gordon calls Abies Morinda, and is one of the two Himalayan spruces. We have not room to continue a discussion about Wallich's Abies Smithiana, but must confine ourselves to this one additional observation:—If there is any foundation for Mr. Lambert's *opinion* that the A. Smithiana, both figure and description, is imaginary, then there is no such plant, and the name must be cancelled. But we see no reason for supposing that Dr. Wallich and his draftsman conspired to *invent* a plant.

We agree with *Mr. Wakeley* in the justice of his remarks, and we will see how far we can meet his views. Operations, however, that require manual skill, or the kind of practice which experience alone can give, cannot be taught by books, for they will vary with ever-varying circumstances. A calendar, however, is not the place to explain how "to do this or that;" what he wishes us to teach must be taught as a separate subject. We have in preparation some *plain rules how best to do common things*, and they shall appear as soon as we can find room for them; but our motto must be *Festina lentè*.

Mr. Whiting will find Mandevilla suaveolens succeed perfectly in such circumstances as he describes; better, in fact, than in a warmer house, where it has a tendency to grow too much to wood and leaves. Bignonia Tweediana will also answer his purpose. B. venusta requires a warmer situation and bottom heat. Pharbitis (Ipomœa) Learii does pretty well in a greenhouse, but is seen in greater beauty where more heat is applied. Batatas betacea, which was thought might succeed in a greenhouse, requires more heat. The new Mexican Ipomœas, namely, I. longifolia, tyrianthina, purga, and batatoides, are uncertain bloomers in a cold greenhouse. If it is desirable to have them there, they should be "started" in heat early in spring, as the English summer seems too short for them.

We have to apologise to *Mr. A. Saul* for his paper on the Cockscomb, in Number II., having been accidentally dated Lancaster, instead of Castle Hill.

We willingly accept *Mr. Carroll's* proposal.

Philo Orchis.—As soon as we can possibly find room for it, we shall publish the very list he wishes for; but it is long, and occupies more space than can be at present spared. In the mean while it is better to trust to a correspondent's taste, than to send him names the application of which he cannot understand. The Orchidaceous plants in the vicinity of Rio itself can scarcely offer any novelty now; but the interior of the country is so rich, that every collection produces something previously unknown. Witness Mr. Brocklehurst's noble Maxillaria, which was imported promiscuously with other things.

R. G.—We must not permit a discussion to grow into a dispute. We shall be much indebted to our correspondents for additional facts respecting the Bark Monopoly, and we trust our Scone friend will be able to procure the information he expects. It is really a question of great importance, and deserves to be thoroughly investigated. That the monopoly exposed by Mr. Paxton exists all over the country there is no doubt. A little resolution and concert on the part of the bark-owners would soon put an end to it. We avail ourselves of this opportunity of explaining that in Mr Paxton's letter the word *loads* was misprinted *roads*. What letters we have in our possession relating to bark will be reserved till we return formally to the subject.

A Dunmow.—Luculia gratissima does not require shade in the conservatory, but it will bear it. We should give it all the light we could command, because its colours become so much brighter. There is some further account of it in the Home Correspondence of to-day. Jasminum heterophyllum has never flowered in England that we know of. Dr. Wallich says he had it for sixteen years in the Calcutta garden without seeing it blossom: it bears clusters of white flowers arranged like those of the Laurustinus, and not quite so large as the blossoms of the common White Jasmine. Bougainvillæa spectabilis is a fine twining plant, with spiny branches, and large handsome rose-coloured floral leaves.

A Young Gardener wishes to know "the best and easiest method of destroying the chermes (*Psylla crataegi*) upon camellias without injuring the plants."—We recommend him to make a very strong decoction of tobacco-water, and wash the plant well with it two or three times till he finds the insects are dead; after which the plants should be well syringed with clean water. A small hard brush will be found very useful to cleanse the axils of the leaves from the skins of the chermes, which the water does not wash off.

K.—The following is about the best mixture for permanent pasture; but the quantity of seeds per acre entirely depends on the quality of the seeds, the season and manner of sowing, and other circumstances. A rough surface will require more seeds than a smooth one. More will be necessary if the ground is wet at the time of sowing, for then the seeds must remain where they fall. This may be considered the maximum quantity per acre:—Poa trivialis or pratensis, 2 bushels; Festuca pratensis, 1½ do.; Lolium perenne, *Pacey's* Rye Grass, 1 do.; Alopecurus pratensis, 2 do.; Cynosurus cristatus, 1 do.; Anthoxanthum odoratum, ½ do.; Trifolium repens (Dutch clover) about 5 lbs. As different grasses require different soil, so the greater the variety sown, the more probable is success: and as all soils suit them for a certain time, and they never fail before the particular nutriment which sustains their existence is exhausted, which is generally apparent the next summer, it is best to sow several sorts in preference to two or three, which is the common custom. Then, as those sorts decline which are unsuited to the soil, fresh nutriment is formed for those which remain. It is a mistake to suppose that grasses are better sown thin: the ground should be so covered with plants as to be matted with their stems. The best time for sowing is either the beginning of April or September, when the ground is dry. The sorts with large and small seeds should be sown separately, and so must the Dutch clover. Seeds of good quality may be purchased, either of Messrs. Gibbs and Sons, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, or Messrs. Cormack and Co., Deptford. If *K.* objects to purchasing from nurserymen, his only plan is to employ women and children to gather the seeds when ripe.

S. D. must state more particularly what his objects are. There is no Botanical Dictionary that applies to all purposes: but there are many books that apply to one subject or the other, and we might advise him if we knew the exact nature of his wants. Paxton's Botanical Dictionary is a good *catalogue* of garden plants, and contains a great deal of useful information concerning them. Loudon's Encyclopædia of plants is extremely useful to many persons. S. D. had better look at them, and see if they are what he wants.

Will *Mr. Green* inform us what the depth is of the water-trough in his cucumber-pits?

Rusticus will be able to procure what he wants of any of the *large* nurserymen, either in town or country. Mr. Charlwood, of Covent Garden, is celebrated for the large supply of annual seeds which he always has to dispose of. Messrs. Cunningham, of Liverpool, are the nearest nurserymen likely to possess stove-bulbs.

F. D.—The seeds of the Laburnum are extremely poisonous, and many fatal cases have occurred in consequence of their having been eaten by children. They contain a deleterious principle called Cytisine. No book which will give an account of *all* the plants and trees cultivated and indigenous can be had for two guineas; perhaps, however, Macreight's Manual of British Botany may answer the purpose, as it contains a great many of the most common hardy kinds.

Will some one give us the particulars of his management of the Musa Cavendishii?

C. D.—All practical observations are very acceptable to us. The advantages of iron roofs for hothouses are, that they are more durable than wood, and allow a far greater quantity of light to pass through them than wooden roofs, the difference being as 7 to 23 or even 30 in favour of iron; and this is a most important property, when we consider that the healthy action of plants is in proportion to the quantity of light which reaches them. The disadvantages of such roofs are that they rapidly heat, and as quickly cool down; they are, therefore, liable to sudden changes of temperature, which can only be guarded against by great attention, which is expensive, and by a large consumption of fuel. We should say, use iron if you prefer success and beautiful form to cost, and can rely upon the attention of your people; but employ wood if you are obliged to study economy.

T. G. will receive further answers next week.

We shall be very happy to hear from *Mr. Clark*, forester to Lord C.

G. Edgbaston will be able to procure Luculia gratissima from any nurseryman who grows greenhouse plants. We do not understand from his letter whether he wishes to purchase or exchange.

A Subscriber will find an account of the management of the vine by Mr. Appleby in an early number of our Journal; we have not yet been able to make room for it. We recommend *Hoare on the Vine* to his attentive perusal in the mean while. If he will inform us whether he means to force his house early and with high heat, or in what manner, we will give him the names of the vines we recommend.

C. D., Lavant near *Chichester*, writes that being, like our correspondent *Philo-Bulb*, desirous of making a collection of bulbs, he subjoins a list of duplicates which he should be happy to exchange with him, or any one, if he would state what bulbs he could offer in exchange. Antholyza æthiopica; Crinum capense (seedlings 18 months old); Crinum capense from Rio, he believes Lindleyanum, but has not yet flowered; Hippeastrum (Henslowi), orange-coloured inside; Hippeastrum aulicum; Ismene calathina (very fragrant); Ismene pedunculata; Vallota purpurea (offset); Zephyranthes candida; Zephyranthes carinata, Amaryllis belladonna, Sprekelia formosissima, Nerine venusta, Oporanthus luteus, are so easily procured, that he has not mentioned them, but *Philo-Bulb* may have them if he likes.

The question of *A. B.* is answered by the following memorandum:—"The following is a simple, and as I know by experience, a most effectual remedy for American Blight. When I came here in 1831, all, or the greater part of the apple trees were much infested with this pest. Being aware that oil of any kind is destruction to the insect tribe, I, early in the spring of 1832, procured a small quantity of rape oil, the least expensive I could purchase, and instructed one of my men, with a painter's brush, to rub some of the oil upon every tree in the garden, or orchard, where there were signs of the insect. After this had been done about a month, I sent him over them again, and from that time to the present there has been no appearance of American blight, although there is plenty of it in this neighbourhood."—*W. Scott, Bury Hill.* Have any of our correspondents tried oil for the mealy bug?

A correspondent desires to know whether Mr. W. P. Ayres, author of a practical treatise on the growth of the Cucumber, is the son of Mr. Ayres who formerly lived at Shipley Hall, in Derbyshire.

T. G. had better procure cuttings of the fruit trees he mentions from some Fellow of the Horticultural Society, who has the power of obtaining them from them the Society's garden; they are not yet "in the trade." If sulphur is mixed with water, and painted over the glass, or upon the hot stoves, or on the heated pipes of a greenhouse, so as to be volatilized, it will certainly destroy red spider. This pest is encouraged by dryness, and driven off by moisture, which it abhors; but it must be atmospheric moisture prolonged for some time.

Mr. Pages's plant is Eranthemum strictum, from the East Indies.

Juvenis will find his communications regarded as confidential. We shall be glad to hear from him often. We beg him to let us have his remarks upon the paper on Cacti.

Discipulus will be able to procure trees of pears from Mr. Rivers at 2s. 6d. each. Nurserymen do not sell cuttings of fruit trees. They can be procured from the Horticultural Society through the "Fellows."

J. W.—We are not acquainted with experiments on nitrate of soda in gardens, and should be glad to hear the result of your trial. Some experiments are in progress in the garden of the Horticultural Society, but it is an unfavourable situation.

Indagator will easily understand our difficulty in finding room for him at present. His communications will be useful by and bye, and we shall not lose sight of them.

The pretty Acacia from Swan River, exhibited at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society by *Messrs. Lowe & Co.*, was A. biflora.

Mr. W. Kerr, of Cressbrook, will find that a small practical work by Thomas Fall, entitled "The Surveyor's Guide, or Every Man his own Road-maker," if not out of print, would answer his purpose; it was printed by F. Hodson, of Retford, for the author. But the best work on this subject is unquestionably that by Sir James McAdam, who first reduced road making to a system. —*J. Paxton.*

We quite agree with our excellent Correspondent *C. B.*, that the practice of putting real names to communications highly conduces towards maintaining a gentlemanly tone and courteousness of expression; and we hope that in time it will be the constant practice of all those Correspondents whose letters are printed. In the case of mere inquirers, it is, however, as we have already mentioned, by no means necessary. We much regret our inability to find room for *C. B.'s* letter this week.

We shall endeavour to meet the wish expressed by *Mr. Cutbush*. We had taken some steps in the matter previously to receiving his letter.

Received—*J. B. Whiting, F. Berks, W. Scott, J. Mearns, A Young Gardener, T. Tovey, T. G., J. Griffin, Brassica, T. Rivers, R. Parnell, Cato, A Constant Reader, G. S. R., J. F. D., M. R., D. Beaton, H. K., C. Bathurst, D. R., Discipulus, A Journeyman Gardener, P., Delta, J. D., W. J. D. A., S., I. J., L. Vilmorin, John Kyle, Flora, Versailles, G. G. Watson, T. Forrest.*

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure.—Bone dust, 21*s.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 20*s.* per qr.; Rape-dust, 6*l.* 15*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, Gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton: Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr., Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.: Nitrate of Soda, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per cwt.: Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AT home the near approach of the Session of Parliament is the principal topic of attention, and the preparations for that event are nearly completed. Her Majesty will open the Session in person, in a Speech from the throne, to which, on account of the important events which it is expected to touch upon, all parties look forward with unusual interest. Several changes will take place in the House of Commons, in consequence of vacancies which have occurred during the recess, and the approaching elections are regarded with anxiety by the adherents of opposed parties. The recent floods have caused considerable damage both in the neighbourhood of the metropolis and the provinces; at Brentford they have been attended with loss of life, and property to a large amount has been destroyed. Mr. O'Connell's progress in the North of Ireland has passed off without disturbance, but the Repeal question does not appear to have been received with much enthusiasm in the Northern Provinces.

From France we learn that the Convention concluded between Admiral Mackau and the authorities of Buenos Ayres, has given rise to an energetic protest from the French residents in the republic; and that it is adduced by parties opposed to the late administration, as a proof of the vacillating policy of M. Thiers; it is, however, supposed that the present Ministry will accede to its ratification. Much surprise is expressed at the statement of the Finance Minister, that a loan of 450 millions of francs is necessary to cover the extraordinary expenses caused chiefly by the late warlike policy; and it is expected that this demand upon the national resources, will tend still further to confirm the Government in the maintenance of peace. In Switzerland, disputes respecting electoral Reform and Ecclesiastical questions, have given rise to a civil war in two Protestant Cantons, which has already been attended with serious consequences; vigorous efforts have been made to suppress the outbreak, and it is now hoped that the dissensions will be arranged without further bloodshed. Advices from the Peninsula state that Portugal has demanded a further delay, in order to reply to the *ultimatum* of Spain; and that Spain has consented to wait until the 31st, on which day General Espartero has determined to invade the Portuguese territory, if the affair be not then settled. From Constantinople, we learn that the submission of Mehemet Ali has been accepted, but the Porte will enter into no engagement respecting the hereditary possession of Egypt, until the Pacha fully complies with the conditions insisted on by the Divan. The submission of the Pacha is therefore regarded merely as a promise, upon the fulfilment of which his existence and authority as Viceroy depend.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court will leave Windsor for town this day. During the week, Her Majesty gave quadrille-parties to the distinguished visitors at the Castle, and the Prince enjoyed the diversion of hunting in the Great Park. It is again announced that the christening of the Princess will take place on the 10th February.

Parliamentary.—It is finally arranged that Her Majesty will open the session on Tuesday next, with a speech from the throne. It is stated that the address of the Lords, in reply to Her Majesty's speech, will be moved by Lord Ducie, and seconded by Lord Lurgan.—The death of Capt. Alsager, M.P. for East Surrey, has created a vacancy, for which Mr. Antrobus, son of Sir E. Antrobus, has come forward on the Conservative interest; and Mr. Larpent, a partner in an East India house in the City, as the Ministerial candidate.—Mr. D'Arcy has announced his intention of going to the poll in opposition to Lord Eastnor, for the representation of Reigate.—Mr. Octavius Morgan has declared himself a candidate for Monmouthshire on the Conservative interest; and Mr. Fenton, of Heywood, is spoken of as the Conservative candidate for Rochdale at the next vacancy.—Intelligence has reached town of the suicide of Mr. Alexander Grant, ministerial candidate for the Elgin Burghs: unfortunate speculations in tea are mentioned as the cause.—Sir Andrew Leith Hay, and Mr. Duff, of Haddo, are in the field for the representation of these burghs, at the next election.

Legal Changes.—It is stated that Justice Littledale has sent in his resignation, and that his lordship retires immediately after the present term. Rumour gives the vacant seat to the attorney or solicitor-general, and various conjectures are afloat as to their successor. Mr. Erle, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Dundas, Q.C., have been named, but nothing appears to be decided.

Governor-General of India.—The rumours which have been circulated lately respecting Lord Auckland's return are said to be without foundation. His lordship, however, it is added, is most anxious to come home: and if the news touching the new settlement of the China question, and the probable pacification of Affghanistan, prove to be correct, his resignation may be expected.

Greenwich Hospital.—Sir Robert Stopford has accepted the governorship of the hospital. The appointment has been made without any reference to political influence, and solely as an acknowledgment of his gallant services on the coast of Syria.

New Penny Pieces.—Specimens of new coins have been issued from the Mint, consisting of penny pieces. On one side is a medallion likeness of her Majesty,

which occupies nearly the whole of one side of the pieces. On the obverse is a figure of Britannia, similar to those on the fourpenny pieces, under which is placed the date. The outside of the rim is perfectly smooth, but it is raised in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the figures on the body when in use.

The New Census will be taken on the 1st of July next. Provision is made for taking the number of persons who shall sleep in every house on the night of Wednesday, the 30th of June. This will happen during the sessions in every county-town of England, when the population of such towns will be increased by an influx of strangers

Cathedral Choirs.—It is said to be in contemplation to make a great increase in the effective strength of the choirs of cathedrals. At Westminster Abbey the gentlemen in regular attendance are, it is said, to be twelve in number; so that, including the boys, there will be a choir of above twenty voices—a vocal strength by no means adequate, it appears, to give full effect to the sublime music of the cathedral service, but sufficient to perform it in a manner not unworthy of its character and purpose. It is hoped that the reports on this subject are well founded, as any important measure of improvement in our metropolitan cathedral choirs is expected to lead the way to still greater improvements over the whole kingdom.

Singing-school for Schoolmasters.—Many distinguished persons have been convinced of the advantage of cultivating the national taste by making instruction in music a branch in school discipline. To this end it has been conceived necessary that schoolmasters themselves should go through a course of musical instruction, that they may be fitted for the education of pupils. The school for this purpose is to be opened on the 1st of February at Exeter-hall. According to the method to be adopted, instruction will be given in two courses, in the first of which elementary principles are explained and inculcated, while the course concludes with exercises for the practice of intervals interspersed with songs. In the second course the same instructions are repeated, but greater difficulties are encountered, and a more extended range of music embraced. To prevent the character of this school from being compromised by the haste of pupils to put their instructions in practice, there is a wholesome regulation which provides that every member shall undertake that he will not teach the method in any school until he shall receive a certificate of competency from the conductor of the classes. The school is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Bishops of London, Durham, Salisbury, Norwich, Lichfield, St. David's, and many of the nobility.

Foreign.

France.—The Convention concluded, on the 29th October, between Baron de Mackau, on behalf of the French Government, and Dr. Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the province of Buenos Ayres, has been published. The treaty consists of seven articles, containing the following stipulations:—1st. An indemnity to be paid to French subjects for losses sustained; the amount to be determined by a commission, subject to the arbitration of a third power, to be selected by France, in case of disagreement. 2nd. The raising of the blockade of the Argentine ports; the evacuation of the isle of Martin Garcia within eight days of the ratification of the treaty by Buenos Ayres, and the restoration of the captured ships. 3d. An amnesty to citizens of the republic who had been proscribed since 1828. 4th. The recognition of the absolute independence of the eastern republic of Uruguay. 5th. That until the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between France and the republic, the citizens of each, in either country, shall be treated as the subjects of the most favoured nation. 6th. That, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding article, if before the conclusion of a treaty with France, the Argentine republic should think fit to extend to the subjects of any states of South America special and peculiar privileges, these shall not be held to extend to citizens of France. 7th. The exchange of ratifications at Paris within eight months, or as soon after as possible.—Private letters state that this Convention is regarded as unsatisfactory by the French residents, particularly by those at Monte Video, who have forwarded a protest, signed by 12,000 persons, to the Chamber of Deputies, demanding the non ratification of the Treaty, on the ground that it does not satisfy their interests in any respect, but, on the contrary, seriously compromises the honour and dignity of France. The Paris Journals opposed to M. Thiers adduce the Treaty as a proof that the policy of that Minister was the same in America as in Syria; and affirm that orders were sent to the French Admiral to conclude a Treaty at any price, in anticipation of a European war.—The Paris papers are still occupied with the report of M. Thiers on the proposed fortifications. The opponents to the measure appear to be as violent as ever, and even its advocates seem to have derived from the Report no fresh argument in its favour. The belief seems to gain ground that the Chamber will refuse to grant the sums required for the works, which are nevertheless in progress in every direction. The inhabitants begin to apprehend that they are destined to cut up and destroy the most agreeable outskirts of Paris; the Bois de Boulogne, formerly so gay, is now a melancholy waste—its trees cut down, and its walks destroyed; and if the project be persisted in, the same ruin, it is said, must occur to all "the lungs" of Paris. The *Journal des Sciences Militaires* observes, that the development of the wall is estimated at 11 leagues, and that of the line of detached forts at 23 leagues—in all 34 leagues. The expense of the construction of a front of fortification in another part of France is generally estimated at 1,000,000 f. In Paris, however, it will be at least 3,000,000 f.; thus the cost for 100 forts would be 300,000,000 f. 20 detached fortresses, including the fortified points of Charenton, St. Denis, and Mont Valérien, would cost, one with the other, 15,000,000 f. each, making 300,000,000 f. Barracks, magazines, &c. would cost 60,000,000 f., and *matériel* of artillery and stores 20,000,000 f., making the enormous total of 680,000,000 f.; to which must be added the expense of keeping them up during long years of peace, and the depreciation of the value of land adjoining them.

The budget for the year 1842 amounts to 1,316,592,934 f., thus exceeding by 190,186,188 f. the budget of 1841. The expenses of the Ministers of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, Interior, Agriculture, Commèrce, and Public Works, are the same as usual. The Minister of War and Marine demands 492,009,291 f., thus exceeding by 156,339,716 f. the credits of 1841. This is occasioned by the increase of 176,246 men and 46,754 horses. The general effective body now consists of 493,741 men and 110,996 horses. The principal items in the increased military expenditure are for 62,000 new muskets, 452,000 additional kilogrammes (904,000 lbs.) of powder, 40,000,000 of percussion caps. and improvements in fortification and military *matériel*. The Minister states that if these augmentations be reduced to the lowest possible scale, there must be a necessary increase of 53,000 men at least, and 12,000 horses, which will occasion a difference of 70 million francs for the year 1842; and that these additional expenses must be considered as permanent until some better reserve system be adopted. The naval budget for 1842 amounts to 127,290,400 f., including the expenses for Transatlantic packets. This increase is occasioned by the attitude assumed by France after the treaty of July. It exceeds by 43,262,100 f. the budget of 1840. By means of this credit there will be an effective body of 20,628 men to serve in the ports and colonies, and 45,474 seamen fit for service, and able to man 225 ships—viz. 20 line-of-battle ships, 22 frigates, 21 corvettes, 22 brigs, 17 gun-brigs, 55 gun-boats and small craft, 33 transports, and 35 steamers. The principal expenses are 58,535,900 f. for pay for officers and men, provisions, &c.; 52,397,400 f. for repairs in the ports. The colonial service is estimated at 12,879,000 f.

Financial Measures.—On Monday last, M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, presented to the Chamber of Deputies a project of law relative to the employment of 450 millions of francs, the raising of which by loan has been recently proposed. Several provisions of this project are to regulate the amount of the sums to be appropriated this year to extraordinary expenses, and which will exceed, it is said, 534 millions of francs, instead of the 72 millions voted last year by the Chambers. It is expected that the house of Rothschild will be the contractors for this loan.

The Inundations.—A collection of 1513 f. has been made by the British inhabitants of Boulogne, for the relief of sufferers from the inundations. A similar subscription has been made on a very liberal scale by the British residents at Nice. The inhabitants of the valley of Essonne were roused from their beds on Tuesday night by a sudden inundation, caused by the rapid thawing of snow on the higher grounds. Near Mennecey, several cottages were washed down, and some cattle lost. The road between the Barrière de la Gane and the Pont de la Bosse de Marne is covered with water, in consequence of the rise of the Seine.

Railroads.—It appears that several Deputies connected with the northern, southern, and eastern departments are to have a meeting to concert measures by which the North Sea may be connected with the Mediterranean by means of railroads, communicating with the Saone, the Rhone, &c. Three lines are particularly insisted upon—namely, Paris to Lille, Paris to Chalons-sur-Saone, and another branch to Basle and Strasburgh.

Switzerland.—A civil war has unhappily broken out in the Canton of Argau, which has excited the most serious apprehensions throughout the States of the Confederation. The following are the particulars:—A new constitution was lately adopted by the Grand Council of Soleure, and also by that of Argovie. Both made considerable changes, especially in electoral voting, which might be considered as the commencement of electoral reform. The project of Soleure was carried in the great council by 84 votes against 6. It was still to be voted by the people, and were it rejected, the law had established that the old constitution should be in vigour for ten years. In consequence of this, the Catholic and aristocratic party held a meeting at Mumliswyl on the 3d, and voted a protest against the resolution of the Grand Council, claiming, in case of rejection of the project of constitution, the formation of a constituted assembly in order to prepare a new one. The government of Soleure immediately adopted measures to suppress the same. Several arrests took place. The petty council, the centre of the government, removed to the arsenal in order to hold its sittings, and asked the Vorort of Berne for federal assistance, which was promptly granted.—The disturbances in this Canton had scarcely been put down, when similar events occurred in Argau, where the reform was even more liberal, since it allowed all inhabitants to vote, without distinction of their having the right of burgesses. Measures were immediately taken to suppress the outbreak; the Argauvian Government sent an express to the Vorort, which despatched reinforcements to the scene of action. The troops of the Government, 2500 strong, marched into the insurgent districts of Muri and Bremgarten, where the Catholics had taken arms against the new constitution, and came to an engagement with the rebels at Vilmergen, near Wohlen. The latter are stated to have had thirteen killed, and the Government forces, who had only two wounded, took possession of Wohlen. The prefect and all the officers of police had either been imprisoned by the insurgents or forced to fly. During the night the insurgents received reinforcements from Frickthal, Baden, and Zurzach. On the following morning the convent of Muri was taken possession of by the Government troops without resistance. With the exception of the Abbé, and the monks abandoned the convent, and left the canton of Argau, to take refuge in the territory of Lucerne. The Grand Council of the canton assembled in full number, to take such measures as the interests of the country required. The 6th battalion and the 6th company of the Bernese Carabineers, and a corps from Basle country immediately entered Argau, and Zurich also called out its first contingent. A letter from Berne of the 15th inst. says, that the forcible repression of the disturbances in the canton of Argau has been followed by a Radical decision which threatens to engender new complications throughout all Switzerland. The Great Council of this canton has voted, by a very large majority, the suppression of all the convents within its territory. It is true that these establishments, and particularly the convent of Muri, the richest in Switzerland, have been the most active in the insurrection; but it is not the less true that this decision of the Council is an infraction of article 12 of the federal compact of 1815, which guarantees the existence of the convents. It is already said, that the decree in question has induced five cantons to demand the convocation of an extraordinary Diet, and this measure is considered necessary by many persons on account of the gravity of affairs, and without reference to the suppression of the convents. The troops of Berne continue to be directed towards the canton of Argau, in order to prevent the movement from spreading. Fears are, however, entertained that the insurrection may extend to Lucerne, where the Catholic party is much stronger than in Soleure or Argau, for it appears that religious differences have been the ultimate cause of the disturbances. The Catholics, less numerous in the canton of Argau, demanded, it is said, as many representatives in the Great Council as the Protestants. This was considered impossible, and the former appealed to arms for vindicating their rights. This religious flame has even gained Vaud, where, it is said, many pastors have resigned in consequence of the new ecclesiastical law, empowering the Grand Council to decide in matters of religion.

Spain.—The speech of the Queen of Portugal has produced considerable dissatisfaction at Madrid, and has given a new and disagreeable turn to a question which was regarded as nearly settled. Even those journals which were for peace, and defended the resolution of the Regency in leaving the subject to amicable arbitration, complain of the tone and tendency of that document. The opposition papers convert it into a new weapon of attack, and find in its contents a corroboration of their previous arguments, deprecating the unnecessarily offensive language of the Portuguese Ministry, and holding out the threat that it would not be the fault of Spain if the question of the navigation of the Douro came to be settled at the mouth of the Tagus, and under the shadow of the standard of Spain. Doubts are therefore entertained respecting the amicable solution of the differences with Portugal. The latter, it appears, relying on the protection of Great Britain, has been anxious to protract their adjustment, and the British Minister has demanded of the Duke of Victory the concession of a new delay to the Portuguese Cabinet to return a reply to his *ultimatum*. It was again reported, that sixty battalions of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and 160 pieces of artillery, would be concentrated along the Portuguese frontier, and that this army, commanded by the Duke, would not wait beyond the 31st of January, the day on which the delay fixed by the Spanish Regency would expire; and that if the affair was not settled by that time, it would invade Portugal. General Espartero was said to have already prepared his plan of campaign. He intends to divide his army into three corps, which would march simultaneously upon Oporto, Lisbon, and Santarem.

Portugal.—Advices from Lisbon to the 11th instant have reached town. The Douro question is, for the moment, the single topic of discussion, and in reference to this subject the Count de Almoster, son of the Marquis of Saldanha, had arrived express from Madrid, with despatches from the Court of Spain, the purport of which had, however, not transpired, with the exception of the fact that the Cabinet of Madrid would not consent to withdraw its *ultimatum*, although it proposed to wait until the end of the month for the fulfilment of the promises made by Portugal respecting the mediation of England. In some of the districts of Portugal the populace had risen in arms in order to oppose the acts for recruiting the ranks of the army. In several cases the new-made recruits had been rescued, and in one instance a detachment of infantry had been defeated with considerable loss. Preparations for war were going on vigorously, and every exertion was making to fortify the lines, and put the capital in a respectable state of defence; 110 pieces of artillery are already planted on the lines of the capital, which, with its suburbs, is said to have furnished 5200 men for the standing army; and orders have accordingly been issued to some of the parish overseers to suspend further impressment. It is stated that a courier has been despatched for Madrid with the answer to the express received from the Spanish Court, stating that the Government will accept the extension of thirty days, but insists on the mediation of England. The Ministers are said to have declared that if they cannot carry the question in the Cortes within the period mentioned, they will retire from office.—The following facts relating to the exportation of wine from the Douro are interesting at this moment:—During the last year 33,190¼ pipes have been exported to the undermentioned parts, viz.:—Great Britain, 25,678½;

Jersey and Guernsey, 221½; Gibraltar, ¼; Canada, 285¼; Newfoundland, 108¾; Australia, 262; Kingdom of Portugal, 208; Azores, 12½; Cape de Verds, 3¼; Angola, 903½; Brazil, 2793½; Monte Video, 90¼; United States, 1400½; Denmark, 159¼; Iceland, ¼; Prussia, 1; Sweden and Norway, 151¼; Russia, 164¾; Hamburgh, 645¾; France, 11¼; Holland, 82¼; Genoa, 3¼; Spain, 1.

PRUSSIA.—The Protestant Bishop of Ermeland, a venerable old man, residing at Trandburg, in East Prussia, was assaulted on the evening of the 3rd, in his own house, and murdered. His housekeeper, an aged woman, the only person with him in the house, was dangerously wounded. It appears that the murderer got into the palace, with which he was well acquainted, in the evening, when the prelate had sent all his servants to church. He appears to have gone direct to the bishop's sitting-room, and to have cleft his skull with a bill-hook, so that he died instantly. He then broke open the cupboard in which the money was kept. At that moment the housekeeper came in, and the murderer, though disguised and wearing a mask, thought it necessary, for his security, to murder her: he accordingly gave her a severe wound in the face and fled. The servants returning from church found the bodies, and immediately gave the alarm. The physicians found the housekeeper still living, but unable to speak, and without hopes of recovery. Public opinion, it is said, soon pointed out Rudolph Kuhnappl as the murderer. He is 26 or 27 years of age, of the Roman Catholic religion. He has several brothers and sisters; and was educated by the bishop, who, intending him for a clergyman, placed him in the seminary. Being dismissed for bad conduct, he was taken by the bishop as a servant, but was dismissed for theft, and bound to a tailor, but he would not work, and led a vagabond life; repeatedly threatened the bishop and the canons, and declared that he would set fire to their residences. For this he was put in prison, which increased his rancour towards the bishop, from whom he lately demanded 400 dollars, and threatened the worst consequences if refused. He was seen near the bishop's residence between six and seven o'clock in the evening, and in searching him much of the property belonging to the bishop was found. He has therefore been arrested, together with his parents and his sisters.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—At the close of the assembly of the estates the Grand Duke expressed his conviction that peace would be preserved in Europe. This official declaration is considered to have the more weight on account of the alliance between the Grand Duke and the Emperor of Russia; as it is presumed that they are fully acquainted at Darmstadt with the pacific intentions of the cabinet of St. Petersburgh.—A letter from Mentz, 7th inst., states that the Rhine having been frozen over opposite to that city, on the preceding day numbers of persons ventured to cross from one bank to the other. About 100 were on it, when the ice broke up with a tremendous noise, and went floating down the river. Everybody rushed to the shore, but about fifty people were caught by the water, and had to remain on the masses where they were standing, while the current carried them along. Boats were put off to their assistance, and they were all rescued without further accident.

BELGIUM.—In the month of April last a band of forgers, whose head-quarters were at London, spread themselves all over Europe, travelling in post-chaises, lodging at the first hotels, with servants in rich liveries, &c., and by forged letters of credit from the house of Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., succeeded in obtaining enormous sums from many bankers in almost all the great cities of the Continent; among the rest, in Belgium, from the houses of Nagelmachers and Cerfonlaine, at Liege, and of Eengler, at Brussels. This band, which the police of Paris described as European forgers, included the Marquis de Bombel and Baron d'Argusson, belonging to ancient families in France; Messrs. Graham, father and son, and Mr. Boyle, rich bankers at Florence. By a decision of the Court of Appeal at Brussels, dated the 13th inst., Messrs. Perry, Graham, jun., and Baron d'Argusson are to be tried before the Court of Assize of Brabant for having made use of forged letters of credit at Liege and Brussels, and attempted to do the same at Antwerp and Ghent, where their schemes were defeated. A female, Angelina Lamont, who was in company with these persons, is also to be tried as an accomplice, but only on the ground of having knowingly received part of the funds obtained by means of the forgeries. The other persons not having committed any act of the kind in Belgium could not be prosecuted. The progress of the affair promises to be extremely curious, on account of the rank of the accused, their plans, and their ramifications.—A letter from Maestricht of the 9th says that the line of demarcation is irrevocably fixed as to Canne. The Belgian commissioners have ceded to Holland the two heights which it was so important to retain for the safety of their country. The bad weather alone prevents the continuation of the work of marking out the line.—Letters from Brussels detail the damages occasioned by the recent thaw; the Sienne, much swollen by the melting of the snow and by the rain, which has fallen without interruption for several days, has again overflowed its banks, and covered an immense extent of the country; the environs of Brussels have the appearance of lakes; the water is nearly as high as in February 1839. From Brussels to Vilvord is one vast sheet of water, the meadows are covered to the depth of several feet, and the iron railway is almost wholly under water; the same is the case from Brussels to Hul. At Brussels there are few cellars in the lower parts of the city which are not full of water. The causeway at some distance from Anderlicht gate is almost under water, and the communication is interrupted. The damage is incalculable; and the river has still much floating ice. We hear that the environs of Malines and Louvain are also inundated. The English residents of Brussels have raised a liberal subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, for which the Prefect of the Rhone has formally returned thanks, through the French ambassador.

HUNGARY.—The question of mixed marriages has been again brought before the public under a novel form. The last Diet had passed a resolution, by a great majority, insisting upon the right of all Christian members of the community to the free exercise of their consciences, and declaring it to be contrary to the law for any clergyman to demand a written engagement respecting the education of children from parties desiring to be married. The Comitat of Pesth, in its last meeting, reduced this principle to practice, by imposing a fine of 600 florins on any priest of any confession who should act against this resolution. The Primate of Hungary, M. Kopaczy, has publicly protested, in a long letter, in which he openly assumes that the Legislature has no right to dictate to the clergy what functions they have to perform, or in what manner they are to perform them.

ROME.—Upon Christmas day, Queen Maria Christina attended divine service at St. Peter's, and was accommodated with a seat in the same tribune with Don Miguel. The ex-royal pair are said to have been very little embarrassed at this meeting; and though they were separated by a slight partition, it did not prevent them from examining each other curiously from time to time.—A gale of wind blew with such violence in the city on the 5th inst., that it caused the great bell at the Roman College to sound. Its force seems to have been limited to a height of about 160 feet from the level of the sea, as during the whole time there was a complete calm at the summit of the astronomical observatory.—Letters from Ancona state, that a severe storm has occurred in that port, by which the shipping has sustained much damage.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens announce that the English residents are making great exertions for the completion of the new Protestant church, the expenses of which will be defrayed partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the British government. An attempt has been made by an Athenian journal to explain the system of torture alluded to in our last, but none of the facts have been refuted. It is, however, expected that the European Powers will interfere, in order that such proceedings may be abolished.

TURKEY.—Letters have been received from Constantinople, from which we learn that the submission of the Pacha of Egypt has been accepted. The Porte requires the Pacha to give up the Turkish fleet—to reduce his army and navy—to proclaim the Hatti Scherif, and to evacuate Syria, before the Sultan will engage to reinstate him in the pachalic of Egypt, or cede its hereditary possession. The British steamer *Stromboli* has been despatched to Alexandria with this decision, and with orders relative to the execution of the conditions. Captain Fanshawe will be the bearer of the reply, accompanied by Admiral Walker Bey and by Kanoun Effendi, who has been appointed, it is said, to receive the fleet in place of the Capitan Pacha. It appears, therefore, that the submission made by Mehemet Ali has been accepted only as a promise, upon the fulfilment of which depends the course to be adopted by the Sultan. In the mean time hostilities are not discontinued in Syria; and from the fact of General Jochmus having been recently confirmed in the chief command, without instructions to suspend hostilities, intelligence may arrive of a final blow having been struck at the remnant of Ibrahim Pacha's army. Further accounts state that the tenure on which Mehemet Ali will be allowed to retain the pachalic of Egypt will be no better than that of any other Pacha of the Porte. He is to have neither army, fleet, nor revenue; he is to be assigned a yearly salary, while the Porte appoints its own mouhassils for the collection of the public taxes. The Egyptian troops are, to a certain extent, to be quartered every year in Turkey, and to be replaced by a Turkish force, which is to be commanded by Pachas of inferior rank, nominated by the Porte. Such part also of the Egyptian fleet as it shall deem expedient, must be delivered, together with the Turkish, into the hands of Admiral Stopford. The effect of these provisions will, if duly executed, be to reduce Mehemet Ali in the government, where he has for the last thirty years enjoyed sovereign and undisputed authority, to a mere cipher. He would, in short, be placed by them so completely in the power of the Sultan that he would have no security for his head, which it is stated there has already been some question in the Council of declaring forfeit. The Sheik Islam, at the instance of Reschid Pacha, and in order to silence the supporters of Mehemet Ali in the Council, openly denounced him as one with whom no terms could be observed, and who by his treasons and his crimes had forfeited all claim to mercy. It is considered, therefore, if the four powers still lend their assistance to the Porte, that the Pacha has little to expect from its forbearance.—It is reported that seven British line-of-battle ships, now in Marmorice Bay, will winter at Malta, and the remainder of the fleet, with the Austrian division, at Vourlah. The British fleet at Marmorice consists of thirteen sail-of-the-line, two corvettes, and several steam frigates; the Austrian consists of two frigates, two corvettes, and a brig.

SYRIA.—The situation of Ibrahim Pacha becomes more critical every day, and it is expected that in a little time the remainder of the Egyptian army will capitulate. Ibrahim's advanced guard are said to have been driven back from El Messarieb by Schible Arian, the Druse chief, an Egyptian regiment having laid down its arms. The new Emir Beschir had passed the Anti-Lebanon, and occupied Zebdeni, six leagues from Damascus. Official intelligence dated 9th instant of the entrance of Zecheriah Pacha and Esaad Pacha into Aleppo has been received. The former was about to proceed to occupy Damascus, which had been completely evacuated by the Egyptians, who were in full retreat by the Mecca road. Ibrahim Pacha, since the fall of Acre, is said to be exceedingly confused in the head—ordering into his presence officers who have long been dead, and others he should know to have abandoned him, besides which he gives directions so directly contradictory that the people about him are often completely puzzled how to act. Suleiman Pacha, on the contrary, is as collected and cheerful as if nothing had gone wrong. Five thousand more troops have been sent to Syria as a reinforcement. The steamer *Tahiri Bahri* has taken a detachment, besides Hussein Pacha, president of the military council, who goes on a special mission to organise the re-conquered Sandjaks, Reschid Pacha, late of Topkhane, Eyub Pacha, and Abdi Pacha, who are to serve on the staff of Zekeriah Pacha, the new seraskier, who had not received news of his appointment when he prepared to set out from Aleppo for Damascus. A body of medical men, with Doctor Zohrab at their head, have also gone down by the *Tahiri Bahri*, as well as several kiatibs of the army.

EGYPT.—Alexandria letters inform us that on the 23d Mehemet Ali received despatches from Gaza, announcing that the 4000 men who had left Cairo to meet Ibrahim Pacha, under the orders of Selim Bey, had safely reached that place. The Bedouin tribes of the neighbourhood, who, on being told that the allies were in possession of Alexandria, had revolted against the Pacha, had made their submission to the Bey. A corps of 8000 Egyptians, collected from different garrison towns of Syria, was also stationed at Gaza. All communication with Syria by the desert being cut off, nothing new was known respecting the movements of Ibrahim Pacha. Mehemet Ali had written to Admiral Stopford, praying him to re-open the communications in order that he might inform his son of the cessation of hostilities, and the *Hydra* steamer had been placed at his disposal to carry his letter to Marmorice Bay.—A few sporadic cases of plague have occurred in Cairo, and fears are entertained of a rather severe plague this season, that being the usual follower of a great inundation.—It is stated that the Pacha still continues his preparations for resistance; that gun-boats have been stationed at Rosetta and Damietta; that the fortifications on the coast have been completed; the Militia, or Radeef, consisting of 64,000 men, has been called out; and that the available cavalry, amounting to 15,500 horse, have been sent to the Syrian frontier.

INDIA.—A communication has lately been received by Government from the Deputy Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, requesting the assistance of the Calcutta authorities for the apprehension of about 20 men belonging to the militia. These men, it appears, have been away from their corps since 1834, applying for leave of absence at various times; and from information received they are believed to be engaged in gaining a living by the Thuggee system. They are supposed to be practising their dark deeds in the vicinity of Calcutta, and prices have been set for their apprehension. The same communication throws out hints, apparently on tangible grounds, of the existence of a system of boat Thuggee, *carried on in Calcutta!* Several respectable people are concerned, and the way in which it is practised is by inveigling the people into the Thuggee boats, which have always convenient accommodations, and by despatching them in many cases almost immediately after shoving off from the shore, and in open daylight.

CHINA.—Private letters state, that in the communications between Admiral Elliot and the officers of the Emperor no specific sum in the way of indemnity had been named, still less agreed upon;—that the principle of indemnity had been fully admitted by the Emperor; and that his anxious desire to have the seat of negotiations removed to Canton was caused by the panic which our naval force had produced in approaching so near his capital. The emperor did not wish to negotiate under our guns, and, to "save his face," (as the Chinese phrase is,) he would rather do justice at a distance, than undergo the humiliation of appearing to his subjects to yield to our vessels of war. The entrance of the *Madagascar* into the Peiho river is said to have caused the utmost consternation. The shores were deserted at her approach, and the inhabitants sought safety in the highest hills.

UNITED STATES.—The *Caledonia*, mail steamer, has arrived from Boston and Halifax, after a voyage of fourteen days and three hours. Although her despatches extend over a period of a fortnight from the date of papers previously received, their contents do not afford much news of general interest.—The proceedings in Congress, up to the last accounts from Washington, possessed an interest purely local.—The census of the United States was nearly completed. The population would reach, if it did not exceed, 17,000,000.—An accident of a serious nature had occurred in the House of Representatives an hour or two before the hour of meeting; the chandelier, with all its fittings and appendages, fell to the floor, and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach so as to be injured by it. Had it fallen an hour or two later, it might have caused the death or wounding of many members. In consequence of the confusion caused in the hall by this accident, the House adjourned soon after meeting. This chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed above 7000 lbs., and cost 4000 or 5000 dollars. It was 13 feet in diameter, contained 78 Argand burners, and it is said to have been ornamented by 2650 lustres, and 3000 spangles.

MEXICO.—The city of Tobasco, which had been besieged by the Federalists for some weeks, surrendered about the beginning of October. There had been but

little fighting, and the Mexicans surrendered at discretion. Mexico was comparatively tranquil. Its present population is estimated in the New Orleans papers at 6,700,000 souls; that of Texas is set down at 200,000.

CITY.

The election for Bridge-Master, which has caused considerable excitement in the City, terminated on Thursday after a severe contest. The numbers were, for Mr. Gibbs 2745; for Mr. Ledger 2,444; giving Mr. Gibbs a majority of 301.

Stock Exchange, Jan. 22.—The funds have assumed a firmer aspect, Consols for the Account having opened at 90 buyers, and later in the day improved to 90⅛ to ¼, at which they closed, being an improvement of nearly ¼ per cent. Bank Stock remains at 170 to 1, and Exchequer Bills 6s. to 8s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The sudden thaw which commenced on Saturday continued during the whole of Sunday, accompanied by rain; the snow rapidly disappeared in the metropolitan districts, and the streets and roads were soon free from obstruction. The effects of the thaw, however, have been severely felt both in the neighbourhood of London, and in the provinces. On Tuesday evening the weather again became cold, and a slight fall of snow occurred during the night; and low temperature has continued to prevail, with few exceptions, during the week. Many mails and coaches have arrived after their time, but the floods in the country have begun to subside, and the condition of the roads is improving.

Inundation at Brentford.—On Sunday morning an alarming inundation occurred, occasioned by the bursting of the banks and locks on the Grand Junction Canal, which has been attended with the destruction of considerable property, the carrying away of many houses by the stream, as well as the loss of life. The water, it appears, was observed to be slowly rising about half-past twelve on Saturday night; but no fears of an inundation were entertained by the persons residing near. Towards two a.m., however, a police constable, on duty near the bridge, observing the water still increasing and rushing with great power to the Thames, awakened some of the boatmen belonging to what are called "monkey-boats," large numbers of which were moored off the different wharfs abutting on the canal, and cautioned them to be on the alert for their own security. At that time immediate danger was not apprehended; but a few minutes before four a loud noise was heard towards the north of the town, which approached nearer and nearer, and it was soon ascertained that the narrow stream of the Brent had overflown its banks, and was pouring itself in the swollen waters of the canal. Numbers of boats, barges, and lighters were instantly torn from their moorings, and driven with great force through the bridge towards the Thames. At the same instant also the accumulated waters, having overflown all the premises north of the high road, burst through the two avenues by the houses near the bridge, filling the lower rooms. The police lost no time in awaking the inhabitants. The scene at that moment it is impossible to describe; and men, women, and children, many of them in their night-clothes, were running in all directions for places of shelter. In a very short time all the houses at that portion of the town were flooded, and, the water rising rapidly, the occupiers of houses near the market-place commenced damming up their doors, and there is no doubt that the whole, not only of New Brentford, but also of Old Brentford, would soon have been under water, had it not forced itself an outlet at the bottom of Church-alley, by razing the wall of the extensive nursery-grounds of Messrs. Ronalds, by which it joined the stream of the canal near its outlet to the Thames. About five a.m. the water was at the highest, and the only communication between the houses near the bridge was by means of a boat. Towards six, it was ascertained that the water was gradually decreasing, and when daylight came the extent of the damage was clearly ascertained. Below the bridge were found five large barges, driven by the force of the water against the wharf of Mr. Fowler, and swamped. They were laden with 1300 quarters of corn and 350 quarters of linseed. Near the mouth of the outlet to the Thames the greatest damage has been done. At other parts of the canal several barges and lighters have foundered, and many have sunk. The barge Susan went to pieces, and the body of one of the persons on board, named Spruce, about 17 years of age, was picked up, jammed between the rails at the bottom of a neighbouring yard. It has been ascertained that 21 men, women, and children escaped from off the passage boats, as they passed the wall of the Duke of Northumberland's grounds. The first that got over was a boy, who instantly fastened a rope to a tree, by which means the others escaped. As they did so, they felt the wall tottering under them, and while the last boy crossed, it was overthrown by the water, he providentially falling within the grounds. Throughout the whole of Sunday a large number of men were employed with waggons and carts in carrying away sacks of grain and other articles, rescued from the sunken barges, or driven ashore. The house of Mr. Whitburn, near the bridge, has sustained great damage, the gable end having been carried away at the bottom, and there is no doubt had the water, which was within a foot of the crown of the bridge, risen higher, the bridge itself, with the adjoining houses, must have been carried away. Above the bridge, where the junction of the waters of the Brent with those of the canal took place, the towing path has been washed away. In consequence of this calamity, between 60 and 70 boatmen and their families are reduced to extreme distress, and subscriptions have been opened for their relief. The Infant School Room has been prepared for their accommodation, and measures taken to afford such necessaries as their destitute condition calls for. Subsequent accounts state that considerable excitement has been occasioned in the town by the discovery that Mr. Charles Morris, a market-gardener at Old Brentford, had been missing since Saturday, and all doubt on the subject has since been removed by the finding the body near his own residence in a stream communicating with the Brent, and which had been much swollen. The body was removed to his residence, where an inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Found drowned" returned.—An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body of Spruce, which was found on Sunday morning; it was adjourned for a week, in order to give time for further inquiries. The town of Brentford has been crowded with visitors from the metropolis and its neighbourhood, anxious to examine the scene of the inundation, and to obtain a sight of the wrecks.

Further Inundations.—The Serpentine rose so high within an hour on Saturday night, that the furnace of the hot-bath of the Humane Society was put out; the cellars and lower rooms of houses in Kensington were, in consequence, flooded.—At Windsor, the water rose several feet in the streets, and filled the lower parts of the houses. The cellar of the Adelaide Hotel was overflown, and considerable damage done to the wine-casks.—At Greenwich, the effects of the rapid thaw were productive of serious losses to numerous persons, particularly to market-gardeners. During Saturday the streets of the town were deluged, and many houses had their cellars and kitchens filled with water. Temporary bridges were placed to enable the people to get from one side of the street to the other. At midnight on Saturday the flood carried away a considerable portion of the bank of the river Ravensbourne, between Deptford and Lewisham, and in two places rushed into the grounds of Mr. Palmer, a market-gardener, forcing along with it the fences in all directions. In less than a quarter of an hour the whole of the grounds were under water, and the house encircled to the height of five feet. Mr. Palmer has sustained very serious loss, as the flood carried away nearly the whole of the rich soil from the surface along with the growing crops. The inmates of many cottages were obliged to retreat to the upper rooms, leaving their furniture floating about beneath. The lower part of the houses in Blackheath-road were completely inundated. Two very strong bridges, to which were attached iron floodgates, gave way, and portions of each were carried away by the stream. The carts and waggons passing through Lee to Eltham, &c., were axletree deep for nearly three-quarters of a mile. The greater part of Lewisham has been under water, and the valleys presented nearly one uniform sheet of water during Sunday.—At Hanwell, an island laid out for a garden has been entirely washed away. The palings on the side of the grounds belonging to the County Lunatic Asylum have been thrown down, and 32 sheep were carried away by the stream from Twyford Abbey.

Inquests.—An inquest has been held at Hackney on the body of H. Davey, aged 16 months. The servant stated that on Saturday they sat down to dinner, deceased sitting in its mother's lap. The mother took a bit of roast mutton from the plate and gave it to deceased, who put a portion of it into its mouth, and had hardly done so when it became black in the face, and appeared choking. The mother tried to extract the meat with her fingers, and by patting the child on the back, but did not succeed. A surgeon was sent for, who said that when he was called the child was black in the face and dead. He endeavoured to pass a probang into the throat, but a resisting substance prevented him. He would have incised the trachea had he not considered the child irrecoverably dead. Death was caused by the bit of mutton lodging in the epiglottis, preventing the action of that organ, and of course arresting respiration. Verdict, "Died from suffocation." The coroner remarked that this was the third occurrence of a precisely similar nature, of children having been suffocated whilst in the act of swallowing animal food, that within a short period had come under his notice.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was held at Charing-cross Hospital on the body of John Hine, aged 52, whose death occurred under the following circumstances:—W. Harriott stated that on Monday evening he and deceased were unloading a cart at the bottom of Savoy-street, when the horse suddenly ran back. Deceased got out of the cart to lay hold of the horse's head, and stop him; while doing this the animal continued to force the cart back, and deceased was violently jammed between the cart and a wall. After the unfortunate man had received the injury, witness picked him up and assisted in laying him on some straw in the stable. He appeared to be dreadfully injured, and was conveyed to the Charing-cross Hospital. The house surgeon stated that on deceased being examined, his breast-bone was found to be fractured, and six of his ribs broken, of which injuries he died on the following morning. Verdict, "Accidental death."—A lengthened investigation took place at Peckham New Town on the body of Mr. Arthur Emmett, 52 years of age. From the testimony of several witnesses, it appeared that on Friday morning a neighbour of the deceased was alarmed by hearing groans. On getting up and going into the road to ascertain the cause, he found deceased lying on his back in the snow close to his own house in Park-buildings, and evidently in a dying state. He was conveyed in-doors, and a surgeon sent for, but before his arrival deceased expired. Mr. Ward, surgeon, deposed that he was called to see deceased, whom he found quite dead; there were no marks of violence on his person; he had come to his death by cold, caused by long exposure to the inclement weather on Thursday night; he must have lain on the spot where he was found four or five hours; he was very feeble, and most likely had fallen down, and being unable to rise, had perished. It appeared that deceased had been spending the evening with some friends, and left about 12 o'clock in good health. The jury, after hearing some further evidence impugning the conduct of the police, one of whom has been reported to the Commissioners for neglect of duty in not going down the road where the deceased was lying after half-past two, returned a verdict of "Died by exposure to cold."

State of the Poor.—Several societies for the relief of the poor in the eastern districts of the metropolis are carrying on their operations with great advantage. The committee of the Spitalfields Soup Society commenced their operations last week, by the distribution of upwards of 2000 gallons. On Saturday the distribution increased to 2300, and on Monday to 3100 gallons, which was not, however, found adequate to the number of applications. The applicants have much exceeded the orders for delivery, and without the aid of the society many families would be starving. Numerous applicants have come from Hackney, Limehouse, and other distant parishes. At the Sailor's Destitute Asylum, near the London Docks, the applications for relief have been much less numerous than for many years past, which is ascribed to the great demand for men for the navy. The distress in the parishes of St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, &c., has been greatly relieved by the exertions of local societies. At a meeting of the committee for the relief of the distressed poor of Marylebone, on Tuesday, the chairman announced that he had been authorised by a gentleman, who was anxious for the success of the present subscription, to state that he would add 50*l.* to every 450*l.* subscribed, until the subscription reached the sum of 5000*l.* The amount already subscribed exceeds 1000*l.*

Prevalence of Smallpox.—The poor-law commissioners have sent a circular letter to the board of guardians of unions, in which they notice the prevalence of smallpox in the metropolis, the greater portion of the patients, however, not having been vaccinated. The commissioners enumerate various precautions which they wish to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Mortality of London.—By the table of mortality for the week ending Saturday the 9th, it appears that the number of deaths from all causes registered during the week was as follows:—In the west districts, 165; in the east districts, 267; in the north districts, 212; in the central districts, 260; and in the south districts, 287. Making a total of 1191; males, 581; females, 610. Weekly average for 1838-9-10, males, 475; females, 451.

Police Libraries.—Some officers of the metropolitan police have established a library in their respective divisions for the use and instruction of their men when off duty; the example was set by the superintendent of the E division, and from a catalogue just published, it appears that the library consists of 290 volumes. The exertions of the conductors have attracted the notice of private individuals, who, in the division referred to, have made gratuities to the amount of upwards of 20*l.*

The Spitalfields Silkweavers.—A meeting of silk-manufacturers and of the most skilful journeymen silk-weavers has been held, for the purpose of appointing a committee to superintend the school of design which is about to be established in Spitalfields. The Rev. H. Taylor stated that it was most necessary there should be a co-operation of the manufacturers and journeymen to promote the object of a school of design. The Government had promised their assistance, provided such union took place, or that a committee was formed, consisting of manufacturers and journeymen. A conversation ensued as to the most advantageous mode of carrying out the intention of forming the school, in the course of which the manufacturers acknowledged the great credit due to the journeymen for their exertions in the establishment of such an object; and it was stated that the funds for the support of the school would be in part granted by the council of the central school at Somerset House. The following resolution was then unanimously carried:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly expedient to establish a school of design in this neighbourhood, to co-operate with the central school at Somerset House; and that a committee, consisting of manufacturers and journeymen, be formed to carry the object into effect."

Provincial News.

The late Floods.—We learn from Essex that the inundation of the Lea has caused considerable damage throughout the western division of the county. During the whole of Monday this district, to the distance of about six miles in length, reaching into Epping Forest, was one sheet of water; the depth in many parts, where the land lay low, being five or six feet. In some places, owing to the rapidity of the current, the ground has been furrowed up three or four feet, and it is feared a vast breadth of land will be found to be swept away, carrying with it the seed and a great portion of produce. At Stratford, two boys, who saw a horse borne along by the flood, went to its assistance; but they were unable to stem the force of the current, and were drowned. In the neighbourhood of Wanstead Abbey, much damage has been done to the ground, and the farmers have sustained extensive losses. At Chelmsford, the rivers Cann and Chelmer, at whose confluence the town stands, overflowed their banks to an extraordinary height, flooding the fields in their vicinity. The Cann rose so high that it covered the ground-floor of the Friars, and entered the new building for the Athenæum; and on the east side there were eighteen inches of water in the Sunday School-room. In Springfield-road the Chelmer rose higher than it was ever before known. The gardens and yards skirting the water on the east side of the river suffered considerably. Several cellars and

houses were flooded to a considerable depth, and the clergyman was obliged to be taken in a conveyance from his residence to perform his duties.—In the West of England the effects of the thaw have been severely felt. On Saturday evening, many villages on Salisbury Plain were visited by a sudden flood. At Shrewton, 36 houses have been washed away, three lives have been lost, and damage done to the amount of 10,000*l.* At Wylye, a few houses and one life were lost; at Stoke, about 30 houses; at Tilshead, seven houses; at Chitterne, two entirely, two partially. Lower down in the stream of the flood, the consequences have been still more disastrous. The mass of waters burst up stout bridges in its course, and received every mile large additions to its bulk. Few villages on the Plain escaped.—In the North the damage is even more considerable: we learn from Sunderland, that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant the shipping interest of that port had never sustained, by river floods, damage and loss so extensive as that which has been occasioned by the breaking of the ice in the river Wear. The main body of ice, borne down by the floods, reached the harbour about half-past four on the 19th, bearing all before it, driving from their moorings, and in some instances with their moorings, upwards of 100 sail of ships, several steamboats, innumerable keels and other small craft, with rafts of timber. The scene which presented itself at daybreak was frightful; vessels entangled with broken masts, bowsprits, bulwarks, and rigging, so as in many instances to render it impossible to identify the respective properties. Many vessels have been sunk, others driven out to sea, and several very seriously damaged. The loss already ascertained is estimated at 150,000*l.* Many men are missing, but at present the number cannot be accurately determined.—Letters from Sheffield state that great injury has been sustained on the high roads and embankments;—in Suffolk, the flood was higher than it has been for the last ten years. Fears were entertained at Sudbury for the safety of the bridges, and the streets were almost impassable. Many gardens, and the first floors of several houses in the lower part of the town and Ballingdon, were flooded several inches deep, the current passing through the passages into the street.

York.—A Chapter hasbeen convened by the Archbishop, assisted by Dr. Phillimore as his commissary, for the purpose of ascertaining the resources of the Minster, and how far they may be made available for the restoration of that edifice. Another object of the visitation is to investigate the dissensions which prevail, it is said, to such an extent as to impede the progress of business, and prevent the due administration of those functions which it is the province of the Chapter to perform. The Dean of York has manifested great opposition to these proceedings, and has strongly objected to Dr. Phillimore sitting as judge in a cause in which he has already expressed his sentiments as counsel for the Archbishop; the Dean has also refused to conform to his jurisdiction, or to attend the Chapter, and Dr. Phillimore has given notice that he shall compel his attendance. As a similar visitation has not been held for many years, the right of the Archbishop to exercise visitorial power has been questioned, and the Commissary has felt it necessary to explain the nature and extent of the jurisdiction, which has, he says, been handed down by the authority of the primitive church, enforced by the canon law, and respected by the courts of common law in England. The proceedings excite the greatest interest in the diocese. The Rev. W. V. Harcourt, on Tuesday, announced that the subscriptions for the restoration of the Minster amounted to upwards of 13,000*l.*, of which 1200*l.* have been already expended, and 25,000*l.* were required. The funds of the Minster, he stated, could afford no assistance, as the edifice is deeply in debt.

Manchester—Starvation.—An inquest, exciting considerable public interest, has been held at Heywood, respecting the decease of Eliza Frankland, the youngest child of an operative clogger. Deceased, who was two years and six months old, appeared to have died from the effects of hunger and cold. A policeman of the county constabulary stated that on Thursday morning, whilst passing through Heywood, his attention was attracted by the cries of children proceeding from a cellar. Having called another policeman to accompany him, they entered and found the only inmates to be three young children huddled together on a bed. On examining them, one was found to be a corpse; and the dwelling was entirely destitute of food or money. All the children were in a state of starvation, and most miserably clothed. The superintendent of police promptly attended to the wants of the survivors, and provided them with food. The father was at work at Stockport, from whence he returned weekly; but being a widower, his family were much neglected in his absence. He stated he had been out of work for some time; but, within a few weeks, had obtained employment at Stockport at nailing clogs: his earnings yielded only 5s. 6d per week, out of which he paid 4s. for food and lodging, at Stockport. Having only 1s. 6d. for the sustenance of the children weekly, he had purchased some flour, of which he made porridge on Sunday; and, having obtained the services of a woman to attend occasionally to the children, he proceeded to Stockport. He formerly received a pittance of 1s. 6d. weekly from the overseer of Middleton; and a few months ago, the assistant-overseer asked him what was the reason he did not get work. He replied, that if he had some blocks he could get on better. The overseer, consequently, gave him 12s. to enable him to get work, and from that period had never been to visit the family, or render them assistance; he therefore thought it was useless to make further applications for parochial aid. Mr. Leach, surgeon, who had examined the body, stated that the child had died of inflammation, produced by cold and want of food. He observed that there was but a very small quantity of food in the stomach, and the case was one of the most painful he had ever witnessed. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

Wigan.—Highway Robbery.—A highway robbery, accompanied with violence, has been committed in the neighbourhood of Wigan. Mr. Coupe, of Haigh, after spending the evening with a few friends in Scholes, left that place between 12 and 1 o'clock, to proceed to his own residence. Though somewhat under the influence of liquor, he was by no means deprived of his faculties of observation or recollection. While on his way a man suddenly rushed upon him, and knocked him down; he then fell upon him, and proceeded to rifle his pockets. Mr. Coupe, on recovering from the effect of the blow, resisted the robber, and a struggle ensued, which lasted for some time; but at length he was overpowered, and completely deprived of sensibility by his antagonist kicking him in the most savage manner on the head and face. On recovering, Mr. Coupe was discovered by a man, who conducted him to the nearest house. Here it was discovered that his neck and face were covered, and his clothes, saturated with blood. While in this house a man entered and walked forward to the fire, where Mr. Coupe was seated. One glance sufficed to assure Mr. Coupe that he again saw before him the person with whom he had so shortly before been engaged. He then sprang upon him, and succeeded in keeping his hold until some of the inmates of the house, roused by the noise, came to his aid, and the man was secured. His hat was then examined, and proved to be that of Mr. Coupe, the lining having been torn out subsequent to the robbery. The prisoner threw a handkerchief into the fire which he had wrapped round his body, but it was snatched from the fire before it was damaged, and identified by Mr. Coupe as his own. The prisoner was recognised as a person of bad character, a native of Wigan, named Bolton. On Monday he was brought up before the sitting magistrates, who, after hearing the evidence, committed him for trial on the charge.

Liverpool.—A Fair Free-Trader.—At the Audit-house the officers of customs attended to press a charge of having landed a quantity of foreign gloves, against the wife of a gentleman in affluent circumstances in this city. As the lady did not appear, an affidavit, made before a magistrate, was tendered in proof of service of the summons. An officer of the customs deposed, that in July last he was on board the *Monarch*, arrived from Havre; a lady with her servant was in the act of landing, but having rather a bulky appearance, witness asked if she had any foreign goods on her person. She said she had not. Witness then sent her, in charge of another officer, to the Custom-house, for examination by the female searcher. In the course of the same day, he received from the officer six dozen and five pairs of kid gloves and twelve yards of silk. The searcher deposed to the finding of the articles concealed about the person of the lady, who took out her purse, and told her she would give anything not to lose the goods. She left directly after being searched, saying she was quite ashamed of what she had done.—The full penalty of 29*l.* 13*s.*, being three times the value of the goods, or imprisonment until payment, was imposed.

Stafford.—A meeting has been held here to establish a county association for promoting the moral and religious improvement of bargemen and boatmen. The chair was taken by the Bishop of Lichfield, who advocated the claims of the society, pointing out the demoralised state of the watermen, and the necessity of using every effort for their instruction. His lordship urged the importance of petitions from magistrates, canal proprietors, merchants, manufacturers, and others, as well as parishes and public bodies, for a legislative enactment to put a stop to Sunday traffic on rivers and canals throughout the kingdom. He mentioned that a petition from 300 boatmen had produced a powerful effect in the House of Lords. Lord Normanby had promised to appoint a committee next session to investigate the subject, and Lord Hatherton to obtain the necessary information from evidence. Earl Talbot, the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Sandon, and others, moved and seconded resolutions. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Dartmouth, and Lord Bradford, sent donations. The resolutions embraced three objects—1. The appointment of canal chaplains. 2. The building of schools and small churches on the different navigations. 3. Petitioning parliament for the cessation of Sunday labour on rivers and canals.

Wales.—The London and Aberystwith mail was overturned on Monday morning near Strethough, at the foot of Plynlimmon. In consequence of the snow-storm the coachman had provided an extra pair of horses, and the postilion missed his way in crossing the road, where on one side is a ravine of considerable depth, into which the coach and two inside passengers were precipitated, the whole turning over twice or thrice, and yet both gentlemen miraculously escaped with only a few scratches and bruises. The coachman and guard threw themselves off, and were not hurt, and the postilion received no injury.—On Saturday a distressing and fatal accident occurred at the Hean Castle colliery, Pembrokeshire, by which two persons were deprived of life, and another placed in perilous circumstances. One of the colliers, accompanied by two boys, was preparing to ascend the pit, and had just got into the "tram," when mother, full of coals, which had reached the mouth of the pit in safety, was suddenly precipitated down the shaft, and before they could escape they were crushed beneath it. One of the lads was instantly killed, his brains being dashed out. The man lived for some time, but one of his ribs being driven in caused internal hemorrhage, and he expired in the course of the day. The skull of the other lad was dreadfully fractured, and for some days his life was despaired of, but it is now hoped that his ultimate recovery may be effected. An inquest was held on Wednesday last, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—An act of incendiarism has been committed on the farm of Mr. Evans, near Carmarthen, by which ten stacks of corn and one rick of hay have been destroyed, to the amount of 400*l.*—The Swansea papers state a circumstance of a novel nature which occurred on board the bark *Armata*, Captain Jackson, which arrived at that port a few days since, while lying at St. Jago de Cuba. A swarm of bees took possession of one of the berths in the cabin, and built part of a honeycomb. The Captain fed them regularly with sugar and water, and had brought them many hundred miles to sea with him, but a strong gale of wind coming on, they left the ship. The honeycomb may still be seen on board the ship, in the state the bees left it.

Wilts.—Yesterday week a serious accident occurred at Earl Stoke, the seat of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart. At about three in the morning the lady of Mr. Henry Hobhouse was awakened by the smell of smoke; she roused Mr. Hobhouse, who said it was caused by the wood fires. Shortly after this, the smoke increasing, an alarm was given, when the steward discovered that it issued from the dining-room. On making a breach in the wall the flames burst out in a large body, but a supply of water being promptly obtained, the fire was got under before much damage was done. The joists in the room in which Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobhouse slept, over the dining-room, were burned at the ends, and the carpet singed.

Bath.—A society has lately been formed here for providing church education for the young chimney-sweepers of this city, and for facilitating the gradual absorption into other branches of honest industry of such of them as will be thrown out of their employ by the Climbing Boys' Act of the last session of Parliament.

Bristol.—The discussion between Mr. Brindley and Mr. Owen, which has been carried on in the presence of 4000 persons, has been brought to a close, and resolutions have been adopted declaring Socialism to be a system of positive infidelity; that it denied the responsibility of man for his actions; that, by trampling on the sacred institution of marriage, it tended to degrade the female sex; and that it aimed at the overthrow of all institutions. The motion was carried amidst loud plaudits, only five or six hands being held up against it.

Plymouth.—A court-martial was held on Saturday on George Hobbs, the gunner of the *Pigeon* packet, who was arraigned on four charges:—1st, being drunk and disorderly; 2ndly, repeated drunkenness; 3rdly, for insubordination and disobedience of orders; and 4thly, for striking his superior officer, the master of the *Pigeon*, while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the charges. The court deliberated nearly two hours, and on its re-opening the Judge-Advocate read over the charges, and pronounced the prisoner "Guilty." He was sentenced to be hung at the yard-arm of one of Her Majesty's ships in Hamoaze. The prisoner expressed a hope that in consideration of his long servitude, and its being his first offence, the court would recommend him to mercy. The President, Rear-Admiral Warren, said the court regretted their duty was imperative, but that they would recommend him to mercy.

Leeds.—The great meeting of Reformers and Chartists, for which preparations have been so long in progress, took place on Thursday. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Collins, Mr. Hume, M. P., Mr. Moir of Glasgow, Sir G. Strickland, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. Williams, M.P., Col. Thompson, and others favourable to the ballot, household suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and the no-property qualification. At least 8000 persons were present, of whom 1500 were Chartists. An address to the Birmingham Association was adopted, enforcing the necessity of co-operation among the working classes, and resolutions to the same effect were carried.

Dover.—A fatal accident has occurred to the crew of the *Beaver* steam-packet belonging to this station; the steamer arrived off Boulogne on Friday morning with the mail-bags from this port; but there not being water enough to enter the harbour, the pilot-boat put off to land the mail and passengers. She left the steamer with eight seamen on board, Mr. Hare in charge of the mail, and two passengers (Canadians); but a heavy sea striking her, she upset, and her crew and passengers were seen struggling in the water. The commander of the *Beaver* immediately got out his jolly-boat, and picked up the mail-bag and one seaman, one of the passengers, and the pilot; but life was already extinct in the two latter. Two of the crew swam ashore, and were saved; but all the others unfortunately perished. Mr. Hare, the mate, who was charged with the mail-bags, has left a widow and six children to deplore his loss. His body was washed ashore this morning. The two passengers who were drowned have been identified as Mr. Taschereau, of Quebec, and Mr. Webster, of Virginia.

Windsor.—On Wednesday morning an inquest was held at Spital, on Letitia Friday, a girl only sixteen years of age, the daughter of a person employed in the Great Park, who died in consequence of cantharides ointment having been administered to her by mistake for sulphur ointment by the hospital-sergeant engaged to dispense the drugs at the infantry hospital. Deceased had laboured under a disease of the skin, and had gone to the infantry hospital in order to have medicine for nothing. The surgeon, Dr. Fraser, had humanely supplied her with the proper remedies at his own charge, but on the last occasion the sergeant, who was ordered to serve her, had given blister ointment by mistake. After a long inquiry the foreman of the jury observed there was no doubt about a mistake having been committed, that it was unintentional, and that no wilfulness could be attributed to the sergeant.

A verdict was therefore returned of "Accidental death."—A robbery was committed on Monday in the shop of Messrs. Levi and Goldsmidt, and jewellery stolen therefrom to the amount of 100*l*. A piece of glass was cut from the large pane, and the property abstracted through the aperture.

Railroads.—Midland Counties.—On Saturday night one of the bridges crossing this line near Leicester fell in, and obstructed the traffic. The mail train from Derby, arriving soon after the accident, was embedded amongst the fallen materials, but none of the passengers received injury. After a detention of four hours, the obstruction was removed, and the train continued its journey, arriving at Rugby seven hours after time. Another stoppage occurred on Sunday night upon this line: in consequence of the rapid thaw on Saturday, the banks of the Soar, near Loughborough, were overflowed, and a body of water collected at the cutting at that place to such a height as to cause the station-keeper with his family to remove for safety. At the arrival of the mail train on Sunday night, the guard found that several rails had been carried away, and the train could proceed no further. A chaise and four was immediately procured, in which the bags were conveyed to Leicester, the passengers being forwarded by omnibus. The delay thus occasioned was of such extent, that the bags for Lutterworth, Harborough, and Welstead arrived too late at Rugby to be forwarded by the mail-cart and they, therefore, did not reach those towns till Tuesday morning. The length of embankment carried away by the accident is computed at from two to three miles.——*Brighton Railway.*—Another frightful accident has taken place on this line, which it is feared will end in the loss of several lives. Four men are now lying in the Sussex County Hospital, and one was killed on the spot. It appears that the accident arose from the fall of the shaft of a tunnel. The unfortunate men who have been taken to the hospital are in a precarious state. An inquest has been held on the deceased, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death."—*Northern and Eastern:*—A survey of this line has been made, in order to ascertain the damage occasioned by the recent floods. It has been found that a depression of the embankment has occurred between Leebridge and the line, so as to remove the sleepers. The trains have not proceeded on the line since Sunday. On that day, about half-past one o'clock, the train to Broxbourne was compelled to return to the station at Shoreditch, when the passengers received back their money. The directors have since provided conveyances for travellers at railway prices.—*South Eastern:*—A public meeting was held at Canterbury on Monday to consider the propriety of supporting a branch line from Ashford to Canterbury, and ultimately to Ramsgate. Mr. Fearon, on behalf of the company, stated the nature of the line, which would be very easy of execution. He said that the South-eastern Railway had overcome all its difficulties, and would be completed to Ashford by the latter end of 1842. It was determined to support the branch line, and a committee was formed for the purpose.—*Great Western:*—This railroad has sustained considerable injury from the effects of the flood, and on Saturday night the rails were invisible for nearly two miles. Near the Ealing station a large part of the embankment fell in, and for a time obstructed the passage of the trains. The eight o'clock down-train narrowly escaped being overturned, and the mail train was delayed for upwards of two hours. A number of men were procured, and succeeded in making a passage for the latter train; the other, however, was detained for some time longer.—*Northern Line:*—Professor Barlow, accompanied by Mr. Amsinck, has returned to town from his tour of inspection of the line to the north over the level country of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire.—*Returns for Traffic:*—The *Railway Magazine* gives the following as the returns for the week ending on Saturday last: London and Birmingham, 12,068*l*.; Great Western, 4,660*l*.; London and South-western (Southampton), 3,093*l*.; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,151*l*.; Grand Junction, 7,167*l*.; London and Greenwich, 790*l*; London and Brighton (Shoreham branch), 99*l*.; London and Blackwall, 422*l*.; London and Croydon, 422*l*.; Eastern Counties, 1,[illegible]*l*.; Midland Counties, 1,549*l*.; North Midland, 2,220*l*.

IRELAND.

Irish Manufactures.—A meeting was held on the 19th in Dublin, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of forwarding the movement now in progress for the encouragement of manufactures. The room was filled with specimens of articles of native industry; a great number of ladies were present, and the proceedings generally were conducted with moderation. Mr. J. O'Connell proposed the first resolution, regretting the decay of Irish manufacture, which was seconded by the Earl of Charlemont, who again impressed on the minds of those present the folly of giving the preference to the worse and dearer article of home growth to that of the cheaper and better one of British produce—a theory latterly much in fashion with political economists at this side of the Channel.

Carlow.—On the 24 inst., a large body of men proceeded to the lands of Williamstown and Rathmore, shouting and blowing horns. They visited the houses of two voters, and threatened others with death if they did not proceed to Tullow on the Monday following to register before Mr. Huston. They next visited the adjoining townlands, and stated that they were the friends of Mr. O'Connell and would burn the houses of any who refused to attend the registry. They paraded that part of the country until a late hour at night, spreading terror among the inhabitants.—On Saturday a man named Kelly, tenant to the Hon. S. Maxwell, was dragged out of a house in Kildavin by a man named Connor, and both he and his wife were savagely treated. From every part of the barony of Rathvilly almost daily accounts of outrages committed on persons and property are received.—Last week black lists were posted up in the barony, containing the names of the electors who voted at the late election against the Government candidate, and calling on the people to mark them, and dispose of the traitors that voted against their clergy. Copies of these lists were forwarded to Carlow, as a proof that they were written by a higher class of incendiaries.—On the 6th as William Dawson was proceeding to the chapel of Tullow, he was met at the gate by a mob, and threatened with death if he entered the chapel. The gates were shut against him, and he was hooted from the place. They next entered the chapel, and dragged out his brother, and ordered him to be off, saying every supporter of Colonel Bruen should be excommunicated, and placed beyond the pale of civilised life. The Dawsons were under the necessity of effecting their escape from the lawless mob that were instigated to the committal of these outrages.

Mr. O'Connell's Progress.—This gentleman arrived on Wednesday at *Youghal*, and addressed the people from the windows of the hotel. He said, above all parts of Ireland, he felt particularly indebted to the men of Youghal, who, despite of faction and Orange ascendancy, returned to Parliament his son, when only a boy. By that effort they had broken the first link of the chain that kept them enslaved by their oppressors, and have since scattered the remainder to the winds. He asked them—Where are the wands and the swords gone that were in such requisition and in such plenty in the hands of the shoneens? What sort are the Quakers here? In England they are honest men, and give me their support—but the Quakers of this country are Orangemen at heart and bad politicians. He begged of them to avoid all secret societies, and the taking of illegal oaths, and to do their business honestly and conscientiously in broad day. He said, "I believe you recollect the tithes well. They have now got another name—rent-charge. We must abolish them altogether—we have partly done away with them. We have taken off one-fourth, and the other three-fourths I promise you I will soon make follow." The parchment union he said was a grievous injustice to Ireland, and a measure that called for the co operation and exertion of every Irishman.—Mr. O'Connell's arrival in *Belfast* is described as being unattended with the results which had been anticipated with much anxiety. It excited a good deal of sensation on Saturday evening, and a number of persons collected in front of the hotel, but no manifestation of feeling was exhibited. On Sunday, it having been understood that he would go to chapel, considerable numbers of persons collected at the top of Donegal-street, but the Hon. member did not attend, and thereby disappointed the wishes of many who were anxious to have a sight of him. The day passed over in peace, and nothing whatever occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the Sabbath. The Rev. T. Drew, Incumbent of Christ Church, published an address to the Protestants, pointing out the necessity of refraining from all collision with the Roman Catholics at the approaching Repeal Meeting. The Presbyterian students of Belfast College issued a declaration that Mr. O'Connell's assertion that they would coincide with him on the repeal question is untrue, and that they are decidedly and conscientiously opposed to the political creed of that gentleman, believing it to be subversive of the best interests of Ireland.—On Monday, addresses were presented to Mr. O'Connell by the Operatives, and by the Christian Doctrine Society. In the evening, a public dinner took place at which 800 persons are calculated to have been present. Mr. O'Connell's speech was received with great enthusiasm; it contained an outline of his political principles, and particularly dwelt on the necessity for triennial Parliaments, no-property qualification for members of the House of Commons, and an extension of the suffrage.—On Tuesday *the Repeal Meeting* was held in front of the Royal Hotel, and was attended by many thousand persons. Mr. O'Connell appeared in a dress of repeal-frieze with a white velvet collar, and repeal buttons. He read several resolutions passed by the Reformers of Ulster in 1782, and said that the principles which they embodied were those which he professed. He described the Union as an imposition practised upon Ireland by fraud and force, and based upon injustice. He urged the people to violate no law, but to join him in peaceful agitation for repeal. Three cheers were given for the Queen, Mr. O'Connell and Repeal, and the meeting separated.

SCOTLAND.

Presbytery of Strathbogie.—The Elders and Parishioners of Marnoch, in this Presbytery, have forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department an energetic protest against the order of the Court of Session requiring them to admit the Rev. Mr. Edwards as Minister of that parish. They declare that the proceedings of the Court of Session are without a single parallel in the history of the country since the Revolution:—that they go beyond the disposal of the civil interests involved, and therefore form manifest transgressions of the limits of the civil jurisdiction, which alone is committed to that court, and palpable encroachments on the spiritual jurisdiction and most sacred spiritual functions secured exclusively to the Church by the fundamental laws of the kingdom:—that the parishioners, as members of the Church and subjects of the realm, are entitled to look to the spiritual courts for the protection of their spiritual interests, as much as they are entitled to look to the civil courts for the protection of their property; and when they find a civil court assuming to itself the power to dispose of their most important spiritual privileges, and to do so by obstructing and concussing the Church in the immediate execution of its most peculiar and sacred duties, they are constrained to solicit the immediate interposition of her Majesty's Government to put an end to this unconstitutional usurpation, and avert the extreme injury and disorder which must otherwise inevitably ensue. In connexion with the same object, Dr. Chalmers, in a letter addressed to a member of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, states that whatever the difference, or rather the shades of difference, might be among the Church's friends on other branches of her present controversy, all of them must join with one heart and hand in a protest against the recent outrage that has been inflicted on the Church's liberties; and that, both for the encouragement of their suffering brethren in the north, and for the Christian usefulness of the Church herself—seeing that if she be prostrate in the sacred duty of ordination before the civil power, she must henceforth be bereft of all moral weight, cease to have the countenance of her great and only Head, or to be an instrument of good to the people.

High Court of Justiciary.—Alexander M'Rae was charged with assaulting May, or Marjory, M'Intosh, daughter of the lock-keeper on the Caledonian Canal. The Court was occupied with this case with closed doors till a late hour, and the jury returned a verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner guilty. Lord Meadowbank pronounced judgment after a long address, in which he held out no hope of mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed on the 29th inst. at Inverness. The Town Council and inhabitants of Inverness have petitioned the Crown praying for a commutation of the sentence.

Sheriffs' Court.—A Law Suit for a Penny.—A farmer's wife and daughter had lately occasion to come to Edinburgh, in one of their own carts. The carter, to protect the clothes of the ladies, took the precaution of strewing the bottom of the vehicle with two small bags of straw, for which, on entering the city, the tacksmen insisted upon charging one penny in the name of custom, which was paid. The farmer, however, being persuaded of the illegality of the charge, brought an action before the Small Debt Sheriff Court for the recovery of the penny. The case was argued on both sides at great length. On the one hand, the tacksmen contended that straw was an article subject to custom, however small the quantity—that even a straw-seat or a chaff-bed was liable—in support of which they handed up the new act of Parliament, which the sheriff carefully examined. The pursuer, on the other hand, maintained that straw was only subject to custom if brought to market for sale. The sheriff was clearly of the same opinion, and decerned for recovery of the penny with costs.

The Weather.—The state of the roads between Carlisle and Edinburgh has seriously impeded the passage of the mails. On Saturday night the mail which had proceeded for the former town with six horses was upset, but there were no passengers. It is said that for several years the roads have not been so much obstructed as they were during the past week. The snow fell heavily in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; but so rapid was the thaw during Saturday night in consequence of the violent gale, that next morning the whole snow had disappeared. The effects of the thaw on the Water of Leith, the Almond, and other streams, were striking, most of these rivers having overflowed their banks, rolling down large blocks of ice with velocity. We have not, however, heard of any damage arising from this change.—Accounts from Glasgow state that the thaw was very rapid in that city; apprehensions were entertained, that in the event of an overflowing of the river, the lower parts of the city would be in danger from the flood, and fears were also entertained for the safety of the shipping in the harbour; prudential measures were therefore adopted by the parties concerned. On Sunday the thick bed of ice upon the river above the navigable part had given way, and there having been several heavy showers of rain, on Saturday night, a spate was occasioned, with which the broad fragments of ice floated down at a moderate velocity. The strain on the vessels was severe, and in some cases both chain and hempen cable were cut while the anchor was thrown overboard; but, despite every effort, three steamers and a schooner were driven from their moorings. About an hour and a half sufficed to clear the river of the ice, which is said to have tumbled over the weir at the rate of some thousand tons an hour. Notwithstanding the great quantity of snow which must have been melted by the thaw for the previous twenty-four hours, the river did not rise to any great height.

Glasgow.—Monument to Highland Mary.—Measures are about to be taken for the erection of some memorial over the ashes of Burns' first and purest love. This object seems to have been taken up by different parties, unknown to each other. Mr. Weir has received a letter from W. S. Carruthers, Esq., of Dormont, Dumfriesshire, in which the writer expresses his intention to erect the monument at his own expense, and requests Mr. Weir to take the necessary steps for that purpose. Under these circumstances it is expected that something will be shortly done to mark the last resting-place of Mary Campbell.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Monday night, M. Julien made his appearance as the successor of M. Musard in the conductorship of the Concerts d'Hiver, and was welcomed by as full an audience as the most prosperous night of the season has yet attracted to this theatre. The entertainments of the evening, and the accession of choruses, seemed to give satisfaction, and the performances were altogether successful. An important addition to the solo players is M. Baumann, who astonished the audience with his performance on the bassoon. The melo-dramatic effects introduced to aid the descriptive music from *Les Huguenots* were loudly applauded, and proved successful

as a *coup de théâtre*. Schiller's "Ode to Joy," by Beethoven, was more coolly received, but the *ensemble* of the concert passed in an enthusiastic spirit, and was crowned with the applauses of a very crowded house.

HAYMARKET.—An attempt has been made to dramatise Mrs. Trollope's novel of *Widow Barnaby* at this theatre. The widow was assigned to Mrs. Glover; the sham Major and his Valet, to Messrs. Vining and Wrench. The work was of the most serious description; scenes changed, characters walked on and off; yet was there scarcely anything to disturb the still solemnity until towards the close. Mrs. Glover and Wrench sometimes provoked a laugh, but the piece was of a nature to repress all trifling of that sort. There was a time, indeed, when the laugh became general, and that was at the last scene, when the clerk of the magistrate before whom Mrs. Barnaby was brought on account of her connexion with the swindlers continually called out, "Be quiet, Barnaby," and that in such an odd tone that he produced shouts, and greatly interrupted the calm propriety of the house. No expression of opinion was uttered during the piece, but the hisses gained force by retention, and at the descent of the curtain were discharged in one grand volley. It may be observed, that Mr. Webster's regular season closed last week. The Lord Chamberlain has given him leave to keep his house open, and Monday was the first night of the additional term.

ADELPHI.—A new piece called *Agnes St. Aubin*, founded upon one of Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Tales of Woman's Trials," was produced on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Keeley, sustain the principal parts; the piece was successful, and was announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

David's Sow.—The common expression "as drunk as David's Sow," is said to have originated in the following ludicrous circumstance:—One David Lloyd, a Welshman, who kept a public-house at Hereford, had a living sow with six legs, which was much visited by the curious. He had a wife too, somewhat curious also, in the frequent desire to prove the goodness and potency of her husband's *liqueurs*; which often subjected her to a little due correction. One day, David's wife having indulged her propensity not a little too much, and being fearful of consequences, thought it best to seek timely retirement: with this view, she turned out the sow from her habitation, and took possession of the sty, wherein to sleep herself sober. A company of persons coming soon afterwards to see the rare six-legged sow, David ushered them up to the sty, exclaiming joyously, on approaching the inclosure, "There's a sow for you! did either of you ever see such another?" To which some of the party in advance, seeing the state the woman was in, replied, "It is truly the most *drunken sow* we ever beheld." Whence the woman was ever after called "David's Sow."

The Pretty Pig, and Elderberry Wine.—Some time since, a person living in Carey-street, Maidstone, with his family left home to pick hops. Being afraid that a favourite pig, which was in his sty, in the garden, might be stolen in his absence, he transferred the treasure to the cellar of his house. After some time *piggy* continued to ascend some stairs which led up to the kitchen, and after amusing himself there, he inspected the cupboard: in that he found about two pounds of bacon, which, in a most cannibal-like manner, he devoured. This repast soon making him thirsty, he sought about, it is supposed, for something to allay his thirst, and in the course of his researches smelt something savoury in the upper regions. Accordingly he scrambled up stairs into a bed-room. There he found wherewith to wash down the bacon; for on the floor stood several bottles of Elderberry Wine. Drawing of corks he did not understand, but in "cracking a bottle" he proved himself to be as dexterous as any *bon-vivant* in the parish. But his freak now drew to a close; poor *piggy* got "*as drunk as David's sow*." He capered about, threw down the chairs, upset a certain utensil, broke the wash-hand basin, and swallowed the soap. This last performance caused great alarm to the neighbourhood, for, in the gaiety of his heart, he stood erect upon his hind legs, and with his pouting snout all over soap-suds, and his master's night-cap most accidentally on his head, looked out of the window, for the benefit of the air, and to find his way out again. Being observed by some one, a great outcry was raised, and a report quickly spread, that there was a mad pig, foaming at the mouth, looking out of a chamber in Carey-street: and the tipsy porker, by all accounts, certainly had a very queer look. It was proposed to shoot him, to prevent further mischief; but after much *pro* and *con*, one townsman, more resolute than the rest, boldly went up stairs, to pop poor piggy into a sack, and brought him harmlessly down stairs. A subsequent examination of the premises, and depredations committed therein, satisfactorily explained the adventurer's awful appearance, and he was safely deposited in his sty, without any further damage to himself than being *a little the worse for liquor*.—*Indagator*.

The Fer-de-Lance Snake of Martinique.—The French papers give an account of a melancholy accident which lately befel a gentleman near St. Pierre in Martinique. It is stated that whilst amusing himself in shooting, he was attacked by a snake, and notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance, he was bitten in several places in the legs, and in spite of every assistance died four hours afterwards. The reptile to which this fatal accident is due, is the *trigono cephalus lanceolatus*, or *fer-de-lance* of the French, so called from its head terminating almost in a point, and is not only one of a very deadly genus of snake, but probably the most fearful species on the globe. Its poison is equally powerful with that of the rattlesnake; but, unlike that and most other of the more deadly sorts of serpents, which are slow and sluggish in their habits, rarely attacking but in pursuit of prey or when disturbed, this species is endowed with the utmost activity and ferocity, becoming the assailant of every living creature which comes in its way. The ordinary length is 4 to 5 feet, but this is described to have been 7 French feet long; and instead of 80, the usual number of young, it contained, on being opened, no less than 162 young ones. At the time of parturition, the young are fully formed, active, and ready to bite. The usual haunts of the snake are in the sugar-patches, where they live principally on rats and birds; but the loftiest trees and the summits of the most arid mountains, the rivers, and sea-shore, as well as the habitation of man, are equally visited by them in following the instinct of their energetic nature. Most fortunately the range of this formidable animal is extremely small. Having hitherto been only found in the islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, and the smaller one of Beconia; and there appears to be no foundation for the tradition mentioned by some writers of their having been transported from the continent of South America, and constantly as drift-wood is found in the West Indies. It is providential that hitherto it has not been found beyond the narrow range we have mentioned. It is said to have been formerly found in Guadaloupe, but to have been exterminated by a species of boa. Every means have, as may be supposed, been taken by the inhabitants to rid the island of so dreadful a scourge, to which the lives of many negroes fall a sacrifice in the crop season. Amongst others the *falco serpentarius* (secretary bird of the Cape of Good Hope, a remarkable species of the captorial family of birds, which live principally on the most venomous reptiles) has been transplanted to Martinique, but we have not heard what success has attended its introduction.—*S. E. W.*

Baron Von Halberg's Offer of Marriage.—The following account of the success of the Baron's matrimonial advertisement, which appeared in our first number, may interest our readers:—It appears that the offer it contained has led to the most happy results. He has, without a joke, met with a perfect woman. With his conscientious punctuality and delicacy, he is now preparing, with his mind at rest, a circular letter to those condescending young ladies who have offered to surrender to him their hands and hearts, and all their charms, amounting to no fewer than 749. The gallant gentleman, who is repairing his ancient castle to receive the Queen of the Tourney, deeply regrets that the terms of his own letter and his innate sense of delicacy will not allow him to publish the 749 letters he has received. Some of them, he says, are so beautifully composed, that if exposed to the light of day, they would in one week extinguish by their brilliancy the celebrated correspondence of Madame de Sevigné, and render it stale and unprofitable. The most *spirituelles*, he says, as might be expected, came from France. There are 27 from actresses, singers, and dancers; 101 from grisettes, mantua-makers, and dress-makers; 53 from duchesses, countesses, and marchionesses; 329 from Parisian literary ladies, whose names are always mentioned in a whisper. The discreet Baron, however, to prevent the possibility of his yielding to temptation, has announced through the press that he has burnt all these perfumed missives. The letter he is preparing will be his adieu to the press and the public. Henceforth he declares he no longer belongs to the world, but is devoted to the treasure of beauty which the wheel of fortune has brought to him.

Law.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.*—Sir F. Pollock applied, on Tuesday, on the part of an attorney called Philip Taylor, for a writ of prohibition, to prevent the illustrious defendant from proceeding in a suit which now exists in his court against the applicant, and which has arisen out of the following circumstances:—It appeared that a person, called William Barnes, having a pecuniary claim against Thomas Bourke, of Exeter College, employed the applicant to enforce the recovery of the money, and that Taylor, in his character as an attorney, proceeded to sue a writ against Mr. Bourke, who, relying upon the privileges which he believed himself to possess, under the judicial constitution of the University, commenced a suit in the Chancellor's Court against Taylor, for having violated those privileges by suing the writ. The citation from the Chancellor's Court was issued in the name of the Duke of Wellington, and was directed to the Yeoman Bedel of Law, commanding him to cause Mr. Taylor to appear in the accustomed place for the exercise of the judicial functions of the Chancellor, and which, as Sir F. Pollock observed, was designated by some cabalistical title, being called the Adyterium or Apodyterium, or something which he (Sir F. Pollock) was unable accurately to pronounce. The citation stated that the object of procuring Mr. Taylor's attendance at the Chancellor's Court was, that he should answer certain interrogatories which were there to be addressed to him, touching the health of his soul, and the reformation and correction of his morals and excesses, and that the articles and interrogatories were to be presented on the part of Mr. Bourke, against whom the writ had been sued out of the Queen's Bench, contrary, as the citation alleged, to the status in that case made and provided. The citation concluded by informing Mr. Taylor, that if he should not appear in Court as directed, the Chancellor would determine the matter, notwithstanding his absence, which the Court would presume to be the consequence of contumacy. Sir F. Pollock said, that he never before heard of such a process as that which had been issued in the circumstances, or of the existence of such a power as the Chancellor professed to exercise upon the occasion. He observed that Mr. Taylor had refused to obey the citation, as, by submitting to appear in the Court, he would have acknowledged the legality of a jurisdiction the most extraordinary that had been ever exercised. Upon the day after that appointed for the hearing, a decree was made that defendant in the Chancellor's Court should, before the 2d of March, stop all proceedings which he had taken as plaintiff in the Court of Queen's Bench, and should pay the costs of the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court. A demand of those costs was made upon the same day by the proctor of Mr. Bourke, both upon Mr. Barnes and Mr. Taylor, and warrants, under the authority of the Duke of Wellington and Dr. M'Bride, were issued against their bodies and goods. Mr. Barnes was arrested under the warrant, when he paid the demand, and was released from custody. Taylor refused to do so, and the warrant against him was, therefore, outstanding in the hands of the officer of the University, to be put into execution whenever he goes within the limits and jurisdiction. He (Sir F. Pollock) had, upon deliberate consideration, advised Mr. Taylor not to submit to the demand. Mr. Taylor was, therefore, obliged to absent himself from his residence within the University, as, in the event of his being taken into custody, he could not escape the payment except by suing out a *habeas corpus*, and causing himself to be brought before this Court to be discharged. To prevent his being subjected to so disagreeable and expensive a proceeding, he had advised the present application, for the purpose of trying whether the Chancellor of the University of Oxford possessed the power of compelling the free subjects of this realm to forego the remedies to which they were entitled by law, and the process of the Queen's Courts at Westminster, for the attainment and establishment of their rights. He Sir F. Pollock, submitted with confidence that the Chancellor of the University of Oxford had no more power to direct Mr. Barnes not to pursue his action than to direct Mr. Justice Williams not to hear the present application. The proceeding of the University Court was, in fact, a novelty, and the history of it was this:—The right to administer justice amongst its own members, in certain circumstances, was one which was possessed by both Universities, Oxford enjoying the privilege to a greater extent than Cambridge. Both Universities, however, possessed it, subject to the necessity and inconvenience of making an express claim of conusance in each instance where they were desirous of withdrawing from the consideration of the other tribunals any case over which they claimed a right to exercise judicial authority. Wishing, however, to release themselves from the necessity of claiming conusance, and to enlarge and fortify the privilege which they possessed, they adopted the present course of proceeding, in order to save themselves the necessity of having any recourse to the temporal courts at all. He (Sir F. Pollock), however, contended, that if they are to enjoy the privilege, they must enjoy it with the accompanying inconvenience, and with the difficulty which attended the establishment of the right.—Mr. Justice Williams: Do you mean to contend that the defendant himself is not entitled to take advantage of the privilege, supposing it to exist?—Sir F. Pollock said, that where the University had only a concurrent and not an exclusive jurisdiction, there was no way in which they could remove any cause by or against members of the University from the jurisdiction of the temporal courts, except by the University itself claiming the conusance of the cause, and that such a claim by a party to the suit was not sufficient. The present applicant was so convinced of this, in consequence of the advice which he had received, that he at first considered the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court to be a joke, and treated them with contempt. He found, however, that the matter was no jest when his client was arrested, and compelled to pay the costs. He Sir F. Pollock had himself advised Mr. Taylor that the Chancellor possessed no authority to enforce the payment, and he had therefore treated with contempt a process which was so utterly different from anything to which we were accustomed in the regular course of the administration of justice in this country. The learned counsel concluded by moving for a writ to prohibit the Chancellor, his assessor, and assistants, from proceeding further with a suit which was the most daring attack that had been made for a long time upon the authority of the courts of justice at Westminster.—Mr. Justice Williams observed, that according to the statement of the case, the Court of the Chancellor of Oxford was proceeding without any jurisdiction at all, and in a manner quite contrary to law. If this were correctly stated, the applicant would have an action of trespass against any person that should attempt to carry the process of the University into execution.—Sir F. Pollock said, that it was the very excess of jurisdiction which rendered the interposition of this Court necessary. It was very possible that, after this public exposure, the Court of the University would proceed no further. But he (Sir F. Pollock), upon the part of an English subject, asked only what he had a right to by law—namely, that he should be at liberty to seek redress in the tribunals which were established by the constitution of this country.—Mr. Justice Williams observed, that the argument in support of the application would be complete if there appeared any sufficient grounds to believe that the Chancellor of Oxford would persevere in the course which had been entered upon. He thought it likely that the Duke of Wellington himself had never heard of the case.—Sir F. Pollock expressed his own impression to be to the same effect. He had been, however, under the necessity, for obvious reasons, of introducing the name of the noble Duke into the proceedings.—Mr. Justice Williams declined, however, to grant the application, declaring it to be a matter of much novelty and importance, and fit only to be decided by the full Court, to which his Lordship accordingly referred it.—On Wednesday, Sir F. Pollock renewed in full Court the motion which he made on the previous day for a writ of prohibition; the learned counsel recapitulated the fact of the case, and the Court granted the rule.

The late Accident on the London and Birmingham Railway.—Sir W. Follett applied for a writ of *certiorari* to remove into this Court the Coroner's inquisition taken on the bodies of Simpson and Dawson, the former an engine-driver, and the latter his assistant, on the above railway, and who were both killed by a collision that took place on the line. An inquest was held on the bodies, before one of the Coroners for Middlesex, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Simpson, as regarded the death of Dawson, and of *felo de se* as regarded his own death. They also found that the engine was moving to the death of the deceased, and levied a deodand of 200*l.* upon the engine. The learned counsel said there were several objections to the inquisition on the face of it. The most important was that the jury, having found that a felony had in two cases been committed, could not afterwards find that, as in case of accident, the engine was moving to the death of the deceased. It had been laid down in Coke's Institutes, and other authorities, that no deodand could be fixed by a Coroner's jury except where the death of the party was caused by accident. In cases of the death being caused by felony, it was well known that the party by whom the felony was committed had thereby forfeited all his goods and chattels, and no deodand could thereby be levied on the goods. Another objection was that there was no allegation in the inquisition of the time or place, when and where, the deaths of the deceased took place. There were several other objections, with which he did not think it necessary to trouble the Court at present.—The writ was granted.

The Ship Dryad.—The Queen v. *Wallace.*—Mr. Justice Williams said, that he understood on Saturday that in this case the prosecutors were willing that the prisoners should be tried at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.—The Attorney-General said, the prosecutors would certainly be ready to go on with the case by that time.—Mr. Justice Williams then inquired whether the prosecutors would undertake to have the prisoners brought before a magistrate, and the depositions against them taken in a proper and legal form; and that being done, that they should either be committed for trial or held to bail, as the magistrate, in his discretion, might think proper?—After some discussion between the learned counsel, it was arranged that the prisoners should be taken before a magistrate, and the depositions against them reduced to writing in proper form within a week.—Mr. Justice Williams said, he was very glad the parties had come to this arrangement. There was an additional difficulty in the case in consequence of the manner in which the depositions taken against the prisoners had been returned, for it appeared that the heads of the depositions were taken at one time, and that they were afterwards expanded at another. He would recommend the parties by whom the practice was adopted to read the statute of Philip and Mary, and they would there find that they were not authorised to take short minutes of the evidence against prisoners at one time, and expand the depositions afterwards.—The Attorney-General said, the practice to which his Lordship had alluded had prevailed at the Mansion-house for the last sixty years; it was, however, contrary to law, and he hoped, after what his Lordship had said, it would be immediately discontinued.—Mr. Laurie said, the practice did not prevail exclusively in the

City of London. His Lordship's observations would be reported to the authorities by the City solicitor, and he had no doubt that it would be immediately discontinued.—The prisoners were then remanded.

Liability to Rates.—The Queen v. *Edward Sheppard.*—This was a rate assessed upon the gaoler of Wakefield in respect of the house and garden occupied by him within the gaol, and upon the magistrates in respect of the treadmill also, being within such prison. The sessions confirmed the rate as to the gaoler, but [illegible] the magistrates, for allowing [illegible] rates, subject to the opinion of this Court as to whether this description of property was liable to be rated.—It was urged in support of the rate that this was a beneficial occupation.—Lord Denman stated that this occupation by the gaoler was compulsory, and that accommodation must be afforded him in his official capacity. The order of justices must therefore be quashed, and the rate amended.

Police.

Queen's Bench.—*Large Seizure of Counterfeit Coin.*—George and Mary Richardson were brought up for final examination, charged with being found in possession of counterfeit shillings, [illegible] counterfeit crowns, [illegible] and several cards of metal, flaps, so fastened as to imitate gold wedding rings. Inspector Maxwell, stated that on Monday week, in consequence of information he received, he went to No. 4, Duck court, Westminster. The door was fastened, but a man who lived in the house having given some knocks of a peculiar description, evidently calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the lodgers, it was opened by the female prisoner, and witness and two other constables rushed in. On searching a cupboard, he found a large box containing the counterfeit coin, some alloy and tin ornaments in an unfinished state, done up in separate parcels in order to be sent off to different attorneys. There was also a quantity of white metal, and in a bone box under the bed several coins of rings. The male prisoner, who was in bed, was then sent off in custody, and on his arrival in the street commenced resisting and calling "Murder!" This outcry was continued by the other constables. The Solicitor for the Mint stated that during the last two years the male prisoner had been in custody no less than nine times for this offence. He's prisoners were committed to Newgate for trial.

A Tartar.—Mr. Edmund Jacobs, who has often applied to this court under similar circumstances, appeared to support a peace-warrant which he had obtained against Hawkins, a man in the employ of Messrs. Thorne, the ale and porter brewers. Previously to the case being gone into, Mr. Jacobs said he had a word to say to the reporter who had written the case that appeared in the papers on the last occasion. He wished him to understand that it was not two lucifer matches that were put through his door, but a pint of vitriol, and it ran four yards along his passage. Mr. Gregorie: Never mind the vitriol or the matches; state your complaint. Mr. Jacobs said, that after he left this court, defendant and others came to his house and threatened his life; and so he came here again, and Mr. Burrell granted him a warrant. Mr. Gregorie: State what occurred. Mr. Jacobs: He came between five and six o'clock on Friday evening to my house, and made use of abusive language, and threatened that on some night he would break his way into my house, and murder me, or else set the house on fire about my ears (a laugh). I hope, gentlemen, you don't think me insane, for if you do, I can get thousands to prove to the contrary. Defendant abuses me every time he sees me; and there is a tailor lives next door to me, and when they have annoyed me, they run in there. You see he lets them, and then gets their clothes to make; that man is to come as a witness, but you must not hear him (laughter). Defendant says he's got the magistrates and the police on his side. I certainly have fire arms in my house, and it's only them keeps these men out of it. Defendant said he would serve me as Mr. Westwood was served, and I believe I shall be killed and half roasted, like him (laughter). Solicitor: What is that you put in your window, sir? Mr. Jacobs: I've got a placard in my window, I had cost 20 guineas. Solicitor: Not at all. Haven't you got some bottles filled with dirty water, which you say has been extracted from Thorne's ale?—Yes. Solicitor: And you have represented to people that this is Thorne's ale?—Yes, I have it. Solicitor: And you have placards in your windows?—Yes, and telling the nature of ale, and things been to brewer. I am a teetotaller, and because I found Mr. Thorne's ale so bad I couldn't drink it. Mr. Gregorie: I have if that is inflammatory [illegible], but there are other brewers besides Mr. Thorne, so that you need not debar yourself from drinking ale if you like. You were here about six weeks since, and in my presence you threatened to shoot these men if they came near your house. Mr. Jacobs: I said I'd shoot them! I've got a gun there ready for their backs. Smith, the usher, said that the complainant used to have a large dog, which he set upon the men. Mr. Jacobs: Yes, I'd dogs and cats, the dogs to worry and the cats to tear out, and the cats they put in the drains to make the place boil. (Loud laughter.) Now, I tell you what it is, I won't take my bottles down until I have "reperiation." What I do is for the good of the public at large. Mr. Gregorie: The last advice I gave you was to cease this annoyance, or you would be held to bail. You are the first cause of these disturbances, and my colleague could not have known so much of you as I do, or he would not have granted you this summons. Solicitor: If you will withdraw these bottles and placards from the window, I'll undertake that if these men annoy you again they shall be discharged. No; I shan't; Mr. Thorne annoyed me first. Mr. Gregorie: It is my duty to discharge this case, as all that you complain of, were it true, you have brought upon yourself. Mr. Jacobs, evidently surprised: Discharge it very well, sir. Then I will make application to the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Wemyss, and Lord John Russell upon the subject. The complainant having withdrawn, Mr. Gregorie recommended the solicitor to advise Mr. Thorne to keep his men from quarrelling with the complainant, as it was evident that from the excited state of mind in which he was, he might do something exceedingly dangerous. The solicitor said the suggestion should be attended to.

Guildhall.—*Charge of Felony.*—William Latham, a manufacturer from Halifax, was charged with uttering a forged bill of exchange for 175*l.*, to Messrs Leaf, Smith, and Co., of Wood-street. The clerk to complainants said the prisoner was an old customer, and he was acquainted with his handwriting. He had received from him the bill produced, for 175*l.*, drawn by prisoner on Mr. Pearson, of Sutton. When it became due, it was presented at Denison's, and refused, as having no orders to pay. The prisoner was at the time indebted to the firm 300*l.* Mr. Lloyd, solicitor, said the charge was that the prisoner had forged the acceptance. Upon the non-payment of the bill, proceedings were taken against the acceptor, and at the last moment he had denied that the acceptance was his writing. He had two letters to produce, not as proof of the fact, but to raise a *prima facie* case to hold the prisoner till Mr. Pearson could be brought to London to give evidence. Mr. Humphreys, clerk to the prisoner, had a large concern at Halifax, and denied that he had committed any forgery. The acceptance was not written by Pearson, but it was written with his authority. He was the prisoner's cousin. The clerk then proposed to swear the solicitor of complainant as a witness, stating that the prisoner came to town to ask a little forbearance from his creditors; and the solicitor, on the part of Messrs. Leaf, had called on him to sign instantly an assignment of all his effects for the equal benefit of his creditors, on pain of being prosecuted on this charge; that his client refused to sign without consulting his legal advisers, as he had 4000*l.* in stock, besides book-debts and credit at a joint-stock bank. The solicitor would listen to nothing but the immediate signing of the document, and desiring him to follow him, led him towards the station-house, and gave him into custody. Alderman Farebrother asked Mr. Lloyd if this was true; for he was sure his brother alderman would not, any more than himself, tolerate such dealing with a charge of felony. Mr. Lloyd denied the statement. The prisoner said that a person in Cateaton-street was present when the affair was effected. The person was sent for by the magistrate, but he was out on business.—The papers found on the prisoner having undergone some scrutiny, it was agreed that the 30*l.* found on him should be returned with his watch, and he was remanded till Thursday, for the attendance of Mr. Pearson.

Mansion House.—*Independent and West Middlesex Assurance Office.*—Sir Peter Laurie came to the justice-room while Alderman [illegible] was officiating, and stated that he had a communication to make [illegible] the poor people who had given their money for letters of credit at that Bank any part of the property they had risked. He regretted to hear that there were many other speculations by which persons with limited means had suffered considerably, and he should feel gratification in contributing to the detection and exposure of the impostors. Sir Peter Laurie stated that he had to direct the attention of the alderman to a company which, for the extent of the robberies committed by the individuals who established it, exceeded anything within his memory. He had received a note from the editor of the *Scottish Reformer's Gazette*, calling his attention to an article in the paper respecting the Independent and West Middlesex Assurance Company, the directors of which had, it was said, absconded with about 20,000*l.* The article contained an account of the flight of the directors of the company from their premises, 27, Baker-street, which were left without furniture or property of any kind. The paper had formerly attacked the gang, when they brought actions against the proprietors to an enormous amount, but it was to let the public know that they were appealing to the law for redress, and became more and more confident in the tone of their addresses by advertisement, so that they made the very fact of the attack upon them instrumental to the attainment of their great object of plundering all ranks of people. It was not supposed possible that an association established in so respectable a part of the metropolis, constantly appealing before the public in expensive advertisements, and taking its own part in courts of law, could have been set on foot by the exertions of a couple of gentlemen's servants and a couple of bankrupts in desperate circumstances, and carried on in open day for the mere purposes of plunder. The fact, Sir Peter said, now stared the unfortunate annuitants in the face. One of them had put into his hand the following memorandum, which Mr. Knowles, a partner in the concern, had given to her upon receiving the sum of 49*l.*, on which she had been paid at the rate agreed upon until the bubble burst:—"Independent and West Middlesex Assurance Office for Fire, Lives, and Annuities, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square, opposite the Bazaar. London, 7th of May, 1839. Mr. Wallis has this day deposited in my hands a check for the sum of 495*l.*, being the balance of purchase-money for an annuity of 35*l.* during the life of Emily Barber, for which a deed will be delivered, duly enrolled in the Court of Chancery, by which this memorandum will be cancelled. Thomas Knowles."—The distress occasioned by the flight of the company was, Sir Peter stated, indescribable. It appeared that the proprietors of the paper he had quoted had sent an agent from Glasgow to London, to institute the closest inquiry; and it had been ascertained by that agent that all the directors had absconded, taking away with them upwards of 98,000*l.* of annuities, each paid down to them in sundry sums by persons who, allured by their advertisements, had confided in them, exclusive altogether of the enormous amounts paid to them for policies for fire and life assurance; the whole amounting to more than 150,000*l.* It was deplorable to see numbers of poor and aged people who had embarked all they had in the world in this company, appealing to those who were unable to render them assistance. Several of the sufferers had now at their command scarcely any of the necessaries of life. Alderman Pickett said that he had been informed of the extensive ruin which had resulted from the confidence placed by annuitants in the company. The directors, it appeared, had resided in splendid houses, and kept magnificent establishments. Sir Peter Laurie said he deeply regretted that he could not have the opportunity of throwing on the disposal of those who were engaged in the conspiracy. All he could do was to make the statement, and to caution the public on the subject of depositing their money in the hands of companies or individuals without the most indisputable evidence of their respectability. There were, he knew, several flash establishments in that moment in the metropolis, obtaining large sums of money fraudulently. The ingenuity exhibited in the management of this concern was very remarkable, but crimes of ingenuity were on the increase. The Independent and West Middlesex Company pretended to have been established in the year 1836, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, and here it ended, with all its professed advantages, after having really existed no more than four years, during which period it was engaged in plundering the public, and enriching a few impostors who were at that moment enjoying the fruits of their iniquity. Mr. Hobler said that he had received a letter from Glasgow on the subject, stating that a disclosure of what had taken place would be likely to be serviceable to the public; and it was his intention to lay it before the Lord Mayor, in order that, through the press, the circumstances might obtain publicity. Sir Peter Laurie said, that in all probability some of the particular cases of plunder would be mentioned at the Mansion House. He understood that the chief actors in the business had betaken themselves to the Continent. He again regretted that he had not the power of dealing with them, but he trusted that what he had said would operate as a general warning.

Worshipstreet.—*Singular Case.*—Joseph Grainger, a master blacksmith, and James Hazel, a private gentleman, were summoned by the parish officers of St. Luke's, to show cause why they unlawfully refused to support Dinah Hazel, the daughter of the first, and daughter-in-law of the second defendant, who had become chargeable to that parish. The relieving officer stated that Mrs. Hazel was deserted by her husband, and in October last was admitted, with her child, into the workhouse. Mr. Hazel, the defendant, formerly allowed her eighteen pence per week, but since that the prisoner's wife had been supported by the parish. Every exertion had been made to apprehend her husband, against whom, upon which defendants, who were chargeable on his default, were called upon to contribute towards the woman's support, but as they refused, the summonses were taken out. The inability of the defendant Grainger to support his daughter was admitted; the magistrate therefore dismissed the summons against him, and proceeded [illegible] against the other defendant. The solicitor for Hazel then stated that he opposed the demand upon his client, on the ground that a person was not liable in law to support his daughter-in-law. By the act of Elizabeth, the liability, after husbands, was confined to relations in blood, and did not extend to relations in law, in which situation his client stood in the present case. The magistrate said that this view of the law must be admitted to be correct as far as it affected the mother, to whom defendant was [illegible] in affinity; but as regarded her child, [illegible] The officer [illegible] owner of two or three houses, and, from external appearances, he believed him to be quite capable of supporting the child. The magistrate therefore directed an order to be made upon the defendant Hazel for the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for the child's support.

Alleged Infanticide.—Mary Watson, aged 19, was charged with having concealed the birth of her newly-born female child, and thereby causing its death. The alleged offence took place in December last, since which time the prisoner had been confined in the workhouse infirmary in too dangerous a state to admit of being removed. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the child soon after its death, at which a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned; notwithstanding which, the [illegible] fact, and that the [illegible] him lying on its face in the desk; it was alive, but blood was issuing from its mouth and nose, and it had sustained extensive injuries. He observed contusions on its right temple, and also on its shoulder, several lacerations on its neck [illegible] Mr. Bates, surgeon, [illegible] gentleman's seat at [illegible] discovered [illegible] pressure of a cord, from [illegible] of violence, an attempt had been made to strangle [illegible] trate said that there was great difficulty in [illegible] altogether a novel one. The [illegible] a live when it was [illegible] the prisoner [illegible] therefore, could not be proceeded against for the misdemeanour, but must either be committed for wilful murder or discharged. The magistrate then directed the evidence of the medical witnesses to be taken down, preparatory to the prisoner's committal on the charge of murder.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

Upwards of 300*l.* was laid out upon Palæmon at 15 to 1, which must be received as the outside laying price. One party, we believe, would have had the same odds at the [illegible] very much whether they were [illegible] The Rosalie colt was backed for a pony, at 18 to 1, and lots of fives offers were afterwards made to lay at the same [illegible] The subsequent bettings, however, against anything, [illegible] not exceed 18 to 1, and it may be questioned whether the chance of being second favourite [illegible] was a very near thing between the [illegible] dreds against Scott's lot, and 28 to 1 offered (in one quarter only) against the Knight of the Whistle, whose partisans were uncommonly shy. Offers to back the latter against Marshal Soult, and to take 30 to 1 either about Wahab or Prince Caradoc. In other respects the afternoon's business was dull and uninteresting:—

DERBY.

4 to 1 ag Scott's lot (taken and aft. offered.)	28 to 1 — Wahab.
1000 to 8 — Ld. Stradbroke's lot (taken.)	35 to 1 — Duke of Wellington (taken.)
15 to 1 — Palæmon (taken.)	40 to 1 — The Nob.
18 to 1 — Rosalie ct. (offers to take 20 to 1.)	2000 to 20 — Mustapha (taken and aft. offered.
18 to 1 — Eringo (offers to take 20 to 1.)	1000 to 10 — Snowdrop (taken)
22 to 1 — Coronation (offers to take 23 to 1.)	3000 to 300 — Ralph, Coronation and Knight of the Whistle (taken.)
28 to 1 — Knight of the Whistle.	700 to 50 — Palæmon and Knightsbridge (taken.)

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. Appleton, ironmonger, Hounslow.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. Taylor, of Portway Road, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, iron merchant.—J. Cockhill, of Almondbury, Yorkshire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—E. V. Shipman, of the Britannia, Hackney, licensed victualler.—H. Joseph, of Soho Square, artists' colourman.—W. Bowles and J. C. Bowles, of 25, Store Street, Bedford Square, 58, Great Coram Street, Russell Square, and 59, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, upholders.—L. R. Beale, of 12, Marshall Street, Golden Square, packer.—H. J. Reed late of Marquis Court, Drury Lane, victualler.—A. Oppenheim and W. M. Oppenheim, of Mansell Street, Goodman's Fields, timber merchants.—S. S. Leak, of Holt, Norfolk, milliner.—E. E. Rouse, of Worcester, stationer.—R. Morris, of Gloucester, coach maker.—H. Marsden, of Cellan, Cardiganshire, coffee dealer.—R. [illegible] of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, corn dealer.—J. Bateman, of Birmingham, brass founder.—F. Brown, of Leeds, [illegible]—H. Perks, jun., of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, [illegible]—E. [illegible] son, of Sunderland, Durham, merchant.—J. W[illegible], of Birmingham, druggist.—J. Eccles, [illegible] Lombard-st., City.—W. Willis, jun., bookseller, Sheffield, [illegible]—E. Howes, corn factor, Ripon, Hundred, Yorkshire.—E. [illegible] master, Brick Hill, Staffordshire.—J. W[illegible] Street.—W. H. Cooper and H. Ayre, [illegible] Chester.—J. R. Blagg, wine merchant, [illegible]—J. [illegible] and G. Bentley, ironfounders, Wolverhampton.—R. Parker, [illegible] wholesaper, Leeds.—G. Ellis, earthenware manufacturer, Lane End, Staffordshire.—J. W. Wainwright, [illegible]

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Rattray, [illegible] chant.—J. Paterson, W. Robb, and J. H. Stewart, [illegible] ness, near Airdrie, and Glasgow, iron manufacturers.—W. Brand, late of Dalmacadder, Applegarth, Dumfriesshire, deceased.—J. Macdowall, of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, machine maker.

Births.—On the 15th inst., in St. James's-square, the Lady Stanley, of a son.—Jan. 12, at Surrenden Dering, the Hon. Lady Dering, of a son.—At Bradfield-house, Olney, Bucks, the Lady Sophia Tower, of a son and heir.

Marriages.—On the 19th inst., at St. Paul's, Deptford, by the Rev. B. S. Ffinch, M.A., rector, H. D. Cormack, of Manchester, son of Mr. Cormack, New-cross, to Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Tokely, Erith cottage, Hatcham, Surrey.—At St. Nicholas, Brighton, by the Rev. T. A. Cooke, Mr. J. Higgs, of Gibson-square, Islington, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of Mr. Laing, Brighton.

Deaths.—Lately, at Biddenden, aged 63, Mr. T. Hughes, upwards of 40 years gardener at Iborndon; leaving a blind daughter in [illegible] circumstances.—On the 20th inst., in Charles street, Berkeley-square, Georgina Countess Bathurst, relic of [illegible] third Earl Bathurst, in the 76th year of her age.—At River [illegible] Dover, on the 14th inst., J. Phipps, Esq., aged 59.

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Saturday, January 25, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 5. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything **that bears upon Horticulture or** Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. **Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer.** Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed, for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the **production of timber** and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, **and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property.** When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. **We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive** *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; **our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.**

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York [Bedford.
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle [of Norfolk.
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam [Hopetoun
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon [Egerton.
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aldenham
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
N. B. Ward, Esq.
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville [Derby
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the Heartsease, that he can now supply, from pots, twelve of his fine Seedlings (including Robin Adair), which were so very successful last year, at 3*l*. 3*s*. Also 25 good named varieties for exhibition for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

JOHN GILL, NURSERYMAN, BLANDFORD, begs to announce to the Growers of Dahlias, that he intends sending out in May next, Plants of his beautiful SEEDLING DAHLIA, Amy Robsart.—Colour, blush white edged with purple, very high centre, throws itself well out of the foliage, a decided improvement on Dod's Mary, and a perfect show flower. It has been approved and ordered by several extensive growers and competent judges—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

J. GILL's Catalogue of all the leading Dahlias may be had on application. A fine healthy Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees in high state of cultivation. Orders will receive the most prompt attention—Blandford, Dec. 1, 1840.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA,

Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial: and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required: and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 21, Regent Street, 15th Feb. 1836.—MARSHALL'S EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC BEAN.—This was grown, along with other varieties of Beans, in the Society's Garden at Chiswick in 1839, and proves to be a very excellent variety. It is dwarf, branching close to the bottom of the stem, very prolific, producing in clusters, and nearly a fortnight earlier than the Mazagan, which it also surpasses in producing a much larger Bean. It is consequently highly deserving of cultivation, and may be safely recommended as the best early variety hitherto known.—JOHN LINDLEY.

The above valuable Bean may be had at Hugh Rinalds and Son's, Seed and Nurserymen, Brentford, Middlesex, who wish to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, particularly their White Cape Brocoli.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will have every Novelty worthy of Cultivation, in addition to his already choice Assortment of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS; Catalogues of which may be had on application; as also Catalogues of Messrs. Rivers's Roses, Fruit Trees, and popular Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.

4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, Dec. 1840.

HUGH LOW AND CO., NURSERYMEN, &c., CLAPTON, LONDON.

In submitting the annexed List to public inspection, beg to state that all orders they may be favoured with shall be promptly attended to.

Andromeda floribunda, 21s. to 63s.
Araucaria excelsa, seedling plants, 6 to 9 inches high, 42s.
Azalea indica foliis variegatis, 31s. 6d.
Georgeana, 21s.
macrantha rubra, 21s.
purpurea, 21s.
phœnicea alba, 10s. 6d.
spectabilis, 21s.
undulata, 10s. 6d.
variegata, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
Banksia attenuata, 10s. 6d.
coccinea, 63s.
grandis, 10s. 6d.
Menziesii, 42s.
occidentalis, 10s. 6d.
Chorozema spartioides, 21s.
Columnea longiflora, very small, 42s.
Correa Harrisii, 21s. to 42s.
Dacrydium cupressinum, small, 147s.
Dryandra pteridifolia, 105s.
nervosa, 63s.
Fuchsia corymbiflora, 15s.
Gesnera mollis, 5s.
Gesnera, a new species imported with Gloxinia rubra, dwarf, very fine, 21s.
Gloxinia rubra, 42s.
Goldfussia glomerata, 10s. 6d.
Hardenbergia digitata, 10s. 6d.
Hovea Manglesii, 15s.
Kennedya inophylla, 31s. 6d.
coccinea, 18s. per dozen
Knightia excelsa, 63s.
Laurus tawa, 63s.
Lechenaultia—2 species from Swan River, decidedly new, and distinct from each other; one of them described as celestial blue; from 21s. to 63s. each
Lobelia discolor, handsome, dwarf-growing species, the leaves of which are beautifully shaded, flowers blue, 21s.
Mahonia tenuifolia, 147s.
Mirbelia dilatata, 10s. 6d. to 42s.
Pimelea spectabilis, 63s. to 105s.
nana, 10s. 6d.
Statice arborea, 15s. to 81s. 6d.
Telopea speciosissima, strong, 31s. 6d.
Zichya tricolor, 10s. 6d.

HARD-WOODED GREENHOUSE PLANTS.
IN COLLECTIONS AS UNDER.

25 species at 9d. each | 25 species at 2s. 6d. each
25 ,, 1s. 6d. each | 25 ,, 3s. 6d. each

With many species of more recent introduction, from 5s. to 31s. per plant.

DOUBLE CAMELLIAS.

Fine healthy plants, from 1 foot to 18 inches high.
12 different varieties, by name, 42s.
12 do. do. 60s.
12 do. do. 84s.

Camellia candidissima, 5s. to 21s.
Donkelaerii, 5s. to 63s.
King, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
Landrethii, 31s. 6d. to 63s.
ochroleuca, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
Paxtonii, 63s.
picturata, 7s. 6d.
Queen of England, 105s.

With about fifty other varieties, as Dorsettii, imbricata, eximia, delicatissima, imbricata alba, triumphans, punctata, Colvillii, Chandlerii, Elphinstonii, &c. &c., from 3s. 6d. to 105s. per Plant.

EPACRIS.

Fine Flowering Plants, in Six Sorts, 12s. per Dozen.

ERICAS.

Erica ventricosa superba, 12s. to 18s. per dozen
gracilis vernalis, 6s. per doz.
arbuscula, 12s. per doz.
hybrida, 9s. per doz.
Westphalingii, 18s. per doz.
abietina, 9s. per doz.
Erica pyramidalis, 18s. per doz.
Juliana, 15s. per doz.
mirabilis, 15s. per doz.
Bowieana, 9s. per doz.
mammosa, 9s. per doz.
verticillata, 9s. per doz.

The above are all fine Flowering Plants, and may be had in collections as under, or separately:—

24 dissimilar varieties for 18s. | 24 dissimilar varieties for 60s.
24 do. 36s. | 24 do. 84s.

With about 25 others, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. each.

H. L. and Co. can also supply the following in quantity:—

Fabiana imbricata, 12s. per doz.
Fuchsia fulgens, 9s. per doz.
Hovea Celsii, 30s. to 42s. per doz.
longifolia, 5s. each
Lechenaultia formosa, strong, 6s. per doz.
Lisianthus Russellianus, 2s. 6d. each
Stylidium laricifolium, 2s 6d each
graminifolium, 30s. per doz.
ciliatum, 5s. Sent out by mistake as saxifragoides.

GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.

In 25 Sorts, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Aletris farinosa, 2s. 6d. each
Asclepias tuberosa, 18s. per doz.
Anemone Apennina, 18s. per doz.
Thalictroides, 18s per doz.
vitifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Calopogon, or Cymbidium pulchellum, 15s. per doz.
Conostylis americana, 2s. 6d. each
Cornus canadensis, 9d. each
Cypripedium acaule, 18s. per doz.
spectabile, 15s. per doz.
Delphinium grandiflorum, 4s. per doz.
Drosera filiformis, 7s. 6d. each
Epimedium grandiflorum, 1s. 6d. each
violaceum, 7s. 6d. each
Gentiana alpina, 2s. 6d. each
angustifolia, 7s. 6d. each
asclepiadea, 1s. 3d. each
cruciata, 1s. 6d. each
lutea, 1s. 3d. each
Helonias Asphodeloides, 1s. 6d. each
dioica, 1s. 6d each
latifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Habenaria ciliaris, 1s. each
Iris prismatica, 2s. 6d. each
Lilium atrosanguineum, 3s. 6d. each
maculatum, 7s. 6d. each
canadense, 9s. per doz.
eximium, 2s. each.
lancifolium album, small, 10s. 6d. each
lancifolium punctatum, do. 10s. 6d. each
superbum, 9s. per doz.
tenuifolium, 7s. 6d. each
Lobelia ignea, 12s. per doz.
Orchis blephariglottis, 12s. per doz.
Parnassia asarifolia, 1s. 6d. each
Penstemon gentianoides coccinea, or fruticosa, 12s. per doz.
Murrayana, 7s. 6d. each
Sabbatia corymbosa, 2s. 6d. each
Stachys speciosa, 1s. 6d. each
Sanguinaria canadensis, 9d. each
Sarracenia purpurea, 12s. per doz.
Viola frutescens, 3s. 6d. each
pedata, 15s. per doz.
picta, 5s. each
palmata, 3s. 6d. each

SCREENS for PROTECTING TREES in Blossom and Fruit from Injuries by Wasps and Flies, and for Shading Hothouses and Conservatories.—N. HULME, PARADISE-GREEN, KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE, manufactures the following Articles: CANVASS NETTING, of three different textures, at 5*d* per square yard; also, of a stronger quality, at 7*d*. per square yard; and made from yarn doubled, at 8*d*. per square yard. WOOLLEN NETTING, of different sorts, at 5*d*., 7*d*., and 10*d*. per square yard.—The above articles are made at from one to four yards in width, as may suit the purchasers. N. H. has, for many years, had the honour to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and others, in various parts of the Kingdom, with the above articles, and has had the happiness to give general satisfaction.

N.B.—Patterns, with the prices annexed, sent, if desired, to any persons wishing to become purchasers.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for some years past collected and cultivated a large assortment of the choicest Ornamental Plants, begs to submit the following list, and to offer them upon such terms as he feels convinced will ensure the attention of amateurs.

Any orders with which he may be entrusted will meet with personal and immediate attention.

Camellia japonica of 100 varieties, one small plant of each for 20 guineas.
Camellia var. King, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
candidissima, 5s. to 21s.
Donkelaeri, 5s. to 42s.
ochroleuca, 7s. 6d. to 42s.
Queen, 105s.
reticulata, 5s. to 63s.
Grand Frederic, 42s.
Hoodii, 10s. 6d.
tricolor, 10s. 6d.
Beali, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
campanulata, 10s. 6d.
Camellia japonica of most of the other leading varieties, from 2 ft. to 8 ft. high, at from 10s. 6d. to 5 gs. each.
Oranges, large specimens, loaded with fruit, 10*l.* to 15*l.* each; smaller 2*l.* to 5*l.* each; young specimens from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Erica, of 20 hardy varieties, at 1s. each.
of Cape species, 24 plants, one of each for 18s., small plants; the same of larger size for 30s.
Erica, 24 plants different from the preceding, small, 36s; the same of larger growth, 45s.
25 of rarer kinds, 63s.; the same larger, 84s.
20 different kinds, 96s.
in addition, a few specimen plants of 25 sorts, at from 5s. to 15s. each.
Azalea indica, several specimen plants, from 10s. 6d. to 2*l.* 2s.
6 sorts, from 20s. to 63s. according to size.
semi-double, 10s. 6d. each.
10 new Belgian varieties, at 21s. each.
Rhododendron arboreum, from 5s. to 35 guineas.
many fine hybrids, of various shades of colours, named, from 5s. to 20 guineas each.
campanulatum, 10s. 6d. to 5 guineas.
Epacris of 6 varieties — small plants, 6s. doz.; larger, 12s.; fine plants, 18s.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Acacia, 12 species, 18s.
fine specimens from 5s. to 42s. each.
Agapanthus umbellatus, 1s. 6d. each.
variegatus, 1s. 6d.
albicans, 7s. 6d.
Abutilon striatum, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Æschynanthus, 2 species, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.
Beaufortia decussata, 1s. to 10s. 6d. each.
Bossiæa triangularis, 1s.
heterophylla, 1s. 6d. each.
Brachysema latifolium, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Banera rubioides, from 1s. to 7s. 6d.
Bignonia jasminifolia, 2s. 6d.
cherere, 2s. 6d.
venusta, 2s. 6d.
Chorozema varium, 2s. 6d. to 5s.
cordifolium, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Correæa, several new varieties, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. each.
Clematis tricolor grandidora, 3s. 6d.
cærulea, 5s. to 10s. 6d.
Cytisus racemosus, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
hybridus, 1s. to 5s.
Diosma, several kinds, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.
Diplacus puniceus, 1s. each.
Erythrina, 2 kinds, 2s. 6d.
Eutaxia myrtifolia, 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Eichsonia, from 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Fabricia laevigata, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Fuchsia corymbiflora, 15s.
Fuchsia fulgens, 1s.
Chandlerii, 2s. 6d.
Standishii, 5s.; and 20 other kinds, from 9d. to 1s. 6d. each.
Gardenia, 3 species, from 1s. to 3s. 6d. each.
Gloxinia, 3 varieties, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
new crimson, 42s.
Gesnera, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.
Gnidia, 2 species, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Genista canariensis, 1s. to 5s. each.
rhodophone, 1s. to 7s. 6d. ea.
Ipomœa Learii (*Pharbitis*) 3s. 6d. each.
Illicium, 2 species, 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.
Jasminum, 5 species, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Kennedya, 6 kinds, from 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Metrosideros, from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Nerium of sorts, 1s. to 5s.
Polygala of sorts, 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Pimelea, 1s. to 3s. 6d. each.
Pultenæa of sorts, 1s. to 3s. 6d.
Passiflora, 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.
Psidium, 2 sorts, 2s. 6d. each
Stenanthera pinifolia, 3s. 6d. to 5s.
Strelitzia, 7s. 6d. to 21s.
Tweedia cærulea, 2s. 6d.
Telopea speciosissima, 21s.
Verbena, 10 vars., 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Witsenia, 3s. 6d. to 21s.

A large assortment of Succulents that will be specified in a future Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, as well as of Orchidaceous Stove Plants, and Hardy Shrubs, Trees, and Herbaceous Flowers.—*January* 1841.

H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, WOOLWICH, begs to offer the following List of Epiphytal Orchideæ, &c. The greatest care and attention will be observed in the packing and executing any Orders he may be favoured with.

Cœlogyne barbata, 42s.
undulata, 42s.
Eria platycaulis, 21s.
densiflora, 21s.
Dendrobium densiflorum, 63s.
Jenkinsii, 42s.
nobile, 63s.
calceolaria, 42s.
multicaule, 31s. 6*d.*
moschatum, 42s.
Epidendrum macrochilum, 15s.
odoratissimum, 10s. 6*d.*
ciliare, 10s. 6*d.*
cuspidatum, 10s. 6*d.*
oncidioides, 21s.
Brassavola nodosa, 10s. 6*d.*
cucullata, 10s. 6*d.*
Laelia cinnabarina, 42s.
Cattleya crispa, 21s.
Mossiæ, 15s.
guttata, 31s. 6*d.*
Harrisonii, 21s.
labiata, 31s. 6*d.*, true
Forbesii, 7s. 6*d.*
Maxillaria crystata, 210s.
tetragona, 10s. 6*d.*
picta, 21s.
punctata, 3s. 6*d.*
Harrisonii, 7s. 6*d.*
squalens, 10s. 6*d.*
Sophronitis cernua, 42s.
Cycnoches chlorochilon, 105s.
Maxillaria cernua, 21s.
Catasetum tridentatum, 15s.
tridentatum, 15s.
Stanhopea insignis, 10s. 6*d.*
grandiflora, 10s. 6*d.*
Gongora atropurpurea, 10s. 6*d.*
Peristeria elata, 31s. 6*d.*
Cymbidium Wallichianum, 147s.
sinense, 10s. 6*d.*
nutans, 10s. 6*d.*
Grammatophyllum Amherstiæ, 21s.
Zygopetalum Mackaii, 10s. 6*d.*
crinitum, 10s. 6*d.*
Cyrtopodium Andersonii, 10s. 6*d.*
Cyrtopodium grandiflorum, 21s.
punctatum, 15s.
Rodriguezia secunda, 5s.
Oncidium crispum, 21s.
bifolium, 2s.
flexuosum, 15s.
altissimum, 10s. 6*d.*
luridum, 10s. 6*d.*
ampliatum, 10s. 6*d.*
Harrisonii, 21s.
Cebolleti, 10s. 6*d.*
papilio, 7s. 6*d.*
Vanda teres, 105s.
Renanthera coccinea, 10s. 6*d.*
Aerides odoratum, 52s. 6*d.*
cornutum, 52s. 6*d.*
Calanthe veratrifolia, 15s.

Azalea Victoria, 21s.
Woonsii, 31s. 6*d.*
Chorozema spartioides, 15s.
Dicksonii, 7s. 6*d.*
varium rotundifolium, 5s.
Fuchsia corymbiflora, 10s. 6*d.*
Kennedia monophylla, 15s.
Ipomœa Learii, 7s. 6*d.*
Ixora coccinea, fine, 10s. 6*d.*
crocata, 7s. 6*d.*
Tropæolum Jarrattii, or tricolorum grandiflorum, 7s. 6*d.*
tricolorum, 2s. 6*d.*
Clivia nobilis, 5s.
Eriostemon buxifolium, 1½ feet, 31s. 6*d.*
Gardenia Hookerii, fine, 1 foot, 3s. 6*d.*
Clematis azurea grandiflora, 7s. 6*d.*
Sieboldii, 5s. 6*d.*
Statice puberula, and S. foliosa, 18s. per dozen

Youell's celebrated Tobolsk Rhubarb, the earliest and finest flavoured known, 12s. per doz. roots.

A few Seeds of Araucaria imbricata, at 48s. per dozen.

Also his extensive and superb collection of Carnations and Picotees at the following prices:—

24 pair of fine sorts by name	£3	0	0
12 ditto ditto	1	10	0
12 fine species of Orchideæ	5	0	0

Woolwich, Kent, January 15, 1841.

ROYAL SOUTH-LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Under the patronage of Her Majesty.

THE COMMITTEE beg to inform the Members and the Public that Flower Shows will take place on the following days:—

At the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Tuesday, April 20th, for Auriculas, Miscellaneous Plants, &c. Wednesday, May 19th, for Tulips, Pelargoniums, &c.

At the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, Tuesday, June 15th, for Roses, Pelargoniums, &c. Tuesday, July 27th, for Carnations, Piccotees, Miscellaneous Plants, &c. Tuesday, Sep. 14th, for Dahlias, Miscellaneous Plants, &c.

At the first two Shows the exhibition for prizes is confined to Members of the Society.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Life Members £10
Annual Members 1

Members have the privilege of exhibiting Flowers, &c., without paying entrance: and in addition to their personal admission have two free admissions to all Flower Shows and Lectures.—3, Dean's-row, Walworth, Jan. 30, 1841.—R. H. CUMING, Hon. Sec.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.

The Committee of this Institution hereby give notice, in conformity with the Resolutions of the General Meeting of the Subscribers, which was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on the 21st inst., "That an ELECTION of TWO PENSIONERS will take place (agreeably to the Rules of the Institution) on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of JUNE next, at One o'clock precisely," at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

The testimonials of persons desirous of becoming Pensioners must be forwarded to the Secretary, at the latest, by Saturday, the 3rd of April next. Copies of the Rules and List of Subscribers may be obtained of any of the Committee, or of the Secretary.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.,
Jan. 26, 1841. Albany-road, Kent-road.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.

LIST of NEW SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution, whose Names and Subscriptions have been received subsequently to those published in the *Gardeners' Gazette* of December 26th and January 15th:—

	£	s.
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Jan. 27, 1841. J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

ALEXANDER LAING, late Gardener to R. F. Shem, Esq., of Brantingham Thorpe, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that he has made arrangements for commencing business in Beverley as a General Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist. A. L. takes this opportunity of stating that he has opened a connexion with some of the first houses in London and Edinburgh, through whom he will be supplied with every article in the above departments in sufficient time for the demand of the current season. A. L. trusts that his prices and the quality of the articles supplied will be found upon a par with those of any other establishment in the kingdom, and is fully aware that it is only by strict attention to business, moderate charges, and dealing only in articles of the most superior description, that he can hope either to establish a business or merit a continuance of the favours of those who may honour him with their countenance and support.—Norwood Nursery, Beverley, Yorkshire.

HOT WATER.

T. CORBETT begs leave to thank those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and brother Gardeners, who have so liberally patronised his system of Heating Horticultural Buildings of every description, and as it is rapidly becoming general, takes this method of apprising those who are not yet acquainted with his terms, that he requires £5 as a Patent Fee for every house so heated, on the receipt of which he will send a printed exposition of his entire principles, with any further instructions that may be wished, and a licence to have it erected by any tradesman his patron may think fit. Its merits are considered to be efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness. T. C. is also under the necessity of further stating, that as he is protected by his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, he will rigidly enforce the rights the law allows him wherever these rights have been infringed.—Address, T. Corbett, Pencarrow, Bodmin, Cornwall.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS. — The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience. The proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit; during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth; viz.—Feverish Heats, Fits, Convulsions, Sickness of Stomach, and Debility, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½*d.* by J. Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, MARQUEE and TENT MANUFACTURER to the Horticultural Society, 2, DUKE-STREET, SOUTHWARK, foot of London Bridge.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that BENJAMIN EDGINGTON has on SALE, for the ensuing season, an extensive STOCK of MARQUEES and TENTS, admirably adapted for Horticultural and Floricultural Societies, Archery Meetings, Cricket Clubs, Public Dinners, Fetes, and Fancy Fairs, as they effectually resist wet, are portable, easily erected and removed, and may be had of any dimensions. A great variety of Marquees, Tents, and Rick-Cloths, with Poles, &c., complete, New and Second hand, for Sale or Hire. Netting and Buntin for Fruit Trees: Archangel Mats, Turnp Covers, Sun Blinds, &c. Tents for Emigrants to New Zealand and the Colonies. Flags and Banners, either Silk or Buntin, in every variety. Rooms decorated with Flags for Public Dinners, Balls, &c. Orders by Post, addressed 2, Duke-st., Southwark. A Warehouse at 208, Piccadilly.

R. SOUTHGATE, Bookseller and General Newspaper Agent, 47, NEWMAN-STREET, MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, begs most respectfully to state that he has made arrangements to supply the "GARDENERS' CHRONICLE," at any part of London and its vicinity, immediately after publication. It can also be received at any part of the United Kingdom, postage-free.—Morning Newspapers, and all other Publications, regularly forwarded by Coaches and the Day-Mails to all parts of the Kingdom.

There will be published on the 1st of February,
By Mr. G. MILLS, F.H.S., Gardener to the Baroness de Rothschild, Gunnersbury Park, Acton, Middlesex,

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE of CUCUMBERS AND MELONS, SEA-KALE AND ASPARAGUS. Published by Mr. SMITH, 183, Fleet-street, and sold by his Agents, Messrs. Fraser and Crawford, Edinburgh; and in Dublin by Messrs. Curry and Co. Price 10s.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THREE EXHIBITIONS at the Society's Garden will this year take place on the following Saturdays, viz.—May 15, June 12, and July 10. The printed Regulations are ready for delivery upon application at this Office.
21, Regent-st., Jan. 1, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
	Agricultural	8 P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

PUBLIC attention at last seems thoroughly aroused to the importance of applying scientific principles to every branch of the arts of cultivation; but that which appears just now to be the favourite topic of inquiry is the action of Manure. Our successive notices of Liebig's book have already, in part, explained the views of that chemist, and the subject will be further elucidated as we proceed in the examination of it. In the mean while, as we do not find the theory of manures understood so clearly as could be desired by some of those whose experiments are recently recorded, we take the present opportunity of making some observations upon the subject.

Nothing can be more simple than the theory of manures. A plant, like an animal, requires food, and obtains it from the air and from the earth. Certain kinds of food are required by all plants indiscriminately; such as water, carbonic acid, and nitrogen. Other kinds of food are indispensable to some species, and useless, or even deleterious, to others; such as alkaline substances, salts of iron, copper, and other mineral matters. The art of manuring consists in augmenting, within certain limits, the quantity of that kind of food which is universally necessary, in supplying a sufficiency of that which is specially demanded by each species, and in withholding that which is useless or deleterious.

But although the theory of manures is thus simple, the application of it is, in reality, extremely complicated, and involves a great variety of details which none but chemists can possibly examine. It is, in the first place, necessary to determine what kind of food a plant specially requires; this can only be learned from an analysis both of its organs of vegetation, and of those of fructification: the analysis of a grain of wheat will not show that of its straw and leaves, neither will the latter show the constituent parts of the seed. It may, indeed, be said that if the straw and leaves are healthy, the grain must be so also, and therefore to know the constitution of the former is enough; and this would be true if we merely wished to secure a seed capable of producing healthy seedlings. But it is the end of all art to render nature subservient to the wants of man; and as the substance called gluten is that which forms the most nutritious part of corn, so it is necessary for the cultivator to promote the preternatural formation of that principle; and he does this by increasing the quantity of nitrogen in the soil, through the aid of animal manure, because nitrogen is an essential element of gluten. On the other hand, if we could conceive it possible that a wheat-field should be cut off from all access to nitrogen, the formation of gluten would be impossible, because *nothing comes of nothing*. To know, then, the chemical constituents of a plant is indispensable.

Having ascertained what matters a given plant naturally contains, the next step is to determine chemically the exact nature of the predominant matters found in soil; otherwise all manuring is blind hazard. Suppose a soil to be already rich in phosphate of lime, which is an indispensable manure for wheat, to add more phosphate of lime is a waste of materials. On the other hand, let a soil be rich in ammonia, in alkalies, and in carbonaceous matter, but containing phosphate of lime in insufficient quantity, to give such a soil nitrate of soda would be merely adding matter of which there is already an abundance, and withholding the only principle that the land really required. In such a case, bone-dust would have been useful, and nitrate of soda wasted. It is, therefore, evident that to determine the chemical constituents of soil is equally indispensable.

But the labour of the theorist does not stop here. He must also determine the chemical nature of the manures he makes use of; otherwise he cannot tell what kind of manure to employ in each particular case. Simple manures, indeed, such as salt, cubic nitre, saltpetre, gypsum, and even bones, the elementary parts of which are uniform and well ascertained, cause no difficulty; but as regards compound manures it is far otherwise. Nothing is more variable than the chemical composition of well-rotted dung, or of the various kinds of peat; and few agriculturists have any idea of the real nature of such artificial substances as Poittevin's manure, Lance's humus, or Lance's carbon, or even of yeast, malt-dust, soot, greaves, and rape-dust. Suppose, for instance, that the black soil of the market-gardens near London, already abounding in carbonaceous matter, were manured with some substance consisting of little else; it is clear that no effect could be produced: but if it receives alkalies and ammonia in a proper state, such a manure will supply what is really deficient. We must have very unskilfully explained our meaning if it is not manifest to every one that a knowledge of the exact chemical nature of manure is as indispensable as that of plants or of soil.

He, then, who would apply manure in a manner theoretically correct, must ascertain with accuracy the chemical constituents—1. of the plant to be manured; 2. of the soil in which it grows; and 3. of the manures that can be applied.

That this object is of the first importance cannot be doubted; but how is it to be attained? Chemical analyses can only be well performed by very skilful chemists; and they are expensive. Individuals in this country can hardly be expected to incur the labour and cost of such inquiries, even if convinced of their importance, and possessing the skill to conduct them. The investigation must be a special labour, undertaken for the general welfare, at the expense of public bodies. It is a subject to which the funds of the British Association would be well applied; and we trust it will soon be taken up in earnest, and systematically, not only by that body, but by our two great Horticultural and Agricultural Societies. The united efforts of these three associations would quickly produce an accumulation of positive data, which by converting manuring into a branch of science, and establishing it upon a solid foundation, would be a gift of the greatest value to the rural population of all the world.

THE PANSY.

HAVING in a former number given a list of some first-rate Pansies, we proceed to lay before our readers the rules by which the form of this favourite flower is determined, and the qualifications it should possess to entitle it to rank as a show-flower. The first and most essential quality to examine is its form, which will be found in the greatest perfection in that flower, round which if a circle be drawn, each petal will exactly touch the circle not projecting beyond it, nor stopping short of it. The following diagram will illustrate this point:—

The petals should be large and broad, because in that case the indentations must be shallow, where the outline of one petal meets another. Bearing these rules in mind, and examining a few first-rate flowers, the eye will soon become accustomed to judge of its most perfect form and proportion, and will be quickly able to detect any deviation from it.

The other qualities which are combined with form in order to render a Pansy perfect, consist in the petals being of a firm texture, flat, even at the edge, and free from notches. The eye must be clean and well-defined; the colours should be rich and vivid, and the markings must have a clear edge. A uniform tint as a ground colour is much esteemed; but the variations and combination of colour are so numerous and beautiful that no precise rules can be formed to govern this point.

The Pansy is so universal a favourite, and excites so much attention and interest, that we are anxious to see flowers possessing all the qualities we have enumerated common, and gracing every garden. It is no doubt susceptible of further improvement, if we consider what has already been done by the skill, perseverance, and industry of florists.

ON CORBETT'S HOT-WATER APPARATUS.

IN the first Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* I find a reference to Corbett's Patent Apparatus, or open-trough system for supplying artificial heat to hothouses, &c. Having had an apparatus on the same principle erected at Cowley in August last, which I find to exceed my most sanguine expectations, I have sent the following remarks on it.

The open trough, or gutter, may be applied to a boiler of any construction, but the one to which it is connected here is what is technically called a D boiler, manufactured by Messrs. Garton and Jarvis of Exeter; the fireplace and ashpit are in the centre of the boiler; the heat and flames escape at the front and back, passing over the top, on each side, and underneath, before they are lost in the chimney, so that very little heat is wasted. The water flows from the top of the boiler, through a four-inch pipe, into troughs made of cast-iron, of the following dimensions, inside measure:—Six inches wide at the top, three inches and a half at the bottom, and seven inches deep; the trough is constructed in lengths three feet long, neatly fitted together by a rivet in the bottom, and one on each side near the top. The water returns in a cast-iron pipe, three inches in diameter. There are thin iron lids, or covers, of the same length as each portion of the trough, to fit upon the whole length of the apparatus, so that the degree of humidity may be regulated by taking up some portion of the covers, without disturbing the others. The troughs, or gutters, might be made of various materials, but I prefer iron. The heat is diffused from the surface of the trough, or pipes, nearly as quickly as it would be from copper or zinc, and retains the heat much longer. The width and depth of the troughs should be varied according to the plants intended to be grown in the house; an Orchidaceous house requires a wider surface on the top than those intended for the growth of Ericas and greenhouse plants generally.

Of all the different systems for producing artificial heat, I consider Corbett's open-trough system the most simple and efficacious. To all lovers of Orchidaceæ I would particularly recommend it, for a moist and humid atmosphere may easily be obtained by taking off any number of the lids from the trough, as may seem advisable. It dispenses with the perforated pipe, and the inconvenience of throwing water on the floor of the house, which often makes it disagreeable to walk on. Another advantage, of more importance, is the nature of the steam arising direct from the water, which is far more genial and adapted to vegetation than that which is raised by pouring water on a hot pipe. During the resting season of Orchidaceous plants, the atmosphere of the house is easily kept less humid, by not removing the whole or any part of the lids. For Vineries and Peach-houses it would answer exceedingly well, and entirely eradicate the red spider; for the trough can be covered when the trees are in flower, and when the fruit is approaching towards maturity. On the other hand, during the growing season, you may maintain a regularly humid atmosphere with less trouble than by any other means. In a Pine-stove, 40 feet long, with a walk between the back wall and bark-bed, the trough being two feet from the level of the walk, I can command any degree of heat with much less attention than is required for some houses with a boiler of the same description and equal power as regards pipe. During the last week the weather has been unusually severe for this part of the country, the thermometer on the 8th instant being as low as six degrees Fahrenheit, at eight o'clock in the morning. At that time the thermometer in the pine-stove was from 65 to 70 degrees; and in a moderate frost it may be raised to 100 degrees. Persons accustomed to horticultural buildings, on entering a house heated on this system, cannot fail to observe the mild and genial nature of the atmosphere; and the appearance of the plants is a sufficient guarantee that the air, as regulated by this apparatus, is beneficial to their growth.—*J. Griffin, Gardener to Mrs. Wells, Cowley, near Exeter.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CALCEOLARIAS.

As I find in the leading article of the first number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that you intend to devote a part of its columns to articles connected with the cultivation of Florists' Flowers, I am induced to send you an account of my method of cultivating *Herbaceous calceolarias*, in the hope of interesting those of your readers who may have witnessed the exhibitions near London of this truly interesting tribe. Let us commence at the time they have done flowering, which is, under ordinary circumstances, about the latter end of June.

As soon afterwards as circumstances will permit, I divest them of their flower-stalks and dead leaves, and top-dress them for about an inch deep with silver-sand and yellow loam in equal portions, taking care that all the ripe joints of the young shoots are covered for about half that depth; I afterwards place them in a cool and shaded situation until the beginning or middle of September, giving occasional waterings during that period. By this time I have generally found that most of the shoots so covered have emitted a sufficient number of roots to admit of their being removed with safety from the parent plant; this operation I perform in the same manner as is generally done by gardeners in the removing of layers of carnations. I then plant them in 48-sized pots, or smaller if necessary, and place them in a frame on a gentle bottom heat of tan, taking care at this period to guard against the direct influence of the sun until they are fairly established in their pots.

The compost I use for the first potting is, three parts of yellow loam, four of well-decomposed leaf-mould, one of cow-dung which has lain at least twelve months, and two of silver sand. This soil I vary as the plants strengthen and approach their flowering season, until the proportions are five of loam, two of leaf-mould, two of cow-dung, and one of silver sand. From the time the plants are well established in their pots, I give them no particular attention beyond that of slightly fumigating them once a week, a discipline to which I subject them during their whole period of growth, until about the beginning of January, when I shift them into larger pots and place them on the front stage of a geranium house, the temperature of which is kept at about 45°, with an extremely humid atmosphere. I ought to observe that in shifting I always sink the ball a little to admit of a top-dressing of fresh mould being put over the ripe joints of the young wood, which very soon emit roots; an operation which tends materially to increase the size and strength of the plants. I am also very particular in drainage, never allowing a particle of the old drainage to be removed; and by the time they are placed in their flowering-pots, I have a complete open drain from within a few inches of the surface down to the bottom of the pot, with the exception of the layers of fresh turf which I always introduce between the mould and potsherds.

This temperature, and a careful attention to fumigation, I consider the most essential points in the cultivation of Calceolarias, for if they once become infested by the green fly no art can prevent the destruction of their foliage, and

few plants are more impatient of an excess of moisture at their roots. It should be observed, however, that in fumigating Calceolarias care must be taken to avoid doing so to excess; if smoke is applied to them in the same quantity as would be proper for peaches or other plants of a hardier nature, they will be found to suffer as much from the *antidote* as from the *bane*. In watering, I am guided more by the appearance of their foliage than by the mould in the pots: if they are in a proper state, their foliage will be found every morning to be fringed with drops of dew, which is a certain indication of health. When this has not been the case, I have always found that my plants were either too wet or too dry.

By using the above compost, attending to temperature and atmospheric moisture, avoiding an excess of water at their roots, and slightly fumigating once a week, I have grown many of the beautiful varieties raised by Mr. Green, Sir Edmund Antrobus's gardener, to the size of three feet in diameter in the head of flowers. This, however, cannot be accomplished in situations where parsimony prevails. At this place I have never had to make a second application for anything which I considered necessary to bring those plants to perfection.—*J. B. L. Jan.* 13th, 1841.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, OR SPECIOSUM.

The taste for the Lilia having considerably revived since the introduction of the new kinds from Japan, particularly the beautiful varieties of *Lilium speciosum*, or as we have it *lancifolium*, I send you some remarks on their cultivation, thinking that any information relating to such elegant plants may be acceptable to your readers. To cultivate *Lilia* in the greatest perfection, they should be removed as rarely as possible, and only when the bulbs become too close; for disturbing them is most injurious to their growth and flowering. It is, however, a common practice to remove them, perhaps because it is not generally known that Lilies differ from most other bulbous plants in having permanent fibres to their bulbs, which are thus supplied with nourishment after the stems have decayed, and previously to their recommencing growth. Now these fibres are much injured and not unfrequently destroyed when the bulbs are taken up; and this must of necessity weaken the growth of the plants in the following year. It is also to be observed that if they are allowed to remain unplanted any length of time, they shrivel and lose much of their vigour.

Besides the fibres of the bulbs, *Lilies* have others just above the bulb on the stem, which fibres appear more especially intended for the growth of the stem and flowers; it must, however, be understood that as any injury to the foliage or stem of a bulbous plant must reduce the health and strength of the bulb, so these fibres, by increasing the development of the stem and flowers, indirectly increase the bulb. To show how much support the stem derives from these fibres, I tried an experiment with three plants of *Lilium lancifolium*; when the stems were six or eight inches high, and I thought the stem-fibres were grown about an inch long, I cleared away the earth down to the bulbs, and with a sharp knife cut off the stems below the fibres just above the bulbs. I then had them potted, treated as cuttings for a short time, and afterwards planted out; they grew well, and all produced small bulbs from some of the axils of the leaves. I do not, however, recommend this as a good way to secure increase; I notice it only as a novel method of propagation. The bulbs from which these stems were taken remained dormant until the following season, when they grew much the same as the others, but were rather more forward. The plan I have generally pursued in the cultivation of these lilies has been to grow them in pots of large size, having plenty of drainage, and to use peat only, with a little fine sand, for the soil. One great point is to keep the bulbs, particularly the largest, at a sufficient depth to allow room for the stem-fibres to grow freely. When they require repotting, which should only be performed whilst the bulbs are dormant, they should be turned out of the old pots, and the crocks should be carefully removed, so as to avoid injuring the fibres, or even shaking off the earth; the bulbs are then to be repotted in a larger-sized pot, in peat and sand, with good drainage. Hitherto they have been sufficiently scarce to make it worth my while to grow them in the greenhouse, where they thrive, but as they become more plentiful they will, no doubt, be tried in open beds, and I have reason to think they will be found sufficiently hardy to stand our winters, if planted in light peat, and at a good depth.

I have found no difficulty in their propagation, by following a simple but certain plan. Knowing the tendency of many lilies to form bulbs at the base of their leaves, I thought it more than probable that this kind might possess the same character; I therefore earthed the stems up about eight or nine inches high, to encourage Nature as much as possible, an operation I had previously performed with success upon other kinds in the open ground. At first I placed four pieces of board at a short distance from the stem, so as to form around it a box, which I filled with fine peat, keeping it constantly moist; but I found the evaporation was so great that sufficient moisture was not retained round the stem to allow it to produce bulbs of much size. Therefore in the following season I placed some pieces of turfy peat round the stem, at a sufficient distance to allow room for some finer peat to be placed next the plant; this had the desired effect, and the increase was much more numerous and of larger size than I had anticipated; so that I now possess a fine stock of them, having flowered about thirty bulbs last season.

Something of the same kind was afterwards tried by other persons, but, as I understand, without success. The reason is obvious; instead of using turfy peat, they employed a garden-pot of nearly the size of the one in which the plant was growing, and having broken out the bottom they inverted it over the plant, filling up the hollow with mould; this not only prevented the evaporation of any excess of moisture, but also prevented the action of the air on the stem, which appears absolutely necessary for the production of bulbs. The plan which I have described above is infinitely superior to the old manner of taking off the scales from the bulb, which besides reducing it materially, only produces offsets of a small size, which require to be grown some years before they will flower. I have tried laying the stem on the earth, and covering it with mould, leaving the foliage uncovered as much as possible; this, however, was not very successful, for the plant being in a horizontal position, the course of the sap was much impeded, and the stem failed to attain its full growth. There is also another plan, which consists in cutting the stem into joints, each having a leaf, and is nearly similar to the mode of cultivating vines by eyes, with this exception, that the solid part of the stem is removed, leaving only the bark with the eye attached to the leaf. I can scarcely speak of this mode with certainty, having tried it but once, in which instance it was not successful.

The young bulbs of these lilies assume a peculiar growth, much resembling the *Polygonatum oppositifolium*, having their leaves opposite, from which I at first thought they might form a division of the genus which would not hybridize with those we already possess; but the following year, when the plants had gained strength, they lost that regularity, and I am happy to say I have this year obtained seed from them crossed with *L. tigrinum*. I am therefore in hopes I shall obtain some new varieties.

In hybridizing care should be always taken to save seed from those flowers which have the best shape; for I believe the form of the future flower is much more dependent on the kind from which the seed is saved than upon that which furnishes the pollen; the pollen generally gives the colour. It is also highly desirable that the flower from which the pollen is taken, should be darker than that producing the seed; for I have found in such cases the seedlings have been much more beautiful (being frequently spotted or striped) than where I have reversed the process. I have seen this occur in so marked a manner in ranunculus, that I have adopted it as a principle never to take pollen from a lighter-coloured flower. I remember many years ago crossing a black ranunculus with one quite white; the produce from which, instead of being what I wished it, came an indifferent grey, the white having merged into the black without producing any definite character.

Acting on the principle of placing dark colours on lighter, I crossed *Lilium bulbiferum* with *L. atrosanguineum*, and have obtained some beautiful varieties, most having very brilliant colours, and many being finely blotched with the deep colour of *L. atrosanguineum*. I have no doubt that the laws which regulate the combination of colours are as much observed in hybrid flowers as if the two colours were mixed on a pallette; therefore regard should be had in crossing, so to select flowers that the colours when mixed may be brilliant, or at least novel. Of course I need not say that to be successful the anthers should be removed from the flower intended for seed, previously to the discharge of the pollen. I may be charged by the botanist with making confusion in the genus, but I, as a florist, cannot agree with him, for I believe in obtaining new varieties I am only developing the latent beauties of nature, which are thus wisely hidden, to excite us to further industry, and to show that there is an everlasting field of beauty before us if we will but investigate it. It is the infinite variety of this endless pursuit which we all so much admire, and this desire of unfolding the wonders of nature in vegetation is so rapidly increasing, that I do not believe the love of flowers will ever cease in this country; their cultivation being an amusement at once innocent, instructive, and healthy; it has also the sanction of the most remote antiquity, and the authority of our great Creator, having been selected by Him as the employment most conducive to the happiness of man in his state of innocence.

Walworth, Jan. 7, 1841. *H. Groom.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE OXALIS DEPPEI AS A CULINARY PLANT.

In 1827 was introduced into England, directly from Mexico, a new species of Oxalis, which Messrs. Loddiges figured in their *Botanical Cabinet*, No. 1500, under the name of *Oxalis Deppei*. Ten years afterwards M. Lejeune, the Nestor of Belgian Botanists, gave it the name of *Oxalis zonata*, in order to express the black bands of the leaf. M. Lejeune made known moreover the use of the leaves as sorrel, and described the plant as a great acquisition to the kitchen garden. He propagated it much, and in 1837 sent a dish of the roots and bulbs to the exhibition of fruits and vegetables of the Royal Horticultural Society of Liége. These exhibitions are always conducted with good results; and as the plant became better known, it was sought after and cultivated everywhere with success. During my tour through Great Britain in 1838, I only saw the *Oxalis Deppei* cultivated as an ornamental plant, in those pretty flower beds, which the English alone know how to keep in beautiful condition. Everywhere I found that the only friends it possessed were those Horticulturists who entertain so platonic an affection for plants, as to admire them without thinking of inquiring whether they are of any use. This Oxalis has only been properly appreciated in Belgium, the country of vegetables, if ever there was one, which had the honour of presenting green peas to your great Elizabeth. Verviers, one of those towns whose affection for good cheer and hospitality to strangers are so well known to all who visit them, has been in this case distinguished by the creation of a new enjoyment. That pleasure comes of variety has been said a hundred times: and for this reason I have thought it not derogatory to my usual more serious occupations to relate the history of this delicious Oxalis. I recommend it to the particular favour of those who value their good digestion, and I am sure of meeting on this occasion with much sympathy. The root of this plant, which is the principal part that is used, presents a remarkable instance of structure, when it is examined with the microscope. If cut longitudinally the root is found to have a firm transparent rind, whose tissue resembles that of Salep; like it, it becomes white in drying, is transparent, and consists of cells enclosing a very nutritious substance, without doubt of the same nature as bassorine (a nutritious gummy secretion). The rind forms $\frac{3}{4}$ of the mass of the root; under the microscope it is found to consist of prismatical cells $\frac{1}{10}$ of a millimetre* in height, and $\frac{6}{10}$ of the same measure in breadth, all placed in horizontal lines, which run from the wood to the skin of the rind. These cells are reservoirs for the useful parts of the Oxalis. In the centre of the root occurs a woody axis in the form of a white opake line, often hollow in the middle. This wood has a singular structure, and calls to mind what we find in *Nepenthes*. It consists exclusively of annular and netted vessels, and is a highly interesting object to study under the microscope, for beautiful vessels are observed in it, as much as $\frac{1}{50}$ of a millimetre broad, and having the spiral fibre $\frac{1}{400}$ of a millimetre thick. It appears evident that in this Oxalis the wood is reduced to a simple medullary sheath without pith, and that the woody tissue or sap-vessels have no existence in it. The root is therefore an immense cellular spongiole, which conveys the water of the soil to the plant which has to elaborate it, and the vascular tissue is the breathing apparatus which maintains life in the cellular mass. In summer, when it is warm and the sun shines, the leaflets are flat and horizontal. At that time, if anything strikes the leafstalk, the leaflets in a quarter or half a minute are seen to fold themselves along their mid-rib from the base to the summit; the lobes next curve; and at length the partial stalk bends from above downwards, so that the leaflets hang down from the centre. After resting some minutes the leaves recover their former condition.

Soil has a considerable influence upon *Oxalis Deppei*. I have cultivated it in a slaty soil, without success; it does not thrive in loam, still less in calcareous earth: it always suffers in heavy land, and often will not produce its tap-roots. But in a sandy soil, light, and mixed with decayed vegetable matter, the plant acquires a large size, and the roots become a decimetre† long, and three centimetres‡ thick. The aspect in which it is grown is immaterial, although a southern exposure is to be preferred, when not dry. Frequent watering is required, but not if the ground is moist. Dew is sufficient to maintain vegetation during the drier months of the year.

I plant the bulbs on the 15th of April, when I no longer fear frost, an inch deep, and five inches apart, in rows which are seven inches asunder. Three or four are put into the same hole, taking care to arrange them in quincunx. The beds are kept clean, and in the month of May are watered with liquid cow-dung. Vegetation continues till September and October, at which time the roots are taken up. Propagation is effected by seeds or by bulbs; the latter are preferable. They are taken off the sides of the crown, are kept through winter in a cellar protected from frost and damp, and are employed in the Spring. I have seen a single plant produce from 45 to 50 bulbs.

The uses of the Oxalis are many. The young leaves are dressed like sorrel, in soup or as a vegetable; they have a fresh and agreeable acid, especially in Spring. The flowers are excellent in salad, alone, or mixed with corn salad, endive of both kinds, red cabbage, beet-root, and even with the petals of the Dahlia, which are delicious when thus employed. When served at table, the flowers with their pink corolla, green calyx, yellow stripes, and little stamens, produce a very pretty effect. The roots are taken up in September or October, and preserved through winter in a cool cellar. They are gently boiled with salt and water, after having been washed and slightly peeled; they are then eaten like asparagus, in the Flemish fashion, with melted butter and the yolks of eggs. They are also served up like Scorzonera and endive, with white sauce. They form, in whatever way they are dressed, a tender, succulent dish, easy to digest, agreeing with the most delicate stomach. The analogy of the root with Salep indicates that its effect should be excellent upon all constitutions.—*Ch. Morren*, Prof. Bot., *Liége, Dec.* 18, 1840.

* N. B.—A Millimetre is .039 37 of an inch. † A Decimetre is 3.937 10 or nearly four inches. ‡ A Centimetre is .39371 or about $\frac{2}{5}$ths of an inch.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. II.

During the winter little can be done by the cottager, but the season is now approaching when every spare hour may be advantageously employed. In the ensuing week if the ground is tolerably dry and fit for working, a small portion should be dug for a sowing of *Early Frame Peas*, and another for *Mazagan Beans*. For the former drills are to be made about three or four inches wide, and the same depth, three feet apart, into which the peas are to be laid as regularly as possible from one end of the drill to the other, but not crowded, and then covered neatly. *Beans* may have similar drills made for them, but, instead of being sown like Peas, they are to be dropt three inches distant from one another in the row. The space for Beans should be about half the size of the one allotted for Peas.

As these are the principal crops which require to be attended to this week, perhaps we cannot do better than avail ourselves of this opportunity to give a selection of the fruits which are considered by Mr. Thompson of the

London Horticultural Society's Garden to be most deserving of general cultivation; and we would at the same time submit for the consideration of local horticultural societies, whether it would not be worth while to offer them as prizes for cottagers, and to authorize their secretaries in the autumn to procure plants of the several kinds from those nurseries where they are likely to be obtained true to their names.

Apples.—Where the soil and situation are favourable for the Apple, and where the space will admit of only *four* trees, the best are, the Wormsley Pippin, King of the Pippins, Ribston Pippin, and Dutch Mignonne; where *six*, the same kinds, with the addition of the Alfreston and Old Nonpareil; where *eight*, the Wormsley Pippin, King of the Pippins, Ribston Pippin, Bedfordshire Foundling, Courtpendu plat, Alfreston, Brabant Bellefleur, and Scarlet Nonpareil; where *ten*, the same sorts, with the addition of the Downton Nonpareil, and Pennington's Seedling.

Pears.—Marie Louise, Beurré de Capiaumont, Beurré Diel, Glout Morceau, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. It would be difficult to select fewer sorts than these. They are all of first-rate excellence, and hardy enough for standards. Several sorts may be grafted on the same tree where the space will not admit of one of each being planted.

Plums.—The best are the Green-gage, Washington, Coe's Golden Drop, and Early Orleans.

Cherries.—May Duke, Late Duke, and Morello. These may either be trained against a cottage wall, or any outbuilding; and where this cannot be done, they may be grown as standards. The Plums may also be treated in the same way.

Gooseberries.—Of this fruit the variety is almost endless, but the following may be stated as the very best sorts for general cultivation: Red Champagne, and Red Warrington; Yellow Champagne, and Early Sulphur; Pitmaston Green-gage, Massey's Heart of Oak, and Early Green Hairy; Woodward's Whitesmith, Taylor's bright Venus, and Crystal.

Currants.—Red Dutch, Knight's Sweet Red, White Dutch, and Black Naples. The latter is far superior to the common Black, which it is fast superseding everywhere.

Raspberries.—Red Antwerp, Double-bearing Red, and Yellow Antwerp.

Strawberries.—These are as variable as Gooseberries, but the following kinds are most to be depended on: Grove-end Scarlet, Old Pine, and the Red and White Alpine.

To those benevolent individuals, or Horticultural Societies, who may be desirous of aiding the industrious cottager, the preceding lists will be found very useful. They may be confidently relied on as by far the best selections that have ever been made for the cottager.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pears.—I quite agree with Mr. Rivers, that much useful knowledge with regard to fruit might be made general if every cultivator would publish the facts that experience teaches him as to the peculiarities of different varieties; for it is only by such means that we can obtain a thorough knowledge of the fitness of particular sorts to particular situations. Soil and climate exercise greater influence on the quality of fruit, pears especially, than is generally supposed; and many a good pear has got a bad character through being placed in an unsuitable locality. I once lived in the north of Yorkshire, at a place where there is a capital collection of fruits, including many of the most approved pears; some of these I found of equal excellence with the same sorts in the more favourable climate of London, while others, which are of the highest merit in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, were not eatable. For example, the Passe Colmar and the White Doyenné from standard trees, two of the most luscious pears we possess, when favourably situated, never became melting; neither did the Beurré de Capiaumont. The Glout Morceau both from walls and standards was only second-rate; the Bezi Vaet and the Duchesse d'Angoulême, from an east wall and in rather dry soil, were flavourless as a turnip; the Crassane and the Colmar growing against a south wall, in a stronger soil, attained their usual excellence, and also ripened about their usual time; the Beurré Diel from south and west aspects, and in dry soil, I never found good; neither was the Swan's Egg from an east wall at all equal in flavour to some I have eaten from standard trees on the strong clays of Herefordshire. The Beurré Rance, both from wall and standard trees, was generally imperfect; while the Easter Beurré from a wall was never bad, but it would not keep longer than January. This last pear appears to be less deteriorated by ungenial conditions than most others; so far as my experience goes it is invariably good, generally excellent. Standard trees of the Seckle bore plentifully, and the fruit acquired its usual high musky flavour; the Marie Louise likewise succeeded well on standards; but of all the pears we grew, the Jersey Louise Bonne was best suited to the soil and climate, for it never failed to produce handsome well-flavoured fruit, ripe in the end of October and November. It seems, in fact, to be favoured with that desirable hardihood of constitution ascribed by Mr. Rivers to Hacon's Incomparable. The soil of the garden here is a poor sand, in which pear trees grow and bear tolerably well, but the fruit is not of the best quality. The Colmar from a south wall ripened at Christmas, and was sweet and insipid; the St. Germain's from the same wall was still worse. Perhaps, however, this inferiority of two known good sorts is not so much owing to the soil as to the situation of the border, which, being at the lowest part of a very uneven piece of ground, is frequently overdrenched with water. The Duchesse d'Angoulême from a south brick wall was quite worthless, but from open dwarf trees the fruit was much smaller and much better flavoured. The Duchesse is certainly not first-rate under any circumstances. The Napoleon is the best pear I have tasted this season. The practice of thinning pears, mentioned by a correspondent in your last number, cannot be too strongly recommended; I always do it when necessary, and find it very beneficial both to fruit and trees.—*J. B. Whiting, Deepdene, Jan.* 18.

The Club in Brocoli.—In your second number, I perceive a paragraph treating on this troublesome disease, the remedies recommended in which are no doubt good, but as they may not be within the reach of every gardener, I beg to communicate a method I have adopted for some years, and which I have never found to fail,—which is attainable by every man, in almost every situation,—and against which no objections can be started, as the expense is none, the trouble not worth naming, and, if properly applied, the result in every way satisfactory. In the autumn I never omit to ridge up the ground I intend for spring sowing, that it may have the benefit of the winter's frost to pulverise it; when the time is arrived for sowing, I level the ground *roughly*, then dig it over regularly, and form it into beds; I then burn any prunings of shrubs and trees that may have been collected during winter and spread the ashes on the beds to the depth of two or three inches. Then with a potato fork I well mix the ashes with the earth to the depth of four or five inches, sow the seed in the usual broad way, rake all in smooth, and the operation is finished. I have only further to add, that the fresher the ashes are used the better, and those from green wood are preferable to those from dry.—*Brassica.*—[It is evident that in these cases the alkaline bases found in wood ashes are what produce the effect. It is worth trying nitrate of soda, which would probably be equally efficacious.]

Smut in Corn, and a Cure for it.—Take as much dung-hill water as will make your quantity of corn swim; add as much salt, with a pound of pulverised saltpetre, or in lieu thereof two pounds of copperas, as will cause the water to bear an egg: steep your corn twelve hours; after skimming off the light corn, strain it out and dry it with slaked lime or dry turf ashes. Be careful to sow it the next day or the day following; for if wet weather happens and it be kept four or five days out of the ground, the corn peels and will not grow. As the pickle decreases, it may be augmented by adding more water and salt, &c., until all the seed intended to be sown is pickled.—*G. S. R.*

Flowering Stove Plants.—I have often seen fine old stove plants thrown aside because they do not flower with ordinary treatment. I recollect having, when at Penllergare, flowered a beautiful species of Lagerstrœmia that never blossomed at that place before, by shifting it, and shortening its shoots in the spring; keeping the temperature of the stove low, and the plant dry during the winter, and increasing the water and gradually raising the temperature in the spring. I think many other neglected species might be flowered in the same manner.—*Richard Parnell.*

Poinsettia Pulcherrima.—As an additional means of improving the size of the flowers, I would recommend that a strong healthy plant, not less than two years old, should be kept to propagate from by eyes, as described by Mr. Tillery in the *Chronicle* (p. 36). This plant should be kept in the stove all summer, encouraged during its growth by all safe stimuli, and have only two or three of its strongest shoots allowed to remain. When these shoots have nearly done growing, cut off their tops, that the plant may throw all the strength of its vital energies into those eyes destined for your next year's plants. When the young wood ripens, allow the plant to go gradually to rest, and when you cease watering it, place it in a dry part of the stove. Should it offer to vegetate too soon in spring, remove it to a dry place in the greenhouse to keep it back. About the beginning or middle of April will be quite time enough to begin to propagate it. At that time take the most prominent eyes from the ripest portion of the branches, and treat them as recommended by Mr. Tillery. Cut the old plant down to the former year's wood, shake off all the soil from its roots; cut away all decayed roots and shorten the strongest ones; repot it in as small a pot as you can put its roots into, and place it in bottom heat; treat it with due care, as in the former season, and for the same purpose.—*D. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.*

Bones.—I am making a new vine border, to be 30 inches deep. The compost for it is so fresh and so full of vegetable matter, that I shall add no animal manure at present, but I shall add a certain portion of rough ground bones. Will any of your readers be kind enough to say the proportion of bones I ought to add—say to every ten square feet?—*B. S. P.*

Musa Cavendishii.—Remove the suckers when they are about a foot long; if allowed to become much larger, they are more troublesome, and seldom make such perfect plants. Pot them in two parts light turfy loam with one part vegetable soil or well-rotted manure from the hot-beds, and a small portion of sand, and plunge them in the bark-bed. Shift as the plants require it; a box of three feet diameter is sufficient for a large fruiting plant. The sides of our boxes are made to be taken apart at shifting. We use plenty of drainage, and keep the roots moist. They will be improved by bottom-heat, but that is not necessary after the suckers have become established in the pots. A temperature of 55° to 60° will keep the plants from receiving any check during the dark winter months, and from 60° to 75°, or even 90°, with sun-heat, will not be too much in summer, although they will do very well in a lower temperature. We have a plant now in fruit which was removed from the parent plant about eighteen months ago. It is considerably more than two feet in circumference round the stem, with a cluster of 156 fruits, which will all ripen about May. For the last two years our plants have matured their fruit about September, and they have been much valued as dessert fruit. In a stove about eight feet high kept at the above temperature, *Musa Cavendishii* may be fruited with as much certainty of success as the Queen Pine-apple. We are now erecting a stove here sixty feet long and fifty feet wide, and from twenty to thirty feet high, to accommodate Musas, &c.—*A. S., Leigh Park, Hants, Jan.* 25, 1841. [We shall give the Chatsworth mode of cultivation next week.

Filberts.—In addition to your excellent paper on filberts, I should mention to you that Mr. Rivers has suggested that the grafting the filbert on the stock of the Spanish nut, which does not throw up suckers, will be found advantageous. I have received from him a few trees of this kind, which appear likely to answer his end. In a large filbert-hedge which I have, I observe that all the plants have female flowers, and only a few male catkins; are these sufficient to impregnate the whole hedge; or does impregnation only take place when both are on the same trees? Would it be worth while to tie branches with male catkins on the trees which have none, or to shake them over the whole hedge?—*K.* [Take the catkin-covered branches of the wild hazel and shake them over the filbert on a sunny day in spring, when the little pink females are just expanded.]

Chalk.—You tell us that carbonic acid gas is the great source of food to all plants. What, then, is the best substance to spread over poor chalky soil, so as to induce it to give out the carbonic acid so gradually that it can be absorbed by the plants?—*H. S., Bedhampton.*—[Carbonic acid can only be expelled from chalk by the agency of acids, or other substances, which cannot be introduced into the soil with safety to the plants growing in it. The air always contains carbonic acid, and supplies it far more regularly to plants than it would be possible to obtain it from the decomposition of chalk in the soil.]

Grapes.—A new vinery has been constructed at Elmham-hall in accordance with the plan recommended in the "Theory of Horticulture." Grapes fit to send to table were cut in about seventeen months from the time the vines were planted. A few good bunches were remaining on the vines as late as the middle of December. An excellent plan in keeping grapes late is to give a little fire in the morning, to expel any damp that may be hanging about the house; then give air, letting the air remain all night; the air inside by such treatment becomes cooled down to nearly the same temperature as the open air, so that the chance of any condensation of vapour inside the house is partly removed, the fruit kept more dry, and mouldiness in part prevented.—*J. H.*

Pelargoniums in the open Ground.—About the 20th of May we plant out our geraniums (about 7000), which are kept during the winter in small pots, to economise room, in the greenhouse. The varieties we bed are Ingram's Dwarf Scarlet, White and Pink-flowered Ivy-leaf, Cup-leaf Variegated, Pink Variegated, Red Variegated, Yatmanni grandiflora, and the Gold-edged-leaf Geranium, each variety in distinct beds. When the plants are well established in the open ground, we propagate by cuttings from them our supply for the following summer, for we find young plants succeed better than plants taken up from the beds in the autumn.—[For the foregoing memorandum we are indebted to Mr. Mangles, of Sunninghill, whose flower-garden, on the skirts of Windsor Forest, is one of the most beautiful near London, especially as regards the brilliant effect produced by the Pelargoniums in open beds.]

Propagation by Leaves.—It is well known that many plants may be propagated by their leaves. This, however, is for the most part the result of art, and takes place only under peculiar circumstances. *Bryophyllum calycinum* is one of the few plants which naturally increase in this way. Another instance has just come under my notice in a species of Echeveria from Mexico. The plant in question had attracted my attention by the extraordinary fragility of the leaves which clothe its flower-stem. The slightest touch causes them to fall off. This extreme fragility led me to suspect that it was not without design, and I laid some of the fallen leaves on the earth in the pot. In the course of a few days, a bud made its appearance in a small hollow just above the base of every leaf; and in less than three weeks the base of the leaf itself put out numerous small roots. Every single leaf, some not half an inch in length, whether fallen into other pots or on to the shelf, had begun to grow. The plant is, I believe, *E. lurida*, lately described in the "Botanical Register," having pointed leaves of a dark purplish-red colour. No callus is formed at the base of the leaf, but the bud sprouts just as those on the margin of the leaf of *Bryophyllum*; and it is evident that this is one way in which the plant naturally increases.—*J. R.*

Buds formed by Leaves.—A curious instance of accidental formation of buds came under my observation last summer in the leaf of a species of Lachenalia. The leaf having been broken off before the sap had descended to the bulb, upwards of forty small bulbs, varying in size from a pea to a small pin's head, formed on the broken edge, and on the surface of the lower part of the leaf.—*J. R.*—[We recommend this fact to the attention of Dr. Schleiden.]

Cure for Mildew and Scale on Peach-trees.—Get some tenacious clay and dilute it with water till it comes to the consistency of paint. To every gallon of the clay paint add half a pound of sulphur; mix them well and paint the trees *all over*. It will be better to apply two dressings, and the second must not be put on till the first is thoroughly dry. The best season is when the buds begin to swell. To prevent rain washing it off, it is advantageous to nail mats over the trees, taking them off when the weather is dry. It will require at least a fortnight to kill the scale; when the clay drops off, it will bring all

he scale with it. No mildew will make its appearance till July, and but little then, compared with what there would have been without the application. If mildew does make its appearance, syringe the trees with water, and apply flour of sulphur through the rose of a large watering-pot. By dredging it on while the trees are wet, and leaving it on for a week, you will find that the mildew will be conquered.—*John Kyle.*

British Oaks.—In allusion to this subject allow me to give you some homely evidence as to the qualities of the red oak. This variety is tolerably common in the woods in Hertfordshire, near Stansted. In conversing with some country builders as to their estimate of its qualities, I received the following replies to questions put:—When you buy oaks at the timber auctions, common in this part of the country, do you give the same price for red oak as for the common or white oak? Oh no, we reckon that it is not worth more than half the price; so that if we are giving 4s. per foot for the latter, we should not give more than 2s. per foot for the former. Do you use the red oak for the same purposes as the white oak? No; we should reckon that we cheated our customers if we used it in any situation exposed to the weather, as it is not at all calculated to resist the action of the atmosphere, and yellow deal will much outlast it. Another builder mentioned that after buying a very large oak standing, he was "frightened" to think afterwards that it might on felling prove to be the red oak, and consequently subject him to heavy loss. The grain of the wood of the red oak found in the above localities is of an open texture; to use the words of a carpenter, "it is like bad mahogany." I can vouch for the accuracy of the above, as from my earliest experience I have always seen the red oak avoided as totally unfit for gate-posts and other purposes requiring lasting qualities. The roofing of the Abbey Church at St. Alban's is said to be of Spanish chesnut, and I cannot help still suspecting that that of Westminster-hall is of the same.—Let me add a few more words on oaks. *Quercus fastigiata*, grafted on the common oak, grows much more rapidly than on its own roots, and soon forms a beautiful pyramidal tree. The *Quercus alba*, or white American oak, which will not flourish in cold clayey soils on its own roots, its shoots dying back every winter, also grows well and perfects its shoots so as soon to make a handsome tree if grafted on the common oak. I have observed lately that an oak has been sold by some nurserymen as *Quercus ballota* which is apparently nothing but a variety of *Quercus ilex*, with rather long leaves. Now I have invariably received from the South of France, and once from Algiers, acorns under this name, which have always produced *Quercus gramuntia*; but I have sometimes thought that the plants had larger leaves and a more robust habit than those I have seen growing under that name. Do you know whether under the article *Quercus hispanica*, in the "Penny Cyclopædia," it is intended to say that it is identical with the "New Lucombe Oak," a strictly evergreen and pyramidal tree, or with the "Lucombe Oak" which is only subdeciduous? I have still something more to say about this my favourite genus, which you will perhaps allow me to continue in your next number.—*R.**

[What relates to the red and white oaks is answered thus by *Jael*:—It would have been more satisfactory if *R.* had given the result of his own *experience*. We well know what the prejudices of both growers and buyers often are upon such subjects. As to Westminster-hall, I have at at this moment a specimen of its roof, of Hastings submarine oak, of Bog oak, and of a piece of timber supposed to be coeval with the days of Henry I., all perfectly sound, and beyond question belonging to the red oak: which is not at all like the wood of the sweet chesnut. It is, however, probable that Hertfordshire red oak may be of bad quality, just as is the case with the white oak in other parts of the country, the Forest of Dean for instance. No one can doubt that the quality of timber varies extremely according to the soil it grows on. At Petworth, in Sussex, both the red and white oaks are found wild. The former is always accompanied by the fern, that is, it prefers the lighter land; the latter is confined to the clay. The late Lord Egremont was of opinion that on his estates the red oak was much the better timber of the two. Can you not get the evidence of the forester at Petworth upon this matter?—So far *Jael*. We answer the remainder of *R.*'s letter ourselves. *Q. ballota* and *Q. gramuntia* are identical; the Algerine Ilex is *Q. ballota*: there are, however, varieties of the latter, which is always known from the varieties of *Q. ilex* by the rounded end of its leaves. Upon turning to Mr. Barker Webb's book, we find that he regards the subdeciduous Lucombe oak as being *Q. hispanica*.]

American Blight.—Five years ago I had under my care two apple-trees, almost dead from the attacks of the American bug. At first I attempted to chase them by means of strong salt water: but although they were actually incrusted with salt, as if covered with ice, neither trees nor insects were affected. The following *winter* I syringed the trees by means of an engine with water heated to the temperature of 200°, and with complete success. The insect was destroyed and the trees are in perfect health. Of course this operation can only be applied in the winter.—*John Kyle, Layton.*

The Pansy.—For the last two years I have propagated my pansies in the same manner as my pinks (by turning up the lower end of the cutting round the soft end of the fore-finger): the advantage of which is, not only the greater facility of striking them, but a greater power of resisting severe frost; for if the exposed top is destroyed, as is frequently the case here, the laid joints beneath the surface of the soil rise up in abundance in the spring; whilst those planted in the usual manner are frequently destroyed here, unless under the protection of a frame, or some such shelter. Two years ago, whilst planting in the spring, I remarked that all those pansies which the men had turned under the surface of the soil in the course of the autumnal digging, were not only fresh, but were growing vigorously, though blanched through the absence of light; and those of the numerous detached and previously rootless branches were growing and rooting freely beneath the surface. This has taught me that, instead of using frames and glasses, which all who delight in this pretty flower have not always at hand, I can now protect them securely by *burying them*. I first trim and clean the ground, if it require it, and loosen the surface carefully, and then cover the whole about half-an-inch deep with a good rich compost. In the spring the plants will be found perfectly protected, and every extremity springing up in all directions; and they will blossom beautifully if the subsoil be congenial to them. If laid in the soil, cuttings of the choicest pansies may be taken off at any season,—even in the depth of winter, if it is convenient for the amateur to procure them at that season. He may lay the *whole* cutting beneath the surface, either in coil or longitudinally, so that it is not buried above half-an-inch, or a little more. It will spring up at most of the joints, in due season, vigorous and healthy. The soil used by the best pansy-growers round Manchester is the partially decomposed turf from a pasture field, of a mellow loamy nature, mixed with well-decomposed cowdung, about one part of the latter to two of the former. I have only used a similar compost to that generally applied to the growth of early cucumbers; but I have seen very fine blooms, in the early part of the season, in thumb-pots, with little else besides sand to grow in. I do not consider the largest blooms the greatest perfection in the pansy, but the beauty of its painting, and its well-proportioned and finely-spread petals.—*John Mearns, F.H.S. Zoological Gardens, Manchester.*

Patent Nets for Fruit Trees.—(See *Gard. Chron.* No. II., p. 21.)—As *H.K., Cheshunt*, is about to follow up some experiments relating to the protective power of the Patent Net against the effects of wind and frost, I shall now venture to offer only a few observations on that part of his communication which refers to his nets "as a protection from birds," that being his motive for originally setting them up at all. Many gardeners in Germany have nets for this purpose constructed in a peculiar manner, which they dye blue, a colour of which, as they after long experience find, all small birds, but especially the sparrows, have a great dread; and that this idea is not to be classed among the "aniles fabellæ," handed down from father to son, but is, on the contrary, highly probable, there is every reason to believe, inasmuch as it is a well-ascertained fact that certain colours strongly affect the passions of divers animals in various ways. That blue should be a repellant is no more incredible than that red should be an attractive colour to birds, and that this latter is so every fowler can bear evidence. Perhaps few persons will be inclined to doubt the authority of Shakspeare on all matters connected with natural history. He alludes to the fascinating power of the doring (or daring) glass used with the day net, when he makes Surrey say, "Let his grace go forwards and dare us like larks"—the Cardinal's cap and the daring-glass being both red. The twine for the blue nets is dyed before they are made, but the patent net may be dyed ready formed by *H.K.* in his own copper if he be inclined to try this experiment too. I am not aware of the precise nature of this patent net, whether it be a woollen and woven material, or made of twine by machinery with loose knots—expanding knots, as the inventor terms them. I have found the same sensation when accidentally getting behind the common twine garden netting that *H.K.* describes when under the patent net; but if this be woollen fabric there would possibly be a difference discovered if tested by the thermometer under similar circumstances. If *H.K.* or any of your readers would like to know more of the peculiar structure of the German horticultural nets, I shall have great pleasure in forwarding the models which I have netted of the two different kinds used, according to any address given in the *Notice to Correspondents* in the *G.C.* I have only to request that delay in forwarding the same may not be construed into neglect on my part, inasmuch as the models may be out when application is made for them by your readers, and I must wait till they be returned. As the manufacture of the net might afford useful occupation to the cottager, in whose behalf the *G. C.* is ready to devote its columns, at seasons when, to say the best of it, he is gaining no money and sitting idle at home, I feel sure that this communication will not be deemed intrusive or trivial by those who, like myself, consider that there is no branch of industry which has not its place and its use in giving strength to the whole fabric of society; not that I would willingly entertain an overweening notion of any one particular employment being of such importance as to generate in the mind a disparaging view of all the rest.—*Charles Bathurst, January* 1841.

*** The models weigh less than one ounce.

Brick Rubbish a Manure.—One of your correspondents (*Not. Corr.*, p. 25) inquires how the soil is improved by burning, and if brick rubbish will not be of service. I am not chemist enough to answer the first question authoritatively,—my idea has been that it merely acted mechanically; but I think I can answer the latter question in a more satisfactory manner. I remarked that the crops upon one of the fields in this neighbourhood were always very rank and luxuriant in two or three spots where brick-kilns had stood eight or nine years before, and attributing this to the burning, I determined to try brick rubbish in my garden. My experiment was upon an old bed of strawberries (Keen's Seedlings), which had been planted five or six years, and were quite worn out. I had the ground between the rows dug up, and the spaces filled four or five inches thick with brick rubbish (without a particle of manure) during the winter. The luxuriance and fertility of the plants were remarkable. I never saw any in finer condition anywhere. The soil is a strong loam but not deep, and a strong wet clay subsoil. I fancy also that the fæcal matter from the roots of the strawberries is a stimulant to fruit-trees; at least in two or three situations where I have beds of strawberries under fruit-walls, the trees grow very luxuriantly. No one would suppose the Ribston Pippin to be in a state of decay who saw mine: the bark as smooth and free from moss and canker as a young willow. *T. G., Clitheroe.*

Manuring Pinks.—A friend of mine manured some pinks very freely with rotten woollen rags, and the improvement in the appearance of the bloom was astonishing. In fact, he says it quite altered the character of the flower. To such of your readers as are fond of the pink this may be information worth having.—*T. G.*

Medical properties of the Birch.—A correspondent reminds us that the account given at page 37 of the diuretic effects of this plant is confirmed by the following quotation:—"In some places these trees (the birches) are tapped in the spring, and the sap drawn out to make birch wine, which has been recommended for stone and gravel, as is also the sap unfermented."—*Miller's Dictionary.* He says with great reason, that it is a pity modern writers should have altogether forced old Miller out of the way; surely there is more good sense and information in his book than in many modern works upon gardening matters; in which we agree with him.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 14*th*, 1840.—Mr. Cadness, a young man sent out from the Horticultural Society of London, has been appointed Curator of the Botanic Garden here. I am sorry to say, however, that a bad piece of ground has been chosen; it lies so close to the sea that half of it is covered with salt water during five months in the year, which destroys all the plants, though as yet there is but a small portion of the ground occupied. The borders around two sides of the garden are all that is planted, excepting a few flower-beds scattered about as if by accident; the other part being a wilderness. It will take a long time and a great deal of money to make a good garden of it, as it lies too low. The proprietors cannot build any houses in the garden, as the land belongs to the city, who will not allow them to do so: on this account the conservatory and the two small houses which they have are at some distance from the garden. The conservatory is raised upon the ruins of an old riding-school, and all the walls are of wood, which scarcely keeps out the severe frost we have here. It has the appearance of a large dome placed upon a platform about 20 feet from the ground, and it is capable of holding 7000 or 8000 plants. It is, however, a bad house, and by no means well calculated to grow plants in. The collection includes a great number of different kinds of camellias, almost all the old plants usually grown in stoves in England, and the largest collection of bulbs I ever saw. Many of the bulbs, I am told, are rare and valuable; but, like all the other plants, they are in a deplorable condition. There appears to be little taste here for plants, and few seem to understand or appreciate their value. Fruit-trees are generally cultivated, and these only because they produce money more readily than flowers; even in the first-rate gardens of this State, the greatest part of the fruit is sent to market to be sold. The Botanic Garden is at present maintained at the expense of Mr. Grey, the president, and what is paid by visitors, which does not average 20 dollars per week. It is impossible to effect much with a garden 20 acres in extent, and containing a collection of about 8000 plants, with such limited means; a garden in this country causing more expense and trouble than in England. In winter the severity of the frost will not admit of a collection of herbaceous plants or evergreens being kept without protection; and a great many cannot bear the heat and drought of our summers. The Dahlia, for example, never flowers here till the end of August or the beginning of September, and it is with difficulty kept in a growing state during the hot summer months. Tropical plants appear to do better than any others, the heat here in summer being equal to that of the West Indies.

Paris, Jan. 21, 1841.—Among the opinions expressed by Professor Henslow in his lecture on the diseases of Wheat, is one that does not accord with some observations that I made last summer on the same subject. I speak of the transformation of Rust (*Uredo rubigo*) into *Puccinia Graminum*. Not having seen the drawings exhibited by Professor Henslow, it is hazarding a good deal to oppose his opinions; nevertheless my experiments were made on living specimens, and therefore it may be useful to place mine by the side of his. I have followed with care, by the aid of an excellent microscope, the development of these two plants, and I have always remarked that although they grew together, and were often mixed together on the wheat, yet they each had a different mode of growth, sufficient to make them two different species. The rust (*Uredo rubigo*) is developed under the epidermis of the leaves, the sheaths, and the chaff of wheat, seldom on the stalk. It appears as little elongated pustules, clear orange colour, and disposed in parallel lines containing spherical globules, free, or apparently without pedicels, and enclosing a nucleus equally spherical, and formed of coloured granules. This kind of rust begins to show itself about the beginning of June and lasts till the end of July. About the beginning of July I have observed on the leaves, the sheaths, and the stems, another kind of rust, the scientific name of which I do not know. It is distinguished from the common rust by its pustules being isolated, broader, and of a chocolate colour. The globules when young are spherical, a little larger and deeper co-

loured than the common rust; but when they are fully developed, they become elliptical, transparent, and enclose a spherical nucleus, composed, as in the other, of coloured granules, which are each borne on a fine uncoloured pedicel three or four times longer than the greater diameter of the globule. This rust lasts till the crop is cut. —The growth of *Puccinia* is quite different from that of the two kinds of rust of which I have just spoken; instead of forming just under the epidermis, it originates in the cavities which separate the bundles of fibres of the tissue. A small shapeless mass is at first observed, only recognisable by its darker green colour from the rest of the tissue, and this little mass grows till it has filled the cavity. There then appears on the external border of the mass some little tumours of a golden colour, which in passing through the tissue that separates it from the epidermis, raise and tear it till they appear on the outside in the form of *Puccinia*. I have often observed in the early part of the season a group of these plants just under the epidermis, which had not strength to force their way through it, remain there and appear like little black patches, which in consequence of the compression that they have undergone become square at the top. We now can easily comprehend why *Puccinia* appears more frequently where rust has previously existed, or where it still exists, the rust having torn the epidermis, and prepared it in some degree for the coming out of the *Puccinia*. We also understand why the rust with elongated globules, from its later growth, should frequently be found mixed with *Puccinia*; and this accounts for Professor Henslow's opinion of a transformation that does not in reality exist.—*L. Vilmorin.*

Leyden, Dec. 3, 1840.—Great exertions are making here by the Government to secure the safe transmission of live plants from the Dutch Colonies. Dr. Blume, who is charged with this duty, has obtained specimens of Ward's cases from your Horticultural Society, and is employed in drawing up instructions for the Dutch governors and officers. The second volume of his splendid *Rumpnin* is published, and a great part of the plates for the third volume are already engraved; among them will be found a considerable part of the Orchidaceous plants of the Moluccas and New Guinea.

Newburgh, near New York, Nov. 28th.—The Americans are much improving in matters of taste; and I hope the vignettes sent will give you some idea of our villa residences. Mr. Downing, of the Newburgh Botanic Garden and Nurseries, near New York, has now in the press a volume on "American Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture," illustrated with engravings. I think it will surprise you, and some who still think we have nothing but "log cabins" in this country.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 19.—E Forster, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—J. Maclellan, Esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society, and Mr. F. Wescott an Associate. Exhibited, *Sedum Telephium* in a growing state, after having been two years in a herbarium, by Mr. Mason. Mr Babington produced some Fir-cones, found under ten feet of peat at Burrishoole, near Newport, Mayo, along with nuts of *Corylus avellana*. Mr. Babington mentioned that no trees of either of the kinds had existed within many miles for 200 years, excepting a few lately planted. In a note, Professor Don said that the cones differ from the variety *Pinus sylvestris*, common in the Highlands of Scotland; but that they exactly resemble those of *Pinus Mughus*, from the Austrian Alps, figured by Jacquin. Mr. Janson exhibited two fine specimens of fossil wood from the Isle of Portland; one was the *Cycadeoidea megalophylla* of Buckland, and the other a part of the stem of some exogenous plant. Read:—The description of a new plant belonging to the natural order Lineæ, by C. Babington. This plant is particularly interesting, as it establishes the affinity of Lineæ with Malvaceæ: the species described is *Cliococca tenuifolia*, an Australian plant, raised three or four years since in the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Some extracts of considerable interest were read from Mr. Griffith's letters; he stated that he had been watching the impregnation of Ferns, and supposes he has discovered male organs in the shape of hairs at the ends of the pinnæ, which however are only to be seen at an early period. He found these organs most developed in *Adiantum*, and considered them equal to the anthers in Hepaticæ. He mentions a curious change in a species of Lonicera in which, after the flowers had dropped, the ovules assumed every form between ovules and leaves, in consequence of the integuments of the ovules being metamorphosed into leaves.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.—The following persons were elected fellows:—Prince Esterhazy; the Duke of Sutherland; the Hon. Colonel Anson, M.P.; Henry A. Thomson, M.D.; D. D. Davis, M.D.; John Miles, Esq.; John Ward, Esq.; Arthur Wellesley Ward, Esq.; Neville Ward, Esq. After the ballot Mr. Sowerby concluded his paper upon the varieties of structure in wood which give rise to the appearance called Curl, and other ornamental figures. The Chairman, Dr. Roxburgh, announced that the works now in progress upon the Society's grounds, in the Regent's Park, are the formation of the principal walks, the lawn, and the medical garden. Among the donations reported was a quantity of building stone, presented by Mr. Ward, from his quarries at Calverly.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

PORTLANDIA DAPHNOIDES (*Stove shrub*).—A cinchonaceous plant from Cuba, which has flowered in the Botanical Garden, Edinburgh. Flowers white, pendulous, nine inches long, very like those of *Portlandia grandiflora*.—*Jamieson's Journal.*

BEGONIA DREGII (*Stove herbaceous plant*).—A tortuous-rooted plant, with a stem about six inches high. Leaves oblique, transversely elliptico-rhomboid, red on the underside, covered with silvery spots on the upper side. Flowers white, about an inch across. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced from the Berlin Garden in 1840. Flowered in the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.—*Jamieson's Journal.*

PHYSIANTHUS ACRICOMUS (*Stove-climber*).—An Asclepiadaceous plant from Ceara, in Brazil, raised in the garden of Mr Blackburn, of Hales, near Liverpool, where it extended across the rafters from end to end of the stove. The leaves are obovate, taper-pointed, hairy on both sides. The flowers are white, sweet-scented, and about an inch and a quarter long. It is stated to be a "handsome climber."—*Jamieson's Journal.*

ODONTOGLOSSUM MACULATUM (*Stove epiphyte*).—This rare species was imported from Mexico by Mr. Barker. It is one of the prettiest of the family, because of its large two-coloured spotted flowers and drooping habit, and seems to have much the manner of growth and constitution of an Oncidium. When it was first sent, it was thought to be the *Odontoglossum Cervantesii* of La Llave, to which it bears a great resemblance; but upon an attentive consideration it must be different, for the latter is said to have snow-white flowers, and this is not a circumstance in which plants of Orchidaceæ are likely to vary. It was also found in the west of Mexico by Count Karwinski. *Odontoglossum cordatum* approaches this very nearly, but, independently of the difference in the colour and size of its flowers, it has exceedingly acuminate sepals and petals, and quite another kind of appendage to the stalk of the labellum.—*Botanical Register.*

PUYA HETEROPHYLLA (*Greenhouse herbaceous plant*).—A very pretty plant, evidently belonging to the genus Puya, and most remarkable for bearing two kinds of leaves. Those at the base of the plant arise from tough, concave, broad, horny petioles, which overlie each other, forming a kind of bulb, and are extended into narrow, hard, serrated, spiny, brown processes about two inches long. The leaves, on the other hand, which are last formed, are thin, lanceolate, bright green, and more than eighteen inches long. The flowers are arranged in a close, oblong spike, composed of imbricated woolly cartilaginous pale green bracts, occupying the centre of a bulb of spiny leaves in the place of the thin leaves before mentioned. Mr. Rogers says, "I received the plant from Mr. Parkinson from Mexico, in 1836, and stuck it into a pot loosely filled with Tillandsia, in which this plant and the epiphytes which accompanied it had been packed. It flourished so well in its temporary abode, the roots clothing the inside of the pot, that I never disturbed or planted it otherwise; and this summer it flowered for the first time. When growing it has received abundance of water: indeed, I believe it stood in a pan always full. When the leaves began to turn yellow, it was set on the floor of the house and kept dry and cool for two months or more till it showed flower. It has been grown close to the light, in a stove of moderate temperature, not very damp. Its spiny processes are excessively sharp and brittle, rendering it almost dangerous to touch the plant; and the leaves when full grown are eighteen inches to two feet long, and flexible, hanging about more loosely than those of most similar plants."—*Botanical Register.*

HIBISCUS WRAYÆ (*Greenhouse shrub*).—A beautiful plant, with large lilac flowers, obtained from Swan River by Mrs. Wray of Cheltenham. It is a greenhouse shrub of very easy cultivation, grows luxuriantly in any common soil, and attains the height of eight or ten feet in one season, if planted in the border of the conservatory. The plant in the garden of the Horticultural Society has been in flower for two months, and will continue to produce a succession of bloom throughout the winter and spring. It is easily propagated by either cuttings or layers.—*Botanical Register.*

ASTEROTRICHION SIDOIDES (*Half-hardy shrub*).—Nat. ord. Malvaceæ. From New Holland. It is a slender upright plant, from three to four feet high, clothed with a furfuraceous covering composed of little star-shaped hairs. The flowers are white, and are arranged in racemes of about an inch in length, from the axils of the uppermost leaves. The leaves are alternate, lanceolate, and serrated. It blossoms at Berlin in March and April, but may be made to blossom a month earlier or later according as it is exposed to a warmer or colder atmosphere. Like most New Holland plants it will bear exposure to the open air in summer. It grows very vigorously in any kind of loose, light, rich soil.—*Link, &c., Icones.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Growing Exogenous Plants on Blocks of Wood, in the same manner as many orchidaceous plants are cultivated, has been practised with considerable success by Mr. Halliday, of Elmham-hall. *Epiphyllum truncatum*, in particular, grows as luxuriantly, and blooms as profusely, as it does when treated in the usual manner in pots.

Epiphyllum truncatum violaceum.—This is a new and superior variety of *E. truncatum*. In growth and habit it resembles that species; its flowers are nearly of the same size and shape, but have that inimitable glow of purple and rose which characterises the inner petals of *Cereus speciosissimus*. It requires the usual treatment given to the other species of the genus, and will, no doubt, become a great favourite if worked on stocks of *Pereskia aculeata*, in the usual manner. It was originally sent to Mr. R. Harrison, of Liverpool, by Mr. Moke, of Tejuco, a place about twelve miles from Rio, and has since been flowered in the gardens of George Knott, Esq., of East Barnet, under the care of Mr. Judd.

Juniperus communis var. fastigiata.—This singular variety of the common Juniper is found near the tile-kilns of Roques, in the jurisdiction of Languais. There are eight or ten enormous Junipers, the largest of which are from 12 to 14 feet in height, and judging from the size of their trunks, they must be more than a century old. They are growing, with a number of smaller plants, on the side of a hill, the greater part being of the fastigiate variety. In its manner of growth this Juniper exactly resembles the pyramidal Cypress, excepting that the cone is rather more swelled and fusiform. I do not think that any pruning would force a young common Juniper to become of this form, and I am sure that the youngest of these fastigiate Junipers have never had any care bestowed on them during the 15 years that I was in the country. We have tried to transplant them, but without success. I have also examined them to see if they differed from the species excepting in their manner of growth, but they do not; and I have no hesitation in saying that this little family of pyramidal Junipers is one of the botanical curiosities of the department.—*Des Moulins, Catalogue des Plantes de la Dordogne.*

Ants removed by Camphor.—In Arabia there are many kinds of ants; most of them are as harmless as our own, excepting two species, one of which becomes troublesome by the voracity with which it attacks victuals, unless driven away by the odour of *camphor*. The bite of the other is little less painful than that of the scorpion, or less fatal in its effects.—*Niebuhr's Travels.*

New Salvia.—A beautiful new species of this genus from Mexico, the *S. tubifera*, with graceful drooping racemes of rich purple slender flowers, has lately been flowering in a greenhouse in the garden of the Horticultural Society. Although not the most brilliant, it is the most elegant of the genus yet introduced.

A New mode of Preserving Wood.—Dr. Boucherie proposes to render wood more durable, preserve its elasticity, prevent it from warping by dryness or humidity, diminish its combustibility, augment its tenacity and hardness, and even to give it colours, and various and lasting perfumes. He has done this at little cost, by the aid of cheap and simple materials; which is enough to call attention to this important process. Dr. Boucherie uses no mechanical, complicated, or costly means to force the preservative or colouring substances into an entire tree; but simply makes use of the absorbing power of the vegetable itself, which is sufficient to carry all the requisite ingredients, provided they are properly concentrated, from the base of the trunk to the leaves. If a tree is cut off at the base of the trunk, and plunged into a vessel containing the liquid which it is wished it should absorb, the liquid will ascend in a few days to the topmost leaves; all the tissue will be filled with it, excepting the heart-wood, which from its hardness and age always resists penetration. It is not necessary that the tree should retain all its branches and leaves; a tuft left at the top is sufficient to excite absorption. A tree need not be upright, which would sometimes render the operation impracticable; it may be felled after all its useless branches have been taken off, and then its base being put into the liquid destined to be absorbed, all its parts will be penetrated. It is not necessary that the tree should be felled; for if a hole is made at the foot of the trunk, or if it is nearly sawn through, it is sufficient to put the part that has been cut into contact with the liquid, for a rapid and complete absorption to take place. These means, by which the liquid is taken up in a few days, without difficulty, are evidently very different from the methods formerly resorted to. When pieces of cut wood have been operated upon by others, the liquid has not penetrated them except by the aid of powerful machines, or by the prolonged action of the liquid in which they were immersed. The new and ingenious process of Dr. Boucherie is to use an immense natural force, which conducts without injury all kinds of soluble substances into the most delicate vegetable tissue. Dr. Boucherie was not content with trying pyrolignite of iron and many other cheap materials, but he used salt water from salt marshes, which cost him nothing, and had the desired effect. Wood prepared with these saline solutions preserves its flexibility after being exposed to the air for several years. It may be rolled in thin laminæ without cracking, and if exposed to the air it will never split; it is difficult to burn, and will not spread fire; these properties render it extremely useful for ships, as well as for houses and machines. By similar means wood is coloured in such various shades, as renders the most common kinds fit for the cabinet-maker; the following substances are used in colouring:—pyrolignite of iron gives a brownish tint which harmonises very well with the parts that the acid does not penetrate: if some matter containing tannin be absorbed after the pyrolignite, the wood acquires a blue black or a grey tint. If pyrolignite of iron is absorbed and then prussiate of potash, a Prussian blue is produced. If acetate of lead and chromate of potash are introduced successively, a chrome yellow is the result. If pyrolignite of iron, prussiate, acetate of lead, and chromate of potash are absorbed, the most varied shades of blue, green, yellow, and brown are produced.—*Abridged from the Comptes rendus.*

Roadmaking.—In some towns in Belgium, Campeachy and Pernambuco woods are used for roads after the dye is extracted and they are reduced to small pieces. They are admirably adapted to garden walks, giving them the softness, elasticity, and warmth of a carpet.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Dickson's, Clapham.—In the greenhouse there is a large quantity of *Acacia armata*, which will shortly be in flower, with *Epacris grandiflora*, *E. variabilis*, and *E. impressa*. In a pit there are about 2,500 pots of *Gardenia radicans* forcing; these succeed remarkably well, and with much less trouble and expense than by forcing with dung heat. The pit in which they are forced is about 90 ft. long and 6 ft. broad, heated by a common brick flue built along the centre, over which is laid a quantity of old timber, and upon this a layer of coal ashes, about 3 or 4 inches thick. The coal ashes are kept quite damp by being frequently sprinkled with water, which creates a moisture through the pit, while it prevents any danger from fire, and is beneficial to the plants. The temperature at first is from 55° to 60°, rising gradually until the beginning of May, when it is from 75° to 80°, and the flowers begin to expand, and give out the delightful fragrance peculiar to them. The compost in which the plants are grown is a good rich loamy soil, and the pots rather small than otherwise.—*Jan.* 25*th.*

Sketty Hall, Swansea.—For some weeks my self-registering thermometer has indicated from 19° to 26° at night, but up to Monday last none of my tender shrubs, except *Viburnum odoratissimum*, appeared to have suffered any material injury. On that morning the glass in the shade rose to 46°, and as it fell last night to 25° I begin to fear that some further mischief will accrue. On Christmas day the *Raphiolepis* continued to be handsomely in flower, and a few blossoms still remain, though many have been frosted off, but the leaves are still uninjured.—*L. W. Dillwyn.*

Mr. Palmer's, Shacklewell.—The large and valuable collection of succulents, particularly of Mammillaria and Echinocactus, at this place, are arranged upon a wooden stage in a small house, with a temperature from 40° to 45° in the winter season. The compost in which they are grown is a mixture of yellow loam, lime rubbish, small potsherds, with a pretty good quantity of sand, care being taken that the draining is good.—*Jan.* 19.

Rev. T. Williams', Hendon.—A great number of the rare and tender species of Coniferæ are here cultivated in pots in the houses. The most remarkable specimens are Picea spectabilis, grandis, amabilis, Altingia excelsa and Cunninghami, Araucaria imbricata and Braziliensis, Pinus palustris, insignis, longifolia, Sabiniana, and Palasiana, a fine specimen of Abies pyginæa and Juniperus elongata. The collection of Mammillariæ and Echinocacti may vie with that of any other in this country, and the plants are remarkably fine and healthy. The temperature is kept up to about 60°, and the plants are arranged upon an ornamental iron stage with shelves rising one above another.—*Jan.* 20.

Horticultural Society's Garden.—The following appear to be the results of the frost:—WALL.—*The extremities of the shoots killed.*—Bignonia capreolata, grandiflora, radicans major; Jasminum revolutum, Lycium Boerhaavifolium, Zizyphus vulgaris, Punica Granatum, Leycesteria formosa, Physianthus albens; Berberis tenuifolia, most of the leaves turned brown: Anagyris fœtida, Caprifolium pubescens, Emmenia sericea, Magnolia Soulangiana, Prunus sinensis, Menispermum arborea, Jubaea spectabilis, Coriaria nepalensis, Maytenus chilensis, Lagerstræmia indica. WALL.—*Last year's shoots entirely killed.*—Quercus xalapensis; Voxameria inermis, only the upper branches; Celtis orientalis, Escallonia montevidensis; Genista canariensis, the upper branches. Deeringia indica, nearly to the ground; Leptodermis lanceolata, Wistaria Backhousiana, Polygonum adnatum, perhaps killed altogether. *Not suffered*:—Genista candicans, Acacia melanoxylon, Cytisus æolicus, Eucalyptus piperita,

Edwardsia (microphylla ?), Ligustrum nepalense, Anagyris indica; Cratægus mexicana, the leaves turned brown; Nandina domestica, leaves suffered; Quercus lanuginosa, young leaves suffered. In the open Border.—*Extremities of the shoots killed*:—Adelia acuminata, Maclura aurantiaca, Duvana dependens, Berchemia volubilis, Laurus Benzoin, and Sassafras, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Itea virginiana; Broussonetia papyrifera, and spathulata; Coriaria myrtifolia. Aucuba japonica, only the leaves in the top suffered. Spiræa Lindleyana, not suffered, Vitex agnus castus, killed nearly to the ground.—*Jan. 26.*

Carclew, near Penrhyn, Cornwall.—The snow which was falling when I last wrote vanished the next day, and since then we have had fine seasonable weather, with the exception of the night of the 20th, when the thermometer fell to 25°. On the night of the 22d it was not below 35°. Many of our Acacias and other New Holland plants appear to be greatly injured by the frost, but it is too soon yet to say much about them. One of the hardiest plants from that country is *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*. It is covered with flowers, and at this season is a valuable plant for the shrubbery in the West of England. A large plant of *Phormium tenax* has been much affected. It grows on a sloping bank underneath some old Scotch fir trees. The snow which settled on its leaves bent them down, and I fear has killed them, whilst two other plants of it on the margin of a pond close by do not appear to be the least injured. Our hybrid Rhododendrons and Azaleas are unhurt, with the exception of the old red *Azalea indica*, which is far more tender than any of the others.—*Wm. B. Booth.*

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Our Home Correspondence has now become so extensive and important, that, after occupying with it a very large proportion of the space destined for other subjects, we still have a great number of valuable communications which we are compelled to defer till another week. Under these circumstances, we have but little opportunity of commenting upon that which we do publish. We must, however, point out among the subjects of greatest interest a very short but excellent article upon the true floral character of the Pansy; and another, by Mr. Mearns, upon the cultivation of this pet flower. There is also a continuation of the discussion concerning British Oak; an account of an ingenious mode of heating garden structures by means of water in open troughs; an article upon the cultivation of the beautiful Japan Lilies, and an account of what is seldom heard of, a new culinary vegetable which deserves attention. Reviews we have been compelled to omit. Notices to Correspondents are growing into an important feature, and will be found to involve many valuable practical points.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

It should be borne in mind that many of the sowings and plantings enumerated in the Calendar must be left to the judgment of the gardener, to discriminate whether it would be expedient for him to perform them at the exact time they are recommended, or even at all. Many of them will be of great importance to some, and to others matters of indifference; as it does occur that the times of sowing for vegetables and flowers, and of commencing to force, will vary materially in adjoining gardens, and yet each, being influenced by particular circumstances, is perfectly correct, as regards attaining the desired end, namely, the most abundant supply at the required season: one family wants spring products, another those of autumn, whilst a third may be permanent residents, requiring a regular succession; and to the gardener in the last-mentioned situation the Calendar, as a remembrancer, becomes exceedingly valuable, and is found so, even by the most experienced. Independently of the causes enumerated others less easily surmounted occur, from the soil and situation; the most diligent will sometimes find many things, from the heavy nature of his soil, the weather, and other circumstances, remain undone which have been accomplished by those in more favourable situations; these should not be forgotten, but brought forward, and endeavours made to embody them with operations of the same class recommended at a subsequent and more favourable opportunity; the Calendar for the past week or weeks should not, therefore, be lost sight of, but every succeeding one acted upon as having reference to the past as well as the future. There is a general acknowledged time of sowing and planting main crops, and of performing various other important business of the garden, whilst there are other matters which may be done with advantage if circumstances render them necessary, but if they remain undone no very serious blank will occur in the general arrangements of the garden; we shall, therefore, endeavour as far as possible, to distinguish in our language between what *should* be and what *may* be done; as it is our conviction that any gardener adopting every sowing, &c., recommended in the published calendars with which we are acquainted, would very soon be unable to find room for even a small portion of his multifarious products to come to perfection.

Continue to advance gradually in forcing of all kinds; take every advantage of the sun's increasing altitude, and endeavour by all your proceedings in that department to coalesce with this important auxiliary, in out-door work little can be done: store the mind, therefore, with well digested plans of operation, to be acted upon at the first favourable opportunity.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Give the early fruiters regular supplies of water, with gentle syringings overhead on clear mornings, close the houses early in the afternoon, and use moderate fires, but do not allow the house to fall below 60°.

Vinery.—Thin out the superfluous shoots before they get far advanced, to prevent them bleeding; tie those left neatly to the wires, taking care, at the same time, not to do so tightly, or they will be injured as they advance in growth.

Peach-house.—Whilst the trees are setting their bloom give air abundantly, as early in the day as the weather will permit; occasionally moisten the floor of the house; gradually remove superfluous shoots; the engine or syringe may be freely used as soon as the fruit is firmly set.

Cherry-house.—Admit abundance of air when possible; examine the opening buds carefully: if they appear deformed or curled, it indicates the presence of a grub, which must immediately be removed.

Fig-house.—Do not allow the plants to become dry at the roots; give air at all possible opportunities, and allow the temperature to range from 50° to 65°.

Cucumbers and Melons.—When wet weather prevails the heat will sometimes decline suddenly, which must be guarded against by additions to the linings: stop the young plants when they have made the second rough leaf, and sow a few more seeds.

Onions.—Sow White Spanish, which we find the best kind for transplanting in May; to those whose gardens are in cold or wet situations we would recommend them to adopt this plan extensively.

Cauliflowers in frames or under hand-glasses should have free exposure, except during heavy rains or severe frosts.

Carrots.—Sow a few Early Horn on a slight hotbed, or in a warm situation out of doors if the weather permits; also Green Cos and Cabbage Lettuces.

Out-Door or Orchard Department.

Continue to manure, trench, and prepare ground for future crops.

Orchard.—Prepare ground for and plant all kinds of fruit-trees in open weather, whether against walls or as standards; finish pruning Cherries, Pears, and Plums, and finish digging between Gooseberry and Currant bushes.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-Door Department.

Stove.—Continue to repot Orchidaceæ; be careful in administering water to plants not in a growing state; clean the surface of the pots from moss, pick off dead leaves; re-label plants, prune and tie up creepers, and otherwise forward the work of the approaching potting season.

Greenhouse.—Use no more fire than what is necessary to exclude frost and damp, the latter to many plants being the more dangerous of the two. Sow imported and other seeds of greenhouse plants on gentle heat.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to put in, and forward as fast as possible, cuttings of plants wanted for the flower-garden; sow Ranunculus seeds upon a slight heat, give air at every favourable opportunity, and water sparingly only on fine clear mornings.

Out-Door Department.

Expose tulip-beds freely on fine days, but protect them, as well as other choice bulbs above ground, from frost or heavy rains; plant out Ranunculus and Anemones the first fine dry weather; prune and transplant deciduous shrubs and hedges; forward as much as possible all ground work, and stake newly-planted trees.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Prune and dig between the rows of all trees and shrubs not intended to be removed this season; finish digging all vacant quarters; collect cones of the fir tribe, if not done before; continue to protect young evergreens during frost, which will now be found more fatal to Pines and other evergreens than in the depth of winter.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—In planting mixed coppice woods the different soils should be studied, and the plants most suitable planted in groups, according to the nature of the situation; the oak and Spanish chesnut should occupy the strong land, and birch, poplar, willow, and alder, the low and worthless, where spruce fir also would be found to succeed better than larch as a nurse; the dry situations may be planted now, or as soon as possible, but in wet or retentive soils it should be delayed some time; it requires great forethought to determine which kind of tree is most suitable and valuable in the locality, whether puncheons, fuel, or bark, be the most staple commodity: in the latter case ash, sycamore, and elm must be rejected, and kinds possessing the tannin principle be substituted. Continue draining, pruning, felling, plashing hedgerows, ditching, &c.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Should the weather become sufficiently open, the gardener and farmer cannot do better than turn up the land and destroy all grubs, and employ children to pick eggs and cocoons off the fruit trees and shrubs. The loose bark should now be removed from apple trees, and also any stones that may have been laid on the surface of the ground underneath them, for the purpose of destroying the apple weevils (*Anthonomus pomorum*), which have laid up for the winter under them. This insect commits great devastation in apple orchards, by destroying the stamens, pistil, and receptacle of the flower. As soon as the blossom-buds begin to swell, the female beetle begins to deposit her eggs. In calm weather she selects a good bud and makes a hole in it with her proboscis; she fixes herself at the hole, lays one egg, and then pushes it in with her proboscis; after this she seeks another bud, and goes on till she has deposited a considerable number of eggs in separate buds. The bud continues to swell and the petals nearly expand, when suddenly the growth ceases, and the petals wither and assume a scorched appearance. If one of these flower buds be examined when nearly expanded, a small white grub with a black head will be found in the centre, which begins to assume a yellowish colour; a few days later this grub will be found either wholly or partially changed to a beetle, and should there be a small hole on the side of the receptacle the beetle will have escaped, the transformation from the egg to the perfect state not having occupied more than a month. When this beetle, which is dark-brown with grey stripes, leaves the receptacle, it feeds during the summer on the leaves of the trees, and is seldom to be seen. In the autumn the weevils leave the trees and search for convenient hiding-places under stones about the trees, or under the rough bark, in which they pass the winter. Consequently, as they commence their operations early in the spring, care should be taken to remove all stones, dead leaves, and other litter from under the trees, as well as to scrape off the rough dead bark from them in the winter season. The apple weevil is also very injurious to pear-trees.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending January 28, 1841, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

Jan.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 22	30.303	30.157	44	32	38.0	S.W.	.10
Satur. 23	30.108	30.00	43	32	37.5	N.W.	
Sund. 24	30.161	29.796	38	26	32.0	N.	.02
Mond. 25	30.336	30.195	40	32	36.0	W.	.01
Tuesd. 26	30.400	29.988	49	43	46.0	S.W.	
Wedn. 27	30.225	30.015	53	30	41.5	W.	
Thurs. 28	30.300	30.250	44	28	36.0	W.	
Average	30.264	30.057	44.4	31.8	38.1		.13

22. Frosty, cloudy; rain at night.
23. Clear; cloudy and fine at night.
24. Boisterous in the morning; tempestuous snow-shower at noon; afterwards clear, cold, and dry.
25. Clear and frosty; overcast.
26. Hazy and mild; overcast and fine.
27. Slightly overcast; clear and frosty at night.
28. Cloudy throughout the day; very clear at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending the 6th February, 1841.

Jan.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 31	43.1	32.6	37.8	5	0.32 in.	—	3	—	1	8	2	1	—
Feb.													
M. 1	42.6	31.9	37.2	4	0.20	2	3	1	2	3	4	—	—
Tu. 2	44.2	31.1	37.6	4	0.75	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	1
W. 3	45.0	32.8	38.9	7	0.42	1	2	2	1	1	6	2	—
Th. 4	45.2	35.2	35.2	6	0.30	—	3	1	—	5	3	3	—
F. 5	44.7	32.4	38.5	5	0.39	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	2
S. 6	46.8	34.2	40.5	8	0.25	—	1	2	2	4	3	2	1

In the above period, the highest temperature occurred February 5, 1833, and February 2, 1835—thermometer 50°; the lowest, February 5, 1830—thermometer 10°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 30, 1841.

The Market has been well supplied during this week with Fruits, Vegetables, and Flowers, which are for the most part about the same in price and quality as they were last week.—*Fruits.* Pines are plentiful, and the quality good. Foreign Grapes are pretty good, and the supply moderate. Apples are abundant, and of first-rate quality; Reinette grise, Pepin d'or, Scarlet Nonpareil, Api petit, Court of Wick, King of the Pippins, Golden Russet, Northern Greening, and American Newtown Pippin, are the best. The supply of Pears is good, including Old Colmar, Jean de Witte, Poire d'Auche, Bergamotte de la Pentecôte, Beurré Rance, and Ne plus Meuris. A few Mandarin Oranges are in the market of good quality. The common kinds and Lemons remain at last week's prices. Shaddocks and Pomelloes are of large size and abundant. The few Cucumbers offered for sale are rather indifferent.—*Vegetables.* Broccoli of both the white and brown kind is not scarce, and the quality excellent. Savoys are abundant, but of an inferior description. Red Cabbages are scarce, but good. Brussels Sprouts are of excellent quality. Carrots are fine, and plentiful. Turnips are abundant, but a large proportion are indifferent. Onions are good, but not plentiful. Celery is indifferent, and the supply small. Asparagus and Sea-kale are excellent, and the supply large. Jerusalem Artichokes are scarce and good. Red Beet is excellent. Forced Rhubarb is abundant, and the quality good. Mushrooms and Truffles are generally good and abundant. We observed packets of dried Basil, Marjoram, Savory, and Sage, imported from America at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; and also herbs ground to powder, and sold in bottles.—*Flowers.* Flowers of all kinds are very numerous. The beautiful and fragrant Luculia gratissima, noticed in p. 21, was exhibited in the early part of the week, as well as the superb Poinsettia pulcherrima, noticed p. 36. Forced Belgian Azaleas, Gesnera elongata, Laurestine, Persian Lilac, Christmas Rose, Camellia japonica imbricata, Rosa Mundi, althæiflora and delicatissima, Pyrus japonica, Euphorbia jacquiniflora, Mignionette, and the pretty little Hound's-tongue, which is an excellent substitute for the Forget-me-Not, enliven the shops. Among the plants is a beautiful variety of Chinese Primrose, with very dark-coloured and large flowers; Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus of several kinds, and Heaths, are also plentiful. In some of the shops of the metropolis there is a grape called the Jersey Grape, which is very similar to the Perla bella, but of much better quality; some fine Reinette de Canada apples are selling under the name of Luton Pippins; this is valuable as being one of the few large apples that may be used for the dessert.

PRICES, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 3s 6d to 18s	Pomeloes, 9d to 1s 6d
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 3s to 12s	Shaddocks, each, 3s to 5s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4s to 7s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Cucumbers, per brace, 3s to 5s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Grapes, Foreign, per lb. 9d to 1s 6d	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 3s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s
— per 100, 3s to 14s	Nuts, per bushel—
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 14s	— Brazil, 18s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s	— Spanish, 24s
— per 100, 6s to 14s	— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 2s	Garlic, per lb. 10d
Cabbage, Red for pick. per d. 2s to 6s	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 2s 6d to 3s
Cabbage Plants, doz. bch. 2s 6d to 3s 6d	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 7s 6d to 9s
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2s	— Second or Middling, 3s 6d
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 5s to 6s	— Sprue, or Small, 2s
— Brown, 2s to 4s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 5l. to 6l.	Lettuces, per score, 10d
— New, per lb. 1s to 1s 6d	Endive, per score, 2s to 3s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s. 6d to 2s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 2s to 2s 6d
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 2s to 3s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 5s	Watercress, per doz. wn. bches. 2s
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d	Parsley, per half-sieve, 2s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 1s 6d	Fennel, per bunch, 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 2d	Thyme (green) per doz. bchs, 4s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 2d	Sage (green) per doz. bunches, 4s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s to 4s	Rosemary (green) per bunch 6d
Radish, Red, p. punnet of 6 bands, 2s	Lavender (dried) per doz. bunch. 3s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s	Tansy, per doz. bunches, 1s
Onions, per bushel, 4s to 4s 6d	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 1s to 1s 2d
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 4s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
— Green (Ciboules), per bch. 6d	Morels, per lb., 14s
— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 4s	Truffles (dried), per lb., 12s.
	— (fresh), per lb., 3s to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

We are greatly indebted to *Mr. Teschemacher*, and hope often to hear from him.

If correspondents wish us to insert their letters, they will express them in temperate language. All others will remain unnoticed.

Anonymous.—Moss only attacks lawns, the soil of which is unable to support a greensward of grass. When soil is exhausted, grasses begin to die off, and their place is taken by moss. The obvious mode then of proceeding is to give the lawn a good top-dressing in winter, either of malt dust, or nitrate of soda, or soot, or any other manure containing an abundance of alkali. The gardener finds the growth of moss arrested by frequent raking in wet weather, or by the application of pounded oyster-shells, but these are mere palliatives and not remedies. Make your grass healthy and it will soon smother the moss.

Anonymous asks how to cure the disease in turnips called fingers and toes.

W. J. D. A.—We do not advise any part of the advertisements to be destroyed in binding, because *we shall include them in the annual index*: this will only be just to advertisers, whose residences and prices can then be found at all times. If it is desirable to get rid of the general news, the abstraction of the three last leaves will answer the purpose sufficiently, or if the last four are removed, still the great mass of Horticultural information will be preserved. We intend the index to be most ample and complete.

H. K.—The easiest and best way to propagate the Mistletoe is by placing *ripe* seeds on the smooth branches of the common apple, pear, or white thorn, in February or March, without in any way damaging the bark on which they are placed. The seeds should be fixed on the *under side* of the branch, as there they are shaded, and more likely to escape being eaten by birds when they begin to vegetate. Mistletoe may be grafted on the apple tree; but success is so precarious that few succeed at present.

Prof. L.—The plant that produces a hard white nut, which the turners in Germany make into different articles for sale, and call Corocies Nusse, is the Phytelephas macrocarpa. It is the hard albumen which is employed.

S.—On the 7th Jan., when the external thermometer was as low as 6°, that in the large conservatory in the garden of the Horticultural Society was not below 36°, ranging between that and 45°. It would have been easy to have kept it much warmer; but the object was to keep it as *cold as possible* consistent with the safety of the plants. The Pears had their flavour spoiled by the Laurel leaves in which they were packed, and which had rendered them too bitter to be eaten. We do not, however, think the samples we received would ever have become melting.

We should be much obliged to *Mr. Bathurst* for his receipt for the blue dye.

If a *Journeyman Gardener* will give us information concerning either the respective qualities of the two British oaks, or their management in forests, we shall be glad to hear from him. We only hope he will confine himself to such *facts* as he may be acquainted with. Our readers will value them much more than *opinions*. The respective durability of those species, their price in the timber-market, and their rate of growth, easily ascertained by inspecting a section of the felled timber, or of branches, are all good points of inquiry.

T. G.—As all the following are easily propagated either by cuttings, offsets, or seeds, and suit a cottager's means, they are well calculated for decorating a window where he can preserve Pelargoniums. Of course they must be furnished by the gentlemen's gardens in the neighbourhood.—Chinese Primrose, Cinerarias, Aloysia citriodora (commonly called Verbena), Partridge-breasted and other dwarf Aloes, Sempervivums and Sedums, Linaria Cymbalaria for training over the framework of the window, Crassula coccinea, Mesembryanthemum coccineum and others; the Tea-scented Roses.

Young Gardener.—Dissolve gum arabic or common glue in hot water until it just sticks to your fingers when you touch it, and when cool lay it on your plants with a soft brush or syringe. It

will prevent the scale from multiplying, and in a few weeks will come off in flakes, bringing the insect with it. Keep your pines in good health, and you will not be so liable to be infested with it. The same may be applied to the brown scale on Peach and Fig trees in houses; but as there are numerous crevices in the wood and bark where the insect lodges itself, you had better scrub your trees well at the proper season with soft soap and water, and then brush them over with the following mixture:—2lb of soft soap, 1 lb of flowers of sulphur, well mixed in about 14 gallons of water. Or you may use Mr. Errington's mixture recommended in No. 2 of this *Chronicle*. Or you may take Mr. Kyle's mixture of clay and sulphur mentioned to-day. The sense of smell in hares and rabbits is very acute, and almost any substance disagreeable to man will prevent their attacks upon the bark of trees. A mixture of night soil, quicklime, soot, and sulphur will effect the object, or fish oil roughly plastered on the bark will do nearly as well.

B. S. P.—The Jean de Witte Pear is a moderate bearer, and hardy enough to fruit as a standard near London.

The letter from *J. H.* came to hand, but it contained no Cineraria: it was empty.

The correspondent who asked us for the name of the best work on the management of the birds in an aviary will find "Bechstein's Cage Birds," a translation from the German, the most useful book he can consult.

Discipulus has no cause to fear lest Clematis Sieboldi and azurea should prove tender. Neither is injured even this winter, although on an east wall. If they should be killed down, they will spring up again.

E.—You are quite right. We only named Messrs. Gibbs and Cormack as dealers in grass seeds because they happen to be well known as having made this branch of their business an especial object. Any of the larger seedsmen will supply such seeds as well and as cheaply. As to the quantities, they are such as ought to be sown if expense is no consideration, as in a small paddock or for a lawn. If a large breadth is to be laid down, a very different proportion and quantity would be requisite.

Rusticus expectans cannot do better than refer to our list, p. 53, made out for North Wales. The fruits there mentioned follow nearly in the order of their becoming fit for use. He may reduce the number by dispensing with some of the earlier ones; but, if he has room, he ought to try the whole. Poittevin's manure can be had of the manufacturers only. We cannot recommend one dealer in plants in preference to another. *Every respectable Nurseryman* will supply his customers with whatever is "in the trade," whether he possesses it himself or not. Our opinion quite coincides with that of *Rusticus expectans*, but we must please the tastes of others as well as our own.

Delta.—Hyacinths after having been forced are three years before they recover themselves. After they have done flowering both in pots and glasses, they should be planted out in the open ground in a bed properly prepared, taking care not to injure the leaves, but removing the flower-stalk. When the leaves have died away, the roots may be taken up and laid by in some dry place till November, when they should be again planted in a bed in the open ground; this should be repeated the following year, and the year after that they may be again forced and will produce almost as good flowers as they did the first year they were imported. The best soil for them is a mixture of loam, vegetable mould, cow-dung, and a moderate quantity of sand.

We believe from his description that the grub which infests the carrots of *Discipulus* is nearly related to the wire-worm, and is probably the larva of Elater obscurus. The same methods of destroying it may be pursued as for the wire-worm. The flat worm with many feet is Geophilus subterraneus; this and its allies are known under the name of "hundred legs," and are too common in gardens, but they are not very injurious. The caterpillar of the currant being hatched late in the autumn does not become a pupa till about a month or six weeks before it appears as a moth. The caterpilar remains in a dormant state during the winter under the plants or dead leaves, and boiling water administered in large quantities will destroy them and most other insects much more quickly than anything else. As a test of the power of boiling water, we recommend our correspondent to plunge a stag beetle and a large sphinx, two difficult insects to kill, into a cup of boiling water, and let them remain in it for a minute, when he will find them perfectly dead. We shall be happy to assist him to the names of insects from his trees as far as lies in our power. Apples may be sent packed in a basket with fresh hay to the office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, carriage paid.

We shall be much indebted to *Mr. W. Rogers* for his communications, which cannot fail to be interesting.

F. H. S. should graft Bacon's incomparable Pear on the pear stock, and grow it as a standard in any well-drained soil. It does not require a wall.

It would require a volume to answer *Joseph's* question. He will find good information on the subject in Dean Herbert's work on Amaryllidaceæ.

There is no truth in the statement mentioned by a *Constant Reader*, that either the orchidaceous house or the vast conservatory at Chatsworth is heated upon Mr. Penn's plan. We strongly advise him NOT to adopt this much-talked-of method of heating, concerning which we shall have some observations to offer in our next number.

In reply to *C. D., Lavant, near Chichester*, I beg to state, that if he will privately send his address to me, at Messrs. Houlston and Hughes's, 154, Strand, London, I shall be happy to communicate more fully with him. At present I may state, that I can let him have the following for some which he has mentioned:—*Brodiæa congesta, B. grandiflora, Calliprora lutea, Ornithogalum arabicum, Homeria lineata, Gladiolus* (several fine species), *Hippeastrum calyptratum* (rare), *Hippeastrum* (a newly imported sp. from Mexico), and some seedling hybrids. Of those which C. D. mentions, I should like to have *Crinum capense* (from Rio), *Hippeastrum Henslowi, H. aulicum, Ismene calathina* (if flowering bulbs), *I. pedunculata, Zephyranthes candida, Z. carinata, Nerine venusta, Amaryllis Belladonna.*—*Philo-Bulb.*

Mr. Whitaker has anticipated our intentions. The list of vegetables he asks for will appear next week. We shall at the same time endeavour to find room for his letter.

A Subscriber will scarcely improve upon Mr. Green's method of cucumber-growing described in our third number. Two works are advertised in our columns, and we have another paper or two on the subject. In fact, cucumbers may be grown in any common greenhouse, provided the air is damp, and the temperature *not below 70 degrees*: see Mr. Green's Memorandum in these Notices to Correspondents'. They should in such a case be trained close to the glass. Fermenting manure is but an awkward way of obtaining heat, but it is in some cases convenient.

An Amateur expresses a hope that we shall collect together notices of all such new and valuable productions in the floral world as, being of a hardy character, may be successfully cultivated by those who delight in a garden, but who are precluded the use of the greenhouse and the stove. He and his friends are desirous of being instructed from time to time as to the best methods of rearing and propagating such plants as are sufficiently hardy to thrive under a frame, or in the open border, and also as to the choicest and most approved varieties of annuals and biennials, together with the best situations in the flower-garden—not only for the growth of a plant, but for its effect in the general arrangement. We shall endeavour to meet his wishes, and we should be particularly glad to give insertion to short communications of such a nature as he describes.

Mrs. Heatherly will have no difficulty in procuring a selection of the finest heartsease. We recommend her to apply to some of the florists whose advertisements occur in our columns.

We hope our *Lucuba* friend will let us have plenty of such communications: they have the greatest practical value.

The difficulty that *A Constant Reader* has met with in constructing his cucumber-pit can be readily overcome by any of the following three plans:—1. Bind tightly the part of the pipes intended to pass through the brickwork into the troughs about two inches thick with hemp, or rope well opened and quite free from tar or grease: a strong coat of cement over this, well joined to the brickwork, will render it perfectly water-tight, because the hemp will allow the pipes to expand and contract without breaking the cement. 2. By means of a stuffing-box, which is a short piece of pipe, at least two inches more in diameter than that intended for heating, over which it is placed, with the cavity between the sides of the two well stuffed with hemp or rope: the water-pipe never becomes sufficiently heated to injure the cement. 3. By directing the engineer, when he first lays down the pipes to cast as many *elbows* as may be required merely to rise over the side of the trough, instead of passing through it; this would not in the least obstruct the circulation. Respecting copper-troughs, I would not on any account water plants with water that had been standing in them; neither do I consider that stagnant water in such a trough in a close and heated atmosphere can be beneficial to vegetation. I cannot say what quantity of fuel we require, as one fire heats both the stove and cucumber-pit, which are quite detached. No one can succeed with a temperature of 60°. We keep ours as near as possible to 70° at night, and from 75° to 80° in clear days, with a good quantity of air. About Feb. 1, I shall begin cutting cucumbers from the plants sown on the 5th of Nov. I cut off all the first fruit. I do not allow the young plants to bear before they are sufficiently strong. The pit is glazed with the best crown glass, with narrow and puttied laps not more than ⅛ of an inch deep. We never have any glass broken by the most severe frost; the temperature that we keep through the day never allows the water on the glass to be frozen, and we always cover at night with one or two mats thick, according to the state of the weather. Another correspondent wishes to know the depth of our water-trough in the cucumber-pit. It is only brick on edge, set of course in cement. All that is required is a sufficient depth to hold as much water as will cover the pipe that is laid in the trough.—*John Green.*

A Constant Reader, Milton Lodge, will not find his glass broken in his pits, however severe the frost, if he causes the laps to be well puttied. He is no doubt aware that breakage in winter is caused by the expansion of a small quantity of water frozen between the laps. To allow air to be continually entering between the laps can answer no good purpose, and must be productive of mischief in frosty weather. The great Chatsworth conservatory is glazed with single squares 3 or 4 feet long, by which means laps are avoided. The work was admirably executed by Mr. Drake, whose advertisement will be found in the first page of our last number.

A Constant Reader may easily ascertain the tanning power of any vegetable in the following manner:—Boil a small quantity of it in water; set it to cool, and strain off the clear liquor. Take a little isinglass, and pour some boiling water upon it; suffer this also to cool; and then add a little of this solution of isinglass into the clear decoction of the plant. If the latter contains tannin, the solution will become immediately thick, and a quantity of curdy matter will be formed. If the solution remain clear, the plant does not contain tannin. The solution of isinglass must be strong, and both solutions must be cold. If no isinglass can be had, common glue may be substituted. He will find tannin in more or less abundance in the bark of most trees, and the roots of many herbaceous perennial ones, such as the Potentils and Tormentils.

Mr. Errington's inquiry about Camellias will be answered next week. Netting, canvas, and similar articles, are said to be rendered rotten by Kyanising; and we entertain no doubt of the fact. In the open air it would hardly injure trees by the mercurial vapour it emits.

A Subscriber will probably succeed in making his Pelargoniums flower in the open border by plunging them in the pots in which they are kept during winter, instead of planting them in the open ground, or by adding to his soil a quantity of road-scrapings. If the richness of his soil is the cause of his plants not flowering, either of these methods will cure the evil. But if he has bad varieties, more prone to leaf than to bloom, his only remedy is to throw them away, and get better sorts.

W. E. correctly attributes the shrivelling of Frontignan Grapes in a pine stove to the retentive, undrained state of the border. The *effectual* remedy is therefore obvious. The Frontignans are more apt to shrivel than many other varieties under great disparity of temperature between the roots and branches. This disparity will be lessened by not introducing the vine so early. Apply bone-manure, and pinch off the extremities of the bunches. Encourage roots near the surface by mulching in summer, and protect them well in winter. These partial remedies are, however, only suggested in consequence of W. E. stating the impracticability of renovating the border. After all, it would be better to substitute hardier sorts, and to remove the Frontignans altogether.

A Young Gardener, who would keep Gardoquia Hookeri safe in winter, and have it in health at all times, should attend to the following things:—Have his pots well drained, keep them free from worms; use a free soil in potting, such as half peat, a quarter loam, and a quarter sand; and keep the plant in a greenhouse near the glass, with a temperature of about 40° in winter. It is one of those beautiful plants which appear to be short lived, and is apt to die after attaining a considerable size and flowering freely. A young stock, from cuttings, should always be kept, to replace the old ones.

To the inquiries made of Mr. Errington by *J. J.*, with reference to his management of his celebrated peach tree, Mr. Errington answers thus:—"With regard to the paint; any kind will do, provided it is thick, and rubbed on the wounds when they are perfectly dry. I am not aware whether the mixture I use is a preventive of the aphis. My design in using it is to kill all the brown scale (which it will do), and to prevent, by its firm adhesion to the tree, and its long-continued emission of a sulphureous smell, the ravages of the red spider. However, whether it has been the dressing alone, or that, in combination with syringing and a cleanly system of management, I will not presume to say; certain it is my purpose has hitherto been accomplished, without a single exception. However, let no peach cultivator be daunted by the aphis, tobacco will infallibly destroy that; and I must add, that if I see the least appearance of aphis on my tree (which is rarely the case), I fumigate immediately. I strongly suspect that J. J.'s peach-trees are wrong at the root; if so, prescriptions with reference to the top are all in vain, until the grand source of the evil be removed."

P. M. R., Petworth-gardens, asks for some information respecting the best mode of propagating Tropæolum tricolorum. We recommend him to take off the young tops, plant them in white sand under a bell-glass, and plunge the pot in a tan-bed where there is a moderate heat. The bell-glass must be frequently wiped, or the cuttings will damp off. The Tropæolum tricolorum may also be raised freely from seeds, which should be sown in a mixture of sandy peat and loam immediately they are ripe. Care must be taken in potting both the seedling plants and the cuttings not to injure them in any manner so as to check their growth, for on that mainly depends the production of a tuber.

Answers shall be given next week to *W. E., John Halliday, M. R., Thomas Tovey*, and many others.

Received—*J. Cuthill; Anonymous, Bath, P. Frost, G. G. Watson, H. Groom, H. K., C. E., Jas. Grange, W. Buchan, W. Tillery, J. Spencer, Rudford, A Humble Amateur, A Subscriber and Well-wisher, L. B. H., W. A., T. Appleby, H. Bower, Juverna.*

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 2*l.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 20*s.* per qr.; Rape-dust, 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S Speech at the opening of Parliament, and the debates on the Address in answer to it, have been the paramount object of home interest during the week. The assurances it contains that a general desire prevails among the European Powers for the maintenance of peace,—the expectations expressed that the Eastern question and the disputes with China will be amicably settled,—and the announcement of the acceptance by Spain and Portugal of the mediation of this country, are the chief points of the Speech, so far as relates to the Foreign policy of Government; while the principal topics of domestic interest adverted to, are the necessity of increased expenditure caused by recent affairs in Syria and in China; the revision of the laws; and the further extension of legislative measures respecting the poor. In the debate which followed, the desire for peace manifested in the Speech from the Throne was warmly responded to by the leading Members of both Houses. In the House of Peers the regret expressed by Lord Brougham at the interruption of the French alliance, drew from the Duke of Wellington a speech on the Foreign Policy of this country which is expected to lead to the happiest results in preserving peace: his Grace concurred in the measures of Ministers in regard to the Eastern question, and pointed out the necessity for the co-operation of France in all questions affecting the general interests of Europe; at the same time stating his conviction that no insult had been offered or intended to France in the execution of the Treaty of July by the Allied Powers. In the Commons, Sir R. Peel expressed opinions in a great measure coinciding in these views, and stated his belief that no measure of European importance can be considered complete without the sanction of France, to whose alliance he attached very high importance. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, on the part of the Ministry, stated their entire concurrence in this feeling, and said that measures had been taken during the recess, which would, it was hoped, restore the good understanding with that power. The subsequent debates have not been particularly interesting; the principal business transacted has been the introduction of bills for the continuance of the Poor Law Commission, and for a revision of the laws.

From abroad, the intelligence received has not been of great importance, and a delay in the arrival of the Levant mails leaves us without advices from Egypt and Syria. In France the attention of the Chambers has been wholly absorbed by the Fortification Question; the debates have run to unusual length, and have been characterised by great energy on the part of the speakers. Marshal Soult, in stating his military opinions on the relative value of the schemes proposed for adoption, disapproved of part of the Government plan, and illustrated his arguments by the example of the Duke of Wellington, to whose merits he paid honourable testimony. It appears to be generally believed that some kind of fortifications, probably a series of detached forts only, will be the result of this lengthened discussion.—The news from Switzerland is satisfactory, and tranquillity, it is hoped, is permanently restored.—It is said that Portugal will accede to the demands of Spain, and the peace of the Peninsula will thus be undisturbed.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, are at Claremont, and are expected to return to town previously to the christening of the Princess, which takes place on the 10th Feb. The King of the Belgians, the Dukes of Saxe Coburg and of Sussex, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester are named as the sponsors. The names selected for the Princess are said to be Adelaide, Victoria, Louisa. The Queen Dowager will leave Sudbury Hall early in the month, to be present at the ceremony.

The Judgeship.—Nothing is yet settled respecting the successor to Mr. Justice Littledale, but it is reported in Westminster-hall, that either Mr. Starkie or Mr. Wightman will be elevated to the bench. The latter learned gentleman is considered most likely to fill the office.

Governorship of Ceylon.—It is understood that Sir Colin Campbell departs for this government on the 30th. In addition to his duties as governor, he will assume the command of the troops in the island, and Sir R. Arbuthnot, their present commander, will proceed to Hindostan. Mr. Mackenzie, the former governor, being a civilian, a military commander was required; but, by the new arrangement, a saving will be effected of 2,500*l.* per annum, the two departments being combined in the same person.

Parliamentary Movements.—The nomination of candidates for Walsall is expected to take place on Monday, and the election on Tuesday next. The Reformers of Marylebone on Thursday voted an address to the electors, congratulating them on their efforts to return a member pledged to the repeal of the Corn Laws.—The result of the poll on Tuesday for the representation of the Kirkcaldy Burghs, gave a majority of 85 to Col. Ferguson over Dr. Bowring. It had been proposed by the latter to take the opinions of the electors by ballot, previously to the contest, and abide by the result; but the arrangement was refused by Col. Ferguson, as a scheme which would disunite the liberal interest, of which both candidates are adherents.—Mr. Freshfield has declared his intention to resign the re-

presentation of Falmouth in a future Parliament, on the ground that, by bringing forward a new candidate at the next vacancy, the electors will compel him to undergo the toil and expense of a contest, after being associated with them for 15 years, during which he has contested five elections.—Monday, Feb. 8, is fixed for the nomination of candidates for East Surrey, and the two following days for the polling; great efforts are making by the partizans of both candidates, and meetings have been held in Camberwell, Southwark, and other places, to secure their return. —The election for Canterbury takes place on Monday and Tuesday: both parties express confidence in the result, and the contest is expected to be unusually severe.

Ministerial Promotions.—It is reported that amongst the honours which will be dispensed by Her Majesty immediately upon the christening of the Princess, Viscount Melbourne will be created a marquis, and that an English earldom will be conferred upon Lord Palmerston.

New Postage Stamp.—It appears that the new stamp will be shortly issued for envelopes in lieu of the one now in use. It is said to be an improvement both in appearance and convenience; it occupies about the same space as the penny label, and bears a raised head of her Majesty, surrounded by the words, "Postage one penny." The raised parts are white, and the ground pink.

Foreign.

France.—*The fortification question* appears entirely to occupy the attention of the Chambers. The debates upon them have assumed additional importance, in consequence of the high character and influence of the speakers; but it seems doubtful how the question will be settled, as every political party is still divided upon it. The speech of Marshal Soult had produced great sensation, as it proved that his own private opinion on the plan of the works differed from the views of his colleagues; the Marshal condemned the *enceinte continuée*, and advocated an entrenched camp and detached forts as a more desirable system; but still, he would support the measure before the Chamber rather than have no defences at all. He considered that the continued wall could only inconvenience the citizens; that works constructed on certain heights, would suffice to stop the march of the best-organised army in Europe; that the most advisable defence was to extend the operations as far as possible from the capital itself, and that the danger increased as the defence became closer to it, since the difficulty of procuring provisions would become so great that no order could be preserved in a mutiny produced by famine. The Marshal noticed the two authorities quoted by M. Thiers—Vauban and Napoleon. In respect to the first, the whole system of military science had changed since his time, and in regard to the latter, the Emperor had repeatedly said to him that he could not conceive the case of a General shutting himself up in any fortress so long as he had 50,000 men to manœuvre with. Napoleon had never put in practice the opinion ascribed to him at Saint Helena of fortifying Paris; and his tactics in the campaigns in Italy as well as in Champagne at a later period, proved that his plan of action was to operate unceasingly against the enemy. The Marshal referred, as an example, to the Duke of Wellington's proceedings in Portugal. "I quote this remarkable instance," said the Marshal, "to the honour of a valiant adversary, in whose praise I will raise my voice whenever the occasion shall present itself." He then referred to the lines of Torres Vedras formed by the Duke of Wellington, instead of resorting to Lisbon itself, as a mode of defence. "The event," he said, "justified his calculations, and these lines were invincible." The Marshal referred also to the system of defence he had adopted at Toulon, in 1814, where there were ramparts, but with 21,000 men against 70,000 he had preferred to occupy the lines formed by the chain of hills half a league from Toulouse, where he threw up hastily some works, and obliged the enemy to make a very long movement, and managed to struggle in despite of the disproportion of forces. The papers state, in reference to this expression of opinion, that Marshal Soult's military convictions overcame his ministerial feelings, and that the fate of the measure was consequently compromised. M. de Lamartine opposed the bill in a long and eloquent speech, to which all parties assign the merit of great ability; he described the measure as false in tactics, because Paris ought not to be isolated from France,—false in policy because it is dangerous to sacrifice a country to its capital, and as injurious to the principle of honest revolution; and he expressed his conviction that the country would never sanction its adoption. At subsequent sittings of the Chamber the debate was continued with great vigour by both parties, but the result was becoming doubtful, when the speech of M. Guizot in favour of the measure, which he described as an act of moral energy and political power, gave encouragement to its advocates; and after a long debate it was resolved that the general discussion should close. M. Thiers has since been heard as the Reporter of the Bill, and the discussion of the separate articles commenced on Tuesday. Public opinion was still divided on the probable fate of the measure; but that some species of fortification—the detached forts at least—would be voted, was deemed likely, the speech of M. Guizot having, it was said, made many converts to that opinion.

Forged Letters of the King.—A series of letters has been published in the papers, purporting to be written by Louis Philippe to confidential friends. The opinions therein expressed were at once regarded by the Republican party as manifesting treason towards France, in sacrificing her independence to propitiate Foreign Powers; and their Journals indulged in severe attacks upon his Majesty, on account of those intentions. It now appears that the letters have been forged for party purposes, and prosecutions have been commenced against all the papers which have published them, both for the crime of forgery and for the offence against the King's person. Domiciliary visits have also been paid to the houses of several leading members of the Royalist party; and the result of the investigation is looked forward to with great interest. The passages in these letters which have been regarded as charges against his Majesty state, that he pledged himself to the British Government to abandon Algeria; that it was he, and not Marshal Paskewitch, who crushed the revolution of Poland in 1831: and that he was anxious for the creation of fortifications round Paris, in order to be able to check or put down any attempt at insurrection by the Parisians, and to silence and annihilate the liberty of the press.

Darmes, the Regicide.—It appears that important revelations have been made by the prisoner, and that measures have been taken to identify the parties, whom he has denounced as conspirators against the King. A long list of persons implicated with him, and other papers of importance, have been found; and the investigations, which were thought to be nearly completed, are now expected to last for several months longer.

Spain and Portugal.—By the *Royal Tar*, steamer, arrived from Lisbon with the mails, it appears the question in dispute has been amicably terminated by the Portuguese Cortes allowing the Spanish claims on the Douro Navigation. The terms fixed on, it is said, do not materially differ from those stated in the demands of Spain founded on the original treaty. The pacific policy adopted by the Cortes has restored confidence to the mercantile interests in both countries, and the result is hailed with satisfaction by the public at large.—Letters from Perpignan announce that the Spanish refugees on their return from France had been well received by the authorities, and that 5000 had already entered Catalonia. The Madrid Government Journals state, that the new project of the Minister of Finance, conformable to the decrees of the 4th Nov. and the 9th Dec. last, and to the other measures having for their object to restore public credit and ameliorate the fate of the creditors of the state, has not yet been submitted to the deliberation of the Regency, but that it will be laid before it very shortly.—A private letter from Bilboa, of the 20th, announces that the meeting of the General Junta of Biscayan Deputies, held in that city, had passed off quietly. The resolutions of the Ayuntamiento and Commercial Chamber, in favour of the maintenance of the *fueros*, were communicated to the Assembly, and obtained its sanction; but it was agreed to leave the adoption of definitive measures to the conference about to be held by the delegates of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. The political corregidor was present at the deliberations, and is said to have retired convinced of the firm determination of the Basques to support their *fueros*.

Holland.—A commercial treaty has been concluded with France on terms of mutual advantage. The papers are filled with details of the recent inundations. The great height of the Rhine has caused considerable injury, and the danger is augmented by the masses of floating ice which still covered the waters at the date of the last advices.

Prussia.—*The Church Question.*—It is stated that the King is about to relieve Catholic bishops in his dominions from the necessity of forwarding and receiving their correspondence with the Pope, through the government offices at Berlin. In future, the bishops are to communicate in the most unrestrained manner with the head of their church. This determination is said to have produced a considerable sensation in Germany, where even Catholic governments have hitherto withheld from ecclesiastical authorities the concession now spontaneouly made by a Protestant monarch.——*The Murder of the Bishop of Ermeland.*—Intelligence has been received that the tailor Kuhnapfel, who was stated in our last to be in custody, has confessed himself guilty of the murder of the Bishop and his housekeeper. He says that he armed himself with a hatchet, and knocked at the door of the palace,—which the housekeeper opened. He compelled her by violent threats to show him the way to the bishop's room. On arriving there, she was about to go out, whereon he gave her several blows on her arm with the hatchet. The bishop entreated for the life of the domestic that had served him so long; nevertheless he stretched her on the ground by a violent blow on her head. The bishop declared himself ready to give up whatever he had, but the prisoner bound him to secrecy by an oath, and then compelled him to go into the adjoining room, where he delivered up his snuff-box, watch, purse, and keys. On returning to the first room, the prisoner perceived signs of life about the housekeeper, and inflicted another blow upon her face. At this moment the bishop dropped the candlestick, and stooping to lift it up, exclaimed, "Oh my God!" The murderer fancying at first that the old man was crying for help, felled him to the ground by a blow on the back of the head. Before making the above confession, the murderer had made an ineffectual attempt to strangle himself with his chain. The Bishop's funeral took place on the 11th inst., with all the solemnity due to his rank.——*Protestant Universities.*—Much satisfaction is expressed at the decision of the Emperor of Austria to withdraw the interdict long placed on the Universities of Berlin, Erlangen, Leipzig, &c., by which the Protestants of Hungary and Transylvania will in future be allowed to pursue their studies at those ancient seats of learning.—The Academy of Sciences has been commissioned by the king to prepare a new edition of the works of Frederic the Great. The commission appointed for this purpose is composed of Alexander Von Humboldt, and Professors Raumer, Rouke, and Boekh.

Brussels.—The ambassador at Frankfort intended to return to this city on the 19th, but was unable to pass the Rhine. The mail alone was suffered to pass, which could not be accomplished without great difficulty. The Maine has risen sixteen feet at Frankfort; the iron railway is overflowed, as well as part of the quays of the city, and the Senne has again overflowed its banks. The roads have become nearly impassable in consequence of the snow and thaw.

Switzerland.—By intelligence received from Zurich, it appears that all the Convents of Argau have been declared the property of the State, and that the proceeds of their sale are intended to be applied to the establishment of churches, schools, and charitable institutions, after the sum of 1,000,000fr. has been appropriated to the Catholic schools and the poor of that persuasion. It is stated, however, that the Papal Nuncio and the French and Austrian Ambassadors have protested against this measure; and a Convocation of an Extraordinary Diet is expected to take place upon the subject. The tranquillity of the Cantons has not been disturbed since the date of our last advices. —The Grand Council of Basle voted on the 22nd that the construction of the railroad from St. Louis to Basle should be commenced at once. This completes the Alsacian line, and carries it quite into Basle, affording thus the first instance of a continuous line crossing the frontiers of two distinct nations. The Council has also granted a subsidy of 330,000 fr. towards the undertaking, with the gratuitous supply of water for the machines. Messrs. Stéhelin and Huber, with the head of a banking-house at Basle, have proceeded to Paris to negotiate the cession of their privilege as contractors to the company which possesses the remainder of the Strasbourg and Basle line.

Hamburgh.—A meeting of the Temperance Society lately formed here, which was to take place on the 18th, gave rise to scenes which were far from temperance and moderation. The place chosen for the meeting was the old schoolroom, the way to which passed by a public-house, whose owner illuminated his windows, and, by opening the doors, invited people to enter. In front of his house, and in the open space before the schoolhouse, a dense crowd was collected, whose turbulent conduct sufficiently manifested the effects of the invitation of the tavern-keeper. The members of the Society and the friends of the plan had great difficulty in making their way through the crowd. At the time fixed for the meeting a number of persons found their way to it who had no intention to promote its object. This soon appeared, for scarcely had the secretary begun to read the rules of the society when several persons, by violent clamour and other manifestations, made it impossible to proceed. This gave the signal to the crowd collected outside for acts of greater violence; the doors were forced, and the members of the society had scarcely time to retreat by the back door when the mob penetrated to the apartment in which the meeting took place, broke the windows, tables, and chairs, which they threw into the neighbouring canal, and did much damage. They remained masters of the field till the civic guard, which was called in, cleared the building of the rioters, and arrested several persons.

Naples.—A severe tempest visited the kingdom of the Two Sicilies on the night of the 4th inst. Three ships, two of which belonged to the Royal Navy, were lost in this port, but the crews were saved. A French brig was also lost in attempting to get into the harbour. The sea broke over the Mole, and rendered it impossible to afford assistance to several vessels which were damaged at their moorings. From Cosenza, in Calabria, we learn that an earthquake, lasting 15 seconds, occurred on the 27th ult., and extended as far south as Reggio, where many buildings were thrown down. Vesuvius was covered with snow and the winter was generally severe.—The King is said to have expressed his desire to receive his sister, Queen Christina of Spain, and preparations were making for her reception.

India.—The Calcutta Papers give some account of a Company forming at Bombay for trading on the Indus. Government, it seems, is about to establish a steam flotilla and monthly packets on that river, which will ascend on the Gurrah or eastern branch as far as Ferozepore, lying about sixty miles south of Lahore, and 1,200 miles from the sea. It is expected that the unfriendly spirit of the people on the lower part of the Indus will prevent any considerable trade from being carried on with them at first; but in the mean time all the Punjab will be open to us, with its three millions of inhabitants, and the transportation of goods to Affghanistan will be greatly facilitated. The channel of the Indus will then be the best route to Bokhara, and ultimately will lay open countries possessing six or seven millions of inhabitants to our commercial industry.

South America.—Letters from Valparaiso describe the arrival of the English steamers *Peru* and *Chili*, the first which have ever braved the seas of Cape Horn. Their appearance created great astonishment among the natives, and the European residents celebrated their arrival by a general holiday. The Governor had made preparations for their reception with the usual naval honours; her Majesty's ship *President* manned her yards as the steamers passed, and the Chilian flagship gave them a royal salute, which was followed by all the merchant vessels in harbour. All the shops were closed, public offices shut up, and business entirely suspended in honour of the event. It is added, that the coal-formations of Chili have been examined, and found suitable in every respect for steam-navigation.

Syria and Egypt.—H. M. packet *Hydra* arrived on the 24th at Marseilles, with a despatch for Government; but as the purport of it has not transpired, some uncertainty prevails with respect to affairs in the Levant. Admiral Walker is supposed to have arrived at Alexandria on the 2nd or 3rd, with the decision of the Porte on the Pacha's submission.

Parliament.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

On Tuesday Her Majesty proceeded in state to the House of Lords, and opened Parliament in person, with the following speech from the throne :—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace. The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a Convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe. I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you. I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished. In the course of these transactions my Naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill. Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a Naval and Military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed Plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government. The Plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the Government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement. Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a Treaty concluded by those Powers, in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to both. I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—I have directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—Measures will be submitted to you without delay which will have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration. The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor, expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community. It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism, and I humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

At the conclusion of the Speech, Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace, with the same forms that had marked her progress to Parliament, and both Houses adjourned till five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—On the re-assembling of the House, the LORD CHANCELLOR having communicated the speech from the throne, the Earl of DUCIE proposed, and Lord LURGAN seconded, the Address in answer; which, in addition to the topics mentioned in the Speech, expressed the congratulations of the House on the birth of the Princess Royal.

The Earl of DUCIE said it appeared to him to have always been the custom in that House, in moving the address in answer to the speech from the throne, to fix upon the most inexperienced person for that purpose (a laugh). His noble friend (Viscount Melbourne) had not on the present occasion proved himself a very strenuous reformer, and he hoped that their lordships would not prove such unusual reformers as not to concede to him that courteous forbearance which had hitherto been conceded to persons similarly situated (hear, hear). It was most gratifying to him to find from Her Majesty's gracious speech from the throne, that Her Majesty had received from foreign powers assurances of their desire to maintain relations of peace and amity with this country; and it was still more gratifying to him to find, that the first wish and object of Her Majesty was to maintain that peace which was so essential to the welfare and the happiness of the country, depending as this country did, from its position among the nations of Europe, upon her manufactures and commerce. But, dear and necessary as peace might be, he was the last person to wish that England should lose that position on the Continent which enabled her to interfere in cases where interference was necessary, and more especially in a case that had arisen in the East, where our interference had been occasioned by our desire and hope to maintain peace. That blessing, he believed, would be speedily realised to us; and he must say that, in his opinion, they would owe that happy result to the heads that had planned and the arms that had effected the capture of Chusan (hear, hear). He had every reason to hope and believe that our differences with China would be brought speedily to an end; although perfectly aware of the dilatory nature of the Chinese, he hoped that the occupation of the island of Chusan would act as a spur upon their diplomacy. With regard to those points of legislation to which their lordships' attention would be drawn, it was useless for him to take up their lordships' time in making remarks, as in those instances referred to the principles had been admitted by that House, and indeed by the legislature. Since their lordships had assembled last year there had occurred great and mighty changes, having, as he thought, a most beneficial bearing upon the future prospects of this country. In India they had every reason to hope for tranquillity and for an opportunity of cultivating in that country more extensively the arts of peace. Canada exhibited no symptoms of political disturbance, but, on the contrary, presented a satisfactory feeling with reference to the new constitution for the two provinces. With regard to domestic politics, the country was in the enjoyment of quiet. Our agricultural prospects generally were in a state of improvement, and our manufactures had recovered from that depressed state in which they had some time been, and had quite resumed that state of limited and uncertain prosperity beyond which they could not go so long as there existed restrictive duties of such a nature as rendered it impossible for any foresight and caution to prevent the recurrence of famine prices and their fatal consequences (hear, hear, hear). As regarded our commercial affairs, it was necessary that he should take a short retrospective glance at the state of derangement in which our commercial affairs had lately been, and in which they had continued since the summer of 1839. The first cause was the contraction of the currency; there was, secondly, the great discredit into which the United States of America had fallen; there was also the stoppage of our trade with China; there was the blockade by France of the South American ports; and lastly, there was the uncertain state of our commercial relations with France. Since there had existed no doubt of the continuance of peace, the foreign exchanges had acquired so much steadiness that there was every reason to hope that the usually great commerce of this country would produce balances of payment so far in her favour that the bullion would again return to the coffers of the Bank of England, and the money market of London be relieved from the pressure that now weighed it down, and from the high rate of interest that had existed for some time. This would be a great relief to the trade of the country, and would enable the banks to afford that accommodation which had so important a bearing on the national industry. Having these prospects of the improvement of trade, he had also the satisfaction of believing that many of those causes that had hitherto pressed upon our commercial interests were either removed or were in the course of removal. The settlement of the Eastern question had again opened the trade of Syria and Egypt and he did not think he would be too sanguine in hoping that the legitimate influence of England must ultimately, by the part she had taken, produce an extended commercial intercourse in those parts. The cessation of the blockade by France of the South American ports would also produce an increased commercial intercourse with those parts, and the wise recognition of the independence of the states of Texas had opened a large field to the spirit and enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers. From the last accounts that had been received from the Eastern seas there was every reason to believe that our differences with China would be adjusted, and he did not think he was too sanguine in saying that he hoped and trusted and believed that arrangements would be made upon a foundation that would fully provide indemnity for the past and security for the future and at the same time extend our commercial relations with that large empire. Among our prospects of commerce no spot was more bright, or caused greater congratulation, than the evidence that had lately been received of the restoration of credit with the United States. From the magnitude of the transactions and the extended intercourse that had taken place between this country and the United States, it was impossible but that the derangement of internal credit for the last four years should have been heavily and grievously felt by our merchants and manufacturers. That evil was now fast passing away, and there was every reason to hope that the former extended intercourse would be gradually resumed, to the great advantage of both countries. It would be hardly doing justice to the people of the United States if he missed that opportunity of calling their lordships' notice to the honour and good faith of the people of that country, in punctually fulfilling their engagements with their foreign creditors. They had set a good example to their neighbours in South America, and indeed not a bad one for some of the older states of Europe. It was gratifying to him to find that those prospects of extended commercial relations were not likely to be disturbed by any interruption of the general peace of the world. Having made these few remarks, he could not but just draw their lordships' attention to the uniform success that had attended the policy of her Majesty's Ministers. It must be conceded that they had at this moment domestic quiet; and, as regarded our foreign relations, they had every prospect of peace and extended commerce. He had heard it said that these happy results were the consequences of good fortune. He, however, entertained a very different opinion. He attributed the one to the firm administration of the existing laws, and the prospects of peace and of extended commerce were in his opinion mainly to be attributed to the straightforward and manly course taken by the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs [hear, hear]. There was one other point to which he must call their lordships' attention. It was, indeed, a subject of thanks, but of thanks to a higher power than any earthly power—he alluded to the safe delivery of her Majesty, and to the birth of an heiress to the throne [hear, hear]. There was no reflecting person either in that House, or in the whole kingdom, who had not and did not most sincerely return thanks to the All-wise Dispenser of events, that there was every hope that the inheritance of the throne of these realms would descend in the direct line [hear, hear]. He felt so certain that their lordships would concur in that opinion, that he was sure that they would cordially adopt that part of the Address to which he had last alluded, and which Address he moved be adopted by their lordships [hear, hear].

Lord LURGAN said, that in rising to second the Address, he was conscious of so many deficiencies in endeavouring to discharge his duty, that he must, at the very outset, express a humble hope that he might experience all the indulgence which was usually accorded on such occasions. He felt, he confessed, inadequate to do justice to the subjects embraced by the speech; but if he touched briefly and imperfectly upon those great and important interests which were brought before them by Her Majesty's gracious communication, he still took courage to proceed with the task, because he felt that there was a strength in the cause which had been put by the noble mover of the Address that could not be impaired by the weakness of his advocacy. The Address was an echo of the Royal speech: but it was also the expression of the warm and natural sentiments of their lordships. There were many paragraphs in it which appealed deeply to the feelings of that House: and it would obtain, he felt confident, their lordships' unanimous approbation. With reference to a subject which was nearest to their lordships' minds and hearts, and which was therefore most ready to spring to their lips, he must say that it was not with such feelings as were ordinarily excited by common-place events, that they could read that paragraph in the Address, congratulating the country on the birth of a Princess Royal. He then alluded to the operations on the coast of Syria, and defended the Ministry from the imputation that they acted for territorial aggrandisement. The conduct of England throughout the Eastern question he described as patient, forbearing, and pacific.

Lord BROUGHAM, in reference to that passage of the Speech relating to the foreign powers, lamented that it was not so satisfactory as that of last year. He feared that a material change had taken place in our relations with France, and that an alliance so well calculated to promote peace throughout the world was in danger. He dissented from the opinion that England, from her insular situation, could remain completely neutral on all questions; but there was a great difference between never interfering and perpetual meddling; and it was this constant interference that he condemned. The object for which the risk of war was incurred was the independence of the Turkish empire; but that Government had been in a state of such derangement for many years, that any attempt at its renovation was chimerical. The means employed to hold it together were wholly insufficient. To all these measures Russia had been not only a consenting but the most prominent party, and he could not but believe that her zeal was directed to an object which would be beneficial rather than injurious to her interests. The alliance between England and France gave the only competent security for Turkey against the designs of Russia; and the cessation of that alliance would be an evil which no success in arms, however brilliant, could compensate. He trusted that neither in France nor in this country would it be thought that the people felt indifferent to the evils of war. On the contrary, but one feeling prevailed among the middle and lower classes upon the subject; and it was only the confidence the country entertained that Ministers were friends of peace which had prevented a general demonstration of its opinion. He trusted that, in spite of those who wished to excite France to war, the natural good sense of the French people, their high spirit, and consciousness of power, met as it had been with an amicable spirit on this side the Channel, would prevent any measure which might endanger the alliance between the two countries.

Lord MELBOURNE said he never expected that the policy of Government would meet at once with approbation. He trusted that, when the negotiations were laid before the House, they would arrive at the conclusion that the case had been one for the exercise of a prudent policy, and that the course adopted was the best for the preservation of peace. The documents he mentioned would prove that there had been no want of courtesy which could wound the sensibility of the most irritable nation. His Lordship then proceeded to answer the several points in Lord Brougham's speech, and concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the apparent unanimity of both parties on this important question.

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his approval of the foreign policy adopted. He had long viewed with anxiety the dangers likely to result from the state of the Levant, and he rejoiced to think that these dangers would now be averted, and that France would join with the other Powers in carrying out measures to secure the continuance of peace. He had heard a great deal of the alliance between England and France, but he knew of nothing more than a professed understanding on points of general interest to Europe. The two countries had frequently acted in concert, but they had also frequently acted otherwise, and without either taking offence at the course the other might think proper to pursue. As to the late negotiations, he had attended carefully to the course of proceeding, but he could discover nothing which France could construe into a cause of offence, nor any fault which had been committed on our part. He did not think that the charges brought against Russia were sufficiently made out; nor could he assent to the motives which had been ascribed to that Power. With respect to what had been said respecting the excitement in this country for the preservation of peace, he would say that neither Lord Brougham nor any other man living had done half so much as himself for the maintenance of peace, and, above all, for the adjustment of questions in which the honour of France and her position among the Powers of Europe were concerned. He acted with that view up to the last moment in which he had the honour to be in the service of his King. He had done everything in his power not only to preserve peace, and cement a good understanding between this country and France, but also to place France where she ought to be in the councils of Europe, for he felt convinced that if she were not so placed, there could be no well-founded hope for the peace of Europe, or for a just and sound decision upon any subject of general European policy. He trusted that France would be reconciled to the arrangements made in the Eastern question; and nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to see her as a consequence restored to the place she ought to hold among the nations of Europe.

After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM, expressive of the satisfaction he felt in having elicited from the Duke a speech which had rendered the greatest possible service to the cause of peace, the Address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

Wednesday.—The House adjourned immediately after its meeting, and a deputation proceeded with the Address, to Buckingham Palace.

Thursday.—The Lord CHANCELLOR announced the presentation of the Address to Her Majesty, and read Her Majesty's answer, which expressed an entire reliance on Parliament, in maintaining peace, and promoting the general welfare of the people.

The LORD CHANCELLOR read a communication from Mr Justice Bosanquet on the subject of the indictment against the Earl of Cardigan, arising out of the duel with Mr. Tuckett, when a committee was appointed to inspect the Journals, and report on the course to be adopted.—Lord HADDINGTON asked Lord Melbourne whether it was his intention to bring forward any measures for allaying the animosities in the church of Scotland, on the non-intrusion question.—Lord MELBOURNE answered in the negative, stating that Government had given the question their serious attention, and had determined to leave the law as it stood.

Friday.—Lord NORMANBY brought in a bill for the draining and improving buildings in large towns, which was read a first time.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE having put some questions respecting the real situation of Frost and the other convicts for high treason, Lord NORMANBY said that he was not aware of any particular favour shown to them.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday.—The SPEAKER announced that writs had been issued, during the vacation, for Mayo, Carlow, and Kirkaldy; and writs were moved for Monmouth, Canterbury, Walsall, and East Surrey. Notices were given of motions for several new bills, the principal of which are for the amendment of the Registration in Great Britain and Ireland; the continuance of the Poor-law Commission; the better administration of justice; the regulation of railways; the amendment of the Tithe Recovery Act, and the abolition of the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in matters relating to tithes under a certain amount.

The Queen's Speech having been read by the SPEAKER, Lord BRABAZON moved the Address in answer to it. He disclaimed all party feelings, and adverted to the birth of a presumptive heiress to the Crown. He congratulated the House on the peaceable tenour of the speech, and on the successful efforts of Ministers to preserve the tranquillity of Europe. After touching upon the topics mentioned in the speech, he referred to the state of Ireland. Her demands he earnestly recommended to the consideration of the House, as being founded in common justice, and as seeking only an equality of her people with the other subjects of the Crown.

Mr. G. BERKELEY seconded the Address, and congratulated the House and country on the policy of Ministers; especially on the triumphs of our arms throughout the continent of Asia. He laid peculiar stress on the recent successes in China, which he trusted would be beneficial to commerce; and, by checking idolatry, to religion also. The treaties for the discouragement of the slave trade were likewise, in his opinion, just causes of eulogium upon the Ministry. With respect to the Poor Law, he believed that, though originally unpopular, it was now growing in esteem wherever it was properly administered. He observed that the country in general, throughout its agricultural as well as manufacturing interests, was at present in a satisfactory state; and he therefore trusted that every one would cordially join in the Address.

Mr. GROTE, though willing to join in the applause bestowed on our successes in Syria, could not concur in praising the spirit or object of Government in making war upon a nation with which England had no quarrel. The expedition was neither wise nor legitimate; nor could he approve the guarantee signed by the five Powers, as it left us liable to be called on for interposition, in cases wherein Britain had no proper interest. He hoped we had escaped the danger of a European war; but what might be the operation of our guarantee in its future consequences? The Governments of Europe were arming, and the feelings of England and France towards each other had undergone a lamentable change from what they were twelve months since. He deplored the rupture of their good understanding the more, because he believed it was owing much less to the result of the Syrian expedition than to the principle of last summer's treaty. Lord Palmerston had settled the Syrian question; but had unsettled the vast population of France, and the relations of that great country with the rest of Europe. If Lord Palmerston had been justified in his principle of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, he was not justified in so acting on that principle as to endanger the tranquillity of Europe. Ministers, if they meant to disappoint the people's hopes of progressive improvement at home, might at least have been expected to preserve peace abroad.

Mr. JAMES thought the designs of France and the dangers of our commerce a full justification of the policy of Ministers, and commended the diplomatic skill evinced by Lord Palmerston.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated his views of the foreign policy of Government. He regretted the secession of France from the object of the European Powers—the confessedly important object of preserving the independence of the Ottoman Empire. But a country having the possessions and connexions of England, and interested, therefore, in the maintenance of peace, can preserve it only by watching every event that occurs. If England, in this very case, had declined to aid the Porte, the Porte might have called on Russia to help her; and if Russia had yielded to the temptation, the peace of Europe would have been in greater danger than from the course actually taken by Government. But it did not therefore follow, as Mr. Grote seemed to conceive,

that England was to interpose in every case of discord between the Sultan and his Pashas. The treaty of Unkiar 'Skelessi was an intimation to Europe that Russia was likely to take up the position of protectress to the Porte; and that was a position which the other European states could not regard without uneasiness. With what danger the Sultan was menaced by Mehemet Ali, Lord Palmerston's note of last August had clearly explained; and that explanation was corroborated by the statement of the French Minister himself. In such circumstances, it was not to be supposed that Russia and Austria would have been quiescent; and had they moved, England could not have sat still. So that even if at first she had endeavoured to avoid interference, she would have been obliged to interfere at last. He then referred to the negotiations of 1839 and 1840 to prove Lord Palmerston's solicitude for preserving the co-operation of France, and to illustrate the good faith with which the Emperor of Russia had acted; and he quoted the statements of M. Guizot before the French Chambers, to show that the negotiations had the good effect of bringing Russia to moderation, and that France, instead of being taken by surprise, had ample notice of the course which England ultimately adopted. He desired to pay his tribute to the merits of the French, and after the representations made to them, he did not wonder at their irritation; but he was certainly surprised that such representations should have been made by their own Ministers, who seemed to have laid it down as a rule, that they would consult only the will of Mehemet Ali; and when he declined to adopt the suggestions of the European Powers, they unaccountably sanctioned his refusal. Any further attempt to retain the concurrence of France would have been useless; it was obvious that the tactics of the French Government aimed only at delay. He appealed to the success of our Naval force as evidence that our marine had not been in the state of decay imputed to it, and he was sure the whole House would participate in his approbation of the gallant conduct of the Navy on the Coast of Syria. With respect to the remarks with which Mr. Grote had concluded, he desired to have it understood, that while he refused to shelter abuses under the name of institutions, he would not destroy institutions under the name of abuses. He was friendly to an established church, to an hereditary peerage, and to an hereditary monarchy, and whatever plans might be proposed which in his judgment tended to endanger these, he should hold it his duty to resist. But to improvements he was no enemy; to these he would lend his assistance; and he should think them most desirable when they could be effected gradually and without public alarm.

Mr. Milnes expressed dissatisfaction with the argument which assumed the necessity for preserving the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and considered that the measures of Government in regard to Syria had been taken without the prospect of tangible advantage to England. He thought that sufficient courtesy had not been shown to France; and he protested against an armed peace, which he characterised as a peace without its benefits, and a war without its excitement.

Mr. Hume took credit for having repeatedly asked for information, and given many warnings on this subject, in the course of last session. He was sorry to hear the new Whig doctrine, that England is called on to interfere in all the affairs of Europe. No English interest had been affected by Mehemet Ali; there was no pretext for quarrelling with France, and carrying desolation among unoffending people. He was not the apologist of the Pacha, but he would say that he had not attempted to endanger the independence of the Porte; and he entered at some length into the history of the Pacha's warfare, to negative such an intention. He wished for a committee, before whom he would be prepared to prove that Ministers had grossly violated their faith to this Pacha, who was a potentate very favourable to Christians. He called the attention of the House to the state of the revenue, which he said was less productive since the recent additions of taxation than before; and, after complaining of the omission of several topics, the neglect of which he regarded as evidence of the indifference of Government to the interests of the people, he moved as an amendment an address, disapproving the war in Syria and the expense occasioned by it, and deploring the distress of the labouring classes at home.

Mr. Warburton having seconded the amendment,

Sir Robert Peel said, that the saying attributed to Prince Talleyrand—that speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts,—seemed especially applicable to the speech from the Throne. It contained no mention of Canada, of the Boundary question, of Ireland and its Repeal agitation, or of the war in India. Of China it says only, that negotiations are going on, which it is hoped will be brought to a good end by the Chinese Emperor's own sense of justice. The one topic which the speech did touch upon was, however, of paramount importance. He heard with deep regret the warlike preparations throughout Europe, for he had hoped that new feelings had arisen with a new generation. He was anxious for a cordial friendship with France; not an exclusive alliance, but a hearty good will: and he considered a mutual understanding between the two countries essential to the peace and welfare of Europe; for no man in England could feel any triumph in the humiliation of France. He was not prepared to say at once that the policy Ministers had adopted on the Syrian question was unwise. The Turkish empire had for some time shown symptoms of weakness; but her dissolution was a different matter. Russia had been accused of undue designs; but if she had such, would not our refusal to interfere have been the very way to bring about their accomplishment? If she had once possessed herself of Constantinople, it would have been no easy matter to induce her evacuation; and if four great Powers thought it necessary to interfere, the dissent of a fifth was not necessarily a reason for the abandonment of their views. He should therefore suspend his opinion upon their policy, until Ministers should have furnished the information necessary for forming a correct judgment. He hoped that they would be found to have shown the conciliatory disposition so necessary to counteract the natural feelings of irritation among the French. Their reverses in the late war were too recent not to be painfully remembered by a high-spirited and brave people, justly valuing itself upon its military achievements. He protested against the conduct of Ministers in suffering Parliament to separate last summer without information, at a moment when this country was on the verge of a rupture with France. The treaties, it was true, had not gone through the formality of ratification, but for that formality the four Powers did not wait, but sent forth fire and sword before the ratification could possibly take place. He regretted that the name of France had been omitted in the speech. What derogation could there have been in an expression of regret at the intermission of that alliance, which had formerly been the subject of so much congratulation, especially when Ministers take credit for being on the eve of accomplishing the preservation of Turkey, and thus of securing the peace of Europe? If the Syrian question were settled, other questions would be constantly arising which they would never be able to arrange without the amicable concurrence of France. Because Ministers have been successful, they can afford to say to France, "Let us co-operate for the general peace of the world." He concluded by quoting the authority of Marshal Soult, who spoke gratefully to his countrymen of his reception in England, not as a tribute to his own personal merits, but as a proof of the cordiality of England towards the military character of France.

Lord Palmerston said he cordially concurred in lamenting the interruption of that good feeling which for the last ten years had subsisted between France and England. He had been always a strenuous advocate for a close friendship between the two countries. He believed that on the Turkish question the interests of England and France were identical; and that when the French should come to understand the spirit in which England had acted, their former amity would return. He rejoiced that the speech of Sir Robert Peel would show to France the feeling entertained in England by both political parties. It was a mistake to suppose that Parliament had been suffered to separate without intimation of the posture of affairs, for he had made two explanations concerning it. As to the imputation of want of courtesy towards France in signing the treaty without notice, he thought such a notice, so far from being a civility, would have looked like an intimation that Ministers thought her former answer insincere. Delay was, in fact, the object of the French Government, and would have frustrated, for a year at least, the measures of the four Powers. Ministers were therefore not disposed to give a notice which, if it had any effect at all, would have protracted discussion. On the general principle of their policy Lord Palmerston vindicated the Government, by insisting on the obvious designs of the Pacha, and the total helplessness of the Sultan. That France would arm in the Pacha's cause was not to be presumed, and the result had proved that the judgment formed had been correct. The aid given was given to a willing people, and therefore it had been effectual. Irritation had indeed arisen in France; but had the same pains been taken to explain the truth to them which had been used to excite them unjustly, that evil would not have occurred. He did not apprehend that it would have been consistent with usage to introduce into the speech any expression of regret for the cessation of an intercourse which had not been diplomatically terminated. If the hon. baronet thought the omission implied any want of regret on the part of her Majesty's advisers, he could assure him on their behalf that the regret he had expressed was sincerely shared by himself and his colleagues; and they confidently hoped that the present irritation of feeling in France would speedily subside; that France would return to her natural position in Europe, and that the good understanding arising out of the common interests of the two countries would again be firmly established.

Mr. Hume then withdrew his amendment, and the Address was agreed to; a committee being appointed to prepare it for presentation.

Wednesday.—Several petitions were presented; the Address was agreed to, after a conversation on the repeal question between Sir R. H Inglis and Lord John Russell, who said that the opinions of Government respecting repeal were too well known to leave any necessity for introducing them into the Queen's speech.—Two divisions took place, the first on Mr. Brotherton's motion to prevent the discussion of new business after 12 o'clock, which was negatived by a majority of 99, and the second on the resolutions moved by Mr. Ewart to improve the constitution of committees on private bills, which were negatived by a majority of 2.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moved for leave to bring in his bill on the law of copyright; but the debate thereon was adjourned.—Mr. Hodges brought in a bill to amend the law relative to the constabulary force, which was read a first time.

Thursday.—The House met for the purpose of presenting the Address; and the Speaker proceeded to the Palace accompanied by 40 members, for that purpose.

Friday.—After notices of several motions had been given, the debate on Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill was resumed; and the House divided, when the bill was brought in by a majority of 112. A bill to continue the Poor Law Commission for ten years was read the first time, when Lord John Russell said Government had no intention to alter or relax the main principles of the existing system, and that no return to the old law would meet with his support.—A committee on mills and factories was reappointed.

CITY.

Stock Exchange, Friday.—The English funds closed under a depression of ¼ per cent. on the opening value. Consols left off 89⅜ to ½ money, and 89⅝ to ¾ for account; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. prem.; Bank Stock, 166 to 7.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Opening of Parliament.—On Tuesday, the neighbourhood of the Palace exhibited at an early hour a scene of more than ordinary bustle and activity, and at one P.M. the whole line from the Palace to the House of Lords, through St. James's-park, was thronged with spectators. Shortly before two o'clock the royal *cortége* left the Palace. The Queen was accompanied by Prince Albert, who wore the full costume of a field marshal. The appearance of her Majesty was hailed by enthusiastic cheering, which continued during the progress of the procession along the line. So large an assemblage has been seldom witnessed on similar occasions, and the cordial welcome of the people gave the progress of her Majesty the appearance of something more than an ordinary state ceremony. The crowd of spectators was so great that several accidents occurred to persons thrown down by the rush, and many robberies were committed during the confusion which ensued.

Supply of Water to London.—Several meetings have taken place of the proprietors of mills on the river Colne, for the purpose of opposing in Parliament the application of the new water company for a bill to supply the metropolis from Bushey Hall Meadows. Several persons connected with the neighbourhood of the springs addressed the meeting, and stated that the consequences of the measure would be the ruin of the district, and that no experiment short of the actual execution of the plan could prove the extent of injury inflicted. It was stated, on geological arguments, that the scheme would have the effect of entirely draining the district, and resolutions were entered into in opposition to the measure.

Window-Tax.—A meeting of ratepayers of the parish of St. Pancras took place a few evenings ago, for the ostensible purpose of obtaining the abolition of window duties. A resolution in accordance with this object was proposed, but an amendment was moved and seconded, declaring that the only way to remove the tax and all other similar imposts would be the reform of the House of Commons, and that this was only to be obtained by universal suffrage. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting separated, after three cheers for the Charter and three groans for Mr. O'Connell.

Accidents.—On Monday a dreadful accident occurred to a young lad, the servant of C. Clarke, Esq., of Egham, in consequence of the discharge of a double-barrelled gun, the contents of which entered his right arm below the elbow, shattering it in a frightful manner, and lodging between the elbow and wrist. It appeared that his master and a friend were about to proceed in a boat on the Thames, for the purpose of wild-duck shooting; and whilst the young man was placing in the boat the fowling-pieces, which had been incautiously loaded and the caps left on, the gun went off, lodging the contents in his arm. Mr. Clarke immediately hastened to the spot, where he found his servant in a state of great exhaustion. A fly was procured, and the sufferer, accompanied by his master and a surgeon, proceeded to the North London Hospital, where amputation of the arm above the elbow was performed by Mr. Liston. During the journey the unfortunate lad suffered excruciating torture, and had to travel upwards of twenty miles. His life still remains in considerable danger.—An accident occurred on Wednesday at London-bridge to the Planet Gravesend steam-packet, with 120 passengers on board, which excited great alarm for their safety. It appears that on going alongside the wharf, a rope was thrown out in the usual manner, but it could not be made fast, and the tide, which was running up very rapidly, carried the Planet towards the bridge. She then let go her anchor; but it dragged, and directly afterwards the steamer came against the bridge with a tremendous crash, and got athwart the pier. The tide swung the vessel round under the arch, her funnel caught the top of it, and fell over the starboard side of the vessel into the river, doing considerable damage. At this moment the foremast came in contact with the bridge, and was carried away. The passengers escaped into the boats alongside, and although much frightened none of them sustained serious injury. The Planet remained fixed under the bridge some time, and after landing the remainder of the passengers proceeded to Deptford for repairs.

Inquests.—On Saturday ten inquests were held by Mr. Baker, of which seven were cases of sudden death. The first was on Mr. S. Taylor, surgeon, at Kensington, who expired suddenly in his bed; the second was on Michael Olive, a gardener at Tottenham, imprisoned in the House of Correction for unlawfully pawning a silver spoon; the third on a coach-painter found dead on the floor of his closet; the fourth on Mrs. M'Laren, wife of a writer in the East India House, found dead in her bed; the fifth on a woman who died at the washing-tub: the sixth on the infant daughter of Mr. Johnson, surgeon, who was found dead in the nurse's arms; and the seventh on a young woman found dead in her bed about ten weeks after her delivery. Verdict in each case, "Died from natural causes."—On Monday the same coroner held four inquests at the London Hospital, two being on aged women, one of whom died from the effects of a compound fracture of the arm, and the other from an apoplectic fit. Verdict, "Natural death." The other cases were those of children left unattended by their parents, and burnt to death by the fire. Verdict in both cases, "Accidental death."—Another inquest was held the same evening at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on a child burnt to death, by playing with the fire; when a similar verdict was returned.—An inquest was also held at Vauxhall on the body of Mr. Hall, a dealer in building materials, who died from the effects of excitement produced by intelligence that his nurse, whom he intended to marry, had come into possession of property to the amount of 50,000*l.* Verdict, "Natural death."—A long investigation has taken place at the Brixton House of Correction, touching the death of Elizabeth Banks, who died suddenly. From rumours being abroad that deceased had been put on the wheel in an improper state of health, one of the visiting magistrates attended to watch the proceedings. It appeared from the testimony of a prisoner, that deceased was suffering from illness when she came into the prison, and was urged by her companions to make her situation known, in order to be relieved from work. She did not, however, make any complaint, and the last time she was on the tread-wheel she was seized with a sudden sickness, and died almost instantly. Verdict, "Death from natural causes."—An inquest has been held at Chatham, on the body of a soldier who committed suicide in her Majesty's dockyard. It appeared that on Monday morning deceased was on duty, when the sentry at the guard-house was alarmed by the discharge of firearms. He immediately gave information to the officer, and a party proceeded to ascertain the cause. On arriving on the wharf they were surprised in not finding deceased at his post; but, on going to his sentry-box, beheld him lying down covered with blood, and his musket on the ground. It appeared that deceased had shot himself by placing the muzzle of the musket to his chest, and touching the trigger with the bayonet. Death must have been instantaneous, for the ball entered the pit of the stomach, passed out at the back of the neck, and through the top of the sentry-box. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Theft in Aldersgate Church.—A robbery has been committed in the parish church of St. Botolph, during divine service. It appears that a lady named Mrs. Reddish had received 80*l.* in notes and gold, on the previous day, and placed it in her purse. On Sunday morning, as she was going to church, she found that she had neglected to deposit it in a place of greater security. Being rather late, however, and the church only two or three doors from her house, she was induced to keep the purse in her pocket. During service a respectably-dressed man, a stranger, was admitted into her pew, who contrived to abstract the purse, and decamped before the theft was discovered.

The Thames, Steam-vessel.—A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew of this ill-fated vessel. The Lord Mayor and aldermen have come forward in aid of the same benevolent object, and it is expected that the appeal to the public will be successful.

Death of Hatfield, the Lunatic.—James Hatfield, who was tried at the Old Bailey, Sept. 1802, for firing a loaded pistol, in Drury-lane Theatre, at his Majesty King George III., and acquitted on the ground of insanity, died on Saturday last, in the 69th year of his age.

The late Inundation at Brentford.—The inquiry respecting the cause of this accident has been continued during the week, and a number of witnesses have been examined, who deposed to the circumstances which had

come under their notice. The only important point, however, which has not been already before the public was, that a breach had taken place in the walls of the Kingsbury reservoir belonging to the Regent's Canal Company, through which a body of water was poured into the Brent. The reservoir itself, it was stated, covers upwards of 140 acres of ground, and the walls by which it is enclosed being insufficient to resist so immense a pressure as that thrown down upon them by the thaw and the consequent influx of water from the country, the flood both overtopped the walls, and forced a passage through one part, by which a considerable volume reached the Brent, and tended in great measure to produce the calamity. The inquiry was adjourned until the 3d of February, to give time for further investigation.

New Royal Exchange.—The works for the new building have again been put in active progress, and upwards of 150 hands employed, the principal part of whom had been previously dismissed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Upwards of two millions of bricks have been placed on the ground to form a foundation. It is expected that her Majesty will lay the foundation-stone early in June.

Fire.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in Fleet-street, on the premises of Mr. Bundy, trunk manufacturer. It was first discovered by one of the City police; he aroused the inmates, who succeeded in escaping to one of the adjacent houses. The firemen in about an hour extinguished the fire. The loss is supposed to be between 600*l.* and 800*l.*, insured in the Phœnix office.

Robberies.—The shop of Miss Hunter, Upper-street, Islington, was broken into a few days since, and a silver watch, spoon, several articles of dress, and other property, stolen therefrom.—On Monday night, an attempt was made to break into the house of T. Platt, Esq., Brunswick-square, by climbing over the garden-walls of houses in the rear. Having unsuccessfully attempted to force the shutters of the back-parlour, where the plate and between 300*l.* and 400*l.* in gold were deposited, they tried the staircase window, when the barking of a dog in the house alarmed the family, and the thieves escaped, leaving some housebreaking instruments behind them.

Supposed Murder and Robbery.—On Saturday morning, the crew of a collier brig lying off the stairs eastward of the Tower discovered the body of a gentleman in the river entangled with their mooring-chain. The crew instantly picked the body up and landed it at the stairs, from whence it was conveyed inside the Tower, to await the inquest. When the body was found, one of the pockets of the trowsers was turned inside out, and the only property upon deceased was a few pence, a handkerchief, and an Almanac. His face bore marks of violence, and there was a large cut above the left temple of the head, from which blood flowed. His boots were marked "Capt. Collins, Leith." These circumstances gave rise to painful rumours; and the general belief was that deceased had been first robbed, then murdered, and the body thrown into the river. It appeared, however, at the inquest, that it was an accidental death.

Provincial News.

Leeds.—Subsequently to the reform meeting, mentioned in our last, a public dinner took place, at which Mr. O'Connell was present. The great feature of the proceedings was the approximation towards an understanding between the Radicals and the Chartists, particularly on the subject of Universal Suffrage. Mr. O'Connell's speech was of great length; he advocated the establishment of a Central Association in London, for the purpose of collecting information respecting the Representation, and attributed the frequent occurrence of warlike demonstrations to the fact that the people, being unrepresented, have not democratic control. Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Collins subsequently addressed the meeting, in favour of the union of the middle and working classes.

Leicester.—On Saturday, a meeting was held to petition Parliament for the abolition of Church Rates and Ecclesiastical Courts, as well as for the release of Mr. Baines, now imprisoned for non-payment of rates in the county-gaol. The meeting was attended by Mr. Easthope and Mr. Ellis, the members for the borough; by Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, and other well-known Reformers. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of Church Rates, as an invasion of the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious opinion; and declaring the constitution of ecclesiastical courts to be incompatible with the administration of justice, and hostile to the liberty of dissenters. Mr. O'Connell proposed a Resolution in favour of the liberation of Mr. Baines, and recommended agitation to effect that object. Addresses in accordance with these resolutions were brought forward for presentation to both Houses of Parliament.

Bristol.—A murder, under very aggravated circumstances, was committed at Horfield, near this town, on Monday. Mr. Shedden, a retired druggist, residing in a cottage at that place, had left home in the morning to go to Bristol, and on his return found the body of his wife lying murdered on the floor, which was deluged with blood. On the arrival of a surgeon the body was found to have been dead some hours. The skull was beaten in in three places, apparently by some blunt instrument. No less than seven distinct wounds had been inflicted upon the skull, temples, and face. The left temple was cut open, and the right beaten in, apparently by a hammer. From the marks of blood, the situation of the furniture, and the position in which the body lay, it would appear that the lady must have been sitting at the fire-place when the first blow was inflicted, as there was a large quantity of blood immediately before her chair, and the wall was sprinkled with it. She appears to have risen from her seat and perhaps struggled with her murderer, as there are marks of blood on a chair near the fire-place, and also on other articles of furniture. It does not appear that plunder was the object of the murderer, as no article of value was touched. A young man, named Rudge, has been taken on suspicion, but no motive can as yet be assigned for the commission of the crime. He declares his innocence, but the jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

Brighton.—It appears that the parties concerned in the robbery of Mr. Holland at Boxhill, Sussex, a few weeks ago, have at length been apprehended. Mr. Holland was surprised in his bed by three men, one of whom stood over him with a knife, and threatened murder if he offered resistance. A friend rushed in to his assistance, but he was thrown on the bed and received a similar threat. They then demanded the key of the bureau, and took out cash to the amount of about 300*l.*, when they decamped. Above 50*l.* was in 5*l.* Hastings bank notes, and the chief officer of Police has apprehended two men, Dunnidge and Ede, on suspicion. The officer said he was in a situation to prove that the parties had purchased clothes with a Hastings 5*l.* note, and had joined two others of suspicious character, after which they went to Shoreham and spent the remainder of the money. A man named Smith is also in custody, and the three prisoners are remanded.

Ashton.—The examination of the prisoners charged with the murder of Benjamin Cooper has been in progress during the week. Evidence has been adduced upon which the magistrates have committed Williams for trial; and the other prisoners have been remanded for further inquiry. Among the documents seized in connexion with this affair, it is said that proof has been obtained that every outrage connected with trade disputes or turn-outs, which either of late or for a considerable period past has taken place, has been of a systematic character, planned, executed, and paid for by the general confederation.

Whitehaven.—An explosion of carburetted hydrogen has taken place in one of Earl Lonsdale's coal-pits, by which one man was killed and another so seriously injured as to place his life in imminent danger.

Manchester.—A public meeting has taken place to consider the adoption of measures to obtain the privilege of bonding goods in this town. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Philips, M.P., who detailed the proceedings before the select committee for granting the privilege of bonding in Manchester and other inland towns. He stated the objections which had been raised against its extension, and showed that they emanated entirely from parties in Liverpool or London, whose interests would be damaged if this were made a bonding port. He then pointed out advantages which would result from the alteration, and declared his intention of supporting the measure when it was re-introduced by Mr. Labouchere. Various resolutions as to the advantages which would accrue to Manchester from the privilege were adopted, and petitions to both houses of parliament agreed to.

Lincoln.—Intelligence has been received that the ancient mansion of Mr. Bourne, of Dalby Park, has been totally destroyed by fire. Only a few of the valuable paintings and a portion of the library were saved.

Dartmouth.—The Lords of the Treasury have decided that the future West India mail-steamers shall embark and land their mails at this port, instead of Falmouth, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to examine the channel harbours for that purpose. Great preparations are making for the accommodation of these vessels, and there is no doubt that this resolution of the Treasury will restore the prosperity of the town. It is, however, understood that many persons interested in steam navigation are opposed to Dartmouth as a packet harbour.—During the past week two or three whales have been seen in the Channel, one of which, described as 60 feet in length, was so near the coast that a trawler was in danger of losing her nets by its becoming entangled in them.

Falmouth.—Letters have reached this port announcing the total loss of H. M. Packet *Spey*, Lieut. James, on a coral reef in the Bahama Channel. It is attributed to the inaccuracy of the charts; it fortunately occurred during the day, and in fine weather, and no lives were lost. The crew had succeeded in saving their effects, and had erected tents on Racoon island, as a temporary shelter.

Sidmouth.—Interesting Antique.—A curious bronze, representing Chiron with the young Achilles riding behind him, and a panther leaping up in front of the group, was lately found on the beach under the cliffs, near this place; having been washed up by the sea. The group is about eight inches in height, and evidently formed the top of a Roman standard or ensign. It is considered by local antiquaries to have been the standard of the second legion in the reign of the Roman British Emperor and Admiral Carausius, about 294 A. D., and to have been lost from a galley wrecked on the coast, or perhaps in opposing some descent from Gaul, or the aggressions of the Saxon rovers. This legion was at that time called Parthica, and the Centaur appears on five of that Emperor's coins as recording these troops.

Rochester.—The Hoo Board of Guardians have come to a determination not to prosecute Mr. Miles, master of the workhouse, who has been removed from his office by the Poor-Law Commissioners. A meeting of the county magistrates has been held to consider the subject; but their decision has been postponed for the present. It is rumoured that Miles, though removed from the mastership of the workhouse, will continue to be relieving officer, and his wife matron; and that no new master will be appointed.

Sheffield.—A murder was committed here on Sunday, by a man named Ramey, on the person of George Belk, both of whom were edge-tool makers. It appeared from the evidence at the inquest, and from the statement of the prisoner himself, that having gone home on Sunday morning, he, on his arrival at the door, heard voices, and listening for a moment or two, heard his wife say, "Now, don't—give over—I expect my master home directly." The man said, "Oh, never mind him, he'll not come home yet; I don't care for him." Prisoner said, on hearing this conversation, he thought there was an improper intimacy, and rushing in, said to deceased, "You villain, are you come to rob me of my dearest blessing?" A struggle then took place between them, and the prisoner got his hand to deceased's throat, declaring "he should never do it again." The constable who apprehended the prisoner stated that he said, "I have not killed him with striking him; I have done it more by strangling than by striking him." He then asked the constable who the man was? and on being told, exclaimed that there were no persons better friends than deceased and himself. It appeared when the prisoner rushed into the room, he could not see whom he was striking, as the candle was out. Prisoner declared that he had no intention of murdering the man, and said that if there had been a light in the house, he thought things would have terminated differently. The inquest was adjourned for further evidence, and prisoner removed in custody.

Droitwich.—On the return of a fire-engine from a fire near this town, on Tuesday evening, as it was passing through a brook, one of the horses struck against a substance in the water, and the arm and hand of a female were exposed to view. One of the engine-men jumped off, and brought out of the water the body of a young woman, which appeared as though it had lain there about two days. There were on it marks of blows from some sharp instrument. The body was placed on the engine and conveyed to Wichbold, where it awaits an inquisition. The young woman was identified as Mary Ann Patrick, niece to Mr. Patrick, of Wichbold. About five years ago she was sent to Birmingham to learn the straw-bonnet business, where she has since resided, occasionally paying a visit to her uncle and aunt at Wichbold. Last week she arrived on a visit to her friends, and appeared in her usual health and spirits. She left the house on Thursday morning to take a walk, and never came back. The family became uneasy at her absence, and concluded that she had returned to Birmingham, but intelligence was received that she had not done so, previously to the discovery of the body. Measures have been taken to trace footsteps upon the brink of the brook, but they have hitherto been ineffectual. There are two wounds; one between the left eye and temple, about two inches in length, from which blood had copiously flowed; and the other, a small cut across the nose. It is believed that no money or ornaments have been taken from her person.

Bridlington.—Collision at Sea.—Intelligence has been received of the total loss of the schooner *Robert*, of Goole, and the *Hunter* of Sunderland, with a cargo valued at 5000*l.*, which occurred on the night of Sunday last, in the North Sea, by the vessels coming into collision. The disaster took place near Inner Dowsing sands, some distance from Bridlington Bay, at about half past 10 o'clock. From particulars received, it appears that the wind was blowing a gale from the westward, and the night extremely dark. The *Hunter*, which was a fine-built vessel, left the Thames for Sunderland in the early part of last week, and was bearing under press of sail at a rate, it is supposed, of seven or eight miles an hour. The other vessel was on her voyage from Goole to London, and was proceeding at a similar rate. It is stated there was a good look-out kept on both sides, and that they did not perceive each other until within 200 yards; and although the crews made every effort to avoid a collision, they came in contact with tremendous force. The hulls of both were driven in, and it was a considerable time before they could be extricated from each other; and on that being effected, it was discovered that both were sinking. The consternation that ensued amongst those on board each vessel can be better imagined than described. Some were asleep in their berths at the time, and were compelled to rush upon deck in their night-clothes. The boats were as quickly as possible lowered and the crew threw what little property they could save into them, and then got in themselves. The masters were the last on board. Captain Redman, of the *Robert*, states, when he got into the long-boat the water had covered the cabin deck; and Captain Smithson of the *Hunter* says, when he left his vessel, the water was six feet in her hold, and it was coming in on the starboard bow like a main sea. Within ten minutes, both vessels went down headforemost in deep water. The crews kept close together, and in the course of the night were picked up by the brig *Halifax* from Newhaven, the master of which treated them with great humanity, and safely put them on shore at Bridlington. The total loss is said to be upwards of 10,000*l.*

Essex.—The late Floods.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of Richard Gibbons, a labourer, who was drowned in the flood on Stratford marshes. Mr. Wilson, a cowkeeper, started on a horse to rescue some cows that were in a shed on the marshes, when Gibbons got on behind him, wishing to save a pony that was in the same shed. They had proceeded but a short distance when the horse began to swim. Gibbons then slipped off, pulling Wilson with him, and they were immersed in ten feet of water. They struggled together for some time, Gibbons holding tight round Wilson's neck; at last, finding him exhausted, Wilson disentangled himself from him, and was picked up in a state of insensibility in a boat that put off to his assistance. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Frome.—The sudden thaw and heavy rains of last week caused an inundation of the lower part of this town to a

greater extent than for many years past, the water being from three to four feet deep in the lower Market-place, producing great inconvenience and injury to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood. On Sunday morning the body of a mason was discovered lying dead in the road at Welsh Mill, which adjoins the town, and where, it is supposed, deceased had attempted to wade through the flood and to cross the bridge, so as to reach his own house, but being carried off by the rapidity of the current he perished. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned, "Found drowned."

Bath.—Last week four boys were shooting in the fields near Thornbury, with a poaching gun, about fourteen inches long in the barrel, when a quarrel ensued, and one of them, Joseph Walker, at about three yards' distance, wilfully shot one of his comrades, who died in a few hours. Walker, who is an apprentice to a shoemaker, immediately absconded; he is only 15 years of age.

Northallerton.—A fair poacher, the housekeeper of a person in Barnard Castle, named Hodgson, was caught on Sunday last, at two in the morning, in the game preserves of Mr. Morrit, of Rokeby, near Greta bridge, catching hares. She had been abundantly successful; and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, had stripped off an under garment, and converted it into a sack for her plunder! She was subsequently taken before the magistrates, and ungallantly committed to the House of Correction, Northallerton, for three months.

Clitheroe.—Attack upon the Police.—A party of the rural police, accompanied by other persons, went last week to a beer-shop at Grindleton, about three miles from this place, to apprehend two notorious poachers, Briggs and Dickinson. On arriving, the police found both at the beer-shop, and immediately seized them. They made a violent resistance. Briggs drew a knife, but it was wrested from him; he then drew a loaded pistol, ready capped, and this was also taken from him, when, after a desperate struggle, the police succeeded in handcuffing both. They would not, however, walk a yard, and an officer therefore went off to Clitheroe for a post-chaise. During his absence, about 50 or 60 persons, six of them armed with guns, attacked the house, and broke open the door. They then demanded the release of the prisoners, and threatened the lives of the police if they did not obey their commands. A struggle ensued, when the officers were overcome by the force of numbers, and the prisoners rescued. On leaving the house several shots were fired, and the mob hissed and hooted in the most furious manner. At this time the officer arrived with the chaise, and on alighting he was attacked with bludgeons. He escaped into the house, and the door was again closed. They then broke the windows, and fired several shots into the room, some of which took effect on the policemen. Six armed men then forced the door, and demanded 10*s.*, or they would take their lives. The money was given to them, and the police left the house, when they were again attacked at the door with bludgeons. On the following morning Briggs and Dickinson went through Chatburn, armed with guns; and between that place and Downham they met Mr. Littledale's gamekeeper, whom they knocked down and kicked in a savage manner, and he now lies seriously ill of the injuries received. These desperate characters are still at large, and are the terror of the whole neighbourhood. The police, however, are making efforts to apprehend them, and it is expected that they will soon be brought to justice.

Railways.—An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. Bowles, money-taker o' the Blackwall Railway, whose death was recorded in a former Number. It appeared that deceased was in the habit of walking on the line, and that, being deaf, he did not hear the approach of the train, which knocked him down, and produced concussion of the brain. Verdict, "Accidental Death."—An accident has occurred on the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway, which proved fatal to one of the stokers. The engine came in contact with a mass of earth which had fallen across the line, and the train was thrown off, and driven with great violence into the bank. The stoker fell between the engine and tender, and had both legs broken; he was conveyed to the hospital, but soon expired. None of the passengers were hurt.—A general meeting of Delegates from the principal Railway Companies has been held at Birmingham, for the purpose of adopting measures for the prevention of accidents. A series of Resolutions was entered into, expressing their sense of the responsibility which attaches to Railway Directors pointing out the necessity of vigilance and caution, and of attending more strictly to the moral character and fitness of the engineers. It was also resolved, that the proposal to employ a third person, as conductor or captain, would, by distracting attention and dividing authority, increase rather than diminish the risk of accidents. A new system of regulations and signals was approved, and recommended for general adoption.—An accident occurred on Tuesday on the London and Birmingham Railway, as the train from Birmingham was on its way from Camden Town to the London terminus. At the proper distance, the breaksmen endeavoured to stop the train gradually, but, in consequence of the slippery state of the rails, the breaks had not the least effect. The train proceeded at increasing speed until it came in contact with a luggage-van on the line, which saved, by its interposition, the carriages and passengers from injury. The van was driven by the force of the concussion off its springs; and a second-class carriage, the foremost of the train, was shattered to pieces.—It is understood to be finally arranged by the Post office authorities, that the transit of the London, northern, and western mails to Worcester, by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, shall commence on the 5th of the ensuing month.—The half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Company was held at Liverpool on Wednesday; the details comprised in the report of the Directors are said to possess unusual interest to the proprietors of railway property, as proving that increased experience will enable the managers to decrease considerably the expenditure in various departments connected with the working. The total receipts for the half-year amount to 139,323*l.*; and, after deducting all disbursements a net profit is left of 70,649*l.*, giving a dividend of 5*l.* per share. During the last year, 1,052,000 persons have been conveyed on the line, and with only one accident.

IRELAND.

The recent Murder in Armagh.—A meeting of county magistrates was held a few days since, when resolutions were adopted and transmitted to government by the Earl of Gosford. One of the objects sought was the issuing of a special commission to try the persons now in custody for the murder of Mr. Powell. Lord Ebrington, in his reply, states that he does not consider the circumstances of the case of sufficient importance to justify any departure from the regular mode of dispensing justice; but expresses his thanks to the magistrates for the promptitude, zeal, and liberality, with which they have come forward to procure the apprehension and punishment of the murderers.

Dublin.—The Master of the Rolls has granted an injunction to stay the sale of the state coach, pictures, and other property of the corporation, seized for a debt alleged to be due to two ex-sheriffs of that body. The sale thus prevented was to have taken place within an hour after the granting of the injunction.

Belfast.—A meeting of the supporters of Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and of the opponents to the question of repeal, has taken place since Mr. O'Connell's visit. Resolutions were adopted expressing the necessity of a change in the law for the registration of electors, and declaring the sufficiency of Lord Stanley's bill to effect that object. A long letter from Lord Stanley, in explanation of his motives in introducing that bill, was read by Mr. Emerson Tennent; and thanks were voted to Lord Stanley for his parliamentary conduct and exertions. The advantages of the legislative union were insisted on, and resolutions carried in which the meeting declared its conviction that repeal would amount to the dismemberment of the empire, that it would affect the settlement of property, and ultimately destroy civil and religious liberty. An address to the Queen, in accordance with these sentiments, was adopted.

Outrage by an Armed Party.—On Monday night last an armed party, to the number of 14, surrounded the house of John Spillane, of Capparoo. Eight of them having entered the house, they first shot a dog lying by the fireside; they then placed Spillane and his son-in-law on their knees and presented pistols at their heads, and swore them to give up some disputed land.

Mr. O'Connell's Visit to the North.—Application has been made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against the proprietor of the *Pilot*, at the suit of the proprietor and editor of the *Dublin Monitor* newspaper. The libel complained of arose out of a series of articles published in defendant's paper, charging plaintiffs, in their capacity of journalists, while commenting on the visit of Mr. O'Connell to the north, with having written matter calculated to arouse the worst and most sanguinary feelings of the Ulster Orangemen; in fact, that no less than the assassination of Mr. O'Connell was covertly recommended; and the libel further charged, that one of the plaintiffs had caused gratuitous copies of the *Monitor* to be distributed throughout the various localities selected by Mr. O'Connell in his tour. All which averments plaintiffs swore to be false and groundless. The case was postponed in order to prepare supplementary affidavits.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh—Anti-Patronage Petition. — It is stated that the number of signatures already attached to this petition is upwards of 15,000, and the signing is still going on with activity. It appears that the total number of signatures to the non-intrusion petition of last year was not quite 13,000.—Mr. Edwards was ordained and inducted on Thursday, amidst symptoms of popular discontent, but without any serious acts of violence.

Another Lady Thief.—A novel case of imposition occurred a few days ago. A woman, respectably dressed, called upon a silk-mercer in this city, and requested a sight of a number of articles, which after a little inspection she desired might be sent to her place of residence. The merchant, suspecting the object of his visitor, ordered the whole of the goods to be carefully measured. They were then sent and returned, the lady stating that she would call and make a better choice. On re-measuring them, however, the whole were found to be deficient to the amount of about 5*l.* This had been accomplished by removing the articles from the room into which the porter had been ushered into an adjoining one, the lady alleging that her sister, who was confined in consequence of indisposition, wished to see them before making a purchase. Information was accordingly given to the authorities, who, after investigation, found that the case could not be sustained; but after a reprimand from the merchant, and the information subsequently lodged by her servant, she was induced to pay the expenses.

Extraordinary Escape.—Last week when the Red Rover coach left Glasgow, an old soldier took his seat behind the coachman. He was a little the worse for liquor, but by tasting at every stop, he got quite intoxicated, and fell asleep unobserved. When about seven miles from Edinburgh, a gentleman beside the driver thought he observed something pass him, and looking about, called to the coachman to stop, saying, "The poor fellow has fallen off." The coach was going at a rapid pace, and had proceeded about fifty or sixty yards before it could be brought up. While coming to a halt, a carter passing along called out to the driver to stop and take the man from under the wheel. It was found that the soldier, in falling, had got one of his feet twisted between the fore-spring of the coach and the boot, while his body had been thrown outside of the near front wheel, and had thus been dragged forward, the wheel grazing smartly the inside of one of his legs. He was carefully released, and put into the basket, it being impossible at the time to ascertain the extent of his injury. On arriving in the city, it was imagined a corpse would have presented itself; instead of which, the veteran was discovered in a sound sleep, and perfectly unhurt.

Respite for Alexander M'Rae.—A respite for ten days in favour of this man, who was sentenced to death in the High Court of Justiciary, arrived in Inverness on Saturday. The rumour that a respite had been received for an unlimited period is said to be inaccurate.

The late Murder on the Glasgow Railway.—Dennis Doolan, the man suspected of this murder, has been apprehended and examined before the Sheriff; but none of the particulars have transpired. He was found in Liverpool, and on being brought to Glasgow was at once identified. At the close of the examination he was committed for further evidence.—It appears that the Scotch authorities have been for some time in correspondence with those in Liverpool; and, in consequence, the latter have had their attention directed towards the apprehension of Doolan, who, it was suspected, would make his appearance in that town, in the neighbourhood of which he had formerly resided, when employed on the Cheshire Railway. On Wednesday night a body of Liverpool police proceeded to a house immediately adjoining that in which Dennis formerly lodged; and two of their number entered in search of him. He was denied by the inmates; but, hearing the sound of footsteps above, the police went up, and found Doolan at the top of the building. He made no inquiries as to the cause of his apprehension. He maintained that his name was not Doolan, and repeatedly told the officers who accompanied him that the Liverpool police would have to pay his expenses back from Glasgow to Liverpool when his innocence was established. It appears that he went to Liverpool on Sunday week, and that he had been secreted in the west of Scotland from the time of the murder. This, however, he denies, and states that he travelled to Liverpool from Scotland by land, and that he has done no work since his discharge from the railway in this neighbourhood. The Liverpool police state that it was his intention to have gone to America; and to enable him to effect his purpose the sum of 17*l.* was to have been sent him from Scotland. While under examination in the Sheriff's Chambers a large crowd assembled to get a sight of him. He was removed to Bridewell, and the driver had some difficulty in avoiding the crowd of people who ran after the van. There are now five persons in custody charged with this murder.

Miscellaneous.

The Cock of the Bois de Boulogne.—Not far from the Porte Maillot, in the midst of a deep cluster of chesnut trees, rises a vast round house, to which the Sunday strollers of Paris repair in the summer months to make gipsy parties, and forget the economy of the warehouse and the frugality of the counter. The Ude of this culinary caravanserai, M. Leger, rears throughout his numerous dependencies a multitude of model hens and monster cocks which supply amateurs in white meats with a constant supply of delicious new-laid eggs. Did your party consist of a thousand or more, Leger's hens will regale you with eggs laid that very same day. The proprietor of the enormous eggery himself guarantees the fact; and, furthermore, who shall doubt his veracity when Leger, the moment you shall have given your order, repairs to the hen-house, dislodges its clucking inmates, and unnestles their precious deposits? To doubt, under such circumstances, were to be a universal sceptic—an absolute Pyrrhonist! Accordingly it may well be believed that the proprietor of the Café de la Rotonde (as he designates his establishment) is doatingly fond of his hens, but, if possible still more of his cocks. He watches over them with paternal care, flatters, caresses them, lavishes on them the tenderest endearing names, and places on one side for their especial service the crumbs which fall from all his tables, and the choicest morsels of *gâteaux* and desserts. Amongst the sultans of his inner court there is one which soars above all the rest as far as a Marshal of France above a drummer. Handsome, majestic, gallant, and, above all, brave, he has earned the illustrious name of "Marengo," which has been given him by his master. For him the tender cares, the pleasing preference, the solicitous attention—for him the best bits and the most dainty morsels have been ever set apart. Judge then, of his glorifying master's despair at perceiving that Marengo was losing his superb plumage day by day, and that his tail, which whilom undulated like an ostrich plume, was widowed of its finest ornaments! Who could have thus despoiled Marengo — who thus profaned the person of the regal bird? Assuredly none of his comrades. They feared him as much as they respected his acknowledged superiority; and one glance of his proud eye was sufficient to send tripping away from his favourite hens all other and meaner pretenders. The shocked Leger lay in ambush, and had not long to wait until he beheld his magnificent cock engaged in doing battle with a black dog, which held him fast by the throat, and, in spite of the heroic resistance of Marengo, was fast proceeding to the strangulation of the plumed biped. Who shall paint Leger's rage and consternation? Near the fatal spot stood the owner of the dog, who coolly assisted at the unequal struggle, and

excited the brute both with voice and gesture. Leger happening to be endowed with uncommon strength, began by striving to strangle the dog, which was soon obliged to relinquish its hold of the prey, and then he was well nigh strangling the dog's master, whom he forthwith bore off in custody as responsible for his cur's misdeeds. Presuming, not irrationally, that the attacks from which Marengo had previously suffered proceeded from the same source, Leger lodged a complaint with the Procureur du Roi; and Armand, the owner of the dog, appeared before the Correctional Tribunal, where the 479th article of the Penal Code was sought to be put in force against him, by which certain penalties are inflicted upon those who shall have maliciously killed or wounded animals the property of other individuals. Leger.—If you only knew my cock! Oh! such a beautiful cock! I saw him perishing beneath my eyes without the power to assist him. So I planted myself in ambush, being consumedly suspicious that there was something in it more than met the eye, and what should I see but this man's dog, which was proceeding to strangle my cock! I had often before given chase to the dog. I had hunted both him and his master. I suspected that they were running after my cocks and hens. But on that day my poor Marengo, the master cock of all the world, was stretched out almost insensible, his wings fluttering nervously, his eye turned in his head. I thought he was on the point of yielding up his last sigh. *Corbleu!* I was no longer master of myself, and I put both dog and owner in the hands of the Gendarmes. Armand.—You haven't said how you gave me a thrashing that lasted ten minutes. Leger.—I ought to have thrashed you, wretch, but I didn't do it. All I did was to collar you, for fear you should escape. Armand (addressing the bench).—My dog's a mere bit of a lap-dog, not bigger than my fist, a little drawing-room pet. He's sportive and fond of his fun, that's all. If he bit the cock, the cock began to peck at him first. What the deuce interest could I have in choking Monsieur's cock? Leger.—*Parbleu!* you wanted to steal him. It doesn't require one to be over malicious to divine that. It was under a charge of robbery that the Sieur Armand was "pulled up" in the first instance, but this charge had been withdrawn, and the King's Advocate demanded only the application of the article of the criminal code which has reference to the malicious injury. But the facts adduced in evidence not sufficiently establishing the offence, the complaint was dismissed.

Fruits of Marriage.—An elderly spinster, meeting a newly-married man who had once been her servant, carrying a cradle home, which he had just purchased, exclaimed, "Ah, John, these are the fruits of marriage." "No, ma'am," replied John; "this be the FRUIT BASKET."

The Schoolmaster Wanted at Home.—At an inquest held this week, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, said that the Middlesex magistrates now required all christian names to be written in full on the inquisition paper by the jurymen. There was an old saying that "the schoolmaster was abroad," but he thought that he was very much "wanted at home," for some persons could not write at all, and at an inquest he had recently held only 5 jurymen out of 13 could do so. Mr. Wakley, after these observations, signed his own name, and handed the paper to the jury. Seeing that one old gentleman detained it longer than he thought necessary, he asked him the reason, when the juryman exclaimed, "Dang it, I've done it at last; but I've been so long used to sign my name, which is Benjamin, 'Ben,' that I forgot how to go through with it." All the jurymen having signed, the coroner, on looking over the names, discovered that the person who had been so puzzled had, as he said, "done it" at last by writing "Ben*garman*."

Smoking Manners.—A Kentuckian visited a merchant at New York, with whom, after dinner, he drank wine and smoked cigars, spitting on the carpet, much to the annoyance of his host, who desired a spittoon to be brought for his troublesome visitor: he, however, pushed it away with his foot, and when it was replaced, he kicked it away again, quite unaware of its use. When it had been thrice replaced, the Kentuckian drawled out to the servant who had brought it,—"I tell you what—you've been pretty considerable troublesome with that 'ere thing, I guess; if you put it there again, I'm hung if I don't spit in it."

Law.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Power of a Governor to Arrest.*—Glynn *v.* Houston, Bart.—This was a rule for a new trial in an action of assault and false imprisonment, tried some time since, when a verdict was found for plaintiff, damages £50. It appeared that plaintiff was a merchant at Gibraltar, of which place defendant, Major-Gen. Sir W. Houston, had been governor from 1831 to 1835. The governor having received information which induced him to suppose that a Spanish refugee, General Torrijos, was secreted in the house of plaintiff, and having also received from the Government at home strict directions to secure him, sent a company of soldiers to search plaintiff's house. Accordingly the house was surrounded, and plaintiff himself, on attempting to come out, was stopped by the bayonet of a sentinel, all egress and ingress being prevented by defendant's orders. This was the assault and imprisonment complained of. Damages were laid at £10,000. A rule *nisi* for a new trial had been since obtained, and now came on for argument.—The Solicitor-General and Sir F. Pollock showed cause against this rule, contending that the evidence was sufficient to establish against the governor the illegal detention of Mr. Glynn and family; that the jury were justified by the facts, and that the damages were not excessive. The governor was not justified by orders from the Government at home to arrest unaccused persons.—The Attorney-General and Mr. Sergeant Ludlow supported the rule, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to bring home the act of the soldiery to the governor; and, secondly, that if it were so, Sir W. Houston was justified by the order of the Secretary of State, who directed such search to be made, as it was understood that Torrijos and other refugees, at that time concealed in Gibraltar, were preparing to invade Spain, with which Great Britain was at peace: and the result proved that Government acted upon correct information. The governor was not personally responsible for his obedience to that order; but if he were, the inconvenience complained of by plaintiff was not connected with him by the evidence at the trial.—The Court, however, considered that the matter had been correctly left to the jury, and saw no sufficient ground for disturbing their verdict.—Rule discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—*Case of the late Sir T. S. Champneys, Bart.*—This case was brought forward on Saturday. It appears that there is as much as 20,000*l.* available for the creditors under the insolvency in 1835, when deceased took the benefit of the act at Winchester: and the present proceeding was preparatory to the declaration of a dividend, the amount of which will depend on the debts proved or allowed: the question of usury having been raised, proof of debts is required, the baronet having entered many as "disputed." Among other instances, a wine-merchant sought to prove for 500*l.* on a bill of exchange accepted by Sir T. Champneys, for which it was alleged wine in pipes had been supplied to his agent, who drew the bill. It appeared that the wine had been sold at 45*l.* 10*s.* a pipe to the agent, who, requiring money for Sir Thomas, immediately resold it at 30*l.* a pipe; and it was stated that this plan had been in numerous instances pursued in order to raise money; the wine merchant declared that he was at the time selling wine at that price. A warrant of attorney had been taken for the money, and judgment entered upon it before the bill became due. The Commissioner disallowed the claim on the plea of usury, but gave the party leave to produce other evidence.

In the matter of Sir W. Boyd, Knt.—Insolvent described himself as a "doctor of medicine," and was opposed by Mr. Hall and several creditors. He stated that he was knighted at St. James's in 1833, by his late majesty; a fact to which he would swear, but it being eight years since, he could not tell the names of any persons present upon the occasion. He had since that period been called "Sir Wm. Boyd," but did not have it recorded at the Heralds' College, nor was it attended with any expense to him. He had lived at Brompton, and also at Chelsea, where he obtained jewellery to the amount of 250*l.*, and for which he gave the bill of exchange now produced. He had lived at Edgeware, but did not then borrow any money, although he did so afterwards. He had also lived in other places, but could not tell whether or not he had borrowed money, as the period was so far back. He denied that an I O U shown him was in his handwriting; at all events, if it were so, it had slipped his recollection. He had been about town for some years, and had no recollection that he was ever asked for his money! He had been to Naples, Paris, Rome, and other places, and had been for some time connected with the *Critic* magazine. He had "banked" with Messrs. Farquhar for some time, and saw the bankers' broker about two months ago in the Fleet Prison. The account was in 1836, but he had no account at any banker's when he contracted the debt with Mr. Hall. In 1838 his receipts were 176*l.*, and in 1839 he received, under his sister's estate, 627*l.*; and the reason he did not pay his creditors with a part of that money was that he expected to receive 2,000*l.* from Government, but being disappointed he had no means of doing so. Mr. Hall was abusive to him in the streets, and threatened to lock him up, with the hope that his friends would pay what he owed; for such insolence he said "he would pitch Mr. Hall down stairs." He had made presents with his creditors' jewellery, but could not state to whom, or how soon after he made the purchase. He gave some articles to a lady in Edinburgh, also to a lady in Dundee. He also sold a watch for 14*l.* to a Mr. Johnson. He had given a guinea each to two persons to become his sureties when he applied to be admitted to bail in this Court, with a promise to add 2*l.* more if they were permitted to justify. He was a married man, but separated from his wife; and "a party" lived with him at Brompton; but she was not Lady Boyd. One of the creditors stated the particulars of insolvent's purchases at periods when he considered he was dealing with "Sir William Boyd," the friend of Mr. Hume. After some discussion, the case was adjourned to amend the insolvent's description, insert and serve several creditors with notice, and account for different sums of money.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Neeld* v. *Duke of Beaufort.*—This was a bill to restrain the Duke of Beaufort from recovering by ejectment a small piece of copse called Dunley Gorse, part of the Duke's estates in the parish of Littleton Drew, of which Mr. Neeld had got possession under these circumstances. In 1838, Mr. Neeld and other proprietors in the parish, made a proposal, to which the Duke, for their accommodation, acceded, for enclosing certain open fields and making exchanges for their mutual convenience of some parts of their estates in the parish, under the powers of the Inclosure Act of the 5th and 6th William IV. Under the late Duke's will the present Duke was tenant for life, with remainder to his infant son, the Marquis of Worcester, in tail male, and subject to a term of 1000 years in Lord Fitzroy Somerset and Lord Granville Somerset, which enabled these trustees, at their discretion, to enter and receive the whole rents. In the month of December, 1838, Mr. Wedge, the Duke's land agent, told the Duke Mr. Neeld was desirous of obtaining Dunley Gorse, which lay near his own mansion, in exchange. The Duke replied he had no objection to oblige Mr. Neeld, if he could get wood for wood, and the Duke named a piece of wood, called Alderton Grove, part of Mr. Neeld's estate, which he should like to take in exchange, as it lay close to his own mansion. In the month of January following, Mr. Wedge made known to the Duke Mr. Neeld's reply, that Alderton Grove was included in his marriage settlement, and that he had an objection to ask the consent of his wife's trustees to her parting with it. The Duke now declared he considered the transaction as to Dunley Gorse was at an end, and paid no more attention to it. In the month of June following, while the Duke was in London, Mr. Wedge sent up to the Duke's solicitors a form of consent as to the proposed exchanges, in which the parcels to be exchanged were numbered, and the Duke, without being at all aware of the fact that one of these parcels represented Dunley Gorse, signed the consent, by which he agreed to give up the enumerated parcels in exchange for such other lands of an equal value within the same parish as the commissioners might consider desirable for him. It appeared the commissioners upon this consent proceeded to declare the exchanges, and awarded Dunley Gorse to Mr. Neeld, who entered into possession of it, and was making a new approach to his own mansion over it. The Duke meanwhile never discovered the circumstance till January, 1840, when he visited Badminton, and on riding through his estate found the workmen of Mr. Neeld grubbing up the underwood. A great deal of correspondence ensued. At length the Duke brought an ejectment to recover possession of the copse of Mr. Neeld, and filed this bill to restrain the action. On Mr. Neeld's part it was insisted that everything had been done openly, and that if any one was to blame it was Mr Wedge, who had disobeyed or misunderstood the Duke's commands, and that the Duke was bound by Mr. Wedge's acts and his own signature. For the Duke it was urged that it was a plain case of mistake, and that a consent signed by himself alone was inoperative, although the Act of Parliament authorised a tenant for life to consent, for that the Duke was not in fact tenant for life, but had only a precarious estate determinable on the will of the trustees.—His Honour said this was a very plain case. He would assume the Duke was tenant for life, as the trustees had not disturbed him. It was perfectly clear, upon the section of the Inclosure Act that had been referred to, that the Duke had a power of giving his consent only in the nature of a trusteeship. Being, then, a trustee of the power to consent, he consented in these terms,—"I consent to give up in exchange for such other lands of an equal value within the same parish as you, the commissioners, may consider desirable for me." A Court of Equity never could consider any such consent to be binding. Besides this objection in the very outset as to the form of the contract, it appeared the Duke signed the consent under a mistake. Wedge had committed a mistake in allowing Dunley Gorse to remain in the consent, in defiance of the Duke's orders; and yet this was a bill for enforcing a contract which had been entered into under a plain mistake, and that, too, an agreement such as no Court of Equity would execute. He should therefore dissolve the injunction.

SHERIFFS' COURT.—*Perjury.*—*Nicholls* v. *Blomfield.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of 10*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, being the amount of a bill for leeches supplied to defendant.—The supply and delivery of the leeches having been proved in the usual manner, Mr. Charnock said, as he was instructed, a more barefaced attempt at extortion never came under his notice. The defence lay in a nutshell The fact was, the money had already been paid to the plaintiff. Defendant, trusting to the character of plaintiff, had, when paying him the ten sovereigns trusted to his word that he would send a receipt, instead of which, in a few weeks, he received a writ giving notice of the present action. Fortunately two persons were in the shop when payment was made to plaintiff, who were ready to attest on oath to the facts of the transaction.—W. R. Quarry, nephew of defendant, was on a visit to his uncle on the 30th Nov. He remembered plaintiff coming into his uncle's shop on the evening of that day, when he immediately asked for the amount of his bill for leeches. Defendant inquired how much it was. Plaintiff replied above 10*l.* His uncle thought it could not be so much Plaintiff said it was, and if he would let him have 10*l.* he would feel much obliged. After a few words, which he did not exactly recollect, his uncle gave the plaintiff ten sovereigns, the latter saying he would rectify any mistake when he went home, and send a receipt.—Cross-examined: I never said when the lad came to serve the writ that I was Mr. Blomfield. I never said that the house was lined with writs, or anything to that effect.—Henry Lee, cabinet-maker, stated that he went into defendant's shop to purchase a bottle of medicine, and while it was being made up plaintiff came in. This witness gave a very precise account of the transaction described by the last witness, adding that he remembered the date and occurrence so particularly from having paid defendant 5*s.* for the medicine, for which defendant gave him a receipt. (The receipt was then produced.) It was dated 30th Nov. 1840. Cross-examined: He had been suddenly taken ill in Fenchurch-court, and that had caused him to go for the medicine.—Mr. Arden said, it was not very likely that when taken suddenly with a pain in the bowels in Fenchurch street, a man would run all the way to Wapping for medicine; and to show how much reliance was to be placed upon the first witness, he would call the lad who served the writ, who would positively contradict a part of his testimony.—The clerk to Mr. Arden then swore that the first witness, Quarry, when he went to defendant's residence, represented himself as Mr Blomfield, and said that his house was lined with writs, or words to that effect.—The learned Under-Sheriff said that it was a very serious question. It was quite clear that one or other of the witnesses could not escape from something very like perjury.—The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages, 10*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Police.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Richard Moore, who has undergone several examinations upon charges of uttering forged notes to a large amount, was brought up for final examination.—Charles Chapell, waiter to Mr. Thompson, keeper of the gambling-house in Leicester-square, stated that on the night prisoner played with forged notes he asked to see the bank, which amounted to 130*l.* He then began to play with witness the game of French hazard, and lost 70*l.*, which he paid in country notes. He went away and returned, and lost 75*l.* more; and then he said he should go for more. He came back in a short time, and insisted that witness, who was going to bed, should again play with him. The play was then resumed, and at the close nine o'clock in the morning prisoner went away, having lost 525*l.*; all of which was paid in country notes and bank-post bills, upon going to the banking-houses with which witness and Mr. Thompson were apprehended. Mr. Flower—Pray, are you not a "bonnet"?—Witness—I am a waiter in the house. I don't know what a "bonnet" is. Mr. Flower—Oh! I dare say not. Is not a "bonnet" a person who attends the gaming-houses to induce the gentlemen to gamble? A fellow who flashes notes about?—Witness—I don't know anything about such persons; Mr. Thompson has none such; he is a gentleman, and there are no men of that description in his house. Mr. Flower—You said you could point out the party from whom you took the notes?—Witness—Certainly I did, and pointed him out accordingly; and to whom should I point if not to the guilty person? Mr. Flower—And you did not know that the notes were forgeries till you were taken into custody? Will you swear that?—Witness—Most certainly I do swear it.—John Thompson, owner of the gaming-house, stated that he was present during a great part of the play between his waiter and the prisoner, and described the scene in terms nearly similar to the last witness. Mr. Flower—Pray, Mr. Thompson, were you ever indicted?—Witness—I was: for keeping a gambling-house. Mr. Flower—Were you never indicted for cheating a gentleman at play? Witness—Certainly not. Mr. Flower—What did they do with you? Did they convict you?—Witness—I was convicted, and had twelve months for it. Mr. Bodkin—Pray, do you ever lose, Mr. Thompson? (Laughter).—Witness—Oh, yes. Mr. Flower—Very seldom, except to induce others to go on, you may depend upon it.—Witness—Most people think so, but they are mistaken.—It was proved, on the part of the Boston and other country banks, that the notes sworn to as having been lost by prisoner at the gaming-house were signed by persons not authorised to attach their signatures, and that they were proofs of various plates, rendered, by a chemical process, described in a former number of this Paper, capable of bearing ink, although made of the thinnest India paper. Forrester, the officer who apprehended the parties concerned in passing the notes, stated that prisoner, while in the coach with him and Chapell, said he had been ruined by gambling, and that he had taken these steps to try and get his money back. Witness, on cross-examination, stated that both Thompson and Chapell had frequently described the prisoner to him before he was apprehended, and that they recognised him immediately. A letter from the prisoner, directed to "Mr. Johnson, Leicester-square," was read. It contained three bills of exchange for 525*l.*, the exact sum lost by the prisoner at that house, and stated that the notes he had played with were all fictitious, condemned his conduct in engaging in so infernal a transaction, and promised punctuality in the payment of the bills.—The Lord Mayor said he felt satisfied, from the admission of prisoner himself, and the letter he had written, that the case ought to go to the Central Criminal Court.—Another case in which the prisoner was charged with having uttered forged country bank-notes under similar circumstances, at the house of a billiard-table-keeper in the Strand, was also gone into.—He had gone into the rooms, and joined a party of gentlemen at loo, and lost a considerable sum, which he paid in fictitious notes. The master cashed nine five-pound notes which the gentlemen round the table had won from the prisoner, at a discount of two shillings each, and next day sent his wife to the banks to get them cashed, when he discovered that they were forgeries.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

Loss of the Dryad.—The examination of M. S. Stewart Wallace and P. M. Stewart Wallace has been resumed on several occasions during the week.—Capt. Tait, of the *Bencoolen*, stated that as he was making for Cape Haytien, in St. Domingo, he observed the *Dryad* steering for the reefs. He fired a signal gun, which was not noticed, and sent a pilot on board, who brought the vessel into port. Witness then gave an account of the conduct of the Captain of the *Dryad* on shore, and stated that he appeared sorry that the ship got off Witness took the mate, in consequence of that person's statement that it was the intention of the captain to sink his ship. Indeed, the observations of the captain were such that no doubt was entertained of his intention. The captain of the port said to witness after the *Dryad* left the port, that he was sure she would not go far. Some days afterwards a steam-vessel came in and reported the loss of the *Dryad* on a reef of rocks off Cuba. Witness then gave an account of a disturbance on board the *Dryad*, in consequence of the refusal of the men to continue in her, and stated that the reason the men gave for refusing to go to sea with the captain was that they were confident

he meant to lose the vessel.—W. N. Frost, a ship-chandler, deposed that in a conversation with Patrick Wallace after his apprehension, he admitted that his brother was the person chiefly concerned in this transaction, and that he had led him into it.—James Stott, clerk to a ship-broker, detailed the circumstances connected with the process of effecting the insurance, and the proceedings of the prisoners subsequently to their knowledge of the loss of the ship. They manifested much reluctance to produce the captain's letters, and said that the captain had done the business well. Witness said his suspicions were excited, and he expressed his hopes that the *Dryad* was not lost intentionally, as had been the case with other vessels, when Wallace threatened to kick him out of the place. He then, by desire of prisoner, wrote a letter to the consul at Santa Cruz to ascertain what goods were saved; but the elder prisoner desired him to add a postscript, requesting that it might be considered a confidential communication; stating that part of the cargo was not filled up, that he and his brother had determined not to fill the vessel on their own account, but did not wish the charterers to know it. Wallace had said that neither the captain nor the papers would arrive; that the captain had done the *Dryad* job well, and he would give him another vessel. Witness said that he must have been well paid, and asked how much; when the prisoner said 1000*l.* or 2000*l.* He stated that Patrick Wallace told him the papers of the captain would prove their guilt, and they would be transported; and that they had gold to the amount of 1700*l.*, which was changed for notes at the Bank, for the purchase of sugars in the Mauritius, but which had never reached their destination.—The police-officers detailed the circumstances under which the prisoners were captured, and the state of their house, which was found deserted, in Tredegar-square.—Mr. Buckley, an insurance-broker, deposed that he effected an insurance for goods on board the *Dryad* for the sum of 3000*l.*; and the policy had since been settled as for a total loss.—The evidence relative to the loss of the ship having been completed, Mr. Clarkson said that he thought it right at that stage of the proceedings to state, in the hearing of the prisoners and their advisers, that he should be forthwith instructed to bring forward evidence of a similar transaction by the prisoners in respect of a vessel called the *Lucy*. He should be prepared to show the effecting of insurances to the amount of 1800*l.* upon goods on board that vessel, of which a third brother is the acting master, if she is now at sea. He should be able to give reasonable evidence from the custom-house, that the goods so insured never were on board that vessel, which was chartered from Bristol to Llanelly, and from Llanelly to Valparaiso. With the exception of a cargo of coals at Llanelly, she never had an article of goods on board. At the insurance-offices in Scotland and in England, the goods specified in one of the policies, consisting of earthenware, barrels of meat, anchors, &c., amounting to 930*l.*, were actually insured both at Glasgow and in London, and to the same amount; so that they were insured twice over. He should prove that none of these goods were ever on board the vessel at all, and should therefore ask for time for the purpose of enabling him to complete that inquiry.—Mr. Phillips objected to a remand to next session, and said that if the prisoners were committed at once, the new matter might be dealt with by procuring a postponement of the trial. A conversation between the counsel and the magistrates then ensued, on the probability of the appearance of the seaman, now serving in the Mediterranean, who had been sent for as a witness by the Admiralty.—Sir P. Laurie said, he should be prepared to decide on Saturday whether he should remand the prisoners. The case was, in the opinion of his legal adviser, Mr. Hobler, who had an experience of 54 years, the most difficult and important that had ever been brought before a magistrate at the Mansion-house. He should proceed, therefore, with due caution: and with this feeling he was gratified that the judge to whom application for bail was made had, after a consultation with the other judges, decided against the application. Under the circumstances he should remand the prisoners till Saturday. It is stated that, by the exertions of the solicitors for the insurance companies, an embargo has been laid upon property in possession of prisoners to the amount of upwards of 5000*l.*

Marylebone.—*The Independent Assurance Company.*—An application was made by the proprietor of No. 27, Baker-street, respecting a lease of that house to the Independent and West Middlesex Insurance Company. The whole of the party connected with the concern had recently absconded, as stated in our last Number, and applicant was unable to obtain a return of the lease; he was desirous of again letting the premises, but was unable to do so from an objection very naturally raised to the renting of a house of which other parties were in possession of a lease. This was a serious loss to him, and he wished to be informed what steps it would be advisable to adopt. The magistrate said, he could render him no assistance, as he had possession already. Had the party to whom the premises were let locked them up, leaving rent due, he could in due course of law have given him possession. Admitting that the lease could be forthcoming, he apprehended that if it were of any value the creditors would be entitled to the benefit of it.—Applicant added, that it was a heartrending sight to witness the persons who were constantly making inquiries at the premises respecting the "company," by whom many of them had been deprived of nearly every shilling they possessed; the whole amount of which unsuspecting people had been defrauded could not, he imagined, be less than 200,000*l.* Sir Peter Laurie had taken up the matter, knowing, as he did, how many had been brought to poverty by investing their money in the concern.—The magistrate said, he also knew too much about the distress which had been caused, and that it was indeed a melancholy affair, but he could not render any assistance at present.

Queen-Square.—*A Mad Bullock.*—An inspector of police applied to the magistrate for advice under the following circumstances:—A mad bullock, brought up by the Birmingham railroad, had escaped from the station, and caused great damage to several persons. He ran down Park-lane about half-past ten on Saturday night, and tossed a female a height of nearly twenty feet, and she fell with such violence as to fracture her skull. He attacked her a second time, and drove one of his horns into her flesh under the eye, and was about making a third attack when a gentleman in a gig drove up against him, and frightened him back. The woman was conveyed to St. George's Hospital in a dangerous state. The bullock then made his way into Oxford-street, and tossed a woman into the shop of Mr. Gilman, an oilman, and seriously injured her. The animal, after much difficulty, was secured in Albany Mews, when it was barricaded in; but a little time only had elapsed when the animal again broke loose. On Sunday morning he was seen in Hanover-square, and made his way into the lower part of Westminster, where he did considerable damage both to persons and property. He attacked a woman, and threw her on the ground with such violence that one of her legs was severely injured. He was at length got into the yard of a butcher, where he was secured. They had not been able to find the owner, nor did he think it likely that any person would now come forward to own him, as although a fine beast, of the Devonshire breed, the damage he had done far exceeded his value. The magistrate recommended the police to detain the bullock until they saw whether any one came forward to claim him. There could be no question but the owner was liable for all the damage that had been done. Soon afterwards, Mr. Gilman, the oilman in Oxford-street, entered the office, and inquired how he was to be remunerated for the damage to his shop-front, the amount of which was upwards of 30*l.*? The magistrate informed the applicant that he had no jurisdiction, and must refer him to his attorney. He could recover for any damage from the owner of the beast, and if he were a respectable man, he would come forward and endeavour to repair the mischief done. At all events, the bullock must for the present be detained. If any person had seen the bullock toss the female in Park lane, he would hear him. A police constable then stated that he was on duty in Park-lane when the female was tossed; her right temple was lacerated, and her skull fractured. He had inquired at the hospital, and found she was in a hopeless state. A drover, who had endeavoured to secure the beast, said he got him into Duck-yard, Westminster, and thought he had made him secure by placing some carts before him, when on a sudden the infuriated beast burst through a door, and made its escape, doing a great deal of damage. The magistrate repeated that the beast must be detained for the present, and regretted that he could do nothing for those whose persons or property had been injured.

The Law relative to Cab-Drivers.—Mr. Beard, proprietor of several hackney cabs, appeared before the magistrate, to protest against his right to impose a fine upon him for misconduct on the part of one of his drivers. Captain Newton of the Guards having complained, on Tuesday, that a driver of Mr Beard's had demanded a larger sum than his legal fare, and had behaved in an insolent and abusive manner, and neither the owner nor driver having appeared, the case was heard in their absence, and the proprietor adjudged to pay 20*s.*—Mr. Beard now said he did not consider that in law he had any right to pay that penalty; he had never been required to do so before, although many complaints had been made against his drivers. If the magistrate would grant a warrant against his man, who had committed the offence, he would use his endeavours to find him and give him into custody; he had seventy cabs on the streets, and was at a cost of about 4000*l.* per annum. If he paid this penalty, it would only be an encouragement to his drivers to defraud and otherwise ill-use the public.—The Magistrate thought the very reverse, and reminded him that the moment after he had paid the penalty he might take a warrant against his driver for the amount. He then read the section of the new Act, which says—"If any driver shall have committed an offence against this act, or that passed in the 1st and 2d William IV., for the commission whereof any penalty is imposed upon any such driver or conductor, and not upon the proprietor of such carriage, and such driver or conductor shall not appear or be produced by such proprietor, then, but not otherwise, the proprietor of such carriage shall be liable to every such penalty as if he had been the driver or conductor of the carriage at the time when such offence was committed."—The Magistrate inquired if Mr. Beard wished any time given him to pay the penalty.—Mr. Beard replied no. It was not his place to dictate to the Magistrate how he should do his business, but he refused to pay it.—The Magistrate then said he should issue a distress warrant against his effects, and the latter might resist as he thought fit. Mr. Beard might prosecute him for doing so if he felt any inclination, and he (the Magistrate) would defend it with pleasure.—Mr. Beard, having again repeated that the law could not compel him to pay this penalty, left the office, and directions were given to issue a distress warrant.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

The few Derby bets made had little influence on the odds, which will be found to agree pretty closely with those quoted in our last report. Palæmon was backed for nearly 200*l.*, Coronation for about 260*l.*, Ralph for a pony, Marshal Soult for 50*l.*, and Prince Caradoc for 100*l.* at the price given below; the same odds about the Marshal and Prince Caradoc would have been taken again had they been offered. The Knight of the Whistle and the Duke of Wellington were mentioned at 1,000 to 30 each, but not backed—the Knight had the call. Nothing done about Rosalie or Cameleon. A very flat afternoon closed as under:—Derby:

4 to 1	ag Scott's lot (offers to take 9 to 2.)	33 to 1	— Knight of the Whistle.
30 to 1	— Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken.)	33 to 1	— Duke of Wellington.
16 to 1	— Palæmon (taken.)	40 to 1	— Joachim (taken.)
20 to 1	— Coronation (taken)	50 to 1	— Darioletta colt (taken.)
22 to 1	— Ralph (taken.)	1000 to 15	— Nebros (taken.)
25 to 1	— Rosalie colt.	450 to 50	— Coronation and Eringo (taken.)
28 to 1	— Marshal Soult (ta.)		
30 to 1	— Prince Caradoc (taken.)		

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Naslor, Manchester, wire-drawer.—R. M'Gregor, Chester, grocer.—J. M. Saunderson, Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road, house-agent.—J. Compton, Great Marylebone-street, cheesemonger.—J. M. Spencer, Tavistock-street, Covent garden, linen-draper.—Wm. Worspold, Nassau street, Middlesex, coach-smith.—T. Taylor, Tonbridge Wells, plumber, and F. Taylor, Speldhurst, Kent, plumber.

BANKRUPTS.—F. M'Neill, Clement's-lane, general-merchant.—J. and E. Butt, Mortimer-street, linen-drapers.—C. R. Guy, Helston, Cornwall, grocer.—J. Dauncey, Baltonsborough, Somersetshire, cattle-dealer.—W. Conyer, T. Ridsdale, J. Senior, R. Stapleton, J. Hainsworth, B. Turner, E. Bailey, J. Milnes, W. Mayman, R. Shaw, J. Oldroyd, J. Castle, S. Oldroyd, J. Breary, J. Denton, A. Ellis, J. Howgate, J. Bromley, M. Healey, J. Bailey, A. Fozard, and J. Clegg, all of Battley Carr, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, woollen and scribbling-millers.—J. Poulton, sen., Leominster, Herefordshire, bricklayer.—J. Scowcroft, Haverfordwest, scrivener.—J. Porter, Barnsley, Yorkshire, callenderer.—E. Proud, Sunderland, Durham, grocer.—T. S. Day, Eaton, Norwich, merchant.—J. Edwards, Hulme, Lancashire, builder.—J. Hounslow, Birmingham, baker.—E. Putland, Manchester, ale-merchant.—W. Wilson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—G. James, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, druggist.—R. Tilburn, Doncaster, auctioneer.—J. Hewitt, Liverpool, merchant.—T. Lanchaster, South Biddick, Durham, ship-builder.—W. Bradley, Birmingham, manufacturing chymist.—C. Robinson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, provision dealer.—W. Latham, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen-draper.—G. Franks, Newcastle-upon Tyne, hatter.—J. Townsend and C. Townsend, Leeds, cabinet manufacturers.—J. Bairstow, Ovenden, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer.—J. Norfolk and J. Norfolk, Woodhouse Carr, Leeds, stuff dyers.—J. A. Chalk, Kennington-place, Vauxhall road, bill broker.—J. M. Mills and W. B. Mills, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, brewers.—J. Jones, Staines, Middlesex, linen draper.—T. Bennett, Coptihall buildings, London, book-seller.—W. Morrison, Fenchurch-street, stationer.—A. D. Bottomley, Gracechurch-street, tailor.—H. Nottage, Kingston-upon-Thames, builder.—E. Sergeant, Barrow, Lincolnshire, grocer.—G. Coles, Southampton, coach-maker.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—T. Booth, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—T. A. Dulcken, Edward-street, Portman-sq., merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Milligan, Glasgow, leather-seller.—J. Alison, Edinburgh, tailor.—R. Thomson, Liverpool, wool-agent.—John Syme, High-street, Edinburgh, draper.

Births.—On the 16th of November, at Genzano, near Rome, Her Excellency the Duchess Sforza Cesarini, of a son.—On the 20th inst., at Highgate, the lady of W. T. Richardson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Luffness, East Lothian, on Saturday, the 22d inst., the Hon. Mrs. G. Hope, of a son.—On the 23d inst., Mrs. H. West, Loughborough-lodge, North Brixton, of a son.

Marriages.—On the 20th inst., at Milton near Gravesend, by the Rev. W. D. Johnston, J. Ingram, Esq., of New Broad-street, London, to Helen, only daughter of A. Bransby, Esq., of Elgin.—On the 27th inst., at Compton Bishop, Somersetshire, by the Rev. W. Littlehales, H. A. S. Payne, Esq., of Hutton court, to Kate, third daughter of P. Fry, Esq., of Compton-house.

Deaths.—On the 18th of October last, at Buenos Ayres, South America, Robert A. Curtis, Esq., youngest son of the late Rev. G. M. Curtis, of Belfast.—On the 21st inst., at Kensworth, highly respected, Mr. R. Draper, aged 63.—At his residence in St. John's wood, on the 25th inst., Mr. T. Lothian, in the 53d year of his age.—On the 26th inst., at his mother's residence in Crawford-street, Frederick C. Burt, eldest son of the late Rev. C. H. Burt, vicar of Cannington, Somersetshire, and chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE for FEBRUARY CONTAINS:—Original Communications. *General Subject*—Some Remarks on the Economising of Surfaces under Glass; the Introduction of artificial Heat to Fruit Borders; and the attainment of Bottom as well as Surface Heat from the same heating Apparatus:—The Chinese, or Dwarf, Plantain; Granadilla; Chinese Guava; Pine-apple; Cucumber or Melon; Vine; Forcing Strawberries; Forcing Shrubs. Illustrated by Plans and Sections.—Mr. Glendinning's Opinion of Mr. Corbett's Mode of Heating by hot Water,—On the Cytisus Adàmi, or Purple Laburnum.

Florticulture.—Botanical, Florticultural, and Arboricultural Notices of the kinds of Plants newly introduced into British Gardens and Plantations, or which have been originated in them.

Horticulture.—On the Culture of the Peach in the open Air.—Mode of destroying the Green Fly on Peach Trees.—On growing three Crops of Grapes in one House.—A Method of sowing Peas and Beans in Boxes for Transplanting.—An accidental Discovery of an improved Mode of blanching Sea-kale and Rhubarb with Peat Soil.—Comparative Results from cultivating nine Sorts of Celery.

Bee Culture.—Remarks on placing the Entrance to Bee-hives.

Reviews.—The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.—Link, Klotzsch, and Otto's Icones Plantarum rariorum.—De Candolle's Description d'une Nouvelle Espèce de Figuier.—De Candolle's Huitième Notice sur les Plantes rares cultivées dans le Jardin de Génève.—Graham's Catalogue of the Plants growing in Bombay and its Vicinity.—Lucombe, Pince, and Co.'s Sale Catalogue of Plants belonging to the Natural Order Coniferæ.—Leigh's Hints for an Essay on Anemology and Ombrology.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.—General Notices:—Ropes from Metallic Wire. Indian Rubber Pavement. Garden Culture of Exotics. Sending Cuttings by Letter. The Maggot in Onions. Amount of Instruction worthy of the Title of Education. Music, as a Branch of Popular Education. Necessity of Amusement.

Foreign Notices:—*Russia.* Climate and Culture of Cucumbers in Courland.—*North America.* Jussieua grandiflora.

Domestic Notices:—*England.* Cèreus Northumberlándia and Cypèrus longus, Culcus tuberosus.

Retrospective Criticism:—Chatsworth Conservatory, John Robertson.—The Pleasure-Grounds at Theobalds.—On the Natural Succession of Forest-Trees in the United States.—American Button-Wood, or Plane-Tree.—The Orange-Groves of East Florida.—Quércus virens. Phéllos, and pubéscens, and Ulmus effusa.—Calling of the Queen Bee.

Queries and Answers:—To protect Forest-Trees from the Ravages of Hares and Rabbits.—The Curl in the Leaves of Vines.

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NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d.* per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Sieve, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 40 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d.* per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d.*, made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 3*d.* per yard, of three-strand twine: Rick-cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. Richardson, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

CORMACK, SON, and OLIVER, NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, New Cross, Surrey; Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London; and 106, Deansgate, Manchester, embrace this medium of inviting the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, to their extensive Stock of American Plants, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Fruit Trees, dwarf and standard, trained and untrained, at their Nurseries, situate as above, on the Great Dover Road, to which place persons are conveyed in ten minutes by the Croydon Railway, from the terminus at London Bridge.—Horticultural Improvements designed, and the Ground arranged and planted.—Garden-Seeds of the best quality and most approved kinds; and Turnip-Seeds of excellent sorts, saved from transplanted bulbs. Grass seeds adapted to soils of every description, as recommended by the author of the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," the late Mr. George Sinclair, C. S., and O. having supplied to the extent of 22,000 acres with the greatest success.

N.B.—The Embankments and Slopes of several Railways have been rendered more secure in consequence of a close matted sward being created by an admixture of Grass seeds obtained from their establishment.

*** Standard and Dwarf Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots, matted and cut down, of excellent growth. One and two-years seedling Larch, Scotch and Spruce Fir; one-year Hazel, Spanish Chesnut, &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.
Saturday, January 30, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 6. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. **No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.**

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, IS IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, every thing that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, **similar to that in which plants are naturally** found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, **as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.**

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, **but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by** *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; **our object being the elucidation and discussion of the** laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their **friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more** particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Weston, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk
Mr. Warren, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hovetown
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Barter, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Inglear, of Birmingham
Mr. Markby, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Nottingham
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tilery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Maclean, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Nelson, of the Botanic Garden at Lisburn
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklebank, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Wattinge, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the **Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.**

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN **begs to inform Cultivators of the** Heartsease, that he can now supply, from pots, twelve of his fine Seedlings (including Robin Adair), which were so very successful last year, at 3*l*. 3*s*. Also 25 good named varieties for exhibition for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.—To be Disposed of, with immediate Possession, the well-known NURSERY of Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith, near London.—For particulars, apply on the Premises, or of Mr. D. Dulley, Fruiterer, Covent-garden; and of Mr. Protheroe, Auctioneer, Leytonstone, Essex.

JOHN GILL, NURSERYMAN, BLANDFORD, begs to announce to the Growers of Dahlias, that he intends sending out in May next, Plants of his beautiful SEEDLING DAHLIA, Amy Robsart.—Colour, blush white edged with purple, very high centre, throws itself well out of the foliage, a decided improvement on Dod's Mary, and a perfect show flower. It has been approved and ordered by several extensive growers and competent judges.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

J. GILL's Catalogue of all the leading Dahlias may be had on application. A fine healthy Stock of Fruit and Forest Trees in high state of cultivation. Orders will receive the most prompt attention.—Blandford, Dec. 1, 1840.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating **not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined** durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They **have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland,** for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea, Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the **advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of** breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, **Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted,** is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed: which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial; and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required. Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green, Essex, has also permitted J. Drake to mention, that on a vinery erected for him in May last, from a design of Mr. Paxton's, and which was glazed by J. Drake with glass 44 inches long, not a single pane has been broken by the late sudden changes in the weather, and that it has in all other respects most perfectly answered his expectation. Mr. Allcard has also kindly permitted him to state that the vinery may be viewed upon application to his gardener, at his residence as above: and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS **generally, are respectfully informed** that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, **Plate and** Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and **100, Edgeware-road.**

Orders for small or large quantities of **Glass for Lights or Houses** accurately cut to the required size, and **punctually** executed upon the lowest **wholesale terms.** Window Lead, Solder, **Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite** for Garden Glazing.

SPLENDID VERBENAS.

WILLIAM IVERY **has great** pleasure to announce to his Friends and the **Public that he will have ready,** after the 12th of February, a very superb bright Purple Verbena of the habit of V. teucroides, large spikes of flowers and very sweet-scented. This variety has been greatly appreciated by many of the most influential Nurserymen and Florists in the vicinity of London.

W. IVERY has also to offer Verbena rubra, a beautiful dwarf variety, abundant bloom, and quite a distinct habit from any other.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Verbena teucroides Iveryana	10	6	Verbena rubra elegans	2	6
rubra	3	6	Barnesii	3	6

Address to Wm. Ivery, Florist, Peckham, near London; or to Messrs. Flannagan and Nutting, Seedsmen, Mansion-house Street, London.—A reference or remittance to some respectable house in London.

R. MOUNTJOY and SON, Nursery and Seedsmen, Ealing, Middlesex, beg to offer to the notice of their Friends and the Public generally, the following Dahlias, &c. &c.—

	s.	d.
Fama (Mountjoy), dark maroon, shaded with light crimson, fine cupped petal	10	6
Fanny Keynes' (Keynes') rosy puce, shaded, exquisite form (see Keynes' List)	10	6
Constancy (Keynes'), shaded purple, fine (see Keynes' List)	10	6
King of Roses (Thomson), delicate rose, beautifully formed	10	6

A general Catalogue of Dahlias can be obtained at the Nursery.

M. and Son take this opportunity of mentioning that they have very much enriched their collection of Heartsease, by the addition of many very fine varieties. They have well-established plants of that most beautiful Fuchsia corymbiflora, at 15*s*. and 21*s*. each. Also several other new and good Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants.—Jan. 3, 1841.

GERANIUMS, CAMELLIAS, RHODODENDRONS, &c.—A. J. STEWART, of SALT-HILL NURSERY, near Windsor, begs most respectfully to offer the following in **collections viz.**—

		l.	*s.*
Geraniums,	20 good distinct sorts	2	0
—	20 very fine distinct sorts	4	0
—	12 superb, new, and distinct sorts	4	10
Camellias,	20 fine distinct varieties	5	0
—	20 very choice distinct do.	7	10
—	12 extra fine, new, and distinct do.	6	0
Rhododendron Arboreum,	20 choice named hybrids	7	10
—	— 12 extra fine do.	6	0
Roses, standards,	20 good distinct kinds	2	10
— —	20 very choice distinct kinds	3	10
— —	12 first rate distinct do.	3	0
Cape Ericas,	12 good free-flowering sorts	1	0
Greenhouse Plants,	20 showy and distinct species	2	0
—	20 very fine and distinct do.	3	10
Ghent Azaleas,	12 extra fine varieties, select flower	2	10
Picotees and Carnations,	12 superbe named sorts, 1 pair of each	1	10

The charge for packing is included in the above amounts.—A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

CONSTANTLY ON SALE, AT THE

LONDON OVEN COKE WORKS, VAUXHALL.

OVEN COKE, for Foundries, locomotive engines, furnaces, &c., where there is a strong draught.

COKE, for household purposes, steam engines, boilers, Arnott's and other stoves, as well as for open fires, particularly kitchens, making a bright clear fire, without smoke, and yielding more heat than coals.

CANNEL COKE, peculiarly adapted to the purposes of Impleburning, conservatories, hothouses, &c.

SLACK (or Small Coal), being the screenings of the best coal, **and not the sweepings of a coal-yard.** This may be beneficially **used for various purposes; mixed with coke,** it forms an excellent and economical fuel for steam-engines and boilers, being quite as powerful as the large-sized coals, at a lower price.

JAPAN VARNISH, an excellent preservative for wood and iron work, both within doors and without.

PRESENT PRICES, FOR CASH:—

	s.	*d.*
Oven Coke, per ton	40	0
Coke, per chaldron	18	0
Cannel Coke, per chaldron	[illegible]	0
Slack (or Small Coal), per ton	17	0
Japan Varnish, per gallon	2	6

Coke and Slack delivered within five miles of the Works, at 3*s*. per ton or chaldron.—Jan. 1841. GEO. YOUNG, Manager.

*** A limited quantity of CANNEL COAL may also now be had at 32*s*. per ton.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.

JOHN ROGERS, Florist, &c. to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c. Eaton-square, Pimlico, and at Battersea, begs to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, a new and superb seedling raspberry, **possessing all the qualities of the Antwerp, and one additional** and desirable property of bearing an abundant crop from July to December, producing spikes of fruit from 18 inches to 2 feet long, with numerous side branches. It may be grown with great advantage in pots, and with a little protection may be kept in a good bearing state until the end of the year. It would be desirable for every Gardener to cultivate this valuable sort, as it would enable him to send a dish of fine Raspberries to table all the autumn. It should also be cultivated by the Amateur who is in the habit of exhibiting fruit in the Autumn, as prizes are generally offered for them, and but seldom any are to be found worth taking. This superb sort should be grown by Market Gardeners and persons growing fruit for sale near every watering-place and fashionable resort, as Raspberries are always in request as long as they can be obtained good. This sort requires a different treatment from others, of which proper instructions will be given to the purchasers. Plants may be had on application as above, or through any of the London Nurserymen, at 12*s*. per dozen, or 75*s*. per 100. A small time only can be expected from unknown correspondents.

N.B. Plants of the White Antwerp [illegible] per dozen.

NURSERY.—TO BE LET, on the Hampshire coast, consisting of a modern [illegible] Greenhouse, Hothouse, and Pits, with [illegible] walled in.—Apply by letter to Mr. [illegible], Gray's-inn-square.

AS GARDENER, a YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to town or country; aged 28.—Direct to H. P., No. 2, Old North-row, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, Middlesex.

WANTED, by a Young Man who has served his time in a Nursery, a Situation under an experienced Gardener.—Address, stating particulars, A. M., at Messrs. Buchanan and Oldroyd's, Camberwell.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, for the Year 1841.

The Exhibitions will take place on the following days,—Saturday, May 15th, Saturday, June 12th; Saturday, July 10th.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

Where it shall be required, the Society will defray the fair and reasonable expenses actually incurred by private growers in conveying objects to and from the Garden, provided a detailed statement of such expenses be delivered at the Fruit-room in the Garden, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of exhibition; the statement to be signed by the exhibitor as a declaration of its correctness.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the plants, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As the Garden will be opened at 1 p.m. for the admission of members, it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 11 a.m., and it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be in order by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 9 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked up boxes, or other cases already received, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has occasionally been produced by that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition will be admitted as heretofore before half past 9 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 11 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially retained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to produce their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate, every time they pass or repass.

FLOWER-STANDS.

Provision will be made by the Society for placing on the tables such specimens as may be furnished by exhibitors: but as some flowers travel most securely when fixed permanently in boxes, and as many persons prefer their own stands, it has been determined that the exhibitors may use their own boxes or stands, under the following conditions:—

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be close or made to inhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, in any instance, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS.

The Society distributes in Gold or in Silver three descriptions of Medals; namely, the Large, the Knightian, and the Banksian. Persons gaining several Medals of the same denomination at the three Meetings, may exchange them in the following proportions:—

A Silver Banksian Medal is represented by the No.	2
A Silver Knightian	3
A Large Silver	5
A Gold Banksian	15
A Gold Knightian	20
A Large Gold	40

If within one month after the Third Exhibition this year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into two classes: for the first class nurserymen will compete with nurserymen, and private individuals with private individuals, and separate prizes will be awarded accordingly: for the second class no distinction will be made between nurserymen and private individuals.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to state under what letter their plants are to be exhibited, and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in entering the objects they may bring to the meetings, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

CLASS I.—Subjects for which Nurserymen and Private Persons exhibit independently of each other; separate Medals being offered for the best exhibitions among Nurserymen, and for the best among Private Growers.

	Gold Knightian	Gold Banksian.	Large Silver.	Silver Knightian	Silver Banksian.
A. Azaleas, greenhouse, in varieties not to exceed 12 plants	—	1st	2d	3d	—
B. Camellias, not exceeding 30 blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
C. Pinks, not exceeding 30 blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
D. Picotees, not exceeding 30 blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
E. Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of 20 species	1st	—	2d	3d	—
F. Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of 5 species	—	1st	2d	3d	—
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 5 species	1st	—	2d	3d	—
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of 3 species	—	1st	2d	3d	—
I. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single specimens of new and handsome species	—	—	1st	2d	3d
K. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single specimens	—	—	1st	2d	3d
L. Pelargoniums, in collections of 9 varieties, and in pots of 12 inch at least	—	1st	2d	3d	4th
M. Pelargoniums, in collections of 3 varieties, in pots of unlimited size	—	—	1st	—	—
N. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties	—	—	1st	2d	3d
O. Roses, in collections	—	1st	2d	3d	4th
P. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of from 10 to 20 plants	1st	2d	3d	—	—
Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants	—	1st	2d	3d	—
R. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 different species	—	—	1st	2d	—
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes	—	—	1st	2d	3d
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes	—	—	1st	2d	3d

CLASS II.—Subjects with regard to which all Persons are admitted to equal competition, no distinction being made between Nurserymen and Private Persons.

V. Collections of stove or greenhouse climbers	—	1st	2d	3d	—
W. Cacti, the tall kinds, in flower	—	—	1st	2d	—
X. Fruit, miscellaneous collections of, consisting of at least three different kinds, peaches and nectarines being considered as forming only one kind	1st	2d	3d	—	—
Y. Grapes	—	—	1st	2d	3d
Z. Pine-apples	—	—	1st	2d	—
AA. Peaches or nectarines, in dishes of six specimens	—	—	—	1st	2d
BB. Very finely grown single specimens of ornamental plants, whether old or new, in flower	—	—	1st	2d	3d
CC. Single specimens of new ornamental plants. The medals for these will be given entirely at the discretion of the judges	—	—	—	—	—
DD. Miscellaneous subjects of Horticultural produce, not comprehended under any of the foregoing heads	—	—	1st	2d	3d

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Medals in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it desirable to do so.

The only absolute directions which the Judges receive from the Council are, firstly, to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, not only for new and curious objects, but for remarkable specimens of horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not merely to encourage the Collector, but more especially to reward the success of the skilful Gardener; and secondly, NOT TO MAKE ANY AWARD IN CASES WHERE THE OBJECTS EXHIBITED DO NOT APPEAR WORTHY OF A MEDAL; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

The Garden will be opened on each day, to Fellows and to Visitors, at One o'clock, under the following regulations:—

All Fellows of the Society will be admitted without tickets, from One till Six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance.

Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained through Fellows of the Society.

All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday the 6th of April, may obtain, at the rate of 3s. 6d. each, any number of Tickets, not exceeding TWENTY-FOUR, provided such tickets be actually taken out on or before Tuesday, the 20th of April.

After the 6th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of 5s. each ticket.

Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after One o'clock, to either of the three exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor.

All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent street.

Any tickets issued at the Garden on the days of exhibition will be at the advanced price of 10s. each.

No tickets whatever will be issued except on the personal application or written order of a Fellow of the Society.

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See *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 5.

P.S.—G. M. begs to apologise to his Subscribers for the delay of a week in the issuing of the work from the press, and also to assure them that it will be ready on Tuesday next, and sent to them forthwith.

BARNABY RUDGE, the New Tale by "Boz," will commence with Number XLVI. of MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, on Saturday, 13th February, and will be published continuously from week to week, price Threepence each Number, and in Monthly Parts, price One Shilling. Numbers I. to XLV. contain the Story of THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

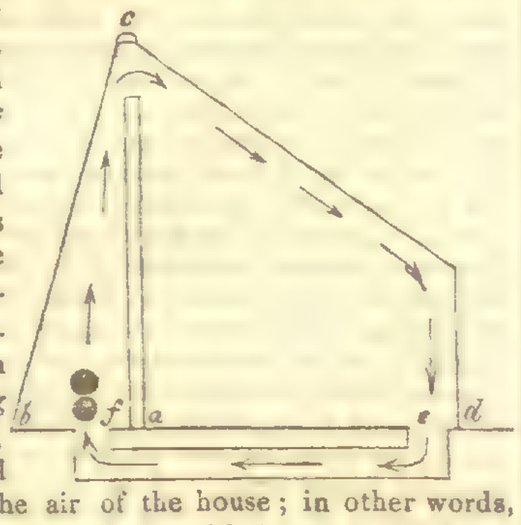
MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
	Royal Botanic	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.

THE heating glazed buildings employed in gardens is a most important subject, which has occupied the attention of many ingenious persons; and although there is a very considerable difference in the degree of skill evinced in the construction of heating apparatus, yet they are in general similar in the principles upon which they act. There is, however, one exception in which the ordinary rules of heating are departed from, and upon which, as it has produced no small loss and vexation to those who have been so unfortunate as to adopt it, we feel it our duty to make a few observations.

In the *Gardener's Magazine* for March 1840, there appeared an account of a mode of warming and ventilating hothouses, by Mr. Penn, of Lewisham; in which account we are informed, that it attains its object much more completely than any other mode, that its arrangements are extremely simple, and its effects most satisfactory in all respects. It is represented as rendering the atmosphere so grateful to the feelings, that a person may remain an entire day with pleasure in a temperature of 80°; as causing flowers to set better, fruit to acquire a higher flavour, and leaves and flowers to gain a more intense colour, than under any other circumstances; finally, as producing fragrance where there is none, effecting a great saving of fuel, and enabling a "lady or gentleman, assisted by a house-servant, to manage in a great measure without a gardener." We might mention other alleged merits, but it strikes us that what we have just extracted is sufficient to show that there has been no such invention as this since the discovery of the far-famed Macassar oil.

We are told that the principle upon which Mr. Penn arranges his apparatus is what is represented by the accompanying diagram, which shows the interior of a greenhouse, of which *c a* is the back wall, and *c d* the glass front. The triangle *c*, *f*, *b*, indicates a back shed, in the bottom of which at *f* are placed hot-water pipes; at *c* the back wall is pierced immediately below the summit; *f* and *e* are the mouths of a drain which passes under the house from front to back. We are informed that the air being heated by the pipes *f*, rises in the direction of *c*, and, passing through the apertures beneath *c*, takes a direction *downwards* from *c* to *d*; that in the mean while the cold air at *e* presses downwards into the drain, in consequence of the abstraction of air from *f*, and rushing along in the direction *e f*, produces a general circulation of all the air of the house; in other words, the pipes *f* so act as to suck the cold air out of the house along the drain *e f*, and having heated it, send it upwards again into the house through the apertures *c*, when it again descends to *e*.

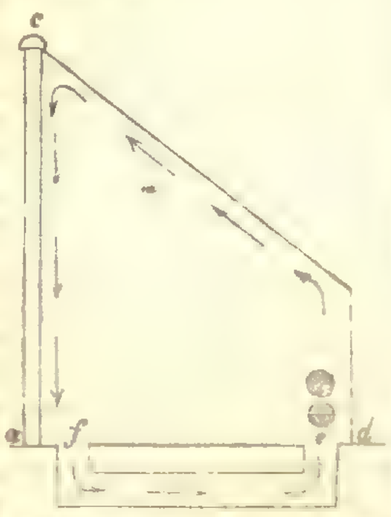


By this ingenious arrangement the chamber or shed where there are no plants is admirably heated, and the external wall is enabled not only to warm itself, but to assist in reducing the cold on its outside. When the walls of the chamber have carried off all they are capable of absorbing, what remains of the heat is permitted to enter the house at exactly that point where it is—of the least service; and, forced downwards by the suction at the point *f*, it at last reaches the bottom. How much heat it retains by the time it has arrived at the end of its struggle downwards, with the temperature of the external air at 20°, we leave to the ingenuity of our readers to imagine.

It would be extremely difficult to conceive anything more unphilosophical than this singular contrivance. In the first place, the whole heating apparatus is placed on the outside of the house it is intended to heat, and this alone must, from the nature of Mr. Penn's other arrangements, cause an excessive waste of heating power; and in the next place, the heated air is forced downwards, in the opposite direction to that which it would naturally take: in order to effect which, a still further heating power is to be provided; for no circulation, such as would be required to produce the necessary temperature of a greenhouse in cold weather, can be thus maintained, if at all, except by an extraordinary creation of heat at *f*. It is clear, therefore, that one part of the supposed advantages of Mr. Penn's method, namely, that of economising fuel, does not belong to it. An attempt to heat greenhouses in this manner can only be compared to that of lighting streets by lamps inside the dwelling-houses; and in point of fact, as might be expected, the plan has this winter everywhere failed, notwithstanding the extraordinary heating power which has been employed.

And for what is all this power wasted? we are told that it effects a ventilation and circulation from which great advantage is derived. We shall not now go into a discussion of the uses, real or imaginary, of ventilation in gardening, but content ourselves with remarking that no ventilation can be effected in cold weather by Mr. Penn's method, without still further destroying the efficiency of his heating apparatus. Ventilation means the continued introduction of fresh air into a building; but in this case all that happens in cold weather is that the same air is kept circulating from the house into the shed, and out of the shed into the house. With regard to the circulation itself, the motion of the atmosphere will no doubt be agreeable to the feelings of human beings, although of no importance to plants; but we wonder it should never have occurred to Mr. Penn that all the effects he now produces might have been attained without any loss of heat or departure from known principles.

Suppose in the annexed diagram, *a*, *c*, *d* represented the section of a greenhouse; if *f*, *e* is the drain, and the pipes are stationed at *e*, no principles would be violated, no heat would be lost, and a circulation would be established all round the house in the direction of the arrows.



Experience having proved, what common sense pointed out, that this mode of communicating heat by excluding it will not answer the purpose, it may seem hardly necessary to inquire into the other parts of the description which has been given of its operation. We are not, however, inclined to deny the truth of the statements that the plants in some of the houses thus contrived look well, and even better than in many others; although we are certainly aware, as indeed was stated in the *Chronicle* of Jan. 9, that this has been exaggerated.

On the contrary, in our Home Correspondence of to-day, we publish extracts from the letter of a good practical gardener, who speaks in terms of approbation of the state in which he, some time ago, found the plants in Mr. Penn's garden at Lewisham. But can any one really imagine that this result has been obtained by Mr. Penn's invention of compelling his heat to enter the top of the house and thence to travel downwards? Surely it must be obvious to all persons conversant with artificial climate, that the healthy condition of plants in Mr. Penn's houses, when they are healthy, is owing to the moisture of the atmosphere, and to nothing else. The drains through which air is forced are WET. Now in order to maintain a humid atmosphere there is no necessity for resorting to such an expedient as that under consideration. Pans of water placed over hot-water pipes, open reservoirs through which hot-water pipes are passed, Corbett's open pipes, Green's trough for cucumber pits, are all good and simple contrivances, which involve no loss of heat, no pulling houses in pieces, no needless waste of fuel, and which will enable the atmosphere to be kept in any required state of humidity.

We can but regard Mr. Penn's invention as an instructive illustration of the disadvantage of not attending to the principles of physics and physiology. That some modifications of the system have been introduced since the glowing panegyric pronounced upon it in the Gardener's Magazine, we are aware; but as the principle remains the same, we do not think them worthy consideration.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PELARGONIUM.

THE following is the method adopted by me in growing Pelargoniums for exhibition. It may be arranged under four separate heads, viz.—1st, The period of striking, potting, and re-potting. 2dly, The treatment when in the greenhouse. 3dly, The manner of applying heat during the winter season; and 4thly, The way of preparing the soil, &c.

1st. My usual custom is to strike the cuttings the beginning of June, or sooner if my plants are sufficiently strong to allow my taking two or three shoots off without injury. As soon as they are rooted, I pot them in 60-sized pots, and remove them to a shady situation, or place them in a cool frame, shading them constantly when the sun is out, until they have taken fresh roots. They are next transferred to an open situation and placed on slates or boards. As soon as the plants will bear the sun without flagging, I stop them. In September I repot them into 48-sized pots, and at that period I commence training them into the form I intend them to have. In December or January those which are sufficiently strong are shifted into 16-sized pots, allowing plenty of potsherds for drainage; the others I do not shift till March. In these pots they remain to flower. About the middle of July or the beginning of August I cut them down, and place them in a shady situation to keep the sun from drying the soil too fast; water is now applied very sparingly. As soon as the plants have thrown out shoots an inch long, the soil is nearly all shaken off, and they are repotted into the same sized pots; when they have taken fresh roots the superfluous shoots are thinned out—in this state they remain until they are removed into the greenhouse.

2nd. Treatment when in the greenhouse. The plants I intend growing for exhibition are placed on the stage at least four feet apart; air is liberally supplied; where the situation will allow it, the front sashes should be left open all night, while the weather will permit. In November the plants are stopped; a stick is then put to each shoot to make the plants uniform, and the leaves are thinned out to allow the air to pass freely through the plants. In December or January the strongest plants are again selected, and repotted into No. 8-sized pots; additional heat should then be applied to enable the plants to root quickly. In February I commence syringing them; this is done early in the afternoon, so that the leaves may dry before night. In March they are again re-potted into No. 2-sized pots, allowing a larger quantity than before of potsherd for drainage; water is now very liberally supplied. When the flowers begin to expand, they are shaded on the outside of the house with cheesecloth, which I consider better than canvas, as it admits more light, and the temperature will not be higher. Air should always be admitted before the sun has much power on the glass; this precaution in a great measure prevents the appearance of the green-fly.

3rd. In applying fire-heat the greatest care is required; for on this, success will in a great measure depend. The system I have pursued for four successive years is to light the fires at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sometimes later, as circumstances may dictate; the fires are allowed to go out at 8 or 9 o'clock, by which time the temperature ought to be 40° or 42° Fahrenheit, which is amply sufficient. I again relight them at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, by which means the plants are never overheated, as is frequently the case when the fires are continued until a later period in the evening.

4th. Preparing the soil.—Having obtained a quantity of loam with the turf, it is chopped up with a spade and placed in a heap. I then procure a large quantity of fresh stable litter, and shake it up lightly into a heap, in the form of a mushroom-bed. If the weather is hot and dry at the time, it is well watered with strong manure water, and covered over with slates as closely as possible, to keep the ammonia, &c. from disengaging. In this state it remains for 15 or 16 days; I then put to every barrowful of loam one of dung, covering the heap slightly over at last with loam; in this heap it remains for a month or five weeks; it is then turned over three or four times, in order that the loam and dung may be well mixed together; in 12 months it will be fit for use. To two barrowfuls of this compost I add one of leaf-mould and a peck and a half of silver sand.—*Wm. Cock, Chiswick, Jan.* 25, 1841.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. I.

UNDER this head we propose giving a sketch of the science of Chemistry in its most simple form; not pursuing the subject further than is necessary in order perfectly to understand the relation which it bears to Agriculture, and Rural Economy in general. We shall endeavour as much as possible to divest science of its technicalities and hard words, so as to render it intelligible to those who have neither time nor inclination to wade through the bulky volumes which treat of chemistry. Every day proves more strongly the value of this science in its application to agriculture; but unfortunately there is no book which, whilst it enters into the relation of organic chemistry to vegetation, is sufficiently simple in its language and terms to be comprehended by those whom it would most benefit, if they were able to understand it. We hope that the short articles we intend giving under the head of "Rural Chemistry" will supply this deficiency, by placing in the hands of practical men such an outline of the subject as will enable them perfectly to understand a mass of highly important information which is now useless, from the want of an explanation of the terms and technicalities in which the details of the science are involved.

Perhaps it will be as well, in the outset, to say a few words respecting the aim or object of the science we are about to enter upon. It was at first intended to give an introductory chapter, which should contain an explanation of scientific terms; but it subsequently appeared more convenient not to do so, but to explain all technical terms made use of as we proceed. The object of chemistry is to become acquainted with the properties of all natural substances, to study the changes which are going on in nature, to find out the rules which govern them, and the manner in which these natural operations are influenced by circumstances. Nearly all the changes which are going on in nature may be classed under two heads. The one kind of change is that which takes place when two substances come together which have, as it were, an attraction or affinity for each other. As a familiar example of what then happens, we may take the common process of soap-boiling. When an alkaline or caustic ley is boiled with tallow or fat, soap is formed. The alkali which is contained in the ley has an attraction for the fat; the two become thoroughly mixed, and combine or unite together, and form a new substance, quite different from either the fat or the alkali, and which is called soap. This kind of action is quite distinct from simple mixture. When we mix together two substances—such as, for example, brown sugar and sand—no change takes place, for they have no

affinity or attraction for each other: and therefore, if boiling water is poured upon the mixture, it will soon dissolve out all the sugar and leave the sand, and neither the sugar nor the sand will be at all altered by having been mixed. When we mix two substances which have an attraction for each other, they are both changed, and the new substance formed by their union is quite different from either; and when two substances are thus united or combined together, they are not so easily separated as when merely mixed, and of course require the exertion of some attraction more powerful than that which made them combine, to cause their separation. In the case of the soap just mentioned, it is different from the ley in not being caustic, and differs from the fat in being easily soluble in water. It is a rule which holds good in all cases, that whenever two substances combine or unite together, and form a new substance, the properties of the new substance are quite different from those of either of its components; but when two substances are only mixed, the properties of the mixture are intermediate, or half-way between those of its two components. Another common case of affinity is observed when we slake quicklime. Quicklime has a strong affinity for water, and when it is wetted, it becomes very hot; the lime combines with a quantity of water, and when it has cooled, we find that the lime is much altered, having lost its strong caustic properties, and become mild or slaked.

It may perhaps seem as if these two examples of the change produced by attraction or affinity were processes of art, and not of nature. They will, however, serve as examples of what is going on in a great many natural operations; and as we proceed with the subject, it will be evident that this kind of change by which two different substances unite and form one new substance is exceedingly common throughout nature.

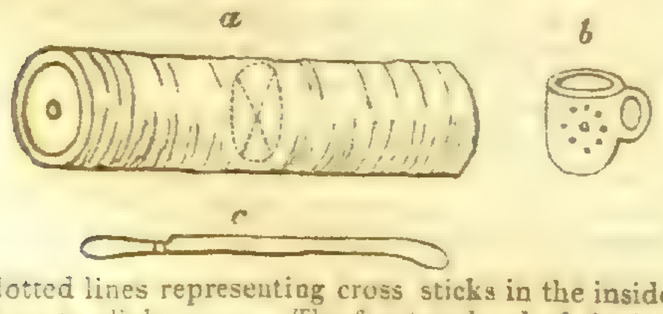
The second kind of change which we shall have to consider is that which goes on whenever anything decays. This change is quite opposite in its nature to that which we have just been describing. It takes place whenever any substance is separated or divided into its component parts. Thus, to return again to the quicklime, which is made by burning chalk or limestone, we say that the chalk or limestone is decomposed, when, by burning or heating it in a very hot fire, all the water, or whatever else it contains, which can be roasted out by fire, is driven off, and the lime only remains. The decomposition of a substance is also effected when it is mixed with anything which has a very strong attraction for one of its components. Soap is made by the attraction which the alkali has for fat; but if we add to a solution of soap in water anything which has a stronger attraction for the alkali than it has for the fat, we shall decompose the soap: there are many substances which have the power of doing this, but it is sufficient now to mention one. If vinegar is poured into a solution of soap, it is decomposed; the fat is separated and floats on the surface, and the vinegar combines with the alkali of the soap. This kind of change is always going on when anything decays or putrifies, and therefore is of considerable interest in connexion with manures.—*E.*

THE PERSIAN MODE OF MANAGING BEES.

In Persia so much care and skill are displayed to obtain the honey, and at the same time preserve the life of the bee, that the mode practised by the inhabitants to effect these objects deserves to be fully noticed. The same system prevails throughout Asia Minor, and I believe in Greece, and honey and wax form a considerable source of profit as well as comfort to the peasantry of those countries. Even the inhabitants of towns derive a considerable income by keeping bees; some possessing fifty or sixty hives.

The shape of the hive is such that twenty would scarcely occupy the space that three or four do in England. They are made of wicker, plastered inside and outside with cowdung, formed into a cylinder, as shown in fig. 1 *a*,

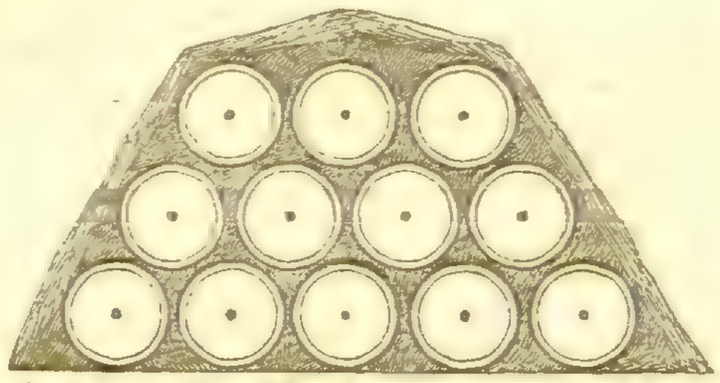
Fig. 1.



the dotted lines representing cross sticks in the inside for the bees to alight upon. The front or head of the hive is generally formed of a circular piece of glazed earthenware plastered in, and the bottom of the hive consists of a circular door of wood also plastered in. The hive is two feet eight inches long by nine inches in diameter. This cylindrical form is adapted alike for transporting the bees to places where fragrant herbs abound, as well as for taking away such portions of the comb, without disturbing the bees, as the proprietor may wish to dispose of. During winter the hives are piled in the court-yards of their houses, with the heads of the hives turned towards the south. The uppermost row and the two sides of the pile are plastered with mud mixed with chaff to prevent any injury from rain, as shown in fig. 2; and during a severe winter the heads of the hives are covered over with a mat. A portion of the hive behind the comb is filled up with old rags to diminish the space within, and consequently to render the hives warmer. They are frequently looked at during the winter, and if the honey left in the hives is not sufficient for the subsistence of the bees, they are supplied with treacle and water in a plate, on which are scattered a few straws for the bees to alight upon while feeding.

At the commencement of spring the doors of the hives are opened, and when the herbage of the low country has become parched, about six weeks after the vernal equinox, the proprietor closes the hives and places six or seven of them on an ass, and in this manner he transports his whole stock to some spot in the neighbouring mountains where fragrant shrubs abound. A sheltered situation is chosen, usually near a village, the hives are arranged in three rows, one above another, facing the south, as shown in fig. 2. After the proprietor has attended to the swarming of the bees, and safely lodged the swarms in new hives, he seals the bottom of them, and leaves them under the care of a villager, who receives a remuneration for watching them. The villager is responsible for the hives, and should there be any stolen he is obliged to make good their value; and for those swarms that have collected no honey he is not paid. Near villages in the mountains of Sahund, in the vicinity of Tabreez, I have seen ranges of hives to the number of 500 or 600.

Fig. 2.



About the middle of October the proprietors of the hives again proceed to the mountains to remove them to their winter quarters. These excursions are looked forward to with great pleasure by the citizens, who are frequently accompanied by their wives and children.

To extract the honey, the end of the hive, formed of a circular piece of wicker or wood, is removed, when by the aid of a knife, fig. 1 *c*, more than half the length of the hive, the combs are cut out, and a sufficient quantity is left for the winter consumption of the bees. To drive them to the extreme end of the hive during this operation, dry cowdung is put into an earthen jar, fig. 1 *b*; and being lighted, the smoke is blown by the mouth through the holes in the sides of the vessel into the hive. This obliges the bees to retire, and this simple mode neither taints the honey, nor affects the health of the bees; and any quantity of honey may at all times be removed with ease and without risk.

In order to prevent the escape of the young swarm, a cage is formed of willow hoops about two feet eight inches long; one foot two inches broad at the widest end, which is covered with gauze; and five inches wide at the narrowest end, which has a moveable top. The cage is then fixed by a thong and hook, so as to cover the aperture of the hive at the moment when the new colony is about to take its departure, and the bees being prevented from flying into the air by the gauze, cluster upon it. The cage may then be removed to some shady situation and placed in a slanting position for some hours. An empty hive is then got ready, with the head uppermost; the cage containing the bees is put over it, and, by a sudden jerk, the cluster of bees is thrown into the hive; after which they may be placed where they are finally to remain.—*George Willock, K.L.S.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. 3.

In the ensuing week any fruit-trees and bushes which may have been procured should be planted. Gooseberries and currants may be put in the borders on each side of the footpath, at the distance of about four feet from one another, and two feet from the path. Raspberries require the same distance, and will succeed best if planted in a shaded or sheltered corner of the garden by themselves. Sow a row of curled parsley close to the footpath, to which it will serve for an edging. The drill for it should be about an inch deep, and the seed sown tolerably thick. It will probably be a month before the young plants make their appearance. In the centre, between the rows of peas and beans recommended to be sown last week, Flanders spinach may be introduced. It is superior to the round-leaved or prickly-seeded varieties, on account of the greater size of its leaves. A shallow drill is to be made, and two or three seeds dropped in it, at nine inches or a foot apart. Should the crop be more than sufficient for the family, the cottager will find it a valuable food for his pig in summer. This work will not occupy more time than the greater number of cottagers are able to afford; and in those districts where our directions will not apply on account of being too early, an allowance of a few days can easily be made, according to circumstances.

Bees.—As regards the keeping of bees, we may remark that in some parts of the country the most ridiculous prejudices exist respecting them and their management. We are desirous of removing these, and leading the cottager to see his real interest. Many are averse to purchase a hive of bees, but will readily take one in exchange for something else. Now, to such as are disposed to think that a purchased swarm will never prosper, we would merely state that there is no more harm in the buying or selling of bees, than in the buying of seeds or plants for their garden and afterwards disposing of the produce. In this case some are more successful than their neighbours; and the same will happen with bees, which thrive in certain situations much better than they do in others. We would, however, strongly recommend their being kept wherever it is practicable, and we trust the various horticultural societies who have already awarded prizes to encourage the culture of bees among cottagers will continue to do so, not only by offering a premium for the best honey in the comb, as we have observed done in some instances, but also for the greatest number of thriving hives belonging to a cottager, as appears to have been done by the Neath and Swansea Society, whose list was published in this Journal of the 23rd of January.—*M. E. H.*

Vegetables best suited to a cottager's garden:—*Cabbages:* Early York, Battersea, and Vanack; the first variety for using in a young state, and the two last for firm cabbaging; Small Dark Red for pickling. *Cauliflower:* the Early or Late depends on the time of sowing. *Brocoli:* Early White for autumn and winter, and Knight's Protecting for spring use. *Savoy:* the Large Late Green is excellent, being very hardy and of good quality. Other *Greens* for winter use are the Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale, and Brussels Sprouts; both very hardy. *Potatoes:* Early Manly, Ash-leaved Kidney, Lancashire Red, or Scotch Pink-eye, and Bread-fruit; the two first for early, and the two last for winter and spring use. *Turnips:* Early White Dutch, and for winter use the Yellow Garden Turnip. *Carrots:* Early Horn, and for winter use the Long Orange. *Parsnep:* the Hollow-crowned. *Radishes:* Short-topped Scarlet, Salmon-coloured, and White and Red Turnip-radishes. The Short-topped is the variety usually grown for early Spring Radishes; the Semi-long Scarlet, obtained from France, is very excellent. *Peas:* Early Charlton, Auvergne, Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, and Blue Prussian, will afford a succession. *Beans:* Marshall's Early Dwarf Prolific for an early variety; the bean is larger than that of the Early Mazagan, and its other properties are expressed by its name. For a succession the Long-pod and Windsor are the best. *Kidney-beans:* Early Cream-coloured, Early Purple Speckled, and Negro; also the Scarlet-runner. *Lettuces:* Brown Cos, Malta, and the White Paris Cove Cos. *Celery:* White Solid, and Manchester Red. *Mustard* and *Cress. Onions:* Early Silver-skinned, James's Keeping. *Leek:* London Flag. Long-keeping *Shallot. Spinach:* Round-leaved for summer, and Flanders for winter use. *Parsley:* Dwarf-curled. *Rhubarb:* Myatt's Victoria, and Elford. *Horse-radish, Sage, Common Thyme, Spearmint, Nasturtium,* or *Indian Cress, Chamomile.*—*R. Thompson, Chiswick.*

The Lancashire gooseberry-growers consider the following *Gooseberries* best suited to cottagers' gardens:—*Red:* Wonderful, Top-sawyer, Huntsman, Companion, Lion, Lancaster Lad. *Yellow:* Rookwood. *Green:* Peacock. *White:* Wellington's Glory, Eagle, Fleur-de-lis.—*A Townsman.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Penn's Mode of Heating.—Having heard a great deal of this system, I lately paid a visit to Mr. Penn's garden at Lewisham, where I confess the luxuriant appearance of the plants exceeded even my expectations, who was prepared to see them unusually healthy. As I found no material difference between the composts employed, and those used elsewhere for similar purposes, the evident superiority of the plants must be attributed to Mr. Penn's mode of heating, and most especially to the safe and efficient means he has devised for ventilation. The manner in which the latter is effected, is by admitting the external air through apertures which communicate with the drain in which the pipes are laid, and compelling it to pass over them a considerable distance before it joins the general circulation. Moreover, by pouring water into cross drains, moisture is obtained when required, which leaves the atmosphere of the house as much at the control of the gardener as the combustion of the fuel in his furnaces. Such a system must prove of incalculable benefit to him who has the care of early forcing, particularly of stone fruits; for how often in forcing these, when the external air has been in such a state that, if admitted by the ordinary way of sliding the sashes, it would have proved injurious to the health of the trees, does it occur that the gardener is compelled to have recourse to artificial means of impregnation, either by the application of the *anthers* to the *stigmas*, or by causing motion in the atmosphere of the house by means of a fan! Mr. Penn has, however, overcome these difficulties, and by the proper application of his method, the gardener will hereafter be enabled to dispense with all such tedious operations and lady-like amusements. I do not, however, agree with those who would make it appear that Mr. Penn's method can be applied with less expense than those of many others; because from the situation in which the pipes are laid, there must necessarily be an additional number of them to allow for the absorption of heat which takes places by the material which composes the drains, and this involves not only an additional original outlay, but a considerable increase in the consumption of fuel.—*J. B. L. December 28th*, 1840.

Mushrooms.—I called this morning upon a friend, who showed me his Mushroom house in a dense cloud of steam, thrown into it by a one-and-a-half inch pipe, attached to a temporary tin concave top, placed on a small ten-gallon boiler fitted up in an adjoining shed, and only used occasionally when any hot water was required. Since he has applied the steam, the bed nearest to where it enters the house is sending up its crop vigorously and in great abundance. He intends to carry a pipe the whole length of the Mushroom house, and only to admit the steam occasionally; and he is of opinion, as well as myself, that it will be a more congenial method of tempering the house than by the usual fire-flue, and will consume much less fuel, and can be fitted up at far less expense. He proposes to take up his flues, and to substitute a pit in its stead, to fill occasionally with well-prepared hot dung. I have been in the habit of using steam for various Horticultural purposes for many years, but had never used it in the growth of mushrooms, nor have I ever heard of its being so applied. If it has been so applied, and its effects proved, we should be glad if some of your readers would be so kind as to send you an early communication on the subject. If it answers the purpose, my friend Mr. Aitchison is of opinion that, if it were to

have no other advantage, the saving of fuel is an important consideration where a regular winter supply of Mushrooms is desired.—*John Mearns.*

Culture of Vallota (Amaryllis) purpurea.—Although there are few among the amaryllidaceous plants of easier culture or more brilliant colour than this, it appears to be far less known and cultivated than it deserves. In Mr. Herbert's work on bulbs, it is said "it should be kept always growing, and does not object to the stove in winter:"—this treatment is, however, by no means necessary, as the bulbs I possess have thriven particularly well under the following treatment for the last three years, flowering regularly. They are potted in good-sized pots in a mixture of loam, sandy peat, and leaf-mould; being merely kept in a greenhouse with but little water through the winter, and about May set *in the open air in pans of water* under a south wall; where, about June or July, they throw up their splendid scarlet flowers, which last fully a week or more. They would be very ornamental plunged at the edge of a warm sunny pond, forming a good contrast with *Crinum capense, Nymphæa alba,* &c. About October they are removed into winter quarters. I find them increase pretty fast by offsets, taken off and fresh potted in April, and treated as the parent bulbs, which should at that time have their decayed outer skin removed.—*C. D.*

The Bark Monopoly.—The country gentlemen of England who are proprietors of oak are greatly indebted to your correspondent, Mr. Paxton, for his able and spirited letter on the subject of Bark and the Tanner's Monopoly; and I trust it may be the means of leading to some remedy for a grievance we all have felt, and submitted to much too long. I am a bark-grower, and for many years have annually sold my year's peel; which, for the most part, is what we here call "rough bark," as distinguished from light coppice bark. I had been accustomed to follow the practice of the neighbourhood in selling it, to the country buyers, per running load, set up in the woods or fields. We found ourselves always at their mercy, and induced to take their price rather than run the risk of loss by weather; and as sure as the bark season came round we found the same story,—that the trade was worse than the preceding year, and that we were to submit to a reduced price. I grew tired of this, and determined to try some other plan; and accordingly, for some years past, I have regularly housed my bark when dry in sound barns. At my convenience I clean or "hatch" it, and then send a sample to London or elsewhere; and if the price suits, the buyer provides bags, and I forward it by boat, or as may be. Although this may occasion more trouble, I am persuaded it is *well* paid for; and, at all events, I am my own master. —*F., Berks.*

Climate.—As a proof of the effect of the sea on the temperature of the air, I send you an account of the maximum and minimum of heat of each day of the present month, as shown by a self-registering thermometer, on the coast near Pembroke.

	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Ma.
1st	39	46	8th	21	38	14th	30	35
2nd	38	48	9th	30	42	15th	29	36
3rd	34	37	10th	32	44	16th	31	48
4th	28	37	11th	31	39	17th	42	49
5th	29	33	12th	29	42	18th	42	48
6th	23	33	13th	32	40	19th	31	41
7th	19	28						

We have not had snow for more than an hour's fall, and it was all gone next day. Very little rain has fallen until the last three days.—*P., Jan.* 19, 1841.

Whitaker's Anti-vermis Mixture.—I paid my half-crown for a bottle of this substance, which I find to be diluted nitro-muriatic acid, and the quantity contained in the bottle worth, at the wholesale price, 1½*d.* It is highly dangerous to use on any plant in sufficient strength to destroy insect life; and injurious to use at all, however diluted, as wherever it collects on the plant, the water, evaporating, leaves the acid concentrated, and burns the part.—*Flora.*

Composition for Fruit Trees.—I find the following of use in protecting the buds of gooseberries from the ravages of birds in the winter and spring months, as well as an effectual remedy for clearing the bark of fruit-trees generally from moss, lichen, and the larvæ of insects:—Take hot lime and soot in equal quantities; add cow's urine until the mixture has attained the consistency of thick paint. Paint the trees regularly over with the ingredients thus prepared, and the result will be not only a beautifully clean and clear bark, but an increased vigour will also be perceptible in the growth of those trees to which the mixture has been so applied.—*J. D.*

Sawdust as a Manure.—We have several letters upon this subject. Mr. Spencer, of Adbolton, says if dry sawdust is saturated with fresh urine from a stable or cowshed, it will soon ferment if allowed to remain light; and it then becomes a good manure for grass or clover. *J. F. D., Cheshunt,* writes:—"I have used it mixed with rabbits'-dung for ten years. My garden, which was only a barren piece of ground covered with weeds, now produces as fine crops as any in the neighbourhood,—the broccoli I think is finer; and it has never had any other manure. My stock of rabbits consists of only three does and one buck, with their young, and I use sawdust to put in the hutches instead of straw; this produces sufficient manure for my garden, of rather more than a quarter of an acre. If *J. D.* had mixed a quantity of loam or clay with the sawdust before he laid the foundation of the dunghills, it would have been better. It appears to me, from experiments which I have tried, that clay has the power of decomposing sawdust."—Another correspondent refers us to the "British Farmer's Magazine, New Series, vol. viii. p. 147." On turning to this work we found an extract from Mr. Dixon's, of Hathaway, Lancashire, Prize Essay, published in the first volume of the "Journal of the English Agricultural Society," recommending sawdust mixed with manure to improve the texture of soil. Mr. Dixon says, "Having brought the sawdust into the yard, I laid out a considerable space for the bottom of a compost heap, and about three feet in depth. Three-fourths of the bottom was filled with peat and the rest sawdust; on this was daily conveyed the dung from the cattle-sheds, and the urine was conducted through channels for its reception, one on each side of the compost, carefully excluding all common water. Every second day the urine so collected was thrown over the whole mass with a scoop, and at the same time the accumulated dung was regulated. This being accumulated for a week, another layer of peat and sawdust was wheeled on the heap, and these matters were continually added during winter, with the addition, once in every week, of 25 cwt., or more frequently 50 cwt., of night-soil and urine." Mr. Dixon says that this is the cheapest and best manure for altering the texture of retentive soils. Finally, *T. G.*, of Clitheroe, advises *J. D.* to follow the counsel of those friends who recommend him to throw it into a chalk-pit; and he relates the following experiment:—Having a large quantity of sawdust, and having observed vines growing with remarkable luxuriance in a border, one half of which was peat-mould, he imagined that sawdust would be a substitute for the latter. He accordingly had a compost bed prepared with it, turf from an old pasture, road-scrapings, and abundance of bones. However, he considers that the sawdust neutralized all the other ingredients; for instead of his vines growing 18 or 20 feet, as he had hoped, they scarcely grew as many inches. This was on the open wall and three or four years ago; and though they grow better now, he is persuaded they would have been twice as strong if he had used no sawdust.—We print these statements as we receive them; and we think they clearly show that sawdust, *if decomposed*, is a good manure. In the case of *T.G.*, no attempt appears to have been made to rot the sawdust, but it was mixed with earth and other matters not calculated to accelerate decay. If *T. G.* employed oak sawdust, the great quantity of tannin in it would no doubt render it injurious to the young roots of the vine. But if sawdust is once rotten, it is converted into carbonaceous matter or humus, and alkaline bases, both which form an important part of manure. The addition of dunghill water would furnish ammonia, for which the carbonaceous matter of the decaying sawdust has a strong affinity. Of course in employing sawdust, that is the best which is most easily decayed. In our own case, however, we should burn it, and use the ashes, if we could find any means of doing so, or reduce it to charcoal, when it would certainly be a powerful manure.—Since writing the above, we have received the following letter from Mr. Lymburn:—"There are many sawpits round this town, and it has been invariably found that when the dust is from deciduous trees, it can be rotted into a soluble mass; but when from fir-trees, it will lie for years, and reduces with difficulty, after a long period, into an earthy-looking substance; it is the resin that prevents fermentation. The best way to ferment it, would be to mix it with acid and mucilaginous substances which contain nitrogen, an indispensable article in all fermentations; yeast, where it can be got, is the very best. Hot fermenting manure, as before recommended, is also of great avail; but from our experience of it in swine-dung, we should think hardly sufficient for sawdust of resinous trees; for other sawdust, or for peat, it is quite sufficient. We think, all things taken into consideration, unless acid and mucilaginous substances and yeast are easily procurable, and not expensive, the best way would be to burn the mass of sawdust, as it is likely to be from deal, that being most used. We shall then have the potash and other salts of metallic bases of the wood, and some charcoal; while the resin will be dissipated by the burning. There is not so much potash in the fir-wood as in some other woods; but what there is is valuable.—*Kilmarnock, 23d Jan.* 1841.

Red Spider.—Being annoyed with the red spider on early grapes in the pine stoves here (particularly the Frontignans,) I have tried the plan of the late lamented President of the Horticultural Society with the greatest success, viz.: dusting sulphur over the leaves after the last thinning. Any fumigating bellows will answer the purpose, with a copper tube, as for burning tobacco: the best flour of sulphur is used with the wing-feathers of fowls cut into short pieces to fit into the tube to prevent the sulphur from blowing out too fast, and to distribute it equally over the back of the leaves. If the spider has commenced its ravages, the sulphur will adhere to the infected part, and soon banish it. I find it does not in the least hurt the appearance or bloom of the grapes. I generally have all the tying and thinning done before it is put on, as it is disagreeable to work amongst it afterwards. Every practical gardener knows the danger of too much syringing among pine plants, especially in the winter months; by using sulphur he will completely conquer this little pest, without using a drop of water.—*W. Tillery, Welbeck.*

Rhubarb Forcing.—Having seen the laborious process by which rhubarb is forced, I was induced to try several different methods. The buds were covered with a hand-glass, and were scorched and killed; after this, old pots, boxes, broken jars, and fire burnt tin kettles, were inverted over the crowns, sea-kale fashion, and found to succeed perfectly; and the stalks produced were so tender that they never required peeling. It cannot be denied that an assemblage of pots, pans, and kettles is not picturesque even in a kitchen-garden; but it is better than straw or other litter, which is liable to be blown about by the wind. I have found, the thinner the material, the more easily is the air rarefied within; and a black tin kettle is by no means to be despised, the blackness of its exterior absorbing all the sun's rays, and not reflecting any. As an example of the superiority of tin kettles over garden-pots I once saw some pots about two inches thick placed over rhubarb-roots, and they all died; for the sun's rays could never penetrate the sides, so as to warm the interior. The roots might as well have been placed in a cavern.—*W. C. R., Newton Abbots.*

Cauliflowers.—To grow cauliflowers I adopt the following method:—I plant peas five feet apart row from row, and between the rows celery, which in dry hot weather is much benefited by the shade afforded it by the peas. When the celery is earthed up, I dig the ground between the rows, and give it a coating of manure; and when taking up the celery, leave one side of the ridge undisturbed. In the spring I prepare the ground for cauliflowers, stretching the line along the original trenches, and levelling the ground so as to form a trench equal to that in which the celery was planted: I also make a trench between the original ones, which leaves them two feet and a half apart. The cauliflowers when planted in these trenches are sheltered from cold, and retain moisture; and if carefully taken up with earth about their roots, and planted with a trowel, they will succeed those planted under hand-glasses, and will equal, if not surpass them, in quality and size. I generally have nine plants under a handlight, which leaves me six to plant out in the spring. The ground is then cleared in time for brocoli, and thus I get three crops in sixteen months with the manure in which the celery is grown.—*D. R.*

Management of Birch in Woods.—Your insertion of the remarks of a correspondent on the management of Birch, encourages me to hope that I may obtain some further information on this subject. I have some considerable plantations, consisting of different sorts of trees, and among them many Birch. They are from 15 to 20 years' growth, and were long entirely neglected in pruning and thinning; this work, however, I began three or four years back, and cut down many of the birch. Being desirous of an underwood, I was much disappointed to find that the birch stems either did not break at all after cutting, or only threw out a few weakly shoots and died in a short time. I observed when younger trees of eight or ten years' growth were cut, that they survived and threw out vigorous shoots, but not one in 30 of such as were much older. As I am desirous of preserving an underwood in the plantations from the remaining birch, I wish to know if there is any management which will save the stools; such as by cutting down at any particular period of the year, or by any application to the head of the stem, &c. The soil is a gravelly sand, with a heathy top, and hard concrete subsoil, but the birch grows freely; and I have some acres of flourishing birch coppice, which was cut down for the first time at an early growth, and has since been regularly cut and produces good shoots.—*A Subscriber and Well-wisher.*

Rhododendrons.—Observing in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that Rhododendrons are thought to seed themselves in woods but sparingly, I beg to inform those who wish to cultivate such plants that where they are grown in woods they are sure to sow themselves by tens of thousands. In the woods here we have, by a little attention, thousands of self-sown seedling *Rhododendron ponticum*, growing on any kind of soil excepting stiff clay. I find a strong soil answer better for seed than a light soil in woods, because it retains moisture in a dry season, and the small plants survive the hot weather without artificial watering. We adopt the following system in the culture of Rhododendrons in woods, which has taken place on a most extensive scale:—After a tree is cut, the stump is grubbed up, and the hole is prepared by breaking up the bottom, and widening it; leaves are then raked up and mixed with the soil until the hole is filled above the level; a plant is then inserted, and soon makes a most beautiful bush, seldom injured by either domesticated or wild animals. *Rhododendron catawbiense* and its varieties are far more beautiful than *ponticum*, and therefore should be planted near walks and the margins of woods; it is also one of the best to cross the Nepaul kinds upon, to obtain hardy varieties, which are mostly very beautiful. When in bloom, nothing can surpass the beauty of Rhododendrons in woods; last year the woods here were quite enchanting with them. It is very easy to fill woods with them, by sowing the seed broad-cast, where it is desirable to have them. As soon as the capsules burst, which is about the present season, I collect the seed by shaking the boughs, placing a large sheet of paper beneath. A man and boy can collect enough to sow acres in a few hours where plants are plentiful; a calm day should be chosen for the operation, which should be done as soon as possible after the capsules burst, and the seed should be sown immediately. *Rhododendron maximum* grows much better in shade than in sunny situations; the foliage is often four times the usual size, and of a much finer green; *R. maximum* seems to prefer loam, mixed with a great portion of leaves raked up and used immediately by mixing with the soil. Any one desirous of planting underwood for shelter for game, cannot find more desirable plants than Rhododendrons, on account of their being evergreen, and forming large masses, having a delightful appearance in the most dreary winter. —*Philip Frost, Dropmore.*

The Tulip.—Information is solicited from the South, on this subject. It appears very extraordinary that such a difference of opinion should exist, as to the beauty and the perfection of this pet flower. The northern and midland growers, in showing a pan of Tulips, must have a feathered rose and a flamed rose, a feathered byblomen and a flamed byblomen, and a feathered bizarre and a flamed bizarre; these constitute the pan. Now I will mention that in the roses, we think nothing better than a feathered "triomphe royale;" and for a flame, a good unique or "prince d'Asturias;" for the byblomen, a good

feathered "bienfait," and a flamed Siam; and for the bizarres, a clean-feathered Platoff, or "surpasse catafalque," and a flamed "Captain White." I should feel extremely obliged if some of your correspondents would give a list of a score or two of London flowers, with the properties for our stage, keeping also in mind the *clean-bottom, round shape,* and *stiff well-rounded petals.*—*Radford, 26th Jan.*, 1841.

Pruning Forest Trees.—I observe in your directions by Mr. Paxton, he directs close-pruning as regards forest trees. Now I recollect in Norfolk, some years ago, many of the gentlemen there were much taken with a mode, suggested, I believe, by Mr. Thurtell, of leaving long snags; he urging that in the growth of the timber, the new wood never united with the cut part: and I recollect that at Gunton, the late Lord Suffield had specimens of oak and ash to show the defects in timber which arose from close-pruning. I think it will be important that you should invite discussion on so important a subject.—*H. K., Cheshunt.*

Root-pruning Forest Trees.—It occurs to me that root-pruning may in some cases of forest trees and large shrubs be usefully adopted: almost everybody who plants, plants too close, and having planted close, neglects to thin in time, and the fast-growing trees soon overpower the others, and it becomes necessary either to cut them away, or head them down. When it is necessary, therefore, to keep a tree nearly stationary, perhaps cutting closely round the roots every year would be found useful. Take for instance the fine avenue of horse-chesnuts in the Regent's Park: already they are too close, and are spoiling each other; if the alternate ones were cut out, the avenue would for four or five years be spoiled; but if every other one were root-pruned, the growth would be stopped. The unpruned would soon overtop the pruned, and without spoiling the appearance; besides, the roots of the unpruned would gain more space in which to obtain nourishment.—*H. K., Cheshunt.*

Birds and Nets.—Mr. Bathurst's account of the dislike of birds to blue colour reminds me of a custom which exists of putting a single thread of "speckled worsted" along a row of new-sown seeds, and the notion is that birds are *afraid of the worsted*; but if Mr. Bathurst is correct, it is the blue-grey colour they fear; and this coincidence between the German and the English experience makes the matter more probable. Indeed, why should not a sparrow be as shy of blue as a turkey-cock is of red? It may be as well to inquire whether the Germans always use blue *worsted*: if that is so, it may be the *worsted*, which clings to their feet, which frightens the birds?—*H. K.*

Mexican Oaks.—Mr. Rivers writes us that the Mexican *Quercus spicata*, called *Qu. rugosa* in the nurseries, proves to be hardy. In a perfectly exposed situation, covered only by a broken handlight, it sustained the late frost uninjured, when the leaves of *Quercus Fordii*, a variety of evergreen oak, were destroyed. *Qu. rugosa* was planted in April last, in a stiff loam, without a tree or hedge to act as a shelter: Mr. Rivers finds it succeeds perfectly when grafted on the common oak.

Asparagus.—Having lately adopted a mode of cultivating asparagus somewhat different from that generally practised, and having found it to answer well on strong retentive soils, I send you a brief account of it. In preparing and planting the beds I do not deviate from the usual practice, nor indeed until the plants have become sufficiently strong to produce asparagus fit for cutting: I then, in the spring of the year, put a quantity of sand in ridges between the beds, and as the asparagus begins to make its appearance above the ground. I cover the beds with sand about two inches deep, which operation I again repeat as the asparagus reappears until the sand becomes seven or eight inches in depth. When asparagus again makes its appearance, I commence cutting it for use, making the sand level again after each cutting. In the autumn the sand is raked into ridges in the alleys, which affords shelter to the beds during the winter and early spring months; a covering of rotten dung is then put on, which remains till the ensuing spring, when the roughest portions are raked off, and the same process pursued as before described. The advantages attending this method of cultivation are, that the blanched part of the asparagus is more tender, the colour more delicate, and the flavour improved; besides which, the covering of sand prevents an inexperienced operator from injuring the crowns of the plants in the process of cutting, nor are they so liable to rot in the winter as when the beds are covered to a great depth with dung and soil.—*W. Buchan, Blithfield, 28th Jan.*, 1841.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, January, 1841.—During the last few years numerous experiments have been tried in the Model Farms of France, as also by private gentlemen and gardeners, to ascertain the most productive and valuable varieties of Beet, Potato, &c. &c. The following table will show the result of an experiment upon fifty-two sorts of Potato, and suggest many useful hints to the cultivators of England, who may at one glance see which possess in the greatest degree the productive qualities, and which are richest in alimentary matter.

The first column gives the annual increase of the fifty-two varieties, and each is placed according to its productiveness. The eighth shows the gross quantity of solid matter; and the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., in the next column, indicate their relative position as to value. The 10th shows the amount of starch; and the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., in the last column, indicate those most valuable in this article. It will be seen that there is a marked difference between the value of many of the sorts, not only as it regards produce of tubers, but also fibre and starch; for instance, the "Sotteville" is the greatest bearer. a seed of 6oz. producing in one season 28k. 500g. (57lbs. English), or 152 times its own weight: it, however, yields only about one-fifth solids and one-tenth starch; while the long red "Paris Market," which increases itself only twenty-one times, yields about one-third solids and one-eighth starch. Soil and situation may perhaps give a different result to some kinds; nevertheless this table will enable the gardener and farmer to plant the varieties which will afford them the greatest profit; namely, "Sotteville, Rohan, Yellow Rose, Champion," &c. &c.: it will also show the housekeeper those which, independent of annual productiveness, have, weight for weight, the greatest amount of nutritive matter, namely, red Paris Market, early Shaw, Breadfruit, &c. &c.; and those who require the starch (of which a great quantity is used instead of arrow-root) to purchase the Auxnoble, Mailloche, early White Rose, &c. &c.

Form.	Colour.	Names.	A Set multiplies itself	Produce Tubers weighing (the Kil. is about 2lbs English.)	Each Hundredth-part contains		Solids consist of		Relative Value, or Produce of Solids	Order in Value of the 52 Varieties (Solids).	Relative Value, or Produce of Starch.	Order and Value of the 52 Varieties (Starch).
			Times	Kil. gr.	Water.	Solids.	Starch.	Albumen fibre, &c.				
r	red	Sotteville	152	28. 500	81. 2	18. 8	10. 95	7. 85	5358	1	3120	1
r	rose	Rohan	82	15. 367	79. 0	21. 0	16. 08	4. 92	3227	3	2470	2
r	rose	Rohan (early)	66	12. 347	73. 1	26. 9	10. 42	16. 48	3321	2	1286	9
r	rose	Yellow rose	62	11. 652	78. 4	21. 6	14. 42	7. 18	2516	4	1680	3
r	yellow	Champions (first quality)	46	8. 622	73. 7	27. 3	13 33	13. 97	2353	6	1149	14
r	yellow	Kay's American	46	8. 622	74. 5	27. 5	16. 73	10. 77	2371	5	1442	5
r	white	Noble Ox	46	8. 622	75. 1	24. 9	16. 26	8. 64	2136	11	1401	6
r	yellow	Wellington (first)	42	8. 000	70. 9	29. 1	15. 86	13. 24	2328	7	1268	10
r	yellow	Auxnoble	42	7. 912	71. 5	28. 5	18. 44	10. 06	2254	8	1458	4
r	yellow	Large early American	41	7. 816	76. 5	23 5	15. 46	8 04	1836	14	1208	12
r	rose	Very early white and rose	40	7. 752	75. 5	24. 5	18. 08	6. 42	1899	12	1401	7
r	rose	Bruges	40	7. 500	78. 7	21. 3	16. 15	5. 15	1597	15	1241	11
r	yellow	Truffe d'août	40	7. 500	71. 5	28. 5	17. 63	10. 87	2103	10	1322	8
r	yellow	Hopson (first quality)	38	7. 250	70. 1	29. 9	16. 52	13. 38	2167	9	1197	13
r	violet	Algerine	34	6. 367	78. 1	21. 9	17. 40	4. 50	1394	16	1107	15
r	yellow	Early Shaw	32	6. 122	69. 6	30. 4	17. 30	12. 90	1861	13	1059	16
r	rose	Variable	30	5. 622	77. 5	22 5	11. 43	11. 07	1264	21	642	22
r	violet	Paris Market	29	5. 500	76. 9	23. 1	14. 69	8. 41	1270	20	807	19
r	red	Lille	29	5. 500	76. 0	24. 0	11. 15	12. 85	1320	17	613	24
l	violet	Choice red	27	5. 430	79. 5	20. 5	15. 94	4. 56	1113	24	865	18
r	yellow	Mailloche	26	5. 367	75 7	24. 3	18. 17	6. 13	1304	18	975	17
r	red	Noble	26	5. 000	79. 6	20. 4	14. 43	5. 97	1020	26	721	20
r	yellow	Champions (seconds)	25	4. 816	83. 4	16. 7	10. 92	5. 78	804	33	525	28
r	rose	Semi-red	25	4. 683	78. 5	21. 5	7. 12	14. 38	1006	28	333	36
r	yellow	Pineapple	22	4. 204	76. 0	24. 0	13. 85	10. 15	1008	27	582	26
r	rose	Claire et bonne	21	4. 122	70. 4	29. 6	16. 29	13. 31	1220	22	671	21
r	yellow	Bread-fruit	21	4. 000	70. 0	30. 0	16. 07	13. 93	1200	23	642	23
l	yellow	Knights	21	4. 000	73. 4	26. 6	15. 22	11. 38	1064	25	608	25
l	violet	Red Paris Market	21	4. 000	68. 0	32. 0	13. 33	18. 67	1280	19	533	27
l	yellow	Dutch	21	3. 949	74. 8	25. 2	11. 92	13. 28	995	29	470	29
r	rose	Descroisille	20	3. 750	76. 0	24. 0	10. 46	13. 54	900	30	392	33
l	red	Late Irish	19	3. 601	81. 3	18. 7	12. 57	6. 13	673	36	452	32
r	yellow	Sanderson	16	3. 000	70. 3	29. 7	15. 10	14. 60	891	31	453	30
l	red	Dutch	14	2. 652	71. 9	28. 9	13. 15	15. 75	766	35	348	34
l	yellow	English Ash-leaved	14	2. 750	71. 7	29. 3	12. 18	17. 12	805	34	324	37
l	yellow	Common early	14	2. 652	72 5	27. 5	14. 04	13. 46	815	32	453	31
l	yellow	Ségouzac	12	2. 250	76. 8	23. 2	15. 50	9 70	522	38	348	35
r	rose	Rosy red	11	2. 061	71. 6	28. 4	13. 63	14 77	585	37	280	38
l	violet	Blue Horn	10	2. 000	82. 8	17 2	10. 70	6. 50	344	42	214	41
r	yellow	Common	10	1. 867	77. 9	22. 1	12. 83	9. 27	412	41	238	39
l	yellow	Chinese	9	1. 704	73. 1	26. 9	8. 24	18 66	458	39	140	44
l	yellow	Very early	9	1. 652	72. 5	27. 5	14. 04	13 46	454	40	231	40
r	rose	Rochs	8	1. 500	77. 3	22. 7	12. 32	10. 38	340	43	184	43
r	yellow	Early dwarf	6	1. 250	81. 6	18. 4	8. 18	10. 22	230	46	102	45
l	yellow	Toute bonne	6	1. 250	75. 0	25. 0	11. 32	13. 68	312	44	141	43
l	yellow	Jaune d'août	5	1. 000	78. 5	21. 5	6. 19	15. 31	215	47	61	49
r	rose	Sommelier	5	1. 000	77. 0	23. 0	6. 09	16 91	230	45	60	50
r	rose	Calcinger	4	949	78. 0	22. 0	8. 43	13. 55	208	48	79	47
r	red	Violette à peau rouge	4	912	79. 0	21. 0	8. 69	12. 31	191	49	79	48
l	yellow	Artichoke	3	652	75. 5	24 5	7. 84	16. 69	157	51	50	51
r	white	Premières façons	3	632	73. 7	27. 3	14. 55	12. 75	172	50	91	46
r	yellow	United States, 6 weeks	2	500	81. 5	18. 5	8. 95	9. 55	9[illegible]	52	44	52

The public exhibition of the Paris Horticultural Society will be holden in the Orangerie of the Luxembourg Palace, from the 8th to the 14th of March, and the following twelve prizes are offered:—1st. For the finest and best cultivated plant in flower. 2d. For the finest forced plant in flower. 3d. For the best collection of plants in flower. 4th. For the richest collection of not less than twenty-five varieties of Camellias in flower. 5th. For the best collection of fifteen varieties of Rhododendron Arboreum, including Hybrids. 6th. For the richest collection of not less than thirty varieties of Indian Azaleas. 7th. For the best collection of Roses, containing fifty varieties. 8th. For the best collection of bulbs in flower. 9th. For the most useful or pleasing plant in flower or fruit, recently introduced into France. 10th. For the best collection of fruits. 11th. For the best vegetables, either recently introduced, best cultivated, or well preserved. 12th. For the best forced vegetables. Two prizes will also be given for the best painting of fruit or flowers, or newly-invented instruments for gardening. None but French cultivators will be allowed to show for the foregoing prizes; but as many of the foreigners residing in France are members of the Society, there are also two prizes offered to them—one for the most rare plant in flowers and the other for the best-cultivated and most rare collection of plants.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Instructions sent to Mr. Hartweg, upon transferring him from Guatemala to Guayaquil.—I have to inform you that on account of the disturbed state of Guatemala, and the probability that you will not succeed in finding in that country plants suited to the open air in England, it has been resolved to remove you from your present station. It is the opinion of the Committee nominated by the Council to determine in what direction you are next to proceed, that the most eligible country will be the equatorial part of South America, in the midst of the lofty mountains and high table land of the Andes of Popayan, Quito, and Guayaquil. You will therefore take measures for reaching the Gulf of Guayaquil, or the nearest place, with as little delay as possible, and it is supposed you will be able to do so by some opportunity from the coast of Guatemala. The Committee would be glad that you should in the first instance establish yourself if possible at Loxa, or some other place among the mountains near the coast, whence you can make excursions until a collection shall have been formed of sufficient importance to be worth sending home. Of seeds obtained at that place you will reserve duplicates to bring home with you. Having exhausted the resources of that station, you will proceed northwards towards the city of Santa Fé de Bogota, carrying with you the collections made upon the road, or procuring a conveyance for them to that city. But as the way may be expected to be long and difficult, it will be desirable that you should not encumber yourself with bulky articles, but confine your collections at that time to seeds of very handsome plants, or to such objects as are most portable. It is however hoped that boxes can be sent to England from Quito, or from some port in Popayan; in which case you will also take those places for new centres of operation, previous to your proceeding direct to Santa Fé. These countries possess the richest vegetation in America, and the great height of the mountains, together with the varied climate upon their flanks, promise a rich harvest of beautiful novelties. No Horticulturist has ever visited as a collector the forests of Cinchonas, where the climate is mild and equable, and where those beautiful and valuable plants, none of which have ever reached England alive, are associated with the most magnificent species of *Bejaria, Thibaudia, Macleania*, and other vaccinaceous genera. You will understand that it is the more hardy plants of these and other genera that the Committee expect you will be able to procure, and that, as heretofore, every object is to be subordinate to that of procuring species which will bear at least an English summer without protection. Absolutely hardy plants we do not look for, unless you can reach the limits of snow; but the higher zones of the mountains will furnish beautiful greenhouse shrubs and bulbs, annuals, or herbaceous plants which will live in the open garden during our warm summer weather. While, however, these are the great objects of your mission, Orchidaceous Epiphytes and stove plants are to be gathered where opportunities occur; as must continually happen. Having arrived at Santa Fé, you will be within reach of the Magdalena, and will consequently have a direct water communication with Santa Martha and Cartagena. It is desirable that you should well examine the country, and form extensive collections in the neighbourhood of this capital, because there will be no want of means of transport, and when you have gathered together what is most worthy of preservation, you will embark on the Magdalena and return to England by way of Santa Martha or Carthagena. You are however to understand that these instructions are merely intended to express the wishes of the Council in a general way, and that you are at liberty to exercise your own discretion in regard to the manner of carrying them into execution, the Society having a firm reliance upon your prudence and judgment, and feeling persuaded that no specific orders from England can be so framed as to provide against the contingencies of a journey through countries so little known to Europeans. You will therefore consult Mr. Skinner and your other Guatemala friends as to the most proper course for you to pursue, and we trust they will furnish you with letters to their correspondents in the places to which you may proceed. The English Government have instructed their consular agents to give you all possible assistance, and the treasurer of the Society will make arrangements for the necessary supplies of money for your journey. At Santa Fe you will find Mr. Turner, the British envoy to that State, who is now in London, and who will have returned before you can reach that place. We shall endeavour to interest him warmly in your favour. With regard to packing your seeds, we cannot too strongly recommend you to carry them in open canvas bags well and freely exposed to the air; and in sending them to Europe by way of Cape Horn a very great point would be gained, if you could induce the captain of any vessel that may bring them, to sling your seeds in his cabin.

Feb. 2.—Dr. Henderson, V. P. in the chair. John Wells, Esq., jun., was elected a fellow. Exhibited:—a magnificent specimen of *Epiphyllum truncatum*, grafted on the *Cereus speciosissimus*, by which it is rendered a hardy greenhouse plant, and produces its flowers at a later season. The plant was trained balloon fashion, and was completely covered with its rich crimson flowers. A Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, for this plant. *Pelargonium album multiflorum*, one of the best varieties for early forcing; a seedling shrubby *Cineraria*, with fine large dark flowers; *Epacris nivalis, E. variabilis*, and *Chorozema varium*, were also sent by Mr. Green. A brace of cucumbers grown in an improved pit, with fermenting material

only, were sent by Mr. Mills, gardener at Gunnersbury, and gained a Banksian medal. These cucumbers were as perfect as if they had been grown during the most favourable season. Mrs. Marryat exhibited a plant of *Protea nigra*, a Cape species, with flowers at first sight not unlike an artichoke, but the interior is lined with delicate pale yellow wool, and the tips of the scales are a very deep black colour, of a velvety texture. Mr. Bateman sent flowers of *Mormodes ametum*, a native of Guatemala, more curious than beautiful; and *Odontoglossum pulchellum*, a very graceful epiphyte, from the same country, it was introduced last year, and, judging from the size of the native specimens, is capable of producing spikes of flowers twice the size of the one exhibited. The plants from the Society's Garden were *Epidendrum Stamfordianum*, a native of Guatemala, and one of the most beautiful of the genus, its charming pale yellow flowers are relieved by a clear violet spot in the centre, and diffuse a most delicious odour; the well-known *Oncidium Cebolleta*; *Zygopetalum rostratum*; *Chorozema varium*, and *Pentandra elatior*, a pretty bulbous plant, from Cusco in Peru, allied to *Pancratium* and *Narcissus*: it produces its clear scarlet flowers readily, and grows very freely. The fruits were *Beurré Ranee* pear, which had been preserved in kiln dried straw: *Stormer Pippin* apple, which retains a brisk rich flavour without shrivelling; *Boston Russet*, and *Wheeler's Russet*.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

E. Forster, Esq., V.P., in the Chair. Read: Congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the Princess Royal. A paper by Professor Don was read on the existence of some curious organs in the pitchers of the *Nepenthes*, which, from their lattice-like appearance, he proposed to name cribriphores: they are supposed to be the mouths through which the fluid is poured into the pitchers, as in a young state the fluid does not rise higher than these pores. The Professor also noticed the structure of the pitchers of *Sarracenia* and *Cephalotes*. Descriptions of the *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*, from the Himalayas, by Professor Nees von Esenbeck and Dr. Royle, and the description of some new homopterous insects, by J. O. Westwood, Esq., were also read. Professor Don exhibited specimens of *Carex Maina* found near Paris, and he called the attention of British botanists to it, as a plant not unlikely to be indigenous to Britain.

Probus Farmers' Club.—The anniversary of this society was lately held at the King's Arms, Probus. In the evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. Thomas Corbett, F.L.S., of Pencarrow, on the Physiology of Plants. The lecturer entered into a short explanation of the primary principles of plants as determined by chemical analysis, dwelling upon the various elements of which plants are composed, and explained the manner in which various chemical changes take place in the first stages of germination so that the cotyledons become charged with the true nutriment of the young embryo. Mr. Corbett also introduced the elementary organization of plants as determined by dissection, showing the various forms of vegetable tissue. This part of the lecture was illustrated by some beautiful drawings. Mr. Corbett then explained the compound organs of plants, beginning with the cuticle, and describing the nature and construction of the stem, root, branches, leaves, &c. He then ran hastily over the classifications of plants, giving an outline of the Linnæan system, and also of the natural system of Jussieu; after which he described, in an interesting manner, plants in a state of action from the first germination of the seed through its various stages to its decomposition and reorganization. The lecturer closed by some remarks on vegetation generally, which elicited the heartiest applause of a large and highly-gratified audience. The lecture, which was extempore, occupied full two hours, and was listened to with great attention and interest. Since the formation of this institution others have been established in different neighbourhoods, and they are found exceedingly valuable auxiliaries in the promotion of agricultural science among a class of men who now see the necessity of uniting science with practice, and are following it up with great spirit.—*Abridged from the West Briton.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

GERANIUM RUBIFOLIUM (*Hardy herbaceous plant*).—The erect habit of this plant and its large flowers distinguish it from *G. nepalense*; its distinct stipules and constantly 3-lobed leaves, from *G. Wallichianum*. In a general classification of the genus it will be arranged in the neighbourhood of *G. nodosum*, than which, however, it is a much handsomer plant, with differently formed leaves. It is a near hardy perennial, by no means so robust a grower as many of the other hardy geraniums, scarcely exceeding a foot in height. It should be planted in light soil, or on rockwork, as it is soon destroyed by the wet in winter. It flowers in July and August, and may be increased by dividing the roots when in a dormant state, or by seeds which are produced freely, but the seedlings will not flower before the second season. It was raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from Himalayan seeds presented by Dr. Royle in May 1839.—*Botanical Register.*

SPIRANTHES LINDLEYANA (*Orchidaceous stove plant*).—Received at Berlin from Mr. Moritz in 1837, who procured it from La Guayra. It has also been sent from the Caraccas. It has a simple scape from a foot to a foot and half high, about the thickness of a goose quill. The flowers are sessile in pairs, turned to one side, greenish white in colour, and covered with little hair shaped glands; the lip is white, dilated, and turned down at the apex with lateral reurved margins. It resembles *S. bicolor*, *S. elata*, and *S. cernua*; from the first two it may be distinguished by its much shorter leaves and scape, and from the last by its broader leaves and blunt lip. It blossoms with in February, and as it is not parasitic may be grown in the ordinary pot, in decayed wood or turfy soil. It grows best in the shade at a temperature of from 55° to 64°, and may be propagated by the division of its rhizomata.—*Link, &c., Icones.* It is a variety of *Spiranthes elata* with variegated leaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dried Plants.—We understand that Mr. J. Linden, who has lately returned from Mexico with a considerable collection of dried plants, is desirous of selling his duplicates. His address is Brussels, Rue de Treurenberg, No. 21.

The Foreign Horticultural Societies are following the example of that of London in admitting ladies among their members. Both Mrs. Marryat and Mrs. Lawrence have lately received diplomas as foreign members of the Horticultural Society of Vienna.

Cultivation in high Latitudes.—A letter from Mr. Dease in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, gives the following information concerning this subject, in the British provinces in North America:—Lat. 67° 28′ (which corresponds with that of North Lapland), the turnip has been successfully tried at Fort Good Hope, but no other kind of vegetable.—Lat. 64° 41′ (corresponding with Iceland), barley ripens in three months, and is cultivated to advantage at Fort Norman. Oats have not been tried there; but tolerably good crops are obtained of potatoes and cabbages.—Lat. 62° 11′ (corresponding with the Feroe Islands), barley ripens in three months, oats come to perfection, at Fort Simpson.—Lat. 60° 5′ (corresponding with South Shetland), wheat sometimes ripens, but the cultivation is precarious, at Fort aux Liards.—Lat. 56° 6′ (corresponding with Kirkaldy), wheat—a precarious crop at Dunorgen, on the Peace River.—Lat. 54° 35′ (corresponding with Stockton-on-Tees), good crops of wheat are raised at Fort George, and ripen in about four months.—Lat. 52° 28 (corresponding with the Isle of Ely), good crops of wheat are ripened in four months.

Mr. Hartweg.—Advices have been received by the Horticultural Society from Mr. Hartweg, dated Guatemala, Oct. 24, 1840. He was at that time preparing a large collection of Orchidaceous plants, Convolvuli, Oaks, and various fine perennials, which were to be sent to Belize by the first opportunity. In the middle of November he was to leave for San Miguel, 120 leagues south-east, in order to secure a passage to Guayaquil, whither he had received orders to proceed. His new expedition into the mountains of Guayaquil, Quito, and Popayan, will probably be the most important for horticulture that this enterprising traveller has yet undertaken; and as the rich vegetation of that magnificent region is almost unknown in gardens, it is to be expected that he will reap a rich harvest of beautiful novelties. As every one must take interest in so arduous and important an undertaking, we have printed in another column, by permission of the Horticultural Society, the instructions under which Mr. Hartweg is now acting.

Dahlias.—A correspondent of the *Floricultural Magazine* gives a long list of prize Dahlias, from which we extract the following names of varieties, which, according to this writer, have gained more than fifty prizes at the shows for 1840.

Amato, Mountjoy's, 79.
Argo, Widnall's, 51.
Beauty of the Plain, Sparry's, 89.
Climax, Jeffery's, 89.
Conductor Widnall's, 62.
Defiance, Cox's, 67.
Duchess of Richmond, Fowler's, 68.
Essex Rival, Sorrell's, 109.
Eva, Forster's 73.
Grace Darling, Dod's, 115.
Hope, Neville's, 105.
Lewisham Rival, Mead's, 98.
Marquis of Lothian, Goodhall's, 123.
Mary, Dod's, 92.
Miss Johnstone, Willison's 87.
Ne Plus Ultra, Widnall's, 92.
Rienzi, Widnall's, 100.
Rival Sussex, Stafford's 109
Springfield Rival, Inwood's, 122
Suffolk Hero Girling's, 118.
Topaz, Girling's, 77.
Unique, Ansell's, 164.
Virgin Queen, Protheroe's, 87.

Death of Daniel Ellis, Esq., F. R. S. E., &c.—It is with much regret that we announce the death of this gentleman on Sunday the 17th ult., after a short illness. To the scientific world, Mr. Ellis has been long known as the author of two volumes, illustrative of the changes induced on atmospheric air by the germination of seeds, the vegetation of plants, and the respiration of animals; a work which, in tracing some interesting analogies between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, presents a rare specimen of fidelity in recording the observations and discoveries of others, and of ingenuity in supplying the deficiencies of their investigations by original experimental researches. He was the author also of the articles on Vegetable Anatomy and Vegetable Physiology in the Supplement to the sixth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," as well as of other memoirs on topics connected with these subjects, all distinguished by the same spirit of candour, discrimination, and scientific genius. The interest he took in the formation of the Edinburgh Horticultural Garden was manifested by the selection of his place of residence in its immediate vicinity; and his continued zeal for its improvement is well known to the members of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

Choice Pelargoniums.—One of the greatest amateurs of these favourite flowers, Mr. Foster of Clewer, by whom so many magnificent varieties have been raised, regards the following as the *crême* of the fancy; viz.:—Conservative, Matilda, Erectum, Sylph, Nymph, Beauty, Wildfire, Sultan, Lady Douro, Prince Albert, Amethyst, King John, Queen of the Fairies.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

The large Conservatory in the Horticultural Society's Garden.—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about this house, the plants are succeeding perfectly in it, and no difficulty exists in keeping out the frost. Those old ill-treated plants which were placed in it last spring, and were not in good health, cannot be expected to be so now, though many are much improved; but all that were in a healthy condition still remain so, and many are growing and flowering in the greatest luxuriance. The temperature has seldom been allowed to rise higher than 34°, though it might have been kept much higher without difficulty. Among the plants placed in the central bed, the following are those most worthy of notice:—*Cineraria Waterhousiana* is covered with its rich purple flowers: *Coleonema tenuifolium* is a beautiful object, its delicate branches being loaded with bright pink blossoms; *Buddlea Madagascariensis* is growing and flowering in great profusion, and is by no means unworthy of a place in a large collection; *Candollea cuneiformis* enlivens the mass in which it is placed, by its rich yellow flowers; *Trymalium odoratissimum*, the *Ceanothus* of New South Wales, is growing and flowering as freely as the *Ceanothus azureus* does in the open air, and exhaling its delicious fragrance; and *Banksia ericifolia* is producing its curious brown heads of blossom in great abundance. The plants placed on the stone bench round the house are not less worthy of notice, and we need only mention the *Styphelia tubiflora*, with its rich crimson blossoms, *Witsenia corymbosa*, bearing deep azure flowers, and *Kennedya monophylla*, with its pretty pink spikes, to convince our readers that the house is perfectly suitable to the growth of plants generally.—*W. A. M., Feb. 1, 1841.*

Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.—Operations have just commenced here in good earnest, under the superintendence of Mr. Marnock. A considerable number of men are employed in forming the grand promenade, from the entrance of the garden up to the conservatory, in raising banks, &c., but the unfavourable state of the weather prevents their making rapid progress.—*Feb. 1st, 1841.*

Springfield, Birmingham, Jan. 27th, 1841.—We have now the following plants beautifully in blossom:—*Dendrobium moniliforme, cærulescens*, and *secundum*; *Trichopilia tortilis*; *Peristeria Barkeri*, with two racemes, one with 28 flowers and the other with as many buds; *Lælia anceps* and *Barkeri*; *Oncidium Cavendishianum*, a light variety; *Cirrhochilum maculatum*; *Odontoglossum Rossii*; *Barkeria spectabilis*; *Epidendrum Skinneri*; *Oncidium pulvinatum*, and *bicallosum*. *Dendrobium cærulescens* is much deeper coloured than the plate figured in the *Sertum Orchidaceum*. We have here two varieties of *Peristeria Barkeri*; in one of them the flowers are much lighter coloured than in the other, and in the former the flowers are closely clustered, whilst in the latter they are diffused, and with considerable intervals. The greatest cold experienced in the garden was 12° above zero.—*G. Barker.*

Mr. Harris', Kingsbury.—There is a fine specimen of the *Odontoglossum elatum* in flower here; the flowers are very handsome, the sepals and petals being of a yellowish green, richly blotched with brown, and the lip of a delicate light pink colour. A remarkably fine plant of *Epidendrum cuspidatum* is also exhibiting its delicate white flowers. Although a very old species and common, few of this extensive genus are more deserving of culture, either for their beauty or the delicious fragrance of their bloom.—*Jan. 29th.*

Bowood, Jan. 28.—The lowest range of the thermometer here was on the 6th and 7th instant, when it fell to 15°, and continued at 15° all day; since the thaw on the 17th instant, it fell to 19° on the 20th; and this frost has done considerable injury to young vegetables, &c.—the snow previously to the thaw having protected them. All our Pinuses are safe. The more tender ones, as Lanceolata, Insignis, Webbiana, and Araucaria imbricata, were protected with dry fern, and are uninjured. In 1838 we lost many; the only one that stood was Araucaria imbricata. My tles, with the exception of being covered with a mat, are safe: and I think the Roses, Loniceras, and other rather tender varieties of hardy plants, will not be injured much, unless these bright days excite the sap too soon and cause death.

Sir E. Antrobus', Lower Cheam.—There are a few excellent specimens here: a plant of Gompholobium versicolor is particularly deserving of remark. Azaleas of different kinds are forced in great perfection, with Rhododendrums, Kalmias, Persian Lilacs, both purple and white: the white and red Provence and Moss Roses, and some fine Geraniums; of the latter, the best kinds for forcing are, General Washington, Album multiflorum, Admiral Napier, Invincible, and the Duchess of Roxburgh. There is abundance of the Lily of the Valley, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. Neapolitan Violets are grown and flowered here in great perfection, by taking off cuttings in March or April, and planting them in a shady situation, where they remain till September, when they are taken up and planted in the pit or frame in which the Violets are intended to blossom, and in the beginning of January a profusion of flowers will be produced.—*Jan. 29.*

Young's Nursery, Epsom.—Among-st a number of new plants here there is a species of Statice, which appears different from any hitherto cultivated. There is also an evergreen oak of a robust habit, with fine lanceolate leaves, said to be perfectly hardy; if such is the case, it will be a valuable plant either for ornamental shrubberies or planting singly upon lawns. Viburnum japonicum, introduced by Siebold from Japan, has an ornamental appearance. Kennedya Mariyatæ, trained upon a trellis, in the form of a balloon, about six feet high, is producing its scarlet flowers in great luxuriance.—*Jan. 29.*

Reviews.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Vol. I. and Vol. II., Part I. Murray.

NOTHING can more strongly evince the already altered and improved condition of rural education, than the writings upon agricultural subjects which the growing spirit of inquiry is now calling into existence. Experiments have taken the place of dogmatical assertions; attempts are generally made by the authors to explain the causes of their success or failure; the language in which communications are conveyed is that of educated men, and readers are no longer fatigued by dull details and empirical directions which have no general application. All this strikingly contradicts the adage, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing;" for although it may be, perhaps, remarked that many of the modern writers of agricultural papers have but a small amount of scientific knowledge, it is still more obvious that what they do possess is leading them rapidly to the possession of more. The well-head of knowledge is struck, and though its waters are but bubbling up, they must soon swell into a broad and fertilizing stream.

These reflections have been suggested by the perusal of the proceedings at the head of this article, to which some of the best agriculturists of England have contributed, and which have been enriched by translations of foreign scientific works which, twenty years ago, if they had been produced, would have been unintelligible to the great mass of the *four thousand two hundred and sixty-two members* of whom this great association now consists. Its motto is "Practice with science," and a more happy one could not have been easily found. We perfectly agree with the Council in the conviction they express, "that however splendid as works of genius theoretical disquisitions and deductions may be, the solid advancement of practical agriculture can only be steadily and effectively promoted by sound induction from careful experiment and repeated observations under the most varied circumstances of locality, soil, and aspect;" and we feel confident that such means as this Society possesses are sufficient to solve all the most important problems in agriculture, so far as the existing state of knowledge is capable of effecting their solution. We rejoice to know, what indeed the high character of the President and Council sufficiently guarantees, that such ample means will be judiciously applied, and that the long, tedious, unostentatious, but all-important labour of the analytical chemist will neither be placed behind geological investigations, and public meetings of display, nor left to be executed in foreign laboratories.

The number lately published contains many excellent papers. Our space will not allow us to attempt a detailed account of all of them, and a short notice would be unjust to many of the contributors. We must therefore refer our agricultural readers to the *Journal* itself, and for the present content ourselves with adverting to a very few points only of the most general interest. Lord Ducie finds the little early horn carrot to yield a greater weight per acre than either the large Altringham carrot or the Swedish turnip; near 19 tons per acre having been obtained from land that would not produce more than 14 tons of Swedes. Mr. Morton obtains over 26 tons per acre of the Belgian white carrot, but Mr. W. H. Harris has only from 16 to 20 tons; Colonel Lecouteur, on the other hand, reports the produce to have been 38 tons per acre in Jersey. Mr. Johnson, in his prize essay on gypsum, regards that substance as a direct food to plants, in which he is at variance with Liebig, who asserts that it acts indirectly by forming a sulphate of ammonia, on which plants feed. There are many experiments upon nitrate of

oda, the results of which are *apparently* conflicting, but upon the whole in favour of its application as a manure. Among experiments upon the productiveness of wheats is one recorded by Mr. Hillyard, of Thorpelands, near Northampton, which deserves to be made generally known. Out of six kinds of wheat which were dibbled under equal circumstances, in loamy soil, after mangel wurzel, the following results were obtained:—Per Acre.

			£.	s.	d.
Whittington white produced	4 qrs.	4 bus. worth	13	16	9
Surrey white . . .	4	4	14	14	0
Snowdrop white . . .	4	7	15	9	0
Brown, called clover . .	5	0	15	13	6
Essex brown . . .	5	0	15	17	0
Burwell brown . . .	5	5	17	12	0

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

PERHAPS in no business more reason and meditation are necessary than in gardening on a large scale in the spring, and yet how hurried and engrossed are our employments and time at this season! more especially after severe and delaying weather, such as we have experienced latterly, by which the closest attention and perseverance will hardly enable us to regain the time unavoidably lost, or bring up the varied operations in arrear.

Forcing of all kinds has for some time, in consequence of the dull weather, been nearly at a stand still, which is certainly calculated to dishearten gardeners, especially if their employers, or what is worse, their cooks, be once impatience, but more dangerous and much more unpleasant will the consequences be, if by his own want of patience he gives way to undue excitement in his mode of management, and thereby defeats himself, by causing failure or weakness in his productions. Very different those who have been proceeding slowly, as we recommended: they, we are confident, will find they have been advancing surely, the manifestation of which will become apparent when, by the increased length of day, of solar influence, and other propitious circumstances, more liberties may be taken with artificial vegetation, especially when vigour and health have been carefully preserved and vegetation kept gradually advancing in proportion, and, as far as possible, with reference to external circumstances.

In out-door work there is yet much probability of delays occurring from rain or snow, which is almost invariably the case in this month, but every interval, however brief, should be promptly and judiciously acted upon; let there be no deferring till to-morrow what may possibly be performed at the present time: we, in fact, advise procrastination to be expelled from the gardeners' vocabulary, and this must be shown by actions, or it will signify little by what name we countenance delays; the consequences will be the same, unavailable regret and self-condemnation.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

PINERY.—The successions and suckers in dung-pits, if they have become dry, may have a little water; let it be warmed, and administered in the morning of a clear day; admit air at all fitting opportunities: prepare tanners' bark by frequent turnings, &c.

VINERY.—Do not allow the shoots to touch the glass, or they will probably be destroyed by cold, besides the risk of being broken.

PEACH-HOUSE.—If the fruit be set, use the syringe or engine freely to clean the trees and check insects; should the green-fly make its appearance, fumigate with tobacco immediately; continue to remove superfluous shoots.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—Give the trees occasional syringings overhead upon fine mornings, but never use water for this purpose, or for watering at the root, below the temperature of the house.

FIG-HOUSE.—The observations for cherry-house are applicable here.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Attend to the temperature, that it does not sink below 70°, by renewing the linings with well-prepared dung, if they are grown in frames.

MUSHROOM-BEDS made last month may now be spawned, if their temperature be about 60°.

STRAWBERRIES.—Take in a succession of Grove end, Keen's seedling, or Alpines.

POTATOES.—Plant early kinds upon hotbeds for succession; those brought forward in pots may be planted out if a bed has been prepared; or they may be shifted to larger pots and remain in the houses, if room can be spared for them.

SAGE and other herbs.—A few plants in pots may be placed in the peach-house to cut green.

Out-Door or Orchard Department.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Leave them uncovered day and night, except in very wet or frosty weather.

CRESS, MUSTARD, AND OTHER SMALL SALADING.—Sow a succession in boxes.

PEAS.—Sow Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, and similar sorts.

RADISHES.—Sow in a warm situation, and cover with mats or litter.

SPINACH.—A small quantity may be sown in a sheltered situation.

Orchard.—Prune and nail Peaches and Nectarines; it will keep them clean if they are coated with a mixture of lime, sulphur, and soft soap, laid on with a brush; do not use old shreds unless previously boiled.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In Door Department.

STOVE.—Give little water, and artificial heat as sparingly as is consistent with the preservation of the health of the plants; if any plants show indications of growth, their repotting should not be delayed.

GREENHOUSE.—Dead leaves generally become more numerous just before the plants commence growing: let the plants be ever so fine, their beauty, and the admiration they are capable of producing, are effaced so long as they are allowed to remain; clean the surface of the pots: make labels and let the plants be renamed legibly and correctly. if this is attended to, both in the houses and flower-garden, it will be found a great saving of time to the gardener, and a source of uninterrupted enjoyment to his employers.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Ixias, Sparaxis, Anomatheca cruenta, and other bulbs of this class, should now be potted in small pots for turning out to bloom early in the flower-garden; bring in Roses to force for flowering in April; also Carnations, Pinks, Hyacinths, and Persian Lilacs; sow Dahlia-seed on a slight hotbed; commence exciting old roots from which it is desirable to propagate; sow seeds of Calceolarias, Petunia salpiglossis, and others of similar habits, on gentle heat.

Out-Door Department.

Remove suckers from Roses, and other flowering shrubs; finish digging shrubberies, if possible, and beds in the flower-garden; those beds used for grouping, in particular, should be manured; finish planting bulbs and offsets of all kinds; cut grass edging, lay turf, clean and turn gravel walks, &c.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT

NURSERY.—Year-old seedlings of Thorn, Larch, Elm, and Beech, should now be drawn from the seed-beds in open weather; the beds should not be destroyed, as many seeds will not vegetate until the second spring; collect cuttings for grafting before their buds become excited, as stocks of all kinds should be in advance of the scions in growth.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Proceed with planting all kinds of deciduous trees; at the same time suitable plants for forming underwood should not be forgotten, although it is rather early to place them—as Holly, Laurel, Spruce Fir, and Furze. Continue thinning coppice woods, except Oak, which must be delayed until May. Hedging, plashing, or cutting down neglected hedges, draining and paling-in single trees from cattle, should now be performed.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

MANY of our readers who only possess a very small garden, may find Mr. Paxton's calendar of operations inapplicable to their wants, we shall, therefore, devote a few lines every week to giving directions concerning the management of plants in windows, in frames on the leads of a house, or in the small plots of ground attached to almost every residence in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, noticing, in their season, the principal out-door operations, and mentioning those kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables best suited for such gardens. It is a mere prejudice to imagine that gardens will not thrive near London, or even in it. There was some years ago a pretty, cheerful garden in one of those sunk courts within the inner area of Somerset-house. That many trees and shrubs will bear the smoke of London, is shown by the beautiful Plane trees near the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, the Lime trees in Princes-street, Bank, and the Acacia tree in Wood-street, Cheapside. For the present, the severity of the weather puts a stop to all *out-door work;* but plants in windows ought to be now carefully protected from frost, and but little water should be given them. Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocuses, and other bulbs, planted either in pots or water glasses, should daily be brought as close as possible to the light *in a warm room,* if they have made sufficient roots. Slight fires should be kept in *greenhouses,* but only just sufficient to exclude frost and prevent damp; all dead leaves in them should be picked off and swept away, or they will create mouldiness on the plants; water should be given very sparingly, but leaves should be cleaned with a sponge if dusty. Roots and seeds should be looked over, and prepared for planting as soon as the weather breaks.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

As the season still continues so inclement, the gardener and farmer cannot do better than employ their people in searching for and destroying all eggs, grubs, and cocoons of insects, wherever they are to be found, either in the granary, store-room, or on fruit-trees. The eggs of the lackey moth (*Clisiocampa Neustria*) are now easily seen, arranged spirally round the twigs of fruit-trees, to which the larvæ do considerable injury. The caterpillars appear in May, and at first live under a web, in clusters of from one to two hundred together. In June they are full-grown, and about an inch in length, soft, striped with blue, red, and yellow, and having but few hairs. The caterpillar spins between two leaves a thin web of an oval form, and becomes a longish brown pupa, in which state it remains for three weeks or a month. In July the moth appears, which in size and colour is not unlike the silkworm moth. Its colour is light yellow, and sometimes dark ochre-coloured. The upper wings are banded, and the lower wings are generally of a uniform brownish colour. The male is readily known from the female by its strongly pectinated antennæ and thinner body. The insect flies only at night, and consequently is rarely seen. It often appears in considerable numbers, and does not confine its ravages to fruit-trees, but attacks many other trees, such as beeches, elms, poplars, oaks, and even pines. The best means of lessening the devastation committed by this insect is, in the winter season, carefully to search the fruit-trees for the bands of eggs laid on the branches, and to crush them. In May, when the caterpillars are living in society, the nests containing them should be collected and destroyed. Care must be taken when collecting the nest; for if the caterpillars are much disturbed, they let themselves down to the ground by means of a thin silken thread, and escape. In July their cocoons should be looked for on the trees between the leaves, in the roofs of sheds, and even on the tops of walls. Several species of ichneumon flies, which feed upon the caterpillars, considerably lessen the number of the insect.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS IN JANUARY.

FEW migratory birds arrive during this month, excepting grosbeaks and silktails, which sometimes appear in very inclement weather. Gilbert White mentions that large flocks of hen chaffinches are likewise seen, which are supposed to come from the Continent. The following birds, which arrive about the middle of December, generally disappear between the 14th and 20th of January:—The Long-tailed Pocher (*Clangula glacialis*); the Tufted Pocher (*Nyroca fuligula*); the Grey Goosander (*Mergus serrator*); the Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*); and the Snow flake (*Emberiza nivalis*).

State of the Weather for the Week ending February 4, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.	Barometer. Max	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 29	30.208	30.170	46	32	39.0	N.	.02
Satur. 30	30.251	30.122	40	37	38.5	W.	.08
Sund. 31	30.190	30.165	42	28	35.0	E.	.12
Feb.							
Mond. 1	30.346	30.268	31	23	27.0	N.E.	
Tuesd. 2	30.093	29.931	31	18	24.5	N.E.	
Wedn. 3	30.020	29.977	28	14	21.0	E.	
Thurs. 4	29.893	29.070	30	22	26.0	N.E.	
Average	30.170	30.057	35.4	24.8	30.1		.22

Jan. 29. Hazy, with slight hoar-frost; fine; overcast: rain at night.

30. Hazy; drizzling rain at noon; hazy at night.

31. Foggy in the morning; rain; sleet and snow; showers in the afternoon.

Feb. 1. Overcast; snow falling thickly at noon; towards evening drifting with brisk N. E. wind.

2. Snowing, overcast, snow-showers: calm and frosty at night.

3. Sharp frost; hazy, with cold and dry easterly wind, severe frost at night.

4. Overcast; dry north-east wind still prevailing.

Though not so extremely intense as in the preceding month, frost has recurred with much severity in the past week, accompanied with brisk dry N. E., or easterly winds, the bad effects of which are more apparent on many kinds of plants than those of the former more severe frost.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending the 13th February, 1841.

Feb.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 7	49.2	35.8	42.5	8	0.28 in.	—	—	1	—	3	6	3	2
M. 8	47.8	37.0	42.4	9	0.67	1	—	1	—	4	7	1	1
Tu. 9	47.6	33.9	40.7	5	0.30	—	—	1	1	—	8	3	2
W. 10	46.8	32.8	39.8	7	0.28	2	2	1	—	3	5	1	1
Th. 11	45.5	34.6	40.0	7	0.34	2	2	—	—	2	5	2	2
F. 12	46.3	33.2	39.7	9	0.28	3	2	—	—	2	3	2	1
S. 13	45.0	33.2	39.6	5	0.08	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	2

During the above period, the warmest day in this portion of February occurred on the 10th, in 1831—thermometer 65°; and the coldest on the 12th and 13th, in 1838—thermometer 14°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 5, 1841.

THE weather having again become very severe, the supply of Fruits and Vegetables is, in consequence, not so abundant as last week, and the prices are proportionately higher. *Fruits.*—There is a tolerable supply of well-tipened Envoie, Providence, and Queen Pine. Foreign Grapes are abundant, particularly Portugal. Apples are excellent, and the kinds brought into the market are Montreal Pippin, Golden Pippin, Reinette grise, Blenheim Orange, Ribston Pippin, Court of Wick, Northern Greening, Scarlet Pearmain, Lemon Pippin, London or five Crowned Pippin, and Scarlet Nonpareil; in price they are about the same as last week. Pears are generally of superior quality, and the sorts are Chaumontelle, Beurré Rance, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Poire d'Auche. Shaddocks and Pummeloes are plentiful, and some specimens very large. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful, and good in quality; Mandarins are in most of the shops. Cucumbers are scarce, and those in the market are rather inferior. *Vegetables.*—White Broccoli is excellent, but by no means plentiful: the supply of Brown is larger, but the quality is not so good. Savoys are neither plentiful nor good. Red Cabbages are scarce and of small size. Brussels Sprouts are excellent. Carrots and Turnips are pretty good, but the supply of the latter is not so large as usual. Onions are not plentiful, but they are of good quality. Celery is scarce and of an inferior description. Asparagus and Sea-kale are of first-rate excellence, and the supply abundant. Forced Rhubarb is rather scarce, but generally good. Jerusalem Artichokes are not plentiful. Mushrooms and Truffles are excellent and not scarce. *Flowers.*—Every week adds to the interest of the market in this department; the plants in pots are Calla æthiopica, Erica gracilis, Primula sinensis several varieties, Hyacinths, Narcissus, and Geraniums. Cut flowers have been displayed in great profusion this week; among them we observed a fine bloom of the beautiful Amaryllis reticulata, Phœnicoma prolifera, Cyclamen persicum, Leucojum autumnale formosa, Persian Lilac, Mignonette, Violets, Heartsease, Camellias of many varieties, Euphorbia, and Christmas Rose.

PRICES, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 3s to 20s	Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 3s to 16s	— per 100, 6s to 14s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4s to 8s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Cucumbers, per brace, 3s to 6s	Sweet Almonds, per lb 3s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
— Portugal, 1s to 1s 6d	Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 18s
Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 2s	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 3s to 14s	— Brazil, 16s to 20s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 14s	— Spanish, 24s
	— Barcelona, 22s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s	Radish, Red, p. punnet of 6 bunds, 2s
Cabbage, Red for pick. pr d. 1s 6d to 4s	Spinach, per half sieve, 4s
Cabbage Plants, doz. bch. 4s to 6s	Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2s	— for picklg. p. hf. sieve, 4s
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 6s to 7s	— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 5s
— Brown, 3s to 5s	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Potatoes, per ton, 5l. to 6l.	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8s to 10s
— New, per lb. 2s	— Second or Middling, 4s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s. 6d	— Sprue, or Small, 3s
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 5s to 7s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5s to 6s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per hlf.-sieve, 5s
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d	Endive, per score, 2s 6d
Red Beet, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1s to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 6d	Parsley, per half-sieve, 6s to 9s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 2s to 2s 6d
	Morels, per lb., 14s

Notices to Correspondents.

We handed over the order to Messrs. Mudie, the News Agents of Coventry-street, Haymarket, as we do not ourselves forward papers direct from the office. Have the goodness, therefore, in future to write direct to Messrs. Mudie.

M. R.—There are some large plants of ivy upon record. Mr. Loudon mentions one at Morpeth, the stem of which is nineteen inches and one-third in diameter, at the height of nine feet from the ground. De Candolle speaks of another at Gigean, near Montpelier, which was six feet in circumference at the base, and divided into two great trunks, from two to five feet in circumference; these trunks grew at first erect, and afterwards rested upon a wall. The branches of this plant covered seventy-two yards square, and the whole height was eighteen feet when De Candolle examined it, but it had been larger; he estimated its age at 433 years.

H. K. shall have an answer to his request concerning seeds, and if possible next week. He will see that we are quite ready to run the risk of displeasing interested persons wherever public utility requires it.

If a stove is to be employed to heat a greenhouse, it can only be some one of the many contrivances that have been thought of since Dr. Arnott published his. The old German stoves, in which the iron is apt to become red-hot, is not suited to such a purpose. A good Arnott stove is the best of all, if it can be managed; but servants are not to be trusted with it; and if it is so managed that gas escapes from its joints, it will do great injury to plants. A Chunk stove is cheaper than an Arnott, cannot allow gas to escape, and is more easy to manage; but it requires to be relighted every day, which is troublesome, and in many places it will not draw well. *L. B. H.* will find a small hot-water apparatus much the best, and although more expensive at first, far more satisfactory in its results. If, however, he only wants to keep frost out of his house, a small Chunk stove will probably serve his purpose. We will readily give insertion to letters concerning the action of the numerous kinds of stoves now in use, provided the writers will give their names, and are not interested in the sale of what they describe. With all such stoves a pan of water on the top is indispensable.

We do not wonder at *Juverna's* difficulty about the hybrid obtained by Mr. Marnock between Sinningia velutina and Gloxinia speciosa. Mr. Herbert is correct in saying that no true bigeneric mule is on record, and we doubt the accuracy of the assertion that any cross has been obtained between Alstrœmeria aurea and Bomarea acutifolia. The fact is, that the so-called genus Sinningia is not distinct from Gloxinia, from which it differs in nothing except its winged ovary.

There are so many ways of drying plants, that almost every botanist has a plan of his own. The only points for *Mr. Tovey* to attend to are to dry his specimens quickly, thoroughly, and beneath a pressure that will not crush them. If they are succulent or apt to cast their leaves, they should be dipped in boiling water previously to being placed under pressure. Our own method is to place each specimen within a sheet of brown paper, and to interpose several empty sheets between each that is filled; then to place them in a napkin press, and to press them gently for the first day or two, just enough to prevent the leaves and flowers from shrivelling. When the papers are quite damp, we separate them, spread them on the floor of a room where they can become a little dry, and then gather them together and place them in the press as before, rather increasing the pressure. This operation is repeated daily, till the plants are quite dry. A quicker and better, but more troublesome way, is to shift the plants daily out of their damp papers into hot and dry ones, immediately pressing them down, but this is more troublesome than the other. When we can find a little more room we will explain this matter at full length.

Mr. Thomas will gather the information he requires as to the price of plants from some of the advertisements that have already appeared in our columns.

E. F. L. shall have an answer next week. We have written to Mr. M'Intosh on the subject.

F., Camberwell.—Tan is not fit to be employed as a manure till it is thoroughly rotten. A good way is to mix it with fermenting stable litter, when it is soon decomposed; but we are of opinion that it is much better to dry and burn it, or even to burn it, and to employ its ashes.

A correspondent asked us a week or two since if Jasminum heterophyllum had ever blossomed in this country. Mr. Halliday has informed us that it flowered in a small pot under his care in the Garden of the Horticultural Society some years ago. Mr. Tilbury also states that at Welbeck last year a plant in a very small pot was placed out amongst the greenhouse plants, and in the course of the summer produced two clusters of flowers; it has little perfume, the flowers are not so thickly set in the cluster as the Laurustinus, and with the exception of the foliage it is quite uninteresting. It will ramble away to a great distance if planted out, and does not flower unless starved in a very small pot.

A Subscriber in Northamptonshire, who inquires "the best method of eradicating the plantain from turf and lawns," will find, we fear, that there is no other method than to take it up with a spade, and if the places afterwards become bare to fill

them with small pieces of tuff, or by sowing on them a few seeds of the Crested Dog's-tail grass.

R. H. W.—The water in your pipes must often be near the boiling point, and of course you mix it with cold water to reduce the temperature to something near that of the soil in which the roots are placed. In this diluted state it will not prove injurious to your plants, because cast-iron, out of which the pipes are made, oxidises very slowly. However, such water is not to be recommended: we would advise you to have a slate cistern, or some other contrivance which will hold a considerable quantity of water, placed upon your pipes; this you can fill with *soft water*, which will be free from iron-rust, and can easily be kept at the proper temperature.

We *ken* very well *wha* our Scotch correspondent is, and we think him rather severe. It will never do for us to confine the matter inserted in our columns to that which only interests old practical gardeners. What he states to be so well known, is no doubt familiar enough to himself and to us, but we do not believe it is so to the great mass of the public, for whom the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is intended. We are, however, glad to find that he takes so much interest in our proceedings as to point out what he regards as an error of judgment. We shall always be grateful for his criticism, although we may not agree with him in opinion.

Would those correspondents who send us questions be so obliging as to write them on *one side only of their paper?* It saves copying, which is a great object to us; and it saves time, which is of much greater consequence.

Want of room compels us to defer the Chatsworth mode of growing Musa Cavendishii till next week.

Κληρικὸς may use any of the Arnott-like stoves that he fancies; for if well constructed, and furnished with a hopper, there is not much difference among them. Only he should manage it himself, and not trust to servants unless he is sure he can depend upon them. We prefer a good Arnott with a thermometrical regulation, because it is an excellent self-adjuster. If a self-adjusting air-valve is objected to, then a valve regulated by a screw is much better than balance-plugs, which are uncertain in their action. It is, however, *indispensable* that a broad shallow pan of water should be placed on the top of such a stove when plants are growing, otherwise the air will become too dry. A second-sized stove, as the ironmongers call it, would be sufficiently large if it is only wished to exclude frost. If a higher temperature is required, it should be a No. 1, that is, *about* two feet square. It is better to have the stove over large than over small, if the thermometer regulator is employed, because the temperature need, in that case, never rise too high. All the joints of the chimney should be tight enough to prevent the escape of gas.

We have received from *Mr. Richardson*, of 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, a sample of green woollen loops for fastening Vines and Wall-trees. He says they possess, among other advantages, that of its not being necessary to draw out the nails on any occasion, thereby preventing injury to the walls. It is further described as a quick mode of fastening trees, not injuring the bark, preventing insects from harbouring, being very durable and neat-looking, and the price is 2*s* per gross of 12 doz. It was accompanied by specimens of round headed nails at 5*l*. per pound; and a sample of a new description of hemp net, at 7½*d*. per yard—38 inches wide. The latter appears to be very good. With regard to the *loops*, on ascertaining the weight of 12 dozen good shreds, making allowance for waste in cutting, and calculating their cost at 7*s* per qr.-cwt., we find that their expense, compared with that of the worsted loops, is as 1 to 36. Now, 1*l*. for shreds to a considerable extent of Peach-wall is not a great consideration; but 36*l*. becomes a very serious one. Wall nails cost about 1*s*. per 1000; the button-headed about 8*s*. 6*d*. per 1000. Cast-iron nails are cheap; in most cases they require to be only driven a very little way into the mortar, and walls do not become defaced by them for many years. In all summer nailing of Peach-trees, roses &c., the point only requires to be driven in so that the nail may be easily withdrawn by the fingers. If these precautions are attended to, and the nails are not driven into the face of the bricks, but between the mortar joints, a good wall will last for half-a-century without requiring fresh pointing; and by nails the branches of a tree can always be better placed than by loops or similar contrivances. We therefore cannot recommend Mr. Richardson's samples except as fancy articles.

Much obliged to *Mr. N. Tillery*.

A. B. C. and *Mr. Errington* must have the goodness to wait till next week for the list of Camellias. We have it before us, but cannot find room for it.

We recommend *Mr. Halliday*, who wishes to know the best time to put large Cape bulbs to rest, to do so when the plants have ceased growing, and gradually to decrease the quantity of water given to them, until it is altogether withheld. The pots containing the bulbs may then be turned on their sides and laid upon a hothouse shelf, till they begin to exhibit signs of growth.

A. Z., Brixton, may increase Acacia decurrens by seeds which should be sown as soon as they are ripe, or by cuttings of the roots, struck in bottom heat.

If the flues at *Hitchin* were ours, we should *cover* them with shallow pans of zinc and fill them with water. All the worst inconveniences of flues would thus be got rid of, and the gratings might almost touch the surface of the water. The plants are not killed by the heat of the flues, but by the dryness of the air. In fact, if flues can be prevented bursting, and are *entirely covered by shallow* evaporating-pans, they are nearly as good as hot-water apparatus.

We will not promise *Scotus* our opinion upon Arboreta next week, because we fear our columns will be otherwise filled; but we engage to enlighten him upon this subject one day, especially upon the enormous and unnecessary expenses that have been incurred in such establishments in at least one place. Let Scotus follow common sense, and he will find it an excellent guide.

We do not agree with *A. B.* Rural chemistry, and all that relates to the chemistry of manures, is a very important subject; but we do not think the exhibition of such things as soils and manures at all suited to horticultural shows. If any societies adopt Mr. A. B.'s views, they are certainly bound to inform ladies of their intention beforehand, so that they may be provided with an adequate supply of smelling-bottles.

A Subscriber at Hull is right; and those with whom he differs are right also. Pease and Peasecods is the old spelling—Peas and Pea-cods is the modern.

Clericus shall have if possible, an answer next week; but it must be in the form of an article on the management of Pear-trees trained and treated in Mr Rivers's manner. For the present we can only say that the difficulty he has found in grafting on Quince stocks arises only from his not having headed them down in the winter. The Mountain Ash is a bad stock for Pears, because the trees are short-lived.

We recommend *Mr. Jackson* to plant his Cranberries sufficiently early in the autumn to allow them to make roots before the winter; or in the spring when frosts have ceased. Peat earth is indispensable, and he ought to use about two-thirds peat to one-third of the sandy loam he possesses. In the after management care should be taken that the plants do not suffer from want of water, or there will be but little chance of good fruit. The English Cranberry cannot be cultivated for any useful purpose, except when the land is springy, but the American species will succeed well in any moderately damp soil, and is always preferable on account of the larger size of its fruit, and the quantity it produces.

H. K., who inquires for some additional names of aquatic plants, is recommended to introduce Acorus calamus, Calla æthiopica, Agapanthus umbellatus, and Aponogeton distachyon, in water from two to three feet deep; Caltha palustris, Houttuynia cordata, Calla palustris, and Alisma plantago, where the water is from six inches to a foot in depth; the latter plant will be found rather a troublesome weed in a small lake, in consequence of the number of seedlings which will be produced. Lobelia cardinalis and fulgens, planted in pots and placed in water about six inches deep, will flower very splendidly during the summer; and Villarsia nymphæoides and Nuphar minima will also be found desirable plants.

If *A. W. R.* procures the following plants for his greenhouse, he will find them pretty, and some of them will be in flower at all times of the year:—Acacia armata, Azalea indica alba and Danielsiana, Boronia serrulata, Callistemon semperflorens, Chorozema Dicksonii, Coleonema tenuifolium, Coronilla glauca, Correa Harrissii, Daphne odora, Epacris campanulata, campanulata-alba, grandiflora, impressa, Erica not less than 12 species, Fuchsias of various kinds, Gardoquia Hookerii, Gastrolobium bilobum, Genista canariensis, Gnidia pinifolia, Grevillea rosmarinifolia, Hovea Celsi, Indigofera australis, Kennedya coccinea, Marryatæ, rubicunda and monophylla, Kalosanthes coccinea, Lechenaultia formosa, Linum trigynum, Pimelea decussata, Primula sinensis, Statice puberula, Verbena melindres.

The following receipts from a correspondent will give *J. A. M.* the information he asks for:—"To every gallon of strong tobacco liquor add a gallon of water. Half a gallon, when mixed, is sufficient for 12 ordinary lights. Apply it at Midsummer, about 3 o'clock in the day, with a syringe, and shut the lights down immediately. The plants may be watered overhead with a fine rose about half-past four. If applied earlier in the day, a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes are sufficient. The insects may be washed off, and the frames shaded with mats till the evening.—As it is not at all places that tobacco liquor is to be had, I add another receipt for Plums and Cherries on walls. To three gallons of water add a quarter of a pound of common salt, and syringe the tree with it. Be careful to have the salt well dissolved, and not exceeding this quantity, as it would be injurious to the foliage. Apply in the afternoon and wash off again in the evening with an engine; this will effectually destroy all that it comes in contact with. I would advise it to be repeated at the end of eight days."—*John Kyle.*

A. B. had better not cut his jasmines and clematis very low; merely shorten the young shoots a few inches to a strong bud. The best time for pruning them is in the spring, when there is no longer much chance of frost.

Discipulus need not fear injuring his trees with hot water; he had better use it three or four times during the spring, before the leaves appear. The experiment was hardly a fair one; the insect could not have been a sufficient time immersed, as boiling water is almost the only thing that will kill some, and death generally ensues immediately.

Roma will find it difficult to prevent rabbits from eating pinks and carnations during the winter; the only efficient method is to place an invisible iron fence round the beds. This fence should consist of pieces of iron wire about a foot long, curved at the top, and bound together in the centre. The points of the wires should be placed outwards, and are said to deter rabbits from jumping over.—Yellow briars should be very little pruned; they form exceedingly handsome plants when grafted standard high, and flower freely; to succeed well they should be grown in a rich and free soil, and in a situation where the air is pure, and uncontaminated by the smoke of towns.

A Northampton Subscriber.—"Ingram's Mensuration," published by Oliver and Boyd, will be found useful for mensuration and land-surveying. For land surveying alone, "Cot's Surveyor's Guide" is a very good book.

We fear, if we were to take the advice of *G. G.*, and exclude information concerning the cultivation of esculent plants which prove occasionally unwholesome, that we should have the kitchen garden reduced to a potatoe-field. If cucumbers disagree with him, they do not with others, who perhaps dislike that which *G. G.* most admires. Luculia does not seed in this country. We can only repeat that every respectable nurseryman can procure it for his customers if he does not himself possess it.

We have had the plan of *C. E.* under consideration, but we are not satisfied that it would be so useful as he supposes. If a nurseryman will sell fruit trees under wrong names, the only thing is for his customers to leave him for a person more exact in his dealings.

We will find room for *Mr. Guthill's* note, if possible, next week.

This is our advice to *Y. S.*, whose old pear-tree is obstinate, and will not bear anything except flowers:—Protect the blossoms from the frost, and thin them; if in dry soil, apply well-rotted manure; if the subsoil is wet, drain it if possible; undermine half the roots next autumn, cutting through such as are too deep, and a year after this operation perform a similar one on the other half.

M. asks us why practical agriculturists and gardeners object to digging *in* snow. The following answer is from Mr. Robert Thompson, of the Horticultural Society's garden:—The objection to digging in snow is not mere prejudice; for experience proves the bad result of the practice. The evil is owing to the great quantity of heat required to reduce ice or snow from the solid to the fluid state. A pound of snow (newly fallen) requires an equal weight of water heated to 172° to melt it, and then the dissolved mixture is only of the temperature of 32°. Ice requires the water to be a few degrees warmer to produce the same result. When ice or snow is allowed to remain on the surface, the quantity of heat necessary to reduce it to a fluid state is obtained chiefly from the atmosphere; but when buried so that the atmospheric heat cannot act directly upon it, the thawing must be very slowly effected by the abstraction of heat from the soil by which the frozen mass is surrounded. Instances have occurred of frozen soil not being completely thawed at midsummer when so buried. But this is not the whole of the evil:—the moisture of the air which fills the interstices of the soil will be continually undergoing condensation as it comes in contact with the cold portions; and accordingly *M.* will find the latter in a very saturated condition even after they have become thawed.

Y. Z. had better apply to any respectable seedsman for his brocoli-seed. The best kinds are White Belvidere, Early White, Invisible Late White, and Knight's Self-protecting.

C. Stormont, who is going to reside near Paris, must order a newsman to send him the "Gardeners' Chronicle" regularly. It goes by post.

A Subscriber and Well-wisher had better procure a thermometer with the scale graduated according to both Réaumur and Fahrenheit. 212° Fahr.=80° R.; 32° Fahr.=0° R. Such a thermometer may be had of any good philosophical instrument maker.

If our *Hull* correspondent will look in the proper place he will see that we at once accede to his proposition. We shall be glad to hear from him, as the opinions of *amateur* florists are all times most acceptable to the public.

The plants from Messrs. *Lucombe & Co.* and from Messrs. *Veitch & Sons* were *frozen*. We will give their names next week, if they can be determined. Does Mr. Veitch wish the box and dead plants to be returned?

M. N. must remove his trees carefully in the autumn, trench the ground, but not too deep; replant, keeping the roots *near the surface*, even if it should be necessary to raise small mounds of earth to plant them on.

Received, *Leitier, D. Cameron, C. Morren, Versailles, J. Meurns, A. Townsman, R. Arnott, F. Camberwell, H. Bowers, R. Errington, A Humble Amateur, Indagator, Scipio, Jas. Forrer, Philomathes, T. Rivers, J. Street, C. Mackintosh, W. Elliot, J. Henderson, J. Patterson, W. Kerr, A Young Beekeeper, W. K. H., J. Fulcomer, A Tyro, Radix, R. J. H., J. Hayward, G. Bevan, S.*

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21*s*. per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 20*s*. per qr.; Rape-dust, 6*l*. 15*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l*. to 4*l*. 10*s*. per ton; Graves, 5*l*. to 5*l*. 10*s*. per ton; Gypsum, 36*s*. per ton; Salt, 2*l*. 5*s*. dirty, 2*l*. 15*s*. clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s*. per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s*. per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s*. per qr.; Pottevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s*. 6*d*. per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 20*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s*. per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s*. to 31*s*. per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AN Express reached town this morning, conveying intelligence of great interest from China, India, and the Levant. The proceedings of the British forces in China have not yet led to any satisfactory result, and no material change has taken place in the posture of affairs. Sickness has prevailed to such an extent among the troops, that upwards of 1500 men are unfit for service, and great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining supplies of provisions and clothing. Fears are entertained that the Chinese Government may evade the settlement of the question by means of protracted negotiations; and Commissioner Lin, who has been dismissed, has endeavoured to restore himself to favour by recommending the Emperor to tire out the Admiral by delays, in the belief that our forces will soon be compelled by sickness to evacuate the coast.—The principal event which has occurred in India, is an engagement in Scinde, between a detachment of the Bombay army, and the troops of Nusseer Khan, in which the latter were completely overthrown.—The news from the Levant conveys the satisfactory intelligence that the Eastern question, which has so long compromised the general interests of Europe, has been finally settled by simultaneous concessions on both sides, the Sultan having granted Mehemet Ali the hereditary Sovereignty of Egypt, and the Pacha having unconditionally submitted to the authority of the Sultan. The resolution of the Pacha was taken before he had been made aware of the intentions of the Sultan; and the latter had despatched a firman granting the independence of the Pacha, before his submission was known. These mutual concessions are regarded as an earnest of good faith, and as a security for the maintenance of peace, not only in the Levant, but throughout Europe at large.—The advices from Spain and Portugal confirm the previous impression that the disputes on the Douro navigation will be speedily settled by the ratification of the treaty on the part of Portugal.—A British subject has been arrested by the American Government, on a charge connected with the boundary question; and apprehensions are entertained that it may lead to a rupture with this country.

At home, the attention of Parliament has been chiefly occupied by the introduction of new Bills to amend the Registration; the thanks of both Houses have been voted to the forces employed on the coast of Syria; and measures have been taken for the trial of Lord Cardigan.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have returned to town from Claremont. Addresses of congratulation on the birth of the Princess Royal were presented during the week by the City authorities, and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is understood that the Duke of Saxe Cobourg is prevented by indisposition from being present at the christening of the Princess; the arrival of the King of the Belgians is daily expected.—The name of Prince Albert is ordered by the Privy Council to be inserted in the Litany.—The Duke of Wellington was suddenly seized with illness last evening in the House of Lords, and conveyed to his own residence; it is understood that his Grace was better towards night, and it is hoped that the attack may not prove serious.

Parliamentary.—The election for Walsall terminated on Tuesday, in the return of the Conservative candidate; the numbers being, for Mr. Gladstone, 365; for Mr. Smith, 327: majority, 38.—Canterbury has also returned the Conservative candidate; the numbers being, for Mr. Smythe, 782; for Mr. Wilson, 619: majority, 163.—The nomination at Reigate took place on Monday. Lord Eastnor having been proposed and seconded, Dr. Bedford, of Brixton, was proposed on the Radical interest; but no one having seconded the motion, Lord Eastnor was declared duly elected. Mr. D'Arcy, the other candidate, did not come forward.—It has been announced in the local papers that the Hon. Capt. Howard is likely to create a vacancy for Morpeth, by accepting the command of a ship: this has been contradicted by the Ministerial papers.—The election for Monmouthshire is fixed for Tuesday; a requisition, signed by 500 electors, has called upon Mr. Morgan to stand in opposition to the present candidate, Mr. Hanbury Tracy.—Rumours are afloat that Mr. Hawkes is about to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, which will occasion a vacancy for Worcester.

New Zealand.—The Crown has just appointed a chief-justice and attorney-general for this colony. It has been determined to grant a Royal Charter to the Company, and Lord John Russell has accepted an invitation to dine with the Directors on Saturday next, in celebration of the event.

Medical Reforms.—The following is an abstract of the report presented by the committee appointed by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries. It states the grievances complained of to be—the want of a general registration of licensed practitioners; the absence of uniformity of medical education and qualifications to practise; self-election as regards the councils of the colleges and the court of assistants; the exclusion of licentiates of the College of Physicians from the library and museum; the non-licensing of chemists and druggists; the non-establishment of a board of public health; and the absence of some restrictions on the sale of quack medicines. The committee having carefully considered these allegations, recommends in reference to

the College of Physicians, that all graduates of British universities, 26 years of age, now in practice, should be admitted as licentiates of the college, without examination; the licentiates to nominate annually a certain number of their body, one half of whom to be eligible as Fellows; the licentiates to have access to the library and museum; uniform medical qualifications to be required at all British universities, and a degree thus obtained to qualify for practice in the three kingdoms, the graduate becoming a member of the College of Physicians in the county where he resides. There is to be only one board of examiners, and one uniform system of examination, and the class of extra licentiates to be abolished.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The principal matters referred to in the journals of the week are the continued discussion on the fortifications of Paris, and the letters attributed to the King, published in the Legitimatist and Republican papers. Much satisfaction is expressed at the tenour of the debates in the British Parliament at the opening of the Session; especially at the unanimity with which men of all parties testified their respect for France. The *Journal des Débats*, the organ of the Court, says, in reference to this subject, "After all, we cannot forget that the English nation is the only one which can repeat with us the word of liberty, so frightful still to the Continent—the only nation which, in the moment of universal uncertainty, extended to us the hand, without asking from whence we came and where we were going—the only nation, finally, from whom we might ever have to ask pardon for our revolutions."

Fortifications.—The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday terminated the debate on the amendment of General Schneider advocating the system of detached forts without the continued wall. Marshal Soult did not disguise his aversion to the continued wall, and his preference of the amendment. He stated, that in addition to the works, it would require forty-three millions of francs to arm the wall, thirty millions for cannon, and an annual increase of eight millions in the artillery service. The Marshal was somewhat embarrassed between his convictions and promise to support the project, and his desire not to sacrifice his conviction to interested motives. He accused the commission of having stated the expenses at less than the reality, and of not having come to a clear understanding respecting the simultaneous progress of the works. He still adhered, he said, to his plan of an entrenched camp, but he accepted the continuous wall as something secondary to it—as useless, indeed, but still, since it pleased the chamber, as an adjunct that he would accept. M. Guizot stated that he was decidedly in favour of fortifying the capital, but in some doubt as to the best mode. Gen. Schneider's plan, in his opinion, would not be efficient if the detached forts were few; and it would be cheaper and better to have a few with a continuous wall, than to have many without it. In his opinion, the great aim of the fortifications was to produce a moral effect beyond the frontier; and that would rather be lessened by the amendment. This declaration turned the scale in favour of the bill, the fate of which had been compromised by Marshal Soult's address. If the Chamber had acted under the impression of the Marshal's speech, little doubt exists that General Schneider's amendment would have been carried; but M. Guizot's appeal made a powerful diversion in favour of the original measure. On Monday the Chamber resumed the discussion, and proceeded to consider the separate articles of the bill. Amendments were moved by several deputies, but the articles were mostly adopted without alteration. One of these provided that the fortifications should comprise a continued wall of defence, embracing both banks of the Seine, and exterior works in advance of the regular lines. In the course of the debate, Marshal Soult declared that Government intended to execute simultaneously the works of the double line.—At the close of the sitting, the bill was finally passed by 237 votes against 162. Paris will therefore be surrounded by a wall, bastioned and terraced, and defended by detached forts. 140 millions of francs are allotted to the works, including 13 millions already expended; 35 millions are to be appropriated in 1841, and 20 millions in 1842. The question will now be carried into the Chamber of Peers, but no delay will occur in the progress of the works.

Treaty of Commerce with England.—The *Univers* states that M. Guizot has been officially asked to ratify or reject this treaty. Should it be accepted, the Minister will be able to answer the objections of the war party, by telling it that the treaty allows him to procure English steam-engines for the vessels building. It is stated that if this were not so allowed, the contraband trade would equally furnish the engines, though piecemeal, and at a somewhat higher cost.

Forged Letters of the King.—It is stated that when the letters were first published by the *Gazette de France*, the Minister of the Interior immediately demanded leave to seize the *Gazette*, but that his Majesty observed the best answer to all such insults was silence, and would not consent. The same thing, it is added, took place when the other letters purporting to have been written since 1830 were published by the *France* on Sunday. The Minister of the Interior observed, that this time it was a case of *lèse-majesté*; but the King refused leave for any measures to be taken against that paper. The letters having been quoted by other papers the next morning, and Ministers having heard that some deputies intended to question them on the subject in the Chamber, M. Guizot declared it absolutely necessary to proceed against the journals, in order to prevent this questioning, when his Majesty, much against his will, gave way, and the seizures took place. The provincial journals which republished the letters from the Paris papers have since been proceeded against; and the *Journal de Rouen* has been seized. It is stated that the Council of Ministers has already assembled several times, in order to decide whether Government ought not to withhold from a jury the prosecution instituted against the journals, and submit it to the Court of Peers. —Another action at law has arisen out of this subject, in consequence of the *Messager* having charged the *Gazette* with forgery, in publishing the letters. The latter journal has cited the Editor of the *Messager* to appear before the Correctional Tribunal on the 12th March, to answer to this charge. The citation contains an affirmation from the editor of the *Gazette* that the letters are authentic, with an offer to deposit the autographs in the hands of a notary, to be open to public inspection: damages are laid at 10,000f. The Editor has also offered to refer them to 20 members of the two Chambers, and to abide by the consequences of this arbitration. He asserts that the letters have not any erasures, that they are written with a free pen, without alteration in the paper, without interlineation, that the handwriting of Louis Philippe d'Orléans is there in all its beauty, and that, having carefully examined the paper, the sheets dated in 1806 bear the water-mark of 1806, and those dated in 1808 the water-mark of 1808, with the names of "Bugden and Wilmot," the English manufacturers, who sent the paper to Sicily.

The Navy.—A division of the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of 6 sail of the line, under the command of a Rear Admiral, has sailed from Toulon to join Admiral Hugon's squadron at Hyères. There are also 9 line-of-battle ships in Toulon; and two squadrons of frigates are expected from the Atlantic forts, so that the French fleet will consist of 20 ships and 10 frigates.—A severe storm was experienced on the coast of Toulon on the 26th ult.; all the vessels in the roads were driven from their anchorage, and several sustained severe damage; the sea rushed against the east coast with so much fury that it formed a dense fog to the distance of 500 yards into the interior.

Madame Roland.—An advocate at Amiens, M. Breuil, has just published a collection of letters, never before printed, from the pen of this lady, addressed to two friends of her youth. They were all written between 1772 and 1780, subsequently to her leaving school, but previously to her marriage. The political history of Madame Roland is generally known, with the melancholy termination to her career, when she become involved in the fate of the Girondistes, of which party she may be said to have been one of the most distinguished members. These letters are said to afford an intimate acquaintance with her early domestic life, and the gradual formation of that energetic mind which a few years later enabled her to play so prominent a part in the French revolutionary drama.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Letters have been received from Lisbon, conveying renewed assurances that the matter of dispute between Spain and Portugal, respecting the navigation of the Douro, is in a fair way of being immediately and satisfactorily arranged. The Madrid *Gazette* announces the receipt of official despatches from the Court of Portugal, stating that the Chamber of Deputies had approved of the treaty relative to the free navigation of the river; and as this matter has since been submitted to the Senate, there was every probability that the affair would be terminated in the course of January, and all the differences settled to the mutual advantage of the two countries without the dignity of either having been offended. The news since received from Portugal states that the Senate, on the treaty being brought up from the Chamber of Deputies, referred the matter to a finance committee to report thereon. The committee approved of the measure without alteration, and reported accordingly. The opposition were expected to endeavour to delay its passing as long as possible, but little or no doubt was entertained that it would pass without alteration, and receive the sanction of the Queen before the end of the month. The ostensible subject of contention between this country and Spain would thus be entirely removed, and that within the allotted period accorded by the Spanish government, which will thereby be deprived of every valid pretext for hostile interference.—The Finance Minister has presented his estimates for the year extending from June 1841, to June 1842. Compared with the estimates voted for the present year, they show an excess of expenditure of 500 contos of reis (or 120,000*l.* sterling). There is an excess, more or less, under every head; under that of "general charges," it includes the payment of half the foreign dividends. The minister states that the present revenue, which amounts to 8,630,225,042 dolrs. is quite inadequate to meet the ordinary expenditure, and that the system of loans by mixed operations cannot be persisted in; some means must therefore be found to increase the revenue. He proposes to raise the duties on articles of raw material to what they were at a former period, when foreign manufactures were less loaded with duties than at present. By this increase an addition of 140 contos is expected, but a further increase of 600 is required.

From Spain, we learn that a decree has been issued signed by the Duke of Victoria, in the name of Queen Isabella, which orders that the interest due upon the consolidated debt, internal or foreign, up to the 1st ult., shall be capitalised; and, in order to procure funds to pay the new interest, the Minister of Finance shall deposit 2,000,000 reals every month with the treasurer of the sinking fund, to be under the personal responsibility of that officer; and if the sums so deposited should not be sufficient to pay the interest of the debt, that the deficiency shall be made good out of the public treasury. The Regency declares that a bill shall be presented to the Cortes, to authorise this project. Those persons only shall be entitled to the interest on the capital so created who shall consent to accept those terms before the 30th June. A second decree has been issued by the Duke of Victoria, on the part of the Queen, which states that the Minister of Finance will present a bill to the Cortes to re-establish the law relative to the incorporation of the national domains and the church property.—The Journals contain little domestic news of interest. The Regent's review of the National Guard, by whom he was enthusiastically received, is the chief topic of remark; and intelligence from Bilbao intimates that disturbances may be expected in the Basque provinces.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Berne represent the state of affairs in the cantons as becoming more complicated. Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden had demanded the meeting of an Extraordinary Diet. Fribourg and Schaffhausen it was supposed would join in this demand. The Pope's Nuncio had addressed a note to the Vorort respecting the suppression of the convents, and no doubt was entertained that the Austrian Envoy would eventually join in this remonstrance. It appears that the number of convents suppressed is 9; possessing a revenue of 7,248,171 francs, and containing 116 monks and 95 nuns. The Executive Council had held a secret sitting, at which it was believed the protests against the abolition were taken into consideration. The grand council of Argau has published an amnesty for political offenders, except all persons who took an active part in the recent troubles, and has demanded that such political refugees as have taken shelter in Lucerne shall be given up: but it is considered doubtful whether the application will be complied with. The period fixed for revising the constitution of Lucerne is approaching, and it is feared that the malcontents would seize the occasion for exciting fresh disorders.

ITALY.—The Milan papers contain a report of the traffic on the railroad between that city and Monza; which states the number of passengers for the last four months and a half to have been 158,218—receipts 155,659l. 25c. In noticing this result, they call attention to the circumstance, that not a single accident has occurred on the railroad since it was opened, and in conclusion observe, that it is gratifying to refer to so brilliant a result of the first undertaking of this kind in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, as it will doubtless add to the powerful inducements which recommend the execution of other railroads between the principal towns of Italy. The construction of the railroad from Venice to Milan is said to engage the attention of Government, as a work of the highest importance to the prosperity of the two capitals of the kingdom and the towns situate between them. The commission has already commenced its deliberations on the project for a railroad between Milan and Brescia, and is expected shortly to come to a definitive decision.

RUSSIA.—A few weeks ago the marriage of Count Demidoff with a Princess of the Bonaparte family was announced; it now appears from the St. Petersburgh papers that the Emperor has dismissed the Count from the office of Assessor of the department of Foreign Affairs, and that this measure is supposed to be in consequence of his having promised to bring up as Catholics the issue of his marriage with the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte.

SWEDEN.—The Constitutional Committee, appointed by the Diet, made its report to the States in the early part of last month. It appears that great and sweeping measures of parliamentary reform have of late occupied the attention of the Chambers. The principal changes recommended by the report of the committee are the following:—The national representation is to be denominated the assembly of the kingdom, and is to meet in future every second year, instead of every fifth year, as has hitherto been the practice; the representatives are to be paid out of the funds of the state, instead of being paid, as hitherto, by their constituents; the Speakers to be elected monthly by the assembly, instead of being nominated by the King for the whole session; and the assembly is to be composed of two chambers instead of four.

GREECE.—The arrival of the Crown Prince of Bavaria is said to have inspired hopes that his influence may produce some change in the present system of Government. Complaints are general against the peculation carried on in public departments, and the rapid promotion of Bavarian officers. The Marquis of Londonderry, during his recent visit, was well received by the King, and reviewed the troops, collected from all parts of the kingdom for that purpose, on the plain of Athens. The Synod has publicly declared that it had no part in the recent proceedings against Kaïris, or in the system of torture adverted to in one of our former numbers; this announcement is regarded as throwing the whole odium of the transaction on the King. The Acropolis of Athens is still garrisoned, in apprehension of a revolt.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—Intelligence has been received that the long-pending Eastern question is satisfactorily settled. Despatches from Admiral Stopford, dated Jan. 14, announce the arrival of Commodore Napier at Alexdria on the 8th; who so successfully arranged matters with the Pacha, that on the 11th he surrendered the whole Turkish fleet to Admiral Walker, who had arrived on the previous day, as commissioner from the Porte. The Pacha at the same time tendered to Commodore Napier his unconditional submission to the Sultan, and engaged to send Egyptian officers and men to navigate the fleet to Marmorice Bay. He also sent orders to Ibrahim Pacha to evacuate Syria immediately and return to Egypt, and made preparations for sending transports to bring away the sick and such portions of the army as could be embarked at Caiffa. —On the 12th Jan., the Sultan sent instructions to his commissioners in Egypt to inform Mehemet Ali that on his submission being complete, he would grant him the hereditary tenure of the Pachalic. The simple mention of these dates is sufficient to show that the act of the Pacha was entirely spontaneous on his part, as he was then ignorant of the definitive intentions of the Sultan with re-

gard to him. On the other hand, the despatch of the firman by the Sultan preceding by two days the restoration of the fleet, proves that his Majesty has acted with sincerity and good faith. These important events are regarded as highly satisfactory by the European Powers; and conclusions are drawn from them that all the difficulties which disturb the peace of the East are definitively settled, and as the peace of the whole of Europe was connected with the solution of these difficulties, the news which has arrived has been received everywhere with the greatest interest.—By the same express, we learn from Cairo that robbery and murder in the Desert were on the increase, and that the road to Suez is extremely dangerous in consequence of the Bedouins taking advantage of the absence of the army in Syria, to plunder passengers. Every traveller is escorted by a troop of Bedouin horsemen in the Pacha's pay; but it is said that they find plunder more profitable than strict obedience to his service. The plague has broken out in the city, and measures have been taken to prevent its spreading.—The arrival of the *Oriental* steamer since the date of the preceding intelligence, brings our news down to the 23rd ult. Commodore Napier had so successfully arranged matters with the Pacha, that the whole Turkish fleet left the harbour under the orders of Admiral Walker within ten days after the firman for its restoration was read. On the 21st the Cairo telegraph announced to the Pacha at Alexandria that Ibrahim and his army had arrived at Gaza, having returned by forced marches from Syria; the troops were said to be in great disorder and destitution, and transports with provisions were despatched for their relief. Commodore Napier still remains at Alexandria to superintend the settlement of affairs, and is said to agree so well with the Pacha, that it was believed they would shortly visit Cairo together.

SYRIA.—The last accounts from Beyrout state that the greatest anarchy prevailed in the mountainous districts. The English were engaged in repairing the ramparts of St. Jean d'Acre. The inhabitants of Jerusalem, and particularly the convents, continue to suffer severely from the excesses of the Arabs, and the whole country is overrun with robbers. It is whispered, amid the echoes of Lebanon, that the son-in-law of Commodore Napier is about to be "spliced" to one of the *houris* of the East, a daughter of the Prince of Lebanon. From Smyrna we learn the death of the Armenian Archbishop, and the loss of the yacht of Lord Canning, wrecked in the gulf in a storm; the greater part of the effects on board were saved, and no lives lost.

CHINA.—An express has reached town this morning bringing news from China down to the 24th Oct. It appears that the posture of affairs remains unchanged since our last advices, and gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the negotiations were entertained. The Admiral is said to have committed an error in consenting to withdraw his forces from the immediate neighbourhood of Pekin. Fears are entertained that he may be duped by the Chinese commissioners, and the negotiations be protracted indefinitely by every artifice common in Chinese diplomacy, and a fresh expedition be required to effect the original objects of the present. The Admiral was still at Chusan, which had been found extremely unhealthy. Out of 3,650 men landed there, only 2,036 were fit for duty, chiefly owing to bad diet and want of fresh meat. The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. The British naval force consisted of 20 sail of pennants, exclusive of steamers. Commissioner Lin had been deprived of authority, but he had petitioned the Emperor, pleading his good intentions, but admitting his inability. He declares that he is unjustly accused of robbing the English of opium, since he has Captain Elliott's petition entreating him to receive it. He admits the superiority of the British in war, but suggests that they may be tired out by delays and sickness, and counsels the Emperor to make no concession, as the English would thereupon increase their demands; and he expresses an opinion, that our interference and blockade will draw on us the hostility of other nations. At present the external trade of China is quite at a stand.

INDIA.—The intelligence brought by the express of this morning is generally pacific, and no event has occurred since the last dates of much political importance. Affghanistan remains tranquil. The news from Khiva and Central Asia is of a satisfactory character; and although the Punjaub is the scene of intrigues, the force stationed upon the frontier is expected to be able to protect British interests from the designs of either of the pretenders to the throne. An action occurred in Scinde, on the 1st December, at Kotriah, between 4,000 Beloochees, commanded by Nusseer Khan, 900 Sepoys, 60 irregular horse, and two field-pieces, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Marshall. The Sepoys attacked the position, and a desperate defence was made by the Beloochees till four of their chiefs and 500 men were slain. Six other chiefs and 132 followers were taken prisoners. Nusseer Khan escaped on foot, but all the baggage and ammunition were captured by the British, who only lost one officer and ten privates: 30 men were wounded.—Advices from Madras state that Major-General Sir Hugh Gough was to proceed to China in Her Majesty's ship *Cruiser*, to take the command of the land forces on that coast.

UNITED STATES.—Papers have been received by the *Cambridge*, to the 9th ult., the contents of which are important, particularly in reference to the affairs of the Bank. It appears that the panic caused by the publication of the Bank returns is so great as to have caused doubts on the question of resumption; and that, under its influence, the shares of the establishment had declined, in three days, 12 per cent. The opinion prevailed, that the bank was too weak to resume specie payments on the 15th ult., the period fixed for all the banks resuming cash payments by the Pennsylvania Legislature; and the question had arisen whether, if the United States Bank should be unable to return to payments in specie, the other banks of Philadelphia would deem it prudent to do so without her. The bank in 1840 tried to raise its credit; but it is now said to be worse off by several millions of dollars than it was this time last year.—The papers contain an account of the wreck of the packet ship *Garrick*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York in December, with a valuable cargo of manufactured goods. On the night of the 6th she got ashore about 25 miles south of Sandy Hook. When first seen, she lay about a quarter of a mile from the shore: the sea was making a breach over her midships; and the crew and passengers were collected on the quarter-deck. Intelligence of this accident soon reached New York; four steamers were sent to render assistance, and all hands were expected to be saved.—The New York papers contain an account from Buffalo, by which it would appear that a bad spirit existed on the north-west border. A British officer, named M'Leod, had, it is said, been arrested and imprisoned at Lockport; a demand for his release had been made by the British Minister upon the American Government, but the Executive had refused to deliver him. A public meeting had been held at Buffalo respecting the burning of the steamer *Caroline*, and a series of inflammatory resolutions had been passed. Mackenzie and several other refugees were, it is added, on the spot to take advantage of the prevalent excitement.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from the East India and China Association, praying for relief from the grievances set forth in the document; and begged to know what course Ministers intended to pursue in reference to this subject

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was of opinion that the matters in question called loudly for attention; but added that, from the complication and magnitude of the interests concerned, the greatest deliberation was necessary.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, move the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, and then propose to refer it to a select committee.

Earl RIPON gave notice that, on Monday next, he would call attention to the relations between Great Britain and Persia.

Earl SHAFTESBURY brought up the report of the committee appointed to search for precedents in the case of the Earl of Cardigan. The report recommended that the trial should be held on Tuesday, the 16th, and that in consequence of the difficult access from the House of Lords to Westminster-hall, the proceedings should take place in the House itself. These recommendations were adopted; and it was resolved, on the motion of the noble Earl, that a humble address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to give orders for the necessary fittings-up of the House, and to appoint a Lord High Steward to preside at the trial.

Tuesday.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that the Earl of Cardigan be taken into custody by the Usher of the Black Rod.

In a few minutes the Earl of Cardigan appeared at the bar in custody, and having remained silent, when the Lord Chancellor asked his Lordship if he had anything to say, was removed in custody.

Lord SHAFTESBURY then moved that Lord Cardigan be admitted to bail. The motion was agreed to, and his Lordship's two sureties were bound in 5000*l.* each, and himself in 10,000*l.* to appear when ordered. The sureties were his brothers-in-law, Mr. H. B. Baring and Mr. H. C. Sturt. The usual arrangements for state trials were then agreed to, in conformity with previous precedents.

It was then ordered, on the suggestion of Lord Duncannon, that the House should adjourn from Friday to Tuesday, to give time for the fittings-up.

The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

Thursday.—The Earl of MINTO moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford and the officers and men employed under his command in the late operations on the coast of Syria. His lordship passed a high encomium on the gallantry and conduct of the fleet, and entered into details of the measures adopted. There was one peculiar feature distinguishing these operations to which he must be allowed to call their lordships' attention—he meant the singular rapidity of execution and the small space of time within which were accomplished so many brave and gallant enterprises, ending in such important results. On the 9th Sept., after having received the refusal of the Pacha to accept the terms offered to him, Sir Robert Stopford arrived before Beyrout, and, without the loss of a single hour, launched Commodore Napier on that career of victory and success which he had continued to pursue undiminished to the last. On the same day Commodore Napier landed at Djuni, and succeeded in taking the place in spite of a much superior force, and on the 3rd of November the contest was brought to a glorious termination by the reduction of the fortress of Acre. In the mean time the mountaineers had been armed, magazines put in readiness, and post by post—every town throughout the whole line of coast, from Tripoli to the extremity of Syria—reduced by one or other of the detachments of our naval force. Commodore Napier, besides his purely naval services, had twice marched on shore to oppose the Egyptian forces, on both of which occasions he had defeated and dispersed the enemy; and between these two actions he had succeeded in landing at Sidon, at the head of scarcely a thousand men, Austrian and British, being opposed by about 20,000 men, and took the place by storm, bringing away in his train about 3000 prisoners. He trusted that their lordships and the country would receive what had been done on this occasion as an earnest of what could be effected by our fleet should it unfortunately on any future occasion be called upon to enter into operations with more formidable opponents; and he thought the bravery and energy of our sailors had given the best answer to all those complaints of the degeneracy and decay of the British navy which had been made in many quarters during the last year. On that head he would not add one word more; all must feel that the brave men in the fleet had given a better answer to the calumny, originating, he believed, in jealousy, than any which he could do. His lordship then proposed that in addition to the resolution respecting Admiral Stopford, the services of Commodore Sir Charles Napier, of Major-General Sir Charles Smith with the officers and men of the engineers and artillery, of the Austrian Admiral Bardeira, and of the Ottoman Admiral Walker, be made the subjects of separate votes of thanks.

Lord COLCHESTER recounted the services of Sir R. Stopford, and stated that he had received the thanks of the House for his conduct as captain of a frigate in Lord Howe's victory on the 1st June, 1794, and for his gallantry at Copenhagen and at the capture of the Island of Java; and yet, though promotion and honorary rewards had been lavished on the inferior officers of the fleet, no distinction had been conferred on Sir R. Stopford, the commander-in-chief on the station. The noble lord expressed his hope that no further delay would be permitted, but that the old Admiral, who had spent the best part of his life, now extended to 73 years, in the active service of his country, would at once be called by his Sovereign to take his place in the peerage, of which the conqueror of Trafalgar had been so distinguished an ornament.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in evidence of the high deserts of Sir R. Stopford, remarked that till the capture of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, two or three years ago, by the French squadron, his Grace never recollected an instance in which ships had been successful against stone walls. In the case of Acre the gallant Admiral had so skilfully brought the attacking force to bear on the two sea faces of the fortress, that every shot that missed the work to which it was immediately opposed enfiladed the batteries under fire from the other division of the fleet. He considered that achievement one of the greatest deeds of modern times, but thought it his duty to warn their lordships that they must not always expect that ships, however well commanded, or however gallant their seamen might be, were capable of commonly engaging successfully with stone walls.

After a few words of concurrence from Lords Hardwick and Hill, the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

A bill for the enfranchisement of copyholds was brought in by Lord Redesdale, and read a first time.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY brought in a further report from the committee appointed to inspect the journals of the House upon former trials of Peers in criminal cases, which stated the total number of seats that could be provided at the trial to be 640, and also contained certain regulations as to the delivery of tickets of admission, and other similar matters.—Report agreed to.

Lord BROUGHAM in presenting a petition from Leicester against church-rates, inquired whether Ministers intended to bring forward the measure introduced three years ago?

Lord MELBOURNE answered in the negative.

In answer to a question respecting the bill for the Reform of Ecclesiastical Courts, the Lord Chancellor expressed his intention of introducing it again this session.

Friday.—Lord Brougham presented a petition for an equalisation of duties on the importation of East and West India produce. In the course of his remarks the Duke of Wellington was taken suddenly ill, which suspended business for some time.

Lord Brougham then presented petitions praying for universal suffrage, and for the release of Frost, Jones, and Williams.

Lord Duncannon brought up a supplemental report respecting the trial of Lord Cardigan.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The House adjourned immediately after its meeting at four o'clock, in consequence of there being only twenty-nine members present.

Tuesday.—Mr. Ferguson took the oaths and his seat for the Kirkaldy burghs, in the room of the late Mr. R. Ferguson.

Notices of motions were given by different Members, among which was one by Lord J. RUSSELL, that he would on Friday move a vote of thanks to Admiral Stopford, and the other officers employed in the siege of Acre.

On the motion of Lord G. SOMERSET, returns were ordered of the number of parishes, with the population, in each county of England and Wales, not comprised in the unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act, together with the amount of poor-rates levied in each during 1838, 1839, 1840.

In answer to a question from Mr. Shaw, Lord MORPETH stated that no more than 6*s.* 10*d.* in the pound out of the arrears of tithe, due from tenants to the Irish clergy, could be paid. As to the amount owing by the landlords, the most strenuous exertions had been made by the law officers of the Crown to recover it, and a considerable portion was already in course of payment.

Captain POLHILL put a question as to a letter signed "G. E. Anson," conveying "the sincere thanks of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland for their address on the birth of a Princess."

Lord J. RUSSELL had not thought it necessary to make any inquiry upon the subject.

In answer to questions from Mr. Hume, his Lordship stated that Admiral Stopford, disapproving the convention entered into by Commodore Napier with Mehemet Ali, had subsequently concluded a new treaty, which had been accepted by the Sultan. A communication had since been forwarded by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali, assuring to the latter the hereditary government of Egypt. Syria would be evacuated by the troops of Ibrahim Pacha, and the Turkish fleet be immediately restored.

In answer to inquiries from Sir R. Peel, the noble Lord stated, that it had been the intention of the Governor-General of the Canadas to proclaim the legislative union of the two provinces in the latter part of the last or in the beginning of the present month.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked leave to bring in a bill for certain legal arrangements, and for the appointment of two additional equity judges, one in the Court of Chancery, and one in the Exchequer, in order to the disposal of arrears now amounting in the Court of Chancery to 1200 or 1400 causes. He anticipated no opposition, especially as there were funds available to the proposed objects, without any considerable burden upon the public.

Sir E. SUGDEN assured the House that the arrears would be found to be scarcely half the amount stated by the Attorney-General; and contended that if the measure had been adopted which he himself had some time ago recommended to Parliament, there would have been no arrears at all. He entered into details for the purpose of explaining the amount and nature of the respective arrears, and observed that if two new courts really seem likely to be requisite, it would not be expedient to establish them both at once: the safer course would be to make the experiment of one at a time. He then expounded his own views respecting the best mode of keeping down arrears of equity business, and respecting the best constitution of a tribunal for disposing of appeals before the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of Privy Council; he declared his intention to bring in a bill to effect what he thought would prove real and practical reforms, but did not oppose the bill of the Attorney-General.

Mr. LYNCH described the compromises to which parties were frequently forced by the hopelessness of getting their causes heard. It was admitted on all sides that the present judges were worked to the utmost; so that further assistance was indispensable. The Vice-Chancellor was sometimes, for long periods, unable to hear a single cause, from the enormous amount of motions. If it was necessary in Lord Hardwicke's time to have two judges, when the property in court amounted not to 2,000,000*l.* sterling, at least four judges must be necessary now, when that property amounts to 40,000,000*l.* The learned gentleman concluded by some suggestions for the constitution of a Court of Appeal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, and the bill was introduced.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved, that the House should next Monday resolve itself into a committee for equalising the duties on East Indian and West Indian rum. Last year, on the petition of the Court of Directors, he had declared his assent to the principle that the East Indies were entitled to as favourable a consideration as any other of our possessions. An opinion had been expressed by a committee of the House of Lords, that the equalising principle, though just in itself, could not fitly be applied in the present transition state of colonial trade. But at opinion he did not concur; and if, by giving encouragement to the sale of rum, the House could make it worth while for planters to increase their supply of sugar, that advantage ought to be afforded to the British people. It was an error to suppose that West Indian interests would be injured by the proposed measure. At present, from the inadequate supply of West Indian sugar, its price was very high. But the supply of West Indian rum was so much greater than the demand, that it was obliged to seek a market on the Continent; and thus its price was governed by that which the surplus would fetch in the Continental market. The effect, therefore, of the proposed equalisation would not be to lower the present price of rum in England. At the same time he admitted, that as there would be no great loss to West Indian producers, so there would be no great gain to the East Indian; but the system of restriction had in it a general inconvenience, which this mea-

sure would tend to remove; and there was a growing intelligence among the natives of the East Indies, which made it important to satisfy them that their interests are equitably considered by the governing country.

Mr. Ewart hoped that the subject would be treated with reference to large views of commerce.—Mr. Goulburn desired to reserve himself till the subject should be more fully before the House; but Mr. Hume and Mr. Hogg avowed their disappointment that Government confined its proposal to this single topic, instead of embracing the whole subject of commercial restriction.

Sir J. Hobhouse pleaded the difficulties which impeded Government in all changes of this description, from the operation of adverse interests. Government sought to consult the interests not of the east or of the west, but of the empire at large.

Mr. O'Connell announced his intention of proposing some guard against slave-grown produce, sent hither from the West Indies.—In this object Dr. Lushington declared his concurrence, and gave notice of a motion for the abolition of East Indian slavery.

Lord Stanley then moved for leave to bring in his bill for the Registration of Irish Voters. He could not anticipate opposition after the unopposed introduction of the same measure last session, and the sanction it then received in its progress. There was a universal conviction, that the abuses of the franchise imperatively demanded some legislative remedy. His proposal would be mainly the same as last year. That measure had gone to abolish the system of certificates; to substitute an annual revision of the registry as in England; to require, as in England, due notice of each voter's intention to register; to constitute a regular circuit for the purpose of the registration, instead of leaving it, as at present, a part of the business of quarter sessions; to withdraw the question of the validity of votes from election committees of the House of Commons, now the sole resource against an unduly admitted vote; and to constitute, instead of that appeal, an appeal to a judge of assize, who should have the power, not only of allowing a vote improperly rejected, but of disallowing a vote improperly admitted. He had before proposed to leave the costs of that appeal wholly to the discretion of the judge; but, in order to provide against even a possibility of a hardship, he had now introduced a clause allowing costs to the voter, where the original decision had been in his favour. He adverted to the Liberal Association of Ulster. They had declared themselves in favour of ballot, of extended suffrage, and of other liberal objects. On every part of his bill, he could cite the authority of this association; and he proceeded to quote their admissions upon his leading points. He was desirous to adopt the opinions of the House as intimated in the divisions of last year; but there was one amendment then carried, to which if it meant that a party once registered, however unduly, should remain on the register for life provided there was no change in his qualification he could not accede. He contended that the vote ought to be removable from the register, on proof given by the objector that it ought never to have found its way thither at all. It was not his intention to introduce any clause defining the Parliamentary franchise. That subject, he thought, could not conveniently be mixed with the subject of registration, as the House had last year decided by a majority of almost two to one. The introduction of such a definition would raise discordance in the House, which would cut him off from the chance of passing any bill at all.

Lord Morpeth said Lord Stanley had shown himself so enamoured of the subject, that he had not been able to resist the temptation of introducing it again, notwithstanding the notice given by Government of their intention to bring in a bill on the same matter. However, after the reception which Lord Stanley's bill had last year obtained, he would not oppose its introduction now; and he trusted the same courtesy would be extended to his own bill on Thursday. The Ulster Association had sanctioned the appeal both ways, but not on matter of fact, and not without a definition of the franchise. In the bill which he intended to propose, a clause of definition would be contained.

Mr. O'Connell wished Lord Stanley had told the House how many were the fictitious voters he was so anxious to sweep from the register. Cork contained 713,000 inhabitants, yet its whole constituency was but 3,800. Wales had but 710,000 inhabitants, yet its voters were upwards of 30,000. The present franchise was a fraud on the Irish, for Lord Stanley was its author. Lord Stanley would not even give the country the fair play of waiting to know what the Government bill would be. That bill ought to be on the table before the introduction of this. But, at least, every fresh instance of ill-usage to Ireland was an additional argument for repeal. If it were desirable to avoid repeal, Ireland should have English rights and English liberties. He asked why Lord Stanley did not try to amend the registration in England, the defects of which were equally admitted and nearer home? He concluded by moving that this debate be adjourned till after Thursday; which was seconded by Mr. Hume, and supported by Mr. O'Brien.

Lord J. Russell thought it remarkable, considering the party with whom Lord Stanley acted, that he should neglect the numerous abuses in the English and Scotch registration, and address himself solely to the Irish. It was a great objection to this remedy, that it worked solely by way of restriction. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and afterwards the Reform Bill, had narrowed the franchise; the present bill went to narrow it still further. Lord Durham had one day said that to him, in illustration of restrictions, "You may give a vote to every 10*l.* householder, but will you make it a condition that he shall be able to construe the first book of Homer?" It was by this tendency toward restriction that the last words of old charters, the "community," the "burgesses," &c., had been narrowed to some dozen people; and the judges, however conscientiously, manifested this tendency to restriction. Care should therefore be taken that the bar against the fictitious voter does not prevent the entrance of the genuine one. He then enlarged on the difficulty which frequent appeals might impose on the voter, to the great discouragement of him and his neighbours. The question could not be thoroughly or justly settled without a settlement of the franchise also. The effect of this bill would be to exclude all but those who had powerful and wealthy backers. However, after the sanction given last year by the House, he would not now oppose the introduction of the bill, nor support the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Lucas wished a different sort of qualification, which should be free from the doubts attending the present franchise; but he did not wish a definition to be comprised in the registration measure.

Colonel Rawdon vindicated the Ulster Association from the imputation of concurrence in the principles of this bill.

The House then divided, and the motion of adjournment having been negatived by a majority of 190, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Wednesday.—A new writ was moved for St. Albans, in the room of Mr. Grimston, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

On the motion of Mr. Baines, returns were ordered of the quantities of foreign wool imported into the United Kingdom, in 1846, and of the quantity of British wool and yarn exported.

Lord Ashley, referring to his motion last session, for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the state of "the children of the poorer classes in the various branches of trade and manufacture in which numbers of children work together," said he had omitted, in framing the motion, the terms "young persons." He wished to know whether there would be any objection to his amending the motion in that respect.

Mr. F. Maule intimated that there would be no objection, and Lord Ashley said he would move to amend it to morrow.

Mr. Maule said, that the report from the commissioners, with respect to hand-loom weavers, would be laid on the table in the course of a few days.

Lord J. Russell, after a high eulogium on the late Mr. Rickman, moved "that this House entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which John Rickman, Esq., late clerk-assistant of this House, uniformly discharged the duties of his situation during his long attendance at the table of this House."

Mr. Goulburn seconded the motion, and several members in succession bore testimony to the merits, acquirements, and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Rickman.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Bernal brought up the report of the committee of supply. It was ordered to be received on Friday.

Thursday.—Mr. Gladstone took his seat for Walsall.

Mr. Hinde moved that the standing order, that ten per cent on the subscribed capital be deposited prior to the introduction of any Railway Bill, be modified by the substitution of five per cent. for ten. The motion was opposed by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Brotherton, and rejected by a majority of 144 to 15.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in answer to questions from Sir R. Inglis, explained what progress had been made in relieving the civil and military servants of the Indian Government from any connexion with the idolatrous ceremonies practised in that country. The Pilgrim tax in Bengal had been wholly abolished, and, except in the Presidency of Madras, the instructions sent out in 1838 had been fully carried into effect. The attendance of Christian troops at heathen festivals, and of Hindoos or Mahometans at those of either faith, which would wound their prejudices, was dispensed with; and if in any instance the orders issued to this effect had been disregarded, steps would be taken to ensure obedience for the future.

The Attorney-General, in reply to Sir E. Wilmot, stated that in his measure for the improvement in the administration of justice, he had provided no tribunal for the trial of juvenile offenders.

Lord Morpeth moved for leave to bring in his bill to amend the law relating to the qualification and registration of parliamentary voters in Ireland. He first stated the points on which he was disposed to agree with Lord Stanley. He was ready to abolish certificates as a test for the right of voting, because they afforded facilities for personation, and afforded no check upon the continuance of voters on the registry after they had ceased to be qualified. He was willing also to allow of a periodical revision of the registry, and that that revision should take place once a year instead of once every eight years, as was now the case. He would also allow an appeal both to objectors and to claimants; but before he consented to these changes, he must first have the franchise clearly defined. Nor could he agree to deprive the Irish peasant of the facility he now enjoyed, of a quarterly recourse to the court of the assistant barrister. When once the voter was placed on the registry, he was willing to allow the title to the franchise to be annually called in question for any matter annulled or altered in the original qualification; but if no change of that sort had occurred, he would be content to abide by the first inquiry exacted by the Irish Reform Act, for he could not agree with the noble lord's scheme, to allow a right once recognised to be yearly called into question. He should propose the institution of a new court of appeal, and here he would retain the same provision as had been introduced last year into the bill of the Irish Attorney-General, and the same that would be found in the bill for England, to be brought in by the Secretary for the Colonies. The new Appeal Court would consist of three barristers, to sit at Dublin, and to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons. He now came to the question of the franchise. On this subject the opinions of the judges and assistant barristers were divided; the opinions of the leaders of the two great parties were also divided; nay, from the speeches of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, it appeared that the very framers and authors of the Irish Reform Act were divided in their opinions respecting the franchise. The noble lord then detailed the results of a careful inquiry that had been made into the state of the constituency in a variety of poor-law unions in Ireland. It appeared that in several of those unions many individuals were found in possession of the franchise without being fairly entitled to it. He entered into voluminous statistical details to show, that while the population of Ireland was on the increase, the constituency had been rapidly declining; and it was his intention to make the franchise dependent on the valuation to the poor-rate, according to the new Poor-law. He wished to fix the standard of the franchise at the same amount at which the Poor-law fixes the liability of the rate-payer. That standard would be a 5*l.* rate; and he would propose that the franchise should be obtainable for a tenement rated to the poor at five pounds a year, provided the possessor had an interest in the original holding, for a period of not less than fourteen years.

Lord Stanley expressed his conviction that it would be impossible for the noble lord to pass his registration bill in the present session, saddled as it was by a species of postscript, which comprised all the characteristics of a new Reform Bill. He felt much satisfaction at the confirmation given to his own statements by the statistical details read by the noble Secretary for Ireland. He appealed to the noble Secretary for the Colonies to say whether Lord Grey's government, when framing the Irish Reform Bill, had not based the franchise on property rather than on population. It had been thought they had gone far enough when they gave the franchise to 10*l.* householders in counties; but now it was proposed to deluge the counties with 5*l.* householders! He did not intend, however, to offer any opposition to the introduction of the noble lord's bill, which he would leave to tell its own tale.

Lord Howick announced his determination to give his hearty concurrence to so much of the measure as related to the qualification of voters.

Mr. O'Connell said the house had now an opportunity to show its friendly feelings towards Ireland, by passing a bill which would be received with satisfaction by the people of that country. He made a powerful appeal to the Conservative party, calling upon them to secure the attachment of Ireland, by the performance of an act of justice. They did not know in the present state of Europe how soon they might have occasion for Ireland, and it was now for them to make their choice between the curse of Ireland, and Lord Stanley's bill on the one side, and the blessings of Ireland and Lord Morpeth's bill on the other.

Mr. Shaw was not surprised at the satisfaction of the hon. and learned gentleman with the bill. It was all but universal suffrage; it was certainly household suffrage.

Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Hume, Sergeant Jackson, and several Irish members addressed the House, those on the Conservative side unanimously condemning the adoption of so low a standard as that proposed by Lord Morpeth for the franchise, and those on the Liberal side, with the same unanimity, expressing their satisfaction with all the leading principles of the bill.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill without a division.

Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of railways. The sole object of his bill would be to increase the safety of railroad travelling; but though he should demand for Government such powers of interference as might be for the interest of the public, yet he should not take away the responsibility which now rested on the railroad proprietors. On the whole, there was no mode of conveyance so safe or free from accident as railroad travelling; but when he reflected on the nature of the accidents when they did occur, however trifling they might be in comparison with the amount of traffic, it was not to be wondered at that they produced great excitement. It was possible, by judicious regulations, to make accidents less frequent. He should propose a system by which no engine-driver would be allowed to act without a license, and thus, he believed, an important check would be obtained against the employment of improper persons.

Colonel Sibthorp described railroads as public fraud and private robbery. He said he always looked with great jealousy at everything that fell from her Majesty's Government, and expressed a suspicion that the licensing system was proposed merely with a view to save the revenue, and enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make a more favourable financial statement. In a little time he expected to see all these schemes "bankruptised," and a more rational system of travelling substituted.

Lord Stanley had much satisfaction in saying, that in proportion as the traffic increased on railroads, and those who had charge of them acquired experience, the number of accidents diminished; nevertheless on newly-established lines, he believed the interference of Government might be beneficially exercised.

After a few words from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Plumptre, and Mr. Warburton, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill for the Registration of Parliamentary Electors, and stated, that the enactments of this bill were nearly the same as those of the bill introduced by him last year. He proposed a permanent tribunal of fifteen barristers, with a Court of Appeal consisting of three judges, instead of the present system.—The motion was agreed to.

Lord John Russell moved for a select committee on the acts respecting South Australia. He made a statement of some length to show the position in which that colony is placed, and expressed an opinion, that it would be found necessary to alter some of the acts of Parliament now in force relative to the colony.

The motion was agreed to; and some routine business having been transacted, the House adjourned.

Friday.—Petitions were presented against the New Poor Law Bill, in favour of universal suffrage, and for the release of the Chartist convicts.—Several notices of motion were then given, among them one by Lord Stanley, that he would on Monday put a question relative to the alleged apprehension of Mr. M'Leod by the authorities of the state of New York, and the communications which had passed thereon between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States.—Lord J. Russell moved the thanks of the House to Sir Robert Stopford, Commodore Napier, and the other officers and men employed on the coast of Syria. The motion was seconded by Lord Stanley, and unanimously passed.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moved the second reading of the Copyright Bill, which was defeated by a majority of 7.—Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday week.

CITY.

Stock Exchange, Friday.—The funds left off less favourably than usual. This was owing in some measure to the accounts from the United States. Consols closed at 88¾, money, and 88⅞ to 9 for account. Exchequer Bills, 3*s.* to 5*s.* prem.; Bank Stock, at 164 to 6.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—During the week the weather has undergone a remarkable change, and winter has again returned with considerable severity. About noon on Sunday, the wind suddenly shifted to N.E., and the thermometer from that time began to fall; before midnight the roads and paths round the metropolis were completely hardened, and the pools covered with ice. On Tuesday some ice which the recent thaw had not dissolved in Regent's-park and Kensington-gardens, had become sufficiently strong to induce skaters to venture on it. On Wednesday skating was resumed with vigour on the Serpentine, the ice having materially increased in strength through the intensity of the previous night's frost, and during the day the number of skaters amounted to nearly 5,000; in the Regent's-park there were about the same number. There were a few immersions, but no material accident occurred. The Humane Society, who discharged all the icemen about a week since, under the impression that the skating season had concluded, have found it necessary to re-engage them; and every other preparation has been made for a new winter campaign. The roads and pathways have been extremely dangerous from the snow, which, from the low temperature at which it fell, presented a thick surface of ice. Travelling in the outskirts has been difficult, and many severe accidents have occurred. The Hackney, Lea Bridge, and Walthamstow roads have been very dangerous; and the coaches from the suburbs have been obliged to have additional horses. The mails have been greatly delayed in their arrivals from the country; the guard of the Devonport mail reports that the snow has accumulated to some depth in parts of Salisbury Plain, and all the western coaches have been too late for arrival by the usual trains. In Essex the snow appears to have fallen comparatively light, but in some parts of Kent there has been a considerable fall; at Wye and at Sittingbourne the snow was above the middle of the horses.

Fires.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Ames, tool-maker, Tothill-street, Westminster, near the Almonry. For some time it threatened the whole neighbourhood with destruction; but a large number of engines arriving, the progress of the flames was kept in check. In spite of every effort, they continued to rage with great fury until about 5 o'clock, when the roofs of the workshops and warehouses fell in, all the property that was on the premises, to the amount of 1,500*l.*, having been destroyed. Mr. Ames is partly insured. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.—A fire broke out on the same day on the premises of Mr. Budd, grocer, Mile-End. Considerable difficulty was experienced in rescuing the family, but no lives were lost, and no accident occurred. The premises were entirely destroyed.—On Monday night a destructive fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Steer, carpenter, Richmond. The whole of the premises, with the stock and dwelling-house, were entirely destroyed, and the adjoining premises much injured. The fire commenced in the workshops, but from what cause is unknown.—On the same evening a stack of hay, belonging to Mr. Chambers, butcher, at Ealing, was discovered to be on fire. A portion only was saved. From the frequency of fires of this description in the village, it is supposed that they are the acts of an incendiary.—On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Painter, cabinet-manufacturers, Finsbury-pavement, which occasioned the total destruction of that spacious building. The area occupied by it was almost an acre in extent. The fire, it is supposed, arose from the boiling over of some varnish in the warehouse, which was situated under the roof. The inflammable properties of the varnish soon communicated to other materials in the room, when it became evident that no effort could arrest the progress of the flames, which rushed from floor to floor with amazing rapidity, and, passing out at the windows, carried them across the street, which is about 200 feet wide. Various engines from the

stations of the Fire Brigade arrived, but water was not supplied with promptitude. Long before eleven the whole of Messrs. Painter's premises were in flames; and such was their power, that many persons in Chiswell-street were unable to remain there. At the houses on the opposite side of the pavement the shopmen were compelled to fling buckets of water upon the shutters. The house adjoining the corner of Finsbury-square subsequently caught fire, as well as the rear of the houses to the south in Cross-street, and as the wind was blowing in that direction, considerable injury was produced. At eleven a large portion of the front wall of the premises fell down. An immense mass of dense and heated smoke instantly arose, and as soon as it passed away the whole interior of the premises presented a dreadful scene, the house being levelled to the ground. As it was impossible for the engines to produce any effect upon the building, the men exerted themselves to prevent the flames from causing further damage to the adjoining houses. The premises occupied by Messrs. Painter were built about 40 years ago, by Mr. Caslon, the printer. From him they fell into the hands of Mr. Lackington, the celebrated bookseller, and upon his death were taken by Messrs. Painter, by whom they have been held about six years. The destruction of property has been immense. The extent of damage is supposed to be not less than 20,000*l.*, but all the parties are amply insured.—Since the occurrence of this fire, the firemen and engines have been in full operation both day and night. No fewer than eight fires took place on that day in the metropolis, and property to a serious extent was consumed. Shortly after the fire in Moorfields, information was received of one at Ratcliff. It originated in a small house tenanted by a waterman, who is not insured.—In the evening of the same day a fire happened in Hoxton Old-town, and was attended with considerable damage. It is supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the inmates in setting the bed-curtains on fire. As there was a good supply of water, the flames were confined to the upper part of the building.—About the same time another fire broke out in Trinity-terrace, Southwark, which consumed the front room of the second floor.—Among the fires that occurred on Wednesday, the following were the most extensive:—On the premises of Mr. Hodgson, turner, Curtain-road; on the premises of Mr. Reid, fancy bread maker, Leadenhall-street; at Mr. Abbot's, Coleman-street; on the premises of Mrs. Thompson, Montague-place; and at Mr. Howe's, tailor, Berwick-street.

Accidents.—On Saturday night, a fireman named Macneill, belonging to the *Duke of Wellington* steam-ship, lying off Irongate-stairs, hailed a waterman to row him off to the ship; but as he was intoxicated, and had no money to pay the fare, the only waterman at the stairs refused to take him, on which he exclaimed, "Then I'll swim off," and plunged into the river. He floated on his back some distance towards the inside steamer of the tier, when, mistaking the set of the side, he was drawn towards the stern. He discovered his mistake, but too late to save himself, and while he was shouting "Huzza!" he was drawn under the tier and disappeared. The crew of a police galley immediately threw out the drags, but after remaining about the spot for three hours, the body was not found.—In the afternoon of the same day, a serious accident occurred off Gravesend, by the brig *Sarah* coming into collision and sinking the bark *Vesta*, from Sunderland. It appears that the *Vesta* was lying at anchor southward of mid-channel, waiting for the flood tide to proceed up to London. The brig was bearing down channel, and came in contact with the *Vesta*. Several boats put off with assistance, and means were adopted to prevent the vessel from sinking, but without effect, and she went down in deep water.—On the same day, as a van belonging to Mr. Bates, organ-builder, was proceeding along Moor-street, Seven-dials, containing a valuable organ, it suddenly broke across, behind the fore wheels. A man who was sitting upon the organ was thrown violently to the ground, and had both legs broken. The organ was dashed to pieces, and one of the horses injured.—On Tuesday morning as a man was throwing up rubbish at the base of the tower of Old Bartholomew's Church, near the Bank, a large stone fell upon his head and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where the case was pronounced hopeless. It appeared that the men above, in pulling down the tower, were throwing the stones through the interior, when the mass accumulated to such a height that one of them rolled out of the window of the belfry, and fell upon the head of the workman.

Inquests.—In the early part of the week a rumour prevailed that the family of a foreigner, named Azoni, residing in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, had been poisoned. These rumours having reached the ears of the summoning officer of the district, he instituted inquiries into them. It appears that about a fortnight since, Mr. Azoni, who was a manufacturer of colours, died, and his death was registered as from consumption. Two days after, the registrar was asked for a certificate for the burial of Mr. Azoni's son, a boy about ten years of age, who was stated to have died of a similar disease. The certificates were granted, and the burial took place in the Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road. Subsequently Mrs. Azoni and her two remaining children became so seriously ill that it was deemed advisable by the lodgers in the house to have them removed to Middlesex Hospital, in which institution they were treated as persons labouring under the effects of some narcotic poison. All that could be ascertained leading to a suspicion that the family had been poisoned, was that they had been lately in the habit of drinking water from a copper, which might thereby have become deleterious. The coroner ordered the water in the copper to be analysed, and it proved perfectly pure. This rendering the circumstances of the case more mysterious, the coroner issued his warrant for the disinterment of the two bodies, and on Saturday, in pursuance of that order, the exhumation took place in order that a *post-mortem* examination might be made. This process was performed on Sunday, and the contents of the stomach were analysed; but the result of the experiments will not transpire at present. An inquest was held on Thursday, and adjourned for further inquiry.—An inquest has been held before Mr. Baker, at Kingsland, on the body of Amelia Chalkley, aged 14, found on Saturday in the Regent's Canal, with several bruises on her person, and her left arm broken near the shoulder. The landlord of the Stag's Head deposed that deceased was his niece, and had been his servant for the last two months. On Thursday she went out to deliver two pints of beer in the neighbourhood, and did not return. Witness became alarmed at her absence, and on inquiry at the houses, ascertained that she had been there. Not hearing more of her, witness had the canal dragged, and on Saturday the body was found by the side of the towing-path, in the condition described. Deceased, when she left his house, was in perfect health, and talked about business she had to do when she came back. A female who knew deceased, stated that she met her about the time named in a street which leads from the canal into Kingsland-road. She was not then carrying beer, but had a small parcel in her hand. The coroner remarked upon the suspicious nature of the case, and advised the jury to come to a decision which might leave the case open for future inquiry. Verdict—"Found in the Canal, but how she came there, there was no evidence to prove."—An inquest has been held at Bermondsey, respecting the death of Christiana Male, aged 29. It appeared that deceased was in the employ of Messrs. Christy, hat-manufacturers. On Wednesday, she was at work at the manufactory, when she laughed at her sister before one of her companions, and suddenly fell from her seat. The coroner inquired if she had been pushed down, but witnesses declared she had not, and that when they ran to her assistance she had the appearance of death. A surgeon was called in, and found her insensible; she died soon after. He discovered no mark of violence on the body, and had no doubt she died from natural causes, arising from disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death." Two inquests have been held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the bodies of Mrs. Bostell, aged 59, and Mary Ann Kennedy, aged 11, who were burnt to death from their clothes igniting. Mrs. Bostell was the wife of a plumber, of Islington, and had been for some months in a delicate state of health. Her clothes accidentally became ignited whilst she was sitting at the fire. In the other case, the parents were poor people, living in Cripplegate. On Friday, between school-hours, deceased and two other girls were in the school-room, having been desired by the mistress to clean it out. She got upon the fender to read some of the school regulations, when her clothes caught fire and she was frightfully burnt. Verdict in both cases, "Accidental death."—Two inquests have been held at Guy's Hospital, on persons who died of injuries said to be occasioned by the late frost. The first was on James Wilkins, a city policeman, who died from the effects of a broken leg. It appeared that, on the 13th ult., deceased and other policemen were returning from night duty to the station. In crossing Bishopsgate-street a butcher's cart came up, deceased was knocked down, and the wheel passed over his right leg. A constable stated that he was with deceased at the time, and heard him afterwards say that the snow on the ground prevented him hearing the approach of the cart. The driver of the cart was taken into custody at the time; he was perfectly sober, and deeply lamented the accident. Witness considering the occurrence an accident, allowed the driver to go at large; but on hearing of deceased's death, he took him before the Lord Mayor, who remanded the case until the result of the inquest should be known. Verdict, "Accidental death."—The next case was on the body of Johanna Lynch. On the 23d Dec. while pulling a piece of wood from a hedge, she slipped down on some ice and broke both bones of her right leg, of which injuries she died on Sunday last. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Statistics of the Seamen's Hospital.—At the recent meeting of the governors of this charity, it was stated that within the past year 2,564 patients have been admitted, and that 53,471 persons of every country and creed had been relieved since the foundation in 1821. Of those who have recovered, it appeared that, referring to classification of nations, there were Englishmen, 22,440; Scotchmen, 4,637; Irishmen, 3,761; Frenchmen, 151; Germans, 538; Russians, 460; Prussians, 740; Dutchmen, 122; Danes, 539; Swedes and Norwegians, 1,139; Italians, 309; Portuguese, 318; Spaniards, 156; East Indians, 493; West Indians, 687; British Americans, 438; United States, 726; South Americans, 81; Africans, 224; Turks, 9; Greeks, 19; New Zealanders, 21; New South Wales, 18; South Sea Islanders, 133; Chinese, 23; Born at Sea, 99—Total, 38,281. In what Service Employed—Her Majesty's Navy, 2,127; Hon. East India Company's Service, 1,793; Merchant Vessels of different Nations, 34,361—Total, 38,281.

Attempted Escape of Two Females.—A few nights ago when the officers of the House of Correction had collected together the female prisoners for the purpose of being locked up in separate cells, Rebecca Clarke and Margaret Giles, who had been convicted for shoplifting and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, were missing. It appears that the prisoners concealed themselves in a water-closet until opportunity occurred, when they commenced operations, and, placing some pails over each other against a wall contiguous to the governor's garden, they succeeded in scaling the wall, and descending into the garden. Here, however, their design was frustrated by high walls, and they were compelled to wander about the grounds until the watchman employed in the prison detected and delivered them again into custody.

Improvements in Lambeth.—A public meeting has been held in Lambeth for the purpose of promoting the free use of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall Bridges, and for taking into consideration the best means of effecting improvements in that borough. Resolutions having been passed showing the advantages which Lambeth, and the public generally, would derive if the toll upon those bridges were abolished, it was moved that application be made for a reasonable proportion of the sum of 350,000*l.*, granted by Parliament for metropolitan improvements, to defray the expenses of making thoroughfares at the Surrey side of Westminster and Vauxhall Bridges. The Chairman said that the grant had already been expended in improvements, and suggested an amendment, "That in the event of any future grant of money, arising from coal-duties, or otherwise, for metropolitan improvements, a petition be presented to Parliament, praying that Lambeth might participate in its benefit."

Sewers Rate.—A special jury was empanelled on Saturday, for the purpose of trying an appeal on the part of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, against the assessment of that building to the sewers-rate. Witnesses were called on each side, and, in the evening, the case having occupied upwards of ten hours, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the commissioners, and confirmatory of the presentment.

Mortality and Sickness.—It appears by the official table of mortality for the metropolis that the number of deaths registered for the week ending January 23 was as follows:—Males, 570; females, 559. 540 persons died of small-pox in the eight weeks ending January 16th; six had previously had an attack of natural small-pox; four had been inoculated, eighty vaccinated, and 448 had not been vaccinated.—A paper in reference to the prevalence of small-pox in the metropolis at the present time was read, a few evenings since, at the Medico-chirurgical Society, by Dr. Gregory, physician to the Small-pox Hospital. It appeared that during January there had been more patients admitted into that institution than in any month since the formation of the establishment, a period of nearly one hundred years, the first sixty years of which were previously to the discovery of vaccination. According to the usual law of epidemics, the present one, which commenced in October last, might be expected to reach its greatest height in May or June next, and from that period it would gradually decline. With reference to the protective influence of vaccination, extensive statistical facts had proved that of every hundred persons who contracted small-pox after vaccination, seven only died; while of those who were unprotected forty-five per cent. fell victims to the disease.—Influenza in a very severe form has made its appearance, particularly at the eastern parts of the metropolis. Many of the police force are suffering from this disorder.

Provincial News.

Stockport.—A melancholy accident, attended with the loss of three lives, occurred at Holmes Chapel, on Saturday. At that place, a viaduct is erecting over the river Dane and the adjacent valley, somewhat similar to the one at this town. On Saturday some workmen were pushing a waggon loaded with bricks along a temporary bridge across the stream, when one of the beams broke, and the whole fabric fell into the river, carrying along with it the workmen and several others who were on the bridge at the time. Three persons were killed by the materials falling upon them, and others seriously injured.

Liverpool.—A daring robbery of notes and securities to the value of between 1,500*l.* and 1,600*l.*, was committed on Saturday last, about 7 p.m., when, as a gentleman was proceeding along Gill-street, in this town, he was accosted by two men, of whom he is unable to give a description, who knocked him down, and while on the ground robbed him of a pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes of the value of 750*l.*, with securities to the value of about 800*l.* more, with which they got clear off before he could raise an outcry or procure assistance. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves, and the recovery of the property.—At the police-office on Thursday, there was brought up a red-faced, good-looking girl, about 18 years of age, dressed in sailor's attire. Her name is Ann Blake, but since she assumed the dress of a male, she has called herself John Blake. She belongs to Ballyask, county of Wexford, and was in service in the same county for two years, from which she was dismissed about four months ago, for being absent longer than was considered prudent. She then went to her mother, but having quarrelled with her, proceeded to the town of Wexford, and dressed herself in men's clothes. From Wexford she proceeded to Waterford, where she contrived to support herself for three months by begging from house to house; after which she entered as cook on board the *Eliza*, of Portaferry, to get her passage to this port. The vessel having put into Holyhead from stress of weather about three weeks since, the captain sent her on shore at that port, as he was short of provisions. She walked to Chester, whence she obtained a passage by the packet to this town. While walking along one of the quays, a police-officer thought he observed something bulky inside her jacket, and, supposing that she had been stealing from one of the vessels, he questioned her on the subject. She said the bulk was occasioned by her having a loaf of bread in her bosom, but the officer put in his hand, and discovered that she was a woman. She was never before suspected from the time she assumed man's attire, and in order to guard against suspicions she had cut her hair short. She had been four nights in the

Asylum when brought before the magistrate, who ordered her to be sent to the parish office.

Droitwich.—An inquest has been held on the body of Mary Ann Patrick, found dead in a brook at Wichbold, as described in our last number. The evidence did not confirm the suspicion that deceased had been murdered. On the contrary, the surgeons, after a *post-mortem* examination, deemed it probable that she had fallen into the brook in a fit, and was drowned, as the body indicated the general appearances of apoplexy, and the wounds had evidently not been produced by a sharp instrument, but probably by a kick from a horse's foot after death. As horses are in the habit of passing through the brook, this conjecture seems reasonable. The tightness of the stays were so unusually great, that on removing the clothes, the surface of the chest and adjacent parts were perfectly blanched, while the upper parts of the body still retained their florid appearance. The stomach by this pressure was forced much below its natural position, and the liver was also out of its proper place. Pressure of this kind would increase the liability of the patient to apoplexy. Verdict, "Found drowned, but how deceased got into the water there was no evidnce to show."

Sheffield.—The examination of witnesses in the adjourned inquest upon George Belk, whose homicide was announced in our last, is now concluded; the jury have found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Reaney, who was committed to York for trial. His wife was dismissed with a severe reprimand for her part in the matter.

Northampton.—John Haslock, the clerk who recently absconded from his employers, Messrs. Whitworth, bankers of this town, with upwards of 800*l.*, is in custody. He was arrested by the authorities at Tours for travelling under a feigned name, and has since been given up.—The parish church of Brixworth, long known as a fine specimen of the Anglo-Roman style, has recently afforded great interest to antiquaries, by the discovery of the semicircular end of a Roman basilica under the existing chancel. The whole circuit of the original wall, which descends from the present floor to a depth of four feet, where it encloses an ancient cement floor, has been laid open; and measures are in progress for rebuilding the chancel on this original substructure.

Huntingdon.—*A Modern Turpin.*—On Sunday morning, as a son of Mr. Roberts, of Haddon, was riding towards Stilton, he was met by a young man on the Great North road, who seized the horse by the bridle, pulled out a pistol, and, presenting it, cried, "Deliver your money." The lad said he had none, whereupon the man commanded him to alight, and mounting the horse, rode off, saying, "If your father wants his horse, he'll find it in York tomorrow night." Young Roberts returned home as fast as he could, and his father mounted one of his best horses, and started two servants in other directions, while he pursued the highwayman on the York road. When he drew near Stamford, he saw a man on his horse, about a mile before him, riding at a brisk canter. He soon came up and entered into conversation with him. It was apparent from his manner that he had not the least suspicion who Mr. Roberts was; and the latter, judging that he should have some difficulty to secure him and manage two horses at the same time, determined on riding with him until he reached Stamford, where the police were within call. He did so, and they rode on to the inn together, where he collared the thief, and charged him with felony. On searching him, a pistol loaded with ball, and several loose bullets, flints, and powder, were found on him. He was well dressed, and under twenty years of age. On Monday he was committed for trial.

Burton.—A fatal accident has taken place at Doveholes, about midway between Chapel-en-le-Frith and this town. The day being extremely cold, two youths, with a man, walked on the top of a lime-kiln for the purpose of warming themselves, when the stone upon which they stood, which was piled up and in the act of being burned into lime, suddenly sunk, and the two boys were instantly closed up in the fiery vortex, without the possibility of assistance. The man with great difficulty extricated himself from his perilous situation without sustaining material injury; but the boys were almost consumed to ashes before any portion of their limbs could be recovered.

Durham.—Binns and Williams, who were found guilty at the last assizes of sedition, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, have been liberated, their sentence having expired. It was announced by placard that they would be escorted from prison to the Sands, where a meeting would be held, at which the working men of this city were invited to attend. A procession accordingly proceeded to the gaol, and having received the prisoners, escorted them to the Sands, preceded by a band of music. The number assembled was estimated at about 300. On arriving at Houghton they were met by a small party, when a few speeches were delivered, but little demonstration of feeling was displayed.

Plymouth.—In consequence of the recommendation to mercy, at the recent court-martial on Thomas Hobbs, gunner of Her Majesty's packet *Pigeon*, for striking the master, the sentence has been commuted to transportation for life, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Bristol.—On Thursday morning a purse, supposed to be that of Mrs. Shedden, whose murder was mentioned in our last number, was picked up near St. Matthew's Church, Kingsdown, on the road from Hornfield to the prisoner's residence. It has been confidently stated in this city, that the prisoner had made a confession of the murder to a magistrate; but it appears to be incorrect. Miss Sowerby, a lady living in the next house, has deposed that she heard footsteps in Mrs. Shedden's house about 3 P.M.; but the prisoner's friends have sworn that he was at Kingsdown from 1 to 10. It is, therefore, presumed that he is not guilty. It is also stated, that two suspicious characters, ballad-vendors, were seen about the neighbourhood on Sunday; and on Saturday evening a man was grinding a lathing-hammer, the description of weapon with which the surgeon thinks the murder was committed, at a grindstone on the roadside, at a blacksmith's shop, within a few hundred yards of Mr. Shedden's residence. This circumstance would not have been remarkable had not the man been turning the grindstone himself, and apparently using it by stealth.—Considerable excitement has been produced in this city, by the intelligence that Houston Wallace, charged with the destruction of the *Lucy*, has been secreted in the neighbourhood. Our police report in this day's *Chronicle* explains that he is charged with having effected the destruction of the *Lucy*, insured on a voyage from this port and Llannelly to Valparaiso, for the purpose of defrauding the General Maritime Insurance Company. The vessel in which Houston Wallace arrived, is the *Margaret*, Captain England, from whom the officer learned that he had left the vessel in a skiff in King road. On his arrival, Wallace no doubt heard quite enough to induce him to act cautiously; he was, however, traced to Queen-square, where he had applied for a lodging on Saturday night, and was advised to go to the Bush Inn, in which he procured a bed. The officer then traced him to the train for London, into which he went on Sunday evening, so that in all probability he is now in the metropolis. It was stated on board the *Margaret*, that Houston Wallace went to see the Captain on Sunday morning; but having heard there were gentlemen below, retired quickly, but never repeated the visit; he appeared to be much discomposed, and had apparently lost everything by the shipwreck of the *Lucy*, except an old watch. Handbills and placards offering a reward of 100*l.* for his apprehension have been sent to all the seaport towns, and the insurance companies have spared no pains or expense in the search after him.

Gloucester.—It is stated that during the late frost, a gentleman at Whitcombe had a rick of barley attacked and plundered by a large number of rooks; and such was the boldness of the depredators, that nearly one-third of the contents was carried off before they could be forced to relinquish the attack.

Bury.—A fatal and distressing accident occurred at Cavenham on Saturday. A party of five gentlemen were shooting on the estate of H. S. Waddington, Esq., M.P., when, at the conclusion of the day, the gun of Mr. Jeffrey went off whilst in the act of uncocking it, and the whole charge was lodged in the knee of the Rev. H. Cholmeley, who had stepped across to look at a bird which another of the party had remarked was a red-legged one. The unfortunate gentleman never recovered from the shock, and expired on Sunday. An inquest was held on the body on the following day, when it was proved that no blame whatever could attach to Mr. Jeffrey. A surgeon deposed that deceased did not sufficiently recover from the shock to undergo amputation, which alone could have saved his life: he had no doubt that if he had undertaken the operation the patient would have died under it. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Deceased was rector of Troston, in this county, and between 50 and 60 years of age.

Ulverstone.—On Sunday morning Mr. Robinson, plumber, and Mr. Ormandy, left this place in a gig, to cross over the sands to Cartmel. On the road they were informed they would not be able to cross at that late hour of the tide. They therefore kept the turnpike road throughout until they arrived at Cartmel. In the evening, they left that side of the Sands, on their return to Ulverstone, about six o'clock, intending to cross the Sands on their way home, when, it is supposed from the situation in which they were found, they must have attempted to cross much below the ford, and got into a place where the channel is deep. They were both drowned, somewhere near the place where the two Kirbys and Mrs. Parker were drowned last year.

Kirkdale.—An ingenious attempt to escape from this gaol was made by a gang of burglars on Thursday, by cutting out part of the panel of a door. Through the opening thus made, the hand could be passed; so that the prisoners could reach the padlock. They then took the pattern of it in soaped paper, and extracted from the bars of the windows sufficient lead to make a key. The prisoner who was the author of this device let himself out of his cell in this way on Thursday, and with the same key opened the doors for the other prisoners. They succeeded in getting on the roof, and took the blankets of their beds with them to make a rope; but from some reason not explained, probably from some part of their machinery being incomplete, they returned, intending to renew the attempt on the following night. In turning the locks of the cells, the leaden key gave way; the turnkey next morning of course discovered the proceeding; and to secure their safe custody, placed each prisoner in a separate cell.

Ashton.—The inquiry in the case of the murder of Benjamin Cooper is still in progress. Holme has been committed on the capital charge, and the Hardwickes and Shaw as accessaries before the fact. It is expected that further disclosures relating to the turn-outs will be made at the trial.

Wales.—On Sunday morning between three and four o'clock a smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Carmarthen, accompanied by a visible tremor of the earth, and a rumbling noise similar to the sound of distant thunder. A like occurrence was felt at Pontantwn on the same morning; and it seems to have passed onwards to Llanstephan and the Ferry Side, as shocks were felt at each of those places about the same time, the vibration or tremor accompanying them being considerable and occasioning much alarm. Similar shocks were observed about the mouth of November last, in the neighbourhood of Llanstephan, but of so slight a nature that they did not attract particular notice.

IRELAND.

The Jesuits.—Government has determined to take measures for ascertaining the number of Jesuits throughout Ireland; and Lord Morpeth has issued a circular to the clerks of the peace, in reference to the subject. It is however stated that although bound by the provisions of the act of 1829 to register their names and numbers on the books of the clerks of the peace, there has been no instance in which the society thought fit to comply with the intentions of the Legislature.

Repeal.—It is stated in the Cork papers that the Lord Lieutenant has cancelled the appointment of Mr. Roche, High Sheriff of the County of Cork, on the ground of his declining to give any pledge with regard to the present excitement on the subject of Repeal, of which he is a well-known advocate.

The Chaplaincy of St. Nicholas.—In consequence of the decision of the Queen's Bench, that Roman Catholics, notwithstanding the existence of a charter, have no right to vote for the election of a Protestant minister, the Rev. Tresham Gregg, who was presented to this preferment by the Protestant parishioners, is now entitled to receive the revenues of the chaplaincy; but the Archbishop of Dublin has refused to grant him a license to preach within his diocese. It is stated as the reason for this refusal, that Mr. Gregg has made himself conspicuous in discussions on polemical questions at the Rotunda and other places.

Rot in Sheep.—During the late cold weather Ireland was not so severely visited as other parts of the United Kingdom, the snow nowhere having fallen so deep as to offer serious obstruction to the traveller, and in the western counties scarcely in sufficient quantity to cover the surface. But the effects of the frost, which for some days and nights was intense, will be long felt; for it has been followed by a destruction of sheep more extensive and alarming than has been known since the winter of 1817. Two seasons of constant rain had produced unsoundness, which the excessive cold of the month of January has converted into a rapid mortality. The markets in the province of Connaught are crowded with cart-loads of tainted mutton, which is offered for sale, in many instances, at two-pence a pound. A panic is spreading amongst the farmers, and apprehensions are entertained lest it should affect the local banks, whose paper constitutes the principal currency of the province.

Murders.—A respectable farmer, named Phelan, of Moolum, Kilkenny, has been murdered with stones, at Kilmacow, by four other farmers from the neighbourhood, who are now in custody. It appears that a quarrel arose during the evening, at a public-house, between the prisoners and a man named Loughnan, and that in consequence they were all turned out of the house. Loughnan took refuge in the police barracks, while the prisoners were searching for him. Soon afterwards deceased was found in the road near the public-house, and dying from the injuries received. It is supposed that the men fell upon him, mistaking him in the dark for Loughnan.—A farmer at Glenattucky, holding about 10 acres, was returning last week in the evening, when he was knocked down, thrown into a ravine, and his head nearly severed from his body. He was a respectable and quiet person, with a wife and 7 children. No clue has yet been found to the detection of the murderers.—Suspicions are entertained that the Rev. W. Downes, whose death, last Christmas, was attributed to a fall from his horse, was assassinated. It is said that he received a letter requesting him to come to the spot where he was found dead; and measures have been taken to investigate the case.

The Weather in Dublin.—For several days past the snow has continued to fall with little intermission, accompanied by a harsh and bitter wind from the east and north-east. The country has again assumed its wintry garb, and the state of the roads has retarded the arrival of almost all the country mails at the Post-office. The sudden fluctuations in the weather will be productive of serious consequences in generating disease.

SCOTLAND.

The Church Question.—The petition to Parliament for the total abolition of patronage, now lying for signature in Edinburgh, has received 23,000 names, being only 2,000 less than those attached to the petition for the Reform Bill, which it is expected to surpass in numbers.—At an Anti-Patronage and Chartist meeting which has taken place in Dundee, a serious riot occurred, and the police were obliged to be called in to preserve order in the church. The mob assembled outside made several attempts to force their way into the church; the magistrates and police were pelted with stones; and more injury would have occurred if the police had not charged the crowd with their batons and compelled them to fly. Little damage has been done to the church, but the grounds outside are somewhat injured.

Arran.—A distressing accident occurred on Saturday last at Shisken. At the farm of Feorlin, in that locality, a small school was taught by a young man, in an apartment formerly used as a potato store. One of the gables of the house gave way during the thaw on the above day, when four of the children attending the school were killed on the spot, and several others severely injured.

Remarkable Occurrence.—On Monday morning the watchman at Leith had his attention called to a dreadful noise proceeding from a stable belonging to a carter named Newlands. Being unable to effect an entrance, he hastened to Newland's house and brought him to the place; when, on entering, they found a herd of six swine, belonging to

the adjoining tenant, engaged in devouring Newland's horse! The pigsty was separated from the stable by a wooden partition, but impelled, it is said, by hunger, they actually tore it down and seized upon the horse, which, being tied to its manger, could make little resistance. So ravenous were they, that it was only after assistance had been obtained, and the mutilated animal dragged out of the stable, that they were overpowered and driven from their prey. The horse was by this time in such a state of agony, that humanity prompted his owner to shoot him.

The Murder on the Glasgow Railway.—Two men have been arrested in Ireland on the charge of stealing hay; the appearance of one of them corresponds so closely with the description given of Dennis Doolan, the alleged murderer of Mr. Green, that a person has been sent over to identify him, and it is expected, from other circumstances, that he will prove the perpetrator of the crime.

Miscellaneous.

Novel Plan for detecting Theft.—A gardener not far from Canterbury, being much annoyed by frequent depredations on his fences, and unable to discover the offenders, resorted to a novel expedient to satisfy himself. He had some large hedge-stakes perforated with an auger, and the holes filled with gunpowder. Like many before, the stakes were stolen, and a little time brought intelligence that a certain person's chimney-piece had been blown out and the furniture disarranged, much to the alarm of the inmates. Inquiry convinced the owner of the stakes who had stolen them, nor was the fright produced to the offender on the occasion of his mantel-piece dancing about the room without effect.

A Definition.—A schoolmaster, who was as fond of the use of his grog as his globe, was asked the difference between gravity and gravitation? "When I've drunk five glasses of grog," replied the pedagogue, "my gravity vanishes, and the gravitation begins to operate."

Ducks reared artificially.—A person at Staplehurst, in Kent, many years ago, accomplished the art of hatching ducks, by the following artificial method. In one season he raised near 500 ducklings by means of an inconsiderable number of old ones, which laid six or eight sets of eggs. As they laid the eggs, he put them under a hen, which sat upon them for a week or ten days; he then placed the eggs in a stable-dunghill, and took care to turn them every twelve hours, until they were hatched, which was generally the case in a month, sometimes in a few days less than that period. He then put fresh eggs to the hen which he continued to keep constantly sitting for two or three months. In rainy or cold weather, he laid the eggs before a fire, which answered the same purpose, taking care to turn them every twelve hours. By these means he raised every year, through the aid of ten or twelve ducks only, between five and six hundred young ones.

Antiquities.—A curious discovery has just been made near Arnaval, in the department of the Meurthe, highly interesting to antiquaries. A ploughman having broken the stock of his plough against an enormous stone, the proprietor of the field was advised to make an excavation round the stone, and having done so, discovered a deep cave, in which were found five stone coffins filled with skeletons; each coffin measured two yards in length and one yard in breadth. Not far from the same place was found a small piece of money, on which was stamped the word "Moussa." An antiquary who has examined this coin states, that an Arab chief named Moussa carried his victorious arms into the south of France in the year 712; and, according to the Arabian historians, Moussa intended, after having subdued France, to return to Damascus, to the Calif Valid his master, by crossing through Germany, the Dardanelles, and Asia Minor, threatening to convert the Mediterranean into a large lake, which would serve as a mode of communication with the different provinces of his gigantic empire. It is known that it was Eudes, Duke of Aquitania, who in 724 opposed his designs. These tombs, the coffins, and this Arabian coin, struck in the name of Moussa, appear to countenance the idea that this Arabian chief had begun to realise his plans of conquest.

The Archimedes Screw.—The importance of this invention, by which steam vessels are propelled by the perpetual screw, instead of paddle-wheels, has been so satisfactorily proved by the success of the *Archimedes*, that Government is said to have decided on adopting it in the navy. Measures have already been taken on the Continent for the construction of several steamers on the principle of the *Archimedes*; and in Bremen a company has been formed for the same purpose. As soon as the vessels are ready, they are intended to run regularly between that city and New York.

Marriage Advertisement.—We copy the following from an American paper:—"A gentleman of high respectability, good business, and noble pedigree, is in immediate want of a Wife, one who is qualified to comport with his birth and standing; she must be a woman of very superior endowments by nature, good habits, brilliant intellect, sound judgment, discriminating understanding, combined with grace and elegance of person, ease of manners, beauty of countenance, with a truly amiable disposition, ever thinking it her greatest happiness to enhance his felicity and add to his pleasures. And, that nothing be wanting to satisfy the mind of this truly aspiring man, it must be suggested that she must be in fortune possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars, all of which he will expect her to freely relinquish to him at or before marriage, and think it no sacrifice. Any lady in possession of all this, may take the liberty to address a line to B. through the Post-office.—N.B. As to her age he will not be particular.

Effects of Snow-water.—The thickness of the ice occasioned by the late frosts induced Mr. Dwarvis, of Gotha Lodge, Cheltenham, to put his gold and silver fish into tubs. The pond having been emptied of ice, was in a short time filled again by the heavy fall of snow. The rain which followed dissolved the snow, and the fish were returned to their former abode; but such was the effect produced by the snow-water, that every fish went blind immediately, the eye becoming as white as that of a boiled codfish: several died, and there appears very little chance of any that are living continuing to survive.

Wanted, a Widow.—A ludicrous scene took place on Tuesday morning, in Tower-street, at the house of Mr. Stroud, stationer, who, having occasion for a housekeeper, advertised in the papers of Monday for a widow to superintend his domestic affairs. Before eleven the widows began to arrive, and the street was soon rendered impassable by the number crowding towards the house, and in a few minutes Mr. Stroud's shop and parlour were filled with women struggling to gain the attention of the advertiser, and clamorously setting forth their qualifications for the situation. A report soon got wind that Mr. Stroud had advertised for a wife, and people flocked from all quarters to see the ladies in search of a husband. The widows—young, middle-aged, and old—the thin and stout, the dark and the fair—some in their weeds and others gaily attired, continued to arrive, and were greeted with laughter by the mob, who gave free vent to their jokes as they arrived and departed. At length the confusion became so great, that the police were sent for to preserve order. About twelve, when the crowd was very dense round the house, a cab drove up, from which stepped a handsome widow and her daughter, who had come from Essex to answer the advertisement; they were received by the mob in a similar rude manner, amidst cries of "Do you want a husband, ma'am?" "He's a good-looking man;" "What fortune have you got?" and other exclamations. The widow and her daughter, seeing the position of affairs, immediately retreated. The widows continued flocking to the spot, and the mob increased till about three o'clock, at which time it was calculated that upwards of 600 females had applied for the situation.

Recipe for Speaking English.—A servant girl in Edinburgh, who spoke the Scotch so broadly as at times hardly to be comprehended even by her mistress, on being asked how she contrived to make herself understood when in service in England, where she had previously been, replied, "Oh, it's quite easy; ye've nothing to do but to leave out a' the R's and gie the words a bit chow in the middle."

Indiana Eloquence.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by a member of the Indiana Legislature, on a bill to encourage the killing of wolves, which in sublimity has seldom been surpassed:—"Mr. Speaker, the wolf is the most ferocious animal that prowls in our western prairies, or runs at large in the forests of Indiana. He creeps from his lurking-place at the hour of midnight, when all nature is locked in the silent embraces of Morpheus; and ere the portals of the east are unbarred, or bright Phœbus rises in all his golden majesty, *whole litters of pigs are destroyed.*"

A New Version.—A clergyman in the north, very homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms—"I said in my haste, all men are liars." "Ay," premised his reverence by way of introduction, "ye said it in your haste, David, did ye?—gin ye had been here, ye might have said it at your leisure, my mon."

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Pym* v. *Lockyer.*—In this case the two nephews and one of the nieces of Mr. Edmund Lockyer claimed legacies of 5000*l.* and 6000*l.*, given by the will, in addition to sums of 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* given on their marriage. His Lordship was of opinion that the legacies were redeemed by the portions, the testator having placed himself *in loco parentis* and it was decreed accordingly. On the 23rd, a question was raised as to the extent of ademption. Mr. Bethel and Mr. Lowndes contending that the legacy was only satisfied to the extent of the 3000*l.* received, and that the estate was liable for the other 2000*l.* They admitted that it had hitherto been supposed to be the rule of law, that an ademption in such cases satisfied the whole legacy; but they showed from the registrar's books that the two cases on which the supposition rested were misreported, and they relied on the general principles of equity for a decision, which would set the law at rest, and correct injustice. The Lord Chancellor observed that he was much struck with the consequences of his decision in the present case, as well as in others; as by that decision, according to the supposed rule of law, a portion given by a person placing himself *in loco parentis*, satisfied a legacy, however great might be the difference between the sum given and the sum bequeathed. His Lordship had since heard with pleasure, that the alleged rule of law was not warranted by reason or authority. The two cases on which the rule mainly rested had been found by an examination of the registrar's book to be mis-reported, and as what Lord Eldon ruled in a similar case seemed to have been founded on them, it ceased to be an authority. The public and the profession were greatly indebted to the gentlemen whose industry had brought to light the true facts connected with the cases on which the supposed rule of law was founded. Under this new state of facts his lordship held that not only on the reasonableness of the thing, but on the true principle of equity, and the authority of the cases said to uphold a contrary doctrine, the nephews and niece were entitled to the difference between the portion and the amount given by the will, and decreed accordingly.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *Hetherington.*—The Attorney General prayed for judgment upon H. Hetherington, bookseller in the Strand, who had been convicted as the publisher of a scandalous, impious, and blasphemous libel on the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Thomas moved arrest of judgment, or a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial, on the ground that this was not an offence punishable at common law, there being no authority to show that a commentary on the Old Testament was indictable. The Court was of opinion that this libel reflected upon Christianity itself, and that the Old and New Testament were so connected together, that any attack upon either was an attack upon the whole. It was an offence of great magnitude. The Court did not consider that there was any ground for granting the rule. Affidavits were then put in by defendant in mitigation of punishment. Defendant said, as he was better acquainted with the affidavits than the learned counsel, he would address the Court himself in mitigation, or, as he should hope, for a total remission of punishment. He then proceeded to show, that until proceedings were adopted, he had not known that his name had been inserted in the work as publisher, nor was he aware of the contents of the book. The real publisher had been prosecuted for it; and, having pleaded guilty, had been discharged upon his own recognizances. He trusted that he should receive the same leniency. The Attorney General observed, that if he could do so consistently with his public duty, he should be glad to consent to the course pointed out by defendant; but blasphemy of this kind could not be permitted to be published, and the publisher to go unpunished, and it was absolutely necessary that the law should interfere. It was for the Court to measure out the punishment. Mr. Justice Littledale pronounced judgment. All sorts of seditious and blasphemous publications would be sent forth to the world if persons could be protected on the ground of being ignorant of the works they published. Publishers were responsible, and must take the consequences; for if authors of sedition and blasphemy could not procure persons to publish for them, there would soon be an end of such publications. The sentence of the Court was, that defendant should be imprisoned four months.

EXCHEQUER.—*Morris, Clerk,* v. *the Duke of Norfolk.*—Cause was shown against a rule obtained on the part of defendant, the object of which was to set aside or vary the terms of an order made by Mr. Baron Rolfe under the Tithe Commutation Act. It appeared that the rev. plaintiff claimed the full tithes of the parish of Shelfanger, in Norfolk, in answer to which the Duke of Norfolk, as proprietor of the whole parish, set up a modus of 14*l.* per annum. By the act in question it is provided that a judge at chambers, an issue having been directed by way of appeal from the decision of the tithe commissioners, may order the party opposing the claim of the minister to produce and give extracts from all deeds in his possession touching the issue, with a proviso that the party may exempt himself from the production of any deed which he can pledge his oath not to contain anything in reference to the issue and having reference to his own title. In this case Mr Baron Rolfe had made an order which defendant now sought to set aside or amend, because it was construed by him to be an absolute order taking away the benefit of the proviso, and also because it had exceeded the powers in the act when it ordered him to produce the parcels set out in all his deeds for the inspection of plaintiff, which it was contended might disclose his title to lands not only in the parish but elsewhere, as almost every deed in the duke's possession was included in the order as it stood at present. Counsel having been heard in support of the rule, it was arranged that the parties should attend the judge again for the purpose of making the affidavit, which defendant had erroneously conceived it was the object of the order to exclude him from making, and which ought to have been done before the judge at the original hearing. On the latter point, however, it was the opinion of the Court that the rule ought to be discharged, as the learned Baron did not exceed his powers. Rule discharged with costs.

ARCHES' COURT.—*The Office of the Judge promoted by Martin against Escott.*—This was a proceeding by an inhabitant of the parish of Gedney, Lincolnshire, against the Rev. T. S. Escott, vicar of that parish, for refusing to bury the corpse of the infant daughter of Thomas Cliff. It appeared that the Vicar had refused the rite of burial in this case, on the ground that the laws and constitutions of the Church required him to regard no person as a lawful minister who had not been episcopally ordained, and that the child having been baptized by an unordained minister of the Wesleyan Methodists, a clergyman of the Church of England was not authorized to give the body the rite of Christian burial. The counsel on both sides entered into voluminous details on the practice of the Church, both in primitive times and during subsequent periods. Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the doctrines of the Church in all ages allowed lay baptisms to be valid; that they were tolerated until the conference at Hampton Court in 1603; and that if all persons who had been unbaptized by clergymen of the Church of England were to be excluded from the rite of burial, foreigners, even of the highest rank, however nearly allied to the throne, as well as the people of Ireland and Scotland, and the great body of dissenters, must necessarily be refused Christian burial. It was also stated that at the Hampton Court conference, although the bishops contended for lay baptism, James I. induced them to allow that it should not henceforth be performed by *women* or *knaves*; and that the Church merely considered such baptisms irregular but neither held them to be illegal or denounced them as invalid the law therefore being clear, it was argued that a person so baptized was entitled to the full right of Christian burial. In defence of the Vicar, it was contended that although the Catholic Church at one time permitted laymen to baptize, the English Church both before and after the Reformation repudiated the practice, and disallowed its validity; and from that period the Liturgy has not regarded the rite performed by unordained persons to be binding. It was also argued that persons unbaptized are not entitled by the rubric to have the burial service read over them. The counsel for defendant affirmed that an unbaptized person, by the canon law, one not in communion with the Established Church, and not baptized by one of its lawful ministers. Further arguments were drawn from the fact that the person who performed the alleged baptism admitted not only that he had never been ordained, but that he had no authority even from his own sect to administer baptism; and it was hence inferred that if baptism by such a party were valid, there was nothing to prevent persons in any condition of life from baptizing their own children. Although the Vicar had refused to read the burial service of the church over the child, he had allowed the interment to take place outside the churchyard, attended by a minister of her own persuasion, who read prayers over the body, and the bell of the church was tolled. It was contended that this proceeding on the part of the Vicar proved that he had not acted from intolerance, but simply from a conscientious desire not to violate his oath to obey the 39 articles of the church; and that by allowing the body to be buried in his churchyard, while the sect to which deceased belonged had burial-grounds of their own within the parish, he had granted all that was consistent with the obligations of his sarcedotal office.—Judgment was deferred.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*Wright and Co. Bankers.*—At the final examination of the bankrupts, the commissioner delivered judgment on a question arising out of overdue banker's checks, which presented many points of public interest. The question principally involved was the right of proof against the estate, for a sum of money which, at the time of the bankruptcy, was standing in the banker's books to the credit of a customer, and for which the customer had some days previously given a check to a third party, in payment of a debt due by the customer to such party, the check not having been presented for payment, and thereby operating as a satisfaction and discharge of the debt for which it was given. The commissioner described the operation of banking in regard to what are usually called deposits, or money kept by customers at a banker's. He stated that sums of money paid to the credit of customers with a banker are, both in fact and in contemplation of law, loans by the customers to the banker, who becomes their debtor, and is bound to repay the money on demand, or to pay checks drawn by the customers for any portion of such money. A person receiving a check drawn upon a banker must present it with due diligence, and the general rule is that checks received in the course of one day may be presented at any time during banking-hours of the next. If the holder of a check fail to present it with reasonable diligence, the debt in respect of which the check is given is discharged by his laches, though amounting to a satisfaction of such debt. In the present case a Mr. Corran having a large sum to his credit with Messrs. Wright, on the 14th of November drew a check in favour of Mr. Loxsey for 25*l.* This check might have been presented before the bankruptcy; and had it been so presented, it would have been paid. The holder, however, kept the check, and omitted to present it or give notice to the bankers that he held it. The holder, therefore, has no remedy against the drawer of the check, nor against the bankers, for want of privity between them. The bankers were debtors of the customer, and at law they would

continue to be so until they, by desire of the customer, entered into some binding engagement with a third party to pay the money due to him. When an order is given by a person to pay part of his money to another, a foreseen valuable consideration in equity, the order fixes the money the moment it is shown to the party on whom it is drawn. Had the customer who held the check become bankrupt, the amount of that check would have passed to his assignees, because, in order to make an effectual assignment of a debt, in the event of the bankruptcy of the assignor, the assignment of a debt must have everything equivalent to a delivery of chattels personal, as far as the case admits. He therefore determined that the check would operate as an equitable assignment, and that proof should be made for the amount by Mr. Corvan and Mr. Doxsey, jointly, in the ordinary form for the assignor and assignee of a debt.

Police.

Mansion-House.—*Loss of the Dryad.*—On Saturday the further examination of witnesses was resumed, preparatory to the committal of the prisoners, Patrick and Michael Wallace.—Mr. Clarkson said he had an application to make with respect to the insurances effected on board the *Lucy*, to which he alluded on the last day of examination: but he should forbear to enter upon the subject until he should hear what the magistrates were determined to do with prisoners, on the original charge. The counsel for the prosecution were not able at present to bring forward evidence necessary to show that the offence amounted to a felony. If the magistrate considered it his duty to commit upon that charge, he would not enter into the case of the *Lucy*. That the case of the *Dryad* was not perfect was not the fault of prosecutors, who had done all they could to procure the necessary evidence.—Sir P. Laurie said that this case had cost him much anxiety. He had never witnessed one in which great crime had been committed in a more artful manner. There had been new evidence of an important kind brought forward since the new investigation had been commenced. If he were to exercise his own judgment, he should remand the prisoners over the next sessions, but as the subject had been noticed by a higher tribunal, it was his intention to commit them; and he did so in the strongest confidence that the judge who should read the depositions, and learn that Government had sent for a witness to a most important fact, and that the commercial community were deeply interested in the result, would without hesitation postpone the trial. Great ingenuity had been exercised to deprive public bodies of large sums of money. The whole mercantile world were indebted to the insurance companies for the zeal they had manifested in prosecuting. As the sessions were so near, he felt no difficulty in committing the prisoners. He then asked whether the counsel for the prosecution were ready to make any statement with regard to the *Lucy*. He wished merely to hear so much evidence as would bear out counsel in the statement as to the insurances effected on that ship, that it might not be said the representation was made to excite prejudice against prisoners. Mr. Clarkson then called Mr. Johnson, shipbroker, who stated that he effected an insurance for the sum of 935*l* in the Indemnity Insurance Company, on goods said to be shipped on board the *Lucy*, on the 17th Oct., for Michael Wallace. He produced a copy of the policy, by which it appeared that the goods stated to be on board consisted of earthenware, beef, and other articles, insured on a voyage from Bristol and Llanelly to Valparaiso. He also produced a letter in the handwriting of Michael Wallace, directing the insurance to be effected, and a copy of the bill of lading, from which it appeared that the master of the *Lucy* was Houston Wallace, brother of prisoners. Witness considered Michael Wallace to be the owner, and treated him as such. Mr. Bodkin said he had a document from Glasgow on the subject; but as he had no means of proving it, he could not call it legal evidence. That document stated that a similar insurance had been effected in Glasgow; that the amount, marks, and numbers were the same. The certificate from the custom-house at Bristol stated that the *Lucy* had cleared in ballast for Valparaiso on the 16th Oct., and the certificate from Llanelly stated that she had cleared the coast on the 3d Dec., with coals only: this was moral, but not legal evidence.—Sir P. Laurie expressed himself satisfied, and committed prisoners for trial, on the case of the *Dryad*.

On Wednesday the Solicitor-General made an application to the Judge presiding in the *Central Criminal Court* for the postponement of the trial, on the ground of the unavoidable absence of a necessary witness. There was reason to believe that he was on his way home, and until he arrived it would be unsafe to proceed. The evidence which he would establish was of high importance, as he was on board when the vessel was lost, and could therefore speak from personal knowledge of the facts. The learned counsel opposed the proposition to admit the prisoners to bail, and hoped the Court would not give them the opportunity of escaping from the country. When the charge was first preferred, one of them absconded, abandoned his house and family, and was ultimately traced to a town in Lancashire near the sea-side. The frauds in which they had been engaged were very extensive and profitable, and there was little doubt of their being able to obtain bail to almost any amount, although it might never be their intention to surrender to take their trials. He would therefore submit that the prisoners should be kept in custody until next sessions. The Court acceded, and the prisoners were again committed to Newgate.—While the preceding measures were in progress, information was received from the British consul at the Cape de Verdes, stating that the *Lucy* was totally lost on the 9th Dec., on the east end of the Isle of Sal. The crew all got safely on shore, without saving any of their clothes, and were in much distress. On the receipt of this intelligence, the officer who apprehended the other brothers was sent to Bristol, in the hope that Houston Wallace, who, it is believed, sunk the ship intentionally, for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies, would be in that port. In addition to these disclosures, the solicitor to the prosecutors has ascertained that Michael Wallace, as far back as 1837, caused an insurance to be effected on a vessel, called the *Delta*, from London to Jamaica and Honduras, of which vessel he was captain, and which was lost on the voyage. The insurance was effected in the London Insurance Office, the goods stated to be on board were cotton prints, flannels, &c., the marks and numbers of which were specified in the policy. Upon inquiry at the custom-house it was ascertained that no goods so marked and numbered were ever shipped on board the *Delta*. The insurance office settled as for a total loss.—The excitement at Lloyd's has been exceedingly great in consequence of these transactions, and commercial men are much interested in the result of the trials.

Lambeth-Street.—*Robbing Ready-furnished Lodgings.*—Caroline Cliffherne, an actress, was charged with stealing from her furnished lodgings a quantity of bed-ticking, and other articles, value 7*l*. The prisoner, who was a person of superior manners, went into a strong hysterical fit, and appeared to be unconscious of the proceedings. Her family were said to be of high respectability, but had cast her off owing to her predilection for the stage. Having been disappointed in her pursuit she was reduced to the deepest distress, which caused her to commit the offence.—Mrs. Kerr, the landlady, stated that prisoner had engaged an apartment, for which she agreed to pay 1s. 6*d*. a week. On Saturday morning missing a cloak, she suspected prisoner of stealing it, and going into her apartment, observed that the carpet had been taken up, the bed-clothes stripped off and other articles missing. Prisoner was given into custody, when she admitted she pawned the articles to procure the means of subsistence.—The articles were produced by pawnbrokers, who proved that they were pledged by prisoner. Mrs. Kerr said that it was not without much pain she made such a charge against the young woman, but being a widow, and having six children to support, she could not afford to lose so much property through the misconduct of a stranger.—The magistrate said she had only done her duty. The offence of stealing from ready-furnished lodgings was increasing to a frightful extent. This seemed to be a case of wholesale plunder, so that he must send it before a jury.—The prisoner was committed for trial, and was taken out of court in convulsions.

Tricks of Sailors' Crimps.—Daniel Solomons, a shipping-agent, near the London docks, appeared to answer the complaint of some young sailors for detaining their hammocks, chests, clothes, &c. The lads stated that Mr. Solomons agreed to find them a ship, and told them to leave their sea-stock of clothes in his possession. He then advanced them a trifle for board and lodging, and sent them to Gravesend to be put on board the ship for which they had been engaged. When they arrived there was no ship for them, and they had to work their way back to London. Mr. Solomons now refused to give up the articles deposited with him until the money he advanced should be repaid. One of the lads said that Solomons gave him 1s. to pay for a bed in Gravesend, and had paid 6*d*. porterage on his account, but he had worked two days on board the vessel by which he was taken to that port. He had been obliged to pay his passage back, and had lost ten days through Solomons' representation that he would get him a ship. His goods detained were worth 4*l*., and he could not go to sea without them. The magistrate said complainant was entitled to have his things returned on payment of the 6*d*. advanced for porterage. If Mr. Solomons undertook to find a ship, and failed to do so, he ought to pay the parties for lost time.—Solomons said he should not give up the goods; if they were taken away by force, he should bring an action of trover.—The magistrate said he should take care that he delivered up the clothes. Solomons—If that be your Worship's decision, there may be a hundred applications of the same description against me.—The magistrate said he had no doubt of it; but he was bound to decide on the evidence before him, and should compel his obedience.

Union-Hall.—James Wilson was brought up, charged with being concerned, with others, in robbing Mr. Perry, a farmer of 89*l*. at a prize fight in the country.—Complainant stated that on the 27th Oct he went to see a prize-fight at Six-mile Bottom, near Newmarket, and that he had not been long on the ground before he was suddenly held by the arms, and robbed of a check for 40*l*., besides cash amounting to 49*l*. He observed a number of well-dressed men about him at the time, and amongst them, he had every reason to believe, he saw the prisoner; but in consequence of that person being now reduced in flesh, he could not undertake to swear positively to his identity.—A policeman stated that prisoner had just been discharged from Guilford gaol, where he had suffered three months' imprisonment for attempting a robbery. He took him into custody the day after the fight, and upon him found the 40*l*. check identified by complainant.—Witnesses were called to prove that prisoner was present in the afternoon of the day in question at the George Inn, Southwark; but one of them did not remember the number of his own house, and the statements of the others were not received with much confidence.—The magistrate said that they had proved nothing after all; and even if it was true he had been seen at the George in the afternoon of the fight, he had plenty of time to get there after the robbery, which took place in the morning. He then remanded him.

Marlborough Street.—Mrs. Molly Cronin, an Irish fish-woman, was summoned for having with *malice prepense* pitched a double handful of mud into a butcher's shop in Newport market. Defendant was seen, basket in hand, by complainant trudging through the market, casting an inquisitive look at the stock of uncooked dainties on both sides; whereupon, conceiving she had the appearance of a Saturday night customer, he solicited her in the regular way for her custom. A joint of delicate mutton was handed down, which having been submitted by defendant to the judgment of her nose, was thrown on the chopping-block with the disparaging expression of "dirty cag-mag!" The offended butcher made use of that kind of verbal retort which offended butchers in general are apt to resort to, the consequence of which was that defendant made her way expeditiously to the nearest kennel, caught up a handful of mud, and threw it at the goodly array of gigots and sirloins that decorated the shop. The charge was admitted, but the un-savoury missiles defendant declared were intended solely for the butcher, who unceremoniously turned her out of the shop. "He not only called me out of me own lawful name, your Wutchip, but he told me he'd give me the price of a leg of mutton for every one of me childre, and I've only thirteen at print that I could call be its right father's name. Me character's well known, and this letter will prove it." Mrs. Cronin dived into the recesses of her multifarious petticoats, and extracted a dirty piece of paper, which she proffered to justice. The document was, of course, not admissible as evidence; the contents were these:—"i hop you Will Parding the grate liberty Gintlmin i take In troblin you But this poor woman as Bin grat y emposed on By the presnir, she his In detted to this poor woman for washen 13 6 and a flannen petcote 2 6 and a linnen shemmie good As mi and can Not git hit from her the Pore woman can Not speke good English to Explane her ca threw that i trubble you with these few lines she Has always makin sum Excuse a Bout hit and pays other woman before her face i hop Gintlmin you will take up her distressin case though she lives in Sin Giles wich i know is hout of the juryprudence of the office i am willin to come for Ward to her kracter She is onest uprite sober most always and hindeustyous woman I am respektable tradesman, and always sells cheape and civil to anny lady or gentlmin when they plase to send their order. So no more from yours at present, Christopher Hennerty. No. 10, Little Johnson-street, Buckridge-street, St. Giles London.—Mole Candles 8*d*., dips 6*d*., prime red harins 3 a grart, for Redy Muney Oniey."—Neither the epistle nor the eloquence being able to shake the evidence of wilful damage brought by the butcher, defendant was mulcted in the sum of 10*s*. and costs.

Worship-street.—*Wholesale Manufactory of Housebreaking Implements.*—William Russell, dressed in the most stylish manner, and a young woman who gave the name of Rachael Russell, were charged on suspicion of having been concerned in several burglaries. It appeared that about six weeks ago a house in Wilson street, Finsbury, was broken into during the night, and a quantity of plate, to the value of 40*l*., carried off. A few evenings afterwards the house of Mr. Wyman, a broker, in Clerkenwell, was plundered of a large quantity of apparel, &c. These robberies having been communicated to the police, a serjeant was employed to trace the culprits, and soon received information tending to inculpate the prisoner. He then adopted measures to ascertain his residence, and proceeded there on Sunday night, in company with a police constable. The door was opened by the male prisoner, whom the policeman secured, and the serjeant proceeded to search the place. The first object that attracted his attention was a bag containing two dozen skeleton keys, and several instruments used by burglars. A quantity of valuable wearing apparel was strewed about the place. Upon further search he discovered a large bag, containing eight dozen skeleton keys, together with an assortment of centre-bits, darkies, files, and other implements of a similar description. Upon counting the tools it was found that the skeleton keys alone amounted to no fewer than 136. About 60 pawnbrokers' duplicates, relating to property which there was every reason to believe was the produce of plunder, were found upon them. Mr. Wyman identified a silk cloak, umbrella, and two parasols, as his property, and stated that on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 27, he found, on returning from church, his house had been entered by means of skeleton keys, and every room ransacked. The most valuable articles of apparel had been selected and taken away. On the day preceding the robbery the male prisoner called at his shop and inquired the value of different articles, but he observed that his eyes appeared all the time engaged in making a survey of the place. He had no doubt that prisoner favoured him with this preliminary visit for the sole purpose of making a rough estimate of the value of his intended booty. The prisoner was recognised by several officers as one of the last burglars of the "old school" that remained in this country, and it was stated that he had pursued his career for about 25 years. About 12 years ago he was instrumental in procuring the conviction and transportation of several of his companions, by peaching against them, and such a storm of indignation and resentment was raised against him in consequence, amongst the fraternity, that it is probable his life would have been sacrificed if he had fallen into their hands. Both prisoners were remanded for a week.

Thames Office.—*Charge of Murder at Sea.*—On Saturday, Wakeham, chief mate of the *Alligator*, from Constantinople, was brought before the magistrate, and, after a long investigation, remanded, on the charge of being concerned in causing the death of W. Vage, an apprentice on board that ship, by neglect and ill-usage. On the evidence then adduced the magistrate gave directions for the apprehension of the captain, who surrendered on Monday, and was brought up for examination. It appeared that deceased was ill-used during the outward voyage, and deserted the morning after the ship's arrival at Constantinople. He was ashore a month, part of the time in an hospital, and the remainder roaming about the streets. He was taken on board by the portmaster on the day the ship sailed, and was then suffering from tumours and sores in his legs. Instead of being in the forecastle, he was thrust into the long-boat on deck, with only a blanket to cover him. He was compelled to perform his duty, and orders were given by the prisoners to beat him with a rope if he did not get up when called. He was kept six weeks in the boat, and had neither shoes, stockings, nor change of linen. When in the Channel he suffered so much from cold that he was sent into the forecastle; but, as the men complained, he was put into a coal-hole, where he remained while the ship was performing quarantine in Standgate creek, and though a medical officer came daily on board, the prisoners regularly reported all well. One day the mate threw a bucket of water over him, and beat him frequently with a rope. On the 21st the lad was found naked and in a dying state: his clothes had been taken off by the captain's orders, that the cook might wash them. Towards evening the captain was told he was dying, and that something should be done for him; he ordered him to be taken into the cabin, but within two hours the lad died. The witnesses attributed his death to ill-usage, neglect, and exposure to the cold.—After a long inquiry, the prisoners were committed for trial, for wilful murder.

Tattersall's.—Thursday.

Several horses were backed in the course of the afternoon, but, beyond a slight decline in Palæmon, the odds remain precisely as on Monday last. 15. and in one instance 17 to 1. were laid on the field; 500 to 30 and 18 to 1 agst. Coronation, 25 to 1 in fifties agst. Wahab; 30 to 1 each, to small sums, agst. Rosalie and Knight of the Whistle; 50 to 1 agst. Ermengardis, whose party were unable to get on all their money and long odds agst several outsiders. At the close of a very dull afternoon the prices averaged as under:—

DERBY.

4 to 1	agst Scotti's lot (taken, and afterwards offered)	30 to 1	agst Knight of the Whistle (taken and afterwards offered)
20 to 1	All the mares (taken)	50 to 1	Belgrade (taken)
33 to 1	Lord Exeter's lot (tak)	50 to 1	Ermengardis (taken)
16 to 1	Palæmon (taken)	2000 to 20	Lady Strut (taken)
18 to 1	Coronation (taken)	2000 to 20	Protection (taken)
18 to 1	Eringo	1000 to 10	Ben Brace (taken)
28 to 1	Wahab (taken)	1000 to 10	Jack Sheppard (taken)
30 to 1	Rosalie colt (taken and afterwards offered)	4000 to 30	Tonquin (taken)
		10,000 to 70	Mustapha (taken)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

50 even between Ralph and Cameron (taken)

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—R. Woolven, High-st., Southwark, butcher.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—W. Maton, Fore-st., leather-seller.—J. Budd, Liverpool, commission-agent.

DECLARATIONS OF BANKRUPTCY.—R. Macinlay, rectifier, Silver-street.—R. Wontner, woollen-draper, Cloth-fair.

BANKRUPTS.—H. Cunliffe, Southampton, brewer.—T. Keasley and J. L. Keasley, Long lane, and Wyld's-rents, Bermondsey, tanners.—T. Heskin, jun., Thornley, Hertford, horse-dealer.—G. F. Kerschner and J. Kerschner, Great Surrey-st., Southwark, victuallers.—L. Munn, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, paper manufacturer.—J. Goldie, High-st., Whitechapel, distiller.—J. Field and W. Field, Mincing-lane, wine-brokers.—J. Barnett, Sydenham, Kent, builder.—J. Lewis, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, draper.—G. Donnelly, High-st., Dudley, Worcestershire, hatter.—W. B. Fosbrooke, Liverpool, money-scrivener.—J. Salter and J. Cale, Gloucester, builders.—T. Trafford, Hatton, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—J. Lawton and R. Lawton, Leigh, Lancashire, drapers. W. C. Fairclough, Liverpool, engineer.—J. Standley, Birmingham, brass-founder.—J. Shillito, Manchester, warehouseman.—A. Lambley, Birmingham, hotel-keeper.—J. Straten, surgeon, Warwick.—W. J. Duckham, hosier, Little Love-lane, Cheapside.—G. Cooke, scrivener, Northampton.—E. L. Mayor, innkeeper, Northampton.—S. Freshney, grocer, Bond-street, Chelsea.—L. Watling, butcher, Upper-street, Islington.—J. Pearson, grocer, Almondbury, Yorkshire.—R. Clay, merchant, Huddersfield.—W. Jennings, tailor, Gloucester.—J. Jenkins, auctioneer, Haverfordwest.—T. Todd, factor, Birmingham.—J. and W. K. Robson, grocers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—W. R. Kemp, grocer, Eastcheap.—G. Lewis, licensed victualler, Mile-end-road.—E. Bridgwater, victualler, Birmingham.—J. S. Davis, furniture-dealer, Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. A. Kidston, Verreville and Anderston, near Glasgow, manufacturer of china.—D. Ritchie, Dundee, coal-merchant.—J. Kirkland, Glasgow, print-warehouseman.

Births.—On Monday, the 1st inst., at Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a son.—On Monday, the 25th ult., in Golden-square, the wife of W. Andrews, Esq., M.D., of a son.—On Thursday, the 28th ult., in Percy-street, Mrs. Kialmark, of a daughter.—On the 29th ult., at Laxtow vicarage, the lady of the Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald, rector of Fledborough, Notts, of a daughter.—On the 29th ult., at Cut-hedge, Gosfield, Essex, the lady of T. Fowke, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.—On Saturday, the 30th ult., at the house of T. Hankey, Esq., 45, Portland-place, the lady of G. Hankey, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriages.—At Oporto, on the 5th of December last, E. J. Johnston, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for that city, to Martha, eldest daughter of E. Rumsey, Esq., M.D., of the same place.—At the British Embassy, Paris, on the 19th ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, A. Douglass, of Hoare-town-park, New South Wales, to Emily, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Salisbury Davenport, K.C.B., of Bramhall, in the county of Chester, and Weeden-lodge, Bucks.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. W. Pratt, Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., of Bushey-grove, Herts, to Lucy, relict of the Right Hon. William Lord Rendlesham, and daughter of the late E. R. Pratt, Esq., of Royston, in the county of Norfolk.

Deaths.—On the 31st ult., at Cavenham-hill, Suffolk, in the 57th year of his age, the Rev. H. Cholmeley, rector of Troston, Suffolk, and brother of the late Sir M. Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, near Grantham.—On the 18th ult., at 22, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, in the 38th year of his age, G. Katz, Esq., surgeon, late of Lime-street-square, London, and formerly of Berbice.—On the 24th ult., at Gettingen, of inflammation of the lungs, Major-General Sir Victor Von Arentsschild, Knight Companion of the Bath, Knight of the Tower and Sword, and of the Guelphic order of the White Horse; Governor of Hannoveerich Munden, &c. This highly-talented officer greatly distinguished himself, particularly throughout the war in the Peninsula.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.

Saturday, February 6, 1847.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 7. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
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Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Hopetoun
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Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
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Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
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Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Mackie, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whatley, of Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the Heartsease, that he can now supply, from pots, twelve of his fine Seedlings (including Robin Adair), which were so very successful last year, at 3*l*. 3*s*. Also 25 good named varieties for exhibition for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

N. GAINES' LIST of first-rate GERANIUMS, Dahlias, and Pansies, including his New Seedlings, which he can strongly recommend, may be obtained by prepaid application at the Nursery, Surrey-lane, Battersea.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will have every Novelty worthy of Cultivation, in addition to his already choice Assortment of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS; Catalogues of which may be had on application; as also Catalogues of Messrs. Rivers's Roses, Fruit Trees, and popular Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.
4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, Dec. 1840.

ROYAL VICTORIA VINE.—This splendid new variety, from the Black Hamburgh, was raised at Buscot Park. The berries, measuring from three to four inches in circumference, are of an exquisite flavour; the weight of the bunches from two to three pounds; it is a prolific bearer, and suited for early vineries or greenhouses. Two dishes presented to Her Majesty in 1838 were highly commended. Fine Plants are now ready at One Guinea each.
Orders received by Mr. John Merrick, Buscot Park, Faringdon; Messrs. Brown, Piccadilly; Messrs. Garraway, Bristol.

H. CORSTEN, Florist to Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's-bush, near Hammersmith, has for SALE, small Boxes, at 1*l*. each, containing 12 packets of flower-seeds, 12 mixed Tulips, 6 ditto Yellow Crown, 6 ditto Peony Red, 6 ditto Rose Eagle, 6 ditto Mathilda, 6 ditto Grand Vainqueur, 6 double Tuberose, 12 double Anemones, 12 double Ranunculus, to be delivered free of expense at any part of London. H. C.'s Great Exhibition of Hyacinths will commence the 20th of April till the 10th of May, at Hyacinth Villa.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.—To be Disposed of, with immediate Possession, the well-known NURSERY of Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith, near London.—For particulars, apply on the Premises, or of Mr. D. Dulley, Fruiterer, Covent-garden; and of Mr. Protheroe, Auctioneer, Leytonstone, Essex.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.—RICHARD FORREST & Co. beg respectfully to direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and their American Evergreen plants. Their trained and Standard Fruit Trees are also very fine, consisting of all the most approved sorts and new varieties. Agricultural and Garden Seeds for exportation, packed on the shortest notice. Packets of Clintonia pulchella, Schizopetalon Walkerii, with all the new and showy Annuals of their own growth; and a Catalogue with the Heights and Colours, may be had on application. Packets of the Bokhara, or Giant Clover, may be obtained, and specimens of the English growth seen. Fine strong plants of their new Strawberry, the Swainston Seedling.

NEW PELARGONIUMS RAISED BY THE REV. R. GARTH AND E. FOSTER, ESQ.—W. CATLEUGH begs to invite the attention of the cultivators of this beautiful flower to the following new and splendid varieties which he has this season to send out:—Amethyst, Beauty, Britannia, Bridesmaid, Comte de Paris, Corona, Duenna, Elizabeth, King John, Lifeguardsman, Mabel, Nymph, Nonsuch, Prince Albert, Ruby, Wildfire, Vulcan, &c. These varieties are very free bloomers, superior in form, fine in habit and colour, and excellent show-flowers. W. C. has also to send out shrubby and herbaceous Calceolarias, raised by Mr. Green, and exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens, Chiswick; with several others of first-rate quality, by different growers. The New Fuchsias, Pansies, Picotees, Verbenias, Dahlias, &c. Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.

JOHN ROGERS, Florist, &c. to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c. Eaton-square, Pimlico, and at Battersea, begs to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, a new and superb Seedling Raspberry, possessing all the qualities of the Antwerp, and one additional and desirable property of bearing an abundant crop from July to December, producing spikes of fruit from 18 inches to 2 feet long, with numerous side branches. It may be grown with great advantage in pots, and with a little protection may be kept in a good bearing state until the end of the year. It would be desirable for every Gardener to cultivate this valuable sort, as it would enable him to send a dish of fine Raspberries to table all the autumn. It should also be cultivated by the Amateur who is in the habit of exhibiting fruit in the Autumn, as prizes are generally offered for them, and but seldom any are to be found worth taking. This superb sort should be grown by Market Gardeners and persons growing fruit for sale near every watering-place and fashionable resort, as Raspberries are always in request as long as they can be obtained good. This sort requires a different treatment from others, of which printed instructions will be given to the purchasers. Plants may be had on application as above, or through any of the London Nurserymen and Seedsmen, at 12*s*. per dozen, or 75*s*. per 100. A remittance or reference will be expected from unknown correspondents.
N. B. Plants of the white Antwerp True can be had at 3*s*. per dozen.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

WANTED.—A Gardener to superintend a Hot-House, and Green-House, and a Large Kitchen Garden. He will have a Man under him. Wages, One Pound a-week and a cottage rent free; no other perquisites.—Address may be learned at the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE OFFICE.

AS UNDER GARDENER, or single-handed, a young man, aged 20, who will not object to a horse, cow, &c. Can give a good reference to the place he is about to leave. Direct to T. S., Back and Smith's, Florists, Hornsey Road, Islington.

THOMAS MALYON is at liberty to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman that is in want of a Gardener. Can be highly recommended by his late employer, J. Penn, Esq., Inventor of the Circulating Air.—Address, T. M., Avenue Place, Lewisham, Kent.

WANTED.—A Cottage, or small detached House, from 15 to 30 miles from London. It must contain at least one large or two good sized sitting Rooms, two good Bed-Rooms, with Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, &c. &c. There must be a good Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, or an Orchard attached, and from Five to Fifteen Acres of Land. Situation high, or at least dry, and if near a heath or common it would be preferred. The rent of the Cottage and Garden not to exceed £25 per annum; the Land at a price proportioned to its value. A long Lease would be taken, or the Freehold purchased; nor could the advertiser object to purchase, at a proportionate price, even if there be no house or a mere labourer's cottage on the property. Address (post paid) to X. E., GARDENERS' CHRONICLE OFFICE, 3, Charles Street, Covent Garden.

TO BOTANISTS, &c.—FOR SALE, a few Packets of beautiful Scottish Mosses, Hepaticæ, and Lichens. Each Packet (which may be had for Half a Sovereign) will contain 120 species, carefully preserved, named, and localised, and may be transmitted by post to any part of the kingdom. Early application is requested, addressed W. G., at No. 40, Overgate, Dundee.
Dundee, February 1st, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

TO PANSY-GROWERS.

JAMES MAY begs to inform the Cultivators of that much-esteemed flower "Pansy," that he can now supply fine plants in pots of all new and choice varieties, with a few plants of his superb Seedlings of last season, at advertised prices. At the same time, J. M. begs to inform his friends he has a few packets of his choice collected Seed, at the following prices per packet—2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., 10*s*. Also 30 superb named Show Varieties for 21*s*., package included. A priced Catalogue of the new and best varieties may be had on application.
A remittance or reference respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.
The Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, Middlesex.

KINGSTON NURSERY.

T. JACKSON, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Kingston, Surrey, begs to offer the undermentioned at the following low prices:—

100 Cape Ericas, in 100 distinct choice kinds		5*l*.	0*s*.
100 Do. do. very strong		7	10
100 Do. do. extra		10	0
12 Epacris, in 12 do.		1	1
20 Camellias, 20 do.		5	0
20 Geraniums do.	new	3	10
20 Heartsease do.		1	10

A general Catalogue of Plants grown by T. J. may be obtained on prepaid-post application.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d*. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Sieve, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d*. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d*., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d*. per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick-cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

HOT WATER.

T. CORBETT begs leave to thank those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and brother Gardeners, who have so liberally patronised his system of Heating Horticultural Buildings of every description, and as it is rapidly becoming general, takes this method of apprising those who are not yet acquainted with his terms, that he requires £5 as a Patent Fee for every house so heated, on the receipt of which he will send a printed exposition of its entire principles, with any further instructions that may be wished, and a license to have it erected by any tradesman his patron may think fit. Its merits are considered to be efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness. T. C. is also under the necessity of further stating, that as he is protected by his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, he will rigidly enforce the rights the law allows him wherever these rights have been infringed.—Address, T. Corbett, Pencarrow, Bodmin, Cornwall.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 21, Regent Street, 15th Feb. 1840.—MARSHALL'S EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC BEAN.—This was grown, along with other varieties of Beans, in the Society's Garden at Chiswick in 1839, and proves to be a very excellent variety. It is dwarf, branching close to the bottom of the stem, very prolific, producing in clusters, and nearly a fortnight earlier than the Mazagan, which it also surpasses in producing a much larger Bean. It is consequently highly deserving of cultivation, and may be safely recommended as the best early variety hitherto known.—JOHN LINDLEY.
The above valuable Bean may be had at Hugh Ronalds and Son's, Seed and Nurserymen, Brentford, Middlesex, who wish to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, particularly their White Cape Brocoli.

R. SOUTHGATE, Bookseller and General Newspaper Agent, 47, NEWMAN-STREET, MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, begs most respectfully to state that he has made arrangements to supply the "GARDENERS' CHRONICLE," at any part of London and its vicinity, immediately after publication. It can also be received at any part of the United Kingdom, postage-free.—Morning Newspapers, and all other Publications, regularly forwarded by Coaches and the Day-Mails to all parts of the Kingdom.

Now publishing, by Mr. W. Smith, 113, Fleet-street, and to be had of all Booksellers,

MILLS'S TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF CUCUMBERS, MELONS, SEA-KALE, and ASPARAGUS. See *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 5.

This day is published, price 6s. cloth,

THE HAND-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY; with a complete index of reference. By G. H. Caunter, Esq.
London: W. S. Orr & Co.; and W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

Price 7s., illustrated with Wood-cuts of Birds, Cages, &c.,
A NEW EDITION OF THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF CAGE BIRDS; their Management, Habits, Food, Diseases, Treatment, Breeding, and the Methods of Catching them. By J. M. BECHSTEIN, M.D.

"A very delightful book of its kind. . . . . It seems to us an indispensable book for the bird-fancier."—*Spectator.*

"It will be welcome to every gentleman's library or drawing-room table. It is superbly got up, with an immense number of vignettes, and, in fact, rivals the beauty of the Annuals."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

London: W. S. Orr & Co.; and W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catlengh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it. In securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant on weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

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20			25			30			35			40			45			50		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	10	7	1	14	11	2	0	7	2	7	0	2	15	3	3	6	6	4	1	9

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Passiflora, 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Microscopical Anniversary	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological Anniversary	1 P. M.
	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

THE newspapers inform us that, in consequence of Government having determined to grant a Charter to the New Zealand Company, Lord John Russell has accepted an invitation to dine this day with the Directors, in celebration of the event. We hail with much satisfaction this recognition of the importance of New Zealand; and we trust it is the forerunner of a series of judicious measures for the government of a colony which bids fair to become, at no distant period, one of the most important of our foreign possessions.

Situated in temperate latitudes, well wooded and watered, and broken up into a varied surface by mountain ranges of considerable elevation, New Zealand is free from the terrible droughts which form the greatest obstacle to the prosperity of the settler in Australia. Inhabited by a fine and hardy race of men, as well adapted for husbandmen as the Scotch, and willing to be so employed—very different from the wretched aborigines of New Holland—these islands contain within themselves a supply of agricultural labourers, and, to a great extent, secure the settler from the difficulties of obtaining good servants in colonies, whether penal or free, where all labour must be European. The moist and temperate nature of the climate of New Zealand is indicated by the numerous Cruciferous plants of great beauty which it contains, —by its Gaultherias, Brambles, Ilex, Veronicas, and Fungi, which would not thrive in countries subject to periodical heat and drought; and even in the northern island the summer temperature is like that of England. We to-day publish a letter from a correspondent who has lately visited the northern island, and who regarded it with unprejudiced eyes; and we must confess that all the information we have been able to collect relating to this colony leads us to the conclusion that no place offers a more flattering prospect of solid and early advantage to an English husbandman. It is probable that the southern island will prove even more cultivable than the northern; and we understand a body of settlers, among whom are men of birth and education, have, in fact, proceeded to establish themselves at Port Lookers, on the east of the southern island.

The bay of islands at the northern extremity of New Zealand is the well-known missionary station; but it does not appear to have been selected for colonial purposes, and we have reason to believe that very sufficient reasons have led to its rejection. We mention these things because we know how interesting the subject of emigration is to many of our country readers; and we are anxious to direct their attention thus early to the land where they have most to hope and least to fear.

It is, however, in part for the purpose of calling the attention of Government to a subject of great national consequence, altogether independent of speculations about emigration, that we have to-day adverted to the subject of New Zealand. The finest timber in the world for masts for the Navy, especially for line-of-battle ships, comes from New Zealand, and, in fact, can be obtained nowhere else, except in the United States and in North-west America. How precarious are our means of procuring such timber from the United States must be obvious to all who look abroad into the political world; and it is not improbable that ere long Virginia may be closed to us. New Zealand and North-west America will then become our only source of supply. There is much fear that the Kawrie Pine of New Zealand is by no means so abundant as to justify our regarding the supply as inexhaustible. It is understood to be of slow growth, not collected in forests, but scattered over some parts of the country in solitary specimens. Such trees will soon fall beneath the axe and fire of the settler, unless protected; and we earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Colonial Government the necessity of devising some means by which they may be secured for the use of the Royal Navy. Other timber the country bears in plenty, adapted to the wants of the settler, although not to those of the shipwright; and that would be a short-sighted policy which allowed irreparable national loss to be sustained from an unwillingness to incur expense, or from an apprehension of unpopularity.

Of this at least we may be assured, that if the supply of such naval timber from New Zealand and the United States is interrupted, we must fetch our masts from the mouth of the Colombia.

ON THE ACTUAL STATE OF HORTICULTURE.

THE progress made in the science of horticulture within the last seven years is truly astonishing, whether we consider the immense quantity of new plants introduced, the stimulus given to improved methods of cultivation by means of horticultural societies, or the interchange of ideas which has taken place through the various periodicals devoted to the art.

If there be those who think that publications of the kind above referred to have contained much of light and irrelevant matter, and some repetition, they ought, I conceive, on a more full consideration of the matter, to be led to think that although such has been the case, yet even such discussions have not been without their use. The laws which govern the art in its physiological character are, as it were, few and simple; yet the application of principles emanating from these laws is and ever must be warped and controlled, in a very eminent degree, by the great variety of soil, situation, climate, and I may add, objects, of those engaged in this lovely pursuit.

Landscape gardening has come in most decidedly for its share of improvement. That vague, indescribable sort of thing called a shrubbery in former times, and which has very aptly been compared by Gilpin and others to "a snake with his tail in his mouth," has given place generally in modern gardening to picturesque masses and groups; presenting endless intricacy of outline, and, of course, creating fresh interest at every step. The increased, and I hope I may say, still increasing taste for arboretums, will, before long, by exhibiting and contrasting the various forms and colours of trees in the most perfect state of maturity, much increase the resource of the landscape gardeners of the future. The splendid accessions to the Pine family will alone produce wonders in our scenery when once their merits, and more especially their degrees of hardihood, are ascertained. And here I may suggest to my practical brethren, that those who may have an opportunity of testing the new Mexican and Himalayan kinds in the course of the present winter, should furnish information concerning them to the public.

And now I may, with all deference, offer an opinion of my own about the principles of acclimatising. I feel convinced that shallow and somewhat light soils are alone adapted to this end; presuming, what will be readily granted, that the prime object is to obtain well-ripened wood. I have latterly (from repeated observations of my own, as well as by observing what has been done in this respect by our best cultivators) become so perfectly convinced of this, that I have for two years planted all my Peach-trees and Flemish Pears on mounds of stone or brickbats—the roots actually in contact with the centre of the mound. By this mode, however, be it understood that old and impure soils will not do—nothing but pure maiden loam can be depended on, which in the case of fruit-trees on shallow borders should be of an unctuous character. For my own part, I subscribe without hesitation to the opinion that a comparatively small quantity of soil is sufficient, provided it is pure, and the surface roots are duly preserved. Trees so planted will not, that I am aware, come into leaf earlier than trees on the old plan; but when once growing has fairly commenced, they certainly grow more freely, and, of course, can better bid defiance to insects. Besides this, there is altogether an earlier maturity: the whole volume of roots lying so much within the sphere of the sun's action, is of course earlier warmed by the increasing heat of the early summer; their growth is completed, or nearly so, when deep-rooted trees in rich soils are in their highest degree of luxuriance, and the drought of August, searching in a considerable degree the mass of soil, tends, of course, to lessen, to a great amount, their absorption of sap. However, as the limits of this paper will not allow me to say more on this head at present, I shall be happy at some future period to furnish a more complete account of both root and top management, in connexion with the principle of acclimatising as pursued by me.

The flower-garden has not been forgotten in the progress already alluded to. Valuable accessions have been made in the various tribes of plants adapted for masses, and we no longer depend on the old herbaceous tribes for effect, three parts of which were kept more for the sake of the label attached to them than for any real merit they possessed. Let me not be understood, however, to underrate the labours of the botanist; I only suggest that he is not most at home here; for whatever may be said about elegance of form, peculiarity of habit, or rarity, nothing can or ought to compensate for want of rich colour in the modern parterre. Still much remains to be done in this department, and many excellent points of practice in accelerating and retarding, as well as in the general cultivation of flowers for the parterre, occur in different gardens, which, if collected together, would furnish a vast deal of information under this head. Flowers, too, in many cases, are, as I think, by far too much crowded in the generality of gardens. It is not the cramming together an immense quantity in any given space that produces a proper effect, but having the kinds well selected, and, above all things, highly cultivated; and I quite concur in the opinion that every flower, if not shrub, in a flower-garden should stand completely free of its neighbour in every respect, with the ground in a high-dressed state between. Much attention has been paid to style and the application of it in this department; and amongst others, the mode recommended by Mr. Loudon, of forming what he terms (I believe) constellations of circles, is worth, in my humble opinion, much attention.

The introduction of new exotics has kept pace too with other improvements, and the stimulus which has been given to improved modes of cultivating them by horticultural societies is truly astonishing. In this department, also, a superior degree of cleanliness with regard to insects is observed, and that horrid pest of former days, the red spider, finds little refuge except with a bad cultivator. There is, however, much room for improvement here also. With the plants to be found in modern collections, it is possible to keep up a perpetual display through the gloomy season of winter. The numerous family of the Camellias may be had in flower from October to May with the greatest ease. The Chinese Chrysanthemums have been much improved, and many of our showy flower-garden plants may be had in great beauty in pots up to Christmas, by cultivating them through the summer, and by continually pinching off their bloom; by which means they, I suppose, acquire an accumulated fund of secretions productive of the blooming principle. The Lily of the Valley and the Neapolitan Violet may be had in constant bloom from November to May—two flowers always acceptable to the ladies, whether botanists or not. The forcing of Roses, of various American or bog plants, together with the Chinese Azaleas and Cactuses, also contribute their aid to convert the dulness of winter into the gaiety of spring.

In Orchidaceæ wonders have been performed; they are now, with a few exceptions, as highly cultivated as any tribe of plants whatever; and I believe the errors which most cultivators of this eccentric tribe had fallen into at first, in a greater or less degree, were attributable in some measure to the glaring descriptions written about the climates from whence they were received, about which there seemed to be at one period only one idea, which, like Aaron's rod, swallowed all the rest, viz., that those countries whence they came were excessively hot and excessively damp, with intense shade; no distinction having been made between the various countries, or between night and day heat—a most material point, in my opinion, in all hothouse management. Much information is yet wanted in these respects; and it is, I think, to be lamented that collectors who resided some time in the respective climates, had not taken all the pains in their power to obtain the most accurate information of the relations existing at each season of the year between light, heat, and moisture.

I have now to offer a few observations and suggestions about the forcing-houses of the forcing and fruit as well as plant departments; and here, although great improvements have also taken place, there is, I presume, yet room for more. And this leads me to observe, that the "Theory of Horticulture" is, in my opinion, just the sort of book which was wanted. The chapter on Atmospheric Temperature is truly admirable. The real necessity of not only annual but diurnal rest is clearly pointed out; and although the two kinds of rest are not precisely of the same character, yet both are necessary, as is amply borne out in practice by a multitude of facts which will readily occur to the minds of unprejudiced practitioners.

My own practice tells me that when heat is present, light cannot be absent with impunity; and nearly the same may be said with regard to air and moisture. But as these are all relative, no absolute rules can be laid down to guide those who are not accustomed to practical matters. In fact, with those who are, the relation between those elements must ever be ruled by the objects in view. By the term heat, as here used, I mean what gardeners term a growing pitch of warmth, say from 60° to 70°. Thus a night heat of 70° in the depth of winter, with most plants, especially soft-wooded ones, produces what gardeners term "drawing," or in the language of physiologists, a mere lengthening of the parts, more especially of the internode, without a correspondent stiffening or strengthening: and if a gathering and concentration of the secretions has a tendency to fructification, we may fairly presume that a dispersion of them over a greater space has a contrary effect. However, I do not pretend to understand the science of vegetable physiology like some persons, but I do well know that what I have stated are facts in practice; and when we find successful practice meet in one point with theory, we may fairly be satisfied. My own plan, which I find very successful, is slightly to increase all my fires, where fire-heat is wanted, early in the morning; to give air immediately, be it ever so little, and to throw water, where moisture is necessary, immediately, all over the floors of the houses. If the air is very cutting indeed, I sometimes dispense with air; but in that event I keep my fires down and withhold water, and the only effect is to produce a cool or moderate and tolerably dry atmosphere—in fact, something like that of a fine day in October.

What I want to urge is this, that when we perceive in the morning that there will prevail a deficiency of light through the day, we ought to make arrangements directly to remain in an almost quiescent state during the day. By such means we may not sail so fast as our neighbour, who, it may be, carries all the canvas he can, through all

weathers; but we shall, I am convinced, be found in the end to have steered our bark more safely. In other words, I say, whatever growth we make, let it be honestly done, and in fair daylight. It is well known that all good gardeners are very fond of putting their plants, their vines, their cucumbers, their pines, &c. &c. "to-bed warm," as it is technically called—and a most excellent plan it is, and this is but another illustration of the above principles, and meets in the same point with the physiological accounts of the circulation of the sap, under the influence of solar light, and the secretions consequent thereon. The main point to be observed is to make use of sunshine when it occurs, and not to waste it, if I may use the expression; and thus by cleansing the atmosphere of the houses early in the morning, by means of a free circulation of fresh air, we are enabled, if sunshine occurs, to take away air entirely early in the afternoon; and if at that time the fires are down (or nearly out for a while, as they ought to be), we are in possession of a powerful solar heat, in a pure atmosphere, with abundance of light. The only thing that remains then for the remainder of the night, is to take care that the flues or pipes never become very hot, unless in cases of particular emergency. We hear a great deal of such and such temperatures being the lowest which a given plant will bear, but for my own part I pay little heed to such matters: a night-heat, if such it may be called, of 50° to 55° (a few things, such as early grape-forcing, being excepted), is quite sufficient for me in general; however, as spring, and consequently solar light, increases, much greater liberties may be taken with artificial heat.

I am of opinion that if we had some non-conducting medium, such as canvas, on our hothouse roofs at night, we could do with much less fire-heat than is now required; and I think the time not very distant, when a night covering will be deemed indispensable. The powerful effects of radiation, when the sky is unclouded, and perhaps a sharp "south-easter" prevails, and, it may be, metallic roofs to deal with, are beyond all calculation. When I was at Chatsworth in the end of August of last year, Mr. Paxton had a portable roof of thatch as a covering to an orchidaceous house; it moved in a groove, and had, I believe, a non-conducting cavity between it and the house—the idea struck me as excellent. It appears to me, however, that with such coverings a different night management would have to be adopted in many cases; probably a more sparing use of water in the afternoon on the floors, &c., and perhaps a slight egress of air escaping all night through the back ventilators. I hope Mr. Paxton will be induced to state the results of this mode, for the benefit of the horticultural public.—*Robert Errington, the Gardens, Oulton Park, near Middlewich, Cheshire.*

A NEW KIND OF PROTECTING MATERIAL.

The usual mode of covering plants, &c., with Russian mats is subject to many disadvantages, of which the great annual expense, the loss of time in covering and uncovering, the breakage of glass, and their not excluding damp, may be reckoned amongst the principal. To obviate these inconveniences has been a desideratum with me for years. I have of late used a material which is at the same time economical, convenient, and effectual, and which may be employed at much less expense than any other thing I have heard of.

This material is Pocock's Patent Asphalte Roofing, sold in pieces 16 in. by 32 in. at 4½*d.* each, or about 1¾*d.* the square foot. Its weight is only 60 lbs. to the 100 ft. square. It has been exposed to severe frost and to a heat of 220° without injury; being a non-conductor of heat, is cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and therefore alike useful for protecting from cold and for shading from the sun. In texture the material resembles the improved Patent Felt, and appears to be a combination of hair and long fibrous substances, intimately united by excessive pressure, which gives it strength, durability, and an even surface; and being saturated with an asphaltic composition, it is completely waterproof. I have used it here to cover 300 feet in length of cold pits, in which are kept half-hardy and alpine plants in pots; and it is also used for wintering lettuce, endive, autumnal cauliflower, and such culinary productions as require protection during the winter. I have also a number of shutters made of the same material for covering the lights of forcing pits, and I find them of much importance in severe frosts and windy weather: for although these pits are all heated by hot water and would resist any degree of cold, still I hold it a principal point in culture to use as little fire-heat as possible. I have constructed the cold pits here, that is, such as are not heated artificially, so as to require sashes 6 ft. by 4 ft.; and to correspond with these, I have had wooden frames made of the same dimensions. These frames are formed of a top and a bottom rail, and two side rails, 1¼ in. thick by 2½ in. broad; to the top and bottom rails two pieces of wood, 1¼ in. by 1½ in. are fastened, and another of like size at the middle of the frame across it, and attached to the side rails. To these the asphalte covering is secured by copper tacks (but iron or tin tacks made warm and cooled in oil will answer as well), thus forming shutters 6 ft. by 4 ft., weighing 24 lbs., and costing 6*s.* each,—that is, 2*s.* 3*d.* for asphalte covering, 2*d.* for tacks, 3*s.* 7*d.* for timber and labour.

These waterproof shutters are vastly preferable to Russia mats, and I have no doubt that they will last for 10 or 12 years, if not longer; for while not in use they can, after being well dried, be stored in a dry airy loft or shed. From the nature of the material they will not take oil-paint with advantage, but may perhaps be improved if thinly coated with tar every three or four years. I intend to treat mine thus, and while the tar is still soft to sift over them some fine white sand, which will give them a greyish or slate-coloured appearance.

The best mats will hardly last one season for the ordinary purposes of covering, and cost here about 1*s.* 3*d.* each. Asphalte shutters will resist more cold on account of their nonconducting property, and their being waterproof; moreover, not resting on the surface of the glass, but lying above it to the thickness of the wooden frame, they leave a volume of air between themselves and the glass, which, as has been long ago demonstrated by Dr. Wells in his theory on dew, is of itself an important means of resisting cold, the air being also a non-conductor. If, then, each asphalte shutter is in the first place equal to three mats for resisting cold, and lasts for 10 years, at a cost of 8*s.*, which allows 2*s.* for tarring during that time, the difference of the expense will be thus:—One asphalte shutter, 8*s.*; 30 mats, 1*s.* 3*d.* each,—profit, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for the same period.

These shutters have also the important advantage of preserving glass, which, as every one knows, is greatly damaged when covered with mats, and still more when hay or straw is used for additional protection.

But the advantages of asphalte coverings are not confined to pits, &c. Portable houses may be constructed from a capacity of two or three cubic feet to as many thousands, for the protection, during winter, of tender trees or shrubs. These structures can be made in pieces, similar to hand-glasses, the sides being in four square or parallelogram pieces, and the roof in four angular pieces. Such contrivances I have long wished to see adopted in ornamental gardens, now that we have so many interesting exotics almost hardy enough to stand in the open ground, and only requiring slight protection during winter and early spring. Why might we not have whole groups of Chinese Camellias, Azaleas, Nepaul Rhododendrons, and the splendid hybrids originated from them, which are too tender to stand in the open air? Structures formed of asphalte roofing might be removed piece by piece as the spring advances, until the whole becomes unnecessary by the return of more congenial weather. Certainly such structures would have a much less disorderly appearance than protections of mats and thatchings of straw. I could wish the attention of the Horticultural Society of London were directed to this means of protecting the many valuable specimens upon the beautiful lawns of their garden.

Other cases to which such shutters might be applied in private gardens are many, such as covering mushroom-beds out of doors—protecting the blossoms of fruit-trees in spring—covering flower-beds in autumn, to prolong the flowering of plants. If set on edge and supported nearly perpendicularly, they would make excellent screens for early peas, or such other crops as require shelter in spring and protection in autumn.—*C. M'Intosh, Dalkeith Palace-gardens.*

CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.

I beg to offer, through the medium of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, a reply to the inquiries of a correspondent relative to the cultivation and management of the Pelargonium. The following is my mode of treatment:—I prepare the soil of an open border about the middle of July, and plant my cuttings. The situation chosen is exposed to the sun during the middle of the day. In about six weeks the cuttings will be sufficiently rooted to remove, and I pot them into 60-sized pots. To prevent the worms getting into the pots, they are placed upon a temporary stage, and allowed to remain in a shady situation about three weeks, by which time the plants will be well established, and bear removing to a more exposed spot, where, under the influence of the sun and air, the wood will attain a necessary degree of hardness. Here they remain until taken into the house for the winter, which is generally done about the end of September; the time varies according to the season, but they are housed before danger arises from frost. To improve the appearance of the plants, and make them compact and bushy, I stop them at the third or fourth joint, and shift them into 48-sized pots, using a little turfy loam and sand with the compost to allow the water to pass freely through the soil; I give but little air during eight or ten days: the plants will be then re-established, and afterwards as much air may be given as the state of the atmosphere will permit, until the beginning of December. The side-lights must be kept closed during the prevalence of cold winds. The pots by this time will be well filled with roots, and the plants will require shifting into 32-sized pots. The bone-dust which is now added must be used with caution; being of a drying nature, it is not used near the surface of the soil; the shoots are again stopped at the third joint, the house is kept at a temperature of 45° Fahrenheit for about 10 days, and then allowed to fall to 40° or 42°, at which it is kept. The flues are damped two or three times every night, to prevent the air from becoming too dry, and a little top air is admitted whenever the weather is sufficiently favourable.

About the middle of February those plants which are intended to be large specimen plants are shifted again into 24-sized pots; those of vigorous growth will require a size larger. A small stick is now put to each stem, to train them into uniform and well-shaped plants. In the beginning of April, when fires are discontinued, the plants are syringed over the top three times a week; this is done about four o'clock, at the time the house is closed, and continued during three or four weeks. The house is well damped every evening at the bottom, and the top sashes opened the first thing in the morning, to allow the damp air to escape; and during the day all the air is admitted that can be given with safety. The plants when beginning to bloom are freely watered, and protected from the scorching rays of the sun during the middle of the day by means of canvas, and are thus retained in blossom a much longer time than would be possible if this precaution were omitted. When the plants are housed the decayed leaves are removed, and whenever the green-fly makes its appearance the house is well fumigated; to do this effectually it must be performed when the plants are in a dry state, and they must be well watered the day following.

When the flowering is over, the plants are exposed for about a fortnight to the sun and air, to harden the wood before being cut down. Those plants which are intended as specimen plants the second season, after heading down, are placed in a sheltered situation, when little water is given, and as soon as the new shoots are an inch long, are repotted into pots from one to two sizes smaller, the old soil is shaken from the roots, and good drainage given. The plants thus treated are kept in better health during the winter, from having less soil about their roots. When repotted, they are placed upon a stage in a shady situation, removed into the house at the proper time, and undergo the same treatment the second winter as described for the first. When those plants which are intended for exhibition begin to show their bloom, they receive additional attention; a little liquid manure is occasionally given; they are no longer syringed over the top; bees are kept out of the house by means of gauze blinds, and every precaution is taken to preserve their beauty; they are never allowed to flag from exposure to the sun or want of water. I recommend every grower to begin early to train his plants for exhibition; when the shoots are young and tractable, any direction may be given to the stems; a uniform and handsome appearance will arise from the practice, and the plants will require fewer supports, and less pulling about at the time they receive their final dressing. The flowers should be so arranged as to present an equal distribution of bloom over the head of the plant, to effect which the stems must be secured to small willow twigs. Practice alone can teach the art of preparing flowers for exhibition; the less art is employed the better, and the means should always be kept out of sight.

The compost I use for my Pelargoniums is the following:—Two barrowfuls of good maiden loam with the turf; one ditto well-rotted cowdung, three years old—this requires to be frequently turned over in winter, to destroy the worms and insects; one peck of silver sand; one ditto of bone-dust. For the winter repotting a little more sand is added.—*W. Catleugh, Hans-place.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY—No. II.

It is a very common saying that there are four elements, air, earth, fire, and water; and many people believe that all things are comprised or made up of these four elements. This is very incorrect, because there are many substances which do not contain any of these so-called elements; and they are, besides, themselves compounded of many different substances. The term elements, in the sense in which it is used by chemists, means a certain set of simple substances, which by combining, or uniting together, form all the various matters that occur in nature. To return once more to the example of soap, we may say that the elements of soap are alkali and tallow; but then the question will arise, what are the elements of tallow and alkali? which can only be ascertained by chemical experiments. In this way, then, we may analyse, or pull to pieces, different substances, till at last we find that we are unable to separate or decompose them any further, and the substances which then remain are called elements, or simple substances. There are upwards of fifty of these elements, but it will not be necessary to study the nature and properties of the whole series, because many of them are of very rare occurrence, and found only in small quantities. We will commence with those substances which are of the greatest importance, whether simple or compound, and gradually go through them, before entering upon the chemistry of vegetation. Foremost in importance of the substances whose properties we are about to study, stands the air.

We are too apt to think of the Air as being merely empty space; we move about through it without feeling any resistance, and from its being invisible and totally unlike anything else we know, we usually forget its existence altogether. The fact is, that every part of the surface of the globe is surrounded by air, which floats on its surface almost like water. It is easy to prove that the air is really a substance. When we try to squeeze together the sides of an inflated bladder the mouth of which is tightly tied up, we feel that the bladder is full of something which resists the pressure; this is occasioned by the air which it contains, and which, though so easily displaced, or pushed aside, by anything moving through it, resists strongly any force applied to it when thus confined in a limited space; and if whilst we are pressing the bladder we prick a hole in it, the air rushes out, and we feel that the resistance is gone, and that the sides of the bladder easily come together. And again, when working a pair of bellows, it is the resistance of the air which we have to overcome by the force of the arms, which constitutes the labour of working the bellows; and if the nozzle of the bellows is stopped up, we presently find that it is impossible to go on working the bellows any longer, because having forced in as much air as it can hold, the natural resistance of the air prevents any more from entering.

Although we are so forgetful of the very existence of the air, it is of the greatest importance to all our daily occupations, and even to life itself. Without air nothing could burn—we could have neither fires nor lights; and, indeed, without air neither animals nor plants could live, for it is equally essential to the life of animals as it is to the growth of plants and the burning of coals and candles. If a lighted candle is put into a large glass bottle, and the mouth of the bottle then stopped up, the candle soon gets dim, and in a short time goes out. The reason of this is

that the air is no longer able to keep it alight. If we now put a second lighted candle into the bottle, it will go out immediately. Exactly the same would take place were a living animal substituted for the lighted candle; for after living for a certain time in a confined portion of air, it would die, and a second animal placed in the air would immediately expire. The question now will naturally arise, Is the whole of the air then burnt or used up; and if it is, why does not fresh air enter the bottle and supply its place? The truth is, the air is not wholly burnt, but only a small portion, perhaps about one-fifth of its bulk; the remainder, which cannot support flame nor the life of an animal, is of a different kind from the air which can; and we find that the common air which we breathe is a mixture of two kinds of air, or gases as they are called by chemists;—the one kind, which we might call good air, which supports the life of animals and plants, and is essential to the burning of fires and candles; and the other, or bad air, in which animals and plants die, and which immediately puts out fire and lights. Chemists call the good air oxygen, and the bad air nitrogen; but we must not suppose that because the nitrogen appears thus useless, it is really so; for it is, in fact, of very great importance, as we shall hereafter see. In the experiment just mentioned of burning the candle in a large bottle, the oxygen is all consumed and the nitrogen left unchanged, which, of course, puts out a fresh-lighted candle plunged into it.

When a candle burns, it gradually disappears; it grows shorter and shorter, and at last, when all the tallow is burnt, the candle goes out; but we must not therefore suppose that it is utterly destroyed. A change has taken place; the tallow, or rather its elements, have combined with the oxygen of a portion of air, and a new compound, which is a gas or kind of air, is produced. If we put a piece of salt into water, it will get less and less, and at last will disappear altogether, having wholly dissolved; but we know that the salt is not destroyed. Now we may compare the burning of a candle to the solution of a piece of salt; for all the solid matter of the candle remains diffused throughout the air, after it is burnt, just as the salt remains dissolved in the water, but with this difference—the salt is dissolved in the water, but not combined with it. The elements of the tallow are dissolved in the air, but they have combined with a quantity of oxygen, because they have a strong affinity or attraction for it. If the solution of salt is left some time in a warm place, the water evaporates, and we get the salt again, unchanged; but in the case of the candle, its elements have combined with oxygen, and they cannot be separated again from it except by the action of something, which having a more powerful attraction for the oxygen than it has for the elements of the candle, causes it to relinquish them. There are substances which have sufficient attraction for the oxygen to effect this, but we cannot get back the tallow, but only its elements, or the simple substances of which it is composed. What has been said with regard to the burning of a candle is equally applicable to the burning of wood, coal, or in fact any combustible matter. In all cases they burn in consequence of their affinity for the oxygen of the air, and they are never destroyed when burnt, for their elements may always afterwards be found combined with oxygen in the air in which they have been burnt.—*E.*

ON MUSA CAVENDISHII.

IN the fourth number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the culture of the above plant is requested. As this species is so worthily associated with the noble patron of horticulture whose name it bears, and has been so successfully cultivated at his Grace's palatial residence at Chatsworth, the task of framing a reply seems to be fairly saddled upon us. There seems to have existed considerable speculation and doubt as to the origin and native country of this species, or rather variety, of the Musaceous order. I met with it at the Cape, in the garden of the well-known friend to botanical science, the Baron C. F. von Ludwig, who informed me that he had received it from the Mauritius, and who obligingly furnished me with his only duplicate plant, in order that so valuable an acquisition might be introduced into the Botanical Garden at Calcutta; where it fruited the same year (1836), in seven months after I introduced it, as will be seen from the following letter addressed to me while on the Khoseea hills, by Dr. Wallich, M.D.:—The plant arrived at Calcutta in the beginning of May; Dr. Wallich's letter is dated December 8th, of the same year. He says,—"I find from an extract of Paxton's botanical publication (in Loudon's valuable *Gardener's Magazine*), to which you allude, that the identical China Plantain which you brought from Baron Ludwig at the Cape, has blossomed and fruited at home. It is in full flower here at present, and I doubt not that the plantains will prove excellent. It seems to be a well-marked variety of *Musa sapientum* (or *M. paradisiaca*, both these being, I believe, one and the same species). The plant is much cultivated, I learn, at the Mauritius, where it proves more valuable than any of the other sorts of the tribe on account of its stem being short and robust, and therefore less exposed to be damaged by the hurricanes which occasionally visit that island. We have two plants in flower, surrounded by numerous offsets; the spadix very nodding and stout." The fruit above alluded to by Dr. Wallich ripened, and proved to be equal to any of the numerous varieties cultivated in India: and they are very many.

To bring *Musas* to a high state of perfection, they should be grown in a house entirely devoted to them. It may have a "ridge-and-furrow" roof, nearly flat, and should be divided into pits about two feet six inches square, in order to grow the plants separately, so that when they have done fruiting each may be removed and replaced without disturbing its neighbour. The produce of a house of small dimensions, if devoted to *Musa Cavendishii*, would be immense, and would yield fruit the year round. The stem of this Musa seldom attains a greater height, under the most favourable culture, than six feet; and allowing two feet for the expansion of its foliage, a house ten feet high in front and twelve feet in the back, with sliding lights in the front and ends, would suit it admirably. But it may be easily fruited, and with good success, in a pit of the size above named, formed in the corner of a pine-pit, where there is sufficient height without crowding the leaves. The soil which suits all kinds of Musa best is a mixture of half-rotten dung and half sandy loam, with about one-fourth sand, well mixed together. The pits or tubs, in which latter *M. Cavendishii* may also be fruited, should be well drained, as the plants require to be supplied liberally with water at the root when growing. They should never cease growing, and never be allowed to want heat and moisture, from the time they are planted in the pit or tub, until the fruits have attained their full size. This I conceive to be the great secret in growing this excellent fruit. By this mode of culture the fruit will be twice as large, and much better flavoured, and the plants will be doubly productive; for when they are checked in the full vigour of their growth, which is easily caused by a diminution of heat and moisture, they loose their roots to a certain extent, become stunted, and never again assume their original state of vigour and luxuriance. A strong moist heat, never below 75° or 80° Fahrenheit, should be constantly kept up; the plants frequently syringed over-head, and exposed to full light without any shade. This should be continued until the fruit are set and have attained their full size, taking care however not to wet the flowering plants. Young healthy plants will throw up their fruit in nine or ten months after being planted out, if treated as above; and as soon as all the fertile flowers are set, the end of the spadix an inch or two above the last tier of perfectly set fruit should be cut off. This will enable them to swell better, and prevent the successive expansion of abortive flowers, which are no ornament to a spike of Bananas. When the upper tier of fruit on the spike begins to change colour, totally discontinue water both at the root and over-head. The flavour of the fruit depends upon the non-application of water after it begins to change colour, and it should be left to ripen upon the resources contained in its own tissue beneath a full exposure to the sun.

Ripe fruit has been gathered from plants only eighteen months old, grown in tubs at Chatsworth, in an ordinary stove; although for three months out of the eighteen during the winter season they were dormant. This convinces me that a *Musa Cavendishii* ought not to be more than twelve or thirteen months in growing from the sucker and ripening its fruit. In India it requires only about eleven months for the maturation of the fruit.—*J. Gibson.*

Musa Cavendishii is a plant that will accommodate itself to various modes of cultivation: even where there is not plenty of hothouse room, it can be grown and fruited with tolerable success, for we have got a plant at this time with a cluster of fruit upon it grown in a box only nineteen inches diameter. I have had larger clusters on larger plants, but never saw the fruit finer, and it will be ripe in about a month's time.—*W. Buchan, Blithfield.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. 4.

THE successful cropping of his garden is of course the object to which the attention of the cottager should be in the first place directed; but the decoration of it and of the cottage, though points of a secondary nature, should also be kept in view whenever there are means of doing so. To such as possess this advantage we would now recommend the planting of hardy ornamental plants, such as Pæonies, Polyanthuses, Hepaticas, Phloxes, Pansies, &c. The tall-growing may occupy the intermediate spaces in the borders between the fruit-bushes; and the choicer sorts may be put near the cottage in small beds edged with Daisies, or any similar dwarf-growing plants.

In a warm sheltered border exposed to the sun, a sowing should be made of White Cos Lettuce, and of either the Early Frame or the Long Salmon Radish. The ground for these ought to be well manured, and dug pretty deep. Afterwards it is to be formed into two beds of about four feet wide each, with a path one foot wide between them; or should the border be very wide, a four-feet bed divided into two will be enough, and the seed sown tolerably thick; both are then to be raked fine and even, but not deeper than may be sufficient to bury all the seed.

The observations which we made last week relative to the purchase and keeping of Bees prevented us from giving, as we intended, the following hints for their management at this season, when they are just recovering from their torpor and beginning to resume their labour. It will be some time before they are able to procure a sufficiency of food, and therefore assistance should be given to those hives that appear weak and in need of support. It is a mistake to suppose that the feeding of Bees has a tendency to make them lazy; on the contrary, a little food at this time, or even before, will make them swarm earlier than usual. The best food for Bees is stated by Mr. Huish to be a pint of ale to a pound of sugar, with about half-an-ounce of salt, the whole boiled together and skimmed. When cold it will have the consistence of honey, and is to be supplied to them occasionally in a shallow plate with some short clean straw, or very small twigs, laid across it before being put into the hive.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Corbett's method of Heating.—Having had ample experience during the present severe winter of the merits of Mr. Corbett's system of heating by the circulation of hot water in open troughs or gutters, we think we owe it to the inventor to furnish you with our opinion of the claims which his method has upon the patronage of the horticultural public. We have now in operation in our nursery several different plans of communicating heat by hot water. Early in the autumn of 1840, we applied Mr. Corbett's apparatus to a house appropriated to Pelargoniums, and we can without hesitation say, that it is much superior to any with which we are acquainted. The troughs that we have used are constructed of cast-iron, 6 inches wide at the top and 4 inches wide at the bottom, by 8 inches deep; these are furnished with wrought-iron covers, neatly fitting, in lengths of 3 feet each, which can be easily taken off, and the moisture in the atmosphere of the house regulated to a great nicety by the removal of a few or all of them, as circumstances require. It has been by some objected that the moisture arising from the open troughs will, from its supposed excess, prove injurious during winter: such, however, is not the case, and upon this important point we can speak decidedly, for we here possess a perfect command of heat, with an atmosphere in every respect congenial to vegetation. On the morning of the 8th of January last, when our external thermometer indicated 10° Fahr., the temperature of the Pelargonium house alluded to was 50° Fahr., and, had it been desirable, a higher degree could easily have been maintained. We took upon ourselves the responsibility of applying Mr. Corbett's system to a Pinery which we last year planned for Mrs. Wells, of Cowley House, near Exeter, and we are glad to see that Mr. Griffin has, in the *Chronicle* of the 30th ult., testified to its complete efficacy. We can fully corroborate all that he has written on the subject; indeed nothing can exceed the health of the Pine-plants with which that structure is filled.—*Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter Nursery.*

Diseases of Corn.—I do not perceive anything in M. Vilmorin's observations on rust and mildew, to shake the conclusion at which I have arrived. I do not suppose, as he imagines, that the one form is transmutable into the other, but that both forms of fructification belong to the same fungus. I suppose that one or other form of sporidium is produced according to the conditions under which their development takes place. I have not hastily arrived at this conclusion; and M. Vilmorin will see in my report the reasons which first led me to suspect the possibility of this being the case. It is since that report was written that I made the observations which have confirmed me in this opinion. I found the inner surface of the chaff-scales (*paleæ*) of some wheat which had been much attacked by the *Uredo rubigo*, blistered precisely as M. Vilmorin describes the effects produced by this fungus. As the disease advanced, some of these blisters became darker, and gradually assumed a deep brown tint. In no other respect did they differ from the yellow and orange-coloured blisters filled with the *Uredo rubigo*. A change in the weather prevented the disease from making further progress, and these brown blisters did not burst. Upon examining their contents, I found them to contain a variety of forms in the sporidia, some with the character of *Uredo rubigo*, others like *Uredo linearis*, and lastly there were many with the form of *Puccinia graminis*. There appeared to me to be such a variety of intermediate forms connecting one with the other, that I considered the evidence of their identity to be quite conclusive. I sent Mr. Berkeley several of these scales, and in a letter from him, dated Nov. 28th, I had this reply:—"Your specimens of *Uredo rubigo* and *Puccinia graminis* are very satisfactory. There can be no doubt that the former is only an earlier stage of growth." Mr. Berkeley's testimony I consider to be much more valuable than my own, for he has paid more attention to this class of plants than any other English botanist, and he was, moreover, decidedly opposed to the conclusions at which I had arrived when I first mentioned them to him. If I knew how to forward to M. Vilmorin some of the chaff-scales containing these supposed proofs of identity, I should be very happy to do so, and he might then either satisfy himself of the correctness of my observations, or show me where I am in error. I have promised a little paper to the Journal of the Agricultural Society with drawings of these forms, and the remarks of M. Vilmorin will set me to work immediately to prepare it. If I find I cannot support my position upon a re-examination of these specimens, I will say so.—*J. S. Henslow, Hitcham, near Bildeston, Suffolk, 1st Feb.* 1841.

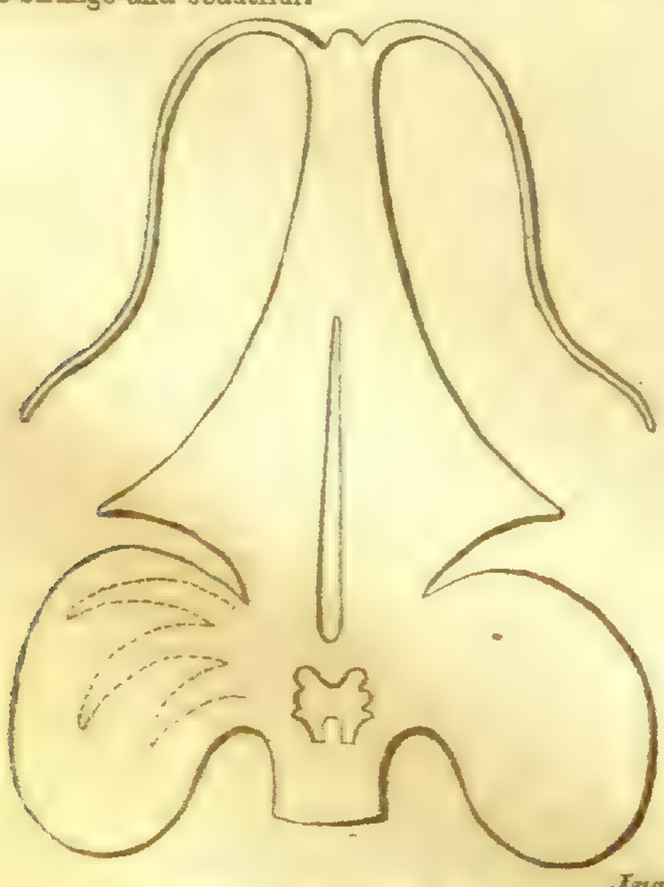
Fresh Tan makes a pleasant winter walk, particularly on tenacious soils, as it never adheres to the shoes, either during rain or after frost: half an inch, I think, is sufficient. It likewise makes a soft and pleasant summer walk, and from its loose nature is readily cleared from weeds. If not wanted during summer, it may readily be swept clean off after a few dry days. It is invaluable for covering walks or footpaths in the kitchen garden when there is much wheeling of manure or soil to be done during frost, which is too often obliged to be suspended after ten or eleven o'clock, when there is clear sunshine, from the ground getting soft and clammy. With a covering of tan, the operation may be continued throughout the day, and even during wet weather. If the tan remain permanently, it will require renewing every two years.—*D. Cameron.*

To protect Fruit Trees from the attacks of hares and rabbits, I mix nightsoil and soot in water, and daub over the stems with a brush in November, and if the winter proves very wet, they are again done over with the mixture in February. The November dressing is, however, generally sufficient. This mixture has stopped their depredations entirely, even when they had commenced operations. I have used train-oil for smearing stakes, which keeps them off for a time from the plants close by the stakes, but appears to dry up and lose its smell in about six weeks. I have never used train-oil upon living plants, considering it

must be injurious by closing up the pores of the bark.—*D. Cameron.*

Gooseberries and Currants.—When these are raised from cuttings, to ensure their never sending up any suckers, all the buds, except three or four at the top of the cutting, should be cut clean out of the solid wood, much in the same way as a bud is taken off for inserting in a stock. A sharp knife and a little experience will enable the operator to make cuttings in this way as expeditiously as by the usual method, if only cutting the buds clean off without wounding the stem. At the base of the buds are sometimes left by the usual method the embryos of future buds, which in time become suckers. Some may be afraid of spoiling their future plants by so mutilating their stems, but I have never seen healthier plants than those treated in the above manner.—*D. Cameron.*

Manufactures.—Your readers may fancy that ribands, shawls, lace, and embroidery belong to the loom and the tambour-frame, not to the field and the garden; and they may see no connexion between a pretty dress and a flower-border. I trust they will excuse me for being of a different opinion, and for attempting to convert them to my own odd way of thinking. I have no mind to inquire into the nature of beauty, and if I desired it ever so much I should not know how to do so; besides, I would rather leave it to my metaphysical friends to amuse themselves in that way;—but this I feel, and so do all of us, that there is something in the form of living things, whether animal or vegetable, which produces sensations of pleasure in the mind, and constitutes what we understand by beauty. On the other hand, it is, I think, sufficiently plain that this feeling of pleasure fades away in proportion as the object contemplated recedes from the form of natural objects and passes into the creations of human imagination. Hence it is that the tracery, the decorations, the architecture, the household vessels of the classical nations of antiquity are such general objects of admiration, while the elaborate but monstrous creations of the Chinese awaken sensations only of disgust. Surely we must all feel that this is so, and yet how little do our inventors of patterns for dress or ornament consider this essential truth! Look at the unmeaning, ill-proportioned devices of the shawl-weavers and lace-workers, for example; what poverty of invention, what paucity of ideas! And yet how abundant is Nature in her variety of form and colour, how bountiful in suggestions! What an inexhaustible source she affords of new and charming forms, contrived as it were on purpose to train us to a true perception of the beautiful!—and how little do many of us profit by them! I would engage to prove that the common groundsel, rightly looked at, is in itself a magazine of the most charming patterns, of which many branches of manufactures might largely profit, if we did but know how to observe. I am not, however, just now about to illustrate my opinion by reference to so mean a weed; I shall endeavour to persuade the ladies who read your *Chronicle* to borrow their patterns from their own gardens, instead of buying the ugly distortions of the shops. Let us take the White Butterfly plant (Phalænopsis); this flower alone will furnish a store of the prettiest fancy forms. For the present I must content myself with sending you a sketch of one. The lip, as botanists call it,—though I never could make out why it should not have been called the nose or the chin,—of the flower, has a very curious form. At its base it turns on each side into two ears, then it contracts into the figure of a lance-head, from the point of which curve back a pair of feelers arranged in the most graceful way imaginable. Along the middle of this part there rises an elevation, which relieves the nakedness of the lance-headed part; near the base there is a kind of knob or wart, and from the latter there bends away on either side a triple ray. Would not a row of these form a beautiful running pattern for the border of a shawl, or for a cuff? Would not five of them arranged around a centre form a novel and elegant star for the middle of a screen? Could not they be so disposed as to become the prettiest pattern for the corners of a lace handkerchief, or of an apron, or of a canizou? Ladies, let me pray you to consider these questions; and if you encourage me, I will show you many a figure still more strange and beautiful.



Juan.

Fuchsia arborescens.—Will you allow me to point out this much-neglected, though by no means unworthy conservatory plant? I do not mean to bring its qualities into comparison with those of some of the other splendid species of this eminently beautiful genus; nevertheless, it is a plant which will not disgrace the most limited collection. Planted in the border of a conservatory (for there only will it attain its greatest perfection), in a soil composed of loam and peat, it forms an evergreen bush 5 or 6 feet high, and of a very pleasing appearance; for though its habit is not to be called graceful, it is of a neat and compact character, well suited for such a situation, and its foliage is destitute of the coarseness of *fulgens*, while the leaves individually are nearly equal in size. Its flowers, though individually small, are, from their disposition in upright families, very ornamental when produced in profusion, which they will not fail to be when the plant is kept in good health and allowed plenty of room, which last is indeed indispensable. The panicles very much resemble in appearance those of the Persian lilac.—*W. Elliott, Kiplin, near Catterick, Yorkshire.*

Bees.—Perhaps some bee-keeper will explain the cause of the following circumstance. In the autumn of 1838 I commenced bee-keeping, buying a fine swarm from a person in my neighbourhood. From February till April, 1839, it was fed, and at the end of May it threw off a strong swarm and cast. In June of last year another strong swarm and cast were produced, the parent hive appearing as engaged and active as usual till the middle of August. Having at that time had occasion to visit the Continent, I know nothing further of their movements. The hives were closed up for the winter. I offered food as early as December; but finding it untouched by the hive in question, it was raised, when to my great surprise it was tenantless! Some dozen or twenty dead bees at most were found about the outskirts of the comb. The hive was full of comb, containing not a particle of honey, bee-bread, or anything else. Three years, it has been said, form the natural life of the bee; mine having attained nearly that age, would seem to authenticate the saying; but it appears singular to me that they should forsake the hive, though to the naturalist, or rather entomologist, it may be well known. Last year proved a very bad honey one with me, notwithstanding the rank honey-dew which prevailed over the limes, which I believe is generally esteemed an auspicious event.—*A Young Bee-keeper.*

British Oaks.—I observe that a mistake exists in the discussion on British oak, in consequence of the application of the same term to two different things. Your correspondent *Jael* calls the timber of *Quercus sessiliflora* red oak, and Mr. *R.* says that the red oak of Hertfordshire is worthless for all purposes where durability is necessary. Now in this he is perfectly correct, but the sort of red oak to which he refers is in all probability not *Quercus sessiliflora*, but *Q. pedunculata*. In the extensive woods of the north-eastern part of Northamptonshire and of Huntingdonshire, red oak is far too common, but in all these woods that have come under my observation there does not exist a single tree of *Quercus sessiliflora*. The red colour of the oak here referred to is not caused by any difference of soil or situation, red trees being found scattered over the woods in every direction, and growing side by side with sound white trees of the very best quality. It is a change produced not only in the colour, but in the texture of the wood of the tree, while in external appearance it is yet in a healthy and growing state. In the progress of this change there appears to be two or three stages. First, a ferruginous tinge commencing at the root and proceeding upwards—sometimes on one side only. When the tree has acquired this colour throughout, the timber is called by carpenters Foxey oak. Secondly, the tissue surrounding the pores which separate the concentric rings changes to a dark brown colour, producing in the timber, when cut up, longitudinal dark streaks; afterwards, when this colour has passed through the harder ligneous portion of the concentric rings, the wood acquires a uniform dark red colour; and this seems to be the last state in which red oak is fit to be used for any purpose whatever. After this, the dark red colour passes off and leaves the timber a light rufous red, when it is in a state of rapid decay. With respect to the cause of this extraordinary change in the timber of the oak, I am not aware that any satisfactory explanation of it has ever been given. On this part of the subject I shall briefly observe, that the great age of the woods in this part of the country in some measure favours the notion that it may be the natural decay of old age; but it is clear that this cannot account for the peculiar red colour with which the decay here is accompanied; besides, there are plenty of decayed stumps of white as well as red oak. Can this colour be produced by the mycelium of a fungus acting on timber which from age or some other cause has lost some of its natural qualities? The remarkable fact that the red colour never penetrates the sap-wood, seems to indicate that there are resisting qualities in it which the heart-wood does not possess. But the whole subject requires thorough and minute examination: it is one of great interest to the possessors of these woods, whom I would earnestly recommend to use every practical means to raise a succession of young oaks in the woods to succeed those hitherto grown from old stools. This would at least be a safe proceeding. Whether the red oak here referred to may have had any share in generating the prejudice which exists against the timber of *Quercus sessiliflora* I know not, but such would doubtless be the effect of confounding the two sorts under one name: I would therefore recommend to your correspondent to select some other name for *Q. sessiliflora*, and leave the old and widely-established one of red oak to designate, as heretofore, a most worthless sort of timber in a state of incipient decay.—*J. Henderson, Milton.* [We are to blame in allowing our correspondent *Jael* to employ the local terms white oak and red oak, instead of *stalked* oak and *stalkless* oak. In future we shall take the liberty of reducing our correspondent's language to this.]

Roses from Seed.—In 1838 I attempted to impregnate some blooms of the Lamarque noisette rose with the pollen of a bright red rose. I saved two pods, which did not ripen till about August 1839. I then took out the seeds and put them in wet sand. I sowed the seeds of one pod in November 1839, and of the other in February 1840. They were sown in small pots and kept in a warm greenhouse. Six plants rose from the first sowing, and two from the latter sowing, in May and June 1840; and two of the seedling plants actually bloomed in August and September 1840, though the blooms were necessarily small, and only served to indicate the colour—one being red, and the other pale buff (the colour of the female parent). I would ask whether many rose-seeds, which would otherwise germinate thus early, may not perish under the ordinary treatment, viz.—that of burying the seeds in a considerable quantity for upwards of a twelvemonth. As an amateur, I should be glad to offer any encouragement to the production of varieties from seed among brother amateurs of this most beautiful flower, offering, as it now does, such inducements, on account of the beautiful foliage and luxuriant habit of many of the new varieties of Noisettes, hybrid, Chinas, and Bourbons.—*Alfred Whittaker, Frome, Somerset.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sydney, April 1840.—I have just returned from a visit to the alpine parts of New Zealand, where I have met with many curious plants. The following notes on some of the plants, from the mountain range in the centre of the northern island, a region never before trod by the foot of a European, may not be without interest:—A kind of tree fern, with a stem from twenty feet to thirty feet high, and four inches in diameter, with fronds about five feet long, is not rare in the Arrohan mountains. Another kind more uncommon has the underside of the leaflets whitish; the frond about twelve feet long, with the midrib half-an-inch in diameter, and bearing about 120 leaflets or more. The great tree fern is common on the north of the river Thames, but rare to the south of that river. It produces fronds twenty-two feet in length and eight inches in circumference at the base; its trunk is rarely more than twenty feet high, from six inches to eight inches in diameter, and bearing about twenty fronds. The upper part of the trunk is soft, and that and the young fronds are eatable after they have been baked a long time; they smell like baked apples, but are sweet and insipid in flavour. The southern part of the island is poor in ferns in comparison with the country near the Bay of Islands. The only ferns that grow in the open country are the Pteris, eaten by the natives, and a Botrychium, which grows in marshes; all the others are found in woods. *Podocarpus? Totara* sometimes produces two seeds on a receptacle exactly like that of the common yew, and it is diœcious.—*Dacrydium, nov. sp.:* I may perhaps be excused for mistaking this plant for a clump of moss, when I first saw it on the tops of the bleak mountains. Its colour was reddish bronze, exactly like that of the mosses among which it grew. Its berries are about half the size of those of the yew, and of a purplish-red colour. The plant seems to be monœcious, as I never found one of any size without berries, although some plants were covered, while others had but one or two; they were very good to eat. A new species of *Phyllocladus* grows on Ingadido, at an elevation of more than 8000 feet, but is very rare. The plant is not of a much brighter colour when fresh than the dried specimens are. An epiphyte, that grows on *Dammara australis* and other trees, is as complete an air plant as many of the Orchidaceæ; but I could never find any specimens either in flower or fruit, or even with a trace of their having borne them. An orchidaceous plant grows sparingly on the trees about Roturoa, that are not densely covered with leaves. The flowers are white with a yellow spot, and have a most delicious perfume. Two varieties of *Carmichaelia australis* are found, one growing inland at an elevation of from 2000 feet to 8000 feet, and the other by the sea-coast. A gigantic climbing species of Rubus, with a stem three inches in diameter, is found on the banks of the Waikati. A most exquisite little Acæna with scarlet spines grows on the downs at Ingadido at an elevation of 6000 feet. A superb plant that Cunningham does not seem to have noticed, climbs like European ivy to the tops of the highest trees. The scandent stems are soft and porous like a root, and the horizontal stems are as hard as box. Its flowers are brilliant scarlet, and it continues flowering during five months; the leaves are three in a whorl. Three species of Gaultheria are found, one like *G. antipoda;* a second with berries two inches in circumference, varying on different plants in colour, being either white or red, a variation that *G. antipoda* is liable to; a third with beautiful pink berries, but not so good as the last. The two latter species are procumbent, and found plentifully growing together, at an elevation of 7000 feet. A plant with flowers like Styphelia or Astroloma grows on Ingadido, at an elevation of 7500 feet. Its flowers are white; the berries bladdery, like a capsicum, pear-shaped, larger than a pear, purplish red, and covered with a beautiful bloom; the seeds are attached to the skin inside, and not to any central column. Several beautiful kinds of Veronica with blue, white, blue and white, and lilac and white flowers grow on Ingadido, at an elevation of from 8000 to 9000 feet. The grasses are all from an elevation of 2000 feet, and, I suppose, new, but I have no means of ascertaining this here; I think several of them might be useful in England.—New Zealand abounds in fungi, among others I found an Agaric of a brilliant

cobalt blue colour; but it is impossible to preserve fungi in such a climate. I had great difficulty in saving the specimens I did, and have often wrapped my mackintosh round them in preference to wearing it. I have a very handsome species of Dracæna, with leaves variegated with yellow and red; this I only found growing above an elevation of 6000 feet, and I should think it would undoubtedly grow out of doors in England. I have seen one plant with a trunk twenty feet high, and two and a half feet in diameter. I have several plants of an epiphyte in a very thriving condition, but they do not seem inclined to bear flowers; the leaves are like a Loranthus or Persoonia,—though the latter it cannot be, because the leaves are at right angles with the axis of the stem, and not in the same plane, and alternate: so it may be a Loranthus. A new species of Phormium growing in the Arrohan range of mountains has the seed vessels pendent instead of upright. I found several trees of the genus Leptospermum growing at an elevation above 4000 feet, in places where they would be as much exposed to cold as in England. The cold in summer in the interior is astonishing. On the 29th of February I observed the thermometer at 39 deg. at 9 A.M., inside my tent, on the banks of the Waikati, at a place not more than 5000 feet above the sea. In the Waikati I found *Azolla pinnata*. I have lost all the alpine plants I brought here from Ingadido, as might be expected, for hardly any New Zealand plant will live at Sydney. Mr. Macleay tells me that he has several times had *Edwardsia grandiflora* in his garden, but it has always died. You will scarcely believe that *Clianthus puniceus* was not here till I brought it from New Zealand; it is now thriving well, and I have supplied several of my friends with it. I think that *Dacrydium excelsum*, two or three *Phyllocladuses*, and perhaps *Knightia excelsa*, would live out of doors in England. I shall try to send some home as soon as they are well established in the pots they are in. *Knightia excelsa* thrives the worst; I raised more than five hundred plants of it, which are all dead; though I think it was not so much the climate as the soil that was detrimental to them, there being in New Zealand no such thing as sand, while about Sydney nothing else can be got.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society.—A meeting of this useful society was held in Limerick on the 30th January, the Rt. Hon. Lord Clarina in the chair. The resignation was accepted of their late worthy treasurer and manager, John W. O'Grady, Esq., to whom a vote of thanks was given: and Godfrey Bevan, Esq., was unanimously appointed treasurer in his place, and Messrs. Richard Wilson and James Kenny were nominated secretaries. Several communications were read from the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, promising support to the society. The first spring show was fixed for Saturday, May 1. This society was first formed about ten years ago, and has rapidly improved under the care of its present managers.

West London Gardeners' Association for Mutual Instruction.—The dinner of this society took place on the 27th ult., Mr. John Weeks, hothouse-builder, in the chair. Among the members present were Messrs. John Hughes, Humphrey Gibbs: Lewan, of Covent Garden: Ferrier, gardener to Lord Ravensworth: M'Glure, gardener to Col. North, Finnemore, late gardener to the Marquis of Normanby; Edmunds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire; Catleugh; Gray, gardener to R. Durant, Esq.; Caie, gardener to the Duchess of Bedford; Sherwood, Kernan, M'Evoy, Bell, Douglas, and about 50 others.

We regret that want of space prevents our printing a full report of the proceedings of the day, which are characterised by the good sense, good humour, and good feeling which we have long remarked in the proceedings of this very respectable association. We can only find room for a few of the speeches, which we print as we have received them, in order that our readers may see that the gardeners who belong to this society are really men whose opinions deserve attention.

Mr. W. KEANE (the secretary) entered into an explanation of the origin and objects of the society. He said "that the example set by the association had been the means of establishing many others of the same description in various parts of the country," that "a man, however much he may read, will find his store of knowledge more increased, his reasoning faculties more improved, his perception of right and wrong rendered more acute, and his judgment better matured by communion with his fellow-man, than by the reading of books or the seclusion of private reflection" that "the object of the institution was to give and receive instruction; to diffuse the pleasures and benefits of knowledge amongst gardeners, that they might be able to keep pace with the great moral movement that is now, in these days of enlightenment, spreading amongst all ranks and conditions of society through the length and breadth of our land." He also said, "We hear a great deal about the difficulties that gardeners have to contend with; but the greater the difficulties, the more urgent should be our desire, by unremitting exertions and by untiring perseverance, to set in motion or to roll aside the impediments that stand in our way. The progress may be slow, but there is not a shadow of a doubt upon my mind, that by a more extended system of mutual instruction and by a more general moral combination amongst gardeners, a footing more permanent, and eventually a more extended influence, would be obtained for our profession."

Mr. GRAY, in proposing "Horticulture, and all societies for its advancement," directed the attention of the company to the many privations endured by the young gardener, increased by the *system adopted by many gardeners in respectable situations receiving 2s. out of the paltry pittance of 12s. a-week.* He adverted to the low wages given to working gardeners in the royal and other wealthy establishments, to prove the unreasonableness of expecting them to be provided with the necessary facilities for obtaining a thorough knowledge in all the branches of their profession, when the remuneration for their labour is not sufficient to provide them with the common necessaries of life. He said, "Let us convince our employers of the utility of affording us the means for improvement; let us point out to them that what they allow us in that way will be returned to them tenfold, by having a succession of intelligent men happy to serve them."

The CHAIRMAN then gave—"Science in all its various branches."

Mr. SHERWOOD (gardener to Mrs. Frazer, Camden-hill) replied to the toast to the following effect:—With regard to that particular branch of knowledge in which my situation in life induces me to feel the greatest interest, I need say but little in addition to what has been stated by the members who preceded me; but in justice to horticulture I might say it was the first of all arts: it laid the foundation of [illegible] and began to explore the vast tracts of land which [illegible] nearly one-third of the surface of this globe, they found at every step the earth embellished with varieties of plants which were new to them: it therefore became essential for them to examine the external structure and to test the internal properties of these plants, that they might divide them into classes; firstly, those that administered to their wants; secondly, those that contained healing juices; and lastly, those that they deemed useless, or weeds. In this rude classification may we trace the first step of the now grand science called botany. Again, there was the animal kingdom. Man beheld new forms of these creatures located in every portion of the globe: it therefore became a matter of vast importance for him to ascertain their physical temperaments and habits, firstly, those which would serve as food when killed, and their skins as clothing; secondly, those which by their peculiar structure and docile habits were best adapted to become domesticated to assist man in facilitating his operations in cultivating the soil; and lastly, to subdue or guard himself against the most savage of the brute creation. In this knowledge did man attain the first elements of zoology. But there was another race of animals, still more numerous: namely, the insects: the greatest portion of them appeared, and still appear to be, the enemies of vegetation; but there are exceptions, such as the bee and the silk-worm, which are worthy of protection. It was necessary for the horticulturist to make himself acquainted with the nature and economy of these beings that hold their stations as a link in the great chain of creation, so that he might prevent the devastations of the one class and secure to himself the produce of the labour derived from the other; and here commenced the useful and interesting science entomology. But while we justly prize this branch of science, what does not the scientific gardener owe to chemistry! Apart from that science, we regarded the liquid air that flies round our globe as a simple element—we now regard it as a compound of ponderable and imponderable bodies, and not only do we know what these bodies are, but the proportion in which they exist, and the way in which vegetable and animal natures are affected by them. The earth, too, was considered an elementary body or first principle; but chemical analysis has shown that there are about four varieties of primitive earths, which neither separate nor combined will produce or sustain vegetation: but all soils that are favourable to the growth of plants contain one or more of these primitive earths, combined with saline bodies, metallic oxides, and vegetable matter in a decomposing state. That vast source of treasure, the mineral kingdom, can never escape the notice of any civilised being; and while we are direct participators of its bounty, it would be quite superfluous for me to expatiate on the science of mineralogy; if it afforded us nothing more than the metallic ores, then would it be invaluable. Time does not permit me to say much on geology, but that science must ever stand high in the estimation of the horticulturist, which has traced the several distinct epochs in the previous vegetation of our planet, even if it had done no more.

Mr. MASSIE gardener to the Duke of Sussex, Kensington) agreed with Mr. Gray in his denouncement of the system practised by many head gardeners of stopping two shillings a week from each young man, a system which was too often permitted by the employers to make up for the low wages given by themselves, with the other ill consequences attending it of manufacturing young gardeners, by which the market became overstocked, to the injury of the fair dealer.

Mr. DOUGLAS late gardener to J. Barneby, Esq., near Worcester, in proposing "Prosperity to the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution," said that the name of such an institution ought to sound like music in every gardener's ears. "Although some in their present state of affluence, and with bright prospects dancing before their eyes, may think differently, allow me to tell you that present affluence is no security against future poverty. Picture to yourselves a gardener who had been respectable until overtaken by disappointment and misfortune, and had wielded for nearly half a century his hammer and his knife under many a bleak wall, until his hair was blanched by wind and time, and his legs, by debility, refused to scale the ladder, or his hand to grasp the knife, any more; how comfortable would it be for such a man to sit down in his chair and say to himself, 'I have been a contributor to the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution while in health and strength, and now that I can enter into the labours of the garden no more, this society has guaranteed to me a comfortable subsistence while I live!' Nor does the benefit end with him; it extends to her who had been the comfort of his life and the solace of his declining days, and perhaps whose welfare is more dear to him than his own."

Among the songs sung during the evening was the following, composed by Mr. Kernan for the occasion:—

Since all agree that you from me
Must have a song this dinner, oh!
For fear that prose may make you dose,
In rhyme I'll be a sinner, oh!

Here's Mother Earth, who gives all birth,—
Our handiwork produces, oh!
And Father Rain, that swells the grain,
And fills it full of juices, oh!

Since Adam first was justly curst
For meddling with the apple, oh!
Half those who live their lives must give
With plough and spade to grapple, oh!

And though the plough we all allow
The staff of life has sent us, oh!
Without the spade and gardener's trade,
Why dry bread must content us, oh!

From him who breaks bizarres or flakes,
And teaches nature manners, oh!
To him who grows potato-rows
To fill a donkey's panniers, oh,—

To one and all, or great or small,
I give my heart's best wishes, oh!
As each shall strain, may each one gain
His share of loaves and fishes, oh!

No more we'll stroll, with cabbage-pole,
Through bye-lanes of the city, oh!
A gardener's name respect shall claim,
And scorn to ask for pity, oh!

Let ev'ry man do all he can
To aid a striving brother, oh!
But let no hack or scribbling quack
Our art attempt to smother, oh!

We have the skill, if we've the will,
To make our trade a science, oh!
Then let's unite and do what's right,
And bid the world defiance, oh!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wreaths and Bouquets of Dried Flowers.—Mrs. Bateman, of Leachurch Villa, near Derby, has produced a novel and pleasing effect by drying flowers of their natural colours, and afterwards arranging them on card-board as wreaths and bouquets, fixing them down with gum or paste. A wreath before us contains flowers of *Convolvulus minor*, a crimson Pelargonium, and *Fuchsia coccinea*, looking almost as fresh as when first gathered. The only particular to be observed is, to keep the flowers as free from damp as possible. The colours are well preserved, and the specimens rendered very flat, merely by drying them between the leaves of books, changing them frequently.

Kitchen-garden Plants.—The following vegetables, although not new to many, will be so to some others, and, their merits deserve to be generally known.—PEAS: *Auvergne*—A very productive variety, with long round pods, incurved at the apex, filled with peas of the finest quality. Its season follows that of the Early Charlton.—*Groom's Superb Dwarf Blue.* Of the nature of the Blue Prussian, but more dwarf; not requiring stakes. Prolific and large-podded.—BEANS: *Dutch Long Pod.* Good for late sowing; pods long and broad, containing five or six large broad beans.—*Marshall's Early Dwarf Prolific.* Superior to the Early Mazagan, the pod containing a larger bean. It is the best early variety. (See advertisement, "*Gardeners' Chronicle*," No. 3.)—HARICOTS: *Early Dwarf Dutch.* Very prolific, and excellent for forcing.—*Prudhomme.* Moderately tall; pods very tender, being almost destitute of the usual tough lining.—*Laon.* Good for forcing; pods long, cylindrical.—CABBAGE TRIBE: *Pomeranian Cabbage.* A firm conical-shaped winter cabbage, of good quality.—*Large Green Savoy.* Very large and hardy, for winter use.—*Yellow Savoy.* An excellent *autumn* savoy, very tender and sweet; but not adapted for withstanding the winter.—*Knight's Protecting Broccoli.* White and close-headed, with one or more incurving leaves, serving as a protection for the flower, which arrives at perfection in March and April.—*Large Asiatic Cauliflower.* A very fine variety, obtained by the Horticultural Society from Messrs. Schertzer of Harlem.—LETTUCES: *White Paris Cove Cos.* This is unquestionably the finest Cos Lettuce that can be grown for summer use. Though tall, the outer leaves are hooded so as to close at the top and blanch the heart, without being tied.—*Green Paris Cove Cos* is hardier than the preceding, and will stand the winter if moderate; in other respects the two bear considerable resemblance.—*Malta.* A Cabbage Lettuce for summer use, very crisp and good. *Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce.* Round form and compact growth; also good for summer use.—CELERY: *Violet.* Solid, with a violet tinge where the stalks are exposed to light, but blanching a very pure white, and of delicate flavour. The Manchester Celery appears to be only a stronger-growing variety of this, in quality scarcely so fine.—*Turc.* A very good white solid Celery for autumn use.—*New Flat-stemmed White Solid.* Very large and fine; esteemed the best white Celery.—RADISHES: *Semi-long Scarlet.* Of a fine scarlet colour and excellent quality, remaining longer crisp than other spring and summer Radishes.—*Rose-coloured Semi-long.* Its qualities resemble those of the preceding, but its colour is not so deep.—*New Yellow Short-topped Turnip Radish.* Of a short cylindrical form; does not run in hot weather so quickly as the long radishes do.—*Red Castelnaudary Beet.* When this can be obtained genuine, it is the finest and best-coloured variety of Beet.—*Victoria Rhubarb.* The largest-stalked variety in cultivation.—*Long-keeping Shallot.* This variety will keep nearly two years, and is not so apt to be attacked by vermin at the root as is the case with the sort generally cultivated. It was obtained into this country from the Messrs. Booth of the Flotbeck Nursery, Hamburgh.

Protection from Cold.—Our correspondent *E.* states that he has found his Fuchsias, with the exception of a few of the more tender varieties, live at Camberwell, in the open ground, with a covering of tan round their roots. But he adds that the application of the clippings of rabbit's fur (a waste article with furriers) round the roots, and covered over into the form of a cone with tan, proves a much more efficient protection. We suspect our fair readers have hardly discovered how useful their old muffs, boas, and fur trimmings may be to the pet flowers of their gardens.

Herbaceous Plants.—A list of the best thirty hardy herbaceous plants suited for planting in the rough borders of shrubberies, and similar places, where little attention is paid to them. They are particularly suited to small places where no regular gardener is kept, and where the work is done by contract. The species will grow in almost any soil or situation, provided they are not overhung by large trees, or too much crowded by under shrubs. They are easily procured, not expensive, and such as will last a considerable time in flower. Many of them, if cut down after flowering, will bloom again in the autumn.

	Height of Growth.	Time of Flowering.	Colour of Flower.
Lupinus polyphyllus, and *vars.*	1½ to 2 ft.	May, Sept.	blue & white
——— nootkatensis	1 to 1½ ft.	April, May	blue
Statice latifolia	1 ft.	Sept., Nov.	blue
Eriophyllum cæspitosum	6 to 12 in.	June, Aug.	yellow
Stenactis speciosa	2 to 2½ ft.	Aug., Sept.	blue
Campanula macrantha	2 to 3 ft.	July, Aug.	blue
Phlox acuminata, & *vars.*	2 to 3 ft.	Sept., Oct.	lilac, red
—— paniculata, and *vars.*	2½ to 3 ft.	Sept., Oct.	lilac, white
Convallaria majalis	6 in.	April, May	white
Pæonia officinalis, *double vars.*	1½ to 2 ft.	May, June	from red to white
—— albiflora, *double vars.*	1½ to 2 ft.	July, Aug.	do. do.
Dianthus barbatus, *vars.*	1 ft.	May, Sept.	various
Lathyrus grandiflorus	2 ft. creeper	July, Sept.	crimson
Œnothera speciosa	1 to 2 ft.	June, July	white
——— macrocarpa	1 ft. creeper	July, Aug.	yellow
Pulmonaria officinalis	1 ft.	April, May	purple
Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 to 1½ ft.	June, July	dark crim.
Delphinium intermedium	4 to 6 ft.	July, Aug.	purple
Helianthus multiflorus, *double*	2 ft.	June, Aug.	yellow
Saxifraga umbrosa	6 in.	June, July	pink
——— cordifolia	1 ft.	May, July	pink
Tradescantia virginica	9 to 12 in.	July, Aug.	blue, white
Viola odorata, and *vars.*	6 in.	[illegible]	blue, white
Iris pallida	1½ to 2 ft	May, June	light blue
Clematis integrifolia	1 to 1½ ft.	June, Aug.	blue
Aconitum Napellus	[illegible]	[illegible]	blue
Valeriana rubra	[illegible]	July, Aug.	red
Anthericum [illegible]	[illegible]	July, Sept.	white
Helleborus niger	[illegible]	Nov., March	white
Veronica spicata	1 ft.	June, Aug.	blue

Camellias.—The following may be regarded as the choicest sorts of Camellias in cultivation:—1. *Imbricata*, red, sometimes having a faint streak of white, beautifully imbricated to its centre.—2. *Waratah*, red, outer petals large, flat, five or six in number; inner, small and numer-

ous, resembling a double red anemone.—3. *Chandlerii*, red, often with white blotches, resembling *Waratah* in form, but inner petals not so numerous.—4. *Reticulata*, reddish purple, a very large flower, five or six inches in diameter, not unlike the *Pæonia Moutan*.—5. *Fimbriata*, white, fringed at the edges, imbricated to the centre, a beautiful flower.—6. *Imbricata alba*, white, otherwise like *imbricata*.—7. *Double white*, white, edges of petals plain, in form like *fimbriata*.—8. *Candidissima*, a very delicate white, beautifully imbricated, a very desirable variety.—9. *Hume's blush*, outer petals round, recurved; inner small and pointed, gradually diminishing in size; blossoms often two together.—10. *Press's eclipse*, white ground, spotted with pale red, carnation-like; very double, but not so regular as double white.—11. *Grey's invincible*, delicate blush, striped and slightly spotted with pale rose, resembling a rose flake carnation; form like the last.—12. *Pompone, or Kew blush*, delicate blush, outer petals large, generally arranged in two rows; inner smaller, irregular, rising in the centre of the flower.—13. *Elegans*, rosy pink, outer petals large, general form resembling the last; a very fine large flower.—14. *Eximia*, deep rose, a fine large flower, petals notched at the ends, imbricated, very double.—15. *Donckelaeri*, pink with white blotches, petals round, large; new and much admired.

Show Pelargoniums.—To meet the wishes of our correspondents, we insert a list of Pelargoniums possessing the desirable properties of show-flowers. The *Constant Reader* will be able to improve his collection considerably from this list, and from its arrangement will be able to select those colours his collection is deficient in.

White-ground.	Nosegay	Emily
Annette	Florence	Lady Carlisle
Alexandrina	Fanny Garth	Gauntlet
Pictum	Sylph	Corinne
Dulcinea	Joan of Arc	Queen superb
Eliza superbe	Sidonia	Village Maid
Chef-d'œuvre	Rosetta	Orange Boven
Lady of the Lake	Bridesmaid	*Crimson.*
Lineatum	*Rose.*	Gaines' King
Lady Murray	Lady Denbigh	Grand Duke
Blush ground.	Coronation	Isidorianum
Madonna	Lady Douro	Splendidum
Matilda	Roseum elegans	*Purple.*
Magna Charta	Masterpiece	Conservative
Victory	Discount	Amethyst
Criterion	Diadematum superbum.	Sultan
Light Rose.	Rienza	Vandyke
Clarissa	*Orange.*	Beatrice
Prima Donna	Jewess	Ion
Bleda	Comte de Paris	Juba
Climax	Erectum	Marmion
Garth's Perfection		Beauty of Ware.

Reviews.

Catalogue of Ferns after the Arrangement of C. Sprengel, with Additions from C. B. Presl, and references to the Authors by whom the Species are described: to which is added a Synoptical Table of C. B. Presl's Arrangement of Genera. By J. Riley. London: Hamilton and Adams. 1841. 8vo.

This work, as its name implies, is a mere catalogue of names, but one that all who have a large dried collection of Ferns will find useful. The authorities for each name are given; and where none is mentioned, they are merely "named in Presl's Tentamen Pteridographiæ, but not described." In glancing over the names of the genera, we find that Equisetum, Isoetes, Lycopodium, Marsilea, Pilularia, Psilotum, and Rafflesia, are admitted among Ferns. However near allies the six former genera may be, the last can have no pretension to be included among them, bearing as it does perfect stamens and pistils. Had the synonyms been given, the book would have been of more value; but the author says this "would have made it too large for its intended purposes."

A Catalogue of Choice Stove, Greenhouse, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants, offered for sale by T. Jackson, Nurseryman and Seedsman, Kingston, Surrey. Pamphlet. 8vo. 1841.

This is a priced list of an extensive general collection. The stove plants include many succulents and Orchidaceæ: the varieties of Camellia exceed a hundred; the Heaths are very numerous, and among them are some of the rarest species, such as *E. acuminata longiflora, aristata major, Clewsiana, elegans, epistomia, erosa, eximia, McNabiana, princeps, retorta major*, and *Shannoniana*. The Pelargoniums consist of the newest varieties; and the list of hardy plants contains many both valuable and rare.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

As the season has now arrived when the sowing of seeds commences, not only of garden vegetables and flowers, but of trees and exotic plants, both home-saved and imported, a few observations on the subject may not be unacceptable.

A certain proportion of heat, air, and moisture, with absence of light, appears to be necessary to the successful germination of seeds: to maintain these agents, therefore, in the most favourable proportions, requires the gardener's skill and care; and as the degree of heat and moisture must be varied according to the external covering or size of the seeds, and to the habits of the plants it is intended to raise, it materially assists our practical knowledge if the principles which govern germination be understood. The usual means resorted to by gardeners for varying these proportions consists in the nature of the covering used for the seeds when sown, and the depth at which they are placed beneath such covering.

The vitality of seeds becomes active by the agency of heat, which expands the air contained in their minute cavities; and in [illegible] which the most suitable degree should be studied, which will of course vary with the nature of the seed and the temperature requisite for their well-doing when they have become [illegible] plants.

[illegible] contain so much carbon, that their vitality remains inert, until this principle becomes changed by the action of water, one of the elements of which, namely, oxygen, combines with and [illegible] the carbon to carbonic acid, in which form it is given off by respiration, the other element of water. Hydrogen becomes fixed in forming the tissue of the plant; water, therefore, is an essential agent in the germination of seeds: but the quantity given must have reference to the nature of the seed, to its age, and to the habits of the plants producing it.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Get soil under cover, that it may be in a proper state for potting at the general shifting now approaching; turn it frequently, that the different mixtures of which it is composed may be well incorporated; the plants will now begin to show indications of growth; give them occasional gentle waterings; do not increase the temperature by fire-heat.

Vinery.—Keep the house rather warmer whilst the blossom is setting, which will be the case about this time; give sufficient air to create a circulation whenever possible; continue to tie the branches neatly, and stop at two eyes above the fruit; keep the house dry until the fruit is set.

Peach House.—If red spider (Acarus) makes its appearance in the house, wash the side of the flue not exposed to view with sulphur made to the consistence of white-wash, except near where the fire enters; give the set fruit a partial thinning, taking care to leave the largest; barren or useless branches may be removed, to give light and room to those remaining; keep the house to about 60° fire-heat.

Cherry-House.—During the period of blooming admit air as freely as possible, guarding, at the same time, against currents of cold air coming in direct contact with the plants, which, if mistaken for the term *abundance of air*, will prove fatal to the crop; shade lightly during sunshine, and keep the house to about 60° fire-heat; cherries require more heat to set them well than is usually given them.

Fig-House.—Guard against sudden changes in the temperature and dryness at the roots; let the temperature by fire-heat range about 60°.

Cucumbers and Melons in frames: if the weather is boisterous and the wind blow against the backs of the frames, in tilting the lights something should be placed before the aperture to prevent the too free ingress of cold air. Seedlings in pots: raise them near the glass upon inverted pots.

Kidney-Beans.—Sow dun-coloured or Fulmers early, to succeed those last sown.

Celery.—Sow in boxes or upon a slight hotbed.

Sea-Kale.—Cover up with dung in the ground, or force old roots by potting their crowns, and place them in the mushroom-house.

Asparagus.—Make a new bed to succeed that made last month.

Out-Door Department.

Endeavour to bring up arrears here and in the flower-garden as soon as the weather permits.

Orchard.—Prepare coverings for Apricots and Peaches when in blossom, either by fitting netting or mats to the walls, or by collecting spruce branches; provide cuttings of such fruits as you wish to graft next month; spring dress strawberry plantations and layer vines as soon as possible.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-Door Department.

Stove.—Continue to repot Orchideæ; the large plants of Stanhopea, Oncidium, Gongora, &c., which are beginning to grow should be immersed in tepid water until they are thoroughly soaked through, after which they will require water regularly: repot Eloxinias, Gesnerias, and Sinningias—place them in the warmest part of the stove, and water them copiously when they begin to grow; sponge the leaves of all plants carefully, destroy insects, &c.

Greenhouse.—Give air at all favourable opportunities; but to preserve mixed plants in health, the house should not be allowed to fall much below 40°; water sparingly, especially such as Banksias, Heaths, and other hard-wooded plants, until they have started to grow, when it may be increased. Oranges, Lemons, and Camellias should have their dead wood cut out, all irregular and useless shoots shortened or pruned away, and the temperature increased, if they can be kept by themselves, to about 60°; this will cause them to be in a good state for shifting next month, and to break buds to fill up vacancies; but Camellias which have done flowering, and are attempting to grow, should be potted immediately, unless this was done in September, which we prefer.

Pits and Frames.—Top-dress Auriculas and Polyanthuses; remove the offsets and pot them; where Hydrangeas have been put in to force the shoots should be thinned to three or four when about three inches long, and some of the shoots removed should be struck in heat; they make fine flowering plants in small pots. Sow ten-week Stocks in heat to bloom early; graft Camellias and the Orange tribe: those grafted last spring may now be headed down. Pot Geraniums and Calceolarias, and commence growing them by giving them gentle waterings over-head, with a little heat.

Out-Door Department.

Nursery.—Clean and arrange seeds for sowing, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue thinning, felling, and all other operations as before recommended, when practicable.

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

If the weather still continues severe, little or nothing can be done out of doors; but labels and flower-sticks may be prepared; bulbous roots of all kinds should be carefully looked over and cleaned previously to planting: advantage may, however, be taken of the weather to prune fruit trees and all kinds of deciduous bushes. Hyacinths in glasses or pots may be brought into a warm room if well enough rooted; the best kinds for glasses are single red, Aimable Rosette, and L'éclair; single white, Grand Vainqueur and Triomphe Blandina; single blue, General Hoche and Nimrod; double red, Waterloo and Groot Vorst; double white, Sultan Achmet and Passe Virgo; double blue, A-la-mode and La bien-aimée. Strong bulbs of every kind force easily in pots. Mustard and Cress should be sown in boxes and placed in a frame or window; seeds of tender annuals, Calceolarias, and Petunias may be sown in gentle heat. Water plants in pots very sparingly; slight fires may still be kept in greenhouses; plants, such as Pelargoniums, that require shifting into larger pots, may now be repotted. Ixias and other Cape bulbs should be fresh potted and placed on the front bench of the greenhouse, or in a warm window, when they will soon produce flowers. All plants affected by scale or red spider should be separated from the general collection, and means taken to get rid of these injurious insects: plants infested with the former should be well washed with tobacco-water, and afterwards the dead insects should be rubbed off with the finger or a brush. Plants having the red spider should be powdered over with sulphur and frequently syringed; nothing destroys red spider so soon as surrounding it with a damp atmosphere. Pick off all dead leaves, and clean the moss off the soil in pots.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

The weather being still so severe as to preclude any out-door operations being performed, we recommend the gardener and farmer to sift and look carefully over their seeds, for the larvæ of many destructive insects will be found among them. The corn weevil (*Calandra granaria*) frequently does incalculable mischief to stored-up grain, and is sometimes very numerous in old granaries. The perfect insect is of minute size, not more than the eighth of an inch in length, with the wing-cases marked by sunken lines of dots, and having a narrow rostrum. The female lays an egg on each grain, and the young maggot, when hatched, immediately begins to burrow into the interior, and entirely consumes it. Many modes have been devised to destroy these insects, and it has been found that a heat of 110° Fahr. did not prevent the development of the insect, whilst from 130° to 140° killed them. A gentleman in Madeira has established a room heated with hot water, into which he receives several hundred bags of wheat at a time. These become heated through at 135°, and the wheat, when resifted, is perfectly cleansed from these noxious insects, and makes as good bread as before." (*Trans. Ent. Soc. of London.*) By frequently shifting the grain, and keeping it in well-ventilated granaries, corn is not so likely to be attacked by the weevil. Sheepskins placed near corn are said first to attract, and then destroy the insects.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS IN FEBRUARY.

No migratory birds arrive during this month, but a number depart, chiefly inhabitants of more northern climates, to which they return to prepare for the summer season. Some only partially migrate to fens and moors in the summer, and return to the sea-shore in winter. The sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), the Mountain Finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*), the siskin (*Fringilla spinus*), the God-wit (*Limosa agocephala*), the bar-tailed God-wit (*Limosa rufa*), the green-shanked God-wit (*Totanus glottis*), the knot (*Tringa cornuta*), and the purre (*Tringa alpina*) arrive about the end of August, and leave during the present month. The wild swan (*Cygnus ferus*) visits the northern lakes in September, and departs about the beginning of February. The gadwel (*Anas strepera*), the pintailed duck (*Anas acuta*), the Brent goose (*Anser brenta*), the wild goose (*Anser palustris*), the laughing goose (*Anser erythropus*), the bernacle goose (*Anser bernicla*), the silk-tail (*Bombycilla garrula*), the golden plover (*Charadrius plavialis*), the golden-eyed poacher (*Clangula vulgaris*), the stock-dove (*Columba Œnas*), the black-throated diver (*Colymbus arcticus*), the red throated diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*), the Dartford warbler (*Curruca provincialis*), the goosander (*Mergus Merganser*), the white-headed smew (*Mergus albellus*), the sea-curlew (*Numenius arguata*), the scamp-duck (*Nyroca Marila*), the velvet duck (*Oidemia fusca*), the black duck or diver (*Oidemia nigra*), the lesser Guillemot (*Podiceps minor*), and the Eider duck (*Somateria mollissima*), which arrive between the beginning of October and the middle of December, usually depart during this month.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending February 11, 1841, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 5	29.722	29.688	30	26	28.0	N.E.	
Satur. 6	29.661	29.609	28	24	26.0	E.	
Sund. 7	29.560	29.443	27	24	25.5	E.	
Mond. 8	29.442	29.395	29	26	27.5	N.E.	
Tuesd. 9	29.952	29.645	30	27	28.5	N.E.	
Wedn. 10	30.017	29.959	32	27	29.5	S.E.	.04
Thurs. 11	29.866	29.657	41	37	39.0	S.	.04
Average	29.737	29.628	31	27.2	29.2		.08

Feb. 5. Clear, cold and dry; hazy; strong wind in the evening, drifting previously-fallen snow; very boisterous during the night.
6. Overcast, and still boisterous; hazy, with drying east wind.
7. Cold haze, with strong dry east wind.
8. Overcast; frosty drizzle, coating vegetable substances, as well as the ground, with an icy glaze.
9. Overcast; hazy and cold.
10. Hazy; temperature rising slowly, with a change of wind towards night.
11. Overcast; thawing; drizzly at night.

The depth to which the frost had penetrated in garden soil, when the thaw commenced on the 10th, was nine inches.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending the 20th February, 1841.

Feb.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 14	45.4	32.0	38.7	5	0.50 in.	—	1	2	1	2	2	6	1
M. 15	45.8	32.4	39.1	5	0.18	1	2	2	—	1	4	4	1
Tu. 16	46.2	32.1	39.1	2	0.05	2	2	1	1	—	4	4	1
W. 17	45.2	31.5	38.3	8	0.32	3	—	1	3	1	—	6	1
Th. 18	43.7	31.6	37.6	6	0.30	3	1	2	—	1	3	5	—
F. 19	44.7	31.4	38.0	5	0.64	4	—	1	4	1	2	2	1
S. 20	45.0	33.3	39.1	8	0.51	1	3	1	3	—	2	5	—

During the above period, the highest temperature occurred on the 16th, in 1831; 16th and 17th, in 1837; and 20th, in 1838—thermometer 55°. The coldest nights were the 16th and 17th, in 1837—thermometer 55°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 12, 1841.

The early part of the week being very severe, the supply of vegetables is consequently scanty. *Fruits*—Pines are abundant and of excellent quality. A few hothouse Grapes are still to be had; Almeria, Rhine, and Perla bella grapes abound. Apples and Pears of the same kinds as last week are plentiful. Oranges and Lemons are good. Shaddocks and Pummeloes are plentiful, some of them are of large size. Cucumbers are scarce but of pretty good quality. *Vegetables*—White and Brown Broccoli is not plentiful, and some is rather of an inferior description. Savoys and Brussels Sprouts are excellent. Carrots are scarce but good. Turnips are not very excellent, but the supply is pretty large. Onions are not abundant but of good quality. Celery is scarce. Asparagus and Sea-kale are plentiful and excellent. A few good forced French Beans are in the market. Radishes and Ciboules are scarce but good. Jerusalem Artichokes, Red Beet, and Parsneps are excellent but not plentiful. Mushrooms and Truffles are abundant, and generally of good quality. *Flowers*—Notwithstanding the untoward weather, there has been a good supply of flowers in the market during this week. The plants in pots are Calla æthiopica, Primula sinensis several varieties, Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Heaths, Myrtles, and Aloes. Cut flowers are in great profusion, including Persian Lilac, Cyclamen persicum, Euphorbia Jacquiniflora, Burchellia capensis, Poinsettia pulcherrima, Lechenaultia formosa, Camellias many varieties, several fine Indian Azaleas, Christmas Roses, Geraniums, Mignonette, China and other Roses, and Violets. The fruit and vegetables in the shops of the metropolis vary but little from those in the market.

PRICES, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 4s 6d to 21s	Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4s to 12s	— per 100, 6s to 12s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4s to 9s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Cucumbers, per brace, 3s to 8s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
— Portugal, 1s to 2s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20s
Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 2s	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 8s to 14s	— Brazil, 16s to 20s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 14s	— Spanish, 24s
	— Barcelona, 23s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 2s	Chives, per pot, 6d
Cabbage, Red for pick. pr d. 2s to 4s	Leeks, per doz. bunch. 3s to 4s
Cabbage Plants or Colewort, per doz. bunch. 6s to 8s	Garlic, per pound, 3d
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2s to 4s	Shallots, per pound, 1s to 1s 2d
German Greens or Kale, per doz. 6d	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 10s 6d
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 6s to 8s	— Second or Middling, 4s
— Brown, 2s 6d to 5s	— Sprue, or Small, 3s
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100. 2s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s to 2s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l. to 6l.	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s. 6d	Endive, per score, 2s 6d
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 5s to 6s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d
Parsneps, per doz. 9d to 1s 6d	Watercress, per doz. small bunch. 3s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s	Parsley, per half-sieve, 2s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d	Fennel, per dozen bunches, 4s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 6d	Thyme, green, per doz. bunch. 4s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Sage, green, per dozen bunches, 3s
Radish, Red, per punnet, 2s	Mint, green, per bunch, 1s
Spinach, per junk, 4s	Rosemary, green, per doz. bunch. 6s
— per half sieve, 2s	Tansy, per dozen bunches, 1s
Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d
— for picklg. p. hf. sieve, 4s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
— Green (Ciboules) pr bunch, 4d to 8d	Morels, per lb., 14s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 6s	Truffles, Eng., dried, per lb. 14s
	— Fresh, 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Birt will be able to procure netting from Mr. Richardson, whose advertisement is in the *Chronicle* for Jan. 30, p. 80. We are not aware whether Mr. Hulme has any town agent.

W. L. inquires where he can obtain bulbs of Vallota purpurea. He has tried many of the nurserymen near London without success.

W. H., Reigate, recommends *A Northamptonshire Subscriber* to drop sulphuric acid on the crown of his plantain, after it is wounded by the spud not spade. Perhaps sulphate of copper would be as effectual. Another correspondent refers us to White of Selborne's experience, who says, Letter 31, to Thomas Pennant, Esq., dated Feb. 22, 1770, "Hedgehogs abound in my gardens and fields. The manner in which they eat the roots of the plantain in my grass-walks is very curious; with their upper mandible, which is much longer than their lower, they bore under the plant, and so eat the root off upwards, leaving the tuft of leaves untouched. In this respect they are serviceable, as they destroy a very troublesome weed; but they deface the walks in some measure by digging little round holes." I have always found hedgehogs very innocent in gardens, and the little round holes cannot deface the walks so much as cutting the roots up with a spade.

We are greatly indebted to *Mr. Foster*, of whose useful letter we shall make discreet and proper use.

R. G. will find a continuation of Liebig's book in our next number.

As we see no prospect of being able to notice *Mr. Fennell's* book, it is left out for him at our office.

W. K. H. has correctly stated the experiment with the acorn. If he has failed, it has been from one of two causes: either the acorn was dead when suspended, or the temperature of the room has been too low to cause germination. The experiment is a pretty one and cannot fail if the acorn is originally alive.

A Tyro must treat Lisianthus Russellianus as a tender greenhouse plant. It will do best in a stove, and not at all out of doors. It requires heat and moisture.

The remarks of *Alexis* upon insects are those of a sensible man. and we shall give them to the gentleman who undertakes our Entomological department. The best time to answer his inquiries will be when the red spider and white scale are specially treated of, as will be the case in good time. In the mean while, we may as well observe that when unhealthy plants are said to breed insects, very incorrect language is used. That unhealthy plants more abound in insects than those which are healthy is a well-known fact: but that circumstance is owing to the unhealthy condition of a plant being most agreeable to insects, whose attacks soon increase the malady.

R. J. H. will find such information respecting the disease in Broccoli as will probably be satisfactory to him on that subject in No. 2, p. 21, and No. 3, p. 41, of this *Chronicle*. He cannot err in again plunging the pots of coiled vines in tan, provided he do not thereby subject the roots to a higher temperature than that proper for the tops. Indeed the roots ought to be in a temperature several degrees below the mean of that of the atmosphere in which the leaves are grown. He must shift when the vines are at rest, removing a portion of the old soil, in order to make room for as much fresh as he can, especially if he *must* use the same pots; and he must supply abundance of liquid manure. If he adopt the plan of cutting away the lower part of the coil, the upper will emit sufficient roots to fill the pot in less than a twelve-month. even in the first season, with good management, little deficiency of crop should result.—A very practical friend of ours wishes us to add the following memorandum:—I have never seen any results from coiled vines that could induce me to approve of the system. Were I to grow plants in pots, I would prefer strong layers. In that case I could command, in the first season, strong well-ripened wood, perfect buds, and roots filling the pots, without the latter being occupied by the bulky, worse than useless, encumbrance of old coiled wood.

Upon referring the questions of *Clericus* to Mr. Rivers, he requests us to say that he is about to publish a short treatise on the subject of root-pruning pear and other trees. In the mean while he sends for answer, that "Pears for root-pruning are best on pear stocks, as much vigour is required for the tree to bear annual or biennial root-pruning, and the roots of the pear seem to bear it better than those of the quince. The distance from tree to tree, when finally planted, need not be more than six feet; the figure of the tree need not be completed before removal from the nursery, as this is necessarily the work of time. The final height of the tree ought not to be more than eight feet; but I think six feet preferable, on account of the facility of gathering the fruit. The quince stock requires to be two years from the cutting or layer before it is fit to graft. I have always found the mountain-ash and whitethorn decidedly unfit stocks for the pear; for a very few years they bear profusely, but the fruit has invariably been here gritty and worthless. The root-pruning on apples has been practised both with the crab and the paradise stock, but I prefer the crab for the same reasons that I do the pear stock. The Beurré Rance, in common with many pears, does not succeed on the quince stock, but the Passe Colmar and Marie Louise succeed well. I hope in the forthcoming season to be able to give a list of such pears as will not succeed on the quince, for I believe, from my present experience, these to be very numerous."

Mr. M'Intosh has obligingly sent us an answer to the question of *E. F. L.* The spirit of tar is not intended as a *manure* for carrots, but a preventive against the attacks of insects. It may be diluted if the operator pleases, or it may be used in its ordinary state with much the same effect. In whichever of these ways it is used, if the liquid be poured on in small quantities at a time, and the sand well mixed up with the hands during the operation, our correspondent need be under no fear of the mixture being strong enough for 60 or 70 square yards. The ground is not intended to be covered, but sown, with the sand so mixed. Perhaps it would be better to read "mixed" for "saturated," for correctly speaking the sand is not moistened to the exact degree of saturation. If E. F. L. will provide himself with a gallon of this spirit and a wheel-barrowful of sand, and mix them carefully, he will be perhaps as much surprised as I was at the effect so small a quantity of liquid has upon so large a quantity of sand, and still further at the effect that quantity has upon the 60 or 70 square yards of ground. I believe that the rationale of the case is neither more nor less than the effect the smell of the tar has on insects; and mixing it with fine sand appears to be the simplest method of equally dividing so small a quantity of spirit over so large a surface. Any respectable chemist would supply him with sufficient for his garden; but if wanted in larger quantities, he had better apply to some wholesale manufacturing chemist. If E. F. L. thinks that the salt contained in sea-sand has any effect towards changing the supposed efficacy of this remedy, I shall be obliged to him if he will communicate his reasons through the medium of your paper. I am not aware that sea-sand is objectionable.

The best Pelargoniums in the list sent us by a *Constant Reader* are Prima Donna, Fosterii Rosea, Louis Quatorze, Alexandrina, Pictum, Emily, Beauty of Ware, Lady Nithsdale, Garth's Perfection, Bleda, Village Maid, Cardinal Wolsey, Nosegay, Climax, Eliza, Maximum, Dulcinea, Discount, Lady Murray.

If we understand *Horticola's* note correctly, she has met with an instance of a natural graft between a laurestinus and a privet. If so, it is a very singular fact, and should be authenticated. We fear, however, it will prove that the branches of the two have been merely pressed together in consequence of growing in the same hedge. If the phenomenon consists in the stem of a privet bearing laurestinus leaves, and *vice versa*, in consequence of a graft between the sorts, it is a still stranger case. Will *Horticola* send us the plants?

Our correspondent *S.* requests us to say that he has received from the South of France a present of cuttings of Vines, and that as he has more than he wants, he would leave a part of them at our office, for any one willing to try them. This is their description:—No. 1. White Muscat, very large berry. 2. White Palestine, the berries as large as pigeons' eggs. 3. White Grape of Touland, very fine. 4. White Grape of St. Peray.—His note regarding *J. H.* is gone to the latter.

We will find a corner for *Mr. Reid's* useful notes. Lagerstrœmia regina is a large timber tree. At Rangoon the timber is employed for ships' knees. It is a most beautiful plant when in flower, but we never heard of its blossoming in Europe. It is only found in the hottest parts of India.

We are much obliged to *Mr. Dick*. His notice about wasps we shall keep by us till those insects make their appearance.

Such winter peas as *Mr. Willimott* obtained at Rome are unknown here. Peas can only be reared in this climate, fit for use early in spring, by the aid of forcing-houses.

Arrangements will be made for the sale of the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society.

A Constant Reader will find the Calectasia figured in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, published by Sherwood & Co., Paternoster-row.

Mr. Hayward's complaint concerning Mr. Loudon's want of candour is, in our opinion, not founded in justice. We decidedly disapprove of the tone of Mr. Hayward's letter. For our opinion of Mr. Penn's mode of heating, we refer him to our leader of last week.

Mr. Paterson will probably find any of the hybrid Passion-flowers, from P. cærulea, bear the climate of Arran. We would try P. Colvillii, glaucophylla, and angustifolia.

We advise *A Subscriber* to procure the following peaches and nectarines, viz. *Peaches*—1 Grosse Mignonne, 1 Royal George, 1 Noblesse, 1 Malta, 2 Bellegarde, 1 Barrington, 1 Late Admirable. *Nectarines*—2 Elruge, 2 Violet Hâtive.

An Amateur.—The ash-leaved kidney potato is somewhat earlier than the Early Manly; but the latter is more productive, and its quality is excellent. It may be obtained from any of the London seedsmen. Pelargoniums receive but little water in winter (see Mr. Catleugh's mode of growing them, published this day). The best Pelargoniums have already been named in our columns. We shall give more information upon this point hereafter.

The correspondents who have been produced by our strictures upon Mr. Penn's mode of heating, criticised in last week's *Chronicle*, are of two classes; those who accuse us of severity in examining Mr. Penn's principles, and those who reproach Mr. Penn with having misled them. As the former do not answer our arguments, and as we think the complaints of the latter uninteresting to any except themselves, we suppress all such letters.

M. R.—We saw the Fuchsia corymbiflora in flower, and we can assure him that the figure in the Botanical Register is a faithful representation of it. It flowered with Mr. Standish, of Bagshot.

A Subscriber will find nothing better than Irish ivy to cover his fence with. If, however, he wishes for variety and for flowers, he may plant Clematis flammula and vitalba, Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Aristolochia sipho, and climbing Roses.

With every wish to oblige our correspondents, we really cannot do what *Mr. Alfred Hicks* requests. For those who require gardening news monthly, Mr. Loudon's "Gardener's Magazine," the "Floricultural Cabinet," Mr. Marnock's book, and many others, are already provided.

Hot water in any form is perfectly applicable to pits, and is by far the best means of warming them. *Mr. Hodgson* will this week find an account of the manner in which nurserymen manage Pelargoniums, and we promise him very soon the common greenhouse mode of treatment. If, after these articles have appeared, he still wants information, and will be so obliging as to remind us, we will endeavour to meet his wishes; but management in pits heated by hot water is essentially the same as common greenhouse treatment. We regard the common mode of heating frames with stable-litter as having no other merit than that of convenience where horses are kept. For ourselves, we should sell our stable-litter and buy coals.

Lord M.'s letter is gone to its destination.

We hope to give *W. B.* the history of the small white scale, and so to show him what its habits are. We advise him to brush his plants over with weak gum-water, which will fasten the scale down, and *do for him*.

We refer *E., Herts*, to a letter on the subject of Red Oak in our paper of to-day. The list of seeds is in preparation, and if we can get it ready, it shall appear next week.

WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF DESTROYING COCKROACHES?

We are much obliged to *Mr. William Field*, but we have no room for meteorological journals. We know nothing of the double Trillium he mentions.

A Subscriber shall have a list of Roses fit for forcing next week.

D.x.—The situation of the greenhouse is unobjectionable.

We will willingly insert the useful notes of *V. T. C. D.*; but how does he account for honey-dew where there are no aphides, as in dry ill-managed greenhouses? No doubt aphides cause honey-dew very often, but we think it is often independent of them.

We regret the inconvenience of which *T.* complains. We were obliged to delay the hour of publication on account of the late arrival of Indian news. This can occur but very seldom.

The only course *Mr. Warner* can take with the caterpillars of Nematus Ribesii, which usually appear in great numbers in the beginning of summer and destroy his gooseberry-trees, is to pick them off the bushes and crush them. This may be a tedious process, but it is the only one we know of. We shall, however, refer his note to our friend Ruricola, who will probably take this insect as the subject of one of his Entomological Notices.

Mr. Hayward's opinion is that of several others, and we have ordered inquiry to be made as to getting *authentic* returns of Friday's corn and seed market.

P. p. will procure bone-dust of Mr. Hunt, near the Palace, Lambeth.

X. Y. Z. will find an answer to his question in the miscellaneous matter of to-day.

The plants from *Mr. Veitch* are a new Physolobium, a Hovea, probably the same as H. crispa, and Boronia viminea. The drawing represents Isotoma Brownii.

Messrs. Lucombe and Co.'s Acacia is A. urophylla. Their Iris is not yet determined.

There are many letters of our correspondents still to notice. Some have reached us too late; some must be laid by for the present, but the principal part will appear next week. Of those containing questions which have arrived late, several require very careful consideration before a useful answer can be given. All letters, however, that require answers will certainly receive them next week. The *humblest amateur* and the *youngest* gardener may be certain we shall not forget them. When they do get answers, they will be of some use to them.

We do not, as usual, notice the names of the various correspondents whose letters stand over, because there are so many of them. With regard to those whose questions are unanswered, or only partially noticed, some arrived too late to be considered, others require much more consideration than we can this week give them. An answer is useless unless it is full, explicit, and made with great care; and to form a correct opinion upon the multifarious unconnected subjects brought before us is an affair of considerable difficulty; at the same time it is a labour of love, and we shall never be found avoiding it. It will hereafter be more necessary than ever to compress correspondence, as it grows upon us at a greater rate than we can by any possibility find room for.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21*s.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 20*s.* per qr.; Rape-dust, 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, Gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

INTELLIGENCE has been received that the differences between Spain and Portugal have been at length settled by the ratification of the Treaty for the navigation of the Douro, on the part of the latter country. The arrangement of this question will ensure the peace of the Peninsula, and allow the two Governments to adopt such measures of domestic policy as may restore the internal tranquillity of both countries.—The continued armaments of France have again assumed a serious aspect, and given rise to energetic remonstrances from the other Powers. The increase of her fleet to 20 sail of the line with an establishment of 45,000 seamen actually afloat, and the augmentation of her army to above half a million of men, with an additional demand for conscripts, have created the impression that the "armed peace" of the present Ministry may yet assume a more formidable character. The answer to the remonstrances of the Allied Governments against these hostile preparations, will, however, soon give a definite colour to the prospect of peace or war in Europe. In the mean time, Germany is completely armed, and troops are concentrated on the frontiers, prepared to meet any aggression on the part of France.—We learn from Egypt, that the Turkish fleet had left Alexandria for Marmorice Bay, where it would be refitted by the crews of the English squadron, previously to its return to Constantinople.

At home public attention has been occupied by the christening of the Princess Royal, and by the debates in Parliament, which have embraced many questions of unusual interest. In regard to the arrest of Mr. M'Leod by the Government of New York, Ministers have declared that they recognise the destruction of the *Caroline* as a Government measure, and have consequently adopted the necessary means to secure the safety of that gentleman, and uphold the dignity of the British Crown. The Poor Law Amendment Bill has been introduced by a large majority, and Bills have been brought forward for the improvement of Drainage in large towns, for extending the jurisdiction of County Courts, for the abolition of Capital Punishment, and for several measures of financial or commercial interest. Parliament has responded to the Queen's message relative to a grant to Lord Keane for his services in India, by voting an annual pension of 2000*l.* for the lives of his Lordship and his two next heirs.

Home News.

THE COURT.—The ceremony of christening the Princess Royal took place on Wednesday evening, in Buckingham Palace, with every state and solemnity befitting the occasion. All the resources of the Royal Household were put in requisition, and the same forms and etiquette were observed as when the Queen performs any public act as Sovereign. The christening took place in the throne-room, the throne being removed and an altar erected in its stead, covered with crimson velvet, and having the initials I. H. S. embroidered in gold. On it were placed the communion-service of the Chapel Royal, lighted with gold candelabra. In front of the railing enclosing the altar was the font, and round it were assembled the Queen, Prince Albert, the sponsors, and the officiating prelates. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Norwich, and the Dean of Carlisle assisted at the ceremony. The sponsors were the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, for whom the Duke of Wellington appeared as proxy. The Queen Dowager named the Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa. In the evening a dinner was given by her Majesty in celebration of the event, at which the Ministers and Great Officers of State and the Foreign Ambassadors were present. The water with which the baptism was performed came from the river Jordan, having been sent to her Majesty as a present for the occasion.

Accident to Prince Albert.—On Tuesday morning, as the Prince was skating on the water in the grounds behind Buckingham Palace, his Royal Highness unfortunately passed over some thin ice, which immediately broke under him, and he was immersed to the chin in water. The Queen was a spectator of the accident, and was for a time greatly alarmed. His Royal Highness, however, has not suffered from the accident. The ice in the centre of the lake being nearly a foot in thickness, some surprise was created that the accident should have occurred; but it appears that the keepers appointed to attend to the aquatic birds preserved in the gardens of the Palace had broken the ice along the sides of the lake, to enable them to take water during the frost. These portions had again become slightly frozen after they were broken at an early part of the morning.

The Duke of Wellington has happily so far recovered as to be able to resume his usual habits; the recent attack is attributed to the little care taken by his Grace to guard against the influence of the weather, and to his exposure to the severe cold of Friday last in an open carriage.—The Lord Chancellor was taken suddenly unwell this week in the House of Lords, but the attack was not serious, and it is hoped that his Lordship will be soon enabled to resume his official duties.—Sir Astley Cooper, who has been alarmingly ill for several days, died yesterday in his 73d year. His complaint is said to have been water on the chest, and was latterly attended with great suffering.

Parliamentary.—The election for Monmouthshire has terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Morgan, without opposition, Mr. Hanbury Tracy having declined to go to the poll with a gentleman with whom he was on terms of private friendship.—The Earl of Listowell has been returned for St. Alban's on the Liberal interest, by a majority of 47 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Cabbell, who intends, it is said, to petition Parliament against the return, on the score of bribery.—The election for Richmond, in the place of Mr. Spiers, takes place on Monday.—Mr. Hawkes has contradicted the report of his intention to retire from the representation of Dudley.—A rumour is current at Birmingham that Mr. Scholefield is about to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, on account of his business engagements. Mr. Sturge is mentioned as the Radical candidate, and the Chartists have expressed their determination to nominate Mr. F. O'Connor or Colonel Thompson.—The appointment of Mr. Fitzsimon as head magistrate of the Dublin Police has created a vacancy for King's County, for which, it is said, Lord Oxmantown and Mr. Bernard will come forward as Conservative candidates, and Mr. Armstrong on the liberal interest.—The contest for East Surrey has terminated in the election of Mr. Antrobus, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1214; the numbers being for Mr. Antrobus 2652; for Mr. Alcock 1438.

The Judgeship.—Mr. Wightman has been appointed the successor of Mr. Justice Littledale; the ceremony of creation has taken place in Lincoln's Inn, and it is arranged that he will go the circuit with Baron Rolfe.—On Saturday the Bar at Westminster presented an address to Mr. Justice Littledale, publicly expressing the kind feelings and respect unanimously entertained towards him. The Attorney-General, on behalf of the bar, delivered the address; and Mr. Justice Littledale, in returning thanks, stated that after 53 years' professional study and 16 years' service in his judicial office, he felt the necessity of retiring into the quiet of private life, but he could not do so without paying his testimony to the learning and integrity which had ever distinguished the English bar.

Postage Stamps.—A new envelop was issued on Wednesday, in the right-hand upper corner of which is represented a highly-embossed medallion of the head of her Majesty, which far exceeds anything of the sort previously submitted to public approval. The necessity for such a change was first notified to the Government by the same person at whose recommendation black ink was introduced as the obliterating mark instead of red. The colouring matter of the pink is of such a volatile nature that any attempt to remove the impression put upon it will cause the disappearance of the original stamp, while the obliterating mark will, if possible, be more firmly imprinted.

Foreign.

France.—*The fortification question* appears for the moment to have given way to other matters of more pressing interest. The bill was to be introduced into the Chamber of Peers on Thursday, and in the mean time the works are proceeding vigorously in the immediate neighbourhood of the Capital. In connexion with this subject, it may be mentioned that the Minister of War proposes to construct four new fortified towns of the first class, one new fort, and to repair several others already in existence. The four fortified towns are to be Vouziers, on the road from Luxembourg to Rheims; the construction of which is estimated at nine millions. Langres, which is to become a principal fortress for the defence of the kingdom, as much for the frontiers of the Jura as for the interior, to cost seven millions; Thann, which will cost six millions, and Les Rousses, which will cost five millions, to serve as an *entrepôt* upon the line of operation towards Paris by Auxonne and Dijon. The new fort of Glaizoles will cost one million and a half, and is destined to defend the head of the valley of Barcelonetta. The details of the supplies required for the army, navy, and public works amount to the enormous sum of 722,538,000f., nearly 29,000,000*l.* sterling. Of the new public works the principal are the building of new hospitals, and stables for the troops, powder magazines, victualling establishments, barracks, and the repairs of several naval arsenals. These continued preparations for war have excited considerable alarm; and fears are entertained in many quarters that the preservation of peace is still precarious. Germany, it appears, has remonstrated against these armaments, and has threatenened to increase her force unless France disarms.

The Ministry.—The papers state that rumours have been current of differences between Marshal Soult and M. Guizot, and that as M. Thiers has recently been restored to favour by the King, it is not improbable that a modification of the Cabinet may take place in order that he may be induced to join it. Other reports would lead to the belief, that if the retirement of M. Guizot were secured, Count Molé would enter office.

Forged Letters of the King.—The legitimatist journals continue to contend indirectly, that the letters lately published in *La France* and other Opposition papers, purporting to be written by the King, were genuine. The *National* maintains that the arrest of the editors of the papers in which those letters had appeared was illegal, and reminds the public that the late Armand Carrel had so described them, and determined in his own case to resist with arms any attempt of the kind.—It was reported in Paris that a third person, altogether unconnected with the press, had been arrested, and would be prosecuted with the editors of the journals. It is also stated that the Marquis de Larochejacquelin was determined on assuming to himself the entire responsibility of the affair, that he would reveal all the circumstances attending the purchase of the letters, and candidly confess that he had been the dupe of an impostor.

Treaty with Buenos Ayres.—A discussion on the policy of this Treaty arose in the Chamber of Peers on Monday. The Marquis de Dreux-Brézé condemned the conduct of the Thiers Ministry, for having abandoned the cause of General Lavalle to treat with Rosas, thereby injuring France in her honour, dignity and influence.—M. Guizot replied by remarking that the Cabinet would certainly not ratify the Treaty if it believed for a moment that it was prejudicial to French honour and interests. The conduct of Admiral Mackau was with the approbation of the Government. The essential points to be obtained were indemnities for French subjects, and that France should be placed on the same footing as the most favoured nation. He insisted that these objects had been obtained, and that no preference had been given to England by Buenos Ayres. Out of much disorder he considered that a great concession had been obtained, and that the treaty was an immense result for civilization. This declaration was favourably received, and it has since been announced that the ratification of the Treaty is determined on.

Proposed Treaty of Commerce with England.—It appears that the clause of this Treaty relating to steam engines is favourable to British interests. The commission proposes to abolish the duty of 30 per cent. on engines destined for navigation between the two countries. The statements which accompany the report represent that where the materials of a French engine would cost 162,500 francs, those of an English engine of the same size would cost but 87,500 francs. The steamboats of France in 1838 are stated to be 207, with 7,493 horse power; those of England in the same year as 678, with 75,398 horse power. Hitherto the English engine-makers have furnished France with about the same quantity as the French establishments. The English have fitted 9 steamboats of 1740 horse power for the French royal navy; 6 boats of 960 horse power for the French post-office; and 24 boats, of 2795 horse power, for Havre.

The Navy.—Letters from Dieppe advert to the probable reverses France would sustain in a naval war in the actual state of her navy, and the absolute impossibility of manning additional ships of war. The present moment is that at which vessels employed on the Newfoundland fisheries leave France, but it appears that such is the paucity of seamen, that not one half the number that usually leaves Dieppe can procure hands.—The French fleet under Admiral Hugon, cruising before Hyères, has been scattered by a tempest. One line-of-battle ship has returned to Hyères, having lost her sails, and the Admiral was compelled to take refuge in Palma. The rest of the squadron have not been heard of.

The Inundations.—The prefects of the different departments visited by the late inundations of the Rhone and Saone have sent in to the Government official returns of damages sustained by the different districts placed within their respective jurisdictions. It appears that 56 communes were ravaged by the waters; that the losses suffered in house and landed property amounted to 9,495,326f.; and in goods, seed-corn, and furniture, to 6,396 108f.

Darmès the Regicide.—The trial of Darmès is now said to be fixed for the 10th of March, before the Court of Peers. The committee of inquiry has obtained much information as to the working of the secret societies, but has failed in finding out his accomplices. There seems to be no doubt that he had two confederates with him when he fired the carbine at the King; but the police have not been able to trace anything beyond this fact.

Napoleon's Remains.—On Saturday the coffin of Napoleon was removed from the choir of the chapel of the Invalides to that of St. Jerome, prepared as its final resting-place. The ceremony, which was attended by many followers of the Emperor, was very imposing; and the chapel has been decorated with suitable ornaments.

The Journals.—It is worthy of remark that the Paris journals, with scarcely an exception, have devoted much space to the indisposition of the Duke of Wellington; and even the political circles known for their anti-British feeling have expressed general regret at the intelligence. The *Journal des Débats* says:—"We shall not lose a moment in giving our expression of regret to that manifested by all classes of the population of London. The Duke of Wellington is one of the men of Europe whose preservation is of the utmost importance for general tranquillity—one of those men who, from the security which the consciousness of great military renown always inspires, have the right to speak of peace with the most confidence and authority. The remembrance of the noble and dignified manner with which he recently spoke of France adds particularly to the sincere regret which we feel and now express."

Extensive System of Forgery.—The Court of Assizes held at Auch, on the 20th ult., was occupied with the trial of M. Robert, a notary, who was arraigned upon no fewer than 1,100 counts of indictment, for as many acts of forgery and fraud committed in the exercise of his profession! Suspicion was first excited against him by his extreme irregularity in registering the deeds and documents which passed through his hands. The registrar communicated these circumstances to the law officers of the Crown, who entered upon the investigation, which produced proofs of the above-mentioned delinquencies. At his first appearance before the magistrate he made a full confession, excusing himself on the ground of the state of poverty in which he was left by his father, and the bad examples he had given him. In fact, on inspection of the registers during the period of the father's professional life many similar wrong doings were discovered. The prisoner, on being brought into Court, excited pity by his extreme wretchedness of both mind and body, and by his almost total ignorance of the common principles of his profession. He was further accused of having defrauded Government of registry duties to the amount of 25,000f. during the 30 years he had carried on his illicit practices. Sufficient testimony was produced to induce the jury to find him guilty, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment for eight years, and to be exposed in the pillory.

Spain and Portugal.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Feb. 1, reached Paris on Sunday communicating the intelligence that the question relative to the Douro is terminated. The Chamber of Peers has passed the law for the regulation of the navigation of this river, and the Queen has given her assent to the bill introduced for that purpose. In consequence of this result, the Spanish Minister in Lisbon was preparing to leave for that capital; and it was generally believed that all the pending disputes between the two countries would be amicably set at rest. Letters since received from Madrid state that the settlement of this question has given general satisfaction, and that the treaty opens a prolific source of advantages to both countries. The Government Gazette says that it will become a new bond between the two nations, uniting closer and closer their relations and common interests; that the Spanish Government, by encouraging this alliance, will find the means of showing Europe the sincerity with which they acted in this question: and that in consequence of its satisfactory settlement, nothing can alter or disturb the amity existing between the two kingdoms. It is said that the King of Prussia is about to recognise the Queen of Spain, by sending an ambassador to Madrid. Don Miguel is reported to have arrived on the Spanish frontier from Rome, in expectation of a war with Portugal; and it was suspected that, in the event of hostilities, he intended to enact a new part in another civil war in both countries. In consequence of some severe attacks on the Duke de la Victoria in the republican papers, a large body of the National Guard have presented the Duke with an address, expressive of their confidence, and offering their support against the injustice he has received. Rumours are, however, current at Madrid that certain plans and intrigues are in progress for the establishment of a republic, and that various means are resorted to, in order to seduce the army.—The country also appears to be in great confusion; the provincial deputation of Badajos has dissolved itself of its own accord, and "Vivas" have been given at Seville in favour of the republic. We hear from Guadix that a battalion has mutinied at Hueron, wounding several of its officers, after which about 100 of the most troublesome left, with their arms, for the Serrania de Ronda, where they will, no doubt, establish themselves as robbers. Near Cadiz the roads are nearly intercepted by the highwaymen who infest them. While these doings are going on in the south, we hear from Teruel and from Castellon that the numerous Carlists that have returned from France are reviving the courage of the Carlist residents in those provinces. In Galicia some of the ultra-Progresistas have insulted the women whilst at prayer in the churches; and the farmers had nearly succeeded in setting fire to the depots of foreign hemp lodged in the warehouses, on the plea that it injures the sale of that of their own culture.—Letters from Lisbon state that the Chamber of Senators, acting on the representation of the urgency of the Douro bill, got through the whole of its articles in two sittings, and immediately assented to the measure. Preparations for the defence of Lisbon still continue, but there is now no doubt of the preservation of peace. The Finance Minister, whose projects were noticed in our last number, has tendered his resignation, and his successor has declared that, under the present circumstances of the country, he had accepted office solely from patriotic considerations, being no friend to new imposts, averse to loans, and a staunch advocate for the most rigid economy. The Ministry is said to be extremely unpopular, and dissatisfaction is expressed by some parties that no reciprocity should have been secured to Portugal in the recent treaty.

Switzerland.—A sufficient number of cantons in Switzerland have united in the demand of an extraordinary Diet to consider the question of the suppression of the Argovian convents. The Federal troops have vacated the canton of Argau, tranquillity being completely restored in the insurgent districts. The Government of Basle city has also protested against the suppression of the convents. Letters from Berne state that the prefect of the department of the Isère had written to the Federal Directory to demand a free passage through Switzerland for about 300 Spanish refugees, who were desirous to enter the Pope's service, and effect their enrolment at St. Maurice-en-Valais, where an officer was then recruiting for the Papal army. The Vorort replied, that it could not attend to this demand, unless it was made directly by the French Government.

Germany.—We learn from Austria that the army is now on its full war footing. At a moment's notice the Government could bring into the field 300,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon. A letter from Frankfort states that the Austrian Government is about to borrow 40 or 50 millions of florins; but it would appear the statement was not correct. We learn from Ratisbon that the Danube has been greatly flooded, and that its course having been partially stopped by the accumulation of blocks of ice, it has formed for itself a new channel near the village of Demling, and now runs between Frankenfen and Kruckenburg.—The papers state that the Prussian force now disposable in Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces amounts to 41,136 men, and that military conferences are to take place at Carlsruhe to settle the construction of the fortresses of Rastadt and Ulm, to fortify the defiles of the Black Forest and the bridge of Germersheim.—Wurtemberg has resolved not to disarm its contingent for some

time, and the Government is actively engaged in completing the armaments. Even the young men who had escaped the conscription presented themselves as volunteers.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that the Government intends next spring to remove a considerable number of the people called Odnodworcy from the province of Russian Poland to the steppes of the south-western governments, and settle them there as colonists. These people are a kind of middle class between the boors and the nobles, and differ from the former very little in costume, language, ignorance, and intolerance. As they are of small advantage to the nobles on whose estates they have been, their removal will not be much felt; but they themselves will leave their present abodes very unwillingly, and only by compulsion. — We learn from St. Petersburgh that the plague has made its appearance in Georgia, and, although not very malignant, has already extended about twenty leagues beyond Teflis. The governor-general has received orders to establish a sanatory cordon on the line of the Caucasus, in order to save the interior from being attacked. He, however, abstained from doing this, representing that cordons to such a vast extent afford no protection, while their most certain consequences are ruin to commerce, discontent of the people, and impediments to military operations. He added, that he considered the measure adopted by him, of surrounding every place where there was the least appearance of the evil, leaving the intercourse between the other parts of the country free and open, as one more efficacious. This opinion is said to have prevailed at St. Petersburgh. Four regiments of Cossacks have since been placed at the disposal of Count Woronzow, to establish sanatory cordons wherever he may think right, in case the plague should pass from the Caucasus and make an irruption into Russia. Should this disease make progress, it will render still more complicated the affairs of the Caucasus. In spite of the rigour of the season, another division of troops has been ordered to leave Taganrog for Georgia, although in quarters for the winter.

ITALY.—A letter from Naples, dated the 29th January, states that a frightful land-slip occurred in the commune of Gragnano, near Castellamare, about 14 miles from that city, on the night of the 22nd, when the inhabitants, who were almost entirely agricultural labourers, were in bed. That part of this populous commune which lies nearest the mountain which overhangs it, was suddenly overwhelmed, and 113 persons perished in one grave. The King immediately sent a large body of pioneers, and went himself to superintend their work. As yet, only 65 bodies have been dug out, and five persons were found alive, who, although in great danger, may still be recovered.—The cold was great at Naples; all the hills, and Vesuvius especially, were covered with snow up to the summit of the crater, from whence a thick volume of smoke continued to issue. The Volturno had overflowed its banks, and inundated all the plain of Capua. The statement that the King had sent an invitation to his sister, Queen Christina, to come to Naples, is denied. It appears, on the contrary, that his Majesty had notified to his sister not to appear at his court, and had expressly forbidden the Dowager Queen going to Rome on a visit to her. It is added that the Roman court, usually so gallant towards ladies, received Queen Christina with much coolness, notwithstanding the recommendation of King Louis Philippe, and the interference of his representative at the Vatican. It is also said that King Ferdinand, who has of late secretly sold the private property of Francis I., and appropriated the proceeds to constitute *majorats* for his own sons, had received a formal notification from the princes and princesses, his brothers and sisters, calling on his Majesty to publish the will of their father, in which he divided his property among his children agreeably to the laws.—A letter from Messina, in giving an account of the recent earthquake there, says that little or no damage was done to the city, though from the frequency of the shocks great apprehensions had been entertained. The weather was fine, and the sea calm at the time. The direction of the shocks was from N.E. to S.W., showing that it was the same force which acted at Reggio, in Calabria, and did not come from Mount Etna. The earthquake was not felt farther south than Taormina, nor than Milazzo to the west; but the Lipari Islands experienced a slight commotion, as well as all that part of the Sicilian coast between Milazzo and Cape Faro. The population of Reggio continued encamped in the open country round the town to secure their safety.—In August last, an attack was made upon two English gentlemen, Mr. Hallett and Mr. Smith, by a party of brigands, on the route from Padua to Ferrara. Intelligence has just been received that some of the party have been taken, and depositions have been sent for, through the Home Office, by the criminal court at Padua. It appears that the attack was well organised by the brigands, and several interesting facts relative to the outrage have been elicited from the police documents of Rovigo. It is said that had the slightest attempt to sound an alarm been made after the robbery, the travellers' lives would have been sacrificed, as scouts were placed the whole way along the road from the scene of the attack (Treponti, between Rovigo and Monteluco) to the bridge over the Adige. With the intention of bringing back Messrs. Hallett and Smith to Rovigo as witnesses, the police followed them, through the information of the passport offices, to Bologna, Florence, Leghorn, Genoa, and Milan, where they lost all trace of them, fortunately for those gentlemen, to whom a forced sojourn at Rovigo might have proved anything but agreeable.

TURKEY.—Private letters received by way of Germany announce that the Sultan's resolution to confer Egypt hereditarily on Mehemet Ali is attributable to the influence of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Cabinets. The Divan is said to be much engaged, and the ambassadors are endeavouring to give good advice, and to infuse some energy into the Government. It is reported, that resolutions have been provisionally taken respecting the future administration of the Pachalics of Acre and Candia, which have an important influence in these two provinces. Both the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre and the harbour of Seda are to be separated from the administration of the Pacha, and to have governors of their own, and regular garrisons of Turkish troops from Constantinople, in the same manner as Belgrade, which, although in the middle of Servia, has a Turkish garrison. This measure cannot fail to have a beneficial influence in the neighbouring countries. It is said that the Austrian Cabinet proposed this measure, which has been acceded to by all the other cabinets. Thus the apprehension is at once removed, that England, France, or Russia might, at some time or other, attempt to obtain extensive power at St. Jean d'Acre. Unfavourable accounts have been received from Syria, and the population are said to have availed themselves of the arms distributed among them to carry on a warfare of plunder on their own account.

EGYPT.—The Turkish fleet had quitted Alexandria, before the sailing of the Levant steamer which arrived at Malta on the 28th ult; and Soliman Pacha had arrived in Cairo, with a division of 8,000 men. Ibrahim was then approaching Gaza, whither the *Nile* steamer had been sent to meet him.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Recent advices state that the proceedings of the Emigrant Boors beyond the boundary of the colony are attracting attention, and it was feared that they were engaged in a system of domestic slavery. Accounts had reached Graham's Town from Port Natal and other quarters, tending to confirm the belief that a traffic in native children was a matter of every-day occurrence.

UNITED STATES.—A letter has appeared in a Ministerial paper in reference to the case of Col. M'Leod, containing an extract from a Niagara journal, stating that the examination has resulted in remanding Col. M'Leod to gaol "until he enters into recognizance of 5000 dollars for himself, with two sureties of 2500 dollars each, for his appearance at court, to answer to the charge of being concerned in the murder committed at the time the steamboat *Caroline* was burnt. The testimony given in is very contradictory, several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the *Caroline*." It appears from the new York papers, that a public meeting was held at Buffalo, Dec. 29, to determine the means of redress for the burning of the *Caroline*, when several inflammatory resolutions were adopted. Preparations were said to be in progress on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, to organise a night expedition to Lockport for the purpose of rescuing Mr. M'Leod; it is stated that he refused to give bail, and is still in prison.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—By letters from Galveston of the 18th December, an account had reached that place from the Mexican frontier, to the effect that the Mexicans were concentrating a force of 8000 men, in order to attack and pillage Texas, and that 5000 men were already assembled on the Rio Grande. All business consequently was at a stand.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—A royal message was read, recommending some signal mark of favour to be conferred on Lord Keane and his two next surviving heirs, as a reward for his lordship's services as Commander-in-chief, in the recent expedition to the Indus. It was ordered to be considered on Tuesday.

Lord BROUGHAM's bill for the enfranchisement of copyhold property was read a second time.—A petition, which was complied with, was presented from Lord Cardigan, praying for the attendance of Sir W. Follett, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, and Mr. Adolphus as his counsel, and Messrs. Powell and Wilde as his solicitors.—An additional report, containing some directions relative to the approaching trial, was read and agreed to

Lord MOUNTCASHEL put some questions relative to the arrest of Mr. M'Leod in the state of New York, and concluded by asking whether any information had been received from Canada of his capture and detention upon a charge of murder, and on suspicion of being engaged in the destruction of the *Caroline* steamer; and, if so, what steps her Majesty's Ministers intended taking in consequence?

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that Government had certainly received information that Mr. M'Leod had been arrested by the authorities of the state of New York, and by them committed to prison to take his trial upon a charge of murder and arson, which it was stated he had committed upon the occasion of the seizure and destruction of the *Caroline* steamer. Upon hearing this, Mr. Fox, our Minister at Washington, demanded his liberation from the general Government, and received for reply that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the state of New York, and that it was neither in the power nor the inclination of the Federal Government of America to interfere. What her Majesty's Ministers meant to do in the matter their lordships surely would not expect him to state. At the same time the noble lord might be perfectly sure that they would take those measures which in their estimation would be best calculated to secure the safety of her Majesty's subject, and to vindicate the honour of the British nation.

Tuesday.—Certain correspondence relative to idolatry in India was, on the motion of the Bishop of London, ordered to be printed.

Lord MELBOURNE called the attention of the House to her Majesty's Message, requesting that a signal mark of favour might be conferred on Lord Keane, in recompense of his services in India, by making a provision for that noble lord, and his two next male heirs. His lordship concluded by moving an address to her Majesty in reply to the Message.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH cordially concurred in the motion, and after commenting on the brilliant services of the distinguished officer referred to, expressed his regret that the motion should not have been earlier brought forward.—The motion was agreed to. Several witnesses were ordered to be summoned for the trial of Lord Cardigan.

Thursday.—The House sat for a short time, Lord Shaftesbury presiding on account of the indisposition of the Lord Chancellor.

An order was made for the attendance of Lord Cardigan at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next.

The Earl of DEVON complained of the conduct of the valuator of the poor-law union of Cloghereen, in the county of Tipperary, who, when publicly reading over the names of the guardians, pretended at the same time to designate their political opinions.

The Marquis of NORMANBY had never heard of the case before; but of course such conduct was highly improper, and he should take care to have inquiries made on the subject. At the same time he doubted the accuracy of the noble earl's information.

Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions from Reading, Glasgow, and Northampton in favour of Annual Parliaments, and from the members of the Universal Rational Religionists Society, complaining that their doctrines had been misrepresented, and praying for inquiry. The noble lord wished to take that opportunity of once more stating to their lordships his firm belief that any attempt to put down error by persecution, and by checking the discussion of doctrines which, if left to themselves, would die a natural death, was a course fraught with inconvenience and danger. He applied that to all doctrines, as well religious as political, and he thought that Ministers had been ill-advised if they held out to parties in Ireland, that whoever took part in the discussion respecting the Repeal of the Union must no longer look to the countenance or the patronage of her Majesty's Government. He believed that was not the way to put down the Repeal agitation.

Friday.—Petitions in favour of an improved system of drainage in cities and towns were presented by the Bishop of LONDON, who described the measure as a great advance towards an improvement in the moral condition of the people, and towards the security of the appliances of religion.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH concurred in the same views, and expressed his conviction that until the physical degradation of the poor be relieved, it is useless to build churches or schools; and the present bill would ultimately accomplish that great object, by providing the poor man with a home.

Lord NORMANBY then addressed the House in favour of the Drainage Bill in a speech of great statistical research, in which he pointed out the evils inseparable from the present state of the habitations of the poor in all the great towns of the kingdom, and particularly the disease and mortality occasioned by imperfect drainage.—Some discussion followed, and the bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.—Their lordships then adjourned till Tuesday, when the trial of the Earl of Cardigan will commence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—A message from the Crown, similar in purport to that in the other house, was read from the chair, recommending that the great and brilliant services of Lord Keane should be taken into consideration.

Sir F. BURDETT gave notice that, on the House going into committee of supply, he should move that a statue be erected to the late Sir Sidney Smith.

Lord STANLEY, pursuant to notice, rose to put some questions to Government, on the subject of the detention of Mr. M'Leod by the authorities of the state of New York. The noble Lord entered into a detailed statement of all the circumstances connected with the destruction of the *Caroline*. He thence passed on to the diplomatic correspondence to which that event led between the British and American Governments, as far as that correspondence has already been laid before the public. After this prefatory statement, his Lordship went over the details of Mr. M'Leod's arrest in the state of New York, and concluded by putting a series of questions on the subject to the noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. He wished to know from the noble Lord whether he had any objection to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, relative to the destruction of the schooner *Caroline*, whether the noble Lord had received a copy of a despatch from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, in which he stated he had transmitted to his Government the correspondence relative to the apprehension of Mr. M'Leod; whether Her Majesty's Government had taken any steps, and if so, what steps, for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod; and whether the noble Lord had any objection to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence between Her Majesty's representative in the United States and the British Government.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, admitted the accuracy of the facts made public through the American papers, but declined to afford any further information in the present delicate position of affairs. But he thought it right to state that the American Government undoubtedly might have considered the transaction either as one to be dealt with between the Governments, by demands for redress by one to be granted or refused by the other, and dealt with accordingly; or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with by the local authorities. But the American Government chose the former course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments, and this is the ground on which they are entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects, and from that ground they cannot now be permitted to recede. He would assure the House that on a matter of such extreme difficulty it would be improper to enter into further observations. Of course Her Majesty's Government had sent instructions; but till the conclusion of the correspondence be received it is impossible to send final orders. He trusted the House would believe that Government will send such further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, but he was not prepared to state formally what those instructions might be.

Mr. HUME said that the American Government had repeatedly urged the British Government to say whether the latter adopted the responsibility of the seizure of the *Caroline*, but no answer had ever been obtained. The American Government had, therefore, looked upon the transaction as an attack of freebooters, unsanctioned by the Government, and had proceeded accordingly.

Lord PALMERSTON said the American Government had instructed their ambassador in London not to press for an answer on that subject. They had themselves, in the first instance, treated the occurrence as a Government transaction; and until the persons engaged in it were disavowed by their own Government, the American Government could not change their ground.

Mr. O'CONNELL expressed regret for the course taken by Mr. Hume. The life of Mr. M'Leod was at stake, and there ought to be unanimity in the House in the determination to save it.

In reply to a question from Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the differences with Persia had not yet been adjusted. With respect to individual grievance, they had received sufficient satisfaction. But the statements that had been made by the Persian Government with regard to the city of Herat were not so satisfactory, and that point alone remained a subject of difference between the two governments.

Lord STANLEY brought in his bill for the registration of Irish voters. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having moved the second reading of the Poor-Law Amendment Bill, Mr. D'ISRAELI opposed it. It was impossible, he said, to conceive any revolution affecting the happiness of the people more deeply than the Poor law. The parochial constitution of England had been destroyed for a mere pecuniary benefit, which after all had not been obtained. The statute of Elizabeth might be defective or obscure, but the new scheme of shutting up the pauper population in prisons was, upon the principles of human nature, impracticable. He admitted that the controlling power under the new system must be central, but he thought it might also be local. It might reside in the chief city of each district. In the new bill he found not only unions, with the objections belonging to them, but unions of unions, with all those objections proportionally increased. He was persuaded that the measure had produced much disaffection, and he would move that the present bill should be read a second time on that day six months.

Mr. WAKLEY seconded this amendment. He said, that if the principle of the bill were really the establishment of a distinction between vice and misfortune, no man would have objected to it. But it had been honestly explained that the bill had no such view, that the object of it was merely to prevent the poor from starving. In the name of the poor he appealed to the great Conservative

party. The landed gentlemen were the natural leaders of the people; to them the poor must look, not to the manufacturers, who wanted to lower the price of bread, knowing that wages must come down in proportion. The Commissioners said the poor showed no gratitude: none was called for. The poor had a right, by law, to the relief they received, and owed no thanks for that. It had been made matter of complaint that the poor-rate had increased; but had not population and property increased as largely? In the 10 years preceding the New Poor-law, the poor-rate had increased about 1½ per cent., the population about 16 per cent., and the property, as appeared by the returns of legacy-duty, had increased by the amount of between 6,000,000*l.* and 7,000,000*l.* The principle of this act was a base and a ferocious one, tending to stimulate the bone and muscle of this country to forcible resistance. The public had been told that this law would raise wages; but it had not done so. How was it to raise wages? It could do so only by combinations among the working men against their employers. The impression of the people was now, that Parliament wished to preclude all relief whatever, in the poor-house or out of it. In the Kensington Union were 25,000 inhabitants, and only one relieving officer. St. Luke's had 40,000 inhabitants, and only one officer and one assistant. Whatever the cruelties or oppression committed in the poor-house, the pauper had no appeal, no redress; he could not go out to complain. By the present bill, the powers of the Commissioners, already so great as to be driving every respectable man from the boards of guardians, were to be made still greater, and the powers of the guardians still less. He wondered that the gentlemen of England would act under such a control; indeed, he was sure they would not brook it, but for their desire to aid their poor neighbours. As to the alleged reduction of the poor's rate, it was a delusion. Charges formerly paid from the poor's rate were now transferred to the county-rate; and all that John Bull got was to pay from his left-hand pocket instead of his right.

Mr. Gally Knight was not surprised that gentlemen inveighed against this law; for it was an easy road to popularity. He begged the House to remember the evils of the old system, and especially the payment of wages out of rates. The enemies of the poor were not those who sought to raise their wages and habits, but those who deluded them with a false sympathy. Not only had a saving been effected, but the condition and comforts of the paupers themselves had been improved. Though this law proceeded from the Whigs, he would not the less support it, being a good law; for the question was too important to be decided upon party considerations.

Mr. Bucke thought that some of the clauses must be amended; and Mr. Muntz and Mr. Liddel opposed the bill on the ground that it makes no difference between the respectable and the dissolute poor, and that the continuance of the commissioners for ten years would be little less than a perpetuity.

Sir Robert Peel said, the two great questions were, the continuance of the experiment, and the centralization of the management. We were too apt to forget the past evils, and to dwell only on the present. The state of things which preceded the present law was the ground of the course he took. He cited some evidence taken before a committee on agriculture, showing that in certain parishes, as the amount of money relief had increased, so had also the demoralization of the labouring classes. If the Legislature thought that compulsion into the poorhouse would relieve the industrious man from the payment of rates to relieve his idler neighbour, and eventually raise the character of the idle themselves, surely the measure was justifiable, although individual cases of hardship must occur. And he believed that even under the old system there were many hardships, which, as the districts were small and insulated, were not heard of as abuses are now in the large unions, where so many people are assembled. After the great expense incurred (though expense was certainly a secondary consideration), he should not like to see the experiment abandoned, especially as nothing was suggested in its room. It had been said that there was no aggregate saving; for that if there were less laid out in rates, there was more laid out in wages. That was the very object; it was thus that the poor had benefited from the Poor Law. In supporting the principle of this bill, he must, however, reserve to himself the right of questioning several of its clauses. He had great doubt, for instance, as to the expediency of the ten years' continuance. Five years, and then, if necessary, five years more, might be a safer arrangement. Besides, a good deal must depend on the personal character of the commissioners for the time being. He hoped, too, that the law would not be executed with strictness; and that in matters of feeling, such as churchyard burial, there would be a due deference to the natural sentiments and wishes of the people. Moreover, he thought there should be no encouragement to further unions. Indeed, he apprehended that the principle of these unions had already been carried too far.

Mr. T. Duncombe said, that this bill contained nothing except aggravation, and that it went to repeal all the local acts of parishes: but the people of England would not submit to be disfranchised at the will of three gentlemen in Somerset-house. The bill had been brought to its present stage with indecent haste.

Mr. Fox Maule said, that Mr. Wakley had belied the poor: they were not the persons who had disturbed the public peace by discontents: nor had they shown any of that tendency to combination which he had enlarged upon. The present question was not a pecuniary one; and even if it had increased instead of diminishing the rates, he would not have grudged that additional cost If the measure was to be carried on, it could be only by a central management. So little were the boards of guardians fit for the uncontrolled execution of the duty, that there was hardly any abuse of the old system of which some or other of those boards had not solicited the restoration.

Sir E. Knatchbull would not oppose the second reading, though he objected to many of the clauses, and wished for a good deal of relaxation in its working. He instanced from his own neighbourhood a class of recent cases where the distress had arisen solely from the continuance of severe weather, and where it would have been right that the guardians should possess a power to give out-door relief, from the impossibility that during such a frost the poor, however willing to work, should obtain employment.

Lord Howick believed the act of 1834 to be one of the most beneficial measures ever passed, and rejoiced, therefore, that no one had gone so far as to propose the restoration of the old system. Out-door relief, given under pressure, would be an example discouraging provident habits. It had been objected, that men would endure much suffering rather than enter the workhouse. That was the very thing desired. It threw them on their own efforts and the efforts of their friends. It was only on the abandonment of these efforts under the old system, that the character and condition of the English peasantry had declined. He approved the renewal of the term for ten years, in order to prevent agitation, by proving that there was no intention of giving way. Some difficulty would arise about the burials, because the poor-houses were generally in the neighbourhood of large towns with crowded churchyards, and the parish churches of many of the inmates were necessarily distant.

Mr. Darby urged the importance of consulting the people's feelings on the subject of burials. It was an error to suppose that the new law restored the principle of the 43d of Elizabeth; if it had, there would not have been the present opposition to it. The workhouse was not really the fair test it was supposed to be, for an industrious man, attached to his home and family, would refuse it, when an idle one would take it. The true test between these two classes was to offer them hard work. Where a man had more children than he could maintain, it was consistent with the statute of Elizabeth that some of them should be supplied with work.

Mr. Rice held it to be indispensable that the management should be with a central board; and Captain Pechell and Mr. W. Attwood objected both to the system and to the Commissioners.

Sir E. Filmer said, he would give no vote; for he could not conscientiously support the second reading, and on the other hand, he did not wish, by voting for the rejection of the bill, to negative all alteration in the existing law.

Mr. Langdale wished for a provision enabling paupers of all denominations to attend their respective places of worship on Sundays.

Mr. James said, that in his county the original unpopularity of the Poor Law had almost disappeared, and the law was working most beneficially. He was favourable to this bill, though he did not like the separation of aged couples.

Mr. Fielden believed that the New Poor Law tended not, as had been said, to raise wages, but rather to lower them, and he would oppose this bill in every shape, and on every occasion.

Lord J. Russell contended that the New Poor Law was founded on the principle of the statute of Elizabeth, which goes at once to relieve the old and infirm, but requires from the able-bodied a test to distinguish whether they are willing to perform labour if it be found for them. The noble Lord read some extracts from the Duke of Wellington's despatches, to show that his grace had, in 1795, on the occasion of a great famine in India, laid down principles of policy precisely similar to the rules acted on by the Poor-law Commissioners. It had been said that hard labour was a better test than the workhouse; but he thought experience was the other way. Then came the question, whether the workhouse test would admit any considerable relaxation; but there had been no suggestion offered, which would not, in his opinion, bring back the evils of the old system. Sir E. Knatchbull had pleaded for out-door relief in a season of severe frost. If that were given this year, you must give it next year likewise, to such as might be destitute of work, though the weather should be less severe. Thus, step by step, the ancient evils would be brought back. The present law was for the benefit of industrious labourers, whose welfare the former system destroyed. Here he read some evidence to show what had been the mischief of paying wages by rates, and how much those mischiefs were complained of by men who would fain have been industrious. He entreated the House not to admit the recurrence of so injurious a state of things, nor seek popularity by undermining the independence of the labourers. He would not enter now into detail; but he should regret to see the period reduced from ten years to five.—Upon a division the motion was carried by a majority of 147; the numbers being—ayes, 201; noes, 54.

Tuesday.—Mr. Colquhoun gave notice, for the 23d instant, of a motion to amend the laws of the Irish Parliament relative to the College of Maynooth.

In reply to a question by Mr. O'Connell, it was stated by Lord Palmerston that he could not lay on the table the treaty with Texas until after its ratification.

Mr. O'Connell said that in that case he should bring on in due course the motion on this subject of which he had given notice.

Mr. Sanford gave notice that he should move, in committee upon the Poor Law Amendment Bill, additions and alterations in several of the clauses, and among others, one which would limit the operation of the bill to five years.

Lord Stanley, after explaining some circumstances relating to the conversation which had taken place on the preceding evening, as to the arrest of Mr. Macleod, wished to ask if Government had taken any, and what, steps for procuring Mr. Macleod's liberation.

Lord Palmerston said, that a case nearly similar to the present had been expected to occur one or two years since. In anticipation of that event, instructions had been sent to Mr. Fox, and although circumstances rendered it unnecessary for him to act upon them at that time, he had taken them as equally applicable to this occasion. The last despatches from Mr. Fox had only been received a day or two since, and the final instructions, the nature of which he could not be expected to disclose, had been only that day sent off.

In answer to questions from Mr. Hume and Mr. Duncombe, the noble Lord afterwards stated that the Governor-General had given his sanction and approval to the destruction of the Caroline, and her Majesty's Government did consider it a justifiable proceeding, as it was done in defending the territory from invasion.

Lord Morpeth obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the drainage of land in Ireland. He believed the measure would operate beneficially, and tend materially to improve the country and to increase its revenue and its resources. He believed it would effect much more good than either or both of the Registration Bills, and he hoped it would not encounter so much opposition.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases. The bill would be nearly the same as that which failed during the preceding session. In case he should succeed in the present bill, he pledged himself to bring in similar bills for Ireland and Scotland. A measure for the regulation of secondary punishments, he felt, ought to originate with Government: but should the subject not be taken up either by Government or by any other party, he would place his views on the subject on the journals of the House in the shape of a series of resolutions.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, and promised to support any endeavours to amend what were now called secondary, but which he hoped would before long be primary punishments.

Lord John Russell was favourable to the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases, and would therefore make no opposition to the introduction of the bill; but in the declared object of extending that abolition to all cases he could not concur. He agreed that the subject of secondary punishment was one more fit to be taken up by Government than by individuals; and as the present Government had done so much upon the whole question, he thought the present matter also might well have been left in their hands. He was anxious for a due gradation of punishments, and that every offence committed should be treated with reference to one general and complete scale. His Lordship mentioned, among other crimes, that of attempting to set fire to her Majesty's dockyards, as one with respect to which he could not consent to the abolition of capital punishment. He thought it necessary that the legislation should be so regulated that the executive might retain the power of lightening the amount of punishment in proportion to the gravity of each offence.

Leave was then given for the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Ewart wished to represent to the House the injustice of the distinctive duties now pressing on the agricultural produce of the East Indies, on their manufacturing produce and intercolonial trade; but he would reserve himself until the discussion on the Government plan for the equalisation of duty as between East and West Indian rum, the principle of which he trusted that Ministers would extend to other articles.

Captain Pechell obtained leave to bring in a bill concerning the recovery of tithe, and the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical courts.

Mr. Fox Maule moved for leave to bring in a bill to improve the practice and extend the jurisdiction of County Courts. He entered into a minute statement of the enactments contained in the proposed measure. He expected there would be about 25 new judges to be appointed, with salaries commencing at 800*l.* a year, and not exceeding 1,500*l.* a year. These judges would not be allowed to practise as barristers The jurisdiction of the County Courts he would extend to sums amounting to 20*l.* The courts should be perambulatory, not to be held merely at the central town of the district, but from time to time in such other places as her Majesty's council might be pleased to appoint. The salaries of the judges he proposed to pay out of the proceeds of the court, and where the fees were not sufficient, he would make good the deficiency out of the Consolidated fund. In cases under 5*l.*, he proposed that the judge should act alone; but where the amount was beyond 5*l*, he would leave it to the option of the parties whether they would be tried by the judge alone, or by a jury of five persons.

Mr. Ewart thought great credit was due to the honourable gentleman for introducing this measure, and hoped it would lead to the adoption of a system of stipendiary magistrates throughout the country.

Colonel Wood objected to the bill, as calculated to undermine the local magistracy.

Mr. O'Connell regretted that these new judges were not to have criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, as was the case with the county judges in Ireland. The honourable and learned gentleman passed some severe strictures upon the unpaid magistracy.

After some further conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Fox Maule also obtained leave to bring in a bill, in connexion with the foregoing one, for the purpose of enabling the Lord Chancellor to refer to the county courts certain proceedings in bankruptcy, insolvency, and lunacy, now discharged by country commissioners. By this bill the Lord Chancellor would be authorised to increase the number of judges, in case the business should be found more than could be conveniently discharged by those appointed by the County Courts Bill.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the laws affecting the copyright of designs,

Mr. Emerson Tennent proposed an extension of the term of three months, the present limit of protection, to a term of twelve months. Mr. M. Philips was unfavourable to the change, and Mr. Labouchere doubted the expediency of extending the term beyond half a year. Mr. Colquhoun supported the motion, but Mr. Morrison thought six months sufficient. Mr. Williams objected to all change; but Mr. Serjeant Talfourd continued to desire protection for works of invention; and Mr. O'Connell was also an advocate for the twelve months' term. Mr. Hume said, this was going a great deal too far, and that it would be better to abolish it altogether; and Mr. Brotherton saw no necessity for any protection at all. Mr. Warburton thought it hazardous to take so long a term as twelve months. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Sir J. Hobhouse, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed till Friday the motion for an address in answer to the Queen's message, relative to the grant to Lord Keane.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume,

Sir J. Hobhouse had not the least hesitation in saying, that it was intended the grant should be for 2,000*l.* a year to Lord Keane and his two immediate successors.

Several returns moved for by Mr. O'Connell were then ordered.

Mr. Divett moved for leave to bring in a bill to allow individuals professing the Jewish religion to make the declaration contained in the Act 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 5 and 15, on admission to corporate offices. The honourable gentleman prefaced his motion by detailing the case of hardship which occurred to Mr. Sheriff Salomons in the city of London.

Sir R. Inglis intimated his objections to the proposed change, and described the Jews as a race of foreigners not entitled to any rights of citizenship in this country. He offered, however, no opposition to the bill in this early stage. The motion was supported by Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. A. White, and opposed by Mr. Gladstone, who would not, however, resist its introduction; it was accordingly agreed to.

The House did not sit on Wednesday.

Thursday.—Lords Eastnor and Listowel took the oaths and their seats for Reigate and St. Alban's.

Some conversation arose in consequence of a question put by Lord Ingestre on the subject of the Niger expedition. Lord John Russell explained that the sailing of the expedition had been purposely delayed, that it might not arrive on the coast at a time when there would not be water enough to allow the vessels to enter the river. He was aware that by this arrangement the expedition would be likely to arrive in the month of June, and, consequently, at the most unhealthy season; but he thought it better that the vessels should arrive there at a season when they would be able immediately to proceed up the river, than that they should arrive at a season when, owing to the want of a sufficient depth of water, they would be detained for a much longer period in the unhealthy part of the country. His lordship, in reply to Mr. Hume, said that the instructions to the officers in command of the expedition could not yet be laid before Parliament; but the general object of the expedition had already been fully detailed.

Lord Sandon moved for a number of papers respecting the naval and military claims on the Government of Portugal; he was sorry to find that no progress had been made in the settlement of those claims, although it had been promised that the British Government would, if necessary, take the matter into their own hands

Lord Palmerston deeply regretted that the matter had not been already fairly and amicably settled. After a long correspondence commissioners to represent the interests of the two countries had been appointed; but a difference had unfortunately arisen as to the rules which were to guide them in the performance of their duties. This difference would be referred to the Belgian minister, who had consented to act as umpire, and after this point had been arranged, he hoped that there would be no further delay.

Mr. H. Baillie moved for a select committee to inquire into the condition of the islands and highlands of Scotland, with a view to affording the people relief by emigration. He was no extreme advocate for emigration, but he considered the case of those whose interests he came forward to advocate as of a very peculiar nature. By the total destruction of the manufacture of kelp, in consequence of the reduction of the duty on salt and barilla, the population of that part of Scotland had, soon after the close of the war, been deprived of nearly every means of existence, and no hope remained for them of bettering their condition, except by a removal to some other country. He believed Canada the most suitable country to which they could be removed, and he believed that by an expenditure of 40,000*l.* a year for three years, the object he had in view would be attained. The admirable patience with which these poor people had endured their distress entitled them to favourable consideration.

Lord Teignmouth seconded the motion.

Lord J. Russell did not think the distress had arisen solely from the change produced in the kelp trade by the reduction of duties; and, even if it had, he doubted whether it would be a safe principle to give parliamentary relief wherever distress had been produced by a legislative measure. There were other distressed classes of the Queen's subjects who would make this proposal, if granted, an argument for similar aids; and he did not apprehend that the peculiar fitness of these highlanders for the purposes of colonization would be a sufficient answer to such other claims. He thought, too, that the present state of the Canadas themselves, and the legislative experiment about to be made there, furnished additional reasons against the proposal. He would not, however, take so harsh a course as to oppose the motion for a committee.

Mr. Warburton feared that the appointment of a committee would excite undue expectations, and the report of that committee, if favourable to the grant, would increase the difficulty of refusing what he certainly thought the House ought not to concede. If inquiry was necessary at all, he would rather have it made by impartial commissioners.

Sir R. Peel said, that where there had been so much suffering, so patiently borne, it would be hard to refuse a committee. He hoped the report of a committee would at least make known to the sufferers the real difficulties of the case, and reconcile them to a refusal which, if abruptly returned to their request, would be ill received: 3*l.* per head might pay the voyage; but he wished them to learn that mere deportation to Canada would do but little for them, without arrangements which would greatly increase the complication and expense of the remedy. For the elucidation of such a subject he regarded a committee of the House as greatly preferable to a mere local investigation.

Mr. Hume disliked a motion aimed at what he considered to mean nothing less than "public money." If inquiry were requisite, he preferred a commission on the spot. There was as great distress at Birmingham, at Nottingham, and on the north-west coast of Ireland, as in the highlands. Such a proposal as this was unequal; and he would oppose a motion which pledged the House to an advance of public money.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested an alteration in the wording of the resolution, in order to obviate the objection of Mr. Hume, and to preclude the excitement of hopes which it would be impossible to realize. Instead of saying, "with a view to relief by emigration," he would rather say, "with a view to inquire into the practicability of that relief." He felt the difficulty of granting indiscriminate aids; but he thought it too much to refuse all inquiry as to sufferings of a permanent character, and borne with such exemplary patience.

Mr. BAILLIE, in reply, adopted the alteration suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the motion was carried.

On the motion of Sir G. Clerk a resolution was agreed to, requiring that the parties in election petitions should state the name of the agent or party on whom the notices were to be served.

Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN moved for leave to bring in a bill for executing the Ordnance Survey of England and Scotland on an enlarged scale. The ordnance survey of England had been made on the scale of an inch to the mile. Since then a survey had been made of Ireland on the scale of six inches to the mile, and the comparison between the two surveys had long made it matter of regret that the English had not been on the same scale as the Irish survey. The more limited scale of the English survey had often made it impossible for Government to afford that assistance to public bodies which a national survey ought to have enabled them to give. Had the survey been originally on a six-inch scale, many hundreds of thousands of pounds would have been saved by superseding the necessity of frequent local surveys.

Mr. WARBURTON seconded the motion. The proposed expenditure was one that would amply repay itself. The utility of the survey might be materially increased by the multiplication of the plates through the aid of the new invention of the electrotype.

In the course of some further conversation Sir H. Vivian stated that the survey of the northern counties would be completed in about four years.—The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the committee on banks of issue was reappointed.—Leave was given to introduce a bill to continue the Irish Turnpike Acts, expiring at or before the end of the next session.—The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill and the Tithe Commutation (Ireland) Bill were severally read a second time. The latter of these bills led Mr. Shaw to make some complaints about the position of the Irish clergy with respect to their arrears of tithe. The right honourable gentleman endeavoured to show that the clergy were, in equity, entitled, under the Million Act, to a balance of 100,000*l.* from the Government.—Mr. PIGOTT looked upon the act of 1838 as a final settlement, and denied the justice of the claim now attempted to be made in the name of the Irish clergy.

Friday.—Before the discussion of the proposed grant to Lord Keane, Mr. HUME desired to know from Government, whether it was true, as stated in the Indian newspapers, that a soldier had been shot without trial by Lord Keane's order? If so, there was an end to any question about rewarding his services.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE protested against the allegation of such charges on anonymous suggestions in Indian newspapers. So little severe was his command, that in the whole of his important march he did not in a single case inflict corporal punishment.—Sir R. Jenkins and Mr. Hogg, both members of the East India Direction, bore testimony to the same effect.

The House then went into committee on the grant of 2000*l.* a year to Lord Keane for his own life and those of his two next successors to the title.—Sir Robert Peel supported the grant, which was opposed by Lord Howick, Mr. Hume, Mr. Muntz, Gen. Johnson, Col. Salway, and other members. After a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 152.

Mr. LABOUCHERE then moved a resolution, that it was expedient to reduce the duty on rum and shrub made in all countries within the charter of the East India Company to 9*s.* 4*d.* a gallon.

A prolonged discussion ensued, involving many details connected with the Indian markets, but not of very general interest. The resolution was carried without a division.

Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned to Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The Funds improved slightly after the close of the markets; but up to the termination of the ordinary business the quotations were low. Consols left off at 88⅞ to ½ money and for account; Exchequer Bills 5*s.* to 7*s.* prem.; Bank Stock 163 to 4; and India Bonds 17*s.* to 15*s.* dis.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—During the week the cold has been very intense, and until Wednesday night continued so, with little intermission. The Parks have been thronged with skaters; and, although they assembled in large numbers, no serious accident occurred. The banks of the river above-bridge have been much crowded by persons desirous of witnessing the immense icebergs locked up in various parts, and in the narrower portions several persons ventured to walk across the stream. From Blackwall to Richmond the Thames, during the early part of the week, was no longer a navigable stream; maritime business was completely suspended, and hundreds of poor men consequently thrown out of employment. The river above the bridges about Richmond and Twickenham has been completely frozen over, and hundreds have availed themselves of the opportunity of crossing. In all parts of the river, boats, barges, lighters, and other craft, have been imbedded in the ice, and could not, of course, be moved until a thaw took place. The river between Battersea and Westminster bridges was only partially frozen over, there being a narrow channel open in the centre, in which masses of ice continually floated up and down with the tide. The dock entrances have been completely blocked up with icebergs, rendering the ingress or egress of any vessel utterly impossible. The interior of the docks was quite frozen up, no ship being able to shift her position. The distress amongst the labourers is very great; but there is little doubt that the dock companies will subscribe a sum of money for their relief. The destitution along-shore, in consequence of the frost, has never been greater than at present. At London-bridge the ice had accumulated in immense fields, rendering it impossible for any steam-boat to land her passengers at the Wharf. The tiers of shipping have been completely blocked in with ice, and all communication between a large number of ships and the shore cut off, causing the utmost inconvenience; indeed, some of the crews were in a state absolutely bordering upon starvation. With the exception of a few steamers which ploughed their way through the ice, the navigation has been entirely stopped; and at no period since the severe winter of 1813-14, has there been so much destruction of property. The whole surface of the river from London-bridge to Blackwall has been covered with ice, which was borne along with the flowing tide, crushing barges, boats, and other craft, forcing the ships from their moorings, bearing down platforms, and breaking the chains and warps by which the lighters and coal-barges were made fast in all directions. Before the tide began to flow, a great number of barges, schooners, and other vessels were raised high on the icebergs, threatening to crush others alongside, when the tide rose and forced them on the top of each other. To prevent the destruction of property as far as was practicable, lightermen and others were employed to clear away the ice under the barges before the flood-tide commenced, to prevent their being uplifted by the rising waters and knocked to pieces. The barges were also doubly, and, in some places, trebly secured by strong warps and chains; but the pressure of the ice was so great that the warps and chains gave way in many places, sometimes carrying away the rings and posts, and the fronts of the wharfs to which they were made fast, while the ice was continually crushing boats and skiffs, forcing out their sides and swamping them. The waterside premises of the boat-builders at Limehouse and Rotherhithe presented a lamentable scene of wreck and confusion. Many lightermen were missing, and business was at a complete stand in the eastern districts of the metropolis. Upwards of 2,000 coalwhippers were out of employment, and in the docks few labourers were required, so that very severe distress exists in their immediate neighbourhood. As a proof of the severity of the weather, many sea-gulls have been observed flying and hovering over London-bridge. Large numbers of snipes have, during the week, been seen in the marshes of Tottenham and Hackney, and in the adjoining low lands of Essex, and occasionally some wild ducks. A thaw took place on Wednesday, and has since been followed by rain.

Fires.—Destruction of Camberwell Old Church.—On Sunday night, a few minutes before 12, a light was observed, by a policeman, in the gallery of this structure; and supposing, from the flickering of the flame, that thieves had broken in, he informed the clerk, who resides near the church, of his suspicions; the clerk lost no time in procuring the keys, and on opening the church-doors it was found that the gallery was on fire, near the organ. The flames, owing to the sudden opening of the door, spread with great rapidity, and communicated to the organ, belfry, and the other portions of the fabric. They burst forth from the windows of the building, and the whole of the interior was very shortly one mass of fire. No water up to this time could be procured, and the opinion among the bystanders was, that the fire must burn itself out. The church was surrounded by a yard, and had a square tower, with a peal of eight bells; the whole of which, together with the organ, and the fittings of the interior, have fallen a prey to the flames. About two o'clock, the bells fell with a loud crash, and were soon after followed by the roof, and nothing is left standing but the bare walls of the edifice, which was capable of holding between 1,000 and 2,000 persons. No water could be procured, and out of six engines which arrived, two left the place, as there was no appearance of water. The flames continued to rage furiously for some time, and, at half-past two, the building was burning from one end to the other. The ruins have since been inspected by the surveyor of the Atlas Insurance Company, in which the church is insured to the amount of 4,000*l.* It appears that the furnace which heated the interior of the church was situated under the north entrance, and the flue extended to the flooring in the centre of the middle aisle, and from thence through the south side of the organ loft to the top of the tower. The end of one of the principal beams that supported the organ loft had projected several inches into the centre of the flue. Soot had from time to time collected on it, and it is supposed that on the lighting of the furnace on Sunday morning the soot must have ignited, and set fire to the beam, which smouldered until it came to the wainscoting of the organ loft, where it burst into flames. There can be no doubt that this was the cause, for the organist and other persons who were in the organ loft on Sunday evening experienced great heat during the service. The church contained many monuments; but nearly all of them are destroyed. The few still standing have severely suffered from the flames. It was suspected that the bells fell entire; but it appears from the remnants dug out of the ruins, that they melted before they fell. The spacious vaults underneath the church have escaped injury, and the coffins therein are perfectly safe. Notwithstanding this calamity, a novel circumstance occurred on Monday morning; a couple were married on the ruins, and two funerals took place in the ground adjoining.—A fire, attended with loss of life, has occurred at Rotherhithe, in the St. Helena Tavern. The landlord and his wife were retiring to rest, when a cry of fire was raised. The landlord, imagining that it was in the street, ran out to ascertain where it was, when he discovered it to be raging on his own premises. On returning, he found one of the back bedrooms in flames, in which slept his daughter, between four and five years of age. Several policemen came to his assistance, and attempts were made to get into the apartment, but the smoke and heat nearly overcame them. At length, after the fire was somewhat got under, the landlord went in, and, hearing a noise in one corner, perceived his daughter on the floor, burnt in a shocking manner. A surgeon was sent for, but she died almost immediately. The child was put to bed shortly after 9 o'clock, and it appears that in the course of the evening one of the servants went into the room to see if it was asleep; she took with her a lighted candle, and it is supposed that by some accident the bed-curtains caught fire. The apartment and furniture are destroyed.—A fire has occurred on the premises of Mr. Muhward, lucifer match-maker, in South Hackney. The combustible nature of the materials defied all efforts to subdue the flames, and the whole of the premises, with the stock, were consumed.—On Monday morning, before six o'clock, the inhabitants of Millbank, Westminster, were aroused from their beds by a sudden explosion, which shook the houses to their foundations, and proceeded from the extensive distillery belonging to Messrs. Seager and Evans. It appears that the large still became overcharged, and exploded, forcing off the roof of the still-house, and a quantity of spirits became ignited. By great exertions the progress of the flames was arrested before they communicated to the vats. Considerable damage has been sustained by the building, but fortunately no person received injury.—The banking-house of Messrs. Weston and Young, Wellington-street, Borough, was also thrown into a state of great consternation by an alarm of fire. Several engines were promptly on the spot, but by the exertions of the inmates their services were not required. Had the fire occurred after the usual banking hours the consequences must have been serious, as the fire originated in the chimney of the counting-house.—Between two and three on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Kent-street, Borough, known as Woolpack-yard. It originated among some shavings on the first floor of a house occupied by about 16 families. In a few minutes the engines arrived, and were well supplied with water, and, assisted by a party of police, the fire was arrested, but unfortunately too late to prevent great damage and loss to the furniture of the inmates, many of whom received severe injuries in escaping from the upper floors.

Accidents.—On Sunday morning last, a police constable was on duty in a lane leading from Kingston-bottom to Richmond, when he observed a dark substance under the hedge; he approached to ascertain what it was, and discovered it to be a man huddled up, without either motion or warmth. With some difficulty he conveyed the body to the workhouse, but life was found extinct, and had evidently been so for some hours. The surgeon who examined the body stated his opinion that deceased, tired with walking, had fallen asleep, and by that means became a victim to the extreme severity of the weather.—On Sunday night a policeman received information that a man was immersed in the mud near the General Steam Navigation Company's works, Deptford. He immediately proceeded to the spot, and, by means of tackle and ropes, succeeded in hauling the person on board the Catherine and Mary, from whence they conveyed him to a public-house Two surgeons were promptly in attendance, and remained with the unfortunate gentleman for several hours, when symptoms of returning life presented themselves. The patient under their care so far recovered as to state that his name was Ware, and that he resided at Croom's-hill, Greenwich. He also said that another gentleman was in his company, who is supposed to have perished.—An accident that might have been attended with a fatal result occurred in Wenlock-road, City-road, on Monday. A large timber-cart, belonging to the Imperial Saw-mills, was standing, with a powerful horse attached to it, in front of the premises, when the animal suddenly took fright, and started off at full speed. After proceeding for some distance, the wheel of the cart came in contact with a gas-pillar, and the collision was so violent that both cart and horse were hurled over into the road. A poor woman, who happened to be passing with a basket of fruit on her head, was knocked down by the cart, beneath which she fell, and the whole weight of it rested upon her. A police sergeant, with other persons who witnessed the occurrence, ran to the spot, and succeeded in extricating the woman, whom they expected to find crushed to death; but on conveying her to a surgeon's they ascertained that she had escaped with a few bruises, and was able to walk home. The horse, which was a very valuable one, was not at all injured.—On Tuesday, Wombwell's exhibition of wild beasts arrived at Woolwich, and in the evening was opened for the admission of the public. A boy named Cornish, having gone too near the cage where the lions are kept, one of the animals seized him by the arm and dreadfully lacerated it, besides inflicting a severe wound on the scalp of the head. So powerful was the hold the lion had of the boy, that it required the strength of two men to extricate him. The sufferer was found to be so severely hurt, that he was removed without delay to Guy's Hospital.—An elderly man, named Peter Buse, expired in the London Hospital, under the following singular circumstances: a few weeks since, he accidentally scratched his left hand with a pin, and took no notice of the circumstance. Instead of the puncture healing, it gradually extended, and his arm became swollen to about twice its usual size. He went to the hospital, and on the wound being examined, it was found to be in a very inflamed state, and it was very evident that it had been poisoned. Mortification at length took place, and after enduring much pain, death ensued.—On Thursday morning, a melancholy occurrence took place in the family of Colonel Lambert, of Grove-place, Regent's-park. It appears that the youngest son, an infant of two years of age, had contrived to open one of the drawing-room sashes, and passing out into the balcony, clambered up the iron railing, and was in the act of leaning over, when the colonel, who was seated at a table writing, perceiving the child's danger, rushed towards it, but before he succeeded in reaching the balcony the infant fell over into the area, and was killed on the spot. The colonel narrowly escaped being precipitated after his unfortunate child. In his eagerness to save the infant, he sprang into the balcony and threw his body over the railing, where he hung suspended by his hands for some moments ere he recovered himself. The loss of the child is rendered doubly severe from the circumstance of its having been the survivor of twins, the other infant being, about seven months ago, unfortunately burnt to death in the nursery, from its clothes catching fire.

Inquest.—On Saturday evening an inquest was held in Whitecross-street prison, on the body of Mr. W. Ram,

aged 39, lately carrying on a millinery business in Regent-street. It appeared that deceased was imprisoned for the balance of a doctor's bill, amounting to 20*l.*, saddled with 12*l.* 13*s.* costs. When arrested, he was confined to his bed with asthma and disease of the lungs, of long standing. On his admission to the prison, the surgeon found him in a very feeble state, and labouring under disease of the lungs. He paid him every attention, and the governor was liberal in administering to his wants and comforts. In the mean time his friends set a negotiation on foot with the detaining creditor, with a view to his release, and the terms demanded by the latter and his solicitor being good security for the 20*l.*, the balance of a bill for 52*l.*, and the immediate payment of the costs, the negotiation failed because deceased's landlord, on hearing of his arrest, distrained for rent, and left the wife quite destitute of means to fulfil the terms of the proposed arrangement for the release of her husband. After its failure he sank rapidly, and expired on Friday morning. The surgeon had no hesitation in stating that his imprisonment and anxiety of mind, caused by the failure of the negotiation with his creditor, tended to hasten his death. The coroner, in summing up, said that, though the law affecting debtor and creditor had been much ameliorated latterly, he hoped soon to see the day when it would make a marked and visible distinction between the honest and fraudulent debtor. Verdict, "Natural death, accelerated by mental excitement, produced by imprisonment."—On Tuesday, the inquest on the bodies of Mr. Azoni and his child, supposed to have been poisoned, as mentioned in our last number, was resumed. The surgeons deposed that after a careful analysis of the stomachs of deceased, they had discovered strong marks of inflammation, quite sufficient to account for death, but no trace whatever of poison. Evidence was adduced to show the unhappy manner in which Mr. Azoni and his wife lived together; and it was stated that the wife often threatened to poison the whole family. The beadle said that the wife and two surviving children still remain in the Middlesex Hospital without hopes of ultimate recovery. Mr. Wakley summed up the evidence, with some remarks upon its singular nature, observing that the whole affair was very mysterious; but that as no poison of any description had been discovered, they could come to no other conclusion than that the deaths of deceased occurred in the due course of nature. The jury, after some consultation, returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Swindling.—Information has been forwarded to the police of the following successful act of swindling and robbery:—It appears that on Thursday evening about 6 o'clock, a person, in the garb of a gentleman, called at the shop of Mr. Grant, watchmaker, Fleet-street, and represented that he had been recommended by Mr. Stoddart, army agent, Charles-street, St. James's-square, to purchase a watch of him. He selected a gold watch and chain, directing it to be sent to the Sussex Hotel at a quarter before seven, as he was to dine there at that hour, when he would pay for it. He stated that he was to leave London early on the following morning for Darlington. On the watch being delivered at the time appointed, he gave an order on Mr. Stoddart, who he said was his agent, for the amount, viz. —33*l.* 10*s.*; but on presenting the order for payment the next day, Mr. Stoddart said he knew nothing of any one of the name, and it appeared on further inquiry at the Sussex Hotel that he had only entered the coffee-room at about half-past 5 on Thursday afternoon, and ordered dinner for two, which he left untouched, having decamped immediately after getting possession of the watch and chain. He gave a card with the name of "Mr. J. Daniels" inscribed thereon. There is some reason to believe that he went out of London the same night by the Regulator coach, as he was seen in the Bolt-in-Tun Inn yard, Fleet-street, and a person exactly answering his description applied for an inside place in the Bristol coach, and was referred to the office in Cheapside, where he booked a place in the name of Hopkins.

The Haberdashers' Lectureship.—This valuable preferment, for which so many clergymen have been candidates, has been given to the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's, by a majority of 6; the numbers being—for Mr. Dale, 21; for Mr. Gurney, 15.

The Jewish Mission.—Mr. Wire, who accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore in his mission to the East, has returned to town. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were detained by an accident which occurred to one of their servants on the road from Genoa to Savona. While changing horses, in descending a mountain, the fore horses, not being detached from the carriage, moved on. The servant ran to stop them, lest the carriage should be thrown over a precipice nearly 300 feet deep into the sea. The horses kicked the servant, knocked him down, and both the wheels passed over his body, by which an inclination was given to the carriage, and the wheels got locked in a drain, and turned it against a rock on the opposite side of the precipice. The escape was almost miraculous. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were unhurt, but the servant was severely bruised, and his right leg dreadfully lacerated. Sir Moses remains at Genoa until the servant shall be able to accompany them on their journey home.

Provincial News.

Manchester.—On Monday morning a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Crafts and Stell, American merchants, which, from the rapidity with which it spread, and the value of property destroyed, is said to be unexampled in this city. The warehouse was six stories in height, thirty yards long, and fifteen yards wide. The back part of the premises was occupied by Mr. Henderson, manufacturer, who also occupied some offices fronting George-street. Mr. Macfarlane had also a counting-house in the same building. It seems that a man whose duty it is to open the warehouse, arrived about six o'clock in the morning, lighted the gas, and then made fires in the furnaces in the basement story; the one heating water for warming the warehouse, and the other for the same mode of warming the offices, which extend up three stories, on the George-street side of the building. Having done this, the man cleaned out the offices on the ground floor, and was proceeding to clean another room, when he heard a loud report, resembling that of a cannon, which appeared to proceed from the cellar. He immediately hastened to see what had happened, and found that the end of the hot-water pipes resting in the furnace had burst, and in the explosion had scattered the coals and cinders over the cellar, which contained a considerable quantity of goods. These caught fire, and were burning when the man entered the cellar; he immediately attempted to extinguish the flames, but they spread so rapidly that he was obliged to desist; and in less than ten minutes the fire had found its way up the well-holes, and burst out at the top of the warehouse. The wind being very high at the time, the embers were carried upon the Athenæum, and other buildings adjoining, which were at one time partially on fire. About eight o'clock the wall facing Nicholas-street, and the party-wall dividing the warehouse from Mr. Macfarlane's property, gave way, and fell upon the roof of the offices occupied by Mr. Henderson, and on an adjoining house occupied as a lodging-house. The fire having communicated to this house, soon destroyed it, leaving nothing standing but the walls; it then communicated to some adjoining premises occupied by Mr. Hodges, drysalter; but, after some trouble, the fire was there extinguished without considerable damage. By half-past eight the two warehouses were completely destroyed, but the fire was so far subdued, that the adjoining property was no longer in danger. The warehouse was built in the new style of building in Manchester, in which, as regards internal partitions, floors, and ceilings, nothing but wood is used; and to this circumstance the unexampled rapidity of the fire must be attributed. The circumstances believed to have caused this fire, and also two or three other accidents in this town, deserve the consideration of all parties who have premises warmed by the hot-water apparatus, which is now in such general use throughout the country. It is well known that the water which circulates through pipes, for the purpose of communicating heat, is subjected to the powerful action of a furnace, through the middle of which it passes within a coiled pipe, or in some other way which exposes it to a very high temperature. So long as the pipes remain unobstructed, the water circulates through them so rapidly, that the portion exposed to the direct action of the fire is quickly removed from its influence, and the place supplied by an uninterrupted current of cold water, whereby the generation of highly-explosive steam is prevented. But when, from any cause, the circulation of the water is stopped, the portion exposed to the action of the furnace cannot escape from it, and steam of a very high pressure is generated. There seems to be no doubt that, in this case, the water in the pipes had been frozen to a considerable extent, by the intense cold which prevailed from Saturday to Monday, during which time the apparatus was not used. The ice thus formed in the pipes would effectually prevent the circulation of the water when the furnace was lighted, and thereby bring on the catastrophe which ensued. It fortunately happened, that the stock of goods in Messrs. Crafts and Stell's warehouse was not so large as it was a month ago, as they had recently shipped a large quantity of goods. Not a vestige, however, of anything in the warehouse was saved, with the exception of their books and papers, which were preserved in a wrought-iron safe. The value of the stock consumed, it is supposed, will probably be from 8,000*l.* to 9,000*l.*, though no estimate approaching to truth can as yet be made. All the premises are said to have been amply insured, but very little of the property destroyed in the private houses. The total loss is supposed to be from 16,000*l.* to 18,000*l.*

Oldham.—The colliers of Messrs. Jones and Co., of this place, still continue out, without any prospect at present of a termination of the dispute between the masters and men in regard to wages. Thirteen of them have been summoned to appear before the magistrates, for having deserted their employment without giving notice to that effect.

Warrington.—Last week a man of the name of Conroy, a sawyer, was drinking in a public-house with several other persons. The Ashton murders happened to be talked of, and a man named Acton, who was present, said, "It was right the ringleader should be found out and punished." Conroy exhibited much vexation at the remark, and assaulted Acton. The company interfered, and Conroy went out. He, however, shortly returned with a sprig-bit, and inflicted two wounds on Acton, but they were fortunately not mortal, the instrument not being long enough. Conroy was taken into custody, and examined before the magistrates, by whom he was committed for trial.

Stamford.—An inquest of an extraordinary nature was held at Barton last week. In a garden occupied by Mr. Hedges, the ground was observed to have sunk, giving rise to the suspicion that there was an old and ill-protected well underneath. Mr. Hedges accordingly removed the soil, and discovered a coffin rudely constructed of window-shutters, about 18 inches below the surface, containing the remains of what appeared to have been a young female. On the inquest the mystery was speedily solved, by the voluntary confession of Mr. Cuckson, who about ten years ago occupied the premises, and who was guard of the Express coach from Hull to London. At that time great excitement prevailed on account of the frequency of body-snatching. Cuckson well knew the prevalence of the crime, and declared that he seldom went up without dead as well as living passengers; and further, knowing that two notorious resurrectionists were actually in the town at the time of his daughter's death, he hit upon the expedient of burying her in his own garden, and having a mock procession to church! He afterwards was satisfied that the grave in the churchyard had been attempted, fully justifying his unusual procedure. The Coroner ordered the grave in the churchyard to be opened, and no appearance of a skeleton was to be found, fully corroborating the statement. The remains were then deposited in consecrated ground.

Leicester.—A conspiracy to defraud the Midland Counties Railway company of the sum of 225*l.* was attempted this week under the following circumstances:—A short time since it had been found necessary to affix a notice in the office of the railway, stating, that in order to guarantee the safe delivery of money parcels, a per-centage on the amount, in the shape of an insurance, would be required. A youth, of the name of Richards, formerly a clerk in a coach-office in the town, called at the parcel-office of the company with a small parcel purporting to contain 225*l.*, and addressed to a farmer in Derbyshire. He tendered the amount of insurance on the parcel, for which the clerk gave a receipt. The porter of the company happening to call at the time, it was handed over to him. He said that the parcel should be opened there or at the company's office. He accordingly opened it, when it was found to contain nothing but a letter enclosing two pieces of waste paper. The letter, which, with the address on the parcel, was in the handwriting of the youth, purported to be from a person of the name of Biggs, in London. It stated that the money alleged to be enclosed was in requital of kindness formerly done the writer by the farmer in Derbyshire, and that on receipt of it a letter in acknowledgment should be directed to the post-office. The youth was taken into custody, and underwent an examination before the borough magistrates. He made an unreserved disclosure of the entire transaction, and has implicated two other persons in this conspiracy, at whose instance, he said, and for the consideration of a sovereign, he had been induced to attempt the fraud. From the disclosures made by the youth, one of the parties has been apprehended; he is a smith, and a leader of the Chartists in the town. He has undergone an examination, and has been held to bail to take his trial for the offence.

Whitchurch, Salop.—A man named Jones, who had been guilty of great cruelty to his illegitimate child, has been apprehended in the Staffordshire Potteries, whither he had fled to escape the pursuit of justice. After a long hearing of the case, he was convicted of a violent and gross outrage on the person of his son, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the county gaol: before liberation, to find two sureties for his future good conduct. Much satisfaction is expressed at the conduct of the medical men, through whose evidence the magistrates were enabled to bring the offenders to justice.

Chatham.—On Monday the magistrates met to consider the additional charges against James Miles, master of the Hoo Union Workhouse. The chairman of the Guardians stated that the Hoo Union was formed in January 1837, but the inmates had not been put into the proper establishment until after that period, and an order was given to the master that the paupers upon their admission were to be placed in warm baths and properly cleaned, and that the hair of the females should be cut off. The guardians, however, soon after found that they were not justified in adopting such regulations with respect to adult paupers, and they immediately countermanded their instructions to Miles, and from that time no case of the kind had occurred. If any blame attached to anybody, it was to the guardians, and not to the master, as he merely carried into execution the orders of the former. The magistrates thought that, after this explanation, it would be unnecessary to pursue the charges further. The Rev. Mr. Pearson then complained of the manner in which he had been treated, and said the letter of the poor-law commissioners bore out the statement he had made, that a female pauper had been confined for 72 hours. He held in his hand documentary proof of the fact, and although most anxious to disclaim anything like a desire to oppose the poor-law, or eagerness to bring forward evidence against Miles, yet he could not help saying that his veracity had been impugned by the statements made by the chairman of the guardians, and that, as minister of the neighbourhood, he could not appear to leave the court with clean hands unless the case was fully investigated. The magistrates, after a brief discussion, ordered the summonses to be withdrawn, and the parties present to be released from further attendance. Nothing transpired to show who was to act in the character of the public prosecutor of Miles, at the forthcoming assizes, in the charges upon which he stands committed for trial.

Cassiobury.—A fire broke out in the great orangery at Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, on Saturday night, by which that building, the greatest ornament of those beautiful gardens, was totally destroyed. At nine the fires were perfectly safe, but before 10 fire was seen to issue from the roof. The engines were brought out immediately; but, owing to the severity of the frost, they were for a long time useless, and before a sufficient quantity of water could be obtained the building was a mass of flames. When the water was procured every exertion was made to arrest the progress of the fire, but they were rendered useless by the burning rafters falling over the well from which the water was drawn, and by twelve the greater part of the building was reduced to ashes. It had been completely painted and put in repair last autumn,

and was full of plants and some of the finest orange trees in the country, many of which had been sent as a present to the late earl by Louis XVIII. Some of them and a portion of the glass were saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused from some timber being in contact with the flues, which, owing to the extreme cold, had been heated more than usually.

Yarmouth.—On Sunday morning, a schooner was discovered in distress near the Scroby Sand, on which she struck, and soon after went to pieces. The beachmen on the shore witnessed the melancholy spectacle, and perceiving some of the crew lashed to the wreck, immediately launched the life-boat, and by extraordinary exertions for more than two hours succeeded in nearing it. They passed two sailors on a portion of the wreck, who they were sure were dead, and made for the third man, whom they found alive, and brought ashore. He proved to be the captain of the schooner, and after some time so far recovered as to state in broken English that the vessel was the *Active*, bound from Stockholm to Lisbon, with deals and tar; that they had got on a strange coast, and had been four days without provisions; the crew consisted of eight men; the cargo, which belonged to himself, comprised 600 barrels of tar, of which 400 have since been picked up, besides a quantity of deals. The greater portion of the wreck has been washed ashore. So great was the admiration of the bravery of the beachmen, that a subscription was entered into on the spot, and a handsome sum raised to reward them for their services.

Dover.—The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has decided that Mr. O'Bree, one of the pilots of those ports, shall be deprived of his license on account of being intoxicated while on duty; and his Grace has given notice that he will on all similar occasions carry into execution the severest punishment which the law allows him to inflict on pilots hereafter convicted of the offence.

Yeovil.—This town has recently been thrown into a state of excitement by a report that a man named Hodder had shot three boys. It appeared that Hodder, who is 72 years of age, has recently married a young female aged 17, and the boys of the town had been in the habit of annoying him by epithets intimating that he had dyed his hair before marriage. This annoyance so irritated the old man that he discharged his loaded gun at a party of boys, three of whom were wounded, and one of them seriously. He has since been in custody, and has been remanded to await the result.

Bristol.—In reference to the recent murder at Horfield, it is stated that since the boy Rudge has been conveyed to Gloucester, his coat has been examined, and it has been discovered that it contains many distinct spots of blood; the sleeves are particularly marked, and the lining of one them has been torn out: the lining of the pocket of his trousers was also bloody.

Railways.—The third report of the commissioners appointed to examine into the best railway routes to the Welsh coast and to Scotland has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The commissioners recommend a line which they call "The Grayrig Line," as, upon the whole, the best between Lancaster and Carlisle. The line north of Carlisle has not yet been determined on.—An accident of an unusual character happened on Tuesday on the Great Western Railway, as one of the morning trains was passing between the Slough and West Drayton stations. One of the wheels belonging to a second-class carriage broke up, fortunately without throwing the train off the rails. The metal rim forming the disc of the wheel became detached, leaving the bare spokes in contact with the rail. The pieces of iron thrown off were driven with frightful violence through the floor of the carriage, slightly injuring a female who was seated over the spot, and striking through the slender partition or rails which divide the box compartments of the second-class carriages, inflicted a severe injury on a gentleman with whom the piece of metal came in contact. The train was brought into the Drayton station, where the sufferer was lifted out, and received every attention.—The half-yearly meeting of the London and Greenwich Company has taken place. From the report it appeared that a number of new shares are to be created for the widening of the viaduct from the London terminus to Corbett's Lane, where this railway joins the Croydon line, at an estimated sum of 200,000*l.* The Directors had raised a sufficient sum to enable them to enter into contracts for constructing one mile and a quarter of the viaduct, being three-fourths of the whole, and at a price within the estimate of the company's engineer. The traffic for the last half-year showed an increase of 80,284 passengers over that of 1839, and in receipts of 271*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* As the capital raised had placed a considerable sum at the command of the Directors, they had employed a portion of it in discharging a loan from the bankers, by which 500*l.* commission had been saved since September. The increase in the year's accounts was 1,858*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* over those of 1839, and the net proceeds to the original shareholders for the year was 7,744*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* towards a dividend, which was declared to be 7*s.* per original share.

IRELAND.

The Weather.—From all parts of the country the accounts received state that within the memory of the oldest inhabitants such severe weather as that experienced during the last week has not prevailed. All the mails have been delayed, and in many parts the roads are impassable from snow. The Cork papers state that the snow-storm which has visited that district has been the most severe and protracted since the destructive gale of January 1838, in which the *Killarney* steamer was lost. The gale continued with undiminished violence, causing a suspension of the weekly sailings of the steamers. The country is covered with snow, in some places to the depth of four or five feet. In the western and northern districts the fall is reported to be much greater than on the Dublin line. In the remote provinces the weather is represented as being of almost unexampled severity, and in the city there is almost a total suspension of all kinds of business.

National Education.—The Pope's *ultimatum* on the subject of Irish education has been received and published in Latin and in English; it expresses gratitude to the British Parliament for the large sum granted for the support of schools in Ireland, and points out the necessity of encouraging public tranquillity, and of promoting concord among the Catholic prelates. It dwells upon the necessity of employing none but Catholic preceptors in the model school for religious, moral, and historical instruction; and objects to the principle of teaching in common the fundamental articles alone in which all Christians agree, reserving for separate instruction the tenets peculiar to each sect, considering it much safer that literary instruction only should be given in mixed schools; and enjoins watchfulness on the part of the clergy lest any taint be contracted from this system of education. Finally, it desires that ecclesiastics shall henceforth abstain from controversy in the newspapers, as derogatory to the honour of religion and to the character of the Christian church.

Destruction of Plassy Mills.—One of the most calamitous fires that has occurred in the neighbourhood of Limerick for several years has broken out in Plassy Mills, within a mile and a half of that city. Messengers were despatched for assistance, and exertions were made to check the progress of the fire, but without success, as the conflagration continued to rage with irresistible effect. A large quantity of whole meal, lying loose in bulk in the lofts, and eight hundred barrels of wheat, ready to be ground, were consumed. A strong N. E. breeze having blown all day on the mills, no exertions could overcome the flames, and before ten o'clock the entire building was completely gutted, nothing having remained but the bare walls, the mere skeleton of what had been the day before one of the most spacious, solid, and best arranged edifices of the kind in the kingdom. The cause of the catastrophe remains unaccounted for.

Abduction.—Last week, an armed party attacked the house of Daniel Fleming, of Bouman-hill, Abington, broke open the door, and forcibly carried away his daughter. A constable and a party of police being on duty at the same time, and hearing of the outrage, immediately proceeded to the spot, pursued the offenders and succeeded in arresting five of the party in the Tipperary mountains, near Castle Waller, who were identified, and committed for trial.

Death by Burning.—During the late snow-storm a man named Divver went to the village of Cresslough, Donegal, and remained in a public-house till he became intoxicated to such a degree, that when about to return home, the people of the house, fearing he might fall on the frost, made a bed for him beside the kitchen fire, on which they placed him when retiring to rest. In the morning an awful spectacle was presented to their view, the unfortunate man being literally burned to a cinder.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—Yesterday week an old man, named Smith, was killed near Shettleston, by one of the coaches proceeding to this city having passed over him. It appears that deceased had been walking near the middle of the road, and as the coach had to take one side to pass a string of carts, the driver and passengers immediately on seeing him shouted lustily; but as he was very deaf and frightened, the poor man, instead of taking the safe side of the road, ran before the horses, was struck down by the pole, and the wheel passing over his head, produced almost instant death. The coach was proceeding down hill at the time, the road was slippery, and all the efforts of the driver to check it were unavailing.

Alexander Macrae.—A communication has been received from the Home-office, announcing that the royal mercy has been extended to Macrae, on condition of transportation for life.

The Weather.—It appears that the severe weather has been generally felt throughout the country; the snow has been very deep, and many roads have been closed.—Three labouring men have been found near Dumfries who were frozen to death during the severe cold. The poor fellows were discovered together in a sitting position by the roadside.

Miscellaneous.

The Comparison of Man with other Animals.—Among several differences or distinctions which curious and busy men have observed between the races of mankind and those of their fellow-creatures, most have been by some disputed, and few by all allowed. Those chiefly insisted on have been something peculiar in their shape; in their weeping, laughter, speech, or reason. But the comptrollers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such a similitude of shape in some kinds of baboons, or at least such as are called *Drills* by Locke, that leaves little difference, besides those of feature in the face, and of hair on their bodies, in both of which men themselves are very different. When the Abbot of St. Martin (afterwards Bishop of Tours, whose zeal for the propagation of the Christian faith and the destruction of idolatry was beyond all comparison) was born, he had so little the figure of a man, that it bespake him rather a monster. It was for some time under deliberation whether he should be baptised or not. However, he was baptised, and declared a man provisionally, until time should show what he would prove. Nature had moulded him so outwardly that he was called all his life, the Abbot *Malotru* (*ill-shaped*). Thus we see this child was very near being excluded from the species of man by his shape. He escaped very narrowly as he was, and it is certain that a figure a little more oddly turned had cast him, and he had been executed as *a thing* not to be allowed to pass for a man. And there can be no reason given why, if the lineaments of his face had been a little altered, a rational soul could not have been lodged in him; why a visage somewhat longer, or a nose flatter, or a wider mouth, could not have consisted, as well as the rest of his ill figure, with such a soul: such parts as made him, disfigured as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the profession to which he was attached. He died A.D. 400. Some have observed tears, though not the convulsions of the face by weeping, in stags and tortoises upon the approach of the fatal knife; and that they cry at going out of the world as well as men at their coming into it. The piercing and plaintive cry of horses when surrounded and attacked by fire is dreadful in the extreme, and their fear is insurmountable. In regard to speech, some pretend to doubt whether the divers sounds made by animals may not have diversity of communications, as words more articulate with us; and whether we can properly judge of their diversity, since we find so little in the common speech of some nations, especially about the Cape of Good Hope, and the northern parts of Muscovy, where they are observed to drive their trade of selling furs without the use of above 20 words, even with those who do not understand their language. For the great number of words seems not natural, but introduced by the variety of passions, actions, possessions, business, entertainments in civilised nations, and by long course of time under civil governments. Besides, other creatures are allowed to express their most natural wants and passions by the sounds they make, as well as men, which is all that is necessary in speech; and none will dispute anger, desire, love, fear, to be livelier expressed by us than by the lion, the horse, the bull, the buck; or tenderness, more than by the bleating of ewes to their lambs, or the kindness of turtles to their mates. In regard to articulate sounds and words, we meet with them in parrots and several other birds; and if theirs are taught them, so are ours at first, to children: and though we usually esteem them in birds to be only repetition and imitation, yet some instances to the contrary have been remarkable in our age; and it appears, by Greek and Latin authors, to have been believed by the ancients that certain birds in the Indies were commonly known not only to speak as parrots among us, but to talk and discourse. In regard to reason, that of brutes, as dogs, horses, owls, foxes, but especially elephants, is so common a theme that it needs no instances, nor can be well illustrated beyond what Plutarch, Ælian, Montaigne, and many others have curiously written upon that subject; nor can any man's common life pass without occasions of remark and even wonder upon what he may see every day of this kind: so that of all those distinctions mentioned and usually produced, there is none left unquestioned by the curious beside that of *laughter*, which cannot, I think, or know not to have been disputed, being proper or peculiar to man, without any traces or similitude of it in any other creature; and if it were always an expression of good-humour, or being pleased, we should have reason to value ourselves more upon it: but it is moved by such different and contrary objects and affections, that it has gained little esteem; since we laugh at folly as well as wit, at accidents that vex us sometimes as well as others that please us, and at the malice of apes as well as the innocence of children; and the things that please us most are apt to make other sorts of motions both in our faces and in our hearts, and very different from those of laughter.—*I. R.*

The Mocking-Bird.—This species of thrush is described in "Wilson's American Ornithology," as being not uncommon in many parts both of North and South America and the West India Islands, where it is well known for the peculiarity and amazing versatility of its vocal powers. Its voice is capable of almost every modulation, from the clear mellow tones of the wood-thrush to the savage scream of the bald-eagle. In measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals; in force and sweetness of expression he greatly exceeds them. In his native groves, mounted on the top of a tall bush or half-grown tree, in the dawn of dewy morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminent over that of every other competitor. The ear can listen to his music alone, to which that of all the others seems a mere accompaniment. Neither is this strain altogether imitative; his own narrative notes, which are easily distinguishable by such as are well acquainted with those of our various song-birds, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. His expanded wings and tail, glistening with white, and the buoyant gaiety of his action, arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round with enthusiastic ecstasy. He mounts and descends as his song swells or dies away. While thus exerting himself, a bystander, destitute of sight, would suppose that the whole feathered tribes had assembled together on a trial of skill, each striving to produce his utmost effect,—so perfect are his imitations. He many times deceives the sportsman, and sends him in search of birds that perhaps are not within ten miles of him, but whose notes he exactly imitates: even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by this admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mates, or dive with precipitation into the depths of thickets at the scream of what they suppose to be the sparrowhawk. The mocking-bird loses little of the power and energy of his song by confinement; in his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song it is impossible to stand by uninterested; he whistles for the dog—Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master: he squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristled feathers, clucking to collect and to protect her injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheelbarrow, follow with great truth and ra-

idity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quaverings of the Canary-bird and the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale, or the red-bird, with such superior execution and effect that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent, while he seems to triumph in their defeat by redoubling his exertions. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stillness of night, as soon as the moon rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo, and serenades us the livelong night with a full display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighbourhood ring with his inimitable melody.—*J. R.*

Ducks reared artificially.—In reference to the article on this subject in our last number, we have been favoured with the following note from a correspondent:—"In your valuable paper of Feb. 6, I perceive amongst the articles under the head of 'Miscellaneous,' the singular process of hatching aquatic birds. Permit me to offer a suggestion by which the most troublesome part of the system may, I think, be avoided, viz., 'the turning of the eggs every twelve hours.' In the first, and as yet only number published, of 'Gould's Birds of Australia,' there are two varieties of gallinaceous birds, apparently belonging to the turkey tribe, one found at the Swan River, and the other at the Sydney side of New Holland; both these birds lay their eggs in communities, several hens assisting in 'forming an *accumulated stock*, sometimes exceeding a bushel, which are all deposited in a *mound* of *vegetable matter*, the heat of which hatches the eggs in like manner as the warmth of sand hatches those of crocodiles and turtles; but the hint I am about to give proceeds from the circumstance of the Australian birds (as their eggs can never be turned during incubation) *invariably* placing them *upright*, and with the *broad end downwards*:—Would not this rule apply to the duck's eggs also, and to all eggs artificially hatched, the warmth being thus equalised all round the eggs?"—*A Constant Reader.*

Head of the Laocoon.—A Lyons journal publishes a letter from M. Valmore, an artist at Brussels, stating that in the gallery of the Duke d'Aremberg there is the original head of the Laocoon. This fine group, when first discovered in Italy, was without the head of the father, and an arm of one of the sons. The head was supplied by a celebrated artist, who copied it from an antique bas-relief. Some time afterwards, the original was found by some Venetian connoisseurs, and was ultimately sold to the grandfather of the Prince for about 160,000f., and brought to Brussels. When Napoleon, during the Consulate, had the group transported into France, he knew that the real head was in possession of the Duke, and offered him its weight in gold for it. This was refused, and as it was known that Napoleon was not scrupulous in gratifying his desires, the Duke d'Aremberg sent this *chef-d'œuvre* to Dresden, where it remained concealed for ten years, but was brought back again into Brussels when Belgium became tranquil. It is said to express in the highest and most admirable degree moral grief mingled with physical pain. The compression of the teeth and the contraction of the under jaw are almost too horrifying to be long contemplated, and yet in this intense expression of suffering there is not the slightest grimace. The pupils of the eyes are so exquisitely executed, that they actually seem to flash from the marble. A cast from the head now on the statue is placed by the side of the original, and the difference between the two is at once evident.

Freemasonry.—It appears that a masonic emblem has been found in a stone wall at Ghuznee. It is merely the five points, with an inscription in Persian round it, the translation of which is, "God grant me what I want." During the campaign in Affghanistan, a strong resemblance to the customs, dress, and manners of the ancient Jews, was very prevalent among the Affghans; at Candahar, they acknowledge their direct descent, and called themselves "the children of the Jews." It is expected that many more masonic emblems might be traced.

Law.

Court of Exchequer.—*Dunn* v. *Alexander.*—This was an action brought by Mr. Dunn, whose name has been repeatedly before the public in connexion with that of Miss Burdett Coutts, against Mr. Alexander, a gentleman of fortune, residing in the Regent's-park, for an alleged assault and false imprisonment, under the Metropolitan Police Act. Defendant pleaded "Not Guilty." According to the plaintiff's own statement, he had written a letter to Miss Burdett Coutts on the 18th May, in which he asked her to give him an interview at the house of her friend Mrs. Alexander, in the Regent's-park, when he would pledge himself to pursue whatever course she might think proper to point out. On that day, as he was proceeding along Bond-street, he observed the object of his attachment riding towards the Park, whither he followed her in a cab. He stood at the door of defendant's house, and, after asking a question or two of the footman, the defendant came down, whereupon he walked away. On his arrival at about 200 yards from the house, defendant gave him into the custody of a policeman, by whom he had been taken before Mr. Rawlinson, one of the magistrates at the Marylebone Police Court, who after examination into the case, ordered it to be dismissed, intimating, however, that he was to give bail to answer any charge at the Clerkenwell sessions. On the following morning the matter had been mentioned in the newspapers, and had been described as a gross outrage on Miss Coutts. His own opinion was, that that lady was the victim of a conspiracy on the part of her family and friends, and so prevented the free exercise of her own inclination and feelings, in order to keep her from, as they said, "the Irishman," whom they considered not being good enough for her. For the last 2[illegible] and peace of mind within him had been obliterated in consequence of the treatment he had received, and the obstacles which had been thrown upon his endeavours personally to make the lady of his adoration acquainted with the warmth of his feelings for her. The plaintiff then referred to certain letters addressed to Miss Coutts at Harrowgate. In one of these letters he had told that lady, that unless they were returned he should adopt means personally to see her. The letters not being returned, he had drawn the inference that Miss Coutts was anxious to see him. He might be wrong in having arrived at that conclusion, but it was mainly owing to the fact of the letters not having been returned, and thereby being convinced that Miss Coutts' feelings towards him were favourable, that he had been led to the adoption of the course he had pursued towards her. On the subject of damages he did not care, but he was disinclined to return to his own country until the gown he had the honour to wear, and which had been so bespattered, should have been cleansed of the mud and dirt which had been thrown upon it.—Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, stated that the complaint, when made at his court, had been heard by himself. He had not treated it as a case coming within the meaning of the 2d and 3d Victoria. He had had an interview with Miss Coutts on that day. He was anxious to explain the reason why he had not caused that lady to be confronted with the plaintiff on that occasion. He had not done so because, in the course of the proceedings, defendant, who was in a considerable state of excitement, had used certain threats, on account of which he had thought it not desirable that the parties should meet. Mr. Dunn here cross-examined the witness on this explanation, with the view of eliciting the moment when he had been guilty, which he denied, of uttering such a sentence. All the witness could say was, that the expressions had been used upon that occasion by the plaintiff, but at what moment or part of the proceedings he did not remember.—A long letter was read, addressed by the plaintiff to Miss Coutts last May, entreating her to appoint a private interview through the medium of one of her servants.—Miss Burdett Coutts then entered the Court, accompanied by her father (Sir F. Burdett) and was examined by the plaintiff. Miss Coutts, in reply to plaintiff, said that she had not received the letters addressed to her at Harrowgate. She had received many from him, but had read but few. She had seen him at Harrowgate only in the presence of four magistrates, to whom she had intimated that her first knowledge of him had been on that very occasion. The two letters addressed to her at that place had been either thrown away or burnt. At all events she had paid no attention to them, because they had been addressed to her by a person who was a total stranger to her. Mr. Marjoribanks had been requested by her to take such steps as he might deem expedient and proper, in order to rid her of the annoyances to which she had been subjected by the person who was at that moment examining her. The conduct he had pursued towards her had only inspired her with feelings of horror, disgust, and alarm; and she had been compelled to seek the protection of Sir F. Roe, the late chief magistrate. She had kept some of his letters for the purpose of prosecuting him. Those letters were in the hands of her solicitor, and she would have no objection to their production, provided that gentleman approved of such proceeding. She was not aware that he had told her in one of his letters, that if she would only allow him to get out of the transaction like a gentleman, he would abstain from all further pursuit of her.—Cross-examined by Sir F. Pollock: She had been indisposed for some time, and her medical adviser had recommended her not to come down to the court on that occasion. She had never, except when before the magistrates, been in a room with the plaintiff. She had never met him in any society, and had never, in the remotest degree, directly or indirectly, given him the slightest encouragement, although for the last 2½ years he had followed her about from place to place. On the day referred to more particularly in these proceedings, she was riding up Bond-street towards the Regent's-park, when she observed the plaintiff going in a direction towards Piccadilly, and was therefore greatly surprised when, shortly after she had alighted from her carriage in the park, she saw him making his way up to her, apparently with the intention of speaking. She instantly became alarmed, and desired her footman and her friend to stand so as to prevent his near approach to her. At that moment they were close to defendant's house. Presently, however, her servant said that the person was gone, whereupon she spoke to the children. In a short time the servant came up, and said that the person was following. She again became greatly alarmed, and went into defendant's house. She had been afraid to quit defendant's until she had been assured that plaintiff had gone away. Indeed, for a long time she had not been able to go out without his passing or coming after her, and has been obliged to have the police in her house as a protection. She had not returned his letters, because had she done so, she should, to a certain extent, have been holding communication with a person who was an utter stranger to her. She had, therefore, treated them as though neither they nor their author had existed. Generally speaking, the letters she had read from him were in very strong language, were very incoherent in their style, and were badly spelt.—Sir F. Pollock then addressed the jury for the defendant; he commenced by stating that it was difficult to know in what way to meet the case which had been made out by the plaintiff. He knew but one mode of escaping a feeling of the strongest indignation and the deepest regret at the line of conduct which had been pursued by that individual. Whether there were really such a way of accounting for his behaviour it was not for him to say, nor was it of any importance what the decision of the jury on the point might be. It was, at all events, quite clear that there had been a peculiarity of cunning in the methods by which plaintiff had endeavoured to obtain even though it had been but a scrap of writing from Miss Burdett Coutts, for the manifest purpose of going to work upon it. That young lady, however, had completely frustrated his designs, by the caution and propriety of conduct which had marked her demeanour throughout the whole transaction. The learned counsel then went through the facts of the case, and proceeded to contend, that the conduct of the plaintiff on the 18th of May had clearly brought him within and made him amenable to the provisions of the 2d and 3d Victoria, which provided against offences in respect of the person, and against pulling the door-bell, &c., without lawful cause. Now, he should submit to the court, that the plaintiff had committed this offence at the door of the defendant's house, and, therefore, that the latter had been perfectly justified in giving him into custody. If his Lordship should be of opinion that the conduct of the plaintiff on the occasion in question had not come within the meaning, spirit, and intent of the act to which he had referred, the jury would then have to find a verdict for the plaintiff, supposing him to be entitled to a verdict at all, with, he would humbly submit, the smallest amount of damages the coin of the realm would admit of, as the only way of manifesting their disgust and regret at the conduct he had pursued towards Miss Coutts.

Lord Abinger, in summoning up, observed that the plaintiff had introduced into the cause, with the least necessity, the history of his own conduct towards Miss Burdett Coutts, during the last two years and a half. The plaintiff appeared to have addressed letters to that lady without the smallest possible shade of foundation. It was quite plain that he was labouring under a delusion with regard to that lady which he could hardly conceive could exist in the mind of a man who was in possession of reasoning powers, or who had a common knowledge of mankind, or even of womankind either. It appeared that he had indulged the idea that the family of Miss Coutts were preventing her from the free exercise of her own feelings and inclinations, and that those feelings and inclinations, if left free and unshackled, would lead her to accept his addresses. Nothing could be more preposterous or absurd. He was certainly inclined to think that the best, if not the only apology that could be suggested for such false reasoning and false conclusion, was, that the plaintiff, on that particular subject, was not in the enjoyment of a right mind. It had been stated by a French author, that a woman never believed that a man was in love with her until he had lost his senses, and probably the plaintiff might have adopted that maxim for the purpose of convincing Miss Coutts of the ardour and warmth of his passion for her. Certainly the course he had pursued must have satisfied her that on that one subject he was [illegible] on the condition of a madman, even if he had not quite become one already. Most undoubtedly, if such had been the plaintiff's object, he had taken a right course to accomplish it. He regretted extremely that the law of England was in some respects defective. But the law of England was a law of liberty; it had great respect for the personal liberty of the subject, and, therefore, in some instances, it was found to fail. By the law of England, if a man held up his fist in the face of another, it was sufficient to constitute an assault, and was punishable. If, however, a man went to the play or to the opera and got next to a lady, at whom he looked impertinently with or without a glass, or insulted or annoyed her in any one of the thousand ways to which recourse had oftentimes been had, it seemed that such a man would not have brought himself within the limits of the law. This was a matter for deep regret. His Lordship then adverted to the fact, that the letter which the plaintiff had read as having been a copy of one he had sent to Miss Coutts on the 18th of May, purported to make an appointment with that lady, which, upon the original letter being produced in Court, proved not to have been contained in it. Towards the latter part of the letter there was something which bore very much the aspect of a threat. The question he should leave to the jury was, whether they considered upon the evidence that the plaintiff, when at the defendant's house, was wilfully and knowingly disturbing the inmates, by knocking at the door without a lawful excuse. If so, then he was of opinion that the defendant was entitled to their verdict. But lest he should be wrong on that point of law, he would wish them to assess the damages which they considered the plaintiff had sustained by imprisonment for about four hours.—The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict for the defendant. Lord Abinger: And supposing your verdict had been for the plaintiff, what amount of damages would you have given? The Foreman of the Jury: One farthing.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

The betting in the afternoon was slack, but far from unimportant, inasmuch as a radical change was brought about in the positions of the principal favourites. The first bets laid were 19 to 1 agst Palæmon, and 2000 to 20 agst Ben Brace; after those followed 600 to 500 on Coronation agst Palæmon, and offers of 20 to 1 agst the latter, not more than 18 to 1 being offered agst Coronation, who was first favourite. Another still more exciting alteration ensued: the Rosalie colt, on the outlay of a trifle, sprang to 20 to 1, was backed for a small sum, and then advanced a couple of points; and even here the improvement did not rest, as the final offers were to bet 16 to 1 on the field, or take 18 to 1, Rosalie being first favourite. Eringo was in demand, and although not backed, cannot be quoted at more than 29 to 1. We question, indeed, if these odds would have been laid. Prince Caradoc was backed once at 23 to 1, and his backer not satisfied. The last offer was only 21 to 1. The Knight of the Whistle was in favour at 25 to 1, and the same odds, we suspect, would have been taken about Marshal Soult. We have no other changes to point out.

DERBY.

1000 to 10 agst	Mr. Batson's two (ta.)	33 to 1 agst	Duke of Wellington (offers to take)
16 to 1	Rosalie colt	1000 to 30	Sir Hans (taken)
18 to 1	Coronation	1000 to 10	Ben Brace (taken)
20 to 1	Palæmon	100 to 1	Mustapha Muley
20 to 1	Eringo	600 to 500	on Coronation agst Palæmon (taken)
21 to 1	Prince Caradoc		
25 to 1	Kt. of the Whistle (ta.)		

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—T. Roberts, Leeds, cornmiller—H. Clarke, Common-hard, Portsea, ironmonger—W. Hannaford and N. Prettejohn, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, cattle-dealers—H. Thompson, King-street, Clerkenwell, timber-merchant.—J. Rutter, grocer, Stockton-upon-Tees.—J. Mann, wine-merchant, Blackman-street, Southwark.—A. Harris, wool-broker, Dursley, Gloucestershire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—C. J. Wilkinson, Eye, Suffolk, merchant.—W. Conyer, T. Ridsdale, J. Senior, R. Stapleton, B. Turner, E. Bailey, J. Milnes, W. Mayman, R. Shaw, J. Castle, S. Oldroyd, J. Brearly, J. Denton, and A. Ellis, scribbling-millers, Batley Carr, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS—T. Procter, Fenchurch-st., merchant—C. Bertram, Bury-street, St. James's, wine-merchant—J. Startin, Warwickshire, surgeon—T. A. Curtis, Tokenhouse-yard, City, merchant—J. O. York, Duke-street, Westminster, ironfounder—J. Appleton, Hounslow, ironmonger—B. Coles, Olney, Bucks, teadealer—C. J. Carttar, Greenwich, Kent, scrivener—S. P. Ward, Liverpool, common brewer—G. Blamy, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, baker—J. Naylor, Manchester, wire-worker—J. Eglington, Wallsall, Staffordshire, builder—J. A. Erredge, West-street, Brighton, bookseller.—J. Sharpe and R. Pearson, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine-makers—G. Johnson, Leeds, Yorkshire, fruiterer—H. Wrebler, Witton, Cheshire, innkeeper—J. Carter, Elland, Yorkshire, miller—W. Bridge, Dentend, Warwickshire, bootmaker.—M. Butler, licensed-victualler, St. Pancras-road.—B. Wase, brewer, Hereford.—J. Banks, ship-builder, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire.—W. Vavasour, wool merchant, Rochdale, Lancashire.—W. Felmingham, sauce-manufacturer, Bath.—W. Bell, sen., upholsterer, Bath.—C. Allison, baker, South Shields, Durham.—S. Whitehead, cattle-salesman, Leamington-Priors, Warwickshire.—R. Wontner, woollen-draper, Cloth-fair, City.—J. T. Ratcliffe, stationer, Blackman-street, Southwark.—L. West, wine-merchant, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.—R. Woolven, butcher, High-street, Southwark.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Popplewell and Co., Aberdeen, woollen manufacturers—J. Findlater, jun., Perth, merchant—D. M. Craig, Glasgow, writer.

Births.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., at Shelton, near Shrewsbury, the lady of R. Burton, jun., Esq., of a son.—On the 8th inst., Mrs. G. K. Smith, of the Grove, Highgate, of a son and daughter.—On the 9th inst., at Lark Hall-lane, Clapham, Mrs. J. A. Boulcott, of a son.—On the 9th inst., in the Clapham-road, the wife of W. B. Bishop, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Royal Mint, on the 10th inst., the lady of J. O. Ommanney, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.—On the 9th inst., R. Falkner, Esq., of Blaina, Monmouthshire, to Miss Eykyn, of Crouch-end, Hornsey.—On the 10th inst., in Eaton-square, Ippolito Leonino, Esq., of Great Cumberland-street, to Hannah, daughter of B. Cohen, Esq., of Asgill-house, Richmond, Surrey.—On the 10th inst., by special licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Canon of Windsor, the Viscount Alford, eldest son of the Earl Brownlow, to the Lady Marianne Margaret Compton, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Northampton.—On the 10th inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, C. Bailey, Esq., of Grove-house, to Anne Grant, youngest daughter of the late J. Jeffries, Esq., of Taunton.—On the 10th inst., at St. Helen's Bishopsgate, W. B. Tarrant, to Frances Martha, eldest daughter, and T. G. T. Bays, of Woodbridge, to Susanna Maria, second daughter of Mr. T. Sharpe of Bishopsgate-street Within.

Died.—At Hackney, on the 2d inst., E. Fountain, second son of Mr. A. Beater, Fountain-court, Aldermanbury.—At Whittlesford, near Cambridge, on the 3d inst., J. Tickell, Esq., late of the King's-arms Brewery, Whitechapel, aged 58.—On the 8th inst., Elizabeth, wife of O. Hargreave, Esq., of Bloomsbury-place, London.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on the 8th inst., Sarah, the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Blackburn, minister of Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, London, aged 16 years and two months.—On the 9th inst., at Whip's-cross, Walthamstow, Jane, fourth daughter of the late P. Berthon, Esq., of Leyton, aged 57.—On the 9th inst., at his house in Ashby-street, Northampton-square, Mr. R. Page, in his 68th year.—On the 9th inst., in his 69th year, E. C. Griffinhoofe, of Hentish-town.—On the 9th inst., Eliza, the wife of Mr. T. Bowley, of 15, Bow-lane.—On the 9th inst., Ellen, wife of B. W. Powys, Esq., of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.
Saturday, February 13, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 8. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Hopetoun
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Egerton.
Mr. Burham, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland.
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

TO PANSY-GROWERS.

JAMES MAY begs to inform the Cultivators of that much-esteemed flower "Pansy," that he can now supply fine plants in pots of all new and choice varieties, with a few plants of his superb Seedlings of last season, at advertised prices. At the same time, J. M. begs to inform his friends he has a few packets of his choice collected Seed, at the following prices per packet—2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., 10*s*. Also 30 superb named Show Varieties for 21*s*., package included. A priced Catalogue of the new and best varieties may be had on application.

A remittance or reference respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

The Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, Middlesex.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the Heartsease, that he can now supply, from pots, twelve of his fine Seedlings (including Robin Adair), which were so very successful last year, at 3*l*. 3*s*. Also 25 good named varieties for exhibition for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

ROYAL VICTORIA VINE.—This splendid new variety, from the Black Hamburgh, was raised at Buscot Park. The berries, measuring from three to four inches in circumference, are of an exquisite flavour; the weight of the bunches from two to three pounds; it is a prolific bearer, and suited for early vineries or greenhouses. Two dishes presented to Her Majesty in 1838 were highly commended. Fine Plants are now ready at One Guinea each.

Orders received by Mr. John Merrick, Buscot Park, Faringdon; Messrs. Brown, Piccadilly; Messrs. Garraway, Bristol.

PROTHEROE AND MORRIS, Nurserymen and Seedsmen, &c., Leytonstone, Essex, beg to offer to the public the following new Geraniums, &c.:—Purpurea floribunda, lilac with crimson spot, abundant bloomer, very early, 10s. 6d.—Alba Elegans, very large white, pencilled with crimson, free bloomer, 10s. 6d.—Compacta, white with black spots, 10s. 6d.—Also, Cactus Whiteii, a splendid new variety, was awarded an extra prize at the South Essex Horticultural Society, and much admired by superior judges, small plants, 21s.—Harford's Unique Dahlia, nankeen, the centre of the petals striped with rosy purple, very superior shape, abundant bloomer, gained several prizes, three feet, 10s. 6d. each.—Scarlet Revenge, do., 'Protheroe and Morris,' beautifully cupped petals, 10s. 6d.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB WHITE CELERY, which gave such general satisfaction last season in flavour and solidity; weighing from 10 lb. to 15 lb. (For further particulars see "Loudon's Magazine" for February 1841.) It has been proved by Mr. Mills, gardener to Baroness Rothschild, Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex; Mr. Ogle, gardener to A. E. Fuller, Esq., near Robertsbridge, Sussex; Mr. Kingstone, gardener to R. Fleetwood Shawe, Esq., Brantingham, near Hull, as well as by many other eminent growers.

Messrs. LANE AND SON, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, can supply it in packages at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, which will be sent in a letter, free, to persons enclosing the above sum, prepaid. Messrs. Lane's Catalogue of Roses and Seedling Heartsease may be had gratis. If required by post, a twopenny stamp must accompany the application.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, GERANIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that he has a fine selection of the above flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.

	£.	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES.—100 superfine sorts, by name, one root of each	3	0	0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
ANEMONES.—100 roots in 50 superfine sorts, by name	2	10	0
Superfine Double, in mixture, from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
AURICULAS.—25 superfine sorts, with their names, one plant of each	3	12	6
PICOTEES.—25 superfine sorts, with their names, one pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.—12 superfine sorts, with their names, one pair of each	2	2	0

H. GROOM begs to say, his Catalogue of Geraniums and new plants for this spring is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.

JOHN ROGERS, Florist, &c. to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, &c. Eaton-square, Pimlico, and at Battersea, begs to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, a new and superb Seedling Raspberry, possessing all the qualities of the Antwerp, and one additional and desirable property of bearing an abundant crop from July to December, producing spikes of fruit from 18 inches to 2 feet long, with numerous side branches. It may be grown with great advantage in pots, and with a little protection may be kept in a good bearing state until the end of the year. It would be desirable for every Gardener to cultivate this valuable sort, as it would enable him to send a dish of fine Raspberries to table all the autumn. It should also be cultivated by the Amateur who is in the habit of exhibiting fruit in the Autumn, as prizes are generally offered for them, and but seldom any are to be found worth taking. This superb sort should be grown by Market Gardeners and persons growing fruit for sale near every watering-place and fashionable resort, as Raspberries are always in request as long as they can be obtained good. This sort requires a different treatment from others, of which printed instructions will be given to the purchasers. Plants may be had on application as above, or through any of the London Nurserymen and Seedsmen, at 12*s*. per dozen, or 75*s*. per 100. A remittance or reference will be expected from unknown correspondents.

N. B. Plants of the white Antwerp True can be had at 3*s*. per dozen.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d*. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale: Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use: all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d*. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d*., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d*. per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick-cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.—To be Disposed of, with immediate Possession, the well-known NURSERY of Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith, near London.—For particulars, apply on the Premises, or of Mr. D. Dulley, Fruiterer, Covent-garden; and of Mr. Protheroe, Auctioneer, Leytonstone, Essex.

TO NURSERYMEN and OTHERS.—JOHN BETHAM, Custom-House and General Forwarding Agent, Cox and Hammond's Quay, Lower Thames Street, London.—J. B. having been established many years, begs to offer his services to Nurserymen and Others, connected with Agricultural, Floricultural, and Botanical pursuits, assuring them of every attention being paid, and prompt despatch given to their consignments.

Every information, upon addressing above, given as to the arrival and departure of Steam and Sailing Vessels to or from Hamburgh, Rotterdam, Ostend, Antwerp, Calais, or Boulogne; also the United States, &c. &c.—London, Feb. 1841.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—W. DUNSFORD, late Gardener to Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts, is now open for an Engagement. He has had great experience in Pine-growing, and the cultivation of Orchideous and Stove Plants, and picturesque gardening; and has received many Gold and Silver Medals at the London Horticultural, and various local and provincial Societies. Address, pre-paid, W. Dunsford, at Mr. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place, Edgeware-road.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, &c.—Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce that they will submit to public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, 4th March, 1841, at 12 o'clock, a very splendid assortment of Camellias, the whole being beautifully furnished with bloom-buds. Also about 200 dry roots of the most approved Dahlias, Standard and Dwarf Roses, &c. May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

G. CHARLWOOD begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has received his usual collection of American Tree and Shrub Seeds, which have arrived in good condition, and are well worthy the attention of Gentlemen and the Trade.

G. C. likewise begs to offer to the attention of all Amateurs and admirers of the Flower Garden the following new and rare Seeds, which he assures them are deserving a place in every parterre.

IPOMŒA RUBRA CŒRULEA.
HELYCHRYSUM, new white, from Van Diemen's Land, 5ft. to 6ft.
PODOTHECA CAPITATA (new), does well for either pots or borders—yellow.
AGERATUM GRANDIFLORUM (new), beautiful cærulean blue for borders.
PORTULACCA SPLENDENS (new), handsome.
VERBENAS (new), from Mexico, various white ones, mixed.
DITTO ditto ditto all colours, mixed.
LUPINUS HARTWEGII.
ZEBRA MALLOW (new), very showy.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
CENTAUREA AMERICANA.
IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT (tender).

And all the new and well-known varieties of Flower Seeds, wit a general collection of Vegetable Seeds of the best description.—Catalogues will be sent free, on application.—34, Paviatock-row Covent Garden, Feb. 1841.

HOT WATER.

T. CORBETT begs leave to thank those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and brother Gardeners, who have so liberally patronised his system of Heating Horticultural Buildings of every description, and as it is rapidly becoming general, takes this method of apprising those who are not yet acquainted with his terms, that he requires £5 as a Patent Fee for every house so heated, on the receipt of which he will send a printed exposition of its entire principles, with any further instructions that may be wished, and a license to have it erected by any tradesman his patron may think fit. Its merits are considered to be efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness. T. C. is also under the necessity of further stating, that as he is protected by his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, he will rigidly enforce the rights the law allows him wherever these rights have been infringed.—Address, T. Corbett, Pencarrow, Bodmin, Cornwall.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—MATRICULATION COURSE OF CHEMISTRY. On Tuesday, March 3rd, a Course of Lectures, to prepare Students for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, will be commenced by the Rev. WILLIAM COOK, M.A., under the direction of Professor Graham. The Course will consist of Twenty-one Lectures, which will be delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from a Quarter past Four to a Quarter past Five, P.M. Fee £2.

P. F. MERLET, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
WILLIAM SHARPEY, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

16th February, 1841.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to offer the following select List of PINUSES, CAMELLIAS, &c.

PINUSES.

	£	s.	d.
Excelsa, 1 foot to 2 feet, in pots	2	2	0
" 2 feet to 3 feet, do.	3	3	0
Insignis, 2 feet to 3 feet, do.	2	2	0
"	3	3	0
Cembra, 6 feet to 8 feet 10s. 6d. to	1	1	0
Sabiniana of sizes from 3 ft. to 5 ft., fine specimens 5s. to	21	0	0
Macrocarpa, 5 feet	10	10	0
Palustris, 1 foot	1	1	0
Russelliana, 6 inches	1	11	6
Devoniana, 6 inches	2	2	0
Oocarpa, 6 inches	0	10	6
Pseudo Strobus, 6 inches	0	10	6
Longifolia, 1 foot	1	1	0
Teocote	0	10	6
Patula	0	10	6
Abies Menziesii, 3 feet	2	2	0
" " 2 feet	1	11	6
" " 1 foot	1	0	0
" " 4 feet	3	3	0
" Douglasii, 3 feet	2	2	0
" " 1 foot	1	1	0
" Morinda, 2 feet	0	10	6
" " 3 feet	1	1	0
" Pichta, 1 foot	1	1	0
" Nana, 6 inches	1	1	0
" Religiosa	12	12	0
" Nobilis, 1 foot	2	2	0
Cedrus Deodara, 3 feet	2	2	6
" " 2 feet	1	11	0
" " 1 foot	1	0	0
Picea Webbiana, 2 feet	3	3	0
" " 1 foot	2	2	6
" Cephalonica	0	10	0
Araucaria imbricata	2	2	0
" Braziliana, 8 feet	5	5	0
Cunninghamia lanceolata, 6 feet	3	3	0
" " 1 foot to 3 feet 10s. 6d. to	2	2	0
Cupressus torulosa, 4 feet to 5 feet	2	2	0
" Tournefortia, 4 feet to 5 feet	2	2	6
" " 1 foot to 2 feet	0	10	0
" expansa, 4 feet to 5 feet	3	3	6
Juniperus Lycia, 1 foot to 2 feet	0	10	0
Callitris pyramidalis	2	2	0

Camellia reticulata, 9 feet, fine specimen.
" eximia, 10 feet, do.
" Warratah, 7 feet, do.
" double striped, 9 feet, do.
" myrtifolia, extra fine.
" " fine.
" double white, fine, 5 feet to 7 feet.
" imbricata.
" Grey's Invincible.
" Press's eclipse.
" speciosa.
Rhododendron arboreum, fine specimens, well set for bloom, 8 feet.
Rhododendron roseum, 9 feet.
" altaclarense, extra fine
Russellia juncea, fine specimen, 4 feet.
Gesneria elongata.
" Suttonii.
Luculia gratissima.
Statice arborea.
Euphorbia Jacquiniflora.
Azalea indica alba, beautiful specimen.
Buonapartia juncea.
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Tree Pæonia, fine, from One to Five Guineas.

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PUBLIC NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Seeing an Advertisement in this Paper wherein a Mr. Corbett makes a demand of £5 as a patent-fee to any wishing to use the open-pipe principle for heating by hot water, J. WEEKS & Co., Hot-house Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the public that they have been in the constant habit of adopting the same principle of open pipes, as well as round and other shapes, for now upwards of twelve years; therefore none need apply to any one nor pay anything for the right to fix them.

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LONDON LIBRARY.—At a Meeting of the Committee of the London Library, held at 57, Pall Mall, on Saturday the 28th of November, 1840, it was resolved,—

That the Library shall be opened, and books issued, on the 1st of May, 1841.

That the entrance money be now declared due, and the Subscribers requested to pay the same to Messrs. Bouverie and Co., 11, Haymarket.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Royal Botanic	8 A.M.
	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.

THE business, or more properly the science, of foresting is second only to the production of corn, in its utility to mankind. We shall frequently advert to the subject in all its varied aspects; for the present we confine ourselves to the manner in which pruning should be performed.

It will have been observed that, in our Calendar of Operations Mr. Paxton directs pruning to be what is technically called "close;" upon which one of our correspondents remarks, that in Norfolk a practice is advocated of leaving long "snags," and that the late Lord Suffield had specimens of oak and ash to prove the injury done to timber by close pruning. Upon this, Mr. Paxton, in a letter before us, writes as follows:—

"I find, by a letter which appeared in the Arboricultural Transactions of Ireland, that snagging was not the practice of one of the most experienced foresters in Norfolk, who speaks of it as a plan *still practised* as if it was old, which I should suspect, and invented before forest pruning was so well understood as now, although still lamentably neglected. The letter I allude to was written by Mr. Sandys, who for more than thirty years superintended upwards of 1000 acres of woodland for the present Earl of Leicester; these plantations now rank among the best in the country; and as Mr. Sandys' opinion exactly coincides with my own experience, I shall give his own words.

"'There is a method of pruning still practised by some persons, of leaving a foot or more of the branch on the tree to die and rot off, which if only an inch in diameter may take several years to accomplish, during which time the stem increases, and when the stump falls down, a hole is left as deep as the tree has grown since the snagging, which hole must have time to fill up after the rotten branch is gone. The healing of the wound is consequently delayed, and the defect in the timber greater. Instead of taking off a large branch by the stem, a great part of it may be cut off at a distance from it, leaving a small side branch to draw the sap and keep it alive, which is better than leaving a snag; but this method should seldom be practised, being only the result of former bad management.'

"The method of fore-shortening the branches was, I believe, first practised in England by Mr. Billington, who, many years ago, had charge of a portion of the Royal forests; and, from this plan, the gradual denudation of the lower branches is a comparatively modern improvement, founded upon physiological knowledge, and so perfect that I do not think a reasonable objection can be made to it. If practised at an early period, the ruinous effects of lopping large branches, observed in specimens possessed by Lord Suffield at Gunton, will never occur."

Similar opinions are advanced by Mr. John Hayward of Buxton, who advises that the pruning should be as close to the tree as possible, and with a single cut; but that the small spray should on no account be removed.

On the other hand, in addition to the evidence of Mr. Thurtell, above referred to, we have the following letter from a Kentish gentleman, whose name, if we were permitted to give it, would carry great authority with it. He says—

"I perfectly accord with *H. K.*, that this important question should be generally understood, for on the management of forest trees depends a very considerable property in this country. I must bear testimony to the utility of the Norfolk plan of leaving long snags; for I know, from considerable experience, that nothing can be more detrimental to timber than the practice of cutting the branch of a tree close to the stem. Although the bark may soon grow over and look fair on the outside, still the original wound never unites with the new-formed wood, but decays, and extends that decay, both above and below, to a considerable distance, creating what is well known to ship-builders and carpenters as druxey rottenness. On the other hand, if the branch is not severed close, but left about two feet long, it prevents the bark closing over disease, keeps the wound open, and when the snag in time decays, it only leaves what is termed by the above persons a black knot, which is little more detrimental to timber than a hole of the same extent bored by art. This is very analogous to wounds in the human frame, where the skin is suffered to grow over a part that is not sound at bottom. In corroboration of this statement, I have to mention, that two years ago I cut down for sale a hedge-row of timber trees of considerable size, which had been lopped close to the stem; but when they were down, and men commenced hewing them, the whole were discovered to be perfectly unfit for market, and therefore a considerable sacrifice of property took place; the best parts only serving for posts, gates, rails, and other inferior purposes."

It would hence appear that persons of equal experience recommend opposite modes of proceeding. In point of fact, however, these opinions are by no means irreconcilable, as we proceed to show:—Under the name of pruning are comprehended two operations essentially different, namely—*pruning*, properly so called, and *lopping*. It is, however, important to distinguish them. Pruning is the removal of small shoots; lopping is the destruction of large limbs. The latter would be unnecessary if the former were properly performed; but the forester is driven to lopping in consequence of the mismanagement of his predecessors.

It is an axiom in physiology, which must be borne in mind in considering this subject, that live tissue cannot form an organic union with that which is dead. If in pruning, in the sense in which we use that term, shoots are not removed close to the stem, the remaining part, or snag, dies; and the lips of the wound will not heal until the snag has fallen off; and when the wound is healed externally, either a cavity or a piece of dead wood remains behind. On the other hand, if the shoot is cut off close to the stem, the very first season will close the wound, and the only permanent injury sustained by the tree is a disunion of the tissue for a space equal to the diameter of the original wound, which, as it ought not to exceed an inch, will have no appreciable effect upon the quality of the future timber, even if no adhesion between itself and the new tissue took place. But in point of fact, in forest trees, in all which the powers of life are strong, the new descending wood will unite with the surface of the wound, to some extent at least, before the latter has time to die. Close pruning is therefore advisable.

But with regard to lopping it is otherwise. What is said by our correspondent respecting the faultiness of timber so treated is perfectly true. The large wounds produced by the amputation of the limbs of a tree can never be healed, although they may be concealed; so that if the scar left by lopping is a foot in diameter, an interruption of the tissue to that extent must always remain, to the destruction of the strength of the timber. When lopping must be practised—and it is too often indispensable, the plan of Mr. Billington should certainly be followed. The great object is to keep alive what remains of the amputated limb, so as to prevent that decay, the effects of which no art can remedy. By leaving small live shoots upon the snag, the original object of lopping would not be interfered with, and they will preserve its vitality.

ON SECURING SEED-CROPS, &c., FROM SNAILS AND SLUGS.

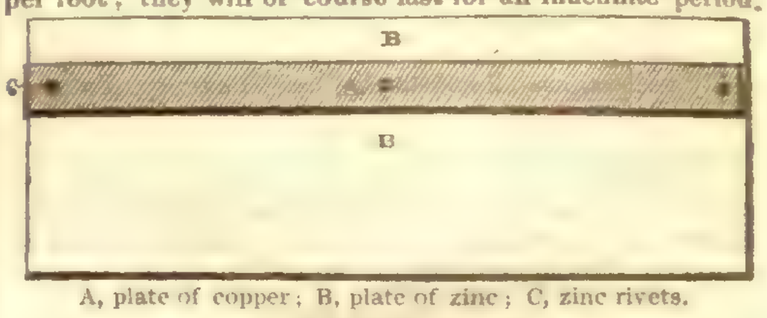
THERE exists not a gardener or florist who does not annually suffer loss and disappointment from the depredations of snails and slugs, and this in despite of his best efforts of prevention. It was the circumstance of having had two seedling crops of a favourite flower, the ranunculus, destroyed by these wholesale devourers that first stimulated me to seek for some effectual means of defence; and I may now exclaim, "Eureka,"—I've hit it—in the discovery which I am about to promulgate. It is at once elegant, scientific, cheap, effectual, and applicable to all cases, and will, I doubt not, be considered a valuable boon to gardeners and florists. It is the application of galvanism! That power, so mighty in the hands of the chemist that by its agency he can convert soda and potash into solid metals, and consume the hardest metals themselves as a shred of paper in the flame of a candle. This vast chemical power is generated by the simple process of placing in contact with each other numerous plates of zinc and copper, with a piece of moistened cloth between the several pairs. By multiplying and increasing their efficacy, (as in the galvanic trough.) a power so great may be produced as to destroy the life of an animal with the rapidity of lightning, and that by the merest touch. It is by exciting this chemical power, in its simplest and feeblest form indeed, on which depends the efficacy of the *galvanic protector* about to be described.

If a snail or slug be placed on a plate of zinc, to which a narrow plate or strip of copper is fixed, it creeps unmolested on its surface; but as soon as it touches the copper, it receives a galvanic shock (its *moist* soft body acting as the moistened cloth above mentioned, and thus forming the galvanic circle complete), and immediately recoils, twisting itself back, and rarely venturing a second time to touch the copper, to receive another shock. This (to us) amusing experiment, I have tried again and again, and of course always with the same results. To protect a seedling crop, then, in a border, or in frames, &c., I have zinc plates of one, two, or three feet in length, and four or five inches in breadth; with a strip of copper plate, one inch broad, placed on the upper part, and secured close with two or three rivets of zinc, as in the figure.

These plates are fixed in the ground to the depth of a couple of inches, around the plants to be protected. As just explained, the snail creeps up the zinc, but receives a galvanic shock as soon as its horns or head touch the copper, causing it to recoil and turn back; an insurmountable fence can thus, in a moment, be formed around whatever we wish to save from these marauders; and if made in a circular form, or in short lengths, the plates may be contrived to meet every possible exigency. I have myself used this protector in all cases with complete success, and a scientific gentleman of this place, to whom I acknowledge myself indebted for the suggestion of the principle, last year saved his dahlias (which on other occasions had always been nearly all devoured by snails as soon as planted out), by cylindrical hoops of the zinc and copper plate placed around each plant. If the tip of the tongue be placed midway on the zinc and copper at the same time, an unpleasant metallic or saltish taste is perceived: this is the sensation which proves so unpalatable and detrimental to the slug, and in which the protective power consists.

Hull. *F. R. Horner, M.D.*

P.S. The cost of the plates complete is about sixpence per foot; they will of course last for an indefinite period.



A, plate of copper; B, plate of zinc; C, zinc rivets.

NOTES UPON THE LATE FLOWERING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

So many new varieties of these gay decorations of winter have of late years been raised, that it seems time to consider them with a more critical eye than was necessary when the sorts were few, and all had the charm of novelty. It appears clear that the tendency of the Chinese Chrysanthemum to sport into endless variations of form, size, and colour, gives it a decided claim to be regarded as a *Florists' Flower*, and therefore it must be judged by the special rules of floral criticism.

Beauty in a double flower depends upon colour and form, and scarcely any other quality can be allowed a claim to consideration. Comparative merit, in point of colour, is determined by the degree of its brilliancy, or of its purity, or by perfectly well-defined separation of two different colours. The last character does not *at present* apply to the Chrysanthemum, but the two former do; all dull colours, mixed colours, or run colours, should be condemned. With respect to form, the nearer a given flower approaches that of a circle, when looked at in front, or the segment of a circle, if seen sideways, the more beautiful it will be found; for in order to possess this quality, the flower must be perfectly double, with the eye or centre well filled up, and the florets, or petals as they are generally called, regularly and symmetrically arranged. Perfection will consist in the most exact combination of the best form and colour, as here defined. Supposing this standard to be admitted, almost all the quilled and tasselled sorts will be set aside; the *Queen* and a very few only being preserved; and even the *Golden Lotus-flowered* would be retained in a collection only till a more perfect form, with the same bright colour, shall have been obtained. Keeping these principles in view, I have made notes upon the best of the late varieties, and the following list will be found to contain those most worthy of cultivation:—

Adventurer	*Formosum	*Queen Victoria
Amora	*Fletcher	*Perspicuum
*Achmet Bey	*Georgiana	*Princesse Marie
*Beauty	*Imperial	Striatum
*Chancellor	*King	*Theresa
Coronet	*King of Whites	*Vesta
Conspicuum	*Large Orange	*Superb Clustered Yellow
*Defiance	*Marquess	Queen
*Duc de Calynian	*Minerva	Golden Lotus-flowered.
*Eclipse	*Madame de Pompadour	
Eminent		

Those marked with a star were exhibited by Mr. Widnall at the South London floricultural show, and were greatly admired for their size and beauty. X.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. III.

THE changes occasioned by chemical action frequently proceed slowly and quietly, but in many cases, and especially when substances combine together which have a strong affinity for each other, a great deal of heat is evolved. Sometimes as soon as two substances are brought together they combine directly, and become very hot; this is the case in the slaking of lime; but it most usually happens that the mere bringing together of two substances, even though they have an affinity for each other, is not sufficient to cause them to combine. In these cases combination cannot take place until the substances are heated up to a certain point. Thus charcoal has a strong affinity for the oxygen of the air, yet it cannot combine with it whilst both are cold; but as soon as a part of the charcoal is heated red-hot combination commences, and this very act evolves so much heat that the surrounding parts of the charcoal soon begin to burn, and thus the combustion, or combination of the charcoal with oxygen, continues and increases until either the charcoal is all burnt or the oxygen in the surrounding air exhausted. The common operation of lighting a fire is a daily illustration of this. The fuel all contains carbon, or charcoal, ready to combine with the oxygen of the air, but, unable to do so until by applying a light to it, we heat a portion up to the point required to commence combination: after which, the heat given out by the chemical action going on keeps it alight, and causes it to spread to the surrounding fuel.

Now the atmosphere is composed of two different gases, called oxygen and nitrogen; but besides this, it also con-

tains a small quantity of a third gas or kind of air, which is not simple like oxygen and nitrogen, but a compound of charcoal or carbon with oxygen, which is called carbonic acid gas. It is evident that all things containing carbon must produce a quantity of this gas whilst burning; and hence we can have no difficulty in accounting for its presence in the air. Indeed we might at first suppose that it must be always increasing in quantity; this, however, is not the case, for we always find exactly the same quantity in any portion of air that we analyse. The cause of this is that all plants contain substances which have a very strong affinity for carbon, but which cannot combine with it in its solid forms because they are unable to come in contact with it; but which, when the carbon has combined with oxygen and become a part of the air, are able, in consequence of their having a more powerful attraction for it, to seize upon the carbon of the carbonic acid gas thus diffused throughout the air, and cause it to relinquish the oxygen with which it was previously combined. These facts show us a new use of plants, for we learn that the objects which we have only admired for their beauty or valued for their utility as producing articles of food, and even weeds themselves, and things we usually consider as wholly useless, are all constantly, by the agency of attraction or chemical affinity, decomposing carbonic acid gas, and thus keeping the air in a uniform and healthy state.

Hence the air always contains a regular proportion of carbonic acid gas, which is constantly produced by the burning of combustibles, and in many other ways, and as constantly decomposed by the action of plants. As we are now only considering the properties and nature of the air, we will, for the present, pass over further consideration of this carbonic acid gas, to which we shall shortly return when studying the nature of carbon, and merely mention now, that it is of the greatest importance to the life of plants, being the principal source from whence they derive the carbon necessary for their growth.

The air always contains dissolved in it some water, or rather steam, which varies in quantity according as the air is hotter or colder. When it is hot, a larger quantity of water is evaporated or converted into vapour, and dissolved in the air, which in consequence becomes more damp; whilst, on the other hand, when the air becomes cold, the vapour in the air is condensed, returning to the state of water, and the air becomes drier. This of course is modified according to circumstances: thus, in dry barren countries where the ground contains but little moisture, the air, when it becomes hot, remains of course comparatively dry; whilst in moist or swampy countries, under similar circumstances, the air becomes very damp from the abundance of vapour given off; and thus some of the principal differences of climate depend mainly upon the quantity of water suspended or dissolved in the air.

The solution of water or vapour in the air may easily be seen on observing the steam issuing from the spout of a tea-kettle. When the water boils strongly, and there is a large volume of steam coming out of the spout, we observe that just where it comes out the steam is transparent and almost invisible; that at a little distance it becomes white and cloudy, and when it gets further out into the air it soon disappears and becomes again invisible. The reason of this is, that hot steam is quite colourless and invisible like air; and it only becomes apparent to us when it is partly cooled by rushing out into the cold air, and therefore is beginning to return to the state of water, and it would fall to the ground in a shower of little drops like rain if it were not dissolved and carried away by the air as fast as it is formed. The quantity of moisture in the air is also rendered apparent to us whenever a cold substance is exposed to it; this cools the vapour in the air so much that it is condensed and appears again in the fluid state as water, in little drops on the cold surface: thus a bottle of cold water from a deep well brought into a warm damp air speedily becomes covered on the outside with dew, or water thus condensed from the air.—*E.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. V.

The selection of vegetables best suited for a cottager's garden, published in this Journal of the 6th inst., deserves the notice of every one interested in cottage economy, and more especially of the committees of local horticultural societies,—to whom we would suggest the propriety of procuring seeds of such as appear most useful in their respective districts, and of distributing them among deserving cottagers. It is not too late for acting on our suggestion this season, and we are of opinion that the funds of such institutions could not be applied to a better purpose, or to one more likely to advance the objects which they profess to have in view. We trust the list will find its way into the hands of many cottagers, to whom it will be of great assistance in enabling them to know the names of the best kinds of vegetables, and to substitute them for others of less value which they are now in the habit of cultivating.

The cottager should now make preparations for planting Potatoes for an early crop: the only one, perhaps, of this valuable root which it is necessary for him to grow in his garden, unless it happens to be of larger extent than usual. Every parish has its favourite variety,—but the Early Manly, or the Ash-leaved Kidney, are the kinds most esteemed. A light rich soil suits them best. The usual practice of placing the set *upon* the dung and then covering it in digging,—or, placing the set in the furrow with the dung *over* it,—produces the largest but not the best-flavoured potatoes. They will invariably be found drier and more floury if the dung is thoroughly mixed with the soil in digging, and the set simply planted in the furrow. Of course a larger quantity of dung should be put near the place which the row is to occupy than over the rest of the ground. The sets should be prepared with *single eyes* only. The distance at which they ought to be placed from one another in the row is *nine inches;* the distance between the rows, *twenty inches;* and the average depths of the sets, *seven inches.*

It was an opinion very generally entertained until lately, that the greatest advantage was gained from the planting of large whole potatoes; but the recent experiments made in the garden of the Horticultural Society have clearly proved the fact to be otherwise, and that the greatest result is obtained from *sets with single eyes*, the difference in favour of the latter being upwards of 7 cwt. per acre more than from whole tubers. Another point has also been satisfactorily determined by repeated experiments; which is, that the width between the rows should be in proportion to the height of the stems, and that, unless in the case of dwarf-growing kinds, the most uniform-sized potatoes are produced when the rows are *two feet apart.* These are facts which cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of every cottager, for whose benefit it may almost be said the experiments referred to were instituted.—*M. E. H.*

A NEW OAK.

Among the many curious discoveries made in Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg, is that of a new species of oak, whose fruit is of most unusual size, and has the external appearance of an acorn, with the internal structure of a walnut. It is described as a noble tree, from 50 to 70 feet high, occurring on the slopes towards the Pacific, among the mountains of Acatenango, Medio Monte, and Quezaltenango. Mr. Bentham, by whom this species has been examined, proposes to call it *Quercus Skinneri*, Mr. Skinner having first discovered and sent it home, and has favoured us with the following memorandum concerning it:—

"The foliage and male flowers are precisely as described and figured in *Q. acutifolia*, Nees. The woody texture of the acorn, its large size and internal structure, are very remarkable; but I cannot give them any generic importance. In many species of oak we find the woolly inner coating of the acorn marked with a number of longitudinal filiform ribs. In some, especially in my *Q. undulata* (Hartweg's No. 563) and *Q. Alamo*, there are two, three, or four of these ribs very prominent, sometimes projecting a tenth of an inch into the acorn, and corresponding to furrows in the cotyledons. In *Q. Skinneri* it is the same thing, only that the degree of projection is much greater, but always exceedingly irregular in the number, degree of projection, and distance of the plates one from another. The woody texture is more marked in *Q. Skinneri* than in any other; but there is an approach to it in several others, especially in *Q. Alamo*, which is quite as thick and woody *in proportion to the size.*"

All the acorns received by the Horticultural Society have unfortunately arrived dead, but some living plants of this remarkable species are, we hope, on their way to England. The accompanying figure represents the acorn of its natural size, together with the appearance it presents when cut across.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Corbett's Patent.—So long as Mr. Corbett confined himself to urging the voluntary adoption of his pretended invention for heating, it was not worth while to contradict his originality: but when he threatens and talks of "being under the necessity of stating that, as he is protected by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, he will rigidly enforce the privileges the law allows him, wherever those privileges have been infringed," he must expect his "privileges" to be inquired into. In mercy, therefore, both to the unlucky wight he may select to try his enforcing upon, and to his own pocket, after a verdict for a defendant, he may as well know upon what unstable ground his patent stands. Patents, it is notorious, are granted to any one and for any thing, if the fees are paid. Mr. Attorney-General and his subs never trouble themselves about their validity, unless a *caveat* has been lodged, and then the only question settled is, that the several claimants do not interfere with each other. Corbett's Patent was sealed 15th Aug., 1838, and the specification enrolled 15th Feb., 1839, being the last day allowed him. Were there no other grounds for considering this patent invalid, the so-called *specification* affords sufficient. It is, in short, nothing but an essay based upon false reasoning, and not such a document as the proviso in his patent requires; for it does not "particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed." From all that Mr. Corbett and others have published, it would seem that he claims to have invented the mode of heating hothouses, &c., by means of hot water circulating in open vessels, or partly so. Mr. Corbett, it is to be presumed, is a *reading* gardener, and has, even in the "far west," met with a book called "Loudon's Gardener's Magazine," and perhaps with "Dr. Neill's Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden." Indeed, it would be difficult to convince a jury that he had not, at all events, seen the former. If, therefore, he will turn to the volume for 1830 at page 374, he will find a description and wood engravings of a heating apparatus, put up by Mr. Geo. Jones, of Birmingham, for Mr. Knight, of the King's-road, on his principle. At page 160 of Dr. Neill's little work (published in May 1838, and being a reprint of an article in the Encyclopædia Britannica of 1834) he will see that for two years previously, apparatus on the same principle had been in operation in the gardens of the Earl of Hopetoun. Similar modes of heating have been used prior to, or at all events from, the first introduction of the hot-water system into general use; but the above facts are sufficient to invalidate Mr. Corbett's patent, and to show that in reality he was behind rather than in advance of others. I hope he is, ere this, reimbursed the fees he paid to procure it, and would strongly advise him not to throw away his money in useless lawsuits, in vainly attempting to sustain its validity or make it "hold water," in the face of such conclusive evidence. This case ought to teach persons in his station of life not to depend too much on the fancied originality of their own inventions, but to consult with those best informed on the subject they are engaged upon, rather than with the committees of provincial horticultural societies, or the gentlemen of the Patent-office.—*S.*

Frozen Potatoes.—Mr. A. Kendall, florist, Islington, has found that although frozen potatoes, if gradually thawed by immersion in cold water will become perfectly eatable if cooked immediately afterwards, yet in a few days acquire a very disagreeable taste. This is no doubt owing to the diffusion of the bitter and poisonous secretion of the potatoes which lies beneath the skin, and which, in consequence of the destruction of vitality by frost, is dispersed through the mass. Possibly this might be prevented by paring frozen potatoes as soon as they are thawed.

Birds.—A correspondent states that small birds are scared by anything blue, which I think admits of doubt; for birdcatchers dye their clap-nets of different shades of that colour. Sparrows will rarely settle on a net of any colour; other birds often do. A net placed over seed will keep sparrows from it, no matter what colour; other birds will often go under it. With regard to worsted over newly-sown seed, I think it effectual in keeping off birds; but twine will answer the purpose as well. Can the cause of it be that from being stretched tight birds are unable to keep their feet on endeavouring to alight, and are thereby scared?—*E., Herts.*

Easy Plan of raising a late Crop of Strawberries.—Any one who has been in Paris in the autumn may have seen the fine strawberries that are then offered for sale. As the plan of raising them is perfectly simple and easy for any garden, large or small, although not much practised, it is here given:—The seed of the Alpine Strawberries is sown in pans, and placed in a hotbed about February, or not later than the first week in March. When the plants are *hardied* off, they are planted out in good time in May, and will bear a plentiful crop in August and September following, and continue to bear until stopped by the frost. The same plants will also bear earlier than the larger sorts, and continue on until the crop raised from seed (as above) succeed, when they can be thrown away. Large stones, or tiles, or slates placed between the plants will keep the roots moist through the summer months, and ripen the fruit. Seed should always be saved from the finest fruit, to get them large, and plentiful waterings (with now and then manure-water) will improve the *size* of the fruit.—*W. C.*

Vines wanted.—I wish to ascertain if I could obtain a few vines of the Black Hambro', of not less than three years old. If any of your numerous friends could furnish the same I would gladly be a purchaser.—*Thomas Ashton, Parkfield, near Middleton, Manchester.* (Pray address the inquirer.)

Game.—I have successfully directed many of my friends possessing game-preserves to plant the *Halesia* (Snow-drop tree) in their woods. Pheasants are particularly fond of the berry, and thrive upon it; and the plant during the winter will afford abundance of food, so as to prevent them straying abroad, to the profit of the poacher. There is no shrub better suited to all soils. The back woods of North America abound with it, and it affords food to birds when nothing else can be procured. What has hitherto only been considered an ornamental shrub will, if my suggestions are attended to, become an object well worth the nurseryman's attention. The berry when ripe is greedily devoured by all kinds of poultry. My shrubs are very soon cleared of them.—*Philo-utilis, Bath.*

Neglected Plantations.—Mr. Kerr, of Cressbrook, calls attention to the hopeless task of recovering plantations long neglected. He mentions a case where common forest trees, with a large proportion of larches as nurses, had been planted about 24 years ago; but the thinning was not

attended to. In consequence, the larches overtopped the more valuable trees, particularly the oaks; and from want of light the whole were much injured, and some killed. He has thinned these plantations for three years; but although the trees are now a good deal exposed to light, many of them are very slender, and years must elapse before they can be recovered. Owners of land are desirous of seeing fine trees on their property; but if thinning is not attended to in the early stages of the plantations, this most desirable object is defeated. Two years ago he thinned some young plantations, where the trees had not in the smallest degree injured each other. They have improved very much; and if attended to in future, the trees will, in a few years, be much finer than if the thinning had been longer delayed.

Blue Dye for Garden Nets.—(See *G. C.* No. 5, p. 70.) To 1 lb. of twine take of logwood chips 2 oz., powdered alum 1 oz., indigo half an ounce (avoirdupois). First boil the twine in pure water for half an hour; during the boiling throw in the alum; then, after five minutes' time, add the logwood, then the indigo. Leave the mass to boil for half an hour longer, then let the mixture cool down; when cold, remove the twine, and rinse it clean in pure water. If the twine be previously bleached, not with acids, it will take on a more brilliant colour.—*Charles Bathurst.*

Notes on Hothouse Cucumbers.—Let the house be constructed as follows:—the back wall nine feet high, and the front four, above the ground level. A door as near the back wall as possible, and at one end of the house. The inside to be ten feet wide, and heated with large flat hot-water pipes, cast with dishes on their upper surface for holding water. Let boxes be made three feet long, 14 inches deep, and 16 inches wide; the house will hold two rows of such boxes: in placing them where they are finally to remain be careful to place them at a sufficient distance from the glass to admit of watering the root and adding fresh soil. Seeds sown on the 1st of August will produce plants, to bear during November, December, and January; for plants to succeed these, sow on the 1st of September; these plants should not be allowed to bear till the beginning of February. The soil to be light fibrous loam; add to this one fourth of leaf-mould and rotten dung, of equal parts; place large postherds over the holes in the bottom of the box; above the potsherds a layer of turf. Make a small hill in the centre of each box; place one plant in the centre, and continue to add soil as the roots appear on the surface, taking care not to fill the box with soil till the plants are in full bearing. Water with manure water, occasionally with a little soot mixed with it. A temperature of 65° to 70° by night and 70° to 85° by day (with assistance of sun) during winter. If the plants should flag about noon, as they frequently will during sunshine, sprinkle them with water immediately over the leaves, and as the spring advances shade them lightly during the middle part of the day. Be careful to maintain a moist atmosphere by vapour from the pipes and frequent syringing; at the same time guard against over-watering the roots. For winter and spring crops I recommend Kenyon's; if this cannot be obtained, grow Sion-house—never attempt to grow long kinds for winter. To banish *green-fly* use tobacco-water applied with the syringe; let it remain on the plants twenty minutes; afterwards syringe the plants with clean water; give air every opportunity, but do not admit any in front of the house in cold weather. Plants under the above treatment have been kept in a bearing state for twelve months from seed sown on the 1st of September.—*C. E.*

Decomposition of Chalk.—A correspondent inquires whether any mode can be practised of disengaging from calcareous soils the carbonic acid in which they abound, so as to afford nutriment to the plants growing on them; and is rightly answered that this cannot be done, because any acid that would decompose the carbonate of lime, would destroy or injure plants. But if the inquirer resides on a poor chalky soil, it may be worth his while to try this experiment. Plough it deep enough to have the surface covered with the chalk which forms the subsoil; and then sprinkle it (by means of a water-cart, such as is used for the roads, or otherwise,) with water rendered acid by the addition of sulphuric acid (formerly vitriolic), and next spring sow it with clover, lucerne, or (best of all) saint-foin. These plants are well known to take up a large portion of *sulphate of lime* (into which a part of the carbonate of lime will have been converted), and which is accordingly the best manure for them. He should try different patches of ground with different proportions of the acid, noting accurately the cost, and also the results in each. Sulphuric acid bought in considerable quantities is not a dear article; and though on the whole it might prove what would be called an expensive manure, supposing it to be often repeated, it might, if found to answer, be very economical, as its effects would last probably for a great many years.—*V. T. C. D.*

Horses and Potatoes.—In No. 4 of your paper, in the article on "Organic Chemistry and its Application to Agriculture and Physiology," Liebig says, "A horse may be kept alive by feeding it with potatoes, which contain a very small quantity of nitrogen: but life thus supported is a gradual starvation. The animal neither increases in size nor strength, and sinks under every exertion." Of this "fact" you expressed your doubts, and your wish to "learn the experience of your agricultural friends on the subject." It is to be feared the writer of that paragraph has had but little experience in feeding horses on potatoes at least. Horses fed for the greater part on potatoes, boiled or steamed, *will* "increase in size and strength," and in place of sinking "under every exertion," will bear up against *heavy* agricultural work. But as theory, however speciously propounded, is of little value if it cannot withstand the test of practice, so are assertions of little value if unattested by proofs. Potatoes, in the absence of green or other succulent food, have been found in Ireland highly advantageous food for brood-mares having early foals, say from December to May; they have been found equally so for weanling colts from October to May. They have been also given with success to draft horses, two feeds each day of 21 lbs. each feed, with one feed of 7 lbs. of oats, and the usual quantity of hay (14 lbs. to 18 lbs.) at night. I have, with many others similarly circumstanced, used them advantageously on all the above occasions, but their use is now becoming superseded, as food for horses, by the introduction of turnip culture. They are used as food for horses by a class of men in this neighbourhood who live by the hard work their horses perform, namely, the carmen, or "gingle boys," as they are called, who are employed conveying passengers to and fro about Cork. Those "gingle horses" perform the journeys of from 30 to 45 miles daily on two feeds of oats of 7 lb. each, one of potatoes, and bran at night (21 lbs. of the former and 7 lbs. of the latter), with 14 lbs. of hay. The practice formerly was four feeds of oats daily and hay at night; but since they began to use potatoes they find their horses do more work, and are in better condition withal.—*Edward Carroll, Old Court, near Cork.*

Vines.—About 12 years ago I had to superintend the formation of a vine border. Being young and inexperienced in such matters, I consulted several authors, following their directions as nearly as possible. For several years after being planted, the vines grew remarkably well; but afterwards they began to show symptoms of weakness, and other concomitant evils arising from bad-conditioned roots, such as shanking, shrivelling, want of colour, and bad flavour. Several top-dressings of dung and leaves were applied, but without manifest advantage. I then examined the border, found it wet and sour, the roots too far from the surface, and their fibres dead. Altogether the condition of the vines was so bad, as to warrant the propriety of their entire removal; a proceeding to which I could scarcely have objected, convinced as I was of the error I had committed in the original formation of the border. I however resolved on trying this experiment:—The border is sixteen feet wide. At one end I opened a trench half the width of the border, in the portion next the front wall. I then, by means of a pointed ash stick, removed the soil without doing much injury to the roots. Such of the latter as extended beyond the 8 ft. were allowed to remain undisturbed, in order to supply nourishment until those nearer the stem should recover, great care being taken to preserve such fibres as the latter did possess. The soil being removed, a quantity of broken bricks and coarse lime rubbish was put in the bottom, then covered with sods, grass side downwards; and over this was filled in fresh soil that had been taken a few months previously from the surface of an old sheep-pasture, and broken a little with the prongs of a dung-fork. The roots were kept as near the surface as a proper distribution of them would allow, and the soil was closely introduced about them. In the spring, the vines began to grow as usual, set a full crop of fruit, and appeared in nowise different until their last swelling, when, to my great satisfaction, the berries became one-half larger than usual, were finely coloured, and kept exceedingly well. Upon examination of the roots the same autumn, I found that beautiful young ones had been emitted from the base of the stems, which before the operation appeared more like dead sticks; in short, the roots situated in the new-formed border made healthy progress. In the autumn following I removed the soil of the other half of the border with much less difficulty, and with an equal degree of success. The vines are now in excellent condition, and such as I am not ashamed to own. I consider the errors I committed in making the border to have been the following:—It was too deep; the roots in search of moisture will go to the bottom, where neither heat nor air can penetrate, but where in wet seasons there will be an abundance of water to glut the plants, and make them incapable of bringing their fruit to perfection. It was also far too rich; manure is very retentive of moisture, causes the border to go sour, which prevents the young roots from living in it; it is also a nest for many kinds of insects, which feed upon the small roots. When the soil is fresh sod taken from a good pasture, it is much better without dung; it can be added to the surface when necessary; it will then encourage the roots to bask themselves in sunshine, and the effects will be visible in the large healthy foliage, well-swelled buds, and in the superior size, colour, and flavour of the berries.—*Radix.*

Pruning Roses.—The large showy roses that flower in June and July should be pruned in February. As many of the strongest young shoots as the tree is capable of supporting should be left, and the rest cut out; the branches left for flowering should be shortened back about one-third, and those intended for next year's wood to about three buds. By this method of pruning I have many roses with shoots from 3 ft. to 6 ft. long covered with blossom-buds. Those standards which have long shoots are hooped over each other, and produce a beautiful effect. Those dwarfs that admit of it have their shoots pegged down, or if planted close together they are intertwined, and thus the ground is covered with roses: if a little attention is paid to colour, a very pleasing effect may be produced. The young shoots intended for the next season are allowed to grow erect, and have the full influence of light and air. My reason for this kind of pruning is, that as rose-trees usually begin to grow early, the first 12 inches of a shoot 3 ft. long are produced when the soil is moist and the sun has but little power; the second 12 inches are added when the soil is becoming dryer, and the sun has greater influence, in June, July, and August, and on this part of the shoot the best flower-buds are formed; the last growth takes place in the autumn, when the days decrease in length, and consequently this part of the shoot is not well matured. Roses should always be thinned in summer to increase the strength of those shoots intended to produce flowers next season. In November I cut back the arched branches, and cover the ground with a coat of well-rotted dung, and in the spring peg down the young shoots, as above described.—*R. Arnott, Cambrian Nursery, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.*

Heating Apparatus.—The great objection I take to the stoves called Arnott's, Chunk, Vesta, &c., is that they with their pipes are presumed to be made of iron: and this I consider to be objectionable, first, because there is not substance enough in an iron stove or flue to retain heat in case the fire is not sufficiently kept up; secondly, because the heat may be emitted too freely in case the fire is accidentally too strong; and lastly, if the ugliness of the iron pipes can be tolerated, I think, with the moisture of atmosphere on the outside and the vapours from the coal within, they will be expensive from requiring frequent renewal. The plan which I have adopted is to build a brick stove or flue, on the principle of Count Rumford's plans, given to the world in his treatises at the latter end of the last century, with the addition, as suggested by Dr. Arnott's plan, of greater depth for the reception of fuel, to ensure a continuance of fire without attention for at least 12 hours. Count Rumford introduced close or double doors, and an ash-pit door, with a register to govern the admission of air to the fire; Dr. Arnott has carried this principle to greater perfection of execution, and added an increased depth of fuel to be ignited progressively by a well-adjusted government of the air admitted to the fuel in combustion. The Chunk stove varies the application of this principle, but not conveniently for hot or green-houses, because it is not calculated for a perpetual fire. The Vesta stove offers greater advantages for the purpose, and where the fire-place is required large enough to become necessary to place it outside the house, I think it may, with some variation, be adapted for the purpose. Under these considerations, and having a fire-door and ash-pit register that had belonged to a Rumford Roaster, I fitted up a small greenhouse that I erected a few months back on the plan I have suggested, and that you may form some idea of its effect, I will give you an outline of my observations upon it. The cubic dimensions of the inside of the greenhouse are about 1260 feet, the area of the glass 220 feet, the back and end walls have an area of about 260 feet, the aspect of the front south east inclining to south. The fire-place with the doors inside the house is eight inches by nine inches within; the flues passing backward and forward over each other are nearly 30 feet long before entering the chimney. As to its effect, we have kept the fire in for three weeks or more without relighting, and have had rather more than sufficient heat at times, from the want of experience, in the early part of my man's attention to it. I had coals weighed at the most severe period of this season, when the thermometers of this neighbourhood were little, if any, above zero, when we found the cost of the anthracite or Welsh coals was within 3d. for the 24 hours, and when the weather was less severe the consumption was not half that amount. The fire-place from the bars to the bottom of the door is nine inches deep, and the fire is generally from 12 to 16 hours without requiring attention.—*Aquila, Bucks.*

Winter Gardens.—On the leaf of a wrapper of the Florists' Journal for this month, I have seen remarks on Russian Winter Gardens, as if in answer to some inquiries on the subject, and should think the writer must have mistaken the questions put to him, or that the querist must be easily satisfied if he is contented with the statement. It merely says that the thermometer must be kept at a sufficient height to keep out the frost, and that the trees wrapped in mats would do quite as well, if not better, than in these conservatories. The writer surely could know nothing about Russian winter gardens to talk in this way. What greater pleasure would there be in walking about in a room with orange-trees and laurels covered up in mats, more than in walking up and down a cabinet-maker's shop filled with pieces of furniture packed up ready for carriage? By the name one would be led to suppose that pleasure and recreation were the objects; and that when the whole country around was covered deep in snow for so many months together, the rich were able to enjoy the sight of green trees and flowers living and growing in the earth, under artificial suns and summer heat, to use high language.—*H.* 1—2. [Our correspondent will find an ample account of the Russian winter gardens in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Horticulture, edition of 1835. Prince Potemkin's was built like an English conservatory, with upright windows and a solid roof. Light shutters are employed to screen the houses from the intensity of the weather.]

Kyanised Timber.—In a series of experiments carried on here for the last four years, regarding the efficacy of Kyanised timber for gardening purposes, we have not found it last longer when exposed to great heat and moisture than the unprepared. In 1836 his grace the Duke of Portland first published the results of a trial in a Calcutta stove, the bottom heat being supplied by steam, and the prepared and unprepared timber plunged in the tan, subjected to a heat of 90° to a 1[illegible]° Fahrenheit; good Memel deal unprepared lasted longer than the best oak Kyanised. The then managing director of the Anti-Dry-Rot Company and Mr. Kyan came down to see and test the timber; and on their return sent down from the Company's yard at Limehouse eight pieces, prepared and unprepared, to be plunged in the same stove. The results have been the same as on the first trial; the different kinds of timber prepared have decayed quite as fast as the unprepared. Good Bal-

tic deal unprepared lasted longer than the best oak of Kyan's prepared—owing, no doubt, to the resinous quality of the wood. We have tried Kyanised timber in the mushroom shelves, and I am decidedly of opinion that it is prejudicial to their growth. In 1837 we tried in the bottom of mushroom beds one-inch Scotch fir deals, saturated in copperas and lime-water; it had the effect of preserving the timber for two years; in the same place, when not saturated, it never lasted longer than one. Having seen the pernicious effects of timber Kyanised in a large stove at Thoresby, the particulars of which were communicated to the conductor of the Gardener's Magazine by Earl Manvers, I am fully convinced it must be used in all horticultural erections with great caution. Another preparation, which is, I believe, of zinc, has been patented by Sir Wm. Burnett and tried here, the particulars of which I will transcribe from my memorandum book:—April 20, 1840, Received from Sir Wm. Burnett, from the Admiralty, 8 pieces of timber, four prepared and four unprepared, plunged in the bark bed of New Calcutta stove; likewise pieces of canvas, cloth, and cordage, prepared and unprepared, placed in a damp stoke-hole amongst decaying vegetable substances. Sept. 28th, 1840:—The unprepared pieces of canvas, cloth, and cordage quite decayed; the prepared sound. Jan. 20, 1841:—A piece of scarlet prepared cloth decayed; the other cloth, canvas, and ropes, sound. The timber prepared and unprepared is now beginning to decay alike, and I have no doubt it will not last longer than Kyan's under the same circumstances. Garden nets, rick-cloths, and so on, dipped in Sir W. Burnett's preparation, according to the trial made, would last for a great many years, if taken care of and kept dry, when laid up for the season; besides, it has not the poisonous qualities of Kyan's solution.—*William Tillery, Welbeck.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

February 16th.—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., V. P. in the chair. Miss Keane, Clement Hoare, Esq., and T. L. Brooke Esq., were elected ordinary fellows: and as a practical gardener, Mr. D. Beaton, gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart., F. H. S.—Read, a letter from Sir C. Lemon, giving an account of flowering the Rhododendron arboreum at an unusual season. Last November when pruning the plants he caused some branches with unripe capsules and blossom buds to be stuck in the mud of a tank in a stove; the cuttings with capsules soon produced a shoot about five inches long and ripened the seeds; those bearing a flower bud expanded the blossoms beautifully about a fortnight after being placed in the tank. A paper by Mr. Fortune was read, describing the results of some experiments made on growing plants in frames and houses built of Kyanised wood, from which it appears that Kyanised wood is highly injurious to vegetation in a warm moist atmosphere; it ought only to be used when well painted over, and placed in a low temperature, with little moisture. Exhibited:—two magnificent specimens of Phalus Tankervilliæ, one having thirteen, and the other fourteen spikes, with from thirteen to fifteen flowers on each spike, a Knightian Medal was awarded to Mrs. Lawrence for these: this lady also exhibited a handsome plant of Erica Linneoides. Mr. Jackson sent an Epacris raised from seed received from Van Diemen's Land, which appeared to differ but little from E. impressa. G. Barker, Esq., exhibited a most beautiful little epiphyte, Cœlogyne cristata, never before seen in this country: it has large white flowers, and the labellum had several bright yellow fringes. it is from the Himalaya to the north-east of Delhi: this plant gained a Banksian Medal. A small plant of a Kennedya, apparently K. Marryattæ, from the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh: good specimens of Camellia japonica Donckelaeri and Azalea phœnicea from J. Allnutt, Esq.; a beautiful variety of Cypripedium maculatum grown in a temperature which had been as low as 42°, with the flowers more finely developed, from Messrs. Lee and Co., of Hammersmith; and a branch of a new species of Columnea with scarlet and yellow flowers from Mexico, from J. Rogers, Esq., were also shown. Mr. Mills sent an excellent brace of cucumbers grown according to the system recommended by him in his Treatise on their culture, to show that even in adverse seasons good fruit may be obtained with certainty. Mr. Lowndes exhibited a seedling apple, raised by Mr. Landale of Dartford. it is a large handsome fruit, and excellent for the kitchen. There were flowers of Chimonanthus fragrans and C. f. grandiflora, brought from the Society's garden at Chiswick; the severity of the weather had prevented them from expanding as usual in the beginning of January. The only fruits were Easter Beurré and Beurré Rance.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus. (*Greenhouse Twiner.*)—The seed of this plant was received from Van Diemen's Land in 1839, with the name of Beautiful sweet-scented creeper. It has pale violet flowers, with deep blue dots and blue anthers, arranged in corymbs. It requires in the winter a temperature of from 45° to 50°, but in summer may be treated as most New Holland plants. It blossoms in May and June, and may be increased by cuttings placed under a bell-glass.—*Link, Klotzsch, and Otto.*

Sisyrinchium majale. *Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*—The seeds were received from Valparaiso in the year 1832. It has a perennial fleshy fasciculated root, an herbaceous simple forked stem, from one to one foot and a half high, surmounted by six or eight yellow flowers, which develop themselves one after another. It has been cultivated in an almost open greenhouse at Berlin. It flowers in February and March. When it has blossomed, the stem and leaves decay: it may then be left to dry, and in autumn it may be placed in fresh earth in a cool greenhouse. It may be propagated by division of the roots, or by seed.—*Link, Klotzsch, and Otto.*

Begonia punctata. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—This belongs to the division of Begonia, known by the unequal wings of the seed-vessel, and having perennial creeping rootstocks. The leaves are obliquely heart-shaped, with seven deeply cut lobes; the under and upper surface are both green, slightly red towards their margins. The flowers are rose-coloured, with scarlet dots at the base of the petals. It germinated freely at Berlin, in the earth with which it was brought from Mexico. It requires a rich soil, formed of sand and good mould, with a layer of little stones or coarse gravel underneath for drainage. It blossoms beautifully in the spring, and sometimes it matures its seed. It is easily propagated by means of its creeping fleshy rootstock. It should be grown in the shade, in a temperature from 58° to 64.—*Link, Klotzsch, and Otto.*

Asterotrichion sidoides. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This plant is referred to a new genus of Malvaceæ, founded upon Sir W. Hooker's Pragianthus sidoides, with which Asterotrichion sidoides is identical.—*Botanical Register.*

Acanthostachys strobilacea. *Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*—A bromeliaceous plant from the southern parts of Brazil, whence it was first brought by Von Martius, and more lately by Sello. It has a cylindrical stem, thickened at its base, from two to three inches long. Its leaves are long and acute, their margins armed with small spines; slightly recurved, and covered with a fine white scurf. The bracts are bright red, fleshy, recurved. The flowers are a bright sulphur colour.—*Link, Klotzsch, and Otto.*

Rivea tiliæfolia. (*Stove-twiner.*)—This large half-shrubby climber, from Ceylon, has lately flowered in the garden of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Syon. It has leaves much like those of the Lime Tree in form, but thinner. Its flowers are very large, light purple, and single in the axils of the leaves. It is perhaps too strong a twiner for trellis cultivation, but is an ornamental plant where there is room for it to spread. It is the Convolvulus tiliæfolius of some botanists, the Ipomœa tiliæfolia of others, and the C. gangeticus of Roxburgh, who speaks of it as an inhabitant of the banks of the Ganges, where it blossoms in the cool season, when its extended branches and numerous very large pink-coloured flowers are highly ornamental.—*Botanical Register.*

Acacia biflora. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A pretty little greenhouse shrub, with small axillary heads of yellow flowers smelling like Hawthorn. It was raised by Messrs. Lowe and Co. from Swan River seeds. The false leaves have a very unusual form; they may be described as wedges, with one of the angles mucronate and more taper-pointed than the other, and with the midrib carried into the longer angle, the effect of which is to give these parts a singularly oblique appearance, and to make them look hunchbacked.—*Botanical Register.*

Stanhopea aurea. (*Stove Orchidaceous Plant.*)—Imagine a plant whose flowers have the size of S. insignis, the form of S. venusta, the smell of S. oculata, the colour of Maxillaria aromatica, and are arranged in a spike two feet long, and the reader will have a tolerably distinct conception of this beautiful thing, which Messrs. Loddiges received from Mr. Bateman, who obtained it from Guatemala. It has two dark spots of Stanhopea oculata, but they are in some manner lost in the flood of yellow that surrounds them.—*Botanical Register.*

Œnothera fruticosa, *var.* indica. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*—On several occasions, and from different parts of India, has been received an Œnothera, with perennial roots, dwarf stems, rather dull and hairy leaves, and very handsome bright yellow flowers, which approaches very near to the Œ. fruticosa of the United States, but is nevertheless distinct from all the varieties of that plant now cultivated. Its leaves are less shining than in that species, the corymbs of flowers are never elevated above the leaves on a long stalk, and the herbage forms a compact little bush about a foot and a half high. Sometimes its leaves are quite entire, occasionally they are toothed in a repand manner; in outline they vary from ovate to ovate-lanceolate. This variety is not identical with, nor indeed very similar to, either Œ. serotina, ambigua or canadensis, or incana, nor even to the common form of Œ. fruticosa: still less does it resemble those glaucous species called Œ. glauca and Frazeri. On the contrary, it would seem to be a peculiar variety, whose distinctive marks have been stamped upon it in consequence of long cultivation in the climate of India. It is very pretty, and well worth a place among a collection of choice herbaceous plants. It is hardy, and grows about eighteen inches high, requiring the same treatment as Œnothera Frazeri or glauca. It grows and flowers freely in any good common garden soil, and is easily increased by dividing the old plants either in the autumn or spring; it flowers from June to August.—*Botanical Register.*

Solanum macrantherum. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A fine plant, with large clusters of deep purple flowers, whose centre is occupied by a knot of large bright yellow anthers. It is nearly allied to the *bitter-sweet* of our hedgerows, but its flowers are very much larger, and handsomer. Mr. Page, nurseryman, Southampton, received the seeds in July 1838, from Mexico; they were sown late in the autumn, and many of the plants damped off. That which flowered is now about three feet high, with several branches, and fine large leaves. It is very beautiful, and will produce an abundance of flowers from its vigourously growing shoots.—*Botanical Register.*

Ismene virescens. (*Greenhouse Bulb.*)—This plant flowered last July in the garden of the Horticultural Society, having been received among other bulbs from Cusco, where it was found by Mr. Pentland. It appears to be very nearly allied to Mr. Herbert's I. pedunculata, but the tube is longer, there are no green stripes upon the coronet, and the leaves do not appear less sheathing at the base than in I. Amancaes. The flowers, although greenish white, have an agreeable lemon-like fragrance.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carrots.—Sir C. Burrell describes his crop of white cattle-carrots last year in Sussex as having grown about 1300 bushels per acre after tailing and topping. Some of the roots penetrated the earth to the depth of 3 feet 5 inches. Sir Charles "does not consider this a very scourging crop, especially considering the vast increase of nutritious winter fodder, with consequent economy of hay for both fatting and lean stock, and *especially milch cows*, their cream and butter being as good, and as free from any ill flavour, as when feeding on the pastures; and likewise, looking to the great increase of farm-yard manure resulting from its consumption, to which may be justly added the clean, friable, and finely-pulverised state in which the ground is left after the removal of the crop, particularly well adapted for ridging up during the winter, and sowing with barley and seeds in the ensuing spring." Sir Charles sowed his seed broadcast at about six lbs. per acre, costing 1*s.* per lb. The *best* soils for this crop are said to be free-working deep soils, well and deeply drained and *subsoiled.—Maidstone Gazette.*

Heliconia speciosa.—This superb plant has frequently flowered in the Botanic Garden at Liége, where it has been observed that the weakest stems have produced the most brilliant flowers. The involucrum preserves its red colour for three months, and when the flower is gone, the red ovaries give again to the plant a remarkable appearance. Artificial fecundation has produced no result, as the ovaries which ought to originate seed, and the stigmata, are abortive. The soil in which the plant is grown should not contain much humus, but should be composed of argillaceous sand and peat, well mixed together.—*C. M.*

Cereus Wortleyanus.—A beautiful variety of *C. Jenkinsoni*, with all the habit of that species, has lately flowered in the garden of Lord Wharncliffe, at Wortley Hall, near Sheffield. The flowers are not more than two-thirds the length, the petals are oblong, and rounded at the point, instead of being narrow and tapering, and in room of the deep crimson of *C. Jenkinsoni*, they are of a clear orange buff. The ovary also is much shorter. It is a decided acquisition to our gardens.

Annuals.—The most showy hardy annuals are, *Phlox Drummondi*, producing flowers which vary in different plants from light pink to dark purple; as it flowers from June to September, it is an excellent plant to occupy a bed in a parterre. *Clintonia pulchella*, from North-west America, with large blue and white flowers, should be in every collection. *Erysimum Perofskianum* has deeper coloured orange flowers than any other plant; and an entire bed of it in a garden forms a striking object, when contrasted with a bed of the deep purple *Campanula Loreyi*. *Bartonia aurea*, with large deep yellow flowers, is one of the handsomest annuals in our gardens. *Lupinus Hartwegii*, a Mexican species with purplish spikes of blossom, is a desirable accession to this ornamental genus. *Nolana atriplicifolia*, a Peruvian annual with large blue flowers, is a fine trailer, and adapted for the edging of a bed or flower-garden. *Sphenogyne speciosa* is a beautiful plant with bright buff flowers, having a black mark in the centre. *Calandrinia discolor* and *speciosa* have handsome purple flowers. *Centaurea pulchra*, a late introduction from the North of India, has purple flowers. *Calliopsis Drummondi*, a fine species from Texas, bears rich yellow flowers in abundance. *Madia elegans*, a tall strong-growing plant from California, produces yellow flowers with a dark mark in the centre from July to October. *Papaver amœnum*, from the North of India, has red and white flowers. Seeds of the above-mentioned kinds should always be sown in the spring, but the following will flower better if sown in the autumn:—*Leptosiphon densiflorus*, with pinkish blossoms, and *androsaceus*, with flowers that vary from purple to white, grow from 6 inches to 1 foot in height. *Gilia tricolor*, with light purple or white blossoms, is one of the greatest ornaments of the flower-garden; *Lupinus nanus*, with bright blue flowers, is in perfection from May to October. *Nemophila atomaria* has white flowers spotted with black; *phacelioides*, with purple blossoms, and *insignis*, with large bright blue flowers, should be in every garden. *Eutoca viscida*, with sparkling blue flowers, contrasts well with the yellow of *Oxyura chrysanthemoides*. *Godetia rubicunda* produces large pink blossoms from June to September. *Collinsia bicolor* bears a profusion of lively purple and white flowers during all the summer months. *Phacelia tanacetifolia* has light purple flowers, and though not so ornamental as some in the list, yet will be found valuable in a large garden. *Callichroa platyglossa*, and *Limnanthes Douglassii*, with yellow flowers—*Platystemon californicum*, with delicate primrose-coloured blossoms, and *Eucharidium concinnum* with its neat pink flowers, should be in every collection.

Vines.—Grapes suitable for early forcing:—Black Hamburgh, Black Frontignan, White Frontignan, White Muscadine, White Sweetwater. 2. Summer forcing:—Black Hamburgh, Black Frontignan, Grizzly Frontignan, White Frontignan, White Muscat of Alexandria, Cannonhall Muscat, Alicant, Black Constantia, Money's Muscat Eschollata, Dutch Sweetwater, White Muscadine. Late forcing:—Money's West's Black St. Peter's, Oldaker's West's Black St. Peter's, White Muscat of Alexandria, Money's Eschollata superba, Syrian, Horsforth-hall Grape.—*Clement Hoare.*

Manure for Vineyards.—It is said that nothing more is necessary for the manure of a vineyard than the branches which are cut from the vines themselves. We find that our vines manure themselves, like the trees in a forest, and even better than they! The foliage falls from trees in a forest only when they are withered, and they lie for years before they decay; but the branches are pruned from the vine in the end of July or beginning of August, whilst still fresh and moist. If they are then cut into small pieces and mixed with the earth, they undergo putrefaction so completely, that at the end of four weeks not the smallest trace of them can be found. A poor man called Peter Muller had a vineyard which he thus manured for thirty years. His way of applying them was to hoe them into the soil, after having cut them into small pieces. He said to himself, if vine branches can make grass large, strong, and green, they must also be able to make my vines grow better, and become strong and green. In a year he had the satisfaction to see his barren vineyard become beautiful; his vines grew splendidly, and remained the whole summer green, even in the greatest heat.

Roses.—A selection of 24 roses for standards, which are not expensive, and which contains some of the best and most distinct out of each of the following divisions, viz.:—*Perpetuals, Damasks, Mosses, Gallicas (or French), Hybrid Chinas, Celestials.*

Perpetuals.—Louis Philippe, dark crimson; Queen of Perpetuals, pale flesh; Palmyra, pale rose.

Damasks.—Leda, purple and white; Ma Favorite, pale flesh; La Délicatesse, blush white.

Mosses.—De la Flèche, bright crimson; Mousseuse Partout, rose; Laffay's Perpetual White, white.

Celestials.—Madame Campan, bright rose, spotted; Queen of Denmark, pale blush; Josephine, blush.

Gallicas, or French Roses.—Village Maid, purplish red, and white stripes; Grandpapa, deep crimson; Fanny Bias, crimson; Impératrice, bright rose; Tricolor, crimson, and yellow stripes; Vesta, scarlet.

Hybrid China.—Triomphe de Laffay, white; Triomphe de Guérin, pale rose; Mordaunt de Launy, light rose; Parny, slate or dove-coloured; Carmine feu, bright crimson; Bizarre de la Chine, dark crimson.

New Gooseberries.—Among the prize sorts of 1840 two are red, six yellow, five green, and five white. The following is a list of the four heaviest in each class shown last year, from the "Gooseberry Grower's Recorder."

RED.	dwt.	grs.	GREEN.	dwt.	grs.
London	32	0	Thumper	28	7
Companion	28	0	Peacock	26	10
Wonderful	27	17	Overall	25	1
Lion	26	22	Bumper	24	16
YELLOW.			WHITE.		
Pilot	27	5	Eagle	24	9
Teaser	25	0	Miss Hammond	24	8
Leader	24	7	Philip the First	24	0
Gunner	23	20	Tally-ho	23	16

These varieties all produce remarkably fine fruit, and are great bearers; in flavour, Peacock much resembles the Greengage Plum. I had some fruit last year that measured 3½ inches from the stalk to the end of the bud.—*A Townsman, Lancaster, Jan.* 11.

Dahlia Carmine.—We have seen a specimen of a kind of carmine, very brilliant and very pure, obtained by Mr. Rupprecht of Vienna from the florets of the dahlia. He regards it as a valuable product, and says that he has obtained 235 lbs. of pigment from 200 square fathoms of land. It has already been applied to staining confectionery, artificial flowers, fancy paper and leather, and in the preparation of *rouge*. It seems, however, too fleeting for silks and cottons; only the deep clear purple dahlias will yield it.

Ancient Seeds.—The other day, in sawing up a block of rosewood, at Norway Wharf, Millbank, the workmen discovered a cavity quite in the heart of the block, within which some seeds were stored up. Mr. Arnold, the proprietor of the wharf, having shown us part of them, we have ascertained them to consist of a species of *nux vomica*, and of some euphorbiaceous plant, probably a Ricinus. The former was broken by the sawyers, but appeared as fresh as if newly gathered; the latter will be sown in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Allcard, Esq., Stratford-green.—There are two Vineries here, built upon Mr. Paxton's system: they have stood the changes of the weather, without injury of any kind, and answer well; the material of which the roof is constructed is wood, with the lights fixed in an angular position, forming alternately ridge and valley; but the principal feature in their construction is the new method of glazing, which consists of entire panes of glass 44 inches in length, inclined in an oblique direction, and conveying the water into the gutters. At the front of the house the pillars which support the rafters are hollow, so as to admit a small pipe, which carries the water off the roof into a larger pipe, by which it is conveyed into a tank behind the houses. The latter are heated by hot water, with a conical boiler. Along the front of the houses, over the pipes, is a stage of slate, upon which strawberries are placed in pots in shallow pans filled with soil, to prevent the roots from being injured, in consequence of the slate being liable to become heated by the sun. In the centre of the houses are bark beds, where Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Roses, Persian Lilacs, Geraniums, Tulips, Narcissi, and blue and yellow Crocuses, are forcing with Phlox Drummondi and Stylidium graminifolium, both of which are flowering abundantly. In the stove a fine specimen of Bignonia venusta is exhibiting its beautiful orange blossoms in great profusion. The collection of Ferns here is particularly worthy of remark, there being some of the rarest and finest specimens in this country. Epidendrum tessellatum and E. oncidioides are flowering freely in the Orchidaceous house; they are fastened upon large branches of oak, and flourish there. The walls at each end of the house are covered with bark, where several species of Dendrobium are growing, particularly D. Pierardi, which has two to three hundred flowers upon it. In the greenhouse are two magnificent plants of Acacia dealbata, both of which are literally covered with flowers.—*Feb. 3rd.*

Carclew, Penrhyn, Cornwall.—This has been a season so remarkable for severity, that its effects will long be felt, even here. The thaw on the 23d of January appeared to be so complete, as to make us believe our winter was over. The sudden rise in the temperature produced a deposition of vapour, and everything, both in doors and out, seemed to be saturated with moisture. The extreme mildness of the following week almost confirmed our anticipations of the approach of seasonable spring weather, but in reality it has been quite the reverse, there having been between the last seven days of January and the first seven days of February a difference of 13° in the average minimum temperature. For the last five days the ground has been covered with snow, and it still continues—a most unusual thing in Cornwall. The consumption of all kinds of fodder has been necessarily very great, and owing to the deficiency in this county of the hay crop last year, it has risen to an enormous price; in fact, it is scarcely to be obtained for money.—*W. B. Booth.*

Rollison's Nursery, Tooting.—The beautiful little Æschynanthus ramosissimus is flowering here in great abundance, in small pots of moss, turfy peat, and plenty of potsherds; it resembles the Æ. grandiflora, but does not grow so strong, and is more inclined to branch than that lovely plant.—*Feb. 5th.*

Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney.—In the Orchidaceous house the following species are in great beauty:—Oncidium Insleayi, Cebolleti, Cavendishianum, and bifolium; Coryanthes speciosa, Huntleya violacea, Dendrobium secundum, elongatum, and a new species with dingy brownish-coloured flowers, two of the most beautiful of Epidendrum, Skinneri and Schomburghii; Trichopilia tortilis, Acanthophippium bicolor, Bletia pallida, and Cœlogyne flaccida. In a glass case are some extraordinary plants which belong to the genus Nepenthes; out of four species two only are known, distillatoria and Rafflesii: the latter is a remarkably strong-growing plant, with pitchers resembling those of the Cephalotus follicularis of New Holland, but of much larger size; they are the first that ever reached this country in a living state, and were sent by Mr. Cuming from Sumatra.—*Feb. 8th.*

W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham-common.—In the conservatory a plant of Acacia pubescens, about 20 feet high, is truly beautiful, being literally covered with its yellow flowers. There is a large variety of forced plants, as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Persian Lilacs, Roses, varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and Crocuses.—*Feb. 4th.*

Carton Gardens, Maynooth.—Since the beginning of February the weather has been most severe in this part of Ireland; on the 2nd snow fell to the depth of eight inches, and since that time we have have had a strong easterly wind, and such unusual cold as to stop almost all out-door work. In exposed situations the Laurels have suffered greatly: their most prominent branches are nearly quite stripped of their foliage. Laurestinus, Arbutus, Sweet Bays, and many other exotic shrubs, are much injured by the cold wind, although the thermometer did not fall below 27°. Neither did it rise above 32° till this morning (Feb. 10), when the wind changed to the south.—*James Alexander.*

J. B. Hankey, Esq., Fitcham, Leatherhead.—All who desire winter flowers, if they have a house in which a minimum temperature of 55° or 60° is maintained, should grow Gesnera elongata, which, although less showy than some of the other species, surpasses all its relatives in the very desirable property of producing a long succession of blossoms, and that, too, at a season of the year when flowers are a rarity. In the stove at this place there are two unusually large specimens of this plant, the largest of which has a head nearly five feet in diameter, and from three to four feet high. Both plants have been in blossom more or less from the end of September up to the present time.—*Feb. 14th.*

The Deepdene, Dorking.—The Camellia is never seen in such perfection as when growing in the border of a conservatory; and certainly no plant better deserves such a situation. In the conservatory at this place there are two magnificent plants, one of which is the double-striped and the other the old double-white variety. The first is nine feet high, and about the same measure in diameter of head; it commenced blossoming at Christmas, since which time it has never been without flowers, and there are now open upon it nearly 200, besides more than that number of buds in various stages of development. The plant of the double-white is considerably larger, being 15 feet in height and 10 feet across. Upon this there are at least 1000 buds, a few of which near the top are just beginning to expand.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Swinton Park, near Bedale.—The last week of December, 1840, was unusually cold, the wind varying little from north-west. On the 24 of Jan. the thermometer fell to 21°, and continued falling night after night. The atmosphere up to this time had been thick, and the sun quite obscure. On the 6th, notwithstanding the lowness of the barometer, which was 28·54, the atmosphere became clear and serene, the thermometer falling lower each night until the 8th, when it was 1½°. From that time until the 16th, the thermometer rose as gradually as it had fallen, when it reached 32°, and a thaw commenced. The common Laurel, Laurestinus, common Privet, striped Alaternus, and Phillyrea obliqua, are much browned, and some of the young shoots killed; the Sweet Bay is killed to the ground; the young shoots of Catalpa syringæfolia are injured; Benthamia fragifera appears uninjured; Noisette and China Roses appear much injured; two plants of Coronilla glauca, in an exposed situation, are only slightly injured. We felt the beneficial effects of snow as a covering for pits or frames in severe frosts. In a melon-pit, without artificial heat, I had a collection of greenhouse plants, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Lophospermums, Verbenas, Calceolarias, and various other things, which on opening out on the 9th were found to be not only frozen, but the soil in the pots quite hard; I had the covering of mats again put on, and the whole covered with snow, which was allowed to remain until melted by the thaw, when I was surprised by finding every plant in good health, and not injured in the slightest degree. Swinton Park is near Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, bounded on the west by moors of a great extent.—*Thos. P. Elliott.*

Hopetoun House, N. B., 56° N. Lat.—The temperature of this northern station has borne no comparison with that experienced in England during the late frost. The month of December was in general mild, with a frost towards the end. The first day of January was so open and dry that I was able to put into the ground my third sowing of peas. Since the 4th there has been frost and a little snow, but the lowest point to which the thermometer descended was 12° on the evening of the 8th, and it continued there only for a short time. The following is a monthly statement of the temperature since the year 1820; the time of observation being 9 a.m. and half-past 8 p.m. It will be remarked that the last three years are generally below the average, a circumstance which has had an unfavourable effect on the ripening of the fruits.—*James Smith.*

MONTHLY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1820	28 5/8	36 3/4	37 3/4	43	49	55 1/2	58 1/4	56 3/4	52 1/8	43 1/2	40 3/4	38 3/4
1821	36 1/4	37 7/8	40	46 1/4	47 3/4	54 3/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	56	50 3/8	41 1/4	39
1822	39	40 1/4	42 1/4	46	53 3/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	50 3/4	46 3/4	42 3/4	34 3/4
1823	32 1/4	33	39 1/2	43 1/4	51 1/4	54 1/4	56 5/8	55 1/4	51 5/8	44 3/4	44 1/4	36
1824	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/4	45	51	56 1/4	59 3/4	57	53 1/4	44 5/8	38 3/4	37 1/12
1825	37 3/4	37 1/8	39 1/2	45 1/2	50	55 3/4	62 3/8	60 3/8	57 1/4	48 1/4	37	36 1/8
1826	32	39 3/4	39 1/4	46	51 5/8	63	63 1/8	59 1/8	52 5/8	47	35 5/8	39 1/4
1827	34 1/4	32 1/4	37 4/5	44	51 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/4	57 1/4	53 5/8	49 1/4	39 3/4	40 1/4
1828	37 1/4	37	41	44	51 1/8	58 5/8	60 1/4	57 1/2	53 1/4	46	42 1/4	42
1829	29 3/4	35 1/8	37 1/4	41 1/8	51 1/8	57 1/4	59 1/4	55 1/8	48	44	36 5/8	34 3/4
1830	32 1/4	33	42 1/4	46	51 1/8	54 5/8	59 1/4	53 3/8	50 7/12	47 1/4	40 1/4	33 1/4
1831	32 1/8	35 5/8	41	45 1/8	49	59	60	58 1/2	52 1/8	50 1/8	37 3/8	38 3/8
1832	36	37	39 5/8	44 1/2	49 3/4	56 1/8	58	56 1/4	52 1/8	47 5/12	38 3/8	37 1/2
1833	31	37 1/4	36 5/8	43 3/8	54 1/4	55	58 1/4	54 1/4	51 1/4	46	39 5/12	37 1/4
1834	38 1/4	37 1/8	40 1/2	43 1/4	52	56 3/8	59 3/4	58 1/4	52 1/4	46 3/4	40 1/4	29 1/4
1835	35 1/8	38 1/4	39 1/4	45 1/8	48 1/2	55	57 3/4	59	51 1/2	42 5/8	39 1/4	36 1/4
1836	36	34 3/4	37 4/5	41 1/2	50 1/8	55 1/4	54 1/8	53 5/8	50 3/4	42 5/8	37 1/4	36 3/4
1837	32 3/8	36 1/2	33	37 4/5	49 1/8	57 1/4	60	55 1/2	50 1/4	46 1/2	37 3/4	38 3/4
1838	27 1/4	26 1/2	36 3/8	40 1/8	47 3/4	54 1/2	58	56 1/4	51	43 3/4	36 1/4	37
1839	32 1/8	34 1/8	34 2/3	41 1/2	48 1/8	56	58	55 1/8	50	45 1/4	40 1/8	34 1/4
1840	35 1/2	34 1/4	37 1/2	47	48 1/4	55 3/4	56 1/8	58	49 1/4	43 1/2	38 1/4	31 1/4

A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam.—In one of the houses here, there is a strong plant of Tropæolum tricolorum showing flower very freely; the compost in which it is grown is two-thirds turfy loam well mixed with about equal quantities of soot and peat, with plenty of sand; these are not only mixed, but allowed to lie some time exposed before they are used. Care must be taken to drain the pots well. Forced Azaleas of different kinds are flowering in great profusion, with Rhododendrons and Kalmias. In the stove, Poinsettia pulcherrima, Iris sinensis, Ixora coccinea, and several other plants, are in great beauty. As a substitute for putty, they use here in glazing the lights mastich mixed with boiled linseed oil, and beaten or worked into a paste, in the same manner as putty is prepared. Its advantages are that it does not crack or peel off, as putty is apt to do in very hot and dry weather, and that it is less expensive (we doubt this).—*Jan. 29.*

Heligan, Cornwall, the seat of J. H. Tremayne, Esq.—Here the very beautiful *Benthamia fragifera* grows freely, and much better than in any other place in the county. One plant is 20 feet high, and many others are from 8 to 12 feet in height, most of them showing flower-buds. They are growing in elevated situations, protected from wind by Laurels and other hardy evergreens. *Benthamia* does very well in the plantations with a north aspect, growing in different kinds of soil where it has scarcely any sun during the winter, but is sheltered by trees on every side. The following hints may be useful to those who are desirous of cultivating this plant. As the flower-buds are formed during the winter, it is necessary to place the plants in an elevated situation, well sheltered from bleak winds by Laurels or other thick-growing shrubs; if planted in a low situation the flower-buds and young shoots will be forwarded too rapidly, and they are liable to be injured by the spring frosts. If the plants are fully grown, it is requisite, after they have flowered and while the fruit is setting, to thin them well, otherwise the fruit will absorb the sap from the plant in too large quantities, and it will be very short-lived. It is readily propagated by seeds, cuttings, and layers. Layering is a rapid means of obtaining flowering plants, but the plants raised from layers are not nearly so graceful as seedlings, though the latter take 10 or 12 years before they flower. The *Benthamia* is not of any value for a small greenhouse, but is well adapted for a large conservatory.

Reviews.

Organic Chemistry, and its Application to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig, M.D. (Fourth Notice: see G. C. p. 54).

WE proceed with our examination of this book.—

But it is not so much the quantity of ammonia that is important to plants, as the form in which it is presented to them. When in a volatile state, it is in great measure lost before it can be imbibed. When fixed, in the state of salts, its volatility is overcome, and not the smallest portion of the ammonia is lost to the plants, for it is all dissolved by water and imbibed by the roots.

This proposition is one of those which contain the most novelty in the author's work, and which seems to have the most direct application to practical purposes. Many supposed proofs of the importance of ammonia are brought forward; but time only can show how far they are to be adopted. It is, for example, asserted that the action of gypsum is owing to its forming a sulphate of ammonia, which is a soluble salt, which plants are capable of imbibing; and we must infer that the well-known fertilising action of the Bedfordshire peat, of which sulphate of iron forms a portion, is in like manner owing to the sulphuric acid quitting the iron and combining with ammonia. In like manner, the fertilising influence of burned clay, of humus, and of charcoal, is ascribed to the power possessed by such substances of condensing ammonia within their pores; and the author refers the varying action of all manures in a great degree to the relative quantity of ammonia which they contain. It is, therefore, an object of the first importance to the cultivator to preserve as much as possible of the ammonia that exists in his manure. Liquid manures, or rather liquid animal excrements, the author regards as being much the most powerful, because they contain most ammonia. In connexion with this subject, we find the following just criticism of some of our agricultural writers.

"The beneficial influence of gypsum, and of many other salts, has been compared to that of aromatics, which increase the activity of the human stomach and intestines, and give a tone to the whole system. But plants contain no nerves; we know of no substance capable of exciting them to intoxication and madness, or of lulling them to sleep and repose. No substance can possibly cause their leaves to appropriate a greater quantity of carbon from the atmosphere, when the other constituents which the seeds, roots, and leaves require for their growth are wanting. The favourable action of small quantities of aromatics upon man, when mixed with his food, is undeniable; but aromatics are given to plants without food to be digested, and still they flourish with greater luxuriance."

During the chemical transformations that result in plants from the separation and recombination of their elements, two compounds are necessarily formed, one of which remains as a component part, while the other is separated by the roots, in the form of excrementitious matter. No process of nutrition can be conceived to subsist without a separation of effete matter.

It will here be seen that Professor Liebig takes the truth of the modern speculations about root secretions for granted. It is, however, to be observed, that great doubts are entertained of the accuracy of the experiments of Macaire-Prinsep in relation to this subject. Braconnot, Walser, and others, deny their truth, and assert that they can obtain no such results as those of Macaire; or if they do, they ascribe them to accidental lesion of the roots of the plants operated upon. For ourselves, we confess we have no fixed opinion upon the subject, which is a question of facts and not of induction. As to the supposed necessity for excrementitious *rejectamenta* (root secretions),—it is no doubt true that there is no secretion without an excretion; and this has long since been pointed out by Senebier, and more recently by Walser. But it is not necessary to look to the roots for these excretions, when we have so many proofs of their constant occurrence in other parts of a plant. Are not the leaves continually parting with oxygen gas under the influence of light? Do we not find them throwing off oily, resinous, waxy, acid and acrid matter by various parts of their surface, especially by the glandular hairs expressly formed for that particular purpose? And have we not peculiar substances lodged in the hollows of their stems or elsewhere, such as Tabasheer in the Bamboo? Surely all these are instances enough to satisfy the necessity of excretions occurring, and render it superfluous to look to the roots for further aid in this particular. Nevertheless, Professor Liebig reasons upon the supposed excrementitious properties of roots with all the confidence of a man certain of the truth of that which at the most can only be regarded as doubtful.

The next proposition upon which we propose to offer any remarks is, that all plants contain alkalies in combination with organic acids, that the proportion of these bases is invariable, but that *any one may be substituted for another*, the action of all being the same (p. 95). Since, however, the quantity of alkali contained in different species is variable, one species of plant will require a more alkaline soil than another.

The perfect development of a plant is therefore dependent on the presence of alkalies or alkaline matter; for when these substances are totally wanting, growth will be arrested; and when they are deficient, it must be impeded in proportion.

With regard to the indifference of plants as to the nature of the alkalies on which they feed, we think this may be reasonably doubted, and the following case, mentioned by Professor Moretti, seems to indicate the contrary:—

Let two pots of the same earth, under circumstances the same in all respects, be planted, the one with common Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*), the other with common Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*). Let them be both watered equally with two different solutions, the one of salt (*muriate of soda*), the other of saltpetre (*nitrate of potash*). Although each will have its roots equally exposed to the salt and saltpetre, yet the Pellitory will be found to contain saltpetre without salt, and the Saltwort, salt without saltpetre. It therefore seems clear that the roots of Saltwort refuse to imbibe saltpetre, and those of Pellitory to feed on salt. It is true that the above fact may be apparently explained by supposing that Saltwort rejects potash, and Pellitory soda, after they have imbibed them; but if this really happens, we nevertheless seem forced to conclude that soda is the alkali necessary to Saltwort, and potash that essential to Pellitory.

About the general importance of alkalies to plants there seems, however, to be no room for doubt, and this discovery of Liebig explains many things that were inexplicable before. When we say that a plant becomes tired of a soil, and find that manuring fails to invigorate it, the destruction of alkalies in the soil, and the want of a sufficient supply of those bases in the manure, seem to offer a solution of the enigma. And in like manner the gradual decay of trees in public squares and promenades, where the soil is incessantly robbed of alkaline matter, for the

sake of neatness, may probably be ascribed to the same cause. So also the injurious action of weeds is explained by their robbing the soil of that particular kind of food which is necessary to the crops among which they grow. Each will partake of the component parts of the soil, and in proportion to the vigour of their growth, that of the crop must decrease; for what one receives the others are deprived of. "Plants will, on the contrary, thrive beside each other, either when the substances necessary for their growth, which they extract from the soil, are of different kinds, or when they themselves are not both in the same stages of development at the same time. On a soil, for example, which contains potash, both wheat and tobacco may be reared in succession, because the latter plant does not require phosphates, salts which are invariably present in wheat, but requires only alkalies and food containing nitrogen." This seems to be the true explanation of the rotation of crops.

"In order to apply these remarks," says Dr. Liebig, "let us compare two kinds of tree the woods of which contain unequal quantities of alkaline bases, and we shall find that one of these grows luxuriantly in several soils upon which the others are scarcely able to vegetate. For example, 10,000 parts of oak wood yield 250 parts of ashes; the same quantity of fir-wood only 83, of lime-wood 500, of rye 440, and of the herb of the potato-plant 1500 parts. Firs and pines find a sufficient quantity of alkalies in granitic and barren sandy soils, in which oaks will not grow; and wheat thrives in soils favourable for the lime-tree, because the bases which are necessary to bring it to complete maturity exist there in sufficient quantity. A harvest of grain is obtained every 30 or 40 years from the soil of the Luneburg heath, by strewing it with the ashes of the heath-plants (*Erica vulgaris*) which grow on it. These plants, during the long period just mentioned, collect the potash and soda, which are conveyed to them by rain-water; and it is by means of these alkalies that oats, barley, and rye, to which they are indispensable, are enabled to grow on this sandy heath."

It is impossible for any one acquainted with gardening not to perceive the immense importance of these considerations, which show that by adopting the modern notion that the action of soil is chiefly mechanical, the science of horticulture has been carried backwards, instead of being advanced; and that the most careful examination of the chemical nature both of the soil in which a given plant grows, and of the plant itself, must be the foundation of all exact and economical methods of cultivation.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

(*Observations upon Seeds continued.*)

The absence of light is favourable, inasmuch as carbonic acid is more readily formed and respired in darkness. If exposed to light, the carbon becomes fixed, and so long as this is the case, vegetation does not proceed, except in some plants having seeds which imbibe moisture readily, and whose powers of vegetating are very strong and easily excited, such as mustard, radish, weeds, &c.

With regard to covering seeds deep, to secure the plants and preserve moisture, some very erroneous opinions prevail as to the necessary depth and mode of covering; for as all seeds have a natural tendency to push their stem upwards and the roots downwards, a moment's reflection will show how ridiculous and useless the plan is of burying deep, with the view of securing the plants firmly. One of the principal things to be attended to in sowing the usual out-door crops is the state of the soil, which should never receive the seeds when very wet: if this happens, and the seeds be old, or not well ripened, they are extremely liable to rot, by absorbing more water than their weakened energies can enable them to decompose. On the other hand, when it becomes necessary to sow during extreme drought, particularly such seeds as carrot, endive, or anemone, they may with advantage be previously excited, by being spread in a damp cellar and frequently moistened, or even wholly immersed, until they exhibit signs of bursting their outer coverings; they should then be sown, the beds or drills which are to receive them being first watered copiously.

In all cases where robust growth is desirable, new well-ripened seeds should be chosen; but if fruitfulness, then old seed is preferable, or, what answers the same purpose, young seeds reduced in vigour by being well dried; this is well known in the case of Cucumbers and Melons, and is applicable in many others. We prefer growing in drills for all crops, with the exception of seed-beds, not only for neatness in appearance, but for the increased facility of thinning and cleaning. In sowing forest-trees and shrubs the most necessary things are, rich soil, suitable depth of covering, which will vary from half-an-inch to an inch, according to the size of the seeds, and the sowing of all kinds rather thin than otherwise.

But with regard to sowing the seeds of rare tropical plants rendered difficult to raise, from the exhausted state in which they arrive in this country, or naturally so under artificial treatment, great care and skill are requisite, and success in a great measure seems to depend upon a suitable temperature, which will communicate sufficient moisture to them in the soil in which they are sown which should be rather dry, without watering, except it be given very lightly by flirting it from a stiff brush, or some equally delicate means, and even this had better not be done until they have been sown a few days: the use of dung-pits or frames, with a temperature ranging from 75° to 80° for tropical seeds, and from 60° to 65° for those from temperate countries, seems most suitable: the pots or pans should be well drained with potsherds, and filled to within half-an-inch of the rim with loam, peat, and sand, in about equal proportions, and made even with a small circular piece of board, for the reception of the seeds. Australian and Cape of Good Hope seeds require little or no loam in the soil, but the knowledge of this, as well as the proper treatment, would be materially assisted if collectors would note the particulars connected with, and the locality of, the plants they send home; the pots should be plunged, to preserve an equitable moisture; the covering the seeds receive must depend upon their size, but in no case should they be covered deeply, very small seeds may be covered lightly with sand, and a little moss placed over them until they germinate, when it should be removed; this covering of moss, or a very thin turf, will be found an excellent means of preventing rapid changes taking place in the state of the soil. In raising Pinus or other rare trees, and for all large seeds, the soil used for covering should always contain a considerable proportion of sand, as this will facilitate the free percolation of water, and yet retain a sufficient quantity of moisture; the shells of nuts or hard seeds may be advantageously filed before sowing, to assist them in breaking through; the frames should be kept closed, and shaded, until the seeds germinate, which as they do, must be removed to a situation where they will enjoy about the same temperature, and receive a little air, and be gradually inured, as the power of their functions strengthen to more, with increased light and moisture.

This will be a busy and hurried spring; make, therefore, memorandums, or some things of importance may be overlooked.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-Door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Be as economical in firing as possible, otherwise the plants which are now becoming active at the roots, may be started into growth before they are potted, which would be injudicious, and probably be the cause of premature fruiting; give the early fruiters which are showing fruit regular watering, being careful not to give too much at one time. Give air upon all favourable occasions, and if the surface of the tan-beds is dry, give them a gentle dewing with the syringe upon fine mornings.

Vinery.—Continue to stop the shoots as they advance, except the leaders, and those designed for bearing rods, and remove the tendrils; bad setters, as the Black Damascus and Sweetwater, are often improved by applying the pollen of some other kind to them with a camel's-hair pencil; as soon as the fruit is set, the house should be kept more humid. When the berries are the size of small peas, thinning may be commenced; take great care not to handle the bunches when this is done.

Peach-House.—Continue gradually to remove all foreright and ill-placed shoots; as they will now be of a considerable length, a knife had better be used, for neatness, and to prevent the wood being lacerated; syringe the trees every fine morning, and if mildew make its appearance dust the infected leaves with sulphur.

Cherry-House.—Stir frequently the surface of the soil in the house and tubs, water the plants regularly at the roots with water heated about 60°; syringe the trees overhead as soon as the fruit is set, on fine mornings, but not with cold water; keep the temperature to about 60°.

Fig-House.—When the young shoots have advanced five or six joints, the terminal buds should be pinched between the finger and thumb to check their growth and facilitate the formation of the second crop; water copiously at the roots with water of the same temperature as the house, which should be 60° fire-heat.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Be careful in covering up that the mats or other material used do not hang over above the linings, or they will conduct the rank steam into the frames and probably destroy the plants; water often in clear weather, but give little at a time, and let the water be placed in the frames over-night, or be warmed by other means before using.

Cauliflowers.—Sow in a gentle heat; prick out the first sown upon a warm border under a frame.

Leeks.—Sow on gentle heat in boxes or frames.

Basil, Marjoram, and other sweet herbs may be sown in pots for transplanting.

Out-Door Department.

Cabbage.—Sow for summer crops; also red cabbage.

Radishes.—Sow in a warm situation, and cover with mats or litter.

Garlic and Shallots.—Plant in narrow drills six inches apart, and cover with sand or sifted coal-ashes.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—Plant in any situation or to hide any unsightly object.

Parsley.—Sow the main crop and edgings.

Potatoes.—Plant early kinds at the foot of walls or some dry warm place; in cutting the sets keep those from the crown of the potato for planting by themselves, and those from the root end by themselves: the former will be fit to gather some time before the latter.

Savoys and German Greens.—Sow a few for a first crop.

Turnips.—A few may be sown on a south border, and kept watered should dry weather occur; at the time of thinning if a few be transplanted they will form a successional crop.

Orchard.—Prune Vines, Figs, and Raspberries; spring-dress strawberry-beds, and make fresh plantations, if sufficient were not planted in the autumn, or have suffered through the winter; plant cuttings of Gooseberries, Currants, Mulberries, &c.; prune and nail Peaches and Nectarines.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-Door Department.

Stove.—Water rather sparingly until the plants are potted; look diligently after and destroy insects; propagate by seeds or cuttings all plants which it is desirable to increase; imported seeds of all kinds should be sown immediately.

Greenhouse.—It will happen that some plants commence growing before others of the same kind; to give them the full benefit of this early growth they should be potted without delay. Prune and tie up creepers; clean the surface of the pots from moss; see that all labels are legibly written, and renew when necessary, and guard against allowing the simplest operation being done in a careless manner.

Pits and Frames.—Cockscombs, balsams, and other tender annuals of this class should now be sown for decorating the greenhouse in summer; also the kinds proper for early flowering in the borders, sow auricula, polyanthus, and ranunculus seeds in pans upon a gentle heat, and mignonette in pots on a slight hotbed, for flowering during the early summer months; continue to keep up a succession of flowering plants: be careful not to water hyacinths and other bulbs over head whilst putting forth their blooms; give abundance of air at all fitting occasions.

Out-Door Department.

Dig or fork over flower borders carefully where there are bulbs; make new and repair old edgings of box, thrift, gentian, &c.; increase, by division, herbaceous plants; plant out biennials; prune roses; continue planting trees and shrubs, laying turf, making and re-gravelling walks, &c.

Nursery.—The seeds of hardy trees and shrubs not sown last September should be sown now without delay; cut back the shoots of roses, cherries, apricots, and peaches, budded last summer; suckers of roses, lilacs, filberts, and other shrubs, should now be planted; also take off and transplant rooted layers.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—No time must now be lost in planting of all kinds, whether forest or coppice woods, ornamental plantations, or detached trees, and in dry situations firs should not be delayed late in the season before they are planted, or they are liable to suffer from drought; pruning should now be completed as soon as possible; birch, sycamore, and cherry should not be touched after this time, as they bleed excessively; indeed autumn is to be preferred for pruning timber of all kinds; birch, willow, and poplar should now be thinned, as they part from their bark freely at this time.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

The weather having become milder, the first opportunity should be taken to dig in the manure and dead leaves laid on the land in the autumn; dead plants should be removed; fruit and other deciduous trees should be planted *immediately* and pruned; ground intended for the reception of seeds should be stirred, and then raked smooth; Early Peas may be sown in a warm border under a wall; the best kinds for the purpose are Early Frame, Warwick, and Charlton. Strawberry-beds may be top-dressed. A succession of Hyacinths, Tulips, and Narcissus should be brought into a warm room or placed in the front bench of a greenhouse; the best kinds of Narcissus for forcing are Polyanthus, Soleil d'Or, Paper White, Double Italian, Grand Monarque, and single and double Jonquil; the best varieties of Tulips for forcing are the single and double Van Thol. All plants in pots that require shifting may now be so treated, and the others should be top-dressed, that is, the surface-soil scraped off and some fresh put on; a most useful compost for greenhouse plants generally is common garden-earth mixed with well-rotted leaf-mould and loam. A few annuals may be sown in pots in rich light mould for early blooming: Nemophilas, Clintonias, and Schizanthus, are among the best. Roses or other plants brought into the greenhouse to be forced should be carefully examined, lest they should be infested with aphis; and if these are found, the plants should be immediately syringed with tobacco-water, or tobacco should be burnt in the house.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

There are few gardeners who have not been annoyed with the scale on their vines at this time of year when forcing them. The vine scale (*Coccus vitis*) is a longish brown shield-like insect, which in old age assumes a blackish-brown colour, and becomes hemispherical and wrinkled. The females are shield-like, being convex above, and flat or concave below; they are furnished with six small legs, which when the insect is old become part of the substance of the body. On the under side of the insect is a sucker, with which it pierces the cuticle of the plants and extracts their juices. Soon after impregnation the female dies, and her body becomes a protection for the eggs, which are covered with long white wool, and sometimes completely envelope the shoots of the vines, or of plants growing underneath them. The males are furnished with four wings and the females are apterous. Their powers of propagation are immense, and where they once become very numerous they are exceedingly difficult to eradicate. Scale is much more difficult to destroy than aphis, as tobacco, soft soap, vinegar, and other materials scarcely affect them, even when applied in quantity and strength sufficient to kill the plants. The most effectual method of ridding plants of these pests is to brush or sponge the stems and leaves. If plants in pots are infested with this, or any other kind of scale, they should never be cleansed in or near the house in which they are grown, as though the old ones have not always the power of locomotion, yet the young ones have. Shreds and matting which support plants in houses should always be carefully examined, as they form a kind of nest for the young insects. Old shreds should never be used without being previously boiled.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending February 18, 1841, as observed at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 12	29.745	29.640	51	39	44.5	S.W.	.04
Satur. 13	29.659	29.313	51	44	47.5	S.	.01
Sund. 14	29.288	29.157	52	41	46.5	S.W.	
Mond. 15	29.263	29.071	49	42	45.5	S.	.15
Tuesd. 16	29.141	29.086	51	39	45.0	S.E.	.11
Wedn. 17	29.584	29.584	46	35	41.0	W.	.01
Thurs. 18	29.614	29.490	53	38	45.5	S.	.04
Average	29.470	29.334	50.4	39.7	45.0		.36

Feb. 12. Dense fog in the morning; very fine with sun; rain at night.
13. Overcast; slight rain, with brisk south wind.
14. Cloudy and damp.
15. Overcast; cloudy throughout the day; slight rain at night.
16. Hazy; slightly overcast; barometer very low.
17. Slight rain; hazy at noon; overcast.
18. Fine; very fine, with sun, throughout the day; clear in the evening; rain at night.

The ground was completely thawed on the 15th.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 Years for the ensuing Week ending the 27th February, 1841.

Feb.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 21	45.5	33.4	39.4	9	.20 in.	2	3	2	2	—	2	4	—
M. 22	45.2	34.0	39.6	6	.29	3	2	3	—	—	3	4	—
Tu. 23	45.3	32.3	38.8	6	.33	2	—	2	1	—	5	2	3
W. 24	47.2	34.8	41.0	7	.29	—	—	3	2	4	—	3	3
Th. 25	48.6	34.1	41.4	7	.24	1	—	3	—	4	3	3	1
F. 26	47.0	36.0	41.5	8	.46	1	2	3	1	3	1	4	—
S. 27	48.8	34.8	41.8	8	.40	—	3	2	—	3	4	3	—

The highest temperature, during the above period, occurred on the 27th in 1828—thermometer 60°; and the lowest on the 22nd and 23rd in 1827—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 19, 1841.

In consequence of the mildness of the weather during this week the supply of both fruits and vegetables has increased considerably, and the prices are proportionately lower. *Fruits.*—Providence, Enville, and Queen Pines are plentiful, and the quality good. Almeria, Rhine, and Perla bella grapes are abundant at the usual prices. Apples abound, particularly of the following kinds: Northern Greening, Blenheim Orange, Scarlet Pearmain, and Ribston Pippin. Poire d'Auch, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance Pears are plentiful and fetch from 2s. to 3s. per doz., and Chaumontelle 1s. per doz. Oranges and Lemons are abundant and remain at last week's prices; a few blood Oranges from Malta are in the market. Cucumbers are more abundant than usual, and of pretty good quality. *Vegetables.*—White Broccoli is rather scarce but good: the brown is more plentiful, but not so good. Savoys are abundant and of excellent quality. Brussels sprouts are good, but not plentiful. Carrots and Turnips are abundant and are generally of a superior description. Onions are not plentiful, but pretty good in quality. Leeks are excellent. The supply of Celery is larger than it has lately been, but the quality is rather indifferent. Asparagus and Sea-kale are abundant and good. Rhubarb is plentiful and excellent. Ciboules and Radishes are rather scarce, but generally good. *Flowers.*—Plants in pots are daily becoming more numerous. Forced Almonds, Persian Lilacs, Roses, Geraniums, Narcissus, Tulips, Lilies of the Valley, and Hyacinths are in great profusion: there are also good plants of Calla æthiopica, Erica gracilis, Primula sinensis, and Myrtles. Cut flowers abound particularly, white and purple Indian Azaleas, Azalea pontica, Camellias, Heartsease, Violets, Mignonette, Kalmia latifolia, Erythrina laurifolia, and Cyclamen persicum.

PRICES, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 4s to 30s	Lemons, per doz. 9d to 3s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4s to 12s	— per 100, 6s to 12s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4s to 8s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Cucumbers, per brace, 4s to 6s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
— Portugal, 1s to 3s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20s
Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 3s	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 8s to 18s	— Brazil, 16s to 20s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 16s	— Spanish, 24s
	— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 2s	Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s
Cabbage, Red for pick. pr d. 2s to 4s	— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 4s
Cabbage Plants or Colewort, per doz. bunch. 4s to 6s	— Green (Ciboules) pr bunch, 4d to 6d
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2s	— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 5s
German Greens or Kale, per doz. 6d	Chives, per pot, 6d
Broccoli, White, pr. bch 6s to 8s	Leeks, per doz. bunch. 3s
— Brown, 2s to 4s	Garlic, per pound, 8d
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100 3s to 5s	Shallots, per pound, 1s 2d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l. to 6l.	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8s to 10s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s. 6d to 2s	— Second or Middling, 3s 6d
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 2s to 3s	— Sprue, or Small, 1s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s
— Horn, per bunch, 1s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d	Endive, per score, 3s to 6s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d to 2s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 6d	Watercress, per doz. small bh. 3d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s	Tarragon, green, per bunch, 4d
Radish, Red, per punnet, 2s	Chervil, per punnet, 3d
Spinach, per sieve, 2s 6d	Mint, green, per bunch, 6d
	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d
	Mushrooms, per punnet, 1s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Such, we are happy to say, has been the success of the "Gardeners' Chronicle, that already the earlier Numbers are out of print. To meet the demand, we have given directions that Numbers 1 and 2 be forthwith reprinted, and complete sets will be ready for delivery on Friday next. To save all parties expense, these two Numbers will be comprised in one

of the Reprint, by omitting the political and other temporary matter.

We beg those correspondents who send us insects for examination, to address them, carriage paid, to John Curtis, Esq., 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road, London.

The best book *Mr. Smiles* can consult on the management of the Vine in the open air is "Hoare on the Vine." To give full directions would require more space than we have at command, and in fact does occupy an 8vo volume in the hands of Mr. Hoare. We have, however, a paper on the subject, by Mr. Appleby, which we shall publish very soon. Directions for pruning will be introduced into the "Cottage Gardens" as the season advances. When the excellent papers on Rural Chemistry are finished, we will endeavour to prepare a similar series on Botany, but we have not room for both at the same time.

An Amateur will find it difficult to obtain a good answer to his question. Every cucumber-grower has his own fancy sort, which he thinks better than his neighbour's. The Sion-house, Manchester Prize-fighter, Weedon's, Allen's, and the Man of Kent, are all sorts in much esteem. The last gained the first prize at the Horticultural Society's Garden Exhibition last year.

We cannot tell from *Tyro's* letter what disease has attacked his vines. If he will send up a specimen of the branch and white exudation we will tell him. Perhaps it is the vine-bug.

We strongly advise *G. M.* to obtain a plan for his hot-water apparatus from some professional man who is *thoroughly acquainted* with the principles of heating. From plans so furnished the apparatus could be constructed. One of the most perfect specimens of heating under difficult circumstances, is that in the great iron conservatory in the garden of the Horticultural Society, the design for which was furnished by A. Ainger, Esq., of Doughty-street, London. We should certainly use hot water for bottom-heat. The collector belonging to the Horticultural Society is not permitted to take private commissions. All that he procures is sent to the Society, by whom the collections are distributed gratuitously to the Fellows, upon application being made for that purpose.

No doubt the seed bought by *J. B. H. g.* was the double yellow kind, which will come true. He should have purchased mixed seed, or seed of other colours. Clianthus puniceus will live out-of-doors in winter in such climates as Devonshire and Cornwall, near the sea. We cannot answer agricultural questions.

A correspondent at *Ash Craig* will find slate an excellent material, but not so good as sandstone, because it is less absorbent. Any of the slate-quarries about Bangor would supply it. It is sold near London by Mr. Beck, of Isleworth.

The Iris from *Messrs. Lucombe and Co.* is probably some European species imported into Mexico. In its frozen state it could not be determined.

Mr. C. Bathurst has received many applications for the loan of his models, by letters addressed to him, which shall be attended to. The letter from "An In-door Servant" was rightly addressed, but he has forgotten to add his own direction. The letters from Mr. C. B. will in all cases be pre-paid. So, too, Mr. K. Hartzmann has not given his address. The nets are sold in Germany by the name of "Sperlingsnetze."

Mr. C. Bathurst.—Yes.

Viola must apply to Mr. Parsons about the Heartsease. We advise all amateurs to *disbelieve the pictures* published of florists' flowers; they are more often exaggerations or misrepresentations than faithful portraits. We have not seen the Nonpareil Pansy. We have already given lists of first-rate Pansies.

Will *Quercus* tell us how *authentic* prices of oak bark and timber can be had?

An Amateur begs to inform *A Northamptonshire Subscriber* that common salt laid upon the heart of the plantain in the evening will rid him of the weed. A pronged spud will best eradicate the plant; and if he will only cut the root in two, he will abundantly satisfy himself what process has taken place, and that it has reached the extremities of the minutest fibre of the plant's root. Some few days must be allowed for the salt to make its way; a week or ten days, perhaps, at the longest, before the spud is applied.—(*H.B., Essex.*)

We cannot explain the circumstance alluded to by *Ignorama* unless the flowers of Acacia have always been too old when they were gathered, except on the last occasion. Will she place other portions of it under a bell-glass in the sitting-room, and see if they collapse? If they do not, we can tell her the cause of the circumstance to which she refers.

R. A. Green.—Mr. Mearns' book on the Vine is not yet published. When it is, it will doubtless be advertised in our columns.

A Subscriber (Jersey).—Many remedies have been recommended for destroying the turnip-fly. One much spoken of on the Continent is to water the plants with a strong decoction of wormwood, and while they are wet to sprinkle road-dust upon them; after which it is said the beetles will leave them. In our opinion it is much better to stimulate the plants by drilling some such manure as malt-dust with the seed: this causes them to grow very rapidly, and when the plants get their rough leaves they are secure. It has been recommended to sow with the turnip seed, the seed of common radishes, which grow much faster, and are more tender than the turnip. The fly attacks the radish and neglects the turnip.

O. P. Q. finds that grapes of the Frontignan sorts ripen well if forcing is commenced as early as January; but when it is only commenced late in the spring, those sorts invariably shrivel. If he gave as much heat to the late as to the early forced sorts, with a due proportion of air, he would find as much success resulting from the late as from the early commencement of forcing. Instances of this are on record.

A Subscriber.—Red and White Provence, Moss, and Spongs, are the Roses best suited for forcing at this season. The Crimson Perpetual worked upon the common Dog Rose is a beautiful object when forced in March and April.

We will try to persuade Mr. Green to furnish the information longed for by *Ignoramus.*

Mr. Chase will find a list of vines in the miscellaneous matter of to-day.

F., Camberwell.—Your tree, being just removed, was not able to form leaves in sufficient quantity to ensure the setting of fruit. Without leaves fruit will always drop off. Try the experiment on the branch of an old apple-tree by destroying every leaf as it appears. Your tree flowered, because the rudiments of flowers were organised before the tree was transplanted.

D. X. is right in collecting vegetable substances, and forming them into a compost with scourings of ponds and ditches. A little lime will assist decomposition, but he must be cautious in using it for such soil as he describes; salt also must be in very limited quantities. The compost cannot be used too soon after fermentation has taken place. He may plant the following sorts of Pears:—Beurré de Capiaumont, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Beurré Diel, 2 Bacon's Incomparable, Nelis d'Hiver, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, 2 Easter Beurré, 2 Beurré Rance. Cherries:—3 May Duke, 2 Elton, 2 Knight's Early Black, 1 Bigarreau, 1 Late Duke, 1 Kentish, 1 Morello, 1 Florence. The Pears will all succeed either as standards or trained as espaliers; so will the Cherries. The samples of sand are equally good. To be silicious and unmixed with iron is what is required in sand used for garden purposes.

J. I. must decide whether he prefers having "a large number of bunches or a number of large bunches," the weight of fruit in either case being equal. If the former, adopt the spurring system; but if fewer and finer bunches are desired, the long-rod pruning is best adapted for producing such. He must train as many shoots for bearing as can have their leaves duly exposed to light, in the space he allots, and no more. In the present season, however, he has only to attend to obtaining a breadth of foliage, bearing in mind that in proportion to its surface so will be the increase of the stem and roots. J. I. may also consult the Hort. Trans., vol. iv., p. 246.

Hum.—Dissolve the nitrate of soda in water; distribute it equally over the newly-dug ground by means of a watering-pot previously to planting at the rate of 1 cwt. to an acre, which will also be a safe proportion for the application of common salt. We cannot, at present, find any account of the proportion of chloride of lime and water for steeping seeds. The lime by itself is not dangerous. "Humboldt employed a *dilute* solution of chlorine." (Theory of Horticulture, p. 172.) Mr. Hamilton (Gard. Mag., x., 452) recommends for assisting the germination of the seeds of Bignonia ophthalmica, water *acidulated* with either *chlorine* or oxalic acid, in the proportion of one drop to the ounce of water.

The spruce-fir from *M. R.* is a variety of the common spruce. It is called in the nurseries red or black Norway Spruce, and is also known by the name of the Cornish. It is a handsome variety, but not to be confounded with red or black American Spruces.

Grafting the Mistletoe should be performed about the middle of May. The apple or the crab is the best stock, but it has succeeded on balsam, poplar, willow, and many other trees. Our correspondent, Mr. Beaton, has succeeded, as is stated in the "Gardener's Magazine," xiii., 206.

We recommend *S. S.* to grow *Ixora coccinea* in a warm moist atmosphere, in light rich earth, and never to let it suffer for want of water. Care must be taken to drain the pot well, or the plant will get sickly and ultimately die.

Mr. Tovey says that Scotch snuff laid in or near the holes of cockroaches will effectually destroy them.

Musa Cavendishii must be raised from suckers. For their cultivation we refer T. Tovey to our last number, p. 101. The ravages of the maggot in onion-beds is not easily prevented; strewing the beds with pounded charcoal has been found useful; all infested onions should be taken out of the bed.

Mr. Sellers' paper will appear as soon as the wood-cuts can be made ready. We shall be obliged for his communication about woodlice.

Mr. Griffin's question concerning works on Orchidaceæ is answered in our advertising columns to-day.

J. H. recommends *A Northamptonshire Subscriber* to drop salt upon the heart of the plantain. If done in dry weather, he finds this an infallible remedy. He prefers March for the operation.

We recommend *Mr. Tovey*, who inquired a fortnight since how to dry plants, to procure a pamphlet on the subject called "Directions for Collecting and Preserving Botanical Specimens," by Dr. R. K. Greville and Professor Christison.

A Subscriber.—Finocchio is not cultivated in England. The mode of culture named is that practised in France and Italy; but we have seen it fail in this country. It is necessary that it should grow very fast; and to ensure this, it ought to be kept in a vinery, or some place where the air is warm and moist, during its growth. It *must* have bottom-heat to be tender. Pentstemon speciosum is as hardy as P. gentianoides, but the others are less so. Periploca græca may be bought in any nursery, or at least of any nurseryman.

We presume *A Young Gardener* means that he is about to glaze a vinery with sheet-glass, not plate-glass. Sheet-glass is, beyond all comparison, the best that can be employed; the lap should be as narrow as possible, and it should be puttied with *good* white-lead putty. We, however, understand that Mr. Drake is endeavouring to dispense with putty, by cutting sheet-glass to a true edge, and introducing some kind of cement at the joints. As this has not yet been done, we cannot tell how it will answer.

Those correspondents who have requested us to give them information as to the quantity and kinds of seeds required for their kitchen gardens, will find their wishes complied with next week.

Mr. Bond should plant Acacia longifolia, pubescens, verticillata, dealbata, oxycedrus, alata, Sophoræ, pentadenia, and armata.

We find that we must discontinue the intercommunications about plants wanted. All such insertions are liable to stamp-duty, being regarded as advertisements. They must, therefore, in future be paid for as such. This explains why *Mr. Gregory's* letter and some others are not noticed.

J. S. M.—Plant Noblesse, Royal George, Late Admirable, Vanguard, and Red Magdalen. They may be had of any nurseryman.

S.—We have about a dozen applications for vines, and shall probably have many more. If you will send them to our office we will distribute them, and we doubt not our correspondents would be happy to thank you if you would take off your *invisible cap.*

S.—We saw the self-registering ventilator in action, and we do not think it would be practically useful.

We have two or three answers for *A Young Bee-keeper*, but cannot insert them this week.

Mr. Gavin Cree's communications are both received and will be used some day.

We regret we cannot inform *H. C. W.* and *others* where the Patent Asphalte covering can be procured. We shall endeavour to ascertain.

We have received several letters ridiculing Mr. Corbett's pretensions to a patent for his mode of heating hothouses. *Mr. Weeks*, the respectable hothouse builder of the King's-road, even accuses us of partiality to Mr. Corbett, because we have admitted some letters respecting the effects of his apparatus. Mr. Weeks will see by a letter among our Home Correspondence that we have no intention of becoming the champions of Mr. Corbett's patent. That his method of heating is good for many purposes is certain; whether or not his patent is also good, is a question for the lawyers to determine. We certainly think it bad.

X. Y. Z. asks us these questions, to which we add our answers: 1st. Did we ever hear of a society offering prizes to *Nurserymen*, and then allowing amateurs to compete, when amateurs had at the same exhibition separate prizes to contend for?—Never. 2d. What should we think of a committee who did allow such an infraction of their rules?—That the committee were very much in the wrong.

A Constant Reader would be very much obliged to Mr. Bathurst if he will kindly send the patterns of the fruit-tree nets, in a cover, directed to "C. R., Post-office, Richmond."

An Amateur.—All that Alstrœmerias really require in the open ground is a deep light rich soil, well drained, and the protection of a mulching of litter in winter. *A. pulchella* does not require even the latter; it is quite hardy.

E. R.—Nothing but ferns will *thrive* in the dark back border of a vinery. A span-roof greenhouse, with a flat stage on each side the central path, is amply sufficient. As, however, the plants to be cultivated in it are apt to damp off, the roof should be movable, so as to allow it to be well ventilated in fine weather. The adjacent vinery is of no consequence.

W. C.—Myatt's Pine Strawberry is decidedly of excellent quality, but of *very* difficult cultivation. It requires much well-decomposed manure; must be planted in rows wider apart than usual, so as to admit of the intervals being trenched for the runners to root in, and remain to fruit, the old plants being then destroyed. When other new sorts are found to bear as well as Keen's Seedling, and prove as high-flavoured as the old pine, they will be particularly noticed.

A Subscriber.—The beds for asparagus, &c., should be 3 ft. wide, with intervals cased with open 4-inch brick-work, 3 ft. deep and 2½ ft. wide. The time required to force is from three to five weeks, according to the degree of heat and state of the weather.

Francis Davies.—Stopping the shoots of vines at one joint beyond the fruit is the general practice, but some stop close to the bunch. In either case the leaf accompanying the bunch must be carefully preserved, otherwise the fruit will not attain perfection. In case of accident to this leaf, it is better to have one at the joint beyond the fruit, which will assist in drawing up the sap.

H.—It is difficult to say how long a hyacinth will continue in perfection in England; but, under favourable circumstances, it has been kept in this state for several years. Mr. Herbert, in the "Horticultural Transactions," says he has grown them several years successively with great success, and we believe Mr. Frost, of Dropmore, has done the same thing. It is, however, useless to attempt this except under favourable circumstances, and with good management. When planted out to recover themselves they ought not to be allowed to exhaust themselves by flowering.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR foreign intelligence is still of great importance, and events threatening the continuance of a general peace are multiplying rather than diminishing in both hemispheres. In France, a determination not only to maintain but to augment the existing armaments is manifested by the Ministry, although the Great Powers are still exerting their influence to induce her to discontinue this warlike attitude, and thus allay the anxiety inseparable from the present uncertainty of her intentions. In Spain, the Republican party appears to gain ground, and apprehensions are entertained lest an outbreak may occur; in anticipation of this event, troops have been concentrated in the Capital, and other vigorous measures adopted by the Regency to repel any attempt to change the constitutional government of the country. In consequence of the late excitement in the Peninsula, Don Miguel has proceeded, it is said, to the Spanish frontier, with ultimate views on the throne of Portugal, in the event of a rupture with Spain; but the Regency has resolved to co-operate with Portugal in resisting such an attempt, and it is, therefore, supposed that he will not venture to invade the kingdom.—The intelligence brought by recent packets from the United States is of a discouraging and hostile character. Mr. M'Leod, after being admitted to bail, was seized by an armed party and reconducted to prison, on the pretence of affording the owner of the steamer, *Caroline*, an opportunity of arresting him for the destruction of that vessel, and of thus detaining him in custody within the territory of the States. Much excitement prevailed throughout the Union against Great Britain, and public meetings have been held in different States to consider the measures necessary to be adopted in reference to this subject, the North Eastern boundary, and other matters of alleged dispute between the two countries.—From Egypt we learn that the Turkish army, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pacha during his recent retreat, was attacked by Bedouin Arabs, who were charged and dispersed by an English officer, though not without some loss on both sides. Egypt was tranquil, and the Pacha had adopted measures for its internal improvement, and for the better administration of its resources.

At home the trial of the Earl of Cardigan by the House of Peers has excited considerable attention, upwards of 60 years having elapsed since the occurrence of a similar event. A legal objection was taken to the proceedings on a point of form, and being held valid by the House, his Lordship was acquitted.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are still at Buckingham Palace, and are in good health. The ministerial papers have announced that Her Majesty is again in an "interesting state," adding that the intelligence proceeds from high authority.—The Lord Chancellor's indisposition has been more serious than was anticipated, but he is now convalescent.

Trial of the Earl of Cardigan.—On Tuesday, the House of Peers assembled for the trial of Lord Cardigan, for feloniously shooting at Capt. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, in a duel on Wandsworth Common, on the 12th Sept. last. The novelty of this trial naturally excited a great deal of interest, a period of more than 60 years having elapsed since the occurrence of any similar proceeding. The business of the day commenced about 11 o'clock, when Lord Denman took his seat on the woolsack as Lord High Steward. The attendance of Peers was very great; their lordships were attired in their robes, with the collars of their respective orders; and the galleries were filled with ladies, the foreign ambassadors, and strangers of distinction. The roll of the Lords having been called over, and the usual preliminaries arranged, the commission for the trial was read, and Lord Cardigan placed at the bar in custody. The indictment having been read, Lord Cardigan pleaded *Not Guilty.* Mr. Waddington opened the case, and was followed by the Attorney-General in a speech of considerable length. He stated that the indictment had been found by a grand jury of the country against the prisoner, charging him with a felony, the punishment of which was transportation or imprisonment; and that it had been removed before their lordships, because by the law of the land no inferior court had jurisdiction to try it. It was possible that in a case of this importance questions of great interest and nicety as to the interpretation of the statutes and the privileges of the peerage might arise; and it was of the utmost importance to the Crown and to the community that they should be deliberately discussed. It was now 64 years since any proceeding of this sort had taken place; and he was rejoiced to think that the charge against the noble prisoner did not imply any degree of moral turpitude; and that, if he should be found guilty, the conviction would reflect no discredit on the illustrious order to which he belonged. But it certainly did appear to him that the noble prisoner had been guilty of a breach of the statute-law, which he and all their lordships were bound to obey. Their lordships were not now sitting as a branch of the legislature, but as the highest court of judicature, bound to administer the law, though not acting under the solemnity of an oath. The indictment against the noble earl was framed on an act of Parliament passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty; but before he touched upon the facts of the case he would state the law which applied to this particular offence. He then entered

into a brief history of the law on the subject, and stated that by the common law of England, wherever death did not ensue, personal violence did not amount to more than a misdemeanour, and if the party wounded by it did not die within a year and a day, no felony was committed. After several acts had been repealed, the act to which he had alluded was passed, providing that to shoot at and give a wound dangerous to life is a capital offence; but to shoot at any person, whereby no wound is inflicted, is no longer a capital offence, but is only a felony punishable by transportation or imprisonment, whether the intent be murder or any other grievous bodily harm. He was happy to inform their lordships that the present indictment contained no counts on the capital charge. A wound was inflicted: but the prosecutor, in the discharge of his duty, did not think it right to aver that any wound dangerous to life had been inflicted. The 1st count charged the noble lord with having shot at Capt. Tuckett, with intent to commit murder. The 2nd charged him with the same act with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable Capt. Tuckett; and the 3rd, with intent to do him some other grievous bodily harm. Now it was for their lordships to say, whether upon the facts to be detailed every one of these counts must not be considered fully supported and established. The substance of the evidence to be adduced was this:—On the 12th September the noble earl fought a duel with pistols on Wimbledon-common with Capt. Harvey Tuckett, and wounded him at the second exchange of shots. It would appear from the witnesses whom he should call, that in the afternoon of that day two carriages were seen to come from opposite directions upon Wimbledon-common, and that a party alighted from each. It was evident from their proceedings that a duel was in contemplation. The seconds went upon the ground, and made the usual preparations. The principals were placed at a distance of 12 yards from each other. They exchanged shots without effect. They then received from their seconds each another pistol. They again fired; and this time Capt. Tuckett was wounded by Earl Cardigan. There came up to the spot, almost immediately afterwards, Mr. Dann and his son, with Sir James Anderson, a surgeon, who had been standing close by and observing the whole transaction. The wound of Capt. Tuckett was examined; it bled copiously; but fortunately it was not of a dangerous nature. The parties were removed from the ground by Mr. Dann, who, being a constable, told them that they must all consider themselves in his custody. Sir J. Anderson requested permission to remove Capt. Tuckett to his own house in London,—a request which was acceded to on his giving a pledge that he would appear, whenever he was required, on recovering from his wound. Dann then took Capt. Douglas and the other parties into custody, and Earl Cardigan and Capt. Douglas were carried before the magistrates at Wandsworth. When he was before them the earl said, "I have fought a duel. I have hit my man: I believe not seriously. This gentleman," pointing to Capt. Douglas, "is also a prisoner, and is my second." The earl was then asked by one of the magistrates, whether his man was Capt. Reynolds? He replied, "Do you think that I would condescend to fight with one of my own officers?" He was then called upon to enter into recognizances to appear from time to time when called upon, which he did, until this indictment was presented. The witnesses whom he should call to prove these facts would be Dann the miller, his son, his wife, and Sir James Anderson. It was painful to use the language which the first count made it necessary for him to employ; but it was for their lordships to say whether the earl had not shot at Capt. Tuckett with an intent of crime. Something had been said about his pistols having been rifle-barrelled, whilst Capt. Tuckett's were not so. However that may have been, he entertained the firm conviction that nothing was intended by the noble earl that was not fair and honourable; and he had no doubt he thought that one of his own pistols might be directed against his own person. He did not suppose that there was any grudge, personal animosity, rancour, or malignity against Capt. Tuckett in the breast of the noble earl, and he believed that his only object was to maintain his reputation as an officer and a gentleman. Their lordships were aware that the earl is Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th Hussars, and he had no doubt that upon this occasion he only complied with what he thought necessary to the usages of society. But under these circumstances, though it would have been considered, if death had ensued, a great calamity and not a great crime, though moralists of the highest authority have defended duelling, it remained for their lordships to consider what duelling is by the law of England. By the law there can be no question that parties who meet deliberately to fight a duel, are guilty of murder if death ensues. The learned Counsel then quoted the leading law authorities on the subject, which were unanimous in regarding it as a criminal offence, and he concluded with expressing his conviction that their lordships' judgment in this case, whatever it might be, would be according to law and the justice of the case, and that their lordships would preserve that high reputation in the exercise of their judicial functions, which had been so long enjoyed by their ancestors.—Thomas Hunt Dann was then examined at great length; he detailed the circumstances of the duel, and the proceedings adopted subsequently to the apprehension of the parties. The son and wife of this witness were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Sir Wm. Follett, but the facts elicited did not differ from those stated in the speech of the Attorney-General. Sir James Anderson was called, but declined answering any question which might criminate himself. Witnesses were then examined touching the Christian name of Capt. Tuckett, and the identity of the person in whose behalf they appeared with the party mentioned in the indictment.—Sir William Follett then addressed the House for the defence. He apprehended that it was not necessary to state anything to their lordships, in order to show that the prosecutor is bound to prove the Christian and surname of the person against whom the alleged offence is committed, and if he fails in that he fails in the proof of his case. Their lordships would see that there was no evidence whatever to show that the person against whom the shot was discharged was Mr. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. The evidence before their lordships would rather lead to a contrary presumption, if presumption could be allowed in such a case. Two witnesses had stated that they knew a person of that name, but they could not adduce sufficient evidence to connect him with the gentleman alleged to be at Wimbledon-common on the 12th Sept. There was not a tittle of evidence to connect the two parties in either case; and therefore he submitted that the Attorney-General had entirely failed in a most essential part of the proof required to support a prosecution of this kind. He added that this point is expressly decided in a case in Holt's Reports, in which it is laid down that it is essentially necessary to prove the Christian and surname of the party against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, and of that there was no proof in the present case.—The Attorney-General in reply expressed his belief that there was no human being who, having heard the evidence out of a court of justice, would hesitate drawing the inference of the identity of Capt. Tuckett; and he believed that the same weight of evidence which would be sufficient to convince a reasonable man out of court ought to convince a judge or judges, provided it be adduced according to the known rules of evidence. If this inference would have been drawn out of a court of justice, shall it be said that in a court of justice there is not a scintilla of evidence from which it could be drawn? This would be a most unsatisfactory conclusion to this trial. Their lordships would weigh the evidence fairly and deliberately. If they thought that this was not the same individual, of course they would acquit the prisoner, saying, "Not Guilty, upon my honour;" but they would not, in his opinion, stop the prosecution upon this objection, which must be considered trivial. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw while their lordships considered the objection raised by Sir W. Follett. After an absence of about 20 minutes the doors were opened, their lordships having decided in favour of the objection; or, in other words, that there was not evidence to go to their lordships sitting as a jury.—The Lord High Steward then put the question to each peer severally, beginning with the junior baron, and proceeding, according to seniority, through the list; whereupon each peer rose, and putting his right hand upon his breast, said, "Not Guilty, upon my honour." When it came to the Duke of Cleveland's turn, his Grace said, with some emphasis, "Not Guilty, *legally*, upon my honour." The last peer called upon was the Duke of Cambridge. The Lord High Steward, then, last of all, said, "Not guilty, upon my honour." Lord Cardigan was then placed outside the bar, when the Lord High Steward said, "James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, you have been indicted for a felony, for which you have been tried by your peers, and I have the satisfaction of informing you that you have been found 'Not Guilty' by a unanimous sentence. The number of their lordships who gave this verdict I have not precisely at this moment before me, or I would have been glad to have stated it to your lordship; but their lordships have unanimously said, 'Not Guilty.'"—The Earl of Cardigan then bowed and retired.—The proclamation dissolving the commission was then read, and the proceedings terminated with the breaking of the staff by the Lord Steward, after which the House adjourned.

Parliamentary.—A petition has been presented against the return of the Earl of Listowel for St. Alban's, on the ground of general bribery and treating.—Mr. Currie has addressed the electors of Guildford on the Conservative interest. Mr. R. D. Mangles, whose father represented the borough on Liberal principles, is also mentioned as a candidate.—A report is in circulation that Mr. Cresswell, the barrister, intends to offer himself as a candidate on the Conservative interest for the representation of Tynemouth at the next election.—It appears that Mr. Bernard is about to come forward as the Conservative candidate for King's County, in opposition to Mr. Armstrong; and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun. is also spoken of as a candidate on Repeal principles.

Governorship of New Brunswick.—It is stated by Ministerial papers that Sir John Harvey, governor of New Brunswick, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Sir William Colebrooke.

Foreign.

France.—*The Fortification Question* still excites public attention, although doubts are entertained by its advocates whether the Chamber of Peers will pass the Bill without considerable modifications; while the opponents of the project declare their belief that the Chamber will reject it altogether. It is stated that Count Molé, as the leader of the Conservative party, will oppose it; and that the Duc de Broglie and the Duc d'Orleans will speak in its favour. Three-fourths of the Peers are said to disapprove of the measure; the military Peers being opposed to it on professional grounds, and the statesmen inclined to Russia and Austria regarding it as a defiance to the Continental Powers.

Forged Letters of the King.—The journals state that a discovery had been made in London which would lead to the apprehension of the person charged with having fabricated the letters attributed to his Majesty, and add, that the French Ministry was much indebted to the British Government for their assistance on the occasion. In connexion with the subject of libels on the King, it appears, by a Valenciennes paper, that a strict search has been made at a cabaret in the village of Halluin (Nord), for copies of a pamphlet against Louis Philippe, believed to have been recently printed at Brussels. A parcel of 5000 was said to be concealed in the possession of the landlord, but nothing was found. The subject, however, still occupies the attention of the authorities.

Libel on the Chamber of Peers.—The editor of the republican newspaper, the *National*, has been summoned before the Chamber to take his trial for a series of libels on that assembly recently published in his journal. It appears, that in discussing the question of the treaty with Buenos Ayres, the editor introduced into his paper the following article:—"We came to the Chamber of Peers with some hope; we left it as if we quitted an hospital of incurables. No, life can never penetrate into that bone-house. Energy is as much denied to it as independence. This mockery of a Chamber, created by the caprice of a monarch, moves in an atmosphere without light or heat. There is an odour of decrepitude in the hall of the Chamber, which chills and saddens you. It resembles a constitutional comedy played by the dead, a mechanical pantomime, which one is anxious to see terminate, on account of the continual fear which haunts one of seeing the springs crack." The determination of the Chamber to prosecute the *National*, is the principal topic discussed in the journals, which comment upon the measure with very different feelings. The organs of M. Thiers affirm that the honour and dignity of that assembly cannot be affected by newspaper articles; and other opposition prints treat the affair as unworthy of serious notice. In consequence of the illness of the responsible publisher, the trial was postponed on Tuesday till the 24th. Since the commencement of legal measures, the *National* has published an article, the application of which is obviously directed against the King. It contends that France has always declined and suffered under aged monarchs, citing as examples Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Charles X.

The Armaments.—The ambassadors of the Allied Powers have been instructed to protest against the continuance of the warlike attitude of France. The Austrian Minister, Count d'Appony, it is said, had been charged by his Government to make serious remonstrances to M. Guizot on the subject of the new levy of 80,000 men, the bill for which was recently presented to the Chamber of Deputies. It appears, that this increase of the military force has much surprised the Court of Vienna, which, in consequence of the previous pacific protestations of the Cabinet, had expected a commencement of disarming. The arrival of Baron Arnim, and Baron de Brockhausen, one of the Chamberlains of the King of Prussia, was supposed to be connected with that subject. The order of the Minister of War to purchase 500 mules forthwith for the use of the army had given rise to various conjectures.

The Navy.—It appears by recent letters from Toulon, that orders have been received to commission four ships of the line, as an addition to the present Mediterranean squadron. Many of the journals comment severely on the conduct of the Minister of Marine for allowing the fleet to have been at sea in the terrible tempest which recently caused it such damage, as mentioned in our last. Many large ships of war are still missing. The *Moniteur* contains an official account of the wreck of a transport in the harbour of Stora, the port nearest to Constantine, in Algeria, in which 57 of her crew had perished. Out of 32 vessels lying in that harbour, 28 had been wrecked, and many lives lost. Several packets were also unaccounted for. It is stated, that there is not timber enough in the stores of Toulon to build five first-rates, nor even to repair them after an action. The thirty steam-frigates ordered would require 100,000 *stères* of timber; and there are not more than 50,000 at Toulon. This scarcity of ship-building timber is attributed to several causes; first, to the abolition of the custom which required agents of the Marine to visit the forests and mark such trees as suited the royal navy, which were reserved, and purchased for it. Another cause assigned is the liberty of exporting timber, which has existed since 1837, and which the English are said to have made use of, in purchasing and carrying off the best ship-timber from France. These statements, taken in connexion with the account in our last week's number relative to the difficulty of manning ships in the outports, would seem to show that the naval resources of France are not so powerful as were anticipated.

The Customs' Bill.—The discussion on this measure in the Chamber of Deputies still continues, and is interesting to English readers on account of the numerous questions relating to our manufactures which it involves. It appears that the Chamber has rejected the proposal of the Commission to increase the duty on linen thread, and this result is stated by the Ministerial papers to be a proof of the desire to act with conciliation towards England, and of the possibility of a commercial treaty with this country, founded on mutual concessions. In the course of the debate, it was mentioned that there are only 80,000 spinning machines in all France, and that the weavers require the produce of 300,000, so that the supply at present falls short of the demand by nearly three-fourths. It was contended, therefore, that an increased protecting duty would operate disadvantageously to the weavers. The amount of land devoted to the production of flax in France was stated to be 400,000 English acres.

M. Guizot.—The *Débats* announces that the American residents in Paris had addressed this Minister, to express their grateful admiration of his "Life of Washington," and requesting permission that an American artist should be permitted to paint his portrait, to be placed in the library of Congress, which request M. Guizot had complied with.

Switzerland.—We learn from Lausanne that much

discussion has been excited by the note from the Court of Austria, protesting against the suppression of the Argovian convents, and that it is written with a force and precision quite at variance with the diplomatic habits of the Imperial cabinet. The note, it is said, concludes by expressing a hope that the Confederation will take sufficiently efficacious measures for diverting the misfortunes which threaten Switzerland. The *Swiss Observer* states, that the principal argument of the protest is founded on the personal feelings of the Emperor in regard to the abolition of the religious establishments, as the descendant of the House of Hapsburgh, by whom the convents of Wettingen and Muri were founded. His Imperial Majesty is stated to have made an express reservation against all acts alienating the bequests of his ancestors from their original purpose.—The constitution of Geneva is, it appears, menaced by a radical faction.

GERMANY.—The preparations for war observable for some time have not in the slightest degree relaxed. A letter from Frankfort states that the efforts of the diplomatists to induce the French Government to abandon its isolated position had not been attended with success, and that the Military Committee of the Germanic Diet continued to display extraordinary activity. It appears that the object of the mission of the Austrian General de Hess to Berlin was to arrange the mode of bringing forward the federal army in case of any difference with France, and likewise to take into consideration the necessity of extending the fortifications of Germersheim, and particularly to construct a stone fortress on the right bank of the Rhine. It appears that, on the occasion of the 200th representation of Weber's *Freischutz*, at Berlin, the King of Prussia sent a sum of 100 gold Fredericks to the widow of that celebrated composer.—A letter from Vienna states, that an English company has obtained from the Austrian Government a privilege for the navigation of the Danube during twenty years. The passage from Semlin to Vienna would be performed in 80 hours.—The attempt to carry the new order for recruiting in Upper Hungary is said to have given rise to sanguinary scenes, which still excite apprehension.—Accounts from Wallachia have been received, stating that the Hospodar, Prince Ghika, has opened the Assembly of the States in a speech of considerable interest, in which he adverts to the fact that there remains above a million in the reserve of the public treasury, and that the agriculture of the country is in a most flourishing state. Measures were recommended for extending public instruction and revising the criminal law.

RUSSIA.—Recent advices state that Count Oginsky, a nobleman who possesses immense estates in Samogitia, had been arrested whilst seated at the Governor of Wilna's table, accused of being at the head of a conspiracy which threatened serious consequences. He was to be transferred to St. Petersburgh, with several other conspirators. His estates had been occupied by the military, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized there had been transported to Wilna.—On the subject of the arrests which have taken place in Poland, a letter from Paris states that "there was more colour for them than at first appeared, and that they were more or less connected with views of Prince Czartoryski on the throne of Poland!"—A letter from Cracow contradicts the report that the three Powers which had troops in that town had an intention of withdrawing them.

BELGIUM.—A rapid thaw set in at Brussels on the 11th, in consequence of which the Rotunda in the Palace of Justice, in which the tribunal of the First Instance was sitting, was suddenly inundated; the judges, the counsel, and the public, had much difficulty in escaping the deluge which burst in upon them. The thaw, however, continues in such a manner that further inundations are not feared; but some time will elapse before the navigation of the canals, which has been interrupted for nearly two months, can be resumed.—The Chamber of Representatives has adopted the vote of credit proposed by the central section of 20 millions, to meet the expenses of the War Department, and active measures are in progress to complete the armaments necessary to maintain the neutrality of the country.

HOLLAND.—It is stated that in the course of the present session of the States-General, which will meet again in the beginning of March, some projects of law will be brought forward on the subject of public instruction. It also appears that his Majesty has been pleased to determine that the high posts in the Army filled by his sons are to be held by them without any charge to the public treasury.

ITALY.—Letters from Leghorn of the 5th inst. state that tranquillity prevailed throughout Italy. It was reported that a marriage was contemplated between Prince Charles Ferdinand, son of the Archduke of Modena, and the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. A letter from Naples states that the Queen of the French and the Queen Dowager of Naples had nearly succeeded in reconciling the King to his brother, the Prince of Capua, whose marriage with Miss Penelope Smythe, the Irish heiress, had led to his banishment from the kingdom.

SPAIN.—We learn by the Madrid journals that the elections were over in the capital, and had proved entirely favourable to the Liberal party. We have also accounts of the elections in the provinces. As in the capital, the greatest indifference existed on the part of the electors; even in Valencia and Saragossa few presented themselves to form the polling committees. Public tranquillity had not been disturbed, although it was said that the Duke de Victoria, fearing a republican movement, had ordered another division to approach the capital, already filled with forces, to the amount of 25,000 men. The result of the election, therefore, is satisfactory to the Regency, although there were still rumours of an approaching trial of strength between the republicans and the government. Apprehensions of republican movements in Madrid and Barcelona were entertained. It had been discovered in Madrid that attempts were made to corrupt the garrison by secret societies called "Without Shoes," something like the *sans-culottes* of France. It appears that the malcontents meditated a seditious movement in the capital. They had seduced a portion of the regiment of the Reina Gobernadora, and the authorities, on being apprised of the fact, suddenly ordered it out of Madrid.—For some days past the most urgent government orders have been received in the port of Ferrol for the immediate armament of the vessels lying there. The last order which arrived announces the appointment of Admiral Capaz, who is to assume the command of the squadron. Various conjectures are hazarded as to the reason for these armaments: for it cannot be presumed that it is for the purpose of waging war against Portugal. It is said that the municipality viewed with distrust the concentration of troops in the capital and the other warlike preparations, and that some angry words had passed on the subject between that body and the Duke de Victoria. The latter was said to have replied to his Aides-de-Camp, who urged him to strike a blow, "The moment is not yet come to have recourse to force."

PORTUGAL.—The question of the Douro had scarcely been set at rest, when another occurrence rapidly succeeded to keep this country in a state of excitement. An extraordinary courier arrived from Madrid with the news that letters had been received at Paris from Toulouse of Don Miguel having passed there on the 23d Jan. on his way to Portugal, which the French Government had transmitted by telegraph to Bayonne, and which was thence conveyed to Madrid. The Spanish Regency upon receiving this intelligence expressed itself explicitly by the most satisfactory declaration, that on its part the misunderstanding which has lately existed between the two Governments had ceased, and that these Governments would always unite when the liberty of either might be threatened. The Duke de Victoria added, that he would be ready to offer to the Queen of Portugal the same services which he had rendered to his own Queen. It was feared that the publicity given to this news, though not likely to influence the political situation of affairs in Lisbon, might notwithstanding produce other effects in the provinces. The news of Don Miguel's approach, however, does not appear to have created much sensation in Lisbon, and it is expected that he will not venture to invade the kingdom.

GREECE.—The exposure of the cases of torture practised by officers of Government, as mentioned in one of our former Numbers, still excites the public mind; but the indignation they created has been increased by the publication of some extraordinary particulars relating to the fact of King Otho having signed Royal ordinances authorising the *administration of poison* in certain cases, in order to compass the ends of Government. The Athenian Journal, the *Ami du Peuple*, contains an account of this affair in the details of a court martial at Tripolizza, on certain officers charged with harbouring brigands. The Governor of the province was called as a witness for the accused, and in the course of his examination admitted that a suggestion had been made to enter into correspondence with the brigands, and endeavour to entice them somewhere, in order that they might destroy them by means of poison administered in their food or drink. This plan was communicated by the Governor to the Minister of the Interior, who approved of it. The Governor then informed the accused that they might proceed to put it in execution; at the same time he gave orders to the apothecary of Calamata to deliver the poison, which delivery took place in consequence, as declared by the apothecary himself, who was cited before the court-martial. It appeared after the measures for carrying this scheme into effect had been arranged, the brigands were alarmed and fled, before they had time to partake of the poisoned dinner. The facts were proved by the exhibition of the Royal ordinance, marked "*confidential*," and dated in January of last year, and by the circular of the Minister of the Interior, also marked "confidential." These facts had caused great excitement, and the proceedings of the Government were considered likely to bring about the interference of the European powers.

TURKEY.—Accounts have been received from Constantinople, mentioning a report in the diplomatic circles, that an insurrection had taken place, at the head of which was the Sultana Valide, in opposition to the reforms commenced in the Ottoman empire, and to overthrow the influence of Reschid Pasha. Recent letters state that this minister has not withdrawn from office, but confirm the rumour that his authority has been much shaken.—Some cases of plague had occurred at Varna, and a strict quarantine was in consequence maintained.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.—Intelligence has been received from Alexandria to the 28th ult. Commodore Napier had gone up the Nile to Cairo, and his son, now Lieut.-Col. Napier, had arrived with despatches for him from Gaza, where a great part of Ibrahim Pasha's army had already appeared, and where Ibrahim himself was expected with the rear-guard on the 26th. General Jochmus and Colonel Mitchell, with between 6,000 and 7,000 Turks, had marched from Jaffa to attack Gaza before the news of the ratification of the Napier convention reached them, but were themselves encountered by a force of about 1,500 Bedouins on the 15th ult., at Mejdil, between Ascalon and Gaza. Colonel Rose charged them at the head of 50 cavalry, and fell wounded with 12 others. Four of his party were killed; two field-pieces fired at the Bedouins dispersed them. From 30 to 40 were killed and wounded. Several more were taken prisoners in pursuit. Heavy rains and bad roads obliged the Turkish troops to return to Jaffa, where Lieutenant Loring met them with the news of the pacific settlement of affairs, and the order for Ibrahim to retire unmolested.—Lieut.-Col. Napier had demanded of Mehemet Ali that the conscripts enrolled in Syria should be allowed to return to their homes. The Pasha replied, they are already in Egypt with Soliman Pasha's division, now arrived at Suez; that he will arrange with Commodore Napier all the points that may arise out of his convention; and that he would receive official communications through the Commodore alone.—Ibrahim Pasha had received his father's order to retire, and peace was established in Syria; but a part of Jericho was burnt in a conflict which took place as his troops passed through it. General Jochmus was at Jerusalem, and his forces occupied the country in a line to the coast at Jaffa. Some outrages had occurred at Damascus on the departure of the Egyptian troops, but the entrance of the Turks restored order. The persecuted Jews had returned and offered their services as bankers to the new Government, but they were not accepted. A third explosion had occurred at Acre, and the authorities had turned the aqueduct on the ruins to extinguish the fire. Four Turkish soldiers were killed and one British sailor wounded by the accident. Mehemet Ali was making great changes in his administration, preparing to carry out the treaty of commerce and navigation, transferring his naval and military Beys and Pashas to civil employments, and reorganising his agricultural managers and inspectors through the country. He was dispersing his soldiers at Alexandria, and arranging for their settlement in military colonies, to be followed up by similar arrangements for the regiments returning from Syria.—Private letters from Smyrna state, that England has entered with great readiness into the idea of rendering Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the other holy cities of Palestine independent of the Turkish dominion. A proposal for the appointment of a Christian governor at Jerusalem has also been well received at London, and it is also stated that the European Powers are about to open a negotiation with the Porte on this subject, in concurrence with France. This measure, it is added, may be considered as the last step towards a final settlement of the Eastern question.

UNITED STATES.—Three packets from New York have arrived at Liverpool, and the Acadia steamer from Boston, bringing intelligence of considerable interest. The affair of Mr. M'Leod continued to excite much attention at New York. He has been admitted to bail, but had no sooner been discharged than he was seized by an armed party of 200 or 300 men, and forcibly carried back to prison. The object of this extraordinary proceeding is stated to be to give the owner of the *Caroline* an opportunity to arrest Mr. M'Leod for the loss of that vessel, and detain him in custody. A meeting had been held at Buffalo, to take into consideration the correspondence between the British and the American Governments, arising out of the destruction of the Caroline, at which strong language was used against this country. Preparations were also making for a great meeting in the Park at New York, for the purpose of considering the conduct of the British Government, in relation to the burning of the steamer, to the north-eastern boundary question, the north-western territory, and the recent seizures of American merchantmen by British cruizers in the African seas. We learn further that the conduct of England in her alleged aggressions and aggrandisement throughout the world were to be considered and presented to the nation in several points of view. This meeting is said to be the first of a series of movements throughout the States of a more important nature than any that have taken place for the last quarter of a century. It appears to have been urged upon the Government to remove the trial of Mr. M'Leod to some county out of the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier, and beyond the influence of the excitement which prevails there. In connexion with this suggestion it was reported on the authority of passengers from Lockport, that Mr. M'Leod was about to be removed to Rochester for safe keeping. It was also stated that two companies of artillery have been ordered from that station to Lockport, on account of an anticipated attempt of the Canadians to rescue him.—The subject of the north-east boundary has been brought before the House of Representatives, and a resolution proposed in reference to the debates in the British Parliament prior to 1820, which were represented to be favourable to the claims of the United States. The report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh was stated to be a tissue of sophistry from first to last, which might be easily exposed. It was, however, asserted that negotiations were now pending, and nearly brought to a happy conclusion, for referring the final decision of the subject to commissioners mutually chosen by the two Governments, with such an ultimate provision, in case of their disagreement, as must settle the question. Accounts from Canada state, in reference to this subject, that Mr. Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, has laid before the Government observations relative to the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, upholding the title of Great Britain to the range of highlands claimed by her.—The papers contain an account of an attack, alleged to have been committed by a party of armed British soldiers on three gentlemen, who were on their way from Bangor to Canada, and were stopped near Madawaska by the soldiers. One of them was knocked down with a blow from a musket; another received a bayonet wound in his shoulder; and the third, trying to escape, received a bullet in his thigh. An officer then came up and checked further hostilities. Should this statement prove correct, it is feared that the occurrence will not tend to allay the excitement on the subject of the north-east boundary.—The multiplying difficulties between England and the United States appear to be still further increased by the

seizure of the American vessel the Tigris, on the African coast, by her Majesty's ship Waterwitch. On the capture of that vessel she was sent in charge of Mr. Jackson, a midshipman, to the United States for trial, on a charge of slaving. This was deemed by the Court at Salem, Massachusetts, an unlawful seizure, and so pronounced. No sooner was the decision known, than the officers and crew of the Tigris brought an action of trespass against Mr. Jackson, the English prize-master, for their coercion, laying their damages at 4000 dollars. Mr. Grattan, the British Consul at Boston, became provisional bail for Mr. Jackson; and on the preliminary hearing of the matter it was contended, in defence, that it was the act of the British Government, and that therefore Mr. Jackson was not personally liable. The court, however, ruled that this was another branch of the question, to be referred to the two Governments; but that there was clearly within the meaning of the law and the powers of the courts of Massachusetts a cause of action for trespass. A more moderate bail was then demanded, and several citizens of Boston became bound for Mr. Jackson's due appearance at court when the cause is to be tried.—The embarrassments arising from the complicated affairs of the banks in different States of the Union occupy a large share of public attention. The Philadelphia Banks have resumed cash payments, but those of Baltimore have deferred that measure for the present. A new bank for the whole of the States is much talked of.—The population returns of the United States are nearly completed, all the census being received at Washington, except Kentucky and Arkansas. Estimating these two in the absence of the actual returns, the population of the Union in 1840 was 16,900,843. Included in the above are 2,350,000 slaves, and 385,000 coloured people. The population in the year 1830 was 12,866,920; in 1820, 9,633,131; in 1810, 7,239,814.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The House did not sit this day, in consequence of the preparations for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan.

Tuesday.—The trial of Lord Cardigan occupied the attention of the House during the whole day; an account of the proceedings will be found under our "Home News."

Wednesday.—The alterations made for the trial, and the removal of the fittings, prevented the regular business of the House from being proceeded with.

Friday.—On the motion that the trial of Earl Cardigan be printed, Lord Eldon drew the attention of their Lordships to an expression of satisfaction in the address of the Attorney-General at the absence of "moral delinquency" in the case. He was ready to make all allowance for the feelings of individuals, but as the House had expressed no opinion on the subject, and as the trial had gone off on a question wholly irrelevant, he wished the subject to be noticed, lest it should be thought that their Lordships concurred in the sentiments to which he referred.—The Bishop of London thought that there had not been anything which called for the expression of such an opinion on the part of the Attorney-General. He trusted that the recent occurrence would induce the Legislature to adopt some course for the abolition of a practice which was a shame and scandal to the age, and which, originating in the time of barbarism, was utterly inconsistent with the customs of the present day.—Lord Mountcashel asked if Government intended to introduce any measure for the more effectual prevention of duelling?—Lord Melbourne replied in the negative, and thought that the law, as it already stood, was not deficient in force.

Lord Glengall moved for papers respecting the valuations of Irish Unions.—Lord Normanby made no objection to the production of the correspondence, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Petitions were presented by Sir Hussey Vivian, from Launceston; Mr. Ormsby Gore, from the county of Carnarvon; Mr. Clay, from the guardians of the Whitechapel union, Mr. O'Brien from the rate-payers of Limerick, and Mr. Hodges from some places in Kent, against the Poor Law Bill.

Mr. Easthope presented a similar petition from the guardians of the Leicester union, which recounted many of the arguments employed against the bill by the several petitioners. They stated that they do not wish to recur to the old poor-law system, as they believe the present, in many respects, to be an improvement upon it; but they object to the commissioners being kept in office for ten years, with extended powers. They object to the guardians being kept in perpetual pupilage, and to their being placed under the absolute control of the commissioners. They claim to have more discretion, and especially in times of manufacturing difficulty and distress. They protest against the commissioners having the power to divide parishes into wards, without the consent of the guardians, whose local knowledge would best fit them to judge of such arrangements. They, on all these accounts, implore that the present bill may be altered and amended according to their suggestions.

A petition was presented against the return of the Earl of Listowel for St. Alban's.—Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from Manchester, praying for the pardon and restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

To a question by Mr. W. O. Stanley, relative to the Railway Communication with Ireland, Mr. Ormsby Gore, jun., replied that it was not at present his intention to impugn the report of the commissioners appointed to survey the different lines of railroad between London and Dublin, but that he reserved to himself the right to object to the report hereafter if he should think fit to do so.

The Attorney-General moved for returns of the number of days the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had sat during each year for the seven years ending in 1840, the number of appeals disposed of, and the number of cases at present in arrear.

On the motion of Mr. W. Miles, a return was ordered of the number of men, women, and children in the several workhouses in England and Wales, the amount of the population in each union, and the cost per head of each pauper in the workhouses.

Dr. Lushington moved for a continuation of the papers which had been laid on the table of the House respecting slavery in the East Indies from the 31st July, 1838.

Mr. Labouchere, in answer to a question from Mr. Grote, whether he entertained a hope of the probable and speedy conclusion of the arrangements between the Governments of France and this country, and a reduction of the duty on wines and spirits consequent thereupon, stated that under ordinary circumstances he would have felt it his duty to urge upon the French Government the speedy settlement of the question, and he certainly should have done so but for motives which would suggest themselves to the House. He trusted, however, to be able in a short time to give a distinct answer.

The report of the committee on Customs Duties having been brought up, Mr O'Connell said the measure was calculated, in his opinion, to do much more good to England than to India. He complained of the insecurity of title of the cultivators of India to their lands, which was attended with the most distressing consequences, and entered into a detail of the various famines in India since the establishment of our empire by Lord Clive, in 1760. These periodical famines were increasing in extent. During that of 1837 and 1838 it was necessary to employ men to throw the dead bodies into the rapid part of the Ganges. Nothing could exceed the horror of the scene. The land was covered with carcases—the average destruction was 10,000 per month. He attributed many of those famines to the state of the landed tenures there. He was sure the company had not acted wisely even with regard to its own revenues. In the last 30 years there had been 17 or 18 years of famine, during which English sentinels or sepoys were placed along the banks of the rivers to prevent mothers from drowning their infants. He had thought it necessary not to allow the question before the House to pass over without saying so much on behalf of the people of India. But as regarded the measure itself, he gave it his most cordial support.

Mr. Hogg observed that the discussion opened by Mr. O'Connell would occupy more time than could be afforded on that occasion. The permanent settlement of the Marquis Cornwallis had not been productive of all the good expected from it, but the statements of famines were exaggerated.

Mr. Hume observed that it was not true that so many famines had taken place in India, and considered that the subject of tenures was one of great difficulty.

In answer to a question from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Labouchere said the object contemplated by the present bill was to place the rum of the East Indies on the footing on which the rum of the West Indies stood, and not to touch the duties on rum imported into Ireland and Scotland as distinguished from the duties on rum imported into England.—The report was received, and a bill founded on it was brought in and read a first time, in the course of the evening.

The report of the committee on her Majesty's message respecting Lord Keane was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. Ewart gave notice that in committee he should move that the pension be granted to Lord Keane for life only.

Mr. Hume should support the motion of Mr. Ewart in committee; and referring to a correspondence between the Government and the Court of Directors, in which the latter had expressed an opinion that Lord Keane was already amply rewarded, thought they should either have a copy of the correspondence or a denial of the fact.

Lord J. Russell, with regard to the communication with the Court of Directors, explained that the substance of it was totally different from what the hon. gentleman seemed to suppose. The Directors did not give an opinion that Lord Keane had already been amply rewarded, but declared that they thought it most just that an application should be made to Parliament.

Mr. Hume said his question had been misunderstood. He wished to know whether an application had been made to the Court of Directors, and whether they did not refuse to accede to it.

Mr. Hogg said the Directors had expressed in the strongest terms their opinion of the merits of Lord Keane, but thought that as his services had been recognised by the British Parliament, the pension should be conferred by the British House of Commons. The report was then received.

The Administration of Justice Bill, introduced by the Attorney-General, and the bill on the same subject brought in by Sir Edward Sugden, were severally read a second time, the discussion on both measures having been reserved by mutual arrangement till a future stage.

The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill was passed. Lord Eliot obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for rebuilding and repairing county bridges, which was read a first time.

Tuesday.—After various petitions had been presented, Mr. Cresswell moved an Address to Her Majesty in reference to the claims on Government for compensation in respect of certain ships and goods seized by Denmark in reprisal for the capture of the Copenhagen fleet in 1807. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hutt, and supported by Sir W. James, Mr. Hawes, Ald. Thompson, Mr. O'Connell, and other members, who relied on the special circumstances of this case as distinguishing it from seizures by an enemy in an ordinary contest.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was strongly and decidedly opposed to the motion. He saw no reason to differ from those who had preceded him in office in the opinion that however much the loss of those parties might be regretted, still in justice they had no right to call upon the public to indemnify them for it. Sir J. Mackintosh, when he brought forward the case of the first class of claimants, distinctly stated that the claims of that party were, in his opinion, the only ones that Parliament could properly be called upon to liquidate. Since that time, however, the claims of a second class had been admitted, and already a sum of nearly 300,000*l.* had been paid. Now the claims of a third class were brought forward, amounting to a quarter of a million sterling. The right of these parties to come to Parliament to indemnify them for their losses he utterly denied. An argument had been raised that the Government had in its possession a large sum, amounting to about 1,300,000*l.* derived from the capture and confiscation of Danish property, out of which the claimants in this case ought to be paid. That argument would fall to the ground when he mentioned the fact that the sums already paid for the liquidation of Danish claims had very nearly, if not entirely, swallowed up the whole sum of 1,300,000*l.* He felt it necessary to warn the House that in voting 250,000*l.* for the liquidation of the claims now brought forward, they would, in fact, be voting no less a sum than 1,000,000*l.* sterling, for there were five similar cases not yet adjusted in which he believed similar claims might be brought forward. In consequence of the admission of previous claims he should this year have to bring forward fresh claims from Spanish parties, amounting to not less than 60,000*l.* What other claims might remain behind it was impossible to tell. It was certain, however, that if the house went on from year to year acceding to propositions of this kind, and involving the country in the expense of meeting old claims, they would shortly amount to a considerable item in the yearly expenditure of the nation. Of the sum now claimed 35,000*l.* were for losses sustained by insurance offices. What right had insurance companies, who invariably indemnified themselves for contingencies of this nature by imposing war premiums upon insurances: what right had they to come to Parliament and claim to be indemnified for their losses out of the pockets of those who paid the taxes of the country? There was no pretence for such an application. He should consider it his duty to resist the motion.

Lord John Russell also opposed the motion, and said that if the House consented to pay the sum claimed, a quarter of a million, they would be establishing a precedent for the payment of a much larger sum in future cases. It had been said that Denmark was greatly irritated. No doubt she was. Her capital was bombarded and her fleet captured, and consequently she declared war against this country. It was also stated that such a case could not occur again, but he thought differently; he hoped, however, when they were driven to war with other countries, that they would follow the principles already laid down in regard to captures or losses sustained by the subjects of this country not justified by the laws of war. When the country went to war it was supposed to be for the benefit of the whole community, and he did not see what right the shipowners of particular ports, who were equally benefited with the rest of the nation, had to come forward and ask Parliament for individual compensation for losses sustained during the prosecution of such a war. If they sanctioned such a measure as the present, they would not only be consenting to the payment of the compensation claimed, but they would be establishing a precedent for future payments, which, notwithstanding the assertions of the supporters of the measure, he feared would be numerous indeed.

Mr. Cresswell replied; after which the House divided. For the motion, 127; against it, 96; majority, 31.

Mr. Rich moved to introduce a bill for prohibiting the public execution of criminals. The publicity of an execution did not increase the general feeling of security among the respectable portion of society, and the disreputable were only hardened in their evil tendencies. He cited Fielding, Hogarth, and the evidence given before a committee of the House by the ordinary and the keeper of Newgate, proving the total inefficacy of public executions to better those who witness them. In some instances, executions were found to have suggested, in the spectators, the very same sort of offences for which they had seen these punishments inflicted. Such exhibitions attracted the worst characters of each district, and afforded the best opportunities for stealing from the person; and, consequently, pockets were constantly picked under the very gallows. The profligacy produced by an execution was not confined to towns, but was carried to a frightful extent in country districts also. He proposed that in future all executions should take place within the gaols, with a right to certain relatives of being present, as well as the proper officers and the prisoners of the gaol. He would give access, also, to magistrates, and would provide for public notices of the time and place, in newspapers and otherwise.

General Johnson was sure the legislature would have too much sense to pass a bill for putting men privately to death. He should oppose the measure on this and every future occasion.

Mr. Ewart desired the total abolition of capital executions, and must therefore oppose this modification of them, which would remove one argument against their continuance. Privacy was bad in principle, and it might be abused. Upon privacy had been planted the rack and the torture. No lasting benefit would be wrought in the public mind by these petty changes. The true means were, education and the abolition of capital punishment. The disgusting details of the spectacle, though not seen by the public, would be made known, with exaggerations, through the press. Private executions might accord with the genius of people under an absolute monarchy, but not of people in a free state.

Mr. Fox Maule considered this attempt as foreign to English feelings. He hoped that Mr. Rich, seeing the opinion of the House, would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hume disapproved the bill; but thanked the mover for having furnished an argument against capital punishment. Mr. Rich then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Mark Philips moved for a committee on the laws affecting the exportation of machinery. He recapitulated the various proceedings on this subject in Parliament from 1824, and cited the authority of Mr. Huskisson in favour of a repeal of the prohibitions on these exports. Artisans were now free to go to the best market, and many kinds of tools, and even of complete machines, might be exported, but not the elementary parts. An inventor of a machine had a right to take out a patent abroad: the present law drove him to do this, and to employ foreigners in working the articles patented, instead of employing his own countrymen, and exporting their work; unless he smuggled the machinery to foreign countries, which indeed was now done to a great extent, wherever the Government refused to grant licenses of exportation. He had been generally favourable to some restriction; but he felt that the representations of the machine-makers were entitled to consideration.

Mr. E. Tennent seconded the motion. The result of a committee would be, that the legislature must either abandon the prohibitory system, or alter the laws for its protection altogether. There was great inconsistency in refusing the permission now asked for, when the law permitted the exportation of so many articles which were called tools, but which in themselves were beautiful and precise machines. Foreign countries now possessed our tools, coals, and artisans, and, with these means, were rising fast into rivalry in the manufacture of machines. That rivalry had been spurred by our prohibitions. He admitted, however, that the subject involved some doubts. Foreigners were sparing no expense to get English machinery for the purpose of opposing our manufacture of cottons; that was a consideration of some difficulty; it was giving up the start which we now had. But as it was clearly impossible to work out the existing law, it was indispensable to inquire by a committee.

Mr. Sheil, on behalf of the Board of Trade, signified the accession of Government to the motion.

Mr. Hume thought no new committee necessary, and that the evidence before the old one was sufficient; but he would not oppose the motion. As an instance of the absurdity of the present laws, he would tell the House, that though it was illegal to export a screw, it was not illegal to export a machine which would make 1,000 screws.

Mr. Brotherton concurred in the motion, and contended for freedom in all kinds of trade. Mr. C. Villiers was adverse to any restriction on the export of machinery. Mr. Walker considered some legislation necessary. Mr. Hindley thought that the removal of restriction would be beneficial to the operatives, but doubted the benefit to their employers, and wished the House to pause before they gave a new advantage to foreigners. He would not, however, oppose a fair inquiry. Mr. Muntz deemed the matter too clear to require a committee. Mr. Ewart was also for free exportation, in Sir Robert Walpole's time there had been no restriction, and that system answered well; so that experience was in favour of this proposal. Mr. Morrison said, the restriction deprived this country of one of her most profitable branches of trade. He wished the committee to inquire also into the duties imposed by foreign countries on the importation of our machinery into them. Mr. Thornely disapproved any duty on exportation. The committee was then granted.

Lord Ingestre called the attention of the House to the Niger expedition, not with reference to its general object, but to the time of its sailing, which, he understood, was not to be till April; so that the ascent of the river would not commence till June, shortly before the worst portion of the rainy season. Amidst our humanity to the negroes, we should consider humanity to the agents whom we were about to employ. He adverted also to the difficulties which might be expected from the natives, governed, as they were, not by one prince, but by a great number of independent chiefs, and to the obstacles opposed by the nature of the river's bed. He concluded by moving for papers.

Mr. More O'Ferrall said that Government had taken pains to obtain the best information as to the proper time of sailing.

Mr. Hume wanted to know the real object of the expedition. Did Government mean to colonise in Africa? He wished the debate to be adjourned till Lord J. Russell should be in his place.

Mr. Vernon Smith thought this question came rather late, after last year's vote for the expedition. He said Mr. Hume would have another opportunity on a further vote to be proposed in this session. The object was to offer to the Africans other commerce of a more profitable kind to themselves, instead of a trade in slaves. There was no intention to colonise: but there would be powers to take land by treaty. Unfortunately, the least salubrious season was the fittest for ascending the rivers, which were then filled by rains; but every precaution had been taken for the health of the expedition.

Mr. Warburton said the vote had passed silently, and without the attention or information due to it. If the beginning cost 60,000*l.*, what would be the expense of the further stages? Mr. O'Connell vindicated Ministers; the object had been generally proclaimed, and was well known. Mr. Hume explained his absence at the time of the former vote. If the object was really a commercial one, merchants should be the agents, not soldiers and sailors. Mr. Hawes said, there was full information before the public, and quoted a printed letter of Lord John Russell. Admiral Adam said, that if the rivers were full, there would be no detention in the unhealthy part of the country during the rainy season. Lord Ingestre then withdrew his motion.

The Lord Advocate moved for leave to bring in a bill amending the registration of Scotland. He proposed an appelate court, on matters of law only, to consist of barristers whom the Speaker should nominate. When the voter should once be on the roll, he should be irremovable, except for new circumstances, arisen since the registration. The annual revision was, in his opinion, a great grievance: obliging the voter, as it did, to renew his proof of qualification every year. The bill involved no alteration of the franchise, but he intended to have clauses for defining it in certain particulars.

Mr. SHAW objected to the mode of nominating the barristers for the Court of Appeal. The Speaker could hardly have much acquaintance with the Scotch bar. After some controversy between Mr. Hope and Mr. Fox Maule, about the fact of the abuses now alleged, and a few words from Mr. Oswald, leave was given to introduce the bill.

Wednesday.—There being only 24 members present at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Thursday.—Numerous petitions were presented on the subject of the Irish Registration Bills, and against the New Poor Law Bill, the window-tax, lay patronage in the Church of Scotland, and the present mode of levying duty on railway passengers.

Lord ASHLEY brought up the report of the select committee on the Factories' Bill.

Sir F. BURDETT withdrew his motion for a statue to the late Sir Sidney Smith, and observed, at the same time, that the subject was at present in the best possible hands.

Mr. TOWNLEY PARKER gave notice that, on the motion for the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, he should move that it be read again a second time that day six months.

Mr. O'CONNELL postponed till that day fortnight his motion for the production of the treaty with Texas, in consequence of a declaration from Lord Palmerston, that his lordship believed the treaty had been ratified in January, and that he hoped soon to be able to lay further information on the subject before the House.

Mr. O'CONNELL also gave notice that on the same day he would move for a select committee to inquire into frauds connected with the stamp returns for newspapers and periodicals in England and Wales.

Before the notices of motion were proceeded with, some conversation arose on questions relative to Canada, put by Mr. Pakington and Sir R. Peel. Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in answer, that some delay had arisen in proclaiming the union of the two provinces, but that the Governor-General expected to proclaim it on the 8th or 9th of the present month.

The House was then occupied for a considerable time by a motion of Lord Eliot, for an address to the Crown on the subject of the plan of Mr. Snow Harris, for the protection of ships from the effects of lightning. It appears that in 1839, at the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, a committee, composed of distinguished naval officers and of men eminent in the scientific world, was appointed by Government to investigate the merits of Mr. Harris's plan. The report of that committee referred to the evidence in favour of the conductors which had been brought before them, and concluded by expressing their unanimous opinion of the great advantages possessed by Mr. Harris's plan above every other, affording permanent security at all times, and under all circumstances, against the effects of lightning, ensuring this protection without any nautical inconvenience or scientific objection whatever; and therefore most earnestly recommending their general adoption in the royal navy. Lord ELIOT argued, that after such a report, Mr. Harris ought not to have been neglected as he had been. His conductors, it was true, would be of an expensive kind, but when it was considered that a ship of the line cost 100,000*l.*, even if the lives of the men were not taken into account, the expense of 300*l.* would not be unprofitably incurred, to secure such valuable vessels against the effects of lightning. The sum he had named was the extreme cost, and the conductor would be applicable for an unlimited period, and might afterwards be sold for old copper, so that the actual expense would not amount to that sum. Mr. Harris was not unknown in the scientific world. It was one of his papers that had led to the formation of the new compass now in use in her Majesty's service. He had devoted a large portion of his time and abilities to the prosecution of these researches, and in doing so he had brought to light a means of securing to the navy of England one of the most formidable engines of warfare. He had been subjected to an examination before the committee of the Royal Society, consisting of such men as Wollaston, Davy, Young, and many others whose names he could mention, and after the full and satisfactory experiment which had been made it was hard that when he came to the Admiralty and asked for a reasonable and fair compensation for his labour and expense, the Admiralty should turn round upon him and say, "We admit that you have the merit of drawing attention to the subject, but we do not admit that you have any other merit whatever." It appeared to him that this was not only cruel, but unjust. It was but a few nights since that a pension was proposed to be granted to a distinguished officer in her Majesty's service—a pension of no inconsiderable amount. That night they had notice on the paper of a proposition for erecting a monument at the public expense to Sir Sidney Smith. He would not grudge any reward to the living, or any honour to the dead, if they had deserved well of their country; but he could not think that the labours of science or the triumphs of philosophy were to be held as of no account.

Mr. MORE O'FERRALL offered no opposition to the motion, and readily admitted the great merit of Mr. Harris's exertions during the last 15 or 16 years: but, before the Admiralty adopted so expensive an apparatus, they were desirous of trying a plan, the expense of which to each vessel, instead of 300*l.*, would be only 62*l.*, while the effect would perhaps be even more satisfactory. He owned that Mr. Harris would be entitled to reward from the Government if his plan were adopted, but the amount of reward claimed by that gentleman was much larger than Government would have it in their power to bestow.

Several members then rose in succession, on both sides of the House, and agreed in representing the claims of Mr. Harris to be most urgent. Lord Ingestre, Mr. Warburton, Sir R. Peel, Sir Thomas Cochrane, Sir R. Inglis, Sir Charles Lemon, Mr. Collier, and Lord Sandon, joined in calling on Government, either to adopt the recommendations of the committee, or to refer to that committee any other plan now under consideration. Sir R. PEEL maintained that the Admiralty would assume a serious responsibility if, with such a report on record, they were to adopt any other plan, and that plan should not afterwards prove successful. Captain A'COURT said the Admiralty were in duty bound, without any farther delay, to fit up one of Mr. Harris's conductors on board of every vessel in her Majesty's navy.

Admiral ADAM said that such a demand far exceeded even Mr. Harris's wish, which only went to a *gradual* introduction of his plan, and several vessels had already been fitted up with his conductors. Other vessels had been fitted up on a different plan, which, though less expensive, would, it was expected, be found equally efficacious. Mr. Harris had estimated at 7,000*l.* his personal sacrifices in pursuing his inquiries connected with this subject: but it was quite impossible for Government to give him such a sum as that. He repelled an insinuation put forward by Lord Ingestre, that Mr. Harris had perhaps been neglected on account of his political opinions, of the nature of which Admiral Adam declared he had never, till that moment, received even a hint.

Lord ELIOT replied, calling upon the admiral to state what compensation he thought sufficient, since he was of opinion that 7000*l.* was too much. He quoted the evidence of Mr Faraday and Professor Wheatstone in favour of the invention of Mr. Harris. It was highly creditable to the character of the House that gentlemen on all sides threw away their party differences, and joined in hearty applause of this discovery, in order to compel the Admiralty to adopt what was so essential to the security of the navy.—The question was then put, and the motion agreed to.

Colonel SIBTHORP postponed till Tuesday next his motion for the production of evidence relative to certain cases connected with the administration of the Poor law.

Mr. PARKINGTON moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of electing county coroners. He proposed by his bill to vest the election of coroners in the county constituency: and by that means he hoped to avoid many frauds to which the present system was liable.

Mr. HUME did not mean to oppose the introduction of the bill, but took the earliest opportunity of stating that he would oppose it in every future stage if it went to narrow the constituency and to deprive freeholders, to however small an amount, of the ancien right they had enjoyed of voting for coroners. He saw no reason for adopting the rate of 40*s.* laid down in the Reform Act, which the hon. gentleman had taken for his model.

Mr. WARBURTON hoped, if the proposed bill went to contract the franchise, or to introduce a vexatious system of registration, that when it came to a second reading it would meet with the most dogged resistance: for it appeared to be above all things necessary that the coroner should be a popularly elected officer, especially when he had to investigate such scenes as the Manchester massacre.

After other members had briefly addressed the House, leave was given for the introduction of the bill.

Mr. J. STEWART obtained leave to bring in a bill for rendering a release as effectual for the conveyance of freehold estates as a lease and release by the same parties. He explained that the existing practice was attended by great inconvenience, as by needlessly increasing the number of documents, it tended to endanger the validity of the transfer of landed property.

The Constabulary Bill was read a second time.

Lord Keane's Annuity Bill was read a second time, Mr. HUME declaring that in the present state of the House he would not oppose the second reading. He still retained all his objections to the measure, and expressed a wish to see a full statement of Lord Keane's services laid on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Wallace for returns to show the number of letters passing through the post-office; when Mr. Hume complained of the increased severity of the post-office, in exacting foreign postage on books and papers arriving from abroad. Parcels were taken by force from those who would deliver them free, and were then charged with the foreign postage; so that a pamphlet worth about 1*s.* 6*d.* might be charged 14*s.* or 15*s.* If the English rate of 2*d.* an ounce were charged, he would make no objection.—The returns were then ordered.

Friday.—Mr. EWART gave notice of a bill to appoint a public prosecutor in criminal cases.

On the motion for the second reading of the English Registration Bill, Sir E. SUGDEN objected to the proposed appointment of the new courts, coupled, as they would be, with a court of appeal. He would not trust the Speaker with the power of appointing the judges. He proceeded at great length to state his objections to the details of the bill, and concluded by giving notice that in committee he should move to strike out those clauses to which he had objected and substitute others in their place. Mr. GISBORNE and Mr. WARBURTON seemed to look upon the bill as a decided improvement on the present system. Col. SIBTHORP wished to know what the salaries of the new judges were to be? Lord J. RUSSELL would state those salaries in committee, and the proposed changes would entail a saving of at least 15,000*l.* a year. The bill was then read a second time.

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord PALMERSTON said that papers relating to the Eastern question were preparing to be laid before the House.

In reply to Sir R. Peel, Lord PALMERSTON said that negotiations on the American Boundary had made no progress whatever. The two countries had agreed on the principle of a joint commission; but they had not come to an understanding upon the details.

CITY.

Stock Exchange, Friday.—The Funds were not quite so good to-day; the news from the United States having checked the tendency to a further rise. Consols for the Account advanced to 88¾ to ⅞; later in the day, however, the price gave way to 88⅝, ultimately closing at 88⅝ to ¾. Bank Stock improved 2 per cent., the last quotation being 165½ to 6½. India Stock 2 per cent. higher. Exchequer Bills have not varied, being quoted at 4*s.* to 6*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

State of the River.—The ice, which lately blocked up the river and stopped the navigation, is entirely gone, and the steamers have commenced running from London-bridge. The destruction of boats and barges during the frost has been very severe. Many coal-merchants are sufferers to the amount of from 300*l.* to 500*l.* each, and the boat-builders, ship-chandlers, and others who have waterside premises, have also suffered extensively; but the greatest loss has fallen upon the watermen, who, in addition to privations endured during the late inclement season by the want of employment and deprivation of food, clothing, and fuel, have also sustained great injury by the destruction and damage of their boats.

Fires.—A destructive fire broke out a few days ago on the premises of Mr. Hyde, butcher, Bermondsey. Several engines were promptly on the spot, but, unfortunately, no water could be obtained for upwards of an hour and a half. The fire obtained great ascendancy, and fears were entertained for the safety of the hat manufactory of Messrs. Christy, adjoining, but it escaped without much damage. A supply of water being at length obtained, the fire was ultimately subdued, but not until the whole of Mr. Hyde's premises were consumed. Several sheep, which were in the back premises, were with difficulty saved by the police. The damage sustained amounts to upwards of 1,000*l.*, but the property is insured.—Another fire has occurred at Bermondsey, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Harnett. The fire was discovered by a neighbour, who was much alarmed at smoke issuing through the floor of his own house. Accompanied by a policeman, he obtained admittance to Mr. Harnett's, when, on entering the passage, fire was observed in a cupboard under the stairs, in which were deposited empty packing-cases. On opening the door the flames burst forth with great rapidity. Several engines, accompanied by a strong body of firemen, were on the spot, but unfortunately no water could be procured for upwards of an hour and a half. In that time the flames had attained a great height, and the whole house was enveloped in flame, and the firemen could only witness as passive spectators the progress of the flames, and the demolition of the property, without the possibility of affording effectual aid, and before any water could be procured little remained but the bare walls.—A fire, attended with considerable loss, has occurred at Brentford, in the malting-house of Mr. Thomas, brewer and distiller. Before the London engines could arrive the flames were extinguished, through the management of a man in charge of the parish engine, and the damage was confined to the upper floors.—A fire has taken place on the premises of Mr. Stretch, bookbinder, of St. Martin's-lane. It was ultimately subdued, but not before much damage was done to the stock and building. No account can be given of the origin of the fire, as the workshops in the upper stories, where the fire broke out, were locked, and were considered safe when the workpeople left the premises.—In connexion with this subject a letter has been received by Alderman Sir C. Marshall from Mr. Booth, chemist, in which he states spontaneous combustion to be a very probable cause of fires in many instances; and that of 2464 cases of fires recorded during five years, the origin of 1981 was discovered, whilst 483 were undiscovered. In the controllable cases he finds there were from spontaneous combustion 32; fire heat applied to various trades and manufactures 141; defective or stopped-up flues 330; incautious fumigation 17; overheated furnaces 34; escape and lighting of gas 153; lucifer-match making 8; overheated and defective ovens 15; defective and overheated stoves and stove-pipes 105; and drying-stoves 8. Those which are accidental and partly controllable are 382, of which there were 368 from candles setting fire to bed and window curtains, and 14 from apparel ignited on the person. The causes accidental and partly uncontrollable were 756. Amongst those he classes, as in the official report, for the most part unavoidable 165; from fires 17; fires kindled on hearths and other improper places 26; portable charcoal fire 2; fireworks 8; gunpowder 10; intoxication 7; sparks from lamps 5; drying or airing linen before the fire 101; loose shavings ignited 36; suspicious 7; palpable instances of carelessness 72; various accidents with candles 226; children playing with fire 29; tobacco-smoking 14; and wilful 31.—A fire has occurred at the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, which threatened destruction to that extensive building. A French gentleman occupying a bedroom, on the third gallery, who was lying in bed reading, accidentally set the curtains on fire, which communicated to the bedding and furniture, which are destroyed. The fire was extinguished without other damage.

Accidents.—Last week as an elderly gentleman, named Hamley, was crossing the Westminster-road, he was knocked down by a horse and cart. He was immediately conveyed to his residence, when it was discovered that two of his ribs were broken, and that he was in several other parts of the body seriously injured: notwithstanding every effort to save him, he gradually sank under his sufferings, and expired on Saturday.—As a young man, named Legg, was proceeding towards Lewisham with a cart laden with timber, the horse became restive at the foot of Dartmouth-terrace. The driver seized the horse, and endeavoured to restrain him, when he was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over his head and crushed it, causing immediate death. The horse proceeded at a fearful rate, scattering the timber in all directions, but was stopped without doing further mischief. It is stated that the horse took fright in consequence of the timber hanging over his head.—On Sunday evening a lady, apparently about 17 years of age, fashionably attired in black satin, was seen standing upon one of the seats within a recess on London Bridge, her face being towards the water. Her strange situation attracted the notice of the persons passing, but before any measures were taken towards removing her, she climbed over the wall, and then plunged into the stream. The shouts of the persons who witnessed the occurrence caused the watermen to pull out to her assistance; but as she had thrown herself off the centre arch, and, consequently, some distance from the shore, they were unable to reach her, and after struggling for a few seconds she sunk, and was carried away by the tide.—A man about 26 years of age, who was passing over the west side of Blackfriars-bridge, suddenly tapped a gentleman on the shoulder, and exclaiming "Follow me," ran across the road, and, notwithstanding the number of persons who were passing, succeeded in throwing himself from the parapet into the water, and sunk. He soon reappeared, and the tide, which was running up exceedingly strong, carried him through the centre arch of the bridge. He was at length rescued by a waterman, and conveyed in a state of insensibility to a receiving-house, where he was promptly attended by a surgeon, through whose exertions he was brought to a sense of consciousness. He said his name was Henman, that he was by trade a printer, and had a wife and family. The surgeon having ascertained that he had sustained a compound fracture of the left arm, besides some severe contusions of the head, directed his removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he has since died.

Robberies.—Saturday morning a lad, about 14 years of age, and possessing a genteel exterior, walked into the shop of Mr. Garratt, tailor, Cornhill, and politely requested permission to remain in the shop until the arrival of his uncle, who was gone to the Post-office, and who, as soon as he came, intended purchasing a coat. The shopman assented, and he was requested to take a seat. After a few minutes, however, the lad manifested symptoms of impatience, and rising from his chair, said he wondered what could detain his uncle so long; he would go in search of him, but would return in a few minutes. He had not, however, left the shop many seconds when a new great-coat was missing, which he had contrived to place under his macintosh. Pursuit was vain, and although little doubt can be entertained of his having soon discovered his *uncle*, it is needless to add that he did not return.

The New Poor-Law Act.—Meetings have been held in Clerkenwell, Newington, and Marylebone, to adopt measures in opposition to the bill of Lord John Russell, now before Parliament, for prolonging the power of the Poor-law Commissioners. In all the parishes the feeling against the continuance of this law was unanimous, and committees were appointed to draw up petitions to Parliament against the bill.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.—A meeting of Middlesex magistrates has taken place in reference to the management of this institution. A long and somewhat angry discussion took place, and propositions were brought forward to refer the question to a committee of the House of

Lords, or to a medical commission; but the general opinion of the bench seemed to be that of perfect satisfaction with the present improved state of the unfortunate inmates of the asylum.

Kensington Police.—The Privy Council has issued an order for forming the extensive parishes of Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chiswick, and Acton, and portions of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Brompton, and Chelsea, up to Kensall-green, on the Harrow-road, into a police-court district. A magistrate has been appointed for the district, who commenced the duties of his office on Thursday, from which day the local magistrates were relieved from their duties.

Camberwell Church.—On Saturday as one of the workmen engaged in clearing away the ruins of the church was sorting the contents of a basket containing old lead, iron, &c., he found the vane of the steeple. It was formed of sheet copper, and was intended to represent a roll of paper, having a pen of some length running through the centre. On picking up the roll of metal the workman proceeded to break it open, when he found that it was really what the artist had intended to represent—a pen and paper case. The interior was found to contain three scrolls of paper and a large card. On one of the papers is, "This Phane was gilt by John Augustile Foulder, November 27th, 1797 (Ætat.) 17 years.—P.S. Wrote this with the point of this Phane." On another, "John Foulder, sen., wrote this with the pen in November 1797;" and on the third was, "John Gallington, November 27th, 1797." On the back of the card is the following announcement:—"This Phane was made by Robert Broad, workman to Mr. Whaites, and wrote this with the pen, November 27th, 1797, aged 38 years." It would hence appear that the use of copper pens was antecedent to those of steel. The implement thus handed down to us, with specimens of its capabilities, is a foot and a half long.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—A case of extensive embezzlement has occurred in this town. In December last a confidential clerk in the house of Messrs. Hall & Co., merchants, absconded from his employers, having previously received on their account nearly 1500*l.* On the embezzlement becoming known information was given to the police, and a large reward offered for his apprehension; notwithstanding which, nothing had been heard of him until last week, when he surrendered himself to the police. On being brought up for examination evidence was adduced to prove that the prisoner had, on the 3d December, received 1200*l.* from two separate firms, on account of his employers. Mr. Buchanan, of the firm of Hall and Co., said that the prisoner was formerly their book-keeper, but at the time he absconded he was employed as cash-keeper, and was empowered to receive money on their account. He had never accounted to them for the two several sums of money received on their account from the two firms referred to. Since he had received these sums he had not been at their office. On the way to bridewell, the prisoner, it seems, stated that the money he received on account of his employers he had hid in certain places. He subsequently made a full confession, in consequence of which the places where he hid the property have been searched, and in a lane, near Huddersfield, 175*l.* and a gold watch have been found; and buried in Mitcham common, near London, 1440*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in bank notes, sovereigns, and louis-d'ors. These and other facts having been detailed in evidence before the magistrates, the prisoner was again remanded.

Brighton.—A public meeting of the inhabitants has been held for the purpose of considering the course to be taken relative to the bill of Lord John Russell, now pending in Parliament, for the continuance of the Poor-law Commission, and the extension of their authority to parishes at present governed by local acts. The meeting, which consisted of upwards of 1,000 persons, lasted six hours, and a unanimous feeling was displayed against the New Poor Law, and particularly its introduction into this town. The attempt, however, to carry a petition against the bill was defeated by the determination of a number of Chartists, who were present at the meeting, to include in it a clause praying for universal suffrage. The chairman divided the room on the question, and the majority were in favour of the Chartist petition. It was impossible to collect the actual numbers, and after much delay the chairman left the chair; when the Chartists placed one of their body in the vacant seat, and adopted their petition; after which they quietly dispersed.

Eton.—At the last meeting of the guardians, the vote of censure which the board had passed on the conduct of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Osborne in bringing to magisterial investigation the case of cruelty practised by the late master of the workhouse on a female pauper, again became the subject of discussion. The meeting was very fully attended, and some gentlemen present remarked, that they wished, in consequence of the bad feeling against the board, to inquire into the grounds upon which they had been induced to mark with censure the proceedings Mr. Osborne instituted at the time for the protection of the poor and the better government of the establishment. Those guardians who were favourable to the original resolution opposed the further discussion of the subject; but as the vote of censure had not been passed at a full meeting, it was ruled that the sense of all the guardians should be taken before they finally decided on retaining the resolution on their books. After some discussion, it was formally proposed to rescind the original resolution, and express their approbation of Mr. Osborne's conduct. Upon a division, there appeared a majority of four in favour of this proposition. An entry to that effect was then made in the minute-book of the board.

Chester.—Much excitement has prevailed in the village of High Leigh by the sudden disappearance of Ann Simpson, a servant of Mr. Hewitt, a farmer. This young woman had been for some time in his service, but it having been made known to him that she was *enceinte*, another female had come to the farm-house to supply her place. It is said that on quitting home on Saturday week Mr. Hewett left positive instructions that the house should be clear of her before his return. He started upon his journey about eight in the morning, and before nine the girl was missing. A lad named Jeffs, who works on the farm, stated that she came down stairs without shoes, and left the house without a bonnet, shawl, or any other covering. Inquiries were then made respecting her, and traces of blood were discovered, which gave rise to suspicions that she had been murdered. Attempts were made to discover footsteps which might afford some clue to the detection of the parties, and the ponds were dragged, but without effect. The magistrates then instituted an investigation, and William Hewitt, one of the sons of the farmer, was apprehended on suspicion, but no evidence being adduced to warrant his detention, he was discharged, and the affair is still unexplained.—The vicinity of Chester has recently been the scene of a succession of burglaries and robberies. Two maiden ladies named Cox, who have been among the sufferers by these depredations, displayed great courage in repelling the burglars. They were awoke by the robbers presenting themselves at their room door, one of whom forcibly opened it, and levelled a pistol at the sister who was in bed. The other sister, alarmed at the noise, rushed out of bed, attacked the ruffians at the door, and struck the man who had the pistol, which she knocked out of his hand. A struggle ensued, and the lady succeeded in thrusting him out of the room. She, however, ultimately became exhausted, and was forced back, being so beaten with the pistol on the arms, shoulders, and face, as to be incapable of further resistance. The noise of the struggle awoke the servants, one of whom escaped down stairs, and the other laid hold of one of the men and begged that they would not murder the ladies. At this time Miss Cox was holding parley with her assailants to save her life by giving up her property. The servant who had left the house succeeded in reaching a cottage adjacent. Miss Cox was on the point of giving up her purse, containing a considerable amount in gold, as the condition on which their lives should be spared; but at this crisis voices were heard outside, which fortunately proved to be those of the servant and the cottager. The burglars then made off.

Derby.—An assistant gamekeeper on the estate of the Earl of Chesterfield, near Bretby Park, has been shot while in pursuit of four poachers in company with a night-watcher. It appears that the men, who are working colliers, went out to shoot some hares, but on seeing the gamekeeper and his companion they separated. He and his watcher then went by different directions towards his lordship's preserves; the watcher chased one man, who had a gun, but without taking him; the gamekeeper pursued two others, and seized one, with whom he struggled, and during the conflict the other man ran up and shot him dead on the spot. The watcher heard the gun, and went to seek for the keeper, whom he found shot through the heart, and with his clothes on fire from the wadding. An inquest has been held on the body, and the magistrates have committed the men to take their trial for murder.

Wales.—In a late Number we stated that a man named Evans, a gamekeeper in the service of Mr. Lloyd of Rhaggate, had disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered by a tailor, named Chubb. In searching the house clothes were found with blood upon them, which corresponded with the description given of those he wore at the time of his disappearance; but there being no evidence on which to charge him with the murder, he was committed on a charge of sheep-stealing, a quantity of skins having been found in his house. It has since appeared from the statement of the wife of the prisoner that, on his return home on the evening of the keeper's disappearance, he told her that he had "settled Evans;" that he had called him out on the Saturday night, and had led him about two miles from his house, pretending to show him some snares that had been set; that during the walk he had tried to shoot him from behind no less than three times, but that each time his pistol missed fire, and that the gamekeeper, being deaf, did not hear the noise, and mistook the flashing in the pan for a gleam of lightning; that having failed in these attempts he led him to the bank of a slate-quarry, and having told him to look about for the wires, struck him with the pistol from behind, and thrust him over into the water; there was a fall of 25 yards, and the pool was six yards deep. In consequence of this statement the pool referred to was submitted to a rigorous search, and several men were employed for four hours in breaking up the ice, which had accumulated over it. A small boat was then let down, by which means the body was discovered. An inquest has since been held, but beyond the statement of the wife of the prisoner regarding what he had said to her, there was nothing elicited except evidence of a circumstantial character. The testimony of the witnesses, although far from conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner, was quite sufficient in the minds of the jurors to justify their verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Edward Chubb, which they returned accordingly.

Chelmsford.—At the petty sessions John Thorogood was again summoned, amongst a number of other defaulters, for refusing to pay two church rates amounting to 13*s.* 6*d.* After some objections to the rate, Thorogood said he meant to dispute its validity, and, exhibiting a 500*l.* Exchequer bill, said, "You see I have something to do with the Government—I have this to assist me in disputing the validity." The magistrates could not, therefore, take further measures, and the churchwardens will proceed against him in the Ecclesiastical Court.

Wallingford.—An inquest has been held at East Hagbourne, on the body of a labouring man, who died under suspicious circumstances. It appeared that frequent quarrels had taken place between deceased and his wife, and that on the day before his death he was taken exceedingly ill, having been previously in good health. He called in a medical man, who, presuming he was labouring under dysentery, prescribed for him accordingly. The next day, however, the man died, and a jury was summoned to inquire into the cause of his death, suspicions having been entertained that the deceased had been murdered in consequence of his wife having refused to suffer any of her neighbours to see him during his illness, and it having been ascertained that, shortly before, she had purchased some poison. The surgeon who had attended him deposed that he had opened the body of deceased, and that, upon analysing the contents of the stomach, large quantities of poison were discovered, which had clearly caused death. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," against the wife as principal, and against John Grace, a man residing in the parish, as an accessory before the fact.

Manchester.—In our last paper an account was given of a fire, supposed to have arisen from the overheating of the hot-water pipes used for warming a warehouse in this town. A fire has since broken out in the Natural History Museum, though it is doubtful whether it is attributable to the pipes. It seems that on Saturday a party of strangers were visiting the museum, and were in the fossil room on the ground floor, when they perceived smoke for which they could not account. The pipes were felt, but were not very hot, and the smoke was traced to a small room adjoining the entrance, used as a store for specimens, previously to their arrangement in the museum, which was found to be on fire. An engine was brought up, and after some time the flames were extinguished. The grate in this room was never used, and the place was constantly locked up, but the fire appeared to have originated behind the hot-water pipes. When the room had been cleared, it was found that where the flames burst out, the skirting-board was held to the wall by pieces of wood, and it is supposed that one of these had entered the flue from the furnace below where the pipes are heated and had become ignited. It was fortunate that the fire broke out in the day-time, and during the visit of a party to the institution, as it might have spread considerably before its presence had been known. The injury done was inconsiderable, though some fine birds have been totally destroyed. The flames also damaged a *hortus siccus*. An inquiry into the cause of this accident has been made by the surveyor of the Insurance Company, and by a committee of governors and curators; but it is not yet at an end. It is supposed that it either arose from the overheating of the pipes, or from a quantity of soot within the flue having ignited.—The miners engaged in sinking a shaft on the land of T. J. Trafford, Esq., near Patricroft, have at length, after a labour of nearly three years, found a vein of coal at the extraordinary depth of 1,350 feet from the surface. The land is leased to a company, who took it from a conviction that there was coal beneath, and their enterprize has at length been rewarded by the discovery of a vein of coals said to be about six feet thick, of a bright description, adapted for manufacturing purposes. The first piece of coal attempted to be raised was about 30 cwt., but it broke in ascending the shaft. A mine was sunk at the Fenton Park Colliery in 1818, to the depth of 1,030 feet, but a shaft equal in depth to this is said to be unknown.

Ely.—Two cases of attempted arson have recently occurred near this town. Some time since, the handle of the pump on the premises of Mr. Bulman, of Stuntney, was missing. Little notice was taken of the circumstance at the time; but it has since appeared that two attempts were made during the night to set fire to the hay in the stable. The servant-girl, seeing a light in the yard, gave an alarm; on the first occasion it was supposed that she was mistaken, but the master afterwards discovered that the hay was smouldering. Two persons were taken up on suspicion, but no evidence has been adduced to warrant their committal for the present.

Tyne.—Some time ago, a man and his wife, named Goldsmith, on the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, who were charged with robbing their lodgings of a box and a considerable sum of money, were detected and captured in the following singular manner:—Some of the money found upon them was identified, but no trace was found of the box. Recently a dance was held in a public-house on Scotswood-road, which shook the house so much that the box fell down the chimney. The prisoners are identified as having been in the house on the day of the robbery, and had no doubt got clear of the box by hiding it in the chimney.

Helston.—Last week a report was raised here that the Duke of Saxe Coburg, father of Prince Albert, had been driven by stress of weather into St. Michael's Mount, and would pass through this town about ten o'clock, on his way to London. This intelligence was apparently confirmed by the fact of eight horses having been ordered at the inn precisely at that hour. Long before the appointed time a crowd of persons took their station at the inn door, where, in spite of the intense cold, they remained awaiting the arrival of the illustrious visitor. The entrance to the inn was lighted with wax tapers: the waiting maids sported their richest ringlets and furbelows; while the host himself was busily engaged in superintending all the necessary arrangements. Many of the Town Council, too, were present, and the band animated the scene with its enlivening strains. At length there arrived a certain man of law and letters, delegated to present a congratulatory address to the illustrious stranger, which address he proceeded to read to the bystanders. This display, however, was cut short by cries of "He's coming, he's coming!" and pre-

sently after a coach and four appeared. The band struck up "See the conquering hero comes," followed by "God save the Queen:" the crowd uncovered stood in breathless anxiety; the learned delegate approached, but was dumbfounded, when, instead of the father of her Majesty's Royal consort, he encountered only the *Guard of the Malta mail!*

Lancaster.—The papers contain an account of a cause heard before the magistrates which is important as a caution to farmers and others. An information had been laid against R. Nelson, a labourer of Skerton, for driving his cow on the footpath, by which he had rendered himself liable to a penalty not exceeding 40*s*. Mr. Saul stated that he met defendant driving his cow on the footpath; he did not speak to him on the subject, as he had previously warned him against the repetition of the offence. Defendant did not attempt to drive it off, nor did the cow accidentally stray on the path. The magistrates said that footpaths must be protected, and that driving cows upon them was as bad as riding over them on horseback. The defendant was fined 5*s*. and costs; but in consideration of his being a labourer, earning only 2*s*. a day, a month was granted for payment. The magistrates added, that notices had been posted up three months ago warning persons against trespassing upon footpaths, and as such transgressions were a great public nuisance, they must be stopped.

Railways.—At the half-yearly meeting of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, held at Birmingham last week, it was reported by the Directors that the traffic for the last six months has considerably exceeded that of any preceding half-year: that out of 1,483,123 passengers conveyed on an average 65 miles each, not one fatal accident had occurred.—An accident, attended with loss of life, took place last week at the Whitmore station on the Grand Junction Railway. It arose from the Manchester and Liverpool goods-trains coming into collision, by which both engines were slightly damaged, two pig-waggons smashed to atoms, and the pigs thrown about the line in all directions. One of the pig-drivers was so much injured that he died almost immediately. The other driver was severely bruised, and 25 pigs killed. It appears that the waggons carrying the luggage were placed before the engines; and it is supposed that the engineers could not see the line in advance of the train. An inquest has been held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned, with a deodand of 1*s*.—On Tuesday the railway from Stockton to Hartlepool was opened by the Directors and a numerous party of shareholders.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the Northern and Eastern railway took place on Thursday. This line joins the Eastern Counties Railway at Stratford, and is intended to terminate for the present at Bishop Stortford. It was opened as far as Broxbourne in July, and the report laid before the meeting gave a favourable description of the results. The works between Broxbourne and Bishop Stortford are to be pushed on with vigour; and it was stated that, in consequence of the level character of the country through which it runs, the cost of the whole railway will not exceed 22,000*l*. per mile. The cost of other lines terminating in the metropolis has varied from 25,000*l*. to 60,000*l*. per mile. An application is now before Parliament for power to construct a branch-line to Ware and Hertford. It appears to be probable that the line will also be extended to Cambridge.—A railway through Lincolnshire is proposed, if arrangements can be effected to bring about an alteration in the line of the Northern and Eastern Railroad, so as to have a terminus at Grimsby; its direction would then be through the populous towns of Lynn, Wisbeach, Spalding, and Boston.—Box-tunnel, by far the greatest work of its kind in this or any other country, is fast approaching completion. Less than 40 yards in length now remain to be excavated, and there is every probability that the entire work will be finished within a month or six weeks. The length of the tunnel is 3128 yards, or 48 yards more than 1¾ miles. The width is 30 feet, and the height varies, according to the nature of the ground excavated, from 25 to nearly 40 feet. The total amount excavated cannot amount to less than 450,000 cubic yards. It is stated to be the boldest and greatest specimen of tunnelling yet produced.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—At the last meeting of the Repeal Association Mr. John O'Connell brought before the members the subject of Irish railways, and the relative merits of the Registration Bills. He said that it was not likely that Government would introduce a bill for the promotion of railways in Ireland, not finding themselves strong enough to carry the measure, and that steps should therefore be taken to enable the private companies to proceed with undertakings so likely to be beneficial to the country. In the event of Lord Stanley's bill being passed into a law, Parliament in his opinion ought to take care lest they made the Irish people go farther than that measure was intended. He did not wish to be understood as holding out any threat, but it should be remembered that France was arming her people fast, and England might require the assistance of Ireland before long. France was making every internal improvement that was possible. Her army is the largest at present to be found anywhere; her navy is increasing rapidly; everything seems to be in course of preparation. War is by no means unlikely—one spark would be sufficient to light the gunpowder, and if England refuses the Irish people their just and legitimate rights, where would she be? Let England now, he said, do justice to Ireland, or so sure as to-morrow's sun will rise, Ireland will yet refuse her assistance in the hour of need. He then adverted to Lord Morpeth's bill, and said it was not likely the ministry would have a majority of more than four on the first reading, and from the apathy of English members in all matters relating to Irish affairs, he apprehended the ministry would be in a minority in the other stages of the bill.—The rent for the last week was announced to be 37*l*. 12*s*.—A great sensation has been created in the mercantile circles of Dublin by the sudden flight of a member of the Board of Aldermen, leaving behind him defalcations to the amount of 60,000*l*. No reason has been as yet assigned as the cause of failure.

Belfast.—At a recent meeting of the Ulster Association, a series of resolutions were entered into, expressive of disapprobation at the Registration Bill of Lord Stanley, and recommending the adoption of that introduced by Lord Morpeth. A petition to Parliament was adopted, stating that the Association cannot too strongly deprecate the passing of Lord Stanley's Bill; being convinced that most of its provisions are calculated to increase the difficulties and vexation which characterise the proceedings necessary to be adopted under the existing law for procuring the franchise, while it leaves untouched the uncertainty which affects the law of qualification, and which is the fertile source of many of the principal evils which at present exist; and that, on the other hand, they hail with satisfaction the introduction of Lord Morpeth's Bill, feeling that the existing evils cannot be effectually remedied unless the franchise be fixed upon a basis independent of conflicting testimony, and being satisfied that the principles of this bill would introduce great and beneficial changes in the law on the points which it embraces.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Typhus fever is spreading among the poor of this city. The wards of the Royal Infirmary have been thrown open, and almost every bed is occupied. The number of patients at present amounts to 398, of whom 139 are fever patients.

Elgin.—The doubts connected with the supposed murder of Mr. Tulloch, farmer, Ballintomb, in Morayshire, on the 17th October, are at length removed by the capture of the suspected person, Peter Cameron, son-in-law of deceased, who lived in the same house, but succeeded in escaping from the hands of the officers. He had lurked about the parish of Knockando ever since the murder, and intelligence having been received of his place of concealment, a party of officers went to the place. Cameron again escaped by a back window in the house, but a body of from 10 to 15 men followed him, and after a desperate race of about 12 miles, he was taken last week on the Moor near the New Inn, on the banks of the Findhorn. He was conveyed to this town and committed for trial.

Glasgow.—Consequent upon the apprehension of Dennis Doolan, a second investigation has taken place into the circumstances attending the murder of Green at Bishop's-bridge, and Doolan has been fully committed on the charge of murder; and four men have also been committed on the alternative charge of murder or being accessories to the fact.—It appears, by an account just published of the shipping trade of Glasgow and Greenock, that considerable advances have been made in recent years. 241 ships left Greenock for foreign ports last year, and 306 entered the harbour whose aggregate tonnage was 100,039 tons. The number of vessels arrived at Glasgow from abroad was 228, and the tonnage 42,782. The trade of the Clyde is consequently in a flourishing state.—There is at present alive in the island of Harris a man who was born in 1730, and has, therefore, attained his 110th year. From his youth upwards, he has cherished all the feelings that constitute the true Celtic character, and was deemed trustworthy enough to become one of the attendants of Mr. M'Leod, tacksman of Bernera, during his sojourn in a hiding-place that blood-hounds could not reach, subsequently to the battle of Culloden. The spot chosen was Uamba Ulludal; and while thus secreted he fared better than Baron Bradwardine, by clansmen and friends, who supplied him with venison, mutton, fish, and other necessaries, obtained by hunting, dexterity or otherwise, and served according to the rude fashion of the times. The name of the individual who has seen generation after generation committed to the grave, is John Martin; his faculties of speech, sight, and hearing are unimpaired, and he is still so hale in bodily health, that in good weather he thinks nothing of travelling to the top of the highest hill in Harris.

Miscellaneous.

Wreck of the Royal George.—A large portion of timber recovered from this vessel at Spithead has recently found its way into Wales, in the shape of sleepers for the Taaf Vale Railway. Thus the oak, originally appropriated by the shipwright to form the ribs of a British man-of-war, and next doomed to slumber at the bottom of the ocean for half a century, has been again applied to useful purposes in the upper world; and now many of its fragments are lying across the mountains of Cwm Taaff, and sustaining the iron road, along which a large portion of the manufactures and commerce of Glamorganshire will travel to and from the element they so long occupied.

Evergreens in Abyssinia.—All trees and shrubs in Abyssinia bear flowers, and subsequently seeds, berries or fruits, of some kind or other; food for all, or some particular species of birds. Every tree or bush carries these likewise in all stages of ripeness, in all seasons of the year. This is, however, not to be understood as meaning that any tree produces, in any part, fruit, or flowers, more than once a year: but the time when each part bears is very particularly distributed. The west side of the tree is the first that blossoms; its fruit then proceeds in all its stages of ripeness, till it falls to the ground. It is succeeded by the south side, which undergoes the same process. And from this, it crosses the tree, and the north is next in fruit; last of all comes the east, which produces flowers and fruit till the beginning of the rainy season. In the end of April new leaves push off the old ones, without leaving the tree at any time bare; so that every tree in Abyssinia appears to be an evergreen.—*I. R.*

The Indian Blow-pipe and Arrow.—In Waterton's Wanderings in South America, there are some curious details of this instrument. When a native of Maconshia goes in quest of feathered game or other birds, he seldom carries his bow and arrows. It is the blow-pipe he then uses: this extraordinary tube of death is perhaps one of the greatest natural curiosities of Guiana; it is not found in the country of the Maconshi. Those Indians say that it grows to the south-west of them, near the Rio Negro. The reed must grow to an amazing length, as the part the Indians use is from 10 to 11 feet long, and no tapering can be perceived in it, one end being as thick as the other. It is of a bright yellow colour, perfectly smooth inside and out, and there is not the least appearance of a knot or joint throughout the whole extent. The natives call it Ourah. This of itself is too slender to answer the end of a blow-pipe; but there is a species of palm larger and stronger, which the Indians make use of as a case, in which they put the Ourah. It is of a brown colour and susceptible of a fine polish, and appears as if it had joints five or six inches from each other. It is called Samourah, and the pulp inside is easily extracted by steeping it a few days in water. Thus the Ourah and Samourah, one within the other, form the blow-pipe of Guiana. The end which is applied to the mouth, is tied round with a small silk grass cord, to prevent its splitting; and the other end, which is apt to strike against the ground, is secured by the seed of the acuero fruit, cut horizontally through the middle, with a hole made in the end, through which is put the extremity of the blow-pipe. It is fastened on with string on the outside, and the inside is filled up with wild bee's wax. The arrow is from nine to ten inches long, made of the leaf of a species of palm tree called Concourite, hard and brittle, and pointed as sharp as a needle. About an inch of the pointed end is poisoned. This poison is prepared by the Indian principally from a vine which grows in their wilds, called the Wourali; when he has produced enough of this, he digs up a root of a very bitter taste, ties them together, and then employs two kinds of bulbous roots, which contain a green and glutinous juice. He fills a litle quiver, which he carries on his back, with the stalks of these; and lastly, searches for two species of ants, one of which is large and black, and so venemous that its sting produces a fever; the other being a little red ant which stings like a nettle, and generally has its nest under the leaf of a shrub. After obtaining these, he uses strong Indian pepper, the pounded fangs of the Labarri snake, and those of the Connaconchi; he boils the whole together over a slow fire, till reduced to a thick syrup. The other end of the arrow is burnt to make it still harder, and wild cotton is put round it for about an inch and a half. It requires considerable practice to put on this cotton well; it must be just large enough to fill the hollow of the tube, and tapered off downwards; the other end is tied on with a thread of silk grass to prevent its slipping off the arrow. The flesh of the game is not in the least injured by the poison, nor does it appear to corrupt sooner than that killed by the gun or knife. The Indian on his return home carefully suspends his blow-pipe from the top of his roof, that it may not get a cast or warp.—*I. R.*

Olive Trees raised from Seed.—Trials have been frequently made, but without success, to multiply the olive by sowing the seeds. It has always been found necessary either to employ cuttings, or to procure wild plants from the woods. One of the inhabitants of Marseilles being astonished to find that he could not obtain by cultivation what nature produces spontaneously, was led to reflect upon the manner in which the wild olives were produced. He found that they proceed from the kernels, dropped in the woods by birds which had swallowed the olives; by the act of digestion, the olives had been deprived of their natural oil, and the kernels thereby become permeable to the moisture of the earth; the excrement of the birds having served for manure, and perhaps the soda which it contains, by combining with a portion of the oil which had escaped digestion, having also favoured germination. From these considerations the following experiments have been made:—a number of turkeys were caused to swallow ripe olives; after they had passed through them, the kernels were collected and placed in a stratum of earth, and watered. They afterwards vegetated, and a number of plants proceeded from them. In order to produce a similar effect upon the olives by artificial means, a quantity were macerated in an alkaline lixivium, they were then sown, and plants were produced as in the former experiment. This ingenious process may be regarded as a very important discovery, and may be applied to other seeds, besides those of the olive, which are in like manner so oily that except under rare circumstances water cannot penetrate them and cause their development. Of this description is the nutmeg, which will seldom vegetate in our stoves, but which, perhaps, would do so were it to be submitted either to the action of the stomach, or of the alkaline solution.

May-dew.—May is one of the months in which the greatest quantity of dew falls, because it is one in which the greatest difference exists between the temperature of the nights and days. During the day a great deal of water is evaporated into the atmosphere, where it remains in a state of vapour until night, when the temperature being lowered by 20 or 30 degrees, this vapour is condensed into water, and deposits itself on the surface of the earth in the form of dew. The progress of vegetation is now so far advanced, that the process by which nature affords nourishment to plants and trees cannot fail to be a theme of curiosity to all persons. It is known that the food of a tree is a liquid, which it imbibes through its roots, and that

this fluid ascends from the soil and circulates to the very top of the tree. This ascent is contrary to the laws of gravitation, and how it was immediately produced was never satisfactorily explained until the experiments of Dutrochet. That great naturalist established the fact, that the sap ascended from the cells of plants through tubes. By an experiment on a chicken he determined that an organic membrane placed between two fluids of different densities will cause the thinner one to pass through it into the thicker. The cells of plants are composed of this sort of membrane, and therefore when water surrounds them they imbibe it readily, because their contents are thicker than the water; the liquid consequently accumulates in the cells, which become every moment more swollen, and at last are relieved by the fluid passing up the tubes, which open into them.—*I. R.*

Tradesmen's Bills.—A gentleman, whose house was repairing, went one day to see how the job was progressing, and observing a quantity of nails lying about, said to the carpenter, "Why don't you take care of these nails? They'll certainly be lost." "No," replied the carpenter, "you'll find them all in the bill."

Musical Instruments.—The natives of Amboyna have an instrument which produces sounds by no means displeasing. They appear to come from a distance; but this is a deception, for the person hearing them may not be more than fifty feet from the instrument. It is formed of a bamboo at least sixty feet in length, fixed in a vertical position, close to the sea. Between every joint is a hole near an inch and two-tenths long; these holes form so many mouths, by which the action of the wind emits agreeable and varied sounds. As the joints of this long bamboo are very numerous, care is taken to pierce it in different directions, so that from whatever point the wind blows it always enters some holes. The sound of the instrument resembles that of the harmonicon more than any other to which it can be compared. There is another instrument on which the women of Amboyna play, and accompany it with their voice. It is formed of a joint of bamboo about six inches in length, covered at one end with a piece of parchment, like a drum. Three strings of bark, each of them stretched by a bridge, are fixed to the two extremities of the cylinder, which is placed upon the knees. The two most distant chords sound an octave, and the intermediate one a fifth with the farthest chord. A circle at each extremity, about four-tenths of an inch in height, supports other strings, intended to render the instrument more sonorous. These strings are more or less stretched by a slider, which connects two and two together, and which can be moved at pleasure through almost the whole length, as in our drums. A little slip of bamboo-bark puts the chords supported by the bridges into vibration.—*I. R.*

Lusus Naturæ.—There is at present at Dalton Hall, the seat of E. Hornby, Esq., a tame hare, which the other day exhibited, in a wonderful degree, the absence of the timidity which is supposed to be the characteristic of that animal. It was missed from its usual place, and was found lying before the servants' hall fire licking and being licked by a dog which it never before saw, and which is used by the warrener in catching rabbits. Since this discovery, the dog and the hare have frequently been found together.

Hunting in the Pyrenees.—A letter from Arglees, in the Hautes Pyrenées, relates that as M. Castest, an intrepid sportsman of Bareges, was returning from hunting the bouquetin, a species of mountain goat, he saw on the point of a steep rock, between Tourles and Bouchereau, near the Cirque of Gavarai, a large bear, which had been already wounded by some Spanish hunters, and fired at the animal again when within 20 yards of him. The beast rolled towards him, succeeded in seizing him, and dragged him down the descent to the depth of 40 yards. Here the bear became exhausted from loss of blood, and, letting go his hold, fell to the bottom of the precipice. M. Castest, though severely torn, saved himself by clinging to a jutting point of the rock, and was supported back to Bareges by three trackers, who also recovered the fallen bear, with which, and three bouquetins he had previously shot, he returned in triumph.

Law.

Exchequer Chamber.—*Middleton and others* v. *Dr. Sherbourne and others.*—Lord Abinger has delivered judgment in this case. The cause came before the Court on a motion on the part of plaintiffs for a receiver over the personal estates of the late W. Heatley, Esq., of Brindle Lodge, Lancashire, pending a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts, instituted by the plaintiffs, for the purpose of setting aside the will of that gentleman. The plaintiffs are the ladies being the nieces and heirs-at-law of the testator, who was a gentleman of large fortune, and they sought to set aside the will and a codicil by which Mr. Heatley demised the bulk of his property to defendant, Dr. Sherbourne, a Roman Catholic clergyman, on the ground of undue influence exercised, as the bill alleges, by the defendant over the mind and actions of the testator whilst acting in the capacity of his spiritual confessor. The bill also impeaches several transactions between the testator and the defendants, who are all Roman Catholic clergymen, which took place in the lifetime of the former. The noble lord, after stating the nature of the application, and taking a review of the arguments in opposition, said he had carefully examined the various authorities quoted by defendants' counsel in support of their arguments that the Court had no jurisdiction. His Lordship, having referred to the numerous cases cited on both sides, and having commented on the arguments urged in reference to them, observed that he thought it competent for a Court of Equity, on a motion for a receiver, either to direct an issue, or an ejectment to be brought for the purpose of trying the validity of a will. It was quite clear to him that the Court had this power: for the parties in such cases had no other remedy but to apply for relief to a Court of Equity. There were several remarkable circumstances in this case, which required a Court of Equity to grant relief. The first was the purchase of the Carlton estate. The estate was purchased with Mr. Heatley's own money, but the conveyance was made to Dr. Sherbourne, and it was stated that the former received the rents up to the time of his death. If that were so, the question was whether Dr. Sherbourne was the owner, or only trustee for the purchaser? A Court of Equity could not set aside a deed unless under very peculiar circumstances. From the deed of conveyance, Dr. Sherbourne appeared *primâ facie* the owner, and the contrary could not be assumed merely, but there must be strong evidence to warrant the interference of the Court. A mere statement would not be evidence at law. The second instance was the estate of Walton-le-Dale, purchased under the like circumstances. The question here would be, whether the estate belonged to Dr. Sherbourne or the heirs-at-law. The other instances he would refer to were the money transactions. The question here would be, whether these moneys, though given and dealt with by defendants in the manner stated by the bill, and in part admitted in the answers, were the property of the late Mr. Heatley or not? If they were, and the will should stand, they would now be the property of the executor, and if there was no will, then they would belong to the next of kin. His Lordship then adverted to the various other transactions stated to have taken place in the lifetime of the testator, and observed that all depended upon the issue of the question whether the will was good or not. He then remarked on the grounds put forward for impeaching the will. Mere influence was not sufficient to set aside a will, for all wills were made under some kind of influence or another, such as love, personal attachment, friendship, or the like. The main question was as to the degree of influence. It must be such a degree of influence as to deprive the testator of being the master of his own actions—such as fear, or a degree of influence arising from delusion, amounting to partial insanity. Now, it was to be observed in this case, that Dr. Sherbourne throughout all these transactions stood in the relation of confessor to the testator, appearing to have unlimited control over his affairs. This was shown as well by the facts as by Dr. Sherbourne's own admission that letters were written by him for the testator, because, as he said, Mr. Heatley liked his style better than his own, which, taken with the other facts, clearly showed an interference with the temporal affairs of the testator. Another fact was that one of the codicils, the very codicil which imposed the condition on the heirs-at-law that they should confirm the devise to Dr. Sherbourne within twelve months, was in the handwriting of defendant. This was a strong fact. If these circumstances went to the extent of showing that the will or the codicil, or both, were made under the influence of superstitious terror, it was a fit case to be submitted to the consideration of a jury, as a preliminary step to the decision of a Court of Equity. He should, under all the circumstances, therefore, direct an issue to try the validity of the will and the last codicil. The issue to be tried at the next assizes at Liverpool. He was the more satisfied with this direction because Dr. Sherborne, being a man of education, must feel it was due to the other parties that the question should be tried before the expiration of the twelve months within which their confirmation of the devise was limited by the last codicil. The plaintiffs in equity his Lordship directed should be the plaintiffs at law. The issue was no doubt on the defendant, and he considered this last direction necessary, in order that there should be no delay. He would first mention one other subject. If the will made in 1829 should be set aside, it would be competent for Dr. Sherborne to set up the will of 1824. That, however, would raise another question as to the estates subsequently acquired by the testator. This will not having been made subsequently to the late Act of Parliament, those after-acquired estates would not pass by it. He would, if the parties chose, direct an issue on that will also. He would reserve his opinion upon the motion until after the trial of the issue.—On behalf of the plaintiffs, and after some discussion, it was ordered that defendant should produce the several deeds and documents mentioned in the schedule to his answer on the trial of the issue.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*The Queen* v. *the Earl of Waldegrave and others.*—This was an indictment for an assault. It appeared that on Friday, the 5th of June, at midnight, a hired fly, containing four persons, drove into the quiet town of Hampton. The oaths and vociferations of the party were described as profane in the extreme. On being spoken to by the horse-patrol, they became more violent; and on a policeman coming up they assaulted him, one of them striking him on the head with a bludgeon, or "life-preserver." Leaving him on the ground in that state, they drove off, having alarmed the inhabitants by their vociferations. By the number of the fly, which the patrol succeeded in taking, the owner was traced. It was ascertained that the vehicle was hired in the name of the Earl of Waldegrave; and that his lordship, with three others—one of whom, Captain Duff, was also identified—were taken up at his lordship's villa at Twickenham, the whole party being attired in masquerade dresses—that they proceeded to Kingston, where there was a fair; and that after annoying the company, and aiding the swell mob by creating confusion in the fair, of which the pickpockets took advantage, they returned yelling, and frighting the inhabitants of the villages through which they passed. A hat left by one of the party at Hampton was identified and sworn to before the magistrates by a Mr. Richmond, as having been snatched off his head by a person on horseback on the Wednesday preceding, being the Derby day at Epsom, where his lordship and his companions were known to have been present. When the case was called on, there was not a full attendance of special jurymen, and Mr. Chambers, counsel for the prosecution, at once prayed a *tales*. Mr. Thesiger who appeared for the Earl of Waldegrave asked whether the Attorney-General's warrant was ready. Mr. Chambers said it was, and handed it in. The jury having been thus completed, Sir F. Pollock, who appeared for the defendant named Duff, said that his client, and he believed he might also add, Lord Waldegrave, were willing to make the first reparation, by withdrawing the plea of not guilty, and pleading guilty. Mr. Thesiger, on behalf of his lordship, said that they had, after full consideration, determined to adopt this course. Mr. Chambers for the prosecution said he had no power to object to this plan, if his lordship, in his discretion, permitted it to be adopted. Lord Denman said he should permit it, and added a suggestion of a substantial compensation to the party injured. Sir F. Pollock said that the defendants were deeply indebted to the Lord Chief Justice for having thrown out the suggestion. The case was then withdrawn, to be settled by private arrangement.

Sheriff's Court.—*Moggridge* v. *Drewe.—Eighteen Guinea Teeth warranted "to Eat" a Beefsteak.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of 15*l.* 15*s.*, being the balance of 18*l.* 18*s.* for a set of artificial teeth: the defendant having pleaded that she was only indebted in the sum of 3*l.* 3*s.*, and that she had paid into court. Mr. Petersdorff stated that in this case Mr. Moggridge, dentist, was the plaintiff, and Mrs. Drewe, a lady of fortune, the defendant, who was called upon in a court of justice to show why she should not pay the just claim of the plaintiff.—Charles Hobbs, assistant to the plaintiff, stated that he remembered taking the set of teeth to defendant's house, about the end of July, and again in November.—Mr. Petersdorff. Do you remember what took place on that occasion? Witness. Why, there were three ladies in the drawing-room, and they were all very angry, and spoke at one time, so that I don't know what they said. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Petersdorff. The loss of teeth did not prevent their talking? (Witness. It did not. Mrs. Drewe complained the teeth did not fit. He told her it was impossible to tell what was the matter without seeing the mouth: the breadth of a horse-hair would make a difference. She said she had no complaint to make, but she did not think her mouth suited for artificial teeth. Witness added that the teeth were made with the most perfect skill, and he should have charged 20*l.* for them. They had evidently been used for four or five weeks.—Mr. Hill, counsel for defendant. Do you know they fitted the gums? Witness. Yes.—Mr. Hill. Not having tested that, tell us how you arrive at that conclusion? Witness. By experience we can tell whether they fit or not.—Under-Sheriff. This is absurd. It is quite impossible.—Mr. Hill. I should have supposed so. Now, did you never hear that these very teeth were made for a Countess? (Laughter.) Witness. No.—Mr. Hill. Will you swear the plaintiff did not tell you he had made them for a Countess, and not for Mrs. Drewe? (Loud laughter.) Witness. He never told me so.—Mr. Bowden, another assistant of the plaintiff, proved that many alterations had been made in the teeth.—Mr. Hill. Why were they altered? Witness. She said they were too large. She wanted her teeth shorter. (Loud laughter).—Mr. Hill. Well? Witness. And narrower.—Mr. Clark, dentist, said a patient under such circumstances should be visited every day for a week, in order to see that the teeth properly fitted.—Cross-examined. After a month the teeth ought "to be comfortable," and the patient able to masticate and articulate.—Mr. Allen gave similar testimony.—Cross-examined. The patients must come till they are made comfortable. We never failed in making a perfect model, but others did. (Laughter.)—Mr. Hill then addressed the jury for the defendant.—Mrs. Hodges stated she was daughter of defendant, and went with her to Mr. Moggridge. Her mother had then a few parts of her teeth left. Her mouth was peculiarly small. He examined her mouth, and spoke with great confidence that he should be able to fit her mouth.—Mr. Hill. Did he make any particular promise? Mrs. Hodges. Yes: he said she would be able to eat a beefsteak. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Hill. Has she done so? Mrs. Hodges. She had to take her teeth out before she could eat a bit of bread. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Moggridge said he did not expect her mother to pay if the teeth did not fit.—Mr. Hill. Did she persevere? Mrs. Hodges. Yes, but she could never swallow anything but a piece of sopped bread.—Mr. Hill. Could she speak? Mrs. Hodges. Yes, but you could hardly understand her. (Loud laughter.) She could not swallow when these teeth were in her mouth. (A laugh.)—Cross-examined. She complained the food got between the gold and her gums, and she could not turn it in her mouth. (Roars of laughter). She only had the teeth at intervals, and took them out at meal times. (Excessive laughter for some minutes). When she had the "teeth in," she was obliged to take the food out. She could not wear them for a whole day, for she could not eat. If she had a meal, she could not get through it. (Laughter). Some days she would "wear" the teeth for two or three hours, sometimes not at all.—Re-examined. She never refused to show her mouth. (A laugh).—After some other evidence, the Under-Sheriff, in his charge to the jury, left it for them to say whether the plaintiff had had the opportunity of performing the contract he had entered into, and the defendant had given the teeth a fair trial.—The jury found for the plaintiff for 15*l.* 15*s.*

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

The betting was confined to a select number, and proved excessively dull and uninteresting. The only fluctuation of any moment was in Cameleon, who reached 20 to 1, which was taken to £100. The same sum was laid out in two bets on Eringo, at 18 to 1, and as much in one bet on the Rosalie colt, at 16 to 1, at which figure three or four were willing to invest; the offers at the close did not in any instance exceed 15 to 1. Coronation was mentioned early in the afternoon, when 18 to 1 would have been taken; nothing was heard of him afterwards, but we do not think that more than 17 to 1 would have been laid. The Knight of the Whistle was not so good a favourite as on Monday, and in a bet to a pony agst Palæmon an addition was made to the odds last quoted. Wahab was backed for £50, and Ermengardis for £100, at the prices attached to their names; and two or three others were backed for petty amounts. Closing prices:—

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst	Rosalie colt (take 16 to 1)	30 to 1 agst	Duke of Wellington (tak. and aft. offer.)
17 to 1	Coronation (ta. 18 to 1)	30 to 1	Wahab (taken)
18 to 1	Knight of the Whistle (take 20 to 1)	50 to 1	The Nob (t. 1000 to 15)
18 to 1	Eringo (taken)	50 to 1	Ermengardis (taken)
20 to 1	Cameleon (taken)	50 to 1	Belgrade (t. 1000 to 15)
22 to 1	Palæmon (taken)	50 to 1	Darioletta (take 1000 to 15)
25 to 1	Ralph (t. and aft. off.)	60 to 1	Metternich (taken)
25 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken and after. offered).	1300 to 100	Cameleon and Wahab (taken)

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Kedge (take 8 to 1)	9 to 1 agst Lampoon (taken)

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. Dobson, Leeds, inn-keeper—H. C. Carter, linen-draper, Tooting.

BANKRUPTS.—S. Williams, Lambeth-walk, haberdasher—R. Silk and T. Brown, Long-acre, coach makers—J. W. Callaway, Woburn, Bedfordshire, linen-draper—J. Fearnley, Hampstead, ironmonger—J. M. Saunderson, Red Lion-square, house-agent—T. Read, Crawford-street, Portman-square, hair-dresser—R. Harris and S. King, High Holborn, woollen-drapers—G. Sutton, Bedford-place, East-street, Old Kent-road—W. Savage, Surrey-street, Strand, lodging-house-keeper—E. Orell, Liverpool, flour-dealer—R. Crux, Canterbury, Kent, victualler—J. Smith, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, mercer—T. Roberts, Leeds, corn-miller.—G. H. Garnett, chemist, Queen Ann-street, St. Marylebone.—J. Philpot, victualler, Bay-tree Tavern, St. Swithin's-lane, City.—F. Wood, coal-dealer, Brixton.—M. May, earthenware-dealer, Devonport.—W. Taylor, carpenter, Westbury, Wiltshire.—J. G. Jones, dealer in musical-instruments, Bridgewater.—W. Worsfield, coach-smith, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.—J. Robson, coach-currier, Bear-street, Leicester-square.—A. Pickard, cloth-manufacturer, Osse, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.—T. Hanson, woollen cloth-manufacturer, Clough Bottom, Longwood, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.—G. Munn, paper-manufacturer, Bagnor, Speen, Berkshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Stewart, Inverdunning, Perthshire, maltster—M. Holmes and D. Andrew, Paisley, engineers—W. Glen and Co., Greenock, draper—P. Aitchison and J. Knox, Edinburgh, slaters—S. Wood, Jedburgh—J. Shortridge, Maxweltown, baker.

Births.—On Friday, the 12th inst., at Adare-manor, county of Limerick, the lady of Viscount Adare, M.P., of a son and heir.—On the 13th inst., at Basingstoke, Hants, the lady of Edward Knight, Esq., jun., of Chawton-house, of a daughter.—On Saturday, the 13th, at Overcourt, Gloucestershire, the lady of R. Cann Lippincott, Esq., of a son and heir.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., at Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square, the lady of N. C. Radiger, Esq., of a son.

Married.—On the 16th inst., at Conington, the Rev. W. H. Rooper to Frances Catherine, youngest daughter of the late J. Heathcote, Esq., of Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire, and Charles-street, Berkely-square, London.—On the 10th inst., at Boxwell, in the county of Gloucester, Mr. W. Robins, of Wotton-under-Edge, to Mary Alithea, youngest daughter of J. Morse, Esq., of Leighterton, in the same county.—On the 13th inst., at Meynell Langley, near Derby, Benjamin Dean, Esq., of Camberwell, to Mary Grace, daughter of the late William Cokayne, Esq., of Derby.

Died.—On Monday, the 15th inst., at Rochester, Eliza, widow of the late W. Stokes, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General.—At Westwood-house, Sydenham, Mrs. Lawrie, widow of the late Andrew Lawrie, Esq., of the Adelphi, and of Sydenham, Kent, in the 87th year of her age.—On the 13th ult., T. Hodgson, Esq., of Wanstead, Essex.—On the 25th of November last, after a few days' illness, at Orange-grove, in the Island of Jamaica, T. B. Williams, Esq., late of Gower street, Bedford-square, in the 52d year of his age.—On the 10th inst., Mr. R. Pollett, late of Saffron-gardens, Horndon-on-the-Hill, aged 63.—On the 12th inst., at Paris, Sarah Louisa Bathurst, aged 19, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bathurst, K.C.B.—On the 12th inst., at Brussels, G. Sandeman, Esq., late of St. Swithin's-lane, in his 76th year.—On the 13th inst., at the house of his nephew, Orange-grove, New-cross, J. Cormack, Esq., of Gothic-cottage, Ryde, Isle of Wight, in the 55th year of his age.

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Saturday, February 20, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 9. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of [Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke [of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of [Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. [Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Algnburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl [Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

TO PANSY-GROWERS.

JAMES MAY begs to inform the Cultivators of that much-esteemed flower "Pansy," that he can now supply fine plants in pots of all new and choice varieties, with a few plants of his superb Seedlings of last season, at advertised prices. At the same time, J. M. begs to inform his friends he has a few packets of his choice collected Seed, at the following prices per packet—2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., 10*s*. Also 30 superb named Show Varieties for 21*s*., package included. A priced Catalogue of the new and best varieties may be had on application.

A remittance or reference respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

The Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, Middlesex.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the Heartsease, that he can now supply, from pots, twelve of his fine Seedlings (including Robin Adair), which were so very successful last year, at 3*l*. 3*s*. Also 25 good named varieties for exhibition for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

THE VICTORIA RASPBERRY.—To the Nobility, Gentry, and others.—JOHN ROGERS begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that in consequence of the numerous applications he has received for his Raspberry he cannot supply any more plants until the autumn. He begs to solicit orders for them, which shall be executed early in the autumn.—Eaton-square, Pimlico, Feb. 25, 1841.

STANDARD and DWARF ROSES, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, DAHLIAS, &c.—By Mr. J. KING, at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, 3rd March, at 12, the property of Mr Willmer, Florist to Her Majesty, comprising a superior collection of Standard and Dwarf Roses, Carnations, Picotees, Dahlias, &c.—To be viewed the morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.—JAMES WALLIS, of Cradley, near Stourbridge, begs to call the attention of Florists and Amateur Growers, as he has a few Layers to dispose of in a sound healthy state, and which will be sold at the following very low prices:—20 pairs for 25*s*., 40 pairs 47*s*. 6*d*.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, GERANIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that he has a fine selection of the above flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.

	£.	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES.—100 superfine sorts, by name, one root of each	3	0	0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
ANEMONES.—100 roots in 50 superfine sorts, by name	2	10	0
Superfine Double, in mixture, from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
AURICULAS.—25 superfine sorts, with their names, one plant of each	3	13	6
PICOTEES.—25 superfine sorts, with their names, one pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.—12 superfine sorts, with their names, one pair of each	2	2	0

H. GROOM begs to say, his Catalogue of Geraniums and new plants for this spring is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

G. CHARLWOOD begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has received his usual collection of American Tree and Shrub Seeds which have arrived in good condition, and are well worthy the attention of Gentlemen and the Trade.

G. C. likewise begs to offer to the attention of all Amateurs and admirers of the Flower Garden the following new and rare Seeds, which he assures them are deserving a place in every parterre.

IPOMŒA RUBRA CÆRULEA.
HELYCHRYSUM, new white, from Van Diemen's Land, 5ft. to 6ft.
PODOTHECA CAPITATA (new), does well for either pots or borders—yellow.
AGERATUM GRANDIFLORUM (new), beautiful cærulean blue for borders.
PORTULACCA SPLENDENS (new), handsome.
VERBENAS (new), from Mexico, various white ones, mixed.
DITTO ditto ditto all colours, mixed.
LUPINUS HARTWEGII.
ZEBRA MALLOW (new), very showy.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
CENTAUREA AMERICANA.
IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT (tender).

And all the new and well-known varieties of Flower Seeds, with a general collection of Vegetable Seeds of the best description.—Catalogues will be sent free, on application.—14, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden, Feb. 1841.

ROSES.—WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, and at PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the Horticultural public in general, to their extensive and unrivalled collection of Roses: they have the pleasure of offering the following now ready for immediate delivery at the annexed very reduced prices.

Sorts left to W. W. & Son's selection.

		Per 100.		
Extra fine standard Roses, per doz.	30*s*.			
Half-standard Roses, per doz.	12*s*.	or 5*l*.	0*s*.	0*d*.
Fine half-standard Roses, per doz.	18*s*.	6	0	0
Extra fine half do., per doz.	24*s*.	7	10	0
Dwarf Roses, per doz.	6*s*.	1	10	0
Fine dwarf do., per doz.	9*s*.	2	10	0
Very fine do., per doz.	12*s*.	3	15	0
Extra do. do., per doz.	18*s*.	5	0	0
Climbing and Noisette Roses, dwarfs, 6*s*. to 9*s*.		1	10	0
Do. do., extra fine, per doz.	12*s*.	2	10	0

The above warranted all the most beautiful French varieties—Rose Lists, also general Catalogues of Nursery Stock, may be had GRATIS on application.

The trade are respectfully informed that the principal sorts of Roses, &c., are grown in immense quantities, and offered at unprecedented low prices, of which a wholesale Catalogue is published. All Nurserymen are invited to apply for it.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to announce that their CATALOGUE of NEW and CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS may be had on application at the Nursery, Hackney.

Prepared Packages, containing Select Assortments of Flower Seeds, at 10*s*. per Packet and 20*s*. per Packet; or any larger amount can be immediately forwarded through the Post Office to any part of the Kingdom.—The Nursery, Hackney, Feb. 24, 1841.

PILOT AND TAGLIONI COATS, PEA-JACKETS, &c., at BENJAMIN EDGINGTON'S MARQUEE, TENT, and RICK-CLOTH WAREHOUSE, 298, Piccadilly. Manufactory, 2, Duke-street, Southwark. Sacks, Ropes, Nets, and Flags, Waggon-cloths, Horse-cloths, Emigration Tents, &c. Netting and Buntin for Fruit-trees.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER a Young Man, 23 Years of Age; has been 5 Years in his last situation. Apply to J. R., at Mr. Williams's, 6, Holloway-terrace, Holloway.

WANTED, as FOREMAN in a PLANT NURSERY, an intelligent YOUNG MAN, of good address, as Salesman, and who would make himself generally useful.—Address P. W., at Messrs. Noble's, Seedsmen, Fleet-street, London.

AS HEAD GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, a Single Man, aged 33, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business in all its various branches, and is well qualified by experience to fulfil either situation; the most satisfactory references may be obtained. Direct, P. B., Gardeners' Chronicle Office, 3, Charles Street, Covent Garden, London.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The FIRST EVENING MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at Six o'clock on TUESDAY next, the 2nd of March, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, when the attendance of all parties friendly to the undertaking is requested: and the Meetings will be continued on the First and Third Tuesdays in each month, until further notice.—T. C. WILDMAN, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 21, Regent Street, 15th Feb. 1840.—MARSHALL'S EARLY DWARF PROLIFIC BEAN.—This was grown, along with other varieties of Beans, in the Society's Garden at Chiswick in 1839, and proves to be a very excellent variety. It is dwarf, branching close to the bottom of the stem, very prolific, producing in clusters, and nearly a fortnight earlier than the Mazagan, which it also surpasses in producing a much larger Bean. It is consequently highly deserving of cultivation, and may be safely recommended as the best early variety hitherto known.—JOHN LINDLEY.

The above valuable Bean may be had at Hugh Ronalds and Son's, Seed and Nurserymen, Brentford, Middlesex, who wish to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, particularly their White Cape Brocoli.

HOT WATER.

T. CORBETT begs leave to thank those Noblemen, Gentlemen, and brother Gardeners, who have so liberally patronised his system of Heating Horticultural Buildings of every description, and as it is rapidly becoming general, takes this method of apprising those who are not yet acquainted with his terms, that he requires £5 as a Patent Fee for every house so heated, on the receipt of which he will send a printed exposition of its entire principles, with any further instructions that may be wished, and a license to have it erected by any tradesman his patron may think fit. Its merits are considered to be efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness. T. C. is also under the necessity of further stating, that as he is protected by his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, he will rigidly enforce the rights the law allows him wherever these rights have been infringed.—Address, T. Corbett, Pencarrow, Bodmin, Cornwall.

KENSINGTON NURSERY, LONDON.

RICHARD FORREST & CO. beg to direct public attention to an extensive collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, which, as they are growing on a portion of their ground they are obliged to clear off, will shortly be submitted to public competition, and which are well worthy the notice of the Gentry, the Trade, and Public Companies (see Auctioneers' Advertisement). They again advert to their New Strawberry, the Swainston Seedling, having fine, strong, well-rooted plants to offer; and to their Fruit-tree collection, which is complete with everything worth planting. They also invite attention to their collection of Camellias, and general Greenhouse Plants, Hybrid Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c. &c.

Horticultural and Agricultural Seeds in great variety, and Packets of choice Flower Seeds from 5*s*. and upwards, may be had on the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER JAMES STEWART, of Salt-hill Nursery, near Windsor, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and public generally, that his descriptive Catalogues of Dahlias and Camellias may be had on application early in March; the former contains upwards of 200 sorts, including the crême of the new show flowers, and all those of last season; the latter comprises nearly every approved variety, amongst which are Belle Sophie, Alba Londinensis, Duchesse d'Orleans, Amabilis, D'Amerique, Venera, Bellina Major, Felicita, Forbesii, Henri Favre, Frederic le Grand, Incomparabilis Vera, Lendrethii, King, Victoria Antwerpiensis, Colletii, Francofurtensis, Reticulata, Donkelaerii, Tricolor, Ochroleuca, &c. &c.

A catalogue of very choice Geraniums may be had at same time, on prepaid application.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d*. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit-Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use: all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d*. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d*., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d*. per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

IMPORTANT to GENTLEMEN, the TRADE, and PUBLIC COMPANIES WHO INTEND PLANTING THIS SEASON.—At the express desire of the Proprietors, Messrs. FORREST & CO., who are under the necessity of clearing off a great portion of one of their Nurseries, Messrs. PROTHEROE & MORRIS beg respectfully to announce that they will submit to public competition at the Kensington Nursery, on Monday, the 22nd March and following days, an extensive and well-selected collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and American Plants, &c., consisting of Large Magnolias, Evergreen Oaks, Cork-trees, Hollies, Laurels, Laurestinus, Arbutus, Pinus Cembra and various others, Ailantus glandulosa, Kolruteria paniculata, Fringe-trees, Rhamnus latifolia, Chinese and American Arbor-vitæ, Standard Acacia inermis, &c. &c. &c.—To be viewed a week before the sale. Catalogues will be printed forthwith, and to be had of all the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneer, Laytonstone Nursery.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to offer the following select List of PINUSES, CAMELLIAS, &c.

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Excelsa, 1 foot to 2 feet, in pots	2	2	0
" 2 feet to 3 feet, do.	3	3	0
Insignis, 2 feet to 3 feet, do.	2	2	0
"	3	3	0
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Sabiniana of sizes from 3 ft. to 5 ft., fine specimens 5s. to	21	0	0
Macrocarpa, 5 feet	10	10	0
Palustris, 1 foot	1	1	0
Russelliana, 6 inches	1	11	6
Devoniana, 6 inches	2	2	0
Oocarpa, 6 inches	0	10	6
Pseudo strobus, 6 inches	0	10	6
Longifolia, 1 foot	1	1	0
Teocote	0	10	6
Patula	0	10	6
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" " 2 feet	1	11	6
" " 1 foot	1	0	0
" " 4 feet	3	3	0
" Douglasii, 3 feet	2	2	0
" " 1 foot	1	1	0
" Morinda, 2 feet	0	10	6
" " 3 feet	1	1	0
" Pichta, 1 foot	1	1	0
" Nana, 6 inches	1	1	0
" Religiosa	12	12	0
" Nobilis, 1 foot	2	2	0
Cedrus Deodara, 3 feet	2	2	6
" " 2 feet	1	11	0
" " 1 foot	1	0	0
Picea Webbiana, 2 feet	3	3	0
" " 1 foot	2	2	6
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Araucaria imbricata	2	2	0
" Braziliana, 8 feet	5	5	0
Cunninghamia lanceolata, 6 feet	3	3	0
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" expansa, 4 feet to 5 feet	3	3	6
Juniperus Lycia, 1 foot to 2 feet	0	10	0
Callitris pyramidalis	2	2	0

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Tree Pæonia, fine, from One to Five Guineas.

Catalogues of Dahlias and Pansies are now ready, and may be had on application.—Slough, near Windsor, and 170, Piccadilly, London.—*Feb. 20th*, 1841.

T. and E. BROWN's Catalogue of Dahlias and Pansies for 1841 is now ready, and can be had on application. They have a few fine pot-roots to offer of Metella, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Penelope, Argo, Queen of England, President of the West, Yellow Defiance, Windsor Rival, and Sir Wm. Middleton.

T. and E. B. beg to add that they now have roots of Cox's Revenge Dahlia.—Slough, near Windsor, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

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D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

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PUBLIC NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Seeing an Advertisement in this Paper wherein a Mr. Corbett makes a demand of £5 as a patent fee to any wishing to use the open-pipe principle for heating by hot water, J. WEEKS & Co., Hot-house Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the public that they have been in the constant habit of adopting the same principle of open pipes, as well as round and other shapes, for now upwards of twelve years; therefore none need apply to any one nor pay any thing for the right to fix them.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET.

SYLLABUS of a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on PHYSIOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY, by PROFESSOR LINDLEY, Ph. D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. &c. To be delivered on the following Days at Three o'clock.

Lecture I.—Wednesday, 24th February.—General considerations as to the nature of plants and their distinction from animals. What constitutes a perfect plant. The axis and its appendages. Leaf-buds. Epidermis. Atmospheric influences. Window gardening.

Lecture II.—Wednesday, 3d March.—Internal structure of the axis. The root and its modifications; uses of the root. Channels provided for the motion of the sap. Influence of the seasons. Transplanting. Pruning. Timber felling.

Lecture III.—Wednesday, 10th March.—Leaves and their varieties. Internal structure. External form. Uses of leaves. Plantations. Forest trees.

Lecture IV.—Wednesday, 17th March.—Vital forces of plants. Absorption. Decomposition. Circumstances under which these take place.

Lecture V.—Wednesday, 24th March.—Vital forces continued. Secretions. Irritability. Action of light, moisture, and heat. Ripening wood. Hothouses.

Lecture VI.—Wednesday, 31st March.—The food of plants. Influence of soil. Theory of manures. Crops and their rotation.

To be delivered after Easter.

Lecture VII.—Wednesday, 21st April.—The floral organs; Bracts. Calyx. Corolla. Their modifications, and uses. Improvement of flowers.

Lecture VIII.—Wednesday, 28th April.—Secreting organs of flowers. The nectary, the stamens, and the pollen.

Lecture IX.—Wednesday, 5th May.—The pistil; ovary, style and stigma. Phænomena of vegetable fertilization. Hybridism.

Lecture X.—Wednesday, 12th May.—The fruit; the changes it undergoes in its progress to maturity. Its many kinds. Causes of its infinite variety of appearance.

Lecture XI.—Wednesday, 19th May.—The seed. Phænomena of germination. Seedsowing. Seedsaving.

Lecture XII.—Wednesday, 26th May.—The anatomical structure of all the foregoing parts; the hidden means with which plants are furnished in order to enable them to execute their manifold and delicate offices. Fitness of all these things for the end they have to serve.

N.B.—The object of this course is not merely to explain the laws of structure in perfect plants, and the manner in which their different vital actions are performed—but to show at each successive stage in what manner the knowledge we possess of vegetable economy has been made to apply to practical purposes, especially in gardening, foresting, and farming.

Subscribers to the Lectures only, Gentlemen as well as Ladies, to pay Two Guineas for the season, or One Guinea for each Course of Public Lectures delivered in the Theatre of the Institution.—*January*, 1841.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are admitted by all; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial; and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required. Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green, Essex, has also permitted J. Drake to mention that on a vinery erected for him in May last, from a design of Mr. Paxton's, and which was glazed by J. Drake with glass 44 inches long, not a single pane has been broken by the late sudden changes in the weather, and that it has in all other respects most perfectly answered his expectation. Mr. Allcard has also kindly permitted him to state that the vinery may be viewed upon application to his gardener, at his residence as above; and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

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THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE for MARCH contains:—ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—*General Subject.*—Observations on Liebig's "Organic Chemistry";—Assimilation of Carbon; on the Origin of Humus; on the Assimilation of Hydrogen; Origin and Assimilation of Nitrogen; Art of Culture; Interchanging of Crops and Manure. By R. Lymburn.—Additional Notes on the Progress of Gardening in the United States. By A. J. Downing, Esq.—On the comparative Temperature of different Years, and its Influence on Vegetation.—On Mr. Corbett's Mode of Heating by the Circulation of Hot Water in open Gutters.—On increasing Plants by Cuttings, &c., by the Use of Charcoal. By Professor Zuccarini of Munich. Translated from the "Garten Zeitung." By J. L.—On Gardening as an Art of Design and Taste.—*Arboriculture.*—Remarks on several Species of Coniferæ, with Reference to the Climate of North Britain.—*Floriculture.*—Botanical, Floricultural, and Arboricultural Notices of the Kinds of Plants newly introduced into British Gardens and Plantations, or which have been originated in them. On the Management of Cacti.—*Horticulture.*—On the Shriveling of Grapes. By Robert Errington. On the Shriveling of Grapes. On the Scalding and Shriveling of Grapes.—On the Culture and Forcing of Rhubarb.—REVIEWS.—Transactions of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Manning's Book of Fruits. Riley's Catalogue of Ferns. Germain's Observations Critiques sur quelques Plantes des Environs de Paris. Webb's Notice sur le Parlatoria.—Carter's Catalogue of Seeds for 1841. The Seventh Annual Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.—General Notices.—Preservation and Staining of Wood. On a Method of Prognosticating the probable Mean Temperature of the several Winter Months from that of corresponding Months in the preceding Summer. Respiration of Plants.—Foreign Notices:—*Italy.* Sanseviera adiantifolia, and other matters.—Domestic Notices.—*Ireland.* Pinus *pumilio.* The Gigantic Flax.—The Monument to the Memory of Mr. Douglas. A. Gorrie.—Retrospective Criticism.—Mr. Penn's Mode of Heating.—Queries and Answers.—White Scale, Brown Scale, Woodlice, Singing-Birds. The Onion Maggot. The small Stag-Beetle. Oak Spangles. Obituary:—Francis Bauer, Esq.; Daniel Ellis, Esq., F.R.S.E., &c.; John Cowham Parker, Esq.

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Beyrout,	Hebron,	Tiberias,
Mount Olivet,	The Plain of Esdralon,	The Plain of Sharon,
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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 6th of April, may obtain for these Exhibitions, at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* each, any number of Tickets, not exceeding 24, provided such Tickets be actually taken out on or before Tuesday, the 20th of April. After the 6th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of 5*s.* each Ticket. Each Ticket will be available for the admission of one visitor, after one o'clock, to either of the three exhibitions, at the option of the visitor.—All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	8 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Agricultural	8 P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

OUR leading article last week was upon the very important subject of pruning forest trees. It will be remembered that we recommended close pruning for young branches, and the leaving of snags with spray upon them when lopping is practised. Upon this subject Professor Henslow has favoured us with the following letter;

"Notwithstanding the opposite conclusions at which you arrive in your article on pruning and lopping—recommending close-pruning in one case and fore-shortening in another—I shall venture to consider the question open to further discussion. My own conviction is, that there should be no difference in practice, but that close-lopping is as much to be recommended as close-pruning. I will state my reasons for having arrived at this conclusion; but as I am no way wedded to my own opinions, I shall be happy to receive correction whenever I shall find that facts are against me. A few years ago my attention was called to this subject by Lord Braybrooke, who had recently adopted the practice of fore-shortening instead of close-pruning—or, as you would term it, close-lopping—his timber. This he was induced to do at the recommendation of Mr. Blaikie, formerly steward (I believe) to Lord Leicester. As theory appeared to me opposed to such a practice, I took some pains at the time, and have frequently recurred to the subject since to ascertain the precise effects produced by each system. Mr. Blaikie was so kind as to send me a number of specimens illustrative of these effects. It was very clear to me from these specimens, and from all I have ever seen since, that a blemish is necessarily introduced by close-pruning always proportionable to the size of the wound inflicted, that is to say, to the size of the branch removed. In some cases the old wood becomes partially rotten before the new wood closes over the wound; but I think this more frequently happens when the cut slopes a little outwards from the trunk, and is not quite perpendicular. In this case, the new wood and bark, which for a time form a sort of collar round the wound, allow the wet to lodge, which thus facilitates decay. But where the wound has been vertical and the cut clean, I think little or no decay takes place; and I possess a specimen of beech, from which a very large limb has been removed, and in which the blemish is of course proportionably great, though the old wood is perfectly sound. Admitting all that can be urged against close-pruning, as regards the introduction of a decided blemish in the timber, it seems to me that the evils of fore-shortening, *cæteris paribus*, are still greater. If I understand the whole argument in favour of fore-shortening, it is intended that the fore-shortened branch should sooner or later disappear, leaving very little or no blemish. In the specimens sent for my inspection, the fore-shortened branches were all in a state of decay, and where the experiment was pronounced complete, the stumps had become embedded in new wood which had closed over them, exactly as it does over the surface of the cut produced by close-pruning. Now the only difference between the two results appears to me to be this: that in the close-pruning we have two clean surfaces, the one of the old and the other of the new wood, brought into close contact; whilst in the case of the fore-shortened branch, we have the decayed remains of a rotten stump surrounded by an irregular surface of the new wood. I think that some confusion has arisen from comparing the effects produced by a large close-pruned branch, with those resulting from much smaller fore-shortened ones; and which is clearly no just comparison. I fear that I do not quite understand what you say about keeping the fore-shortened branch alive. If you mean that such a branch may be kept alive until the gradual growth of the trunk shall have embedded it, I rather doubt the possibility of this being always effected; but if it were so, there would still be the wound at the extremity of the fore-shortened stump to be healed over. When this was at length embedded, we should have the usual blemish of the close-pruned branch, somewhat smaller indeed than if it had been close-pruned at first, but probably producing a worse blemish from longer exposure of the old wood to the influences of the weather. If you mean that the base of a very large branch should never be embedded by the growth of the trunk, but should merely be checked by lopping it at some distance from the trunk, possibly such practice may be commendable, but I have no facts to refer to. As I understand the ordinary practice of fore-shortening, it is intended as a substitute for the equally or more common practice of close-pruning; and here I must say, that, *cæteris paribus*, I have never yet met with an example where the blemish introduced by the latter method was not considerably less than that which is introduced by the former. The conclusion at which I have arrived from my own observations on the very numerous specimens which I have from time to time had an opportunity of examining, is decidedly in favour of *early* pruning, and decidedly against all manner of late pruning or lopping, (I speak of course of timber only,) where it can possibly be avoided. It might be more troublesome and more expensive to adopt the practice of annually removing buds or very young branches, till trees were sufficiently pruned; but it would be the sure means of producing timber entirely free from all kinds of blemishes, like those which are now introduced by the natural decay of branches, by fore-shortening or by close-pruning. I may add that I believe Lord Braybrooke, and I think Lord Fitzwilliam, who had also adopted the system of fore-shortening, have both abandoned this practice. In a question of such vital importance to the growers of timber, a little further discussion will probably remove all doubt as to which method is most advisable. I should like to see specimens, rather than hear opinions; and if the advisers of the fore-shortening system will only send you such, we may one day hold a council of inquiry over them, and judge for ourselves of the validity of the arguments urged in favour of this practice."

Our limited space prevents our going into this question for the moment; we shall shortly return to it in a formal manner. In the mean while we would only observe, that the object of lopping should be to avoid making any wound where it is of importance, and that the limb on which the operation is performed should never be allowed to die, but should be kept alive by the spray upon it. We quite agree with Professor Henslow that if a stump or snag is left to die, that kind of fore-shortening is worse than close-lopping.

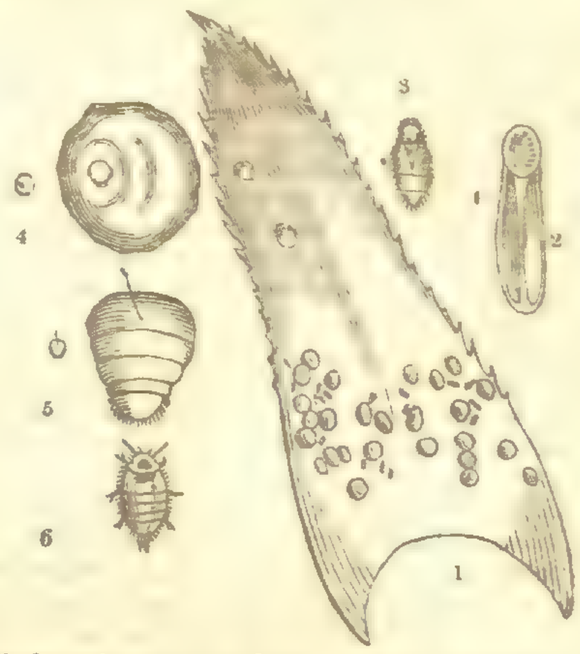
ENTOMOLOGY.

No. II.—THE SCALE INSECT.—The scale insects are a very remarkable tribe, not far removed in relationship from the plant-lice (*Aphides*). Like them they have an astonishing power of fecundity, and there is no period of the year when they are not to be found even in conservatories, where it is warm enough for them. The variety of these vermin is very considerable, for the scale of the vine, olive, fig, myrtle, and 20 others, are well known; we also have the orange-scale, which infests the citron, the mealy scale or mealy bug, the pine-apple, and the oleander scales, and other species of *coccus*: for such is their scientific name. Whilst these are so destructive to our choicest productions, there are other members of the same family which confer great benefits on man: *C. ficus* of the Indies is supposed to produce the shell-lac; *C. polonicus* lives upon the roots of *Polygonum cocciferum* and *Scleranthus perennis*, and was celebrated in Poland for its colouring matter until Mexico produced the Cochineal insect (*C. cacti*), which far exceeds everything in the splendid scarlet it supplies.

The females of these singular parasites, some of which rather resemble galls or excrescences on the branches, whilst others are like muscle and oyster shells in miniature upon the leaves, when once fixed to a spot never seem desirous of leaving it, for there they live and there they die, having thrust in their fine and horny rostrum with such energy, that when forcibly removed they either hang suspended by their beak, or it breaks off. By imbibing the juices of the plant, they become so bloated that neither feet, eyes, nor horns, can be detected. The male, however, is a very different being; he is infinitely smaller than the female, powdered with white, having a pair of wings, and generally two fine thread-like tails, often longer than his body, but so fragile that they break off with the slightest touch; having legs and wings, he soon finds his mate, and in a very short time after, on lifting up the female scale, a number of eggs and young larvæ are discoverable, which she is from time to time producing, being, I suspect, both oviparous and viviparous; her whole body is sometimes filled with young, until their form may be seen through her distended skin. At the proper season each young one crawls off to commence a similar operation, and whilst in their infancy no difference, I believe, can be discerned in the sexes, but the females subsequently cover themselves with a scale, which is supposed to be excrementitious: for when they live on the under side of any downy leaf, as the magnolia, the minute hairs are found united with the scales. Numerous bundles of little cocoons are also formed by some species, which contains the chrysalides of the males, and when they hatch, the insect emerges backward, contrary to the law which regulates all other insects that I am acquainted with, except aphides.

The mealy bug (*Coccus adonidum*) is an exotic species, unfortunately naturalised in our hothouses, where it sometimes exists in such multitudes that the under sides of the leaves appear to be covered with scurf and meal. The coffee-tree, Justicias and Ruellias, are its great favourites, and if such plants are neglected they soon become unsightly and out of health.

The pine-apple scale (*Coccus Bromeliæ*) is often a great pest, and very much resembles the mealy bug. On pulling off a radical leaf this winter I found considerable numbers on the inside of the white part, which was tender and afforded them shelter (fig. 1); intermixed with them were numerous elliptical minute objects, something like a glow-worm when magnified (2): these I take to be the chrysalides of the males; one which I examined appeared like an orange pupa (3). On lifting up one of the orbicular scales, which is just like an oyster-shell (4), a fleshy egg-shaped animal was disclosed, of an orange colour, which proved to be a female (5), for she was nestling her brood of young ones (6), amounting to 20 or more of the same colour; the latter stretching out their six little legs and two fine horns, immediately dispersed over the leaf, but the inanimate mother was so bloated that nothing was visible but her siphon or rostrum; I could neither detect eyes, horns, nor legs.* The perfect males, which ought to have two wings, and as many tails, I have not yet met with.



As all these insects are from warmer climates, I should recommend Orange-trees and other infested plants to be set out of the houses in the summer months, when the cool air of our nights would check, if not destroy, the broods altogether. Some species may be eradicated by brushing off the scales with a sufficiently stiff brush, and if this be done late in the autumn, they cannot crawl up again; but the Pine-apple scale and some others, on being removed, set at liberty a number of young, which I have seen scamper off in every direction, even as late as November; it is therefore necessary to perform the ablution not only outside of the hothouse, but at some distance from it. When this is impracticable, washing the plants with lime, black sulphur, and water, is practised in Holland with great success. ¼ pint of lime and ¼ oz. of sulphur are well mixed together, and put into two gallons of water; stir them well, and when the ingredients have settled, the water will be fit for use.—*Ruricola.*

* The minute figures by the side of those which are magnified show the natural size of the objects. 1 shows the leaf of the Pine-apple, with scale of the natural size; 2, the coccoon; 3, the pupa; 4, the scale; 5, the female; 6, a young coccus, which is not larger than this (.) dot.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. IV.

THE substance next in importance to air is WATER, which exists naturally in three different states: namely, in the solid form as ice; in the fluid state in its ordinary condition; and lastly, as vapour or steam. These three states of water are familiar to every one, but few are aware what causes the great difference between them. When ice is placed before the fire, or exposed to the sunshine, or in any other way warmed, it absorbs heat, it melts and becomes water; and when water is heated, it assumes the form of steam or vapour. The difference between these three forms of water is entirely caused by the quantity of heat they contain; and we may truly say that water is a compound of ice and heat, and that steam is a compound of water and heat. Although this seems very like chemical action, it is really quite different, and must not be confounded with it. Chemical action can only take place between material substances, or those that have weight; now heat is not a substance—it is not a thing we are able to weigh, like all the chemical elements, and consequently when it combines with any substance it only alters the appearance and outward characters of that substance, but does not at all change its chemical properties or nature. When heat is thus combined with a substance it is said to be latent, which means that it is no longer sensible to the feel. This will be easily understood from a very simple experiment. If we put some water in a kettle on the fire, we find that it will soon begin to feel warm to the hand if immersed in it; the warmth which we then feel is called free or sensible heat: but if we put some ice into the kettle in place of water, it will not become warm so soon, but will remain ice-cold until all the ice is melted, because all the heat supplied to it by the fire is absorbed or combined with the ice in melting, and therefore as the heat so absorbed does not make the melting ice any warmer, it is called latent. When all the ice is melted, the water will begin to get warm.

It has already been stated that water is not an elementary or simple substance; it is a compound, and consists of two gases. This at first seems very incomprehensible, for we can hardly believe it possible that a hard and solid substance like ice or a weighty fluid like water is composed of colourless and invisible gas. The difficulty, however, greatly diminishes, when we remember that heat alone, without adding anything to the weight of ice, converts it into water, and that a little more heat will convert that water into an invisible colourless vapour; for, as has already been said, pure hot steam is quite invisible, and only becomes visible to us when partly condensed by the contact of the colder air, which deprives it of the heat necessary to keep it in the state of vapour. The consideration of these facts makes the composition of water appear far less wonderful; for we have little difficulty in believing that steam is composed of two gases, and we know that steam, water, and ice, are, chemically speaking, the same. The one element of water is oxygen gas—that part of the air which is so essential to life and combustion: it constitutes eight-ninths of the weight of ice, water, and steam. The other element, or the remaining one-ninth, is called hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, because it is very combustible, being the basis of the

common coal-gas used for lighting the streets, and entering into the composition of the inflammable air or fire-damp of mines, and many other combustible substances. Water is not like common air, a mere mixture of two gases · it is a compound, and therefore is quite different in its properties from either of its two elements. The very inflammable gas hydrogen having combined with a certain quantity of oxygen, which is the great promoter of combustion, forms water, a compound which we always regard as the greatest enemy to fire or combustion.

The purest kind of water which occurs naturally is rain-water, for all others, such as spring, river, or sea-water, are more or less contaminated or rendered impure by substances dissolved in them. Thus sea-water contains a large quantity of common salt, which in some places is procured from it by exposing it in shallow pits to the heat of the sun, which causes the water to evaporate, and leaves the salt behind. This fact explains why rain-water is purer than other sorts of water, because when the heat of the sun evaporates water from the surface of the earth, all the impurities which it contains are left behind; and of course when this vapour is cooled, and falls down in the form of rain, it must be very nearly pure. Springs which rise in the ground always contain earthy matters dissolved in them, which vary in nature and quantity with the soil through which they rise. The presence of these impurities in water in any quantity gives to it that peculiar character which is termed hardness. Sometimes springs contain a small quantity of iron or sulphur, and other substances, which constitute the many varieties of mineral waters. These matters, like the more common earthy impurities, are all derived from the beds of stone or sand through which the springs rise. Besides these saline and earthy substances, water always contains atmospheric air dissolved in it. This is essential to the life of fishes, and to the growth of all water-plants, which could not exist if they were not thus supplied with common air.

Water is essential to the existence of all plants and animals: it constitutes a large portion of all animal and vegetable substances, it is the principal component of the blood of animals and the sap of plants, and is of the greatest importance, as being the means of introducing into their systems many soluble matters necessary for their healthy growth.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. VI.

There are two or three things relating to cottage gardening to which our remarks ought to have been sooner directed, especially the treatment of the Vine, and the proper mode of managing the Gooseberry and Currant. With regard to the vine, although not suited for exposed situations, there are many warm sheltered spots in which it may be successfully cultivated against the walls of a cottage. The sorts best adapted for this purpose are, the *Common Muscadine*, *Black July*, *Large Black Muscadine*, and the *Sweet Water*. They will succeed in any loose rich soil, such as the Bramble delights to grow in, but of course the more it is manured the better. They are easily managed, requiring only to be carefully pruned and trained, with an occasional trimming in the course of the summer. Autumn-pruning, shortly after the leaves have dropped, is perhaps preferable to cutting at this season. In pruning it is to be observed that the two lowest buds on each shoot are generally what are termed *blind*, that is, they are never sufficiently matured to break and produce fruit. The best buds are found on the wood formed between the beginning of May and the middle of July, and of these no more should be left on each shoot than it is supposed the vine is capable of nourishing properly, reckoning each bud equal to the production of half a pound's weight of fruit. No spurs are to be left, and after the whole has been thinned and pruned, the branches are to be trained like a fan, at equal distances against the wall.

The pruning of gooseberry and currant bushes is seldom performed in cottage gardens; the consequence of which is, that every bush in time becomes a mass of wood producing a quantity of worthless fruit, without either size or flavour. This is to be easily remedied by a little attention to pruning the bushes in winter, and never allowing the branches to be too crowded or to interfere with one another. The shoots which spring up in the centre are to be cut away very close, as well as the small shoots on the main branches, leaving only the external one, which must be shortened for about a third of its length. If this is done, the bush will have the form of a cup, with the branches ranged regularly round the stem. Red and White Currants require the same treatment, as they produce their fruit on spurs in the way of the Gooseberry. The Black Currant must be managed differently, as it bears chiefly on the shoots of the preceding year. Instead, therefore, of spurring and otherwise shortening the branches, all that is necessary is to thin them and keep the bushes compact.

This is now the best time for sowing *Onions*, of which the *Early Silver-skinned* and *James's Keeping* are the fittest for the cottager. If the ground was well manured before it was dug in autumn, a less quantity of dung will now be required. It should be well mixed with the soil in digging, and after this has been done the space allotted for this crop is to be divided into beds of three or four feet wide, with an alley between each a foot wide. The whole is to be trodden firm, and then levelled with a rake. The seed is next to be sown broad-cast—that is, equally over the surface, moderately thick, and covered with some of the earth from the alleys, made very fine and lightly thrown over the beds with a spade. The beds are then to be well raked lengthways until the seed is effectually buried, care being taken not to cover them too deep. In situations where the ground is liable to become weedy, we would recommend the seed to be sown in small, shallow drills, seven or eight inches apart, drawn lengthways after the beds have been trodden and levelled with a rake. This will allow the spaces between the drills to be hoed and kept clean during summer. There is another variety of Onion, which we think well adapted for a cottage garden, namely, the *Potato Onion*, which is much cultivated in Devonshire, and other parts of England. Besides ripening earlier than those raised from seed, it is more to be depended on for a crop, and is quite as good for all the culinary purposes for which onions are in request. The mode of treating it is as follows:—Dig the piece of ground allotted for it, and level it with a rake: then mark it off in rows a foot apart, and place the small bulbs six inches distant from one another in the row; press the ground pretty firmly round each, but do not cover them any deeper than the length of the bulb, leaving the point of it exposed. It is a custom with some cottagers to plant their Potato Onions at Christmas, so as to be ready by Midsummer; but they will answer quite as well if planted any time in February, or the beginning of March.

A border should now be got ready for making sowings of vegetables that require transplanting, such as Cabbages, Savoys, &c., which we shall notice next week.—*M.E.H.*

HOW TO CROP A KITCHEN GARDEN.

The accompanying sketch has been prepared at the instance of some correspondents. It is intended to represent one acre of kitchen garden, divided, for the sake of reference, into 32 equal parallelograms, each containing exactly five rods, being 52 feet in length by 26 in breadth, omitting a fraction. It is not supposed that a kitchen garden would be laid out according to these divisions; they are merely adopted to show the relative proportions which may be chosen in allotting spaces for various crops. The first and second crops on each are distinguished, the first by Roman, and the one which follows by Italic letters. The whole, however, is but an approximation to truth; for where circumstances vary continually nothing perfectly definite can be laid down. On looking, however, at such a sketch, any one by striking out or reducing what he does not like, and inserting what he more especially prefers, may soon make it suit his own peculiar plan. It will always serve as a guide for those who have small gardens. Those who possess large ones generally employ persons competent to judge of what is proper with regard to cropping.

We have added a statement of the quantities of seeds really necessary for this space of ground, if cropped as in the plan. It must, however, be observed, that seeds may turn out bad, or weather may prove unfavourable for their coming up, or insects may attack the seedlings, so as to render another sowing indispensable; of course in such cases an additional quantity of seed would be required. We would also observe, that as various kinds of vegetables are apt to degenerate, it is always desirable when in a particular season such sorts are found good and true to their kinds, to have a surplus that may be depended on in the following season.

With respect to the best varieties of each kind of seed, he who reads our columns attentively will, by degrees, find ample information upon all such points; but as we have not room for everything at once, we must, for the present, refer the public to the ordinary sources of information.

No. 1. Jan.—Sow Peas. *June.—Plant Early White Broccoli.*	No. 2. Feb.—Sow Peas, and Radishes between. *July.—Plant Cape Broccoli.*	No. 3. Feb.—Sow Peas and Turnip Radishes Round Spinach between. *July.—Plant Cauliflowers.*	No. 4. Mar.—Sow Peas, Radishes and Round-leaved Spinach betwn. *Aug.—Plant Cabbages.*	No. 5. Mar.—Sow Peas. *Aug.—Plant Late Broccoli.*	No. 6. April.—Sow Peas. *Aug.—Plant Late Broccoli.*	No. 7. May, June. Sow Peas.	No. 8. Jan.—Sow Beans. *July.—Plant (between the rows) Scotch Kale.*
No. 9. Feb.—Mar. Sow Beans. *July.—Plant (between rows) Brussels Sprouts*	No. 10. Jan.—Sow Radishes. *May.—Sow Beans.* Feb.—Sow Carrots.	No. 11. May (begin. and end.—Sow Kidney Beans. *July.—Plant (between rows) Broccoli.*	No. 12. June, July. Sow Kidney Beans.	No. 13. May.—Sow Scarlet Runners. Feb.—Plant Early Potatoes. *Aug.—Plant Cabbages.*	No. 14. March, April. Plant Potatoes, (Early) *End of Aug.—Plant Cabbages.*	No. 15. April.—Plant Potatoes. *Oct.—Plant Cabbages.*	No. 16. April.—Plant Potatoes. *Oct.—Plant Cabbages.*
No. 17. March, April, May—Sow Turnips. *Aug.—Plant Endive.*	No. 18. March—Sow Carrots.	No. 19. July—Sow Turnips.	No. 20. March—Sow Parsneps. March—April, Sow Leeks.	No. 21. March—Sow Onions. *Sept.—Plant Cabbages.*	No. 22. March—Plant Early Cauliflowers *Aug.—Sow Flanders Spinach.*	No. 23. April—Plant Cauliflowers and Cabbages.	No. 24. April—May. Lettuces in succession.
No. 25. May—June. Plant Celery.	No. 26. June. Plant Celery.	No. 27. March—Plant Asparagus, (*Only first season.*) *Radishes or Lettuces.*	No. 28. March—Plant Artichokes. Rhubarb. Sea-Kale.	No. 29. March—Sow Red Beet. Salsafy, Scorzonera. Plant Garlick and Shallots. *Nov.—Sow Peas.*	No. 30. Asparagus.	No. 31. Seed-Beds for March, April, and May. *July—Plant Celery and Lettuces between the trenches of do.*	No. 32. Various Pot and Sweet Herbs.

Quantity of seed required:—Peas 24 qts., Beans 8 qts., Kidney Beans 7 qts., Scarlet Runners 1 qt., White Cabbage 8 oz., Red do. 1 oz., Savoys 2 oz., Brussels Sprouts 1 oz., Borecole or Scotch Kale 2 oz., Cauliflowers 3 oz., Broccoli 6 oz., Carrots 6 oz., Parsneps 4 oz., Turnips 4 oz., Red Beet 3 oz., Scornozera 2 oz., Salsafy 2 oz., Radishes 3 qts., Flanders Spinach 1 qt., Round-leaved do. 1 qt., Onions 6 oz., Leeks 1 oz., Cardoons 2 oz., Celery 2 oz., Lettuce 4 oz., Endive 2 oz., Parsley (to be sown along the edges of compartments) 2 oz.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pears.—Mr. Errington believes that soils and seasons have considerable influence on the maturation of pears, and he mentions a few facts that have occurred at Oulton. Marie Louise, grown on espaliers, on standards, and on walls, with eastern and western aspects, were all so good that he could not determine which was best. Those on the western wall were the largest and the earliest ripe; the espaliers were next, those on the eastern wall followed, and the standards, ripened last of all, were the smallest, but higher flavoured and not quite so melting. *Beurré Diel*, in an eastern aspect and on espaliers, grow large but never become melting; and they, as well as some other kinds, require a peculiar mode of management after they are gathered; as he picked out two that were beginning to turn black on the skin, and put them in a drawer near the fire, where they lay for a week or two; when cut they were perfectly melting and delicious. From this and similar circumstances Mr. Errington thinks the management of fruit after gathering is capable of much improvement; and if all the experience on this head could be collected and published it would render essential service. He suggests a return on the subject, in the following form, to be furnished us by all those who take an interest in the inquiry.

1. *Kind.*
2. *Soil.*—Loam, if stiff or light, and proportion thereof to vegetable manure?
3. *Subsoil.*—Whether natural or artificial, and depth from the ground level?
4. *Aspect.*—If wall, what aspect? If espalier, whether a warm situation · &c. &c.
5. *Stock.*—Pear or quince.
6. *Time of keeping.*—The earliest period at which each kind had become fit for use, and the latest period at which it had been kept.
7. *Fruit-room.*—If above or below the ground level, whether dry or damp, and how managed with regard to air, and if on fern? &c. &c. &c.
8. *General Observations.*—Such as mode of training, and whether root-cutting be practised, and how pruned in the wood.

Edible Fungi.—I have been informed that the number of fungi which grow in this island, and furnish wholesome and palatable food (and some of them of greater excellence than the mushroom) is larger than is generally supposed. Thirteen have been mentioned to me (with how strict correctness I cannot tell) as the number of them. I am acquainted with only four. There is no reason why all these delicacies should be denied to our tables. The only argument is that of danger. But why is the use of the mushroom, champignon, or morel exempt from danger? Simply, because we have been taught to know them. Their salubrity is not written upon their faces, but only learnt by experience. A work, therefore, seems wanted, in which the form, locality, &c., of our numerous esculent fungi should be minutely described and delineated, together with an equally minute description of such unwholesome ones (and such only) as by their near resemblance become objects of danger. I wish to solicit attention to the subject. You will, perhaps, say that the art of finding and distinguishing wild plants is no branch of horticulture. It is at all events very germane to it, and would interest the same minds. Not to add, that the further question may arise out of it—What kinds are capable, like the mushroom, of an artificial culture?—*A. H.*

A Method of destroying the Caterpillar on Gooseberries.—Mr. King, gardener at Bushey Park, recommends gooseberries infested with caterpillars to be well syringed with a mixture of the following ingredients:—Three gallons of hot soapsuds, half-a-pound of soda, half-a-pound of salt, and a handful of soot. The bushes should be syringed in a still day after the sun is off them, and when the mixture has been on about half-an-hour the plants must have some clean water dashed over them. Neither the young leaves nor the fruit are at all injured by the mixture.

Lagerstrœmia Indica.—This very beautiful shrub, although common in our stoves, is rarely seen to flower well; and when it does flower it is more often by *accident* than good management. Yet there is nothing more easy than to make it flower regularly and profusely. It is decidedly an autumn-flowering plant, and will not bloom well at any other time of the year; it is generally kept in the stove all the year round in a continual state of excitement; and this is the reason why we so seldom see it in flower. It should be kept all winter in the greenhouse, or even the back sheds will do perfectly well, and no water should be given to it. About the middle or latter end of April it will begin to grow, when the young shoots may

be thinned out, and the remainder shortened a little: the plant should then be placed in the stove or vinery, where there is a brisk heat. It will grow vigorously till June, and will then appear as if it had done growing for the season; but in a few weeks, when the young shoots are well ripened, it will make a second push at the extremity of every young shoot. These are the flowering shoots; and by the month of August it will be loaded with its beautiful tresses of purple flowers, which for beauty are scarcely to be surpassed by any other exotic. In the United States of America it is much admired; it is there kept with orange and pomegranate trees in large pots and tubs trained with a single stem like them, and a fine large head from six to ten feet high. It is placed out of doors in May, along with the oranges, &c., and flowers most beautifully during the whole months of August and September.—*R. Reid.* [In the Botanic Garden of Montpelier this noble plant forms a small tree about 15 feet high, and is a magnificent object in the autumn.]

Poinsettia pulcherrima is also grown and flowered much better in America than I have ever seen it in this country. As soon as it has done flowering, it is cut down exactly in the same way as we treat Erythrinas, and is kept dry till the warm weather sets in, when it is taken out of its tub, partially divested of its old ball of earth, and then planted in the open ground all summer, where it grows with amazing vigour. When it has ceased growing in the autumn it is taken up and put into its tub in the stove, where it flowers beautifully all winter long. In this country, where it can be planted out in the corner of a pine-pit, and its roots can be allowed to run in the tan, with a full exposure to the sun, I imagine it would flower stronger and larger than in any other way.—*R. Reid.*

Gloxinia speciosa.—In the spring of 1839 I purchased sixpence-worth of seed of this plant. It was sown in a wide pot, and came up very thick; when the plants were an inch high a dozen were pricked out in small pots, the different shades of colour in the stems being selected. Those having green stems proved the white variety; the colours of the others were intense in proportion to the colour of their stems; the remaining plants I gave away. What I kept bloomed in August and September of that year, and last year they were truly magnificent; they commenced blossoming in June, and remained in flower till the end of September, and were acknowledged by all who saw them to be superior to any they had seen in size of plant and abundance of flowers. They were grown in very sandy loam with a little peat, and were abundantly supplied with water while growing. My roots are now three to four inches in diameter; they were the cheapest sixpennyworth I ever had.—*Flora.*

A Method of obtaining large and well-flavoured Grapes.—Instead of having but *one* vine to a rafter, plant *two;* allow one to bear each year, and cut the other back, to make a shoot for the succeeding season: by this mode most of the sap of the bearing one will flow into and swell the fruit, instead of a large portion of it, by the old method, being required to nourish young wood for bearing the next year. The space required will not be more than for one vine, with a proper succession of wood; the only additional trouble will be in enriching the border, and having to tie up the shoulders of some of the bunches from their increased size. Many practical men approve of this plan.—*John Abell, Limerick.*

Bromeliaceæ.—Travellers speak in glowing terms of the beauty of the *barren pines* in tropical forests, and yet how seldom do we see them in cultivation! True it is that in our botanic gardens they may be met with in some out-of-the-way corner, and known by their bright green foliage and want of flowers. No doubt some of your able correspondents can point out a mode of culture calculated to rescue them from their degradation, which appears to be undeserved.—*S.*

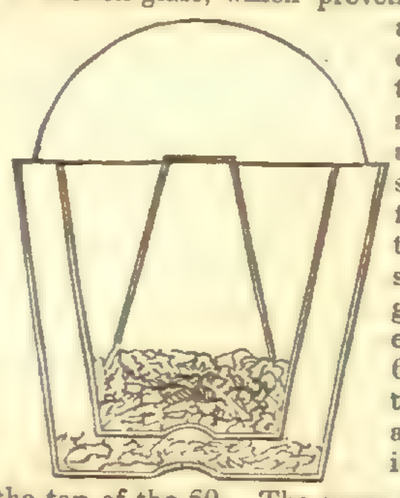
Snails on Orchidaceous Plants (p. 22).—The snails alluded to by *J. R.* are doubtless common British species. That smelling of garlic is *Zonites alliaria*, and the smaller one *Z. pura* or *nitidula*. Both inhabit damp moss, and have most probably been introduced into the house with that substance.—*S.*

The Corn Moth (*Tinea granella*).—Would not a few gas lights kept burning in the granaries, during the months the perfect insect is on the wing, prove both attractive and destructive of this pest? Lamps would not do, as they would soon be extinguished with the dead moths.—*S.*

Moss on Gravel Walks (p. 36).—Will Professor Henslow let us know the strength of his solution of sulphate of copper?—*S.*

Sawdust as a Manure.—I am aware of the value of wood-ashes when applied to the turnip crop and on grass lands, but, like Mr. Dixon, my object is to improve the texture of the land, which no surface-dressing of wood-ashes will do. I have sown wood-ashes, soot, and rotten peat on the surface of an old meadow with advantage; very rotten tan in the same situation has improved the weight of the crop; sheep-folding and fermented manure have produced good effects for several years, but common salt, lime, and gypsum produced no perceptible effect. Last spring some of the turf was removed, the soil broken up, and a good coat of manure given; after which the turf was relaid, and the crop was at least three times as heavy as on the part of the field that had been surface-dressed with ashes or rotten dung. The dunghills, whose foundations are of sawdust, contain six parts of the best farm-yard manure, one part of sawdust, containing about one-eighth deal, and three parts of road-scrapings, leaf-mould, and ditch-scourings. There are other ingredients which might have been used with more advantage, as for instance peat and nightsoil. For the purpose of seeing the effect of fermentation on the sawdust, I took a portion from the interior of the mass, and on separating in boiling water the soluble from the insoluble matters, and placing the latter under a microscope, I find that a small portion of the larger particles remain firm but discoloured, and are evidently in a state of decay, which as the heat is still strong will be accelerated by frequent turnings. I am anxious to improve the quality of this heap of compost, and would be glad to know whether some chemical preparation might not be employed with beneficial results. I have for instance used ammonia with advantage in the cultivation of the Pine apple, more especially in houses where the steam of dung is not admitted. I have also seen the leaves of Musa assume a deep green colour on having water applied to their roots, in which that substance was held in solution.—*J. D.* Why not use the ammonial liquor of the gas works?

A new mode of striking Cuttings.—Take a 48-sized pot, place a potsherd over the hole in the bottom, cover this with a thin layer of sifted coal-ashes, then about ¼ inch of broken glass, which prevents the admission of worms, and on this another layer of coal-ashes sufficiently thick to elevate the mouth of a 60-sized pot placed on it a little above the 48. The vacant space between the pots is then filled to within an inch of the top, which is covered with silver sand to receive the bell-glass and more effectually exclude the external air. The 60-sized pot is then filled in the same manner as the 48, and a thumb pot inverted in it, the bottom ranging with the top of the 60. The space between the thumb and the 60-pot, the portion allotted to cuttings, is filled with the compost suitable to the plant to be propagated. The hole of the inverted thumb pot being corked, it forms a heated chamber, and maintains a regular heat in the soil about the cuttings.—*J. Davidson, Kingsbury.*



Melons.—The following mode of growing Melons has been attended with so much success, that in a pit 12 feet by 9 feet, 40 good fruit have been ripened. The soil that appears most suitable for the melon is the first spit from a rich loamy pasture, spread about a foot thick and frequently turned during the winter that it may have the full benefit of the frost. Over every load of soil, 10 or 12 gallons of liquid manure, composed of the drainings of horse and cow-dung and their urine, is thrown during the winter. The pit is filled with leaves to within a foot of the rafters in May, and in three days they are sufficiently settled to receive the soil. The hills of soil are placed in the centre of the pit about three feet apart; under each is laid a piece of turf about two feet in circumference, with the grass side downwards. After a few days the hills become settled, to about two feet in depth, gently warm, and fit to receive the plants; two plants having the seed-leaves well developed are planted on each hill. When the roots of the Melons begin to appear through the sides of the hills, they are covered with fresh soil, sloping it to the north and south. The whole surface of the soil is then covered with pan tiles, which are better than slates, as they keep the fruit drier from their power of absorbing water, as well as retaining the soil under them at an equable degree of moisture, which is very conducive to the health of the young fibres through which the plant receives its principal nourishment, for on lifting one up they will be found close under it. Four branches are allowed on each plant, and are stopped when about 15 inches long. These produce fruit-bearing laterals, which are also stopped within two or three eyes of the bud intended to bear fruit, and a flower is impregnated at the same time. These laterals are kept constantly cut back, leaving an eye to break again, in the manner of pruning vines. The soil is not watered from the time it is put into the pit till the fruit are all set and swelling, when the lights are taken off and 14 or 16 ordinary-sized garden pots of rain water are poured over the tiles on a sunshiny day; but plenty of air must be given to prevent damp, when the lights are again put on. After another watering the soil will become so dry as to crack from the sides of the pit; during very hot weather the leaves of the plants are sometimes damped with a syringe. Air is given plentifully, but water is entirely withheld when the fruit is ripening. The temperature is never allowed at any time to exceed 70° by night, and between 80° and 90° during the day with an abundant supply of air, even in dull days, when the temperature does not exceed 60°. No artificial heat is used excepting that from the leaves; but if early fruit is required a pit with a flue or hot-water pipe must be used, or a pit on McPhail's plan lined with hot-dung, though the linings are apt to destroy the young fibres near the sides, and check the progress of the plants.—*G. G. Watson, gardener, Norton Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees, Jan.* 20, 1841.

British Sheet Glass is much thicker and as clear as common crown glass, and though it costs more per foot, it will ultimately prove cheaper, as it is not so easily broken by frost, or the jarring of the lights when moving them. In a house built four years since and glazed with this glass, there have been but three panes of glass broken, and those by accident.—*W. Brown, Mereside, Feb.* 13.

Hot-water as a bottom heat for Pines.—Many opinions respecting the value of hot-water as a means of conveying bottom heat to pines have been expressed, and its utility questioned by some, but I am convinced that where a hot-water apparatus is properly constructed, and well managed aftewards, tan may be dispensed with. I fill my pit with fresh leaves early in the spring, though I have kept the old leaves for eighteen months in order to test the hot water. One part of my fruiting pit is entirely filled with decayed leaves, and the plants for some time mainly depend on the heat passed into the bed from the hot-water pipes, which instead of being dry and burning as some assert, is very beneficial, as the green, healthy, and vigorous appearance of the plants indicates. I depend upon the heat given out from the pipes for at least seven months in the year, and could the bed be heated independently of the house, I have no doubt all other kinds of bottom heat might be dispensed with; the siphon system being used here I cannot prevent the other part of the house becoming heated.—*A Saul.*

Siphon System of Heating.—One objection to the siphon system of hot-water apparatus, is that one half of the heat is lost, from the pipe being carried round the house within 18 inches of the top, and this pipe also comes so nearly in contact with the vines, that red spider is apt to be generated, and the vines injured by the rapid transmission of heat. Another objection is, that the pipe which chiefly supplies heat to the house is too large, it being six inches in diameter; a pipe larger than four inches ought never to be used. In this large pipe the upper side is quite hot, while the under side is cold, and it never attains the same temperature that the upper surface does, which shows the existence of two currents in the same pipe acting against each other.—*A Saul, Castle Hill, February* 8.

Helianthus tuberosus.—The Jerusalem artichoke is deserving of some attention. Swine are fond of it in a raw state, and do well upon it. The plant grows well on the most barren sandy soils, and when once it gets a hold in the soil a succession is secured for years, without any further trouble. It might probably be grown on the downs near the sea-coast. As an article of food for the poor it is not of much value, from its small farinaceous properties. *Philo-Utilis.*

Brachycome iberidifolia is one of the finest annuals in cultivation, and the greatest acquisition to the flower garden since the introduction of *Verbena Melindres.* A bed of Brachycome presents a splendid appearance, every individual varying in colour. At Oakfield-gardens, Cheltenham, they last summer acquired a height of two feet, and 2½ feet in diameter, and more than 2,000 flowers were expanded at one time. It is well adapted for pots for early flowering, and lives for nearly six months, whether growing in the open border or in pots. A light rich soil suits it best, though it has but few tender roots. Seeds are not produced very freely, but young cuttings, placed under a handglass, root in a few weeks.—*John Brewster, Oakfield-gardens, Cheltenham.*

Bees.—We have several answers for the *Young Bee-keeper* (G. C. p. 102), from which we select the following:—*Dr. Bevan*, the celebrated apiarian, says "if he will refer to the work called 'The Honey Bee,' page 341, I think he will be satisfied that he is under a mistake as to the length of the working-bee's life, and agree with me in opinion that it is bounded by six or seven months. It is the queen alone whose existence is extended to three years and upwards: a circumstance which induces some apiarians, who consider her majesty to be superannuated after the third year, either to put a period to the existence of those families in which such sovereigns are found, or to substitute young ones in their stead. The death of the *Young Bee-keeper's* queen was, in all probability, the cause of the hive's being depopulated, but not in consequence of her superannuation; for the original sovereign of the hive appears to have had four, if not five successors, two at least during the season in which it became tenantless; for it is well known that a swarm is always accompanied by the old queen or the senior princess, and uniformly leaves a young successor behind, either mature or in embryo. If the family had become extinct merely from lack of food, the dead bodies of the bees would have been found among the combs: there seems therefore, I think, no other way of accounting for the depopulated state of the hive than that of supposing the bees had emigrated and joined some other family, probably one of the swarms that had issued from them. The last season for honey-gathering, taking the kingdom through, was certainly an unfavourable one, though the honey-dew which occurred in this neighbourhood afforded my bees a full average supply."—An *Apiarian* of Staines thinks "there is little doubt that the parent hive, which was weakened by the swarm and cast thrown off in June, was attacked by some of its pilfering neighbours, as it not unfrequently happens when several hives are situated together; that the weakest are liable to these predatory visits, in which case they are soon plundered of their hard-earned stores, and consequently starved out of their citadel. Just such an occurrence took place in my apiary two years ago. Or it has been known that those impudent marauders, and bees' deadly foes, the wasps, have vanquished the sentinels of a weak hive, and in an incredible short time have committed such ravages, that the sagacious, I had almost said intellectual, tenants, seeing nothing but starvation before them, have been obliged, no doubt very reluctantly, to relinquish their common wealth in despair. Your correspondent would do well not to have his entrance to his hives or boxes too large, which will enable the bees to maintain a vigorous defence with a smaller force in case of a siege; but he would do still better to prevent them swarming at all, and induce the young offspring to remain at home, which they will do if he will afford them the accommodation of an additional room in the spring."—*W. H., Reigate*, has little doubt that the parent stock was attacked and destroyed by robbers, which is no uncommon case after being weakened by swarming. Bees have a great number of enemies to contend with; but what is very extraordinary, the bees themselves are the worst enemies to their own species—their first endeavour is to destroy the queen, and after this catastrophe, the rightful owners seem to lose all interest in their property, and associating at last with the robbers, join in the plunder of their

own stores; hence the necessity of keeping but a small entrance in the autumn, that the guards may be better able to recognise the robbers and drive them off. All the time the queen remains alive, they will not desert their hive, however weak they may be.—Finally, *Mr. S. Sharp*, gardener to C. Mainwaring, Esq., of Coleby Hall, near Lincoln, thinks he has a parallel case:—A few years ago he had a stock that threw off a swarm and cast and appeared strong and heavy in the autumn; but it was attacked by some bees from a neighbouring garden, which, after a severe contest for two days, proved victorious, and he believes killed his queen; for after that time all began to carry off the contents of the hive, and in four days from the commencement of the attack, every vestige of honey had disappeared, leaving only a dry comb and a few dead bees. He would recommend every one when so situated to secure the honey and transfer the bees to another hive.

Rhubarb-forcing.—A subscriber at Staines recommends for forcing rhubarb slight wooden boxes about 14 inches square, open at the bottom, and having a moveable lid at the top. These are placed over the roots, and stable litter is placed round in more or less abundance, according to the time the plant is wanted for use. By the application of this gentle heat the boxes are soon filled with fine stalks, blanched of course; by removing the lids of the boxes a few days restore the plants to their natural colour. The stalks required for use are taken out at top, and the box is not disturbed at all. These boxes make a much better appearance than the array of old pots, broken jars, and tin kettles described in p. 85, and the rhubarb may be obtained as early in the season as may be desired. If the litter is sufficiently damp, it will not be distributed by the wind.—A member of the Trentham Gardeners' Association sees nothing laborious in the common method of forcing rhubarb, as mentioned by our correspondent, p. 85, or any necessity for the unpicturesque appearance of the straw and litter, as it may be grown in sunk pits heated by linings, which may be covered with planks. A little attention to giving air to the plants under glasses will prevent the buds being scorched. He would like to know at what time *W. R. C.* begins to force by his method, and whether the use of "fire-burned tin kettles" supersedes the necessity for fermenting materials? The loss of his plants must be from some other cause than that of the covering, as rhubarb will grow in a cellar or mushroom-house, where the sun's rays never penetrate.—*Mr. W. King* of Bushy Park, mentions the following method:—get a sugar hogshead, place it on a low stage, leaving a cavity of six inches under it; within it lay some small faggots about one foot thick, then a thin layer of rotten hay, and upon this six inches of leaf-mould; in October plant the rhubarb roots in it, and by the aid of a few barrowfuls of hot dung, stalks will be produced in about six weeks when wanted.—[We have a few more communications relating to this simple subject, but it is hardly worth inserting them at present.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

February 16th.—The Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair. The Marquis of Northampton was elected a Fellow, and Mr. G. Gordon of the Horticultural Society's garden, Chiswick, an Associate of the society. Read, observations on some little-known species of Polypiaria of the supercretaceous strata of Italy, by Signor Michelotti, of Turin, illustrated with examples of the genera. J. Reeves, Esq., F. L. S., presented specimens of a sea-weed, a species of Gigartina, apparently different from tenax and lichenoides, from which jellies are made in Japan: Clavaria entomorhiza, a curious fungus growing from the head of a caterpillar, and used medicinally in China; some remarkable galls; fruit of the stoneless Litchi; the sea-horse, from the China seas; edible birds' nests, both in a natural and prepared state; Lepas mitella, found at Macao, and used for food by the natives; a brick of Tartar tea, dried in a cake, with the branches and leaves; and a ball of tea from Japan, enclosed in a spathe of Zea Mays. Mr. Gould exhibited specimens of the rare Nanodes undulatus of Vigors, a kind of parroquet from New South Wales, remarkable for the beautiful shot-like spots of rich purple on the throat; with them was the original nest in the hollow trunk of a gum tree; they are the first living specimens that have been seen in Europe; a gigantic Truffle called native bread, and a specimen of fossil wood from New South Wales. Mr. Solly exhibited the supposed anthers of Ferns on a young frond of Cistopteris fragilis; several had burst and discharged their contents, composed of mucus and minute granules.

Entomological Society.—Prize Essays upon insects injurious to plants and fruit.—At the anniversary meeting of this Society held on the 25th January, it was announced that the prize of 10 guineas offered by the Society, in conjunction with the Saffron Walden Agricultural Association, should be renewed for the best memoir on the caterpillar which feeds upon the root of the turnip being the larva of one of the Noctuidæ, including the most advantageous methods of preventing its attacks or destroying the insects. The Rev. F. W. Hope, President of the Society, also announced his intention of offering a prize of 10*l.* for the best essay on the insects which attack apple and pear trees, with the most approved remedies for their destruction.

Madras Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—On 2d December a Meeting was held at the College Hall to award the prizes for the various samples of Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, &c. which had been sent in for the Society's inspection and approval. The chair was taken by J. Bird, Esq. Jemmal and the first prize for Sea Island Cotton awarded to the beautiful sample forwarded by Mr. Fischer of Salem: the second being adjudged to Sadasiva Brammy of the same place. The first prize for Egyptian Cotton was awarded to Yelliah Brammy of Errode in Coimbatoor. The first prize for Indigo was given to the sample sent by Mr. Simpson from the Tripassore factory, the second to Mr. F[illegible]'s sample. The first prize for Sugar was awarded to the fine sample forwarded to the Society by Mr. Glenig, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Salem: the second to a sample sent by Messrs. Line and Company. The first prize for Senna leaves was awarded to Ramsamy of Tinnevelly. The many specimens of agricultural produce brought forward to this inspection fully evince the capabilities of the Madras territories, and the qualities of produce which they are capable of affording.—*Indian News.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Cymbidium aloifolium. *Stove Epiphyte.*—This was originally collected by Dr. Roxburgh on trees in the province of Sylhet, and in the forests which cover the Circar mountains as well as those of Bengal; afterwards met with at Noakote in Nepal by Dr. Wallich. The latter botanist considered his plant different from that of Roxburgh, and it has smaller flowers; but it is not apparent in what the distinction otherwise consists. A specimen was sent by Dr. Wallich to the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, who forwarded a fine specimen, nearly three feet long, with a dozen flowers upon it, to the Horticultural Society in August 1838. It is very distinct from all others. Its leaves are from two to three feet long, stiff, leathery, obliquely obtuse, and strongly furrowed; at the base they form a distichous tuft, like that produced by the equitant leaves of an Iris. The flowers exceed in size those of any of the species nearly allied to this. They are, however, of a dirty yellowish brown colour, which diminishes their beauty, notwithstanding the clear red and white of the labellum. As they hang downwards, the plant should be suspended from the roof of the stove like Cymbidium aloifolium, to which it is most nearly allied; but, independently of the large size of the flowers, this is readily known by the lamellæ of the lip being continuous, straight, and touching at the point, instead of being broken in two and curved.—*Botanical Register.*

Sowerbæa laxiflora. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*)—A pretty little greenhouse herbaceous plant from Swan River. It differs from the old Sowerbæa juncea in having paler and smaller flowers, the stalks of which are long and slender, and in the leaves being nearly as long as the scapes, and triangular, not tapering. The plant has much the appearance of an Allium, but manifestly differs from that genus in having three of the stamens imperfect, scales only appearing in the place of filaments and anthers, a circumstance far from uncommon among the liliaceous order of New Holland.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Greenhouse Annuals.—*Portulacca Thellusonii* has most brilliant red flowers from May to October. Several noble species of balsams such as *Impatiens rosea*, *glanduligera*, *macrochila*, and *tricornis*, have lately been introduced from the North of India, quite different in character from any previously grown in this country; the colours of their flowers are purple, rose, pink, and white. *Martynia fragrans*, a native of Mexico, produces its fragrant flowers from May to October. One of the most beautiful of the recent introductions is *Lobelia ramosa*, a native of Swan River, and producing a profusion of bright blue flowers from April to July. *Isotoma Brownii*, a plant like a Lobelia, from Swan River, is very handsome, with purple, white, and rose-coloured flowers; but the true mode of cultivating it is at present unknown, and it is extremely rare.

Belgian Collectors.—The Belgian Government has taken from the funds of the universities 9900 francs, and added to that sum from other sources, to send out five young naturalists to Brazil and Mexico. Two months since Messrs. Ghisbrecht and Linden returned from their travels, and, besides a zoological collection, they brought a rich set of living plants, particularly of Orchidaceæ and Cactaceæ, and a few palms. The plants are for the present placed in the botanic gardens, at Brussels and Ghent, but the whole will be divided between these gardens, and those of Liége and Lacken. M. Galeotti, who travelled for M. Vander Maelen's establishment, is now on his way home from Mexico; his plants are remarkable. M. Jacob Makoy has obtained from another traveller a number of Brazilian plants, some of which are supposed to be undescribed; among them were some tree-ferns, which are, we believe, the only specimens in that country. All this shows that Belgium maintains its reputation for horticulture.

Liége Botanic Gardens.—A new botanic garden is being laid out at Liége. The foundations for the greenhouses are completed; the houses are commenced, and the flower-beds are formed. Professor Morren has chosen the natural arrangement of plants, as modified by Dr. Lindley: so that without doubt this garden will show the alliances of the families better than any other. There are, besides, a forest department, a medical garden, a quarter for indigenous plants, agricultural and horticultural gardens, a nursery for fruit-trees, an aquarium divided into compartments, and an experimental garden. It is hoped that the statue of Fuchs, the father of Belgian botany, will ornament the garden.

The best of the old annuals are the different varieties of Sweet Pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*, which flower from June to August; Rose Lupine, *Lupinus pilosus*, and yellow Lupine, *Lupinus luteus*, in blossom from June to September; Prince's Feather, *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, and Love-lies-Bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus*, which produce their long crimson spikes from June to September; French Marigold, *Tagetes patula*, a most beautiful and variable plant, sometimes with single and sometimes with double flowers, of a rich yellow and brown colour; African Marigold, *Tagetes erecta*, with large orange or lemon-coloured double flowers. Double dwarf Larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis*, and branching Larkspur, *D. consolida*, vary exceedingly in colour; the former is the most beautiful, and merits particular attention. *Convolvulus minor*, a handsome species, with large blue and white flowers. *Lavatera trimestris*, a beautiful mallow-like plant, with delicate pink or white flowers. *Malcomia maritima*, the well-known Virginian Stock, with pink or white blossoms, admirably adapted for edgings to beds. *Campanula speculum*, Venus's Looking-glass, with blue or white blossoms; *Calendula pluvialis*, a pretty plant with the interior of the petals white, and the exterior blackish. *Kaulfussia amelloides*, a neat little plant, growing about six inches high, with bright blue flowers. *Centaurea Cyanus*, the Corn-flower, varies exceedingly in colour, some being blue, others cream, red, or white. *Coreopsis tinctoria*, one of the most beautiful plants in our gardens; its flowers are orange and brown, and they vary extremely in the intensity of the tints. *Clarkia pulchella*, a delicate pink-flowered plant. *Iberis umbellata*, a fine border plant on account of the great profusion of white or purple flowers that it produces. *Chrysanthemum coronarium* has bright yellow and white blossoms, and is very showy. *Crepis barbata* produces a profusion of straw-coloured flowers, with a dark purple centre. *Malope grandiflora*, the scarlet Mallow, is one of the handsomest annuals grown; its flowers are large crimson, and it produces a succession from July to October. *Hibiscus africanus*, a fine species, with large pale yellow flowers, having a velvety black spot in the centre. *Œnothera tetraptera* and *Romanzovii*, the former with white, and the latter with violet flowers, should be in every collection. The varieties of *Papaver Rhœas* are many of them beautiful and showy. *Elichrysum bracteatum* should always be grown, as the cut flowers keep their colour when dry for many months; there are both white and yellow varieties. The time of flowering of many of these kinds may be varied by sowing the seeds at different times of the year. Some few will stand the winter, if sown thinly, and late in the autumn.

The best new Greenhouse Climbers are *Sollya linearis* from Swan River, producing a profusion of fine deep-blue flowers from May to November; *Bignonia Tweediana* and *jasminoides*, from South America,—the latter bears an abundance of white flowers with a brilliant carmine spot in the centre from June to November; *Passiflora onychina*, with large purple flowers from July to September, is a native of Brazil, and will cover a large space with great rapidity; *Clianthus carneus*, a fine plant from Norfolk Island, is valuable, as it flowers during the winter season, from December to March; *Comesperma gracilis* is a delicate New Holland twiner, with purple flowers, which are produced from February to July; *Gompholobium versicolor* is a fine plant, bearing large orange pea-shaped flowers which die off of a rich brown colour—it is from Swan River, and flowers from March to July; *Hardenbergia digitata*, *Zichya pannosa* and *tricolor*, also from Swan River, should be in every collection; *Ipomœa tyrianthina* and *Purga*, from Mexico, are beautiful creepers; *Mandevilla suaveolens*, a native of Buenos Ayres, produces its large bunches of white blossoms, which exhale a delicious odour, from April to October; and *Cobæa stipularis*, a species with greenish-yellow flowers, much more slender than *C. scandens*, but equally serviceable for covering a large space in a short time.

Vegetation of Marocco.—Whilst at Swearah I saw the fruit of the *Cactus opuntia*, *Ficus Carica* (green), a species of arbutus, water-melons, grapes, walnuts, and pomegranates in abundance. These were daily eaten, along with tomatas and the betel-john(?) At Marocco sweet oranges, citrons, limes, sweet lemons, a long narrow *acorn*, with the flavour of a Spanish chesnut, dates, &c., are now plentiful. Radishes grow to an enormous size, and these, with the kershuff(!) are more eaten than any vegetable. I have seen the imperial gardens at Marocco. Palms (the date chiefly), olives, oranges, sweet lemons, citrons, limes, pomegranates, roses, violets, and narcissi, together with plenty of saffron and southernwood, are the chief inhabitants of these pleasant places in the hot capital of Barbary. In travelling from Swearah to Maramma, the *Chamærops humilis* covers all the hills like brushwood, but very dwarf.—*Athenæum.*

Microscopical Glass.—Mr. Drake, of No. 8, Jermyn-street, has for sale very excellent thin glass for placing over objects on the stage of a microscope. It is of beautiful quality, and very cheap; beyond comparison better than the Chinese glass which microscopical observers have been obliged to employ.

Trees and Shrubs.—The following list of the newest and most remarkable deciduous trees and shrubs embraces all the more desirable, but many of them are at present extremely rare: *Leycesteria formosa*, a handsome shrub from the North of India, produces its white flowers in August, and makes a pretty appearance with its red bracts, which surround the flowers, and large leaves; it is particularly valuable in exposed situations near the sea, where the bracts and leaves assume a deep colour. *Paulownia imperialis*, a low tree from Japan, in appearance very like *Catalpa syringæfolia*, has beautiful lilac-coloured flowers. *Cornus macrophylla* and *grandis*, handsome shrubs, growing from 10 to 12 feet high, the former from the North of India, and the latter from Mexico. *Caragana Gerardiana*, a handsome low shrub with yellow flowers, from the North of India. *Cytisus Weldenii*, a shrub from Dalmatia, producing spikes of yellow blossoms, like a Laburnum, but the spikes have an ascending direction instead of being pendent. *Spiræa Lindleyana*, a fine species from the North of India, nearly related to the well known *S. sorbifolia*; *S. cuneifolia*, *laxiflora*, *vaccinifolia*, and *rotundifolia*, are also from the North of India, and form pretty low shrubs; *S. fissa* from Mexico, is a handsome shrub, growing from 15 to 20 feet high. *Lonicera Ledebourii*, a curious plant from California, remarkable for its bright blue berries.—The genus Philadelphus has had several accessions from the North of India and Mexico; *P. Gordonianus*, from North-west America, is one of the finest species, bearing its white flowers in great profusion in July, and forming a bush from 8 to 10 feet high. *P. Mexicanus* from Mexico, and *triflorus* and *tomentosus* from the North of India, are also desirable plants, well adapted for the shrubbery. *Deutzia corymbosa*, from the Himalayas, produces white flowers in June. *Berberis coriaria* is a handsome species from the North of India, with fine evergreen leaves and yellow flowers. *Coriaria nepalensis* is a fine plant for a wall. *Ribes Menziesii*, with scarlet flowers, from North-west America, and *glaciale*, with white flowers, from the North of India, deserve a place in every collection of plants. *Aralia japonica*, a curious shrub from Japan, growing from 12 to 20 feet high. *Betula Bhojputtra*, a very handsome large tree from the Himalayas, nearly related to the common Birch. *Amygdalus incana*, a Caucasian species, is extremely ornamental in April, when covered with its bright pink flowers; and in the summer, its light green leaves, covered with white down on the under side, make a good contrast when planted among evergreens. *A. Pallasii*, from Russia, is also a pretty low shrub. *Clematis Hendersonii*, a garden variety, is perhaps the handsomest

of the genus, producing a profusion of large purple flowers from June to September; it is admirably adapted for covering a bower or trellis-work, and if trained umbrella fashion on a lawn, would form a most beautiful object. *Atragene macropetala*, a Siberian creeper, is by no means unworthy of a place on a wall. *Acer Colchicum* and *Lobelii*, the former a native of Colchis, and the latter of Italy, form handsome low trees; *A. Lobelii* is remarkable for the fine purple bloom which covers its young shoots.

A Gardener's Vindication of Shakspeare.—Further reflection on the passage from "Romeo and Juliet" noticed a few weeks ago, has convinced me that in this, as in so many other instances, Shakspeare has suffered for the sins of his transcribers. In this case there can be little doubt that the passage was originally written thus:—

Under yon yew trees lay thee all along,
Holding thine ear close to the hollow ground;
(Being loose, unfirm, with digging up of graves,)
So shall no foot upon the church-yard tread,
But thou shalt hear it.

Shakspeare's perception was much too quick to have made the mistake involved in the other reading; and particularly in a play worked up with such studious care as that in question. By the simple transposition of one line, the explanatory words, *loose*, *unfirm*, are made properly to follow the description *hollow ground*; and the certainty of hearing is made a consequence of the boy's position instead of resulting from the condition of the earth. Thus the whole passage is made consistent, its harmony preserved, and the connexion of the premises and the inference made much more close and precise; for as it before stood, the arrangement of the words was bad, even had the philosophy been good. The difficulty now, I think, cleared up has escaped all the commentators, who have been perhaps too exclusively literary men. It would be doing good service if those who combine with a cultivated taste for poetry a fair quantity of science, would assist in elucidating some of the numerous obscurities which still exist in Shakspeare. His frequent allusions to plants and natural scenery seem specially to invite the botanist and gardener to this pleasant task. There is another passage in the same play where a word has unquestionably been changed. Friar Laurence's soliloquy begins—

The grey-eyed morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels,
From forth day's pathway, made by Titan's wheels;
Now ere the sun advance his burning eye,
The day to cheer, and night's dank dew to dry,
I must upfill this osier cage of ours
With *baleful* weeds and precious juiced flowers.
The earth, that's nature's mother, is her tomb;
What is her burying-place, that is her womb;
And from her womb children of divers kind,
We sucking on her natural bosom find;
Many for many virtues excellent,
None but for some and yet all different.

The word *baleful* must have been *healthful*, or of some such import. There is nothing in the Friar's character to account for his gathering *baleful* weeds, if such existed; but his entire speech is a sermon denying the existence of baleful things, asserting that all, though in different degrees, have special good, and that all are equally liable to abuse. He adds,

O mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities;
For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give;
Nor aught so good, but strained from that fair use,
Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse.

The former part of this soliloquy contains, it will have been observed, a little scheme of vegetable physiology; and when such passages are combined with the numberless beautiful descriptions of external nature which his works present, one is compelled to think that *their* wits have been *wool-gathering*, who assume that Shakspeare spent his youth and early manhood in his father's trade of *wool-combing*, or something of the kind. It is utterly impossible that Shakspeare, for the few years he passed in the country, could have led other than an out-of-door life; indeed I would undertake to prove, from his writings alone, that up to the time of his joining the players in London he was neither more nor less than a gardener. His occupation during this period is nowhere recorded; but, wonderful as was his genius, he could not have obtained his *facts* from intuition, and not many of them from reading. His plays abound with passages which prove his mind to have been absolutely teeming with images drawn from the garden, the forest, the air, and the birds; and insects which commonly haunt rural scenes. None of these could he have derived from wool, nor from such occasional visits to their objects as might be afforded in the intervals of an occupation adopted for the maintenance of himself and his wife. His business, no less than his pleasure, must have led him to the fields and the woods; in short, he must have been a gardener. Who else could have likened the recluse Romeo to

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or dedicate his beauty to the sun—?

Who but a gardener is up and abroad early enough to see, as Shakspeare must have done habitually,

Jocund day
Stand tiptoe on the misty mountain tops—?

When Romeo and Juliet question the hour, they debate whether the song they hear is that of

The nightingale,
That nightly sings on yon pomegranate-tree;

or of

The lark, whose notes do beat
The vaulty heaven so high above our heads.

Banquo, describing Macbeth's castle, says,—

This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting martlet, does approve
By his loved mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells woolingly here; no jutty, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage, but this bird hath made
His pendent bed and procreant cradle: where they
Most breed and haunt, I have observed, the air
Is delicate.

Shakspeare's fondness for plants is remarkably shown in "Cymbeline;" and it will be observable that the exquisite sweetness of his verse is never so wonderful as when flowers form the theme or the illustration. Here is a bouquet:—

With fairest flowers,
Whilst summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave; thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azured hare-bell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath: the ruddock would
With charitable bill (O bill, sore-shaming
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!) bring thee all this;
Yea, and furr'd moss besides, when flowers are none,
To winter-ground thy corse.

Who remembers not the mole on Imogen's breast—

Cinque-spotted like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip—!

And who can fancy a wool-comber writing such lines as these!—

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise;
His steeds to water at those springs,
In chaliced flowers that lies.
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes;
With every thing that pretty bin,
My lady sweet arise.

A.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Camellias in the Open Air.—At Castle Martyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon, the Camellia is the topic of conversation with all persons who visit the place. There are 14 large specimens planted out in the open air about 16 years ago, and they were all in 1834 from 12 feet to 13 feet high. The largest, a double white, was 13 feet 6 inches high, and 22 feet in circumference, and every season feathered with flowers from the bottom to the top. They are planted out in three quarter peats and one quarter good rich loam, three feet deep, with drainage of old bricks, lime rubbish, and rough gravel at the top. They are planted beside a wall with an east aspect. If the winter is severe, a few poles are placed in front, and mats are stretched from the poles to the wall, which is always found sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They generally flower beautifully in April and May. —*Floricultural Cabinet.*

Macclesfield.—A fine Green Chisel Pear tree is now growing against the gable end of the large house formerly occupied by the late J. Brocklehurst, Esq., father of the present great silk manufacturers of that name in Macclesfield. This pear-tree is of a great age and size. It covers the end of the house, which is 70ft. high and 36ft wide; the bole is nearly 4ft. in circumference at the base. It produces immense crops of fruit; one year in particular there was gathered from it the enormous quantity of 64 pecks of for the sort fine pears. It is said to have been planted soon after the rebellion in 1745; and there is a tradition that whilst the rebels were in the town, some of their dead were buried in the very place where this tree is growing. It gives a name to the house, which is now known by the cognomen "Pear-tree House." This tree grows in the midst of the town, and is frequently enveloped with smoke, yet it is very healthy.—*T. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq*

Shrubland Park, near Claydon, 10th Feb., 1841.—The soil and climate of this county (Suffolk), particularly as you recede from the coast, is well suited for the cultivation of half-hardy trees and shrubs, the soil being in general a light sandy loam, on a dry calcareous subsoil, and the air drier than in the midland and south counties. Perhaps no place in the county has been more favoured by nature for this branch of gardening than this place, situated on a bold eminence, which rises abruptly from the valley of the Orwell, and about 15 miles from the coast. The flower-gardens are chiefly on the west side of the hill, with a full south-west exposure, and sheltered from every other point of the compass, partly by the nature of the surrounding grounds and partly by large stately timber, the growth of many ages. At one side of the flower-garden terminates a long avenue of magnificent Spanish chesnut trees, supposed to be upwards of five centuries old; many of them are yet growing luxuriantly, and producing large crops in favourable seasons; the soil is very light sandy loam, from 10 to 15 inches deep, on a bed of solid chalk. On the brow of a hill in the immediate neighbourhood of the house are specimens of this tree, which girt from 25 ft. to 40 ft. at 1ft. from the ground, and may be ranked amongst the best specimens of the kind in the kingdom. On this hill the depth of soil is no more than 6 in.; some of these trees are now beginning to decay, showing large blanched limbs, overtopping the foliage, which stamps them with the solemn grandeur of antiquity. The oaks on this light soil have attained a large size of trunks, but not a proportionate height, and the chesnuts threaten to outlive them. The ash on the same soil soon decays in the heart after it grows to its full size. The common hawthorn makes fine specimens on this light soil—a fact which one could hardly believe. The spruce fir, too, soon grows to a great height and good timber, and then dies off at the top. We intend soon to plant the Rhododendron ponticum extensively, as undergrowth in the plantations for ornament and for the use of the game. Mr. Lindsay, my predecessor, has left me a legacy of 10,000 plants of Rhododendron ponticum to begin with. I quite agree with him that much time is saved by nursing these seedlings at home for the first two or three years, in preference to sowing the seeds, where they are to remain for good, although we could accommodate them with many acres of their native peat. When we plant the more prominent places, we may then extend our sphere by sowing the seeds all over the plantations. The late severe frosts have done no damage here; the thermometer was as low as 3° above zero, and not a leaf of the Laurus nobilis was hurt, nor of the Garrya elliptica: Photinia serrulata, and even Benthamia fragifera escaped with a covering of a single mat after the glass fell below 18°. These and many others have been a little browned by the keen easterly winds of the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., but I believe nothing killed. I am now so well convinced of the superiority of chalk as a subsoil for half-hardy plants that I shall always use it when practicable, and recommend its use to others, not only for ornamental plants, but also for the bottom of vine and other fruit-tree borders.—*D. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.*

Reviews.

The Suburban Horticulturist. By J. C. Loudon. Part I. 8vo. Smith.

THIS work is written for the purpose of enlightening the possessors of little London gardens, in all that relates to the management of their soil and its products. If such persons desire to study the minutiæ of systematical and physiological botany, and to work by the strict rules of science, this book will assist them in doing so; for it treats of the difference between animals and vegetables, of the great classes called exogens, endogens, and acrogens; of thalamifloræ, calycifloræ, corollifloræ, and monochlamydeæ; of ferns, mosses, seaweeds, funguses, and lichens. It points out the difference between evergreens and deciduous plants; it shows how trees are to be known from herbs, and in no superficial and slovenly manner, but in terms precise and exact. Their nomenclature, the way in which plants came by their names—how the Top-sawyer Gooseberry and Cox's Defiance Dahlia were called by those names instead of some others, and many such interesting topics, are discussed. Next comes the structure of plants, their elementary organs and their compound organs, and what relates to the inside of them, and their outside; their male organs and their female organs, the ovarium and pericarpium, the caryopsis, the pepo, the epicarp, endocarp, and sarcocarp. These matters being explained, the reader is introduced to the functions of plants, their way of growing and their way of dying; their geographical distribution; and much besides which we want room to explain. When we say that all this belongs to a cheap book, we may surely congratulate our suburban friends upon the prospect that is opened to them of becoming at once philosophers and gardeners.

A Series of Botanical Labels for the Herbarium.—"Few words," says the Editor of this little work, "will suffice to explain the motives which have led to the appearance of the present publication. The compiler was in want of printed labels for his Herbarium, and, being unable to discover the existence of anything of the kind required by him, was induced to turn his attention to the subject; the result has been the production of the series now offered to the public. The depositories of the materials for study and investigation should be patterns of systematic neatness and order; and although *some* Herbaria merit anything rather than such a character, many botanists, to obtain this desirable end, have incurred great expense in printing labels for their private use. The reasonable rate at which the present series is offered will, it is hoped, prevent this necessity for the future, and enable all students to arrange their collections in a manner equally useful and creditable. The compiler promises himself the especial patronage of the ladies, by whom the science is now so generally cultivated, since everything likely to contribute to neatness and accuracy may with certain success claim their favour and approbation. The arrangement adopted embraces the systems of the four most popular authors of the present day by whom Manuals of British Botany have been written, viz., Smith, Hooker, Lindley, and Macreight. As each plant has one or more labels assigned to it whenever the writers above mentioned differ in their nomenclature, all will be able to select that of their favourite text-book, while the synonyms attached will show the arrangement adopted by the other three authorities, and thus, to the less advanced student, tend in some degree to increase the facilities of botanical intercourse."

We have only to add, that the plan is extremely well executed, to join with the Editor in advocating the cause of neatness of arrangement, and to give the following as a pattern of the labels:—

RANUNCULACEÆ Juss. POLYAN. POLYGYN.

* ACONITUM VULGARE *De Can.*
ACONITUM NAPELLUS *Linn.*
Common Wolf's-bane.——River banks.

LOC.
TEM. | | COL.

Nothing is a more sure sign of an ill-regulated mind than an ill-regulated collection of papers, or specimens, or any other thing; and we thank the author of this little work for having at least given everybody the *opportunity* of neatly arranging their collections of dried plants if they choose to do so.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London, 1840. No. IX.

THIS part of the Proceedings is chiefly occupied by an account of the great exhibitions at the Garden in May and June of last year, concerning which we shall only observe that on the 13th of June the number of visitors who passed through the gates with tickets amounted to the extraordinary number of *eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-four*, to whom about 200 exhibitors and others might be added.

On the 19th of May a paper was read from Mr. D. Beaton, on the cultivation of plants of the Cactus tribe, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The grand emporium for Cacti is Mexico, but vast numbers are found in all latitudes of South America. A few inhabit the sea-coast, and some fine Cereuses and Opuntias have been found growing down to the water's edge in the hottest part of the globe, to La Guayra and the Gulf of Maracaybo. Such species occur abundantly in open arid places, and seem to enjoy the reflection of the sun's rays from a naked soil, in addition to the scorching heat of the atmosphere. From this region up to the limits of perpetual snow, or nearly so, some are to be met with at every degree of elevation. In the latitudes of the periodical rains, Cacti are deluged for three, four, or five months at a time, while they are completely dry for the rest of the year. They enjoy a perpetual spring in some localities; while, on the other hand, a few Cereuses are said to be found in that part of the Peruvian coast where rain is unknown. Mr. Herbert raised seedlings from an elevation of nearly 15,000 feet, where the mean temperature is 46°, on the Andes of Bolivia, at an altitude of 14,600 feet, and still farther south in lat. 19°, where there reigns a mean temperature of 45°.

The author stated that the Alpine species should receive

the treatment of the heath-house; and the Melocacti, which inhabit the intratropical shores, a higher temperature than the rest of the family; for the latter the mean temperature of 55° is necessary even in winter; but if they are kept perfectly dry from October to March they will live in a much lower degree. The great mass of the species do perfectly well in a temperature from 45° to 50° if they are kept near the glass. The only attention they require in winter is to receive plenty of air.

Newly-imported Cacti, if received after the 1st of September, should not be excited into growth until March. Many are slow in making roots after their first arrival, and therefore should be assisted with a gentle bottom heat. Indeed all Cacti are much benefited by this on their first arrival: even the species from the limits of perpetual snow like it, although the heat of a close house or frame would soon injure them, by exhausting their vital energies. That bottom heat is highly advantageous to these plants, even in the midst of summer, the author considered proved by an experiment instituted in the garden of Mr. Harris. A glass-case, in which Auriculas are wintered, was placed over a bed of hot dung; on the dung was put a layer of rough stones and gravel; and three or four inches deep of light compost was placed over the whole. In this were planted upwards of 100 Cacti. The case had movable sashes at the sides and both ends, with a span roof of glass; and by removing the side and end lights, the plants were as much exposed to currents of air as if they had been planted out in the open border. The plants selected for experiment were for the most part newly imported; for the first month the case was kept close; afterwards the side and end lights were opened, and a constant draught of air was admitted day and night, the plants being syringed every evening in hot weather. After four months' treatment the result was completely successful. Some Mexican Mammillariæ had made roots 10 inches long; and, contrary to their natural habits in some cases, their roots crept along close to the surface of the soil.

Mr. Beaton thinks that by a proper system of bottom heat, Cacti might be grown in frames in this country to great advantage, so as to equal, if not excel, our Continental neighbours. To those fond of green, healthy, and symmetrical Cacti, seedlings and offsets are far preferable to imported plants, as we seldom receive the latter without some of their bottom spines being dead or otherwise discoloured by time or circumstances. This is more particularly the case with Mammillariæ and Melocacti.

With regard to the soil, some grow in stiff yellow clay mixed with rough gravel, and some in fine strong loam of different textures and colours: others are found in all the kinds of light soil, in peat, and among chalk and limestone, and even on the sterile lava of volcanic districts. Equal quantities of pounded oyster-shells and coal clinkers form by far the best drainage that can be used, keeping the finer parts towards the top. A layer of moss placed on the drainage would soon kill the finer sorts of Cacti, and must never be used for them. When fresh potted, water is withheld for several days, in order to let any roots which may have been broken have time to dry; otherwise if moisture is applied to the wounds when fresh, death will soon be the consequence.

In growing Cacti from seeds, Mr. Beaton fills the pots with cinders to within two inches of the top; and makes them up with very sandy peat, and a little clean sand on the top. The pots are then watered and the seeds sown; after which as much dry sand is sprinkled over them as will just fill up the spaces between them. The whole is then pressed down gently, and the pots are put by in any warm place, where they are kept moist. The seeds will vegetate in 10 or 12 days, and must then be very gently watered for fear of displacing them till they make their little roots, and get firm hold of the soil, after which they may be freely and regularly watered. Although he has transplanted such seedling Cacti at all ages, yet he lost so many by transplanting while very young, that he recommends the seeds to be sown quite thin in the first instance, and not to transplant the seedlings till they begin to get crowded in the pots, in a year or two.

In conclusion, the author adverted to the advantages that may be expected from hybridizing Cacti. Upon this subject he remarked that the Cerei, of which the Epiphylla are a subsection, are the great laboratory for improving the fine flowering Cacti. To say nothing of mixing new species with the older ones, for the sake of brilliant colours, we might easily get a new race of free flowering kinds in the way of *Cereus grandiflorus*, by a judicious mixture of such species as *Cereus nycticallis*, *C. triangularis*, and its near relative *C. Napoleonis*, with that splendid new Cereus which is sold in the London nurseries under the erroneous name of *setaceus*. This noble Cereus is the finest of the genus, and by it a new race of splendid Cacti may be obtained; its flowers are as large as those of *C. grandiflorus*, and of a brilliant yellow colour, of the African marigold tint.

Mills's Treatise on an Improved Mode of Cultivating the Cucumber and Melon contains an account of the author's experience with respect to these plants, of which he is a well-known successful grower. The details are given with accuracy, and the language used is clear and intelligible to all. Four different methods of growing Cucumbers are described—first, under hand-glasses; second, on common dung-beds with ordinary frames; third, in the pine-house in winter; and fourth, by a new pit system, whereby fruit may be produced every month in the year with ease and certainty. A person ignorant of gardening may grow either Melons or Cucumbers with the assistance of Mr. Mills's book.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

It will be almost impossible to keep pace with the season, so numerous and increasing are the objects requiring the gardener's care and vigilance; we, therefore, recommend diligence and despatch, as the most likely sources to relieve him from those cares that do now, and will environ him for some time to come; but at the same time we would press upon his attention the importance of doing things well, of order, and of judicious management in all his proceedings; to suffer no permanent work to be done in a hurried or temporary manner, and to endeavour not so much to produce extraordinary things as to obtain in abundance those of first-rate quality in due season; we have traced to the former many failures. We would also impress the importance of potting at this time those plants which it is desirable to keep growing throughout the summer, as Pines; or to grow luxuriantly, as Balsams, Coxcombs, Geraniums, &c., in pots as small as possible, that they may be successively re-potted, and attain the desired size, without having recourse to pots disproportionately large to the plants; and in attaining this progressive growth, no stated periods of shifting need be observed, but those indicated by the plants having filled their pots with roots; and the taking advantage of dull weather for the purpose, if possible, bearing in mind, at the same time, that it is better to re-pot twice than to over-pot once, especially hard-wooded plants.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Should the weather prove favourable, and the soil be in good condition, the general spring shifting may be commenced upon the successions. It is the practice of some to disroot them at this season; but we disapprove of this, and would advise the removal of dead or damaged roots only, reducing their bulk at the same time carefully to enable their being re-potted in as small pots as practicable, and removing a portion of the lower leaves to release the roots about the neck of the plants; they may be better turned out of their pots if they receive a watering a day or two previously: drain the pots well, and pot the plants firm. In replunging the large plants it will be found an excellent plan to place small pots in an upright position beneath each; this will create a vacuum, and thereby prevent the violent heat of the renewed beds coming in direct contact with the bottom of the pots, and enable you to plunge deeper in comparative safety.

Vinery.—The second house of vines will probably be breaking now; syringe them every morning, and preserve a humid atmosphere; continue to thin the berries in the early house as they advance of a proper size; give air when the temperature rises to 75° sun heat, or at 70° if the weather be dull and mild; frequently wet the floor of the house, and attend to cleanliness.

Peach House.—Be careful not to allow any great or sudden change in the temperature to occur until the fruit is stoned, after which additional stimulus may be resorted to without much danger; the later house will now demand the greatest attention; thin the bloom, if necessary, and remove foreright shoots; the weather will now admit of abundance of air being given, but continue to close early in the afternoon to save fuel.

Cherry-House.—Guard here also against sudden changes in the temperature of the house until the fruit is stoned; maintain rather a humid atmosphere, with a temperature of 60° max. fire-heat.

Fig-House.—Water frequently over-head and at the root, but never use cold water to either; the thermometer may range from 60° to 65°.

Melons and Cucumbers.—Stop the plants when they have made the second rough leaf; take care not to overline the beds with rank ill-prepared dung; give air at every opportunity which offers itself, however short the time; do not give much water at one time, and always in the morning.

Mushroom-House.—Keep the house at about 65°, with a humid atmosphere.

Asparagus and Sea-Kale.—Keep up a succession by forcing in the open ground or in frames. Sea-Kale and Rhubarb may be forwarded in the Mushroom-House.

Strawberries.—Introduce for succession; place those in bloom where they will receive abundance of air at every possible opportunity.

Potatoes.—Sets may be cut and allowed to sprout in the Vinery or Peach-house, and from thence transferred to a slight hotbed for the latest forced crop.

Out-door Department.

Carrots.—The main crop may be sown if the ground be dry and the weather favourable; plant old roots for seed.

Lettuce.—A few from the frames may be planted in a warm and sheltered situation; sow Cos and Cabbage upon a south border.

Onions.—As soon as the ground is in fine condition to receive the seeds, the main crop may be sown; plant bulbs for seed.

Parsneps.—Sow the main crop; Guernsey and Hollow-crowned are the best; and plant old roots for seed.

Potherbs.—Chervil, Borage, Fennel, Burnet, &c. may be sown.

Spinach.—If the last sown be up, sow a larger portion for succession.

Cabbages.—Fill up vacancies in the autumn-planted rows, and plant out some of the stoutest plants in rows, at distances, according to the kinds, and whether they are intended for Cabbage or Coleworts.

Broccoli.—A little early white may be sown for autumn use.

Beans.—Plant full crops of the large kinds; draw fresh earth to those already up.

Peas.—Sow largely of the kinds preferred; earth those already up.

Asparagus may be sown, new plantations made where necessary, or vacancies filled up.

Orchard.—Finish pruning as soon as possible; transplant fruit-trees of all kinds, do not bury the roots deep, and stake the plants; continue nailing: protect the advancing blossoms of Apricots; layer Vines and Figs; also Muscle-plums for stocks; plant suckers of, and sow kernels of fruits for stocks; get clay ready for grafting, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Commence potting such plants as need it before their flowers are in a state of forwardness, to which those of many kinds are approaching; any that will not require potting should now be top-dressed; continue to pay great attention to watering, eradicating insects, and general cleanliness, and give fresh air as often as possible; propagate all kinds of exotics, by seeds, cuttings, layers, or suckers.

Greenhouse.—Water succulents very sparingly; most of the Cape bulbs, as Amaryllis, Pancratium, &c., will now be in a favourable state for potting; take great care that water given to all plants is enabled to pass off readily; where this is neglected the plants will soon cease to be in health. Camellias, Oranges, &c., in bad health will be most speedily recovered by being pruned back, placed on a dung-bed, and potted when they begin to break afresh. Remove dead leaves, moss, weeds, and litter of all kinds, and continue to propagate all plants desired, of which the means of doing so are to be had.

Pits and Frames.—The weather will now permit a thorough inspection of the plants in pits and frames, which should be done, and their individual wants attended to, whether cleaning, potting, or increasing. Sow tender annuals, and pot those requiring it; continue to propagate showy plants for the flower-garden, and commence with Dahlias, if cuttings can be procured; give air in abundance, and water rather sparingly, and always in the morning; fumigate with tobacco if green-fly appears; pay a strict attention to cleanliness; keep up a succession of flowering plants, and protect those from frost which have flowered.

Out-door Department.

Sow hardy annuals; it will be found a good plan to make a circle with the rim of a garden-pot, within which the seeds may be sown, leaving the inverted pot over them for protection until they have vegetated, after which one side may be raised, and removed altogether when the plants have gained strength and are out of danger from slugs or birds. Hardy perennials and biennials should now be sown, and those intended to flower this season, which were not planted out in the autumn, should be immediately. The planting and removing shrubs, laying turf, making and edging walks, with every other description of new work, must be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible.

Nursery.—Much will yet remain undone which has been recommended in former Numbers,—let all these be examined, that nothing may be forgotten which ought to be done; continue to propagate by seeds, cuttings, or layers; transplanting of all kinds may still be proceeded with, and those not required may be planted at increased distances, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—The land will now be in good condition; proceed therefore in planting with all despatch; the distances at which they are planted may vary with the quality of the soil, and whether the situation be exposed or sheltered, from four to eight feet; the permanent trees should be planted at regular distances and with more care than is generally bestowed, or the low prices usually given for planting will admit; continue fencing, draining, ditching, sowing, &c., as before recommended. —*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Advantage of the fine weather should be taken to perform all out-door operations. Peaches, Nectarines, and all other trees on walls, should be pruned and nailed. Cabbage-seed should now be sown, Early York is the best for using in a young state, and Vanack for cabbaging. Early White Brocoli for the autumn and winter, and Knight's Protecting for the spring, should be put in, and are the kinds best suited for small gardens; triple-curled Parsley should be sown as edgings to beds, and is not only useful, but ornamental. The planting of all trees and shrubs should be proceeded with, or it will soon become too late to remove them. For confined spaces, the plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ are the best adapted, as they are chiefly low-growers, and soon have the appearance of age, and produce abundance of showy sweet-scented flowers, which are frequently followed by fruit. Hepaticas and Pansies in bloom in the open ground may be taken up and put into pots to decorate a room or greenhouse. All plants in pots, that are beginning to grow, should be immediately potted; creepers or other plants trained over the window of a room, or up the rafters of a greenhouse, should be pruned and tied; if they are nailed, the shreds should be carefully examined to see that they harbour no insects. On warm dry days admit air freely, or the plants will soon suffer from damp: if no opportunity offers of admitting air, a little fire-heat should be given to dry the house. Mignonette and other dwarf annuals should now be sown in boxes or pots for flowering during the early summer months; Mignonette will be found a useful plant for boxes fitted on the outside of windows, and will stand the smoke of London tolerably well.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

As the weather continues to get milder and the season advances, numberless insects will be brought forth into active life; all those that are known to be injurious should be destroyed as quickly as possible, to prevent the propagation of the species. At this time, Sedums, and other succulents in greenhouses, will frequently be observed to get sickly, and perhaps die, without any apparent reason; when this is the case they should be carefully examined, and the grubs of the succulent weevil (*Otiorhynchus sulcatus*) will be found to have eaten off the plant close to the surface of the soil. These grubs are about half an inch long, of a dirty white colour, thick, and fleshy, slightly curved, and having numerous short rigid hairs on the body. About the middle of May these grubs change into white pupæ, which have no cocoons, but are placed in oval cells in the earth, perfectly smooth on the inside. They remain in the pupa state about fourteen days, and then become beetles: in this latter state they are quite black, and the elytra or wing-cases are rather deeply furrowed. In the Berlin Botanic Garden they have been found to infest the roots of Saxifrages and Trollius growing in the open border, and cause their death. The only methods of destroying them are, at this time of the year to examine the roots of Sedums and other succulent plants and crush all that may be found; and in June, when the perfect insects appear, to look among the pots, where they are usually lurking, and kill them as soon as they come out, before they have time to deposit their eggs.

State of the Weather for the Week ending February 25, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 19	29.744	29.601	50	35	42.5	S.W.	.02
Satur. 20	29.977	29.808	56	40	48.0	S.	.11
Sund. 21	30.296	30.162	56	29	42.5	N.E.	
Mond. 22	30.345	30.323	42	38	40.0	N.E.	
Tuesd. 23	30.323	30.298	44	32	38.0	N.E.	
Wedn. 24	30.304	30.298	40	36	38.0	N.E.	.01
Thurs. 25	30.308	30.076	42	35	38.5	N.E.	.07
Average	30.185	30.081	47.1	35.0	41.0		.21

19. Drizzly; rain; cloudy and fine at night.
20. Cloudy; fine, with sunshine in forenoon; slight rain at night.
21. Overcast; cloudy and fine; foggy at night.
22. Dense fog; hazy throughout the day.
23. Hazy; fine; overcast and cold at night.
24. Hazy and cold; drizzling rain at night.
25. Cloudy and cold; overcast; rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending March 6, 1841.

Feb.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 28	49.0	36.6	42.8	6	0.34 in.	—	4	2	—	1	2	3	3
Mar.													
M. 1	47.3	37.8	42.6	6	0.62	—	3	1	—	3	3	4	1
Tu. 2	49.3	38.9	44.1	4	0.45	1	1	3	—	1	4	4	1
W. 3	50.1	36.6	43.3	6	0.22	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	1
Th. 4	51.0	35.4	43.2	5	0.23	1	4	—	3	1	3	2	1
F. 5	49.3	35.0	42.2	4	0.21	2	2	3	—	2	2	2	2
S. 6	48.2	33.3	40.7	8	0.25	2	2	3	—	3	3	2	—

The highest temperature, during the above period, occurred on the 4th of March in 1831, and 28th February, 1834—thermometer 59°; and the lowest on the 5th of March, 1840—thermometer 19°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 26, 1841.

Notwithstanding the continuance of mild weather, the supply of fruits and vegetables is not so large as might have been expected; plants in pots and cut flowers are, however, becoming more numerous. *Fruits*—Pines of the same kinds as those mentioned last week abound, and fetch from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Foreign Grapes of the usual kinds are plentiful, and generally of good quality. Apples are numerous, varying in price from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz.; the sorts usually offered are Northern Greening, Blenheim Orange, Scarlet Nonpareil, Scarlet Pearmain, Royal Russet, and Ribston Pippin. Pears are plentiful from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per doz.; the best ripened are Passe Colmar and Poire d'Auche; a few Cadillac or Pound Pears for baking are in the market. Oranges and Lemons are abundant. Cucumbers are scarce, but of pretty good quality. *Vegetables*—Brown and White Broccoli are excellent, and the former is more plentiful than the latter. Savoys and Brussels Sprouts are abundant and good. Carrots and Turnips of first-rate quality abound. Onions and Leeks are more plentiful that they were last week, and are pretty good. Celery is tolerably abundant, but indifferent. The supply of Asparagus and Sea-Kale is large, and of excellent quality. Fine Mushrooms abound at 1*s.* per basket. *Flowers*—There is a large variety of plants in pots, including Poinsettia pulcherrima, Eranthemum pulchellum, Roses, Geraniums, Heaths, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Myrtles, Snowdrops, and roots of the common wild Primrose; the cut flowers are Fuchsias, Acacia armata, Cinerarias, Kalmias, Strelitzia regina, Cyclamen persicum, White and Purple Indian

Azaleas; Pink, White, and Yellow Azaleas; Heliotropes, and many others.

PRICES, SATURDAY, FEB. 27.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 3s to 25s	Lemons, per doz. 6d to 2s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 3s to 10s	— per 100, 6s to 14s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4s to 8s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Cucumbers, per brace, 5s to 10s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20s
Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 2s	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 3s to 14s	— Brazil, 16s to 20s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 16s	— Spanish, 24s
	— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d	Garlic, per pound, 8d
Cabbage, Red for pick. pr d. 3s to 4s	Shallots, per pound, 1s 2d
Cabbage Plants, per doz. 3s to 5s	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8s to 10s
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— Second, or Middling, 4s
German Greens or Kale, per d. 6d	— Sprue, or Small, 3s
Broccoli, White, 5s to 7s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s
— Brown, 1s 6d to 3s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 3s 6d to 5s	Endive, per score, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l to 6l	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1s to 2s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s. to 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Turnips, White, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s	Watercress, per doz. small bh. 3d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 5s	Parsley, per half sieve, 2s
— Horn, 1s	Tarragon (dried) per doz. bunch, 3s
Parsneps, per doz. 9d to 1s 6d	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 6s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s	Thyme (green) per doz. bchs. 2s to 4s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d	Sage (green) per doz bunches, 4s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 6d	Mint, (green) per doz. bunch., 6s to 10s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1s
Radish, Red, per punnet, 2s	Marjoram (dried) per doz. bunch. 10d
Spinach, per half sieve, 1s 3d	Savory (dried) per doz. bunch. 10d
Onions, old, per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s	Basil (dried) per doz. bunch 1s 3d
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 4s	Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch. 6s
— Green (Ciboules) pr bunch, 6d	Lavender (dried) per doz. bunch. 3s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 5s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 1s to 1s 3d
Chives, per pot, 6d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 3d
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 2s	Morels, per lb., 14s
	Truffles (dried), per lb. 14s.
	— (fresh), pr lb. 2s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Hayward's letter arrived too late. All the vines were already distributed to the applicants.

W. F. G. F. had better always replace at once any number he may have used.

Surreyensis will find the information he requires in p. 4 of our journal, his plant being only a variety of Leonotis leonurus, whose culture is described there. The specimen of Cytisus sent is racemosus.

We beg to assure *Mr. Murray* that *J. R.* is not the person he mistakes him for. We go no further than to the Notices to Correspondents.

A hedgehog destroys cockroaches by wholesale.—*C. B.*

In what parts of Germany chiefly are found the *Mineral* tar-springs, or *Fat holes* (Fett-locher), a substance much used in various ways in rural economy? In what soils do these tar-wells exist?—*C. B.*

A Subscriber will find his article made use of to-day. We are much obliged to our correspondents for all communications, and only beg them to let us use them at the time which appears to us most favourable.

Mr. Green's valuable information concerning forcing will appear next week.

We will give *Mr. William Blood* a full answer next week.

X. Y. Z.—The true Paradise stock may be propagated by cuttings, and is so multiplied. The common English Paradise, which is the *Doucin*, is propagated by layers.

O. J. W.—Your fruit-trees should have been planted in the autumn. It is a bad plan to wait till the spring. As, however, you *have* waited, pray plant *immediately*.

Rodon, W., C. R. F., Gemma, Malleola, and about 20 others.—To all these correspondents who ask us to recommend them persons who will supply them with fine Roses, we must return the same answer. We cannot recommend any person in particular. They had better look through our advertising columns, in which they are sure to find the information they seek for.

We believe the ivy-leaves sent by a *Well-wisher* both belong to the same variety, i. e. the Irish. In size the leaves of this variety vary very much, according to situation.

Mr. Billington will hear from us by the post. We esteem his labours, and desire much to enter into communication with him.

R. E., Post-office Farnham, Surrey, would beg W. C. to send him a little of the strawberry seed he mentions. We recommend him to procure it from the Horticultural Society, through some Fellow of the Society.

In order to enable us to answer his question, *Alpha* must say what his objects are in studying botany, and how much money he would like to spend in books, &c. to fit himself out. We will then give him an immediate answer.

M. had better mix a quantity of charcoal-dust with the earth in which his oranges are planted. This method is practised by the Italians with great success when the trees become unhealthy. Say one-third charcoal.

R.—Although we may occasionally answer agricultural questions, yet we by no means undertake to do so. When, however, general principles of cultivation are involved, we are willing to give our opinion.

Professor Henslow shall have his wish communicated to our correspondent Jael.

T. Jennings.—The plant is Helleborus fœtidus. No. 1 of this Journal can be had through any newsman.

Oxoniensis.—The roots of Cattleya should *not* be covered with moss; they should be allowed to expose themselves to light, but the atmosphere must be damp. The Aponogeton appears to be distachyon, but as it is a seedling its character is not developed. The Acacia is A. alata, and requires the commonest greenhouse treatment.

C. B.—The Ostheim Cherry is of the Morello tribe. It derives its name from Ostheim, on the Rhine, to which place, according to some German writers, it was carried from Italy, about the middle of the last century: but Truchess mentions its having been brought from the Sierra Morena.

C. B.—Brugmansia suaveolens and sanguinea are strong-growing plants, and are seen in their greatest beauty in the border of the conservatory. To grow them well in pots they should have a rich soil, plenty of pot-room and a liberal supply of water during the spring and summer. In winter they should be kept nearly dry, and then in spring repotted, pruned in a little, and treated in the same manner as before.

We recommend *A Birmingham Subscriber* to consult any of the communications which have appeared in this paper for growing Pelargoniums; his ill-success in obtaining a fine head of bloom has probably arisen from overpotting, a common cause of failure where growers are anxious to obtain very large specimen plants; or it may have been caused by having stopped the shoots only partially: either of the above reasons would account for the irregularity complained of.

A Constant Reader's leaves of the Oleander are infested with the Oleander scale, Aspidiotus Nerii., which is the consequence of dirt and neglect The best way to rid the plants of this pest is to wash them frequently, first with tobacco-water, and afterwards with clean water, and then brush the leaves and stems with a small stiff brush. If the plant is old and overgrown, the best way would be to cut it down to within six inches of the pot, to repot in a mixture of loam and peat, to water it plentifully, to burn the old branches and leaves, and then to add their ashes to the soil in which the plant is potted.

A Lady should sow the seeds of Hibiscus simplex in a mixture of peat and loam, and place them in bottom-heat. Modern authors have given it the name of Sterculia platanifolia. It is a native of the East Indies, and has small green flowers of no beauty. It, however, forms a noble tree in mild climates, as at Barcelona, for instance.

Mr. Shaw will see a notice of Lagerstrœmia in another part of to-day's paper. L. regina being a large forest-tree, and a native of a much warmer climate than L. indica, will require a different treatment, and will, we fear, never flower willingly. Nothing is recorded of the uses of Lagerstrœmia bark. The following extract from Mr. Shaw's letter (Seed-hill, Huddersfield) will probably interest Mr. Reid:—"I have now in my possession two noble specimens of this genus, the indica and the regina; the former has often flowered with me most abundantly, and the regina had about half a-dozen fine flowers on it of a deep purple colour four years ago. Since then it has been requisite to use the knife very freely to it, in order to keep it within the limits of the house, and it has prevented its blooming; but I have no doubt it would flower quite as well as the indica if in a conservatory where it had plenty of room; under such circumstances both plants would soon be twice the size they now are; they have been in England upwards of eighteen years, and stand from three to four yards high. A particular feature in their habit is that they shed their bark off the stems and largest branches every spring.

W. K. W.—The soil will do very well, but take care that your plants are young and vigorous, and the situation in which they grow not too confined.

An Original Subscriber.—Saline substances evidently suit asparagus, for sea-weed has been used with success as a manure for it. The effects of bone-dust and of nitrate of soda are not known. The dung should be well mixed by repeated turning.

Frank.—Fuchsia fulgens will grow and flower freely in the open border in the summer, but cannot bear frost; it is a hardy greenhouse plant. The Dutch keep their lettuce plants in frames or pits; the difficulty is to keep them from damping off. You cannot use leaves for leaf-mould and leave them on the ground as well; in other words, you cannot make one sixpence into two, but you must decide in which way you will spend it. Several of your other questions are anticipated by the matter published last week. Sow Cucumbers six or eight weeks before you want to cut them. For Scallions plant small old Onions in drills, burying them beneath the surface.

Rev. J. Graham.—Nitrate of soda can only be imbibed by plants in a state of solution. If sown in dry weather it will never act; it is only when dissolved by rain that it can become food for plants. It should always be applied in wet weather. If to be drilled with Turnips, we should mix it with dry earth, and use it like malt-dust. As the turnip has a small tapering central root, it will be a waste of materials to sow the nitrate broadcast or to let it fall between the drills, unless it is intended to serve for a succeeding crop. In that case sow it broadcast; it will always be more easily distributed if mixed with dry earth.

H., Faversham.—Zinc may be used instead of lead for lining an aquarium, and is, we believe, harmless to gold-fish. You no doubt know that it is commonly employed for vessels in dairies.

J. R. P.—Cuttings of almost every description may be put in now. Young shoots of Fuchsias, Petunias, Verbenas, Anagallis, Maurandyas, Tropæolums, Calceolarias, and other soft-wooded plants should be set in light rich soil, and plunged in a bark bed; Cape and Australian plants, with heathlike habits, should be first placed in a hothouse to make them grow, and then the young tips taken off and planted in pure sand under a bell-glass; other Cape and Australian plants, which usually have their season of growth in February or March, should also be put in; cuttings of hard-wooded plants, such as Camellias and Myrtles, may now be planted, generally using the shoot made during last summer, cutting off with it a small portion of the old wood. *J. R. P.* had better consult the Theory of Horticulture if he wishes to amuse himself with striking cuttings.

Frutex, Kirriemuir, N. B.—If the vicinity of a loch does not render the wall liable to dangerous spring frosts, we recommend the following varieties:—SOUTH WALL: 36 *Pears*; Jargonelle, Gansel's Bergamot, Autumn Bergamot, Marie-Louise, Beurré Diel, Glout Morceau, Colmar, Passe Colmar, Beurré Rance, Winter Nelis (6), Louise Bonne of Jersey. 15 *Plums*; Green Gage, Purple Gage, Royale Hâtive, Washington, Coe's Golden Drop, Fotheringham, White Magnum Bonum, Ickworth Imperatrice. 10 *Apricots*; Moorpark (4), Royal, Brussels, Breda. 10 *Peaches*; Grosse Mignonne, Noblesse, Bellegarde (4), Barrington. 5 *Nectarines*; Elruge, Violette Hâtive. 8 *Cherries*; May Duke, Elton, Downton, Knight's Early Black DWARF STANDARDS. Take the list for North Wales in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 53, for Apples and Pears; add of Plums, Green Gage, Shropshire Damson, Orleans, Mirabelle for preserving, Red Magnum Bonum, Nectarine, Washington. NORTH WALL: the only fruits likely to ripen in so high a latitude are Morello Cherries, and Black, Red, and White Currants. You had better employ the north wall as a back for sheds and outhouses, or plant it with Ivy and the American Creeper.

J. R. P.—Mr. Herbert gives the following directions:—"Bulbs of Ammocharis require complete rest in winter, when they must not be watered. They are exceedingly thirsty in summer, and if planted in light earth and left for a short time in the sun without water, the leaves will die back. It is essential, therefore, to supply them constantly with moisture. To make them flower, the pot should be plunged, in the summer, in a hotbed after the leaves have grown to some length. In that situation they should be shaded from scorching sunshine, and they should not be kept longer than necessary in the hotbed. A rich and not very light soil is suitable to them in cultivation; and I have found them even succeed pretty well in peat; but I have found the bulbs at all times liable to unexpected rottenness, from incautious watering."—We do not know what Crinum ripareum is. Be so good as to send us your plan of heating.

Dr. Bevan and others will next week have an answer to their inquiries about honey-dew.

Mr. Watson.—Pray let us have your plan of keeping grapes late. Very much obliged by your letter about Wynyard.

A Constant Reader.—Work the dung so that it does not form dry patches; and should the woodlice still make their appearance, lay slates, under which they will assemble, and then scald them with boiling water. There is, however, no known method of extirpating these insects. Toads are their great natural enemies.

Dr. Ingle.—The Fuchsia was probably F. fulgens. You must endeavour to keep the air of your houses sufficiently moist by watering and steaming, when fire-heat is used. You must ply well a good syringe, such as one of Read's. This will tend to keep your plants in health. The red spider detests a damp atmosphere. Flower-of-sulphur dispersed very minutely with a powerful blower through down or cotton will certainly rid you of it. The best instrument for the purpose is the "wheel-bellows," now sold by all tinmen.

Discipulus.—Pentstemon Murrayanus will bear the cold of an ordinary winter, but, like P. speciosus, and the rest of that section, it is rather difficult to manage, suffering much in wet and damp situations. It is best to keep a young stock from cuttings or seeds in a cold frame, and whenever those out-of-doors get unhealthy, to take them up and plant the young ones instead. The leading shoot of a pear-tree intended to be trained "en quenouille" ought to be annually shortened at the height of 15 inches; annual tiers of branches will in consequence be produced about 15 inches apart. Your other questions will be answered next week.

We recommend those correspondents who have written for lists of *Heartsease* and *Calceolarias* to procure the following, which are very choice:—*Herbaceous Calceolarias*—Gem, Madonna, Splendida, Coronation, Francis, Lord Douglas, Pilot, Rhadamanthus, Speciosa, Adonis, Alba maculata, Cremona, Medora, Rienzi, Elizabeth, Alba purpurea, Criterion, Mrs. Kemble. *Shrubby Calceolarias*—Priam, Glory, Grandis, Lady Antrobus, Magniflora grandiflora, Bloomsbury, Aurea grandiflora, Lady of the Lake, Mackayana, Arborea grandiflora, Flambeau, Sulphurea splendens, Hero, Alston's superb. *Heartsease*—Jehu (Cook's), Carlo Dolci, Callum Beg, Peter Dick, Argus, Tippo Saib, Negro Boy, Miracle, Perfecta, Victoria superba, Julia, Argo, La Superbe, British Queen, Victory, White Perfection, Robin Adair, Cadmus, Ion, Curion, Vanguard, Henrietta, Magnet, Diadem (Thompson's), Lord Durham (Downton's), Regina (Thompson's), Livia (Thompson's), Belzoni, Paragon, (Thompson's), Vivid (Thompson's).

Viola shall have an answer next week; we have not room for it to-day.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE proceedings of Parliament during the past week have been of such unusual interest, and the rival bills for the registration of Irish voters introduced into the House of Commons by Lord Stanley and Lord Morpeth have been so warmly advocated by their respective parties, that they have absorbed public attention to the exclusion of almost every other question. The debates on the bill brought forward by Lord Morpeth on behalf of the Government have been protracted through several successive nights, and the strength of opposed parties has been more exerted in its discussion than on any measure which has occupied the public mind for a considerable period. The chief point of opposition to the bill has been the clause reducing the qualification for the franchise to 5*l.*, which has been resisted on the ground that its operation may fall little short of universal suffrage, and may lead to the admission of a class of voters not contemplated by the Reform Act. Many persons favourable to the introduction of the bill coincided in this view, so far as regards the reduction of the franchise, and expressed their intention to suggest a modification of the clause when it comes under discussion in committee; but its supporters generally regarded the bill as a measure of justice to the Sister Kingdom, as a means of allaying the irritation of her people on the subject of repeal, and of uniting them more closely in alliance with the other subjects of the Crown. The debate has terminated in favour of the bill, and consequently in favour of Ministers, by a majority of 5.

Our foreign news does not embrace so many topics of stirring interest as usual; the most important intelligence received during the week states that measures have been adopted by the French Government which are generally regarded as indicative of an approaching disarmament; and that expectations are entertained in Paris that the army will shortly be reduced to such a footing as to allay the apprehensions recently expressed by the European Powers. With this exception the news from France is chiefly of domestic interest.—From Spain we learn that the elections have terminated satisfactorily to the Government, and that a strong feeling prevails among the troops in favour of the appointment of the Duke de Victoria as sole Regent of the kingdom.—The results of the settlement of the Douro question begin to be beneficially developed by the reduction of the military forces of Portugal, and the suspension of her armaments.—We learn from Constantinople that a firman is in preparation for the Pacha of Egypt, which may be considered as the final settlement of the Eastern question; it regulates the laws, religious observances, and other points of national interest, on the basis of those of Turkey, and under the guarantee of the Allied Powers.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are in good health and still continue in town. The situation of Superintendent of the Royal Nursery has been filled up by the appointment of Mrs. Southey, sister-in-law of the poet, and widow of Captain Southey, R. N., at a salary of 300*l.* per annum. The rumour that Baroness Lehzen was to receive this appointment was consequently incorrect. His Majesty the King of the Belgians left town on Monday to return to Brussels, where he has since arrived after a very favourable passage.

The Queen Dowager.—A paragraph has appeared in the daily papers, stating that her Majesty Queen Adelaide has been suffering from severe indisposition arising from a cold. It appears, however, that these accounts have been exaggerated, and that nothing has occurred to prevent her Majesty from taking her usual exercise.

Parliamentary.—It is stated that Mr. Maule, to whom a requisition had been sent to come forward again for the Elgin Burghs, has no intention of contesting that seat in the event of a vacancy.—The petition against the return of Mr. Smythe, the successful candidate for the late Canterbury election, has been withdrawn.—The contest for King's County has been attended with much party excitement, and the troops have been called out to maintain order. Several outrages have nevertheless been committed, and strong personal feeling has been manifested by the partizans of both candidates. The election from the commencement promised to be in favour of Mr. Armstrong, the liberal candidate, and has terminated in his return by a large majority over Mr. Bernard, who contested the seat on the Conservative interest.

Health of the Lord Chancellor.—The attacks of inflammation from which the Noble Lord suffered were of so serious and alarming a character that it was found necessary to bleed him very freely; the consequence of which has been that, in arresting the progress of the symptoms, the noble patient has been considerably reduced. It is gratifying, however, to state that, notwithstanding the recurrence of these attacks, his Lordship is now out of all danger, and, it is hoped, speedily advancing towards a state of convalescence.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Armaments.*—A communication has been made to the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by Marshal Soult, which has been received with great satisfaction by the moderate party. It appears that there was an error in the estimates for military establish-

ment of 1842, and that the budget will be diminished by 23,000,000f., and the effective force of the army reduced to 60,000 men. This is generally regarded as a commencement of the disarmament, and as a security for the maintenance of peace. The 60,000 men, by which Marshal Soult proposes to reduce the army in 1842, will form the nucleus of the reserve, which he intends to organise immediately after the adoption by both Chambers of the new project of law of recruitment. The Marshal assured the committee appointed to examine the bill, that in 1843 he would be able to bring back the active army to a footing of 370,000 men, with a reserve of 130,000 more. The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Monday to discuss the bill requiring a levy of 80,000 recruits of the class of 1840. The committee to which it was referred had proposed to limit the number to 40,000 men. The first article, authorizing the levy of the 80,000 men, having been put to the vote, was carried by a large majority. The fourth article alone gave rise to discussion. The committee had amended it, and proposed that only 40,000 recruits should be at present called out, leaving the Government at liberty to levy the rest at a later period, in virtue of a royal ordinance. Marshal Soult opposed the amendment, which was ultimately rejected by the Chamber. The article was then voted, and the entire bill adopted by 220 against 15.

Secret Service Money.—The papers are taken up with the report of M. Jouffroi on the bill for granting 1,000,000f. for secret service, which is regarded by the opposition prints as a new attack on the administration of M. Thiers in regard to the Eastern question, and as a defence of the present Ministry. In consequence of the alleged disposition to reduce the armaments, it is expected that Government will secure the support of the Conservative party upon the Secret Service question, and thus obtain a large majority; by which means it is supposed they may be able to carry the amended Fortification Bill. An ultimate combination with the Conservative party is also mentioned, by the advocates of peace, as the probable result of this measure.

Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain.—It has been reported in Paris that this treaty, so long in abeyance, is on the point of being definitively signed by the commissioners of both Powers. It appears, however, that some new cause of delay has occurred, and the treaty still remains unsettled for the present.

The Customs Duties Bill, referred to in our last, which had been ten days under discussion, and which involved many British interests, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last week, almost unanimously; the numbers being 231 against 11. It is expected that its results will be particularly beneficial to this country.

The Navy.—The whole of the missing ships of Admiral Hugon's squadron are now accounted for. Three ships of the line which had separated from the main body in the late tempest, had taken refuge in the Island of Sardinia; two of them have returned to Toulon, and the third remains at Cagliari to repair the heavy damages she sustained during the storm. Letters from Toulon announce the arrival of General Bugeaud, the new Governor-General of Algeria, on his way to assume the command of that colony.

Treaty with Buenos Ayres.—M. Mermilliod, deputy for Havre, presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday a petition signed by 1,300 French citizens settled on the banks of the Plata, against the treaty concluded between France and Buenos Ayres. He entered into a statement of the differences which had arisen between the two countries, and ultimately led to hostilities. He complained of the abandonment of the allies of France, and contended that the negotiator had not acted up to his instructions, by which he was bound to obtain for Frenchmen the treatment accorded to the most favoured nations, and to stipulate indemnity for all those who had been injured in their persons or property by the Argentine government. M. Guizot, in reply, maintained that Admiral Mackau had strictly adhered to his instructions; and repeated the arguments he had already adduced in the Chamber of Peers.

Prosecution of the National.—The proceedings in the prosecution of this paper for a libel on the House of Peers, as mentioned in our last number, came before the Chamber on Wednesday, and excited unusual attention; before the proceedings commenced, all the tribunes were full. After the president had read a letter from M. Marie, the counsel for the editor, M. Delaroche, which stated that the intellectual faculties of the editor were impaired, owing to the effects of illness, and that he was unable to hold any communication with him, on which account a fresh delay was asked for, the President proposed to the Chamber to adjourn the affair for ten days, which being supported by several leading peers, the chamber granted a delay of ten days, and the sitting broke up.

Paris and Rouen Railroad.—It appears that the company has entered into a contract, under penalties, for the construction of the whole of that part of this railroad which is to run from Poissy to Asnières, where it will join the St. Germain road. This contract includes two large bridges over the Seine, one at Besons and the other at Maisons. Another contract has been made for the execution of the two most important and difficult undertakings along the whole line, a tunnel of 3,000 metres between Rolleboise and Bonnières, and a cutting at Venables, in the arrondissement of Louviers. A third contract will shortly be concluded for the line between Poissy and Mantes. In fine, all measures have been taken for ensuring the completion of the whole road between Paris and Mantes in fifteen months, so that it may be brought into use in the summer of 1842.

Madame Laffarge.—A letter from Glandier, of the 19th inst., says that the seals have been broken by the judicial authorities, after having been thirteen months on the effects of this lady. Most of the things in the house have been spoiled by damp or rats. A great number of persons have flocked thither to purchase various articles, and it is said that there will be a sharp bidding for the pianoforte, as a memento of the unfortunate Madame Laffarge. Several English visitors have been to Glandier, attracted by motives of curiosity to examine a place which has obtained so much notoriety.

Inundations.—Accounts from Tarascon of the 17th inst. state that the Rhone had again risen to an enormous height, and that the violence of its current was so great as to endanger the existence of the temporary banks raised to keep its waters within bounds. Rain was falling in torrents, and should the bad weather continue much longer, the country was menaced with an inundation more terrible and disastrous than the first. The island of the Barthelasse, near Avignon, and the lower quarters of that city, were under water. The accounts from Lyons, however, announce that the swell in the Saone was subsiding.

Mortality of French Troops.—At the recent discussion on the military establishment in the Chamber of Deputies, Gen. Paixhans brought before the House the improved condition of the army, and stated that the mortality of troops was not now much above the average among the general population. From the statistical details submitted, it appears that out of every 1,000 men, the mortality of French troops in the colonies of America was formerly 250; of the English troops in India 82. Present mortality of French troops in Africa 75; present mortality of French troops in the French colonies in America 68; at the Hotel des Invalides 63; mortality in prisons 62; general officers in active service 40; in the garrison of Paris 28; general mortality of the population of France 26.

Germany.—It is stated that the German Confederation has received assurances that the French Government have resolved to suspend their armaments, and that consequently the Confederation would reduce its force to a peace establishment.—Letters from Berlin bring intelligence that the long-pending disputes in reference to the Church question and the Archbishop of Cologne have been settled on the following terms: the Archbishop is to return quite free to the diocese, to appoint a coadjutor, and then retire to Rome, where the dignity of a cardinal awaits him, to support which the King of Prussia has offered him a pension of 20,000 dollars. The friends of the Archbishop believe that he will decline the pension, and content himself with the revenues of the diocese of Cologne, of which he is to continue in enjoyment for the remainder of his life.—We learn from Vienna that a gentleman named M. Colson, formerly attached to the French Consulate at Bucharest, was implicated in the conspiracy against the Hospodar of Wallachia. The plan of the conspirators was to get rid of the Prince and several dignitaries of the state, to appoint a directory, and proclaim a Wallachian Republic under the name of New Romagna. The principal chief of the plot, the Boyard Philippesco, is said to have disclaimed the competency of the committee of inquiry, and refused to answer the questions addressed to him by the instructing magistrate.

Holland.—It appears by the Leipzig and Cologne journals that the marriage of the late King of the Netherlands, now Count of Nassau, with the Countess of Oultremont, took place, in the strictest incognito, in the palace of Prince Albert, according to the Protestant and Catholic rites, on the 17th inst. These journals also state that the Count of Nassau will not return to Holland, but will settle in Prussia.

Switzerland.—The convocation of the Diet for the 15th March appears to excite great interest, and considerable curiosity is manifested to learn the part which France intends to take in this affair, after the Austrian and Roman notes. The former has been communicated by the Vorort to the Argau Government. It is stated that the Federal Council of War is actively engaged, but it is not precisely known for what purpose. The great Council of St. Gall has met to discuss the question of the Convents, and decided that the application for an extraordinary Diet should be rejected. It is said that the Neufchatel Delegates intend to send a deputation to Berlin to protest against the violation of the Constitution by removing Borel from Switzerland at the request of the French Government, under pretext of being an accomplice of Darmès, the regicide.

Russia.—A decree has been issued allowing the importation of foreign grain duty free, in consequence of the failure of the crops in the governments of the interior. Private letters from St. Petersburgh state that a second expedition to Khiva was in contemplation, but was frustrated by the energy of the British Government, which did not, it is said, contest the right of Russia to wage war with Khiva, but intimated that if a second expedition should be sent thither, it would encounter a British army on the banks of the Oxus. The idea of the second expedition was then, it appears, abandoned.

Spain.—Private letters state that a meeting of commanding officers of the National Guard has been held, to take into consideration the expediency of calling together a meeting of the whole corps of officers for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the Cortes, to the effect that the Duke de Victoria be named "sole Regent" during the Queen's minority. It was determined that the colonel of each regiment, or battalion, be authorised to hold such a meeting among his own officers. It was reported that during the grand review, which was fixed for the commencement of March, the troops would demand that the Duke be proclaimed sole Regent of the kingdom; and that 40,000 men, independently of the National Guard, would be concentrated for that review in the neighbourhood of the capital. These military movements continued to be the exclusive topic of conversation, and much anxiety was expressed as to the consequences.—The Regency appears to have determined on the suppression of secret republican societies, and orders have been issued calling upon public functionaries to apply the utmost penalties of the law to parties opposing the dissolution of such societies.—The result of the elections is not yet exactly ascertained, but there have been cities containing 2,000 voters, where only 280 among them have chosen to come forward upon the present occasion in order to vote. The returns received from the provinces, however, continued to be favourable to the existing order of things.—A letter from Malaga states that a difference had arisen between the French Consul and the authorities of that city. The latter being informed that a large sum of money in Spanish piastres had been shipped on board a French steamer, bound for Marseilles, in violation of the laws, invited the Consul of France to accompany them to the vessel, in order to be present at the search they intended to make. The Consul refused, and the authorities proceeded to execute their mission. The Consul followed them, forbade the Captain to open the bags, and, as the steam was up, ordered him to quit the harbour immediately, which he did, only giving the Spaniards sufficient time to leap into their boat to avoid being carried to Marseilles.—Letters from Murcia bring intelligence of the death of the celebrated bandit Peliengo, who for more than four years had been the terror of the country. A reward of 20,000 reals (200*l.*) had been offered for him dead or alive. On the 4th, two shepherds in the mountains, while he was asking them for supper, attacked him suddenly, one striking him on the head with a heavy stone while the other fired at him at arm's length.—Serious disturbances were reported to have taken place at Palma, in the island of Majorca. The malcontents insisted upon the suppression of certain duties established by the legislature, and great alarm prevailed for some time; but ultimately the law was maintained and order restored.—The Government, in reply to a representation of the Intendant at Cadiz of the commandant's forcing a sum of money from him for the wants of the soldiery, has acknowledged that the national coffers are so bare that it cannot provide for the wants of the army.

Portugal.—The additional troops commissioned on the first misunderstanding with Spain are now disbanding; the enlistment for the National Guard has been suspended, and the ships-of-war laid up in ordinary. It is stated in private letters that the slave-trade and commercial treaties with England have been renewed; but neither will be be brought before the legislative assembly this session. It is said that the Portuguese Government intends to propose to Great Britain a plan for the payment of the dividends of the loan already due.

Italy.—The reconciliation of the King of Naples with his brother the Prince de Capua is on the point of being effected through the good offices of the Queen of the French and the Queen Dowager of Naples, as mentioned in our last Number. The great obstacle has been the claim of Miss Penelope Smyth to hold the rank at court to which she conceived the name of her husband entitled her, and consequently to take precedence of an archduchess of Austria and a princess of Savoy. Miss Smyth has at length resigned herself to being contented with the simple title of countess, and to walk only immediately after the royal family. This affair, which would appear to be one entirely of etiquette, had assumed, it is said, a political character from the part which England wished the Prince de Capua to play in case of a war in which the Neapolitan navy would have had to take part against the British flag.

Turkey.—Intelligence has been received that the Divan was engaged in preparing the firman of investiture for Mehemet Ali's possession of Egypt, or rather the terms upon which he is to hold the reins of government. The draft of the firman had been submitted to the ambassadors; it regulates various questions relative to the rights of the Pacha of Egypt; determines the coinage, uniform, navy, the flag, and other matters of national interest. The laws and customs of Turkey were adopted as the basis of all these arrangements.—Letters from Circassia state that the plague had made its appearance in that country. The town of Akalsik, the fortress of Alexandrapoli, and several villages between these places and Teflis have been attacked by the disease. Two battalions of Georgian Grenadiers have also been attacked. The plague has not visited Teflis since 1813, when it carried off one-half of the population of the town in less than three months. The campaign is over, and the troops have gone into winter quarters. The Russians and Circassians remain in the same relative positions in which they were last spring.

Buenos Ayres.—Letters have been received from Monte Video of the 19th November, which assert that all the provinces of the interior have declared against Rosas, and that Gen. Lavalle is obtaining fresh successes. The French residents continue to manifest great opposition to the recent treaty, and contend that the interests of France had been sacrificed to party views.

West Indies.—The arrival of the monthly packet has brought intelligence from Jamaica to the 20th January. Advices had been received there from Carthagena, which stated that affairs were in a very disturbed condition in that quarter. Imprisonments were represented as taking place daily. The British Consul at Carthagena had considered it requisite that a vessel of war should be stationed at that place and at Santa Martha, for the protection of British property. In regard to local news, the contents of the Jamaica papers are barren of intelligence, but labour was getting more plentiful and cheap in the island. The differences between the Government and Colonial Legislature at Demerara have been arranged, and the civil list satisfactorily settled.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE asked if any record of the speech of the Lord High Steward would appear in the proceedings, which their lordships had ordered to be published, of the trial of the Earl of Cardigan.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he would make the necessary inquiries on the subject.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE gave notice that after the holidays he would bring in a bill to clear up all doubts as to a peer pleading his privilege in case of conviction for felony. He thought that after all that had been said on the matter such a measure was due to their lordships' reputation.

The Earl of RIPON brought forward his promised motion for a copy of the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Court of Teheran, in reference to the suspension of our relations with Persia. His lordship entered fully into the subject of the relations between the two countries, and stated that these relations had now been interrupted for upwards of two years; that during that time all personal and commercial interests of British subjects in Persia, and all public and political interests of this country in that part of the world, had been left entirely without the support of a resident minister at that Court; that such a state of things was very unfortunate, because it had been the policy of this country for many years to cultivate with Persia the closest and most amicable alliance; and a considerable sum of money had been expended by the English Government for purposes connected with it. The time of the occurrence of this alienation was also a circumstance that rendered it still more to be deplored, for it happened contemporaneously with that gigantic undertaking beyond the Indus, an operation the results of which were not yet fully developed, but the difficulties of which must be greatly aggravated by the interruption of our relations with Persia. There was also another circumstance connected with this state of affairs that he did not understand. He did not know whether we were at peace or war. For his own part he believed we were at war. He did not mean to say that a cessation of diplomatic intercourse, or unpleasant discussions, or threats, or the abrogation of existing treaties, was war in itself; but he thought that when we forcibly took possession of a part of the territory belonging to the Persians without their consent, and continued to hold possession, it was an act of war. It might be just, or unjust; it might be wise, or the height of folly, to do so. That had nothing to do with the question: it was an act of war; and their lordships would, he felt convinced, wish for some more explicit explanation of the actual state of affairs than had yet been afforded.

Viscount MELBOURNE, in reply, stated that although the negotiations on the subject had not yet been brought to a conclusion, all correspondence and information that could be furnished on the subject should be laid before their lordships' house. The original cause of the breaking off the intercourse between the two countries was an insult offered to a courier. A diplomatic agent had subsequently been sent from Persia to this country. That agent was not received by the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but he had conferences with him, and the grounds were then laid for adjusting many of the matters in dispute. Sir John M'Neil might be considered wrong in taking up the affair of the courier who had been insulted, and the Government no less so in adopting his view of the subject, but when their lordships came to read the whole of the information on the subject, they would, he believed, be of opinion that it was a studied insult offered to the Queen's ambassador, which it was impossible to pass over with less notice than had been taken of it. He hoped, however, that the differences between the two countries would shortly be arranged to their mutual advantage.

Tuesday.—The report of the Committee on the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill to amend the laws relating to the destruction of property in Ireland. His lordship took the precaution to explain the precise tendency of the measure, lest the objects of it might be supposed to be of much wider range than they now appear.

The Bishop of EXETER renewed his complaint that a particular ordinance by the Governor of Canada had not been laid on the table at the same time with others, and consequently that the thirty days allowed by Act of Parliament for the consideration of it were diminished in number.

Viscount MELBOURNE and Viscount DUNCANNON explained that the omission was the result of accident, and agreed that the thirty days should date from the period at which the ordinance was actually furnished to their lordships.

The Duke of WELLINGTON suggested that if the time for consideration had been accidentally shortened, the right rev. prelate might rectify the error by bringing forward, a few days earlier, any motion he might wish to submit on the subject.

The Bishop of EXETER subsequently postponed till Thursday se'nnight, the presentation of the petition of which he had given notice, in reference to the incorporation of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Montreal.

On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON, a return was ordered of the expenses of furnishing and fitting up the House for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan.

Lord LYNDHURST recommended to the First Lord of the Treasury to ascertain that in the bill now before the other House for Facilitating the Administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, care should be taken to introduce a clause providing compensation for all persons having vested interests in their offices. Such a clause could not be added by their lordships, and the noble lord would be sorry that the success of the bill should be hazarded by the omission.

Viscount MELBOURNE promised to attend to the recommendation.

Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would bring in a bill on the subject of the condition of the hand-loom weavers after Easter, unless ministers should anticipate him.

In answer to a question from the Earl of Mount Edgecombe in reference to the compensation to Mr. Snow Harris for his lightning conductors, the Earl of MINTO said that arrangements to that effect were in progress.

Friday.—The Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from a place in Essex against any further grant to the College of Maynooth. Also a petition from the same county against the idolatrous practices in the East Indies.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition from a body of Socialists, praying for inquiry into their doctrines.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of the Burning Act to the county of the city of Dublin. It was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Earl of MOUNT-EDGCOMBE presented a petition from Cornwall, complaining of the removal of the West India Packets from Falmouth to Dartmouth. The noble Earl supported the prayer of the petition, and concluded by moving, that the report of the Commissioners on the harbours in the Channel, as to their fitness for packet-stations, be laid before their Lordships.

Viscount MELBOURNE said that Government had entered into a contract with a company to convey the West India mails, and it rested with the company to decide from whence the mails were to start.

After a few words from Earl MINTO the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Numerous petitions were presented for and against the Irish Registration Bills.—In answer to a question by Mr. Milnes, Lord Palmerston said that Colonel Stoddart was still suffering imprisonment at Bokhara, but that Government was using every exertion to procure his release.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL moved for an account of all sums paid to the Poor-law Commissioners from 1836 to 1840; and an account of all suits to which the Poor-law Commissioners were parties, the costs incurred, and the results of such suits.

In answer to a question by Viscount Mahon, respecting the international copyright law, Lord Palmerston said that propositions had been made to the Government of France, the United States, the Germanic Confederation, Saxony, and Prussia, but they had not been attended with any satisfactory result.—Lord ELIOT inquired whether he was aware of a document lately published in a newspaper, purporting to be a communication from the Austrian Minister to the Diet of Switzerland respecting the suppression of certain convents in the latter country.—Lord PALMERSTON would not undertake to pledge himself to the accuracy of any documents in a newspaper, but he had reason to believe that a note had passed between the authorities named.—The order of the day having been moved for the second reading of Lord Morpeth's Bill for regulating the system of Irish registration,

Lord STANLEY opposed it at considerable length. He first commented on what he considered the inconsistency of Lord Morpeth with his own opinions expressed in 1839 and 1840, and condemned the system pursued by valuators for the purposes of the poor-law, a system which he endeavoured to show could not afford any satisfactory clue to the actual value of the lands, and made the definition of the franchise a mere mockery. He objected to the bill that it made rating rather than value the test of qualification, and especially that it reduced the qualification to so low an amount. He thought that a five-pound constituency could not be taken to represent in the slightest degree the property of the country. In England, in Scotland, and, for municipal purposes, in Ireland also, the household qualification was 10*l.* Why was it to be made 5*l.* for the Irish parliamentary franchise? Every poor labourer, with a mud cottage and an acre or two of land, would be rated at 5*l.*, and a class of voters would be created greatly below the common race of day-labourers in England. A farmer of 15 acres, at 20*s.* or 30*s.* an acre, which was about the usual amount and value of land farmed in Ireland, was in a miserable condition during the period from April to September, living on dry potatoes, unless he obtained a little milk from the cow. And yet this farmer was a person rated three times as high as the labourer whom this bill proposed to invest with the right of voting, and to whom it offered that right as a remedy for his distresses! The 40*s.* freeholders were disfranchised, not because they were Roman Catholics, but because they were not in a station of life to be independent. Those freeholders, however, had really a beneficial interest; the now-proposed voters had none; they could resist neither the influence of the landlord nor the intimidation of the mob. A beneficial lease gives a property to the tenant; but a lease at a rack-rent gives him nothing at all. His lordship proceeded to state that if this bill could be carried for Ireland, it would be impossible to abstain from applying its principle to England and Scotland also. The next cry would be, "Justice to England." Government would be bound to tell the House in this debate what their intention with respect to England was. Lord Morpeth might delay the redress of abuses a little longer—he might again excite and unsettle a part of the public—he might again throw the elements of discord, as Lord John Russell had said, into the political cauldron—but he trusted that the House would resist this measure, and he was assured that in that resistance they would be supported by the people of England. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. C. WOOD desired to record his approval of the bill, and of the course pursued by the Government. There was no very wide difference as to the registration remedies between Lord Stanley's bill and Lord Morpeth's; but the latter was objected to, for that which was really its great merit, that it removed the *whole* evil, that of the franchise, as well as that of the registration. If the suggested amount of 5*l.* were unsatisfactory, gentlemen might vote in committee for a larger sum.

Mr. LITTON announced his intention to vote against the bill, as it tended to revoke all the best provisions of the Irish Reform Act. It would make perjury and personation unnecessary, by at once letting in the mob, the pauper constituency, upon them.

Mr. J. W. FITZPATRICK spoke in favour of the bill, as simple, just, and efficacious in its enactments.

Mr. LUCAS said that he had himself recommended a franchise based on a poor law valuation in reference to a franchise tested, as at present, by the elector's oath. But he would only have made use of the poor-law valuation as a means of ascertaining the beneficial interest of the tenant's holding, after rent and other charges had been deducted. He did not believe the Irish constituency to be decreasing, but he believed, by lowering the franchise as proposed by this bill, the noble Lord would altogether swamp the existing constituency.

Lord MORPETH began by retorting upon Lord Stanley the charge of the latter against ministers of having disturbed men's minds on the subject of the franchise. In regard to the definition of the franchise as a "tack" and a postscript to the measure, he said that if he were allowed to consider it as part of the text of his bill, he must at all events look on it as the preface, for it was certainly the most essential part, and without it he did not believe there was any hope of bringing the question to a satisfactory and final settlement. Without it any interference with registration must end in mere delusion, and must itself be as great a fraud as any that it professed to remove. He denied that the bill would give a more enlarged franchise to the people of Ireland than was already possessed by the people of England; and he believed that he and his colleagues would be completely outbid in the market by any party offering to give the whole of the English franchise to Ireland. With respect to Lord Stanley's bill, it would conjure up so many difficulties in the way of the franchise, that it would in many cases go much farther towards frightening away the fair and *bona fide* elector than towards the disfranchisement of the dishonest votur. His lordship proceeded to defend the franchise based on a five-pound rating to the poor, as one by no means likely to enlarge the constituency to an unreasonable extent, for he seldom found such a rating that was not annexed to a holding of at least five or six acres. But when he saw so glaring a disproportion between the constituency of Ireland as compared with that of England—when he saw that the constituency was in England as 1 to 18¼, in Scotland as 1 to 30, and in Ireland as 1 to 77, he was certainly not disposed to consent to a still farther contraction of that constituency. The noble Lord proceeded to show the diminution that had taken place in the constituency in Ireland, and then went through the details of his bill, to show that while it would remove the frauds and irregularities complained of, it would not involve all voters, whether good or bad, in the same difficulties, but would hold out a prospect of some extension of franchise, of some equality of condition, to a people whom they had been in the habit, at least, of speaking of as fellow-citizens.

Tuesday.—Viscount Morpeth presented a petition in support of his lordship's Registration Bill, emanating from a public meeting held at Dublin, and signed by 225,830 persons.

Mr. Freshfield gave notice that when the House went into committee on the Poor-law Bill he should move certain amendments.

Mr. Pendarves moved for returns of the quantity of tin, lead, and copper ore imported and exported.

Mr. C. Buller obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to the admissibility of evidence in certain cases.

Mr. Handley obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to the drainage of land in England and Wales.

Mr. F. Maule obtained leave to bring in a bill for removing doubts as to the continuance of certain local turnpike acts.

Mr. Cresswell postponed the committee on the address to Her Majesty respecting Danish claims to Thursday week.

The adjourned debate on Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill was then resumed.

Mr. YOUNG of Cavan opposed the bill, and quoted a speech spoken several years ago by Mr. Spring Rice, for the purpose of exposing the evils of the forty-shilling franchise in Ireland. He believed the proposed modification of the franchise would have the same effect of stimulating the subdivision of land, and of aggravating the distressed condition of the peasantry.

M. S. O'BRIEN thought it his duty to offer his thanks to Government for the bill they had introduced, in which they had fairly grappled with all the difficulties of the question. He had no doubt, if the country were appealed to, that it would pronounce very generally in favour of the measure.—Sir R. BATESON begged the independent gentlemen of England not to treat the present as a party question, but to view it merely as it might bear upon the welfare of the people of Ireland. He had looked upon the old forty-shilling freeholders as one of the greatest curses of Ireland, and the present bill would have the effect of restoring much the same state of things.—Mr. CAREW spoke in support of the bill. He pointed out many existing inconveniences in the registration courts in Ireland, and read a letter from a clergyman of the Established Church, describing those courts as an arena in which the hardest swearer was sure to be most successful.—Lord HOWICK expressed his intention to vote for the second reading, though he at the same time intimated that he should not be indisposed to admit of considerable alterations on some material points of the bill in committee.—Dr. LEFROY objected to the bill because it would do away with the enactments of the Reform Act. There were already enough of democratic elements in the constituency of Ireland, as was shown by 70 Irish members being on the same side as the hon. and learned member for Dublin.—Mr. PIGOTT said that ambiguity and perplexity must continue, while the franchise was allowed to depend on value, because value could be matter of opinion only. The judges of Ireland were divided on the question of the franchise, polling seven to five and eight to four on a question of political law, and it was the duty of the legislature to apply a remedy to this state of things. The bill of Lord Stanley was a bill of registration only, and on that ground alone he thought it was a measure which the house ought not to entertain; but the enactments of that bill would aggravate all the worst evils of the present system. He also argued that the amount of rating which should carry the franchise with it was matter of consideration in committee.—Sir W. FOLLETT was ready to admit that it would be convenient to subject the right to the franchise to some such test as the rating to the poor, but he opposed the second reading of this bill because it introduced a sweeping change in the existing qualification. He was shocked at the state of things that had arisen in Ireland, and he lamented the injurious influence which the conflicting decisions on the franchise must exercise on the administration of justice in that country; but the blame must rest, first, with those assistant barristers who had thought fit to depart from the clear text of the Irish Reform Act; and, next, with those judges who refused to allow a decision of a majority of their own body to remove the doubts that had arisen. The present bill did not, however, attempt to settle those doubts; it proposed rather to substitute a totally different franchise in the place of that which existed. The Reform Bill avowedly established the right of voting on the possession of property, and now they were to establish a franchise wholely independent of property—a franchise given by the mere occupation, on a fourteen years' lease, of a tenement rated at five pounds. Such a franchise was all but universal suffrage. The great evil of the 40-shilling freehold was, that it occasioned so great a subdivision of land; but the plan now proposed would promote that subdivision to a much greater extent, for the 40-shilling freeholder had at least a life interest in his tenement, and he held his land at a rent of 40 shillings a year less than it was worth. By this bill no such checks were provided, for the mere occupation of a five-pound house, on a 14 years' lease, at a rack rent, would give the right of voting. But he hoped a majority of the house would not allow ministers, under the guise of a Registration Bill, to set aside, not only the Reform Bill, but the very constitution of the country.

Mr. MACAULAY said that each of the two bills before them was strongly marked by the spirit of the great party from whom it emanated. According to his view, a Registration Bill ought not to be a disfranchisement bill in disguise; it ought rather to facilitate the admission of good voters and keep out bad voters, and these objects were much better secured by the bill of his noble friend, than by that of the noble lord opposite. The bill of Lord Stanley would no doubt keep out many fraudulent voters, but it would entangle the admission of good voters with innumerable difficulties, and subject every voter to an almost uninterrupted course of vexatious litigation. He was certain that the effect of such a bill would be to disfranchise him. He possessed a vote for the University of Cambridge, a vote of more value than a vote for an Irish county, but how long should he have patience to contend for the retention of it if he was liable every year to have his right contested by any Master of Arts who happened to differ with him in politics? The question now was, not whether there should or should not be a change, but whether there should be one change once for all, or whether they should submit to a yearly succession of changes. At present it was a mere matter of chance in Ireland whether a man had the suffrage or not; it depended entirely whether it was before one judge or the other that his appeal had to be tried. If such a state of things continued, it would become a necessary practice to inquire into the political opinions of a judge before his appointment. Indeed, if Lord Stanley's bill passed, there would soon be no single judge who would not be called a democrat by one party and an oppressor by the other. During the American and French wars it was no small evil that a portion of our armies were employed, not renewing the glories of Blenheim, not in anticipating those of Waterloo, but in contending with those who ought to have added to the national strength; while Massena and Macdonald were unfurling their victorious standards in the Peninsula, Abercromby and Cornwallis were displaying their bravery and experience, not against the enemies of their country, but against those whom, under a better system, they ought to have been leading to victory. Indeed, if Lord Duncan had not fallen in with the Texel fleet, England would again have been taxed to her utmost energies on Irish soil. The retribution was just, for a power greater than Parliament had decreed that the Government which seeks safety and tranquillity through injustice seeks them in vain. Let us not, continued the hon. gentleman, fall into that fatal error. Listen to the cry of a whole people, imploring you to a man not to heap insult on them—not to brand them with disgraces and make the "iron enter their soul." Let us reject the evil counsels of the oppressor; by doing so we shall wrest the most formidable weapon out of the hand of the agitator. Let them preserve and cement the union of interests and feelings between the sister islands; let them give perfect safety to the legislative union, which nothing could endanger but their own misgovernment; let them convert that part of the empire, so long a disgrace to the nation, and so often the source of its weakness, into a means of glory and of strength; and let them strike terror into the hearts of all who, in any part of the world, have hate or envy towards our noble country, by firmly uniting 27,000,000 of devoted British hearts in one irresistible array, under equal laws, and under the same parental Government.

On the motion of Mr. BROTHERTON the house then adjourned.

Wednesday.—The second reading of Lord STANLEY's Registration Bill was postponed *pro forma* till Friday.

The adjourned debate on Lord Morpeth's Bill was resumed by Mr. BROTHERTON, who believed the effect of the bill would be to draw the two countries more closely together.

Mr. MILNES accused the authors of the bill with having brought it forward, not with any intention or hope of carrying it, but with ulterior views, the nature of which it was easy to guess. The real way to benefit Ireland would be to extend the system of education, for which Ireland was indebted to Lord Stanley.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE spoke in favour of the bill as a measure of conciliation. Serjeant JACKSON considered that the improvement of Ireland since the abolition of the 40-shilling franchise would be destroyed by the bill. And Mr. STANLEY thought that the five-pound franchise might be discussed and modified in committee. Mr. THESIGER was of opinion that the mischief done by the introduction of this bill could never be remedied, and that it had afforded a new pretext for agitation.

Mr. C. BULLER found no fault with Lord Stanley for having brought in his bill; for though the bill was a bad bill, it had forced

Government to bring in a good one. He dwelt for some time on the hardships connected with an annual renewal of a struggle for the franchise, which, tiring out the patience of the *bona fide* voter, would induce him to abandon his right rather than subject himself to protracted litigation. Both bills, he owned, would have the effect of determining the existing doubt; but while the Government bill did so in a straightforward manner, Lord Stanley's bill would do so by as discreditable a trick as he ever saw introduced into the business of legislation. The real object of the struggle was the distribution of political power in Ireland. But that was a matter not to be decided by the gain of an election, or by the balance of influence on a party division. It was by the bearing of their foreign relations that the question must be decided, and surely this was no time to alienate from themselves the feelings of the Irish people. The Irish had been greatly changed of late years by the success that had attended their struggles, and a Tory government would find them very different antagonists from what they had formerly been. The temperance movement showed that great alteration had taken place in the character of the people, and argued astonishing influence on the part of the leaders. No one could deny that a foreign war had become more probable than it had been for many years. He had no fear of any alliance against England so long as the empire was united at home, but he did feel alarm when he found Irish discontent a matter of exultation to our enemies and of terror to our friends.

Sir J. Graham censured the topics of which the learned gentleman had made use, than which none more exciting, he said, had ever been addressed to the Irish people at the Corn Exchange. The hon. and learned gentleman, however, like the Secretary of War yesterday, had spoken as if the bill of Lord Stanley, and not the bill of Government, had been the question before them. He himself was determined to stand by the Reform Act, and to improve its provisions; but he was determined to resist changes that must terminate in universal suffrage, and subject this great country to a turbulent democracy.

Mr. Sheil referred to several personal questions arising out of the speech of Sir J. Graham, and described the bill as essentially in the spirit of the Reform Act. That bill had been brought into Parliament by Lord Stanley, the hereditary representative of liberal opinions in that house, who openly declared himself against the solvent tenant clause, arguing that it was quite enough if a tenant had a beneficial interest in his land. It was not till the noble lord had changed his party that he changed his mind, and offered to destroy the Irish constituency, as a proof of the sincerity of his conversion. Who could doubt the objects of the noble lord, after hearing the terms in which he had spoken of English tenants—terms which, when they saw what sort of men now carried the banner of the Tories, must make the people of England feel the necessity of resisting domination—the necessity of securing protection against oppression? Mr. Sheil went on to urge the necessity of conciliating the people of Ireland, whom he described as fully aware of what their rights were, and determined to have them. "And do not imagine," he said, "that I mean to use menace; do not mistake entreaty for intimidation; but remember this—while France is arming, you are disfranchising; while France is raising ramparts, you are levelling the great moral bulwarks of your strength."

The debate was then again adjourned.

Thursday.—Lord Sandon, after alluding to the late accident, by which 100 lives had been lost on the high seas, asked whether Government intended to bring in any measure to prevent similar misfortunes in future?

Mr. Labouchere replied that it would not be advisable to introduce any bill for the regulation of the rule of the road with respect to steamers.

The adjourned debate on the Registration Bill was resumed by Mr. W. M. Gaskell, who complained of the language used by Mr. O'Connell in his letters on Ireland. Mr. V. Stuart considered that there was nothing in the Reform Bill inconsistent with the present measure. Colonel Conolly and Mr. Lascelles opposed the second reading, and Mr. Howard and Mr. Gisborne spoke in its favour. Mr Cholmondeley said he would resist the bill because it would bring a string of paupers on the register; Mr. J. O'Connell argued that the clamour for repeal was caused by the apprehensions of Lord Stanley's measure; Mr. E. Tennent spoke against the second reading, and Mr. Roche in support of it. Mr. Shaw wished to know if a 5*l.* franchise were granted to Ireland, on what ground it could be withheld from England, and contended that the Irish people were anxious for repose from political excitement.

Mr. O'Connell said that the bill of Lord Stanley was an act of hostility of England against Ireland, supported in that House by a majority of English members. This was a state of things that France, Spain, Russia, and America would understand. Did they suppose the people of Ireland were not aware of the financial robbery committed upon them by the union, when the burden of the national debt of England was imposed on them? The debt of Ireland, but for the union, would not have exceeded forty millions, and by that act the country had been mortgaged for eight hundred millions. Did they suppose the people of Ireland were satisfied to see the Church of one-eighth of the nation imposed on them as the Church of the whole? And was it for the welfare of that Church to place it on every occasion between the Irish people and their rights? He spoke of the Corporate Reform Bill as the last insult to Ireland, and alluded to the abolition of the forty-shilling freehold franchise as one of the subjects of complaint. Up to 1825, the forty-shilling freeholders had been dependent, and while they remained so, not a word was heard against them; but when by their independence they achieved emancipation, they were disfranchised. They had an opportunity of repairing this wrong at the time of the Reform Bill, but the wrong was not repaired. By the English Reform Bill two additional members were given to every English county of more than 100,000 inhabitants. In England it was on population that the Reform Bill was founded; but when they came to Ireland, property, and not population, was the criterion, and not a single additional county member was given to Ireland. He then read some statistical details relative to the constituency of Ireland, to show its rapid decrease. The constituency was gradually dying out, and Ireland was obliged in some measure to Lord Stanley for having roused the attention of the people to the fact, and given them timely notice of their danger. Alluding to the dangers of a foreign war, he said "If you were now at war with France and America, would the noble lord bring in his bill?" Why did they not at once imitate the wise policy of the Kings of Holland and Prussia, who had strengthened themselves against the stranger by conciliation at home? Those who would not conciliate were the real Repealers, and indeed, before he left Ireland, he was strongly urged to make the noble lord an honorary member of the Repeal Association. "Grant this bill," he said, "and you will take away much of my power and influence; I call on you to disarm me by doing justice to my country."

Sir R. Peel said the tone and language of the hon. and learned gentleman were wholly unbecoming a representative of the Irish people. He did not complain of the menaces put forward, but of the apparent delight with which Mr. O'Connell gloated on past animosities between the two countries. The hon. gentleman, however, had met with no sympathy in the House, not because the House was indifferent to the question, not because they underrated his abilities, but because there were not ten men in the House who responded to his efforts to keep alive these animosities. He believed the hon. gentleman had libelled his country when he said that his countrymen would not join in repelling the attacks of France and America, if we should have the misfortune to be engaged in a war with those countries. The hon. gentleman had said, at the conclusion of his speech, "Grant this bill, and you will disarm me of much of my power," but if this bill were granted, what new concession would he call for next year, when a new instrument of power was placed in his hands? Could they deny that the proposed measure was intended to subvert the existing constituency, and to substitute another in its place? They were called on to establish a leasehold franchise of fourteen years, without even an obligation to pay the rate which gave the vote. In towns the franchise was at one stroke to be reduced from 10*l.* to 5*l.* He wished there was a more satisfactory mode of defining the franchise; and the evil of a doubtful franchise was greatly aggravated by the unfortunate difference among the judges. But were they to be told that they were not to correct the acknowledged abuses of the registration until Parliament had passed an act to define the franchise? He (Sir R. Peel) had incurred obligation by the Catholic Relief Bill. It was notorious that in carrying that bill they had to contend with the scruples of the Sovereign. Those scruples were overcome only by undertaking to abolish the forty-shilling freeholds, and without that abolition the Relief Bill would not have been carried. The abolition of the forty-shilling freeholds, however, had been called for by the Catholics themselves, who were examined at the time. Those Catholic witnesses described the forty-shilling freeholds as the greatest of curses to Ireland, and the hon. member for Dublin himself said they were part of the live-stock of an estate. It was the Catholic witnesses who abolished the forty-shilling freeholds, and were they to be told now that they (the Conservatives) insulted Ireland when they refused to re-establish such a franchise? What security, however, had they against the re-establishment of a similar state of things by means of the franchise now proposed? what security that the subdivision of land would not again be stimulated by the desire of acquiring political influence? Would they venture to say that this franchise, if given to Ireland, would not be extended to England? There had been demands for extended suffrages in England, backed by a display of physical force. In what situation would ministers have been placed if the Conservatives had allied themselves to those demands? But he hoped Lord J. Russell would make a public declaration on this subject. He then read a series of extracts from various speeches of Lord J. Russell against further concessions to popular encroachment, and intimated a belief that perhaps the noble Lord had received in the early part of this session a hint that his foreign policy had not given pleasure to a section of his supporters, and that might have led him to enter into a new compact.

Lord J. Russell made a statement of the events that preceded and accompanied Catholic Emancipation, and added that by grounding that concession on the fear of a civil war, a great encouragement was given to future combination and agitation, and thus the first example of conciliating the party of the hon. Member for Dublin was set by a Tory Government. He was accused of a breach of faith in advocating this measure, but the breach of faith was committed by those who would now take away the franchise given by the Reform Bill—by those who had yielded to menace, and would recall their concession when the Irish people were tranquil. When they came to consider the question of registration, it became necessary to take the franchise likewise into consideration; and he had felt the urgency of adopting some test that might not depend wholly on the asseveration of the claimant. They had adopted the test of the poor-rate, and by that many would be disfranchised who at present possessed the vote. As to the amount of the rate, however, that was a question for the Committee. The noble Lord dwelt for some time on the evil of leaving the question of the franchise in its present state, and referring the decision of a great political question to the judges, thus making them the instruments of party. The noble Lord read statements of the diminishing constituency of Ireland. At so late an hour (2 o'clock) there were many points which he should forbear from touching on; but there were two points on which he had been so strongly appealed to, that he could not pass them over in silence. With respect to the Repeal of the Union, said his Lordship, I have nothing to add to or retract from the opinions read last night by the right hon. Member for Pembroke; but the more I consider that the repeal of the Union would be a calamity, the more I wish the just complaints of the people of Ireland to be redressed. With respect to his opinions on the necessity of adhering to the Reform Bill, his Lordship said he retained the sentiments put forward in his letter to the electors of Stroud. I have no apprehension, he said, that the allegiance of the Irish people will be transferred to a foreign power; nevertheless the subject is matter for grave consideration. Is it nothing whether, when our ambassadors have to treat with foreign powers, they can say this proposal comes from the Queen of a united people, or whether they are obliged to admit that discontent exists in a part of the empire? Further than this I do not go, but so far all must feel the value of having a united people. The noble Lord then concluded by expressing a hope that the people of Ireland would not believe there was any portion of the people of England that entertained feelings hostile to them. On his sitting down the House immediately proceeded to a division, when there appeared —For the second reading 299, for Lord Stanley's amendment 294 —majority for Ministers 5.

Friday.—Lord Stanley postponed the second reading of his bill for the Registration of Irish Voters till Monday.

The House having gone into committee on Lord Keane's Annuity, Mr. Ewart moved to limit the pension to life. Sir J. Hobhouse defended the grant, and made a rapid sketch of Lord Keane's military career. He had served in Egypt, in the West Indies, in America, and at all the great battles during the Peninsular war, from Salamanca to Toulouse. Captain Hamilton, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Wallace supported the amendment. Sir R. Peel did not feel certain that this pension ought not to have been at the charge of the East India Company; but he considered the brilliant services of Lord Keane fully entitled him to this reward. Mr. Hogg defended the East India Directors, who, he said, were not in the habit of being generous with other people's money. It was not merely for the taking of Ghuznee, but for a long series of distinguished services, that Lord Keane was rewarded. Besides, the capture of Ghuznee and the whole campaign of Affghanistan had been undertaken in the general interest of the empire, and for the attainment of European rather than Indian views. After a brief conversation, in which several members joined, the amendment was negatived by 117 against 74, and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the East India Rum Bill, and a long conversation ensued on the best means of preventing other spirits being introduced into the country as rum, after which the House adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The closing prices this evening were—Consols 88⅝ (sellers) for money, and 89⅛ for account; Exchequer Bills 6s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds 16s. to 14s. dis.; Bank Stock 166 to 7.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Entertainment at the Mansion-house to Ministers.—On Saturday, the Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment to her Majesty's Ministers. Although the party was not considered public, between 70 and 80 persons were present. The Ministers present were Lords Melbourne, Normanby, John Russell, Clarendon, and Morpeth. The entertainment passed off without any demonstration of political feeling.

Reduction of Waterloo Bridge Foot-tolls.—A meeting of this Company has taken place to consider the reduction of the foot-tolls of the bridge, when a resolution was carried, that after the 1st of March one halfpenny should be the amount of toll, instead of a penny as heretofore.

The New War Engine.—A trial of this invention took place on Saturday, a few miles from town, in the presence of Sir R. Peel, Sir G. Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Ingestre, and other gentlemen. A boat 23 feet long and 7 broad, filled in with solid timber and clamped together with spike nails, was placed in a large sheet of water; on a signal being given, it was set in motion, and struck abaft the starboard bow, and instantaneously scattered into a thousand fragments. At the moment of collision the water parted, and presented the appearance of a huge bowl, while a coruscation appeared on its surface resembling lightning. A large column of water was lifted into the air, from which were projected many hundred feet the fragments of the vessel, which fell a considerable distance in the adjacent fields. How this effect was produced was not disclosed; but in answer to a question from Sir H. Hardinge, the inventor stated that without a battering train he could transport on a mule's back the means of destroying the strongest fortress in Europe. The instrument that wrought so terrible an effect was only 18lb. weight, and could with safety be handled and kicked round a room when charged with its deadly contents.

University College.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the London University College was held, for the purpose of receiving the report of the council for the past year, and to elect officers for the year ensuing. Mr. J. Taylor, F.R.S. was put in nomination for the office of Treasurer in opposition to Mr. Tooke. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Lord Brougham was re-elected President, and the Duke of Somerset Vice-President, unanimously; and the numbers were, for the office of Treasurer—Mr. Tooke 91, Mr. Taylor 89; majority for Mr. Tooke 2.

Fires.—On Saturday evening a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Myers, Budge-row, Cheapside. It appeared to have commenced in the back room on the first floor, in which was an immense quantity of paper; but before the flames were extinguished the room was completely gutted. The loss is considerable. The property is insured to the extent of 5,000*l.*—The firemen had scarcely got this fire under before another broke out, in Love-lane, Cheapside. It commenced in the upper portion of the warehouse, and fortunately in the course of half an hour the flames were subdued. It appears to have originated on the second floor, which was tenanted by a wholesale hosier; the premises were insured.—On Sunday night a fire occured at the residence of Mrs. Maskell, 37, Gray's Inn-lane, which destroyed the entire furniture of the drawing-rooms, and considerably damaged the house. It was with difficulty Mrs. Maskell was saved. The fire originated by the old lady falling with a candle against the drawing-room curtains, which ignited.—A fire has occurred on the premises of Mr. Moss, Hammersmith, which was not subdued before considerable damage had been done to the furniture and premises.—Another fire has taken place, on the premises of Mr. Baker, surgeon, High-street, Bow. The inmates were rescued by means of ladders. The fire commenced in a cellar beneath the shop, which was filled with ship-timber and shavings. The upper part of the house was saved.

Suicides.—A few days ago the body of a young man was discovered in Hornsey Wood suspended from a tree. It appears that he was a clerk of Mr. Castles, of Aldersgate-street, and his name Alfred Croley. He did not attend at his employer's house on Friday, but in the morning of that day he left his wife and children in a dejected state of mind, bidding them "adieu." He wrote a letter to Mr. Castles, stating that defalcations would be traced in his accounts, and he could never face him again, and that he intended to put an end to his existence, and they would find his corpse in Hornsey Wood. On examining his accounts, considerable defalcations were traced. He has left his family in indigent circumstances.—An inquest has been held at Camberwell on a female of prepossessing appearance, about twenty years of age. J. Elliot, a youth, stated that he was passing near the church, when he met a female who observed "that it was a very muddy road." She went in the direction of the canal; a few minutes afterwards he heard a splash in the water, accompanied by screams; he ran towards the canal and saw the female struggling in the water, but she soon disappeared. Drags were obtained, when the body was got out and conveyed to the King's Arms. A surgeon attended, and endeavoured to restore animation, but without success. The body of the deceased was examined, but no marks of violence were discovered. Verdict "Found drowned."

Inquests.—An inquest has taken place on Mr. W. West, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Within the last five or six months it seemed he had been labouring under an aberration of intellect, and had been under the charge of a keeper. On Saturday evening he was observed forcing himself through the squares of the window on the third floor of his house, the glass of which he had broken. He then got on to the window-sill on his knees, and instantly turned over and fell, coming in contact with the balconies of the second and first floor, and then fell with great force on to the pavement in the street. Medical aid was procured, when it was found that his left arm and leg were broken and his head injured. He remained senseless until half-past nine on Sunday morning, when he expired. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the effects of injuries received by falling from a window, but whether accidentally or wilfully there was not evidence to show."—Another inquest has been held at St. Pancras Workhouse to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Smith, who was found drowned in the Regent's Canal. W. Griffiths said that he was going over the bridge which crosses the Regent's Canal, in the afternoon of Friday, and observed a man's hat floating on the water. He called two men who were passing; they came and got deceased

out. He appeared quite dead, and was carried to the York and Albany, but the landlord shut the doors. A surgeon stated that he attended deceased, who imagined that he was labouring under internal disease, which preyed upon his mind. In other matters he was perfectly rational. He saw deceased last alive about a quarter past two on Friday at his residence, and advised him to take a walk. He believed he had never threatened to destroy himself. He had no doubt he committed the act himself. His distress was great on the subject of his complaint, and that only. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead."—An inquest has been held at Mile-end on the body of Mr. Norman, a gentleman of independent property. It appeared that on Sunday morning he got up in excellent health and ate a hearty breakfast. About eleven he complained of illness, and retired to his bed-room. A surgeon was called in, but deceased died in an hour and a half. Verdict, "Natural death."

Attempted Murder.—A tragical occurrence has taken place within the last few days at Mitcham. It appears that a young man named Potts, only married about 18 months, from some domestic disagreements, conceived the project of destroying his wife, and afterwards committing suicide. It was observed in the early part of last week, that he appeared to be low-spirited and much exasperated against his wife, and on Tuesday he left home, and did not return until 9 o'clock at night, when he went to the room where his wife was sitting with her mother, and without saying a word fired a pistol at her, and the greater portion of its contents passed through her cheek. A labouring man who was passing, hearing her shrieks, seized Potts, and held him until the beadle secured him. The prisoner said, "I have done it—I have done it—I have murdered my wife, and I hope I shall be hung." The constable asked what he had done with the pistol, and he produced the one just discharged. He then searched him, and found another pistol loaded to the muzzle, and a razor. He asked Potts what he was going to do with the razor, and he replied that he intended to have destroyed himself with it, after he had killed his wife. A medical gentleman ascertained that the woman had received severe injury. On Thursday the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the assizes.

Outrages.—Tuesday morning between 12 and 1 the following alarming occurrence took place at the residence of C. Hammersley, Esq., Park-crescent. Mr. Hammersley, who was in bed, was awakened by a noise resembling the firing of a large piece of ordnance; he hastened below, when he met the butler. Both of them proceeded to the area, on entering which they found that five panes of glass in the pantry and one in the housekeeper's room were shattered to pieces; there was a strong sulphuric smell, and some of the area steps were dislodged. An inspector of police discovered during the morning some portions of resin on the steps, which led to the conclusion that the explosion was from a maroon thrown down the area, and that, a fusee being attached to it, the perpetrator had plenty of time to get away previously to the explosion taking place.—A similar outrage was committed a few nights ago at Hammersmith. A party in a cab drove through the place about two o'clock, crying "Fire." The police were running to the spot, when a loud explosion took place a short distance from the Broadway. It was soon discovered that some destructive instrument, or "infernal machine," had been attached to the house-door of Mr. Rayner, a bookseller, which, having been ignited, had burst and shattered the shutters of the shop-window, breaking the frames as well as glass, and the windows of the first floor. The alarm under which the inmates and neighbours were suffering was very great. Had the instrument not exploded until the inmates or other persons had been drawn to the door by the cries of "Fire," the effects might have been most destructive. A mounted policeman was immediately despatched in pursuit of the party in the cab, who were considered the perpetrators of the outrage, but they succeeded in effecting their escape.

Mysterious Disappearance.—A few days since, Mr. Tungate, a tailor, of St. George's in the East, applied to the Thames police for their assistance in tracing Mr. Morris, the chief mate of the ship Lucy Sharpe, lying in the St. Katharine Docks, who has lately disappeared under extraordinary circumstances. It appears that he had lodged with Mr. Tungate for several weeks, and had not long joined the Lucy Sharpe. He was formerly of cheerful disposition and steady habits. A few days since he received intelligence that his sister had been carried off by a person who had taken her to London, where he had deserted her. This information affected Mr. Morris very much, and he became despondent and irregular in his habits, in consequence of which he was dismissed from his situation. On Monday Mr. Tungate received a letter in his handwriting to the following effect: "Dear friend,—By the time you receive this I shall cease to exist. I hope the few clothes you have of mine will satisfy you as far as regards my lodging and the cash you brought me. There is no need of any explanation of this rash act of mine. My last prayer is, God bless you and all of your family is the last wish of unhappy Morris. If there is any inquiry made of me, you can make it known." A Thames police officer has ascertained that Mr. Morris left the ship on Saturday afternoon, since which time he has not been heard of.

Court of Common Council.—At the meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, the Court entertained in a favourable manner a petition from several gentlemen in behalf of the widows and children of Capt. Hewett and the crew of H.M.S. *Fairy*, which was recently lost, as our readers will recollect, in a survey of the North Sea. Different members of the Court spoke in favour of the high qualifications of Capt. Hewett, and of the loss sustained by the public service in consequence of his death. The petition having been referred to the finance committee, the thanks of the Court were proposed to Admiral Sir R. Stopford, Commodore Napier, Sir Charles Smith, and the officers and men employed in the late war on the coast of Syria. It was also proposed that the vote of thanks be accompanied by the present of a sword to each of the three commanders. It was then moved, that it was more in accordance with the spirit of the times, and more congenial to the Corporation, to give a peaceful testimonial, in preference to a present of swords; and the aversion of the Duke of Wellington to a renewal of war was adduced in favour of this view. It was therefore moved as an amendment, that the thanks of the Corporation be presented to the Commanders in boxes of heart of oak, which was carried by a large majority.

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Monday a Bill was presented to the House of Commons to enable Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to make a new street from Coventry-street, Piccadilly, to Long Acre; and also a new street from the east end of East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane; and for authorising advances to be made towards other improvements in the metropolis. The Bill was ordered to be referred to the standing orders committee, and to be printed. It may, therefore, be expected that these desirable improvements, which involve so much of the convenience and comfort of two great districts, will be speedily carried into effect.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—It appears by the official table of mortality for the metropolis, showing the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 13th February, 1841, that the total number was—males, 569; females, 568. Weekly average, 1838-9-40—males, 475; females, 451.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—The loss of the emigrant ship, *Governor Fenner*, attended, as it has been, with a deplorable sacrifice of human life, completely engrosses public attention in this city. The facts seem to be as follows:—On Friday last that ill-fated ship, bound to New York, sailed from this port, having on board a crew of 18 and 107 passengers. About two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, being then about 20 miles north of Holyhead, she came in contact with the *Nottingham* steamer, from Dublin, and so sudden and violent was the collision, that in less than a minute after she disappeared, carrying down with her every soul on board except the captain and chief mate. The night appears to have been very dark, so that although the captain of the *Governor Fenner* was enabled to see the lights of the steamer, the steersman of the latter was not able to distinguish those of the *Fenner*. On this subject, however, there appears to be some discrepancy in the accounts given. The captain of the *Governor Fenner* asserts that lights were exhibited from his ship, and that he sent a boy to the mizen rigging to display them. The mate, however, says that there were no lights on board the ship excepting that in the binnacle. It is also asserted by the captain and people on board the steamer that she had no lights at her mast. At the time of the accident the captain seems to have been on deck, and, seeing the steamer on his weather bow, put his helm a-port, but almost at the same instant the ship struck the steamer amidships abaft the wheel, carried away her funnel and wheel-house, knocked her bulwarks to pieces, and so completely shattered her machinery that she was immediately crippled and rendered useless. The captain of the *Fenner*, who was on the forecastle, saved himself by catching at a rope from the steamer, and the mate jumped into her from the fore-yard. The watch on deck, consisting of seven men, unfortunately ran aft, and, together with all the passengers, who were below in their berths, were carried down with the ship, which sank almost instantaneously. The steamer lowered a boat, but she was immediately swamped alongside. The vessel is stated to have been old and crazy, though, it seems, a considerable sum was expended last summer for the purpose of repairing and strengthening her. The *Nottingham*, from the damage she received, was unable to make head, and it was only by constantly plying the pumps that she was kept from sinking, until a steamer from Drogheda hove in sight and took her in tow. Had the weather been at all boisterous, it is supposed that the steamer would have shared the fate of the *Governor Fenner*.

Stockton.—The noble mansion of the Marquis of Londonderry, Wynyard-park, near this town, has been almost entirely consumed by fire. We have received the following account of the melancholy occurrence from a correspondent who writes from the spot:—"The fire broke out on Friday night. It was first discovered, about 11 o'clock in the staircase of the chapel, adjoining the Billiard-room and Conservatory; an express was sent to Stockton for the engine, which soon arrived, together with many gentlemen from the neighbouring villages. Every effort was tried to subdue the fire, but without effect, until it had destroyed the best parts of the house. In the conservatory nothing stands but the outside walls, and parts of tubs and stumps of plants. There were many fine orange plants, which were much valued by the Marquis, having been once the property of the late Emperor Napoleon, and had been brought to Wynyard at very great expense; many of the stems, after the bark was burnt off, measured 20½ inches in circumference. Among others, was a very beautiful specimen of *Araucaria excelsa*, nearly 30 feet high, said to be one of the finest in the north of England. The length of the conservatory was nearly 75 feet, the breadth more than 60 feet; the west end being semicircular. The whole length of the south-west front was more than 110 yards, including the conservatory, as it was attached to the billiard-room. The wind was fortunately from the south, or the whole building must have been destroyed, as the fire originated at the north-west end. A great portion of the furniture has been saved. It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated."

Cheshire.—The body of Ann Simpson, the young woman who so suddenly disappeared from Mr. Hewitt's farm, and respecting whom we gave a full account last week, has been discovered imbedded in the mud of a marl pit close to the farm-yard; and the body of a new-born infant was also found floating on the surface of the water. After a lengthened investigation into the circumstances attending the deaths of deceased, the jury returned a verdict,—"Found drowned, but from what cause there was no evidence to show."

Worcester.—An attempt has been made to poison the family of the Rev. J. Webster, residing at Merriman's Hill, near this city. It seems that, on Friday, after the family had partaken of some soup, they were all seized with great pain and sickness. No suspicion of poison was entertained, but a medical man was sent for. In the interim Mr. Webster had administered to each person copious doses of salt and water; and the surgeon said, that but for this precaution more than one life must have been sacrificed. The stomach-pump was used, with the happiest results as to the children; but apprehensions were entertained for Mrs. Webster and the servants, who had partaken more plentifully of the soup. The remainder was analysed, and the presence of arsenic detected to a great extent. It would seem that within the last few months Mr. Webster has lost two valuable dogs, both of which are supposed to have been poisoned. It is therefore inferred that the last occurrence is a part of a deeply-laid plot. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the actual perpetrator; and an application will be made to obtain the Queen's pardon for an accomplice. It is reported also that the water of a well on the premises has been found to be impregnated with arsenic. Subsequent accounts state that all the parties who partook of the soup are quite recovered.

Brighton.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the parish church at Preston; it was first discovered by a man passing along the road, who perceived smoke issuing from the roof; immediately after flames appeared. He entered the church, where the clergyman was officiating, but, fearful of the consequences of alarming the congregation, he made his way to the clerk and communicated the fact, when the cry of "The church is on fire" was raised on the outside, and the alarm became general. A number of persons had by this time assembled on the spot; some workmen got on the roof, under which it was ascertained the fire was raging, and having procured water from the wells and ponds adjacent, succeeded in keeping the flames in check. It appears probable that the fire originated in the bursting of the flue of the stove, which goes up through the roof of arched timber.—Last week we gave a report of a meeting, held at the Town-hall, for the purpose of petitioning against the Poor-law Amendment Bill, which would cause the introduction of the authority of the Poor-law Commissioners into Brighton. It will be remembered that the meeting failed of its object owing to the conduct of the Chartists, who persisted in introducing, as an amendment to the petition, a prayer for universal suffrage. In consequence of that interruption another vestry meeting, numerously attended, has taken place. Several resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing their determination to use every legal means to resist the introduction of the New Poor-law into this place, and agreeing to a petition to the House of Commons against the measure.—An occurrence has taken place in the Sussex County Hospital, whereby the life of a patient has been endangered. It appears that two men, named Craig and Clark, slept in the same room, and, from some unaccountable cause, Clark suddenly attacked his companion with a razor, attempting to cut his throat. Craig was enabled to prevent his doing so, and called for assistance, but before any arrived he received several wounds. On the attendants running into the room, they found him bleeding profusely and much exhausted. Clark was kneeling on the floor holding the razor in his hand. As it appeared that he was labouring under mental derangement, he was secured until the magistrates could be made acquainted with the transaction. Craig was so much injured that it was deemed necessary to have his depositions taken, in the event of a fatal result. It has been since ascertained that he is going on favourably, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Plymouth.—During the late severe weather the crew of a mackerel-boat, while making for this harbour, came up with a revenue-cutter galley, having on board seven men, and who seemed resting on their oars. On examination it was found that five were frozen to death, and the remaining two all but dead; they were, however, attended to, and recovered, when they were towed into harbour. It is said that they had been rowing along-shore, when a strong breeze sprang up and drove them out to sea.

High Wycombe.—On Friday evening as Mr. W. Paine, of this place, was riding over to West Wycombe, two men suddenly sprang from a hedge, and attempted to seize the pony's head. The pony plunged forward and threw Mr. Paine to the ground. The robbers then flung themselves on him, and rifled his pockets of a 5*l.* bank-note and watch, fortunately overlooking his pocket-book, which contained papers and notes of great value. Mr. Paine on recovering his pony commenced a pursuit, and with some friends traced the robbers some distance, but could not succeed in taking them.

Woodstock.—A few days since an attempt was made to rob the post-office at this place. A man came to the office at half-past 11, and knocked at the door, which was opened by the clerk; an attempt was made to cast a piece of cloth over his head, formed into a loop, for the purpose of throwing

it over his neck, but it did not succeed. The clerk immediately closed the door; the man and his accomplices ran away, using threats that they had not done it then, but would another time. In 20 minutes they returned, and made another attempt, but in consequence of the family being aroused they escaped a second time. Suspicions are entertained against certain individuals, who are in custody.

Oakhampton.—Last week a carrier between Barnstaple and this place put a female passenger down at a spot near Hatherleigh, together with a bundle and bandbox, which she had with her. She got over a stile to proceed home, and the carrier went on his journey; he had, however, not gone far before he heard cries of murder, and returning, met a man coming over the stile with a box and bundle such as he had delivered to the woman. He asked the man where he got them, and received for a reply, "What odds is that to you?" Upon this he seized him, charging him with robbery, when he received a cut across his fingers from a knife. A scuffle ensued, when the carrier threw him and broke his leg. He subsequently found the woman two fields off with her head nearly severed from her body. The murderer was handed over to the proper authorities.

Worksop.—As the driver of the gig mail between Chesterfield and this town was returning to Chesterfield a few days ago, he was attacked by two men as he was ascending the hill on the south side of Troughbrook. One of them aimed a blow at him, but it missed him and fell on the lamp, which was broken, and the light put out. The driver pulled out his pistols and threatened to fire, but they escaped through the hedge. On arriving at Brimington he sent for the constable, and informed him of what had taken place. While waiting there two men came up from the direction where the assault was committed. The driver directed the constable to apprehend them; but one of them, pulling out a pistol, swore he would shoot any man that dared to touch him. They were not apprehended, but as they are known it is hoped that they will soon be brought to justice.

Stamford.—Last week Captain Palmer, of Thornhaugh, on his return on horseback from this town was stopped by three highwaymen on the great road. One of them seized the bridle of his horse, and told him to stop. Capt. Palmer with a heavy stick inflicted a blow on the fellow's arm, which made him quit his hold; and this, with the sound of an approaching gig, induced them to make off, and they escaped, without leaving any clue for their detection.

Stockport.—An explosion of gas of a serious nature has occurred in the manufactory of Mr. Axon. It appears that a leak had taken place in the pipe which supplies the mill with gas; and a light having been taken down to the lower story, where a quantity of gas had escaped, a violent explosion took place. The report was heard all over the town, and nearly a mile beyond, and much alarm was excited. The building was much shaken; nearly every window was broken, and a great deal of machinery disarranged. No lives have been lost, nor any serious injury sustained.

Blackburn.—On Sunday a party of persons were assembled at the Bull's Head Inn, near Oldham, when two of the company, Nicholls and Buckley, agreed to wrestle. They commenced a contest, and after struggling for a few minutes Buckley alleged that there was a fault, and both gave up. He, however, desired another round, to which Nicholls agreed, and they contested again; but shortly afterwards Buckley was overcome, and left on the floor. In a few moments he was carried to a sofa, when it was found that he had been seriously injured in the back part of his head. A surgeon attended and ascertained that a rib or a part of the spine was broken. The man declared that the transaction was accidental, and no blame was attached to Nicholls. He died on Sunday night. Nicholls in consequence has been apprehended. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Misadventure."

Dover.—On Monday, when the mail from this place reached Boughton-hill, on its way to London, the coachman stopped as usual to allow the guard to skid the wheel, when to his surprise he was nowhere to be found. The coachman on reaching Boughton returned on horseback as far as Harbledown turnpike, to ascertain if any accident had befallen him. He could, however, obtain no tidings of him, and he accordingly proceeded to London. On Tuesday morning the guard was discovered lying in the road, two miles from Canterbury. He appeared to be suffering acutely, and was almost senseless. The party who found him conveyed him on his back to Canterbury, and medical assistance was procured, when it was found that he was much injured, and he still lies in a precarious state. It is supposed that he fell backwards, and dropped head downwards in the road.

Berwick.—Last week as Mr. Nevins, of Heaton Mill, was proceeding to stop the mill, something obstructed the passage of the sluice, and he went along a plank placed for the purpose, to remove the obstruction. The plank slipped, and he was precipitated amongst the wheels, where he would have been crushed to death had not the pit wheel caught him, and, without any effort of his own, lifted him up so as to enable him to get out of danger.

Ashbridge.—On Sunday a labouring man was to have been married at Lutton Church; all the preliminaries had been arranged, and he had provided a house and furniture for the reception of his bride, he parted with her on Saturday in good spirits, and they were to meet at the church the next day with her friends. The bride, the clergyman, and other parties interested, with the exception of the bridegroom, arrived at church; after waiting some time, a person was despatched to his house to ascertain the cause of the delay, and in a few minutes he returned, with the information that the bridegroom was lying at home, with his throat cut. The young woman with her friends immediately left the church, and the statement of the messenger was found to be correct, but the attempt at self-destruction had not been effectual. All that could be learned from him on the subject was that he would tell his troubles to his brother when he saw him, but he gave no reason for committing the act. He has since gone on favourably, and is now pronounced out of danger.

Wrexham.—A few days since a couple went to the church at this place to be married. The service had proceeded to that part where the minister calls upon the bridegroom to say after him, "I, A. B., take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife," when the man, instead of repeating the words, said, "I wull, I'll have her." The minister remonstrated and told him to repeat the exact words after him. The man, however, persisted and said, "I wull, I'll have her." The clerk thinking he had some impediment in his speech, whispered to him to repeat the words after the curate, but without effect. The man continued to reply as before, and the curate refused to proceed with the ceremony. The parties therefore left the church unmarried.

Railways.—The half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the London and South-western Railway was held on Saturday. The report of the directors gave a favourable view of the state and prospects of the company, and a dividend of 1*l.* 10*s.* per share for the last half-year was declared, being at the rate of about six per cent. per annum. It was stated that the branch line to Gosport would be opened next July. A resolution empowering the directors to issue certain new shares was carried, and several directors were appointed in place of those who had retired.—The half-yearly meeting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr Railway Company was held in Glasgow last week, and a dividend of 12*s.* per share was declared. The report states, that since the opening on the 12th August, no accident has happened to any passenger, though since that period no less than 510,332 persons have been conveyed on the several lines.—An accident occurred on Saturday on the line of the Great Western Railway, but fortunately it was unattended with serious results. Just as the train arrived at the centre of the Hanwell viaduct it came to a sudden stop, in consequence of a large piece of iron attached to the engine getting entangled in one of the large centre wheels. After a stoppage of nearly an hour and a half, the engineers managed to clear the piece of iron from the wheel, but in consequence of some damage to the machinery, the engine would not move, the steam escaping, apparently from the bottom of the boiler. Long before this time the down-train arrived on the viaduct, and recourse was had to the engine of the last train to push both the trains, and, after a delay of two hours, they arrived safely at Maidenhead.—One of the labourers at Clayton-tunnel, on the London and Brighton Railroad, fell down a shaft, last week, and was dangerously injured. He was immediately taken to the Sussex County Hospital, where he lingers, with faint hopes of recovery.—On Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway was held, for the purpose of receiving the report, and to elect directors. The chairman, in his address, alluded to the Government measures in reference to railways, which, he said, were arbitrary in the extreme, and would fail in the object they intended to remedy. From the report, it appeared that the receipts during the last half-year had been 153,912*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; the number of passengers conveyed, 645,481; and, taking the aggregate mileage travelled (13,861,971), a daily average of 1064 persons travelling the whole distance. The balance at the disposal of the proprietors was 51,127*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, and a dividend of one and a half per cent. on the amounts respectively called up was declared. The expenditure during the half-year has been 73,468*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a balance of 80,504*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* A resolution was then passed to the effect that the directors should apply to Parliament for power to decrease their present number. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, in answer to questions, said that he expected the line would be opened on the 1st of June the whole distance to Bristol.—On Monday, four labourers were filling some waggons with sand taken from a bank adjoining the mouth of the tunnel at the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, when the sand beneath them gave way. Three of them succeeded in extricating themselves from their perilous situation, but the fourth, in endeavouring to escape, fell forward, and the bank gave way and buried him alive. His companions immediately commenced digging for the body, and, after an hour and a half, found the corpse, much mutilated. No doubt can be entertained that the deceased expired almost immediately after being buried in the sand.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is stated that the liabilities of Alderman Perrin, the particulars of whose flight have been alluded to in a previous Number, are variously estimated at from 100,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, the latter, it is supposed, being nearest the mark.—A meeting for the establishment of a society for the promotion and improvement of agriculture in Ireland has taken place. Owing to the severity of the weather there was but a scanty attendance. His Grace the Duke of Leinster presided, and handed to the Hon. Secretary a draft for 200*l.* as his subscription. The Marquis of Kildare, Lord Carew, H. Grattan, M.P., and the Provost of Trinity College, were amongst those present. A committee was appointed to prepare rules and regulations, and to report to an adjourned meeting.—The Roman Catholic priests are said to have issued orders from their altars, that every man must forthwith become a Repealer, and pay a shilling towards that object; informing the people that they were to expect nothing further from the Parliament, which is now turned against them; and that they must look to be "galley-slaves" if they would not do something for themselves.

Royal Dublin Society.—It appears that this society has recently received a letter from the Lord Lieutenant, announcing that the Irish estimates had gone over, and that the usual grant of 5,600*l.* per annum to the society had been withdrawn.

National Education.—Archbishop M'Hale has recently written a letter to the clergy and faithful of the archdiocese of Tuam, stating that they are to continue to maintain their purely Catholic schools under a purely Catholic authority, without any connexion with the National Board or any other body, as hitherto; and that the schools must be essentially Catholic, as the population is Catholic, there not being one Protestant to fifty Catholics in the entire diocese; adding that it would be strange to subject them to a machinery devised for the regulation of schools consisting of supposed proportions of the sectaries of various creeds In reference to the introduction of agricultural schools, the letter expresses disapprobation of the proposal, and calls upon the clergy to "beware of them as a designing stratagem." It concludes by saying that "schools for agriculture, painting, sculpture, music, and all the arts that improve or adorn life, should have every encouragement and support; but they must not be made screens for concealing more necessary wants, or the covert engines for religious seduction; and as for the agricultural projects now so much talked of, we must deplore, for the sake of the poor, that among many benevolent persons some others have appended their names to such requisitions who are said to have cast out numbers of their tenantry this last year on uninhabitable morasses, there to pine without pity; and further add, that the surest, nay, only pledge for a flourishing state of agriculture is, to give to the tenantry such terms and such a tenure as will at once stimulate and reward their industry and toil."

Belfast.—The late frost was the severest that has occurred since 1814. The river Bann was entirely frozen from the Cutts down to Coleraine, and several persons took the ice for a footpath instead of the bridge.

Limerick.—As Mr. Taylor, jun., of Woodcliffe, in this county, was returning home from Kildimo, on Sunday evening last, he was fired at by some ruffian, but fortunately without effect, from inside the wall of the mail-road, about two miles west of Askeaton; his horse shied at the flash, and went off in a gallop. On arriving at the Robertstown police-station, the officer despatched an escort with Mr. Taylor to his residence. On the following morning search was made, and the ball was found in the cushion of the jaunting-car. Fortunately Mr. Taylor was sitting on the opposite side whence the shot came, and the footboard of the car was turned up on the other through which the ball first entered, and then lodged in the hair of the cushion. So premeditated was the aim, that but for these circumstances he would most certainly have been shot. The only reason which can be assigned for this attempt is, that Mr. Taylor stopped for a short time that day at the house of Mr. Sheehy who was lately attacked, and he was probably mistaken for some of the functionaries expected to attend an investigation into that outrage.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The anti-patronage petition has been sent off with 25,018 signatures, which is nearly double the number of signatures to the non-intrusion petition of last year, and one of the most numerously-signed petitions ever sent from this town.

Glasgow.—A somewhat extraordinary case of theft occurred in this city last week. The mail-bag was transmitted as usual from Glasgow to the post-office at Spring-bank. The bag, containing the letters, was placed on a table during the absence of the post-mistress, but on her return it was missing, nor could it be found anywhere that day, and the whole village was placed in consternation, for each inhabitant immediately adopted the notion that the bag might contain a communication for himself, perhaps accompanied by a remittance, although he had no such expectations previously. Next morning, however, shreds of the bag and fragments of correspondence were found in the sty of a sow adjoining, and it was plain that the animal had gorged almost everything but the brass plate affixed to the letter-bag. Some spoke of immediate slaughter, and others recommended a powerful emetic; but as the sow had previously borne a peaceable character, it was resolved by the post-mistress duly to report the catastrophe to head-quarters; and accordingly, by request of the post-office, the matter has been taken up by the sheriff. Whether or not the sow has been apprehended is not stated, but it is believed the mode in which it came into possession of the post-bag is a mystery, and the investigation is still proceeding. A somewhat similar incident occurred in Glasgow some time since. A man was going along the Trongate in charge of a couple of pointers, and when asked where he was taking them, replied, "That's just what I would like to ken; they cam' by the Dumfrith coach, but the brutes hae eaten aff their direction, and I dinna ken whare to take them."

Elgin.—It is said that Cameron has acknowledged himself guilty of the murder of Mr. Tulloch; he is reported to have stated that it was not his intention to murder him, but merely to inflict such an injury as would disable him from visiting the female to whom he was about to be married. Finding, however, that Tulloch was likely to get the better of him, he struck the fatal blow, and then dragged him to a burn, where he left the body in the hope that it would be carried into the Spey.

The Weather.—Letters from the Highlands state that the weather there is as mild as could be desired for the season. The coaches are running regularly, though the roads were a few days since heavy, from masses of melted snow. The fears of agriculturists, with respect to their potatoes and turnips, are found to be groundless; for it does not appear that a single field or pit has been damaged.

Inverary.—A distressing accident occurred here last week. Dr. Anderson, a highly-esteemed practitioner in this town, had occasion to be on the quay, and had been for some time conversing with several inhabitants, when he was suddenly missed. It appeared that a strong gust of wind had blown him off the quay, and his cloak had got round him so firmly as to prevent his making any attempt to save himself.

Leith.—A narrow escape from drowning took place here on Saturday afternoon. Six young gentlemen, students in Edinburgh, went out to sea in a small boat, and, being unaccustomed to rowing, allowed it to drift considerably below the Tower. When trying to make the harbour against a strong wind and tide, the boat struck against the buoy, and damaged her bottom so much that she would have filled and sunk, had not one of them thrust his coat into the broken plank, and the others, by means of a boat-dish, thrown out the greater part of the water, by which means, after great exertion, they reached the harbour, completely exhausted.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—On Thursday a new farce was produced called *The Captain of the Guard.* Though it displays no great superiority of writing, the incidents are ingenious and varied, and on the whole it was successful. The scene is laid in Brussels, and turns on the love adventures of the Captain, who was personated by Mr. C. Mathews. It was announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

Haymarket.—A new drama in two acts, adapted from the French, was brought out on Thursday, under the title of *The King's Barber.* It is founded on an incident in the reign of Alphonso, King of Arragon; but in spite of being well got up and well played, it was not much appreciated, and was received by a crowded house with an equal mixture of disapprobation and applause.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel Alexander M'Leod.—It may interest some of our readers to be informed that the British officer arrested by the American authorities, on a charge of having been concerned in the burning of the *Caroline*, is a native of the parish of Panbride, in the county of Forfarshire, having been born in the "Gallow Law" there forty years ago. Alexander M'Leod, the gentleman in question, is the eldest of a family of eight, all of whom, together with their parents, emigrated, at different periods, to Upper Canada, settling in the district of that province which formed the focus of the outbreak which took place there three years ago. It is 15 years since Col. M'Leod left Scotland to join his brother, who had gone out some time previously, and was located as a schoolmaster in Amherst Island, about 18 miles from Kingston. Not very many years after his arrival he was appointed under-sheriff of the district of Niagara, and, in the breaking out of the insurrection, was actively engaged in quelling the disturbances. From his official station, and having been for some years a soldier in the Guards, where he attained the rank of sergeant, he was selected to head the Royalists, at a time when few regular troops were on the spot, and was accordingly appointed colonel of volunteers. According to all accounts, Forfarshire owns the parentage of a more than ordinary quota of those who took part in the Canadian revolt—Mr. M'Kenzie and a colleague of his having also belonged to this county.

Fuel Cakes.—At Caudebec, a little town occupying one of the most lovely spots on the southern bank of the Seine, a recent traveller in Brittany observed frequently, during his walks, a considerable quantity of small round brown cakes, ranged in rows against the cottage walls to dry in the sun, and was for a long time unable to conjecture what they might be, and what their destination, till his curiosity was at length satisfied by the information that they were the refuse of the apple from which cider had been pressed, and that they were thus made up into cakes and dried for fuel.—*I. R.*

The Anxiety of Animals for their Kind in Danger.—The inhabitants of Ireland say that the cows of Kerry are the prettiest, the sweetest, and the kindest little creatures in all the world. They pay very well, and though rather mild at first, a little skittish—and coquettish, too, like the ladies of a different race—they become, under proper treatment, exceedingly gentle and familiar. "When I buy them," says the relator of this anecdote, "I always choose them by the head and the horn. I pick out those I consider to have good countenances, as most people do ladies that please them. Last year I was lucky in the three which I bought; they became in a short time very great pets. I generally go out in the morning, before breakfast, and they always meet me at the gate of their pasture, expecting to have their heads scratched and be spoken to. One in particular, a quaint, crumply-horned little lass, used to put her nose into my pocket, like a dog, to feel for bread and potato, which I generally brought with me. Her breath was so sweet, and her eyes so placid, that I was almost ever tempted to be of the humour of the man who loved to kiss his cow. Now, there happened to be in this field a swing, and my dear kind Kerry lass, who was inordinately curious, seeing the younger part of my family often swinging, thought (I suppose) she might take a swing too herself. Be this as it may, one day, about noon, a constant and loud lowing of the cows was heard at the gate nearest the house; and my brother, who was within, hearing the unusual and continued noise, went out to see what was the matter. As soon as he came to the gate, he saw two of the dear Kerry cows very uneasy, but the third was not with them; so he proceeded into the grounds. As he went, the cows seemed anxiously following, still lowing, until he arrived at the farthest end of the land; when he saw my pet, the third pretty Kerry, entangled in the rope of the swing, and caught by her head and horns, where she must have been soon strangled, if not relieved. The moment my brother extricated her, the lowing of the others ceased. I could not learn that my Kerry fair one ever after attempted the humours of the swing."—*Indagator.*

Swimming.—The natives of the Friendly Islands swim constantly upon the fore part of the body, with the neck entirely out of the water, and make very short strokes with the left hand, which is kept in front, while great speed is given by the right hand, which is carried to the thigh, on the same side, at every stroke. The body is inclined at the same time to the left, which increases the rapidity with which it cuts the water.—*I. R.*

The Leech and Lord Erskine.—The late Lord Erskine had an extraordinary *penchant* to have about him several favourite animals, to whom he had been much attached, and concerning whom all his acquaintance related a number of anecdotes. He had a favourite dog which he used to bring, when he was at the bar, to all his consultations; another favourite dog, which at the time he was Lord Chancellor he himself rescued in the street, from some boys who were about to kill him, under pretence of his being mad; a favourite goose which followed him whenever he walked about his grounds; a favourite mackaw; and other dumb favourites without number. But above all, he had two favourite *leeches*; he had been blooded by them in the autumn, when dangerously ill at Portsmouth; they had saved his life, as he supposed, and he brought them with him to town, and had ever since kept them in a glass; he gave them every day fresh water, and formed an apparent friendship with them. He said he was sure they both knew him, and were even grateful to him. He had given them different names, *Home* and *Cline*, after the two eminent surgeons of the metropolis. The dispositions of the two leeches, Lord Erskine asserted, were like those of the surgeons, quite different. After a good deal of conversation one day with a friend about them, he went himself and brought them out of his library, and placed them in a glass upon the table, and descanted at large upon them; it is impossible, however, without the vivacity, the tones, the details, and the gestures of Lord Erskine, to give an adequate idea of the singular scene.—*I. R.*

Birds which imitate the Human Voice.—In the Sal (or Saul) Forests in the kingdom of Nepal, are various kinds of birds which are tamed by the natives, on account of their singing or *imitating* the human voice, and the nests they form are considered the property of the Raja. These birds are the *Mayna, Gracula religiosa* of Latham. *Amrita chela; Madna Kajla*, two Parakeets nearly allied to the *Psittacus gingianus* of Latham; *Tetiya, Psittaca torquata* of Brisson; *Chandana*, a Parakeet not described by Latham; *Sugi, Psittacus gingianus* of Latham; *Latkan*, a small short-tailed Parakeet, nearly allied to the *Psittacus galgulus.* The right of taking the young birds from the nest is farmed to men, who again employ people to climb the trees, when the birds are first fledged. These people keep the birds for two months, and then deliver one half to the renter, and take the remainder themselves. Petty dealers come from the low country, purchase the birds, and disperse them through Bengal.

The Fire-eater.—The Chakor, or Chiukoar, (according to Colonel Kirkpatrick,) is a bird well known to Europeans in India, by the name of Fire-eater. It is a species of Partridge, (*Perdix rufa*,) and derives its English name from its reputed power of swallowing fire. The fact, according to the people of Nepal, is, that in the season of love, this bird is remarkably fond of red *chean* (Cayenne) pepper, after eating two or three capsules of which, it will eat a red coal if offered to it. Whether this be true or not is a matter of doubt; but it is certain that some birds will peck at sparks of fire, where no capsicum or Cayenne pepper has been given to them.—*I. R.*

The Attachment of Birds to Man.—The *Gander at the Mill.*—A curate in the county of Kildare, in Ireland, some time ago, related the following anecdote of his neighbour, a worthy, good sort of man, who carried on the cotton-printing business, and who although once in very prosperous circumstances, became after, in consequence of a change in the times, very poor:—"In his mill-yard was a gander, which had been there 40 years: he was the finest and the largest bird of his kind I ever saw," said the curate, "his watchfulness was excessive; no dog could equal him in vigilance, or be more fierce in attacking strangers and beggars; he followed his old master wherever he went, and at his command would fly at any man or beast, and with his bill, wings, and feet, he could hurt severely. Whenever my neighbour paid me a visit, the gander always accompanied him, and I was liberal of oats, having one or two geese in my yard; he would besides come up and give me a gratuitous call before his master rose in the morning, but neither the oats nor the blandishments of the feathered fair ones could keep him long away, and he soon solemnly stalked back to his proper station at the mill. Year after year I perfected my friendship with *Toby* the gander, and certainly had a share in his esteem, when one winter, after being confined to the house by a severe cold, I inquired in passing through the mill-yard for my friend, whom I could nowhere see. 'Oh, sir,' says a man at the mill, who had been about the place as long as Toby himself, 'Toby's gone.'—'Gone where?'—'Oh, he's dead.'—'How dead?'—'Why, sir, we ate him for our Christmas dinner.'—'Eat him?' I think I have been seldom in my life more astonished and shocked; positively I would have given a fat cow to be eaten, could I have saved poor Toby; but so it was. Upon inquiry I found that the poor gentleman had not the means to buy his Christmas dinner, that he was too proud to go into debt, and determined as he was to give his people a meat-dinner, poor Toby fell a sacrifice to *proud poverty.*"—*Indagator.*

The Goose, the Hen, and the Ducklings.—At the flour-mills of Tuberakeena, near Clonmel, in possession of the late Mr. Newbolt, there was a goose, which, by some accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, gander or goslings. Now it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife had set a number of duck's eggs under a hen, which in due time were hatched, and of course the ducklings, as they come forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was put thereby into a sad fright; her maternity on the one hand urging her to follow the brood, and her fear of her own safety, on the other, disposing her to keep on dry land. In the midst of her anxiety, her fears, and alarms, up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which being interpreted meant, "leave them to my care," she swam up and down the stream with the ducklings; just as a good-natured friend will sometimes promenade with a country cousin, and acting as *chaperon*, or kind *cicerone*, will take her under her wing to the church or the concert, and show her off to the beaux, so did the goose, and when the ducklings were tired with their aquatic excursion, she consigned them again to the care of the hen. The next morning down came again the ducklings to the pond, and there was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the hen too, in her greatest flustration. On the present occasion, we are not at all sure that the goose invited the hen, observing her maternal trouble, but this is the fact, that she being near to the shore, on jumped the hen to her back, and there sat the ducklings, swimming before her in the water, and the goose and the hen following up and down in the midst of the pond. And this was not a solitary event, for day after day the hen was seen enthroned on the back of the goose, and the ducklings sailing close by their side, in perfect contentment, and all enjoying the excursion in perfect good humour together. Many people came far and near to witness the curiosity, which continued to amuse the visitors, until the ducklings coming to years of discretion, they required neither the aid of the goose nor the guardianship of the proxy-mother, the hen, to warn them from dangers of all kinds.—*Indagator.*

The Attachment of a Goose to her Master.—The following has been related with full assurance of fact:—A goose in the farm-yard of a gentleman was observed to take a very particular liking to her owner. This attachment was so uncommon and so marked, that all persons about the house and neighbourhood took notice of it, and consequently the people, with the propensity they have to give nicknames, and with the sinister motive, perhaps, of expressing their sense of the weak understanding of the man, called him "*Goosey.*" Alas! for his admirer, the goose's true love did not yet run smooth; for her master hearing of the ridicule cast upon him, in order to abate her fondness, insisted upon her being locked up in the poultry-yard. Shortly after he went to the adjoining town to attend the Petty Sessions, and in the middle of his business, what does he feel but something wonderfully warm and soft rubbing against his leg, and looking down, to his great astonishment and annoyance, he sees his beloved goose with her neck protruded, quivering her half-expanded wings in the fulness of her enjoyment, and looking up to him with unutterable fondness and delight! This was too much for him and his patience, and the good manners of the bye-standers also; for while it set them wild with laughter, it urged him to a deed he should have been ashamed of, for, twisting the thong of his whip about the neck of his dear friend, he swung her round and round, and again, till he supposed her dead, and then cast her on an adjoining dunghill. Not very long after this, Mr. Goosey, the owner, was seized with a very severe illness, which brought him to the verge of the grave, and one day when slowly recovering, being allowed to recline in the window for air, the first object he saw was his old friend the Goose sitting on the grass opposite, and looking with intense anxiety at him. The effect on him was appalling; "What," says he, "is this bird come back to life, and am I, for my sin of destroying it, to be haunted in this way?" "Oh, father," said his daughter, "don't speak so harshly of the poor creature, so faithful to you; you must know that ever since your illness, it has sat there opposite your chamber window, and it scarcely ever has taken a morsel of food." Passion, prejudice, the fear of ridicule, all gave way before a sense of gratitude for this unalterable attachment. The poor bird was immediately taken into favour again, treated henceforth with great kindness, and thenceforth Goose and Goosey were bound in ties as close as man and bird could well be.—*Indagator.*

The Attachment of the Seal to Man.—In regard to the *Seal*, there are numerous instances on record, of the extent to which this docile creature may be rendered obedient to the commands of its master. An example of great attachment is related by M. Frederick Cuvier, of a seal, which readily obeyed a number of orders given to it by its master, of whom it appeared exceedingly fond. It would rise on its hinder feet; shoulder a stick as a musket; lie down on the right or left side; and perform numerous other tricks. Pliny says, "*Accipiunt disciplinam,*" or, in other words, they learn whatever is taught them. When spoken to, they turn their countenances to the speaker with a favourable aspect, and with a tremulous voice make a reply. He further asserts that their skin, when flead from their body and preserved, ever after retains the property of exhibiting the period of the ebbing of the sea; at which time it becomes rugged, and the hairs or bristles on it erect. (*Nat. Hist.* lib. ix.) Low says, "Seals have a natural curiosity: if people be passing in boats, they often come quite close up to the vessel, and stare at them, and follow them for a long time together; if they happen to be speaking loud, they seem to wonder what may be

the matter. The church of Hoy, in Orkney, is situated near a small sandy bay, much frequented by these creatures; and it has been observed that when the bell has rung for divine service, all the seals within hearing swam directly for the shore, and kept looking about them, as if surprised rather than frightened, and in like manner continued to wonder as long as *the bell was rung*."

Law.

Rolls' Court.—*Stocker* v. *Harbin*.—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this cause, which has an important bearing on the subject of wills. The testator, James Stocker, devised his real and personal estates to trustees upon trust, to convert into money and after payment of his debts, to appropriate 1,000*l*. for the benefit of plaintiff, his son. By a codicil, the testator, after stating that he had otherwise provided for his son, declared that the legacy given to him by his will should be null and void. This codicil was not attested, and was therefore operative only in regard to personal property; an unattested will or codicil, by the then existing law, being null and void, so far as concerns real estates. His lordship held that the real and personal estates constituted one fund, and were by the will to be applied in proportion to their respective amounts in payment of the legacy, and that by the codicil that portion of the legacy was revoked which was to come out of the personal estate, and he directed a reference to the Master to inquire into the respective amounts of the real and personal estate, and declared that the plaintiff's legacy, so far as it was payable, *pro rata*, out of the real estate, was not revoked, and he directed the costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate.

Cook and others v. *Fryer*.—This was a case touching the legal rights of a married woman in regard to being made a party to a suit without consent. Mr. Kindersley moved to strike out the name of Mrs. Fryer, a married lady, from the names of the plaintiffs in the suit. Lord Langdale said the motion was, that a married woman, who was with other plaintiffs joined as a plaintiff by her next friend, should have her name struck out of the record. The questions were, whether a person assuming to act as her next friend had a right to make her a plaintiff without her consent, and if that were so, did she now dissent? A great variety of circumstances had been stated. He, however, was not now to determine any question in the cause, but whether it appeared that the married woman did dissent from the prosecution of the suit. The rule was clear; the next friend of an infant might prosecute a cause against the infant's consent, subject to the direction of the Court, and to a liability for costs; but no person assuming to be the next friend of a married woman could treat her as being without understanding and as a nullity. It was not, however, perfectly clear that the lady had given instructions for the present application. The motion must stand over until he was better satisfied that she desired her name to be struck out of the record. She was but just come of age, and he must see her, and know from her whether she gave her consent to the application.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Colnaghi* v. *Smith and the Fishmongers' Company—The Queen's Portrait*.—Mr. Richards applied for an injunction against Mr. Herbert Smith, the artist, to prevent him parting with a full-length portrait of her Majesty, which plaintiffs alleged had been painted by their order, and which Mr. Smith was about to part with to the Fishmongers' Company, for whom he alleged it to have been painted. The affidavits in support of the application stated that the Fishmongers' Company applied to plaintiffs for a portrait of the Queen, to be painted from Ross's miniature, the copyright of which Messrs. Colnaghi claimed to have purchased from that artist; they stated that the company offered them one hundred guineas for the picture, and that Mr. Smith undertook to paint it for 60 guineas, and that they supplied him with Ross's original sketch. Since the alleged agreement was made, the defendant declared he had no understanding with plaintiffs, and was about to deliver the portrait up to the Fishmongers' Company. This case had been before the court on a previous occasion, and his honour had dissolved an injunction already obtained; but as the plaintiffs had not had time to meet the affidavits of defendants, it was permitted to be again mentioned. The affidavits in opposition to the motion totally denied any agreement either between Mr. Smith and Messrs. Colnaghi, or between the Fishmongers' Company and the plaintiffs, and gave the following account of the transaction: Mr. Boddington, one of the wardens of the Fishmongers' Company, asked some questions of Messrs. Colnaghi about a portrait of her Majesty to hang up in their hall, and when it was suggested that a full length portrait could be painted from the sketch by Ross, it was immediately refused, Mr. Boddington declaring that the company wished to obtain her Majesty's gracious consent to sit to the artist. Mr. Boddington and other members of the company obtained an interview with Prince Albert, to whom they stated their wishes, and obtained, through the kindness of his Royal Highness, the favour they sought. Mr. Ross's portrait of the Queen, which was painted for the Baroness Lehzen, was lent to Mr. Smith, together with her Majesty's jewels, robes, and dress, and days were appointed for Mr. Smith to wait on her Majesty at Windsor, where the sittings took place. When Colnaghi and Co. found that Mr. Smith's portrait of the Queen was admitted to be the most faithful resemblance of her extant, they, at an interview with Smith, urged him to give up the original and paint a copy which they said would be quite good enough for the company. Mr. Boddington asserted that the influence of the company would never have been used to obtain the high favour of the royal sittings for the benefit of Messrs. Colnaghi.—The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, refusing to call on Mr. Knight Bruce and Mr. Jacob, who appeared for the defendants, to answer the application. His honour said this application must be discharged with costs; he did not wish to speak harshly of Messrs. Colnaghi, but at least they had deceived themselves. After going over the facts of the case, as above stated, his honour said that no bargain had been established by the plaintiffs, either between the company or Mr. Smith. For some reason, which did not appear, Messrs. Colnaghi had entered on their books a memorandum of agreement, but which was totally unsubstantiated by the letters or admissions of defendants. Mr. Smith acted throughout under the express impression that there was an agreement between him and the Fishmongers; and although there had been a meeting between the plaintiffs and the parties previously to the 15th of July, yet, after that date, all incipient trafficking between them ceased, and Mr. Smith and the Fishmongers' Company were the only parties in the matter, as fully appeared by the affidavits of different members of that company. He therefore should dismiss the application with costs.—Mr. Richards asked permission to bring an action against Mr. Herbert Smith in one of the courts of law. The Vice-Chancellor said he would not give any sanction to further proceedings; he never saw a clearer case. Mr. Richards expressed the hardship upon plaintiffs of being left to their election, if the court refused to grant permission.—The Vice-Chancellor saw no reason to alter his decision. In being left to their election the plaintiffs were only in the same condition as all other of her Majesty's subjects, and suffered no hardship. There was nothing calling for the court's interposition.

Bebb v. *Peters and others*.—Mr. K. Bruce (with Mr. Tripp) moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, to take the bill off the file, or that the suit might stand dismissed out of court, and that Mr. Bebb, the solicitor of Mr. J. H. Peters, and for whom he had entered an appearance, might be ordered to pay the costs of plaintiff and the other defendants, and also the costs of an action at law. The circumstances connected with this extraordinary case, which have already been in part disclosed to the public in the course of the action at law, are these:—In the course of 1838, Elderton, the plaintiff, was engaged with two other persons, named Hearne and Jones, in a trading speculation, which continued for a very short time. Above a year after the indenture of agreement was destroyed, an action was brought by Bebb in the name of Peters, on a bill of exchange for 300*l*., at 17 months' date, and purporting to be drawn by Peters against the three acceptors, Elderton, Jones, and Hearne. The two last suffered judgment to go by default, but Elderton, having never before heard of the bill, and suspecting there was fraud, obtained a judge's order requiring Bebb to give up the residence of Peters. Bebb described him as "a gentleman, residing at 27, Regent-street, Kennington cross," but all endeavours to find such a person had entirely failed. The cause proceeded to trial, on which occasion Jones, one of the defendants, tendered himself as a witness against plaintiff, and made a statement on oath as to the existence of the plaintiff in the action, who he swore had discounted the bill on account of the partnership, and that they shared the proceeds among them. A verdict was accordingly obtained against Elderton; but it having since been discovered that there was no real plaintiff in the action, and that Peters was only an imaginary person, a rule *nisi* for a new trial had been obtained, and was now pending. The bill was filed in this court for equitable relief, before all the circumstances now before the court had come to light, and proceeded upon the supposition that Bebb had not put forward an imaginary person as plaintiff in the action. Bebb had actually put in an appearance for this imaginary defendant, and had moreover, made the usual affidavit of increase of costs in the action. The way Bebb met the present application was with a statement that the whole matter was managed by his clerk, who was put in motion by Jones, and received instructions from him from time to time, but that personally he knew nothing about the transaction or the parties concerned in it. This the learned counsel submitted was no answer to the application. It was immaterial whether Bebb had been acquainted throughout with the real state of the matter or not; he had suffered his name and character as a professional man to be used in perpetrating a fraud of the grossest description, and of whatever court he might be admitted a solicitor, he was answerable here for the consequences of his professional misconduct, though moral guilt was not necessarily imputed to him by the present application.—Mr. Wakefield opposed the motion on the part of Mr. Bebb, and contended there was nothing to show that he had been guilty either of moral or professional impropriety. The instructions to commence the action were given in the usual way of business by a person who called at Bebb's office, and left the matter in the hands of his clerk, stating that he would call on a subsequent day with the bill of exchange. Mr. Bebb, knowing nothing of any of the parties, proceeded to execute the instructions by commencing an action, and only followed them up by entering an appearance to the bill filed in this court. The learned counsel asked what there was in the proceeding to excite the suspicion of Mr. Bebb, or to justify him adopting a course different from what he had done, and proceeded to enter into a lengthened detail of the evidence, and of the connexion between the parties when their trading speculations were in progress. It appeared that Jones was described as a law student of the Inner Temple, and a certificated conveyancer of Staple's Inn; Elderton as a solicitor in Lombard Chambers; and Pocock, who made a considerable figure in the proceedings, an attorney in Norfolk-street. A great deal of correspondence had passed between some of these gentlemen and another person named Hearne, which was read to the court, and related chiefly to various projects they entertained for making money, abounding in low expressions, and showing a close intimacy between them. It was in the course of these transactions the bill of exchange was given, which Jones swore at the trial Peters had discounted, and that the proceeds were divided between themselves and Elderton. Pocock also corroborated his testimony, and said that he saw Jones and Elderton dividing the money. Yet Elderton was the person who now put himself forward in the character of a plaintiff, and impeached Jones, who had been his partner in the transaction, and who might have been cross-examined by him on the trial to show Peters was the imaginary person alleged. It was immaterial to Mr. Bebb's case, however, whether there was such a person as Peters or not. The evidence certainly showed there was; but even if it were otherwise, Mr. Bebb's conduct was unassailable, and this court could not interfere on an application which related to his conduct on proceedings in another court of competent jurisdiction.

The Vice Chancellor said that the case was a very important one, and he had been doubting whether he ought to dispose of it on the evidence now before him, because the affidavit made in opposition to the motion tendered in effect that there really was such a person as Julian Hugh Peters. The only question to be ascertained was whether this Peters drew the bill of exchange; and it was a very remarkable thing, that after the tender which had been made of the belief of those who had given evidence in support of the motion that there was no such person as Peters, there should have been no direct contrary statement on the part of defendants: but instead of it, a statement was put forward that Jones, at the trial, swore to the fact of Peters taking money out of his pocket to discount the bill, which was in effect swearing to the existence of such a person. There was a similar statement by Pocock to show there was such a person; but for some reason not assigned there were no direct affidavits by either of them as to his positive existence. These two individuals might certainly have reasons which might induce them not to make any direct affidavit of the fact, if they were applied to; but it did not appear whether they were applied to or not. His honour was, therefore, of opinion, in the present state of the matter, it would be too much for the Court to interfere in the manner which would be neccessary if it should be quite certain there was no such person as Peters, and that the right course would be to direct an issue to try the fact, upon which all parties who had made affidavits could be examined. The form of the issue that he should therefore direct would be, whether Julian Hugh Peters drew the bill of exchange, in which issue Bebb should be the plaintiff, and Elderton the defendant.

Exchequer Chamber.—*The Manchester Charter*.—*Rutter* v. *Chapman*.—Their lordships assembled and gave judgment in this case, affirming the validity of the charter by five voices against two. The judges who voted in favour of the charter were Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Lord Denman and Mr. Justice Williams differed from the rest of the Court upon that point. Mr. Justice Coleridge was of opinion, that although the charter was valid, the charge of the judge at *Nisi Prius* was erroneous as to the manner in which he left to the jury the question as to the sufficiency of the petition upon which the charter was granted, and upon this ground his lordship thought that there ought to be a *venire de novo*. The majority of the Court was, therefore, in favour of the defendant upon all the points, and the charter was accordingly confirmed.

Court of Exchequer.—*Rustrick* v. *Lambert*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a civil engineer of eminence, to recover from Mr. Gustavus Lambert, an Irish gentleman of extensive property, the sum of 337*l*. for professional services. It appeared that in 1836, when the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company Bill was before Parliament, Sir Henry Meredith and other gentlemen, amongst whom, it was alleged, was defendant, sought to establish a rival company, and to bring under the notice of the Legislature a rival and, as they contended, a better line of railway. A provisional committee was formed to superintend the proceedings in Parliament, and oppose the Dublin and Drogheda Bill, and a Mr. Pentland, a solicitor, was employed to conduct the opposition. The plaintiff made surveys, examined maps and plans, attended before a committee of the House of Commons, and in other respects performed services of great importance in furtherance of the views of those who projected the rival line. The result of the opposition was that, when the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill got before the House of Lords, it was deemed expedient to buy off the opposing company, which was effected upon the payment of a considerable sum of money. The defendant was one of the provisional committee of the rival company, and it was proved had himself nominated some other members of the committee. The defence set up was that the opposing company was not a genuine company, but a mere experiment by Mr. Pentland, who had induced the defendant and others to lend their names, and had employed the plaintiff without any authority from the members of the provisional committee. Lord Abinger told the jury the question was whether the defendant, by allowing his name to go forth as one of the committee, had not induced the plaintiff to give his services, and thereby rendered himself liable. If Mr. Pentland was employed by the committee to oppose the bill, he might retain the plaintiff, on their credit, if his services were necessary. The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 337*l*.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

The feeling towards the Rosalie colt was so far from favourable, that, although nominally at the top of the list nearly the whole of the afternoon, there was little doubt that Coronation about whom 18 to 1 would have been taken, was at any period quite as good a favourite; this, in fact, was proved to be the case by a bet of 18 to 1 agst Rosalie, to a pony; but as this was a few minutes before the room closed, and when the majority of the subscribers had left, we have quoted the two at 17 to 1 each, the difference in their actual positions being that the Stockbridge colt is on the totter, and that the Oxfordshire one is "in force." Palæmon, Cameleon, and Knight of the Whistle, were severally backed at 20 to 1, and the odds afterwards offered agst each. Eringo's price must be also stated at 20 to 1, but a reported "curb" operated so far as a check on speculation, than no one would have taken less than 24 to 1. Prince Caradoc dropped two or three points, but in other respects the betting, which was languid, agreed with the quotations of Monday.

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst	Mr. Sadler's lot (tak.)	33 to 1 agst	Sir Hans (taken)
1000 to 15	Mr. Batson's two (ta.)	35 to 1	Mongolian (taken)
17 to 1	Rosalie colt	50 to 1	Belgrade (taken)
17 to 1	Coronation	50 to 1	Darioletta colt (taken)
20 to 1	Knight of the Whistle	50 to 1	The Nob (taken)
20 to 1	Eringo	2000 to 35	Morning Star (taken)
20 to 1	Palæmon	1000 to 15	Knightsbridge (taken)
20 to 1	Cameleon	1000 to 15	Finchley
25 to 1	Prince Caradoc (taken)	200 to 1	Warlock (taken)
28 to 1	Ralph (taken)	1400 to 100	Eringo and Wahab (ta.)

DERBY, 1843.

28 to 1 agst	The Artful Dodger (taken to £175.)	20,000 to 250 agst	Rover (taken)
		20,000 to 250	Brigand (taken)

MARK LANE, Friday, Feb. 26.—On referring to the return, it appears that the arrivals of English Wheat and Flour are increasing; the proportion of fine dry Wheat on sale is small, and such descriptions realize Monday's prices, but secondary qualities have been sold rather cheaper. There has been a steady demand for Foreign at the same rates. Higher prices are asked for Oats, but the sales have been to a limited extent.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . . White	56 to 63	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	22 to 24	Feed	20 to 23
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	24 to 26	Potatoes	28 to 30
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	18 to 22	Potatoes	30 to 36
Rye	36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 34 to 40	Tick	36 to 44	Harrow 38 to 40
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 40 to 48	Winds.	50 to 56	Longpod 40 to 46
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	38 to 39	Grey 36 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
January 15 . . .	61 7	32 10	21 8	35 5	40 3	39 11
— 22 . . .	60 9	32 11	21 4	34 1	39 7	39 10
— 29 . . .	60 9	32 3	21 7	31 5	39 4	39 0
February 5 . . .	60 7	31 11	21 7	28 11	39 6	39 10
— 12 . . .	61 1	31 10	22 3	31 2	40 0	40 6
— 19 . . .	61 10	32 0	21 10	35 7	39 2	39 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 1	32 4	21 8	33 3	39 8	39 5
Duties . .	25 8	13 10	15 3	19 9	11 0	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—W. Edmonson, Liverpool, tailor—E. Sparrow, Rushall, Staffordshire, iron-dealer.—D. Williams, shopkeeper, Carmarthen.—S. Tutton, M. A. Tutton, and C. Tutton, milliners, Bristol.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED—H. Rowe, Great Tower-st., wine merchant—E. Wood, Nottingham, iron-merchant—G. Bayley, hosier, Bristol.

BANKRUPTS—A. Emerson, and Co., Antrim, Ireland, distillers—J. S. Viret and T. Reckitt Kitching, Ludgate-hill, linendrapers—J. Duckham, Piccadilly, carpet-dealer—W. George, Fleet-street, musical instrument maker—J. Gawen, Lower Shadwell, Irish provision merchant—T. B. Loader, Hanover-street, Walworth-road, map-publisher—R. M'Gregor, Chester, grocer—E. Bennett, Cambridge, builder—W. Mason, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—P. Blackburn, Salford, Lancashire, builder—J. M. Knott, Camphill, Warwickshire, wholesale stationer—E. Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, scrivener—S. G. Whitehouse, Northampton, coal-merchant—J. Proffitt, jun., Darlaston, Staffordshire, buckle-manufacturer—J. Gunton, Cambridge, butcher—J. M. Dean, linendraper, Cheltenham—R. M'Kinlay and A. Marr, rectifiers, Silver-street, London—G. Waud, miller, York—L. Edwards, grocer, Merthyr Tydfil—W. Forster, grocer, Fenchurch-street—W Tempest, innkeeper, Chester—H. Clarke, ironmonger, Portsea—H. J. Storey, victualler, Somerset-street, Aldgate—J. Mack, victualler, Tottenham-court-road—T. C. Armsby, chemist, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire—W. Walker, fustian-manufacturer, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Gallie, Edinburgh, plumber—T. Clemenerson, Annan, earthenware-merchant—J. M'Clure, Linwood, Renfrewshire, shoemaker—A. M'Nab, Glasgow, spirit-dealer—J. Plummer, Edinburgh, flesher.

Births.—On the 12th inst., the lady of T. J. B. Angell, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 25th inst., at 19, Endsleigh-street, Mrs. W. Harmar, of a son.—On Monday, the 22d inst., in St. John's Wood, the lady of the Rev. S. Robins, of a son.—On the 23d inst., at Stubbings, near Maidenhead, the lady of W. R. H. Powell, Esq., of Malsgwynne, Carmarthenshire, of a daughter.

Married.—On the 25th inst., at St. Mary's, Newington, A. Mayhew, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, to Julia Lydia Lawson, of Great Ealing, Middlesex, fourth daughter of the late J. Lawson, Esq., of Norwood, Surrey.—On Monday, the 22d inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, J. L. Hartwell, Esq., of the Medical Staff, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt Percy Earl, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.—On Tuesday, the 23d inst., at St. Marylebone Church, H. T. Chapman, Esq., of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, to Georgina, widow of G. Green, Esq., late of Her Majesty's 87th regiment.

Died.—On the 16th of Dec., at Nevis, aged 23, Mary, wife of C. Kenney, Esq., late Captain 52d regiment.—On Thursday, the 18th instant, Lucy Mary, second daughter of T. Askew, Esq., of Berkeley-place, Cheltenham.—On the 21st instant, at his house at Egham Hythe, J. M'Clellan, Esq., in his 83d year.—On the 23d inst., at Esher, Mr. J. Masters, in the 71st year of his age.—On the 25th inst., in Harley-street, K. Collett, Esq., of Holcrofts, Fulham, in the 67th year of his age, one of the Masters of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer of Pleas.—On Wednesday, the 24th inst., at his residence, 59, Cambridge-street, London, Colonel C. A. Vigoureaux, C.B., late of the 45th regiment, in the 64th year of his age.—On Wednesday, the 24th instant, at Tonbridge-place, Euston-square, Dr. J. Weir, late Senior Medical Commissioner of the Navy.—On the 23d inst., at Ramsgate, T. Amsinck, Esq., aged 77.—On the 24th inst., in her 88th year, Esther, wife of C. K. Bourne, Esq., of Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.
Saturday, February 27, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 10. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841. PRICE 6d.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Menzies, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart
Mr. Insley, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Maxwell, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Nutt, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklebank, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Hawick
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to call the attention of Cultivators to his fine Seedling Heartsease, which gained the first prize seven times out of eight competitions at the principal Metropolitan Flower Shows. Robin Adair, 10*s.* 6*d.*; La Superbe, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Argo, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Victory, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Diogenes, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Edmonton Hero, 5*s.*; with six others at 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; the collection for 3*l.* 3*s.*; 25 fine show varieties, named, for 1*l.*—Edmonton, near London.

SURRY LANE, near the Church, Battersea.—Superb SEEDLING CINERARIA.—GAINES'S *Prince Albert* is now ready for delivery, in small plants, at 10s. 6d. per plant. His list of first-rate Geraniums, Dahlias, Pansies, &c., can be obtained by application at the Nursery. A description of his Seedling Dahlias is advertised in the February Number of the *Floricultural Cabinet*. He has a few small plants of that splendid Geranium Guardsman, figured in the *Florists' Journal*, now ready for delivery.

CUCUMBER SHOW.—The Third Annual Cucumber Show, held at Mr. Lidgard's, at the Thatched House Inn, Hammersmith, will take place on MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1841. There will be several prizes to contend for, by those who produce of their own growing the best and most complete Leash of Fruit. Subscribers, 5s.; Non-Subscribers, 10s. The Fruit must be in the Show-room by 1 o'clock: none received after that time. Dinner at 2 o'clock precisely.

TO GROWERS OF THE CACTUS.—Messrs. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they have just received from Mexico an importation of *Echinocacti* of unusual large size, and in fine health, to which they invite the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Nurserymen desirous of possessing specimens of extraordinary perfection. They may be seen at their Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, where they will be sold by auction, in the month of April, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, GERANIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that he has a fine selection of the above flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.

	£.	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES.—100 superfine sorts, by name, one root of each	3	0	0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
ANEMONES.—100 roots in 50 superfine sorts, by name	2	10	0
Superfine Double, in mixture, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
AURICULAS.—25 superfine sorts, with their names, one plant of each	3	13	6
PICOTEES.—25 superfine sorts, with their names, one pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.—12 superfine sorts, with their names, one pair of each	2	2	0

H. GROOM begs to say, his Catalogue of Geraniums and new plants for this spring is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

G. CHARLWOOD begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has received his usual collection of American Tree and Shrub Seeds which have arrived in good condition, and are well worthy the attention of Gentlemen and the Trade.

G. C. likewise begs to offer to the attention of all Amateurs and admirers of the Flower Garden the following new and rare Seeds, which he assures them are deserving a place in every parterre.

IPOMŒA RUBRA CÆRULEA.
HELYCHRYSUM, new white, from Van Diemen's Land, 5ft. to 6ft.
PODOTHECA CAPITATA (new), does well for either pots or borders—yellow.
AGERATUM GRANDIFLORUM (new), beautiful cærulean blue for borders.
PORTULACCA SPLENDENS (new), handsome.
VERBENAS (new), from Mexico, various white ones, mixed.
DITTO ditto ditto all colours, mixed.
LUPINUS HARTWEGII.
ZEBRA MALLOW (new), very showy.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
CENTAUREA AMERICANA.
IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT (tender).

And all the new and well-known varieties of Flower Seeds, with a general collection of Vegetable Seeds of the best description.—Catalogues will be sent free, on application.—14, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden, Feb. 1841.

ROSES.—WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, and at PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the Horticultural public in general, to their extensive and unrivalled collection of Roses; they have the pleasure of offering the following now ready for immediate delivery at the annexed very reduced prices.

Sorts left to W. W. & Son's selection.

Extra fine standard Roses, per doz.	30*s.*	Per 100.
Half-standard Roses, per doz.	12*s.* or	5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Fine half-standard Roses, per doz.	18*s.*	6 0 0
Extra fine half do., per doz.	24*s.*	7 10 0
Dwarf Roses, per doz.	6*s.*	1 10 0
Fine dwarf do., per doz.	9*s.*	2 10 0
Very fine do., per doz.	12*s.*	3 15 0
Extra do. do., per doz.	18*s.*	5 0 0
Climbing and Noisette Roses, dwarfs, 6*s.* to 9*s.*		1 10 0
Do. do., extra fine, per doz.	12*s.*	2 10 0

The above warranted all the most beautiful French varieties.—Rose Lists, also general Catalogues of Nursery Stock, may be had GRATIS on application.

The trade are respectfully informed that the principal sorts of Roses, &c., are grown in immense quantities, and offered at unprecedented low prices, of which a wholesale Catalogue is published. All Nurserymen are invited to apply for it.

Wm. Wood and Son beg leave respectfully to add, that they have found, from experience, that the present time is quite as favourable for planting Roses as the autumn.

ALEXANDER JAMES STEWART, of Salt-hill Nursery, near Windsor, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and public generally, that his descriptive Catalogues of Dahlias and Camellias may be had on application early in March; the former contains upwards of 200 sorts, including the crème of the new show flowers, and all those of last season: the latter comprises nearly every approved variety, amongst which are Belle Senlisienne, Alba Lendinensis, Duchesse d'Orleans, Amaryllis, D'Amerique, Venera, Bellina Major, Felicita, Forbesii, Henri Favre, Frederic le Grand, Incomparabilis Vera, Lendretaii, King, Victoria Antwerpiensis, Colletii, Francofurtensis, Reticulata, Donkelaerii, Tricolor, Ochroleuca, &c. &c.

A catalogue of very choice Geraniums may be had at same time, on prepaid application.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, 35 years of age, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can have an undeniable character from his last situation, where he lived above two years. Direct, T. F., Printing-office, Hounslow, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER AND BAILIFF, or Gardener and Steward.—A married Man, aged 35, without family, who can be highly recommended by his last Employer, with whom he lived in the above capacities the last 11 years. Direct to D. G., Mr. Batts', Seedsman, 412, Strand.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—Wants a Situation as GARDENER an experienced middle-aged man who understands planning and laying out Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c.; is a native of Scotland, married, but no family; lived in his last place 10 years. Address A. B., 95, High-street, Borough, or 78, Judd-street, Brunswick Square; Mr. Poulter's, Maidenhead, Berks; Mr. Jeffrey's, High Wycombe, Bucks.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MART, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1841, at 12 o'clock,—a very rich Assortment of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS, the property of Mr. Norman, Woolwich. Also, fine Standard and Dwarf ROSES, DAHLIAS, &c.—May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, SEEDSMEN, and others.—Valuable LEASE of the PORTLAND NURSERY GROUND, Stock-in-Trade, &c.—MR. GRAVES will sell by Auction, by order of the Executors of the late MR. ROBERT HASTINGS, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, MARCH 11, at 12, the LEASE of the PORTLAND NURSERY GROUND, which comprises, by estimation, about four acres of highly-cultivated Land, situate Primrose-hill Road, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, held for a long term at a low rent. On the same and following days, the valuable STOCK of PLANTS, a Quantity of Manure, a Horse and Cart, a Dennett, &c., &c., now on view. Particulars and Catalogues to be had of S. M. Cooper, Esq., Solicitor, 9, Old Cavendish-street; Mr. Graves, Mortimer-street, Cavendh Square, and on the premises.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

KENSINGTON NURSERY, LONDON.

RICHARD FORREST & CO. beg to direct public attention to an extensive collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, which, as they are growing on a portion of their ground they are obliged to clear off, will shortly be submitted to public competition, and which are well worthy the notice of the Gentry, the Trade, and Public Companies (see Auctioneers' Advertisement). They again advert to their New Strawberry, the Swainston Seedling, having fine, strong, well-rooted plants to offer; and to their Fruit-tree collection, which is complete with everything worth planting. They also invite attention to their collection of Camellias, and general Greenhouse Plants, Hybrid Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c. &c.

Horticultural and Agricultural Seeds in great variety, and Packets of choice Flower Seeds from 5*s.* and upwards, may be had on the shortest notice.

Packets of the Bokhara or Giant Clover, Clintonia pulchella, Schizopetalon Walkerii, with a general assortment of fine and tender annuals.

Two-years' Seedling Scotch Fir, one and two-years' seedling Larch and Spruce Seedling, and transplanted Oaks.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d.* per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d.* per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d.*, made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d.* per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

IMPORTANT to GENTLEMEN, the TRADE, and PUBLIC COMPANIES WHO INTEND PLANTING THIS SEASON.—At the express desire of the Proprietors, Messrs. FORREST & Co., who are under the necessity of clearing off a great portion of one of their Nurseries, Messrs. PROTHEROE & MORRIS beg respectfully to announce that they will submit to public competition at the Kensington Nursery, on Monday, the 22nd March and following days, an extensive and well-selected collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and American Plants, &c., consisting of Large Magnolias, Evergreen Oaks, Cork-trees, Hollies, Laurels, Laurestinus, Arbutus, Pinus Cembra and various others, Ailantus glandulosa, Koelreuteria paniculata, Fringe-trees, Rhamnus latifolia, Chinese and American Arbor-vitæ, Standard Acacia inermis, &c. &c. &c.—To be viewed a week before the sale. Catalogues will be printed forthwith, and to be had of all the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneer, Laytonstone Nursery.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA,

Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. for the Year 1841. The Exhibitions will take place on the following days,—Saturday, May 15th, Saturday, June 12th; Saturday, July 10th.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

Where it shall be required, the Society will defray the fair and reasonable expenses actually incurred by private growers in conveying objects to and from the Garden, provided a detailed statement of such expenses be delivered at the Fruit-room in the Garden, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of exhibition; the statement to be signed by the exhibitor as a declaration of its correctness.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the plants, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As the Garden will be opened at 1 o.m. for the admission of members, it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 11 a.m., and it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be in order by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 9 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases already received, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has occasionally been produced by that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition will be admitted as heretofore before half-past 9 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 11 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to produce their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate, every time they pass or repass.

FLOWER-STANDS.

Provision will be made by the Society for placing on the tables such specimens as may be furnished by exhibitors: but as some flowers travel most securely when fixed permanently in boxes, and as many persons prefer their own stands, it has been determined that any exhibitors may use their own boxes or stands, under the following conditions:—

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS.

The Society distributes in Gold or in Silver three descriptions of Medals; namely, the Large, the Knightian, and the Banksian. Persons gaining several Medals of the same denomination at the three Meetings, may exchange them in the following proportions:—

A Silver Banksian Medal is represented by the No.	2
A Silver Knightian	3
A Large Silver	5
A Gold Banksian	15
A Gold Knightian	20
A Large Gold	40

If within one month after the Third Exhibition this year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into two classes: for the first class nurserymen will compete with nurserymen, and private individuals with private individuals; and separate prizes will be awarded accordingly: for the second class no distinction will be made between nurserymen and private individuals.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to state under what letter their plants are to be exhibited; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in entering the objects they may bring to the meetings, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

CLASS I.—Subjects for which Nurserymen and Private Persons exhibit independently of each other; separate Medals being offered for the best exhibitions among Nurserymen, and for the best among Private Growers.

	Gold Knightian	Gold Banksian.	Large Silver.	Silver Knightian.	Silver Banksian.
A. Azaleas, greenhouse, in varieties, number not to exceed 12 plants	—	1st	2d	3d	—
B. Carnations, not exceeding blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
C. Pinks, not exceeding blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
D. Picotees, not exceeding blooms	—	—	—	1st	2d
E. Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of 20 species	1st	—	2d	3d	—
F. Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of 6 species	—	1st	2d	3d	—
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 6 species	1st	—	2d	3d	—
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of 3 species	—	1st	2d	3d	—
I. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single specimens of new and handsome species	—	—	1st	2d	3d
K. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single specimens	—	—	1st	2d	3d
L. Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, and in pots of 12 to a cast	—	1st	2d	3d	4th
M. Pelargoniums, in collections of 3 varieties, in pots of unlimited size	—	—	1st	—	—
N. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties	—	—	1st	2d	3d
O. Roses, in collections	—	1st	2d	3d	4th
P. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants	1st	2d	3d	—	—
Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants	—	1st	2d	3d	—
R. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 different species	—	—	1st	2d	—
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes	—	—	1st	2d	3d
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes	—	—	1st	2d	3d

CLASS II.—Subjects with regard to which all Persons are admitted to equal competition, no distinction being made between Nurserymen and Private Persons.

V. Collections of stove or greenhouse climbers	—	1st	2d	3d	—
W. Cacti, the tall kinds, in flower	—	—	1st	2d	—
X. Fruit, miscellaneous collections of, consisting of at least three different kinds, peaches and nectarines being considered as forming only one kind	1st	2d	3d	—	—
Y. Grapes	—	—	1st	2d	3d
Z. Pine-apples	—	—	1st	2d	—
AA. Peaches or nectarines, in dishes of six specimens	—	—	—	1st	2d
BB. Very finely-grown single specimens of ornamental plants, whether old or new, in flower	—	—	1st	2d	3d
CC. Single specimens of new ornamental plants. The medals for these will be given entirely at the discretion of the judges	—	—	—	—	—
DD. Miscellaneous subjects of Horticultural produce, not comprehended under any of the foregoing heads	—	—	1st	2d	3d

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Medals in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it desirable to do so.

The only absolute directions which the Judges receive from the Council are, firstly, to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, not only for new and curious objects, but for remarkable specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not merely to encourage the Collector, but more especially to reward the success of the skilful Gardener; and secondly, NOT TO MAKE ANY AWARD IN CASES WHERE THE OBJECTS EXHIBITED DO NOT APPEAR WORTHY OF A MEDAL; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

The Garden will be opened on each day, to Fellows and to Visitors, at One o'clock, under the following regulations:—

All Fellows of the Society will be admitted without tickets, from One till Six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance.

Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained through Fellows of the Society.

All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday the 6th of April, may obtain, at the rate of 3s. 6d. each, any number of Tickets, not exceeding TWENTY-FOUR, provided such tickets be actually taken out on or before Tuesday, the 20th of April.

After the 6th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of 5s. each ticket.

Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after One o'clock, to either of the three exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor.

All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

Any tickets issued at the Garden on the days of exhibition will be at the advanced price of 10s. each.

No tickets whatever will be issued except on the personal application or written order of a Fellow of the Society.

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial; and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required. Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green, Essex, has also permitted J. Drake to mention, that on a vinery erected for him in May last, from a design of Mr. Paxton's, and which was glazed by J. Drake with glass 11 inches long, not a single pane has been broken by the late sudden changes in the weather, and that it has in all other respects most perfectly answered his expectation. Mr. Allcard has also kindly permitted him to state that the vinery may be viewed upon application to his gardener, at his residence as above; and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Botanic	8 P.M.
	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.

IN a former Number (p. 71) we gave a short account of some remarkable discoveries by Dr. Boucherie, by means of which the important problem of preserving timber seems at last to be solved. A pamphlet lately published by this gentleman gives us the means of more fully explaining the nature of his investigations.

It is obvious that to render a power of preserving timber generally useful, it is necessary not only that the substance to be employed and the means of applying it should be extremely cheap, but also that the former should be perfectly free from all unwholesome qualities. Among the many substances that occurred to Dr. Boucherie was the *impure* pyrolignite of iron, manufactured abundantly from refuse iron for the use of dyers, which the following experiment led him to believe would be perfectly efficacious. The soft fruit of the melon differs from hard wood only in the greater quantity of soluble matter which it contains; and as the decay of wood had been ascertained experimentally to be caused principally by its soluble contents, it appeared highly probable that whatever substance would preserve so perishable a vegetable substance as the melon, would *à fortiori* act with energy upon timber. A melon then was divided into two equal parts, one of which was immediately placed upon a plate, and the other was plunged for a few hours into the pyrolignite, after which it was laid upon a second plate by the side of the first. As usual, the unprepared half speedily became putrid; but the other gradually became dried up, and at last acquired the hardness of wood. Experiments upon saw-dust, beet-root, carrots, and flour having given the same result, Dr. Boucherie proceeded to apply the pyrolignite to wood. To gain this object completely was his next inquiry. Mere immersion will produce only a superficial effect, and to force the pyrolignite into the tissue by means of pressure is too expensive. It occurred to him that the simplest, the most certain, and the most economical method would be to take advantage of the vital forces of a tree while in full vegetation, and to present the pyrolignite to the lower extremity of the trunk, as if it were food to be taken up into the circulation. Upon trial, this mode of impregnating the trunk was found perfect; the pyrolignite rising rapidly through all the permeable parts of the timber up to the extremities. The method employed is simple immersion of the lower end cut off, when small arms of trees are to be operated upon; but when the weight of large timber trees prevents their being so treated, without expensive tackle, the following contrivance has been adopted:—At the ground line, a hole is bored horizontally through the trunk, so as to open a passage from side to side; a coarse-toothed saw is then introduced into the hole, and worked right and left horizontally, till about an inch in thickness remains undivided on either side; by which means nearly all the sap-vessels are cut through, and the trunk remains supported by two opposite points. The wound is then carefully closed externally with pitched cloth, except at one point, through which a pipe passes from a reservoir containing the pyrolignite. A few days in the summer or autumn are sufficient to saturate a large tree, for which purpose pyrolignite to the amount of about $\frac{1}{30}$ of the weight of the green-wood is required.

In France the hoops of wine-casks are made from branches of Sweet chestnut. Some casks hooped with wood thus prepared, and others in the usual state, were placed side by side in a damp cellar; at the end of two years the natural hoops were rotten, while those prepared were unchanged. Timber thus impregnated becomes so hard and tough, as to be very difficult to work.

Having thus ascertained the practicability of introducing substances into the interior of trees without having recourse to any expensive process, Dr. Boucherie turned his attention to the possibility of increasing the elasticity of wood, and of diminishing its combustibility. He found that these most important results could only be arrived at by the use of a deliquescent salt. His experiments taught him that the elasticity of wood is generally in proportion to the quantity of moisture it contains, and that those qualities are universally lost when perfect dryness is produced. Such cases as appear to form an exception to this rule, are either dependent upon some particular structure of wood, or upon the alkaline salts which it naturally contains. Muriate of lime, an exceedingly cheap deliquescent salt, was employed with perfect success*: a weak solution increases the elasticity and flexibility a little; concentrated solutions render those qualities excessive. Veneers of pine-wood prepared with a concentrated solution of muriate of lime became so pliable, that they could be twisted in any direction, or bent into a perfect spiral, without giving way. It appears probable that the same preparation will render wood durable; but in the absence of proof of this, a fifth part of pyrolignite is added to the muriate. The casting, splitting, and shrinking of wood are all prevented by the same means; and, what is of much greater moment, its combustible qualities are almost destroyed. Upon this most interesting subject we quote the words of Dr. Boucherie:—"As soon as I had discovered that a certain amount of moisture could be constantly maintained in wood by the employment of the earthy muriates, it became easy to conceive that by the same means I should not only diminish very considerably its inflammability, but also render the combustion of its charcoal difficult in consequence of the melting of the earthy salts at its surface and in its substance: and so it is. Wood prepared with these salts catches fire with great difficulty, and burns to ashes excessively slowly; so that it may be regarded, for practical purposes, as incombustible. Two cottages (*cabanes*) exactly alike were constructed; the one with prepared, the other with unprepared wood. To set them on fire, an equal quantity of combustibles was employed. The latter was burnt to ashes, while the inside of the other was hardly charred, the fire having been unable to maintain itself. These and other facts lead us to conclude that conflagrations might be rendered almost impossible, except in consequence of the inflammable materials that houses may contain."

GARDENERS are now aware that to maintain the atmosphere of a greenhouse in a proper state of moisture is quite as important to plants as to regulate the temperature, and for that purpose have been manufactured the zinc pans, slate cisterns, open troughs, steaming apparatus, and other contrivances everywhere to be met with. Among the plans that are used for moistening the air is that of throwing water upon heated flues, where the latter are still employed as a means of communicating heat; and it is for the sake of pointing out the insufficiency of this method that the following observations are made.

When in severe weather much fire-heat is required to be maintained in flues, the bricks of which they consist become excessively hot and dry, and this compound of absorbent material rapidly destroys the moisture of the air in a house. Upon entering such a house, one experiences an uncomfortable sensation in breathing, on account of the unusual dryness of the atmosphere. On such occasions it is a common practice to sprinkle water upon the heated flues from a watering-pot, by which means a cloud of vapour is produced, which the gardener imagines restores to the air the moisture that had been lost. This is, however, not the case. If, an hour after such an operation, the house is visited, no appearance of dew will be found upon the leaves, in consequence of the condensation of steam upon them. In point of fact, the water thrown upon the flues was in part absorbed and in part decomposed by them, and the house gained little or nothing. But if, instead of this, a cloud of steam is introduced into the house by means of a pipe leading from a boiler, a very different effect is produced; all the plants become covered with dew, standing in globules upon the edges of the leaves: showing that, in this case, the atmosphere has been thoroughly moistened. It is therefore clear that the form in which moisture is communicated to a greenhouse is not an indifferent consideration. We know that some gardeners make a secret of this, and hope to excel their brethren by keeping them in the dark upon such points. This narrow-mindedness should have no place in the feelings of any man, and least of all is it creditable to those whose thoughts ought to be elevated and enlarged by the habitual contemplation of the bounty and goodness of Providence in regard to the vegetable world.

* The author has found that this purpose is equally attained by employing the waste liquid drawn off from the tanks in which sea-water is evaporated during the process of making salt (*eaux mères des marais salants*).

ON THE CULTURE OF THE PANSY.

IN considering this subject we shall adopt the order which an amateur first beginning to grow this flower would probably follow.

Having fixed upon the situation for your bed (one having a south-eastern aspect, and well sheltered from all winds, is the best that can be selected, taking care that it be not so overhung with trees as to cause the plants to be drawn, or where they will catch the drippings from the boughs), at any time between October and February mark out your ground in plots three or four feet wide, with one-foot alleys; remove the soil from the beds to the depth of eight inches, and fill them to the height of three inches above the alleys with a compost prepared as follows: Some time during the previous autumn heap together in layers equal parts of one-year-old horse-manure, ditto cow-manure, maiden earth (the top spit from some meadow is the best), common garden-mould, and leaf-mould: this is to be frequently turned over and mixed during the winter in frosty or dry weather, but never during rain, which causes the soil to turn sour. Where the soil is cold and heavy, the proportion of horse-manure should exceed that of the cow-manure, and with this compost should be mixed about one-sixth part of the whole of silver or sharp sand or road-scrapings; but where, on the contrary, the soil is sandy, the cow-manure should predominate.

In making the bed, the roughest or coarsest portion of the compost is to be made use of first, letting the finer portion remain for the surface.

The next operation to be considered is planting: for this choose a dry day, towards the latter end of March or the beginning of April, and having first neatly raked the bed, proceed to mark off the intended rows at one foot apart, and when planting leave a space of at least 10 in. between each plant. After planting, it would be advisable to turn a garden-pot over each plant for the first day or two, to shade it from the sun, wind, or frost. If there has been frost during the night, be very careful not to uncover them if the sun be at all likely to shine. Pansies love a moist, still atmosphere, and are very impatient of wind. All sudden changes are also very prejudicial. Several of your readers will have remarked that if a hot sun succeed rainy weather, many of the plants begin to droop, and would soon die off if not shaded. The same effect is also produced when a bed previously shaded is suddenly exposed to the heat of the mid-day sun. If you find any plant thus affected, place a hand-glass over it, and form it into cuttings. But after all due care and attention have been bestowed, it will frequently be found that some of the plants sap off. This has been attributed to the wire-worm, but I have never found that grub at or in the roots of any Pansy I have taken up, which I invariably do when any of the plants fall prostrate. Strength or freshness of the manure, and its being too retentive of moisture, have been assigned as other causes; that this disease is accelerated by them I have no doubt, but it cannot be the only reason, as they very frequently sap off in poor sandy soils. Perhaps some of your readers can suggest the true cause.

Any person who may wish to send flowers for exhibition will be quite unable to compete successfully, unless he cover his beds at least a week previously to each show, to protect the plants from being battered by the wind or rain, or faded by the sun in hot weather; it will prevent excessive evaporation, and in cold keep the temperature more uniform. The frame for the cover should be at least three or four feet above the beds in the centre, and supported at the four corners on posts at about 8 in. from the surface, to allow the free circulation of air. It may be made similar to a tulip-frame.

One of the greatest enemies the Pansy-grower has to contend with is the slug; during one night it will make as great ravages among the blossoms as will require a week to replace. The best method to rid yourself of these animals is to water the bed with clear lime-water during the evening after a shower of rain (when they come out in great abundance); but any person wishing to show must carefully search for them both morning and evening. They generally secrete on the under surface of the leaves, or close to the roots of the plants. In order to guard as much as possible against the depredations of slugs, &c., let your beds be edged with slate or stone, which affords no harbour for them, and always looks neat. There is only one other remark I would wish to make concerning the general management of these plants, namely, never to water your beds, even in the driest season; but in its stead, if continued hot weather is expected, I would advise that fresh cow-manure be placed round the base of each plant, which, by preventing too rapid evaporation, will be amply sufficient to preserve a due degree of moisture about the roots. For the propagation of old and choice varieties, about the middle of [illegible] cuttings from those plants which are [illegible] and have produced good flowers during the season, and strike them in a shady bed [illegible] of sand, peat or silver or sharp sand, leaf-mould, [illegible] and [illegible]-mould; for the first few days they should be covered with a hand-glass and shaded from the sun; but no protection will be required afterwards. When the cuttings are sufficiently rooted, which will be in about three weeks or a month, plant them in good-sized pots, and let them stand in a dry situation

till the frost commences; the pots should then be plunged in sawdust, in a cold frame, and kept quite dry; but air must be given as often as practicable, particularly in spring. When the frost is severe, cover the frame with a mat, *which must not on any account be removed during the day if the sun shines:* more plants are lost, in the spring especially, by not attending to this rule, than by the severest frost. For the production of new varieties: this is of course from seed, which may be sown at any time from March till September, either in pans or in the open ground. In about six weeks the seedlings will be ready to plant out; but if sown so late in the year that they cannot be removed, the seedlings will require some protection during the winter, either by frame or otherwise; they can be planted out early in the spring. As a general rule Pansy-seed should be sown as soon as convenient after being collected; for if allowed to remain some time unsown, vegetation is much longer in taking place, and many of the seeds will not come up at all. Seed should be gathered from those plants which have the best-shaped blooms; and if these be impregnated with the pollen of other flowers which have bright or good eyes, it may have a good effect. The seed-pods when ripe become erect, and open on the first fine day, and if not gathered would shed in the course of a few hours: during fine weather, therefore, the beds should be looked over at least once a day, and such pods as appear ripe should be gathered. It only remains to notice succession-beds, which it will be necessary to have in order to ensure a continuance of blooms: for this purpose I would recommend that the first cuttings which can be obtained be taken from the spring plants, and when struck be planted out in a bed to bloom in the autumn; the treatment of the plants will be the same as before directed, but the situation of the bed must be due south.

I will just add that the whole of the remarks made, and the regulations laid down or proposed, are the result of four years' practical experience in the cultivation of this plant.—*An Amateur, Manchester.*

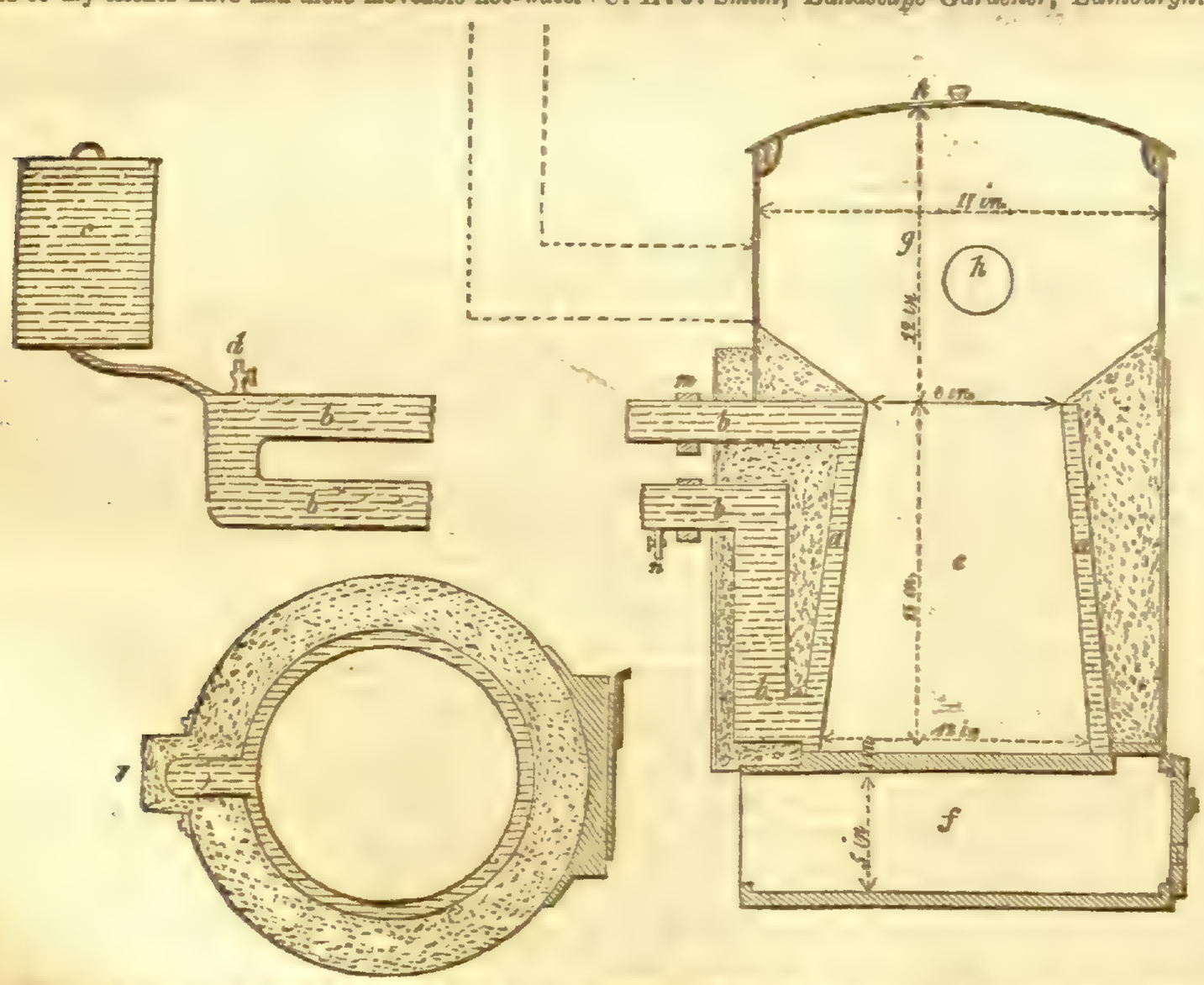
HOT-WATER APPARATUS.

The following is an account of a portable hot-water apparatus which I have contrived for frames and pits. The boiler is that described by Mr. Rogers, slightly altered, and fitted into a sheet-iron case with a cast-iron bottom and ash-pit door; the latter is ground to the frame, turning on a hilt at the one end with a catch at the other. The boiler is surrounded with sand, and, having a sand-joint for the door at the top, the whole is rendered nearly air-tight, so that very little air can enter the furnace except what is admitted through the register in the ash-pit door. This arrangement places the consumption of the fuel and the temperature of the pipes completely under the control of those who have the management of the apparatus, and allows a greater or less degree of heat to be given as may be required by the state of the weather. The top is moveable, with an iron smoke-funnel and door; the projection in the case at the pipes is also moveable, but is fixed with iron pins in eyes; this allows the boiler to be lifted out when necessary. The pipes are placed as in the section, or side by side if more convenient; but they should have a gradual rise from the boiler to the highest point where the water returns to the boiler; an air-cock and cistern are placed at this point, and the latter is connected with the pipes by a small tube. Several couplings are placed in the pipes at convenient distances, to allow of their being easily removed; but where the length of the apparatus is not more than for a six-light frame, or where it does not go round the frame, a pair only near the boiler are necessary. When the apparatus is likely to be moved from one set of frames and pits to another, the boiler and pipes should be made of copper; but if the pipes are more than 2½ inches in diameter, the moveable joints must be made with flanges and nuts. The boiler is usually placed outside of the frames or pits, and covered with a small wooden case.

Some of my clients have had these moveable hot-water stoves working in frames this winter, and their gardeners give a very favourable report of them during the late severe snow-storm; they have been able to keep many greenhouse plants in frames at a very small expense—not more than a pennyworth of fuel for twenty-four hours. After the fire has been properly kindled and filled up to the door with gas-cinders, the fuel lasts from twelve to fifteen hours without any addition; one in my own house I have kept going at a heat little short of boiling for twenty-four hours with one charge of cinders. This may appear a very long period, but it is entirely owing to the slow combustion of the fuel, as no more air is admitted to the furnace than is necessary to keep up the degree of heat required, and also to the position of the furnace in the centre of the boiler, so that the whole of the heat given out by the fuel is brought into use—so much so, that an hour after the fire has been made up for the night, I have found that the smoke from the funnel was not more than 140°, while the water in the pipes was 200°.

From the practical experience I have had in forcing, I think these stoves may be of considerable use to many gardeners, and especially to amateur cultivators, as it will enable them to preserve many plants in frames or pits which, without some such artificial assistance, they are at present unable to do. This hot-water stove is fitted up here in a very superior way by the Shotts Iron Company, and by Messrs. Slight and Co., Leith-walk.

I have applied conical boilers, fitted up much in the same way, to conservatories and forcing-houses very successfully. Mr. Rogers' boiler appears to me the most economical now in use, and much superior to any description of hot-air stove that I am acquainted with. The conical boiler was used here more than ten years ago by the Union Canal Company to heat their passage-boats with steam, on the recommendation of Sir John Robison, late Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.—*C. H. J. Smith, Landscape Gardener, Edinburgh.*



a Boiler. *b* Pipes. *c* Expansion Cistern. *d* Air-cock. *e* Furnace. *f* Ash-pit. *g* Moveable top, for containing a good supply of fuel. *h* Smoke-pipe. *k* Door for supplying the fuel with sand-joints for the rim. *l* Piece of sheet-iron fixed to the case with iron pins. *m* Coupling Screws. *n* Cock for drawing off the water.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. VII.

The planting and pruning of all kinds of fruit-trees and bushes should be finished, if possible, by this time. The Raspberry is generally among the latest in being pruned, on account of the canes being liable to be injured if cut in winter, or during hard frost. Nothing of this is now to be apprehended, and therefore the sooner it is attended to the better, as the longer it is delayed there will be the greater danger of rubbing off the buds. The usual mode of managing the Raspberry is to remove the whole of the old stems which bore fruit last year, and to thin out, and shorten a few inches, the canes intended for fruiting this year, leaving them loose, or tieing several canes together at the top. The greatest produce is probably derived from this mode of treatment; but where *quality* and *size* are wanted instead of *quantity*, they should be planted, as we suggested in our third article (p. 84), at three or four feet distance, and thinned in summer of all superfluous shoots and suckers, leaving only six or eight of the finest canes on each plant; so that at this season there will be little to do besides cutting away the old wood; and instead of leaving the canes erect, take half the number on each plant and bend them over to meet the half on the plant adjoining, weave the shoots into one another and tie them with matting. They will then form a series of arches, which will have the effect of making more of the buds break than when the canes are left erect.

Any Cabbages that were planted last autumn should now have the earth stirred between the rows, and a little of the finest of it drawn round the plants. Sowings must also be made in the border we recommended to be got ready last week, of the following vegetables, which require to be raised in seed-beds and afterwards transplanted, namely, Early York, Battersea and Vanack *Cabbage*, Dwarf-curled *Kale*, Large late Green *Savoy*, and *Leeks*. The border need not be of any great extent; when dug, let it be marked off into beds of about a yard square, and allot one of them to each of the things intended to be sown. Sow the seed equally over the surface, but not too thick; afterwards beat the ground with the teeth of the rake until all the lumps are broken and the seed covered, then rake the whole neatly. Birds are very destructive to seeds newly sown, unless they are protected. The usual method of doing this is by sticking some feathers in a string and hanging it over the beds; but the most effectual way is by bending some rods over the beds and then covering them with a piece of net. The kind which is sold at three-halfpence per square yard is well adapted for this purpose, and will last a long time if properly taken care of.

Now is a good time for planting *Chives* and *Shallots*. The former are met with in every cottage garden, the young leaves being much esteemed for seasoning instead of onions, when the latter cannot be obtained. A moist situation suits them very well, and they may be planted either as an edging, or in a small bed in rows nine inches apart and six inches from one another. *Shallots* are seldom grown by cottagers, but we see no reason why they should not be cultivated, as they take little room and are quite as useful as the onion. The long-keeping Shallot is the kind which Mr. Thompson recommends. They may occupy a small bed and be planted in rows nine inches asunder, and a foot between each. The ground should be rich, but *not* recently manured, as the roots are liable to suffer from maggots. Deep planting is also against them, the depth of the bulb in the ground being quite sufficient. —*M. E. H.*

FORCED FLOWERS.

Perhaps there is no branch of gardening more delightful or more esteemed than a large and constant supply of early forced flowers during the dull winter and spring months. A detailed account of management would, I am afraid, trespass too much on your pages; a brief outline, I hope, will meet the wishes of the readers of the *Chronicle* that require such information. Before I enter on the subject of forcing, it will first be requisite to give a short list of plants that are proper for forcing, and of the preparation that they require. The best kinds are as under:—

Roses, White, Red, and Spong's Provence,
Moss and Crimson Perpetual,
Indica,
" Minor,
Barclayana,
Laurenceana,
Rhododendron Catawbiense,
Ponticum & var.
Kalmia latifolia,
glauca,
angustifolia,
Daphne Cneorum,
Deutzia scabra
Rhodora canadensis,
Pyrus præcox
Gardenia radicans,
florida,
Hydrangea hortensis,
Syringa violacea,
persica,
Andromeda thymifolia,
floribunda,
angustifolia,
Azaleas, all kinds,
Polyanthus Narcissus,
Lilium candidum,
Pelargoniums—Alba multiflora,
Gen. Washington,
Admiral Napier,
Invincible,
Dchs. of Roxburgh and scarlets of all kinds,
Heliotropium peruvianum,
Amaryllis of kinds,
Lachenalias,
Hyacinths,
Agapanthus umbellatus,
Aloysia citriodora,
Richardia (Calla) æthiopica,
Polygonatum vulgare,
Lily of the Valley,
Cinerarias,
Crocuses,
Tulips—Clarimond,
Duc Van Thol,
Princess Charlotte,
Pottebakker,
Standaard,
Tournesol,
Bijou impériale,
Pinks.

The best time for potting the hardy roses is early in October; the plants should be well-rooted and strong, and the young shoots should be pruned to within three or four buds of the base: I pot them singly in No. 32 pots, in rather strong and rich soil; I then plunge them in beds in an open part of the garden, and cover the pots three or four inches thick with half-rotted horse-dung. They should always have one summer's growth after they are potted, to allow them to get well established before they are forced; all the flower-buds should be picked off the first season, and watering should be well attended to.

Lilacs are very desirable plants. I select the best-shaped, and pot them in No. 24 pots, in any common soil, and half plunge them with the roses. *Deutzia scabra* requires similar treatment. Dutch Bulbs cannot be too soon planted after they arrive in this country, for early planting is most essential. I plant most of the early Tulips singly in No. 60 pots, and Hyacinths and Narcissus in No. 48; they bloom quite as well as in larger, and pots of that size are more convenient for placing in vases and China pots in the drawing-rooms; I plant three or four Jonquils and Persian Irises in each pot, and Crocuses, Snowdrops, Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., as thick as they can be laid; after potting, all the hardy kinds should be placed on a dry bottom covered four or five inches with old tan or coal-ashes. Lachenalias should be potted at the same time, and kept in a greenhouse or pit through the winter.

All the kinds of American plants should be potted as soon as the bloom-buds are well set, and plunged in old tan in any sheltered place.

The common star and some of the strongest-growing kind of laced Pinks are the best for forcing. They should be propagated by cuttings in the forcing-flower house early

in April, and planted out in beds in a light rich soil in May; by the end of September they should be potted in No. 32 pots, and plunged in a cold pit or frame.

Cuttings or offsets of the Neapolitan Violet should be planted out and treated the same as the Pinks. In summer and in autumn some of the strongest plants should be potted into wide-topped 24 pots; the side-branches should be thinned out, leaving 18 or 20 of the strongest, which should be pegged down all round the inside of the pots. After they are established, they should be plunged in an old melon or cucumber frame, with a little bottom-heat, which should be kept up by linings and covering with mats at night, and as much air given as the weather will permit during the day; such plants will produce a profusion of bloom from November through the winter months; others planted out in cold pits or frames will produce a succession and continue blooming much later in spring.

Pelargoniums should be cut down early in summer and kept rather dry; as soon as they have produced young shoots half-an-inch long, the old soil is all shaken from the roots, which are well pruned or shortened, and potted in as small pots as they can be conveniently got into, in light sandy soil; they are placed in a shady and damp situation; the shoots are stopped and the growth encouraged as much as possible; they are repotted into their blooming-pots in much richer and stronger soil, with a good drainage, the first week in October, when they are placed in the greenhouse.

Some of the best kinds of shrubby Cinerarias, Heliotropes, Aloysia, Hydrangea, should be propagated in large quantities early, and grown to be strong and well established by the autumn. Mignonette should be sown in light rich soil, in No. 32 pots, well drained, and plunged in a cold pit near the glass, with plenty of air and little water; three or four sowings are advisable.

I begin forcing about the middle of November. I first fill part of the pit in the flower-house with fresh tan, and the other part with shelves; I then place on the tan the first Roses, Lilacs, Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, Cinerarias, Pinks, *Azalea indica*, I put on the shelves as the season advances; and, as I can make room, a few of each of the plants that are named are placed in the forcing-house in succession every week or ten days. I water the Roses, Pelargoniums, Cinerarias, &c., with liquid manure, once a week, and keep the temperature of the house 55° at night and 60° in the day, and increase it in the spring to 65° at night and 70° in the day. I give air at every opportunity, and syringe the hard-wooded plants lightly over the top every night and morning, except in very dark and damp weather. As the Roses advance in growth, they will, when infested with green-fly, require fumigating with tobacco, and to have other insects pulled out of the buds.—*John Green.*—(*To be continued.*)

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Stoves for Greenhouses.—Having had under my charge, for upwards of two years, stoves of various kinds for warming greenhouses, I am induced to submit, for the information of such readers of your journal as may feel interested therein, my opinion regarding them. First: In lighting the fire a vapour arises which is injurious to plants. Second: After the fire is well lighted, a sulphurous gas, in considerable quantity, is generated, makes its escape from the stove, kills some, and injures many plants. Third: In cleaning out the stove it is impossible to prevent some of the coal-dust escaping; this lodges upon the leaves of the plants and is not easily removed, even with the use of the syringe; the stove and pipe also become encrusted with rust, caused by the vapour and moisture which arise in the house, and being unsightly, must be removed. Again, the practice of cleaning the stove with black-lead is highly detrimental: this, combined with the rust, will settle, whilst the process of cleaning proceeds, on the leaves and flowers of the plants, injuring their colour and foliage, and in many instances entirely destroying their vitality. Fourth: From the impossibility of establishing a uniform degree of heat throughout the house by means of stoves, those plants which are placed near them must be exposed to a higher degree of temperature, and those at a distance to a much lower, than is necessary for their healthy vegetation. What with the coals, the scuttle, the shovel, the hook for taking out the clinkers, the dust, and the water on the top of the stove, the place has more the appearance of a blacksmith's shop than a greenhouse. I am therefore of opinion that stoves inside a house will never answer the purpose of producing a healthy vegetation, although I admit they are cheaper than the old-fashioned plan of heating; and I would recommend gentlemen who are desirous of having fine, healthy, and clean plants to abolish the use of stoves and cheap gardeners, and adopt the method of heating by means of hot water.—*J.C.* [Although we regard these statements as rather exaggerated, if good stoves are employed with good management, yet we quite agree with our correspondent that the best stoves, whether Arnott's, Chunk, or Vesta, are merely a bad substitute for hot water. There are, however, many places in which a hot-water apparatus would be too expensive. Under no circumstances, however, should stoves be employed for any other purpose than that of excluding frost.]

Waste and Crown Lands.—I wish to draw the public attention to a subject I think highly deserving consideration, and I take the liberty of making your *Gardeners' Chronicle* the medium of a few observations. It is assumed that there are 30,148,319 acres uncultivated in the Imperial Kingdom, viz.: England 9,133,660, Wales 1,318,174, Scotland 13,900,550, Ireland 5,796,135. What portion of this belongs to the Crown I do not know; but that the Crown claims large tracts of land which it derives no revenue from, is undoubted. Wherefore then not dispose of it? Were it divided, and in the hands of numbers, I am satisfied large tracts of waste land would be thrown into cultivation; many of the valleys of Wales would become rich in corn and meadow, the slopes of the mountains would be planted, and the rocks searched for metals. Enterprise would be at work, busy activity would follow; many parts of this little-known country now dead and lying waste would spring up into fruitfulness and occupation. The picture is not imaginary: Liverpool and Manchester are not above a few hours' distance from the Principality, and the splendid fortunes of her merchants might induce a scattering of it in speculation, and in other instances in creating residences, villas, or castles, in the sublime scenery of Wales. It would be the country's gain that the land revenue office *gifted* all these wastes away, rather than that they should lie waste. If in private hands, the farmer, the planter, the miner, the road-maker would be at work, and their combined exertions would add to national wealth, giving also work to numbers. Thus far I have only drawn attention to the uncultivated lands belonging to the Crown; but much might be said in favour of selling most of its other landed property, which would produce so much more were it in private hands. Then the enormous sums expended upon agencies would be abolished; then the expenses of auditors, &c. &c., would be no more. The Crown, be assured, does not farm or rent to profit. Supposing that immense tract of land called the New Forest had all its old stumps uprooted and the deer destroyed, and supposing the scene was changed to corn-fields and pasture, would the transfer of such property not be an advantageous one, both for Crown and country? I should like to see the land of the empire all cultivated and planted where it would pay for the labour. In conclusion, let me point out what one man in his own lifetime has done for his country. That great farmer, Mr. Coke of Norfolk, now Lord Leicester, has brought thousands and thousands of acres into a high state of cultivation, which before he commenced his labours were valueless and barren.—*H. B. H., Feb.* 23.

Kyanised Wood.—I have read with some interest the account, by Mr. Tillery, of experiments made at Welbeck on timber prepared with Kyan's solution. It is a subject of considerable importance, and I think Mr. Tillery would be doing the public a great kindness were he to detail *most minutely* any further information which he may possess respecting the preservation of timber, &c. It is well known that almost any kind of timber will soon rot in a mushroom-house, yet I have known Larch last, in a bed constantly at work for several years, without any preparation whatever. As it appears that unprepared timber never lasted longer than *one* year in the mushroom-house at Welbeck, I think it is possible that there may be some peculiar property in the said house for producing decay, and I should like to know Mr. Tillery's opinion as to that question. In 1838, I had a foot-board or pathway made under my direction for a vinery about 35 feet long; it was made of laths sawn out of larch-boards, and steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate. The house has been in regular crop since that time, consequently kept at a high temperature, and the pathway is at this moment as perfect as it was the day it was laid down, and does not exhibit the least sign of decay. Previously to using Kyan's solution, I always found an appearance of decay in the foot-boards of the same vinery during the first year, and in three years they fell to pieces, being completely rotten. I have used the solution extensively for roofing and other matters, but the time has not yet arrived for me to be able to give an opinion whether in these cases it has or has not been of use.—*Roaldus, Richmond, Yorkshire.*

Roscoea purpurea.—In the remarks which accompanied the late publication in the Botanical Register of a figure of *Roscoea purpurea*, it is said to be a half-hardy plant, and suggested that it might be found to bear cultivation in the open air in the south of Ireland. It has for many years been cultivated in the open air in the Botanic Garden here, quite away from a wall or any particular shelter, and without any other protection than a little tan thrown over the border in winter. With this treatment it flowers most freely. I doubt whether it would succeed in the same way near London, for the thermometer seldom falls so low in winter here as with you. Our climate is more insular.—*R. Graham, Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.*

Tropæolum tricolorum.—The soil in which I plant the tubers is a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, with a small portion of soot; this mixture is exposed to the influence of the sun from May until such time as I plant the tubers. About the latter end of June, or as soon as the decay of the stem and ripening of the seed show that the circulation of the sap has ceased, I turn out the tubers from the pots, and having carefully removed the soil, I put the tubers in flower-pans upon a shelf in a dry room. About the beginning of September they produce their new stems. I let them remain until they have lengthened from 12 to 15 inches. Having well drained a No. 12 pot, I fill it up with the compost to within 4 inches of the top, then place the tuber in the centre of the pot, and coil the stem or stems around carefully, filling up with the compost until about two inches of the stem is left above the soil. After potting, I place the pots on a stage out of doors, where they remain till the middle of October: they are then removed to the front of a cool greenhouse, exposed to as much light and air as can be given to them. With respect to watering, I keep them rather moist than otherwise; when out of doors, they are freely exposed to rain. Much fancy and no little taste have been displayed in the training of this pretty flowering plant. In whatever way it is trained, the early flower-buds should be picked off until the space allotted is covered; the object being to have the greatest quantity of bloom at one time. When necessary, in their early growth, they may be stopped, to give a supply of laterals; but mine grow so strong and break so freely, that I have no occasion to do so. At all times they should have plenty of air and light, more especially after they show their flower-buds; for the joints will be shorter, and consequently the flowers more close togegether. When in bloom, care must be taken to shade from the mid-day sun, which will prolong their season of beauty. The simplest mode of propagating the *Tropæolum tricolorum* is to take off the weak laterals that are not likely to flower, when about 2 inches long; if with a heel, so much the better. Any time from February till May, fill the pot half full of crocks, then with a mixture of peat and sand till within two inches of the top; fill up with silver sand, and water with a fine rose to settle it. Then dibble in the cuttings all round within one inch of the rim, leaving about half-an-inch of the cutting above the sand. Place the pot on a shelf in the front of the greenhouse; keep the sand constantly moist, taking care that the cuttings are always erect. In the course of two months many of them will throw up shoots from under the sand. The pot should then be removed to a shady situation out of doors. When the stems decay, do not disturb the sand, but water sparingly. In October let them be placed in the greenhouse, when all that have made small tubers will grow. It is from these plants the best cuttings are obtained in the spring. In the following May I turn the whole ball out of the pot, in a warm situation in the open ground. After they have finished their growth, take them up and sift the ball through a fine sieve, carefully picking out the tubers. They are then treated in all respects as the older tubers, and will make fine flowering plants the following spring. The seeds before sowing should be soaked in milk and water 24 hours, and the outer shell carefully removed; they will under this treatment grow much sooner, and with greater certainty. They should remain in the seed-pot until after they have formed a tuber. A small stick can be placed against each plant, to which it will climb, and it serves to indicate the place of the tuber when the stem is dead. Many seeds will remain 12 months before vegetating.—*J. Falconer, Gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam.*

Halesia tetraptera.—By an oversight, a letter signed "Philo-utilis," recommending this plant to be used as an attraction for game, was inserted in page 117. The writer speaks of its berry being grateful to pheasants: but Halesia does not bear a berry; he must, therefore, have meant some other plant. Perhaps he will inform us what he intended to recommend. A correspondent suggests that the writer must have meant the Snowberry, *Symphoria racemosa.*

Malva Laleritia.—Upon taking up some plants of this, I was surprised to find at each of the lower joints of its prostrate stems a fusiform root fully a foot long, and nearly an inch in diameter in the middle, tapering gradually both downwards to a point, as well as upwards to the joint to which it was attached. Those roots decreased in size at each joint, until, near the points of the shoots, there were only a few fibrous roots striking into the soil. Although they appear at first coming in contact with the soil to send out several fibrous roots, one fusiform root only was sent down from each joint. These roots offer a ready and abundant means of increasing the plant.—*David Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham.*

Acclimatising Plants.— At Whitehouse, in the island of Arran, a Fuchsia has grown for a number of years by the side of a roughly-built wall, and is now of a large size, and would have been much larger had the wall admitted. Even that part which is considerably higher than the wall has never been in the slightest degree injured by frost, and seems perfectly hardy in this climate. The particular variety is unknown to the writer; but it is a very beautiful free-flowerer, with very dark foliage, somewhat like the *Riccartonia.* Its seed, and indeed the seed of a variety of other Fuchsias growing in the same place, ripen perfectly, and grow up in the borders and walks in great numbers—some even in the holes of the wall. For a time the young plants were destroyed, as it was not observed that they were Fuchsias; but it is now expected that numerous sorts will be thus obtained, as the young plants are very various in appearance. The first plant observed, and which had sprung up in the box-edging at the side of a walk, has flowered. It is not remarkable for beauty, but seems, if possible, even hardier than the large plant, for it has grown for two years in an open border, is now large, and though the frost has been unusually severe this winter, even its most tender shoots are not injured. Two plants of double white Camellia have flowered at this place for five or six years in the open air, without any protection, and are now in flower; and though the flowers do not remain long in beauty, the most tender parts of the foliage have never been hurt by the weather. This plant, therefore, seems to be more hardy than is often supposed. Indeed there can scarcely be a doubt but it would grow very well as a shrub out of doors; and although it might not flower every season, still, with its broad shining leaves, it would be very ornamental. If Camellias could be discovered that would flower in summer, instead of early spring, they would be a great acquisition to the flower-garden in climates like this. Myrtles, and indeed a considerable variety of other greenhouse plants, stand the winter in this island. *Salvia fulgens* is grown entirely in the open air, winter and summer, and flowers profusely. The true Nepaulese Rhododendron seems quite hardy, and has remained in the borders for some years. A good deal has been written as to the use of saw-dust as a manure. The writer of this may observe that he has for years mixed this article among the stable manure in making hotbeds for flower-seeds, &c., and found that the beds thus made up kept longer in heat than when altogether of stable manure. These beds have generally been made in the spring of one year, and remained till the same time the

year following, when the contents were spread in the garden like other manure, and no difference observed.—*John Patterson, Agent to the Duke of Hamilton.*

Shrubbery Beds and Borders.—Mr. H. Bower, of Laleham, disapproves of leaving shrubberies to nature, as recommended by our Liverpool correspondent (p. 53), and he particularly criticises the unneat appearance produced by leaving trimmings and leaves to be blown over the kept ground. He defends the common practice of hoeing and raking borders frequently, drawing the rakings into holes made between the plants, and throwing the mould taken out over the border, which gives it a fresh appearance, and takes nothing from the food of the plants. He also approves of the method of digging a pit in some remote part of the shrubbery, and collecting in it all dead leaves, cuttings, and other rubbish, mixing mould with it to hasten decay; the mass is turned over several times, and when well rotted, is spread over the shrubberies and dug in. But with respect to American beds, he observes, that they should not be dug with a spade; they should be covered during winter with well-fermented leaves; in April or May a trench should be dug round the beds, into which all the undecayed leaves should be raked, strewing the mould taken out of the trench over the bed, which is thus annually refreshed. This system in a country where good peat is scarce is invaluable.

Melon and Cucumber Pits.—Mr. Cuthill, florist, Lovewalk, Camberwell, adverts to the ill consequences of building brick pits for cucumbers, &c., later than July or August, lest the mortar should not be thoroughly dried. If this is not attended to, the mortar, when heated by dung, will often emit a noxious vapour that destroys the young plants. He first observed this at Dyrham-park, where it destroyed nearly 100 cucumber and melon plants, although the walls were coated with cement to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Mr. Cuthill strongly recommends solid sides to brick pits instead of pigeon-holes, because he is able to apply hot dung immediately to the walls in the former case, and in the latter it is necessary to sweeten it. He states that in such pits his early melons, sown on the 1st of February, have been cut in the first week of May. In winter cucumbers he thinks no plan equal to Mr. Green's. See *Chronicle*, p. 35.

Evergreens.—Mr. Street, gardener at Biel, near Preston Kirk, recommends that when Evergreens become too large the principal branches should always be sawn off, and the young shoots at the lower part of the plants left. The best time for performing the operation is, he thinks, in February, both for Evergreens and deciduous trees; for they will be found to grow stronger than if pruned later. Common and Portugal Laurels, Red Cedars, Hollies, and Strawberry-trees, are well adapted for planting as preserves for game; pheasants are fond of the fruit of the latter. Red Cedars should be attended to while young, and trained up with a single central shoot, or if suffered to grow loose the branches are, when large, liable to split and break with snow or wind. At Biel there are many large plants of Red Cedar perfectly symmetrical, covered with branches from the ground to the height of 26 feet; their powdery blue berries are produced in abundance in autumn, which give them a pleasing appearance till the winter, when the birds eat them. Portugal Laurels are trained up to a stem eight to ten feet high, with large branchy heads; and some large overgrown ones, that have been cut off three feet from the ground, form in two years compact bushes. Mr. Street prefers, where the bushes are planted on greensward, that it should come close to the stems of the plants, and not leave a dug circle of earth round them, which renders the roots more liable to be injured by frost.

Daphne Lagetto.—This, the Lace-bark Tree, grows plentifully in many parts of Jamaica, though if the local name, *Banoes* (not *Mahoe*, which belongs to a different plant), is not known, it is difficult to find. It is not confined to the mountainous districts, as supposed by some, for I have found it on the Warwick Castle Estate, St. Mary's. Here also is found a kind of grass, like a dwarf Indian Corn, producing oval seeds as hard as bone, which make beautiful necklaces. Local or native names ought always to be sent by collectors with the plants, and these should even be retained in scientific works as synonymes. Had the native name of *Daphne Lagetto* been recorded in the Hortus Kewensis, it might by this time have been as common an inhabitant of our stoves as *Ficus elastica*.—*Juvenis.*

Self-Manures.—It is more than 20 years since I made experiments on some carnations, by watering them from time to time with a weak solution of nitre (nitrate of potassa) in water. The healthy state of the plants attested, in the most unequivocal manner, the virtue of the salt thus applied. I remember to have been once extremely interested in observing in the garden of my friend James Cockburn, Esq., Guernsey, (to whom the Horticulture and Floriculture of that truly interesting island are deeply indebted,) the remarkable luxuriance of the *artichokes*, chiefly if not entirely of the kind obtained originally, I believe, from Brittany. He informed me that the *only manure* employed was their own leaves, and I feel persuaded that we would do well to use, as far as possible when it can be obtained, the debris, wreck or ruin, of individual plants, 'each after his kind,' as the most suitable manure; such as the stalks and leaves of the potato for potatoes, those after carrots for the carrot, &c. I am convinced the principle is sound and the inference is warranted by the cultivation of the *Vine* and *Filbert*, their own foliage, &c., ministering the best pabulum. Altogether the phenomena connected with this question are very beautiful, and evince beneficent design. The leaves fall in autumn and mantle the ground, and secure the roots from the frosts of winter; and this office being fulfilled, they decompose in spring, and supply the plant with proper nourishment.—*J. Murray.*

Passiflora Buonapartea.—I have in my greenhouse a plant of this, which last autumn found its way out through a small hole in the glass, and has grown for some feet outside under the wall-plate, without being much injured by the severe frost we have had this winter. I should fancy from this that it might be made half-hardy, which I should conceive would be very desirable.—*J. G. Fox, Bridport.* [This fact is remarkable, for *P. Buonapartea* is apparently a mere variety of the tender *P. quadrangularis*.]

Chloride of Lime.—I observe that one of your correspondents has made some inquiries as to the proportions of chloride of lime and water, for the purpose of accelerating the vegetation of seeds. I have been recommended to try 60 parts of water to one of chloride of lime; but it must be used very carefully, and the length of time during which the seeds are immersed must depend on the thickness of the skin. I tried the effects of the solution on mustard-seed, the time of immersion being six hours, and not a grain has vegetated. Seeds of *Strelitzia reginæ* were immersed for 24 hours, and being sown and placed in a hotbed on the 1st Feb., are now swelling, and will probably be up in a week or ten days, whilst an equal number of seeds committed to the earth on 1st Jan. are just appearing.—*Oxoniensis.*

Horses and Potatoes.—Has not Mr. Carroll mistaken Liebig's argument that horses will not thrive on potatoes? Surely Liebig means to say on potatoes *alone*, whereas Mr. C.'s horses were fed with oats and hay *in addition*. The fact of animals requiring gluten, or some food in which nitrogen is an ingredient, has been proved by analogous experiments with dogs, who soon die if they are fed *alone* on starch, sugar, gum, or other substances which do not contain this element.—*J. S. Henslow.*

Management of the Birch.—"A Young Forester" recommends the Birch to be cut down in autumn, immediately after the fall of the leaf, or just before winter, and not in spring; and he attributes the want of success on the part of our correspondent (p. 85) to not observing this rule. By early winter-pruning bleeding will be prevented. [It would be easy to show, upon physiological principles, that "A Young Forester" is right, and that the practice he recommends for the birch should be applied to all trees cut down for stools.]

Blue Lechenaultia.—Mr. Drummond having sent to England from the Swan River Colony seeds of two species of plants described as Blue Lechenaultias, much anxiety was felt among the lovers of beautiful greenhouse plants to possess them; it had been fancied by a number of individuals that the plants raised from these seeds were not the Blue Lechenaultias which were known to exist and form such lovely objects in the indigenous flora of New South Wales, but some species of Burtonia already in the gardens of this country; and several of those who had purchased them have thought themselves deceived. Notwithstanding all this, it is now perfectly certain that Mr. Drummond's original description was correct, as one of these plants was exhibited in flower by Messrs. Veitch of Exeter at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society. Any one who may have purchased them, if he will only take the trouble to examine their leaves, may tell at one glance whether they belong to the genus *Burtonia* or to that of *Lechenaultia*, the leaves of the former being channeled on the under side, while those of the latter are quite solid.—*Robert Fortune.*

Gesneria elongata.—This plant in the Garden Memoranda for Feb. 20 is strongly recommended to all persons possessing a stove; I beg to state that it can be successfully cultivated by those who have nothing beyond a greenhouse or conservatory. In an edifice of the latter description, belonging to a friend of mine, I first saw the plant: the house was heated by a small Arnott's stove, and though the temperature was not higher than was requisite for Citrus plants, Kennedias, &c. &c., it grew and flowered freely. My own plant, now in bloom, has never been subjected to stove-heat. It is figured in "Paxton's Magazine," No. 65, under the name of *G. oblongata*; and in the description and account of its culture, the statement I have made respecting its thriving in a low temperature is fully borne out.—*A Devonian.*

Clianthus puniceus.—In your reply to a correspondent, you say that this will grow in the open air of Cornwall and Devon: this, as applied to our ordinary winters, is correct; but my experience of the plant proves that it will not endure a season as rigorous as the present unprotected. My place is situated in one of the warmest-valleys near the south coast, and against the front of the house, with a south-east aspect, *Clianthus puniceus* has attained the height of 14 or 15 feet, and during the winter and spring of 1839-40 was laden with countless racemes of flowers, so as to render the plant a mass of glowing scarlet: it is now withered, and apparently dead, though it may possibly shoot from the root.—*A Devonian.*

The Turnip-fly.—A correspondent (*H. B., Essex*) asserts that elder branches strewed over the beds in which turnip-seed is sown will, in *gardens*, in nine instances out of twelve, be found security enough for a crop, if applied as soon as the seed is up. No doubt the ungrateful odour of the elder repels the insects. The same correspondent promises us, in the course of the spring, a mixture which he has never yet known to fail of securing a crop of turnips in the open field.

Wood-lice.—By the following very simple method, frames and pits might be kept comparatively free from woodlice; at any rate the insects might be so far subdued by it as not to be injurious to plants. Put a cold boiled or roasted potato into a small flower-pot; cover the potato with moss, leaving a little hanging out of the pot by way of enticing the insects to enter; then lay the pot on its side in a corner of the frame. Wood-lice feed in darkness, and at the approach of day they trot off to their hiding-places in cracks and crevices, or amongst the loose soil or bark; the moss is therefore necessary to induce them to remain in the pot, to which they will flock in hundreds after having once tasted the potato. Every morning the pots should be taken out of the pits and the insects destroyed; the same bait will serve for a week or longer. If properly attended to, half-a-dozen pots so prepared will soon clear a frame of this troublesome insect.—*J. B. Whiting.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Feb. 4th, 1841.—As information is continually demanded by horticulturists respecting Pines, perhaps a few words as to the varieties in request in Paris, and the mode of culture, may not be unacceptable. The Potager, or Royal Kitchen Garden of Versailles, has the merit of producing this and other fruits in the greatest perfection; no expense is spared in procuring every necessary for such an establishment, and all that skill and experience can require is accomplished under the able direction of M. Massey. The Pinery consists of a vast number of pits, succession and fruiting houses, the whole of which are heated with hot water; it contains about 2000 plants, among which are fine specimens of Queens, Cayenne Lisse, and Epineux, Providence, Enville, Smooth and Black Jamaica, Black and Green Antigua, St. Vincent, Havannah, Montserrat, Welbeck, Ripley, Globe, Brown and Mealy Sugarloaf, Lemon Queen, &c.: in all about forty varieties. Only four kinds are considered desirable for general cultivation; of these, however, more than 1000 plants are annually fruited, namely, 700 Queens, and 300 Cayenne, Enville, and Providence. The Cayenne, both smooth and prickly, is of an excellent flavour, and weighs on an average from 9 to 12lbs.—the Enville and Providence from 8 to 10, and the Queen's from 2 to 3lbs. The mode of cultivation appears to be very similar to that of England, excepting, perhaps, that here the young plants have more open ground culture in summer; the suckers are planted in pots in October, and remain in the houses till April, when they are all set in frames in the open ground, in a very light soil composed of sandy loam, leaf-mould, and peat. Here they remain till October, when they are repotted and taken into the pits. Some of the fruiting Pines are also planted in the ground in the houses, but by far the greater number are in pots. The hot-water system is also applied to all the long ranges of forcing-pits for Peaches, Cherries, Grapes, Strawberries, Melons, Peas, &c. &c. In these the trees are trained against the back wall, which is about five feet high; and upon them may now be seen fruits set, also White Argenteuil Figs nearly ripe,—Black Hambro', Chasselas, and early White Chasselas Grapes, showing fruit—Peas in bloom, and French Beans fit to gather. This garden is well worthy the celebrity it has obtained, and every lover of horticulture who may visit Paris or Versailles should not fail to inspect it, especially as there is no difficulty of admission upon application to Mons. Massey: it is not five minutes' walk from the Palace. There is also a good stock of Pines, comprising most of the best varieties, at the Royal Gardens of Meudon. The principal growers for sale are Mons. Gontier, of Paris; M. Truffaut, of Versailles; and M. Pelvilain, of Meudon: the two former cultivate only the Queen's, Enville, Cayenne, and some other varieties;—indeed, the connoisseurs seldom buy any except the Queen; but M. Pelvilain has almost every known variety, and has also obtained many from seed. These cultivators have also adopted heating by hot water, and the vigorous state of their plants give abundant proof of the excellence of this system: the compost they use is of a more sandy nature than that of England; all their young plants are grown in the open frames during summer, and second-year plants are also sometimes treated in the same way.

Attached to the palace of Versailles are the gardens and nursery of the Trianons: the nursery is upon a large scale, and contains above forty acres; here are propagated all the forest and fruit trees, flowering shrubs, evergreens, and American plants, required for the Royal Gardens of St. Cloud, Neuilly, Meudon, the Tuileries, &c. &c. Immense numbers of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, &c., are annually raised from seed; but hitherto there have not been any striking new varieties obtained;—indeed, hybridizing was not, I believe, attempted before last season. In the pleasure garden are several fine trees: among others, the first Cedar of Lebanon introduced into Europe; also *Pinus tæda* and *rigida*, *Larix pendula*, *Fagus purpurea*, *Carpinus heterophylla*, *Alnus serratifolia*, *Quercus phellos* and *rubra*, *Betula nigra*, *Ormus polygama*, &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

March 2.—E. Forster, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Dr. Cooke and Mr. Stephenson were elected. Read—the description of a new and curious Monocotyledonous plant, Triuris hyalina, found growing among moss on the Organ mountains, near Rio Janeiro, by J. Miers, Esq.: it is a singular little plant, almost transparent, and having rudimentary scale-like leaves. A paper on the preservation of Zoological Specimens, by Hyde Clarke, Esq., was also read.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 2.—Dr. Henderson, V.P., in the chair. C. B. Warner, Esq., was elected. Exhibited:—Some Hyacinths grown in charcoal, and others in pure white sand, respectively watered with distilled water; rain water: distilled water and sal ammoniac; distilled water and ammoniacal liquor: distilled water, sal ammoniac, and nitrate of soda: distilled water, sal ammoniac, and muriate of soda, or common salt; and distilled water, sal ammoniac, and nitrate of potassa, or saltpetre. Dr. Lindley stated the results of this experiment to be, that muriate of ammonia, under any circumstances, impeded the development of both leaves and flowers of the Hyacinth; and that when combined with either nitrate of soda, nitrate of potassa, or muriate of ammonia, it nearly destroyed the vegetative powers of the bulb. The plants

watered with the ammoniacal liquor of the shops had both flowers and leaves stronger than any of the others, and the colour of the blossoms much higher. Dr. Lindley read Dr. Horner's paper, in p. 115, on securing seed-crops, &c., from snails and slugs, and exhibited a zinc plate with a strap of copper, which answered perfectly, excepting in the case of large slugs. A magnificent plant of Oncidium altissimum, with flower-stems from 13 feet to 14 feet long, gained a silver Knightian medal, and, with Epacris impressa and Erica carinata, was sent by Mrs. Lawrence. Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, exhibited a small plant of Lechenaultia biloba, one of the rare species from Swan River; it will no doubt flower as freely as formosa; this is the first plant that has yet been flowered in this country, and to it was awarded a large silver medal. Mr. Edmonds, gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, sent plants of Tricuspidaria lanceolata, Hovea purpureo-nitens, and Polystachya rehrenia, a new species with small pink flowers, differing in form from any yet known. Boronia ledifolia, a rare species with bright pink star-like flowers, and Muehlenbeckia floribunda, loaded with bright white-coloured blossoms, were sent by Messrs. Loddiges, the latter being exhibited for the first time in this country, a large silver medal was awarded to it; this and the Blue Lechenaultia are said to be the most beautiful plants at Swan River. A good collection of cut Camellias, including Donckelaerii, Chandlerii, imbricata, and Lady Hume's blush from Mr. Lumsden, gardener to H. Bevan, Esq. Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., exhibited some good specimens of the Cornish Gilliflower Apple, a rich high-flavoured fruit, but too little known. Mrs. G. Dowdeswell produced some fruit of the Physalis edulis, or Cape Gooseberry, raised in the open air against a south-west wall in Worcestershire; in India the sub-acid fruit is much esteemed, and made into tarts and preserves. Mrs. Harwood exhibited two handsome lemons from a tree whose stem was only one inch in diameter, and which bore twenty more fruit. A pale variety of Epidendrum Stamfordianum, a plant of Oncidium amphatum, remarkable for its broad labellum, the beautiful Pentlandia miniata, the rare Erica dichroma, Acacia affinis, Cypripedium pubescens, and flowers of the three varieties of Chimonanthus, were sent from the garden of the Society.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BURLINGTONIA RIGIDA. (*Orchidaceous Stove Epiphyte.*)—One of the many fine plants inhabiting the woods of Brazil, our knowledge of which was confined to dried specimens until the enterprise of British cultivators succeeded in transferring it to our gardens. It has been at length procured in a living state by the Messrs. Loddiges, in whose stove it flowered some months ago. It is a beautiful species, with a habit unlike that of any other genus hitherto discovered. It first forms a tuft of two or three leaves, of an ovate lanceolate form and rigid texture, whose petiole is thin, folded together in an equitant manner, and articulated with the lamina. Subsequently in the middle of these leaves appears a short branch, in the form of a pseudo bulb, oval, thin, and furrowed, on whose apex arise one, or occasionally two leaves, like the first in form, but without the equitant petiole. The plant having advanced to this point, and succeeded in establishing itself on the branch of a tree by means of numerous fine rather stiff roots, it next produces, from the axil of one of the lower leaves, a rigid stem, slender and as thick as a crow's quill, which rises erect into the air, forming two or three membranous sheaths upon its surface, and ceasing to grow as soon as it has acquired the length of eight or ten inches. At its apex it develops just such a tuft of leaves as that from which it sprang: and thus the plant continues to live till the period of flowering has arrived. At that time it emits from the axils of one of its lower leaves a flowering stem or scape, six or eight inches long, having a few distant membranous scales ensheathing it, and bearing at the apex a very short umbel-like racemo of several large drooping white flowers, delicately tinged with pink. When the column is deprived of all the parts that surrounded it, and so placed as to be seen in front, it bears far more resemblance to a bat's head and neck than to any part of a flower. Travellers in Brazil report this species to have a delicious scent of violets, but it was not perceived in Messrs. Loddiges' specimen.—*Sertum Orchidaceum.*

CENTAUREA PULCHRA. (*Hardy Annual.*)—The garden of the Horticultural Society owes this pretty annual to Dr. Hugh Falconer, superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Saharunpur; but whether or not it is a native of the North of India is not clear. According to De Candolle, it was found by Wight and Royle cultivated in gardens; but the latter author also, in his "Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalayan Mountains," that he had received it only from Cashmere, where he supposes it to have been introduced into the gardens of the Indian peninsula. In general appearance it resembles the queen of our wild flowers, the cyanus of corn fields, but it is dwarfer, a good deal branched, with shorter radial florets, and the pappus of its fruit is long, discoloured, very unequal, and at least as long as the seed-vessel itself. In its manner of growth it bears more resemblance to C. depressa, of the Crimea and western provinces of Persia, but its fruit again distinguishes it clearly, as De Candolle has correctly stated. The beauty of its flowers consists in the very clear bright blue of the radial florets, contrasted with the crimson of the centre, and in the silvery glittering appearance of the lacerated scales of the involucre, which are a delicate green in the centre, with a brown border and a delicate dry membranous pectinated fringe. It is a hardy annual, growing about a foot high in any good garden soil, and requiring the same treatment as the old Centaurea americana. It flowers nearly all the summer and autumn.—*Botanical Register.*

DAHLIA GLABRATA. (*Half-hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*)—A native of Mexico, whence its seeds were obtained by G. F. Dickson, Esq., who presented them to the Horticultural Society. It is evidently different from D. scapigera, a new species from the same country, in its bipinnate leaves and branching habit; and also from D. Barkeriæ, another of very recent introduction, in its smoothness and its fistular stem; nor does it appear probable that it should be a mere variety of D. variabilis, whose endless offspring have filled the gardens with gay autumnal flowers. At least it appears to differ from that variable species, not only in its naturally dwarf habit and perfect smoothness, but also in its roots, which have fangs slender and uniform in size, instead of being partly large and succulent, and partly resembling fibres. There can be little doubt that this and D. scapigera will give birth to quite a new race of garden Dahlias, in which dwarfness, so much to be desired, will not be an accidental deviation from a natural tendency to acquire a lofty stature, but will be a fixed habit, which may possibly and indeed probably increase till varieties shall have been secured whose height when in full flower will not exceed a foot. In its present state this pretty plant grows about three feet high, and requires the same management as the common Dahlia. It flowers from the end of July until destroyed by the frost in autumn. It answers remarkably well if treated as a half-hardy annual, which is by far the easiest and best way to grow it, as by saving the seed every season there is no necessity for preserving the old roots, which are like those of the common Dahlia, but much slenderer.—*Botanical Register.*

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. (*Hardy Annual.*)—Of this genus of Compositæ the greater part consists of little mean-looking flowers altogether unsuited to gardens; but that which is now figured is one of the handsomest hardy annuals in cultivation. Its large violet-coloured flower heads, varying in the depth of colour according to their age, the youngest being paler, have no rival among annuals of the same dwarf habit; and it is not too much to say it deserves to be placed in the same class as Nemophila insignis and Collinsia grandiflora. It flowers freely in the open border, but is impatient of wet; at the latter end of the season it may however be lifted and transferred to the greenhouse, where it will go on blooming beautifully. There are many varieties, differing much in colour and size, and more particularly a lilac and a white sort.—*Botanical Register.*

EPIDENDRUM VITELLINUM. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This beautiful Mexican plant produced its flowers in Mr. Barker's collection at Birmingham in 1839. It was not till specimens collected on the Cumbre of Tetentepeque in Mexico, at the elevation of 9000 feet above the sea, were received from Mr. Hartweg, that any idea could be formed of the superb appearance of the plant. One of them has a spike covered with 15 large orange-coloured flowers, all expanded at once, over a space of more than six inches in length, and forming a most conspicuous object. To the roots of this specimen are sticking fragments of a Jungermannia and a foliaceous Lichen, so that no doubt can be entertained of its inhabiting a damp, cool, shady situation. This certainly reveals the secret of its cultivation, and shows that a very different climate from that of East and West Indian Orchidaceæ is requisite for it. Probably it will like the management recommended for Lælias, and most undoubtedly it must be guarded against exposure to a high temperature at any period of the year.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Seedling Camellia raised by Col. M. P. Wilder, Boston, President of the Massachusets Horticultural Society, from the pollen of *Camellia punctata* and the pistil of Camellia, single red.—Colour uniform, bright rose red, rather darker than is usual with this colour in the Camellia; the first or guard petals forming a flat firm back, the others numerous, 1 to 1½ inch broad, round, symmetrically imbricate, concave-cupped from circumference to centre, nearly erect; edges of petals *perfectly free* from notch or serrature (rose-shaped), distinct from each other, outline of flower perfectly round, globular, with a rise of about 2 inches from circumference to centre, diameter 4 inches; bud quite round, green, centre of calycine scales pubescent; leaf resembling that of the single red, but larger and thicker; growth free, not stunted. It will probably be called *Camellia Wilderi.* The great beauty of this variety consists in the perfection of its form, the clear edge of the petals, and the bright rose-colour of the flower. It stands surrounded by *C. Landrethi*, *C. concinna*, and about 250 varieties of the choicest of the late Belgian, French, and German seedlings, and certainly in these qualities eclipses them all.

Luminous Worms.—M. Moquin Tandon, Professor of Botany at Toulouse, has observed near that town a species of luminous earth-worm. The individuals were of small size, and emitted a light like that of iron at a white heat. When crushed beneath the feet, the phosphorescence spread on the soil. The worms even left a long luminous train behind them, as if a stick of phosphorus had been drawn over the ground. The phenomenon was found to occur only at the period of copulation. It is added that the female of the common glow-worm loses her luminous properties immediately after she is quitted by the male.

Raising Alstrœmerias from Seed.—The following practical directions for this are given by Mr. Scott, of Bury Hill. The seeds should be sown immediately in sandy loam and rotten dung, and kept in a greenhouse, as they will not require heat; when the plants are about an inch high they may be potted singly into very small pots, and kept in a growing state till they have formed their tubers: if suffered to die down before that period, they will never shoot again, which is the cause of many persons losing them after they have got them up from seeds.—*Proceedings of Horticultural Society.*

Seed-Sowing.—The following seeds require the slightest possible covering of fine soil:—Small seeds which vegetate quickly, as Turnips, Radishes, and all the Cabbage tribe. Light seeds capable of floating with the wind, in consequence of being furnished with wings or down, as Carrot, Lettuce, &c.: such as root only near the surface, or penetrate but little into the soil, as Grapes. Attention to the above will prevent the most inexperienced from committing any material error in the majority of cases in seed-sowing. Some seeds are capable of springing from a considerable depth; for example, Peas and Beans. If the latter are covered with pure sand, they will spring through a thickness of several feet. They may, therefore, be so sown as to be out of the reach of birds.—*Peas*: Sow in drills, one or two inches deep, and three feet apart if dwarf sorts, or four, five, or even six feet for tall varieties. In rich ground sow thinner than in poor soil. Let late sorts be in single rows, which tends to prevent mildew; also those that are intended to withstand the winter in a young state. If not favoured by a warm border, the latter should range half-way up the south side of ridges thrown up for the purpose of protecting them. For summer crops, sow two rows nine inches or a foot apart, then miss 4 feet, then sow two more rows nine inches or a foot apart, and so go on. This makes one set of pea-sticks suffice for the two rows. In covering Peas, chop the soil tolerably fine with the rake.—*Beans*: Sow singly in rows, 2½ ft. apart, for small varieties, and 3 ft. for larger. Either drill or dibble, but take care that the Beans are covered 2 or 3 in. deep. Each bean must be about 3 in. apart in the rows. When the Beans are covered, roll or tread the ground if it is not wet.

The best new Greenhouse Herbaceous Plants are—*Echeveria secunda*, a Mexican succulent, producing scarlet flowers from June to August; the double white and double pink *Chinese Primrose*; *Ipomœa longifolia*, a native of Mexico, with large cream-coloured flowers from July to September; *Lobelia ignea* produces its fine scarlet blossoms from May to October; several new varieties of Cineraria are particularly worthy of notice—among them are *bicolor*, *Waterhousiana*, *formosa*, *elegans*, and *superba*; *Lisianthus Russellianus* produces very large purple flowers from July to September—it is a native of Texas; *Patersonia sapphirina*, a Swan River plant, with the habit of an Iris, has flowers of an amethystine tint from May to August: *Thysanotus proliferus* and *intricatus* have curiously-fringed purple flowers; *Anigozanthos flavida* and *flavida bicolor* produce yellowish-green flowers from April to July—the flowers before they are expanded look like a cluster of full-grown greenish caterpillars.

Best new Greenhouse Bulbs.—Almost all bulbous plants are ornamental, from the large size of the flowers and the brilliancy of their colours. Among the new greenhouse ones best worthy cultivating are *Bessera elegans*, a native of Mexico, producing its elegant pendent orange and red flowers in July and August; *Bravoa geminiflora*, flowering from March to August; *Calostemma carnea*, from Australia, with beautiful flesh-coloured blossoms in September; *Cypella plumbea*, a delicate little plant with lead-coloured flowers, not unlike an Iris, produced from June to August; *Habranthus concolor*, from Mexico, with yellow flowers from February to May; *Hydrotænia meleagris*, a late introduction from Mexico, having dark purple and yellow blossoms in July and August: *Ismene virescens*, a native of Peru, with large greenish-yellow flowers from July to September, exhaling an agreeable lemon-like fragrance. The genus Lilium has received some splendid accessions, among which may be mentioned *speciosum* and its varieties, with orange, white, and white spotted with pink blossoms; *atrosanguineum*, dark red; *eximium*, white; and *Thunbergianum*, orange: a valuable paper on the cultivation of these plants will be found at p. 68. *Pentlandia miniata*, with beautiful orange and red flowers produced in abundance from February to July, and *Rigidella flammea*, having bright flame-coloured blossoms from June to September, ought to be in every collection.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Otterspool, near Liverpool; J. Moss, Esq.—At this beautiful place, three miles east of Liverpool, was imported and flowered the beautiful Cattleya that bears the name of the lady of the mansion. The genus Amaryllis is remarkably well grown here, and flowers abundantly in a greenhouse adjoining the dwelling-house, which is situated on the banks of the Mersey, and commands extensive views of the Welsh mountains across that noble river, here about three miles wide. On the lawn in front of the house is a most beautiful specimen of Arbutus Andrachne, which has withstood the frosts and sea-breezes uninjured for a quarter of a century. It has attained the height of eighteen feet, and the branches cover a space fifteen feet diameter.

Knight's Exotic Nursery.—There are few plants in flower here at present, but in one house we were regaled by the fine odour of Magnolia odoratissima. Jatropha pandurætolia, an old and too much neglected hothouse plant, with fine deep crimson flowers, was in good blossom; Ixora rosea was producing its beautiful heads of flowers at the points of all the young shoots, and seemingly will continue to produce them for a considerable time: a plant of Franciscea Hopeana was expanding its beautiful lilac flowers, which turn white when dying off, and diffuse around a delicious scent. In the Orchidaceous house we observed a beautiful variety of Zygopetalum crinitum remarkable for the deep purple fringes on the labellum, and Epidendrum odoratissimum, exhaling its aromatic odour; in this house, near the hot-water boiler, is a fine plant of Ipomœa Horsfaliæ planted, which produces its deep carmine blossoms in great profusion nearly all the year. Among the new plants is a variety of evergreen Oak with variegated leaves, said to be hardy; Daphne indica rubra, with delicate blush-coloured flowers, much superior to the old kind; and Arctostaphylos tomentosa, with bunches of delicate white flowers. Two or three old Camellias in the peat-bed have stood the winter better than many common evergreens, and are covered with flower-buds, which, however, are not likely to expand.—*Feb.* 22.

Royal Botanic Garden, Inner Circle, Regent's Park.—The groundwork here is rapidly advancing, and should the weather prove favourable during the spring, no doubt the greater portion will be completed. The foundations of the principal entrance-lodge are being laid down, and a large drain is forming from the upper part of the gardens, near the proposed site of the conservatory, down to the lake near the main entrance. The large central lawn is nearly levelled, and a number of banks and mounds for shelter are thrown up round it. The plots of ground intended for the geographical and Jussieuean arrangements of plants, the medical department, and that for plants used in the arts and manufactures, are also all in preparation, and material is collecting for the terrace at the upper end of the garden near the conservatories. Many vases and statues have been placed in different parts of the ground, but scarcely any trees and shrubs have yet been planted, though there are many young evergreens in pots ready to be put out.—*March* 1.

Jackson's Nursery, Kingston.—There are some excellent Heaths here, and a good stock of the following species in flower:—Erica Wilmoreana, linnæoides, Archeria, variabilis, virescens, præstans, hyemalis grandinosa, scabriuscula, and elata. There is a new seedling in flower between E. aristata and linnæoides, which is beautiful. Two specimens of Chorozema Henchmanni are particularly deserving of remark, as also a plant of Epacris impressa. There is a large quantity of seedling Epacrises, some of which are in flower, but none of them possess any striking difference from those already known in our gardens. Camellia Landrethi and Azalea indica alba are flowering profusely in the greenhouse, with several other plants which have been forced, such as Rhododendrons and Kalmias.—*Feb.* 22.

Green Park.—A great number of men are employed here, making walks, and levelling the ground. There is a new walk, 14 ft. in breadth, from opposite Hamilton-place, which is the entrance now, the one at Hyde Park Corner being stopped: the whole of that part to be planted with forest trees. One of the new walks is 14 ft. wide, and takes almost a straight direction to Stafford-house; another 15 ft. broad from the entrance opposite Hamilton-place runs parallel with the pales down Constitution-hill, and about 18 ft. distant from it as far as the Palace, when it branches into two parts, one of which continues round the outside, and the other turns across in the direction of Stafford-house. There is also a new walk from the reservoir down to the same point. The workmen are levelling the whole surface of the park, filling up the low places with soil, &c. out of the walks and from the higher and uneven parts of the ground. They have trenched the ground about 2 ft. deep where the forest trees are to be planted.

Reviews.

The Ladies' Companion to the Flower-Garden. By Mrs. Loudon.—Few books have lately appeared more useful than this Horticultural Dictionary, for the amateur who possesses but a slight knowledge of botany or cultivation. Under the different genera the natural orders are given, and the best and most showy species are mentioned, together with the method of growing and increasing them. It is not fair perhaps to expect such a book to be free from errors, and Mrs. Loudon has fallen into some, which she will doubtless amend hereafter. Speaking of cuttings, in the article Propagation, she says, "The depth to which cuttings are inserted depends upon whether they are of the old or young wood. If the former, they should be buried at least half the distance between the joints." Now propagators generally bury a hard-wooded well-

ripened cutting at least the entire depth of the joint, and often much deeper; it is the young cuttings that should only be buried half way, or only just deep enough to enable them to maintain an upright position. In the same article, when describing the method of sowing seeds, it is recommended, "that the seed should be sown in a somewhat lighter and finer soil than that in which the parent plant thrives, and that the covering should be two or three times the thickness of the seed." Now it is well known that though dampness and darkness are necessary for the vegetation of most seeds, yet many ought never to be covered deeper than their thickness; and in such cases as Heaths and others, the minute seeds should be mixed with pure white sand and sown on the top of the prepared earth. Others again can only be raised by being dusted upon the surface of the soil and covered over with moss—as for instance *Calceolaria pinnata*. These, however, are slight errors, in comparison to the useful matter that is contained in the volume.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

In places where tender plants in pots are put out of doors during summer,—and they are too many, it being a bad practice, although under certain circumstances unavoidable,—they should now be potted, to enable them to form fresh roots in the house previously to turning out; in potting them, remove as much of the old exhausted soil as possible without injuring the roots; the soil in the pots ought never to become a hard, impenetrable mass, often caused by the bad practice of sifting soil, through which it is impossible for water to filter, or for new roots to penetrate; all the young roots, therefore, of plants in this state will be found matted round the inner surface of the pots, the very situation where they are most liable to injury from variations of temperature, as intense heat and drought, caused by exposure to the sun, and by the soil, when dry, shrinking from the pot-sides, and by cold, in consequence of the evaporation from the porous pot. These evils may be prevented, in a great measure, by the use of plenty of drainage, turfy soil, and for tender species double pots; the vacuum between them being filled up with moss, or broken stone: for plants of robust growth, as Hydrangeas, &c., a feeder filled with water will be sufficient, but the water should be frequently changed.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Should the weather prove unfavourable for potting the succession plants, the fruiters will derive much benefit by having some of their lower leaves, and the old surface soil removed, without disturbing the roots, and replaced by some fresh mould, which may be raised above the rims of the pots by using turfy pieces for the outsides. This operation should be performed with care, and without disturbing the plants, unless the beds require renovating, in which case both may be performed, at the same time bearing in mind what we said last week about small pots being placed under them in replunging. Syringe the fruiters slightly overhead upon fine mornings, and the surface of the tan in any of the beds when dry; let the fruiting-house average 10° higher than the others, which should be from 60° to 65° fire-heat; do not vary the treatment much by increase of temperature or moisture until the plants have been potted.

Vinery.—Look frequently to the tying-in of the shoots, and let it be done neatly, but not tight, or they will have to be loosened again as the shoots swell; do not allow the shoots to crowd each other, and take care to keep the foliage healthy, as success in a great measure depends upon this; if a proper temperature be kept in the house, the syringe need not be used after the plants are in bloom: the early house may range from 60° to 65° fire-heat, and give air when it reaches 75° sun-heat; preserve a humid atmosphere in the vineries now advancing until they unfold their blossoms.

Peach-House.—This is a very critical period in the peach-house, therefore variations in the temperature, in the state of the border, and syringing with cold water, should be carefully guarded against, as likely to cause the fruit to fall off before stoning; weakly trees often set abundance of fruit, but it is injudicious to allow them to remain until they attain any size, and the better plan is to thin the bloom of such trees; never allow the thermometer to rise to 70° without giving air, nor by fire-heat to more than 60°.

Cherry-House.—What we have said above as regards changes in the temperature, &c. is equally applicable here: give a little air as soon as the thermometer begins to rise in the morning, gradually increasing the quantity as the day advances; syringe the trees overhead occasionally, and do not allow them to become dry at the roots; search closely for the caterpillar—curled leaves always indicate its presence, and as it does not leave its habitation until in the winged state, is easily destroyed by pressing the infested leaves with the thumb and finger; if aphis or black-fly appear, smoking with tobacco will be found effectual.

Fig-House.—Water at the root regularly; syringe overhead frequently, and keep the temperature to about 65° fire-heat.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Continue to stop until the requisite quantity of eyes are broken; when the young plants have more than one shoot, let a day or two intervene between the stopping of each. Mr. Mills in his treatise recommends peat earth, without any admixture, for their culture during winter in frames, and for pot or tub culture, mixed with one-half well-rotted dung; and Mr. Mills is no mean authority. A great advantage would be frames glazed with sheet-glass for winter forcing, when the greatest obtainable light is requisite. Rather more heat than is given to Cucumbers is advantageous to Melons; and the soil used should be a fine maiden loam: otherwise the treatment is similar.

French Beans.—Continue to sow and pot-off successions: old mushroom-beds mixed with a little fresh soil will be found the best compost for them; water copiously, and support them with twigs.

Tomatoes, Capsicums, &c., may be now sown in shallow pans and placed in the cucumber-bed.

Salading of all kinds.—Keep up a succession.

Out-door Department.

Manure, dig, or trench all vacant ground if not already done. The advantage of early ridging is conspicuously shown this season, in the fine pulverised state of the soil, and in the facility with which it is levelled for the reception of crops, for if done early on a fine day, the seeds may be put in in the afternoon, whilst the soil which has been dug flat is saturated with moisture; loosen the earth about crops of all kinds, and weed autumn-sown crops and seed-beds; continue to prepare dung by frequent turnings.

Celery.—Prick out in boxes or on a slight hotbed the earliest-sown if sufficiently advanced; prepare slight hotbeds for pricking out the main crop upon. Sow Celeriac on a south border.

Cauliflowers.—Prick out the strongest plants of the spring sowing in a cold frame, or on a warm border, where they may receive slight protection if necessary; a few from the frames, or those under hand-glasses, may be thinned out and planted, on a south border; earth-up those that remain.

Asparagus.—Newly-planted beds may be sown with onions and cauliflowers, or lettuce planted in the alleys, if ground be an object; but take care the plants are not encumbered by any temporary crop.

Beets.—Sow red for the roots, also the leaf kinds in shallow drills.

Red Cabbage.—Plant out autumn-sown.

Sea-kale may now be covered in the open ground, with pots; protect the crowns from snails, &c., by a layer of ashes about them.

Carrots.—If not done, sow the main crop, and a few Horn upon a south border for drawing early.

Horse-radish.—New plantations should not be delayed after this time.

Lettuce.—Thin out the autumn-sown, and plant under walls.

Mint.—Hand-weed old beds, and make new ones if necessary.

Peas.—Earth-up, and stick early kinds.

Radish.—Sow short-top and salmon on a warm border.

Orchard.—All planting and pruning should now be finished; protect the advancing blossoms of wall-trees; grafting may be commenced first with cherries and plums, and propagate by cuttings or layers, such as gooseberries, currants, vines, figs, mulberries, &c.; continue to nail peach-trees, and dig the fruit-tree borders when the nailing is finished.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In door Department.

Stove.—Do not allow the thermometer to fall below 60° at night; give air when it rises to 70° in the morning, and always shut up early in the afternoon; syringe the plants every fine morning, and watch narrowly for insects—plants can never look well unless kept clear of them; use plenty of draining in potting—quick-growing plants, if room is no object, cannot well be overpotted, and, on the contrary, tender kinds should be kept in small pots—they are not then so liable to injury from water. In potting, fresh soil from a pasture is preferable to that which has lain in a close heap for a length of time. Continue to propagate by every available means.

Greenhouse.—Heaths, and other plants, of a similar habit may now be shifted—a pot two sizes larger is enough to give at once; it is, as we have said before, better to shift twice than overpot at first, for they may be potted as they require it from now till September, and Heaths that are growing unsightly may be pruned; and this also is a good time to prune any greenhouse plants that require it—they will have time to become bushy before autumn: never sift the mould used for potting. Propagate Geraniums for flowering in autumn, and all other desirable plants of which cuttings can be obtained.

Pits and Frames.—Auriculas will now be showing their buds; give them abundance of air during the day. Pot tuberoses; continue to propagate plants wanted for the flower-garden; expose freely in fine weather autumn-sown flowers, as Mignonette and Stocks; Neapolitan Violets in frames may be forwarded by being closed early in the afternoon, and in pots, by keeping them in a temperature of 55°; examine the forced rose-buds for caterpillars; Carnations and Roses may be taken in for the final forced bloom; water sparingly, and in the morning.

Out-door Department.

Observe what was said in the last Number about sowing hardy annuals; propagate Moss and Provins Roses by layers; graft curious varieties of trees or shrubs; proceed with new work without delay.

Nursery.—There is usually at this time an increase of work to be done, occasioned in a great measure by delays during the last month, planting out deciduous seedlings from the beds, and transplanting to different compartments: pruning should be finished as soon as possible. Sow Holly and Yew-berries, also seeds of other evergreens; the more tender kinds, as Pinus, Cedars, and Cypress, may be sown in boxes.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Planting is the chief work of this month: in replanting land where the timber has been felled the same kinds should not be used if possible; if Oak, Chestnut, and Elm occupied the land before, Scotch Firs or Larch should be substituted, and *vice versa*, as far as the nature of the soil and situation will admit; continue draining and fencing of all kinds. —*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Many small gardens in the vicinity of London do not contain more than a few feet of ground, and they almost always consist of a circle or oval with a gravel walk round it; but if the space is a square, or a parallelogram, a pretty flower-garden may be made by dividing it into small geometrical beds, edged with Box and separated by narrow gravel walks; or in cases where the house is built of stone, or has a coating of cement over it, the beds may be edged with stone neatly rounded on the top; or if grass walks are preferred, a small circle in the centre, with comma-shaped beds round, when filled with flowers have a pretty appearance, and look infinitely better than the eternal moulds, with half-starved Aucubas or other evergreens on them, now so common in all the suburbs. Annuals are particularly adapted to this kind of garden; and where there is convenience for keeping a few Geraniums and Petunias during the winter, they will be found desirable additions. Where beds are cut out on a lawn, or are surrounded by Box edging, sharp angles should be almost always avoided, as great difficulty will be experienced in keeping them properly; even rectangular beds may have the corners slightly rounded instead of being brought to a sharp point. Lawns that have bare places in them should now be renewed, either by scattering a few grass seeds on them, or by putting small pieces of turf on the naked spots; previously to sowing seeds, however, the surface of the lawn should be dragged with bushes to render it fit to receive them. All kinds of out-door operations should now be performed, as mentioned last week; small patches should be sown with annuals to succeed those raised in pots; all herbaceous perennials should be divided and replanted, and any bulbs left out of the ground since last autumn should be immediately put in. Continue to repot all plants that require it in rooms and greenhouses; and if it is wished to propagate them, the tops should be taken off, put round the edge of a pot in a soil similar to that in which the mother plant is grown, and placed in a frame where there is a little heat.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

All elm trees in woods or plantations attacked by the Elm-destroying Beetle (*Scolytus destructor*), if not previously felled, should be, and removed now the insect is in the larva state, as when the beetle appears it lays its eggs on the neighbouring trees. The trees cut down, or the lopped branches, should be immediately burned, or when the insect arrives at maturity it will escape, and little good will be done by felling the tree. The beetle is small, being only about two lines long, and half a line broad; the elytra are of a pitch-brown colour, and marked with dotted lines. From the researches of Messrs. Audouin and Spence, it seems that both male and female insects attack the trees for the purpose of food, and burrow into the trunk. When the tree has got into a state of sufficient ill health, the female burrows deeper and deposits her eggs, and the larvæ when hatched make cylindrical galleries, diverging at right angles from the track of the parent, and parallel with each other; here they change to pupæ, and finally attain the perfect state and propagate the species. The fecundity of these insects is so great, that their numbers are sufficient to destroy in a short time the largest tree.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS IN MARCH.

Almost all the winter birds have left, and the earlier of the summer ones arrived. The following generally visit us in March: the Bunting (*Emberiza Milaria*); the Reed Sparrow (*Emberiza Schæniclus*); the Red-legged Seamew (*Larus ridibundus*); the Stone Curlew (*Oidicnemus Bellonii*); the Chiffchaff or least Willow Wren (*Regulus Hippolais*); and the Wheatear (*Saxicola Œnanthe*). The common Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*), which arrives in August, usually departs about the first week in March; the Redwing (*Turdus Iliacus*), the Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*), the Gannet or Solon Goose (*Sula Bassana*), the Jacksnipe (*Scolopax Gallinula*), and the common Snipe (*Scolopax Gallinago*), which come in September, generally leave in March; a few Snipes, however, remain all the year; the Teal (*Anas Crecca*), the Royston Crow (*Corvus Cornix*), the Merlin (*Falco Æsalon*), and the Woodcock (*Scolopax Rusticola*), which arrive in October, depart in March; the Widgeon (*Anas Penelope*), and the Red-headed Pocher (*Nyroca ferina*), come in November and leave in March.

State of the Weather for the Week ending March 4, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
Feb.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 26	29.872	29.638	48	35	41.5	N.W.	.04
Satur. 27	29.73	29.368	45	32	38.5	N.	.07
Sund. 28	29.874	29.681	47	33	39.5	N.W.	
March							
Mond. 1	29.693	29.585	41	27	34.0	S.	.10
Tuesd. 2	29.685	29.393	49	37	43.0	S.W.	.30
Wedn. 3	29.665	29.315	50	29	39.5	SW.	.02
Thurs. 4	29.904	29.818	46	33	39.5	W.	.08
Average	29.781	29.542	46.5	32.1	39.3		.61

Feb. 26. Rain; cloudy and fine; boisterous with rain at night.
27. Cloudy and cold; heavy dark clouds; showery.
28. Very clear in the morning; cloudy; clear at night.
March 1. Overcast; cloudy; rain; frosty at night.
2. Frosty; slight rain, commencing at noon; heavy rain at night.
3. Cloudy and fine
4. Clear and very fine; heavy rain in the evening.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending March 13, 1841.

Feb.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 7	48.8	33.4	41.1	7	0.10 in.	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	2
M. 8	49.0	33.6	41.3	5	0.15	2	2	1	—	4	1	2	3
Tu. 9	51.2	33.6	42.4	3	0.18	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
W. 10	52.2	36.0	44.1	5	0.21	1	2	—	3	1	4	3	1
Th. 11	51.2	35.6	43.4	6	0.20	—	2	1	3	2	5	1	1
F. 12	51.4	34.8	43.1	6	0.22	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	—
S. 13	51.2	37.5	44.4	7	0.30	—	2	1	3	1	4	2	2

The highest temperature, during the above period, occurred on the 9th, in 1826—thermometer 68°; and the lowest on the 9th, in 1839, and 8th, in 1840—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 5, 1841.

The supply of fruits and vegetables during the week has been excellent; but the demand is not so great as might have been expected. There is a great variety of plants in pots and cut flowers.—*Fruits.* Enville, Providence, and Queen Pines are plentiful: a few good black Antigua are offered at 10*s.* per lb. Foreign Grapes are of good quality, and remain at the same prices as last week. Apples and Pears abound, and some excellent samples of both are in the market; we observed some remarkably handsome specimens of Beurré Rance Pear, and Scarlet Nonpareil Apples. Oranges and Lemons are abundant, as well as Shaddocks and Pummeloes. Cucumbers are rather scarce, but pretty good.—*Vegetables.* Brown and White Broccoli are excellent, and the supply moderate. Savoys and Red Cabbages are abundant, and of good quality. Brussels Sprouts are not plentiful, but pretty good. Carrots and Turnips of excellent quality are abundant; a large quantity of Turnip-tops have been brought to market during the week. Onions and Leeks are plentiful and good. Celery is rather indifferent, but the supply is large. Asparagus and Sea-kale are abundant and excellent. A few spring Radishes are offered. Mushrooms are fine and the supply large. —*Flowers.* Every day adds to the interest of the market both in the beauty and rarity of the plants and cut flowers offered; among the former we noticed Azalea indica alba, pontica several varieties, Epacris and Heaths of different kinds, Myrtles, Euphorbias, and Acacias. The more remarkable cut flowers are Acacia virgata, pubescens, diffusa, and ulicina; Pultenæa subumbellata, Epacris onosmæflora, and Corræa pulchella.

PRICES, Saturday, March 6.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 3*s* to 25*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4*s* to 12*s*
Pine Apples, p. lb. 4*s* to 8*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 6*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, pr. doz. 6*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 14*s*
Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Shaddocks, 3*s* to 5*s*
Pummeloes, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush. 14*s* to 20*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 24*s*
— Barcelona, 28*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1*s* to 3*s*
Cabbage, Red for pick. pr d. 3*s* to 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz. 4*s* to 6*s*
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 2*s*
German Greens or Kale, per d. 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bundle, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Green, 1*s* to 2*s*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 4*l* to 6*l*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, White, per dozen bunches, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s* to 6*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Parsneps, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Radish, Red, per punnet, 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Onions, old, per bushel, 5*s*
— for picklg. p. hf. sieve, 4*s*
— Green (Ciboules) p bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 2*s*
Garlic, per pound, 10*d*
Shallots, per pound, 1*s* 2*d*
Asparagus, per 100, Large, 9*s* to 10*s*
— Second, or Middling, 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1*s*
— per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1*s* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. small bh. 8*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s*
Fennel, per doz. bunches, 4*s*
Thyme, per doz. bchs. 3*s* to 4*s*
Sage per doz bunches, 4*s*
Mint, per doz. bunch., 6*s* to 10*s*
— Green, per bunch, 6*d* to 8*d*
Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1*s*
Marjoram (dried) per doz. bunch. 10*d*
Savory (dried) per doz. bunch. 10*d*
Basil (dried) per doz. bunch. 1*s* 3*d*
Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch. 6*s*
Lavender (dried) per doz. bunch., 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Morels, per lb., 14*s*
Truffles (dried), per lb. 14*s*.
— (fresh), per lb. 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

More than one subscriber has written to inform us that they have removed to town, and to request that their copies may be addressed accordingly. We regret that it is out of our power to comply,—COPIES ARE NOT FORWARDED FROM THIS OFFICE. Most news-agents, however, print their name and address on the cover; and to the news-agent who supplies the party all complaints of non-delivery, or orders for change of address, should be directed.

A Friend at Crookstown *can* have a complete set of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, so he had better at once order it of his regular newsman.

J. Murray.—The Claret and the Tinta Grapes have a coloured juice independent of their skin. The tubers of the Tropæolum tuberosum may be and have been eaten; but we do not admit them among *our* list of esculents.

Peter Mackenzie.—The note on phosphorescent plants waits for some additions.

A Devonian.—Bignonia crucigera is the same as B. capreolata, and it ought to be hardy in Devonshire, as it stands a London winter if nailed to a wall. It has dull reddish brown and yellow flowers of large size but of little beauty.

A Subscriber.—Cases or small portfolios for the Gardeners' Chronicle may be obtained from any bookbinder.

H. B.—Many thanks for the suggestions. We are sometimes so pressed for room that we are obliged to curtail our matter. Sometimes the questions relate to subjects only of personal interest to the inquirer. But we will remember the good advice we have received.

The magnificent flower from Mr. Brocklehurst was a specimen of Cattleya Mossiæ.

E. G. M.—The last and most complete catalogue of plants is the new edition of Sweet's Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis, arranged according to the natural system. But it contains a large number of species never cultivated in gardens. Paxton's Botanical

Dictionary is smaller, neater, more compact, and very complete in garden plants; besides which it has many useful remarks upon cultivation and other matters. We recommend both or either.

K.—If you will turn to Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants, last edition, p. 247, you will find all that we know regarding the Russian Winter Gardens. The account there is by Storck, whose book was published in 1802, and who must either have seen them or had accurate information upon the subject. If any of our correspondents can give us information concerning them, we will insert it with much pleasure.

We are much obliged to *A Well-wisher* for his advice, and will keep his observations in view. He will, however, find that in the first place none of the subjects to which he objects are irrelevant, the whole of them bearing upon some branch of rural economy; and that, secondly, the articles to which he alludes have never, at the outside, formed *one-twelfth* part of the space allotted to gardening and rural economy. What this correspondent thinks trifling others regard as interesting, and we cannot afford to confine our columns to matters that entertain one small class of readers exclusively. If we did, we should find our sale rapidly falling, instead of rising at a rate beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Thomas Veasy recommends horse-hair cut small and the beards of barley to be employed to stop the progress of snails and slugs, instead of Dr. Horner's galvanic protector, which he thinks too expensive a safeguard, even although it should cost only 6d. a foot. We think Mr. Veasy has not understood the object of this contrivance, which is not to protect cabbages and such common crops, but choice beds of valuable seedlings, or other plants of which it is desired to take great care. A hoop of this kind can be made for a shilling, will guard a dahlia which costs a guinea, and will last for many years. Is this too expensive? A bed of valuable seedlings 12 ft. by 4 ft. is effectually guarded by an edging which costs 16s., and which will answer the same purpose year after year. We apprehend that plants must be little worth raising upon which it is not worth spending such a sum.

M. R. C. sends two cockchafers, and says that information respecting them will be thankfully received. We must beg him to be something more explicit as to his wishes; the only answer we can give to so vague a question is that they *are* cockchafers.

Inquisitor will probably find Paxton's Botanical Dictionary to be what he wants. He will see elsewhere our answer to a similar question from another correspondent.

S.—None of the plants in your list are known to botanists except Philippodendron regium, a New Zealand plant, which although named in honour of King Louis Philippe, must, one would think, have received its title for the sake of libelling His Majesty, for it has a miserable foliage and still more miserable flowers. Thuja filiformis is a name to be found in Messrs. Loddiges' catalogue, but we are unacquainted with it.

A Young Gardener will find the articles on Rural Chemistry, publishing weekly in this paper, a more useful introduction to the subject than any book he can purchase. Let him study them. They are written by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with his subject, and will, when complete, embrace all the chemistry which gardeners require to know.

An Old Bee-master will find his remarks anticipated in our last. Professor Henslow does not say in what proportion sulphate of copper is to be mixed with water; we imagine that if the solution is in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon of water it will be strong enough.

Viola will find the following plants fragrant and adapted for forming masses in flower-beds in the open ground:—*Annuals*: Erysimum Perofskianum, Œnothera odorata with yellow flowers, Phlox Drummondii, Russian Ten-week Stocks, Sweet Peas, and Mignonette. *Perennials*:—Verbena teucrioides and odorata, Sweet-scented Hybrid Petunia, Œnothera speciosa, and Double Rockets, with white, blush, or pink flowers. Verbena Neilii and Lupinus ornatus, the former purple and the latter pale blue; Œnothera macrocarpa and Mimulus moschatus with yellow blossoms; and for scarlet flowers, Geraniums, Mimulus cardinalis, and Monarda didyma; besides Pinks, Carnations, Roses, and other well-known plants.

A Young Forester must not be impatient; he will see his letter to-day.

Adam.—Lime-water is prepared by putting a quantity of lime into water, stirring it a few times, and then allowing the lime to settle; the clear liquor that floats is what is used. It will not injure any kind of plant, but will immediately destroy slugs and worms.

V. T. C. D., Dr. Bevan, x x, N. P., Prator, object to the statement made at page 35, that Honey-dew is an exudation from leaves. The former says:—Go on a bright summer's day under a Sycamore or Lime-tree whose leaves are covered with honey-dew; you will find none on the upper surface of those leaves that have no others over them, while you will find it covering not only the other leaves but stones or sticks that lie on the ground underneath the tree. If the under sides of the leaves be examined, crowds of aphides will be seen, and in a suitable light a shower of minute drops of honey-dew may be observed falling all round the tree, and making everything clammy with honey. The latter also considers the question to be set at rest. We, however, are decidedly of opinion that aphides have nothing whatever to do with the secretion; that they often accompany it, is true, but for the purpose of feeding upon the sweet exudation, and not for the purpose of forming it. It is not at all uncommon to see honey-dew in badly-managed greenhouses unaccompanied by aphides. Last summer at Rolleston, near Burton-on-Trent, an Oak-tree was observed by Sir Oswald Mosley to have poured forth in one night a little deluge of honey, although scarcely any aphides were to be found. Liebig's explanation of it is the following:—"Certain diseases of trees, for example that called honey-dew, evidently depend on the want of a due proportion between the quantity of azotized and that of the unazotized substances, which are supplied to them as nutriment."—*Organic Chemistry*, p. 130. The quantity of sugar formed by the plant is greater than can be consumed by the leaves and buds, and is excreted from the surface of the leaves or bark. Mr. Murray has, we believe, somewhere published a statement to a similar effect.

Discipulus.—In root-pruning an apple-tree 14 or 15 years old, such of the roots as are too deep may be cut as close as you can; if the others are sound they do not require priming in, as the privation of tap-roots will prove a sufficient check to an over-luxuriancy of wood; go farther and you will stunt both tree and fruit. If the tree is two or three years old, and you wish it to remain in a very dwarf state, reduce the roots half their length. In planting potatoes, good-sized tubers should be selected; potatoes cut with one eye to each set afford the best produce, especially if equality of size in the tubers, as well as their total weight, be taken into account.

Ignorama finds that if she cuts a branch of Acacia dealbata and places it in a sitting-room, the flowers presently fall off or wither, provided they were expanded at the time of gathering. Upon our recommendation she has tried the effect of placing a bell glass over two sprays, one with old flowers, and the other with young ones, part of which were not expanded. The result is, that though they have now been cut eight days, those upon the young spray are still fresh though a few have fallen off, and the buds have expanded as well as they do upon the tree itself; and the flowers upon the old spray did not collapse at all—they fell off very soon, but did not lose their beauty. The explanation of this is, that the rapid fall of flowers in a sitting-room is caused by the dryness of the atmosphere, which carries off all the moisture of a flower. But if a bell-glass is placed over a cut flower, the air within the glass is rendered moist by the perspiration of the flower, and then a further loss of moisture by the latter is arrested. All cut flowers will keep much longer in a sitting room if covered with a bell-glass, especially if its rim rests in water.

S. inquires what kind of Orchidaceous plants Mr. Paxton pots in Sphagnum, as alluded to at page 8. Mr. Paxton's answer is the following:—"It is now about twelve months since I commenced using Sphagnum for Orchidaceæ; since then, in consequence of the plants thriving excessively in it, I have been gradually adopting it for various kinds, and in every case with benefit. Even Stannopeas, Gongoras, and others having pendulous flowers, and which it is the practice to build above the pots, I would recommend to be planted in wire baskets, and suspended in preference. In potting with this moss, the plants may be elevated considerably above the surface of the pots, by which means the principal mass of roots is prevented from adhering to its porous sides, and saved from injury in shifting. In a word, I recommend Sphagnum, mixed with potsherds, in preference to anything I have hitherto seen used for the growth of Orchidaceæ.

A Clerical Subscriber.—It is not necessary to cut off the leaves of Strawberry plants; they will naturally decay, and form a leaf-mould manure. When the object is a late crop, it is in that case proper to cut down the plants, and thus obtain a later formation of flowers and fruit in consequence of destroying the first. Give the plantation a good mulching of dung. The growers near London apply it in the state of long litter, because in that state, after being washed with the rain, it keeps the fruit clean. A dressing of rich loam will do good. We are unacquainted with the action of wood-ashes upon Strawberries. The following are among the best common hardy evergreens which will do for covering naked walls; but a few deciduous kinds mixed with them would cover much quicker, and might be planted at first to assist in clothing the walls, to be destroyed as the Ivy and other evergreens get up.

Evergreens.	*Deciduous.*
Cratægus Pyracantha	Aristolochia sipho
Clematis flammula rotundifolia	Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Cotoneaster rotundifolia	,, hirsuta
,, microphylla	Jasminum officinale
Caprifolium gratum	Clematis montana
,, sempervirens	,, virginiana
Rosa sempervirens	Glycine sinensis
Aristotelia Macqui	Rose Boursault
Magnolia grandiflora (rather tender).	,, de Lisle
	,, Bougainville
	,, Noisette

The best time to plant Ivy is the autumn, but it will do very well in spring. It will grow well in any fresh soil and situation, if the soil is not very poor or full of the roots of other plants, or the situation is not too much confined while the plants are young. The Irish is much the best variety.

H. K. complains that although he has well drained and manured his garden, some of his Pear-trees continue to produce flowers without fruit. If his trees produce few or no young shoots, they are suffering from some evil at the root, arising probably from a bad subsoil, or perhaps from excessive dryness in summer. If, on the contrary, sufficient vigour of the roots is indicated by the production of shoots, the cause of failure must be owing to the frosts of spring, or to some constitutional defect. What is the variety that is thus sterile?

O. P. Q.—The Beurre de Capiaumont Pear is not so high-flavoured as some other autumn Pears; but in warmer seasons than those experienced of late, it has been melting, and even rich. It is extremely productive; for when most other varieties are cut off by spring frosts, the one in question has not been known to fail. Like many other Pears, it is much affected in quality by soil. We here think that one tree ought to be in every collection, unless a very small one. The Pears mentioned in our Covent Garden Report for January were really the Chaumontel, which though sometimes over in December, may be kept till March. We bought them and had them verified by Mr. Thompson, of the Horticultural Society's Garden.

Amicus is answered in part in our Journal of to-day. Salt is little used as a manure in gardens, but it is valuable in farming applied at the rate of not less than ten nor more than twenty bushels an acre on light lands. It has been used with advantage for Wheat, Mangel Wurzel, Turnips, and other field-crops. If Pelargoniums are cut down now, *they* will flower the following summer.

Elizabeth's questions are referred to Mr. Beaton.

Mr. Blood will find some cottagers' rules at p. 51. A book called "A Plea on Behalf of the Poor," by the Rev. Jas. Orange, contains some useful information; when we can find room we shall notice this work. Probably the secretaries of the Newcastle Horticultural Society, and that of Tunbridge Wells, and the gardener of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, would communicate to Mr. B. the regulations under which they find the award of cottage premiums produce advantage. We would also advise Mr. B. to procure the "Report of the Committee of the Highland and Agricultural Society on the Competition for Premiums offered for Cottagers in 1840," which was published at Edinburgh. In case this should meet the eye of any correspondents willing to volunteer information, they may be glad to know that the address of the gentleman we are now answering is "William Blood, Esq., Wicklow." If we can make room for it, we shall print an abstract of the premiums offered by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, so far as cottagers are concerned.

J. N. V.—To lay down such a lawn as is to produce a short close velvety sward, we should employ 20 lbs. of Crested Dogstail Grass, 5 lbs. of Sheep's Fescue, 6 lbs. of Cowgrass, and a bushel of Ryegrass. This will cost about 3*l.* an acre, and is sufficient if the seeds are good; but it may be taken as a general rule that twice as many seeds would not be too much if expense is no object. The dealers in seeds will supply these: or if there is any difficulty, consult our advertising columns.

A Subscriber, whose plants were killed by fumigation with tobacco, must have excessively over-dosed them. He should use tobacco-paper, the cheapest material sold, and much the best, unless he grows his own tobacco. With perseverance the aphides may be kept down by this means, and we know of no other. No doubt some escape the operation, and as they breed very fast the dead are soon replaced. The only way is to go on.

H. H.—Pounded oyster-shells have been employed advantageously as a manure on light lands, drilled in with Turnip-seed at the rate of 40 bushels an acre, and this quantity has been found in Norfolk equal to 8 tons of farm-yard dung an acre. They have also been used advantageously for Wheat: 4 cwt. of oyster-shells and the same quantity of rape-dust have proved of equal efficacy. Oyster-shells consist of rather more than 30 per cent. of animal matter, of chalk, and of a little salt. The former acts like other animal matter, giving out nitrogen; the chalk has the usual effect produced by that substance; and it is probable that the minute fragments of the shells also act by condensing gases within their pores and slowly parting with them.

Mr. Hodgson.—The observations upon ventilation in the Theory of Horticulture explain, as far as our knowledge goes, what the general principles are on which that operation depends. It is not advisable in growing Geraniums in large deep frames without artificial heat the plants being so placed that their tops should be one foot from the glass, to allow the sun its full play without giving any air during March, April, and May, because the temperature and moisture of the frames would become too high for this class of plants, and ventilation is the only means of lowering either. Air should be given from morning to night, so far as to reduce the temperature to that of the external air, if not below 40° during the day. We do not think Pelargoniums likely to succeed in Mr. Ward's cases; they will live in them, no doubt, but not thrive.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure.—Bone-dust, 21*s.* 6*d.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 21*s.* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l.* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, Gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Pottevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s.* to 31*s.* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l.* 4*s.* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR foreign intelligence confirms the impression that the events which have so recently complicated the affairs of Europe are no longer likely to affect the continuance of peace. In France, during the debates on the Secret Service Bill, M. Guizot, on behalf of the Government, refused to declare that they would not disarm, and so firmly expressed the intentions of the Executive on this point, that the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry,—a result hailed with satisfaction by the friends of peace. In reference to the same subject, it appears that France has returned so pacific an answer to the protest of Austria against the continuance of the armaments, that the projected levies of the German Confederation are not to exceed the ordinary peace establishment, and that Prussia has declared to the French ambassador that she entertains the most peaceful views towards France, in common with the other States of Germany.—From Berlin we learn that the fortifications of that capital, though less talked of than those of Paris, are making rapid progress; that a new criminal code is about to be adopted, and that the measures taken for its discussion are regarded as the first approach to the representative system in that kingdom.—In Switzerland the protests of various Catholic Powers against the suppression of the Convents have given rise to a declaration from the Vorort disputing the right of any foreign Government to appeal to the federal compact.—From the Levant we learn that the firman confirming Mehemet Ali in the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt has been despatched from Constantinople, and that the Pacha is devoting his attention to the cultivation and improvement of the land, to military colonisation, and to the abolition of negro slavery. The remnant of Ibrahim Pacha's army was approaching Alexandria, and the plague had made its appearance in that city, and in other places on the coast.—Affairs in the United States still present an unsettled aspect, especially in relation to this country; the Bank has suspended specie payments; a bill of murder has been returned against Col. M'Leod, who is still in prison; and the border States have resolved to expel the British troops from the territory in dispute between the two countries.

At home the principal topics of discussion in Parliament during the week have been the postponement of the Irish Registration Bill of Lord Morpeth till after Easter, and the Navy Estimates, the debates on which are interesting, on account of the declaration of Ministers that there now remains no disagreement between France and this country, either with regard to Egypt or Mehemet Ali. A long debate has taken place on the grant to Maynooth College, and leave has been given to bring in a bill to amend the existing act regulating that establishment. The Copyright of Designs Bill has been advanced a stage, and the motion for going into committee on the Constabulary Bill has been negatived. In the House of Lords the subject of the Catholic seminaries of Canada has been discussed at great length, but in consequence of the great pressure of business in the House of Commons no other matters of particular interest have been brought forward.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are still at Buckingham Palace. During the week Her Majesty and the Prince have taken equestrian exercise in the riding-school at Pimlico. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Marchioness of Normanby as the lady in waiting on the Queen. Lord Byron and General the Hon. Sir Wm. Lumley have succeeded Lord Poltimore and Sir F. Stovin as the lord and groom in waiting on Her Majesty. It is rumoured as not improbable that Her Majesty will either remain in town or proceed to Claremont for the Easter holidays, instead of spending that season at Windsor, as usual.

Representative Peerage of Ireland.—The Earl of Caledon, it is said, will supply the vacancy in the representation of the Irish peerage, occasioned by the death of the Earl of Rosse.

Parliamentary.—It is stated that Sir Peter Laurie will be put in nomination at the next election of Members of Parliament for the City of London.—It is reported that the Conservatives of Manchester are making active preparations for contesting the representation of the borough in case of a dissolution of Parliament; and that they intend to bring forward two candidates, Sir George Murray and Richard Entwistle, Esq.—It is said that a requisition is in course of signature, inviting Sir J. Beckett, Bart., and the Hon. J. S. Wortley, to become candidates for the representation of Leeds at the next election.—A report is in circulation that Mr. Cavendish is proceeding to canvass for the county of Sussex, and that Major Curteis intends standing for East Sussex.—It is reported that Mr. Fort, the Whig Member for Clitheroe, is about to vacate his seat for that borough. Should that event occur, Mr. Cardwell, it is said, will in this case offer himself to the electors on the Conservative, and Mr. M. Wilson, jun., of Eshton Hall, near Gargrave, on the Whig interest.—The Speaker has informed the House of Commons that the two sureties to the petitions, respecting the elections for the boroughs of St. Albans and Walsall, are unobjectionable. The general committee of elections have appointed

the 22d of March to choose select committees to try these petitions.

Commander-in-Chief of New Brunswick.—Major-General Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and is about to take his departure for those provinces.

The Consulate at Hamburgh.—It is understood that Colonel Hodges, British Consul at Alexandria, is to be appointed to the lucrative and responsible office of Consul-General at Hamburgh, in the place of the late Mr. Canning.

Trial of the Earl of Cardigan.—From a report sent in to the House of Lords, it appears that the total expense of fitting up and furnishing the House for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan, on the 16th Feb., was 990*l.* 2s.

Foreign.

France.—*Secret Service-money Bill.*—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the motion for supplementary secret funds has been warm and interesting. The main interest to English readers lies in the disclosure of the opinions of leading men and parties with regard to the foreign policy of France. In this point of view the discussion of Saturday was most important from the position taken up by M. Thiers, and the mode in which M. Guizot met the opposition. The commission and M. Jouffroy stigmatised the foreign policy of the last Cabinet as ambitious and violent, and declared it to be a policy inexpedient for France, which had solved great questions, particularly those of Belgium, Italy, and Spain, by diplomacy, and which ought to have solved the Eastern question in the same way. M. Thiers in reply said that it had *never* been a question of peace or war. He approved of the position taken by the cabinet—that of isolation; and he would support the cabinet if it refused to disarm, and to enter into any treaty sanctioning what had been accomplished in the Levant. M. Guizot, in reply, said that in the present state of affairs he neither ought nor would say anything; that M. Thiers, speaking of the foreign question, had said, there was no longer a question of war or peace to decide; that the chamber had found the question resolved; and that it had never deliberated on peace or war. He begged the chamber to recollect what it did discuss, and asked if it was not, whether they should have a million or half-a-million of soldiers? M. Thiers had said, when the present ministry was installed, that *peace* was then resolved and certain. He, M. Guizot, had replied by saying, "If you, M. Thiers, remained on these benches, war was certain!" The debate was nothing more than to see whether M. Thiers or the present Government should be ministers. "You may endeavour," he said to M. Thiers, "to make yourself little, and ingratiate yourself with the majority, and say you never meant war. But these are your words, which declared you were making preparations for war in spring, if the Powers refused to modify their treaty. You cannot deny your own words, in order to make it believed that we have effected nothing; you cannot make it believed that all done by you and by us during the last year was but an insignificant comedy." To this M. Thiers did not reply. M. Barrot followed, and said that France should remain isolated, and not join in any treaty. M. Dufaure insisted strongly on the increase of the army and navy. He did not think that isolation could continue always. It might be dignified, but France could not remain a stranger to all that was passing in Europe. Isolation might cease when the Powers would recal France, not perhaps into a treaty, but into the councils of Europe, by making the first step towards France and towards reconciliation. Thus the views of the parties in the chamber appear to be fully defined; M. Thiers and the opposition for isolation, M. Dufaure and the middle party for reconciliation, provided the Four Powers made advances; and M. Guizot, who refused to declare that he would not disarm. This refusal of M. Guizot is considered to be important, especially as it was followed by a vote of confidence in the ministry, of which the number of the majority was 90.

The Fortifications.—It seems that Government entertain some doubts about the passing of this bill in the Chamber of Peers, and that the King is still much interested in its success. In confirmation of this, it is said that the Peers employed on foreign embassies, and those charged with military commands throughout France, have been ordered to Paris to vote in favour of the measure.

Libels on the King.—The papers state that an artisan of Montereau, near Fontainebleau, was a few days since found guilty by the Court of Assizes of the Seine-et-Marne of having publicly used outrageous language against the King, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment with a fine of 500f.

The Inundations.—On this subject private letters from Nismes state that the country is again covered with a disastrous inundation. The Rhone has burst through its banks, and rushes across the basin of the Alps to the sea. The waters have reached the lower quarters of the town, where the inhabitants assemble in crowds, endeavouring to repel the danger. The country around wears the same desolate aspect as it did in November, and the river may be seen carrying away with it large trees, timber, furniture, and sometimes even entire cottages. Dwellers in isolated habitations have become a prey to the most cruel sufferings. Many are to be seen on the roofs raising their arms and voices, and crying out for succour. The cattle have generally gone to the hills, but many have been drowned in the stables and farms. Whole families are arriving in the town, many having escaped only on rafts.

Christening of the Count of Paris.—It is rumoured that the christening of the Count of Paris, on the 1st of May, is to be accompanied by a general political amnesty, which will include Prince Louis Napoleon and his companions in captivity.

Sickness in the Metropolis and Provinces.—Private letters mention that sickness prevails in Paris and its vicinity to an unusual extent, occasioned by the rapid and extreme variations of the temperature. At Beauvais typhus fever is making considerable ravages.

Electors in France.—The papers contain some curious details in reference to the intellectual character of the electors. The population amounts, it is estimated, to 33,000,000, of whom only 200,000 are electors; and it is stated that of those 200,000 one-fourth know not how to read or write.

Slavery in the Colonies.—From official returns, it appears that in the French colonies the governors have emancipated, by ordonnance, the following number of slaves in 1840:—Martinique 338; Guadaloupe 81; French Guiana 16; Bourbon 347; Total 782. It is stated that the Colonial Minister has sent orders to the French West India islands, that henceforth all private prisons are to be abolished, and that slaves can only be confined in public prisons, and that at least one half of the judges must be sent from France.

The Loss of the Phénix.—In the affair of this steamer, which was run down some time ago by a vessel belonging to the General Navigation Steam Company, the Tribunal of Commerce at Havre has decided to issue a commission to three nautical men to hear evidence as to the relative position of the vessels when the collision took place, and to report their opinion to the court. This will put parties to a great expense in the transport of witnesses. Whatever may be the decision of the Tribunal of Commerce in Havre, it is thought that one or other party will appeal to the Cour Royale of Rouen, and from thence to Paris. It is, however, the general opinion that the matter will be adjusted by private arbitration.

Spain.—The Regency is said to be occupied with drawing up the Royal speech for the opening of the Cortes. The Government was more satisfied, it is said, with its despatches from the provinces, although the republican spirit was still manifesting itself.—The Basque provinces had addressed a formal protest to the Regency against the infraction of their *fueros*. The Deputies General of the provinces declared that they should fail in their duty to the Government, the nation, and above all, their native hills, if they neglected to submit their just complaints and legitimate claims. The Bilbao commercial interests continue to petition against the arbitrary acts of the Madrid Executive.—Letters from Vittoria detail the serious quarrels which had taken place between the Alavese Ayuntamiento and the Christino authorities. The regency had appointed a judge, but his nomination was refused by the Basque authorities as being a violation of the *fueros*. The Commandant had threatened to send the Alcade and the Deputy-General of the province prisoners to Burgos.—The court of Don Carlos at Bourges is stated to be the focus for all the machinations in the Basque provinces. Latterly the relations of Don Carlos with his agents have been more active than ever. Capitalists have been applied to for money; emissaries have travelled about Spain and circulated proclamations in favour of Don Carlos. The Basques, however, reject such attempts. They defend their *fueros*, but will not become again instruments of Carlism. The Regency of Madrid is said to possess documents which establish the existence of a Carlist agent in that capital at the expense of the Pretender. The Journals have announced that forged bonds of the public debt were in daily circulation. Should this be the case, it demands, they say, the serious attention of the Government, for it might influence in a most deplorable manner the financial situation of the country.

Portugal.—The last advices from Lisbon bring no intelligence of general interest; the debates in the Cortes have been of a local nature. The Minister of Finance, in animadverting upon the embarrassments of the Treasury, stated that he could not accept the authorization for the receiving of the taxes, with the proviso of paying regularly a month's pay to the civil and military lists in every 30 days, and that he should look to the future, and not to the past. This declaration produced a species of terror among the agiotas or usurers, who became frightened lest a national bankruptcy should follow. The Bank, also, was about to suspend its discounts of the army and navy paytickets: but Ministers, fearing the consequences of such a resolution, came forward and pledged to that establishment the revenues of the Custom-house for April next.—Petitions are being got up in no less than 13 different parishes of the capital to be presented to the Legislative Assembly, against the project of law for the reorganization of the National Guard.—The weather at Lisbon is represented as having become very fine.—The chief seat of the recent inundations of the Tagus was about Vallada, three leagues above Villa Nova, and eight from Lisbon. The large tract of land on the south bank of the Tagus, called the Lezirias, has also been entirely under water.—The assassin Dirgo Alves and his accomplice, convicted some time since of a murder in the centre of the city, have been executed. The sentence of death upon the third, who led to the discovery of this affair, has been commuted to transportation for life.—It is stated that the guerillas in the Algarve are again on the increase; a gang, lying in ambush, had attacked a flying column of 20 of the Queen's troops, killing a Lieutenant of the Caçadores; after which they entered Casanel, Cachopo, and Martin Longo, and obliged the respective detachments to retire within their forts.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria inform us that Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at Gaza with the sixth and last divisions of the retreating army on the 29th ult. He was suffering severely from an illness, of which jaundice was the most obvious symptom. Nevertheless, he had expressed his desire to remain to the last, and see the remnant of his army safely embarked before he returned to Alexandria. The *Nile* steamer was engaged in the convoy of the Pacha's troops from Gaza to Damietta. The Turkish forces under General Jochmus were at Jaffa, and all attempts to interfere with the retreating army had been relinquished. Colonel Michel was reported to be dead of dysentery. Commodore Napier was still at Alexandria, and had given up his intention of proceeding to Gaza, as he now conceived that there was no longer any danger of a collision between Jochmus and Ibrahim. It seems Mehemet Ali had been 26 days without any direct intelligence from his son. Commodore Napier, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, and Captain Bradley have dined at the Palace with Mehemet Ali. This is the first dinner given by the Pacha to Englishmen since the treaty of the 15th of July. The Commodore takes an active interest in the fulfilment of the treaty of commerce and navigation, and is following up this subject also, day by day, for the Pacha's edification. The latter was preparing to set out for Cairo to attend to his projected improvements in the distribution and cultivation of the land. Later advices assure us that positive instructions had been forwarded to Ibrahim Pacha, by his father, to return in the *Hagi Baba* steamer, despatched for him to Gaza, and that he was expected at Alexandria, or at Damietta, to ascend the Nile on the 8th or 9th ult. Lieutenant Loring remained at Gaza to superintend the return of the Syrian troops, and to prevent the hostilities which it was believed the Turks would endeavour to excite, when the Syrians should be disbanded and the Egyptian troops weakened by their defection. The returned troops of Soliman Pacha's division were daily making their way in small parties from Suez to Cairo, but their leader had not yet arrived in the capital. Sherif Pacha, who was amongst the first arrivals, is kept in arrest under accusation of treason. The firman from Constantinople had not arrived, notwithstanding the despatch of the fleet; and private advices stated that neither it nor the return of the Consuls-General might be expected till the settlement of all particulars at issue between the Porte and the Pacha. It appears that Mehemet Ali has commenced his military colonization, and has promised Commodore Napier that he would take an early opportunity of abolishing negro slavery. The plague still continued at Alexandria and Rosetta.

Turkey.—The Porte has announced, in a proclamation, the conclusion of the Egyptian question. Captain Walker left Marmorice on the 4th inst. in the *Mahmoud*, preceded by the other ships of the Ottoman fleet, reached Bishika Bay on the 7th, and anchored at the Dardanelles on the 8th, on which day the *Tahiri Bahri*, Ottoman steamer, arrived from Constantinople, bringing new apparel for the Turkish seamen, in order that, after shifting their clothes and riding out the established quarantine from Egypt at Lapsarus, they may enter the Golden Horn together. The *Tahiri Bahri* continued her voyage to Alexandria, and had an officer of state on board, bearer of the firman confirming his Highness Mehemet Ali in the hereditary pachalic of Egypt.—Reschid Pacha has entirely recovered from his indisposition, and has had an audience of the Sultan, who received him in the most gracious manner. It was stated that Russia had endeavoured to compass his downfall, as a partisan of British interests, and as the negotiator of a secret treaty whereby England had obtained the free navigation of the Euphrates for her steamboats, and the maintenance of a garrison of 500 men at Acre.—The ceremony of the Kourban-Beiram took place on the 2d, in Sultan Hamed's mosque, with all the customary pomp. Magnificent weather favoured this ceremony, which attracted, as usual, a prodigious crowd, and at which were present the Russian Legation and the Consuls of the four Allied Powers at Alexandria, who are at present at Constantinople. The *fêtes* lasted four days.—The Swedish ambassador obtained, on the 1st ult., a firman from the Porte authorising the frigate bearing the flag of the commander of the Swedish flotilla now in the Levant to enter the Dardanelles.—It was expected that Commodore Napier would shortly repair to Smyrna with one or two ships of the line, and that the remainder of the English fleet would proceed partly to Malta, and partly to Syracuse.

Germany.—Letters from Frankfort state that the fortifications of Berlin are proceeding in such a way as to rival the projected plans for the fortification of Paris. The King of Prussia is represented as a great patron of the literary and scientific men of his kingdom, and has given the Berlin Academy of Sciences permission to elect the members of their own body, a privilege which formerly resided with the crown, and has established a chair in the University for the celebrated metaphysician Schelling. His Majesty has also induced M. Schalberg, the philosopher, and M. Cornelius, the artist, to leave Munich in order to settle in Berlin. Mention is also made of the royal order that the new criminal code is to be laid before the Provincial States for discussion and approval. But as the States meet only every three years, the convening an extraordinary meeting for the special purpose would be attended with great expense. A plan is therefore proposed for calling a certain number of deputies to Berlin from the Provincial States to examine the important question. Were this realised, it is considered that it would be the commencement of the representative system in Prussia.—The commercial treaty between Prussia and Holland is stated to have been renewed for six years, without the extensive modifications demanded by the German States. The motive for this is said to be that the Prussian Government being desirous of seeing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg associated with the German Customs Union, could not obtain this from Holland except on condition that the original treaty should be maintained in vigour.—A letter

from Berlin states, on the subject of the recent departure of Count Bresson, the French ambassador at that capital, that previously to his leaving he had a long conference with the Minister of the King's Household, which did not break up till midnight; that his departure was thought to be connected with views entirely pacific; that he would represent to his sovereign that the disposition of the Prussian Government is conciliatory, and that its armaments are far from being in proportion to those of France; and that Germany has no other idea than to place herself on the defensive in case it should be the pleasure of the French to go to war. It is hoped that the presence of M. Bresson at Paris will contribute to the maintenance of peace.—The finances of the Government appear to be in a most flourishing condition, according to the last accounts, which are made up every three years. There is an excess of ten or twelve millions of dollars above the amount of 1838. This is considered the best proof of the progress of manufactures in Prussia during the last three years, and of the increase of commerce. The benefits and advantages of the Customs Union, which many persons at first doubted, are said to become more and more manifest.—A letter from Stuttgard states that the Minister of War had declared to the Committee of the States that he had expended the 900,000 florins granted to him for extraordinary expenses for the armaments in progress, and that he would be obliged to demand a further supply. An animated debate ensued, and the committee determined to lay this demand before the Assembly of the States.—Private accounts agree in stating that the answer returned by the French Government to the formal remonstrance on the subject of the "armed peace," addressed by Austria, is of so peaceable a nature that the German levies will be confined to the number of men required to complete the peace establishment of the confederation. These will, however, be called on earlier than usual in the spring; and in Wirtemberg the Minister of War has caused an inspection of all the horses in the country to take place, with a view of facilitating the purchase of such as might be required on an emergency.

SWITZERLAND.—From the note addressed by M. de Bombelles to the Swiss Government it appears that the decree for suppressing the convents of Argau has furnished the pretext for a sweeping claim on the part of Austria to control the legislation of the cantons.—The approbation of the Grand Council of Berne has been given to the acts of the Executive Council, in aiding the Government of Argau during the late disturbances, by a majority of 107 votes to 16. It is stated that the French Government, in compliance with an application from the Cabinet of Vienna, has sent instructions to its ambassador to the Swiss Confederation to support the remonstrances of the Emperor against the suppression of the convents. The Swiss Vorort is said to have sent the same answer to the Cabinet of Vienna to its note against their suppression as was formerly given to the protest against the suppression of those of Lucerne, disputing the right of any foreign power to appeal to the federal compact.

HOLLAND.—We learn that Government has under consideration a proposal to cede to a company to be established an extent of territory in the island of Java; the revenue of which, for a certain number of years, is to be paid in advance.—The papers announce the entire completion, in ten days only, of the immense work of cutting a channel in the sea from the Nieuwdeep to Amsterdam, in spite of all the difficulties of the execution. The first ships have already arrived in the docks; some vessels have left them to go to sea, and fifty lighters have gone to the Nieuwdeep to receive the whole or part of the cargoes of several East Indiamen now lying there. The completion of this great work is the more gratifying as it is probable the communication with the Nieuwdeep may not be free from ice for three weeks to come.

HANOVER.—The new civil penal code appears to have been speedily followed by a military code. Flogging is established in contrast with the German mode of discipline; the minimum is 50 stripes, the maximum 300 stripes, which can be inflicted for an offence liable to be visited otherwise with only fifteen months or two years' imprisonment. Duelling is legally sanctioned, and if fatal consequences ensue, the survivor is declared to be freed from responsibility upon proving that he had received a provocation which his honour did not allow him to put up with. The king is said to disapprove of the discussion of the Stade duties, and the proposed commission. The reduction in the duty on butter and cheese imported into England, but especially to the West Indies, which has been recently proposed, would, it is said, be very acceptable on both sides of the water, and the reduction of the import duties on manufactured wares, from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent., would go far towards conciliating differences, and would probably increase the revenue considerably.

BELGIUM.—It is stated that MM. Rothschild, of Paris, have just concluded the details of the new Belgian loan, amounting to 83,000,000f. in capital, and 90,000,000f. in securities. The facility with which the MM. Rothschild have negotiated this loan, notwithstanding the present scarcity of cash, is considered a powerful argument in favour of the maintenance of peace. The Belgian capitalists have subscribed 20,000,000f. of this capital, which was at first contracted for by the Belgian bank, and which failed to execute its engagements.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh state the failure of a silk merchant to the amount of 1,000,000 of roubles in money.—Recent letters from Cracow announce that the Austrian troops have left that city and territory. At the same time, the city militia, which had been completely organised, took possession of all the posts of the garrison. The Austrian troops marched amidst a great assemblage of people to Podgorze. The citizens of Cracow greatly regretted their departure, which is accounted for by the fact that the troops caused a large sum of money to circulate; it is also stated that their conduct has been most exemplary, and that they have acquired a just claim to the esteem and regard of the inhabitants of the republic. —Travellers lately arrived from Warsaw assert that the road from that capital to Kalisch was covered with Russian troops. The official journals, however, are silent on the subject.

DENMARK.—A letter from Copenhagen states that the English Consul at Elsinore has been ordered by his Government to go to London, to give information respecting the Sound duties. The Danish Government have likewise sent a person employed in the custom-house at Elsinore to assist the minister in the negotiations with which he is entrusted.—The Danish poet Winther has been appointed master of the Danish language to the Princess of Mecklenburg, who is to marry the Crown Prince of Denmark, and is gone to the Court of Mecklenburg to instruct her Royal Highness.

SWEDEN.—Papers from Stockholm inform us that the beating given by Count Matuschevitz, the Russian Ambassador, to a footman in the service of a lady of distinction, is the universal topic of conversation. It arose from her carriage being brought to the door of the Palace before that of the diplomatist. Striking any person in the king's Palace is punished with death; and as the lady has formally complained to the Court, the reply of the Emperor is anxiously looked for. It remains to be seen whether the Czar will sanction the conduct of his Ambassador.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens state, that the King, on the occasion of the anniversary of his landing in Greece, had made a number of promotions in the army and navy, which were held to evince the ill-will of his Government towards Great Britain. Amongst those officers were several individuals said to be compromised in the Philorthodox conspiracy, and well known creatures of Russia. Count Roma, one of the chiefs of the opposition to the British Government in the Ionian Islands, had been appointed a councillor of state by his Grecian Majesty. The Candiots were preparing an expedition to revolutionise Candia, which, it was believed, was encouraged by King Otho.—The commercial bank projected by Messrs. Green and Robinson, with a capital of 3,000,000 of drachmas, had at last obtained the royal sanction.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the *United States*, packet, we have intelligence from New York to a recent date. The news thus brought is of considerable importance. The United States Bank has again suspended specie payments. It appears that since the resumption on the 15th of January it has paid out over six millions of specie and specie funds, and that the amount of instant demands has been greater than they had reason to expect. Many of the other banks are said to have followed the example. —In regard to Mr. M'Leod, the papers state that the Grand Jury, after being engaged two or three days in hearing evidence against this gentleman, came into court with a bill against him for murder. It is further added, that he will have to remain in gaol until the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the fourth Monday in March, unless a special commission shall issue. Such commission may be issued by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Judge must in all cases be appointed to preside in such special court. Mr. M'Leod was still in gaol, but was kept there, it is said, to protect him from popular violence, instead of being forcibly placed there by an armed mob.—The legislature of Maine are again actively engaged on the north-eastern boundary question, and have recently passed the following resolutions:—"That the Governor be authorised to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British government, but by the treaty of 1783, by the resolutions of both Houses of Congress, passed in 1838, and by repeated resolves of the legislature of Maine, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this state. Resolved—That the resources of this state be, and they hereby are, placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the specific sum of 400,000 dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, for the purpose of carrying the said resolution into effect." The resolutions were referred to the committee on the north-eastern boundary question.

BUENOS AYRES.—Private letters from this place assert that Rosas has been driven out of his capital, and that General Lavalle entered it the preceding day at the head of 6,000 men. The population had received him with great enthusiasm. Rosas had taken the direction of the Entre-Rios country, but was pursued by General Lamadrid with 4,000 men; and it was believed that he would embark for England.

CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—The papers, which are from the 2d to the 8th instant inclusive, contain intelligence that the union of the two provinces would be declared on the 10th ultimo, when his Excellency the Governor-General would open the Queen's commission, and take the oaths as Governor of the Province of Canada. The proclamation was issued on the 5th. The day had been appointed in honour of her Majesty's nuptials. The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was called together on the 20th ult. by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Harvey.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *New Zealand Gazette* gives an account of an earthquake that has been experienced in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson. The Colonists were first aroused by an undulatory motion of the earth and a somewhat severe shaking of their houses. The first movement took place about five o'clock on the morning of the 16th of May; the second, about an hour later. The following night there was another slight shock, and since then two more shocks occurred, which were, however, very slight. The first shock was by far the severest and the longest in duration; it was not the cause of any mischief, though it alarmed some of the inhabitants. It appears to have been nearly equally felt all round Port Nicholson.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The BISHOP OF EXETER presented a petition from Carlow against any further grant to Maynooth College.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Ripon as to what course Government intended to pursue in respect to the colony of South Australia, especially with reference to its debt,

The Marquis of NORMANBY said if the noble Earl at a future day would put his question in a substantive form, he should be very happy to give every information in his power.

Lord DENMAN stated that an application had been made from the Central Criminal Court for the depositions in the case of the Earl of Cardigan, as they would be required on the trial of Captain Douglas, who had been engaged in the same transaction as the noble Earl. Lord Denman then moved that their Lordships should send the depositions by an officer of their own, with instructions that the originals be returned. The motion was agreed to.

Tuesday.—In reply to a question by the Marquis of Salisbury,

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that as little delay as possible should take place in submitting some measure founded on the report of the commission upon highway roads and turnpike trusts. That the subject had not been sooner attended to arose entirely from the great pressure of business in the House of Commons.

Lord DALHOUSIE inquired whether it was the intention of his noble friend, the Earl of Aberdeen, to introduce in the present session any measure on the subject of the Church of Scotland similar to that which he proposed last year?

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied in the negative, and that he declined doing so for three reasons. The Bill of last year had been objected to by the Lord Chancellor as making too great concessions to the unjustifiable encroachments of the Church of Scotland; the majority of the General Assembly, on the contrary, condemned it as Erastian, and incompatible with the scriptural independence of the Church; and the noble Viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government had treated the matter with indifference. These causes, added to the increased violence of the ultra Church faction since his Bill was last before the House, rendered it, he thought, hopeless to legislate satisfactorily on the subject.

Thursday.—The Bishop of EXETER spoke at great length in support of a petition from 2,000 of the British Protestant inhabitants of Montreal, against the ordinance incorporating the seminary of St. Sulpice, and investing in that institution the seignory of the Island of Montreal. The petition bore the signatures of all the Protestant clergy, whether of the Church of England or of any dissenting congregation. It was signed by 18 out of the 24 magistrates, by two members of the special council, and, among others, by the present Solicitor-General of Lower Canada. The right. rev. prelate entered into minute statements for the purpose of showing that by this ordinance a transfer had been made to a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical institution of property which by law belonged to the Crown. He commented upon the inexpediency of thus giving perpetuity to a Roman Catholic institution, a policy unheard of till the liberal era of 1841, for even James II., he said, never attempted anything so monstrous. Never had the Church of Rome made such gigantic strides to resume her supremacy as at the present day, and he regretted to see her efforts favoured by the Government of this country. He complained that a step so injurious to the interests of the people of Montreal should have been taken by an arbitrary ordinance, when, in consequence of the crimes of others, they were for the time being deprived of their constitutional rights.

Viscount MELBOURNE apprehended that this petition was similar to one that had been presented to the Queen. (The Bishop of Exeter assented.) Then there were among those who had signed the petition a great number of persons who had taken advantage of the ordinance to relieve themselves of the seignorial claims that formerly rested on their property. Of all the rights given to the seminary of St. Sulpice by this ordinance the institution had for so long a series of years been in undisturbed possession, that should the rev. prelate bring the subject in a more formal manner before the House, he felt convinced that their Lordships would see no reason to advise the Crown to withhold its assent from the ordinance. He denied the charge that the Government had favoured the efforts made by Rome to extend her ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and while he admitted that she was endeavouring to make encroachments, he asked whether a similar reproach might not apply to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and even, in some measure, to the Church of England?

The Duke of WELLINGTON thought that they were under great obligations to the rev. prelate for having thrown light upon this important subject. The ordinance was the first blow struck at the principle of the Reformation. It transferred in perpetuity to the seminary of St. Sulpice a property to which the Crown had an equitable reversion, and over which, by the Act of Union, the Crown had surrendered its control to the Legislature of Canada. He hoped their Lordships would avail themselves of the few days that remained to take this important subject into their most serious consideration.—The petition was then received.

Friday.—The Duke of ARGYLL declared he would introduce a measure relative to church extension in Scotland.

A conversation on the masked balls at Drury-lane Theatre took place between the Bishop of LONDON and the Earl of UXBRIDGE, the Bishop expressing a warm indignation at the disgusting indecencies of these exhibitions, and the Lord CHAMBERLAIN stating that he had no power to abate the nuisance. The Bishop of LONDON said, that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown ought to be taken, and the Attorney-General instructed to take steps for punishing the offenders.

Lord GLENGALL, Chairman of the Committee of Drury-lane Theatre, said that it had been recommended that the masquerade should not take place, but the theatre had been let to a person of the Jewish persuasion, over whom the committee had no power. The lease, however, expired to-morrow (this day).

The Bishop of EXETER gave notice, that on Friday next he should move that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold her Royal sanction from the ordinance for incorporating the ecclesiastics of the seminary of St. Sulpice.—The Duke of WELLINGTON postponed the motion respecting the Irish Poor-law Commissioners till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—After the presentation of a great many petitions,

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had the sureties on the Canterbury petition was insufficient. In reply to a question from Sir E. KNATCHBULL, it was stated by Lord J. RUSSELL that he did not propose to bring in the Poor Law Continuance Bill on Monday next, but he would on Friday or Monday state on what day he would proceed with it. In answer to a question from Sir J. GRAHAM, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the pension to Lieut. M'Cormick, mentioned in the Navy Estimates, had been awarded in consideration of services received in the capture of the Carolina, and there would be no objection to laying before the House the order in council by which it had been granted. The order of the day having then been read for the commitment of Lord Morpeth's Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the committee should stand over till after Easter. At this time of the year, during the assizes, many members, he said, were absent on business. He apprehended, too, that the at present imperfect information respecting those Irish ratings on which the proposed

qualification was grounded might be made much more complete if time were allowed. And though the Bill had been carried through its second reading by but a small majority, yet, from the disposition expressed by several of its opponents in favour of the principle of rating, he trusted the franchise would yet be maintained in committee, where it would be competent to the House to discuss the question of amount. On this point he had himself seen no reason to change his opinion.—Lord STANLEY said he shared largely in the surprise that had been expressed by those around him at the proposition of the noble Lord. He had, indeed, all along maintained that the information, on which the assent of the House had been demanded to the Bill, was much too meagre and inconclusive to form the foundation of so important a measure; but he thought Ministers guilty of the height of rashness in bringing forward such a measure on information which they now admitted was an insufficient guide for a vote of the House. He would take the sense of the House against the clauses which went to constitute a 5*l.* franchise. He gave the noble Lord great credit for his ingenuity in overleaping ten or twelve order days, the consequence of which would probably be to postpone his Lord Stanley's Bill till a period of the session when it might be defeated by the mere lapse of time. He had great suspicion of the motives which had dictated this postponement, and he should now conclude by postponing the second reading of his own Bill till the 24th of March, and would give notice before that time whether he should then press it to a division.

Mr. HUME moved for papers on the Syrian question, which were ordered. Mr. GOULBURN obtained some explanations from Mr. BARING on the subject of the Post-office returns. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. M. O'FERRALL opened the Navy Estimates. In doing this he should have felt, he said, some little uneasiness, but that for the last six years the fault found with Government had been rather that they had asked for too small an establishment than too large a one. There would be an excess in this year over the last on various items, which he detailed; and he trusted it would be found that the Admiralty had not been unmindful of their duty. The hon. gentleman stated that it would be necessary, in the first instance, to provide for 29,694*l.*, the deficiency of the year ending in March 1840, and to pass a supplemental vote of 161,500*l.* for expenses incurred in the autumn of last year; that the number of ships in commission had been increased by three—being now 242; that the number of seamen was to be raised by 4,335 men; that an addition of 1,500 men was to be made to the Royal Marines; that a proportionate increase will occur in the charge for victualling; and that the whole sum required for the service of the year will be 6,614,157*l.*

Sir G. CLERK went over the details of the estimates, observing that they were larger than any presented during the last 20 years, and complained that they had been drawn up in a manner to disguise the amount of expenditure, for which Government would eventually have to require the sanction of that House.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the extra expenditure of Government by the political events of last year. The excited state of public opinion in France had induced them not to demand a large increase in the navy during the last session, not being desirous of causing a still greater excitement in that country. He considered that this was a most extraordinary occasion. Their difficulty and anxiety at the time was how to preserve the peace of Europe. He thought that was the great question, and the question whether her Majesty's ministers should make themselves responsible for 161,000*l.* was only secondary. If they had not taken this responsibility, it would have been their duty to summon Parliament, but their paramount duty upon that occasion was to preserve the peace of Europe, and they could not have the Assembly of France on one side and the House of Commons on the other; such a step might have led to an aggravation of bad feeling, if not to direct hostilities; whereas by some delay, some temper, and some discretion, that calamity might be averted. He had not avoided the responsibility of asking Parliament to confirm their acts. There now remained no disagreement between France and England with respect to Mehemet Ali or with respect to Egypt. They had the avowal of the present President of the Council in France that the question was entirely at an end. Having thus adopted the best course that could be taken for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he called upon the House to sanction the steps that had effected this great object.

Mr. HUME asserted that the peace of Europe had been in no danger of disturbance but through the meddling of Ministers with the affairs of Turkey.

Sir R. PEEL begged to know whether he was to understand from what had just been said, merely that the Syrian question was at an end, or that the whole subject, as between England and France, was settled?

Viscount PALMERSTON said that he had understood his noble Friend, in that part of his speech which the right hon. Baronet had alluded to, to have adverted to the recent declaration made by the head of the French Government, and what had recently passed in the Chamber of Deputies. But if the right hon. Baronet asked him as to the present state of the relations between the two countries, he had no hesitation in stating that he saw nothing connected with these matters, or likely to arise out of them, which could lead to an interruption of the friendly and pacific relations of the two countries.

Mr. GOULBURN objected to the principle of raising a force without previous application to Parliament, and did not think the Government justified in what they had done on this particular occasion.

Mr. MORE O'FERRALL vindicated the additions made to the naval force.—Sir R. PEEL replied that there was no question of its expediency; the question was why Ministers did not come to Parliament. He feared the precedent. At the close of the present session the same course might, perhaps, be taken with respect to America. If the French case was a special one, as Ministers represented it, they should have guarded their course from being drawn into precedent, by putting the fact and the reasons for it on record in the speech from the throne.

Lord PALMERSTON assured the House that Ministers had well considered whether they could not apply to Parliament last year for a vote of credit on the general ground of the Syrian matter, without raising any question in respect of France; but they had been satisfied, on full deliberation, that France would have misunderstood the step as one taken against her. They had thought it their duty rather to incur responsibility, and even censure, than to expose the peace of the two countries to this hazard. If war had actually taken place, Ministers would have called Parliament together immediately.

Mr. HUME condemned the whole of the policy pursued with respect to Syria, and therefore he objected to the expense incurred. He should divide the House against the vote.—Sir R. PEEL said the hon. gentleman had confounded two different subjects. The policy pursued in the Eastern question might be questionable, but it could not surely be questioned whether the army and navy ought to be paid or not.—Mr. HUME persisted in dividing the House.—For the vote, 89; against it, 8; majority, 81.

Mr CORRY then took occasion to reprehend the Ministry for the inferior state of the naval force under Admiral Stopford.—Captain PECHELL vindicated the general state of the navy; but Mr. F. BERKELEY feared that the fleet in the Mediterranean was still imperfectly equipped.—Mr. CHAPMAN rejoiced that, in recently manning our navy, the Government had been able to dispense with impressment.—Lord F. EGERTON, though he did the amplest justice to the Syrian victory, yet could not think its result at all conclusive to prove that the fleet was properly manned and equipped.—Captain A'COURT and Mr. C. WOOD were of the opinion that such questions are not fit for discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. C. Wood denied the alleged disadvantage of the marine's situation.—Mr. PLUMPTRE thought the House entitled to discuss the whole subject.—Admiral ADAM contended that Sir R. Stopford's fleet had been amply supplied, and that the Admiralty had everywhere done its duty to the navy.—Mr. HUME did not see what occasion there was for the proposed force of 35,000 men, after what Lord Palmerston had said about the probability of peace.—Lord PALMERSTON answered that it was not the less necessary for England to keep up her navy, which was, indeed, the only way to make peace permanent.—The sum of 1,493,750*l.* was then voted for wages to seamen and marines.

A few other votes were successively agreed to, after which the chairman reported progress, and the orders of the day were then disposed of.

Tuesday.—Mr. WALLACE moved for a committee to inquire into the functions and constitution of the sheriffs and sheriffs-depute in Scotland. He was opposed by the Government, and principally by the Lord-Advocate, who enlarged upon the great advantage of keeping the subordinate judges constantly refreshed in their professional knowledge by private practice, instead of confining them to mere judicial duty.

Sir R. PEEL resisted the motion on the general ground that he believed the administration of justice in Scotland to be satisfactory to the people of that country.

The House on a division refused the committee.

Mr. COLQUHOUN moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the Irish Act relating to Maynooth College. He considered that these acts were a legislative recognition and sanction of the college, and must be altered before the public grants could be properly withdrawn. There was a strong feeling out of doors against the renewal of public grants to this college. To that feeling the House ought to respond; but the enactments should first be modified. He dilated upon the danger of foreign connexion influencing the Roman Catholic clergy, and adverted to the mischievous doctrines taught at Maynooth College, in standard books, from which he cited some extracts, absolving Roman Catholics from all faith and from all allegiance to heretics. He referred to the practice of denunciation from the altar, and to the consequent beatings and maimings inflicted on the victim; and asked whether the House would allow this perversion of the services of the church to the purposes of political ambition. Perhaps the House might not have the power to prevent Maynooth from teaching dangerous doctrine; but it had the power, by altering the Irish Acts, to remove the sanction now appearing to be given to that college by the state.

Lord MORPETH said that the hon. gentleman, when he complained that the state exercised no control over what was taught by the Roman Catholic clergy, should have remembered that neither did the state contribute anything toward the endowment or maintenance of that body. If Maynooth had been a Protestant university, and some of its professors had been teaching doctrines calculated to alienate their pupils from a Protestant church, and to lead them into a Popish creed, such circumstances might, indeed, have laid a ground for doubting whether such a university had not departed from the objects of its institution. He agreed with the mover in his disapprobation of the denunciations from the altar; but he could not indiscriminately censure the religious teachers of a people who evinced so much more temperance in the male sex, so much more chastity in the female, and so much more patience and endurance in both, than the people either of England or of Scotland. His Lordship made some observations on the Puseyism at Oxford, and its effect on the Protestant church; but he should not oppose the bringing in of the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS defended the University of Oxford, and said he could not conscientiously vote any public money to promote the Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL was pleased, as a Catholic, to see so many of the Professors of Oxford approaching to the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith.

Mr. LITTON was surprised that none of the Catholic gentlemen in the House had given any explanation as to the doctrines put forward in Catholic theological publications.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that he believed all that was taught at Maynooth. He denied that the class-books contained anything a Christian should be ashamed of. Catholicity was now extending in every state of Europe, and everywhere it acknowledged the authority of the Pope. They had been told again that night of the disregard of Catholics for oaths. Had the assertion been made anywhere but in that House, he would have said that it was false. He maintained that Catholic priests had a right to interfere in elections, and to speak from their altars in condemnation of perjury and bribery. Further than that no priest had gone, and he defied any one to prove the contrary. He eulogised the practical piety of the poor Irish, who, he said, communicated every Sunday at the altar; and he excused their excesses on the ground of their provocations. He cordially supported the motion for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. Serjeant JACKSON thought the simple question was whether Maynooth were still available to its original and proper objects, or whether those objects were perverted by what was now taught there?

Mr. BARRON considered that the motion and opening speech of to-night were the most favourable circumstances which had yet occurred for repeal.

Sir R. BATESON said, he had voted against the annual grants to Maynooth, because that college did not fulfil the purposes of its institution.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Wednesday.—The second reading of the Chelsea Poor Bill was proposed by Mr. BYNG, and opposed by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, who felt assured that the inhabitants of the district would never assent to the bill if they were aware of the arbitrary character of its enactments. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, a postponement of the second reading for three weeks. On a division the original motion was carried by a majority of 32 against 18. In answer to a question by Lord G. SOMERSET,

Mr. FOX MAULE said the return relating to the constabulary force should be laid on the table with as little delay as possible.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought in a bill to make further provision for exercising the right of voting for Members of Parliament. The bill was read a first time.—The second reading of the Copyright of Designs Bill was moved by Mr. E. TENNENT. It was opposed by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, who argued that an important and thriving trade like that of calico-printing ought not wantonly or unnecessarily to be interfered with. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day 6 months.

Mr. SHEIL said, that with respect to paper-staining, all parties interested in it were in favour of an extension of the copyright, and he believed if the English paper-stainers improved their designs, they would soon drive the French papers out of the market. With respect to calico-printing, the case was different. The Scotch and Irish manufacturers were unanimous in demanding an extension, but at Manchester great difference of opinion existed. Upon the whole, however, he thought the present period of three months too short. He would, therefore, not object to the second reading, but in committee would move to limit the period to six months. Mr. GREG spoke against the bill, as likely to do more injury to trade than it could do benefit to a few individuals.

Sir R. PEEL contended for some increase of the term of protection. He thought it a great injustice that a person should wait to see which of all the inventions of the season was likely to be the successful one, and then pirate it, at the same time injuring the property and discrediting the reputation of the inventor. It was mainly, he said, on account of the injustice to the original designer, made by the present law, and the injury thus inflicted, that he now supported the second reading of this bill. At the same time, he could not conceal from himself the possible effect which the bill might have upon the manufacturers. The strong argument against the bill was, that while we were preventing the copying or imitation of designs in this country, we could not take any precautions to prevent them from being copied in other countries; consequently English patterns were liable to be copied in Belgium, in France, and in every foreign country where calico-printing was introduced: but, at the same time, he must say that the facility which now existed in England of copying designs had a tendency to lower the character of British manufactures in foreign markets, because parties could copy the design in an inferior form, and pass off that inferior production as the English manufacture. In weighing this bill, therefore, they must set one consideration against another. What should be the extent of the protection would be a future and important question. On that subject he would wait to hear the opinions of parties connected with the subject.

Mr. WARBURTON said he should vote for the second reading, for he thought the present question very different from that of the authors' copyrights. He thought, however, it would be difficult to decide what was a new design, as there was no office for the registration of the designs brought out in former years.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he was in favour of some extension; but he approached the subject with great anxiety, lest, in giving protection to the designer, the law might throw obstacles in the way of the manufacturer. He considered that we were indebted for the great hold we have on the foreign trade to cheapness and quantity rather than to quality. He would, therefore, consent to extend the protection to six months, but not further.

Mr. HUME thought that the inferior taste of designers in England was owing to the difficulty thrown in the way of the admission of the public to our collections of works of art. He should recommend doing away with the protection for three months, and leaving all parties to free competition. Mr. EWART spoke against the bill, and Mr. MUNTZ in favour of it. Mr. E. TENNENT spoke a few words in reply, and the second reading was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. HODGES moved the committal of the Constabulary Bill. Mr. FOX MAULE said he hoped that his hon. friend's bill would not pass into a law, and moved that its committal be postponed for six months. After some discussion, the House divided, when the motion for going into committee was negatived by a majority of 58 against 36.

The second reading of the Punishment of Death Bill was agreed to, with an understanding that the discussion should be taken on going into committee. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Thursday.—The House did not sit, forty members not being present at four o'clock.

Friday.—Mr. HUME moved the postponement of the discussion on the report of Lord Keane's Annuity Bill till the House should have seen the correspondence between the Board of Control and the East India Company, from whom he thought the money ought to have come.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the company considered it unusual that they should hear such charges.—After a few words from Mr. Milnes, Mr. Rice, and Lord Stanley, the motion was lost, and the report received.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN made some remarks on this country's relations with America, which he thought were such as to require additional armament.—Mr. HUME and Mr. EWART saw no necessity for warlike preparation.

The House went into committee, and voted the Navy Estimates in their order. After these Mr. MACAULAY opened the Army Estimates, which were 27,000*l.* below last year.—Mr. HUME said that Government had greatly increased our naval and military forces, and not redeemed the pledge of economy with which they first entered office.—Sir H. HARDINGE was of opinion that the estimate did not go far enough, as it did not provide for the necessary relief of the troops in distant colonies. He took a survey of our foreign stations, and showed the impracticability of reducing the forces. In America he thought it might be necessary to increase them.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, he thought the increase made within the last few years sufficient; though a supplemental force hereafter might be necessary.—Sir R. PEEL said, if the Ministers should ask a further increase of force he would accede to it.—Lord HOWICK considered the present pressure upon the British troops too great and too severe.—Mr. MACAULAY observed that 5,000 men had been added last year, and admitted the necessity of further relief.—After some conversation respecting the Earl of Cardigan, the House adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols, for money, left off 88⅜ to ½; Ditto for the account, 88¾ to ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 10s. premium; India Bonds, 15 discount; 3½ per Cents. Reduced, 97¾; and New 3½ per Cents., 97.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Entertainment to Prince Albert at Trinity House.—On Saturday evening a Court of the Master and Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity House was held for the purpose of enrolling H.R.H. Prince Albert as one of the elder brethren, in the place of the late Marquis of Camden. It was held in the Elder Brethren's room, where his Royal Highness was elected with the usual ceremony, and, after taking the customary oaths, was conducted to the model room, which was appropriated for the banquet. His Grace the Duke of Wellington (Master) presided, Prince Albert sitting on the right hand of his Grace. Among the visitors present were Lord Melbourne, Earl Minto, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Douro, Lord Denman, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and Sir R. Peel. On his health being drunk as an Elder Brother, Prince Albert briefly acknowledged the honour conferred upon him.

Falling of two Houses in Fleet-street.—A serious accident, which might have been attended with calamitous consequences, but which happily was not accompanied by loss of life, occurred in Fleet-street on Saturday night. It appears that a fire occurred about a month since at the house of Mr. Bundy in that street, when the interior of the house was almost destroyed. The premises were undergoing repair, and complaints existed that the house was not properly secured. The house adjoining belonged to a bookseller named Dobson. During the evening a policeman was alarmed by the sound of a loud cracking, which he found proceeded from the walls of Mr. Dobson's house giving way. He immediately proceeded to the nearest station, and apprised the inspector of the circumstance. Every precaution was taken to arouse the inmates of the adjoining house to the perilous situation in which they were placed; and Mrs. Dobson, with four or five children, were conveyed to the residence of a friend. At this time the cracking of the walls became more loud, and in a few minutes the houses fell. The police-officer on duty had a narrow escape, his clothes being covered with dust, and a cab standing in the street was nearly overwhelmed. At 11 o'clock the police sent to the builders in the neighbourhood, and a body of excavators, assisted by the standers-by, proceeded to remove the ruins, and a number of carts laden with timber were brought for the purpose of erecting a "hoard" to enclose the demolished buildings. The house next to Mr. Dobson's threatened to share the fate of the two adjoining ones, and it was found necessary to obtain ropes and raze certain portions of it for the safety of the passengers. The occurrence created a great

ensation throughout the metropolis; and it is regarded as remarkable, that in a leading thoroughfare like Fleet-street, thronged at all times, and more especially on a Saturday night, a great sacrifice of life was not the result of the casualty. The house of Mr. Bundy appears to have been very old and crazy, from the fact that that portion of it in which the fire occurred a month since, and which was shored up, is left standing, while the whole of the front rooms and staircases have fallen in. A tailor, named Wagson, seems to have had a narrow escape; he was in the house at the time of its fall, and as the churchwar dens were going over the ruins to ascertain if anybody was in them, in the course of their search they saw Wagson in the act of going down some stairs from the third floor of Mr. Dobson's premises, which overhung the ruin below. Wagson was made sensible of his danger; he quickly retraced his steps, and was shortly afterwards rescued by Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who ascended by means of ladders to the window where he was standing, and, after demolishing the casement, succeeded in safely getting him out. Several gentlemen of the parish of St. Bride have since waited on the Lord Mayor, stating that they had carefully examined the ruins, and that the back parts of the premises were in imminent danger of falling down, and there was every ground to believe that if they fell, they would drag part of the adjoining premises with them, and great loss of life would probably ensue; that the public safety would not admit of their removal being delayed until the meeting of the next Court of Aldermen, and that they required his Lordship's authority to be immediately exercised in ordering them to be pulled down.—The City Surveyor stated that there existed no authority under the Act of Parliament for his Lordship's interference.—The Lord Mayor stated that the responsibility of removing the ruins lay in his opinion on the owners, but if he were churchwarden he should at once take the responsibility upon himself, and see that everything was done to protect the public from injury; until, however, the Court of Aldermen assembled, he had no power to interfere. It appears, however, that the City Surveyor has since been directed to take the necessary steps according to the presentment of the inquest.

Repeal of the Corn Laws.—On Monday evening the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-law Association was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Mr. Warburton, M.P., in the chair. The report having been read, it was moved and seconded, that it be received and printed for circulation. This was followed by a proposal that there should be an addition made to the resolution, that "it was vain to hope for the repeal of corn-laws, or any other bad laws, until the mass of the people was represented through the enactment of the People's Charter; and, therefore, they advised that a national petition be presented to the Queen, praying her to interfere to procure the recognition of the principles of the "People's Charter." This proposition was followed by a scene of great confusion, which completely frustrated the real object of the meeting, which was the discussion of the principles and effects of the corn-laws. Several Chartists addressed the meeting; and at length, after much uproar, the resolution was carried with the addition which had been moved.

Thames Tunnel.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the proprietors of this company took place. From the report, it appeared that the work is now nearly finished, the tunnel having been brought to within twelve yards of Wapping High-street. The footway descents on the Wapping side are expected to be finished by the middle of the present year, and by its termination it is expected the company will be in the receipt of toll from passengers. The length of the tunnel at present completed is 1140 feet, and the foot passengers' shaft is sunk to a depth of 23 feet, 50 feet being the depth required. The number of visitors last year was 34,000, being 3000 more than in the year preceding; and the amount received from them was 1700*l.* The balance sheet showed a sum in hand of 14,000*l.* It appeared that the total cost of this undertaking to the present time is about 400,000*l.* including the Government grant, and that it is likely to be finished for less than half a million.

Fleet Prison.—On Saturday a deputation from the Woods and Forests visited the Queen's Bench prison, preparatory to moving over the debtors from the Fleet, which is about to be pulled down. By this arrangement the country will save about 15,000*l.* per annum, besides obtaining room for other contemplated improvements. It is supposed the judges will find some difficulty in removing the prisoners from the Fleet by *habeas*, and that a short bill will be necessary for that purpose. The expense of the Queen's Bench prison, in its present employment, is about 30,000*l.* per annum to the country. It appears, however, from subsequent statements, that there is some doubt respecting the removal of the Fleet.—On Sunday night Sir W. Boyd made a second attempt to escape from this place of confinement. In both instances, however, through the caution and sagacity of the turnkeys, his endeavours were frustrated. On the first occasion, having dressed himself in female attire, with bonnet, veil, curls, &c., he managed to pass through the outer gate. The turnkey, however, suspecting something wrong, followed him as far as Charing-cross, where, in order, it is presumed, to breathe a purer atmosphere, he raised his veil, when the turnkey, seizing the opportunity, stepped forward with, "I beg your pardon,"—Madam, he would have said, but for his having at once recognised his prisoner, whom he instantly, in as polite a manner as possible, handed into a cab and reconveyed to his old quarters. His second attempt to escape was in the garb of a Jew, with false whiskers, a beard, and wig, and his face saturated with some ingredient which gave it altogether a peculiarly Jewish cast. Here again he was foiled, and the turnkeys instantly recognised him on his making his appearance between the gates. He was stripped of his ornaments, and conveyed to the strong-room, where he is ordered to remain so long as he continues in the prison.

Accidents.—On Monday as a labouring man was shifting some timber under one of the dry arches of Waterloo Bridge, he fell backwards from the top of the pile, a height of about twenty feet. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where it was found that the spine was broken near the loins, and his skull fractured. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.—On Sunday night, the landlady of the Seymour Arms public-house, Euston-square, observed a powerful light in one of the neighbouring houses. She opened the window, and saw that it was a bed on fire, with several children on it. The street-door was found open and the house full of smoke, and five children busy in extinguishing the flames. The parents were from home at the time, and the account given by the children is that they were all in bed except the boy, who was in the next room, when the candle fell over and set fire to the bottom of the bed. The little girl, seeing the blaze, awoke her brother, who ran down stairs for water whilst she got the other children out of bed. The father, it appeared, had gone out with a friend after supper, and the wife, after putting the children to bed, had followed, but had not been gone a quarter of an hour before the accident happened. Had the children been asleep, it is supposed their destruction would have been inevitable.—On Saturday night, as a dray laden with empty barrels was proceeding along the Bethnal-green road, the driver, who was sitting on the shaft, fell off, and was run over by the wheel. He was picked up, and taken to the London Hospital; but he was found to be dead on his arrival.—On Monday an alarming explosion took place on the premises of Mr. Hooper, surgeon, London-road. It appears that during the absence of Mr. Hooper, his assistant was preparing a quantity of elder ointment in a pipkin over a fire in the shop. The preparation ignited, and the effect was that the whole frontage of the shop, with the contents of the shelves, was blown into the street. Other parts of the shop were also injured.—On the night of Saturday, a woman residing in Lisson-grove, on entering her house, after an absence of about 15 minutes, was alarmed by the screaming of her infant, which she had left alone and asleep in its cradle. On going forward towards the bed, she was surprised to find her child covered with blood, which was flowing copiously from lacerations on the face and hands. A surgeon, who was called in, said that the wounds were inflicted by a rat. A search was then made, but without effect, until a dog was procured, when a large rat was discovered in the room and immediately destroyed. The child continues in great danger from the effects of the bites; and it is feared that serious consequences may ensue.—On Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, as a man was employed in digging a grave in the churchyard of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, which was intended to be lowered to the depth of 20 feet, he was overwhelmed by the sides of the grave giving way, and the mass of coffins adjoining fell upon him. Assistance was immediately given, but nearly two hours and a half elapsed before the body could be discovered, when it was found that the lower extremities were completely jammed under the mass of coffins. It was not until past nine o'clock that the body was extricated; but death must have ensued instantaneously after the accident. During the process of exhumation the whole neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement, and a party of police was necessary to keep off the crowds which had assembled.—By the returns from the city and liberty of Westminster, and the Coroners of the city and the eastern division of Middlesex, it appears that during the last twelve months 245 children have been burnt to death in those districts, chiefly owing to their parents leaving them alone in a room with a fire in it.

Inquests.—An inquest has been held on the bodies of two children of the name of Huddart. It appeared that four of the children in the same family were lately attacked by malignant scarlet fever. Two recovered, but one died. During their illness they were attended by a surgeon, who caught the disease from them, and has since died. The reason the inquest was held was that the mother on Thursday left her lodging suddenly, having given an undertaker orders to bury the children on Saturday. The circumstance excited suspicion, but it was proved that the mother had removed to ensure the safety of her remaining children. She also is now labouring under the disease. Verdict, "Died of scarlet fever."—An inquest has been held on the body of a foreign gentleman named Kuhen, who was found in the Thames last Sunday. Mr. Kirby, of Surrey-street, deposed that deceased had lodged at his house three weeks, but had never spoken to him. He considered him a traveller for some foreign house. A letter came for him to witness's house, with an order for payment from Robarts and Co. for 8*l.* 8*s.* Deceased came home sometimes at eight at night and went out between three and four. A gentleman residing in the Haymarket had seen deceased, whom he recognised as a person he had been in company with at Spa, in Belgium. He had considered him as a traveller to a wine-merchant; but nothing direct was known on that subject. He had asked witness for 10*l.*, which he declined, not having been sufficiently acquainted with him. Deceased said a captain owed him 150 napoleons, and he expected money from Antwerp. He appeared in good spirits, and said he should go to Baden, when, by a new system of play which he had discovered, he expected to realise immense sums of money. He did not think deceased had lost money at gambling, as he had said that he had 100*l.* or 200*l.* if required; nor did he think he destroyed himself or met his death from the hands of another; but that he fell accidentally into the river. A letter was found written in French, addressed to a female, stating that things went badly, requesting her to remit him money, to inform him how things were going on at home, and to direct to him at the post-office. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned," there being no evidence to show how deceased got into the water.—An inquest has been held on the body of Benjamin Knapp, scene-shifter at the Marylebone Theatre. It appeared that some time since, whilst deceased was at the back of the theatre opposite the stage-door, he observed a horse belonging to one of the proprietors, ridden by a servant, apparently with a stone in its hoof; he went to see if such was the fact, when the animal, with its foot, struck him on the knee. The part immediately began to swell, and he was conveyed to University College Hospital, where inflammation ensued, and he died of the injury. Verdict, "Accidental death."—An inquest has been held at Islington on Miss Sherer, an aged lady of independent ortune. It appeared that deceased, who was asthmatic, and had not been able to obtain sleep for 9 or 10 days, sent for a composing draught from a neighbouring chemist, which she took at bed-time. The following morning she was found in a state of insensibility, and shortly after she died. Medical evidence went to prove that deceased died from the effects of the draught, which was shown to be of a narcotic nature, though the chemist who prescribed it stated that it was under the ordinary strength. The verdict was, "That deceased, from the mortal effects of a certain dose called Batley's Sedative Solution, administered at her own desire as a medicine remedially, then and there died."

Suspected Murder.—On Monday the grave-digger of St. Marylebone church, High-street, observed something lying close to a tombstone by the railing separating the churchyard from the street. It proved to be the dead body of a male infant, whose head had been severed from the trunk. There was a quantity of blood at the spot, and the head could nowhere be found. The body was conveyed to the workhouse. It was wrapped up in a sheet of brown paper, and the outer covering was the *Carlisle Journal*, dated December 19, 1840.

Fires.—A fire broke out on Saturday at the chemical manufactory of Mr. Frieny, Tenter-ground, Goodman's-fields. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were soon subdued, but not till considerable damage had been sustained.—About the same time a fire occurred in the stabling belonging to Mr. Lloyd, provision merchant, in the East India-road, adjoining Messrs. Marshall's, oil and tallow merchants. By the prompt arrival of the engines it was subdued, but not before the stabling, with a quantity of hay and straw, and a valuable horse, were destroyed.—On the same day, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Dresch, Broad-street, Bloomsbury. The flames were not arrested until considerable damage had been done.—A great sensation was created on Tuesday amongst the inhabitants of Deptford by a fire in her Majesty's Victualling Yard. It commenced in a large kiln used for preparing oats for oatmeal. The instant the discovery took place the alarm bell was rung, and the military, police, and labourers were ordered to the spot. The engines of the establishment were instantly brought to play on the flames. The gates were closed and great secrecy manifested, but the news of the fire soon spread, and hundreds of persons hastened to the spot. The fire was soon got under, and is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the furnace under the kiln.—In reference to the subject of fires, Mr. A. Booth has published a letter in a morning paper, stating that it ought to be known that the attempt to arrest the progress of a fire in a chimney by any plan of putting a wet blanket or other covering at the top, or by throwing water down, is but a very remote remedy. The most obvious mode is to extinguish the fire from the bottom, which may be done by throwing into the fireplace a few handfuls of flower of sulphur, which creates sulphurous acid gas, and which, ascending the chimney, will extinguish the flames, as combustion cannot continue in it; or, what is equally effectual, stopping the current of air up the chimney by means of holding a carpet over the whole front of the fireplace.

Robbery.—A few days since, a robbery was committed in the house of Mr. Besley, Northampton-square. The thieves effected an entrance from the back of the premises, by cutting a hole, large enough to admit a man's hand and arm, in the shutter of a back kitchen; by this means they were enabled to withdraw the fastenings, and make an entrance into the lower part of the house. After ransacking the kitchen, they proceeded to the parlours, where they were evidently disturbed; for although they stole a clock, silver cruet-stand, coats, great-coats, and other valuables, yet they left many portable articles of plate untouched. This is the second or third house where considerable property has been stolen and removed without detection.

Forgery on the Bank of England.—It has been lately discovered that a robbery to the amount of 6,250*l.* has been committed, by means of a forged power of attorney, on the Bank of England, by Christopher Picard, of Friday-street. The stock taken out was in the New Three-and-a-half per Cents., and Picard was, it is said, a trustee. The forgery was committed some months ago, but was not discovered till within the last few days. A few days since Picard was in town, but so ill as to be unfit to leave his room. He was, however, removed in a coach, and it is supposed that he is now on the Continent. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for his apprehension.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—The interest excited by the melancholy sacrifice of life caused by the loss of the *Governor Fenner* continues unabated in this city. None of the bodies of

the unfortunate sufferers have yet been picked up, and it is conjectured that, unless they are on board the wreck, they have been washed into the Channel. The captain is still here, and is anxious that an inquiry should be instituted into the cause of the collision prior to his departure for New York. He has waited upon the mayor, requesting that he would cause an investigation to take place, but the latter doubted whether he had legally the power to enforce the inquiry. The wreck of the *Fenner* was seen floating off Lambay on the Irish coast, last week. The *Nottingham* steamer has been since inspected by Lloyd's surveyor, and the result of his examination seems to have created some astonishment that the steamer did not also founder. An action has been commenced between the owners of the steamer and the owners of the *Governor Fenner*, the one claiming compensation from the other for damages sustained. Captain Andrews having put his helm aport, according to the rules laid down by the Trinity House, and adopted by the steam ship owners of Liverpool, lays all the blame upon the steamer.—The duties received at the Custom-house of this port in the year 1840 amounted to no less than four millions seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, and yet, on the accounts being subjected to the usual examination by the proper officers in London, the only error found was under 20 shillings.

Birmingham.—On Wednesday the audience of the theatre in this town was much alarmed in consequence of three large bags of flour being thrown from different parts of the gallery into the pit. The confusion created in all parts of the house was very great, as the persons in the pit hastened in a state of terror to the doors, believing the roof was falling in. Fortunately the only person injured in the rush to escape from the house was a female, who was knocked down at the door. In consequence of the general alarm in the gallery, the parties who committed the outrage were not secured; but from information conveyed to the police-officer on duty, a man named Jackson was taken into custody. He was brought before the magistrates, and it was proved that he threw one of the bags. He was accordingly committed to take his trial at the next sessions.

Kirkby Lonsdale.—On Tuesday as Mr. Donald, of Hayton, Cumberland, was walking over the bridge at this place in the custody of a constable, he sprang over the battlement of the bridge into the river and was drowned before any assistance could be procured.

Hull.—From accounts which have been published containing some details of the shipping of this port, it appears that the whale-fishery has rapidly declined during recent years. It is stated that there will this season be but one ship from this port to Davis' Straits. 20 years ago Hull sent upwards of 60 ships to the northern whale fishery.

Nottingham.—A fatal accident occurred in this town on Saturday, which was at first supposed to be a murder. Mr. Astle, boot-maker, has at the back of his house an underground cellar, entered by a flight of steps down a doorway, which a person entering has to stoop to get under. Over this was placed an iron grating suspended by hinges at each end, and opening in the middle; but the hinges being much worn, the grate very easily got loose, and was apt to fall into the cellar below, unless care was used. This cellar was let to a fruiterer named Dexter and his wife, who also allowed a man and his wife named Horsley to place their fruit there. The woman Horsley, it appears, was an habitual drunkard, and having gone down this cellar, was afterwards found dead, with the iron grate, which had fallen from its hinges, lying upon her body. The immediate cause of death was concussion of the brain. The husband had, it was alleged, been heard to use rough language to the woman, and threatened that he would do for her before the day was out. It appeared, however, that the woman's death was accidental. An inquest was held on Monday, and the husband declared that he was not present when his wife fell into the cellar, that they had frequent quarrels on account of her bad habits, but that he was perfectly innocent of any knowledge of her death. The coroner said that he did not suspect him of having been concerned in her death, but the suspicion was natural if he had used the language attributed to him. The man denied having used this language, and the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased was found dead at the bottom of the steps of a certain cellar, and appears to have died from concussion of the brain; but that there is no evidence of any intentional violence having been used to cause her death."

A short time since, as one of the privates of the 7th Dragoon Guards was going through the ceremony of being married to a young lady of this town at the office of the superintendent registrar of the Bedford Union, the proceedings were interrupted by the entrance of a military authority, who marched off the bridegroom as a prisoner to the barracks, leaving the fair one in a state of great excitement, and the attendants confounded at the adventure. The soldier was absent, it seems, without leave, and was contracting marriage without the necessary permission.

York.—The Dean and Chapter have again met in the vestry-room of the Cathedral to proceed with the business of the visitation, which had been adjourned from the last meeting. The Rev. Mr. Harcourt having explained the failure in the negotiations to decide, by a reference to Sir W. Follet, certain matters in dispute between the Dean and Chapter, Dr. Phillimore, the Commissary appointed by the Archbishop, addressed the Chapter at considerable length upon the nature of the business upon which they had been called together, commenting in strong terms upon the conduct of the Dean in absenting himself when so grave a charge as that of simony was preferred against him. He then alluded to the other matters set forth in the articles of inquiry, and which had occasioned the necessity of the present visitation. The Court met again the following morning, when the Rev. W. Harcourt entered into a defence of the chapter as to the frequent administration of sacraments. Archdeacons Corbett and Wilberforce having made a few observations, Dr. Phillimore addressed the Court, and intimated that it was his anxious wish to get through the whole of the business before the Court, and that he should issue a special monition demanding the presence of the Dean, who had no cause of absence, and of Mr. Markham, who had given no reason of absence whatever, at the next meeting of the Dean and Chapter. The learned Commissary then adjourned the Court till Tuesday, the 23rd of March. It was understood that all the gentlemen who were absent from the chapter without assigning any reason were pronounced contumacious.—On Saturday, a country woman was sold publicly by auction by her husband for 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the Pavement in this city.

Wynyard Park.—Further particulars have reached us respecting the destruction of the noble mansion of the Marquis of Londonderry, an account of which appeared in our last Number. An investigation has been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the fire, and from the statements of several domestics on the establishment it appears that on the night of the accident, the housekeeper, prior to retiring to rest, went over the mansion and saw the different fires in the apartments safely extinguished. She had not been in bed more than an hour before the alarm was raised, and on proceeding to the western wing of the mansion she discovered that part of the chapel and conservatory were in flames. These buildings adjoined the main building, which quickly ignited, notwithstanding every effort made to prevent it. The steward states that on reaching the spot the conservatory and chapel were in a blaze from the ground-floor to the roof, and the western wing of the mansion was also on fire; and, in spite of every effort to extinguish the flames, within four hours the mansion was completely gutted. The conservatory and chapel were new buildings; the latter was not finished, and was heated by the flues connected with the conservatory, which were under the superintendence of the head gardener. It seems that he had the fires alight in the conservatory on the day previous, but at the time of leaving the building there were no indications of a fire raging in the flues. The general impression, however, is that the fire originated in the flues of the conservatory. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at between 100,000*l.* and 150,000*l.*, and his Lordship, it is stated, is wholly uninsured.

Dover.—For some weeks the steam packets at this port have been busily engaged in transporting large supplies of horses for the French cavalry, agreeably to contract; and to-day the Waterwitch was again loaded with a cargo of these valuable animals for the port of Boulogne.

Canterbury.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred on the high road, beyond Harbledown. Two citizens of this place were returning from the country in a chaise cart, when an express-boy on horseback came into collision with the horse in the vehicle, which he was unable to see owing to the fog which prevailed. The boy was thrown with violence from his horse, and a fish van passing at the moment, he was taken up, and his bag conveyed to the next station. He was not seriously hurt, and the parties in the chaise were uninjured, although they were thrown out, and the shafts of the vehicle broken.

Worcester.—The Rev. Mr. Webster, his family and domestics, continue to progress satisfactorily towards recovery from the effects of the arsenic taken by them, as related in our last Number, but no facts have yet transpired that in the least dispel the mystery in which the affair is enveloped.

Brighton.—A mackerel boat came into the harbour on Sunday evening with a cargo of 12,000 mackerel. They were immediately purchased for the London market. The same fisherman about a month since drew upwards of 15,000. The present cargo fetched upwards of 150*l.* The vessel, which is a new one, made the passage from Plymouth in about 24 hours. She brought satisfactory news from the little fleet, most of the boats having been successful. One, however, had been taken smuggling, and the adult portion of the crew committed to prison. This circumstance has induced a sharp look-out here. It is stated that the mackerel fleet consists of about 45 from Hastings, 25 from Brighton, the same number from Worthing, and about 20 from the Cornish coast.

Chadderton.—A laughable scene took place on Saturday evening at a place called Lane's Pool. A party of Latter-Day Saints, with their preacher, went to this place for the purpose of dipping a woman, who appears to have been of large size. The minister, wishing to be cautious, tied a large shawl round her waist, so as to have a firmer hold of her. He then gave her a dip in the water, but she, being the heavier of the two, pulled him in with her; and had it not been for the timely assistance of the crowd, it is supposed both would have been drowned, the pool being deeper than they expected.

Fenny-Stratford.—A few days ago a meeting was held in the chapel for the purpose of laying a rate. After a long discussion in reference to the churchwardens' accounts, it was inquired what proposition was to be submitted. The chairman replied that a 3*d.* rate was wanted. He was asked for what purpose; and the reply was, for *past* and coming expenses, and to pay off a number of bills he had with him; and that he should propose the rate. This, however, was not seconded. It was then proposed as an amendment, and seconded, that the meeting be adjourned to this day twelvemonth, which was carried without opposition. The chairman then said he *would* have a rate, for he would not be out of pocket, and would go out of office, and accompanied this declaration with an oath, in the church; for which he apologised by declaring that it was enough to make a parson swear in the middle of his sermon. The parties opposing the rate offered to contribute something towards a voluntary subscription. Notice of a meeting to be held on the 26th, for the purpose of laying the rate, was posted on the chapel door last Sunday; but no proceedings can be valid until the expiration of the twelve months.

Colnbrook.—A fire broke out on Monday at the Crown Inn, at Colnbrook. The landlady, with the family and several lodgers, had just time to effect their escape. In the alarm at the first outbreak of the fire, two men jumped from an upper window: one escaped with only some slight bruises, the other broke two of his ribs, besides sustaining other injuries. An express was sent to Windsor for the engine, and the fire was soon extinguished. It was fortunately confined to the centre of the inn. The roof fell in about an hour after the fire was discovered, leaving the two wings unconsumed. Some portion of the furniture was saved, but 80*l.* in notes and 30 sovereigns were stated to have been lost by the landlady. The property is insured to the full amount of the loss.

Windsor.—On Tuesday morning a melancholy case of suicide occurred in this town. The servant of Lieut. H. Ellis, of the 60th Royal Rifles, went to his master's apartment, and on knocking was desired by Lieut. Ellis to come in, when on entering he was horror-struck to find him lying on his bed deluged in blood. The man instantly informed the commanding officer of what had occurred, and the surgeons of the regiment immediately attended, and discovered that he had cut his throat. He continued in a very exhausted state, from loss of blood, until noon of Wednesday, when he expired. Lieut. Ellis had been in this regiment upwards of 11 years, and was much esteemed; the only cause that can be assigned for his self-destruction is, that for several years he has been suffering from a nervous affection, more particularly of late, in consequence of which he has been excused mounting the Castle guard, and it is supposed that his inability to perform his duties preyed upon his mind. He was a gentleman of good family and circumstances, and would have eventually succeeded to a handsome fortune. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict returned. Verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself in a fit of insanity, caused by taking an over-dose of laudanum for the purpose of alleviating the pain of a complaint under which he was then labouring.—The Provost of Eton has refused to confirm the permission given by the head master to the two sons of Count Bathyany to study at the College, on the ground that they are Roman Catholics.

Brentwood.—A youth named Brown, little more than ten years of age, but of great musical promise, has been appointed organist to the new church at this place. On Sunday week he commenced his duties, when he gave general satisfaction. He is supposed to be the youngest organist in the kingdom.

Plymouth.—The first stone of the lighthouse about to be erected upon the western extremity of the Breakwater was laid a few days ago by Admiral Warren, the superintendent of the Dockyard. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1842.—A few weeks since the eldest son of a baronet, who has become one of the leaders of the new religious sect called "The Plymouth Brethren," walked from Exeter to Dawlish and preached, then from Dawlish to preach at Teignmouth, and thence to Newton, where he preached: the services being over, he proceeded to his residence at Tor, and the next day returned to Exeter on foot, making altogether a walk of between 50 and 60 miles.

Hertford.—A trial occurred during the recent assizes which excited much amusement in the court. It was a case in which the plaintiff was a jeweller in St. James's-street, named Osborn; the defendant, a young gentleman called Hilpin, lately come from the University, and now studying for the bar. The action was brought to recover the amount of 400*l.* alleged to be due upon bills said to have been given for jewellery supplied to defendant.—Mr. Platt represented the transaction as one virtually of money-lending by the plaintiff to a careless and improvident young man, and under the disadvantageous disguise of a sale of jewellery, which was to be immediately pawned, in order to raise money for the purpose of extricating Mr. Kilpin from pecuniary embarrassments. The articles consisted of such things as thimbles, bracelets, rings, &c. (Laughter.) As to one part of the claim, it could not be controverted. As to the rest, 275*l.*, a Mr. Carey was called, who stated that it had been agreed during the negotiations that the bill for the amount should be given up on the accepting one for 300*l.* as security. However, it appeared that the 275*l.* bill had never been asked for, nor was it mentioned in a written memorandum.—Mr. Thesiger made a powerful appeal to the jury, saying that the defendant was so far from the simplicity of an "infant" as to be upwards of 30 years of age (laughter), and certainly must be allowed to have the right of committing any follies he pleased. (Laughter.)—Lord Denman said, although the defendant had arrived at years of discretion, he had not shown much. (Laughter.) The question for the jury was, if they credited Mr. Carey's recollection; if so, they must find for the defendant, as to the 275*l.*; if not, for the plaintiff altogether.—Verdict for the plaintiff (subject to a point of law).

Railways.—An accident of a fatal nature occurred last week on the Great Western Railway, at the Steventon station. A man 60 years of age was knocked down as he was incautiously crossing the line by the train from Wootton-Bassett to Paddington. He was struck by a projecting portion of the engine on the head, and his death is supposed to have been instantaneous; for upon his receiving immediate assistance life was found to be extinct, arising from a severe wound on the head.—As one of the trains

on the line of the Midland Counties Railway was coming along on Saturday afternoon, a horse which was led along the road at the time became restive, and plunged on the line of rails along which the train was coming, when it was killed on the spot. Fortunately no other injury resulted.—Last week as the train of the Brandling Junction Railway, proceeding to Sunderland, was about half-a-mile from the Gateshead station, a sailor fell from one of the carriages, and was killed on the spot. An inquest has been held upon the body, when it appeared that the sufferer was observed to have left his seat, and was passing along the footsteps from one carriage to another, and unfortunately fell off. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deodand upon the engine and carriages, 5s.—The sixth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway has been held. The directors reported favourably of the progress of the undertaking during the last six months: they look forward to the opening of the line in August, and they state that the sum expended on the works since last June till December amounts to 194,179*l.* 7s. The report was unanimously approved. The next subject was one of great importance to the undertaking, namely, whether the line, after its opening, shall be divided into two portions, called the Edinburgh division and the Glasgow division, the management of which is to be entrusted to two committees of the general board of directors, having co-ordinate power, as has been the case during its formation, or whether the whole is to be managed as one entire and continuous railway by the general board itself. A series of resolutions were moved in favour of concentration, and a concentrated board of management to sit in Glasgow. An amendment was moved that the line should continue to be managed as hitherto. The meeting decided in favour of the concentrated plan.—The attention of the engineer to the Midland Counties Railway Company was last week attracted to one of the arches joining part of Crew Mills viaduct, in consequence of the soil having sunk to a depth of four or five inches, and the result was that the morning trains on Wednesday were drawn over that part of the line by men, the engine being detached, as it was deemed inexpedient to take it over on account of its great weight. A number of men were procured and employed to ballast the road, so as to raise it to the same level as the other portion, and in the afternoon the trains proceeded as usual.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—It has been stated in this city that Alderman Perrin, who lately absconded, owing a large sum to many creditors, was on board the *Governor Fenner* when she struck the *Nottingham* steamer, and that he was among the passengers who perished in the wreck.—It appears from the late returns of the New Postage Act, that the *net* revenue for 1841 was, in Great Britain, 441,000*l.*; Ireland, 6,664*l.*—447,664*l.* This is the clear revenue or the money paid into the Exchequer. On looking back to the accounts for 1839 the net revenue was—In Great Britain, 1,519,000*l.*; Ireland, 107,298*l.*—1,626,298*l.* In Britain the Post Office under the new law has yielded 29 per cent. of what it yielded under the old. In Ireland it has fallen to 6 per cent. In Britain, under the old law, the charges of management absorbed only about 30 per cent. of the gross receipts; in Ireland they absorbed 51 per cent. In Britain the great amount of business and the wealth and numbers of the middle classes ensured a great increase of correspondence, but the opposite circumstances of Ireland have left small room for such an increase there.

Limerick.—A correspondence has been published in the papers between Sir D. Roche, member for this county, and Lord J. Russell, which proves the disturbed state of that district. The former, it appears, having been served with a notice to be in his place on one of the late divisions, replied to the noble Lord, that he had paired with his neighbour, Lord Adare; but added, that if his Lordship wished for an attendance, he would at once end his pair with Lord Adare—though as there was in that district of late a disposition among some misguided persons to take up arms, he would rather not leave home for a short time. He had, however, every hope that the exertions making by gentlemen of great influence with the people would produce a beneficial effect.

Belfast.—The Ulster Reform Association held a general meeting last week to support the Irish Registration Bill of Lord Morpeth, and to express their disapprobation of Lord Stanley's Bill. It was very numerously attended, and after passing several resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, a petition to Parliament was adopted, to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

Dingle.—A fishing-boat a few days since piloted into this harbour a Swedish brig bound for Gothenburg, from Rio, four months at sea. She was short of provisions, and the crew were in a famished condition. One died before the vessel reached the port, another immediately after. Two more are on shore under the care of a physician, who exhibit a ghastly appearance, and are quite emaciated. In consequence of the Captain appearing in good health, and without any symptom of starvation, suspicion has arisen that some of the crew were badly treated; that the ship's provisions were partially distributed, and that he, the Mate, and one of the sailors, were allowed a sufficiency of food to sustain life. The magistrates, therefore, sent for a Coroner to have the matter investigated. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and no mark of violence was found; but as none of the crew could speak English, and no interpreter could be found who could speak or understand the Swedish, no inquest could be held.

Newry.—A calamitous occurrence took place in Newry on Tuesday night. A number of persons, principally young girls, were assembled in a room of the Court-house which was in a dilapidated condition, for the purpose of receiving payment of their wages, when the walls fell in, and twenty-two of them were dreadfully injured.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Sunday last, towards the conclusion of the afternoon service, the congregation of Lady Yester's Church, Infirmary-street, were alarmed by a quantity of the ornamental plaster on the roof giving way close to the pulpit, and falling with a loud crash. Fears were entertained for some persons who occupied a seat projecting from the wall immediately beneath where the accident occurred; but no injury was sustained, though the plaster fell among their feet. The plaster had been loose for some time, and the matter been represented to the proper authorities, but, from some oversight, no steps were taken to have it secured.

Elgin.—The following is an account given by one of the parties engaged in the chase of Cameron the murderer, whose apprehension was mentioned in our last:—"Never before did I endure such hardship as during four days, day and night, with a party of sixteen, in the upper districts of Banff and Elgin shires, over hills and snow, through glens and burns, in pursuit of the murderer, and our labours were at length crowned with success. After a run of upwards of four hours, two of the party enclosed him in a burn, quite exhausted, standing each about thirty yards distant, the murderer refreshing himself by laving water on his face; and when he looked up, as if about to attempt to run, he looked one way, and that being in the face of a Sheriff's officer threatening to shoot him, turned himself the other way, where one of my constables was standing, who, in an instant, presented a pistol and commanded him to surrender, which he did, saying, 'I am undone; I can do no more; I am the guilty man.' They instantly handcuffed him, and had him conveyed to this town, from which they were full 25 miles."

Glasgow.—Last week a part of the scaffolding used in the erection of the British Linen Company's premises gave way, and a number of masons and labourers were precipitated nearly forty feet, with a quantity of ashler blocks and other materials which had accumulated upon the scaffold. As the dust cleared away, the bodies of the sufferers were observed lying about in every direction. An Irish labourer was found quite dead; another, with his skull fractured, and one of his legs broken in two places, died on Wednesday morning; another had his left eye knocked out, and his head and body severely bruised; another, with a leg broken just above the ancle, and one arm broken in two places, is scarcely expected to recover. Several others were seriously injured. Of nine persons upon the scaffold when it began to yield, two escaped almost miraculously—one who stepped upon the wall, and the other, getting hold of the chain of the crane, came down, but so slowly as to save himself from receiving any injury. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the centre needle supporting the platform, and which, it is stated, was only a three-inch plank turned upon its end, a support inadequate to bear the weight which was placed upon it. This had been noticed by the builder, and the men were informed of it; but though some of them wanted it made more secure, nothing was done, and just before the occurrence of the accident, it is understood that the labourers placed an unnecessary quantity of stones upon the scaffold.—An explosion of fire-damp took place a few days since in the coal-pit at Keppoch-hill, when two young lads were killed on the spot, and another so dreadfully burned that after lingering till Sunday last he expired.—Through the persevering exertions of the authorities, Patrick Redding, or Aitken, a person deeply implicated in the murder of John Green, the gauger on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, has been taken into custody. It is supposed that the trial of the accused will take place the first circuit in April.—The Anti-Corn-law Association of this city have announced a grand demonstration to take place here in Easter week. Many members of Parliament and the leading friends of the cause of Manchester are expected to attend on the occasion.

Delvin.—A melancholy occurrence happened on Saturday at the steading of Sir John Mackenzie, Bart. The person in charge of the cattle having occasion to be absent, left them under the care of a poor man residing at Spitalfield until he should return. Amongst the rest was a valuable but ferocious bull, which, becoming irritated to fury by the presence and approach of a stranger, tore away the fastenings which held it to the stall, and rushing upon him, gored him in the most fearful manner, and trampled him under foot. He only survived six hours, and has left a family to lament his loss.

THEATRICALS.

COVENT-GARDEN.—A new comedy, in five acts, entitled "London Assurance," was brought out at this theatre on Thursday night. The plot, which appears to have been constructed with great power of invention, and conducted with much dramatic skill, is briefly as follows:—A Mr. Dazzle having rescued his friend Charles Courtly from a street-quarrel, and accompanied him to his own house, unknown to his sire, who regards him as a pattern of virtue, meets 'Squire Harkaway, who invites him down to his seat in Gloucestershire, where there is to be a wedding. His friend Charles, as he can account for his absence from home on the plea that he is at college, accompanies his friend under a feigned name. They meet with a hospitable welcome, but great is the alarm of Charles when he finds that the bridegroom is his own father, Sir Harcourt, who is about to marry Harkaway's niece, Grace, with whom he has fallen in love at first sight. On Sir H.'s arrival, the only course left for him is to deny his identity, and the old baronet, thrown off his guard, is deceived. He, however, sends for his son from home, when the feigned gentleman retires, and Mr. Charles, in his own dress, make his appearance, and the deception is kept up, though the likeness is admitted to be wonderful. To break off the wedding, advantage is taken of a *penchant* which Sir Harcourt discovers for Lady Gay Spanker, whom the youthful pair beg to encourage his addresses, and who, with disinterested regardlessness of her own character, patronises the soft things Sir Harcourt has to utter, and consents to elope with him. The lawyer Meddle discovers this plan, and reveals it to the husband Adolphus, who detains his wife, while she laughs at the joke, which she seems to have carried a little too far. The conclusion is, the union of Charles Courtly with Grace. The principal character is Sir H. Courtly, an old *roué* baronet of 60, and who was very successfully represented by Mr. Farren. The other characters were, on the whole, well sustained. Everything seems to have been done for the piece in the way of decoration, and the appointments generally were of a superior character. The performance throughout excited much interest and amusement, and was very favourably received.

Miscellaneous.

Attachment of Birds to Man.—A traveller in Catalonia has furnished the following relation of the attachment of the feathered race to a member of a hermitage, formed on the picturesque mountain of Montserrat. This hermitage bears the name of St. Catharine, and is situated in a deep and solitary recess, but commanding, nevertheless, a most extensive and pleasing prospect at noonday, stretching wide to the east and west. The buildings, garden, &c., are confined within small limits, being fixed in a most picturesque and secure locality under the foot of one of the high pines. Though this hermit's habitation is the most retired and solitary abode of the many which are established on the mountain, and far removed from the din of men, yet the courtly, affable, and sprightly inhabitant seems not to feel the loss of human society. Although not much accustomed to hear the voice of men, he is somewhat recompensed by the notes of birds, for it is their sanctuary as well as his; since no part of the mountain is so well inhabited by the feathered race as this delightful spot. Perhaps, indeed, they have sagacity enough to know that there is no other so perfectly secure. Here the nightingale, the blackbird, the linnet, and an infinite variety of little songsters dwell in perfect security, and live in the most friendly intimacy with their protector, and obey his call. He has but to speak the wish, and instantly the birds quit their sprays, and surround his person, some settling on his head, others entangling their feet in his beard, and, in the true sense of the word, taking his bread even from his mouth. Indeed their confidence is so great, that the stranger too partakes of their familiarity and caresses. If the hermit's meals be scanty, his dessert is served up with a song; and his repose is hushed by the voice of the nightingale. Breathing pure air, feeding on light food, his mind never ruffled by worldly affairs, his sleep is sweet and refreshing; and living in confidence of finding in death a more heavenly residence, his life is more to be envied than pitied by the rest of the world.—*Indagator.*

The Attachment of the Robin to Man.—It is related that at Castledykes, near Dumfries, a gardener had been for several weeks visited by a robin, which came from the neighbouring trees at the commencement of winter, and very familiarly perched upon his hand, and allowed itself to be fondled without the smallest alarm. The gardener, proud of so much confidence in his humanity, took care to treat it with food; and since his little favourite has been so tame as to follow him everywhere, and even to perch upon his hand in the presence of strangers. He has allowed his tail to be cut into a fanciful form, and is pleased with continued caresses.—*Indagator.*

Melancholy Intelligence.—A country correspondent of a Sunderland Paper writes as follows, under date Feb. 9:—"I am sorry to say that I have no particular news to send, as no person has been murdered or accidentally killed here of late; so we are very dull at present."

Frogs.—A correspondent at Lancaster writes to inform us that on Thursday last, a live frog was discovered embedded in a block of coal. The block was 2 feet long by 15 inches broad, and to all appearance solid.

Geology of the Moon.—Under this head a Dublin correspondent of the *Chester Chronicle* gives the following observations of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, on the appearance of the moon, as seen through Lord Oxmantown's immense telescope:—"The sharpness of the rocks and peaks in the moon is quite surprising; and this fact alone would show that air and water are absent. He also states that no volcanic action is now at work in the moon, nor has been since the invention of telescopes. One of its mountains is nearly 17,000 feet in height above the plain from which it rises. Generally, however, they are about 5,000 feet.

New Operation for Stammering.—At a clinical lecture delivered on Saturday at the Ear Institution, Mr. Yearsley stated that he had recently succeeded in the relief of stammering by the division of contractions and excision of enlargements about the mouth and throat. Several persons labouring under thick and imperfect speech had been also remarkably relieved by simpler means. Some instruments were exhibited, by which not only the perfect safety but the almost entire passiveness of these operations is insured. Mr. Yearsley further stated that he was energetically investigating this novel and important subject, and that as soon as he had collected a sufficient store of facts they should be freely laid before the profession. Two boys of the ages of 9 and 11 years, who had been operated on upwards of 2 months ago, were present, and showed by speaking and reading their perfect restoration.

Law.

Rolls' Court.—*Fyler* v. *Fyler*.—This case, which has been several days before the Court, has been concluded. Lord Langdale, in giving judgment, said that this bill prayed that certain trustees of a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Samuel Fyler and her children should be made liable for the deficiency of the assets arising from the improper investment of the principal, and general mismanagement of the fund, and that Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, the solicitors of the City, should be ordered to repay the amount of the said deficiency, they having acted as constructive trustees, and recommended the loan of the money on the insufficient security. The facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. James Champneys Fyler, wishing to make a provision for his mother-in-law and her children, placed 10,000*l.* Navy Five per Cents. in the hands of trustees, giving Mrs. Fyler an interest in the proceeds for life, and the children the reversion; this act took place in 1811. Between that time and the year 1822 a misappropriation of this money took place by the trustee, and it was lost; but Mr. Fyler placed various sums, amounting in the whole to 9,546*l.*, in the same trust, and for the same purposes. In 1825 it was proposed that the nature of the investment should be changed from the funds to a mortgage, in order to increase the amount of the income. One of the trustees objected to this change, and ultimately resigned his trust to Mr. James C. Fyler, the original grantor, who took the trust under the same responsibilities as his successors. Mr. Baxter, a builder, who, as well as Mr. Fyler, was a client of Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, wanted a sum of money on the mortgage of a house in Park-lane, and 6,500*l.* was lent to him upon its security. In 1827 this house was sold for 9,500*l.*, and the mortgage money was paid out of the proceeds. The trustees applied to the solicitors to find another security as an investment, and they recommended that the money should be re-lent to Baxter upon the security of two houses—one in Regent-street, which was said to be available for 1,500*l.*—the other in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, of the presumed value of 5,000*l.* The house in Regent-street was sold for 3,500*l.*, and, although the mortgage was unlimited in amount upon either of the securities, only 1,500*l.* of it was paid into the hands of the trustees. This was manifestly wrong, and should never have been permitted by those having the management of the trust. In the course of time Baxter became a bankrupt, and on the sale of the house in Brook-street it only produced 3,500*l.*; and after deducting the money due for ground-rent and other charges, there remained but 2,364*l.* to liquidate the mortgage. There was an evident desire on the part of Mrs. Fyler and her family to save harmless their benefactor, but this, with all other cases of hardship on trustees who act with the kindest impulses, must not be allowed to influence the Court in its judgment, or it would open the door to the violation of all trusts; and the court must refer the case as far as regarded all the trustees to the master, to take on account of the transaction, and report thereon. As to the plaintiff's claim, that Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, the solicitors, should be declared jointly liable for this appropriation of the funds, on the grounds that their connexion with Baxter gave them a direct interest in obtaining the money upon the insufficient security of the two houses, and that the money came into their hands in satisfaction of Baxter's debt to them, his Lordship was not inclined to go this length; but this was one of those cases showing the difficulties in which solicitors involved themselves when they injudiciously acted for two contending interests at the same time. The money was paid by Baxter to Blunt and Co. to the amount of various transactions with him; and before he (Lord Langdale pronounced for or against their responsibility, he would read over the cases cited and pleadings in the cause, and give his judgment on Monday; and if it were against these gentlemen, he should refer it to the master to report upon the facts.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Gompertz* v. *Asdell*.—A motion in this cause was made before the Vice-Chancellor by direction of the Lord Chancellor, owing to his Lordship's indisposition, to change the venue from Exeter to London of an issue which the Lord Chancellor had directed to try the legitimacy of Henry Gulling Isaac, through whom the defendants claim the enormous property which is the subject of the suit. The circumstances of the case have been so frequently before the public that it is only necessary now to state that the property in question was settled on Joseph Isaac for life, with remainder to his children, and that Joseph Isaac had one child, at least, by Leah Oaten, whom he married in March 1783; and that the defendant's case appeared to be that Henry Gulling Isaac, the child of Joseph Isaac by Leah Oaten, was born in the summer of 1784; and in support of this fact, on the last trial at Exeter the books of the medical attendant of the family were for the first time produced, to show that medicine had been used in the family which would have been applicable only to a woman and to any young infant. Some medical witnesses were examined on the part of Mr. Gompertz, who were of opinion that the confinement to which the medicines had reference did not take place till December 1784; and if that were so, it would have shown that Henry Gulling Isaac must have been born before the marriage of his parents. A great number of aged witnesses in the neighbourhood of Exeter, where the parties resided, were examined as to the recognition of Henry Gulling Isaac as a legitimate child; but there was great discrepancy in their account of his apparent age, for there was no direct evidence of his birth or baptism. The jury, however, found for his legitimacy; but the Lord Chancellor, upon reviewing the evidence, was not satisfied that due weight had been given to the medical testimony, and directed another issue. The application was now made to have the venue changed to London, in order that the plaintiff might have the testimony of the metropolitan physicians, a great number of whom had been applied to; but some refused altogether to go to Exeter, and others required enormous compensation for their loss of services. Sir James Clark and Dr. Arnott declined attending. Dr. Locock require 100 guineas a day, and his attendance would be necessary for not less than seven days. Dr. Davis, Dr. Merriman, and others, made similar demands. The plaintiff also asked for a further advance of 2,000*l.*, on security, to assist him in the trial. The Chancellor had advanced him, on a former occasion, the same amount, which had been expended. The defendants, it was said, had obtained 25,000*l.*, part of the fund, upon representations which turned out to be false. The defendants, in opposition to the motion, contended that the evidence of medical men was to be contrasted with that of the other witnesses who were at Exeter, and that it would be a great hardship upon them to bring up their witnesses to London at an enormous expense. The nature of the case on both sides was detailed at great length, but we abstain from stating any observations of counsel which might prejudice the approaching trial. His Honour, after adverting to the Lord Chancellor's judgment, in directing the issue, in which his Lordship laid the greatest importance on the medical testimony, and expressed his desire to have it thoroughly sifted, and to know the opinion of a jury upon it, thought that the Lord Chancellor's intention (to which his Honour was now to attend) could not be satisfied without a trial in London or Westminster, where alone the attendance of the most eminent practitioners could be obtained without the inconvenience that would arise in taking them to Exeter. In granting the motion for the change of venue [illegible] not conceive [illegible] was giving an indulgence to any party. But [illegible] not think a sufficient case was made for a further allowance.

Central Criminal Court.—*Trial of Captain Douglas.*—The main interest of this case arose from its connexion with the late trial of Lord Cardigan in the House of Peers. The indictment charged the prisoner with having, on the 12th September last, in the parish of Wandsworth, fired or assisted to fire a loaded pistol at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, with intent maliciously to kill and murder the said gentleman. In another count he was charged with intent to do him some bodily harm. Captain Douglas pleaded Not Guilty. No [illegible] appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The witnesses called were the same as were examined upon the late trial of Lord Cardigan, and their evidence was merely a repetition of what was given by them on that occasion; none of them, however, could swear to the identity of Captain Douglas. On Sir J. E. Anderson being called, he declined answering all questions, on the principle that he might criminate himself, and therefore begged his Lordship not to press the questions. He was accordingly told he might leave the box. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Thesiger was about to address the jury for the prisoner, when Mr. Justice Williams intimated that it was unnecessary. After a short consultation with the Common Sergeant, Mr. Justice Williams said—Gentlemen of the Jury, when the case was first called on, I was very much surprised on being informed that no counsel was instructed in support of the prosecution. This is a circumstance that I exceedingly regret, as it has thrown upon me the task of examining the witnesses. I have, however, performed that task to the best of my power and ability. I have called before you and examined all the witnesses whose names appear on the back of the bill with the greatest care and attention. I have also inquired if there were any other witnesses who could be produced capable of giving evidence, and no one answered. I feel it, therefore, my duty to say, I am clearly of opinion that the evidence which has been adduced is not sufficient to support the indictment—in fact, that there is no case whatever to go to a jury. No doubt on the 12th of December a duel was fought on Wimbledon-common, and that after it a man was wounded; but there is no legal evidence to prove that the prisoner at the bar took part in that transaction. The prisoner was charged in the first count with maliciously shooting at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett. Now a card has been produced, which I have seen, but it cannot be received in evidence, for on that card the words "Harvey Tuckett" only appear. It is clear there was no legal identity. Mrs. Dann could not speak to the identity of the prisoner, who, when she was asked if she knew any of the gentlemen at the bar, pointing to Captain Douglas, said that she thought he was the gentleman who was wounded. In short, the evidence had totally failed to support the indictment, and therefore the prisoner was entitled to his acquittal. The jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Loss of the Dryad.—The trial of Patrick and Michael Wallace, for the destruction of the *Dryad*, commenced on Wednesday. Much interest has been excited by this case on account of its great importance to the commercial community and to the trading interests of the country. The prisoners were committed, it will be remembered, previously to the last session, but the trial was postponed upon an application by the Attorney-General, who stated that the prosecutors were then unable to produce a material witness named Fitzpatrick, whose evidence went to prove the actual loss of the *Dryad*. Fitzpatrick was on board the vessel when she was alleged to have been destroyed, and he afterwards joined Her Majesty's Navy, and was with the fleet in the Mediterranean when the preliminary examinations took place before the magistrates. The indictment was laid before the grand jury in due course, and in the afternoon they returned a true bill.—The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.—Patrick Wallace was first proceeded against. Witnesses were brought forward by the Attorney-General to prove that the prisoners had laid out large sums in premiums on policies effected on goods which had never been purchased or shipped; that their object was wilfully to cast away the ship, and then come upon the underwriters and get from them the payment of the sum of 4000*l.*; and that they had actually carried that scheme into effect. From the evidence of the witnesses it appeared that the vessel sailed from Liverpool, bound to Santa Cruz, in September 1839, and from the beginning of the voyage circumstances occurred which excited the suspicions of the crew. The ship proceeded, but did not pursue the proper track. She met with no stress of weather, and the captain all the time had full command of his course. It would appear he ought to have steered by the south side of the island of St. Domingo, and so on to Santa Cruz—that such was the direct and usual course, but he thought fit to go to the north side of Hayti, or St. Domingo. At Anagada he made an attempt to run the vessel on a reef of rocks. That attempt, however, did not succeed, and he proceeded. He kept close in-shore until he came to a place called the Silver Keys, and there again he made a direct attempt to run the ship upon a reef. He was warned of what he was about, not only by those who were on board with him, but a signal-gun was fired by the captain of another ship, called the *Bencoolen*; a flag was hoisted to warn him of his danger, but still he would not divert from his course to run on the breakers and get on the reefs. This he did, and the vessel struck. She was, however, taken in tow by a pilot-boat, and carried into a port. There she was repaired, and she again sailed for Santa Cruz. Again he got out of his course, for he ought to have made directly for Cape Cruz; but instead of that he continued to creep along the coast, looking for an opportunity to cast away the vessel; and when about 15 miles from Cape Cruz he again ran the vessel on the breakers. She might have been got off, but the captain would not allow anything to be done, and then the ship and the greater part of her cargo were lost. The captain and his men got to Jamaica, whence the men came home to England, but the captain had never returned, for he was supposed to have died there.—The evidence went on to prove that the prisoner was an accessory to the casting away of the ship, that he had effected three insurances to the amount of upwards of 2000*l.*; that he was in possession of bills of lading that he knew to be false and fraudulent, effecting insurances upon them, claiming for a total loss again and again, giving undertakings, sometimes in his own name and sometimes in the name of his brother, to account for any goods that might be saved.—The prisoner's defence, as made by his counsel, Mr. Phillips, consisted chiefly in representing what he termed the improbabilities of the case made out against him; that the whole affair resolved itself into three points, and of each and all of them, it must, as a superstructure, be assumed that Captain Loose wilfully cast away the vessel; if that was not proved, then there could be no case against the accessory. If that point was got over, then there was not sufficient evidence to say that the goods never were on board. Even if these two points were believed, there was no reason to conclude that the prisoner knew that no goods were on board, and that the captain intended to cast away the vessel; that the evidence rested entirely upon the testimony of two persons only who spoke with reference to the loss of the vessel; that it was not feasable that Captain Loose would have acted so foolhardily as to have hazarded his own life by casting away the vessel; that every exertion had been made to bring the case home to the prisoner, and though his house had been searched nothing was found tending to criminate him.—Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and observed that the jury must not consider that Captain Loose was dead; on the contrary, the evidence tended to show that he was still living. It was, however, immaterial whether he was alive or not; but under the circumstances it was quite necessary that the prisoner's conduct should be inquired into. Before they could pronounce a verdict of Guilty, they must be satisfied that the ship was cast away for the purpose of defrauding the insurers or part-owners, and that the prisoner aided, abetted, counselled, and advised that wicked act. With respect to casting away, that would depend upon the credit they gave to the evidence, and how far it was confirmed by other circumstances. If they were satisfied on that head, they would then have to consider whether the prisoner effected the insurance for his brother, knowing at the same time there were no such goods on board as those alluded to in the policies. It was not necessary that the prisoner should [illegible] a profit from the fraud; but if they were of [illegible] opinion that he did actually [illegible] profit from it, [illegible] be for them to say how far such a circumstance m[illegible] an inducement for him to act as he did. The learn[illegible] went over the evidence [illegible] case in the hands of the jury.—The jury retired [illegible] before seven o'clock, and returned into court at nine o'clock, with a verdict of Guilty.—His Lordship delivered judgment.

Arches' Court.—*The Case of Judge promoted by Burder against Speer.*—The argument in this case which has been under discussion for several days, and has excited considerable interest) was brought to a close on Thursday. It was a cause of office promoted by Mr. John Burder, secretary of the Bishop of Winchester, against the Rev. Wilfred Speer, perpetual curate of Thames Ditton, Surrey, "for being an habitual drunkard, and for having been repeatedly guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and also for having been frequently guilty of indecent conduct, demeanour, and language in the church of the perpetual curacy, as well in and during the performance of divine offices and services in the church, as before and after the performance of such divine services and offices." The suit was brought by letters of request from the Commissary of the Bishop of Winchester. The arguments ran to very great length, but the chief point of the defence consisted of a counter plea of the general charge, denying the immediate use of intoxicating liquors, and the allegation of performing divine service in an irreverent manner, and of thereby driving away his parishioners from the church. The defendant attributed the fact of his drinking wine in the vestry-room to the necessity of supporting his system, which was of a nervous and sensitive temperament, in order to go through the fatigues of his duty; and in other respects he said his appearance of levity of conduct which might give rise to the suspicion of intoxication proceeded entirely from indisposition. After numerous witnesses had been examined, Sir H. Jenner said he must take time to consider the case, and would give judgment in the course of the ensuing term.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.—Notwithstanding the absence of several subscribers at Liverpool, the betting was more spirited than on Monday. Coronation maintained his position as first favourite, and was backed at 17, 16, and lastly at 15 to 1. A trifle was laid out upon "The Knight," but without improving his position. His companion, Marshal Soult, receded a point or two. Some of the outsiders found patrons, but not at prices worth other notice than the following list of quotations:—

DERBY.

4½ to 1 agst	Scott's lot (taken)	1000 to 30 agst	Sir Hans
15 to 1	Coronation (taken)	50 to 1	Ermengardis
13 to 1	Rosalie colt (taken)	2000 to 40	The Nob (taken)
20 to 1	Eringo	1000 to 20	Darioletta colt (taken)
20 to 1	Cameleon	2000 to 30	Gammon Box (taken)
20 to 1	Paramon	2000 to 30	Morning Star (taken)
23 to 1	Prince Caradoc	1000 to 15	Knightsbridge (taken)
25 to 1	Knight of the Whistle (taken)	1000 to 15	Finchley (taken)
		2000 to 25	Mustapha Muley (taken)
25 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)	1000 to 10	Mustapha (taken)
26 to 1	Ralph		

MARK LANE, Friday, March 5.—The arrivals of English wheat during the week have been moderate, and the condition generally is bad; we do not observe any alteration in prices.—Foreign is a slow sale on the same terms. In barley, beans and peas there is no variation in value. The supply of oats from Scotland and Ireland is considerable, and meets a steady sale at Monday's prices.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.	
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 66	Red 56 to 62
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .			58 to 64	White 60 to 63
Barley. . . . . Malting and distilling			28 to 32	Grind. 24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	22 to 24	Feed 20 to 23
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe 23 to 26
—— Irish		Feed	18 to 22	Potatoe 20 to 24
Rye			36 to 42	
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	34 to 40	Tick	36 to 42	Harrow 38 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	40 to 46	Winds.	5[illegible] to 56	Longpod 40 to 43
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 39	Grey 35 to 37

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
January 22 . . .	60 9	32 11	21 4	34 1	39 7	39 10
— 29 . . .	60 9	32 3	21 7	31 5	39 4	39 2
February 5 . . .	60 7	31 11	21 7	33 11	39 6	39 10
— 12 . . .	61 1	31 10	22 3	34 3	40 0	39 6
— 19 . . .	61 10	32 0	21 10	35 7	39 2	39 5
— 26 . . .	62 5	31 11	22 4	34 9	39 5	38 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 3	32 2	21 10	33 2	39 6	39 3
Duties . .	25 8	13 10	15 3	19 9	11 0	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—H. Baker and S. Crisp, Hadleigh, Suffolk, millers—J. Lea, jun., Chester, tea-dealer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.—W. Wilson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper—W. Latham, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. Tillman, Aldgate, tailor—R. Miller, jun., Blue Anchor-yard, Bermondsey, glue-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—E. Leake, clothier, Holme, Yorkshire—W. H. Bishop, upholsterer, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—J. G. P. Heylinger, Tottenham-court-road, silversmith—S. Fenn, Bromley, Kent, draper—J. Faulkner, jun., Danvers-wharf, Chelsea, builder—T. Coleman, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, victualler—W. Brydon, Abchurch-lane, wholesale druggist—W. M. Nobbs, Maiden-lane, hotel-keeper—G. Board, Bristol, grocer—J. Thompson, Lynn, Norfolk, victualler—H. Knott, Sonning, Berkshire, builder—G. Mellor, Macclesfield, linendraper—J. Feaver, Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, sailcloth-manufacturer—M. Pellett, Arundel, Sussex, miller—J. W. Braddick, Bristol, and Sodbury, Gloucestershire, tanner—W. Card, Northampton, biscuit-baker—T. Stevenson, Stafford and Manchester, shoe-manufacturer—T. Parker, Brampton, Cumberland, butcher—A. Brittain, Norwich, grocer—A. Smith Stroud, Gloucestershire, saddler.—H. T. Todd, warehouseman, Wood-street, City.—B. Dunn, glass-dealer, Jermyn-street, St. James's.—T. Ward, plumber, East Dereham, Norfolk.—J. F. Harrison, wine merchant, New Broad-street, London.—A. Turnbull, lodging-house-keeper, Howard-street, Strand.—C. Picard, linen-draper, Friday-street.—C. Knight and P. Knight, salesmen, Ivy-lane, London.—J. Knight, butcher, Wigan, Lancashire.—R. Worters, maltster, Melford, Suffolk.—H. Gemson, builder, Preston, Lancashire.—W. Hannaford and N. Prettejohn, cattle-dealers, Kingsbridge, Devonshire.—S. Megson, woollen-cloth manufacturer, Ossett, Yorkshire.—J. Toone, builder, Leamington Priors, Warwick.—J. F. Masters, perfumer, College-green, Bristol.—T. R. Waters, licensed-victualler, Towcester, Northampton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Brown, St. Mary's-wynd, Edinburgh, clothier—W. Wood, Aberdeen, bookseller—H. Jackson and Son, Musselburgh, hat-manufacturers—R. Nixon, Glasgow, batter.

Births.—On the 15th ult., at Pau, in the Basses Pyrénées, the Hon. Mrs. Bradley, of a daughter.—On the 27th ult., at 17, Belmont, Bath, the lady of F. P. Beamish, Esq., M.D., of a son.—At Croydon, on Monday, the 1st inst., the lady of J. W. Sutherland, Esq., of a daughter.—At Haldsworth, on the 1st inst., the lady of A. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 1st inst., in Bond-street, Mrs. G. Morant, of a son.—On the 1st inst., at Camberwell, Mrs. W. Gibbs, of a son.—On the 1st inst., the lady of W. Moon, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, of a daughter.

Married.—On the 26th of Jan. last, at Boughia, near Smyrna, J. F. Hanson, Esq., to Eliza Zoe Werry, daughter of N. W. Werry, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Damascus.—At Camberwell, on the 3d inst., the Rev. J. Angus, M.A., of Walworth, to Amelia, fourth daughter of W. B. Gurney, Esq., of Denmark-hill.—On the 3d inst., at St. Mark's Clerkenwell, N. Tremearne, Esq., H.C.S., of St. Ive's, Cornwall, to Lonisa, eldest daughter of the late T. Shirley, of Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

Died.—On the 25th ult., at Wilton-house, the Countess of Shelburne.—On Saturday, the 20th ult., [illegible] at Long Ashton, Somerset, the Rev. I. Lewis, A.M., vicar of Long Ashton, a [illegible] and deeply lamented of the county of Somerset.—On the 22d ult., C. R. Clark, Esq., of 17, Albany-street, Regent's-park, late of New York, North America, aged 54.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.
Saturday, March 6, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 11. SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, **is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a** weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a **WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions** and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that **can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.**

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed, for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as **Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of** plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. **Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.**

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will **supersede** the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Meanns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insley, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Murnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to call the attention of Cultivators to his fine Seedling Heartsease, which gained the first prize seven times out of eight competitions at the principal Metropolitan Flower Shows. Robin Adair, 10*s*. 6*d*.; La Superbe, 7*s* 6*d*.; Argo, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Victory, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Diogenes, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Edmonton Hero, 5*s*.; with six others at 3*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*.; the collection for 3*l* 3*s*.; 25 fine show varieties, named, for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

LECHENAULTIA BILOBA.—Plants of this beautiful Blue Lechenaultia may be had of Messrs. VEITCH & SON, Nurserymen, Exeter; to whom the London Horticultural Society awarded the Large Silver Medal for a plant exhibited at the last meeting in Regent street. See report in GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, No. 10, p. 151.)—Price 21*s*. and 30*s*. per plant.

NURSERIES, CHESHUNT, HERTS, WALTHAM CROSS.—A. PAUL and SON beg to inform cultivators of the HEARTEASE, that they have nice Plants in Pots of the Beauty of Hitchin Heatsease, at 5*s*. each. This is decidedly one of the finest flowers of its class, a Crimson Purple. Catalogues of Roses and Dahlias may be had on application, post paid.

ALEXANDER JAMES STUART most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that his Descriptive Catalogues of Dahlias, Geraniums, and Camellias may be had on application at the Nursery, Salt Hill, near Windsor.

CUTHILL'S MELON and SNOW'S CUCUMBER.—J. CUTHILL begs to inform Amateur Gentlemen that April is the season to sow Cuthill's Early Improved Melon, it being so hardy and easy of culture that it will then require but very little hot manure; also SNOW'S Prize Cucumber—has taken Four Prizes at Chiswick. Price of each packet, 2*s*. 6*d*.—Fine Healthy Plants of Lisianthus Russellianus.—Direct to James Cuthill, Florist and Horticulturist, Love-walk, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London.

P.S. Printed directions for the early culture of the Melon will accompany the packets.

GROOM'S PRINCESS ROYAL PEAR.—H. GROOM, Walworth, near London, by Appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his NEW PEAR, PRINCESS ROYAL, a description of which, by Professor Lindley, will be found in the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, for January the 23rd. For the convenience of persons living at a distance, he intends disposing of it in grafts, at 5*s*. each, which can be forwarded by Post; they would be better grafted on old trees, as they will then fruit much sooner. An early application is requested, as he has but few to part with. A remittance will be required from unknown correspondents. H. GROOM begs to say his Spring List of GERANIUMS and New Plants is ready for delivery.

CHOICE AMERICAN OAK ACORNS.—J. and C. WHALLEY, NURSERYMEN, LIVERPOOL, have just received, in very fine condition, per packet-ship, United States, a few barrels of QUERCUS RUBRA, Q. TINCTORIA, and Q. PALUSTRIS, so much admired in the States for their rich and ornamental foliage; to which they beg to call the immediate attention of the Trade, as the supply is small.

Liverpool, March 4, 1841.

ROYAL VICTORIA VINE.—This splendid new variety, from the Black Hamburgh, was raised at Buscot Park. The berries, measuring from three to four inches in circumference, are of an exquisite flavour; the weight of the bunches from two to three pounds; it is a prolific bearer, and suited for early vineries or greenhouses. Two dishes presented to Her Majesty in 1838 were highly commended. Fine Plants are now ready at One Guinea each.

Orders received by Mr. John Merrick, Buscot Park, Faringdon; Messrs. Brown, Piccadilly; Messrs. Garraway, Bristol.

ROSES.—WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, and at PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the Horticultural public in general, to their extensive and unrivalled collection of Roses; they have the pleasure of offering the following now ready for immediate delivery at the annexed very reduced prices.

Sorts left to W. W. & Son's selection.

Extra fine standard Roses, per doz.	30*s*.	Per 100.		
Half-standard Roses, per doz.	12*s*. or 5*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*.			
Fine half-standard Roses, per doz.	18*s*.	6	0	0
Extra fine half do., per doz.	24*s*.	7	10	0
Dwarf Roses, per doz.	6*s*.	1	10	0
Fine dwarf do, per doz.	9*s*.	2	10	0
Very fine do., per doz.	12*s*.	3	15	0
Extra do. do., per doz.	18*s*.	5	0	0
Climbing and Noisette Roses, dwarfs, 6*s*. to 9*s*.		1	10	0
Do. do., extra fine, per doz.	12*s*.	2	10	0

The above warranted all the most beautiful French varieties.—Rose Lists, also general Catalogues of Nursery Stock, may be had GRATIS on application.

The trade are respectfully informed that the principal sorts of Roses, &c., are grown in immense quantities, and offered at unprecedented low prices, of which a wholesale Catalogue is published. All Nurserymen are invited to apply for it.

Wm. Wood and Son beg leave respectfully to add, that they have found, from experience, that the present time is quite as favourable for planting Roses as the autumn.

CHEAP PLATE GLASS, called SHEET PLATE GLASS.—The Sheet Plate Glass, made by a newly-invented patent process, is an article quite as good in quality as the British plate-glass, with the important advantage of being considerably cheaper; affording the facility of glazing dwelling-houses and public buildings with plate-glass at a moderate cost. It is also particularly well suited for drawings and engravings.—Sold, wholesale and retail, by CLAUDET and HOUGHTON, at their Glass Warehouse, 89, High Holborn, where printed lists of prices may be had.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience, (the proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit,) during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth: viz.—Feverish Heats, Fits, Convulsions, sickness of Stomach, and Debility, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1*s*. 1½*d*. by J. Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, who has had considerable experience, and who can have a good character from the place he has just left. Direct to W. B., Post-office, Brompton-row.

AS GARDENER.—A Respectable Young Man, aged 31, wants a place as GARDENER, or UNDER-GARDENER, who understands Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse, Melons, &c. Can have a good character; it will stand a strict investigation for honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply, if by letter, prepaid, to A. Z., Mr. Lee's, Baker, 124, Lambeth-walk, Surrey.

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.—TO LET, on Long Lease, NURSERY GROUNDS, with Modern Dwelling-House, situated in the KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA. The above has been established for a very long period, and is to be let upon very advantageous terms.—Apply to H. Bingham, 19, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

KENSINGTON NURSERY, LONDON.

RICHARD FORREST & CO. beg to direct public attention to an extensive collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, which, as they are growing on a portion of their ground they are obliged to clear off, will shortly be submitted to public competition, and which are well worthy the notice of the Gentry, the Trade, and Public Companies (see Auctioneers' Advertisement). They again advert to their New Strawberry, the Swainston Seedling, having fine, strong, well-rooted plants to offer; and to their Fruit-tree collection, which is complete with everything worth planting. They also invite attention to their collection of Camellias, and general Greenhouse Plants, Hybrid Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c. &c.

Horticultural and Agricultural Seeds in great variety, and Packets of choice Flower Seeds from 5*s*. and upwards, may be had on the shortest notice.

Packets of the Bokhara or Giant Clover, Clintonia pulchella, Schizopetalon Walkerii, with a general assortment of fine and tender annuals.

Two-years' Seedling Scotch Fir, one and two-years' seedling Larch and Spruce Seedling, and transplanted Oaks.

SHEET WINDOW GLASS, for CONSERVATORIES, first-rate Buildings, &c.—Crown and Sheet Window Glass Warehouse, 89, High Holborn, London.—CLAUDET and HOUGHTON beg to direct the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public, to their Sheet Window Glass, which, on account of its thickness and moderate price, is particularly suited for Conservatories, Garden Frames, and all purposes where strength is required; and may be used in long lengths, without increase of price, or liability of breakage by hail or trivial accidents. The superior qualities of Sheet Glass are highly recommended for first-rate Buildings, Shop Fronts, &c.; and when polished is a cheap and excellent substitute for Plate Glass. Crown Window Glass of the best manufacture. Fluted Glass, which serves as a Blind, without obstructing the light.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d*. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d*. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d*., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d*. per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea: of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK.—The Offices of this Society are now established at the GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK; where, from the present time, the business will be conducted.

The Meetings of the Fellows and Members for the ELECTION by ballot of NEW MEMBERS, will also be held at the Gardens, at a Quarter before Four o'clock, on the Second and Fourth Saturdays in each month. JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, Secretary.

March 8th, 1841.

HUGH LOW AND CO., NURSERYMEN, &c., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON, beg to inform their Dahlia Friends and the Public, that they will have Plants of the undernamed Dahlias ready for delivery in May, all of which they believe to be first rate show flowers.

	ft.	s.	d.
Constancy (Keynes'), beautiful shaded purple, perfect show flower	4—10		6
Fanny Keynes (Keynes'), beautiful shaded rosy puce, a decided improvement on Hope, perfect show flower	4—10		6
King of Roses (Thompson's), delicate rose, and a first-rate show flower, form not to be surpassed	4 to 4—10		6
Maid of Bath (Davis'), pure white, edged with purple, a very superior show flower, and has taken numerous first prizes	4—10		6
Marchioness of Breadalbane (Dods'), a beautiful show flower, colour of the Hon. Mrs. Harris, and constant	5—10		6
Purpurea alba (Harris'), a very singular and beautiful Dahlia, the flowers being half purple and half white, very constant	4— 5	0	
Scarlet Defiance (Cozens'), a most brilliant scarlet, of the form of Rival Sussex, well up in the centre, and constant	4—10		6
Scarlet-le-Grand (Winfield's), a bright cherry-scarlet, well cupped, and finely formed	5—10		6
Unique (Walters'), a very superb and constant light show flower, extra fine	4—10		6
Andrew Hofer (Holmes'), crimson, extra	4— 3		6
Argo (Widnall's), fine sulphur yellow	5— 3		6
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's) white, edged with lavender, extra	3— 5	0	
Bedford Rival (Mayle's), fine rosy purple	4— 3		6
Bishop of Salisbury (Squibb's), plum, extra	4— 5	0	
Bishop of Winchester (Jackson's), light purple, fine	5— 3		6
Bloomsbury (Lee's), large, vivid scarlet, fine	5— 3		6
Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), buff, fine	4 to 5— 3		6
Charles the Twelfth (Pamplin's), rosy purple, extra	4— 3		6
Chef-d'œuvre (Girling's), purple, extra	4— 3		6
Conservative (Low's), light rosy purple, extra	4— 7		6
Coronal (Squibb's), orange red, extra	4— 3		6
Countess of Lincoln (Lee's), blush	4— 3		6
Dane Croft Rival (Girling's), scarlet, extra	5— 5	0	
Defiance (Squibb's), orange and yellow, extra	4— 3		6
Edward (King's), bright crimson, extra	4— 5	0	
Exquisite (Holmes'), cream ground, tipped with bright rose, extra	3— 5	0	
Grenadier (Jackson's), bright orange, fine	4— 3		6
Hylas (Squibb's), cherry scarlet, extra	4— 3		6
Lady Middleton (Jeffries'), fine lilac	5— 3		6
Lady Mill (Taylor's), fine scarlet	4— 3		6
Lady Wetherell (Mitchell's), white, edged with purple	4— 3		6
Le Grand Bauduin (Low's), rosy lilac, tinged in the centre of each petal with yellow, extra	6— 7		6
Lord Dudley Stuart (Jackson's), fine maroon	4— 5	0	
Maria (Wheeler's), beautiful rose, extra	4— 7		6
Metella (Begbie's), purple, extra	4— 5	0	
Mr. Neeld (Gregory's), rosy red	4— 3		6
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's), salmon, shaded with pink, extra	5— 5	0	
Optime (Thurtell's), violet purple	4— 3		6
Penelope (Headley's), primrose, tipped with purple	4— 3		6
Phenomenon (Whales'), white, edged with rose, extra	4— 5	0	
Pickwick (Cormack's), fine purple, extra	3— 5	0	
President of the West (Whale's), crimson	5— 3		6
Regina (Gregory's), dark maroon, extra	4— 7		6
Rival (Stannard's), dark maroon, veined with rose, extra	4— 5	0	
Rival Lilac (Walter's), extra	5— 5	0	
Rouge et Noir (Ansell's), dark maroon, shaded with bright crimson, extra	5— 7		6
Sir William Middleton (Gaines'), bronze and red, fine	4— 3		6
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Aiton, John, Esq., Kensington	Ann. £2	2	
Aiton, William, Esq., Kew	2	2	
Alexander, W., Florist, Kingsland	1	1	
Buckwell, James, Gardener, Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire	1	1	
Cady, P., Tehidy Park, Truro	1	1	
Cobbett, Nurseryman, Horsell, near Woking	1	1	
Corbett, Thomas, Pencarras, near Bodmin	1	0	
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Vare, —, Gardener, Badogan Hall, Anglesea	1	1	
West, John, Gardener, Macclesfield, Cheshire	1	1	

March 5th, 1841. J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

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THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependant upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	6 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

THE continual abstraction from a garden of the flowers, branches, bushes, trees, mowings of grass, and dead leaves, is an incessant cause of loss to the fertility of soil; for all these are formed by plants, in a great measure, out of the soil, independently of the atmosphere, and soil has little power of renovating itself. When this happens in a farm or a kitchen-garden, the loss to the land is made good by manure; but in kept gardens, especially the little squares in front of houses, in the neighbourhood of London, much is yearly wasted, and nothing is restored to the soil. As this arises partly out of an idea that manure is required only by farmers and kitchen-gardeners, and partly from a practical difficulty in procuring fertilising materials, it seems desirable to advert to this point.

It is no doubt true that ornamental plants are in general more nearly of the nature of wild plants than those which are cultivated for food. There is no difference, for instance, between an elm or an oak-tree in a garden and in a forest, except that the latter is usually the more healthy; and our favourite flowers, whether tender or hardy, are but little changed by cultivation, except in the case of florists' flowers. On the contrary, the cabbage, the carrot, the turnip, and even grapes and corn themselves, are so unlike the wild races, that one can hardly fancy them to be the same. Now as the system of manuring is an artificial process, and seems unknown in nature, it does not at first sight appear that wild plants, when cultivated, can require the assistance of manure, notwithstanding the necessity of it to domesticated races. This idea is, however, founded upon error. In reality, plants do receive in the wild state manure in abundance, and, what is more important, that kind which is most suitable to them. It does not appear that animal manures are indispensable, except for artificial purposes, and when substances that are nutritious to man are to be procured in greater abundance than is natural; the atmosphere no doubt supplies all the nitrogen gas that is really necessary to keep vegetation active and healthy. What is indispensable for plants seems to be decaying vegetable matter, and the various substances it comprehends within its tissues, and an abundant supply of such materials is annually furnished by nature. Look at a hedge-bank, where the primroses and violets bloom the sweetest; the leaves of trees that fall upon them, and the dead stems of annual herbs borne down by the winter's snow, are perpetually restoring to such places the fertilising principles which had been removed. Look at the same plants in a suburban garden—puny, weakly, dying creatures, starved by the neatness that surrounds them, robbed of all that constitutes their food by the assiduity of the gardener, who may not permit "a litter" in his flower-beds; and again behold them by the side of the ill-kept footpath leading to a cottage-door, in even more robust health than in their native dells. It is usually alleged that the air is unwholesome or that the soil is bad in gardens where such flowers fail; but the truth is, that starvation is unwholesome, and that plants dislike it, after their nature, quite as much as animals.

Nor is it to flowers alone, or to such small matters, that these observations apply. Much higher considerations are involved in the inquiry. Our London squares, valuable as they are for the health of the inhabitants, and beautiful as they might be as charming decorations of a crowded metropolis, they too are more ruined by the neatness of the gardener than by the sooty atmosphere that oppresses them. When a square is newly planted upon fresh soil, brought in to fill up the hollows formed by the builders, the bushes and trees grow freely: their leaves are broad and green, their shoots vigorous, and their whole aspect healthy. But as years pass on, the shoots gradually become stunted, the leaves smaller and paler; flowers disappear, and health and vigour are exchanged for symptoms of debility and disease. A filthy slime oozes from beneath the bark—destructive insects find it a fitting nest for their eggs—disease is rapidly increased—swarms of maggots contend with the still-living tissue for the mastery; branch after branch perishes, and at last a stately avenue becomes a broken row of blasted trees! Nor is this an overcharged picture: witness the Birdcage-walk and the promenade on the north side of the park of St. James. In all these cases it is alleged that the soil is worn out, exhausted—and that the London air no trees will grow in.

But why should trees in London wear out the soil faster than trees at Windsor? In the natural forest, or the *well-kept* plantation, we see no decay of this sort. The tree throws its arms abroad for centuries—ages pass away without diminution of health and vigour; and it perishes at last by accident. The truth is, that nature provides food, and man steals it away. In a forest the leaves fall and decay; limbs torn off by a storm, themselves crumble by degrees; the fruit drops at the foot of the parent, and all, but that minute portion which grows into another plant, rots and restores to the earth what had been abstracted in its own formation; and thus life is perpetually maintained by the operations of death. In our squares and promenades, on the contrary, not a leaf falls nor a bough is broken but is immediately swept away, for the sake of neatness; and the trees give up all that nature bounteously provides for their renovation, without receiving anything in return.

Let it not, however, be supposed that we are advocates of unneatness and of slovenly gardening. We only mention these things to call attention to a class of facts but little considered. Neatness must be maintained; and a garden would cease to be a garden if the perishing fragments of vegetation were allowed to strew the ground. What we would insist upon is, that if we rob plants of one kind of food because it offends our eyes, we must give them some other to which the same objection does not apply. What that other may be, and how it can be best administered, must be the subject of future consideration.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST TREES.

Nobis placeant ante omnia Sylvæ.

THE following code of instructions will be found worthy the attention of those who take an interest in the cultivation of woods, plantations, and hedge-row timber. Although pruning in ordinary cases does not ultimately increase the bulk or weight of wood, yet trees which are early, *annually*, and judiciously pruned will be improved in quality, increased in their useful dimensions and ultimate value, and a greater number can be grown on a given space. The value of a timber tree is much deteriorated by numerous ramifications attracting and retaining a large proportion of the elaborated sap, which if properly directed by judicious pruning, would go to form valuable timber in the main trunk of the tree. Thinning timeously prevents the necessity of excessive pruning. Thick planting and annual pruning come the nearest possible to the unassisted operations of natural causes towards the formation of straight and well-grown timber. Now, when we find this, which may be considered natural pruning, to produce the straightest and cleanest timber (when this is the object we have in view), ought we not in artificial pruning to attend to these processes of nature, and endeavour to imitate them as closely as we are able?

In order to produce the most beneficial effects, the process of pruning should be begun *early*, and not carried to any great extent at once, but renewed every year as the tree advances, until it is brought to the most perfect form its nature will admit of. At this early period the knife is the most suitable implement, *and the top is the principal part which requires attention.* In order that only one shoot may be allowed to remain as a leader, the others next in size, if not very inferior, should be headed down generally to about one half the length, and all the stout branches on the tree headed in the same manner. If the tree be stunted, care must be taken to select a leader that is healthy.

We cannot too strongly reprobate the common error of clearing young trees entirely of the side branches up to a certain height *at the first pruning*, and afterwards to operate only on the under branches of the tree. This tends to produce a small trunk, an irregular top, and side branches more vigorous than the leader. When this is practised in exposed places (hedge-rows), not one in a hundred ever becomes a large or valuable tree. It is one great and common error *to cut off in one year* branches to the height perhaps of 14 feet from a tree not above 20 feet high. When this is done the trees remain nearly stationary, and are often stunted to such a degree as to assume the appearance of old age. Such an excess of amputation destroys the health of the tree, by depriving it of the organs by which a sufficiency of sap is secured, to be afterwards converted into wood.

It is well known that when the leading shoot is destroyed, the growth of the tree is greatly impaired. It is the danger of losing it which makes wise planters so careful in fencing their plantations. By increasing the number of leading shoots the strength of the nutritious principle is rendered in a great measure ineffectual. To counteract the deviation of a strong vertical tendency from nature's own more perfect forms, and to confine to the production of *one valuable stem* the vegetative power which in a forked tree luxuriates in a multiplicity of branches with comparatively trifling effect, is the main object of the system here advocated. Pruning is only of much advantage when performed *early* in those branches which are apt to bear too great a proportion to the leading branch, thereby modifying the tree, and directing its energies gradually to the top, preserving at the same time a sufficient quantity of foliage.

Where hedge-row trees and trees in open situations are intended for profitable timber, pruning should commence at an early period of their growth, encouraging the leading or main stem by displacing or foreshortening all over-luxuriant or aspiring side-shoots, by ripping off buds likely to contend with the leader, *gradually* clearing the lower part of the stem or side-shoots, and forming the top into the shape of a very open cone; that cone, while the trees are under 10 years of age, occupying nearly half the length of the tree, and generally diminishing from that proportion as the tree advances, till eventually, when about 30 years of age the tree will have acquired sufficient length of stem, the cone or top may occupy from a third to a fourth part of the whole length. *All lower branches should be removed before they exceed an inch in diameter.* Trees thus managed will form close and healthy stems *without any interior blemish*, and be trained to any reasonable altitude, according to the soil, subsoil, and situation on which they grow; but if neglected, such is the propensity of most sorts of what are called "round-headed trees," in open spaces, to run into branches, that without due attention the foliage will become too voluminous for the roots, and a check to loftiness and the formation of useful timber will ensue.

The only rule to attend to is to keep the top taper, preserving the leading shoot clear and free from clefts, and the bole from all the largest branches, leaving those only of the smaller kind that are requisite for the health and support of the tree, and clearing the tree, from the bottom, of all its branches as it advances in age. But the bole should be cleared *very slowly at first* when the trees are young. Only keep the branches that are left thereon small *by often pruning*, so as not to injure the tree when it becomes timber. By the heads of trees being kept tapering when young, the rapidity of the growth is greatly increased, on account of the sap being confined to the most useful points, and not allowed to spread in support of large *unnecessary* branches. By attending to these rules, and the operation of pruning being executed *every year*, the bole will be extended to a great height, and at the end the grand object attained, viz., the production of sound unblemished timber. The proportion which will be found to be most consistent with full-sized trees is 50 feet trunk to 35 feet of head.

It is of the utmost importance that trees should have circumference of stem in suitable proportion to their height. If the circumference is one inch for every 15 inches in height, so much the better. Trees should be examined every year till they are 15 inches in circumference; the highest will then be fully 18 feet.

All scientific planters agree as to the propriety of removing dead or decayed branches. Whenever dead branches are found on any tree, they cannot be too soon removed; and even Fir plantations, which when thickly planted are generally self-pruned, *will be improved* by having all the dead wood pruned off quite close to the stem. By proper pruning trees can stand closer together without requiring to be thinned, and the whole of the branches are enabled to retain their vegetative power and live for any length of time in luxuriant beauty. By a different management we often see trees thus reduced to the appearance of so many tufted poles, presenting no obstruction to the winds which sweep through the plantation, and render the ground so hard that the trees in consequence become unhealthy. But by this method the green branches preserve moisture in the earth to make them healthy, and to arrive at *great magnitude*. Provided we use proper caution in pruning, and do not cut very large branches, it is not of very material consequence what season we choose for the operation; and the smaller wounds caused by the prudent and gradual pruning above recommended will heal in a reasonable time and without any great damage at any season of the year.

There is no doubt much to learn respecting the management of woods. Experto crede.—*Philo-Sylva, Kilcyn.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. V.

WE now come to the consideration of an elementary or simple substance which has been already more than once alluded to, namely, carbon or charcoal. Carbon is the name applied to the pure element, but common charcoal is so nearly pure that we may consider the two words as meaning the same thing; it is an essential part of all kinds of fuel, or combustible substances, during the burning of which it combines with oxygen, and forms carbonic acid gas, the substance before adverted to as being always present in the atmosphere. The forms of carbon which we are accustomed to see are almost all black, like common charcoal; but this is by no means the case with all the forms of carbon, for we know that the brilliant colourless gem called the diamond is really pure carbon, there existing hardly any chemical difference between that gem and common charcoal. There are many substances in nature which exist in two or more different states presenting very different appearances, but being really chemically the same. Thus, chalk and marble are very different-looking

substances, but they are composed of precisely the same elements; the difference between them is not caused by heat, like the difference between the three states of water, but is wholly of a mechanical nature; the particles composing a piece of chalk are much smaller than those composing a piece of marble, and hence a piece of marble appears made of many little grains cemented together, whilst chalk is composed of particles so small that we are unable to distinguish them, and it therefore appears to be a uniform substance. The power which holds together the little particles composing the piece of marble or chalk, or any other substance, is called cohesion, and this power varies in strength in different substances; thus it is far stronger in marble than in chalk, and hence a piece of marble requires a much harder blow to break it than a piece of chalk. In the same way we say that the particles composing the diamond are held together more firmly by cohesion than the particles composing a piece of charcoal. Cohesion is, of course, quite independent of chemical attraction, for it holds the different particles of a substance together, constituting its mechanical strength, whilst chemical affinity binds together particles of two different substances, forming a compound substance, but does not in any way affect the strength of the compound to resist mechanical force applied to it.

Under common circumstances carbon is one of the most unchangeable things we know; neither air, water, nor any of the substances commonly found in nature, have any action upon it; and hence the practice of charring the lower parts of wooden posts which are intended to be driven into the ground; the coal of charcoal thus formed protects the wood from decay for a much longer period than it would last if not charred. When, however, carbon is heated, its chemical affinity for oxygen is greatly increased, and it no longer appears to be the unchangeable substance which it is whilst cold.

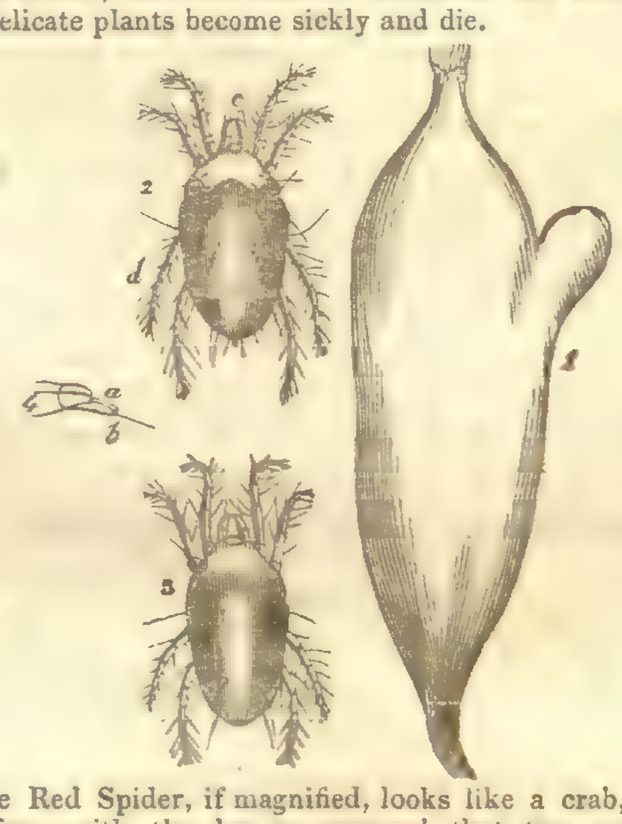
Carbon has been already stated to be a necessary element of plants, which though so various in form and colour, are nevertheless composed of very few elements. They consist almost wholly of the four elements, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which, by combining together in different proportions, form all the principal parts of both plants and animals. The greater number of vegetable substances consist wholly of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; whilst animal matters mostly contain, in addition to these three elements, a quantity of nitrogen. When wood is charred, its elements are separated from each other; the hydrogen and oxygen combine together and form water, whilst the carbon is left behind. It is the combination of the hydrogen and oxygen which causes that which we call flame. The combination of the charcoal with oxygen goes on more slowly and steadily, the carbon all the time glowing, and continuing red-hot. Whenever a substance burns with a flame, we may be sure that it contains hydrogen; and whenever the flame is bright, we are sure that it contains a good deal of carbon, for the flame of pure hydrogen is very pale indeed, and the brightness of a flame, such as that of a candle, is entirely due to the carbon contained in the tallow, which is burned at the same time with the hydrogen, both combining with oxygen of the air. As the products of the combustion of a candle are carbonic acid gas and water, it would be natural to expect that a cold substance held over the flame of a candle would take from the vapour of water thus formed the heat necessary to its existence in the state of vapour, and consequently condense it into the fluid form. This is an experiment which may very easily be made, for we have only to hold a cold glass at a little distance above the flame of the candle, and we shall soon find it lined with a fine dew of water condensed in this manner.

Carbon is unable to combine with oxygen at common temperatures; it requires to be heated before it can enter into combination with that substance; but when a compound substance containing carbon is exposed to the air, it usually happens that if the other elements which it contains combine with oxygen, the carbon also is then able to combine with oxygen, and forms carbonic acid gas. Thus when a plant dies and decays, its elements separate and form new compounds; but the carbon is not set free in the form of black charcoal, but is slowly combined with oxygen. Hence we see that decay is very like burning, similar effects being produced by both, only that the change which is effected by combustion in a short time, and accompanied with a great deal of heat, is very slowly and gradually effected by decay, very little heat being at the same time evolved. In both cases carbonic acid gas is produced, which is essential to the growth of plants, as they, being able to decompose it, thus obtain carbon. This explains the use of decaying vegetable substances in manures; they, of course, contain carbon, which is slowly combining with oxygen, and therefore always supplying the growing plants with carbonic acid gas, which being rather heavier than common air, remains near the surface of the ground ready to be absorbed by plants.—*E.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. III.—The Red Spider.—From the days of Linnæus, who was well acquainted with the mischievous effects produced by the Red Spider, to the present time, no insect has caused the gardener greater annoyance; indeed, the whole race of mites is troublesome, from those which consume our provisions, to the harvest mite, that bites the legs in the autumn, and the cutaneous species, which is a still greater evil. What gardeners call the Red Spider, is, in fact, not a spider, but a mite, the Acarus Telarius of Linnæus; and unless several species be confounded under that name, it is as varied in economy as in appearance, for it seems that no spot in a garden is secure from it, where there is sufficient warmth and shelter. I suspect that the blistering of the leaves, both of peaches and nectarines, so long attributed to frosts, may often be, with great justice, charged to this insect; if so, the difficulty Mr. Knight has so often expressed of accounting for the unerring effects of his "wash," which constantly secured to his trees perfect leaves, after they had been blistered totally or in greater part for twenty-five years, is explained. In warm and dry summers it does great injury to vegetation in the open air, and in the autumn of such seasons it even infests trees, more particularly the lime, the younger trees being the greatest sufferers; and although scarcely visible to the naked eye, it occasionally becomes so abundant as to form large orange-coloured masses, conspicuous even at a distance. Some of these nests taken from the trunk and branches of a lime-tree at Broom-house, Fulham, were formed of closely-spun webs of very fine texture, varying in form, but generally tapering at both ends, which were open for the insects to sally out of or retreat into; they were packed close in these nests in countless myriads, for one of the smallest nests (reduced at fig. 1) was 3 inches long, 1 inch wide, and ½ an inch thick, and must have contained upwards of a million of these little animals.

The property given to this Acarus of spinning a web, has led to its being called a spider, and also to its specific name of *telarius*; but it is in all respects a mite. When a lime-tree is thus affected, the bark is covered from top to bottom, but principally on the north side, with five silken threads, so numerous that the trunk looks glazed and shining; yet it has never been ascertained from what part of the animal the threads are produced, and although it is natural to suppose that, like the spider, they are drawn from the abdomen, I am pretty certain they proceed from the mouth. On lifting up the foliage, many Red Spiders will be seen actually running about on the under side of the leaves, whilst others are engaged in piercing them and imbibing the sap, thereby producing little yellow spots on the upper surface at first, which soon spread and acquire an autumnal tint, more or less inclining to yellow or brown, until the trees are enfeebled and defoliated, and delicate plants become sickly and die.



The Red Spider, if magnified, looks like a crab, of an oval form, with the legs so arranged that two pair are directed forward, and two pair incline backward; it has a few long scattered hairs, and is of a somewhat transparent yellowish-white, more or less inclining to orange, with a blood-coloured dot or spot on either side of the thorax; the larger specimens, which appear to be females, have a bright chestnut-coloured body, the fore part of the thorax being ochreous (2), whilst the smaller ones have a lead-coloured patch on each side (3); unlike spiders, the thorax and body are so united that they form one mass; the head is narrowed and rounded, and from under the nose projects a short rostrum, composed I believe of two lateral valves (4 *a*) enclosing two fine bristles (*b*), which can be thrust out at the pleasure of the animal. Many Acari have two feelers like an additional pair of short legs, projecting from the head, but in this species they are very short and only two-jointed (2 *c*), and I cannot discover any eyes: the legs, which are nearly of equal size, are clothed with moveable bristles, and seem to be composed of five joints, besides a minute vesicle at the tip, from which proceed a pair of bristly claws. The female is oviparous, and exceedingly prolific; the eggs hatch in eight days, and it is very remarkable that when first excluded, the young Red Spider has only six legs, the third pair (2 *d*) being wanting, but this pair is attained when the insect changes its skin; a variety of sizes is apparent amongst them, independent of differences in the sexes, the females being the largest, with the oviduct slightly projecting, and quantities of their cast-off skins are scattered about the under side of the leaves which they inhabit.

The great increase of Red Spider is attributed to plants being kept too dry in summer, and many remedies have been proposed for its destruction; but as sulphur proves to be most fatal to it, the following methods of applying it are recommended:—Wheel-bellows which have a box to be filled with flower of sulphur, having a rose on the end containing some pieces of birds' feathers or cotton to scatter the sulphur more perfectly over the plants, was an application of Mr. Knight's, which succeeded well with peaches, vines, &c. A quarter of a pound of flower of sulphur put into a watering-pot of water, and when well stirred, poured through a rose along the flues when they are warm, or brushed over the steam-pipes, but not after the foliage has expanded, produces the necessary effect, and in the course of a week the plants should be well syringed. For melons it is better to make six ounces of soft soap into a lather in a gallon of rain-water, and to apply it to both sides of the leaves, as it will not injure the plants. *Ruricola.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. VIII.

Before we proceed to notice the sowings which ought to be made in the ensuing week; it may not be amiss to direct the cottager's attention to the crops already sown, such for instance as the peas and beans p. 68, which will have made considerable progress by this time, and be the better for having the earth stirred between the rows, and afterwards drawn closely up to the plants. Choose a dry day for doing this, and also for staking the peas; otherwise if the ground is wet the treading on it will be injurious rather than beneficial. To succeed the former sowing, another should be made about this time of the Early Frame, or Knight's Dwarf Marrow Peas, and of either the Windsor, or Long-pod Beans. For these the ground must be prepared in the same way as we mentioned at p. 68, and a row or two of Spinach should also be sown as before. In the border set apart for seed-beds make a sowing of early Cauliflower, Red Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, and early White Broccoli. A good-sized bed, in some part of the garden which has not been recently manured, should be dug and got ready for early Horn Carrots. They may be sown broad-cast. A very calm day must be chosen for this, in consequence of the seed being light and easily blown away. Some care is also necessary to separate the seeds and to sow them evenly over the bed; when this is done they are to be lightly trodden, and then raked until the seed is properly covered. It is better to defer a week or ten days longer the sowing for a main crop of Carrots and Parsneps, as if made at this time many of them are wasted by running to seed.

This is now the proper time for planting or sowing Hollyhocks and other hardy flower-seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Lupines, Larkspurs, Stocks, Mignonette, and most of the beautiful Californian annuals which are so well calculated to ornament the cottage-garden during summer. They are generally put in circular patches of six or eight inches diameter. Previously to being sown, the ground is to be stirred and made fine. The seed is then to be sown all over the patch; or a row may be made to occupy the circumference of the circle only, and afterwards covered lightly either by raking, or with a little fine earth thrown over it.

Bees.—Those who have bees should still attend to the feeding of weak hives. The best time for doing this is the evening, as it will prevent robbery by stranger bees during the day. The food not consumed should be taken away in the morning and restored again at night until you find it is not required. The warmer hives are now kept the better, as it is considered to hasten the hatching of the eggs and promotes the prolific nature of the queen. This is the time to purchase stock-hives. It is not advisable, however, to buy from your immediate neighbour, and for this reason, that although the bees will not forsake the hive, there is danger to be apprehended from being so near their former station. On returning home they will probably be confused, and many of them, perhaps, killed in attempting to force their way into other hives than their own. When bees are for sale, the cottager should take the opportunity of a fine day to go and see them at work; he will then be able to form some idea of the health and strength of the hive, by carefully noticing whether the bees are numerous and active, and whether they fly away quickly from the hive, and return with yellow balls on their legs; these being the most obvious *outward* signs by which the goodness of a hive may be estimated. Weight is no criterion of value, except in the case of swarms of the current year.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Tarred Canvas for Coverings to Pits would be more convenient than patent asphalte roofing, as it might be nailed on the top edge of the pit, and made to roll up on a roller. By putting rails on the frame, the canvas would be a good protection for the glass as well as leave a space for air between. If nailed to wooden frames it would form screens useful for garden purposes, and is cheap. The canvas may be of any thickness, according to the purpose for which it is required.—*W., Brighton.*

The Effect of Steam upon Mushrooms.—Your correspondent in p. 85 will find steam very beneficial to mushrooms. Last summer I converted a shed into a mushroom-house, heated it with a flue along the centre of the place, leaving a cavity between it and the beds; this flue was covered with foot tiles, hollowed out to hold water; the sides of the beds were paved with similar tiles, and form a level walk 2 ft. 6 in. wide. When the fire is lighted water is poured on the walk; the water evaporating as the flue gets heated, the house is filled with steam. The crop of mushrooms produced during the autumn and winter far exceeded anything I have hitherto seen, and sufficiently proves the beneficial effects of steam. My beds are composed chiefly of horse-droppings and leaves well mixed together, and firmly beaten down to about 1 ft. thick; the spawn is placed in this to about its own thickness, and the bed is then covered with 2 in. of stiff loam. Straw is placed over the bed till the mushrooms appear, after which they are fully exposed to the humid atmosphere; the quantity produced is astonishing, and the more the steam the finer and more abundant are the mushrooms. During the late frost, water was poured on the walk three or four times during the twenty-four hours, and thus the house was constantly filled with steam.—*J. Griffin, Cowley, Exeter.*—Mr. *Judd* has also had a good supply of mushrooms during the whole of this long and severe winter, by making his beds in November in

two close brick-pits. The mushrooms appeared in December, and fresh dung has constantly been applied to the pits, which has kept up a continual steam, apparently highly beneficial to the mushrooms.

Neglected Plantations.—Some neglected plantations which came under my care some years ago had neither been thinned nor pruned, and consisted of oak, ash, elm, larch, spruces, and Scotch pine. The larches were much the highest and stoutest, which I considered no small recommendation for a large portion of them to be left for timber. Many of the oak, ash, and elms were sickly, little better than fishing-rods, and nearly as bare of branches. At the first thinning we removed about one-half of the spruces and Scotch pine, but only a few of the larches, to make head-room for promising oaks; all dead and other branches which it was necessary to remove were cut close off by the bole, and the wounds were painted over with lead-coloured paint. The next season nearly all the spruce and Scotch pines were removed, except in the skirts of the plantation, where they were ornamental and formed a shelter; a few more larches were cut out, and many of the smallest oak, ash, and elms were cut down to the surface of the ground for stools. With a little care and attention the following summer to clear away all the shoots but the strongest, these, by the end of the season, were in many cases upwards of six feet high, and after five years were finer and more promising trees than many of those that were not cut down.—*James Alexander, Carton Gardens.*

Erysimum Peroffskyanum is called an annual in the *Gardeners' Chronicle,* and all catalogues which I have seen. I beg to say that the plants which bloomed and seeded with me last year are stocky vigorous specimens now, and some of them have never ceased to flower up to the present time, though but slightly covered with snow during the severe weather.—*A Subscriber.*

Gesneria elongata is an excellent drawing-room plant. I brought it into the house from the greenhouse at the beginning of December 1839, and it bloomed well for two months. I have not been so fortunate this year, having been from home during part of the severe weather; but the plants, though I have no doubt on one or two occasions exposed to a temperature of 30°, are still healthy and ready to blow.—*A Subscriber.*

Scale Insects.—I am afraid the various scale insects affecting oranges, &c., are *not* injured by any exposure to the air during the summer months. They breed faster on my orange-trees in the summer than since their return to the greenhouse. A careful attention to stripping off the old bark will go far to clear vines from this nuisance.—*A Subscriber.*

Every one must have observed that frequently two trees of the same species—especially the hawthorn, the sycamore, and the horse-chestnut—in a similar aspect and, apparently, soil, will differ regularly every year by a week or a fortnight in the times of their leafing and shedding. Will any of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* suggest a cause for this phenomenon?—*V. T. C. D.*

Charcoal-dust.—A covering of half-an-inch of charcoal-dust spread over the soil and mixed with it just before onion-seed is sown, will be found a remedy for the grub and for mouldiness; it also prevents the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers from clubbing.—*A. H., Nottingham.*

Alstrœmeria acutifolia, a Hardy Plant.—The *Alstrœmeria acutifolia* has been noticed as having withstood the severity of the winter, both in Guernsey and in Devonshire, but I am not aware of any general notice having yet been given of its cultivation as a hardy plant so far north as Warwickshire. That this plant is capable of not only enduring the severity of the winter, but also of producing seeds for propagation, is placed beyond a doubt by one having been planted out in the spring of 1832 against the east end of one of the hothouses in the Birmingham Botanic Garden; it has remained without any protection uninjured up to the present time, flowering beautifully every season and in most years maturing many capsules of seeds, which are ripened by cutting them off with about two feet of the stalk in November, and hanging them head downwards in a dry part of the stove until the capsules begin to open, which is generally in February. The situation where our plant stands is by no means a favourable one, and it receives no heat from the hothouse pipes within-inside. The space for training the plant is limited, being only ten feet long and two-and-a-half feet high; the shoots are trained horizontally until they reach the extremity of the space, and they are then turned and trained back in the same manner. The plant generally sends up from six to eight shoots in a season, each of which is terminated by a cluster of flowers. The flowers commence opening in the beginning of August, and continue in succession until November; and the duration of each flower is about two or three weeks. Whether the horizontal manner of training makes the plant blossom more freely, I am unable to say, but it is worthy of imitation on a less limited space, as it keeps the flowers so low as to show them to the greatest advantage; whereas when the shoots are trained erect to the height of 18 or 20 feet, very little of the beauty of the flowers can be seen. The flowers are much deeper-coloured than when grown under glass—so much so, that some eminent cultivators, who have seen our plant when in flower, have supposed it to be a superior variety to that which is grown elsewhere, and they have solicited plants. I have just measured one of the shoots of our plant, which is 18 feet long, and with several of the leaves 10 inches long, by two-and-a-half inches broad. The shoots are frequently much longer, but never had I leaves so large upon the plant before. The seeds are sown in heat in February or March, and the young plants make their appearance in about six weeks afterwards. When strong enough, they are potted singly in 60-pots, and shifted progressively into larger sizes as they require more room, and by autumn many of them are full four feet in height. These should be kept cool and rather dry during winter, and then planted out against a wall, where they are finally to remain. The soil for potting them in is light sandy peat and loam; and when planted out, they should be also placed in a light sandy soil, two feet deep, on a perfectly dry bottom. I hope that these few remarks may bring this beautiful plant into more general cultivation. —*David Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham.* [This communication was accompanied by specimens of leaves in the most perfect health, 9 inches long.]

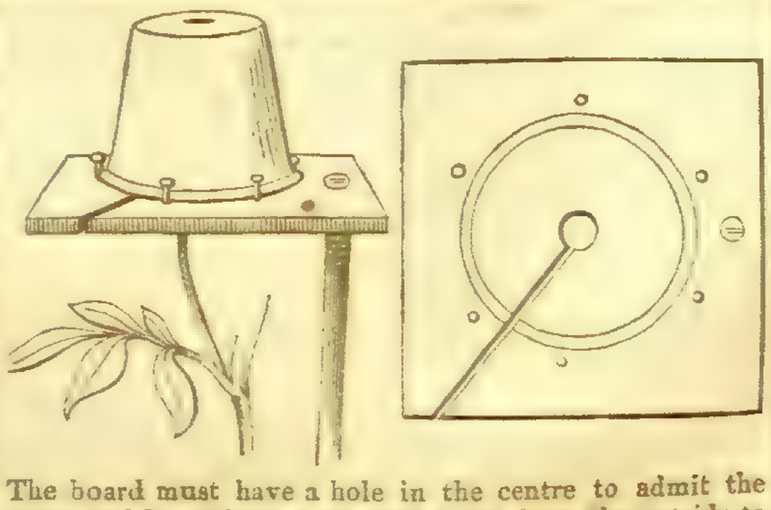
The Galvanic Protector.—I wish to notice a rather important omission in my previous description of the *Galvanic Protector.* The strip of copper should be placed within half or one-third of an inch of the top of the zinc plate; and the remaining upper portion of zinc should then be turned over, so as to form a horizontal lip projecting over the copper. This is most material; for whilst last year testing the efficacy of the plates, by causing slugs to creep up them, I observed that, in a few instances, the creature elevated its head and horns when it came to the copper-plate, thereby avoiding the galvanic shock. It thus passed upon the copper, but its further progress was in all cases rudely stopped by its horns (the seat of sensation and touch) now coming of necessity in contact with the overhanging edge or border of zinc. As the plates are frequently soiled and encrusted with dirt as they come from the hands of the workmen, it is requisite that they should be rubbed bright and clean when put into use. Knowing the never-failing efficacy, the durability, and I may add, cheapness, of this contrivance, I am satisfied that it will soon be generally adopted wherever anything of value is cultivated; and hence I am desirous that its application should be clearly explained and understood at the outset. The hoops for protecting dahlias I had made for *sixpence* each; they being six inches in diameter and four inches in depth. I would beg to observe, that horse-hair, cut small, and the beards of barley, (fresh saw-dust is preferable to either.) as recommended by Mr. Veasy, afford a very inefficient protection from slugs. After a shower of rain they are of comparatively little use, and are, moreover, not always easily to be procured, as well as being uncleanly in their appearance.—*F. R. Horner, M.D.*

Birch Stools.—There is no doubt that "A Young Forester" (p. 150) is right in recommending birch to be cut down in autumn rather than spring. But the object of your correspondent (p. 85) is to obtain an underwood of bush from the stools. Now if the plantations are at all thick and of the age of 20 years, I fear that no management whatever will cause shoots from the stools to grow strong enough to form underwood. Having a number of birch-trees in the plantations here, I have always observed that, except along the edge of a plantation, the shoots from birch-stools come up weakly, and soon die off; in fact they will not grow without plenty of air and light, and this is the reason why they succeed better in coppice-woods. Holly, yew, box, or laurel, planted in groups, make good underwood, and may even be planted in plantations which are in the progress of thinning.—*J. Henderson, Milton.*

To secure Mushrooms from Woodlice.—Procure a few half-inch boards, about three inches broad, one edge having a groove to contain liquid, and the other being wedge-shaped to insert in the soil. When the mushrooms appear, the beds are surrounded with these boards, and the earth is pressed so tightly round them as to prevent the insects from getting underneath them; the grooved upper edge is then filled with tar, which effectually preserves the mushrooms from the attacks of woodlice, which cannot pass over the pitchy barrier.—*T. Sellers.* Another correspondent recommends the corners of the mushroom-beds to be kept dry; these will become the favourite retreat of the woodlice, which dislike moisture; and at such places the insects may be killed by hundreds with scalding water.

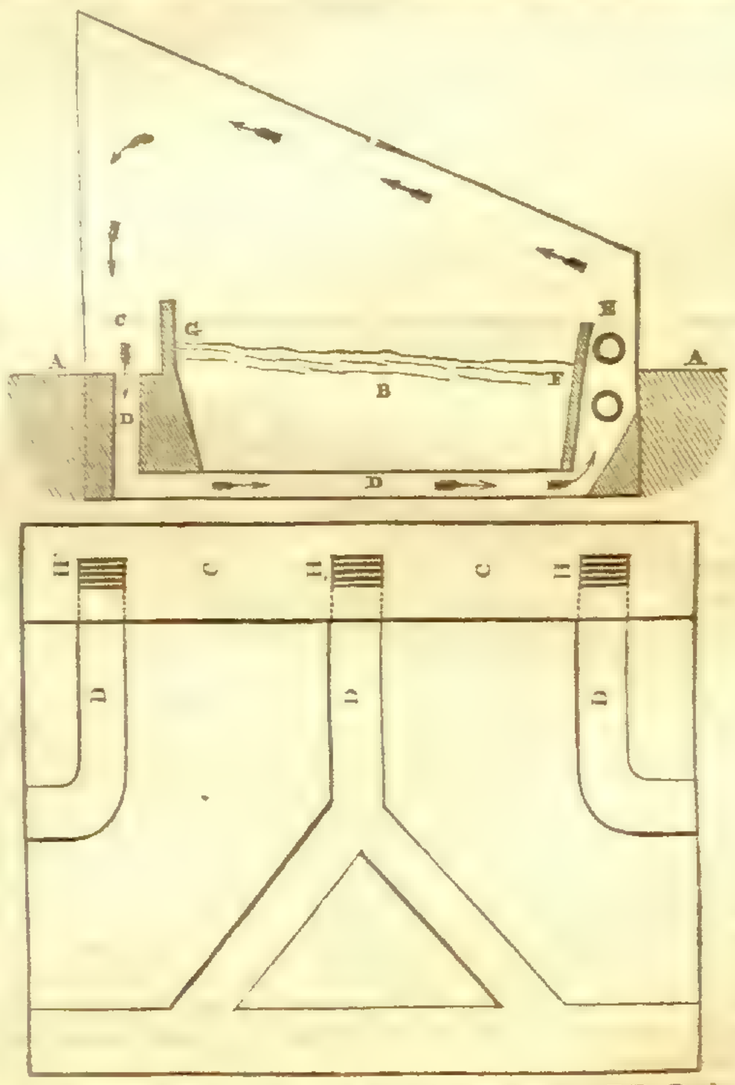
To destroy Woodlice.—Mr. Sellers destroys woodlice by putting between the hot-water pipes of his pits a quantity of fern cut like chaff, which attracts them in large numbers; he then takes a kettle of boiling water, and pours it over part of the fern. Those which escape run towards the dry fern, which, after a little, is soaked with boiling water in the same manner as the first. After this has been done a few times these pests will not be near so numerous.

To Shade Dahlia Flowers.—Procure some hazel-rods from two feet to seven feet long, according to the height of the flower to be shaded, and about an inch in diameter; point them at one end, to insert in the ground, and nail on the other a thin piece of deal six or eight inches square.



The board must have a hole in the centre to admit the stem, and by making a cut with a saw from the outside to the hole in the centre, the flower may be slipped through without injury; and to keep it in its position the branch may be tied to the rod. When the flower is fixed, invert a pot over it sufficiently large to cover it without touching the petals, and the blossom will be protected without injury, and all the beautiful shades of colour preserved which otherwise would be destroyed by the sun and light, the hole in the bottom of the pot admitting sufficient light. The flowers should be placed under the pots when little more than half blown, and in hot dry weather they will be benefited if the pots are taken off, immersed in water, and replaced during the heat of the day. In rainy weather the wet should be excluded by putting a little cotton wool in the hole of the pot, which also prevents earwigs from entering; if this were done every night, and the board oiled, these Dahlia pests would be almost entirely driven away. To prevent the pot from being blown off a few nails should be driven round the outside of it, or it may be tied on with matting.

Hothouse Heating.—From the observations that have been made on Mr. Penn's system of heating and ventilating hothouses, I am induced to send you a slight sketch of a plan that I have adopted for about 12 months, and which is found to answer very well. I do not claim to myself any credit for the invention, as it is only a copy (with slight alterations) of what has been done by some friends of mine; but, having seen in several houses the original plan of Mr. Penn for obtaining a circulation of air, &c. by inclosing the pipes in a case, I thought, upon reflection, that the same effect might be obtained by a much simpler and cheaper method. Although my mode may not produce such a current of air, it still does produce, in my opinion, the desired effect. The house to which I applied it had been in operation for a considerable time previously as a Pinery, and is heated by hot-water pipes passing round three sides of it, with a walk at the back and a pit in the centre, and a row of large slates round the outer edge of it, to prevent the tan coming in contact with the pipes, as shown in the sketch. To carry out the object I had in view, and which I am inclined to think is the gist of Mr. Penn's system, that of obtaining a moist air, instead of a dry or burnt one, it was only necessary to sink some small drains through the walk at the back of the house, below the level of the bottom of the pit, and thence to carry horizontal drains across it, bringing the mouths of them up immediately under the water-pipes, the effect of which, I thought, would be to heat the upper stratum of air in the drains, which rising thereby would cause the change thus taking place in its volume to be supplied from the drains or air-holes at the back; and further, thinking that I might promote the draft slightly



A. Ground line. B. Pit. C. Walk in the House. D D. Drains. E. Water-pipes round three sides of house. F. Side of pit made of slate. G. Wall standing above the pathway. H H. Mouths of drains.

thereby, I caused the slates in front of the pipes to be inclined a little to the wall, so as to narrow the space above them. The result is a mode of heating and ventilating with which I am perfectly satisfied; the peculiar burnt smell that is always felt in forcing-houses is completely got rid of, and the sensation, even if very hot, is perfectly agreeable. After it had been in operation for some months, I was desirous of knowing by experiment whether or not any benefit was really derived from the arrangement, and for the purpose of putting it to the test, ordered all the air-holes in the walk to be closed, which was very effectually done by placing large paving-tiles over them; some hours after, on going in all the usual dry and unpleasant smell of burnt or heated air was felt; on taking off the tile again, the smell, after a short time, entirely disappeared. It is necessary to throw water frequently down the air-holes or drains, by which means the air in passing through gains its humidity. Not being thoroughly satisfied with my feelings only, I bought one of the small weather-houses, or hygrometers, acting by a figure of a man and woman alternately appearing, as the atmosphere is dry or damp. When the air-holes were open, with water in them, the man was constantly out; but when the apertures were closed, the lady

made her appearance to inquire into the state of the case: of course some hours were necessary to produce the change. With regard to fuel I have not found any difference that can be noticed; the consumption in general appears much the same as formerly: I am inclined to think the benefit derived from this plan is having a moist drain below through which the air in passing obtains moisture more regularly than by either throwing water on the floor or even by placing evaporating pans on the pipes, as it is difficult to get a slightly moist air constantly. If water is thrown on the floor, for a time the house is very moist; as it gets hot the water evaporates, and it then becomes dry. Evaporating pans may also produce too much at particular periods; but on this plan the water being in the bottom of the drain, little or no evaporation can take place, except by the air passing through; and thus a continued moist air, in contradistinction to a dry one, is obtained.—*R. W. Barchard, Wandsworth.*

Hints on the Management of Peaches and Nectarines. Maiden plants should always be chosen, as they may be trained in any way the purchaser pleases. The stock should have a clear stem, with but few knots in it, or it will never swell out well; and it ought to be budded from 3 feet to 3½ feet high, according to the height of the wall against which the tree is to be placed; if budded lower, those branches near the ground become covered in the winter with wet and dirt, which causes the bark to crack and the branches to decay. If the tree is budded high enough the branches will radiate in every direction, and those that descend will be as fruitful as those that are horizontal or perpendicular; and no part of the wood will suffer excepting the ends of the descending branches, which may be shortened during the winter-pruning, and they will again fill the wall the following season. After the trees are planted, the heads must be cut back to 9 inches or 1 foot, according to the strength of the plant. During the following summer, the branches should be trained about 6 inches or 8 inches apart, and pruned the succeeding winter to make them produce double the number of shoots the next year; and this system should be pursued till the tree contains a sufficient number of branches. When these have acquired their full length, the extremities will be about 10 inches or 12 inches apart. On the upper side of each principal branch train, in the summer, shoots at about six inches apart, and the following winter cut every other one back to the bud next the principal, to make wood the next summer. In the winter the bearing wood of the preceding summer should be pruned back to the nearest bud to the principal branch, shortening the summer shoot as before. If aphides appear in the spring, syringe the trees with tobacco water, when the sun is shining upon them, two or three times during the season. If red spider infest the plants, wash them with sulphur and water mixed to the same consistency as the thin paint used for the mildew. The borders should be 10 feet or 12 feet wide, and 2 feet or 3 feet deep, well drained, and consist of turfy loam manure and leaf-mould. They ought not to be dug more than 8 inches deep, and should be but little cropped. The coping on the wall should be raised a little on one side, so that the water may be carried off in spouts; and if these spouts are on the south side, a rod may be fixed to suspend a covering to protect the blossoms from the spring frost. The best kinds of peaches are the Royal George, Bellegarde or Galande, Noblesse, Late Chancellor, Late Admirable, Late Catherine, Grosse Mignonne, Royal Charlotte, and Barrington. The nectarines best worth cultivating are, Elruge, Violette Hâtive, Early Newington, New White, Hunt's Early Tawny, Pitmaston Orange, and Brugnon.—*John Haythorn, Wollaton Gardens.*

Vine-border.—In answer to some inquiries, Mr. Halliday says he followed no author when he made his vine-border, but was guided by physiological considerations derived from "Lindley's Introduction to Botany," book 2. The border of the new vinery mentioned in p. 59 was originally inside the house, but that was removed, and a place prepared on the outside where none had previously existed. The flues in the house were rebuilt in such a position as to heat the lower stratum of air before the upper; to effect this the trellises were taken down and new ones put up in such a manner that the vines ran up the centre of each light instead of along the rafters. The border is 32 ft. long by 21 ft. broad, 9 in. being within the house, and the rest without; in forming it, the ground was excavated about 3½ ft. deep, a large drain made all round it, several holes for the reception of the depositions from the border, and, to lessen the chances of the large drain being choked up, a number of smaller ones were placed diagonally about 5 ft. apart, the space between them being filled, and covered with rubble; on this was placed a quantity of tile and brick rubbish, and then some lime-rubbish, which may however be dispensed with, the whole being about a foot thick, leaving 2 ft. 3 in. for the soil, which consists of two-thirds pasture-soil, and the rest manure and brick and lime-rubbish, the whole forming a compact mass, but allowing water to pass through it freely. The vines are planted on that part of the border within the house, and opposite to each plant is an arch to allow the roots to get out; and as these arches are about 3 in. beneath the soil, the stems are well protected. The greater part of the vines planted were from eyes one year old, and these produced the strongest wood and the best grapes. In Norfolk, 17 months from the time the vines were planted till their fruit is fit to cut, is thought nothing of; sometimes even 14 or 15 months are spoken of, but Mr. Halliday never saw any produced so quickly as the latter, though he is sure he might have had his a month sooner if he had applied a little fire-heat. The vines left to fruit are the full length of the rafter, so that the bearing-rod is at first as long as it is ever intended to be. Neither wasps nor flies are admitted within the house, and thus bagging the bunches is saved; though bags are of little use, as wasps will eat through them.

Vegetable Vagaries.—A White *Camellia japonica* was transplanted, and continued for several years to bear *white* blossoms. This year it has given endless varieties, some pure white, some a blush, some streaked with pink, and some with exactly one half pink and the other half white. Several trees in the same garden at Oporto have been known to bear mixed blossoms each year; but the marvel in this case is, why should the variety *now* occur, the blossoms having been pure white before being transplanted, and for several years after?—*M. C.* [Such sports as are adverted to by our correspondent are less uncommon than may be supposed, and have given rise to some fixed varieties. A Peach tree will occasionally bear a Nectarine; the old buff Chrysanthemum often sports to lilac. No one has ever accounted for so singular a disposition. If the varieties are handsome, M. C. had better try to fix them by budding or inarching.]

Musa Coccinea.—I cultivate this plant successfully in the following manner:—In the latter part of February I put my plants into pots 5 in. or 6 in. in diameter, well drained, and the drainage covered with a little moss, which prevents the soil from settling in such a manner as to interfere with the superabundant water being carried off. I then plunge the pots into a bottom heat, between 60° and 70°, until the plants begin to fill them with roots. I water freely, but give no more water than the plants can take up from the soil. If too much water be given the soil will become sour, and will not allow the water to pass freely through it, in consequence of which the leaves turn yellow. As soon as the pot is filled with roots I shift the plant into a pot a size larger. When the plant has got root-hold in this pot it becomes more vigorous and requires more water. After it has filled this pot with roots, a final shifting into a pot at least 16 inches in diameter may be given, and two or three suckers may then be left on the plant, which will succeed the centre or principal plant in blooming. At this last shifting I pot as many suckers in the same way as may be required for succession plants. When I perceive the plant growing vigorously in this pot, I cover the surface of the soil with moss and place the pot in a shallow pan of water, and water it at least once or twice a day. After this treatment the plant begins to send up one large leaf after another, and presently a magnificent flower appears. I continue to keep the plant growing till November, after which I gradually get it into a dormant state by withholding water during winter. It is allowed to remain dry till the soil separates from the edge of the pot, and may thus be kept in a cool greenhouse till spring. The suckers taken off at the last potting, after being shifted into pots 10 inches in diameter, and thrown into a dormant state at the same time as the old plant, will not only be much better wintered in the greenhouse, but will flower much earlier. In those parts where suckers are left on the mother plant, the centre will bloom by the beginning of May, and the suckers will flower in succession during the latter end of July and August, the latest flowers keeping fine till Christmas. Instead of taking off suckers in the spring, I leave two or three on the mother plant till July, then take them off and treat them in the same manner as the succession plants of last year. It may be asked, why are the drainage and the surface of the soil covered with moss? It is this: the moss on the surface prevents evaporation from the soil, and that over the drainage acts like a sponge, absorbing water from the pan, and thus feeding the small fibres of the root without soaking them in moisture. The compost I use for *Musa coccinea* is equal parts of black bog earth, well-rotted leaves, and fresh loamy turf from a rich pasture, chopped fine and well mixed. In watering, I always use rain-water if possible. The following are the dimensions of a plant, treated as above described:—Circumference of the stem 3 in.; at the surface of the pot 6¼ in.; height, including the flower, rather more than 5 ft. The largest leaves were 3 ft. long by 11 in. broad, not including the footstalk. This plant was grown in a common vinery after its second shifting; had it been grown in a stove it might have attained still larger dimensions.—*G. G. Watson, Norton Vicarage.*—[We received a specimen of this plant from Mr. Watson, and a more beautiful instance of cultivation could not have been produced.]

Vitality of Ferns excluded from Air.—I have a specimen of *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense* which has been treserved in a bottle, corked and sealed over, for more than three years, and which even now, judging from its appearance, would seem to be living. For the first two years it looked as fresh as when first introduced; and although some of the fronds have now become black and shrunk, many are still fresh and expanded. On communicating this circumstance to a correspondent, I received the following statement, which may be worth recording as an example of tenacity of life belonging to Ferns, in common with their allies the Mosses:—A lady in Ireland found amongst her dried specimens one of the *Grammitis Ceterach*, which had been above two years in a portfolio in a very dry warm room, and after planting it in a pot and covering it close, she had the satisfaction to see it come again to life. Afterwards a fresh young frond came up, which continued to flourish at the time this information was given, and all the old ones have now withered away.—*C. D., Oxford.*

Horticultural Question.—I shall be glad of some advice from any of your correspondents as regards the following plan. The soil of my present orchard is a cold clay, and I am not able to devote any other ground to form a new orchard; nor am I willing at once to destroy the present trees in order to make a new soil and replant it. I propose, therefore, between each row of the present trees to dig a border four feet wide and 18 inches deep; the bottom I shall cover with a thin coating of concrete, and the sides with slate; and I shall run a tile drain along the middle of the border at the bottom, and then add a layer of brick-rubbish, and fill up with loam, turf, and dung; and plant dwarf pears, apples, and plums, and keep the roots pruned: and as these trees come forward, I shall take away the old ones, which, from growing in clay, produce bad crops of ill-flavoured fruit. The concrete will prevent the roots from getting into the clay, and keep them near the surface; and the slates at the sides are intended to answer the same purpose, and to prevent the roots of the old trees getting into the new-made borders. If you or your correspondents can suggest any cheaper or more effectual mode of effecting my object, I shall be obliged.—*H. K.*

Root-pruning Pear-trees.—Having had my attention called to the root-pruning of pear-trees by Mr. Rivers, who recommends performing that operation in November and the two following months, and finding that some young pear-trees were growing very luxuriantly in the summer, about the end of July I cut the roots of three or four, and I found that the trees were in nowise injured thereby, and that the operation had the effect (as I conceive) of forming a plentiful show of bloom buds; at least, I infer this from the trees of the same kind which were not pruned having no bloom-buds on them. I observe that root-pruning of pears in June is recommended in the 1st volume of the Transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, p. 197. I should observe that both the trees mentioned in the above work and those I pruned were growing luxuriantly and in strong soil.—*H. K.*

Glazing without Putty.—*C. E.* says that the mode of glazing without putty, mentioned in p. 121, is already in use; for in Lancashire hothouses are glazed in this manner both with plate-glass and sheet-glass. The only cement used for the joints is white lead, but the panes are cut to about two feet in length, to make as few joints as possible. When plate-glass is used, it is not polished as high as it is for mirrors.—[We doubt very much the expediency of employing this sort of glazing for small squares.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Botanical Society of Edinburgh.—Feb. 11.—Several donations were presented, especially—1. From the late Plinian Society, about 60 volumes of works on Natural History, and upwards of 1000 species of plants. 2. From Dr. Neill, the chief portion of his Herbarium, containing between 3000 and 4000 species, a large proportion of which are West Indian and tropical plants, collected by the late Dr. Wright of Jamaica. 3. From Professor Christison, a large collection of seeds and fruits, chiefly used in medicine and the arts.—The communications made were:—

1. On the Vegetation and Botany of the Island of Madeira. Madeira may be termed a *Transition* station between the European and the African vegetation, and intermediate between the temperate and intertropical regions of botanical geography. Although the island is off the African coast, between 32 and 33 degrees of N. latitude, and only 240 miles N.E. of Teneriffe, the character of its Flora is on the whole most allied to that of the northern shores of the Mediterranean. At the same time many of the plants, although belonging to European genera, are species not found in Europe; many are common to Madeira only with the Canaries and the Atlantic isles, and some species are entirely peculiar to the island. The scenery he described as being of the most glorious character, both as respects the beauty of the cultivated parts and the sublimity of the mountain districts of the island. In the interior, and on the north coast especially, the traveller meets with combinations of natural objects such as in no other part of the world can be witnessed, and which obliterate every conception one had previously formed of the grand and sublime in scenery. This is greatly the result of the geological character of the island. The mountains have nothing of the integrity of outline and tame regularity of form that always appear in some of the formations of older geological epochs; but are composed of the most recent basalts and other igneous rocks, and, on a scale of Alpine magnificence, present a scene of the wildest confusion, being everywhere deeply riven by rugged ravines, the precipitous cliffs of which are clothed to the very summit with ancient forests. Among these wild scenes there occur landscapes of the utmost loveliness, so that the scenery is altogether perhaps the finest in the world. The island was stated to be almost wholly composed of volcanic formations, basalts and basaltic conglomerates and other igneous rocks forming the whole mass of the island. At one or two places there appear beds of tertiary limestone and other non-volcanic formations, but in so very small a proportion of the whole surface as to have no effect upon the character of the vegetation. The climate was described as being of considerable range. In some of the sheltered places of the south coast there is quite a tropical temperature; and in these places such as the bay and city of Funchal, where the invalids reside during the winter the climate remains more genial than our English summer, at the same time that on the opposite coast and in the interior of the island, the mountains are covered with snow, and all the rigour of a northern winter is experienced. Between these extremes every degree of climate is met with, and the range of vegetation varies accordingly. While Dates, Bananas, Limes, Custard Apples, Guavas, Coffee, and such plants ripen their fruit in the gardens on the coast, the Potato, the Apple, the Strawberry, and many European plants flourish above. From the mountains rising up close from the sea, it is interesting to observe the variety of vegetation thus brought into close approximation. During winter the residents on the coast look up from amidst their tropical vegetation and genial temperature, through every degree of climate and verdure, to the bleakest desolation on the snow-covered hills above them. In the declining months of the year again, while on the coast the summer foliage is yet unaltered and the influence of the sun little diminished the upper parts of the landscape present the variegated tints and the fading foliage of autumn. Dr. M. mentioned the following as the most marked zones of botanical climate on the south side of the island:—

VI. Region of Heaths—Beyond 3500 or 4000 feet above the sea. Erica arborea the most characteristic plant.

V. Region of Laurels—From 3000 to 4000 feet. Laurus indica, Laurus Til, and other indigenous evergreen forest trees chiefly clothe the mountains.

IV. Region of European Trees—2000 to 3000 feet. Forests of Chestnut and other trees introduced from Europe.

III. Region of Mediterranean Flora—1000 to 2000 feet. Here the plants of S. Europe and numbers of the trees and flowers of temperate climates have been introduced. The upper limit is marked by the vine being scarcely cultivated beyond 2000 feet above the sea.

II. Sub-tropical Region—From level of the sea to 1000 feet above. The limit is marked by a Cactus, the Opuntia Tuna of De Candolle, which grows on the cliffs on the coast, and does not reach higher than 1000 feet.

1. Region—In a few sheltered spots on the south coast many of the West Indian and other tropical fruits flourish.

2. Observations on some specimens of Woods from Barbadoes, presented to the Society by Mr. Alleyne Maynard.

3. Notice of the discovery of the cones of Pinus Mughus, *Jacq.*, in peat-bogs in Ireland. By Mr. C. C. Babington, Cambridge. A specimen was transmitted to the Society which had been found under six feet of solid peat-bog at Burrishoole, near Newport, Mayo. Mr. B. stated that it had been submitted to Professor Don, who was of opinion that it certainly was the cone of Pinus Mughus, *Jacq.*, which, however, he considered a variety of P. sylvestris, but quite different from any of the varieties now native in Scotland. Mr. B. farther remarked—"It is interesting to find that a tree which must have formed at least a portion of the native forest of that wild part of Ireland, in which a tree is now scarcely to be found, should be thus proved to belong to a form of Pinus, not now native in Britain, but confined, I believe, to the Austrian Alps. The native forests of that part of Ireland have now been totally destroyed for about two hundred years, one clause in the original grants to English settlers having required their destruction and employment in the smelting of iron. Professor Don states that these cones agree exactly with others that he has seen from the bogs of Armagh."

Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—The following regulations are this year adopted in awarding Cottagers' prizes:—For the best kept cottage—two sovereigns. For the second best ditto—one sovereign. For the best kept cottage-garden—one sovereign. The names of competitors must be intimated on or before the 30th of April next, otherwise they shall not be allowed to compete. The inspection of the cottages and gardens to take place between 12th June and 12th August. In awarding the premiums, the annual value of the cottage of the competitor, with the ground annexed, must not exceed 7*l.* sterling, and there must at least be two competitors in a district. No cottage or garden for which a premium has been awarded by the Society, will be admitted in competition again for the same or a lower premium. If the cottage competing is occupied by the proprietor, the roof must be in good repair. If the roof is of thatch, it must be in good repair, though in the occupation of a tenant. The windows must be free of broken glass, and perfectly clean, and must afford the means of ventilation. Dunghills and all other nuisances must be removed from the front and gables, and the interior of the cottage must be as cleanly kept as the nature of the cottage admits of. In awarding the cottage premiums, the preference will be given to those who, in addition to these requisites, have displayed the greatest taste in ornamenting the exterior of their houses, with the ground in front and at the gables. In estimating the claims of competitors for the garden premium, the judges will have in view, 1st, the sufficiency and neatness of the fences; 2d, the cleanness of the ground, and neatness of the walks; 3d, the quality of the crops and general productiveness of the garden; and 4th, the choice of crops. Much advantage is derived in some districts in Scotland from cottagers cultivating, besides the more common crops, a portion of early potatoes along with the late, of early cabbage, early pease, cauliflower, lettuce, with some gooseberry and currant bushes, and a fruit-tree trained against the wall, &c. To the cottager paying 5*l.* of rent or under, or whose cottage and land annexed to it does not exceed that annual value, who, between the 1st of June and 1st of October, 1841, shall have produced the greatest quantity of honey, from stocks of his or her own property, not being less than 140lb. exclusive of the weight of the material of the hive or skep—a premium of four sovereigns. To the cottager in the same district who shall have raised the second greatest quantity as aforesaid—three sovereigns. To the cottager in the same district who shall have raised the third greatest quantity—two sovereigns. To the cottager in the same district who shall have raised the fourth greatest quantity—one sovereign. Certificates of the weight, making allowance for the weight of the skeps which must be weighed before being used, signed by two members of the Society resident in the neighbourhood, or by one member and the clergyman of the parish, to be transmitted to the Secretary on or before the 10th November, 1841. In order that the premiums offered may be made known to the industrious cottagers, the Society trusts much to the obliging co-operation of the clergy in the counties in which the cottage premiums are offered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Climate of Chusan.—We collect the following scraps upon this subject from Lord Jocelyn's recent book on the Chinese campaign:—"The town of Tinghai, or Tinghaieen, covers a large space of ground at the mouth of a valley, or rather gorge; the neighbouring hills are clothed with wild shrubs, of which the tea-plant is the most predominant." In another place he speaks of the hills being covered with the tea-plant, cotton, dwarf oak, and a species of arbutus, rich with its red fruits; whilst their lofty summits towered on high, clad in the bright green pasture. The valleys seen from the ascent stretched from the mouths of the different ravines, some lost in the many windings in the hills, whilst others, again, swept down to the sea-shore, laden with their luxuriant crops of rice, bending to the morning breeze. "During the men's breakfast, we walked on to some of the neighbouring houses. They were all deserted except one, which appeared to belong to the head man of the district: it was buried in a grove of palm and citron trees, and other shrubs unknown to us: and surrounded by a garden where the Cape Jessamine and other sweet flowers perfumed the neighbourhood." And again:—"Amongst many of the beautiful groves of trees which here invite the wanderer to repose, spots are selected as the resting-places of mortality; and gazing on these tranquil scenes where the sweet clematis and fragrant flowers help to decorate the last home of man, the most careless eye cannot fail to mark the beauties of the grave." It otherwise appears that the climate is excessively hot in summer, and that the island deserves the name it bears of the *flowery* isle.

Effect of Coloured Light on Plants.—I planted in a box some curled cress-seed, and so arranged bottles of carmine fluid, chromate of potassa, acetate of copper, and the ammonia of sulphate, that all but a small space of the earth was exposed to light which had permeated three-fourths of an inch of these media. For some days the only apparent difference was that the earth continued damp under the green and blue fluids, whereas it rapidly dried under the red and yellow. The plumula burst the cuticle in the blue and green lights before any change was evident in the other parts. After ten days, under the blue fluid there was a crop of cress, of as bright a green as any which grew in full light, and far more abundant. The crop was scanty under the green fluid, and of a pale unhealthy colour. Under the yellow solution but two or three plants appeared, yet they were less pale than those which had grown in green light. Beneath the red bottle the number of plants which grew was also small, although rather more than in the spot the yellow covered. They too were of an unhealthy colour. I now reversed the order of the bottles, fixing the red in the place of the blue, and the yellow in that of the green. After a few days' exposure the healthy cress appeared blighted, while a few more unhealthy plants begun to show themselves from the influence of the blue rays in the spot originally subjected to the red. It is evident from this that the red and yellow rays not merely retard germination, but positively destroy the vital principle in the seed. Prolonged exposure uncovered, with genial warmth, free air, and indeed all that can induce growth, fails to revive the blighted vegetation. I have repeated the experiments many times, varying the fluids, but the results have been the same. At this time I have the above facts strikingly exemplified where the space covered by the bichromate of potassa is without a plant. These results merit the attention of those who are engaged in the study of vegetable economy. Do not they point at a process by which the productions of climes more redolent of light than ours may be brought in this island to their native perfection?—*Mr. Robert Hunt, in Journal of Franklin Institute.*

Victoria Rhubarb.—This variety is well adapted for forcing, for it sends up very large leaf-stalks which can be gathered in a young and tender state, in much greater bulk than from other varieties similarly circumstanced.—*N.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Shrubland, near Claydon, Suffolk.—When clearing the flower-beds the other day I found several plants of the Verbena pulchella alba quite fresh, and not the least injured by the late frosts; it had no protection; not a leaf of the Campanula garganica was hurt here—many plants of it were left out to their fate: the Franceoas, Pentstemons, Fuchsias, and all our Alstroemerias were safe: Ceanothus azureus is a little hurt at the points of the shoots, on a south wall with no covering. A plant of the narrow-leaved Myrtle has stood out here without protection for the last six or seven years, and had only the points of the shoots nipped last winter; another of the broad-leafed Myrtle was killed to within a few inches of the ground, not two yards distant, in the same place the Mediterranean Heath was shattered to pieces, but the roots are safe. Many varieties of the finest seedling Rhododendrons—crosses from the Arboreum, by Mr. Lindsay and only two years old—stood unprotected without any injury whatever. What an encouragement to plant half-hardy plants! We have plenty of room within the garden-boundary to plant all the half-hardy plants in the country that are worth anything for their flowers or foliage. Correa Harrisii is one of the best winter flowering plants we have: my specimen plant has been in flower every day since the Duke of Devonshire and Mr Paxton saw it last spring, and is now in great beauty and beginning to grow vigorously; it is one of my own adopted children.—*D. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton.*

Horticultural Society's Garden.—A considerable collection of Orchidaceous plants has lately been received here from Guatemala from Mr. Hartweg. They arrived in good condition in consequence of having been nailed to the sides of the boxes. A distribution of the duplicates has been ordered by the garden committee. The most remarkable object in the collection was a noble plant of the Lælia superbiens, which, with the stalk on which it was growing, alone occupied one chest; it is about to be suspended in the Orchidaceous stove. There were many plants of Quercus skinneri, and some other Mexican oaks, but it is doubtful whether they will recover from the voyage; and several solitary plants of supposed novelties. Among the plants in flower the other day were Epidendrum Stamfordianum as sweet and as gay as ever, a fine specimen of Epidendrum aurantiacum, with its beautiful but fugitive orange blossoms, and a handsome variety of Oncidium ampliatum. The result of this winter's trial of Mr. Rogers's conical boiler has been found quite satisfactory. The large iron conservatory becomes every day more beautiful, the plants in it are especially distinguished for their unusual rich colours. The only plants that can be said to have withered are a few old specimens which had few roots when they were planted, and have been unable to make more. As soon as the plants in the central bed shall all have established themselves, and become adapted to their novel situation, this building will be the most beautiful horticultural structure near London, even though the centre and other wing which are contemplated should not be erected. We understand that a report upon the progress of the building will be laid before the Society in the course of the present spring. The usual supply of flower and vegetable seeds is now in course of delivery to the Fellows of the Society.

Reviews.

On the Vegetation in the March of Brandenburg: a contribution to the Geography of Plants. By Dr. Barentin. (Abstracted.)

I.—*Relation between Vegetation and Climate.*—The most important agents in the growth of plants are heat, light, and moisture; so that there is scarcely any other element necessary to their prosperity. The relation between plants and the atmospheric circumstances of their development is so great, that the latter may be frequently predicated by a knowledge of the former; and this has been done with great accuracy where no instruments have been possessed for determining the latter.

There are some plants which are diffused over the whole world. Such are: *Lemna minor, Lemna trisulca, Marsilea quadrifolia, Convolvulus sepium, Festuca fluitans, Arundo Phragmites, Panicum Crus-galli, Scirpus lacustris, Cladium Mariscus, Juncus effusus, Solanum nigrum. Nasturtium officinale* is found in all parts except New Holland.

Many of the lower forms of plants have also a wide extension. Meyen found *Parmelia perforata* on the Sandwich Islands, and Ehrenberg discovered *Aspergillus glaucus* in Africa under the same circumstances as it occurs in Europe. If this universal extension of some plants does not offer any proof of the influence of climate on vegetation, it offers a powerful obstacle to the supposition that plants were originally diffused from some one spot of the earth that elevated itself above the waters which originally overflowed it. Recent investigations on the *generatio equivoca* should make us careful in excluding the influence of circumstances both in the production of plants and animals.

The influence of external circumstances is remarkably seen in the fact first pointed out by Saussure, that the temperature of hills decreases as we ascend from plains, in the same manner as temperature decreases as we proceed from the poles to the equator, and that according to the temperature in either circumstances will be found the character of the vegetation of the place. Thus *Saxifraga oppositifolia, Silene acaulis, Dryas octopetala, Erigeron alpinus*, which in Lapland grow on the lowest islands and coasts, are found in the snow-region of the Alps. The regions between 5000 and 9000 feet of the northern Himalaya have an entirely European physiognomy. *Prunella vulgaris, Thymus serpyllum, Origanum vulgare, Ranunculus arvensis*, and other plants characterising the regions of both. Humboldt found in ascending the mountains of tropical America, that vegetation assumed successive phases, similar to those in passing from the equator to the poles.

It is not, however, always the same species that is extended, but the same type is found imprinted with a different form. Orchidaceæ, Leguminosæ, and Cyperaceæ are found all over the earth, but their primitive form assumes as many characters as there are circumstances to give them existence.

The cause of these changes of form exists principally in climate, the great variety of which depends not only on geographical latitude, but on proximity to the sea, extent of continents, height of plains, &c. Some climates are favourable to the development of one form of plant, and some to another. On the west coast of Norway, the Fir (*Abies excelsa*) extends to only 67° north latitude; but the Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) extends to 70°. On the other hand, in Siberia, the Fir extends much farther north than the Pine. This arises from the former being able to bear warmer summers and colder winters than the latter. The family of Grasses is spread over the whole earth, but its forms vary: in the tropics they are arborescent; in colder regions they form the clothing of meadows and plains; in Asia they are endowed with peculiar thick leaves to resist the influence of the atmospheric currents to which they are subjected. In the distribution of many other plants we find the same changes of form according to the circumstances in which they are placed.

2.—*Relation of Plants indigenous to the March with those of other climates.*—For this purpose three Floras were compared: Wahlenberg's Flora of Lapland; Koch's Flora of Germany, and Von Buch's Catalogue of the plants of the Canary Islands. The mean temperature of Lapland is from 32° to 38°, that of Germany 45° to 50°, the Canary islands 70° to 72°. The tables give the number of species found in 22 orders, and the proportion per cent. in which the species of each order occurred. From these tables it was found that the following increase and decrease took place, proceeding from north to south:—

Relative Increase.	*Relative Decrease.*	*No Uniformity of Increase or Decrease.*
Dicotyledons	Monocotyledons	Graminaceæ
Liliaceæ	Cyperaceæ	Personatæ
Chenopodiaceæ	Juncaceæ	Boraginaceæ
Labiatæ	Orchidaceæ	Umbelliferæ
Solanaceæ	Amentaceæ	Leguminosæ
Compositæ	Polygonaceæ	Cruciferæ
Crassulaceæ	Saxifragaceæ	
Euphorbiaceæ	Caryophyllaceæ	
	Rosaceæ	
	Ranunculaceæ	

From these tables it appears that the Grasses are almost equally distributed in the cold, temperate, and warm zones. The herbaceous forms of Leguminosæ are most abundant in the temperate zones, as also Cruciferæ, Umbelliferæ, and Boragineæ. The Orchidaceæ are entirely wanting in the Canary Islands; they prefer countries with great extremes of temperature, cold nights and hot days.

3.—*Statistics of the Flora of the March.*—With the extension of agriculture, the character of the vegetation has in many places been much altered during the last century. Extensive swampy low-lands, with immense sandy tracts interspersed with lakes of various sizes, was the character of a great portion of the country. Under these circumstances, countless marsh and water plants, with willows, alders, service trees, and sedges, gave a character to the vegetation which it does not now posses. Many plants that are now looked upon as weeds have been introduced by cultivation, as the hedge-mustard (*Raphanus raphanistrum*); and the *Wiborgia parviflora*, which grows in such great numbers in the neighbourhood of Berlin, was introduced in recent times from Peru.

The number of plants considered at the present day as belonging to the Flora of the March which have been introduced at various times is more considerable than is generally supposed. The following have been introduced from various parts of the world, and are either entirely wild or cultivated in great numbers:—

1. From Europe.—*Beta vulgaris, Lycium barbarum, Petroselinum sativum, Fœniculum vulgare, Scandix cerefolium, Anethum graveolens* (from Spain and Portugal), *Linum usitatissimum, Spiræa salicifolia* (south-east of Europe and Siberia), *Brassica oleracea* (England), *Raphanus sativus* (Portugal), *Ervum lens, Silybum Marianum, Scorzonera hispanica, Centaurea solstitialis* (Dalmatia), *Abies pectinata* (South Germany), *Larix europæa* (mountains of the south-east of Europe), *Populus alba* (East of Europe), *Populus dilatata* (Italy, Greece); those without the name of the place are from the South of Europe. 2. From Asia: East Indies—*Phaseolus mungo, Ph. vulgaris, Datura Stramonium, Medicago sativa, Sium Sisarum* (China). From Tartary—*Polygonum tataricum, Polyg. fagopyrum, Atriplex hortensis.* From Persia—*Æsculus Hippocastanum, Lepidium sativum, Morus alba, Cannabis sativa.* From various regions of the West of Asia—*Borago officinalis, Acorus calamus, Pisum sativum, Centaurea cyanus, Agrostemma Githago, Papaver Rhœas, Prunus Cerasus, Malva crispa* (Syria), *Vicia Faba, Platanus acerifolia, Raphanus Raphanistrum, Spinacia oleracea*, and probably also the species of corn out of the genera *Triticum, Secale, Hordeum, Avena, Panicum.* 3. From America: *Nicotiana rustica, N. Tabacum.* From North America—*Oxalis stricta, Œnothera biennis, Cornus alba, Acer dasycarpum, Prunus serotina* (Virginia), *Robinia, Pseud-acacia, Helianthus annuus* (Mexico), *Erigeron canadense, Pinus*

Strobus, Populus monilifera. From South America—*Phaseolus multiflorus, Solanum tuberosum* (wild in the colder regions of the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili), *Wiborgia parviflora* (Peru), *Helianthus tuberosus* (Brazil).

Tables are given of the number of species of each natural order founded upon Ruthe's Flora of the March of Brandenburg, and Stange's *Enumeratio* of the plants growing around Frankfort. From these it appears that there are 1283 species of Phanerogamous plants, of which 308 are Monocotyledons, and 197 Dicotyledons, being in the relation of about one to four; a relation precisely the same as that given by Humboldt for the vegetation of the temperate zones. Monocotyledons are always found in great abundance in low wet countries; thus in Holland they form 25 per cent. of the Flora, but in Rhenish Prussia they form but 22 per cent. In smaller districts, Monocotyledons are always found to prevail more in swamps; whilst in dry sandy districts, Dicotyledons have a preponderance greatly above the average.

The difference in the prevailing number of species in natural families can be observed in smaller districts than those laid down in former tables. On comparing the Floras of Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Baden, the increase and decrease from north to south will be found as follows:—

Increase.	*Decrease.*	*No alteration.*
Dicotyledons	Monocotyledons	Polygonaceæ
Liliaceæ	Gramineæ	Chenopodiaceæ
Euphorbiaceæ	Cyperaceæ	Laminaceæ
Rosaceæ	Juncaceæ	Boraginaceæ
Cruciferæ		Umbelliferæ
		Leguminosæ
		Ranunculaceæ

4.—*Time of Flowering.*—It is well known that the time of flowering of plants differs, but for want of sufficient observations we cannot say precisely what are the influences by which this is regulated. Schubler pointed out some time ago the fact of a great difference in the time of flowering of the same plant in different districts. He found that plants around Parma, which lies 90° 16′ 34″ south of Greifswald, flowered 36½ days sooner than at Greifswald, and drew from thence the conclusion that there would be four days' difference in the time of flowering of the same plant situated at a distance of one degree. It was also inferred from the difference of mean temperature in various districts of Europe, that where the mean was 1° Reaum. (2° 25′ Fahr.) lower, there the plants would flower 7½ days later. Observation since the publication of Schubler's views have confirmed generally the accuracy of his inferences. There are, however, many circumstances that may interfere, in comparing large districts the one with the other, to prevent the development of flowers at the given periods.

Researches have been made upon the time of flowering of plants in the March of Brandenburg, and tables are given of the number of plants that have been observed to blossom in the different months of the year. On a comparison of these tables with those before given, the conclusion is arrived at, that the flowering of plants in the March commences with the northern forms, and passes gradually on to those more south, and with the increasing temperature the plants abounding most in warmer climates are developed. The subject of the time of flowering will bear great development, but requires much additional correct information.

Mrs. Loudon's Ladies' Magazine of Gardening has arrived at two Numbers, which include a variety of information such as the authoress believes will be agreeable to lady gardeners. Each Number contains one coloured plate of flowers and several wood-cuts. The former are copied from Siebold's work on the handsome plants of Japan, the latter are in many cases reproduced from the *Gardeners' Magazine.* The execution of the coloured plates is good; but we fear Mrs. Loudon will only cause disappointment to her readers if she allows them to suppose that such plants have ever flowered in this country, and can be procured in the Nurseries. We happen to know that a good deal of dissatisfaction has already been produced by the figure of the beautiful Paulownia imperialis, given in the first Number, where, by the way, the flowers are coloured a bluish lilac instead of a bright rose colour; there is nothing in the statement that accompanies it to explain that it has never flowered in Europe, or that it is a plant of the greatest rarity; and the consequence has been numberless vain inquiries after it. Upon turning over the pages we find some articles for possessors of small gardens, particularly one by Captain Mangles "on the means of improving the view from the windows of a back parlour in a suburban villa," accompanied by a plan and section. Several pages in each Number are occupied with a paper on Rockwork, by the Editor, illustrated with wood-cuts and short descriptions of the principal rock gardens in this country: those described in the Numbers before us are Hoole House, Chester, and Redleaf, Kent. Articles on the collecting and management of Foreign Seeds, by Mr. Beaton; on the cultivation of the Chrysanthemum in the open air, by Mr. Allen; and on the birds common in gardens, by Mr. Main,—will be found among the more interesting matter.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

As soils influence vegetation in proportion to the facility with which they imbibe and part with moisture and heat, it occurs to us that serious errors are committed in their management by indiscriminate manuring, digging, trenching, &c., without reference to their nature or properties. To dig or trench strong clay whilst in a wet state is often done, and the effects are to render what was stiff and cold before so hard, that neither sun, air, nor water can influence it. On the other hand, earth naturally of good quality becomes sterile. Early ridging to allow earth to pulverise cannot be too strongly recommended; and manure is to be preferred in rather a strawy state than completely rotted. In the management of all land, but more especially that of gentlemen's gardens, because more practicable, the most effectual and permanent improvement of the soil should be the object of the cultivator; this in clay soils is accomplished by using means to keep the soil dry and friable, such as mixing sand or lime with the manure; but best by burning the surface and effectual draining. The market gardeners about London practise what they term bastard trenching in the management of strong land, when the subsoil is retentive: this consists in throwing the top spit forward, and digging the bottom one in the trench, by which means drainage is assisted, the roots allowed to penetrate deeper, and the good soil retained next the surface. In this, and in many other points of management, we would do well to imitate them, who are perhaps the best vegetable cultivators in the world. Again, in the treatment of very light or sandy soils, constant manuring, which is necessary to secure average crops, is very expensive, and the fertility induced comparatively temporary; but if clay or marl were mixed largely with the manure, although the expense might at first be increased, the result would unquestionably be permanent improvement. We are ourselves reaping the benefits of past treatment of this kind, and strenuously recommend it to the attention of those who may be unfortunate enough to labour upon soils whose nature requires entire renovation or change.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Much will depend upon the treatment the plants have received through the winter. In shifting, those kept hot ought to have been shifted before this; whilst those kept cool will not have commenced growing so early, and may be shifted now, see our two last Numbers.) Such as are potted may be kept closer through the day, with the floor of the house constantly wet, and frequent dewings overhead, which is much better than watering at the roots until the plants have established themselves in the new soil: too much care cannot be taken to avoid breaking the leaves, or shaking the plants after they are potted. Do not increase fire-heat.

Vinery.—Continue to thin berries and tie up the shoulders of bunches as they arrive of a proper size; the Vines are now growing so fast as to require constant attention. Thin and tie in the shoots regularly; avoid leaving a superabundance of wood or leaves to the detriment of the fruit; give air; sprinkle the floors, flues, &c., with water, and maintain 60° fire-heat.

Peach-House.—Continue to use great caution in this house; allow nothing to occur that may tend to check or excite suddenly, for fear of the trees casting their fruit before stoned; thin out superfluous shoots; pinch off the points of those not required for bearing next year, but at whose base there is fruit; and tie-in young wood sufficiently advanced; use the syringe freely in the early-house, and in those where the trees are just out of bloom.

Cherry-House.—Pinch off the points of the young lateral branches, unless required to fill up vacancies, and be careful not to change the treatment too quickly; this requires attention, as the great difficulty of early forcing ended with the short dark days now past; not that the gardener's cares are over, but success depends entirely now upon a right use of the available means which were not then at command; give air, water, and heat as before.

Fig-House.—Preserve a humid atmosphere; continue to pinch off the terminal buds of the advancing shoots when they have made five or six joints; keep the temperature by fire-heat as before.

The Vinery, Peach, and other hothouse borders should now be dressed immediately, by leaving them covered after this time; the sun can have no influence on them, and they consequently remain colder than ground exposed.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Now that cold piercing winds may be expected, protect the beds and frames as much as possible from their effects. A dry sheltered situation should be chosen for dung-beds, where they may be sunk about a yard below the surface, which will not render them so unsightly; they will be easier to approach, and the dung will ferment more regularly by being protected from the weather: water should be frequently given in fine weather, in small quantities at a time. Never use dirty pots for young plants, and be careful not to overline the beds. Cover up, &c., as before.

Strawberries may be started in any convenient situation in a vinery or peach-house; but place them whilst in bloom and ripening where plenty of air may be given them; water them freely, remove dead leaves and runners, and fumigate with tobacco if green-fly appear.

Mushroom-House.—Preserve a humid atmosphere, and continue to take in a succession of Sea-kale and Rhubarb.

Potatoes.—Earth-up with light dry soil those in pits or frames, and give abundance of air during the day, if fine, and water occasionally.

Out-door Department.

We need hardly say that all ground should have been turned by this time; digging or cleaning herb and other borders, however much out of sight, should not be delayed; strain for neatness in the kitchen-garden—it is seldom seen, therefore the more commendable; hoe between all advancing crops, to loosen the earth and check weeds.

Artichokes.—Spring-dress, and make fresh plantations if necessary.

Asparagus may still be sown or transplanted.

Broccoli.—A small bed of Cape may be sown for autumn use.

Cabbage.—Sow a few more of the different summer kinds.

Lettuce.—Plant upon rich light earth, a foot apart, some plants from the frames.

Hamburgh Parsley.—Salsafy, Scorzonera, and Skirrets may now be sown in drills.

Peas.—Sow succession of, when the last sown have come up. Sow seeds of Borage, Marigolds, Fennel, Nasturtiums, &c.: propagate by cuttings or division Lavender, Rosemary, Camomile, Pennyroyal, and other herbs.

Orchard.—Grafting Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries may now be commenced in earnest; make plantations of Strawberries; it is now a good time to transplant Alpines; continue to protect wall-trees in bloom; sow seeds of any fruits of which new varieties are desired.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Pot terrestrial Orchidaceæ; a mixture of very turfy loam and peat, or leaf-mould, with a little coarse sand, will be found a good compost for them. Continue to shift epiphytal Orchidaceæ; drain the pots well, and mix potsherds with the moss or turfy peat used. Stove-plants which have commenced growing should be shifted immediately. Pot or tub the strongest of last year's suckers of Musa Cavendishii for autumn fruiting; preserve a moist atmosphere, and keep the house rather warmer, but not by fire-heat.

Greenhouse.—All Cape or Australian plants beginning to grow should be carefully potted; let the pots used, if not new, be washed quite clean; drain them well; a little broken freestone mixed with the soil will be found of advantage to other greenhouse plants as well as heaths; give abundance of air, but continue to water sparingly.

Pits and Frames.—Geraniums, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, and other similar plants, will now require frequent shifting, and placing at greater distances from each other as they grow, that air may circulate amongst them; fumigate occasionally to destroy green-fly; continue to propagate half-hardy plants for autumn flowering in the open ground; repot Balsams and other tender annuals for the greenhouse, and put those earliest sown into pans or pots for the flower-garden; keep them close to the glass, and give plenty of air, to prevent them drawing. Those who grow large collections of Cacti will do well to prepare dung-beds for their reception next month, as all Mammillarias are found to grow faster on dung-heat than under any other treatment.

Out-door Department.

Plant out biennials, and divide herbaceous plants; commence raking down the flower-borders; make or repair edgings of all kinds; roll lawns; turn gravel-walks; protect choice bulbs from heavy rains and piercing winds.

Nursery.—Continue to propagate by layers, cuttings, and grafting; sow seeds of Roses and Sweet-briar; evergreens in pots may now be repotted; all planting and transplanting of deciduous trees should now be speedily finished.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue planting, fencing, and draining; the outlets of drains should never be carried out at right angles, but curved for a short distance in the direction of the water-course: this will prevent deposits being formed at the mouth.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Any alterations in gardens should now be performed, such as making beds on lawns and forming new walks. The first thing to be done in making a new walk is to take the levels of the surface, in order to ascertain the degree of inclination required for carrying off the water, and the quantity of soil to be removed from each side of the walk to make it uniform. When this is done, the width of the walk must be marked out, and the soil excavated to the depth of a foot or fifteen inches. The excavation should be filled up to within six inches of the surface with coarse gravel or small stones; on this three inches of finer sandy gravel should be laid, and then three inches of good binding gravel, which must be well rolled after it has been raked even. In cases where the edging is box, it will be found most advisable to plant the edging before putting on the second gravel; but where it is turf, previously to laying down the fine gravel will be the most convenient time. Old walks should be cleaned and hoed; after hoeing, if they are raked and rolled, they will have all the appearance of new walks. Continue to propagate and repot all plants in rooms and greenhouses, as mentioned last week. Look closely after insects; for as the spring advances, aphides are likely to infest the growing shoots of plants, and should be at once removed by fumigation with tobacco. If any turf is to be laid down, it must not be longer delayed.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Plantations of Scotch Pine are frequently a good deal damaged by the Bud Tortrix (*Orthotænia Turionana*), and the Turpentine Moth (*Orthotænia resinella*). They are both very small, measuring, when their wings are expanded, 7 or 8 lines across. The upper wings of the former are cinnamon-coloured, with several silver shining streaks upon them. The under wings are, in the male, whitish grey, and in the female dark grey. The moths are to be found in July and August on the bark of Scotch Pines and Silver Firs, which they resemble so much that they may be easily overlooked. The female at that time lays her eggs, and in 10 or 12 days the caterpillars are hatched, and these live on the bud; by the end of October a caterpillar has reached the largest central bud, in which it passes the winter, and becomes a pupa the following April. When full-grown it is nearly half an inch long, of a brownish red colour with darker transverse rings, and a brown head. When the heart-bud of the leading shoot is attacked, great injury is done to the growth of the tree. The best remedy is to cut off and burn every shoot infested with the larvæ of the Bud Tortrix in the autumn or early in the spring. The Turpentine Moth is particularly injurious to Silver Firs, as its caterpillar, which is ochre yellow, with a brownish red head, gnaws the young shoots till it reaches the alburnum: and the sap which issues from the opening becomes its nourishment; and this fluid being constantly kept issuing, an excrescence is formed, which enlarges and becomes hard externally, and the growth of the tree is impeded. The moth is blackish brown, with fine silvery lines on the upper wings.

State of the Weather for the Week ending March 11, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 5	29.957	29.299	50	36	43.0	S.	.22
Satur. 6	29.960	29.723	52	41	46.5	N.W.	
Sund. 7	30.255	30.047	61	42	51.6	S.W.	
Mond. 8	30.369	30.355	61	35	48.0	S.W.	
Tuesd. 9	30.392	30.385	60	30	45.0	SW.	
Wedn. 10	30.462	30.426	63	27	45.0	S.	
Thurs. 11	30.473	30.401	64	30	47.0	S.E.	
Average	30.252	30.090	58.7	34.4	46.6		.22

5. Damp but clear; thickly overcast; heavy rain in afternoon; slight rain at night.
6. Clear and very fine.
7. Very fine.
8. Overcast; cloudy and mild; clear at night. Barometer more high and steady than is usually the case with a south-west wind.
9. Foggy in the morning; very fine; clear, with slight frost at night.
10. Foggy: heavy dew; very fine throughout the day; clear at night.
11. Dense fog; very fine; clear with slight frost.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending March 20, 1841.

Mar.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 14	50.7	37.3	44.0	6	0.47 in.	—	2	2	—	3	4	2	2
M. 15	49.7	34.0	41.8	9	0.29	2	5	1	—	2	3	2	—
Tu. 16	50.6	37.4	44.0	7	0.25	—	2	4	—	—	5	3	1
W. 17	49.6	36.8	43.2	6	0.36	1	3	2	—	—	2	5	2
Th. 18	49.3	35.3	42.3	3	0.06	1	5	—	—	1	2	4	2
F. 19	51.5	34.8	43.1	3	0.02	—	3	1	—	1	3	5	2
S. 20	52.6	33.7	43.1	4	0.10	1	—	1	—	—	7	2	4

The highest temperature, during the above period, occurred on the 19th and 20th, in 1836—thermometer 69°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1829—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 12, 1841.

The continued fine weather has increased the supply of fruits and vegetables of all kinds, and the quality of the latter is improved. Plants in pots and cut-flowers are becoming daily more numerous and interesting. *Fruits.* Pines of the kinds mentioned in our last report are plentiful, and remain at the same prices. Several kinds of foreign Grapes abound: they are generally of good quality, at from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. Apples are unusually abundant; the better kinds are Blenheim Orange, Royal Russet, Ribston Pippin, Scarlet Pearmain, and Scarlet Nonpareil. Pears are plentiful; some fine fruit of Passe Colmar, Poire d'Auche, Ne plus Meuris, Beurré Rance, and Easter Beurré, are offered at from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per doz. Oranges and Lemons are abundant, and the quality pretty good. Some excellent Cucumbers have been offered this week from 5*s.* to 10*s.* per brace.—*Vegetables.* White and Brown Broccoli are plentiful, particularly the latter and both are pretty good. Savoys and Brussels sprouts are abundant, and the latter are of excellent quality. Red Cabbages are rather scarce, but tolerable. Carrots and Turnips of first-rate quality abound. Onions and Leeks are plentiful and good. The supply of Celery is large, but it is of an inferior description. Asparagus and Sea-Kale of excellent quality are abundant. Mushrooms and Truffles are fine.—*Flowers.* There is a good selection of plants in pots in the market this week, including many excellent varieties of Camellias and Azaleas, Acacia virgata and armata, Chinese Primrose, Cytisus racemosus, Cinerarias, Hyacinths, Tulips, Heaths, and Geraniums. The cut-flowers are Roses, Fuchsias, Pinks, Snowdrops, Acacia dealbata, Correa pulchella, and a number of others.

PRICES, SATURDAY, MARCH 13.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 4s to 30s	Cucumbers, per brace, 5s to 10s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4s to 12s	Pummeloes, 9d to 1s 4d
Strawberries, forced, per oz. 8s to 5s	Shaddocks, 3s to 5s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 5s to 8s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 2s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
Oranges, pr doz. 6d to 2s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s
— per 100, 3s 6d to 14s	Nuts, per bushel—
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 16s	— Brazil, 16s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s	— Spanish, 24s
— per 100, 6s to 14s	— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d	Garlic, per pound, 8d to 10d
Cabbage, Red for pick. pr d. 1s to 2s 6d	Shallots, per pound, 1s to 1s 2d
Cabbage Plants, per doz. 3s to 5s	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 7s to 9s
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 1s 6d	— Second, or Middl. 2s 6d to 3s 6d
German Greens or Kale, per d 6d	— Sprue, or Small, 2s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 2s to 4s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s to 3s
— Brown, 1s to 2s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9d
Turnip Tops, per sack, 4s 6d	— per half sieve, 1s
Kidney Beans, forced, p 100, 4s to 4s 6d	Endive, per score, 3s 6d to 5s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l to 6l	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6d to 2s
— Autumn, per pound, 4d to 9d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s 6d	Corn Salad, per half sieve, 1s
Turnips, White, per dozen bunches, 2s to 2s 6d	Water cress, per doz. small bh. 3d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s	Sorrel, per half sieve, 1s 6d
— Horn, per bunch, 9d	Parsley, per half sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
Parsneps, per doz. 1s to 2s	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 4s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s	Thyme, per doz. bchs. 6s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d	Sage per doz bunches, 3s to 4s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d	Mint (green) per doz bunch., 4s to 6s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s to 5s	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1s
Radish, Red, per punnet, 1s 6d	Marjoram dried per doz. bunch. 10d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d	Savory (dried) per doz. bunch. 10d
Onions, old, per bushel, 5s 6s	Basil (dried) per doz. bunch 1s 3d
— for pickling, p. pt. sieve, 4s	Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch 6s
— Green (Ciboules) p bunch, 4d to 6d	Lavender (dried) per doz bunch. 3s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 6s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 9d to 1s 3d
Chives, per bunch, 3d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 9d to 1s
— per pot, 6d	Morels, per lb., 14s
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 2s	Truffles (dried), per lb. 14s.
	— (fresh) per pound, 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Curtis earnestly requests that insects forwarded to him may be accompanied by every particular relative to the places they inhabit and the mischief they do; otherwise nothing can be communicated to the public which is either useful or interesting. —11, *Robert-street, Hampstead road, London.*

B.—An Index, as we have already announced, will be published at the end of the year.

Fruiter.—The following varieties are those likely to succeed as standard orchard trees in the climate of Forfarshire:—

Apples.

Devonshire Quarrenden	Keswick Codlin	Baxter's Pearmain
Early Harvest	Autumn Pearmain	Herefordshire Pearmain
Wormsley Pippin	Blenheim Pippin	Braddick's Nonpareil
Kerry Pippin	Tower of Glamis	Cockle Pippin
Margil	Claygate Pearmain	Northern Greening
King of the Pippins	Pearson's Plate	Sturmer Pippin
Haywthornden	Dumelow's Seedling	
Cornish Aromatic	Bedfordshire Foundling	

Pears.

Summer St. Germain	Louise Bonne (of Jersey)	Knight's Monarch
Dunmore	Althorp Crassane	Nelis d'Hiver
Hessel	Marie Louise	Passe Colmar
Flemish Beauty	Rouse Lench	Ne plus Meuris
Elton	Hacon's Incomparable	Beurré Rance
Aston Town		
Seckle		

Plums.

Gisborne's Early	Reine Claude Violette	Shropshire Damson
Early Orleans	Diamond	Downton Imperatrice
Royale Hâtive		

Cherries.

Kentish	Late Duke	Winter's Black Heart
Morello	Black Eagle	

It may appear strange that such a delicious plum as the Reine Claude Violette should be here included; but it is to be remembered that if it does not ripen so as to be melting, it is better in a crisp state than Clingstone Nectarines or Peaches generally are. No Pear succeeds better as a dwarf standard than the Jersey Chaumontelle.

A Subscriber wishes to know the best time and method of removing a Walnut tree that has been planted 10 years, and is about 16 years old, which has not borne fruit, is in a flourishing condition, and on account of interfering with other trees must be removed. We advise that a trench be dug round it 4 feet from the centre, so as to cut all the roots at that distance as deep as can be readily got at. It will then be ready for transplanting in November next, at which time we should remove with the pruning-knife a few superfluous branches not exceeding one-fourth of the whole head.

M. G.—Mr. Tovey states in No. 8 "that Scotch snuff laid in or near the holes of Cockroaches will effectually destroy them." Will he have the kindness to explain the effect produced by the snuff upon the Cockroaches? Do they eat it, and are they by that means killed? Or does the scent of the snuff deprive them of life? Or is the odour of the snuff unpleasant to the Cockroaches, and are they by that means deterred from leaving their holes? and in consequence of their non appearance, is it imagined that they have been destroyed? "A Subscriber" has placed Scotch snuff in a trap occupied by Black-beetles without any effect. Query, has Mr. Tovey found the Scotch snuff to possess the same property of destroying Black-beetles as Cockroaches, or can he communicate any other means for their destruction besides a Hedgehog, mentioned by "C. B." in No. 9?

H. J.—You will get acquainted most easily with the principles of the natural system of Botany by means of "School Botany," than which no work can be more elementary.

Elizabeth.—Mr. Beaton says that the true yellow flowering Cereus may be had for six or seven shillings of several persons near London; we cannot say where without rendering ourselves liable to stamp duty. Its blossoms remain open from 20 to 24 hours. Cereus nycticallis and triangularis are both free-flowering roots. The former will do in less heat, and would probably answer in a conservatory.

Mr. Spencer.—The works on Cucumbers will be reviewed by us, and you will then see what their respective merits are. We have at present seen only Mr. Mills's, already noticed in our columns.

A Jersey Subscriber will find some answers about Red Spider in several previous papers, and an entomological account of the insect in our paper of to-day. To answer him briefly, kill them with sulphur, and prevent the renewal of their attacks by keeping the plants in high vigour. Red spider never attacks very healthy plants, or, if it does attack them, it never injures them.

J. N. V.—By an unfortunate slip in giving the names of seeds suited for a fine lawn, Cow-grass was mentioned instead of Suckling White Clover. Our excuse must be the old Homerian apology,—we all nod sometimes. Now that we are awake, we would add that Pacey's Rye-grass is named for cheapness; if expense is not an object we should substitute a few pounds of Poa pratensis and Anthoxanthium odoratum.

R. A.'s plants are the White Cyclamen persicum, well known; a Leucojum, quite new, and very pretty, which we should be glad to receive in a fresh state for publication, with its history. The Kamaon seedling is possibly Pyrus toddoisa.

A Subscriber who inquires after a book in which he can find an explanation of the method of arranging plants proposed by Professor Lindley about three years ago, is referred to the Botanical Register for 1839, p. 76. In the Elements of Botany, which will appear in about a month, some further account of the system will be given.

M. R. C. requests us to give him a list of the largest forest-trees that are at present growing in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The best answer we can give him to such a question as this, is to refer him to Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum. As long an answer as we can ourselves afford time or room for is the following. —Elm: Coombe Abbey, Warwick. Holly: Merton, Norfolk. Scotch Laburnum Sanchie, Stirlingshire. Lime: Moorpark, Herts. Norway Maple Kew. Sycamore: Cobham Hall, Kent. Bedford Willow: Syon. Walnut: Finborough Hall, Suffolk. Ash: Cobham Hall.

H. Thompson.—The Flanders Spinach for winter use, and that mentioned in Cottage Gardens, No. 3, as a means of feeding pigs at midsummer, are both the same. The Melon-seeds shall go to Mr. Strickland.

S. E., received. The seeds are sent to the garden of the Horticultural Society, where information concerning them can be procured hereafter, upon application.

J. S., Ryde.—The term "maiden loam" is generally applied to that which is taken from the surface of pasture-land; "yellow loam," to soil of that colour, whether from pasture or cultivated ground; and "sandy loam," to either the one or the other, when mixed with sand naturally or otherwise. We do not understand your other question about the brick earth, &c. Brick earth is tenacious and plastic; loam is friable.

K.—The plant commonly found in collections for Iris sinensis, is a variety of Iris germanica, with darker flowers, and is identical with I. deflexa, of the Floral Cabinet If our correspondent means *Pardanthus chinensis*, that plant only requires to be rested during the winter, without being kept quite dry; it wants a little artificial heat to start it about April, and plenty of moisture when in a growing state.

A Subscriber wishes to be informed whether "Wells's White Climbing Rose" or "Wells's Seedling" be the same rose as Madame D'Arblay? If not, what "*Wells's* Seedling" is; as he canot find a rose under that name in the catalogues? The best answer we can give is this.—There were several Seedling Roses raised at Redleaf by Mr. Wells; when first sent out, they were marked Redleaf, No. 1, 2, &c.; but one of the best for flowering was called Garland Noisette, which probably is that here meant. We are not aware of any of the Redleaf Seedlings being the same as Madame D'Arblay, which is said to be a French seedling.

S. Buckland.—It is a mistake to suppose Aponoget n distachyon a tender stove or greenhouse plant. It was procured by Mr. M'Nab, of Edinburgh, many years ago, from the Botanic Garden at Kew, where it had been cultivated in the greenhouse or stove, we forget which. He finds it succeed perfectly in a pond in the open air, where it flowers beautifully every year, ripens it seeds, and sows itself in hundreds If you are desirous of growing it in the pine-stove, you cannot place your young plants in better circumstances than those you describe. The seeds of Lisianthus Russellianus may be sown any time from March to August, in order that the plants raised from them may be strong before the commencement of winter. As soon as they are potted off and established in 60 sized pots, pinch off the top of the young plant, which will cause it to throw out laterals and become bushy. Keep it growing in the winter in a temperature between a stove and greenhouse, repot it in the spring in some rich free soil, and shift it again as the pot fills with roots. It is one of those plants which if allowed to get unhealthy are very difficult to recover. We do not yet know enough of the patent asphalte to judge whether it would be a good material for lining a pond for gold and silver fish.

K.—The Early White Chasselas Grape, grown at Versailles, is doubtless the Chasselas Précoce, a Sweetwater. There are two Escholata grapes, the Muscat Escholata, and Escholata superba; the first of which turns out to be the White Muscat of Alexandria, and the other will probably be found the same as the Black Morocco.

T. H.—The specimen sent is the Cornelian Cherry (Cornus mascula), a very old inhabitant of our gardens We are not aware that the tree Pæony produces seeds out of doors; probably your plant would, if protected during the flowering season by two sashes placed thus A. We fear a person who should undertake the office of Botanical Demonstrator would not be sufficiently remunerated for his trouble. He would do no service to any one unless he were really a very well-informed man.

A Subscriber, whose vines will not break at the lower buds, should depress the shoots and shade the upper extremity until the lower buds have started. If it happens that he can bend his shoots at the place where the buds are dormant, he will find the operation expedite their appearance. The ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works much diluted will destroy moss on lawns, and improve the quality of the grass; but it must be used with caution.

J. G. F. inquires what hardy flowering plants we would recommend for a border exposed the whole day to the sun, and about the price they may be purchased for. He wishes the most showy, and such as will require little trouble. We advise the following, which are all cheap. Some of the showy annuals named in former numbers of THE CHRONICLE will probably answer the purpose quite as well, if not better.

Pæonia officinalis, double varieties	Mimulus cardinalis
	Campanula carpatica
Pæonia albiflora Whitlejii and fragrans	Delphinium grandiflorum, single and double
Lupinus polyphyllus and vars.	Fumaria formosa
Œnothera speciosa	Hesperis matronalis, double
,, macrocarpa	Coreopsis lanceolata
Clematis integrifolia	Spiræa trifoliata
Lathyrus grandiflorus	Catananche bicolor
Statice latifolia and others	Hemerocallis cærulea
Potentilla atrosanguinea	Crocuses
,, formosa	Narcissi
Pentstemon ovatum	Hyacinths
,, diffusum	Tulips
Phlox Brownii and others	

The most expensive probably will not exceed 2s. each in the above list, but many of them will not be more than 1s. each.

D. R.—Potatoes once sweetened will not regain their original flavour.

F. M. G.—The yellow Sweet-pea is a wild species, and cannot that we know of be improved by art.

Mr. Baillie's letter arrived too late for use this week. The same observation applies to those from *Hortus* and *An Amateur*.

The plant from *Spofforth* is Clethra mexicana.

Lenbridge.—The Dutch Sabre Haricot distributed by the Horticultural Society this spring is a climbing sort.

Mr. Grant will find in our columns several notices of the mode of mitigating the annoyance of scale insects; and at p. 131 some entomological notes upon the same subject. Our own opinion is that the only way in which it is practicable to destroy these pests is first to cut off and *burn* every infested shoot or plant that can be spared, then with gum-water to brush over the branches that are left, which will glue down mother and young, and keep them imprisoned till they die In addition, the war should be carried on incessantly, by rubbing, or rather scrubbing, to pieces all that escape the gumming process. The question about Tropæolums is answered at p. 149

J. F.—The following is a revised list of choice Heartsease, with the names of the growers:—

Jehu	Cook	White Perfection	Catleugh
Carlo Dolci	Thompson	Robin Adair	Henchman
Callum Beg	May	Cadmus	?
Peter Dick	May	Ion	Browne
Argus	Widnall	Curion	Browne
Tippoo Saib	Gaines	Vanguard	Catleugh
Negro Boy	Gaines	Henrietta	Begbie (Catleugh
Miracle	Catleugh	Magnet	Thompson
Perfecta	Catleugh	Diadem	Thompson
Victoria superba	Thompson	Lord Durham	Downton
Julia	Cook	Regina	Thompson
Argo	Henchman	Livia	Thompson
La Superbe	Henchman	Belzoni	Widnall
British Queen	Catleugh	Paragon	Thompson
Victory	Catleugh	Vivid	Thompson

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of the overland Mails has supplied us with news of great interest from India, China, and the Levant; and the packets from New York have brought recent and important intelligence from the United States. The news of the China expedition is not more favourable than that brought by the last Mail; the negotiations proposed by Admiral Elliot have produced no beneficial result, and the Admiral has retired from the command, leaving the conduct of the expedition to the Commodore, Sir Gordon Bremer, who has threatened immediate hostilities if the negotiations be not henceforth carried on in earnest by the Chinese Commissioner.—A communication from our own Correspondent gives a clear and comprehensive account of the present state of India, and details the events consequent on the death of the two last rulers of the Punjaub.—In the Levant, affairs have again assumed an unsettled aspect, in consequence of the conditions which the Porte has imposed upon the Pacha in the three firmans transmitted to him. It appears that among other stipulations, these firmans impose on Mehemet Ali the adoption of the recent laws and ordinances of Turkey, the abolition of slavery and its consequences, and the payment of the arrears of tribute due for the last three years; they likewise require him to build no more ships, to reduce his army, and to surrender the appointment of his officers to the Sultan; and they reserve to the Porte the right of nominating the Pacha's successors from among his descendants. To the last of these provisions the Pacha strongly objects, and he has appealed, it is said, to this country for a modification of the condition. Apprehensions are entertained in Constantinople and Alexandria that this disagreement may re-open the Eastern question.—Advices from New York show that the relations of this country with the United States are becoming more and more seriously complicated; the Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported on the demand of the British Minister for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod, justifying the proceedings of the State of New York, and arguing that his capture was justifiable. It was generally believed, even by the members of this committee, that the Report contained the issue of peace or war. In connexion with the same subject, a bill has been introduced into Congress to complete the necessary armaments and put the frontier defences in an effective state. The Senate of Maine has taken steps to remove the British troops from the disputed territory; and it was supposed that Mr. M'Leod would be convicted and executed.

At Home, Parliament has been occupied with the introduction of new bills for the amendment of the criminal law, abolishing capital punishment in certain cases, but retaining it in the code, with transportation and imprisonment. In the debate on the Jews' Declaration Bill, Lord J. Russell expressed his intention to support British Jews in obtaining for them all the privileges belonging to other subjects of the Crown; and in a long debate on a motion for giving instruction to the working classes it was stated that Government are taking measures to establish schools of art and design in large towns. Sir Robert Peel, in reference to this subject, declared his persuasion that the Government should provide not only food for the mind, but the means of recreation and manly exercise, by setting aside spaces of ground in the outskirts of our provincial cities. With the exception of these topics, the attention of both Houses has been chiefly occupied with details of general business, and with private bills.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are in good health, and still remain at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday evening, her Majesty and the Prince honoured Covent Garden Theatre with their presence. The Court went into mourning on Thursday for one week, for her late Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse. On Thursday afternoon her Majesty held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by a large number of Knights in the full costume of the Order. After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, the vacant stalls in the Royal Chapel of St. George's, Windsor, were filled up by the election of the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Westminster. Prince Albert has appointed Colonel Henry Godwin, and Captain George Blake, R.N., to be Gentlemen Ushers to his Royal Highness.—The Lord Chancellor, whose serious indisposition we announced in a former paper, resumed his sittings in the Appeal Committee of the House of Lords on Thursday.

Parliamentary.—We learn from the Dublin papers that Lord Blayney has waived his claim to a seat in the House of Lords, as one of the Representative Peers of Ireland, in favour of the Earl of Caledon, who is now serving in a battalion of the Coldstream Guards in Canada. Lord Castlemaine, it appears, is also a candidate, in the Conservative interest; but only with a view of keeping his claims before his brother peers for any occasion which may arise hereafter. There is no mention of any Candidate being put forward by Government, so that Lord Caledon's election may be considered as certain.—It is said that it is not Lord Maidstone's intention again to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of North Northamptonshire, and that Mr. Augustus O'Brien will come forward in conjunction with Mr. Maunsell whenever

a dissolution takes place.—Rumours are afloat that the Chartists will bring forward Mr. F. O'Connor, or Mr. Stephens, in opposition to Mr. Fielden at the next election for Oldham; and the Conservatives, it is said, will bring forward Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Braidley in opposition to the present Members.—Mr. Horne, bookseller, of Cheapside, is announced as a candidate for the City of London on the Liberal interest, in opposition to Sir Peter Laurie.—It is said that Mr. Fuller will contest East Surrey at the next election, in conjunction with Mr. Darby.

Government of Canada and Nova Scotia.—It is understood that Sir George Arthur will remain at Toronto until the middle of the present month, exercising the same powers as before the union, under a commission from the Governor-General, which the imperial act authorises him to depute. Some excitement appears to prevail at Toronto upon the subject of the seat of Government for the united province being fixed at Kingston.—Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., is appointed to the command of the troops in Nova Scotia.

The Army.—The Ministerial journals announce that Government intend immediately to do away with army agents, and that the paymasters of regiments will in future communicate direct with the Paymaster-General. It is said that a saving of 24,000*l.* per annum will be made by this arrangement; and that the Irish agents will first be abolished, after which the English ones will soon follow.

House of Commons.—The changes made in the internal arrangements of the House during the recess are said to give general satisfaction. The new method of lighting which has been adopted is found advantageous in many respects; the light is more steady and better equalised, and much more economical than the old plan of lighting by wax-candles, which are now superseded in almost all parts of the building by the Bude light. Mr. Gurney, it is said, has entered into a contract for the supply of light, the result of which is an annual saving to the country of 1,030*l.* The expense attending the use of wax-lights amounted in the course of the session to 1,300*l.*, and the nightly cost of illuminating the House of Commons alone was 5*l.* Under Mr. Gurney's contract the charge per annum for lighting the House is said to be only 100*l.*, while that of illuminating the committee rooms, library, &c., is 130*l.* The nightly cost in the House of Commons itself amounts only to 12*s.*

Foreign.

France.—*Forged Letters of the King.*—The editors of the journal *La France*, charged with having forged and published three letters purporting to have been written by Louis Philippe, have been liberated in virtue of a decision of the Council Chamber, declaring that there were no grounds to justify the accusation.

Trial of the National.—The Chamber of Peers assembled on Monday for the purpose of trying the editor of the *National*, charged with having published a libel on that House. M. Delaroche being still confined to his bed by illness was represented by his solicitor, and M. Marie, his counsel. The Recorder having read the indictment, M. Marie rose to present his defence. He condemned the law which invested the Chamber with the right of acting judge and party in its own case, and observed that it was impossible for them to pronounce in the case with the impartiality of a court of justice. He then defended the article itself, and contended that, though written in unbecoming terms, it contained no offence to the Chamber. The defence being concluded, the House resolved itself into a secret committee to consider their verdict; and the editor being found guilty, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000f.

The Armaments.—The Committee appointed to investigate the supplementary credits for the year 1841 have examined Marshal Soult and M. Guizot relative to the credits of 179,707,435f. granted by ordinance to defray the expenses attending the increase in the land and sea forces, made in consequence of the treaty of the 15th of July; and those Ministers are said to have declared that the situation of affairs in Europe would not permit the Government to reduce the effective of the land and sea forces during the year 1841.

Slavery in the Colonies.—During the debate on this question in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, M. Passy, who had been a member of the Colonial Committee appointed by M. Thiers, stated that while the latter had professed to be favourable to the emancipation of slaves, he was secretly combining with the planters to defeat the objects for which the Committee had been appointed.—M. Guizot declared that the present Government was sincere in its expressed desire to afford the Committee on the subject all possible aid in bringing about the cessation of slavery in the colonies, and likewise in effecting reforms in the administration of justice in them.

The Prince de la Moskowa.—The Prince de la Moskowa, son of Marshal Ney, has taken his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Previously to doing so, he is said to have written two letters, one to M. Dupin, the other to General Excelmans, asking their advice if he ought to take his seat in a Chamber which had condemned his father, and which refused to reverse his sentence. Both were of opinion that he might take his seat. The Prince sought to speak, on the occasion of his first appearing in the Chamber; but the President, it is stated, refused him permission. At the commencement of the sitting of the Chamber on Monday, Count Molé rose to offer a few observations in reference to this subject. He entered into some explanations respecting the sentiments which had directed the conduct of the Chamber in the unfortunate trial of 1815, and said that, for his part, if he had the misfortune of sitting as a juror on that occasion, he defied anybody to say that his verdict was not conscientious.—Private letters notice this incident at some length, and state that it is considered to be a manœuvre at the Tuileries, and that the Prince has been made an unconscious instrument to revive hatred against the elder branch of the Bourbons, whose unpopularity had of late been rapidly decreasing.

Spain.—The Madrid journals are principally occupied with the Regency question; they state that it was generally believed that the Duke de Victoria was positively aiming at becoming sole regent of the kingdom.—It is said that Queen Isabella is not to be present at the opening of the Cortes, but that a speech will be read in her name. It is considered to be the Duke's influence which has decided the Regency to come to this resolution. The papers state that troops continued to march from the adjacent parts to the capital; but that great difficulty had been experienced in raising a sum of 25,000 piastres, required by the Duke de Victoria for their maintenance.—Letters from Bilboa say that the General Junta of the Lordship of Biscay was about to be held, to consider the infringements of the *fueros* by the Government.—It appears from the journals that about 200 Carlists have escaped from France, and entered into Catalonia by the mountains of Campredon.—General Saldanha is reported to have denounced to the Spanish Government the existence, at Zurza Mayor, of a guerilla of 200 men, ready to invade Portugal; and having demanded the removal, into the interior, of the Portuguese refugees residing on the frontier, the Regency had acceded to the request, and forwarded orders to that effect to the frontier authorities.—The Spanish ambassador at London, it is stated, has forwarded to the Minister of Finance a memorial of the Spanish bondholders in London, rejecting the funding of the arrears, with an interest at 3 per cent., and demanding that the interest should be raised to 5 per cent., and the payment of the dividends, suspended in November, 1836, be completed.

Portugal.—The journals from Lisbon afford us little news. It appears that the difficulties of the Administration are becoming daily more embarrassing. Several modifications in the Ministry had been talked of, but nothing had been as yet effected. Since the failure of the attempt to get the support of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, it is said that Ministers despair of continuing in office, and that the Duke of Palmella has accepted the mission to form a new Cabinet. The Duke of Terceira has arrived at Lisbon from Oporto, his mission to protect the Northern provinces against Spanish invasion being at an end.

Germany.—The papers are much more pacific, and express greater confidence in the preservation of peace.—The last intelligence from Berlin announces the opening of the Diet on the 1st inst., by a royal decree, which contains the elements of constitutional government in Prussia. The decree was read by the President, and announced that for the future the States would be convoked every two years, and that the publication of the debates of that body would be permitted; that a draught of a bill for reforming the law of elections would be forthwith submitted to the Diet, as well as others, for facilitating and improving the administration of justice. It concluded by announcing that, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses incurred in placing the army on a war-footing, a reduction of taxation to the amount of 160,000 dollars would take place immediately. It is also stated that the Cabinet has accepted the propositions of the Pope to put an end to the differences existing in Prussia between the Executive and the Papist bishops. The Archbishop of Cologne, the prime promoter, was to be created a cardinal in an approaching consistory, and was to name his coadjutor at Cologne on his return.—The journals announce that several other political arrests had lately taken place at Mentz and Frankfort, and that the Federal Diet was now in possession of the plans of the conspirators; that the Austrian General Von Hesse was preparing to quit Berlin for Vienna; that the exchange of couriers between those two capitals and St. Petersburgh continued to be extremely active; and that the Emperor of Russia was expected at Berlin in the month of April.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Switzerland state that affairs there remained in a very unsatisfactory state; that the Austrian note had given rise to suspicions that something more was meant than a mere protest against the suppression of the Convent of Muri, founded by the ancestors of the imperial house. It is also said that this note had not been received as a direct diplomatic communication, but had been referred by the Swiss Government to the Great Council of the Canton of Argovia as a protestation in support of private legal claims. It would appear that this intervention had deprived the convents of the support of many of their countrymen who it is thought would otherwise have opposed the sweeping measures of the Reformers. The Austrian minister, it is stated, merely sent in the note in question, and did not deliver it personally, as is usual with political communications. The Argau Council, it is asserted, had replied to it by establishing by historical proofs that any pretensions of the Austrian empire had been long extinguished both by law and fact; and that no responsibility was due from Argau to Austria. It was hoped that the Diet would be unanimous in preventing any foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of Switzerland. With reference to this subject a German paper asserts that Russia, Austria, and Prussia had proposed to the French Cabinet to join them in protesting against the suppression of convents in Argau, but that it had rejected the proposition, saying that it was purely one of form, which could answer no purpose. The journals also report that a renewal of disturbances was anticipated in the canton of Valais.

Russia.—Accounts from Wilna state that the Emperor had laid an extraordinary contribution of a silver ruble per head on all the inhabitants of the two principal governments of Lithuania, those of Grodno and Wilna. The population amounting to upwards of a million of souls, it is calculated that the proceeds of the tax will exceed 4,000,000f., which, according to the imperial ukase, are to be applied to the foundation of a school of cadets at Wilna. The emperor had ordered that a permanent capitation tax of one ruble in paper, or 10*d.* per head, be levied on the people of those two governments for the maintenance of that establishment. From the wording of the ukase, it is thought that a similar visitation is intended to be made on the other governments of the empire.—Private letters from the Danube say there is no truth in the reports of the movement of Russian troops towards the western frontiers of Poland; that there is no idea of any such movement; and that the same may be said of the extraordinary levies reported to be ordered in Russia.

Egypt and Syria.—The intelligence brought by the *Great Liverpool*, from Alexandria, is highly important. From it, it would appear that the Eastern question, supposed to have been finally settled, has been re-opened in a new form, which, it is possible, may occasion serious consequences. The advices received inform us that Nedjib Saib Effendi, Envoy Extraordinary from the Porte, had arrived at Alexandria, bearing three firmans for Mehemet Ali, one containing his pardon and restoration to the government of Egypt *en hérédité*; another declaring the hatti scheriff of Gulhane to be the law of Egypt; and a third appointing him Pacha of Sennaar, and prohibiting the practice of slave-hunts, or of making eunuchs. The Envoy also announced certain other conditions which he would be required to attend to,—viz., to build no more ships without the Sultan's permission, and to submit to the surveillance of commissioners in the military, naval, financial and commercial departments of his administration. It is also said to be the intention of the Divan to limit his army to 20,000 men, and to prevent his nominating officers to ranks above that of a lieutenant without the Sultan's approbation. He was to pay up his three years' debt of tribute of 170,000*l.* The treaty of commerce with England and the abolition of his monopolies are also to be carried out immediately. A partial disarming of his fleet will be insisted on, and the Sultan is to have the right of nominating his successors from amongst his descendants. The Pacha is said to have strongly objected to the last stipulation, as well as to the proposed interference with his army and finances. He was willing to concede the other points, but expressed his belief that England would not be a party to compelling him to submit to a demand which was intended for the ruin of his family. It is said he had appealed to Commodore Napier, who was preparing to depart for Marmorice to join the fleet, and only waited to hear the Pacha's final reply to the Envoy, and to send a despatch by the *Great Liverpool*. The Commodore, it seems, still remains in hopes of adjusting the disagreement. It is stated that the Envoy, having received the Pacha's refusal, was about to leave Alexandria, and return to Constantinople. It would seem, however, that he had not declared the negotiation entirely at an end. Mehemet Ali was very busy in raising money, and had demanded a loan of 100,000 dollars, without interest, for a year, from each of seven of the principal houses in Alexandria. It was moreover expected that he would obtain it, notwithstanding the singularity of the demand, and the precariousness of his position. Ibrahim Pacha, it is said, had proceeded to Damietta. All the Egyptian and Syrian troops had left Gaza, and Lieutenant Loring had returned to Alexandria. Serious complaints have been made against General Jochmus for impeding the retreat of Ibrahim's army, by which 12,000 men have died, besides great numbers of women and children. The plague is reported to be at Acre and Jaffa, and to be increasing at Alexandria, where the small-pox was also becoming destructive. The Albanian troops at Beyrout, it seems, had quarrelled with the mountaineers of Lebanon, who set the Sultan's authority at defiance. The Russian Consuls in Syria are said to have received official instructions to protect all the Greeks who might demand their assistance against local oppressions. At Damascus a circular letter had been addressed to the resident consuls by the archbishops and bishops of all the Christian sects and churches of that country against the persecutions practised on the Jews.

Turkey.—Intelligence from Constantinople informs us that the Porte had addressed a circular to the ambassadors, announcing to them that the Egyptian affair being concluded, the blockade of the coast of Egypt was raised, and liberty of commerce re-established. Private letters comment on the firman despatched by the Porte to Alexandria, respecting the terms upon which the Pacha is to hold the government of Egypt, and express fears that the conditions are of such a nature that Mehemet Ali may refuse them. They also assert that the Sultan had reserved the faculty of naming Mehemet Ali's successors from his family, in order to exclude Ibrahim. It is also stated that the firman had been submitted to Count Pontois, the French Ambassador, who had made no reply; and that this had caused some sensation, because it was supposed that the Porte had the intention to invite France to accede to the treaty of July. These accounts further add, that the Porte had communicated the firman to the Ambassadors of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England, begging them, in case of Mehemet Ali's refusal to submit to the administrative regulations of the Sultan, to continue their support.

India.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—An event has lately occurred in India, fraught with most important consequences as regards the external relations of our eastern possessions; viz., the death of Maharajah Khurruk Sing, ruler of the Punjab, followed by that of his only son and successor Now Nehal Sing on the same day, the

5th of November. In order to understand the bearing of these events it will be necessary to revert to the preceding course of things. Our readers will be aware that the Punjab is that part of India which lies between the Sutlej and Indus rivers, forming a very considerable and independent kingdom. It is the tract of plains which intervenes between the Company's territories and Affghanistan, at present the scene of so many important military operations. It forms the grand highway by which India has on every occasion been invaded by Eastern conquerors, such as Timour, Baber, Nader Shah, and Ahmed Shah; and before any of them, Alexander of Macedonia. During the last 30 years it has been ruled over by the Lion of the East, Runjeet Sing, whose policy it was, guided by a profound sagacity, and a discreet terror of our arms, to maintain on all occasions the most friendly relations with our Government; the result of which was that he consolidated his own power and raised the Seiks from the grade of predatory hordes, under a rude oligarchy, to the status of a powerful and formidable military nation. A few occasions occurred in which the interests of the two states came into collision, and then he had to yield, as the weaker power necessarily must. By the terms of our first treaty with Runjeet Sing, we had divested ourselves of the right to interfere in any transactions occurring on the western side of the Sutlej. Taking a statesmanlike advantage of this agreement, and of the internal disorders among the Affghans, Runjeet Sing annexed, by force of arms, to his own dominions, all the lower parts of Affghanistan, such as Peshawar, Mooltan, Dera Ghazi Khan, &c., and completed his triumph by the acquisition of Cashmeer. Every year witnessed some fresh accession to his empire; and after expelling Bahawul Khan, an ally of ours, from his Trans-Sutlej dominions, his ambitious views were directed to the subjugation of Scinde, and the possession of the entire course of the Indus. The importance of this conquest was enforced upon him by his French and Italian officers Ventura and Allard, who showed him that the uncontrolled sway of the Indus would open to him an independent communication with the sea, enrich him with a lucrative commerce, and enable him to enter into European alliances, and assume an imposing attitude in regard to British India. The non-interference policy of Lord William Bentinck, which has lately caused us such an enormous outlay in Affghanistan, brought matters to this dangerous pitch: our forbearance had fostered the power of Runjeet Sing to such an extent and degree of consolidation, that he was ambitiously calculating the time when, and preparing the means by which the Seiks would contend with the English for the empire of India. He had already assembled an army for the conquest of Scinde, and actually planned its march upon Shikarpore, when the danger of the crisis aroused our Indian Government. Lord Auckland seized the occasion with his usual energy, and Runjeet Sing was informed that an aggression upon Scinde would be viewed as an act of hostility against British India and dealt with accordingly. This declaration was enforced by warlike preparations in 1837, and the Maharajah was reluctantly compelled to forego his ambitious designs on the western side of India. Soon after followed the crisis of the Persian question of Herat, the Russian intrigues in Caubul, and the hostile projects of Dost Mahommed, which led to our grand military operations in Affghanistan; to secure a proper base for which, it became necessary to have a free passage for our troops and commissariat through the Punjab. The Maharajah, Runjeet Sing, with his usual discretion, yielded with the best grace the case admitted of; and a new treaty of alliance was entered into, by which our army on its return from Caubul was allowed to pass through the Punjab. But the Seik nation viewed the concession and our advance on Caubul with deadly dislike, and anxiously looked out for some reverse to our arms, which would enable them to take the field against us. Soon after Runjeet Sing, one of the greatest characters the East has ever produced, died, and was succeeded by his son Maharajah Khurruk Sing, the lately deceased ruler. Runjeet Sing had several nominal sons, two of whom only were acknowledged by him; viz., Khurruk Sing and Shere Sing. But the second, although dignified with the title of Shah-zadeh, or prince, was regarded as a spurious offspring by the Maharajah, and never looked upon with any favour. Khurruck Sing, his successor, was an imbecile; and no sooner had he assumed the reins of state, than he was put under virtual restraint by his only son Now Nehal Sing, a headstrong and ambitious young man of little more than 20 years of age. Intoxicated with the possession of power, and led away by some wild Brahminical predictions, which designedly took the cue from his known wishes, and promised him a speedy extension of his rule to Benares, he began to enter on hostile designs against our rule in India. Partaking in a concentrated degree of the national dislike borne by the Seiks to the English, he encouraged Dost Mahommed, by the aid of large subsidies in money, to make his late attempt on Caubul: he entered into negotiations with the Nepalese, and denied a passage to a reinforcement of troops which the late untoward course of events required the British Government to send to Caubul. Our agents at Peshawar intercepted the remittance, or the advices relating to it; and Lord Auckland, seizing on the occasion with his habitual energy, made instant arrangements for the concentration of a large army on the Sutlej for the invasion of the Punjab. The tocsin of war sounded everywhere over Hindoostan, and all were intent on the turn which matters would take, when the news arrived of the death of Khurruk Sing, and his son Now Nehal Sing, on the same day, leaving the Punjab without a head. It had been known for some time in India, that the Maharajah Khurruk Sing was in bad health, and reports were current that he was undergoing a course of slow poisoning by his son Now Nehal. It is impossible to say at present what truth there may be in this; but it is at least certain that the ambitious designs of the son, joined to his previous unfilial and tyrannical conduct towards his father, gave a probable colouring to the suspicions. Be this as it may, Khurruk Sing died, a natural death or by poison, on the morning of the 5th November, and his son ascended the throne. The first act of his reign was to witness, on the forenoon of that day, in regal state, the burning of his mother alive, along with the body of his father! Returning in triumph from this revolting, but to him agreeable, exhibition, which put the seal to his inauguration, his state elephant got entangled, in the crush of the crowd, under one of the gates of Lahore, when he was in progress to the Ravee river to perform his ablutions after the suttee. One of the elephants pressed against the supporting beam of the drawbridge; the timber gave way, and fell upon the elephant of Now Nehal Sing, breaking the spine of Oodum Sing, his companion, and fracturing his own skull! He died that night from the injury. Thus perished Now Nehal Sing, on the first day of his reign, in the crisis of a most important series of events. He was the only son of his father, and the only true descendant of Runjeet Sing, the other sons being spurious. It remains to be seen how the succession will go, and what our Government will do. The blood of the Maharajah is extinct, but the right of inheritance lies with Shere Sing, whom, although known to be spurious, he upheld in all state transactions with us as his second son. The other sons are Tara Sing, Mooltana Sing, Peshawara Sing, and Cashmeera Sing, named (the three last) respectively in commemoration of territorial acquisitions: they had never the rank of princes, and have no claim to the succession. Shere Sing is in the prime of life, fond of a military employment and display, but uneducated and of no talent, and besotted with the habitual use of opium and ardent spirits. He is favourably inclined towards the English, or at least was professedly so, in the hopes that some favourable chance might occur from which he might benefit through our means; and it is most probable that our Government will sanction his accession to the throne. At present the Punjab is without a head and entirely at our mercy. It is hard to say whether we have most reason to regret or congratulate ourselves on the events which have occurred. Had Now Nehal Sing continued in power, there is every reason to believe that the Punjab with unlimited control over its fine resources would have been ours by right of conquest; and this is what every one who has any regard to, or conception of, the security of our empire in the East must ardently desire. With the aid of Cashmeer it would pay itself and easily support an imposing force in Affghanistan, besides yielding a surplus; and the British flag would spread unchallenged from the Indus to the ocean, over the wide plains of India. This chance at present appears to have gone by, but we may still benefit by the late events, and we hope Lord Auckland will take advantage of them to the full measure of their capability. The line of policy to adopt would be to guarantee the succession to Shere Sing, conditioning that the formidable Seik army of 40 regular disciplined battalions be reduced, and a subsidiary force of ours, like the Hyderabad contingent, maintained in its stead; that a political agent of ours be permitted to reside at Lahore to exert a salutary control over the internal management of the country; that all external relations with other states be discontinued, except through the medium of the British Government; that the resources of the Punjab be available for British Indian objects when required; that European officers in the Seik service who are not English be no longer entertained; and that the Seiks withdraw their frontier to within the Indus, and give up Peshawar to Shah Shoojah. These terms, or something near them, are required for the security of our Indian possessions, and the temper of the times will no longer admit of playing with the danger: the Seiks have at present, besides 40 battalions of disciplined infantry under French and Italian officers, a large force of irregular troops, and they could bring 60,000 or 80,000 cavalry into the field; they have also a park of about 200 guns; altogether too imposing a force to have hanging upon the most exposed part of our frontier, at the disposal of dubious allies, who only await a fitting occasion to be open foes.

CHINA.—The news brought by the overland mail is of considerable interest with reference to the state of the British relations with the Chinese government. The negotiations up to the 18th of December appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seemed desirous of shuffling and delay. It appears that Admiral Elliot, with a considerable portion of the squadron, arrived on the 20th November at Tongkoo, near Canton. On the 21st Capt. Elliot proceeded in the *Queen* steamer towards the Bogue forts, in order to deliver a letter for Keshen. A boat was sent off with a flag-of-truce flying, but it was fired at by the Chinese from the forts. The boat then returned, and several shots were fired at the steamer, one of which struck her. Two shells were thrown into the fort from the steamer, which then rejoined the squadron. Capt. Elliot went subsequently to Macao, and contrived to send the letter. An apology was demanded for the insult to the flag-of-truce, which, after some delay, was assented to by Keshen. On the 26th preparations were made for an attack on the Bogue forts, as Keshen was suspected of producing unnecessary delay. He, however, made his public entry into Canton, having taken care to give previous notice of his arrival to the Admiral. On the 29th the Admiral, on the ground of serious indisposition from palpitation of the heart, resigned the command of the expedition to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and sailed for England. Keshen, it is said, had declared on the ground that the people were opposed to his going to communicate in person with the outside barbarians, that he had no interview with them at Peiho, and sent two subordinate mandarins to confer with Capt. Elliot. Efforts had been made to liberate Mr. Stanton, which were successful. Nothing was known of the other prisoners. Threats are stated to have been used by the Commodore, that unless Keshen would begin the negotiations in reality, recourse would be had to hostilities. The 14th and 17th of December had been named as the days of attack; but on the 13th Capt. Elliot had gone to Macao, and told the merchants that the negotiations were still open. Our troops remained in possession of Chusan, and disease continued to make ravages among them; out of 4,000 men who were landed on this island, it is said that no more than 800 were effective at the date of the latest intelligence.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the *West Chester* packet, at Liverpool, we are in the receipt of recent papers from New York, the contents of which are very important. The relations between England and the United States appear to be becoming more and more complicated. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom had been referred the message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the steam-boat *Caroline*, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod, had reported to the House of Representatives on the subjects referred to them. The report justifies the State of New York for the course it has pursued towards Mr. M'Leod, and argues at great length that his capture was perfectly justifiable on every principle of international law. It also dwells at great length on what it terms the aggressions of this country. It says,—"We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our north-eastern nor north-western boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power involving the right of search, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one-half the states of this confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence." In the debate that followed on the motion to print, Mr. Granger, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated that the report had not his concurrence, and he announced it as a "declaration of war." He said it made an issue upon which Great Britain might take them up, and go to war at once. He would not abide the issue as presented. There were many things presented in the report as causes of complaint against Great Britain, as to which they had no information, and in which they had no concern. He was not for taking up all these gratuitous issues.—Mr. Pickens, the Chairman of the Committee, in reply, contended that the report had a tendency to the preservation of peace. It stated facts boldly and plainly; but could they hope to secure peace by deceiving themselves as to facts? He was for peace. He only looked to a war of defence when it might be necessary. He further stated that the object in making the report was, in part, to call the attention of Congress and the American people to the necessity of preparations for the national defence; but that the report had the concurrence only of a bare majority of the committee, and he was sorry for it.—Mr. Adams said he was sorry that the report was of a strict party character. What would be its effect on the American people?—on the world? Would it not be thought that it was the malice of a defeated enemy, setting fire to a tenement that he was forced to abandon? He would not dispute the positions of the report; but he would insist that a bare majority of a committee should not commit the country to any issue on this subject. That the report, if sent out, would be read in England as an official *exposé* of the views and determinations of the Government. But who had made up this issue? He had nothing to do with it. No one had been consulted about it. But in it was the issue of peace or war. That they should put forth nothing upon which they were not willing to take the issue of war. There were some questions, he added, pending between the two nations, as to which they might be wrong and Great Britain right. He would not, therefore, put the question of peace or war on this report. —After further debate, the motion for printing the report was carried by 103 to 68.—By the subsequent arrival of the packet *England*, we learn that in the House of Representatives, on the 16th ult., the rules of the House were suspended as soon as the House met, to enable Mr. Fillemore, of New York, to introduce a resolution, "instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for making the necessary appropriations for fortifications, naval armaments, and other necessary preparations, to place the northern and north-eastern frontier in a proper state of defence." It also appears that the resolutions offered to the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, on the subject of repelling what is termed British aggression, have been taken up by the Senate, and, after having been amended by inserting 1,000,000 dollars instead of 400,000 dollars for the defence of the State, were referred to the Boundary Committee.—The following resolutions were also offered and referred to the same Committee:—"Whereas the State of Maine is now suffering the disgrace of unresisted British invasion, begun in 1839, repeated in 1840, and continued up to this hour, in violation of the most solemn stipulations, and whereas we have no faith in the efficacy of negotiations with a Power which has so repeatedly disregarded its deliberate

pledges, and believe that further forbearance on our part to assert the rights and vindicate the honour of our State will prove as unavailing as it will certainly prove humiliating—Therefore resolved, that the Governor be authorised to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government, but by the treaty of 1783, by the resolutions of both Houses of Congress passed in 1838, and by repeated resolves of the Legislature of Maine, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this State."—On the subject of Mr. M'Leod, the latest accounts state that his trial was expected to take place on Monday the 22d inst., and that he would most probably be convicted and hanged.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Earl of Mountcashel called the attention of the House to the intelligence received from America, and inquired whether Lord Melbourne had had any official communication relative to the authenticity of a document purporting to be the report of the committee on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives.

Viscount Melbourne said he was unable to answer the question of the noble Lord, as no information had as yet been received from her Majesty's representative at Washington. He apprehended, however, that considering the form of the document, and the manner in which it had reached this country, there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

The Marquis of Normanby stated that he had been requested by the select committee on the Drainage Bill, to propose the division of the bill into two, and he presumed there would be no objection to such a step.—The Earl of Glengall complained that false returns had been made to the house in reference to the administration of the Poor Law Act in the union of Clonmel, and moved for copies of all correspondence between the poor law commissioners and a Mr. Phelan relating to the appointment of the returning officer for that union.

The Marquis of Normanby assented to the motion, and added that he had written to Mr. Nicholls, the poor law commissioner, desiring his personal attendance in London in order to give explanations on the subject.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of various petitions, the Earl of Aberdeen called the attention of Ministers to the rumoured appointment of the Rev. Mr. Candlish to the Professorship of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, now about to be first established in conformity with the report of the Royal Commission on Scottish Universities. The noble Earl entered at length into the nature of the dissensions existing in the Church of Scotland; he stated that, during the progress of these differences Mr. Candlish had distinguished himself as a member of the violent party in the General Assembly, and that within the last three weeks he had deliberately opposed himself to the law of the land as laid down by the Court of Session in Scotland acting on a judgment delivered by the House of Lords. His Lordship having then recurred to the declaration of Viscount Melbourne in his place in Parliament, that he would see the law duly administered, and take care that its protection be afforded to all who conformed to the provisions of it, concluded by asking whether the noble Viscount was aware of the circumstance which he had stated at length to their Lordships, and calling on him as a gentleman and a man of honour to repudiate an act so repugnant to and inconsistent with his own word.

Viscount Melbourne admitted that he had been fairly quoted in regard to what he had formerly said of his determination to uphold the established law, and at the same time he had said that her Majesty's Government thought it neither necessary nor expedient to introduce any new law on the disputes which distract the Church of Scotland. His Lordship proceeded to say that he was not then going into any argument as to the fact of the appointment, or whether it was contrary to sound policy that a Government should instal in any office those who entertained and expressed strong opinions on the various subjects of political interest. He had heard many arguments on this subject with reference to different topics, and especially with regard to the affairs of Ireland: and he had always held opinions on this point very different from those entertained by the Noble Duke Wellington and by the noble Lords on the other side of the House, but he would not then enter into any argument on the subject. He would only say that no such appointment had taken place as that to which the noble Earl had referred. A notification had been sent to the town council of Edinburgh that an appointment of a professor of biblical criticism would be made, but the appointment which the noble Earl had spoken of had certainly not taken place.

The Marquis of Normanby said, the fact was that, although on the recommendation of the committee her Majesty's Government were agreed upon establishing a professorship of biblical criticism, the office had not yet been established. That in consequence of the recommendations in favour of Mr. Candlish her Majesty's Government had considered, with those of others, his claim to the appointment, and a correspondence had been carried on, but the moment they heard that he had placed himself in opposition to the law they immediately put an end to all communications with him upon the subject. That so far were her Majesty's Government from passing over the merits of Dr. Lee, that they had determined upon giving him the vacant deanery of the Chapel Royal of Edinburgh, in connexion with his principalship of the University: and they intended that this sinecure, which they could not well abolish, should in future be held in connexion with the superintendence of the College Chapel.

Thursday.—After the presentation of some petitions by the Marquis of Bute, the Duke of Wellington moved that an address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to order to be laid on the table of the House a copy of the record kept by the Poor-law Commissioners of Ireland of their proceedings in the unions of Clonmel, Cashel, Mountmellick, and Naas.

The Marquis of Normanby said he had no objection to the motion, but as Mr. Nicholls, the poor-law commissioner, could not be personally present in London without serious inconvenience to the public service, Mr. Stanley, the secretary of the commissioners, would be in town in the beginning of next week, to afford such explanations as their Lordships might require. It was ultimately arranged that Mr. Stanley should attend at the bar on Tuesday. The noble Marquis then moved that certain papers connected with the motion of which the Bishop of Exeter had given notice, on the subject of the Romanist seminary of St. Sulpice, in Canada, should be laid on the table.—As it was generally considered that these papers were of considerable importance, and as they could not be in the hands of noble Lords till Friday, the Bishop of Exeter was induced to postpone his motion until Monday next. The right rev. prelate stated that he had been served with a subpœna to attend the assizes at Exeter, and that he had now no choice but to refrain from keeping that appointment, in order to be present in the House on Monday.

The Earl of Rosebery presented a petition from Edinburgh for the total abolition of lay patronage in the Church of Scotland, but expressed his entire dissent from the opinions of the petitioners; though he stated, at the same time, that he was in favour of the popular election of ministers. In answer to a question by the Earl of Aberdeen, the noble Earl guarded himself against being thought a friend to the veto claimed by the General Assembly, but declined to say what he considered advisable as a middle course between the veto and absolute popular election.

The Marquis of Normanby then moved for further papers on the subject of Romanist Ecclesiastical Corporations in Canada.

The Earl of Ripon complained that the papers he had moved for, a month ago, in reference to our relations with Persia, had not yet been presented.

Viscount Melbourne promised to inquire into the cause of the delay.—The Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, on an understanding that a particular clause should be remodelled before the third reading.

The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill then went through committee, and the third reading was appointed for Friday.

Friday.—After several petitions had been presented, the Earl of Mountcashel gave notice of motion for a committee to inquire into the means of preventing dueling. If their Lordships did not take some steps in the matter, he would recommend to them to repeal the act 2 Vict. altogether. It was ridiculous that a person should not know whether or not he might fight a duel. The act of Victoria rendered any one doing so liable to be tried as a felon. It was therefore necessary that something should be done; for although the subject was surrounded by difficulties, he did not consider that to be a good reason against inquiring into the subject, and endeavouring to find out whether or not it was feasible to put an end to the practice of duelling.

Some conversation then ensued between the Marquis of Normanby and the Bishop of Exeter, respecting the report on the seminary of St. Sulpice in Canada.—The Copyhold Bill and Lord Keane's Annuity Bill were advanced a stage; the Irish Tithes Composition Bill and the Irish Court of Exchequer Bill were passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—In reply to a question from Sir R. Peel, Mr. Labouchere consented to the re-appointment of the committee on railways.

Lord John Russell moved that the order of the day for going into committee on the Poor-law Bill be read, with a view to postpone the committee till Friday. His Lordship explained several amendments which he intended to introduce into the bill: the most important of which was to fix the duration of the poor-law commission at five years instead of ten.

The third reading of Lord Keane's Annuity Bill having been moved, Mr. Hume repeated that he thought the remuneration too large, and the finances of the country too much exhausted to bear it. He therefore moved that the third reading should be postponed to that day six months; which, on a division, was negatived.—On the question respecting the title of the bill, Sir R. Inglis urged the claims of Sir F. Head to some marks of the royal favour, but the suggestion was not taken up.

On the motion for going into committee of supply on the army estimates, a discussion took place on the suppression of a portion of the yeomanry.—Lord John Russell and Mr. Fox Maule defended the conduct of Government on that occasion.

Mr. O'Connell availed himself of the opportunity to make some remarks on the conduct of the Horse-Guards in the case of Lord Cardigan. He hoped, before the end of the session, some member of more influence than himself would move for a court of inquiry on the subject. He then proceeded to express regret at the heaviness of the present estimates, and, as the rebellion in Canada was now at an end, he could not be accused of encouraging rebels when he said that the Canadian insurrection was provoked by unjust treatment, more particularly by the vote of that House, which applied the public revenue of Canada without the consent of the House of Assembly. Canada was now threatened with another act of injustice—the spoliation of the seminary of St. Sulpice. If such an act of spoliation were committed, they must prepare themselves for yet heavier estimates. The hon. member concluded by warning the House to abstain from a course of unfairness and injustice towards Ireland.

Sir George Grey shortly vindicated the court-martial on Capt. Reynolds.—Sir De Lacy Evans was of opinion that it would not have been improper nor unusual to place Lord Cardigan upon half-pay.—Mr. Warburton pressed for further inquiry into the circumstances of Lord Cardigan's regiment. It was admitted, on the one hand, that there were faults in Lord Cardigan's manner, and alleged on the other that there was a cabal among the officers; and the regiment was declared by the Commander-in-Chief to be in a state neither useful for home duty nor fit for foreign service.

Lord John Russell repeated the opinion expressed by him on Friday, that this was a case in which small matters had been exaggerated. The Commander-in-Chief had considered that the best way of harmonising the regiment was to convey his opinion through the Adjutant-General, rather than keep alive irritation by inquiries from day to day. As to what Mr. O'Connell had said respecting the threatened interference of the Bishop of Exeter with the Canadian ordinance, he certainly thought that the ordinance was a lawful one, and that any attack upon it would be considered as arising solely from an unfavourable disposition to the Roman Catholic religion.

Sir A. Dalrymple and Sir H. Hardinge bore testimony to the discipline now prevailing in Lord Cardigan's regiment.—Mr. Hume admitted that provocation would not justify a breach of discipline, yet thought that evidence of provocation should have been received, in order to guide the decision of the superior authorities. He blamed Lord Cardigan much less than Lord Hill, who, he considered, ought to be removed from his situation.—Mr. Macaulay justified Ministers for adhering to their duty against an unjust but temporary clamour. The admonition given to the regiment related not to the actual state of it, but to the general tendency of its dissensions.

Sir R. Peel asked whether Mr. Hume might not have unconsciously allowed his dislike of Lord Hill to prejudice him against Lord Cardigan. As to the suggested court of inquiry, he considered the Commander-in-Chief to have been the best judge whether the circumstances of the case required such a proceeding. Lord Cardigan's rank was no reason for giving him any advantage; but neither was it any reason for treating him with more harshness than if he had been of any other degree.

Colonel Salwey was displeased with Sir H. Hardinge for having said there was a cabal among the officers.—Sir H. Hardinge explained his phrase to have been, that what had occurred "partook of the nature of a cabal among a few of the officers." He had not intended to charge the officers in general with cabal. Indeed, in general, they had conducted themselves in an unexceptionable manner.

The House having resolved itself into committee of supply, Mr. Macaulay moved the vote for volunteer corps, which had stood over from Friday evening.—To this vote Mr. Hume objected, being of opinion that the same amount would have nearly paid for three regular regiments, whose services would have been much more useful.—The House divided in favour of the vote.—Sir Hussey Vivian then opened the Ordnance Estimates. The principal feature of his statement was the provision of a much-improved description of muskets.—The several votes were agreed to with very little discussion.—Mr. Hume took the opportunity of one of the items to urge that the admission-money to the Tower should be reduced from sixpence to fourpence. The reduction to sixpence, he said, had led to an increase of revenue, and a farther reduction would, no doubt, lead to a farther increase of revenue. On the motion for the commitment, *pro forma*, of the Poor-law Amendment Bill, Colonel Sibthorp and others expressed their opinion that the Government had no sympathy with the poor which charge Mr. Fox Maule, on the part of the administration, denied.—The Speaker having left the chair, Mr. T. Duncombe animadverted upon the system of unions in general, and particularly upon the union between Kensington and Chelsea, and upon the new bill brought in to divorce them, and proposed that the Chairman should report progress.—Mr. F. Maule objected to this as an uncourteous and unusual opposition, where the object was merely a commitment *pro forma*.—After some altercation between him and Mr. Duncombe, the bill was suffered to go through this stage.

Lord John Russell moved for leave to introduce certain bills for the amendment of the criminal law. Mr. Kelly's pending bill, he observed, went to abolish capital punishment in all cases except treason and murder. It was necessary, he said, to consider how the past changes in the law had worked, and what was now the state of public opinion upon the subject; because, even if the capital punishment of any particular offence were not otherwise necessary, yet, so long as the opinion of the public should be favourable to such an extremity, the effect would be prevention, which is the great object of all punishment. And conversely, if the public opinion should be adverse to capital punishment, crime would not be prevented; for, as juries would not convict, criminals would not be deterred. He meant to propose the abolition of capital punishment in several instances, and he would do so by three distinct bills. First, from certain embezzlements and other offences principally touching property, he would remove the punishment of death. Secondly, with respect to the destruction of the ships of the Crown in dockyards, that offence, if intended to cripple the national power, was of a treasonable nature, and ought not to be exempted from the capital punishment to which at present it is subject: but he would give the exemption with respect to naval stores. Thirdly, in cases of rape, committed with actual violence, death might not be morally too heavy a penalty; but the evidence respecting them is not unfrequently open to the suspicion that the witness is seeking to clear her own character at another's expense, and acquittals would therefore often occur even where in all probability the accused was guilty. Of late, where there had been convictions in such cases, the judges had recommended commutations; and this appeared to have induced a greater number of convictions—an object which it was very important to secure. Better to punish all offenders, though less severely, than to punish a few with extreme severity, and suffer the majority to escape. On the whole, therefore, he thought that this was an offence from which the punishment of death might be usefully removed. Some cases, indeed, might morally deserve death; but no human code could be proportioned to moral guilt. He thought that the punishments of death, transportation, and imprisonment, should all be retained in our code, each for its proper purposes

Mr. Kelly said that he had heard the statement of the noble Lord with much gratification, not unmixed with regret that the noble Lord was not prepared to go further. He looked forward with confidence to the time when capital punishment would be abolished altogether.—Mr. Shaw doubted whether the general principles which recommend mitigation in other cases be applicable to the case of rape.—Sir C. Douglas congratulated Mr. Kelly upon this fruit of his labours; and Mr. Ewart contended for the principle of total abolition. Mr. P Howard objected to the remission in the case of rape.—Leave was then given to bring in the three bills proposed by Lord John Russell.

Tuesday.—Mr. Ormsby Gore moved that the Severn Navigation Bill should be referred to a select committee, instead of the usual committee on private bills, as the river Severn was navigable for upwards of 200 miles, and the navigation of it involved interests of too much magnitude to allow of its being treated like a mere private matter.

Mr. Labouchere said he was unwilling to depart from the rules laid down for the regulation of private business, as it would lead to a recurrence of the evils from which they had already suffered. He could not, therefore, consent to the appointment of a select committee, but should move, as an amendment, that all the petitions that had been presented with reference to the bill be referred to the select committee on private business. In moving this amendment the right hon. Gentleman hoped that the committee would not recommend any departure from the regular course, unless a very special case was made out.—On a division the original motion was carried by 74 to 40.

A long discussion took place on motions for granting leave of absence to hon. Members. Ultimately, in the two cases before the House—those of Mr. Ingham and Mr. W. O. Stanley—the leave was given.

In answer to a question by Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Labouchere said that, in pursuance of a recommendation by the commissioners on the subject, an officer had been sent to Dartmouth to superintend the West Indian mail service lately removed to that port; and that Government was to defray there all the expenses they had formerly paid at Falmouth.

To an inquiry by Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer answered that it was not his intention, in the committee of ways and means, to make any general statement of the financial affairs of the country.—Mr. Kelly moved that the petition of Mr. T. Reeves, complaining of an insufficient retiring allowance as a surveyor of taxes, should be referred to a select committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that this was the fourth time this case had been brought before the House, and it had already been three times decided upon. The fact was that Mr. Reeves's case did not at all come under the Superannuation Act, because he was a retired and not a superannuated officer, and there could, in no view of his case, be the slightest claim for inquiry by committee.

Mr. Hume said he did not think that the Government should give their sanction to the course proposed by this motion, as it would open the door to applications that had no just ground, and he should, therefore, resist it.—The House having divided, the motion was negatived by 38 to 27.

On the motion of Mr. Hume a return was ordered, under different heads, of the manner in which the several sums voted for the insurrection in Canada, amounting to 1,700,000*l.*, were expended; also a return of the number of muskets and other firearms, of swords, and the quantity and kind of military stores, sent to and landed in Syria since July 1840; and a return of the number of English, Scotch, and Irish non-commissioned officers and privates in the whole of the British army, in each of the years on the 1st day of January, 1830 and 1840, distinguishing the household troops, the cavalry, the artillery, and sappers and miners from regiments of the line.

Mr. W. Miles obtained leave to bring in a bill to give summary power to justices of the peace in special sessions assembled, in certain cases of loss of service or breach of promise of marriage, to impose and enforce penalties against putative fathers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, moved for a select committee to consider whether it be desirable, for the public safety, to vest a discretionary power of issuing regulations for the prevention of accidents upon railways in the Board of Trade; and if so, under what conditions and limitations; which was agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill were severally read a second time.—Mr. Hume expressed a hope that the usual return of the military punishments inflicted in the course of the year would be laid before the House.

Wednesday.—Some private bills were forwarded in their several stages, and many petitions presented.—Sir R. Peel gave notice that when the Copyright of Designs Bill was in committee he should move to extend the protection of the inventors of designs to nine months, in order to give the manufacturer the benefit of the season.—Mr. Labouchere said that he should endeavour to limit the period to six months.

In reply to some questions put by Mr. Easthope, relative to the charge of postage on petitions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the law in existence before the penny-postage rate was established exempted all petitions under a certain weight, viz.—six ounces. Beyond that weight petitions were charged with postage The warrant under which the penny rate was introduced made no alteration in the law, and the course therefore was that all petitions not exceeding six ounces in weight were sent free. The practice in the Post-office was that they retained the power of rejecting petitions which required a cart to carry them, but upon such as were not of an unreasonable size and could be delivered by hand, the postage, if charged, was returned. If any misunderstanding existed on the subject, he would take care to set it right.

Mr. HODGES moved the second reading of the Jews' Declarations Bill. He thought that it was a mere act of tardy justice to put the Jews on a footing of equality with the Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists. He considered that it was a measure which would tend to unite all classes of the Queen's subjects in one common bond of interest, and put an end to the exclusion of persons who had shown themselves in every way fit for the discharge of all social and civil duties.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the bill, as one that would unchristianise England. The Jew, he said, was not merely of a different creed, but of a different nation; and so they were accustomed to describe themselves. Would the Christian community have been satisfied if the sitting alderman before whom Carlile was brought had been a Jew? The Jews themselves were not unanimous in favour of the measure. Two centuries ago there had ceased to be any Jews in England, when they returned afterwards they came as foreigners, and with full knowledge that they were to be treated as foreigners. The adoption of the Jews, he considered, would be a contravention of the prophecies, and the consequence of passing this bill would be a proposal for admitting Jews into Parliament to legislate for the Church of England. The hon. Member concluded by moving, that the bill should be read a second time on that day six months.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that Sir R. Inglis's speech had reduced the question to one of religious liberty or religious intolerance. On former questions of exclusion, the argument of the exclusionists had always been that there was some danger to the state, some want of political attachment or allegiance. But here the only argument was the bare one of intolerance. The Rothschilds, the Montefiores, the Salomonses, were, he considered, not only not civilly unfit for municipal office, but had been long connected by themselves, their families, and their fortunes, with the interests of this country. He thought that it was no affair of human legislation to meddle with the fulfilment of prophecy; and if the Jews were to be excluded from desirable offices, they ought to be exempted from onerous ones; they ought not to be disqualified as councillors and yet called upon to serve as sheriffs. In some municipalities Jews had been admitted already by simple non-enforcement of the statutory declaration. As to the apprehension that the next demand would be admission into Parliament, the noble Lord proceeded to say that he did not know what the Jews might hereafter think proper to ask for, or what further concessions they might seek, or whether they would or would not require to be admitted to the enjoyment of the whole of the privileges belonging to every other British subject; but this he was sure of, that if they did ask for those privileges he should support them. He had no hesitation in saying that he should carry the principle to its full extent: that, with regard to civil privileges, he would ask, as a protection for civil qualifications, and no other; and when he was satisfied that those civil qualifications were possessed, he would admit to office those persons who possess them. With respect to the religious establishment of the country, and to religious offices connected with the church establishment, he had already stated what his opinion was, and he wished to guard himself against being misunderstood on that part of the subject; but with regard to all the other privileges of British subjects, he was prepared to say that, whenever it should be asked and proposed to carry out the principle to its full extent, he should be prepared to give the same ready and hearty support to it as he would give to every measure founded upon a similar principle.

Mr. EWART advocated the eligibility of all the citizens of a state to all its offices.—Mr. HAMILTON censured Sir R. Inglis's speech as intolerant.—Mr. M. MILNES said he should reserve himself on the subject of admission into Parliament, but to the present bill he had no objection.—The House divided, and the second reading was carried by a very large majority.

On the second reading of the County Coroners Bill, Mr. WAKLEY spoke at length. He said he approved of the principle of registering the constituency, for at present the same freeholder was found to vote four or five times over. He thought it would be unfair to change the districts of coroners without their consent; and he was adverse to any enactment which should relieve the coroner from responsibility for the acts of his deputy.

On the report of supply, Captain BOLDERO said that the Sultan, and not the British people, ought to pay the cost of the stores sent to Syria for the Sultan's use. If he could not pay in money, he thought he might pay in saltpetre and in grain. The principle he contended for had been adopted in the instance of the Queen of Spain, which was similar in all respects.—On the suggestion of Mr. HUME, one vote was postponed in order to give an opportunity for Ministers to answer the recommendation of Captain BOLDERO.

With respect to the Evidence Bill, the object of which is to remove incompetency of witnesses by reason of interest, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL made some technical suggestions, and was followed by Mr. HUME and Sir G. STRICKLAND, who wished to allow the examination of the plaintiffs and defendants themselves.—Mr. PRYME thought that such a provision would be fitter for a separate bill.—Mr. HUME objected to the rule that a witness shall not be obliged to criminate himself.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported this rule, observing that Mr. Hume's principle, which was that of the law of France, had the effect in that country of embarrassing the weak, who involved themselves in inconsistencies, but enabling the adroit to extricate themselves by ingenious falsehoods. He thought that to oblige men to criminate themselves might sometimes bring out the truth; but so might the ancient barbarity of torture.—Mr. WAKLEY said a few words in disapproval of the protection now extended to witnesses. The bill was then read a second time, and the committee fixed for Wednesday next.

Thursday.—Leave of absence was given to Mr. Charles Buller to attend the circuit, and Sir M. Chapman on account of severe illness.

Lord STANLEY postponed the order of the day for the second reading of his Irish Registration Bill, till the 28th of April. The noble Lord then asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was prepared to state what was the intention of Government in having proposed a committee on the Acts relating to South Australia, and especially whether a grant of public money were to be then proposed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would on Friday communicate the terms of the resolutions that were to be moved, and added that the motion for the committee would take precedence on Monday.

Mr. GILLON moved an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to take into consideration the great benefit that would result to the working classes if some assistance, such as her Majesty might deem best, were afforded, in populous towns, towards the support of museums of natural history and works of art, and towards the maintenance of schools of art, in such manner as would aid the efforts of the community in the prosecution of those objects; and to assure her Majesty that the House would make provision for such assistance as her Majesty might graciously be pleased to direct.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he recognised the importance of the question, but must object to the manner in which the motion had been worded. He thought it wrong to make invidious distinctions between different classes of the community, and advised the hon. gentleman to leave the subject in the hands of Government. An address to the Crown he thought would be likely to awaken vague and unreasonable expectations, which it would be found impossible to satisfy. The right hon. gentleman then gave an account of what had been done of late years, and assured the House that Government would be quite ready to go further when they saw an opportunity of doing so with advantage.

Sir R. PEEL said he admitted in its fullest extent the importance of the question, and thought that the wealthy communities of this country who had derived their fortunes from manufactures, would not be wanting in efforts to promote these ends without having the duty taken out of their hands by Government, and he believed that public aid might have the effect of discouraging local exertions. The right hon. Bart proceeded to urge the absolute duty of providing sources of rational recreation for the industrious classes, not only by affording them the means of enjoying manly and athletic amusements in the open air, but by making such arrangements for their mental improvement as had now become necessary from the general extension of education. The country, he said, had chosen to educate the working portion of the community, and it was bound to see that, as far as human efforts could be available, a right direction should be given to the power thus created.

Mr. EWART said he had heard the expressions of the right hon. Bart. with the greatest satisfaction, and had no doubt that they would be duly appreciated by the country. What he wished more particularly was, that his right hon friend Mr. Labouchere would not confine his schools of design to London, but that he would make his London school a central or normal school, in connexion with which others might be established throughout the country.—Mr. WILLIAMS urged the claims of Coventry to the establishment of a school of design in that town.—Mr. WAKLEY said he should put in a word for Finsbury, as his hon. friend had spoken for Coventry. The right. hon. Bart. had made an admirable speech, and he thought he would be reminded of it when he changed his situation, and had it in his power to give effect to the views he had so well expressed. But the people, continued the hon. member, did not want fine words; what they wanted was money. He would advise his hon. friend to withdraw this motion, and bring it forward again in another shape when the votes for the universities came on. The feeling of the people towards the two Houses at the present time he considered to be extremely dangerous; they were inimical to the House of Lords, and they despised the House of Commons; and the vote of 70,000*l.* last session for stables at Windsor, had, he thought, created general dissatisfaction.—Sir R. PEEL, to guard against misunderstanding, said he had particularly expressed a desire to encourage local exertion. Those who expressed so much feeling for the poor, instead of putting their hands into the public purse, could do nothing better, he thought, than contribute from their own means towards the promotion of the ends for which they expressed so much solicitude.—Mr. HUME said that Government had already done much for the people in this respect, and that the people had proved themselves worthy of the confidence shown them. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn, and he hoped also, next week, to obtain the support of the House to a motion to obtain for the people an admission to Westminster Abbey.—Mr. GILLON then withdrew his motion, but said he would take another opportunity to bring it forward, should he not see steps taken to give effect to the benevolent views that had been expressed that night.

Mr MACKINNON rose to move for a select committee to ascertain the expediency of admitting labourers into the colonies, and was proceeding to develop the grounds of his motion, when some hon. member moved that the House be counted. Only 24 members were found to be present, and the House adjourned.

Friday.—A conversation took place on the Eastern question, when Lord PALMERSTON stated in reference to the recent firmans of the Sultan, described in our foreign article, that the conditions imposed upon the Pacha of Egypt were not contemplated by the Allied Powers, but he could not say what steps they would take on the subject.

Mr. LABOUCHERE brought forward the Customs' Duties of the West Indian and North American colonies; and a long discussion ensued on the extension of free trade to the colonies generally; after which the House passed a resolution affirmative of the proposed changes.

The East Indian Rum Bill was re-committed.—Mr. HAWES complained of an alteration in the bill, by which it was now proposed to exclude East Indian rum not produced from the sugar-cane. Half the rum made in the East Indies was made from dates, and would therefore be excluded under this law. He proposed an amendment to obviate that exclusion.—Mr. GOULBURN showed that the distillation from dates produced a very inferior article.—Mr. LABOUCHERE vindicated the alteration. The object of the bill was to admit rum made from sugar, not all sorts of spirits from all sorts of sweets. He felt the importance of the matter, and requested further time to consider it.—To this Mr. HAWES agreed, and withdrew his amendment.

After a speech from Sir F. POLLOCK against certain clauses of the County Courts Bill, which was defended by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and opposed by Sir E. SUGDEN, the bill was read a second time.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—A report of France having at length become a party to the settlement of the Eastern question produced an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent., Consols closing $87\frac{7}{8}$ buyers, money, and $88\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for account; Exchequer Bills, 9s. to 11s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Repeal Meeting.—On Sunday evening a meeting was held at the Assembly-room, Theobald's road, for the object of promoting the repeal of the union. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, and several other gentlemen attended by invitation. The chair was filled by an English mechanic. After a few observations from Mr. Steele, proposing a resolution to the effect that the union ought not to be looked upon as a binding act, as the parties by whom it was framed had no authority to make the compact, Mr. O'Connell rose, and delivered a long speech in favour of Repeal. In addition to other arguments, he contended that England herself would be served by the dissolution of this union. If Ireland were prosperous, she would be the best customer England ever had. The year before the American war broke out, England sent goods only to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* to all America; but the year after she became independent, she took 15,000,000*l.* of English manufactures. He thought that this was also a proper opportunity to deny the assertion which had been so often made, that he had traduced the women of England. With respect to that accusation, nothing, he said, would give him more pleasure than to have himself tried upon the subject by a tribunal selected from among an equal number of Chartists and Irishmen. The hon. gentleman having touched briefly upon several other topics, concluded amidst great shouting, and shortly afterwards left the meeting. After a series of resolutions, embodying the views adverted to in Mr. O'Connell's speech, and which were passed amidst much clamour, the meeting broke up.

Anti-Poor-law Meeting.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending to Parliament a public remonstrance against the New Poor-law. Before the doors of the great room were open, they were beset by a band of Chartists, who, it was said, had intended to occupy prominent situations in the room, and to frustrate by clamour and violence the objects of the meeting. In this design, it seems, they partially succeeded, and many openly avowed that it was their intention to render every public meeting, no matter on what subject, a scene of disorder and confusion, until the five points of the charter were conceded. Though they had not subscribed to the expenses of the room, they once intended to have taken into their own hands the whole management of the proceedings of the day; but this proposition was overruled by their own party. The chair was taken by Mr. Walter, who addressed the meeting, at great length, on the subject for which they had met. He was followed by several other speakers, among whom were Mr. Wakley and Mr. Duncombe, the Members for Finsbury, and the meeting ended by the adoption of a remonstrance to be presented to the House of Commons against the bill. Mr. Walter then vacated the chair, and, with the other gentlemen on the platform, quitted the room. Mr. Neesom then assumed the chair, and a Mr. Lee, who announced himself as the reporter of the *Northern Star*, moved a vote of censure upon Mr. Walter for his partial conduct in the chair. This was seconded by Mr. Boggis, and the chairmain put it to the Chartists, who received it vociferously. Mr. Neesom declared the motion to be carried, and that the meeting was dissolved. The meeting throughout appears to have been very tumultuous; many of the speeches were of considerable length, and accompanied with much violence of language.

Seizure of Spurious Tea.—Mr. E. Glover, of West Ham, Essex, has been charged before the Commissioners of Excise with manufacturing a spurious resemblance of tea, for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, and for having 2000lb. of the stuff in his possession, by which he incurred the penalty of 1000*l.* Mr. Bird, the surveying examiner of Excise, stated, that meeting the defendant with a large bag going into various grocers' shops, he stopped him, and on examining its contents found a quantity of dried cabbage-leaves mixed with burnt rye and chicory, which he was selling as Farina de Mocha; there was also a small quantity of spurious tea. In consequence of this discovery a search-warrant was obtained against him, and officers sent down to the defendant's house, where 2000lb. of sloe and blackthorn and fern leaves were found in the process of manufacture, and so much resembled the real tea as to deceive any ordinary observer. Mr. Bird said that the leaves were injurious to the public health, as well as a fraud upon the revenue. The mitigated fine of 100*l.* was inflicted, and a warrant granted for burning the leaves.

Condition of the Poor in the City.—At a Court of Aldermen, held on Tuesday, the inquest of the Ward of Farringdon Within appeared at the bar with a presentment on the subject of the state of the poor in the city of London, to which they implored the most attentive consideration of the Court. The presentment, which was of considerable length, stated that having been led, in order to avoid imposition, personally to visit the poor at their own habitations, they had become acquainted with a mass of misery and suffering of which they had never previously formed any idea, and at the existence of which they felt the most painful regret; and they were desirous that a more systematic and permanent mode of giving relief should be established than that which depends on the casual generosity of the prosperous inhabitants of the wards. The presentment, which was admitted to be of the most important nature, and requiring great deliberation, was referred to a Committee of the whole Court, for the examination of evidence on the subject.

The Tower.—In accordance with instructions given by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the eastern entrance of the Tower is now kept open daily (Sunday excepted) until seven P. M. This rule is to be observed until the 1st November, when the eastern gate is ordered to be closed at four P. M.

Burglary.—A burglary has been committed at the residence of Mr. Gompertz, Ebury-street, Eaton-square. The thieves effected their entrance at the back attic window while the family were below, though some of the servants were even in the next room. From the narrowness of the parapet and coping, and the construction of the roof, so inaccessible from the other houses, it is considered extraordinary how they could succeed in their attempt; they, however, managed to do this, and in a very short time broke open several boxes, ransacked the drawers, and absconded with considerable property. In the room they entered they forced open a dressing-case, and stole 30*l.* together with a small gold watch and other articles; from this room they entered the front attic, where one of the servants had just been dressing, stole her gold watch, gold locket, and a new silk gown, and thence descended into the back two-pair, where they broke open the servant's work-box and stole a watch. They then entered another room which they ransacked, and departed, leaving a carpet bag, ready packed to carry off, of wearing apparel, but being disturbed left it behind them. It appears that the thieves entered from the distance of 12 doors higher up in an empty house, making their entrance through the attic window.

Flight of a person on Bail.—Considerable conversation has taken place during the last two or three days in Farringdon-street and its neighbourhood, relative to Mr. Samuel Biss, a glass and china dealer, in extensive business in that street, having absconded under the following circumstances:—About two or three weeks since he was examined at Guildhall Police-office, on a charge of having committed a capital assault. After hearing the evidence, Sir J. Cowan, who presided on the occasion, expressed his opinion that the case was one which ought to go before a jury, and committed the prisoner to take his trial; but bail being subsequently offered, he was liberated on entering into his own recognizance of

500*l.*, and providing two sureties in the sum of 250*l.* each. On Saturday Mr. Biss's name being called at the Central Criminal Court, the accused did not surrender, and the Court ordered his recognizances to be estreated; since which it has become known that he has absconded, and placards have been posted on his house intimating the intended sale of his property. The accused was about to open a large house, built expressly for him in Farringdon-street, the outlay on which is stated to have been considerable. It is said that a reward will be offered for his apprehension.

Aldgate Church.—On Thursday a public meeting of rate-payers of St. Botolph-without, Aldgate, was held to receive the report of the committee, as to the liability of the lay impropriator of the tithes to repair the parish church; also to make a rate for defraying the expenses of the repairs necessary to the edifice. This church, it seems, has been closed for the last four months, being in such a state that the congregation were apprehensive that it would fall in upon them. It has since become worse, and is at present in a condition that endangers the lives of the public. The chairman said a rate would be proposed for repairing the church, to which he did not anticipate opposition, for he was sure the inhabitants had no desire to see the doors of the sacred edifice closed any longer. A rate-payer said the opinions of two legal gentlemen had been obtained, and they took opposite views of the question; but he thought there could be no doubt that the lay impropriator could be compelled to keep the chancel of the church in repair. The tithes were enormous, and had been the property of a layman since the year 1706. It was then resolved that a rate of 6d. in the pound be made to defray the expenses of the repairs, which would be about 1,444*l.*

Primrose Hill.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have, we understand, concluded an arrangement with Eton College, by which Primrose-hill will be preserved from being built upon. This place of healthful resort will therefore remain to the inhabitants of the metropolis, as one of the "lungs of London."

Accidents.—On Wednesday morning a melancholy accident occurred in the Regent's Park. It appears that the two nursery-maids of Major Macfarline, Raymond-terrace, Regent's-park, went out with three of the children for the purpose of walking round the park. On arriving at the bridge over the canal, one of them placed the youngest child on the parapet of the bridge, and was in the act of tying the strings of its hat, when the child fell backward over the bridge. The servant succeeded in grasping its leg before it disappeared, and in her endeavours to save the child she overbalanced herself, and both were precipitated into the canal. The screams of the other servant drew a number of persons to the spot, and several hurried to the waterside, but the child and nurse had disappeared. Two gentlemen plunged into the water, and after repeatedly diving, at length succeeded in bringing out the bodies; the infant was found clasped in the arms of the young woman. The bodies were conveyed to an adjoining house, close to the spot, and every exertion used to restore animation, but without effect.

Inquests.—On Saturday an inquest was held on a female infant which had been found in Hyde Park wrapped in a part of an old merino dress. A surgeon stated that he had made a *post-mortem* examination, and was of opinion that the infant had been born alive and had been dead about five days. The mother had been unattended. From the injuries done to the body, he had every reason to believe that death had been produced by violence. The jury, after consulting for a short time, returned the following verdict—"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, and the jury recommend the parish-officers to offer a reward for the conviction of the offender or offenders; and the jury are also of opinion that some alteration ought to be made in the New Poor-law Act, to compel the fathers to support their children."—On Saturday an inquest was held on Sarah Dixon, aged 79, who was burnt to death under the following circumstances:—A bookseller, of the Kingsland-road, said that on Thursday morning he was alarmed by the screams of females, coming from the almshouses of the Company of Framework Knitters, and proceding to the spot he saw a quantity of smoke issuing from one of the houses. On going in he found deceased lying on the floor, about two yards from the fire-place, in which there were the remains of a small fire. The principal part of deceased's clothes were burnt off her body, and the rest were still smouldering. There was no apparent sign of life. He extinguished the remaining fire, and a surgeon was called in, who pronounced life extinct. Deceased's daughter said she had left her mother in bed only 20 minutes before, while she went on an errand, telling her on no account to get up until witness returned. She had kept her bed for some months, but on that occasion she thought that she must have got up and dressed herself, as her clothes were found burning upon her. Verdict, "Accidentally burnt to death."—On Wednesday an inquest took place at the Elephant and Castle, on Mr. C. J. Mears, who committed suicide by hanging himself at the above hotel. Deceased, it appeared, followed no occupation, but had formerly been a clerk in the Victualling-office, and had retired upon a pension. A witness saw him last Friday—he was then cheerful; had heard that he was of excitable temperament. Some time ago deceased took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and a part of his pension was stopped by the Court for the benefit of his creditors. A relation of deceased gave evidence of some singular instances of deceased's conduct about two years ago, which went to show that he was in the habit of drinking to excess, and when in that state committed strange actions. After further evidence as to deceased's state of mind, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."—An inquest has been held on James Johnson, a conjuror and fortune-teller, who was found dead on Tuesday, in circumstances of great destitution and want. A surgeon who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body stated that death was the result of apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking of ardent spirits. There was no food in the stomach nor blood in the heart, which showed that deceased had wanted proper nourishment; in short, that it was wonderful how he had lived in his miserable room without bed or covering throughout the winter.—Verdict, "That deceased had died of apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking of ardent spirits."

Fires.—On Saturday a fire broke out in Canonbury-square, Islington. The engines were soon on the spot, and the fire, which at first threatened to prove serious, was confined to the first floor, and ultimately got under. The whole of the furniture, paintings, &c., were consumed. It is not known how the fire originated.—On the same day, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Wood, Castle-street, Leicester-square, which was fortunately soon got under, but not before considerable damage was done to the stock, building, &c.—On Monday evening the Westminster-road was alarmed by a report that Astley's Amphitheatre was on fire. Some tradesmen of the neighbourhood were called into the theatre by one of the grooms, and on going under the pit discovered some of the beams on fire. They found also that the gas was escaping from a hole in one of the pipes. They immediately got some wet sacks and applied them to the orifice, by which the flames were soon extinguished.—On Tuesday a fire broke out at Eastgate Cottage, Peckham-rye, the residence of P. Margesson, Esq., and, but for the timely arrival of the engines, the whole premises, it is supposed, must have been burned. It appears the servant was lighting a fire in the bed-room, Mrs. Margesson not having risen, and remarked to her mistress that the wood crackled very much; but no danger was apprehended, and she quitted the room. Shortly after the curtains of the bed burst into flames. Mrs. Margesson made a hasty retreat, and narrowly escaped taking fire. The whole of the furniture in the rooms where the fire originated was completely destroyed, and the building much damaged.—On the same day a large fire broke out at Knightsbridge. It commenced on the premises of Mr. Lock, cabinet and bedstead maker, at the corner of Brompton-road. The fire was early discovered, and by the prompt arrival of the engines was confined to the lower portion of the premises.—On the same day another fire broke out at Montague-place, Poplar, and was not arrested until much property was consumed.—In the course of Monday it appears no fewer than seven fires occurred in the metropolis, and the destruction of property was considerable.—A fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Lovell, Shouldham-street, Bryanstone-square. It was, however, speedily extinguished. On the fire breaking out, a person residing opposite ran over to it, when he was seized with a shivering fit, fell on the pavement, and expired. He was removed to a surgeon's, but life was extinct.—On Wednesday a serious fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in East Smithfield. It broke out on the premises of Mr. Freeman, adjoining the large sugar-house of Messrs. Church and Co., facing the boundary wall of the London Docks. It appears that the fire commenced in the lower portion of the premises, under the staircase, and was first discovered by a policeman, who at once commenced alarming the inhabitants residing adjacent, and endeavoured to rouse the inmates living in the house, but for some time without success. Just as the engines arrived, a female appeared at the window, imploring assistance. To get at her was impossible on account of the flames extending with great rapidity; and consequently the unfortunate creature, who proved to be the servant, perished. The fire was not subdued until the premises were destroyed, and great damage done to the adjoining houses. An inquest has since been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased was burnt to death at a fire which took place on the morning of the 10th of March, but whether it originated by accident or otherwise there was no evidence to show."

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—A public meeting has been held in this city for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favour of a revision of our commercial code. It was very numerously attended by leading merchants of all political opinions, and the proceedings were marked by great unanimity. The attention of the meeting was solely directed to the anomalies of the English tariff, and every extraneous topic was purposely excluded. After the delivery of a great number of speeches, several resolutions were passed, expressing the views and feelings of the assembly on the subject; the meeting did not break up until half-past three in the morning.—Capt. Andrews, late commander of the *Governor Fenner*, sailed from Liverpool for New York on Monday, and will be the first to convey the intelligence of her loss to the owners in America. Captain Andrews, desiring to have the whole affair fully discussed, had applied to the Mayor to institute an investigation, but his application proved fruitless, the Mayor representing that he had no more power to institute an inquiry than the Lord Mayor of London. Had the bodies found in the rigging of the *Fenner* been brought to Liverpool by the captain of the Birmingham steamer, an investigation would have taken place; but as it is, it is thought that there is no other tribunal to take cognizance of it but a court of law.—The agent for the North and South American Coffee-house has been nearly drowned. In stepping from his boat to get on board the *England* packet, from America, his foot slipped, and he fell into the sea. He was carried down the river by the stream for some distance, and had not a boat hastened to his aid, it is supposed he would have been lost. It seems that he was upwards of six minutes in the water, with a strong tide running.

Manchester.—On Monday the inhabitants of Liverpool-road were alarmed by an attempt to commit murder. It appears that a man named Hampson had been married for some time to a woman who kept a stall in the market, and that about two years ago she died from poison, but by whom administered had remained a mystery. At the time of her death a young woman named Bostock resided in the house as servant, who afterwards lived with Hampson, but not on agreeable terms. Within the last few days their quarrels became more frequent, and Hampson had frequently been heard to say he would murder her. On Monday night they were in a beer-house in Liverpool-road, where they had been lodging. A person named Yarwood, and another female, were in the room. About eight Hampson asked her to get him some coffee, which she refused. She was sitting near the fire-place, and he in a distant part of the room. He then, without saying a word, walked towards her, and, putting his arm round her neck, cut her throat with a razor. She was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where she still lies insensible, but alive. Supposing he had effected his design, Hampson immediately escaped, but was soon captured. When discovered he was sitting in a corner of an old saw-pit, covered with mud, and, it would appear, he had made an attempt to hang himself, for it was found that he had tied his handkerchief and one of his braces together, for the purpose of self-destruction, but the brace being old, had given way. One end of the handkerchief was still round his neck, and drawn very tight. On Tuesday he was brought up at the Borough Court, when the above facts were detailed in evidence. He was remanded until the fate of the woman was known. A certificate was handed in from the infirmary, stating that she was in an extremely dangerous state. It has been since stated that she is going on well, but not entirely out of danger.

Oldham.—The committee appointed some time ago by the inhabitants of this town to determine on the best means of avoiding the introduction of the county police, by applying for a charter of incorporation, or taking other steps, have held a meeting at the town's office; when, after a discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of a corporation, the proceedings were adjourned for two months, for the purpose of watching the progress of a bill of the Attorney-General for providing quarter-sessions in boroughs not possessed of large prisons.

Sheffield.—An accident of a serious nature has taken place at the Park Colliery. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the soap-house pit belonging to the gas company. Six individuals suffered; one was severely injured about the body, and it was judged best to convey him to the infirmary, where he lies with little hope of recovery; three others are much burnt, two slightly scorched, and one escaped without injury.

Lancaster.—We have received from a correspondent in this town an account of the discovery of a live frog found imbedded in a solid piece of coal. It appears that as Mr. R. Tomlinson, a respectable inhabitant of the town, was breaking a large coal, to his great astonishment, a fine frog jumped out of a small hollow in the centre. It was immediately secured, and, along with the pieces of coal, has been visited by great numbers of the curious. The frog is said to be a fine specimen of the genus. From the appearance of the recess in the coal, it has been concluded that it had formed the house of the frog ever since the formation of the seam. The subject, it seems, was introduced last week at the meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Natural History Society, when Dr. Lane proceeded to show that it was perfectly possible that it might have existed since the formation of the strata,—that, by its cutaneous respiration, the moisture necessary to its existence would be continually condensing on the sides of its cell, and be again used, *ad infinitum*. Mr. T. Howitt said he did not believe that either frogs or toads could exist without air or nutriment for any great length of time; indeed there had never been a case decisively proving that they were entirely devoid of air during their long imprisonment. Some conversation ensued as to the length of its existence; some coal formations being prior and some subsequent to the Deluge. Both the animal and the coal were then introduced and submitted to inspection. It was mentioned as remarkable that the frog appeared likely to live; in similar cases they generally died soon after their liberation.

Canterbury.—On Saturday two fishermen, named Rose and Maxted, residing at Beltinge, near Herne Bay, were charged with having robbed and murdered Peter Carr, one of the preventive-service men, stationed at Bishopstone, between Herne Bay and the Reculver. The depositions taken against the prisoners were to the following effect:—On Friday, Carr was entrusted with 30*l.* in bank-notes by his superior officer, with directions to take them to Herne Bay and get them cashed. Not returning home at the time expected, an inquiry was set on foot by the officer amongst the men of the station. One of them stated that he had seen Carr at a beer-shop late in the afternoon displaying the cash which he had obtained in change for the bank-notes; and that he afterwards put the money into his purse, and left the house. Upon this information the officer proceeded to Beltinge, to make further inquiries. On arriving there they found that the inhabitants had retired to rest, and in the course of their search they entered the cottage of Rose and Maxted, who lived together, and having awoke them, the former stated that he and Maxted were passing along the beach at Beltinge Bay, when they saw a man put off to sea in a boat belonging to a fisherman named Brice. They ran down

for the purpose of ascertaining who it was, but before they could come up to it the boat was afloat, and the weather being boisterous, and the night dark, they could not distinctly see who the person was, but they thought he resembled Carr. The officer entertained a suspicion that the information furnished by Rose was not true, and insisted upon searching the house. Two shirts were found in a wet state, as though just washed, and one much torn in the front. A cloth was also found near the shirts, stained with blood, and the sleeves of one of the fishermen's jackets had marks of blood also. These appearances strengthened in the officer's mind the belief that Carr had met with a violent death. A minute search was then made for the money; and though no portion of it was found the men were conveyed to the preventive station, and confined for the night. On the following morning the search was renewed, and Carr's hat was found in a field leading from Beltinge to the sea-side. The above statements having been made upon oath, the prisoners, although they strongly asserted their innocence, were remanded for re-examination. In the course of Saturday they were removed to the county gaol, but while there it was made known that Carr had returned, and gave the following account of himself:—On leaving Beltinge he made towards the beach, and being in a state of liquor, had taken a row in Brice's boat, and afterwards became insensible, and could not account for what had happened until he found himself ashore with the boat at Marsh-bay, near Margate. He then hastened to Bishopstone-station, and admitted that he had lost 5*l.*, but could give no explanation of what had become of it. An order was then sent by the magistrate for the liberation of Rose and Maxted, who were thus proved to have been entirely innocent of the crime with which they were charged.

York.—A curious discovery was made a short time since in the minster of this city of some ancient brass and silver-gilt candlesticks, salvers, &c., which had formerly been placed upon the altar. An old box attracted attention, but no key to open it could be found. It was ordered to be broken open, when the articles described presented themselves to view.

Monmouth.—A prisoner lately died in the gaol of this town whilst undergoing his sentence of solitary confinement. After hearing the evidence adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "Died of apoplexy, produced by the effect of a superstitious dread of solitary confinement."

Chatsworth.—We learn from the Derby papers that the interior of this noble mansion, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, has for a considerable period been undergoing splendid and costly embellishment. The artists have adopted the *renaissance* style, at present so popular in Paris, as their model, of which there is a fine specimen at the Princess's theatre, in Oxford-street. The walls of the drawing-rooms are painted with beautiful colours on the new embossed leather lately introduced into this country, and relieved with a profusion of gold. The library is said to be one of the finest rooms in the kingdom; it is elaborately decorated in the Etruscan style. There is a novel effect produced in this room by covering the paintings on the fronts of the pilasters, 14 in number, with plate glass, each plate 12ft. high. Connected with this princely residence is the great glass conservatory, which, it is said, has cost his Grace 80,000*l.* It has a waggon-headed ceiling, upon which repose the lofty palms, the munificent present of the Earl of Tankerville.

Newbiggin.—From recent statements it would seem that this place may now be ranked among the first of the English fisheries; the weight of haddock caught during the last four months is said to be upwards of 300 tons. Fish of all kinds are said to be so abundant that they would spoil for want of consumers, if the curing establishment recently erected did not afford the means of preserving them for sale.

Shrewsbury.—At a recent meeting of the county magistrates, it was agreed that threshing machines were implements of husbandry, and as such exempt from tolls, whether conveyed from place to place on broad or narrow wheels, and let out to hire or not; and that their not belonging to farmers did not alter the principle upon which their exemption from toll was claimed. It was at the same time agreed that the owner of any crop (at the time of its severance from the ground) is to be considered the occupier, in regard to the exemption from tolls, for the conveyance of the produce to be laid up in store by the owner thereof, the same not having been sold or disposed of. This applies to the custom of growing potatoes upon land hired for that crop only, when the occupier is not rated for the relief of the poor or other purposes, but merely charged with a rent for part of a year, for the growth of a particular crop, as potatoes.

Railways.—A coroner's inquest has been held on the body of a labourer on the South-western Railway, who came by his death in the following manner:—A fellow-labourer deposed that he was at work on the railway with deceased on Friday afternoon. The 2 o'clock up-train passed them, and a minute after the down-train passed in the other direction. Deceased was standing between the rails of the down-line. The engine knocked him down, and the train went over him. As soon as the train had passed, witness went to him and found him quite dead. Witness had cautioned him several times to get out of the way of the down-train. There was no fault on the part of the driver, as he could not have seen deceased in time to check his speed. Deceased was aware of the train being near, and told witness it was in sight. He had had nothing to drink during the day. The engine-man deposed that he was driving the train from London on Friday. He first saw deceased when about 100 yards from the Northam Water. He stopped on the line about 10 yards in front of the engine. Witness whistled and shouted as loud as he could, and reversed the engine, but within such a short distance it was impossible to stop. The wind and rain at the time were very strong, and might have hindered deceased from hearing. The train was at the time running about 15 miles per hour. The fireman under the last witness deposed that he saw deceased stop on the line 10 yards in front of the engine. He was told by the engine-man to put the break on. He did so immediately, but the distance was too short to stop. Verdict, "Accidental death."—A numerous and respectable meeting of the landowners and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Tamworth has been held, for the purpose of taking the sense of the town and neighbourhood with reference to the proposed Stafford and Rugby Railway. The chairman opened the business of the meeting by reading the requisition, and he thought the best course they could adopt would be to petition Parliament at once in favour of the bill now introduced into the House of Commons. A petition to this effect was then read: after which it was resolved that Sir R. Peel be requested to present it to the House of Commons, and to support the prayer of it by every means in his power.—An inquiry has taken place at Reading into the circumstances connected with the death of Joseph Painting, who died in consequence of an accident mentioned in our last. It appeared that deceased resided at Wantage, which place he left on Friday, taking with him some things to sell in the neighbourhood. He was very deaf, and on his return home he crossed the line of the Great Western Railway, at a spot where there was no road or footpath. At this time a train was passing along, but the engineer did not perceive him until it was too late. He, however, as soon as possible stopped the engine, the fore part of which struck deceased, and threw him off the rail. He was conveyed to the Reading station, by which time, however, he had expired. Verdict, "Accidental death."—It is stated that the Great North of England Railway will be opened for the conveyance of passengers and goods at the beginning of April, and on the 5th the mails will commence being conveyed upon it.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the London and Croydon Railway was held. From the report it appeared that during the last half-year 214,541 passengers were conveyed, whose carriage amounted to 14,292*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and that the actual balance of the cash account for the year was 7,956*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* in favour of the company. The report was adopted unanimously. — John Webb, engineer of one of the passenger trains on the line of the Northern and Eastern Railway, met with an accident on Wednesday of a very serious nature. It appears that the down-train to Broxbourne left Shoreditch on Tuesday afternoon. On its arrival near its destination, Webb, who was standing by the side of the stoker, fell off on the line, and the whole train passed over him. He was taken to the Broxbourne station, where it was found that several of his ribs were broken, and his right leg lacerated. He lies in a precarious condition.—An accident of a serious nature has occurred in the neighbourhood of Cumbernauld, by which a number of labourers on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway were dangerously injured. The premature springing of a mine, before the workmen had time to retire to a sufficient distance, was the cause of the disaster. Seven men were hurt; two severely burned and their arms broken; two had a leg broken each; the others, though much hurt, escaped without any bones broken.—Another accident, attended with fatal results, has occurred a short distance from Glasgow, on the same line. It was caused by the shooting unexpectedly a quantity of earth, by means of which a labourer was so crushed that he did not survive half-an-hour after being dug out of the fallen mass.—A few days since a man named Howlas, employed by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company, seeing a train approach, attempted to remove a hammer lying across the rails; but before he could do so, the train struck him and broke two of his ribs and the bones of his hip. His life, it is reported, is despaired of.—The works on the London and Brighton Railway are approaching completion. The Merstham and Balcombe tunnels are finished; and a small portion only of cutting remains to be excavated at the approaches. This, it is said, will be done in a fortnight, and the same time will be necessary to lay down the rails where it is not done. Mr. Rastrick, the engineer, is said to have engaged to convey a party of directors on the line from London-bridge to Hayward's Heath in the course of a month. At Clayton the tunnel is nearly finished, and the line will be completed from Brighton to the Hassocks station in June. The Vale Pool Viaduct will be an ornament to the neighbourhood. This work, with some heavy cuttings and embankments, will be the last completed; but these will all be ready, it is said, for the opening of the line throughout the entire distance by August.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A case of assault has occurred here which has produced much excitement in the higher circles. Two young gentlemen, named Arthur and Charles Foster, the latter the son of Baron Foster, have been summoned before the Police-office, to answer the complaint of Lord Massereene, eldest son of Earl Ferrard, for an assault committed under the following circumstances:—As the noble complainant, in company with his brother, was walking along Nassau-street, Mr. A. Foster came up to his Lordship, and, having touched him on the shoulders with a riding-whip, told him to consider himself horsewhipped. Mr. C. Foster then came forward, and proffered his card to Lord Massereene, who, being unwilling to enter the lists of honour with such juvenile antagonists, called on the magistrates to bind them over to keep the peace. The counsel of the Messrs. Foster attempted to justify the assault on the plea that his Lordship had written and printed for private circulation a poem, in the pages of which were to be found remarks calculated to wound the feelings of some relative of the Messrs. Foster. The counsel was interrupted by the Bench in this line of defence, and at once held the young gentlemen to bail. All the parties are nearly connected.—An adjourned inquest has been held on the body of an Italian, Dominico Garlibardo, who was found murdered in the neighbourhood of this city last week. A sailor had been taken into custody, but was at once discharged, no suspicion attaching to him. The countrymen of deceased, who had also been taken nto custody on suspicion, were released on promising to come forward when called on. It is said there is a person in charge of the police against whom a strong case has been made out, and the affair is likely to take a turn different from what it originally assumed. A butcher's boy, named O'Conner, one of the witnesses, has been committed to gaol, in consequence of the gross prevarications in his testimony, it being the opinion of the Coroner and the jury that he knew more of the transaction than he was willing to confess.—A gentleman residing in Great Brunswick-street, in this city, has received by post, from Kanturk, a living owl. The beak of the bird protruded from the letter. It is thought to be an extraordinary circumstance that it should have survived so many hours in the letter-bag; it weighed nearly thirteen ounces—the prepaid postage being two shillings and twopence.

Leitrim.—It is stated that the Grand Jury and High Sheriff of Leitrim have agreed to a petition to the Legislature, protesting against the provisions of the bill brought forward by Lord Morpeth, it being, as they consider, a virtual repeal of that portion of the act of 1829 which disfranchised the 40*s.* freeholders. The petition concludes by praying that the bill brought in by Lord Stanley, or an equivalent to it, may be passed into law.

Mountmelick.—On Friday morning, the 26th ult., as the men of Messrs. Roberts's Hibernia Foundry were proceeding to their work, the boiler of a high-pressure engine exploded, and so severely scalded and injured two men, that they expired within a few hours. One of them was driven with great violence to a distance of several yards, and received a fracture of the skull; the other fell into the ash-pit, and was scalded to death. The surgeon to the dispensary found the cases were hopeless. It providentially happened that these two men only were near the boiler at the moment, as it was customary with the workmen to assemble at the fire, previously to the starting of the engine.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of Dissenters has been convened in this city to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament to abolish the connexion between church and state, and especially the exaction of church-rates in England, and of expressing sympathy towards Mr. W. Baines, at present a prisoner in Leicester gaol, in consequence of his opposition to that impost.—The Rev. Dr. Gordon, it is said, is to be proposed as Moderator of the ensuing General Assembly.

Aberdeen.—The election of Lord Rector of Marischal College took place on Friday last, and ended in the defeat of the Hon. Fox Maule, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. After some preliminary proceedings the voices stood thus:—Majority for Sir James Macgrigor, Angus Nation, 14; Buchan Nation, 15; Mar Nation, 29. Majority for the Hon. Fox Maule, Moray Nation, 2. Majority in favour of Sir James Macgrigor, who received his education at the College, 56.

The Highlands.—The weather for the last fortnight has been highly conducive to prepare the ground for the operations of the plough, which is now being re-drawn out. The strong drought of the full sun and the slight frost of the evening have dried up the ground sooner than could have been expected from its saturated state by the storms of winter. Provender for the cattle is likely to be fully abundant, though hay has been much expended in feeding sheep-stocks during the storm. This provident attention has, however, helped to make them now appear in excellent condition, auguring well for the crop of lands. The price of horses is also on the rise. On the whole, present prospects are rather favourable.

Ayr.—A curious circumstance occurred a few days ago as a party of gentlemen were enjoying themselves with a day's coursing in our neighbourhood. The dogs were slipped at a hare, who, as a last dodge, betook herself to a rabbit-hole of rather large dimensions: the run, as well as the refuge of *puss*, took place within sight of the party, who, on coming up to the spot, commenced digging out their hare in order to have another run. This unsportsman-like conduct, however, was fated to end in disappointment; for, on working for some time, instead of a hare they came upon a fox! Reynard was secured in a bag, and is to be kept for the Ayrshire hounds on the next visit.

Miscellaneous.

Destruction of the Falls of Niagara.—The last arrival from New York brings intelligence that these celebrated Falls, so familiar to all classes of readers as one of the most stupendous phenomena of the New World, have ceased to exist, and the mighty rush of waters has assumed the character of simple rapids. The Buffalo papers contain an account of this event, from which the following are extracts:—"On Saturday, Feb. 6, about nine o'clock, were manifested the first symptoms of the great catastrophe that shortly ensued. Mr. Arnold, a citizen of the village, while waiting at the foot of the spiral staircase for the return of the boat, in order to execute an errand on the opposite side, perceived the jutting rocks which formed on the Canada side the famous sub-marine cavern to break

away and fall into the cauldron underneath. The incident itself, and its effect on the aspect of the fall, were so remarkable, that he returned to the village and communicated the facts to several citizens, and very soon a large group had collected to watch for further developments. In the course of an hour considerable masses were dislocated and thrown down. The sheet of water that before fell abruptly, almost perpendicularly, with an unbroken breast over the protruding cave, of course now shot down an obtuse angle, losing its graceful and majestic curve, but gaining in tumult and effervescence. By three o'clock, P. M., the number of spectators was augmented by many from Buffalo. Nothing farther transpired that night. Early next morning parties were anxiously gazing towards the Falls, despite the severity of the weather, expecting to see the work of disorganisation proceed. At half-past seven a wide space of the frontal bastion, near to Goat Island, within the horseshoe, fell down; and then followed effects with greatly accelerated rapidity. What was actually taking place could only be surmised, as the great confluence of water hid the immediate stage of operations from sight. But it was plain to all that the supporting fabric of the cataract was fast wearing away before the tremendous enginery. Its immemorial durability might have been owing to the strongly-intrenched rampart that had always presented its shoulder to the assailing flood; or the whole, equally compact and secure, might have been preparing for this demolition through ages of sapping, solving percolation. The angle of descent every minute diminished. At half-past eight the Biddle Tower and all the adjoining groundwork had disappeared. The tower sunk into the gulf like a subsiding wave. Shortly after, the water having made a subterraneous passage, burst through the wall of Goat Island, cumbered with masses of rock and rolled with earth, and as instantly the crust above collapsed and mixed in the wild chaos below. In rapid succession, on the Canada side of the island, mass followed mass, and the island, throughout its entire length, was chafed and narrowed down to a lean stripe, which resisted further encroachments, as if of more substantial constituents. On the British border, the wall of loose friable rock was gored and ploughed away, until the Table Rock, so much resorted to by visitors, fell down in fragments, the spiral staircase toppled, and the hotel soon followed. On the American side the great shelf is unmolested; but the water falling over is greatly diminished, it being diverted to the largely increased channel on the British side. Here the waters have a prolonged fall of nearly a mile, the plane, of course, very gentle, commencing above Goat Island, and ending below the old fording-place, the intermediate space being filled up and graduated by deposits from above. It is believed no lives have been lost."

The Intoxicating Quality of Hemp.—The people of Aleppo, aware of this fact, take advantage of it, and powder the leaves of the female plant; they then put them into wet pepper and cover them with hot ashes till a paste is formed, which they press into a cake and form into lozenges, and d[illegible]. Half a drachm of these lozenges (which they call *sheera*, and in India *Bing*) put into a pipe and smoked with tobacco is said to produce intoxication; and a few grains mixed with anything sweet, particularly figs, will, if taken inwardly, have the same effect.—*Indagator.*

Law.

Central Criminal Court.—The Loss of the Dryad.—Michael Wallace, brother to Patrick Wallace, an account of whose trial appeared in our last Number, was placed at the bar, on the same charge as his brother. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." Mr. Jervis, counsel for the prisoner, said he had two legal objections to make against the indictment. The first was, that, supposing the prisoner was an accessory to the offence charged, the Central Criminal Court had no jurisdiction to try him; as the alleged counselling and advising Capt. Loose to cast the ship away, if it took place at all, was at Liverpool, and consequently out of the jurisdiction of that court. The prisoner ought to have been tried in Lancashire. The second objection was, that the statute under which the indictment was framed said "any ship," but it had not the proviso "whether it be in his possession or not;" which omission made it questionable whether or not the owner or part owner of a ship could be indicted for destroying his own vessel. Lord Chief Justice Tindal took a note of the objections, and the trial proceeded. It lasted two days, Friday and Saturday. The evidence was in all respects the same as that adduced on the trial of the prisoner's brother. A number of witnesses proved the effecting of insurances in different offices to the amount of between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* To prove the casting away of the vessel, the mate and a seaman named Schultz were examined at great length, and their evidence went to show that the vessel was not only badly provided, but that various acts led them to believe that it was Capt. Loose's intention to destroy her. The evidence on the part of the prosecution having concluded, Mr Jarvis addressed the jury, at great length, on behalf of the prisoner; urging that it was impossible they could place the slightest reliance upon the evidence of Schultz, who admitted himself to be a perjurer; and if they did not believe his evidence, then the whole superstructure of the case was done away with. Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence. The jury, after an absence of two hours and a half, returned with a verdict finding the prisoner Guilty. Mr. Ballantine reminded the Court that there had been a point of law reserved for the opinion of the twelve Judges, and wished to know if, under these circumstances, his Lordship would pass sentence?—Chief Justice Tindal said he should pass sentence on both prisoners at once. The point of law might be argued hereafter, and if it was decided in their favour they would have the benefit of such decision.—The two prisoners were then placed at the bar, and asked in the usual form if they had anything to say why the Court should not give them judgment?—Chief Justice Tindal then addressed them to the following effect.—Prisoners, you have both of you been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen, after a full and patient investigation of your respective cases, of the offence of inducing Captain Loose to cast away the ship *Dryad*, with intent to defraud the underwriters. I am bound to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the verdicts which have been returned. Your offence is one of great enormity, particularly in a commercial country like this, where security to property sent to distant parts would no longer exist if insurances on such property were not effected, and protected by law. After some further observations the Learned Judge sentenced both the prisoners to be transported for the term of their natural lives.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Seeley* v. *Fisher.*—Mr. Jacob moved, on the part of the defendant, to dissolve an injunction granted *ex parte* on the 5th February last, whereby they were restrained from selling any copy of a number or part of a certain announced edition of *Scott's Bible*, or any future number, having upon the cover or wrapper the first announcements issued by the defendants respecting the nature and contents of such publication, and from publishing any advertisement or announcement to the effect that any edition of the said Commentary published or to be published by the defendants contained the whole of the commentary or observations of Mr. Scott, as written by him, or bequeathed to the world as the whole of the last corrections and improvements made by Mr. Scott in his Commentary. The injunction was granted on the ground that an advertisement issued by the defendants, which was alleged by the plaintiffs to be untrue, was calculated to create a false impression on the public, that an edition of Mr. Scott's *Commentary of the Bible*, which they were about to publish, and which was only a reprint of the fourth edition, was in effect the same as the fifth edition published by the plaintiffs, and that it contained all the original notes and commentaries written by Mr. Scott in his lifetime. The motion to dissolve the injunction was now made upon the joint answer of Mr. Robert Fisher and Mr. Jackson, which, after pointing out several alterations in some of the editions previously to the fourth, stated that it was a common practice in the publishing trade, when a new edition of a work was about to be published just before the expiration of the copyright, to cause slight and unimportant alterations, transpositions, and additions to be made for the purpose of acquiring a copyright in the new or altered matter, and thereby obtaining the benefit of the copyright for a longer period. Various alterations and some additions, they stated, were made in the fifth edition, which was announced by the plaintiffs to contain the author's last corrections and improvements, without disclosing to the public, either in the advertisements or the title-page, that any person other than Mr. Scott had any part in the alterations, but that they believed many of the alterations that were made were not the alterations of Mr. Scott, but of Mr. William Rutter Dawes, his amanuensis. The defendants had compared a copy of their work with the first number of the plaintiffs' new edition, published in February last, which was a reprint, as far as it extended, of the edition published in 1822, and the result of the examination and comparison, as the defendants were informed and believed, was, that in numerous instances the notes and practical observations contained in the fourth edition as they were edited by Mr. Scott were altered and varied without necessity, and without any improvement: that in many instances, sentences and parts, or members of sentences, contained in the notes and practical observations as they were printed in the fourth edition were capriciously transported into the fifth edition: that in other instances injurious omissions were found; and that in some instances the sense and effect of the notes and practical observations contained in the fourth edition were injured and weakened by the alterations which were made. An examination into these alterations had induced the defendants to believe they were made with a view of obtaining the benefit of the copyright for a longer period, according to the practice of the trade before mentioned. The defendants believing, however, that the copyright of the fourth edition had so far expired that it might be lawfully reprinted, determined to publish a new edition thereof, and in order to make it acceptable to the public, to illustrate it with engravings; and in order that it should embrace the whole of the work as it was published by Mr. Scott in his lifetime, they had printed from the fourth edition, as being the last published by Mr. Scott, and known to be entirely his own work. With this view they had issued the prospectus complained of. The answer also contained quotations from the *Life of Mr. Scott*, published by the plaintiffs, in which some extracts were given from Mr. Scott's correspondence, stating that he was not employed about the last edition, and that he had no expectation he should have had any more to do with another, and only hoped that his corrected copy would be taken to print from; and in allusion to another being proposed to be brought out, Mr. Scott said that "a young man, long an inmate with him, had been applied to to conduct it through the press," meaning thereby the fifth edition, which was published after his death, and alluding particularly to Mr Dawes. Another quotation stated that the fifth edition was fully prepared by himself for the press to the end of Timothy, and for the remainder he left a copy of the preceding edition corrected, though less perfectly, to the end of the Revelation, from which the work had been finished according to his own final directions, and in concert with his family, under the care of a person who had been his literary assistant in carrying it on, and in whom he placed entire confidence. The answer contained many of the passages from the *Life of Mr. Scott*, to show that the infirm and feeble state of his health in the last years of his life rendered it impossible for him to have made any useful additions to the fourth edition published in 1814, and that the advertisement they had published was only in effect an announcement that they intended to reprint that edition, which they contended to be the only genuine production of Mr. Scott.—The Vice-Chancellor said the only question, as it appeared to him, was, whether the advertisement issued by the defendants did not go too far. He could not but think that the expression "so that three quarto volumes may contain the whole unadulterated labours of the author, not as re-edited by a different hand and inferior mind, but precisely as the amiable and learned commentator bequeathed them to the world," could be understood to mean anything else than that they were just as he left them at the time of his death, because "bequeathed to the world" was a figurative expression, and a man could only be said to bequeath to the world that which he left. It was not possible on the defendants' affidavit to make out exactly what sort of alterations were introduced by Mr. Dawes, and what sort of alterations were introduced by Mr. Scott: yet his Honour thought it reasonably plain that there were alterations introduced by Mr. Scott. Mr. K. Bruce said it was sworn they were introduced to the extent of 400 pages.—The Vice-Chancellor: Then the paragraph in the advertisement went on to say, "inferior, therefore, to no edition of Scott's Bible in the fulness or genuine character of its contents," &c. Now, it really appeared to his Honour to be exceedingly plain that the fifth edition did contain something genuine from the hand of Mr. Scott which was not in the fourth edition; and, therefore, if this expression were taken literally as it stood, it would imply that the edition of the defendants did contain all that genuine matter, whatever it might be, which was in the fifth edition, and that, of course, would be all that was contained in the fourth edition, *plus* that which was added by the labours of Mr. Scott himself. His Honour was not now speaking of what Mr. Dawes might have added, but it did appear to him that those two lines at least did represent something which might hold out to the purchasers of the new edition published by the defendants that they were purchasing part of that which was contained in the fifth edition and was not contained in the fourth. He thought a very little alteration in the advertisement would make it quite correct.—Mr. Jacob said the point was not whether it was exactly or strictly correct, but whether it conveyed to the public mind an impression that the defendants' book was in fact the plaintiffs'. He submitted that the statement in the advertisement, that the defendants' edition was "printed from the last which the author published in the vigour of his life," made it manifest that the object was to distinguish the defendants' edition from the plaintiffs'.—His Honour said he did not think so; for if the plaintiffs meant by their own advertisements to hold out that theirs was a reprint of all Scott's work which had appeared in the fourth edition, they would have said so, and there would not have been these additional statements, which certainly did appear to his Honour to represent that they did contain the whole of what Scott did in his lifetime in the way of addition or alteration.—After some discussion on the subject of costs, his Honour said, the conduct of the defendants had been in substance wrong, and he saw no reason to prevent his treating the motion to dissolve the injunction in the ordinary way. He should therefore refuse it with costs.

Rolls' Court.—*The Guardians of the Evesham Union* v. *Smith.*—In 1839 the plaintiffs, under an order of the Poor-law Commissioners, sold six cottages, situate at Weston-sub-Edge, which had been built for the gratuitous occupation of the poor of that parish; the defendant, who is a gentleman of fortune, bought four of them for the purpose of converting them into school-houses and residences for the master and mistress. The cottages were subject to a quit-rent of 2*s.* a year to the lady of the manor, and Mr. Smith not thinking the title of the parish made out, and Miss Graves, the lady of the manor, being under age, he called on the guardians to substantiate their title. In the November following the sale, Miss Graves attained her majority, and gave up all claim to the cottages, previously to which the guardians had filed a bill against Mr Smith for a specific performance of his contract. At a vestry held at Weston-sub-Edge the parishioners agreed to pay half the costs then incurred, and Mr. Smith the remainder, he consenting to complete the purchase on receiving possession of the premises: but it appears that the pauper tenants could not be got out, and the defendant refused to take possession of the property with the trouble of proceeding against the paupers to remove them. Mr Smith filed his answer, in which he alleges, in addition to the fact of the guardians not giving him quiet possession, that they had no title. The counsel for the plaintiffs contended that the answer of the defendant had put them to great expense, and that the title was sufficient. For the defendant it was contended that as he was now ready to perform the contract on having quiet possession, the plaintiffs had failed in making out a case, and that, as the suit was hastily and improperly commenced, they should pay the costs. Lord Langdale, in giving judgment, said that he should have given the costs to the defendant in the suit had his answer merely stated the objection to be on the ground of not having quiet possession given to him. He had a right to have the houses given into his hands, unincumbered with the pauper tenantry, but unfortunately the answer contained allegations of want of title, which had put the guardians to great and unnecessary expense in proving their title, and he should, therefore, in ordering a reference to the master to approve the conveyance, order the defendant to pay the costs in the suit.

TATTERSALL'S.—The Derby betting has been confirmatory of the improvement in Rosalie and Eringo, noticed in our last. Their respective parties were eager to get on, and having failed to obtain 15 to 1, closed first with a point less, and, in subsequent bets, with a further diminution, the lowest odds taken being 12 to 1 about Rosalie, who had the call throughout, and 13 to 1 about Eringo. Coronation was backed at 15 and 16 to 1, and closed at Monday's average.

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst	Rosalie colt (taken and afterwards offered	33 to 1 agst	Duke of Wellington (taken)
13 to 1	Eringo (taken)	35 to 1	Sir Hans
15 to 1	Coronation (taken and afterwards offered)	40 to 1	Mongolian (taken and afterwards offered)
22 to 1	Knight of the Whistle (ta. and aft. offered)	40 to 1	Ermengardis
22 to 1	Camelion (taken and afterwards offered)	40 to 1	Joachim
22 to 1	Prince Caradoc (taken)	40 to 1	Gilbert
22 to 1	Paramon	40 to 1	Galaor
23 to 1	Marshal Soult	50 to 1	Morning Star
26 to 1	Ralph (taken)	1000 to 15	Hambleton
		2000 to 20	Mosque (taken)

MARK LANE, Friday, March 12.—The market is very bare of English wheat, not having received any supplies of consequence since Monday, the trade is flat at that day's currency, and the transactions of foreign have been to a limited extent during the week. Barley meets with a steady demand; peas are unaltered, and beans are declining in value. The oat trade is firm, and our currency is fully supported.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . .		53 to 64	White	60 to 63
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	29 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potatoe	23 to 26
—— Irish	Feed	18 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		40 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	34 to 40	Tick	36 to 43	Harrow 38 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . .	40 to 43	Winds.	35 to 36	Lengped 40 to 43
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	34 to 39	Grey 35 to 37

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
January 29 . . .	60 9	32 3	21 7	31 5	39 4	39 3
February 5 . . .	60 7	31 11	21 7	31 11	39 6	39 10
— 12 . . .	61 1	31 10	22 3	34 3	40 0	39 6
— 19 . . .	61 10	32 0	21 10	35 7	39 2	39 5
— 26 . . .	62 5	31 11	22 4	34 9	39 5	38 10
March 5 . . .	63 6	32 9	22 6	36 6	39 6	39 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 8	32 2	22 0	33 7	39 6	39 4
Duties . .	25 8	13 10	13 9	19 9	11 0	11 9

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Baker, Sidmouth, Devonshire, brewer.—J. Long, Churcham, Gloucestershire, butcher.—N. Turney, Millbank-street, Westminster, baker.—T. Howell, builder, Brighton.—J. Long, butcher, Bulley, Gloucestershire.—R. Webber and T. Bland, attorneys-at-law, Bedford-row.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. M. Wells, brewer, Eerkhampstead.—R. Abram, wine-merchant, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.—B. Todhunter, Mincing-lane, drysalter.—W. Annan, Watling-street, printer.—W. H. Hutchins, Whitechapel-road, linen-draper.—J. Lardner, Flagon-row, Deptford, corn-dealer.—F. Seldon and J. Mann, Old Trinity-house, Water-lane, wine-merchants.—J. Beddow and F. Berryman, Little Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, Scotch-warehouseman.—W. Knowelden, Great Guildford-street, Southwark, engineer.—T. Chamberlain, Bourn, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—H. Robson, Bourn, Lincolnshire, wheelwright.—J. H. Gandell, East Challow and Farringdon, Berkshire, brewer.—W. E. Davies, Wightwick, near Wolverhampton, coal-master.—C. Baldwin, Blockley, Worcestershire, wool-dealer.—T. S. Cave, Walmer, Kent, and Ludgvan, Cornwall, merchant.—W. T. Tidd, Liverpool, grocer.—J. Megson, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothier.—D. Morgan, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, chemist.—J. Cordingley, Wakefield, Yorkshire, ironfounder.—T. Booth, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, shoemaker.—J. Philpot, R. Marriott, and B. Berwell, coal-merchants, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire.—A. Russell, builder, Greenwich.—W. Haslam, draper, Epping, Essex.—H. Jeffery, builder, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire.—J. Pigg, carpenter, Norwich.—M. Stone, draper, Lane-end, Staffordshire.—J. Fisher, coal-dealer, Birmingham.—W. Dagdish, joiner, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Mackenzie, Inverness, merchant.—H. Crichton, Irvine, merchant.—P. S. Fraser and T. Crawford, Edinburgh, booksellers.—J. J. Smith, Edinburgh, banker.

Births.—On the 7th inst., at Boxley-house, Kent, the Lady Margaret Marsham, of a son and heir.—On the 8th inst., at Shipton-le-Moyne, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. M. Capes, of a son.—On the 10th inst., in Arlington-street, Lady Mary Stephenson, of a daughter.

Married.—At Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 27th of October last, Major Henry John Savage, Commanding Royal Engineer, and Surveyor-General in that colony, to Clara Eleonora, eldest daughter of C. A. Mylius, Esq., Her Majesty's Civil Commissioner, Seychelle Islands.—On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Mr. E. Verrill, to Mary Ann, third daughter of Mr. T. French, of Quebec-street.

Died.—On the 9th ult., Mr. J. Sadd, of Maldon, Essex, aged 65.—At his residence in New Bond-street, on the 8th inst., Mr. T. Holland, of Cockspur-street.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.
Saturday, March 13, 1847.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 12. SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, IS IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or **Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a** relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of **the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.**

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that **of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth,** the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, **yet as Gardening** is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of **plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore,** may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of **in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes** of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York [Bedford.
Mr. Caie, Gardener to the Duke of
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle [of Norfolk.
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam [Hopetoun
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon [Egerton.
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Meeson, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. [illegible], of the Botanic Garden at Glasgow
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Ingram, at Birmingham
Mr. M[illegible], at Edinburgh
Mr. Perrin, at Aigburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville [Derby
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Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. [illegible], of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. A[illegible], Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. W[illegible], of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to call the attention of Cultivators to his fine Seedling Heartsease, which gained the first prize seven times out of eight competitions at the principal Metropolitan Flower Shows. Robin Adair, 10*s.* 6*d.*; La Superbe, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Argo, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Victory, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Diogenes, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Edmonton Hero, 5*s.*; with six others at 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; the collection for 3*l.* 3*s.*; 25 fine show varieties, named, for 1*l.*—Edmonton, near London.

LECHENAULTIA BILOBA.—Plants of this beautiful Blue Lechenaultia may be had of Messrs VEITCH & SON, Nurserymen, Exeter; to whom the London Horticultural Society awarded the Large Silver Medal for a plant exhibited at the last meeting in Regent-street. (See report in GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, No. 10, p. 151.)—Price 21*s.* and 30*s.* per plant.

ALEXANDER JAMES STUART most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that his Descriptive Catalogues of Dahlias, Geraniums, and Camellias may be had on application at the Nursery, Salt Hill, near Windsor.

GROOM'S PRINCESS ROYAL PEAR.—H. GROOM, Walworth, near London, by Appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his NEW PEAR, PRINCESS ROYAL, a description of which, by Professor Lindley, will be found in the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, for January the 23rd. For the convenience of persons living at a distance he intends disposing of it in grafts, at 5*s.* each, which can be forwarded by Post; they would be better grafted on old trees, as they will then fruit much sooner. An early application is requested, as he has but few to part with. A remittance will be required from unknown correspondents. H. GROOM begs to say his Spring List of GERANIUMS and New Plants is ready for delivery.

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WILLIAM IVERY has great pleasure to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has now ready, a very superb bright Purple Verbena of the habit of V. teucroides, large spikes of flowers and very sweet scented. This variety has been greatly appreciated by many of the most influential Nurserymen and Florists in the vicinity of London.

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TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. JAMES'S DISPENSARY.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The Office of APOTHECARY in the above Institution having been declared VACANT, I beg to offer myself as a CANDIDATE. I was educated at St. George's Hospital, and have had the honour to receive testimonials, as to my qualifications for the Office, from Robert Keate, Esq., Senior Medical Officer and Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen—Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., and other distinguished Medical Gentlemen connected with that establishment; I am also a Member of the Apothecaries' Company, and my family have resided in the parish of St. George more than 100 years. Should I be successful, my most anxious endeavour will be, by assiduity and attention, to **merit your approbation, benefit the Institution, and relieve the afflicted** poor.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

10, Lower Grosvenor-place. JAMES CLARKE.

***** The Election is fixed for the 8th of April.**

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TO BE SOLD, a DARK CHESNUT PONY, between 13 and 14 hands, six years old, handsome, and fast, without a fault or blemish, and so free from vice, that a Lady or Child may ride or drive it; has never been in the hands of a dealer. Price 18 Guineas.—Apply to Mr. ATTWELL, Uxbridge Nursery, Uxbridge, where the Pony may be seen.—March 18, 1841.

TO BE LET, a Piece of Walled Garden Ground, containing about Three Roods, well Stocked with Standard and Wall Fruit Trees, situate on the borders of Easthampstead Heath, in the county of Berks. The soil is rich and peculiarly well adapted for a Nursery Ground. A small Cottage, in the immediate neighbourhood, would be let with the ground if required.

Apply to Messrs. Durrant, Stuart, and Maxwell, Solicitors, 6, Gray's Inn Square.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

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SAMUEL WIDNALL returns his sincere thanks for the rapid and unprecedented increase which for every successive year has attended his humble exertions through the kind favour and support he has received from the Nobility, Gentry, and his friends in general, and assures those who may kindly honour him with their commands that it will still continue to be his study to pursue the same system which has given such universal satisfaction, by executing all orders with fidelity and despatch. He also takes this opportunity of observing that an error has occurred in the printing of the List, with regard to his superb seedling Dahlia "Queen," it not having been exhibited at Salisbury Plain.

Grantchester, Cambridge, March 17, 1841.

KENSINGTON NURSERY, LONDON.

RICHARD FORREST & CO. beg to direct public attention to an extensive collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, which, as they are growing on a portion of their ground they are obliged to clear off, will shortly be submitted to public competition, and which are well worthy the notice of the Gentry, the Trade, and Public Companies (see Auctioneers' Advertisement). They again advert to their New Strawberry, the **Swainston Seedling, having fine, strong, well-rooted plants to offer; and to their Fruit-tree collection, which is complete with everything worth planting. They also invite attention to their collection of Camellias, and general Greenhouse Plants, Hybrid Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c. &c.**

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JAMES BLACK (late of FORREST and BLACK's, Kensington Nursery) respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has taken commodious premises in KENSINGTON TERRACE, BAYSWATER, where he will carry on the business of SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, in its several branches, and begs to assure those who may favour him with their patronage, that the utmost attention, as to correctness and despatch, will be paid to their orders.

J. B.'s Stock of Culinary Seeds has been carefully [illegible] from the best growers; so that every reliance may be [illegible] on the genuineness of these articles. His collection of [illegible] is extensive and choice in their kinds. Cultural directions are given, describing the proper time of [illegible] tender, annual, biennial or perennial, [illegible] and colour of the Flower annexed [illegible] of Amateurs in arranging their Flower-borders with regularity and elegance. In answering to Agricultural Dealers, J. B., from his intimate connexion with many of the most eminent raisers in England and Scotland, can recommend these Seeds as being perfectly true to name, and undoubted in quality.

N.B.—Catalogues of Seeds and Flower Roots will be forwarded, per post, free of expense, upon application.—Bayswater, London 1841.

SHEET WINDOW GLASS, for CONSERVATORIES, first-rate Buildings, &c.—Crown and Sheet Window Glass Warehouse, 89, High Holborn, London.—CLAUDER and HOUGHTON beg to direct the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public, to their Sheet Window Glass, which, on account of its thickness and moderate price, is particularly suited for Conservatories, Garden Frames, and all purposes where strength is required: and may be used in long lengths, without increase of price, or liability of breakage by hail or trivial accidents. The superior qualities of Sheet Glass are highly recommended for first-rate Buildings, Shop Fronts, &c.; and when polished is a cheap and excellent substitute for Plate Glass. Crown Window Glass of the best manufacture. Fluted Glass, which serves as a Blind, without obstructing the light.

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D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

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JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial; and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required. Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green, Essex, has also permitted J. Drake to mention, that on a vinery erected for him in May last, from a design of Mr. Paxton's, and which was glazed by J. Drake with glass 44 inches long, not a single pane has been broken by the late sudden changes in the weather, and that it has in all other respects most perfectly answered his expectation. Mr. Allcard has also kindly permitted him to state that the vinery may be viewed upon application to his gardener, at his residence as above; and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Royal Botanic	8½ P. M.
	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.

SOME weeks since (p. 83) we examined the principles of a mode of heating promulgated by Mr. Penn through the *Gardener's Magazine*; and we did so in consequence of certain circumstances that had come to our knowledge. This notice has produced us three classes of correspondents: the first simply abusive,—the second remonstrating against an alleged unfairness in our criticism,—and the third thanking us for the exposure of the system, and only regretting that it was not given sooner. To the first we have no answer to return; the third requires none; to the second class we now proceed to address ourselves.

Notwithstanding the objection that has been taken to our alleged unfairness in explaining Mr. Penn's system by reference to his original plan, instead of his most recent modifications of it, and our great respect for some of those who have urged this upon us, we must take the liberty of persisting in our course—for this simple reason, that it will enable us the most readily to determine what Mr. Penn's principle really is. If we examine this gentleman's plan attentively, we shall find that it is intended to attain the following ends: 1st, to convey warmth to a greenhouse by means of hot air, and not by radiation; 2d, to heat the fresh air before it is introduced into the house; 3d, to obtain a circulation by placing the hot-water pipes at the back of the house in a chamber communicating by means of drains with the front of the house, and by means of tubes with the upper part; the apparatus thus arranged being assumed to throw all the heated air into the house through the apertures of the hot-water chamber at the back, to suck all the cold air out by the apertures in front, and thus to agitate the whole atmosphere and to bring the heated air downwards to the level of the floor.

To originality in the first point Mr. Penn makes no claim; on the contrary, it is expressly disclaimed. For effecting the second purpose, a method at least as efficient was published in the year 1824 by Mr. John Hayward, a well-known writer upon horticulture; a contrivance called "Forman's pit," of which some account is to be found in the *Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. iii., p. 385, was invented with a view to the same end, and is in many respects very like Mr. Penn's arrangements; and finally, Mr. Williams of Pitmaston, many years ago, by means of a vaulted drain, conveyed a current of fresh damp air into his greenhouse from the surface of a small stream of water. To obtain a motion in the atmosphere by heating at the back and forcing warm air downwards, is, then, in Mr. Penn's contrivance, the real point which we have to consider.

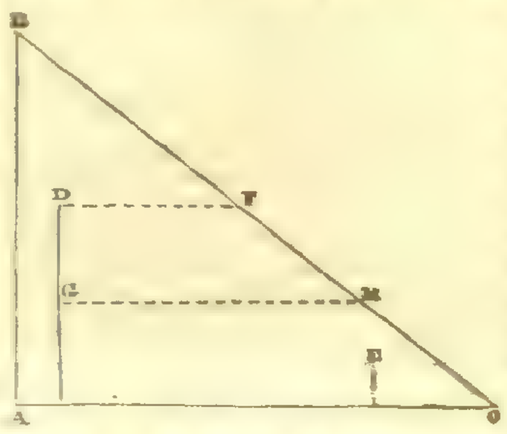
It is to our minds quite clear, from all that we have seen or heard of this invention, that everything is subordinate to that end. For this purpose the hot-water pipes were, in the first instance, placed in a back shed; and for the same reason they are now buried in the floor, beneath tubes rising up the back wall. It is no doubt true that the length of the tubes varies; but in a plan of a house of this kind given by Mr. Loudon in a number of the *Suburban Horticulturist*, published only six weeks ago, the hot-air tubes reach within one-fourth of the whole height of the back wall.

This method, we have asserted, cannot answer, even if the excessive heating power required by Mr. Penn were granted. Of course we do not mean to say that by no modification of it heat enough could be procured; but that no modification consistent with the principle above explained will render it efficient, we firmly believe. If modifications are introduced inconsistent with that principle, the method is no longer Mr. Penn's, and the argument is shifted to other ground.

At the Marquis of Ailsa's, at St. Margaret's, the houses have been thus fitted up by Mr. Penn himself. In the early vinery there were four 4-inch hot-water pipes along the back; these not furnishing heat enough, holes 18 inches long and 10 inches wide were cut over them alternately with the hot air tubes, which were also shortened 14 inches; and then, when it was found that the new arrangement neutralised the effect of the old apparatus, two other hot-water pipes were carried along the front of the vinery: thus six 4-inch pipes were employed to heat the house, and they failed to do so. In a greenhouse, the plants in front were frozen, although the sashes were covered with mats, the difference in the temperature of the front and back being as much as 10 deg., although the whole width of the house is only 14 feet. Finally, in a small plant-stove with eight (!) pipes at work, the temperature could not be raised above 59°, the external air being 24°. This was on the 22d Dec. 1840, when the intense cold of last winter had not set in.

A small range of houses was fitted up at Roehampton for Sir Charles Ogle. For this purpose four 4-inch hot-water pipes were sunk about 9 inches below the back path, and were made to communicate with tubes 12 in. by 5 in. in aperture, and 5 ft. high. After several trials it was found that the highest temperature ever obtained was 50°, the temperature of the external air being 34°; in the central part of the range, which is 15 feet wide, it was not possible to exclude frost, there being a difference of 15° between the back and front; and it was found necessary to introduce a common stove, which was still standing with its chimney through the roof when our informant visited this place on the 15th of last February. The reason of this may, we think, be explained without much difficulty.

Let the triangle A, B, C, represent a section of one of Mr. Penn's houses; let D be the point of ingress of hot air, and E that of egress of cold air. It is assumed by Mr. Penn that the hot air will rise to B and then descend to E in consequence of the sucking force exerted at A; but this evidently did not happen in the houses of Lord Ailsa and Sir Charles Ogle, and, we believe, never does happen in the way that is supposed. What we conceive really to take place is this: the heated air accumulates near the point B, or in the upper part of the house B, D, F, where it loses its heat with a rapidity proportionate to the cold of the external air, and it only settles downwards as it cools, forming in the lower part of the house, G H, a cold bed, which feeds the aperture E. If this be so, it is obvious that the difficulty of heating such a house by Mr. Penn's method will be in proportion to the height of the aperture D, and in very cold weather will be impossible.



It may be alleged that, notwithstanding this, the apparatus does its work well in some cases; and that of Mr. Barchard's house, of which an account was given in our last Number, and Mr. Crowley's letter, published to-day in our Home Correspondence, may be thought to prove it. But in Mr. Barchard's case, the objectionable part of Mr. Penn's plan is got rid of; and moreover the accumulation of cold air in the lower part of the house is prevented by the heat of the tan-pit. And in Mr. Crowley's, as we learn from sections obligingly furnished to us by that gentleman, there is also a tan-pit in two-thirds of the range of houses, to say nothing of four 4-inch hot-water pipes to heat small houses from 9 to 15 feet wide. In like manner, in the houses of Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth, the apparatus is in action in connexion with other sources of heat. These houses are 16 feet broad; one, an early vinery, has a flue, *four* 4-inch pipes in *front*, and the fermenting litter of a mushroom bed besides; another, which has only four 4-inch pipes along the back, was, when our informant saw it, what is called a cold-house, being filled with Primulas, Stocks, and plants of that description; the third, employed as a pinery, has *four pipes and a flue at the back, two other pipes in front, and is assisted by the tan of the pit*; the front pipes were added, as we are informed, because the back pipes would not heat the house. Now it would be just as extraordinary if such a heating power as this, applied to a house 16 feet wide, should not be sufficient to keep up the temperature as it would be if Mr. Wilmot, who is one of the most skilful gardeners in Europe, did not maintain his plants in high health. But is it worth any man's while to incur such an expense for such a purpose? That is the question.

We shall greatly regret to find that these or any other observations of ours have given pain to Mr. Penn, who, we have no doubt, is himself convinced that his mode of heating is a good one; but one of the first objects within our view when we established this journal was, to guard the public against being misled by extravagant encomiums upon inventions of doubtful value. The encomiums passed upon the system in question have been perfectly ridiculous; and we cannot consent to sacrifice our pledges for the sake of being good-natured. We hear it asserted, but we know not whether on good authority, that some gardeners have lost their places in consequence of not being able to manage Mr. Penn's apparatus. Can this possibly be true?

IT is with great satisfaction that we are at length enabled to announce upon authority that Sir W. J. Hooker has been appointed to the charge of the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew. We trust this wise step will be accompanied by such other changes and improvements in this important establishment as will ensure its efficiency, and prove that the ill-advised plan of destroying it, last year entertained by certain gentlemen connected with Government, was never approved of by her Majesty's responsible advisers. This event causes a vacancy in the Chair of Botany in the University of Glasgow.

ON ROOT-GRAFTING.

MR. KNIGHT was the first who ascertained the possibility of grafting scions on pieces of the roots of the same or some allied species with success. When he made his experiments on this subject known to the Horticultural Society some thirty years since, it was looked on merely as an interesting fact in vegetable physiology. Subsequently, however, the practice began to be extensively employed in the nurseries to multiply rare plants or such as are difficult to propagate by the more ordinary means, such as Combretum purpureum and so forth.

The practice of increasing rare plants by root-grafting is now so well understood among gardeners, that whenever any difficulty occurs in propagating a new or scarce plant by the ordinary modes, the gardener first ascertains the natural order to which the "new-comer" belongs, and then takes the roots of the nearest allied plants he can find, on which he grafts the shoots of his new plant with as much confidence as he would the apple on the crab, and generally with as much success: hence one good reason out of many why gardeners and all horticulturists should study the affinities of the vegetable kingdom; and hence, too, one practical illustration of the advantages of the natural over the Linnean or any other artificial system.

Mere propagation of rare species is, however, by no means the only object to which this mode of grafting can be advantageously applied: another and a still more important one is, that by its means we gain one grand step in preventing canker in fruit-trees—perhaps the surest step of any that has yet been thought of.

We all know that certain plants prefer particular soils and dislike others, but no one can tell the reason. When a young fruit-tree shows symptoms of premature decay or canker, the fault, or rather the misfortune, is ascribed in nine cases out of ten to the subsoil; but this is a hasty conclusion. The worst garden or orchard soil in the kingdom produces some healthy tree; and if only one, why not more of the same species or variety?—simply because there is only one of the stocks used in this instance which prefers that particular soil. Now, if we take pieces of the roots of this particular stock and graft on them, we may reasonably expect that, other circumstances being favourable, they will produce trees as vigorous and healthy as their parent stock on that particular soil, though they might refuse to do so on soil which we would think more propitious for them. This disposition in trees cannot be scientifically explained; practically we can easily account for its effects. Apples and pears are grafted on seedling stocks from the seeds of the wild crab—or, what is oftener the case, from seeds of the common apples and pears, which can be more readily procured. Now seedlings of the apple and pear—indeed seedlings of all sorts, however truly they may perpetuate species in the eyes of the botanist, are well known to differ from their parents and among themselves in constitutional peculiarities, and it is not too much to say that there are as many different kinds of stocks—that is, different constitutionally—for apples and pears in one nursery, as there are different soils in the kingdom to plant them in: this at once explains why a few trees in an orchard are growing vigorously, while all the others are cankered or showing signs of premature debility. We may plant, hoe, and drain our soil as we may, but nature only provides the suitable stock; and when we meet with even but one tree which flourishes in a particular soil, we need not be afterwards at a loss for stocks to suit that soil. I have occasionally acted on this principle for the last dozen years with fruit-trees in general, and with other plants. The subject occurred to me forcibly last week: I went to procure a grape-vine for a gentleman close by; his garden was only a few feet above the level of a river which ran close by the side of the garden—the soil a light black sandy texture of no great depth, with a shingly loose gravel for subsoil. All his apple-trees except one were re-grafted lately with no sign of success; the excep-

tion was a healthy-growing apple-tree, apparently about 15 years old, and the stock outgrew the graft considerably. I advised the gentleman to cut off pieces from the extremities of such of the roots of this tree as he could find about the size of his thumb, or perhaps larger, and about 10 to 15 inches long; to graft these by his fireside if he chose, and then to plant them in a shady situation, placing the grafted part with its ball of clay just within the soil. I am satisfied a great variety of apples will be healthy on such stocks in this soil, and I recommend the plan generally. I am satisfied that one half of all the incidental causes of disease in grafted and budded trees may be traced to the constitutional peculiarity of the stocks on which they are worked.—*D. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart., Shrubland Park.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No IX.

The principal sowings for this month having been made, there will now be a little spare time to attend to the parts of the gardens which were occupied by the winter and spring crops, such as Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, &c. The stems of the latter should always be taken up when the heads are cut for use, and with the outside leaves carried to the pig-sty; but the Sprouts and other kinds of Broccoli may be prolonged after they begin to run to seed, by taking up the stumps and stowing the best of them closely together in a spare corner, where they will produce greens for the family until the first crop of Cabbages is fit to cut. The space which they filled may then be manured and dug, so as to be ready by the time it is wanted for other crops. In determining on the fitness of certain parts of the garden for particular crops, it ought to be borne in mind never to plant or sow the same kind of vegetable twice following in one situation. A change is necessary, and the cottager who adopts this plan, and studies to have his ground regularly cropped in rotation, will find it to his advantage. Give a look to the early Potatoes, as there is still danger of their being injured by frost; a little earth should be drawn to the rows, so as to cover and protect the stems that may be making their appearance. In the course of the week a few more Lettuces and Radishes should be put in to succeed the former sowing: and in a warm spot it might not be amiss to sow a little Celery. Ground should likewise be prepared for a sowing of early Dutch Turnips, which delight in a moderately rich soil, and are always better flavoured when the manure has been dug in the previous autumn. Where this was the case, the only thing now to be done is to freshen the ground by digging it very shallow, then sow the seeds broad-cast and cover them with the rake, or tread them in lightly and level the ground afterwards with the rake. In some parts of the country we have seen various herbs carefully cultivated by cottagers, and used by them as substitutes for tea. Among these may be mentioned Sage, Balm, Mint, and Pennyroyal, for which a small space may be prepared in a corner of the garden to contain a bed of each, and one or two others equally useful, such as Chamomile, Thyme, and Marjoram. With the exception of the latter two, which are annually raised from seed sown about this time, the whole may be easily procured and readily propagated—the Sage and Balm by cuttings, and the others by division of the roots. These are to be planted in rows six or eight inches asunder, and the Sage and Balm a foot or 18 inches apart each way.—*M. E. H.*

KITCHEN-GARDENING.

In kitchen-gardening there are many things to consider besides the quantity of seeds required for a given piece of ground, and the proportion that one kind of esculent may bear to another. These, indeed, will vary with seasons, soils, the taste of individuals, and other circumstances, as was stated at page 132. We now offer our readers some observations by another correspondent on this branch of gardening, with a view to show the rotation of cropping, and some other points connected with it.

Kitchen-garden crops may be divided into three sections: 1. *Perennials*, which last more than one year; 2. *Rotation* crops, most essential for the use of the kitchen; and, 3. *Secondary* crops, of short duration, such as salads, which have no regular stations, except in borders and other vacancies between crops. In all these there are two useful rules to observe: namely, that it is better to thin a crop, than to find a crop too thin for want of seed, and never to put off for the morrow what can be done to-day: on this point more fail than from any other cause.

Perennial crops consist of Asparagus, Rhubarb, Artichokes, Horse-radish, Sea-kale and Perennial Herbs, such as Mint, Sage, and Thyme. All these should have a permanent place for at least some years, and those that require covering with dung for forcing should be placed as near as possible together. With these crops nothing more is necessary than to make the ground rich and to plant them at the proper season where they are to remain. Where Strawberries are not used for edging the divisions of the kitchen-garden, Parsley, Thyme, and other pot and annual herbs may be used for that purpose, which in such cases will be a saving of ground.

Rotation crops consist of those most required for culinary purposes, such as Peas, Beans, French Beans, Broccoli, Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, Parsneps, Beet, Onions, Savoys, Spinach (winter) and Winter Greens, Celery, Cauliflowers, Leeks. Peas and Beans should be sown from February to June; the first crop of Peas will be clear for early Broccoli in the end of June, and for the other seasons until September for later Broccoli, Savoys, Borecole, Brussels sprouts, Collards, or Coleworts, and Spring Cabbage; this crop should have a slight coat of manure. Broccoli ground will be cleared of early sorts by winter, and should be ridged up all winter for a crop of Carrots, which should be sown as early as possible; the later Broccoli, Colewort, Sprouts, &c., will make way by April or the beginning of May for Beet, Parsneps, Scorzonera, and Salsafy. Carrots, Beet, and Parsneps will be clear in the beginning of November, when the ground must be again ridged up for winter, and have a good coat of dung, ready for Cauliflowers, Onions, Garlick, and Shallots; the two latter being planted in November, and also the principal crops of Turnips sown in the end of March and April. Cauliflowers, Onions, and Turnips will be clear from July to September; the Cauliflowers and Shallots, &c., in July,—for autumn Spinach and Endive; the Onions for winter Spinach, and the Turnips for spring Onions, Winter Lettuce, and other secondary crops. Spinach, Endive, and Spring Onions will be clear by the end of May for Savoys, Winter Greens, Red Cabbage, Cauliflowers, and Leeks, all of which require a moderate coat of manure. Savoys, Winter Greens, Red Cabbage, &c. will be ready for early Potatoes in April and May. Potatoes will make way in July and August for Turnips, Spring Cabbage, late Broccoli, and such crops, if wanted. Turnips, Cabbage, Broccoli, may be cleared in May for Celery and Cardoon-trenches—if all the ground is wanted; but if not, the Cabbage may be allowed to remain for sprouts during all the summer. The intermediate spaces between the trenches may be planted with Lettuce or any other secondary crops; dung must be given for Celery of course. Celery and similar crops will in part make way in autumn, when the ground should be ridged up for winter, and the remainder as soon as the entire crop is clear; the ground will then be ready for French Beans, Scarlet Runners, Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, and Tomatos, in the end of April or beginning of May. French Beans will be clear by November, when the ground should be again ridged up all winter to be ready for Peas and Beans, as at first begun. This will make eight or ten years between the return of the principal crops to the same place, and by judicious management of the secondary division among the rotation crops every space of ground between one crop and the other may be occupied to advantage during the intervals of cropping.

The following shows the order of rotation:—1. Peas and Beans; 2. Broccoli, Savoys, Winter Greens, Collards, Spring Cabbage; 3. Carrots, Parsneps, Beet, Scorzonera, and Salsafy; 4. Onions, Cauliflowers, Turnips; 5. Spinach, Spring Onions, and other secondary crops; 6. Savoys, Broccoli, Winter Greens, Red Cabbage, Leeks; 7. Potatoes; 8. Turnips, Cabbage, Broccoli; 9. Celery; 10. French Beans, &c.

Secondary crops are those of the shortest duration, such as Lettuce, Radishes, small Salads, annual Herbs, and very early Peas and Beans (sown in November), very early Cauliflowers, very early Turnips, and early Potatoes, all of which will require a warm south border.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. VI.

Carbonic acid gas is produced in large quantity by the breathing of animals. A constant supply of fresh air is requisite for the support of life, and we know that if an animal is prevented from breathing or inhaling fresh air, it will very soon be suffocated. The chemical action which goes on in the lungs of an animal is just the reverse of that which takes place in the organs of plants: in this case carbonic acid gas in the air is decomposed, and the carbon which it contained is appropriated by the plant; whilst in the lungs of an animal carbonic acid is formed, as the oxygen of the air is found, on being expelled from the lungs, to have combined with carbon and become converted into carbonic acid gas. In fact, the process of breathing is very similar to that of combustion, the same results being produced in either case.

Carbonic acid gas is called an acid, although it certainly is not acid or sour to the taste, like vinegar, and the other common acids we are acquainted with: it will, therefore, be proper, before proceeding any further, to explain why it is called an acid, and in fact what is meant by that term. There exists in nature a numerous class of substances which are called bases; amongst which are potash, soda, lime, and other caustic substances. Now an acid is a substance that has a strong affinity for these bases, and which in combining with one of them forms a neutral compound. Some acids are exceedingly sour, and very corrosive substances, like oil of vitriol and aqua fortis; but when poured upon a base, such as potash or soda, they combine with it directly, and both the acid and the base lose their caustic and corrosive qualities. These compounds of acids and bases are usually called salts, or saline compounds; and are very numerous, as there are many acids and many bases. Although carbonic acid, being a gas, is not perceptibly sour to the taste like the strong acids just mentioned, it nevertheless combines with bases, and in so doing destroys or neutralizes their caustic properties; but as it has a far less powerful attraction for bases than most other acids have, it is very easily expelled from compounds containing it by the action of another acid, which seizes upon the base and sets the carbonic acid gas at liberty.

We have already spoken of the conversion of chalk into lime by heat, in which process the chalk is decomposed, certain matters being expelled or driven off, and the lime left caustic. Chalk is a compound of carbonic acid gas and caustic lime, together with a quantity of water, and is called a carbonate of lime. The carbonic acid is combined with the lime by so weak an attraction, that heat alone is sufficient to expel the acid, together with the water which the chalk contains. If a piece of chalk is put into some vinegar, or indeed into any sour liquid, it will be decomposed, and the carbonic acid will bubble through the fluid until the vinegar or other acid is fully combined with lime, and its acid powers entirely neutralized. In consequence of this gas being rather heavier than common air, it frequently collects in caverns, cellars, and other similar situations, and often occasions serious accidents, suffocating those who unfortunately enter the places thus filled with carbonic acid. Its presence in such places in the air, in any quantity, may always be easily ascertained by letting down a lighted candle into the well or cellar: if the candle continues to burn, we know that there is enough oxygen present to support the life of an animal; and if the candle is extinguished we are certain that the place is full of carbonic acid gas, and therefore that it must not be entered until the heavy carbonic acid is dispersed by proper ventilation. Carbonic acid is also evolved in large quantities during the process of fermentation, and occasions the prickling taste and effervescence of cider, bottled ale, and other liquors. Common ale is allowed to ferment in open vessels, so that the carbonic acid formed during that process is all dispersed; but bottled ale being confined in close vessels before its fermentation is completed, the carbonic acid evolved subsequently is pent up in the liquor and escapes from it in innumerable small bubbles when the cork of the bottle is removed.

Carbonic acid then is constantly being formed in several different ways: it is evolved during the combustion of all substances containing carbon, during the respiration of animals, during the decay of almost all vegetable and animal substances, during the process of fermentation, and is likewise in many situations naturally given out by the earth in large quantities. To counterbalance all these sources of increase there is only the power of plants already mentioned of decomposing it, by abstracting its carbon and setting free the oxygen again.

Although when carbon burns in the air it only combines with oxygen, it can also, under some circumstances, combine with nitrogen and hydrogen. Thus when vegetable matters decay under water, we find that a gas is given off in bubbles which consist of hydrogen and carbon, and is therefore called carburetted hydrogen. This gas is, as may be supposed, inflammable; burning in the air with a tolerably bright flame, and forming, by the combustion of its two elements, water and carbonic acid. This gas is found in very large quantity in coal-mines, where it is called fire-damp, and occasions violent explosions when a light is incautiously brought into a mixture of this gas with common air. There are also many other compounds of carbon and hydrogen, in which different quantities of the two elements give rise to a great variety of different substances: one of the most important of these is the common coal gas used for lighting the streets, which differs from the fire-damp of mines in containing rather more carbon.—*E.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Penn's Heating.—I have been waiting in expectation that some abler pen would have undertaken the task of refuting the arguments you have advanced in your leader of the 6th ult., against the excellent and economical mode of heating forcing-houses invented by Mr. Penn. In the concluding paragraph you admit that you "are aware some modifications have been introduced since the glowing panegyric pronounced upon it by the *Gardener's Magazine*," and yet you give a section and description of a house erected upon a plan which Mr. Penn has *essentially* altered and improved; and upon these erroneous data you endeavour to write down a system of warming and *ventilating* hot and green houses, which I believe to be better than any other—combining as it does great economy of fuel, facility of admitting fresh air, which becomes warmed in the hot chamber before it enters the general circulation, and the great ease with which any required degree of moisture may be created. I will not trespass upon your valuable space at any length, but as a few facts are worth many arguments, I will endeavour to give you briefly the results of my experience as to the practical details of Mr. Penn's system. I have had in work about 12 months a fruiting-house for pines, 60 feet long by 12 feet wide—a greenhouse, 40 feet by 15 feet wide; and a succession pit 40 feet by 9 feet wide; all of proportionate height, and containing an area altogether of between 13 and 14 thousand cubic feet. They are supplied by one boiler containing about 400 gallons, having connected with it nearly 500 feet of 4-inch pipe. The houses have been kept during the whole of the late severe weather at about the following temperatures respectively: 70°, 60°, and 45°, with but slight variation; and the difference of temperature in the fruiting-house has varied from 2° to 4° between the back and front. The gardener has had no occasion to attend on the premises at the *coldest period* during 7 hours of the night, and has generally been absent 9 and 10 hours; the fruiting-house being left at 70° to 72°, and opened in the morning at from 64° to 66°, the others in proportion. The quantity of fuel consumed from Oct. 1st to the present time has been about 12 cwt. of Welsh coal (the Graigola) per week, at a cost of 32s. per ton delivered, or about 2s. 9d. a-day for the whole. I have only further to add that I trust you will publish the above statement of facts, and I now leave this valuable invention to work its way into general estimation; a result which I doubt not will be obtained when its merits are dispassionately considered and its many advantages fully tested by practical men.—*C. S. Crowley, Broad Green Lodge, Croydon.*

Steam for Mushrooms.—In an article published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 13th of February last, Mr. John Mearns requests all who have had any experience in growing mushrooms by aid of steam, to correspond with you. I therefore transmit you a statement of facts which have come under my observation, with a few remarks thereon:—My mushroom-house is a small back shed, 10 feet by 11 feet, open to the roof. At one end is situated the heating and steam apparatus, which consists of a fire-place, with a flue 4 feet in length to conduct the smoke to

an adjoining chimney; over the fire is placed a 10-gallon boiler, open at the top, with a moveable lid, and a tap to supply it with water from a cistern in an adjoining shed; in the morning, the boiler being filled with water, I put a little fire under it, which soon causes it to boil. The house is soon filled with a mild sweet steam, which I generally keep up for two successive hours. In the evening a similar process is observed: a mild and uniform temperature is thus produced, generally ranging from 55° to 60° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and an atmosphere saturated with moisture, in which the mushrooms thrive vigorously. I have thus produced weekly, (from the 10th of November up to the present time,) upon a surface of 8 square yards, at an average, four large dishes of fine mushrooms, some of them measuring 23 inches in circumference, and thick and fleshy in proportion. I was led to adopt the use of steam from my beds requiring to be watered very often; and in doing so many of the small mushrooms were destroyed, but watering is now quite dispensed with; the steam coming in contact with the cold surface of the beds is rapidly condensed, and a copious supply of moisture is thus obtained. But let it not be supposed that I mean to infer that mushrooms equal to mine have not been produced without the aid of steam, or at least steam applied upon the same principle. That mine have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, or anything like what I have been able to produce without the aid of steam, is certainly true; yet, circumstances, of which I am ignorant, may have favoured my experiments. That a humid atmosphere is an essential point in the artificial cultivation of mushrooms, no one who has watched them in their natural haunts will deny; but as to the best mode of producing that atmosphere artificially, is a question not so easily solved. The old system of heating by smoke-flues appears a most improper one, from its tendency to rob the air of the moisture suspended in it. The system of heating by the circulation of water in closed pipes is an improvement, but is also exceptionable for the same reason or some other acting very like it. Corbett's mode of circulating hot water in open gutters appears to me to be the best yet adopted, from its throwing off moisture in proportion to the volume of heat, and of this system I boast of mine being a miniature representation. I consider that a moist, stagnant atmosphere is more injurious than a dry one; but steam with a free circulation of air has produced the best and most uniform temperature for the growth of mushrooms.—*S. H., Crumpsall, near Manchester.*

Mastich instead of Putty.—Mr. Falconer states that he has used this substance at Cheam for several years, for various purposes, such as repairing the decayed parts of window-sills, and puttying squares of glass: so satisfactory has been the result of glazing three lights of a cucumber frame, that in future all are to be glazed with it. It is not quite so cheap as putty, but far superior to it in durability, and in adhesiveness to the wood and glass. When used, it is merely moistened with boiled linseed oil, and painted over after glazing.

Kyanised Timber.—Mr. Aitchison, gardener at Crumpsall House, cannot agree with Mr. Tillery's remarks p. 117, on Kyanised timber being injurious to the growth of mushrooms; he says his house was fitted up two years ago with properly-prepared timber, and that the mushrooms in contact with it are as good as those that are not—many are coming through the bottom between the spars. [This is not much in favour of the preservative properties of Kyan's process, whose supposed merits have been always considered to consist chiefly in keeping off the attacks of fungi.]

Nelumbium speciosum.—When *Nelumbium speciosum* is well grown, some of its majestic leaves will attain a circumference of 5 feet, and be of a beautiful rich dark green colour; these, together with its magnificent pink flowers, form a contrast not easy to be paralleled. No plant is of easier culture, the only difficulty being to make it flower. Some plants may be seen growing luxuriantly year after year, without ever producing one single bloom. If, however, the following method be adopted, it will be found to answer well, for it has been practised with success for many years. The Nelumbium may be easily increased by seeds or by division of the root; the latter plan I much rather prefer, as less trouble attends it, and the plants get sooner into a flowering state. The best time for performing this operation is in February, and the first year it should be grown in a much smaller vessel than the one it is finally to be planted in; the tub or cistern, as it may be, in which it is to be flowered, ought not to be less than 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. The soil should be two-thirds rich light loam, one-sixth leaf-mould, and one-sixth of old rotten dung, which should be well mixed, and the tub filled with it to within 9 inches of its surface. The roots may then be placed in the soil to the depth of 3 inches, and immediately afterwards fill the tub to its surface with water, taking care that it is always lukewarm, and never suffered to sink far below the tub's surface. The heat by night, during the spring months, should not be lower than 65° to 70°, and from that to 80° during the day. In the summer the temperature should be about 75° by night, and from that to 90° during the day. When the foliage decays, in autumn, water should be withheld; but care must be taken not to let the soil get too dry, because the roots are more apt to rot when the mould is dry and parched than when it is kept in a moist state. In this manner the root should be kept until February, when it should be again replanted into fresh soil, as before directed; for if allowed to remain two seasons in the same soil, it is almost certain not to flower the second year.—*C. E., Feb.* 26, 1841.

Dahlia Protector.—Among the numerous contrivances for protecting Dahlia-blooms from injury which I have noticed, that which appears to answer the purpose most completely is the basket-shade, of which the accompanying sketch is a representation; it effects all that is necessary—it shelters the flowers in stormy weather, and it protects them from the scorching mid-day sun; these objects are attained without depriving the flower of light and air, which are essential in bringing to perfection the beautiful and intense colours of the Dahlia. This protector is made of wicker-work, and consists of an inverted shallow basket, to which is attached a tube made of the same material, through which the Dahlia stick is passed, and a peg being inserted between the stick and the tube, it is firmly secured at any height required. It measures 12 inches diameter in the widest part, and is 3½ in depth. From its being made of so light a material, and from its simplicity of construction, it is not easily displaced or put out of order, and the flower not being confined within anything, is less liable to be damaged by coming in contact with any substance that would injure the petals. It requires to be painted to preserve it from decay, and if the outside be made green, and the inside white, the appearance of them would not be disagreeable, and the insects lurking inside would be easily perceived.—*C. F.*

Hot Water as a Bottom-heat for Pines.—Mr. Sellers agrees with Mr. Saul respecting the utility of hot water as a bottom-heat for pines, p. 133. He adopted it about nine months ago, and has cut from the fruiting-house since Christmas Queen Pines from 2lb. to 4lb. weight, and now has a good prospect of cutting fine fruit this season. From the same house he had cucumbers the last week in December, and might have cut them for a longer time, but he required the boxes for another supply, which is now showing fruit. Mr. Sellers is not of opinion that tan may be dispensed with, though he thinks old will do as well as fresh to plunge the pots in. If tan is not to be used, he says a substitute will be required; and sifted coal-ashes might answer the purpose, and would not want renewing, like tan or decayed leaves. He thinks the system would answer for orchidaceous houses, as in the morning he observes a fine dew on the cucumbers in the pinery.

Pelargoniums.—We have already given the mode of cultivation adopted by Mr. Cock and Mr. Catleugh. The following remarks apply to the cultivation of Pelargoniums for the greenhouse of a private gentleman, and may prove acceptable to some of the readers of the *Chronicle*, as the mode of treatment has invariably been followed by the plants having an abundant head of bloom with healthy foliage. "After the plants have bloomed the first time, they are removed into the open air, placed upon cinder-ashes to protect them against the worms, and are cut down the beginning of August; in a fortnight the shoots will have pushed to about an inch, when I proceed to repot them. My practice is to shake off all the old soil, and *to prune the roots to within three inches of the stem.* This process I consider favours the production of a fine head of bloom, by checking the rapid and vigorous growth of new wood. The plants soon recover, and the destruction of the old roots is succeeded by new and active fibres from the points where the knife had been employed. The following compost I use for the winter potting; viz., two barrowfuls of loam, two of leaf-mould, half a barrowful of peat, with one peck of silver-sand. The plants are placed where they are partially shaded, receiving a little of the morning sun only; in three weeks they will have made new roots, sufficient to bear removing to a more open situation, where they will receive plenty of light and air: here they remain till the weather becomes wet and cold, when I remove them into the greenhouse. I place them as near the glass as possible, and admit all the air I can to prevent their being drawn, and water sparingly during the winter months. In October I stop the shoots to within four or five eyes of the stem. In the beginning of December I prepare to repot for blooming, using the following soil, which is richer and stronger than the compost previously employed. To two barrowfuls of loam I add two of cowdung one year old (I prefer it of this age, as it affords nourishment a greater length of time), half a barrowful of leaf-mould, and one peck of silver-sand. If the loam be heavy and strong, I add peat; but this is not necessary if the loam is of a sandy nature. I give good drainage by using plenty of potsherds, and shift into pots a size larger than the plants were previously grown in, either No. 16 or No. 12. I rub off nearly all the old soil, and fill up with the compost above described. The house is kept closed for a fortnight or three weeks; and when I see the plants begin to root freely, I give air as the weather permits. The temperature of the house ranges from 40° to 45° Fahrenheit, when the plants are growing freely. I keep them well *tied out*, forming them into broad and uniform heads. I begin to syringe the plants about the middle of February (choosing the afternoon of a fine day for the purpose), and continue this operation twice a week till the plants begin to show their bloom. During the months of February, March, and April, I water twice a week, and increase the quantity as the weather becomes warmer. I fumigate when the green fly appears, and shade from the midday sun."—*Charles Weeks, Blackheath.*

Pruning and Lopping Forest-trees.—As forest or timber tree pruning occupies a prominent place in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I offer a few remarks on it, and the way in which it has been discussed. First, I observe that it seems taken for granted that pruning, or lopping, or both, are necessary, if not indispensable, operations,—and the questions hitherto broached relate more to the mode, as for instance the comparative merits of close-cutting and snagging, than to the thing itself. But passing these by for the present, I should, in the second place, inquire,—Is pruning or lopping timber-trees necessary at all?—and what is the object sought to be attained by it? Is it increase of sound timber? Then I should feel disposed to conclude that much pruning or lopping is more likely to defeat than to promote that end,—for the following reasons:—1st, Increase of stem can only be attained by reciprocity between roots and branches; 2ndly, No man ever saw a large-bodied tree that had not at some considerable period of its existence a large head; and 3rdly, In whatever proportion that head is lessened by lopping, &c., in like proportion you lessen the power of increasing the bulk of the stem by destroying the balance of reciprocity. So much for general principles. Is it not something bordering on absurdity to lessen the head of a tree under the notion that the roots will continue equally active, and that all the nourishment taken up by them, and not required for what your loppers will call superfluous branches, will be laid on the stem and form an extra quantity of timber? Yet many act as if that would really be the result. To carry out such a principle, they should cut the heads off altogether; then the tree would be all stem. My opinion is, that pruning is necessary; but I would seldom carry it beyond what can be done with the knife when the trees are young. Close-cutting is infinitely preferable to snagging; but if at all necessary, Mr. Billington's mode of fore-shortening is best of all, if kept so far off from the stem as not to kill the branch; yet this is an infringement of my first principle of increase. Some 25 or 28 years ago a well got-up work made its appearance, called "The Forest Pruner," by Mr. W. Pontey, of Huddersfield. It attracted much notice among gentlemen. I had it put into my hands, and at the time had charge of some young plantations which I was required to manage according to the principles and directions there laid down. I did so, as near as I could judge; but my work not being approved, Mr. Pontey was called in as critic and judge. I pointed out to him a young tree, and gave him my knife; he operated, we agreed: I had his approbation, and my employer afterwards expressed his satisfaction. This book, however, had as a frontispiece the figure of a beautiful tree——

—— Such a tree
That few could peer it,
Sae straight, sae taper, tight and clean,
Nane else cam near it.

A rage arose to get all other trees just like it; and I remember, on the domain of a worthy baronet, the trees were by hundreds "pruned" into the shape of gigantic whip-handles. This may be called the extreme of absurdity, and I adduce it to show how forest-pruning, and much that is written about it, is perverted and becomes injurious. On the whole, I am disposed to question whether any proof can be adduced calculated to satisfy a fair and unprejudiced inquirer that any real benefit has accrued from a system of lopping, whatever the mode adopted. Should any of your correspondents conversant in the matter bring out such proof, I promise them to become a very easy convert, as soon as my judgment is convinced. Judicious thinning is another matter.—*Quercus.*

Loasa lateritia.—Plants of this saved from seeds sown in the spring, kept in pots during the summer, shifted twice or oftener in the course of the autumn, so as to require a 24-sized pot about this time, make good greenhouse plants for this season. A few plants managed as above are now coming into flower here, and promise shortly to make a good show. Planted out (at the same time as other half-hardy ornamental things) in a shaded situation, it also makes a good bed for the flower-garden, putting a stiff branchy pea-stake to each plant for it to run upon; the stakes will soon cease to become an eyesore after the plants begin to grow, as the latter will soon completely cover the former, and after beginning to flower will continue to make a good show till the frost cuts them off. But it best unfolds its beauty here upon a north wall, planted out in rich light soil with four or more pieces of line to each plant for the shoots to run upon; there it appears to be at home, the leaves acquiring a deeper green and double the volume they do in an exposed situation. The flowers are also larger and much more brilliant: the whole plant, stronger and much more agreeable to look at. Having in several places seen it confined to pots and the trellises of a greenhouse or vinery in the long days of summer, where its general appearance is [illegible] in the extreme, I have been led to believe that those circumstances in which it will best develop its beauties, might not be known to every one unto whom it may be an acquisition. Some complain of the seeds being difficult to get up. Pressed hard into the soil and subjected to the heat of a stove, vinery, cucumber, or melon frame, they never fail to come up in abundance here. *Rhodochiton volubile* here prefers the north wall treatment; neither will stand the winter here.

They have been tried in every out-door situation, but always get killed.—*J. Halliday, Elmham Hall.*

Birds and Nets, (vide G. C., No. 6, page 86.)—If H. K. will do me the favour of once again perusing my article on the German Horticultural nets (G. C., No. 5, p. 70) I think he will agree with me that our inquiry should be—"Do the Germans *ever*, not *always*, use blue *worsted*?" The nets to which I referred are all made of string, as I intended to be understood when I said that the *twine* for the blue nets is dyed before they are made. I used the word *twine* as especially opposed to *worsted*. However, I fully concur with H. K. that the birds would soon find the worsted very cumbersome to their claws, though this is not the cause of their fear in the *twine* nets described by me. An ancient philosopher lamented that he could not move the world because he had not Που Στῷ, and I imagine that the sparrows would likewise be much impeded in their measures from a similar want of a convenient standing-place, were the nets made of worsted. Why not, therefore, and with a view of having two agents at work at once, the one acting on the *physique*, the other on the *morale* of these marauders, use *worsted* dyed blue, as H. K. supposed was the case? We should thus have the German theory and H. K.'s theory combined, and a better protection from the frost to boot.—*Charles Bathurst.*

Vegetables.—The Egg-plant and Purslane are little cultivated in this country; but those gardeners who require variety of vegetables would do well to grow them. Both, however, require a skilful cook.—*K.*

Artificial Light for Horticultural Purposes.—The few remarks which I have to make on the employment of artificial light for horticultural purposes, may perhaps prove interesting to those concerned in experimental gardening. The intensity of the light of the oxy-hydrogen lamp has led me, for some time past, to suppose that it might be rendered available for forcing plants during the dark days of winter. The fact is firmly established, that light is one of the principal agents concerned in promoting the growth of plants, which it effects by decomposing the carbonic acid contained in their sap; and the rapid progress of vegetation in northern latitudes has been attributed to the incessant action of light during the nightless season of those regions. There are two experiments, mentioned by De Candolle, which show that even the light of common lamps has the power of turning etiolated plants green, and of causing flowers to unfold their corollæ when situated in places inaccessible to the rays of the sun. If such were the effects produced by the light of common lamps, how very much greater may we expect the results to be, when the brilliant light produced by oxygen and hydrogen, or incandescent lime, is used, and which I understand has the power of decomposing the nitrate of silver, precisely in the same manner as the light of the sun! And I am also informed by Mr. Prideaux, the talented chemist of Plymouth, that the flame of the oxy-hydrogen lamp is quite equal to any chemical effect where light is required. I am happy to state that an eminent physiologist, with whom I have corresponded on the subject, has expressed himself favourable to my views; he says, "That the oxy-hydrogen light will affect plants much in the same manner as that of the sun, seems probable." He also states in his letter, "It might be worth while to see what its effect would be in prolonging daylight during the dark days of winter when tropical plants suffer."—*J. M. Winn, M.D. Truro.*——P. S.—I made these remarks at Falmouth, on the 17th July, 1840.

Luminous Worms.—When the glow-worm is accidentally crushed, a luminous line somewhat permanent remains. The luminous matter is composed of spherules, or minute globules encased in a delicate membrane, which being ruptured, the light vanishes. The ova of the glow-worm are luminous, and are grouped together in a botryoidal form. I find that when the luminous matter in a thin glass capsule is cooled by a freezing mixture, the light is extinguished, but reappears at an elevated temperature, say 98° F. I am disposed to consider it a thermo-electric phenomenon, dependent on the *punctum saliens*—the vital principle. I am informed that glow-worms have been preserved luminous at Christmas, being kept in a glass vessel on the mantel-piece, supplied with moss, &c.—*J. Murray.*

Honey-dew.—I regard this phenomenon as an excretion of the plant in a morbid condition, and the facts and circumstances are numerous that confirm this view of the case. It is one indeed analogous to the transudations of manna from the Ornus rotundifolia and Tamarix mannifera. The Orange and Cicer arietinum occasionally manifest peculiar secretions from their leaves: in the former it is sweet, and in the latter acid. Let it be remembered that there is honey-dew where there are no aphides, and aphides where there is no honey-dew. The question of the upper or lower surface of the leaf is one connected with *radiation*, and the influence of *light*—circumstances which will materially modify the phenomenon. The plant is sickly, and a morbid condition of the atmosphere is not unfrequently the precursor. It is not doubted or denied that aphides may sometimes wound the surface of the leaf, and thus generate a cuticular disease; but honey-dew certainly transpires from the plant, and is a phenomenon independent of the aphis. Where there is honey-dew, there will aphides be frequently found, on the same principle that "where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—*J. Murray.*

Stoves for Greenhouses.—Arnott's stove, in its best state, is decidedly objectionable; it becomes occasionally so heated that paper put on the top is not only charred, but ignited. The Chunk stove is every way superior. Cast iron at a high temperature deteriorates the atmosphere, as well in relation to vegetable being as to animal life. A shallow tray of water should be constantly kept on the head of the stove. Mr. Shepherd of Newport Pagnel has constructed a stove encased in brickwork. I have seen it in action, and it appears to answer extremely well. The following simple expedient will "steam" the conservatory at such times and seasons as a humid atmosphere may be required, and is free from the objection alluded to; for unquestionably iron in contact with water decomposes it, and evolves an unhealthy atmosphere of hydrogen; but stoves or bricks thrown into water will develop aqueous vapour without decomposition.—*J. Murray.*

Winter Potatoes.—In the spring of last year, 1840, I selected some of the largest potatoes I had of the early kind, and rubbed off the eyes in order to keep them from growing out, and so continued rubbing them off till the month of August, when I prepared a bed of light soil in a dry warm shed, about six inches thick, with a level surface; then I put on my potatoes *whole*, and nearly close to each other. After having covered my bed all over with potatoes, I covered them with light soil four inches deep, and gave the whole bed a moderate watering, and so let it remain till it was time to cover the bed over in order to protect it from frost. When I examined the bed in December, I found an abundant crop of young potatoes without any appearance of haulm or outward shoot from the parent root.—*R. Taplin, Gardener to Col. Wall, Worthy Park.*

Pruning and Lopping Forest-trees.—I find by a letter from Lord Braybrooke, that I was correct in stating that he had abandoned the practice of fore-shortening; and as he permits me to make use of his communication on the subject, I will give you the substance of it. He considers that the pruning of living branches should never be attempted unless they are of a size sufficiently small to be removed by a stout knife. The blemish introduced by pruning larger branches is too great to compensate for any advantages, and he finds that great damage has been done to his woods in Berkshire, by the amputation of branches larger than a man's wrist. This was done contrary to his own orders, and can now be remedied only by felling the pruned trees, and leaving the unpruned ones to remain for timber. If any buds should appear round the wounds or trunk, they may easily and advantageously be rubbed off in the following summer:—All fore-shortening can only reduce the branch to be removed to the condition of a decayed stump, and it is far better, if it be necessary, to prune close at once. Lord Braybrooke is of opinion that incalculable mischief has been caused by the publication of "Pontey's Forest Pruner," which set many landed proprietors to work with saws and bills, when amputations were unscrupulously made to a ruinous extent.—*J. S. Henslow.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Saharunpore, Jan. 11, 1841.—I have lately met with a curious fact, which you may perhaps think worth noticing in your Garden newspaper: it occurs in a species of Loranthus, which Dr. Falconer tells me is the Loranthus bicolor. "In this, as in the species I previously examined, the ovarium, up to a period immediately antecedent to that at which we may infer the pollen to be acted upon by the stigmatic surface, presents no traces of an ovulum. But about that period the ovarium will be found to contain several membranous tubes, free downwards, upwards traceable for a considerable distance along the stigmatic canal. I have traced them half up the style, which is of considerable length. The next step consists of the growth of cells *from* the points of these tubes; and by the apparent confluence of these growths, a cellular mass is formed, which may be described as an ovulum pendulous from the apex of the cavity of the ovarium. In the centre of this mass the cells forming the base of the funicle of the embryo soon make their appearance: this is followed by the appearance of the embryo itself, and is accompanied by an enlargement of the mass, originating from the point of the tubes, and which mass subsequently becomes the albumen. I have not as yet ascertained the continuation of the tubes with the inner membrane of the pollen-grains; indeed, I scarcely expect so successful a result, as there are many unfavourable circumstances connected with the subject in this particular plant. But I can speak with tolerable confidence of the appearance of the tubes after the dehiscence of the anthers; of their being traceable a long way up the stigmatic canal; of the growth of cellular tissue *from* their points, from which tissue the albumen, as well as the embryo, is derived. The inferences from this fact, provided the assumption that the tubes are the ends of the pollen-tubes or boyaux, or, in other words, are derived from the inner membrane of the pollen-grains, prove correct, are I think sufficiently obvious; but in the present state of my knowledge, I do not consider myself warranted in stating anything but the mere facts; neither shall I here explain the discrepancies between these observations and my previous ones on other species of the same genus. It is my intention to follow up the development of the embryo in as many other species of Loranthus as possible, and to connect this inquiry with the evolution of the same body in certain other plants in which singular modifications occur." The circumstances are remarkable, and if the absolute continuity of the tubes with the inner membrane of the pollen-grains be ascertained, will throw a flood of light on our knowledge of vegetable embryology. I need not point out to you the extreme importance of the growth of the new tissues constituting the ovulum, from the outside of the ends of the tubes—a direction of growth irreconcilable with the assumption of their being embryonary sacs, and one which has the strongest analogy with the germination of the sporules of certain so-called cryptogamous plants. Unless in all cases the pollen-tube penetrates *into* the embryonary sac, I cannot reconcile the anomalies of this Loranthus with the ordinary type.—*W. Griffith.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 16.—G. Loddiges, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.—J. Field, Esq., R. Hodgson, Esq., Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. G. Dowdeswell, were elected. T. Downes, Esq., sent a drawing of a magnificent specimen of Clianthus puniceus grown on a wall in Devonshire. It was raised from a small cutting in the spring of 1837, and placed in the greenhouse till the following spring, when it was planted against a south wall; but so rapid was the growth that by the autumn the space allotted to it became too small, and the plant was removed to a more open situation against the house, having a south aspect, where it blossomed freely in 1839. In the autumn of that year it put forth vigorous shoots, bearing racemes at nearly every joint; the flowers soon expanded, and continued to do so from November till January, when it was checked by the cold winds and frosty nights; at this time it was protected by mats and carpets. About the end of March 1840 the bloom-buds began to swell, and from the end of April to the end of May the plant exhibited the splendid appearance but faintly expressed by the drawing. It then measured ten feet by ten each way, and has since increased to 16 feet in width, and 13 feet in height. The soil in which it is growing is composed of six barrow-loads of loam from a pasture, one of rotten dung from an old hotbed, and one of sea-sand, well mixed together: and while in bloom the plant was copiously watered every day, and occasionally shaded from the sun. Though the plant does so well in Devonshire, near London it is not sufficiently hardy to stand the open air, though it forms one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the conservatory. A fine brace of Cucumbers were sent by Mr. Plumbly, gardener to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq. Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, exhibited a seedling Camellia; it is of a pure white colour, and has a firm round petal. A good collection of Roses was sent by Messrs. Lane and Sons, of Great Berkhampstead: the finest sorts were Perpetual 6th of June, very double bright rose; Bourbon Bouquet de Flore, a beautiful globular bright pink flower; Tea-scented Triomphe de Flore, with pink blossoms: and China Triomphante, rosy purple. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, exhibited a handsome specimen of Chorozema angustifolium, to which a Knightian medal was awarded, with a new species of Bossiæa, and a new kind of Labichea, both from Swan River, neither of which appeared remarkable, though the former is said to be a pretty plant when its flowers are fully expanded, which is only the case when exposed to the influence of the sun or a warm greenhouse. Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Exeter, sent a new species of Physolobium, with dull red flowers, and Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus, a creeper, with the habit of Sollya heterophylla, but not so showy, from want of brilliancy in the colour of its blue flowers: both are from Swan River. A collection of cut Camellias was exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence; and another, to which a Banksian medal was awarded, was sent by Mr. Lumsden, gardener to H. Bevan, Esq.: among the latter the best were Bevaniana, a fine rose: fimbriata, white; elegans, large, deep pink; and Rossii, large, red. A handsome specimen of Acacia vestita and a hybrid Rhododendron were exhibited by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire: the former gained a Banksian medal. Mr. Steele, of Richmond, sent a plant of Louis-Philippe Camellia: it is a large, showy, ill-shaped, blotched flower, and the fragrance which it is said to possess was not perceptible. Mr. Henderson sent a variety of Indian Azalea called splendens; it was covered with a profusion of dark rosy salmon-coloured flowers, which, however, were rather faded. A Banksian medal was awarded to it, as well as to a seedling Heath from Mr. Jackson, raised between Linneoides and aristata: it is like the former in habit, and bears rather pretty purple flowers tipped with white. E. Jesse, Esq., sent a plant of Ophrys lutea with pretty yellow blossoms, and Orchis foliosa not yet expanded. Mr. Jones, gardener to the Baron Dimsdale, exhibited a handsome specimen of Doryanthes excelsa, which is the glory of the country about Sydney: the plant was not so large as it is in its native country, but was well grown, and a Knightian medal was awarded to it. Mr. Jones also sent Oncidium carthaginense, and Epacris onosmæflora. The plants from the Society were Pimelea spectabilis, a handsome species, said in its native country to have crimson floral leaves, but which in the specimen exhibited were only tinted with brown: the other plants were Cyrtochilum maculatum, Oncidium stramineum, ampliatum var., Cebolleti, Dillwynia cinerascens, and Acacia verniciflua, myrtifolia, virgata, and pulchella hirsuta, all well adopted for growing in pots.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 16.—Mr. Nutting in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. Goldham, Goldham, jun., G. Haywood, De la Force, Stein, C. Palmer, C. Fox, Waterer, Ivery, Catleugh, W. Masters, jun., and Ansell. The secretary announced that the Society now consisted of upwards of 60 members. Mr. Groom submitted to the meeting whether it would not be advisable to have a lecture or discussion on some subject connected with flowers after the business of the Society was done, and he mentioned a gentleman who would deliver a lecture at the next meeting. The secretary then proposed that a circular be printed for distribution, stating the objects of the Society, and embodying the rules, which, after some conversation as to whether the Society should have shows, was agreed to. Thanks having been voted to the chair, the next meeting was announced for the 6th of April.

Hampshire Horticultural Society.—At the first meeting, March 11, the following prizes were awarded:—For the best orchidaceous stove plant, best collection of stove plants not orchidaceous, best greenhouse plant, best collection of greenhouse plants, and the four best Cinerarias, to the Rev. F. Beadon; for the four best Camellias, 12 best Hyacinths, four best forced American plants, and the six best forced Roses, to Sir T. Baring; for the best collection of Hyacinths, and the best six stalks of Rhubarb, to the Rev. Dr. Maberly; for the best three dishes of dessert Pears, and the best round Potatoes, and, as extra prizes, for Asparagus and a Brugmansia, to Col. Wall, for the best brace of Cucumbers and the best Sea-kale, to H. Holloway, Esq.; for the best collection of plants, to W. Wickham, Esq.; for the best six dishes of Apples, to the Reverend the Warden; for the best forced Kidney Potatoes, to R. Rawlins, Esq.; and for the best Asparagus, to T. Guilton, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Musa superba. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—This magnificent plant has been grown with success for some years at the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and a great quantity of high-flavoured fruit produced. It, with other fruit-bearing Bananas is planted in large tubs containing extremely rich soil, have much water, and are kept in great heat. The plant in India grows about 13 feet high, but at Edinburgh, though remarkably vigorous, only 5 feet. The leaves are about 5 feet long by 1 foot 7 inches broad, and the flowers are produced amidst large ovate bracts spread in a rosea-ate manner, green without and red-brown within, forming, after a few have expanded, a large, elegant, cernuous, circular basin, about a foot in diameter.—*Bot. Mag.*

Aconitum chinense. (*Hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*)—This is a stately and hardy species, with large blossoms of a peculiarly deep and vivid purple colour; it is a native of China, though from the liability of this genus to produce hybrids, it is probably cultivated there. The leaves are deeply cut, and strongly veined and reticulated. It belongs to the section Napellus, and is perhaps the handsomest species yet introduced to our gardens. —*Bot. Mag.*

Stevia trachelioides. (*Hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*)—A pretty plant, raised in the garden of E. Leeds, Esq., near Manchester, who received seeds from W. Higson, Esq., of Mexico, and who cultivates it both in the greenhouse and the open border. It attains the height of 3 ft., and bears a profusion of dense corymbs of rich red purple flowers, which are lighter in the greenhouse, and in some native specimens appear white. It will be found a desirable addition to the flower-garden.—*Bot. Mag.*

SOBRALIA SESSILIS. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Some of the finest Orchidaceæ known are species of Sobralia, which inhabit Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Demerara, and no doubt the intermediate districts. They are like Evelynas in their manner of growth, or to use a more familiar comparison, they resemble reeds loaded with large red or white, and often fragrant flowers, which always grow from the extremity of the reed among the large plaited grassy leaves. One species, S. Liliastrum, is figured in the Sertum Orchidaceum, from drawings made by Mr. Schomburgk, and has most lovely white or rosy blossoms, but it does not exist in our gardens. Another species, with stems from 12 ft. to 20 ft. high, is "Flower of Paradise" of the Peruvians, and bears large flowers, white without and violet within, smelling of Wall-flowers. Another has the inflorescence of a Heliconia. They are all said to love dry sunny rocky places, where the heat is excessive, and where they often prove large thickets. S. sessilis is the least pretty of any we knew. It was flowered by Messrs. Loddiges last December, having been received from Mr. Schomburgk. By a comparison with wild specimens of it, the garden plant is quite as perfect as in its native meadows. Its stem is covered with small black hairs and stiff-ribbed taper-pointed leaves. From the summit of the stem there appears a single rose-coloured flower, which is very fugacious. The lip is many degrees darker than the other parts.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manure.—Mr. Brabyn, in a communication to the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, has pointed out the disadvantage of the common practice of mixing lime with nightsoil in order to render the latter a valuable manure. He states that by this process the ammoniacal salt, which constitutes one of the most valuable parts of nightsoil, is decomposed; the lime robs it of its carbonic acid, and caustic ammonia, a still more volatile compound, flies off in gas: thus we have got rid of all the nitrogen the organic compound contained, and the efficiency of the nightsoil is greatly impaired. Mr. Brabyn recommends the following process:—To every 100lbs. of nightsoil, add 7lbs. of sulphate of lime (gypsum) in powder. A double decomposition will ensue; and the result will be, instead of sulphate of lime and carbonate of ammonia, carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia, the latter a soluble salt which cannot be volatilized. It might now be mixed with other compost, or dried in any way thought proper, and applied to the root of the vegetable. I would also suggest that the floors of stables be strewed from time to time with a little sulphate of lime, whereby they will lose all their offensive smell, and none of the ammonia which forms can be lost, but retained in a condition serviceable as manure. In close stables the horses' health would be better preserved, and they would not be so liable to get blind as now.

Medical Properties of the Bedstraw.—M. Miergues, a French physician, states that he has cured epilepsy with the extract of *Galium rigidum*, by employing it in doses of twelve grammes for an adult; and he adds that *G. Mollugo* has been used with success in the same malady.

Potato-water as a Manure.—At the village of Trappes in France, where there is a great manufactory for potatoes, it has been found that foul potato-water, which becomes a nuisance if allowed to mix with water for use, furnishes an excellent manure. The runnings from the potatoes are carried towards a tank, where they are filtered by some simple means not described. All the solid parts are thus separated, and furnish the manure in question.

Newly-introduced Chinese Vegetables.—Cut-leaved Mustard (*Moutarde laciniée*).—This is a true Mustard, with small and smooth leaves, almost divided to the midrib; it grows quickly, and in its growth resembles common Mustard; it is a good substitute for Cresses, but whether it is eaten cooked or raw in China is unknown.—*Large-leaved Mustard* (*Moutarde à très-grande feuille*).—This plant has leaves almost as large as a Cabbage, but not so thick, and plaited at the sides of the ribs; the footstalks are large, fleshy, green, and tender. When young it resembles the Pé-tsai, but afterwards it becomes very different. When uncooked this plant tastes like Mustard, but is not so strong; cooked and dressed like Spinach it is excellent, and so much like that vegetable as easily to be mistaken for it. The footstalks cooked separately are tolerable, but not so good as the leaves. The seeds of the large-leaved Mustard must be sown in June or July to succeed.—*Chinese Amaranthus* (*Amarante de la Chine*). This is another Chinese Spinach, as good, or perhaps better, than those of France. The plant resembles the Amaranthus tricolor when it has sported to green, or reddish brown, both in its growth and leaves. There were some of both colours among the seedlings, which were well furnished with leaves and branches. As Spinach is not a summer vegetable, any plant that will take its place during that season is not without interest; and the Chinese Amaranth seems one of the best for that purpose, at least for the south of France, where, without doubt, it will produce seed. The Amaranths are all wholesome; several are eaten in China and India, as in France the indigenous Amaranthus Blitum.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Bassano Beet. (Betterave de Bassano).—This new variety is remarkable for the form of its root, which is flattened like a turnip. The skin is red, the flesh white veined with rose, and the quality seems good. M. Audot found it in all the markets from Venice to Genoa in June. It was young, tender, very delicate, preserved its rose-coloured zones after cooking, and was from 2 in. to 2½ in. in diameter. At Venice it is called Betterave de Chioggia.—*Bon Jardinier.*

The Knowle-park Beech-tree.—This most magnificent tree, in Knowle-park, Kent, is the largest undecayed and entire Beech in the kingdom. It was measured in October last, and the following are its dimensions:—Circumference of the stem, at six inches from the ground, 39 ft. 9 in.; at 1½ feet, 30 ft. 9 in.; 4 feet above, 28 ft. 1 in.; 7 feet above, 25 ft.; one spiral limb, 14 feet from the ground, 15 ft.; the mean height of the tree, 89 ft.; and the circumference of ground covered by branches, 347 feet.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Mr. Griffith's Collections of Indian Plants.—We understand that the collections made by Mr. Griffith in several parts of the north-east frontier of India are about to be distributed from the India House. As we believe that no MSS. remarks accompanied them, some misunderstanding may occur as to Mr. Griffith's wishes regarding the publication of the undescribed materials they contain. We can state, however, on authority, that the remarks which Mr. Griffith did write connected with that point do not appear to have ever left Calcutta. Such being the case, in order to prevent Mr. Griffith from suffering by the indiscriminate publication by others of materials collected exclusively by himself, we have to announce Mr. Griffith's intentions of elaborating the whole of his large collections, and of publishing from them "Contributions to the Botany of India," the prospectus of which will arrive in England in the course of two or three months. We have no doubt that all botanists will recognise the justice of Mr. Griffith's claims to the priority of publication of his own materials; particularly as Mr. Griffith, in full reliance on their studied abstinence from interference, has not in these collections availed himself of an easy check on such proceedings; viz., the attachment of MSS. names to every described species. We hear however that this is waived in favour of a few of this enterprising botanist's scientific friends.

New Hybrid Aloe.—This beautiful hybrid, raised by Mr. Ricketts, gardener to W. H. Baldock, Esq., Petham, may be popularly described as exactly intermediate between the Partridge-breast Aloe (Aloe variegata, Willd.), and the intermediate Tongue Aloe (Gasteria verrucosa, Haw.) It partakes largely of the character of the male parent, A. variegata, having three-cornered channelled leaves that are disposed in about six whorls; but the flowers are more inflated and about half as long again as those of the Partridge-breast Aloe. The hybrid has the warts of the female parent; but these, instead of being scattered indiscriminately over the whole surface of the leaves, are arranged in fasciæ, somewhat in the manner of the markings on the leaves of A. variegata. The edges of the leaves are callous and rather more serrated than those of the male parent, which it resembles in its mode of growth. I have very little doubt that this plant will, as soon as it is sufficiently known, become a general favourite, not only on account of its distinct and handsome appearance, but from its possessing the valuable property of flowering when quite young, the seedling plant having flowered when only three years old. The gardening world are much indebted to Mr. Ricketts for his various experiments on Aloes, and before long he will, without doubt, exhibit many beautiful and curious hybrids from the same source.

American Wine.—Wines made in North America from European grapes have been lately received in this country. Mr. Longworth, the grower, says that they will be found to resemble most the Rhenish wines; and he compares them to Johannisberger, or some wine of high character of that class, light and dry. He intends making this season from 3 to 5,000 gallons of different kinds of wines, some red, some white, some sweet, and some dry. The kinds of vines hitherto cultivated have been almost exclusively native, though many foreign varieties have been tried. 1850 plants and cuttings were last year obtained from Artois, and some from Burgundy are expected. Mr. Longworth cultivates some native grapes, free from the hard pulp common to most American varieties, fit for the table. They stand the coldest weather, and would, he thinks, do well for open culture in England. The wine sent to England was of the vintage of 1837, and was bottled in May 1838.—[As often happens when a person gives an account of his own success, Mr. Longworth seems to have deceived himself about the quality of his wine. We understand that the samples received were of such a quality, that no sale could be expected in this country.]

Shakspeare, a Gardener.—In common with many other readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I am much pleased with the observations of your correspondent *A.* in relation to one of the excellences of the many-sided "bard of Avon." As much as he has said of the incomparable Shakspeare as a gardener and a florist, or rather, as a faithful observer of nature in all its ruralities, might be predicated of him and of the universality of his genius, in all the relations of life, in all the walks of art and of external things, as well as in all the various workings, the heights and the depths, of the human soul. So that to Shakspeare the "gardener," we might add—the ecclesiastic, the lawyer, the physician, the ploughman, the "woolcomber," or what not. But my present business is with the passage from Romeo and Juliet, twice descanted on by your correspondent. His correction of the reading is ingenious, and perhaps well founded. But I consider it unnecessary, because I believe that the author did really mean what he says—that the hollowness of the ground of the churchyard would give assistance to the boy's detection of the approach of strangers. *A.* argues the case on the principle that solids are better conductors of sound than matters of looser texture. Of his knowledge of this fact, I dare say an example might be found in our author, expressed or implied, although I have not got one at this moment at my fingers' ends to quote. But in this case, Shakspeare had no view to the hollowness of the ground as a conductor of sound, but as to its greater power of *resonance*. What keeps up the eternal din of the streets of London but the reverberation of the elastic fluids of its sewers, cellars, alleys, courts, and houses? Let *A.* test the matter by comparing the rattle of a coach or the tread of human feet over the courts of Somerset House, or any other vaulted place about town, with the same operations practised on the roads or in the pasture-grounds of the neighbouring country; or let him drive his gig along the clay roads of Oxford or Sussex, and contrast the sound that strikes his ear (whether on the ground or above it) with that given out by the cavernous and rocky soils of chalky Kent or Hertfordshire. A little farther consideration will convince your correspondent that these are not the only instances in which the earth being struck, "gives back a *hollow sound.*"—*P. P.*

Herbaceous Plants.—The following herbaceous plants from the North of India are desirable either from their beauty or rarity:—Aquilegia fragrans and glauca, produce their sweet-scented lemon-coloured flowers, stained with purple, in June. Iris fragrans, with blue flowers, is valuable on account of its fine odour. Cynoglossum longiflorum, with clusters of deep blue flowers, in the autumn, is well adapted for rockwork. Salvia hians, bears pretty blue and white blossoms in July and August. Phlomis cashmeriana, a handsome species, has large heads of bright rose-coloured flowers. Potentilla leucochrus, not unlike atrosanguinea, bears large golden yellow blossoms, in August and September. Codonopsis lurida, a curious twining Campanulaceous plant, produces dull purplish flowers all the autumn. Aconitum ovatum, a singular species, with entire leaves, bears dull brownish helmet-shaped blossoms in August. Geranium rubifolium, a handsome plant, resembles nodosum, but produces much larger flowers, of a bright purple colour, in July. Polygonum amplexicaule, bears pretty spikes of small ruby-coloured or white flowers, in the autumn. Heterotropa asaroides, produces large dull brown blossoms resembling a pouch or inflated bag, in April or May. Sedum Sieboldi, a pretty rock plant, has large heads of pink flowers. Hoteia japonica, bears close panicles of white flowers in June. Funkia Sieboldi, a handsome plant, produces lead-coloured flowers in July and August; and Epimedium violaceum, with purple, and macranthum and Muschianum with white blossoms, in May and June. These are all natives of Japan. Convolvulus stans with large crimson flowers, and Potentilla hæmatochrus with dark blood-coloured blossoms, from Mexico, should be in every collection. Pentstemon crassifolius and Murrayanus, the former lilac and the latter scarlet,—Helleborus orientalis, with large solitary white flowers, and Clematis lathyrifolia, producing bunches of large white blossoms in August, are well deserving of notice.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Barton, Bury St. Edmund's.—Our readers are aware of the growing of Spring Crocuses in the pasture about Sir Henry Bunbury's house at this place. They are in extraordinary abundance this season; we never saw a tenth part of the present numbers in any former year. It would seem as if the deep soaking of the heavy snows had brought them up, for they have made their appearance in various and distant parts where they had not been seen before. But what strikes us as remarkable is this circumstance:—Some 12 years ago Sir Henry Bunbury turned the course of the old turnpike road from London to Norwich, and along the course of the ancient road the Crocuses are now abundant. The pasture (for it is not to be called a park) contains between 80 and 90 acres; the soil is full of bulbous roots, several species of Orchis, and the autumnal Colchicum is quite a nuisance. Every year, as long as we can remember, the leaves of the Tulipa sylvestris made their appearance in progression, particularly under the shade of large trees, but never flowered till lately. Now where the high road was turned, and in other places where banks had been beaten down and ditches filled up—in short, wherever the soil has been stirred to a great depth in the neighbourhood of the tulips—the bulbs appear to have spread into the loose earth, and there they have been flowering freely these last three years. These plants have been generally found flowering in the chalk-pits; the working of the chalk may probably have enabled them to flower, as the working of the earth has produced the same effect in my pastures.

The Duke of Sutherland's, West Hill, Wandsworth.—The collection of forced flowers is extensive. In the long range of forcing-houses, the Cherries, Strawberries, Kidney-Beans, Red and White Currants, with many other things, are promising, and some producing good crops. Some fine bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes have been ripe since the beginning of February. Two double-striped Camellias planted in the border of the greenhouse are beautifully in flower, and a large double white, covered with buds, is now beginning to expand. The extensive view of the surrounding country from the house is, even at this early season, very beautiful. In the neighbourhood of some frames of well-grown Neapolitan Violets the air was deliciously fragrant.—*W. K., March 7.*

Bunney's Nursery, Kingsland.—The Chorozema varium and Dicksonii here are beautiful, particularly the three varieties of the former. We observed several old and ugly plants of Camellias, with wet moss tied at different parts of the stem: the object of this is to make them produce buds where the moss is tied, and afterwards to cut off the upper branches, and thus a new head is formed. The moss is put on in the autumn and suffered to remain till the spring. Several kinds of Camellias are here put into the stove, in order to set the blossoms better; eximia, for instance, rarely produces flowers, but if at this time of year it is placed in a hothouse, it will blossom as freely as any of the other kinds. Whitaker's anti-vermis mixture has been tried here on forced Moss Roses infested with aphides, but it was found to kill the leaves of the plants.—*March 15.*

Knight's Exotic Nursery.—We stated at p. 151, that the Camellias in the peat bed here were not likely to expand their blossoms; a plant of variegata is, however, now in fine flower, and the old Warratah will be covered with bloom about a fortnight hence, should the weather continue fine. Several fine hybrid Rhododendrons are in flower: one called rubellum is white beautifully tinted with pink, and another, named ovum rubeculæ, has delicate blush-coloured flowers, with brown spots in the throat. A plant of Correa ampullacea is producing an abundance of fine crimson flowers: this is one of the best hybrids both on account of the colour and the short, thick, tubular form of the blossoms.—*March 15.*

Henderson's Nursery, Pine-apple Place.—We observed here a fine plant of the rare Jasminum ligustrifolium in full flower, as well as large specimens of Burchellia capensis and Combretum purpureum. Hybrid Amaryllises are here made to flower in great luxuriance, merely by giving the bulbs a strong summer growth and then putting them to rest. The Orchidaceous-house also is kept at a much higher temperature than usual, and the result is, that the plants are flowering more freely and growing more rapidly than those in many other places. A fine variety of Indian Azalea, with very large salmon blossoms, is in full flower, and is without doubt one of the best yet raised: it is called splendens.

Reviews.

Three Lectures on Agriculture, delivered at Oxford. By C. DAUBENY, M.D., &c., Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford. 8vo. 1841.

THE Sibthorpian Professorship of Rural Economy was established nearly half a century ago by the late Dr. John Sibthorp, who bequeathed an estate in trust for its endow-

ment, but directed that the whole proceeds of the endowment should be devoted towards editing the splendid collection of drawings made by Mr. Ferdinand Bauer from the plants collected in the Levant by Dr. Sibthorp. The publication of the "Flora Græca" has proceeded slowly; but those who can appreciate the elaborate fidelity of the engravings that illustrate that magnificent work, and who know how small a portion of its cost has been defrayed by the public, cannot be surprised that more than forty years have elapsed before the funds derived from the estate left by Dr. Sibthorp could be devoted to the endowment of the chair of Rural Economy. The three lectures now published are the first delivered by the new professor, and are intended as an introduction to the study of scientific agriculture. They are written in the clear and forcible manner which distinguishes all the writings of the author, but they are better adapted to teach the student how to bring his scientific knowledge to bear on practical points in agriculture than to assist the farmer in availing himself of the information to be derived from scientific experiments.

In the first lecture the author points out the value of science in connexion with agriculture, the importance of studying vegetable physiology, in order fully to understand the functions of the different organs of plants, their growth, and modes of propagation, together with the influence of climate and cultivation upon their developement; and the use of chemistry in explaining the nature and properties of the soil, the action of manures, and the deteriorating action which plants have on the soils in which they grow. Thus, in the commencement, he says—

No one questions that the chemist is profitably employed in attempting to facilitate any method by which a compound employed in the arts is generated, or to convert to an useful purpose materials hitherto thrown aside as refuse; nor does the most experienced manufacturer undervalue an appeal to principles of science on the part of those who propose to him any modification in the existing processes. And yet how small is the range within which the possible services of the experimentalist are circumscribed, where he succeeds in improving or facilitating the production of any manufactured article of consumption, compared to that of the utility which would attend the slightest amelioration which he might effect in the general productiveness of the soil, or even in the mechanical or other methods for abridging the labours of the husbandman!

As to the instruction, indeed, which the agriculturist may derive from a scientific acquaintance with botany and vegetable physiology, when conjoined with practical experience, it will not be necessary for me to dilate. It must be obvious, that although to proceed in one unvarying routine of practice might require only a knowledge of the plants actually cultivated, and of the weeds which accompany them, yet that to improve upon existing methods, or to adapt received ones to an altered condition of circumstances, demands some insight into the general structure and functions of vegetables, and into the relations of their members one to the other. Thus, for example, the principles on which we proceed in protecting plants from the influence of frost, are derived from the knowledge possessed with respect to the circulation of the sap, and consequently as to the means of suspending it. Proceeding upon these data, the gardeners at Nice and Genoa, whenever a severe frost sets in, pluck off the leaves of their orange-trees, by which means the sap ceases to rise, and the injury which would be done to the trunk by the freezing of its aqueous juices is thereby prevented. Thus the very system of arranging the succession of crops, presupposes some acquaintance with the relations of the plants themselves; and in introducing any fresh member into the cycle, its place in the series should be determined by considering the natural family to which it belongs.

In the second lecture inquiry is made as to the sources whence plants derive those matters necessary to their growth; and in the last lecture practical results are explained on scientific principles; and theories raised as to the primary source of carbon and nitrogen. We shall give one other extract, taken from the last lecture, on the chemical principles of the rotation of crops, which will sufficiently illustrate the object of these lectures, and the manner in which the subject is treated by their talented author.

Those plants ought to succeed each other which contain different chemical ingredients, so that the quantities of each which the soil at any given time contains may be absorbed in an equal ratio. Thus a productive crop of corn could not be obtained without the phosphates of lime and magnesia which are present in the grain, nor without the silicate of potass, which gives stability to the stalks. It would be injudicious, therefore, to sow any plant that required much of any of the above ingredients, immediately after having diminished the amount of them present in the soil, by a crop of wheat, or of any other kind of corn. But, on the other hand, leguminous plants, such as Beans, are well calculated to succeed to crops of corn, because they contain no free alkalies, and less than one per cent. of the phosphates. They thrive, therefore, even where these ingredients have been withdrawn, and during their growth afford time for the ground to obtain a fresh supply of them by a further disintegration of the subjacent rock. For the same reason Wheat and Tobacco may sometimes be reared in succession in a soil rich in potass, because the latter plant requires none of those phosphoric salts which are present in Wheat. In order, however, to proceed upon certain data, it would be requisite that an analysis of the plants most useful to man should be accomplished in the different stages of their growth: a labour which has hitherto been only partially undertaken, and which, perhaps, is an object worthy to engage the attention of a great body like that of the English Agricultural Association. It is a curious fact that the same plant differs in constitution when grown in different climates. Thus, in the Beet-root, nitre takes the place of sugar when this plant is cultivated in the warmer parts of France. The explanation of this difference is probably as follows:—Beet-root contains, as an essential ingredient, not only saccharine matter, but also nitrogen: and it is probable that the two are mutually so connected together in the vegetable tissue that the one cannot exist without the other. The nitrogen, being derived from the decomposition of ammonia, must be affected by any cause which diminishes the supply of the latter; and in proportion as this ingredient is wanting, the secretion of sugar will likewise fall off. Now, it has been shown by Liebig that the formation of nitric acid is owing to the decomposition of ammonia; and it is conceived by him that the last products of the decomposition of animal bodies present themselves in the form of ammonia in cold, and in that of nitric acid in warm climates. Hence, in proportion to the amount of nitric acid formed, and of nitre absorbed by the plant, that of the nitrogen, and consequently that of the saccharine matter, present in it may be diminished.

The First Book of Botany, by Mrs. Loudon, is a small duodecimo of 66 pages, intended for schools and young persons. We wish we could say it is likely to answer that purpose; but in such books, trifling though they be, accuracy is indispensable; and when we find the little woodcuts with which this work is illustrated misapplied to the terms they profess to explain, we are obliged to withhold our approbation.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The first of spring shifting of Pines will now be finished, but a few words may not be inappropriate, whilst Pine-growers have scarcely had time to withdraw their attention from the subject, as they apply more to the pottings which are to follow than the past one. The thing of most importance connected with the last shifting is the proper renewal of the tan-beds to last through the summer. In potting the plants, great care is not so necessary as when they are in more active growth, for it principally consists in reducing the bulk of good roots, or removing dead ones, to enable their being planted with fresh soil in pots of convenient size, and to admit of their being successively potted through the summer. When the plants are in full vigour, their roots are most delicate and liable to injury, and exceedingly susceptible of any change; then therefore they require the utmost care and expedition in shifting, to prevent the atmosphere acting for any length of time upon the pots when standing out of the tan in back sheds, or even in the open air, after being taken from a bottom-heat of 90°. This is seldom considered with reference to Pines, though common plants, such as Cucumbers or Balsams, which readily show by their foliage any such maltreatment, are potted with scrupulous care and returned to their frames before they have time to suffer. Although the Pine does not immediately show the effects of ill-usage, the consequences are sure to follow, in weakly growth, curled leaves, premature or deformed fruit, &c. To obviate this, care should be taken in the summer pottings never to have them long from the beds, or exposed to currents of air. The shifting from one pot to another should be done without disturbing the roots, even by removing the draining tiles at the bottom if it cannot readily be done, as they will do no harm in remaining. In fact, the whole success of Pine-growing depends upon an uninterrupted growth through the summer, and securing that growth from injury during winter, which is accomplished by similar means, viz.—avoiding sudden changes in the treatment of every kind.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—In clear weather the plants should be lightly shaded during the middle of the day, until they are established in the new soil; and this will enable the house to be kept closer without an unusual increase of sun-heat. Keep the paths wet, and moisten the surface of the tan-beds with the syringe night and morning; sprinkle the plants overhead once a day, either about 9 o'clock in the morning or immediately after the house is shut up; water the soil in the pots very sparingly; pay strict attention to the heating of the renewed beds, and take precautions to prevent the plants being injured if they heat violently, which frequently happens when tan fresh from the pits has been used; where there is shed-room, a stock of tan should be got in for autumn use; if two fires have been in use through the winter, one may be dispensed with now; use the furnace that heats the front flue.

Vinery.—The vine-buds in the later houses will now be about breaking. If the cane-bearing system is pursued, they should be bowed, to check the terminal buds from gaining the ascendancy too much. When late Grapes are still hanging on the Vines, as the St. Peter's at Chatsworth are, the buds should be rubbed off, except those intended to break, and the spurs pruned off now or in May, and the fruit hung up in a dry room with the wood attached to it; if the Vines are pruned now, they must be untied from the rafters, and shaded with mats from the sun, to prevent them bleeding much; continue to pay attention to tying, stopping, and thinning the fruit; preserve a moist atmosphere, but do not syringe or wet the fruit; very slight fires are now necessary. Propagate Vines by eyes.

Peach House.—Continue to tie in the young wood neatly for next season, whilst it may be readily bent into its proper place, without danger of breaking. The early house, if the fruit is stoned, may be gradually increased in temperature a few degrees, and those branches which have fruit at their base may be pruned down to three or four eyes. Use the syringe freely to the trees, and preserve a moist atmosphere.

Cherry-House.—The trees commenced in January will probably by this time have stoned their fruit: if so, the temperature may be allowed to rise gradually a few degrees by sun-heat, continuing to give plenty of air at the same time. If dull cold weather should occur, the thermometer may range from 60° to 65° fire-heat. Continue to syringe over the plants every fine day with tepid water; plants in tubs may be watered once or twice with manure-water; watch for insects.

Fig-House.—Preserve a moist atmosphere by sprinkling the paths and flues frequently; syringe the plants overhead every fine morning; those in tubs may occasionally have manure water.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Give a little air as soon as the covering is removed in the morning, and gradually increase the quantity as the day advances. Some portion of the linings will require turning or renewing weekly; avoid lining a frame at the back and front at the same time—it is better to allow a few days to intervene; this will secure the bed from sudden changes, which it is important to guard against, as the heat of the beds is now principally communicated by the linings. Stir and water the surface of the beds frequently, but never give much water or add much soil to the hills at one time, and take care that neither be cold. Melon-plants will probably now be fit for transplanting in the fruiting-beds; raise the hills in the beds that the plants may not be more than 9 in. from the glass, and let the soil when put in be in such a state as to allow of being pressed firm with the hands without becoming hard. Hand-fork the surface of the beds frequently, and water them to sweeten the atmosphere in the frames.

Strawberries.—Syringe copiously every afternoon with tepid water until the fruit begins to change colour; never allow the plants to suffer for water, nor to stand in feeders filled with it, as is sometimes practised; if they are syringed with a mixture of soap-suds and tobacco water before the blossoms expand, and after the fruit is set, insects will scarcely attack them.

French Beans.—Continue to sow and pot-off successions, and supply them liberally with water.

Pot-off Capsicums, Love-apples, Basil, &c.; keep up successions of small Salads; prick out Celery, Leeks, Cauliflower, &c.

Out-door Department.

As the principal crops of Onions, Carrots, Parsneps, and many other vegetables will now be sown, and the important operation of Pine-shifting be finished, the gardener will have rather more leisure, and be enabled to pay a stricter attention to cleanliness and neatness in every department, as well as to forward improvements.

Beans.—Succession of the large kinds should be sown; earth-up and stir the soil between the earliest sown.

Borecole.—Sow the main crop for autumn and winter use.

Brussels Sprouts.—Sow the main crop; obtain imported seed, if possible.

Cabbage.—Plant out full crops of the early and late summer kinds; examine the autumn planted ones; if any show indications of running to seed, pull them up and replace them by others.

Savoys.—Sow the main crop for autumn and winter use.

Cauliflowers.—Sow for a late summer crop.

Peas.—Sow when the last sown have come up.

Potatoes.—Plant early kinds; do not cut the sets of ash-leaved kidney, early frame, and other early sorts; plant them at distances varying according to the height the stems attain.

Radishes.—Sow turnip-rooted kinds.

Turnips.—Sow a small quantity of early Dutch.

Orchard.—Protect the advancing blossoms of wall-trees, when necessary, at night, removing the coverings during the day; mulch fruit-trees newly planted; continue to graft desirable kinds of fruits; Strawberries may still be spring-dressed, or new plantations made, but should not be delayed after this time.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—In watering stove-plants lately potted care must be exercised to prevent them receiving more than their roots are capable of absorbing, until they become active in the new soil; besides it will not be necessary, as the plants will not waste so much by perspiration whilst the stove is kept humid and close. Shade will not be required except in extreme cases of reducing the roots. Give air as early as possible in the morning, and close early in the afternoon. Epiphytal Orchidaceæ on blocks or branches should now be looked to, and the moss renewed, if necessary.

Greenhouse.—Use the same precautions in watering here as recommended above; plants should be watered immediately after potting until the water percolates through the soil freely; the soil is not so likely to admit it only partially as if delayed some time. Prepare to pot Mammillarias and other Cacti next week; a mixture of sandy loam and dung, well incorporated with a little freestone broken small and fine sand, we find to suit them well.

Pits and Frames.—Pot-off young Pinuses, &c., and plunge the pots half-way in ashes in a cold frame; give Mignonette, Stocks, and other young seedlings, plenty of air, and keep them close to the glass, to prevent them drawing up weak; thin them where too thick, and if necessary pot the thinnings. Continue to shift Balsams, Pelargoniums, &c., as they require it; propagate Dahlias by cuttings; inure all rooted cuttings of plants intended for the flower-garden to abundance of air as speedy as possible.

Out-door Department.

Most kinds of hardy annuals should be sown by this time; they flower better when sown early, and are not of so much importance after the half-hardy plants, such as Calceolarias, Verbenas, Petunias, and Geraniums, begin to flower. Continue to spring dress all beds and borders; plant out Carnation layers where they are to flower; finish laying turf; turn and re-gravel walks; clear worm-casts from lawns, and prune Roses intended for late flowering.

Nursery.—Continue to propagate by division, layers, cuttings, and grafting all desirable plants. Sow seeds of Ash, Elm, Laburnum, Birch, Alder, and Sycamore, though the latter in cold situations is better defended for a short time, as they often suffer by spring frost; do not sow them thick; if the plants rise an inch apart it is quite close enough.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Except in wet and retentive soils the planting should now be rapidly drawing to a close; every description of work recommended in the Numbers for this month may still be continued.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

In all well-regulated small gardens the usual spring work will be by this time completed, and the possessor enjoying the fruits of his industry, in the shape of a continued succession of flowers. Seeds of some of the best annuals should be sown for autumn-blooming; for the kinds to be selected we refer our reader to pp. 118 and 134, where ample lists will be found. Herbaceous plants should now be divided and replanted; many of the strong-growing ones ought to be taken up and divided every year, but to almost all Alpines this is death. Where sufficient room is allowed, herbaceous plants form extremely handsome specimens when grown in pots, the chief things to be observed are, to use a light rich soil and good drainage, water freely, and shift frequently. The best kinds for making specimens are Lobelias, Pentstemons, Campanulas, Dracocephalums, Lychnises, and Phloxes. Cuttings put round the edges of pots last autumn, and left to winter on a greenhouse shelf, should be immediately potted into thumb or 60-sized pots; they should be put into a frame for a few days, and shaded before being brought into the greenhouse. Great attention must now be paid to Pelargoniums, to prevent the attacks of insects, to which the warm weather renders them more liable. Give air freely in the middle of the day, but shut up early, in order that a genial temperature may be kept up during the night without fire-heat; syringe over the tops about twice a week just before shutting up the house for the night.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

In high and dry situations the caterpillar of the antler moth (Cerapteryx graminis) does considerable injury in some years to lawns, meadows, and pastures. The caterpillar is blackish-brown, with five stripes along the back, and when fully grown is about an inch long; it lies torpid in the earth at the roots of the grass during the winter, and commences its attack on the germs of the grasses in the spring. In the northern counties of England this insect sometimes commits great devastation. Mr. Wailes in speaking of Skiddaw, in the *Entomological Magazine*, says "that at least 50 acres were so completely devastated, and the line of devastation so clearly marked, that even from the town of Keswick the progress of the larvæ down the mountain could be distinctly noted." The moth appears in July, and is brownish-grey with a round and a half-moon shaped spot, through which a strong narrow line runs, giving it the appearance of a horn, whence the English name. Crows are the natural enemies of the antler moth, and should, therefore, be encouraged; but where pastures or lawns are much infested it is advisable to plough these places into furrows as broad as possible, and turn into them a few pigs to eat the larvæ, which are now becoming active, and commencing the work of destruction.

State of the Weather for the Week ending March 18, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 12	30.366	30.273	67	31	49.0	S.W.	
Satur. 13	30.376	30.331	59	37	48.0	E.	
Sund. 14	30.351	30.192	57	33	45.0	W.	
Mond. 15	30.152	30.005	66	30	48.0	W.	
Tuesd. 16	29.921	29.729	65	35	50.0	S.	
Wedn. 17	29.603	29.577	56	41	48.5	S.	.01
Thurs. 18	29.525	29.404	56	40	48.0	S.W.	
Average	30.042	29.930	59.8	35.3	48.0		.01

12. Foggy; very fine, with bright sunshine throughout the day; clear at night.
13. Foggy; slight haze; foggy.
14. Foggy; very fine; foggy at night.
15. Foggy; cloudless, with powerful sun-heat throughout the day; clear, with slight frost at night.
16. Foggy in the morning; bright sunshine; clear at night.
17. Slight rain; cloudy with very slight showers at noon; clear.
18. Cloudy and windy; fine in the afternoon; evening clear and calm.

In the past week, the temperature during the day has been 10° higher than it usually averages for the same period of the season.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending March 27, 1841.

Mar.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 21	51.9	37.1	44.5	5	0.09 in.	3	1	1	2	—	4	3	1
M. 22	49.7	35.5	42.1	7	0.18	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	2
Tu. 23	49.0	35.9	42.4	8	0.33	3	2	2	1	—	3	2	2
W. 24	48.2	33.6	40.9	7	0.11	2	4	2	—	1	1	4	1
Th. 25	49.2	31.5	40.3	6	0.50	2	4	3	—	—	1	4	1
F. 26	51.4	33.5	42.0	5	0.12	—	2	2	2	3	1	2	3
S. 27	53.7	34.7	44.2	5	0.37	1	5	1	1	1	1	5	—

The highest temperature, during the above period, occurred on the 27th, in 1839—thermometer 75°; and the lowest on the 21st, in 1837—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 19, 1841.

THE supply of fruits and vegetables during this week has been large, the quality excellent, and the demand brisk. The great quantities of plants in pots and cut-flowers now offered for sale, render the market at once interesting and ornamental.—*Fruits.* Queen and Jamaica Pines are tolerably plentiful, and of excellent quality. A few bunches of Hothouse Grapes have been offered this week; Foreign Grapes of the usual kinds abound. Apples are plentiful; the best sorts for kitchen use are Gooseberry Pippin, Hanwell's Sourin, and Northern Greening; those for table are Old Golden Pippin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, Golden Harvey, and Old and Scarlet Nonpareil. Some excellent Pears are in the market, particularly Winter Bon Chretien, Beurré Rance, and Easter Beurre. Pummeloes and Shaddocks are large and fine; Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Some excellent Cucumbers have been offered this week, some of which measured upwards of 20 inches long.—*Vegetables.* Broccoli, both white and brown, is abundant and of good quality. Savoys and Red Cabbage are pretty good. Brussels Sprouts are indifferent. Carrots and Turnips of a superior description are plentiful. Onions and Leeks are excellent and abundant. Asparagus and Sea-kale of first rate quality abound. Myatt's new Victoria Rhubarb is a handsome red-stalked kind, and commands a better price than the commoner sorts. A few punnets of blanched Dandelions may be obtained.—*Flowers.* A great number of forced plants in pots, of the usual kinds, are in the market, with Heaths, Mignonette, and Camellias. In addition to the cut-flowers mentioned in our last week's report we observed flowers of Cactus Jenkinsonii, Gardenia florida and radicans, and Epacris grandiflora and paludosa.

PRICES, SATURDAY, MARCH 20.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush. 4s to 20s	Cucumbers, per brace, 3s to 8s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 4s to 14s	Pummeloes, 4d to 1s 4d
Strawberries, forced, per oz. 2s to 3s	Shaddocks, 3s to 5s
Pine Apples, p. lb. 6s to 10s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 6d to 1s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s	Chesnuts, per peck, 3s to 7s
Oranges, pr doz. 6d to 2s	Walnuts, per bush. 14s to 16s
— per 100, 2s 6d to 16s	Nuts, per bushel —
Bitter, per 100, 3s to 13s	— Brazil, 16s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s	— Spanish, 24s
— per 100, 6s to 14s	— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s to 1s 6d	Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s 6d to 2s
Cabbage, Red for pick. 4d to 9d	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8s to 10s
Cabbage Plants, per doz. 3s to 5s	— Second, or Midd. 4s
Brussels Sprouts, hf. sve. 1s 6d	— Sprue, or Small, 2s to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s 6d to 3s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 3d to 3s 6d
— Brown, 9d to 1s 6d	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9d
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 1s to 1s 6d	— per half sieve, 2s to 3s 6d
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 4s to 3s 6d	Endive, per score, 3s 6d to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 6l	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 8d to 1s 6d
— Autumn, per pd., 4d to 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Corn Salad, per half sieve, 1s
Turnips, White, per dozen bunches, 1s 6d to 2s	Watercress, per doz. small bh. 3d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 6s	Parsley, per half sieve, 2s
— Horn, per bunch, 6d	Tarragon (dried) per doz. bch. 1s 3d
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d	Fennel, per bunch, 4d
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s	Thyme, per doz. bchs. 4s to 6s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 6d	Sage, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s	Mint (green) per doz. bunch., 4s to 6s
Radish, Red, per punnet, 1s to 1s 3d	— (forced) 3s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1s
Onions, per bushel, 5s to 5s 6d	Marjoram (dried) per doz. bunch. 10d
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 3s to 4s	Savory (dried) per doz. bunch. 10d
— Green (Ciboules) p. bunch, 3d to 4d	Basil (dried, per doz. bunch. 1s 3d
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 5s	Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch. 6s
Chives, per bunch, 3d	Lavender (dried) per doz. bunch. 3s
	Rhubarb Stalks, per bale. 9d to 1s 3d
	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d

Notices to Correspondents.

E. H. L.—A good practical work on the management of bees is "Bevan on the Honey-bee."

Julia.—There is really nothing more to tell respecting Mrs. Bateman's way of drying her flowers. You cannot make all flowers preserve their colours, but many will. The great art is to dry *quickly*, without employing artificial heat. When flowers are pressed between the leaves of a heavy book they should be shifted every day into a dry place, and this will, in summer, cause them to dry fast enough.

L. T. Crossley.—The "Gardener's Magazine," advertised at p. 130, is conducted by J. C. Loudon, and published monthly by Messrs. Longman.

We recommend *E. R.* to purchase Kennedya Marryattæ on its own root the next time, and then we have no doubt he will succeed.

R. M.—Upon the receipt of your letter, a fortnight since, we wrote to Aquila. If we obtain an answer it will be printed. We are not at liberty to communicate his address.

A Subscriber.—Mr. Cock of Chiswick informs us that, in his opinion, Tobacco-paper and English Tobacco unless covered with wet hay or moss are more dangerous for fumigating than foreign Tobacco, especially the latter. He says he last summer lost several valuable specimens of Pelargoniums, in consequence of using them, although he never found any injury arise from employing shop Tobacco, even when his plants were in full flower. We have, however, seen the Tobacco-paper and English Tobacco used for many years without bad consequences. In any case the plants should be thoroughly syringed the next day: not previously, as another correspondent (*W.*) advises. The best way of fumigating is to do so for two nights successively.

W.—The Fig that is mentioned in Swinburne's "Courts of Europe," as said to grow at La Calea, in Calabria, which they covered with mats in winter, and the fruit of which in March was very ripe, and delicious eating, was probably the Indian Fig, Opuntia amyclea, or some allied species.

A Constant Reader inquires, What is the best time for removing Hollies of moderate size, say four feet high?—This is a disputed question. If they are shifted in wet weather, as, for example, at the beginning of the July rains, or at any other period when a week or 10 days of dull, damp weather can be calculated upon, they are certain to succeed. The season least exposed to risk is, perhaps, the end of autumn, in the dull, damp part of October or November; the worst season is the spring.

H. G. asks why the trees now planting in the Green-park were not planted earlier. We cannot tell why; but they ought to have been, as long since as last November.

Zealey's letter must be paid for as an advertisement if we insert it. The first part of it we will print in our Home Correspondence.

Professor Henslow informs us that he employed a saturated solution of sulphate of copper mixed with an equal quantity of water. This will probably be found unnecessarily strong: but his experiment was only preliminary, and others must follow up the hint, if they should think it worth their while.

We assure *A Lady in Dorsetshire*, who wishes to know if we have any objection to insert the English names to plants as well as the Latin names in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that we would willingly do so when they *have* any English names. Indeed we particularly desire to avoid employing technical expressions: but as the principal part of the plants we mention are new, there are no English names in such cases. If she will turn to p. 134, for instance, she will find that we have not neglected this precaution.

To *H. G.* we must give the same answer as to the last Correspondent.

The names of the flowering plants given in reply to *J. G. F.* in our last week's answers to Correspondents are those by which they are sold, and may be purchased, of such as have them to sell. No place deserves the name of a nursery in which the majority of them are not perfectly well known. We might have called Hesperis matronalis the Double Rocket, Pæonia officinalis the common Pæony, and Delphinium grandiflorum the Siberian Larkspur; but we find nothing else that has *really* an English name.

In reply to *Mr. W. Baillie*, gardener, Wynyard Park, it may be sufficient to state that the paragraph in our Number for March 6 was taken from the Morning Papers, and that it was extensively copied by many other journals besides our own; we cannot, therefore, be responsible for any inaccuracies it may contain. Mr. Baillie states that the fire did not originate in the conservatory, but in the chapel, from which it communicated to the drawing-rooms. The conservatory, he adds, has no flues, but is heated by a hot-water apparatus, from which the smoke is conveyed to a shaft in an adjoining wood by a subterranean passage of many hundred feet in length.

Triphon.—There is no such plant as Triphonia Uvaria.

L. R. shall have a full answer next week.

M. R. C. must seek for an answer to such a question in the works of entomologists. Entomology is with us a subordinate subject of inquiry, and to ask us to describe an insect in all its various forms of life, and to detail the depredations it commits in all its various stages of existence, is to require rather more than it is reasonable to expect we should do. Probably our correspondent has no clear idea of the nature of his question, or of the extent of the answer it would require.

Mr. Duncan's work next week.

J. B. H.—Why will not the apparatus named at p. 148 answer your purpose? It would not cost above 10 or 15*l.* We should not have expected Clianthus to stand the winter at Abergele.

If *H. T.* will do us the favour to send specimens of the two varieties of wood-louse, we shall be enabled to answer his question.

A *Querist* will find the "Elements of Botany," which will appear in less than a month, the best book for him to begin with.

Many thanks to *T. N., Manchester.* His paper shall appear as soon as the woodcut is ready.

Viola.—The following, if properly managed, will do for covering arches and trellises, are sweet-scented, not expensive, easily procured at any nursery, and quite hardy.—Chimonanthus fragrans and vars.: White Jasmine; evergreen, Italian and other Honeysuckles, Rose de Lisle, Boursault and Watts' Climbing China, Glycine sinensis; Clematis flammula, montana, and others. Vitis odoratissima, although not a showy plant, is very fragrant, and well suited for such a place.

An Amateur.—Mignonette will grow well upon very poor soils, and we suspect the reason of its not succeeding with you is owing to the exposed situation and the dry nature of the earth. You should, therefore, sow it in situations not so exposed to the sun and drying winds; also save all your leaf-soil and spread it over the ground. You are quite right with respect to the system of raising annuals on hotbeds; the greater number of them will do very well if sown on the border at once, only you cannot have them so soon in flower. For our own part, we would always sow our half-hardy annuals early in the autumn, and if the winter is mild they will live through it and flower early the next year; if they are destroyed, we have only to sow again in spring. The following will do quite well without a hotbed:—All the species of Nemophila and Collinsia, Lupinus mutabilis, Nolana atriplicifolia, Calliopsis Drummondii, Calandrinia discolor, Erysimum Perofskianum, Bartonia aurea, Sphenogyne speciosa, Callichroa platyglossa, and many others. The instructions given in books on gardening relative to striking cuttings with frames, handglasses, &c., are in most cases correct, and you will not succeed with many tender plants without them. You may, however, without these things, manage such plants as Roses, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Senecios, Fuchsias, and other half-hardy plants which commonly decorate the flower-garden; but you must propagate early in the summer, and in a shaded situation. All these may be struck without silver-sand. Chimonanthus fragrans is multiplied by seed. The Lily of the Valley flowers naturally in summer, and is easily forced into flower at any time after it loses its leaves, which is in the autumn. The only time in which there is a difficulty in having it in bloom, is from about July to December; but it may even at that time be flowered in two ways—either by taking up the roots early and keeping them in some very cold cellar, or by using plants which have been forced earlier and earlier every year. When, however, you consider how many plants are in flower at that time, you will see it is scarcely worth all this trouble; and you would soon be weary even of the Lily of the Valley if you had it always before you. We cannot give you more time at present.

Hortus, who asks for a list of 12 of the best stove-climbers, not too robust in their growth and fit for a small stove, will find the following of this description:—Stephanotus follicularis, with bunches of beautiful white flowers all the summer. Thunbergia Hawtayneana, 2 var., one with white flowers and the other with deep blue; from April to August. Manettia cordifolia, with a profusion of long scarlet flowers, from spring to the end of the season. Ipomœa rubro-cærulea, Horsfalliæ, and scabra, profuse bloomers, with red and blue, purple, and rose-coloured flowers; some of them may be had in flower at all seasons. Pharbitis Learii, resembling Ipomœa rubro-cærulea, but more easily managed, not requiring a very high temperature. Passiflora kermesina, forming a beautiful object if planted out in the border of the stove, and loaded with fine crimson blossoms all the summer and autumn; it succeeds in a temperature between a stove and greenhouse. Convolvulus pentanthus, with bunches of pretty blue flowers all the summer and autumn. Pergularia odoratissima, very sweet-scented, with greenish or straw-coloured flowers. Jasminum Sambac, flowering all the year; white or cream-coloured, and very sweet. These are the most beautiful of the small stove-climbers, and all of them will succeed perfectly in a temperature of 60° of artificial heat.

W. B.—Experiments with regard to the cultivation of Potatoes gave the best results from sets containing only one eye in each, both in early and late crops. The most eligible distance between the rows varies according to the richness of the soil and vigour of the sort planted in it. Two feet is the least distance that should be allowed for common sorts, and much less for dwarf early kinds: but *two and a half feet* is in general the most proper distance, as it affords sufficient space for earthing-up. The distance between the sets in the rows should be about six inches. The formation of tubers depends on the elaboration of sap by the leaves; and this cannot be duly performed unless the leaves are sufficiently exposed to light. When a number of eyes are retained in each set, or when whole sets are employed, a crowded growth of small stems is the consequence; or, if one take the lead, some large tubers result from it, and a number of small imperfectly-matured ones from the small stems with shaded foliage. Equality among the stems tends to produce equal-sized tubers, which ought always to be a desideratum; for a crop of very large and small tubers is neither so good in quality, nor so profitable, as one of medium-sized tubers. Single eyes, planted at the above distance, will best insure this.

T. A. P.—The "Jesuit's Perspective" contains numerous examples, of a varied character, and is the most useful book. It may be obtained at a second-hand bookseller's for 8*s.* or 10*s.* Edwards on Perspective is, we believe, also good, and not high-priced.

Mr. Torey, F. C., and many more arrived too late for this week.

Mr. Appleby's plant is Epidendrum pachyanthum. One Oncidium is Cebolleti; the other is O. ascendens.

A Clerical Subscriber.—Rampion requires rich tender soil, in a situation somewhat shaded. If sown earlier than the end of May, it is apt to run to seed; June is the best season where the soil is such as to forward the plants too much. The seeds being extremely small, care must be taken not to bury them, but to cover them as lightly as possible with very fine soil. Attention to watering is also requisite.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone dust, 21*s.* 6*d.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 21*s.* per qr. do., Rape-dust, 7*l.* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, Gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr; Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Pontevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 23*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l.* 4*s.* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR foreign news does not embrace many points of public interest which were not fully illustrated in our last Number. We learn from France that the probability of a war between this country and the United States is hailed by the opposition party in Paris as likely to benefit France, and restore her to the position she occupied before the Treaty of July. The Committee of the Chamber of Peers have sent in their Report on the Fortification Bill, to which they suggest certain modifications: and it appears that the Report has characterised the measure as injurious to the commercial prosperity of France, and contrary to her constitutional institutions. The recent aspect assumed by the Eastern question has given rise to much anxiety in Paris, and many conferences on the subject have taken place. The Ambassadors of the Allied Powers are said to have declared that the principle of absolute hereditary right, in conceding Egypt to Mehemet Ali, was the basis of the Treaty of July; and that they will obtain that concession for the Pacha, provided that France abandons her present isolation, and unites with the other Powers in settling the questions still at issue; an arrangement to which France is said to have consented. In Spain the republican movement still embarrasses the Government, and great opposition is expressed against the election of the Duke de Victoria as sole Regent of the kingdom. A triumvirate has even been mentioned, but a general impression prevails that the actual position of affairs will not be disturbed.—In Germany some excitement has been created in consequence of the closing of the right arm of the Rhine, by means of a stone dike, by the orders of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, owing, it is said, to some dispute with the Government of Nassau; but the matter has been taken up by the Diet, and it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily settled by negotiations.—The question of the suppression of Convents, and the intervention of the foreign Catholic Powers, still occupies the public mind in Switzerland; and in Italy it appears that some discontent has been caused by the interference of Austria with the arrangements of the Tuscan Post-office.—Our Levant news expresses doubt whether the Sultan will yield to the remonstrances of the Allies in reference to the Pacha of Egypt, and fears that the definitive solution of the Eastern question is likely to be adjourned.

At home, the proceedings in Parliament have not been of remarkable interest, with the exception of the debates on the loan to the Commissioners of South Australia, the question of Church Rates, and the grant to the Catholic Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Canada. The latter terminated in the withdrawal of the Bishop of Exeter's motion for an address to the Queen against the ordinance by which its revenues are secured; and the guarantee of a loan of 155,000*l.* to the Commissioners of South Australia was granted.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal still remain in town, and are in good health. Considerable excitement was created in the Palace on Monday last by the detection of the boy Jones, who had on a former occasion effected an entrance into the Palace: particulars of this attempt will be found under our Metropolitan News.

Parliamentary.—The writ for the election of a representative Peer of Ireland, in the place of the late Earl of Rosse, was issued on Tuesday last.—Mr. Parker, Member for South Devon, has declared his intention to resign at the close of the present session. It is said that Lord Courtenay will immediately offer himself.—The Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, in conjunction with Sir George Heron, will come forward as the Liberal candidates for Peterborough at the next election: and Mr. Gladstone will also contest the borough on the Conservative interest.—At the annual meeting of the Marylebone Loyal and Constitutional Association, held on Tuesday, statements were made, from which it appears doubtful whether Lord Teignmouth will again contest the representation of that borough. In the course of a speech made by Lord Teignmouth, his Lordship said that his election committee had held a meeting, which was numerously attended; and they unanimously determined to issue a circular to the electors of the borough, stating that unless the electors came forward at once with a promise of such support as the circumstances required, they could not advise him to offer himself again as a representative for the borough. The meeting were aware that he was prepared to pay a portion of the expenses, but that the remainder was to be subscribed by the electors. He could assure them that he should carefully avoid precipitation: but he thought the electors should look out for a good second Conservative candidate in the event of his retiring, which was by no means improbable.

Auditorship of the Duchy of Cornwall.—The auditorship of the duchy having become vacant by the death of Sir G. Harrison, that office has been conferred on Mr. James Gardiner, a barrister. We learn, however, that the emoluments of the office, which were 1,200*l.* a-year whilst in the hands of Sir G. Harrison, have been reduced by Viscount Duncannon to 400*l.* a-year.

Command of the East India Station.—Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., succeeds to the command of the East India station, and is expected to take his passage overland, in order to reach the scene of action in the China seas as soon as possible.

Survey of the North Sea.—Commander John Washington, late Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, succeeds the late Capt. Hewett in prosecution of the survey of the North Sea.

Deputy-Governorship of Canada.—The Governor-General of the British Provinces has appointed Sir George Arthur, late Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, to be Deputy-Governor of that part of the province of Canada which heretofore constituted the province of Upper Canada, with all the powers which before the union were vested in the Lieut.-Governor, with the exception of that of keeping and using the great seal, reserving also his own power and authority as Governor of the province of Canada.

Detention of Newspapers.—In consequence of frequent complaints having been made of the detention of newspapers by persons connected with the Post-office, the Postmaster-General has issued a circular to the postmasters of the different towns throughout England, giving notice that not only will dismissal follow the offence of abstracting newspapers, but that offenders will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

New Poor Law.—By the return just laid before Parliament, it appears that the gross total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales during the quarter ended Lady-day 1840 (including the places not yet brought under the Poor Law Amendment Act) amounts to 1,201,344. The proportion of in-door and out-door paupers relieved, to the population for the same period, was 8 6-10ths per cent.

The Approaching Census.—Active preparations are now making for the decennial census, and instructions to this effect have been sent to the registrars in the different parishes of the United Kingdom. Each parish will be divided into different districts, extending from 50 to 80 houses, and the inquiries will be made by persons residing in the neighbourhood, to be appointed by the local registrars. Each of the agents so appointed will have to deliver the notices at the houses, and on the 1st July fill up all details respecting the age, sex, employment, &c., of the different occupants. On Monday, a circular was issued from the Home-office to the different district registrars, assigning as a rate of remuneration the sum of ten shillings for every fifty houses, with one additional shilling for every ten houses above this number.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris journals received this week have brought us little news of interest. The papers seem generally occupied in discussing the probability of a war between this country and the United States, and, with few exceptions, appear to exult in the prospect as one likely to prove most injurious to the interests of England, and to afford to France an opportunity to resume that position among nations from which the treaty of the 15th July had excluded her.

Libels on the King.—The prosecution of the *National* before the Court of Assizes, for an attack on the King and for bringing the Government into contempt, has been again adjourned until next term, in consequence of the continued illness of M. Delaroche, the publisher. The indulgence of this Court is contrasted by the papers with the severity of the Chamber of Peers, which condemned him to a month's imprisonment and the *maximum* of the fine. A curious circumstance is also noticed as connected with this sentence. The responsible publisher of a Paris paper is always specially indemnified to undergo the penalties which may be incurred by the articles provoking Government prosecutions. M. Delaroche's agreement with the *National*, it is stated, was to receive 1000f. per month during any imprisonment he might have to endure. This covenant, during the secret sitting of the Peers in the late process, it is said, became a matter of conversation, and it was strongly urged to sentence M. Delaroche to the maximum of the imprisonment as well as that of the fine, because the *National* would have had to pay for three years 36,000f. to its incarcerated publisher, and the Republican print would probably be unable to stand the outlay, and a formidable enemy in the press would thus have been disposed of. It was with great difficulty, the papers add, that the more merciful judges prevented the application of the utmost penalty of the law.

The Fortifications.—Baron Mounier communicated to the Chamber of Peers, on Tuesday, the report of the committee appointed to examine the Paris Fortification Bill. He began by stating that, in his opinion, the plan of surrounding Paris with ramparts was perfectly useless, and that the best way of defending it was by an army and strong garrisons on the frontier. For his part, he said, he perceived the greater danger in converting Paris into an immense bastille. He then investigated the question in a financial and political point of view. The idea of Paris standing a regular siege he regarded as totally impracticable; and he thought that the fortifications would be injurious to the commercial prosperity of France, and contrary to her constitutional institutions, and to the maintenance of peace, inasmuch as they would evince a spirit of distrust on her part, which would give umbrage to foreign powers, who were as interested as she was herself in avoiding a general war. M. Mounier, after discussing the different systems proposed for the defence of Paris, said that the majority of the committee had been of opinion to amend the 2d article of the bill as follows:—"The fortifications will comprise, first, casemated works, closed at the gorge, and constructed at St. Denis, Charenton, and on the heights of Ivry and Mont Valérien: and secondly, a wall of safety, embracing both banks of the Seine." The reporter then proceeded to show that this amendment differed very slightly from the system adopted by the Chamber, and that it would have the advantage of being less costly to the country. When he had concluded, the Chamber decided that the report should be printed, and the discussion fixed for the 23d inst. The papers state that the works were proceeding with activity, although the bill had not yet been adopted by the Peers.

The Eastern Question.—The Paris journals generally express great anger at the conduct pursued by the English Cabinet in pushing matters to extremes with Mehemet Ali, and state that the final protocol drawn up in London by the ambassadors of the foreign Powers had been formally submitted to the French Cabinet for its signature, but that it had been refused. In reference to the same subject, we are informed that Count Von Hartig, *attaché* to the Austrian Embassy, has left Paris with despatches from Count d'Appony to the Cabinet of Vienna; and that these despatches relate to conferences which have taken place between M. Guizot and the ambassadors of the Powers which took part in the conference of London concerning protestations of Mehemet Ali against the obnoxious stipulations of the Sultan's firman. It is stated that the representatives of these Powers have informed M. Guizot, that as to the right claimed by the Sultan of nominating the superior officers of the Egyptian army, they consider it an affair of internal administration, in which, according to the spirit of the treaty of July 15, they cannot interfere. With regard, however, to the principle of absolute hereditary right to the Pachalic, the Austrian ambassador, after consulting with his colleagues, has declared to M. Guizot, that, this condition having formed the base of the conferences and treaty of July 15, there is no doubt that the Courts of Austria, Berlin, and St. Petersburg will employ all their influence with the Porte to obtain for Mehemet Ali the concession which France desires on his behalf. It is further said, that the promise of Count d'Appony on this head was a formal one, but that it was accompanied with the condition, that when this concession should be obtained France should abandon her state of isolation, and should aid in settling the other points of the Eastern question, such as the ultimate position of the inhabitants of Syria, &c. It appears that the French Cabinet has, on its side, made an engagement to this effect. It has also been agreed that the French Cabinet shall not send a reply to a note received a few days since from Lord Palmerston, until it shall have had the answer of Prince Metternich to the despatches of which Count Von Hartig is the bearer. It would therefore appear, that it is at Vienna that the Eastern question will be discussed, and probably settled.

Darmes the Regicide.—The trial of Darmes is not expected to come on before the month of May. The preliminary proceedings were nearly terminated, and M. Girod (de l'Aine) was preparing his report of the affair for the committee of the Peers. No less than 50 or 60 individuals, it is said, had been arrested, but none of them could as yet be identified as the accomplices of Darmes, and it was believed that the latter would be tried alone by the Court of Peers.

The Navy.—Papers from Toulon state that a Naval division, composed of six frigates and a line of battle-ship, was to sail for the Indian seas, under the command of Rear-Admiral Laine: that the Prince of Joinville was to accompany the division in the *Belle Poule;* and that he will remain on that station until the final adjustment of the difference between England and China. These papers also inform us that a contract has been entered into between the Minister of Marine and a house of Marseilles for the supply of 250,000 cubic feet of timber, which are to be cut down in the forests of Italy, and furnished within the six months following the conclusion of the contract.

Paris and Rouen Railroad.—The principal inhabitants of Havre have authorised a notary of that town to negotiate with companies who may be willing to continue this railroad as far as Havre. The municipality of Havre some time ago voted 20,000f. towards the preliminary surveys, and agreed to devote 50,000f. towards the execution of the line.

Spain.—The Madrid journals inform us, that the resignation of M. Gamboa, Minister of Finance, continued to be the almost exclusive topic of conversation, and was ascribed by some to his inability to satisfy all the exigencies of the Duke de Victoria for the army. The Duke had demanded, it is said, a sum of 30,000,000 reals for the army, and M. Gamboa entertained hopes, by means of two negotiations he had opened, to arrive at some important result. He had promised the salt monopoly to M. Safont, and that of tobacco to two other capitalists; but the resistance which he encountered in the Ministry prevented his being able to carry his plan into effect.—The journals are still much occupied with the Regency question. A triumvirate was talked of, composed of the Duke de Victoria, and Senores Arguelles and Gomez Becerra. The Duke was stated to be indisposed, but not seriously. He is said still to flatter himself with the hope of being appointed sole Regent of the kingdom, notwithstanding that his chances of success were diminishing every day. He had addressed pressing invitations to all his friends, and to the public functionaries, members of both Chambers, to be in Madrid on the 19th. for the opening of the Cortes.—The Pope, it is stated, has protested strongly against the revolutionary acts of the Spanish government in attacking the Church and confiscating its property, thus violating the rights of the Holy See. as also against the expulsion of Senor Ramirez, the Apostolical Delegate in Madrid, and against the conduct of the Executive in sanctioning the heresy of the Bishop of Malaga.

Portugal.—By despatches from Lisbon we learn that the Senate had been principally engaged in discussing the projects of law which had been recently sent up from the Lower House relating to alterations in the customs' tariffs, which will be shortly published with the royal assent. The deputies have been occupied with the treaty of commerce between Portugal and the United States, which was carried by a majority of 65 votes. Numerous petitions, couched in strong but constitutional language, from all parts of the kingdom, have been laid before the Cortes, against the re-establishment of the abolished ground-rents, and the newly-raised battalions of militia.—The journals state that the guerillas in the Algarve and Alemtejo were increasing their numbers to an alarming degree, and roving about in all parts, killing and robbing with the most daring effrontery, thereby rendering it dangerous to travel even short distances. The county magistrate of Gouvea had been assassinated on his own premises near Sampayo, in open day, by eight armed men, who entered under the pretence of bringing him a despatch from the Administrator of Mangualde, and while he was in the act of opening it, completely riddled him with their bullets; they took from him his watch, cut off the little finger from the left hand, and decamped. The Administrator-General of Coimbra announced on the 5th inst., by telegraph, that on the 1st the notorious bandit Caca, together with seven of his gang, were surrounded in a place whence they could not escape, and that after a sharp firing, during which two peasants and a grenadier were killed, they were all put to the sword.

Germany.—The political position of this country is at this moment one of very great interest. The Journals state that sudden as the change commenced by the new Sovereign of Prussia appears, it is, in reality, but the outbreak of a climax which has been long prepared, and that consequently all ranks will be found ready to meet it. A pamphlet, under the title of "The Four Questions," was circulated a few days before the States met, and seems to have created considerable sensation. It was, however, confiscated when a great many copies had already been sold. It refers chiefly to the transactions in the kingdom, or the Province of Old Prussia and its capital, Konigsberg. The language is bold but respectful; and all that is said depends upon the laws and orders issued by the Sovereigns of Prussia. The author insists upon doing justice to the rights of the people, and to what has been promised them. It is said that one of the first statesmen resident in Konigsberg is the author of the pamphlet. The transactions of the meetings of the States are now regularly published in the papers.—Private letters state that the replies of the French Government to the representations made on the subject of the disarmament continue to be very vague and unsatisfactory.—The Germanic Diet is said to have voted a recompense of 100,000 florins (250,000f.) to the inventor of the electro-magnetic machine, to supersede steam-engines.—Accounts from Frankfort inform us that the closing of the right arm of the Rhine above Biberich, by order of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, had given rise to many diplomatic surmises. His Highness the Duke of Nassau had arrived in that city, and had a conference with the President of the Upper Diet. The wall which has been so suddenly formed in the Rhine to cut off the communication with the port of Biberich is five feet in thickness, and is raised to half a metre above the water. About 300 workmen were employed in building this wall, assisted by a detachment of Hessian gendarmerie. In order that steamers and other vessels may communicate with Biberich, the Nassau Government has just ordered the erection of a landing place in an island opposite that port. The communication between the town and the island will be by means of a flying bridge. Papers of a subsequent date announce that the German Diet had ordered the Government of Hesse to remove the stone dyke constructed in the Rhine, and that the pioneers of the Mayence garrison have been engaged in removing the obstruction.—The official Gazette of Darmstadt has a long explanation relative to the port of Biberich. Its allegation is that the navigation of the river was impeded by the Nassau works. This was the reason of the elevation of the Hesse dyke, in order to protect its rights, but no violence was employed, and if some gendarmes were present it was only to maintain order. The Gazette concludes by expressing its conviction that the misunderstanding would be amicably arranged by negotiations.—The Bavarian Government, it is stated, has resolved upon the construction of a central line of railroad, connecting the Augsburg and Munich railway with that of Saxony. This line will pass through Stof, Bamberg, and Nuremberg, and is to be commenced in the spring. The government has purchased the preliminary rights acquired by a company, which failed to subscribe a sufficient amount of capital within the time prescribed, and the works will be executed on account of the state.

Belgium.—Intelligence has been received from Brussels that the discussion in the Senate in opposition to ministers has assumed a new and grave character. 12 senators formed themselves into a secret committee, in which was read the draft of an address to the King, praying him to modify or change the present cabinet, which had not the confidence of the Chambers. At the desire of the Minister of Justice the discussion upon this address was postponed till the 17th, when it is considered probable that an ordinance will be read for the dissolution of the two chambers. At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Belgian bank, it has been unanimously decided to raise the capital of that establishment from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000.

Switzerland.—The Swiss Journals mention that the Canton of Appenzell had joined the others in protesting against the suppression of the Argovian convents. The cantons of Berne and Basle city, which are radical, have instructed their deputies to the Diet to hear the justification of Argau before pronouncing, and to protest against any foreign intervention. The Grand Council of Argau held an extraordinary sitting on the 8th instant, to receive from the Lesser Council a communication of the notes

from the Apostolic Nuncio and the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, together with the answer sent by the Lesser Council to the Vorort. Next day the Grand Council voted, by a majority of 110 to 60, instructions to the deputies of the Canton at the Diet, to maintain the decrees suppressing the convents, inasmuch as Argau had done nothing beyond the exercise of its inalienable right of sovereignty, and for the benefit of the State, and directing the deputies to make a solemn protest against any intervention at variance with this sovereignty. The Canton of Vaud has instructed its deputies of the Diet to try and effect a reconciliation between the Canton of Argau and those that are opposed to the dissolution of the convents, at the same time that it considers the dissolution of these convents to be a violation of the federal compact.—The Grand Council of Tesino has also instructed its deputies in the Swiss Diet to pronounce themselves against the abolition of the Argovian convents, but to protest at the same time against all foreign intervention. The Lesser Council of Geneva has recommended that deputies should first hear the justification of Argau, and then protest against the abolitions, if the explanations are not satisfactory.—The same journals add that the Canton of Argau, in its reply to the Pope, declares that it had devoted the greater part of the property of the suppressed convents to the use of the church and of education.

ITALY.—Letters from Italy contain particulars of the earthquake by which the city of Reggio, in Calabria, was nearly destroyed on the 22d ult. The shocks were 15 in number; the street of the Marine was converted into one heap of ruins; most of the houses were thrown down, and the rest were so damaged as to be altogether uninhabitable; the Palace of the Governor, the Tribunal, the Prison, the Barrack of St. Augustine, the Cathedral, five other churches, and various other public buildings, were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants had sought refuge, partly at Messina, and partly at Naples.—Accounts from Florence announce that the Austrian Government had established there a *cabinet noir* with the consent of the Grand Duke. Florence has been a long time the peaceable abode where foreigners from all countries assemble. In establishing the *cabinet noir*, it is stated, the Court of Vienna calculated on being well informed of everything that occurs in Europe; and as the Grand Duke is a mere vassal of Austria, it was easy for her to carry her plan into effect. Not only are all letters arriving from foreign countries opened and read by the Austrian police, but they are also irrevocably kept back if they contain any equivocal sentences, no matter how important may be the contents of the letters for the private interests of the persons to whom they are addressed.—It is reported at Naples that several British ships of war will shortly make their appearance in the bay for the purpose of giving support to the Sulphur Company.

TURKEY.—By intelligence received through Germany, we learn that the envoy of the Porte, who was charged with the investiture of Mehemet, had orders not to leave Alexandria, in case Mehemet Ali should raise difficulties as to the purport of the firman of investiture, but to refer the matter to Constantinople. The Porte, it is said, does not seem opposed to grant the Pacha certain points which, without essentially prejudicing the Sultan's arrangements, would modify the accessory measures of the firman. As to the free choice which the Sultan has reserved to himself in the selection of a successor for the vacant post of the pachalic, the Porte will with difficulty yield. The foreign representatives are aware of it, and they have resolved to countermand the departure of the Consuls-General for Alexandria; for it was thought that if Mehemet Ali refused to accept the firman as it is, the definitive solution of the Egyptian question, which was looked upon as at an end, would be again adjourned. The Austrian squadron in the Levant had received orders to return to the Adriatic. Letters from the frontiers affirm that Halil Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, had been restored to favour through the influence of the Sultana-Mother Validé. It was rumoured also that the influence of Russia had procured the recal of Chosrew Pacha. This is, however, thought to be improbable, as the ex-Vizier has been condemned for malversation.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Tuesday, of the royal mail steamer *Columbia*, we are in receipt of American papers to the 3rd inst. Their contents are not so important as those brought by the previous arrivals. It appears that there have been lengthened debates in Congress upon the necessity of putting the seaboard and the different fortifications into a state of defence. The discussions upon this subject are interesting as a commentary upon the warlike clamour which has recently prevailed. All parties seemed to agree that, at present, the country was quite unprepared either for aggressive or defensive war.—In the House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., the Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up in committee of the whole House. As soon as the bill had been read, Mr. Saltonstall, of Massachusets, moved that the appropriation of 1,225,000 dollars proposed by the committee for building and repairing vessels of war should be increased to 2,000,000 dollars. This gave rise to a debate, in which the condition of the navy was discussed in reference to the foreign relations of the country.—The bill reported in the House of Representatives by the committee on military affairs, makes appropriations for the fortification of the United States generally for the year 1841, and for armament of fortifications; also, for raising a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and appropriating 500,000 dollars for steam-ships of war. The amount proposed by the bill to be appropriated for fortifications is 1,678,000 dollars.—Upon the subject of Mr. M'Leod and the destruction of the *Caroline* there is nothing of any great interest either in the letters or the papers received. It appears that in consequence of a despatch received from the Governor of Upper Canada, a correspondence, said to be of an unpromising character, had been renewed between Mr. Fox and the American Government, purporting that the protection of Mr. M'Leod from the interference of the Lockport authorities ought to be provided for without delay. Throughout the whole republic, especially in New York and the Southern States, the utmost excitement appears to prevail on this irritating subject; and it is alleged that their indignation at the affair of the *Caroline* arises from a general jealousy, occasioned by the right of search and seizure practised upon American slave-ships by British cruisers, that there exists in this country a deliberate intention to overthrow the whole system of slavery in the Southern states.—Mr. Angus M'Leod (brother to Mr. M'Leod) has written a letter to an American paper, denying that his brother was present at the destruction of the *Caroline*; and from his statement, if correct, there would appear little difficulty in proving an *alibi*. From a Lockport paper we learn that a meeting had been held there respecting the alleged insecurity of the county gaol for the safe keeping of Mr. M'Leod. It seems all reasonable precautions have been taken to insure his safety. The sheriff, one of his deputies, the gaoler, and two other persons hired for the purpose, keep watch by turns every night, to give the alarm in case of attack from without, or attempt to escape within. Still the meeting appointed a committee to wait on the judges, and request them to give the necessary order for his removal to the gaol of some adjacent county less favourable for his escape. It is further stated that it is expected a special commission will be issued to try him in some other county than Niagara, where it is considered he stands no chance of receiving an impartial trial.—The papers announce that Mr. Clay and Mr. Sergeant are to be sent to England on a special mission, with a view to the arrangement of the pending differences between the two countries.—The commissioners for surveying the boundary line between the States of Maine and New Hampshire and the British provinces, in the report of their operations the past season, state that the survey has proceeded far enough to establish the fact that the line running north from the monument at the source of the St. Croix will pass about one mile east of the eastern extremity of the base of the north-easternmost peak of Mars-hill. A permanent station was also erected at the position established on the Aroostook heights, and a measurement made from it due west to the experimental or exploring line of 1817, by which the party found itself 2,400 feet to the east of that line. The commission, also, in their report, thank Sir J. Harvey, Lord Sydenham, and the Canadian authorities, for the facilities afforded to them in the progress of their investigation.—The steamer *President*, which took out the last despatches of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, relative to Mr. M'Leod, had not reached New York on the afternoon of the 1st inst.; her arrival, it is stated, was looked for with very great anxiety, parties being in a state of high excitement to learn the existing feeling that prevailed in England in reference to the affair of M'Leod.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord Keane's Annuity Bill passed through committee, and was reported without amendments.—On the motion of Lord FITZGERALD, a message was directed to be sent to the House of Commons for a copy of the evidence taken on the Copyright of Designs Bill.

The Bishop of EXETER then brought forward his promised motion for an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty not to consent to the ordinance of the Governor and Council of Canada, by which the revenues of the seignory of the island of Montreal were to be conferred on the Catholic seminary of St. Sulpice. The right rev. prelate went on to argue that the seminary had no legal claim to the property in question, but had held it merely on sufferance. The property in question had been valued by competent judges at 520,000*l*., which, at six per cent., the customary interest on money in Canada, made an annual income of 30,000*l*. Thus a magnificent property, the legal property of the Crown, equal to one-third of all the revenues of Lower Canada, and seven times the amount applied to the maintenance of the Protestant clergy, was to be given away in perpetuity to the Roman Catholic Church of that colony. He considered that the consequence of this ordinance, if once assented to by the Crown, would be that the Roman Catholic Church would be strengthened in Canada to an incalculable extent. A corporation of Popish ecclesiastics would be formed there, contrary to the fundamental law of England, by an ordinance altogether illegal, for the council had exceeded its powers in passing it. The right rev. prelate concluded by imploring their Lordships to interpose between the commission of what he deemed a great national crime and her Majesty, whose devoted servants they were. He repeated that this was a measure which went to papalize the whole province under a sovereign who had sworn to maintain the Church of England to the utmost of her power—a measure which sought to give what it was not in their power to give—a measure which was in direct violation of the fundamental principles of the law of the land. The Protestant constitution, the Protestant feelings of the country, he thought, demanded from their Lordships that proof of sympathy which would be shown if they joined in the motion which he now submitted to them.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that the ordinance was perfectly legal, and in no way beyond the powers vested in the council by Parliament two years ago. The ordinance, it ought to be remembered, had originated in a bargain, of which the Seminary of St. Sulpice had faithfully fulfilled its share: in doing so, that institution had acquired an equitable right to the advantages of which the right rev. prelate now called upon their Lordships to deprive them. The value of the seignories had been much exaggerated, and 47 per cent. of the whole income of these ecclesiastics was spent in charity. They were not, therefore, men with whom it would be right to drive a hard bargain. In Lower Canada, it must also be remembered, the Roman Catholic religion was the established religion of the country. They were not legislating, as the right rev. prelate seemed to imagine, for a Protestant colony. This fact had not been lost sight of by former statesmen. Lord North fully recognised the Catholic Church as the established church of Canada, and had defended himself for so doing, by asking "of what consequence it was what religion might be established in a colony, provided it rendered the people happy?" His noble friend near him (Lord Melbourne) would, perhaps, hardly venture, in these degenerate days, to put forth such a sentiment. The noble Marquis proceeded to say that the right rev. prelate had been guilty of misquoting the documents which he had read. At least, he had stopped short at a point, when, if he had read one sentence further, it would have been shown that the quotation had been wholly misapplied [The Bishop of Exeter denied that he had garbled the quotation.] The noble Marquis concluded by saying, that he trusted their Lordships would not accede to the motion of the right rev. prelate; he hoped they would refuse to throw the curse of religious discord into a community which, whatever its causes of civil strife, and however varied its forms of worship, had nevertheless at all times been most singularly remarkable for the Christian spirit of peaceful piety. This was a case in which they must foster and cherish the returning tranquillity of a lately distracted colony—a colony which, it was true, had erred much, but suffered more. He did, therefore, trust they would refuse to interfere in so extraordinary a manner, and advise Her Majesty to withhold her sanction from an ordinance which he really believed would in general equity, with justice to each and benefit to all, put an end to what had been for years felt to be one of the most oppressive vexations which had interrupted the otherwise growing prosperity of a thriving commercial community. On these grounds he entreated their Lordships, by a large and decisive majority, to give a direct negative to the present motion.

The Earl of RIPON said that he was at a loss to guess the grounds on which they were called on to disallow the ordinance, by doing which they would seriously endanger the peace and harmony of Canada. When he went to the Colonial-office, he found the seminary in the peaceable possession of all the advantages which were to be confirmed by this ordinance. Nor had he ever before heard any objection made to the privileges enjoyed by the seminary. If the rights of the Crown had been abandoned by this ordinance, he himself was not quite innocent of a participation in that abandonment. It was true he had his own plan, which he would have preferred to that which had been adopted; but he should vote against the motion of the right rev. prelate.

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his intention of opposing the motion, although a few days ago he might have seemed to be of a somewhat different opinion. The truth was, his grace added, he had not distinctly recollected what had been done by Cabinets of which he was a member. On the occasion referred to, a few nights since, he had entreated their Lordships to look over and consider the documents which had been referred to by the right rev. prelate, to reflect upon what he had stated, and to weigh well the whole question, as one of very great importance, before they would determine what course they should pursue. He had himself done so. He had in addition looked into and considered documents which had not been quoted or referred to by the right rev. prelate, but which ought to have been referred to by him, and other documents of which he had lost all recollection, and the result of his deliberations was the determination to which he had already informed their Lordships he had come, of voting against the proposition of the right rev. prelate.

The Bishop of EXETER replied, and said that after what had fallen from the noble Duke he would not divide the house; but he denied that the Roman Catholic religion was the established religion of Canada, nor had it been described as such in any of the instructions sent out to the governors of that colony since 1775. With respect to the charge brought against him of having garbled a quotation, he maintained that he had read on to the sentence which he had been accused of omitting, and since the commencement of the debate he had received a letter from the reporter of the *Times*, who stated that he had on his notes the words said to have been omitted. The right rev. prelate attempted to read the letter, but the cries of "Order" became so loud and general that he was obliged to renounce his purpose. A short conversation followed between the right rev. prelate and the Marquis of Normanby, and the motion was withdrawn.

Tuesday.—Lord Keane's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Tithe Corporation (Ireland) Bill having been read a third time, Lord DUNCANNON moved certain amendments with a view to meet the objections of the Earl of Glengall and other noble Lords; but as the alterations did not seem to be satisfactory, the motion that the Bill do pass was postponed till Tuesday of next week, in order to give time for further considering the question.

The Marquis of NORMANBY announced that Mr. Stanley, the assistant secretary of the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, was in attendance, and that gentleman was called to the bar and sworn. His examination continued about three hours, and from the evidence collected from him, it was thought necessary that Mr. Phelan, assistant Poor-law Commissioner, should also be examined. The House, therefore, adjourned, after having ordered that the examination of Mr. Stanley be resumed on Thursday, and that Mr. Phelan be ordered to attend at the bar on Monday.

Thursday.—The House was occupied during the whole sitting with the examination of Mr. Stanley, which lasted for several hours, when the House adjourned.

Friday.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, on presenting a petition from certain of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, expressed himself anxious that a radical change should take place in the constitution of the colony, which at present was in a most distracted and unfortunate condition. He might state that a farm-servant receiving 10*l*. a year wages was a member of the Legislative Assembly. The noble Earl mentioned other cases of persons in extremely humble positions who had seats in that assembly.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that Government were at present occupied with the circumstances of this colony, and on that account it would be advisable not to enter on any Parliamentary inquiry.

The House then proceeded with the examination of Mr. Nicholls, the Poor-law Commissioner for Ireland, relative to the alleged falsification in the returns from the Clonmel union.—The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Haddington, and other peers, took part in the investigation, which was again deferred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—A great many petitions were presented.—In reply to a question from Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. FOX MAULE said that all the statements that had appeared in the public papers relative to the Green-park were incorrect; that the trenches dug there were merely for the purpose of draining, and sowing fresh grass, and that there was no intention whatever of altering the hours of admission.

The House having resolved itself into committee, Lord J. RUSSELL rose to move that Her Majesty be authorised to guarantee a loan of 210,000*l*. to be contracted by the commissioners of South Australia. His Lordship began by explaining the system on which South Australia had been colonised, and, in so doing, entered upon a comprehensive statement of the history of that settlement, and of the circumstances that had led to its financial embarrassments, which, in his opinion, were naturally derived from the Acts of Parliament by which the colony was established. His Lordship considered the principle of selling the public lands, and applying the proceeds to the conveyance of emigrants, to be an excellent principle; but the second great principle on which the colony was founded, namely, that which prescribed that the whole expenses of the administration should be defrayed by the colony itself, was, in his opinion, a more doubtful one, and one which could hardly fail to involve the colony in debt, as had been the case in the present instance. The system on which the colony had hitherto been governed ought, in his opinion, to be changed; either South Australia should be entirely self-governed, or it should be governed as the other colonies of England were; but the present anomalous and mixed condition ought to be put an end to. If, added his Lordship, the committee thought it proper that the colony should govern itself, and that the persons there should have a representative constitution, though he confessed that that was not his opinion, he should feel no insuperable objection to it. He should feel that it would, in time, though perhaps not until after a considerable period had elapsed, struggle through its difficulties, and obtain considerable prosperity. Let this course be taken, or let that which he had proposed be adopted,

but let them not any longer continue this third course, which had been most embarrassing to the Secretary of State, which had led the Government and the commissioners into a series of measures which he thought highly unadvisable, and which were entirely at variance with those principles upon which a colonial government was usually conducted. He trusted that the committee, and that Parliament, would think it right that they should extricate the colony from its present difficulties.

Lord STANLEY complained that Government had not earlier come down with a definite statement of their views. The noble Lord, he said, had now stated his views, and in most of those views, as far as they had been stated, he perfectly concurred. His Lordship explained the grounds on which he himself, when Colonial Secretary, had withheld his consent from the establishment of the colony, and he was much surprised to learn from the papers now on the table, that on the very day after he left office his successor was pressed to give his assent to the plan, on the ground that he Lord Stanley had given his concurrence to the principle of it. The colony had originated in delusion, and had gone on in delusion till the bubble burst. His Lordship agreed to the principle of selling the public lands, and applying the proceeds to emigration; but the lands ought to have been sold at a minimum, not at a uniform price, and the expense of surveying the lands ought to be charged to the emigration fund, which ought to be formed not of the gross but of the net proceeds of the sale. It was necessary for Parliament to interfere for the protection of the 15,000 persons who had been tempted to embark their fortunes in that colony, but he did not think it right that the Government should call on the House to sanction so large a loan without having previously laid before the House a bill to explain distinctly the system and principles on which the colony was in future to be administered. He was very unwilling to occasion any unnecessary delay, but he hoped the noble Lord would allow the chairman to report progress, would consent to postpone the present motion for a week or a month, and in the mean time would place on the table of the House, in the fullest detail, the measures which it was his intention to propose.

Some conversation then followed across the table between Lord J. RUSSELL, Sir R. PEEL, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the urgent necessity of raising the money to pay the bills now overdue.—Lord HOWICK thought there should be no delay in paying off these bills, which if they were returned protested to the colony would lead to an additional charge of 20 per cent.—Mr. HUTT defended the South Australian Commissioners against the attack made by Lord Stanley, who, he said, had either not read the act on which the colony had been established, or did not understand it. The hon. member added, that up to the present moment this colony had not cost sixpence to the mother country, yet after an existence of four years it contained a population of 15,000 inhabitants, and a larger amount of stock and of fixed capital than the old colony of New South Wales. The difficulties of the colony, he considered, had arisen from the acts of the colonial-office, and, under these circumstances, he hoped the House would not refuse to relieve the colony by sanctioning this loan.—Mr. MACKINNON, as one of the original commissioners, said that at the time the administration was taken out of their hands nothing could be more prosperous than the condition of South Australia, the commissioners having a balance of 70,000*l.* in their hands; but when the new salaried commission was formed the confidence of the public was shaken, and the sales of land ceased; and hence arose the present bankruptcy.—Mr. VERNON SMITH considered it extremely important that there should be no delay in meeting these financial difficulties.

Sir R. PEEL urged anew the proposal of Lord Stanley, and asked what security they had that the loan now asked for would not be followed by fresh demands. The expenses of the colony, it appeared, were 140,000*l.* a year, and the revenue only 20,000*l.* The expenses would probably be immediately reduced; but what guarantee had they that they would be so far reduced as to secure them against the necessity of a future loan? He would propose the postponement of the present motion for a short period, and that Government should to-morrow, or on as early a day as possible, lay a statement on the table of the sums that would be necessary, and that then the Government should ask, in a committee of supply, for a vote of credit for the amount required.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the proposal of the right hon. gentleman met the exigencies of the case, and he had, therefore, no objection to accede to it.

Lord STANLEY observed that Lord J. Russell had had the whole intervening time, from August to January, for preparing his measures, but had not chosen to undertake the responsibility incident to his station.—Mr. BARING denied that there had been any disposition to shrink from responsibility.—Mr. GROTE disagreed from those who had pronounced this colony to be a failure. He thought that with respect to this money even a small delay would be a great evil; it would introduce the precise danger apprehended on the other side—the danger of a supplemental demand. A ship was going out this very week to the colony, and the worst effect would follow if she should carry thither the news that Parliament had refused this assistance.—Lord ELIOT concurred in the general desire that the grant should be immediate, and vindicated the self-supporting system of colonisation.—Mr. DIVETT stated some particulars of the colony's prosperity, and the resolution was withdrawn till Friday.

The House then resumed, and, on the motion for further considering the Ordnance Estimates, Capt. BOLDERO adverted to the increase of the expenses of this department, and contended that the Sultan ought to pay the cost of the stores furnished for the Syrian war, and, indeed, the cost of many other items which that war had called upon us to provide.—Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN explained that the arms supplied for the Syrian expedition were to be paid for by the sultan; and the resolution was then agreed to.

The report of the East India Rum Bill produced a renewal of the discussion about the admission of rum made from Dates, with respect to which Mr. Labouchere said that having learned on inquiry that a good deal of sugar is made from Dates, he was willing to let in the rum which is the accompaniment of this sugar, in common with that which proceeds from the sugar-cane.—Mr. HAWES insisted that all the rum of the East ought to fare equally with all the rum of the West.—Mr. GOULBURN acquiesced in the proposal of Mr. Labouchere, and the report was agreed to.

The bill for the Registration of Voters in Scotland was read a second time, after several objections to some of its provisions from Sir W. Rae, who was answered by the Lord Advocate.

The only other matter of any interest was a motion of Sir W. Rae for leave to bring in a bill for the erection of a monument at Edinburgh to Sir Walter Scott—a bill which was rendered necessary by obstacles existing in some local acts. The tradesmen of Edinburgh, he said, had added considerably to the subscription, but there was still a deficiency, which he hoped the gentlemen of England would make up.—Mr. FOX MAULE cordially supported the motion; and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Tuesday.—Some conversation took place on the proposed addition of certain clauses in the South Western Railway Bill. They were ultimately withdrawn in consequence of the general disapproval expressed by the House, and the bill was reported.

Several petitions were presented; among others a great number distributed among 30 or 40 members against Mr. Hawes's Medical Reform Bill.

In answer to questions, Mr. HAWES said that the bill would be divested of the clauses relative to chemists and druggists, and that he should bring the measure forward on Wednesday.

Mr. HUTT moved a resolution declaring the present tariff of the Sound Dues one which the King of Denmark was not entitled to maintain, and adding that the Sound Dues required such a revision as would facilitate the commercial relations between Great Britain and the Baltic. The hon. member began by censuring the administration of 1841 for having allowed the re-establishment of a system at variance with every principle of international law. So long, however, as the King of Denmark confined himself within the limits of the treaty of Christianople he could not be interfered with; but such had not been the conduct of that sovereign. The hon. gentleman entered into a statement explanatory of the several treaties on which the Sound dues rested, and of the various augmentations that had successively been made, and for which no sanction could be found in any of those treaties.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the statement of the hon. member was substantially the case of the British as against the Danish Government, and constituted the matter now and for some time past in discussion between the two Courts. Pending that discussion, however, he trusted that Mr. Hutt would withdraw his motion, or at all events forbear from dividing upon it. He denied that there had been any actual diminution of British commerce, though there might have been a retardation in the rate of its increase. The noble Lord concluded by saying that he had every reason to hope that the negotiations now pending would end in a satisfactory solution of the question long before the period anticipated by the hon. gentleman who brought forward this motion—that, instead of a quarter of a century, a quarter of a year would suffice for the purpose.

Sir R. PEEL said this case could hardly be brought within the common exception of a pending negotiation, for the claims of this country had now been resisted for a long period; and if the Crown were thus unable, during a length of time, to obtain justice by itself, the aid of the House of Commons might fitly be called in to fortify it, not by way of angry demonstration, but for the expression of steadfast concurrence.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the discussions with Denmark had not assumed the obstinate character supposed by Sir R. Peel; in fact, they had commenced but in the last year. The matter was in a train of settlement, and he hoped it would be left in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown.

Mr. A. WHITE recommended it to Mr. Hutt to withdraw his motion for the present.—Mr. PEASE and Mr. VILLIERS, though not unwilling to consent that the subject should be disposed of by the previous question, yet hoped that Mr. Hutt would not lose sight of the subject.

Mr. HUTT, in reply, expressed his conviction that some friendly arrangement ought to be made for abolishing the Sound dues altogether. He consented that his present motion should be disposed of by the previous question, which was done accordingly.

Mr. EASTHOPE moved that the petition of Mr. Baines, now a prisoner in the gaol of Leicester, presented on the 2d Feb., be printed and circulated with the votes.—Lord HOWICK urged the expediency of a strict adherence to the order vesting the discretion of printing or not printing petitions in the committee which had been appointed for that purpose, and which had for several years been found to work advantageously. He said that unless that discretion were sustained, each member would always think his own petition peculiarly important, and motions of this kind would multiply to an inconvenient extent.—Mr. EASTHOPE pleaded that this particular petition contained nothing which could be reasonably objected to.—Mr. WARBURTON hoped the House would allow the petition to be printed. The general reference to the committee still reserved the right of the House itself to order the printing in any particular case. Here, too, the petitioner was in prison. And the House had already done but too much in narrowing the means by which the contents of petitions might be made known.—Lord STANLEY wished that the distribution of any petition accompanying the votes should be confined to members alone.—Mr. LABOUCHERE represented the necessity of acting on some general rule. Here the complaint related to church-rates. If the motion to be grounded on the petition was intended to turn on the petitioner's imprisonment, the printing might be proper enough: but not, if the motion was to be a general one, upon the church-rate question at large.—Mr. BROTHERTON said, the committee never refused the printing of a petition where the member presenting it desired that it should be printed.—Mr. BAINES observed that though the subject might be general, the grievance was personal.—Mr. DUNCOMBE contended for the printing. The public, he said, were already much dissatisfied with the obstruction to the right of petitioning.—Sir G. GREY took the same view with Mr. Labouchere, which was controverted by Mr. WARD.—Mr. BARING said the real evil was that people tried, under pretence of a petition, to print a pamphlet on some general subject at the public expense.

Sir R. PEEL referred to the recommendation of last year's committee on the printing of papers, that the House should not order a petition to be printed except where the case was too urgent to wait the decision of the committee on petitions. Here the petition had been presented for six weeks, and was now for the first time taken up. Did the hon. member propose a motion to meet this petition? Or did he take up this petition to meet his motion?—Mr. EASTHOPE said he intended in his motion on this petition to abstain from the general subject of church-rates, and restrict himself to the object of the petitioner's liberation.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL trusted that, after this explanation, the House would be nearly, if not quite, unanimous in giving permission for the printing.—Lord HOWICK acceded; and on the suggestion of Lord STANLEY, it was ordered that the circulation should be confined to members only.

Leave was given to Mr. BAINES to bring in a bill for the better enrolment of burgesses in such boroughs of England and Wales as are divided into wards, and for altering the time of municipal elections in those boroughs.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the administration of criminal justice in certain boroughs in England.

The East India Rum Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Col. SIBTHORP, copies were ordered of the several communications between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Treasury relative to the appointment of Mr. Vizard as solicitor to the Home Department, with a salary of 1,500*l.* a-year.

Wednesday.—Lord F. EGERTON having moved the second reading of the Stafford and Rugby Railway Bill,

Mr. GISBORNE moved that the second reading be postponed till the 24th inst., to allow the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. Smith to be in the hands of members.

Sir R. PEEL spoke in favour of the bill. He said that it would effect a saving of nine miles and a half, with better gradients, in the distance from London to Liverpool. The proposed termini were most important, being the metropolis at the one end, and the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire and North Wales at the other end. He contended that the House was bound to encourage competition, and not to allow the great monopolists of the London and Birmingham Railway Company to interpose for the purpose of quashing a rival undertaking. All that was asked was inquiry before the committee into the merits of the plan. He admitted that there was one objection to it which deserved consideration, viz.—that two junctions with existing lines were proposed in the distance, and it was most fit that competent witnesses should be examined to ascertain how far the danger to which life might be thus exposed ought to be a bar to the completion of this new line. He hoped that hon. members would permit the bill to go before a committee, to be there subjected to the most searching inquiry.

Lord STANLEY trusted that hon. members would not for their own convenience send the bill to a committee, and thus inflict great inconvenience on the parties. His right hon. friend (Sir R. Peel) had himself recommended that the opinion of Sir F. Smith should be taken, and as it had been procured, it ought to be decided upon by the House. The question as to tunnels and gradients might be fairly considered in committee; but when it could be proved that there would be only a slight saving of time, not more he believed than ten minutes, at an expense of 1,300,000*l.*, then he thought that the House might be fairly asked to oppose the bill on the second reading. His right hon. friend said that they ought to look to the important termini of London on the one side and Liverpool on the other; but with all respect for his right hon. friend, he must say that this was a complete misstatement of the fact, for unless they could conceive a terminus beyond a terminus, the termini were all respectable, but the comparatively unimportant towns of Rugby and Stafford: and as for the supposed benefit of competition, it would be only the competition of an inferior and dependent line. He would, however, recommend the hon. member for Carlow to withdraw his amendment and allow the House to divide on the opposition of the hon. member for Cheshire (Mr. Wilbraham) that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. GISBORNE then withdrew his amendment, and the House divided: for the motion, 94; for the amendment, 154.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET moved that the Members for Monmouthshire be added to the committee on the Severn Navigation Bill. After a short discussion, the motion was negatived by 117 to 84.—A motion by Sir G. CLERK to refer the Pollock and Govan Railway Bill, together with a petition on it, to the select committee on private bills, was negatived without a division.

A great number of petitions having been presented against the Medical Profession Bill, Mr. MACLEAN and other members suggested its postponement, in which suggestion, however, Mr. Hawes, its author, declined to acquiesce. On the question for the second reading Mr. Hawes urged that there existed no kind of body with whom the medical profession in general could communicate, and that the existing bodies, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, did not enjoy the confidence of medical practitioners. There were now about 19 licensing bodies, where there ought to be but one. His object therefore was to constitute one general body of examination and regulation, and to establish one grade instead of three in the medical profession; all practitioners being hereafter to stand on the same level, though each was to be at liberty to practise, at his choice, as a physician or as a surgeon, or as an apothecary, or as all three. He read the evidence of some professional witnesses in affirmance of the main principles of this bill.—Mr. EWART seconded Mr. Hawes, and contended that there was no objection against this bill which might not properly be reserved for the committee.—Mr. DARBY opposed the second reading, and regretted that, on a measure professing to regulate the whole medical profession, no one member of the Government was in attendance. The hon. gentleman was proceeding, when a motion was made to count the House, and the number present being under 40, an adjournment took place.

Thursday.—Mr. RICE, seconded by Mr. PLANTA, moved for a select committee on the state of the harbours of refuge along the south-eastern coast. A commission had been appointed last year to examine this subject, and had made a report, which it was now sought to refer to the proposed committee.—Mr. BARING resisted the motion, both because it suggested no particular course, and because a commission was a more competent authority in such a matter than a committee of Members of Parliament.—Mr. MACKINNON thought a committee would be useful to decide between the deep-water and the back-water principle.—Captain PECHELL urged, that when millions of money were voted for churches, there might well be a grant for harbours. It was as important, he said, to preserve men's lives as their souls.—Several other Members concurred in the object of the mover.—Mr. CHARLES WOOD, the late Secretary of the Admiralty, was of opinion that no useful addition could be made by a committee to the information already existing.

Sir ROBERT PEEL did not think it expedient to subject the report of the commission to the review of a committee. He was not disposed to promote the formation of a variety of harbours of refuge, except to the extent of providing mere shelter for small craft: as to the larger class of vessels, he was sure it would be a more useful policy to construct one or two large and serviceable harbours, than to lay out several smaller sums in making minor ports, which at last would probably be found of little avail. He thought the matter should be left to the Government.

Mr. RICE, in reply, declared his reluctance to abandon the subject without an assurance from Ministers that they would take it up in a practical way.—The House divided, and the motion was negatived.

Mr. ALSTON moved that a petition of a naval officer, named La Roche, should be referred to a select committee.—Sir T. COCHRANE thought it undesirable that such subjects should be referred to the cognizance of the House of Commons. If the mover thought the Admiralty did not do justice to the Queen's officers, he had better propose a vote expressing his want of confidence in them.—Admiral ADAM panegyrized the officers composing the court-martial, and observed upon the unfitness of reopening their inquiry, when 34 years had since elapsed.—Captain PECHELL supported the motion, as did also Mr. P. HOWARD; but after a few words from Mr. ALSTON, it was negatived without a division.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL moved for returns of the judicial appointments made in the colonies from the Union to the present time, with a view to show that the Irish bar had not had its share of them. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there were no means of distinguishing to which bar the respective individuals employed had belonged. The motion was therefore negatived.

Mr. EASTHOPE brought on the case of William Baines, confined in Leicester gaol for non payment of a church-rate of 2*l.* 10*s.*, and costs in the Ecclesiastical Court. Such a case, he said, was little likely to serve the interests of the church. An intense interest prevailed on this subject in Leicester: and a petition had been signed in Baines's behalf by 7,000 females of that town. Such a feeling could not be advantageous to the Establishment. The complaint would not long be restricted to Baines. Twenty-six other persons were daily expecting to be proceeded against for the same cause. A proof of the public feeling was to be found in the fact, that since his imprisonment, which had now lasted four months, he had been elected a town-councillor. He concluded by moving a resolution, to the effect that Mr. Baines's imprisonment being inflicted for his refusal to pay a demand which was contrary to his conscience, was a violation of the principles of religious liberty.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the motion being grounded not on anything peculiar in the case of Baines, but on a general objection to the existing law, ought to have been announced by a more distinct notice. It might be advisable to alter the law, but he must wholly deny that to enforce obedience to the existing law is to violate the conscience of the party sued. If a man were permitted to decide for himself what laws he would or would not obey, and this House were to uphold him by a resolution, you could not keep up any law. As well might he resist other payments to the state on the ground that he had a conscientious scruple as to war, or capital punishment, or any other of the purposes to which the state applies its revenues. He wished certainly that there were a different law from the present for the maintenance of the church; but he could not therefore affirm a resolution approving a man's determination to resist the present law. He should be very willing, meanwhile, to have the jurisdiction on these questions transferred from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts; but to that change the dissenters themselves seemed quite indifferent. He trusted the House would not sanction the principle that each man should judge for himself what he would pay and what he would not.

Mr. HUME denied that a man is bound to pay every demand which may be legally made upon him. Sir R. Inglis, he said, had a few nights ago thrown a doubt on the sincerity of Mr. Salomons' Jewish faith, because Mr. Salomons had contributed to some Christian place of worship. How, then, could a dissenter conscientiously pay his money towards the maintenance of a church belonging to the establishment? Lord J. Russell had concurred in a former vote for abolishing church-rate, and had intimated his intention of proposing that the necessary funds for the maintenance of the church should be taken from the consolidated fund. But, notwithstanding this and other pledges, the Government had done nothing for the abolition of church rates.

Sir R. INGLIS complained that the general subject of church-rate had been introduced into this discussion, in breach of the

assurance given a few days ago by the mover. With respect to the reference to his own recent statement, he had always maintained the distinction between a voluntary contribution and a payment required by law. The charge of church-rate was not on the person, but on the property, and to release the property in the hands of dissenters would be only to give a premium on dissent. Church-rate was the only provision, small as it was, which the church derived from the state; for the tithe was a charge borne, not by the state, but by individuals; but, under the former small provision, till it should be altered, every acre in the country was, as immemorially it had been, liable to assessment.

Dr. NICHOL cited the recent and unanimous decision of the Exchequer Chamber, establishing the immemorial liability of all real property to church-rate by the common law of the land, and adjudging that the obligation of every occupier to repair the church was absolute, and could no more be thrown off than the obligation to repair bridges and highways. Mr. Baines, in this case, was summoned before two magistrates. If he had left them to decide the matter, he would have suffered nothing but a levy of 2*l.* 5*s.* on his goods; but he chose to evade their jurisdiction by telling them he meant to appear in the ecclesiastical court, and there contest the validity of the rate. In fact, he meant no such thing—he did no such thing. After repeated notices and citations, his person was at length attached, and then he set up this plea of conscience. He applied successively to the Queen's Bench for a prohibition, and to the Lord Chancellor for a *habeas corpus*; both were refused, and now Mr. Baines was a martyr.—Mr. HAWES drew a distinction as to the obligation of obedience to the law, between laws for a public and common object, and laws for the maintenance of the religion of only a part of the people.—Sir R. PEEL said the question was, not whether the law ought to be altered, but whether that House would decide that there is an exception to the obligation of obeying the law, wherever the party will say his conscience forbids him to obey it. It was a mistake to suppose there was no church-rate in Scotland. Some gentlemen thought the conscientious objection ought to be allowed only in religious cases. If it were to be allowed as against church-rate, how could it be disallowed as against tithe? Some, in like manner, had conscientious objections to the Poor-law, because the dissenters were shut up in workhouses where they did not enjoy the rites of their own worship. Surely the only true principle was this—that while the law subsisted it must be obeyed. To pass such a resolution as now proposed would have a double mischief; it would set a bad precedent, and it would bring the House itself into discredit by the assertion of such a power to dispense with the law as the tribunals of the country must refuse to be bound by.—Mr. ELLIOTT would vote against this motion, on the simple ground that the petitioner was disobeying the law.—Mr. EASTHOPE, in reply, expressed his hope that the dissenters, and those who sympathised with them, would persevere till this law should be redressed.—After a word or two from Mr. PACKE, on behalf of the people of Leicester, the House divided, rejecting the motion by a majority of five.

Friday.—The House having resolved itself into committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a vote of credit of 155,000*l.*, for the relief of South Australia, which was agreed to. The order of the day having been moved, that the House resolve itself into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill, Mr. WAKLEY moved to divide the bill into two, for the purpose of putting everything relative to the central commission into a separate bill, and enlarged at great length upon the working of the present Poor-law.

Lord J. RUSSELL repeated the principle that a Poor-law was intended for the relief of destitution only, and, by the enforcement of that principle, he felt convinced the labouring part of the community were benefited.—After several members had addressed the House, Mr. WAKLEY said that, as his motion did not meet the views of the House, he should not trouble it with a division.

Mr. T. PARKER moved, "that the House resolve itself into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill that day six months."—A debate ensued, in which General Johnson, Mr. Miles, Mr. Brotherton, Sir A. Dalrymple, Mr. Slaney, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Fitzroy joined. The House then divided: Mr. PARKER's amendment was negatived by a majority of 247 against 51, and the House went into committee.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL moved that the clause continuing the Commission for five years be postponed; a conversation ensued, in which Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and other Members, took part, and the motion was negatived without a division.

After a discussion on the reduction of the Assistant Commissioners, Colonel SIBTHORP moved an amendment to omit them altogether, which was negatived by 145.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Business has been slack in the funds to-day. Consols for the Account were 88⅝, occasionally buyers and sellers throughout the day, the closing price being 88⅝ sellers. Exchequer Bills were 6*s.* to 8*s.* premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Intrusion at Buckingham Palace.—On Monday last the inmates of the palace were again much alarmed by detecting in the royal apartments the boy Jones, who, it will be remembered, effected about three months since, for the second time, a similar entrance, and, after an examination at the Home-office, was sentenced to be imprisoned in Tothill-street prison for 3 months. The following appear to be the particulars of the present affair, as far as they are yet known:—On Tuesday fortnight the period of Jones's imprisonment expired, when he was liberated from prison, and delivered over to the protection of his father. Before leaving the gaol he was asked to give a promise that he would not again visit the palace, but no such pledge could be obtained, as he said his curiosity was so great. His father was then sent for, and Jones was given into his charge, with strict directions that he should take every possible care of him, and watch his actions; at the same time an offer was made to send the boy to sea. His father and mother, although they did not object to the offer, asked for a week or two to get him ready. Up to Monday last the boy's conduct was unobjectionable. On Sunday he attended a Methodist chapel twice or three times, and had frequently stated his determination to join a tee-total society. On Monday he was at home during the day, but about 8 was missed, and nothing more heard of him until Tuesday morning, when his father and mother were summoned to appear at Bow-street, when they received the first intimation he had effected a third entrance into the palace. It appears that shortly after 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the sergeant of police on duty in the palace imagined as he was going along the grand hall that he saw some one peeping through the glass doors, which turned out to be the case; for on his approaching, Jones ran against him, and was immediately secured and sent off in custody to the station-house. It was afterwards discovered that the boy had visited her Majesty's larder, as, at the time he was disturbed, he was feasting on cold meat and potatoes, which he had conveyed up stairs in a handkerchief. When asked how he obtained an entrance, his reply was, the same way as before, and that he could at any time he pleased obtain an entrance into the palace. It is generally supposed that he got over the wall on Constitution-hill, and crept through one of the windows. On Tuesday afternoon he was conveyed to the Home-office, and shortly afterwards underwent a long examination, the particulars of which have not been made public, but the result of which was, that he was committed to the House of Correction, as a rogue and vagabond, for three months. The strange circumstance of his having obtained a third entrance into Buckingham Palace has formed the subject of much conversation, and a rigid investigation as to the manner in which he effected this is said to be in progress. He still persists in his first assertion, that his only motive was to hear the conversation at Court, and to write an account of it.

British Museum.—By the return just laid before Parliament, it appears that the receipts for the year 1840 were 34,338*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, and the payments 31,427*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 2,911*l.* 16*s.* The estimated charge from Lady-day, 1841, to Lady-day, 1842, is 33,675*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and the amount of grant required for the service of the year ending 25th March, 1842, is 31,786*l.* It also appears from this document, that the total number of persons who have visited the Museum during the past year was 247,929, the lowest number in any year since 1834. The annual *maximum* of visitors has never exceeded 383,147 during the last six years.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—From a table of mortality for the metropolis, lately issued from the office of the Registrar-General, showing the number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, 6th March, 1841, it appears that the sum total was 1079. The average weekly deaths in 1839 were 926. It is stated that under the term metropolis are comprised 32 districts, which include the city of London *within* and *without* the walls, the city and liberties of Westminster, the *out-parishes* within the bills of mortality—and the parishes of St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Kensington; Fulham; Hammersmith; St. Luke, Chelsea; Paddington; St. Mary, Stoke Newington; St. Leonard, Bromley; St. Mary-le-Bow; Camberwell; Greenwich; St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford; and Woolwich. The population in 1831 was 1,594,890.

Reorganization of the Chartists.—It is stated that another convention is about to be held in London; that the election of delegates is to take place on the 22d inst., and the convention to be opened on the 12th April. The convention, it is further said, will consist of 15 members, five from the metropolitan districts, and ten from the provinces; and that their object is to devise plans for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, for the release of all Chartist prisoners, and for making the charter the law of the land.

The City Improvements.—Workmen are now removing the large mound of earth upon which the merchants used to assemble in the Royal Exchange, and which, according to the original estimate of the committee, was intended to be retained; and vaults are to be constructed under the whole of the building, which will be secured with iron doors, with every provision against fire. Several of these iron vaults, it is stated, have been taken by merchants as depositories for their securities, books, &c. By the arrangement for vaulting the standing-place for the merchants, the dampness which was always an objection to the old arena it is expected will be prevented. The contractor for the building has commenced the erection of the Sun Fire-office in Bartholomew-lane. The contract, it is said, amounts to from 18,000*l.* to 19,000*l.* There appears to be some check about pulling down the houses called Bank-buildings. If these houses remain, the view of the western front of the new Royal Exchange will be greatly impeded. The price of the removal, it is said, will be about 40,000*l.*, and there is a report that Government are reluctant to allow the additional sum to be raised by the continuance of the duty on coals. The Argus Assurance office, and the two adjoining houses, are to be put back, so as to form a direct line with the London and Westminster Bank in Lothbury, and thus the thoroughfare leading to Cateaton-street will be considerably widened. A number of houses in the narrowest part of Cateaton-street have been levelled, and workmen are pulling down the premises at the corner of Guildhall-yard, where it appears desirable that the front of the Guildhall-office should be put back several feet, in order to improve that arena, and exhibit to greater advantage the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Gas lighting.—From statements recently published, it appears that for lighting London and its suburbs with gas, there are eighteen public gas-works; twelve public gas-work companies; 2,800,000*l.* capital employed in works, pipes, tanks, gas-holders, apparatus; 450,000*l.* yearly revenue derived; 180,000 tons of coals used in the year for making gas; 1,400,000,000 cubic feet of gas made in the year; 134,300 private burners supplied to about 400,000 consumers; 30,400 public or street consumers; about 2,650 of these in the City of London; 580 lamplighters employed; 176 gas-holders, several of them double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 890 tons of coals used in the retorts, in the shortest day, in 24 hours; 7,120,000 cubic feet of gas used in the longest night (24th of December); about 2,500 persons employed in the metropolis alone in this branch of manufacture. Between 1822 and 1827 the consumption was nearly doubled; and between 1827 and 1837 it was again nearly doubled.

Repeal of the Corn-Laws.—On Monday a large meeting assembled at Deptford to hear Mr. Sidney Smith lecture on the Corn Laws. The chair was taken by Mr. G. Wade, president of the Anti-Corn-law Association. A number of Chartists were present, and placed themselves in the most conspicuous parts of the meeting. As the lecture proceeded their interruptions became annoying; but finding this method unavailing, one of their leaders, named Neesom, called out to know if the lecturer meant to answer questions. Mr. Smith replied that he did not intend to answer any questions put by men who, by their extreme line of conduct, had placed themselves out of the pale of political society. He considered them a public nuisance, and such as ought to be excluded from all orderly assemblies. Their interruptions only tended to hinder the efforts being made to obtain cheap bread for the poor. They had put down others in the same way, who were endeavouring to procure a mitigation of the rigours of the new Poor-law. After this they reproached the middle classes with the creation of those evils which they, the Chartists, prevented others from putting an end to. He would warn the people to be cautious how they suffered such enemies of order to place in abeyance the right of petition, and would exhort all sects and parties to make common cause against those social Ishmaelites. For his part he would hold no further intercourse with them, but would feel himself bound to employ the strong arm of the law to expel them from any future meeting which they obstructed; and if he could not succeed in that he would himself retire. The Chartists still continuing to annoy the lecturer, the whole audience rose and cried, "Out with them," when they were, after some struggling, ejected from the room. The lecturer then terminated his discourse on the evils of the Corn-laws, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

Accidents.—On Tuesday an accident occurred in Regent-street to Captain Pigott, belonging to a Yeomanry Cavalry regiment. It appears that the Captain was riding in Regent-street, when his horse became unmanageable and ran away, knocking down one man, who was seriously injured, and dashing on, came violently against a cart at the corner of New Burlington-street. The horse was killed on the spot, and Capt. Pigott fell beneath him. He was extricated, bleeding from a wound on the head, and lacerations of the face and shoulder, and carried to a surgeon's in Regent-street, and subsequently to the Colonnade Hotel. The injuries sustained by Capt. Pigott are considered severe.—A serious accident happened a few days since to Col. Cousins, Portman-square. It seems that while examining a dealer's horse which he proposed to purchase, he received a kick on the chest, which threw him to a considerable distance. He was carried into the house and surgical assistance procured; the injuries were found to be of a serious description, the breast-bone being fractured, and internal mischief, which caused ejection of blood.—On Saturday, as Mr. Fossett, an officer attached to Her Majesty's Customs, was crossing a plank leading to a vessel lying in the river, off the London Docks, he missed his footing, and fell with violence into a barge beneath, fracturing his skull so severely that he now lies in the London Hospital in a precarious state.—A few days since as a poor man and his son, named M'Bride, residing at Peckham, were returning from Bath, where the father had been confined nine weeks in the hospital from an accident received on the Great Western Railroad, the son got on the steps of a coach near Bagshot, which he supposed was on its way to London; but on the arrival of his father in town he could learn no tidings of him, though his friends have made inquiries at all the police-stations and union-houses in the metropolis. The boy is supposed to have fallen off the coach.—On Tuesday a female residing in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, cut her throat, and threw herself from the second floor of her house into the lane. Her fall was witnessed by several of the neighbours, who ran to her assistance, and she was conveyed to King's College Hospital, where every attention was paid her, but from the injuries inflicted no hope is entertained of her recovery. The cause of the woman's attempt on her life is not known.

Fires.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at the London and South-western Railway station, Vauxhall, in a large building, used as a storehouse and for workshops for the different artificers employed by the Company. An alarm was immediately given and messengers despatched to the different stations for the engines. In the mean time the fire had obtained a great height, and the whole building was in a short time on fire. The engines soon arrived, but it was evident that all efforts to save the building were in vain, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the safety of the surrounding buildings. A plentiful supply of water enabled the firemen to keep the flames under, and the fire was confined to the building where it originated, which, however, was totally destroyed. It was a large massive brick building, about 160 feet in length, 50 in depth, and 30 in height, situate on the west side of the terminus, at the extremity of the station where the trains start from. During the whole of Tuesday night and great portion of Wednesday, the engines continued to play into the mass of ruins left by the conflagration, and till the evening of Wednesday there still remained a large body of fire in the interior of the warehouses, but no farther devastation of property was feared. The following are said to be the particulars of the cause of the fire:—The storehouse in which the fire commenced, it seems, was not used for the reception of mercantile goods, but for stores for the use of the locomotive department; and on the uppermost story was a large stock of waste cotton, hemp, tallow, oil, barrels of turpentine, and other combustibles; while on the basement were several hundred tons of iron piled in stacks, and about four hundred gallons of turpentine, oil, &c., in carboys and casks. Nearly all the workmen and labourers employed in that part of the establishment left at six o'clock, as did also the engine-makers, and the only parties left were a few

labourers and policemen who were to remain at the terminus until after the arrival of the ten o'clock train from Southampton. About half-past 7 the store-keeper had occasion to enter the premises in company with two other parties, and while there they discovered that a carboy of turpentine was leaky, and in endeavouring to stop it, the turpentine, by some accident or other, caught fire, and blazed up with such violence that they were compelled to run out of the place. The doors were immediately closed, in the hope of smothering the flames; but in a few minutes after the carboys were heard to explode, and in an instant the windows were demolished and the flames burst forth. By ten minutes before 8, the fire had extended to the stores above alluded to. At eight the entire warehouse was in a blaze from the roof to the ground, while the interior presented an appearance of a huge furnace, and the oil and turpentine streamed forth out of the windows on to the ground in a state of liquid fire, presenting a most singular effect. Subsequently the engines arrived, but the fire could not be stopped until it had burned down the most valuable portion of the railway property. The value of the machinery in the locomotive workshops is stated to be 8,000*l*. The whole of it is destroyed, together with three locomotive engines, which were under repair. The insurance on the property destroyed is 9,000*l*. It is said the loss amounts to 20,000*l*.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the workshops of Messrs. Jarrard and Co., Southwark. The workmen, it seems, had just left the factory, when all was apparently safe, but a short time afterwards a volume of smoke was observed to issue from the workshop. The whole of the premises and stock were consumed. The adjoining premises were much injured, and were only saved by the exertions of the firemen. It is considered fortunate that the fire broke out at an early hour, as Orange-street and Loman-street, which surround Messrs. Jarrard's premises, are composed of old wooden houses densely populated. The fire is supposed to have originated from the over-heating of the flues under the coppers.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Giles, fruit-merchant, High-street, Chatham. The Philosophical Institution opposite and the adjoining houses were with difficulty saved from destruction by the aid of the towns-people, the fire-engines, and a strong military guard from the garrison. This is said to be the 8th fire lately occurring within a space of 300 yards in this town.

Inquests.—On Saturday an inquest was held on a new-born child, which it was supposed had been murdered, and afterwards packed in a basket used for sending fish into the country. From the evidence it appeared that on Thursday the basket was received at the booking-office of the Gloucester Coffee-house, Oxford-street, to be transmitted by coach to D. Nash, Esq., High Wycomb, Bucks. It reached the place of destination, when, on being opened, they were alarmed at beholding the dead body of a child, and blood on different parts of it. The body was re-packed, and sent back to London, and taken to the booking-office, when an application was made to the magistrate at Marlborough-street. A surgeon said he had examined the body; he was unable to state positively that it was born alive, but should think it had been, and had died in consequence of great neglect. The Coroner inquired of the jury if they would like to adjourn the inquiry for the purpose of the surgeon making a *post-mortem* examination; but, after a short consultation, the foreman said that they thought there was no occasion for it, and returned the following special verdict:—"That deceased died through the neglect of some person unknown, and that great blame is attached to that person; but who that person is there is no evidence to show."—An inquest was held on Tuesday in the Chelsea workhouse, on a new-born infant, found under the following circumstances:—a labourer deposed that on Saturday morning, he was going through the gate of a nursery-ground, belonging to Lady Denison, when he observed against the palings the body of an infant. He called a policeman, who conveyed it to the workhouse. This policeman stated that being called by the last witness, he took charge of the body. On one side of the head there was a slight scratch, and the other side was indented from being imbedded in the earth. There was no mark of footsteps where the body was found, and witness had no doubt it had been thrown from the road over the palings. To witness's knowledge no bills had been printed by the parish offering a reward for the discovery of the mother. The surgeon to the union said he found no marks of violence which could account for death, and that he was of opinion deceased was born alive. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Westminster, on a female child, six months old. The Rev. R. Young said, that on Tuesday, during his absence from home, a female knocked at the door and inquired for him. Being told he was from home, she placed in the servant's hands a deal box, and demanded carriage, which was paid. The box was directed, "Rev. Mr. Young, Wesleyan Minister, 9, Earl-street, Westminster, by the Brighton coach, carriage paid." Witness's wife having received the box, began to open it, and on the lid being lifted, a paper was taken out, on which was written as follows:—"Rev. Sir,—Pray do pardon this intrusion, and bury this poor baby. Pray do this, in the name of God, as its poor mother is suffering very much in mind, and by the time this reaches you will be many miles away. Pray do bury it." A surgeon and two other gentlemen were sent for, who opened the box and took out the body, packed in hay. The surgeon said that in his opinion it had been dead some time, and born about six months, but he could discover no marks of violence upon its body. Information of the circumstance was transmitted to the parochial authorities, and the body was removed to St. Margaret's workhouse. Witness had no suspicion as to the party who sent the parcel. The woman who brought it was tall, and unknown to the servant. He belonged to a society for supplying baby-linen to poor women, and he thought it probable that the party who sent the child had in that way become acquainted with his name and address, and not having the means to bury it, sent it to him to do so. He did not think the box was sent from Brighton. The jury considered the latter opinion probable, and that the direction from Brighton was adopted to prevent discovery. Verdict, "that the deceased was left dead and enclosed in a box at the residence of the Rev. R. Young by a female unknown, but how the child came by its death was not known to the jury."

Provincial News.

Manchester.—A public meeting, convened by requisition, was held on Monday, at the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the parliamentary report upon the import duties of the United Kingdom, with their prejudicial effect upon the industry of the country, and to petition the Legislature for their revision and repeal. The meeting was numerously attended, embracing a considerable portion of workmen. G. H. Hall, Esq., the boroughreeve, was called on to preside. Many speeches were delivered at great length, and several resolutions, expressing the views of the meeting on the subject, passed. A petition, founded on the resolutions, was ultimately adopted, and the meeting separated.—Another meeting has been held to petition against the Poor-law Continuance Bill; but which appears to have been a failure, both in numbers and spirit; not more than 400 people being present, and the speeches being altogether of a very ordinary description.—The Mayor has convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for the immediate abolition of the corn and provision laws. The requisition addressed to him for that purpose bears, it is said, the names of the leading residents of the borough.

Wigan.—It has already been mentioned in the papers that the colliers of Lancashire have struck for an advance of wages, and that the coal-proprietors have resisted their demand. In consequence of the general want which is now beginning to be felt, a spirit of insubordination has begun to manifest itself amongst the workmen, and the works of the masters are obliged to be guarded, especially during night, against the colliers, who assemble in parties of about 20, and patrol about the country. Several outrages have been committed. The most recent occurred in the neighbourhood of Wigan. About 20 colliers attacked the house of a fellow-workman who continued to work at the old rate of wages. They fired a gun loaded with slugs through the window, happily without effect, and then broke all the windows with stones. The father of the collier then took his gun, opened his door, and fired amongst them. One was observed to fall, and was borne away by his companions. On the spot where he fell blood was seen, so that no doubt remains of his having been wounded; and this circumstance, it is hoped, may lead to his apprehension. The collier attacked is in the employ of Mr. B. H. Blundell, of Pemberton.

Hull.—As the *Hirondelle* steam-boat from this port to Selby was on her passage last week, having on board 50 passengers and 93 sheep, she came into collision with a vessel moored in the channel; and so great was the shock that her machinery was upset, and the vessel filled and went down in less than five minutes. Fortunately, all the passengers were saved by getting on board the vessel upon which the steamer ran; but all their luggage was lost, together with the 93 sheep. There was a dense fog at the time of the collision, and it is considered a providential circumstance that the lives of the passengers were preserved.

Nottingham.—The Poor-law guardians of this town resolved at a late meeting to appoint two surgeons for the union, both to be resident in the town, and to give up their whole time to the duties of their office, the salaries of the surgeons to be 200 guineas a year each, and they are to undertake to keep the appointment for three years, and to exchange districts every 18 months.

Bury.—A singular case has just come under the cognisance of the magistrates of this place. A Frenchman, a short time ago, waited upon Mr. Maden, a grocer, and stated that he resided at Manchester, and had facilities for obtaining various articles of grocery, spices, &c., which he could sell much below ordinary prices. Having conveyed the idea that the goods were cheap because contraband, and that buyers had no reason to apprehend risk, he succeeded in getting an order from Mr. Maden to the value of more than 33*l*., for which the latter paid him 6*l*. 5*s*. in cash, and accepted a bill at six months for 25*l*. On the other hand, as the goods were not delivered, Mr. Maden required some security, and the Frenchman deposited with him a gold watch, worth about 7*l*. As the goods did not come, Mr. Maden began to think he was duped; and a few days ago he saw, as he supposed, the same individual, and caused him to be apprehended, when it appeared that the party was a M. Caillié, a resident in Manchester, but for years past a teacher of the French language at the grammar-school, Bury, and in many respectable families in that town and neighbourhood. M. Caillié denies all knowledge of the transaction, and it is thought that Mr. Maden is deceived by some personal resemblance. A long examination has taken place before the magistrates, when evidence was gone into for the purpose of showing that M. Caillie could not be the individual who had defrauded Mr. Maden, as on the day which the latter spoke to as that on which the Frenchman was several hours with him, M. Caillié was engaged in giving lessons at the grammar-school, and subsequently spent several hours at the house of a gentleman in the town. The master of the grammar-school, and several of the scholars, were called, but they could not speak distinctly to the particular day; and, after a long inquiry, the magistrates decided upon holding M. Caillié to bail for his appearance to answer the charge at the next sessions. Bail being given, he was liberated. The case has excited great interest.

Utkington.—A burglary has been committed on the premises of Mr. Ardern, residing at this place. The circumstances are as follows:—The only inmates of the house are Mr. Ardern, Miss Ardern, and two female servants. About one o'clock in the morning one of the servants was alarmed by the dogs barking, and she left her bedroom to see if the doors were secured. She double-bolted them, and fastened an inner door between the hall and kitchen with small bolts and an iron bar. Before she had time to get up stairs she heard a crash at the outer door, and immediately after a crash at an inner door, which proved to be that leading into the pantry. She then went up stairs to give the alarm to the family, and immediately heard a third crash, by which the inner door she had fastened with the iron bar had been sent in. She went to one of the windows to give the alarm, but was prevented doing so by a man stationed outside. The other servant had gone to Mr. Ardern's room to alarm him, and attempted to spring a rattle at the window, but was prevented by a volley of large stones, which broke the windows and severely hurt her. The other servant about this time was met at the top of the stairs by three men, one of whom seized her, and told her not to be alarmed, as they would not hurt her, all that they wanted being money. They then went into Mr. Ardern's room, where that gentleman was confined from indisposition, and put the other servant under the bedclothes, and guarded her and her master with pistols. They then made a demand on Mr. Ardern for 300*l*., which they stated they knew he had in the house. Miss Ardern overheard this demand, and came into the room, and told them that all they had was in a caddy, which she pointed to. They immediately broke that open, and took out 13 sovereigns. They also broke open a chest, from which they took Mr. Ardern's watch. They went into an adjoining room, and broke open several drawers, and took away Miss Ardern's gold watch. They broke open several other boxes in the house, in order to search for property, and, after doing much damage, left the premises, first fastening the outer door to prevent pursuit. There were six persons in all concerned in this outrage, and it occupied a short space of time, as they were quick and determined in their operations. They appeared to have been well furnished in all the implements of their profession. The doors were burst in by the aid of a large piece of timber, eight or nine feet long, and about seven or eight inches round, which was used as a battering-ram. They committed no personal outrage beyond stoning the servants from the windows, to prevent them giving an alarm. A reward has been offered for their detection.

Peterborough.—An accident occurred last week to Earl Fitzwilliam and his two sons, Lord Milton and the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam. The noble Lord and his sons were returning to Milton House, near this place, in a four-in-hand, after meeting the hounds at Thrapston, when a dog rushed out of a house on the roadside and seized one of the leaders. The horses were greatly frightened, and became so unmanageable that the coach was upset, but no injury was received by the noble Lord or his sons.

Hertford.—At the recent Quarter Sessions for this county, a man named Sams, 22 years of age, was tried before the Marquis of Salisbury, and sentenced to be transported for life for felony. Although so young in years, the career of crime of this individual has been of an almost unprecedented character. The first offence alleged against him was the robbery and murder of an old pensioner. He was tried with two other young men, when, though there appeared to be very little moral doubt that he had been the concocter of the scheme, and had assisted in the perpetration of the crime, owing to a failure of the evidence as to his identity he was acquitted, and his two companions were convicted and executed. Soon after this he committed another robbery, and was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Shortly after a young man named Taylor, who had also been charged with being concerned in the murder of the old man, was taken into custody, and on his trial Sams was admitted a witness for the Crown, and he then detailed all the circumstances of the murder, stating that it was committed by the two men who were executed, Taylor and himself, and that they divided the money between them after. Upon this evidence Taylor was convicted and executed. It would have been thought that these circumstances would have induced Sams to change his courses, more especially as some of the gentry of the neighbourhood interested themselves in his behalf, and obtained him employment; but he soon took to his old course of life, and his employers could keep him no longer. He then left that part of the country, and it has been ascertained that he was afterwards tried and convicted on two charges of felony. He then returned to this town, and in a short time broke into a farm-house near Ware, and for this offence took his trial at the Quarter Sessions, and the case being clearly brought home to him, the jury found him guilty. The Marquis of Salisbury, in passing sentence upon him, observed that he never knew an instance of so hardened a criminal. He had had the most serious warning on a former occasion, but it appeared to have had no effect upon him. The noble Marquis added that he should be neglecting his duty to the public if he did not pass upon him the severest sentence of the law, which was that he be transported for the term of his natural life. The convict heard the sentence with great coolness, and at its conclusion nodded to one or two companions in the court, and then walked away laughing from the bar.

Ampthill.—A short time since, police-officer Roberts,

of this place, went with his wife and child, an infant two months old, on some business, from whence they returned in the evening. On their way back they called at the Chequers, in the parish of Houghton Conquest, and while there the child turned suddenly pale and instantly expired. An inquest was held, and a verdict "Died by the visitation of God" returned.

Oxford.—On Sunday last, Mr. H. Vincent, the Chartist, was introduced at the Oxford workhouse, during divine service, by some Chartist guardians and friends, and went over the whole establishment. He expressed admiration of the cleanliness and comfort of the house, and declared it to be highly creditable to the master and matron, the guardians, and all connected with it. He examined the dietary table, and attended the serving of the dinner in the halls, and admitted that the excellence of the meat and the quantity supplied to each person far exceeded his belief, and that he could not have supposed that any workhouse in the kingdom dealt so liberally by its inmates. He affirmed that the inmates of the Oxford house were better off than 19 out of 20 of the working population. Before leaving, the chaplain took the opportunity of reminding the guardians who introduced Mr. Vincent that divine service had been greatly interrupted by their noise in walking through the house during its performance, and he hoped that on another occasion they would select a more fitting time for their purpose.—At a convocation holden on Friday, it was agreed to affix the University seal to a petition to the Honourable the House of Commons, praythat the House "would direct its early and most serious attention to the spiritual destitution of England and Wales, in order to take the most prompt and effectual measures for its relief, to secure the country, under Divine Providence, from the fatal effects of vice, anarchy, and irreligion."

Maidstone.—Fears have been entertained lest the wheat crops might have suffered from the severity of the winter. In this district, however, the crops never looked better. Some of the backward-sown looked yellow when it emerged from the snow, but the fine genial weather of the last week has completely restored it. In the Weald we are informed that the wheat has a fine, fresh, healthy, green appearance, which promises the most gratifying results. During the last few days the weather has been most seasonable, and the industrious cultivators have been busy in getting in their Lent corn, peas, beans, &c., of which a large breadth has been got in well. Hop-cutting is proceeding rapidly, the bines cutting firm and well, and in some places are beginning to shoot. The fine weather has had a wonderful effect on the forward fruit-trees, the buds of which are bursting out luxuriantly. The only danger is that they may get too forward and be cut off by the frost.

Eton.—Great excitement appears just now to be prevailing amongst the friends of the students at the college here, from the circumstance of six cases of scarlet fever having occurred among the students during the last 6 weeks, 3 of which have terminated fatally. The heads of the college have consulted several eminent physicians on the matter, who, it is stated, unanimously agree in the opinion that there is no immediate cause for alarm to the extent to justify their recommending the closing of the school before the usual period, which will be in about a fortnight.—Extensive alterations and improvements are in progress in the playing-fields and contiguous grounds connected with the college. The large building close to the Thames, known as the old lodge, and the college-wharf, have been levelled, and the ground upon which they stood added to the playing-fields. The deep ditch has been filled up, and the embankment removed; and the little park is now being levelled throughout at a great expense. The courses of the old carriage-drives have been changed, new ones made, and serpentine gravelled walks are in progress, leading from various parts of the fields to the college. A Gothic lodge, at the entrance to the shooting-fields, from the Slough-road, near the fifteen-arch bridge, will be, it is said, immediately commenced, the style of architecture to be in keeping with that of the college. Another lodge has been decided upon by the Provost and Fellows, to be erected at the southern and extreme end of the playing-fields, by the river. The whole of those improvements, it is thought, will be completed by the end of June. The Provost and Fellows of Eton have concluded an arrangement with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the exchange of some land belonging to the college at Primrose-hill, for a large plot of ground, now covered with buildings, at Eton, opposite the college. It is said to be the intention of the college authorities to pull down the old tenements, and erect on their site some first-rate houses, which will be occupied by the several masters and others connected with the college.

Shrewsbury.—An exciseman calling at the house of a good-humoured landlady in this town, she consulted him about some liquor that had been deposited in her cellar without a permit. At the words "without a permit" the exciseman rushed below, and soon found himself up to the middle in water, which the flooding of the Severn had forced into the cellar.

Exeter.—The river Exe has formed itself a new channel, by carrying away nearly an acre of fine meadow land, adjoining the old Abbey (formerly St. James's Priory), partly belonging to the Earl of Devon. The mills at James's weir and Countess Weir were stopped for want of water, and, in addition to the loss of the land, more than 1000*l.* it is said, must be expended to restore the river to its ancient course.

Middleton.—On Sunday a melancholy case of suicide occurred at Alkrington Colliery, near this place. It seems that about 7 in the evening a man named Guest, long employed by Mr. Livesey as book-keeper at the above works, rushed out of his cottage, near one of the pits, and threw himself headlong down a shaft about 150 yards in depth. He had latterly become low in spirits, in consequence of having to leave the employ of Mr. Livesey, who is about giving up the works. He was a man of steady habits and good character, and had succeeded in obtaining another situation; but, after trial, he was not satisfied with it, and came home to Alkrington. On Sunday he was unusually distressed, and told his wife he was ill. She missed him from the door, and saw him rush past the window towards the coal-pit, and she followed, calling upon him to stop. He was heard to say, "Whisht!" and almost instantly disappeared down the pit. A man who heard her cry came up, and learning what had taken place, went round to the colliers' houses, and an examination of the shaft was undertaken, when the body was found greatly mutilated. An inquest has since been held, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" returned.

Railways.—On Monday evening an accident, which occasioned much inconvenience, fortunately unaccompanied by any personal injury, occurred on the Greenwich Railway, near the point of divergence to the Croydon line. By some casualty, of which no explanation has been given, the up-train was thrown off the line of rails, and some of the carriages were drawn across the trams used for the down conveyance. The engineer and stoker blew out the fire, and the passengers were at length, after much alarm and excitement, handed out of the vehicles, and shown to a lateral staircase, from the foot of which they might thread their way through the streets in the neighbourhood. On a remonstrance by a passenger, one of the attendants consented to light the passengers on their way by the line of the railroad; and on their arrival at the terminus it was found that the attendants were in ignorance of the accident, and were preparing to start a train downwards. Had this occurred a few minutes earlier, or had a train arrived by the line from Croydon, the collision with the carriages out of place would have been serious, and lives would probably have been lost. It appears there was no superintendent at hand to give directions in clearing the line, and no spare engine ready at the terminus in the event of any accident.—The Sheffield papers state that as one of the down-trains was passing between Clay-cross and Chesterfield, a hare sprung into the ashes-pan of the engine, and was completely roasted.—On Monday, as a police-officer was taking prisoners from Halifax to Wakefield House of Correction, in the Manchester and Leeds Railway carriages, one of them asked to have his handcuffs taken off, as he was in great pain from the pressure on his wrists. The request was complied with; and the man no sooner felt himself liberated, than he leaped out of the carriage, though the train was going at full speed. An alarm was given, the engine was stopped and put back, and he was found with his skull fractured and both legs broken. He was taken up into the train again, and conveyed from the railway station on a board to the House of Correction.

IRELAND.

Repeal Meeting.—The meeting upon the Curragh of Kildare, to petition for Repeal, and against Lord Stanley's Bill, took place on Saturday. 20,000 persons are said to have been present. Mr. O'Connell started from Moorefield (where he stopped the preceding night) at a quarter past two, and arrived at the Stand-house half-an-hour afterwards, and was received by the assembled multitude with enthusiastic greetings. At half-past two the chair was taken by W. Dunne, Esq., of Tully-house, and the speakers addressed the assembly from the windows of the Stand-house. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length upon the usual topics. "I insist," he said, "that the occupier of land shall have a tenant's right, and that he should not be removed from possession without full compensation for every penny he laid out—nay, more, that he should not be so removed without a jury of his neighbours being summoned to ascertain what rent he ought to pay, or, in other words, what was the fair, reasonable value of his holding—that should his removal take place compensation be given for any money laid out on the farm—in fine, to say on their oaths what the man's land was worth. That, my friends, is my plan connected with the repeal of the union." Speaking of the prospects of war, before next month England, he said, would know whether she will want the assistance of the Irish people or not, and if she did want them she should have them, but on their own terms though. There were two ways of using a man's hands. It was no harm for a man to put his hands in his pocket, and look on at the struggle. England, he said, had changed her religion four times in as many reigns; Scotland had changed hers, and dyed her hands in blood; but Ireland had remained faithful. Ireland had never persecuted any man on account of his religion. After several other gentlemen had spoken, the secretary read the petitions. The first was for a repeal of the union—the second for the rejection of Lord Stanley's, and in favour of Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill. Mr. Pim was then called to the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—A melancholy case of suicide has occurred in a lodging-house in Bell-street. The following appear to be the circumstances of the case:—A man and woman applied at the house alluded to for lodgings, and having been admitted, they remained together all night. After breakfast the man left the house, and during the day the woman went out and came back several times, but nothing suspicious was observed in her conduct. In the evening, however, when taking some coffee, she was seen to mix a white powder in it; but the persons in the house paid no attention to the circumstance, and though the woman appeared unwell, vomiting frequently, no particular notice was taken of this till she was found dead in the morning in bed. At first the affair was wrapt in mystery, but a note was found addressed to W. Barton, supposed to be the person who came to the house with her. In the letter she complains of her fate, and hints that his desertion of her had driven her to commit the desperate act, and concludes, after a few directions, by praying for his welfare and happiness. It is stated that she was respectably connected; had been married to a showman, who has been dead some years, and had since then been connected with exhibitions of one description or another.—A few days since a flesher who had purchased a pet cow at the west end of the town, took it to the slaughter-house to be killed. Having an assistant, he left him to cut up the animal, who, during the operation, found a lady's gold ring, with the initials P. R. and G. R. engraved on the inside. Upon the discovery a long dispute took place between the owner of the animal and his servant, each insisting upon their right. The matter was at length compromised by a small sum being given by the master, who remains in possession.—A giantess, named Moir, who has been exhibiting for some time past in the Saltmarket, has been taken up on the charge of being guilty of the murder of her husband. It appears that one evening, after the close of the exhibition, Moir and his wife quarrelled, and the latter struck the former on the forehead a blow with a bedpost. The effects of the assault were not immediately fatal; but, after complaining a good deal, the man expired the following day about five o'clock. The body has since been examined by order of the authorities; but it is stated that the medical gentlemen are of opinion that the state of the brain may have been the cause of death, independently altogether of external injury.

Elgin.—Peter Cameron, accused of the murder of his father-in-law, has been attempting to escape from the gaol in this place. It seems that he pretended great penitence and piety, and wished to be permitted to perform family worship at night to the whole prisoners! The following is an account of the attempted escape:—The plan was concocted between him and another man named Davidson. They had been, it seems, together with a boy, in consequence of want of room, confined in the same cell, and had, therefore, time and opportunity to mature their plans; they resolved on effecting their escape by cutting the iron bars of the window of the cell. To procure the necessary instruments, Cameron wrote a letter, which, as usual, he gave to the gaoler for his perusal. On its being returned to him to seal, he contrived to secrete inside it a small note, in which he instructed the person to whom it was addressed, to furnish Davidson's wife with 5*s.* as he knew she was in destitute circumstances. Davidson's wife was instructed to call for the money, with which she was to purchase a set of files, and bring them when she came to visit her husband. The gaoler learning from the boy confined in the same cell that something was going on, communicated his suspicions to the Sheriff, and a strict inquiry having been set on foot, the plan of escape was detected. It was then ascertained that Davidson's wife had purchased five files, and had called at the gaol but was refused admittance. The prisoners are now put in irons; no one is allowed to see them without an order from the Sheriff, and a close watch is kept on the gaol during night: so that there seems to be now no chance of their effecting their escape.

Inverness.—A woman well known in the north, commonly called "Miss Hay, the fortune-teller," died lately in the prison of this town, to which she had been committed for reset of theft. She was supposed to possess supernatural powers, and had been sent for even as far as Sutherlandshire, to be consulted on dark and doubtful matters. When goods were lost or stolen, Miss Hay was resorted to, and in some cases she was too well qualified to give information, for she encouraged theft, and sometimes had the articles reconveyed to the owner, on receiving a gratuity for her powers of divination. In telling fortunes, curing cattle, &c., it seems she was also amply employed.

Miscellaneous.

Antarctic Expedition of Discovery.—It may be recollected that the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships sailed from England about 18 months ago, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross, R.N., and Commander Crozier, their main and ostensible object being to ascertain the true position of the South Magnetic Pole, and the exploration of the Antarctic regions, of which a very imperfect knowledge has hitherto been obtained; but a series of magnetic observations were also directed to be made at different stations on their route, and the first of these being Madeira, they put in there and stopped several days. Thence they proceeded to St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, at which places they fitted up observatories, and left officers of sufficient scientific acquirements to superintend them. Kerguelen Land was the next spot they visited, where, and at Sabrina Land, further observations on the magnet were made, and they arrived safe at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, about the middle of last August. There Captain Ross met his old friend Sir John Franklin, the Governor, from whom he received every possible attention and assistance, and there also having erected and fitted up an observatory, they proceeded on their voyage about the 26th of October, that being the date of their last letters, at which time they were on the eve of their departure. Captain Ross, the nephew of Sir John Ross, is the same officer who, in June 1831, planted the British flag on the North magnetic Pole, and has, in his several voyages to the Arctic seas with his uncle and Sir Edward Parry, passed eight winters and fourteen summers in those dreary regions; so that this arduous and important duty could not have been confided to a more experienced or intelligent officer. It appears

that on their arrival at Hobart-town they learnt that since they left England two expeditions had been fitted out, one by the French and the other by the Americans, for the apparent purpose of anticipating the objects of discovery in those seas; but the ships having been ill suited to encounter the icebergs, and their commanders never, it is believed, having seen any before, they gave up the pursuit, to be accomplished, it is to be hoped, by our own intrepid countrymen. It is known to be Captain Ross's intention to go direct to the South Pole, which he expects, from calculations made before he left England, to find about South latitude 68, East longitude 144; and it is believed that observations since made nearer the spot tend to confirm him in the same opinion.

The Niger Expedition.—There is now constructing in the boat-house of Woolwich Dockyard a boat of a singular appearance, being formed similar to some of the shallow creels used for carrying fish in seaport towns. The boat is about 20ft. long and 10ft. broad, and about 2½ft. deep, and yet it is so light, that it is capable of being carried any distance on the shoulders of four men. It is formed of thin stripes of wood, about two inches broad, and woven together exactly in the same way as Indian matting, and it is intended to cover the outside with waterproof canvass. The purpose for which it will be used is to cross shallow creeks and rivers, and from its size it appears capable of carrying 30 men. It will be placed above the life-boat on board the steam-vessel when not in use, and will answer as an excellent protection to it from the meridian rays of the sun in the tropical climate to which the expedition is bound.

The Falls of Niagara.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* contains the following article on this subject, in reference to the account of the destruction mentioned in our last.—"Some of the papers this morning contain what is called an extra from the 'office of the *Advertiser*, Buffalo, Feb. 14, four o'clock,' giving an account of the destruction of the Falls of Niagara. A slight glance at it will convince any one that it is a hoax, and by no means a good one, got up by some witling who probably never saw the Falls. We will point out a few of the indicia leading to this conclusion.—1. The article was not written, although purporting to have been, by the editor of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*. We know his style too well. He never deals in such inflated language as the account presents.—2. The extra purposes to be dated at Buffalo on Sunday evening, at four o'clock, and it was received in this city last evening. This could not be done. —3. 'Biddle-tower and all the adjoining ground-work had disappeared.' Mr. Biddle never built a tower at the Falls. Some years ago he caused to be built a staircase on Goat Island, leading down to the Falls, which goes by his name.—4. 'The water made a subterraneous passage, and burst through the wall of Goat Island.' Absurd.—5. 'The hotel is gone. It is believed no lives have been lost.' The last clause is correct; there can have been no lives lost, because there was no hotel to be carried away. The nearest hotel is the Clifton-house, far below the falls. —P.S. Since the above was in type, the northern mail, only due this afternoon, has arrived, and brought us the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday evening, the latest which could be expected. The Albany papers of yesterday are silent on the subject. The hoax was probably got up in this city."

A Gardener's Privileges.—The question was once asked by a very beautiful woman,—"Why is a gardener the most extraordinary man in the world?" The reply given was as follows:—"Because no man has more business on Earth, and he always chooses good Grounds for what he does. He commands his Thyme; he is master of the Mint; and he fingers Penny-royal. He raises his Celery every year, and it is a bad year indeed that does not bring him in a Plum. He meets with more Boughs than a minister of state; he makes more Beds than the King of France, and has in them more genuine Roses and Lilies than are to be found at a country wake. He makes Raking his business more than his diversion, but it is an advantage to his health and fortune which few others find it; his wife, moreover, has enough of Heart's-ease, and never wishes for Weeds. Disorders fatal to others never hurt him; he walks, and bustles, and thrives most in a Consumption; he can boast of more Bleeding-hearts than you can, and has more Laurels than the Duke of Wellington. But his greatest pride and the greatest envy of his companions is, that he can have Yew when he pleases."

Hemp made from Bean-stalks.—Every bean-stalk has 20 or 30 fibres running up on the outer side under a thin membrane from the bottom to the top of the plant. There is a particular fibre at each of the four corners of the plant, rather thicker and stronger than the rest; it is sometimes made use of by anglers, instead of sea-grass, for fixing their hooks. These fibres are easily separated after the plant has been soaked 10 or 12 days in water. Washing and pulling it through hackles or iron combs is necessary in dressing bean-hemp. It is not requisite that the stalks should be kept exactly 12 days under water; they may remain any length of time, so that they are either quite under water, or perfectly dry.—*Indagator.*

Ancient Oak.—The American Papers contain the following account of an interesting relic recently discovered in the county of Wayne. It appears that a white oak-tree was cut down, in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, measuring four feet and a half in diameter. In the body of the tree, about four feet and a half from the ground, was found a large and deep cutting by an axe, severing the heart of the tree, and exhibiting, with perfect distinctness, the marks of the axe at the present time. The whole cavity thus created by the original cutting was found to be encased by 460 years' growth of the wood, *i. e.*, it was concealed beneath 460 layers of the timber which had grown over it subsequently to the cutting. Consequently the original cutting must have been in the year 1374, or 118 years before the discovery of America by Columbus. The cutting was at least six inches deep.

Hemp made from Hop-bine.—The bine of hops boiled in lye till the rind separates freely, may be stripped, and, when cool, worked like hemp. This is best done by cording, which makes it like cotton.—*Indagator.*

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Turner* v. *Trelawney.*—The arguments in this case, which have occupied the Court for several days, have terminated. The main circumstances of the case are the same as those which have appeared before the public in the proceedings which have taken place under the bankruptcy of the Messrs. Gundry, in 1820, and may be briefly stated as follows:—A joint commission was issued against John and Thomas Gundry, the owners of certain shares in the Wheal Vohr and Wheal Vreah Mines, on the 20th January, 1820, under which Humphrey Millett Grylls, a banker and attorney at Helston, and Charles Ward, were chosen assignees. On the 18th of February following, the assignees made an absolute relinquishment of the shares of the bankrupts in both the mines, it was alleged, without the concurrence of the creditors, and without having the shares of the bankrupts offered for sale. At the time of the relinquishment, Grylls indemnified Read from all the consequences, and continued afterwards solely to manage the mine. Several meetings of the adventurers afterwards took place, and it was resolved, that a sale of the old shares should take place, and that a new division of shares should be made, the old adventurers taking the new share, and new adventurers being also admitted into the concern. In June 1820, a sale of the mines accordingly took place under an amicable suit, which was instituted for the purpose, in the court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, and Grylls, who was the only bidder, was declared to be the purchaser for 18,000*l.* This, it was alleged, was done under a previous arrangement that Grylls should be the only bidder at the sale on behalf of the new adventurers, and that he should take 11 of the 50 shares "for himself and friends." In 1829 an order was made upon petition by Lord Lyndhurst, staying the proceedings in the old commission, and directing that a renewed joint commission should be issued. The order also contained a declaration that Grylls was to be considered as a trustee for the company in respect of the shares he took and retained, and also in respect of those he took for his friends, and further ordered that Grylls and Read should be removed from the office of assignees, and that Batten, Turner, and Brown should be the assignees under the new commission. In 1831 the Master reported to the Court that at the time of the relinquishment the mines were a losing concern, and that there was a prospect of their being stopped, to avert which calamity it was determined to form a new adventure, and that Grylls being a considerable landowner in the parish where the mines were situate, was prevailed on to take 11 50th shares in the new adventure, for himself and friends, of which shares four were taken for Mr. Trelawney, the lord of the mines, three for the Duke of Leeds, and one between two persons named Borlase and Plomer, the former of whom had since returned his share to Grylls. The matter coming on subsequently in the Court of Review on some of the proceedings in the bankruptcy, the Court was of opinion that taking the whole transaction to be perfectly honest and fair, yet that the Master's report was nevertheless erroneous in finding the shares were resold, and directed that the three 50th shares he had reported to have been repurchased by Grylls and resold by the Duke to Grylls were not the absolute property of Grylls, but were shares for which he was to be considered a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the Gundrys. The present suit was instituted by the surviving assignee, under the renewed commission, against Mr. C. Trelawney, to whom four of the shares had been assigned, to obtain a declaration of the Court upon the principle of the former decision, that he held the shares as a trustee for the general creditors, and that he might be decreed to transfer them and render an account of the profits since 1820. The ground on which the suit was mainly resisted on behalf of the defendant, and on which it was sought to show a distinction between Mr. Trelawney's purchase and the others, was, that Mr. Trelawney did not adopt the proposal of becoming a shareholder until after the sale, and that he had no notice of Grylls being an assignee, and that, therefore, Grylls ought to be held to have purchased as the agent of Mr. Trelawney. It was also endeavoured to be shown from the evidence, that the mines were in a losing condition at the time of the relinquishment, a large portion of them being actually mortgaged, and that the relinquishment was made with the consent of all the creditors, and with a view to relieve them from the responsibilities to which they were liable at that period.—The Vice-Chancellor said it was one of the simplest cases ever brought before a court of equity. It appeared that Grylls, for general purposes, took active measures in respect of the mines, being desirous that they should go on, and feeling anxious for their prosperity. Soon after the Gundrys became bankrupt Grylls was chosen assignee, and it was thought proper that a relinquishment should be made of their share in the mines. Had the matter stopped there, there would have been nothing to complain of; but it did not, nor was it intended that it should. The parties went on to construct a new company, into the mass of which was to be thrown the property which the Gundrys had. Grylls became a proprietor of 11 50th shares. They were taken "for himself and friends," by which his Honour understood that if any friends were willing to go shares with him, they were at liberty to do so, and if not, that he was to take the whole himself. Then it appeared in March a chaffering took place between Grylls and Woolcombe about the shares which were taken for Trelawney, and then a correspondence ensued, from all which it appeared to have been understood that Woolcombe was to take for Trelawney those which were marked down to Grylls, "for self and friends." The rest was mere machinery. The real nature of the transaction appeared to his Honour to be, that it was not a purchase from Grylls, but a transaction by means of which Trelawney or his trustees merely paid a proportionate part of the whole purchase-money, which was equivalent to the four shares. It was not a case in which Grylls first of all was becoming the owner of the shares, and selling them by distinct contract, for it was impossible to look at all the circumstances and not to see that the ultimate payment by Trelawney was nothing more than what he described it in his answer, viz., "an adoption of the general transaction entered into by Grylls." This his Honour dwelt upon more because it put an end to the question of notice. The circumstances, therefore, resolved themselves into this—that there was a severance from the mass of four shares, subject to this loose arrangement, that when Trelawney came of age he or his trustees should pay his stipulated proportion. Grylls was merely an agent, and his knowledge would affect those for whom he acted. The rest followed as a matter of course. Trelawney was holding with notice a certain portion of the bankrupt's interest in the mine, which was not conveyed to him in the legitimate manner, and must, therefore, account for all he had received, having all just allowances.

Rolls' Court.—*Knight* v. *Frampton and others.*—Lord Langdale pronounced his judgment upon a point reserved in this cause lately heard respecting the purchase by the late Mr. Frampton of an estate and lands at Axminister from Lord Petre, which the plaintiffs contended, and the Court decided, to have been a purchase on the joint account and for the mutual benefit of the late Mr. Frampton and the late Mr. Knight. The point was respecting the claim of Mrs. Knight, the widow of Mr. Knight, to dower out of Mr. Knight's share of the estate. His Lordship said Mr. Knight was equitably entitled in fee to a moiety of the estate purchased. The conveyance had been made to Frampton, and he had mortgaged the estate to the vendor, Lord Petre. This mortgage Knight afterwards paid off and took a conveyance of the legal estate to himself. It was contended on behalf of his widow, that the legal and equitable estates were thereby vested in Knight alone, and had coalesced, and therefore that Mrs. Knight was entitled to dower. He was of opinion that the legal estate which Knight had obtained by the conveyance to him of the mortgage still remained subject to redemption, and that Knight was equitably entitled to only one moiety free from the right of redemption, so that there was not that complete union of the legal and equitable estate contended for, and consequently that Mrs. Knight was not entitled to dower.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—Coronation's victory at Warwick, although over a moderate field of horses, was achieved with so much ease that he immediately became first favourite for the Derby, at little more than half the odds laid in town on Monday; one bet, we believe, was made at 11 to 1, but the current offers against him did not exceed 9 to 1, at which figure none of his friends would do business. Ralph did not maintain the improvement noticed on Monday; and the feeling against Palæmon was so far from favourable that 25 to 1 was laid twice, and (after an even 500 had been laid) offers made to take Ralph against him, without finding a customer. Belgrade and Knightsbridge joined the 40 to 1 lot, and were backed in fifties, the Knightsbridge party offering to go on. Ermengardis found favour at the same price and amount; ditto Sadler's lot, notwithstanding the defeat of Protection at Warwick.

DERBY.

4½ to 1 agst	Scott's lot (4 to 1 taken once)	40 to 1 agst	Ermengardis (taken)
40 to 1	Sadler's lot (taken)	40 to 1	Belgrade (taken)
9 to 1	Coronation	40 to 1	Knightsbridge (taken)
12 to 1	Rosalie colt	40 to 1	Joachim (taken)
14 to 1	Eringo (taken)	50 to 1	Brother to Bosphorus (taken)
24 to 1	Ralph (taken)	1000 to 15	Morning Star (taken)
25 to 1	Palæmon (taken)	2000 to 25	Mosque (taken)
25 to 1	Cameleon (taken)	4000 to 40	Snowdrop (taken)
35 to 1	Duke of Wellington (taken)	4000 to 8	Hereford (taken)
40 to 1	Galaor (taken)	500 even	between Ralph and Palæmon (taken)

MARK LANE, Friday, March 19.—Although the supply of English wheat has been small since Monday, the trade is exceedingly flat for that, as well as foreign, and there has not been much done in the latter. Barley is a heavy sale; peas and beans are unaltered in value. Oats are in good supply, and the sale is slow.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 68
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	28 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 26
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	36 to 42	Harrow	38 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	40 to 46	Longpod	40 to 48
Peas, White	Maple	38 to 46	Grey	35 to 37

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
February 5	60 7	31 11	21 7	36 11	39 6	39 10
— 12	61 1	31 10	22 3	34 3	40 0	39 6
— 19	61 10	32 0	21 10	35 7	39 2	39 5
— 26	62 5	31 11	22 4	34 9	39 5	39 10
March 5	63 6	32 9	22 8	36 6	39 6	39 2
— 12	63 11	32 11	22 11	35 1	39 9	39 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 3	32 3	22 3	34 2	39 7	39 8
Duties	24 8	13 10	13 9	18 8	11 0	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. South, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, licensed victualler—J. D. Lodge, Bath, music-seller—J. E. New and F. New, stationers, High-street, Aldgate—S. Bennerfield, yarn manufacturer, Needham-market, Suffolk.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Appleford and F. J. Appleford, Holborn-bars, drapers—E. Tugwell, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen warehouseman—J. H. Loup and G. Godson, Cateaton-street, cotton factors—C. Smith, Wood-street, Cheapside, lace warehouseman—A. Alder, Brompton-by-Sowerby, Gloucestershire, cloth factor—J. Greaves, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, ale merchant—J. Manley and H. Courtney, Redbrook, Monmouthshire, brewers—B. Smith, Cross Hills, Yorkshire, snuff-manufacturer—J. Siddern, Canterbury, corn chandler—F. W. Harmony, Droylsden, Manchester, banker—R. Innes, Gateshead, Durham, builder—J. W. Cowper, Walsall, Staffordshire, bone merchant—N. Taylor, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmonger—J. Heawood, Portwood, Stockport, cotton heald yarn manufacturer—J. S. Jackson and J. Sugden, Leeds, currriers—J. Carter, Shrewsbury, innkeeper—J. and G. F. Squires, plumbers, Emmett-street, Poplar—N. Turney, baker, Millbank-street, Westminster—J. Burkett, victualler, Noble-street, Goswell-street—T. G. C. Riley, bill-broker, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street—J. Barber, pawnbroker, Walworth-road, Surry—G. B. Orchard, upholsterer, Bath—D. Williams, shopkeeper, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire—A. E. Wheeler, milliner, Bristol—S. Bryan, shoe-manufacturer, Cotton end, Northamptonshire—G. F. Blakey, draper and grocer, Holmfirth, Yorkshire—P. Crompton, ironmonger, Liverpool—W. H. Bell, seed-crusher, Kingston-upon-Hull—T. Coulter, dealer and chapman, Doncaster—G. Smith, otherwise G. F. Smith, T. Smith, and C. F. Smith, tailors, Cheltenham and Liverpool—H. Fletcher, sen., and H. Fletcher, jun., clothiers, Eastington, Gloucester—J. Firth, licensed victualler, Lambeth.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'Dougall, Inverness, grocer—J. Taylor, Perth, ironmonger—J. Moncur, plumber, Edinburgh—Cowan and Wardrop, Netherlee and Glasgow, calico-printers—W. Hannay, Annan, innkeeper—W. Halley and J. Gilroy, Dundee, merchants.

Births.—On the 13th inst., Mrs. W. Hainworth, of Enfield, of a son.—On the 17th inst., at Walton-terrace, Aylesbury, the lady of T. S. Chapman, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 18th inst., at Upton, Essex, Mrs. R. Pelly, of a son.—On the 16th inst., in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Craven, of a son.—On the 10th inst., Mrs. W. H. Jackson, of Bruckley-house, Kent, of a daughter, still born.—On the 13th inst., at Hardwick-house, near Reading, the lady of H. P. Powys, Esq., of a son.—On the 15th inst., the lady of the Rev. C. M. Doughty, of Thenerton-hall, Suffolk, of a son and heir.

Married.—On Monday, the 15th inst., at Kirkaldy, Robert Whyt, second son of John Royds, Esq., of 107, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late W. Fergus, Esq., of Strathose, North Britain.—On the 16th inst., W. Taylor, Esq., of the firm of Taylor, Brothers, London, to Caroline Brimbly, second daughter of the late J. W. Moffett, R.N., Stonehouse, Devonshire.—On Wednesday last, at Edge-hill, near Liverpool, E. W. Jackson, fourth son of W. W. Jackson, Esq., Normanby-hall, North Riding of Yorkshire, to Sarah, only child of the late J. Hilton, Esq., of Liverpool.—At Brighton, on the 17th inst., J. Palmer, Esq., of Olney, to Catherine, third daughter of the late J. Seeley, Esq., of the Exchequer.—On the 11th inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, Edward, second son of the late J. Horner, Esq., of Grove-hill, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Herbert, Esq., of the Grove.

Died.—On the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas Hogg, of Harrow-road, Paddington, in the 70th year of his age.—At Paris, on the 4th inst., in the 18th year of her age, Mina, youngest daughter of R. O. Fenwick, Esq., late of Northumberland.—On the 8th inst., C. Langston, of Vauxhall, aged 85.—At Hawkhurst, on the 12th inst., P. M. Wynch, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Service.—On the 13th inst., in his 29th year, at Birmingham, Mr. E. Howell, of St. Paul's-churchyard, London, youngest son of the late T. Howell, Esq., of Oswestry, Shropshire.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of her son, Alloa, North Britain, Frances, wife of Captain R. Gore, R.N., [illegible] at [illegible], Isle of Wight, [illegible] Captain [illegible], R.N., [illegible]—On [illegible] 16th inst., at the [illegible] in London [illegible], Brompton-road, Mrs. Elizabeth Tindall, widow, in the 91st year of her age.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at Churton-lodge, near Chester, V. P. Royle, Esq., late of Wrexham.

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Saturday, March 20, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 13. SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Caie, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insley, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aylburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Herner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Maccock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Hackney
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to call the attention of Cultivators to his fine Seedling Heartsease, which gained the first prize seven times out of eight competitions at the principal Metropolitan Flower Shows. Robin Adair, 10*s.* 6*d.*; La Superbe, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Argo, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Victory, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Diogenes, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Edmonton Hero, 5*s.*; with six others at 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; the collection for 3*l.* 3*s.*; 25 fine show varieties, named, for 1*l.*—Edmonton, near London.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has just received from Holland the NEW CHERRY CURRANT in two sorts, Red and White. They are to be had at Mr. Grimley's, Herbalist, Grand-row, Covent Garden, at 6*s.* per dozen. The Hyacinths will be in perfection in a fortnight.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.—SAMUEL HODGES, NURSERYMAN, &c., Cheltenham, will be able to supply Plants of the above new and beautiful flower early in May, at 5*s.* each. A Catalogue of the new Dahlias and Geraniums may be had on application.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1841, and Friday following, at 12 o'clock, about 400 pairs of Carnations and Piccotees, comprising very new and approved varieties. Also a fine assortment of Dahlias, Roses, Pinks, Heartsease, and a variety of Plants in bloom.—May be viewed the Morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

EXHIBITION OF CAMELLIA JAPONICAS, for JAPAN ROSES.—A collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in full bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance Gratis.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.
Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

ALEXANDER JAMES STUART most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that his Descriptive Catalogues of Dahlias, Geraniums, and Camellias may be had on application at the Nursery, Salt Hill, near Windsor.

CHEAP PLATE GLASS, called SHEET PLATE GLASS.—The Sheet Plate Glass, made by a newly-invented patent process, is an article quite as good in quality as the British plate-glass, with the important advantage of being considerably cheaper; affording the facility of glazing dwelling-houses and public buildings with plate-glass at a moderate cost. It is also particularly well suited for drawings and engravings.—Sold, wholesale and retail, by CLAUDET and HOUGHTON, at their Glass Warehouse, 89, High Holborn, where printed lists of prices may be had.

JOHN NOBES, NURSERYMAN and SEEDSMAN, Green Road, Southsea, declining business, a good opportunity is presented for a YOUNG MAN desirous of entering the above line. There is a good Stock on the premises, with an excellent trade. Possession may be had at a short notice. For particulars apply at Mr. NOBES' Nursery; to Mr. J. N. ROBINSON, Wine-merchant, Broad-street, Point; or of Mr. PURCHESS, Builder, near the Bush Hotel, Southsea.

THE ADMIRERS OF APPLES, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are informed that Mr. BURGESS, late Gardener to F. Nassau, Esq., the Priory, St. Osyth, Essex, has the following to dispose of:—

No. 1.—Burgess's early Prolific, a seedling from the old Green Nonpareil and the old Codlin; fruit like the former, rather lighter in colour, ripe the first week in September, a great bearer, of dwarf habit, well suited to small gardens.

No 2.—Burgess's Prince Albert, a seedling from the old Golden Pippin, same shape but larger, slightly streaked with red, an abundant bearer, dwarf, spreading habit, becomes ripe and fit for table in January.

No. 3.—Burgess's Mr. Rice, a seedling from the French Crab, a good bearer, a fine kitchen apple, will keep until May, a free bearer, a tall spreading tree.

No. 4.—Oakly Pippin, a seedling raised by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, as yet but little propagated, ripens in March, fit for the dessert or kitchen.

The fruits of Nos. 3 and 4 may be seen at Mr. Charlwood's, Seedsman, &c., 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden. A scion of each of the four varieties may be had of Mr. Burgess, Gardener, St. Osyth, Essex, carefully packed in moss, on receipt of Post-office order for 10*s.* Prizes were awarded to the above fruits at the exhibition of the Colchester Horticultural Society in September 1840.

GAINES'S LIST OF SUPERB GERANIUMS, PANSIES, DAHLIAS, &c., may be obtained by application at the Nursery, near the Church, Surry-lane, Battersea. His new Seedlings for the present year, which he can recommend, are as follows:—

Geraniums.	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Warrior	63	0	Egyptian King	5	0
Cerito	42	0	Claudia	3	6
Lelia Superb	42	0	Tippoo Saib	7	6
Lelia Jones	21	0	Grand Duke	2	0
Striata formosissima	10	6	Black Diamond	3	6
Raffaelle	42	0	*Dahlias.*		
Purpurea grandiflora	42	0	Beauty	10	6
Little Wonder	42	0	Village Maid	10	6
Exquisite	21	0	Lady Palmer	10	6
Incomparable	42	0	Duchesse de Nemours	10	6
Prince Albert	63	0	Fire-King	7	6
Rosabella	63	0	Lancelot	7	6
Lady Broughton	42	0	Red Rover	7	6
Indian Chief	42	0	Bronze Unique	7	6
Fire-ball	42	0	*New Shrubby Calceolarias.*		
Columbus	10	6	Argentina		
Masterpiece	10	6	Argentina Superb		
Grand Duke	15	0	Queen of the Isles		
Prince Henry	10	6	Washington		
Pansies.			Juba		
Prince Albert	3	6	Maroon		
Wallace	5	0	Topaz		
Lord Byron	3	6	Drap Door		
Advancer	3	6	Gem		
Invisible	3	6	Dusty Miller		
Eva	5	0	Golden Sovereign		
Vandyke	3	6	Horace		
Duchess of Richmond	5	0	Grand Duke		
Fanny Kemble	3	6	Asparagia		
Rhodora	3	6	63*s.* per dozen.		

P.S.—His Pansies are now coming into flower—several of them superior seedlings.

WANTED a SITUATION AS PROPAGATOR, or PROPAGATOR and FOREMAN, a Young Man, who has held the like situation before. Apply, post paid, to J. R., Messrs. Warner's, 28, Cornhill. No objection to the Country.

W. SHERWOOD, GARDENER to Mrs. Fraser, Camden Hill, Kensington, is about leaving his present situation, where he has lived four years. Would be glad to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman who may be in want of a Gardener. Apply, personally, or by letter, as above.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.—Wanted on Lease a NURSERY GROUND with STOCK, of which immediate possession may be had, within Ten Miles of London. Letters to be addressed to Mr. Johnson, care of Mr. Valentine, 91, Brick Lane, Bethnal Green.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—For the Management of Woods and Plantations.—A person wants a situation, who perfectly understands the most approved method of thinning and pruning, the valuation of timber, and every branch of Forestry, including Planting and the Rearing of Young Forest Trees for Planting. Further particulars, as to abilities, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. Ireland, Forester to the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Park, Bedfordshire.

WANTS A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENER, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, a single Man, aged 32, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business in all its various branches: has no objection to make himself useful to his employer, as he has fulfilled the situation of Gardener and Steward for three years. The most satisfactory references may be obtained. No objection to go on the Continent.—Address T. H., Gardeners' Chronicle Office, 3, Charles St., Covent Garden.

PATENT PLATE GLASS.—J. DRAKE, No. 8, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, begs to direct the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen to this new and economical description of PLATE WINDOW-GLASS. The process by which it is ground and polished is, by a mechanical contrivance, so much diminished in expense, that where it may be desirable to replace the glass now in use with plate-glass, the alteration can be effected without disturbance to the sash or frame, at a price, varying according to the size, of 2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per foot.—Lists of prices, and samples if required, may be obtained as above.

FUCHSIA YOUELLII.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out plants of the above new and highly-beautiful *imported* species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers in shape resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a most valuable addition to the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden; price of plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Also Fuchsia corymbiflora, 10*s.* 6*d.*—The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom on the prepayment of one shilling.—Twenty of the newest kinds of Flower-seeds sent free of postage for 6*s.*

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—April being the most proper month for planting the above favourite flowers, H. Y. begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his extensive collection, which he offers at the following prices:—25 pairs, 3*l.*; 12 pairs, 1*l.* 10*s.*—Woolwich, March 25, 1841.

JAMES BLACK (late of FORREST and BLACK'S, Kensington Nursery) respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has taken commodious premises in KENSINGTON TERRACE, BAYSWATER, where he will carry on the business of SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, in its several branches; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their patronage, that the utmost attention, as to correctness and despatch, will be paid to their orders.

J. B.'s Stock of Culinary Seeds has been carefully selected from the best growers; so that every reliance may be placed upon the genuineness of these articles. His collection of Flower Seeds is extensive and choice in their kinds; Catalogues of which are given, describing the proper time of Sowing, whether hardy or tender, annual, biennial or perennial, with the height of the plant and colour of the Flower annexed to each, for the convenience of Amateurs in arranging their Flower-borders with regularity and elegance. In adverting to Agricultural Turnip Seeds, J. B., from his intimate connexion with many of the most eminent raisers in England and Scotland, can recommend these Seeds as being perfectly true to name, and undoubted in quality.

N.B.—Catalogues of Seeds and Flower Roots will be forwarded, per post, free of expense, upon application.—Bayswater, London.

WILLIAM MAY respectfully submits the following PLANTS to the notice of those persons wishing new and beautiful plants for display, all of which he has the greatest confidence in recommending as being such.

MAY's six Hybrid Fuchsias as sent out last spring at 42*s.*; the set may now be had in six varieties for 21*s.* These have repeatedly been pronounced the best hybrids raised between F. fulgens and F. grandiflora raised in 1839.

MAY's Fuchsia floribunda magna, a seedling of 1840, between F. fulgens and F. hyb. grandiflora maxima (one of his last year's hybrids), consequently it has two crosses of F. fulgens and one of F. grandiflora. This Fuchsia has been declared by all persons who have seen it in bloom, to be the very best Fuchsia in cultivation, and has been said to be "splendidly elegant;" it is without that coarseness so much complained of in F. fulgens and its varieties. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

MAY's six new Calceolarias raised in 1840, superior in size, colour, form, and abundance of bloom, to any known sort; they are raised from the same stock as his "Incomparable," which has for the last season taken the first prizes where exhibited. The six are perfectly dissimilar in colour, but uniformly good in size and shape; the set of six varieties for 42*s.* They are half-shrubby.

W. M. can also supply the following rare and beautiful Plants, with most of the leading articles in cultivation, viz.—

Lotus albidus, so much admired and recommended		5*s.* 0*d.*	each.
Cobæa stipularis yellow-flowered fine climber		2 6	
Gesneria faucialis, large, brilliant scarlet, fine		2 6	
,, elongata, much recommended, and beautiful		2 6	
Loasa Herbertiana, new, beautiful, large, and distinct		5 0	
Solanum jasminæfolia, fine half-hardy climber		2 6	
Hypericum Giblerii, said to be very fine		5 0	
Potentilla magna, very large, crimson, dark eye		3 6	
Azalea indica variegata, striped, pink and white, fine	2*s.* 6*d.* and	3 6	
Azalea laterita, beautiful orange-red	2 6	3 6	
Azalea Danielsiana	2 6	3 6	

&c. &c.

Plants of the above may be had the second week in April, (at which time they will travel safely,) of Mr. JAMES MAY, Nurseryman, Edmonton, Middlesex, or of the subscriber, WILLIAM MAY, Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

SHEET WINDOW GLASS, for CONSERVATORIES, first-rate Buildings, &c.—Crown and Sheet Window Glass Warehouse, 89, High Holborn, London.—CLAUDET and HOUGHTON beg to direct the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public, to their Sheet Window Glass, which, on account of its thickness and moderate price, is particularly suited for Conservatories, Garden Frames, and all purposes where strength is required; and may be used in long lengths, without increase of price, or liability of breakage by hail or trivial accidents. The superior qualities of Sheet Glass are highly recommended for first-rate Buildings, Shop Fronts, &c.; and when polished is a cheap and excellent substitute for Plate Glass. Crown Window Glass of the best manufacture. Fluted Glass, which serves as a Blind, without obstructing the light.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½d. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 35 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7d. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10d., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2d. per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof from rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tochbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

HUGH LOW AND CO., NURSERYMEN, &c., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON, beg to inform their Dahlia Friends and the Public, that they will have Plants of the undernamed Dahlias ready for delivery in May, all of which they believe to be first-rate show flowers.

	ft.	s.	d.
Consuelo Keynes', beautiful shaded purple, perfect show flower	4—10		6
Fanny Keynes (Keynes'), beautiful shaded rosy puce, a decided improvement on Hope, perfect show flower	4—10		6
King of Roses (Thompson's), delicate rose, and a first-rate show flower, form not to be surpassed	3 to 4—10		6
Maid of Bath (Davis'), pure white, edged with purple, a very superior show flower, and has taken numerous first prizes	4—10		6
Marchioness of Breadalbane (Dods'), a beautiful show flower, colour of the Hon. Mrs. Harris, and constant	5—10		6
Purpurea alba (Harris'), a very singular and beautiful Dahlia, the flowers being half purple and half white, very constant	4— 5		0
Scarlet Defiance (Cozens'), a most brilliant scarlet, of the form of Rival Sussex, well up in the centre, and constant	4—10		6
Scarlet-le-Grand (Winfield's), a bright cherry-scarlet, well cupped, and finely formed	5—10		6
Unique (Walters'), a very superb and constant light show flower, extra fine	4—10		6
Andrew Hofer (Holmes'), crimson, extra	4— 3		6
Argo (Widnall's), fine sulphur yellow	5— 3		6
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's), white, edged with lavender, extra	3— 5		0
Bedford Rival (Mayle's), fine rosy purple	4— 3		6
Bishop of Salisbury (Squibb's), plum, extra	4— 5		0
Bishop of Winchester (Jackson's), light purple, fine	5— 3		6
Bloomsbury (Lee's), large, vivid scarlet, fine	5— 3		6
Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), buff, fine	4 to 5— 3		6
Charles the Twelfth (Pamplin's), rosy purple, extra	4— 3		6
Chef-d'œuvre (Girling's), purple, extra	4— 3		6
Conservative (Low's), light rosy purple, extra	4— 7		6
Coronal (Squibb's), orange red, extra	4— 3		6
Countess of Lincoln (Lee's), blush	4— 3		6
Dane Croft Rival (Girling's), scarlet, extra	5— 5		0
Defiance (Squibb's), orange and yellow, extra	4— 3		6
Edward (King's), bright crimson, extra	4— 5		0
Exquisite (Holmes'), cream ground, tipped with bright rose, extra	3— 5		0
Grenadier (Jackson's), bright orange, fine	4— 3		6
Hylas (Squibb's), cherry scarlet, extra	4— 3		6
Lady Middleton (Jeffries'), fine [illegible]	5— 3		6
Lady Mill (Taylor's), fine scarlet	4— 3		6
Lady Wetherell (Mitchell's), white, edged with purple	4— 3		6
Le Grand Bauduin (Low's), rosy lilac, tinged in the centre of each petal with yellow, extra	6— 7		6
Lord Dudley Stuart (Jackson's), fine maroon	4— 5		0
Maria (Wheeler's), beautiful rose, extra	4— 7		6
Metella (Begbie's), purple, extra	4— 5		0
Mr. Neeld (Gregory's), rosy red	4— 3		6
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's), salmon, shaded with pink, extra	3— 5		0
Optime (Thurtell's), violet purple	4— 3		6
Penelope (Headley's), primrose, tipped with purple	4— 3		6
Phenomenon (Whales'), white, edged with rose, extra	4— 5		0
Prince (Cormack's), fine purple, extra	3— 5		0
President of the West (Whale's), crimson	5— 3		6
Regina (Gregory's), dark maroon, extra	4— 7		6
Rival (Dennard's), dark maroon, veined with rose, extra	4— 5		0
Rival Lilac (Walter's), extra	5— 5		0
Rouge et Noir (Ansell's), dark maroon, shaded with bright crimson, extra	5— 7		6
Sir William Middleton (Gaines'), bronze and red, fine	4— 3		6
Springfield Purple (Gaines'), extra	4— 5		0
Windsor Rival (Begbie's), scarlet, fine form	4— 3		6
Yellow Defiance (Cox's), fine yellow	4— 3		6

H. L. & Co. can also supply as under, when the selection is left to themselves:—

12 fine varieties	6s.	0d.
18 Do.	8	0
24 very superior	15	0

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—One of the most important features in the erection of this magnificent Conservatory, is the entirely new mode of Glazing adopted there. Its striking novelty and beauty of appearance are acknowledged; and having now undergone most satisfactorily all the various trials to which every alteration of season and temperature can subject it, its success as an experiment may be regarded as complete. It has established its great superiority to every other method now in use, both as regards the Glass employed and the mode of Glazing it, in securing the advantages of durability and exemption from those causes of breakage dependent upon weather, and being beyond all comparison unrivalled in the qualities necessary for the retention of heat and the transmission of light, the work at Chatsworth may be safely pronounced to be an example of the most perfect system of Horticultural Glazing that has yet been devised.

JOSEPH DRAKE, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road, London, to whom the execution of the Chatsworth Glazing was intrusted, is honoured by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's entire approbation of the manner in which it has been completed; which approbation his Grace has been pleased to signify by a most gratifying testimonial; and in soliciting the attention of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally, as may contemplate the erection of any building for horticultural purposes, to the Glass and Mode of Glazing which have been so successfully employed at Chatsworth, he has the kind permission of Mr. Paxton, under whose judicious management the works at the Conservatory were conducted, to make reference to him for any information that in such cases may be required. Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green, Essex, has also permitted J. Drake to mention, that on a vinery erected for him in May last, from a design of Mr. Paxton's, and which was glazed by J. Drake with glass 44 inches long, not a single pane has been broken by the late sudden changes in the weather, and that it has in all other respects most perfectly answered his expectation. Mr. Allcard has also kindly permitted him to state that the vinery may be viewed upon application to his gardener, at his residence as above; and J. DRAKE begs respectfully to add, that he shall at all times be happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be deemed desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

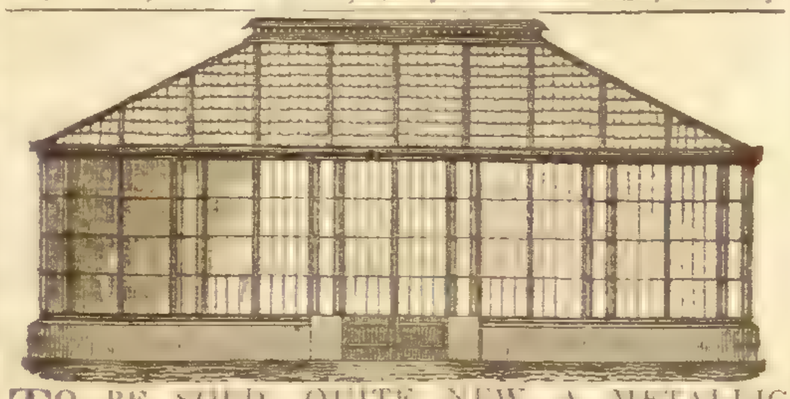
BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, & every requisite for Garden Glazing.

A DAUGHTER of the late Rev. JAMES W. DODD, M. A., upwards of 30 years an Usher of Westminster School, having been reduced to extreme poverty and distress through various unforeseen misfortunes, and struggled in vain for the last six years to support a young family by her own exertions, ventures to make this humble APPEAL, in the fervent hope that it may gain the interest and support of the benevolent, more especially of those noblemen and gentlemen who passed through Westminster during that period, whom she has no other means of supplicating than through this public channel. Several noblemen and gentlemen, on her unfortunate case being laid before them, have most generously put forward a subscription in her behalf, trusting it may prove for her ultimate benefit.

Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Dowager	£5 0	Sir Rich. P. Glyn, Bt.	£5 0
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York	5 0	The Very Rev. Dean of Westminster	2 0
His Grace the Duke of Portland	5 0	Colonel Lambert	5 0
His Grace the Duke of Richmond	30 0	Captain Madan	2 0
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne	5 0	Rev. Dr. Williamson	1 1
The Right Hon. the Earl of Amherst	20 0	Rev. Dr. Horne	2 2
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gage	5 0	Rev. P. De Barry	5 0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon	5 0	John Haggard, Esq., D.C.L.	5 0
The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Aston	2 2	Henry Arbuthnot, Esq.	2 0
The Right Hon. Lord Forester	10 [illegible]	Edw. H. Lechmere, Esq.	2 2
The Hon. G. Cecil W. Forester, M. P.	2 0	G. G. Vincent, Esq.	2 2
Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart., M. P.	5 0	Alexander Watford, Esq.	2 0
		C. R. Pemberton, Esq.	2 0
		Anthony White, Esq.	2 0
		T. Stewart, Esq.	2 0
		C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	2 0
		Mrs. Hatchard	0 10
		G. G.	0 10
		An Old Westminster, Bath	1 0
		An Old Westminster	5 0
		An Old Westminster	5 0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Glyn and Co., bankers, Lombard-street; and by Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly.



TO BE SOLD, QUITE NEW, A METALLIC CONSERVATORY, 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with Hipped and Span Roof, which is glazed with good crown-glass, cut circular; the elevation is not glazed, and may be done with good crown glass, or sheet-glass; there is a good arrangement for ventilation along the ridge of the roof, and the French Casements in the elevation open. Cast-Iron Pilasters contrived for glazing are introduced, and which add much to its appearance. The framing is cast iron, the rims to the lights are of wrought iron, filled in with strong copper bars; the whole is fitted in the most durable and workman-like manner, and is intended to show the superiority of the work got up at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, where British Sheet has for some time been constantly used, the Works where the same is manufactured being but 3 miles from Birmingham. In the autumn of 1837 a range of Forcing-houses, 20 feet wide, were constructed at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and erected at Howton Castle, near Stourbridge, and glazed with British Sheet Glass, in squares of about 30 by 7 inches, and which have stood the variations of temperature, without a single square being broken. An Orangery about 53 feet by 20, and a Conservatory, 43 feet by 24, lately erected by the Proprietors of the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and glazed entirely with British Sheet Glass, have stood the late severe winter without an accident of any description. N. B.—The Sheet Glass used at the Town-hall Hothouse Works is of the same description and from the same Works as that used in the Great Chatsworth Conservatory. Hot-water apparatus, constructed on the most safe, simple, and economical principle; Hand-glasses in immense variety,—W. H. Smith, Town-hall Hothouse Works, Birmingham.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF OF AGED AND INDIGENT GARDENERS, AND THEIR WIDOWS.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. That the mode of relieving the objects shall be by pensions for life.

2. That no persons shall be eligible but such as have been regularly brought up to gardening, and have practised it as a profession for a subsistence during the greater portion of their lives, and the widows of such persons.

3. That in cases of subscribers to the fund, it shall be held sufficient, if they can show that they have practised gardening as a profession for subsistence for thirty years.

4. That neither a male nor a female shall be eligible as a candidate for the pension under sixty years of age, cases of total incapacity only excepted.

5. That no widow shall be eligible to be relieved in virtue of the occupation of her first husband, as gardener, after her marriage with another, though she become a second time a widow; and no widow shall be eligible by virtue of her second husband's occupation as a gardener, unless she shall have been married to such gardener at least ten years.

6. That after five years from the establishment of the Institution, none but gardeners, or the widows of gardeners, who have subscribed five years to the funds shall be considered eligible, while a sufficient number of such persons are on the list (the object being to give a decided preference to those persons who have been contributing to assist others); so that if the funds would enable the committee to call for the election of five persons, and there were two or three candidates who had been subscribing five years, such persons would be appointed pensioners as a matter of course, and the election would be for the remaining number to make up the five. But, until the end of five years, the relief to be open to persons already aged and distressed, and who could not have had an opportunity of subscribing to any fund of the kind.

7. That the amount of relief to be given, be sixteen pounds per annum to males, and twelve pounds per annum to females; to be continued during life.

8. That the committee are empowered to award any sum, not exceeding four pounds, over and above the pension due at the time of the death of the pensioner.

9. That the applicants for relief shall sign a petition, and get recommendations attached to it, to show not only that they are of the full age of sixty, or totally disabled, but that they are unable to get a sufficient income by labour; and that such petitions be delivered two months before the day of election.

10. That if the committee think it necessary, in consequence of a change of circumstances, to recommend that a pension should be discontinued, they shall call a special general meeting, which shall alone deprive a pensioner of his annuity.

11. That all elections of pensioners be by the subscribers, who may vote in person, or by proxy.

12. That subscriptions of one guinea per annum entitle the subscribers to a vote in the choice of objects, and larger annual sums in proportion. Life subscriptions in lieu of annual subscriptions to be ten guineas.

13. That the subscriptions be due on the 1st of January in each year, and no person be allowed to vote whose subscription is unpaid.

14. That all donations and life subscriptions be funded, and only the interest and the annual subscriptions be applied to general purposes.

15. That a meeting of the committee shall be held on the second Tuesday in every month.

16. That five of the committee shall form a quorum.

17. That one fourth of the committee go out annually, and shall not be eligible to be again elected for twelve months; and that for the first three years the six which have attended least in the current year go out; and that after four years the six oldest members shall go out in rotation annually.

18. That so soon as the committee shall be in possession of sufficient funds, they shall give the subscribers three months' notice by public advertisement, stating the number of persons to be elected, and the day on which such election shall take place.

19. That the committee shall investigate the claims of the applicants, and recommend such only to the subscribers for election as appear to be deserving.

20. That the committee shall give twenty-one days' notice to the subscribers of the names of the candidates.

21. That three trustees be appointed.

22. That all orders for the payment of moneys be signed by two of the three trustees and the secretary.

23. That three auditors be appointed at a general meeting.

24. That the bankers, secretary, committee, and collector be authorised to receive Subscriptions.

25. That the committee be empowered to make such rules, regulations, and bye-laws as shall be found necessary to carry out the foregoing plan.

Subscriptions will be received by all the Members of the Committee; by the Secretary, Mr. J. J. Bowler, Albany-road, Kent-road; at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s, Bankers, Lombard-street; by the Collector, Mr. Roan, 9, Kennington-street, Walworth.

Also by the following Nurserymen, who have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions in behalf of this Institution:—

Messrs. Atkins and Jeyes, Northampton; Cowan and Co., Glasgow; Cunningham, Comely Bank, Edinburgh; Day, Oxford; Dickson and Co., Edinburgh; G. Dickson and Son, Edinburgh; Dixon, Hull; Eagle and Henderson, Edinburgh; D'Anson and Finney, Gateshead; Foster, Stroud; Gill, Blandford; Girling, Stowmarket; Girton, Newark; Garraway and Co., Durdham Down, Bristol; Wm. Gregory, Cirencester; Hanks, Pontefract; Peter Lawson and Son, Edinburgh; Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter; Jas. Mackay, Badminton, Gloucester; May, Hope Nursery, Ripon; Meldrum, Kendal; Ogden, Coventry; Rendle, Plymouth; Roy, Aberdeen; Smith, Cirencester; Salter, Victoria-road, Bath; Wood and Son, Maresfield; and Young, Taunton.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 6th of April, may obtain for these Exhibitions, at the rate of 3s. 6d. each, any number of Tickets, not exceeding 24, provided such Tickets be actually taken out on or before Tuesday, the 20th of April. After the 6th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of 5s. each Ticket. Each Ticket will be available for the admission of one visitor, after one o'clock, to either of the three exhibitions, at the option of the visitor.—All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent Street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1841.

MEETING IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Friday . . . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P. M.

WE have received a few letters, which we cannot but regard as extremely ill-advised, upon the subject of gardeners' wages. We believe we have also read all the printed correspondence that has appeared of late years in connexion with this topic; and the only conclusion at which we can arrive is, that the whole question requires to be considered in quite a different manner from that in which the majority of the writers in question have regarded it. We think it of very great moment, and we shall take it up in our own good time; but in the mean while we must decline to occupy our columns with one-sided arguments, which cannot possibly be of service either to gardeners or their masters. For the present we are more anxious for facts than for opinions. Such letters as may reach us upon this subject will be preserved if they are written fairly and temperately, and we shall use them hereafter.

IN another column will be found a full account of the regulations of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, for the Relief of Aged Gardeners and their Widows. We insert these particulars at the request of some of our readers, and in the hope that when the objects of this charitable Association shall be better known, contributions will come in from all quarters. The manner in which it is proposed to apply the funds is, by granting small pensions for life to gardeners above 60, or to their widows; and we think this part of the plan unexceptionable. Indeed, with one exception, to be hereafter noticed, we do not know that better regulations could, upon the whole, have been framed than those which have been drawn up for the governance of the managing committee.

But the regulations are, in truth, a subject of less importance than the selection of the Committee, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees, who, if they are men of respectability, may be confidently relied upon by the general body of such an institution as certain to be among the first to propose improvements in the rules when alterations are shown to be desirable. Upon this point there is not at present the slightest ground for dissatisfaction. There is no danger of the funds being misapplied, and there is every prospect of an honourable distribution of the pensions. The only thing that we could wish otherwise is, the Committee being so much in the hands of the trade. It would be more satisfactory to gardeners if a larger number of their own body had a share in the management: and, in our opinion, the elections into the Committee should in future consist exclusively of gentlemen's gardeners and amateurs, until the number of nurserymen in it is reduced to one-half. This operation could not be effected in less than 3 years; and when accomplished, the general body should be allowed to elect new members of the Committee from any of the subscribers without distinction.

These, however, and other points, will probably come under the consideration of the Committee themselves, and we willingly leave them in their hands. We trust that the gardeners of Great Britain will now have the wisdom and generosity to join seriously in the creation of a fund for the alleviation of the distress of their aged brethren who may be less fortunate in the world than themselves. There are charitable individuals enough in this country who are at all times ready to contribute to purposes of such a kind; but before an appeal is made to their sympathies, it behoves gardeners to exert themselves to work out their own end with their own means. For ourselves, we shall always be anxious to forward the views of so laudable an institution, and we can scarcely render it a better service than by keeping a vigilant eye upon the proceedings of the managers. We shall also be ready to transmit the subscriptions of our correspondents to the Secretary.

We are happy to add that an election of two new pensioners is declared for the 3d of June next.

ORCHIDACEOUS EPIPHYTES.

THE following Table has been compiled from a notebook in which I have been in the habit of entering the names and characters of what appeared to be *first-rate* Orchidaceæ (I use the phrase in its popular sense) as they successively showed themselves in the collections of this country. Embracing, as these entries do, a period of ten years, they may, perhaps, possess a sort of historical interest in the eyes of the veteran cultivator, while to the mere novice they will serve as landmarks in the formation of a collection.

It will be perceived that the number of species characterised below amounts to 147, of which 99 came from the new world, and only 48 from the old! Of the *orientals*, China and the East India islands contributed 13; Central India and Ceylon, 31; and Africa and Madagascar, 5. Of the *occidentals*, Brazil sent us 23; Central America (including Panama, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico), 44; the West India isles, 15; Guiana (including Surinam and Demerara), 14; and Peru, 3. Turning to the collections in which the species respectively appeared, Messrs. Loddiges will be found to have furnished by far the greatest number, viz., 31; from my own collection came 17; from Mr. Barker's, 10; from the Duke of Devonshire's, 7; from Mr. Harrison's, 7; from the Horticultural Society, 5; from Glasgow Botanical Garden, 3; from Mr. Joseph Knight, 3; from Lord Fitzwilliam, 2; from Mr. Brocklehurst, 2; from Messrs. Rollisson, 2; from the Duke of Northumberland, 1; from the Duke of Bedford, 1; from Lady Amherst, 1; from Sir C. Lemon, 1; from Mr. Llewellyn, 1; from Mr. Rucker, 1; from Mr. Allcard, 1; from Mr. Miers, 1; from Mr. Tayleure, 1; from Messrs. Young, 1; from Mr. Low, 1; from Messrs. Colville, 1; and from the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, 1. It may be well to observe that the preceding account refers only to the period subsequent to 1831 (the year in which I began my collection), all the good species established prior to that date having been, with scarcely an exception, introduced by the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew, the London Horticultural Society, Messrs. Loddiges, Messrs. Lee, Mr. Cattley, Mr. Harrison, and the Liverpool Botanic Garden. The number of collectors would seem to have increased as rapidly as the number of species in cultivation: in 1830 there were not more than five or six collections of the slightest note, and in these were barely 100 species; the collections cannot now be counted, nor the species in their possession; but the latter must be estimated at 1000 at the least. It might be mentioned as a curious fact that the *genera* now in cultivation are more numerous than were the *species* of ten years back; nay, the genus Epidendrum alone now musters a greater array of species than were contained at the period to which I refer by all the other genera combined. As such a multitude of species of course comprehends many that are worthless, so it must necessarily lead to a selection of the best,—for in a majority of instances the space devoted to Orchidaceæ would be quite inadequate to the accommodation of so large a family as the order has latterly become. The following table, as I have before observed, may be useful as a guide to those who desire rather a select than a numerous collection.

PERISTERIA ELATA, *Panama*, 1831, Mr. R. Harrison.—A stately plant: the flowers more singular than ornamental; easily cultivated, if allowed plenty of pot-room.

ACROPERA LODDIGESII, *Xalapa*, 1831, Messrs. Loddiges.—A most singular plant; one of the few Orchidaceous genera which, although undoubtedly distinct, has remained for ten years without the accession of a second species. There is a dark variety of this plant which is far superior to the one in ordinary culture.

STANHOPEA OCULATA, *Xalapa*, 1831, Messrs. Loddiges.—One of the most striking plants in the order; the foliage fine, and the flowers produced in profusion. Nothing can be easier than its cultivation.

ZYGOPETALUM MAXILLARE, *Brazil*, 1831, Messrs. Loddiges.—Pretty and distinct; easily grown.

CATTLEYA HARRISONII, *Brazil*, 1831, Mrs. A. Harrison.—One of the prettiest and most easily cultivated of the Cattleyas; long confounded with, but unquestionably distinct from, Cattleya Loddigesii, to which it is much superior.

CORYANTHES MACULATA, *Demerara*, 1831, Liverpool Botanic Garden.—A most extraordinary plant, and of a very capricious habit. Some of the varieties, when well grown, are magnificent.

CATTLEYA GUTTATA, *Brazil*, 1831, Horticultural Society.—Truly distinct, and although easily grown, requiring skilful treatment to bring it to perfection. No one has succeeded so well with it as Mr. R. Harrison, in whose collection it has produced a 40-flowered scape.

ANGRÆCUM EBURNEUM, *Madagascar*, 1831, Horticultural Society.—A noble plant, but exceedingly scarce. The finest specimen is in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

ONCIDIUM CRISPUM, *Brazil*, 1832, Messrs. Loddiges.—The finest-cultivated specimens of this plant, however beautiful, fall far short of the native ones. It seems to thrive in a cooler and drier temperature than most of its congeners. Oncidium Forbesianum I can only regard as a richly-hued variety of this species.

ONCIDIUM ALTISSIMUM, *South America, passim*, 1832, Messrs. Colville.—This and the nearly allied (but distinct) O. Baueri are both fine plants, and easily grown.

DENDROBIUM PULCHELLUM, *India*, 1832, Messrs. Loddiges.—A lovely species; requires a rest, like all Dendrobia.

MAXILLARIA WARRANA, *Brazil*, 1832, Messrs. Loddiges.—A stately plant, but the colour of flowers rather dull.

MAXILLARIA ATROPURPUREA, *Brazil*, 1832, Messrs. Loddiges.—Easily grown, but a shy-flowerer.

CYCNOCHES LODDIGESII, *Surinam*, 1832, Messrs. Loddiges.—A truly wonderful plant; of easy growth, but the flower-spikes apt to damp off. One of these spikes produced, some years since, in my own collection, numbered 18 flowers!

ONCIDIUM AMPLIATUM, *Central America and Trinidad*, 1833, Kew Botanic Garden.—A fine species, but in cultivation does not attain its native stature. Pseudo-bulbs and flower-spikes that have been sent me from the coast of the Pacific were gigantic.

ONCIDIUM CILIATUM, *Panama*, 1833, Mr. Jos. Knight.—A pretty species when well grown.

CATASETUM CERNUUM, *Trinidad*, 1833, Glasgow Botanical Garden.—A very fine and extraordinary plant; the Catasetum trifidum of Hooker. I have seen spikes with 40 or 50 flowers upon them. The only Catasetum with which I am acquainted in which the flower-spike is developed before the appearance of the leaves.

CYRTOPODIUM PUNCTATUM, *West Indies*, 1833, Glasgow Botanic Garden.—A magnificent species. There are many varieties, all of which grow freely, but seldom flower.

HABENARIA GIGANTEA, *East Indies*, 1833, Glasgow Botanic Garden.—I am not aware of this plant having flowered elsewhere than in the Glasgow Botanic Garden.

GONGORA MACULATA, *Demerara*, 1833, Mr. R. Harrison.—A most singular plant. Many varieties, some of them very fine.

CYRTOCHILUM FLAVESCENS, *Mexico* (?), 1833, Mr. R. Harrison.—A very free-grower, but a shy-flowerer. Its native country said to be Mexico, but I incline to think it is more probably Brazil. Resembles, but is inferior to, Cyrtochilum stellatum.

LÆLIA PERRINII, *Brazil*, 1833, Mrs. A. Harrison.—A beautiful species; incorrectly ranked with Cattleya, having eight pollen-masses. Easily cultivated, but its flowers are rather fleeting.

EPIDENDRUM ONCIDIOIDES, *Brazil* (?), 1833, Mr. R. Harrison.—Has a noble habit, but its flowers, individually, far from beautiful; difficult to manage, and very scarce.

DENDROBIUM AGGREGATUM, *India*, 1833, Mr. R. Harrison.—A most charming species, and of the easiest cultivation. Though registered in this place, I believe it flowered years ago in the collection of Mr. Cattley.

GROBYA AMHERSTIÆ, *Brazil*, 1834, Lady Amherst.—A fine species, but does not often flower.

EPIDENDRUM BICORNUTUM, *Trinidad*, 1834, Lord Fitzwilliam.—Very beautiful when well grown. Apt to die off unaccountably.

ONCIDIUM LANCEANUM, *Surinam and Demerara*, 1834, Mr. Lance.—When in perfection the most beautiful of known Oncidia. Not a very free-flowering kind. Many inferior varieties.

LÆLIA ANCEPS, *Xalapa*, 1834, Messrs. Loddiges.—Singularly elegant and beautiful. More readily cultivated than the majority of its family.

BRASSIA LANCEANA, *Surinam*, 1834, Horticultural Society.—Very beautiful; easily managed.

ACANTHOPPHIPPIUM BICOLOR, *Ceylon*, 1834, Horticultural Society.—A showy plant, and of the easiest growth.

BURLINGTONIA CANDIDA, *Demerara*, 1835, Mr. Bateman.—An exquisitely beautiful plant. It flowered with me in the highest perfection for three years, and then unaccountably pined and died. All the Burlingtonias appear to be of a peculiarly delicate temperament, except B. rigida, which differs from them also in being difficult to flower.—*Jas. Bateman, Knypersley.*—(*To be continued.*)

ON PROMOTING THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

MANY plans have been recommended and adopted for assisting and ensuring the growth of those seeds which are of difficult germination,—such as steeping them in solutions of iodine, chlorine, &c.—and happily with considerable success. The fact is, indeed, established, that by certain chemical stimuli, the tardy and latent vital principle of seeds may be excited into action. We must not for a moment, however, confound and degrade the operation of the vital principle itself into mere chemical action; the chemical phenomena are developed as soon as the wonderful operations of this principle are observable.

Of all chemical agents perhaps none exert a wider and more powerful influence than light. In the vegetable world its effects are manifest and important, the very colour of plants and flowers being dependent on it. When it is withheld, colour is lost, as in the familiar example of blanching celery. I make these general observations respecting the great influence of light on vegetation, in order to bespeak attention to the contrivance I now wish to recommend for promoting the germination of seeds—the application of the chemical stimulus of light. It is simply the placing a square of violet-coloured glass over the top of the flower-pot in which the seeds are sown. It will be found that seeds exposed to the influence of this *violet-coloured* light will vegetate more quickly than when covered with common unstained glass, or with glasss of any other colour. The explanation is this: when a ray of light is transmitted through a prism, it is separated into its seven component colours, viz.—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Now it is proved by experiment that the violet-coloured ray possesses by far the greatest power of producing chemical action; next to it the indigo, then blue, green, and so on, up to the red ray, which possesses no chemically acting power whatever. On the contrary, the red ray has the greatest heat-giving power, while the violet, the opposite end of the spectrum, exhibits scarcely any. As chemical stimuli are known to promote the germination of seeds, this of the violet-coloured ray of

light, as transmitted through a square of stained glass, will be found of the greatest possible efficacy. Mr. Robert Hunt, in his experiments on the effects of different-coloured light (viz.—red, yellow, green, and blue) on the vegetation of seeds has manifestly stopped short of the truth. Had he proceeded to the indigo, the quickening effects would have been much greater; and if the violet-coloured ray, they would have been tenfold. For practical purposes it will of course be much more convenient to use squares of violet-coloured glass, placed on the top of the flower-pot, than transmitting the light through a bottle containing a violet-coloured fluid, as in Mr. Hunt's experiments; moreover, the mere mechanical effects of a square of glass so placed are very material in assisting the growth of seeds, by preventing the evaporation of water from the soil, and thus preserving a uniform state of moisture.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. IV.—The Snake Millipedes constitute a tribe of insects with whose history few persons are acquainted, notwithstanding the multitudes that are sometimes turned up with the spade; and as they are often confounded with the "Wire-worm," which seems to be a convenient name with the gardener and farmer for every sort of grub that is tough and found at the roots of his crops, it will not be mispent time to invite their attention to these animals; for the careless practice of calling totally different things by one favourite appellation has led to numerous errors. Linnæus applied the generic name of Julus to these animals, which resemble little snakes, or rather Sloe-worms; and they might, with propriety, have been called wire-worms, had not that epithet been given to the larvæ of the Skipping Elaters, with which they have no connexion whatever.

All the snake-millipedes walk slowly, or rather glide along in a peculiar way, from the immense number of legs they possess, amounting sometimes to 240: these legs, which are very small, are so thickly set, that when the animal is in motion, they look like a fringe of hairs, one pair moving after another in quick succession, and with the most exact regularity, causing a wavy appearance. When disturbed they coil themselves up more or less spirally, the head being nearest the centre, and all the legs concealed.

The snake-millipedes are related to the wood-lice (Oniscus), and form a connecting link with the centipedes, (Scolopendra); but whether they are as mischievous to the gardener as the former is doubtful: I think not, and there is some reason to believe that they are partially beneficial. Several species inhabit England, secreting themselves under stoves in damp places, beneath the loose bark of dead trees, and especially in the mossy holes of old stumps. They subsist on decomposed vegetable and animal substances; some of them live upon other insects, particularly mites (Acari), and have been detected eating the larva of a fly; others are accused of feeding on fruits, roots, and even the leaves of culinary vegetables.

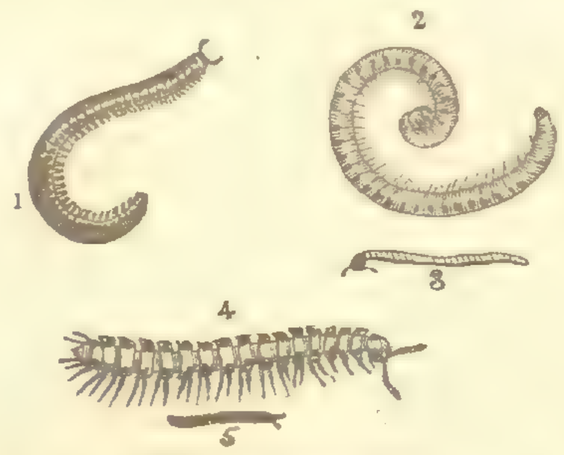
Last September I received some onions from Guildford, which were infested with the maggots of a fly, and in the earth with them were multitudes of two different sorts of Julus (pulchellus, fig. 2 and 3, and complanatus, fig. 4 and 5), of various sizes, running out and into the putrid parts of the bulbs, and between the skins. The same species have been recently sent from Hampshire, and were found chiefly at the Pansy-roots; and on pulling up some decayed cabbage-stalks the other day, which had been planted in the early part of winter, on account of some maggots being in them, I found two specimens of a larger sort (J. terrestris? fig. 1) amongst the roots; and I think it probable that they feed upon the maggots and mites that infest our kitchen-garden plants, in which case they ought not to be destroyed. Before admitting this as a fact, however, it will be necessary to ascertain their economy with greater care than has hitherto been bestowed upon the subject; if their habits be mischievous, they have ample means of exercising their bad propensities, being much longer-lived than most insects, for they do not attain a state of puberty until the expiration of two years. The females then deposit a great number of eggs in the earth, the breeding-season beginning after Christmas and continuing until May. Some of these animals when first hatched from the eggs have no more than three pair of legs, and 7 or 8 segments only in the body; but in a few days they acquire 4 pair more, with additional rings: thus the number of segments keeps increasing with their age, which renders a perfect knowledge of the species very difficult to acquire, and this is increased by the casting off their horny and somewhat calcareous skin several times. Every segment is furnished with 2 pairs of legs, with the exception of a few of the rings next the head and the 7th segment in the male, which have only 2 legs each, and a few at the tail, which are often destitute of any limbs; the horns are short, club-shaped, and 7-jointed, and the eyes form granulated masses: there is a line of pores on each side of the body, from which an acid liquor flows of a disagreeable odour, which is employed to defend the Julus from its enemies. The three species figured are:—

1.—J. terrestris, Linn., which is about an inch long, and of a dark lead colour; my specimens have 156 legs, but they are stated by some authors to amount to 200, of a dull yellowish-white; the tail is mucronated.

2.—J. pulchellus, Leach, is pale ochreous, with a row of bright crimson-coloured spots down each side, excepting the 4 first and 5 last segments; it has about 170 legs; fig. 3 shows the natural size.

3.—J. complanatus, Linn., is flattened on the back, the segments being a little dilated on the sides, the hinder angles acute, with only 60 legs; these and other characters have led to its being made a genus, called by Latreille Polydesmus. It is of a lilac-colour, and generally about ½ an inch long (fig. 5), but I believe it grows to the size of the larger figure. Some of the American species of Julus are of gigantic stature, I have seen them as thick as the largest swan's-quill; but even that is nothing to the magnitude of some found near Carthagena, if we may credit the reports of travellers.

To destroy the Julus—water repeatedly with lime-water; and even soot will drive them away. If nitrate of soda be sprinkled round the plants and afterwards watered, it would, I presume, prove the best remedy; or watering the plants with a solution of the nitrate would be equally beneficial and more applicable to extensive crops. But this operation must not be performed in the middle of the day. If a few loosely-made baskets or Strawberry pottles were filled with moss and sunk in the flower-beds, the Juli would in all probability resort to them, when they might easily be secured.—*Ruricola.*



RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. VII.

When two substances combine together and form a compound, they always unite in the same proportion. A given weight of carbon, in burning, always combines with the same quantity of oxygen to produce a certain weight of carbonic acid gas; and this rule holds good in all cases of chemical combination, for it is one of the distinctions between mixture and combination that we are able to mix two substances together in any relative proportion we like; but we are only able to make substances combine in certain regular proportions. Compounds do not always consist of equal parts of their elements, for they can consist of one part of one element, and one, two, three, or more parts of another element; and indeed there can frequently be formed several different compounds by the union of two elements in various proportions. When, however, we mix together two substances which can unite together, they always combine in one of these fixed proportions; and if there is more of the one element than is requisite to form the compound, it is left unaltered. Thus we know that every six grains of carbon or pure charcoal require 16 grs. of oxygen to burn them perfectly, and convert them into carbonic acid; and exactly the same quantity will be required whether the carbon is burnt in a few seconds, or slowly combined with oxygen by the gradual process of decay. If we were to try and combine six grains of carbon with 20 grains of oxygen, we should find that only 16 grains of the oxygen would combine with the charcoal, and the remaining 4 grains would remain unchanged.

When we try to burn charcoal so that it shall get less oxygen than is requisite to convert it into carbonic acid, we find that it is possible to do so, but that the gas produced is not carbonic acid. Carbon and oxygen are able to combine together in more than one proportion; and consequently, though when carbon is burnt in the air, or where it can get abundance of oxygen, it always forms carbonic acid, yet when burnt so that it cannot combine with a sufficient quantity of oxygen to form that gas, it forms a different compound containing less oxygen, which is called carbonic oxide. This compound is a transparent colourless gas like carbonic acid, and resembles it also in being totally unfit to support animal life; indeed it appears to be far more dangerous than carbonic acid when taken into the lungs, even though considerably diluted with common air. It extinguishes flame, as might be expected, but it is itself combustible, burning with a pale blue flame, and at the same time is converted into carbonic acid, in consequence of having acquired more oxygen from the air in which it has burnt. We frequently see on the top of charcoal or coke fires a pale blue flame, quite different in appearance from the usual bright flame of wood or coal; this is occasioned by carbonic oxide which is formed in the midst of the mass of burning fuel, where the carbon, being unable to get enough oxygen to form carbonic acid, produces this gas, which, when it reaches the top of the fuel, meets with fresh air and combines with a further quantity of oxygen. When, however, a charcoal fire is burning slowly, a large quantity of this gas escapes into the air without being burnt into carbonic acid; and its poisonous nature is often shown when persons have foolishly placed a pan of burning charcoal in a close bed-room. The charcoal is not only abstracting the oxygen of the air and converting it into carbonic acid, which cannot support life, but is also forming quantities of the highly poisonous gas, carbonic oxide, the presence of which in a room, in any quantity, is sure to destroy life.

When plants or vegetable substances, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, decay, their elements form new compounds, the principal of which are carbonic acid and water. We must now consider what are the products resulting from the decay of animal matters, and those vegetable substances which, like them, consist of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. This last element differs from most other substances in appearing to be remarkably inert; it seems to have little or no affinity for any other substance. It is always mixed with oxygen in the air, but it appears to have no inclination to combine with it; and when carbon or substances containing it burn, they combine only with the oxygen, and never with the nitrogen of the air; so that it would appear as if the chief use of nitrogen in the air was to dilute the oxygen and prevent it from combining too rapidly with carbon and other substances. Under some circumstances, however, nitrogen does combine with other elements, and its compounds are amongst the most curious and important substances we know. When vegetable or animal matters containing nitrogen decay, we find that it, like the carbon, is not set free in its simple and uncombined form, but that during decay it combines with a portion of hydrogen. Therefore in addition to water and carbonic acid, the two principal substances arising from the decay of ordinary vegetable matters, we find a pungent, strong-smelling gas, composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, which is called ammonia. This substance, though a gas, is, like potash and soda, a base; like them, it has a strong affinity for acids, and when combined with them neutralises their powers; and, therefore, as it is evolved at the same time with carbonic acid, it combines with that acid and produces a solid salt, which is called a carbonate of ammonia, just as the compound of carbonic acid and lime is called a carbonate of lime.—*E.*

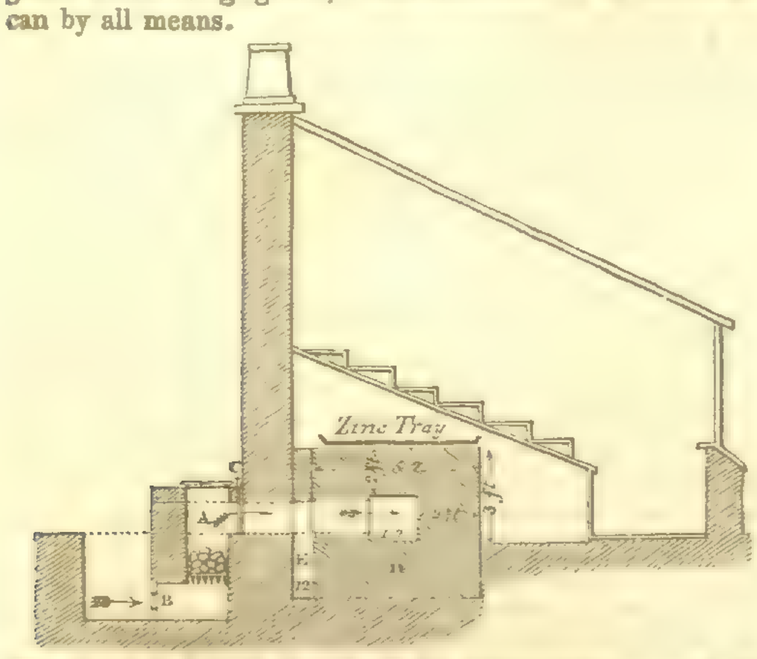
COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. X.

Attend now to the advancing crops. If the first-sown Peas have not been already staked, let it be done without delay; and should it appear that the former earthing-up was insufficient, draw a little more to the rows previously to staking. With the exception of an occasional hoeing to keep them clear of weeds, this is all that they will require until the crop is fit for use. The Spinach between the rows of Peas and Beans will also be the better for having the earth well stirred around it, and the plants thinned to about nine inches or a foot apart. It is false economy to leave them too thick, as it occasions them to run to seed, and prevents the leaves from attaining that size and succulency which they never fail in acquiring when the plants are allowed to have plenty of room. Prepare for the main crops of Carrots and Parsneps so as to get them sown in the latter end of the week. Both like a deep rich soil; and should it be of a free sandy nature, the more suitable will it prove to their long tapering roots. Avoid manuring with littery or unfermented dung. If manure is necessary, it should be only such as has been well rotted, and great care must be taken in digging to have it thoroughly incorporated with the soil; otherwise, instead of the roots being straight and tapering, they will be forked and wormy wherever they come in contact with the dung. On this account, therefore, we would recommend the cottager to consider well beforehand, and arrange to have the Carrots and Parsneps follow a crop for which the ground was previously well manured; or, if it can be done, it would answer the same purpose to manure the piece intended for them in autumn, so that it may be in proper condition by this time. When the ground is ready for sowing, let it be marked off into beds of the usual size; and unless the common broad-cast mode of sowing be preferred, let shallow drills an inch deep be made nine inches or a foot asunder. The seeds are to be mixed with a little sand or dry earth, and then rubbed well between the hands until they are divested of the bristles which make them stick together. The mixture of earth and seed is then to be sown as evenly as possible along the drill, which must afterwards be covered lightly and levelled with the rake. Parsneps should have a greater distance between the rows than Carrots; and if sown in drills, they ought to be from 15 to 18 inches apart, and about an inch deep. The seeds are smooth, and do not require to be mixed with sand like Carrots, but in every other respect they may be similarly treated. In all cases where it can be conveniently adopted, we would recommend the system of drilling in crops, in preference to sowing broad-cast. The little extra trouble which it causes, we think, is amply compensated for by the general superiority of the crops over those obtained from the latter mode of treatment. Besides, the drills admit of the intermediate spaces being cleaned and thoroughly pulverised during summer, which will be found of great assistance in promoting the growth of whatever plants are subjected to this mode of culture.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Heating Greenhouses.—The best system, both theoretically and practically, for heating greenhouses, is the employment of large pipes of warm water. The importance of a steady temperature in bringing greenhouse plants to perfection requires no proof, for without some means of attaining that desirable object the labour of the Floriculturist will never be certain of success. The object of my remarks is to place the most certain means of attaining this agent within his reach, and which, being founded on the most sound principles, is equally applicable to the most humble as well as to the most extensive scale of greenhouses. On the simple and self-evident principle that a large mass of heated materials will continue to give out much longer than a small mass, I have constructed my greenhouse, and the results prove how correctly I have proceeded. Not being able to afford a regular hot-water apparatus, I resorted to the flue system; but with this important difference, that instead of making and covering my flues with thin brickwork or tiles, I built them with such a mass of brickwork (the opening throughout being 14 in.), that when my stove is lighted it takes nearly a day before the mass feels warm. This is the true system, because while it takes one day to heat, it continues giving out heat with great steadiness for three days after the fire has gone out. By using this mass of material, you can never overheat your greenhouse, and all risk of sudden changes of temperature is removed. The only fuel I em-

ploy is the waste cinders from the kitchen-grate, which are placed in a small brick stove or furnace outside, and only sufficient draught admitted to keep a low smouldering fire that requires no one to look after it. By this simple system of placing 2 feet of brick-work round a 14-inch flue, I have no trouble whatever; you can neither make it too hot, nor cool it down so rapidly as to let the cold of a severe winter's night have the least influence. No fumes from the fuel can escape, as the thickness of the flue prevents its cracking, which is sure to take place in thin tile-covered flues; and with two or three trays made of zinc plates, with the edges folded up so as to contain about 2 in. of water placed on the flues, a pure supply of vapour is obtained. If you could only see the fine plants I have raised and preserved by this system, you would recommend it to all those humble admirers of Floriculture who cannot avail themselves of crack systems. Light being one of the grand stimulating agents, I take care to let in as much as I can by all means.



The above is a rude sketch of the arrangement. A is the little stove or furnace, with the damper placed at C, the right place, so as to prevent the spuming out of any vapour from the flue (which is certain to be the case if the damper is placed far from the fire). B is the ash-pit, with means to regulate the admission of air (à la Arnot). D is the thick brick flue, 2 feet thick all round a 14-inch flue, the length being determined by the length of the house. The space E is a 12-inch separation, so as to expose the warm side of the flue to the air.—If you will only give a place to these remarks, you will confer a real benefit on your readers, and on your humble servant, *T. N.*

Woodlice.—There are in your valuable paper many remedies for destroying woodlice, a common pest to early Cucumber-growers. I get as many 32-pots as there are lights to my pit, cork the holes at the bottom, put a small quantity of tobacco-paper in each, and then fill them with water. When I ridge out my plants, I plunge in the bed at the front under each light a 32-pot containing the above ingredients, and by this method have ever been free from the attacks of woodlice. The paper requires to be renewed about once in ten days.—*J. W.*

Mr. Penn's Heating.—As the Marquis of Ailsa's houses, at St. Margaret's, heated by Mr. Penn, under Mr. Penn's immediate inspection and instructions, without any control whatever, (Lord Ailsa being in Scotland at the time,) have been so often referred to in various papers, and different representations made upon the subject, I beg to say, thoroughly knowing the matter, that Mr. Penn heated no less than twelve houses and six frames for Lord Ailsa, not one of which has answered the purpose. The heat in none of the houses, even those which had pipes in front as well as at the back walls, could by any possibility be raised to above 58°, with an enormous expenditure of coal Mr. Penn's own man consumed three tons of coals in three days. The boilers are 10ft. long by 3ft. diameter, and are perpetually choking up from the great draft that is given below the bars of the fireplace, and are a constant source of trouble and expense. In the conservatory there are eight pipes in the centre of the houses, all raised high above the floor, and yet the heat produced could not be made to exceed 59°. Further, the air-drains create no circulation of air whatever; it is a dry, ungenial heat in the houses. The pipes through the whole of the houses and pits, except in the conservatory, have been uncovered, for the temporary purposes of the crops, that they should not be lost; and thus Mr. Penn's system is wholly demolished. The pipes are acting now as common hot-water pipes, and that in a very imperfect degree. The expense of fuel is immense. I state all this to prevent misrepresentations; and the houses may be seen by any respectable persons. A total alteration must take place, when the crops will permit it, the system being entirely defective in every view of it, as to heat, fuel, motion of air, &c. &c.—*

Preservation of Bees in Winter.—In one of my former communications I led you to expect a report of my success in the winter's interment of bees. In chapter 19th of the "Honey Bee," I have made some observations on the exposure of bees during winter to a northern aspect, as well as on the subject of immuring them during that season. A Caledonian friend, by combining entombment with a certain degree of ventilation, has fixed my attention more strongly upon the probable advantages of this mode of winter conservation. The plan which he adopted I will now detail in his own words.—"*March* 19, 1840. I have a *buried hive.* Two feet below the surface of the ground has it reposed since the end of November. To give it a fair chance, I inserted a small tube of one-fourth of an inch bore in the door-way, bringing it above ground with a curved extremity. The hive, which is a straw one, weighed in gross, when deposited, 37 lb. Whether it is alive or not, of course I am ignorant; but I mean to disinter it on the 1st of April, if the weather suit, and will let you know the result."—"*April* 1*st.* I have the satisfaction to announce the complete success of my burying experiment. I disinterred my prisoners this day, and found them alive and strong; and no sooner had I restored them to their usual station, than they came abroad in thousands, and made the whole garden resound with their joyful hum, expressing, as plainly as if they had the power of speech, the delight they felt at being restored to light and liberty. The day was uncommonly fine and mild, and therefore well suited to their first appearance. I immediately turned them up and cleaned their floor-board, and then plastered them down again, giving them a new hood, and making all right and tight about them. By the afternoon they were carrying in farina. All round the hive and upon the gravel were the droppings of fæces, and the poor creatures must have been immensely relieved by the evacuation. During their four months' interment they had consumed only 2 lbs. of honey!"—So much for my friend's experiment of 1839-40. I will now detail to you my own of 1840-41. In the second week of December, as soon as the winter seemed fairly to have commenced, I selected two families of bees, of apparently equal strength and nearly equal weight; the one I suffered to remain as usual in my bee-house, the other I interred in the manner recommended by my Caledonian friend. The fine spring weather with which we were favoured during the second week of this month induced me on the 15th to disinter my buried hive, and to compare the consumption of its honey with that of the family which had wintered in the bee-house. The latter had diminished in weight 7 lbs., whilst the diminution of the former was only 4 lbs. Having cleared the exterior of the buried hive and its floor-board from their collected impurities, I opened the hive-entrance; the inmates instantly sallied forth in great numbers and with great vigour, and spread themselves quickly over the alighting-board and front of the hive, which they nearly covered, making a most joyous hum. After basking in the sun, luxuriating in the fresh air, and flying in delighted circles round the hive for two or three hours, they cleared their domicile of about two dozen dead bees, and then became actively engaged in the importation of pollen, and in the general business of the hive; continuing thus occupied to a much later period in the evening than any other families in my apiary. On the day following this comparison equally held good; they exhibited much more vigilance and vigorous activity than their neighbours, and commenced operations at a much earlier hour. Since the 16th the weather in this quarter has been cold, showery, and sometimes boisterous, and consequently very few bees have ventured abroad. The bees in my friend's experiment, as well as in my own, were immured upon a rising ground and in a northern aspect. I expect communications from other quarters upon the same subject; should any of them appear worthy of it, they shall be transmitted to you.—*Edward Bevan, Llanferry.*

Limited Age of Varieties of Fruit-trees.—Mr. Beaton has favoured your readers in your last Number with a sensible dissertation on root-grafting, as a means of increasing some rare plants. I am aware of its beneficial results. My object now, however, is to call his attention, and that of your readers, to the subject of apple and pear trees. Mr. B.'s remarks on the constitutional peculiarities of different sorts may be very just; but there is something more to be considered,—namely, the natural duration of any sort. 'I am quite a convert to the opinions of the late Mr. Knight, that the term of life assigned by nature to any sort is to date its commencement from the period of its germination from the seed, and that by no process of grafting can the sort be continued (however individuals are multiplied) much beyond the term of the natural life of the original tree. The peculiar affection of some varieties of stock for certain varieties of soil is doubtless a useful branch of study; yet it is also worth while to inquire whether attempting to prolong the existence of some sorts beyond that assigned them by nature is not the cause of numerous failures otherwise unaccountable. I will just state a fact, and should like to have as many opinions about it as you please. About 17 years ago I had a Ribston Pippin Apple tree in the style of a large bush, so much cankered that it was worthless. I cut it down to about 15 inches of the ground, and grafted on it a Manx Codlin, which is now a large and fruitful bushy tree, and never had a speck of canker about it. What causes can be assigned for disease on the former head, and health and fruitfulness on the latter, the stock, root, soil, &c., being exactly the same?—*Quercus.*

Climate of North Wales.—As you seem to treat our climate with so little respect, I beg to send you the following:—In a garden one mile west of Abergele there is an American aloe, which was moved nineteen years since out of a hothouse, and carried in its old box to a corner of a south wall, where it has been till now without any cover or mat, and is in high health. When moved, it was supposed to be 60 years old. The winter of 1838 did not quite agree with it.—*J. B. H., Abergell.*

Relative Value of the Larch and Silver Fir.—Having been interested by some recent experiments made by Mr. Salvin of Croxdale, in the county of Durham, upon the respective strength or toughness of the larch and silver fir, I thought it proper to visit those localities where I might see these trees in the greatest perfection—first, to compare their respective growths in a given number of years—and, secondly, to ascertain whether any experiments had already been made by those who had been mainly instrumental in the introduction of these valuable coniferous trees. In the plantations of Dupplin, Dunkeld, Monzie, and other localities highly worthy the attention of planters, I invariably found that the silver fir greatly exceeded in growth the larch, as will be proved by the following measurements, taken with accuracy. After a good deal of inquiry, I could not find that any pains had hitherto been taken by the proprietors of these plantations to find out the relative strength of these species of wood. It may not be amiss, therefore, to call the attention of the owners of plantations to the advantages the silver fir holds out, which are so considerable as to render them an object of importance in a national point of view. I therefore take the liberty to communicate a few facts and remarks to the public through your journal, not without hope that they may induce other proprietors to make inquiries and experiments, the issue of which may probably be to remove the prejudice now prevalent against the silver fir. Trees of the pine tribe measured at Dupplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, near Perth:—

	ft.	in.		
Weymouth pine .	7	10	4 feet from ground.	
Larch . . .	8	9	Do.	do.
Larch . . .	8	3	Do.	do.
Larch . . .	8	4	Do.	do.
Spruce fir . .	8	1	Do.	do.
Larch . . .	8	9	Do.	do.
Scotch fir . .	9	3	Do.	do.
Weymouth pine .	8	1	Do.	do.
Weymouth pine .	8	3	Do.	do.
Spruce fir . .	8	8	Do.	do.
Spruce fir . .	9	1	Do.	do.
Scotch fir . .	10	3	Do.	do.

	2 feet from ground.	4 feet from ground.
Silver fir . .	17 ft. 2 in.	14 ft. 7 in.
Silver fir . .	14 ft. 5 in.	12 ft. 0 in.
Silver fir . .	14 ft. 6 in.	12 ft. 3 in.
Silver fir . .	13 ft. 9 in.	12 ft. 1 in.
Silver fir . .	15 ft. 9 in.	13 ft. 5 in.
Silver fir . .	15 ft. 10 in.	13 ft. 3 in.
Silver fir . .	15 ft. 8 in.	13 ft. 4 in.
Silver fir . .	15 ft. 6 in.	13 ft. 11 in.
Silver fir . .	14 ft. 3 in.	12 ft. 0 in.

These trees were all planted at the same time, and are supposed to be about 105 years old. Trees measured at Dunkeld, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Atholl:—The two celebrated larches planted 1737, or 102 years old:—

	2 feet from ground.	4 feet from ground.
1st Larch . .	16 ft. 3 in.	13 ft. 9 in.
2nd Larch .	14 ft. 2 in.	12 ft. 5 in.

Other larches in great numbers, 2 feet from ground, 8 ft. 11 in. on an average.

	2 feet from ground.	4 feet from ground.
Scotch fir . .	11 ft. 4 in.	10 ft. 10 in.
Scotch fir . .	10 ft. 1 in.	9 ft. 3 in.

Trees measured at Monzie, the residence of A. Campbell, Esq.:—Silver fir, 2 feet from ground, 10 ft. 6 in.; and at 4 feet from ground, 9 ft. 4 in.

Larch, 10 ft. 6 in.	2 feet from ground,	8 ft.	6 in.
Larch, 10 ft. 7 in.	Do. do.	8 ft.	11 in.
Larch, 13 ft. 3 in.	Do. do.	11 ft.	8 in.
Larch, 18 ft. 8 in.	Do. do.	14 ft.	7 in.

This tree spreads 14 yards from the stem each way, and all of the above are nearly 100 feet high. The measurement of the last larch at 2 feet from the ground, owing to its projecting roots, is greatly increased in circumference. The above measurements leave no doubt that the growth of the silver fir is more rapid than that of any coniferous tree hitherto introduced into this country. The trees above measured are supposed to be about 105 years old. All these trees were planted about the same time. I shall now proceed to give you the result of three experiments tried by Mr. Salvin, to prove the strength or toughness of the silver fir in comparison with the larch. The first experiment was made in November 1838, and the silver fir sustained a weight of 17 stone more than the larch before it broke. The second experiment was the silver fir and larch, 15 feet 2 inches long each, and each 25 years old. Both trees were seven months under cover, and were as near as possible of the same dimensions; the silver fir sustained 37 stones, and the larch 25 stones: difference in favour of the silver fir, 12 stones. In the third experiment, the larch and silver fir were both cut and dried in a green state, 12 feet long, 25 years old, and of the same dimensions. The silver fir sustained 64 stones 5 pounds, and the larch 45 stones 5 pounds: difference in favour of the silver fir, 19 stones. Fourth experiment, 1841:—The strength of the timber was again tried at Croxdale, the seat of Mr. Salvin, near Durham, on 18th February, in the following manner: a 4-inch-square spar of equal length was sawn out of two very old trees, from the heart of a silver fir, and also of a larch, each upwards of 100 years old, and seasoned in a warm dry place for more than 12 months.

	st.	lb.
The larch took to break it . . .	51	4
The silver fir took to break it . . .	37	0
Difference in favour of the larch . .	14	4

The following are the curious results in the process of seasoning:—

Larch weights,	lb.	Silver fir weights,	lb.
27th July, 1840 . .	19¾	. . . . .	28½
17th August . .	15¼	. . . . .	20¼
19th September . .	14¾	. . . . .	16½
20th December . .	14½	. . . . .	13¾
5th March, 1841 . .	14¼	. . . . .	13½
18th February . .	14	. . . . .	13¼

These experiments were made in the presence of many respectable and experienced woodmen. Thus you perceive that although the silver fir was materially heavier in July 1840, yet in March 1841 it was 1¼ lighter than the larch. These curious results are submitted to the consideration of your intelligent readers. Few can hesitate in declaring the immense advantage this country has derived from the introduction of the larch; yet when it appears to be so much the rage for gentlemen to encourage the introduction of various coniferous plants from all parts of the world, I only claim a fair trial for one of the most ornamental firs ever introduced into this or any other country. Let it not be forgotten that at the end of a century its gigantic size surpasses any coniferous plant hitherto introduced into Great Britain. I trust the observations of

others may be elicited by these few remarks.—*H. Le Mâire Witham, Lartington, near Barnard Castle.*

Roses.—Permit me to suggest to you that it would be of great use to me, and I should think also to other Rose amateurs, if you could persuade some of your correspondents who cultivate Roses, to give you a list by name of those Roses which have been injured by the late severe winter—mentioning those that have been killed and those that have lost their last year's wood, or nearly so; for, as most Roses require pruning, they can hardly be considered as injured if only the ends of the shoots are killed. If I had known as much at the beginning of the winter as I do now, I should not have had any of my Roses injured, for they are easily protected: but this experience is rather too dearly bought. If you would publish lists of those Roses which have suffered from the effects of this winter, you would be the means of saving many valuable Roses from injury or death. Roses are now so generally admired and cultivated, that I doubt not information on this point would be very acceptable to a great majority of your readers. I have between 50 and 60 summer Roses (budded upon stocks of various heights) planted in a south border; nor is one part of the border more sheltered than the other: of these—Petit Pierre, H. C., a standard, has had all its weaker shoots entirely killed, and the strong ones killed to within two buds. Triomphe d'Angers, H.C., the same. Miralba, H.C., the same. Rosa indica major, on its own roots, killed to the ground. Josephine Antoinette, perpetual, a standard, is almost dead; but I hope the old wood will yet put out some buds. Perpetual Blush or Palmire had not even the ends of its shoots injured. My Noisette Roses on their own roots were effectually protected. I had some very thick oiled paper nailed to a wooden frame, and if the paper did not quite reach the ground, I heaped round it spent bark procured from the tanner's. This frame placed over the roses, with the assistance of the bark, answered perfectly. This method is too well known to require any further description. I am indebted to Mr. Rivers's *Rose Amateurs' Guide* for the idea.—*A Rose Amateur.* [We particularly invite the attention of our correspondents to this inquiry.]

To obtain a Moist Atmosphere.—D. R. mentions the ill effects of the dry sulphureous atmosphere produced by flues in forcing-houses. In order to counteract them, he obtains a large evaporating surface by immersing one end of a stout woollen shred in water, which it soon absorbs. For experiment, he took five shreds: two were 3½ in. long by ¾ of an inch wide; and the other three were 5½ inches long, and ¾ of an inch wide. The shorter ones absorbed and dispersed one pint and a half of water in three hours and a half, and the longer ones the same quantity of water in four hours; so that the longer the shred, the slower does the dispersion take place. D. R. thinks this system might be useful in houses where a more expensive apparatus cannot be placed.

Roses.—In reply to a Subscriber (p. 169) who wishes to know whether Wells's White Climbing Rose is the same as Madame d'Arblay, I beg to state that it is one and the same rose, raised by me from seed many years ago, with several others. Upon the late Mr. James Young, of Epsom, paying a visit to these gardens, he saw some of my roses in flower, and expressed a wish to have cuttings, which I readily gave him, and to the best of my recollection I marked them as follows: 1st, Wells's Large Clustered White, which Mr. Young afterwards named Madame d'Arblay; 2d, Red-leaf Purple Noisette—this, Mr. Young chose to name after Sir Walter Scott; I very much regretted the alteration, as it caused confusion. 3d, Red-leaf Pink Noisette; I am not aware that Mr. Young altered this one. The Garland Rose is nothing like the Large Clustered White; the flowers are smaller—colour, pink and buff, and are sweet-scented; it is also one of my seedlings. I gave cuttings of this to Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Maresfield, who sent it out as "Wood's Garland," instead of "Wells's Garland." Most of my seedlings are in Mr. Wood's Catalogue for 1841, and are the following: The Garland (Wells's), a climbing Rose; Wells's White, a do., or Madame d'Arblay; Wells's Purple Noisette (Sir Walter Scott); Wells's Pink do.; Wells's Red do.; Wells's Dwarf Floribunda Noisette; Wells's Dwarf Pompon do.—*Joseph Wells, Redleaf.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

East Indies.—By letters received from India dated the middle of January, we learn that Mr. Griffith had recovered from his severe indisposition, and had been staying for about a month at the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, on his way from Affghanistan to Calcutta.—Dr. Falconer, the superintendent of the Saharunpore Garden, was on the point of setting out on a three months' tour of inspection to Agra, Kemaon, and Mussooree, the site of the nursery of the garden in the Himalayas.—Dr. Wight, writing from Madras, mentions his intention of spending the hot weather on the hills in the Peninsula, where he expected to make collections of seeds and plants.—Dr. Cantor, naturalist with the Chinese expedition, had been very ill from over-exposure in making collections at Chusan, but was then at Macao, and gradually recovering in health.—Dr. Gibson, superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Dapooree, writes from Hewra, a small nursery belonging to it, that he is much engaged in introducing and cultivating the sugar-cane, and in supplying medicinal substances, such as senna, henbane, &c., to the medical stores.—A letter from Dr. Falconer mentions that in the Saharunpore Garden they had been very successful in grafting—especially in crown-grafting of large trees—some large espaliers of Cashmere Pears, not two years in the ground, being spread out to fourteen feet, and growing wonderfully. The Apple-tree introduced in 1830 by Dr. Royle into the Mussooree Nursery, in the Himalayas, had also produced fruit, for the first time. The flavour was delicious, and very much resembled that of the Ribston Pippin. Some of the Apples weighed as much as eleven ounces. They have also Ammoniacum and Assafœtida plants, from Central Asia, and Prangos, growing in the garden in great abundance. The Hop also had been introduced, and was in a flourishing state.—Of the seeds sent to India by direction of the Hon. East India Company, Dr. Falconer, of Saharunpore, writes, "The vegetables are superb, and what we grow now in the garden are the admiration of every one." Twelve species of Rhubarb had come up at Mussooree, and many Pines. Raspberries and Strawberries were thriving, but none of the Gooseberries or Currants had germinated, notwithstanding every precaution.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society.—This society has just announced its days of meeting to be April 28, May 26, June 23, August 18, Sept. 15,—open to all England, so far as relates to Dahlias,—Nov. 24. We are glad to see that cottagers' prizes are offered, under the following regulations:—No person whose rent exceeds 8*l.* a year, and no gardener's son, working or market gardener, or gentleman's servant, will be allowed to exhibit as a cottager, the object of the Society being to encourage the agricultural labourer and working artisan. Every cottager residing in Norfolk must bring a certificate signed by the clergyman of his parish, or by a subscriber to the Society, or if residing in Norwich by the person appointed for that purpose by the committee, stating that he is an industrious cottager, and declaring that the productions shown by him (naming them on the certificate have been actually seen growing on his premises. Cottagers to attach correct names to their flowers, fruit, and vegetables, or no prizes will be awarded.

The West London Gardeners' Association for Mutual Instruction, January 12, 1841.—Mr. Liddiard read his paper on the forcing of Peaches. He advised to heat the houses with hot water, as most conducive to the production of that delicious fruit, and free from the noxious gases that escape through the joints of brick flues. Although he saw good crops produced from houses heated by flues, nevertheless, as they were generally heated by one flue, that part near the fire was always many degrees hotter than the opposite end, and this is unfavourable for the production of good fruit at an early season. Such an irregularity is obviated by the use of hot water, because an equal degree of temperature is secured in all parts of the house. In preparing the borders he secures a good drainage, with a soil 30 inches deep, composed of light rich loam or turf, collected from the sides of roads, or the top spit from old sheep-pastures, with the addition, if not sufficiently rich, of decomposed vegetable matter or leaf-mould, in preference to dung; for gum, canker, and other diseases are brought on more by gross feeding than by any other cause. After describing the countries and situations where the Peach is found to grow best, and the differences between the clingstones and the freestones, he observed that he always produced ripe Peaches the last week in May. The trees are washed with a mixture of soft soap, sulphur, and tobacco-water; the shoots are tied and trained in regular order to the trellis; the borders inside and outside lightly forked over, and on them are laid three or four inches of rotten manure, with some long litter outside to protect the roots from frost. The trees are pruned the latter end of November, and the lights put on on the 1st December; a plentiful supply of air, during the day, is given for a fortnight after the sashes are put on. Fire is applied about the middle of December, to keep the temperature at night from 40° to 45°, allowing it to rise from 5° to 10° higher during the day. For the next fortnight it is raised at night to 50°, and then to 52° until the fruit is set, when it may be raised to 55°, keeping it to that until the fruit has stoned, as a higher temperature at the time of setting invariably proved injurious to the crop. The trees are syringed morning and evening, and water is poured on the pipes to produce steam until the blossoms begin to expand, when air is freely admitted to ensure their setting. When the trees are in bloom, the syringing is discontinued, and steam produced every morning and evening. If the red spider makes its appearance during the few days that syringing is discontinued, he advises an unsparing application of water to be syringed alternately from both sides of the house, to derange their webs and ultimately to destroy them. When a house is much infested with them, he finds sulphur and hot lime mixed to the consistency of paint and rubbed over the pipes to be most effectual for their extermination. A strong fumigation of tobacco-water is sufficient to remove the green fly. The mildew, a heavy glutinous substance, frequently appearing on the leaves and shoots of trees on walls, but rarely in houses, is destroyed by dusting with flower of sulphur. When the fruit is about the size of peas, he commences disbudding, leaving very few shoots more than would be required for producing the following year's crop; he first thins when the fruit is about the size of a hazel nut, then when it is the size of a walnut, and lastly when the stone becomes hardened. The distance at which each fruit should be left depends upon the health and state of the tree. When the fruit is stoned, he raises the temperature to 60°, but gives little or no water until this has happened, when it may be supplied plentifully; air is freely admitted as the fruit ripens, and some leaves removed to expose it to the sun, to increase the flavour, and to acquire a high colour. The sorts recommended for forcing were the Elruge and Murry Nectarines, Gallande, Noblesse, Royal George, and Royal Kensington Peaches.—Mr. Cooper recommended bone-dust as an excellent manure, and used Forsyth's and grafting clay with success.—Mr. Massie directed attention to a few Elm trees, which could be seen near the Palace gates, Kensington, quite hollow, although Mr. Forsyth had applied his composition to them, and obtained a grant of fifteen hundred pounds for his nostrum. He gave many anecdotes of the various systems of quackery which had come under his own personal observation for the last thirty years, and which had been recommended by many who professed to have a great knowledge of gardening.—Mr. Caie remarked that by excluding the air, the affinity that exists between bodies of the same nature is increased, by which the bark is encouraged to cover the wounded part.—Mr. Gray observed, if the tree has more sap than the leaves can elaborate, the roots will get into an unhealthy state. He was opposed to a high temperature at the time the fruit is setting. He detailed his practice with a Nectarine tree, which had borne very little for many seasons, until he pruned it before the fruit was set.—Mr. Guilfoyle alluded to the advantage of excluding the air to ensure the union of grafts, and the use of glasses for striking cuttings.—Mr. Sherwood said, as the object was to exclude the air, the more simple the compound the better, and recommended clay and cow-dung for all general purposes.—Mr. Gray explained the practice of an eminent Peach-forcer, who pruned close, invariably applied a plaster after the knife, and, like Mr. Errington, always kept the sashes on his houses and forced successfully every season.—Mr. Sherwood was opposed to the system of always keeping the sashes over Peach-trees, and forcing successively for years.—Mr. M'Evoy was of opinion that it was useless to take them off every year, as a plentiful supply of air could be given every fine day: he advised pinching out buds to swell the blossoms, to thin the fruit to proper distances, to keep a low temperature at night, and explained the practice adopted by Mr. Spong, the intelligent gardener at Lewerton in Dorsetshire, where he saw Mr. Forsyth's plaster applied with the desired result; he remarked, although it may appear strange, it was no less true, that he there saw in the winter of 1837-38, eight degrees of frost in the house when the trees were in bloom; the house was very dry; they were gradually thawed, and no injury was sustained, as they produced an abundant crop.—Mr. Keane spoke on the superiority of hot water over other systems for forcing-houses; on the advantage of early disbudding; on the probability that the dry state of the house was the cause of counteracting the effects to be expected from the low state of temperature observed by Mr. M'Evoy, and that the application of sulphur and lime in the consistence of paint was proved to be destructive to the red spider by all members who had the opportunities of trying its efficacy with hot-water pipes.—Mr. Caie detailed the following particulars: that in the construction of forcing-houses, the proper angles could be selected to suit the period intended for producing each particular crop, and to be adapted for different latitudes, to receive the most vertical rays of the sun for ripening the fruit. The sun's declination in each month:—

	deg.	mins.
21st January the declination is, south	19	52
21st February	10	29
21st March north	0	19
21st April	11	55
21st May	20	13
21st June	23	28
21st July	20	31
21st August	12	27
21st September	0	46
21st October south	10	46
21st November	19	59
21st December	23	28

When the sun has a north declination, or is north of the equator,

	degs.	mins.
From the degree of latitude, say	52	0
subtract the sun's declination, suppose about the 22d June, when it is highest	23	30
The remainder gives the angle required	28	30

When the sun has a south declination, or is south of the equator,

	deg.	mins.
To the degree of latitude	52	0
add the sun's declination, suppose about the 22d Dec., when it is least	23	30
The remainder gives the angle required	75	30

The degree of latitude must be that of the place where it is intended to erect the houses.

Hammersmith Cucumber Show.—The third annual show took place at Mr. Lidgard's, the Thatched House Inn, Hammersmith, on Monday last, the 22nd instant. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Smith, jun., gardener to — Mills, Esq., Hillingdon; second prize to Mr. Humber, Southall; third prize to Mr. G. Mills, jun., gardener to — Cohen, Esq., Richmond, Surry. The specimens were very fine for the early season, measuring from 12 to 16 inches in length; they were all grown on trellis. Mr. Weedon also exhibited some very fine fruit, but not for competition, because no other writer on the growth of the Cucumber was present to exhibit against him.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Oncidium Wrayæ. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This pretty species is a native of Mexico, whence it was imported by Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield near Cheltenham. The labellum is large and of a clear yellow colour, and the sepals and petals are yellow blotched with deep rusty brown. The flowers are produced freely on large panicles, varying from 3 ft. to 5 ft. high.—*Bot. Mag.*

Sprekelia glauca. (*Hardy Greenhouse Bulbous Plant.*)—It is evidently of the same genus as the old favourite Jacobean Lily, or Amaryllis formosissima, but it differs from it in having smaller and rather paler flowers, and a very glaucous foliage. Mexico and the neighbouring countries to the south seem to be the haunt of the genus, for the old kind was originally obtained from Guatemala, and this comes to us from Mexico, where Mr. Hartweg discovered it. It flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society in May 1840. In that establishment it is grown in turfy loam rendered free by a mixture of peat, leaf-mould, and sand. In autumn, after the leaves and flowers have decayed, it is either taken out of the pot and laid upon a dry shelf, or if suffered to remain, kept quite dry until the following spring. In the growing season the temperature in which it is placed is a little higher than a common greenhouse. It is propagated by offsets. Probably the treatment applicable to the common Sprekelia would suit it as well. Of these Mr. Herbert writes as follows:—"The bulbs are perfectly hardy, and appear to like a low temperature; but they will not flower willingly unless they have a season of drought. They succeed well against the wall of a stove in the open ground, flowering in the spring, and sometimes again in the autumn, if the summer has been very dry. They rarely blossom if watered through the winter in a greenhouse; but if kept dry and warm for a few months, they will flower as soon as they are watered in the spring.—*Botanical Register.*

Salvia regla. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*)—For this fine Mexican Sage we are indebted to Mr. Hartweg, who found it at Aguas Calientes, and sent it to the Horticultural Society. It had previously been found by Spanish collectors at Vilalpando, and at a place called Regla, after which the species is named. Mr. Hartweg describes the wild plant as a shrub four or five feet high, and from his specimens it would appear that its shrubby habit is of a very decided character: in our collections it has not, however, at present taken this on, except in a slight degree. The only specimens that have flowered were grown in a greenhouse in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and afterwards removed to the great vine conservatory, where they were certainly beautiful, although the number of flowers open at the same time was inconsiderable. As the specimens are older and the management of the species is better understood, the growth may be expected to be more compact, and the bloom proportionately abundant. No particular treatment is required, as the plant seems to grow freely under common circumstances. It will not, however, become an out-of-doors decoration, because, like many other Mexican plants, it flowers too late in the season; but in a greenhouse it is a charming plant.—*Botanical Register.*

Ipomœa ficifolia. (*Greenhouse Climber.*)—The native country of this beautiful plant is unknown. It was raised from seeds at Messrs. Salter and Wheeler's Nursery, Western Road, Bath. Possibly it is one of the fine things for which we are indebted to residents at Buenos Ayres. Mr. Wood, the foreman in the plant department of the above-mentioned Nursery, informs us, that when little more than twelve months old it produced nearly 300 flowers upon a cylindrical wire trellis two feet high. In fact its disposition to blossom to this unusual degree, is one of the circumstances that more especially recommend it to the gardener's attention; especially as it said to be accompanied by a corresponding diminution of foliage. It is slightly shrubby, and has a tuberous root. Mr. Wood thinks it will succeed in the summer against a south wall, and he adds that it thrives under the commonest kind of cultivation. It is a beautiful climber, with rich purple flowers, and an unusually short tube, and is readily known out of flower by the side lobes of its leaves being almost semi-circular, and only occasionally produced into a point.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cynoglossum glochidiatum. (*Hardy Biennial.*)—Among the many forms of vegetation which give the aspect of Europe to the mountains of India, are several species of Cynoglossum, which remind the traveller of the Forget-me-not of his western home. Of these one of the prettiest when gathered is C. glochidiatum, whose bright and joyous-looking flowers are exceedingly pretty; unfortunately, however, the plant itself is a straggling dull green entangled herb, so that it can only be grown in the borders of a shrubbery, or in some situation where the herbage may not offend the eye. Like all its order, the flowers of this will continue to open for a long time in a glass of water. It is a hardy biennial, growing about one and a half or two feet

high in any good soil, and flowering from July until destroyed by the effects of winter. The seeds should be sown about the end of May or beginning of June, in the open border, where they may remain without protection, if in rather a dry situation; they suffer more from wet than from cold. The plant was raised by the Horticultural Society from seeds received from Dr. Royle, and appear to sport into two or three varieties.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oxygenation of Water by Green Plants and Animalcules.—Professor A. Morren, of Angers, and Professor C. Morren, of Liége, have communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Brussels an important memoir on some properties in water hitherto unknown, which, it is said, will have considerable effect upon the watering of plants and on public health. Humboldt and Gay Lussac ascertained experimentally that the running water of rivers, distilled, and aerated water, contain a bulk of air equal to one-fourth of its own volume dissolved in it, and which consists of oxygen and azote, in the proportion of 32 of the former to 68 of the latter. Messrs. Morren have proved that this air in the water may contain from 56 to 98 parts of oxygen, when it is stagnant, or when it has green vegetables (*Confervæ*) and green animalcules in it. In July, in the morning, 100 parts of water hold in solution 25 parts of oxygen, 48 at mid-day, and 61 at 5 o'clock in the evening. The quantity of nitrogen always remains the same. The influence of light on the respiration of plants and animalcules determines the oxygenation of water. In days when there is little or no sun, water contains little oxygen, and is less wholesome. In rainy days no oxygenation goes on. The oxygenation commences at daybreak, and arrives at its maximum at 5 in the afternoon, at which time water is much more salubrious than at any other hour for watering plants, since it supplies their roots with the greatest amount of oxygen.

Wild Crab-apples.—Two very distinct forms of the common Crab-apple are observable in our hedges, and probably occur throughout England. Ray distinguished them, but considered that they differed from each other only as a cultivated form differs from a truly wild one. Later botanists have overlooked them, and one of them is now quite expunged from our books, though the Continental botanists still retain both, and De Candolle considers them distinct species. Their difference of appearance is recognisable in their extreme states by the most cursory observer, and there is also a marked difference in the form of the leaf, but too inconstant to be regarded as a character. The only constant characters reside in the presence or absence of pubescence on the young branches, and on the peduncles and calyx-tube. This pubescence varies from perfect woolliness to slight pubescence in the one form, whilst the other is perfectly glabrous; and though specimens continually occur which at first sight may render it doubtful to which form they should be referred, an attention to the young branches conjointly with the young fruit resolves the difficulty. Whether, as Ray asserts, one form be the effect of cultivation, I know not, but both are now equally plentiful, growing indiscriminately in the same hedge, and to all appearance equally wild, and certainly have as just claims to be mentioned in our books as the recorded varieties of many other species.—*Leighton's Flora of Shropshire.* [Similar distinctions occur among the varieties of cultivated apples, and would probably afford a good pomological mode of dividing them into two primary *sets.*]

Shakspeare Criticism.—Though flattered by the kind notice of your correspondent *P.P.* I must be uncivil enough to remain unconvinced. I endeavoured, as he has done, to find an explanation by dwelling on the word *hollow;* but the subsequent expressions *loose* and *unfirm* exclude that idea of *cavernousness* on which the thoughts of *P. P.* seem to have been fixed. The hollowness of a London street covered with a granite arch and containing a sewer built with bricks nearly as hard as granite, does not, I think, furnish a very close parallel to the hollowness of a churchyard, made *loose and unfirm by digging up of graves.* Had *P. P.* lived in London he would have learned from the wooden pavements that many things concur to produce the noise of the streets besides the *elastic fluids* in their cavities. Being but a poor gardener, and maintaining no vehicle above the rank of a wheelbarrow, I am unable to try the proposed experiment; but I would advise your friend to drive *his* gig first over the paved and vaulted courts of Somerset-house, and then over the *hollowest* churchyard he can find.—*A.*

Long-leaved White Turnip-radish.—A good new variety of autumn Radish. The root is top-shape reversed, being narrowed towards the top, and abruptly cut off, as if squared at the bottom; the flesh is tender, less pungent than that of the black Radish, and excellent. The leaves are nearly entire, narrow, and long, not at all like ordinary radishes.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Sweet Fennel.—At Naples, in the Roman States, and at Venice, this Fennel is so generally used that one cannot go through a town or village without meeting with it; no table being without it from January to June. In some parts of Germany a very sweet-scented Fennel is used, chiefly for the odour; no dandy shows himself in the streets without a piece carried in his mouth in the manner of a pipe. The sweet Fennel of Italy has a small root, from whence arise some stalks like those of Celery, but shorter; this root is very tender, relishing, and sweeter than Celery, from which it differs in flavour sufficiently to make a change. A horizontal section of it forms an oval from four to five inches long by two or three inches wide. Like Celery, it is served up with white sauce, or in salad, or in soup, like Cabbage; but it is more generally used at dessert with fruit, where placed in a glass its fine and elegant foliage ornaments the table like feathers, and it is thus eaten without any seasoning. As its power of enduring frost is unknown, it is uncertain whether it can be cultivated in France; if it can be grown, it must be used during the summer, in the same way as Celery during winter. If its qualities are not altered by cultivation in France, it will be a valuable acquisition; but should its flavour be too strong when grown in the north, it will still be useful in the warmer parts. At Rome the seeds are sown at all times of the year; when put in in August, which is most frequently done, the young plants are pricked out in October, and fit to eat in December and January. It prefers a good soil and frequent watering, although it will grow in sandy soil, where, however, it is smaller.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Gigantic Moss.—The Dawsonia polytrichoides has lately been found by Mr. Ronald Gunn, in Van Diemen's Land, on the road from Eum Bay to the Hampshire Hills, in a densely-shaded humid forest, growing on the ground (not on decayed wood), and of a large size, 6 to 12 inches high, so that the plants looked like a bed of young Pine-trees, or some species of Epacris! The leaves of some specimens were $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Sowing of Seeds.—Heat, moisture, and atmospheric air are necessary agents for the germination of seeds: but light, so essential for future growth, is injurious in the first stage. If scattered quite on the surface, the seeds of many species suffer from the vicissitudes of temperature and moisture. On the contrary, if buried too deep, the supply of nourishment contained in the substance of the seed becomes exhausted before the plumule or ascending part reaches the light, and develops the leaves, on which the production of roots depends after the pabulum contained in the seeds has been appropriated. The seeds of aquatic plants will vegetate in water, provided the small portion of air which water usually contains has not been exhausted. But, generally speaking, the seeds of other plants germinate best when the soil is only sufficiently moist, without that excess or quantity of water which would entirely displace the free air from contact with the seed. It may be stated as a general rule, that germination is best promoted by sowing in soil containing only a moderate degree of moisture, and covering the seeds no deeper than is sufficient to protect them from light, or sudden changes of temperature, and to retain them in a somewhat uniform condition with regard to moisture.—*T. N.*

Method of Destroying Rats, Mice, and other noxious Animals in their lurking-places.—Monsieur Thénard, in 1832, submitted to the Academy of Sciences a plan for destroying noxious animals in their hiding-places. The instrument of destruction is sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is peculiarly destructive to animal life. Animals when allowed to breathe the pure gas fall down as if struck with a bullet. Even when considerably diluted with atmospheric air, its effects are deadly. A horse dies in less than a minute in air containing 1-250 of this gas. A dog of moderate size is speedily killed in air containing only a thousandth part of it, and a small bird expires in a few seconds in air possessing 1-1500 of sulphuretted hydrogen. Monsieur Thénard's first trial was in an apartment infested by rats, which showed themselves occasionally during the day, and at night were actively engaged in plundering articles kept in the room. There were 18 rat-holes, and M. Thénard adapted to each of them in succession retorts capable of containing half-a-pint, by introducing the beak, and filling up the interval round its neck with plaster. A mixture of iron filings, sulphur, and water was placed in the retort, and diluted sulphuric acid was poured upon it: the gas was formed with great rapidity; and in a few minutes not a rat remained alive in the building. His next experiment was in an old abbey, when he was equally successful, and having opened part of the wall, he found numbers of dead rats. He recommends the application of this method to the destruction of moles, foxes, and all animals which cannot be extirpated by the usual means. The popular directions given by Thenard for the production of this gas are as follows:—Mix 4 parts of iron-filings, or very small nails, or scrapings of iron, with 3 parts of flower of sulphur, and moisten it with 4 parts of boiling water, stirring it with a piece of wood. Add gradually afterwards 4 parts more of water, and introduce it into the retort: pour upon the mixture common oil of vitriol, diluted with 5 times its quantity of water, and continue to add it gradually until the effervescence ceases. Should any of the gas escape into the apartment, and occasion inconvenience, it may immediately be removed by dropping a little of the oil of vitriol on some bleaching powder (chloride of lime). The rat-holes should be well closed up immediately, to prevent the disagreeable effects of the putrefaction of the carcases of the animals which have been thus destroyed. This gas might be most advantageously employed for the destruction of cockroaches, rats, &c., which infest ships and vessels in hot climates. The materials for making it are cheap and easily obtained, and the process very simple. A retort is merely a glass bottle, shaped something like a pear, with a long neck, which is well adapted for introducing the gas into small holes or apertures; but for fumigating a room, or the hold or cabin of a vessel, a tumbler, basin, or any glass vessel would do quite as well, shutting up the doors and windows, or battening down the hatches.

Galvanic Protector.—A letter upon this subject, from a gentleman said to be the original inventor, has appeared in the *Hull Advertiser*, from which the following is an extract:—"At this season any invention that will perfectly secure our Dahlias, or other more delicate plants, from the attacks of those voracious pests of the flower-garden, the mollusca, must be highly acceptable. No one has had to contend with a more formidable array of this class than myself (particularly the genera Helix and Limax of Linnæus), and I am happy to inform you that the galvanic plant-protector, above mentioned, and sent herewith, forms an effectual barrier against these formidable enemies. I have had them in use in my own garden for twelve months, and can assure you that, although during that period plants on all sides have suffered from these creatures severely, not a plant has been injured that has had the protection of the galvanic circle. The annexed drawing and description will exhibit the apparatus and explain its operation. The galvanic plant-protector consists of a taper or conical ring of zinc, of the following dimensions,—6 inches diameter at top (*a b*), the bottom (*c d*) $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the height (*a c*) 4 inches. The top edge is flanged off about a quarter of an inch, and cut into numerous zig-zag or vandyked points, as represented in the drawing. Immediately under this pointed flange another ring, but of copper (*E F*), is neatly fitted, being exactly of the same taper as the former, and full one inch broad (*b F*), supported in its place by dots of solder in three or four places of its circumference: these dots are represented by the marks *x x*. Such is the apparatus: its operation is thus:—The bottom of the zinc ring (*c d*) being pressed into the soil until the lower edge of the copper ring is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the surface, the mollusca may crawl up the zinc with impunity, but, on coming in contact with the copper, will receive a galvanic shock, and immediately turn away, or fall to the ground. I have repeatedly watched them, and have observed they were extremely cautious in approaching a second time. I prefer the vandyked edge to a plain one, for this reason—if the larger of this tribe attempt to stretch across and above the copper belt, avoiding contact, they would be incapable of holding by the points. In fixing the Galvanic Plant Protector, care must be taken to inclose within the ring the rods of such plants as require them, otherwise the mollusca find a road to the plant by the rod. The apparatus acts in wet or dry weather, and is therefore always in action. Its appearance in use is like a flower-pot, and its cheapness, utility, and durability must ensure its general adoption. I believe the same principle may be applied to walls for the protection of fruit trees, straps of zinc and copper being judiciously placed along the wall, and around the stem of each tree.—*Wm. Walker*, 54, *Lowgate, June 26th*, 1839.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Beau-Séjour, Guernsey, March 13th.—It may not prove uninteresting to be informed that the unusually long and severe winter we lately experienced Fahrenheit's thermometer having at one period been fourteen degrees below the freezing point has proved fatal to many of our hardy shrubs, which had heretofore been considered capable of braving its rigours. Among them are Myrtles of every description, Leptospermum, Clianthus puniceus, and several others, but the Camellia japonica, of which I possess half-a-dozen varieties trained against walls, having south-west, south-east, and north aspects, have not suffered in the remotest degree, although completely exposed to the inclemency of weather. I may perhaps be accused of rashness in having incurred the risk, when you are informed that two of these Camellias, viz., the double-white and the variegated, exceed eleven feet in height and fifty feet in breadth; they are at this hour covered with innumerable blossoms and buds. I was tempted to run the hazard to which I have just alluded, from having observed for many years past that a considerable bush of the single-red Camellia, exposed to the north-east within a quarter of a mile from the sea, experienced no injury. Lastly, a Benthamia fragifera, about five feet in height, growing in one of the borders of my garden, has not been at all affected by the weather, although unprotected; whilst a broad-leafed Myrtle, ten feet high, which stood within a few yards of the former, was totally destroyed.—*H. D.*

Groom's Nursery, Walworth.—The tulips here have come up remarkably well. In the best bed there is scarcely one that has missed; but the birds have attacked the leaves, probably for want of other food, and seriously injured some. The different kinds of Lilium are growing finely, treated in the manner described by Mr. Groom in page 68. They are, however, hardier than he expected, for the few sunny days have scorched the leaves of some of the plants in the greenhouse. We observed a variety of Chorizema varium with holly-like leaves, and bearing a profusion of orange and pink flowers: it is sufficiently distinct from the species to entitle it to the name ilicifolia. Mr. Groom has been successful in flowering hybrid Amaryllises, by giving them a rest when they have done growing, but never taking the bulbs out of the pots so as quite to dry them. Pæonia festiva, a handsome variety of Whitleyi, has proved hardy.—*March 22.*

Chandler's Nursery, Vauxhall.—The large Camellia-house here is now one blaze of beauty: the mixture of thousands of red and white flowers, with a deep green back-ground, produces an effect more easily imagined than described. The Camellias are grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and always potted in the autumn, so that the roots may get strength by the time the plants expand their blossoms and begin to grow. Among the more remarkable kinds are:—fortuita, delicate white, tinged with pink, and having round petals; Woodsii, a fine large cup-shaped deep pink or red flower; picturata, large white blotched with pink; rosea, a small delicate rose-coloured flower, which sometimes has a purplish tinge; Albertus, a new Chinese variety, with blush-coloured flowers, having dark pink stripes on the petals, and remarkably cup-shaped when opening; minuta, regularly cup-shaped, and almost scarlet; serratifolia, a Chinese variety, having red flowers, with a white stripe running through the centre of each petal; florida, fine dark red, resembling when opening a Provence Rose; Bealii, a beautiful red flower, with very round petals; and Chandler's Augusta, almost scarlet. Several hybrid Rhododendrons are expanding their flowers; among them is the true Smithii, distinguished by its deep crimson purple colour, and the number of black spots in the throat of each flower; conspicuum produces rather a bolder head, but is lighter crimson, and has fewer spots. In the Geranium-house a few plants of Pelargonium album multiflorum were expanding their blossoms without having been forced.—*March 22.*

S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth.—In the Orchidaceous-house there are several interesting plants in flower, and the general health of all bears witness to the good treatment. The greater part of these in pots are growing in pure peat, with a few potsherds mixed with it, and have not square pieces of peat piled up about them in the manner of the plants at Chatsworth and some other places. A fine specimen of Epidendrum nutans made a good display, notwithstanding the green colour of its flowers, which must have numbered between 1000 and 1500, borne on five large spikes. A plant of the beautiful Phalænopsis amabilis

had established itself upon a block of wood, and had produced two spikes bearing flowers about two inches across. Epidendrum Schomburgkii had thrown up four spikes, on each of which were several singularly-formed scarlet flowers. A small plant of Ionopsis pallidiflora had several spikes loaded with delicate white almost transparent blossoms, with a pure violet spot in the centre. In another house we observed some healthy Heaths; the bench on which they were placed was made of wood, and covered with a stratum of sand, which prevents the roots from being injured by the heat evolved from the flue in winter, and from being scorched by the sun in summer. In a conservatory joined to the house were some good specimens of Camellias, literally borne down with the weight of their flowers; one plant of althæflora had between 200 and 300 blossoms fully expanded.—*March* 22.

Rivers's Nursery, Sawbridgeworth.—There is now in flower here the most splendid variety of Azalea indica that has yet been raised. The blossoms are brilliant rosy purple with a number of deeper-coloured spots in the throat, have prominent stigmata, and are about four inches across. They are produced in large heads, and stand out boldly above the foliage. It is apparently a cross between A. Danielsiana, and A. phœnicea, and was raised at Spofforth, by Mr. Herbert, after whom it is named A. indica Herberti. *Without doubt it is the finest variety known.*

Corsten and Son, Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush.—The Hyacinths look very promising, and in about a fortnight hence will be in full beauty. Several fine single kinds are now in bloom; among them a new blush seedling, with flowers at least 1½ in. across; Lord Wellington, a handsome single red; La Candeur, a beautiful single white; Ne plus ultra, a remarkable single blue, with flowers 2 in. long; a new seedling, double blue, quite porcelain-coloured and finely marbled; and Tour d'Auvergne, a splendid double white. We refrain from saying anything respecting Mr. Corsten's method of cultivating this charming plant, as in a few weeks he will publish a book on the subject, illustrated with figures of some of his most remarkable seedlings.—*March* 24.

Reviews.

Duncan on the Cucumber is a very complete treatise upon the cultivation of that plant, and seems to contain information upon every point connected with it, from the manner of constructing pits to grow cucumbers in, to the sorts which are most worth growing. The directions are clearly given, and we can recommend the work as a useful guide to the young gardener. The following extracts convey a good idea of the author's manner of treating his subject:—

"The admission of light, the primary source and influencing principle of vegetable development, is of the utmost importance in respect to the Cucumber. No system of forcing will succeed without regarding this as a fundamental law in the process of culture. In winter it is pre-eminently so, because the directest ray that strikes the earth is at a great obliquity, and every process of assimilation in the vegetable organism takes place exactly in proportion to the quantity it receives. Consequently it is important that the structures where Cucumbers are grown be situated in the aspect likely to meet the sun's rays, especially the first rays of morning; plants thrive under the influence of these far more than in any other part of the day, and more than would be admitted, were it not known. To the Cucumber this is of the first consideration. Light perhaps is the most important element to the health and life of plants, causing the elaboration of nutritive matters derived from the soil and the assimilation of carbonic acid, ammonia, &c., from the atmosphere; their secretion and enlargement depend upon the same cause and the silent action of the roots in the ground, and the decomposition of all those matters eventually becoming the food of plants depends upon the presence of light. And it may be supposed that this principle is influencing, and has been influencing, from the remotest periods of time, everything in being in the present world; the composition of the atmosphere, and the continual decomposition of water, the perpetual change of bodies of all kinds into other forms, the unceasing routine of destruction and renewal, are entirely dependent upon the mighty influence of light. No person can ascertain this better than the Cucumber-forcer: he sees that all his manœuvres in the dark months of winter are unavailing and unsuccessful, unless he places his plants, their roots, in fact their whole system, under the immediate influence of the direct rays of light; and then he observes, with unbounded pleasure, his well-contrived efforts succeed, his desires accomplished, silently but almost perceptibly, and in the most beautiful way."

"*Allen's Victory of Suffolk.*—A beautiful fruit when grown in a good heat, and taken in an early age. It is uncommonly slender in its proportions, and is exceedingly tender, and does not force well. It seldom grows longer than twenty or twenty-four inches, though it is said to exceed this by the person who raised it; the maximum attained here, or anywhere that I have seen, does not exceed the length I have mentioned. It is not so good as Nos. 1, 7, and 8, either in colour or in bearing, or for general culture. The spine is black and thickly set; and if it were not for its uncertainty, &c., sometimes, it would be the handsomest fruit in existence."

Allen's Treatise on the Cucumber contains the author's experience in growing Cucumbers, Melons, Sea-kale, Broccoli, and Potatoes, together with a criticism of "Smith's Treatise on the Cucumber." Mr. Allen is well known as a good Cucumber-grower; but if in writing this book he wished to convey information to others, we cannot say that he has done so to the extent that might have been expected. It is a pity he did not employ some person who understands English to prepare his MSS. for the press. There is a braggadocio tone too in it which is by no means calculated to raise the author in the eyes of his readers. The directions which are given for cultivation are so brief and obscure as to be worthless to persons who are not already well acquainted with Cucumber management; those, however, who are so will probably find a few hints that may be useful to them. We cannot dismiss this work without asking the author of what use he considers the following directions for destroying woodlice:—"The most effectual manner of destroying them is by pouring boiling water in them from a small watering-pot *without its rose.*" This is like nothing so much as directing children to catch sparrows by putting salt on their tails.

Loudon's Suburban Horticulturist. Parts II. and III. The following are the contents of these parts:—The improvement of soils is continued. This is succeeded by Manures, Meteorology, some observations on the utility of agitating the atmosphere, and on the advantages of Mr. Penn's method: then comes a chapter on worms, snails, slugs, &c.; on insects and their classification, amphibious animals, birds, and animals. The fifth chapter treats of the diseases of plants, and finally, the 3d part is terminated by a dissertation upon the implements of gardening; hoes, rakes, pickaxes, dibbers, spades, and other tools being figured! Does Mr. Loudon think the suburban gardener will not know these tools when he sees them, that he fills his pages with woodcuts of such a puerile description?

Widnall's Select Catalogue of Dahlias, &c., is a pamphlet of 24 pages, containing the prices of the fancy and other plants sold by this skilful florist, at his Nursery, Grantchester, near Cambridge.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

In propagating plants by cuttings, it will be observed, that, as with seeds, inserting them deep in the soil should be avoided as much as possible; in planting those of hardy trees and shrubs out of doors this cannot be effected so well, as they must be planted deep enough to secure them from being displaced by winds or other causes, but it will be found, on lifting young rooted plants of Currants, Gooseberries, and others, that the most healthy roots are those emitted just below the surface. Although it is the practice in striking strong cuttings of Lemons, Oranges, and Camellias, to plant them with the root end touching the bottom of the pots, the only object sought is the never-failing supply of moisture given out by the porous pot; and the silver sand used for small cuttings, such as Heaths, answers precisely the same end. To avoid the bad effects of deep planting, for strong cuttings shallow pans should be used; or else insert a smaller pot, made water-tight, within the one intended for them, and make their ends touch the sides of this small pot, which, if filled with water, will give out sufficient moisture to render watering the soil needless. Cuttings, with very few exceptions, should be chosen when their tissue is neither so soft as to damp off or bruise readily, nor so ripened as to have their vegetating power greatly decreased. Those which require a bottom-heat to root them, should never be placed immediately in it, but kept cool until they have formed slight callosities at their lower ends, after which their vital energies may be excited by heat, the immediate effect of which is the protrusion of roots. The object of covering by glasses is to maintain an equitable moisture, and to prevent excessive perspiration and exhaustion by the leaves, before they have organised new matter below.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—The plants will now have established themselves in the new soil; air may, therefore, be more freely admitted, and shading dispensed with, except during the middle of clear days; but do not allow the shade to remain on after three o'clock, and syringe them overhead, after it is taken off, with tepid water. The plants will require a little water at the roots, which if given with the syringe, will prevent a too liberal supply. Examine daily the heating of the beds, that precautions may be taken in time, if necessary, to prevent injury to the roots, or premature fruiting, by a disproportionate bottom-heat.

Vinery.—The late Vines will be pushing their buds; remove the weakest and ill-placed ones, and allow those left to develop themselves as gradually as possible. It is now a good time to make new Vine-borders; and when this has to be done, pay proper attention to effectual draining, and making the border near, or upon the surface, instead of excavating the soil to a great depth; this will be found effectual in preventing that prevailing disease called "shanking." Continue to tie in the branches neatly, to stop laterals, to thin the fruit, and frequently sprinkle the house with water, but avoid wetting the fruit.

Peach-House.—The fruit in the early house will be swelling fast; keep, therefore, a moist atmosphere, that a premature disposition to ripen may not be induced before they are fully swelled. Pay great attention to the health of the leaves, and take means to eradicate insects as soon as detected. The fruit and branches in later houses will require thinning, and the well-disposed fruits neatly tied in. Use the syringe freely on the mornings of fine days, and neglect no opportunity of giving air.

Cherry-House.—Preserve a humid atmosphere here for the same reason as given for the early Peaches. Give air at every fitting opportunity, and syringe the trees every fine morning; fumigate with tobacco as soon as black fly is perceived.

Fig-House.—Check the attack of red spider, by keeping the house moist, and syringe the under sides of the leaves thoroughly. Continue to stop the advancing shoots, by nipping the terminal bud, and give air as before.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Regulate your covering at night according to the state of the linings, and take great care that no loose portions hang over on the sides, as they sometimes conduct the rank steam into the frames, and destroy the plants. Uncover as early as the weather will permit, and keep the glass well cleaned. In performing any operation within the frame, as watering, earthing-up, stopping, &c., choose calm weather, and be as expeditious as possible.

Mushroom-House.—The beds which have borne during the autumn and winter months may now be wheeled out, and preparations made for new ones for the summer. Preserve a humid atmosphere, and syringe the surface of the bearing beds occasionally.

Strawberries.—Remove all runners as soon as they appear. Place those in flower or fruit near the glass, where they may receive fresh air nearly at all times, according to the state of the weather.

Kidney-beans.—Water them regularly overhead and at the root with tepid water; support them with twigs.

Keep clear from weeds, thin early where too thick, and attend to giving air and water, to all advancing crops on heat.

Out-door Department.

As one step towards attaining cleanliness in this part of the garden, we would recommend scrapers to be placed at the ends of all the branch walks, that there may be no excuse for dirtying the main ones with the feet; a kitchen-garden with dirty or neglected walks can never be admired, however judiciously cropped.

Cabbage.—Hoe between the rows, and earth-up where necessary; the autumn-sown kinds may still be planted out.

Cauliflower.—Sow on a south border, and plant out from the frames in a rich compartment.

Celery.—Do not allow the young plants to become drawn before they are thinned and pricked out; if pricked out on dung, the soil under it should be made quite firm, to prevent the plants forming tap-roots, which cause them to run to seed. Sow for late crops.

Leeks.—Thin out those first sown, and sow for autumn and winter in warm light ground.

Lettuce.—Plant from the frames at a foot apart: thin out the earliest sown, and sow the various kinds on a warm border.

Peas.—Continue to sow successions of approved sorts wherever the last sown is up; hoe, earth-up, and stick early kinds.

Potatoes.—Commence planting the main crops; sets from large potatoes containing one good eye have been proved preferable to whole small ones, for equality of size and weight of produce.

Spinach.—Sow a good crop of round-leaved; keep the winter crop free from weeds.

Sea-kale.—Sow seed on rich light earth; or make new plantations by cuttings of the roots, if necessary.

Herbs may be increased by cuttings, division, and other means.

Orchard.—The most important thing at this time is the preservation of the fruit-blossoms from injury by cold winds or frost, which is much to be dreaded from the rapid manner which the buds have developed themselves during the late fine weather. Coverings should be prepared now, if not done before, for all the trees of stone fruits on walls. We are persuaded that the want of fruit may be traced as often to cold winds checking the rising sap, as to frost; the gardener would, therefore, do well to have coverings at command.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Orchidaceous plants advancing in growth may now receive a more liberal supply of water, and during fine weather an occasional syringing overhead will benefit them. Continue to repot them, and other stove plants, as their advancing growth indicates it necessary. The house may now be kept somewhat warmer by sun-heat.

Greenhouse.—Instead of admitting such abundance of air at this season, it is better to keep the house cool by wetting the floor and paths during sunshine, and to allow them no air on the weather side, to prevent as much as possible the prevailing cold winds acting directly on the plants. Continue to pot as the plants require it, and to propagate whenever cuttings of desirable plants can be obtained.

Pits and Frames.—Chrysanthemums should now be propagated by cuttings of the strongest shoots; some persons layer them in summer, which is more tedious, and the plants are never so handsome as by cuttings. Campanula pyramidalis may be propagated by cuttings of the roots. Continue to propagate Dahlias, and harden those already rooted; cuttings of China Roses which have been forced, if put in now, will make fine plants for autumn-flowering. Sow Pink and Carnation seed, and continue to repot all advancing plants. Auriculas must be protected from frost or heavy rains; with air and water proceed as before.

Out-door Department.

Continue to sow annuals as before recommended, also biennials and perennials, to be transplanted in September: but sow nothing of the least importance without a label. Layer Pæonia Moutan by cutting a ring of bark out beneath each eye, and peg the branch down, covering the whole with fine soil except the terminal bud; it will throw offsets from every eye. Still protect choice bulbs. Dress borders and edgings; roll walks, &c., as before.

Nursery.—Cut back the young worked trees of last season. Continue to propagate by all available means. Attend to watering and mulching fresh-planted trees when necessary.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Both here and in other departments evergreens may now be transplanted, if important, but October is a much better season. Continue other operations as before. This is a good time for burning charcoal; those who burn their own should commence.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Many possessors of small gardens in the suburbs of London have their Tulip-beds, the surface-soil of which should now be stirred to the depth of about an inch, and in case of hail, which does serious injury to the leaves, mats, or some other kind of covering, should constantly be kept ready to throw over them; the sand that was placed round the bed in the winter to protect the outside rows from lateral frost may now be spread over the walk. Last week we spoke of the method of growing herbaceous plants in pots, and we now offer the following list as the most suitable for the beds or borders of a small garden: Helleborus niger, Arabis alpina, Alyssum saxatile, Aubrietia deltoidea, Campanula fragilis, Hepaticas, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Primulas, Iris pumila and persica, Omphalodes verna, Pulmonaria virginica, Wallflower, Saxifraga ovata, and the varieties of the sweet-scented Violet, which all bloom in the winter or early spring; Aconitum, Asclepias tuberosa, Campanulas of several kinds, Siberian and Bee Larkspurs, Pinks and Carnations, Gentiana acaulis, Geranium Wallichianum and ibericum, Rockets, Irises, Lilies, Scarlet Lychnis, Evening Primroses, Pæonies, Pentstemons, Phloxes, Potentillas, and Veronicas, for summer flowering; and for the autumn, dwarf Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Sunflowers, Golden Rod, and Rudbeckias. Give air freely to greenhouses in the middle of warm days, but shut up early, which will prevent the necessity of using fire-heat; syringe over the tops of the plants twice or thrice a week just before shutting the house up for the night; look carefully after insects; repot all plants that require it.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Having in our former notices described insects that are more or less injurious to gardeners, we will now speak of the Coccinellidæ, a family that deserves to be encouraged. Every one with habits of observation must have noticed in early spring numbers of the seven-spotted and two-spotted Lady-birds, accumulated in seed-shops, greenhouses, and, in warm days, on plants out of doors. These insects have red wing-cases, with two or seven spots, and some kinds even more; in shape they are nearly hemispherical, and have very short antennæ. The eggs, which are of a bright yellow colour, are laid in patches among aphides, which the larvæ immediately they are hatched commence attacking. In the larva state the body is depressed and elongated, is provided with six legs, and is very active. At the end of the body there is a tubercle, which answers the purpose of a seventh leg, and, with the assistance of some glutinous matter, the larva attaches itself by this point to the under surface of a leaf, when it undergoes its transformation into the pupa state. It remains a pupa about twelve or fifteen days. The great quantities of these insects that sometimes appear have frequently given great alarm to gardeners and farmers; but even the Hop-grower is now aware that his crop of hops is often saved by these kinds of Lady-birds, each individual of which "slays his thousands and tens of thousands of aphides."

State of the Weather for the Week ending March 25, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 19	29.713	29.598	54	34	44.0	S.W.	.01
Satur. 20	29.647	29.565	57	39	49.0	S.W.	.13
Sund. 21	29.625	29.482	54	48	51.0	S.	.12
Mond. 22	29.596	29.362	58	36	47.0	S.W.	.02
Tuesd. 23	30.128	29.803	59	43	51.0	W.	
Wedn. 24	30.222	30.192	58	30	44.0	S.W.	
Thurs. 25	30.123	29.952	61	32	46.5	S.	
Average	29.864	29.707	57.3	37.4	47.3		.31

19. Overcast; windy, with showers; clear.
20. Fine; stormy with rain; slight rain at night.
21. Very fine; cloudy; boisterous with rain at night.
22. Rain; cloudy and fine; showery in afternoon; clear in the evening; lightning at night.
23. Fine.
24. Overcast; cloudy and fine; clear with slight frost at night
25. Very fine, with sunshine throughout; clear at night.

The mean temperature of the week was 5° above the average; vegetation is consequently making rapid progress; peach and nectarine trees on walls are in bloom, and the common hawthorn is partially in leaf.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending April 3, 1841.

Mar.	Average Highest Temp.	Average Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Su. 29	53.0	34.0	43.5	6	0.68 in.	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
M. 29	52.0	34.0	43.0	3	0.12	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	2
Tu. 30	52.6	34.2	43.4	3	0.50	3	3	2	—	2	1	2	2
W. 31	53.1	35.3	44.2	6	0.26	2	5	1	2	—	1	3	1
April													
Th. 1	52.1	35.2	43.6	7	0.76	2	1	2	2	2	2	—	4
F. 2	52.6	31.6	42.1	7	1.19	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
S. 3	54.4	34.6	44.5	1	0.07	3	3	2	—	—	2	4	1

The highest temperature, during the above period, occurred April 2nd, 1835—thermometer 73°; and the lowest April 1st, 1838—thermometer 16°. The quantity of rain which fell on the 2nd April, 1830, was unusually great, amounting to nearly one inch and two-tenths.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending March 26, 1841.

IN consequence of the large supply of fruits and vegetables this week, trade has been rather dull, though the quality of the articles brought to the market improves daily. The plants and cut flowers are beautiful, and the number of kinds is increasing rapidly.—*Fruits.* Queen Pines are tolerably abundant and good; a few Jamaica have been offered this week. A few bunches of Hothouse Grapes sell at from 15*s.* to 25*s.* per lb. Strawberries are rather scarce, but good. Apples of the kinds mentioned in our last week's report are abundant, as well as London Pippins and Aromatic Russets, but the sale has been unusually dull. Beurré Rance and Easter Beurré Pears are still fine, and fetch from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per half-sieve. Cucumbers are becoming more plentiful, and are pretty good in quality.—*Vegetables.* Both white and brown Broccoli are abundant. Spring Cabbages fetch 1*s.* per doz.; Cabbage-plants, or Coleworts, are plentiful, at 3*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. Carrots and Turnips are pretty good, and the supply is large; a few bunches of Horn Carrots may be obtained. Asparagus and Sea-kale of excellent quality abound. A handsome new kind of Rhubarb, called Dulley's Scarlet Admirable, has been offered this week: the stalks are long, slender, delicate red in colour, and are said to be superior in flavour to those of any other kind.—*Flowers.* Many beautiful kinds of cut flowers have been produced this week: among them are Oncidium luridum, a fine deep-blue Cineraria apparently new, Boronia serrulata, Edwardsia macrophylla, Moss and Provence Roses, and the Brighton Hero Scarlet Ciconium, one of the handsomest kinds, and well adapted for early flowering. The market teems with roots of the common and double White Primroses, Polyanthuses, and Wallflowers.

PRICES, SATURDAY, MARCH 27.—FRUITS:—

Pears, dessert, per hf.-sve. 6*s* to 12*s*	Lemons, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
Strawberries, forced, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 4*s* to 10*s*	Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 15*s* to 28*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 9*d* to 1*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1*s* to 3*s*	Walnuts, per bush. 16*s*
Oranges, pr. doz. 9*d* to 2*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*	— Brazil, 20*s*
Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 18*s*	— Spanish, 24*s*
	— Barcelona, 28*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Red for pick. 4*d* to 9*d*	Chives, per bunch, 3*d*
Cabbage Plants, per doz. 3*s* to 4*s*	Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Garlic, per pound, 8*d*
— Brown, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Shallots, per pound, 1*s* 2*d*
— Sprouts, per sve. 1*s* 6*d*	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 7*s* to 9*s*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 9*d* to 1*s*	— Second, or Midd. 3*s* 6*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 3*s*	— Sprue, or Small, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 4*l* 10*s* to 6*l*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Autumn, per pd., 4*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s*	Endive, per score, 2*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, White, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
— Horn, per bunch, 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. small bh. 8*d*
Parsneps, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Parsley Roots, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d*	— per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d*	Tarragon (dried) per doz. bch. 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*	Fennel, per dozen bunch, 3*s*
Radish, Red, per punnet, 1*s* to 15*s*	Thyme, per doz. bchs. 3*s* to 4*s*
— White Turnip, per bunch, 3*d*	Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* 6*d*	Sage, per doz bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
— for picklg. p. hf. sieve, 4*s*	Mint (green) dried, per doz. bunch., 3*s*
— Green (Ciboules) p. bunch, 3*d* to 4*d*	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*	Rosemary (green) per doz. bunch. 6*s*
	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 6*d* to 1*s*
	Mushrooms, per pottle, 8*d* to 1*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

We must again remind correspondents who send us flowers for examination, of the precautions to be taken in packing them. They must be *first* wrapped in tissue-paper, *then* surrounded with cotton, and *afterwards* wrapped in wet brown paper. We really cannot undertake to name plants that are withered, especially as these precautions will insure their arrival in a fresh condition.

W. C. had better water his lawn with lime-water, which is described in p. 153.

Senex.—We will keep your letter to be used at a favourable opportunity.

W. H. B.—Many thanks for the recommendation, which, with several others, is under consideration.

J. B. H.—We have no published accounts of the action of nitrate of soda in gardens. Some are in progress, and as soon as any results have been obtained they shall be communicated to our readers. It requires to be administered in very small doses, or it will kill instead of stimulating plants.

Mr. Carroll.—No doubt Professor Henslow is correct in stating that Liebig's observations apply to cases where Potatoes, which contain little or no nitrogen, are the exclusive diet of horses Gluten does contain nitrogen. We wish Mr. Carroll would tell us whether the assertion that to feed an animal exclusively on Potatoes is a sort of starvation, is true in the case of Irish peasants.

H. K. S. writes thus:—"I do not perceive in this week's *Chronicle* that you have answered a question that was proposed by one of your correspondents last week. The question is this in substance—'How do you account for the fact that of two trees of the same sort, planted in the same situation, and in an equally vigorous state, one should invariably come into leaf ten days or a fortnight before the other? The fact is strikingly exemplified in an avenue of horse-chestnuts near my house, which I have watched for many years, and have never failed to observe that the early tree precedes all the others by about ten days. It is now partially in leaf, the other trees only showing the red bud not ready to expand"—We did not answer this question because we hoped some of our correspondents would have done it for us. The reason is, no doubt, that where trees are raised from seed, as is the case with the more common varieties, the seedlings will possess different habits, just as in the case of an apple-tree, whose seed when sown will produce apples of different colours and quality. The circumstances alluded to by our correspondents are much more likely to be ascribable to this than to the local effects of soil, &c. Seedling varieties do not merely differ in the form and colour of their parts, but also in their periods of leafing and flowering, as is proved by the May-duke Cherry, which ripens in June, and the Late Duke, which is not fit for table before August.

A Gardener.—The Poonah Grape is not well known in this country. When introduced from Bombay by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1817, it was described as having large, fleshy, somewhat oval, dark red berries, sweet but not very juicy. In the garden of the Horticultural Society, the sort received under the above name proved the same as the West's St. Peter's, or Raisin des Carmes. The Cannon-hall Muscat resembles the White Muscat; its berries are larger than those of the latter, but not so fleshy or high-flavoured.

M. G.—Mr. Tovey answers to the inquiry made p. 169, that he does not know what the precise effect is that snuff produces upon Cockroaches, but that it destroys them. This is, we believe, the substance of the answer we have received, but we have been obliged to pick it out of some matter the tone of which is not suited either to us or our readers.

Discipulus's insects were too much crushed to determine readily what they are, but No. 1 is certainly *not* the red spider, and No. 2, although mutilated, appears to be the apple-weevil. If insects are enclosed in a pill-box *cut down*, they travel perfectly safe by the post, and a penny stamp will carry two or three boxes.

Juvenis.—Any part of the Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants can be had through any *respectable* bookseller.

Triton.—Tritoma Uvaria is sufficiently hardy to stand our ordinary winters. It requires a light sandy soil, and a warm situation.

H. H.—The plants mentioned in p. 183 are not on sale in this country that we are aware of, but probably they will prove acceptable additions to our vegetables. Seeds of them may perhaps be procured in Paris.

A. L.—The net advertised at 1½d. per yard is too open for protection against frost; but almost any kind of woollen-net will answer the purpose. The best material is thin canvass, which may probably be obtained from the manufacturers at 4*d.* a yard.—Dipping it in a tan-pit would no doubt assist in rendering it durable.

H. B., Essex.—We are not aware of having received any letter from you before. In the Notes for Small Gardens, p. 168, will be found the manner of making gravel-walks. If worms make their appearance, the best way of destroying them is to water the walks with lime-water.

O. P. Q.—The silver Banksian medal.

W. Carter.—Macintosh's Practical Gardener, and Paxton's Pocket Botanical Dictionary.

Mr. Appleby's Brassia is B. Lanceana. Monomeria nitida is a species of Dendrobium, but we do not recognise the species.

A. B., Stratford.—Piper nigrum grows luxuriantly in many stoves, but is shy in ripening its fruit. This is probably owing to the uniform moisture which is kept in these places. It should be planted in a large tub or box well drained. All the strong flower-bearing shoots should be supported with strong stakes, and the small useless ones cut away. When not growing much, keep it rather dry, and give it a slight check, and be careful not to give it too much water after flowering. Bottom-heat, particularly when growing, is indispensable.

An Amateur.—The Belladonna Lily should be planted in a dry situation, and in rather strong or stiff, not rich soil, mixed with a little coarse sand; it should be kept almost dry after flowering until the leaves begin to grow, when they should be encouraged by freely watering them during summer; for, like all bulbs, to encourage the production of fine foliage is the insuring of good bloom. Many persons cut off the leaves before they are entirely exhausted—the worst practice that could be devised. The Belladonna Lily is said to grow most magnificently by the side of ditches in Madeira, where it is dried up at the season of rest, and deluged while in leaf.

F. C.—In forcing the Fig, a premature dropping of its fruit may result from various causes; such as want of food or water, or a superabundance of the latter where the drainage is imperfect; and to these may be added badly-matured wood, or the sort may be one not adapted for forcing; long tapering fruits are more apt to fall off than short roundish-shaped ones. Sir Charles M. L. Monck (Hort. Trans., v. 5) states, that "Fig-trees which put forth crops of Figs and cast them most probably do so from defect of setting." This may be the case, but still the question reverts to the cause of their non fertilization, since the cultivated varieties possess within themselves the means, always effectual, when the plants are grown under favourable circumstances. It is true insects are employed with a view to aid in this particular, in some parts of the Levant, the process being called caprification. This, however, is considered superfluous by the French authors and cultivators; and they ascribe the premature dropping to a want of moisture at the root. It may be proper to observe that if the young fruit is too far advanced before the leaves drop in autumn, it will never attain perfection; for only such fruit-buds as are but little developed can wait uninjured for the return of foliage. If, therefore, such fruit-buds as are likely to be too forward are early displaced, embryo ones will, in consequence, be developed, but in so slight a degree as will enable them to maintain their powers of vegetation till they receive the co-operation of the young foliage. In some cases it is proper to stop the shoots by pinching their terminal buds between the finger and thumb, and this should be done before the shoots complete their *first* growth of the season.

Discipulus.—If you cut the *roots* of your apple-trees, 14 or 15 years old, but headed down and re-grafted 12 months ago, you will do away with those parts on which the re-formation of the head depends. Better use the knife to the opposite extremity, and cut down the *shoots* to the first bud that has, perchance, escaped the boiling liquid. Of course you have learned caution from your experience with regard to the application of boiling water: the dead parts of trees, such as old thick bark, will not be injured; but wherever water at a boiling heat comes in contact with actual vegetation, the latter must give way. Your only chance of restoring Clematis Sieboldi is to plunge it in a gentle bottom-heat.

J. W., Anglesey.—If you will refer to Nos. 6, 7, and 12 of the *Chronicle*, you will see that this is not the best time for shaking off the soil and pruning the roots of Pelargoniums. We now expect bright sunshine, and if the roots are injured the stems and leaves will not be able to draw from them a sufficient quantity of nourishment, and, consequently, your plants will look very unhealthy for a considerable time. You had better repot your plants in larger pots, getting away as much of the old soil as possible, at the same time loosening the ball and roots gently with the hand; and after the flowering season (about July or August) prune the roots and shake off the soil in the manner described in the above Nos. Pigeon's-dung should be used with great caution, either for mixing with the soil or for making manure-water; it had better be applied in the latter form, and in small quantities.

Radford.—In a former No. (p. 85) this correspondent inquired for the names of some first-rate Tulips. A list has now reached us, with the signature *Tulipia*, to which we have added a few others:—

ROSES.

Rose Cerise, primo
Amadis
Camus de Craix
Lac
Duchess of Clarence
Juliana
Aspasia
Hendrica
Globertine
Triomphe Royale
Brulante Eclatante
Ponceau très Blanc
Claudiana
Madame Vestris
Cerise Blanche
Rosa Blanca
Comte de Vergennes
Lady Crewe

BYBLOMENS.

Bienfait Incomparable
Ambassadeur de Hollande
Constant
Favorite de Viscour
Gouverneur des Indes
Grotius
Habit Nuptial
Hugobert
La Virginité
Pandora
Perle Blanche
Rainbow
Siam
Salvator Rosa
Parmegiano
Imperatrix Florum
Triomphe de Lisle
Madame de Pompadour
Grand Prior
Violet Alexander
Violet Superb
Roi de Macedoine
Roi de Maroc
Violet Imperiale
La Belle Marguérite
Violet ombre
Violet La Beck
L'Admirable
Incomparable Amazon
——— Brisseis

BIZARDS.

Polyphemus
Strong's King
Charbonnier
Catafalque
Trafalgar
Pompe Funèbre
Albion
Demetrius
Shakspeare
Goude Bears
Fabius
Carlo Dolce

A Subscriber is recommended to sow small choice seeds in a mixture of light loam, leaf-mould, and drift sand, in equal parts.

Many inquiries reached us too late. It is rarely in our power to answer letters which come in by the post of Friday morning.

Silex.—The best soil for Pink Violets is a mixture of loam and leaf-mould. The best time to plant them is in September; but they should be planted in a dry situation, and not fully exposed to the sun at any part of the day. The principal points to attend to are, never to disturb them by cleaning or digging about them, and always to plant them in a shaded place.

J. D.—The best place near London to obtain *light* turfy loam is North Hyde, near Southall, Middlesex.

N. D. H. Newton.—The Camellia flower is a small and rather imperfect specimen of C. rosea.

ERRATUM.—P. 192, col. 2, line 9, for *stones* read *stones*.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone dust, 21*s.* 6*d.* per qr. of 8 bush.; half-inch ditto, 21*s.* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l.* per ton; Rags, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Graves, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s.* per ton; Salt, 2*l.* 5*s.* dirty, 2*l.* 15*s.* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s.* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s.* per qr.; Soap-ashes, 16*s.* per ton; Artificial Manure, 12*s.* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s.* 6*d.* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l.* 4*s.* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR foreign intelligence has assumed a more satisfactory and pacific character, and encourages the hope that the difficulties which have arisen in the political world may yet be amicably arranged. The arrival of the inaugural speech of Gen. Harrison, the new President of the United States, has greatly contributed to allay the excitement which has recently prevailed on the subject of our differences with that country. At the present crisis such a document is naturally of great importance, but its interest is enhanced by the tone of moderation which it exhibits. It touches but lightly on the foreign relations of the republic, but insists on the mutual interests of Europe and America in the preservation of peace, and expresses a conviction that there is no point at issue between the United States and this country which may not be amicably adjusted by negotiation. It appears, also, that during a recent debate in the Senate on the Boundary question, it was stated that the two Governments had agreed on the essential points of a Convention on principles recognised by both, and that Great Britain had shown throughout the arrangement a sincere and anxious desire for peace. Recent advices from the north-western frontier state that Mr. M'Leod was still in prison; but it was believed in New York that he would be given up on the demand of the English Minister.—The aspect of European affairs has also brightened: it appears that the Allied Powers have proposed a modification of the treaty for the settlement of the Eastern question to which France might be a party; and that France has declared her intention to abandon her isolated position, and once more enter into the European compact, as soon as the influence of the Allied Powers has induced the Porte to guarantee to the Pacha the hereditary possession of Egypt in a direct line. In anticipation of this event, the Austrian Government has protested against the recent firman of the Sultan; and it is considered certain that, by the co-operation of the other powers, the concession of the point at issue will be obtained.—In France, public attention is again absorbed by the Fortification question, and the discussions on the bill in the Chamber of Peers are expected to continue for another fortnight before the final decision of the House be known: it is, however, believed that the measure will pass in an amended form.—From Spain we learn that the Cortes met on the 19th, without any speech from the throne, and without any effort to disturb the government, as had been anticipated: it appears, however, that the question of changing the Regency had even been discussed in the Cabinet, and Madrid was filled with troops, but happily public tranquillity was not disturbed.—The Portuguese Government have taken measures to induce Don Miguel to renounce his title of King of Portugal, and all claim to the sovereignty of that country: an Ambassador has been sent to Rome to effect this object, and arrange the long-pending differences with the Holy See; and it is expected that both objects will be accomplished.

At home, the proceedings in Parliament have chiefly related to the Poor-law Amendment Bill, the discussions on which have extended to great length. The House of Commons has affirmed a resolution on the inexpediency of confining in the hulks convicts under sentence of transportation, and has negatived a motion for the substitution of a property-tax for such taxes of Excise and Customs as press most heavily on the middle and working classes.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal continue well, and still remain at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening, and the German Opera, at Drury-lane, on Wednesday. On Monday evening Her Majesty had an evening party at the Palace. H. R. H. Prince Albert paid a visit to Woolwich on Tuesday, to inspect the vessels fitting out for the Niger expedition. Her Majesty held the first Levee for the season on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended; and several addresses of congratulation were presented on the birth of the Princess Royal.

Parliamentary.—Lord Altamont, son of the Marquis of Sligo, it is said will start for the representation of county Mayo at the next election.—Lord Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, has issued an address, accepting the invitation to stand for South Devon, in the room of Mr. Parker, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—It is reported that in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, Mr. F. W. Knight, son of Mr. Knight, late of Wolverley-hall, will offer himself as candidate for the county of West Worcestershire; and that Mr. G. R. Robinson, who formerly sat for Worcester, will again become a candidate for the representation of that city.—A petition has been presented to the House of Commons against the return of Mr. A. Armstrong, the liberal candidate at the late election of King's County, by his opponent, Mr. T. Bernard, who contested the county on the Conservative interest.—The Sudbury Election Committee have decided that Mr. Tomline was duly elected, and that neither the petition nor the opposition to it was frivolous or vexatious.

Command of the Chinese Expedition.—A Ministerial paper states that Sir W. Parker will succeed Admiral

Elliot in command of the Chinese Expedition, and that the report of Sir C. Adam's appointment is without foundation.

Poor Law Commission.—It is stated that Mr. Nicholls, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, has resigned his appointment.

The Navy.—Sixteen war-steamers are ordered to be built, six of the first class and ten of the second, all to be armed with guns of ten-inch calibre. Several of these are to be laid down immediately, and the frames of the whole converted without delay, so as to be ready by the time the engines are prepared.

Parliamentary Grants.—From returns lately laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the amounts issued for the service of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, respectively, from April 1838 to March 1840 (both inclusive), have been—for the Army, 13,598,397*l.*; for the Navy, 10,150,632*l.*; and for the Ordnance, 3,281,534*l.*; making altogether, 27,030,563*l.* That the amounts for the service of the year ending the 1st of April, 1841, were as follows:—Army, 6,616,853*l.*; Navy, 5,824,074*l.*; Ordnance, 1,893,358*l.*; Canada, 354,746*l.*; China, 173,142; and Miscellaneous, 2,760,040*l.* The estimated amount of demands outstanding, or charges incurred, stands thus:—Army, 753,000*l.*; Navy, 1,421,068*l.*; Ordnance, 610,840*l.*; Canada, 154,497*l.*; China, 23,442*l.*; and Miscellaneous, 1,314,769*l.* And that, out of the sum of 1,700,249*l.* voted for the insurrection in Canada in 1838, 1839, and 1840, 1,454,966*l.* was used for Army services, 44,529*l.* for Naval services, and 200,753*l.* for Ordnance services. There remains unissued out of the grant of 1840 the sum of 154,497*l.*

Gold, Silver, and Copper Coinage.—From a return moved for by Mr. Paterson, it appears that the total value of the moneys coined at the Mint from 1837 to 1840, both inclusive, was as follows, viz., gold coinage, 4,612,762*l.*; (in 1840, however, there was no coinage of gold whatever;) silver coinage, 847,981*l.*; and copper coinage, 14,336*l.*; making altogether the sum of 5,475,079*l.*

Convicts. — From recent official reports, we learn that the total number of convicts received on board the hulks in England, during the year 1840, amounted to 3773, of whom 1209 were under twenty years of age. The expense of the convict hulk establishment in England amounted from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1840, to 29,320*l.*: and from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1840, to 30,233*l.*; making the expense for the whole year 59,553*l.* The expense of the convict hulk establishment at Bermuda, from the 1st July, 1839, to the 30th June, 1840, amounted to 18,758*l.*

Legacy Duties.—It appears from a return moved for by Mr. Hume, that the amount of capital on which the several rates of legacy duty were paid in Great Britain in 1840 was no less than 40,441,678*l.* The amount of capital on which the same duties were paid in Ireland for the same period was 2,087,233*l.*; the amount of duty on legacies received being 26,394*l.*, and that on probates and administrations 40,581*l.* The total amount of revenue received in the United Kingdom during the year 1840, for stamp duty on legacies, probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, &c., was 2,192,010*l.* The total duty received from the year 1797 to the 5th Jan. 1841, in the United Kingdom, amounted on legacies to 33,400,104*l.*; and on probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, to 26,707,980*l.*

Foreign.

France.—*The Fortifications.*—Speculation continues rife in Paris as to the result of the Fortification Bill, the debates on which commenced in the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday. In the Ministerial circles the certainty of a majority for the measure as passed by the Deputies was still confidently affirmed; but in the *salons* the success of the amendment proposed by the committee was equally anticipated. It was alleged that the spirit of economy was the pervading feeling of the Peers, and that the great majority of the old Generals, forming a considerable portion of that assembly, were strongly opposed in a strategetical point of view to the embastioned, casemated ramparts. The veteran officers shared fully in the opinions of Marshal Soult, whose military judgment is opposed to the complete line of detached forts and *enceinte continuée*, and whose notion is that an entrenched camp at St. Denis, connected by some works with the strong position of Charenton, suffice for the efficient defence of the capital, the real security of which against invasion was an able system of tactics in the positions as far removed as possible from Paris. No doubts seem to be entertained that the bill would be materially amended by the Peers, if the certainty could be acquired that the Deputies would sanction the changes. But the Ministerialists insist that if an amended bill was sent down to the Deputies they would throw it out altogether. The debate on Tuesday was opened by the Duke de Broglie, who contended that the principle had been generally approved by the committee to which the bill had been referred, and that the differences amongst its members only arose upon the mode of carrying that great measure into execution. He was, he said, a partisan of the plan proposed by the Government, because he considered it preferable for the defence of the capital. The Duke then examined the question in a political point of view, and thought that universal peace was a dream, and that France being exposed at every moment to fall out with her neighbours, ought to neglect no means of providing for her safety. He next proceeded to show the advantage of the continued wall reinforced by bastions and exterior works, over the system developed by M. Mounier, in the name of the majority of the committee, and concluded by voting in favour of the bill.

Bill for Supplementary Credits.—The project of law relative to the supplementary and extraordinary credits required for 1840, was adopted on Friday in the Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority—176 against 58. One item of 5000f. awarded by M. Thiers to M. Capo de Feuillide, as a "literary man in distress," but who appears in reality to have been an emissary, sent to the French colonies, to procure the return of M. Granier de Cassagnac, a delegate opposed to the abolition of slavery, was rejected by the house. In the course of the debate, M. L'Herbette having asked M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if it was the intention of the Government, at a moment when there was a probability of a division arising between Great Britain and Russia, to relinquish its isolated position, and join the Four Powers in arranging the Eastern question, the Minister declined entering into any explanations on that point.

The Armaments.—The report of the committee on the credits of 1841 is by no means flattering to the state of the French finances. It seems that the deficit in 1842 will be 1,153,974,896f., for which no effective resources exist. The committee, nevertheless, fully maintains M. Thiers's armaments, which stand thus:—Effective, 493,671; Cavalry, 112,774 horses; Armed vessels, 225; Seamen, 46,418 men; Artillerymen, 19,910; Cannon, 200 batteries, and 1200 field-pieces. The committee further recommends an increase of 5 ships of war in the naval force, and gives permission to build steamers.

Defalcation of a Notary in Paris.—M. Leon, the notary lately arrested on the charge of having fraudulently disposed of various sums of money deposited in his hands, was a member of the Council General of the Seine. The news of his arrest seems to have created a lively sensation in Paris. He is believed to be a defaulter to the amount of several million francs. One lady is mentioned as having confided to him the sum of 1,200,000f. The papers stated that warrants have been issued to arrest two other notaries for a similar offence, who had succeeded in effecting their escape; but this has since been contradicted.

The Eastern Question.—A French Ministerial paper states that M. de l'Epinay, connected with the department of Foreign Affairs, had arrived in London with despatches for Baron de Bourqueney, the French Chargé d'Affaires; and that those despatches contain the motives of M. Guizot's refusal to affix, at present, his signature to that of the other Powers to the protocol relative to the Eastern question. M. de Bourqueney was to make a verbal communication to that effect to Lord Palmerston. His mission is to declare that France will remain isolated until the influence and councils of the Powers whose signatures are affixed to the London treaty have induced the Porte to guarantee to Mehemet Ali the heirship of Egypt in a direct line. On the other hand, Austria, on her part, had spontaneously anticipated this desire. Her representative at Constantinople had received instructions to protest officially against the last hatti-sherriff, and there was no doubt that the British Government would, on its side, make similar representations. There is consequently, this paper adds, every reason to think that the obstacles which still cause France to remain isolated will be shortly removed.

French Taxation.—The Minister of Finance has sent a circular to all prefects of the departments, prescribing an immediate census, in all the communes of the kingdom, of the buildings, with the number of their doors and windows, and of the persons liable to the personal tax, and the patent duties, with the amount of their rents. The Minister urges the making of these returns on the ground that the receipts are not in proportion to the expenses of the State, and that it is necessary to take measures for enforcing the full payment of all the taxes and impositions warranted by the existing laws.

Spain.—The Madrid Journals continue to be occupied almost exclusively with the Regency question. Nothing had been yet decided on the subject, but it is stated that the majority of the Deputies already arrived in the capital were of opinion that the supreme authority should be divided among three Regents. A Cabinet Council had been held, at which this question was discussed with much spirit, some being of opinion that there should be only one regent, and others advocating the plan of a triple regency as far preferable. The Minister of the Interior warmly defended the first system, which was energetically opposed by the Minister of Justice, who enumerated all the advantages presented by the triple combination. The debate at last seems to have assumed so angry a tone, that the Duke de Victoria was under the necessity of interposing his authority to put an end to a discussion which might have terminated in the breaking up of the Cabinet. A large body of troops was expected in Madrid, and it was calculated that on the day of the opening of the Cortes the army concentrated in and about the capital would amount to 60,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 60 pieces of artillery. A great many conjectures were afloat with regard to the real object of this assemblage of troops. Reports were in circulation of a demonstration on the part of the troops to proclaim the Duke sole regent.—By accounts from the Basque provinces it appears that the partisans of the *fueros* are obtaining large majorities in the elections. The patriotic societies of Catalonia had not dissolved themselves, but merely changed their name into that of reading-rooms. The Government, it is stated, was aware of this, and had ordered the division of General Zavalia, which was quartered in the Basque provinces, to march to Catalonia.—The first race which has taken place in the Spanish capital was on the 15th inst. The Duke d'Osuna, the Duke San Carlos, some grandees of Spain, and Mr. Scott, of the English Embassy, had horses entered. The English horses were beaten. The Duke d'Osuna won the prize. There was all the fashion of Madrid present, but the running was anything but good.—Since the arrival of the preceding news, we learn by a telegraphic despatch that the opening of the Cortes took place on the 19th inst. The Duke de Victoria was not present, and there was no Royal speech. Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

Portugal.—The Chamber of Deputies have for some time been occupied in discussing a project of the Committee on Wines, which seems to have excited considerable interest. The project, it is stated, is nothing less than the formation of another privileged Douro wine company, under the name of a bank which was to regulate the trade, and have certain privileges, particularly as to the purchase and exportation of brandy. Estremadura and all the southern districts were opposed to it; while those of the north were generally in favour of it. The government had declared itself neutral. It was, however, expected that the measure would be rejected. The report of the War Committee on the project of the Government with respect to the continuance of the national battalions had been published. The majority of the committee recommend the continuance of those battalions as desired by the Government, under the name of Corpus Nacionaes, until the whole public force is definitely organised.—Private letters announce the arrival at Rome of the Portuguese envoy, with missions—first, to induce Don Miguel to renounce the title of King of Portugal, and with it all claim to the sovereignty of that country, and next to reconcile the differences which have arisen between the Crown of Portugal and the Holy See. It appears that the Chevalier will succeed in the first part of his charge, Don Miguel being well inclined to resign both title and inheritance on certain conditions; a disposition towards which the Councils of Austria and Rome have greatly contributed. The second difficulty, it was thought, would not be so easily overcome, as the Holy See required that all the bishops who were nominated by Don Miguel should be acknowledged by the present Government; a proposal which was absolutely rejected. The Pope, however, had resolved to send a Legate to Portugal, in the hope of bringing this question to a settlement.

Italy.—We learn by private letters published in the French papers that on Ash-Wednesday Queen Christina of Spain went to the Pauline Chapel at the Vatican, and sent for the Pope. His Holiness immediately went thither, and her Majesty declared, that wishing to unburden her troubled conscience, she came to throw herself at his feet to abjure her many errors, and solicit his pardon for the evils she had caused to the church of Spain. The Pope, it is said, could not suppress his tears; he called into his presence two cardinals and six dignitaries of the Vatican, to receive this public confession of the Queen, and having absolved her from all the censures she had incurred, expressed his desire that the declaration she had made should be written and signed with the Queen's own hand. This was done, and the document deposited in the archives. If this account be confirmed, it is expected that the act of Queen Christina must have a powerful influence over her illustrious daughters.

Germany.—The papers received this week are destitute of any news of importance. The public proceedings of the Prussian Provincial Estates have been as yet very scanty, and without interest to an English reader.—A theatrical scandal had taken place at Berlin, which had drawn down a severe animadversion from the King, and the threat of exclusion from Court of all who were recognised under their masks as participators. A severe order of the day had been likewise addressed to the army, it having been asserted that a number of young officers were seen in the crowd. This had since been formally contradicted, the fact, on inquiry, not having been proved against a single officer.—The levies effected this year in Austria are stated to amount to 94,000 men—viz., 44,000 in Germany, 12,000 in Italy, and 38,000 for Hungary.—Letters from the Rhine state that the Biberich affair had been energetically taken up by the authorities at Frankfort, and the Hessians were in consequence busily employed in demolishing their work. A guard had since been stationed upon the bridge at Mayence to prevent all illicit passage without the knowledge of the commandant during the night. The value of the stones thrown into the river has been estimated at nearly 4000*l.*

Switzerland.—The extraordinary session of the Helvetic Diet was opened at Berne on the 15th inst., by the President, who for the first time, it is stated, in the last 30 years, delivered the inaugural speech in French. After specifying the object of their convocation, which was to decide on the objections raised by several cantons against the suppression of the convents of Argau, he proceeded to discuss the article of the federal compact on which those objections were grounded; and in concluding, directed the attention of the assembly to the importance of the debates about to commence. The first sitting of the Diet was occupied by a succession of speeches from the Catholic states. The deputies of Uri denounced the government of Argovia as perjured. The deputies of Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Friburg, followed. Neufchatel was the only Protestant deputy who spoke; but this deputy spoke also against Argovia for impugning the fact. On the following day, Argovia replied, and proved that the revenues of the convents were spent for political purposes. The result anticipated is that a majority sufficient for a decisive vote either way cannot be procured.

Egypt.—We have no recent advices from Alexandria of any importance. The last intelligence states that Ibrahim Pacha still remained at Gaza on the 9th ult., confined to his bed, suffering from jaundice and dropsy. He had become so much worse that he had been obliged to apply to the commander of the English ship *Benbow*, at anchor before Jaffa, for a surgeon, who had been sent to him. The Tuscan steam-boat, which had been purchased by Mehemet Ali, had been sent to Gaza to bring back

Ibrahim to Alexandria. All the accounts from Syria were unanimous in describing the excesses and cruelties of which Ibrahim had been guilty before his departure from Damascus. The new governor, Hadschi Ali Pacha, appointed by the Porte, had arrived at Damascus on the 21st Jan., and had been received with acclamation. The inhabitants throughout Syria had expressed their joy at having been restored to the dominion of the Sultan.

TURKEY.—By the last advices we learn that Constantinople had been placed under quarantine regulations in consequence of some suspicious cases of plague in the Bosphorus. The return of Halil Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, was regarded as likely to lead soon to the fall of Reschid Pacha's party.—The advices received from Syria were of an unfavourable nature. An insurrection was menaced from the mountaineers, owing to the rapacity and cruelties of the Sultan's troops, particularly the Albanian mercenaries, whose excesses, it seems, had been very great.—The Turkish fleet was off Mitylene, and was expected with the first favourable wind at the Golden Horn. Admiral Walker was at Lampsaca.—From these accounts we also learn that a fourth daughter had been born to the Sultan, and that great rejoicings and festivities prevailed in honour of the event.

THE WEST INDIES.—The arrival of the West India mail has brought recent intelligence from these islands. Things remained in much the same unsatisfactory condition at Jamaica. The planters were, for the moment, occupied with banking affairs and the difficulty of procuring the necessary labour. The arrival at Savannah-la-Mar of 300 Scotch and Irish emigrants, from Scotland, had, however, afforded partial relief.—The Legislative Assembly was continuing its sittings at Barbadoes, but there was nothing of interest before it. Seasonable showers had fallen, which gave better hopes for the coming crop.—In Trinidad the weather during the month of January had been unfavourable for manufacturing produce. The canes, on the other hand, had improved considerably, and the labourers were steadily settling to work, but were asking higher wages.—The papers give an account of the destruction, by fire, on the 30th Jan., of the town of Mayaques, in Porto Rico, only 8 to 12 houses and a church being saved: the number of dwellings destroyed is variously estimated from 400 to 800. They were built chiefly of wood.

HAVANNAH.—Havannah papers state that an English ship of war had sent her crew on shore on the African coast, and attacked and destroyed two Spanish factories, one belonging to Don Pedro Blanco, and the other to Don Pedro Martinez, under pretence that these establishments were nothing but markets for slaves—of whom 1500 are said to have been set at liberty, and taken to flight. The loss thus occasioned to the two Spaniards is estimated at 500,000 piastres. This act had raised a violent outcry at the Havannah against the English.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Wednesday, of the packet-ship *Patrick Henry*, we are in the receipt of New York papers to the 8th inst. They contain the inaugural address of the new President. This document, however, as well as the papers received, contain very little reference to the question of the relations between the two countries. But the tenor of the speech is on the whole of a pacific character. The relations of the United States with Great Britain had been brought under the consideration of the Senate on the 1st instant, when Mr. Buchanan said, that he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to move to be discharged from the consideration of the resolution which had been referred to that committee, "requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and that of Great Britain relative to the North-eastern Boundary not heretofore communicated to the Senate." He then proceeded to state the reasons which had induced the committee to believe that it would be inexpedient, at the present moment, to publish the correspondence to which the resolution referred. With respect to the Boundary question, the two Governments had, he said, already agreed upon the essential points of a convention based on mutually recognised principles, and alike advantageous and honourable to both. If it were the sincere desire of both parties, as he believed it was, to arrive at an amicable conclusion, the negotiation must soon be successfully terminated. His official position in the Senate had afforded him free access to all the correspondence. He had examined it with care, and would now frankly state the impression which it had made on his mind. Although he could not pretend to say that there were no omens of war in the conduct of the British Government on the northern frontier, yet this he should assert, with much confidence, that, in the negotiation relative to the North-eastern Boundary, nothing had occurred inconsistent with the sincere and anxious desire which had always been professed by that Government to preserve the peace which now so happily subsisted between the two countries, and to bring the question to a final and satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Buchanan, in conclusion, declared that there was no foundation for the rumour which prevailed, that there had been an angry correspondence between the British Minister and the Secretary of State since the date of the last correspondence before the public.—With respect to Mr. M'Leod, it appears that he is still imprisoned in Lockport gaol. It was reported, however, that, as the excitement respecting him continued unabated, and as, under the circumstances, he could not calculate on receiving a fair trial, it was probable that he would be removed to Albany, the capital of the state of New York, and there be brought to trial. Nothing certain was known on the point at the sailing of the packet.—The general belief at New York seemed to be that, the British Government having taken upon itself the responsibility of the act of burning the *Caroline*, with a participation in which M'Leod was charged and for which he had been indicted, the prisoner would be given up; a belief incompatible, however, with the statement, that the Federal Executive have not the power to liberate a prisoner subject to the process of State law.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill respectively passed through committee.

The Duke of ARGYLL took occasion to express his regret at the course pursued by Government in reference to Mr. Candlish, on the ground of that gentleman's alleged infraction of the law. His Grace utterly denied the competency of the Court of Session in such cases, but refrained from further comment, as the question must, at no distant period, come judicially before their Lordships.

The Marquis of NORMANBY concurred in the propriety of abstaining from remark at the present moment, for the reasons stated by the noble Duke, and the conversation dropped.

Their lordships were then again occupied by the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the false returns from the Poor-law Union of Clonmel. It was arranged that the inquiry should be proceeded with on Friday and Monday, when Mr. Earle and Mr. Hawley, assistant poor-law commissioners, were to be examined at the bar of the House.

Tuesday.—The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were both read a third time, and passed.—The Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill was passed, after the adoption of an amendment that had been introduced by Viscount Duncannon since the Bill was read a third time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Mile-end New-town, and adjacent parts, signed by 2000 persons, in favour of the Drainage of Buildings Bill. The petitioners expressed their gratitude for the care taken with respect to their religious and moral education, but stated that much of the value of that care would be lost if sufficient attention were not paid to the condition of their health.—His Lordship then moved the second reading of the Borough Improvement Bill. The object of the bill was to give to corporate bodies the power of making improvements in their respective towns for the health of the inhabitants.—The bill was read a second time, and referred to the committee on the Drainage Bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the East India Rum Bill. The noble Marquis stated the tenour of the bill, which is to equalise in amount of duty with that on West India produce the sugar and rum made in our East Indian possessions from the sugar-cane, the date, or the palm-tree.—No opposition was offered to the bill. Some suggestions on the bearing of two of the clauses were thrown out by Lord Ellenborough, and favourably entertained by the Marquis of Lansdowne. His Lordship also said that he feared the present measure was only intended as the forerunner of future legislation, by which Cuba and Brazil sugars would be admitted at the reduced rate of duty, and asked if he were correct in that suspicion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE declined giving a definite answer, merely stating that the bill before the House stood on its own merits. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered for committal on Friday.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved for a copy of the official record of all correspondence with the Irish Poor-law Commissioners in relation to the appointment of Mr. Egan as returning officer for the Bandon union.

Thursday.—The Consolidated Fund (8,000,000*l*.) Bill, the Turnpike Acts (Ireland) Continuance Bill, and some private bills, were brought up from the Commons. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a first time.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for a copy of the criminal panel at the last assizes for the Queen's county, with the rule of court relating thereto.

Friday.—Among several petitions presented by the BISHOP of LONDON, was one from the clergy and inhabitants of Sheffield, praying the House to take some measure to secure the Christians of Syria against a repetition of the acts of oppression to which they were formerly liable.—Lord MELBOURNE said that the matter had not been overlooked by Government. Measures had been taken to secure to all the Christians of Syria, and likewise to the Jews, the same protection as was formerly extended to the Catholic inhabitants of that country by the French Government.

Lord MELBOURNE, in reply to a question from Lord STRANGFORD, said that the commercial negotiations with France, interrupted some months ago by a misunderstanding, now happily at an end, would probably be renewed, with every prospect of their leading to an arrangement that would promote the free exchange of the productions of the two countries.

The examination of witnesses relative to the Union of Clonmel was then resumed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, Sir R. PEEL asked some questions as to the order of public business for the week, and Lord J. RUSSELL answered, that he only proposed on the present occasion to take such portions of the Poor-law Act as related to the duration of the commission, and the general rules to be observed by the commissioners. His Lordship afterwards said that he would state on Wednesday the course he intended to pursue with respect to the various amendments that had been proposed: that he meant to go on with the bill on Friday, resume it on Monday, and continue it from day to day throughout the week. The noble Lord added that the resolutions of the President of the Board of Trade were to be postponed from Friday till Monday se'nnight. His Lordship also stated that he had no objection to the committee on the affairs of Newfoundland, as lately suggested by an hon. Member, though full information on the subject was not yet in his possession.

The House then went into committee on the Consolidated Fund (8,000,000*l*. Bill, and some conversation took place in reference to the complaint made by Sir G. CLERK, that large demands for the naval expenditure of the country were allowed to remain outstanding.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER afterwards admitted, in answer to Mr. HUME, that a portion of the moneys belonging to the savings' banks had been used by Government as in former years, but that Ministers were responsible for this exercise of a discretion vested in them by the law. An appropriation clause, introduced into the resolution on which the House had gone into committee, was subsequently withdrawn on the irregularity of the proceeding having been stated by the Speaker.

On the motion for the House to go into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill, Mr. H. HINDE expressed a hope that there was no intention to hurry the bill through its several stages before Easter.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that there was certainly no intention of the kind. In proposing that the committee should sit next week from day to day, he was actuated by the belief that when a measure of such engrossing interest was before Parliament, an interval of a week between two sittings of the committee tended to prevent the due discussion of the measure under consideration.

The order of the day for the committee on the Poor-law Amendment Act was read.—Sir E. SUGDEN hoped a clause would be introduced to allow aged married couples to live together in the workhouse. Nothing, he considered, tended more to create a strong feeling against the law than the practice of separating man and wife from each other.—Col. WOOD said that in the union with which he was connected (Staines) no such practice existed. There an aged husband and wife were always allowed a room with a fire in it, where they lived together, and, he hoped, comfortably.—Mr. WARLEY read a correspondence on the subject of the Uxbridge Union, where the guardians had refused to supply to the sick paupers the articles of diet prescribed for them by the medical attendant. In the gaol, where criminals were confined, the medical officer, he said, had the uncontrolled power of ordering whatever articles of diet were necessary.—Mr. DARBY said that under the old law the recommendation of the medical attendant for a supply of wine and similar articles of diet to a pauper must have been confirmed, and if they had been improperly withheld, there would have been an appeal to a magistrate. The same remedy existed still.

Lord HOWICK was sure that no board of guardians would, without just grounds, have refused the recommendations of a medical attendant. But it might happen that a man who had had a medical education, might at the same time be a man anxious to acquire a low and despicable popularity; he might be a man capable of abusing a trust reposed in him; and if the board of guardians had reason to suspect such a medical officer of an attempt to set aside the regular system of relief, they would be quite right to set aside his orders. He did not believe a fact so disgraceful to the gentlemen of England, as that any board of guardians would refuse the articles of diet that might really be necessary to a pauper patient. He would not accuse the hon. Member for Finsbury of a wilful mis-statement, for to say that would be unparliamentary; but he would say that the hon. gentleman was in the habit of adopting very loosely the statements that came in his way; and he hoped, therefore, that the House would not attach much importance to the hon. gentleman's unsupported statement. After some remarks from Col. SIBTHORP and Sir A. DALRYMPLE, Col. ROLLESTON entered into a detailed statement of what had occurred in the union with which he was connected, and to which Mr. WARLEY had alluded.—Mr. GROTE thought that if a medical officer was to have the power of prescribing expensive articles of diet without any check from the board of guardians, the whole control of the union would be placed in the hands of the medical officer, and the commissioners, guardians, and relieving officers might all be dispensed with.—Mr. EASTHOPE was surprised to hear it maintained that a medical officer was to be limited and prescribed to in this manner. He thought that there was quite sufficient security against any improper interference on the part of that officer.—Mr. W. ATTWOOD said, if the medical officer was not intrusted with discretion as to the diet to be prescribed to paupers, their lives could not be considered safe.

The House then went into committee, and the first clause, to fix the period for which the Poor-law Commission is to be prolonged, was proposed.

Mr. EASTHOPE doubted whether the House ought, for so long a period as five years, to put out of its own hands the power of discussing, and, if necessary, putting an end to such extraordinary powers. It might, he said, be inconvenient to discuss this question frequently, but too much weight ought not to be allowed to such a consideration. He should, therefore, move, as an amendment, to limit the duration of the Poor-law Commission to 1843.

Mr. GROTE hoped the House would not consent to limit the period to a shorter term than five years. The very excitement of the public mind, he thought, was a reason why the House should not lessen the consideration of the commissioners, by sanctioning an idea that they held their office only on an annual lease, and were at all times liable to removal. He maintained that there was nothing arbitrary in the powers of the commissioners; those powers were indeed large, and the important task assigned to them made it necessary that their powers should be large.

Mr. WARLEY said he had been surprised by the speech of the hon. Member for London, who had urged a renewal of the commission for five years, but without advancing a single argument to show that a renewal for so long a period was at all necessary. Already 13,000 parishes had been incorporated into unions; and surely it could not be necessary to renew the commission for five years, when only 700 parishes remained to be incorporated.

Mr. HAWES said that no considerations of popularity should induce him to withhold from the present bill the support he had given to the bill by which the present system was introduced. He had known the workhouse under the old system, and he had seen a good deal of union workhouses, and he must admit that under the old law there *were* workhouses that might be called gaols, and treatment that might have been called torture; but he denied that such a description was applicable to the union workhouses.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE maintained that those who had argued for a prolongation for five years, had said nothing that did not go to advocate a perpetuity of the commission. He considered that a central board was not necessary to the administration of the Poor-law.—Mr. HAMILTON objected to a renewal of the commission for five years, but thought that a continuance for a shorter period might be necessary.—Sir G. STRICKLAND, Mr. W. ATTWOOD, and Mr. MUNTZ supported the amendment: Mr. VILLIERS and Mr. HUTTON advocated the original clause.—On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 171 against 135.

Mr. H. HINDE moved an amendment to limit the commission positively to five years.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL protested against binding the hands of Parliament with respect to what they were to do in 1846.—Lord HOWICK rose to correct a misstatement that had frequently been made, and had been repeated that evening, namely, that Government had pledged themselves in 1834 that the commission should not last beyond five years. No such pledge had ever been given.—The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. FIELDEN moved to expunge the first clause altogether from the bill. The House divided on this motion, when there appeared—for the clause, 163; for expunging it, 49. The first clause was agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

Tuesday.—Committees were appointed to try the validity of the St. Alban's and Walsall elections.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced that on Tuesday, the 6th April, he should move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Tuesday, the 20th April.

Lord MAHON moved a resolution to the effect, that in the opinion of the House, the large increase in the number of convicts permanently confined in the hulks in Great Britain, although sentenced to transportation, is highly inexpedient. In a speech of nearly two hours' duration, the noble Lord endeavoured to show that Government, in determining that convicts sentenced to transportation for seven years should be confined in the hulks, had violated the spirit of the law. It was found that the hulks did not inspire the same salutary terror as a sentence of transportation. It had also been found impossible, owing to the nature of their construction, to introduce into the hulks any of those improvements in prison discipline to which of late years public attention had been directed. The most important objection, however, to the hulks was, that convicts confined there experienced, on their discharge, all but insuperable difficulties, if they attempted to obtain honest employment. The example of France presented a faithful picture of what England would come to if the system of the hulks was persevered in. The noble Lord also argued that the system of transportation had been too hastily condemned. He admitted the existence of abuses, but many of those might have been remedied; and he thought that in spite of the abuses of the system, it had been attended by no inconsiderable benefits, and had reformed a far greater number of offenders than would have been reformed had they remained in England. His Lordship dwelt likewise on the well-known dissatisfaction created in New South Wales by the cessation of a supply of convict labour, and came to the conclusion, that a new colony might be formed on the north-western coast of New Holland, where the evils of the assignment system of New South Wales might be avoided.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted the force of some of the objections to the punishment of the hulks, but thought that the difficulty of finding other adequate penalties forbade the adoption of such a resolution as Lord Mahon had proposed. If the hulks were too severe on the one hand, yet, on the other, transportation had not the terrors which punishment ought to carry with it in order to

be effectual. The question between himself and the noble mover was one rather of degree than of principle. But what he had chiefly aimed at was, to prevent the Australian colonies from being completely overrun by the refuse of the English gaols. He did not think it necessary that the House should now come to any decision upon the subject, and would, therefore, move the previous question.

Mr. Pakington thought Lord John Russell's speech was no answer at all to that of Lord Mahon. Convicts sentenced to seven years' transportation were all, in fact, consigned to the hulks. In the year 1839, which probably presented a fair average, they were about 2,000, and it had never been intended that the prerogative of substitution should be exercised upon this sweeping scale.—Mr. Hume wished to see men's sentences of transportation executed as pronounced. He disapproved the hulk system, because it sent the convicts back to crime at the expiration of their terms of punishment. He blamed the modern scheme of building large prisons at a great expense to counties, and turning their inmates again upon society, with no refuge from starvation but in their old practices.—Mr. Law observed that the fitness of judicial sentences could not justly be appreciated without a full knowledge of the circumstances of the respective offences and of the respective offenders. With respect to the punishment of imprisonment, he must say, from a pretty extensive experience for the last 20 years, that it was an infliction almost ineffectual, and left the offender almost always unreformed; and he therefore disapproved any system which went to increase the general proportion of imprisonment.

Mr. Fox Maule said that Lord Mahon, while he had approved the abolition of the convict assignment system, had lost sight of the new difficulty which that abolition generated in the shape of an increased number of convicts to be dealt with. It was to meet this difficulty that Government found themselves under the necessity of increasing the numbers in the hulks. He would gladly see the discretion as to commutation removed from the Secretary of State, and he hoped that this removal might speedily take place. The noble Lord, he trusted, would not press his motion to a division.—Mr. Estcourt thought that the hulk system neither deterred nor reformed the offender.—Lord Howick condemned the hulk system as radically vicious, but hoped the House would not adopt a motion which, by excluding even a temporary resort to the hulks, would force the country back to the sole resource of transportation.—Lord Mahon declined to withdraw his motion; and the House, on a division, affirmed it.

Mr. Scholefield then brought forward a motion recommending the substitution of a property-tax for such of the taxes of excise and customs as press most heavily on the middle and working classes. He said that in 1840 there were 1,500 bankrupts, and probably ten times as many insolvents. A sort of civil war was going on between debtors and creditors, profitable only to the lawyers. The masters and the men were constantly at variance. One effect of all this was the increase of crime, particularly forgeries and frauds. The pressure of poverty, he thought, had a demoralising effect on the minds of men. The hon. member lastly read a few extracts from different writers to show the reasonableness of a tax on property.

Mr. Muntz seconded the motion. He believed that in this country, more than in any other, the poor bore too large a proportion of the taxes. Taxation and representation ought to go hand in hand. He doubted whether, in the present state of education, universal suffrage was desirable; but certainly the suffrage should be extended. The trade of our towns had now no remunerating profit, and no prospect of any. Seeing no chance of a repeal either of the corn-laws or the money-laws, he must strongly support his colleague's motion.—Mr. Turner complained of the thin attendance in the House when a question of such importance to the working classes was under discussion.—Mr. Williams and Mr. Fielden spoke in support of the motion, the latter dwelling chiefly on the thinness of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the reason of the absence of members was probably the conviction of all men of business that such a resolution as the present could not possibly be put upon the journals of the House. He thought that an announcement of a property-tax, and that, too, an indefinite one in amount, would throw the whole country into confusion. When a property-tax existed there was no language which was thought too strong for the condemnation of it, especially with reference to its inquisitorial character. He could not think that his hon. friend meant seriously to press his motion to a division; but if a division were pressed, he should move the previous question.

Mr. Hume had no hesitation in saying that the taxation of this country was unequal, and, therefore, unjust. He should support the motion.—Mr. Goulburn thought it impossible that the House could think of adopting such a resolution. The system of taxation recommended by the resolution it was now generally felt would be the very worst system that could be adopted.—Mr. M. Philips advised his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, and to bring it forward when there would be a more full attendance, on the evening when the Chancellor of the Exchequer went into his budget.—Mr. Scholefield shortly replied, and the House dividing, rejected his motion.

Wednesday.—Sir C. Lemon, as chairman of the Sudbury Election Committee, reported that Mr. Tomline, the sitting member, had been duly elected, but that the petition against his return was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The Consolidated Fund Bill having been read a third time and passed, Lord J. Russell, on moving that the other orders of the day should be read, took occasion to give notice of some clauses which he meant to propose in the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and declared to which of the clauses notified by other members he should be willing to give his assent.

On the order of the day for the Copyright of Designs Bill, Mr. Labouchere suggested that the bill should be reprinted before going into committee, for the purpose of including a variety of additional clauses, of which several members had given notice; and Mr. Hume contended that the bill could not proceed in its present form, as the title did not embrace all the intended enactments.—Mr. E. Tennent argued that the bill was regularly in condition to proceed, and after a few words in favour of its proposed enactments, moved its recommitment.—Mr. Hume opposed this motion on the ground which he had before taken up. The bill in its present shape embraced many things not originally included in it, and to proceed with it now would be to take the House and the country by surprise.—Mr. Labouchere referred to the former proceedings in proof that no surprise had been attempted.—Mr. Warburton contended that it was irregular to introduce in the progress of a bill any clause relating to trade or manufactures which had not been previously sanctioned by a committee of the whole House.—Mr. Williams made objections to several enactments, respectively relating to various branches of manufacture. He thought that any measure affecting such important interests ought to have been brought forward by the Government.—Mr. M. Philips apprehended that the provisions of the bill were not sufficiently known to the country; and that the rules of the House required the course insisted on by Mr. Warburton.

Sir R. Peel was of opinion that the previous sanction of the committee to a bill touching certain articles would justify the introduction of other articles of the same description, though not specified by the committee's resolution: but that, under a resolution which had authorised a bill respecting cotton and linen, it was not regular to introduce into that bill a clause respecting glass. The clause respecting glass would therefore be properly committed in committee.

The Speaker declared that it was not only allowable, but necessary, to go into committee, for the purpose of expunging anything which might have irregularly found its way into a bill.

On further pressure from Mr. Hume and Mr. Philips, and with advice from Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Labouchere, and others, Mr. E. Tennent agreed to withdraw this bill, and obtain the requisite preliminary resolutions from a committee of the whole House, in order to ground a new bill, which, it was understood, was to proceed without opposition, as far as the stage at which the present bill was now discontinued.

On the motion of Mr. Pakington, the County Coroners Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported.—The Drainage of Land Bill, after some observations from Mr. C. Berkeley and Mr. Hume, passed through committee, and was ordered to be recommitted.—The County Bridges Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Embezzlement and Frauds Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed, as was also the Houghing of Cattle Bill.—The Copyhold and Customary Tenures Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

Thursday.—Mr. Yates presented a petition from the agent of the Leinster and Munster Railway Company, praying that they might have leave to proceed with their bill, notwithstanding a non-compliance with the standing orders, in consequence of a clerical error. After some conversation, the prayer of the petition was refused.

Mr. Colquhoun brought in his bill on the subject of Maynooth College; it was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. T. Duncombe's motion for printing petitions was ultimately carried in the affirmative at the close of rather a long discussion.

The report on the Liverpool Gas Bill was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that on Thursday, 1st April, he would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the law respecting joint-stock companies.

Mr. Hume moved for certain returns relative to the receipts and expenditure of the Tower.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hume, Mr. Fox Maule said that in the case of the Earl Waldegrave no pecuniary compromise would be permitted, but that his Lordship would be called up for judgment at the beginning of next term.

To an inquiry by Lord Fitzalan, Lord John Russell replied that he knew nothing, except from the newspapers, of the proposed exportation to Australia of some females of indifferent character by the parochial authorities of St. Marylebone; and supposing the statement to be true, his Lordship considered that such a step would be an improper appropriation of the parish funds.

In reply to a question from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Labouchere said that under the act passed on the 10th June by the President in Council at Madras, the importation of foreign sugar into Madras, whether by land or sea, was as completely prohibited as the importation of foreign sugar into Bengal by the Act of the British Parliament. Of course if there were any ambiguity in the wording of the Act that ambiguity would be removed.

Mr. E. J. Stanley stated, in reply to Mr. Ewart, that one half of the Regent's Park was to be opened to the public, but that no change would be made in the arrangements at present subsisting in respect to Richmond Park and Kew Gardens.

On the motion of Mr. E. Tennent, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, and the hon. gentleman moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Consolidate the Laws relating to Copyright of Designs.—Leave was given, and the House resumed.

Mr. Grote rose to move a series of resolutions in condemnation of the application of a part of the Land and Emigration Fund of New South Wales to the maintenance of gaols and police in that colony. The hon. gentleman argued that the mother country was not entitled to throw on the colony the whole expense of maintaining the gaols and police; for if the colony was benefited by the importation of convict labour, the mother country, on the other hand, could not have maintained the convicts at a less expense than by assigning them as labourers to the colonists. For this reason it would be but just to impose on the mother country a portion of the expenditure for police, &c., to which the convict population gave rise. There was another point of view in which this question ought to be looked at. The public lands in the colony were sold with a distinct understanding that the money arising from the sales should be applied to the purposes of emigration. In the colony the want of labourers was most painfully felt. In the mother country there was a mass of superabundant labour seeking for employment. No less a sum than 216,000*l.* had been diverted from the emigration fund, and for this sum 13,000 individuals might have been removed to New South Wales, by which a greater benefit would have been conferred upon them than the state could have secured to them by any other course. The hon. gentleman was proceeding to address the House, when the Speaker's attention was called to the fact that a sufficient number of members to constitute a House was not present, and an adjournment took place.

Friday.—The House having resolved itself into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill, Mr. Fielden moved an amendment in the second clause, with a view to obtain the entire repeal of the new Poor-law Act; but in consequence of an irregularity in the motion it was deferred.

Mr. Wakley moved the postponement of the third clause, which exempts all parishes governed by local acts.—Lord J. Russell objected; but Sir R. Peel thought the clause must be postponed.—After some observations from Viscount Howick and Sir B. Hall the clause was postponed.

On the fourth clause Mr. H. Hinde moved an amendment to limit the power of the commissioners to issue orders for the control of guardians.

Lord J. Russell contended, as it was impossible for Parliament to legislate so as to provide for every contingency, that large powers must be given to the commissioners. Lord Granville Somerset said that the commissioners were answerable for much of the unpopularity of the new poor-law. They were eternally scribbling documents, in which the most arbitrary principles were laid down. The assumption and arrogance which their reports betrayed had been mainly instrumental in irritating the people. Lord J. Russell defended the commissioners with much animation. Lord Sandon and Mr. Wakley spoke on the interference of the commissioners, and several contradictory statements were made; after which a division took place, the numbers being for the amendment 75, against it 225. An amendment proposed by Lord Granville Somerset was, with some modifications, adopted, and the clause itself was agreed to.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account opened at $88\frac{7}{8}$ buyers, from which price they ultimately advanced, and were done at $89\frac{1}{8}$; at a later period of the day, however, a reaction took place to $88\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$, the closing quotation being $88\frac{7}{8}$ to 9. Exchequer Bills advanced 1*s.*, having closed at 5*s.* to 7*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Prince Albert's Visit to Woolwich.—On Tuesday, H.R.H. Prince Albert, who, it seems, has evinced much interest in the expedition to the river Niger, visited Woolwich, for the purpose of inspecting the vessels to be engaged in it. The Prince, who was received by Capt. Trotter, Commander of the expedition, inspected minutely every part of the *Albert*, one of these vessels, and appeared much interested with his visit. The peculiarities in the construction of this vessel, and the general arrangement of the machinery, were pointed out to him, as well as the nautical instruments, the method of correcting the compasses, the sliding keels, paddle-boats, patent fuel, and the ventilating and medicating apparatus, the latter of which seemed to be an object of peculiar interest. Dr. Reid explained the ventilating experiments, illustrating the action of the apparatus, by exhausting the air from the various compartments and afterwards propelling it into them, by altering the arrangement of the valves; various odorous matters and other substances were successively communicated to the air, which rendered its progress visible. These experiments were concluded by filling the lower deck with a dense smoke, which was rapidly exhausted, and discharged by the fanners, proving to the satisfaction of His Royal Highness the command which the apparatus had in regulating the movements of the air. The paddle-box boats also appeared to excite much interest. After inspecting the *London* and *Soudan*, the other two vessels of the expedition, the Prince landed at the dock-yard, where he was received by the Commandant of the garrison; and, amidst the cheers of a crowded assemblage, he entered his carriage, and proceeded direct for Buckingham Palace. It is stated that this is the first visit which His Royal Highness has paid to a British man-of-war.

Decrease of Marriages in Churches.—At a recent vestry of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, it was proposed to raise the parish clerk's salary from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a year. The reason assigned was the decrease that had taken place within two years in the gratuities bestowed upon him by persons frequenting the church. It appeared that in 1825 the average fees were 57*l.* 6*s.*, and that last year they were only 42*l.* 10*s.*; that for attendance on 322 baptisms he only received 3*l.* 10*s.*; that only one out of ten rich people who were married presented him with a gift; that since the New Marriage Act the majority were married in dissenting chapels or before magistrates; that in 1839, there were married in the church 252 couples, and last year only 162; that the clerk was paid for 284 desk attendances only $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for each attendance, and for each christening only $2\frac{1}{4}$*d.* It was also stated that, in order to induce baptisms to be performed in the church, directions had been given that no fees should be taken for them. The vestry, in consequence of the falling off in the clerk's fees, increased his salary to 30*l.*

Emigration from the Metropolis.—There are now 30 vessels in the London and St. Katharine Docks, fitting out to convey emigrants to Sydney, Hobart Town, Canada, New York, and to the colony of New Zealand, which are to sail during the present month and April, and they will carry out in all about 50,000 passengers. The tide of emigration seems especially to be setting towards New Zealand.

The Thames Tunnel.—The difficulties which have impeded the completion of this great undertaking are now stated to have been entirely overcome. The work has been wholly completed under the river, and the shield is below the Company's wharf on the Middlesex side. The operations at Wapping for completing the shaft by which foot passengers will descend are in full activity. Thirty feet of this shaft have been completed, leaving about 40 feet more to be accomplished. The natural ground, which has been already touched, is favourable for the gradual and safe descent of this ingenious mass of brickwork. Immediately the shaft has been sunk to its required depth, the shield will be advanced from its present position, having traversed 33ft. 6in. The communication throughout the entire length of the tunnel will be then thrown open. The run of water from land-springs into the tunnel at present is from 400 to 500 gallons per minute. When, however, the communication has been thrown open between the whole line, this influx will cease. The engine throws off the water arising from land-springs, and the visitors' archway up to the shield is perfectly dry. It is expected that the ceremony of opening the tunnel will take place about the end of next summer.

Suspected Murder.—A painful excitement has been occasioned at Norwood, by the discovery, on Wednesday, of a respectable female under circumstances that render it probable she has been murdered. The following appear to be the particulars of the case:—Deceased, whose name is Elizabeth Winks, had been married a number of years, but had separated from her husband. She was housekeeper to Mr. Roupell, Blackfriars-road, who has a country house in the vicinity of Brixton. The husband of deceased was also in the same gentleman's service. On Tuesday deceased left her master's residence in town to visit her father and relations, who reside at Brixton, and was accompanied by her daughter. They left about nine in the evening to return home. On the following morning about six, a policeman, going his rounds between Streatham and Norwood, discovered the body of a female lying on the grass at the end of one of the lanes, within a few yards of a pond. She was not dead, but in an expiring state. It was evident that she had been severely maltreated. Assistance having been procured, she was conveyed to the Horns, at Norwood, but she expired in her way to the house. The father of deceased states that she left his house on Tuesday night perfectly sober. He cannot account for her being found at Norwood, which was nearly two miles from his house. Another singular circumstance is that deceased's daughter has not yet been discovered.

Millbank Penitentiary.—The report of the Superintending Committee states that the total number of prisoners received into this penitentiary in the year 1840 was 1,806, and that the total number removed during the same period was 1,324. The total expenses incurred in 1840 amounted to 22,413*l.*, from which if the net profit by prisoners' earnings, &c., be deducted, the net expense of the establishment will have been 18,913*l.* The number of prisoners now in the Penitentiary is about 965.

Suicides.—An inquest has been held on a person named Joseph Ellis, assistant to Mr. Ion, surgeon, Westminster-road, who threw himself from Westminster-bridge on the 4th instant. The father of the deceased stated that on that day he saw his son for the last time. He

had then left his situation two months. The next morning witness found he had not been to bed; and in the course of the day he was shown a letter to a female, in which deceased stated that when she received that he would be no more. Witness did not know that he had a love affair. Deceased was disappointed about some money he expected. Mr. I'on said deceased had been with him seven years. He left, at his own request, two months ago, and without any particular reason. He had seen the letter, and the female to whom it alluded was at the time in his service. Mr. I'on added, that he considered it a trifling matter, and thought no more of it. He believed deceased had been disappointed in not receiving some money under his grandmother's will, but she was still alive. The sister of the female to whom allusion has been made, stated that her sister had never encouraged the addresses of deceased. She had always been against such union because of her youth. The young woman herself stated that she saw deceased on the evening this occurrence was supposed to have taken place, when she declined his attentions. He then said that she should hear from him the next day. The brother of deceased stated, that on the night in question deceased came home and wrote a letter. He appeared as usual, and when he had done he took off his coat, put on an old one, and said he was going to the Post-office. He never came back. Mr. I'on said deceased was always regular and attentive in his business. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—A suicide has been committed by a young woman named Martin, to whom Mr. Wilson, a tobacconist in Farringdon-street, had paid his addresses for the last six years, and was to marry her when her circumstances permitted. They passed the afternoon of Sunday last together in perfect harmony, nothing occurring that could lead Mr. Wilson to imagine that she had any idea of destroying herself. She was unusually cheerful, and retired to rest at ten o'clock, desiring her landlady to call her betimes next morning. She was accordingly called, but not appearing by ten, her landlady entered her room, and found her in bed quite dead. A phial that had contained laudanum was found in her room, and in her bonnet-box another phial that had held prussic acid. In the box were also two letters, one addressed to her landlady, requesting that her clothes might be given to Mr. Wilson, and the other directed to the latter, declaring her intention to destroy herself, expressing a hope that the rash act would be forgiven, that her hopes were blighted, her heart broken, and hoping they should meet in heaven and part no more. The only motive assigned for destroying herself was, that she could not get married so soon as she expected. An inquest has been held on the body, at which a surgeon proved that she had died from the effects of prussic acid. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Inquests.—On Monday an inquest was held on Mrs. Croft, a widow lady of independent fortune, whose death occurred under the following circumstances:—Mrs. King, of Camden-town, deposed that deceased, who had some time occupied apartments in her house, generally enjoyed good health, but had for many years laboured under the delusion that she was the victim of a magician, by whom sometimes she was surrounded by glass bottles, pipes, balls of fire, &c., for the purpose of blowing her up, and at others that the same evil genius was extracting her eyes from their sockets. At those times her behaviour would be strange and alarming. Frequently of late she had declared that the magician lived in the house opposite, and she said, to prevent his spells taking an effect upon her, she had shut close the shutters, and then hung up several blankets, sheets, and other articles. Deceased always expressed a great desire to die suddenly. She had gone out to spend the day, and returned home in the evening in her usual health and spirits. She retired to bed, and shortly before twelve witness having fancied that she heard deceased vomiting, went into the room, when she found her insensible. She sent for a surgeon, who pronounced life extinct. In answer to the coroner, the beadle said that he had made every inquiry, and had no reason to suppose that deceased had come by her death unfairly. The evidence of the first witness, as to the extraordinary delusion deceased laboured under, having been corroborated, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."—An inquest has been held on Mrs. Timms, who was killed by being run over in St. Martin's-lane. Mr. Tait deposed that between eleven and twelve on Friday morning he was in St. Martin's-lane, when he observed a crowd of persons around a gig, and learnt that deceased had been knocked down and run over. Witness saw deceased taken to the shop of a surgeon, and being acquainted with her friends, went and apprised them of the accident. No person took the names of the parties who were in the gig, who were both thrown out and much hurt. The beadle said that he had made every inquiry, but could give no intelligence who the gentlemen were, nor had he any witnesses who saw her knocked down. Mr. Clarke, florist, of King-street, Covent-garden, deposed that deceased was his aunt. She went out that morning, as was her custom when the weather permitted, and soon afterwards he received the intelligence that she had been run over. He conveyed her home in a coach. She continued insensible until her death, which took place the following morning. The surgeon stated that he had no doubt deceased's death was from internal hemorrhage, the result of external violence. Verdict, "Accidental death."—An inquest has been held on the body of a child, aged three weeks, who was drowned last week in the New River by its mother. The mother, a clean and comely young woman, was brought into the inquest-room from the New Prison. Some months ago it seems she became lost to her friends in London, and wandered into Kent, where she was apprehended as a common vagrant, and committed for three months to Maidstone gaol. A month ago, whilst in prison, she was delivered of an infant. She left the prison and returned to London, and on the evening of the 19th inst. went to the station-house, and informed a constable on duty that she had just drowned her infant in the New River. She said she had done so because she had no food, was quite destitute, and had no means of maintaining the child. She had applied to the parish of Marylebone for relief, but it was withheld by reason of her not belonging to it. After two hours' search, the body was found, floating on the surface of the water, near the spot which the mother had pointed out. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—A man named John Jennings, keeper of a beerhouse in this city, has been tried on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of base coin. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had become possessed of a great number of coins made of a white metal, in imitation of Spanish and American dollars. They were produced in Court, and were fastened two and two together with a single oblong link, inserted through a stalk soldered to each, like old-fashioned sleeve-buttons, but larger, as if intended to be used for keeping together a tight coat or cloak. Mr. Ortt, a butcher, said that the prisoner had brought the coins to his house for safety, and had stated that they were worth from 200*l.* to 300*l.* He had accordingly put them under lock and key. They were called for by the police, who, on searching the prisoner's house, were told by him where they were. The prisoner had also sold six of them to a man for half-a-crown, and refused to return the money when the man repented of his bargain. A brewer's clerk, whose employer served the prisoner with ale, stated that he had frequently seen the coins lying about the prisoner's house; that he made no secret of them, and never passed them off for silver. He stated that he had bought them in exchange for cloth, from a man who had purchased them at an auction-room some months ago, and was not aware that it was illegal to have them. The prisoner's housekeeper also stated that she had seen them lying about the house; that the children were allowed to play with them; that the prisoner never represented them, or sold any of them, as silver; and that he seemed to put no value upon them. He had given some of them in exchange for oranges and other trifling articles. The Magistrates said, the statement that the prisoner considered them of no value did not agree with his representation to Mr. Ortt, that they were worth from 200*l.* to 300*l.* He should convict the prisoner under the statute for having them in his possession. He must pay a fine of 40s. on each piece found above the number of five, or be imprisoned for three months. The number of coins found was 1,226, and consequently the amount of the fine was 2,142*l.* sterling. The prisoner was, in default, sent to gaol. The magistrate remarked that it was well the coin had been discovered, for it would no doubt have been disposed of to emigrants, who had no knowledge of American money, and might have been deceived by it. He gave orders that Lieut. Harvey, of the Emigration Office, should be informed of the case, so that emigrants might be put on their guard, lest any of it should already have gone abroad. The whole of the false coin is to be sent to the Mint, where it will no doubt be destroyed.—The *Governor Fenner*, it would seem, has gone to pieces on the coast of Wales. The mate, it is said, has been down to Criceith and Aberfraw, and recovered a trunk belonging to himself, and another the property of his wife, which have been thrown up in that neighbourhood. The beach for 60 miles along the coast was thickly strewed with portions of the wreck. At Aberfraw, a chest belonging to Mr. Thoms, one of the passengers, containing wearing apparel, books, and 60*l.* in money, had been found; and at Criceith, a trunk, full of female dresses, belonging to a couple lately married. In the trunk of Mr. Thoms a letter was found, written by Mr. Dugan, of Waterloo-road, recommending the bearer to his relatives in America. Mr. Dugan was made acquainted with the affair, and wrote to Mrs. Thoms on the subject; and they have both since visited Wales and recovered the contents of the trunk, consisting of clothes, 13 sovereigns, two American eagles, and 250 dollars. It is stated that several other boxes have come on shore at different parts of the coast, and that the hull of the *Fenner* was seen a few days since.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—The principal person concerned in the murder of Garland, the sawyer, which, it will be remembered, took place in October last, has just been captured. It seems the murder had been traced beyond doubt to the sawyer's union; and the officers, to whom was confided the duty of searching after and securing the suspected parties, travelled, they state, no less than 3000 miles in the pursuit before they were successful. They traversed the mining districts among the Welsh mountains, in one of which they obtained information that one of the ringleaders was at work. This proved true; but such was the protection shown to the culprit by the miners, and such the communication kept up with him from the Lancashire sawyers, that he eluded the pursuit. The officers report that the Cambrian iron mines, nine miles from Bridgeend, Glamorganshire, are filled with depredators and deserters, and that only a week before they arrived there two murderers were taken by a London officer. Throughout various parts of England, attended with more or less success, the pursuit was continued; but it was not until the 11th instant that they succeeded in arresting Joseph Holland, who stands charged with having inflicted the fatal blow upon Garland, and which, it is now proved, was executed with a heavy iron weapon used by sawyers in their business. One of the officers had been three days in Dublin, when he accidentally met the prisoner in the street, and secured him. The latter denied all knowledge of the offence with which he was charged, and gave a fictitious name. He was subsequently brought to Manchester, and underwent an examination before the Ashton magistrates, when he was recognised by several witnesses, and admitted his proper name. It was proved that on the day Garland was murdered Holland attended a meeting of sawyers where the murder was arranged. He was recognised by another witness as having been active in the attack upon Garland, and this witness swears he saw the prisoner pull the iron instrument from under his coat and inflict the blow. Another who witnessed the parties running away produced the piece of iron which he found upon the spot at the time. Upon this evidence the prisoner has been committed to take his trial on the charge of wilful murder. The father of Holland has also been held to bail on the charge of conspiracy connected with the same transaction, and Thomas Hassell on a like charge has been committed for trial at the ensuing assizes, his bail having delivered him up.—A fire was discovered in the church of this town on Sunday, which was fortunately subdued before any material damage was done. It originated in the leaden chimney of the furnace belonging to the heating apparatus, the soot of which had ignited, and, after melting the large leaden pipe, had communicated with the timber of the belfry, whence the flames were observed to issue.

Bingley.—On Saturday a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town took place in the Court-house, when resolutions strongly condemning the cruelties and oppression exercised by the New Poor-law were unanimously carried, and a petition to the House of Commons, couched in strong but respectful language, adopted by the meeting, to be forwarded for presentation in a few days. An attempt to interrupt the meeting was made by a Chartist, but the Chairman appealed to the operatives, who refused to sanction his proceedings, being convinced that the opposition to the New Poor-law has been seriously thwarted by the Chartists having obstructed many of the public meetings convened to petition for its repeal.

Knaresborough.—An industrious and peaceable working man in the employ of Messrs. Walton, Oates, and Simpson, at their extensive bleaching premises at Crimple, near this place, received a letter a few days ago, requesting him to go and take possession of landed estates, &c., to the amount of 30,000*l.*, left to him unexpectedly by a relative in Lancashire.

Windsor.—It is stated to be the intention of the Dean and Canons to cause the interior of St. George's chapel to undergo a thorough cleansing and repair in the course of the ensuing spring. It seems that it is nearly 40 years since anything has been done in the way of beautifying or ornamenting the nave or choir. The windows of the south side of the chapel, near the altar, which are now composed of a very inferior description of stained glass, are to be removed, and painted glass, executed under the immediate superintendence of Villement, substituted in its stead. Fears have been entertained for some years past respecting the stability of the grand western window, which has long been removed from its perpendicular position. The late Sir J. Wyattville, about ten years since, was instructed by the Dean and Canons to cause the necessary repairs for the safety of the window to be carried into effect; but that architect had at that time so much business upon his hands that he had no time to devote to the undertaking, and he died before he commenced his labours. This fine specimen of stained glass contains eight compartments, each six feet in height. The figures represent Edward the Confessor, Edward IV., Henry VIII., several of the patriarchs, the primitive bishops, and other ecclesiastics, interspersed with heraldic bearings; amongst which the cross and insignia of the Order of the Garter are frequently displayed. The Dean and Canons have also given increased strength to the choir of this chapel, by the addition of a tenor and counter-tenor; it before consisted of an organist, eleven lay clerks, and ten choristers. With this addition, the choir is now considered one of the finest in the kingdom.

Southampton.—The company who have contracted with Government to convey the West India and South American mails for the next ten years, for the sum of 240,000*l.* per annum, and who are now building a fleet of steam-ships for the purpose, 14 in number, of 1500 tons burden, having fixed on the docks here as their depot and home station, these works present an appearance of great animation. Upwards of 1000 men are employed, besides horse and steam power in proportion, and the work proceeds day and night with but three hours' intermission in the 24. The men and horses are divided into day and night parties, and the latter work by the light of numerous fires burning in iron baskets: the appearance is very striking, as the whole of this force is concentrated on the dock which the mail-packets are to use. It is understood to be a condition of the company's contract with Government, that the whole of these vessels shall be constructed, both in point of strength and arrangement, so as to be adapted at any moment to act as ships of war, and that the Admiralty shall, at a price agreed on, take possession of them for that purpose whenever the public service may require it,—thus furnishing the ready means of an addition to our naval force of the most formidable character, in the event of hostilities. The vessels are building in the Thames, the Clyde, the Isle of Wight, and elsewhere; and are to rendezvous in the great tidal dock of this harbour in September, to commence the public service in October next.

Bristol.—The *Mammoth*, building by the Great Western Steam Ship Company at this port, it is said will exceed 3,000 tons; about 600 more than any other ship in existence. The saving of room by her being built of iron will admit of her carrying coals for both the outward and home voyages, a consideration of much importance from the inferior quality of American coal. Her engines are

of 1000 horse power. She will be enabled to carry an unusual quantity of canvass, and is expected to make the passage of the Atlantic in ten days.

Exeter.—A gentleman of elegant manners and address, calling himself Capt. Maxwell, and his sister Miss Maxwell, some time since took up their residence in a town near this city. Wanting a house, they called upon a widow lady who had one to let, where Capt. Maxwell admired her eldest daughter, to whom he made offers of marriage. He stated himself to be connected with Sir Murray Maxwell, and the nephew of a gentleman of fortune of his own name near Cork, on whom he depended principally for an income. They were married, and Capt. Maxwell, after going to London with his bride, where he seemed to shun being seen about the streets, left her for a short time to go to Hanover, where he held a military appointment. On his return they went to reside at Boulogne, where the husband received a letter from Ireland, on which he told his wife that his uncle was dying, and that he would leave her to go home under the care of his sister, who would join him at their uncle's in Ireland. A fortnight after the young lady's arrival at the house of her mother, she received a letter from Miss Maxwell, dated from Mount Maxwell, near Cork, informing her that Capt. Maxwell had died eight days after his uncle, in a fever, and that his uncle, displeased with his marriage, had altered his will before his death, leaving him nothing, and that his own property, being only a life-interest, ceased with his death. Letters were sent to Cork addressed to Miss Maxwell, making the requisite inquiries about Capt. Maxwell's death, and these were returned with the notice from the post-office that no such place existed as that from which Miss Maxwell dated her letters, nor was any family of the name known in Cork or neighbourhood. All inquiries have failed in producing any elucidation of the mystery. Capt. Maxwell told his wife he was known to the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Douro, &c.; that he was related to the Marchioness of Donegal and General Gillespie. He had 700*l.* with him when he left his wife, besides a large chest of silver plate, &c.

Plymouth.—A postponement, it is understood, has taken place in the visit of the British Association to this town; it will take place in August instead of July. This will give the members an opportunity of witnessing the launch of her Majesty's ship *Hindostan*, from the Dockyard, which vessel is ordered to be got ready for launching in that month. The local council of the Association will meet in a few days, when the different committees will report progress. The subscription towards defraying the expenses of the visit amounts to above 6600*l.* It is stated that immediately after the *Hindostan* is launched, a ship of 90 guns, to be called the *Exmouth*, is to be laid down on the same slip.

Norfolk.—At the late assizes at this town, a young lad, aged 15, was tried for stealing a mare, the property of Mr. Roberts. It seems that the prosecutor, on 24th Jan., sent his son on the mare in question to see his grandmother at Stilton. When the boy had proceeded half a mile, he met the prisoner, who came up to him, and desired him to deliver his money. The lad told him he had no money, and the prisoner thereupon presented a pistol at his head, and desired him to get off the mare. The lad dismounted, the prisoner got upon the mare, and rode off towards York. Before the prisoner parted company with the boy, he told him if his father inquired for his mare, he would tell him he might find it at York on the following night. The prosecutor's son lost no time in returning home and informing his father of the proceeding, whereupon Mr. Roberts went in pursuit of the prisoner, whom he overtook near Stamford. The prisoner was much irritated at finding himself thus foiled, and afterwards told the constable that if he had known the old gentleman had been the owner of the mare, he should not have taken him, for he would have blown out his brains. On the prisoner's person were found a pistol and a quantity of bullets and powder. The jury found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

Huntingdon.—At the late assizes, James Inglett, aged 94, was indicted for killing and slaying Elizabeth Holt, by administering to her a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner, it seemed, had for many years carried on the business of farmer and cow-leech, and in the latter character was in the habit of administering medicines to various kinds of cattle. His great age and long acquaintance with the healing art had caused him to be regarded with respect among the simple people of his neighbourhood. Deceased had been ill last year, and the parish apothecary used all his art to restore her to health, but in vain. About Christmas the prisoner was called in to see her, and administered to her a dose of liquid medicine, which made her very sick and caused great suffering, but she got better after taking it. He afterwards administered more medicine, which made her very ill. He then gave her opium pills, which sent her to sleep, and she never woke more. She was buried without suspicion of there having been anything improper given to her; but rumours got abroad, and an inquest was the consequence. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased died of a certain noxious, inflammatory, and dangerous thing, to the jurors unknown." On the body being exhumed, the presence of arsenic in the stomach was proved. The old man had said, speaking of what he had given her, when told that he had killed her, "That could not be, for he had only given her half a grain, and that he had given his son and others a grain and a half without injury." The sister of deceased said, "Then it was too strong for her stomach;" to which he replied, "Like enough, poor thing, for her stomach was almost gone." The jury at first found the prisoner guilty of administering arsenic incautiously, but the Judge told them he could not receive that verdict. They must acquit the prisoner, unless they were convinced that he acted with gross rashness and want of caution. They then returned a general verdict of Guilty. The Judge observed, that all the ends of justice would be answered by its being publicly known that if any person presumes to administer medically a deadly poison, and death ensues in consequence of the rashness and negligence on his part in the use of it, he is guilty of manslaughter. It would be useless cruelty, at the time of life which the prisoner had reached, to inflict upon him a severe punishment; and as he had been in gaol already six weeks, he should sentence him to be further imprisoned for one fortnight.

Darlington.—The small-pox is at present raging with great violence at Hurworth, near this town; several persons have fallen victims to it. At Northallerton, also, it has spread extensively, and many have died.

Dover.—A few days since, whilst a fishing-smack, belonging to this port, was dragging the sea, near the Galloper, the tackle got fast to an anchor, which, by the aid of the crews of some other vessels, was dragged forth out of the deep, where, it is thought, it may have lain since the destruction of the Spanish Armada. From its size it would seem to have belonged to a vessel of large dimensions; and from the state of its stock of oak, and other appearances, it has evidently been in the water for centuries.

Shrewsbury.—On Tuesday, Josiah Misters was tried for the attempted murder of Mr. Mackreth, at Ludlow, the circumstances connected with which, it will be remembered, appeared in the papers at the time. After a lengthened trial, and the examination of a number of witnesses, whose testimony went to confirm the circumstantial evidence against the prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner evinced much emotion upon hearing the verdict, which he seemed hardly to have expected. Upon being called upon in the usual form, he said, in a low, determined tone, "I am not guilty." Mr. Baron Gurney then addressed the prisoner as follows: "Josiah Misters, after a long and patient inquiry, the jury have come to the conclusion to which the evidence necessarily led them, that you are guilty of the atrocious crime with which you were charged. I have seldom witnessed a case in which a crime like this was conceived and executed with so much of deliberation, with so much of determination, as that which you have committed. It is probable that another person was intended for your victim, and you appear to have pursued that person with great industry, for the purpose of accomplishing your design of robbery and murder. You have been most ably defended by counsel, but your counsel has been unable to suggest any motive for your conduct in thus pursuing that individual. The evidence of your guilt, though circumstantial, has been conclusive, because it is most clear that this crime can have been committed by no other person. Prepare for the death which now awaits you. Seek for that mercy in the next world which you cannot receive in this." His Lordship then passed the sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner was removed from the bar.

Penzance.—A melancholy case of shipwreck, attended with loss of life, has happened near this place. It seems that on Tuesday morning the inhabitants of Portleven observed a vessel lying off Prad Sand Bay in distress. They hastened to the spot to render assistance, but the sea being rough, and the wind blowing a gale, it was impossible to launch a boat. The vessel proved to be the Mary Stuart, laden with iron ore from Cardiff, bound to Constantinople. It appeared that her rudder had unshipped, and the crew, fearing the vessel would go on shore, let go the anchor and brought her up about three quarters of a mile from the land. The situation was very dangerous, but the night being dark, the crew were unable to perceive the precise spot where they brought up. At daybreak the gale commenced, and to alter the position of the ship would occasion her immediate destruction. Towards 9 the gale increased, and by 10 it blew a hurricane. The crew expected the vessel would every moment part from her anchors, and in the hope of saving their lives, cut away her masts, which in falling overboard nearly capsized the ship. However, she righted, and the anchors kept fast till about 12, when a heavy sea broke her cables, and she went ashore. Several hundred people had then assembled on the beach, with a detachment of the coast-guard service, under the direction of Lieut. Smith. The spot where the vessel grounded was within half a mile from the shore, and Lieutenant Smith determined to make an attempt to reach the vessel, and accordingly one of the boats belonging to the service was got in readiness, but owing to the heavy swell it was found impossible to carry this intention into effect. In the course of an hour, the sea having abated, Lieut. Smith and five of the men jumped in and pushed off; but they had proceeded only a short distance when a wave broke over the boat and swamped it, and all in her were unfortunately drowned. The persons who had been drawn to the spot beheld them perish without being able to afford the slightest assistance, and among them were the wives and children of four of them. A revenue cutter from Penzance shortly after arrived, and succeeded in rescuing the crew, who were in an exhausted condition. Only three of the bodies had been found.

Railways.—A fire took place a few days since on a luggage train on the Grand Junction Railway, occasioned by sparks from the engine-chimney falling on the top of one of the loads. The whole of the goods on the first lorry were destroyed, and part of those on the second.—It has been decided to open the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway as far as Cirencester on April 26.—The magistrates of Croydon were called upon a few days since to decide as to the liability of the Brighton Railway Company to pay poor-rate on their property in that parish. In support of the rate it was contended that they were liable, although the line was not in use, because rails were laid down and used for the conveyance of earth and other purposes constituting a beneficial occupation, which was all that was required. In reply it was stated that though profit was not necessary to create the liability, yet that it was requisite that some business or occupation should be carried on from which profit might be expected to accrue; that though the parish might suffer a temporary loss, that would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages it would ultimately receive, and that the point had already been raised and decided in favour of the company. After some discussion the majority of the magistrates decided that the company was not liable.—The Directors of the Croydon Railway made their first trip on Saturday, starting from London-bridge at ten minutes past eight; they stopped at Sydenham, and afterwards proceeded to Mersham tunnel, but were prevented from going through, in consequence of some waggons being on the lines. The engine used on this occasion was one of very great power. The works are rapidly progressing, and the line to within 15 miles of Brighton, it is stated, will be opened on the 1st June, and to Brighton in August. The first stone of the new line from the junction of the Greenwich Railway to the London terminus was laid on Wednesday by Col. Landmann, the projector and engineer of the Greenwich Railway.—Another fire has broken out on the premises belonging to the South-western Railway Company, at the station at Fareham, near Blackbrook, Hampshire, and six horses perished in the flames. The premises consisted of extensive stabling, two stories high. From a statement of the superintendent it appeared that the discovery was made by a railway policeman who was on duty at the station above mentioned. At attempt was made to save the horses, but the fire had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to get at them. In the course of half-an-hour the premises were completely destroyed. The loss is supposed to be 300*l.* It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—A special meeting of the proprietors of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway has been held at Birmingham, to consider whether any other than the mail-trains should be despatched along the line on Sundays, when it was moved that one morning and one evening passenger train in addition to the mail-train now running be despatched from Birmingham to Gloucester every Sunday. An amendment was then moved to the effect that no other trains are required on the Sabbath than those now running for the conveyance of the mails. Upon a division the amendment was carried.—On Tuesday morning, as the first train on the Great Western Railway was proceeding from the Wootton Bassett road to London, just before its arrival at the Farringdon station, it came in contact with a man employed on the line, who was knocked on to the tram, and the whole train passed over him. A short time after, another man, working on the line near Reading, was finishing some work on the side of the road, when a part of the embankment gave way and crushed him.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The equinoctial gales have set in here with great severity, accompanied by biting and harsh coldness. A heavy shower of snow fell on Saturday. The effect of this weather has been very prejudicial to general health, coughs, colds, and influenza prevailing in almost every family.—The report of the Inspectors-General of the state of prisons in Ireland, dated 1st Feb., states the gross amount of expenditure of the several county gaols in Ireland for the year 1840 to have been 94,163*l.* 15*s.* As regards criminals, it appears that the total number convicted at assizes and quarter sessions in Ireland during 1840 amounted to 23,833, and that the number of summary convictions before magistrates at petty sessions was 15,261. The total number of persons committed for intoxication during the same period amounted to 23,227. The counties in which the largest number of convictions took place are those of Tipperary and Cork. In the city of Dublin the amount of convictions was also very large.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. Steele delivered a long speech, in which he said that as head pacificator of Ireland, he felt bound to express his opinion as to the part which he thought the people of Ireland should take if called on to enlist in the British service. He would say, that while they acted peaceably and legally towards the people of England, they should also act peaceably towards the enemies of England. He gave it as his opinion that no Irishman should enlist in the British Army. The man who did so while such injustice was done his country should be let to go forth without the tears or farewell of his family or friends, without the prayers of his clergy, and with the malediction of his country.

Kilrush.—A melancholy loss of life took place near this place on St. Patrick's Day, when seven persons, who put off in a canoe from the mouth of the Camogne River to see the temperance procession, were all drowned by the upseting of their boat. They were six men and a woman, and all perished within sixty yards of the shore. The bodies of two of the men and the woman were found the same evening. Several thousand persons were assembled, but in consequence of this sad event the procession was given up.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A blind man, who gave his name as Thomas Ware, has appeared at the police-bar in this city under the following circumstances:—It seems that some evil-disposed persons in London, with a view to injure him, had circulated a statement that his real name was Hare, and not Ware, and that he was a brother or relative of Hare, the notorious burker, as well as principal witness against him in the memorable trial. In consequence of the prevalence of this opinion, he stated that he had been persecuted wherever he went, and that his life was even placed

in considerable jeopardy; that, under the advice of one of the London magistrates, he had, in consequence, considered it necessary to travel all the way to Edinburgh, which he did on foot, to obtain a certificate from the authorities that the statement was untrue. Being unknown here, either as regards the trial of Hare or otherwise, the sitting magistrate and the superintendent of police complied with his request, for which the man expressed his gratitude.

Broomielaw.—A few days ago a woman fell from the North Quay at the Broomielaw, and while struggling in the water a sailor sprang from the side of a boat, and got her out in safety. This was followed up by a generous offer on the part of the sailor to take the woman home to his house in Oswald-street, in order that she might have her clothes dried, which was accepted. On arriving at the house, the fair one had her dripping clothes exchanged for a much better dress belonging to the wife of her preserver; but before the drying operation could be completed, she found an opportunity, while playing with the sailor's child at the door, to make off with the suit with which she was accommodated, and has not since been heard of.

Banff.—On Monday, Mr. Taylor, gamekeeper to the Earl of Fife, with a shoemaker in Macduff, and a son of the latter, embarked in a boat kept by Mr. Taylor on the Deveron, proposing to go down the river into the bay to shoot waterfowl. On their progress to the sea they were warned that it was hardly safe to attempt to leave the river, but they persevered. They had not gone far when their boat filled and began to sink, when Mr. Taylor, who was an excellent swimmer, resolved to leave the boat; he accordingly leaped from it, but in so doing upset it, and the consequence was that the shoemaker and his son were precipitated into the sea. The boy soon regained the boat, which kept above water; but his father was not able to accomplish this. The boy made every exertion to save his father, and threw his handkerchief and stockings to him to take hold of for this purpose. It would appear, however, that the old man's energies were exhausted; for although boats from this harbour were in a short time on the spot, means were tried in vain to resuscitate him. Mr. Taylor meanwhile had made for the shore, and was within a few feet of it, when either from the weight of his shot-belt, or, as some say, the attempts of a Newfoundland dog which he had with him, to save him, his head sank below water and he rose no more. The body was not found for some time, when all attempts to restore animation were hopeless.

Miscellaneous.

The Guiana Expedition.—Letters have been received announcing the safe arrival at Demerara of the Guiana Expedition, and containing some interesting particulars of its future route and destiny. The *Cleopatra*, in which the expedition sailed, reached there in 28 days, with a fair passage from the Lizard. On their arrival, the party, consisting of five persons, were severally introduced to Colonel Light, the Governor, who expressed his desire to forward their contemplated operations to the utmost of his power, and provided them with a house in the best part of George Town, to which they had removed the whole of their instruments, having had two tents erected in the garden. Mr. Schomburgck was endeavouring to procure the Parade-ground, a fine, open, and commanding tract, on which to erect a temporary observatory, forming a position from which, as the centre of the colony, all the observations he may hereafter make will be connected. The Mayor and Town Council were against this appropriation, although the Governor and the Attorney-General had given their consent; but it was thought that their objections might be overcome. Mr. Richard Schomburgck, who was attended by Mr. Hancock, both in the service of the Prussian Government as naturalists to the expedition, had made a short tour in the country, when the former was seized with the epidemic of the colony, and for some time his life was despaired of. The expedition was to start in six or eight weeks' time for the interior, proceeding up the coast as far as the Parima, where it would place a boundary-mark to distinguish the Spanish from the British territories; from hence it would make a *détour* towards the Cuyunnimy, and sailing down this river till it arrives at its junction with the Essequibo, return to George Town, thus leaving the more disputed or south-west boundary until they have summed up observations and recruited themselves. In concurrence with the views of the expedition, the Governor had just despatched to Pirara (on the Portuguese boundary-line) the Inspector-General of Police for the colony, together with two officers of regiments, to show the claim which Great Britain had to so distant a spot, and to see that no more encroachments should be made, nor atrocities committed upon the natives our subjects. It is feared, that when they arrive at this spot the expedition may meet a skirmish with the Brazilians, for which purpose they and their attendants are well armed, and are to be placed under military law. The officers of the expedition are very sanguine as to their ultimate success.

Photographic Portraits.—At the Polytechnic Institution there may be seen at this moment one of the most extraordinary discoveries of the present day, by which *in less than the fourth part of a minute* a person's picture is drawn, not by the hand of man, but impressed by the unerring marks of nature herself, and rendered lasting to all time. The instrument by which this is effected is called Wolcott's Reflecting Apparatus. The person who wishes to have his portrait taken is placed in a chair and is desired to sit there for a moment or two, and look into a glass box about five feet from him, in which is placed the metallic plate to be impressed with the portrait. Having done so for less time than he may take to read thus far of this paragraph, his likeness is taken, even to the minutest hair and the slightest shade of complexion. It is an everlasting memorial of the man at the moment it is taken, and therefore most valuable to his family and friends. The discovery not only saves the sitter from the tedium of being fixed in the same posture for many hours, but affords to artists themselves the surest guide for copying likenesses, whether in miniature or in oil-painting, as large as life. Mr. Beard, the patentee of the Wolcott apparatus, has determined, by the smallness of the price he charges (being but one guinea, including a very beautiful frame), to give nearly every class of the public the opportunity of availing themselves of this interesting discovery.

Effect of Cold on Animals.—We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Glover, one of the Masters of the Blackheath New Proprietary School, has in his possession a black rabbit, which, owing to the extremity of the cold during last winter, changed to a grey colour all over the back. Before that time it had not a white hair. It remained grey for a fortnight or three weeks, and then resumed its colour as the cold subsided, and it is now again black. It was in a hutch outside the house, in rather an exposed situation, not being even protected by a shed.

The Preservation of Birds.—In Guinea the process of preserving birds is very simple. The bird is placed in a vessel of proper size, and covered over with high wines, or the first running of the distillation of rum. In this spirit it is suffered to remain twenty-four or forty-eight hours, or longer, according to the size,—that the wine or spirit may thoroughly penetrate every part of the body. The bird is then taken out, and the feathers, which are not changed in colour by this immersion, are placed smooth and regular. It is then put into a machine made on purpose, among a number of others; and its head, feet, wings, tail, &c., are placed exactly agreeably to their position in life. The bird is then carried to an oven, moderately heated, and there slowly dried. It is said that it ever after retains the same position, without any danger of decay.—*Indagator.*

The Garden Spider, called Aranea saccata by Linnæus, is commonly found under clods of earth, and easily distinguished by a white globular silken bag, about the size of a pea, in which she has deposited her eggs, attached to the extremity of her body. Never did miser cling to his treasure with more tenacious solicitude than this spider does to her bag. She carries it with her everywhere. If you deprive her of it, she will make the most strenuous efforts for its recovery; and no personal danger can make her quit the precious load. If her efforts prove ineffectual, a stupifying melancholy seems to seize her; and when deprived of this first object of her cares, existence itself appears to have lost all its charms. But if she succeeds in regaining her treasure, or you restore it to her, her actions demonstrate the excess of her abounding joy. She eagerly seizes it, and with the utmost agility runs off with it to a place of security. Bonnet, a French writer, late in the last century, made this experiment: he threw a spider, of the kind above mentioned, with her bag, into the funnel-like cavity of a large *ant-lion*, that ferocious insect which constructs its trap in the form of an inverted cone, and conceals itself in a hole at the bottom of it out of sight; this cavity resembles the mouth of a large crater, and any unfortunate victim that chances to fall into it tumbles with the rolling sands to the bottom of it. The spider being in the trap, endeavoured to escape, but was not sufficiently active to prevent the ant-lion from seizing her bag of eggs, which it attempted to pull under the sand. She made the most violent efforts to defeat the aim of her invisible foe. The gluten, however, which fastened her bag, at length gave way, and separated; but the spider instantly regained it with her claws, and redoubled her efforts to secure her prize from her opponents. It was in vain, for the ant-lion was the stronger of the two, and in spite of all her struggles dragged the object of contest under the sand. The unfortunate mother might have preserved her own life from the enemy: she had but to relinquish the bag and to escape out of the pit. But what wonderful example of maternal affection did she not exhibit!—rather did she allow herself to be buried alive, with the treasure dearer to her than existence, and it was only by force, says Bonnet, that she was withdrawn by himself from the unequal conflict. But the bag of eggs now remained with the ant-lion; and although she was pushed repeatedly with a twig, she still persisted in continuing on the spot. Life seemed to have become a burden to her; the enjoyment of it was of less moment to her than the prospect of being buried alive in the grave which contained the germ of her progeny. The attachment of this spider to her eggs has been remarked by another learned author, De Geer. After the young spiders are hatched, they make their way out of the bag by an orifice, which this tender mother is careful to open for them, and without which they could never escape; and then, like the young of the Surinam Toad (Rana pipa), they attach themselves in clusters upon her back, belly, head, and even legs: and in these situations, where they present a very singular appearance, she carries them about with her, and feeds them until they are big enough to provide for their own subsistence.—*Indagator.*

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Beattie* v. *Johnstone.*—This was the petition of Mr. J. J. Hope Johnstone, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Mr. Adam Johnstone, and Mr. G. Graham Bell, trustees of the estates of the late Thomas Beattie, of Crieve, in Dumfriesshire, seeking to discharge an order made *ex parte* by his Honour on the 6th of January, appointing Duncan Stewart, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Beattie's infant daughter, Mary Stewart Beattie, and his sister, Elizabeth Buchanan, her guardians, and to have it declared that the petitioners were her legal and proper guardians, appointed by her father; but if the Court should think otherwise, then an order that they were the most fit persons to fill the office of guardians to the infant. The order sought to be discharged was made upon an affidavit which stated, that Thomas Beattie being entitled to certain real estates in Crieve, in the county of Dumfries, of the value of 2000*l.* per annum, by virtue of a certain instrument executed as required by the law of Scotland, vested in the defendants, Mr. J. J. Hope Johnstone, Mr. G. G. Bell, advocate, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. W. Stewart, Writer to the Signet, and Christina Beattie, the mother of the infant, Mary Stewart Beattie, as trustees upon trust for Mary Stewart Beattie, as tenant in tail, and thereby appointed the trustees to be tutors and curators of the infant; that Mr. Beattie formerly resided in Scotland, but removed to the island of Madeira, and died there after a short residence in 1836, and that immediately after his death Mrs. Beattie returned to England with her daughter, who was then an infant under the age of two years, and took up her residence with her father at Chester, and afterwards and up to the time of her death, which took place on the 21st of December, 1840, came to reside in Albion-street, Regent's-park, on account of her own health and the health of the infant. Shortly before her death, however, she made a will, in which the following passage occurred:—"It is my earnest request and prayer, that my daughter shall be allowed to reside with her grandfather and her aunt, Mrs. Buchanan, and that my co-trustees shall not make any attempt to diminish the full allowance from Crieve and Glen Morven during her minority. My daughter, unluckily, inherits from both her father and mother most delicate health, and will require every comfort and care to rear her to maturity, and I most earnestly implore the gentlemen of the trust to prefer my dear child's health and comfort to any saving for a fortune which her delicate constitution, if not properly attended to, may never allow her to reach. I am now writing from a bed of sickness, from which it may be God's decree that I never rise, and I would fondly believe that the gentlemen of the trust will not have the heart to lend a deaf ear to this last appeal of a mother for her orphan child. May God forbid that my own desire that my daughter should pass her minority in the house, and under the care of her natural protector and nearest blood relation, her grandfather, should meet with dissent." The affidavit then proceeded to state, that all the defendants resided and were then out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and that there was then no person within the jurisdiction entitled to act as guardian to the infant, or to receive the rents and profits of the estates to which she was entitled as tenant in tail in possession, and to apply them to her maintenance; that the infant was then only of the age of six years, and that her father left no legal relation at the time of his death, and that Duncan Stewart and Elizabeth Stewart were her nearest relations, and were permanently living in England. The case made upon the present petition was, that no circumstances were stated to the Court of apprehended misconduct on the part of the guardians appointed by the father, or of desertion of the infant, to justify the Court on an *ex-parte* application in making such an unlimited and unqualified appointment of guardians, but that, on the contrary, the petitioners, who were duly appointed by the father, had made arrangements for the custody of the infant up to Midsummer next, in conformity with the plans and wishes of the mother. It appeared, also, from the petition, that the infant plaintiff was tenant in tail in possession of another estate, called Glen Morven, and that the aggregate amount of her fortune was about 2,700*l.* per annum.—The Vice-Chancellor said, what the Court had to consider was, what was best to be done with regard to the interest of the infant? The first thing that struck him was, that there was nothing like a representation on the affidavits which could induce him to allow the present order to subsist without some alteration, for there was no fund applicable to the maintenance and education of the child, except what came through the gentlemen appointed by the father to be her tutors and curators. In consequence of the father's death, the instrument took effect in Scotland, and the gentlemen mentioned in it became tutors and curators, and were amenable at this moment to the Court of Session, and, it appeared from the affidavits, received in her lifetime considerable annual payments from the gentlemen appointed by the father, in their character of tutors. There was nothing whatever in his Honour's opinion which tended to reflect the least possible imputation of any kind upon any of the gentlemen appointed as tutors and curators. There was no comparison to be made between what was to be attributed to the father's act, and the mere expressions of the mother's mind in the informal way it was expressed—informal, because it could not confer any guardianship. It was not controverted that the instrument executed by the father was a valid appointment in Scotland, and it was not necessary for him to decide whether it operated as a valid testamentary instrument under the statute of Charles II., but it afforded grounds, in his opinion, to say that if the Court appointed any person to act as guardians, it was those who had been appointed by the father as tutors and curators, according to the law of Scotland. His Honour did not think that at any time there had been manifested any intention to remove the child from England, or to expose its health to any danger; but, on the contrary, it was stated that up to the end of last year there was no intention to change the residence, and that the establishment in town was to continue till June. He thought, therefore, the right thing to be done was to discharge the present order, and to direct that the four gentlemen mentioned by the father should act as guardians at present without prejudice to the question, whether they were duly appointed to act permanently as guardians under the statute of Charles II.

ROLLS' COURT.—*Attorney-General* v. *Christ's Hospital.*—This was an information filed by the Attorney-General at the suggestion of the Charity Commissioners, against the Warden and Governors of Christ's Hospital, calling upon that body to pay to the parties named in the will of the donor the whole of the rents and profits of certain premises in Broad-street, left to them in trust for the purposes therein named. In the year 1596 Lady Ramshay, the widow of Sir Thomas Ramshay, left by her will the rents and profits arising from a house and premises in Broad-street to Christ's Hospital, on the following trusts:—That forty shillings a year should be paid to the priest and churchwardens of St. Peter-le-Poor for distribution among the poor of that parish, and that like sums for similar purposes should be paid to the priests and wardens of St. Andrew Undershaft and St. Mary Woolnoth, and that the remaining 4*l.*, making up the rent of 10*l.*, should be paid in quarterly payments to Elizabeth Worley during her life, and at her decease that the first-named parish should further receive forty shillings per annum, and the other two parishes twenty shillings each. The authorities of Christ's Hospital have been in the receipt of the improved rents of the premises for 250 years, and have only continued to pay 10*l.* a year to the poor of the three parishes instead of the whole amount of their receipts for the house, which is now let to Mr. Stuart for 85*l.* a year, and who has expended lately 800*l.* in rebuilding it. The learned counsel called upon the court to decree a reference to the Master, to ascertain the sums to be paid annually to each of three parishes, being in proportion to the intentions of the testatrix.—Mr. Stuart and Mr. Jones contended that this case must be decided on the principle laid down by Lord Eldon, in the Attorney-General v. Bristol Charities, 2 Walker, where it was held that where a charity was in the situation of trustees to pay a specified annual amount, they had a right to the appropriation of the surplus for the benefit of their charity.—Lord Langdale, without calling upon the relators for a reply, said that the hospital was only trustee for the purpose of paying over to the parochial authorities of the three parishes named in Lady Ramshay's will the full rent of the house in Broad-street, in such proportions as their it named. In this case there was no specified amount to be paid out of a larger sum, but the whole receipt of rent for the premises was appropriated. He would therefore grant the prayer of the information, ordering the authorities of Christ's Hospital to pay the costs, the extra costs of the Attorney-General to be paid out of the charity fund.

Bourne v. *the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Hartley, and others.*—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the transfer of the steam-vessels the *Braganza*, *Royal Tar*, and *Tagus*,

to the company, and to restrain the company from accepting the transfer, and also from substituting any other machinery for the plaintiff's invention. Lord Langdale said—The object of the invention for which the plaintiff obtained his patent was to economise fuel by separating the parts of which it was composed so as to obtain a complete combustion. The patent was obtained in October 1838, and experiments were made which were alleged to have been successful. The invention was applied on board the *William Fawcett*, one of the defendant's vessels, and was said to have succeeded. The plaintiff, in March 1840, entered into the deed of agreement with some of the defendants, by which he was bound within six months effectually to apply his invention to the steam-engine machinery of the three vessels, and to such other steam-vessels as might belong to the defendant, at an expense of not more than 120*l.* for each vessel. The plaintiff began making alterations in the machinery of those vessels and of the *Liverpool*. Those alterations were said to have been not according to the principles of his invention, but the plaintiff contended they were so in the *Royal Tar* and the *Braganza*, and that he was desirous of going on with the other vessel, but the defendants disputed his right under the deed of agreement, and contracted to sell the vessels, which occasioned him to file his bill and move for the injunction. The question was between the plaintiff and those with whom he entered into the agreement; the company had no peculiar right. The plaintiff was aware at the time of the contract that the alienation of the vessels was in the contemplation of all the parties. It was said that it was not the real object of the parties that the particular apparatus specified in the patent should be applied, but that the plaintiff was to be at liberty to make alterations. One object was to produce combustion by means of a great draught of air. Experiments were made by the plaintiff for a considerable time, but they were found to occasion inconvenience in the management of the vessels, and the defendants would not suffer them to be continued. A question was made whether the plaintiff had not a right to proceed; the plaintiff was desirous to apply his inventions so as to reduce his principles to a practical effect, but he was not in a position to do so, nor was he entitled to prevent the defendants from alienating their vessels. He (Lord Langdale) must refuse the injunction moved for, but the costs must be costs in the cause.

TATTERSALL'S.—A good deal of business was done on Thursday in a small way. Coronation was backed for a trifle at 10 to 1, and left off, as on Monday, a point in advance of Rosalie, about whom 11 to 1 was taken—10 to 1 offered at the close. Van Amburgh opened at 20 to 1, which was so readily taken that he soon reached Eringo, who was "done upon" at 16 to 1 to a pony. Knightsbridge found favour with several at our last quotation. The last offers were as under:—

DERBY:

4 to 1 agst	Scott's lot (take 4½ to 1)	33 to 1 agst	Sir Hans (taken)
9 to 1	Coronation (taken and aft. offered)	33 to 1	Knightsbridge (taken to nearly 200l)
10 to 1	Rosalie colt (taken)	40 to 1	Joachim (taken)
16 to 1	Van Amburgh	50 to 1	Ermengardis (taken)
16 to 1	Eringo (taken)	1000 to 15	Gammon Box (taken)
22 to 1	Ralph	1000 to 15	Nicias (taken)
25 to 1	Knight of the Whistle (taken)	1000 to 15	Mosque
		1000 to 10	Nebros (taken)
25 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)	1000 to 10	Morning Star (taken)
25 to 1	Cameleon	1000 to 10	Gilbert (taken)
30 to 1	Wahab	1000 to 10	Finchley
30 to 1	Duke of Wellington	1000 to 10	Snowdrop

1000 even on Morning Star against Simoom (taken)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

Even on Ralph, Cameleon, and Eringo, agst the field.
150 to 100 on Eringo agst Cameleon, not p.p. (taken)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MARCH 26.—The Essex Wheat sold on Monday comes to hand in very bad condition, and several refusals have taken place in consequence: this has caused a great dulness to prevail in the trade, and sales could not be effected until a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* was submitted to. Foreign is a slow sale at the same rates as on Monday.—Barley, Peas and Beans are unaltered in value.—The Oat trade is dull, but a reduction in price is not taken.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	*s. s.*		*s. s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . . White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	58 to 64	White	60 to 68
Barley. . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . . Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . . Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye	36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 34 to 40	Tick	36 to 42	Harrow 38 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 40 to 46	Winds.	50 to 56	Longpod 40 to 48
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 35 to 39

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 12	61 1	31 10	22 3	34 3	40 0	39 6
— 19	61 10	32 0	21 10	35 7	39 2	39 5
— 26	62 5	31 11	22 4	34 9	39 5	38 10
March 5	63 6	32 9	22 8	36 6	39 6	39 2
— 12	63 11	32 11	22 11	35 1	39 9	38 9
— 19	63 9	33 2	23 0	36 6	39 7	39 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 9	32 5	22 6	35 5	39 7	39 1
Duties . .	24 8	13 10	13 9	16 9	11 0	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Bernard, Bideford, Devonshire, merchant—F. Hoskins, Birmingham, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—H. Clarke, ironmonger, Portsea.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Poulton, sen., stone-mason, Leominster—R. Lees, grocer, Burslem, Staffordshire.

BANKRUPTS.—F. Sanders, Hoxton Old town, licensed-victualler—W. Spencer, Leamington, Warwickshire, brush-manufacturer—P. Robinson, Warrington, Lancashire, brewer—H. Ward, Stafford, builder—J. Hargreaves, Kildwick, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—J. Lea, Gloucester, butcher—W. Spencer, Clarebrough, Nottinghamshire, tanner—E. Broadworth, Loughborough, Leicestershire, miller—H. Lamb, Manchester, grocer—J. Bradshaw, Oswestry, Shropshire, mercer—H. Hunt, Birmingham, victualler—G. F. Sizer, linendraper, Worcester—J. Jennings, scrivener, Bishop's Stortford—J. M. Spencer, draper, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden—T. W. Wells, merchant, Devonshire-street, Portland-place—E. Rowbottom, flour-dealer, Manchester—J. D. Loder, music-seller, Bath—R. Ross, victualler, Brett's-buildings, Finsbury—R. Warner and T. Brand, attorneys-at-law, Bedford-row—J. Harding, builder, Farnham, Surry—J. Robbins, licensed victualler, Berwick-street, Soho—C. W. Hansen, cheesemonger, Hammersmith—T. Hamlet, goldsmith, Princes-street, Leicester-square—J. Wilson and W. Crabtree, calico-printers, Manchester—C. Elliot, draper, Dudley, Worcestershire—J. Ware, tanner, Tiverton, Devonshire—G. S. Harvey, ironmonger, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire—J. Pountney, innkeeper, Birmingham, Warwickshire—R. Banks, shipbuilder, Boston, Lincolnshire—J. P. Horsfall, innkeeper, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. B. Sexton and Co., Glasgow, Gocking, and Sexton, St. Vincent's, and A. B. Sexton, Glasgow, merchants—A. and A. Walker, Cupar Fife, shoemakers—J. Robertson, Selkirk, merchant—W. Lutted, Glasgow, pianoforte manufacturer—J. M'Kechnie, Drymen, cattle-dealer—J. R. Richardson, Glasgow, wine merchant—A. Moffat, Dalkeith, flesher—W. Fleming and G. Weatherspoon, Torpichen, Linlithgow, coal-merchants—D. Anderson, Airdrie, flesher—T. Coats, Edinburgh, linen-draper.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d inst., at Lavender-hill, Surrey, Mrs. M'Mullen, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at No. 34, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of W. H. Walton, Esq., of a son—On the 22d inst., at Tunbridge-wells, the lady of N. Ward, Esq., of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Highbury-terrace, the lady of T. Flight, Esq., of a daughter—On the 22d inst., Mrs. Webster Flockson, of a son—On the 23d inst., Mrs. T. Gurney, Champion-hill, Camberwell, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 21st of July last, by special license, at the residence of James Murdoch, Esq., Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Mr. W. M. Tennent, to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late H. Simpson, Esq., of Isla, Argyleshire, North Britain—On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Roberts, Esq., of Peckham, to Anne, only daughter of the late James Ratcliffe, Esq., of Regent-street—On the 20th inst., at Chipstead, Mr. Howells, of Kennington, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Harris, Esq., of the Paragon, Hackney—On the 22d inst., at St. Anne's, Lambeth, Mr. Robert Photos, of Dover, to Miss Sarah Ann Dix, of Lambeth—On the 23d inst., at old Lambeth church, John Arundel, Esq., second son of the Rev. John Arundel, of Chatham, to Miss Sarah Isabella Pepper, of Kennington.

DIED.—On Thursday, the 25th inst., aged 27, at Stone Edge, Bakewell, Derbyshire, George Hunter, Esq., late of Harcourt buildings, Temple—On the 18th inst., at her residence, Grove-lane, Camberwell, Mrs. Goodson, late of Leatherhead, in her 77th year—On the 19th inst., at Epsom, Surrey, Mrs. Geo. Bishop, of Bermondsey, Dentist to the Queen, in the 54th year of his age—On the 20th inst., at his residence, Nasham hall, in the county of Durham, in the 65th year of his age, Colonel James Cockburn, late of the 30th Regiment, deeply and deservedly regretted—On Sunday, the 21st inst., after a few days' illness, in Liverpool-street, Finsbury-circus, formerly of Rose and Crown-court, Broad-street-buildings, Mr. John Page, in the 86th year of his age. He was deservedly respected by all who knew him.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

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NETTING, BUNTING, and SCREENS, for FRUIT TREES.—"We understand from some of our friendly horticultural acquaintance, that wherever bunting screens have been employed, the wall fruit has set in the finest manner; hence, we again recommend this fabric in preference to any other."—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger, May* 10, 1835. BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, London Bridge, has for SALE superior NETTING and BUNTING for FRUIT TREES, in any quantity.

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EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that they are ready to engage 60 working men to form part of the preliminary expedition of the Second Colony, which will sail from London on the 25th of next month. These labourers are required for the Surveying Department. They must be married and under 30 years of age. Wages, on agreement for two years, to be 28s. per week, to commence on embarkation, with a free passage. Some foresters will also be required. Only first-rate workmen will be engaged, and the strictest inquiry will be made as to character. The Wives and Children will have a free passage with the main expedition of Colonists to sail in August next; till when, part of the wages will be paid in this country for their maintenance. Apply to the Superintendent of Emigration, New Zealand House, Broad street Buildings, London.—By order of the Court, F. Dillon Bell, Secretary pro temp.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.—J. READ begs to call the attention of the public to his newly-invented Portable FIRE ENGINES, which consist of Copper Vessels on Wheels, containing from 15 to 26 Gallons of Water, yet so portable they may be conveyed through a passage or doorway 2 feet wide; they may be carried up or down stairs, and worked by one man with ease, discharging water in a dense stream to a distance of 50 feet. The valves being solid metal cannot get out of repair, but in case of fire, would be ready to act in an instant. These Engines are particularly adapted for Forcing-houses, Conservatories, and all Horticultural purposes, which the Patentee, from 31 years' practice in that science, in all its branches, can safely warrant. Also, DOUBLE ACTION FIRE ENGINES, adapted for Noblemen's Mansions, Villages, Factories, Outhouses, or wherever there is danger of fire. Made to order, of any power or dimensions, that will discharge from 50 to 150 gallons per minute. May be seen and proved at the Patentee's, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 14. SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

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GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Caie, Gardener to the Duke of [Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke [of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of [Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. [Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl [Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has just received from Holland the NEW CHERRY CURRANT in two sorts, Red and White. They are to be had at Mr. Grimley's, Herbalist, Grand-row, Covent Garden, at 6*s*. per dozen. The Hyacinths will be in perfection in a fortnight.

STROOD NURSERY, near ROCHESTER.—G. C. MASTERS, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, begs leave to offer his Collection of GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of Camellias, and many other rare Exotics, to amateurs and others who are desirous of making up their collections this season.

N.B. A general assortment of Fruit Trees and Flowering Shrubs, with Culinary and Flower Seeds, kept constantly for Sale.

PINES.—To be Disposed of very cheap, the property of a Private Gentleman, relinquishing Pine-growing, about One Hundred and Eighty Splendid Fruiting Plants, and about the same number of Succession. The Range, which is nearly new, heated by hot water, may be had likewise. For particulars apply to Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, by letter, post paid, at the Auction Mart, and at the American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to call the attention of Cultivators to his fine Seedling Heartsease, which gained the first prize seven times out of eight competitions at the principal Metropolitan Flower Shows. Robin Adair, 10*s*. 6*d*.; La Superbe, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Argo, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Victory, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Diogenes, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Edmonton Hero, 5*s*.; with six others at 3*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*.; the collection for 3*l*. 3*s*.; 25 fine show varieties, named, for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

PICOTEES, AURICULAS, LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.

	£	s.	d.
Picotees, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
Yellow Picotees, 12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
Auriculas, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
Lilium lancifolium album	0	15	0
,, ,, punctatum	1	1	0

H. GROOM begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums and New Plants is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

*** The Trade supplied.

SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIA.—DEANS'S DUCHESS OF ROXBURGH, White, slight tinge of Blush, finely tipped with Purple, first-rate petal, finest form and habit, very certain, an excellent show flower; will be found an acquisition to the most limited grower; has gained four first seedling prizes in 1840, and was in the stand which gained the premier prize for the best 24 blooms in September last, at the Roxburghshire Dahlia Show, open to all Britain; height, 4 feet. Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. The usual discount will be given to the Trade.

Orders for the above, addressed to Messrs. Cormack and Co., New Cross, near London; Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London; and also at their Establishment, 106, Deansgate, Manchester; or to William Deans, Nurseryman, Jedburgh, N.B., will meet with prompt attention.

BEAVER LANE, HAMMERSMITH.—FLORIST'S STOCK UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.—Mr. GRAVES will sell by Auction, on the Premises, on Thursday, April 8th, at 12 o'clock, THE STOCK IN TRADE OF A FLORIST, comprising an extensive and choice Collection of Geraniums, Heliotropes, Cacti, Pinks, Dahlias, &c., &c., and a large quantity of Roots. Also several Glazed Lights, Hand Lights, Garden Pots, and Miscellaneous Items. View on Wednesday, and Catalogues had on the Premises, and of Mr. Graves, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

GRANDIFLORA SPANISH JASMINE PLANTS. G. MARSANO begs to acquaint Nurserymen and Florists, that he has 1000 CATALONIAN JASMINE PLANTS to dispose of, arrived from Italy in the best condition. He has just landed Two Cases containing 120 ORANGE and LEMON TREES, each Plant named; to be sold at wholesale prices.—For particulars apply to G. MARSANO, Italian Oil Merchant, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brooke's Market, Leather-lane, London.

WILLIAM MAY respectfully submits the following PLANTS to the notice of those persons wishing new and beautiful plants for display, all of which he has the greatest confidence in recommending as being such.

MAY'S six Hybrid Fuchsias as sent out last spring at 42*s*.; the set may now be had in six varieties for 21*s*. These have repeatedly been pronounced the best hybrids raised between F. fulgens and F. grandiflora (raised in 1839).

MAY'S Fuchsia floribunda magna, a seedling of 1840, between F. fulgens and F. hyb. grandiflora maxima (one of his last year's hybrids), consequently it has two crosses of F. fulgens and one of F. grandiflora. This Fuchsia has been declared by all persons who have seen it in bloom, to be the very best Fuchsia in cultivation, and has been said to be "splendidly elegant;" it is without that coarseness so much complained of in F. fulgens and its varieties. Price 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

MAY'S six new Calceolarias raised in 1840, superior in size, colour, form, and abundance of bloom, to any known sort; they are raised from the same stock as his "Incomparable," which has for the last season taken the first prizes where exhibited. The six are perfectly dissimilar in colour, but uniformly good in size and shape; the set of six varieties for 42*s*. They are half-shrubby.

W. M. can also supply the following rare and beautiful Plants, with most of the leading articles in cultivation, viz.—

Lotus albidus, so much admired and recommended	5*s*. 0*d*. each.	
Cobæa stipularis yellow-flowered, fine climber	2 6	
Gesneria faucialis, large, brilliant scarlet, fine	2 6	
,, elongata, much recommended, and beautiful	2 6	
Loasa Herbertiana, new, beautiful, large, and distinct	5 0	
Solanum jasminæfolia, fine half-hardy climber	2 6	
Hypericum Giblerii, said to be very fine	5 0	
Potentilla magna, very large, crimson, dark eye	3 6	
Azalea indica variegata, striped, pink and white, fine	2*s*. 6*d*. and	3 6
Azalea lateritia, beautiful orange-red	2 6	3 6
Azalea Danielsiana	2 6	3 6

&c. &c.

Plants of the above may be had the second week in April, (at which time they will travel safely,) of Mr. JAMES MAY, Nurseryman, Edmonton, Middlesex, or of the subscriber, WILLIAM MAY, Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

AS GARDENER.—A Married Man, without encumbrance, aged 36, who understands his business in all its branches. Can milk and brew. His wife is a good plain Cook, and understands a Dairy. Can have three years' character. Would not object to a weekly situation. Address, post paid, W. S., Wright's Cottages, Hornsey.

AS GARDENER, a Single Man, 35 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business in all the departments of Forcing, Kitchen Gardening, and Framing. Can have undeniable references as to character and abilities from his late employers, where he lived five years. Direct, post-paid, W. W., Post-office, Walham Green, Fulham.

WANTS A PLACE as GARDENER, a Married Man, without encumbrance, aged 46, of good practical experience. Can have an unexceptionable character from a gentleman with whom he lived 10 years. Direct to R. H., at the Post-office, Uxbridge.

THE PREPARED METALLIC LABELS, for labelling Plants, &c., are constantly on sale at Messrs. GORDON, THOMSON, and BASKETT'S, Florists, &c., No. 25, Fenchurch-street, London. When these Labels are written upon with the *Prepared Ink*, the writing cannot be obliterated by exposure to the weather. Sold in packets containing 50 or 100 Labels each, as under:—Price, No. 2, 4*s*.; No. 3, 4*s*.; No. 4, 7*s*.; No. 6, 3*s*. 6*d*. per hundred. Tallies, 2*s*. 6*d*. per hundred. Ink, 1*s*. 6*d*. per bottle.

TO FARMERS.—A GENTLEMAN desirous of acquiring a knowledge of FARMING, wishes to reside with a respectable intelligent Farmer, where he may have suitable opportunities of gaining a competent knowledge of the business.—Particulars, stating situation, extent of possession, terms, and whether other boarders are taken, may be addressed to E. E., at Mr. Stevens's, 42, Tottenham-court-road, London.

LEWISHAM.—To be LET or SOLD, near ELEVEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, in a fine situation for the erection of Villa Residences, containing fine Brick earth; or as a Nursery Garden, for which it was used for many years; situate at Hither Green.—For further particulars apply to Mr. William Bromley, Solicitor, 3, Gray's-Inn Square.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST & Co. (late MALCOLM & Co.,) beg to remind their Friends and the Public that they have still some strong well-rooted Plants of the SWAINSTON SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, and this is the best season for planting them. They beg also to direct attention to their selection of Agricultural Seeds, and their Garden and Flower Seeds.—Their newly-arranged Catalogue may be had on application.

Having greatly extended the Fruit-tree department of their Establishment, by a fresh acquisition of Land well adapted to the purpose, R. F. and Co. invite inspection of their Grounds throughout the summer season, when a visit will be rendered interesting by the variety of choice Annuals which they grow for seed.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., SEVENOAKS, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler and Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

THE TRUE SHRUBLAND GERANIUM.

P. CONWAY, the CHERRY ORCHARD, OLD BROMPTON, late Gardener to L. Sullivan, Esq., Broomhouse, Fulham, in acknowledging the kind patronage he has already experienced from the Nobility and Gentry, takes leave to state that amongst the stock he has now on hand of this beautiful plant, are some specimens in flower. Without his peculiar mode of treatment this splendid Geranium cannot be brought to a high state of perfection; and P. C. having excelled in its cultivation, (vide advertisement in No. 4 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,) undertakes to impart this most important information to any lady or gentleman who may favour him with an order.

E. HEDLEY and SONS, ROSE-HILL NURSERY, YARM, YORKSHIRE, beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally that their CATALOGUE of DAHLIAS, containing nearly every choice variety at very moderate prices, is now ready, and may be had postage-free on application. They also beg to state that their Superb Seedling Pure White Dahlia, which obtained a prize, and was so much admired, at the Crown and Anchor open Dahlia Show, on the 6th of October last, will not be let out this season, the root being delicate, and the stock very small.—Yarm, March 31, 1841.

FUCHSIA YOUELLII.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out plants of the above new and highly-beautiful *imported* species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers in shape resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a most valuable addition to the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden: price of plants, 10*s* 6*d*.—Also Fuchsia corymbiflora, 10*s*. 6*d*.—The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom on the prepayment of one shilling.—Twenty of the newest kinds of Flower-seeds sent free of postage for 6*s*.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—April being the most proper month for planting the above favourite flowers, H. Y. begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his extensive collection, which he offers at the following prices:—25 pairs, 3*l*.; 12 pairs, 1*l*. 10*s*.—Woolwich, March 25, 1841

NETTING, BUNTING, and SCREENS, for FRUIT TREES.—"We understand from some of our friendly horticultural acquaintance, that wherever bunting screens have been employed, the wall fruit has set in the finest manner; hence, we again recommend this fabric in preference to any other."—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger, May* 10, 1835. BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, London Bridge, has for SALE superior NETTING and BUNTING for FRUIT TREES, in any quantity.

A Warehouse at 208, Piccadilly. Temporary Rooms and Marquees on hire, with boarded floors for Dancing. Flags and Banners in Silk or Bunting.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted houses to the culture of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthophippium bicolor
Acropera Loddigesii
Aerides odorata
Angræcum maculatum
Bifrenaria atropurpurea
aurantiaca
Bletia florida
hyacinthina
Tankervillæ
Bolbophyllum Careyanum
Brasavola Martiana
Brassia Lanceana
maculata
Catasetum cristatum
tridentatum
Cattleya citrina
crispa
Forbesii
Mossiæ
Cœlogyne species
Cirrhæa Loddigesii
Crepidanthus hæmanthus
Cyrtopodium Andersonii
cuperum
cupreum
species
Cypripedium insigne
spectabile
venustum
Cymbidium aloifolium
ensifolium
Dendrobium Calceolaria
cucullatum
fimbriatum
nobile
Pierardii
pulchellum
speciosum
species from China
Epidendrum ciliatum
cochleatum
majus
crassifolium
ellipticum
elongatum
nutans
odoratissimum
Stamfordianum
Eria pubescens
stellata
Eulophia macrostachya
species
Fernandesia acuta
elegans
Gongora maculata
Goodyera discolor
Hartwegia Chlorophyllum
Lælia albida
anceps
grandiflora
Liparis alata
foliosa
Maxillaria aromatica
Deppei
Harrisonii
picta
rufescens
species
Megaclinium maximum
Myanthus barbatus
Oncidium ampliatum
Cebolleti
flexuosum
Lanceanum
luridum
papilio
pumilum
species
Ornithidium coccineum
Peristeria cerina
elata
pendula
Pholidota imbricata
Pleurothallis laurifolia
picta
racemiflora
Renanthera coccinea
Sobralia species
Sophronitis cernua
Stanhopea grandiflora
insignis
Stenorhynchus speciosus
Trichopilia tortilis
Vanda multiflora
Vanilla aromatica
Xylobium squalens
Zygopetalum crinitum
intermedium
Mackai

*** Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½d. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use: all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7d. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10d., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2d. per yard, of three-strand twine: Rick cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple; and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Houses, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot-water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

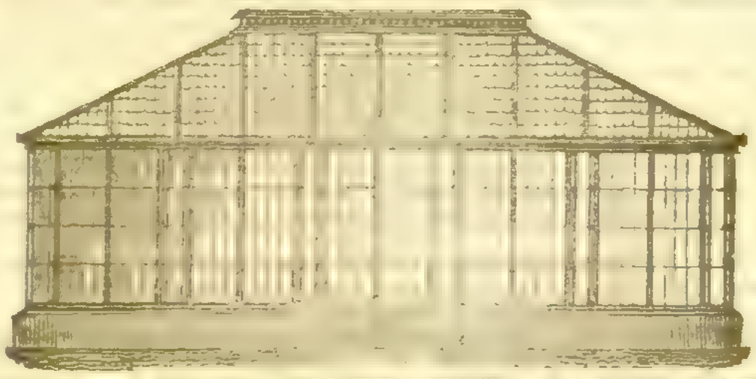
D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

EMIGRATION to NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that they are ready to engage 50 working men to form part of the preliminary expedition of the Second Colony, which will sail from London on the 25th of April. These labourers are required for the Surveying Department. They must be married and under 30 years of age. Wages, on agreement for two years, to be 28s. per week, to commence on embarkation, with a free passage. Some Foresters will also be required. Only first-rate workmen will be engaged, and the strictest inquiry will be made as to character. The Wives and Children will have a free passage with the main expedition of Colonists to sail in August next; till when, part of the wages will be paid in this country for their maintenance. Apply to the Superintendent of Emigration, New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, London.—By order of the Court, F. DILLON BELL, Secretary pro temp.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.



TO BE SOLD, QUITE NEW, A METALLIC CONSERVATORY, 30 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with Hipped and Span Roof, which is glazed with good crown-glass, cut circular; the elevation is not glazed, and may be done with good crown-glass, or sheet-glass; there is a good arrangement for ventilation along the ridge of the roof, and the French Casements in the elevation open; Cast-Iron Pilasters contrived for glazing are introduced, and which add much to its appearance. The framing is cast iron, the rims to the lights are of wrought iron, filled in with strong copper bars; the whole is fitted in the most durable and workman-like manner, and is intended to show the superiority of the work got up at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, where British Sheet has for some time been constantly used, the Works where the same is manufactured being but 3 miles from Birmingham. In the autumn of 1837 a range of Forcing houses, 20 feet wide, were constructed at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and erected at Howiton Castle, near Stourbridge, and glazed with British Sheet Glass, in squares of about 30 by 7 inches, and which have stood the variations of temperature, without a single square being broken. An Orangery about 55 feet by 20, and a Conservatory, 45 feet by 21, lately erected by the Proprietors of the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and glazed entirely with British Sheet Glass, have stood the late severe winter without an accident of any description. N. B.—The Sheet Glass used at the Town-hall Hothouse Works is of the same description and from the same Works as that used in the Great Chatsworth Conservatory. Hot-water apparatus, constructed on the most safe, simple, and economical principle; Hand-glasses in immense variety.—W. H. Smith, Town-hall Hothouse Works, Birmingham.

THE AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.
Capital, £200,000, in 2,000 Shares.

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CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

Company's Office, 126, Bishopsgate-street, London.

THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.—THIRD SERIES.—No. 1 for April contains:—A Gardening Visit to Paris, from June 23, to August 16, 1840:—Paris; Spirit of the People; Education of the People; Expression of Opinion; Asphalte Pavements; Streets; Street Houses; Public Buildings; Public Gardens; Villas; Horticulture; Floriculture; Arboriculture.—A Substitute for Hand-glasses, and a more economical Mode of using Glass in Forcing-houses suggested.—On Mr. Penn's Mode of Warming and Ventilating.—Notice of a Ladder for thinning Grapes in Hothouses.—Description of a Mode of arranging Hempen Lines for supporting Scarlet Runners, Convolvuluses, or other twining Plants.—The Earth-worm, considered with reference to Horticulture.—On the Hornet.—Further Results of the Experiments on the Application of Charcoal, as a Mixture with Earth, for the Cultivation of Plants in Pots.—Remarks on the Application of Charcoal to the Growth of Plants.—On the Protection of Flowers in the Open Ground, &c., from Snails and Slugs. On the Incombustibility of the Larch. Description of a Mode in which Mushrooms may be grown under the Paths of a Hothouse.

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Contents of No. III.—Sect. III. Insects considered with reference to Horticulture. Subsect. I. Of the Nature of Insects and their Classification. Subsect. II. Transformation of Insects. Subsect. III. Food of Insects. Subsect. IV. Distribution and Habits of Insects. Subsect. V. Uses of Insects. Subsect. VI. Means contrived by Nature to limit the Multiplication of Insects. Subsect. VII. Means devised by Art for arresting the Progress of Insects in Gardens, or for destroying them there. Sect. IV. Amphibious Animals considered with reference to Horticulture. Sect. V. Birds considered with reference to Horticulture. Sect. VI. The smaller Quadrupeds considered with reference to Horticulture.—Chap. V. Diseases and Accidents of Plants.—PART II. Implements, Structures, and Operations of Horticulture.—Chap. I. Implements of Horticulture. Sect. I. General Observations on the Construction and Uses of the Implements used in Horticulture. Sect. II. Tools used in Horticulture. Sect. III. Instruments.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	6 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Agricultural	8 P. M.
	Geological	8½ P. M.

OF the sights which may be enjoyed in London without being paid for, one of the least known and the most interesting is the delightful collection of aquatic birds on the lake in St. James's Park. To this place the inhabitants of the neighbourhood resort for the sake of feeding the wild-fowl with pieces of bread; and anything more beautiful than the birds which eagerly resort from all parts of the lake to the feeding-places can hardly be witnessed. The water speedily becomes alive with flocks of the most rare and beautiful species, among which are golden-eyed Garrots; Chinese, Egyptian, White-faced, and other Geese; Pintails, Teals, Shovellers, Widgeons, and other kinds of Ducks; Coots, Sheldrakes, Pochards, Smews, Grebes, Cormorants, and many more.

But of the hundreds of persons who enjoy this curious sight, very few are aware that the collection is maintained by private individuals, forming the Ornithological Society of London, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the patron, and that they can themselves contribute to the beauty of the exhibition by paying their guinea a-year to the Society. We therefore take the liberty of making this circumstance known, for the utility of the Society must necessarily depend upon the amount of its funds; and its objects are so intimately connected with the decoration of gardens as to be brought distinctly within the limits of our paper. There are many persons who are anxious that the lower orders of London should have rational amusement provided for them, but it is extremely difficult in such a metropolis to devise the best means of securing this end. The Ornithological Society meets the views of such philanthropists in the most unobjectionable manner, and deserves their warmest support.

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ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.

"There can be little doubt that radiant caloric must have a direct and very important influence upon many of the processes of vegetation."—*Daniell's Meteorological Essays.*

THESE words, written nearly twenty years since by the best meteorologist of our times, will at first sight perhaps appear very much like a truism; else wherefore, it may be said, do we build hothouses? I believe however that so far from deserving this appellation, their importance has never been recognised by the world at large, and not in its fullest extent by the learned author himself.

This if true is the more surprising, since we have for above half a century been in possession of the conclusive investigations of Pictet and Prevost on radiant heat, and for half that period of the beautiful application of those inquiries made by Dr. Wells, together with the useful experiments of Sir John Leslie on radiating surfaces; while more recently the last link has been added to the chain, in the extremely delicate observations of Melloni on Diathermancy, or the permeating power of radiant heat at various temperatures through a great variety of substances.

It may be observed that all the labours of the philosophers just referred to are on the subject of *radiant* heat; a question which is susceptible of the most accurate, almost indeed of mathematical treatment; while nearly all the so-called practical treatises discuss the temperature of the air, and seek to produce by means of air, more or less heated, those effects which in nature are produced by radiant heat alone.

The distinction which I wish to enforce between air heat and radiant heat would be rendered very obvious by the following experiments which accident recently permitted me to make:—On a clear frosty March morning just before sunrise, with an external temperature of 26° or less, let any one enter a conservatory, warmed in what is by some called the best manner; that is to say, by concealed hot-water pipes, acting upon the air in a chamber under circumstances which keep the atmosphere in rapid motion. The impression on entering such a house will be that of great and oppressive heat, yet a thermometer in the hottest part will probably indicate a temperature of little more than 55°. On the same clear bright day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, let the same person enter a house with a full south aspect, having no artificial heat, and having a large proportion of open doors and sashes. The sensation on entering this house will be that of considerable warmth upon the body, but of perfect coolness and freshness to the lungs; the visitor will in fact be in a thorough draft, producing in spite of the sun's rays, which strike him through the roof, a very agreeable effect, and altogether impress him with a sense of warmth much below that experienced in the morning; yet a thermometer hung within the house, in the shade, and in the draft, will perhaps indicate a temperature of not less than 75° or 80° degrees higher than that of the house in which he felt half suffocated a few hours previously.

If this statement be correct, it would seem that either our personal sensations or our thermometers are very bad indicators of temperature. The fact is, I believe, that they are both sufficiently correct with proper explanations. The mistake in regard to the thermometer consists in always assuming that when in the shade, it gives the temperature of the air; whereas it merely indicates the state of the balance between its own radiation and that of surrounding bodies, modified no doubt in some degree by the temperature, and still more by the velocity of the air. In a tolerably quiet atmosphere I believe that its effect upon the thermometer is exceedingly small; while as regards our personal sensations, the temperature of the air makes an immediate impression upon the lungs before the state of the radiation can produce much effect upon the body, and hence the different but not contradictory estimates. I am of opinion that the thermometer in the morning exhibited a temperature much *below*, while that in the afternoon gave a temperature greatly *exceeding*, that of the air; yet both, perhaps, measured with sufficient accuracy the relative quantities of mere heat experienced in the two positions; while both, I think, utterly failed to indicate the relative heat-produced effects, because, to use again the words of Professor Daniell, "there can be little doubt that radiant caloric must have a direct and very important influence upon many of the processes of vegetation."

In saying this, I do not refer to the difference between solar and artificial heat, but entirely to the difference between *radiant* and *air-carried* heat, whatever be the nature of the source; a distinction which appears to have been singularly neglected, and which in regard to conservatories is, I think, of very great importance both economically and physiologically.

This neglect may be in a great measure traced to the undue ascendancy given to the meteorological writings of Sir John Leslie; which abounding in false conclusions, to name only for example his notion of *frigorific pulses*, have nevertheless been published in repeated editions, down to the very last, of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and have in various other forms been kept before the public, to the exclusion of the much better works of Professor Daniell and his predecessors.

In illustration of this, it may not be useless to quote the concluding words of Sir John's article on Dew, a subject of great importance to the Horticulturist, and which had just been exhausted by Dr. Wells, in one of the most elegant essays in the language.

"It might, perhaps, (says Sir John,) have been judged sufficient if Dr. Wells had contented himself with assuming the coldness induced on the ground as merely an experimental fact. At any rate we cannot help regretting that he should have sought the explanation of this primary phenomenon from the very loose, cumbrous, and visionary hypothesis of M. Prevost, of Geneva, concerning what is gratuitously called *radiant heat*. We are at a loss indeed to conceive how a speculation so repugnant to all the principles of sound philosophy should, at this time, have procured any favour, unless it proceeds from the blind admiration which the multitude are prone to entertain for whatever lulls the reasoning faculty, and appears cloudy and mysterious."

The speculation thus boldly assailed is, perhaps, one of the most satisfactory and unquestionable in the whole range of physical theory; and though it suffered nothing in the scientific world from this rather unmeasured attack, with the practical public it would appear to have lost all credit, and to have been buried in oblivion.

The late Mr. Tredgold enjoyed, it is well known, considerable reputation as a practical philosopher, and particularly on this subject. In his Treatise on Warming, published in 1824, it is said: "Bodies at a low temperature, as, for example, when limited to 212 deg., afford very little *radiant* heat; the warmth they communicate is chiefly by contact, and the heat is diffused by means of the air;" and he refers, in a note, to Sir John Leslie's experiments, proving, as indeed the text itself shows, that he had adopted similar views as to radiant heat and to the theory of M. Prevost, in opposition to those of Professor Daniell and others.

That Mr. Tredgold's name must not, any more than Sir John Leslie's, be taken as a passport to any statement of opinion unsupported by evidence, is shown by a subsequent paragraph in the same work, which says: "We cannot employ such a force of heat as would cause water to circulate through pipes by a change of density without converting it into steam, as may be easily proved by the doctrine of Hydraulics." This unfortunate prediction was made on the very eve of the invention that disproved it; and it was probably a sense of difficulty under such untoward circumstances that, after the introduction of the hot-water system, unconsciously led Mr. Tredgold to assign the circulation to the wrong cause. In his paper published in the Horticultural Society's Transactions, the circulation is made to arise from a supposed elevated head of water, produced by expansion, in the hottest chamber; whereas the moving cause is simply that which he had described as unable to produce the effect, namely—*a change of density*, which, moreover, does produce the effect by a pure and necessary consequence of the doctrine of Hydraulics.

I am obliged to produce these instances to support me in an appeal from Mr. Tredgold's dictum on the more important question of radiant and air-carried heat; and especially as this, like all Mr. Tredgold's works, exhibits an appearance of algebraic demonstration based sometimes on groundless assumptions.

In the recent treatise of Mr. Hood, all the reasonings are founded upon a similar idea of the value of atmospheric temperature. The quantity of air cooled by contact with the glass in a given time is made the basis of all the calculations, and no notice taken of that heat which may be at once radiated upon the plants, subject to a very much smaller amount of loss, and, what is of more consequence, acting independently of those embarrassing considerations, in regard to moisture, which attend the employment of air as the transmitter of heat to organised bodies.

Turning to a still more recent work on the same subject—that of Mr. Richardson—he evidently entertains opinions similar to those of Mr. Tredgold on the subject of radiant heat; for, in speaking of the various warm-water systems, he says, "It may be necessary to observe that the atmospheric air, under all these various circumstances, is made the vehicle for supplying warmth."

The error involved in all these statements, if, as I conceive, there be one, is, it must be admitted, very general. There is scarcely a work upon the subject in which the effect of an open fire is not estimated with reference to its power of warming the air contained in an apartment as rapidly as the rate of consumption would seem to demand; and comparatively little attention is given to that which forms the best source of heat in a room with an open fire, namely—the radiation from the floor, walls, ceiling, and furniture, of the heat which has been previously radiated to them from the fire.

From some cause or other, the term radiant heat seems to have become limited to the case of the sun and to bright fires, or at least to sources which are visibly hot. Radiation at inferior temperatures seems (as Mr. Tredgold indeed says) to be not worth attending to, while the temperature of the air is most carefully considered. This has arisen, I apprehend, partly from judging of its effects too exclusively by our personal feelings. Everybody has experienced more or less the disastrous effects of sitting even in a well-warmed room with an open fire, close to an ill-fitting door or window. But the mischief so produced is in very slight degree one of temperature, as may be easily proved by taking a thermometer out of the warmest corner of the room, holding it full in the current of air, and observing how small and how slowly produced is the consequent depression of the mercury. The effect of such a draft of air upon the skin is a *specific* effect, having reference to our organisation, and might probably be not diminished by imparting to the air any quantity of heat. The fact is, that animals are not made to live in artificial currents of air, whether they be hot or cold; and it is a fair inference that air-heating is as little congenial to the habits of vegetables, besides being open to other objections, which will be noticed in their proper place.

Although I have stated that in most disquisitions upon warming, the temperature of the air is carefully considered, I do not think that it is correctly estimated, for the reasons before given, viz.—that neither thermometers nor personal feelings afford correct indications of its temperature. We read constantly of taking the temperature of the air, as if it were the easiest thing in the world; but it is not sufficient for this purpose to place a thermometer out of the direct influence of the sun—it must be equally sheltered from the radiation of terrestrial objects. The error of the inference which ascribes any given thermometrical indication to the air, is proved (especially under a cloudless sky) by surrounding the bulb with a polished cup, open, nevertheless, to the air and to the heavens. The air remains unchanged, yet the thermometer sinks many degrees. The arrangement thus formed, and which was one of the numerous ingenious suggestions of Dr. Wollaston, is the same in principle as the so-called Æthrioscope of Sir John Leslie, an instrument whose value, in reference to such considerations as the present, has been lost sight of in the bad philosophy with which it was encumbered by its second inventor or adopter,—the very name being founded on the extraordinary notion before alluded to, that its indications were due to emanations of positive cold from the sky. It proves, however, most decidedly how important is the question of radiation from bodies very much below 212°, and how feeble in comparison as a source of temperature is the air. The small specific caloric of gaseous bodies is proof enough of their comparative inefficiency as transmitters of heat, even if it had not been shown by the trifling effect produced by a quiet atmosphere in latitudes closely approaching to the poles.

The experiments of Dulong and Petit on cooling are frequently referred to, in proof of the quantity of heat taken off by the air, as compared with radiation; but this important distinction between the two is overlooked:—the

radiant heat proceeds directly to its object, while the heated air (unless the source can be placed immediately beneath its destination) ascends directly out of the way; and even when beneath the object to be warmed, it gives out, during its transient contact, but a small portion of its small stock of caloric. The experiments of Messrs. Dulong and Petit show very clearly the assistance given by the air in dissipating the heat of any one body, but leave untouched the question of transferring such heat to another and a distant object.

That heat at all temperatures is transferred much more effectually by radiation than by the contact and carrying power of the air, is shown by numerous phenomena which are familiar to everybody. Among these may be mentioned the question which some years since divided the Ladies and the Philosophers. The Ladies, it will be remembered, contended for the superior *drawing* properties of silver teapots, having no other than what has been called a lady's reason—"because they did"—which is a very good reason, nevertheless, when it happens, as in this case it did, to be true: the Philosophers, on the other hand, maintained that the inferior conducting power of earthenware must render that the most perfect retainer of heat, and, therefore, the best material for teapots. In the sequel, the Ladies were, as is well known, victorious; the greatly superior radiating power of earthenware was more than a match for the greater conducting power and the thinness of the metal, both being of course equally exposed to cooling by the contact and carrying power of the air.

The distinction between what I have called *carrying* power and *conducting* power is very important, and requires to be borne in mind. Gases and liquids have no appreciable conducting power; they receive heat by contact, and the part so heated ascending by reason of its acquired levity, gives place for a fresh portion to be heated and ascend in its turn. Again, it must be remembered that, even as carriers, gases and liquids take up heat by contact only, and absorb no sensible portion of that which traverses them in a radiant state. The sun's rays may be brought to a focus which would melt platinum without producing any effect when the concentration takes place in air or water.

The enormous differences produced in the rate of cooling and transmission by change of surface, as shown in Sir John Leslie's and other experiments, prove beyond question that radiation is the great and important channel by which interchanges of heat take place, and that when it is proposed to substitute for this the carrying power of the air, we adopt a feeble, difficult, circuitous mode of effecting a purpose which will accomplish itself rapidly and spontaneously, by placing the objects, so to speak, in sight of each other. There is the further advantage, before alluded to, that by radiant heat we communicate heat only; whereas by using air we introduce a new set of conditions in regard to moisture. With radiant heat it may indeed be requisite to supply moisture, which, when necessary, is easily done; but with air as the carrier—air therefore in constant change—we employ a vehicle whose relations to moisture are extremely difficult to maintain in exactly the proper state. Air warmed and unsupplied with moisture is a very sponge, and exerts an unlimited drying influence upon all fluids presented to it; and air, if warmed and fully saturated, becomes a *wet* sponge, which will deposit moisture on all bodies at an inferior temperature with which it comes in contact. The fact is, that air is a very efficient cooler or warmer if it be allowed freely to abstract moisture in the one case or to deposit it in the other; but as we do not always require to do these, or not, at least, in the proportions which might suit the capacity of the air for absorbing or retaining moisture, it is better, I think, to warm by means which are more independent. I do not know whether the reproach of Æsop's satyr was meant to convey this important truth, but as it teaches nothing else that I can understand, perhaps it was. The reproof for blowing hot and cold with the same breath was perfectly intelligible, if it meant to show that the latent heat of the vapour contained in the saturated breath which fitted it for warming the hands, rendered it a very unfit instrument for cooling the porridge.—*Alfred Ainger, Doughty-street.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. VIII.

Ammonia is always produced when animal or vegetable substances containing nitrogen are decomposed, whether by combustion or by decay; in both these cases carbonate of ammonia is formed, which is a very volatile salt, and consequently is carried away by the air as fast as it is formed. Now water absorbs large quantities of ammonia, which, as well as all its compounds, is easily soluble in that fluid; and consequently the ammonia and salts of ammonia formed during these processes of decomposition are never retained in the air, but are dissolved and brought down to the surface of the earth by rain. Ammonia was formerly called the volatile alkali, because in properties it very closely resembles potash and soda, which are distinguished from all other bases by being called alkalies. Ammonia, however, differs from the two other alkalies in being a gas, whilst they are both solid, and almost all its compounds are more or less volatile, or capable of being converted into vapour by heat; whilst the compounds of potash and soda are all fixed, or quite incapable of being raised into vapour by any ordinary application of heat. Ammonia has also a less powerful affinity for acids than the two other alkalies have, and consequently it is easily expelled from its compounds by either potash or soda, as well as by lime and several other bases, which set free the ammonia in the gaseous form and unite themselves with the acid previously in combination with the ammonia.

Ammonia is not the only compound containing nitrogen which is formed during the decomposition of animal substances; for although nitrogen and oxygen appear to have no affinity for each other, as they exist together in a state of mixture in the air, and yet do not enter into combination, yet when a compound already containing nitrogen is decomposed, we find that besides the compound of nitrogen and hydrogen just described, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen is also formed, which is possessed of very extraordinary powers, being a very strong acid, and commonly called aqua fortis, or nitric acid.

Nitrogen is able to combine with oxygen in five different proportions, giving rise to as many distinct substances: four of these are of comparatively little importance, and may therefore here be passed over; the fifth, or that containing the greatest quantity of oxygen, is the only one at present worthy of consideration. Nitric acid is never found in its free or uncombined state, but always in combination with some base; being a very powerful acid, it is easy to understand that as soon as formed it seizes upon some base to combine with, and forms a neutral salt. The commonest salts containing nitric acid, or nitrates, as they are called, are the nitrates of potash, soda, and lime, which are found native abundantly in different places. The nitrate of lime is very frequently to be met with on old walls near which organic substances containing nitrogen have decayed and formed nitric acid, which has combined with the lime of the mortar; and in the same way nitrate of lime may be formed artificially by mixing lime with decaying substances which can yield the acid, and after allowing them to remain some time together, pouring water over the mixture: this dissolves the nitrate of lime, and forms a solution, which leaves the salt in question when the water is evaporated by heat. Although nitric acid is a very strong acid, and has a very powerful affinity for bases, yet there are even more powerful acids, which are strong enough to expel it from its combinations, and we are thus able to procure the pure acid: this is usually done by what is called oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid—a substance consisting of brimstone, or sulphur, combined with oxygen. When this acid is poured on a nitrate, it expels the nitric acid in the form of very acrid or sour and biting fumes, which may be condensed by cold water, and then form an intensely sour liquid which is called nitric acid, or aqua fortis. Nitric acid acts very strongly on all organic bodies, decomposing them sometimes with great violence, and causing their elements to enter into new combinations: thus when strong nitric acid is mixed with oil of turpentine, it sets it on fire. This is caused by the large quantity of oxygen which nitric acid contains, which enables it to burn substances, or at least makes them combine rapidly with oxygen, which we know is the cause of combustion. When we mix nitric acid with substances which, having a strong affinity for oxygen, are able to decompose the acid, we obtain some of the other compounds of nitrogen and oxygen before alluded to, and by various processes we are able to obtain compounds of nitrogen with most other elements, setting out with this acid as a source of nitrogen; for it seems that nitrogen hardly ever will combine with an element, except when it is being evolved or set at liberty by the decomposition of a substance in which it was already combined with some other element.

Acids have a curious property of changing certain vegetable colours. The greater number of vegetable blue colours are changed to red by acids, and this property is in consequence made use of by the chemist to detect the presence of a free acid; for of course this power of acids ceases when they are combined with bases, as their powers are then neutralised. A very common illustration of this change of colour may be seen in the pickling of red cabbage. Every one knows that red cabbages, as they are called, are really dark purple whilst growing, and they only become red by the action of the acid vinegar employed in pickling them; the same effect would be produced if any other acid was employed. If now we add to some cabbage thus reddened by acid some alkali, either potash, soda, or ammonia, or indeed a portion of any base, the colour will soon be restored to its original blue, because the acid is neutralised by the base; and if the base employed be one of the three alkalies, or their carbonates, such as common pearlash, which is the carbonate of potash, the solution of cabbage will become green, because free alkalies, and likewise their carbonates, have the power of turning vegetable-blue green; and thus vegetable colours are most useful indicators of the presence of free acid, or alkali, in a solution.—*E.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XI.

About this time the necessary preparations should be made by every cottager, unless they have already been attended to, for planting potatoes to succeed the early crop, previously recommended to be reared in the garden. For this purpose every opportunity must be taken to collect all kinds of manure, and get it properly mixed and ready by the time it is wanted. The pig and poultry which the generality of cottagers are enabled to keep will produce as much as will manure sufficient potato-ground to supply a moderate-sized family during the year; but in this, as in most other things, a little degree of care and management is necessary; such, for instance, as attention to the cleaning and littering of the pig-sty every week, and the covering of every layer of dung that comes from the sty with a similar layer of earth, or scrapings from the sides of lanes or commons. The whole is to be turned occasionally, and a portion of the best reserved for the garden. The remainder is very frequently carried away by the neighbouring farmer, who allows in return a certain extent of ground for potatoes, on condition that the cottager cleans and attends to the crop during summer. Such at least is the practice in some districts both of England and Scotland; and we believe it is generally followed with the best effects. In our opinion, it has a tendency to keep up that intercourse and good feeling between the farmers and their labourers which cannot be too much encouraged. With regard to the *sets* of potatoes, we have already stated at p. 116 that the best have been ascertained to be those with *single eyes* only. The time of preparing the sets is another point which deserves to be noticed. Certain writers on this subject have recommended that they should always be cut some days before planting, and have even gone so far as to say that no harm will result from performing this operation several weeks beforehand, provided the sets are not exposed too much to the drought, so as to deprive them of their natural moisture; but we entertain a very different opinion, and would in all cases recommend the cottager *never to prepare the sets until the ground is ready for their reception.* As regards the distance at which potatoes should be planted, a great error is generally committed by placing the rows too close together. We have already observed, and would again repeat, that a clear space of not less than *two feet* between the rows will be found the most advantageous both in respect to size and produce. If they are to be put in by the plough without ridging the ground, we should recommend three small furrows of six inches in width to be ploughed between those in which the sets are planted. In the garden, attention must be paid to any sowings that were omitted last month on account of bad weather or other causes. They should now be put into the ground as soon as possible.—*M. E. H.*

—[The following books cost from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and may be safely recommended as being well suited for cottagers' prizes:—Martin Doyle's Flower-garden and Monthly Calendar (Curry and Co.); Price's Modern Gardener, an excellent book (Dean and Munday); the Handbook of Fruit Trees (Tyas); and Dodsley's Economy of Human Life. We will endeavour to add to this list in a week or two.]

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Preservation of Timber.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 20th February, under an article headed "Kyanized Timber," some remarks were made by Mr. Tillery, gardener to His Grace the Duke of Portland, which were calculated to excite in the general reader doubts as to the efficacy of Sir William Burnett's patent for the preservation of timber, cloths, &c., from dry-rot, mildew, moth, and premature decay. As it is probable that an impression unfavourable to this invaluable preparation may have been produced by these remarks, you will, I dare say, give insertion to the following explanation of Mr. Tillery, which was obligingly furnished on an application being made to his Grace, in order that it may be shown, that from the facts detailed, the experiment referred to (to use Mr. Tillery's own words) was no real test of the efficacy of the preparation. "The Pine Calcutta Stove is heated with steam circulating amongst loose stones, with tanners' bark to plunge the pine-pots in. The wood was plunged in the bark where the steam-pipe enters, and the tan saturated with water every day. I find that no wood will last long exposed to such a heat: as the texture of the wood is soon destroyed, and no preparation will preserve it against such a severe trial, it can be no real test of the efficacy of the preparation unless tried in the ordinary way. With regard to the scarlet prepared pieces of decayed cloth, I find on looking to the damp stock where they were placed that it is arched with limestone, and that there are stalactites of lime all over the roof, and a drop has been falling on the scarlet cloth, and not on the others. It has hardened like stone on the cloth. Perhaps it may have had some chemical effect in decaying it so soon. The limestone is *magnesian*, and very pernicious to vegetation. The other pieces of prepared cloths and ropes are quite sound."—From the above extract it is abundantly evident that the wood was subjected to an action which none prepared for ordinary purposes could possibly be expected to resist, and that the cause of the decay of the single piece of scarlet cloth (out of several similarly prepared, and found sound) is, under the circumstances, satisfactorily explained. The patent has been and is still daily being submitted to the most severe tests, and each succeeding trial gives fresh proof of its preservative powers, and of its vast importance in a national and commercial view.—*X.*

Horses and Potatoes.—*Juvenis* thinks that we have misunderstood Liebig in p. 56; he believes that Liebig says that a horse fed entirely, not in part, on potatoes, will neither increase in size nor strength, and will sink under every exertion. Mr. Carroll's experiments, described p. 117, he thinks tend to corroborate this; for the fact that he found potatoes beneficial in the absence of green food, for brood mares and young colts, is almost a proof that to a hard-working horse they can only assimilate the other parts of his food for the action of the digestive organs. Juvenis would have had more regard for Mr. Carroll's experience, had he not said that the turnip was superseding the potato as food for the horse. Juvenis recommends the carrot or parsnep instead of the turnip, both being well adapted for this soil and climate, and not to give either "in feeds of 21 lbs. at night," but to mix them with the usual number of feeds in the proportion of 1 lb. of carrot or parsnep to 3 lbs. of oats or beans. In no country are potatoes used as food for man and horses so much as in Ireland, and in no country are the horses in worse condition; they degenerate fast, notwithstanding that the best entire English draught-horses are imported to improve the breed. Labourers in Ireland, who can only earn 6*s.* per week,—and in many cases they have to support a numerous family with it,—being potato-fed cannot perform the same hard labour as either the labourers of Scotland or England, where they receive double the wages and are better fed. Potatoes may answer as part of the food both for man and horse; but either being entirely

fed on them would soon sink under heavy agricultural labour.

Root-grafting.—On reading the article on root-grafting in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of March 20, I was forcibly reminded of what I once saw at Mr. Lee's nursery, Hammersmith. Calling there one morning, I saw some men employed in cutting up pieces of what looked like stick, and on inquiry Mr. Lee told me they were employed in grafting the roots of pear trees, and that the practice answered perfectly well. I remember also to have heard that in Greece they foot-graft all their vines, and find this essentially necessary for their success.—*John Wedgwood, Seabridge.*

Pruning Forest-trees.—I beg to add a few observations to my former communication on the subject of forest or timber-tree pruning. 1. I am glad to see my opinions considerably fortified by the observations (or "code of rules") in your Number of the 13th inst., and also by the opinions of such judges as Lord Braybrooke and Professor Henslow. 2. I also agree with the former, that Pontey's book has occasioned much mischief, which (though then a young man) I could see by the operations undertaken with the view of carrying out his principles and obtaining his results soon after its publication. At that time my opinions were in some degree in unison with Pontey's, as far as young plantations were concerned; but having since had many years' experience and observation, my opinions are considerably modified. The "code," in your late Number, is about the most judicious thing I have seen in print on the subject; yet the writer of that, whoever he is, does not seem very sanguine in his views as to the benefits of pruning. But I would observe, 3. That before any system of pruning is adopted, those who undertake it should feel a well-assured confidence that they are adopting the right means to secure a desired end. Now the desired result may vary in a great variety of ways, according to soil, situation, kinds of trees,—whether for mere timber, as in what we call a "wood," or whether for picturesque effect, as about gentlemen's parks and other grounds;—all these should be well considered, and in any pruning operations never be absent from the mind. I said that I was friendly to pruning, and so I am; but in plantations where "timber" is the ultimatum, I would never carry it beyond what can be done with the knife, and that only to give a direction to the leading shoot, and to remove those that have any tendency to rivalship, and at subsequent periods to clear the stems of decayed or dead under-branches, so that they do not remain to be a future cross blemish as the living wood grows round them; all else should subsequently be done by timely judicious thinning. When any circumstance renders it necessary to shorten in a bough, it should never be cut in so as to endanger its life, else if it die you must choose between the blemish of a close cut or a snag, you have no alternative. So much for "woods." But I am still of opinion, that taking all the pruning that has been done, by whatever mode, from the date of Pontey's book till now, and put it in the balance with unpruned woods, the preponderance will be against it. My first principle of reciprocity is more or less disturbed by it: and if we leave the "wood," and go to the park, or other grounds, I beg to ask, Did anybody ever prune a tree into the picturesque, or even the grotesque?—Never. I allow that a park scene may sometimes be improved, under a judicious eye, by a little cutting; but that is quite another matter. It must not be done à la Pontey. But again, there is one object kept too much out of sight in all these speculations,—that is, the quality of timber. The object mostly put forward is to obtain a large bulk in a short time. Now every one conversant with these matters knows this: that take a tree—a Scotch pine for instance—and place it in a favourable soil well trenched first, it will grow at a rapid rate, laying on annual coats of wood from ½ to ¾ of an inch thick, its texture more like cork than timber, and so in proportion of other kinds. Is it at all to prevent this, or to promote it, that pruning is so pressingly advocated? I have seen in Fifeshire timber of the Scotch pine cut, that in quality would rival any from Norway or Sweden, which I am certain never was touched by any pruning instrument, and grew on soil where little else would live beside now and then a tuft of heather or hard wiry grass. Time, I fear, is essential to quality.—*Quercus.*

Abutilon striatum.—As this seems likely to suit a bed in the flower-garden, any one possessing but a small stock of it and wishing to increase it, for that purpose ought to keep it in the stove, as it will there continue to push even in the dull days and long nights of winter, and every two joints will be sufficient for a cutting, which will make a plant in a fortnight or three weeks. By the time the cutting has pushed far enough to admit of being topped, another cutting may be made of it, and proceeded with as before. From a small plant which I began to propagate in this manner last autumn, I have now upwards of 150 plants in pots, and as many more rooted and ready to pot off. If kept in the greenhouse during winter, it will not move at all so that anything can be made of it.—*John Halliday, Elmham Hall.*

Glazing without Putty.—I observe in the *Chronicle* of the 13th inst. your remark made to a correspondent, who says that the method of glazing without putty in Lancashire has been in use for some time with large sheets. You say you much doubt the practicability of it with small squares. The whole of what I have glazed by this method is 'small squares,' viz. 6 in. by 3 in., and 5 in. by 2½ in. —*W. May, Hope Nursery, Bedale.*

Nelumbium speciosum.—Having seen in a late *Chronicle* some observations on Nelumbium speciosum, by C. E., who, in my opinion, omitted some important points, I beg to send you the routine of culture I have seen practised successfully every year upon upwards of 20 specimens:—The propagation is, as mentioned by your correspondent, by seeds or division of the roots. By seeds I proceed as follows:—I cut a little bit out of the outer shell with a sharp knife, which hastens the germination; I afterwards put the seeds in a pan filled with water placed in a frame or house where it can have bottom-heat, by which means they will germinate in a few days. When they have acquired the length of 4 or 5 inches, I plant them 2 inches deep in a tub 2 feet square, and 1½ foot deep: the bottom is covered with a layer of gravel about 3 inches thick, and then filled up with rich loamy soil. This tub is then plunged in another about 6 inches larger every way, and kept filled with water, which must be renewed twice a week; the flowering and health of the plants depend upon a strict attention to this. A light situation should be chosen, with a heat of 65° by night, which may be allowed to increase to 90° by sun heat, but during very ardent sunshine a slight shading will be found beneficial. My brother, who is gardener to the Count of Thun in Bohemia, informed me last year, that he had obtained a new variety between N. speciosum roseum, and luteum; the seeds were ripened in 1839, and were sown in March 1840, and in the July following produced their delightful flowers of yellow ground, with the points of the petals tipped with rose colour, more double than speciosum, and very fragrant. This rapid perfection does away with the old notion that two or three years are required to flower Nelumbia from seed. A gradual rest should be induced towards autumn when the plants begin to die down, and they may be placed in any situation where the thermometer does not fall below 45°, taking care to keep them always moist. In the month of March this small tub must be taken to pieces carefully, without damaging the roots or crown of the plants, as the least injury at this season will prove fatal to their well-doing, and even endanger their life. In planting, I place the root in the middle of the tub, covering the roots about half an inch deep, observing to keep the crown above the surface, and I earth it up as it advances in growth. The leaves will acquire a height of 4 feet above the water, and early in July the flower-stems make their appearance; in about three weeks after the flower will expand, when more air and shade must be given, which will be the means of preserving it in beauty for a longer period. The above treatment will also be found suitable to all tropical Nymphæas.—*Z. Voscht, Chatsworth Gardens.*

Aquatics.—Since you gave a list of water-plants, I have inquired for them at several nurseries, and have not been able to procure them. Can any of your correspondents say where they are to be purchased?—*K.* [This can only be answered by an advertisement.]

Tobacco Fumigation.—I have always found Tobacco-paper the most efficacious substance to fumigate with, for destroying the Aphis, without doing any injury to the plants: if the house is not filled too rapidly with smoke, and is allowed to reach the glass without coming in contact with any of the plants, it then descends as it cools, without doing any injury. Plants fumigated in frames, or under hand-glasses, are most liable to be injured by the heat of the smoke, if not done cautiously. There is a spurious kind of Tobacco-paper sometimes offered in spring by the Tobacconists, apparently made to meet the increased demand; and this kind of paper will bring the leaves off plants, without killing many of the Aphides. It is of a lighter colour than the genuine sort, and may be readily detected by the smell being very different. Foliage should be perfectly dry when a house is fumigated, and should not be syringed till next morning. If plants are syringed immediately after fumigation, many of the Aphides will recover even where they have dropped off the plants; a fact which any one may soon prove after fumigating a house. —*D. Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham.*

Luminous Insects.—In the observations made in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* with respect to the different kinds of luminous insects in this country, no notice as far as I have seen has been taken of either the common large black Hair-worm, or the yellow Centipede; I am not entomologist enough to know their learned designation. That they *both* emit and leave in their paths streams of soft blue light, I can vouch for, having scores of times in my youth, and sometimes since, picked each kind up, (betrayed by their own light,) when bat-fowling in a venerable grove of gigantic ivy-trees in the depth of winter, certainly more than once when snow was on the ground. I think it probable the insects themselves were displaced from their coverts by the beating of the trees. I may add that the insects, whether from their own brittle nature at such times, or from the difficulty of picking them up in the dark, are extremely liable to be broken; in which case not only are the several pieces luminous, but the fingers also, which luminous appearance may be conveyed by touch to any other object. This brightness however is exceedingly transient. The spot where I have made these observations is in my father's grounds at Dinton Hall, Bucks. As I speak from repeated personal observation, I can safely aver the fact.—*Bromham.*

Hardy Aquatic.—Aponogeton distachyon, when better known, must become a universal favourite, as it is an aquatic possessing much to recommend it, being of the easiest culture, a profuse bloomer, with highly curious and fragrant flowers. That it is extremely hardy is now placed beyond a doubt, as the flower-stem of a plant growing in a small pond in the flower-garden of Henry Dawkins, Esq. Sandgate, Kent, kept progressing during the late severe frost; and a day or two after the thaw, I saw its interesting flower floating upon the water. The pond in which this plant grows is not more than 2 feet deep, with a bottom paved in cement, the supply of water trickling from a rock above, and although I am not aware that the water has ever been frozen, still under such circumstances the temperature must of necessity be very low; therefore it is in the power of every one to cultivate so desirable a plant, and nurserymen would do well to bring it into notice.—*M. T.*

Snake Millipedes.—Ruricola, in the fourth article on Entomology, seems to doubt whether the snake millipedes are destructive. In my garden they are very numerous, and last spring they destroyed my early crops of French Beans, by eating into the bean, just at the period of its germination; not one bean in ten of those sown escaped. The Julus pulchellus was the most destructive: in many of the beans four or five of these were found, some penetrating them in the same manner as the wire-worm, and others having already excavated a considerable portion of the bean. They also eat peas at the time of germination; and they injure potatoes, though not so much as the wire-worm. About a month since, I planted a dozen roots of beet-root of a fine kind, for seed, and after they had been in the ground nearly three weeks, as they did not vegetate, I examined them, and found in each root, upon an average, 40 or 50 of the different kinds of Julus. I have not with a microscope positively seen these insects devouring the plants I have mentioned; but I think I have sufficient evidence of the fact to convince any reasonable mind.—*A Subscriber.*

Roses.—In reply to a Rose Amateur, p. 198, who is desirous of having a list of Roses which have been injured by the late severe winter, I beg leave to enumerate the names of those which have suffered in this nursery; but as the Roses here are planted in light ground and dry subsoil, I am happy to say the loss is but trifling. The following varieties only have been totally killed, budded plants, and on their own roots having shared the same fate, viz.—Hybrid Perpetual Psyche and Queen Victoria; Clinophylla Rosea, Berberifolia Hardii, Banksia Yellow. The undermentioned Roses have been killed down to within two or three eyes or buds, but are now breaking very vigorously, viz.—*Noisette Roses.* D'Espalias, Jaune Désprés, Lamarque à Beurre frais, Camellia rouge, Wells's Pink Alzonde, La Nymphe, Fellemberg, Miss Glegg, Castalie, La Fayette. This division seems to have suffered the most.—*Macartney Roses;* Lucida Duplex and Maria Leonida.—*Microphylla;* Coccinea, Hybrid Pourpre du Luxembourg, Rosea, Violet cramoisie.—*Bourbon;* Ansegise, Marshal Villars, Bengale Macrophylla.—*Multiflora;* Alba, Elegans, Grevillei or Seven Sisters, Laure, Davoust, Rubra, Superba.—*Hybrid China;* Saudeur panaché or King of Roses, George the 4th (Rivers's) Standards—Vingt-neuf Juillet. The above-named are standards and plants on their own roots. The Tea-scented Roses, which are generally considered the most tender, and more liable to be injured by frost than other varieties, have suffered comparatively but little; it is true the tips of the shoots have been nipped, but I do not believe out of all my collection that I have lost above two varieties. The following is the plan I adopted:—Before the frost set in, I caused some dry fern to be tied loosely round the heads of some of the standards. Others I collected together very thick, placing mats round them for protection; but I find those protected with fern have succeeded the best. But what is the most remarkable, all my stock of standard and dwarf Tea-scented Roses, which were budded in the summer of 1840, and consequently were this last winter *en œil dormant*, had not the slightest protection whatever, and, strange to say, I have hardly lost a plant, but am happy to add they are now *en œil vivant*, and breaking with great health and vigour.—*Wm. Wood, sen., Maresfield.*

Slugs and Pansies.—Slices of Swedish Turnip laid on the beds will entice slugs to take shelter under them, from whence they may be picked off in vast numbers. I have this day picked upwards of 50 off one bed, though the turnip-slices were only placed there yesterday. I have seen in more than one book on gardening, that in parting Pansies "the roots should be well washed in clean water." Any authentic information on this point will be interesting, as bearing very strongly on the excrementitious theory. Without absolutely denying that theory, the example principally quoted in proof of it—namely, the Raspberry—to my mind is one of the strongest proofs against it. I have Raspberries in my own garden, for fifteen years in the same spot, in high bearing; and I know of a vast number of other instances of longer continuance. If this be peculiar to this country (North Wales), it opens a new field for consideration. The Raspberry grows wild in many parts of North Wales. Is there any peculiar affinity between it and its native habitat that causes it to thrive so long without degenerating or deteriorating?—Bearing on this is a fact within my knowledge. There is a farm not far from me where the same variety of wheat has been cultivated for upwards of 20 years without change of seed, and without deterioration. At the instance of his neighbours the farmer often tries, on a small scale, new varieties, but they are invariably infected with smut, mildew, and other diseases; whereas the old variety is always free from them. Is there not here some peculiar affinity between *that* variety and *that* soil? I could multiply similar instances to a great extent.—*J. Williams, Rectory, Llanfairynghornwy, Anglesey.*

Management of Orange and Lemon Trees.—I see in No. 9 of your *Chronicle*, directions to "M." for the treatment of unhealthy Oranges and Lemons. I beg leave to state that I have had in my care, for many years, Oranges and Lemons from the bud; they were trained to the back wall of a vinery in tubs. In 4 years the Lemon-tree covered a space 10 feet long, by 7 feet high, and had a great number of fruit and blossoms at the same time: some of the fruit measured 9½ in. in circumference, by 5½ in length. The Oranges made nearly the same progress, and bore very large fruit; they were of the "St. Michael" kind. The compost I had used was loam from under large Oaks or Beeches,

where cows frequently congregated from the heat of the sun. In October in each year, I top-dressed each tub by a mulching of sheep's droppings made thin, upon which being well absorbed by the ball of earth surrounding the stem, I covered the surface with sifted earth from an old cucumber frame, and syringed them with soft water three or four times a week, as the weather would permit, which gave the trees a clean and healthy appearance.—*James M'Walter, Glenstaet Castle, County Limerick.*

To grow Melons on Ridges.—Mr. Forbes, gardener to Sir J. Edwards, Bart., states that he has grown melons on ridges with great success, having on one occasion, at Cheam, in Surrey, obtained three dozen fine fruit from six hand-glasses. The system he pursued was to sow the seed in the first week of May, and give the young plants two shiftings, first into 60-sized, and then into 48-sized pots; and in June, to plant them out on the ridges. During the time the plants are in pots, water is given but sparingly, to prevent a luxuriant growth, and the premature formation of fruit. The lateral shoots are also pinched off, but the leaders are not. The ridges are composed of half yellow sandy loam from a pasture, and half-rotten manure from an old cucumber-bed. Cast-iron hand-glasses are used, 20 inches square, with moveable tops, as it is essential to give a little air before the glasses are entirely taken off. To prepare the bed, the soil is dug out to the depth of 18 inches over a space 30 feet long by 6 feet wide; one foot is added to the north side, making that 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and the south 18 in., which is a good slope to the sun. After the mould is put in, six plants are planted under each glass, which is surrounded with tiles for the shoots to run upon. For the first two or three days they are slightly shaded with an old net. The glasses are kept quite close till the plants begin to grow, though the heat in the bed is 80° or 85°; and when the leading shoots have nearly reached the sides of the hand-glasses, they are raised 2½ inches, with small blocks of wood. Flowers of both sexes are produced plentifully, so that artificial impregnation is not needed. When the fruit is well set, all are pinched off with the laterals but one, and the shoot on which the fruit left is growing is stopped two buds above it; but the leader is never at any time cut back. Every plant ripened one fruit, and consequently six were produced under one hand-glass.—*Green Fields, Machynlleth, North Wales.*

Saxifraga oppositifolia.—There is a very beautiful spring-flower often omitted in the lists that are generally made of hardy herbaceous plants; and it is the more to be regretted that it should be so, as it is an early flowerer. The plant I refer to is the purple mountain Saxifrage (Saxifraga oppositifolia.) Is it overlooked because it is of native growth? Surely beauty ought not to be despised on account of its being indigenous. In Hooker's *Flora Scotica* it is said to flower in May; and in Smith's *Compendium* we are informed that it flowers in April. Both may be right, but where the plant is removed from its alpine heights and planted in lower situations, it will flower in the end of February and beginning of March. Along with Hepaticas, Crocuses, Snowdrops, and other early-flowering plants, its red purple flowers have a very pleasant appearance. It is hardy and easily cultivated, and either in bed, border, or rockwork, it will grow and flower freely. Perhaps by giving this notice a place in the *Chronicle* it may bring the plant a little more into favour.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean, Stirlingshire.*

Birch Coppice.—It appears to me that your correspondent (p. 165) is in error with regard to the intention of an inquirer (p. 85) on the subject of Birch stools. I understood the required information to be—not what would be most likely to *produce* underwood, but—what would be the best plan, *under the circumstances*, to adopt with regard to the Birch. Taking that view of the question, I gave the reply as you received it. But does your correspondent wish to form underwood in the shortest possible period, with the twofold object of profit and a preserve for game? Then my little experience tells me his best plan would be, in the following autumn, as early as possible, to cut down all his Birch. One season will prove if my expectations are realised. Should the result be, as hitherto, the production of weak, sickly shoots, let him purchase a quantity of young Birch and plant again, taking care to prune them judiciously as they grow, and to fell them at the age of 14 or 15 years: he will thereby produce a good and profitable underwood, affording an excellent preserve for game. I cannot possibly see the advantage of planting holly, yew, box, or laurel, which your correspondent recommends; for they are of very slow growth, of little or no value in point of utility, and only desirable for the purpose of sheltering game, which I think should be quite a secondary consideration with every good manager of plantations: still, if the two objects can be combined, it is well to do so. Nevertheless, I would recommend all proprietors of woods, if they wish to see them thrive, entirely to suppress the preservation of hares and rabbits; for they may rely upon it, there is not a class of men who do their employers so much injury as "keepers." In the first place, they make a constant practice of gossiping with the men who may be at work upon their estates, thereby robbing them of much labour; and they keep the minds of their employers constantly in a state of excitement, rendering the improvement of woodland property almost impossible, by representing that *this* plantation must not be pruned, nor *that* wood felled, or the game will all be driven away. I could say more upon this subject; for experience, though short, has taught me much.—*A Young Forester.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Paris Horticultural Society.—The annual exhibition of the Paris Horticultural Society was held in the new gallery of the Palace of the Luxembourg, from the 8th to the 14th March, and was attended by most of the fashionables at present in Paris. The fineness of the weather daily attracted a numerous concourse, not only of the patrons of Horticulture, but also the thousands of loungers who abound in Paris, as the admission to this (like almost every other sight in France) was free. It is not surprising that the gallery should have been daily crowded with visitors, who appeared highly pleased with the Camellias and other plants which surrounded them; but the real amateurs were sadly disappointed; in fact, the Society has not been fortunate in its exhibitions, and many of its members begin to think some other regulations are necessary, especially those who have gone over to England and seen the Horticultural Society's show at Chiswick, or the South London exhibitions, but custom rules here with a rod of iron, and no one seems willing just now to undertake the obnoxious task of proposing England which is still the "Bête noire", for a pattern. The Paris Society has, however, this year in part adopted the regulations of England and Belgium, by offering medals for specific plants; but, strange to say, many of the prizes were not competed for at all, namely, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and Roses; not that they could not be forced or exhibited, for forced Roses are every day to be purchased in the open markets of Paris, but because the plants would have been entirely ruined by being exposed for six days to every variety of temperature. The mode of judging is also objectionable, and unless florists and amateurs are convinced that justice will be done, they will not think it worth their while to put themselves to certain expense and loss of plants. The English exhibitant knows that he must stage his plants by a certain hour, and if not then ready he is excluded; but not so here: nominally, flowers are required to be placed before the entrance of the public, but it has happened that plants which have been kept back till the third day of the exhibition have obtained a prize; thus, those who have fairly placed their subjects by the first day, can have no chance against others who perhaps may learn exactly the time the judges intend to go round, which sometimes is not till the third day from the opening. This system was not, however, practised this year, as the Society proposed to adjudge the prizes before the show commenced. Another thing which operates against Horticultural Societies in France, is permitting the judges to exhibit, and likewise the withholding prizes from those who may have received them in previous years; some such reasons must have influenced the florists this season, for no one can believe that in all the numerous nurseries of France *one only* could be found to exhibit the required number of Camellias, and none a sufficient number of Azaleas and Rhododendrons, for the special exhibition of which the Society had this year fixed its show one month earlier than usual. The prize for Camellias was awarded to M. Paillet, of Paris: his plants were in very good flower, and exceedingly well arranged as to height and contrast of colour, but they were not what would be called in England well-grown, being too much drawn up; and indeed this is the case with almost everything here, in consequence of growing entirely in peat. The most remarkable were Colvilli, Chandleri elegans, Colvilli rubra, Concinna, Delicatissima, Donkelaerii, Eximia, Fordii, Imbricata alba, King, Leeana superba, Minuta, Machetii, Ochroleuca, Pulcherrima, Punctata, Picturata, Reticulata, Tricolor, and Triumphans. The Abbé Berlèze also exhibited a large collection of Camellias, but not for a prize: his plants were very much larger than those of M. Paillet, many of them being 10 and 12 feet high; but the colours were not sufficiently contrasted, and the effect was lost by having too many dark varieties. There were, however, some fine specimens of Imbricata rubra, Chandleri, Mutabilis maculata, Elegans, Grandiflora superba, Donkelaerii, Press' Eclipse, Regina Galliarum, Delicatissima, Nobilissima, Imbricata alba, Admirabilis, Triumphans, King, Tricolor, Schrymakersii, Reticulata, Imbricata, and an Italian variety named Innocenza, of a pure white, and very double. The other prizes were awarded to M. Hardy, chief gardener at the Luxembourg, for a collection of plants, containing Acacia virgata, linifolia, conspicua, latifolia, dealbata, and floribunda; Ericas, Epacris, &c. &c.: to Messrs. Tripet and Leblanc for a fine collection of 100 varieties of Hyacinths and Pritillarias: among the former the most beautiful was Comtesse de la Coste, La renommée, Duc de Bourgogne, Eclatant parfait, Roi de Hollande, Appius, Baron Heath, Baton noir, and Nompareille; the Fritillarias were also very pretty, especially Dame Pourpre, Le Roi, Beauté douce, and Thésée: to M. Chauvière, for Æschynanthus ramosissimus, Thunbergia Baxterii, Lachenalia pendula, Ericas, Kennedyas, &c. &c.; to Mr. Souchet, for a fine collection of last year's fruits, consisting of Grapes, Currants, Medlars, Pears, Apples, and vegetables; the currants appeared almost as fresh as they were in June, and some specimens of the Pear Gros rateau gris weighed upwards of 1 lb. each. For the 5th, 6th, and 7th prizes offered see *Chronicle*, 6th Feb. for Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and Roses, there were no exhibitors. To M. Bergmann, gardener to Baron Rothschild, was awarded a prize for Camellias and Rhododendrons, he being the only foreigner who exhibited for either of the two prizes offered by the Society.

The Spring exhibition of the *Horticultural Society of the Seine and Oise* was held at Versailles from the 26th to the 30th of March, when the following prizes were offered by the Society:—

1st Sliver Medal for 20 forced plants in flower—for which no one exhibited.

2nd do. do., for 40 plants, natural flowering. This prize was awarded to M. Madeline, gardener to M. Boursault (who was the only exhibitor), for Camellias, Acacias, Ericas, Epacris, &c. &c.; in this collection was one remarkably fine specimen of Camellia panaché, upwards of 14 feet high, literally covered with bloom.

3rd do. do., for 50 varieties of Camellias—for which no one exhibited.

4th do. do., for 25 varieties of Azalea indica—for which no one exhibited.

5th do. do., for a collection of Orange-trees from one to eight years old. This prize was awarded to M. Dieuzy, aîné, whose plants were healthy and well-grown, and many of them in flower and fruit.

6th do. do., for Fruit and Vegetables. This was awarded to M. Legeas.

7th do. do., for 40 Roses—for which no one exhibited.

M. Bertin, of Versailles, exhibited 25 varieties of Camellias. This was by far the most attractive collection in the room; in it were some well-bloomed, but not large, plants of Imbricata, Magniflora plena, Delicatissima, Donkelaerii, Henri Fauve, Althæiflora, Chandleri, Triumphans, Tricolor, Colvilli, and Leeana superba. There were also Amaryllis, Acacias, forced fruits, &c.; but, taken as a whole, this exhibition, as well as that of Paris, were failures, and it is not likely that either of the Societies will again hold their meetings so early in the season.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, March 24th.—Mr. Handley, as Chairman of the Veterinary Committee, presented the report of the meeting held that day in reference to the reduction and classification of the numerous documents on the subject of the epidemic; the committee recommending immediate steps to be taken to effect this object, for the purpose of discussing the collected facts in their condensed and classified form, and finally deducing from the whole a general report as the result of these inquiries. Mr. Legard communicated the Report of the Judges of Implements at the Cambridge meeting, on the mode in which the vote of money for agricultural implements on that occasion should be apportioned among the respective exhibitors recommended in their former report as the successful candidates.—Viscount Sandon, M.P., presented several specimens of soils from the Earl of Harrowby's estate in Lincolnshire, exhibiting the improvements effected in the peat soils of that county, by the operation of claying, as detailed in his Lordship's former communication to the President. Letters were read from Mr. W. Bowie S. Campbell, of Clockfaldich, near Dunkeld, on the introduction of the Belgian Carrot into the Highlands of Scotland; and from Mr. Bruginton, of Staffordshire, on the luxuriancy resulting from the application of wood-ashes, obtained by burning hedge-row trimmings, as a top-dressing for Clover.

Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—The following are prizes offered by this Society:—The gold medal will be given for the best and approved report upon the most effectual and economical mode of heating cottages. This premium is offered mainly for the purpose, and with the hope, of obtaining some account of the various modes of heating cottages practised in America and on the continent of Europe, where the use of stoves is understood to be carried to an extent unknown in this country, with great advantage to the lower classes. It is expected that the author will furnish sketches or models of the stoves employed under the system that he recommends, or such description as may enable others to put the system in practice; to state how far he considers it applicable to the use of coal or peat as fuel, to the purposes of cooking as well as heating, and whether it may be adopted without injury to the health of the inmates. Reports to be lodged on or before the 20th October, 1842.—The gold medal, or plate of the same value, will be given for the best and approved account of existing plantations in Scotland, at altitudes not under 600 feet above the level of the sea. This premium is offered with a view to ascertain the highest altitude at which trees may be advantageously planted in different districts of the country: and competitors are desired to mention correctly the altitude above, and distance from, the sea of the plantations forming the subject of their report; the medium elevation of the plantations above the valleys in which they may be situated, and the medium altitude of each valley above the sea; the nature and depth of the soil, subsoil, and description of the subjacent rocks: and also to state the kinds of shelter, natural or artificial (if any), which may have tended to assist the growth of the trees, especially in their earlier stages. It is further required that the kinds of trees be mentioned, together with the average amount of their annual growth and quality of timber, and that the same be illustrated by accompanying specimens; and also what influence the plantations may have had on the under and neighbouring pasture. Reports to be lodged on or before the 20th October, 1842.—The gold medal, or plate of the same value, will be given for the best report on successful planting within the influence of the sea, founded on extensive observation of the habits and appearance of the different sorts of trees best suited for the purposes desired. Great disappointments having arisen to landed proprietors, in many parts of the coasts of this country, in planting waste-ground near the sea, the above premium is offered with a view of directing attention to the subject. Essayists are particularly desired to specify the kinds of trees best suited, and to state the locality where such are to be seen; also the nature of the soil, subsoil, rocks, geological character of the district, elevation, exposure, and distance from the sea. The essays are to be lodged on or before the 20th Oct., 1841, under the conditions hereinafter annexed.—For the best and approved essay on the more extensive cultivation of the Larch (Larix communis) in Scotland, particularly in reference to the expediency of forming extensive forests of that tree in the Highlands, with a view of supplying the navy with timber. The honorary gold or silver medal, according to the merits of the communication. It will be of importance that particular notice be taken of the kind of soils and subsoils where the Larch has been found to form sound timber, and where it has been proved liable to disease. Competitors are referred to the report on the Duke of Atholl's plantations, published in the ninth volume of the Society's Transactions. In the essays to be now communicated the information must be original. Essays to be lodged on or before 20th October, 1840, under the conditions hereinafter annexed.—For the best and approved account of any of the districts of Scotland where the Pinus sylvestris is indigenous, and abounds so as to constitute a native forest, the gold medal or plate of the same value.—The Society has already received a report on the Glenmore, Duthil, Rothiemurchus, and Abernethy Forests, which has been published in its Transactions. Competitors will avoid giving the same information as is there contained. No report has been received on the Pine forests of Aberdeenshire. It will be expected that a view should be given both of the past and present state of the woods to which the report has reference, and of the nature of the situations, and of the soil and subsoil where the trees appear to thrive best. It will be desirable also that measurements of some of the largest trees should be given, and a statement of their age, as far as it can be ascertained by counting the rings or annual layers on felled trees of similar dimensions. Sections of the timber to be transmitted with the report. The comparative growth of any other native trees which occur in the district, such as Birch or Oak, should be mentioned, and the undergrowth and general state of the pasture-herbage should be described. Any circumstances which may appear to the writer likely to throw light on the growth and management of native fir-woods should be adverted to, and, in particular, how far the observation is well founded, that the best trees have a northern exposure, or are found in woods having a north aspect or inclination.—For the best and approved report of the plantations of Pinus sylvestris in any district in Scotland, ten sovereigns, or plate of that value. It is required that the report shall embrace a considerable district of country, and that at least two separate plantations, on different soils or exposures, be reported on, containing not less than one hundred imperial acres, and consisting of useful-sized timber, not less than 40 years old; the mode of planting and after-management so far as the reporter may be enabled to ascertain the same to be stated, as well as the return which the thinnings, &c., may have already yielded; also the yearly value of the ground before planting; together with the present value and condition of the trees and pasture. It is further especially required that the reporter describe minutely the nature of the soil and subsoil, also enumerate the plants forming the natural herbage; and should any difference exist in the health and quality of the trees in different parts of the plantations, a statement of the supposed causes producing such will be necessary. Transverse sections, at least six inches in depth, of the different qualities of the timber to be transmitted with the reports, which are to be lodged by the 20th October, 1841.—The gold or silver medal, according to the value of the communication, will be given for the best and approved account, from practical experience and observation, of the most advantageous time and mode of thinning and pruning forest-trees—when these operations ought respectively to commence—and at what intervals either or both of them ought to be continued; at what period of the year, and by what kind of pruning, a tree will arrive at the largest size in a given time, distinguishing whether different kinds of trees, and what kinds, require different modes of pruning. Reports to be lodged by the 20th October in any year.—According to the usual practice in the cutting of Oak copse, and in the preparation of the bark, the small branches, &c. are allowed to go to waste. As the bark and wood of those parts of the trees are stated to contain a large quantity of tannin, it becomes an object to turn them to account, and the Society therefore offers the following premium, viz., ten sovereigns, or a piece of plate of that value, for the best and approved essay on the most efficient and economical plan for rendering available the tannin contained in the bark and wood of the branches of Oak copse.—To the person who shall, on or before the 20th October in any year, report to the Society the successful introduction into Scottish plantations of any new ornamental or useful forest-tree, or the successful extended cultivation of any of the rarer useful sorts already known, but which have not hitherto received the attention which their merits would warrant, the silver medal, or a piece of plate of such value as the communication may be adjudged to deserve.—To the person who shall, within six years from 1835, inclusive, have introduced from any part of the world, cones containing seeds capable of germination, the produce of hardy species of the Fir tribes which have been already introduced into Britain, but of which only a few plants have been raised, the gold or silver medal, or a piece of plate of such value as the directors may, in the circumstances of the case, deem adequate. It is required that the quantity of cones of each species imported shall be sufficient to afford at least 250

seedling plants; and, further, that before the premium be awarded, the number of seedling plants of each species actually raised in Scotland shall not be less than 50. Attention is particularly directed to Araucaria imbricata, Pinus ponderosa, Lambertiana, and Sabiniana: to Abies Douglasii, nobilis, grandis, and Menziesii: and to Taxodium sempervirens, which last is abundant in the vicinity of St. Francisco, and throughout the low sandy plains of California. Reports to be lodged by 10th November, 1841.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BRASSIA LAWRENCEANA. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) — Perhaps no plants of the Orchidaceous order are more worth cultivation than Brassias, for, without a single exception, they are handsome, and very easy to manage; most of them too are sweet-scented. But they are difficult to distinguish from each other, especially those which, like the B. Lawrenceana, have the lateral vessels much lengthened out. At first sight, in examining this, one would refer it to B. macrostachya; but the sepals are not half so long, and the tumour at foot of the lip is simple and truncated, not sloping forward, and supported by three advanced tubercles. In like manner B. Lanceana, which agrees with it in the truncated tumour, has two tubercles in front of it, and its lateral sepals are much shorter. When dried the sepals of B. Lawrenceana become bright brown, while those of B. Lanceana remain pale yellow. It is a native of Brazil, and has very sweet-scented flowers. Like the other species this requires the heat of the stove, and should be treated in the same manner as Brassia maculata. It requires a plentiful supply of water at its roots and over its leaves when they are fully formed, but great care must be taken in applying this when the leaves and pseudo-bulbs are young, otherwise they are sure to be damaged, and to decay.—*Bot. Reg.*

MORINA LONGIFOLIA. (*Half-hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*)—This species is one of those discovered by Dr. Wallich on the mountains of the north of India; Gossain Than is the district more particularly mentioned as the native country of the plant, of which seeds were given by Professor De Candolle to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it flowered in November last. It is an exceedingly handsome and nearly hardy perennial, growing from two to three feet high in any dry situation, and requiring about the same treatment as Acanthus mollis; but it suffers from wet in winter, and consequently should be planted in a strong dry soil, and protected during winter by a hand-glass. It is increased freely from seeds, and flowers from July till late in the autumn. The stem is covered with soft hairs, which, when bruised, emit the smell of a Geranium.—*Bot. Reg.*

ANCHUSA PETIOLATA. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) — A pretty showy herbaceous perennial raised in the Glasgow Botanic Garden from seeds sent from Nepal by Col. Colvin. It produces an abundance of deep purple-blue flowers, and though yet only grown in the greenhouse, there is but little doubt that it will bear the open air unharmed during the summer and autumnal months, and will prove an interesting addition to our flower-borders.—*Bot. Mag.*

OXALIS FRUTICOSA. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—In this country we know little of the shrubby species of Woodsorrel found in South America, where there are many of very singular appearance. In the collection of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland one has lately flowered, which proved to be the O. fruticosa of Raddi, mentioned in De Candolle's Prodromus. It is exceedingly remarkable in having the office of leaves performed by the leafstalks, which, for this purpose, become thin, broad, and lance-shaped, while the leaflets either drop off or only occur upon the leafstalks here and there. It has small, deep yellow, axillary flowers. It had been sent to Syon from Rio Janeiro by Captain Herbert.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marchioness of Exeter Camellia.—Of all the Camellias yet raised this is, in our opinion, the finest. We have before us flowers *between five and six inches in diameter*, very regularly double, with broad rounded petals near the margin, and narrower ones in the centre. The colour is a bright deep rose, with a much paler but still rose-coloured eye. In form the flower is hardly inferior to C. imbricata, and is twice as large. It was raised from seed of Middlemist's, by James Priaulx, Esq., of Guernsey. It is the intention of that gentleman to exhibit it at the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday next in Regent-street.

Tropical Fodder-grasses.—The Gama grass of Mexico (Tripsacum dactyloides) will prove a valuable acquisition in the West Indies, where fodder is so scarce, being insensible equally to the effects of heat and cold—of humidity and dryness. The seed, however, is long in vegetating, in some instances continuing dormant for 14 months; and in another instance taking 2 months to sprout, although kept constantly wetted near a kitchen stove. The Americans represent it as yielding from 70 to 90 tons of green, or from 20 to 30 tons of cured hay, per acre.

Plan of Order Book.—I have often seen unpleasant surmises and altercations at the paying of long bills. The system of "*order-books*" does away with these unpleasant feelings altogether, and moreover is an excellent check on servants and tradespeople. All the heads of departments should have an order-book; say, the house-steward, housekeeper, gardener, bailiff, coachman, and gamekeeper; and the tradespeople should have directions not to give anything without an "*order*," that is, without a cheque with the quantities and the person's name who sends the order written on it. When a bill is sent in for payment, it must be accompanied by the corresponding orders with the different items, otherwise the bill may be disputed. Should a tradesman lose one of his orders, the order-book is referred to, where short memoranda are entered of the things ordered. It sometimes happens that a tradesman cannot supply all the articles mentioned in the order; in that case he is bound to return the order, to be made out according to the articles supplied. For example:—I send for 10 casts of 32 pots, and I can only get 7 casts; my order for 10 casts is returned, and I send one for 7 casts.—*D. Beaton.*

[*Memorandum left in the Order-book.*]

No. 22.

Nos. 1 and 2 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*
To be continued.
From C. D.

No. 22.—Shrubland Park, 14th Jan. 1841.
Please to let the Bearer, A, B, have Nos. 1 and 2 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*
Address to Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart.
To be continued.
To the account of Sir William Fowle Middleton, Bart.
Per Order of D. Beaton.

Ash-roots.—An ash-root was grubbed up at Stubwood, near Hungerford, the other day, of the following dimensions:—The length, 90 ft.; the circumference, 10 ft. from the stool, 11½ in.; 50 ft. from the stool, 5¼ in. Tull, in his "Treatise on Roots," says roots will follow the open mould by descending perpendicularly, and mount again in the same manner, as I have observed the roots of a hedge to do, that have passed a steep ditch, 2 ft. deep, and reach the mould on the other side. This tree grew on land which is only parted by a ditch from that on which Tull made his experiments. The tree contained about 10 or 12 ft. of timber, and the root may be seen at Mr. Walter's, Shalbourne.—*Devizes Gazette.*

Antarctic Voyage of Discovery.—By advices from Hobarton we hear that the expedition under Capt. Jas. Ross was about to proceed southerly, having completed the observations in Van Diemen's Land. The expedition had visited Kerguelen's Island, where Dr. Hooker had found the new cruciferous plant mentioned in Cook's Voyage by Mr. Anderson as likely to prove a useful esculent. We regret to add that some of the collections of natural history had been lost in the shipwreck of the *Echo*, a small schooner, on which they had been placed for transmission to Europe.

Regius Professorship of Botany, Glasgow.—We find that three candidates have offered themselves for this important chair; viz., Dr. Walker Arnott, one of the best systematical botanists in Europe; Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh; and Dr. Scouler, of Belfast. We trust that the Marquis of Normanby, with whom the appointment lies, will be advised that there are no medical duties attached to a chair of botany; and that the professors at Cambridge, and in both the colleges of London, and the late professor at Glasgow, who filled the office with so much honour to the University, are not medical men.

Gypsum.—Gypsum, when first quarried, has the appearance of spar, and is so close and compact that it, in this state, has no effect upon vegetation; but when heated, it becomes brittle and easy to powder. The best apparatus to burn it is a lime-kiln, and it should be burnt in a manner precisely similar to lime-burning, with this exception, that half the fuel will do, as it does not require a high temperature; but should there not be a lime-kiln at hand, a heap of weeds and brushwood, and other combustible materials, such as coke, wood, or charcoal, intermixed judiciously in a *large* heap with gypsum, and set fire to, will answer the purpose; when burnt, it should be ground under a common edge-stone on an iron-grating, through which grating the powdered gypsum will fall as it is ground, and will then be fit for use; and should any of it have the appearance of spar, and be difficult to grind, it is an indication that it is not sufficiently burnt. By powdering a piece in its natural state with a pestle and mortar, and then by putting a lump in the fire-place and making it hot, and then powdering it, the difference will be so apparent, that the best *modus operandi*, according to the situation, may then be decided upon. A horse ought to grind three or four tons a-day, which would dress many acres. The apparatus for grinding should be on the same principle as that used for grinding lime, for making concrete for foundations. When the gypsum is heated, the water which is chemically combined with it, and which (extraordinary as it may seem to the unscientific) is the cause of its hardness and compactness, flies off, and leaves the gypsum easily to be acted on, as the bonds which held it together are dissipated.—"W. S."—*Mark Lane Express.*

Nitrate of Soda.—I have tried nitrate of soda on Sea-kale, applied just previously to forcing, and find not only no benefit, but an injury as the result.—*Corresp. of Mark Lane Express.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Masters' Nursery, Strood.—We found here several handsome hybrid Rhododendrons in bloom; one in particular bearing a large truss of fine clear purple flowers, with scarcely any spots in the throat. The varieties of Indian Azalea produce fine masses of colour, and were here in abundance. A handsome specimen of the Acacia hybrida diffused its delicious scent over the house; it is rather an uncommon kind, and bears an abundance of dark yellow globes. Zieria Smithii was in full bloom; it is a pretty plant, bearing a profusion of small sweet-scented white flowers at the end of the lateral shoots; its chief value is the early period of the year at which it flowers, commencing sometimes in January and lasting till April. In the open ground we saw some fine Hyacinths growing and flowering with great luxuriance; the situation of the garden is on the side of a hill sloping to the south; the soil is fine yellow loam with a gravelly subsoil, and when a little cow-dung is mixed with it, appears particularly well adapted for bulbs.—*March 29.*

The Palace Gardens, Fulham.—The forcing department is extensive; Cucumbers have been abundantly produced since the 7th of January. The pit is constructed with hollow walls, pigeon-holed at bottom, by which the heat from the linings is communicated to the bed, and also ascends in the hollow walls, from which a regular warmth is obtained with little expense in the dull days of winter. The Cucumber plants are now strong, healthy, and hardy, air being admitted freely every fine day, and with attention to pruning, promise to bear well until September or October. Kidney Beans are prolific and strong, placed on a tan-pit, where they are found to do much better than on flues or in other spare places. The Melons are in a forward and healthy state of growth. The foliage of that majestic and ancient specimen of the Cork-tree Quercus suber has suffered by the last frosty wind; but the Hickory, Acacia, Pinus Pinaster, and other old tenants of the soil, seem determined to live for ever.—*W. K.*

H. Palmer, Esq.'s, Harlingham House, Fulham.—The greenhouse looks gay with forced and other early-flowering plants. The many pots of Cyclamen persicum albiflorum are fine, and the large compact specimens of both purple and white Primula sinensis are not surpassed, if equalled, in any other place in the country. The Glycine sinensis is beginning to expand its beautiful racemes of lilac-coloured flowers; when in large masses they emit a sweet perfume. In the stove, Amaryllis Johnsonii, A. aulica, and several other good species of Amaryllideæ, are flowering. The pretty yellow-flowering Rhipsalis grandiflora and R. salicornioides, with the pink of Plumbago rosea, the scarlet Passiflora racemosa, and the Ardisia crenulata with reddish berries, diversify by contrast, and being arranged with taste, beautify the whole. The Camellias in the conservatory prove, by their green shining foliage and fine flowers, that the soil, three parts loam with a little sand, peat, and well-decomposed dung, is most suitable for their cultivation. Smith's Elegans and other Pelargoniums are bearing large trusses of flowers; by stopping the shoot above the flower-stalk an increase of flowers is produced.—*W. K., March 26.*

Reviews.

Transactions of the Society of Arts, Vol. LIII., Part I., contains some matters relating to Gardening, the substance of which is the following:—Mr. Webster of Ipswich states that he finds coal-dust *not inimical* to vegetation. He filled garden-pots with fine coal-dust, and placed a variety of plants in them, such as potatoes, onions, &c. &c. In all of them the vegetation was vigorous and luxuriant. He filled hyacinth-glasses with coal-dust, and put bulbs therein, supplying water as required; and the result, when compared to those without the coal dust, was very marked and evident; large, healthy, strong plants being produced. Strawberries, onions, and a variety of useful and ornamental plants thrive extremely well in this material, which is clean and neat, inoffensive, without odour or stain, not capable of harbouring insects or maggots, well adapted for in-door floriculture, and enduring for a long period.—The same author speaks of the utility of coal-tar and slacked lime. One gallon of coal-tar, mixed up completely with one bushel of slacked lime, produces a material of warmth and value as a manure, rich and stimulating, and tending very much to keep away the flies when sprinkled freely in and among the young turnips. He says he has used this compound with excellent effect on peas and potatoes, producing an evident and marked effect over the rows where none was used. Animal tar, or dipped oil, procured from the distillation of bones, and at present I believe a nuisance, if used with slacked lime in the same manner, forms a much richer and more serviceable manure than that of the coal-tar.

Mr. Henry Smith recommends the following method of healing the wounds made in large trees by lopping:—The branch is cut off at a distance of three or four feet from the tree, care being taken to support it in a manner to prevent it from splintering the stump. The bark of the stump is then cut into narrow longitudinal strips, which, after being carefully peeled off with a barking tool as far as the body of the tree, are tied back so as to keep them clear of the saw in the amputation of the stump close to the body of the tree. The saw-cut surface is then cut smooth with a wide mortice-chisel, and is covered with the strips of bark, cut and fitted to it as accurately as possible, and fastened down with brads driven into the depths of about one-eighth of an inch. The wound and surrounding parts are next covered to the depth of two or three inches with a cataplasm, according to the following receipt:—Clay, 4 parts; fresh cow-dung, 2 parts; wood-ashes finely sifted, 1 part; add cow's hair, such as that used by plasterers, a handful or more, according to the quantity of the composition required. Mix these materials together in a very regular manner, moistening them with water to bring the whole to a proper consistence. In order to preserve the cataplasm from external injury, a stout canvass is passed over it and sewed round the body of the tree. "The bandage and cataplasm must remain on the tree about six or eight months. The removal of the bandage, nails, &c., must depend solely on the healed state of the bark. When the bark is healed, the part of the tree where the amputation of the limb took place will appear as if no limb had grown there." The operation should not be performed during the winter months when the bark will not "run" or separate from the wood, and and when the wounded part is liable to be attacked by frost. About October 1834, he "cut off a large limb about six inches in diameter. The circumference of the body of the tree where the branch was amputated was four feet three inches and a half. The tree was at least 50 years old. The bark is healed all over the wounded part, and the appearance of the tree at this particular place is as if no limb had ever grown there."

In the mechanical section we find the following account of Mr. Paxton's engine for manufacturing sash-bars for greenhouses, &c., to the beautiful working of which we can ourselves bear testimony. By permission of the Society of Arts we are enabled to use the block with which the details of this curious contrivance are illustrated. "In constructing the great conservatory recently built for his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, it was found desirable to contrive some means for abridging the manual labour required in making the immense number of sash-bars necessary for a glass construction of such magnitude. Hence the origin of the present machine, which, in its first state, merely performed the part of a grooving machine, but was subsequently improved so as to make the bar complete. As the conservatory was built under my own immediate superintendence, I can speak accurately as to the advantages of the machine. It has, as regards that building, performed the labour of 20 men for one *year*, and, consequently, saved in money about 1200*l.* The length of bars made by it for the conservatory would extend, in a direct line, upwards of 40 miles. The present machine was constructed for a particular purpose, which it has now satisfactorily accomplished; but if one were to be permanently in use in any manufactory, or in the establishment of an extensive builder, the framework might be advantageously made wholly of cast-iron, with polished plates for the gauge-table; and although the sash-bars made here are of a particular form, yet by changing the characters of the saws, sash-bars of any shape or form might be easily worked. There is one particular feature in working the machine, namely, that the bar is presented to the saws below the centre of motion, instead of, as is usual, above it; and also to the sides of the saws which are ascending from the table, instead of the descending sides. These arrangements were found necessary to suit the direction of the teeth to the grain of the wood; for when the bar was presented in the usual way, the saws crushed, instead of cutting and cleaning the wood. When the machine makes 1200 revolutions a minute (which it is essential it should do), the saws not only cut, but plane the wood; and it

only requires afterwards to be rubbed a little with sand-paper. For very fine work, however, a second set of saws, with finer teeth than the first set, might be used. When the immense labour is considered which is annually consumed in making sash-bars even in London alone, the greater part of which might be saved by machines of this description, it is thought that the present invention will not be devoid of interest.

Fig. 1.

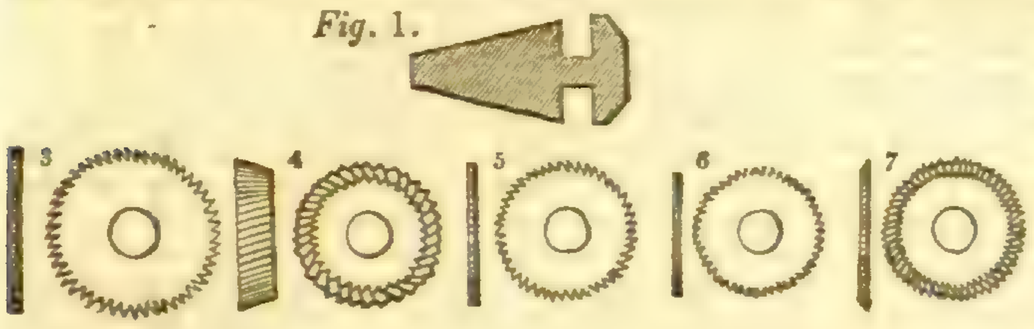
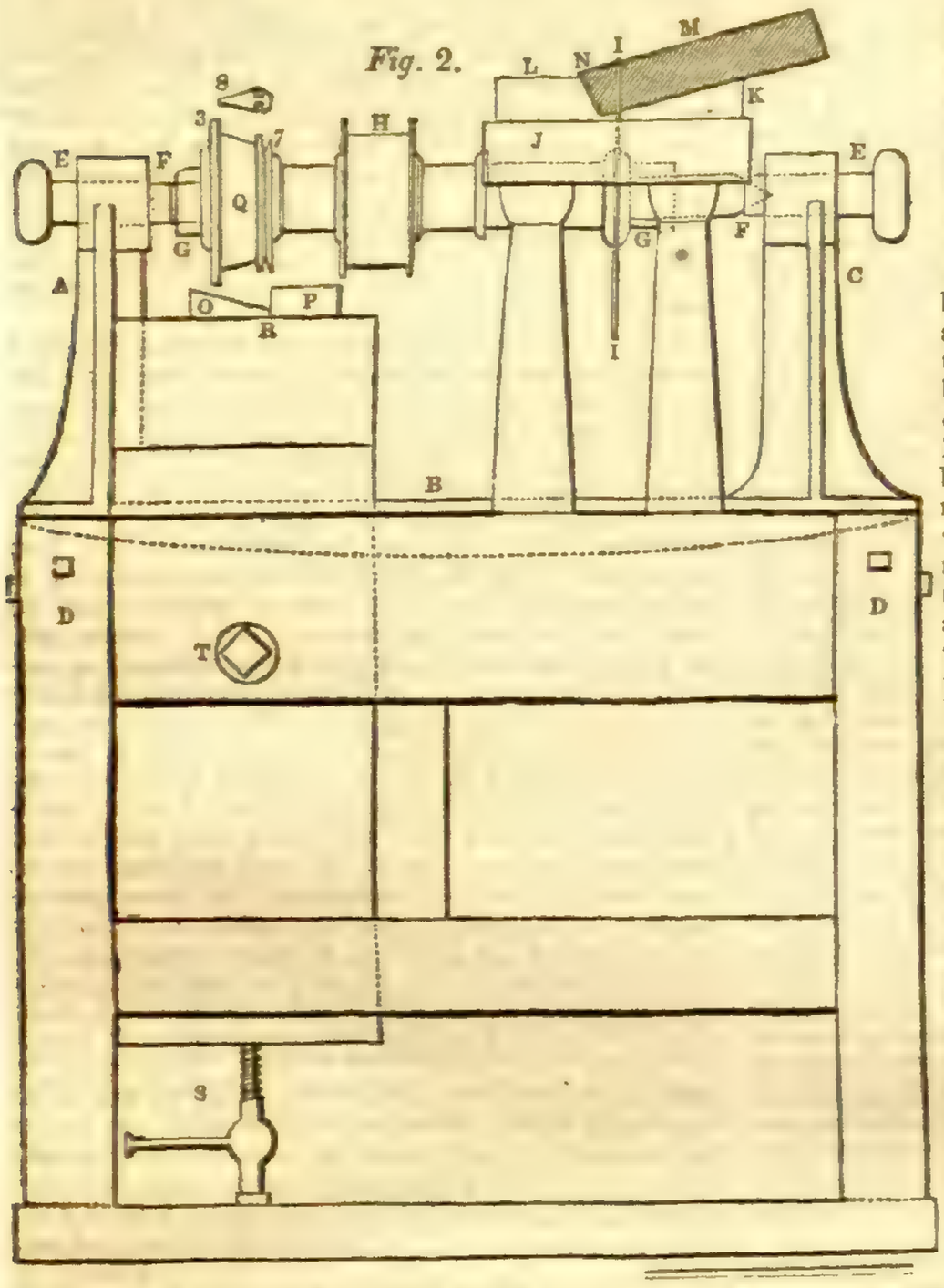


Fig. 2.



This machine was first used in its present form in August 1838. The motive power is from an engine of four and a half horse power, employed on the premises for other purposes. Half of this power is required for the sash-bar machine, and half the expense of the engine, including attendance, &c., is 5*s*. a-day. The machine can make bars at the rate of 600 ft. an hour; but it cannot continue long at this rate, as time is required both to cool and sharpen the saws. The average number of bars per day is 500 four-feet lengths, or 2000 ft. The greater number of bars used here have been made from Riga deal, and some from oak, &c.; but any well-seasoned wood may be used. The attendants required for the machine are only a labouring man and a boy. The first cost was 20*l*.

Reference to the Figures.—Fig 1, section of a sash-bar, half size; the other figures are one-eighth. Three operations finish the bars like fig. 1. Fig. 2, an end view of the whole machine. A B C, an iron frame fixed across the bench, D D. E E, its poppets, between which the axis F F is mounted, having on it all the cutters, Q; the driving pulley, H; and the circular saw, I I, fixed by the screw-nuts, G G. J, the saw-table, having on it the bed, K, whose slope is made to the right bevel for the sash-bars. L, the gauge. M, a plank of the right thickness, out of which the bars are to be cut: it is shown on the bed, K, with the saw, I I, in the act of cutting off one bar, N; the plank is then laid with its upper side undermost on the bed; the next bar is cut off, and the operation thus continued, the plank being reversed for every cut: this is the first operation. Each bar, N, as it comes from the plank is to be laid on the bed, O, against the gauge, P, and passed under the cutter, Q: this second operation will finish one side of it. The finishing table, R, is then raised a little by two adjusting screws, S, one at each end, and fixed by the screw, T; the bars are again passed under the cutter, Q, with their other sides uppermost: this third operation finishes them ready for use. The motion of the cutter, Q, meets that of the bar, tending to thrust the bar from it, rather than draw it in. The cutter, Q, is composed of five separable discs, somewhat resembling small circular saws, of such thicknesses, and having edges at such angles, as produce the compound figure required for the bar. These are shown at figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7; those marked 3 and 7 being indicated by the same numbers in fig. 2. Fig. 8 is a section of a sash-bar placed so as to show its correspondence with the cutter in fig. 2.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

It will be observed that in the houses a moist atmosphere is nearly always recommended; and as this may be confounded with humidity, we will explain our meaning of the term:—It is that kind of atmosphere induced in fine weather by keeping the borders of the house in a medium state, by frequently wetting the paths and walls of the house from the rose of a watering-pot or syringe, and by sprinkling the plants themselves occasionally. A humid or saturated atmosphere is a very different thing, or rather, the same thing excessively over-done, and should never be allowed after the plants are in leaf, as it tends to produce the same effects as shading plants, and at the same time supplying them liberally with water at the roots, by forcing them to absorb more fluids than the limited action of light on their leaves will enable them to get rid of by perspiration, and thereby inducing a soft and unhealthy growth. But even to this moist atmosphere there are exceptions; for, during the time the plants are in flower, rather a dry air in the houses than otherwise ought to be maintained; for it is known that an unfavourable or moist state of weather prevents the pollen acting, and produces sterility. If we may draw analogy from well-experienced facts connected with the setting of fruits in the open air, we have only to observe the failure of cherries, and other fruits, after cold wet springs; or it is visibly shown by striking the catkins of the hazel, or some other plant, such as yew, which shed pollen in abundance; during damp weather it will be seen that little or no pollen is scattered, whilst in dry weather the least shake is sufficient to charge the surrounding atmosphere with it. In the case of Vines, the necessity of keeping the house dry whilst they are in bloom has lately been urged as a supposition only; we think the above facts argue much in its favour.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Where there are Vines in the Pinery sufficiently advanced, the shading outside may be dispensed with; but where there are none, it should be left off gradually, although the plants have become well rooted, by putting it on a little later, and removing it earlier in the day. Be very vigilant as regards the heating of the tan, as it sometimes increases suddenly; the little extra trouble this entails may be amply repaid hereafter, whilst neglect may possibly cause a season's failure. Water the plants moderately with clear water; manure-water is unnecessary so soon after shifting into fresh soil; continue the slight syringings over-head, and give air freely at proper times, but guard against admitting much during windy weather.

Vinery.—Early Grapes should never be thinned so much as the later crops, but left so close that when full swelled the bunch would retain its form if cut and laid on its side. The West's St. Peter's, or others lately pruned, should be shaded from the sun; late Vines will break much stronger if allowed to do so slowly, and the time may be recovered at a future period, if necessary. Attend carefully to the advancing shoots, that they do not get broken by coming in contact with the rafters or glass. Stop laterals; thin the berries, &c. Moisture and temperature as before.

Peach-house.—Continue to preserve a moist sweet atmosphere, by frequently sprinkling the paths, flues, and other parts of the house; we prefer this to standing troughs of water, or keeping the floors constantly flooded. The late houses will require continued attention to thinning out the branches and tying in neatly the well-disposed ones. Syringe the trees on fine mornings: but there is little fear of insects coming so early if the trees have been dressed with lime, sulphur, and soft soap, as recommended.

Cherry-house.—Continue to preserve a moist atmosphere. Plants in tubs may ocasionally have manure-water given them. Cut back to three or four eyes all wood not required for filling up vacancies, and omit no opportunity of giving air. Prepare, previously to the fruit beginning to ripen, frames covered with fine meshed netting, to be fitted into the openings where air is given, to exclude birds and wasps.

Fig-house.—Plants in tubs should be watered daily; any sudden check or change of treatment is extremely liable to cause the fruit to fall off. Give air plentifully on fine days.

Cucumbers and Melons.—The plants may now be watered more frequently, as the weather admits of more air being given; still using the precautions to warm it, to give little at a time, and always in the morning, that the plants may be shut up dry. The linings when renewed at this season do not require to be built above the surface of the soil in the frames, as the heat of the sun will now dry the beds sufficiently; do not cease to prepare the dung to be used for the linings, as it is of the greatest importance to the well-doing of the plants; take advantage of favourable opportunities for stopping, setting the bloom, &c.

Mushroom-house.—Preserve a humid atmosphere; it in a great measure prevents the necessity of watering the bearing-beds, and checks insects from depositing their larvæ in the Mushrooms, which they otherwise will do. Now that warm weather is approaching, beds may be made for summer-bearing.

Strawberries.—Thin the leaves where they shade the fruit, and remove runners; give the plants water regularly—they will, in hot weather, require it twice a day.

Potatoes in pits and frames should be earthed up as they advance, and receive regular supplies of water.

Kidney-beans.—Continue to sow for succession, and supply those bearing liberally with water.

Out-door Department.

Check the advance of weeds by keeping the hoe employed, which also prevents the soil from becoming impervious to sun and air by heavy rains. Vine and other dug borders may be raked fine, as a general appearance of neatness should now be assumed in this department, as well as in the ornamental one. A few plants of fine kinds of vegetables may be left for seed, by which you will sometimes avoid disappointment; but do not save at one time two different plants of a tribe, likely to intermix and produce spurious kinds.

Asparagus.—Those beds it is intended to cut from, fork carefully over, break the soil fine, and gather off large stones.

Beets may still be sown in late situations.

Cabbages.—Finish planting out the autumn-sown for cabbaging, or Coleworts, and sow for summer and autumn, if not already done, also Savoys and Broccoli.

Cardoons may be sown in patches, to be thinned in the trench where they are to remain.

Cauliflowers.—Earth-up the earliest plants and raise the hand-glasses on bricks; prick out the spring-raised to strengthen.

Cress, Mustard, &c. should be sown weekly on a south border.

Potatoes.—Continue to plant the main crops.

Radishes.—Do no not allow the early crops to become woody for want of water if dry weather occur; sow successions.

Turnips.—Hoe and thin early crops, and sow a few more.

Orchard.—Mulch and water all newly-planted trees if the weather render it necessary; finish grafting, loosen the surface of fruit-tree borders with the hoe, vines and figs may still be layered; flued walls should not have fires lighted in them at this season, except in cases of strong frost or continued wet weather; the principal benefit to be derived from fires, where necessary in walls, is their assisting to ripen the wood in the autumn.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In door Department.

Stove.—The Orchidaceous plants may now have greater heat and moisture, which will render shading necessary. Apply liquid manure two or three times a week to Musa Cavendishii, and shift the young plants as they advance in growth. Syringe all stove-plants over-head occasionally; but if this is practised too often it renders shading necessary, which should be avoided if possible, as imperfect growth and want of flowers are the consequence.

Greenhouse.—Syringe the plants occasionally over-head, and keep the house as recommended in the last Number. If the succulents have been potted and transferred to a dung-frame, they should be shaded lightly and kept nearly close: give them a slight dewing over-head daily, and the thermometer may be allowed to rise to 90° sun-heat.

Pits and Frames.—Auriculas about opening their buds must be shaded from strong sunshine, and have all the air possible given to them, to prevent the flower-stalks drawing up weak. Thin-out the crowded pips, and give the plants an occasional watering with liquid manure; continue to cover them up at night. Sow Dahlia-seed if not done before; or if up, do not allow them to become weak by leaving them thick. Propagate Violets by cuttings under a hand-glass on a south border. Put in cuttings of Crassula and plants of that class now, and continue to propagate Heaths and other greenhouse plants.

Out-door Department.

Finish parting perennials, planting biennials, Carnations, and edgings of every kind; complete new work for the season as speedily as possible; pay particular attention to the keeping of walks, lawns, &c.

Nursery.—Propagate by layers or cuttings, Laurels, Laurestinus, &c., as early as possible; keep clear all seed-beds from weeds. Continue to plant, if urgent, all kinds of evergreens in damp weather, otherwise autumn is preferable: the greatest care should be taken to have them as short a time out of the ground and as little injured at the roots as possible. Prepare for planting out in rows evergreens from the seed-beds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—If evergreens are to be planted never lift more than can be planted in one day if possible. This is a good time for sowing Acorns where they are to stand; also Walnut, Spanish Chesnut, and Beech, and for Firs and Larch on rocky or very hilly situations. Thin those formerly sown, and clean near them; where walls have to be built with mortar they should not be delayed.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

The annuals that were first sown may now be transplanted into the places where they are finally to remain; and if the weather is dry they should be occasionally watered, till they are established. Sow a succession crop of annuals for autumn-blooming, and place a small stick with the name of the kind on it, at the place where it is sown; this is much neater, and better than using a split stick and putting a piece of paper on it with the name, as is too frequently done. Continue to plant and propagate herbaceous perennials. Make beds for Pansies, and plant them as described in p. 147; several lists of the best kinds will be found in our former Numbers. Dahlias should now be potted and placed in a gentle bottom-heat to start them. Carnations that are intended to be grown in pots should now be planted in 32-sized pots in a mixture of loam, sandy peat, and rotten cow-dung or vegetable earth; after they have been potted a few days they may be placed out of doors on a stratum of coal-ashes in some sheltered situation. Give plenty of air to the greenhouse on fine days, but always shut up early be careful that plants do not suffer for want of water; if one is observed to flag, press the mould tightly round the edge of the pot, for the water has found a passage between the earth and the pot, and the plant receives no benefit from it. Search carefully after insects; if aphides should appear, burn tobacco in the house, and syringe the plants well next day.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

As the season advances insects become very numerous, and the gardener cannot do better than watch the habits and economy of each, by which means he will be the better enabled to ward off their attacks. During the warm days of April large wasps may frequently be observed in greenhouses, and flying about sunny banks: these are females searching for a convenient place to form a nest, and by destroying one now, hundreds are killed in embryo. The nests vary in size according to the number of wasps which inhabit them; and as the society becomes more numerous during the summer, they are enlarged. One female commences in the spring to construct a nest, consisting of a few cells; in each of these she deposits an egg, which, after going through the larva and pupa states, becomes a neuter wasp, and assists its parent in enlarging the nest, and feeding the larvæ contained in the cells. The nest is made of gnawed wood converted to a paper-like substance, and towards the end of the season contains, according to Réaumur, from 10,000 to 16,000 cells, of a hexagonal form, arranged in tiers with the mouth downwards. The covering of the nest is thick, consisting of numerous layers of a paper-like substance, with a circular orifice at the top for the egress of the inhabitants. Wasps commit great depredations among wall-fruit, and, from their fondness for honey, are equally injurious to hives, which they enter to feed on the honey.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The arrivals during the present month are numerous, but of course dependent on the weather. The Ring Dottrel, the Turtle-Dove, the Quail, the Cuckoo, the Whitethroat, the lesser Whitethroat, the Grasshopper Lark, the Pettychaps, the Woodwren, the Puffin, the Martin, the Sand Martin, the Yellow Wagtail, the Pied Flycatcher, the Water Rail, the common Tern, the lesser Tern, the Sandwich Tern, the Roseate Tern, the Black Tern, the Redstart, the common Sandpiper, the Ruff, the Ring Ousel, the Lapwing, and the Wryneck, usually arrive between the beginning and the middle of this month. The Ring Ousel only passes through this country on its spring and autumnal journeys, though it is said to remain all the year in the north of England and Scotland. The Yellow Wagtail stays through the winter in the southern counties, but is never seen at that season in the northern and midland ones. The following arrive between the middle and end of April:—The Nightingale, the Blackcap, the Swift, the Swallow, the Whinchat, and the Redshank. A few Swallows generally remain all the year, as does the Whinchat in the southern counties. The Grey Gull, the Blue or Herring Gull, the Cross-bill, the Short-eared Owl, the common Shoveller, the Cambridge Godwit, the Green and the Purple Sandpiper depart in the course of the month.

State of the Weather for the Week ending April 1, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	26	29.698	29.593	65	39	52.0	S.	.02
Saturday	27	29.863	29.721	58	27	42.5	S.W.	.08
Sunday	28	29.914	29.897	54	40	47.0	S.	
Monday	29	29.882	29.787	58	40	49.0	S.W.	.10
Tuesday	30	29.915	29.897	55	41	48.0	W.	.08
Wednesday	31	29.638	29.497	56	41	48.5	W.	.03
April Thursday	1	29.694	29.396	52	41	46.5	W.	.05
Average		29.805	29.784	56.8	38.4	47.6		.34

26. Very fine; cloudy and mild; showers in afternoon; cloudy and fine.

27. Overcast; showery; clear at night.
28. Cloudy and fine; clear at night.
29. Overcast; fine with clouds; rain.
30. Very boisterous, with lightning and rain early A.M.; fine.
31. Clear and rather cold; cloudy and windy; rain.
April 1. Cloudy and calm.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending April 10, 1841.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	4	54.4	36.5	45.5	5	0.14 in.	3	4	1	—	4	—	1	2
Mon.	5	56.2	33.6	47.4	7	0.56	—	2	2	1	1	2	5	2
Tues.	6	56.3	37.2	46.8	5	0.13	2	2	1	—	4	5	1	—
Wed.	7	57.4	37.8	47.6	7	0.40	2	1	2	2	1	5	2	—
Thurs.	8	55.5	38.3	46.9	5	0.40	1	3	3	—	3	3	1	1
Fri.	9	54.4	37.4	45.9	7	0.30	2	2	3	—	3	3	1	1
Sat.	10	56.1	35.8	45.9	5	0.26	—	4	2	1	1	3	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, in 1832—thermometer 74°; and the lowest, on the 10th in 1837—thermometer 23°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending April 2, 1841.

THE supply of fruits and vegetables has been much the same as last week; a few articles have commanded a rather better price, but the difference has been but little. Large quantities of flower-roots, plants in pots, and cut-flowers have been offered for sale during the week.—*Fruits.* Pines, chiefly Queen's, with a few Jamaica, are good but not abundant. Hothouse Grapes are more plentiful than they were, but remain at about the same price as mentioned in our last report: Rhine and other kinds of Foreign Grapes abound. Strawberries of good quality are tolerably abundant, and fetch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per oz. Apples and Pears of the kinds mentioned last week are plentiful, and remain at the same prices; a few parcels of French Apples are offered. Cucumbers are excellent, and fetch from 2*s.* to 8*s.* per brace.—*Vegetables.* White and Brown Broccoli is abundant, and pretty good in quality. Spring Cabbages are plentiful. Carrots and Turnips do not differ from last week. A few bunches of natural Asparagus, and also Sea-kale, have been offered this week. Cabbage-Lettuce is pretty good and plentiful, as are Turnip and Long Radishes. Endive is rather indifferent. Celery is abundant, and pretty good. A few fine Frame Potatoes have been produced, and sell for 2*s.* per lb. Potherbs of various kinds are abundant.—*Flowers.* Many handsome plants in pots, such as Camellias, Geraniums, Acacias, and Myrtles, have been brought to market this week; Pansies, Wallflowers, and Primroses are likewise abundant. The cut-flowers consist of Cactuses of several kinds, Epacris grandiflora and impressa, Eutaxia myrtifolia, single Anemones, Gardenias, Smith's Yellow Noisette and other Roses, Saxifraga ovata, Abutilon striatum, White Periwinkle, and most of the kinds mentioned last week.

PRICES, SATURDAY, APRIL 2.—FRUITS:—

Strawberries, forced, per oz. 1s to 2s	Cucumbers, per brace, 2s to 8s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 10s	Almonds, per peck, 7s
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 10s to 25s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 8s
— Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s 6d to 3s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s
Oranges, pr. doz. 9d to 2s	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 4s to 14s	— Brazil, 20s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 18s	— Spanish, 24s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s	— Barcelona, 28s
— per 100, 6s to 14s	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz. 1s to 2s	Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s to 2s
Cabbage Plants, per doz. bch. 2s to 4s	Garlic, per pound, 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 3s	Shallots, per pound, 1s 2d
— Brown, 6d to 1s 3d	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8s to 10s
— Sprouts, per sve. 1s	— Second, or Middl. 3s 6d
Turnip Tops, per sieve, 9d to 1s	— Sprue, or Small, 2s 6d
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 2s to 2s 6d	— Natural large, 10s to 12s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 6l	— Second, 4s to 5s
— Autumn, per pd., 4d to 1s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s to 2s 6d
— New, per pd., 1s to 2s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 1s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s	Endive, per score, 1s to 4s
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 1s 6d to 2s	Celery, per bundle, (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— Horn, per bunch, 6d	Watercress, per doz. small bh. 3d to 1s
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s 6d
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s	Corn Salad, per half sieve, 1s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d	Tarragon (dried) per doz. bch. 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d	Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3s
Radish, Red, per dozen hands (24 to 30 each) 1s	Thyme, per doz. bchs. 3s to 4s
— White Turnip, per doz. bch., 2s	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 3d	Sage per doz bunches, 4s to 6s
Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d	Mint (green) per doz. bunch., 3s
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 4s	Peppermint (dried) per doz. bunch. 1s
— Green (Ciboules) p. bch., 3d to 4d	Rosemary (green) per doz. bchs. 6s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 5s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 6d to 1s 3d
Chives, per bunch, 2s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 9d to 1s
	Morels, per lb., 14s
	Truffles (dried), per lb. 14s.

Notices to Correspondents.

Many inquiries have reached us too late to be answered this week.

C. W., an Amateur.—Fuchsia fulgens should be cut down close to the ground in the spring—the proper time for repotting it.

A Clerical Subscriber should immediately pot his Cape bulbs, or plant them rather deeply in sandy soil on a warm south border. Brunsvigia Josephinae will also do in a southern aspect.

H. Groom.—The Chorozema mentioned in p. 199 is varium var. ilicifolium.

A Subscriber, Staines, may force his Vines gently with advantage.

G. Goodwin.—The Neapolitan Violet is not a creeper, but trails on the ground like the common kind. Plants may be procured of any respectable nurseryman.

Y. Z., Bow.—Most of the common herbaceous kinds of Pæonies thrive in common garden soil, but P. Whitleyi, and the different varieties of tree Pæony, require peat and sand. The latter kind must be slightly protected from the spring frosts, or the flowers will not open.

R. C. is referred to the books mentioned in the Cottage Gardens of this day.

C. W. M.—Mémoire sur la Conservation des Bois, par M. A. Boucherie, M.D., Paris, Bachelier, 1840, may be had of any foreign bookseller.

Mr. Jackson.—The double white Rocket requires a rich strong soil and an open situation; it should be increased every season after it has done flowering, for the plant if left in the open border proves little more than biennial, and always suffers much from damp in winter.

***.—The flowers and their foliage were in beautiful health. The box is taken care of. The Spiræa is S. cuneifolia. Iris chinensis is rightly named; it is the Iris fimbriata of some botanists.

C. B.—Tar-wells are usually found in rocks of the coal formation; and this mineral production is often seen oozing out of fissures in sandstone soils. It is to be found in most parts of the globe; but as to any precise localities in Germany, I am unable to point out any, though I know that the Germans think highly of its merits in human and veterinary practice, and for other purposes in rural and domestic economy.—*M.*

A Townsman.—Your Thorn is only a seedling from the Scarlet Thorn (C. coccinea). It appears the same as the variety called maxima. The seedlings always have very large spines.

Hortus.—No doubt charcoal of good quality can be made from the spray of young Abeles. Old bones from which the animal matter has been chiefly extracted by boiling, are preferred to raw bones. The best book we know for manures is the excellent work of Mr. Johnson "on Fertilisers."

An Amateur, Roseville.—South is the best aspect for a vinery and greenhouse; and if you cannot have that aspect, you should have one as nearly south as possible. The following plants will do very well in the windows of a sitting-room:—Fuchsia globosa, Ricartonia or any of the small flowering species, Sollya heterophylla, Begonia discolor, Alonsoa incisifolia, Cinerarias, Crassula coccinea, Chinese Primrose, and sweet scented Verbena (Aloysia citriodora).

W. D.—When Cyclamens have done flowering they should be but sparingly supplied with water, and when their leaves are dead it should be withheld altogether; they may then be taken out of the pots and laid in some dry place till the season for planting—the next autumn.

H. L.—Mammillarias are greenhouse plants, but they require bright light, and powerful sun-heat in the summer.

A Subscriber.—The galvanic protector can be made by any tinman or worker in zinc; but it must be ordered specially. If once brought into use, we have no doubt it would be as much a matter of sale as a watering-pot.

Mr. Bellamy will find the public the best friend to trust to. The address of the Royal Agricultural Society is Cavendish-square, London. If he is in a condition to *prove* that he can double the present amount of agricultural crops, we have no doubt the Society will be happy to communicate with him.

E. W.—We will endeavour to bear in mind your advice, which is very judicious.

K.—We should sow Poa trivialis or pratensis, and Cynosurus cristatus, in equal quantities, on the shaded walks you speak of. Assafœtida is now growing in the Botanical Garden at Saharanpur, and we shall doubtless obtain it soon. Hitherto, the only kind cultivated in this country is the Ferula persica. We suspect it will be much too strong in flavour to suit an English market, although it may be fit for that of Beloochistan. As to whether the Orleans Plum should be written Arline (or of Arles); the May-Duke Cherry, Medoc; and the Juneating Apple a corruption of Jaune hâtive; we have no information immediately at hand, but we will search, and perhaps some correspondent will aid us. We think, however, the common names are right.

A Subscriber, Charlton.—The hole made by the dibber in planting Cabbages should not be left open. In general it is tolerably well closed by a stroke of the dibber at the time, and subsequently the whole is made level by hoeing, raking, or other operations which the ground and crop require. Planting by means of the dibber is an expeditious mode, but certainly not the best.

O. P. Q.—The beautiful Cucumbers from Farmer Allen, called the Victory of Suffolk, were not shown at the Garden exhibition, but gained a Banksian medal at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, in Regent-street, on May 19, 1840. It is not fair in our correspondents to ask us one question, and then when we answer it correctly, to turn round and complain that we have not answered some other question which was not asked at all.

A Subscriber, East Shilton.—The plant is Ceratonia siliqua, the Algaroba tree of Spain and the East. Its sweet pods are often sold in London under the name of Locust-fruit, it being by some supposed that this pod, which is highly nutritious and common in Palestine, was the "wild Locust" of Scripture, on which St. John subsisted in the Wilderness.

Dr. Bevan.—A novice in the management of bees will be particularly obliged by your kindly informing her more minutely as to your method of burying bees, &c. Was the entrance to the hive previously secured, and in what way? Was the straw hive protected in any way previously to covering it with the earth; and was the place where they were interred exposed to the influence of the weather, or under shelter? And did you feed them on disinterring them? These, with any other communications you may be disposed to make, will be thankfully received by one who has hitherto been unfortunate with her bees.

A Young Gardener.—The eyes from which it is intended to raise Vines should be taken from the best ripened shoots; whether from the open wall or from under glass is immaterial. They should be grown in rich compost, singly, in small-sized pots at first, and successively shifted into larger as the roots increase. They must be kept in bottom-heat of dung or tan, and trained near the glass. As much circulation of air should be allowed as will prevent damping-off. 70° or 80° of bottom-heat are not too much for the roots, whilst the temperature for the tops may be somewhat higher. When removed from the frames, on account of requiring more room, the pots should be plunged in some medium that will keep their temperature tolerably steady; and manure-water may be beneficially given, if judiciously applied. By good management a shoot 30ft. in length has been produced the first summer, and, of course, may be again, although 3ft. or 4ft. is a more usual length.

John Abell.—The double yellow Rose is a most capricious plant; it blooms well in certain situations, but in others it does not, no one knows why. It seems to require a pure air, away from the smoke of large towns, as at Bagshot for example, where, we believe, it succeeds very well. It is almost impossible to answer your question about Camellias without knowing the state in which the plants are. If they are healthy, and you merely want a good head of bloom next spring, examine their roots and see that they are in good order; give them plenty of water now that they are beginning to grow, and occasionally a little manure water from cow-dung. If they are in pots, let them be slightly shaded during bright sunshine in summer, and repotted in good soil in autumn. If they are not in a healthy state, prune them back as soon as they begin to push, shake the old soil from their roots, repot them, and place them in a warm and shaded situation for a few weeks, and you will soon recover them. If you are obliged to treat them in the latter way, you must not expect many flowers the first year. You will never have many flowers on your Camellias, unless they are exposed to full sunlight during summer.

R.—The objects you mention are entirely different from those of the Benevolent Institution. It is no doubt desirable that young gardeners should have some means of subsisting when ill or out of place, but to secure this they must form themselves into "Friendly Societies," like other persons. The Benevolent Society is a charity for the aged, and we hope it will be well supported; but the young man who would look to any *charity* for assistance, is not, in our opinion, an object of compassion.

A.—It is difficult to know when an Arnott stove is extinguished. There is no assurance that it is so until it is cold. The safe way is to screw up the ventilator, and keep it so till no warmth can be found in the sides of the stoves. We the other day saw one which did not revive for an hour after the ash-pit door was turned open, and which was left so upon the supposition that the fire was extinguished. It, however, revived in a few hours more, and became so hot as to vitrify the coals in the fire-pot: the temperature of the sitting-room rose to 95°, but no damage was sustained, probably in consequence of the stove being furnished with a pan of water, which had not quite evaporated when the stove was revisited.

Mr. Carroll's case of an oak-tree which has lived for some years, notwithstanding the loss of the bark, is by no means without parallel. As the sap rises through the wood, and descends through the bark, the requisite means of maintaining life are left notwithstanding the removal of the bark. In such a case the bole of the tree with the bark on will necessarily be thicker than that without bark, because new wood can only be formed below a coating of bark; it cannot be deposited if exposed to air and light. Mr. C. does not say whether the bark was stripped all round, but we conclude it was: if not, the maintenance of life in the tree is still less difficult of explanation, for a small quantity of bark will serve to maintain a healthy connexion across a circular wound. In the case of the other oak whose trunk had been stripped at the same time, and which is forming bark on the north side, but not on the south: the action of light upon the latter is no doubt the cause of the tendency to renovation being stopped. If Mr. Carroll were to cover the wound with clay, or something of the sort, which would form a thick coat, he would find new bark forming on the south side, as well as the north, unless the surface of the wood is dead, in which case nothing new can be produced.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR intelligence from France informs us that the long-pending bill for fortifying Paris has passed the Chamber of Peers, all the suggested amendments having been negatived; so that the measure, as approved by the Chamber of Deputies, has been adopted. A republican movement has taken place in Marseilles, encouraged, it appears, by secret societies, which have latterly much increased in the South of France: the object of the movement was to set fire to the arsenal, and to seize the bank and other public buildings.—From Spain we learn that the idea of a triumvirate in the Regency gains ground, and that a large majority of the Cortes are inclined to the experiment. The late address of the Pope on the affairs of Spain has excited great sensation, and has been described as an incendiary document directed against the liberty, civilisation, and property of the Spanish people.—In Switzerland, nothing of a decisive character has yet been determined in relation to the convents; the intervention of the Federal Government in the constitutional concerns of the Cantons is disputed, but the majority of the Diet appears to be opposed to the unconditional suppression of any religious establishments.—The Levant mail has brought intelligence from Egypt that the Pacha had transmitted a remonstrance to the Sultan on the subject of the recent firman, demanding a modification of several of its conditions, especially of those relating to the hereditary succession of his descendants, the payment of a tribute amounting to one quarter of the revenue, and the appointment of his military officers. Ibrahim Pacha was dangerously ill, and his death was shortly expected—an event considered by the advocates of Turkey as likely to remove all existing obstacles to the direct settlement of the Eastern question. It appears, also, by letters from Turkey that on the arrival of the Pacha's remonstrance at Constantinople, the Ottoman Government referred the matter to the Ambassadors; and as France has recently united with the other allied powers in admitting the justice of the remonstrance, it is considered that the Sultan will concede the points objected to, and that a definitive treaty, setting the question wholly at rest, will shortly be concluded.—The latest news from the United States confirms the impression that peace will not be disturbed. Rumours had been afloat in New York that the British Minister would demand his passports, but it was generally believed that the American Government would take measures to secure the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod, who had been removed from the frontier to Albany for trial. It was also stated that the Attorney-General had been sent down to interfere on behalf of the Government in favour of Mr. M'Leod. The conciliatory disposition thus manifested by the Executive prevails also in the journals, which have assumed a moderation of tone strikingly in contrast with their late hostility to this country.

At home, the principal subjects of public interest during the week have been the debates in Parliament on the new Poor-Law Bill. An animated discussion took place relative to Infant Schools in connexion with the Parochial Unions, and an amendment in their favour was carried by a considerable majority, as was a subsequent amendment to appoint chaplains for the purpose of superintending them. The Jews' Declaration Bill has also been carried by a large majority, and has since been introduced into the House of Lords without opposition.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and still remain at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert visited the British Museum on Saturday afternoon, and the Italian Opera in the evening. On Tuesday evening her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, honoured the English Opera House, and on Wednesday evening the German Opera, Drury Lane, with her presence.

Parliamentary.—The vacancy occasioned in the representation of the county of Antrim by the succession of Gen. O'Neill to the peerage, it is stated, will not give rise to any contest. The Conservative candidate is Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., of Glenarne Castle.—The Walsall Election Committee have decided that Mr. Gladstone was duly elected; and that it appears to the committee that a system of treating to a considerable extent prevailed in the borough, both before and after the election, but from the doubtful nature of the evidence, the committee could not connect it with the sitting member.—The St. Alban's petition having been withdrawn, the committee have decided that Lord Listowell was duly elected.—Mr. Smyth having withdrawn his opposition, the Chairman of the Canterbury Election Committee has declared the sitting member duly elected.—It is reported that the Conservatives of Manchester intend proposing Mr. Entwistle, son-in-law of Mr. Edward Loyd, as a second candidate for the representation of that borough.—Sir Richard Jenkins, M.P. for Shrewsbury, it is said, is to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and retire from Parliament, and that Lord Clive will be brought forward in his place by the Conservatives.—An address from Capt. Winnington to the electors of West Worcestershire disavows the intention which rumour has attributed to him of retiring from Parliament at the next general election.

Command of the Chinese Expedition.—It is stated that Sir W. Parker has declined this appointment, and that it has since been conferred upon Sir C. Adam; and that there is no truth in the rumour that Rear-Admiral Elliot will occupy the post of Sir C. Adam at the Admiralty.

The New Census.—The bill brought in by Mr. Fox Maule and Viscount Morpeth, for taking an account of the population, provides, amongst other things—That the census shall be taken on the 7th June, instead of the 1st July. That the ages of persons between 20 and 25, or 30 and 35, &c., shall be set down as aged 20 or 30 years, and so on. That all overseers, relieving and peace officers, &c., shall be bound to act as enumerators within their respective townships or parishes, &c., if required so to do by the commissioners. That schedules (to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, &c. of the occupiers) shall be left at all dwelling-houses in the course of the week ending Saturday, the 5th June next, the said schedules to be collected on the Monday following. That justices of the peace shall allow to the several overseers, peace-officers, &c., required to act as enumerators under this act, a reasonable compensation for their labour, trouble, and expenses. And that schoolmasters in Scotland shall also be allowed compensation for their labour by the sheriff, deputies, and provosts of burghs, &c.

Silver Coinage.—The late Parliamentary return states the total amount of silver moneys coined at the Mint from 1816 to 1840 (both inclusive) to have been 11,108,265*l.* 15*s.*, being a yearly average of about 444,330*l.* The total amount of seignorage received on the said silver coinage was 616,747*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, out of which the sum of 135,084*l.* 19*s.* was paid into the Exchequer.

Post-office Arrangements.—By a recent decision of the Postmaster General, letters with defective stamps attached to them are charged by the Post-office authorities the same as if stamps were not attached to such letters. It has been determined, that on and after the 6th April the postage of all letters posted in the United Kingdom for Hamburgh, Cuxhaven, and Lubeck be reduced from 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 10*d.*, to a uniform rate of 6*d.* the half-ounce, and 1*s.* the ounce, and so on. This reduction, however, does not apply to letters for the above places when sent through France.

Foreign.

France.—*The Fortifications.*—After a lengthened debate of six days, which presents little either of novelty or interest on the subject, the general discussion on the Fortification Bill closed in the Chamber of Peers on Monday evening. Baron Mounier, the reporter, summed up the debate on Tuesday, at great length. He maintained the amendment of the committee in its full force. The debate was then commenced on the first article of the original project of law, proposing 140,000,000f. as a credit for the fortifications of the capital. The first article of the amendment proposes 93,000,000f. The Chamber then proceeded to discuss the two first articles of the amendment. They were rejected by 148 against 91. The Bill, as passed by the Chamber of Deputies, will therefore be adopted, the principle having been established.

The Copyright Bill.—An interesting debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday on the Copyright Bill. The right of artists, in the absence of a positive stipulation to the contrary, to reproduce or authorise the reproduction of works of art, even when the original is sold, was established by the Chamber in opposition to the Government and the committee, owing to the eloquent speech of M. Berryer. On Wednesday the Chamber was still discussing the bill.

Paris and Meaux Railroad.—The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have taken this railroad into consideration. The road is to be established along the right bank of the canal de l'Ourcq, as far as Meaux, crossing the canal St. Denis. Meaux is a great market for supplying Paris, and the daily number of persons passing to and from the towns is estimated at 700. The grant is for 80 years, at the expiration of which the property of the line will be annexed to the canal de l'Ourcq, which is vested in the city of Paris in perpetuity. The bureaux in general seemed inclined to favour the undertaking.

The Eastern Question.—The Convention, arranged in London on the 14th ult., by M. Bourqueney, in the name of France, and by the representatives of the four other Powers, though only of a preliminary nature, seems to be considered in the diplomatic circles of Paris to amount to a final adjustment of the Eastern difficulties. The signers of the Convention, it is said, admit the justice of Mehemet Ali's reclamations respecting the appointment of the officers of the Egyptian army and the administration of the finances, and, no apprehension being entertained that the Sultan would refuse to accede to these propositions, it was expected that the definitive treaty, setting the question totally at rest, with the concurrence of France, would be signed in London immediately on receipt of an answer from the Ottoman Government, which could not be delayed longer than a fortnight or three weeks.

Treaty between France and Holland.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies to consider the project of law relative to the treaty between France and Holland, after a long deliberation, proposes by a majority to the Chamber the ratification of the treaty.

Republican Movement at Marseilles.—A republican movement took place at Marseilles on the night of the 23d instant. It appears to have been a plot of the Propagandists, through the agency of the secret societies in the South; the ramifications of which extended to Avignon, Nismes, Carpentras, Montpelier, and Carcassone. The scheme was to set fire to the port, and to seize the bank and other public buildings in the midst of the panic. The authorities were, however, on the alert, and a public-house or wine-shop, known by the name of the Polonais, having been surrounded, 17 individuals were arrested armed to the teeth. The conspirators assembled amounted to nearly 300, but had taken the alarm in consequence of a skirmish with some gendarmes. The persons arrested belonged to the lowest class of society. The Ministerial papers make very light of the whole affair, the extent and importance of which are said to have been much exaggerated. The last telegraphic despatch stated that the judicial inquiry was proceeding with great activity; 21 persons had been arrested, and all was perfectly tranquil.

Arrest of the Assassin Cantillon.—We learn that the police have arrested at Beziers an individual who, according to his own account, was the sub-officer Cantillon, who was tried at Paris in 1815 for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and was acquitted. The pretended Cantillon was the bearer of an extract, said to be taken from Napoleon's will, in which the Emperor expressed his opinion that Cantillon had as much right to assassinate Lord Wellington as he had to send him (Napoleon) to perish on the rock of St. Helena, or to shoot Marshal Ney contrary to the capitulation of Paris, and for this reason Napoleon bequeathed him 10,000f. It seems he had forged General Bertrand's name to this extract. The official seal belonging to the mayor of Chalons was found in his possession, which he had affixed to other documents. The papers add that this affair, in the legal investigation which will follow, promises to produce some interesting revelations

Death of the King's Aunt.—The Sardinian Ambassador presented to the King on Sunday a letter from the Duke of Lucca, notifying to his Majesty the death of Princess Maria Antoinette Valburge de Bourbon, his aunt. The French Court accordingly was to go into mourning during eight days.

Spain.—The proceedings of the Cortes, being as yet exclusively confined to the revision of the election returns, afford little matter of foreign interest. It was expected that the House could not be constituted before the latter end of the month. The deputies present in the capital, 63 in number, held a meeting on the 20th inst., in order to discuss the Regency question: and 61 were of opinion that the supreme power should be divided between three persons; but the question of the single Regency was argued with much talent by M. Olozaga.—The Madrid journals are occupied with the address on the affairs of Spain delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of the 1st inst. This document seems to have excited a great sensation in the Spanish capital. The Exaltados call his Holiness's allocution an incendiary proclamation, directed against the liberty, civilisation, and property of the Spanish people.—Letters from Valencia state that the decree of the Regency requiring every person to make returns of his property and means had been resisted. The Political Chief had harangued the people, and the Ayuntamiento had applied to the Regency to rescind the decree. In despite of this concession, however, a placard of a very violent and inflammatory character had been posted about the city; and the authorities had not dared to take it down.—The papers state that there is a project to establish telegraphic lines of communication between Madrid, Bayonne, Cadiz, Badajoz, and Barcelona.

Portugal.—We have received no news this week from Portugal of any interest whatever. Private letters from Lisbon mention the appointment of a Commission intended to take the lead in the suggestion of measures for an improved financial administration of the affairs of Portugal, and contain the Royal decree issued for that purpose.

Germany.—The journals give us the result of the proceedings in four of the Prussian Diets relative to the Royal propositions. All accept gratefully the promise to extend the representation, but are evidently distrustful: and the clause is everywhere added, where the proposed committees are adopted, that their constitution shall not detract from the existing rights of the present provincial Diets.—Private letters from Vienna state that a disturbance, in which the attaché of the French Embassy had been implicated, was arranged, a satisfactory apology having been offered to the Government. According to information received from Trieste, it appears that the Austrian ships of war which had arrived in that port from the Levant would only remain to refit, and then return to the coast of Syria.—Letters from Dresden say that the orders for calling out recruits for the Saxon army have not been countermanded, and that, on the contrary, fresh directions have been issued for all the drafts to join their respective corps. Advices from Posen state that unless political events prevent it, a grand system of manœuvres, for the 5th corps of the Prussian army, will be commenced near that city, in the presence of the King, during the summer.

Switzerland.—Letters from Berne state that the committee to which the affair of the Argovian convents had been referred, had not yet made its report to the Diet. The deputies of Argau, examined by the commissioners, declared that all intervention on the part of the Federal Assembly in the constitutional concerns of the canton, under whatever name and form it was disguised, would only tend to complicate the question, Argau being determined on resisting all encroachment on its cantonal authority. They then concluded by requesting the committee to leave the settlement of the convent question to the Argovian Government, who would adjust it to the satisfaction of all parties. The majority of the commission, it is said, are against the right of Argau to suppress its convents unconditionally. Even the member for Protestant Vaud is of this opinion: and the Liberal deputy for St. Gell is of opinion that Argau ought to suppress only those convents found guilty of treasonable acts.

Russia.—It appears, by letters from the frontiers of Poland, that the number of Russian troops which had been ordered to take up a position on the Prussian frontier has been greatly exaggerated. There are, it is said, only 30,000, and not 175,000, as reported, concentrated upon the whole frontier, and the total number of Russian troops in Poland is estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000.—The Russians have obtained some fresh advantages over the Circassians. The fort of Zebel, attacked by 2,000 Russians and 3000 Georgians and Mingrelians, had been taken by assault, the Circassians losing 700 to 800 men.

Egypt.—We are in the receipt of news from Alexandria to the 7th inst. It appears that Mehemet Ali had despatched to the Sultan a letter of remonstrance on the subject of the firman, demanding a modification of several of the conditions, and especially those which relate to the heirship, the payment of a quarter of the revenue to the Sublime Porte on the ground of tribute, and the appointment to military rank. The Ottoman Commissioner, in conformity to the orders he received on his departure from Constantinople, still remained in Egypt, where he awaits fresh instructions from his Government. After despatching his letter of remonstrance to the Sultan, the Pacha had set out for Cairo, where he continued with his son Ibrahim. Rumours of the death of the latter had reached Alexandria, but proved to be unfounded. Ibrahim had, however, had severe fits of dysentery lately, and his constitution was said to be completely broken up. His death was looked forward to by the friends of the Sultan as likely to afford the most feasible opportunity of adjusting the affairs of Egypt without further bloodshed, by the Sultan's agreement in the appointment of Ibrahim's son (a lad of 13) as hereditary successor to the Pachalic of Egypt. The effective force of Mehemet Ali now only consists of 20,000 men returned from Syria, and 10,000 veterans, who remained in garrisons in Egypt. He was daily paying up all arrears due to them. Advices had been received in Alexandria that the ostensible opposition to an amicable arrangement with the Pacha was now manifested by Austria and Redschid Pacha; Lord Ponsonby having admitted that the present conditions were harsher than the British Cabinet had contemplated. Mahmoud Bey, Governor of Beyrout and Acre during the recent sieges, had arrived at Alexandria. The districts of Lebanon and Diarbekir were said to be in a state of great disorder; and the disturbances in the island of Candia were attributed to French and Russian agents in addition to those of Greece, all acting on the Greek population of the island. Private letters state that the Pacha was dismantling the ships of war, and sending most of the commanding officers to the villages destined for the direction of agriculture, to which he intends to give the greatest extent possible. The growing crops already promised a more abundant harvest than the last, from which there were still remaining in store upwards of 400,000 ardebs of corn of all kinds. A circular letter from the heads of various Christian sects in Damascus, addressed to the several European Consuls, complaining of the Jews, had arrived overland at Alexandria. The plague was declared to exist in 11 villages on the west branch of the Nile, and the cases were five per day at Alexandria. It was also raging at St. Jean d'Acre, and in the villages along the coast. The rebuilding of Beyrout was said to be proceeding with great activity, and the European residents had received 40 or 50 per cent. indemnity for their losses. The British Sappers and Miners had received no orders to evacuate the town.—Waghorn and Co. had just opened a new hotel on the great square of Alexandria, and the establishment of the Oriental Company's iron track-boats on the canal, and steamers on the Nile, it was said, would promptly follow the settlement of the Egyptian question.

Turkey.—The intelligence received from Constantinople comes down to the 8th inst. On the 6th a steamer arrived there from Alexandria, with despatches from the Envoy of the Porte, referring to the modifications which Mehemet Ali wished to be introduced in the Hatti-Scheriff of investiture. Immediately after the receipt of these despatches the Ministers and high functionaries of the Porte held an extraordinary council, at which it was resolved to consult the representatives of the powers parties to the treaty of the 15th July, before they adopted any decision. The news that Mehemet Ali refused to accept all the conditions stipulated in the Imperial firman had produced a strong sensation. This refusal was thought to replace him, as it were, in a state of rebellion with his sovereign, and that it would be of a nature to give rise for fresh hostile resolutions on the part of the Sublime Porte and the Allied Powers. Nothing had transpired as to the course which the Porte would adopt. No precise information had yet been received by the Divan of the disturbances in Candia. According to some accounts they were of the most serious nature. Emissaries, and even troops, from Greece had landed there in very considerable numbers. It was added that two English ships of the line had been despatched there from Malta. Order and tranquillity had been disturbed in Samos by the manœuvres of a few intriguers, but in consequence of the wise measures adopted by the Prince of Samos, all apprehension for the peace of the island had ceased. The Sultan had nevertheless deemed it prudent to place two armed vessels and 300 men at the disposal of the Prince.—A murder had been committed in the streets of Pera. The assassin took refuge in the garden of the British Embassy, which was immediately surrounded by Turkish troops. The chief of the police of this suburb demanded permission of the Ambassador to search the place. Not only was this refused, but he was desired to withdraw his men from the environs of the garden. Nothing was left the officer but to obey, and thus the murderer escaped.

United States.—By the arrival on Wednesday of the

Royal mail steamer, Britannia, at Liverpool, we are in receipt of American papers to the 16th ult. inclusive. Though intelligence from America has for some time been looked for with more than ordinary interest, the news thus brought contains little satisfactory, or of a conclusive character. With respect to Mr. M'Leod's affair, it appears that he was still a prisoner, with little hope of being exempted from trial, his subjection to the course of law having been irreversibly decreed: only, with the view of insuring his certain acquittal, he had been transferred from the frontier county of Niagara to Albany, where, it is said, no causes of any sort exist that are likely to operate to his prejudice. It is further stated that though Mr. Fox's instructions do actually enjoin him, in the event of receiving that refusal of Mr. M'Leod's immediate release which the President of the States will feel constitutionally imposed upon him, to demand his passports and quit the country, no eventual rupture will be thereby occasioned, inasmuch as the declaration of the British Government, undertaking the entire responsibility of the Caroline's destruction, will be pleaded and sustained at M'Leod's trial, as constituting an infallible bar to his conviction. Some of the journals indeed express their belief that the Attorney-General of the Federal Government had received instructions to repair to Lockport, and conjecture that the object of this legal mission is to interpose, in the name and by the authority of the President, on the approaching trial of the British prisoner. From these considerations, as well as from the altered tone of the American journals, which it is gratifying to see have become of a much more subdued and peaceful character, it appears to be almost certain that Mr. M'Leod's trial will be little more than a formality, ending in his acquittal; and the prospect of a war with Great Britain upon this isolated question, even if Mr. Fox should have actually demanded his passports, seem to be considered by all parties in America to be at an end.—A singular scene had occurred in the Senate. In the debate upon the election of a printer to Congress, Mr. King, of Alibama, told Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, that the character of Mr. Blair, one of the printers, was equal to his own. Mr. Clay pronounced this assertion "false and cowardly." Mr. King sent Mr. Clay a challenge; Mr. Linn, of Missouri, wrote it, and delivered it *in the Senate*. Mr. Clay accepted the challenge. The police of Washington, thus publicly informed of the intended violation of the laws, bound the "parties combatant" to keep the peace. But while these offensive allegations were exchanged between the two senators, and while the business of challenging and accepting was proceeding, the Senate looked on, or proceeded in their business, no senator interfering in support of order! The quarrel was subsequently made up.

WEST INDIES.—The *Jamaica Gazette* contains an account of the movements of the French squadron, which it describes as highly important to the British West India Islands. It appears that by the arrival of her Majesty's brig *Sappho* the inhabitants of Kingston were put in possession of a circumstance which might have been of the most serious nature, as showing the duplicity of the French Government towards Great Britain under the administration of M. Thiers. The *Sappho* had orders to reconnoitre the several foreign ports on her way down to Jamaica. In accordance with such orders, she called in at Martinique, where, to the surprise of the officers of that vessel, they perceived 16 French broad pendants, six of which were double-banked frigates, at anchor. This fleet had left France ostensibly to proceed to Morocco, to demand satisfaction for an insult offered to the Consul, and afterwards to join the squadron off Buenos Ayres. The *Gazette* adds, that Jamaica and the other islands were so unprepared for resistance, that in the event of hostilities, they must all have fallen an easy prey to such an unexpected force.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed. The Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Lord DENMAN availed himself of the presentation of a petition respecting the administration of justice to make a statement in refutation of what had lately been stated by a Member of the House of Commons in reference to the alleged conduct of his Lordship, as Lord Chief Justice, in a case in which Lord Waldegrave and another person were the defendants. It was only, said his Lordship, when those attacks were brought before the House of Commons that he had thought himself justified in calling the attention of their Lordships to the subject. It had been implied that for the base purpose of screening a noble individual from punishment, he had stopped the proceedings, and sought to promote a pecuniary compromise. Now, in point of fact, the proceedings had not been stopped at all, for they were still going on, and the defendants would next term be called up for judgment. This would be done in the regular course of law, and not in consequence of any opposition of the Commissioners of Police to his recommendation. Sir F. Pollock, on entering a plea of Guilty for his clients, expressed a hope that they might be allowed to offer a compensation to the prosecutor. Such compromises were frequently allowed by the courts of law, in order that the fine, which would otherwise go to the Treasury, might be paid over to the injured party. When, therefore, the suggestion was made by Sir F. Pollock, he (Lord Denman) had expressed a hope that the case might be of a nature to allow of such a compromise. The expression of such a hope, however, necessarily implied a doubt.

The Marquis of NORMANBY thought the noble and learned Lord might have relied on his own high character to shield him against such imputations. Such compromises, however, ought to be of very rare occurrence, in order to guard against a suspicion that the prospect of compensation might tincture the evidence of the police.

Mr. HAWLEY, Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland, was then called to the bar and examined for some time, in pursuance of the investigation in which their Lordships have lately been engaged.—Mr. PHELAN was permitted to explain and amend some parts of his previous testimony. It was subsequently arranged that Mr. Armstrong should be examined on Tuesday.

Tuesday.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Consolidated Fund Bill, Lord Keane's Annuity Bill, the Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill, and several private bills.

Lord LYNDHURST gave notice that immediately after the Easter recess he should present a petition on the subject of theatrical representations in the metropolis, with a view to the alteration of the law on the subject.

The Earl of RIPON observed that some of the papers to which he had referred on a former occasion, as tending to elucidate the condition of South Australia, had been presented to the other House of Parliament; but as they were not sufficiently explicit on the subject of the financial state of the colony, it would be necessary that papers on this point should also be produced.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that arrangements were in progress concerning the finances of South Australia, which he hoped would be satisfactory to the noble Earl.

In consequence of some mistake in the service of the summons for the attendance of Mr. Armstrong as a witness in the inquiry respecting the Poor-Law Commission in Ireland, that gentleman was not present; and his examination was therefore deferred till Thursday.

In answer to a question by the Duke of Wellington, Viscount MELBOURNE stated his intention to move that the House should adjourn, for the Easter recess, from the 6th to the 22d of April.

Thursday.—The Jews' Declaration Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY laid on the table the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the Buildings Regulation Bill and the Drainage Bill. The Borough Improvement Bill had also been referred to that committee, and the committee had given to the details of both the bills their most patient attention. He stated that houses were in progress of being built with the greatest expedition, in order that the provisions of these bills might be avoided, and it was most important that there should be no unnecessary delay. For that reason he proposed that the three bills should go through a committee this day, and that they should be reported after the holidays.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he thought that a clause might be introduced to meet the case of all buildings commenced after the introduction of the bill.—Lord ASHBURTON said there was one great grievance which had been altogether omitted from the bill—the burying of dead bodies in neighbourhoods where there was scarcely room for the living. He thought there ought to be some provision made with respect to that subject.—The bills were then ordered to be committed on Friday.

The House then proceeded to the examination of witnesses on the Clonmel Union.—The Population Bill having been brought up from the Commons, was read a first time.

Friday.—The Population Bill was read a second time.—The Drainage Bill went through committee, and the Marquis of NORMANBY stated that he had prepared a clause extending the provisions of the bill to Scotland.—The Buildings Regulations Bill also passed through committee, after the Marquis of NORMANBY had mentioned that he had introduced into it the enactments hitherto confined to the London district, with respect to precautions against fire.—The Borough Improvement Bill likewise went through committee.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved for the record of the trial of Bartholomew Casey, at Dublin, on the 7th Jan., 1839, that person having been appointed returning officer of the Naas union.—The Marquis of NORMANBY promised to inquire into the cause of some papers alluded to not having been presented.

Lord LYNDHURST moved for copies of any correspondence that had taken place in reference to the restoration of three Canadian Judges who had been suspended, and asked if there were any objection to the production of the returns.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said he would ascertain this point, and let the noble Lord know at the next sitting of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Sir T. FREMANTLE moved for a new writ for the county of Antrim, in the room of the Hon. John O'Neill, now Earl O'Neill.

On the motion of Mr. E. TENNENT, the Copyright of Designs Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for Wednesday.

A conversation, originating with Mr. PAKINGTON, took place in respect to the intention expressed by Lord J. RUSSELL to give precedency on Tuesday to the continued discussion of the Poor Law Bill over motions of which notice had previously been placed on the paper. The hon. gentleman complained that his motion on the state of Newfoundland would thus be shut out; and, Sir R. PEEL and Lord STANLEY having urged him to press it, Mr. PAKINGTON intimated that he should take the sense of the House on the question.

On the motion that the House do go into committee on the Poor Law Act Continuance Bill, Mr. FIELDEN moved, as an amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to introduce a clause repealing the existing Poor Law Act. The amendment was negatived. The House then went into committee. The 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses were agreed to. The 9th was postponed. The 10th empowers the Commissioners to combine unions for the management of *insane or infant* poor. Mr. WYNN objected to the coupling of these two classes in the same provision. The lunatic asylums, he considered, ought to be managed by a totally different superintendence from that which should manage the infant schools. He particularly objected to the management of lunatics by contract, and wished to see the care of that class provided for by a separate enactment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the object of this enactment as to lunatics was to meet the evil of an inadequate treatment of their malady in parishes where there might happen to be no medical man accustomed to deal with it. He had, however, no objection to the experiment of a separate bill, reserving always his resort to the mode of provision proposed in the present clause, should the lunatic asylums now existing be found insufficient for the reception of all the patients.

Lord ASHLEY joined in pressing the Government to introduce a separate measure on this subject. Mr. BULLER regretted Lord J. RUSSELL's concession. Lord G. SOMERSET approved it, particularly because he thought it very dangerous to let the masters of workhouses pronounce what poor persons should be deemed insane.

The words "insane or" were then struck out.

Mr. B. WOOD having proposed that, in order to authorise a combination of unions for an infant school, the consent of a majority of each board of guardians should be required, Mr. GROTE objected to that condition. He thought it most mischievous to leave the children of the poor scattered among the various workhouses of the country, and unprovided with any education but such as the master of the workhouse could find time to give them, in addition to his other employments. He therefore was unwilling to place this check in the hands of the guardians. He adverted with the highest praise to the successful management of the infant school at Norwood.

Mr. GOULBURN doubted whether the Norwood system, which had been successful in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, would be equally useful in country districts. He did not like the principle of compulsorily removing the children of the poor from their families and local connexions, even though it were applied only to illegitimate children. This clause, while it separated them from the clergymen of their own parishes, their natural spiritual instructors, made no provision for their spiritual instruction elsewhere.

Mr. HAWES asserted that there was no adequate instruction, spiritual or temporal, for the children in the various workhouses of the metropolis. The children trained in the Norwood school, as soon as they were fit to earn their bread, were sought for by the most respectable employers. This good education, instead of alienating the children from their natural connexions, was likely to increase the attachment between the parties. The higher classes sent their children to distant schools; why should not that system work equally well for the lower orders?

Col. WOOD vindicated the public schools of the higher classes, observing that their affections for their natural friends were kept up by the holiday visits to their families—a comfort which the lower classes could not have. He denied that their religious instruction was neglected in the workhouses. Had that been the case, heavy indeed would have been the blame of the Commissioners. Sir C. LEMON greatly preferred the discipline of a school to the idle life led in a workhouse.

Lord STANLEY, adopting Colonel Wood's distinction between schools for the higher and schools for the lower classes, desired to notice also this most material difference—that in the case of the lower classes, the separation of the children from the parents would be compulsory. He believed in the superiority of such schools as that at Norwood; and he would not oppose the location of the illegitimate, the orphan, the foundling children, at such schools, nor of those children whose parents, reduced to crave the charity of the State, should consent to give them the advantages of such an education; but he would not force that education upon the legitimate children of unwilling parents. He observed that at Norwood the spiritual instruction was that of the Established Church, and to that principle he desired to adhere, deeming it only fit that the children of the State should be brought up in the religion of the State.

Mr. B. WOOD said he should press his amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would declare the general principles on which the House was entitled to legislate. Parents who from poverty threw their children on the state, had no right to prevent the State from giving them a useful and religious education. The masters of the workhouses were now, and probably would continue to be, wholly unqualified for the instruction of the children; while the mode of education pursued at Norwood had proved eminently beneficial to the young persons trained there. With reference to an amendment of which Mr. Colquhoun had given notice, proposing that to every one of these union schools a chaplain of the Church of England should be attached, he doubted the policy of annoying the Dissenters by a new tax on the whole country for the payment of the Church clergy.

Mr. GOULBURN enforced the necessity of a chaplain, on the ground that the largeness of the unions would remove the children from the reach of their own natural instructors.—Mr. COLQUHOUN referred to the authority of Dr. Kay in support of the proposal for the annexation of chaplains. If the State would profit by the example of Norwood, the State must follow that example, and attach to every other union school that benefit which Norwood already enjoyed in a chaplain of the Established Church.—Mr. SLANEY advocated the system of union schools in opposition to that of a workhouse education, which must necessarily be imperfect from the impracticability of providing adequate remuneration for a competent schoolmaster in each workhouse. The school system answered well, even as a matter of economy; for the employers were willing to take the school children without those premiums which were required for taking children from a workhouse. He was desirous that each school should be provided with a chaplain of the Church of England.

Sir R. PEEL thought that a large number of children educated together afforded better security for a good education, than when they were broken up into smaller divisions. If, however, without any violation to the feelings of the parents, the children could be treated as the children of the state, there could not be a doubt that it would be highly desirable that they should be brought up in the religion professed by the State. It was evident that the success of the establishment at Norwood had been mainly owing to the exertions of the chaplain of the Established Church. He doubted, nevertheless, whether the State could claim the right of taking an illegitimate child altogether away from its mother, who might have been seduced, and whose child might form her only consolation.

Mr. LANGDALE protested against any attempt to force the religion of the State upon the children of Catholics and Dissenters who had already had the principles of their parents instilled into them.—After a few words from Sir R. Peel in explanation, the committee divided, and the amendment was adopted by a majority of 172 against 108.—The committee proceeded with the clause for some time longer, when Gen. Johnson called attention to the lateness of the hour and the chairman reported progress.

The House having resumed, leave was given to the LORD ADVOCATE to bring in a bill for amending the Criminal Law in Scotland; to Mr. PIGOT for a bill to make further provision for certain officers of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; and to the same Right Hon. Member for a bill to make good certain contracts entered into by banking and other copartnerships in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr BALDWIN, returns were ordered of the names of all guardians elected under the Poor Law Act.—Colonel SIBTHORP was proceeding to move for some returns of which he had given notice, when an Hon. Member moved that the House be counted, and there being only 18 members present, the House adjourned.

Tuesday.—The election committee for Walsall reported in favour of the sitting member, Mr. GLADSTONE, and that neither the petition against the return, nor the opposition to it, was frivolous or vexatious.

In reply to a question from Sir R. PEEL, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he would make his financial statement on the 30th April.—In answer to Mr. HERRIES, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he saw the inconvenience of the early hour at which, under the new regulations, the Post-office was closed for the receipt of letters, but confessed his inability to make any alteration at present.—Mr. PAKINGTON, in rising to move for a committee to inquire into the affairs of Newfoundland, disclaimed all wish to criminate individuals, or to give rise to an acrimonious discussion. The hon. Member entered into a detailed statement in support of his motion. The population of the island, he said, amounted to between 75,000 and 80,000, of whom about one-half were Catholics and the other half Protestants. Owing to the nature of the climate, agricultural pursuits were scarcely possible, and nearly all the inhabitants were, in consequence, fishermen. He thought the constitution had been given prematurely to the colony; but he attributed no blame to the Government on that account; for he was aware that the very parties now most for the abolition were among those originally most zealous for the adoption. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was only 15, and the greater part of these were in very humble circumstances. One was a domestic servant, and another had recently applied for a situation as nursery-maid for his daughter. It was not to be expected that a small body, composed of men in such a rank of life, would conduct the affairs of the colony in a satisfactory manner. This Legislative Assembly had accordingly been guilty of measures of extreme violence. They had arrested the Chief Justice and the Sheriff, under a plea that they had infringed the privileges of the Assembly, and the Governor, in order to obtain the liberation of those two gentlemen, was obliged to prorogue the Parliament. The Assembly were also accused of a misapplication of the public revenue to the promotion of their own political views. The elections, too, had been attended by serious riots. At St. John's it was found impossible to conclude the election at all, except under the bayonets of the military. In a more remote part of the country even worse acts of violence had been committed than at the seat of government. The hon. Member read some extracts from the speech with which the Governor opened the session in Jan. last, on which occasion that officer had expressed doubts whether the events that had taken place did not justify a doubt whether the island were yet fit for a legislative system.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he should not oppose the motion for a committee; but that the measures which Government thought requisite for Newfoundland would be proposed by him hereafter, without reference to the conclusion which might be formed by the hon. mover, or even by a committee. His own opinion was in favour of popular institutions for a community like that of Newfoundland, though the circumstances of Jamaica and of some of the Crown colonies might have rendered them special exceptions. He would rather tolerate the existing evils of the Newfoundland constitution, than recur to a system of arbitrary rule. He hoped the nomination of the committee would be de-

ferred till Wednesday, that there might be time for a considerate selection of members who would look at the subject without prejudice or passion.—After a few remarks by Mr. Hume and Mr. J. O'Connell, the motion was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Act.—Mr. Colquhoun moved the amendment on the 16th clause, of which he had given notice, for the appointment of chaplains to the district schools, to superintend the education of all children whose parents or godfathers did not object to their being reared in the tenets of the Established Church. Where an objection existed, he proposed that a licensed minister of the religion of the parents should visit the schools to give religious instruction to the children.

Dr. Lushington assented to the appointment of a chaplain; and he believed that the dissenters themselves would not object to it; but he thought that the proposed provision was not a sufficient protection to the children of Dissenters. The parents being dead, the sponsors might not easily be found; and the uncle, or other nearest relation, might deprecate a Church education for children whose parents, if living, would have brought them up in a different creed. He wished this part of the amendment to be postponed, in order that it might be made a separate clause, of which the language would require to be most carefully considered.—Lord Teignmouth said, the chaplain and schoolmistress of the Marylebone workhouse, a very large establishment, had assured him that in a long course of years they had never met with any objection, either from child or parent, to the Church catechism.—Lord Sandon thought it unadvisable to go out of the way in order to lay grounds for the education of orphans in a doctrine different from that of the Church of England. After the death of the parents, he would allow the right of objection solely to the natural guardians of the child.—Mr. Colquhoun assented to this last alteration. In other respects he adhered to his original proposal.—Mr. Hawes objected to augment the revenues of the Church out of the poor-rate, under the name of a payment to chaplains. The Dissenters, he thought, would not be satisfied with such an enactment. It would only increase the irritation produced by church-rates. Moreover, the clergy, by the wording of Mr. Colquhoun's proposal, were to regulate the whole training and instruction of the children, which was highly unreasonable.

Lord J. Russell concurred in the objection to these words. They would enable a clergyman wedded to old modes to exclude all the modern improvements in the method of teaching. He wished the clergyman's control to be confined to *religious* training and instruction.

Mr. Langdale proposed the addition of a few words, to protect a child of twelve or thirteen years of age, who might already be instructed in the principles of his religion.—Mr. Ward believed it would be necessary to postpone the clause, to allow time for meeting all the objections that had been offered.—Mr. Bernal said the clause could not now be postponed.—Mr. Blackstone declared his readiness to support any motion for the entire rejection of this clause, since it could not be postponed. The whole question was too important to be introduced incidentally into a bill for the continuance of the Poor-law commission.—Mr. T. Egerton did not see that any objection could be taken on principle against paying these chaplains out of the poor-rates. Chaplains were appointed to our prisons, and were paid out of the county-rate; and there were chaplains to the workhouses, who were paid out of the poor-rate.—After some further conversation a division took place, and Mr. Colquhoun's amendment was affirmed by a majority of 119 against 32.

Sir R. Peel suggested the admission of children, not orphans, into any union school which the orphans of the district might be too few to fill. In such cases he would propose that the parents, who might seek such an admission for their children, should make some payment for their maintenance there. Day scholars maintained at home by their parents might also be allowed to profit by the instruction given in these large schools. These suggestions appeared to be approved on the ministerial side. The 12th, 13th, and 14th clauses were abandoned by Ministers.—A motion, by Col. Sibthorp, to omit the 17th clause, was negatived.—It was now past midnight, and several members objected to entering on so important a clause as the 18th, at that late hour. A motion was accordingly made to report progress, but on a division was negatived.—Col. Sibthorp threatened to force the House to another division, whereupon Lord J. Russell gave way, and the House resumed, the Chairman having obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The report on the Tithe Recovery Bill was brought up and received, and the third reading fixed for Thursday.—Mr. Fox Maule obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the employment of children in silk factories.

Wednesday.—Mr. Clive, as chairman of the Canterbury election committee, reported that the Hon. Mr. Smyth had been duly elected, but that neither the petition against his return, nor the opposition to it, was frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Labouchere stated that he intended to make some modifications in the schedule of duties to be appended to the customs resolutions which he will bring forward on Monday. The proposed changes were, that instead of a differential duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* upon all foreign goods imported into the colonies, there should be a duty of 7 per cent. *ad valorem*. With regard to shingles, instead of a duty of 3s. 6d. per 1000, he proposed a duty of 2s. per 1000; and instead of a duty of 10s. 6d. the 1000 feet upon pitch pine and other timber, a duty of 7s.—Mr. Ewart regretted that sugar and coffee had not been included, and gave notice of his intention to renew his motion for a reduction of the duty of the duty on sugar and coffee immediately after the recess.

On the motion for the third reading of the Jews' Declaration Bill, Mr. Gladstone rose to move that the bill should be read a third time on that day six months. He thought that if it were possible to draw the line between municipal and political offices, this question might take a different aspect. But should the municipal franchise be granted, the political one would immediately be demanded. In his mind the profession of the Jewish faith was a disqualification for office in a Christian country. Christianity was a part of our law. Our occupation in Parliament, said he, commences daily with Christian worship. We pray for the promotion of true religion, which can mean only the Christian religion. He then vindicated Sir R. Inglis's phrase, that this bill would unchristianize England; which he understood to mean simply, that it would remove the Christian tests now requisite for all office. He did not mean to say that every individual Jew was unfit for official duty: nay, some Jews were doubtless fitter than some Christians. Thus, if the question were upon the amount of qualification for the elective franchise, we should not say that every man occupying a value of 10*l.* was fitter than any man occupying a smaller value. The most urgent and interesting questions of the present time were religious questions—for instance, church rate, church extension, and the Scotch church. Such questions were not to be committed to men who, if conscientious, must regard Christianity as a fable and an imposture. On the Catholic question Sir G. Murray had produced great effect by his allusion to those sympathies between the Protestant officer and his Roman Catholic soldiers which arose from their common faith in one Redeemer; but with the Jews no such sympathies existed. The Catholics were a large body, and in Ireland even a majority of the people; the Jews were but a very small, an infinitesimal element of British society. The Catholics had suffered under grinding laws; the Jews had no practical grievance whatever. A mere negation of privileges he did not consider to be a practical grievance; nobody called it a practical grievance that the religious test is applied to the Lord Chancellor, and in Ireland to several other great officers. There had been injunctions under Elizabeth, under Charles II., under William III., when it had been necessary to discuss religious questions of all descriptions in the Legislature; and the more the face of Parliament should be diversified with various creeds, the more would Parliament be disqualified for the consideration of such questions whenever the necessity of that consideration should recur.—Mr. Pringle seconded the amendment.

Mr. Macaulay said it was no good argument for refusing to the Jews what ought to be granted them, that something else might be afterwards asked for them which ought not to be granted. Nor could he give much weight to the objection founded in the daily prayers of the House. That objection would equally apply against the Quakers, who disapprove all set forms of prayer. The prayers of the House were according to a certain creed. Many of its members were now Dissenters from that creed, and so from those prayers. Whatever religion might be the true one, there must be a great deal of false religion in the House. Gentlemen could none of them differ more widely from the Jews than they already differed from one another. Harshly as the Catholics and the Dissenters had been treated by our law, the Jews had been treated more severely still. It was not correct to say that incapacity for office was not a hardship; nay, the law expressly enacted that incapacity as a punishment for divers offences. Then it had been said that the Jews were few; so were the Quakers, and the fewer the less dangerous. The Duke of Wellington himself had feared the Catholic millions of Ireland, but nobody apprehended an insurrection in Duke's-place. He thought a Jew might take the declaration with quite as much good faith as some who now found a gloss for reconciling their subscription of the church articles, and their tenure of the church patronage, with the profession of a Popish faith.

Mr. Goulburn said, the question was, whether a Christian community should admit to the administration of its law a body who hold Christianity in abhorrence. The now proposed measure, as everybody must see on whom experience was not quite thrown away, was a mere stepping-stone to ulterior objects. Would the Jews themselves admit a Heathen or a Mahometan into the administration of Jewish affairs?

Sir R. Inglis said, that practically, and in point of common sense, this bill must be considered as leading to the admission of the Jews into Parliament. He did not agree that mere privation was to be complained of as if it were punishment.—Lord Sandon maintained the fitness of the Jews for the franchise they sought.—Mr. Milnes supported the claim of the Jews. He censured Mr. Macaulay's slur upon the Puseyites.—Mr. Estcourt opposed the bill.—Mr. Divett, who had introduced the measure, complained that the Members for the Universities had rather represented the dominant spirit of exclusive constituencies than the wisdom of learned bodies.—On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 108 against 31.

Thursday.—Mr. Sanford brought up the report of the St. Alban's Election Committee, declaring that the Earl of Listowel had been duly elected, and that neither the petition, nor the opposition to it, was frivolous or vexatious.—Mr. Blackstone asked if it were intended to produce the evidence for the information of the House; and having been answered in the negative, gave notice that he would, on Friday, move that the evidence be laid on the table.—Mr. T. Duncombe at the same time gave notice that he would move, as an addition, for the production of the evidence taken before the Canterbury Election Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Labouchere, the amendment introduced by the House of Lords into the East India Rum Bill was agreed to.

Mr. Hume moved for returns connected with the non-transmission of the mails on Sundays by railroads in Scotland.

Lord Morpeth, in the absence of Mr. E. J. Stanley, obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the commissioners of wide streets to sell, and Her Majesty to buy, certain land in the city of Dublin; and the noble Lord subsequently stated, in answer to Sir R. Peel, that the property so to be acquired would be made available for exercising the troops in garrison and for the recreation of the inhabitants.—Lord Morpeth at the same time gave notice that he would, on Friday, move for a committee of the whole House on the subject, in order that the consent of the Crown to the proposed purchase might be formally signified.

In answer to questions by Sir W. Follett, Lord J. Russell said that he would, on Friday or Monday, state when he would be prepared to proceed with the Administration of Justice Bill. The noble Lord also intimated that immediately after the holidays Lord Morpeth would explain the precise course he intended to pursue with respect to the Irish Registration Bill. In the mean time it would be necessary to reprint the franchise clause, and it would be advisable to go into committee upon it on the Monday after the recess. The budget would be brought forward on the 30th.

To an inquiry by Sir E. Knatchbull, Lord J. Russell answered that he would go on with the County Courts Bill after Easter.

The Ordnance Survey Bill went through committee *pro forma*, and was ordered to be reprinted with amendments, and taken into consideration on the 23rd April.

The House then went into committee on the Poor-law Act Continuance Bill, and the clauses from 18 to 22 were variously disposed of. Clause 23 was partially considered, when it was agreed that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The House having resumed, the Tithes Recovery Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. R. Gordon, the House went into committee for the purpose of agreeing to a resolution to authorise a change in the Excise regulations.—The South Australian Bill was read a second time.

The Metropolis Improvement Bill went through committee, and was reported.—The Report on the Double Costs Bill was received.

Friday.—Mr. Blackstone moved for the evidence taken before the St. Alban's election committee, and remarked on a rumour that a compromise had taken place to abandon the proceedings simultaneously on the Canterbury and St. Alban's elections.—Mr. T. Duncombe declared his belief that the rumour alluded to of a compromise must be a calumny. Still there was *primâ facie* evidence of a compromise, and if so, was it to be tolerated that a *Beggar's Opera* scene should be enacted in their committee-rooms? He moved that the evidence before the Canterbury election committee be also produced.

Mr. Sanford, chairman of the St. Alban's committee, vindicated that body from the imputation of having been actuated by party motives. So little had they sought to warp the case, that the whole committee expressed great regret that they had not some competent authority to guide their decision through the perplexity of the law. Without such authority he feared that future committees would give as little satisfaction as their predecessors.—Mr. Mildmay confirmed this statement.—Mr. Clive, chairman of the Canterbury committee, assured the House that when the committee met, they were wholly unapprised of what was about to take place between the counsel for the two contending parties.—After a few words from Mr. Elliott, Lord Howick, Mr. James, and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hayter and Sir R. Peel joined in the discussion; when Mr. Wakley moved that the evidence taken before the Walsall committee should likewise be produced.—Some remarks were made by Lord F. Egerton and Lord J. Russell, when the evidence taken before the three committees was ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee on the Poor-law Amendment Bill.—On the 25th clause, relating to the burial of paupers, much desultory conversation arose. An amendment, moved by Mr. Pryme, relative to the burial of paupers dying in hospitals, was negatived by a majority of 136 against 38, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the bill.—The 26th clause was omitted, as were the 28th and 29th.—The 30th clause was withdrawn on the ground of its being unnecessary to the bill.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—There is no pressure for money in the Stock Exchange, but nevertheless it fetches about 4 to 4½ per cent. Consols for money opened 89½ and closed 89¾; for the Account they touched 90, and closed 89⅞: India Bonds were finally quoted 2 prem.; New 3½ per Cents., 98⅝; and Exchequer-bills, 9s. to 11s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the British Museum.—On Saturday afternoon, her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert paid a visit to the British Museum. The Royal party arrived at 3 o'clock, and were received by Sir H. Ellis, who escorted them into the Librarian's office. The visit was considered to be strictly a private one, and therefore none were allowed to be present but those forming the Royal suite, and the officers attached to the institution. The Royal visitors went over all the several departments of the Institution, and the head officers, in addition to showing and explaining the ordinary collection, laid out for their inspection all the choicest objects contained in the Library and other departments, and which, by reason of their extreme costliness and variety, are not publicly exhibited. Her Majesty and the Prince appeared much pleased with their visit, and left the Museum about half-past five.

Protestant Meetings in the Metropolitan Districts.—A numerous meeting of the South London Protestant Association has been held at Kennington, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to discontinue their annual grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth; The Chisholm presided on the occasion. On the opening of the meeting, the Chairman introduced Mr. Lord, a gentleman, he said, who was well qualified to give them full and accurate information on the subject of the College. Mr. Lord then delivered an address, in the course of which he quoted various authorities to show the practical working of the college to be pernicious and destructive of the best interests of Protestantism. A petition to Parliament against any further grant to the college was afterwards numerously signed.—Another public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, to petition Parliament to adopt such measures as they might think proper to dissolve the existing connexion between the State and the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth; Lord Teignmouth, M.P. in the chair. The resolutions declared that the meeting, while it desired not to interfere with the private rights of any denomination of Christians, felt called on to protest against any continued national support to, or connexion with, the College of Maynooth, as inconsistent with the duties of a Protestant and Christian Legislature and people. A petition to the House of Commons, in conformity with these resolutions, was adopted.

Camberwell Church.—The contest carried on in this parish with reference to the question of rebuilding the church, which was recently destroyed by fire, has ended in favour of the measure, after a long and angry discussion, followed by an amendment to abolish church-rates.

New Church in Westminster.—The parish of St. Margaret, which contained ten years ago 25,334 inhabitants, has but one church, which is partly occupied by the Speaker, Members, and officers of the House of Commons. The chapel in the Broadway in some measure supplied the deficiency, but it is now found to be in so dilapidated a condition that it can neither be used nor effectually repaired. It has, therefore, been resolved to build a new church capable of accommodating 1,500 persons. The cost is estimated at 7,000*l.*, but only 1,700*l.* are at present in hand for the purpose, and subscriptions are therefore making for the accomplishment of this object.

Improvements in Hyde Park.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given their sanction to a plan proposed by Mr. Cubitt for the improvement of Knightsbridge. It appears that there will be a gate called the Albert gate into Hyde Park, to be built in the centre of a double crescent; but as the ground to be occupied is church land, an Act of Parliament must be first obtained. Mr. Cubitt's plan is to erect magnificent edifices of Portland stone. The removal of Goding's brewery, it is said, will take place immediately, and the site thereby afforded will be ample for the buildings intended to be raised.

Metropolitan Bridges.—The new suspension-bridge at Hungerford-market has at length been commenced; a number of excavators and other workmen are busily engaged in landing planks and wooden piles which are to be used for the preliminary works. On the north shore of the river, opposite the entrance into the market, a high wooden hoard is built around where the works are to be carried on, the paving-stones removed, and the earth excavated to the depth of several feet; bricklayers are engaged building blacksmiths' shops, for the purpose of making the necessary ironwork for the workmen engaged, shoeing the wooden piles, and other necessary works. Similar preparations, it is said, will be immediately commenced on the Lambeth side of the river, for the purpose of erecting the bridge with as much despatch as possible, the whole of the ironwork being in a state of completion.—It appears that notwithstanding the concession made by the proprietors of Waterloo bridge, it has not been met by a corresponding increase in the number of passengers. The returns of money received since the 1st March, up to Saturday night last, leave an average loss to the proprietors of 4*l.* per day.

Disappearance of an Official Assignee.—Mr. Abbott, one of the official assignees to the court of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, has absconded, it is said, with a large sum of money. He had attended to his official duties during last week, but was not in attendance on Saturday. Little notice, however, was taken of that circumstance; but not returning on Monday, suspicions began to be excited, the more so as it was known that he had not paid a sum of money which he had received upon a number of audits and dividends, amounting to nearly 200*l.*, though repeatedly pressed for it. On Tuesday it was discovered that he had absconded, but no trace of his retreat has yet been found. It appears that though one of the regulations of the court is that no official assignee shall retain more than 100*l.*

upon any particular bankrupt's estate without lodging the surplus in the hands of the Accountant-General or other official authority, yet that in practice the official assignees generally state they cannot conduct the business without having funds at their own bankers' to the amount of from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* Some of the Commissioners have in vain sought to have that sum reduced to 1,000*l.*, and, notwithstanding the previous failures of other official assignees, nothing had been gained in this particular for the public. The defalcations, it is said, in all these cases fall upon the creditors of the estates consigned to the protection of each official assignee.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—From the published table, showing the number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, March 20th, it appears that the total was—males 501, females 489; the weekly average of 1838-9-40 having been—males 475, females 451.

Supposed Murder at Norwood.—An inquest has been held on Mary Anne Messenger, whose body was found last week, as mentioned in our last Number, near Norwood, under circumstances which made it appear probable that she had been murdered. After a lengthened investigation, however, of seven hours, during which no satisfactory evidence was adduced to clear up the mystery of her death, and no facts of any interest were brought forward in addition to what has already been made known, the Jury returned a verdict, "That deceased came to her death by suffocation from drowning, but by what means she came into the water it does not appear from the evidence."

Suicide of one of the Queen's Grooms.—On Saturday morning, the body of George Hayter, a groom in the service of her Majesty, was found hanging in the harness-room, at the Royal Mews, Pimlico. It appears that deceased had been keeping watch with a fellow-servant the previous night, and his companion remarked that he was in a very disturbed state of mind; and instead of going to bed, he went down into the harness-room. Deceased being missed in the morning, a search was made, and the harness-room door being bolted, it was broken open, and he was found hanging from the same peg he had been cut down from about three years since. An inquest has been held on the body, when, from the evidence, it did not appear what was the cause of his committing the act. It seemed he lived happily with his family, and, though formerly in the habit of drinking to excess, he had for the last two months abstained from doing so. The jury returned a verdict "Temporary insanity."

Hampton Court.—One day last week, the room containing the cartoons of Raffaelle was observed, by a visitor, to be full of smoke, and on asking a policeman in attendance the cause, he found that the woodwork under the floor and behind the skirting-board just beneath the cartoons was on fire, and so much ignited that in a few minutes the whole room would have been in a blaze, and the cartoons destroyed. The policeman, it seems, was the means of saving them, for he said he had smelt something for a long while, and had been on the watch. No damage is fortunately done to the cartoons.

Anti-Corn-law Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the Anti-Corn-law League was held on Wednesday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. As the Chartists had avowed their intention to renew their attacks, every preparation for resistance was made. The entrance was guarded by a strong body of police under a sergeant and inspector, while strong barriers were erected at the bottom of the stairs leading to the room where the meeting was held. At 2 o'clock, the Chair was taken by H. Warburton, Esq. M.P.; who opened the proceedings by saying that they had met to hear read the annual report of the Anti-Corn-law Association, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. Mr. S. Smith, Corn-law lecturer, read the report, which contained an account of the origin of the Association, and of the difficulties it had to encounter—first, from the apathy of the middle classes; and, secondly, from the hostility of the more political portion of the working classes. Its receipts last year amounted to the sum of 962*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* The report concluded with an appeal to the sympathy of the public in behalf of the association. A resolution was moved by Dr. T. P. Smith, pledging the Association to renewed exertions. A variety of speeches were delivered, calling upon the persons present to give their influence and support to the advancement of the Association.

Accidents.—On Thursday evening, as Mr. Baker the Coroner, was proceeding along Whitechapel, on his way to the London Hospital, to hold two inquests, a lad ran against him with great violence, and both fell to the ground with considerable force. On getting up, Mr. Baker discovered that his right shoulder was out of joint, and therefore hurried as fast as he could to the hospital. One of the receiving pupils reduced the dislocation, and bandaged up the shoulder, so that in a few minutes the coroner was enabled to proceed to the inquests.—On Wednesday afternoon, a serious accident occurred at the floor-cloth manufactory belonging to Messrs. Wringdon and Kendall, now erecting at Bermondsey. It appears that the workmen, to the number of 50, were employed in erecting the frame-work of a building of large dimensions, and had raised several massive pieces of timber upwards of 40 feet in height, which were bolted to the joists intended to support the flooring. The wind had been blowing very hard all the morning, and a sudden gust snapped the braces and in an instant levelled the whole fabric with the ground, crushing seven of the workmen beneath its weight. As soon as they could be extricated, two of them were found to have had their legs fractured, and were taken up insensible. The remaining five were seriously injured. They were immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where five of them still continue; the other two being well enough to return to their own homes.

Fires.—On Tuesday night a fire, which occasioned much destruction of property, broke out in the house of Mr. Fuller, St. Luke's. Its origin is not known, but it appears to have commenced in the back parlour. Fortunately the family had not retired to rest, and they effected their escape without much difficulty.—On the same day, a fire occurred at the Ratcliff Gas-works, occasioned by a large quantity of tar igniting near to one of the gas retorts; little damage was done.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday, a barge took fire on the river, close to Commercial-road. It appears that the barge, which is a new one, is the property of Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, and was named the Legacy from his unexpectedly falling into some property. She had been down to Gravesend, where she took in a load of lime; shortly after she had sailed it was discovered that she was on fire in her holds and bulkhead; in this state the master hailed a steamer, which towed her up to the lime-wharf adjoining Dickins's coal-wharf, when men were set to work, and after some hours succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The damage done is considerable.

Abduction of a Child.—A little boy five years of age, son of a watch-case maker, City Road, has within the last few days unaccountably disappeared. It seems he had been to his aunt's, only one street distant from his home, and about two o'clock in the day left to return, but he has not since been heard of, though the circumstance has been made known at every police-station and workhouse in the metropolis, and handbills circulated, giving a description of his person. It is supposed he must have been caught up by some person, and detained in the expectation of obtaining a reward, as he was well acquainted with the locality from which he disappeared. A child, it seems, was missing from the same neighbourhood during last month for many days, but was immediately brought forward on the offer of a reward. It is said to be well known to the police, that a gang of persons are somewhere located in the metropolis, who kidnap children for the sake of a reward, and the officers are active in their endeavours to discover them.

Inquests.—Under this head, an account of an extraordinary mortality in the family of a foreigner, named Arzoni, appeared in our sixth and seventh Numbers. It will be remembered that suspicions having been entertained that the several parties who had died, had come by their deaths unfairly, the bodies were exhumed, and a *post-mortem* examination made, but no traces of poison could be discovered, or any other cause of death. A jury consequently returned a verdict of "Natural death." About a fortnight ago, Mrs. Arzoni, who was removed to the Middlesex Hospital, gave birth to a male infant, which died a few hours after it was born. That had likewise been opened, but with no satisfactory results. In the early part of last week Mrs. Arzoni died, and the deaths having followed in such rapid succession, Mr. Wakley was apprised of the circumstance. In the course of an inquest at the hospital, Mr. Wakley told the beadle that he had been made acquainted with the death of Mrs. Arzoni; but a *post-mortem* examination of the body having been made, and the precise cause of death not having been ascertained, he thought it useless to hold an inquest. The house-surgeon said the mother, son, and infant all went off in the same way, gradually, as though going to sleep. Mr. Wakley said he strongly suspected poison had been imbibed; it was a very suspicious and mysterious occurrence, and the faculty having been unable to discover in either case the cause of death made it the most remarkable on record. The only remaining child, under 10 years of age, was also expected to die.

Provincial News.

Huddersfield.—The Anti-Corn-law demonstration in this town, which has been for some time looked forward to with much interest, has been held in the Philosophical Hall, when about 500 persons of both sexes sat down to tea. The meeting was a combined demonstration by the two Anti-Corn-law Associations, that of the middle classes and that of the operatives. A more respectable meeting, it is said, has never been held in this town. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers at considerable length; and resolutions were passed in opposition to the Corn Laws, and declaratory of the intention of the meeting to take active measures for originating a petition to Parliament, praying for their total and immediate abolition.

Lancaster.—At the recent Assizes great interest was excited by the trial of Boothman, Riley, Wilkinson, and Ridehalgh, for the murder of Mr. Halstead, in August last, during the riots at Colne. Dr. Brown addressed the jury for the prosecution in a speech of considerable length, and numerous witnesses were examined. It was argued on the part of Ridehalgh and Riley that there was no case against them, to which the Judge assented. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was called out as a special constable to suppress the riot, and that he was knocked down and murdered in the execution of his duty. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Boothman, acquitting the other prisoners, but recommending him to mercy. The Judge passed sentence of death in the usual form. The other prisoners then pleaded guilty of joining in the riot, and were sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction.—The discovery of the frog in the lump of coal, described in one of our recent Numbers, continues to attract the attention of the Natural History Society, and has given rise to much interesting discussion: it appears that the Society have adopted the opinion that the animal went into the crevice to hibernate.

Liverpool.—A person lately applied to Mr. Rushton, at the Police-office in this city, to get a warrant out against his apprentice for some kind of misconduct. Mr. Rushton asked if a premium had been received with the apprentice, and being answered in the negative, stated that he could not interfere. The Judges have lately decided that, as the law specifies that a magistrate may interfere when a sum not exceeding 20*l.* has been paid as a premium, except a premium has been paid he has no right to interfere. It appears to be necessary, therefore, for those parties who wish magistrates to have jurisdiction over their apprentices to take a small premium. The latest advices from Holyhead contain no account of the *President* steamer.

Manchester.—An account appeared in an early Number of our paper, stating that a farmer coming up the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, had talked to a woman in one of the carriages about selling her infant, and had at length taken the child into his arms and given her a sovereign for it, intending to return his charge at the station, where he found that the mother had taken him at his word, and left him to make the best of his bargain. The gentleman, it was stated, had a wife and family, and, afraid to make them acquainted with his bargain, he had taken the child to the police-office, and left a sum of money there for its maintenance till the mother should be found. The story proves to have been not unfounded, and the child has lately fallen to the charge of the leypayers of this town. The police had inquired after the mother in vain. A short time ago, however, a soldier's wife, named Castleman, who had been with the 79th Cameronians at Ashton-in-the-Willows, and had left that place with them, returned there again, and on being asked about the child she had taken away with her, she told a story which did not gain credence, and was taken into custody on suspicion of having murdered the child. Ultimately she confessed that she had parted with her child to a gentleman on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, and had never heard of it since. She was taken before Mr. Maude at the New Bailey, where the overseers preferred a charge of desertion against her. The guard of the railway train, however, who had witnessed the sale of the child, was examined, and stated that Castleman had done everything she could to get back her child all the way to Manchester, but that the gentleman refused to give it up, taking it into the omnibus when he got off the train, where the woman was afraid to follow him, because she had no money besides the sovereign, which she expected he would reclaim. The woman herself stated that the gentleman had said during the journey that he should put up at a public-house, and that she afterwards went there, but could not find him. Under these circumstances the magistrate discharged the woman, expressing an opinion that the man had carried the joke too far, and regretting that it was not in his power to bring him up and oblige him to reimburse the parish for the expense of keeping the child. The child was, therefore, ordered to be given up to her.

Warrington.—The magistrates at the late petty sessions at this place decided, in a case in which a pawnbroker was defendant, that pawnbrokers were not liable to make good property pledged with them, if burglariously stolen from the premises. The defendant resided in the neighbourhood of Wigan, and in the spring of last year upwards of 100 watches, and other pledges, were stolen from his house by some parties who broke in during the night, and who have not as yet been discovered.—An extensive burglary and attempt at murder was committed on Sunday at the farm-house of Mr. Shaw, of Padgate, near this place. It appears, that about one o'clock in the morning the house was attacked by six men, armed with pistols and crowbars, and provided with crapes for their faces. An entrance having been effected by the back door, four of them entered the house, the other two keeping watch outside. Two entered the room of Mr. Shaw with a lantern, and the other two entered the bedroom of his housekeeper, who being alarmed by their entrance, jumped out of bed, but was compelled to return by a wound in the forehead from a gun, which was discharged at her through the window from outside. They then proceeded to rob the place, and possessed themselves of 36*l.* in gold, and a variety of other property. Their arms appeared to be old military horse-pistols. They spoke the Lancashire dialect. On leaving the house they nailed up the back door, and, locking the front door, took the key with them, thus effectually preventing any pursuit.

New Mills.—A fire broke out on Tuesday at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Stafford, near this town. It originated in consequence of some hard substance coming in contact with the beater of a blower, in one of the lower rooms. More than 1000*l.* worth of cotton waste, the only material worked, was on the premises at the time, which, being of an inflammable nature, burned so fiercely that the whole building was in ruins in an hour after the fire commenced, though great efforts were made to arrest its progress. This town, unfortunately, does not possess a fire-engine, the nearest being at Comstall Bridge, and the distance to this place being five miles, a considerable time elapsed before it could be brought to the spot, and the building was in ruins before it arrived. It was, however, of service in preventing the flames from spreading to a larger and more valuable mill adjoining. At the time the fire broke out, Mr. James Stafford was in the mill, and had pulled off his coat and hung it up in an upper room—there being bank notes to the amount of 200*l.* in one of the pockets, which were saved with great difficulty. The amount of damage sustained is considerable, but not yet accurately known.

Leeds.—A few days since a man entered the shop of Mr. Morgan, hair-dresser, in this town, and asked to be shaved. When he was prepared for using the razor, he asked to be allowed to shave himself, as he said he was always used to shaving himself in the army. Mr. Morgan accordingly put the razor into his hand, and went down to the kitchen, returning almost immediately. On his return,

he was alarmed at seeing the man with a deep gash in his throat, and covered with blood. His head was nearly severed from his body, and he expired almost immediately. He has since been found to be a tailor named Tye. A letter from his daughter, addressed to her mother, was found in his pocket, from which it appeared that he had been in Stockport, where she had seen him. She states that he was a wretched-looking object, and that previously to the day she saw him he had been two days without food. He was suffering also from illness, and scarcely appeared to know what he was doing. They got him something to eat, and appeared to have gathered together various articles of clothing for him. It would appear that the act was perpetrated solely from the impulse of wretchedness and despondency.

Derby.—A murderous attack was made on Saturday on the man who is left in charge for the night of the Wingfield station, on the North Midland Railway, about 12 miles from this town. He books night passengers, and receives and delivers the mail-bags. A knock being made at the door, he opened it, when he received a blow on the head with a weapon that fractured the skull. He instantly put his hand to his head, when he received another blow, which severed three of his fingers. There were two men at the door, but the night was so dark that he could not distinguish their persons. After the second blow, the man who struck it retired from the doorway, as if for the purpose of preparing to strike a third time, when the wounded man succeeded in pushing the door to, and the lock having a spring bolt, it became fast. The men outside then commenced an attempt to break in through the windows. There is a bell on the building, and the wounded man succeeded in making his way to it and ringing it. The sound of the bell stopped them from their purpose, and they fled. The man with great presence of mind sought for something to stop the loss of blood, and found a quantity of cotton waste, which he bound over his hand, and pressed on the opening in his head. He fainted, and was found in this state when the mail-cart arrived. The driver immediately drove him to the house of a surgeon at Alfreton, where he now lies.

Chard.—A whole family at Gribb, in the parish of Thorncombe, near this town, has narrowly escaped death at the hands of an old man of 76, named Major, who has been committed to take his trial for the offence. The name of the family is Coombes, with whom Major resided, the wife of Coombes being his own daughter. It appears that on Thursday morning he begged his daughter to send off her husband's breakfast to him earlier than usual, offering her water from his own crock, which he said was boiling: his daughter, suspecting nothing, used the water, despatching immediately a little girl to Coombes with the mess. Coombes remarked to his child that the breakfast was very hot, and that he did not like the taste of it, and after eating a portion gave the rest to her. In a short time he was seized with vomitings; the child was seized in the same manner; and the wife, who, to convince her husband that she had no knowledge of any poisonous matter being in the broth, ate a quantity of it, was also taken ill. None of the family, however, have died. The poison was arsenic, which the old man had induced the postman to bring him from this town, under pretence of destroying rats. Major appears never to have liked his son-in-law, and wished to make away with him; but it does not appear that his intention was to injure the family, as he threw away the water from his vessel, and the family meal was prepared from their own crock, and the old man partook of it himself.

Trowbridge.—It appears from the local papers that the Chartists have a sort of joint-stock shop at this place, at which every article of provisions, clothing, &c., is sold, and the shareholders are compelled to lay out a certain sum per week in the purchase of those articles, in proportion to their number of shares in the shop.

Widcombe.—As Mr. Higgins, of Regent-terrace, was taking a walk with his wife and family on Sunday, one of his children, a little girl, eight years of age, ran into the road, and before the driver of a carriage proceeding by at the time could pull back the horses, she fell under the wheels and was killed on the spot. An elder sister endeavouring to extricate her, had one of her arms broken: she was immediately taken to a surgeon, and had every attention paid her; and it is hoped she will do well.

Brighton.—The Rev. J. Marshall, vicar of Ovingdean, near this town, has destroyed himself. It appears that deceased committed suicide by hanging himself in the wash-house of an empty house belonging to him which he was in the habit of frequently visiting. The discovery was accidentally made, deceased not having been seen for some time previously. No suspicion was entertained at the time that anything serious was the cause of his absence, but the surgeon who was called in pronounced that life had been extinct for some time. It is therefore thought that he must have committed the act immediately after he left his home. Various causes are assigned for the commission of the deed, but all agree that he must have been labouring under insanity. Arrangements, it seems, had been made for baptising one of his infants on that day. He was much attached to his family, and, previously to going out, kissed his children affectionately; but there was nothing in his conduct to excite at the time any suspicion of his intention. Deceased was 40 years of age, and much respected by his parishioners.

Yarmouth.—Considerable excitement has for some time prevailed, owing to a number of letters and newspapers not having reached the parties to whom they had been addressed; and suspicion having fallen upon Jervis, one of the letter-carriers in this town, the superintendent of police searched his dwelling-house, and discovered 261 letters, and 74 newspapers, all of which had been embezzled; and on apprehending him in the afternoon, 41 letters were found on him which should have been delivered in the morning. Information having been given to the mayor, Jervis was examined, and remanded for further examination to allow time for the Post-office authorities to come forward to prosecute. On being taken to the gaol and searched by the gaoler, four other letters were found secreted on his person, one of which was a money-letter. On Friday, Jervis was brought up for examination before the mayor. A solicitor was present from London on behalf of the Post-office. The prisoner, by the advice of his solicitor, declined answering any questions, and was committed on six informations to take his trial at the ensuing sessions. It is remarkable that none of these letters had been opened but the one alluded to.

Windsor.—A robbery of a very daring nature has been committed at the Castle. The thief, who, it seems, has absconded, was an under-servant in the Castle, and the articles stolen consist of old plate, and some ornaments broken from looking-glasses and other articles of furniture; the amount of value being, it is said, about £150. The police are in active pursuit, and it is expected the delinquent will be shortly in custody. It has since transpired, that when the suspected party left the Castle on Thursday, the day on which the robbery was discovered, he called upon a Jew, residing in Peascod-street, a dealer in watches, jewellery, and in old gold and silver, and requested the loan of 10*s.*; but this having been refused, he thence proceeded to a pawnbroker, with whom he pledged his watch for 15*s.* When he called at the pawnbroker's, he merely said he wanted some money, and asked for that sum upon his watch, which was immediately advanced. He then seemed as usual; and there was nothing in his manner or appearance to indicate that he was labouring under feelings of either excitement or alarm. Thence he has been traced to the railway station at Slough, and no clue after that as to his place of retreat has yet been discovered. —It has since been ascertained that a large and valuable portion of the marquee, well known as Tippoo Saib's Tent, has been taken away from the stores at the Castle, where it had been deposited for a number of years past. Amongst various parts which are missing is the long pole which supported the roof. This was studded, and portions of it cased with silver ornaments, and the two knobs at each end are stated to have been of silver. Other portions, containing silver ornaments of value, are also said to be missing. From this circumstance it is supposed that a system of plunder has been carried on for some time past, and that more persons than the party who has absconded have been engaged in it. It is reported that, during the search amongst the stores, a quantity of valuable property of various descriptions was discovered packed up, apparently ready for carrying away. It appears that on his leaving the Castle on the afternoon of Thursday, and proceeding home, the servant asked his wife for his keys, and went up stairs, where he was engaged for some minutes. On coming down he folded up some cord and put it into his pocket, merely saying to his wife, as he hastily went away, "Good bye; you'll never see me again."——In consequence of the general order just issued by the Master-General of the Board of Ordnance, by command of Lord Hill, for the formation of cricket-grounds for the use of the troops at the several barrack stations throughout the kingdom, a field, situated close to the cavalry barracks, formerly used as an exercising ground for the horses, has been ordered to be exclusively appropriated to that purpose. The ground will be under the charge of the barrack-master for that district. It is understood that the bats, balls, and wickets will be purchased by the officers, and presented to the men in their respective troops.

Cornwall.—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* has addressed a letter to that Journal, stating that Mr. Thomas Shepherd of Woolley, in the parish of Moorwinstow, had an ewe sheep which produced forty-four lambs. Four seasons she presented him two each season; three times she had three; three times, four; and three times, five. Her progeny were prolific, but not so much so as herself, the most that the writer knew any of them to produce being four; she was a cross-bred Nott sheep, and was bred by Mr. Colwill, of Bradworthy, Devon.

Railroads.—It is stated that the Great Western railway will be opened to Cirencester on the 26th April, and that the journey from Cheltenham to London will then be performed in four hours and a half.—The Great North of England railway, which carries forward the communication from York to Darlington, and completes the chain from the metropolis to the county of Durham, will be opened for the conveyance of passengers on the 31st inst. The 6th April being fixed by the Post-office authorities for the acceleration of the mails from London to the north, and the Great North of England line being included in the mail contracts, all places as far north as Darlington, and indeed beyond, will share in the benefit of the increased rapidity of post-office communication.—On Monday two locomotives with 12 waggons loaded with coke arrived at the terminus of the Greenock railway direct from Glasgow. At Paisley the arrival of the trains was hailed with cheers, and on arriving at Bishopton the workmen and villagers turned out and welcomed the unexpected visitors. The trains in coming over the line were stopped on every arch, and thus tried the stability of the works. The first train ran over the whole line of the railway the very day that the great water-wheel of the cotton-mill performed its first revolutions. On Tuesday the directors and shareholders are to proceed from Greenock to Glasgow by the railway; and on the following day the line is to be opened to the public. — The exertions at present making on the railway line from Bristol to Bridgewater are very great; a large number of labourers are employed night and day, and the progress made is daily apparent. No doubt is entertained of this line being opened by June next.—A few days since, Mr. Briggs, formerly gamekeeper to the late Earl of Durham, was standing near the Fatfield station of the Stanhope and Tyne railroad, and, seeing a child in danger of being run over by a train of coal-waggons, he rushed forward to snatch it from destruction: he succeeded in that object, but one of his feet getting fast below the lip of the rail, he could not get himself clear before the train came and passed over his leg, injuring it so severely that amputation was necessary. He is doing well.—An engine-driver was killed on the Manchester and Leeds railway on Friday, in consequence of his engine coming into collision with a luggage-train. It seems to have been entirely his own fault, and a verdict exculpating the company has been returned by a coroner's jury.—On Wednesday morning as the West India train on the Blackwall railway, on its way to town, had reached within about 8 or 10 yards of the roller upon which the rope is coiled, the rope itself snapped in two, and swung about with a force which threatened destruction to everything within its reach. It struck the hindmost carriage with such violence three or four times as to do it considerable damage, but further mischief was prevented. Fortunately seven or eight passengers who were in the carriage got out the moment the train stopped, and thus escaped injury.—On Thursday a fatal accident occurred on the North Union Railway, at Cuppull, near Wigan, to a person named Atherton, keeper of the Standish station. Deceased, it seems, was returning from Liverpool, and was riding upon an engine to which no train was attached. The engineer, when near the Standish station, asked deceased to get off there, saying that he should not stop at the station, as his time was already expired. This request, however, Atherton disregarded, thinking that he could jump off whilst the engine was going, as he had done before. He attempted to do so, but was thrown under the wheel, and killed on the spot.—On Thursday morning, as a man named Eldridge was at work on the line of the Northern and Eastern Railway, near Ponder's-end station, a plank of timber fell on him and broke his right leg and ancle. He was taken to the London Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.—On Wednesday night an accident occurred to the luggage-train of the Great Western Railway. It appears the train left Paddington at half-past 9 o'clock, and when it had proceeded five or six miles, it was discovered that one of the tubes of the boiler had burst, and the engine was unable to work. Assistance was procured, and after an hour's labour the train was backed to Paddington, when after a delay of more than three hours it again started on its journey. The train was unusually long, there being 18 waggons attached to the engine, but only four passengers. It was nearly 2 o'clock before the train arrived at Slough, four hours after the proper time.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Rev. C. H. Terrot has been unanimously elected to the office of Bishop in this city, vacant by the death of Bishop Walker.

Glasgow.—The approaching demonstration announced to take place in this city during the Easter recess, it is said will not be confined, as was originally intended, to the consideration of the corn-laws alone, but will embrace the broad general question of the duties on every description of goods and produce imported into the United Kingdom, including the duties levied upon corn and provisions. The Riding-school, Cambridge-street, has been fixed upon as the place where the demonstration is to be held. It forms the largest covered space within the city, and is capable of being fitted up to hold about fifteen hundred individuals.—During the confusion consequent on clearing out the emigrant vessel *Liverpool*, for New York, from the south side of the Broomielaw, a few days since, a little girl, four years of age, while being carried on shore in charge of a relative, was hustled off the gangway, and precipitated into the river unobserved by any person at the moment but a young man standing on the quay, who, without hesitation, instantly leaped into the water from a height of twelve feet, and succeeded in catching the child just as she was being borne down the stream by the current. He kept her above the water until assistance came from the ship. The mother of the child was at the time taking leave of some emigrant friends on the deck of the *Liverpool*, and was unconscious of the casualty till she saw her child and the young man struggling in the water.

Forth and Clyde Canal.—The receipts of this canal for the last year amounted to 88,965*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; the expenditure, including a dividend of 38,910*l.*, to 78,390*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The articles from which toll are derived range thus according to their respective amounts:—Grain, iron, coal, timber, osnaburghs and linens, herrings, stones, porter, and ale. The number of passengers conveyed was 190,120.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is stated that the Lord-Lieutenant (Lord Ebrington) leaves here, on Saturday next, for England; and there is a report that his Excellency will not again return to Ireland, the Home-office being tendered for his acceptance; but this has since been denied from authority.—On Monday, a meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Corn Exchange. Mr. O'Connell, who was received on his entrance with great cheering, addressed the meeting at considerable length. After some preliminary observations, he said that he would renew a topic which he broached on the Curragh of Kildare, namely, the security of the tenantry of Ireland; that subject should be carried on in connexion with the repeal. When he looked to the internal wealth of Ireland, the bravery, the virtue, and talent of her sons, he felt she

should regain her legislative independence. Let it be recollected, he said, that since the world began, no country in the world ever treated another with greater perfidy than Ireland had been treated by England. He instanced the breach of the treaty of Limerick as one of his proofs of this assertion. English writers might taunt the Repealers with going back to by-gone times, and accuse them of creating sedition; but they only sought for a restoration of those rights which had been filched from them. The learned gentleman proceeded to say, that for several months the public writers have been remonstrating with the French and the Americans against their desire to go to war. The affairs of China, of Syria, and India all indicated war to England. Could England safely go to war with either France or America, and Ireland in the dissatisfied state in which she now was? True, she might call out the militia of Ireland: they would answer to it, to be sure, because it was the law, and the law would be obeyed; but would that be of any great service to England? Would it be altogether safe at such a time to put arms into the hands of men whose fathers and brothers had been deprived of their franchise, and generally prevented from enjoying their natural rights? After some further observations, he alluded to the topic of landlord and tenant, upon which he spoke at length, and concluded by moving that a committee be appointed to report on a plan for giving greater security to the tenants, and rendering full justice to the landlords. The meeting soon after separated.

Tipperary.—There was a numerous meeting of electors and other inhabitants of the county of Tipperary on Thursday last in the Court-house of Cashel, to petition in favour of Lord Morpeth's bill for the amendment of the franchise, and the system of registration in Ireland. The High Sheriff presided. A petition in favour of the bill was unanimously adopted.

Irish Railroads.—It is stated that the formation of a line of railroad, southwards from Dublin, will be soon undertaken, and that, from the arrangements and agreements which have been made, the delays attendant upon parliamentary notices will be obviated, so as to enable the work to be commenced long before it could be if these forms were to be observed. The funds are to be supplied by three great London capitalists. It does not seem to be intended in the first instance to undertake the railroad all through to Cork; but at present the work is only contemplated to extend to Holy Cross, in the county of Tipperary, the extension to Cork and Limerick to be postponed till after the completion of the first work.

Miscellaneous.

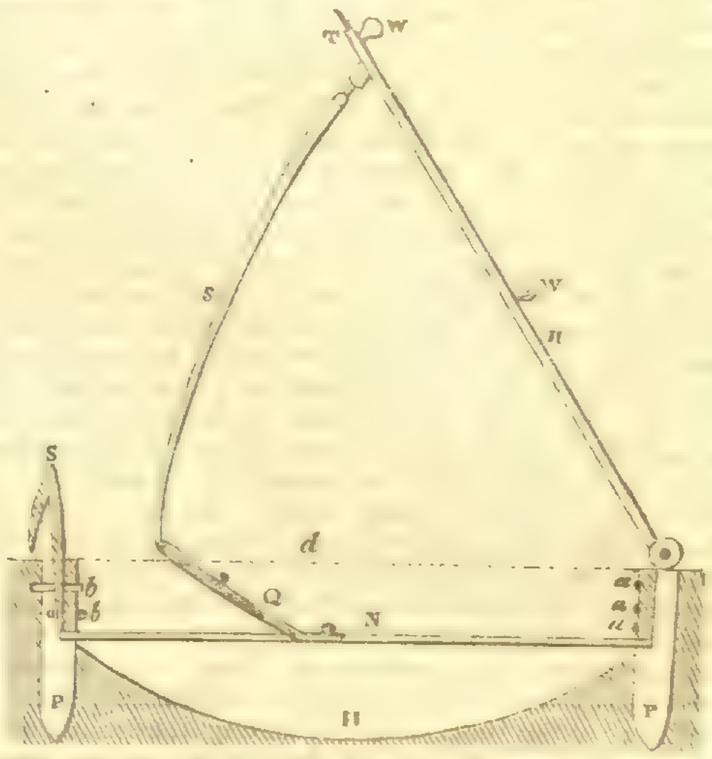
The Albert Steam-ship.—This beautiful vessel, intended to sail with the expedition to the Niger, under the command of Capt. Trotter, was on Tuesday inspected by a large number of visiters, to whom the arrangements for ventilation were explained by Dr. Reid. The apparatus consists of a pair of *fanners*, or small paddle-wheels, acting upon various tubes communicating with the different parts of the ship, and so adjusted as to have the power of filling the berths with fresh air, and of exhausting them of foul air. The action of the apparatus was exemplified in the one case by burning volatile oils in the apertures on deck, when the cabins, engine-rooms, &c., were speedily filled with perfume; and on the other, by igniting gunpowder in the forecastle, when the smoke rapidly cleared away through the proper channels and was poured forth upon deck. It is supposed that the pestilent atmosphere of the African coast forms a bed about 50 or 60 feet deep, and that above it the air is in its ordinary state of purity. Provision is therefore made for obtaining a constant supply from the mast-head, which is 70 feet high above deck. This is ingeniously effected by means of a windsail or canvass chimney, one end of which is open at the mast-head, the other connected with an iron chest called the medicator, fitted up with hair-filters, pans for containing lime, chlorine, and other chemical agents. Introduced into the medicator, the fresh air is forced through the filters, and over the pans, till it is dried and purified of any miasma that might remain, and is then carried downwards between decks, by means of a second descending chimney. We earnestly trust that these arrangements will contribute to save the gallant men composing the expedition from the dangerous climate to which they are about to expose themselves.

Destruction of Rats.—We extract from our contemporary the *Mark Lane Express*, the following observations on this subject, from one of its correspondents, residing at Kintbury:—"Seeing in the *Mark Lane Express* of the 15th several plans for driving away rats, I consider none of them *will answer*; having kept ferrets and terriers ever since I was twelve years old, I have some experience, and the only plan to safely free a place is Broad's plan, for which he communicated his plan for 1,000 guineas; his pamphlet was a guinea—his traps and oils cost me near 3*l*. My house had been troubled with rats for more than a year, and hunting with my ferrets every week for many weeks, I found and killed *only* one rat—still I was annoyed. I then got a friend at Henford to procure all from Broad, following his instructions *myself*, feeding the rats for a week or more in the traps, when I caught them all in one night—three female rats; since which—25 years—I *never* have had a rat in my house. Upon relaying the tiles upon my house shortly after, I then discovered, from my tormenting the rats with ferrets, they did not live in the house, but came up a yew tree, and through a bent tile into the house, at dusk, and away in the morning. A friend of mine was troubled the same: I lent him all the materials, who under a careful servant only now and then caught one. I then told him those days he was alone he must undertake the traps, and the night he was dining out allow the rats free use of the traps to feed. He did so, and caught many in the week; since which—7 years—he has never been troubled. The mixture is ground malt with oil of carraway—not a tenth of the expense of the oil of Rhodium, and more effectual. In one of the numbers of the Quarterly Scotch Agricultural work is the print of the traps, and full instructions; but every *minutia* must be attended to; no servant can, in common, be trusted, and the place where the traps are set must be secure, that no other animal, cat, &c., can get there, or you will be defeated."

Scales and Weights used in Farming.—The magistrates of Battle (Sussex) have decided that inspectors of weights and measures have no authority to enter farm-houses to examine scales and weights used in the ordinary business of the farm, although many farmers are in the habit of paying their men partly by flour in weight, and occasionally of selling to other parties.

The Golumbaeser Fly.—A little below Palanka, on the Danube, is the fortified Castle of Golumbacs, perched on the summit of a stupendous rock, which gives name to an insect whose deleterious powers are represented as most formidable. Mr. Spencer, in his Travels in Circassia, &c. in 1837, says,—"Near this place we found a range of caverns, famous for producing the poisonous fly, too well known in Servia and Hungary under the name of the *Golumbaeser Fly*. These singular and venemous insects, somewhat resembling musquitoes, generally make their appearance during the first heat of summer, in such numbers as to seem like vast columns of smoke; their attacks are always directed against every description of quadruped, and so potent is the poison they communicate, that even an ox is unable to withstand its influence, for he always expires in less than two hours. This results not so much from the virulence of the poison, as that every vulnerable part is simultaneously covered with these most destructive insects; when the wretched animal, frenzied with pain, rushes wildly through the fields, till death puts a happy period to his intolerable sufferings, or he accelerates his fate by plunging headlong into some deep river. The shepherds of these countries, taught by long experience the time of their approach, anoint every part of their flocks and herds unprotected by nature with a strong decoction of wormwood, to which, it appears, these flies have a great antipathy. In addition to this, the shepherds keep immense fires blazing, around which the poor animals, aware of their danger, tremblingly and patiently congregate. Kind nature has, however, mercifully ordained that their existence should be most ephemeral, for the slightest variation in the weather is sufficient to destroy the whole swarm; hence they seldom live beyond a few days.—*Indagator.*

Trap-Nets for Birds.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 55, it is stated that a sparrow-hawk dashed through one of the large panes of glass of the Chatsworth Conservatory, and that a pheasant had previously performed the same feat. I have now before me a model, which I made when in Germany, of a trap-net used for catching birds of prey and others; and inasmuch as Dr. Bechstein* does not describe this engine, and as the same might act the part of a safety-valve to the conservatory, and so save it and others from these repeated breakages, and the poor little birds therein from these attacks of their foes, and the tender plants from a fatal chill, I venture to send an account of the bird-net. The wood-cut represents a section of the same. H is a circular hole dug in the ground, from 2ft. to 2½ft. diameter, and from 12in. to 15in. deep, in which the bait, according to the tastes of the animals, is put. P P are stout wooden pegs, of which there are four, which are staked down opposite to each other at the edge of the hole; these are 3ft. long, and 8in. in circumference at their thickest part. A round iron hoop is provided, made to fit the hole, and a net made to fit the hoop is sown on to the latter mesh by mesh, across this hoop, but under the net an iron bar traverses in the direction of *a b*. This hoop thus furnished is let down so as to rest on a ledge in each peg, which ledge is caused by part of the heads of the pegs being cut away; to keep the hoop firm a piece of wood is screwed on over the hoop's rim; *a a a* are the screw-heads at each peg. Another hoop, precisely like the other, is now taken, and a net made a foot larger in diameter, so as to hang loose, is sown on as before; this works on a hinge, *h*, and when shut down occupies the position of the dotted line, *d*. The upper net has no cross bar, but an iron tongue with a slit in it at T, which claps down when the net falls over the snap, S, and thus it is kept shut despite the efforts of the captive to raise it. S is a thin pliant staff, which hangs loosely from the hoop of the net, *n*; and at its other end it is set, lightly resting on a delicate spring, made in small nets of a quill, Q, and screwed to the cross bar, N. *b b* are screws keeping the lower net and the snap firm. W W are leaden weights of 2lb., of which there are three placed on the hoop, so as to fall on three of the four pegs, P P, whilst the fourth peg supports the hinge; these contribute to the smart shutting-to of the upper net. Care must be taken that the spring, Q, keeps the staff, *s*, sufficiently high above the meshes of the lower net, so that the point, when it starts from the spring, may not get entangled and impede the fall. The meshes are 1½in. square, more or less, made of strong twine; the iron of the hoops is round, and about 1½in. in circumference, painted white. The net, then, being set open, and arranged as above described, the bird, espying from aloft his favourite food lying in the hole, H, under the lower net, rushes down upon it; and, in truth, it is a beautiful sight to see a majestic hawk sink down by degrees in repeated gyrations, and at last pounce with the speed of an arrow on the nets; he perches on the cross-bar, and in so doing presses the spring, the staff flies off towards *h*, and the net falling briskly down over him, he is imprisoned between the two nets, N and *d*. This engine might be greatly improved upon, but with that we have now nothing to do. I know not how the ancients captured their birds of prey, but I read in a very dirty, dog's-eared Terence of my boyhood, "Non Rete accipitri tenditur neque milvio,"† implying that they formed a special exception to the then, as now, ordinary mode of fowling with the net in Italy. Bird-catching with various reticular devices has ever been a favourite diversion in that country; and a modern popular author observes, "Dal principio del mondo in qua gli uccelli sono sempre stati presi dagli uccellatori a un di presso cogli stessi zimbelli, e gli uomini sono sempre stati colti alle stesse Reti.‡—*Charles Bathurst.*



The Affection of Animals for their Young.—The Bear and her Cubs.—In the middle of the last century the *Carcass* frigate was sent out to make discoveries towards the North Pole. Early one morning, when she was locked in the ice, the man at the mast-head gave notice that three bears were making their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were directing their course towards the ship. They had, no doubt, been invited by the scent of some blubber of the sea-horse, which the crew had killed a few days before, that had now been set on fire, and was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames part of the flesh of the sea-horse that remained unconsumed, and ate it voraciously. The crew threw from the ship great lumps of the flesh of the sea-horse, which they had still left upon the ice,—these the old bear fetched away singly, laid every lump before her cubs as she brought it, and, dividing it, gave each a share, reserving but a small portion to herself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs and shot them both dead, and wounded the dam in her retreat, but not mortally; and it was surprising to mark the affectionate concern expressed by this poor beast in the dying moments of her young. Although she was severely wounded, and could but just crawl to the place where she lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had fetched away as she had done others before; she tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them; and when she saw that they refused to eat, she laid her paws first upon one and then upon the other, and endeavoured to raise them up: all this while it was piteous to hear her moan. When she found she could not stir them, she went off, and when at some distance she looked back and moaned; and that not availing her, to entice them away she returned, and smelling around them, began to lick their wounds. She went off a second time as before, and having crawled a few paces, looked again behind her, and for some time stood moaning. But still her cubs not rising to follow her, she once more returned to them, and, with evident signs of inexpressible fondness, went round one and then round the other, pawing them, and continually moaning. Finding, at last, that they were cold and perfectly lifeless, she raised her head towards the ship and growled at the crew; which they returned with a fresh volley of musket-balls. She fell instantly between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.—*Indagator.*

Calotype Photogenic Drawing.—Mr. Fox Talbot has circulated two letters upon this curious subject, of which the following is the substance:—He last September discovered a chemical process by which paper may be made far more sensitive to light than by any means hitherto known. It is not easy to estimate exactly how far this increase of sensibility extends; but certainly a much better picture can now be obtained in a minute than by the former process in an hour. This is accompanied with an increased sharpness and distinctness in the outlines of the objects. The shortest time in which he has yet succeeded in impressing an image in the *camera obscura* has been eight seconds. The image, when obtained, must, of course, be fixed. It might be supposed that this fixation would be difficult, the paper being so sensitive. But it fortunately happens that what seems a reasonable inference is not borne out by fact, the new photographs being more easily and perfectly fixed than the former ones. When fixed, a great many copies may be made from them, and thus the original view can be multiplied with facility. He

* Natural History of Cage-Birds, by J. M. Bechstein, M.D.

† The net is not spread for Hawk or Kite.

‡ From the beginning of the world till now Birds have always been taken by the fowlers with, as nearly as possible, the same baits, and men have always been caught in the same nets.

thinks that the art has now reached a point which is likely to make it extensively useful. How many travellers are almost ignorant of drawing, and either attempt nothing, or bring home rude, unintelligible sketches! They may now fill their portfolios with accurate views, without much expenditure of time or trouble; and even the accomplished artist will call in sometimes this auxiliary aid, when pressed for time in sketching a building or a landscape, or when wearied with the multiplicity of its minute details. One of the most important applications of the new process, and most likely to prove generally interesting, is, undoubtedly, the taking of portraits. He made trial of it last October, and found that the experiment readily succeeded. Half a minute appeared to be sufficient in sunshine, and four or five minutes when a person was seated in the shade, but in the open air. Several photographic processes being now known, which are materially different from each other, he considers it to be absolutely necessary to distinguish them by different names, in the same way that we distinguish different styles of painting or engraving. The manner in which the discovery was made is stated thus:—One day last September, he had been trying pieces of sensitive paper, prepared in different ways, in the camera obscura, allowing them to remain there only a very short time, with the view of finding out which was the most sensitive. One of these papers was examined by candlelight. There was little or nothing to be seen upon it, and he left it lying on a table in a dark room. Returning some time after, he took up the paper, and was surprised to see upon it a distinct picture. He was certain there was nothing of the kind when he had looked at it before; and, therefore (magic apart), the only conclusion that could be drawn was, that the picture had unexpectedly developed itself by a spontaneous action. Fortunately, he recollected the particular way in which this sheet of paper had been prepared, and was, therefore, enabled immediately to repeat the experiment. The paper, as before, when taken out of the camera presented hardly anything visible; but this time, instead of leaving it, he continued to observe it by candlelight, and had soon the satisfaction of seeing a picture begin to appear, and all the details of it come out one after the other. In this experiment, the paper was used in a moist state; but with dry paper the result was still more extraordinary. The dry paper appeared to be much less sensitive than the moist; for when taken out of the camera after a short time, as a minute or two, the sheet of paper was absolutely blank. But, nevertheless, he found that the picture existed there, although invisible; and by a chemical process it was made to appear in all its perfection. The result of his experience hitherto with this calotype paper is, that if properly prepared, it will keep three or four months, ready for use at any moment, and moreover it is used in a dry state, which is a great convenience. He knows few things in the range of science more surprising than the gradual appearance of the picture on the blank sheet, especially the first time the experiment is witnessed. The operator ought to watch the progress of the picture, until, in its strength of colour, sharpness of outline, and general distinctness, it has reached, in his judgment, the most perfect state. At that moment he stops further progress by washing it over with a fixing liquid. This is washed off with water, the picture is then dried, and the process is terminated. The picture is found to be very strongly fixed, and from it numerous copies may be taken on common photogenic drawing-paper, by the method of superposition in sunshine. The original picture does not readily become altered, or wear out by this exposure to the sun; but in case it does so, as happens sometimes, he finds that it may be in general readily revived. This revival, which is a most curious particularity of the calotype process, not only restores the picture to its pristine strength, but frequently causes fresh details and minutiæ to appear in the picture, which had not appeared before, at the time when it was first brought out, or rendered visible (owing to that process having been checked too soon). Further details on this subject, and an account of the chemical processes employed, are reserved for a paper which Mr. Talbot intends to lay before the Royal Society. The probable importance of this discovery in making botanical drawings will immediately suggest itself to our readers.

The Peculiar Food of Animals.—Some animals have a partiality for, and feed voraciously on, vegetables poisonous to others. Hogs devour Dandelion, and are the best eradicators of the weed in pasture-fields in spring, before the latter are laid in for hay. In America they even seek after the young rattle-snake. Deer eat the Mountain Laurel; goats feed on *Datura Stramonium*, or Thorn-apple, with impunity. Nux vomica is poisonous to dogs and cats, and all animals born blind. Sheep delight in feeding on the common Ragwort, when young. Pheasants devour ants: sparrows, caterpillars; rooks eat the grubs of the cockchafer in corn-fields and ploughed lands; but the Cornish chough is the greater enemy to the grub, by reason of the greater length of his bill, and is more particularly serviceable in gardens, on account of the incessant searches he makes daily beneath the roots of cabbages, without doing injury to the plants.—*Indagator.*

Law.

House of Lords.—*Preston* v. *Melville.*—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in two causes under this name, deciding that where there existed a suit in the Court of Session, and one in the Court of Chancery, the former court could not make an order in respect of a fund paid into the latter court, although the suit was between the same parties.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Blundell* v. *Gladstone.*—The question in this case turned upon an alleged mistake in a name in the will of the late Charles R. Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, in the county of Lancaster, and involves the present right to the large estates of that gentleman. By his will, which was made in 1834, Mr. Blundell left his estates in trust for "the second son of Edward Weld of Lulworth, in the county of Dorset, for life," with remainder to his sons in tail male, with remainder to the third and every other the eldest of Edward Weld for life, with remainder to their sons in tail male, with remainder to the first and every other son of each brother, except an elder brother of Edward Weld, in tail male, with remainder to the second and every other son, except the eldest son of Lady Stourton, the sister of Edward Weld, in tail male, with remainder to the first and every other son of the other sisters of Edward Weld in tail male, with remainder to the first and every other son of the daughters of Edward Weld in tail male with remainders over, with a condition that every person entitled in possession should reside at Ince Hall, and take and use the arms and name of Blundell. Mr. Blundell died in 1837, at which time, as well as at the date of the will, the owner of Lulworth was the present Joseph Weld, Esq., upon whom the late Thomas Cardinal Weld, his eldest brother, had made a strict settlement of it in 1829, when he became himself a priest, after having had a daughter only, namely, Lady Clifford. The plaintiff is the second son of Joseph Weld, and alleges that Mr. Blundell had mistaken the name of Edward for Joseph. And in proof of this it appeared that Mr. Blundell, who was distantly related to the Weld family, in giving his solicitors instructions for his will, detailed a short pedigree of the family to this effect—first the Cardinal, secondly his brother Edward, to whom he ascribed a second son, and then their sisters, Lady Stourton and two others. The whole difficulty arose from the circumstance that there had been a brother, Edward Weld, between Thomas, the Cardinal, and Joseph. But this Edward died in 1796, young and unmarried, and never had been owner of Lulworth. If this deceased Edward were the person really meant in the will, the eldest son of Joseph, the future inheritor of Lulworth, would also take the Blundell estates; a result, it was contended, which was quite opposed to the manifest intention of the will of Mr. Blundell to create a new and distinct family for the perpetuation of his own name and the enjoyment of his own estates.—The several counsel in this case having been heard, the Vice-Chancellor said it appeared to him a very simple one, and was quite within the rule of evidence laid down in the case of "Miller v. Travers" (8 Bing. 244). In his Honour's opinion the case might be decided with the greatest facility. The sole question was, who was the person described as "Edward Weld, of Lulworth, in the county of Dorset?" for the purpose of determining which, he should merely refer to the only proper evidence which could be given—viz., the state of the Weld family at the time of making the will, and the words he had used, rejecting altogether from his consideration anything that could be said to appear with regard to the testator's intention. He found these facts, about which there was no dispute—that Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth, had at the time of the will an elder brother living named Thomas, and that he had a brother named Edward who had been brought up for holy orders in the Romish church, but died at the age of 20 or 21, and that Joseph Weld had two sons, Edward Joseph the eldest, and Thomas (the plaintiff) the second, and that he also had a sister, Lady Stourton. That being so, he then looked at the whole of the testator's will, in doing which he merely followed the acknowledged rule as it was laid down in "Miller v. Travers," where it was stated that the testator's intention is to be collected from the words he had used in his will, and that words which he had not employed in the will could not be added. Now the will, after a devise of the legal estate in fee to trustees, directed that the estates were to be held upon trust to permit the second son of Mr. Edward Weld, of Lulworth, in the county of Dorset, to take the same for life, with remainder upon trust for the first and other sons of the said second son of the said Edward Weld successively, in tail male: and then upon trust for the third and every other son, upon which nothing arose; and for default of such issue upon trust for the first and other sons of each brother (except the eldest of the said Edward Weld, in tail male; and for default of such issue, upon trust for the second and other sons, except the eldest, of Lady Stourton, wife of William Lord Stourton, one of the sisters of the said Edward Weld, in tail male. There was nothing material in the rest of the will, except that it was manifest upon the face of it that the testator had so framed it that the first devise was to take effect in possession. The will must be therefore considered in the same manner, *in limine*, as if, where the testator spoke of Edward Weld, of Lulworth, he had described him as having an eldest brother, and as being himself the brother of Lady Stourton. Taking it therefore that there was a devise for the second son of Edward Weld of Lulworth, who had an elder brother, and who was himself the brother of Lady Stourton, then it was said it could not mean the second son of Joseph Weld of Lulworth, because he had a son named Edward Joseph, and that though he was commonly called Edward, yet that on more solemn occasions he wrote his name Edward Joseph. It was also said, that though it might be true that the description of Edward might be sufficient for some purposes of Edward Joseph, yet that the name of Edward given to him solely was not the perfect and accurate description of him by name, and further that if he could be said to be the person designated, he was not designated fully and fitly, and was not at all the person answering to the description of having an eldest brother, and being himself the brother of Lady Stourton. Against that it was said that Joseph had an error given to him in respect of his Christian name, but that he was described as Weld of Lulworth, and that though it might be well to describe Edward Joseph as Edward for some purposes, yet here the testator was making a disposition of his estates, and evidently speaking of some person who was to be the *stirps*, and from whom the family was to arise. But his Honour thought the expression "Weld of Lulworth, in the county of Dorset," would of itself have been a very sufficient description of the father, but that there was an error in the description. Therefore, the Court had on one side a sufficient description for some purposes, but not for others; and, on the other side, two descriptions which by no means suited, and a description which was not accurate, but which two descriptions so fitted and so pointed at him as absolutely to leave in his Honour's mind not any shadow of doubt. He had thought a good deal of the matter, and it appeared to him that no good would arise to either party by sending the matter to a court of law. No case could be sent without in some degree taking away from the simple state of facts now before him, and he thought the case would be more fully decided by himself and the Lord Chancellor and the House of Lords than by the judges of the courts of law. If he had entertained any doubt, he would have refrained from expressing his opinion, and have sent it to a court of law: but as he thought it a very plain case, he felt he was only doing justice to the parties to declare his opinion.

Wilkinson v. *Witham.*—Mr. F. Piggott, for the plaintiff, moved that the defendant and his servants might be restrained from taking away hay and manure from the plaintiff's farm. The plaintiff, Thomas Scopton Wilkinson, in October 1837, agreed to let to the defendant, Benjamin Witham, a farm consisting of 630 acres of land in Yorkshire, at the rent of 440*l.* a year. The tenant agreed to consume on the premises all the hay, grass, and fodder, and to bestow upon the meadow land all the manure which should be made upon the premises. The plaintiff had given notice to quit, and in conformity with that notice the defendant had given up possession of the land, but remained in possession of the dwelling-house and buildings, which he was entitled to retain until the 12th of May next. He had sold some of the hay, and had threatened to sell more, and the plaintiff believed he would carry his threat into execution. The sale of the hay would be injurious to the farm. Witnesses had sworn they had seen carts loaded with hay, and the defendant moving hay.—Lord Langdale—Take the order for injunction.

Court of Chancery.—*Jew* v. *Wood.*—The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which he said was a bill of interpleader, filed by a tenant of the late Mr. James Wood, against his heir-at-law, and also against his devisee under a paper purporting to pass his real estates. There was a question whether a proper testamentary disposition had been made, and the Master of the Rolls thought a bill of interpleader correct, and granted an injunction accordingly. It had been objected that the plaintiff had attorned as tenant to Sir Matthew Wood, the alleged devisee, by the payment of rent, and other acts, and that he was not in condition now to dispute his title. His Lordship then took a review of some cases reported by Messrs. Bingham, and Adolphus, and Ellis, tending to show that a tenant was at liberty, after the death of his landlord, to dispute the title of his successor, although he might have paid rent in the mean time. The plaintiff was authorised in filing his bill of interpleader, in order to show that Sir M. Wood was not devisee, and the motion to discharge the injunction of the Master of the Rolls must be dismissed with costs.

Ex-parte the Dean of York.—Mr. Wigram applied in this case for a prohibition to restrain the commissary of the Archbishop of York from pronouncing sentence of deprivation, or of any other kind, against the Dean. The learned counsel stated that his Grace had determined upon a visitation of the estates of the see, and had appointed Dr. Phillimore to act as his commissary. An investigation had taken place involving a charge of simony against the Dean, and by the mode in which it was conducted the Archbishop, by his commissary, had, he contended, exceeded his jurisdiction. The proceedings ought to have been regulated according to the provisions of an act of the 3rd and 4th of her present Majesty, cap. 86.—The Lord Chancellor said it was perfectly competent to the Archbishop to investigate the conduct of the clergy of his diocess; and it would lead to serious inconvenience if the Court were to stop an inquiry out of regard to the probable consequences. His Lordship could not anticipate an excess of jurisdiction, and he must therefore refuse the prohibition.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—Notwithstanding the absence of several subscribers at Croxton-park Races, the betting was tolerably brisk about the three favourites and an outsider in Scott's stable—Morning Star; it took effect upon Rosalie, who rose two points, but left the others as before. An advance of a couple of points in Eringo is still all that requires any notice beyond the following:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

9 to 1 agst	Eringo (taken)	10 to 1 agst	Joachim (taken)
22 to 1	Ralph		

DERBY.

7 to 2 agst	Scott's lot	40 to 1 agst	Joachim
18 to 1	All the mares	33 to 1	Duke of Wellington
1000 to 25	Lord Exeter's lot (ta.)	50 to 1	Ermengardis
1000 to 25	Lord Jersey's lot	1000 to 20	Mongolian (taken)
7 to 1	Rosalie (8 to 1 taken)	1000 to 20	Belgrave (taken)
9 to 1	Van Amburgh taken and aft. offered)	1000 to 20	Brother to Phosphorus (taken)
9 to 1	Coronation (taken)	1000 to 20	Metternich (taken)
18 to 1	Eringo (taken)	1000 to 15	Gammon Box (taken)
20 to 1	Knight of the Whistle (taken)	1000 to 10	Morning Star (taken several times)
22 to 1	Ralph	1000 to 10	St. Cross (taken)
24 to 1	Palæmon	1100 to 1000 on	Rosalie agst Van Amburgh (taken)
25 to 1	Marshal Soult	12 to 1 agst	Knight of the Whistle and Marshal Soult
25 to 1	Prince Caradoc (taken)	250 to 100	Rosalie and Coronation (taken)
30 to 1	Cameleon		
30 to 1	Wahab		
30 to 1	Galaor (taken)		
40 to 1	Knightsbridge (taken)		

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst Lampoon (taken)

MARK LANE, Friday, April 2.—We have had some runs of Essex Wheat up since Monday, which have realised about the same prices as on that day, but on the whole the trade was very flat. The transactions have been but trifling in Foreign, and the same rates were demanded. There was no alteration in the value of either Barley, Peas, Beans, or Oats. The duty on Wheat has declined to 23*s.* 8*d.* at which it is likely to remain for some time.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 66
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 28
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	36 to 42	Harrow	38 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	Maple	38 to 40	Grey	35 to 39

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 19	61 10	32 0	21 10	35 7	39 2	39 5
— 26	63 5	31 11	22 4	34 9	39 5	38 10
March 5	63 6	32 9	22 8	36 6	39 6	39 2
— 12	63 11	32 11	22 11	35 1	39 9	38 9
— 19	63 9	33 2	23 0	36 6	39 7	39 1
— 26	64 4	32 11	23 5	34 9	39 5	39 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 4	32 7	22 8	35 6	39 6	38 1
Duties	23 8	13 10	13 9	16 9	11 0	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—F. Roberts and C. Rowe, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, milliners—T. Dash, New Windsor, Berkshire, innkeeper—T. Garlick, carpenter, Greenwich.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.—J. Mace, Bull's Head public-house, Tottenham court-road, victualler—W. Forster, grocer, Philpot-lane, City—E. Marriott and J. Marriott, drapers, Northampton.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. Kemp, grocer, Eastcheap, City.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. Robinson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, provision-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Ambrose Bradford, 111, Long acre, cheesemonger—G. Wightman, Paternoster-row, bookseller—J. R. Hayward and W. C. Fletcher, Manchester, wholesale and retail booksellers—H. Keale, Liverpool, grocer—J. Long, Bulley, Gloucestershire, butcher—F. Robbins, Birmingham, builder—J. Naylor, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, boat-builder—G. Pooley, Liverpool, cordwainer—J. Wyke and J. Davies, Newton, Cheshire, ironfounders—C. Battcock, late of the Victoria Tavern, Aston juxta Birmingham, victualler—A. Peduzzi, Manchester, carver and gilder—J. Baker, Sidmouth, Devonshire, brewer—J. Harlow, Macclesfield, ironmonger—J. Lucas, Gosport, Hampshire, woollen-draper—J. Robinson, Salford, Lancashire, millwright—R. Hardy and W. Threlfall, and J. Butterworth, Lancaster, cotton spinners—W. H. Pankhurst, Shelton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of mineral colours—R. Cass, grocer, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire—R. Morice and R. Kessin, bakers, Great Trinity-lane, Bread-street, Cheapside—C. Tapp, coach-maker, Wigmore street, Marylebone—J. R. Hayward, money-scrivener, Chapmanslade, Wiltshire—W. Lonergan, merchant, King William-street, City—A. Harris, wool-broker, Dursley, Gloucestershire—J. Watts, cement manufacturer, Wednesbury, Staffordshire—W. South, licensed victualler, Laurel Tree, Brick-lane, Spitalfields—J. Henderson, general shopkeeper, Glamorgan—T. Styan and W. Styan, brokers, Great Tower-street, London—R. G. Holden, and R. Y. Clarke, warehousemen, Bread-street, London—J. Byng, sen., hop-merchant, Kegworth, Leicestershire—J. Soper, broker, Mark-lane, London—H. Hawksworth, edge-tool manufacturer, Sheffield—J. Willerton, wool-buyer, Swineshead, Lincolnshire—J. Byng, common brewer, Kegworth, Leicestershire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Wilson, Glasgow, spirit-dealer—R. L. M'Kenzie, Perth, ironmonger—R. Finlay, Cumbernauld, innkeeper—W. Copland, Lerwick, merchant—J. Martin, Newbigging, cattle-dealer.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th inst., in Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of G. Wildes, Esq., of a daughter—At Clare Priory, on Friday, the 26th inst., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Baker, of a son—On the 26th inst., at Bexley house, Greenwich, Mrs. F. C. Finch, of male twins, one still born—On Friday, the 30th inst., Mrs. T. Boys, Abbey place, St. John's-wood, of a son—On the 27th inst., at Dummer Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. M. Caunter, of a son—On the 27th inst., at the Vicarage, East Brent, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. W. F. Law, of a son—On the 27th inst., at Watkins-terrace, Bury-street, Pimlico, the lady of H. Haywood, Esq., of Demerara, of a daughter—At Bayswater, on the 28th inst., Mrs. Pike, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At St. Mary, Newington, on Thursday, the 25th inst., John Hay, Esq., at Canal-grove, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late H. M. Cunningham, Lieutenant R.N.—At Lewisham, Kent, on Saturday, the 27th inst., James, only son of Mr. J. Weston, of 97, High Holborn, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Rowland, of Lewisham—On the 29th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Samuel Sturges, Esq., of Portland-lodge, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. R. Harman, Esq., of Bedford place, Russel-square.

DIED.—At Sunderland, the 17th inst., in Barnes-lane, Mr. Wm. Levison, gardener, aged 75—At Madeira, on the 12th inst., of consumption, W. M. Burnett, Esq., of Upper Bedford-place, and of the firm of Boyd, Burnett, and Boyd, Skinner street—On the 17th inst., at Harrow on the Hill, aged 77, Mr. Bowen, a resident surgeon of that celebrated school for nearly 50 years, universally lamented. The masters, desirous of paying their last sad tribute of respect, kindly attended the funeral as pallbearers.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 15. SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York [Bedford.
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle [of Norfolk.
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam [Hopetoun
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon [Egerton.
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Inskeep, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh

Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville [Derby
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, has just received from Holland the NEW CHERRY CURRANT in two sorts, Red and White. They are to be had at Mr. Grimley's, Herbalist, Grand-row, Covent Garden, at 6*s*. per dozen.

HEARTSEASE.

J. HENCHMAN begs to call the attention of Cultivators to his fine Seedling Heartsease, which gained the first prize seven times out of eight competitions at the principal Metropolitan Flower Shows. Robin Adair, 10*s*. 6*d*.; La Superbe, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Argo, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Victory, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Diogenes, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Edmonton Hero, 5*s*.; with six others at 3*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*.; the collection for 3*l*. 3*s*.; 25 fine show varieties, named, for 1*l*.—Edmonton, near London.

PICOTEES, AURICULAS, LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.

	£	s.	d.
Picotees, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
Yellow Picotees, 12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
Auriculas, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
Lilium lancifolium album	0	15	0
" " punctatum	1	1	0

H. GROOM begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums and New Plants is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

*** The Trade supplied.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs of strong and very healthy Plants, of the following new and beautiful SEEDLING PICOTEES, which were so much admired by all who inspected them when in bloom. They can recommend them as being exceedingly fine and large flowers; many of them measured 3¼ to 4 inches in diameter. A few of them are now publishing in the "Florists' Journal" The price as under, or the collection for 3*l*.:—Youell's Mr. Baring, R.P., 5*s*.; Purpurea elegans, P.P., 10*s*. 6*d*.; Duke, R.P., 6*s*.; Zenobia, R.P., 10*s*. 6*d*.; Anacreon, R.P., 7*s* 6*d*.; Deborah, R.P., 7*s*. 6*d*.; Maid of Orleans, S.P., 4*s*.; Fair Ellen, R.P., 10*s*. 6*d*.; Fellows' Annette, S.P., 5*s*.; Mrs. Rob. Blake, P.P., 5*s*.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

MR. KNIGHT has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that his large Scarlet TREE RHODODENDRONS (the true R. Arboreum), which are more than 20 feet high, and have many thousand flowers on them, are now in great beauty, and will continue so for two or three weeks.

*** Admittance gratis.

Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea,
April 10th, 1841.

TO GROWERS OF THE CACTUS.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS beg to announce that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their GREAT ROOM, 38, King-street, Covent Garden, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at 3 o'clock precisely, a recent importation of ECHINOCACTI, FROM MEXICO. They are of unusually large size, in fine heath, and the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Nurserymen, desirous of possessing specimens of extraordinary perfection, is respectfully invited. They may be seen till the sale at 38, King-street, Covent Garden.

PINES.—To be disposed of, very cheap, the property of a private gentleman relinquishing pine-growing, about 180 splendid FRUITING PLANTS, and about the same number of SUCCESSION. The range, which is nearly new, and heated by hot water, may be had likewise. For particulars apply to Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, by letter, post paid, at the Auction Mart, and at the American Nursery, Leytonstone.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST & Co. (late MALCOLM & Co.,) beg to remind their Friends and the Public that they have still some strong well-rooted Plants of the SWAINSTON SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, and this is a good season for planting them. They beg also to direct attention to their selection of Agricultural Seeds, and their Garden and Flower Seeds.—Their newly-arranged Catalogue may be had on application.

Having greatly extended the Fruit-tree department of their Establishment, by a fresh acquisition of Land well adapted to the purpose, R. F. and Co. invite inspection of their Grounds throughout the summer season, when a visit will be rendered interesting by the variety of choice Annuals which they grow for seed.

Packets of Bokhara, or Giant Clover, forwarded, by post, to any part of the kingdom.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.—UNDER DISTRAINT FOR RENT.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, in conjunction with Messrs. INMAN and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, 39, Westbourne-road, Paddington, near Cambridge-terrace, on Tuesday, April 13, 1841, at 12 o'clock, about 14,000 PLANTS IN POTS; consisting of a fine assortment of Geraniums, Roses, Heliotropia, Verbenas, Cacti, Fuchsia, China Roses, &c.; also, 4 Greenhouses nearly new, Pits, several excellent 2 and 3-light Boxes, 220 Gold and Silver Fish, 200 Casts of Garden Pots, Utensils in Trade, a quantity of Rotten Dung, Box Edging, &c. &c.

May be Viewed the day prior to and Morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises, 39, Westbourne-road; of Messrs. INMAN and Co., 9, John-street, Oxford-street; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone, Essex.

FUCHSIA YOUELLII.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out plants of the above new and highly beautiful *imported* species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers in shape resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a most valuable addition to the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower garden; price of plants, 10s. 6d.—Also Fuchsia corymbiflora, 10s. 6d.—The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom on the prepayment of one shilling.—Twenty of the newest kinds of Flower-seeds sent free of postage for 6s.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—April being the most proper month for planting the above favourite flowers, H. Y. begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his extensive collection, which he offers at the following prices:—25 pairs, 3*l*.; 12 pairs, 1*l*. 10*s*.—Woolwich, March 25, 1841.

AS HEAD GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Single Man, aged 35, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments of Forcing, Kitchen Gardening, and Framing, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability to his late employers, with whom he lived four years. Direct to W. W., Post-office, Walham Green, Fulham.

WANTED immediately, a Steady, Sober Man, who thoroughly understands the general routine of PROPAGATION, such as CAMELLIAS, CARNATIONS, &c., &c. None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. Apply at the Great Yarmouth Nursery.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Single Man, 34 years of age; has an extensive knowledge of his Business, where he has superintended two Hothouses, Peach-house, Orange-house, Greenhouse, Conservatory, and other forcing departments. Can have an undeniable character from the last place, where he has lived for above two years. Direct, post-paid, T. F., Whitton, Middlesex.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders for their extensive, well-selected Stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES. Prices as under:—

	£	s.	d.
12 Pairs, including some fine varieties of Yellow Picotees	1	10	0
25 ditto . . ditto . . ditto .	3	0	0
20 Ditto, of finest varieties of Pinks	1	0	0

N.B. Plants will be sent gratis to remunerate for carriage.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, on the Premises, on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1841, and the following Day, at 11 o'clock, the desirable LEASEHOLD HOUSE and PREMISES, on the North side of King's-place, Hammersmith, in the possession of Messrs. COLLEY and HILL. Also the Choice and Valuable STOCK, including the best varieties of Pelargoniums, Auriculas, Iris, Cyclamens, Verbenas, Calceolarias, Choice Roses, Heartsease, &c.: also three excellent Greenhouses, Pits; several 1, 2, 3, and 4-light Boxes; Garden-pots, Mould, and sundry Utensils.

To be Viewed until the Day of Sale; and particulars to be had on the Premises; of Mr. J. BIRD, Solicitor, Hammersmith, and 5, New-Inn, Strand; Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone, Essex; and at the Auction Mart.

PRITCHARD'S GARDEN-FRAME THERMOMETER is inclosed in a strong glass case, mounted with brass, so that it can be inserted into the earth without danger. It will be found of great value for Mushroom-beds, and the striking of delicate Flower Plants in frames. It is so graduated, that any person may, by mere inspection, know whether the heat is too great or too little, and thus prevent injury to the plants.—Price 16*s*. with printed book.

IMPROVED REGISTER NIGHT THERMOMETERS, for Gardens, Green and Hothouses, &c.; for determining the cold during the night.—Price 7*s*. 6*d*.

Spectacle Manufactory, 162, Fleet-street.

A. J. STEWART, of SALT-HILL NURSERY, near Windsor, begs most respectfully to call the attention of Amateurs to the following Selection of SHOW DAHLIAS, which he can supply, in strong and well established plants, the first week in May, viz.:—

At 10*s*. 6*d*. each,

Duncan's Albion, Parsons' Beauty, King's Britannia, King's Eclipse, Davis's Maid of Bath, Herod's Mulatto, Oxer's Xarifa, &c.

At 7*s*. 6*d*. each,

Girling's Beauty of England, Ditto Eastern Beauty, King's Edward, Low's Le Grand Baudine, Parsons' Little Wonder, and Wheeler's Maria.

At 5*s*. each,

Squibb's Bishop of Salisbury, Low's Conservative, Holmes' Exquisite, Jackson's Grenadier, Whale's Phenomenon, Gregory's Regina, and Ansell's Rouge-et-Noir.

At 3*s* 6*d*. each,

Beauty of the Plain, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Ditto Charles Twelfth, Squibb's Coronal, Danecroft Rival, Squibb's Defiance, Foster's Elizabeth, Syred's Model of Perfection, Nicholas Nickleby, Thurtell's Optime, and Cormack's Pickwick.

At 3*s*. each,

Andrew Hofer, Argo, Chef-d'œuvre, Emulator, Ianthe, Hedley's Penelope, President of the West, Windsor Rival, Yellow Defiance, and Maresfield Rival.

At 2*s*. 6*d*. each,

Advocate, Beauty of Clare, Bedford Rival, Bishop of Winchester, Lee's Bloomsbury, Squibb's Defender, Diana, Dictator, Exemplar, Fair Rosamond, Hornsey Surprise, Iver Champion, Lady Middleton, Lady Mille, Lady Wetherall, Harrison's Marshal Soult, Miss Emma, Miss A. Malcolm, Monarch, Mr. Neeld, Pompeius, Queen Dowager, Bree's Rosa, Unrivalled of South Hants, Utopia, Valentine Vaux, and Vitruvius.

At 2*s*. each,

Beauty of Tilbrook, Captain Boldero, Cœur-de-Lion, Challenger, Conquering Hero, Countess of Pembroke, Director, Duchess of Richmond, Duke of Richmond, Grace Darling, Grand Turk, Hampshire Hero, Hylas, Isabel, Iver Hero, Kate Nickleby, Lady A. Foster, Leonora, Mutabilis, Pearl, Squibb's Prince Albert, Rufus, and Webb's Scarlet Rival.

A liberal allowance will be made to any person purchasing 12 or more varieties; plants also will be given to compensate for carriage, and no charge made for package.

A. J. S.'s Descriptive Catalogues of Dahlias, Geraniums, and Camellias may be had on application.

SCREENS for PROTECTING TREES in Blossom and Fruit from Injuries by Wasps and Flies, and for Shading Hothouses and Conservatories.—N. HULME, PARADISE-GREEN, KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE, manufactures the following Articles: CANVASS NETTING, of three different textures, at 5*d*. per square yard; also, of a stronger quality, at 7*d*. per square yard; and made from yarn doubled, at 8*d* per square yard. WOOLLEN NETTING, of different sorts, at 5*d*., 7*d*., and 10*d* per square yard.—The above articles are made at from one to four yards in width, as may suit the purchasers. N. H has, for many years, had the honour to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and others, in various parts of the kingdom, with the above articles, and has had the happiness to give general satisfaction.

N.B.—Patterns, with the prices annexed, sent, if desired, to any persons wishing to become purchasers.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted a house to the culture of SUCCULENTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

SUCCULENTS.

Agave americana
variegata
geminiflora
vivipara
Aloe acuminata
barbadensis
chinensis
ferox
grandidentata
humilis
incurva
mitræformis
minor
nobilis
prolifera
major
rhodacantha
saponaria
soccotrina
suberecta
variegata
virens
Apicra pentagona
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cacalia articulata
Cactus abnormis
missouriensis
monstrosa
nobilis
Russelliana
Cereus Ackermanni
major
affinis
alatus
Snow's
Boydii
candicans
cærulescens
chiloensis
ciliare
cinerascens
coccineus
crenatus
crispatus
cylindricus
Dalstoni
Deppei
devonensis
Dillenii
durovernensis
Edesii
eriophorus
extensus
Eyriesii
glauca
flagelliformis
Mastersii
formosus
geometricans
glaucescens
gracilis
grandiflorus
Haworthii
heteracanthus
hexangularis
Hitchinii
incrustans
Jenkinsoni
lanuginosus
leptophis
Mallisoni
Mastersii
multiplex
murantinum
myosurus
Napoleonis
Nepeanum
nycticaulis
oxygonus
pulchella
phyllanthoides
ramosus
repandus
rosaceus
Russianus
Schrankii
senilis
serpentinus
Scottii
Smithii
speciosus
Cereus strictus
strigosus
subrepandus
tetragonus
tortuosus Tweedii
triangularis
triqueter
truncata
aurantiaca
minor
Vandesii
rosea
Wallichii
Woodsii
undulus
Cotyledon coruscans
cristata
cuspidata
ovata
pulverulenta
Crassula coccinea
Cotyledonis
imbricata
lactea
Echinocactus amœna
cornigera
corynöides
decora
dichotoma
erinacea
formosa
Gilliesii
gladiata
ingens
Linkii
mammillaris
multiplex
Ottonis
scopa
alba
sessiliflora
sulcata
turbinata
Echeveria coccinea
gibbiflora
Euphorbia Caput Medusæ
minus
columnaris
grandidens
meloformis
sulcata
tessellata
Gasteria conspurcata
excavata
longifolia
obliqua
picta
pulchra
relata
trigona
verrucosa
intermedia
Haworthia arachnoides
atrovirens
cymbiformis
fasciata
granata
margaritifera
major
minor
radula
Reinwortii
retusa
semimargaritifera
tessellata
Kalanchoe crenata
Kalosanthes coccinea
jasminea
splendens
versicolor
Larochea falcata
Lepismium Knightii
paradoxicum
Mammillaria acanthoplegma
angularis
auriceps
Mammillaria cirrhiflora
densa
albicans
depressa
dichotoma
discolor
elongata
erecta
eriacantha
flavescens
fuscata
glochidiata
rosea
glomerata
gracilis
Karwinskii
lanifera
longimamma
macrothele
magnimamma
mammalosus
nivea
obscura
pusilla
pycnacantha
quadrangularis
rutila
simplex
straminea
subangularis
spathulata
tenuis
tenuispina
Wildii
Zuccheriana
Melocactus communis
Mesembryanthemum, 30 kinds
Opuntia aurantiaca
braziliensis
cochinilifera
crassa
cristata
curasavica
decipiens
dejecta
Dillenii
ferox
gigantea
glauca parvula
glaucescens
imbricata
Kleinii
leptocaulis
leucotricha
microdasys
missouriensis
monacantha
monstrosa
pubescens
pusilla
setacea
spinosissima
stricta
subinermis
sulphurea
truncata
Tuna
tunicata
virgata
vulgaris
major
Pachydendron africanum
Rhipidodendron plicatile
Rhipsalis funalis
mesembryanthemoides
pendulus
salicornoides
squamulosus
trigonus
Sempervivum arboreum
variegatum
ciliare
tabulæforme
tortuosum
Stapelias, 20 sorts.

W. M. also begs attention to the following species of CONIFERÆ:

Abies canadensis
Clanbrasiliana
cærulea
Douglasii
Morinda
orientalis
Smithiana
Araucaria imbricata
excelsa
braziliana
Cedrus Deodari
Libani
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Cupressus lusitanica
sempervirens, 2 var.
thurifera
thyoides
torulosa
Juniperus Bedfordiana
Bermudiana
communis
excelsa
hispanica
phœnicea
Juniperus prostrata
recurva
Sabina
variegata
tamariscifolia
sinensis
succica
virginiana
Larix europæa
pendula
microcarpa
Picea balsamea
cephalonica
Fraserii
grandis
nobilis
pectinata
spectabilis
Webbiana
Pinus austriaca
Cembra
Devoniana
excelsa
Hartwegii
halipensis
inops
Pinus insignis
Lambertiana
Laricio
longifolia
maritima
Mughus
Ocote
Oocarpa
palustris
patula
Pinea
pumilis
Sabiniana
serotina
Strobus
sylvestris
Tæda
taurica
variabilis
Taxodium pendulum
Taxus baccata
variegata
hibernica
Thuja occidentalis
orientalis
plicata

*** Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The First FLOWER SHOW of the season will take place at the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on TUESDAY, April 20th, 1841.

A Select Band of Wind Instruments will attend.

Open from One till Seven.—Admission One Shilling.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½*d.* per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7*d.* per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10*d.*, made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d.* per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

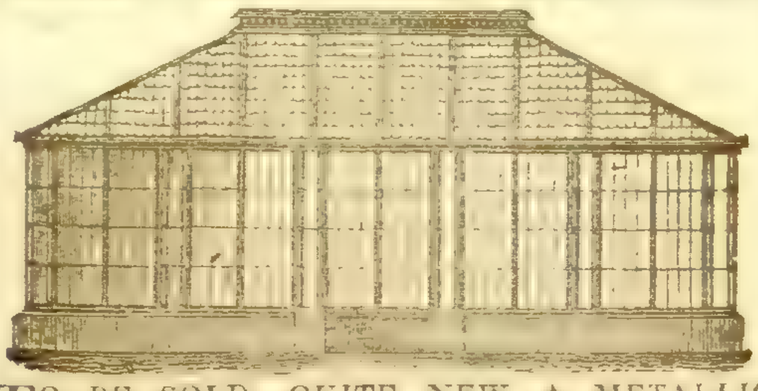
Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.



TO BE SOLD, QUITE NEW, A METALLIC CONSERVATORY, 20 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with Hipped and Span Roof, which is glazed with good crown-glass, cut circular; the elevation is not glazed, and may be done with good crown-glass, or sheet-glass; there is a good arrangement for ventilation along the ridge of the roof, and the French Casements in the elevation open: Cast-Iron Pilasters contrived for glazing are introduced, and which add much to its appearance. The framing is cast iron, the rims to the lights are of wrought iron, filled in with strong copper bars; the whole is fitted in the most durable and workman-like manner, and is intended to show the superiority of the work got up at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, where British Sheet has for some time been constantly used, the Works where the same is manufactured being but 3 miles from Birmingham. In the autumn of 1837 a range of Forcing-houses, 20 feet wide, were constructed at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and erected at Howiton Castle, near Stourbridge, and glazed with British Sheet Glass, in squares of about 30 by 7 inches, and which have stood the variations of temperature, without a single square being broken. An Orangery about 55 feet by 20, and a Conservatory, 45 feet by 24, lately erected by the Proprietors of the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and glazed entirely with British Sheet Glass, have stood the late severe winter without an accident of any description. N. B.—The Sheet Glass used at the Town-hall Hothouse Works is of the same description and from the same Works as that used in the Great Chatsworth Conservatory. Hot-water apparatus, constructed on the most safe, simple, and economical principle; Hand glasses in immense variety.—W. H. Smith, Town-hall Hothouse Works, Birmingham.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience. The proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit; during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth: viz.—Feverish Heats, Fits, Convulsions, Sickness of Stomach, and Debility, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1*s.* 1½*d.* by J. Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

AYRES' TREATISE on the CUCUMBER, Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, will be published on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant.

Sherwood and Co., 23, Paternoster Row, London; and Stafford, Shefford.

The Subscribers are respectfully requested to apply to their respective Booksellers for their copies, as it is found impracticable to forward the numerous copies ordered by any other means.

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GRIER, JOHN, Workhouse, Kendall, 86.
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Royal Botanic	8 P.M.
	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

AMONG the many wise provisions in the vegetable kingdom which afford irresistible evidence of design, and of the omnipresent foresight of a beneficent Creator, is one which we daily witness without observing it, and which the gardener often interferes with, to his own injury, without being conscious that he does so. We allude to the universal law that in all perennial plants there must be not only a special store of food provided before flowers can appear, but that the magazine in which this is deposited is filled one year against the demand to be made the succeeding year.

The situation of this magazine varies with species. In Trees, it is in the pith; in Bulbs, it is in the scales of which they are constituted; in others, it is in the solid substance of an underground stem, specially organised as a tuber for this particular service, as in the Potatoe and the Arrow-root plant; in another class it is the root itself that contains the nutritious matter, as in the Carrot, the Turnip, and such species.

The use of this magazine is to supply to the new shoots such a stock of organisable matter as may be sufficient to enable them to grow for their allotted term, and to form new matter of the same kind for future years. In its total absence all growth is arrested; in its partial absence the formation of new parts is diminished; in a fitting quantity it causes the production of exactly the amount of new matter, whether leaves or flowers, which the plant is suited to bear; in excess it causes the formation of foliage rather than of flowers. Thus we see that the Turnip is formed the first year for the support in the second of the flowering stem and seeds, which exhaust it; and no flowering stem or seeds can, under ordinary circumstances, be produced until the turnip, that is, the magazine of organisable matter, has been formed. If by artificial means a Turnip-plant is forced to throw up a flowering stem before the store of food is prepared, it is weak and unhealthy, and the seeds obtained from such a stock only produce a degenerate offspring, as the seedsmen are well aware.

Let us apply these facts, for facts they are which no one can dispute, to the Dahlia, the great subject of propagation at the present season.

The Dahlia, when it first springs from a seed, begins to form a fleshy fingered root, in which is immediately stored up the organisable matter elaborated by the leaves, and out of which the flower is to be formed. If the summer is long and warm, or circumstances are otherwise favourable, this plant will flower the first year, but feebly, and by no means so well as it will at a later period. If the fleshy roots are allowed to remain untouched during the first winter, the store of food in them is undiminished; and the second year the seedling will flower with all the attributes that may be peculiar to it, there being a constant supply of organisable matter from the roots equal to the demand that may be made upon it. But if the root is allowed to go on enlarging and filling with such matter for a third year, the quantity then stored up becomes so great that over-luxuriance is induced, and leaves are produced in more abundance than flowers; and thus the beauty of the individual is impaired.

If, on the other hand, a root well prepared for flowering in the most perfect manner is forced continually to produce shoots which are abstracted for cuttings, it by degrees becomes exhausted of the organisable matter stored up in it, and at last the cuttings contain so little matter of that kind that they are in the same state as seedling plants—namely, possessed of the power of growth, but destitute of any supply of properly prepared matter out of which perfect flowers can be formed. The consequence of this is, that plants obtained from early cuttings flower well; from the next supply, worse; from a third crop, worse still—and so on. Again, if a Dahlia plant struck from a cutting ill prepared or even well prepared to flower is itself compelled to furnish other cuttings, it will become exhausted by the cuttings it has yielded, because it has no supply of organisable matter on which to draw; and these cuttings will produce plants in a still further stage of debility.

If these statements are rightly understood, they will be found to explain some things that the buyers of Dahlias do not seem to be aware of. Many an honest nurseryman has been regarded with suspicion by his customers, because the Dahlia plants that he has sold have not answered to sample; in other words, because they have produced flowers very inferior to those of the variety they have been sold for. And yet in reality the vendor has been perfectly correct in his dealing, but the plants he has propagated have been debilitated by the excessive demand for them. No blame can attach to a nurseryman for this. When a seedling is raised, it is but a single plant; it gains prizes, is talked of, and gets into request; and straightway hundreds of plants have to be propagated from that one, in order to meet the sudden demand which, under such circumstances, is sure to arise. Of these plants, a large proportion must necessarily produce bad flowers the first year; but they will recover their character the second year, and for that second season all reasonable florists will be content to wait.

As it is impossible for a buyer to know whether a plant struck from a cutting is an early or late propagation, and therefore whether it is more or less debilitated, the wise plan is, in all cases, to buy "pot-roots;" that is to say, plants propagated the previous year, when they can be had. It is, however, needless to say that new varieties cannot be procured in that state.

The same principles apply to the cultivation of the Potatoe; but we must defer our observations upon that subject till another week.

WE are happy to announce that a further supply of seeds from Mr. Hartweg is now ready to be distributed by the Horticultural Society. There are three species of Pinus: an Arbutus, a Viburnum, and a Fourcroya. Those Fellows of the Society who desire to possess these things should lose no time in expressing their wish, as there are not more than 40 papers of the Viburnum and Fourcroya.

ORCHIDACEOUS EPIPHYTES.

(*Continued from page* 195.)

CIRRHÆA TRISTIS, *Xalapa*, 1835, Messrs. Loddiges.—One of the best of its genus, and, like all the others, most easily managed.

ANGRÆCUM CAUDATUM, *Sierra Leone*, 1835, Messrs. Loddiges.—Has a spur of extraordinary length. The plant in Messrs. Loddiges' collection is, I believe, unique.

MAXILLARIA CRISTATA, *Trinidad*, 1835, Mr. J. Knight.—A splendid species; the best of its genus. Grows slowly, but flowers freely.

CORYANTHES MACRANTHA, *Caraccas*, 1835, Duke of Devonshire.—Perhaps the most extraordinary plant in the whole tribe. More manageable than C. maculata.

EPIDENDRUM SKINNERI, *Guatemala*, 1835, Mr. Bateman.—One of the most beautiful of Epidendra, but will not thrive in a miscellaneous assemblage of tropical Orchidaceæ; it seems to require more air than they do. Some varieties are comparatively worthless.

DENDROBIUM DENSIFLORUM, *India*, 1835, Lord Fitzwilliam.—Requires a season of decided rest, without which it rarely flowers. Magnificent.

VANDA TERES, *India*, 1835, Duke of Northumberland.—Superbly beautiful; and, when the plant is of sufficient age, most readily flowered.

MORMODES ATROPURPUREA, *Caraccas*, 1836, Mr. Wilmore.—More singular than beautiful. Of the easiest culture.

CHYSIS AUREA, *Venezuela and Trinidad*, 1836, Messrs. Low & Co.—An extraordinary plant. When once established it is easily managed, and should never be disturbed.

PERISTERIA PENDULA, *Demerara*, 1836, Mr. Allcard.—Grows freely, but does not often flower.

MAXILLARIA STEELII, *Demerara*, 1836.—Remarkable for its long whip-like leaves. It first produced flowers with Mr. Valentine Morris.

LÆLIA AUTUMNALIS, *Mexico*, 1836, Mr. Tayleure.—Beautiful, but inferior to L. anceps and L. majalis. In some collections it grows and flowers freely, in others it does not succeed at all.

TRICHOPILIA TORTILIS, *Mexico*, 1836, Mr. Barker.—Very curious and very beautiful. Of the simplest cultivation.

BOLBOPHYLLUM BARBIGERUM, *Sierra Leone*, 1836, Messrs. Loddiges.—Interesting from its restless life-like flowers, which are rather shyly produced.

DENDROBIUM NOBILE, *India*, 1836, Messrs. Loddiges.—A charming species, and of free growth.

DENDROBIUM MOSCHATUM, *India*, 1836, Messrs. Loddiges.—Magnificent. Like the nearly allied D. calceolaria, it produces its rich clusters of blossoms with great freedom after a season of *dry* rest.

ONCIDIUM LEUCOCHILUM, *Guatemala*, 1836, Mr. Bateman.—A very distinct and pretty species. An abundant-flowerer.

ONCIDIUM ORNITHORHYNCHUM, *Guatemala*, 1836, Mr. Bateman.—Elegant and beautiful. Flowers freely.

CYCNOCHES VENTRICOSUM, *Guatemala*, 1836, Mr. Bateman.—Inferior to C. Loddigesii, but a good species. It occasionally produces monstrous flowers of double the ordinary size, and of surprisingly thick texture.

EPIDENDRUM MACROCHILUM, *Spanish Main and Central America*, 1836, Mr. Bateman.—A fine robust species; but in cultivation its spikes do not contain their proper complement of flowers.

EPIDENDRUM AROMATICUM, *Guatemala*, 1836, Mr. Bateman.—An elegant plant, and deliciously fragrant. It flowers freely, but its pseudo-bulbs under artificial treatment are not one-third the size of those received from its native habitat.

LÆLIA CINNABARINA, *Brazil*, 1837, Messrs. Young.—A brilliant species, and of easy culture.

ONCIDIUM DELTOIDEUM, *Peru*, 1837, Mr. R. Harrison.—A graceful species.

PERISTERIA BARKERI, *Xalapa*, 1837, Mr. Barker.—A fine plant when in vigorous growth.

MILTONIA SPECTABILIS, *Brazil*, 1837, Messrs. Loddiges.—A beautiful free-growing plant, but inferior to M. candida.

ONCIDIUM CAVENDISHIANUM, *Guatemala*, 1837, Mr. Bateman.—A stately and beautiful plant; no difficulty in its cultivation, as is the case with most Oncidia; there are many varieties.

STANHOPEA TIGRINA, *Mexico*, 1837, Mr. Bateman.—A splendid and extraordinary species; grows freely and flowers profusely.

STANHOPEA DEVONIENSIS, *Peru* (?), 1837, Duke of Devonshire.—A shy-flowerer, and in all respects greatly inferior to the last. Its native country is said to be Mexico, but I have the best reasons for supposing it to be Peru.

STANHOPEA QUADRICORNIS. — (?), 1837, Mr. Rucker. A fine species, and of the simplest culture.

PHAIUS ALBUS, *India*, 1837, Messrs. Loddiges.—Of a very peculiar aspect. Flowers freely if kept perfectly dry for a season.

DENDROBIUM FORMOSUM, *India*, 1837, Duke of Devonshire.—Exquisitely beautiful; at present extremely rare.

DENDROBIUM SULCATUM, *India*, 1837, Duke of Devonshire.—Fine species, and cultivated with ease.

DENDRODIUM GIBSONIANUM, *India*, 1837, Duke of Devonshire.—Fine species, and cultivated with ease.

CYPRIPEDIUM PURPURATUM, *East Indies*, 1837, Mr. J. Knight.—The foliage very beautiful; the flower inferior to C. insigne and C. venustum.

PHALÆNOPSIS AMABILIS, *East Indies*, 1837, Messrs. Rollisson.—Not less singular than beautiful. One of the most desirable plants of the order, but at present extremely rare; a flowering specimen has been sold by Messrs. Rollisson for 100 guineas!

MILTONIA CANDIDA, *Brazil*, 1838, Messrs. Loddiges.—Flowers very durable and very handsome, and plentifully produced.

BARKERIA ELEGANS, *Mexico*, 1838, Mr. Barker.—Of a most delicate constitution and very unmanageable; the flowers are beautiful.

BURLINGTONIA VENUSTA, *Brazil*, 1838, Messrs. Loddiges.—A charming plant, but difficult to grow.

STANHOPEA WARDII, *Mexico, passim*, 1838, Messrs. Loddiges.—This is the most Protean of Stanhopeas, its varieties having given rise to three or four supposed species, *e. g.* S. venusta, S. graveolens, S. odoratissima, &c. &c., which must, of course, be cancelled. It is a noble plant, and flowers profusely.

CATTLEYA BICOLOR, *Brazil*, 1838, Mr. Pontey.—A beautiful and distinct species.

CATTLEYA SKINNERI, *Guatemala*, 1838, Mr. Bateman.—A beautiful species, remarkable for its diminutive column, and its habit of flowering from stems of the preceding year. It is cultivated with facility, but produces only five flowers in a cluster where it ought to produce ten.—*Jas. Bateman, Knypersley.*—(*To be continued.*)

FORCED FLOWERS.

(*Continued from page* 149.)

As the hardy shrubs go out of flower, they require protection from cold and spring frosts till the weather is sufficiently mild to turn them out; the hardy Roses that have flowered for the first time in No. 32 pots are repotted into No. 24, in the same kind of soil, and plunged in beds as before. Such plants, with proper attention, will last for many years. Lilacs never appear to require repotting; by keeping their roots confined in the pots they make better bushes, and flower more freely. Deutzia scabra requires repotting, after which it and the Lilacs are again half plunged in the usual summer quarter.

China Roses I plant out in a rich soil, in a damp and sheltered situation; in October I take them up with balls, pot them in pots according to the size of the plant, and half plunge them in a close pit, giving them a little bottom-heat, shading them from the mid-day sun, and syringing them over the top every night and morning. In a fortnight or three weeks they will have filled their pots with fresh roots, and many of them will be covered with flower-buds. I select the best, and place them, part in a warm part of the greenhouse, and part in the flower-house; and the remainder are forced in succession with other Roses. All the American plants and Dutch bulbs are planted out in the nursery; many will recover and answer the same purpose again. In forcing greenhouse or hardy shrubs I always mark or number all those that remain sufficiently strong, and place them in the forcing-house in the same succession year after year, for all plants that have been once early excited succeed much better at an early season.

I grow the following stove-plants, which are very desirable as winter and spring flowers:—

Euphorbia splendens,	Cypripedium insigne,
Bronnii,	Pancratium amœnum,
punicea,	speciosum,
fulgens,	Begonia octopetala,
Poinsettia pulcherrima,	Epiphyllum truncatum,
Zygopetalum Mackaii,	coccineum,
Cymbidium sinense,	Columnea scandens,
Stenorhynchus speciosus,	Ixora coccinea,
Bletia Tankervilliæ,	crocata,
hyacinthina,	Ardisia crenulata,
Plumbago rosea,	Gesneria elongata,
Cypripedium venustum,	Adiantum cuneatum.

The latter I grow with several other delicate-leaved Ferns, for the purpose of mixing with cut flowers; it is very beautiful placed round bunches of Euphorbia splendens or any other bright colours.

Plants of the following greenhouse kinds also grow and flower much better and earlier in a Pelargonium-house than they will in a hothouse, if a little heat and moisture is kept through the winter and spring.

Boronia serrulata,	Chorozema varium,
pinnata,	cordifolium,
Pimelea hispida,	Franciscea Hopeana,
sylvestris,	Camellias,
decussata,	Cytisus,
Lechenaultia formosa,	Acacias.
glauca,	

The best winter-flowering Heaths and Epacris are,—

Erica arbuscula,	Erica gracilis,	Erica alata,
concolor,	paniculata,	Epacris impressa,
cerinthoides,	grandinosa,	nivalis,
Blandfordia,	hyemalis,	pungens,
Bowieana,	pyramidalis	purpurascens
refulgens,	concolor,	variabilis,
colorans,	Trossula,	onosmæflora.
mutabilis,	Wilmoreana,	

—*John Green, Gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Cheam, Surrey.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. V.—The Thrips.—Various species of these very minute insects attack the different productions of our fields and gardens, and insignificant as they are in size, their numbers empower them to commit extensive injuries. Like most of the insects that have formed the subjects of these memoirs, they are destructive in every stage of their existence; for as soon as they emerge from the egg, which is more or less oval, they are prepared to commence operations with their little beaks. Considerable differences exist in their habits: some live under the bark of dying and felled trees, and even beneath the loose portions of those that are still growing; others attack the stalks and ears of corn; the inmates of our hothouses are infested by one or two exotic species; our choicest stone-fruits are often covered with them; and scarcely a flower can be plucked but these little creatures may be detected running over it, and hiding themselves between the petals or amongst the stamens.

They vary considerably in colour, some being black, others have the wings banded with white, but the general tint of the larvæ and pupæ is yellow-ochre. Their bodies are depressed, and much broader than any other part in the female; the mouth is placed under and at the hinder part of the face, and forms a short conical rostrum, lying when at rest close to the base of the fore legs (*fig.* 1); the eyes are rather large and coarsely granulated, and there are generally three ocelli or simple eyes on the crown of the head; the horns are eight or nine-jointed, but the three last joints often appear to be united, when they look as if only six or seven-jointed, especially in the larva state: they are either wingless, or they have four wings which are narrow and lie down the centre of the back, the edges being ciliated with long hairs; the legs are short, the feet being formed of two joints with a vesicle or little bladder at the apex, but not any claws. The larvæ resemble the perfect insects in form, but are often of a totally different colour; their bodies are soft, and they have no ocelli. The pupa is also similar, but the wings are sheathed, and the horns are generally thrown over the head. Some of the species are very active when they have arrived at their perfect state, running fast, skipping and flying well, and they are able to walk about in their previous stages.

The two sorts most injurious to the gardener are, a little ochreous species, which does not appear to be described, and the *Thrips Adonidum*: the first I shall name *T. ochraceus* (*fig.* 2, with the wings expanded); it is narrow and linear, of a bright and deep ochreous colour; the eyes are black, the horns appear to be only six-jointed and brownish at the tips; it has three ocelli on the crown: the body is hairy, the tip pointed and bristly: the wings are shorter than the body in the male, lying parallel on the back when at rest (*fig.* 3), narrow, especially the under ones, and fringed; the hairs longest beneath and at the point: tips of feet dusky.

The various sorts of plums so abundant last autumn in the gardens of the Horticultural Society were covered with these minute insects, which had not disappeared even in September, they were also in considerable numbers round the base of the stalks of the nectarines and peaches, and in the cavities made by flies, wasps, and earwigs; skipping and flying well in the heat of the day when disturbed: by piercing the stalks, they are believed to check the growth of the fruit and cause it to fall off prematurely, and when they are very numerous, their presence alone renders the fruit unpleasant: as it is not possible to wipe them off plums, &c. gathered for the table, I think a small pair of bellows might be usefully employed to blow them away; or if dessert fruit could be subjected to a slight dry heat, I have no doubt it would destroy these Thrips: the same insect, it appears to me, is abundant on the purple clover in autumn, and it has an enemy in an *Acarus* which Professor Henslow has detected feeding upon it.

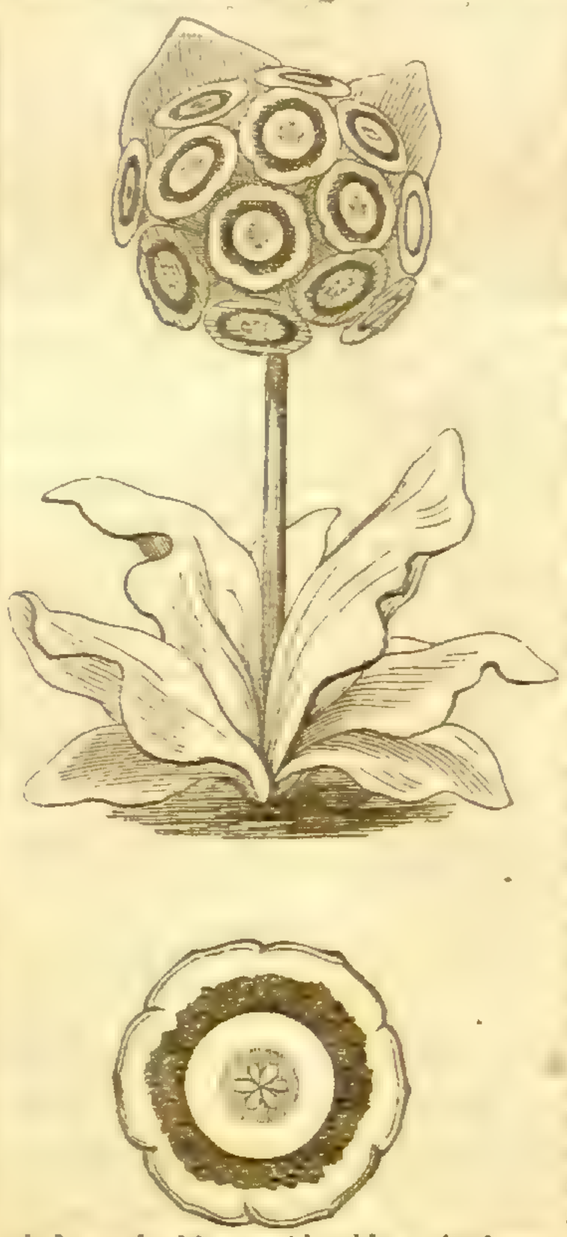
There is so great a variety in the form and structure of this family, that it has been divided into several genera, to one of which belongs the other species, called by Mr. Halliday *Heliothrips Adonidum*: the larvæ and pupæ are yellowish-white, and the perfect insect is of a dull deep black, with the point and sometimes the whole of the abdomen of a rust colour; the wings are dirty white; the horns and legs yellowish, the extremity of the former black: it is a little larger than *T. ochraceus*, and is very troublesome in hothouses, attacking tropical plants by piercing the under side of the leaves; and one often sees at the tip of the tail a globule of blackish fluid which it soon deposits, and by innumerable spots of this glutinous matter, the pores of the leaves are stopped up, and large portions of the surface become blotched. I have found specimens in October, but during March the full-grown larvæ and pupæ, which are as large as the perfect insect, are found in groups feeding on the under side of the leaves, and at this time the recently-hatched but perfect insect either lies close under the ribs, or roves about in search of a mate. As this species is imported from some tropical region, it can endure great vapour-heat, and is consequently most difficult to extirpate.

To destroy the Thrips, the same remedies are recommended as those employed to get rid of the Red-spider, especially the application of flower of sulphur with the wheel-bellows.

Fig. 1. The head in profile of *T. physopus*, Linn., from Curtis's Brit. Ent. plate 748;—*a*, the antennæ; *e*, a compound eye; *r*, the beak; *p*, one of the four feelers. *Figs.* 2 and 3 are highly magnified; and *fig.* 4 shows the natural length of *T. ochraceus*.—*Ruricola.*

THE AURICULA.

The properties which constitute a perfect Auricula in the estimation of a florist, and the principal rules which regulate his judgment when examining this favourite stage flower, are the following:—



In its general appearance the foliage should be well grown and healthy, covering a space about equal to double the width of the head of bloom. The stem should be firm, erect, and sufficiently strong to support the truss without assistance, and to carry it well above the foliage. The footstalks of the pips should be strong, and of such a length as will allow the flowers to open without one overlaying another, the whole forming a compact and globular head of well-expanded flowers, equal in size, and similar in properties.

The addition of one or two guard-leaves, standing up at the back of the truss, gives a finish to the whole, and adds considerably to its beauty by the contrast they form with the vivid and lively appearance of the flowers.

The qualities which the individual pip should possess, consist in its being perfectly round, flat, and smooth on the edge; the divisions which form the segments of the corolla should be but slightly indented, thereby rendering the circle more perfect. The tube, or centre, must be round, of a yellow colour, filled with the anthers or "thrum." The eye, or "paste," round the tube, should form a perfect circle of a dense pure white, clean on its edges, even, and free from blemishes. The band of colour surrounding the eye should be dark, rich, or bright, joining the margin with a feathery edge, equally distributed all round, but never encroaching so much upon the edge as to pass through to the rim. The margin, or outer edge, must be of a permanent green or grey colour. The circles which compose the face of the pip are considered of the finest proportion when they are of a uniform width; that of each circle being half the diameter of the tube. The accompanying figures will illustrate the properties above mentioned, which are considered to form the standard of perfection in the Auricula.

The annexed list consists of the favourite varieties grown for exhibition, and comprises flowers of each class.

Page's Champion,	Taylor's Glory,
Metcalf's Lancashire Hero,	Hughes's Pillar of Beauty,
Bearles's Superb,	Hedges's Britannia,
Booth's Freedom,	Stretche's Alexander.
Pearson's Badajoz,	*Selfs.*
Grime's Privateer,	Othello,
Oliver's Lovely Ann,	Dickson's Apollo,
Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe,	Bury's Lord Primate,
	Metropolitan.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XII.

The season is now so far advanced as to admit of every cottager having an hour or two which he can call his own, either before proceeding to his daily labour, or after it is completed. These, we think, he cannot employ more agreeably to himself, or with more advantage to his family, than in cultivating his little garden, and seeing that everything about it is kept clean and orderly. If a judicious system of management is adopted, it will very soon appear that the *extra* labour which a small garden necessarily imposes on a cottager is very trifling, and no more than the greater number of them may easily accomplish.

In exposed situations, if the weather happens to be dry, a little water may be given to such fruit-trees or bushes as were removed late in the season. This will be of great assistance to them until they have taken root and are able to support themselves. If any seeds of Rhubarb can be procured, let them now be sown in a small bed, to be ready for planting in autumn where they are intended to remain. This vegetable is not so generally grown in cottage gardens as it ought to be. It requires more room, perhaps, than most cottages can afford; but where it can be cultivated without encroaching too much on the space required for the more useful kinds of vegetables, we should recommend its introduction. The sorts mentioned by Mr. Thompson in a former Number, p. 84, as being the best for cottagers, are Myatt's Victoria, and the Elford; but if these cannot be obtained, some other variety of known excellence for producing long, thick, fleshy stalks may be substituted. The soil most suitable for Rhubarb is a free, rich loam, not too moist. Seedling plants are preferable to offsets; although the latter will succeed very well if a little care is taken in their removal. They should be planted in a bed, or in a couple of rows three feet apart and two feet from one another. Eight or ten plants will be sufficient for a family; and if well manured when the ground is dug about their roots in autumn or spring, they will afford a supply of fine fleshy stalks for a number of years.

In the flower-borders, let a few more hardy annuals be sown in patches, as directed to be done last month. Adjoining where the bees are kept, sow plenty of Mignonette; and if the situation is favourable, some of the more common tender annuals may be tried, such as Indian Pinks, China Asters, &c.

Bees.—The activity of the bees and the facilities for obtaining food will have greatly increased by this time, and rendered a continuance of the feeding by artificial means unnecessary. Preparations should now be made for getting ready as many hives as are likely to be required for the swarms. New hives are always to be preferred to those that have been previously used; but whether new or old, they must be carefully examined, and if any crevice is discovered by which light may be admitted, it is to be stopped with a little clay or soft mortar. By the latter end of the month, or early in the next, some drones may probably be observed. This is considered by Huish to be a good sign, as early drones denote early swarms. It will be worth while to keep an eye on the hives in the evening, and destroy any of the wax-moths which generally make their appearance at that time, and may be reckoned among the greatest pests to bees. The same may be said of wasps: every one of them should be watched as soon as discovered, and, if possible, destroyed.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Penn's Heating.—Residing within a short distance of this gentleman's establishment, I flatter myself that I possess an advantage over many of your correspondents in ascertaining more correctly the working of his system. I disclaim holding any arguments upon the subject, my occupation not permitting me to do so; nor have I any interested motives in thus laying before your readers that which has come under my own observation. Since Jan. 1840 I have constantly visited Mr. Penn's houses, and from that period to the present never were plants looking more healthy and luxuriant than at this place. Some of your correspondents condemn the principle as not being perfect, but where, I would ask, is to be found any new invention that is not to be improved upon? In the case of Mr. Penn's original mode of heating, the principle is of the utmost importance to horticulturists; and the improvements that Mr. P. has introduced will ultimately prove its superiority. So satisfied am I of the beneficial effects arising from this mode of heating, that I intend to have the apparatus affixed to my houses as soon as possible. I would recommend those who have any doubts upon this subject to visit Mr. Penn's establishment, where, I will venture to say, they will find his plants in a condition that will bear me out in my assertions.—*H. Fouell, Nursery, Woolwich.*

Poisoning by Nux Vomica.—In the 14th Number of the "*Gardeners' Chronicle*," *Indagator* leads one to believe that nux-vomica is poisonous *only* to animals born blind. Now, as this is an article of popular belief, and may lead to the most serious consequences, I have thought it but right to endeavour to set your readers on their guard against so dangerous a supposition. It is well known, to all medical men at least, that nux-vomica is a deadly poison to all creatures breathing the breath of life:

its poisonous qualities are owing to an alkaloid strychnia which is contained likewise in the Strychnos St. Ignatii, S. colubrina, S. Tieuté, and probably also in the S. Toxifera and Guianensis, as from them the ourari poison of Guiana is derived. The effects produced are in all cases nearly the same, viz., irritation of the spinal chord, producing death amidst prolonged violent paroxysms of convulsions, better understood, perhaps, as the worst forms of locked-jaw, and exhausting the irritability of the heart. Poisoning by means of nux-vomica, therefore, is one of the most painful, as well as hopeless, modes of death known. I trust this is enough to show the danger attending such loose expressions. Those who wish to follow up the subject will find the cream of the scattered details in Dr. Christison's excellent treatise on poisons.—*H. B. Harris, M.D., Dumfries.*

Root-grafting.—I have been much pleased with Mr. Beaton's interesting communication on Root-grafting; but I do not concur in the opinion, that by grafting different varieties on healthy roots of an Apple-tree whose constitutional peculiarity suits a particular soil, the trees from these grafted roots would likewise be healthy. My opinion is, that grafts should be taken from the healthy tree and grafted on the stocks of those varieties growing in the same soil, but which have exhibited signs of decay, not from any defect in the absorbing power of the roots, but whose organs of secretion, the glands and leaves, are incapable of elaborating and assimilating the sap taken up by the roots in a soil unsuitable to the variety. Hence the reason that *Quercus*, by grafting the Manx Codlin on the stock on which before the Ribston Pippin had been grafted so unpropitiously, succeeded in obtaining a healthy tree, namely, the capability of the secretory organs of the Manx Codlin in producing a healthy sap from the food supplied. In this neighbourhood the Ribston Pippin is growing in a healthy state, and annually produces abundant crops of fine fruit; the trees are from 20 to 40 years old. The Golden Pippin is likewise growing here, and exhibits no symptoms of the doom pronounced upon the elder varieties of the Apple. I have no doubt, whatever *Quercus* may think to the contrary, that while man continues to propagate and to plant in a soil adapted to their constitutional peculiarities, the varieties of the Apple may be continued to an indefinite period.—*James Falconer, Cheam.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—I observe that much has been said on the pruning of forest trees: as the time is nearly past for such operations, and the merit of the different systems is undecided, I beg to suggest to all concerned that they should prune a few trees on Mr. Paxton's plan, and also by shortening the branches, and that they should also leave a tree unpruned between each. They will thus see which attains the greatest height and circumference in the season. Then whatever is stated through the *Chronicle*, those interested will be enabled to judge which system is of most national advantage. My system of shortening is, if more than one leading shoot is found to exist and the tree is in a healthy state, the strongest should be selected, and the upper or next shoots shortened to half the length of the selected one; but if it be not healthy, it should be shortened down to some healthy shoot; by this means its health will be restored. Yet these shortenings must not include any branch that is longer than what constitutes a regular proportion or conical form, increasing in length from the top downwards.—*Gavin Cree, Biggar.*

Moisture in Vineries at this Season.—I take the liberty of making the few following remarks upon the leading portion of the Calendar of Operations for last week, trusting to your candour and goodness for a charitable construction of what I am about to say. The writer of the article to which I allude appears to deprecate the system of maintaining a moist state of the atmosphere for forced grapes when they are in flower. I mean not to quarrel with the nature of the arguments adduced by the writer from phenomena taking place in certain states of the atmosphere in spring. These may or may not be conclusive, but nevertheless they require, I think, a more minute investigation to enable us to decide whether or not the barrenness of cherries, &c., may not arise from the abstraction of the vivifying influence of the direct solar rays, *coupled* with the *then* consequent redundancy of moisture. However, my desire at present is to call attention to the circumstance that if there are certain varieties of the vine to which, while the blossoms are in an expanded state, water is injurious, there are, on the other hand, also varieties to which under the same circumstances both intense heat and moisture are necessary in order to insure the due fecundation of the embryo fruit. That moisture is of importance in this process, is, I think, satisfactorily proved by the very general presence of a moist, viscid secretion on the surface of the stigma in those flowers where that organ is found to exist. Against this it may be argued, that the moisture here spoken of is provided by nature, and therefore must be sufficient for the end in view: I humbly reply that "*Art improves upon Nature*," and that our vines, being subjected from first to last to artificial treatment, they can afford no just ground for an analogy; and also, although it be true that we see excellent crops of gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, produced without the aid of artificially applied water, yet who can say but that the nocturnal dews may be of infinite service in this delicate process of fecundation? I was once in conversation with an intelligent gardener on the subject of forcing the *White Muscat* grape, a whole house of which variety, together with others, was once under his care: this man told me that the only method by which he could insure a good crop of this delicious fruit was by maintaining the house in a *hot, close*, and *very moist state*, and that his employer, who had, previously to engaging him, managed the vines himself according to the usual plan, never could obtain a crop. That kidney beans set their pods better from a free application of water overhead while they are in flower, I am well convinced; nor will they bear nearly so abundantly if they are not so watered. It is really surprising the height to which temperature may be carried without injury to vines while in flower; but with regard to the question, Is a moist state of the atmosphere of the house *beneficial* or *injurious* under such circumstances? time and experiment can alone decide. Science of every description is yet only in its infancy; and this is more particularly true with reference to Horticulture. Nor can we with justice hope or expect that it can be otherwise while young gardeners shall continue to receive the slender encouragement they do, or while they shall continue to follow after that which profiteth not, and neglect to observe and reflect upon the mighty and wondrous operations of "that Power that directs the atom, and controls the aggregate of Nature." To return once more to the subject, why should moisture be necessary to the process of vegetable fecundation? ignorance compels me to sign myself—*Inquisitor.*

Cucumber-growing.—Being fond of forcing, and struck with the account given of the exhibition of Cucumbers in February, by Mr. Mills, gardener to the Baroness de Rothschild, I availed myself of an opportunity on the 28th February, 1840, of going and seeing the establishment; and although a perfect stranger, was kindly received by Mr. Mills. At that time he had a great number of Cucumbers well and handsomely grown upon his plants; and being delighted with the manner in which they were produced, I naturally felt anxious to become conversant with the system; so the method of constructing the pit, and its working, were readily pointed out to me. Upon my return home in March, I had a pit for four lights erected, measuring 18 feet long by 5 feet deep, which was used during the summer of 1840, and answered admirably. Since then its worth has been tested during one of the severest winters that has occurred for years, the particulars of which are as follows:—The seed was sown on the 29th September, and the plants raised therefrom put out into the pit on the 9th of November. The progress they made was wonderful to me, who had never before attempted forcing at so early a period. From the 14th of January to the 28th February, both inclusive, I cut 21 fruit off three plants, and three off the fourth (which was of a different kind), making in all 24 perfect and well-grown Cucumbers, some of which exceeded 17 inches in length. I have been thus particular in detailing the result of my first effort to cut in January and February, out of a sense of obligation to Mr. Mills, and with a view to encourage others who may be desirous to adopt his method of forcing which has lately been published. From the success of my first pit I now have four filled with Cucumbers and Melons, all of which are equally good; out of one I have cut, during the past week, three Cucumbers, the shortest of which exceeded 26 inches long. The early Melons on the trellis, cultivated as directed in the treatise above alluded to, are now about half-grown. These circumstances account for the number of subscribers to the work in this part of the country, many of whom were observers of the forcing detailed. The production of fruit, however, is not all that has to be pointed out as connected with Mills's plan, but that which is important to most persons is the saving of fermenting material. The cavities round the pit which I before described were filled with fresh horse-dung on the 2nd Nov. last, and the structure has been heated solely thereby, to the present time, with the exception only of such portions as were necessary to keep the trenches filled as decomposition of the original occurred; and, judging from the present state of the manure, I have no doubt but I shall continue to receive a sufficient heat therefrom until midsummer, if not for the whole year. These facts justify my asserting that if Mills's system be followed with ordinary care and diligence, success will be certain, and the expense of insuring the cutting of Cucumbers at all seasons less than by any other plan hitherto developed to the public; the quantity of fermenting material requisite to commence with being only four-tenths of that demanded for common bed purposes, to say nothing of the durability of the one as compared with the other.—*S. Price Edwards, Browston-hall, Suffolk.*

Climate of North Wales.—To show you that our Abergele climate is good, I beg to inform you that I cut 100 asparagus from the open ground, without the least forcing, on Monday the 29th of March. My general time is about 6th of April.—*J. B. H.*

Onion Crop.—The garden of George Buchan, Esq., of Kelloe, is pleasantly situated in a valley through which the river Blackadder flows. The soil is a stiff clay, but most of it has been enriched by manure and good management. For many years the skill of successive gardeners was baffled in producing a crop of Onions; at last Mr. William Falla, a very intelligent gardener, accidentally sowed the seed upon a piece of ground which had been cropped with Turnips the year before, when to his astonishment a most abundant crop was produced. Ever afterwards, so long as he was gardener at Kelloe, the Onions were sown upon the ground which had been cleared of Turnips, and success always followed.—*a, e, i.*

Potting Plants.—Every practical gardener knows that in potting plants a good system of drainage is of the utmost importance, and therefore I would recommend to his attention the following facts:—I have been repotting and examining several hundred plants within the last few weeks. In potting the same plants last year a great number of them were drained with old bricks pounded to powder, having of course a piece of flat pot over the holes, and some rough peat upon the top of the drainage. Others were drained in a more common way, that is, with small pieces of pots or bricks, but the latter not reduced to powder. I now find all those pots in which the brick-dust was used in better order, less infested with worms, and the plants themselves more vigorous and healthy. No experiment was thought of at the time this was done, but the results are most satisfactory. Whether the brick-powder may have any other effect upon the plants than merely affording good drainage, is a question which I am not at present prepared to answer; but the fact itself is worthy of being generally known, and therefore it is at your service for the *Chronicle*.—*a, e, i.*

The Scale Insect.—There being such a diversity of opinion as to the best mode of destroying the scale insect on Orange trees, &c., I must tell you what occurred to me some years back, when on a visit at a friend's house in the country. In the month of June the gardener removed from the greenhouse a full-sized Orange tree, growing in a large square box. It was literally covered with the Coccus Hesperidum. All the usual remedies were resorted to for destroying them, but in vain. I then recommended the gardener to water the whole tree with a strong solution of common salt. To his great horror, all the leaves dropped off in a very short time, and he concluded the tree had been killed. A few weeks afterwards it broke forth into the finest foliage, and blossomed beautifully, since which it has been in the highest health and perfectly free from vermin. Perhaps this accidental circumstance may be turned to some account by practical gardeners on other trees similarly affected.—*Philo-utilis.*

French Vines.—I got a friend at Versailles to visit the Potager du Roi, who learnt there that their best early Chasselas Grape for forcing was a present from the London Horticultural Society. It was superior to their own which they had before, which had the defect of "*couler*" (setting badly). He said the Potager contains 30 arpens, which he conceives to be equal to about as many Scotch acres. In addition to the very cold climate, it is so near the immense pond they call La Pièce Suisse, that it is subject to bad fogs. Neither Louis-Philippe nor any of the Royal Family have ever shown any taste for gardening, except the Duchesse d'Orléans; but as she cannot come there alone, she is obliged to give it up.—*K.* [There is an old variety of Sweetwater which sets badly, and it is doubtless the one cultivated at Paris stated to be subject to that defect. The sort generally cultivated in this country is the Dutch variety, usually called the White Sweetwater, the same as that sent from the garden of the Horticultural Society.]

The Influence of the Moon on Vegetation in Tropical Countries.—The Trumpet-tree, Mahoe Bark-tree, and some others are readily divested of their bark when the moon is full; but when in the wane, the bark adheres tenaciously to the trunk. The roots of the Cassava are sometimes hard and stringy; at others, succulent and edible. The Sugar-cane has more liquor and less saccharine matter at full moon than at any other time, and this phenomenon is called by the planters "a spring in the cane." Has it been explained? If so, where? Has the same effect been observed in other countries?—*Juvenis.*

Orchidaceous Plants.—Remarks suggested by Mr. Beaton's paper on the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants in Loudon's "Gardener's Magazine," p. 552, November 1839:—"For I do not include Orchidaceous plants under these remarks, but consider in their case, as I do in that of the generality of bulbs, that they (the Orchidaceous plants) must have their season of rest if you wish to flower them." This is an important observation to those who wish to obtain the greatest quantity of flowers with the least injury to the plants, and being in accordance with the requisites of nature, is sure to succeed. I think it possible, by a little attention to atmospheric temperature and moisture, to imitate the dry and rainy seasons of tropical countries to which these plants are accustomed. The time of flowering is dependent on, and regulated by, the suspension or promotion of exciting causes, which is a great object with an extensive tribe of plants, perhaps less dependent on solar influence than any other.—"Much of the successful cultivation of Orchidaceæ depends on certain unintelligible and indescribable manipulations and minutiæ, which alone can be taught by experience, whence the empiric has the advantage over the man of science." This, I think, is nonsense, if the word empiric implies a gardener, or cultivator performing operations he cannot teach or describe, and if the man of science is an individual who has acquired a knowledge of the vegetable kingdom, its organs and their mutual adaptation to the elements by which they are influenced. The prevalence of this maxim has done much evil, in many instances retarding the progressive improvement both of Horticulture and Agriculture, by binding the minds of cultivators, and the hands of scientific inquirers. The evil is this, that the cultivator not habituating himself to seek out the cause and effect, stumbles on a successful method of cultivation, and ascribes it to his manipulations, while other causes quite describable, yet unseen by him, have produced the effect. The detailed mode in p. 555, of cultivating Orchidaceæ in wire baskets, will no doubt succeed very well; but why jump out of a garden-pot into a wire basket? Why not fashion the pots to the exigence of the plants? That Orchidaceæ will grow better in wire-baskets than in pots of the usual make, there cannot exist a doubt; so also would many other plants, if the outside of the pots is, as in some instances, exposed to the rays of the sun, and in most others to the frequently too arid heat of the hot-house. Wines are cooled in hot countries by placing the bottle surrounded with a moist cloth under the direct rays of the sun. The danger in drying our clothes saturated with rain on the body exposed to the rays of a tropical sun, is caused by the skin being chilled by precisely the

same law that causes the bottle to part latently with its heat.—"Similar causes produce like effects." Having occasion to cultivate several Orchidaceous plants, partly with a view of preserving those I had collected at considerable trouble and expense till an opportunity occurred of sending them home, I adopted a system that may be worth a trial in this country. Having a quantity of garden-pots, I surrounded some with a volume of water, by means of a frame 2 in. wide at the top, and tapering to nothing at the bottom; these were suspended from the roof by a wire in an open piazza. I sealed the aperture at the bottom of some of the pots, and placed them in a tank of water partially screened by cocoa-nut leaves. Garden-pots could easily be manufactured with a cell to hold water, and thus the roots of the plants would be protected from the rays of the sun, &c., and hence would never be liable to be scorched, chilled, parched, or saturated. Plants thus cultivated might be introduced into forcing-houses, in those places where houses expressly for Orchidaceæ are not put up. In a garden that I lately visited, there were three pine-stoves, the plants in which, from the want of the moist atmosphere so essential to them, were a prey to the mealy bug and scale. Had the pathway, which is 3 feet broad, been partially shaded by Passion-flowers or such-like plants trained on wires a foot from the glass, Orchidaceous plants grown in such pots as are above described and suspended from the rafters would not only have a pleasing, but a beneficial effect. I have not seen the baskets that Mr. Beaton says "are just the things to grow Orchidaceæ in," but I have seen imitations constructed of branches nailed together in a rude manner, and although the plants seemed quite at home in their novel and not very gardenesque-looking dwelling, still I could not help thinking they might as well have been cultivated in magpies' nests, which would have produced about the same effect.—*Juvenis.*

Strawberries.—The last three or four years I have followed Mr. Knight's practice of planting every year early in August some Strawberry-roots in close contact with the bottom of my south walls, at the point where the perpendicular of the wall forms an angle with the horizontal line of the garden soil. Each plant is placed 16 to 18 inches apart, so as to allow the morning and evening sun to fall on it to the best advantage, as well as the mid-day. I find, however, that Keen's Strawberries, and the scarlet Mr. Knight used for this purpose, produced too much leaf, which harboured slugs, and caused the fruit to rot in wet seasons. But amongst my endless seedling varieties I have a Strawberry of superior richness and fair size, that has long been a favourite with me. The leaves are small, and the plant succeeds admirably for a very early crop planted as above directed. The blossoms opened some days ago, and I expect ripe fruit towards the end of May. The foliage is so low, that it does not interfere with the wall-trees above. I find the plants to do well for two years without replanting from Runners. The name I have given it is the name of the part of the parish I reside in, "the Bishop's Wick."—*John Williams, Pitmaston.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 6.—Dr. Henderson, V.P., in the chair. C. Johnson, Esq., and Mr. Rivers, jun., were elected. We have never at any previous meeting seen so many fine plants exhibited; a few were remarkable for their rarity, but the greater number for the very superior manner in which they had been grown. The object of the greatest interest was a new variety of Camellia, named Marchioness of Exeter, raised from the seed of Middlemist's; from the beautiful form, deep rose-colour, and large size (five and a half inches in diameter) of the flowers, it is doubtful whether any better kind of the colour exists; it was sent from Guernsey by J. Priaulx, Esq., and gained the large silver medal. Mr. Morris, of the Retreat, Battersea, exhibited a new species of Epidendrum called falcatum, with large white, singularly-formed flowers, not unlike a Brasavola; but the room owed the greatest part of its splendour to the rich collection of Mrs. Lawrence, to whom was awarded a large silver medal; among the more remarkable plants sent from Ealing Park were, Dendrobium aggregatum, so laden with flowers as to produce a complete mass of orange-colour; a plant of Epidendrum crassifolium, with its long stalks, each bearing a head of bright pink flowers, was grown with such success that it was difficult to believe it to be the same as the common E. crassifolium found in all collections: a large plant of Maxillaria Harrisoniæ, in the most perfect health, had produced a number of large cream-coloured flowers, relieved by a purple labellum; one merit which this plant possesses is, that the flowers last for a considerable time after being gathered if placed in water in a sitting-room: the other plants best worthy of notice in this collection were Maxillaria aromatica, Oncidium dorsale, two varieties of Oncidium luridum, and some fine specimens of Heaths. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, exhibited several fine Heaths, including E. physodes, Cushiana, and mutabilis. Nothing better shows the great improvement in floriculture that has taken place within a few years, than the great variety of Roses that are now produced at this early season. Messrs. Lane and Sons, of Berkhampstead, sent a splendid collection of cut Roses, including Levison Gower, Tea-scented, Madame Laffay, Napoleon China, Infidelite de Lasette, Bourbon Queen, Lady Granville, and Cobalt, the best rose-coloured China: a Banksian medal was awarded to this collection. A half-standard Rose in a pot, called Tea belle Allemande, with several fine whitish flowers strongly tinted with buff hanging from its gracefully arched branches, was also sent by Messrs. Lane. Mr. Plumbley, gardener to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq., exhibited a fine brace of Cucumbers. Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, gained a Knightian medal for their inimitable specimen of Dendrobium pulchellum, which was indeed quite a bank of delicate pink and yellow flowers: it is easily cultivated, requiring during its season of growth plenty of water, and when at rest scarcely any. Mr. Lumsden, gardener to H. Bevan, Esq., sent a basket of fine Keen's seedling Strawberries, which gained a Banksian medal, and a collection of cut Camellias. A beautiful seedling Azalea, named præcipua, was sent from Exeter by Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, and gained a Banksian medal; it is described as being of excellent habit, producing an abundance of clear brilliant purplish red blossoms, and having fine permanent foliage. Several collections of Heartsease were sent from E. Fyffe, Esq., Messrs. Gaines, and Messrs. Mountjoy. Mr. Redding, gardener to Sir J. Broughton, exhibited a box of cut Camellia flowers, consisting of several excellent varieties: a Banksian medal was awarded to them, and one to J. Allnutt, Esq. for a fine specimen of Camellia candidissima, one of the best white sorts. Mr. Allnutt likewise sent a plant named Camellia Rawsiana, scarcely distinguishable from candidissima, and a specimen of Erica rubricalyx. Six seedling Cinerarias were exhibited by Mr. Ivery, of Peckham: one was quite white, another white and purple, like King, but having broad sepals and more colour, but the most distinct and beautiful variety had crimson purple flowers. Mr. Edmonds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, sent a plant of the handsome Acacia cordata, and a good hybrid Rhododendron with purple flowers; a Banksian medal was awarded to the former. Mr. Steele, of Richmond, sent a handsome plant of Camellia colorata, which is somewhat like Chandleri, but not quite so deep-coloured. Mr. Masters, of Canterbury, exhibited a handsome hybrid Aloe, raised by Mr. Ricketts, gardener to W. H. Baldock, Esq., of Petham, which is described in p. 183, and some excellent seedling Apples, raised by W. Friend, Esq., of Burchington, from the Old Nonpareil. A flower of a seedling Epiphyllum, raised from E. Jenkinsonii, fertilised with the pollen of speciosissimus, was sent by H. Lucas, Esq.; the centre petals have a beautiful violet tinge. A Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Silver, gardener to the Rev. H. Pole, White Waltham, for a charming specimen of the favourite Rhodanthe Manglesii; it was covered with bright crimson flowers. Mr. H. Groom exhibited a fine variety of Chorozema cordatum, which we have inadvertently called a variety of varium in p. 199 and p. 217; it gained a Banksian medal. A medal of the same kind was awarded to Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, for two kinds of Stylidium, one with small orange flowers, and the other called Drummondii, bearing a spike of large whitish flowers, and is undoubtedly one of the handsomest species of the genus. Miss Nichols exhibited a coloured drawing called a study of Chrysanthemums; it had gained a silver medal at the Society of Arts. Messrs. H. and R. Underhill, 21, Cross-street, Hatton-garden, sent some cut-glass stands for flowers; they consisted of a base or saucer in which a small quantity of water may be put, a stand for the flower, and a bell-glass to put over it: this preserves cut flowers for a great length of time by the moisture of atmosphere within the bell; we have observed a Camellia flower under a glass in a shop in Covent-garden Market, which has lasted upwards of a month. A handsome spotted variety of Oncidium luridum, Phaius bicolor, Chorozema spectabile—a new and gracefully twining species, Pimelea spectabilis, and some others, were sent from the garden of the Society, with several cut flowers of Camellia reticulata from specimens planted out in a brick-pit without a flue, and in case of severe weather only having a mat thrown over the glass. This has stood the late winter better than any other kind of Camellia in a like situation.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 6th.— — Milner, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. King, R. Wright, Lane and Sons, R. Henbury, Silverlock and Sons, W. Cock, E. Weeks, Veitch, R. Palmer, J. Clayton, J. Clayton, jun., J. Wrench, W. Goude, C. Noke, C. Thompson, H. W. Bucknall, T. Thomson, G. Bridges, and G. Charlwood.—Mr. Rogers exhibited a seedling Rhododendron said to be quite hardy; it was covered with light pink flowers, more expanded than is usual in the Rhododendron, and very much crisped at the edges.—Mr. Dickson sent a collection of Auriculas, consisting of Taylor's Glory, Gorton's Champion, Gabel's Duke of Wellington, Lancashire Hero, and four very good seedlings. A box of Heartsease was sent by Mr. Gaines, of Battersea.—Mr. W. Masters, jun., delivered a lecture on the History of English Gardening. He began from the time of the invasion of the Romans, and adverted to the advantage that Horticulture had derived from the Druids, Monks, and other religious persons; he gave a slight sketch of the literature of gardening, not forgetting the many allusions to flowers and plants that are spread through the works of the poets who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and proposed in a future lecture to conclude the subject, and thus present to the Society the History of the Rise and Progress of English Gardening.

Kilmadock and Kincardine in Monteith Cottage Garden Society.—We learn from a correspondent that this society has been in operation for the last four years, and has been more successful than its most sanguine supporters could have expected. We, therefore, print its rules, &c., for the guidance of others.

1. The society shall consist of all persons in the above district, who shall subscribe any sum not less than sixpence annually to the funds.—2. That no person shall be allowed to compete unless he shall have been a member of the society, and paid his subscription four weeks previous to the day of exhibition.—3. A general meeting of the members shall be held annually on the day of exhibition in autumn, when the office-bearers and committee shall be elected for the ensuing year.—4. That the office-bearers and committee shall consist of 13 persons (three to be a quorum), who shall have the management of the society and power to choose judges.—5. That the committee, or such judges as they may appoint, shall be the only individuals entitled to award the premiums, and to determine upon the merits of the gardens, and other articles that may be put in competition.—6. That no member shall be allowed to compete for an article for which he gained the first prize the preceding year.—7. Every member competing shall, if called upon, publicly declare that the articles produced are of his own growth and culture; and no one shall be allowed to compete while he is a member of committee.—8. All plants in pots must have been the property, and in the possession, of the competitor for at least eight weeks previous to the day of competition.—9. *That no field produce shall be received for competition.*—10. If at any time it is discovered that any member has imposed upon the society, his name shall be erased from the list of competitors.

The following Prizes are offered on the 3d Saturday of July 1841:—Best two dozen Strawberries, any sort: 1st, pruning-knife; 2d, pen-knife. Best China Rose, in pot. 1st, ornamental flower-pot and flat; 2d, tea-canister. Best six Violas, two flowers of each: 1st, hair besom; 2d, inkstand. Best Geranium, in pot: 1st, one pair of waiters; 2d, one waiter. Best Bouquet of hardy Flowers: 1st, divider; 2d, half-a dozen common tea-spoons. Best three sorts of Daisies, six of each: 1st, garden-rake; 2d, looking-glass. Best Sweet William, three varieties: 1st, half-a dozen German silver teaspoons; 2d, sugar-tongs. Best twelve Cherries: 1st, whitening brush; 2d, ditto. Six heaviest Early Potatoes: 1st, potato-grape; 2d, teethed hoe. Best-kept six late Potatoes, crop 1840: 1st, draw hoe; 2d, potato-creel. Best three yellow turnips: 1st, garden reel and line; 2d, garden line. Best twelve pods green pease: 1st, basket; 2d, ditto. Best brace of early Cabbage: 1st, kail-pot; 2d, goblet. Heaviest six spring-sown Onions, entire: 1st, watering-pan: 2d, small ditto. Heaviest six Potato-Onions, entire: 1st, six table-spoons; 2d, tea ditto. Heaviest four stalks Rhubarb: 1st, snuffers and tray; 2d, candlestick. Heaviest twelve Gooseberries: 1st, Dutch hoe; 2d, draw ditto.

The following Prizes are offered on the first Saturday of September 1841:—

Best four Dahlias, sorts: 1st, spade; 2d, coal-axe. Best two stalks Hollyhocks, sorts: 1st, bread-basket; 2d, draw hoe. Best four China Asters, sorts: 1st, clothes-brush; 2d, shoe-brushes. Best six hardy Annuals: 1st, German silver sugar-tongs; 2d, weeding-iron. Best Hydrangea, in pot: 1st, pair of smoothing-irons; 2d, one ditto. Best Myrtle, in pot: 1st, Italian iron; 2d, smoothing-iron-stand. Most tasteful Bouquet of hardy Flowers: 1st, pruning-knife; 2d, penknife. Best Fuchsia, in pot: 1st, half-a-dozen German silver tea-spoons; 2d, sugar-tongs. Best Geranium, in pot: 1st, pair of bellows; 2d, pair of scissors. Best French and African Marigolds, two of each, sorts: 1st, axe; 2d, garden-hammer. Six heaviest late Potatoes: 1st, potato-grape; 2d, water-scoop. Heaviest late Cabbage: 1st, fire-shovel; 2d, poker. Best brace of German Greens: 1st, kail-pot; 2d, kitchen-pan. Best brace of Carrots: 1st, half-a-dozen knives and forks; 2d, Dutch hoe. Best six Onions, any sort: 1st, trying-pan; 2d, brander. Best three Leeks: 1st, watering-pan; 2d, gridiron. Six best-flavoured Apples: 1st, garden-knife; 2d, common ditto. Best brace of Cauliflowers: 1st, coffee-pot; 2d, tea ditto. Six Pears, largest and best-flavoured: 1st, tin kettle; 2d, tin pan. Best brace of Savoys: 1st, boiler; 2d, tin hand-basin. Best mutchkin of Gooseberries: 1st, hand-bill; 2d, half-a-dozen egg-cups. Best mutchkin of Red Currants: 1st, neckcloth; 2d, pocket-handkerchief. Best three Yellow Turnips: 1st, small tub; 2d, wooden handy. Best brace of early Cabbage: 1st, pair of bed-room candlesticks; 2d, one candlestick. Neatest-kept Garden: 1st, spade; 2d, grape. Best-cultivated Garden: 1st, reel and line; 2d, pruning-saw. Best-kept Cottage, interior, under 5*l.* rent: 1st, Britannia-metal teapot; 2d, ditto; 3d, ditto.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, March 31st.—P. Pusey, Esq., President, in the Chair.—W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., communicated to the council a report on the advantages to be derived from Hancock's Hydraulic Belt, or engine, in raising water, and as being applicable to household purposes in farm-buildings, or for carrying off the draining of land or lakes.

The President also laid before the council, on the part of the Journal Committee, the following form and conditions of the experiment to be tried this season on the growing of Swedish Turnips, with the signatures of those members of the Society who had already agreed to join in the comparative trial.

Model Experiment on the Growing of Swedish Turnips.—Conditions.—Seed: "Purple-top" (to be procured of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly).—Manures: Dung, 20 tons per acre: Bones, 20 bushels per acre; Poittevin's manure, 26 bushels per acre.—Distances between the rows, 18 inches and 27 inches. If it be desired to allot half an acre to each kind of manure, and the half acre be divided into two lots for the two breadths of rows, there will be six trial-lots, each of one quarter of an acre. Where the rows are at 18 inches' distance, if they are 110 yards in length there will be 22 such rows in each single lot; to which 5 tons of dung, 5 bushels of bones, and 6 bushels of Poittevin will be severally applied. Where the rows are 27 inches' distance, 14⅔ rows will be the extent of each lot, which will receive the same quantities of manure.

The members of the society who may try the experiment are requested, when they send in the result, to accompany it with information on the following points:—1, preceding crop; 2, character of dung; 3, time of sowing; 4, how sown, and how often, and what quantity sown; 5, when set out; 6, what disease, if any, appeared; 7, when pulled.

Farmer Allen's Cucumber Shows.—There being no competitors for the 10*l.* prize for an improvement on "Allen's Victory of Suffolk Cucumber," the other prizes for the best specimens will be awarded on the 14th May. As the Ipswich Horticultural Society have fixed their show for the same day, and several growers have already entered their names as exhibitors for Allen's prizes, a great horticultural treat is anticipated. Some good Cucumbers were shown on the 2d April at Wild's fruit-shop. Three brace of "Allen's Victory of Suffolk," from 14in. to 18in. long, grown by Mr. Allan, gardener to Lord Rendlesham, were fine. Mr. A. stated that the seed was sown on the 11th January, and that he has cut eight brace of handsome fruit, from 14in. to 18in. long, from four plants. It will be, he says, several days before he cuts from the "Man of Kent," the "Manchester," and four other sorts, which were also sown on the 11th January.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Columnea Schiedeana. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—A specimen of what is supposed to be this plant was exhibited by Mr. Rogers at the meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent street, February 16th. It had been received from Mexico, and bore numerous long yellow and brown flowers all along its stems, which root at the joints, and appear to have thus a power of attaching themselves to other plants like Ivy. It has handsome deep green leaves, stained with crimson underneath, and is altogether a very showy plant. It probably requires the temperature of the stove when growing, but may possibly succeed in a cooler situation. It will multiply easily, and may therefore be expected to become common very soon.—*Bot. Reg.*

Acacia urophylla. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—Very readily distinguished from all other capitate phyllodineous Acacia with stipulary spines by the size of the leaves, which are from three to six inches long, including a long fine tapering point. The peduncles are short, and the flowers in each head but few, and not conspicuous; but the foliage is elegant and the flowers very fragrant. Raised from Swan River seeds by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. of Exeter.—*Bot. Reg.*

Oncidium longifolium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Although this fine species has the foliage of O. Cebolleta, it is really very different, forming dense panicles, 3 feet long, of very large and showy yellow and brown flowers. Its leaves are often 3 feet long, and hang down or spread upon the ground, instead of standing stiff and erect, as in the allied species, several of which are as yet but little known. It has been imported abundantly by the Horticultural Society from Mexico, and has flowered both in their garden and with Messrs. Loddiges. It is very handsome, and well worth growing.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cyrtopodium Andersoni. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Mr. Appleby, gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield, was successful in blooming several species of Cyrtopodium last season, and they are now showing flowers again. The following is his own description of his method:—"As soon as I perceive the buds springing at the bottom of the pseudo-bulbs, I take the plants and carefully shake off all the old soil, and cut off all the decayed roots; I then pot them in large pots well drained, in a compost of turfy loam chopped into pieces about the size of pigeon's eggs, and peaty turf broken in the same manner, and leaf-mould about half rotten, in equal parts; to which I add about an eighth of bones, also broken into small pieces; I mix these all well together, and place the plants as near as possible level with the rims of the pots, and finish by giving a good watering to settle the compost. The plants are put in the warmest part of the house, and watered very moderately at first, increasing the quantity as the plants advance in growth until the leaves are fully developed, when I give them manure-water once a week to encourage the production of strong pseudo-bulbs, without which it is in vain to look for flowers. In this I succeeded to my satisfaction; and last year had the pleasure to perceive the flower-stems appearing at the same time as the bulb-shoots. I had flower-stems five feet high, with numerous side branches, making a bundle of flower-stems on one shoot more than eighteen inches diameter. They are coming up this year equally strong. As soon as the pseudo-bulbs are perfected I gradually reduce the water, and when they are at rest I give them no more. To induce more perfect quiescence, I have them removed to a cool dry house, the average temperature of which is about 55°. The essentials of this method are, to use a rich but open compost, to give plenty of water during growth, and a season of complete rest. Those who attend to all this need not fear flowering Cyrtopodiums."—*Bot. Reg.*

Eria bractescens. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A Sincapore Orchidaceous plant, which has flowered in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. It has erect racemes of delicate straw-coloured flowers, and is readily distinguished by its large bracts. It is nearly allied to E. flavescens. The same plant has been found in Burma by Mr. Griffith. It is rather pretty, but not strikingly handsome.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Romaine de la Madeleine Lettuce.—This Cos Lettuce has leaves slightly tinged with red, is large, tender, grows naturally close, will bear being tightly tied, and remains a long time without running to seed.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Gobbo.—The stem of an Artichoke is bent down to a right angle, and the petioles are collected and covered over so as to blanch; the result is a lump, which is eaten raw with salt, and is tolerably good. In Italy it is used in the

autumn and winter, and replaces Radishes.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Preservation of Wood.—We have already, at p. 147 and elsewhere, given an account of Dr. Boucherie's interesting experiments. By a late communication of this author, it appears he has succeeded in charging timber with his preparations during winter as well as summer, and in a very short time. For this purpose the timber is cut into any lengths that may be convenient; to the upper end of each log a waterproof funnel or bag is secured, into which the preserving fluid is poured. The fluid forces before it all the sap and air that the wood contains, and with considerable rapidity; and when the preserving fluid makes its appearance at the lower end, the operation is complete. Sap may in this way be obtained in large quantities without any additional expense, and may be afterwards applied to many useful purposes. In one day Dr. Boucherie, assisted by two men, operated upon seven trees, and collected 1200 gallons of sap.

Mr. Gardner's Botanical Mission in Brazil.—We learn from Hooker's Journal of Botany, that this enterprising traveller has returned to Rio, after visiting the province of the Mines. Among his Botanical discoveries was an Equisetum *fifteen feet high.* His collections forwarded to Rio from Piauhy and elsewhere were found by him in good order, and may be shortly expected in England. We understand a number of seeds have reached Mr. Gardner's subscribers, among which are some species of Diplusodon, one of the most beautiful plants of the Brasilian Flora—two Andromedas, and some Bignonias. There are also a few Orchidaceæ, and a fine Melocactus with recurved spines.

Manures.—The adulteration of manures is carried on by some of the small dealers to a most disgraceful extent. Thus nitrate of soda is mixed with Glauber's salt (*made for the very purpose, with a crystal resembling cubic petre*)—bone-dust is mixed with the refuse lime and hair of the skin-merchants, and even soot is *commonly and largely* adulterated by the finely-sifted refuse ashes of the London scavengers. Now this is not only in itself a most flagrant fraud, but its consequences are to be lamented in more ways than one—it throws a damp upon the farmer's exertions, it deceives him in his trials, it perverts the truth. There is an easy remedy, however, in every farmer's power; let him carefully avoid all the pretended *cheap* dealers in manures—those who pretend to sell below the real market price; and let him keep to those who have been long tried as the vendors of a genuine manure. The season is now arrived when oat-sowing commences: Mr. Johnson recommends to the farmer, as an excellent manure for them (applied by the drill), the Urate of the London Manure Company, and the compost of M. Poittevin and Co.; either of them (especially the Urate) he believes to be still more powerful, both for oats and turnips, than either bones or sprats.—*Mark Lane Express.*—[That the adulteration of any vended article is much to be reprehended, we quite agree; but we are not so certain that Glauber's salt (sulphate of soda) is so bad a substitute for nitrate of soda as Mr. Johnson supposes. At least we find in Ingenhousz's curious essay on the food of plants, as printed in Somerville's Outlines (Appendix p. 20), the assertion, that of all the neutral salts he tried, "the Glauber salt did seem one of the best in promoting vegetation."]

The most showy hardy Clematises are, Azurea, a native of Japan, which bears large violet blossoms in June and July; Viticella, from Spain, of which there are purple, red, and double varieties, producing a profusion of flowers about midsummer, and admirably adapted for covering arbours; Hendersonii, a garden variety that ought to be in every collection—its flowers are bright blue, resembling integrifolia in colour and shape, but they are much larger—it blooms freely from June to August; Viorna, a rather slender North American plant, which produces an abundance of purplish-red flowers from June to August; Cylindrica, another slender-growing species, from North America, with large showy blue flowers in the autumn; Florida and Florida flore-pleno, both desirable plants, from Japan—the single one bears large white star-like flowers in the autumn, and is the best; Sieboldii, one of the most beautiful of all the Clematises, a native of Japan, has large white flowers, like the preceding, but with a fine purple centre, which at a distance gives it somewhat the appearance of a Passion-flower—it flowers from May to August; Montana, a fine plant, from the northern parts of India, produces a profusion of large white sweet-scented flowers in May; Calycina, a desirable evergreen species, that has finely-divided bright-green leaves, and rather large whitish flowers in April and May; Orientalis, a pretty glaucous-leaved plant that bears yellowish flowers from June to August; Campaniflora, a native of Portugal, produces from June to August a profusion of small pinkish flowers, and is a desirable plant to cover a summer-house; Flammula, and its varieties, which form their showy dense masses of small white sweet-scented flowers in the autumn; Virginiana, the most rapid-growing kind of the genus, flowers in the autumn, its numerous small bunches of white blossoms being much like the common Virgin's Bower; Grata, another rapid-growing species, from the northern parts of India, produces very fragrant small white flowers in October.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Lord Ravensworth's, Purser's Cross.—This delightful villa residence, with the fine unbroken lawn belted by noble trees of the most interesting varieties, over which the eye wanders with pleasure, presents a scene peculiar to itself. The improvements just completed show that the winter has not been passed in indolence. The rockwork west of the conservatory, and new walks edged with Auriculas, Violets, Heartsease, and Pentstemons, are among the changes introduced. Several varieties of Camellias, hybrid Rhododendrons, and Clematis Sieboldii have stood the winter. The Greenhouse contains a beautiful specimen of Acacia pubescens, which has long since touched the roof, and is now trained horizontally. Its pendent graceful blossoms have a fine effect in contrast with the Camellias and Rhododendrons. Under the foliage of the Acacia stands the elegant Araucaria excelsa, relieved on each side by Camellias and Rhododendrons. In the latter collection is a hybrid in flower, for the first time here, with a profusion of purplish blossoms. The embellishments for the borders having been kept under moderate restraint during winter, are now in a state of forwardness that promises much beauty and variety hereafter.

Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park.—There is now in flower in the Orchidaceous house here, a specimen of Dendrobium aggregatum, with 26 flower-stems, each of which bears about two dozen flowers. It is the finest specimen we have seen.

Corsten's, Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush. — Let all who wish to see the Hyacinth in beauty hasten to the charming exhibition at this place There is, however, no time to lose, for every day will now be impairing the appearance of the flowers. Mr. Corsten is himself a native of Holland, and thoroughly acquainted with the Dutch mode of managing the Hyacinth. He has been for some years attempting to assimilate Dutch culture to English climate; and no one who sees his rich beds of flowers can doubt that he has succeeded. We understand he is about to publish an account of his manner of cultivation, by which he will do good service to the cause of English Horticulture. We have already given some account of the appearance of his beds (p. 200). A thick crop of young plants is now making its appearance in the new seed-beds, and the flowering beds contain several mature seedlings of great merit; among which we particularly noticed a magnificent white, and a semi-double porcelain blue, with the inner petals tipped with deep blue. Of the named flowers, the following are among those which pleased us most, either for their colour or their form: Tubiflora, a single flesh-colour, a charming flower; Alexander and La Grande Vidette, both single blues; Heroine, the best single yellow we have seen; Mars, like Waterloo, but finer; Sphæra Mundi, a double white, with a pale blue eye; Comtesse de l'Ecosse, a double pink, most delicate and beautiful; Donna Maria, a noble double white; Madame Marmont, a charming light blue; L'Eclatante parfaite, remarkable for its dwarfness and rich rose colour; and, finally, Victoria regina, a magnificent double blush.

Chatsworth.—The great stove already assumes a scene of endless variety and interest; the plants having been transplanted early in the season, are making a very vigorous growth, particularly the Palms brought from Lord Tankerville's last autumn. The variety of foliage, as seen from the gallery, is truly tropical and beautiful, and to watch its development is very interesting. On the stone stages are several specimens of Bletia, such as B. hyacinthina, Phaius grandifolius, &c., which surpass any we have seen in point of richness in the colour of their flowers, and the Cacteæ are making a rich display of brilliant blossoms, fully attesting the advantages they derive from the great quantity of light admitted by the structure of this gigantic house. In a large house attached to the mansion called the "orangery," are some magnificent specimens of Tree Rhododendrons in full flower, surpassing any, in point of richness and beauty, we have ever seen, one specimen of R. Arboreum is literally a mass of flowers, 200 fine trusses being nearly expanded at the present time, with a good succession of blossoms. In another house are some excellent hybrids flowering for the first time R. campanulatum, R. Russellianum, altaclarense, and several others are in fine flower. The Orchidaceous house exhibits a scene of gaiety at this season, many of the beautiful Dendrobia being in full perfection and beauty, surpassing even those of the same kinds in their native haunts: amongst which we may mention the beautiful D. sulcatum, with three spikes on one stem of 30 to 40 flowers in each, of a pale orange-colour, with a cucullate, fringed, and richly striated labellum, possessing the fragrance of a bed of Primroses; the flowers close with the decline of day, and open again in the morning as fresh and beautiful as ever. The plant has somewhat the habit of D. densiflorum, which is also exhibiting a profusion of flowers. D. crispatum is another rare species with cream-coloured flowers, and a bronze striated labellum. D. aggregatum, pulchellum, and several others of less note, make a very beautiful variety and contrast. We may mention the splendid Phaius Wallichii as being in great perfection, the spikes measuring four feet. Angræcum eburneum is just declining, after displaying its flowers for the last three months, while one of our tub-specimens of Oncidium altissimum is emerging into beauty: there are 18 spikes, with nearly 2000 flowers just ready to expand. Epidendrum bicornutum is flowering beside the beautiful Phalænopsis amabilis, and refuses almost to have a rival: and between the two, to make a contrast, is placed Zygopetalum maxillare, with five spikes of highly-coloured flowers. Grammatophyllum multiflorum, with Saccolabium calceolare and micranthum, suspended by its side, are in full flower, and very interesting. And lastly, for want of more space, we mention a new Calanthe, with dark purple flowers, the labellum of which, after a few days' expansion, turns to a very rich bronze colour.

Botanic Garden, Birmingham.—During the past severe winter we have suffered scarcely any injury amongst the trees and shrubs in this garden. The Lathyrus Armitageanus, purpureo-cæruleus, and tomentosus are killed against the wall, but safe in a cold frame. Pinus serotina, palustris, and insignis are brown in their leaves, but their buds are uninjured. Berberis fascicularis, Quercus suber, Erica ciliaris and mediterrannea, have the points of their shoots killed. Aralia japonica, which made shoots five feet long last season, has about four inches of the points killed back. Amongst those which are not injured, although no protection of any kind was used, are Araucaria imbricata, only two feet high, in a very bleak situation, not a single leaf discoloured; Pinus excelsa and halepensis, Abies Khutrow, cephalonica and Webbiana—Cupressus torulosa, lusitanica and thurifera, Arbutus tomentosa and salicifolia, Corema alba, Menziesia empetriformis, Pernettya mucronata, pilosa and angustifolia—Berberis empetrifolia, Eriobotrya japonica, and Anagyris indica. A small plant of Cotoneaster denticulata, planted out late last autumn, is but little injured. Rhamnus umbellatus and the "Pitol" of the Mexicans were both killed in a cold frame, apparently by damp. It is yet too early to ascertain whether the herbaceous plants have suffered much, but the Alstrœmerias are coming up strong. We have at present in flower Acacia microphylla and subverticillata, Chorozema varium, Cytisus filipes and triflorus, Pimelea nivea, Pattersonia sapphirina, Veronica diosmæfolia (formosa), and Weinmannia venosa.—*David Cameron.*

Reviews.

Royal Asiatic Society; Proceedings of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture. 1841. 8vo. Harrison and Co.

No part of the objects of the Royal Asiatic Society can be compared for real importance with those which are embraced by their Committee of Science; for the aim of that body is nothing less than to investigate the commercial and agricultural value of every kind of Indian product,—to determine what it is profitable to cultivate for European consumption, how the cultivation may be improved, and what there is no probable market for in this part of the world.

By the activity of Professor Royle, and the skill of Mr. Edward Solly, the Asiatic Society's chemical analyser, considerable progress has already been made in this kind of investigation; and a mass of highly important matter has been brought together in the "Proceedings," of which a new part is before us. We cannot believe that such valuable labours are likely, as it is rumoured, to be brought to a termination from want of funds; we cannot conceive it possible that the Asiatic Society, having begun so good a work, should have so little public spirit as to let it drop. But if unhappily this should be the case, we earnestly trust the East India Company, the most munificent of all patrons of science, will furnish the funds requisite for the prosecution of these inquiries. They may be assured that none of the means that exist of improving their territorial revenue are more likely to conduce permanently to that end.

The nature of the proceedings of the Society will be apparent from the following extracts:—

"A paper was read on the manufacture of Paper in the province of Datee, by George Traill, Esq. Paper is manufactured in the province of Datee, from the inner bark of the *Daphne cannabina*, or *Set Burrooh*, a tree which abounds throughout the Himalaya range. For this purpose the outer surface of the bark is scraped off, and the inner fibrous part is boiled in an alkaline lye made of oak ashes. The fibre is by this process bleached, and it is then washed and beat up into a pulp, and being again mixed with clean water, is spread upon moulds. These are usually made with fine bamboo matting; but when large sheets of paper are required, calico cloth is used in the frames. The paper prepared for the market is generally about a yard square, and is commonly of three different qualities: the finest sells at sixty-four sheets, the second at eighty sheets, and the third at one hundred and twenty sheets the rupee, in the Almorah market. This paper is remarkable for its toughness and durability, and moreover it is never attacked by insects, and it was, in consequence, recommended to the Bengal government for the manufacture of cartridges, but was found on trial to be too tough, as the soldiers were unable to tear off the ends with their teeth when loading. Mr. Traill presented a sheet of this paper measuring sixty feet by twenty-five, in which no joints were perceptible."

"Mr. E. Solly on the fibre obtained from the leaf of the Pine-apple. Mr. Solly stated that in consequence of communications received from India, he had made inquiries respecting the probable value of the fibrous matter abundantly contained in the leaves of the Ananas or Pine-apple, which being very plentiful in several parts of India, might be imported from thence in large quantities, and at no very great cost. The result of his inquiries amongst spinners generally was, that they did not consider the fibre as capable of being substituted for flax, in the manufacture of linen and similar textures, because the trials hitherto made with it had been unsuccessful. Mr. S. observed, that this was certainly no proof that the fibre could not be spun, but merely that the method at present employed in flax-spinning was not suitable to the pine-apple fibre; he had no doubt that it could be employed advantageously, either alone or in combination with other fibrous materials, and stated that a patent had been recently taken out by Mr. Zincke for the manufacture of thread from this fibre, and from the patentee's statement it appeared, that when the fibre is bleached it becomes capable of being spun in the manner now adopted with flax, and by the same machinery, because the process of bleaching, by destroying the adhesion between the bundles of fibres, renders it much finer, and hence enables it to be extended between the rolls in the process of spinning. The patentee considers, that from its beautiful silky lustre, combined with considerable strength, it is well adapted to form a substitute for linen. Mr. Solly thought that many other means might be found for effecting the object besides bleaching; he also suggested, as being worthy the attention of manufacturers, the possibility of the fibre being employed in the manufacture of paper, as its strength would perhaps be useful in combination with cotton and other tender materials, or in the manufacture of paper for particular purposes, when strength combined with lightness is a desideratum."

"Read a letter from John Sullivan, Esq., Member of the Madras Council, on the cultivation of the Tea plant in the Neilgherries. He states that though from long neglect the plant was nearly lost in that region, it was in June 1839 growing in such a state of luxuriance as to leave no doubt that if extensively propagated, the manufacture of tea might be carried on with great success, perhaps even greater than in Assam. Mr. Sullivan enclosed a memorandum of M. Perrottet, an experienced naturalist, in the service of the French government, respecting the state of the plants at Kaitz when he left the Neilgherries in Oct. 1838, describing them as being covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit, the plants being mostly about four feet high, and in a most prosperous condition. Mr. Sullivan states that the Tea-plant is also growing in great luxuriance at higher elevations than Kaitz. Much of the seed obtained from these plants appear to be worthless; but this he believes is always the case, as the Chinese are stated to put two handfuls of seed into a hole four fingers deep and eight inches in diameter, and that not more than ten or twenty germinate."

"Great interest is excited in India by the very successful results attending the introduction of the Otaheite or mountain Cane. Great pains have been taken throughout the Bombay Presidency to extend and improve the growth of this cane, and to encourage the manufacture of improved sugar. The cultivation of the sugar-cane was much benefited by the alteration effected in the assessment of irrigated lands in 1839; it was in consequence greatly extended, and a larger revenue was obtained from it. The judicious experiments of Dr. Gibson in the Poonah district, in 1837-8, convinced the natives of the superiority of the Mauritius cane, and likewise proved the suitableness of the soil and climate of the Deckan for its cultivation. The Bombay authorities have lately requested that proper ma-

chinery should be sent from England to enable Dr. Gibson to carry out his experiments more completely. The home government, however, thinking that the manufacture of sugar should be left to individual enterprise, declined sending out machinery. In consequence of this resolution, it becomes desirable that individuals possessed of the requisite skill and capital should be acquainted that so wide and promising a field of enterprise is open to them."

The Year-book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1840. 12*mo*. London: Tilt and Co.

That was a happy thought which led to the annual preparation of this useful little work, which comprehends 500 facts or discoveries that have been made in the course of a year. It includes mechanical arts, natural philosophy, electrical science, chemistry, natural history, geology, astronomy, geography, and an obituary. The matter is well selected and carefully classified under the heads to which it relates. In this respect, however, it might be improved by a short reference from one head to another when a fact is equally referable to two different heads and only introduced under one.

The following extracts will be interesting to our readers:—

Crops and Soil.—On June 15, M. Boussingault read to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, a memoir on the proper Succession of Crops to be observed in agricultural operations; and on the nature and quantity of the residuum left in the soil by various kinds of crops. He laid it down, as the result of observations hitherto made, (and which are still to be conducted for a series of years,) that any given crop influences a succeeding one; not merely by the quantity of vegetable and azotic matter left behind by it in the soil, but also by the circumstance whether the plant forming the crop had penetrated deep into, and had exhausted, the soil or not. Thus, wheat is found to grow much better after potatoes than after beet-root; and far better after clover than after either of the other two crops. The usual succession in the east of France he stated to be potatoes, beet-root, wheat, clover, and oats; but this is, no doubt, a faulty system.—*Literary Gazette*, No. 1223.

Sensitiveness of the leaves of Oxalis.—Prof. de Brignoli and Prof. Morren have communicated to the Bulletin of the Royal Academy of Brussels some interesting notes on the excitability and spontaneous movement of the leaves in the species called *Oxalis stricta*, accidentally observed by two of the pupils of the former in the botanical garden at Modena. This is not mentioned in the list of species designated by authors as *sensitive*; and Prof. de Brignoli found that it must be teased a long while, as its movements are much slower than those of the *Mimosa pudica*. The irritability of the *Oxalis sensitira* was already known. The Professor believes heat to be the principal agent in this phenomenon, because even the *Hedysarum gyrans* slackens its movement in autumn and during winter, in hothouses. He thinks that all the species of *Oxalis* are susceptible of contraction when irritated; but as most of them are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, it is possible that they show no effects from concussion in our climate, whose greatest heat never equals that of Africa. Prof. Morren subjoins several valuable notes upon this newly-observed phenomenon, which has led, in its turn, to the discovery of an analogy of structure between the leaves of the *Oxalideæ* and those of the *Mimoseæ*; an analogy which could hardly have been expected, but which is fully proved by direct observation. The moveableness of *Oxalis* is more singular, as M. de Candolle has not been able to modify the sleep of these plants, either by means of darkness or light: whence he concluded that the movements of sleep and awakening were connected with a periodical disposition of motion inherent in the plant.—(*Physiologie*, vol. ii. p. 861.) We see, however, that a single blow makes the *leaflets when awake* take the posture of *sleeping leaflets*.

Ceylon Moss.—On Jan. 8, there were presented to the Medico-Botanical Society some specimens of the *Fucus amylaceus*, with various moulds of jelly made from it, sent by Mr. Battley; who stated that his attention had been directed to an essay in the Transactions of the Medico-Botanical Society, on the subject of the Ceylon Moss, which it appeared had been introduced with great success into Calcutta as an article of importance in the sick chamber, and as affording a delicious nutriment to the mother during the suckling of her infant. It is a weed thrown by the sea in great abundance on the coast of Java; it enters largely into the formation of the edible bird's-nest so highly prized in China, and it is also imported by the Chinese as a regular article of food. Dr. Sigmond said, from what he had seen and learnt of this moss, he anticipated the best results. Dr. Farre said, that he had witnessed at Mr. Battley's the mode of preparing the jellies; and in one respect this *Fucus* was superior to anything of the kind; this was, the rapidity with which a jelly might be formed: in general some hours must elapse before it could be prepared, but in this instance in twenty minutes a delicate, well-flavoured, and easily digested nutriment might be got ready.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

We expressed in the last Number our conviction that the atmosphere of forcing-houses should be kept drier whilst Vines, Peaches, and other fruits are in flower; and a moist atmosphere maintained during the other stages of growth. Another exception is, after the fruit shows indications of ripening by becoming slightly coloured, water should then be gradually withheld, which will not only accelerate its ripening, but also improve its texture and flavour. As much sunlight should be admitted as possible, and a higher temperature maintained; for superior flavour in forced fruits depends entirely upon this and the healthy state of the foliage. It has been frequently shown that a moist atmosphere will contribute to produce large size, specimens of which have often been exhibited, as Providence Pines and Melons, but always at the sacrifice of quality.

I.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—The plants swelling their fruit, and other fruiters, may be kept closer than the successions, and have more moisture. The successions and younger plants will now commence growing rapidly—they may therefore have water given them more frequently, but do not increase the quantity given at one time; syringe them overhead in clear weather immediately after the air is taken away in the afternoon; give air freely in calm mild weather, but use caution at other times.

Vinery.—Whilst in bloom and setting, keep the house rather higher by sun-heat, and the air dry, by abstaining from the use of the syringe, wetting the paths, &c. If the laterals in the early house were stopped at two eyes above the fruit, the top one may be removed now to give light to the fruit whilst colouring. Continue to tie in carefully; any branches difficult to bring to their proper place must not be strained, but have the tie gradually shortened. Preserve a moist atmosphere in all the stages of growth except as above, and where the fruit is ripening; in the late vineries rub off all buds where it is not desirable to have a branch.

Peach-house.—In the early houses where the fruit is swelling fast, preserve a moist atmosphere, syringe the trees every fine morning, and give air freely on all fitting occasions. In tying in the wood for bearing next year, relieve any shoots that appear crowded, by removing the most unpromising ones. Mildew will probably make its appearance now, particularly on Royal George Peaches; the infected leaves or fruit should be immediately dusted with sulphur: thin out the fruit to the number the trees are to be allowed to ripen as soon as they are securely stoned.

Cherry-house.—Syringe the trees daily with water at the same temperature as the house; loosen the surface-soil in the tubs or borders with a hand-fork, and supply the plants liberally with water until the fruit begin to change colour, after which gradually decrease the quantity and cease syringing; give abundance of air.

Fig-house.—Use every possible means to keep the foliage healthy and free from insects, as upon this in a great measure depends the success of the second, or main crop; keep up a free circulation in the house, and loosen the surface-soil of the borders or tubs.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Keep the Cucumber plants regularly stopped, and do not allow the fruit-bearing vines to become crowded, or the result will be weakness and sterility; continue a good bottom-heat from the linings. In earthing the early Melons, never add more than two inches of soil at one time, and dispose it to form a ridge along the frame or pit, by adding more between the plants than at the front or back. Stop, &c., as directed for the Cucumber, and keep up a good bottom-heat, say 80°; do not encourage more than one fruit to set on a plant at a time; continue to water in the morning, and cover up according to the state of the weather.

Strawberries.—The plants ripening their fruit should be placed by themselves where they can be kept dry, and have but little water given them; those in other stages must have abundance; the last succession may be taken in about the 10th.

French Beans.—Supply tepid water liberally at the root, and syringe regularly overhead. Continue to sow for succession.

All crops in frames, as Carrots, Potatoes, Radishes, and Cauliflowers, should have free exposure in fine weather, and be regularly supplied with water; continue to prick-out Celery; repot Tomatoes and Capsicums; sow Vegetable Marrow, Gourds, and Cucumbers, for hand-glasses.

Out-door Department.

Incessant vigilance is now requisite on the part of the gardener in this department, as numberless minute matters will require the individual attention of every one according to his circumstances, which we cannot foresee; but the two most important things are the well-doing of his main crops, and the destruction of advancing weeds; for if they are allowed to gain the ascendancy now, they will probably keep it throughout the season.

Artichokes.—Dress old, and make new plantations, if not done before; plant three plants in a patch 4ft. apart.

Asparagus.—Continue to dress the beds, leaving the surface finely broken and even.

Beans.—Sow successions, earth-up, and loosen the soil between the early-sown.

Cabbages.—Hoe between and earth-up; tie up the leaves of the earliest.

Cauliflowers.—Sow for a late summer crop; earth-up those early planted.

Cress, Mustard, and other salads.—Keep up a succession.

Lettuce.—If any under walls are sufficiently advanced, tie up their leaves, to assist their blanching.

Peas.—Earth-up and stick advancing crops, and sow successions when the last-sown are above the ground.

Potatoes.—Continue to plant; let the rows range from north to south, if possible, that they may have the full benefit of the sun; be guided by the length the stems attain, in the distance allowed from row to row; early planting is preferable to delaying after the middle of this month.

Spinach may be sown when the last sowing is up, which must be thinned.

Orchard.—The disbudding stone-fruit trees on walls may now be commenced, removing all foreright shoots, the first time going over them. Let the coverings down if the weather threatens to be frosty, or if cold rains or drying winds prevail. Should it become necessary to light fires in the walls, do so in the afternoon; if delayed until night, there is danger of sudden chill before morning, by their being imperfectly heated. Rub off the superfluous or very strong shoots from Gooseberry and Currant bushes where it is wished to have fine fruit.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Particular attention should be paid to potting Orchidaceæ as they show indications of growth; continue to give those growing regular supplies of water, with slight syringings overhead occasionally in the afternoon. Cyrtopodiums and Catasetums should be potted when their young buds have acquired about an inch in length, using for them very turfy soil, broken into small pieces and mixed (during the operation of potting) with well-rotted cowdung and potsherds: for Peristeria elata, which should now be potted, add to the above compost a portion of leaf-mould and sand.

Greenhouse.—Carefully repot any quick-growing plants that may require it, without disturbing the old ball; tie up and shape the plants as they advance in growth, by thinning out weakly shoots, and stopping the most robust ones, particularly of such plants as Epacris and Chorozema. Keep the atmosphere moist and cool, by watering the paths and shelves, and give air cautiously in rough windy weather.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to propagate any desirable half-hardy plants for late flowering: if the earliest Balsams are showing their first blossoms, pinch them all off, and give the plants their final shift; repot immediately any Cockscombs which are showing their flowers, and place them near the glass: commence hardening-off plants for the flower-borders, by giving them abundance of air; keep all plants free from dead leaves and insects.

Out-door Department.

Hardy annuals may still be sown; clip box edgings; stake and mulch newly-planted trees; turn and re-gravel walks; bush-harrow and roll lawns; rake down flower-borders.

Nursery.—Propagate by cuttings Jasmines and similar plants, also evergreens: hand-weed and water seed-beds, if necessary; Hollies may still be grafted; continue to layer Laurestinus, Laurels, and Phillyreas; destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—All loppings and cut underwood should be cleared away; repair the roads and fill up ruts in the drives caused by getting out timber; repair fences, whether living or walls; clear hedge-bottoms of couch-grass and other weeds, which if kept down now will save trouble and expense.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Still continue to sow and transplant annuals, as recommended in our last Number. Pay great attention to the cleanliness of the walks and borders; hand-weed the former and hoe the latter frequently. Beds intended for Dahlias should be dug in and levelled, if not already done, preparatory to planting them out next month. As Auriculas are now nearly expanding their flowers, take care to give them as much air as possible, in order to prevent the stems from becoming weak; and when the blossoms do expand, shade them slightly during the day. Balsams, and other tender annuals intended to be grown in pots, should be potted off singly into small sixties, plunged into bottom-heat, and liberally supplied with water. The soil best suited for them is leaf-mould, well rotted manure, and drift sand. Geraniums and China Roses that have been forced and have ceased blooming should be immediately cut down and re-potted; China Roses, by judicious management, may thus be made to flower three or four times a year. Those who are fond of trying experiments should fill a few pots with white sand, plant heath-cuttings in them, place a bell-glass or a common tumbler over the cuttings, and stand the pots on a greenhouse shelf, keeping them shaded in sunny weather. The pleasure that even a small garden is capable of affording may be increased tenfold if the possessor performs most of the operations himself. The making and planting of cuttings and the sowing of seeds are indeed quite ladies' work. Look carefully after insects of all kinds; the red spider and mealy bug will soon become troublesome in some places.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

A correspondent bears testimony to the usefulness of killing wasps early in the spring, as recommended last week. He searches early in the day in the crevices of wooden palings and walls, and in the course of one morning killed upwards of fifty from trenail-holes in a fence made of old ship-timber. He observes that though his premises are large and afford peculiar harbour for these insects, yet he has not had one nest since he adopted this practice, though much troubled before. The ravages of the early white butterflies may also be lessened by destroying the parent flies when they first appear, before they have time to deposit their eggs. The caterpillars are eagerly sought after by birds, and several small hymenopterous flies are very destructive to them. When one of these minute insects has selected a caterpillar, she settles upon its back and plunges her horny sheath or ovipostor into its body, generally near the rings, depositing an egg at each insertion. As soon as the grubs are hatched, they commence feeding on the substance of the living animal: but as they never injure any vital organ, the caterpillar goes on increasing in size, and sometimes even has sufficient strength to become a pupa. But usually the grubs of the parasite come to maturity before this change takes place, and after eating through the body of the caterpillar they arrange themselves on its sides, spin yellow cocoons, and are transformed to pupæ. When the perfect insect is ready to come out, it pushes open a lid at one end of the cocoon, and is soon ready to take its flight. This is one of the means employed by Providence to keep in due bounds a tribe of insects that would, otherwise, destroy almost every kind of cruciferous plant.

State of the Weather for the Week ending April 8, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	2	29.727	29.600	56	26	41.0	N.W.	
Saturday	3	29.707	29.649	57	26	41.5	N.W.	
Sunday	4	29.648	29.467	55	39	47.0	S.W.	.11
Monday	5	29.436	29.371	56	35	45.5	S.	
Tuesday	6	29.745	29.601	55	31	43.0	N.E.	.02
Wednesday	7	29.781	29.777	52	37	44.5	S.W.	.05
Thursday	8	29.779	29.775	53	34	43.5	W.	.20
Average		29.688	29.578	54.8	32.5	43.7		.36

2. Fine; clear at night.
3. Slight haze in the morning; cloudy and fine; clear and frosty.
4. Clear; cloudy and fine; rain in the evening.
5. Cloudy and fine.
6. Light clouds; very fine; clear.
7. Overcast and fine.
8. Fine; hail-shower at 1 P.M.; showery in afternoon; cloudy and fine.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending April 17, 1841.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	11	56.1	37.1	46.5	6	0.51 in.	1	3	1	1	1	6	1	1
Mon.	12	55.4	38.9	47.0	10	0.56	—	2	2	—	2	4	—	4
Tues.	13	57.2	35.8	46.5	2	0.12	5	2	1	1	2	2	—	
Wed.	14	58.8	38.4	48.6	4	0.81	2	1	—	2	2	3	1	4
Thurs.	15	59.7	39.7	49.7	8	0.47	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	3
Fri.	16	56.0	37.2	46.6	8	0.63	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
Sat.	17	55.4	37.1	46.3	9	0.38	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th and 16th, in 1840—thermometer 70°; and the lowest, on the 11th in 1837—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending April 9, 1841.

The late fine weather has greatly increased the supply of vegetables, as well as improved their quality, but the demand has been unusually dull. Fruits remain about as last week; but a much larger variety of flowers has been offered.—*Fruits.* The remarks made on Pines in our last Report apply equally to this. There has been a tolerable supply of good hothouse Grapes during the week; Rhine and other kinds of foreign Grapes are plentiful. Strawberries are excellent, and becoming every day more abundant. Apples are good, but the sale is rather heavy; we observed a nice sample of Grey Reinettes, imported from France, in the market. Pears are the same as last week. Cucumbers of excellent quality are abundant.—*Vegetables.* White and Brown Broccoli are of excellent quality, and plentiful, especially the former. Carrots are good and abundant; a few bunches of Horn Carrots may be obtained. Turnips are rather indifferent. Asparagus and Sea-kale have been exceedingly plentiful during the week; so much so, that some excellent samples of the latter have been sold for 2s. per half-sieve. Radishes, both Long and Turnip, are abundant, and improving in quality; as are Lettuces and French Beans.—*Flowers.* Besides the sorts of cut flowers noticed in our last, we observed Chorozema Henchmannii, Correæ pulchella, Metrosideros floribunda, Azalea calendulacea, Erica ventricosa and baccans, Abutilon striatum, and a fine collection of Roses from Messrs. Lane and Son's, of Berkhampstead. Roots of various kinds of native Orchises are offered; and some excellent pots of Mignonette in flower fetch 6d. per pot.

PRICES, Saturday, April 10.—FRUITS:—

Pears, dessert, per half sieve, (Beurré Rance,) 10s to 15s
Strawberries, forced, per oz. 6d to 1s
Pine Apple, per lb 5s to 10s
Cucumbers, per brace, 2s to 5s
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 3s to 15s
— Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s
Oranges, pr. doz. 9d to 2s
— per 100, 4s to 16s
Bitter, per 100, 8s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per lb. 8s
Chestnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
Walnuts, per bush. 16s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 24s
— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage Plants, p. doz. bch. 2s to 3s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bundle, 1s to 2s
— Brown, 9d to 1s 6d
— Sprouts, per sve. 1s to 1s 6d
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 8d to 9d
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 2s to 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 5l to 6l
— New, per pd., 2s to 3s 6d
— Autumn, per pd., 6d to 8d
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 1s 6d to 2s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5s
— Horn, per bunch, 3d
Parsneps, per doz. 6d to 1s 6d
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 3s
Radish, Red, per dozen bunds (24 to 30 each) 10d to 1s 6d
— White Turnip, per doz. bch., 2s to 2s 6d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 3d

Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 4s
— Green (Ciboules) p. bch., 3d to 4d
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 6s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Chives, per bunch, 3d
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s to 1s 6d
Asparagus, per 100, Large, 6s to 8s
— Second, or Middl. 2s 6d to 3s 6d
— Sprue, or Small, 2s
— Natural large, 6s to 12s
— Second, 4s to 5s
— Sprue, 2s
Sea-kale, per punnet, 9d to 1s 6d

Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 1s 3d
Endive, per score, 3s
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Watercress, per doz. small bh. 8d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2s
Thyme per doz. bchs. 3s to 4s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Sage, per dozen bunches, 4s
Mint (green) per doz. bchs. 2s to 3s
Marjoram (green) per bunch, 9d to 1s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6d to 1s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 8d to 1s
Morels, per lb., 14s
Truffles, English (dried) per lb., 14s

Notices to Correspondents.

AS THE BARK SEASON IS AT HAND, WE BEG OUR CORRESPONDENTS TO FAVOUR US WITH THEIR EXPERIENCE UPON HOUSING AND CLEANING BARK, AND THE MODE OF BREAKING THROUGH THE MONOPOLY IN THAT TRADE.

ERRATUM in our last Number.—Paper on heating, second col., *for* 75° or 85°, *read* 75° or 20°.

Inquisitor's plant is Pachysandra procumbens.

Viola.—Mignonette is well suited for planting near beehives; but Thyme and other allied plants are the best.

A Subscriber.—The only way to fruit Granadillas is to prevent the ovary from rotting at the time when the fruit is setting.

Georgicus may perhaps find that powdering his rockets with flower of sulphur will do good. We shall be obliged if he will send us specimens of the insect, and then we will answer his first question.

James Richards.—The Oncidium is O. dorsale. Whether or not it is really distinct from the old O. Cebolleta, or only a variety of it, is at present uncertain. There is no such plant as Oncidium acutum.

A Young Gardener, Birmingham, should address himself for the information he wants to Mr. Mills, Gunnersbury, near London.

Αγροικος.—Rivers's Rose-grower's Manual. The Galvanic Protector will not keep off earwigs. When once known, it will be as commonly sold as a watering-pot. We have requested Messrs. Bailey and Co., 272, Holborn, to manufacture some for sale.

A Constant Subscriber and several others are answered in the last paragraph.

Coul.—The varieties of Rhubarb sent by Sir George Mackenzie are the earliest of any in the collection of the Horticultural Society. The substance of the stalks is tender; and in some of the varieties the colour is as fine as that of the Elford or Buck's Scarlet. For early use from the open ground they are highly deserving of cultivation.—*R. T.*

A Subscriber, Kensington.—The shoots of Vines intended to be kept as spurs are usually stopped one joint above the bunch, when the leaves have acquired a considerable size, and before the grapes are in flower. Previously to the shoot being thus shortened, the terminal bud may, however, be stopped; for by so doing the derangement of the flow of sap will not be so great as when the branch is allowed to go on making foliage, of which the plant becomes suddenly deprived by the operation of shortening.

A Constant Reader.—The soil recommended for American plants and the like is decidedly bad. Wood-ashes, lime-rubbish, and rotten dung, in the proportion recommended would be very injurious for such plants as require peat soil. The cheapest substitute is to mix a quantity of river or bank sand with the common soil, in proportions according to the texture of the soil; and if the leaves of other plants collected in the autumn were mixed with it, that would greatly assist; but it should be observed that shade and a damp situation are necessary for the health of Rhododendrons and such American plants.

W. Epps.—Pelargoniums in the growing season are capable of assimilating the strongest manure, and therefore we do not doubt the statements of the person you allude to in reference to bone-dust, prepared night-soil, and water from decomposing animals. Bone-dust is chiefly composed of phosphate of lime; prepared night-soil will furnish carbon and nitrogen, and the water from the tank containing the decaying animal will also furnish nitrogen in the state of ammonia. The precise manner in which these manures act it is difficult to determine: so many things are continually going on in the laboratory of nature, that even the best chemists are apt to overlook some of them, and take a one-sided view of the question. Practice and patient investigation form the surest guide in these matters, and you will often find different soils and different manures producing the same results. From your description, your plants must be doing very well in the compost you use; but we have no doubt that bone-dust may be added with beneficial results.

G. G.—An open pipe, or rather half-cylinder, filled with water, and placed over the close hot-water pipe, will not create too much moisture for Vines, in the early part of the season at least; and probably not enough at times, unless moisture is likewise supplied by soil inside the house or by moistening the floor. But a better plan would be to have pans or troughs 12 or 14 inches wide, and about 6 inches deep, except where a concavity is formed in their bottoms so as to embrace half the circumference of the hot-water pipe, on which they should be made to rest. By this arrangement a greater quantity of vapour would be generated, in consequence of the water in the troughs becoming more heated from the close contact of the hot-water pipe; and on the other hand, when a less degree of moisture is requisite as the Grapes begin to ripen, some of the troughs may be removed or drained, or even the whole of them if found necessary. With regard to the joints being injured by the weight of the troughs, there is nothing to fear in this respect if the pipes are properly slung, which of course is easily accomplished.

An *Anonymous* correspondent wishes to know the cause of Black Hamburgh Grapes not setting their bloom. This variety usually sets its fruit well; but in the late severe winters there have been complaints of the contrary being the case. Ordinary protection for the stems and roots appears to have been insufficient. Although actual freezing of these may have been prevented, yet such was the continued low temperature of last December and January, that the heat of vine-borders must have been too little above freezing for the roots to act well, unless where large quantities of fermenting litter may have been applied. Mr. Knight observed that in the spring, when Oak trees were in a state in which the bark easily peeled off or ran, if frost or cold dry winds occurred, the bark again adhered firmly to the alburnum; the trees appeared not otherwise affected; but a failure of the crop of acorns ensued. If the oak is thus susceptible of cold as regards its fructification, occasional failures of early forced Grapes need not be greatly wondered at.

John Abell (p. 217).—A correspondent says that the double yellow Rose blossoms best on an eastern wall.

J. H. gives us credit for more skill than we possess when he sends us such miserable fragments of plants for names. No. 1 is some Gesnéra, but no one can tell what; 2 is Lycopódium complanátum: 3 is probably Eránthemum pulchéllum.

Mr. Paxton's letter upon Mr. Penn's mode of heating will be inserted next week.

A Subscriber.—Coe's golden-drop Plum bears well under almost any circumstances. The failure of our correspondent's crop is probably attributable either to spring frosts, or to what is alluded to in another answer, in regard to the bad-setting of Grapes. If so, protection must be had recourse to.

Ignoramus shall have his wish complied with next week.

Mr. Gavin Cree has favoured us with several communications concerning Arboriculture, of which we shall make use, with some others, when we have space to resume the subject.

T. Solon recommends us to introduce into our columns weekly a woodcut and figure of some English plant, so as in time to form a complete herbal of English plants. This was part of our plan, and will be commenced before long, together with illustrations of budding and grafting.

B.—Liquid manure is usually prepared by merely pouring water over cowdung in a cask or tank. It is frequently stirred, and the part which floats is allowed to settle. As horse-dung contains more ammonia, it is, for some purposes, better than cowdung. Where very strong manure is required, the dung of pigeons may be added, and also the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, in the proportion of a teacupful to a gallon of water.

S. L.—The common Russian mats are prepared by tearing the inner bark of the Lime-tree into slips. If you take a branch of that tree at this season, you will find the inner bark readily separable into thin strips; but if you steep the branch in water for a few weeks, you will see that the separation then takes place much more readily. Where Lime-trees abound, gardeners sometimes soak the branches merely for the purpose of making *bast*, because thus obtained it is stronger than the old dry Russian mats of the shops.

F.—We cannot answer the question about Artesian wells. The practice of boring them has been discontinued in our neighbourhood in consequence of their exhausting each other. We should act upon the opinion of a scientific geologist, and not that of an interested person. The former could tell you what reasonable prospect there is of water being obtained, and a borer could then be found without difficulty by means of an advertisement.—The account of a successful experiment in raising seed by means of blue glass will appear next week.

A Correspondent, Cartmel.—The Onion-fly lays her eggs on the leaves of the plant close to the ground; and as soon as the maggot is hatched, it bores through the first leaf into the bulb. All infested bulbs, which are easily known by their leaves turning yellow, should be immediately removed from the bed. We are not aware that any effectual remedy against the attacks of this insect has been discovered, but it is said that pounded charcoal strewed over the beds is of some service. It would be worth trying spirits of tar as a remedy; but as the insect undergoes all its transformations within the plant, the result is doubtful.

A Novice in Bees.—I have to inform your fair correspondent that when the bees are buried, the entrance of the hive must be entirely closed, with the exception of an opening of sufficient size to admit the tin tube referred to in my last. My own hive, as well as that of my Caledonian friend, was interred in the open garden, and each was situated on a rising ground. My friend fixed his air-tube perpendicularly, curving its extremity, to prevent the admission of rain or snow. I placed mine horizontally, inclining its extremity downwards, thus rendering a curvature unnecessary. The hive was inclosed in one of the common grocers' tea-chests, wherein it was encompassed by straw; the chest was surrounded with a coating of earth to the depth of half-a-yard, and, in order to obviate the descent of moisture, a few large slates were placed in a sloping position over the whole. As the hive and its contents, when interred, weighed about 33 lbs., it was, of course, sufficiently wealthy, when disinterred, to render feeding unnecessary, having diminished in weight only 4 lbs. Allow me further to add that I shall at all times have pleasure in affording such information as I possess to any apiarian inquirer who may address me.—*Edward Bevan.*

A Subscriber.—The following are about the best for growth and ornament to plant in a high situation on gravelly soil, but no plants will grow very fast in such a place.

Trees.	*Shrubs.*
Æsculus carnea	Ribes sanguineum, and aureum
Red and Yellow Lime	Spiræa ariæfolia, and others
Ailanthus glandulosus	Euonymus latifolius
Laburnum	Common Holly
Robinia hispida	Spanish Broom
Common Almond	Alaternus
Acer platanoides	Berberis aquifolium
eriocarpum	aristata
Double Cherries	Taxus baccata
Bird Cherries	Pyrus japonica
Cratægus Aronia, and others	Syringas
Pyrus spectabilis	Lilacs
Flowering Ash	Tartarian Honeysuckles
Populus dilatata, and others	Gueldres Roses
Platanus orientalis	Laurestinus
Turkey and Fulham Oaks	Dogwood
White Birch	Portugal and Common Laurels
Scotch Pine	Phillyrea obliqua
Corsican Pine	Sweet Bay
Larch	Common Box
Common Spruce	Double Furze
Chinese Arbor Vitæ	
Common Cypress	
Many kinds of Elm	

The best time for planting is the end of October or beginning of November.

H. B. H.—Hen. Fox Talbot, Esq., Laycock Abbey, Chippenham.

T. X.—The sample of nitrate of soda contains about 10 per cent. of common salt. Chemical tests are not always successful in the hands of unskilful persons. Salt may, however, be easily detected in nitrate of soda. Dissolve the latter in a wine-glass with water: dissolve a little lunar caustic also in the same quantity of water, and pour it upon the first. If a white curd falls down, common salt is present. Buy your nitrate of none but the most respectable dealers, and never be tempted by cheapness; if you are so tempted, you will probably be cheated.

S. D.—We are not acquainted with any mode of destroying the goat-moth, but it is recommended to enlarge the hole that the caterpillar has made in a tree, thrust a piece of pointed wire into it, and kill the insect. Tobacco-smoke blown into the holes is also said to dislodge the caterpillars. If Violets are grown on tolerably rich garden-soil, they will not become single, though this frequently happens on poor soil. The colour depends but little on cultivation.

Sarah Precise says:—"Dear Mr. Editor,—You will confer an everlasting obligation on me if you will in future place the accent over all the dreadfully hard names which occur in your delightful *Gardeners' Chronicle.* It is the only thing wanting to make it quite perfect. Pray oblige me, and I shall for ever remain most gratefully yours."—It is impossible to resist such an appeal. The accents shall be furnished hereafter.

A Hampstead Correspondent will find that the directions given weekly in the Calendar apply to the Midland Counties more particularly, and require to be modified a little for both the North and South of England. The Notes for Small Gardens and Cottage Gardens apply to the neighbourhood of London generally. As in all latitudes local circumstances interfere with the exact time at which particular operations should be performed, every one must endeavour to become acquainted with the peculiarities of his own situation. Hampstead, for instance, will be more backward in the spring than the warm sheltered gardens in the valley of the Thames; but frosts in autumn will not be felt there at so early a period.

A Little Gardener must plant her Lilies-of-the-Valley by the side of a wall not facing the south. They should be put into what is called loamy soil, and not planted later than January, unless they have been forced in pots, in which case they may be put out at any time. If the soil has a little manure added to it, so much the better. Once planted, they should not be disturbed. Care must be taken that the leaves are not cut off when green, or eaten up by slugs, and then the Lily-of-the-Valley will no longer disappoint the hopes of the *Little Gardener.* If there is no wall at the foot of which to plant them, a shaded border will do very well; the Lily-of-the-Valley does not like to be scorched by a hot sun.

Good-Friday compels us to postpone answers to many correspondents, and also the insertion of several letters.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21s 6d per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21s per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7l 0s per ton; Rags, 4l to 4l 10s per ton; Graves, 5l to 5l 10s per ton; Gypsum, 38s per ton; Salt, 2l 5s dirty, 2l 15s clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12s per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14s per qr., Soap ashes, 10s per ton; Artificial manure, 13s per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13s 6d per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 25s 0d to 25s 6d per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 28s 6d to 29s per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4l 4s per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5l 5s per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of the overland mail has put us in possession of despatches from China, India, and the Levant. The most important intelligence thus received is that from China, from which we learn that the dispute with this country has been successfully terminated. It appears that in consequence of the procrastination of the Chinese Commissioners, hostilities had been commenced by Capt. Elliot: the ships and steamers of the squadron opened a heavy fire on the forts, and several of them were destroyed; further hostilities were threatened, when a preliminary arrangement was concluded at Macao, by virtue of which commercial intercourse was re-established, the Emperor ceding an island near Canton to this country, granting an indemnity of six millions of dollars, and establishing official relations between the Celestial Empire and Great Britain on terms of perfect equality.—In India there is little new; a revolt had taken place in the Punjaub, and the widow of Runjeet Singh had implored the protection of the British Government.—From the Levant we learn that the Pacha of Egypt has declared his determination to concede nothing to the Sultan beyond the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, and to allow no interference in the details of his Government. No doubt is entertained that the Sultan will retract the obnoxious conditions of the recent firman, more particularly since the ambassadors of Constantinople, at a late conference, resolved to support the Pacha's claims, and communicated to the Divan their resolution to withdraw from further interference unless these claims were admitted. The Pacha appears to be much embarrassed by the difficulty of raising troops to resist the hostility of the Abyssinians and the attacks of the Bedouins, who are in open rebellion. He is neglecting no measures which can strengthen his defensive position, and is paying the arrears due to his military and naval forces. The plague still continues at Alexandria, and is particularly fatal in the Delta of the Nile. At Constantinople public attention was almost exclusively absorbed by the arrival of the fleet in the Bosphorus, and great rejoicings had taken place in honour of the event.—The news from the United States is confirmatory of the pacific intentions of the Government towards this country. In regard to Mr. M'Leod's case, it was rumoured in New York that it is intended to postpone the trial to the summer. Several high officers of state had been sent down to attend the proceedings, and measures had been taken to repress any popular or partisan outbreak on the frontier. Nothing had transpired as to the communications between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, but both parties had declared that there is no probability of the amicable relations between the two countries being disturbed.——Our European news is not of great importance compared with the preceding intelligence. In France the law for the fortification of Paris has been officially promulgated, and contracts entered into for the works. The trial of Darmes, the regicide, is postponed till May, in order to avoid the gloom which a sentence of death might throw upon the rejoicings at the approaching christening of the Count of Paris. The south of France is still in an unsettled state, and arrests are daily taking place in connexion with the late affair at Marseilles.—In Spain the Regency question exclusively occupies attention, public opinion being divided between the plan of one Regent or a triumvirate. The Senate appears favourable to the former, and the Chamber of Deputies to the latter plan. In the provinces a spirit of revolt still prevails, and it is expected that a republic will be proclaimed.—In Portugal, also, the most unrestrained excesses are committed in open day.—The majority of the Swiss Diet has decided that the decree of the Grand Council of Argau, suppressing the convents in its territory, is incompatible with the Federal Constitution; but it is doubted whether this majority is sufficiently strong to enforce its resolution.

At home, little of public interest has occurred during the week. Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned to the third week in April, and the Queen and Court have left town for the Easter holidays. The anxiety which prevailed last week for the fate of the *President* steamship is unhappily not abated, and serious apprehensions are now entertained that she was lost in a storm which occurred shortly after she left New York, in which case all on board her must have perished. It is, however, considered possible that she may have run to the south for a supply of coals; but this opinion is, it is feared, unfounded.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, who continue well, left town at a quarter past three on Wednesday afternoon for Windsor, and arrived at the Castle at a quarter past five, where they will spend the Easter holidays. The Ministerial papers announce that H. R. H. Prince Albert has been appointed Grand Ranger of Windsor Park. The Prince has presented a donation of 100*l.* to the fund for the erection of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square.—Two very beautiful black-and-white Shetland ponies have been presented for the equipage of her Royal Highness the Princess

Royal, by Mrs. Cox, of Lawford, Essex. These little animals are of scarcely larger size than Newfoundland dogs; they are five years old, and have been brought up like domestic animals, being accustomed to come into the house, and to feed out of the hand. They were received by her Majesty and Prince Albert in the gardens of Buckingham Palace on Saturday last.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager left town on Wednesday afternoon, by the Birmingham Railway, for Sudbury Hall; and the Duchess of Kent also left town on the same day to join her Majesty at Windsor.

Parliamentary.—It is reported that there will be no contest at the approaching election for the county of Antrim; the only candidate being E. M'Donnell, Esq., of Glenarm Castle, who comes forward on the Conservative interest.—It is rumoured that, in the event of Mr. C. Lushington's declining to represent the borough of Ashburton at the next dissolution, a London merchant of high standing and liberal principles will be presented to the electors for their suffrages.—It is said that Sir T. Cochrane has determined not to offer himself again for the representation of the borough of Ipswich.

The Revenue Accounts.—From the quarterly official tables of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain in the years and quarters ending respectively on the 5th April 1840 and 1841, it appears that the income for the year 1840 is 44,985,166*l.*; for the year 1841, 44,675,886*l.* The decrease on the year is 309,280*l.* The income for the quarter ended 5th April, 1840, is 8,679,714*l.*; for the quarter ended 5th April, 1841, 8,609,200*l.* The decrease on the quarter is 70,514*l.* On the year 1841, as compared with 1840, there is a decrease in the Customs of 301,042*l.*, and in the Post-office of 833,000*l.* There is in the Excise an increase of 489,299*l.*, in the Stamps of 162,722*l.*, and in the Taxes of 275,019. On the quarter there is a decrease in the Customs of 54,115*l.*, in the Excise of 44,526*l.*, in the Post-office of 27,000*l.*; while in the Stamps there is an increase of 19,216*l.*, and in the Taxes of 42,987*l.*

Window Duties.—From recent returns, it appears that the total amount of window-duty charged on hospitals in England during the year 1840 was 1,221*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* The duty on windows assessed for the 12 following towns in England (which contribute the largest amount) is as follows, viz.: Bath, 18,856*l.*; Birmingham, 7,905*l.*; Brighton, 11,823*l.*; Bristol, 12,346*l.*; Cheltenham, 5,332*l.*; Clifton, 5,377*l.*; Leeds, 5,602*l.*; Liverpool, 22,551*l.*; Manchester, 12,983*l.*; Norwich, 4,870*l.*; Plymouth, 7,242*l.*; and York, 4,503*l.*

Report of the Vaccine Board.—A Parliamentary paper has been published, containing the annual report of the National Vaccine Establishment, which has been transmitted by the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to the Secretary of State. It appears from this document that the small-pox has prevailed epidemically with considerable severity since the last report; but they do not abate their confidence in vaccination as the best protective against its malignant influence. They have vaccinated from that station alone 15,588 persons within the last year, which exceeds the number in any former year by 2,444, and have sent out to correspondents at home and in the colonies 165,395 charges of vaccine lymph; and they express considerable satisfaction in being able to state that the matter employed is obtained by succession from the original virus communicated by Dr. Jenner himself, and that they find it as effectual as ever. The Board, therefore, discourages an incautious dissemination of matter obtained from new sources, which has not stood the test of ample experience.

Foreign.

France.—*Electoral Reform.*—This question, brought forward by Messrs. Mauguin and Pages, came under consideration, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday. The proposition made by these two gentlemen had for its object to exclude from the functions of deputies, the prefects and sub-prefects, the receivers of the public revenues, payers, general and superior officers of the land and sea forces in active service, the King's attorneys in the Royal courts and tribunals, and the chiefs of divisions and offices in the ministerial departments. It appears, from calculations made by the French journals, that the body of public functionaries in the Chamber of Deputies, which mustered 140 at the commencement of the Legislature in 1839, has now increased to 179. The question gave rise to an animated and lengthened debate, and Messrs. Passy and Dufaure having manifested some partiality towards the proposition, the friends of the Ministry were apprehensive that it would be adopted, or, if rejected, that the majority against it would be very small. We have since, by express, received the result of the division. The motion has been negatived, by a relative majority of 33, and an absolute majority of 16. The smallness of the Ministerial majority, it is thought, will probably lead to a dissolution of the Chambers, when the Session has terminated.

The Fortifications.—The journals continue to be much occupied with comments on the debate in the Chamber of Peers, relative to the Fortification Bill, and its adoption by that assembly; and observe that the considerable rise which the announcement of this important result occasioned in the public funds, sufficiently showed how chimerical had been the fears entertained by the opponents of the Bill. It seems that the works of defence were about to be prosecuted with extraordinary activity. The law has been promulgated, and the contractors have been directed to engage as many labourers as they could possibly procure; and consequently 3000 wheelbarrows have been ordered, and 30,000 labourers engaged, independently of the troops to be employed for the same purpose.

The Regicide Darmes.—It had been decided that the Chamber of Peers should, on Monday last, form a Court of Accusation to hear the report of M. Girod de l'Ain, in the affair of Darmes and his reputed accomplices, and to consider how far the evidence collected was sufficient to establish the guilt or innocence of the individuals in custody on that charge. The trial had been, moreover, fixed for the 25th of this month, and the debates not being expected to last more than two days, the whole would have been brought to a close in the evening of the 26th. Ministers, however, thought that a sentence of death, passed so near the King's fête and the christening of the Count de Paris, would cast a gloom on the rejoicings which are to take place on the occasion, and it has been accordingly resolved to postpone the trial until the middle of May. The Court in the mean time will assemble next week, to proceed with the preliminary operations of the indictment.—It is said that Darmes continues to express his regret that he had failed in his attempt to assassinate Louis-Philippe, and that he has made no confession as to his supposed accomplices. His mother, it seems, after having been arrested and liberated, and arrested again, has been again set at liberty.

The Literary Copyright Bill.—This bill was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday, after a lengthened debate of 11 days, by a majority of 46.

The Disturbance at Marseilles.—Accounts from the South state, that the authorities at Carcassone had searched the houses of several republicans, in consequence of the riots at Marseilles. Some arms and a considerable quantity of cartridges had been seized. A movement was to have taken place, according to the police information, on the 27th ult., but, precautionary measures having been adopted, it did not occur. New discoveries, it is added, were being daily made respecting the conspiracy of the 24th. Proclamations calling the citizens to arms had been seized, and more arms and ammunition had been found on making domiciliary visits. Some men who were employed on the canal had been arrested on their march to the town, and warrants were out against many other suspected persons.

Spain.—The Regency question exclusively occupies public attention. The two following versions appear to be most generally credited:—If the Cortes declare for a sole Regency, it will be the Duke de Victoria who will be summoned to fill that office. But if the determination should be for a triple Regency, the names that are put forth are, the Duke de Victoria, Senor Arguelles, and General Evaristo San Miguel. The decision of the Cortes is still problematical; but the report is current that if in the Senate a certain number of Senators vote for the sole Regency, on the other hand, in the Chamber of Deputies, there are many who are favourable to a triumvirate. It is even stated that such a combination is the one which unites the most suffrages in the provinces. M. Linage, the Secretary of the Duke de Victoria, has published an ambiguous letter, stating that it was the most anxious desire of the Duke to withdraw from public affairs, and enjoy the repose of domestic life; but that he would not beforehand take an engagement, in reference to the Regency question, which his conscience would not afterwards permit him to execute, and that he was determined to enforce respect for whatever decision the Cortes might think proper to adopt. This letter was the theme of many comments, and some inferred from the obscurity of the expressions employed by M. Linage that the Duke would only accept the single Regency.—The Pope's allocution had caused an entire suspension of the relations between the court of Spain and the Holy See. It is, however, stated, that an ambassador would be sent to Rome to arrange matters if possible.—The accounts from Valencia were not satisfactory to the Madrid Government. The spirit of revolt was strong, and it was feared a republic would eventually be proclaimed.—Nothing is said as to the prospect of a treaty of commerce between Spain and this country.—An agitation was stated to be getting up by the manufacturers of Catalonia to induce the Regency not to take off the import duties on cotton goods; and that the opposition from Barcelona had hitherto prevented the signing of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. If such treaty were signed, Catalonia, it is said, would proclaim Charles the Fifth immediately.

Portugal.—Nothing of importance has occurred since the adjournment of the Cortes; but the new Finance Committee appointed by the Queen to assist Baron Tojal in his plans of reform and retrenchment had been in great danger of being dissolved, through personal differences and intrigue. The Commission had not yet commenced its labours, in consequence of five of their number having refused to accept such an arduous task.—The disturbed and unsettled state of the country offers a melancholy picture throughout: assassinations and daring robberies were everywhere being perpetrated in open day, and the guerillas were roving about almost at pleasure. A magistrate, near Braganza, had been murdered in the act of endeavouring to quell a riot in a gambling-shop. Eight highwaymen, who have long been the terror of the inhabitants of Torrao, had lately been captured and imprisoned. Two guerilleros, out of a mounted band of ten, had been fallen in with by the Queen's troops in the Alemtejo, and killed.

Germany.—We are in the receipt of German papers of late dates. They contain a variety of statements as to the Eastern question, the pacific conclusion of which is universally regarded to have been effected. Some alarm had been created at Vienna by the news from Alexandria, which however had again been allayed by the advices received from Paris and London.—The sittings of the delegates in Berlin were drawing to a close, and a series of articles were going the round of the journals on the advantages, in a national point of view, of retaining the Prussian tariff. The only fact of interest to be gathered from these statements is that Hanover, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Oldenburg, as well as the Northern Hanse Towns, are not disposed to join the Prussian League. Subsequent accounts, from Berlin, inform us of the conclusion of the debate of the provincial Diet at Posen on a motion to extend the national representation. After a stormy discussion, in which several members declared that to accede to the proposed resolution would be to force the Royal will, and that the time was not yet arrived for adopting such a resolution, the motion was rejected by a majority of 39 votes to 6.—Although European politics have taken so peaceable a turn, yet Germany everywhere has still a most warlike appearance, owing to the early assemblage of the conscripts in every state, the number of which is likewise much greater than usual.—The King of Bavaria has decided that for the future the communications between the Bishops of the kingdom with the Holy See, which hitherto have been submitted to the control of the temporal power, shall no longer be subjected to that course, but may be made direct.—The census of the Saxon population, made on the 1st Feb., amounted to 1,709,880, of which 831,870 were males, 878,810 females, 286,530 married couples, 590,905 unmarried females, and 545,915 unmarried males. Of these 1,676,980 are of the Evangelical Lutheran church, 1,830 Reformists, 30,000 Catholics, 84 of the Greek church, and 856 Jews. On the morning of the 22d ult., the shock of an earthquake was felt along the Moselle, between Treves and Coblentz, and up the Rhine as far as Camp, in the Duchy of Nassau, a line which coincides with the region of extinct volcanoes in that neighbourhood. The steersman of one of the steamers declares he saw a blue flame rise from a hill at a distance in the direction mentioned, which, after remaining suspended in the air for some time, descended and disappeared upon the spot it rose from. The navigation of the Moselle, from Metz to Coblentz, will be completed in a short time, and steamers are expected to ply daily between these two cities throughout the summer. The men employed in removing the obstruction of the river at Biberich have been impeded by the high water caused by the melting of the snow. The weather is unusually fine; yet so severe was the late frost, that the Danube only became free from ice within the last week.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Berne furnish the proceedings of the Diet up to the 1st instant, and state that a majority of the Deputies had declared themselves in favour of the first paragraph of the Report, which decided that the decree of the Grand Council of Argau, which suppressed all the convents in its territory, was incompatible with the 12th article of the Federal Constitution; and that on being put to the vote, it was carried, together with all the others, by a majority of 12 to 11. It is however thought that the decision of the Diet will hardly be carried into effect against Argau, so far as forcing that canton to re-establish the convents; since the cantons which have voted against it will hardly be brought to combine in sufficient force to act hostilely against it. It appears that the twelve states and two half ones which have voted the decree have a population of 890,258 souls; whilst the States that did not join, though forming the minority in the Diet, have a population of 1,301,863 souls—that is, about 500,000 more than the cantons which formed the majority.

Russia.—Accounts from Petersburgh state that the Russian army was about to be reduced by 40,000 or 50,000 men. Financial considerations, combined with the greater prospect of the undisturbed continuation of peace, were said to form the principal grounds for this anticipated measure. The agitation in Servia still continued. Russian influence would, it was expected, be successfully opposed to the pretensions of the Milosch party in Constantinople.—Intelligence has been received from Circassia that the Russians, taking advantage of a heavy fall of snow, had made an attack on Zibel, with 3,000 Georgians and Mingrelians, and 2000 regular troops. The Circassians attempted to defend the place, but were put to flight, with the loss of two of their chiefs, 300 killed, and 300 prisoners.

Italy.—Private letters from Naples state that the King of Naples had contracted with an English company to construct a railroad from Naples to Caserta—the Versailles of Naples.—The Queen had been happily confined of a daughter on the 28th ultimo.—Accounts from Rome report that the celebrated Bergami, who figured in the trial of Queen Caroline of England, lately died at his villa at Fossombrone.

Ionian Islands.—The island of Zante has again been visited by a severe earthquake, which is described in the following extract from a private letter:—"On 26th Feb. after three days and nights of incessant rain, attended by a violent gale of wind, a most alarming shock of earthquake was felt about seven in the evening. It was not so disastrous as that of the 30th of October, but the duration was much longer, the vibration being continued from thirty to thirty-five seconds, while the former lasted only eight or nine. The consternation was general and extreme. The streets were in an instant filled with the terrified people, eager to fly, but not knowing where to seek safety. In their houses they dreaded being buried in ruins,—in the streets they were drenched with rain. The churches were all filled, it being the hour of evening prayers; and the cries and confusion were terrible. Only a few houses fell either in the town or the surrounding country; others were more or less shaken, and, as the shocks recur daily, we have every reason to fear that in the end the town will become a heap of ruins. After the earthquake of Oct. 30, which destroyed nearly all the houses on the island, Zante experienced successive shocks, more or less strong, during

forty days, making the number amount to no fewer than 259; and during the remainder of 1840, vibrations of the earth, more or less perceptible, nearly every day. All the violent shocks were attended with dull rumbling sounds and subterranean explosions. Sometimes these noises were heard without being succeeded by any vibration, and sometimes the shocks were silent. Since 1514 Zante has experienced 21 earthquakes. That in 1514 divided the hill on which the fortress stood, and buried part of the ancient town in the ruins. In 1767 the shocks were repeated for three months, during which an epidemic disease prevailed. In 1791 the great shock lasted several minutes, caused immense damage, and was followed by minor shocks for six weeks. In 1820 the earthquake, which once more desolated the island, was preceded by a single flash of lightning. That of 1837 lasted with great intensity for twenty seconds; and that of 1840 was the most disastrous of all. In fine, the unfortunate island has suffered during the sixteenth century two earthquakes; during the seventeenth, three; during the eighteenth, ten; and during the first portion of the nineteenth century, six."

EGYPT.—The Levant mail has brought letters from Alexandria, dated March 17, which state that Mehemet Ali had returned from Cairo, on the 15th, leaving Ibrahim Pacha there invested with full administrative powers over the interior, as well as over the affairs of the Military and Marine of Egypt.—Councils had been held in Cairo, and serious inquiries made into the recent mismanagement in Syria. It was declared that 60,000 men were necessary for the effective government of Egypt, and Said Bey had been sent up the Nile to concert measures for a new conscription, as the Pacha had only half that force on foot at present. It was believed that he would experience great difficulty in raising that number, while the attempt was regarded as calculated further to embarrass the question which then occupied the attention of the Divan. The chief causes alleged for the necessity of raising the army to 60,000 men are the hostility of the natives of Abyssinia, led by a chief who many years since destroyed the Pacha's son, Tussoon, and the threatening attitude of the western Bedouins, who, it is said, were in a conspiracy against the Pacha. The eastern Bedouins had also recommenced their attacks on the Government convoys in the Suez Desert. The Pacha had paid off the long arrears of his army, and was now discharging those due to his marine and to their children. He was building barracks for the sailors in Alexandria; the National Guards of both cities were still constantly exercised; a marriage was on foot between a son of Ibrahim Pacha and a daughter of Soliman Pacha; and apparently nothing was neglected to strengthen his defensive position.—Storms and rains had set in at Alexandria from 10th to 14th March, and the cases of plague had risen to 15 per day. The returns from 23 villages in the Delta for 13 days, ending 10th March, were 1001 cases, of which 838 had been fatal, and the remaining 163 still remained to be reported on.—Since the arrival of the mail, an extraordinary express has brought letters from Alexandria to the 25th ult. No official communication had then reached Alexandria from Constantinople. The Pacha was awaiting the decision of the Divan, but had declared his determination to concede nothing beyond the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, and to allow no interference in the details of his government.

TURKEY.—By the Levant mail we have also received intelligence from Constantinople of the 17th ult. The arrival of the fleet, which had returned on the 16th, and resumed its former station on the European banks of the Bosphorus, exclusively absorbed attention in the Turkish capital.—A conference had been held at Therapia, in the house of Lord Ponsonby, for the purpose of examining the reply of the Porte to the last demands of Mehemet Ali, when the Ambassadors came to the resolution of supporting the claims of the Pacha, and notified to the Divan that if the Sultan did not grant them, his Highness should not expect any further interference on the part of the four Powers. The Porte would, it was hoped, accede to the wishes of the Ambassadors; but though frequent councils had been held, nothing definitive had been decided on the 19th.—The Superior Board of Health having been officially informed of the existence of the plague at Jaffa, St. Jean d'Acre, Tyr, Said, and Beyrout, had ordered that all vessels proceeding from Syria should undergo quarantine.

CANDIA.—Advices from this island state that the insurrection there was much in the same state as at the last accounts. No acts of violence had been committed. Private letters, however, announce that the Christian population of Candia cherished hopes of being able to establish their independence, and that they were encouraged in this idea by the Pacha of Egypt, who had supplied them with arms, hoping by that measure to oppress the Turkish inhabitants, and so retain possession of Candia. The Greeks, however, refused to support the Pacha against their countrymen, which obliged him to submit unconditionally to the Sultan. The Pacha now demands the arms which he distributed to the Greek population; but their leaders refuse to surrender them, declaring that they were indispensable to them to defend themselves against the Turks, and that they hoped to establish their independence, with the consent of the European Powers. Further accounts state that the Candiote refugees in Greece, having resolved to return to their own country to raise an insurrection against the Ottoman authorities, had seized upon several vessels in the Modena waters, and taken them to Carabuse, in Candia, whether for this or a piratical purpose was unknown. An English schooner had been taken off Sapienza by a boatful of armed Candiotes, and taken to Candia. The British Consul at Navarino had warned all vessels to give the Sapienza isles a wide berth, as the Isle of Schizza is the place where the Candiotes lurk.

THE UNITED STATES.—By the arrival, at Liverpool, of the *North American*, packet ship, we are in possession of intelligence from New York to the 20th ultimo; four days later than that received by the *Britannia* last week. The news thus brought is important, so far as it is confirmatory of the pacific advices brought by the steamer. The New York papers contain a variety of articles and paragraphs relative to Mr. M'Leod, and his approaching trial. The only fact, however, which the journals state respecting his case is that Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney-General for the United States, accompanied by Mr. Robinson, the new United States Marshal for the Western district of New York, had arrived at New York, and proceeded thence for Albany, on their way to Lockport, to attend the trial. Major-General Scott had also passed through that city on his way to the Niagara frontier, for the purpose, it was said, of taking all proper measures to repress or repel any partisan outbreaks that might perchance arise in the course and by reason of Mr. M'Leod's trial. The trial, it will be remembered, was expected to come on in the course of the week, commencing on the 22nd of last month. It was, however, rumoured that it would be postponed to an indefinite day next summer. A Lockport paper countenances this statement, and says, that the trial will not take place, probably, at the coming circuit: a commission to examine Captain Drew, now in England, will be asked for, it is presumed, and granted. The same paper adds, that the trial is not likely to be removed from Erie county to Albany, Mr. M'Leod's counsel having made no application for a change. The greatest secrecy had been observed with regard to the deliberations on Mr. Fox's demand. No authentic information could be obtained either on the manner of the demand, or the conclusion likely to be come to by those in deliberation. The personal relations, however, between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and Mr. Webster, were said to be of the most friendly nature, and both had distinctly declared that there was not the slightest probability of anything occurring to disturb the amicable relations existing between England and the United States.—The President has issued a proclamation, convening an extraordinary session of the two Houses of Congress for the 31st of May, to take into consideration sundry important and weighty matters. The reason assigned in the proclamation is the embarassed state of the public finances. It is entirely silent about the case of Mr. M'Leod, and from this it is inferred that the new Government does not contemplate any interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries in connexion with that case.

INDIA.—No intelligence of great importance has been received by this mail from India. From Scinde and Affghanistan there is nothing new. Nusseir Khan is still at large, but there are strong reasons to hope he will surrender himself. Dost Mohamed had, on the 10th Feb., proceeded from Ferozepore to Loodeanah. He was desirous to go to Calcutta to see Lord Auckland, but it was doubtful if this would be permitted.—A revolt had taken place in the Punjaub. In consequence of Shere Sing having seized the throne, the Ranee (or widow of Runjeet, who had shut herself up in a fort with her infant son) had implored the protection of the British political agent.—A revolt in Nessanie (Madras territory) had been put down.—From Scinde news had been intercepted by bad weather, but all was believed to be tranquil. General Court had been obliged to make his escape from Lahore to Ferozepore, in consequence of a mutiny among his troops.—The Governor-General of Bengal had issued an order breaking up and disgracing the natives of the 2d Light Cavalry, which recently deserted its European officers while leading them against Dost Mahomed's cavalry. Major-Gen. Sir R. Dick had arrived at Madras from Bengal, and assumed the command of the army of the former presidency.

CHINA.—A telegraphic despatch reached Paris from Marseilles on Tuesday, by which we learn that the overland mail from India has reached that port, bringing the important intelligence that the dispute with China has been successfully terminated. It appears, by advices from Bombay, that, after some hostilities, a preliminary arrangement was concluded, at Macao, on the 20th Jan., between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries; and that commercial relations were re-established. By the arrangement entered into, the Emperor cedes the island of Hong-Kong to Great Britain, grants an indemnity of 6,000,000 dollars payable in six years, and establishes the official relations between the two Governments on the footing of a perfect equality.—We have since received the following particulars relating to this important intelligence. It appears that in consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, preparations were made on the morning of the 9th for attacking the outposts of the Bogue forts. About 1,300 troops were embarked in steamers, and landed near the fort of Chumpee. At the same time H.M.'s ships *Calliope*, *Larne*, and *Hyacinth* opened a cannonade on the lower battery, while the steamers threw shells into the upper tower which commanded it. The latter was soon taken possession of by the troops, who poured down a heavy fire of musketry on the lower works, and quickly drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 35 guns. At the same time, the fort of Tycocktow was attacked by another squadron operating about three miles to the southward, under command of Capt. Herbert, of the *Samarang*, supported by the *Druid*, *Modeste*, and *Columbine*. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned; but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered, and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the *Samarang* was wounded in the assault. The steam-vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's Bay; but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the *Nemesis* could approach them, towing 12 armed boats from Her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder-magazine of one junk; 18 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning H.M.'s ship *Blenheim* began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Anunghoy, when the Chinese Commander-in-Chief made a communication to Captain Elliot, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 20th Jan. a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself had been made to the following effect, which we give at length, as being more explicit than the telegraphic despatch:—The cession of the island and harbour of Hong-Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa: an indemnity to the British Government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846: direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing: and lastly, the trade of the port of Canton to be opened within 10 days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation. Hong-Kong was to be garrisoned by the 18th Royal Irish, and the harbour protected by two 18-gun vessels. The Plenipotentiary had published officially his intention to urge the opium indemnification claims upon the British Government, with the concurrence also of the Governor General of India.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The amendments made by the Commons in the Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill were agreed to on the motion of the Marquis of Normanby.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY brought in a bill to amend the Ecclesiastical Revenues Act, which was read a first time.

The Earl of RIPON moved for returns tending to show the application of the money derived from the sale of lands in New South Wales.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented 112 petitions from Scotland, some for the abolition of church patronage, and others in favour of the principle of non-intrusion.—The Earl of ABERDEEN wished to know whether the noble Marquis was disposed to support the prayer for the abolition of Church patronage.—The Marquis of BREADALBANE believed that the non-intrusion principle might be carried without leading to the abolition of church patronage.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL moved for a return of the number of workhouses contracted for by the poor law commissioners of Ireland, the unions in which they were to be erected, the sum which it would cost for the completion of each contract, the quantity of land attached to each, and the number of paupers which each would accommodate.

The Earl of FALMOUTH gave notice that on the earliest day after the holidays he would present a petition from the inhabitants of Cornwall, respecting the removal of the packets from Falmouth to Darmouth.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table returns relating to the revenue, population, and commerce of Great Britain, its colonies, and dependencies, for 1839. The noble Marquis at the same time gave notice that, early after Easter, he should propose a select committee to consider the state of the law respecting the interest on promissory notes and bills of exchange.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE, pursuant to notice, rose to complain of the system of criminal jurisprudence acted upon in Ireland with respect to the jury panel. There had, he said, within the last few years, been a quick succession of frightful outrages in the King's County. The noble Earl enumerated several murders and attempts to murder, and in only one of those cases, he said, had Government succeeded in obtaining the necessary information to enable them to bring the offenders to trial. The jury on that occasion was empannelled according to the practice introduced by the noble Marquis (Marquis of Normanby), of not setting aside any of the jurors. The noble Earl went on to detail the circumstances connected with the attempt to murder Mr. Biddulph, and with the trial that ensued; and, after contending that justice could not be effectually administered unless the character of jurymen was placed above suspicion, concluded by moving for the production of papers connected with that trial.

The Marquis of NORMANBY believed the noble Earl, if he had more closely inquired into the matter, would hardly have put forward, in that House, an opinion on the guilt of individuals who were to be tried at the next assizes. Mr. Biddulph had expressed entire satisfaction with the manner in which the trial was conducted, declaring that a more impartial jury could not have been had. The noble Earl had not been sufficiently careful in selecting his sources of information. Mr. Biddulph had objected to only one name on the panel, and that without assigning any other objection than that he did not like the man. Such an objection could not, of course, be entertained. The noble Marquis said he was ready to admit that the system originated with him of abstaining from needless challenges on the part of the Crown, and he was proud of it, for he was decidedly opposed to the principle of objecting to a juryman on the ground of religious or political differences. He hoped the noble Earl would not press his motion, which must be inconvenient at a time when the trial of these individuals had not yet been brought to a close.—After some remarks from Lord Glengall, and after some conversation between the Marquis of Normanby and the Earl of Charleville, the noble Earl consented to withdraw his motion.

Tuesday.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Rum Duties Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill, the Population Act Amendment Bill, the Houghing of Cattle (Ireland) Bill, and several private Bills.

After having presented some miscellaneous petitions, the Bishop of LONDON moved for a copy of a despatch sent out in March last relative to the connexion of the British Government in India with the idolatrous ceremonies of the inhabitants of the presidency of Madras.

The Duke of WELLINGTON presented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, and corporation of Dover in favour of the Jews' Declaration Bill. The noble Duke, however, stated that he entirely differed from the prayer of the petition.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for returns of trials in Ireland connected with Ribbonism. His object, he said, was to show that no feeling in favour of Ribbon outrages existed among the jurymen of Ireland. In general, it was not to be denied that convictions bore but a small proportion to prosecutions. By the returns, however, now moved for, it would be shown that in trials arising out of Ribbon outrages the convictions were three and a half to one as compared with acquittals.

The Earl of Clarendon gave notice, that immediately after Easter he should bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to principal and factor.

On the motion of Viscount Melbourne, the House then adjourned to Thursday, the 22d April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—On the motion of Mr. Blackstone, the minutes of evidence taken before the St. Alban's, Walsall, and Canterbury election committees were ordered to be printed.—On the motion of Mr. Herries, an account was ordered of the sums expended by the East India Company in the expedition against China, which were to be repaid by her Majesty's Government.

On the motions of Lord J. Russell and Mr. Fox Maule, respectively, the Administration of Justice Bill was postponed till the 29th, and the Silk Factories Bill till the 23d April.

The House went into committee *pro formâ* on the Poor-law Bill, for the purpose of postponing further proceedings till the 3d May. Before the House resumed, Mr. Wakley made a comparative statement of the diet allowed to the poor in the London and country workhouses, and recommended the consideration of it to her Majesty's Government.

In answer to Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Fox Maule said that on applying to the various coroners for the returns the gallant Member had moved for, of inquests held on paupers in workhouses, those gentlemen had assured him of the impossibility of making such returns.

The House having resolved itself into committee on the Trade of the British possessions abroad, Mr. Labouchere moved resolutions, the object of which was to substitute, for the scale of duties before announced by him upon commodities imported into the West Indies and British North America one uniform *ad valorem* duty of 7 per cent. The reduction, he said, which he now proposed would not perhaps make much difference to the consumer; but it would have great advantage in encouraging a transit trade, especially a trade through Trinidad to the Spanish Main.

Mr. Goulburn stated the points which he thought would require discussion in some future stage of this measure. The colonial interests and the shipping interests, he thought, would demand especial consideration. If this relaxation was intended as a compensation to the West Indies for the recent boon to the East India trade, it was one which our western possessions ought thankfully to accept; but if it were meant as a step to such an opening of foreign trade as would let in hereafter the rum and sugar of foreign colonies, it could not be too strongly resisted. He thought that some explanation should be given to satisfy the House that the reduced duty now proposed would be sufficient to maintain the protection due to the British manufactures usually exported to these colonies, which were of the annual value of between five and six millions sterling. Was it meant to extend the relaxation to the home market also, and permit the importation of foreign leather, and linen, and silk, into Britain, at a duty of 7 per cent.? The proposal now made might affect the trade of the British North American possessions with the West Indies, and excite apprehension among the British North American colonists lest the same principle should be applied to their trade with this country. He thought the present moment peculiarly ill chosen for the opening of this matter, because the Canadian provinces had not, as yet, any legislature to represent them. He disapproved the arrangements suggested on the subject of the tea-trade between the colonies and the United States, which he thought would not diminish, but rather augment, the mischief of smuggling along a frontier of 1,500 miles. He feared that on the whole subject the President of the Board of Trade had no very definite ideas. He had considered and announced one plan, and now he came forward to recommend another. When Government were thus undecided, he himself, he thought, might well be pardoned if he expressed some doubts.

Mr. Labouchere intimated that Mr. Goulburn's objections consisted only of those vague apprehensions which were always advanced when a liberal policy was to be introduced into any part of our commercial system. Surely the *onus probandi* lay on those who contended for regulating our eastern and our western colonial commerce by two distinct systems. He felt that the present proposal was only a just compensation to the West Indies for the boon lately conferred on the East; and so it had been deemed by the agents for the various West Indian legislatures, who had expressed their acknowledgments for it to the Government. It was not merely a commercial measure, but a great political one. He had heard no complaints of it from any one class of our manufacturers. He had not failed to consider its probable effects upon our navigation, and he was satisfied that those effects would be beneficial. A foreign ship must discharge her whole cargo in the first colonial port in which she broke bulk; but a British ship was permitted to discharge part of her cargo there, a further part in another port, and so on. This advantage alone would keep the trade, which was essentially a coasting trade, in the hands of the British. With respect to our North American colonists, it must be remembered that whatever benefit they derived from the system now to be abolished, was derived at the expense of the West Indies. He admitted the danger of smuggling in the article of tea, under the existing duty levied in the Canadas; but he expected that the Canadian Legislature, when it should meet, would reduce the duty which now so strongly tempted the smuggler. He admitted that he had changed his plan; but he declared that no false shame should ever withhold him from correcting an error as soon as he discovered it. He congratulated the country that a right understanding on these subjects had gained ground, and that the commercial classes had come to a due sense of the impolicy of high prohibitory duties.

Mr. Colquhoun denied that this measure, though beneficial to the West Indies, placed them at all upon a level with the East, and pointed out several articles in which the West Indies would still be under a great disadvantage.—Mr. Hume agreed in Mr. Colquhoun's view, and hoped that Ministers would soon complete the equalisation. He was surprised at the tone taken by Mr. Goulburn, once the colleague of Mr. Huskisson. Mr. Huskisson in his day could only state his opinion of the good which a liberal policy was likely to produce. At the present time the House had the advantage of seeing the good which a liberal policy had actually produced. It was his own hope that the time was coming when duties would no longer be looked to for prohibition, but only for revenue. The hon. Member concluded by complaining of some reflections cast by Lord Ashburton upon last year's Import Committee, of which he had been chairman.

Mr. Herries said that Mr. Huskisson's principle had not been to get rid of all protecting duties, but only to get rid of all duties beyond what were necessary for a due protection. He considered the inquiries of last year's Import Committee as imperfect, and had hoped that Government would propose another committee for the purpose of obtaining further information. Meanwhile, it was not just, he thought, to those who had acted with Mr. Huskisson to characterise them as less liberal on this subject than he had been, for they had cordially concurred with him in all his views of it.

Lord J. Russell expressed his satisfaction at learning, from so unexceptionable a witness as Mr. Herries, that the colleagues of Mr. Huskisson, including Sir R. Peel and Mr. Herries himself, were cordial approvers of Mr. Huskisson's policy. For himself, he was willing to be thought one of Mr. Huskisson's humble imitators—nay, a follower of the principles of Mr. Huskisson's colleagues, provided the benefit of them were secured to the country. Mr. Goulburn, who, he thought, however, did not speak quite in the same tone, had said there was much benefit to the colonies in the proposed measure; and yet that it was a measure at which the colonists were likely to take umbrage. The reduction of duties from a prohibition to a moderate protection, had been found, from the experiments of Mr. Pitt and of Mr. Huskisson, to have this among other beneficial results, that it caused the manufacturer to produce an improved article. The Government were not insensible to the great importance of this subject; and it was their opinion, that by pursuing their present policy, which they meant to do wherever they might have the power, they should eventually benefit the best interests of the country.

Mr. Labouchere declared, that though he should not have opposed the reappointment of last year's committee, he would never shelter his own responsibility under that of a committee, still less avail himself of the resource of a committee to delay legislation. He was not adverse to a moderate protection, but he objected to any duty so high as to force bad commodities made at home instead of good commodities made abroad. He vindicated the utility of last year's committee.

Mr. Villiers addressed the House at considerable length, to explain the manner in which the committee on imports and exports had proceeded to collect the important information which had been placed before the House. The hon. gentleman spoke in terms of high praise of the measure now brought forward, and said that since he had sat in that House, none had been brought forward to which he gave his support with equal satisfaction. He hoped that the sympathy now shown to the black population of the West Indies would at some future time be extended to the inhabitants of the mother country.—Mr. G. Palmer expressed some alarm at the consequences to which the measure now proposed must necessarily lead; one protection after another, he said, would be withdrawn, till every commercial interest of the country would be abandoned to foreign competition.—Mr. B. Baring animadverted upon the conduct of last year's committee, which gave occasion to some words between him and Mr. Villiers, with reference to the censures directed against that committee by Lord Ashburton, Mr. Baring's father. Mr. Bernal, the chairman, interposed, as did also Lord Morpeth, and the matter was amicably adjusted.—Some conversation followed, in the course of which the conduct of the committee on imports was attacked with some asperity by Sir C. Douglas and Lord Sandon, and vindicated by Mr. Hume, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Ward. Mr. Bernal at last interfered to put an end to the discussion.—The resolutions were then agreed to: and Mr. Labouchere announced his intention of moving the first reading of the bill to be founded on them on Tuesday. The right hon. gentleman, however, stated that the bill would not come into operation until the 1st Jan. 1842, in order to give time to the different colonies to consider the provisions of it.

The Metropolis Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Attorney-General having moved the committal of the Criminal Police Bill, Mr. Bolling objected to proceeding with it at so late an hour; and a division took place, when the motion for going into committee was carried.—The House accordingly went into committee, but only to agree that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.—The other orders of the day were then gone through.

Tuesday.—Copies of correspondence and various papers connected with the case of the Rajah of Sattara were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Hume.

The Speaker informed the House that he had received a letter from Sir R. Stopford, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution conveying the thanks of the House for his late gallant conduct on the coast of Syria. Sir R. Stopford said that he had several times before been so fortunate as to receive the thanks of the House, and that it was a great gratification to him at the close of his career to have those thanks renewed.

Lord Palmerston moved that the House at its rising should adjourn till Tuesday, the 20th instant.—Mr. Hume objected to having this motion put till a later period of the evening. If once the adjournment was agreed to, members would be sure to leave the House.—Lord Palmerston said that he for one would remain as long as the House required his presence.—The Speaker explained that if this motion was not put before five o'clock, it would prevent the giving of notices of motions for business to come on after Easter.—The motion was then agreed to, and several notices of motions, to come on after Easter, were given by Mr. Grote, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Ewart, and other hon. members.

In reply to a question from Mr. P. Howard relative to the Portuguese commission for the settlement of British claims upon that country, Lord Palmerston said that the commission had been occupied for a considerable time in inquiries which it was necessary to go into before they proceeded to investigate the claims. A question had arisen as to the contracts which should be considered binding and applicable to the cases of different claimants. The commissioners had referred this question to the arbitrator who had been previously appointed, and who had not yet given his decision. The commissioners felt that it was impossible, with any advantage, to invite claimants to send in their claims until it had been determined what the principles were which were to be applied to those claims.

Mr. Goulburn begged to ask what had been done with respect to the Syrian papers which were promised on the first night of the session?—Viscount Palmerston said that the whole would be laid on the table in a few days.—In answer to a question from an hon. Member, the noble Lord said the papers would include an account of the transaction respecting Mr. Wood's commission, and of the whole of the proceedings in Syria.

Mr. Ewart moved for an address to the Crown, praying for the appointment of a Minister of Education. He wished that such minister should be a member of the House of Commons, and should annually lay before it a statement of the condition and prospects of the education of the people. A Minister of Public Instruction, he said, was to be found in almost every foreign kingdom, who regularly made such reports to the Crown—a practice which he would adopt with only this alteration, that the report should be made to the representatives of the people. Such a minister ought to mix and associate with the educational institutions of this country, but in no respect to control them. He regretted the niggardliness of the grant now made by the State for education, amounting only to 30,000*l.* a year, and called on the House to be more liberal. There would be much valuable information, he thought, furnished by the new municipalities and by the factory inspectors to the proposed minister. Through the same channel might conveniently be transmitted also the reports of the inspectors of prisons, and it might be the means of conveying likewise much valuable information relative to schools of art and design. This country did not, like most of the continental states, present, in its various districts, public libraries for the use of all classes of the people; but it would be one of the objects of such an appointment as he proposed, to provide greater facilities of information, and the Minister to be appointed would usefully communicate with foreign countries upon the general interests of instruction. Of all schools, the most important were normal ones—those which educated schoolmasters. But the whole people required a provision for their instruction; a great proportion of them, in the rural districts, being in a state, as he believed, of benighted and besotted ignorance. He would have a yearly exposition, like the finance budget.

Mr. Smith O'Brien seconded the motion, and in doing so read extracts from various official reports, to show the existing deficiency of education in various parts of the country.—Sir G. Grey attributed the thinness of the House, not so much to any indifference on the part of members to so important a subject, but rather to the period at which the motion had been brought forward—on the last day before the adjournment, when many gentlemen had left town. He was on many grounds opposed to the motion, which was calculated to revive discussions that had happily subsided. Reports were now in preparation by the Committee on Education of the Privy Council. Those reports would be laid before the House after Easter, and would afford a much better opportunity than the present for the discussion of the question. Under these circumstances, he hoped his hon. friend would not press his motion to a division.—Mr. Ewart consented to withdraw his motion, though he believed, if he pressed for a division, that he should have a majority.

Mr. Hume moved for a committee to inquire into the means of facilitating public inspection of the monuments and works of art in St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and other national buildings. He exemplified the wish of the people for such access by the fact that since the price of admission to Hampton Court had been lowered from 3*s.* to 6*d.* the number of the visitors had increased from about 7,000 to upwards of 95,000 persons.—Mr. Mackinnon seconded the motion, and insisted especially on a more liberal system of admission into cathedrals. With respect to Westminster Abbey in particular, it would be an indescribable relief to him, in a summer evening, during some long heavy speech in the House of Commons, to have the means of wandering for awhile among the interesting monuments of that edifice. He quoted Lord Bacon's opinion that the sight of sacred buildings and works encourages a religious feeling in the spectators. A small expense, perhaps 1,000*l.* a year, would provide proper persons to keep order in all our cathedrals.

Mr. Labouchere said he would offer no objection to the motion, and considering the thin attendance of members in the House, and considering that this was the last day before the holidays, he hoped the discussion would not now be continued, but that they would be allowed to finish the public business on the paper.—Sir R. Inglis observed, that without an act of Parliament the House had no power over cathedrals. He did not think that artists would much improve their taste by studying the monuments in Westminster Abbey, and he feared that to make a church a school of art had a tendency to desecrate its character. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, it should not be forgotten, had already sacrificed no less than 1,100*l.* a year for the purpose of rendering the Abbey more accessible to the people. He objected to the motion, but would not divide against it. The hon. Member concluded by alluding to the danger in which the cartoons had lately been placed at Hampton Court.—Lord Morpeth said, that the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests had the day before been to Hampton Court, and taken measures to guard against a recurrence of the danger alluded to.

Notice had been given by Mr. Hume, of a motion this evening for copies of the correspondence between the United States and the British Ministers in relation to the destruction of the *Caroline*. When the Speaker called to Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston interposed, and requested him to postpone a motion which, in the present state of the negotiations between the two countries, and the pacific dispositions of both Governments, could be productive only of inconvenience.—Mr. Hume said that no man was more anxious than himself to avoid the evils of war; and that after what he had just heard, he would consent to postpone his motion till after the recess.

The resolutions respecting the duties on Colonial trade were reported, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded upon them, which though a money-bill, yet, on the special application of Mr. Labouchere, was allowed to be done forthwith. Some matters of routine were disposed of, and the House rose for the holidays.

CITY.

Money Market.—This being Good Friday, all public places of resort for business were closed, and no private bargains in the funds have been quoted at the city coffee-houses.—The only foreign arrival this morning was from Rio de Janeiro, which brings the rate of exchange on England at 30d., and the price of the local stock at 74 to 74¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Opening of Regent's-park.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, Lord Nugent brought forward a motion praying her Majesty to throw the entire of the Regent's-park open to the public. His Lordship said that he had been induced to bring this subject before the vestry, not merely in behalf of the inhabitants of the extensive parish of Marylebone, but upon the part of the inhabitants of the whole metropolis, that they might have the right of free access to all parts of the Regent's-park. The means of producing health and recreation was, he thought, one of the most important subjects which could engage the mind of Government, and it was at the same time one of the greatest blessings of civil liberty which the inhabitants of a great nation could possess. The beautifying of the Regent's-park he, said, had been at the public expense, and it was but fair that the public should participate in any benefits derivable from it. To the poor it would prove a very great blessing; and were the improvements carried out, so as to bring within the range of the park a communication with that public place of resort recently purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests—Primrose-hill, the prospect would be beautiful and the space abundant. The noble Lord concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that free access be given to the public every day to all parts of the Royal Domain called the Regent's-park, conceiving it to be one of the greatest boons she could confer upon her faithful and loyal subjects the inhabitants of the metropolis." After some observations had been made in favour of the resolution by several individuals, it was unanimously adopted. Lord Nugent then read an address he had prepared to be presented to her Majesty, which having also been adopted, the mover and seconder, with the members for the borough, were requested to form a deputation to present it at a suitable occasion to her Majesty.

The Niger Expedition.—It will be remembered that his Royal Highness Prince Albert a short time since visited and minutely inspected her Majesty's steam-vessels, when being fitted out for the Niger expedition. On that occasion the Prince exhibited great interest in the scientific arrangements of Dr. Reid for preserving the health of their crews, and entered with great urbanity into the provisions that were made for the comfort of all who were to accompany the expedition. The interest of his Royal Highness in the undertaking has not, however, terminated here, his Royal Highness having within these few days presented to the commanders of the Albert, the Wilberforce, and the London respectively, a highly-finished gold pocket chronometer, as a mark of the anxiety he feels for the success of the enterprise. The following inscription is engraved on these valuable instruments, which have been prepared by three of the first-rate makers in London: "Presented by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to ———, of her Majesty's steamer ———, on his departure with the expedition to the Niger, for the abolition of the slave-trade. March 23, 1841."

Accidents.—On Tuesday evening, a fatal accident occurred to a lad named Cannon. It seems that his mother and sister called upon him that afternoon, and he

accompanied them to the Grand Surrey Canal Dock, for a walk. Whilst there, he went on board a ship, and to amuse his mother and sister, began to ascend the rigging. He did this several times, till at last he reached the fore-mast-head, and from thence slid down to the main-mast cross-trees. He was, however, unable to reach the cross-trees, and being suspended by his hands, called out, Save me, save me. His mother, who witnessed his peril, cried out also for assistance, and two men ascended to his aid; but before they could reach him, he let go his hold, and fell on the deck, a depth of 70 feet. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, and taken to a house, where a surgeon attended upon him. He was afterwards conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where it was ascertained that his skull was fractured, and his right arm broken in three places. He died on the same evening.—On Monday afternoon, some alarm was occasioned in High-street, Kensington, by two oxen which became separated from a drove while passing through the town. Having alarmed several passengers in the high road, and attracted an assemblage of idle persons at their heels, on arriving opposite the Kensington Police-court, they turned into the stable-yard at the rear of the Crown Inn, and thence proceeded across the yard of that house, and pushing open the back-door with their horns, marched along the passage into the bar. The landlord was sitting in his parlour, when he noticed the entrance of his guests, one of whom had proceeded to the front of the bar, while the other had got up four of the stairs leading to the billiard-room. Knowing his front entrance opened inwards, and fearing that his visitors, on finding their egress impeded, would wreak their displeasure on the brittle articles in the bar, he ran past them, and drawing the door open, enabled them to pass out without doing any damage. They were afterwards secured, no person having sustained any injury.—On Monday, a waterman found near the entrance of the London Docks the body of a young man respectably dressed. It had suffered from long immersion in the water, and in the pockets were found about 20*s.* in silver, a case of drawing instruments, several cakes of water-colours, and drawings, with a piece of paper showing that deceased had lodged at the Exeter-hall Hotel. Inquiry being made there, the name of deceased was found to be J. H. Werp, an artist of promising ability, and a native of Brighton, where his friends reside. Three months ago, it seems, he left Brighton for town, in order to make arrangements for a voyage to Sydney, and was to sail about three weeks ago. During his stay in town he lodged at the Exeter-hall Hotel, conducting himself in every way with propriety, and left his lodgings on the evening previous to the day on which he was to sail. Since that evening nothing had been heard of him, and as the vessel in which he took his passage has sailed, it is not known whether he had gone aboard of her or not. The body has since been identified by two of deceased's uncles, merchants in the city.

Inquests.—An inquest has been held at Horslydown on the body of Elizabeth Lattimer, a widow, aged 72. On Friday afternoon deceased's landlady found her suspended in her bed-room from the rail of the bed. She was then quite dead. The probable cause of deceased's having committed self-destruction was, that having transferred from her own name to that of her daughter the sum of 50*l.* which she had in the Bank, she regretted having done so; and her regret, two witnesses stated, was deepened by her daughter having refused twice lately to draw for the sum of 2*l.*, which deceased wanted. It was also stated that a fortnight ago the mother and daughter had a quarrel on the subject of this money, and that the quarrel ended by the former being thrust out of doors. The daughter deposed that these allegations were untrue; that she had since Christmas given sums of 10*s.* at several times to her mother; that the transfer was made at the express desire of the latter, and that she intended next month to draw out the whole sum, that her mother might dispose of it as she thought fit. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."—On Monday an inquest was held at the Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, on the body of James Clarke, an inmate of that institution. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was subject to fits, and on the morning of Friday, being missed from his ward, a search was made after him, when he was found at the rear of the premises with his head in a tub. He was apparently quite dead, and every effort to restore animation was without effect. The tub had been upset, and it is supposed that deceased, being seized with a fit while standing near it, had by falling against it thrown it down, by which means his head got into it. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."—An inquest has been held at Spitalfields on a child, name unknown, found under the following circumstances, and supposed to have been murdered:—A girl said that on Friday evening, as she was passing through Spital-square, she saw something resting against the wall of Sir G. Wheler's Episcopal Chapel, which she found was a small coffin. A policeman opened it, and found the body of deceased. To the feet was tied a paper, on which was traced, in a female hand, "God bless my babe—farewell!" The surgeon to the police of that district, who had examined the body externally, not being able to account for death, was ordered to open the body, and the inquiry was adjourned to hear the result of the examination, and to give the police time to trace out the parents.—An inquest has been held at Somers' town on Maria Bull, aged 19, who had committed suicide. Elizabeth Patterson deposed that she had known deceased three years. Her brother had been paying his addresses to her. In consequence of some disagreement with her mother, deceased left home about a month since, and entered the service of a family in Regent's-park. She believed deceased left that place Monday week last. On Friday night deceased came to witness and asked her to let her sleep with her, as she was too late for her lodgings. She then appeared cheerful and in good spirits. Shortly after deceased was seized with fits of vomiting, and said she felt very ill. She complained of no pain, and in reply to a question from witness said she had not eaten anything that disagreed with her. She slept at intervals during the night, but on Saturday morning became so ill that it was deemed advisable to send her home to her mother's residence. Witness accompanied her. She said nothing whatever to witness about having taken poison. Edwin Bull stated that he was brother of deceased. She was brought home on Saturday morning by the sister of the young man who paid his addresses to her. She was carried to bed, and he only saw her once before she died, and heard her say nothing. He had no suspicion that any person administered poison to her. She made an attempt upon her life about six months ago by taking laudanum. Mrs. Bull stated that she was not aware of anything having happened, or that deceased had left her situation until she was brought home on Saturday morning. She then appeared dying, and was instantly placed in bed. Medical aid was sent for, but she died the same morning. She could speak, but very faintly. Witness asked her what she had done, to which she replied that she had taken arsenic. She did not say that any one had administered it to her; but she admitted that Patterson, a young man who was paying his addresses to her, had a quarrel with her, and that he had not behaved well. A surgeon deposed to having made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found the stomach in a high state of inflammation; but though he had used all the tests, he could not detect arsenic. Although, however, witness could not detect by analysation any traces of arsenic, still he felt confident that death was caused by a large quantity of some corrosive poison. The Coroner said the circumstances of the case were very apparent and afflicting, and there could, he thought, be no doubt deceased had committed the act herself, under deep distress of mind. Some discussion ensued between the Coroner and Jury as to the propriety of their having before them the young man Patterson. The former, however, maintained that they had no right to enter into any family matters. After some time, the Jury being undecided, the court was cleared of strangers, and the point was again more fully argued: and ultimately the Jury, under the direction of the Coroner, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Fires.—A destructive fire happened on Monday morning at the Elephant and Castle, High-street, Whitechapel. It appears that the premises were in the occupation of Mr. Lideard, who states that on retiring to rest on Sunday night, the place was apparently safe, and the gas extinguished. About half-past one a policeman passing by perceived smoke issuing from the top of the shutters, and on inspection discovered the interior of the shop in flames. It was, however, some time before the inmates could be roused; and when they were, it appeared that their retreat was cut off from the lower part, in consequence of the staircase being in flames, and their only escape was by the windows. No ladders were to be obtained in the neighbourhood; but the police mounted each other's shoulders and got on to the leads over the shop-front, from whence they prevailed upon the inmates, who were at the second-floor windows, to throw themselves out, which they did, and escaped without injury. The fire was soon after subdued, but not before the lower part of the premises was destroyed.—On Wednesday morning, a very serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Turner, floor-cloth and table-cover manufacturer, Myddelton-street, St. John-street-road. Its origin is not exactly known. It appears that about 8 o'clock, soon after the return of the workmen from their breakfast, the japan-rooms were discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time the whole place was enveloped in flames. There was a large quantity of paint, japan, varnish, and other ingredients of a very inflammable description in the place, which served considerably to quicken the destruction of the numerous buildings. Five men, it appears, had a very narrow escape, and were saved with difficulty: no lives, however, were sacrificed. The loss is estimated between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*, as many as 14 houses having been damaged by the fire.

Fulham Bridge.—The proprietors of this bridge are about to follow up the improvements in the navigation of the river, commenced by the City with the removal of the old London bridge. The plan, it is said, has been prepared under the direction of the bridge proprietors, giving two additional arches, each of 40 feet span. This plan has already been submitted to and approved by the City committee, who intend to make a further improvement by dredging away the shoals near the bridge. The work is to be immediately commenced, and one arch will be completed in the ensuing summer.

Mortality among the Convicts at Woolwich.—An inquest has been held at Woolwich to inquire into the cause of the death of three convicts. After the jury had examined the bodies, the evidence of the physicians attached to the hulks was given, from which it appeared that all the deaths had arisen from natural causes, and the jury being satisfied, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was returned. An inquest, it appears, must be held upon the body of every convict who dies in the hulks, and there are always on an average about 1100 or 1200, as those who have the charge of them cannot be relieved from the responsibility of taking care of prisoners unless they can produce to the Secretary of State evidence of their removal in a regular manner, or by a coroner's inquest, in the event of their death from natural or other causes. The registrar of births and deaths having been present on other business, the coroner put some questions to him, in answer to which he stated that the number of deaths in Woolwich averaged, including the convicts, about seven or eight a week. The population of Woolwich is about 22,000 inhabitants, and nearly 3000 military, and the numbers are increasing daily.

Robbery.—On Wednesday, shortly after noon, as a phaeton was standing at the door of an ironmonger's shop in Redcross-street, Cripplegate, waiting for a lady who was making purchases, an expert thief put his hand within the carriage and abstracted a large brown paper parcel containing property to the value of 5*l.* What rendered the act more daring was that the coachman was sitting on the box at the time, and the vehicle was just opposite a cab-stand, the ranks of which were full. A bystander gave an alarm, and a chase ensued, but the thief had effected his escape.

Suicide.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on Lieut.-Col. T. Dorville, late of the Grenadier Guards, who committed self-destruction. A servant in the family of Mr. Rolls, of Mabledon-place, New Road, stated that deceased was a relative of her master, and was staying with his family. He had enjoyed good health and spirits until within the last few days, when he became so dejected and melancholy that Mr. Rolls deemed it advisable that she and a fellow-servant should sit up with him on alternate nights. About 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning she was sitting near his bed, when deceased suddenly sprang up and jumped out of it, exclaiming "Murder, murder!" several times, apparently in great fright. Before witness could recover from her alarm, deceased rushed towards the window, and, throwing up the sash, precipitated himself into the area beneath. He was taken up insensible and removed into the kitchen, where he was attended by several medical men, who pronounced life quite extinct. The window deceased fell from was on the second floor. When he called "Murder!" he seemed as if he was in fear that same one was about to injure him. On running to the window, he leant out as if he was about to call some one to his aid; and before witness could reach him, he went out head foremost. Mr. Rolls stated that deceased was frequently in the habit of paying his family a visit, and was staying with them at the time the accident took place. During the late frost deceased had met with a fall, and, in his opinion, hurt his head. Since then he had at times become very melancholy, and once or twice, he thought, delirious. This circumstance induced him to direct that his servants should sit up with deceased until he became better. He was under no restraint whatever. Witness had no reason to suppose that he contemplated committing suicide, and never knew him attempt his life before, and was of opinion that he fell accidentally from the window, under a delusion that some one was going to injure him. The Jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died from mortal injuries, caused by a fall from a second-floor window." The unfortunate gentleman was an old Peninsular officer, and served at Waterloo.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—No intelligence has yet been received of the steam-ship *President*, and the greatest anxiety is now felt for her safety. The rumour of her having been seen by a vessel, leaving the Azores, proves to be unfounded. It appears that the last time she was seen was just before the storm which took place on the 13th and 14th ult. The apprehensions for her fate arise from the facts that no less than three sailing vessels, which left New York after her, have arrived; and that two of them encountered severe storms, which, there is every reason to suppose, the steam-ship must also have encountered. A strong opinion, however, still prevails here that she must have run to the Western Islands to replenish her coal: in which case she may yet be expected. It seems that she had on board when she left New York 25 passengers and a valuable freight.—We understand that the *President* is the property of the French Government, who lately bought her and some others for the purpose of converting them into steamers of war.

Stafford.—Great surprise has been excited in this town by the examination of Mr. T. Stevenson, late Mayor of the borough, on a charge of forgery with intent to defraud Messrs. Silvester, leather-dealers. The substance of the charge was that he had feloniously uttered a forged acceptance to a bill of exchange, in the name of his nephew, Mr. W. Wynn. It appeared from the evidence that for a length of time Mr. Wynn, nephew of the accused, had been in the habit of lending his name to his uncle in the shape of accommodation bills, but at length he objected to continue the practice, and a bill purporting to be accepted by him, but bearing a false signature, was uttered by the prisoner. After a careful examination of the evidence, the magistrate came to the conclusion that it was a proper case to go before another tribunal, but accepted bail for the prisoner's appearance, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each.

Waltham Abbey.—This town has been for some weeks past in a great state of excitement, arising from the number of fires and alarms of fires which have recently taken place, and from the fact of many of the inhabitants having received notices of a threatening nature. The premises of Mr. Webster, corn-dealer, were a few days since discovered to be on fire, which communicated to the adjoining premises, being the principal inn in the town. After much exertion the fire was subdued, but no before great fears were entertained for the safety of the whole town; for had the fire communicated with the stock of spirits in the cellar of the inn, it is supposed that the entire street, consisting of old and timber-built premises, must have been destroyed. Several investigations have taken place, and the inhabitants, the more effectually to protect the lives of their families and their property, have come to a determination of perambulating the town during the night by turns.

Maryport.—A few days since a circumstance occurred

between Workington and this town, by which the turnpike road, for a considerable distance, was literally strewn with gold. It seems that a servant man belonging to Mr. Walker, of this place, was sent to the Whitehaven Bank to draw the purchase-money to pay for an estate which his master had bought, amounting to 2,800*l.* The sum of 2,000*l.*, however, had been paid through the bank, and consequently the man received the sum of 800*l.*, the whole of which was in sovereigns, packed up in paper. The sovereigns being deposited in the saddle-bags, the man set out on his return home, and was seen on the road proceeding at a great pace. He had, however, no sooner reached his master's and dismounted, than he discovered that many of the sovereigns were loose in the bags, which had burst, and 238 of them were missing. He immediately retraced his journey back towards Workington, in search of the lost gold, and at the bridge-end he found 17 of the sovereigns together. Proceeding onwards, he picked up several more near the same place, and a number of odd ones on the road. A man named Graham found 46, and another man found 28, near Flimby. As Mr. Walker's servant proceeded, he heard of some vagrants who had been seen scrambling for the gold on various parts of the turnpike. It seems they had picked up large quantities of the money, and were traced to various places, and on them was found the sum of 46*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*, and five watches. They affirmed that the money was their own, but they were taken into custody, and then admitted that they had picked up the sovereigns on the road and had given them all up. There is still, it is said, a considerable portion of the money missing.

Colchester.—An inquest, exciting great interest, has been held in this town for the purpose of inquiring into the death of Emily Matthews, a single woman, aged 23, who died here a few days since. A rumour had been prevalent that deceased (who had been removed from the Witham Union-house to the Stanway-house) had been improperly treated by the surgeon in her confinement, and that her death had been accelerated from being removed too soon. A lengthened examination of witnesses took place, from which there appeared to have been no particular ill-treatment of deceased. The foreman of the jury said they could not, by any means, come to the conclusion that criminality was attributable to any person. But they wished to be satisfied whether any party had been guilty of neglect in the matter. The Coroner observed, that if they should be of opinion that death ensued from neglect, it would be manslaughter. The foreman asked what good could result from a *post-mortem* examination, as they had no evidence before them to draw a conclusion that criminality attached to any one. A medical man present observed, that he was decidedly of opinion that no possible good could result from a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The jury did not wish to hear any further evidence, and returned a verdict, "That deceased died from natural causes." But they strongly recommended that in all future cases, where female paupers are removed under similar circumstances, a more extended period should take place between their confinement and removal.

Brighton.—On Monday evening, an attempt to commit suicide was made by a respectably-dressed female, who threw herself from near the chain-pier into the sea. It appears that a fisherman, who was a short distance off in his boat, heard the splash in the water, and afterwards saw the body carried out by the tide. He pulled round to the spot, and succeeded in getting the woman on board, and conveyed her to the hospital, where it was ascertained that she had received serious injuries in dashing against the piles. After some time she was recognised as the wife of a respectable man in this town, but who had separated from her in consequence of her intemperate habits, under the influence of which, it is thought, she made the attempt on her life.

Windsor.—On Monday morning, Richard Lovegrove, the party suspected of being concerned in the late depredations at the Castle, arrived here with the High Constable of the town, and another person, to whom, it is stated, he gave himself up. On Tuesday morning, a private examination of the prisoner took place at the Castle, before the Lord Chamberlain, the Mayor, and Mr. Blunt, one of the borough magistrates. Gentlemen connected with the press were not allowed to be present at the examination; the Lord Chamberlain having, in his interview with them, observed, that the determination which had been come to, to exclude the press, arose as much from a desire that the ends of justice should not be defeated, as from the probability of the names of other parties, who might be implicated in the course of the investigation, getting into the public papers before the necessary proceedings were ripe to be taken against them. His Lordship added, that this was what might be termed a preliminary inquiry; but the moment it would be safe and politic for publicity to be given to the proceedings, through the channel of the public press, there would not be the least objection to the reporters being present. The investigation was consequently proceeded in with closed doors. The following, however, appear to be the particulars of what took place. There were not more than three or four witnesses examined, and those deposed chiefly to the state the various stores of which the accused had charge, under Mr. Saunders, were in previously to the depredation having been discovered. The person who held the situation before Lovegrove was examined as to the state of the property at the time of the appointment of the accused, and from the year 1839. He proved that at the time he left the whole of the property under his care was perfectly safe. Other witnesses deposed to similar facts, and proved the extent of the valuables which are missing from the stores in the lower ward of the Castle. At the conclusion of the evidence thus far, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday. It is stated that, as far as the evidence has yet gone, nothing has been elicited to prove who actually committed the robbery, which, it is believed, has been committed at various periods, small portions of the valuable property being carried away at intervals. The inquiry, from the nature and extent of the depredations, the respectability of the family of the accused, and the great secrecy observed during the examination, has created here very great interest.—On Sunday afternoon, as a little boy, three years of age, the son of a lady residing in Park-street, was running across the drawing-room, he tripped up on the carpet, and falling on the round end of a small drum-strick he had in his hand, it penetrated his eye, entering the head upwards of two inches. Such was the force with which it was thurst into the poor child, that it required great strength to drag it away. Medical aid was immediately procured, and a messenger despatched to town for Sir B. Brodie, who arrived the same afternoon. Not the least hopes were entertained of the child's recovery; and he has since died. If he had survived, it is said that he would have inherited a fortune of very considerable amount.

Berwick.—There has of late been a great increase in the manufacture of articles of iron in this place, all the three foundries having been for some time in full and active operation. A schooner sailed last week for London, with a cargo of 160 or 170 tons weight, consisting of miscellaneous articles manufactured at Helen Iron-works, varying from 12 cwt. to a few pounds each. This, it is said, is by far the largest exportation of this species of manufacture ever sent from this port. Another vessel also, a short time ago, sailed with a cargo of 125 tons of similar articles manufactured in the same works. Between 80 and 90 workmen are employed at the Helen Iron-works, and 40 or 50 at the old foundry; and a large number are also employed in the extensive establishment at Tweedmouth.

Railways.—A serious collision has taken place on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, at Moston, near Manchester, of which the following are particulars:—The passenger train was propelled by an additional engine, and was piloted, not by the regular engineer, but by C. Innes, the superintendent of all the engines at the Manchester terminus. After having assisted the train up the incline, it was his duty to have proceeded to Mills Hill station, at which place there is a shunt or pass-by, by means of which he would have been enabled to get upon the other line of rails. This, however, he neglected to do, imagining that he should be able to reach Manchester before the starting of the luggage train, and which had to come on the same line of rails. The luggage train, however, started sooner than was anticipated by Innes; and on the latter coming to the deep cutting at Moston, and unfortunately at a sharp curve, he saw the luggage train approaching at a distance of about 200 yards, and as both were going at their highest speed, it was evident that no precaution could prevent a collision. The consequence was, that the tender to Innes's engine, which was before and not after it, was broken into fragments, and Innes was thrown from the engine into the line, and so severely injured that he died in about half an hour after. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Accidental Death." The jury completely exonerated the company and their servants, and there was no deodand laid upon the engines. This accident caused considerable delay to the three remainder passenger trains, which were detained till a quarter-past 8, when they were all three joined, and started together.—On Thursday afternoon a fatal accident took place on the railway between Paisley and Glasgow. One of the guards, contrary to the instructions given him, was amusing himself by jumping about on the roof of one of the carriages with his back to the engine, which was moving with great rapidity, when his head came in contact with a bridge with such force that he was killed upon the spot. The young man, who had only lately joined the service, had been repeatedly warned against the dangerous practice of walking along the tops of the carriages, and only about a minute before his death was cautioned on the subject, and reprimanded by the head guard.

York.—The visitation of the Archbishop, held at the Cathedral in this city, to inquire into the conduct of the Dean (the Rev. Dr. Cockburn), closed on Friday. On the morning of that day a notice was posted on the south door of the Minster, which attracted much attention, and which was addressed to the Dean, monishing him that, whereas, on the 23d day of March last, pending the proceedings of the visitation, he had been pronounced contumacious and in contempt, and had continued ever since wilfully to absent himself from the same, he should appear before the Commissary appointed by the Archbishop, on Friday, to purge himself from the said contempt, and to return to the lawful obedience of the Ordinary, on pain of canonical punishment. After the name of the Dean had been called, and he did not appear, the Commissary (Dr. Phillimore) ordered the apparitor to call him outside. Counsel appeared for the Dean, and claimed to be heard in his defence. This the Commissary refused, stating that the Dean must purge his contempt before he could be heard, and proceeded to give judgment, which was to the following effect: "That the Dean, having been found guilty of the crime of simony, be deprived and deposed from the office of Dean, and from every benefice which he might hold in the diocese of York, together with all the honours, titles, and emoluments of Dean. After the judgment had been delivered, the Archbishop proceeded to the Chapter-house and repeated with great solemnity the sentence of deprivation.—A gentleman of this city, a few days since, undertook to perform the journey from here to London and back again in 24 hours. He started from the railway station at 45 minutes past 8, and arrived in London at half-past 7 the same evening. He transacted business with one or two parties there, and availed himself of the opportunity to visit Covent Garden theatre, where he remained upwards of a quarter of an hour, and after walking through the market and purchasing sundry early productions, returned by the mail-train and arrived here, with comparatively no fatigue, the following morning at 10 minutes before 8; thus completing the whole journey in 23 hours and 5 minutes, a total distance of 450 miles.

Ashton-under-Line.—The trial of John Hulme and John Williams, indicted for the wilful murder of Benjamin Cooper at this place in December last, the circumstances of which have appeared in our paper, commenced on Monday at Liverpool, and lasted the whole of that day and Tuesday. From the evidence adduced, it appears that in Ashton-under-Line there is a considerable business in sawing timber and in the trades connected with that employment. About the month of October last, the masters, who had been paying higher wages than were given in Manchester, reduced them to the Manchester level. The consequence was a strike and turn-out of the workmen, and, among others, of the workmen of a Mr. Whitfield, who thereupon endeavoured to supply their place by others, and deceased and his brother James entered the employment of Mr. Whitfield. The prisoners were parties who had turned out. On the evening of the 11th Dec., deceased and his brother James were at work at their saw-pit, as usual, deceased being at the top, and his brother in the pit. They had two candles, one in the pit, and another fixed to the leg of deceased, so as to enable him to see his work. Soon after they had fixed a piece of wood and begun to saw, a loud report was heard, like a piece of artillery, and deceased cried out, "I'm killed," and immediately fell. A person named Hadfield came to their assistance with a light, and deceased was taken to the Swan Inn, where he died in about two hours. Deceased was wounded in the right side, which was that turned to the public road. Several slugs were found the next morning in the sides of the saw-pit, and there was a mark in the ground next the road as if a sort of cannon had been laid there, on a bank three feet from the level of the road. On being told that he had received a mortal wound, deceased said he had no suspicion who had done it. The principal witness against the prisoners was Edward Davis, an accomplice in the crime, a sawyer and member of the Society; and a long detail of evidence was entered into to corroborate his statement. Several witnesses spoke with more or less certainty to having seen the prisoners coming from the direction where the murder was committed, shortly after it took place. Evidence was given of threats used by Hulme and Williams, and of the account which the accused gave, when apprehended, of the manner in which they had spent the evening in question. It appeared that the statement of Hulme was in many respects corroborated by the evidence of his neighbours, who were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the counsel for the defence minutely analysed the evidence. He pointed out discrepancies in the testimony of the accomplice, or rather accomplices, and the incredibility of various portions of their statements, which, while in prison together, they had ample opportunities of collating and comparing, so as to make them agree, and discharge themselves from the peril under which they were placed. Of this testimony, which alone the law would not trust, there was not the slightest corroboration in the sense in which the law required it. Corroboration there was certainly as to various portions of the statement, but as to points utterly indifferent, not tending to prove the guilt of the prisoners at the bar. His Lordship, Mr. Justice Maule, occupied four hours in summing up, going with great care and minuteness through the whole evidence; and the Jury, after retiring for a few minutes, acquitted the prisoners.—This trial was followed on Wednesday by that of Joseph Holland, for the wilful murder of Thomas Garland on the Oppenshaw road, near this town, on 31st October last. This was another of the outrages arising out of the combination of the sawyers. After a lengthened trial, during which evidence was adduced proving the guilt of the prisoner, his Lordship (Mr. Justice Maule) summed up, and pointed out the law as to illegal and violent attacks of this kind, resulting, however unintentionally, in the death of the party attacked, and the Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, without leaving the box, pronounced a verdict of Guilty. His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner. There was nothing, he said, in the case to enable him to hold out the slightest hope of mercy, and he entreated the prisoner to prepare for the awful fate which awaited him. The prisoner heard his sentence unmoved, and retired with apparent unconcern from the dock.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Saturday, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite left the castle, and proceeded in a special railway-train to Kingstown harbour, where her Majesty's steam-vessel *Merlin* was waiting his Excellency's orders. His Excellency, with Lady Eleanor Fortescue and the Hon. J. Fortescue, embarked, and the vessel got under weigh immediately and sailed for Bristol. There is a report here in general circulation that the Lieut.-Gen. commanding, Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B., is about to retire from his command, and to be succeeded by Lord Keane.—A meeting of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and the Civilization of Africa, has been held at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor presided. Several speeches were delivered, and the amount of subscriptions collected was considerable. A deputation from the society subsequently waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, when his Excellency consented to become president of the society. Mr. O'Connell was not present, though expected.—The

Treasury has at length come to a final determination respecting the Government Docks of this city, and has resolved that the water in the docks shall be placed under the conservancy of the ballast-board, which already has the conservancy of the river Liffey; that the use of the quays shall be thrown open to the public under the same regulations as appertain to the public quays of Dublin; that the warehouses shall be divided into two lots, and be disposed of by public auction; and that the successful bidders shall enter into possession on the 25th June. The Treasury will direct one of the commissioners of customs to proceed to this city, to superintend the auction. —A meeting of the National Repeal Association was held on Monday at the Corn Exchange: Mr. O'Connell was present. A letter was read from Kilrush, stating that a club had been formed there for the purpose of co-operating with the Repeal Association, and more particularly for forwarding Mr. O'Connell's project for a law, calculated to improve the condition of the tenantry and secure the landlords of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell said he did not approve of the plan of local clubs, formed to co-operate with the Repeal Association, no matter how effective they might be; still he felt convinced that the appointment of repeal wardens in each district would afford a far greater means of support to the repeal question. The leading persons in these clubs could be appointed as wardens, and in such capacity they could organise their different localities, as was done with such effect in the Catholic Association. Mr. O'Connell said that a deep sense of what he owed to his country brought him there to-day, and in the course of his observations in seconding the appointment of repeal wardens for Cork, said it would be necessary for the country to come forward much more liberally than they had hitherto done with pecuniary means in support of the repeal agitation. One of the objects of this association was, to raise sufficient funds to be able to establish an effective registry over the country; and when they were sufficiently well organised, they would make the repeal pledge a *sine qua non* at every election. Another object was, to have funds for the protection of the tenants, who would be assailed by their landlords for acting conscientiously in respect to the franchise. The landlord might want to turn the tenant out of his holding for non-payment of rent, and the association would advance funds to meet the landlord's demand, until a period would arrive to enable the tenant to pay it back. If one million of people subscribed 1*s.* each, it would give sufficient funds for this purpose. Mr. O'Connell next alluded to the efforts of the Chartists to introduce their system into Ireland, in order once more to warn the people against the incendiaries. The Dungarvon people, he said, had published a letter of the Chartist missionary, whom they had driven from amongst them, in which he signed himself a Republican. The Irish people were not Republicans. They lived in a monarchy, and they loved and revered their sovereign. But this Chartist, if the people had once joined him, would have been but too ready to betray them. In England and in Scotland the Chartists had totally superseded public discussion at meetings. They had effected a tyranny which the people would not permit for an instant from the Crown, or from either Whigs or Tories. Meetings on the subject of corn-laws, for instance, were broken into, and discussion put an end to. Unless a meeting adopted the charter to the full, they were not permitted to transact business. The hon. and learned Gentleman, after some observations on the question of landlord and tenant, and the tenure of land, proceeded to read a voluminous report on the subject from the committee, which was adopted, and the meeting separated.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The railway communication with London is in a satisfactory state of progress. The line of railway from the Metropolis to York has been open for some time; the continuation of this line is now open for the conveyance of passengers as far as Darlington, and the mail from London to this capital, by Newcastle, will be conveyed by this line of railway as far north as Darlington, between which place only and this city the present mail-coach will henceforth carry the bags. The mail by Newcastle to this city will thus be conveyed in the same space of time as that by Carlisle.

Ayr.—A few days since, when the Glasgow and Portpatrick mail which left Kilmarnock at the usual hour had proceeded as far as the turn of the road immediately to the east of Spittal-hill quarry, one of the horses dropped down dead; and on the coachman alighting to see what was wrong, the second horse also fell dead on the road. An express was sent forward to Symington-toll for a relay of horses, which was procured, and the mail arrived here in consequence an hour and a quarter later than usual.

Montrose.—A writer here, who commenced business some years since as a merchant and importer of green cloth, absconded last week, leaving debts and liabilities, as estimated by some, to the amount of upwards of 100,000*l.* Few of the manufacturers but have sustained heavy losses; and many in the neighbouring towns of Forfar, Kirriemuir, and Dundee have also suffered by the transaction. The occurrence of such an untoward event, coupled with the already depressed state of the markets, it is stated, has had a prejudicial influence upon the manufacturing and commercial interests of the town in general; but it is hoped that, by prudential management, matters may still be maintained on a steady footing.

Greenock.—Tuesday being the day appointed for opening the railway from this town to Paisley, to join the Ayr and Glasgow line, the occasion was looked forward to, and observed at Paisley, Glasgow, and indeed all along the whole line, as one of high jubilee and rejoicing. Early in the morning, the hoisting of flags by the vessels in this harbour, on the custom-house, the steeples, and every housetop and height where they could be seen, gave indication of the forthcoming event, and that the first start of the railway carriages was to take place from hence, as had been previously announced. About eleven, a train of twelve new carriages, decorated with flags, and propelled by two engines, started from the head-quarters, amidst the cheerings of the assembled multitude, and a salute of 21 guns. With all stoppages, this train made its appearance in the vicinity of Glasgow—distance 22 miles—in little more than an hour. This was again a moment of excitement. Two guns belonging to the Royal Artillery, placed near Port Eglinton, commenced firing another salute as they approached, which, with the guns placed near the station-house in Tradeston, and the cheering of the people, rendered the whole scene most imposing.

Miscellaneous.

Shakspere's Signature.—The curious in such matters may remember that about three years ago much interest was excited by a book being brought to the hammer (at Evans's) with "Willm. Shakspere" inscribed on the title-page: it was the first and folio edition of the English translation of "Montaigne's Essays," by John Florio, printed 1603. That sold for one hundred pounds: it was bought by Pickering, it is understood, for the British Museum. Previously to the discovery of that book and autograph, according to Sir F. Madden's observations on that autograph of Shakspere, and the orthography of his name, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Sir F. Madden, in a letter to Mr. John Gage, director, there were only five acknowledged genuine signatures of Shakspere in existence: of those, three are attached to his will in the Prerogative Court, executed on the 25th of March, 1615-16; the fourth is written on a mortgage-deed, dated the 11th of March, 1612-13, of a small estate purchased by Shakspere of Henry Walker, in Blackfriars; and the fifth, on the counterpart of the deed of bargain and sale of the same property, dated the 10th of March, 1612-13. It is in a good state of preservation, except in the folds, where the writing is slightly injured. It is in the engrossing hand of the period, The parties are, "Henry Walker, citizen and minstrel, of London, on the one part; and William Shakspere, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the countie of Warwick, gentleman;" William Johnson, citizen and "vintener," of London; Henry Jackson, of London, gentleman; and John "Hemynge," of London, gentleman.

Fauntleroy.—An account has appeared in the daily papers, stating that the belief is entertained that Fauntleroy, the banker, who was several years ago convicted of and hanged for forgery, is now living with his son, in America. So strong are the opinions on that point, that about nine months past his executors, in an answer to a bill in equity, filed against them respecting his property, put in an affidavit praying time to inquire after him, as, from report and hearsay, they believed he was alive. It appears that the proprietor of a large hotel in Marylebone, whose name was Pearse, died childless, bequeathing his property to his nephews, and appointing Fauntleroy executor. The nephews, who were wild young men, were, at the period of the uncle's death, either in the army or navy. The friends of the nephew, mistrusting Fauntleroy, insisted upon him vesting the money left by the uncle in the funds. This Fauntleroy did, but afterwards sold it all out with the exception of 140*l.* After Fauntleroy's supposed execution, one of the nephews returned, and having been informed that a legacy had been bequeathed him, instituted proceedings against Fauntleroy's executors to account for that property. A bill was consequently filed against them in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the executors, in reply, stated their belief that Fauntleroy was not hanged to death, but that he was alive with his son in America. Having put in an affidavit to that effect, the Court granted nine months to make the necessary inquiries. The nine months will terminate next term. It is said most confidently that Fauntleroy had a protection around his neck against the rope; that he was suspended but for a very short period, and that as soon as he was cut down he was immediately conveyed to a house in West Smithfield, where the necessary restoratives were directly and successfully applied. All this, it is supposed, was done with the privity of Government and the officers of justice. Be the report well founded or not, the affidavit was made, and the time alluded to was granted for instituting the necessary inquiries respecting the accuracy of the rumour.

The Peculiarities of Birds.—Nestling linnets, educated under the three best singing larks—the skylark, the woodlark, and the titlark—will adhere to the song of their instructor through life. A robin may thus be taught the song of the nightingale. To prevent nestlings from learning the song of their own parents, they should be secluded from them; for although they cannot see till the 7th day, yet they hear the instant they are hatched. But the trouble of rearing birds by the hand so early is almost infinite. It is better on that account to wait till they are three weeks of age. The goldfinch may be taught the song of the wren; and the sparrow will readily take that of the goldfinch, and the linnet the song of the Kentish goldfinches: that of the Essex chaffinches, and that of the nightingale of Surrey, are chiefly preferred. A caged nightingale is considered superior to a wild one in tone and notes. A nightingale may be heard at the distance of a mile; the quadruped *Huarine*, at that of a league. It is said that small birds fed on hemp-seed lose their bright colours, and become dark and green black, particularly the goldfinch and bullfinch. Birds fed upon poppy-seed thrive as well as upon canary. On the wings of some of the sparrow kind, spines may be found somewhat similar to the hooks on those of the bat.—*Indagator.*

A Highland Outlaw.—The Inverness papers contain the following account of the singular life and adventures of Ewen M'Phee, a Highland deserter from the British army:—About the centre of Loch Quoich, under the shadow of two high mountain terraces, streaked with snow, is a small island, scarcely more than half-an-acre in extent, on which are seen a few birch trees. It is about a quarter of a mile from the nearest mountain, and is as solitary as the heart of hermit or recluse could desire. On this spot resides a Highlander, now old and stern, who bids defiance to all the civil powers, and lives a free denizen of nature. Some 40 years ago, Ewen M'Phee, a fine, sprightly, athletic Highland lad, enlisted in a regiment of which his proprietor was an officer. He was promised, or was led to believe, that he would soon be preferred in the army. He went through his exercises with correctness and regularity, but preferment came not, and Ewen deliberately one day marched out of the ranks, and betook himself to the hills. His retreat was discovered, and two files of soldiers were sent to apprehend him. With the concurrence of the late Glengarry, Ewen was seized, handcuffed, and carried off a prisoner. As the party proceeded through Stratherick, the dauntless Highlander watched a favourable opportunity, made a tremendous leap over a precipice, and bounded off from his escort. The party discharged their muskets after him, but without effect, and, breaking off his handcuffs by dashing them against a rock, Ewen was again a free man among the wilds. He established himself on Lochiel's property in Corrybuie, an out-of-the-world retreat, where he lived unmolested for many years, hunting, fishing, and rearing goats, without any man daring to make him afraid, or presuming to speak of rent. As a companion was wanted to soften or enliven his solitude, Ewen wooed, won, and ran off with a damsel of 14, now his wife, and the mother of five children. At length, however, the law prevailed for a time, and the adventurer was ejected from Corrybuie. He submitted quietly, and took refuge in this little island in Loch Quoich, where he deems himself safe and impregnable. With turf and birch trees he raised a hut, and found or made a boat to enable him to communicate with the main land. He has about 50 goats, which he quarters on the neighbouring hill, and his gun and rod, we suppose, supply him with fish and game. In winter the situation of this lonely family must be awful. Ewan's strong, muscular, and handsome frame is still clad in the Highland costume, and he never ventures abroad without his dirk by his side. Some of the tenants fear him for his daring character, and others reverence him from his supposed witchcraft or supernatural power, which is firmly believed in in the glen. In this way, a boll of meal now and then, and perhaps a sum of money, finds its way to the lonely island, and the home of the outcast is made glad in winter. He believes himself that he is possessed of a charmed life, but a loaded gun is constantly at his bedside during the night, and his dirk is ever ready by day, to supply mortal means of defence. When Mr. Edward Ellice visited Glen Quoich, after purchasing the property, Ewen called upon him like a dutiful vassal in the old feudal time, doing homage to his liege lord, and presented some goats' milk as a peace offering. His terms were simple but decisive. He told Mr. Ellice, not that he would pay rent for his island, but that he would not molest the new laird, if the new laird did not disturb him in his possession! The grizzled aspect, intrepid bearing, and free speech of the bold outlaw struck the Englishman with surprise, and Ewen instantly became a sort of favourite. It is probable he will not again be disturbed; for the island is not worth a shilling to any person but Ewen M'Phee, and it would be cruel to dispossess even this daring and desperate man, now upwards of 60 years of age. The situation of his family, growing up in wild neglect and barbarism, is the most painful circumstance in Ewen's singular story. His wife is still a comparatively young and agreeable-looking person, and, as she had some education, it is probable she may teach her children a knowledge of their letters, and some outline of Christian duty and belief. Of this, however, the people of the glen are wholly ignorant. The few who have had intercourse with Ewen represent him as strongly attached to his family, and of this we had indirectly a sort of proof on the day we were in the glen. One of Ewen's children had died—died in his solitary Patmos, which was destitute of neighbourly aid or consolation. Overwhelmed with grief, the old man took his boat and crossed to a shepherd's hut, begging the shepherd to assist him in making a coffin for the dead child, as he could not steady his hand under the blow of this calamity. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says Shakspeare. The assistance was freely given; some birch staves were formed into a coffin, and the child will, in a day or two, be interred on a spot exactly suited to Ewen's tastes and character; for the ancient churchyard used by the simple people of Glen Quoich is also an island, small in extent, which rises out of the waters of the Quoich, near its junction with the lake. This incident is in keeping with the whole history of this wild, unconquered Highlander—one of the last types of a fierce and hardy race, in whose nature strong passions were mingled both for good and evil.

The Peculiarities of Animals.—By attending to the peculiarities of animals it has been found that their fears may be wonderfully operated upon by means seemingly the most inadequate. Thus, the wild boar of the Russian forest will not pass a temporary boundary of network. Wild fowl, particularly geese, will avoid corn or other fields which are surrounded by a small rope, stretched on the top of poles placed at short distances above the hedges bounding the lands. It is said that the wolf will

not attack man in the most solitary wilderness, if a slight rope only, with a bundle of straw, or twigs, be trailed along the ground behind him, as practised by the Portuguese. The Varieties of Animals may be perpetuated in their individual species: for instance, the cow, which gives most milk; the horse, which possesses most fleetness, docility, or gentleness; the mouse and other animals, which possess a particular colour: these being paired with those possessing similar qualities, will produce similar offspring. In like manner vegetables will be found to produce the same peculiarity whether in shape or disease.—*Indagator*.

Astronomical Discovery.—M. Bessell, a German astronomer, has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times, by having ascertained the parallax of the double star 61 Cygni. He found, from repeated observations, made from August 1837, to March 1840, that the parallax of *α Cygni* did not exceed 31 hundredths of a second, which places the distance of that star from us at nearly 670,000 times that of the sun, or which is nearly 64 millions of millions of miles (or more nearly 63,650,000,000,000 miles). This immense distance can better be conceived when we state, that if a cannon-ball were to traverse this vast space at the rate of 20 miles a minute, it would occupy more than 6,000,000 years in coming from that star to our earth; and if a body could be projected from our earth to 61 Cygni at 30 miles an hour (which is about the same rate as the carriages on railroads travel), it would occupy at least 96,000,000 years.

American Apology.—A Pennsylvania paper contains the subjoined apology:—"We yesterday spoke of Mr. Hamilton, of the Chesnut-street Theatre, as a *thing*. Mr. Hamilton having complained of our remark, we willingly retract, and here state that Mr. Hamilton, of the Chesnut-street Theatre, is *no-thing*."

A Sharp Chisel.—A physician passing by a stonemason's bawled out to him "Good morning, Mr. W—; hard at work, I see: you finish your gravestones as far as 'In the memory of,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?" "Why, yes," replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet; unless somebody is sick and you are doctoring him, I then keep right on."

The Flower Painter.—Maria Von Osterwyck, one of the most admirable flower-painters of her day, had a lover, to whom she was a little partial, but his idleness and his dissipation distressed her much. At length she promised to give him her hand, on condition that during one year he would work regularly ten hours a-day, observing, that it was only what she had done herself from a very early age. He agreed to the bargain, and took a house opposite to her, that she might witness his industry. But habit was too strong: either his love or his resolution failed, and he broke the compact. She, consequently, refused to be his wife, and no entreaties could ever after alter her determination, never to accept the man who had shown so little strength of character, and so little real love. She was a wise woman, and, as the event proved, not a heartless one. She died unmarried, though surrounded by suitors.—*Indagator*.

Law.

Privy Council.—*Wood and others* v. *Goodlake, Helps, and others*.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council commenced sitting on Tuesday, for the purpose of hearing the appeal case relative to the will of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester. This very important case, from the amount of property involved, and the character of the parties concerned in it, has created very great and general interest. The Lords present were, Lord Lyndhurst, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Baron Parke, and Sir Joseph Littledale. There were about 16 counsel engaged for the different parties. The Attorney-General, on the part of the appellants, was heard during the whole of the first day's sitting. He commenced with some preliminary observations describing the nature of the case and the position of the parties before the Court, and expressed his satisfaction at the present composition of the board, exhibiting a union of judges so eminent and so learned. He then referred to the circumstances which occurred upon the former occasion when the Council had met for the purpose of hearing the case, and adduced several cases to show that in principle it was no objection to a judge's hearing a cause upon appeal that he had been engaged in it as counsel in the court below; and that, as a matter of fact, it was as little to be taken for granted that the opinions which he entertained as an advocate must of necessity continue to influence his mind after he had become a judge. Coming now to the case at present before the Court, the learned gentleman said, that appearing as he did for the appellant, he felt all the difficulty of an attempt to impugn successfully the decree of a judge so learned, so patient, and so eminent as Sir Herbert Jenner. But, notwithstanding this difficulty, he hoped to be able to show that, to a certain extent, that learned Judge was influenced in making his decree by circumstances of an extraneous nature, and by the conduct of some of the parties to the proceedings. The learned Counsel then proceeded to state that there were some facts in the case about which there was no controversy at all. It was admitted by every party that the testator was naturally a very shrewd man, and that down to the very last moment of his life he was perfectly competent to manage his own affairs. Another fact of the greatest importance in the case was, that nobody alleged that the papers propounded as his will were not perfectly authentic and entirely voluntary, nobody having pretended that any undue influence had been used for the purpose of inducing the testator to execute them in the form in which they now appeared. The question then which arose in the very first stage of the cause was, whether they, if genuine, do *primâ facie* constitute a good and valid will; and if so, whether there be anything to induce the Court to come to the conclusion that they are not really entitled to that character. To him it appeared out of all controversy that they were of a genuine character, that they were deliberately executed by the testator for the purpose which they professed to attain, and that there was nothing whatever to rebut the *prima facie* case which they constituted. The learned Counsel proceeded to give a minute detail of the whole case, which is too voluminous to be given entire, and concluded a very long address by expressing his full conviction that the judgment of the Court below could not be maintained. Mr. Pemberton then rose to follow on the same side, on behalf of the appellants, and proceeded to comment at great length upon the judgment which had been given in the Court below, and the grounds upon which the opinion and decree pronounced therein had been put forth. The learned Counsel concluded his address by calling upon their Lordships to lay out of view all suspicions that might have been engendered in their minds at the alleged conduct of the executors, even to dismiss from their consideration any charges of misconduct, and to come to the consideration of the facts and apply the principle of law as laid down in all the leading cases, ruling such subjects to those facts; and if they did so, as he doubted not they would, it was impossible not to see that the decision of the learned Judge in the Court below was entirely erroneous, and could not therefore be supported. He entreated their Lordships not to be led astray by any extraneous statements or arguments, not to subvert the true and recognised principles which for a long period have been held the binding rules in cases of this description—not, in short, to alter the law of the land, but to adhere to its ancient and wholesome provisions. The Solicitor-General then rose, and said he had the honour of appearing on that occasion before their Lordships as counsel on behalf of the [illegible] claiming under the codicil. He was anxious, in the first [illegible]e, to call their attention to the respective position of the parties as they at the present moment stood before their Lordships. He was only anxious to have their Lordships' judgment in such a form as would be effectual: and for that purpose it was necessary that their Lordships should know the position in which the parties stood. As the case now stood, referring to the proceedings, the following was the state of the parties.—Upon Mrs. Goodlake appearing to oppose the will, the executors admitted her title without proof, and she gave her evidence in favour of the will and took an active part with the executors in opposing the legatees. At a subsequent period Mr. Hitchings came forward, and said he was the next of kin; he opposed the will and codicil, but his opposition to the codicil was very different from the opposition of Mrs. Goodlake. As the case at present stood, Mr. Hitchings's title and Mrs. Goodlake's title as next of kin was nothing, and no person was entitled to probate except the executors. Should their Lordships affirm the judgment of the Court below, whoever claimed to be next of kin would have to go to the Court below and go through all the proceedings as if the present suit had never been instituted. The learned Counsel proceeded to address the Court at great length, and had not concluded at the close of the day, when the Court rose and adjourned until this day.

Rolls' Court.—*Valette* v. *the London Dock Company and others*.—Mr. Kindersley and Mr. Bacon applied for the dissolution of an *ex-parte* injunction obtained by the plaintiff, restraining the Dock Company from parting with out of their possession 75 hogsheads of brandy, and also restraining the defendants, Messrs. Goldney, Magens, and Estenais, from selling the same, and also 120 hogsheads of Chateau Margeaux wine.—The defendant Magens was introduced at Bordeaux by Count Valdez to M. Valette, the brandy merchant, and to a celebrated wine-grower there, from whom he obtained credit for the brandy and wine in dispute. The wine was shipped for England, and arrived in January last in the London Docks, where Mr. Goldney, the other defendant, advanced 650*l*. to Magens upon receiving the bills of lading and the dock warrants. Some representations had been made against the credit of Magens, whose bills to the Bordeaux merchants had been dishonoured, and they filed a bill against the parties defendants to the suit, and obtained the injunction. The learned counsel contended that the non-payment of bills was no proof of fraud in the transaction, and that the parties to them were good; they therefore prayed that the injunction should be dissolved.—Mr. F. Piggott, for the defendant Goldney, contended that he being an innocent holder for a valuable consideration, and without any notice of the nature of the transaction, the injunction could not be maintained as against him.—Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Wigram, in support of the injunction, stated that the goods had been obtained in the following fraudulent manner of the plaintiff:—Magens represented himself to be one of a rich mercantile company, having offices in Paris, called the "Spanish General Agency Company of France," carrying on business in the Rue de Richelieu, he being their agent in London, where they also had opened an establishment. The sum for which the goods were sold was 20,000 francs, one-half to be paid for by good bills, the other by drafts from Magens on demand and after delivery. Bills purporting to be from counts holding offices in the French service, and others, were given, who, on their becoming due, either could not be found, or were beggars, were foisted on the Bordeaux merchants for payment; and representations of Magens's furniture having been sold in Paris under executions issued from the Tribunal de Commerce being sent from this country, the present bill was filed. Amongst the affidavits detailing the poverty of Magens, and that there did not exist in Paris any such company as that he represented himself to be agent for, was one by the notorious Vidocq. It was contended that the whole case was mixed up with fraud, and that the suit might as well be abandoned as that the defendants should have the power of selling the wines and brandies. The injunction was necessary to prevent this.—Mr. Kindersley replied, and urged that if the injunction were dissolved, the bills should not be used by the plaintiff against the defendant Magens as long as the goods were retained.—Lord Langdale recapitulated the case. He said that no answer had been given to the case presented by the plaintiffs; the transaction was so irregular, and the presumption so strong against the property coming into the hands of the persons legally entitled to it, if the injunction were dissolved, that he would not incur the risk, and would therefore order it to be retained until the hearing of the cause. His Lordship thought that it should be made an order of Court that no proceeding should be instituted on the bills so long as the brandy and wine remained in the power of the Court. It would be better if the goods could be sold, and the money paid into court.—Mr. Pemberton, on the part of his client, undertook not to proceed on or part with the bills.

Secondaries' Court.—*Butler* v. *Cronin*.—Mr. James said the plaintiff was a gentleman of fortune, residing in the Kent road, and the defendant carried on the business of an auctioneer in East-street, Lamb's Conduit-street. The action was to recover damages for a breach of contract, arising out of the following circumstances:—In March, 1838, the son of the plaintiff was apprenticed to the defendant for the purpose of learning his business, and a premium of 199*l*. was paid in two sums. The declaration stated that the defendant had committed breaches of the deed thus entered into, by not treating the apprentice as one of the family; that he had not supplied him with sufficient board and lodging, and that he had not instructed him as he was bound to do. For the first year of the apprenticeship, young Butler was well treated, and the engagement was satisfactory to all parties; but from that time a course of petty annoyance was commenced. It first began because the apprentice gave a double knock at the door. The servant was then ordered not to clean his boots. He was not as before treated as one of the family, and after enduring this till last December, his desk was then opened, and his papers locked over, and when Mr. Cronin was spoken to, he was told to leave the house. Since that time the apprentice had been living with his father, who now came before the jury for compensation, because it could not be said the defendant was out of pocket for the apprentice's board and lodging while he was with him. He had his equivalent in the service rendered, and it was thought they could not do less than give the whole amount of premium paid.—George Butler, the apprentice, a smartly-dressed young man, was then examined. He stated, that when he had been a year and three months, he went home one night and gave a double knock at the door. The defendant objected, and upon witness asking him why, as he had always done so, he replied he never reasoned with his apprentices. Witness told him he was his equal except being his apprentice. Witness had nothing to do for some days. Mr. Cronin complained to witness's father of what he called his insubordination. Mr. Cronin once said, when witness had been to Brighton, that he was not ill, for he could eat as much as three moderate people. Sometimes there were three chops for the dinner of witness, Mrs. Cronin, and the children.—Mr. James. Did you ever have two dinners?—(laughter.)—Yes, but I paid for the second. This often occurred. When first he went, he had pies, but none lately. Upon one occasion there were eggs and bacon for supper; but as a lady came in, and as there were only four eggs and bacon, he went out to supper. Mr. Cronin told the groom not to clean his boots; witness employed a man, but Mr. Cronin paid him. At another supper witness wanted some cold tongue, but Mr. Cronin said it was for himself, and he might go out again to supper if he liked; there was cold meat. The next morning he saw Mr. Cronin looking at his papers in his desk; he pushed witness, and witness in return pushed him. Witness told Mr. Cronin, if he persisted, he would put his desk on the floor. Mr. Cronin sent for a policeman. Mr. Cronin insisted upon witness leaving, and he did. He had been living with his father since.—Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: Once took a turn for the stage while he was with Mr. Cronin. Had applied to Mr. Webster, of the Haymarket, and to the manager of the Bath theatre. Did not damage Mr. Cronin's desk, but put it on the ground. Mr. Cronin had proposed to his father to refer the matter, but his father insisted upon having all the premium back. On the 14th August witness had refused to take an award home, because it was after six. Mr. Cronin complained of his handwriting; witness told a clerk it was not gentlemanly to write well.—(a laugh.)—Mr Clarkson. Did you ever call Mr. Cronin a scoundrel and a coward?—Apprentice. I never told him he was a scoundrel, I said he was a coward.—Mr. Clarkson: Has he not said he wished you well? and did he not give you letters of recommendation?—Apprentice: He did.—Mr. Clarkson: Did you advertise for a Government situation?—Apprentice: Yes.—Mr. Clarkson: And write to Mr. C. Mathews, of Covent-garden Theatre?—Apprentice: Yes.—Mr. Clarkson: Did you ever recite a speech commencing "Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave I am?"—Apprentice: Yes, but in a stationer's warehouse (laughter.)—Mr. James. It is a soliloquy of *Hamlet's*.—Mr. Clarkson: Well, you know best.—Cross examination continued: Had been struck before the scuffle.—Re-examined: Mr. Cronin knew of his writing to Mr. Webster.—By the Court: He partook of the same provisions as the family.—Mr. Clarkson then addressed the jury, and expressed his deep regret at the painful task he had had to perform, after the many offers that had been made to settle the matter. It was, in fact, true that the jury could not decide the question; the apprenticeship would not close until next year, and an action might be brought every day for fresh breaches of the deed, which the jury had no power nor the court to cancel, unless, indeed, Mr. Cronin were to take back the most unmanageable apprentice he ever heard of, whose services were in disobeying orders, in breaking desks, in refusing to eat cold mutton, which the family did, and in reciting in a stationer's shop. The only thing which the jury could decide would be the injury for the three months the apprentice had been at his father's house. Mr. Clarkson then went over the facts as elicited from the apprentice, and commented upon them.—The Secondary said he quite agreed with Mr. Clarkson, that the jury could not settle this dispute unless the parties agreed to cancel the indenture. Why could it not be arranged?—Mr. Clarkson said he had always been willing to do so. He would leave it to the Secondary.—The Secondary did not wish that. He had formed a very strong opinion of the conduct of the apprentice, which had been very improper.—It was at last arranged that the indentures should be cancelled and a verdict taken by consent for 60*l*.

Tattersall's, Thursday.—*The Derby*.—Coronation was very steady at Monday's quotation, nor did the odds vary with respect to Van Amburgh; but they were betted to a considerable amount without exhausting the layers. The Rosalie colt was again in favour with many parties, 18, 15, and finally 14 to 1 having been taken. The Knight of the Whistle was also in request, and three or four fifties were got on at 20 to 1; two points less were also taken, and, at the close, no one would lay more than 17 to 1. Prince Caradoc, Palæmon, and Galaor were in quite as much force as on Monday; nor were the Wahabites at all backward, 28 to 1 having been taken three or four times, and, in one instance, something less. The feeling towards Eringo was not very favourable, and in a trifling bet against Cameleon an advance of fifteen points was conceded. The betting finished a little before 7 o'clock, as under:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

4 to 1	agst Wahab	5 to 1	agst Eringo (taken)
5 to 1	Ralph		

DERBY.

3 to 1	agst Scott's lot	50 to 1	agst Duke of Wellington (taken)
15 to 1	Forth's lot (taken)	50 to 1	Cameleon (taken)
7 to 1	Coronation (taken and aft. offered)	1000 to 15	Ermengardis (taken)
10 to 1	Van Amburgh (taken, aft. offered)	1000 to 10	Morning Star (taken)
14 to 1	Rosalie colt (taken)	1000 to 7	Mustapha (taken)
17 to 1	Knight of the Whistle	1000 to 50	Mongolian and Bro. to Phosphorus (taken)
20 to 1	Palæmon	3000 to 90	Y. Quo Minus and Metternich (taken)
20 to 1	Prince Caradoc	500 even between	Prince Caradoc and Ralph (taken)
22 to 1	Ralph (taken)	600 to 500 and	500 to 400 on Rosalie agst Palæmon (tak.)
22 to 1	Eringo	1100 to 1000 on	Galaor agst Wahab (taken)
25 to 1	Galaor (taken)		
26 to 1	Wahab		
30 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)		
30 to 1	Sir Hans (taken)		
45 to 1	Bro. to Phosphorus (t.)		

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Day and T. Appleby, Cheddleton, Staffordshire, paper-manufacturers—J. Tollitt, bookseller, Liverpool—F. Spink, miller, Bridlington, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. Cranfield, Colchester, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Cross, Mountnessing, Essex, grocer—G. Corbett, Lewisham, builder—R. Revell, Plymouth, linendraper—J. Pidgeon, Birmingham, laceman—J. Dudding, Liverpool, paint-manufacturer—G. W. Popple and R. Popple, Kingston-upon-Hull, oil merchants—J. Tregaskes, Bristol, victualler—W. T. H. Phelps, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant—G. Malam, Spalding, Lincolnshire, gas manufacturer—E. Botham, Speenhamland, Berkshire, innholder—R. Jefferson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler and publican—J. Tidmarsh, Cheltenham, mercer—W. Perry, Hereford, maltster—J. Woodhouse, Fartown, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, manufacturer—J. Nelson, Holme, Westmoreland, spirit merchant—M. A. Cross and E. Cross, spirit-merchants, Kingston-upon-Hull—J. Ankrett, grocer, Walsall, Staffordshire—H. Samuel, tobacconist, Leadenhall-street—J. E. New and F. New, stationers, Aldgate, London—J. Morris, victualler, Birmingham—T. Garlick, carpenter, Greenwich—G. Bradshaw, draper, Welshpool, Montgomery—J. Whitfield, carpet and floor-cloth warehouseman, Bishopsgate-street Without—C. Lundy, straw-hat manufacturer, Kingston-upon-Hull—E. Seddon, cotton-spinner, Bury, Lancashire—S. Smith, engraver, Manchester—F. Roberts and C. Rowe, millliners, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, London—T. Howell, builder, Brighton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. M'Lare, Musselburgh, flesher and cattle dealer—G. Gillanders, Fortrose, merchant—J. Notman and Son, Edinburgh, slaters—W. Mill, Arbroath, merchant—G. Grieve, Kerrow, Inverness-shire, sheep-dealer.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st ult., at Dynas Powis, Glamorganshire, the lady of H. T. Lee, Esq., of a daughter—On Wednesday last, at Chievely Vicarage, Berks, the lady of the Rev. J. E. Robinson, of a son—On the 2d inst., at Farnham, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Butterworth, of a daughter—At 60, Euston-square, on the 3d inst., Mrs. W. E. Addison, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., in North Audley street, the lady of Lestock P. Wilson, Esq., a daughter, still-born.

MARRIED.—On the 2d ult., at Mobile, Alabama, L. H. Gustenhofer, Esq., of New Orleans, eldest surviving son of the late T. F. Gustenhofer, Esq., of London, to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas J. Bond, Esq., of the former city—On the 29th ult., at Heston Church, James Saunders, Esq., of Lampton, Middlesex, to Mary Ann Susan Slater, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Slater, of 23, Queen's buildings, Brompton—On Friday, the 2d inst., at Trinity Church, Newington, Martin Sangster, Esq., of No. 11, Queen-street place, to Sarah Ann, fourth daughter of C. D. Cockambell, Esq., of Dover place, New Kent-road.

DIED.—On the 26th ult., at Faversham, George, only son of John Perkins, Esq., aged 21—On the 27th ult., at Claremont villa, Bath, deservedly respected and lamented, Miss Taylor, youngest daughter of the late William Taylor, Esq., of Maize Hill, Greenwich, and niece of Admiral Taylor—At Paris, on the 27th ult., T. V. Nugent, Esq.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., T. Hawkins, Esq., of St. George's, Norwich, aged 87—On the 31st ult., at Putney-heath, in her 68th year, Charlotte, widow of the late John Sargent, Esq., of Lavington, Sussex—On the 1st inst., at Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, Anne Ward, widow of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 68—On the 2d inst., Mrs. Rachel Gibson, of South Lambeth—On the 3d inst., at her residence in Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, Mary Ann, the widow of the late William Cardale, Esq., of Bedford-row, in her 58th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 16. SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bates, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cole, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Lozwham
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Stonehouse
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insley, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perry, of Edinburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
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John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh
Mr. Tilery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to the Countess of Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

MR. KNIGHT has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that his large Scarlet TREE RHODODENDRONS (the true R. Arboreum), which are more than 20 feet high, and have many thousand flowers on them, are now in great beauty, and will continue so for two or three weeks.

*** Admittance gratis.

Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, April 10th, 1841.

H. GROOM, FLORIST, WALWORTH, near London, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of being about to remove from his present Garden, he intends disposing of a spare bed of SELECT TULIPS, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on the premises, in the early part of MAY. Due notice of time will be given as soon as the day is fixed.

H. GROOM also begs to state that he is disposing of his surplus Stock of PLANTS, &c., at very moderate prices.

DAHLIAS.—J. KEYNES respectfully announces that his Stock of Extra Fine Plants will be ready for distribution MAY 1st, including Fanny Keynes, Constancy, Scarlet Defiance, Maid of Bath, Scarlet Leyrand, Maria, Le grand Baudine, Conservative Phenomenon, and ALL the LEADING show flowers of last season. The usual discount to the trade. Fine old Varieties 12*s*. per dozen.—Salisbury, April 17, 1841.

THE TRUE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.

P. CONWAY, the CHERRY ORCHARD, OLD BROMPTON, late Gardener to L. Sulivan, Esq., Broomhouse, Fulham, in acknowledging the kind patronage he has already experienced from the Nobility and Gentry, takes leave to state that amongst the stock he has now on hand of this beautiful plant, are some specimens in flower. Without his peculiar mode of treatment this splendid Geranium cannot be brought to a high state of perfection; and P. C. having excelled in its cultivation, (vide advertisement in No. 4 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,) undertakes to impart this most important information to any Lady or Gentleman who may favour him with an order.

SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIA.—DEANS'S DUCHESS OF ROXBURGH, White, slight tinge of Blush, finely tipped with Purple, first-rate petal, finest form and habit, very certain, an excellent show-flower; will be found an acquisition to the most limited grower; gained four first seedling prizes in 1840, and was in the stand which gained the premier prize for the best 24 blooms in September last, at the Roxburghshire Dahlia Show, open to all Britain: height, 4 feet. Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. The usual discount will be given to the Trade.

Orders for the above, addressed to Messrs. Cormack and Co., New Cross, near London; Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London; and also at their Establishment, 106, Deansgate, Manchester; or to William Deans, Nurseryman, Jedburgh, N.B., will meet with prompt attention.

PICOTEES, AURICULAS, LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.

	£	s.	d.
Picotees, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
Yellow Picotees, 12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
Auriculas, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
Lilium lancifolium album	0	15	0
,, ,, punctatum	1	1	0

H. GROOM begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums and New Plants is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

*** The Trade supplied.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs of strong and very healthy Plants, of the following new and beautiful SEEDLING PICOTEES, which were so much admired by all who inspected them when in bloom. They can recommend them as being exceedingly fine and large flowers; many of them measured 3¼ to 4 inches in diameter. A few of them are now publishing in the "Florists' Journal." The price as under, or the collection for 3*l*.:—Youell's Mr. Baring, R.P., 5*s*.; Purpurea elegans, P.P., 10*s*. 6*d*.; Duke, R.P., 6*s*.; Zenobia, R.P., 10*s*. 6*d*.; Anacreon, R.P., 7*s*. 6*d*.: Deborah, R.P., 7*s*. 6*d*.: Maid of Orleans, S.P., 4*s*.; Fair Ellen, R.P., 10*s*. 6*d*.; Fellows' Annette, S.P., 5*s*.; Mrs. Rob. Blake, P.P., 5*s*.

*** To be had in or out of pots with the greatest safety.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST & Co. (late MALCOLM & Co.,) beg to remind their Friends and the Public that they have still some strong well-rooted Plants of the SWAINSTON SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, and this is a good season for planting them. They beg also to direct attention to their selection of Agricultural Seeds, and their Garden and Flower Seeds.—Their newly-arranged Catalogue may be had on application.

Having greatly extended the Fruit-tree department of their Establishment, by a fresh acquisition of Land well adapted to the purpose, R. F. and Co. invite inspection of their Grounds throughout the summer season, when a visit will be rendered interesting by the variety of choice Annuals which they grow for seed.

Packets of Bokhara, or Giant Clover, forwarded, by post, to any part of the kingdom.

A large, splendid specimen of Magnolia conspicua the parent plant of all in the Kingdom, with several thousand blooms, now in full perfection, may be seen at the Nursery gratis.

FUCHSIA YOUELLII.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out plants of the above new and highly beautiful *imported* species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds: the flowers in shape resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a most valuable addition to the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower garden. price of plants, 10s. 6d.—Also Fuchsia corymbiflora, 10s. 6d.—The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom by enclosing 12 postage stamps.—Twenty of the newest kinds of Flower-seeds sent free of postage for 6s.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—April being the most proper month for planting the above favourite flowers, H. Y. begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to his extensive collection, which he offers at the following prices:—25 pairs, 3*l*.; 12 pairs, 1*l*. 10*s*.

H. Y. respectfully invites the Nobility and Gentry to inspect at his Nursery a superb new Azalea, now in bloom, and which is solely in his possession. The flowers are two-thirds larger than "A. indica alba," thick petals, and of the purest white; blooms most abundantly, and carries a fine foliage.—Woolwich, April 16, 1841.

AS HEAD GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Single Man, aged 35, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments of Forcing, Kitchen Gardening, and Framing, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and ability to his late employers, with whom he lived four years. Direct to W. W., Post-office, Walham Green, Fulham.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Single Man, 28 years of age, who perfectly understands his Business in its various branches, and has no objection to go to France or the United States of America: can have a satisfactory character from the gentleman he has left. Address, R. Parnell, Horticultural Society's Garden, Chiswick, London.

WANTS a Situation as FOREMAN, in a Gentleman's Garden, a Single Man, aged 27; has filled a similar situation for two years, and perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address, A. B., Post Office, Lower Clapton.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, about 25 years of age, who has a thorough knowledge of his business; has no objection to the charge of a cow, and can have a good character from the family he has just left. Direct S. S., Mr. Dorman's, hair-dresser, Heath-street, Hampstead.

A MARRIED MAN, as GARDENER, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can have a good character from his last situation. Direct to A. Z., Mr. Bishop's Nursery, Holloway, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER, a Married Man, a native of Scotland, 34 years of age, who understands his business in all its branches of Forcing, Kitchen-garden, Lawn and Pleasure-ground, Plants, &c., and can have a good character from the nobleman he last served. Direct A. B. (p. p.), 3, York-street, Portland-place.

WANTED by a steady, active Young Man, a Situation as PROPAGATOR in the Houses, or as Propagator and Foreman. Direct, post-paid, A. M., 11, Cumberland-market, Regent's Park.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, &c.—Mr. J. KING begs to inform Gentlemen, Florists and others, that he will submit to auction on MONDAY, 19th April, at twelve, at the Auction Mart, a first-rate collection of Carnations, yellow and white ground Picotees, &c. To be viewed the morning of sale; and Catalogues may be had at the Mart; at Mr. Lake's, seedsman, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders for their extensive, well selected Stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES. Prices as under:—

	£	s.	d.
12 Pairs, including some fine varieties of Yellow Picotees	1	10	0
25 ditto . . ditto . . ditto	3	0	0
20 Ditto, of finest varieties of Pinks	1	0	0

N.B. Plants will be sent gratis to remunerate for carriage.

*** To be had in or out of pots with the greatest safety.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple place; Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

FOR FUMIGATING HOT AND GREENHOUSES.—RYDER'S PREPARED TOBACCO and TOBACCO PAPER will be found the most effectual preparation for annihilating the Green Fly, and clearing the houses of all insects. Sold at Ryder's Tobacco Manufactory, No. 28, CHISWELL-STREET, Finsbury-square, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb. for Tobacco, and 9*d*. per lb. for Paper, especially prepared for this specific purpose, and not in the least injurious to the Plants. The article has been tried with the greatest success, and is highly recommended by Mr. Pamplin, florist, Holloway, and others.—All orders with Post-office order will be punctually attended to.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Hogg to offer to Public Competition at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, APRIL 22d, 1841, at 12 o'clock, a second portion of his celebrated Collection of Carnations and Picotees, among which will be found—Wilson's Harry, Lady Plymouth, Jane and Titian, Burroughs' Deborah, Camarino, Garratt's Lady Dacre, Newhall's Agrippa, Wheatley's Lucy, Wood's Colonel Steel, Duke of Manchester, Earl of Sandwich, Barraud's No. 14, &c.

CARNATIONS.—Puxley's Prince Albert, Queen, Brooks's Flora's Garland, Worchester Rival, Milton's Shakspeare, Euclid, Queen of Hearts, Foster's Wellington, Cole's Victoria, Elliot's British Queen, Marshal Lobau, Jacques's Gloriana, Hutton's Lord Melbourne, &c., &c. Also a fine assortment of Geraniums, Dahlias, &c.

T. JACKSON, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, KINGSTON, SURREY, begs most respectfully to call attention to the under-named DAHLIAS, which T. J. can warrant to be fine Show Flowers, and will engage to supply strong Plants the first week in May. T. J. also begs to state that he has a general Catalogue of all the other approved sorts, as well as a Catalogue of Stove, Greenhouse, Herbaceous Plants, &c., which can be had on application.

	s.	s.	s.	d.
Jackson's Dowager Lady Cooper, superb rosy lilac	4	,, 0	10	6
It obtained Prizes at the following Shows:—Farnham, first Seedling Prize, and in the first stand of 24; Guildford, first for Seedlings, and the second at Kingston, being the only places where exhibited				
——— Bishop of Winchester, fine large rosy purple	3	to 4	2	6
——— Grenadier, the best orange yet out	3	to 4	5	0
——— Lord Dudley Stuart, fine maroon	4	,, 0	5	0
——— Howe, rich velvety maroon	3	,, 0	1	6
——— Queen Dowager, fine large flush white	4	,, 0	3	6
——— Robert Burns, light red, sometimes beautifully shaded with salmon	4	,, 0	1	6
King of Roses, Thomson's fine light rose	3	to 4	10	6

It obtained Prizes at several open Shows.

Kingston, April 17, 1841.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The First FLOWER SHOW of the season will take place at the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on TUESDAY, April 20th, 1841. A Select Band of Wind Instruments will attend. Open from One till Seven.—Admission One Shilling.

PRITCHARD'S GARDEN-FRAME THERMOMETER is inclosed in a strong glass case, mounted with brass, so that it can be inserted into the earth without danger. It will be found of great value for Mushroom-beds, and the striking of delicate Flower Plants in frames. It is so graduated, that any person may, by mere inspection, know whether the heat is too great or too little, and thus prevent injury to the plants.—Price 16s. with printed book.

IMPROVED REGISTER NIGHT THERMOMETERS, for Gardens, Green and Hothouses, &c.; for determining the cold during the night.—Price 7s. 6d.

Spectacle Manufactory, 162, Fleet-street.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS—GALVANIC BANDS, for protecting Walls, Beds, Flowers in Pots, &c., &c., from Snails and Slugs—a new discovery. Various descriptions of Garden Engines and Syringes, with all the latest improvements: drawings of upwards of 20 various kinds may be obtained by post, gratis, on application, with prices detailed.

New Garden Net, 1½d. per square yard; Woollen Net, Worsted Net, Linen Net, New Hemp, Wasp and Fly Net, 36 meshes to an inch; thin Canvas Screens, for shading hothouses; Bunting, Russia Mats, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Worsted for tying flowers, 10 yards 1d., highly approved. Also, Fishing-nets of every description, for sea, river, and pond fishing, ready for use. Strong Cord Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, for ornamental invisible fences and for folding sheep, 7d. per yard. Patronised by several of the first agriculturists in the kingdom. Net for inclosing pheasants, fowls, &c., 2d. per yard; Net for fences against cats, dogs, rabbits, &c., 2d. per yard, dipped in preparation to prevent rot. Rick-cloths, Marquees, Tents for Emigrants, Tarpaulins, Ropes, Lines, &c., &c., &c. Nets of any kind made to order.

ROB. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge Place, New Road, near Euston Square.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14s. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1s. 3d. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

NEW IPOMŒA. — MESSRS. SALTER AND WHEELER, of the VICTORIA NURSERY, Bath, respectfully offer to the attention of Cultivators, Plants of the new and beautiful IPOMŒA FICIFOLIA, a figure of which is given in the "Botanical Register" for March, in the present year.

This valuable addition to an interesting genus requires the same treatment as Ipomœa Learii, but is much less rambling in its habit than that, and other generally cultivated species, being better adapted for small trellis-work than any other species known, a single specimen having produced 500 flowers upon a cylindrical wire, two feet high.

Its colour is a rich lilac, and it blooms profusely in the late autumn months in succession to almost every other climber. The size of the flower is one third larger than the published figure. Established Plants will be ready for delivery by the middle of May, at 7s. each.

"A beautiful plant, of profuse bloom and easy cultivation"—*Dr. Lindley, Nov. 20, 1840.*

Messrs. S. and Co. also offer Plants of that rare and beautiful half-hardy Shrub, LEONOTUS LEONURUS, which, as an ornamental Plant for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, and open border, in the months of September, October, and November, is unequalled by any other allied plant of recent introduction.

It belongs to the natural order, including the admired genera of Salvia, Stachys, &c. Its flowers are a rich orange-colour approaching to scarlet, spikes from one to two feet long, and is admirably adapted for planting against a south or south-east wall, where, with slight protection, it will continue for successive seasons, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the flower garden. Established Plants, 2s. 6d. each.

"As much superior to Stachys coccinea, as Salvia patens is to Salvia chamadrioides."

"We regret that so fine a thing should be so much neglected."—*Gardeners' Chronicle, 1st Number.*

*** Usual allowance to the Trade.

A General Collection of Camellias, Heaths, Geraniums, Calceolarias, and Ornamental Greenhouse, Stove, and Hardy Plants; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

Victoria Nursery, Weston Road, Bath.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALCULA.—As Spring approaches, the Larvæ of destructive insects are propagated in infinite multitudes, and impregnate with millions of insects the very air we breathe. J. READ begs to inform the public that he is now prepared with GARDEN ENGINES, TRUCK MACHINES, and SYRINGES made of the best materials and workmanship, for the purpose of subduing these animalcula, which make such deadly havoc on all fruit-trees and plants at this season of the year. From 31 years' practical experience in Gardening, in all its branches, J. R. can warrant them to be the best adapted for the above purpose; the valves are never liable to be out of repair. Working Models in Glass may be seen at the London Galleries of Science.—Manufactured and sold by the patentee, 35, Regent-circus, London. Sold also by the most respectable Nurseries and Seedsmen in the United Kingdom.—N. B. None are genuine except stamped with the words "Read's Patent." A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

NEW GARDEN NET, 1½d. per Square Yard, made of Hemp by Machinery, one inch mesh, for Preserving Fruit Trees from Birds, Frost, Blight, Mildew, &c., &c.; also for Seed Beds, Strawberry Beds, Frames, Greenhouses, Cherry-trees, Gooseberry and Currant-bushes, Tulips, Pease, Aviaries, &c.; also Woollen and Worsted Net, Linen Net, Bunting, Hemp Net 36 meshes to an inch, Screens, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Woollen Binding for tying up flowers, Russia Mats, &c. &c.; also all kinds of Fishing-nets,—several Seine, Drag, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, kept ready on sale; Hare and Rabbit Nets, various lengths, from 50 to 150 yards long, on cords, ready for use; all kinds of Fishing or other Nets made to order; Sheep-folding Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 7d. per yard, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 10d., made of string cord; Net for Fences, 1 yard deep, against cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2d. per yard, of three-strand twine; Rick-cloths and Marquees, Tarpaulins, Waterproof India-rubber Canvas, Portable Rope-ladder Fire-escapes with wooden steps to them, &c. &c.—R. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

NURSERY AND SEED BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—The Proprietor of an Established Nursery in a considerable Provincial Town wishing to decline business, begs to call the attention of any person who may be desirous of entering into the Business and has capital at his command. The extent of Ground is about 18 acres, and is well filled with saleable Stock. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Warner and Co., Cornhill, London. None but Principals will be treated with.—Dated April 14, 1841.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA,

Hothouse Builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their premises, where may be seen a variety of Horticultural Works upon improved principles. A large stock of Forcing Frames, Glazed Lights, and other Horticultural erections always kept ready made.

Their Hot-Water Apparatus, which is kept in action, is upon the most simple and economical construction. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine apple Nursery, Edgeware-road; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Knight's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea: of E. Fauster, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor; Sir Edmund Antrobus, Cheam; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

TO BE SOLD, QUITE NEW, A METALLIC CONSERVATORY, 30 feet long by 18 feet wide, and 10 feet high, with Hipped and Span Roof, which is glazed with good crown-glass, cut circular; the elevation is not glazed, and may be done with good crown glass, or sheet-glass; there is a good arrangement for ventilation along the ridge of the roof, and the French Casements in the elevation open; Cast-Iron Pilasters contrived for glazing are introduced, and which add much to its appearance. The framing is cast iron, the rims to the lights are of wrought iron, filled in with strong copper bars; the whole is fitted in the most durable and workman-like manner, and is intended to show the superiority of the work got up at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, where British Sheet has for some time been constantly used, the Works where the same is manufactured being but 3 miles from Birmingham. In the autumn of 1837 a range of Forcing-houses, 20 feet wide, were constructed at the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and erected at Howiton Castle, near Stourbridge, and glazed with British Sheet Glass, in squares of about 30 by 7 inches, and which have stood the variations of temperature, without a single square being broken. An Orangery about 55 feet by 20, and a Conservatory, 45 feet by 24, lately erected by the Proprietors of the Town-hall Hothouse Works, and glazed entirely with British Sheet Glass, have stood the late severe winter without an accident of any description. N. B.—The Sheet Glass used at the Town-hall Hothouse Works is of the same description and from the same Works as that used in the Great Chatsworth Conservatory. Hot-water apparatus, constructed on the most safe, simple, and economical principle; Hand-glasses in immense variety.—W. H. Smith, Town-hall Hothouse Works, Birmingham.

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A TREATISE on the INSECTS INJURIOUS to the GARDENER, FORESTER, and FARMER. Translated from the German of M. KOLLAR, and illustrated with Engravings by J. and M. LOUDON. With Notes by J. O. WESTWOOD, Esq.

"We heartily recommend this treatise to the attention of every one who possesses a garden, or other ground, as we are confident that no one taking an interest in rural affairs can read it without reaping both pleasure and profit from its perusal."—*Lit. Gazette.*

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Horticultural	6 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.

THE Potatoe, like the Dahlia, is a plant for which nature provides a store of nutritious matter whereupon to subsist while young. This nutritious matter is lodged in a short, thick, underground stem, covered with buds or eyes, technically called a tuber—vulgarly, a root; and it consists of no other thing than starch, —that substance which many suppose to be of no use except to a laundress. Starch is, however, one of the most valuable secretions that plants have the power of forming; it constitutes the nutritious parts of the Potatoe, the Yam, the tropical Mandioc from which Cassava bread and Tapioca are prepared, of Sago, of Corn, and, in short, of all those plants that yield us flour.

In its ordinary state, it consists of little, hard, dry grains, too small to be seen with the naked eye, and incapable of being consumed by a plant, because a plant can feed on nothing that is not either fluid or in the state of air. As soon, however, as the Potatoe begins to grow, the starch dissolves into a thin, sweet liquid, and then it acts as the best of all food for the young roots and sprouts.

The statement we last week made, upon introducing the Dahlia, applies, with certain limitations, also to the Potatoe. Although the latter is not injured by excessive propagation, as happens to the Dahlia, it is damaged by other means. In some pauper districts, a Potatoe-field is set with Potatoe-parings; that is to say, with the buds from which new plants are to spring deprived of the greater part of that food on which bounteous Nature destined them to be maintained in infancy. The consequence is, that weeks are lost before the new plants are so established in the soil as to be capable of producing new tubers; and even then the debility caused by the want of early food prevents their forming tubers either of good quality, or in any such quantity as will reward the husbandman for his toil.

On the other hand, an excessive quantity of food proves pernicious to the young Potatoe-plant, but in an unexpected way. The late Mr. Knight, thinking that the more food a Potatoe received when young, the more vigorous and healthy it would be at maturity, and the greater the produce, advised that a field should be set with whole tubers. But it was found, from a series of experiments in the garden of the Horticultural Society, that this does not increase the crop, the gross produce from good sets with single eyes exceeding that from whole tubers by one-third, or to the extent of 7½ tons per acre. The reason of this was, that the young Potatoe-plants, springing from whole tubers, grew with such rapidity and luxuriance that they were unable to maintain their stems erect, and, being laid by the wind, became broken and unable to perform their allotted duty efficiently. Thus the deficiency of a crop of tubers in a Potatoe-field depends upon the same principles as the loss of a crop of Dahlia flowers in a garden; the difference between the two cases consisting in the variation of those principles according to the peculiar nature of the two crops.

A great outcry has been raised in Ireland at a supposed intention on the part of Government of suppressing the BOTANICAL GARDEN OF GLASNEVIN, one of the finest establishments of the kind in Great Britain. Such an act on the part of either a Government or any other public body would be so discreditable, that we should regret extremely the necessity of animadverting upon it in adequate terms. It is, therefore, with no little satisfaction that we find ourselves enabled, after a careful inquiry, to announce that we do not at present see a probability of the event occurring which, on the other side of the Channel, has produced so much excitement.

The report has originated in consequence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having this year refused to propose to Parliament the renewal of a grant of 5,300*l.*, which has been for many years entrusted to the Royal Dublin Society for the maintenance of the Glasnevin Garden, and for other purposes connected with "the advancement of science and the diffusion of useful knowledge." The refusal has been caused by certain differences between the Society and the Irish Government, the nature of which we shall endeavour to explain.

In the year 1731, a few gentlemen embodied themselves into a Society for the improvement of Ireland, and more particularly of its husbandry, manufactures, and other useful arts and sciences. In 1749 the Society was incorporated; and from that time forward it has been aided by annual grants of public money, varying from 500*l.* to 15,000*l.* Between 1800 and 1829 alone, the Society received 246,341*l.* of public money; and since that period the annual vote has been 5,300*l.* We need scarcely say, that the Government possessed a right to require that sums of this magnitude should be expended in a manner which they approved of, and considered most conducive to the public service. In fact, it was their bounden duty to inquire into this point, in order to satisfy themselves that they were justified in continuing to recommend such grants to Parliament. Accordingly we find in the year 1829 that the Select Committee on the Irish Estimates advised certain alterations in the management of the Dublin Society; these alterations were, however, resisted. Again, in 1836, a Select Committee reported to Parliament that the administration of the Society required great improvement, and recommended various changes in order to render it of greater public utility; these recommendations most assuredly indicated no intention on the part of Government to withhold the usual grant of money, but were framed with a view to render the application of public money more beneficial to Ireland; in our opinion, they were, upon the whole, wise and well conceived; but at all events, whether wise or unwise, it is clear that if the Government considered them necessary, the Dublin Society was bound to adopt them, provided the annual grant was to be continued; the effect of a refusal to comply with them could only be the abandonment of all claim to public assistance. The Society has for 11 years refused to adopt the Government recommendations, and the grant is now withdrawn.

This is, we believe, the exact state of the case. We purposely avoid discussing the points of difference between the Society and the Government, for they are in reality foreign to the question. We may, however, be permitted to express our surprise that any gentlemen, associated for the purposes of "advancing husbandry, manufactures, and useful arts and sciences," should first establish a news-room for reading political newspapers, and then sacrifice the existence of the Society for this indefensible measure. Nevertheless, the abandonment of this part of their establishment is one of the points insisted upon by the Irish Government, and refused (!) by the Society. We know that, in the opinion of the best friends of the Society, the want of skill and vigour in many of its scientific departments is distinctly traceable to this news-room, where idlers, congregating to read the papers, elect each other into committees without the slightest reference to the fitness of the parties for the position in which they are placed.

We should have gladly refrained from these observations if they had not been necessary for explaining the case of the Glasnevin garden, which, as we have already stated, has been maintained out of the funds entrusted to the Dublin Society by Parliament. It appears to cost about 1,200*l.* a-year; and the Parliamentary Committee of 1836 were so satisfied of its utility, that, notwithstanding the miserable management of it which had been found to have taken place up to the appointment of Mr. Niven, they resolved that it would not be "judicious to abridge its dimensions or to curtail the expenditure that may be necessary for maintaining it in a high state of perfection." If it is now sacrificed, the public will see, from what we have stated, that the blame will lie with the Royal Dublin Society, and not with the Irish Government.

But we have no reason to suppose that it will be sacrificed. On the 29th of March last, Lord Ebrington named a committee, consisting of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and six other noblemen and gentlemen, among whom are Sir William Hamilton and Professor Lloyd, to consider in what way the Parliamentary grant, hitherto entrusted to the Royal Dublin Society, can be "most effectually devoted to the advancement of science and the diffusion of useful knowledge." The public may rest assured that the interests of the Glasnevin garden will not be neglected on this occasion. We hear indeed that some of the members of the Dublin Society talk of letting it for market-gardens, or for a cemetery, in support, we imagine, of their news-room. But these are idle threats which the Society has probably not the power, and surely not the folly, to think of carrying into effect. If they should make the attempt, they will furnish the Irish Government with the best possible ground for having withdrawn Parliamentary assistance.

We have received the following subscription on account of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, viz.:—

Mr. J. Halliday, Elmham Hall. . . . £1 1 0

MR. PENN'S MODE OF HEATING.

I HAVE been frequently asked for my opinion of Mr. Penn's method of warming hothouses, but have refrained from giving it, until a fair trial had been made of its working under my own immediate observation. Two pits were in the course of erection here, when the first account of Mr. Penn's mode of heating appeared in the *Gardener's Magazine*. I was not misled by the very favourable opinions expressed in that Journal, for other new plans have received, upon their first appearance, equal eulogiums, which, after experience, proved premature; but the Editor's opinion being backed by those of an experienced practical gardener like Mr. Wilmot, I became prepossessed in favour of it, although there existed in my own mind many doubts of its utility, which I now find from experience to have been correct. I sent for Mr. Penn to Chatsworth to heat the two pits in question, and I then pointed out to him, that unless the heated air could be delivered at the front of all hothouses, the plan would prove a failure as far as practical horticulture was concerned, particularly in the forcing of Vines or Peaches, it being well known that all plants are disposed to grow quickest at their extremities. This evil, which gardeners endeavour to prevent, would be rendered twofold by Mr. Penn's contrivance of making the heated air issue first at the top of the house; for thus the most easily excited parts would receive the greatest excitement. I therefore made it a condition with Mr. Penn, that unless he would place his pipes at the sides of the pits (which are span-roofed) instead of the middle, as proposed, I would not have them put up at all. He agreed to this, and so far as circulating the air goes, when the pipes are hot, his object is fully attained, but at an immense sacrifice of heat.

By allowing the heated air to issue from small apertures, the circulation is rendered perceptible in currents from them, but in the intermediate spaces it is as motionless to appearance as air usually is in houses heated by artificial means; for by all plans the rarified air creates motion, which is only rendered more rapid by allowing the heated atoms to escape through contracted outlets. The two pits here act very well, and so they ought, for they enjoy advantages over every other hothouse we have seen; inasmuch as they are effectually covered every night with a thatched roof more than 6 in. thick, which runs upon rails, and encloses every part from which any radiation could take place; they are glazed with patent sheet glass, having only three laps down each side, which laps are cemented close, and they are built in a low sheltered situation, the floor level being more than 2 ft. below the surrounding ground. They, also, have a surface of piping, in proportion to the cubic contents of air to be heated, of 1 to 10; whilst the proportion in the great stove here is about 1 to 30. In other words, to heat these small pits 3 times more metal piping is required in proportion than in an immense structure possessing none of the above advantages except in the glass being the same. The calculation of 1 of heated surface to 30 of air has, during the last winter, been proved a liberal one, by enabling us, although there is about 60,000 ft. of glass surface exposed, to keep up the internal heat to 60°, without using all the heating power at command, and this during the severest weather, when we had from 20° to 35° of frost at night, and with a consumption of about two tons of coal per night. The pits heated by Mr. Penn, having a surface of only 1,330 ft., and that, as I have stated, covered at night with more than 6 in. of thatch, consumed nearly three tons per week at the same time. The cubic feet of air in the large stove is 1,050,000, and in the pits only 3,430; and the large house is 65 ft. high, covered with glass on every side. Any one at all conversant with heating hothouses may draw his own conclusions from these facts.

I cannot perceive the least difference, in point of health, in plants kept in these pits over those in other houses; neither did I see any striking luxuriance about Mr. Penn's own plants, as has been asserted by others, and as soon as the warm weather arrives I intend to do away with the chambering here. The pits were erected before Mr. Penn's plan was published, and pipes were on the ground for heating them, by Mr. Walker, of Manchester, who heated the great stove; but as I was anxious to try Mr. Penn's plan, Mr. Walker at once gave up the job. I should here observe, that Mr. Walker had prepared only two pipes for each side, although told that an extraordinary heat would at times be required: Mr. Penn doubted the quantity—using four 5-inch pipes on each side the pits, which are only 14 ft. wide.

The great objection to Mr. Penn's plan consists in the immense quantity of heat consumed by the surrounding masonry in which the pipes are chambered, and in the drains—I should certainly say 50 per cent. at least; and in cases where the air is conducted to the highest part of the house *first* by shafts, the loss must be still greater. In the working, too, there are great objections, for the pipes must be made *hot* before any circulation takes place, and even during this mild weather they consume half as much fuel, to keep up a proper heat, as they did in the most se-

vere weather in winter, and half as much as is now consumed by the great stove. This may be accounted for by the quantity of surrounding materials which have to be heated as well as the air of the house.

I am convinced there ought to be no chambering; and drains are useless, except in small houses having pits in them. The pipes should always be placed at the front, and the drains made from the back path to them; but there should be no chambering of the pipes, or endeavours to cause a great heat to issue from small apertures. It should also be borne in mind, that the air cannot pass through these under-ground drains without a constant abstraction of heat, which is never given out again for the use of the house.

I cannot conclude these remarks without bearing testimony to Mr. Penn's upright and honest intentions. He fancied a circulation of the air in hothouses would be as beneficial to the health of plants as to animals, and being rich and a good mechanic, he soon found means of reducing his notion to practice. Mr. Penn has repeatedly said, that he has no pretensions to a knowledge of gardening; and my belief is, he never would have thought there was anything very extraordinary about his plan of heating, if others, possessing perhaps less knowledge of horticulture than himself, had not assured him to the contrary.—*Jos. Paxton, Chatsworth Gardens, April 7*, 1841.

[In the sentiment expressed by our correspondent in the last paragraph we quite agree; and, entertaining that opinion, it was always with regret that we found it necessary to mix up Mr. Penn's name in a discussion which we now close with the following observation. In our Notices to Correspondents of Jan. 30, is this answer to a *Constant Reader*,—"There is no truth in the statement that either *the* Orchidaceous-house or vast conservatory at Chatsworth is heated upon Mr. Penn's plan." In the last number of the *Gardener's Magazine*, p. 234, Mr. Loudon comments upon this statement as "not being worth notice," and we suppose he means his readers to believe it is not true. In fact, he refers to an account published by himself of a visit to Chatsworth, in May 1840, when he mentioned the existence of an intention to heat *an* Orchidaceous-house upon Mr. Penn's plan; and he states that Mr. Penn has requested him to say that he has heated *an* Orchidaceous-house there, and that it has given satisfaction. We should have thought Mr. Loudon had been sufficiently acquainted with the value of words to know the difference between *the* and *an*. The fact is, *the* Orchidaceous-house is not heated by Mr. Penn; but *a* pit, whether for Orchidaceæ or not does not appear, is so heated, and does not give satisfaction.]

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. IX.

There are three other acids besides nitric acid which are of importance, as entering into the composition of some of the commonest salts in nature; they are called sulphuric, muriatic, and phosphoric acids. Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, is one of the strongest acids we are acquainted with, being able to expel or drive out most other acids from their combinations, and, consequently, we are able through its means to obtain nearly every acid in a free and pure state. It is a compound of sulphur or brimstone with oxygen, but it is not obtained by merely burning sulphur in the air: when this is done, acid fumes, it is true, are made; but the acid thus formed is not sulphuric—it is a compound containing less oxygen than is necessary to compose that acid, and stands in the same relation to sulphuric acid which carbonic oxide does to carbonic acid; it is called sulphurous acid, and is always formed when sulphur is burnt in common air, when it is unable to obtain enough oxygen to be converted into the stronger acid. A portion of sulphurous acid is formed whenever we light a common brimstone match; and the peculiar suffocating smell then perceived is occasioned by this acid, and not by the sulphur alone, which has no smell, but which is used to tip the matches because it has a strong affinity for oxygen, and requires less heat to enable it to commence combination than the wood itself; but when it has once fairly got alight, it then produces heat enough to fire the wood. Sulphurous acid does not form any important compounds when combined with bases, and its principal interest consists in its bleaching powers. It has long been used to destroy colour in things desired to be bleached, which are merely hung up over some burning sulphur, and exposed to the fumes of sulphurous acid thus formed. Articles thus bleached, however, frequently retain an unpleasant smell of sulphurous acid. It is likewise used in fumigation, being considered destructive of contagion; and, therefore, sulphur is burnt in houses where persons have died of an infectious disorder, and in other circumstances where evil effects are feared from the communication of disease. In these cases sulphurous acid has really a useful influence, as it seems able to destroy a minute quantity of poisonous matter diffused throughout the air; but it must be remembered that it can have no power of improving air which is unwholesome from the presence of a large quantity of carbonic oxide or carbonic acid, for in these circumstances burning sulphur would only tend to make the air worse, both by removing oxygen and also by adding sulphurous acid. The bleaching power of this acid may be very well shown by holding a lighted brimstone match near a dark purple or blue flower, the colour of which will be immediately more or less destroyed, and we may easily thus, either in part or wholly, render the flower white. Sulphuric acid is made by burning sulphur mixed with nitrate of potash, which supplies it with more oxygen than it could get by merely burning in the air, because the nitric acid in the salt contains a very large quantity of oxygen, and is easily decomposed by any substance which has a strong affinity for oxygen. When sulphur is burnt in this manner, and the fumes produced by its combustion are condensed in cold water, a very acid liquid is formed, which is called oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. It is a heavy, very corrosive, poisonous liquid, although its elements are only oxygen and sulphur, the one being that part of the air necessary to support life, and the other a tasteless, odourless, yellow substance. Sulphuric acid in its free state is only remarkable as being one of the strongest acids we know, destroying vegetable and animal substances; that is to say, abstracting and combining with some of their elements, and causing the others to enter into new combinations; and having a strong affinity for bases, with which it forms a class of compounds called sulphates, some of which are of very great importance, and must be considered hereafter.

Muriatic acid is interesting as being one of the components of common salt, which is a compound of that acid with the alkali soda, and is therefore called a muriate of soda. This acid is procured in the same manner as nitric acid, namely, by the action of sulphuric acid on a salt containing it. Sulphuric acid is mixed with common salt; the muriatic acid is expelled by the more powerful acid; a compound of sulphuric acid and soda, called a sulphate of soda, is thus formed, and the acid fumes driven off, being made to pass through cold water, are condensed, and a strong solution is obtained, which is the muriatic acid of commerce. These acid fumes consist of a gas called chlorine, combined with hydrogen, the inflammable element of water. Chlorine is an element which is never found free, but only in combination with some other element; it is a very poisonous gas, causing very great irritation when breathed, even though it is largely mixed with air; it is remarkable for possessing in a very great degree the power which sulphurous acid has of bleaching or destroying colours and also contagious matters. It is, therefore, very largely used in all cases where it is wished to destroy or remove colour: it is, however, a very powerful agent, and therefore must be used with great care, as otherwise if linen, for example, be bleached carelessly by means of it, the texture is destroyed, and the linen becomes rotten and useless. Small quantities of this gas are used with very beneficial effects in removing foul smells, and otherwise rendering sweet and wholesome the air of large buildings, such as hospitals. It is unnecessary for us further to occupy ourselves with this element than to know that when combined with hydrogen it loses all these peculiar powers, and forms a strong acid, which, by combining with bases, forms a series of salts called muriatics, the most important of which is common salt.

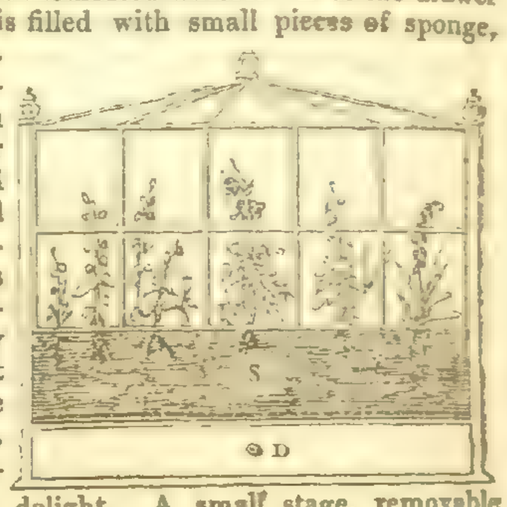
Phosphoric acid is also obtained by decomposing one of its compounds by sulphuric acid. The most abundant compound of phosphoric acid is that in which it is united to lime, called the phosphate of lime: this substance is an ingredient of the bones of animals, and of some vegetable substances. When phosphate of lime is mixed with sulphuric acid, it is decomposed and the phosphoric acid is set at liberty. Unlike the three acids already spoken of, it is a solid, but very easily soluble in water, and is composed of a very inflammable white solid substance called phosphorus, combined with oxygen. It may be artificially made by burning phosphorus in the air, from which it abstracts the oxygen and leaves the nitrogen unaltered, just in the same way that carbon burns into carbonic acid; only that in that case the product of combustion is a gas, like the air, whilst the result of the combustion of phosphorus is a solid acid.—*E.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XIII.

The second crop of Peas and Beans will now require to have the same treatment given to them as was recommended at p. 164 for the first crop. The rows of each should therefore be well earthed up and the Peas staked, and some more ground got ready for another sowing. The rule usually followed with the view of keeping up a succession of these vegetables, is to sow again when the last-sown have made their appearance above ground; but in the limited space of a cottage-garden this cannot always be done, unless other crops are dispensed with that are probably quite as valuable, and take up less room. The number of sowings, and the extent occupied by the Pea and Bean crops, will consequently vary in proportion as they are relished or disliked by the cottager and his family. In the border set apart for seed-beds, make another sowing of any of the sorts of Cabbages mentioned at p. 148; also Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, and Cauliflower. Attend to those formerly sown, and see that the young plants are not allowed to be overrun with weeds, or to become stunted in their growth for want of water. We would not, however, recommend watering, unless a continuance of drying winds during the day, and the absence of heavy dews at night, should render it absolutely necessary; for although watering is undoubtedly a very simple operation, yet there are some points relating to it that may be useful for the cottager to bear in mind, and which it may not be out of place for us to notice here. In most cases, *rain*-water, when collected in open barrels or cisterns, will be found the best for gardening purposes; but *pond* or *river* water is equally suitable. *Spring* or *pump* water should never be used until it has been for a considerable time exposed to the action of the sun and air. For growing crops, *manure*-water, or the drainings from the dung-pit, properly diluted, is the most valuable. With respect to the quantity of water that should be given, this will of course vary according to circumstances: for example, in the case of trees or bushes that may have been planted late in the season, as mentioned last week, the ground should be first loosened with the hoe, and then well moistened for a foot or two around the stems; but for seed-beds it must be sparingly administered until the second pair of leaves appear on the seedling plants. To saturate the ground, or give more water than it can absorb, would rather be hurtful than otherwise. It is owing in a great measure to injudicious watering that we so frequently see such a difference in the appearance of many plants grown in pots by cottagers for the purpose of decorating the porch or windows of the cottage. Where due attention is paid to watering, and sufficient drainage given to the pots so as to allow the water to pass off freely from the roots, the plants will invariably be strong and healthy; while on the other hand, by neglecting these precautions, and either giving too little water, or a superabundance of it without proper drainage, the earth will become sour and sodden about the roots, and the plants in consequence present a wan and sickly appearance.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

A Small Portable Greenhouse.—This is a sketch of a plan upon Ward's principle for trying experiments by the absorption of various medicated waters. D is the drawer under the soil; it is filled with small pieces of sponge, which may be saturated with any prepared water that you please. The drawer may be removed and the sponges washed for a fresh experiment. The glass may also be of different colours, to try the effect of different rays of light. Where there are children, this miniature greenhouse affords great delight. A small stage, removable at pleasure, may be fitted with the minutest pots, so as to take some of the smallest of the Roses and Myrtles, which will flower beautifully. The seeds also of the Yew-tree, Pinaster, &c., will add to the variety, as well as some of our indigenous Mosses, in rockwork. The bottom of the apparatus must be perforated with small holes to admit of the absorption; and should this not be quite enough, some small skeins of worsted may be drawn up through the soil, which will have the effect of capillary attraction, and infuse the intended influence with great success.—*I. H.*



Vineries.—My mode of heating and ventilating my conservatory, vinery, and melon-house is the very reverse of Mr. Penn's. My principal source of heat is the front of each, and the external ventilation brought immediately in contact with the heated surface, and a most rapid circulation is obtained amongst the leaves in every part of the house, whether the external air is admitted or not. People who know nothing about the culture of the vine are apt to deceive themselves by the appearance of large shoots, and broad-jointed naturally large leaves. Nature must get rid of the water some way, and it enlarges the shoot by increasing the pith, lengthening the distance of the joints, and extending the surface of the leaves; and if the damp atmosphere is in great excess, roots are absolutely sent out at each joint. Now I am persuaded this never happens to a vine growing on the sides of hills in the countries where the best fruit is matured either for wine, raisins, or fresh grapes. I have only one vinery, which has been under my own management for 38 years past. The first year or two, like a young gardener, I was in the habit of keeping the house very close and damp, night and day, and the leaves, wood, &c., had all the above appearances. I had some large bunches and berries, but no richness; and when withering late in the season, they either rotted or dried up to nothing scarcely but skins. A little reflection soon convinced me that this management, which might do for a cucumber or other intertropical plants, was not suited to the Vine. As I do not wish early grapes when my garden supplies me with other fruit, I never shut up the vinery to begin forcing till the 1st of April: one fire is made of anthracite coal, with a free draft, the ash-pit door being open for about half an hour; a few house embers are then thrown on the top of the fire, the ash-pit door is then closed till next morning, and the flue (a common one) is not quite cold the following morning, when the same process of lighting the fire and closing the draught is repeated. And this is done at all times except on very hot days in the middle of summer. The house is immediately opened a little at a time after the flue has become warm, to get the inside of the glass dry as soon as possible, the ventilation being increased with the power of the sun; the cost of fuel amounts to 4*d.* per day. I have not varied my plan, nor had one failure of crop, for 35 years past, and the vines are as vigorous as ever. In the early part of the season, the floor of the house is sprinkled with water at the time it is closed, about sun-set in cold weather; but in very hot weather the house is not closed till it is cooled down, as I find the sprinkling with the floor hot raises too much steam and does injury. As soon as the vines approach ripeness, no sprinkling at night, but night and day the air is kept as dry as possible. The first year or two I was rather annoyed by the red-spider; but I soon found a small quantity of flower of sulphur put on the hottest part of the flue once or twice a week in the early part of the season kept off the acarus. My grapes are commonly ripe, the early sorts, the beginning of September; they hang on the vine till the 1st of February, with a daily flue-heat and ventilation to prevent rotting. The fruit is then gathered and put on strings in an airy room, and I have a supply for my table daily till towards the beginning of April, the house being thrown open from the 1st of February to winter the plants, and give them the annual soak of dung-water, and afterwards rain-water. Strangers are surprised at the dry state of the atmosphere of my house. A Swiss

gentleman called to see my garden last summer; he was near-sighted, and wore spectacles; he remarked it was the first forcing-house he ever was in that the damp did not dew his glasses. All my neighbours' grapes are gone six weeks every year before mine. I have sent you a few bunches; you will perceive they wither up to a half-raisin state, but never rot. I should like to see some kept to the same late season raised by Mr. Penn's method.—*John Williams, Pitmaston.*—[We found the grapes referred to in this letter of excellent quality on the 24th March.]

Luminous Insects.—The luminous centipede noticed by your correspondent (p. 213) is the Scolopendra electrica, well known to be luminous occasionally, and chiefly when excited.—*J. Murray.*

Orchidaceous Plants.—I observe that in some of your articles on Orchidaceous plants you recommend that some turf should be tied on the logs of wood for the plants to root into. Being but a beginner in this line, I cannot pretend to much experience; but I will mention to you the plan I have adopted for some months past, and which I find to answer admirably. I use pieces of common acacia, on account of its rough bark, and then procure fine short moss from the roots of trees. The logs are then dabbed with earth and the fresh moss stuck on it. It soon roots (being kept in the Orchis-house) and forms a soft, moist carpet in which the roots of the plants luxuriate, and they grow most vigorously. Common moss rots and dries, and looks unsightly, and does not afford a regular supply of moisture.

Effect of Blue Glass on Germination.—The most perfect success has attended the employment of dark-blue glass in causing the seed of the Clintónia pulchélla (a very shy one) to germinate: the form of the glass may be seen or traced by the seeds that are up; the rest are scarcely appearing above the earth. The colour of the glass is strictly Prussian blue; Violet-colour was recommended, but when a Violet was shown to the man who sold the glass, he said they never made it of that colour, so where your correspondent could have got it I know not. I think it took about eight days in causing the seeds to germinate; it was in a gentle hotbed of leaves and horsedung.—*F., April* 5.

Roses.—Having just finished pruning my Roses, consisting of nearly 400 sorts, I will endeavour, as well as I can, to answer "Rose Amateur's" queries. I do not think I have lost one, except Josephine Antoinette, by the winter, and that was a very poor plant. Hybrids, Gallicas, Mosses, Perpetuals, and Provences, are not at all affected; Bengals or Chinas and Bourbons have some of their branches damaged, but have quite enough wood left after pruning; Bourbon Armosa and Perpétuellé de Neuilly, which I maintain is a Bourbon, have suffered most; Bonne Madame Desprès, not at all. These I speak of are budded on stocks of various heights; budded Noisettes are also little damaged, while those (as well as Bourbons) on their own roots are very much damaged, and will take the whole summer to recover. Of Thés, Strombio is alive, and just beginning to bud out; Taglioni and Bardon are less hurt, and no doubt will flower well; these two are budded. The virtue he ascribes to the oiled paper I attribute to the tan, for I laid sawdust at the root of a Noisette Cerise covering a 9-foot wall and extending 17 feet in length, and the tips were scarcely touched; and I have met somewhere (I thought in the "Theory of Horticulture," but I cannot again find it) a most luminous explanation of this matter, proving that the damage by frost enters by the roots. I have a yellow Banksia that was killed down to the roots in 1838, that I almost ruined by over-covering in 1839-40, now extending 16 feet along a wall 8 feet high, the top of which it reaches, covered with hundreds of buds; this, too, had sawdust to its roots, straw up its stem, and Cherry-nets *only* over its branches: it is in the most vigorous health; I expect in 10 days it will be a mass of gold. I hope to have Roses in future 10 months of the year, and I appeal to you whether those I sent you on 30th March were not equal to June Roses*. "Rose Amateur" confounds two Roses which are quite distinct—Blush Perpetual and Palmire.—*X. X. X.* * They were.

Gloxínia rúbra.—It gives me great pleasure to state to you that Mr. Lowe's stock of this plant is genuine; many reports to the contrary having been industriously propagated. Mr. Lowe sent one to the Fence last autumn, which is now in flower, and is a beautiful crimson, with a scarlet shade down the centre of the flower; in fact, it is the true Gloxínia rúbra. I trust, in justice to Mr. Lowe, you will mention the above circumstances in your next week's *Chronicle.*—*T. Appleby, Fence, near Macclesfield.*

Weeping Willow.—There seems to be a difference between the growth of the Weeping Willow in England and in most parts of the Continent. In England the summer does not seem regularly hot enough to develop the full length of its gracefully pendent twigs, which, though they weep always more or less, do not generally hang with that perfect looseness and perpendicularity that distinguish the tree when in perfection. In an English autumn, too, the leaves turn yellow before the natural time of decay; the extremities of the twigs, not being ripened, wither, and the leaves are blown, or, it may be said, whipped off them, by our storms, long before they would otherwise drop off. But even in Germany the Weeping Willow attains its perfectly drooping character, and the leaves remain on till the frost comes, long after those of the native deciduous trees are withered.—*S.*

Morello Cherry, and others.—The Morello Cherry does not seem to me to derive its name from Morus, the mulberry, or from Morella, the morel, as some will have it, in one case from its colour, in the other from its flavour—but to be a corruption of Amarella, a name by which it is known and printed in some of the garden catalogues of Germany, and which well suits the peculiar quality of its varieties. In the common parlance of Italy, it is called Amarena, evidently from the same adjective; and the Wild Cherry of Dalmatia, which seems to be the natural type of the variety (if not species) is called Marasca, and from this the liqueur Maraschino, made throughout that country, takes its name; all from *amarus*, bitter. It is singular that this cherry is known at Rome by the name Visciocche, and at Constantinople by that of Vishni, both perhaps from some Greek word, the only source common to both countries. The Morellos are larger and blacker in England than generally on the Continent: those of the South just mentioned are redder—perhaps not quite so acid. They are the only round and soft-fleshed Cherry I know in Italy; all the rest, white, red, and black, being heart-shaped and hard-fleshed, and almost devoid of acid, ripe or unripe. If, as I suspect, they are a natural variety or species, of which the wild Dalmatian Marasca is the original, I should suspect all our sweeter and rich-flavoured soft, round Cherries to be hybrids between them and the other sorts. Is it known what the Cherry of Pontus is? It can hardly be the parent of all the Cherries, wild and cultivated, of Europe. I distrust the story of Lucullus, except it relate to some one fine variety. Is the Yellow Cherry of Franche-Comté known in England? Some sorts of Cherry bear fruit as standards even at Petersburgh, while others require a house.—*S.*

Duration of Flowers dependent on the act of Fecundation.—My gardener accidentally bruised the anther of one of the flowers of *Oncídium pectorále*, in measuring them with a carpenter's rule, and observed that the flower so injured drooped immediately, and died in the course of two days. The other flowers are as fresh as on the day in which they first expanded, and I hope to preserve them in full beauty for a month longer by keeping the plant in the shade.—*J. W. B., Exeter.* [The circumstance alluded to is a singular phenomenon common in the whole Orchidaceous order. He found that when the anther was disturbed the flower quickly died. This was not because the anther was removed, but because in removing the anther the pollen was brought into contact with the stigma, and thus the act of fecundation was accomplished. In general, from the absence of insects, or of those other disturbing causes to which Orchidaceæ are exposed in their native places, the pollen cannot come into contact with the stigma, and so long as this is prevented the flowers of many species will retain their freshness for weeks, as if in expectation of that event for which they were created. But as soon as the act of fecundation is accomplished, that is to say, from twelve to twenty-four hours after the pollen touches the stigma, the flowers collapse, the bright colours become dim, the ovary begins to enlarge, and the beauty of the flower is gone.]

The Spanish Plane.—I believe the common Plane-tree of this country is the Occidental, imported from the southern states of North America. As it is much more shabby than the Oriental Plane, more generally affected by cold, and in all respects a species inferior to the latter, it is surprising that it should be so general an ornament (?) of parks and plantations, especially near London. Pray tell your readers never to introduce so unsightly an object into their grounds. The nurserymen would soon cease to grow it if they found their customers refuse it, and then we should have Oriental or Spanish Planes in their room. By the way, can you inform me why the latter is called Spanish, and what evidence there is of Planes being met with in a wild state so far to the westward?—*R.*—[We recommend this to some of our Spanish friends for an answer.]

Cockroaches.—Your inquiry after "the best method of destroying Cockroaches" has not yet met with a satisfactory reply. I cannot say that I am able altogether to supply the deficiency, but I will give you my experience. These insects were never seen in my house till about five years ago, when some alterations took place which made my kitchen, with its hearth and chimney, permanently much warmer than heretofore. They began then to make their appearance, and in the next two years increased so prodigiously as to become an intolerable nuisance, and in warm weather to pervade all parts of the house. Various means were tried to destroy or expel them. Hedgehogs were introduced; but they seemed during their stay to make no impression on their numbers, and they took the first opportunity to escape into the open air. But if these animals could have been kept in a situation so uncongenial to their health and habits, I do believe a whole herd of such "small deer" in full appetite would not have sufficed to clear the house, or keep pace with the reproductive power of the insect. Poisoned wafers and pastes disappeared, but did not abate the plague. Snuff was tried, as recommended by the "Household and Cookery books" (a remedy, I see, much relied on by one of your subscribers); but this also appeared to do no good, as neither did sulphur fumigations to the holes and crevices in which they seemed to abide. If any suffered by these means, their numbers were too trivial to be any abatement of the nuisance. Finding this to be the case, and that stronger measures were necessary, I took out my kitchen-range, and removed two cupboards that abutted against the chimney, with all their "battens and linings," and "slubbed" the walls and the interior of the chimney as high as the smoke-jack with quicklime and water. In this way I have no doubt I immured thousands of the animals and destroyed their eggs. Their numbers were now sensibly diminished. In the mean time, I had discovered that amongst the best traps for catching them, were paper-bags filled with dried roots, corks, and such loose rubbish, amongst which a little oatmeal, sugar, or broken biscuit had been thrown. In these bags they would congregate in great numbers in the middle of the night; but I found it necessary to carry them out into the open air before daylight appeared, as if left till morning, they invariably retreated to the chimney, behind the grate, and into such crevices as we could not close. Being carried out of doors, they did not leave the bags; and being benumbed by the cold, they were easily destroyed in the morning. Labouring in this way two successive springs, although I have not extirpated the race, I have reduced them to a very bearable fewness. And now, having learnt that they have a great fondness for a mixture of beer and sugar, and drown themselves in it like wasps in a honey-pot, I also place glazed pans upon the grate, and about the hearth, half filled with this fluid, and so entrap many stragglers. I have also made an opening at the back of my chimney, (which is unhappily in the middle of the house and always too warm), so that cold air circulates behind the grate, and this seems to be a check to their procreation. During the necessary personal attention I have given to this subject, I have found some amusement in observing the habits of the animal. The rapid disappearance of their black legions in the night on the appearance of lights and a little noise, their manner of throwing themselves off ceilings and walls to facilitate their escape, the ingenuity and agility they display in seeking the shady sides of objects, and the manner in which they find their way into chinks that are hardly visible, are all quite wonderful. Their motions are sometimes too rapid to be effected without the aid of their wings, and although I have never seen them take flight entirely, I suspect they do so periodically like the winged ants; for two years ago when they were most numerous about my house, they found their way into a tan-pit in my grapery, and into a melon-frame at a good distance from the house. I may also mention, incidentally, that when they first appeared here, a good many crickets abode about my hearth; but they soon disappeared under the influence of the more active intruders. The history of the acclimatization of the Cockroach is also curious. When I was a boy (some 45 years ago) it had not been heard of in our village. It is now a troublesome pest even to cottagers, making free with the bacon in their chimneys. Some years ago it was thought it would not bear a temperature of 45°; but I have seen it lively when the air was cooled down to 35°; below that it languishes and dies, being exposed a short time to frost. In conclusion, I doubt of the efficacy of any other means of ridding yourself of the pest than by "catch and kill." The best means of prevention would appear to be, to do all you can to keep your kitchen cool, and to stop and "point" up all crevices about your fire-hearth. I believe they never breed in chimneys in which there are not constant fires.—*P. P.*

Effects of Coloured Light on Vegetation.—In reference to Mr. R. Hunt's experiments, I beg to observe that when at Rome in 1838, the late Dr. Morichini, whose discovery of the magnetism imparted by violet light is so well known, informed me that the Professor of Botany there had made recent experiments on the effects of *violet*, &c. light on the germination and growth of plants, and had found that violet and blue media were decidedly favourable to vegetation.—*J. Murray.*

The Food of Plants.—I cannot but think we are greatly at fault on this question. There is much that is clouded and obscured, as well as confused, connected with the subject. Science has been seldom consulted on the occasion, and speculation and theory have been confounded with the sound rationale of practical detail. The problem seems to me more complicated than is generally supposed, and the invention will depend on more subtile elements than usually enter into the estimate. *Food*, to serve as nutriment and be assimilated, is one thing; and *stimuli*, to impart a tone to or excite the functions belonging to vegetation, so as they may exercise their office in a healthy condition, is quite another affair. I am not quite sure that because we find, on chemical analysis, *sulphate of lime* in wheat, *nitrate of soda* in barley, *phosphate of lime* in the oat, and so with others, it necessarily follows they must be supplied with these several earthy and alkaline salts, until it be clearly proved, by experiment, that the salts are really absorbed, and selected with rare discrimination from the soil, and not produced by the plant. If the former be ascertained, then "sweet to the sweet," sugar to the sugar-cane, pungent solutions to the *Piper nigrum, Capsicum, Zingiber, &c.*, as well as alkaline matters to *Salicórnia, Salsóla Káli, &c.* I believe that there are fatal antipathies among plants, as well as reciprocal affinities. In 1839 I proved clearly that *roots* possess *secreting* organs as well as absorbing vessels. This fact was subsequently verified by Macaire and others. It explains the necessity of the rotation of crops, as well as the phenomenon of individual plants never perishing in juxta-position with several of their congeners,—while they luxuriate in health and vigour near other plants. On the simple principle so frequently exemplified in the animal world, as in hares, goats, sheep, &c., what is food for one is poison to another. In vegetable therapeutics we are miserably defective; indeed, nothing has been done. Charcoal, the scalpel, the syringe, fumigation, &c., external and mechanical acts, constitute the sum total, with a change of food, of our treatment of invalids. No medicine has been administered internally to the sickly plants. If growing chamomile will restore (as it constantly does) health to diseased and drooping vegetation, then let an infusion of chamomile be tried, and so on. I merely, meantime, throw out the hint; hereafter I may send you results of experiments.—*J. Murray.*

Moisture in Vineries.—I perceive a contributor to your 15th Number and Mr. Paxton give different opinions as respects the humidity houses should be kept at whilst the vines are in bloom. I was till lately an advocate for a moist heat for vines during the blooming season, but by accident found out my mistake by the following fact. A vine of the Tottenham Muscat (a bad setter) was found to be in

the way in a peach-house here during some trifling alteration, and it was layered along the border to the end of the house, and turned up over the flue to the rafter. A portion of that part of the stem furnished with spurs was pressed directly on the flue, and when a fire was applied these soon broke, and the bunches were unnoticed until the other day I found they had set and half swelled, not a flower having been abortive. The clusters were so thick, that it was found impossible to get the thinning-scissors between the berries. This being near where the fire comes into the house, the flue is at times so hot that the hand can scarcely be held on it. The rest of the bunches on the vine have since set in the usual way about sufficient to fill up the bunches. If this is not confirmatory of a hot dry atmosphere for Muscats to set well in, I do not know what is.—*John Spencer, Gardens, Bowood.*

Coloured Light for Plants.—I have read with considerable interest some remarks upon the germination of seeds, by Dr. Horner, of Hull, published in No. 13 of the *Chronicle*. He mentions as a fact that seeds will germinate more quickly under violet-coloured glass than under glass of any other colour, and attributes this to the great power possessed by the violet-coloured ray in producing chemical action; he also states that the mere mechanical effects of glass placed over seeds will prevent the soil from drying so rapidly, and of course assist germination. Now, may not the whole effect be produced by the latter circumstance, and the chemical action of the violet-coloured ray have nothing to do with it? We know that seeds will germinate much sooner when the soil is kept moist by a slight shade thrown over the glass, and we also know that this effect is produced by this kind of glass, and therefore the effects described by Dr. H. may be purely mechanical after all. I would therefore respectfully submit these considerations to Dr. Horner, who may probably have made the subject more clear and conclusive by experiments which he has not published.—*a, e, i.*

Abútilon vitifólium.—Those interested in half-hardy and ornamental plants will be glad to learn that Abútilon vitifólium has lived out of doors through the last severe winter in the neighbourhood of London. It grows against a south wall slightly protected, and has only been injured in its top-shoots.—*R. F.*

Fúchsia fúlgens and its Hybrids.—You are no doubt aware that Fuchsia fulgens is easily forced, and may be had in flower at all seasons of the year. This property is communicated to many of its hybrids. Several of them produce their flowers as soon as their leaves, and may be forced with the greatest success. By taking advantage of this property, we may now have these universal favourites producing their elegant blossoms all the winter.—*R. F.*

Half-hardy Shrubs.—Grevilléa sulphúrea.—A plant of this species having survived two of the most severe winters we have for many years experienced, may, I think, warrant our ranking it among our hardy shrubs, at least in this country. The specimen in question has stood for the last five or six years unprotected on a sunny bank in my lawn, and has been in bloom for some time; the beauty of its flowers is not such as to recommend them to much admiration, but it is interesting to know how many of the productions of our distant colony will endure the climate of England. My Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, protected only by frames of wood or reed, have only had their foliage slightly injured, though of course the cold which they endured must have been intense, as the fruit was frozen to a degree of icy hardness and solidity. The hybrid Rhododendrons from being buried in snow have escaped without injury, and one variety, between Arboreum and Catawbiense, actually expanded its exquisite carmine blossoms before the snow had entirely disappeared. Acácia verticillata, a standard plant, is dead, and against a wall nearly so. A broad-leafed species of vigorous growth, raised from New Holland seeds, is but slightly injured against a wall; as is A. dealbáta, now in bloom. Vibúrnum odoratíssimum against a wall is dead.—*A Devonian.*

Jasmínum ligústrifolium.—Allow me to second the commendations of this lovely plant which recently appeared in the *Chronicle*. It is a species well deserving extensive cultivation, and especially suited to a limited collection: its habit of growth is neat, allowing it to be easily trained; its name aptly describes its foliage, and in the abundance of its blossoms it yields to none. In the stove it produces its fragrant flowers at a very early period of the year, but in a lower temperature, in which it can be doubtless successfully cultivated, it will come in with the Cactuses and Pelargoniums. The smallest plants are literally covered with flowers.—*A Devonian.*

Ceropégia elegans.—This is an interesting stove-plant that deserves to be more generally cultivated. It is a native of the Nil-ghirries, where the climate varies but little either as regards heat or humidity, owing to their altitude, geographical position, and the reciprocal action of the monsoons from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. A moist stove, with a moderate temperature, accordingly suits it. I received a plant of it in April 1839, which flowered the following May, and since that time there has been scarcely a flower but might have been picked from it, though the autumn seems to be its flowering season, as it then produces them in the greatest profusion. Cuttings put into 48-pots filled with equal quantities of peat and sand well mixed together, and placed in the stove without any glass over them, will strike readily. To cultivate it, I use a mixture of pasture-soil, leaf-mould, and rotten dung, with a little sand, in which compost its roots soon fill and even become bound in the largest-sized pots that are made, foliage, wood, and flowers growing with proportionate luxuriance, from which it appears the bower of a stove-conservatory would suit it well. White and brown scale, mealy bug, and green fly never attack it; which is not a little recommendation to it.—*John Halliday, Elmham Hall.*

Rhododendrons as Standards.—To make standard Rhododendrons, they are taken from the seed-bed and planted about eight inches apart, after which they are to remain for three or four years without thinning. When the plants are from four to five feet high, all the side shoots are pinched off, and this is constantly done till they attain the desired height, when the head may be allowed to form. If the Rhododendrons are planted in good heath-mould, they will make strong smooth stems at this age, have a neat appearance in the pleasure-ground, and flower as freely as when grown as low bushes: I prefer the stems at four feet high, as I find strong winds injure taller plants. Rhododéndron Arbóreum flowered beautifully here on a south wall last May and June, but did not ripen seed; it has survived uninjured this last winter without any protection. *L. Keane, Lismore Castle, Waterford.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Vienna, March 18.—Dr. Endlicher has just finished his great work on the genera of plants. He is at present occupied zealously in altering the Imperial Botanic Garden, which, notwithstanding the many fine plants it contains, is in a miserably dilapidated condition. The Austrian government has granted him the necessary funds for this purpose, and it is probable that a building will be erected in the garden for the reception of the imperial herbarium. Dr. Endlicher has presented his private botanical library, to which is added that of Jacquin, and the Emperor has granted a considerable sum to its increase. A Hungarian translation of Professor Lindley's Outline of the First Principles of Botany has lately made its appearance.

Vasse River, Australia.—Our letters from this remote colony are to the 23rd of last August. The condition of the settlers was progressively improving; land was in high demand, and all sorts of agricultural animals much wanted. Wheat was 12s. per bushel, mutton 1s. 3d. per lb., and the traders were reaping a rich harvest at the expense of those who were compelled to buy their goods. Brood mares, and bulls of the true Durham, Devon, or Hereford breed were eagerly sought for. Our correspondent recommends the addition of open bottles of water to the Ward's cases now employed for exporting plants. He had met with a Núytsia, the singular plant allied to the Mistletoe, but growing in the ground, as large in the trunk as three moderate-sized men's bodies, 40 feet high, and as large as 20 of the largest orange-trees seen in Portugal or Spain. The foliage is described as extremely rich, and the flowers in such abundance, and of so deep an orpiment colour, that the plant well deserves the name of "flower of the forest." When cut down or burnt down, it springs again vigorously. It seems to love a sandy soil. The flowers in the "Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony" are said to be coloured much too yellow; they are really between orange-peel and orpiment, with a soft lustre. This country abounds in gay flowers. There is among others a Drósera or Sundew, with white flowers sweetly scented. A fine purple Kennédya, and a handsome plant apparently an Isopógon, are common; several species of the latter and Petróphila are beautiful beyond description. Seedlings of the Isopógons, Petróphila, Núytsia floribúnda, Anigozánthos, Verticórdia, and a plant called here Blue Geranium, were preparing to be sent to England. At Augusta, Swan River, there is a fine yellow-flowered plant like a Patersónia, but producing very different seeds. Several annuals imported from England grow here in great luxuriance, and altogether it is one of the most romantic places our correspondent ever saw; the beautiful broad waters of the Blackwood gliding by, the roar of the bar, and ever and anon the wild scream of a flight of swans going over to the fresh-water lakes, and the air perfectly redolent with the powerful scent of Stocks, Œnotheras, and Mignonette, render it a delightful situation. A box of plants had just arrived from England which had been 7 months on its passage; the plants were however in pretty good condition, and the greater part of the fruit-trees alive. Some Magnolias were looking well, and will in all probability succeed.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, April 7th.—David Barclay, Esq., in the Chair. Col. Challoner having presented the Report of the Finance Committee, which was read and confirmed, moved that the following instruction be issued to the Liverpool Committee:—That a catalogue should be printed with the names of exhibitors of implements, machinery, seeds, soils, and other matters, and be ready to be distributed as early as possible in the week of the Liverpool Meeting,—a resolution which was carried unanimously. A communication having been addressed to the Chairman from his Grace the Duke of Richmond in reference to the amended bye-law of which he had given notice at the last monthly meeting, Mr. Raymond Barker, in the absence of the noble Duke, proposed and supported the following new bye-law in question, which was carried unanimously:—That "a list of all prizes to be proposed by the Society for any particular year shall be laid on the table for suggestions and revision, at or before the Anniversary Meeting in the month of May in the year preceding, and shall be finally settled by the Council, at or before the last Wednesday in the following month of June; after which time no new prize shall be offered, or any alteration or increase of an old one made, for the year in question." Mr. Raymond Barker also moved the following resolution, of which due notice had been given:—"That the election of members be suspended *after* the meeting of the council on the first of July, until that day month; but that names of candidates be received for proposal as heretofore, and such candidates have preference over strangers in reference to the dinner-tickets at the Annual Country Meeting."—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland applied, through the Under Secretary of State, for a copy of the Society's charter and bye-laws, for the use and reference of the commissioners recently appointed by the Government for inquiry into the best mode of promoting art and science in Ireland. A. Christopher, Esq., M. P., presented a report on the comparative merits of Poittevin's manure and bones, as tried by his Lincolnshire tenantry, and communicated by his bailiff. Mr. Robinson, of Guy's Hospital, presented a model of a mowing-machine.

Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, April 7th.—At a meeting of the council, Mr. Moore exhibited a drawing, made by a Dublin artist, of a new species of Franciscea from South America. The plant bears fine blue sweetly-scented flowers at the termination of the branches. The seeds from which this plant was raised, were presented to the Royal Dublin Society by Lord Arran, marked "Paraguay Jasmine," and it has now flowered for the first time in Britain. Mr. Whitla exhibited specimens of Equisetum variegatum, from Colon Glen, Belfast, in full fructification, with stems four feet long. Mr. W. thinks this a distinct variety from the ordinary state of the species, from its remaining so much longer in fructification, and in having the stems so much more elongated.

Kent and Canterbury Floral and Horticultural Society.—On Thursday the first exhibition of the year of this Society took place. The following is a list of the prizes awarded.—Fruit.—Best eight dessert Apples, R. Francis, Esq.; second best ditto (Cornish Gillyflower), Rev. H. Plumptre; third best ditto (Winter Nonpareil), Mr. R. Filmer: best six kitchen Apples (Wellington), R. Francis, Esq.; second ditto, Mr. R. Filmer; third ditto, Rev. G. P. Marsh; best six Pears (Beurré Rance), J. Friend, Esq.; second ditto (Easter Beurré), ditto; third ditto (grown on a standard), O. Snoulten, Esq. *Extra.*—Baking Pears, R. Halford, Esq.; seedling Nonpareil Apples, J. Friend, Esq.; basket of Fruit, ditto. Vegetables.—Best brace of Cucumbers, R. Halford, Esq.; second ditto, Mrs. Kenrick; best thirty Kidney Beans, R. Halford, Esq.; best six stalks of Rhubarb, W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best six Lettuces, Mrs. Webb; best six Endives, do.; best two heads of Broccoli, J. Godfrey, Esq.; best twelve heads of Seakale, J. Cates, Esq.; best twelve new Potatoes, 1841, W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best basket of Salading, without Cucumbers, ditto; best basket of Spinach, J. Cates, Esq.; best fifty Asparagus, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best basket of Mushrooms, W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best six roots Red Beet, Rev. G. P. Marsh. *Extra.*—Basket of Salading, T. Dorman, Esq. Flowers.—Best China Rose in pot, Mrs. Webb; best three Summer Roses in flower, ditto; best three stove Plants, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best single ditto (Euphórbia spléndens), ditto; best six greenhouse Plants, not Erica, Camellia, or Geránium, J. Godfrey, Esq.; best three ditto (Azalea índica Smithii, Polygala grandiflóra, Kennédya, Miss Flint; best three ditto (Córræa speciósa, C. pulchélla, Clianthus puníceus), Marchioness Conyngham; best two Orange trees in fruit, Mrs. Webb; second ditto, ditto; best single ditto, T. Dorman, Esq.; best three Camellias in blossom (C. pompóne, C. pléno-álba, C. variegáta), G. Buckley, Esq.; second ditto (two C. variegáta, C. Mastérsiæ), J. Godfrey, Esq.; best two ditto (two C. variegáta), Mrs. Kenrick; best one ditto (C. pléno-álba), W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best two Succulents in flower, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best six Succulents without restriction (Cáctus abnórmis, Opúntia, Braziliensis, Echinocáctus latispínus, E. corynóides, E. Macrodiscus), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best two Indian Azaleas in blossom, Mrs. Webb; second ditto, ditto; best one ditto, R. Halford, Esq.; best six Cape Heaths (varieties), Mrs. Webb; best two ditto (E. Línnea, E. fulgida), G. Buckley, Esq.; best four Cape Bulbs, Mrs. Webb; best Persian Cyclamen, ditto; best Hyacinths, in pots or glasses (Temple of Apollo, Voltaire, Prince de Galitzin, Emicus, Grand Vainqueur, Bouquet d'Orange), T. King, Esq.; best four, ditto double (Bouquet royal, double red, Lord Wellington, double blue, Groot Voorst, double pink; Bouquet pourpre), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best four ditto, single (Pronk-jewel, Le Franc de Berkley, Abbé de Veray, Mon. de Faiseh), T. King, Esq.; best two ditto (Lord Brougham, Madame Talleyrand), ditto; best four Narcissus, T. Dorman, Esq.; best three Cinerarias, Miss Flint; best two ditto, T. Dorman, Esq.; best two Wallflowers, grown in pots (varieties), ditto. *Extra.*—Camélia (Donckelaéri), Miss Flint. Cut Flowers.—Best three cut Camellias (varieties), G. Buckley, Esq.; best two ditto, T. Dorman, Esq.; best basket of single Anemone, Miss Flint; best basket of cut Flowers, Rev. G. P. Marsh; best collection of indigenous Plants in flower, with names, not less than twelve species, Mrs. Grayling; best twelve Pansies, Mr. Ruglys. *Extra.*—Greenhouse Plants, Mrs. Webb; basket of Flowers, J. Cates, Esq.; seedling Aloe, W. H. Baldock, Esq.; Acacia verticillata, T. Dorman, Esq.; Rhododendron, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; three Fuchsias, Mrs. Webb. There was also a noble collection of plants, not for competition, from Mr. Masters. Nearly double the number of plants were sent for competition to what were ever before exhibited at the like period of the year, which, with other circumstances, are indicative of the footing the Society has already obtained in the estimation of those who have a taste for horiculture. For the advantage of persons unacquainted with this delightful study, we would advise all who furnish plants to label them; this would be the certain means of exciting greater observation to those plants that are truly excellent.—*Abridged from the Canterbury Journal.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Citrus deliciosa. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This is said to be a new species of Orange, allied to the Citrus nóbilis, or Mandarin Orange, with which it is confounded in Italian gardens. It is stated to differ in being a spiny plant, with somewhat toothed leaves, and a small fruit not more than two inches in diameter, by no means red either inside or outside. It is supposed to come from China; flowers in April, and ripens the fruit in December.—*Bot. Reg.*

Lælia acuminata. *Stove Epiphyte.*—Found in Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg, and distributed by the Horticultural Society. It flowered at the same time in the garden at Chiswick and at Carclew, in the collection of Sir C. Lemon. It is a pretty Orchidaceous plant, with pale bluish flowers, very near L. rubéscens, from which it differs in the scape being two-flowered not racemose, in the sepals being acuminate, and the flowers at least twice as large. What seems to be a variety, from Costarica, has produced a pair of pale violet blossoms with Messrs. Loddiges.—*Bot. Reg.*

Armeria fasciculata. *Greenhouse Shrub.*—This fine species is cultivated in some of the gardens near London under the false name of A. scábra. It forms a pretty bush, looking like a young Pine-tree, and produces its head of pink flowers in the month of August. During summer it grows very well in the open air, but in winter it must be treated as a Cape plant. A shrubby Thrift appears at first sight a great anomaly; but if we examine the common species with a little attention, we shall find it as much shrubby as the species now before us: only the branches of its stem are so very short as to be completely hidden by the leaves that overshadow them. It is a native of the warmer parts of Europe. It has been found on rocks near Ajaccio in Corsica, from whence I have wild specimens; Link and Brotero found it in Portugal on the banks of the Sadão, near Setubal, and Mr. Barker Webb on the sandy coast near the little town of Ericeira; the latter Botanist also gathered it at the Straits of Gibraltar and near Cadiz. De Candolle gives the following account of it in his Flore Française. It resembles Arméria vulgaris, but its root is very thick, absolutely woody, brown, striking deep, and almost simple. From its collar rise three or four stems, which become about four inches high, and which are entirely covered with straight, linear, firm leaves, a little channelled, and entirely smooth, as well as the peduncles. The latter spring from among the leaves near the top of the stem, and bear a head of flowers similar to those of the common Thrift. In the gardens the plant is much larger than in a wild state. It most nearly approaches A. maderensis, which, however, does not seem to be caulescent, and has broader, flatter, and taper-pointed leaves.—*Bot. Reg.*

Impatiens candida. (*Greenhouse Annual.*)—A noble species, inhabiting the Himalayan mountains, whence it has been imported by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, who presented its seeds to the Horticultural Society. It forms a stately annual, with brittle succulent stems, about six feet high, bright green, obtusely quadrangular, and branched from the very ground. The leaves are narrow-lanceolate, tapered to a fine point, arranged in whorls of three, and edged with very fine crimson teeth. Between each pair of leaves there stands a row of crimson glands, apparently in the place of stipules. The flowers are large, showy, white, a little speckled with crimson,

and appear in loose terminal umbels. They are produced in succession during all the months of autumn. This fine plant, like all the others of the same genus, lately figured in this work, is, properly speaking, a tender annual, requiring to be kept during all the summer in a greenhouse, where it should be *most abundantly* supplied with moisture: it should indeed be placed in a pan of water. When it is cultivated as a hardy annual it grows indeed and flowers, but it loses all the delicacy and beauty which constitute its principal merit. Seeds of it have been abundantly distributed by the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broccoli di Rape.—The Italians make great use of the turnip Broccoli; the leaves are eaten, and the turnip, when it is large enough. It does not produce a head like ordinary Broccoli, and it is cultivated like the Turnip. At Rome the leaves are used in salads, and dressed in ragouts, like Chicory.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Sea Carrot. (Daúcus marítima.)—M. Vilmorin in experimenting on the wild Carrot also procured seeds of the sea Carrot; nine-tenths of the seedlings produced nothing but top, and the rest had roots about the size of Rampions. Seed was saved from the best and most fleshy of the latter, and this has produced a fair proportion of plants with good roots, some having a violet tint, some yellow, and others being swollen and short. This race appears to have a great disposition to produce varieties, and as it is naturally more vigorous than the common Carrot, it is probable some good ones may be produced.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Algiers Valerian. (Valeriána cornucópiæ.)—This pretty plant furnishes a good salad; it is like corn salad in flavour, but better; its leaves are larger, tenderer, the produce greater, and after being cut they grow again quickly. If it is sown in the spring, the leaves will be fit for use in June or July, and last till the frost destroys them.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Cardoon.—In managing this plant it is necessary to bear in mind that if sown too early, or not duly supplied with water, it is apt to run to seed. The time of sowing must be regulated by the nature of the soil; if the latter is of a dry hot nature the end of April is early enough, but otherwise the middle of that month is a proper season for sowing the general crop. A few for early use may be sown in the end of March. Prepare the ground by forming shallow trenches a foot wide and four feet apart, mixing well a little dung with the loosened soil in the trenches. In these sow the seeds in patches of three or four seeds nearly together, with intervals of from 18 inches to 2 feet between the patches. When the plants come up, the strongest one only should be left in each patch. Watering plentifully and keeping the ground clean are all that is requisite till the middle or end of October, when the plants should be first slightly tied up with pieces of matting for a few days, and then more closely with hay-bands so as completely to exclude the light. In three weeks the stalks will be blanched fit for use. In France, where the frosts are generally more intense than is the case in ordinary winters in this country, the Cardoons are taken up with balls, when the leaves are perfectly dry, and placed in an airy house or shed between layers of straw. Thatched hurdles afford very convenient means of protection both for Cardoons and Celery.

Tree Rhododendrons.—Mr. J. Rendle, jun., nurseryman, residing near St. Austell, Cornwall, has now several magnificent plants of seedling Rhododendrons (from the Arbóreum) flowering in the open air, without any protection, neither has any been afforded them during the past severe winter. The flowers are a very bright scarlet, well formed, and the plants remarkably healthy.

Double Red Azálea Indica.—A beautiful double Azálea Indica laterítia is now in bloom at the Sawbridgeworth Nursery; the flowers are nearly as large as a crown-piece, very double, and of an excellent red colour.

Fúchsia Corymbiflóra.—This beautiful plant is now in full blossom, and proves to be a perpetual flowerer. It has been kept during the winter in a house, the temperature ranging from 40° to 50°, where it grew luxuriantly and expanded its flowers up to Christmas; but in January and February, there not being sufficient heat, the blossoms fell off before they expanded. Since February the plant has bloomed beautifully, and the old flower-stems which last Christmas appeared to have finished flowering are now in full flower again, and every new shoot the plant makes is set with blossom. It is remarkable that it should be shy of flowering in a pot before the first time, and when once in flower that it should blossom freely. If kept in a stove during the winter, it will continue to flower the whole year. Let those who wish to have it early in perfection turn their plants out in a light rich soil in the conservatory, or in May in the open border; they will ensure its flowering the same summer.

An Improved Mode of Rearing Onions.—In autumn last the Inverness Horticultural Society awarded a first prize to Mr. W. Mackenzie, gardener to Sir J. W. Mackenzie at Rosehaugh, for several very large Onions. Mr. Mackenzie has favoured us with the following account of his mode of rearing his Onion crop:—"In autumn I make choice of a piece of ground well exposed, sheltered only by a hedge, and of a sandy rich loam, well manured with vegetable mould and pigs' dung. After digging, I open drills an inch and a half deep, and twelve inches apart; then spread a little pigeons' dung in the drills, which had been three months previously exposed to the weather; and on the 8th September, I sow the Strasburg kind, covering the seed with the foot, and afterwards raking smooth the surface of the ground. On the 6th May I thin the plants from three to four inches apart; and the thinnings are lifted, with all their roots, into a light, rich, well-exposed piece of ground, prepared in spring with the same compost as above, with the exception of pigeons' dung. The fibrous roots are alone covered, the mould being gently pressed with the back of a spade, watered overhead as I go on, and in dry weather watered every evening for eight days. Not one in fifty went back or was seized with the maggot; whereas the spring-sown Onions were almost all destroyed by the maggot in the same ground, and manured with the same compost. The soil in Rosehaugh garden is a sandy, light loam, having been regularly cropped for upwards of sixty years, is quite exhausted, and for some years back Onions were not doing well. After trying several experiments, in July 1839 I got some rich clay, and laid it down in a bye place where all the slops of the house were thrown, and where it remained till February following. The ground intended for Onions being dug the autumn preceding, in February it was lined off into beds; then I spread the clay on these beds, three inches thick, and left it in that state till the 8th of March, when the clay was all broken smooth and stirred up, mixing, at the same time, some of the earth with it. I then spread on the surface of the beds a good barrowful of pigeons' dung, fresh from the pigeon-house, to every twenty square yards; afterwards I sowed the seed, James's Keeping, Portugal, Deptford, and Blood-red. Then I pressed them hard with the back of a spade, and covered them, about a quarter of an inch, with well-broken earth from the alleys; and about the 1st of August two persons went along the beds with a pole, each holding one of the ends in such a manner as, when walking up the alleys, to strike the stems about an inch or two above the bulb. I found this process of great benefit, as the growth of the stem is thereby considerably checked, and the whole nourishment thrown into the bulb. About the 1st of September I commenced lifting the Onions, and laid them very thin on a clean piece of ground well exposed to the sun; some days afterwards removed them to a loft that had free access of air, and those that had any crops strong enough were bound with pieces of bass matting to small switches of willow, and hung up to the rafters in the roof, where they were left till the approach of frost, when they were all laid on a bed of ferns, and covered with them to the thickness of six inches; and the roots are to-day much sounder than they were when taken out of the ground. The autumn-sown, and May-transplanted Onions from the autumn sowing, and also the spring-sown, where the clay was used, as treated above, were superior both in size and quality to almost any that I have seen grown in this country; whereas the spring-sown, in the usual way of manuring, were almost all destroyed by the maggot; and such as escaped its ravages were not half the size, and have not kept near so well as the others."

Galvanic Protectors.—Mr. Saul, of Lancaster, states, that the effect of this invention may be produced with a common garden-pot, by merely knocking out the bottom, and fixing on the top of the outside a flange of zinc about 5-8ths of an inch broad; he has tried several other sorts of flanges, such as pot and iron, but the slugs are able to pass over all those that are not made of zinc. The pot-protector has, he says, a better appearance on the flower-border than the zinc; and also may be applied to pots for flowers to grow in, at a very trifling expense. The flange is hooked upon the pot with three curved pieces of zinc.

Potatoes.—Mr. Parker, of Sweeney Hall, near Oswestry, has communicated to the *Salopian Journal* some interesting observations upon the varieties of Potatoes. The following are extracts:—One acre was planted with about a dozen varieties of potatoes, the manure having been ploughed in before winter; and three acres were apportioned in 25 lots of different breadths, with the manure put in at the time of planting. The principal sorts planted on the three acres were the Blue-meals and Pink-eyes, with a few Farmer's-glory and red Hampshire Kidneys; and as far as he knows and believes, the whole crop was very productive and of excellent quality. The late variety of Blue-meals, mixed with Blue-kidneys, produced 7¾ bushels to the rood, equal to 1240 bushels per acre. About London, 40 bushels are reckoned a ton,—the above would therefore equal 31 tons per acre. If, however, in Shropshire their bushel weighs 95lbs., then the produce would be 52 tons per acre. Mr. Knight raised 34 tons. A crop of potatoes at taking up should be worth 5*s.* a rood; but the Blue-meals, Pink-eyes, and Farmer's-glory averaged 5½ bushels to the rood, equal to 11*s.* in value; while the Blue-meals and Pink-eyes grown with dung put in at the time of planting averaged 6 bushels to the rood. The Farmer's-glory is a coarse potato, and said to be hot-flavoured in the spring, but he found it excellent when roasted, late in February, in the present instance. The Blue-meals and three-fourths of the varieties are remarkably good at this time; the Pink-eyes not so mealy as usual, being rather tough and flaky, but dry enough. It should not be forgotten that in the year 1837 the Pink-eyes and Early-white were of the best quality. Mr. Parker's crop being so very good this season, he wishes that any one desirous of judging for himself should have an opportunity of doing so, and he has probably a hundred bushels either for distribution, exchange, or sale. For distribution, he proposes to give small samples of about half-a-dozen sorts, two or three bulbs of each, and labelled, in order to prove their respective qualities; for exchange, any one may send a basket of sound potatoes, and take away any varieties which may be desired, and can be spared, instead of them; and for sale, particularly among his friends, in parcels of one, two, three, or more bushels, for planting and use, at the market price, or 2*s.* a bushel; so that they may not be bought up by market-gardeners in large quantities on speculation, but sold or given for individual accommodation and satisfaction. A variety, of great excellence, has been added to his stock, which he believes is well known in Shropshire, and is always good under any kind of cultivation: it is a dark-purple smooth kidney, and the flesh is of a very high colour, mealy and fine-flavoured, but a little flaky: of this he can only spare the samples. There will be no difficulty in procuring any of the above varieties for seed, so that what he has to spare of them need not be saved for that purpose, excepting the new variety or varieties grown from the seed-ball of the Maesbury-red, the distribution of which will be accompanied with the following memorandum:—"These potatoes are grown from the seed-balls of the Maesbury-red, gathered in the autumn of 1836. The produce of them in 1840 was 480lbs. to the rood (equal to 34 tons 5 cwt. per acre), or five bushels, which is pretty large for a summer variety. It partakes much of the good qualities of the Maesbury-red, and crops better. The rose-colour of the rough rind sometimes penetrates deeply into the bulb at the eyes."—Applications for potatoes must be made on or before Wednesday, the 21st April.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Elmham Hall, Norfolk.—In some cases the winter here has been more severe than in 1838. Cédrus Deodára, except where its branches were under the snow, has got its leaves completely browned, a circumstance which did not then happen to it. Cupréssus Tournefórtii, C. expánsa, and a species of Juniper from Nepal, have lost two-thirds of their height. Pinus insignis scarcely touched. The Hartweg and Douglas Pines, from Mexico and North-west America, are not affected in the least; the former were protected with hand-glasses, which during the severity of the weather had a coating of three or four inches of snow upon them, and not being moved either night or day at that time, very little frost, if any, could get at them. Araucaria imbricata, with a slight covering, uninjured. Evergreen Oaks of which there are a good many fine specimens here of 40 feet high and upwards are not so much injured as in 1838. Among ornamental plants upon the walls there is in some cases more damage done than in 1838. A fine plant of the Maria Leonida Rose, about 12 feet high, and several other Chinese and Indian ones, which stood that year, are killed this. Clianthus puníceus, which had just reached the top of a wall 16 feet high, and was in full flower about, or a little after, this time last year, is quite dead. Also Búddlea madagascariénsis, Physiánthus undulátus, Solanum críspum, Tecóma stans, Aristolóchia trilobáta (this flowered on the open wall last autumn), and Escallónia montevidénsis. The Port Famine Fuchsia, which offered last year to become a shrub, proves herbaceous this, like the others that are natives of lower latitudes. Banksian Roses in some parts of the garden appear to have suffered more, and other parts less; and Figs upon the walls, though thickly wrapped with hay-bands, appear to be as much injured as in 1838. On the other hand, common Laurels which were cut to the ground in many places then, have scarcely been touched here.—*John Halliday.*

Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney.—Many handsome plants are in bloom in the Orchidaceous-house, and their fine healthy appearance attests the good management. A number of Pleurothálleæ are ranged on a board placed aslant, with a little moss, and are succeeding tolerably well. Several fine plants of Camarótis purpúrea, in baskets, suspended from the roof, were flowering abundantly; one plant had three or four racemes of beautiful purple blossoms. A variety of Oncidium lúridum had produced a profusion of flowers, much brighter coloured than the common one. Phàius bícolor is handsome, and as easily cultivated as Phàius grandifólius, which it resembles in habit; the flowers are brownish, with a white labellum having an orange mark in the throat, and the margin slightly tinged with pink. Lælia cinnabarina had just expanded its brilliant orange-scarlet flowers, and seemed to differ slightly in colour from Mr. Bateman's variety exhibited last year at the Horticultural Society. A plant of Paxtónia rósea was producing its lively pink flowers in abundance, as well as Aspásia epidendróides, which is remarkable for the starch-like scent of its blossoms. Wine-glasses about half filled with beer and sugar are placed among the pots, and make excellent traps for cockroaches. Many of the magnificent specimens of Camellias were in full beauty, and their branches were literally borne down by the weight of the flowers; C. picturáta is a beautiful blush with pink stripes, and about 3½in. in diameter. On a wall near the entrance a plant of Magnólia conspícua was covered with its fine large white flowers; this is a desirable plant, as it succeeds well in the smoky atmosphere about London, is very hardy, and produces an abundance of flowers.—*April 5.*

The Horticultural Gardens.—The quantity of flowers in the large conservatory is wonderful; plants that we are in the habit of seeing in pots with a few blooms, are here so thickly studded with them as in some instances completely to hide the leaves. The branches of Clianthus puníceus are laden with large crimson flowers; and near it are Goódia pubéscens, a complete mass of yellow, composed of thousands of blossoms; and Pultenæ'a stricta, rather deeper yellow than the last, and having a tinge of red. Hóvea Célsi is doing admirably planted out; it produces flowers in the greatest abundance, which are larger than usual. There is quite a tree of Polygala grandiflóra covered with handsome purple flowers, and Cytisus elegans is crowded with spikes of bright yellow blossoms. Trymálium odoratíssimum is flowering in great luxuriance, and its branches hang about with careless ease. These and many other kinds, both in and out of flower, planted in the centre bed, produce a *tout-ensemble* not easily described. The Creepers, trained up the sides of the house, are equally vigorous, the Hardenbérgias having produced unusually long, crowded racemes of flowers. An experiment has been tried in this house of plunging pots in moss on the front stage with a stratum of potsherds at the bottom for drainage; the results are perfectly satisfactory, as most plants do well, especially some of the difficult hard-wooded Australian species. The plants in the Orchidaceous-house are growing well, and many of them flowering. Oncidium guttatum is beautiful; the long spikes of lovely yellow and red spotted flowers are produced in abundance. A plant of the curious Catasétum lamellátum is just expanding its flowers, which are remarkable for the large ridge on the labellum: the colour is brown with black spots. Epidéndrum selligerum is not a very handsome species, but it diffuses a most delicious odour. The back wall of this house is now covered with Ferns and Orchidaceæ, which are growing well. Maxillária aromática was in good flower, and its fragrance pervaded that part of the house. A plant of Sálvia Régla, described in p. 198, was producing its fine scarlet flowers, as well as Ipomœ'a batatoides, described in p. 22. A plant of Ficus urophylla was singular on account of the number of round yellow fruit it had ripened, rather larger than a Marrowfat Pea. Sowerbæ a laxidóra, described in p. 134, was flowering prettily, and seems to be easily cultivated. A new kind of Bossiæ'a called disticha was in bloom; it bears an abundance of yellow flowers, and is a desirable plant. Lótus álbidus had produced a number of heads of delicate white flowers, and is rather pretty.—*April 12th.*

Messrs. Lane and Son's, Berkhampstead.—Many very beautiful Roses have been forced, and in one house the effect of the admixture of colour is as good as in a house of Camellias. We shall notice a few of each class, to guide our readers in the choice of forcing Roses. HYBRID CHINA: Comte de Paris is one of the finest of this class; its flowers are large, globular, very double, and lilac rose colour, with a dark-red mark on the edge of each petal; General Allard is another variety that somewhat resembles the Comte de Paris in shape and size, but its colour is bright rose; Madame Laffay is a fine crimson, and well shaped. PERPETUAL: Some of these force well, but others are apt to produce little else than foliage; among the better kinds for forcing are—Duc d'Enghien, white, with a pink centre; Fulgore, bright rose, cup-shaped, and very double, is a brilliant variety; Queen Victoria and Sisley, the former rosy lilac and the latter bright-rose. BOURBON: Many of this class are well adapted for early blooming, and in consequence of their shape and colours are desirable: Bouquet

de Flore is a free-bloomer and bears handsome reddish carmine flowers; Clementine Duval is pale carmine, and beautifully shaped; De Neuilly is one of the best Bourbon Roses for forcing; when this variety is grafted, the flowers all have a green centre, but when grown on its own roots it forms a neat bush covered with rosy carmine flowers; Emilie Courtier is bright reddish crimson, and regularly shaped as a Camellia; Multiflora produces clusters of cupped rose flowers, and is one of the best Bourbons for growing in pots; Phœnix and Ninon l'Enclos, the former purplish red, and the latter light crimson, are fine, and easily forced. China: It is almost needless to remark that by judicious pruning soon after the plants have done blooming, a succession of China Roses may be obtained during all the year; they are almost all desirable, but we have only room to mention the more remarkable ones: Augustine Hersent and Baronne de Laage, the one bright rose and the other shaded crimson, are cup-shaped and double; Eugenie Hardy is a fine blush colour, but the plant is too tender to bear the open air without protection. Infidelité de Lisette is a superb white flower, very large, globular, and double, and forms a good contrast with Paris, which is bright crimson; Zephyr is a large expanded flower, and its colour peach-blossom, with a bright-rose centre; Meellez, lemon-white—Juliet, pale blush, and La Camoens, rose tinged with lilac, should not be omitted in a good collection. Tea-scented China: Abricote is a fine large salmon-coloured flower; Gama, lemon-coloured; Hamon, blush, shaded with crimson, forces better than any other of the class, and Taglioni, white with a creamy centre, are the most desirable tea-scented China Roses. The plants out of doors are commencing to grow vigorously, and most of the tenderer varieties have stood the winter with nothing but a little fern or moss thrown over them. At the time the Roses are in bloom out of doors this nursery must be splendid, for there are about 25,000 handsome standards planted on the side of a hill.—*April 12th.*

Reviews.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Cucumber. By W. P. Ayres. London: Sherwood & Co.

The author informs us in the title-page that this is "A treatise on the cultivation of the cucumber in pots, so as to produce cucumbers every day in the year, with less trouble, more certainty, and less expense than by any other system hitherto published." He gives plans for the construction of a cucumber-house and cucumber-pit; directions for growing the plant in these, on dung-beds, in the open garden, and on balconies and walls; also for saving seed, destroying insects, and curing diseases; and he concludes with a description of the best varieties. Upon the whole, the book is a very good one, plainly written, and generally contains excellent reasons for the practice recommended; but although the writer finds fault with Mr. Mills, and other authors, for not advancing something new in their respective publications, there is little which has been advanced by himself that can be so considered by cucumber-growers. His observations upon a low temperature at night and in cloudy weather are just, and have been frequently advocated by our best gardeners; but the reason which he gives (p. 26) why cucumbers, like all the rest of the vegetable and animal creation, should require rest to recruit themselves, namely, by exhaling carbon *fixed by the sun's action upon them the previous day*, and inhaling oxygen *to effect their support against the heat of the following one*," is a very obscure explanation of the phenomenon to which it alludes. The principle of suiting the angle of the house to that of the sun's rays at particular seasons, was pointed out and explained by the late Mr. Knight and Sir G. S. Mackenzie so long ago as 1808 and 1815, in the Horticultural Transactions. As to the practical directions in this treatise, they are excellent; and we cordially recommend it to the young gardener and amateur, who will find in it much sound practical information. In particular, we would direct attention to the author's system of pot-culture, as regards stopping the leading shoots, manuring the soil, and the temperature of the water both for house and open-air cultivation.

Mrs. Loudon's Gardening for Ladies, is one of those books of which we can speak in terms of unqualified commendation. It is just what was wanted for the purpose of the authoress—that of teaching ladies how to garden for themselves; and it gives us great pleasure to find that it has already reached a second edition. We commend it to the especial patronage of our fair readers.

The Memory-Sheet of Garden-work is a calendar in the form of a sheet almanac, pasted upon linen, and folded up like a map. It seems carefully prepared, and will be found a useful aid to the gardener.

Ninth Annual Report of the Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.—We recommend the proceedings of this Society to the attentive consideration of other provincial Horticultural Societies, for it has been prosperous from its commencement, has effected a great amount of good, and seems to be in a position from whence the sphere of its usefulness may be much extended. This is owing to good management and a steady perseverance in the objects which it was originally determined to pursue. How many provincial societies have fallen into disrepute by an opposite course!—allowing personal objects to take the place of public ones; permitting a few selfish, or wrong-headed, or narrow-minded individuals to compromise the credit of the association, and to engender discord where all should be peace and harmony. The following extracts will show much better than we could do how excellent a spirit animates the Horticultural Society of Cornwall.

At the general meeting on the 2d March the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the society's bronze medal be given to such of the existing cottage-gardening societies as may apply for it, at the discretion of the committee.

"That under the circumstances detailed in the letter read by the secretary, a donation of 2*l.* be voted to the Tywardreath Cottage Gardening Society.

"That Members of the society be entitled to compete for all prizes offered by the society; cottagers and market-gardeners for the prizes offered for their respective classes; and a certain proportion of prizes shall be thrown open also to public competition among such other persons as may pay an entrance-fee of 5*s.* at each exhibition.

"That Cottagers who shall compete for prizes must be labourers, not receiving parochial relief, and must, before they are allowed to exhibit, give at least one week's notice of their intention to do so to the assistant-secretary, stating what articles they purpose exhibiting, and that they are the produce of their own gardens."

In the Report itself, it is observed, that "the importance of horticultural pursuits has been so eloquently enforced, and their influence on cottagers so beautifully set before us, by the Rev. C. V. Le Grice, in his 'Address,' delivered at the last cottage-gardening meeting held at Penzance, that your committee cannot refrain from making the following extract:—'The culture of the garden is connected with health, with peace of mind, with friendly feelings, with emulation without strife, with thoughts which prepare us, by reading the book of nature, to imbibe the instructions of the book of God. The care of the garden was the employment of Adam and Eve in Paradise.

On to their morning's work they haste
Among sweet dew and flowers.

He did not aim to address those whose circumstances enabled them to make the culture of the garden their amusing and instructive enjoyment. Their patronage of this society, their contributions reared with so much care, expense, and skill, were sufficient proofs of their sympathy in opinion and sentiment; but it was his object particularly to address those in an humbler sphere, whose attention might not have been sufficiently fixed to the subject. Let them reflect that what the rich seek to enjoy as an amusement, as a luxury, is in their power; that in the feeling of the enjoyment of a garden, poverty can compete with wealth; that it is a feeling which is a principle of our nature, and if once cherished can never be extinguished, though for a time it may be smothered. If a Romilly, who had attained the highest eminence in the field of intellectual exertion, the courts of law, whose sentiments gave a tone to the ministrations of the legislature, could speak with a sigh at the remembrance of the little garden in which he was reared; if Fox, whose eloquence fascinated the senate with its sweetness, and roused a nation with its thunders, could hasten eagerly from the tumult and triumph of debate to prune his geraniums; if Napoleon, raised to a pinnacle of power beyond that which any other human being ever attained, when kings in his anti-chamber awaited his bidding, could say that if he were in his father's garden, blindfolded, he should know it by the smell of the earth;—if such were the strong impression of innocent enjoyments, thus shown to be so strong that no time or circumstance could totally obliterate them, how ought the poor man to feel, how proud ought the cottager to be, when he reflects that this pure pleasure is within his reach, and may be his during the whole of his earthly pilgrimage, without interruption and without remorse!'"

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

In consequence of some remarks made last week by "Inquisitor" on my observations respecting the atmosphere in hot-houses, I beg to say that I do not arrogate to myself an exclusive knowledge of the matters set forth in the Calendar, and therefore feel happy at all times to hear opinions that differ from my own, but advise such treatment and management as experience and practice have taught me as the best, which in forcing Vines and other fruits is rather extensive, numbering for some years past 16 Vineries annually. As "Inquisitor" observes, the Muscat of Alexandria does require a greater heat than some other kinds whilst in bloom, and that a close atmosphere is also favourable is true; but in the moisture my experience will not allow me to coincide. French Beans are a different affair, the pistil and stamens being effectually protected by the hood of the flower from the effects of moisture. "Inquisitor" inquires why moisture should be necessary to the process of vegetable fecundation? I never knew it to be so in any case; or why do gardeners choose the middle of dry clear days to fertilize their Melons and Cucumbers; and why do persons desirous of ensuring seed for raising new varieties, also prefer clear dry weather for the same purpose—but that there is a greater certainty of success than in opposite weather? In the case of forcing Strawberries, the difficulty of obtaining a crop early in the season, if wet weather prevails whilst in bloom, however dry the house be kept, is well known, and it becomes an impossibility if the house is kept moist. As to the opinion of moisture being necessary from the presence of a viscid secretion on the stigma, this, in my opinion, clearly points out its inutility, (as this secretion is sufficient to secure the minute atoms of pollen to the stigma, and causes them to burst,) and as moisture prevents the full dissemination of the pollen, I think, also, the injudiciousness of moisture is shown. Dr. Lindley says in his "Theory of Horticulture," (which every one desirous of obtaining a scientific knowledge of practical gardening ought to study,) that "*Pollen will not produce its impregnating tubes in too low a temperature, or when the air is charged with moisture.* I think the failure in the setting of Grapes of some kinds proceeds from a deficiency of pollen; and a moist treatment will render it still more unlikely for a limited supply to prove effective, whilst a great heat and dryness increase its disseminating properties.

I.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Continue to watch the heating of the beds, as the young and sensitive roots which will now surround the insides of the pots are easily injured; reduce the number of suckers on the plants in fruit, according to the stock required of each kind, and destroy all those not wanted, as they withdraw nourishment from the fruit. Syringe every afternoon (except in wet weather) the surface of the tan in the pits. All the plants in a healthy growing state will now require regular supplies of water, which should be warmed, as well as that used for syringing. Give air freely, but, as before, guard against cold winds, or any other cause that would check growth, as that tends to cause the plants to fruit prematurely.

Vinery.—Pay attention to giving air; constant vigilance is necessary to prevent the tender foliage of late Vines from getting scorched by sudden gleams of sunshine, which is sure to happen in uncertain weather if the air be not watched, and varied according to circumstances. Continue to shade the latest house of Vines until the buds burst. Plants in pots may be supplied with liquid manure; pot-off rooted eyes in small pots of rich light soil.

Peach-house.—In tying in the young wood, always bring the shoots to the under sides of the wires; neglecting this often creates trouble after the wood becomes hard. If red-spider makes its appearance in the early-house, which should hardly be the case yet, wash the side of the flue not exposed to sight with sulphur, mixed to the consistence of whitewash, but not too near where the fire enters, and keep the house drier and closer for two or three days. Continue to syringe the trees on fine mornings, and give air liberally on all suitable occasions.

Cherry-house.—If the fruit is beginning to colour, syringing over-head must be given up, and a less degree of moisture maintained in the house, decreasing in this and in the quantity of water given the plants gradually. Give abundance of air when practicable, and protect the openings from the ingress of birds or wasps. Strawberries ripening their fruit it would be well to remove here, or to a similar situation.

Fig-house.—Continue to maintain a moist atmosphere; and by every possible means endeavour to preserve a healthy foliage, by guarding against the attacks of red-spider. Finch the advancing shoots from time to time, to cause a succession of fruit.

Cucumbers and Melons.—In giving air, even at this advanced season, if the weather is windy, precautions should be taken to prevent its coming into immediate contact with the plants, by placing a screen of some kind before the opening of the tilted light. Do not defer giving air after the thermometer begins to rise above 75°. Attend daily, when the weather will permit, to stopping and thinning, and water frequently, as before. Melons will be found to set much more freely in a dry than humid atmosphere; endeavour, therefore, to obtain this when they are in bloom: do not allow too many fruit to set at one time, or more than one to swell on a plant at a time; continue to cover at night, according to the state of the weather.

Mushrooms.—Maintain a humid atmosphere. The old beds should be preserved for mixing in the compost used for French Beans, or similar plants requiring abundant supplies of water.

Strawberries.—If green-fly makes its appearance upon them whilst in flower, as it frequently will at this season, fumigate with tobacco immediately.

Supply the early Celery pricked out liberally with water, and give sufficient air to prevent its becoming drawn and weakly. Do not allow Potatoes and Carrots in frames to suffer for water; draw the lights quite off in calm mild weather, but cold winds will prove injurious, by checking growth.

Out-door Department.

Where the young plants of Onions, Carrots, and other main crops are sufficiently up to bear it, they should have the ground stirred between them; for from raking the earth fine after sowing, it usually becomes surface-bound with rains by this time. Besides admitting sun and air, to the benefit of the crops, the operation of stirring will check advancing weeds, which should be timely done in every part of the garden, as it combines economy with cleanliness. Do not delay resowing any crop which has failed.

Cauliflowers.—Plant out the last of the autumn-sown, if not already done; the ground for them should be well enriched and dug deep. Should the weather render it necessary, water the early-planted and those under hand-glasses copiously.

Endive.—A small quantity may be sown, but it will soon run to flower.

Garlic and Shallots.—Hoe and loosen the soil about their necks.

Lettuce.—Sow Cabbage and Cos; plant out successions, and continue to tie up the earliest as they advance, or are wanted.

Onions.—Plant out the White Spanish raised in boxes; the ground should be rich and trod firm. Instead of planting by a line, a better plan is to mark the rows by cutting a notch in the end of a rod, and running it along the stretched line, by which a slight groove is marked: great care should be taken not to insert them deep in planting. In cold situations, where severe frosts may yet be expected, this may be deferred for a week; thin out and hoe between the autumn-sown.

Turnips.—Sow a little more; by sowing little at a time and oftener, it gives additional chances of favourable weather: tread in the seed firm.

All kinds of Pot-herbs and Salading may now be sown.

Orchard.—Continue disbudding stone-fruit trees on walls. We prefer stopping many of the shoots of Apricots, Plums, and Cherries, to three or four eyes rather than removing them entirely. Protect those in blossom from frost and cold winds. Where the fruit has set thick on Apricots, they may be partially thinned, leaving sufficient to allow of their being gathered green for tarts. Destroy weeds; clean and rake between Strawberries, and prune Figs on walls.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Attention should be paid to the regular shifting of plants of suffruticose and herbaceous habit, as Thunbérgia, Ipomœ'a, Gloxínia, and similar kinds, requiring frequent repottings and rich soil to bring them to perfection. Creepers should be kept free from entanglement, and be thinned of superfluous branches. Propagate all desirable plants by every available means. Give air and water as before.

Greenhouse.—Too great attention cannot be bestowed on shaping, stopping, and tying up the plants at this season, as judicious management in this particular will cause a permanent improvement in them. Camellias, Rhododendrons, and the Orange tribe should be frequently syringed, and liberally supplied with water; liquid manure administered occasionally will prove beneficial. In giving air, guard against cold winds, by admitting large draughts of which the plants will suffer more than if they were entirely exposed. Continue to repot all growing plants as they may require it.

Pits and Frames.—Geraniums and other plants must be fumigated with tobacco if green-fly appears. Syringe frequently over-head. Pot off Dahlias and other rooted cuttings for the flower-garden, and harden those established in their pots, by giving them free exposure on fine days. Stop the lengthening shoots of Calceolarias, Verbenas, &c., to make them bushy, and prevent them expending themselves in producing flowers now, and becoming crowded and weakly; some of the hardier kinds may be removed to temporary shelter. Repot choice annuals.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—The more tender kinds of annuals may now be sown in the open border. Protect Tulips and other choice bulbs from heavy rains. Sow Giant and Brompton Stocks for next season. Mow lawns, extract Daisies and Plantains, and destroy moss in them; sweep and roll walks.

Nursery.—Continue to plant and propagate evergreens as before; water newly-planted trees and shrubs, if necessary; graft evergreen Oaks; destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Proceed with road-making and repairing, fencing, and draining; make preparations for the approaching barking season, which, apparently, will commence early this year; evergreens may still be planted.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Continue to sow patches of annuals as mentioned in our last notes. Box-edgings should now be clipped previously to turning or regravelling the walks, which should be immediately commenced if not already done. Hoe and rake the flower-borders, and put sticks, if required, to any newly-planted shrubs. Protect Tree Pæonies from perpendicular frost by placing a mat or some other covering over them. If this is not done, though they may form good bloom-buds, yet they will never expand. Give plenty of air to Auriculas, and if they are in full flower shade them slightly from the sun in the middle of the day. Continue to pot Balsams, and other tender annuals, as soon as they require it. Any plants intended for the flower-garden should have the full influence of light and air to harden them well before being planted out. The kinds of plants best adapted for putting out are—Calceolarias, Salvias, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, and Petúnias, which should have beds devoted entirely to them. A bed of mixed greenhouse plants looks very well, and may include Alonsoa, Alóysia, Anagállis, Coronílla, Lantánas, Lechenaúltia formósa, Mahérnias, Mesembryanthemums, Mimuluses, Tropæ'olums, and Senécios. Give plenty of air to the greenhouse in fine warm

weather, but do not give any, or at any rate but sparingly, in cold windy weather. Look after insects, and attend to cleanliness.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

In many parts of England, but especially in the southern counties, the Mole Cricket does considerable injury to Celery-beds, and even to Cabbages and Corn, by digging underneath the plants and eating off their roots. The female deposits her eggs, which are of a dirty yellow colour, in the ground, in a chamber formed for the purpose, usually near a canal or piece of water. When the young are first hatched, they are white, and like their parents except in wanting wings: they soon, however, become darker coloured, and are said to be three years in arriving at the perfect state, always being inactive in the winter time. The perfect insects usually come out of their winter quarters during the course of the present month, and commence burrowing under ground, raising a ridge as they proceed, but rarely throwing up hillocks. Their fore legs are very broad and notched, but short and powerful, and point somewhat obliquely outwards like the legs of a mole, and are admirably adapted for burrowing. These insects seldom come abroad except in the evening during spring, when "they begin to solace themselves with a low, dull, jarring note, continued for a long time without interruption." Many remedies for them have been suggested, but success is not certain. It is recommended to dig out and destroy the young broods in July; to entrap them in pits in September; and to lay dead crabs in their passages, the stench from which is said to be fatal to them.

State of the Weather for the Week ending April 15, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	9	29.968	29.820	55	37	46.0	N.	.01
Saturday	10	30.020	29.958	49	31	40.0	E.	
Sunday	11	29.939	29.923	49	32	40.5	N.E.	.01
Monday	12	29.962	29.907	45	27	36.0	N.E.	
Tuesday	13	30.130	30.077	58	42	49.0	S.W.	.08
Wednesday	14	30.083	29.983	47	32	39.5	S.W.	.01
Thursday	15	29.899	29.761	58	26	42.0	N.W.	.05
Average		30.003	29.912	51.2	32.4	41.8		.16

9. Cloudy and cold, with brisk north wind.
10. Fine in the morning; cloudy and cold in afternoon.
11. Overcast; cold showers; clear in the evening.
12. Cloudy and cold throughout the day; clear and frosty at night.
13. Slightly overcast; cloudy; rain at night.
14. Cloudy; slight rain.
15. Clear in the morning; showery; clear and frosty at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending April 24, 1841.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	18	57.2	38.2	47.7	7	0.49 in.	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2
Mon.	19	57.1	37.0	47.0	4	0.03	4	3	1	1	—	2	4	—
Tues.	20	58.0	37.4	47.7	6	0.22	1	4	1	—	—	4	3	2
Wed.	21	56.7	39.6	48.0	7	0.20	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	—
Thurs.	22	58.8	41.9	50.3	9	0.23	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	—
Fri.	23	57.3	41.5	49.4	10	0.23	1	2	1	—	3	2	3	3
Sat.	24	57.1	37.4	47.7	6	0.55	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, in 1840—thermometer 75°; and the lowest, on the 19th, in 1838—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending April 16, 1841.

The supply during the present week has been moderate, and the prices have, consequently, advanced a little. The quality, both of fruits and vegetables, is generally pretty good. Nothing shows the increased taste for floriculture during the last few years more than the quantity of rare and beautiful flowers that are weekly brought to the market; during the present week the variety has been excellent.—*Fruits.* Pines remain at the prices quoted in our last report; the kinds offered are Enville and Queen. Hothouse Grapes are good, and tolerably abundant. Strawberries are plentiful and of good quality. Apples differ but little from last week; a few good samples of French Crabs realised from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per bushel.—*Vegetables.* Broccoli is of excellent quality, but the supply is not large. Carrots are plentiful and pretty good. Asparagus and Sea-kale are by no means plentiful, though last week's supply was so large. A fine sample of Broad Beans and some good Peas from Lisbon are offered at 10*s.* per half-sieve. A few bundles of Dulley's Scarlet Admirable Rhubarb may be obtained at 2*s.* per bundle; we are informed that roots may be had in the autumn of the Nurserymen. Salads of all kinds are plentiful.—*Flowers.* In addition to the cut-flowers mentioned last week, we noticed Magnólia conspícua, Brugmánsia sanguínea, Andrómeda floribúnda, Passifióra quadrángularis, Double Scarlet Hibiscus, and Céreus flagellifórmis.

PRICES, SATURDAY, APRIL 17.—FRUITS:—

Apples, per bushel, 4*s* to 25*s*
Pears, dessert, pr half sieve, 10*s* to 15*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 10*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 8*s* to 15*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1*s* to 2*s*
Oranges, pr. doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 18*s*
Lemons, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush. 12*s* to 14*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 24*s*
— Barcelona, 28*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage Plants, p. doz. bch. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Brown, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Sprouts, per sve. 1*s* to 2*s*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 9*d*
Peas, Lisbon, per half sieve, 10*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broad Beans, Lisbon, 10*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 5*l* to 6*l*
— New, per pd., 2*s* to 3*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, p. half sve. 1*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. b., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 6*d* to 9*d*
Parsneps, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Radish, Red, per dozen bands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 5*s* 6*d*
— for picklg. p. hf. sieve, 4*s* 6*d*
— Green (Ciboules) p. bch., 4*d* to 6*d*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1*s* to 2*s*
Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8*s* to 9*s*
— Second, or Midd. 3*s* 6*d*
— Sprue, or Small, 2*s* 6*d*
— Natural large, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Second, 4*s*
— Sprue, 2*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 4*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. small bh. 6*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme per doz. bchs. 3*s*
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Sage, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Mint, per doz. bchs. 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Savory, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Basil, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 9*d*
Morels (fresh) per lb., 4*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Beta.—The plant is Filágo germánica, or common Cud-weed.

A Reader in the Temple must not use sulphuretted hydrogen for live plants, as it is a deadly poison to them. Inconvenient as tobacco-fumigation may be, it is the only remedy that is effectual and harmless.

Mr. Graves's plant is Epidéndrum lancifólium.

B. B.—Many thanks. We will remember the commission, but have no one in view just now.

Discipulus.—The insects are probably A'carus geniculátus, and are not, that we know of, injurious in gardens.

Ignoramus will find an answer among our miscellaneous matter of to day

Those of our readers who have urged upon us the necessity of an Index will see that we have now determined upon introducing it every week for the week preceding. This is all that we can do.

J. M.—The colour of the flowers of the Hydrangea is much affected by the soil in which it is grown. Yellow loam is generally used to bring out the blue colour; peat strongly impregnated with iron produces the same effect.

L. W. D.—The caterpillars were reduced to skins, and not determinable; they were, probably, what you suppose; how to kill them we have not an idea.

C. M.—The plants were Drába (or Eróphila) verna, which is not a moss, and Funária hygrométrica, which is one.

Hortus.—We believe tanks of strong wood lined with zinc to be as durable as if lined with lead. But why not use slate, a far better material than either?

A. B. C.—We cannot ourselves advertise the prices of plants. No doubt there will be in time advertisements of Tulips, and of all other things, from those who have them to sell.

R. A.—The Anemóne does not appear different from A. Pulsatílla. We fear the Leucójum is not different from L. vérnum. Pray send us your remarks on Cottages and on the portable greenhouse, which will be very interesting.

A Subscriber, Beaumaris.—The Polyanthus is a curiously-marked border variety, but possesses none of the properties of a fine flower.

Two Amateurs.—If the Pansy sent was raised from seed by beginners, it is encouraging, as the form of the flower is good; but it is deficient in other qualities: the petals want substance, the eye is poor, and the marking wants decision.

Anticaustic is mistaken. His opinion is at variance with that of the best writers as to the application of gypsum. The paragraph was, as he will see, taken from the *Mark Lane Express.*

C. J.—You may plant by a wall with a north-west aspect many kinds of hardy Clematis, the Japan Honeysuckle, Jasmines, Leycesteria, the Tree Pæonies for the base of it, the evergreen and other hardy Roses, Pyrus japonica, all varieties. The rule for you to observe is, that no plants will succeed in such a situation whose wood is difficult to ripen; that is, which require all the sun that is to be obtained in our short and cloudy summers.

A Subscriber.—Nitrate of soda is applied as a top-dressing, in wet weather, and when plants are growing, at the rate of 1 cwt. an acre.

G. G. G.'s plant is O'robus vérnus. It has, no doubt, the same properties as Vetches of various kinds; whether or not it is adapted to field culture may be worth ascertaining. It is a well-known garden perennial plant, quite hardy, and much valued for its gay and early flowers. We have no idea that seed can be obtained of it in sufficient quantity for agricultural purposes.

W. W. L., Malone House.—Two kinds of wooden paving are used for the streets of London. One consists of hexagonal blocks placed side by side; and the other, of lozenge-shaped blocks fastened together by pins at the sides. For garden-walks, if wood is used, we should employ unbarked deal or other timber cut into billets six inches long, and prepared by Dr. Boucherie's process, with pyrolignite of iron. The wood pavement of London is calculated to bear very heavy weights, and is not at all suited to gardens.

A Subscriber.—Gloxínia speciósa is a plant that thrives best in a house between a greenhouse and stove. It requires a moister atmosphere and more warmth than are found in common greenhouses.

Conifer.—Your question does not press. We will give you a full answer next week. A short one would be of no use to you.

W. M.—The Fellows of the Horticultural Society obtain a reasonable supply of seeds, cuttings, and plants *gratis*; but it is understood that they are not to have plants in common cultivation which can be purchased readily of nurserymen. In fact, no right-minded person would expect plants of the latter description. To become a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, it is necessary that a printed form of recommendation, signed by *one* Fellow of the Society, should be delivered to the Secretary. Southernwood belongs to the natural order Compósitæ, and is in fact a species of Artemísia, or Wormwood; a genus abounding in species, of which the greater part are more or less fragrant. Your suggestions will be attended to next week; they are in anticipation of what we had intended to advert to.

A Constant Reader.—For the effects of steam upon plants we refer you to p. 180. For a greenhouse so small as six feet long, seven feet high, and four feet wide, a good Argand lamp will be sufficient, if you can cover the roof with a curtain or some such protection. It is difficult to find any heating apparatus feeble enough for so small a space. A Joyce's stove might do if you can get a pipe to carry off the carbonic acid or carbonic oxide it generates: that, however, is indispensable. As you have time enough before you, we advise you to study attentively the articles on heating by Mr. Ainger, of which the publication was commenced in a late Number, and which will be speedily continued.

I. J. S.—The scale on the Apple belongs to the genus Aspidiótus; for remedies we must refer him to former Numbers, in which many are given for the scale.

Georgius.—If dusting with sulphur does not destroy the caterpillars belonging to the family Tortricidæ which infest the Rocket, he must resort to the tedious practice of handpicking. The best method of destroying sparrows is to place about their haunts corn soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate, which is made by dissolving some corrosive sublimate in water, and allowing it to remain till it becomes clear.

G. B. M.—The article on Sea-kale next week.

Mr. Kyle.—The beautiful climber from Swan River is Kennédya (or Hardenbérgia) macrophýlla, one of the finest of all greenhouse climbers.

Flora will find an answer to her question respecting Calceolarias in the second column of p. 194. Chrysanthemums grow freely in any light rich soil; a good compost for them is three parts leaf-mould and well-rotted dung, and one part of turfy loam.

T. Williams, of Old-ford.—The seedling Camélia is excellent, and seems one of the best of the class (Anemoniflóra) to which it belongs; the large round guard petals are particularly good. The question respecting cotton-seed will be answered next week.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap-ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Pottevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 12*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 25*s* 0*d* to 25*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 29*s* 6*d* to 29*s* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The recent discussions in the French Chambers on the Bill for the supplementary credits for 1841, gave rise to a more full development of the feelings of opposed parties in France than any circumstance which has occurred since the accession of the present Ministry. M. Guizot stated on the part of the Government, that negotiations are pending with a view to put an end to the isolation of France, and that the Eastern question is so far settled, that the general peace of Europe will be consolidated without France altering her policy or suffering in her honour and interests. M. Guizot then adverted to the intentions of the Cabinet of M. Thiers, and stated that it was part of the plan proposed by that Minister to raise a disposable force of 900,000 men, and to demand of Europe, at the head of his army, during the present spring, a modification of the treaty of July, and to declare war in case of refusal. The debate assumed an angry and personal character, but it had a general interest beyond the walls of the Chamber, inasmuch as it established the determination of the existing Government to use its best efforts for the preservation of peace.—In Spain the Regency question is still the exciting topic of attention, but the Senate has not yet arrived at any definitive resolution. The public are no less divided in opinion on this important question, and it is still doubtful whether the functions of the Regent will be confided to one person or to a triumvirate. It appears certain that the Duke de Victoria will only accept the single Regency, and as he carries with him the feelings and influence of the army, it is generally expected that his views will be adopted: the provinces, however, are in favour of a triumvirate, and there is also a strong party opposed to any plan in which the Duke de Victoria will be included. The perplexities of the country are still further increased by the deficiency of the budget; and the poverty of the state is said to be so extreme that the allowances to the Crown cannot be paid in full.—The proceedings of the Prussian Provincial Diets in regard to the national representation, and the reported declaration of Prince Metternich that Austria would withdraw from the treaty of London if it were not executed with equity and justice towards the Pacha of Egypt, are the most important points in our intelligence from Germany.—We learn from Switzerland that the Diet has adjourned, and that the Catholic party are likely to resort to force for the purpose of resisting the suppression of the convents. Public feeling is greatly exasperated on both sides, and the questions at issue excite the most angry feelings in all parts of the confederation.—Our Levant news does not contain any decisive intelligence respecting the Eastern question, the ambassadors at Constantinople having resolved to refer the matter to the Conference of London. Recent advices announce the outbreak of an insurrection in one of the Turkish provinces, by which the dissolution of the monarchy was proclaimed. The rebellion in Samos and Candia appears to have been put down, and tranquillity is now re-established in those important islands.—The differences existing between Persia and this country are said to be adjusted, and it is expected that diplomatic relations will forthwith be restored.—From the United States we learn that the trial of Mr. M'Leod has been postponed, in consequence of a legal error in the preliminary proceedings of the Court; and it is stated in some quarters that a Government Commission has decided against the validity of the trial, on the ground that Mr. M'Leod was not concerned in the destruction of the *Caroline.*

At home, little has occurred of public interest during the week; the uncertainty which still hangs over the fate of the *President* completely absorbs the attention of all classes. No authentic intelligence has yet been received to allay the anxiety of the public, but it is still hoped that she may have reached Bermuda.—The trial of the great cause respecting the will of Mr. Wood, of Gloucester, has been proceeding before the Privy Council during the week, and a condensed summary of the arguments will be found under our Law Report; but its further hearing is adjourned, and a considerable time may yet elapse before a final judgment is pronounced.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken daily exercise in the gardens of the Castle, or in the Park. The Princess Royal has been carried out every morning to take her accustomed airing. On Tuesday, the Duchess of Bedford arrived at the Castle, and succeeded Lady Barham as the Lady in Waiting; Lord Lilford succeeded the Marquis of Headfort as the Lord in Waiting, and Mr. Rich succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir R. Otway as the Groom in Waiting on the Queen.

Parliamentary.—A number of citizens having pressed Sir P. Laurie to allow himself to be nominated at the next election for the representation of the City of London, it is said that he has accepted their invitation.—A very general report has been circulated that Mr. H. Lambton does not intend to offer himself again for the County of North Durham, but it is said that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.—A contradiction has

been given to the report, that it is the intention of Lord Teignmouth to accept the Chiltern Hundreds after the Easter recess.—Mr. M'Donnell has stated his intention of withdrawing himself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Antrim, in favour of Mr. Alexander, who is the only other candidate, and who is also brought forward on the Conservative interest.—Mr. David Bell, of Glasgow, has addressed the electors of the Kilmarnock District of Burghs, announcing his intention to oppose the present Member, Mr. Colquhoun, whenever an election takes place.—The representation of Nottingham, vacant by the death of Sir R. Ferguson, will be contested by Mr. Larpent, as the Ministerial candidate, and by Mr. Walter, on the Conservative interest.

British Ambassador at Constantinople.—It is positively reported in the diplomatic circles that Lord Ponsonby has received leave of absence, and that he is about to leave Constantinople for London. By some of the Opposition papers this circumstance has been construed into a recall.

Order of St. Patrick.—It is stated that the Riband of the Order of the Knighthood of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Earl O'Neill, is to be conferred on the Earl of Arran.

National Debt.—From a return lately laid before the House of Commons, it appears that the gross amount of the sums received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of banks for savings (including Friendly Societies) in the United Kingdom, from the 6th August, 1817, to the 20th Nov. 1840, was 38,842,653*l.*, and the gross amount of sums paid by the said commissioners, including interest, was 14,075,171*l.* The gross amount of stock standing in the names of the commissioners, in 3 and 3½ per Cents., is 24,003,306*l.*

Salaries in Public Offices.—From recent returns we learn that the increase in the number of persons employed, and in the salaries, &c., in all public offices, within the year 1840, has been as follows,—viz., total increase in the number of persons, 495; total increase in salaries, emoluments, and expenses, &c., 72,111*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The corresponding diminution within the same year has been, in the number of persons employed, &c., 228; and in the emoluments, salaries, and expenses, &c., 56,896*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; thus leaving a balance in favour of increase as follows:—viz., in the number of persons employed, a net increase of 267; and in the amount of salaries and expenses, a net increase of 15,215*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

Beer Returns.—It appears, from a return lately moved in the House of Commons, that the quantity of ale and porter exported to foreign countries from the United Kingdom amounted, in the year 1839, to 157,593 barrels; and in 1840 to 174,618 barrels. The East and West Indies, China, and the Australian settlements, are the countries which receive the largest quantity of malt liquor. The quantity taken by the United States of America is very trifling.

The Army.—It is stated that the exchange of flint for percussion cap guns to the Army will cost this year 130,000*l.*

Foreign.

France.—*The Supplementary Credits for* 1841.—The debate on this bill commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, and is interesting from the turn it took on the subject of the present relations of France with the rest of Europe. In answer to a question from the Duke de Valmy, calling upon the Ministry to state whether France was sufficiently prepared to assert the due influence of her interests and pretensions, M. Guizot replied, that it was true negotiations were pending, and their object was to put an end to the difficult situation in which France and Europe had been placed by the treaty of the 15th July. If their result was successful, France would resume a becoming station, without incurring any responsibility for acts in which she did not participate, and the general peace would be consolidated without France altering her policy, or suffering in her honour and interests. The King's Government, he added, was following those negotiations with all possible care and solicitude, but he declined giving any further explanations for fear of compromising the negotiations. M. Berryer followed M. Guizot, and said, that he would be the first to congratulate the government on the success of the negotiations, if it was such as the Minister described; but he thought the people could not be burdened with so enormous a sum as 450,000,000f. without some explanation from the Cabinet. M. Guizot replied, that the issue of the negotiations greatly depended on the union of the Chambers and the Government, and that the committee, aware of this, had perceived the necessity of not reducing the Military Forces of France. M. Gouin, the Minister of Finance in the Thiers Administration, and M. Humann, the present Minister of that department, then severally addressed the House. M. Thiers followed and animadverted on the imprudence of asserting, in the face of Europe, that France was unable to make war, because her Government would be impotent to preserve order in the interior without the strong arm of a dictator. He then repeated the same arguments already adduced by M. Gouin, and maintained that the real cause of the financial embarrassments of France was the too great extension given of late to public works for the sake of gratifying the deputies, who, to recommend themselves to their constituents, were incessantly claiming the establishment of roads, canals, bridges, and railways, in the districts which they represented. M. Passy closed the debate on that day, by a speech in which he deprecated the obstinacy of France in retaining possession of Algiers at the cost of so many sacrifices. The debate was resumed on Tuesday. M. Estamulin spoke in favour of the supplies, and was followed by M. Billaut, who said that it was the duty of every deputy not to grant credits destined to promote a policy which he disapproved, and that, the Ministry not possessing his confidence, he would vote against the bill. Had M. Thiers, he said, retained power, France would now have under arms a force of 500,000 men and a fleet of 230 sail, with which she could have remained isolated without danger, and been at liberty to choose her allies. But the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, he added, was determined to re-enter the conference at any price; the isolation of France frightened him, because his motto was Peace for ever and peace everywhere. M. Guizot, who succeeded M. Billaut, said, that if he declined answering the queries addressed to him on Monday, it was for reasons which he deemed serious and useful to the country. If he was not certain that the negotiations now pending were likely to produce a beneficial result for France, he would have abstained from renewing them; but the moment would come when he would prove to the Chamber that he had not deviated from the policy which they had recommended. The plan of the Cabinet of the 1st of March, added M. Guizot, was the following:—In October France would have had 600,000 soldiers of the line, and 300,000 moveable national guards. At the head of this force the Cabinet would have demanded of Europe, in the spring, to modify the treaty of July 15th, and, in case of a refusal, would have declared war. The Cabinet of the 29th Oct. declined adopting that system; and such was the motive of its formation. M. Thiers next ascended the tribune, and said that the present Cabinet was acting a comedy; that the closing of the Dardanelles to ships of war of all nations, which was the object of the present negotiations, was an illusion—a word, and that Russia alone would be benefited thereby. He was not, he said, a partisan of Russian alliance: he still regretted the loss of the friendship of Great Britain, and the Cabinet would sooner or later perceive that its policy had been useful to Russia alone. The general discussion was then closed after another short conversation between M. Guizot and M. Thiers, and the first six articles of the bill were adopted.

The Fortifications.—On Friday, the King visited the works of the Fortifications in the Park of Neuilly and the Bois de Boulogne. His Majesty, who was accompanied by Marshal Soult, found all the works stopped along the whole line that he traversed. This interruption is ascribed to a contest which has arisen between the Administration of the Ponts et Chaussées and that of the War Department, which is on the point of being settled. His Majesty ordered that the works should be resumed with the utmost activity. A Council, which was to take place on Monday, at the War Office, between the Marshal, the Director-General of the Fortifications, and several officers, it was said, would definitively regulate the division of the works. Those of the Bois de Boulogne will be finished the first. It is also stated that it has been decided that the works should be commenced at every point of the continued wall simultaneously. Besides the 35 millions of francs which have been voted for 1841, for the service of the Fortifications, it seems there are to be added 7 millions, which remained from last year.

Libels on the King.—The trial of M. Montour, responsible publisher of the *France*, accused of offence to the King's dignity and person by the publication of certain correspondence, will take place on Saturday, April 24, before the Court of Assizes.

The Regicide Darmes.—It is stated that the trial of Darmes, the regicide, will not take place before the 15th May, as several persons will stand with him at the bar of the Court of Peers.

The Paris Telegraphs.—There are, it seems, in Paris, five Telegraphs, viz. the central telegraph in the Rue de l'Université, which is about to be transferred to the Ministry of the Interior; the telegraph at the Ministry of Marine, which corresponds with the line of Brest; the telegraph on the church of St. Eustache, for the line of Lille; and the two upon the towers of St. Sulpice, one of which corresponds with the line of Strasbourg, and the other with Lyons and Italy. At the central station accounts are received from Calais in three minutes, by a line of 27 telegraphs; from Lille in two minutes, by 22 telegraphs; from Strasbourg in six minutes, by 46 telegraphs; from Lyons in eight minutes, by 50 telegraphs; and from Brest in eight minutes, by 80 telegraphs.

Importation of Foreign Cattle.—At the commencement of the present session of the Chamber of Deputies, it was proposed to diminish the duty on the importation of foreign cattle, which it seems is 55 francs the head. Since then it appears that a considerable rise has taken place in the price of meat, and it would seem that the poor must soon altogether do without it, unless the Legislature permit importation. In reference to this subject the following facts have been published by the Journals:—From 1819 to 1829, the annual consumption of Paris was 76,000 oxen, of 360 kilogrs. each; from 1829 to 1839 it was not 70,000 oxen of 325 kilogrammes, though the population had augmented one-sixth. In 1825, 830,000 inhabitants of Paris consumed 16½ millions of kilogrammes of butchers' meat. In 1838, 920,000 only consumed 44¾ millions of kilogrammes. In 1789, Lavoisier estimated that the Parisians consumed 75 kilogrammes per head in the year; now they consume but 18½. The consumption of wine, the other great source of strength to the working population, is also greatly diminished. It is not one-half of what it was in 1809.

Spain.—By the last accounts from Madrid, it appears that the question of a Sole Regent was gaining ground, and it is openly asserted that the Duke de Victoria was privately using intimidation and corruption to gain his ends, menacing a *coup d'état* if he was not elected. The senators and deputies continued to meet for the sake of discussing the Regency question, but had not come to any definitive resolution. Several important points remained to be adjusted, and it had not yet been decided whether the Regents should be irremovable and irresponsible. It appears that the public are much divided on this important question. The majority in the Chamber of Deputies is favourable to the appointment of three regents, whilst that in the Senate is arrayed on the other side. The same indecision prevails in the Cabinet, two of whose members have pretensions to become regents. The committee of the Deputies to which the Regency question had been referred only comprised two in favour of a single regent, the five others being supporters of a regency consisting of three members. The Senate had not yet appointed its committee. All the monied men, it is stated, are partisans of the single regency, because they see in it a greater guarantee of stability and order, and they foresee that the Duke de Victoria will not be prevailed upon to share the authority, and that consequently he would either retire, or resort to force. It seems to have been proposed by some, as a sort of middle course, to elect the Duke sole Regent, and to impose upon him a Council of Regency, consisting of four members; but this plan does not appear to have been favourably received. General Linage, the secretary of the duke, it is said, encouraged by the success of his first letter, which had gained, principally through the fear of a *coup d'état*, many partisans to the single regency, was about to publish a second letter on the same subject. The great majority of the accounts from the provinces were in favour of a triumvirate. Subsequent accounts state that a third party had arisen, who on no pretence will consent to the appointment of the Duke de Victoria as one of the regents. In the sitting of the Deputies of the 1st the budget was presented. The items were as follows:—

	Reals.	£.
Expenses	1,006,324,302	11,066,842
Receipts	885,126,551	8,851,265
Deficiency .	221,197,751	2,215,077

Such, it seems, was the penury of the state, that Queen Christina's allowance was not paid at all, and Queen Isabella's only to the extent of one-third of the sum assigned to the crown. The Committee of Deputies charged to report on the abdication of Queen Christina have declared that act legal, and the report after a short discussion has been adopted by a majority of 139 to 4. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 2nd, Señor da Silva interrogated the Ministry, to know if any official information had been received relative to the marriage of Queen Christina with Señor Munoz. The Minister of the Interior replied, that although the Government had been seeking for authentic proof of the marriage in question, it had failed in its efforts. In reply to another question of Señor Silva, respecting the guardianship of Queen Isabella during her minority, the Minister added that the pretensions of Don Francisco de Paulo, the uncle of the Queen, had been submitted to the Supreme Council of Justice, and, in conformity with the decision of that tribunal, the matter should be referred to the Cortes. The Ministry was urged by other deputies to afford explanations as to whether Queen Christina had exercised any authority in Spain since her abdication, by appointments in the Queen's household; but the Minister of the Interior explained that the regency alone had exercised this prerogative. The Government, it seems, have submitted the Pope's recent address on ecclesiastical affairs to the Supreme Council of Justice, the same tribunal in virtue of whose decision the Papal Nuncio had been expelled from the kingdom. The Bishop of Malaga was preparing a refutation of that document. The law for the arrangement of the Navarre Fueros had been presented to the Cortes. The Juntas of Guernica, it appears, were every day presenting a more serious character. They had resolved that a deputation should adopt the necessary measures not only to prevent any farther sales of Church property, but that the produce of Church property already sold should be applied to relieve the wants of the religious orders who had been compelled to quit their convents.

Portugal.—By the arrival of the *Iberia* steamer at Falmouth on Tuesday, we are in receipt of recent advices from Lisbon, but they do not contain any important intelligence. The financial difficulties of the country continued to engage attention; and it was expected that the finance committee would propose a considerable diminution of the allowance for the maintenance of the court; a measure in which, it is said, her Majesty has expressed a disposition to acquiesce.—It seems there has been a strike of the arsenal workmen, the pretext for which appears to have been the non-payment of their wages for some weeks; but it was appeased without difficulty. The fact of Lord Howard de Walden having presented a note from Lord Palmerston in support of the claims of the English bondholders, had excited various animadversions from the Septembrista papers, which, it appears, consider the fulfilment of their obligations to their English creditors as the payment of a tribute, and liken the ministers who should venture upon so unusual a course to Pachas. The commercial treaty with England was under consideration by the Portuguese cabinet.—Queen Doña Maria attained her twenty-second year on the 4th instant.

Germany.—The Prussian Provincial Diets are actively pursuing their task. The Diet of Prussia has published a reply to an urgent petition for constitutional forms; in which it states that the royal propositions, presented so soon after the promise given by the King to improve the representation of the nation, afford a sufficient guarantee that it is the wish of the sovereign to confer the boon of free representation upon his country. In this province it has been resolved that it is desirable, in the case of a reduction of the taxation, that it should take the form of a reduction in the salt duty. The grand duchy of Posen, in its answer to the first of the propositions, gratefully

acknowledges the benefit of a permanent committee, but differs from Prussia, as it prefers to choose the members composing it from the several separate estates or classes now forming the general Diet, whereas Prussia wishes to choose them from amongst the assembly indifferently. The Diet further demands that this committee may be charged with the right of preferring grievances against the provincial authorities, with the management of the institutions founded and endowed by the estates, and with the inspection of the institutions for education. The avowed aim of these demands is the preservation of Polish nationality in the province, which, it is feared, would otherwise be swallowed up by the superior weight of German activity and intelligence. This fear makes the inhabitants of Posen adverse to a general representative body for the nation at large.—Saxony has rejected the propositions for limiting the trade of pedlars and of commercial travellers, which originated in the jealousy of the greater shopkeepers in the towns.—Subsequent accounts from Berlin inform us that the Council of State were engaged on the new penal code, which is to be completed by the end of the year. At present, the new enactments for the prevention of duelling are under discussion. The penalties are much less severe than hitherto, duelling being treated as murder, and threatened with the same penalties; but the punishment was never inflicted, so that the offenders might be certain of being condemned to death, and then suffered to escape with imprisonment for one or two years, and often for a much shorter time. The law, too, made an improper difference between noblemen and citizens. The new law makes no exception, and exempts the seconds from all punishment when they have endeavoured to effect a reconciliation, and sentences the combatants, when a life has been lost, to a term of imprisonment, which may be for twenty years, with hard labour. It is said that the king is much interested in the law, and has declared that henceforth the sentence of the tribunal in affairs of this kind shall be carried into effect without favour.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna, which mentions that Prince Metternich had lately declared that if the treaty of London was not executed in the spirit of humanity in which it was conceived towards Mehemet Ali, Austria would withdraw completely from it, and leave to the authors of a war which would then become inevitable all the responsibility of such a calamity. —We have received some further account of the new resolutions and arrangements made by the Assembly of Delegates of the German Union. An agreement respecting the free navigation of the Rhine, Maine, and Necker has been entered into. All the states have agreed to an equal duty on corn, except Saxony. Bavaria had adopted the English system of a scale of duties. It has abandoned this for the general 10 per cent. duty of the tariff; but as Saxony would preserve to itself the exclusive supply of the lower districts of the Erzgebirge, and as it at present can export corn to Bohemia at a moderate duty, it refuses to join the arrangement. Prussia levies a double duty on wines.—It appears that in consequence of some new and extraordinary demands on the part of Hanover, Brunswick has renounced its connexion with the Hanover and Oldenburg commercial league, and has sent an envoy to Berlin to conclude a junction with the Prussian Commercial Union. Since the departure of this commission, however, Hanover has sent envoys to Brunswick to try and compromise the principal cause of difference, which consists in a system for establishing the railroad communication of both countries with Prussia and Hamburg.—A Bavarian census has appeared of the population of its towns in 1840. Munich contained 106,531 souls; its garrison included, of which 74,303 are Catholics, 6,914 Protestants, and 1,423 Jews. Since 1839 the increase of population has been 2,095. Augsburg has 36,869 souls; Nuremberg, 46,824; Bamberg and Ratisbon, about 20,000 each. Bavaria contains 30 monasteries and 30 nunneries.

SWITZERLAND.—Intelligence has been received from Berne that the question of the adjournment of the Diet was decided in the affirmative by twelve cantons against nine who proposed its dissolution. The deputies of Argau had entered a protest against the decree of the Diet of the 2d instant.—Notwithstanding the recent decision of the Federal Diet, the Argovian government, it seems, was proceeding as actively as ever with the spoliation of the convents of the canton. The Catholic population, on the other hand, emboldened by the admission of their rights by the Legislature, were preparing, with the aid of their allies, to enforce the execution of the decree. The exasperation was carried to the utmost pitch, both in the Freyenamt, the seat of the insurrection of Jan. last, and in the Frickthal, or Austrian district of Argau, which had remained neutral in the last contest. The Argovian Catholics had been likewise promised support from the Conservative party at Lucerne, and the people of the smaller cantons were ready to take up arms for their defence. It was at first expected that Austria and the other foreign Powers would have postponed addressing any remonstrances to the Vorort until after the close of the Diet. This, however, has not been the case. The Minister of Austria communicated to several deputies the last despatches from his court, which were couched in the most menacing terms. The Russian Envoy has also had a very warm altercation with M. Neuhaus, the President of the Diet and Vorort, and the English Chargé d'Affaires, it is said, has taken a rather imperious tone with the avoyer. The accounts do not mention what course the French Envoy had thought proper to pursue, but the Liberal press throughout the confederation was unanimous in rejecting with indignation the offer of mediation which France was supposed to have made to the Helvetic government.

HOLLAND.—Accounts from the Hague state that a case of forgery, recently discovered there, had produced a great sensation. It seems that a manufacturer of Leyden, who had fallen into difficulties some time before the accession of the present king, and had obtained his Majesty's confidence while Prince of Orange, had received various sums of money from him; and his royal benefactor had gone so far as to put his name to some bills, which the manufacturer readily got cashed. Taking advantage of this, he forged the Prince's name on several other bills, circulated them, and obtained 100,000 florins from one capitalist alone at Amsterdam. The man was arrested not long ago at Rotterdam, and is to be tried for the offence. He has endeavoured to screen himself by threatening to disclose some secrets concerning the present king, of which he boasts that he is in possession. His Majesty, it is said, is determined that justice shall pursue its course with this individual.

BELGIUM.—At the close of last year an agent of the Belgium post-office visited London for the purpose of investigating the working of the penny-postage plan. A report of this examination has recently been submitted to the Belgian government, accompanied with recommendations for the improvement of the post-office. The principal features of the changes recommended are the adoption of a uniform rate of 2d. (20 centimes) on all inland letters, except those which already cost but 1d., optional prepayment by means of stamps, an increased allowance of weight, and proportionate reduced charges in the transmission of packets by the post. This subject is also exciting a lively interest in France. If a uniform system be adopted in Belgium and France, there can be little doubt it will become general throughout Europe.

GREECE.—The Continental papers state, on the authority of private letters, that France has expressed a desire that the government of this country may be re-constituted with the aid of the great Powers, so as to acquire the requisite strength to snatch this unhappy country from anarchy. The overtures made by France appear to be eagerly received by the other Powers, with the exception, however, of Russia, which, without doubt, considers that a strong government in Greece would be a new obstacle to certain projects of aggrandisement in the East.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples state, that it is not a Princess, but a Prince, with which the King has been presented by her Majesty, and that the royal infant has received the name of Don Alphonso, and the title of Count of Caserta. The King had remained constantly by the Queen for the last fortnight, but was obliged to come back suddenly to the capital, on account of the death of the Minister of Finance. It had been arranged that the documents for finally settling the sulphur question should all be produced by the 20th of June next, and that the liquidation should take place on the 20th of December.

TURKEY.—Intelligence from Constantinople informs us that the ambassadors of the Four Powers, after holding conferences on the communications made to them by the Porte relating to the representations sent by Mehemet Ali against the hatti-scheriff of investiture, and not being able to come to an understanding among themselves, have resolved to refer the matter to the conference of London. Nothing had been decided upon respecting Reschid Pacha. It is said that he has three times tendered his resignation, but the Sultan has refused to accept it, considering that under present circumstances he cannot dispense with his services. The state of affairs in Constantinople is said to be very unsettled; but, as the will of the Four Powers, and of the Conference, would soon be known, it was hoped that all fears of the prolongation of the crisis would be speedily removed. The Sultan, it seems, has written autograph letters to thank the four sovereigns for their aid.—Subsequent advices received *viâ* France inform us that a general consternation prevailed in that capital, in consequence of several couriers having arrived there with despatches announcing that the whole country about Diarbekir was in a state of insurrection. The militia had been disarmed, the civil and military authorities put to death, and the dissolution of the Osman monarchy proclaimed by the rebel tribes. The report was spread in Diarbekir that the Russians had set fire to the imperial palace at Constantinople, and blown up the Seraglio, the walls and towers of the city, together with the fleet, the army, the Sultan, and the Divan. A report was also current that Mehemet Ali had again become stubborn, and had in polite terms withdrawn his given word. Every one at Constantinople was anxious to learn what counsels the Sultan would adopt in consequence of the new and unexpected turn which affairs had taken in the East.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria, received this week, of the 27th ult., bring nothing decisive respecting the Egyptian question, and they all express a hope that, in spite of the councils of the British ambassador, the representatives of the other great Powers at Constantinople will induce the Porte to modify the late firman of the Sultan.

SAMOS AND CANDIA.—The troubles in these islands appear not to have been so serious as they were represented, and it is hoped that a few Turkish ships of war, which arrived at Ischesme on the 15th March to take troops and convey them to Samos, will suffice to restore order in that island. Letters from Candia say, that about a hundred individuals had arrived from the Morea in that island, and endeavoured to excite the inhabitants against the Turkish government: they met with most encouragement from some Greeks who joined them. Three English ships of war, however, sufficed to keep the rebels in awe, and as the consulate authorities did their utmost to quiet the people's minds, it was hoped that all would be put an end to without bloodshed. The same letters add, that there are now eight Turkish men-of-war, viz. two frigates, three corvettes, and three brigs, with 2,500 regular troops, at Andron, in the harbour of Suda; likewise an English ship of the line, a frigate, and a brig. Three more English men-of-war were expected from Marmorizza or Malta, and the Austrian commodore, Bandiera, it was expected would soon arrive with his squadron, so that it was thought tranquillity would not be again interrupted. It is further added that the Candiot insurgents had sent a deputation to the commander of a British frigate, requesting the interference of the great powers of Europe to procure a free constitution for the inhabitants of the island.

PERSIA.—Intelligence has been received from Teheran, conveying the important information that the differences existing between Persia and Great Britain had been satisfactorily arranged, the Schah of Persia having declared himself ready to cede the fortress of Gurian taken by his troops in the last war. It was consequently expected that the British embassy would return to Teheran forthwith.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the steam-ship *Caledonia* at Liverpool on Thursday, we are in receipt of New York papers to the 1st inst. The news by this arrival is not of much importance. The only subject of any interest to the English reader is relating to Mr. M'Leod. It appears that in consequence of an error, committed by the clerk of Niagara county, in giving but five instead of six days' notice of the drawing of the Jury, the term could not be held, and the trial of Mr. M'Leod was of necessity from this cause, independently of others, postponed till the next term of the court. A commission had been issued for the examination of Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Fox, and other witnesses, who evidently were not in a situation to give any evidence that could be applicable to the case, except in so far as political and international considerations of the highest importance are inseparably blended with it. The grant of this commission, however, was regarded as tantamount to an admission on the part of the tribunal of the State of New York, that in the performance of its judicial duties it is bound to recognise and to respect the political relations of the Federal Government. In connexion with this subject, the papers state that a farther correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox and the American Government, in which the former signified his determination, in the event of the conviction and execution of Mr. M'Leod, to demand his passports, and that a copy of this correspondence had been put into the hands of the Executive of the State. The tone, however, of the latest advices from Washington is essentially at variance with this information. In the Legislature of Maine, the chairman of the committee on the north-eastern boundary has submitted a very voluminous report on the present position of the boundary question, and 1,000 copies with the accompanying resolutions were ordered to be printed. The report does not advise any immediate action by the state, or indicate definitely any future period when the state ought to act; but proposes to call upon the Federal Government, forthwith, to repel the existing invasion of the state, and, if necessary to secure it against future invasion, to take military possession of the disputed territory. One of the resolutions declares, that the proceedings connected with the proposed joint commission of survey and settlement ought to be closed within the present year.

CANADA.—The news from Canada consists exclusively of details relating to the election of Members of the Legislature of the two united provinces. Great confidence seems to be entertained that a decided majority of the representative body will be disposed to act in harmony with the Executive Government.

BUENOS AYRES.—We have received accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 23d Jan. It appears that the country was in a very unsettled state. The Governor of the Banda Oriental had raised about 8,000 troops to protect his province from Governor Rosas. They were pressing for the army all the men they could find in both provinces. Produce of all kinds was very scarce and high. Two signal triumphs have been obtained over different divisions of the remnants of the forces of Lavalle and those of La Madrid and Brizuela. General Pacheco, with a force of 550 men, attacked them in their camp, and, after a strong resistance, put them to flight, and pursued them until nightfall. The number of killed of the vanquished in the battle was upwards of 400. Among the 500 prisoners there were 44 officers. 360 muskets were collected on the field, a great quantity of cavalry equipment, 2,000 horses, all the spare baggage and ammunition. On the morning of the 1st, General Aldao obtained a victory over a body of the enemy; they were completely routed, leaving on the field of battle a great number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The infantry being surrounded, hoisted a white flag, and craved their lives, which General Aldao granted them. The publication of this news at Buenos Ayres was hailed by a salute from the fort, a peal from the church bells, and a discharge of rockets. At sun-set the salute was repeated, and at night the town illuminated, whilst bands of music traversed the streets, accompanied by crowds of citizens.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for the Account opened at 90⅜ to ½; and the only fluctuation that took place was in there being occasionally buyers and sellers at 90⅝; the last quotation being 90⅜ rather buyers. Bank Stock closed at 171 to 3; and Exchequer Bills 13s. to 15s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Lord Mayor's Dinner.—The Lord Mayor's Easter entertainment was given on Monday in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion House. Among the guests present were the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished individuals. His Royal Highness, on returning thanks for his health being drunk, said that he always felt unmitigated pleasure

at meeting the citizens of London. He had always found that he and every member of his family had been received with the highest respect and the greatest cordiality by that body; and whether the Lord Mayor of the year professed politics in accordance with, or opposed to, those of the existing Ministry, the Royal Family had never discovered any difference of feeling as regarded their reception. With regard to the kind and flattering observation made by the Lord Mayor upon the amiable and excellent disposition of his revered father, he was aware how much he owed to him for the inculcation of those principles by which his conduct through life had been actuated. He had a son of his own, whom he had endeavoured to rear in the same principles, and he sincerely trusted that he would prove an ornament and an honour to his country. The evening seems to have passed off pleasantly, a late hour having arrived before the company had entirely separated.

Design for a New Roof to Guildhall.—This noble hall has evidence, in its present state, by the large buttresses in the exterior, of having possessed in former days a splendid Gothic roof. The present flat ceiling was erected after the destruction of the old wooden roof at the great fire of London in 1666. It was built as a temporary expedient, and it has been kept up by repeated repairs from time to time, and is not at all in character with the other parts of the structure. A perspective drawing, which details the effect of what is supposed to be the character of the old roof, has been for some days exhibited in the reading-room of the Corporation, and has attracted great admiration. It shows how it may be restored without injury to any part of the present walls or openings. It is proposed to alter the present circular-headed windows into pointed windows ornamented with stained glass; the effect of the present tracery to continue for the purpose of carrying up the character of the present hall; and from thence the new roof will spring, of a similar construction to those at Westminster, Eltham, and Hampton Court, enriched with pendents and ornamented open arches. The soffet, or ceiling, will be pannelled, and enriched with bosses at the intersection of the mouldings. The drawing has been made with a view to illustrate the intention of Mr. Alderman Wood, by his motion in the Court of Common Council, referring the subject to the consideration of the City Lands' Committee.

City Antiquities.—The labourers engaged in excavating the foundations of the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street have found, at a depth of 14 feet below the surface, a fine specimen of Roman tesselated pavement. It is a very perfect specimen of *tessalæ* of the third or fourth century, and is about nine feet long and six feet wide. The proprietor of the ground has allowed the pavement to remain as it was found, at the base of a pillar near Threadneedle-street, and placed over it a platform in order more freely to allow public inspection. Many persons have availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this ancient specimen of art in the earlier domestic architecture of this country. The site of the church, it is thought, is that of a Roman house of the higher order; and within the last few years similar specimens have been found, in nearly a direct line, in Bartholomew-lane and within the Bank, which appear to show a connected series of these villas. All remnants of these were lost to the public, as they were broken up by the workmen, as was the case about two years since in Paternoster-row, where a fine mass of tesselated pavement, about 40 feet in length, was thus broken up. The site of the late Royal Exchange has produced few objects of interest to the antiquary, but within the last few days the excavations approaching Cheapside have disclosed some solid specimens of Roman masonry. Under St. Bartholomew's Church were found some curious structural arches coeval with or antecedent to the Norman period.

Public Buildings of London.—A very great number of persons have visited the Tower during the week. A large number of warders were daily in attendance to conduct the visitors over the armouries and the Jewel-office. The reduced price of admission brought a great many persons to view the regalia, which still remain in the old room, until the new building now preparing is completed. The total number of visitors during Monday was—to the armouries, 1,045; and to the Jewel-office, 585; and the amount received for tickets, at the reduced admission of 6*d.* each, was 40*l.* 15*s.* The number of visitors to the Jewel-office was larger than in any three months under the old system, when the keeper of the regalia was in the habit of exacting very large fees from individuals for admission. The British Museum also has been crowded with visitors, upwards of 4,000 persons having gone through the rooms in the course of Monday. The attendance at the National Gallery has been greater than has been known on any holiday occasion.

Chartist Meeting.—The Chartists held a meeting on Monday at White Conduit-house, for the purpose of electing delegates to form a convention, in conjunction with ten other delegates who have been elected in the country. Through some misunderstanding as to time, it appears none of the country delegates attended the meeting. Mr. Parker, a journeyman tailor, took the chair. The meeting was addressed by several leading Chartists of London, and resolutions expressive of continued adherence to the principles of the people's charter were agreed to, and embodied in a petition to Parliament. The delegates were elected, and it was stated that arrangements would be made for calling the Convention together early in May. The greatest order was preserved during the whole of the proceedings, but the meeting was not numerously attended, there being at no time more than about 400 persons present.

Resignation of another Official Assignee.—It transpired in the course of Monday that Mr. James Clark, another of the official assignees, has withdrawn himself. The reason assigned is, that he has sustained losses by a suit in Chancery, which have subjected him to an attachment. He has consequently resigned his appointment. As far as can at present be ascertained, his defalcation is only about 7,600*l.* spread over 200 or 300 estates. One of the estates in which he was the official assignee being before the Court of Bankruptcy, a good deal of surprise was occasioned by his non-appearance, which was, however, at last cleared up by the receipt of a letter tendering his resignation. It is further stated that Mr. Clark has within the last two or three weeks paid moneys which he had received in his official capacity into the Bank of England, to the extent of 8,000*l.*, and there remains a balance of 991*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* in his private banker's hands. In the deficiencies stated, an allowance must be made for the commission he is entitled to for the estates he has had under management, and which have not yet been brought to an audit.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.—This interesting contest, which seems to have absorbed the attention of sporting men of all grades for some time past, was on Wednesday brought to an issue. The first of the matches between the Universities on the London river took place in 1836, and, including the one of that year until the present period, three races have been contested, in all of which the Cantabs have been successful. At twenty minutes past six the boats started from Westminster-bridge at a given signal, amid the cheers of a great multitude of persons who lined the bridge and banks of the river. The Cambridge boat took the lead at once and maintained her superiority to the last, passing through Putney-bridge, the limit of the race, one minute and five seconds in advance of the Oxonians. The distance, about six miles, was accomplished in 33 minutes and a half. The banks of the river the whole way up were crowded with spectators, and at Vauxhall and Chelsea discharges of cannon greeted the cutters as they shot past. The assemblage of persons at Putney was very great, and conveyances of every description were jammed together on the bridge. No accident, however, occurred either upon the river or on shore. Altogether the affair came well off. The steamers were well managed, and offered no obstruction to the boats as on some previous occasions, and the spectators in general expressed themselves highly gratified with the spirit and skill with which the match was contested.

Church Rate Meeting.—A vestry was held on Tuesday at West-Ham to elect churchwardens and other officers. The Dissenters mustered their forces to abolish all church offices, declaring there should not be a bell rung or a pew dusted; but notwithstanding the efforts of the Anti-Church-rate Society, they could only muster from 20 to 30 hands in a very large vestry. The majority was therefore in favour of the rate.

University College, London.—It appears from the report of the Council that the students of this College have been extremely successful in contending for honours in the University of London. One of two book prizes, ten of twelve gold medals, and 1,040*l.* out of the 1,280*l.* granted in the form of Exhibitions and Scholarships, have been obtained by students of this college. Those who most distinguished themselves at the examinations which took place in the year 1840, were Mr. William Davison, exhibitioner in mathematics at the matriculation examination; Mr. Joseph G. Greenwood, on whom, on taking the degree of B.A. with honours, was conferred the University Classical Scholarship of 50*l* a-year for three years; Mr. Fred. John Wood, who, on taking the degree of B.L., obtained the Law Scholarship of 50*l.* a-year for three years; Mr. Edmund Parkes, to whom, besides three gold medals, two exhibitions of 30*l.* a-year each, for two years, at the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, were awarded; and Mr. Richard Quain, who, on passing the second examination and taking his degree of B.M., obtained the Medical Scholarship of 50*l.* a-year for 2 years.

Accidents.—An accident occurred on Friday night, about ten o'clock, in Chelsea Reach. A party of five young men, coming from Richmond in a boat, were upset through carelessness, the wind being high and the water rough, and two of the number were drowned.—On Monday afternoon an accident occurred to a young man in the employ of Messrs. Bicknell and Co., sperm-oil manufactory, Newington Butts. It seems that he was engaged in superintending a large cauldron of oil, which was in a boiling state, when by some accident he fell into it. His screams attracted the attention of his fellow-workmen, and as soon as possible he was extricated, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital. He sustained so much injury that he expired on the following day.—Another accident occurred on Tuesday morning to Mr. James Elmer, builder, of Marylebone. It appears that he was on horseback, passing through Jermyn-street, when the animal suddenly started at a butcher's dog which snapped at its legs, and ran off at great speed, defying all attempts to rein it in. Mr. Elmer was thrown at the corner of Duke-street, and fell upon his head on the edge of the kerb-stone, by which he had his skull fractured in a very serious manner. He was conveyed to his residence immediately, but no hope is entertained of his recovery.—Capt. Seymour, a gentleman residing at Englefield-green, who was out with her Majesty's buckhounds on Saturday, was nearly deprived of the sight of one of his eyes, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of a young man named Parker, whose father rents a large farm at Warfield, near Windsor Great Park. It appears that as Capt. Seymour, with several other gentlemen who were following the hounds, was approaching a gate leading to a field in the occupation of the elder Mr. Parker, the son of the latter attempted to stop them, with a pole in his hand, at the end of which was a sharp iron spike used for agricultural purposes. As the horsemen were not disposed to be prevented pursuing the hunt across the field, the young man raised his weapon, and struck Capt. Seymour, who happened to be the foremost of the party, a severe blow across the face. The spike penetrated the flesh near the right eye, causing the blood to flow copiously, and compelling the gentleman to give over the hunt, and return home. Upon the wound being examined, it was found to be within half-an-inch of the eye, and two or three inches in length. Proceedings, it is said, have been commenced by Capt. Seymour to punish his assailant.—On Tuesday night, a married woman, named Parker, whose husband keeps a chandler's shop in Westminster, threw herself, or, as it has been alleged, was thrown out of the first-floor window. The unhappy woman was immediately taken up and removed to the Westminster Hospital in a dangerous state, her head being fractured, besides other injuries of a serious nature. It appears that she and her husband used to drink and have frequent quarrels. The husband's account of the affair is, that he and his wife having had some words, she ran up stairs and bolted herself in the front room, first floor. He knocked, and endeavoured to obtain admission; but she threatened that if he forced the door, she would throw herself out of the window. He kicked the door, a part of which gave way, and at that moment he heard the window raised and something heavy fall into the street. He ran down stairs and found his wife in the situation described. From the woman's situation, little or no hopes are entertained of her recovery.—On Tuesday night, the inhabitants of Blackfriars-road were thrown into a state of alarm by hearing loud screams of murder proceeding from the dwelling-house of Mr. Davis, pianoforte manufacturer, and immediately afterwards a female was observed to precipitate herself from the back attic window upon the leads of the workshop below, a depth of upwards of thirty feet. She immediately started up on her feet, and made for the edge of the leads, apparently with an intention of leaping into a deep ditch more than 20 feet beneath, which runs by the side of Mr. Davis's house. By this time, however, the assistance of the police being obtained, a ladder was brought, and she was rescued from her perilous situation. A surgeon, residing next door, attended and conveyed her in a coach to St. Thomas's Hospital. It appears that she was living in Mr. Davis's family as housemaid. For some time past she has been labouring under the delusion that some persons intended to murder her, and on that night she imagined they were breaking into her room for that purpose, and under the influence of that delusion, and to escape, she leaped from the window.

Robberies.—Information has been received at the metropolitan police-offices that, within the last few days, several valuable articles have been stolen from the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield, South Audley-street: they consist of a purse of money, several articles of plate and jewellery, and some other articles of household use.—On Tuesday night the following robbery took place near Greenwich Church: A young man, named Briscoe, was married on Tuesday morning, and, accompanied by his wife and brother and sister, proceeded to Greenwich fair to spend the remainder of the day. About twelve o'clock at night the party were proceeding to London; but when near the church-gate, a respectably-dressed man pushed with great violence against Mr. Briscoe, who, on inquiring the cause of such violence, was immediately knocked down. A mob soon collected, and some police constables arrived on the spot, and having removed Mr. Briscoe into a shop, it was ascertained that his right thigh was broken, his pockets ransacked, and his hat stolen. A coach was procured, and he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he remains in a very precarious state.—On Monday a quantity of property was stolen from the Treasury, consisting chiefly of wearing apparel and a carpet bag. On the same day there were no fewer than seven robberies of watches, jewellery, and plate effected at gentlemen's residences in various parts of the metropolis.—Information has been given to the police of numerous depredations under the following circumstances. On joints of meat having been purchased and ordered to be "sent home," the butcher's boy has been followed to the residence of the customer where he has left the joint. A fellow, attired as a butcher, after watching the boy, and seeing the meat delivered, in a short time calls at the house, affecting haste, and informs the servant, or other party, that the lad by mistake has delivered the joint at the wrong house, when it is usually given to him and he makes his escape with the property. A description of the thief is given, and the police are on the alert to capture him.

Inquests.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley on a female infant, whose mother, with her parents, persons in a respectable sphere of life, resides in the vicinity of Grosvenor-square. Elizabeth Price, the wife of a mechanic, stated that she had deceased to wet-nurse. It seemed a very healthy child. On Friday night she took it to bed with her, and suckled it about two o'clock. About five she was going again to give it the breast, when she found it lying on its right side cold and stiff. She immediately sent for a medical gentleman, who said it had been dead some time. Mr. Wakley observed that the number of sudden deaths which occurred amongst fine, healthy children under the age of 18 months was very great, and had latterly very much increased. He could not at all account for it. Immediately on an infant being found dead in bed, it was invariably rumoured that it had been overlaid; but no such thing, not one in a hundred met its death that way; death was the result of some internal complaint. In the present case the witness examined had a very strong reason—namely, a pecuniary one, she being liberally paid to keep the child alive if possible. Verdict, Found dead.

Suicides.—A melancholy case of suicide has occurred in Saville-place, Miss Elizabeth Baker, a young lady residing

with her parents in that place, having terminated her existence by suspending herself to the rail of a bedstead. At the inquest held on her body the sister of deceased stated that her mother had been very ill for a long time past, and became much worse when witness arose on Saturday morning. When this was communicated to deceased, who had also been ailing some time, she appeared much affected, and wept, saying, "I cannot bear to part with my mother. What shall I do? I should like to go and lie with her." Deceased afterwards took breakfast with her father, witness, and another sister about eight. She missed deceased at eleven. Searched for her for some time, and ultimately went to her brother's bedroom, the door of which was locked, with the key inside; forced the door and discovered deceased suspended by the neck with a handkerchief attached to the rail of the bedstead. Witness immediately took her down and sent for medical assistance, but it was unavailing, as she was quite dead. Deceased had not been from home for nearly four years. She was very much attached and very attentive and dutiful to her mother. Witness has no doubt deceased's mind was affected by the prospect of her mother's approaching death. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."—On Sunday, suicide was committed by a lady named Lee, residing at Holland-street, Kensington. It appears that the unfortunate lady, who was between 70 and 80 years of age, had for some years past been most eccentric in her habits. On Tuesday a person named Brown, residing at No. 3 in the same street, committed suicide by cutting his throat; and on Thursday morning a man named Brookes, residing within 300 yards of the spot, also committed suicide by strangling himself, having first, it is believed, meditated the murder of his wife and family; which events are said to have made a deep impression on her mind. When discovered she was weltering in blood from a wound in her throat, and on the table were a knife and a pair of scissors, the latter of which were bloody. A surgeon was sent for, when on examination he found that by means of the scissors, the trachea had been lacerated to a great extent, and although every attention was paid that surgical skill could suggest, death ensued about one o'clock.—On Tuesday another attempt at suicide was made by a man named Grant, residing in James-street, Kensington-square. It appears that a member of the family going into his room, found he had hanged himself by his handkerchief, and that life was not extinct. He was cut down and promptly restored; but he subsequently got a rope, and was on the point of making a second attempt, when he was prevented. No cause can be assigned for his conduct, beyond the supposition that the recent repeated suicides in the neighbourhood have operated upon his mind.—On Tuesday morning a widow lady of fortune, residing at Peckham, made an attempt on her life by shooting herself with a pistol; the ball entered below the left ear, and lodged below the right eye, where it still remains, and but faint hopes are entertained of her life. The lady is said to be the daughter of a wealthy Dublin merchant, and the widow of a colonel.

Suspected Murder of a Child.—A case, which has caused much sensation in the neighbourhood where it was discovered, was gone into on Tuesday evening, before Mr. Payne. From the testimony of a number of witnesses, it appeared that on Friday morning a lad was directed by his mother to go for a bundle which she saw lying in some ruins in Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. He did so, and upon untying a piece of coarse cloth he found the body of a female child. There was a piece of tape tied tightly round the neck, and another round the body. The child had no clothes on, and from subsequent evidence given by a policeman, it would seem that the child was alive when placed there. On the previous night another youth saw a woman take from her basket a bundle, and throw it into the ruins; but as he supposed it was a dead cat, he took no further notice of it. The woman then walked hurriedly down Temple-street, in the direction of Blackfriars-bridge. A surgeon had no doubt the child was born alive. The Coroner suggested an adjournment, and the inquiry was directed to stand over.

Fires.—On Saturday a fire broke out at Willow-walk, Shoreditch. The flames were first discovered issuing from the back-room windows of the first floor, and an alarm being given, the inmates were aroused, and a messenger despatched for the engines, by the aid of which the fire was confined to the first floor, where it originated, but not until the furniture was entirely destroyed, and the house materially damaged. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some clothes having been incautiously left hanging before the fire after the family had retired to rest.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Gooch, a large academy in Bermondsey. It was first discovered by a policeman on duty, who aroused the inmates. Six or seven engines soon arrived, but the fire was not subdued until the whole of the premises were totally destroyed. The building was almost wholly composed of wood, and had been built nearly 100 years. It was fortunately detached. The fire is supposed to have originated in consequence of the carelessness of some carpenters and painters who were employed in repairing the premises during the Easter recess. The damage done is estimated at about 1,000*l.*

Mortality in the Metropolis.—From a published table showing the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, 10th April, 1841, it appears that the total number was 780—of which 402 were males, and 378 females;—the weekly average of 1838-9-40 having been—males 475, females 451.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this city was held on Monday, in Clayton-square, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a total repeal of the corn-laws. The number of persons present does not appear to have been so great as was expected. The place of meeting was in front of the Tradesmen's Reform Association office, from which the speakers addressed the meeting. There was a considerable body of gentlemen belonging to the Liberal party in this town; Sir J. Walmsley acted as chairman. The business of the day was opened by the chairman, who said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a total repeal of the corn-laws. The various speakers who would address the meeting would point out the injurious effects of the corn-laws, not only as regarded the means and the comforts of the people, but also as regarded our commerce and manufactures; and he trusted that they should have every man's helping hand, that no man might be said to be supporting the corn-laws, lest haply he might be sinning and fighting against Him to whom he lifted up his prayer—"Give us this day our daily bread." The meeting was then addressed by several speakers, and after a variety of resolutions had been passed, the draft of a petition was read, and its adoption moved and carried, after which the meeting separated.—No news has yet been received of the steamship *President*, concerning whose fate very great and general anxiety begins to be felt, not only by those who have friends and property on board, but by the public at large. A variety of rumours respecting her safety have been current during the week, but all, on investigation, have proved unfounded. A very general report, at the early part of the week, to which some credence was given, was, that she had arrived at Madeira, in a damaged state, but that all on board were well. This report, it seems, originated in consequence of some letters having been received by Mrs. Power, whose husband was on board the vessel, from a merchant of this city, positively stating that he had received intelligence from Madeira to that effect. The report, however, proved to be entirely without foundation. Mrs. Power has also received, it appears, a letter from Captain Fayrer, the late captain of the *President*, assuring her that there is no fear of the safety of the *President*; that no doubt something had happened to the rudder or engines, but that he would stake his reputation on the stability of the ship. He had no doubt she was gone to Bermuda, owing to the wind being contrary to New York, and still worse for Halifax; and that it was not probable she would be seen until her arrival at Bermuda, as she would be out of the track of homeward-bound ships. The family of the Duke of Richmond are, it is said, in very great distress of mind, in consequence of this state of suspense; his Grace's second son, Lord G. Lennox, having embarked at New York in the *President*, to join his regiment in this country. Insurances at Lloyd's at the rates of 50 and 60 guineas per cent. have, it is said, been effected on the *President* and cargo in the course of the week.—Since the date of the preceding intelligence, the *Caledonia* steam-ship and the packet *Tarolinta* have arrived from New York: they bring no information whatever of the *President*. The only hope, therefore, that now appears to remain is, that she may have succeeded in reaching Bermuda, or the Western Islands. Capt. Fayrer, her late commander, whose opinion and knowledge of her capabilities as a sea-boat are entitled to consideration, is still of opinion that she is safe. The absence of any intelligence, however, by these two arrivals greatly increases the fears of the public that she will never reach these shores again. In connexion with this subject, it appears that her Majesty upon leaving Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle left strict commands that immediately upon the news of the safety of the ship reaching London, a special messenger should be despatched to Windsor with the intelligence; and it having been stated in London on Tuesday evening that information had been received which left no doubt that it had been heard of and was in safety, a Queen's messenger started express for Windsor that evening, and communicated the intelligence to her Majesty through the Lord Chamberlain, when the Queen and Prince Albert expressed the highest satisfaction.

Manchester.—The young woman, Frances Bostock, who was assassinated on the 8th March last, at a beer-house in Liverpool-road, died on Monday. The circumstances of the case have appeared in a previous Number, and it will be recollected that a man named Hampson, with whom deceased had lived since the death of his wife, was apprehended soon after he committed the act, and kept in custody until the fate of the young woman was known. Hampson, it seems, is 23 years of age, and has five children, four of them by his former wife, and the other by deceased, who was about 21 years of age. Hampson's wife, it is said, died of poison, but by whom administered could not be ascertained. An inquest has been held on the body, when the evidence having been heard, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against William Hampson," and the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Assizes.

Leicester.—A curious custom, on Easter Monday, exists in Hallaton. It seems that an inhabitant, some years since, bequeathed a piece of land to the rector of the town, for the time being, in trust for the providing of two hare-pies, a quantity of ale, and two dozen penny loaves, to be scrambled for annually on Easter Monday. This land, which was called Hare-crop-Leys, being enclosed in 1770, a piece of land was allotted to the rector in lieu of the same, since which period the rector, instead of the two hare-pies, provides two large pies made of veal and bacon, which are divided into parts and put into a sack. About two gallons of ale, in wooden bottles, without handles or strings, are put into another sack, and the penny loaves, cut into quarters, are put into a basket. The men who have charge of the bequest are joined, soon after they leave the rectory, by those who intend to engage in the sport. In the course of their journey to a place called Hare-pie Bank, which is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town, the pieces of bread are occasionally thrown to be scrambled for. The place of rendezvous consists of a bank, with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre, into which the pies and ale are promiscuously thrown. Upon a signal being given, those who are fond of the sport rush forward to seize a bit of pie, or endeavour to get possession of a bottle.

Hull.—A question is now agitating the Wesleyan body throughout the country on the subject of wearing clerical gowns in the pulpits of the society by its itinerant ministers. A pamphlet lately published on the subject states that the system, if adopted by all the itinerant preachers, will cost the society 7,000*l.* a year. The Rev. S. D. Waddy, the most popular Wesleyan preacher in this town, having had a silk gown presented to him by some ladies in his congregation, has appeared therein in public; but his so doing, it seems, has not met with the approval of the office-bearers of the society here. The Rev. Mr. Bunting, at Manchester, also appeared in one on the same day as Mr. Waddy, which circumstance being strongly disapproved of, Mr. Bunting has withdrawn himself until the Conference, when the matter, it is said, will come on for discussion.

Warrington.—Within the last 12 months a party of burglars has infested the country within a circuit of 20 or 25 miles of this place. The robberies committed were of frequent occurrence, and gradually became more daring. At first they paid their midnight visits, armed only with bludgeons and crowbars; but more recently they have turned out each well equipped with pistols, dark lanterns, crow-bars, and all the implements of their trade. At length, the burglary and attempted murder at the house of Mr. Shaw, of Poulton-with-Fearnhead, about a mile from this town, an account of which we gave in a former Number, brought things to such a crisis as to be no longer endured, and a reward was offered for the detection of the offenders, and the hope of a free pardon held out to any parties engaged in the robbery who would come forward and give evidence against their companions. The deputy-constable of this town rendered himself active in the inquiry, and, after searching the country for many miles round, at length obtained a clue to the offenders, and, assisted by the Manchester police, took nine of them into custody. They all turn out to be men of very depraved habits and desperate characters. They have undergone an examination before the magistrates. The most direct evidence brought against them was the testimony of an accomplice, named Sutton, who was admitted Queen's evidence. From his statement it appeared that, in addition to several other robberies, the prisoners were the parties concerned in that of Mr. Shaw's house. Further evidence was produced to corroborate the testimony of the accomplice, and all the prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next Assizes.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The aspect of the country in the neighbourhood of this town is, generally speaking, highly gratifying, and every agricultural operation incidental to the season is in as forward a state as could be desired. All accounts concur in representing the young wheats and pastures as remarkably vigorous and luxuriant.

Tynemouth.—Considerable excitement has been created in the garrison here, by the vicar refusing to allow the body of a private in the 95th regiment, who died last week, to be interred in the Castle burial-ground. It seems that deceased was a Catholic, as most of the depôt are, and during his last moments received the consolations of the Catholic priest. The corpse was consequently interred in the New Cemetery, nearly the whole of the depôt attending, under the superintendence of a captain. It is said to be in contemplation by the Catholics of Shields to bring the affair before the authorities.

Bradford.—A notice has been exhibited at the parish church of this town, to the effect that the churchwardens are about to adopt final and decisive measures for laying a rate. It is a notice of action in which an inhabitant of the town is plaintiff, and the churchwardens are defendants. The ground of action is stated to be to compel the defendants to show cause why they have, year after year, neglected the repair and reparation of the parish church. It further sets forth that the answer put in by the defendants shows that the churchwardens have year after year asked for a rate at the hands of the rate-payers in vestry duly and legally convened and assembled, and that the rate-payers have in each and every instance refused to grant them a rate: they were therefore without funds for the necessary repair and reparation of the church. On these grounds issue is joined. The defendants are then cited to appear in the Consistory Court of York on the 27th inst.; themselves specially, and the rate-payers individually and generally, are thereby cited to appear in the said court to show cause why a monition should not be issued commanding the churchwardens forthwith to give notice to the ratepayers of the parish, that a vestry meeting will be held on a certain day in the vestry of the parish church, for the purpose of laying a rate for the repair and reparation of the parish church. The rate-payers are also required to assemble at such vestry, and grant the churchwardens a rate for such purpose, lest they be guilty of contumacy. It is also said that the items submitted to the last meeting have been laid before a high ecclesiastical authority, and that some of them have been struck out of the list as illegal; and that in the amended form it will be laid, and be peremptorily enforced.

Monmouth.—A meeting of the parishioners in this town has been called for the purpose of making a rate for the current year. It was held in the vestry, the vicar taking the chair. The Dissenters attended, to oppose the rates.

Mr. Tyler, a parishioner, proposed a rate of 4*d.* in the pound. Mr. Richards, the representative of the Dissenters, then moved that its consideration be deferred for 12 months. A show of hands was taken on the original motion, the vicar having declined putting the amendment, and it appearing to be in favour of the anti-church-rate people, Mr. Tyler demanded a poll, which then commenced, and finally closed on Saturday evening, when the numbers were as follows:—For the rate, 223; against it, 163.

Bexley Heath.—On Monday, Mr. Sidney Smith delivered a lecture upon the corn-laws, in the Market-house of this place, under the auspices of the Crayford Anti-Corn-law Association. At an early hour the Market-house was completely filled, and at the time of the lecture a great number of persons were standing outside. The number assembled was nearly 700 persons, and consisted both of the middle and working classes, about one-fourth of the whole being females. Although no seats were provided, such was the interest taken in the lecture, that the audience remained standing for nearly four hours, when they passed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. On the audience being about to leave, it was announced that petitions against the corn-laws had been put in circulation by the society, in every district and village of the neighbourhood.

Rochester.—It seems that for several weeks past letters have been received through the post-office here and at Chatham by several respectable families. They are written by some unprincipled person, who states that the son of the parties, who is stationed out at such a place, is either killed, drowned, or has died of some disease; thereby throwing families into great distress. One family has had three or four of these letters, as also has a widow-lady living here, and having an only son. The writer assured her that her son was drowned at the place he was stationed at abroad. It, however, happened that her son was in this country on leave of absence, and was visiting at Stafford. Some clue, it is said, has been obtained to the party, and it is hoped that he will be soon apprehended.

Bristol.—Charles Rudge, the young man indicted for the wilful murder of Martha Sheddon, on the 25th Jan., at Horfield, near this city, the particulars of which were published by us at the time, has undergone his trial at Gloucester. The case for the prosecution, however, broke down for want of evidence. Mr. Justice Coleridge observed that he could not say that there was no evidence; but as the case stood at present he felt that he could not carry the sentence into effect, even if the jury should find the prisoner guilty. The jury would perhaps say what they thought of the prosecutor's case. The jury, after some deliberation, declared themselves satisfied, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The counsel for the prisoner afterwards stated, for the satisfaction of the jury, that he could have proved beyond a doubt a clear *alibi*.

Gloucester.—The following details, descriptive of romance in real life, are said to be as true as they are strange. In the neighbourhood of this city, a young lady of highly-respectable connexions became, by accident, acquainted with a gentleman of some station in society; and their affection becoming reciprocal, the day was fixed for their union, which was to have taken place in this city. Agreeably with this arrangement, and as the match was a desirable one, her parent parted with a lucrative business in the country, on which she and her mother lived in respectability, and came here intending to settle. The day for the celebration of the wedding arrived; but the bridegroom came not; his parents had peremptorily forbidden the match, and he was already, by their contrivance, on the seas, bound for Jamaica. A letter reached the poor girl, only to confirm her fears; his parents' consent had been withheld, and he had suddenly left the seaport town in the West of England where he resided, not a faithless, but an unhappy lover. Time passed, and industry on the part of the hapless girl but ill supplied the loss of the comparative independence herself and family had left when they came to this city; and though blighted in heart, she cheerfully succeeded in helping to support her mother and aunt in comfort. Time had cast its shadow over the great event of her life, and nothing more had been heard of her absent lover, till a week or two ago, when, to her astonishment, she received a letter from him, breathing the devotedness of unbroken attachment and unaltered affection, not the less welcome though wafted across the seas. Another and another followed, begging forgiveness for the former apparent neglect—and still another, the last accompanied by the consent of the parents of the absent one. The poor girl's hopes were at the highest point of anxiety, when she received a still more welcome epistle, assuring her that her lover had landed at Falmouth, and was hastening to perform his neglected promise. The day was looked forward to with delight; it came—and with it the dark tidings of the grave—her lover had been suddenly seized with illness the night before his departure for this city, and was a corpse before the morning. As a melancholy satisfaction to the poor girl, the mother of the intended bridegroom visited her immediately, when she confessed that her son had been a voluntary exile, and would have remained so, had not his parents, whom he loved and respected, given their consent to his union. After frequent communications, his parents assented, and he instantly quitted Jamaica to claim the hand of his first love; hastening to meet her, death arrested his progress before he had been many hours on his native shore. As a proof of the sincerity of his attachment, the lover, in the hour of dissolution, bequeathed to his bride elect 2,000*l.*

Exeter.—As the Regulator coach from Falmouth to this city was changing horses at Crockernwell, whilst the horsekeeper was engaged in taking out those which had gone the stage from Okehampton, owing to some sudden impulse, the fresh horses, which had been led out, and were standing ready tackled, with their cloths on, suddenly started off without the coach, running the whole way to this city, about 11 miles. The animals, it seems very singularly, kept together the entire distance, as if they had been yoked to the coach, under a coachman's guidance. On their arrival at the turnpike-gate the man stared, as did many others on the road, to see the horses without their burden, and suspecting some accident, took charge of them. The horsekeeper, in his fright, followed, but was soon distanced, arriving, however, only half an hour after the horses. The animals, it appears, kept their accustomed time, and only one of them lost its cloth on the way.

St. Ives.—On Thursday, 400 gentlemen, who resisted the church-rate, dined together to celebrate their triumph. In the rural parish of Headcorn, where a rate was a short time ago refused, citations have been served, calling upon the churchwardens and all the parishioners to appear in the Consistory Court, to show cause why they should not meet and make a church-rate.

Windsor.—On Saturday a further private examination of the prisoner Lovegrove took place at the castle, in the presence of the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward of the Househould. Among the witnesses examined, it is understood, were Mr. J. Lovegrove, Mr. Morris, silversmith, of Peascod-street, at whose house a search-warrant had been executed, and his wife, and other persons, whose names have not been allowed to transpire. The result of the lengthened investigation was, however, the discharge of Lovegrove, the magistrates being of opinion that the evidence was not at present sufficient to warrant them in further detaining him. In reference to this subject, a proclamation has since been issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, stating that whereas divers valuable articles have been stolen at different times from Her Majesty's stores at Windsor Castle—a reward of one hundred pounds will be paid on conviction of the offender to any person who will give such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said articles, or who feloniously received the same; and Her Majesty's pardon will also be granted to any person (not being the actual thief or receiver) who shall give the like evidence.

Dowlais.—On Tuesday afternoon an accident happened at the Iron-works here, by which a number of men lost their lives. In order that the nature of the accident may be understood, it is necessary to state that the furnace is composed of four square walls outside, and a circular wall in the inside, and that the space between the inner and outer walls is filled up with loose stones and earth, which have become so closely compacted as to form one solid mass. In consequence of decay in a portion of the inner wall, the outer wall and the intervening stones were pierced, that the necessary repairs might be effected, and a space cleared for the men to carry on the work. A scaffolding had been raised over the workmen, to protect them in case of any of the stones giving way. The men went on with their work till three o'clock on Tuesday, when an alarm was raised that the loose stones were giving way; but only one man was able to escape before the whole mass, to the weight, it is estimated, of one hundred tons, came down on the scaffolding, breaking it to pieces, and burying eight men. The persons present at once began to remove the ruins; but the space at which the men could work being small, only one could be engaged at a time inside, and it was some time before the first man was dug from the ruins. He was buried up to his neck, but was protected as he lay by the fallen timber, so that his life was preserved, but he was very much crushed. After two hours more, two other men were extricated, who, though seriously bruised and injured, were alive, and are likely to do well. After seven hours' additional labour, at three o'clock in the morning, one of the remaining sufferers was reached, and found to be quite dead; at six two more were dug out; and about eight, two more, all dead.

Hartford.—On Saturday, as the down-mail was descending Rhyallt-hill, on the other side of St. Asaph, the leaders were attacked by a dog, which sent them off at a runaway pace. On turning a sharp corner, the coach was turned over and broken to pieces. The inside passengers escaped without much injury; but a gentleman of Llanfair, who was on the outside, as well as the driver, received some severe contusions. The guard procured a pony, and proceeded to St. Asaph with the mails. Having obtained a chaise and pair there, he reached here not much behind his time.

Pebmarsh.—A few days since, as some men were digging in a garden near the Windmill in this place, when about a foot only from the surface, they arrived at an earthen quart jug. On examination it was found to contain 269 pieces of silver coin—one of Oliver Cromwell, one of Philip and Mary, the remainder being those of Charles I. and II., Elizabeth, and James II. The weight of the whole was 4lb. 7oz. The garden in which they were discovered being parish property, the churchwardens and overseers have taken possession of the treasure for the present. The pot is glazed, and would appear to be, compared with the date of the coins, of modern manufacture.

Lyndhurst.—A painful accident has befallen the son and two daughters of Mr. Neale, formerly of this place. Mr. John Neale was driving his sisters from Lyndhurst to Ringwood on Tuesday evening, where the young ladies had been placed at school, in a chaise-cart, and when near Bolderwood, the hames of the harness snapped, which so startled the horse that he went off at full gallop, and soon became unmanageable. The cart soon after came in contact with a tree, and the party were all thrown out, and the cart turning over, it is supposed fell on Mr. Neale's back. His injuries are very severe; his head and body much bruised, his hip-bone broken, and his ancle dislocated. His elder sister, aged 10 years, was very much injured—her head being laid bare from the forehead to the back of the head; the youngest sister had her right arm broken. The children, though dreadfully injured, got up and found their brother insensible. In this lonely situation, in a road with which they were entirely unacquainted, they drew up their brother to the roadside, and set out in search of assistance. They wandered about for nearly an hour, when at last they saw the smoke of a chimney among the trees, and arrived at the house of Mr. Bowles, one of the keepers of the forest, who found Mr. Neale lying where his sisters had placed him. Mr. Bowles immediately removed Mr. Neale to this town, where he lies in a very dangerous state. If the accident had occurred much later in the evening, from the road being seldom frequented at that hour, and the exhaustion of the sufferers, they would in all probability have perished.

Lancaster.—At the Judge's lodgings, on the 10th inst., a cause of some novelty was tried, which excited considerable interest. Christopher Hodgson, assistant-overseer, of Skerton, near this city, was cited to answer to an information, by which he was charged with having altered the rate of the Black Horse beer-shop, from 10*l.* to 15*l.*, in order that the license might be renewed to a fresh tenant, by which he had incurred a penalty of 20*l.* Defendant pleaded that he was not guilty, but acted through ignorance. The former landlord of the inn and his successor were examined, and it was endeavoured to show that the alteration was made in consequence of the premises being much improved. In opposition to this, it was contended that the alterations could not affect the case, as the rate-book was altered before the proper time for laying the rate. The handwriting was proved to be that of a schoolmaster, who stated that he had altered the book under orders from the defendant. The full penalty was 20*l.*, but in consequence of the good character of defendant, and the feeling that he had not committed the offence wilfully, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 1*l.*, and 14*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Railways.—An accident attended with the loss of life of one individual, and the serious injury of two or three others, has occurred on the line of the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway, near Bromsgrove station. It appears that whilst the steam of one of the engines used in drawing the trains up the inclined plane at the Lickey was being got up, a plug from the boiler was blown out: the consequence was a sudden rush of the water and steam, and the fire-door being open, all on the platform of the engine or on the tender were more or less scalded. These were Mr. Creuze, the engineer; Walworth, his foreman; the stoker, and Mrs. Walworth. Mr. Creuze was so seriously injured, that, after lingering a short time in much pain, he expired. Walworth and the stoker, with Mrs. Walworth, were severely scalded, but it is expected they will do well. An inquest has since been held on Mr. Creuze, and a verdict returned "Accidental death," with a deodand of 25*l.* on the engine. There have been one or two other casualties on this line during the week, but none of a serious nature. Tuesday morning, at no great distance from Spetchley, the lading of one of the luggage waggons was ignited by the sparks from the engine furnace, and goods to some amount destroyed before the fire could be extinguished; and the following night the second up-mail train was delayed an hour and a half at Deptford in consequence of one of the boiler tubes of the engine bursting.—On Sunday evening an accident occurred on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway, by which a passenger named Lovell was so much injured that it is supposed he will not survive. It appears that on the arrival of the Romford train at the station in Mile-end, Lovell alighted, and was in the act of stepping across a platform with a stick in his hand, upon which he was leaning, when, owing to the slippery state of the platform, from the rain, he stumbled, and his stick breaking, he fell backwards on the rails. At this instan a policeman called out "All right," the train started, and the engine and carriages passed over the unfortunate man. He was picked up apparently lifeless, and conveyed to the London Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that his left leg was severely fractured, and the foot of the other leg also much bruised. The left limb was at once amputated, but no hopes were entertained of his surviving.—The Taff-Vale railway has been brought very near to completion. The entire main line from Cardiff to Merthyr will be opened on the 21st instant.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is expected to return to Ireland on the 20th inst. The subject of railroads in this country appears, at length, to have been taken up in earnest: a number of English capitalists have come forward with necessary funds, and they are to be secured by the Government at a certain per-centage on their outlay. It is said that the Messrs. Baring stand at the head of the list.—The usual weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held on Tuesday, at the Corn Exchange. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. O'Connell on his entry was received with loud cheers. Dr. Murphy was called to the chair. Mr. Ray read a letter from Mr. P. Lalor, of Timnehill, Queen's County, pursuant to a communication addressed him by the association, and requesting he would inform them of the particulars relative to the decision of the Chief Justice on the registry appeals at the last assizes of Maryborough. Mr. O'Connell, in moving that his letter be inserted on the minutes, observed, with respect to a fear of a division taking place among the Liberals at the late election, that from what he had heard since their last day's meeting there was no ground whatever for such a result. With respect to the Queen's County, he observed that justice was not done to the claimants for the registry, and although he did

not attribute any unworthy motives to Mr. Schoales, the assistant barrister, yet he could not help saying, that he ought not to continue performing the duties of his office. He had no partisan feeling on the bench, no doubt; and he did not attribute such conduct to him, but let it be recollected that he was always an Orangeman, and a "'prentice boy of Derry." It was Lord Ebrington's duty to call for his resignation, and as that noble lord did not do so, he (Mr. O'Connell) had a duty to perform, and he would not shrink from it. Mr. Schoales was called to the bar 50 years ago, and he must have been at least 25 on that occasion, so that he had now arrived at an age which rendered it impossible that he should continue to discharge the duties longer; and if he did not do so, he for one would bring his case before Parliament. There was too much succumbing to the bench in this country. Let them take for example Judge Johnson, who for several years past was unable to go circuit, and yet he was allowed to remain on the bench. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench was likewise incapable, and he deeply regretted it; but he had been informed that his memory totally failed that eminent personage, and he was consequently unfit to discharge his most important duties. The letter of Mr. Lalor proved that, and he would move that a letter be written to Mr. Lalor requesting him to embody the statements in his letter respecting the Chief Justice and Mr. Schoales in a petition to Parliament, and he (Mr. Connell) would present it and bring the matter before the British public.

Tipperary.—Serious disturbances and frequent outrages and murders are being committed in this county; to such an extent, indeed, that the North Riding may be said to be in the occupation of her Majesty's troops.—On Wednesday a troop of the 17th Lancers arrived at Nenagh from Limerick, and 2 companies of the 20th Regiment of Foot. These troops are ordered to be detached, in bodies of 20 or 30, to the more disturbed parts, and a constant night patrol is ordered to be kept up. The arrival of two or three pieces of cannon is also expected from Limerick. All the troops are to be under orders for active duty at five minutes' warning.

Cork.—The mayor has convened a meeting of the inhabitants of this city for Tuesday, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for such a change in the poor-law as will place on the unions the general expenses of the workhouses; and for such modifications and amendments of the law as the short experience of its operation in this country has shown to be indispensable.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It has been stated by a Ministerial paper that the Earl of Stair will be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing General Assembly; but a counter-statement has since appeared to the effect that Lord Belhaven will continue to fill that important office.

Dundee.—A distressing case of suicide has occurred in this town, arising out of the following circumstances:—A young man, belonging to Forfarshire, who had been for several years labouring under consumption, had been persuaded to come to Edinburgh for medical advice. A consulting physician heard and examined his case, and, it is said, gave him to understand that it was hopeless. Of this the young man wrote to his friends, and requested a brother to come for and conduct him home; but, without waiting for his arrival, took the coach to this town on Tuesday, and on the evening of the same day, in a hotel in that town, shot himself through the head, and died instantly. So determined had he been to effect his purpose, that he had put three bullets into the pistol. His brother came to Edinburgh, as requested, but had passed him, unknowingly, on the road, and on the following day was made acquainted with the melancholy catastrophe.

Glasgow.—We have had very fine April weather for some days, a little rain occasionally, but more sunshine. Sowing goes briskly on in our neighbourhood. The wheat braids look fresh, healthy, and promising. The trees in our Green are beginning to don their summer foliage. Altogether the country looks as cheerful and hopeful as we could desire.—An accident, which terminated fatally, has occurred in one of the coal-pits. It seems that a man named Hamilton, while engaged at his employment, was struck upon the head by a heavy piece of coal falling from the roof of the pit, by which his skull was severely fractured. He was removed to the Royal Infirmary, but notwithstanding everything that could be done, he has since expired.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY LANE.—The German company assembled at this theatre continue to bring forward successfully the best works of their modern composers. *Der Freischutz* and *Oberon* have been the pieces performed during the week, and the operas throughout have been very well executed. Herr Staudigl appears to have confirmed the opinion formed of him last season, that he is one of the best bass-singers of the day, besides being a superior actor. His performance in Der Freischutz meets with general approbation.

COVENT GARDEN.—A new fairy extravaganza, called *Beauty and the Beast*, was produced at this theatre on Monday evening. It appears to be of the usual character of such performances, written wholly in rhyme, with some cleverness, and many attempts at jokes. The chief recommendation is the scenery, which is well painted and ingeniously contrived, and the introduction of gas, to light it from the top, which is a modern invention, adds very greatly to its beauty and effect. Besides the scenery, a good deal of dancing is introduced, and the object appears to have been to get up a spectacle adapted to the season, which on the whole is successfully accomplished. The plot of the tale it will be needless to enter into, as it is well known in nearly all languages: in some respects it is only a modification of the "Archputtell" of the Germans. The principal part, that of *Beauty*, is given to Madame Vestris, while Mr. Harrison is the *Beast*. *Sir Aldgate Pump*, the father of *Beauty*, is played by Mr. Bland, and the two envious sisters by Miss Rainforth and Miss Grant. Mr. Harley has a character called *John Quill*, clerk to *Sir Aldgate Pump*, which he performs with great drollery. The piece was very favourably received by a full house.

HAYMARKET.—This theatre opened for the summer season on Monday night. No novelty, either in the way of drama or performer, was brought forward. The whole interior of the house has been repainted and decorated with much splendour; the seats have been newly stuffed, and backs added to those in the dress-boxes. The pieces selected for the opening were Mr. Wilks's farce of *My Wife's Dentist*, the *Rent Day*, *St. Mary's Eve*, and *Tom Noddy's Secret*. In the *Rent Day*, Mr. Wallack appeared in his original character of *Martin Heywood*, which he played well, and to the satisfaction of the audience, who called for him at the end of the piece. Mrs. Strickland played the wife of *Heywood* with considerable talent; and Mr. Webster as *Bullfroy* gave a good imitation of Buckstone's manner, engrafting upon it some original drollery of his own. In *St. Mary's Eve*, Madlle. Celeste appeared, for the first time these two years, as *Madeline*, and her dancing and acting were displayed in great excellence and with very happy effect. The entertainments appeared to afford very agreeable entertainment to a full audience.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.—*Keolanthe* continues to be performed at this theatre, and with undiminished success. After the performance of the Opera on Monday night, a new musical piece called the *Deer-Stalkers* was performed for the first time. It is a long and confused admixture of Highland chieftains, clans, freebooters, maidens, songs, bagpipes, and flings; and appears to be meant as a mere vehicle for Mr. Wilson's Scottish ballads and Mr. M'Ian's Highland acting. The music is said to have been arranged by Mr. E. Loder. Mr. Wilson's singing of "Bonny wee thing" was very beautiful, and his "Tullochgorum" full of national character. Miss Gould, in her Scotch singing, was not happy: but she sang a modern air composed by Mr. Loder, very sweetly, and was encored in it. The piece contains some effective and some amusing things, and, if reduced to a reasonable length, may be tolerably successful.

OLYMPIC.—This theatre opened on Monday night under favourable auspices. Three new pieces were produced, which were amusing and received with general approbation. The first was an adaptation from the popular tale of "Charles O'Malley," in which, without doing injustice to the original plot, the most amusing incidents of the story were collected together and presented in a dramatic form. Amongst these were the college scenes, to which full effect was given by the acting of Mr. T. Lee, Mr. T. Parry, and Mr. Turnour, who severally sustained the parts of *Mickey Free*, *Frank Webber*, and *Dr. Mooney*, the vice-provost of Trinity College. These, aided by the performance of Miss Hamilton, who appeared as *Mary Brady*, secured a successful reception of the piece, the name of which is *The Irish Dragoon*. The second piece was the *Little Gipsy*, in which Mr. Wild appeared, and Miss Forester represented, with great effect, the *Little Gipsy*. It is an amusing trifle, and the manner in which it was represented ensured for it the applause and hearty laughter of those who witnessed it. The concluding piece was a mythological burletta, entitled *Olympic Frailties*. It is in the style of those burlesque representations for which this theatre, under the management of Madam Vestris, was celebrated, and equals any of its predecessors in its humour and quaintness. Taken altogether, the performances were much in the spirit that rendered the Olympic once so attractive, and appeared to be very successful.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

MONDAY.—*The Craven Stakes* of 10 sovs. each (7 subs.) The Duke of Rutland's Flambeau cut out the work at a good pace, followed closely by Mr. Osbaldeston's Mountain Sylph, Mr. Bowes's Epirus waiting about two lengths behind until they reached the Ab. M. bottom, where he ran by Flambeau and the mare, and won easy by two lengths, the mare beating Flambeau for second place very cleverly; the other four were beaten off some distance from home.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each (7 subs.) The Duke of Portland's Tragedy colt made play at his best speed to the new ground, where he resigned to Mr. Ford's Young Quo Minus, who made the rest of the running, and won in a canter by two lengths; Lord Exeter's Rodosto beating Lord Litchfield's Sir Hercules filly for second place very easy; Tragedy and Lord Albemarle's Janus made a sorry finish.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each 6 subs.) Mr. Payne's Escort had a slight lead all the way, and after a fine race up to the cords with Mr. Craven's Benedetta and Capt. Williamson's Decision, won with difficulty by a head.

The match between Mr. Thornhill's Menalippe and Perseus was contested with great spirit, and won in the last stride.

TUESDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 5 sovs. each, with 35 added (4 subs.) Mr. Rogers's Jessica made all the running to the cords, where the other three challenged simultaneously, and made a beautiful race home, Mr. Edwards's Remnant winning by a neck, Jessica beating Duke of Portland's Ruthless, for second place, by half a length. The winner was claimed; rider, E. Edwards.

Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs. each 10 subs. Lord Exeter's Abydos took the lead at a good but not first-rate pace, and made play to the cords, where Mr. Ureford's Wahab made his push, and after a desperate struggle, caught him on the post, and made a dead heat, the Duke of Portland's colt was an indifferent third. In the deciding heat Wahab made strong running all the way, and won easy by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each 10 subs. Mr. Grafton's Nick went off with the lead, followed by the Duke of Bedford's colt and Lord G. Bentinck's Gonemouche to the ropes; the latter then died away, and the favourite, challenging Nick, defeated him cleverly by a length.

WEDNESDAY.—*Plate* of 50 sovs., T. Y. C. Mr. Cooke's Sequidilla cut out all the work to the cords, where Mr. Bowes's Epirus went up, and defeated her very easily by a length. Mr. Boyce's Scroggins was beaten early.

Column Stakes, 50 sovs. each (22 subs.) Lord Exeter's Abydos made play, followed by Mr. Batson's Potentia and Duke of Bedford's Oakley to the cords, where Abydos died away, and Potentia went on with the running. Oakley waited until 30 yards of the chair, when he went to the mare and beat her cleverly by a length. Abydos was beaten two or three lengths from the mare.

Sweepstakes, 50 sovs each 7 subs. Duke of Grafton's Mosque made all the running, was never caught, and won easy by a length, beating Mr. Osbaldeston's Queen of Beauty, Mr. Thornhill's Emotion, and Mr. F. Craven's Benedetta.

Sweepstakes for fillies, 50 sovs. each 4 subs.) Mr Stanley's Minx went off at score, and had all the best of it for half a mile; she was then passed by Duke of Bedford's Joujou, and beaten in a canter by two lengths.

THURSDAY.—*Subscription Plate*, 50 sovs. Mr. Batson's Barbara beat by a heat Mr. Goodman's Remnant; Lord Exeter's Rodosto came in third. The betting was 2 to 1 against Rodosto, and 3 to 1 against Remnant. Several horses were not placed. Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak received forfeit from Lord Litchfield's Corsair, T. Y. C., 200 h. ft. The winner was ridden by Bell.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., T. Y. C. 4 subs.) Mr. Byng's Garry Owen, rode by Chappell, won by a head, beating Duke of Portland's Ruthless, Duke of Bedford's Perdita, and Duke of Portland's Tragedy colt. Betting 5 to 4 against the colt; 5 to 2 against Perdita; and 5 to 2 against Garry Owen.

Sweepstakes, 100 sovs. each 16 subs.) Mr. Ford's Metternich beat Lord Oxford's Arundel by half a length, Mr. Ureford's Wahab coming in at some distance; winner rode by Robinson. Betting 5 to 4 on the winner, 7 to 4 against Wahab, and 10 to 1 against Arundel.

FRIDAY.—*The Port Stakes* of 100 sov. each (9 subs.) was won by Gen. Yates's Gibraltar, after a good race with Lord Exeter's Amurath and Scutari.

The Albemarle Stakes, 100 sovs. each (4 subs.) Mr. Thornhill's Eringo walked over.

The Grillion Stakes, 100 sovs. each (4 subs.) Duke of Bedford's colt Oakley walked over. This concluded the Craven Meeting.

BETTING AFTER THE RACES.

DERBY

7 to 2 agst	Scott's lot (taken)	40 to 1 agst	Mongolian
10 to 1	John Day's lot (taken)	45 to 1	Joachim (taken)
20 to 1	Mr. Ford's lot	66 to 1	Mosque (taken)
8 to 1	Coronation (taken)	1000 to 10	Arundel (taken)
11 to 1	Van Amburgh	100 to 1	Knightsbridge
14 to 1	Knight of the Whistle	2000 to 10	Escort (taken)
15 to 1	Rosalie colt	500 even between Cameleon and Wahab	
16 to 1	Prince Caradoc		
20 to 1	Palamon	1000 even between Paul Potter and Arundel	
22 to 1	Ralph		
22 to 1	Eringo agst	1000 to 1000 on Rosalie colt against Eringo	
25 to 1	Galaor		
26 to 1	Marshal Soult	2000 even between Ralph and Eringo	
30 to 1	Metternich (taken)	1500 to 1000 on Palamon against Metternich	
35 to 1	Belgrade (taken)		
40 to 1	Cameleon		

The heath was attended by a large and fashionable company, and the racing went off with much spirit.

Miscellaneous.

Christianity in China.—From some statistical details, furnished by a native of China now resident at Rome, we learn that there are at present about 300,000 Christians in China. The greater part of them are indebted for pastoral care to the Lazarists, but some likewise to the Dominicans and Franciscans, and to a small number of Italian priests. The whole number of priests, European and Chinese, does not exceed 300. Of seminaries there are but few, and those few are little more than common schools. The Christians are not allowed to practise their religion publicly, but with their private assemblies no interference takes place. The churches are but few in number, and those not capacious enough for their several congregations, and the faithful are obliged to meet privately. A church erected at Pekin by the Emperor Hang Hi, who was very friendly to the Christians, has remained intact, and it seems that a notion has long prevailed among the Pagans of China, that as long as the cross remains standing on the steeple of this church no serious calamity can befal the empire. In Canton there are between 8000 and 9000 Christians, who enjoy greater liberty than in any other part of the country. In Macao there are upwards of 1000 Catholics.

Early Larks.—The following ornithological fact shows the exceeding mildness of the season:—A boy was harrowing a field in Sussex, a few days ago, when a lark flew up a short distance before him. He went to the spot and found a nest with three eggs in it, which he removed out of the way of the harrow, and afterwards replaced as near its original situation as might be. On returning to work after dinner, he again looked at the nest, and was surprised to see that the eggs had, in the intervening time, been hatched, three young birds occupying their room.

Too Late.—A Paris journal states, that a banker of the Chaussée d'Antin applied, a few days ago, to a money-lender for the loan of 50,000f. upon his wife's diamonds, desiring him to get the diamonds taken out of their settings and replaced by imitation stones, in order that the lady might not perceive the loss. "You are too late," said the money-lender; "I did that for your wife last year when she applied to me: what you take for diamonds are the imitations which I mounted at her request when she sold me the real stones."

The Oxy-Hydrogen Light.—A pleasing and new application of the powers of hydro-oxygen light is at present absorbing the attention of visitors at the Polytechnic Institution, where it was first exhibited on Easter Monday. The exhibition consists in displaying on the large disc in the theatre of the establishment a series of magnified pictures, properly called "dissolving views;" the effects of which are surprising. The first picture represents three line-of-battle ships, one English and two foreign, preparing for engagement. On a sudden, and by imperceptible means, the commencement of the action is indicated by the appearance of large volumes of smoke. These, in turn, are succeeded by a representation of the conquered foreign ships in a crippled state; their yards shot away, their rigging floating about, and the standard of England flying from the remaining stumps of masts. This accomplished, the vessels fade from the vision, their receding shadows giving place to a view of Greenwich Hospital from the river, with yachts and steam-boats at anchor. These changes are so nicely graduated that the eye scarcely recognises the transformation. One of the most pleasing series of views is that in which are represented the old Royal Exchange, with its subsequent destruction by fire, the appearance of the ruins, and the new building. These

changes are brought about as if by magic, the second taking the place of the first as if it actually grew out of the canvass, for the purpose of displacing its successor. Altogether there are eighteen of these metamorphoses, and nothing seems to have been produced for a long time at this Institution so well calculated to please.

The Planets.—The planet Mars has again paid us a visit, and is now rapidly approaching the point of his nearest distance from the earth. It is more than two years since he appeared in the same position. This planet may now be seen, about 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening, not far from the south-east quarter of the heavens, at a low elevation, and may be distinguished from other stars by its size and ruddy appearance. Venus still continues to shine with splendour, like a small brilliant moon in the western and south-western sky. When viewed with a telescope, it appears like a beautiful half-moon, approaching to the crescent form. Towards the end of April it will appear like a slender crescent, but more expansive than at present, or like the moon when about two or three days old. From the present period it will gradually appear less elevated at sunset, and about the beginning of May it will appear near the horizon a little after sunset. In less than seven weeks it will have disappeared from our evening sky. Jupiter will not be seen in the evenings till the month of May, nor Saturn till the month of June.

A Safety-Kite at Sea.—A trial was made last week, at Sandgate, of the mariners' safety-kite, by W. Walker, of the mounted revenue-guard, before Lieut. Batt and several experienced nautical men, and found to answer in every respect the purpose for which it is designed. A wreck having taken place on the 13th Nov. last at Dungeness, when two lives were lost in consequence of the high sea preventing any communication from or to the shore, the idea of a kite on board the wreck, so as to be lowered at will when over the land, first struck Mr. Walker as the most feasible and certain method of rescue. This has been accomplished in such a simple manner that a child might manage it with precision, rising and falling within three feet of the earth, again rising without assistance, carrying out 100 fathoms of line, if necessary. Communication in the instance of shipwreck at Dungeness would have been the means of saving the crew, had a "kite" been on board. Even uninhabited shores might be reached by an ordinary swimmer attaching the line under his arms. A light has been discovered to attach to the tail, which neither wind nor rain will extinguish, to be used at night, so that persons on shore may see its position.

Rapid Vegetation.—The following extraordinary prodigy in the vegetable kingdom is, we think, deserving of notice, and is by no means less singular than true:—A few days ago the shoot of a common briar, or bramble, was cut on Thistle-hill, Knaresborough (near the place where Eugene Aram was hung in chains), which when measured was found to have attained the astonishing growth of 30 feet and upwards since last March.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Sounding the Sea by Electro-Magnetism.—Electricity is daily extending its sphere of operations, and is becoming more and more extensively applicable to useful purposes. An ingenious apparatus has been contrived, for the purpose of taking soundings at sea by electro-magnetic power. At present great difficulty exists, when taking soundings in deep water, in ascertaining the exact time the weight strikes the ground. The object of this new contrivance is to obviate this difficulty, and it is accomplished in the following manner:—To the bottom of the hammer of a bell is attached a piece of soft iron, which is placed opposite an electro-magnet; and it is so arranged that when the communication between the coils of wire round the magnet and galvanic battery is completed, the magnet attracts the iron and holds back the hammer. As soon as the connexion is broken, the magnetic power ceases, and the hammer, acted on by the spring, strikes upon the bell. This part of the apparatus is intended to remain on the deck of the vessel when the soundings are made. The insulated wires from the galvanic battery, properly protected from the action of water, serve for the cord to which the weight is to be attached. The manner in which the weight is fixed on, so as to complete or break the connexion between the ends of the wires, is extremely simple and ingenious. When the pressure of the weight bears on the hook, the electrical current is interrupted, and the magnet keeps the hammer from the bell; but when the weight rests on the ground, the connexion is broken, the attraction of the magnet instantly ceases, and the hammer, being thus liberated, is forced against the bell by the spring. It would thus indicate with the utmost precision the moment the weight reaches the bottom of the sea.

Law.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Wood and others v. *Goodlake, Helps, and others.*—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Saturday, and continued the hearing of this case. The address of the Solicitor-General occupied the Court during the whole of Saturday, Monday, and part of Tuesday. The arguments of the learned counsel were principally urged in favour of the authenticity of the codicil sent to Mr. Helps anonymously. He argued that this codicil was such as might have been expected, as it was clear from the evidence on both sides, that the existence of one, if not more, such papers was expected. That all the persons named in the codicil were either friends or relations of the testator, and that his kindness to the corporation of Gloucester was exceedingly natural, considering that he had been a member of it so long, and had lived all his life in the city, as had his father and grandfather before him. That the declarations of Wood against doing acts of charity in his lifetime were no arguments against his leaving large sums for such purposes at his death, as every day's experience showed. That the misspelling in one of the legatee's names in that document was no proof of its forgery; on the contrary, it supported its truth, for in every instance in his books had the testator so wrongly spelt the name before, and a forger would undoubtedly adopt that which was the testator's common mode of spelling. He then proceeded elaborately to argue the point as to the proof of this anonymous codicil being in Mr. Wood's handwriting, and cited many cases to show that the ground upon which the learned judge in the Court below had rejected the proof could not be sustained, either consistently with the law or the facts of the case. "If," said he, "the fact of a testamentary paper being sent to the party who takes an interest under it be a ground sufficient to reject its validity, all that a fraudulent party has to do who wishes to invalidate a will is to get possession of it, and instead of burning or otherwise destroying it, to forward it to the person in whose favour it is made, and then the Court will say, on that very ground, the paper shall not be proved; it is out of the proper custody; the party holding it is interested, and we will admit of no proof, under such circumstances, of the handwriting being that of the asserted testator." The Solicitor-General concluded his address by earnestly appealing to the Court, for the sake of public justice, and of public safety, to support the view that he had taken—namely, that the codicil propounded by the legatees ought to be admitted to proof, and therefore to reverse the decree of the court below.—Sir W. Follett, who followed on the same side, after disclaiming any intention of going into the facts of the case further than should be absolutely necessary in illustration of his arguments, said he should as far as possible confine himself to the doctrine laid down, erroneously as he thought, by the learned judge in the Court below, and to the evidence, conclusive, as he should contend, in favour of the codicil, in support of which, and for no other purpose, he appeared. The question now to be raised was, whether or not that codicil, under the circumstances with which it was propounded, ought to have been admitted or not. If the doctrine laid down by Sir Herbert Jenner were good law, then he admitted he, Sir W. Follett, should have great difficulty in showing that the codicil ought to have been so admitted. But, after calling strict attention to the doctrine he intended to assail, he should show that upon every ground of reason, of justice, of law, and of practice, even in courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, such doctrine was unfounded. The words of the learned judge in the Court below were, "The principle which seems to be established is this—that it is a rule of law absolutely binding upon the court, that evidence of handwriting alone is not sufficient to establish a testamentary paper, without something to connect the act with the deed; and this rule is formed on the facility with which handwriting may be imitated so closely as to deceive those who are best acquainted with that of the supposed testator. It is therefore required that there should be something to connect the instrument with the deceased; either that it was found in his depositories at his death, that there should be some direct recognition by the deceased in his lifetime, or some other circumstances of such strong probability that it was the genuine act of the deceased as to leave no reasonable doubt on the moral conviction of the Court." Now, if this doctrine be really as stated, the effect will be to stop the whole course of justice in the ecclesiastical courts. He should contend that such rule did not exist; that the ecclesiastical courts were bound by the same rules of evidence as existed in the temporal courts, whether civil or criminal, and that the converse of the rule with respect to probates generally was daily acted upon by the courts of Doctors' Commons. The learned counsel then cited a long string of cases, showing that even where there was a contradiction of the evidence, and where the judge's opinion was ultimately against the evidence of handwriting, he has gone invariably on to comment on the further circumstances of suspicion against the probability of the paper propounded in each case being genuine; whereas, if the rule now laid down were a true one, the judge in each of these cases had but to say, "I will not receive the paper if it be only established by evidence of handwriting." The ecclesiastical courts were bound by the same rules of evidence in all other respects, and undoubtedly in this. In civil courts, and in courts of criminal jurisdiction, evidence of handwriting is that which alone can be procured: in actions on bills of exchange and bonds in one court, and in indictments of forgery, whether of wills or any other instruments, in the criminal courts.

On the opening of the Court on Wednesday morning, Lord Lyndhurst stated that it was the intention of their Lordships, after that day, to proceed with the further hearing of the cause on the first five days preceding Hilary Term.—The Attorney-General, on the part of the bar, expressed his concurrence in the arrangement.—Sir W. Follett then resumed his argument on behalf of the parties claiming under the codicils. If their Lordships, he said, were satisfied, from the evidence which had been adduced, that the codicil was in the handwriting of the deceased, there was no other circumstance in the case to prevent its being allowed. There was no fact to create suspicion as to the handwriting; on the contrary, there was no fact to show that the codicil was not the act of the testator. That some of the testamentary papers had been burned, and some torn, proved the genuineness of the codicil. As to the letter written by the testator, which, it was said, showed that the codicil was not genuine, he submitted that it was the strongest evidence in its favour. In conclusion, he called upon their Lordships to uphold the codicil, which had been recognised by the testator, in order that, if full justice could not be done, part at least of the intentions of the testator might be carried into effect.—Sir Frederick Pollock followed, and said that he appeared on behalf of one of the next of kin, and he had to argue that this was a case of intestacy. Before, however, he proceeded with the case, he could not help adverting, with deep regret, to what had fallen from his learned friend with reference to what had taken place the first time the Court assembled to hear this cause. He begged to state, that nothing which passed on that occasion on his part was inconsistent with the most profound veneration for the judicial station, and the deepest respect for the learned judge to whom he objected. He begged to state that he had no instructions from his client. The objections were his own. His own feelings were not concerned, but the objections were urged on behalf of the profession to which he had the honour to belong. The Attorney-General had said that it was not to be considered as any objection to a judge that he had been counsel in the cause; and that was a very unnecessary communication to make. There could be no doubt, for instance, that if the plague or some other calamity had dispersed the judges at Monmouth, and he Sir F. Pollock had had the honour to be appointed one of the judges of the land, there could have been no objection to his going. There was no legal objection to the most intimate friend of a party sitting in judgment on the cause of his friend; nay, a judge might sit on the cause of his own father, and, as his eldest son, adjudicate to him an immense estate. Dismissing, however, this subject, he had to state that he appeared for Edward Hitchings. It was desirable that their Lordships should know who Edward Hitchings was. It appeared from a statement made by Hitchings himself, in the responsive allegations put forward in his behalf, that Wood, the father of the present testator, by his will gave Edward Hitchings's mother an annuity of 20*l.*, and to Hitchings himself a legacy of 90*l.* The executors, if they succeeded, would be entitled to one-half of Mr. Wood's property. Mr. Hitchings came forward claiming one-half. Representing, therefore, an individual who had so large a stake in this decision, he felt himself almost bound, with the assistance of his learned friend, to state his own case. He should, as far as possible, avoid topics which had been already exhausted. He was anxious, in the first place, to give an explicit statement of the course he meant to pursue, but before he did that it was material that he should call their Lordships' attention to the singular contest which was now going on. Here was a bill propounded by executors, and there were two parties who claimed next of kin. There were persons who propounded a codicil. Those who propounded the codicil had, apparently, an interest in the will; but the parties had become satisfied that one or other of these instruments was to give way. There was no other course, if the codicil were a genuine paper entitled to probate. It was impossible that any court would grant probate of the will of the executors, and at the same time sustain the codicil. That was the secret of the extraordinary contest which was now going on. The learned counsel proceeded to argue his case at great length, and cited a variety of cases in support of his position. He referred to the circumstances of paper A being wholly in the handwriting of Mr. Chadborn, who was to have benefited largely by its being without attestation, its having been in his possession from Dec. 1834 till April 1835, and its being only produced at a moment when, for all worldly purposes, Mr. Wood was already deceased. Any one of these circumstances, he submitted, would have made the paper liable to great jealousy and suspicion, but all coming together rendered it wholly inadmissible. He then quoted a variety of cases to show that the Ecclesiastical Court looked with great vigilance and distrust upon testamentary papers drawn up in the handwriting of persons who were themselves to benefit by them, and more particularly when those persons were confidential solicitors of the deceased, and in some of which cases the Court, requiring not only proof of handwriting, but also of a full knowledge of the contents, refused probates of wills which were duly signed and attested, and with respect to which the judge himself found not the slightest suspicion of fraud; rejecting them solely because they were not proved to have been read over to the testator previously to the execution of them. Sir Frederick proceeded to remark that there was the strongest possible reason for believing that paper had no existence until after the execution of paper B, and entered upon some arguments to enforce this proposition.—Lord Lyndhurst said, as this would be rather an extended argument, it had better be postponed. The Court then adjourned at four o'clock.—This remarkable appeal will come on for further hearing on the 17th May.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Wilson* v. *Beddard.*—This case stood for judgment. It was a motion for a new trial of an issue *devisavit vel non.* It appeared a Mr. Wilson made his will in 1826, the day before his death, when he was very ill. The will was prepared by Mr. Wood, a solicitor, who guided the testator's hand in making his mark, for he was unable to sign it; and Mr. Wood, and two persons named Durant, a boy aged 14, and Noke, attested the execution. The testator left his sister, Mrs. Williams, his heir-at-law, and devised his real estate to her son, with a devise over to the plaintiff if his nephew should die under 25. That event happened in 1830, and Mrs. Williams, who had previously acquiesced in the will, then for the first time disputed the testator's capacity to make a will. This bill was filed in consequence, and the three witnesses were examined. Mr. Wood supported the will, but the two other witnesses swore they did not believe the testator knew what he was about when his hand was guided in making his mark. In this state of things an issue was directed without any argument, and the cause had been tried before Mr. Baron Parke at the Stafford Assizes, when a verdict was found in favour of the will. Mrs. Williams had pressed for a second trial as a matter of right, but his Honour was satisfied with the trial which had taken place, and refused the motion with costs.

MARK LANE, Friday, April 16.—Since Monday we have had an arrival of Wheat from Suffolk, and some fresh parcels up from Essex, which could not be disposed of till a reduction of 1*s.* to 2*s.* was submitted to, and some quantity was left unsold. In Foreign, the factors are giving way in prices; a cargo of Walgast Wheat has been offered at 70*s.*, duty paid, but we believe not sold. The probability of the present duty being paid on the Foreign Wheat as it arrives, is in a great measure the cause of the above decline. Barley was rather lower, and there is no improvement in Peas or Beans.—A large arrival of Oats has depressed the prices below Monday's currency.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 67	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	23 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Maragan, old and new	34 to 40	Tick	34 to 42	Harrow 37 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	40 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 36	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 5	63 6	32 9	22 8	36 6	39 6	39 2
— 12	63 11	32 11	22 11	35 1	39 9	38 9
— 19	63 9	33 2	23 0	36 6	39 7	39 1
— 26	64 4	32 11	23 5	34 9	39 5	39 6
April 2	64 1	33 0	21 11	34 0	39 2	39 9
— 9	64 0	32 8	23 6	35 7	39 4	38 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 11	32 11	22 11	35 5	39 5	39 2
Duties	23 8	13 10	13 9	16 9	11 0	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Shaw, Carlisle-street, Lambeth, builder—B. Williams, Liverpool, and Margam tin-plate-works, and Maesteg iron-works, Glamorganshire, merchant—R. W. Robinson, sen., grocer, Bedford—R. W. Robinson, jun., grocer, Bedford—E. Dollmann, merchant, Church-court, Clement's-lane, City—R. Boning, milliner, Bridge-street, Westminster—J. Fisher, miller, Findsbury, Kent—W. Knott, wine-cooper, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—T. Tripp and J. Benn, Brook, and Belfast, and Enniskillen, Ireland, distillers—J. Wilkinson, Brymbo, Denbighshire, ironmaster.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—H. Laffer, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—F. Hoskins, Birmingham, wine-merchant—J. Warburton, Liverpool, tailor—R. Jones, Liverpool, block-maker—W. Butler and R. Parkes, Birmingham, wine-merchants—E. Jeanes, Exeter, bookseller—J. Latham, Baln, near Snaith, Yorkshire, seed-merchant—B. Brooks, Badgworth, Somersetshire, teasle dealer—N. Emmerson, Bishop-Auckland, Durham, mercer—W. Murray, Manchester, innkeeper—G. K. Geall, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire, calico printer—H. Cox, Nottingham, grocer—W. Ball, bookseller, Paternoster-row—M. Ephick, licensed-victualler, London-wall—S. Bedingfield, yarn manufacturer, Needham market, Suffolk—J. Bedingfield, surgeon, Stowmarket—J. Nicholson, brewer, Cheltenham—W. Halliwell, cotton manufacturer, Manchester—T. Arnold, bookseller, Paternoster-row—J. Price, J. Purdy, and J. Price, jun., linen-drapers, Yeovil, Somersetshire—C. Hepper, hotel-keeper, Liverpool—F. Wakefield and C. G. Wakefield, brokers, Old Broad-street, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Weir, Arbroath, merchant—F. G. Donovan, Leith, merchant—J. Campbell, Dundee, hosier—A. Dalziel and C. Powell, Manchester and Glasgow, merchants—W. Lowe Glasgow, printer—B. Johnstone, Alloa, writer—W. Bain, Haugh of Inverness, brewer—R. M'Nair, Glasgow, manufacturer—Muirhead, Rogerson, and Co., Glasgow, spirit-merchants.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst., Mrs. Frederick Yates, of Great George-street, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Richmond, the Right Hon. Lady Louth, of a son—At Spenithorne, on the 11th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Straubenzer, of a son—On Friday, the 9th inst., at Bury St. Edmund's, the Lady of John Greene, Esq., of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at No. 15, Park-terrace, Highbury, the Lady of John Dale, Esq., of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Limerick, the Lady of Capt. R. H. S. Jackson, of the 97th Regiment, of a daughter—On the 8th inst. the Lady of Alfred Keyser, Esq., 5, Burwood place, Oxford-square, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst., at Cheltenham, the Rev. T. C. H. Leaver, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Beatrice Charlotte, third daughter of Sir John and the Hon. Lady Morris—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, William Stevens, Esq., of Timberdene, Mickleham, Surrey, to Georgiana, only daughter of James Wapshare, Esq., of Bath—On Tuesday, the 13th of April, at Brixton Church, George, eldest son of Q. M. Simon, Esq., of the Paragon, Blackheath, to Caroline, only surviving daughter of the late Joseph Baron de Paravicini—At Corhampton, Hants, on Tuesday, the 13th of April, William, second son of Walter Long, Esq., and the Right Hon. Lady Mary Long, of Preshaw House, Hants, to Elizabeth Hare, only child of the late James Hare Jolliffe, Esq., of Bathford, in the county of Somerset.

DIED.—At Walton-on-Thames, on the 14th inst., Mr. Alexander Richardson, aged 68 years, for above forty years gardener to the Earl of Tankerville at that place—At Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Ranald Macconell, sen., of Glengarry and Clanranald—At sea, on his passage to Bombay, on the 11th of January last, Lieut. W. W. Diggle, of the E.I.C.'s Military Service, the only son of the late Henry W. Diggle, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service—On Good Friday, the 9th inst., at 97, Sloane-street, in her 45th year, Caroline, relict of Charles Lemon Greaves, Esq., and only surviving child of the late John Cooper, Esq., of Beaufort-row, Chelsea—On the 9th inst., in Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, after a short illness, deeply regretted, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Edward S. Blundell, Esq., M.D.—At Hillingdon, after a short illness, on the 10th inst., Charlotte, wife of Algernon Greville, Esq.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 17. SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed: for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of [Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke [of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of [Hopetown
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. [Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Alghburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
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Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
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Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland.
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to Lady Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl [Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr Appleby, Gardener to T. Brechlehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

DAHLIAS.—J. KEYNES respectfully announces that his Stock of Extra Fine Plants will be ready for distribution MAY 1st, including Fanny Keynes, Constancy, Scarlet Defiance, Maid of Bath, Scarlet Leyrand, Maria, Le grand Baudine, Conservative Phenomenon, and ALL the LEADING show flowers of last season. The usual discount to the trade. Fine old Varieties 12*s*. per dozen.—Salisbury, April 17, 1841.

MR. KNIGHT has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that his large Scarlet TREE RHODODENDRONS (the true R. Arboreum), which are more than Twenty Feet High, and have many thousand flowers on them, are now in great beauty, and will continue so for two or three weeks.

*** Admittance Gratis.

Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, April 10, 1841.

SPLENDID SEEDLING DAHLIA, "THE QUEEN."

T. ANSELL begs to inform the Public, that his Catalogue of Dahlias, containing descriptions of his splendid seedling "The Queen," &c. with selections of the best 6, 12, and 24 (intended for the guidance of persons unacquainted with the best show flowers), is now ready, and may be obtained by application at the Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

H. GROOM, FLORIST, WALWORTH, near London, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of being about to remove from his present Garden, he intends disposing of a spare bed of SELECT TULIPS, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on the premises, in the early part of MAY. Due notice of time will be given as soon as the day is fixed.

H. GROOM also begs to state that he is disposing of his surplus Stock of PLANTS, &c., at very moderate prices.

J. KERNAN having completed his usual Importation of Autumn-Flowering GERMAN STOCKS, ASTERS, &c., which may be sown all the month of May; as also the best hardy Bi-and Perennials; and knowing the disappointment from home-saved Seed of the above kinds—begs to offer the same as highly deserving attention. Ladies and Gentlemen not acquainted with the best varieties, if good enough to name the sum to which they would limit their orders, and mentioning any sort particularly desired, may rest assured that they will have no reason to regret leaving the choice to himself, he having given universal satisfaction last year to all such discretionary orders. J. KERNAN has every novelty that is worth notice introduced up to the present time; and though his Catalogue may not boast of such a multiplicity of names as some put forth, he flatters himself that he can furnish every kind that possesses character or deserves cultivation.—4, Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.

G. DOD begs to announce to the GROWERS OF DAHLIAS, that he intends sending out, the second week in May, Plants of his beautiful Seedling Dahlia Bonny Martha, bright primrose, shape of Springfield Rival; it is a profuse bloomer, the flowers stand well above, the foliage a perfect show-flower, fit for a stand of 12 plants, 10*s*. 6*d*, carriage free. A remittance will be required. Direct Mr. Dunn, No. 7, Devonshire-street, Newington Causeway, London.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS.—For SALE, one, two, and three Light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the kingdom; two light boxes and lights complete, from 1*l*. 8*s*. Garden lights made, glazed, and painted, from 1*s*. per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1*s*. 8*d*. per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont Place, Old Kent Road.

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Auriculas, 25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	2	13	6
Lilium lancifolium album	0	15	0
,, ,, punctatum	1	1	0

H. GROOM begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums and New Plants is ready, and can be forwarded by post on application.

*** The Trade supplied.

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RICHARD FORREST & Co. (late MALCOLM & Co.,) beg to remind their Friends and the Public that they have still some strong well-rooted Plants of the SWAINSTON SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, and this is a good season for planting them. They beg also to direct attention to their selection of Agricultural Seeds, and their Garden and Flower Seeds.—Their newly-arranged Catalogue may be had on application.

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T. JACKSON, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, KINGSTON, SURREY, begs most respectfully to call attention to the under-named DAHLIAS, which T. J. can warrant to be fine Show Flowers, and will engage to supply strong Plants the first week in May. T. J. also begs to state that he has a general Catalogue of all the other approved sorts, as well as a Catalogue of Stove, Greenhouse, Herbaceous Plants, &c., which can be had on application.

	ft.	ft.	s.	d.
Jackson's Dowager Lady Cooper, superb rosy lilac	4 ,,	0	10	6
It obtained Prizes at the following Shows:—Farnham, first Seedling Prize, and in the first stand of 24; Guildford, first for Seedlings, and the second at Kingston, being the only places where exhibited				
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——— Howe, rich velvety maroon	5 ,,	0	1	6
——— Queen Dowager, fine large blush white	4 ,,	0	3	6
——— Robert Burt, light red, sometimes beautifully shot with salmon	4 ,,	0	1	6
King of Roses (Thomson's) fine light rose	3 to 4		10	6

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Kingston, April 17, 1841.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, REGENT-STREET, APRIL 17, 1841.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Society, for the Election of President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, and for receiving the Annual Report of the Auditors, will take place at the House of the Society, No. 21, Regent-street, on Saturday, the 1st of May next.—The Chair will be taken precisely at One o'clock.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

A DISCUSSION has lately arisen in our columns as to whether the atmosphere of a vinery should be damp or dry at the time when the fruit is setting; and we have received some letters from Gardeners upon the subject, which indicate such singular unacquaintance with the most simple facts, that we are induced to offer a few observations of our own. Publish the letters themselves, or any part of them, we cannot, for the sake of the writers. The whole question, all-important in forcing as it is, lies in a nut-shell. The setting the Grape, like that of all other plants, is accomplished by bringing the substance called pollen into contact with the part named stigma. The stigma is a viscid space, often extremely small, upon the upper end of the young fruit; the pollen is a fine powder, contained in an anther; the anther is a bag which must be split open in order to permit the pollen to escape. To insure the setting of a fruit, it is therefore indispensable that the anther should be placed in a situation favourable to its opening. Nature rarely provides mechanical means for effecting this important operation, but, by a simple and beautiful contrivance, insures its taking place spontaneously. The anther is formed of a membrane whose lining consists of an infinite multitude of delicate springs, so arranged, that by their contraction in opposite directions they pull open the sides of the anther along a line which is thinner than any other part. In wet weather, or in a green state of the anther, these springs are relaxed, and are incapable of action; but when the anther ripens and the air is dry, they contract, and pulling against each other, their combined action is sufficient to rend asunder the sides of the anther and to permit the pollen to escape. If any one wishes to behold—not the phenomenon itself, for that is microscopic, but its effect—let him station himself near a Red Cedar, or a Chinese Juniper tree, in a warm, dry, spring morning, and he will see the air filled with myriads of little glittering particles; these are the grains of pollen discharged into the air by the natural elasticity of the anther-springs: let him observe the same tree in a wet morning, as windy as he pleases, or with the rain pattering upon the flowers, and he will not find a symptom of the dispersion of pollen. And why is this? Nature never chooses her seasons of action in vain. It is because the natural glue upon the stigma enables the pollen to adhere, and it is necessary that the adhesion should be complete if setting is to take place; but an atmosphere charged with moisture dilutes the natural glue, and renders the attachment of the pollen to the stigma precarious. Moreover, if the anther could open in wet weather, the pollen would not quit it; for although the latter is often dispersed by its own buoyancy, yet if the particles hold together in masses, as happens when damp, they are then incapable of floating.

This, we trust, will satisfy a correspondent, whom we shall call *G. C.*, that when he fancies "the retreat of the sap to be the true cause of fertilisation, by the sap conducting the farina to the embryo fruit," he has not only much to learn, but a vast many things to unlearn.

IT appears from the proceedings in Parliament that some portion of the Regent's Park is to be at last thrown open to the public; but we regret to see that Government, in pledging itself to the measure, limits it with some indefinite exceptions, which render it impossible at present to judge of the value of what is promised. No one, we presume, would expect that the Zoological Society's Garden, or the other private gardens in the Park, should be invaded; but it is most undoubtedly the duty of Government to take care that every other part should be rendered, without reserve or impediment, a place of public recreation, freely open to all respectable classes of society; that is to say, to all orderly and decent people, of whatever degree. Considering what London is, and what it is becoming, it will soon be beyond the means of the jaded artisan of the interior to reach the outskirts, even on a Sunday; and the heavenly aspect of Nature will become to him an unintelligible expression when he finds it explained by nothing better than muddy or dusty streets, soot-begrimed walls, or, at best, the miserable, dirty roads and lanes that border the avenues of London. Instead of the healthy exercise to be found in open fields, or the light and buoyant feelings of which all but the most brutal are conscious when they exchange the dreary aspect of a huge metropolis for the quiet and soothing beauties of rural scenery, the poor man must settle down in the squalid tap-room of a public-house, and spend his leisure in the most debasing and pernicious listlessness. Alas for the country or the city in which this becomes a matter of inevitable necessity! and woe to the Government which, by its supineness or parsimony, neglects to provide for the poor man all the innocent enjoyment that his condition in life is susceptible of!

It is alleged that if the Parks are rendered freely accessible, without distinction of persons, the property in them will be damaged, and the higher classes of society will be unable to use them as a place of resort. Such arguments hardly deserve serious notice. Disorderly and ill-disposed persons abound in all places, and we have always understood that the Commissioners in Scotland Yard had such people under their especial care: it would be a curious optical phenomenon if the eye of the police could reach no further than the circumference of the Regent's Park. It is, moreover, a libel upon the poorer classes to say that they are alone the mischievous part of the community. We should like to see a return of the names and qualities of all the persons brought before the London police for street-rows, drunken brawls, breaking bell-handles, twisting off door-knockers, and similar intellectual amusements; such a return would be an act of justice to the poor, for it would show that the best standard of respectability is neither birth nor station, nor the length of a man's purse. As to the allegation that the higher orders could not use the Parks for their pleasure if the poor were allowed to frequent them, we really doubt whether the higher orders approve of being made a party to any such argument. The English gentleman provides places of recreation for his family at his own charge, and despises those who would appropriate to him those public lands of which alone the poor man can have the enjoyment.

Another objection to opening the Regent's Park is said to consist in the loss of income which Government would sustain from being no longer able to let the ground for pasturage. Upon this we shall only observe, that public parsimony is worse, both morally and politically, than public prodigality.

When the Regent's Park was first planted, it was necessary that the trees should be protected from the numerous accidents to which they would have been exposed from a crowd, and also that the greensward should have time to be securely established: its original enclosure was, therefore, a necessary measure—just as the temporary enclosure of the Green Park, in consequence of the alterations and improvements in that place, is now required. But the moment that necessity ceases, all barriers should be swept away.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XIV.

No time must now be lost in getting the *late* Potatoes planted. As this is one of the crops on which the cottager and his family must rely for a part of their support during winter and the following season, until its place is supplied by the early crop from the garden, it is of the utmost importance for him to see that the planting of it is properly attended to, and not delayed until the growing season is too far advanced for the roots to attain their natural size and come to maturity. They should, therefore, be got into the ground, if possible, in the course of the ensuing week, or not later than the first week in May. One of the best late-keeping sorts is the *red* or *Devonshire Apple* Potatoe. It is large and round, with deep pink eyes, and is generally esteemed as being productive and good-flavoured. Attend to what was stated at p. 116 and p. 212, respecting the size of sets and the distance between the rows. The mode of culture there recommended is that which has been proved by repeated experiments to be superior to the one that is usually followed. In a warm part of the garden prepare a piece of ground for making a sowing of *Kidney Beans*. Although not so valuable for the cottager as the *Scarlet-runner Bean*, which will be noticed next week, it is nevertheless a very useful vegetable, and will probably be preferred by some to the latter sort. Those best suited for our purpose are the dwarf-growing kinds, such as the *Early cream-coloured*, *Early purple-speckled*, and the *Negro*, either of which may now be sown, provided the ground is in good condition and tolerably dry: but where the soil and situation are damp, it will be better to defer the sowing a little later to avoid the chance of a partial failure from the seeds rotting in the ground. When the piece intended for this crop has been finely dug, stretch a line across it and draw drills 2 feet apart, and about 2 inches deep. The Beans are then to be dropped along the bottom of the drill at the distance of 2 or 3 inches from one another, and afterwards covered neatly with the rake. A small space of rich ground should be got ready for pricking out some of the first-sown Cabbages, &c., from the seed-bed. The manner of doing this is to dig the spot very fine and form it into an ordinary-sized bed or two, for the convenience of cleaning. Lay a rod or a thin piece of board across the bed, and put in the plants very carefully with a small, bluntish stick or dibber in rows, 3 inches apart, and the same distance between the plants. In this situation they will remain until they are fit for final planting, without requiring anything more than an occasional watering, and to be kept clear of weeds.—*M. E. H.*

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. II.

THE remarks already made on the distinction between radiant and air-carried heat, may prepare us for a practical application of that distinction to the various modes of producing heat which are now in use: and first, as the simplest, it may be well to notice the plan which has sometimes been adopted for small conservatories, and which will perhaps be more extensively used, of placing within the building an ordinary iron stove and flue-pipe. The stoves so employed are such as have been found best adapted for general purposes, and therefore a consideration of the arrangements best fitted for conservatories will probably apply to stoves of every description.

The point which has always been put forward by the inventors of stoves (using the word *stove* in contradistinction to a mere grate or open fire) is their wonderful economy—a quality which has been time out of mind familiar to the artisan, who has seldom employed other than close stoves in his workshop, and which, whatever be its amount, results mainly from the change of an *open* into an *inclosed* fire, and depends in comparatively slight degree on the peculiarities of the stove itself. The sensation that has within a few years been made regarding stoves, has been produced, not so much by any essential novelties in their construction, as by the proposal to introduce the close stove of the workshop and the hall into the dining and drawing-room—to supersede, in short, the open English fire, on the ground of economy. The estimated saving varies greatly according to different calculators; some asserting that the open fire wastes *eleven-twelfths*, and others as little as *three-fourths* of the fuel. The least of these is a very serious accusation, and if true a very curious one. We do not, in fact, hear such heavy complaints of the coldness of English rooms, as always form the prelude to the advertisement of the last new stove, of people being frozen on one side and roasted on the other; while the notion of the so-called English disease, *consumption*, being produced in a great measure by the open fires, is refuted by the latest returns, which show that disease to prevail even more extensively in France. It is true that a winter dinner-party in a room whose fire has been lighted less than half an hour perhaps, with a door constantly opening into an unwarmed hall, is sufficiently uncomfortable; but a close stove used in the same manner would be no better;—indeed, it is familiar to all experience (if it be not obvious) that stoves warm an apartment less rapidly than equivalent open fires.

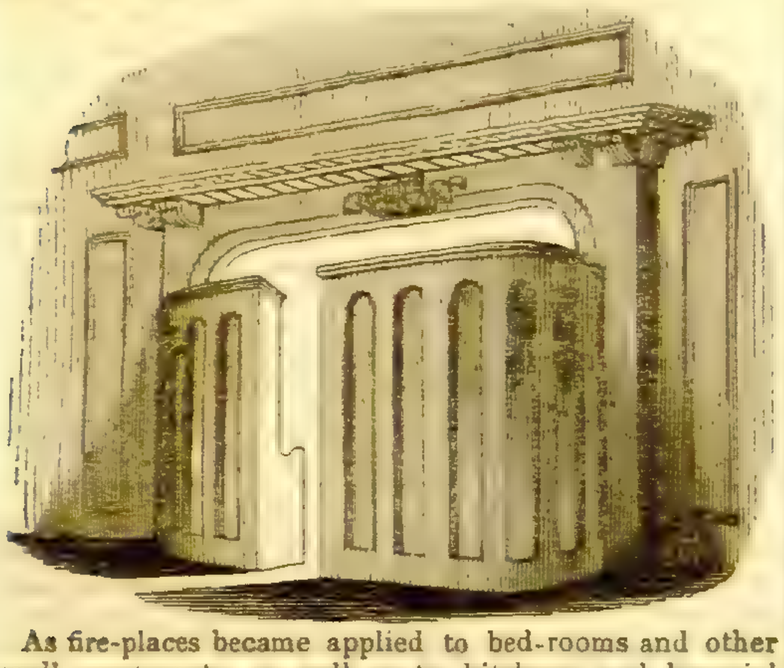
But as regards economy generally, let the process for saving be analysed. It must be allowed that an English sitting-room in which a fire is maintained the greater part of each day produces, even in the coldest weather, a considerable and pleasant sensation of warmth, which is appreciated the moment the room is entered, and which increases almost to excess as we approach the cheerful blazing or glowing fire. But the person thus agreeably acted upon is gravely told that the fire in question wastes eleven-twelfths of its heat, which may be all saved by the favourite stove of the moment, and that this is the recipe:

Let the fuel, which is now almost burning you on one side (as is admitted even by its detractors), be put into a close box surrounded with fire-brick or stone, two or three inches thick, encased in cast or sheet iron; and surround this again with a stratum of air some four or six inches thick, contained also in an iron case, or *jacket* as it is called;—substitute, in short, for the open blazing coal, a series of dismal-looking black boxes, and eleven-twelfths of the fuel will be redeemed from waste. If this were true, we might perhaps be content to sacrifice the cheerful appearance of the open fire; but as the amount of the saving is, I think, even in the lowest estimates, much exaggerated, and as the quality of the heat so produced is prejudicial to some persons and unpleasant to many, it may be useful to trace the source of the economy that really exists.

The art of warming has slowly progressed in cheapness by gradually diminishing the quantity of ventilation, which must always to some extent accompany combustion. The savage who lights his fire on the plain or in the forest, and squats to windward of it, suffers probably no more from the wind than if the fire did not exist; so that the heat he receives is all clear gain. And this is nearly true of the barbarian who, with a hole in the roof of his hut, lights his fire upon the floor. The whole inclosure forming the fireplace, no sufficient elevation of temperature is obtained to produce a very powerful current; but so soon as we arrive at the civilisation of chimneys, it must be admitted

that they may be so contrived as in a great measure to neutralise the effects of the fuel they are made to consume.

It should be premised that a heated flue acts very much like an exhausting air-pump, the area of the flue representing the area of the barrel, and the height of the flue corresponding with the length of the stroke. It is clear, therefore, that the old enormous fire-place (under a large open-throated chimney) in which the whole family could assemble, would, without some provision for diverting the air which must rush towards the warmed flue, be the most uncomfortable place imaginable. This difficulty was, however, met, by inclosing the fire-place next the room with the high-backed settle, leaving a small opening for ingress and egress, and for the admission of the air. Thus was formed the ancient comfortable winter's fire-side, of which the annexed sketch represents the principle rather than the construction, and which we still occasionally meet with in an old farm-house or road-side inn. This arrangement consists, it will be observed, in converting the fire-place into something like a huge stove, where, however, the company sit *inside* the jacket instead of outside, as we are required to do.



As fire-places became applied to bed-rooms and other small apartments, as well as to kitchens and baronial halls, they were made smaller and smaller, till they were at length but just sufficient to contain the grate: they retained, nevertheless, a very wide aperture to the flue, which becoming loftier as houses increased in height, was at last the means of exciting through the apartments of our immediate forefathers currents of air quite disproportioned to the benefits derived from their fires—"a wind," as it was sometimes termed, "fit to turn a mill." This, therefore, was the age of India screens and listed doors; the first of these rendered familiar to us by the comedies of the last century, in which they frequently play a prominent part.

In explanation of the undue quantity of *draft* produced by the old-fashioned grate and chimney, it should be understood that of the whole quantity of air which passes through the apartment in obedience to the exhausting power of the flue, not one-tenth, perhaps not one-twentieth part, is required for combustion: the large majority does not, in fact, pass through the fire, but enters the flue between the top of the fire and the under side of the mantel. This is now so obvious, that we are surprised to see how long the evils attendant upon the old arrangements were endured. In time, however, the propriety of diminishing the *throat* of the chimney became apparent: this was at first done by very inartificial contrivances, which gradually made way for the *register* grate, in which the aperture above the fire was limitable at pleasure to what was just sufficient to carry up the smoke; and this, combined with polished Rumford cheeks to reflect the lateral heat, combustion of the fuel within brick or stone walls instead of iron, a fire close to the hearth or nearly so, and a low or evanescent fender, perfected the art of warming dwelling-rooms.

It must, nevertheless, be admitted, that the most economically constructed open fire-place does draw through the apartment more air than is required for combustion; a certain quantity must still be allowed to pass into the flue above the fire. But the degree in which this takes place has been much exaggerated, while no notice is taken of the loss in direct radiation which is sustained by *boxing* up the glowing fuel; and, above all, the benefit arising from the moderate ventilation effected by a register grate is totally forgotten, except by the public, who have, with few exceptions, refused for their sitting-rooms to abandon the open fire in favour of the close stove, and have declined to be made disagreeably hot even at the very low prices offered in the advertisements.

There exists a vague notion that the air which passes through and above the open fire is wasteful, not merely as it cools those whom it meets in its course, but also because it is supposed to carry with it a large portion of the heat emanating from the fire. It is frequently said that three-fourths or five-sixths of the heat go up the chimney; which is altogether a mistake. The cold air, as it approaches the fire, abstracts nothing from the radiant heat which traverses it, and, excepting what little it may pick up from the *substances* with which it comes in contact, it enters the chimney as coolly as it entered the room. The state of the air, as before mentioned, forms a very small part of the sensible condition of an apartment as to warmth, unless it be in rather rapid motion. The idea commonly entertained of warming the air of a dwelling-room is, I believe, rather fallacious. In the hottest room we find relief in fanning, and in a moderately warm room may be absolutely chilled by agitating the air with a large cloth; confirming, therefore, the statement that the warmth we perceive is principally that radiated from the fire, and counter-radiated from the walls. All that we require of the air is sufficient stillness not to interfere too much with this primary, natural, and agreeable source of temperature.

Air-heat, on the contrary, is never, and never can be made agreeable; and hence doubtless the wise provision of nature in causing its rapid ascent with a moderate increase of temperature. The advocates for air-heating ascribe its universally disagreeable effect sometimes to dryness; then finding that an evaporating bason does not mend it, the fault is laid upon the half-burnt dust floating in the atmosphere, or to an imaginary decomposition of the chemical constituents of the air; when the truth is, as I believe, that the evil consists in heating it at all; and if we may reason from the probable adaptation of man and the lower animals to the planet they inhabit, this would seem certain. Man, by artificial sources of heat and by clothing, and animals by clothing also, have their bodies warmed and kept warm in any required degree; but if a necessary and genial temperature extended to the air, what are we to do when we quit our houses? Evidently something like what has been recently done for the diseased, and which is required by the diseased, but by them only. There are no cases, I believe, of even naturally warmed air but what are unpleasant and unhealthy, from the dry simoom, which is said to be eminently so, to the dew-dripping south wind, which produces the weather called significantly *muggy*. Air is never an agreeable warmer, but is almost always welcome as the moderator of other sources of heat. An east wind in rapid motion is one exception: in this instance, however, it is the dryness and the velocity, rather than the coolness, which offends; nor is the effect even of an east wind, perhaps, so prejudicial as a current of only moderately-warmed air kept moving through inhabited apartments. Some of the artificial schemes of ventilation, perfectly as they accomplished that purpose, have been abandoned on account of the *specific* ill effects produced by currents of warmed air upon the skins of human beings.

It will be said, perhaps, that the sudden chilliness which we experience on entering an unwarmed, and particularly a sunken apartment, arises from its cold atmosphere; but the effect in question is due to the cold walls, which return little or nothing in exchange with the body, and which produce the well-known sensation called *striking* very cold. The air when the doors are open cannot differ much from that external atmosphere with which it is in free communication; and the fact of how much is due to the walls and how little to the air of an apartment (always excepted the case of its rapid movement), may be ascertained by keeping a fire in one of two rooms, having a closed door between them till one is well warmed. If then the door be opened, a few minutes will effect such an exchange of atmosphere as to preclude much difference in that respect; yet the warmed room will still maintain nearly its former relative superiority to the other solely by reason of its warmed surfaces. To extend the analogy of the settle-inclosed fire-place, the walls of a chamber form the settle; or, to go further, they are the jacket of the stove, which radiates *inwards* upon the occupants, as the iron jackets are destined to radiate *outwards*; and the public appear disposed for the present at least to live within the jacket, and to enjoy the sight of the fire. It is not, however, desirable to go so far as to admire gas-stoves or charcoal-dishes, for which we are required to live, not within the jacket, but within the flue.

The essential distinctions between a stove and an open fire are—

1st. That the primary radiation from the fuel of the stove is received by the small surface of its case, while that of the grate is received by the whole surface of the apartment.

2d. That as air is warmed by contact only, it can never obtain from the room with an open fire such a temperature as is derived from the more highly-heated surfaces of the stove.

3d. That the stove-heated room, which would, on this last account, seem to demand a better ventilation, has its ventilation much diminished by the circumstance that no air passes into the chimney but what passes through the fuel, and is required for combustion; and frequently even less than this, as is shown by the explosions which sometimes take place when the air is freely admitted to the inflammable gases which are leaving the fuel unconsumed.

This suppression of ventilation till the admitted air is but just sufficient to consume the fuel would be the height of economy, if it could be obtained without suppressing also the radiation from the fuel into the room; but as this cannot be done, it is a question whether, as a mere matter of cheapness, the stove possesses any advantages over the well-constructed register grate. I speak only of living-rooms, because there can be no doubt that for shops, halls, and public buildings, whose doors are frequently opening to the external atmosphere, the stove is rendered innoxious by the occasional admission in large quantities of unwarmed air, which if excited by the powerful draught of an open fire, would be unbearable, or nearly so. But, leaving the questions of temperature and economy to consider the physiological effects of stove-heat, it remains to determine what analogy exists between the consequences produced upon animals, and those which are likely to be produced on vegetables. In many respects, plants seem more sensitive to the condition of their atmosphere than animals, and therefore the first inference would be unfavourable to the employment of stoves in conservatories, which cannot possibly admit of that exposure to the open air which is found to mitigate the effects of stove-heat in other instances. If any stove is to be employed, that is doubtless the best in which the heated air is permitted to ascend the moment that its acquired levity is sufficient to overcome the friction of displacement. Those contrivances by which the air is detained in contact with the heated metal by means of tortuous passages, or small tubes, are monstrous aggravations of the mischief of stove-heating. So far from enforcing a prolonged contact between the air and the source of heat, it should be diminished by every means in our power: it is just possible that, by so doing, an intensely-heated surface might produce only the same effect on the air as one of more moderate temperature, with which the contact was preserved for a proportionably longer period. The idea of entangling the air against the heated surface is one of the most common and erroneous of the numerous strange projects which have been brought forth in connexion with the art of heating. The air, by simple contact, remains as before stated till its relative lightness causes it to ascend, and this is not till it has acquired more than an agreeable degree of heat. All the double cases, therefore, the pipes, the convolutions, about which so much ingenuity has been misemployed, are purely injurious. If a stove is to be applied to a conservatory, by all means let it have the largest convenient jacket, freely exposed to the atmosphere. In this respect, doubtless many of Dr. Arnott's stoves have the merit of great propriety: it is a question, perhaps, whether they in general make sufficient use of the flue-heat, though that is at the option of the user, who may attach any length of iron flue-pipe that he pleases.

The common German stove was at a very early period used for warming conservatories, and still earlier a sort of open fire, consisting of wood burnt upon the floor; and it is probable that a judiciously-placed open fire would produce a more salutary heat than any other contrivance; but it possesses the insuperable objection of requiring frequent attention: no fire in an open grate can be left for six or eight hours, as may be done with a well-constructed stove. It is to be observed, on the other hand, that this prolonged duration of the fire is obtained only by reducing the rate of combustion; and as heat is to be produced only on the condition of destroying fuel, a corresponding small influence is exerted on the temperature of the house, which may thus occasionally sink so low as to injure its contents. This evil was prevented in a great degree by the old brick-flues, because the large mass of heated matter they presented formed a reservoir of heat which maintained the temperature of the house for some hours after the fire had become extinguished. The brick-flues had the further advantage of never acquiring so high a temperature as the iron stoves; and I am much inclined to think that heated brickwork in some form is the best of all the contrivances for those who do not choose to incur the expense of adopting that which will form the next subject, namely, the system of heating by circulating water.—*A. Ainger.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. VI.—The Pear-Tree Blister-Moth.—For more than half a century the Pear-trees have been observed with their leaves blistered in the autumn; and for the last five or six years they have been unusually subject to this disease—at least, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and it became so general in 1835 in the Royal Gardens at Kew, and last season in those of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, that almost every leaf appeared as if it had been scorched and blistered by hot cinders; yet so limited is the knowledge of the economy of insects and the effects they produce, that this singular appearance has not unfrequently been attributed to the rays of the sun being concentrated by drops of water standing upon the leaves, and I am not aware that any figures have been given of the insect which is the true source of this malady, although Mr. Knight has discussed the subject in the Horticultural Transactions.

There is a considerable number of insects called "Miners," from the caterpillars feeding only on the pulp or parenchyma of leaves, leaving the two cuticles untouched, and then the tortuous galleries within change their colour, and often partake of a red-brown or ochreous tint, as in the leaves of the Turnip, Vine, and Primrose; and those of the Rose, Cineraria, and Bramble must be familiar to most observers. It is rather remarkable that this singular mode of life is not restricted to one order of insects, for certain species of beetles, moths, and flies have the same propensity. The caterpillar, however, of the Blister-moth, instead of a winding path, forms a large blister on the leaf in a similar manner to those which affect the Celery, the Oak, and Elm.

The beautiful little moths which produce these larvæ were named by Linnæus, *Tinea Clerchélla*. They will attack Apple-trees also; but Pear-trees seem to be more to their taste, and the Chaumontelle and the Glout-morceau are reported to be their favourites—it may be from their being generally trained against walls. In the early part of last September some Pear-trees against a western wall in the Horticultural Gardens were covered with dark brown blisters (fig. 1), and on opening them one or two little sprawling maggots were found inside, which had entirely eaten up the parenchyma; and on falling out they suspended themselves by a fine silken thread, in order, probably, to reach the ground or some other spot in safety, to undergo their transformation (fig. 2). They are fleshy and shining—of a dirty yellowish white, with scattered longish hairs, having six black pectoral, 8 abdominal, and 2 anal feet; on each side of the third and two following segments is a tubercle terminated by a hair, and these have very much the appearance of 6 feet: the head is of a black and rust colour; the first or thoracic segment has two curved black spots; there is a brown line down the back, and the two apical segments are often dark (fig. 3 highly magnified). These larvæ came daily out of the leaves, but

always from the upper surface; the under sides frequently exhibiting no spots whatever, or occasionally only a suffused brown stain; and falling down, either formed cocoons by the sides of the clods, or upon the leaves that were lying on the ground; and they thus continued to emerge from the blisters until the third week in September. The web containing the chrysalis is beautifully and very ingeniously constructed: the caterpillar having fixed itself upon the surface of a leaf, it spins some exceedingly fine threads, scarcely half an inch long, forming a band or warp about a line wide, which being attached at the ends, inclines the leaf to be drawn together at certain points as it withers; it then spins a similar band, parallel to the first, and unites them at the middle, leaving an open space at both ends; beneath this web the caterpillar forms a boat-shaped cocoon, keel uppermost, of a very fine, close texture, each end being placed at the opening between the bands, and at either extremity a long slit is visible, with a brown, shrivelled filament attached to one, which is the skin of the larva cast off and expelled through the slit when it assumed the pupa state (fig. 4): within this boat-shaped cocoon rests an ochreous and brown chrysalis, from which the little moth emerges through the opposite slit as early as the end of the following March—at least, I bred two on the 29th; but their usual time is the end of May or the beginning of June, when the female deposits her eggs, it is said, beneath the leaves; the young maggots soon hatch, and immediately penetrate the under cuticle to feed upon the pulp.

Tinea Clerckélla is a minute but active moth (fig. 5), resting with the superior wings covering the others, as represented in the magnified fig. 6; it shines like pearly satin, the horns are long and slender, and the extremity of the upper wings is beautifully ornamented, the ground colour being a rich orange, leaving a silvery spot on the outer margin, with a black spot at the inner angle, edged externally with a rosy and lilac metallic semicircle, which is bounded with black, the whole forming an eye-like spot; from the centre of this extends an orange plume, from which radiate four black streaks, extending to the tips of the long white fringe with which they are surrounded: the under wings are very narrow, lance-shaped, of a lead colour, and deeply fringed with fine hairs.

The late President of the Horticultural Society was of opinion that when these larvæ abounded in the leaves the fruit did not attain its natural size, and it ripened without acquiring either sweetness or flavour; and their successive attacks for many years had so injured the flavour of Mr. Knight's Pears, that he had once resolved to root them up.

I think it probable that though the maggots escape from the attached leaves, they may spin their webs upon fallen ones at the base of the walls; these ought, therefore, to be carefully collected and burnt: the earth should also be stirred in the winter all along the wall. many find shelter in the shreds that fasten the branches, as well as amongst the mortar between the bricks. To check this disease, it will be advisable to wash the trees with soap-suds the end of May or beginning of June, when the moths are pairing and laying eggs for a future progeny; and if a very valuable tree be only partially attacked, the blistered leaves might be gathered and burnt as soon as any spots began to appear in August.—*Ruricola.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Effect of Transplanting.—The late Edward Bellamy, Esq., who had a most excellent garden at Starcross, in Devonshire, productive of every kind of fruit in abundance, and a most highly-favoured situation and soil adjoining the river Exe, and close to the sea, managed his garden in a superior manner under the care of his two expert gardeners, one John Burgess and his son; yet, with all their care, could never succeed in Greengages. Mr. Bellamy, in a freak, we suppose, took up out of this hothouse kind of garden, as it were, three of his trees, and conveyed them to his estate in Dorsetshire, a cold, bleak, chalky, mountainous district, exposed to north, north-west and easterly winds, where scarcely a blade of grass, only for sheep, appeared till late in May. It is remarkable that these trees the second year, under this cold transportation, bore abundantly the finest fruit imaginable for three years. When they ceased bearing again, and grew like Willows, Mr. Bellamy had them removed again, and again they bore abundantly; ever after he planted out ten every year, keeping up a stock of 40, but always moving 10 of them yearly in twins, and never after wanted for an abundant crop of Greengages in a spot where scarcely any other fruit would grow, even the most hardy Apple or the common Gooseberry. It is evidently the case that it was the check of the root that produced fruit instead of wood.—*Zealey.*

Lælia superbiens.—In your *Garden Memoranda*, page 167, you say Lælia superbiens is about to be suspended in the Orchidaceous stove of the Horticultural Society. Those of your readers who are fortunate enough to possess this most splendid plant will, no doubt, be induced by your notice to "go and do likewise." This is a very different mode of treatment from that recommended by Mr. Skinner, of Guatemala, the gentleman who first discovered and sent it to this country. Mr. Skinner is an enthusiastic admirer of the Orchidaceæ; he has long studied their different peculiarities in their native wilds, and also in a domesticated state, having collected into his own garden at Guatemala every species he could procure from both shores of the isthmus of Panama, and from all parts of the interior. Like our own florists, indeed like any one who devotes his attention to one particular object, Mr. Skinner excels in the cultivation of his favourite tribe of plants; his suggestions for their cultivation in this country may, therefore, be confidently relied on. Lælia superbiens and Odontoglossum grande seem to be his chief favourites; he often regrets in his letters that we injure them by giving them too much warmth. Speaking of the Lælia superbiens in a letter now before me, he says "it is decidedly a greenhouse plant." Its native habitat, in the state of Quesaltenango, near Chantla, is very cold, the summers there being never so hot by many degrees as our English summers, the general heat at Chantla being from 55° to 65°. This is one of the few plants whose magnificent flowers attract the notice of the Indians of Panama; they carry it about with them, and plant it before their doors, as those of Surinam do with Oncidium Lanceanum. I have cultivated this noble plant, along with many others from the same quarter, according to Mr. Skinner's directions, in an airy cool house, where it flourished with very little attention; when it finished its growth, I removed it to the stove to ripen its shoots more perfectly, as I thought, but I soon saw the excitement was too much for it, causing it to swell too much the buds destined for next season's growth, and if I had not removed it to a cooler place, it would have made a second growth late in the autumn; this would not only weaken the plant, but would prevent the ripening of the shoots made in the early part of the season. Probably no better criterion of good management can be fixed on for the Orchidaceæ than to see the buds for the next growth in a prominent forward state at the time we set them to rest; unless this be the case, the plants will require stronger stimulus to excite them into growth next season, which partakes of forcing rather than assisting nature; besides, when we are compelled thus to force incipient buds into growth, the strongest or foremost of them takes the lead, and robs the rest of their nourishment: whereas, if the buds were all ready to burst into shoots at the time our plants were set to rest, little excitement would be required to induce them to make their next growth, and if they were kept rather cool than otherwise at the commencement of their next growth, all the buds would probably grow with equal vigour; when these were once started, the heat might be gradually increased to the right standard. Many people, and especially young beginners, are often guided by the foliage and general appearance of their plants, without any reference to the state of the eyes or buds at the time of setting their plants to rest. More disappointment has arisen from this one cause than from all the other causes of failure put together. No definite rules can be laid down to show when a given plant ought to be put to rest. One plant may have done its growth, and to all appearance is ready to go to rest long before its buds are in that forward state necessary to ensure active growth next season; while another plant may have its buds ready to burst ere its last growth is sufficiently ripe to go to rest: this last is generally the case with plants kept in a higher temperature than is necessary for them. It is not uncommon to see such plants ripening off their shoots in September, with a young shoot rising up from the bottom of the ripening shoots; nine out of ten of these unfortunate late shoots damp off in the winter, and leave no eye to succeed them next season: the plant gets into a deranged state, which will take two or three seasons of good nursing to bring it round again, and many of them have not sufficient energy to push forward their latent buds at all. The way I would treat Lælia superbiens at this early period would be to place it in the warmest end of the greenhouse, and there let it remain till all its shoots were three-parts grown—say till about the end of June; I would then place it in the stove, and let it have as much air as possible: this would enable it to ripen the young shoots under solar influence, which is infinitely better at all times and for all sorts of plants than that of fire-heat. I would watch its buds narrowly, and leave it in the stove till they were in a forward plump state; I would then remove it to a cooler place, and allow it to go gently to rest as the season declined. If all has gone on well with it, the flower-spikes will make their appearance as soon as it is at complete rest in November; at this time the same heat given to the Camellia suits it best, so that it may safely be taken to the drawing-room for the winter, and having previously finished its growth little or no water need be given it while in the drawing-room. Nine-tenths of the Orchidaceæ found by Mr. Hartweg in the Mexican states and in Guatemala succeed better under this treatment than under the old mode of permanent stove culture; of course this does not apply to those found near the coast. —*D. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.*

Mirabelle Plum.—A very common fruit in Germany, is a small yellow plum, called Mirbellen (*qu.* from Myrobalanus): it makes an excellent preserve. There is a white Sloe in country gardens in England; but I think that is smaller than these, though it is larger than the common purple Sloe.—*S.* [This is doubtless the Mirabelle, which is excellent in this country for preserving, but good for nothing else.]

Frankfort.—A new white Azalea indica, with large flowers of great beauty, raised in Rintz's garden at Frankfort, is now flowering in Baron Pronay's greenhouse there: also a pretty white Leucospermum. The Pinus sylvestris of the forests on the banks of the Maine seems of a much brighter green than the Scotch fir commonly planted in England, which is usually of a bluish and more glaucous colour. Rintz has also raised a splendid deep purple var. of Azalea phœnicea, and a fine blush hybrid, between Rhod. campanulatum and Arboreum, completely devoid of all rusty character on the leaves.—*S.*

Birch Coppice.—I am greatly obliged by the communications of your correspondents on the management of Birch, in reference to my inquiries on the subject. From their observations I am led to infer that, in the case to which I invited attention, *viz.* of cutting down birch-trees of twenty years old and upwards in a mixed plantation, there is but little hope that the stems will survive so as to form underwood. On future occasions, I shall be careful to cut at the very earliest period of autumn, as suggested; and I trust I may have opportunity to communicate the result of this system. If, however, the failure in the growth of the stools is caused by the bleeding of the stem, as is supposed, I would beg to repeat the inquiry whether this might not be prevented by some external application. Being on this subject, I would venture a remark on the great importance, in all cases where a renewed growth of shoots is desired, of leaving the stems with a *clean smooth* cut, without shattering or splinter. This can, in general, be effected by only cutting with an *upward* stroke, instead of *downwards*, as is too generally practised. I am aware that this method is more troublesome, and that it is difficult to induce labourers to follow it. Indeed, it is not all who can so use the bill-hook. It is lamentable to see the miserable manner in which coppice and hedge-cutting is frequently performed, and the injury and decay that result. —*F., Berks.*

Roses.—Perceiving you inquire the fate of Roses during the late severe winter, I may mention that a Macartney Rose, trained on the house in a W.S.W. aspect, was to all appearance killed, but it is now shooting out in all its branches, and fast recovering itself. It was the February frost that injured it, at which time it was covered with buds. I always look at the thermometer (placed at the back of a hollow wooden pillar in the aspect before named) at 9 A.M. and P.M., and the lowest point at which I saw it was 15 on the evening of Wednesday, February the 3rd. It was once also as low as 16, on the morning of Friday, January 8th. There is, I may say, nothing injured besides the Macartney Rose, not even a Tree-pæony, though left without protection of any kind. Seed of the Nemophila insignis, self-sown last year, is come up and is now in flower; but the colour of the blossom is gone, and it is white with scarcely a tint of blue. In saying nothing is destroyed, I must except one deciduous shrub quite killed, but I do not know the name of it. Perhaps I ought to add, respecting the climate, that it is high ground, in latitude 52.15, and West longitude 2.35.—*A Subscriber.*

Honfleur Melons.—Honfleur produces excellent Melons, far surpassing all others in size, if not in flavour, which are thence despatched to Paris, and even to Holland. May is the season to sow them, and we are rather surprised at not having heard of any experiments being made to raise them in England, although well aware that they require a warmer climate than ours, and that Honfleur, facing the morning sun, is sheltered from almost every wind except down the Seine. Some horticulturists may wish to make the experiment. We beg leave to state that the plants are raised much like Cucumbers in England; and when the weather becomes warm, in May, are transplanted (something like English Cauliflowers), two or three together, into many other small hot-beds covered with about six inches of the finest sifted mould, where they are kept covered with hand-glasses till the plants acquire strength, or till the summer is completely set in, when they are allowed to grow in the open air, like Pumpkins, or Pompions, being regularly watered as occasion may require with water that has stood one day in pots exposed to the sun, to prevent sudden colds. We have actually seen gardens resembling fields covered with Melons at Honfleur, some of which weighed 20, 30, or even 40 pounds each, which are more prized for their rare size than the flavour, as the moderate sizes are generally preferred. We believe the gardeners keep seeds two or three years before they are sown. By choosing favourable aspects in valleys, and using proper precautions, French Melons may flourish in warm summers in England, although they cannot be expected to equal such as Honfleur produces. We remember sowing English Broccoli at Honfleur which there surprised the French gardeners more than their prodigious Melons astonished our eyes.—*J. B.*

Tree Guards.—A cheap and expeditious fence for protecting trees in parks against deer, horses, &c., may be made as follows:—Provide some stakes about the thickness of the wrist, seven feet in length, and tolerably straight; chop each a little flat on one side; then get some iron hooping, a little thicker than coopers are in the habit of using for barrels; punch holes through it six inches apart (with one near each end); nail it to the stakes on the chopped side, one foot from the top of them, and one foot from the bottom; then raise it and bend it circularly round the tree, observing that the hoops are placed inside nearest the tree; the holes left at each end of the hoop are then clenched up with a nail, and the guard is complete.—*W. Brown, Merevale Hall.*

Carnations.—Where it is desirable to have late flowering-beds of these, this is a very good time to propagate them for that purpose. Neither knife nor dibber is required either in preparing the cuttings or pricking them out where they are to strike, nor any artificial heat further

than placing a hand-glass over them when pricked out. Having fixed upon the stem from which you mean to draw the piping, take the former in your left hand, and the top of the latter with four or more leaves between the two first fingers and thumb of your right, making a gentle steady pull; the stem will give way at the place most suitable for its making roots. Then, on a south border, where a place has been prepared for their reception by removing the surface equal to the area of the open end of the hand-lights destined to cover the cuttings to the depth of two inches, and filled with pure sand neatly levelled but not pressed with spade or other instruments, the cuttings may be inserted, the sand settled with a gentle watering, and the hand-light put over them. Treated in that way, one may safely calculate upon 9-10ths of them taking root. Plants so obtained will flower till the winter sets in.—*John Halliday.*

Cockroaches.—As the destruction of this troublesome animal has been made a question by some of our friends, I can, I think, furnish them with a satisfactory answer. My house had been, as I believe most houses in London are, infested to a most disagreeable extent with this creature, which in warm weather occasionally ascended from the kitchen to the upper floors of the house. I tried all the usual remedies in vain, and at length determined to take the bull by the horns: I sunk into the hearth, rather on one side, that is to say at the end of the fender, a small wash-hand bason. It was let into the stone like a coal-plate, and so placed as to be nearly in the middle of what had appeared to be the great thoroughfare of the cock-roaches. The effect was surprising. Without any bait, they tumbled in by hundreds, and in a few weeks my kitchen, which had been literally covered every night within half-an-hour after the removal of the lights, was nearly free from them; a few stragglers were alone left. About three months since the basin was broken, and the creatures soon began to gain ground. It was replaced at the cost, I believe, of a shilling, about a fortnight since, and they are again rapidly on the decline. Although the basin has been used without a bait, I have little doubt that a small quantity of stale beer, or a touch of blacking, would greatly increase the effect. I tried the plan recommended by your correspondent "P. P." of *pointing* up all discoverable crevices, but the beasts appear to haunt impossible places. The other recommendation of "P. P.," "*to keep the kitchen cool,*" is one which would be of difficult adoption, unless by a certain inhospitable Lord Mayor of the last century, of whom the City wags advertised that "the Mansion-house cat had happily kittened in the kitchen-range."—*A. A.*

Galvanic Protectors.—If your correspondent Mr. Saul of Lancaster thinks he has formed a Galvanic Protector by a mere rim of zinc, he is miserably mistaken, and is ignorant of the principles of the conditions necessary to sustain the voltaic circle. There must be two differently oxidizable metals,—iron and copper will do, but not so well as *zinc* and copper.—*J. Murray, Manchester.*

Magnesian Limestone.—In a recent communication concerning Sir William Burnett's patent for preserving wood and canvass, it is assumed that magnesia is injurious to vegetation. This is not the fact. It was stated by the late Mr. Smithson Tennant, that seeds would not vegetate in carbonate of magnesia; and hence it was inferred that magnesian limestone was injurious to, if not destructive of, vegetation. On repeating these experiments, I found that seeds germinated in carbonate of magnesia equally well with those sown in other earths; and on my mentioning my experiments, many years ago, to Professor Jameson of Edinburgh, he informed me that the farmers near Kelso had, from time immemorial, employed the magnesian limestone of the district with similar benefit to that resulting from other limestone.—*J. Murray, Manchester.*

Heating Greenhouses.—In p. 197, "T. N." recommended an apparatus for heating greenhouses which appears to me by no means suited to the purpose, inasmuch as I believe that the heating apparatus of a plant-structure should be under immediate control, in order to meet the variations of a climate where heat is often required upon the shortest notice, and wanted only for a few hours. To effect this with an apparatus requiring a day to heat and three to cool is impossible. The thin flues with zinc covers that "T. N." deprecates are far better suited to the purpose than anything requiring a day's preparation. "Light," he says, "being one of the grand stimulating agents, I take care to let in as much as I can by all means." This is a redeeming point that cannot be too fully borne in mind by persons growing plants or building greenhouses; and if "T. N." will only take a couple of layers of bricks off his flues, I feel half inclined to forgive him for all he has said on the subject.—*M. T.* [We must here observe on behalf of our correspondent "T. N." that he does not offer his apparatus as a very good one, but as the best that can be had under the circumstances; and notwithstanding the criticism of "M. T.," we think "T. N.'s" communication a good one. Anything rather than common flues.]

Gardeners' Wages.—I most cordially assent to the remarks in your Leader of March 27, regarding the subject of Gardeners' wages; and the sort of agitation attempted in the printed correspondence upon the subject I think ill advised indeed, for I feel assured that the attempts of a few malcontents to represent the whole body of under-gardeners as a body of discontented growling paupers, meets the disapprobation of every spirited practitioner in the profession.—*M. T.*

Comfrey.—In Bailey's Dictionary I find that this plant is called an excellent wound herb. I consulted this old dictionary in preference to any other, because this vegetable was considered by people in former days as an excellent esculent. I tried it myself dressed in the same way as spinach, and found it sustain its character. It is free from that flavour which spinach possesses, that renders it to some palates not nice till a taste is acquired for it. Can you tell me why Comfrey is not more in use as an esculent? Is it because it is old-fashioned and superseded by spinach? It has this advantage for cottagers, that it is perennial; and if it will throw a second and greater crop of leaves after the first and successive cuttings, it must be valuable. I find that it thickens from the root, and grows more bushy each year. I carried soil from a broken-up garden, that dates itself from the time of Elizabeth, in which this Comfrey grew; and that soil was afterwards removed twice: but notwithstanding every disturbance, and diggings without any attention paid to it, this esculent showed an unconquerable tenacity for life, and in consequence this year attracted my attention, and I had it cooked.—Your *Constant Reader of the Old School, Carnarvon.*—[Comfrey is Sy'mphytum officinále, a plant belonging to the Borage tribe, and, like all others of that natural assemblage, is perfectly free from unwholesome qualities. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary, that is, a plant capable of staunching wounds, a merit to which it has no claim. It has probably gone out of cultivation because its leaves become harsh and coarse unless very young. If gathered while tender, they are certainly a good perennial substitute for spinach; and the young shoots, blanched by being forced to grow through heaps of earth, are eaten like asparagus. It would be a good plant for a cottage garden, provided the cottager is made to understand that he must never let it grow more than a foot high, if he means to eat it. The worst of it is, that it runs about very much by its creeping underground stems.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Frankfort, April 13, 1841.—I must not neglect to give you a short account of the Frankfort Horticultural Exhibition at the Easter fair this year, as you may not have another communication on the subject. The stock plants of the show were—Camellias, Azaleas, and Australian Acacias; some handsome Rhododendrons, very fine Auriculas, Cinerarias, and a few good plants of Palms, Dracæna, Cacti, &c., but not in flower; very few curious or rare species or novelties, but very handsome specimens of well-grown floral varieties. Among the Camellias were some both pink and white, more perfectly resembling Roses in bud, flower, petals, and expànsion, than any I ever remember to have seen—particularly a splendid white, which one might have taken for an opening Rose unique; and one pink or light crimson, with exactly the loose, large, concave petals in the whole flower that one sees in the Isle de Bourbon Rose. There were also some fine cup-shaped Camellias, full of small petals, paler and paler, approaching the centre; for one of these Baron Pronay got the best gold medal; also the large, flat-flowered white, very fine, called Candidissima; some fine Reticulatas from Baron Rothschild, and some rose-coloured Anemonefloras almost as large; very fine specimens of the marbled Chandléri, Donkelaéri, and others of our sorts. The Camellias appear to flower abundantly here, as the gardeners do not pull off any of the twin flowers so common in Camellias. Among the Azaleas, Baron Pronay's new round white obtained a silver medal; the English light pink, and some double, also the improved Phœnicea, were very fine, and the yellow Sinensis. Mr. Stein's scarlet Rhod. Arbóreum, surrounded by various red Camellias, did not yield to them in colour; the varieties of pink and crimson Rhododendrons were very large and handsome, especially Rintz's plant Rüppelliánum. There are some white variations of R. albiflórum with very dark spots; leaves not silvery, rusty, nor clammy. I do not know their origin. Among Mr. Grümberg's Cacti was an arborescent Opuntia, more beset with long white spines than any I have seen. Cereus similis not so good as in England. A fine plant of Zamia horrida, with a large cone on it, was one of the chief curiosities. There was also a plate of seed of Madia sativa, a bottle of oil made from it, and the cake from which it was expressed. The arrangement deserves the highest credit. In a long tent placed so as to include two pollard trees, were ranged stands of plants, from near the ground to the top of the wall on each side. These formed a semicircle at the end round the two trees above alluded to, which were half concealed by evergreens of all sorts; but it would have been better if they had been hung with handsome climbers, Kennedias, Tacsonias, &c. Between the two trees was a well-constructed group of granite rocks, over which a copious cascade flowed into a basin filled with gold fish. The rocks were very naturally fringed with succulent plants, Cacti, Moss, &c., and richly planted with Fan-palms, Dracænas, Cerei, Musa, Canna, Pothos, Cycadeæ, Pines, and brilliant Azaleas and Heaths; while in the middle a stately Araucaria rose from above the gushing stream. The middle of the tent was occupied by a double row of Orange trees and large Rhododendrons of fine sorts in boxes alternately, with pyramids of Camellias, Euphorbias, and other smaller plants, groups of Ferns, bird-cages, &c.

Berlin.—Dr. Walpers of Berlin has announced his intention of bringing out a work entitled *Repertorium Botanices Specialis*, which will contain a review of all the species of plants which have been published since the appearance of Decandolle's *Prodromus*, Willdenow's *Species Plantarum*, and the works of Sprengel, Rœmer and Schultes, Kunth, &c. As the number of botanical books is daily increasing, all lovers of Botany have felt the want of a work that might afford them accurate information where new plants have been described. It is the object of Dr. Walpers to satisfy this want by the work in question, which will be a companion to Endlicher's *Genera Plantarum.* Many distinguished German botanists have promised their assistance, and have partly undertaken the arrangement of particular families. Plants described in the works before mentioned will only be referred to; the new species will have their synonymes given, together with their native country, and all the books in which they are mentioned. If these works are expensive, rare, or not to be had of booksellers—as, for example, Boissier's "Elenchus Plantarum," the diagnosis given in the work will be added; the best figures will be also referred to. Dr. Walpers believes that the utility of such a work cannot be doubted; and he begs for assistance, particularly in the communication of books and notices.

Himalayas.—It appears to me that a point of considerable importance in descriptions is uniformly omitted—viz., whether the plant is *gregarious* or *solitary*; it is one of much importance as regards their geographical distribution and general habit. For instance, all the Salvias I am acquainted with in this country, especially Salvia plebeja and nubicola, are gregarious, like Mentha and Scutellaria scandens; while by far the greater part of the Labiatæ are more solitary in their habit. It is a point which throws great light on the descriptive appearance of a country, and strikes one much in these mountains, where for miles the under herbage is composed of masses of the same species—sometimes Balsams, sometimes Goldfussias or Salvias, almost to the exclusion of other plants.—*R. P. E.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 20th.—Dr. Henderson, V. P., in the Chair. R. Davis, Esq., was elected.—It was announced that the council had directed CERTIFICATES OF MERIT to be given for those exhibitions which were deserving of some distinction, but yet not of sufficient importance to claim a Banksian medal; and that these certificates would be taken in exchange at the rate of two for a silver Banksian medal.—Though the plants exhibited at this meeting were not so numerous as those shown at the last, yet, as examples of cultivation, they were superior, as well as more rare. The collection from Ealing Park was, as usual, one of the most attractive; it included a handsome specimen of Anthocércis littórea, to which, with two well-grown plants of Hóvea Célsi, a Knightian medal was awarded. The other plants of interest were, a small collection of Heaths, including E. aristáta major; Fabiána imbricáta, covered with delicate white tubular flowers; Oxylóbium Pultenæ'æ, which had produced a profusion of bright yellow heads of blossom that enlivened the table on which it was placed; and, rising above all, was a specimen of E'chium cándicans, a plant allied to the Viper's Bugloss of our own country, having several pyramidal spikes of blue flowers. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, exhibited a handsome plant of Acrophyllum venósum, covered with feathery plumes of white flowers, delicately tinged with pink; a hybrid Rhododendron, called Victoria, with beautiful heads of purple, and said to be quite hardy; its dwarf habit, and the profuseness with which it flowers, render it desirable: two seedling varieties of Dillwýnia claváta, were much superior to the old species, inasmuch as the flowers were larger and higher coloured; two pretty pink-flowering species of Stylídium, from Swan River,—the one called glaúcum had curious whorled foliage; and flowers of a handsome seedling Camellia, named rhodopétalon, in allusion to the petals, which resemble a large Provence Rose: to the two first plants a Knightian medal was awarded. Mr Edmonds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, exhibited large and well-grown specimens of Epácris grandiflóra, Cýtisus canariénsis, and Corræ'a speciósa. Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, sent a plant of the beautiful Pimeléa spectábilis, but, like all others yet exhibited, wanting the red colour of the bracts, which, if it could be brought out, as in the wild specimens, would form so fine a background to its white flowers. Mr. Groom was awarded a Banksian medal for a collection of Auriculas, which included Oliver's Lovely Ann, Cockup's Eclipse, Taylor's Ploughboy, and Grimes's Privateer. Mr. Youell, of Woolwich, sent a seedling Azalea apparently but little different from the White Indian Azalea. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, exhibited a magnificent specimen of the white Indian Azalea, which filled the centre of the principal table, and formed a bank of dazzling whiteness as pure as drifted snow; near it stood plants of the double-red and double-purple Indian Azaleas, the former of which is by far the best. Mr. Green also brought eight fine seedling Calceolarias: the most remarkable were, one having a deep, rich, yellow ground-colour, beautifully speckled with red, and another almost white, with a broad purple blotch: the white Indian Azaleas and the Calceolarias gained a Knightian medal. Messrs. Brown, of Slough, sent a good specimen of Zichya glabráta, which, however, from the dingy colour of its flowers, did not attract much attention. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, sent two large plants of the beautiful Lechenaúltia bíloba, a new kind of Stylídium with lilac flowers, and cut flowers of Mariánthus cærúleo-punctátus. Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, exhibited cut flowers of his new Perpetual Rose, Prince Albert; it is a handsome deep purplish variety, not unlike Comte de Paris. Some seedling Cinerarias of great beauty, and a specimen of Oncídium sanguíneum, which is not to be compared with most of its genus, its flowers being of a dull red and green, were sent by Messrs. Henderson, of Pine-apple Place. Cut flowers of the charming Cáttleya Skinnérii, of a brilliant deep purple; a spike of the graceful Læ'lia cinnabarina, with bright orange flowers, and a vigorous spike of Epidéndrum Stamfordiánum, which, contrary to its usual habit, had begun to throw off lateral branches, were exhibited by J. Bateman, Esq., and gained a Knightian medal. Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, showed a good collection of Heartsease, and a seedling Cineraria, called Victoria regina, which is somewhat in the way of King, but better. Sir P. G. Egerton sent a blossom of a handsome seedling Cactus, said to have been originated between C. speciósus and C. speciosissimus: the flower was large, and of a fine bright red,—a certificate of merit was awarded to it, as well as to a collection of cut flowers from T. Brocklehurst, Esq., among which were blossoms of the beautiful Gloxínia rúbra, which bore testimony to the correctness of colouring in the plate of it published last year in *Paxton's Magazine of Botany*: a spike of the pretty Oncídium pulchellum, having pinkish-white flowers with a yellow spot in the centre: a handsome variety of Gongóra maculáta, margined with red; and a spike of the noble Phaius Wallíchii: with these was sent a fruit of the Momórdica balsámina, in an unripe state: it was curiously wrinkled and furrowed: in a ripe state it becomes bright orange, and as it changes to that colour it splits into three divisions and exhibits the seeds imbedded in a crimson pulp, and it then becomes highly ornamental. Mr. Lane, gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq., sent a splendid seedling Calceolaria, one of the largest and best-shaped varieties we have ever seen: its colour was light yellow with a broad deep purple blotch: a certificate of merit was awarded to it. Mr Maxted, gardener to J. F. Burnett, Esq., had a certificate given him for a Wellington Cantaloup Melon, which he had cut so early as the 13th inst. A Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Vare, gardener to O. F. Meyrick, Esq., for his dishes of forced Cherries and Raspberries, both of which were excellent: a Banksian medal was also awarded to Mr. Chapman, for some Black Hambro' Grapes, which were in as perfect a state as possible. Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Clarke, Bart., exhibited a handsome blood-red Pine, a basket of well-forced Keen's Seedling Strawberry, and a dish of large Dutch Sweetwater Grapes. Mr. Henderson, gardener to Viscount Milton, sent two monstrosities, one a cluster of bulbs produced at the top of the scape

of Ornithógalum longibracteátum after it had flowered and ripened seeds, and the other a bud formed across the cut end of a flower-stalk of Epidéndrum Harrisóniæ. These facts open to us a new field for increasing rare plants by leaves, which no doubt properly conducted experiments will sooner or later bring to some useful end. Miss Nichols, of Barnsbury Park, exhibited a good drawing of Dahlias: and Messrs. Bailey, of 272, High Holborn, sent two galvanic plant-protectors, like the one described and figured in p. 199. The chief objects of interest from the garden of the Society were Pimeléa Hendersoni, a pretty pink-flowered plant, whose heads of blossom are well adapted for bouquets; Philibértia grácilis, and Stanhopea saccata, with cut flowers of Sowerbæa laxiflora and Harrenbérgia macrophylla.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

April 20th.—Dr. Robert Brown in the chair. Mr. Branton was balloted for and elected a Fellow. Specimens of Sea-island cotton, grown in Manchester, were presented by Mr. Felkin. A letter was read from that gentleman stating that the cotton had been produced by seeds of the genuine Sea-island or Bourbon cotton, in a cotton-mill belonging to Mr. Buzley of Salford. A detailed account was given of the experiment, which was interesting, as pointing out the fact that under proper circumstances the American species of cotton could be cultivated in other countries besides America. The staple of the cotton was very fine and strong. Specimens also of cotton grown in the East Indies, America, and Egypt were presented, exhibiting very different degrees of length and fineness of staple.

The secretary read a continuation of Mr. Bracy Clark's paper on the Œstrus or gad-fly. Œstrus lineatus was generally admitted a true species; but the author considered it only a variety of Œ. bovis, with strong lines upon its body. Many had maintained that there was a true human Œstrus, but the author was entirely opposed to this view; and whenever cases of human Œstri occurred, he believed they were the result of accident. He referred to the case of an Œstrus found in the human subject by the late Mr. Howship, but from that gentleman's drawings and description he believed his specimen to be nothing more than an elongated Œstrus bovis. The author referred to a prevalent opinion that the larvæ of the Œstri will bore holes in the stomach and intestines; he had never met with an instance of this, and it seemed quite impossible, as the animals possessed no masticatory or other apparatus with which they could bore. The following new species were described:—Œstrus pictus, taken by Mr. Samouelle, in the New Forest, Hampshire, and for which Mr. Clarke proposes the name Œ. cæruleus; Œ. lividus, and Œ. Clarkii. The author also stated that a new species of the genus Cuterebra, which he originally separated from Œstrus, had been discovered in America, the C. fontanella.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 20th.—Mr. Groom in the chair. Several members were proposed, who will be balloted for at the next meeting. Mr. Silverlock sent three seedling Heartsease; one called Black Knight is a fine dark colour, and though of an exceptionable shape, a desirable flower; another was considered a first-rate flower, the colour of the upper petals being purplish, the eye dark yellow and shape good; the third was a pretty round flower, but not striking. Mr. Fairbairn exhibited a seedling called Lord Nelson, which is a firm round flower, of a deep purple colour with a clear white eye and dark blotch, but it wants the flatness of a superior flower. Mr. Logan exhibited one very like the last, but much better. Mr. Barnes sent a collection of flowers of eight Alpine Auriculas, which, however, did not differ from the generality of that class.—Mr. W. Masters, jun., then resumed his lecture on the history of English gardening, which he brought down to the present time, pointing out the effect which such writers as Pope and Addison had produced on gardening, as an art of design and taste.

THE ROYAL SOUTH-LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Tuesday, April 20th.—The first flower-show of this society took place on Tuesday last at the Horns' Tavern, Kennington, when the following prizes were awarded:—

CLASS THE 1st—AMATEURS.—For the best pair of Auriculas (Page's Champion, Kenyon's Ringleader), a middle silver medal—Mr. J. Chapman. For the second best ditto (Hedge's Britannia, Page's Champion), small silver medal—Mr. Burnet. For the best collection of six Auriculas, middle silver medal—Mr. Lidgard. For the best twelve Hyacinths, small silver medal—Mr. Barnard. For the best 24 Heartsease, small silver medal—Mrs. Fyffe.

TO CLASS 2d—GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS.—For the best pair of Auriculas (Page's Champion, Grimes's Privateer), middle silver medal—Mr. Embleton. For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, 24 pots, large silver medal—Mr. Atlee. For ditto, large silver medal—Mr. Bruce. For the third best ditto, middle silver medal—Mr. Coutts.

TO CLASS 3d—NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND MARKET GARDENERS.—For the best pair of Auriculas (Page's Champion, Kenyon's Ringleader), middle silver medal—Mr. Dickson. For the second best ditto (Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, Booth's Freedom), small silver medal—Mr. Willmer. For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, 36 pots, large silver medal—Mr. Fairbairn. For the best 24 Heartsease, small silver medal—Mrs. Thompson.

TO ALL CLASSES.—The prize for the best seedling Auricula was awarded to Mr. Dickson, of Acre-lane, for a beautiful green-edged variety raised by him, and named "The Princess Royal;" the plant was young and small, but the properties of the flower were first-rate—the eye pure, colour very dark, well-proportioned, and the green edge was attractive from its peculiar brightness. For the best collection of Polyánthus, small silver medal—Mr. Willmer. For the best specimen Plant (Manéttia glábra), middle silver medal—Mr. Atlee. For the second ditto (Maxillária Harrisónii), small silver medal—Mr. Bruce. For the best collection of four sorts of Vegetables grown in England, small silver medal—Mr. Martin.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Offered by J. Burrup, Esq., W. T. Iliff, Esq., and J. Chapman, Esq. Open to Members of all classes.—For the best collection of 12 Auriculas, large silver medal—Mr. Dickson. For the second best ditto, middle silver medal—Mr. Willmer. For the third best ditto, small silver medal—Mr. Gaines.

The collections of Messrs. Bruce and Atlee were considered of equal merit. Among the plants from Mr. Bruce were fine specimens of Cineraria King, Erica múndula and depréssa, Diósma uniflóra, Borónia pinnata, Elichrysum rupéstre, Clívia nóbilis, and Tropæ'olum tricolor. Mr. Atlee's included a fine specimen of Plumbágo capénsis, Borónia serrulata, a very large and handsome plant of Cytisus canariénsis, and a well-grown specimen of the white Indian Azalea. Mr. Fairbairn's collection of 36 plants was small, but several were rare; and the beautiful Erica dichróma is particularly worthy of notice. Several stands of fine Heartsease were exhibited, besides those of Mr. Fyffe and Mr. Thompson, from Mr. Henchman, Mr. Edmonds, and Mr. King; to the two latter extra prizes were awarded. Mr. Dickson's collection of Auriculas was first rate, and the 12 to which the first prize was awarded were Gorton's Champion, Grimes's Privateer, Smith's Waterloo; Dickson's Duke of Wellington, a new green-edged seedling flowered for the first time this year; Lancashire Hero; Hudson's Apollo, a new kind, decidedly better than Colonel Taylor; Page's Champion, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Kenyon's Ringleader, Conqueror of Europe, Hedge's Britannia, and Taylor's Glory, which is the best white-edged variety in cultivation. Mr. Dickson had an extra prize awarded him for another collection of nearly 50 plants, including Franklin's Bellona and most of the better kinds. Mr. Willmer exhibited a good collection of Auriculas, as well as the best set of Polyanthuses shown, several of which were excellent. Mr. Dickson's Auricula that gained the seedling prize is one of the best and clearest green-edged flowers that has ever been raised. Mr. Cuthill exhibited five brace of as handsome Cucumbers as we have ever seen; and Mr. Chapman's Black Hambro' Grapes were excellent.

Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.—A general meeting of this society was held in the Royal Exchange on Thursday. On the platform we observed his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, the Hon. A. Blake, J. L. Naper, Esq., G. O. Moore, Esq., Sir J. Burke, S. Crawford, Esq., T. Bermingham, Esq., of Caramanna, &c., &c. The Earl of Charlemont moved that his Grace the Duke of Leinster should take the chair. Mr. Purcell, the secretary, then read an account of the proceedings of the provisional committee appointed to carry out the objects of the society since the last day of meeting, and stated that it was determined that the society should consist of one president, eight vice-presidents (two for each province), and members *ad libitum*; the president and secretary to be selected from the list of subscribers. The hon. gentleman then stated that the amount of subscriptions to this day, inclusive, was 3,983*l.*; that from this, 3,199*l.* was paid and lodged to the credit of trustees, at La Touche's bank. After the outlay, the money unpaid consisted of about 654*l.*, which he (Mr. Purcell) would himself make good without deduction, and settle afterwards with the committee. Neither would he make any charge for the use of his premises in Sackville-street, where the committee could always meet. Mr. Purcell also stated that they had 180 casual subscribers and 46 annual ones; and impressed it on the meeting that they looked for permanency and support to the annual subscribers chiefly. Mr. Purcell then read a long and satisfactory report. Lord Fitzgerald said he could not refrain from expressing his pleasure in the proceedings of the society since its formation, and in proposing that the report now read be adopted and printed for extended circulation he could anticipate no manner of opposition.

Henley Horticultural Society, April 13th.—The first show, considering the severity of the past winter, was exceedingly good; and the cottagers' table kept up its usual variety of flowers and vegetables. GENERAL TABLE: Mrs. A. Wright—Azaleas, Apples, and French Beans. W. P. W. Freeman, Esq.—Collections of Plants and Apples. Mr. Lynn—Camellias and Collections of Plants. Mrs. Hind—Cucumbers and Anemones. Mr. Batten—Hyacinths and Pansies. Sir W. Clayton—Stocks and Potatoes. C. Lane, Esq.—Roses, American Plants, Cactus, French Beans, and Cabbage. Mrs. Ovey—Wall-flowers. Lady Morris—Mushrooms and Radishes. Lord Camoys—Sea-kale, Cucumbers, Rhubarb, and Potatoes. Mr. Alleway—Fuchsia, Auriculas, Polyanthus, and Apples.—AMATEURS' TABLE: Mr. Elsee—Collection of Plants and Potatoes. Mr. Hickman, Asparagus and Radishes. Mr. Stubbs—Camellias. Mr. Hunt—Pansies and Auriculas. Mrs. Brakspeare—Apples. Mr. S. Cooper—Rhubarb. Mr. Collins—Polyanthus. Mr. P. Benwell—Orange Tree. Mr. Sexton—Sea-kale. Mr. Churchill—Pansies, Broccoli, Cabbage, and Lettuce. Mr. Saundy—Apples. Mrs. Sotham—Rhubarb and Sea-kale. Mr. Lloyd—Wall-flowers. Miss Ovey—Pansies.—*Oxford Chron.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horticultural Society.—We understand that the great exhibitions at the Garden of the Society are likely to be more attractive and more numerously attended than in any former year. The number of tickets issued already exceeds that of the corresponding period last year by 1,200; and the anxiety of exhibitors to secure the best places in the tents is such, that nearly all the great iron tent has been secured by the gardeners of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Norman, and others.

Sea-Kale.—The natural habitation of this plant is the sandy sea-coast, where it must necessarily be under the constant influence of a moist and slightly saline air. This gives us its soil and climate; and it will be found that its quality is in proportion to the approach made artificially in providing it with such conditions of life. It succeeds in any rich garden soil which is loose and deep for its long descending roots, and well mixed with manure, which should consist of sea-weed, when it can be readily obtained. Sea-kale is propagated either from pieces of the roots or by seeds. Plants from seeds are, however, esteemed the best. Sow in March or April, either in a bed, for transplanting in the following spring, or in the compartment where the plants are to remain for produce. Here, whether for sowing or planting, let three rows be traced two feet apart, then leave an interval of three feet, mark out three more rows as in the first instance, and so on. The plants should stand two feet apart in the rows; therefore if sowing is employed, a few seeds should be dropped in patches, in order that the strongest plant only in each patch may be left upon thinning them, and that those so left may be about the distance above-mentioned from each other. In the first winter some dung and leaves should be spread over the rows, and forked in early in spring as manure. The same may be done the second winter after sowing, for the plants will then be too young for forcing, although a little produce may be sparingly gathered without injury. The third winter blanching-pots, either those made with lids expressly for the purpose, or large garden-pots inverted, should be placed over the plants, pressing the rims closely down among the soil. Ridges of leaves, or a mixture of long dung and leaves, or whatever substance will cause a slight degree of warmth, should be formed so as to include three contiguous rows under them. Too much heat, or the introduction of steam from the fermenting materials, will destroy the buds and crown of the plant. A temperature of 55° is as much as can be safely applied. In some modes of culture the shoots are blanched by covering the plants in autumn with fine soil or sand; but for early forcing pots are preferable. Sea-kale may be forced like Asparagus in brick-formed beds, or in pits; a less degree of heat is, however, required for Sea-kale than for Asparagus, for the one naturally shoots up early in spring and the other late. If very fine Sea-kale is wanted, the plants should be cut only each alternate year; but if this is not of importance, they bear cutting every year, care being had to leave them plenty of shoots to form foliage for the summer and autumn. If after flowering the young seeds are picked off, the plants will shoot much stronger in the succeeding spring. A slight addition of salt to the soil, when sea-weed is not used, will be found beneficial; and it is probable that nitrate of soda might be employed advantageously, but this remains to be proved.

Improvement of Wild Plants.—On reading M. Vilmorin's paper in the Horticultural Transactions on the culture of the Wild Carrot, I had an observation of the late Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, brought to my recollection. When I first cultivated the Cape Broccoli, I asked Mr. Lee about the management of it. He told me that I ought to throw away all the fine large plants, and only set out the small ones, such as one would be inclined to throw away. M. Vilmorin says, that in the third sowing the largest roots were in general coarse and ill-shaped, and in the next sowing the roots were smaller, but the quality better. Thus, it appears that size and quality were in inverse ratios.—*J. W.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Knypersley, April 17.—Among the noble Orchidaceous plants at this place, are the following in flower:—Dendrobium densiflórum, aggregatum, secúndum, Pierárdii, and pulchéllum; Epidéndrum pátens, Stamfordiánum, aromaticum, and macrochílum; Læ lia cinnabarina; Trichopília tortilis; Cattleya Skinneri; Brasavóla Martiána; Aspásia epidendroides; Masdevallia fúlgida; Bonatéa speciosa; Oncidium altissimum; Leptótes bícolor, &c. &c. Schomburgkia tibicinis, of which the spike was unfortunately broken off last year when on the eve of expanding its blossoms, is again coming into flower.

Knight's Exotic Nursery.—The object that strikes the eye on first entering the conservatory, is a magnificent Rhododendron Arbóreum covered with umbels of deep scarlet flowers: we counted the heads, and found their number to be about 120, each containing on an average 18 blossoms; thus there are upwards of 2000 flowers now expanded. The height of the tree is between 20ft. and 21ft.; the circumference of the stem, close to the surface of the soil, 2ft. 1in.; and it was raised from imported seeds sown in February 1820. This fine species gives, when in flower, quite a character to the lower ranges of the Nepal mountains. Among the other objects of interest, were a pretty bunch of the lively Leptótes bícolor, in the Orchidaceous house; and Ipomœ'a Horsfálliæ, which has been producing its fine deep crimson flowers for several months. At this time of the year, when many Orchidaceæ are apt to be infested with insects, Mr. Knight finds it a good method to wash the plants over with common soap and water, which cleanses the plants at the same time that it detaches the insects. In one of the houses we observed Márica cærúlea expanding its brilliant blue flowers to the mid-day sun; and in another, the purple of Hóvea Celsi formed an agreeable contrast with the white starry flowers of Eriostémon buxifolium.—*April 19.*

Masters' Exotic Nursery, Canterburg.—In the large conservatory we observed a specimen of the double white Camellia about 14ft. high, and having not less than 400 blossoms in full perfection; beside it were plants of C. reticuláta and C. Donkelaéri, which formed altogether an agreeable contrast. In the same house were several large plants of Rhododendrons, some of which were hybrids, and one of the Arboreum. In one of the greenhouses there is a specimen of Amaryllis grándiceps in full flower, the scape having about ten large deep crimson blossoms; this is one of the finest hybrids that have yet been raised. A plant of the Side saddle flower (Saracénia purpurea) was just opening its curious blossoms. There are many fine specimens in the stove, particularly one of Pandánus spirális, and a Sábal Blackburniana, and the air was filled with the delicious odour of Francíscea Hopeána. In the Orchidaceous house there was nothing in flower of particular interest, though in a short time it will be gay. There is in another house a large collection of succulents, and there is in bloom a hybrid between Céreus flagelliformis and C. speciosíssimus, superior to C. Mallisóni or any of that class: the centre petals have the fine purple tinge of C. speciosíssimus. Several Aloes were in flower, but the most remarkable was a large plant of the Fan Aloe (A. plicatilis).—*April 19.*

Carclew, near Penrhyn, April 20.—For the last three weeks the Tree Rhododendrons here have been in great beauty; and they have now the appearance of continuing fine for three weeks longer, many of the flowers not being yet expanded. In this climate they are quite as hardy as the American species, and flower much earlier in the season. There is one plant that was purchased nine or ten years ago from Mr. J. Knight, of the King's-road Nursery, under the name of R. Arb. Europæum, that has attained the height of 11 feet, with a single stem 10 inches in circumference. At the present time it forms one of the most beautiful objects one can possibly conceive. During the severe frost of last winter it was remarked by Mr. Booth that they had the same appearance as has been mentioned by some of our correspondents; the leaves drooped, and looked on the side exposed to the sun as if they had been slightly scorched; nothing of this is now to be seen. It is a mistaken opinion to suppose the Rhododendron will not grow unless in a *peat* soil. We have them flourishing here as underwood on loose stony banks where there was scarcely any soil to cover them; but wherever the soil inclines to be clayey they will not answer.

Reviews.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Vol. X. Part 3. London: Murray, 1841.

AMONGST a great quantity of highly interesting information relating to geography only, we find some scattered notices of natural history, which we extract.

In Kasaria, a province of Asia Minor, on the limestone hills of Baghrán, Mr. Ainsworth found on the 15th of May "patches of snow and an early but brilliant spring vegetation, consisting of sweet-scented hyacinths, blue anemones, white and yellow squills, and a few ranunculuses and red tulips. These flowers sometimes almost carpeted the rocks, and contrasted brightly with the stony sterility around, where steep and barren cliffs were thrown into deep relief by a clear sunshine, and their shadows darkened by long ridges of snow."

At Músh, in Syria, Mr. Consul Brant found that "Grapes are grown in vineyards on the sides of hills, and a great abundance of melons are produced; there is no scarcity of any kind of common fruits. The only trees to be seen are a few planted around the villages: the recesses of the mountain-range on the S. are said to have oak-forests, but I suspect the trees are small. There are several varieties of the oak; one produces the gall-nut, and another manna: the latter is a saccharine secretion which does not possess any medicinal quality, or any peculiar flavour. It is collected by suspending the branches with the leaves on until they are quite dry; they are then shaken; the manna falls off, and is purified by boiling and skimming off the pieces of broken leaves and any extraneous matter: this manna is used for making sweetmeats, instead of sugar. It is a very uncertain product, and is often for a succession of years not to be found in sufficient quantity to be worth collecting: dry seasons are in general favourable; wet, the contrary; but still in the present summer, one of more than an average degree of heat and drought, the crop failed."

The same intelligent traveller informs us that at Bitlis "A considerable quantity of gum tragacanth may be collected on the mountains. There are two plants; one with a white and the other with a pink flower. The former yields a white gum, which is exported to Europe; the

latter, a brown kind, of very inferior quality, which is used entirely in Turkey.—The gum is collected by persons who traverse the mountains for the purpose: they clear away the earth from the roots of the plants, and make incisions in them, from which the juice exudes, and in a day or two hardens, when the people return to gather it. The occupation affords but a trifling remuneration under ordinary circumstances, and few people follow it, except such as can do nothing else, as old men, women, and children; but when the demand is great, and the price unusually high, other labourers take to the pursuit, and then an immense quantity is collected, for the plant is most abundant on all the mountains."

On the banks of Lake Ván a very curious agricultural fact was observed:—

"The soil was sandy, and the crops, which the peasantry were reaping, were remarkably fine and clean, and I observed the grain was sown in drills. I learned that drill-husbandry and a careful system of agriculture were universally practised in this part of the country. A long wooden block, with a sharpened end hollowed on a slope, is drawn by two oxen, and makes a trench about six inches deep. A boy follows, and lets the seed fall from his hand into the trough, from whence it runs into the drill; the grain is picked over by women, and the finest heads selected for seed. After the crop is reaped, the weeds are cut down and burned. Hoeing is not practised, nor from the appearance of the crops can it be required. The fields are never irrigated; and although there had not been any rain for some months, and the soil appeared dry sand, yet the bottom of the drill was quite moist, and the people said that in ten days the seed now sown would appear above the ground. I asked some of them why they sowed thus, and how long the system had been in practice; they said they learned it from their fathers, and they followed it because they saw it produced excellent crops: this was all they knew on the subject. It was curious to find practised in an uncivilised country from time immemorial, a system of agriculture which had been introduced at no distant epoch in our own country as a novelty."

Of the valley of Kashmír, the supposed source of so many of our European fruits, the following graphic account is given from the Travels of Baron Hügel:—

"The valley of Kashmir is bounded on the southern side by gently-rising declivities; the descent of Pír Panjál is covered by the most luxuriant vegetation; and the eye rises gradually from the magnificent forms and colours of the ever-heightening hills, till it rests on the snowy peaks of the highest mountain chain. On this side, between the gently-diminishing ranges of hills, lie greater and less valleys, in the centre of which flow the purest mountain streams, which, higher upwards, form numerous cascades. This is the romantic district of Kashmír. From the little open plains, covered with southern vegetation, the traveller arrives on the banks of a river which winds through the deep fertile soil. The valley narrows the further he advances, and the mountains approach each other more nearly the higher they become. The charms of the vegetable world are then more attractive to a European, as they develop themselves more closely allied to those of his distant Fatherland.

"Apple, plum, and apricot trees, encircled by vines, here grow wild. Elms and willows conceal the banks of the river, the course of which may be traced by its murmuring over its rocky channel. White-thorn and spindle trees (*euonymus*) surround wide-spreading maple and limes, or enormous chestnut trees, under whose shade the lily and narcissus, larkspur and aconite blossom, together with the lilac and the rose.

"Nearer to its source, the river changes into a foaming cataract, rushing over dark rocks. Here begins the region of the pines, from the majestic déódár (the cedar of the Himálaya) to the fir and other varieties of that tribe. Still higher, the river divides into many streams, which flow through narrow gorges, and, lost in the white foam of the cataract, fall into the abyss below.

"Alpine plants, many species of Rhododendron and Daphne, here begin at the foot of the alder and birch, which bend beneath the weight of snow; and after these a strange vegetation, slightly elevated from the soil, appears on a plain already situated in the regions of eternal snow.

"To the south, on this side, the eye is directed to the bare and frowning precipices of the Pír Panjál, and then far distant, over more than 20 valleys and mountain-ranges, to the plain of the Panj-áb, glowing in the golden mists of an Indian world.

"On the other side of the valley, the mountains rise in bold forms—the snowy whiteness brings the highest point nearer to the eye than the lower declivities—the snowy hills there appearing to enclose the plain like a wall. Over these the previously-mentioned Jamál rises nearly at each end of the valley; and the white and black double pyramid of the Mer and Ser, like a monument of creation when God divided the day and night. But on these heights, which rise more than 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, the first moment alone is agreeable. The air here is so rarefied, that a painful headache is the consequence even of a short stay, which, increasing every instant, lasts long after the descent to the plain. To the southern side of the valley of which we have spoken the zoologist and botanist must direct their steps, either to discover new objects or to admire those already known in beauty never [illegible] nessed.

"[illegible] the thickest woods are mingled with open plains, [illegible] traveller neither finds trees levelled by the axe, nor [illegible] flowers pressed by the footsteps of a living [illegible]

"[illegible] solute stillness reigns. The treasures of [illegible] loveliest forms of nature are there prodi[illegible] without an intelligent spirit to be gladdened by their beauty. The brook flows noiselessly along; no air rustles through the motionless leaves, and the deep silence is only broken by the sweet tones of the blue thrush, and of the bulbul (the nightingale of Kashmír). These approach man fearlessly as in the days of Paradise, and are his faithful companions in his lonely pilgrimage.

"On the heights below the highest peaks, close to the snow-line, saxifrage and juniper are found at a height of 15,000 feet; lower down, birch; then fir and pines occur. The mines of Kashmír lie on this side. It is a very remarkable peculiarity, that on the southern declivity, in the temperate, almost cold, climate of Kashmír, the few plants appearing there belong to the scanty vegetation of the north; whilst on the northern side, towards Kashmír, the hills, even to a considerable elevation, are adorned with a growth belonging to the luxuriant south."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The season has now arrived when fires may be dispensed with in many of the houses, and in those where it is required less will be necessary; tender plants will not be so liable to injury from cold if allowed to become dry before the house is closed; therefore plants in houses where the temperature is allowed to fall low during the night should never be watered overhead or at the root in the evening; and the houses should be closed early, that they may retain sufficient solar heat for the night. Of course if cold or wet weather occurs, this treatment must not be continued; but, under ordinary circumstances, plants thrive better by being kept lower at night: besides, the saving in fuel is an important matter, though a great deal is wasted in most gardens.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Should the tan-beds begin to get too hot, as they probably will if the pits are large, a good watering with lime-water will cool them and kill the worms, which usually become troublesome at this season by entering the pots. The plants should be watered once with lime-water previously to the bed, to make the worms leave their pots. Do not syringe overhead any plants that may be in flower. It will be found that the plants in large pots which are plunged over smaller ones, as formerly recommended, will take water oftener than those plunged without pots under them: this is a great advantage, inasmuch as their roots are not so liable to injury, nor so soft and tender, as when kept constantly moist. In administering air and water, let the prevailing weather and the state of the plants guide you.

Vinery.—The latest Vines may now be tied up to the rafters; but do not give them any fire-heat, unless cold or wet weather occurs. Syringe them every morning, and shut them up dry in the afternoon. Thin out to one good shoot, where more eyes have started, retaining the one nearest the main stem, if possible; otherwise the spurs become long, weak, and unsightly. Continue to thin grapes—early in the morning or late in the evening is the best time for this; avoid handling the bunches. Wet the paths and other parts of the houses frequently in the day, but do not flood the floors at night. Be vigilant as regards giving air; the foliage, by neglecting this, may be readily injured.

Peach-house.—The fruit in the earliest house will now be swelling fast; use water liberally until they begin to colour, after which gradually decrease the quantity given. In the houses commenced in January the fruit will probably be about stoned; be guided by the vigour of the trees as to the number they are allowed to mature; nothing will so naturally check robust growth as a heavy crop, if it can be obtained. Continue to syringe the trees regularly, and preserve a moist atmosphere through the day. Give air liberally, except in windy weather; little is then necessary unless the laps are puttied close.

Cherry-house.—Where the leaves are thickly clustered together, and shading the fruit, a few may be removed to allow the sun to penetrate. Give abundance of air in fine weather; fumigate the house, if necessary, before the fruit approaches so near maturity as to be affected by the necessary washing after.

Fig-house.—The earliest crop of fruit is extremely liable to fall off about this period, if any sudden change be allowed to take place in the treatment; guard, therefore, against overheating by sun-heat, by giving air timely, and against chills, by giving only a due quantity; and by every other means endeavour to keep the plants in a uniform growing state.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Attend regularly to stopping and setting the fruit, and to thinning the vines and leaves; in removing which always cut close to the stem. Do not allow the plants to bear too abundantly, or they will become unhealthy and short-lived. The piercing east winds prevalent at this season are apt to chill the linings suddenly when the beds are not built in a sheltered situation; a light framework of wood thatched with straw, set upright against the beds on the windward side, will be found a great prevention of irregular heating or sudden chill in such weather, and in giving air, tilt the corner of the light farthest from the windward point, to prevent its rushing immediately on the plants, and use the screen recommended in the last Number.

Mushroom-house.—Preserve a humid atmosphere: to catch woodlice, which do great mischief, lay a few small flower-pots on their sides on the surface of the beds, closing up the mouth lightly with a little hay—a cut Potatoe or a Mushroom may be placed in the bottom as a bait; they will harbour in the pots, and may then be readily destroyed.

Strawberries.—Supply regularly with water, and give abundance of air; those which have ripened their fruit may be planted on a rich border to produce runners, with the probability of some late fruit also, if the autumn prove favourable.

French Beans.—Continue to water copiously overhead and at the root: keep up a succession.

Prick out late Celery in a cold frame, in rotten dung; supply that already pricked out liberally with water. Repot and stop late Melons. Pot rooted Vine eyes singly in small pots. Repot Capsicums, Tomatoes, Basil, &c.

Out-door Department.

Weeds should never be allowed to grow sufficiently large to render raking them off necessary: two hoeings may be given in the same time—as one accompanied with raking, with double advantage to the crops and the prevention of seed-weeds; the progeny of one crop of seed-weeds will take years to eradicate if dug in. When the plants are thick in any of the seed-beds, some should be thinned early, and pricked out to strengthen, and be afterwards planted first.

Kidney-Beans.—Sow a few on a warm border; and in case of late frosts occurring, it would be well to sow some at the same time thick in a box under protection, to be transplanted after the danger of frost is over.

Cauliflowers.—Water copiously the earliest plants if the weather renders it necessary. The hand-glasses may now be removed from them; earth-up the advancing plants, and keep the earth well loosened about them.

Cardoons should be, if not already sown; an inverted pot may be placed over each patch at night for protection.

Leeks.—Sow for a late crop.

Peas.—Sow for succession when the last-sown are up; earth-up and stick as they advance.

Radishes.—Sow for succession, and supply the early-sown with water if necessary.

Rhubarb.—Break off the flower-stems when the seed is not required.

Scorzonera and Salsify may still be sown.

Spinach.—Sow for succession when the last-sown is large enough to be thinned.

Salads of all kinds, keep up a regular succession.

Orchard.—Continue to protect trees on walls, and devote as much time as possible to the careful disbudding of Peaches and other wall-trees; we never saw well-managed or handsome trees but where this was considered important at this season. Mulch and water newly-planted trees and Strawberries if the weather render it necessary; but refrain from artificial watering out-doors as long as possible, and if given at all, give abundance.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Shift the large plants of Músa Cavendishii into their fruiting-tubs, and remove suckers. All Musáceæ will be benefited by manure-water and syringing them frequently overhead. Examine the ties of succulent plants, and remove any becoming too tight; those in a dung-frame should have an occasional syringing, and shade them with a few branches from the mid-day sun.

Greenhouse.—Administer water judiciously; let the quantity given be in proportion to the nature and strength of each individual plant; plants growing in peat-soil require the greatest attention in this respect, or their appearance soon tells, and they are not easily recovered. Give air, syringe, tie up the plants, &c., as before.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to pot off rooted cuttings of all kinds, and harden, by free exposure through the day, plants intended for the flower-garden. Cuttings of Geraniums put in now will make flowering-plants for autumn. Propagate Pinks by pipings from the plants which have been forced. Put in cuttings of Heartease under a hand-glass. Re-pot all plants requiring it. Attend particularly to cleanliness and to watering. Admit air freely.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—During showery weather, thin and transplant annuals in the borders, and sow such kinds as ten-week Stock and Convolvulus; any early-flowering bulbs, as Crócus, whose leaves are decayed may be taken up, and after being dried, put in bags till autumn. Mow lawns, clean walks, hoe and rake borders, &c.

Nursery.—Earth-up any dwarf grafted plants so as to cover the clay; tall ones may have the clay covered with moss; this will preserve the clay moist, and prevent its cracking. Water seed-beds; also cuttings and layers of evergreens. Destroy weeds and vermin.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Mark the timber intended to be barked; it is much improved if allowed to stand a season after being peeled, but more bark is obtained if felled first. Clean the ground about young seedlings or transplanted trees; clean hedge-bottoms from weeds of every description, and continue ground-work, such as draining, &c. as before.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Lawns and grass plots will now require frequent mowing; if this is attended to, the grass will grow so thick that few weeds can spring up among it. Choice annuals may still be sown for autumn-blooming. Thin out those already up; and if it is wished to plant the thinnings, choose some mild dull day, and water them freely. Continue to protect tree Pæonies and Tulips from rain, hail, and frost. Keep flower-borders clean by frequent hoeing and raking. Give plenty of air to plants in frames, particularly to Dahlias, and such as are intended for the flower-borders. Pinch off the tops of those plants which are running to flower, as it will tend to make them stocky, as well as prevent them from expending their strength now. Pay great attention to plants in greenhouses: repot all that require it, and keep the shoots neatly tied in, for if this is not done when the plant is in a growing state, it is liable to become unsightly. Climbers should be particularly attended to. Give plenty of air in mild weather; and as aphis is now likely to appear, the plants should be frequently syringed overhead, and tobacco should now and then be burnt in the house. Before fumigating, damp all the plants and the flues, which will cause the smoke to hang about them and be of more service.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

As mentioned in p. 228, bee-hives should be watched in the evening, and the wax-moths which are found hovering near them destroyed. The wax or honeycomb moth is one of the largest of the family (Tinéidæ) to which it belongs; its length is from six to seven lines, and its breadth, with extended wings, from 12 to 14 lines. The male is smaller than the female; the upper wings are dusty ash grey, with a slender white band running from the middle to the base; the under wings are lighter, and fringed with white. The upper wings of the female are darker than those of the male, and the slender band is scarcely perceptible. The caterpillar is cylindrical, dirty white in colour, and on issuing from the egg forms itself a web or passage with strong threads, in which it remains all day protected from the attacks of the bees; at night, when they are at rest, it feeds on the wax. When young, the caterpillar lives in the lower cells of the honeycomb; but as it increases in size, it ascends and lengthens its passage; so that after a time, if many larvæ are in the hive, the bees are entangled in their webs, and cannot escape. When the caterpillar has attained its full size, it selects a corner of the hive, and changes to a pupa, in which state it remains about 14 days. There are two generations in the course of the year; the moth of the first appears in April, and that of the second in July. The best way to get rid of these pests is to look for and destroy the caterpillars and pupæ; and the hives ought to be examined at least once a week, and if any covered passages are found they should be extracted, if the construction of the hive admits of it.

State of the Weather for the Week ending April 22, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	16	29.762	29.714	57	31	44.0	N.W.	
Saturday	17	29.946	29.874	60	39	49.5	N.E.	
Sunday	18	29.975	29.924	61	41	51.0	W.	.14
Monday	19	29.895	29.881	58	32	45.0	W.	
Tuesday	20	29.803	29.632	56	36	46.0	W.	
Wednesday	21	29.904	29.810	53	40	46.5	N.E.	
Thursday	22	29.866	29.734	53	41	47.0	N.E.	
Average		29.878	29.802	56.8	37.1	47.0		.2

16. Clear; bright sun; thickly overcast at night.
17. Clear; very fine.
18. Overcast; fine; rain at night.
19. Fine; cloudy.
20. Overcast and cold.
21. Cold and cloudy with dry N.E. wind.
22. Cloudy; bleak and cold: rain at night.

In consequence of the weather being so unusually fine in the month of March, the buds of the horse-chesnut burst about the first of the present month; four weeks earlier than in 1839, and three weeks earlier than in 1840. During the last fortnight, however, the progress of vegetation has been rather slow.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending May 1, 1841.

April	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 25	58.1	38.6	48.3	6	0.47 in.	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
Mon. 26	58.3	36.6	47.5	6	0.12	2	1	1	3	1	4	1	2
Tues. 27	59.6	38.1	48.8	8	0.12	5	1	2	2	4	1	—	—
Wed. 28	61.0	37.9	49.4	5	0.10	1	2	3	3	2	2	—	2
Thurs. 29	61.2	39.5	50.3	6	0.75	2	1	2	2	4	—	—	4
Fri. 30	62.5	42.2	52.3	7	0.31	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
May Sat. 1	62.9	41.8	51.8	7	0.51	1	2	1	2	5	3	1	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th, in 1827—thermometer 78°; and the lowest, on the 29th, in 1927, and 26th, in 1835—thermometer 25°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending April 23, 1841.

IN consequence of the cold nights during this week, the supply of vegetables has not been large, and the prices have rather advanced. Fruit has been pretty good, and the trade in some articles rather brisk. Of flowers there is, as usual, a good assortment, both of rare and common kinds.—*Fruits* Good Queen and Enville Pines are tolerably plentiful, and a few large Providence may be obtained. Hothouse Grapes are becoming more abundant. A good sample of forced Cherries are offered at 42*s*. per lb. Green Apricots fetch about 1*s*. 6*d*. per small pottle. Green Gooseberries may also be obtained. Strawberries are excellent and plentiful. Apples and Pears differ but little from last week.—*Vegetables.* White and Brown Broccoli are excellent, and the supply is pretty good. A few bunches of young Turnips fetch from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per bunch. The coldness of the nights has prevented a large supply of Asparagus and Sea kale from being brought to market, and the price has proportionately risen. Cos Lettuces are good, and sell from 1*s*. to 4*s*. per score. New frame Potatoes are of good quality and tolerably plentiful.—*Flowers.* A great variety of cut-flowers have been exhibited during the week; various kinds of Calceolarias, Cinerarias, and Roses were worthy of note; as well as Washington, Lord Denman, and Gaines' Gauntlet Pelargoniums, which force exceedingly well; the latter kind is said to last longer in a bouquet than any other sort. Besides these we observed flowers of Verbéna teucrioides, Phymatánthus tricolor, and Collínsia grandiflóra.

PRICES, SATURDAY, APRIL 24.—FRUITS:—

Apples, per bushel, 4*s* to 35*s*	Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*
Pears, dessert, pr half sieve, 10*s* to 15*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 5*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz. 6*d* to 1*s*	Lemons, per doz 9*d* to 2*s*
Cherries, forced, per lb. 2*l* 2*s*	— per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*
Apricots, green, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Almonds, per peck, 8*s*
Gooseberries, green, p. small basket, 3*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 2*s*
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 7*s* to 12*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 9*d* to 1*s*	Walnuts, per bush. 12*s* to 16*s*
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1*s* to 3*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
Oranges, pr doz. 9*d* to 2*s*	— Brazil, 20*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*	— Spanish, 24*s*
Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 18*s*	— Barcelona, 28*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Spring, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Onions, per half sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Cabbage Plants, p. doz 2*s* to 4*s*	— for pickl'g. p. hf. sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
Broccoli, White, per bdle, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	— Green (Ciboules) p. bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
— Brown, 1*s* to 2*s*	— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
— Sprouts, per sve. 1*s* 6*d*	Chives, per bunch, 3*d*
Peas, Lisbon, per half sieve, 10*s*	Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1*s* to 2*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 8*s* to 10*s*
Broad Beans, Lisbon, per half sve, 10*s*	— Second, or Midd. 4*s* to 6*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 5*l* to 6*l*	— Sprue, or Small, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— New, per pd., 2*s* to 3*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, p. half sve. 1*s*	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 4*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, young, per bunch, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Cos, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s* to 8*s*	Endive, per score, 2*s* 6*d*
— Horn, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Parsneps, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Red Beet, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*	Thyme per doz. bchs. 3*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s*	Sage, per dozen bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Radish, Red, per dozen hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*	Mint, per doz. bchs. 2*s*
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Marjoram, per bunch, 8*d*
Spinach, per half sieve, 6*d*	Basil, per bunch, 9*d*
	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Pertinax must not suppose he is forgotten. We keep his letter before us, and shall take up the subject as opportunities arise. He will see to-day that our views are not dissimilar.

A Subscriber.—The Polyanthus with a calyx formed with five (not four) leaves is not uncommon. It is one of those curious deviations from the usual structure of parts on which is founded the modern theory of what is called Morphology. In the opinion of Morphologists, every organ of a plant, except the root, stem, and seeds, is composed of leaves, more or less altered from the ordinary state of such parts. In this sense, the fruit of a Strawberry consists of many small leaves, hard, brown, and rolled up, disposed over a succulent, fungous receptacle.—See article *Morphology* in the "Penny Cyclopædia." We shall soon introduce some *readable* botany.

Messrs. Veitch and Son.—Of the two species of Stylídium, the larger is S pilósum, the other is S. proliferum.

Messrs. Lucombe and Co.—The New Holland plant called a Bossiæa is Lálage Hóvcæfólia.

W. P.'s beetles are the Curcúlio pícipes of Fab., and we should feel obliged by his sending us a small shoot per post, exhibiting the operations of the insects, in order that an article may be drawn up for the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*—*R.*

Mr. W. Cock's insects seem to be an Acarus, very nearly allied to the Red Spider. Flower-of-sulphur applied with the wheel-bellows, as recommended in the article on the Red Spider, or washing the trees with soft soap, sulphur, and lime dissolved in soft water, will prove the best remedies; but they must be repeated if the first application does not extirpate the insects.—*R.*

De Alneto.—The chief species of Anemone from which are derived our garden varieties are—A. coronária, horténsis, and stellàta. A. apennína—the beautiful light-blue species, which blows towards the end of this month—is not their parent. A. coronária, the Poppy Anemone, with broad petals, is the most common. The herbaceous kind, with very numerous petals of a linear-lanceolate shape, is stellàta or pavonína, which latter are the same thing, and probably of hybrid origin between A. coronária and horténsis. A. horténsis itself has beautiful purplish-violet flowers, single, and with narrow oblong petals, and is seldom seen in gardens. All the species require a long period of rest, but not to the same extent. The A. coronária comes from Asia Minor, and is parched up in the summer, on the hot banks of the Euphrates, and upon the scorching plains of Syria—a condition imitated by the roots being taken up and dried. When, however, soil is light and dry, and well exposed to the sun, we have seen these Anemones live year after year in great beauty, without being taken up at all; as, for instance, at the foot of a south wall. The kinds from the uplands of the North of Europe should not be taken up; they are not in nature dried to the same degree as the others, and prefer to rest in the places where they grow.

An Original Subscriber.—We regret that your Numbers should be injured in the folding; but such accidents happen to all newspapers with a very large sale, in consequence of the rapidity with which they are necessarily done up for post. We always endeavour to make our answers to Correspondents useful to others as well as to the querist, where they are of any interest; but we occasionally answer inquiries that are entirely personal, as in the instances quoted to us, and then the shortest answer seems the best. The information concerning cuttings is in preparation; as soon as the matter is ready we shall commence a series of notices upon the art of propagation, very much in detail. With regard to giving English names more constantly, there is a much greater difficulty than our Correspondent perceives. A name should be in general use, and that by which a plant is currently known. Now the translated names are vague and arbitrary, and never employed by the dealers in plants. We are however, by no means indisposed to meet our Correspondent's wishes: and if we can devise a means of forming a recognised standard of English nomenclature, we will abide by it. It would certainly be a great convenience to many if the Latin names of plants could be dispensed with. We shall return to this subject in a formal manner ere long.

x x x. asks our opinion upon a subject referred to by the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, in two papers in the *Gardener's Magazine*, viz., in June 1840 and September of the same year, "On the singular origin of the purple Laburnum, and on the new field it opens to the horticulturist for the production of hybrid plants." He conceives that where the bud of the graft is destroyed and dies, the remaining bark coming in contact with bark of the stock, other small buds are formed at the junction, and new hybrids are the result, one of which is the purple Laburnum. On reading this, *x x x* looked over, in the autumn, all the buds of his Roses, and found at least 30 with the buds gone, but the bark of the graft perfectly green. Since winter he has again looked them over, and finds half of them destroyed, but still several in the state described, and he hopes some of them may live and shoot. —In our opinion, the opinion here referred to is unsupported by evidence and doubtful in theory. It is, however, a most obscure question, which we have no means of solving. The way to put it to the test is to bud a Laburnum with the purple Cytisus in a great many places; to destroy all the eyes of the latter; and then to force the plant in the spring, gently, in a very damp greenhouse. By this means adventitious buds may be produced on the bark of the strips of purple Cytisus.

Mr. Pontey's aromatic plant called Botch, is probably Volkaméria inérmis. We cannot, however, be certain from so small a specimen.

A. B.—We do not understand the question. Do you mean to say that zinc cannot be painted white?

T. E.—The Brássia is macrostáchya, the Oncídium is longifólium.

Some Correspondent asked us a question about Cotton, and we have unfortunately mislaid it. Would he be so good as repeat it?

H. Ford's plant is the large variety of Kennédya rubicúnda, and is a very fine greenhouse climber from New Holland. It is, however, anything rather than new.

F.—The mixture recommended by Mr. King at page 132 for destroying the Caterpillar on Gooseberry trees, is to be mixed while the soap-suds are boiling hot, and to be applied when cold.

R. M.—The plant from Swan River is an Oxylóbium. It will be noticed in the next number of the *Botanical Register.*

A Florist, Cornwall.—The brown specks on the leaves of the Pelargónium are usually supposed to be a disease produced by too much water and too little light. Like all other diseases, however, that attack plants, this is very little understood. We should be glad to receive more specimens in a fortnight or three weeks, when the specks will have spread more, and we will endeavour to return a more satisfactory answer.

E. T.—The grubs which are so destructive in your garden to plants of every kind, particularly to Dahlias and Pansies, and which, if any plant droops, you are sure to find by dozens at the roots, are not wireworms, but snake millipedes, fully described in a late Number. The Banksia Rose, which grows so luxuriantly, but never blossoms except once, and then very little, during eight years, should have its roots well cut in with the spade. We should dig a trench round it about a yard from the stem, destroy what roots we met with, and then fill the trench with a quantity of poor light soil; this would check its luxuriance in the first instance, and prevent its return.

John D.—It is the Aspidiótus that infests your Apple and Pear trees on the wall, prevents their producing blossoms, and causes the leaves to curl up directly they are put forth. It is a scale insect, and, like all such pests, most difficult to eradicate. We should prune in the young wood as far as prudence will allow, carefully burn the cuttings, unnail the trees, wash the wall with cement-water, and the branches with some adhesive substance. In an entomological article on the scale insect, p. 131, some preparations are mentioned; perhaps weak glue-size would be as good as anything. Nothing short of measures of this nature can be expected to be effectual—if they are.

O. B.—An index will be published at the end of each year.

A Young Gardener shall have full information about the hygrometer next week.

Conservative probably has to blame the sparrows or chaffinches for destroying the buds of his Polyanthuses. Most likely the former.

G. B. received. The sizes of pots are numbered according to the scale of the London potters. A 48-pot signifies that 48 are contained in what is called a cast.

J. B. Warren.—If your Pear-tree flowers plentifully and never sets fruit, the cause must be cold at night, provided the plant is in good health. Morning frosts do great damage to the blossoms of the Pear. Try the effect of a screen of canvas projecting a couple of feet from the wall. Cuttings of Perry-Pears may easily be had in Herefordshire, or at the garden of the Horticultural Society of London, through one of the Fellows.

Rusticus Expectans will extirpate his nettles in grass more readily by frequent mowing than by any other means. Cuttings of Roses taken in spring and put in, in a shady place, are sure to root, if, as he says, they are shooting vigorously.

A Subscriber.—Double white Lilies-of-the-Valley may be obtained from any respectable nurseryman. Pink Lilies-of-the-Valley are in the country, but scarce.

A Novice.—Chorozéma várium is a hardy greenhouse plant; the soil that best suits it is a mixture of silver-sand, peat, and loam, in almost equal quantities; in the greenhouse it should have an airy situation, and while growing be liberally supplied with water. If much exposed to light, it becomes short-jointed, and far more richly coloured than if grown in shade.

G. J.—The plant is Teúcrium frúticans.

The *Proceedings* of to-day are so long, that we have been obliged to postpone some of those which we have received.

J. W.—In order to fruit your Pine-apple plants as quickly as possible, presuming that they are at present in good health, you must give them no more water, either at top or bottom, than is necessary merely to keep the leaves from flagging till such time as they begin to start, which will be indicated by the centre of the plants becoming more open. When this is seen to be the case, change the treatment, giving them plenty of heat and moisture.

ERRATA.—*Mr. Murray* requests us to insert the following typographical errors:—Read "hot stones or bricks," in p. 182, col. *b*, line 9 from the top; and in p. 245, col. *c*, l. 55 from the top, for "1838" read "1818"; line 27 from the bottom, for "1839" read "1819"; line 23 from the bottom, for "never perishing" read "often perishing"; and line 12 from the bottom, for "constantly does" read "certainly does."

In p. 246, col. *a*, line 15 from the bottom, for "there has been scarcely a flower but," read, "there has scarcely been a day but a flower."

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 12*s* 6*d* per qr; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s* 6*d* to 26*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 27*s* 6*d* to 28*s* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR Foreign intelligence is not of very great importance; the French Government have decided against the dissolution of the Chambers, and have introduced the new bill for the recruitment during the ensuing year, which affords some details of the warlike preparations rendered necessary by the policy of the late Ministry. A warm discussion has taken place in the Chambers on the expediency of continuing the occupation of Algiers; it appears to be the intention of the Government to restrain their views of conquest as soon as the present campaign against Abd-el-Kader is terminated, and to come to some settlement as to the extent of territory ultimately to be occupied by France. In the course of the debate upon this question it was shown that nearly all the present ministers had expressed their disapprobation of Algiers as a French colony. The fortification of Paris is in active progress, and numerous labourers are at work on the detached fortresses. —In Spain, the Regency question is still the chief topic of attention; the most recent advices inform us that a large majority of the Senate have decided in favour of the single Regency of the Duke de Victoria, and that the party inclined to a triumvirate is so small that there is little doubt of the appointment of the Duke to that important office. —The differences with Rome appear to have given rise to much excitement among the clergy, and the Government has resolved to proceed against several ecclesiastics in the Civil Courts, for inculcating doctrines leading to revolt.—Secret efforts to revive civil war in Spain have also been discovered, and it is stated that the King of Naples has addressed a circular to the Northern Courts, calling upon their intervention in favour of Don Carlos.—In Portugal, financial difficulties continue to embarrass the Government, and the Ministry has been obliged to adopt a new plan to prevent the necessity of any future obligation to private capitalists. The negotiations for the treaty of commerce with England are likely to be soon concluded.—From Switzerland we learn that a fresh excitement on the subject of religion has broken out in Lucerne; the vote of the Extraordinary Diet in reference to the suppression of the Convents still remains inoperative; the Canton of Argau having not only disregarded it, but proceeded to alienate the property belonging to the clergy, being certain, it is said, of the support of the Federal Directory and of the great majority of the people. The whole Confederation, indeed, appears to be in an unsettled state, chiefly arising from religious differences; and many inhabitants of the Catholic cantons are preparing to emigrate to Algiers.—From Russia we are informed that preparations are in active progress for the emancipation of the Jews throughout the empire, as soon as they are qualified by intellectual civilisation to receive and appreciate the concession. In order to facilitate this object, schools have been organised for the instruction of the Jewish children, and learned Hebrews from foreign countries have been invited to superintend them. It is said to be the intention of the Emperor, not only to release them from many existing burdens, but to admit them without limitation to the privileges of other Russian subjects.—From the Levant we learn that the late change of Ministry is likely to be instrumental in leading to the final settlement of the Eastern question; and that the remonstrance of Austria on the part of the Allied Powers in favour of the Pacha of Egypt will induce the Sultan to grant the hereditary succession. We also learn that there is some probability of the abdication of Mehemet Ali in favour of his son Ibrahim Pacha, as soon as the dispute with the Porte is settled.

At home, Parliament has re-assembled during the week, but the business transacted has not yet been of great public interest. In the Commons, Lord Morpeth has announced that the amount of rating to govern the Elective Franchise, regulated by his Irish Registration Bill, will be raised from 5*l*. to 8*l*., as far as counties are concerned, but that no change will take place in boroughs.—Great excitement was created yesterday in the City by a rumour that a vessel had arrived at Waterford from Bermuda, bringing intelligence of the safety of the *President* steamship. It appears, however, that the report was entirely without foundation, no arrival from Bermuda having been reported by the agents of Lloyd's at Waterford or elsewhere.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal returned to Buckingham Palace, from Windsor, on Wednesday afternoon. The Queen held her first drawing-room for the season on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. It was not very numerously attended, and although the assemblage in front of St. James's Palace was very great, there were not many brilliant equipages to engage their attention. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence in the evening of that day.—We regret to hear that the Queen Dowager is indisposed at Sudbury. It is stated that Her Majesty, finding Sudbury Hall too small for her establishment, has it in contemplation to take Shugborough Hall, the seat of the Earl of Litchfield, as a summer residence.

Parliamentary.—Mr. Alexander, the Conservative candidate for the county of Antrim, was returned without opposition on Wednesday.—There have been rumours in circulation which appear, however, to have no foundation, that Mr. H. Lambton does not mean to offer himself again for the county of North Durham.—It is stated that Mr. Hutchins, the member for Penryn, has written to his agents, requesting them to announce that he shall not, in the event of a general election, offer himself again as a candidate for that borough.

Post-Office Returns.—From the Post-office returns, recently ordered to be printed, it appears that the total number of chargeable letters passed through the London General Post-office during the four weeks ending Jan. 4, 1840 (one month after the general reduction of postage), was 2,102,281; and for the month ending March 27, 1841, it amounted to 5,060,127. In the London district department the number of letters during the month ending Jan. 4, 1840, amounted to 1,302,555; while in the month ending March 27, 1841, the number was 1,766,158. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the week ending March 22, 1840, was 3,069,196; and in the week ending March 21, 1841, it was 3,721,455. For the year ending January 5, 1840, the net revenue for the United Kingdom was 1,633,764*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and for the year ending January 5, 1841, it was 465,927*l.* 4*s.* 8¾*d.*, showing a decrease of 1,167,836*l.* 18*s.* 0¾*d.*

Constituency of Great Britain.—The number of electors on the various registers of Great Britain for the year 1839-40 was as follows—viz., England—total number of county voters, 452,651; total number of borough voters, 319,189. Wales—county voters, 36,833; borough voters, 10,939; gross total number of electors in England and Wales, 819,612. In Scotland, the total number of county voters was 47,092, and that of borough voters 35,607, making altogether 82,699. Thus the gross constituency of Great Britain amounted in 1839-40 to about 902,311. The gross total constituency of Ireland was in 1839-40, 154,687.

Civil Contingencies.—From an account recently presented to the House of Commons it appears that the total amount expended under the head of Civil Contingencies, in the year 1840 (for the whole of the United Kingdom), was 115,010*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* This account includes the following items, viz.:—Extraordinary disbursements of Ministers at foreign courts; expenses of entertaining and conveying persons of distinction, ambassadors, governors, &c.; expenses defrayed by officers of the household (not being part of the Civil List); and various public services, &c. The estimate of an amount that will probably be required to defray the expenses under the head of Civil Contingencies for the year ending March 31, 1842, is 130,000*l.*, from which if 10,000*l.* (the balance in hand) be deducted, there will remain the sum of 120,000*l.*, the amount required to be voted.

Reduction of Duty on French Wines and Spirits.—It is reported that the proposed reductions to be made under the new commercial treaty with France will be to 10*s.* per gallon on brandy, and to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on wine, and that the conclusion of the commercial treaty is dependent on the ratification of the political treaty, which will withdraw France from her present isolation.

Bankruptcy Commissioners.—By a return lately moved for in the House of Commons it appears that the number of fiats opened by the lists of Commissioners of Bankruptcy in the country, &c., during the four years ending the 15th March last, was 3,174; an average of 793 per annum.

Foreign.

France.—*The Supplementary Credits Bill* has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 195 to 38.

The Recruiting Bill.—The new law of recruitment came before the Chamber of Deputies on Friday. The expenditure of the French Government in 1841, it appears, will have been about 60 millions sterling, of which one-third is war expenses: and these, too, not covered by the ordinary revenue of the country. In addition to this comes the impost of men raised by the conscription laws. The Minister of War said that the decline in the revenue, derived from indirect taxes last year, proceeded from the number of working and earning men carried away from work, and forced to take the musket and live idly in barracks. Hitherto, it seems, 40,000 young men were taken annually; now 80,000 will be taken, which must make a sensible difference in the number of hands disposable for work. The 40,000 were kept for seven years; whereas now, after four years, one-half the soldiers are to be sent home on reserve. The commission estimates the active army and the reserve at 560,000 men, a lower estimate than Marshal Soult at first calculated; he made the new law produce 620,000 men, not counting volunteers. A deputy wished to introduce a clause in the bill, rendering the sons of foreign parents, born in France, amenable to the conscription laws: but this was opposed by M. Guizot and M. Odillon Barrot, and the Chamber rejected it.

Dissolution of the Chambers.—This question has been much discussed in the journals and diplomatic circles of Paris; but the prevailing opinion at present appears to be that no dissolution will take place. The subject, it is said, has been agitated, and decided in the negative, by the Cabinet. The prorogation of the Chambers is expected to take place about the 15th May.

Algeria.—The debate and division upon this question, whether the French Government should continue to occupy the interior of the regency of Algiers, or limit their occupation to the coast, have been adjourned by M. Guizot, who said that at present they were entering upon a campaign against Abd-el-Kader, in doing which it would be necessary to garrison distant points. Hereafter, he said, would come the question of how far the occupation by French soldiers should extend into the country. M. Piscatory made a bold, and at the same time humorous, attack upon Algiers. He took the ministers one by one, and showed that they all condemned the occupation of Algeria. The Finance Minister, he said, had always opposed it. Admiral Duperré, the Marine Minister, had declared his wish to fling Algiers into the sea. Marshal Soult always said it cost more soldiers than it was worth. Half the Chamber shared these opinions. And yet, year after year, 10,000 men, and three millions sterling, were thrown into the gulf of Algiers. For his part, concluded M. Piscatory, all he wished for was an earthquake to rid them of the country, as it drove once before the Spaniards from Oran. M. Guizot undertook to show that Algiers was not so desperate a case. Ten years was a short trial. What colony had effected anything in ten years? Look, he said, at the history of the English race in North America, who had marshes, climate, and natives to contend with, and who a hundred times saw their families massacred and their farms devastated.—In reference to this subject, a telegraphic despatch reached Paris, from Toulon, on Monday; from which we learn that the campaign in Africa is beginning to assume some interest. General Bugeaud, it appears, returned to Algiers on the 10th, from his expedition to Medeah. He had crossed the pass of Teniah, and reached Medeah without striking a blow: but on his return he had had a serious encounter with the Arabs. Whilst the expedition was on its march, the Arabs, on the 6th, reappeared in the environs of Algiers, and made a daring attempt to carry off the Government herd of cattle. It was with great difficulty the 26th regiment prevented the success of the Arabs. The French admit a loss of 11 killed and 57 wounded. The loss of the Arabs was not known. The grand operations, it is said, will be in May.—The Duke de Nemours landed at Algiers on the 10th; nearly at the same moment as his brother, the Duke of Aumale, arrived there at the head of the 27th battalion, which he had commanded during the expedition.

The Eastern Question.—In the diplomatic circles of Paris, it is considered that the change which has taken place in the Ottoman Cabinet will facilitate the arrangement of the Eastern question on the basis laid down in London by the representatives of the five Powers on the 14th ult., to which Redschid Pacha, from his enmity to Mehemet Ali, was strongly opposed.

The Fortifications.—The commission for the expropriation and estimates of the lands required for the fortifications went on Saturday to Mont-Valérien, to survey and value the site on which the citadel is to stand. Hitherto the works on this point have been confined to the land already belonging to the State. Immediately after the necessary formalities have been gone through as to the ground about to be acquired, the works of this fortress will be continued by upwards of 2,000 men. The encampment of barracks or huts to the south-west of this hill are complete and ready to be occupied. The works of the redoubt in the King's Park at Neuilly, which have been suspended since the end of December, were resumed on Saturday, and continued yesterday by from 60 to 80 ordinary labourers. This number will be increased by as many men as can be engaged. The trenching of this portion of the continuous line is nearly already half finished, and the materials for its erection are on the ground. But before completing the trenching, numerous pumps must be brought into play, as the whole excavation is full of water. The labourers appointed for the works in the Bois de Boulogne will carry on their task as far as the Pont de Flandres, as well as to points in other directions.

Railroads.—It is announced that certain capitalists already engaged in railroads, supposed to be the Rothschilds, and the St. Germain Company have offered to commence the Lille railroad, and carry it as far as Pontoise, making the engagement not to throw shares on the market for a year, the Finance Minister objecting to any competition of the kind with his loan. The plan is preferred of running the railroad to Creil, that is, due north, instead of to Pontoise, which is said to be the most natural and most easy line.

Spain.—The regency question, which still continues to be the all-absorbing subject of interest in Madrid, appears now very likely to be brought to an issue. Intelligence has been received, by telegraphic despatch through France, that, on the 13th, the Assembly of Deputies passed a vote, carried by a majority of 80 against 44, to invite the Government to bring on immediately the question of the regency, which the proceedings of the Senate tended to delay. The sole regency of the Duke de Victoria was still regarded as the most probable event. Those who advocate a regency of three persons, on the other hand, did not regard themselves as defeated, and had prepared a list of regents, from which the Duke was excluded, the place at the head of that body being filled by the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, assisted by two other members, Messrs. Arguelles and Gomez Becerra.—The differences of the Government with Rome was the subject of a short discussion in the Cortes on the 12th. One of the ministers said that in consequence of the Papal allocution, the clergy of Toledo had addressed the government in rather disobedient language, whilst in Seville, Malaga, and Siguenza preachers had inculcated doctrines leading to revolt. As far as this misdemeanour was political, he added, these ecclesiastics should be tried by the civil courts. The applause of the galleries and congress followed this declaration of the minister. He also said, that Government was fully aware of the efforts made to re-awaken civil war in Spain, and knew the whole proceedings of the meeting held for the purpose by Spaniards in a foreign capital, on the 18th of March last. But all their plans had failed.—The Dean and Chapter of Toledo, it seems, have followed the suggestion from Rome, and have formally refused to acknowledge Señor Valleja as archbishop of the diocese, he having been named by the Government to that see. The Minister of Justice has, in consequence, thought proper to address a circular letter to all the prelates of the kingdom, in which he deplores that the chapters and parish priests did not use their pastoral zeal and influence in order to remove certain scruples and uneasiness which had arisen in weak minds, since the interruption of ecclesiastical relations between Spain and the Court of Rome.—Letters from Tolosa state that the differences between the Madrid Government and the Guipuzcoa Junta continued unabated, and it was expected that the former would adopt some strong measure to enforce its authority.—It is asserted that the King of Naples has addressed himself to the courts of Russia, Prussia, and Austria for an intervention in favour of Don Carlos.—It was reported that the Cortes would be prorogued before the latter end of May.—Subsequent advices from Madrid inform us that 69 Senators have decided to vote for the sole Regency of the Duke de Victoria, and that the triple Regency counted barely 20 to 25 partisans in that Chamber. The determination of the Senate may, therefore, now be regarded as fixed upon this question.

Portugal.—By the arrival of the *Braganza* steamer at Falmouth, we have intelligence from Lisbon to the 12th inst. The Queen's birthday had been celebrated with the usual demonstrations on the 12th.—The new Finance Minister, Baron Tojal, had not been able to come to what he considered moderate terms with the Bank, or Confiança Company of capitalists, who had been in the habit of realising such large profits for years past by the contracts under which they made their advances to the Government, and that their adhesion to a more moderate scale was not expected. Baron Tojal was about to issue a few hundred contos of treasury paper, in which he would pay the obligations of the Government pensions, salaries, &c., and they would be received by the collectors of revenue for the arrears of assessed taxes. In this way the Government expected to be able to save the loss hitherto experienced by its transactions, for the collection of those imposts, with the Confiança Company.—There were rumours of the probability of the negotiations on the treaty of commerce with England being speedily concluded. It appears, from official returns, that by far the greater part of the receipts of the Lisbon and Oporto Custom-houses arises from import duties on British-manufactured goods, or export duties on wine destined for the English market.—The rumour that the Portuguese Envoy at Rome has received instructions from his Government to assure Don Miguel, that if he will sign a declaration renouncing all pretensions to the crown of Portugal, a yearly allowance of 60 contos de reis (14,000*l.* sterling) will be made to him as an indemnity for the rents of his property, which formed a part of the convention of Evora Monte, in May 1834, and which he forfeited almost immediately after arriving in Italy, in consequence of a protest, in which it was declared that he had signed that convention under coercion, and that he did not cede his rights to the crown of Portugal, has produced some sensation.—From the Algarve the accounts of the guerillas have not improved; a party of 48 entered Odenix, and, unopposed, took away the muskets and accoutrements of the National Guard; while another went to the prisons of Ribeira do Alferes and helped themselves to a quantity of coarse cloth, after which they compelled all the tailors in the neighbouring villages to go with them to the mountains to make it into clothes for themselves and followers.

Germany.—We have no intelligence of any interest from Germany.—Berlin papers inform us that a Cabinet order of the 20th ult. explains the ordinance issued some years ago, by which the Jews are prohibited from giving Christian names to their children; that those only are to be considered as prohibited names either derived from the name of our Saviour, such as Christian, Christopher, &c., or which refer to some dogma of the Christian church, such as Renatus, Anastas, Baptist, and Peter.—Proposals, it is stated, have been made for a railroad to connect Fiume, Trieste, and the Adriatic ports with the Hungarian rivers the Save and the Kulpa, at Sipek and at Carlstadt. The importation of corn from Odessa and Trieste is considerable. With very little expense, by connecting the Adriatic with the Hungarian rivers, Hungary, it is thought, might furnish the supply that South Russia now does.—The King of Wurtemberg has given his assent to the formation of a railroad from Heilbrunn to Friedrichshafen by Ulm, and that the works will be immediately commenced.

Switzerland.—The excitement occasioned by the affair of Argau is still kept up by the coming change in the constitution of Lucerne. The democratic party in that canton, the Catholic, it is said, have made the same mistake as the Protestant democratic party of Zurich, viz., proposed laws and taken measures calculated to make the peasant population think that they were irreligious. The consequence has been a reaction, and the separation of the peasants and agricultural class from the Liberals. In Zurich this was followed by a violent revolution, which changed the Government and the Great Council. In Lucerne the revolution is taking place peaceably and legally, but quite as effectually. The ecclesiastical party have got complete hold of the government. One of the articles of the new constitution is, that every law shall be submitted to assemblies of *all* the people, who shall have a full right of veto. The privilege of lawyers is done away with; any one may plead. Of the nine members of the council of education in each district, four must be ecclesiastics, and the press must contain nothing against religion, morality, &c. These laws sufficiently explain the

nature of the new constitution. Great doubts and differences exist as to the meaning of the vote of the Extraordinary Diet. Argau was thereby invited to modify its resolutions respecting the convents; but how far, or in what sense, remains still ambiguous. From later advices it would appear that the country is in a very unsettled condition. The Government of Argau, disregarding the decree of the Diet, was proceeding with the alienation of the property belonging to the clergy, being certain of the support of the federal Directory, and of the great majority of the Swiss people. Several of the cantons were a prey to domestic feuds. The Catholics of Jura were struggling to shake off the yoke imposed upon them by the Bernese Government. Numbers of them were preparing to quit the country, and emigrate to Algeria, where a tract of land had been allotted them, to found a colony, under the direction of their former prefect, M. Stockmar. The upper Valais impatiently endured the regimen established last year at the point of the bayonet. A party of Radicals was organising itself in the Canton of Vaud, and Geneva appeared seriously intent on political reforms, calculated to compromise its tranquillity, and prove injurious to its prosperity; since the slightest commotion would have the effect of driving from its territory the numerous foreigners who reside within the canton. Austria, on the other hand, was said to be secretly kindling the flame of civil war, and had assumed a decidedly hostile attitude towards the Confederation; and the Swiss journals which had been loudest in condemning all appeal on the part of the Vorort to the friendly interference of France, are now the first to demand her mediation.

ITALY.—We learn from Venice that the long bridge which is to be constructed across the Lagunes, from the continent to the city, for the passage of the Milan railroad, will shortly be commenced. This gigantic construction, which will cost 4,830,000 lire (or 3,671,400f.) is to serve as an aqueduct at the same time, and by this means Venice will be furnished with a constant supply of fresh water. A Leghorn letter mentions that the Tuscan Government has authorised the formation of a railroad from that city to Florence, passing by Pisa. The works are to be commenced between Leghorn and Pisa.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that the Emperor has given his consent to the making of an iron railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, which has been projected for some years. It is to be executed by a joint-stock company, which has many offers from foreign countries of persons willing to take part in it. It will probably be commenced this summer. The late Chevalier Gerstner had made the preliminary survey of the line. The emperor has enjoined the ministerial department and all the higher branches of the administration to limit as much as possible the number of persons employed in their offices. Orders have been given to tax the passports of all Russians travelling to foreign countries, as directed by the ukase of September 1, last year.—It seems to be the intention of the Emperor to employ this year a very considerable force against the Circassian mountaineers. The division of infantry stationed at Taganrog is already gone to Georgia. The 11th division, stationed on the other side of the Dniester, has also received orders to be in readiness to march, having been already raised to its full complement. The 12th division remains for the present in Bessarabia, but is recruiting with great activity, and seems only to wait till it is complete. The troops in Georgia are greatly reduced by typhus and other epidemic disorders; but the six divisions, consisting of 72,000 men, which are advancing, united with the troops in Georgia, may certainly operate very decidedly on the offensive, unless hindered by want of provisions, which is much felt in these provinces, chiefly in consequence of the severe winter.—By private letters from Petersburg we are informed that the Emperor has resolved to emancipate the Jews in his empire as soon as intellectual instruction and civilisation shall be so far advanced among them that this great boon may be beneficial to themselves. Since the beginning of Feb. this year there have been deliberations at St. Petersburg, the aim of which was to obtain this object by a judicious improvement of their moral and civil condition. 200 new schools are now organised, and the youth educated in these schools, as well as the old ones which join in this attempt, shall enjoy, without limitation, the same rights as all other subjects. At present, measures are in progress to invite to Russia from foreign countries, especially Germany, the men who at government schools acted as head-masters, teachers, &c. who shall manage the several primary establishments, since qualified persons are not at present to be found among the Jews in the empire. The number of Jews in Russia and Poland is about 2,000,000. His Excellency M. Uwaroff, minister of public instruction, it is said, devotes the most energetic efforts to this object.

SWEDEN.—Accounts from Stockholm state, that very important intelligence respecting the Sound toll had been received there from London, and that this important question is likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties interested. Three estates of the Diet (without that of the nobles) had petitioned the King that the Diet might be closed on the 15th May. A letter from the King had been presented by the Minister of the Interior, in which his Majesty says, that though it is manifest that the long duration of the Diet is a great expense to the country, he will not close it till all the important matters under discussion, especially the reform of the national representation, are decided. Thus the session, it is thought, may continue till the end of October.

TURKEY.—News received by express from Constantinople, dated the 29th ult., announces that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Redschid Pacha, has been dismissed by the Sultan, and replaced by Rifaat Bey, formerly Ambassador of the Porte at the Court of Vienna. The Minister of Commerce, Fethi Achmed Pacha, has also been replaced by the present Capitan Pacha, Said Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan. Tahir Pacha is appointed Capitan Pacha, Great Admiral. These changes, which have been some time expected, it is thought will not render more complicated the final arrangement of the Eastern question, since no ministry would venture to oppose the opinions of all Europe. At Rifaat Bey's first conference with Baron Sturmer, it is said the new Minister for Foreign Affairs solemnly promised that within a few days the Porte would publish a new firman with the modifications urged by Austria, namely, the direct succession to the Pachalic of Egypt.

EGYPT.—Accounts from Alexandria state, that the abdication of Mehemet Ali, in favour of Ibrahim Pacha, is by no means an improbable event. The armaments of the Viceroy are described to be, like those of France, only in a state of armed peace.

CANDIA.—By the latest intelligence received from this island, we learn that on the 19th ult., some Turkish vessels of war, with about 2,000 regular troops on board, had arrived from Constantinople, and Capt. Waldegrave, of H. M. S. Revenge, together with the foreign Consuls, had issued a proclamation, urging the Candiot Greeks, who were in insurrection, to lay down their arms. The result of this appeal was not known. The excitement in Greece in favour of the insurgents in the island and Thessaly continues to be very strong; and it is generally supposed that King Otho, although his Government makes some outward show of taking measures to prevent assistance being afforded to these movements, is secretly aiding them. One hundred and forty persons lately left Athens to join the rebellious subjects of the Sultan; but it is said that the Greek Government had not been able to trace whether they proceeded to Candia or Thessaly.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens state that a short time since a gang of coiners were discovered in that city circulating Turkish gold coins of their own manufacture. Turkish coin, although not allowed to be in circulation in Greece, passes current in mercantile transactions, and is exchanged by the money-changers when Greek silver is required for it. Owing to the bad system of Turkish finance, their various gold coin has been repeatedly debased, during the last 25 years especially, as is shown from the fact of the value of the Turkish piastre having been reduced during that period from ninepence to *twopence-farthing*, which latter is its present value. Besides this, their gold coin passes current in Turkey for so much more than its actual intrinsic value as to leave a considerable profit on coining it with gold of the same standard as that used by the Constantinople Mint. It would appear that foreigners resident at Athens are alone implicated in this transaction, and that a diplomatist and also a consul-general are to a certain extent mixed up in the proceedings, but that the Greeks have had nothing whatever to do with the affair. Although Mons. Tricoupi has been appointed Minister to the Court of St. James's, there appears to be some sort of doubt whether he will really proceed there, as the terms on which he has accepted the post are considered by the chief part of the public and his friends to be so entirely at variance with his former political line of conduct, and so detrimental to the true interests of his country, that he has been very generally avoided since his appointment by his former supporters. It is, however, thought that it will end in M. Tricoupi affording some explanations, and proceeding to his post.

WEST INDIES.—Accounts from the Mauritius to the 23d Jan. have been received, and among other matters mentioned is the irregular conduct of the labouring population, who were unwilling to return to the plantations although the usual holidays had long expired. In the present state of the plantations, the cane being very forward, the consequences were alarming, and notwithstanding emigration was still suggested as the only remedy for the evil, present results proved the attempt that had been made was unsuccessful. The unpleasant feeling that has existed between the French and English Governments had been much discussed in the island; but the latest accounts received out there from either quarter had considerably cooled the party spirit which existed between the people of the two countries. The small-pox had again broken out and was spreading rapidly.

UNITED STATES.—By the *Europe*, arrived at Liverpool, on Tuesday, we have received New York papers of the 1st instant, one day later than those by previous arrivals. She, however, brings no intelligence of any general interest. General Harrison had been ill, but, at the time of the leaving of the packet, was decidedly better.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—The House of Lords sat for the first time since the holidays, and the Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack, not having previously done so for several weeks, in consequence of his severe illness.

The South Australian Grant Bill, the Harrogate Improvement Bill, the Manchester and Leeds and Northern and Eastern Counties Railway Bills, with several other private Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and severally read a first time.—The report of the import duties committee was brought up from the Commons.—The report of the select committee appointed to ascertain the expenditure of select committees of both Houses of Parliament was also brought up from the Commons.—Lord DUNCANNON laid on the table certain correspondence relating to the expenditure of South Australia.

The Earl of CHARLEVILLE then entered into some explanations of circumstances that had lately come to his knowledge, in connexion with the subject of the motion his Lordship made on the evening before the Easter recess, relative to the trial in Ireland for an attempt on the life of Mr. Biddulph. He said he had made some inquiries on the subject, and found that Mr. Biddulph denied that he had ever expressed his satisfaction with the jury empannelled to try his cause, as had been stated by the Marquis of Normanby. On the contrary, Mr. Biddulph had written to him (Lord Charleville) to say that the moment the jury was empannelled he felt convinced it was one that would never agree to a verdict, whatever the evidence might be.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he had given his authority at the time for the statements which he had made. He could not hold himself responsible for misunderstandings that might occur between the officers of the Crown and Mr. Biddulph.—The Earl of WICKLOW and the Marquis of WESTMEATH thought an imputation was fixed on the officers of the Crown, and in their judgment the noble Marquis was bound to make an inquiry into the subject.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said that inquiry should be made.

Friday.—After the presentation of petitions, the report of the committee on the Drainage Bill was received *pro forma*, in order that the clauses relating to Scotland might be printed; and the further consideration of the measure was postponed till Tuesday, at the suggestion of the Marquis of SALISBURY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented a petition from the Presbytery of Garioch, praying for the preservation and continuance of lay-patronage as established by law in the Church of Scotland.

The Earl of FALMOUTH inquired if authority had been given by the commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall to write a letter to certain holders of mines in the Duchy, claiming a right on the part of the Crown to all sub-marine minerals?

Viscount DUNCANNON promised to make inquiries on the subject, and state the result of them on Monday.

In answer to a question by Lord Lyndhurst, the Marquis of NORMANBY said that the newly-appointed Solicitor to the Home Office only held the office of Secretary of Bankrupts for the present as a convenience to the Lord Chancellor, but that it had never been intended permanently to unite the two places. His Lordship then gave notice that on Monday he would move for a committee on the subject of Sunday trading on canals.

The Earl of FALMOUTH gave notice that he would on Tuesday present a petition against the removal of the West India packet station from Falmouth to Dartmouth.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday.—The House reassembled this day for the despatch of business.—A new writ for Nottingham was ordered, on the motion of Mr. E. J. STANLEY.—Mr. ALSTON moved the third reading of the Pollock and Govan Railway Bill.—Mr. LOCKHART opposed the motion, that he might be enabled to frame a clause limiting the traffic on the line until certain precautionary measures should have been taken. A conversation ensued, which terminated in the postponement of the Bill till that day fortnight.

In answer to a question from Mr HUME respecting the recent punishment of a soldier of the 11th Hussars, at Hounslow Barracks, after divine service on the Sunday, Mr. MACAULAY replied, that the soldier had indeed been flogged on that day, but that the circumstances of the case had been somewhat incorrectly stated in the public prints Instead of the punishment having followed immediately upon the conclusion of divine service, a long inspection had been gone through before the troops were marched back to the riding-school, and it was not true that a portion of another regiment (the 14th) had been detained to witness the punishment. He entirely disapproved of the infliction of punishment on a Sunday, a practice which only urgent necessity—such as in this case did not exist—could justify; but such notice should be taken of the case as would prevent the recurrence of any similar one.

To questions by Sir R. PEEL, Lord MORPETH replied that he intended to proceed with the Irish Voters' Bill; that he did not mean to introduce any new clauses into it; but that he might possibly propose some modification of existing clauses. His Lordship, however, said that he would state the particulars of any such alterations either on Wednesday or Friday.

In answer to Sir E. SUGDEN, Mr. FOX MAULE said the County Courts Bill would be gone on with, after due consideration should have been given to the suggestions offered by several hon. Gentlemen, with a view to render the measure as efficacious as it could be made.

Mr. EWART rose to move an address to the Crown with a view to obtain the opening of the eastern portion of the Regent's-park.—Mr E. J. STANLEY said that a large portion of the park was leased to different persons, portions of it to the Toxopholite and other societies, and other portions had been let off to persons who had expended considerable sums of money on them, and who had been guaranteed against the intrusion of the public. There was one portion of the park, however, which he agreed with his hon. friend might be opened. That portion would lie in the direct line towards Primrose-hill, the use of which had recently been secured for the public by the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests.—Mr. HUME said that he had hoped some prospect would have been held out of the formation of a park at the north-eastern extremity of the metropolis.—Lord TEIGNMOUTH said there were 256 acres of the park from which the public were now excluded. Of these about 80 acres had been tied up by leases, or had been granted to public societies; but there was no reason why the remaining 200 acres should not be thrown open.—Sir B. HALL concurred in urging the extension.—Sir R. INGLIS took the same view, which he said was recommended by a committee of the House of Commons, and by the petitions of 40,000 inhabitants of the metropolis.—Sir DE LACY EVANS spoke a few words, which drew from Mr STANLEY a further explanation as to the locality intended to be opened.—Mr. WARLEY said, the park in reality belonged to the people, and yet the people were completely excluded from it. The enclosures had been originally intended for the public good, and were proposed as mere temporary arrangements, to continue only till the interior could be fitted for general reception. He hoped that this space would be put on the same footing as Hyde-park, and that the subject would not be suffered to drop.—Mr. EWART declared he had no wish to disturb private rights. All he sought was the opening of the 200 acres indicated by Lord Teignmouth.

Mr. STANLEY said he was not authorised to promise a specific space; but he assured the House there was every disposition to accommodate the public, and hoped Mr. Ewart would wait till he saw what would be done by Government. On this assurance, Mr. EWART consented to withdraw his motion.—Sir R. PEEL suggested that Government would do well to print a plan, from which the public might be able to distinguish what parts of the enclosure it was intended to open.

On the motion of Mr. R. GORDON, the Dublin Wide Streets Bill was read a second time, and the Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord MORPETH, and ordered for committal on Friday.

In reply to Col. SIBTHORP, Mr. R. GORDON said the Miscellaneous Estimates would be laid on the table in a day or two.

Wednesday.—There were only 34 Members present at 4 o'clock, and an adjournment till Thursday was the necessary consequence.

Thursday.—Mr. R CURRIE presented 14 petitions, praying for the abolition of ecclesiastical courts; and Mr. EASTHOPE presented 39 petitions against the continuance of the present system of Church-rates. Sir R. INGLIS presented upwards of 30 petitions in favour of Church extension.—Lord MORPETH informed the House that the only material alteration which he intended to propose in the Irish Parliamentary Voters Bill, would be to augment the qualification to 8*l*.—Mr. O'CONNELL expressed much regret at the announcement.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice of a motion to give precedence to orders of the day on Thursday, after the 1st of June.

Mr. GROTE rose to move a series of resolutions respecting the Land Fund and Finances of New South Wales. The resolutions, he said, were nearly the same as those to which he had intended to invite the sanction of the House on the 25th ult., when the proceedings of the evening were unexpectedly brought to a close before he had been able to complete his statement. The hon. Member went over many of the same arguments which he had be-

fore advanced, and concluded by proposing "that the House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering what may be the proper amount to be allotted in the way of a fixed annual sum, in aid of that charge; and for the purpose of considering what may be the best means of making good, to the Land and Emigration Fund of New South Wales, the deduction which has been therein occasioned by the entire burden of gaols and police having been unduly thrown upon the colony since 1835"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that as early as when Lord Goderich was at the head of the Colonial Department, a distinct intimation was made that the colony must be prepared ultimately to take upon itself the expense of the convict establishment. The right hon. gentleman read some accounts, with a view to show that one-half of the whole expense of the colony was still defrayed by the mother country; and that being the case, he thought the mother country was not liable to the charge of harshness against the colony. Mr. Baring concluded by moving the previous question.—Mr. C. Buller did not think the expenditure of the gaols and police ought to be thrown on New South Wales.—Lord Mahon thought that the colony had established a very strong *prima facie* case of a grievance, and therefore he should support the motion.

Lord J. Russell said that the Colonial-office was continually called on by one colony or another to relieve it from some particular burthen, and to transfer it to the mother country. If, however, there were a sum of 50,000*l.* a year to be disposed of in this manner, there would be no difficulty in discovering ways of applying it; but he must say, that when he came to weigh the claims of the different colonies, he thought New South Wales had been singularly favoured, and had no fair ground of complaint against the mother country. The colony had, in consequence, flourished in a remarkable manner, and was at present in a highly prosperous condition. Nor was it true to say that a stop had been put to the supply of free labour; 23,000 emigrants had gone out to New South Wales, of whom 18,000 had been sent out by means of Government assistance. Government had no wish to put a stop to emigration to Australia; on the contrary, they were desirous to afford it every encouragement The real question before the House was simply whether New South Wales should be relieved of taxes to the amount of 50,000*l.* a year, and whether the amount should in future be paid by the people of this country. He was happy to say that a gratifying change was taking place in the character of the population of New South Wales, and in proportion as that population became more and more assimilated to that of the United Kingdom, it would become more and more incumbent on the Government of the mother country to extend to the colony those constitutional guarantees which would give to the colonists the right of taxing themselves, and of controlling the expenditure of the revenue so raised.

Sir W. Molesworth thought New South Wales ought to be deemed an exception from the general rule, in consequence of its having been made the receptacle of the worst criminals of the mother country.

Sir R. Peel said, if he had 50,000*l.* a year to give away to a colony, the last way in which he would apply it would be in paying for gaols and police. He was induced, he said, to take a part in this debate only out of sympathy for the public treasury of the country; and he would not incur the responsibility of imposing on the people this additional charge of 50,000*l.* a-year, unless it could be shown to him that the honour of the country was pledged to it. Mr. Ward said that the lands in the colony would never have been purchased but for the belief that the fund accruing from the sales would be applied to the importation of free labour. Sir R. Inglis thought that New South Wales had established a moral and equitable claim upon this country. Sir C. Grey and Mr. Hume spoke against the motion, which, after a few words in reply from Mr. Grote, was negatived by a majority of 52 against 8.

Lord C. Fitzroy moved for a select committee to consider the papers relative to the Ionian Islands, ordered to be printed in June last. The noble lord prefaced his motion by a statement of great length, in the course of which he passed in review the the grievances under which he considered the Ionian states to be labouring.

Lord J. Russell thought his noble friend had stated no argument that ought to induce the House to appoint this committee. The authorities of the Ionian Islands were all now acting harmoniously together, and it would not therefore be advisable to enter upon an investigation that might lead to much jealousy and dissatisfaction. Sir H. Hardinge and Sir R. Inglis applied themselves to the defence of Sir H. Douglas against the imputations thrown out against him. Mr. Hume said that no British colony had experienced worse treatment than the Ionian Islands had received from the protectorate of England. In his opinion, the charges brought against Sir H. Douglas were of a nature to call imperatively for the appointment of a committee of inquiry; nor ought the friends of that gallant officer to oppose the motion.

Sir R. Peel said it was very well to urge that the friends of Sir H. Douglas ought to vote for this committee of inquiry, but they would never be able to induce a man of respectability to undertake the office of governor, if it was to be understood that he was to be subjected to an inquiry before a committee of the House of Commons on such vague allegations as those now brought forward. Sir C. Grey and Col. Rawdon announced their intention to vote for the motion, which, after a brief reply from Lord C. Fitzroy, was negatived by a majority of 28 against 10.

The Factories Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the discussion should be taken on Friday, on the motion for going into committee.

Friday.—The first order of the day was the Administration of Justice (No. 1) Bill, on which the House went into committee.—The consideration of the several clauses occupied nearly six hours; but the animated part of the proceedings was that in which Sir Wm. Follett moved an amendment on the clause specially introduced for the purpose of excluding Mr. Scarlett from compensation for the value of the office about to be taken from him by the arrangements of the Bill in respect to the Court of Exchequer.—For this act the reason assigned by Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, that the appointment had been accepted by Mr. Scarlett after intimation of the abolition of the office had been given by the introduction of a bill into Parliament that did not pass.—On a division the numbers were—For the clause, 70; for Sir W. Follett's amendment, 73. Majority against Ministers, 3.

After a short conversation, Sir William Follett subsequently undertook to introduce a clause to provide that, in case Mr. Scarlett should hereafter succeed to the peerage, his compensation should cease.

The House went into committee of supply, and a vote of 21,626,320*l.* was agreed to for payment of Exchequer Bills.

When the House resumed, the report on the Dublin Wide Streets' Bill was brought up, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Leave was given to the Lord Advocate to bring in two bills; one to facilitate the constitution, transmission, and extinction of heritable securities for debt in Scotland, and the other to amend the law of Scotland as to enfeoffment.

On the motion of Mr. Hawes, a return was ordered of the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the army on Sundays during the last ten years.—The other orders of the day were then gone through, and at one o'clock the House adjourned.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols were a little flat today. They closed 90¼ to ⅜ money and 90½ for account; Exchequer Bills 14s. to 16s. prem.; Bank Stock 172 to 3. In the foreign house Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Dutch Bonds were 52¾ to 3; Active Spanish, 23¼ to ¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Extending the Thoroughfares in London.—A bill of importance, with regard to the improvement of the metropolis, has just been introduced under the sanction of Government. Its object is to promote further improvements in the cities of London and Westminster, particularly in two parts of it; first, to open a convenient thoroughfare from the end of Coventry-street, Piccadilly, to Newport-street and Long-acre. To effect this very important change, it appears that it will be necessary to pull down three houses in Leicester-square, and also houses in Princes-street, Cranbourne-street, Bear-street, and Castle-street, in Little-court, at the back of old Slaughter's Coffeehouse, in St. Martin's-court and lane. The second improvement proposed is to continue the line of street from Waterloo-bridge, now completed to Bow-street, northward into Broad-street, Holborn, to extend Oxford-street in a direct line through St. Giles's, so as to communicate with Holborn at or near Southampton-street. It is further proposed to open a spacious thoroughfare between Whitechapel and Spitalfields and the docks, wharfs, &c., of the river, by widening the northern and southern ends of Leman-street, and by creating a new street from the northern side of Whitechapel to the front of Spitalfields church. The bill enacts that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are to have the power to make and plan the improved thoroughfares, to charge their funds with 214,000*l.* for such purpose; to obtain Exchequer Bills from the Treasury, &c. It further provides that the streets are to be made according to maps or plans to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and that no alteration in lines of streets are to be made without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury.

Church-rates.—On Saturday, Mr. J. Haycraft, and three other tradesmen, were summoned before the Greenwich Police Magistrate for refusing to pay church-rates. They severally urged conscientious scruples for refusing to pay the rates. Upon Mr. Haycraft's name being called, the churchwarden stated that he had received a letter enclosing 5*l.* 10*s.* in discharge of the rate due from Mr. Haycraft from an anonymous writer. Upon hearing this, Mr. Haycraft, addressing the Magistrate, said that it was really too bad; he had a summons in his pocket, and the money had been paid without his knowledge or consent. The Magistrate said that, as the money had been paid, they had nothing further to do with the summons. The other parties not appearing, warrants in each case were made out.

Accidents.—On Saturday forenoon, as Baron Parke was proceeding on horseback through Hyde Park, on his way to Westminster-hall, near Grosvenor-gate, his horse suddenly became restive, and threw the learned Judge with considerable violence to the ground. Several persons went to his assistance, and the learned Baron was conveyed to his residence in Park street, where on examination it was found that the left side of his head and his left arm were severely bruised. It is, however, since stated that the learned Judge is going on favourably, and that no serious consequences are apprehended from the effects of the accident.—On Sunday evening a waterman named Smith took into his boat seven youths of both sexes for a row to Westminster-bridge and back to Hungerford-stairs, when, on arriving off Whitehall-stairs, about 300 yards from the shore, another boat, in which were three boys and three girls, came in an opposite direction violently against Smith's boat, and instantly went down, leaving them, however, time to get into the other boat, which, having become overloaded, shared the same fate, and the whole thirteen persons were immersed in the stream. Two watermen went to their assistance, and got the whole of them into their boats, except two young women, who were drowned. The drags were employed without success.—On Monday night two men, named Locker and Warren, had been out for a day's pleasure. They resided at Peckham, and came from the Kent-road by the Canal-house. Over that bridge they passed safely; but when they arrived near the next bridge, over the Peckham branch, Locker walked into the canal. Warren, it seems, was not able to render assistance, but ran to the Canal-house, a distance of a quarter of a mile, when the drags were brought, and, after an hour's delay, the body was got out. Life, however, was quite extinct. The place where this occurred, it seems, is very dangerous to any one passing by, unless well acquainted with the pathway. The number of deaths by drowning in the Surrey Canal, it is stated, has been latterly very great indeed.—On Saturday afternoon, a fatal accident occurred at Kennington-cross, to a respectable female about fifty years of age. She was crossing the road, when a cab the horse in which had run away came galloping along, and before she could get out of the way, she was knocked down and run over, and the wheels passing over her, crushed her legs and head in a very serious manner. She was picked up and conveyed to the shop of a surgeon. She lived, however, only a few minutes. An inquest has been held on the body, when it was proved that the driver had a minute or two preceding the accident set down a gentleman, and whilst conveying his luggage into the house, leaving the cab-horse unminded, the animal was frightened by some children in the road, and darted across and through the hackney-coach rank that stands at Kennington-cross, and caused the fatal accident. Verdict, Accidental death,—the jury remarking that on no pretence whatsoever ought the drivers of hackney vehicles to leave for a moment their horses unattended.

Supposed Murder of a Female at Islington.—On Monday morning a policeman in the Chalk-road, near the Sutton Arms, not far from the scene of the murder of Mr. Templeman, observed what at first appeared to be a bundle of clothes lying in a pond at the corner of the road. He crossed over, and, on looking into the water, saw a woman's bonnet; and, assistance being procured, the body of a female, between 30 and 40 years of age, was taken out. The face and front portion of deceased's person was covered with clay. Restoratives were applied, but in vain. The pond where deceased was found is only three feet deep, and the spot where she was taken out near the centre, so that it is thought she could not have walked in in mistake, or have fallen in whilst labouring under intoxication. An inquest has since been held, when J. Callaghan, the husband of deceased, stated that she had been missing ever since Easter Monday. The last time he saw her alive was on that day, when she brought his dinner to him where he was at work, at Portland-town. He was intoxicated at the time and could not eat any, and deceased cried very much in consequence, and said it would be a long time before she would bring him a dinner again. She then left him, and had not been heard of by him since until he heard of this occurrence, although he searched everywhere he could think of. She was a most sober woman. He could not imagine how she came into the pond, unless she had thrown herself in. Many years ago she attempted to destroy herself near Tyburn. He was not aware that she had quarrelled with any one who would have been likely to have ill-used her. A surgeon stated that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body; there were no external marks of violence, and the conclusion he had come to was, that death had been produced by drowning. The Coroner suggested that an open verdict should be recorded, as there was no evidence whatever by what means deceased came into the pond. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased was found dead in a certain pond; but how or by what means she came there, there was no evidence to show."

Inquests.—On Tuesday an inquiry took place at Southwark, touching the death of Mr. P. Hopkins, surgeon, residing in Kent-street. T. Mansfield deposed that deceased was his brother-in-law. On Tuesday night witness met deceased and his wife at the house of his brother. He was then intoxicated; they remained there until two o'clock on Wednesday morning, when they left, and witness accompanied deceased and his wife to their house. On getting home some words ensued between deceased and his wife; deceased was very violent, and threatened to break the bottles in the shop. He did break two windows, and struck his wife. Witness remained until five o'clock to keep peace between them. At the time deceased complained of being thirsty, and took a bottle from a shelf in the shop containing some liquid of a dark colour, and poured a small quantity into a glass. Mrs. Hopkins perceiving this, came behind him and snatched it away, and threw the contents upon the floor. A few minutes after she had done so, she retired into another room, when he took the opportunity of her absence, and regaining possession of the bottle, put it to his lips and drank from it. In a short time he went to bed, and witness left the house. When deceased poured the liquid into the glass, he appeared as if he was measuring out a certain quantity. Witness had repeatedly seen him take some drug when he was in a state of intoxication. His opinion was that he took the liquid to compose himself after his previous excitement. Another brother-in-law stated that deceased was very irritable in his temper, and addicted to habits of intemperance, and had frequently heard him say that he could always set himself to rights in ten minutes when in that state. The wife of deceased said it was laudanum her husband had taken; that on Wednesday morning, on awaking, she observed deceased's hand quite black, and, becoming alarmed, raised him up, when she found his face also black and cold; he was insensible, and apparently dying. She sent for a surgeon, who bled him, and used every restorative, but in vain. Deceased was in the habit of taking small quantities of laudanum when he was intoxicated. Witness had no doubt he took it being in an over-excited state, and more than his usual quantity. Verdict, "That deceased died from having taken too great a quantity of laudanum whilst under the influence of liquor."—On Wednesday an investigation took place in the Fleet Prison respecting the death of Zachariah Edwards, aged 35, formerly Captain in the 12th Royal Lancers, and a favourite godson of his late Majesty. The surgeon to the prison deposed that he was not called to deceased until three days previously to his death, which took place on Saturday. He found him labouring under typhus fever in its worst form, and was told that he had been ill for five or six days, and had been attended mostly by a friendly medical gentleman. He did all he could to save him, and, besides the proper medicine, he had all the nourishment his state required; but, notwithstanding, he expired on Saturday evening of typhus fever, no doubt produced by great mental anxiety. An inmate of the prison deposed that deceased was his friend, and they had been acquainted since 1825, when they met in France. He was a man of most gentlemanlike manners and amiable disposition. He afterwards lost sight of him, and when they met again he found he had sold out of his regiment, and had become partner in some mercantile concern, which subsequently failed. Deceased had been in prison eight months, and ten days before his death was seized with illness, complaining of a severe pain in the chest. He was suffering under great anxiety, caused by his knowing that affluent persons, once his professed friends, though acquainted with his situation, allowed him to languish, and at length die, through want of the necessaries of life. He made mention in particular of his guardian, who, he said, had refused to do anything for him, and had even closed his doors against him, though once he had given him thousands. Witness had once seen this gentleman give him a check for 7000*l.* On the night previously to his death he called witness to his bedside, and disclosed to him his family transactions, which were of a heart-rending nature.

During the time deceased was in prison he had no funds, and was literally starving, because, having been refused aid by his guardians, he would not apply to his fellow-prisoners. Witness had known, but not until afterwards, that a few potatoes were his sole food for 48 hours. Lately he had drunk freely to drown his cares. A fortnight ago he explained his condition to a clergyman, then a prisoner, but since enlarged, and the Rev. Gentleman applied to his guardian on behalf of deceased, and he said that whilst he was in prison he would do nothing for him, but when he got out his doors would be once more opened to him. Deceased's debts amounted to between 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*, and his friends were in such good circumstances that witness thought they might have made a compromise for him, and saved him from prison. Deceased's mother, an affluent lady, and his brother, a Major in the Army, had been applied to by deceased, and had refused to assist him. Two other prisoners testified to deceased's state of privation, and said that he used to complain most of pain in the heart. Had it not been for the aid of a former partner of deceased, he would not have received any aid from his former friends. When at length deceased's penury was known, both the governor of the prison and its inmates did all in their power for him. He had latterly taken to drink to allay the anguish of his mind, and they had no doubt that he died of a broken heart. Mr. R. Oastler, a well-known inmate of the prison, said that deceased had told him that he was godson of William IV., and had often when a boy dined at the Royal table. He used to contrast his former position with his present, and lament the cruelty, as he said, of those friends who could and ought to relieve him from a prison. He (Mr. Oastler) begged to assure the jury that the governor of the prison could not know the situation of those prisoners who were too proud to lay open their wants to him, and that as soon as he knew them he promptly supplied the necessary relief. The Coroner said that he had, perhaps, allowed matters irrelevant to the inquiry to be introduced, but he had done so through a motive of humanity, seeing that the inquest was on the body of a prisoner, and that by giving a greater latitude than ordinary to the evidence it might be the means of alleviating the position of persons imprisoned and circumstanced as deceased had been. The jury then returned the following verdict:—"Died of typhus fever, brought on by extreme anxiety of mind." Mr. Oastler then said that unless some different measures were introduced into that prison, the Coroner would have to hold many inquests in it, for it was a fact that many prisoners were dying of broken hearts and from want of sufficient necessaries of life, and concealing, through false pride, their real positions.

Repeal of the Corn-Laws.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting took place in the City-road, to hear a lecture on the corn-laws, by Mr. Sidney Smith. The lecturer delivered an animated discourse. The assembly afterwards passed a petition for the total and immediate repeal of the corn-laws, which was numerously signed before the meeting separated.

City Improvements.—Among the recent improvements may be mentioned the introduction of wood pavement, which workmen are now employed in laying down in the Poultry. This is the first instance of the employment of this kind of pavement in the City.

Fires.—On Wednesday morning a serious fire broke out at a lucifer match manufactory, in Primrose-street, Bishopsgate. The engines arrived shortly after the alarm was given, and succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before the fixtures and stock were entirely consumed. It is supposed to have originated by the overheating of the drying-room, and the congreves igniting. Several of the workmen nearly perished in the flames. They were taken out into the street in a state of insensibility, occasioned by the smoke from the brimstone and phosphorus. Three boys escaped by leaping out of the back windows on to the roof of an out-house, and were much injured. The factory, it seems, has several times been on fire; and about eight months since an explosion took place that was attended with loss of life. On that occasion the inhabitants petitioned the Court of Aldermen in hopes that means would be resorted to to prevent such dangerous manufactories within the City, but, it would seem, without success.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Nichol, Regent-street. The flames, however, were confined to the first floor, in which it commenced. Mr. Nichol, it appears, came home late the previous night, and, as was his custom, remained reading in bed for some time, when he fell asleep without putting out the light, which was placed on a chair by the bedside, and he supposes that he must have thrown the bed-curtains over the light, as he was awoke by a feeling of burning, when he found the bed on fire.—On the afternoon of the same day, another fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Buckland, cabinet-maker, Dorset-street, Portman-square. The flames were not extinguished until a great portion of the stock was destroyed and damaged, and the roof burnt through.—[On the subject of fires we have received a communication from a correspondent, *Mr. J. Murray*, who suggests that a very probable cause of the many unexplained fires that take place, may be the careless flinging aside the contents of a pipe, or a cigar before it has been extinguished. He mentions that the Hospital of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, was lately set on fire by the contents of a pipe; and a case at Fowey, which will be seen under the head of our Provincial News, would seem to corroborate this view.]

Mortality of the Woolwich Convicts.—On Thursday afternoon, an inquest was held at Woolwich, on five convicts. Mr. Carttar, the Coroner, addressed the jury, and said that they had been called together to inquire into the deaths of no less than five convicts, and it was certainly an alarming and exceedingly painful fact that inquests on the convicts were so frequently being held. The number of inquests had not only increased twofold in consequence of the number of convicts being much greater than it was formerly, but they had lately increased to a very serious extent in consequence of a disease being very prevalent amongst them; and he had also been informed by Dr. Hope that the same complaint had also attacked many of the soldiers in the dockyard. It would be for the jury to be perfectly satisfied before they delivered their verdict that everything with respect to medical treatment and kindness had been used towards the deceased convicts. It would be found by the evidence that in three out of five cases the disease had been most rapid, the convicts dying within 48 hours after being admitted into the hospital-ship. Dr. Hope regretted much to say that, from the state of many of the convicts under his care, the attendance of Mr. Carttar and a jury would very soon be again required. He believed that what had appeared of the disease was but the commencement of a general attack. After hearing the evidence adduced in the different cases, the jury returned verdicts on all "Died from Natural Causes." In reply to a question from a juror, Dr. Hope said that with respect to the quality of the food given to sick convicts, every delicacy which he might have occasion to order was always supplied of the best description, and that they received every possible attention.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—The public dinner to Commodore Napier took place, according to announcement, at the amphitheatre, on Monday evening. There were 650 persons present, and the boxes were filled with an assemblage of fashionably-dressed ladies. The scene was altogether very brilliant. The circle of the amphitheatre was boarded over, so as to be on a level with the stage. Suspended around and in front of the stage were about a dozen flags and banners. Two small banners bore the inscription, "Napier and Victory;" a third, on which were painted the arms of the Commodore, had also his motto "Ready, aye ready," and was headed "Napier." The Mayor, T. Bolton, Esq., presided. The Commodore, who was accompanied by Major-General Napier and other principal guests, was received on his entrance with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. His health having been drunk, the Commodore made a long speech in returning thanks. He commenced by thanking them for the honour they had done him, and then proceeded to remark, at considerable length, on the late transactions in the Levant, in which he had himself been so prominently engaged. The gallant Commodore, throughout his speech, spoke very favourably of Mehemet Ali, whom, he said, he was proud to call his friend. He said that he was a man who should not be measured by a European standard; but, measure him by an Oriental one, he would be bound to say that no country of the East has produced such a liberal and open-minded man as the Pacha of Egypt. The Commodore concluded by expressing his hope that after all they had seen, the five Powers—or at least the four Powers—who had a right to exact from the Porte that it would do justice to Mehemet Ali, would finish by giving him the *bona fide* government of Egypt, and establish him in the Pachalic of that country; and if they did that, he was morally sure that no country in the world would benefit half so much by the arrangement as Great Britain herself. This festive meeting, the first at which the two great political parties of this city have met for some years, was characterised throughout by a spirit of harmony and forbearance which was exceedingly gratifying.—Another week has elapsed and no tidings have been received of the *President*. No expected arrival of any vessel has, probably, ever created so anxious an interest in the minds of the public, and, as facts are not to be obtained, speculations of all kinds are rife. Those who still entertain any hope of her safe return, rest it on the supposition, that after becoming thoroughly disabled, as to both her sailing and steam-machinery, she would necessarily float helpless like a log upon the wide Atlantic, until some other vessel came upon the same track. In this way it is thought that days and even weeks might elapse, during which her timbers might hold together, and yet no port be obtained. The circumstance, however, which the underwriters still lean to, who are perhaps the best practical guides, is the possibility of her having put into Bermuda, and as the dates thence do not come further down than the 20th ult., at which time, under the circumstances, it is not considered possible she could have reached that port, this supposition is very generally entertained among them. The Lisbon mail-packet, which has arrived at Falmouth, and which it was hoped might furnish some information, has brought nothing on the subject.

Bury.—On Tuesday a deputation from the Anti-corn-law League, in accordance with their resolution, paid a visit to the electors of this place for the purpose of conferring with them as to the best mode of obtaining a repeal of the Corn-laws. The meeting, which was called by circular and was well attended, was held in the Commercial-buildings. The chairman, R. Walker, Esq., said, the present meeting had been called at the request of the National Anti-corn-law League, in order to receive a deputation from that body, who had come to address them on that subject. The question of the corn-laws was one of the most important which could come before any public assembly. It was not a question of party, for it concerned all parties alike. He was glad to see that the League had taken up the question in that light. They had not viewed it as a political question, and the consequence had been that their exertions had been much more successful. They had done a great deal within the last few years, and he had no doubt that in a very short time, if they pursued the same course, they would succeed in accomplishing the object they had in view. A number of speakers followed, some of whom spoke at considerable length on the ordinary topics, after which a vote of thanks to the deputation was moved and carried unanimously.

Manchester.—A meeting of the deputies of the various Anti-corn-law Associations of the kingdom was held in this town on Thursday. The following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting recommends the Council of the National Anti-corn-law League to invite by circular the deputies from all the Anti-corn-law Associations of the kingdom, to assemble in London at the time when Mr. Villiers shall bring forward his annual motion upon the Corn-laws. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the deputies, at their approaching visit to London, should wait personally upon the members of the House of Commons, to ascertain their views upon the bread and provision laws."

Leicester.—At a meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday an attempt was made to introduce the trade of stocking-weaving as an employment for the felons in the gaol. The motion was, however, lost by a majority of 14.

Lancaster.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Murray, the lecturer of the Anti-corn-law League, delivered an address to a crowded audience in this town. Mr. Murray dwelt at considerable length on the subject of wages, and the doctrine of dear bread keeping up wages. He condemned in strong terms the law which compelled the throwing of large quantities of grain into the Thames at the time when thousands of our fellow-countrymen are starving; and showed that it was through the influence of this law that so many operatives had to travel through the country in search of employment. He advised his hearers to join in promoting their own interests by every legitimate and constitutional means, and to unite together for the purpose of gaining a repeal of the bread-tax. Mr. Lund, the Chartist, made an attempt to address the meeting, but did not succeed. After Mr. Murray had been listened to with great attention for about two hours, three cheers were given, and the meeting quietly dispersed.—We have received a letter from a correspondent in this town, informing us that there has been an advance of tolls on the Preston and Garstang turnpike-road, the resources of the trust having been seriously affected by the opening of the Lancaster and Preston Railway. A meeting of the trustees of this road was held in the Town-hall of Preston, on Wednesday, April 14, when it was agreed that carts, and vehicles drawn by one horse, should in future be charged sixpence instead of fourpence, as it is the wish of the trustees to keep faith with the public creditors, there being no alternative left but to advance the tolls. This may be considered the second evil which the Lancaster and Preston Railway has brought on the owners and occupiers of land on this line of road. Garstang, before the opening of this railway, was a great place for the disposal of agricultural produce; but now it is become a deserted place, and the farmer has to travel 10 and 15 miles to Preston market with his horse and cart, and to pay an increase of tolls to the different gates on the road.—On Monday last a half-bred ewe, belonging to Mr. J. Stephenson, of Alcocks, near Wray, dropped two lambs, one of which had two heads and necks, four front legs, two tails, and another leg above the tails; all of which were well formed. This wonderful freak of nature has been visited by great numbers of the curious.

Nottingham.—This town presents a very animated appearance, in consequence of the election for the representation of the borough about to take place. Both parties are making the most active exertions; public meetings have been held, and the contest, the result of which is spoken of confidently by the friends of both candidates, promises to be a very severe one.—The Speaker's writ arrived on Wednesday morning, and was duly proclaimed in the market-place. The nomination has been fixed for Monday morning, and the polling will take place on Thursday.

York.—On Tuesday a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of St. Michael le Belfrey, was held in the vestry, amongst other business to consider the propriety of presenting a dutiful and loyal address to the Queen, on the subject of the late proceedings against the Dean, Dr. Cockburn. The Vicar presided, and there was a numerous attendance of parishioners. It was stated, however, that proceedings were in progress for the reversal of the sentence, and it was thought advisable not to proceed further at present, and the meeting accordingly separated, after agreeing to an address to the Dean, expressive of their concern at the late proceedings, and of their hope that ere long he will be restored to the high office of which he has lately been deprived.

Bedford.—Mr. S. W. Hill, of this town, appeared before the magistrates at the petty session on Friday, to answer a summons for non-payment of a church-rate. The churchwardens produced their books, from which it appeared that the rate was granted on the 13th June, 1840, and that they called on Mr. Hill for his rate, amounting to 8*s.* 5½*d.*, which he refused to pay. Mr. Hill stated that he considered the churchwardens had taken a vindictive course in summoning him, and believed that it arose from personal pique. He said the churchwardens knew the rate was bad, and challenged them to cite him to the Ecclesiastical Court. He wished the magistrates to inform him how far the case could be gone into without his disputing the validity of the rate; for he was aware if he did so their jurisdiction was ended. The chairman replied, that they were acting only ministerially, and if Mr. Hill could prove that the churchwardens had not applied for the rate, or that he was improperly rated, they could hear him; but if he intended to dispute the validity of the rate, Mr. Hill was right in saying their jurisdiction was ended, and he must pursue his own course. Whatever opinions might be held on the subject of church-rates, as long as

the law existed they were bound to administer it. Mr. Hill then gave notice to the magistrates that he should dispute the validity of the rate on several grounds, amongst which were the following, viz.: that the rate was not made in vestry; that property was not equally rated, and some altogether omitted which ought to be rated; that there were many arrears of the previous rate, and that many persons were excused who were better able to pay than others who were compelled to pay. The magistrates received Mr. Hill's notice of disputing the validity of the rate, and dismissed the case, having no further jurisdiction. Mr. Hill said he should appear to any citation he received from the Ecclesiastical Court, and retired.

Manchester.—On Thursday Mr. Farrar, jun., was brought up at the New Bailey by summons, for refusing to pay 1s. 4d., with which he was charged as his portion of the church-rate for the parish of Prestwich. Mr. Farrar, it appears, some few years since, made a similar but unsuccessful resistance to the payment of the church rate. When called upon by the magistrates to show cause why he should not pay the rate, he disclaimed all intention of carrying the matter to the Ecclesiastical Court, inasmuch as he said that he considered that court to be nothing better than a den of thieves; but he professed to have several objections to the rate. The first was, that the notice convening the meeting at which the rate was made was not generally distributed through the parish, but merely put upon the church-doors; and secondly, that it was not signed by the churchwardens. In answer to these objections Mr. Maude said that in ancient times there was only one church to a parish, and then it was only necessary to post the notice on the door of that church, as it was presumed that all good subjects attended it. Mr. Maude added that the law did not require the notice to be signed at all; it was quite sufficient that such a notice should be given as the parishioners might reasonably suppose to be genuine. The attorney for the churchwardens said, as a reason why no signature was required, that formerly there were very few persons who could write; and if it was necessary that the notice should be signed, there could have been no rates laid in many parishes, where the churchwardens were like most of their neighbours in the matter of education. Mr. Maude recommended the defendant to pay the money without incurring any further expense, submitting to him that as a member of a civil community he ought to render himself answerable to the law. Mr. Farrar declared that his objection to pay the rate was a religious objection, and when Mr. Maude proposed that he should allow the churchwardens to take his umbrella as he was going out of court, and redeem it for the amount of the rate, he begged to decline any such compromise of his principles, and a warrant of distress was ordered against him. Mr. Peter Buckley, who had been summoned for a rate of 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, declared that he would act precisely as Mr. Farrar had acted, and another warrant was ordered against him.

Windsor.—H. R. H. Prince Albert having expressed a desire to see the 60th Royal Rifles go through their usual drill movements before he left for town, orders to that effect were conveyed to the commanding officer, and on Wednesday morning the regiment was reviewed by the Prince in the Home Park. After several movements and changes of position had been performed with great steadiness and precision, and also the new manual exercise, with percussion arms, the regiment formed rallying squares, skirmished, and went through the other evolutions of a sham fight. His Royal Highness afterwards expressed to the officer in command, his unqualified approbation of the soldier-like appearance of the men and the admirable precision with which the various evolutions were performed. The Queen and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court were prevented from being present by the coldness of the day; but her Majesty witnessed the whole of the evolutions from one of the windows in Victoria Tower.

Monmouth.—At a parish meeting held a few days since in this town, a rate of 4d. in the pound was proposed to be granted to the churchwardens to defray the incidental expenses incurred during the last year for repairing the churches of St. Thomas and St. Mary. The meeting was numerously attended, and several amendments were proposed in opposition to the rate. The chairman at length put the original motion to the meeting, which was negatived; a poll was demanded on behalf of the rate, and at the close there was a majority of 28 for it.

Kerne-Bridge.—A murder was perpetrated near this place on Saturday night, on the body of a man named Simmons. It appears that he left the Plough public-house at Drybrook late in the evening, and was found on Sunday in the river, with marks of violence on his body. Three men, two named Knight, and another named Good, have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday. The evidence is withheld by request of the Coroner, as by its publication the ends of justice might be defeated.

Carmarthen.—At the quarter sessions at this place last week, there was not a single prisoner for trial; and the chairman, in dismissing the grand jury, congratulated them on the circumstance, and observed that they ought to be thankful that they lived in so peaceable a county.

Maidstone.—The appearance of the bine where hops were grown last year is that of health and vigour, and there are at present very few fleas to weaken them. In the gardens, however, where the blight prevailed last season, the bine looks sickly and much weaker. In the wet lands, as far as can be judged at present, the state of the bines is unpromising. The bines in Town Malling look healthy and strong. In Mereworth the bines are generally looking well, and there are very few fleas, the moist weather being against the increase of that insect. General report speaks very favourably of the appearance of the bines.

High Wycombe.—The failure of Mr. Rumsey, solicitor, of this place, under-sheriff for the county during the past year, has caused quite a panic here. His liabilities are reported to be about 40,000*l.*, and many parties who had deposited property in his hands, it is said, will be nearly ruined by the circumstance.

Thornbury.—The neighbouring village of Tockington, about three miles from here, has been the scene of a very daring murder, which was perpetrated on the morning of Saturday, in a beer-house at that place, in the open day, and in the presence of three or four persons. Deceased was a Mr. Fisher, a respectable farmer, between 50 and 60 years of age. The murderer is named Wayman, a discharged soldier having a pension, and as an additional means of living following the employments of assistant to the country butchers by shooting animals for them, and conveying letters and parcels to and from the post-office for the farmers in the neighbourhood. On Saturday morning deceased was proceeding to Bristol market, and on his arrival at Tockington, stopped at a cider-shop, and called for a jug of cider. While drinking it, and conversing with the persons inside, the prisoner, who, it is supposed, had been watching him, came and called for a pint of cider. The landlady observing a pistol inside the breast of his coat, with the muzzle towards her, in which she saw some brown paper, mentioned the circumstance, and stated her fears of the pistol being loaded. The prisoner, however, said there was nothing in it; and from the circumstance of his being in the habit of cleaning guns, no further notice was taken of the matter. In the course of conversation the prisoner said he had been to the post-office to fetch a letter which contained 50*l.* Mr. Fisher jocularly said, "You know that is a lie;" upon which the prisoner replied, that if he had said that outside, he should never have been able to kick any more. Mr. Fisher repeated the remark, and the prisoner got up and went out for about a minute into the back kitchen, and on returning instantly clapped the pistol to Mr. Fisher's head, and shot him. A surgeon who was riding by at the time came in and examined the wounded man, when the prisoner said, "I know that's a dead shot." Medical assistance was unavailing, and he died in a quarter of an hour. The prisoner, on being apprehended, said, "I know I shall be hanged, but I shall die happily; for it was all for that woman," by which he was supposed to mean deceased's wife, for whom some 29 years ago, previously to his enlisting as a soldier, he professed an attachment. It has been since proved at the inquest that he had purchased gunpowder and two marbles on Friday, and that he said he had had the pistol loaded for some days, and been waiting for deceased, but could not find him before that morning, when, thinking it a convenient opportunity, he had done it. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," and the prisoner was committed to take his trial.

Devonport.—Members of town-councils are not only exempt from, but absolutely disqualified for serving on juries. In a recent case, tried in the Sheriffs' Court in this town, a Mr. Liscombe, one of the town-council of the borough, having objected to serve on a jury on the ground of his being a member of the town-council, the objection was overruled by the under-sheriff. After the trial had proceeded for some time, a copy of the Act of Parliament was obtained, and the disqualification discovered. Mr. Liscombe was therefore directed to leave the jury-box, and another gentleman who had been summoned as a juror, and had remained in court, although not called, was sworn in his stead.

Fowey.—On Thursday morning two shipwrights going to work perceived smoke issuing from the sloop John, of Plymouth, Pascoe master, lying in this harbour, laden with ironstone. On going on board and removing the companion, they discovered the cabin to be on fire. After ineffectual attempts to extinguish it, the captain and a sailor came on board. The latter exclaimed that his brother was below, and immediately, regardless of danger, rushed below, and after groping around, succeeded in finding the body, which with some difficulty was dragged on deck, the brother having nearly fallen a sacrifice on the occasion. It appeared that he must have been dead some time; the left hand was burnt to a cinder, and there were other marks of fire on the body, also some bruises on the face, which indicated his ineffectual struggles and attempts to escape. He was between 40 and 50, and has left a widow. He was left on board the night previous in a state of intoxication, and it is supposed the accident was occasioned by letting his unextinguished pipe fall in the bed-place, where it was afterwards found. In order to save the vessel, it became necessary to scuttle her.

Newcastle.—A distressing and fatal accident took place on Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of an explosion at Wellington Colliery, which is situated about half-way between this town and North Shields, by which 31 lives have been lost. It is said that the colliery had a threatening appearance some time ago, but all fears as to any danger were allayed. At the time of the explosion 34 men and boys were in the pit, of whom three only have escaped. Twelve of the bodies have been removed, and exertions have been made for the recovery of the remainder. The pit itself is much shattered.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Monday morning, two young men were coming up Greenside, both of them intoxicated, and observing a light in the window of a public-house in a sunk area in Greenside-place, applied at the door to be admitted. The landlord, however, refused to open the door, and the young men, supposing that the window was at the bottom of the area, resolved to leap down and force an entrance by that means. In this calculation they were unfortunately mistaken, the area being several stories down from the street, and the consequence was that one of them had his leg fractured by the fall, while the other, still more unfortunate, had his back broken. They were both conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where the latter died on Tuesday morning.

Leith.—The whale-fishing trade, as far as this place is concerned, seems to have become quite extinct. For some years past the number of vessels which have been sent from the port have been getting gradually less; and this year it is stated that not one is to be sent out, those previously engaged in the trade having for the present entirely abandoned it. The remaining vessels that used to be so employed are now undergoing repairs and alterations to fit them for the Baltic trade.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A meeting of persons interested in the promotion of Irish manufacture has been held at the Royal Exchange. Lord Charlemont, who was in the chair, made some remarks on the well-meaning but injudicious enthusiasm of the promoters of the movement, who, he said, wished to impose on the buyer an inferior article of home manufacture at a higher price than the better and cheaper one of British growth. The noble lord entreated the meeting to banish all ideas of exclusiveness, and to enter the market upon the fair principle of open competition. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Henry Grattan, and some others also addressed the meeting, which was fully attended.—A meeting has been held of the repeal wardens, in order to devise means for more effectually collecting the rent. T. Steele, Esq., in the chair. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting and adverted to many of the topics already familiar to the public. He dwelt upon the importance of collecting a sufficient sum of money, and said that if only two millions out of the nine millions contributed a shilling each, a fund would be raised of 100,000*l.*, and it would then be impossible to prevent repeal being carried. The volunteers were now formed, and he hoped that in twelve months every volunteer would be known by his dress. He did not mean his military, but his civil dress. A letter was read from a subscriber, enclosing 10*l.* for his admission as a volunteer.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, at the Corn Exchange. Mr. O'Connell announced that in the course of the week he had received 100*l.* from Boston, United States; and from Philadelphia, United States, 200*l.* towards the repeal rent. He had also received 45*l.* from Belfast, and 6*l.* from Ballymagarret, near Belfast. He wished the correspondence from America to be read. Mr. Ray then read long letters from the secretaries of the Boston and Philadelphia repeal associations. Mr. O'Connell said that an expression of delight and gratitude on the part of the association should be made at receiving those letters. The first letter requested that every man in the Boston Association should be enrolled as associators of this body. He regretted they could not comply with that request. It would not be legal to do so, and he was sure that those persons would not demand anything that was not strictly correct. The mere contributions towards the funds of this association should be looked upon as of great value; but when they came accompanied by such expressions as were read to the meeting, they should be considered as of the greatest possible importance. It was also a source of great gratification that this expression of sympathy came from Boston—the birth-place of American freedom, and the grave of British tyranny in America. It was in that place that the English first shot down the American people, and that town afterwards was the witness of their retreat from the country, and of their disgrace. He had been taunted with expressing an opinion that, in case of war, the Irish ought to stand with their hands in their pockets, unless justice were done to their country. He had also been charged with showing a preference to America over England. Well now, he would avow that he had a preference for the men who subscribed to that noble document. This expression of American sympathy would be immediately published to the world. All the liberal newspapers in Dublin—in all Ireland—would contain it. If he saw it in a single Liberal newspaper with the slightest abridgement, he would fling it from him for ever; for the Irish papers would let the people of England know the contents of that document as far as their circulation of them would enable them to do; but would any of the English papers publish it? No, they would not. Some of them might contain some remote allusion to it—taking care to suppress the entire spirit displayed therein. The contents of this noble document may be concealed from the bulk of the English people, but wherever there is an Irish heart—whether at the foot of the Himalaya mountains or among the Royal Irish at Chusan, these expressions of American sympathy and support will arouse their hearts. After some further observations, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say that the Irish Parliament is not dead—it was only sleeping; and here they had the American cocks crowing merrily, to awake it into life and animation once more. He (Mr. O'Connell) was the father of Irishmen and of Irishwomen—he was the grandfather of 20 Irish boys and girls; and he would swear by the firmness of the men and the beauty and purity of the women, that Ireland should be once more a nation—that she should again have her parliament, and that she should cease to be a country of degraded serfs. The hon. gentleman continued to address the meeting at great length. He concluded by saying that as a mark of respect to the Americans, they would confine their proceedings that day to the consideration of the noble documents they had received from them. The hon. gentleman then moved a special vote of thanks to the Boston and to the Philadelphia Repeal Associations. The motion was carried amidst enthusiastic cheering. The association then proceeded to the admission of members. It was stated that the repeal rent for the week would amount to about 500*l.*—A letter received by the *Caledonia*

steamer states that Alderman Perrin, who, it will be remembered, absconded from this city about two months since, after raising about 20,000*l.*, had been arrested, on the day of his landing in New York, upon a civil bill process, at the suit of a merchant of this city. Having given bail, however, he was at once set at liberty.—A person of the name of Murray has been arrested on private information, at Drogheda, and conveyed to this city, charged with being implicated in the murder of the Italian organ-boy at Rathfarnham, the particulars of which were published a short time since. On his arrival here for examination, the private informant did not appear; but the prisoner is detained in custody.

Longford.—At the late Quarter Sessions, informations were returned against a magistrate of this and the neighbouring county for felony, namely, for robbing a gentleman, in whose room he slept at an inn, of four sovereigns. He denied the theft in the first instance, but, on being searched, the money was found on his person. He then acknowledged having taken it, but said it was merely a joke. The gentleman who was robbed, not having been even an acquaintance of the magistrate in question, did not understand the joke, and proceedings were immediately taken. Bail, however, was accepted, and the gentleman was allowed to go at large. In due course the case was called for trial before the assistant barrister, but the magistrate was not forthcoming. His recognizances were accordingly estreated, and a Bench warrant will be issued for his apprehension. He is said to be a man of some 1500*l.* or 1600*l.* a year, and related to a nobleman in the vicinity.

Birr.—An accident has occurred here to the Earl of Rosse. It seems that as his lordship was preparing some machinery for which he used the small steam-engine fitted up in his laboratory at the Castle for polishing the speculum of a new telescope he is making, the diameter of which is to be six feet, he so severely injured his left thumb as to be obliged to have the first joint amputated.

THEATRICALS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The performances at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening displayed the whole strength of the company, which may be said to be unprecedented. Two operas were brought forward, each of which exhibited a different set of principal performers. The first was *Norma*, in which were Grisi, Lablache, Mario, and Granchi; the second, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, with Persiani, Rubini, and Tamburini. Between these pieces there was a *divertissement*, in which Guerra, Madlle. Guy Stephan, Albert, with several lesser stars, made their appearance. The old favourites of the public were very cordially welcomed as they successively presented themselves to the audience. Rubini in particular was received with loud and prolonged acclamations. Of the two operas which have been worn almost threadbare by repetition it will be needless to make any remarks. *Lucia di Lammermoor* appears to owe the favour it enjoys entirely to the brilliant vocalisation of Persiani, and the energy and passion of Rubini in the last scene. In *Norma* Grisi's powers as an actress and a singer were displayed to very great advantage. Her delivery of the famous air "Casta Diva," in particular, was exquisite. Lablache, as usual, gave a dignity and grandeur to the part of the Druid priest which he alone is capable of imparting to it. Mario, in *Pollione*, sang beautifully, and acted with delicacy and feeling; and Madlle. Granchi was a most pleasing and effective *Adalgisa*. The house was crowded to excess, and the whole aspect of the theatre was gay and brilliant in the extreme. Mademoiselle Loewe, the celebrated young singer, who has of late created so great a sensation in Germany and France, is arrived in town, and, it is said, will immediately make her appearance at this theatre.

DRURY LANE.—This week Weber's *Oberon* has been performed by the German company at this theatre. The chief character is that of *Scherasmin*, which is performed by Staudigl in a very perfect manner. Madame Schumann is a pretty and pleasing *Fatima*, and sings beautifully. The choruses are performed very effectively. The piece is got up with great splendour in regard to the scenery, costumes, and decorations. But the machinery does not work smoothly; and the noises made behind the scenes sometimes interfere disagreeably with the music. It has been attended by very full houses, and the opera has been received with great applause.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.—An operetta, written and composed by Mr. Samuel Lover, entitled *Il Paddy Whack in Italia*, was produced at this theatre on Wednesday night. The following is a brief outline of the plot:—*Rosa* (Mr. Stretton) is an artist resident in Italy, who possesses two daughters, and has enrolled himself among the *Carbonari*, and is deeply implicated in their plots. Two gentlemen, *Valmont* (Mr. Barker), an officer in the Austrian service, and *O'Donnell* (Mr. Balfe), are attached and betrothed to the aforesaid young ladies, who are personated by Miss Gould and Miss Walstein. Two other gentlemen, *Count de Ruse* (Mr. Wilson) and *Buzzard* (Mr. Duruset), have betted that they will enter the artist's house, and make a conquest of his daughters. The first feat they accomplish during the absence of *Rosa*, under the disguise of German students, and are received by the young ladies, who introduce their accepted lovers to them under the disguise of their father and their footman, the latter disguise being adopted by Mr. Balfe. The *Count de Ruse* having possessed himself of certain treasonable documents, threatens one of the young ladies, *Katharine* (Miss Gould), with a disclosure of her father's political delinquencies, unless she consents to elope with him. *Katharine* is terrified, but promises to comply, intending to escape by some *ruse*. The *Count* and his friend *Buzzard*, the comic character of the piece, whose peculiar humour consists in being short-sighted, are to be prepared with a travelling carriage at a certain hour. The time arrives, the young lady is dressed, ready for immediate flight—the *Count* makes his appearance, and having first given over the perilous papers to the other sister, lowers *Katharine* into the carriage, where his friend receives—not her, but Mr. Balfe in disguise; and with the discovery of this disguise the curtain falls. The music is of a pleasing description; but the operetta, though now and then presenting some ridiculous situations, has no great interest or humour. The performers sang well, and Mr. Duruset, as *Buzzard*, displayed some humour.

Miscellaneous.

Atmospheric Phenomenon.—On the morning of the 7th of this month, when the sun was about 14° above the horizon, there was seen in the neighbourhood of Stirling part of a beautiful circle surrounding part of that luminary. I found by the quadrant that the highest point of the ring was about 37°, so the diameter of the circle would be about 45° or 46°. According to Newton, Mariotte, and others, 46° is a common diameter for halos. Within the circle the vapour was of a dark grey colour, the breadth nearly the same as the rainbow. On the south side of the circle the colours at times were very distinct; the wind was from the south-east, and dark clouds floated at intervals along its surface. The dark colours of the bow were next the sun, and the light colours were approaching to whiteness. It is generally believed that halos are produced by crystals of ice floating in the atmosphere, although philosophers are divided in their opinions as to the manner in which the refraction of the rays of light takes place. It is a well-known fact that small particles of ice float in the air; can the weather-wise folk inform us what influence these particles exert upon the temperature of the atmosphere? For some days before the halo appeared, the state of the clouds indicated that there were different currents in the air. The morning on which it appeared was pleasant; it began to rain at 12 o'clock, and continued till 4. There was some snow upon Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi, and other Bens of the Grampian range; next day the wind shifted to the north-west, and often. On the morning of the 9th there was sharp white frost, wind north-west. Would there be any harm in hazarding the conjecture that the particles of ice that formed the halo were produced at Greenland, that wholesale manufactory of icy particles, and carried into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and were the precursors of the cold that followed?—*Peter Mackenzie.*

[According to Harvey, *Encycl. Metrop.*, the cause of halos is not fully understood. He states that Mariotte accounted for their formation by the refraction of prismatic crystals of ice descending through the air in all possible directions and receiving the solar rays under every variety of inclination. According to the laws of refraction, he concludes the diameter of the halo should be 44°. The one observed at Stirling being computed 45° or 46°, agrees so nearly as to afford corroboration of the above crystalline theory. Parry measured several, and found their diameters always equal.]

Curious Fact.—A cannie southland farmer, who is also tacksman of a quarry on his grounds, was greatly annoyed by the accumulation of water, caused by the stoppage of a leaden pipe which had got choked up with sand and weeds; and being unable to clear it out, on account of its being curved to a considerable extent, hit upon the following novel expedient to effect his purpose:—He caught a live mole, and put it into the end of the pipe, which he plugged up, and left the animal to work its way to the other extremity, which it did, and thus accomplished the intended purpose. The animal was so much exhausted on its egress, that in spite of every care bestowed on it, it died in a few minutes.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

Hong Kong.—The following account of this island, from the pen of Capt. Basil Hall, may be interesting at the present time, when it has so recently become a part of her Majesty's dominions:—"It was indispensably necessary, however, before steering to the northward into seas so little known, to complete our stock of water; and we made sail accordingly for the island of Hong Kong, one of the great cluster called the Ladrones. Here we found a noble cascade; and the night being perfectly calm, with a sea as smooth as a mill-pond, in consequence of the anchorage being land-locked on every side by lofty islands, we filled our water-casks easily, and towed them on board in rafts of ten or twenty at a time—an expeditious method, but practicable only when the distance happens to be small, and the sea unruffled. It was almost dark when we anchored, but the moon, which was nearly at the full, rose shortly afterwards above the hills. The islands in this quarter lay so close to one another, that even in the daytime it was difficult to discover any outlet; but at night the mountains appeared to form a continuous barrier. The nature of the ground also being black and unbroken, it seemed as if the ships had been transported by some magical process to the centre of a solitary lake, lying in the bosom of a Highland glen. Soon after we had taken up our station near the waterfall, but before this curious basin was lighted by the moon, and when the most perfect silence prevailed over the whole scene, a fleet of several hundreds of Chinese fishing-boats suddenly advanced in large groups of 40 or 50 each, from behind the islands. They were rowed about with great celerity from place to place, and in each boat two or three men stood in the bow, with flaming torches in their hands, which they waved backwards and forwards, while others of the crew were employed in beating, in the most furious manner, several large gongs, suspended to the masts. To give full force and finish to this extraordinary serenade, a chorus of yells and shouts were set up from all the boatmen, at the full stretch of their voices—an uproar which awakened the echoes on all the surrounding hills, and rendered the whole scene so truly diabolical, that the sailors, astonished and delighted at this sudden irruption, insisted upon it that a legion of Chinese devils must surely have been let loose to frighten away the ambassador. But this tumultuous and amusing uproar was evidently intended to drive the fish from the centre of the harbour into nets placed across the narrow channels, between the surrounding islands."

Ancient Grave and Relics.—On the 22d ult., as Mr. J. Grigor, farmer, of Burgie, three miles east of Forres, was removing sand and gravel from a small hillock, overgrown by whins, about 200 yards from the north side of the high road, he accidentally, at 3½ feet from the surface, came upon one of the Druids' graves which abound in this district. No cairn, however, as is usually the case, marked the spot. The place of sepulture was an oblong box of the rudest description, measuring 3 feet long by 2 feet broad, and 25 inches deep, formed by placing four undressed, massy stones on their edges. The bottom was composed of sandy clay, firmly packed; and a rough slab, 4 feet long, 33 inches broad, and 8 inches thick, covered the whole. Assistance having been procured, this ponderous lid was pushed aside, and an entire skeleton and urn were discovered. The body, from its position, must have been interred in a sitting posture, the face resting on the drawn-up knees, between which the urn, doubtless containing the heart and other viscera, was placed. After a few minutes' exposure to the atmosphere, the skeleton fell to pieces, and the urn was broken, in a scramble to secure the treasure it was supposed to contain. In the grave were also found eight pieces of jet—a substance like cannel coal; two of the pieces are of rhomboid shape, two inches long, an inch broad, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness; two smaller ones of the same shape, and two of a triangular form. All the pieces have minute holes neatly drilled in them, through which ligatures of flax or some such fibrous thread appear to have passed, attaching them to oblong beads, of the same substance, one hundred of which, many of them an inch in length, were likewise found in the grave; the whole being fixed to a ring of the same material, 2¼ inches in diameter, very much in shape like a child's gum-ring. When the different pieces were together, they must have formed a curious pendent ornament, accessible only by distinguished personages at a very remote and uncivilised period. From the size, shape, and appearance of the bones, as well as from the finding of the beads, &c., it is conjectured by medical gentlemen and others that the grave is that of a female of rank. The urn is ten inches high, by seven inches in diameter. It is fabricated of very coarse, gritty, red clay, dried in the sun, and is indented all round by the impression of a small spiral shell. There was nothing found in it, but on examination the carbon of the viscera appears to have been absorbed by the clay at the bottom of the urn, which is of a blacker colour than the other parts. It is impossible to fix with anything like accuracy the date of interment, but probability, from a consideration of the whole circumstances, would carry us back to a date anterior to the Christian era.

An Outlaw.—The New York papers state that there is living about 35 miles west of Shreveport, in Texas, a man named Rose, who has made himself infamous in that region by the number and audacity of his outrages. His house is built on a bluff overlooking Silver Lake. He is one of those who ran away from Mississippi with his negroes, in debt to his creditors many thousands. It is said he has lately killed several men, and among the rest a deputy sheriff of the county in which he lives, and has openly bidden defiance to the civil authorities. But he has made his house his castle, having a cannon mounted so as to command any approach to it; has a large supply of arms and ammunition, and regular guards stationed to give him instant warning of the approach of any one who might be disposed to drive him from his eyry. By a gentleman recently arrived from Shreveport, it seems that a strong party of some 60 or 70 in number were about starting, with the determination of storming Rose Castle, and administering the law of Judge Lynch upon its desperate master. It is expected that there will be a smart encounter on the frontier, for this outlaw can call to his standard some men equally desperate with himself, who may fear that this summary mode of redressing wrongs may be practised upon them.

Coal Mines in France.—A distinguished French mineralogist has lately made known the following fact, which he considers important to the commercial interests of the country:—"A wonderful discovery has just been made in the South of France. It consists of a coal-mine of 100 square leagues in extent. The coal obtained from this mine is found to be superior to the coal produced from the most celebrated collieries in existence. The South of France, Africa, Italy, Spain, and even Great Britain will derive considerable advantage from this discovery, and the trade of the Mediterranean will be benefited by it to an incalculable extent."

Noah's Wife.—An American paper remarks that, according to the book of Jasher, recently published, Naomah, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married to Noah. This is considered by the American editor as an example that should give courage to the old maids of the present day.

New Version of an Old Proverb.—A traveller, stepping in at an inn down east, was asked how the business-men in New York were getting along. "Oh," answered the traveller, "many of them have got upon their legs again." "How so—has trade become more brisk!" "No, no; I mean that many who formerly rode in their coaches, are now obliged to learn to walk."

Prolific Sheep.—Mr. Shepherd, of Woolley, in the

parish of Moorwinstow, had an ewe sheep which produced forty-four lambs. For four seasons she presented him with two each season: three times she had three; three times, four; and three times, five. Her progeny, too, were prolific; but not so much so as herself, as the most that any of them was known to produce was four. She was a cross-bred Nott sheep.—Mr. Botterill, farmer, of Wroot, near Doncaster, has now in his possession a flock of twelve ewes, which during the present season has produced no less than thirty-seven lambs, being three each for eleven of them, and for the remaining one four.

Instinct in a Pet Lamb.—A pet lamb, in the possession of Mr. Booth, of Norton Grange, near Malton, displayed an attachment to an Alderney cow, also in his possession, which was accounted for by Mr. Booth finding the little animal on a late occasion in the act of sucking the milk from the cow, which appeared quietly to supply the place of its dam.

The Murrain.—Much doubt has existed as to whether this disease ever attacks the human subject; and notwithstanding some well-authenticated instances in the south, it has generally been supposed to confine itself to quadrupeds. There is, however, a man named Atkinson residing at Bassenthwaite, near Carlisle, who is said to be now suffering severely from the disease; and if this be true, his case may perhaps afford an opportunity of a more perfect diagnosis of this epidemic than has been hitherto obtained.

Progress of Education.—A person living in the March asked a village schoolmistress her terms for teaching his infant son the alphabet? The dame with much gravity demanded how he wished it to be taught to the child? The former, greatly surprised at the question, inquired the woman's meaning; when she informed him that there were two ways of teaching children their letters—the first grammatically, for which she charged threepence per week!—the other, the old way, was only twopence!—A surgeon in Glasgow the other day received the following note from one of his patients, an Irish widow:—"I Writ this fu Lins to Lat You No that the podirs Yeu gav to me on sunda last is Casid Ay grat bodkin and the sualin is Cup into the boda And if you Can give ani thing or Com yoursalf you Wil be Pad for it and I am trubild with grat pans in the stomick also."

Age and Childhood.—A pair of garters, beautifully knitted by Mrs. Spencer, of Stenigot, near Louth, 104 years of age, was presented by her to the committee of the Bazaar in Louth, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund: a pair was likewise presented, which had been knitted by a child four years of age. The beauty of the work of each pair was much admired, and they were considered masterpieces of handwork in the extremes of life—age and childhood.

The Jones Family.—At the last Ludlow sessions, the following curious coincidence in names and trades occurred:—William Jones, a wheelwright, the overseer, who supports his father, William Jones, of the same trade as himself, summoned William Jones, a wheelwright and schoolmaster, for not supporting his father, William Jones; and also summoned another wheelwright, named William Jones, for not supporting a destitute father of the same name and trade. Thus were three men and their three fathers, all six of the same name, brought before the magistrates at the same time.

Ancient Labourers and Leases.—In the recent work of Mr. Spalding on "Italy and the Italian Islands," in the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," there are some interesting details on this subject. It appears that "most of the Italian estates were cultivated by the proprietor on his own account. On extensive farms, the common practice was, that the ordinary labour should be executed by slaves kept on the ground; but that for the occasional work, including in particular hay-making, vintage, and corn-harvest, the owner hired free labourers, who chiefly came down from the Apennines, as the mountaineers do at the present day in Italy, as well as in our own island. It was one of the taunts flung on Vespasian, that his earliest ancestor known at Rome was a Gaul from beyond the Po, who had become wealthy by furnishing on contract bands of those poor Highlanders to the landowners of Latium. The slaves on a large manor were accurately classed and trained in different departments, the males being usually employed in the field-labour, while the females, confined within doors, manufactured clothing and other articles for the establishment or for sale. Leases became more common under the emperors, and were of two kinds. There was, first, the tenant who paid a fixed rent in money or produce; but from this class of occupiers it is very clear that besides such payment personal services were commonly exacted; and in the later times of the empire, the leaseholder usually received the apparatus of the vintage and oil manufacture as what we call in Scotland steelbow. The other kind of tenant was the Colonus partiarius, the métayer of France, who can be traced in Italy from the time of Cato down to the present day. This class paid as rent a part of each crop, the proportions being different for corn, wine, and oil, and varying infinitely in different quarters; but it may be confidently inferred, from the large share usually exacted, that the landlord must generally, as among the modern Italians, have supplied the live-stock for tilling the land."

The British and their Colonies.—The British races at the beginning of the 17th century amounted scarcely to 10 millions, and at present they amount to 50, in both hemispheres. It was only at the beginning of the 17th century that the first permanent British colony was planted in America. In 1780 the British races there amounted to two millions. It has been calculated that, independently of fresh emigrations, they double themselves about every twenty years, as the following will show:—In 1780, 2,000,000; 1800, 4,000,000; 1820, 8,000,000; 1840, 16,000,000. According to this calculation, in the year 1940 these races will amount to 576,000,000, and so on in regular progression until arrested by the chief physical checks to population—want of food and want of space.

Law.

Court of Chancery.—*Beattie* v. *Johnstone.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Vice-Chancellor appointing guardians to the plaintiff, Mary Stewart Beattie, an infant, and in its general bearings was highly important to guardians and trustees of minors. Mr. Beattie, the father of the infant, by a deed executed in Scotland, in 1835, appointed Mr. Hope Johnstone, Mr. Graham Bell, Mr. James Hope Stewart, Mr. William Stewart, and four other persons in conjunction with his wife, to be the tutors and curators of his child. He died at Madeira in 1836, and the four defendants having accepted the guardianship, continued to act until the death of Mrs Beattie, a few months since. By her will a wish was expressed that the child should live as much as possible with her maternal relatives. On the 6th of January last, a bill was filed to make the infant a ward of the court, and an order was obtained from the Vice-Chancellor appointing her maternal grandfather and her great-aunt as guardians, on the ground that the tutors and curators named by her father were resident in Scotland, and that she being domiciled in England was without proper protection. At the time this order was obtained the plaintiff was residing in Albion-street, Hyde Park, under the care of Miss Stewart, a sister of one of the Scotch guardians, and on the 17th of January Miss Buchanan, the great-aunt, arrived in London to take charge of the establishment. A petition was subsequently presented by the Scotch guardians detailing these facts, alleging that they had not entertained the slightest idea of changing the establishment of the infant, or of interrupting the communication and intimate intercourse between her and her relatives, and praying that they might be named guardians in England, and the order of the 6th of January rescinded. The Vice-Chancellor on hearing counsel and reading the affidavits made an order to that effect, his Honour being of opinion that the usual preliminary inquiry before a master might be dispensed with, as it could not put the court in possession of any facts with which it was not already fully acquainted. Against this order the grandfather and aunt now appealed.—Mr. Wigram, Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Follett, in support of that appeal, contended that there ought to be a reference to the master to inquire as to what was fit and proper to be done for the benefit of the infant The tutors and curators appointed by the father were all resident in Scotland. One of them, Mr. Hope Johnstone, was, they admitted, in England occasionally attending his duty in Parliament; but the others were persons connected with the Scotch law courts, and seldom or never in England. The infant was a child seven years old, of health too delicate to bear a residence in Scotland, and being now domiciled in England, and likely to remain so, and being also a ward of the court, it became the duty of the court to see that guardians were appointed to superintend her education in England.—Mr. K. Bruce, on the part of the Scotch guardians, disclaimed any hostile opposition to the relatives of the infant. All they desired was to put the court in possession of the facts, and leave his lordship to deal with them in the manner most conducive to the future welfare of the child. Having accepted the trust reposed in them by their late friend, Mr. Beattie, they could not conscientiously resign it without an order of the court, although, if they consulted their own ease, they might rejoice to be relieved from the burden it imposed on them. The whole contest was about the legal right of guardianship, for the Scotch guardians expressly declared that they were satisfied with the appointment of Miss Buchanan as the head of the infant's establishment, and they proposed no change. With respect to residence, it ought to be borne in mind that Mr. Hope Johnstone passed many months of every year in England, and that the other guardians visited it frequently. All the property of the infant was in land, and that was in Scotland. Its amount of rental, subject to a mortgage of 13,000*l.*, was about 2,300*l.* a year, and by a clause in the settlement, the allowance to a minor was fixed at about 500*l.* a year. Of the account connected with this allowance the Court of Session in Scotland took cognizance; and one of the inconveniences of displacing the Scotch guardians in England and appointing other guardians would be, that two separate accounts must be passed—one before the Court of Session, and the other before a master in Chancery. The learned counsel concluded by intimating that the Scotch curators stood before the court so much in the character of testamentary guardians, that it was bound, in selecting, to have a regard to the express will of the father.

The Lord Chancellor suggested to Mr. Bruce the propriety of the Scotch guardians consenting to associate with them the two relatives of the infant. As all parties professed to have no other end in view than the benefit of the infant, his lordship thought that the best mode of arranging the difference now existing.—Mr. K. Bruce had no authority to consent to that arrangement.

The Lord Chancellor observed that the case was one of those which proved in a very strong manner the inconvenience of a departure from those rules which governed the regular practice of the court. The case had occupied two days before the Vice-Chancellor, and one day in that court, and yet the matter, strictly speaking, was not advanced a step, for it must go to the Master for inquiry before the court could pronounce any final opinion. Looking at the proceedings, there could be no doubt that the order obtained on the 6th of January was a most improper order, because the regular course, instead of appointing new guardians, ought to have been to obtain a reference to the Master to inquire with an interim order for the infant to remain in the custody of the persons with whom she was then placed, until the Master made his report. That reference must therefore be made now, because the court knew nothing of the property of the infant, nothing of the other four persons named by the father, nor nothing, in fact, of the greater part of those matters with which it was bound to make itself acquainted before it sanctioned the appointment of guardians With respect to the assertion that the deed of 1835 constituted the defendants testamentary guardians, his lordship was clearly of opinion that it did not Looking at the order of the Vice-Chancellor on that point, it was clearly wrong, because if the defendants were testamentary guardians, they required no appointment from the court, which merely regulated their conduct, and dismissed them if they acted wrongfully, but could not appoint them. His lordship concluded by directing a reference to the Master to ascertain who were the proper persons to be appointed guardians of the infant, and also to approve of a scheme for education and maintenance, but his lordship at the same time expressed a hope that the parties would take the suggestion he threw out in the course of the argument into consideration, and thereby render the reference unnecessary. The agreement in some arrangement of that description would afford the best test of the sincerity of the declaration that the benefit of the infant was the real object of all the parties.

Vice-Chancellor's Court. — *Gambling Transactions.—Injunction Ex-parte.*—Mr. K. Bruce said he was instructed to move *ex-parte* for an injunction to restrain an individual, the name of whom it was unnecessary, in this stage, publicly to mention, from selling, offering for sale, or in any other way disposing of certain bills of exchange, amounting to 5,000*l.*, until such time as his client had had an opportunity of disputing the validity of these bills in a court of common law. The learned counsel said, the circumstances on which he made the present motion were shortly these:—Some time since a young gentleman of fortune, and highly connected, came to London and took up his abode at a fashionable house at the West-end. After he had been there a few days he was induced to play at cards, and the result was that in one evening he lost 5,000*l.*; he was not prepared to pay such a heavy amount, and, consequently, the next morning he received a letter from the landlord of the hotel (who acted in the capacity of banker during the play), stating that he wished to have an interview with him, for the purpose of making an arrangement for payment. The young gentleman accordingly waited upon the landlord, and, after some conversation, agreed to give his acceptances for the amount lost, in bills at three, six, and twelve months, under a faithful promise from the party that he would not circulate the bills until such time as they arrived at maturity. His (Mr. K. Bruce's) client, however, had ascertained that this promise was not regarded, and that the party against whom he asked for an injunction had been trying to negotiate the bills in question in every possible manner; and as no consideration had been given for them, he asked for the interference of the court.

The Vice-Chancellor granted the motion, and ordered the injunction to issue.—Injunction granted.

MARK LANE, Friday, April 23.—There were several runs of English Wheat left over from Monday's market, which could only be disposed of at a further decline. Foreign has also been sold at a further reduction.—Barley is in very dull sale.—Peas and Beans realize Monday's currency.—Oats continue a slow sale, but prices are unaltered.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 62
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	38 to 42	Harrow	36 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	Maple	38 to 40	Grey	34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 12	63 11	32 11	22 11	35 1	39 9	38 9
— 19	63 9	33 2	23 0	36 6	39 7	39 1
— 26	64 4	32 11	23 5	34 9	39 5	39 6
April 2	64 1	33 0	21 11	34 0	39 2	39 8
— 9	64 0	32 3	23 6	35 7	39 4	38 9
— 16	63 8	32 6	23 5	35 5	39 6	38 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 0	32 10	23 0	35 4	39 6	39 1
Duties	22 8	13 10	12 3	16 9	11 0	11 0

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The 2,000 Guineas Stakes underwent a change scarcely to have been anticipated from Monday's betting, which seemed to indicate that Eringo would become first favourite. On the contrary, Ralph was backed heavily at 3 to 1 and 5 to 2, and left off at 2 to 1, layers, no one taking less than 3 to 1 about Eringo. Metternich receded to just double the odds laid on Monday, in consequence of a report that he is lame. Business on the Derby was not so brisk as on Monday, although the room was scarcely less crowded. Van Amburgh advanced from 11 to 1 to takers of 9 to 1, and was backed for 1,000 even against Coronation, whose friends, as far as we could make out, did not lay out any money on him outright. He had a nominal call at the close. Rosalie and Prince Caradoc did not vary, but the Knight of the Whistle found support at 17, 18, and afterwards 15 to 1, taken in hundreds, and at that price his backer was disposed to go on. Eringo and Ralph reversed the positions assigned them for the 2,000 Guineas Stakes, and were joined by Marshal Soult, about whom 1,000 to 50 was booked, the subsequent offers against him being two points less. Mustapha was backed to win a very large stake at 1,000 to 10 and 1,000 to 15; but in no other respect was the outside betting entitled to notice. The four Oaks favourites were backed, in one bet, at 8 to 1 each, and separately at the odds mentioned below. They are in considerable force. The general prices at the close of the room were as follow:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst	Ralph	6 to 1 agst	Joachim
3 to 1	Eringo (taken)	12 to 1	Arundel
6 to 1	Metternich (taken)	15 to 1	Mustapha

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst	Coronation	25 to 1 agst	Belgrade
8½ to 1	Van Amburgh	45 to 1	Y. Quo Minus
13 to 1	Rosalie colt	50 to 1	Ermengardis
14 to 1	Prince Caradoc	1000 to 15	Mustapha (taken)
14 to 1	Knight of the Whistle	1000 to 15	Simoom
18 to 1	Eringo (taken)	1000 to 10	Clarendon (taken)
18 to 1	Marshal Soult	1000 to 50	Cameleon and Simoom
20 to 1	Ralph (taken)	1000 to 1000	on Van Amburgh agst. Knight of the Whistle
20 to 1	Galaor	1000 even	between Coronation and Van Amburgh (taken)
33 to 1	Metternich		
33 to 1	Cameleon		

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst	Lampoon	9 to 1 agst	Ermengardis (taken)
8 to 1	Ghuznee	400 to 100	Lord Westminster's two (taken)
8 to 1	Portentia		

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—M. W. Vardy, Newbury, Berkshire, books llen—I. Treasure, Chard, Somersetshire, clothier—W. Jones, farmer, Talysarn, Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire—J. Topley, grocer, Greenwich.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—G. Jones, ironfounder, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.—J. F. Edgley, Mark lane, City, wine merchant—E. Leggard, Mirfield, Yorkshire, oil-crusher and wire-drawer—J. Berry, Liverpool, banker—W. F. Coe, Cambridge, ironmonger—L. T. Brown, Newent, Gloucestershire, innkeeper—R. Potts, Leeds, Yorkshire, woolbroker—J. Hickin, Nottingham, printer—H. Smith, Doncaster, Yorkshire, British wine manufacturer—T. Burnard, Bideford, Devonshire, merchant—J. Dixon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—F. Norrison, innkeeper, Devil's bridge, Cardiganshire—W. Jones and J. B. Windle, wine-merchants, Liverpool—A. Walker, drysalter, Liverpool—J. Ross, sacking-manufacturer, Epworth, Lincolnshire—S. Nelson, builder, Thirsk, Yorkshire—W. J. Wardell, wine and spirit merchant, Pickering, Yorkshire—W. Wood, publican, Walsall, Staffordshire—C. Cross and B. Spaull, merchants, Colchester—M. Hudick, miller, Walsall, Staffordshire—R. Goody and W. E. M'Kee, miller, Kingston-upon-Hull—G. Jeans, patent waterproof polished and enamelled leather manufacturer, Hoxton Old Town—E. Dollman, merchant, Church court, Clement's-lane—J. Edisbury, grocer, Holywell—W. Borton, banker, York—P. H. Abbott, merchant, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street—J. Fisher, miller, Frindsbury, Kent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Thomson, Swilebog, cattle and grain-dealer—J. Gibson, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, grocer—J. Cameron, Perth, flax-spinner—R. and T. M'Quaker, Glasgow, calico-printers—C. West, Glasgow, bookseller—J. Robertson, Glasgow, bookseller—D. M'Lazen, Edinburgh, tailor—D. Weir, Glasgow, cheese-merchant—P. Stewart, Glasgow, innkeeper.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst., at her residence on the Chase, Enfield, Mrs. Percival Sherry, of a son and daughter, both doing well.—On the 16th inst., at Shortflat Tower, Northumberland, the lady of William Dent Dent, Esq., R.N., of a son.—On the 17th inst., in Beaufort buildings, Bath, the wife of William Reade, Esq., barrister, of a son.—On the 17th inst., at St. John's wood, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Landon, of a daughter.—On Saturday, the 17th inst., at 14, Portland-place, Clapham-road, Mrs. D. T. Clarke, of a daughter.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., in Great James street, Bedford-row, Mrs. William Fredway Charles, of a daughter.—On the 18th inst., in Hyde-park Gardens, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Holland, of a son.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., the lady of Mr. William Hitchcock, Regent street, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., at the church of St George the Martyr, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Robert Short, Mons. Jules Rotter, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Sharp, Esq., of the Bank of England.—On Wednesday last, at Cradwell, in the county of Wilts, by the Rev. Charles Pitt, Thomas Miller, Esq., of Preston, Lancashire, to Henrietta Sarah, only daughter of the late Rev. Cornelius Pitt, Rector of Renscomb, Gloucestershire.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Charlton church, by the Rev. George Clark, Chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, Frederick G. L. Estrange Clark, Esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Richard Terry, Esq., of Knaresborough.

DIED.—At Campbell Town, Sydney, from a fall from his horse, William M. C. Smith, Esq.—On his passage to India, on the 7th of January last, from the effects of fever, Lieutenant Henry Wadham Diggle, the first son of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.—At Sierra Leone, on the 4th of February, Assistant Commissary General Benjamin Lane.—In Germany, on the 11th inst., John, eldest son of the late Alexander Hamia Spratt, Esq., of Canterbury.—On the 14th inst., at Elston Rectory, Essex, aged 31, the Rev. William Henry Clinton Chester, rector of Elston.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., at No. 1, Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road, Mrs. Martha Mais, widow of John Mais, Esq., Kingston, Jamaica.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 18. SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is IN THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York [Bedford.
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle [of Norfolk.
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland [Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam [Hopetoun
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon [Egerton.
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Lindsay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helens
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to Lady Grenville [Derby
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

Amateurs, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, are invited to favour the Editor as early as possible with communications upon subjects of professional interest, addressed to the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. May be ordered of all Newsmen.

MR. KNIGHT has the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that his large Scarlet TREE RHODODENDRONS (the true R. Arboreum), which are more than Twenty Feet High, and have many thousand flowers on them, are now in great beauty, and will continue so for two or three weeks.

*** Admittance Gratis.

Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, April 10, 1841.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS.—For SALE, one, two, and three Light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the kingdom; two light boxes and lights complete, from 1*l.* 8*s.* Garden lights made, glazed, and painted, from 1*s.* per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1*s.* 8*d.* per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont Place, Old Kent Road.

*** An Apprentice wanted.

EXHIBITION of TULIPS.—H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully announces that the private view of his extensive collection of TULIPS will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5; and that on the 6th and following days they will be open to the Public from 9 o'clock until 5, Sundays excepted. Admittance 1*s.*

SPLENDID SEEDLING DAHLIA, "THE QUEEN."

T. ANSELL begs to inform the Public, that his Catalogue of Dahlias, containing descriptions of his splendid seedling "The Queen," &c. with selections of the best 6, 12, and 24 (intended for the guidance of persons unacquainted with the best show flowers), is now ready, and may be obtained by application at the Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

W. J. NUTTING, SEEDSMAN, begs to inform his friends and the public, that a DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP between himself and Mr. Flanagan has this day taken place, and that he has REMOVED from opposite the Mansion House to his Warehouse, LYON'S WHARF, QUEENHITHE, UPPER THAMES-STREET, until he meets with suitable premises. W. J. Nutting returns thanks for past favours, and, in soliciting for the future, assures his friends that no pains will be spared in attending to their commands.—May 1, 1841.

WILDMAN'S DAHLIAS.—HAIDEE, white and pink, fine habit, constant, and first-rate show-flower—has taken prizes at South London and various other shows; price 10*s.* 6*d.*—FELLOW CLIMAX, fine deep yellow, and best out, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Plants now ready; apply to Messrs. Warner, Cornhill, or Mr. Wildman, 347, Albany-road, Camberwell.

ROSES AND HEARTSEASE.—MESSRS. LANE and SON, GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, Herts, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that their China, Bourbon, Tea-scented China, Noisette, Climbing, and other ROSES, are ready for sending out in Pots for immediate planting. Also their SEEDLING HEARTSEASE, which are now gaining universal admiration. Catalogues may be had on application.

Blooms of the latter may be seen at Mrs. JOHNSTONE'S, Govent-garden Market, London.

NEW DAHLIAS.—W. CATLEUGH begs to announce to the Cultivators of the Dahlia, that his splendid Seedlings will be ready for delivery the second week in May, as follows:—Eclipse, Tournament, Beaumont Rose, Orange Boven, Uxbridge Magnet, with most other varieties in cultivation. General Catalogue of first-rate Geraniums, Calceolarias, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Picotees, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c. &c. may be had on pre-paid application.—Hans-street, Sloan-street, Chelsea, April 29.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST & Co. (late MALCOLM & Co.,) beg to remind their Friends and the Public that they have still some strong well-rooted Plants of the SWAINSTON SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, and this is a good season for planting them. They beg also to direct attention to their selection of Agricultural Seeds, and their Garden and Flower Seeds.—Their newly-arranged Catalogue may be had on application.

Having greatly extended the Fruit-tree department of their Establishment, by a fresh acquisition of Land well adapted to the purpose, R. F. and Co. invite inspection of their Grounds throughout the summer season, when a visit will be rendered interesting by the variety of choice Annuals which they grow for seed.

Packets of Bokhara, or Giant Clover, forwarded, by post, to any part of the kingdom.

A large, splendid specimen of Magnolia conspicua (the parent plant of all in the Kingdom), with several thousand blooms, now in full perfection, may be seen at the Nursery gratis.

TULIPS.—H. GROOM, FLORIST, WALWORTH, near London, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of being about to remove from his present Garden, he intends disposing of a spare bed of SELECT TULIPS, containing 143 rows, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on the premises, by Mr. JOHN KING, on the 12th of May, 1841, at Twelve.

To be viewed the day previous and morning of sale; Catalogues may be had on the premises; of Mr. Gibbs, Seedsman, Piccadilly; Messrs. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

NEW PICOTEES.—By especial appointment Florists to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs of Strong and Healthy Plants, of the following new and beautiful SEEDLING PICOTEES, which were so much admired by all who inspected them when in bloom. They can recommend them as being exceedingly fine and large Flowers; many of them measure 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. The price as under, or the Collection for 2*l.* 10*s.*, viz.—Youell's Mr. Baring, R. P., 5*s.*; Pupurea elegans, P. P. 10*s.* 6*d.*; Duke, R. P., 6*s.*; Anacreon, R. P., 7*s.* 6*d.*: Deborah, R. P., 7*s.* 6*d.*; Maid of Orleans, S. P., 4*s.*; Fair Ellen, R. P., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Robt. Blake, P. P., 5*s.* Likewise: 12 pairs Picotees, including some fine varieties of Yellows, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 25 pairs do. do., 3*l.*; 20 pair finest varieties of Pinks, 1*l.* Plants sent gratis to remunerate for carriage.

THE TRUE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.

P. CONWAY, the CHERRY ORCHARD, OLD BROMPTON, late Gardener to L. Sulivan, Esq., Broomhouse, Fulham, in acknowledging the kind patronage he has already experienced from the Nobility and Gentry, takes leave to state that amongst the stock he has now on hand of this beautiful plant, are some specimens in flower. Without his peculiar mode of treatment this splendid Geranium cannot be brought to a high state of perfection; and P. C. having excelled in its cultivation, (vide advertisement in No. 4 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,) undertakes to impart this most important information to any Lady or Gentleman who may favour him with an order.

WANTS A SITUATION, as GARDENER (or as Gardener and Forester), a Single Man, 35 years of age, who thoroughly understands his profession in all its departments, and lived upwards of four years in his last situation.—Address, post-paid, to A. B., at Messrs. Brown's, Nursery and Seedsmen, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

AS GARDENER, an active, middle-aged Married Man, who thoroughly understands the Kitchen Garden, Framing, and common Greenhouse Plants. He has been accustomed to the management of Cows, Sheep, and Poultry, and can have a 16 years' character from his last place, which he left in October, on the breaking-up of the establishment.—Address J. B., "Gardeners' Chronicle" Office.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, a steady Man, without encumbrance, aged 33, who has a thorough knowledge of all the branches of his business, having practised in different parts of the country for 10 years, as head-gardener; can be highly recommended, and have four years' unexceptionable character. Address to J. Scrivener, Kingsland Nursery, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Young Single Man, of much practical experience, and steady, active, and industrious habits, who has had the management of very extensive Horticultural and Agricultural concerns for the last Seven Years, and left only at the death of his employer, would be found diligent and confidential in the service of any Nobleman or Gentleman who may engage him, and can give undeniable reference as to ability, integrity, and zeal.—Direct to JAMES KENNEDY, at Messrs. Forrest and Co.'s Nursery, Kensington.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A Person long practically familiar with Scottish Husbandry, as it is carried on in the best agricultural districts, is ready to ENGAGE himself in the capacity of LAND STEWARD to any proprietor desirous of improving his estates. The person in question is prepared to furnish references to gentlemen in Scotland of the first respectability, both as to his practical knowledge and experience in the management and improvement of land, as well as with regard to moral character. Apply, by letter, to A. B., care of Mr. William Collins, Bookseller, Glasgow.

MARKET-GARDEN, DWELLING-HOUSE, HOT-HOUSE FRAMES, LIGHTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, on the Premises, HEATH FARM, OLD BROMPTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of May (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by Private Contract), the unexpired Lease of the Premises, containing 19 acres of highly-cultivated Garden-ground, together with the well-selected stock of Mr. George Bower, jun. For particulars apply to Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Leytonstone, and Mr. George Bower, on the premises, Old Brompton.

TO ROSE-GROWERS, &c.—"THE CAMPBELL BUDDING-KNIFE."

JAMES LEMON, FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGER, CUTLER, AGENT FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLOUGHS, &c., HIGH STREET, CROYDON, begs to invite the attention of Gentlemen and Gardeners to this novel, simple, and ingenious instrument. The operation of budding generally, and of Roses in particular, is so easily effected with it, as to prevent the possibility of the bark being lacerated, which is too often the case with the ivory handle, thereby disappointing the hopes of the operator. It has been successfully used for some years by the inventor, Mr. PETER CAMPBELL, from whom J. L. has obtained the pattern, and he does not hesitate to say that it requires only to be known to receive general adoption.—Price 6*s.* 6*d.* each.

UXBRIDGE NURSERY.

MESSRS. BROWN and ATTWELL possess the entire Stock of the following Splendid Seedling DAHLIAS; they have obtained several Prizes, and passed the censorship of the trade with high encomiums. Notwithstanding the low price, they are warranted fine Show Flowers. Strong Plants first week in May. Trade Orders of 6 Plants last week in April.

	s.	*d.*
AMETHYST (Attwell) — Bright colour, cupped, large and fine centre, well up, constant, and first-rate habit and show flower. Plants 5 feet	10	6
EMPEROR OF CHINA (Attwell)—Dark maroon, with beautiful light shade in the leaf, stiff-cupped petals, well up, fine size, constant, excellent habit, and certain show flower	8	[illegible]
MADELINE BRAY (Attwell)—Delicate primrose and white tipped with rose-pink, fine short-cupped petals, rising centre, constant and abundant bloomer, and good show flower; a beautiful variety, 2 to 3 feet	8	6

Messrs. B. and A. can also supply all the Seedling varieties of this and former years: Charges equally low. They will warrant all they send out, provided the selection is left to themselves.

N.B.—Descriptive Catalogues upon application. Orders received by Mr. KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD SUSSEX, and at PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON have the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs, that they will have ready for delivery early in May next the undermentioned, all fine, strong, well-established Plants in pots, which they are enabled to offer at the following very reasonable prices, and for which early orders are respectfully solicited, viz.—

Roses, the selection of sorts being left to W. W. and Son:

Bengal, Tea-scented, and Bourbon Roses, fine, at	12*s.*	per doz.
Ditto, very fine	18*s.*	—
Ditto, extra fine	24*s.*	—
Climbing and Noisette Roses	9*s.* to 12*s.*	—
Geraniums,—large-flowering Plants of the best varieties, 6 sorts for 21*s.*, and of a smaller size 6 for 15*s.*		
Second-rate quality, large size	24*s.*	—
Ditto smaller	12*s.*	—
Also sorts for bedding (named) from 6*s.* to 9*s.*		—

Fuchsia Chandlerii, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; F. eximia, 1*s.* each.
Ditto, May's beautiful seedlings of 1840, 6 sorts, at 1*s.* 6*d.* each.
Ditto, 12 sorts for bedding, named, 6*s.* per doz.
Ditto corymbiflora, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.
Heliotropes, fine, 9*s.* per doz.
Petunias, Squibbs, fine collection, named, 9*s.* per doz.
Verbenas, 10 sorts for bedding, 6*s.* per doz.
V. Barnerii, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; V. tenuroides Iveryana, 3*s.* 6*d.* each.
Pentstemon gentianoides, coccinea, & P. Chandlerii, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.
Ipomœa Learii (Greenhouse Climber), 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

The above will be carefully packed and labelled; also plants presented GRATIS to the purchaser, to defray expenses of carriage.

W. W. and Son have to offer, in addition to the above, a fine collection of Camellias, a large assortment of Greenhouse Plants and Climbers, Hardy Climbers, and Herbaceous Plants, Catalogues of which may be had GRATIS, on application.

N. B.—The month of May is considered the best time for planting out all the varieties of Chinese and Bourbon Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c. &c.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

PRITCHARD'S GARDEN-FRAME THERMOMETER is inclosed in a strong glass case, mounted with brass, so that it can be inserted into the earth without danger. It will be found of great value for Mushroom-beds, and the striking of delicate Flower Plants in frames. It is so graduated, that any person may, by mere inspection, know whether the heat is too great or too little, and thus prevent injury to the plants.—Price 16*s.* with printed book.

IMPROVED REGISTER NIGHT THERMOMETERS, for Gardens, Green and Hothouses, &c.; for determining the cold during the night.—Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

Spectacle Manufactory, 162, Fleet-street.

BEE-HIVES.—G. NEIGHBOUR, the only authorized Agent for the Sale of NUTT'S IMPROVED BEE-HIVES, informs Apiarians he has on hand a large supply, to meet the demands of the present season, which are very substantially made, and several improvements have recently been added. By this humane system, Honey of a superior quality is obtained without the destruction of the Bees, in larger quantity than upon any other established mode of management. G. Neighbour has also Improved Double Cottage Hives and Glass Hives of various kinds for exhibition, at the Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.

NUTT, ON BEES, Fifth Edition, now published.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS—GALVANIC BANDS, for protecting Walls, Beds, Flowers in Pots, &c., &c., from Snails and Slugs—a new discovery. Various descriptions of Garden Engines and Syringes, with all the latest improvements; drawings of upwards of 20 various kinds may be obtained by post, gratis, on application, with prices detailed.

New Garden Net, 1½*d.* per square yard; Woollen Net, Worsted Net, Linen Net, New Hemp, Wasp and Fly Net, 36 meshes to an inch; thin Canvas Screens, for shading hothouses; Bunting, Russia Mats, Metallic Labels, Metallic Wire, Green Worsted for tying flowers, 10 yards 1*d.*, highly approved. Also, Fishing-nets of every description, for sea, river, and pond fishing, ready for use. Strong Cord Net, 3 ft. 4 in. high, for ornamental invisible fences and for folding sheep, 7*d.* per yard. Patronised by several of the first agriculturists in the kingdom. Net for inclosing pheasants, fowls, &c., 2*d.* per yard; Net for fences against cats, dogs, rabbits, &c., 2*d.* per yard, dipped in preparation to prevent rot. Rick-cloths, Marquees, Tents for Emigrants, Tarpaulins, Ropes, Lines, &c., &c., &c. Nets of any kind made to order.

ROB. RICHARDSON, Net-maker, 21, Tonbridge Place, New Road, near Euston Square.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 23, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14*s.* per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description

NEW IPOMŒA.—MESSRS. SALTER AND WHEELER, of the VICTORIA NURSERY, Bath, respectfully offer to the attention of Cultivators, Plants of the new and beautiful IPOMŒA FICIFOLIA, a figure of which is given in the "Botanical Register" for March, in the present year.

This valuable addition to an interesting genus requires the same treatment as Ipomœa Learii, but is much less rambling in its habit than that, and other generally cultivated species, being better adapted for small trellis-work than any other species known, a single specimen having produced 500 flowers upon a cylindrical wire, two feet high.

Its colour is a rich lilac, and it blooms profusely in the late autumn months in succession to almost every other climber. The size of the flower is one third larger than the published figure. Established Plants will be ready for delivery by the middle of May, at 5*s.* each.

"A beautiful plant, of profuse bloom and easy cultivation."—*Dr. Lindley, Nov.* 20, 1840.

Messrs. S. and Co. also offer Plants of that rare and beautiful half-hardy Shrub, LEONOTUS LEONURUS, which, as an ornamental Plant for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, and open border, in the months of September, October, and November, is unequalled by any other allied plant of recent introduction.

It belongs to the natural order, including the admired genera of Salvia, Stachys, &c. Its flowers are a rich orange-colour approaching to scarlet, spikes from one to two feet long, and is admirably adapted for planting against a south or south-east wall, where, with slight protection, it will continue, for successive seasons, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the flower-garden. Established Plants, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

"As much superior to Stachys coccinea, as Salvia patens is to Salvia chamadrioides."

"We regret that so fine a thing should be so much neglected."—*Gardeners' Chronicle, 1st Number.*

*** Usual allowance to the Trade.

A General Collection of Camellias, Heaths, Geraniums, Calceolarias, Dahlias, and Ornamental Greenhouse, Stove, and Hardy Plants; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

Victoria Nursery, Weston Road, Bath.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists in general, that he has now ready for immediate delivery a quantity of WATERPROOF RICK CLOTHS, both new and second-hand, at a moderate charge. Orders per post duly attended to.—Address in full, Benjamin Edgington, Marquee, Tent, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark.—A Warehouse 208, Piccadilly.

N.B.—Various-sized Marquees and Tents manufactured by B. E. will be erected at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society on the First Exhibition at Chiswick, the 15th May next.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday, May 4th and three following days, at 12 o'clock, splendid Collections of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASES, and a variety of Plants in bloom.—May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

VICTORIA NURSERY, OXFORD.—FUCHSIA RACEMIFLORA.

W. DAY begs to inform his friends and the lovers of Fuchsias, that he has purchased the entire stock of the above Fuchsia raised by Mr. Dick, gardener to the late A. Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington Park. This Fuchsia was by impregnation from Grandiflora upon Fulgens, size of leaf nearly 3in. by 2in., flower nearly 4in. long in the footstalk, length of tube 2in.; petals long, rather recurved, of a beautiful pinkish colour; it is of free growth, and for fineness of foliage and flower surpasses anything yet offered to the public. It took the Seedling Prize at the Oxford Horticultural Show, August 6, 1840, where it was generally admired.

W. D. has new strong plants of the above Fuchsia ready for sending out, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be required.

FLORICULTURAL SEEDS.—The Undersigned begs reference to the 1st Number of the "GARDENERS' CHRONICLE," in which will be found a select List of German Seeds. His general Catalogue of Flower Seeds will be forwarded at 6*d.* each prepaid, or gratis to customers. It gives the scientific and popular Names of the Plants; particulars of height, colour, and usual time of flowering; the Linnean Class and Order; Natural Order, and other useful information.

JAMES CARTER, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, 238, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

*** All the new and approved Dahlias, of which a Catalogue may be had, gratis.

70	fine annual Flower Seeds, including the best and most showy	1*l.* 0*s.*
35	ditto, ditto	0 10
25	fine Perennials	0 5

T. JACKSON, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, KINGSTON, SURREY, begs most respectfully to call attention to the under-named DAHLIAS, which T. J. can warrant to be fine Show Flowers, and will engage to supply strong Plants the first week in May. T. J. also begs to state that he has a general Catalogue of all the other approved sorts, as well as a Catalogue of Stove, Greenhouse, Herbaceous Plants, &c., which can be had on application.

	ft.	ft.	*s.*	*d.*
Jackson's Dowager Lady Cooper, superb rosy lilac	4	,, 0	10	6
It obtained Prizes at the following Shows:—Farnham, first Seedling Prize, and in the first stand of 24; Guildford, first for Seedlings, and the second at Kingston, being the only places where exhibited				
——— Bishop of Winchester, fine large rosy purple	3	to 4	2	6
——— Grenadier, the best orange yet out	3	to 4	5	0
——— Lord Dudley Stuart, fine maroon	4	,, 0	5	0
——— Howe, rich velvety maroon	5	,, 0	1	6
——— Queen Dowager, fine large blush white	4	,, 0	3	6
——— Robert Burt, light red, sometimes beautifully shot with salmon	4	,, 0	1	6
King of Roses (Thomson's) fine light rose	3	to 4	10	6

It obtained Prizes at several open Shows.

Kingston, April 17, 1841.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS to the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—JOHN GRIER, of the Parish of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, having been brought up a Gardener, and constantly followed the same employment through life; he being now 86 years of age, and from infirmities totally unable to obtain subsistence; the workhouse of the above place is now his dwelling. He humbly solicits the Vote and Interest of each Subscriber of this Benevolent Society as a Petitioner for the Pension that is to be awarded to Two Candidates on the 3rd day of June next.

Mr. WILLIAM BRISTOW, Seedsman, Knightsbridge, London, having known the above John Grier, as an honest and industrious man, for 30 years, will be glad to receive the Proxies of such Subscribers as will kindly favour him with their Votes before the above date.

ON MONDAY, May 10th, 1841, Mr. BINGHAM will submit by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at 1 o'clock, The NURSERY-GROUNDS, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, near to Messrs. Downing's Floor-cloth Manufactory: THE ERECTION ON THE GROUNDS, comprising FORCING-HOUSE, 31ft. by 13ft., heated by Steam Apparatus; also the noble and lofty GREENHOUSE, of the immense dimensions of 75ft. by 30ft. and 18ft. in height from gable, together with the Brick-work, Flue, and Furnace, all of recent erection; also the whole of the Pit Lights and Frames, Pots, Mould, Manure, and numerous Effects; likewise the remaining HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany Dining Tables, Mahogany Frame Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Pembroke Tables, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, and various items.—May be viewed on Saturday and Morning of Sale, when Catalogues may be had on the Premises, and of the Auctioneer, 19, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square.

On the 1st of May, to be continued in Weekly Numbers, price 6*d.*, and in Monthly Parts, price 2*s.*,

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF FRANCE. By G. M. BUSSEY, Author of a "History of Napoleon." Illustrated by upwards of Five Hundred Engravings on Wood, by George Dorrington, after the Designs of Jules David.

The History will comprise, besides a narrative of the leading events of French History, from the earliest authentic period—a History of the National Policy, Laws, Institutions, Customs, Industry, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Transactions, Literature, Science, and Domestic Life, Manners, and Amusements. It will be completed in 80 Weekly Numbers, each containing Sixteen Pages of beautifully printed Letterpress, and One Large Engraving—Twenty Monthly Parts, forming two handsome Volumes, Imperial 8vo.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.—THIRD SERIES.—No. 5 for May contains:—List of Plants adapted for a Conservatory Wall, with Remarks on some of the Species.—Theory of M. Edward Lucas's Experiments on the Effect of Charcoal on Vegetation.—Absorption of Light, and Generation of Heat; Absorption of Atmospheric Air; Decomposition of Charcoal, and Formation of a nourishing Substance for Plants; Comparative Chemical Examination of Charcoal Dust; Antiseptic Power of Charcoal.—On the Destruction of the Red Spider in Plant Structures.—On destroying the White and Brown Scale by the Application of Hot Water.—Further Information respecting the Fluted Walls at Erskine House.—Notice of Three new Garden Tools.—Botanical, Floricultural, and Arboricultural Notices.—On the Shanking of Grapes.—On the Culture of the Cucumber in Pits heated by Hot Water.—On growing Strawberries for Forcing.—On the Hautbois Strawberry.—On the Culture of the Conical-fruited Scarlet Alpine Strawberry.—On Forcing Sea-kale.

REVIEWS.—Three Lectures on Agriculture. By Charles Daubeny, M. D., &c.—The Eastern Arboretum, or Rural Register of all the remarkable Trees, Seats, Gardens, &c., in the county of Norfolk. By James Grigor.—Cucumber Culture. By John Duncan.—Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.—General Notices:—Vitality of the Genera Pyrus and Cratægus. A. Camera Lucida, well adapted for Gardeners. Kyanised Timber. Pocock's Asphalte Roofing. Tarred Canvass for Coverings. Recipes for destroying Ants. Trap for Woodlice. Green's Cucumber Pit. Agriculture. Experiments for the Destruction of Moss on Gravel Walks. Roadmaking.—Domestic Notices:—*England.* Parks and Pleasure Grounds. Presentation, by the Bath Royal Horticultural and Botanical Society, of a Cup to Mr. Baxter.—*Ireland.* Bequest of Books to the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin.—Retrospective Criticism:—Comparative Temperature of different Years. Mr. Penn's Mode of Heating and Ventilating. Mr. Forsyth's Plant Structures.—Queries and Answers:—Preventing Hares and Rabbits from injuring the Bark of Trees.

In cr. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.* bd. with 220 Diagrams engraved for the work,

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF PLANE GEOMETRY; with Explanatory Appendix, and Supplementary Propositions for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction. By W. D. COOLEY, A.B., author of the "History of Maritime and Inland Discovery."

"This is the best edition of the Elements which has yet appeared."—*Athenæum.* "For brevity, clearness, and discerning attention to the wants of learners, cannot be easily surpassed."—*Dublin University Mag.*

Uniform with the "Elements," price 3*s.* 6*d.*

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or a Supplement to Euclid: being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the "Elements," for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 120 Propositions deduced from the first Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new diagrams.

"Will be found of considerable value as an aid to Teachers of the Mathematics."—*New Monthly Mag.*

In f.cap 8vo, price 1*s.* 6*d.*

COOLEY'S FIGURES OF EUCLID; being the Diagrams illustrating the "Elements," with the Enunciations, printed separately for use in the Class-room.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

*** Orders received by all Booksellers.

In one small volume, price 15*s.*

PAXTON'S POCKET BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

In what may be called an age of Cyclopædias, when the compression of a great variety of information into one volume, in order to bring it within the means of persons of all ranks, is so universally sought, it is evidently desirable that the Gardener, and those connected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as other classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, prior to the issue of the present publication, its value will be at once apparent; since it combines the more essential features of a Botanical Catalogue, a Horticultural Guide, and a Technical Glossary.

Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

London: J. Andrews, Bond-street; Orr & Co., Paternoster-row.

FAMILIAR ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B., Author of a System of Popular Geometry,—Companion to the Popular Geometry—a System of Popular Algebra—and a System of Popular Trigonometry. 12mo, with Engravings, 5*s.* cloth, lettered.

"There is a vast deal of astronomical information conveyed in a most winning and unassuming manner in this delightful little volume, which, not less for the novelty of its plan than the extent of its intelligence, reflects infinite credit on the taste and talents of its projector and editor, Mr. Darley.—*Sun.*

Taylor and Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street.

PLANTS, PROVENCE AND MOSS ROSES IN POTS, GERANIUMS IN FULL GROWTH, &c.

TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND FLORIST SALESMEN.—Valuable and extensive STOCK OF SUPERIOR PLANTS, consisting of Geraniums in varieties, Scarlet ditto, Heliotropiums, Verbenas, Camellias, Cactuses, Petunias, Maurandyas, Eccremocarpus, Diosmas, Fuchsias, Ixias, Gladioluses, Callas, Cinerarias, Pentstemons, Hydrangeas, Calceolarias, Crassulas, Neriums, Pittosporums, Sollyas; also Stove Plants, Gloxinias, Hibiscuses, Begonias, Lantanas, Kennedias, Ruellias, &c. &c., and a variety of Plants of numerous descriptions; which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. BINGHAM, at the NURSERY GROUNDS, in the KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, near to Messrs. Downing's Floor-cloth Manufactory, on MONDAY, MAY 3d, 1841, at 11 for 12, and following days.—May be viewed, and Catalogues had on Saturday previous to the sale; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneer, 19, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—The First Exhibition will take place on SATURDAY, the 15th MAY; subjects for Exhibition must be delivered at this Office on Friday, the 14th, or at the Garden before Half past Nine o'clock A.M. on the 15th. The gates will be opened at One P.M. Tickets are issued at this Office, price 5s. each, or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of exhibition, at 10s. each; but none can be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society.—21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	8 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Agricultural	8 P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

THE season has nearly arrived for planting out in the open ground such species as it is proposed to ACCLIMATISE. Let us then consider a little in what way this operation should be conducted with a view to success.

In former days men entertained the most exaggerated ideas concerning acclimatising, and seemed to believe that all the productions of the tropics might be had in England, if we could but gradually inure such productions to the climate. As the negro could be acclimatised, so it was thought could plants from Negroland. We were told that the course to follow was to accustom tender plants to cold climates by slow degrees; to introduce the productions of the tropics to Madeira and there to save their seeds; then in Spain or Portugal to sow those seeds, and when the plants thus obtained produced their fruits, to commit them to the earth in the warmer counties of England, or the yet milder districts of Ireland; and at last to sow in Middlesex the seeds so saved in Devonshire or Ireland. Some such process was recommended, if we remember rightly, by the late Dr. Macculloch, an ingenious man, who considered it a certain means of success. We do not believe that the experiment in this form was ever tried: and if it had, we have no doubt that it would have failed; for experience tells us that the constitution of plants is not affected by such means. On the contrary, we find, what it is rather disheartening to know, that the constitution natural to a species of plant is almost unchangeable. When we look around us at the cases which a half-informed person might regard as instances of acclimatisation by seed, we find they are all unfavourable to the supposition that species may be rendered less tender by art. Take, for example, Kidney-beans, Onions, Potatoes, and Mignionette—all plants of the most extensive cultivation, for many years, and perpetually reproduced by seed: are they at this day in one single degree more hardy than they were in the first year of their introduction? All experience says—no. The first frost of autumn destroys the Potatoe with as much certainty as in the days of its discoverer, Raleigh.

To be sure, we are occasionally reminded of apparent exceptions to this, and are told that the Larch Fir was originally treated as a greenhouse plant; and we believe that there are those who infer from such a circumstance that the Larch has become hardier than it was. This is, however, a mistake: the Larch was originally as hardy as it now is, only we did not know it, and put it into a greenhouse from ignorance of its real nature.

But although to acclimatise plants by seed-saving seems a hopeless task, means certainly do exist of rendering half-hardy species less tender, and these we proceed to explain. One of the principal causes of the destruction of exotic plants in the open air is not so much the actual amount of cold to which they are exposed in our winters, as their being ill prepared to resist it. We know from experience that a low temperature acts injuriously upon plants in proportion to their watery contents; that young shoots filled with watery sap perish in winter, while the old and drier branches are unhurt; and that succulent herbage, of whatever kind, is the first to indicate the action of frost. Means therefore should be taken to cause an exotic to prepare itself for winter by getting naturally into as dry a condition as circumstances will permit. But the only means we possess of effecting this consist in choosing a thoroughly well-drained soil, and an elevated situation; the first preventing a plant filling itself with moisture during winter, or overgrowing itself in summer, so as to be unable to ripen its wood; and the latter securing it from the action of those early frosts of autumn, or late frosts of spring, which are so pernicious even to our own wild trees. In an elevated situation, a plant also escapes the risk of being stimulated into growth by a few days' warmth, succeeded by nipping cold, which so often occurs in our variable climate. This was very remarkable in the hard winter of 1837-38, when so many exotics perished: on that occasion the Araucaria Fir was killed in warm and sheltered valleys, but stood unscathed on the hills of Hampshire; and all over the country the same fact was remarked in other species. Hence the destruction that occurred in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and in other parts of the warm valley of the Thames.

Where perfect drainage cannot be secured, it is scarcely worth attempting to naturalise an exotic tree; for, in the first place, it cannot ripen its wood—and secondly, the water that surrounds the roots in winter is absorbed by them incessantly, and gradually gorges the branches so as to render them susceptible of an amount of cold which would be unfelt in a drier state. On the other hand, we find that wherever great success has attended the preservation of tender plants in the open air during many years, it is invariably connected with a soil completely deprived of its superfluous moisture either by nature or art. Mrs. Ferguson's seat at Biel, in East Lothian, in latitude 55° 55′ N., has long been remarkable for the number of greenhouse plants which flourish there in the open air. We find, upon reading the statements of Mr. Street, the Gardener there, that in every case the complete drainage of the soil has been the first thing looked to. We have already noticed this place (p. 23), and a communication now before us, which we shall endeavour to find room for next week, entirely confirms this statement.

In selecting the station in which an exotic should be planted, it will always be found better that the place should be shaded than exposed to the full influence of the sun. One reason is, that a plant, even if frozen hard, may be recovered if it thaws very gradually, although it will certainly perish if the thaw is sudden. Now in a southern aspect a plant is in the most disadvantageous position possible with respect to this circumstance. We received the other day from Owston, near Doncaster, a branch of the tender shining-leaved variety of Laurestinus, which has lived for many years in a situation where it never sees the sun for an instant in the course of the year, and it stands frosts which are fatal to the same species elsewhere in the sun. Another reason is, that in a warm sunny place a plant is stimulated into early growth, and subsequently suffers from the late frosts of spring; while, in a situation to which the sun does not reach, a plant commences growth later, not earlier, than elsewhere, and thus avoids getting into a tender condition at an unfavourable season. We have seen this remarkably exemplified in the Tree Pæony, which flowers abundantly on the border of a shrubbery facing the north, and has its blossoms as regularly cut off by frost in the warm nooks of a southern exposure.

Two things are evident if the preceding observations are just. The first is, that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to acclimatise exotics in low gardens incapable of drainage; the second is, that some situations are naturally so favourable for this purpose, that skill is scarcely necessary to produce success. England abounds in such places, and it is there that the great attempts at establishing tender exotics should be made. The high ground at the back of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, which we see by the papers is to be laid out as public gardens, would be admirably suited for this purpose: and if the projectors of that establishment are well advised, they will make it form a prominent feature in their plan; for the mild climate of the island, taken together with the advantages of soil and situation, would enable such gardens to become unrivalled for fine specimens of tender exotics.

THE ink of our last paper was scarcely dry, when it was announced by *The Observer*, a newspaper supposed to have access to official sources of information, that "the most active means are in progress for selecting a plot, at the Eastern end of the metropolis, sufficiently extensive and in every way suitable to the purposes of a public park." We find from a subsequent conversation in the House of Lords that this intelligence is true; and we trust that Government will be able to carry out so excellent an intention. When the ground is selected, we shall take the liberty of offering some observations upon the manner in which it should be planted—a subject of no small importance, which seems to be but indifferently understood, if we are to judge from what has been done in Hyde Park and elsewhere. The great good sense of the noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests makes us confident that practical suggestions will meet with full consideration; and we have no intention of pressing visionary schemes upon either his Lordship or our readers.

ORCHIDACEOUS EPIPHYTES.

(*Concluded from page* 227.)

EPIDENDRUM STAMFORDIANUM, *Honduras and Guatemala*, 1838, Mr. Bateman.—Very graceful and pretty. Remarkable among Epidendra from its mode of flowering from the base of its stems. Deliciously fragrant.

EPIDENDRUM ALATUM, *Honduras and Guatemala*, 1838, Mr. Bateman.—One of the best of Epidendra; deliciously fragrant, of stately aspect, and a free-grower.

STANHOPEA SACCATA, *Guatemala*, 1838, Mr. Bateman.—Very distinct and pretty. One of the most free-flowering of plants.

MORMODES PARDINA, *Mexico*, 1838, Mr. Bateman.—Of stately habit, and some of the varieties very handsome; others colourless and of no value.

CŒLOGYNE GARDNERIANA, *India*, 1838, Messrs. Loddiges.—A lovely plant, and among the best of its genus; grows freely.

AERIDES AFFINE, *India*, 1838, Messrs. Loddiges.—A delightful plant, and of the easiest culture.

CŒLOGYNE WALLICHIANA, *India*, 1838, Duke of Devonshire.—A pretty little plant. The flowers do not appear until the leaves have fallen. A terrestrial species.

AERIDES QUINQUEVULNERA, *East Indies*, 1839, Messrs. Loddiges.—More beautiful even than A. odoratum, and as easily managed.

DENDROBIUM MACROPHYLLUM, *East Indies*, 1839, Messrs. Loddiges.—One of the loveliest of Dendrobia and a free-flowerer, at present extremely rare in collections. I know not why it should be called *Macrophyllum*, as its leaves are certainly inferior to those of many other species of the genus.

SACCOLABIUM COMPRESSUM, *East Indies*, 1839, Messrs. Loddiges.—An interesting plant, but, like the preceding, extremely scarce.

CAMAROTIS PURPUREA, *India*, 1839, Messrs. Loddiges.—A lovely little plant, of freest growth.

HUNTLEYA VIOLACEA, *Demerara*, 1839, Messrs. Loddiges.—A beautiful plant of very singular habit; easily cultivated.

MAXILLARIA MACROPHYLLA, *Peru*, 1839, Messrs. Loddiges.—The great size of the leaves gives this plant an imposing appearance, but the flowers are rather dingy.

ONCIDIUM BATEMANNIANUM, *Brazil*, 1839, Mr. Barker.—One of the most gigantic of Oncidia, as grown in Mr. Barker's collection. A distinct species.

ONCIDIUM INSLEAYII, *Mexico*, 1839, Mr. Barker.—A beautiful plant; in its habit exactly resembling Odontoglossum grande, but totally distinct in its flowers.

LÆLIA FURFURACEA, *Mexico*, 1839, Horticultural Society.—A pretty species, but very difficult to flower.

CYCNOCHES MACULATA, *Mexico*, 1839, Horticultural Society.—A very extraordinary species of a very extraordinary genus.

CATASETUM LONGIFOLIUM, *Demerara*, 1839, Mr. Brocklehurst.—This is the most beautiful of the Cataseta, and unfortunately the only one that gives any trouble to the cultivator. Though not originally figured from Mr. Brocklehurst's collection, that gentleman was the first to flower it.

EPIDENDRUM VITELLINUM, *Mexico*, 1839, Mr. Barker.—A magnificent species when seen in perfection, which is rarely the case.

GALEANDRA BAUERI, *Mexico*, 1839, Mr. Barker.—A most remarkable plant, and of the most prolific habit. Extremely rare, and apparently not less so on the other side of the Atlantic than on this.

EPIDENDRUM FALCATUM, *Mexico and Guatemala*, 1839, Duke of Bedford.—Judging from native specimens, this must be one of the finest of its genus. I have wild flowers nearly twice the diameter of those represented in Sir W. J. Hooker's plate.

CYRTOCHILUM STELLATUM, *Brazil*, 1839, Duke of Bedford.—A finer species and of more robust habit than C. flavescens.

SCHOMBURGHIA MARGINATA, *Demerara*, 1839, Mr. Brocklehurst.—This plant has been over-vaunted. Its habit is striking, but its flowers are dingy and produced with excessive reluctance.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CLOWESII, *Demerara*, 1839, Mr. Clowes.—A pretty species. Grows and flowers freely.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CERVANTESII, *Mexico*, 1839, Mr. Barker.—One of the prettiest of the dwarf Odontoglossa.

PHAIUS WALLICHIANUS, *India*, 1839, Duke of Devonshire. This plant, as cultivated at Chatsworth, far surpasses the old P. grandifolius (better known as Bletia Tankervilliæ) in the stateliness of its appearance.

DENDROBIUM PAXTONI, *India*, 1839, Duke of Devonshire.—A very fine species.

DENDROBIUM CAMBRIDGEANUM, *India*, 1839, Duke of Devonshire.—A most singular and beautiful species; grows freely, but does not flower so readily as some of its kin.

DENDROBIUM DEVONIANUM, *India*, 1840, Duke of Devonshire.—Second to none of the Dendrobia in beauty and elegance; exceedingly rare.

SACCOLABIUM RUBRUM, *India*, 1840, Messrs. Rollisson.—A charming species.

Angræcum bilobum, *Sierra Leone*, 1840, Messrs. Loddiges.—A lovely white-flowered plant.

Catasetum laminatum, *Mexico*, 1840, Messrs. Loddiges.—A remarkable species. It has lately appeared in the Wentworth collection.

Sobralia decora, *Guatemala*, 1840, Mr. Bateman.—Pretty; the first Sobralia that has flowered in Europe, but inferior to most of its lovely race. Grows and flowers with the utmost freedom.

Maxillaria Skinneri, *Guatemala*, 1840, Sir Charles Lemon.—A noble species, with large orange flowers, twice the size of those M. aromatica.

Lælia majalis, *Guatemala*, 1840, Mr. Llewellyn.—A superb species, but of extremely difficult culture.

Chysis levis, *Mexico*, 1840, Mr. Barker.—A handsome species, but of smaller growth than C. aurea.

Oncidium incurvum, *Mexico*, 1840, Mr. Barker.—Elegant flowers, of a most singular colour.

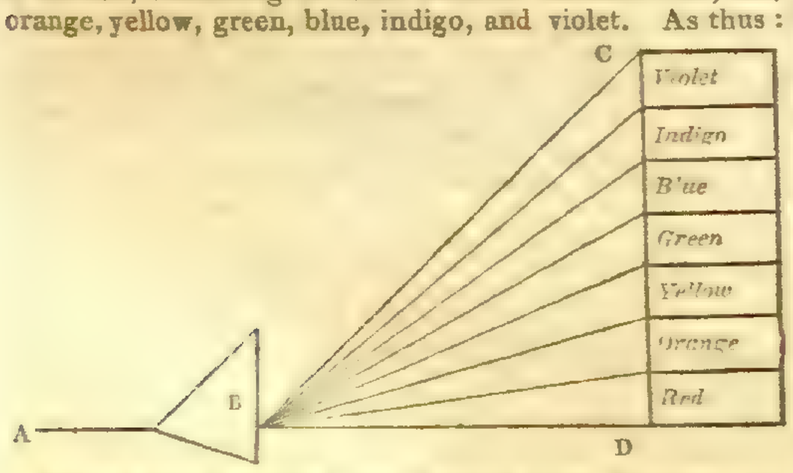
Stanhopea Martiana, *Mexico*, 1840, Mr. Bateman.—Distinct and beautiful; the colouring clearer than in any other Stanhopea.

Odontoglossum grande, *Guatemala*, 1840, Mr. Bateman.—Magnificent! of the easiest culture.

The last seven species will be figured in the forthcoming Parts of my work on the "Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala." As a list of first-rate species, the above Table would be incomplete without the following, which were introduced prior to my initiation as a collector, viz.:—Saccolabium guttatum, Phaius grandifolius, Cymbidium sinense, C. aloifolium, Vanda Roxburghii, Dendrobium Pierardi, D. speciosum, D. Calceolaria, D. fimbriatum, Bonatea speciosa, Vanda multiflora, Lissochilus speciosus, Aerides odoratum, Renanthera coccinea, Phaius maculatus, Dendrobium chrysanthum, D. secundum, D. moniliforme, all from the old world; while from the new there were—Cyrtopodium Andersonii, Oncidium carthaginense, O. papilio, O. pulchellum, Stanhopea grandiflora, S. insignis, Cyrtopera Woodfordii, Catasetum tridentatum, C. cristatum, Zygopetalum Mackaii, Z. rostratum, Cattleya Loddigesii, C. labiata, C. crispa, Govenia superba, Maxillaria aromatica, Brassia maculata, B. caudata—35 in all before 1831. There are many minor gems of great beauty, and which to some may prove as interesting as those of larger growth. I will only particularise the following:—Broughtonia sanguinea, Cattleya pumila, Comparettia falcata, the whole genus Cirrhopetalum, many of the Cœlogynes, Dendrobium denudans, Fernandesia lunifera, Hexopea crurigera, Leptotes bicolor, Maxillaria stapelioides, all the Masdevallias, all the genus Ornithocephalus; various Oncidia, especially O. triquetrum, O. stramineum, O. bifolium, &c.; Pleurothallis chitonoides, Rodriguezia secunda, Stenia pallida, Sophronitis cernua, S. grandiflora, Zygopetalum cochleare. As splendid species, which although in the country have not yet flowered, I may mention—Grammatophyllum speciosum, Arundina bambusifolia, Sobralia macrantha, S. liliastrum, Lælia superbiens, Odontoglossum nebulosum, Schomburghia tibicinis, &c. The last was on the point of opening a fine spike of flowers with me when an accident broke it off.—*James Bateman.*

ON THE EFFECTS OF COLOURED LIGHT.

My first communication on this subject having obtained a good deal of attention, I beg to offer a few more extended remarks, as a little doubt and misconception respecting it seems to exist in the minds of some of the readers of the *Chronicle*. Light coming from the sun is not simple, but composed of different rays; as is proved by causing a ray to pass through a triangular piece of glass, called a prism. To illustrate this, let a room be darkened, a small hole made in the shutter, and the prism B placed near it. If the ray of light A, when it passes through, be made to fall on a sheet of white paper, what is called a spectrum, C D, is formed, consisting of seven distinct colours—viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. As thus:



If these rays be made to pass through a lens, they are again collected into a focus, and white light is produced; or if these seven colours be mixed together in due proportion, white is reproduced. Thus is the composition of a ray of light proved, both synthetically and analytically.

I before stated that the red ray possesses the greatest heat-giving powers, as is proved by the thermometer; while the violet possesses the greatest chemically-acting powers, as proved by its effects on various re-agents—as common marking-ink, chloride of silver, &c. I might have added that in the middle of the spectrum, at the edge of the yellow, resides the greatest illuminating power. Thus, then, is the solar light composed of distinct rays, each having its own properties—the light-giving or luminous, the heat-causing or calorific, and the chemically-acting ray, which may be separated entirely from each other.

The powerful effect of violet-coloured light on bodies has been incontestably proved by Mrs. Somerville;—an account of whose extended experiments was read before the Royal Society, and by which the previous experiments of Morichini on the subject were confirmed. She found that, by exposing sewing-needles to the violet ray for about two hours, they became magnetic; and by concentrating the rays by a lens, the effect was more quickly produced. The indigo ray has also a similar power, as likewise have the blue and green, though to a much less extent; but the yellow, orange, and red are entirely without it. Needles also become magnetic by exposing them to the solar rays concentrated by lenses of the colour of those rays, which in the previous trials were found to possess the magnetic power.

Such then being the extraordinary chemical effects of the violet-coloured light, is it at all to be wondered at—the general effect of light on vegetation being considered—that it should quicken the germination of seeds? Your correspondent *a. e. i.* will find that if red, orange, or yellow glass be used instead of violet-coloured, the same quickening effects on the seeds will not be obtained; a self-evident proof that there is something more than mere mechanical advantage in the use of the square of violet-coloured glass. Again, if transparent glass jars be filled with different-coloured solutions, and their shades be then made to fall on different pots of seeds, it will be found that the violet-coloured fluid will produce pre-eminent effects in exciting the growth of seeds; next in power to it the indigo, then the blue and green—the orange, yellow, and red being altogether powerless.

I was gratified to see that your correspondent *F.* has tested the effect of coloured light as recommended by me, and with such successful results. The blue glass used by him is, as I stated, the next but one in power to the violet. He rather unceremoniously, I conceive, doubts of my having used violet-coloured glass, because his workman says that he never made any. I can assure him that any respectable glass-stainer (the proper persons to apply to) has violet-coloured glass "plentiful as blackberries," and that it is formed by the admixture of cobalt and manganese. Stained glass is but about one-third dearer than common glass, and will, I doubt not, be soon universally used for exciting the tardy germination of seeds. Its appearance when in use is pleasing and beautiful. The active duties of my profession afford me neither opportunity nor leisure to multiply experiments on this interesting subject; but those who possess both would, I doubt not, derive great scientific amusement and many curious results, from testing the effects of different-coloured light on the colours of flowers.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull, April* 21.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. X.

The class of substances called bases, or those with which acids can combine, are also very numerous. The commonest, and therefore the most important, are the three alkalies, potash, soda, and ammonia, together with a few substances called earths, because they are the principal ingredients which enter into the composition of the soil in which plants grow.

The principal source of potash is the vegetable kingdom, and the simplest method of procuring it is by burning wood. When this is done, after all the carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen is burned, there remains a quantity of white or grey matter called ashes, which when put into water renders it caustic. This is occasioned by the presence of potash, which not being altered by the heat occasioned by the burning of the wood, is left in the ashes. In this way, however, we do not obtain the potash pure, because, being a powerful base, and having a strong affinity for acid, it combines with some of the carbonic acid formed by the burning of the carbon contained in the wood, and therefore the caustic substance found in the ashes of the wood is an impure carbonate of potash. It is purified by pouring water on ashes, straining off the clear liquor, and evaporating it; a white salt is left which is the carbonate of potash separated from all the other matters which were contained in the ashes, and when thus purified it is called *pearlash*. When potash is obtained pure and free from any acid, it is found to be a very caustic solid substance, which has a strong affinity for acids, and is very difficult to keep, as when exposed to the air it rapidly acquires carbonic acid from it, and becomes converted into the carbonate. Potash has also a strong attraction for water; so that when dry pure potash is exposed to the air, it very soon becomes moist, and in a short time has attracted so much water from the air as to appear changed into a liquid. This power of attracting water from the air is common to most of the salts of potash, as well as to many other saline compounds. Pearlash, if left exposed to the air, rapidly becomes moist, and finally runs into a liquid, which is a very strong solution of that salt in water; and therefore it must always be kept in a dry place, and in well-closed vessels. In the same way, we often find that common salt when kept in a damp place becomes very moist: this is not occasioned by any attraction which the salt itself has for the moisture in the air, but by certain saline impurities, usually contained in the salt, which have this power in a high degree. One of the most important of the salts of potash, is the nitrate, or, as it is commonly called, *saltpetre*, or *petre*, which is found native in many places as a white powdery matter on the surface of the ground, and is procured pure, by washing the earth, and evaporating the solution of nitre thus obtained.

Nitre is a perfectly neutral salt, and in that respect very different from the carbonate of potash, which although far less caustic than pure potash, has still very considerable caustic powers, in consequence of which it is so commonly used in washing, and for other household purposes. Carbonic acid, in combining with the alkalies, does not seem able to neutralise them, or destroy their caustic powers so completely as it can most other bases, and therefore it must be remembered that the carbonates of the alkalies still possess some of the powers of the alkalies themselves. The other compounds formed by the alkalies with the more powerful acids are quite neutral, and in them no traces of the caustic nature of the bases can be found. One of the principal uses of nitre is in the manufacture of gunpowder, which consists of nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, finely powdered, and very carefully mixed together. The chemical action which takes place during the burning or explosion of gunpowder is very simple. The nitre consists of potash combined with nitric acid,—a substance containing a very large quantity of oxygen, combined by a comparatively weak attraction with a portion of nitrogen. The finely-powdered charcoal has a very strong attraction for oxygen, and when sufficiently heated is able to decompose the nitre, seizing upon the oxygen of the nitric acid, and forming carbonic acid, a small portion of which combines with the potash of the nitrate, and forms carbonate of potash. The use of the sulphur in gunpowder is similar to its use in the lighting of a common sulphur match; it very easily catches fire, and the flame thus produced instantly heats the charcoal so much that it is able to decompose the nitre. The mechanical force of gunpowder when fired, is occasioned by the instantaneous production of a large quantity of gas from a small bulk of solid matter; as of course the nitrogen and the greater part of the carbonic and sulphurous acids formed are given off in the gaseous state, and comparatively but little is absorbed by the potash.

Nitre is one of the few compounds of nitric acid which are found native, and indeed it was formerly almost the only source of that acid; but of late years its use has been superseded, in consequence of the introduction of nitrate of soda, which is found in large quantity in South America, and is a much cheaper source of the acid than nitre is. Nitre is also used as a manure, and will therefore come before us again on a future occasion.

Salts of potash are met with in many plants in small quantities; they are likewise commonly to be found in the soil; and potash is by no means uncommon in stones: indeed, it is evident that the salts of potash found in the soil must have been derived from the gradual breaking down and decomposition of stones and rocks containing compounds of potash.

The second alkali, soda, is in general characters very similar to potash; it is a very strong caustic solid substance, and has a powerful attraction for acids, and is consequently never found in a pure and separate condition, but always in combination with an acid or some other substance. The most abundant source of soda is common salt, which exists in very large quantites in sea-water, and is likewise found native in the earth, when it is called rock-salt, to distinguish it from the salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water, called sea or bay salt. The only other compound of soda which occurs native in any quantity, is the nitrate, or cubic nitre, as it is commonly called.—*E.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XV.

One of the most striking ornaments of a cottage garden during summer, and at the same time one of the most useful vegetables for a cottager to cultivate, is the *Scarlet-runner Bean*, of which a sowing should now be made in some warm sheltered situation where the soil is tolerably free and good, and where the young twining stems are not likely to injure or interfere with the other crops. If there happens to be any particular part of the garden which it may be considered desirable to have screened, we are not aware of a better plant for this purpose, as it grows rapidly, and will continue to yield a profusion of flowers, as well as an abundance of green pods for use, until cut off by the frost in autumn. Like the dwarf-growing kinds mentioned last week, the beans are liable to rot if planted before the ground has acquired that degree of warmth which we expect it to have at this season. However desirable it may be to have an early crop of this vegetable, we would not recommend a sowing to be made until about this time, as the young plants are extremely tender on first making their appearance, and are sure to be killed by the slightest frost. A good place to sow some would be along each side of the footpath, where they might be supported as they advance by means of a temporary trellis of rods and lines; or a row may be put in close to some wall or out-building of the cottage, and made to run up some lines nailed against it. In either case the ground must be dug pretty deep and finely broken with the spade. A drill of about two inches deep is then to be drawn, into which the beans are to be deposited at five or six inches' distance, and afterwards neatly covered. Make a sowing of Knight's Protecting Broccoli for a late spring crop. Sow also some more Turnips, Radishes, and Cos Lettuces. Transplant the first-sown Lettuces when about three or four inches high into a bed or border of well-manured ground, in rows a foot apart. Prepare a bed in a shady situation for a sowing of round-leaved Spinach, which is the best for summer use. It is, however, so apt to run to seed in dry weather, that we would recommend those cottagers who are fond of this esculent to try as a substitute the New Zealand Spinach, of which three or four plants would afford a tolerable supply of leaves during summer, if placed in a warm corner of the garden four feet apart and abundantly watered. Attend to neatness, and destroy weeds wherever they are making their appearance. Hoe and stir the soil, whether it be weedy or not, among the early-sown Turnips, and between the rows of Potatoes. In fact, the hoe and mattock, for cleaning and thoroughly loosening the ground, should now be constantly kept in operation during dry weather, whenever there is any time to spare for using them. The generality of cottagers are not aware of the importance of frequently stirring the soil, but its

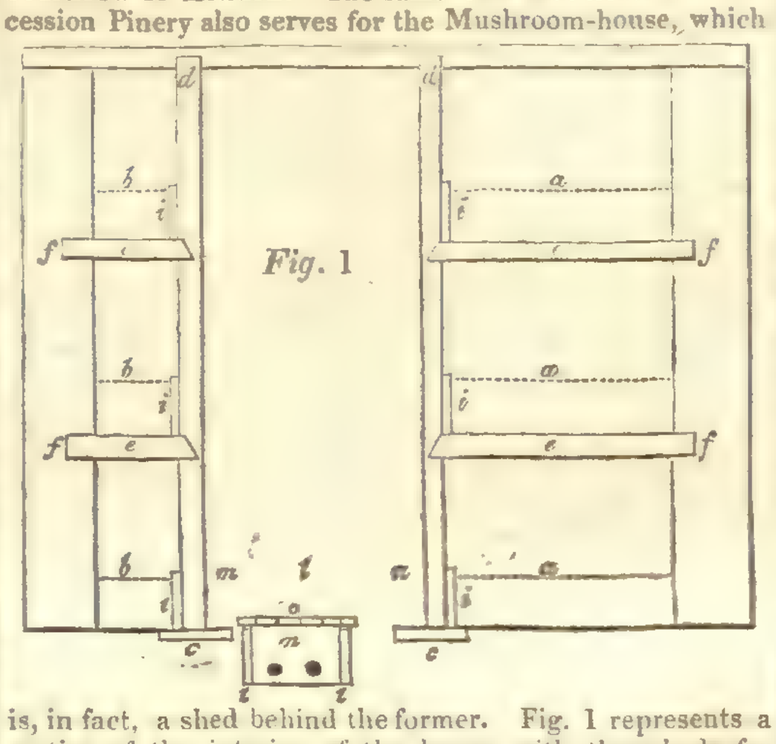
beneficial effects on the growing crops will soon be apparent to those who will only take the trouble to put it in practice.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

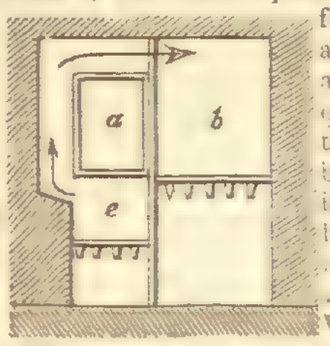
Potatoes.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th of this month, an extract is taken from an article of mine on the cultivation of Potatoes, published in the *Salopian Journal* of the 14th April. By your quoting a part of a sentence without the context, it might seem that I was dealing in the marvellous, which is very far from my wish, and the experiments have been directed rather to the quality than the quantity of the crops. In mentioning an "extraordinary" case of growing "alternate rows" of Blue-meals which produced 7¾ bushels, of 95lbs. to the bushel, and the Maesbury-red 1⅓ bushels to the rood, the Blue-meals must be considered as having "encroached upon and got the better of the early variety of Maesbury-red." I do not think that so large a crop as 7¾ bushels of Potatoes was ever grown upon a rood in this part of the country; but 6 bushels to the rood were grown in my field, according to the portions which I weighed in the autumn of 1840. The largest crop that I have kept any account of was in the year 1836, when the Bread-fruit, which is now considered to be the same as the Farmer's Glory, produced 640 lbs. to the rood. In the year 1840, the greatest produce was 6 bushels of 95 lbs. each to the rood, or rather less than 19¼ tons to the acre, 112 lbs. to the cwt.; and the produce of the Sweeney seedlings was 480 lbs. to the rood, or 16 tons 4 cwt. 12 lbs. to the acre, instead of 34 tons 5 cwt., as stated in the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*—*Thos. N. Parker, Sweeney Hall.* [In calculating Mr. Parker's crop, we assumed that the Shropshire rood was the same as the rod, because it was evidently not the rood, properly so called, which is ¼ of an acre. It appears, however, that the Shropshire rood is neither a rod nor a rood; and hence the error which Mr. Parker has pointed out.]

Mr. Penn's Heating.—I am not much inclined to controversy, but some of the statements made by Mr. Paxton relative to Mr. Penn's mode of heating appear to be so extraordinary that I trust you will allow me the space of a few lines in reply to them. Let us, in the first place, look at the facts as stated. Mr. Paxton says that two pits containing 3,430 cubic feet, and having a surface of 1,330 feet, with a heating surface of 1 to 10, and "effectually covered at night," consume nearly 3 tons of coals per week. Surely there is miscalculation here, or the Derbyshire coals must be of a different quality from the Welsh; for I find that a pit containing 4,400 cubic feet, exclusive of the space occupied by the tan-pit, and having 820 feet of surface, with a heating surface of 1 to 20 only, which, according to the above estimate, should require more than 37 cwt., has in fact consumed only 6 cwt. of coals per week, being in proportion less than one sixth part of the fuel stated by Mr. Paxton to have been consumed. The house I speak of has been kept at a minimum temperature of about 70° without any covering throughout the late severe winter; and although for orchidaceous plants a somewhat higher temperature may have been kept up, I consider this difference has been fully compensated by the "effectual covering of a thatched roof every night," adopted at Chatsworth. Mr. Paxton assumes "that an immense quantity of heat, not less than 50 per cent., is consumed by the masonry surrounding the air-chambers and drains;" and in a subsequent part of his letter, that "this heat is never given out again for the use of the house." Again he says, that "the pipes must be made hot before any circulation takes place." Without any intention to disparage Mr. Paxton's scientific acquirements, I venture to doubt the correctness of his assumptions. It is well known that the Russians, who are the greatest economists of fuel in Europe, frequently warm their houses by forming horizontal zig-zag fire-flues under the surface of the ground upon which they are built; thus charging the earth, as it were, with caloric, which, by its evolution, increases the temperature of the houses. In like manner, the heat absorbed by the masonry of the chambers and flues is again given out for the use of the house, and instead of 50 per cent. not 1 per cent. is consumed or rendered unavailing. The circulation of the air commences immediately the equilibrium is disturbed by the pipes being made in any the slightest degree warmer than the surrounding air, and it does not cease until the equilibrium is fully restored by the heat of the pipes and air again becoming uniform. It is quite true that a considerable portion of heat is absorbed, in the first instance, by the brickwork, but every particle of it is evolved before the circulation ceases; in fact, the only heat lost is the portion transmitted through the glass and exterior walls, and this effect is of course common to all houses, by whatsoever means they may be warmed. I cannot leave the subject without referring to some observations in your leader of March 20. You say, "What we conceive really to take place is this: the heated air accumulates near the upper part of the house, where it loses its heat with a rapidity proportionate to the cold of the external air, and it only settles downwards as it cools," &c. Now if you had studied to describe the working of the old system, which Mr. Penn's invention is calculated to, and will, supersede, you could not have done it more accurately. Under that system, truly does the heated air rise to and accumulate near the upper part of the house, so that the external is acting upon the internal atmosphere to the greatest possible disadvantage, the upper stratum of air in the latter being probably some 15 or 20° higher in temperature than the lower; whereas, the air freely circulating as it does on Mr. Penn's plan, the temperature of the whole house is nearly uniform, and consequently the abstraction of heat through the glass is much less rapid; hence the economy of fuel which is the result of using Mr. Penn's apparatus properly constructed. I may observe in conclusion, that I have discontinued the use of the air-chimneys for many months past, and find that the warm air issuing directly from openings in the chamber is more readily and equally diffused; but I do not see that this modification detracts at all from the merit due to the inventor.—*C. S. Crowley, Broad Green Lodge, Croydon, April* 23, 1841. [We willingly insert this letter, and if we receive a reply from Mr. Paxton, we shall print it also; but there must terminate the discussion, which has been carried far enough for any useful public purpose. We can only add, with reference to our observations of March 10, that we differ from our correspondent in considering that these observations apply to houses heated in the ordinary manner, and not to Mr. Penn's. We conceive that the radiant heat from exposed flues or metal pipes keeps the lower stratum of air always warm; while that from chambered pipes is forced away from the lower part of the house to the upper, and becomes cold before it can reach the bottom.]

Heating Mushroom-houses with Hot Water.—We have received a communication upon this subject from Mr. T. Sellers, Gardener to L. V. Watkins, Esq., of Pennoyre. He agrees with Mr. Mearns, p. 84, as to the value of hot water as a means of heating. He adopted the system about 18 months since, and the result has been satisfactory, the crops of Mushrooms being vigorous, abundant, and good-flavoured. The accompanying figures represent Mr. Watkins's house at Pennoyre, as well as the system of heating it. It was executed by Mr. Williams, ironfounder, Brecon; it is simple and economical, and was put up at less expenses than fire-flues. This is an important point where fuel is expensive and the consumption as great as in the neighbourhood of London. The same fuel that heats the succession Pinery also serves for the Mushroom-house, which



is, in fact, a shed behind the former. Fig. 1 represents a section of the interior of the house, with three beds for Mushrooms (*a, a, a*) 18ft. long and 3ft. wide; and three shelves for forcing Rhubarb (*b, b, b*) 1ft. 3in. wide, and 18ft. long: if circumstances permit, these shelves may be made wider, and used for Mushrooms. Stones are placed on each side of the passage at *c, c*, for the standards to be placed on which support the bearers of the shelves, and mortised at *d, d*. The stones should be about 6in. square on the surface and 3in. thick, and the standards about 3½in. square. When the standards are set up, one end of the cross bearers, *e, e*, should be mortised into them, and the other into the wall, *f, f*. These cross bearers may be fixed at equal distances as the height of the building will allow. When the standards and cross bearers are fixed, the shelves may be formed by laying along the latter boards 1½in. thick; and it will be convenient when removing or putting fresh dung, if a board 8in. broad and 1in. thick is placed behind the standard at *i*, or cut so as to come flush with it. When the shelves, are fixed, a trench 9in. deep is made in the passage, *l, m, n*, for the reception of the pipes; on each side this trench, a brick wall, *i, i*, is built to prevent rubbish from falling in. The bottom of the trench must be puddled with clay, so that the water thrown on the pipes will not escape. The pipes used are about 1½in. bore, and they are laid in the trench 3in. apart; a wooden trellis, *o*, is placed over them, resting on the brick walls, *i, i*, and forms a path. Fig. 2 shows a section of the



furnaces for heating the Pinery and Mushroom-house, and they are so constructed that the same quantity of fuel is found sufficient to keep up the temperature in both houses. When a strong fire is required in the furnace, *b*, which heats the flues in the Pine-stove, it is sufficient for the boiler, *a*, which is placed on one side of it. When the weather is mild, the fire in the furnace, *b*, is not sufficient to keep up the temperature in the Mushroom-house, and another fire is then made under the boiler at *e*, which is sufficient to keep the water in the pipes in circulation. If the fire under the boiler at *e* is not quite enough, a little fire is left in the furnace, *b*. Therefore there is no more fuel used than what is actually necessary to heat the Pine-house. The heat from the furnace, *e*, passes over the left side of the boiler, and enters the flue heated by the furnace as shown by the arrows in the sketch. A flange is placed on the flow-pipe, by which it is fixed over the top hole in the boiler, *a*; and this pipe runs horizontally, and is attached by an elbow to the pipes laid in the trench of the Mushroom-house. The return-pipe is fixed in the boiler below the flow-pipe, and on it is screwed a tap to let out foul air when required. When the Mushrooms want steaming, it is only necessary to take a fine-rose watering-pot, and sprinkle the pipes with it till the steam arises so thick that objects cannot be seen at the further end of the house. Steaming is better than watering overhead for Mushrooms, as much water is injurious to the spawn.

b is an ordinary furnace for heating the flues.

a is a boiler which is connected with the two pipes shown under the path of the Mushroom house, and which is heated by the contact of its side with the fuel in *b*. When greater heat is required, a second fire may be lighted under the boiler at *e*, the draft of which proceeds to the flues, as shown by the arrows. The furnace-doors, &c. are omitted as not being essential to the explanation of the plan.

Honey-Dew.—Having generally observed the phenomenon of honey-dew accompanied by aphides, I was induced to believe that in all cases it was an animal secretion ejected from the bodies of those minute insects; but a circumstance occurred the last summer, which has raised in my mind great doubts as to the accuracy of my former opinion upon the subject; and as a single fact is often more efficacious in the solution of a mystery than a host of ingenious conjectures, I shall content myself upon the present occasion with simply relating the occurrence to which I allude. Soon after my return from town into Staffordshire on the 7th of July last, I had occasion one very warm evening to pass through a gate that forms an entrance into my grounds. It is shaded by a grove of oaks, the extreme branches of which overhang it and the adjoining gate-post and palings; but there was nothing remarkable at that time either on the gate, post, or palings to attract my attention. Early the next morning, however, on passing the same way I was surprised to find the whole of them covered with a saccharine fluid, not in small distinct drops, as honey-dew usually appears, but in large quantities, as if a bucketful had been poured down from the trees above; for it had trickled down the post and pales for a considerable distance from their top, until its viscidity had checked the further progress. It was apparently impossible for the inconsiderable number of aphides which I found on the branches above to have caused so extensive a discharge of this fluid, and it must have proceeded from the extremity of the branches, for I did not perceive any similar deposit on the trunks of the trees or on the ground around them. I had before remarked that the preceding evening was sultry, and this viscid discharge took place during the night. In a few days it became of a black colour, and seemed to be converted into a sooty carbon. I may probably trouble you again upon this subject should similar circumstances fall under my observation during the next summer.—*Oswald Mosley*, 15, *Portland Place.*

Failure of the Potatoe Crop.—In consequence of a partial failure of the potatoe crop for the last three years, I have used every exertion to discover the cause. I attribute it to the early frosts, that blight the stalk, and give an appearance of maturity to a crop, which induces the farmer to dig his potatoes before they are ripe, and to place them in large quantities in pits: the consequence is, those placed towards the centre of these pits heat, and lose their vegetative property, while those placed near the sides are preserved by the earth with which they are covered, and by that means become mature without injury, and even retain a moisture that the others do not. I have seen many persons take potatoes from the centre for seed, thinking from the dry appearance of them that they would be more sure to vegetate than the others; but I have prevailed on them to plant some of those from near the sides of the pit. The latter they found to grow to their satisfaction, while the others, on which they relied for a crop, proved a total failure. This, I think, shows that the heating in the pits is the principal cause of the failure.—*James M'Walter, Glenstall Castle, Co. Limerick.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 1841.—The Camellia season just passed has been more than usually brilliant, both with amateurs and florists; the blooms were generally perfect, large, and abundant, and the striped and spotted varieties more true to colour than in former seasons: this, perhaps, is to be attributed to the fineness of last summer and autumn, which was particularly favourable to ripening the wood and setting the buds. The Paris growers have not the opportunity of showing off the flowers to the best advantage, in consequence of their houses being generally low and span-roofed: the plants are too often tall and slender, but this is, in a great measure, owing to the soil, which is entirely peat: sufficient attention is not given to form handsome bushy plants, as in England; the principal aim is to produce a saleable plant in the shortest possible space of time, and it cannot be denied that peat does accomplish this. The error of this practice is, however, fully known to the growers, who are also equally aware of the advantages of a compost of loam and peat, but for the reason just given they still continue the old plan, and the natural consequence is the unsightly appearance of the three and four years old plants; but it is not a little singular that the same system should be adopted by the Abbé Berlèse, who has the finest and most extensive private collection in France, and who has done more than any other person here to bring this beautiful plant into notice, especially as M. Tournes and others who have written upon the subject have very forcibly pointed out the evils of an entire peat cultivation. The Abbé has, however, adopted improvements which others would do well to follow,—by growing his plants in boxes instead of pots, and thus sooner getting rid of any superabundant humidity. The propagation of Camellias is here carried to an extent almost incredible, some houses making as many as 8000 and 10,000 plants in a season; inarching is now seldom or

never practised, budding and grafting being found much more convenient. I have often seen a branch with several buds grafted, and after 5 or 6 weeks ready for sale: the principal means of accomplishing this, is by a good bottom-heat of tan or hot water, and bell-glasses to exclude the outer air of the house. This work is performed from February to October, but cuttings are made all through the year and struck in thumbs, 60 under each glass, and it is exceedingly interesting to see a propagation-house with 800 or 1000 glasses in full operation: the numbers I mention may appear exaggerated to English readers who are unacquainted with the immense quantity of cut-flowers and plants of Camellias required in the Paris season for fêtes, parties, and markets. The summer cultivation is the same as in England; toward the middle or end of May, the plants are plunged in the open ground in any airy situation with a north aspect, but stools and such as remain in the houses are allowed a free current of air, by removing all the top lights, both front and back; but the full rays of the sun being too powerful for the young wood, are broken by a framework of lath fixed to the top of the house. There have not been very many fine seedlings raised here; most of those with French and Belgian names are obtained from Italy, where the seed is more easily ripened. The price of new varieties is regulated by the number of leaves, and the catalogues generally specify the charge for three leaves, and so on in proportion. Much injury has been done to the trade by sending out the same variety under many different names, and the following list will give some idea of the extent to which this has been practised:—

	Synonyms.
Alexandrina	Perfecta
Augusta vera	Aurantia, Dernii, Nutratah War., Aurantia rubra, Dulcis major
Brookiana	Palmer's Carminia, Karmosina, Tate's China, Beallii
Barnii	Carwelliana
Clusii	King, Spectabilis maculata
Cavendishii	Perfection
Coccinea	Carnation War.
Corallina	Colorata
Candida superba.	Alba Londinensis
Cruenta	Blackburniana
Clintonia	Cruenta nova
Concolor	Compacta rubra
Collecti	Electa
Conspicua	Russelliana
Campanulata	Fairleyii
Daelerii	Rathmoreana
Derbyana	Amanta, Angrezia
Dorsettia	Parthonii, Rex Georgius
Dahliæflora	Heterophylla
Elphinstonii	Flameola superba
Elegans Chandlerii.	Pulcherrima, Roulenii, Creevii, Gloria Angliæ
Floyii	Frederic le Grand
Francofurtensis.	Fulgens, Wellington
Gellesii	Nancy Dawson, Dark Crimson
Hendersonii	Lombardii
Imbricata alba.	Picta alba, Triumphans
Imperialis	Regn. Gallicarum Pressii, Preston's Eclipse, Banksii, Adonidea
Incarnata	Maiden's Blush
Landrethii	Jacksonia, Nassiniana
Leana superba.	Coccinea magna
Lindleyi	Gousonii
Louchiana	Masters' Double Red
Lehmanni	Conchiflora nova
Myrtifolia	Odorata
Nivalis	Lactea
Nivea	Gallica alba, Virginica
Ne plus ultra	Philadelph. nova
Palmer's superba.	Palmer's Carnea, Vandesiana carnea, Agathiflora, Dulcis major
Parksii	Rosea odorata
Pulchella	Sericea
Pulchella striata.	Ottonii, Josephine
Paulikowskii	Rosa plenissima
Picturata rosea.	Jamma
Rawesiana	Speciosa vera, Grayii Nova, Roscii, Large China, Futtung, Reevesii Major, Roseana, Parksii vera
Reticulatiflora	Grand Sultan
Rosa sinensis	Walnerii
Sasanqua rosea.	Maliflora
Splendida	Punctata duplex, Colvillii l'ancien, Imperialis, Invincible
Superba	Roi des Pays Bas
Saccoi	Color de Lacca
Tersii	Bellissima
Triomphe de Gand.	Cockii
Venosa	Pompon gris
Waardii	Floyii
Weymani	Semi-double Pompon
Welbanksiana	Heptangularis

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, April 21.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the Chair. Captain A. Hamilton, of Rozelle, as Vice-President, and Mr. M'Murtrie, as Secretary, of the General Agricultural Association of Ayrshire, communicated to the Council the interest which the Society's publication of facts on the application of the nitrate of soda had excited in that part of Scotland, and requested permission to reprint the papers on the subject contained in the two last parts of the Journal in a cheap form, for extensive gratuitous distribution among the agriculturists of that county; and leave to this effect was unanimously granted by the Council.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

January 14*th*.—Professor Graham, Vice-President, in the chair. The following members were elected:

Resident Fellows—R. B. Hole, Esq., 9, Roxburgh Terrace; W. D. Morrin, Esq., A.M., 9, Salisbury-street, S. Wielobycki, Esq., 7, West Circus Place; J. L. Wilkinson, Esq., 8, London-street.

Non-Resident Fellows—Sir W. Jardine, of Applegarth, Bart., Jardine Hall, Dumfriesshire; F. G. Scott, Esq., Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Foreign Member—Ludwig Ritter Von Heufler, Innspruck.

Associate—Mr. W. Evans, Gardener, Morton Hall.

Several donations were presented, including an extensive collection of E. Indian plants from Dr. Wight.

The following communications were then made:—

1. Professor Graham stated, with reference to Mr. Edmondston's discovery of *Cinnamomum sphærotus* in the Shetland Islands, that he had received two communications from him on the subject, in which he mentioned that in the island of Bressa, where the plant was found, there is no harbour where ships are in the habit of resorting, and as far as he could learn, there was not the slightest probability of its having been introduced by ballast.

2. Mr. Campbell exhibited some specimens of Ferns, sent by Mr. R. Ball, of Dublin, to show the incrustation or deposition of a white substance, resembling mildew, on the fronds, which had been noticed at a former meeting of the Society. It was mentioned by Mr. Ball in the letter accompanying the specimens that the deposition had invariably taken place on the *upper* side of the frond, appearing only on the lower surface of it when from [illegible] happened to be inverted.

[illegible] Dyes of the Shetland Islands. By Mr. T. [illegible], Balta Sound. Communicated by Professor [illegible]. Amongst the plants from which Dyes are procured, the following were mentioned—Lichen saxatilis, giving a brown [illegible] of a peculiar ferruginous shade. A red dye is obtained [illegible] Lecanora tartarea (Lichen tartareus, Linn.), and a black [illegible] Sorbus (Ulmaria). Stachys palustris yields a good [illegible] bordering to that of chrome. Galium verum is employed [illegible] manufacture of a reddish yellow dye. The berries of Empetrum nigrum produce a purplish shade, used for staining ribbons, &c. The author described the mode of obtaining the dyes, and the process of dyeing practised by the natives of the Islands.

4. Observations on the Cultivation, &c., of the Cinnamomum zeylanicum. By Mr. E. F. Kelaart.

Mr. Kelaart observed that as he was a native of Ceylon, which produces the finest qualities of Cinnamon, and had for some time assisted his father in the government sorting establishment of that island, he felt considerable pleasure in inquiring into the specific characters of Cinnamon plants growing in various parts of the tropics; and that having in the course of this investigation met with so many conflicting opinions, even in the works of celebrated authors, he thought it would be interesting to state to the Society where these discrepancies exist, and endeavour to remove some of the difficulties in which the subject is involved. Mr. Kelaart then entered into a brief account of the commercial statistics of Cinnamon, from its early importation into Europe through the Arabian markets to the period when the English took possession of Ceylon in 1796. He stated the ill-conceived policy which made the cultivation and commerce of Cinnamon a Government monopoly—during the existence of which the owners of the soil had no right to the Cinnamon plants growing on it. All was the property of Government until within a few years, when this liberal system was abolished on the recommendation of commissioners sent out by the Home Government to inquire into the state of the colonies; and now private individuals were engaged in the cultivation of Cinnamon and its exportation. Mr. K. next described at considerable length the Cinnamon Gardens of Ceylon. These were not, properly speaking, gardens; Cinnamon woods would be a more appropriate term. The extent of these plantations ranges from 500 to 4000 acres. The trees are not planted with much regularity, and little care is taken of them after having attained a certain age. The soil of these plantations contains, with very few exceptions, only slight traces of decomposed vegetable matter. In many portions where trees producing the finest qualities of Cinnamon grow, the soil contains only from one to three per cent. of vegetable matter, the rest being formed of silica and water. The soil of the gardens in the neighbourhood of Colombo for several inches in depth is of the finest silicious sand, of a very white colour, like snow. Mr. K. remarked that a faint idea of the Cinnamon Gardens of Ceylon may be had by imagining an extensive field covered with snow having the loveliness of an Eastern sky spread above, and the Cinnamon bushes growing on the universal white below, with their tender crimson foliage interspersed among the green. The aromatic odour which is said by some to be diffused through the atmosphere of these spicy groves is only imaginary; there is, however, a freshness in the air and a beauty throughout the whole scenery which make some of these gardens the favourite resort of the inhabitants in the coolness of the morning and in the shades of evening. Mr. K. attributed the fertility of the trees in these gardens to the heavy falls of rain, and to the supply of water from neighbouring lakes and pools; and as the carbon so necessary to vegetation is now known to be derived from other sources than the soil, these, he thought, were sufficient to account for the luxuriant vegetation. The Cinnamon trees of rich humid soils grow more rapidly, and attain a more luxuriant appearance; but the bark obtained from them is thick, spongy, and but slightly aromatic. Cinnamon trees will grow in almost any soil within the southern and western parts of the island, but beyond these limits they are not found. No plausible reasons have as yet been assigned for this peculiarity. Mr. K. then enumerated some of the plants growing among the Cinnamon bushes; as also the animals common to these gardens, of which the pigeons and crows serve a very useful purpose, by eating the berries and afterwards depositing the seeds in places where they germinate. After making some observations on the abandoned gardens or woods of Cinnamon, which have been allowed to be overrun with wild plants and weeds, Mr. K. described the mode of preparing lands for planting Cinnamon, and other interesting matters connected with its cultivation. Next followed a detail of the process of decortication, and preparing the bark of the Cinnamon for the market. The produce of all the Cinnamon trees on the island was, during the monopoly, taken to the Government sorting establishment, and there sorted out into 3 portions—the 1st, 2d, and 3d. A 4th quality was latterly admitted. The Cinnamons belonging to private individuals were, for some time after the abolition of the monopoly, sorted at the Government establishments: but, latterly, the merchants have usually employed sorters at their own warehouses for this purpose. Some, however, still prefer getting their Cinnamon sorted by the Government officers, who, from their long experience, are better calculated to prevent confusion in the qualities exported. The tubes of the first sort are of the same length as those of the other qualities, but more slender, colour brighter, of an orange tint, something like Venetian gold; texture finer, pliable, fractures readily; taste, sweetish, pungent; smell, pleasing, aromatic. The second sort is esteemed in proportion as it approaches the first sort; texture, coarser, of a deep yellowish-brown colour; taste, not so sweet, more pungent; aromatic odour stronger; other qualities much the same as in the first sort. The third sort presents a less smooth surface, and is easily distinguished from the two other qualities, in its colour being still deeper, taste more sharply pungent, approaching to acridity; the sweetness scarcely perceptible. In connexion with this description of the three varieties of Cinnamon, Mr. K. alluded to the Malabar Cinnamon, which included several sorts in one parcel, but amongst which only a few pieces are equal to the finer qualities of Ceylon Cinnamon. He remarked that the Cassia lignea of commerce was of three kinds: that from China, sometimes called Chinese Cinnamon, that from the islands bordering on China; and that from the continent of India. The former, however, appeared to him to be quite distinct from all the varieties of Cinnamon. The latter was evidently the produce of several species of Cinnamon trees growing on the continent of India. The Chinese variety has characters which clearly distinguish it from Cinnamon: its substance is thicker, its texture peculiar, fracture shorter, colour darker and duller than any of the three varieties of Ceylon Cinnamon. It is in taste, however, that the striking difference between Cassia and Cinnamon is most perceptible. The quills of Cassia are made of single rolls of Bark—those of Cinnamon are distinguished by being composed of several, one within the other. He then described the products of Cinnamon obtained by distillation, and the mode of conducting the distillation and obtaining the two kinds of oil, heavy and light. The leaves are also distilled, and an oil obtained called clove oil, (from its properties being very like the oil of cloves). Mr. Kelaart here exhibited specimens of Cinnamon, Cassia, Cinnamon Oil, and Oil of Cassia, as also a specimen of the Bark of Litzea zeylanica (Dooval Korundo) which he had that morning received from Ceylon. He then proceeded to make a few observations on the characters of the plants which yield the Cinnamon and Cassia of commerce, and alluded to the difficult nature of the subject, rendered so from the complicated and contradictory statements of writers—no two botanists agreeing in the opinions which are generally entertained on this question. Mr. K. then adverted to the history of the earlier researches on the subject made by European botanists, and followed this up by stating the opinions of later investigators. He began with the labours of Hermann, who was sent out to Ceylon in 1670, by the Dutch East India Company, and remained there until 1677. Here he alluded to Linnæus' description in the *Flora Zeylanica* of the plants brought home by Hermann, and described by him in his *Museum Zeylanicum*. Burmann's *Thesaurus* was next referred to, which was followed by a review of the opinions of Burmann the younger, Rheede, Hamilton, Thunberg, Loureiro, Marshall, Wight, &c. Mr. K. then endeavoured to account for the error committed by Linnæus, in ascribing characters and properties to the Dooval Korundo (Litzea zeylanica, Nees Von Esenbeck) which it does not possess, which he thought he could do more satisfactorily, as he had lately examined Burmann's herbarium of Ceylon plants (now the property of Baron Delessert of Paris), described in his *Thesaurus Zeylanicus*, the specimens being authenticated in Burmann's own handwriting, and said to have been collected in Ceylon, by Hermann, between the years 1670-1677. Mr. K. concluded by giving a brief account and description of the characters of several species of Cinnamon growing in Ceylon, Java, and the Malabar coast; as also of the Cinnamomum aromaticum, or Laurus Cassia of Nees Von Esenbeck. A specimen of a plant growing in the Edinburgh Botanical Garden was exhibited, which corresponded in every particular with the Cinnamomum aromaticum of Nees, and with the plates in Hayne's *Arzneikunde geb. Gewächse*, &c.: and this he conceived to be the plant which yields the greater portion, if not all, the Cassia from China; for we have the authority of Blume and Reinwardt to be certain that the Cinnamomum aromaticum of Nees is indigenous to China. This plant is referred by Sir W. Hooker in his *Exotic Flora*, vol. 3, p. 176, to his Cinnamomum nitidum: but on comparing it with the plate of Nees in his *Diss. Cinnam.* p. 53, t. 3, a striking difference between the two is observable. Nees has in his *Syst. Laur.* made Hooker's C. nitidum a synonym of his C. Eucalyptoides.

Another plant growing in the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, called Laurus cinnamomum, has a close resemblance to the figure in the *Botanical Magazine*, 2028.

Prof. Christison observed in reference to the supposed existence in Ceylon of a tree producing Cassia bark, that he had satisfied himself through inquiries made at Colombo, by Mrs. Colonel Walker, at his request, that for the last 25 years nothing had ever been exported from Ceylon under the name of Cassia bark, and, through inquiries made among drug-brokers in London, that for the same period nothing had been imported there from Ceylon under that name. It appeared from the trade-lists that one or more barks were imported into London under the name of Cassia, from various quarters of the East, but that by far the greater part of it comes from Canton. Being aware of this fact, he made inquiries a few years ago, through means of a Canton merchant, as to the original source of the bark, and was informed that the tree grew here and there sparingly in the province of Canton, but in great abundance in the adjoining province of Kwang-si, whence all the Bark was generally said at Canton to be derived. His informant obtained the leaves of the plant and forwarded them to this country; but they unfortunately never reached him. As to the plant which produces the Chinese Cassia bark, it is held on the authority of Blume to be produced by the Cinnamomum Cassia of that botanist and of Hayne, the Cinnamomum aromaticum of Nees von Esenbeck; but Dr. Christison was not aware of the grounds which Blume had for that reference. The reference, however, appears not improbable; because the plant in question is decidedly a different species from the Cinnamomum zeylanicum, the source of Ceylon Cinnamon, and the bark of cultivated specimens possesses the peculiar taste of the Cassia bark. Dr. Christison took occasion to add, that in all the collections he had visited in England or Scotland, he found this plant cultivated as the true or Ceylon Cinnamon tree, until a few years ago, when Dr. Graham and he satisfied themselves from specimens of the Cinnamon tree sent by Mrs. Colonel Walker, and the description by Hayne of this and other allied species, that the specimens in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden are Cinnamomum Cassia of that author and of Blume. At the present moment there is a splendid plant of it in fruit in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, about 18 feet high, and growing luxuriantly.

Professor Graham confirmed the views of Dr. Christison, and stated his anxious desire that papers similar to those read this evening by Mr. Kelaart and Mr. Edmondston should be brought before the Society more frequently, as they afford much valuable practical information of a kind which the Society has repeatedly expressed itself desirous of obtaining.

Auricula Show, Hammersmith.—The first annual distribution of prizes took place at Lidgard's, Thatched House, Hammersmith, on the 22nd inst., after dinner, when the judges brought in the following pairs for prizes, with the seedling raised by Mr. Dickson, which obtained a prize at the South London Floricultural Society on the 20th inst.:—1st prize, Kenyon's Ringleader and Page's Champion, Mr. Dickson; 2d prize, Warre's Blucher and Grimes' Privateer, Mr. Weedon; 3rd prize, Kenyon's Ringleader and Page's Champion, Mr. Chapman; 4th prize, Hedge's Britannia and Page's Champion, Mr. Lidgard.

Malton Floritechnical Society.—The members of the Malton and district Floritechnical Society, have again resumed their meetings for the ensuing season, which had been suspended during the winter, at the house of Mr. J. Sanderson, the Globe inn, where on Saturday evening last there was a good attendance of members, and an excellent show of Auriculas and other flowers in bloom at this period.

Winchester.—At the annual Polyanthus show the first prize was awarded to Mr. Weaver, the second to Mr. Foster, and the third to Mr. Shenton. The maiden prize was awarded to Mrs. Shepperd. At the annual meeting of the Auricula Society the prizes were awarded as follows:—for the best green-edged, Mr. P. Young; 2d best ditto, Mr. W. Shenton best grey, Mr Young, 2d best, Mr. Shepperd: best white, 2d ditto, Mr. Shenton; best self, Mr. Shepperd; 2d ditto, Mr. Young: seedling, Mr. Shepperd.

Dorking Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition for this year took place in the Assembly-Room at the Red Lion Inn, Dorking, on Saturday, 24th April, 1841, when the following premiums were awarded.—For the best two Polyanthuses, H. T. Hope, Esq.; 2d best ditto, Hon. H. Goulburne; 3rd best ditto, Mr. James Ivery. Best two Auriculas, Hon. H. Goulburne; 2d best ditto, Lord Abinger; 3rd best ditto, Lord Surrey: 4th best ditto, Mr. R. Gadd. Best six Hyacinths, H. T. Hope, Esq.; 2d best ditto, Hon. H. Goulburne; 3rd best ditto, Mr. R. Gadd. Best six Greenhouse Plants, Hon. H. Goulburne; 2d best ditto, C. Barclay, Esq; 3rd best ditto, — Hankey, Esq. Best six Heaths, C. Barclay, Esq.: 2d best ditto, Lord Abinger: 3rd best ditto, extra, — Hankey, Esq. Best 24 Heartseases, Lord Abinger, 2d best ditto, Mr. James Ivery; 3rd best ditto, — Freshfield, Esq. Best Specimen Plant, Hon. H. Goulburne; 2d best ditto, Mrs. Wood: 3rd best ditto, — Hankey, Esq.: 4th best ditto, Lord Abinger. Best Collection of 12 Plants, — Hankey, Esq.; 2d best ditto, C. Barclay, Esq.; 3rd best ditto, H. T. Hope, Esq. Best 12 Early Potatoes, Hon. H. Goulburne, 2d best ditto, Lord Abinger; 3rd best ditto, Mr. Gadd. Best three Heads of Broccoli, — Charington, Esq.; 2d best ditto, H. T. Hope, Esq; 3rd best ditto, H. T. Hope, Esq. Best brace of Cucumbers, Hon. H. Goulburne; 2d best ditto, C. Barclay, Esq.; 3rd best ditto, Mr. James Ivery: 4th best ditto, H. T. Hope, Esq., 5th best ditto, Lord Abinger.

Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, Jan. 13*th*, 1841.—Baron C. F. Von Ludwig, of the Cape of Good Hope, and Professor Lindley were elected honorary members. The principal business of the meeting consisted of reading the annual report from the general committee, from which the following are extracts:—"The soil of the Society's garden is much overrun with an indestructible weed, known under the name of Knot Grass, which, owing to its rapid growth, has been productive of a heavy expense to keep it down. Accident has pointed out a remedy. Last net season, after the usual crops, we planted a portion of the ground with Sweet Potatoes. The plant grew vigorously, and in a short time covered the ground with a thick carpet of vegetation. Afterwards in digging it in we were pleased to find it had nearly eradicated that most troublesome weed. This was not the only advantage we derived from it. On applying a thermometer to soil so covered, at the depth of six inches, and to other fairly exposed, the difference of temperature was found to exceed 15 degrees. Aware that much of the injury which young trees sustain in this

country originates in the heat and dryness of the soil in which they grow, we are in course of preventing these sources of injury by covering the ground occupied by young plantations with this creeper, preparatory to the commencement of the hot season, by which we hope that much time, labour, and expense will be saved. An attempt has also been made to rear young and delicate trees under the protection of glass in a house, the humidity of the atmosphere of which is regulated artificially until they had attained sufficient maturity to be planted out. The object sought to be obtained by this experiment was that of arresting such excess of transpiration from the leaves while growing in a dry, heated, and agitated atmosphere as the tender roots were unable to compensate for in the early stages of the plant's existence. The inadequacy of the supply of humidity by the roots to the consumption by the leaves during hot, dry, windy weather is the cause of our losing in gardens so many seedlings of common jungle plants, which grow freely under the shelter of jungles, but fail in our open, exposed gardens. These failures are seldom attributed to the true cause, exhaustion of the juices by excessive perspiration; hence we go on repeating experiments and sustaining fresh losses, but without ever understanding the true source of this want of success, or assigning the proper cause when accidentally successful. Rearing young plants, therefore, in a still, humid atmosphere in this country during our land-wind season, we hold to be as indispensable to success here as the warmth and shelter of the conservatory are to young plants during winter in Europe. In our experiments the hot season was too far advanced before the house was ready for the reception of plants, and those introduced had suffered so much from the land-winds that recovery could scarcely be anticipated. Notwithstanding this, many did recover to a considerable extent. A new course of inquiry is about to engage our attention, on the heat of the soil one and two feet below the surface, and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation. It is well known that heat exerts the most powerful influence on plants, rendering them unhealthy or altogether destroying life when the range of temperature in which they grow either greatly exceeds or falls short of that of their native country; but we do not yet know whether the part above or below ground is that which suffers most, though on this knowledge our efforts towards acclimatising exotics must mainly depend. Judging from analogy, there is much reason to believe that excessive heat of the soil exerts a greater influence than similar excess in the atmosphere, that of the latter fluctuating rapidly, while the former is steady and permanent. We regret to add that the Society's usual annual show would be this year discontinued.

Horticultural Society of India.—The annual dinner of this Society was held on Wednesday, Jan. 20th, and well attended. Amongst the speeches, the Hon. President, Sir E. Ryan, mentioned the present prosperous state of the society, no less than 110 new elections having taken place during the last year: and that the number of members was then 564. The principal subjects which had attracted the attention of the Society during the year, were Cotton, Hemp, and Tea, and had also been extended to the growth and manufacture of sugar, which was likely to become an important article of export. Dr. H. H. Spry, in proposing the health of Capt. Bayles and the American Cotton Planters, adverted, in a long speech, to the extreme importance of the successful cultivation of Cotton in India, remarking at the same time, that in North America, even so late as the year 1791, the manufacture of Cotton as a distinct manufacture was unknown, and the sum total of Cotton grown amounted only to 64 bales, whereas now it exceeds 2,000,000 of bales (each bale being 300 pounds); whilst in India, where the plant has ever been indigenous, the trifling quantity of 96,000 bales only is produced. He trusted, therefore, that Capt. Bayles and the American Cotton Planters would prove to the world that India would not only produce merchantable Cotton, but also equally good with that grown elsewhere. On the 10th February were present the four American Planters sent out by the East India Company to establish a Cotton Farm on the banks of the Jumna, who gave their opinion on some specimens of Cotton grown at Cawnpoor, and also some at Allipoor, which they pronounced as good and useful Cottons. Amongst the objects presented to the society were. 1. 60 Apple grafts of sorts from Nepal. Mr. Hodgson, in his letter, states that he has a number of Tea plants from Thibet, and Camellias of Nepal. 2. A consignment of Sugar Cane with some cuttings of the Morus multicaulis from Singapore. 3. Two boxes of Nopal with Cochineal Insects, sent by Mr. Richard from the Isle of Bourbon. 4. Three specimens of Green Flax, the produce of acclimatised English seed, others from common country seed, and from seed sent from Saharunpore in Northern India, of these the sample produced from the last was considered very superior to the others. 5. Two specimens of Flax the produce of acclimatised American seed were presented by M. Deneef, a Belgian Flax Farmer settled in Bengal. Of these one was a most beautiful sample; the other of very little value, the *goodness of the soil* having caused the plant to become branchy. 6. A specimen of Cord manufactured by the convalescent insane at the hospital at Russapuglah, from the Aloe plant. 7. Specimens of raw Hemp, Seed, and of Cloth made from the fibre in Northern India. 8. A sample of Arrow-root the growth and manufacture of 1840-41; besides nine specimens of flowers produced from English seed. The annual report was read, the attention of the meeting being chiefly called to a gold medal which Mr. Tucker of Azimgurh had made over to the Society, to be given as a prize in the next year to the owner of the largest new plantation of trees in the Agra presidency. The president, alluding to the presence of the American planters, stated that they had brought with them an abundant supply of Cotton seeds of different kinds, more than they would require for themselves, and recommended the Society's applying to government for some bags of it for distribution, as the sowing season was fast approaching.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

TRIPTI'LION SPINO'SUM. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*)—This most beautiful herbaceous plant is a native of Chile, where it appears to be exceedingly common, and is called Siempreviva, on account of the permanence of its deep azure flowers. It has long been known to botanists conversant with the Chilian Flora as a most desirable species to introduce, and repeated attempts have been made to secure it, but in vain, till seeds came into the hands of Mr. Frost, the gardener to the Countess of Grenville, at Dropmore, from whom I received beautiful specimens last July. Mr. Frost has favoured me with the following memoranda concerning it:—"The beautiful Triptilion I have now flowered three successive years: I have only been able to get two young plants from seed, as it seeds very sparingly. The plant is herbaceous, with a fleshy root like that of a Dahlia in miniature; the radical leaves spring up in autumn as soon as the flowering stems are cut off, but as they grow in summer they will have died off the stems rise two feet high, and produce their flowers in corymbs. The plant has increased in size every year; but I have been too chicken over it to make an attempt to divide the root, which I think might be done in spring after I have nursed the young plants so as to make sure of not losing it. I hope it will seed more freely this year. I have kept the plant in a greenhouse while I have had it in my possession, but I think a cold pit would be sufficient protection. After flowering, and when the stems are dead, I have generally reduced the ball of earth and put it in a smaller pot for winter, and have shifted it into larger as circumstances required. I have used sandy loam with a small portion of rotten leaves; and it grows beautifully till the time of flowering, when the leaves die off. Perhaps a colder situation would then be more suitable for it."—*Bot. Reg.*

CO'LEA FLORIBU'NDA. (*Stove Shrub.*)—A native of Madagascar, where, according to Bojer, it inhabits the forests all along the east coast, around Foul Point and in Anton Gil bay. It is a shrub, called by the Malgaches, Rei Rei. It flowered in August last, probably for the first time in Europe, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Syon. It is a stove plant with a stately aspect, and singular habit, in consequence of the stem, which is seven or eight feet high, being perfectly simple, covered with the noble pinnated leaves at the upper end only, and bearing the flowers on the old wood from just above the places whence the leaves of previous years had fallen. The flowers are of a bright yellow ochre colour with a very pale border, and produce a pretty effect.—*Bot. Reg.*

DENDRO'BIUM DI'SCOLOR. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Although obtained by Messrs Loddiges from the Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg, Dr. Lindley cannot recognise this species among those mentioned by Dr. Blume. It has a most singular appearance, with stout erect stems four feet high, swollen in the middle, and terminal racemes of about 16 dingy yellowish-brown flowers, as much curved and wavy as those of a Gloriosa. The lip has the same dull dirty colour, except along the middle, where it is decorated with five deep wavy plates of a bright violet. It is of the same section as the sweet-scented Dendrobium crumenatum, now so rare in our gardens, if it exist at all.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preservation of Wood.—M. Payen, in a recent communication to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, states that in all the organs of vegetation, and every woody part, azotized matter exists of a highly alterable nature; and he ascribes to this the decay of those parts. Such reagents as tannin and nitrate of mercury readily indicate its presence; and he concludes that whatever will preserve animal matter from decomposition will do the same for vegetable substances. He uses acetate of lead for this purpose, and he states that it may be introduced into wood by a process analogous to that of Dr. Boucherie, whether newly felled or a month afterwards.

Araucaria imbricata.—At the meeting of naturalists at Turin, which took place last September, it was announced that this plant had flowered, for the first time in Europe, in the garden of the Marquis Ridolfi.

Secreting Glands of Leaves.—On the same occasion M. Trinchinetti explained his views concerning certain glandular organs upon leaves, which he conceives to be intended for secreting a watery fluid. He described them to be small bodies, sometimes conical, sometimes globular, either naked or hairy, and sometimes defended by a spine. He named them *periphylls* because they chiefly occur near the periphery, or circumference of a leaf.

Plate presented to Mr. Baxter, Jun.—The committee of the Bath Royal Horticultural and Botanical Society have presented a handsome silver cup to Mr. Wm. Hart Baxter, son of Mr. Wm. Baxter, Curator of the Oxford Botanic Garden, as a testimony of their approbation of his conduct during the time he was Curator of their garden. The cup bears the following inscription:—"Presented, by the Committee of the Bath Royal H. and B. Society, to W. H. Baxter, as a testimony of their approbation of his conduct during the time he acted as their Curator."

Nitrate of Soda.—Being determined to follow up my experiments, and to prove or disprove an objection against nitrate, that it is an impoverisher of land, or at best a stimulant to inert tillages, I again tried it on a rood out of the centre of an acre sown with nitrate in 1839, on thin *scopy* gravel land, and manured the remainder of the field with an excellent dressing of good manure, say 20 yards per acre. The nitrate was put on the 1st of May, at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre. The manure was got on and well dressed in early in the season. On the 8th of May, no rain having fallen from the time of sowing the nitrate, I was walking past the field with an experienced farmer who had the strongest prejudice against the use of such a slight and *new-fangled* dressing, when I directed his attention to the field, and inquired if he could perceive any difference in the appearance of the grass, when, knowing I had used nitrate in the field, he replied, "No." I then directed his attention to a part of the field farther from us, and his observation was, that I wanted him to see my land on which the nitrate had been used, and say that it had the advantage over the manure, but that he was not to be caught; for if there were a part of the field looking better than the rest, it was a small plot in a contrary direction. I desired him to point it out, and he directed me to the nitrate. I informed him the nitrate had been used there; but he would not be satisfied until we had found the larger particles of nitrate still undissolved on the surface, when, from that time until the storing the hay, he was a constant watcher over the nitrate, and he assisted me in measuring 64 square yards out of the nitrate piece, and an equal quantity out of the best of the manured land, which when weighed green gave the following result:—Grass cut 26th day of June; weight of grass from 64 yards of nitrate land, 338lbs.; ditto from 64 yards of manured land, 252lbs.; being rather more than one-fourth in favour of the nitrate. Anxious to know whether the grass grown by nitrate was more succulent than the other, I had both pieces made as dry as possible, put into two small cocks, and covered with thatch. Eighteen days from the time of cutting, the day being fine, I had the cocks broken out, and exposed to wind and sun until evening, when I had them weighed, and found the nitrate grass wasted from 338lbs. to 88lbs., being little more than one-fourth the original weight; and the manured grass from 252lbs. to 66lbs., being also little more than one-fourth the original weight. Having done this, I found no great difference in the waste of one lot over the other; but I gained the knowledge that the nitrate hay was neither more nor less than 1 qr. heavier than the manured hay. Weight per acre from manure, supposing the whole as good as was the trial-piece, 2 tons, 4 cwt., 2 qrs., 7 lbs.; and from nitrate, 2 tons, 19 cwt., 1 qr., 19 lbs. So fully am I satisfied, that this season I shall use nitrate of soda on 20 acres of grass land; and would recommend the public, to whom a cheap dressing is of consequence, to test it on a small scale.—*Abstracted from Waite on Nitrate of Soda.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Rollison and Son's, Tooting.—On entering here, there is a long house filled with handsome specimens of hybrid Rhododendrons, of all shades of colour from purple to light rose; and the Wistaria sinensis trained on the wall behind, with its clouds of lilac flowers, formed a good background. Among the hybrids worth notice are—transparens, a distinct variety, with large flowers, of a clear carmine at the edge and becoming almost pure white in the centre; tigrinum superbum, a fine crimson purple, with large spots in the throat. Laurenceanum, a light crimson carmine; stylósum, a curious hybrid between an Azalea and R. Arbóreum, with small deep-rose flowers, with a large and prominent style; and one marked "40," the most brilliant scarlet and carmine variety we have yet seen. In the same house Acácia cultrifórmis was producing its golden balls in abundance. We observed a number of seedling Rhododendrons raised between cinnamómeum and caucásicum, very different in habit from anything else: R. Arbóreum Rollisonii, with its thick leathery leaves, dark green above, and covered with a thick reddish tomentum beneath, has a striking and novel appearance. Some of the young Camellias were making a fine growth, in consequence of having been repotted early, placed in a gentle heat, and supplied liberally with water both at the root and over the tops: this treatment will not only quickly make large plants of them, but cause them to flower freely next season. In the Heathery were many rare kinds of Heaths. A variety of E. vestíta called Rósea élegans produced fine large rosy flowers, with the recurved segments of the corolla quite white; indáta rúbra is dark red, with an almost black mark near the top of the flower; moschátа has delicate pinkish blossoms, which exhale a musky odour; and ampullácea vittáta, like the species, but with darker coloured bands running along the flowers. Trained to a rafter in this house was a variety of Zichya coccinea called grandiflóra, producing a great quantity of flowers half as large again as the species; and near it was a plant of the handsome Z. pannósa in full beauty. There were not as many Orchidáceæ in flower as might have been expected, though in a short time many of the large specimens will unfold their blossoms. Most of the plants had had a top dressing of turfy peat, which is said to benefit them if applied just before they begin to form new roots. The rare Cymbidium madidum had just opened its curious greenish-yellow flowers; and a plant of the noble Dendróbium chrysánthum, suspended from the roof, had one or two shoots covered with fine bright orange blossoms relieved by a dark spot in the centre. Cymbidium Gibsoni had pretty whitish flowers spotted and striped with purple; Saccolabium micránthum, growing on a block of wood, sent forth a number of delicate lilac racemes; a fine specimen of Myanthus cérnuus was nearly expanding its curiously formed spotted blossoms, unlike anything else in nature; and a fine variety of Maxillária Harrisónii, with much larger flowers than the species, was handsome. In a small propagating-house a new Dillwýnia called speciósa was full of flowers somewhat like cineráscens, but having a fine reddish tinge. A seedling Azalea, raised from phœnicea, had produced several flowers about 3½ inches across at the point of each shoot; the colour is a soft light purple, and distinct from anything we have yet seen. A Verbéna from Buenos Ayres, with light pink flowers striped with white, seemed quite new; and a Nemophila that came up in a seed-bed of N. atomária was producing fine purple-crimson flowers edged with lilacky-white, and is a desirable addition to this delightful genus. Among new hardy plants we observed Ilex latifólia, with leaves six inches long and proportionately broad: Magnólia Harwicus, a hybrid between grandiflóra and fuscáta, raised in Germany, with curious narrow leaves waved at the edges. Quércus glabráta, a handsome Japan Oak, with bright green leaves; a Mexican Arbutus with finely-serrated foliage powdery underneath; and Cléyera japónica, with pretty light green reticulated leaves.

The Deepdene, near Dorking, April 27.—On our sandy soil and elevated situation, the influence of the last severe winter has been much less felt than in many other apparently warmer places; Buddlea globosa, the Sweet Bay, and the Laurestinus being the only shrubs which are seriously injured. Young plants of many of the new Pines are growing here in a rather exposed situation, and, with the following exceptions, they have escaped unhurt.—Pinus longifolia was killed early in winter, although protected by a mat. P. halepensis and P. brutia (which are extremely alike, have suffered considerably, the point of the leading shoot being killed in both plants, and the foliage very much browned:—It seems to be the habit of these two species to grow late in autumn, consequently they are the more susceptible of injury from frost. P. canariensis is also slightly hurt; this plant also was covered with a mat. A low plant of P. palustris, which had a similar protection, is in perfect health. So likewise are Abies Webbiana, and two very different plants called A. Morinda; probably they are the two Himalayan Spruces. Among many hybrid Rhododendrons, the only ones that have suffered seriously are Arboreum, Roseum, and Hybridum, the first of which has lost its terminal buds, but the plant is not killed. R. campanulatum (if our plant is true is equally as hardy as R. ponticum.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Reviews.

Hints on Agricultural Economy as the Antidote to Agricultural Distress. By Owen Owen Roberts. A Pamphlet. London. Simpkin and Marshall.

NOTHING can better express the contents of this little work than the motto happily prefixed to it:—"Much food is in the tillage of the poor; but there is that is destroyed for want of judgment."—Proverbs xiii. 23. It is in reality an attempt at showing the small farmer, especially the Welsh race, how large are his losses by unskilful management, and how much he might gain by an altered plan. Perhaps we ought not to call it an attempt, for the success of the author renders it something more; in fact, if any one were to ask us what book we would recommend as containing the greatest quantity of sound practical information upon agricultural affairs in the smallest compass, we should certainly point to this.

The only thing we are disposed to criticise is the tone, which is evidently intended to produce an effect upon a particular class of individuals. Granted that the little farmers form the most impracticable part of the community, and that it is of all things the most difficult to make them see their own interests, still we doubt whether they are likely to be rendered either more pliable or far-sighted by being told they are "idle bigots" or "lazy jolterheads." The great thing is to explain their interest to them in terms that they can comprehend. What with a miserable education, and contracted intellects, the result in a great degree of their social condition, they are incapable, as we believe, of comprehending the meaning of things which to others are as clear as the sun at noon-day.

The subjects embraced in this little book are the general principles of farming.—"The Advantages of a Regular System in Agricultural Economy—The Practical Application of a Regular System of Management to a Farm containing 50 acres of Arable Land—The Necessity of Systematic Economy in the Management and Consumption of Agricultural Produce, as well in the Feeding of Live Stock

as in securing an increased quantity, and improving the quality of Animal and Vegetable Manure—The Importance of Systematic Economy in the Feeding of Horses, and in the Application of their Labour." Besides which there are good practical directions for performing all the principal details of husbandry, including cattle-feeding, paring, burning, cropping, brewing, baking, gardening, and even housekeeping; the whole in 117 pages. Perhaps the author is somewhat enthusiastic and disposed to expect more from land than can be obtained under common circumstances, but these are small defects compared with the general character of the work. The first thing in all arts is to fix a standard of possible excellence, and every one may then strive to approach it as nearly as he can.

The following passage puts one of the common objections to improvement in so strong a light, and is so true, that we are glad of an opportunity of quoting it. "Many are deterred from adopting agricultural improvements by the taunts of individuals who have, as the saying goes, paid their way and saved money by the system pursued by their fathers and grandfathers before them. Numerous instances might no doubt be pointed out in various parts of the country where such has been the case. But how have they paid their way and saved money? In a great majority of instances, where money has been made, by adhering to old customs and usages in agricultural practices, it will be found, especially in the Principality, to have been the result of a thrifty, penurious habit, depriving the individuals themselves, and those dependent upon them, of every domestic comfort beyond bare sustentation which they have enjoyed, if such a term be applicable, in common with the four-footed animals constituting the other portion of the live stock of the farms. This, in nine cases out of ten, will turn out to have been the true source from which money has been saved: and the amount saved will, in too many instances, be found proportionate to, and dependent upon, the possession of a low, servile disposition, inducing its possessor to submit to any privation, put up with any insulting treatment, and passively bow to any degradation that meanness could invent, when pecuniary advantages were likely to be the result.

"Wealth thus obtained is dearly purchased, and a few hundreds or a few thousands, so saved, is a poor inheritance to leave to a child as a substitute for a liberal education, inculcating honest independence, coupled with moral and political integrity, which he had a right to expect at a parent's hands. It will afford him but poor consolation to be told that such was the case in the grandfather's and great-grandfather's time; when he has before his eyes the improvement that is daily taking place in every branch of scientific knowledge, whilst agriculture alone seems left as a monument to commemorate the habits and customs of past ages, when the inhabitants were just emerging from barbarism, and but little acquainted with the comfort and conveniences of civilised life."

The author's description of Welsh cows is, we should hope, a caricature. "The amount," he says, "of the farmer's profit must most materially depend upon the selection and the rearing of a good sort of milch cows; yet how often do we see, especially in many parts of the Principality, the homesteads surrounded with ricketty, coarse-looking, duck-legged, heavy-headed, bull-necked, gimlet-eyed, thick-skinned, goose-rumped, razor-backed creatures, which are designated neat cattle. The profit from such stock must be exceedingly small, either in the dairy or slaughter-house. One great cause of such things will be found in the penny-wise and pound foolish habit so general among farmers, of selling the most select of their young stock, merely because they fetch a few shillings per head more price than the refuse, which they keep in their stock, until they are three or four years old—when it turns out that their value, in the dairy or in the slaughter-house, is but a small recompense for the fodder wasted upon them."

The remarks on draining are excellent; and we repeat that we like the book very much. We would, however, advise the author in a new edition to extend the chapter on Potatoes, which although good as far as it goes, is much too short, considering the unskilful manner in which this crop is often managed.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Most persons are desirous, at this season of gaiety, to remove the unsightly winter coverings from their plants which have been protected: but we would caution them that this has often proved a fatal error, especially with Pinuses and other early-growing plants, which are readily destroyed by frost, when they commence to grow, and are full of juices, as is the case at this season; but those which are neither growing nor have unripe shoots upon them may be uncovered with tolerable safety.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Continue to watch the heating of the tan-beds: we are induced to mention this often, being convinced there is nothing so prejudicial to the well-doing of Pine plants, or so often the cause of mischief with young growers, as the overheating of the tan beds. Give the plants showing fruit as much air as the weather will allow; if this is neglected the fruit-stems become drawn and weakly, and the fruit does not swell so large in consequence. The fruiting plants will now require water pretty often, but it is better, as before, to give it frequently than much at one time. Put sticks to support the fruit before it becomes large enough to bend its stem, taking care to allow sufficient room for its swelling. Do not allow the suckers to remain on the plants until the fruit is full-swelled. This is a good time to procure soil from an old sheep-pasture for next year.

Vinery.—Pay attention to the thinning of grapes, as it requires practice to perform this well; the person who does it should not be changed oftener than it can be helped. The hands should be well washed in warm weather, to soften them; or, what is better, a soft glove worn on the left hand: a small forked stick, to hold up the shoulders, and turn the bunch, will prevent the necessity of much handling, which should be avoided altogether, if possible. Thin out superfluous and ill-placed shoots from spurred vines, as before, and see that the ties do not pinch the growing rods.

Peach-house.—As the fruit in houses commenced in December will now be approaching maturity, be rather more sparing of water. Fairchild's Nectarine is an excellent kind for forcing, and has been ripe here for some time, being about three weeks in advance of a Royal George Peach by its side. This small but beautiful fruit will bear abundantly on plants in pots, if a trained tree be considered too much. It is an old kind, though seldom seen: the tree at Chatsworth covers a space of 16 feet by 14—has at this time between 50 and 60 dozen fruit upon it, and has borne about the same number yearly for eight or nine years without being, apparently, weakened. A more beautiful sight can scarcely be conceived than its clusters of orange-red luscious-looking fruit. Syringe in the mornings, and give air at every favourable opportunity, as before, to those advancing.

Cherry-house.—Give abundance of air and liberal supplies of water to those plants not yet ripening their fruit. Watch narrowly for caterpillars; not more for the immediate mischief they are calculated to do, than for next season.

Fig-house.—Give air and water as before; but do not syringe those trees overhead whose first crop is ripening off, or use cold water.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Although in clear days the frames may get hot, it is not wise to give great quantities of air without a screen of some kind before the opening. Stop the shoots and thin out the leaves. If the plants are shy in setting their fruit, keep the frames warmer. Water in the mornings, as before, and cover up according to the state of the weather and the heat of the beds. Sow long green prickly, or Southgate Cucumbers, for hand-glasses, if not yet done; and the short green prickly, for producing small ones for pickling, it being the most prolific bearer. Some of the earliest Cantaloupe Melons will now be ripe, or approaching maturity; where such is the case be more sparing of water. Keep the beds as regular, in point of heat, as possible. It is always desirable to set fruit as near the main stem as possible; fruit so situated always swells best and becomes the largest; the shade produced by laying a few branches on the glass during bright sunshine is beneficial.

Strawberries.—Give abundance of air and water to the latest crops, and keep free from insects.

French Beans should now be placed where they can have more air given them than in Pine-pits, or they will become pale-coloured and sickly: give them plenty of water.

Take care that the young Celery does not suffer for water; and if the weather continues dry and clear, it should be shaded. Water all advancing crops in frames in the morning, and repot any tender herbs or other plants requiring it.

Out-door Department.

Keep the walks clean swept and weeded, and ply the hoe industriously amongst all advancing crops. The spaces at the foot of walls should be often stirred and raked to check weeds and insects. Pay attention to neatness; it is as desirable here as in the flower-garden. Broccoli, Lettuce, or other choice vegetables intended for seed, should have stakes put to them for support.

Asparagus.—Clear carefully from weeds; in cutting the buds put the knife in perpendicularly, for fear of cutting unseen heads.

Broccoli.—Sow the main crops for winter.

Kidney Beans.—Sow Fulmer's Early, or Dun coloured, on a dry border sow also Scarlet, or other Runners; they may be sown to hide and shade framing, or to shelter Cucumbers on ridges, or any other tender plants.

Carrots.—Sow Early Horn for drawing young for use in autumn.

Cucumbers.—Prepare in a warm situation for the ridge, by excavating about two feet deep for the bed; the dung may be used from old linings with a little fresh added.

Onions.—Sow for small bulbs to pickle, &c.

Peas.—Sow when those last sown of similar kinds are above ground: the best plan is to sow two kinds at the same time which will succeed each other, as Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow and Blue Cimeter, or any other two similar kinds. If the above plan be followed, no serious interval will occur in the succession, and it is the best general direction which can be given, unless, indeed, we dictate the sorts to be grown.

Salading.—Keep up a succession.

Orchard.—The most important thing here, is still the disbudding of wall-trees and espaliers. Apricots infested with caterpillars should be carefully examined, and as many of the buds having curled leaves removed as soon as possible. Some merely press the curled leaves with the finger and thumb to destroy the grub, but it is better to loosen the leaves; use the engine to the trees freely every fine morning. Vines sufficiently advanced should be carefully disbudded; do not remove the coverings from the walls yet, but it is not necessary to let them down except frost be apprehended.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Stanhópeas, Oncídiums, and Dendróbiums, now commencing their new growths, that require it, should be potted. We advise that all plants having pendent stems or flowers should be placed in wire baskets, in sphagnum, and suspended; but if potting Stanhópeas be preferred, elevate them a foot or more above the rims of the pots. In potting large plants, do not increase their bulk, but remove the old dry peat carefully and replace it by fresh. Supply all plants growing fast liberally with water, and give air at all favourable times.

Greenhouse.—Carefully look over Heaths, Epacrises and all other plants of similar habit, and stop the shoots requiring it to make them bushy and compact: the effects caused by neglect of this may be seen in almost every greenhouse. Use water freely overhead and at the root on fine mornings; and in calm, mild weather, leave some air in the house during the night; but be cautious in giving much during cold, drying winds.

Pits and Frames.—Seedlings of choice or new plants may be potted off with more safety, as soon as they show their first true leaves; they should be kept close for a short time, and set near the glass. Sow tender annuals for autumn-flowering. Harden all plants intended for the flower-garden, by leaving air on the pits or frames all night, except there is an apprehension of frost. Auriculas and Polyanthuses done flowering should be removed to a dry, shaded situation; prick out young seedlings of Auriculas and Carnations, and continue to propagate all desirable plants of which cuttings can be obtained.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—Put flower-sticks to Carnations and other advancing flowers. Thin out and transplant annuals in wet weather. Propagate by cuttings, such as double Lychnis, Delphiniums, Rockets, Diánthus, and Wall-flowers under hand-glasses in a shady situation. Roll and mow lawns: gravel-walks may still be turned and rolled; choice grass-seeds for turf may be sown.

Nursery.—Layer the tenderer kinds of evergreens; finish planting evergreens of all kinds; mulch and water newly-planted trees, and, if necessary, destroy weeds, mice, birds, and insects.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—This is the best time for preparing for future planting, by draining, fallowing, paring and burning, or pitting, as circumstances may dictate. The season has now arrived for thinning Oak-wood and copses, also the shoots on the stools in Oak Coppice woods, and for taking off the bark: secure a sufficient number of men to bark what you have to do as expeditiously as possible, for there is no certainty how long the bark may strip freely.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

As there is now but little chance of any return of severe frost, active preparations may be made for planting and setting greenhouse plants out-of-doors for the summer season. Generally speaking, a warm sheltered situation is the best; and the soil should be rendered as light and rich as possible by mixing a good proportion of leaf-mould, sand, and turfy-loam with it. In gardens where there is a peat-bed, Heaths, Epacrises, and such like plants will derive benefit from being planted out, and as they will require frequent waterings during the season, the other plants in the bed will be also much improved. Hard-wooded plants in pots, like Camellias and Acacias, that have done flowering, may be immediately set out-of-doors on a shady border under a wall; the pots should be placed on a stratum of fine coal-ashes to prevent the worms from penetrating into them. By removing these out of the greenhouse, room is gained for the Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and other vigorous-growing, summer-blooming, soft-wooded plants. Continue to sow and prick out choice annuals. Give air freely to the greenhouse, and do not spare water to plants in a growing state, and repot such as require it. By attention to the latter point, large and handsome specimens may be made in the course of one season.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

There are few gardeners but have occasionally been disappointed at the failure of a crop of some particular kind of Pea, or other legume; this has been caused by the attacks of the larvæ of two small brownish Beetles, the Brúchus písi and B. granárius. The perfect insects are usually found at the time the plants are in flower, and they deposit their eggs in the tender seeds of leguminous plants, and sometimes in different kinds of corn. In these the larva, a small, white, fleshy grub, finds both a suitable habitation and an abundance of food. It undergoes all its transformations in the seed, and the perfect insect finally escapes through a small hole. Large crops of the edible Pea are sometimes destroyed by Brúchus písi, especially in North America, whence, in all probability, this insect was imported. Brúchus granárius frequently deposits an egg in every pea in a pod; and the insect remains in it till the spring, though in fine autumns the perfect insects appear at that season. The larvæ possess the singular instinct of never attacking the vital part of the seed till the last. We have often observed the seed-pods of Chorozéma and other delicate and scarce leguminous plants in greenhouses, pierced by the Brúchus písi. The most effectual remedy is to pull up and burn the haulm and pods altogether, and not attempt to get a crop at all. Peas infested with B. granárius are always known by a small hole being on one side, and these should be carefully picked out, as they not only spoil the appearance of a sample, but spread the injury.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

There are comparatively few changes during the present month; a few summer birds arrive, and one winter visitant, the Bean Goose, departs. The species that usually visit us during May are, the Razor Bill, the Titlark, the Fern Owl or Goatsucker, the Dottrel, the Sedge and Reed Warblers, the Hobby, the Red-backed Shrike or Butcher-bird, the Landrail, and the Spotted Fly-catcher. The Cuckoo was heard this year for the first time at Hampton Court, on the 26th of April.

State of the Weather for the Week ending April 29, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	23	29.645	29.450	48	28	38.0	N.W.	.84
Saturday	24	29.677	29.588	56	39	47.5	S.W.	.15
Sunday	25	29.846	29.650	59	52	55.5	S.	
Monday	26	30.100	29.980	66	55	60.5	S.W.	
Tuesday	27	30.103	30.078	75	46	60.5	S.W.	
Wednesday	28	30.138	30.099	76	45	60.5	N.E.	.07
Thursday	29	30.141	30.098	71	42	56.5	N.E.	.01
Average		29.946	29.840	64.4	43.8	54.1		1.17

23. Very heavy rain, with wind from north and north-west; clear at night.
24. Fine; boisterous with rain at night.
25. Very fine; cloudy with strong wind.
26. Hazy; fine; overcast.
27. Very hot for the period of the season; sultry; lightning at night.
28. Rain; clear in the evening.
29. Very fine; clear.

During the past week vegetation has advanced very rapidly, the mean temperature having been 5½° above the average, together with abundance of moisture.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending May 8, 1841.

May		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	2	64.3	44.3	54.3	5	0.72 in.	1	1	8	—	4	2	2	1
Mon.	3	63.7	42.5	53.1	6	0.12	1	1	3	1	4	4	—	1
Tues.	4	65.0	43.0	54.0	5	0.24	2	2	3	—	4	1	2	—
Wed.	5	69.9	43.5	56.7	9	0.50	3	2	1	2	5	1	1	—
Thurs.	6	64.3	41.2	52.8	5	0.28	—	5	2	2	2	3	—	1
Fri.	7	65.7	42.3	54.0	1	0.45	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	1
Sat.	8	65.5	42.5	53.5	4	0.42	—	4	3	—	4	1	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 6th, in 1830—thermometer 81°; and the lowest, on the 6th, in 1831—thermometer 28°. Rain on the 7th occurred only once in 15 years.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending April 30, 1841.

The fine weather during this week has increased the supply both of fruits and vegetables, and the demand has been pretty brisk. The forced fruits now brought to market add considerably to its interest, and mark the improvement of Horticulture. Flowers of many beautiful kinds, both hardy and tender, abound. —*Fruits.* Pines are generally excellent, and the kinds are Providences and Queens, with a few Black Antiguas and Black Jamaicas. Hothouse Grapes, of good quality, are tolerably plentiful. Cherries are more abundant than last week. Some good Peaches have been offered during the week at two guineas per dozen. Fine forced Strawberries abound. Some excellent samples of the London Pippin Apple have been exhibited during the week. Pears do not vary from our last report. Cucumbers are plentiful and good.—*Vegetables.* A few small Cauliflowers have been offered. Broccoli is nearly gone, but some tolerably good may still be had. The supply of Asparagus and Sea-kale has increased, and consequently the prices are rather lower. Cos Lettuces are fine, as are Radishes, and most other salading. New frame Potatoes fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; while the Autumns are only worth from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. Mushrooms are good and plentiful. A few fine Morels may be obtained.—*Flowers.* Among the plants in pots produced during the week, we observed Erica Hartnéllii, Diósma capitáta, and Cytisus canariénsis. The cut flowers have, as usual, been beautiful; and besides those mentioned last week we noticed Calceolarias, from Messrs. Catleugh; Heartsease, from Messrs Lane; Lilies-of-the-Valley, grown out of doors, and very many kinds of Roses and Geraniums.

PRICES, Saturday, May 1.—FRUITS:—

Strawberries, forced, per oz. 3d to 1s
Peaches, per dozen, 2s 2s
Cherries, per lb. 25s
Apricots, green, per pottle, 1s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 12s
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 5s to 12s
— Spanish, per lb. 2s to 1s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s
Oranges, pr. doz. 2s to 3s
— per 100, 4s to 16s
Bitter, per 100, 10s to 18s
Cucumbers, par brace, 1s 6d to 5s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Chestnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Walnuts, per bush. 12s to 16s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 24s
— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, white, per doz. 1s to 2s
— Red, for pickling, 4s to 6s
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. 2s to 4s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6d to 3s
— Brown, 3d to 3s 6d
— Sprouts, per sve. 1s
Cauliflowers, each, 1s to 3s
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 6d
Kidney Beans, forced, p 100, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 6l
— New, per pd., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Jerusalem Artichokes, p. half sve. 1s
Turnips, white, per bunch, 1s 6d to 3s
Carrots, per bunch, 3d
— Horn, per bunch, 6d to 8d
Parsneps, per doz. 1s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 2s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 2s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 4s
Radish, Red, per dozen bunds (24 to 30 each) 6d to 10d
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 1s to 1s 6d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 6s
— for pickle p. hf. sieve, 5s
— Green (Ciboules) per dozen bch., 2s 6d to 4s
— Spanish, per doz. 5s to 6s

Asparagus, per 100, Large, 6s to 7s
— Middling, 3s to 4s
— Sprue, or Small, 2s to 2s 6d
Sea-kale, per punnet, 2s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 4d to 1s 6d
— Cos, 1s to 3s
Endive, per score, 1s to 2s
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d to 2s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Parsley, per half sieve, 9d to 1s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Thyme per doz. bchs. 3s to 4s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per dozen bunches, 4s
Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s
Marjoram, per bunch, 8d to 9d
Basil, per bunch, 8d to 9d
Rosemary (green) per doz bunch. 6s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6d to 1s 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 9d

Notices to Correspondents.

A Subscriber.—None of the very handsome Verbenas are quite hardy, nor is there much difference in the respective hardiness of each, except that the scarlet ones are not so liable to damp-off in the winter as those with white and purple flowers. They only require to be kept free from frost and damp during winter. The treatment given to Verbenas and similar plants will suit Petunias; but the least frost and damp in winter destroys them, although they will stand some degrees of frost in the autumn. Of Œnothéras the most showy are the following, which are quite hardy

Perennials.	*Annuals.*
Speciósa, white	Rubicúnda, pink
Macrocárpa, yellow	Lindleyána, purplish-rose
Taraxacifólia, white	Tenuifólia, purple
Anisólobа, white	Tetráptera, white
Glaúca, yellow	Odoráta, yellow
Serótina, yellow	Romanzóvii, blue

Drummond's Œnothéra is a fine large yellow sort, and very ornamental; but it is tender, and requires the same treatment as Petunias and Verbenas. Leycestéria formósa is quite hardy. Lucúlia gratíssima cannot endure frost.

Tewkesbury will perceive, upon again turning to the question about Lilies-of-the-Valley, page 265, that inquiries were made for the *double* white and pink varieties, not for the single white.

A Naturalist's letter has been travelling over the country in search of Mr. Bathurst, who is so good as to say he will answer it in a few days.

Mr. Saul, of Lancaster, may have succeeded in repelling slugs by his contrivance (page 247), but Mr. Murray is quite right in saying that it is not by galvanic action.

Conifera shall have next week a complete account of the way in which the new Coniferous plants ought to be treated. Pharbítis Leárii is shrubby; Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea is little better than an annual.

Why does *Tydides* suppose we can fill our columns with disputes about Corn-laws and Poor-laws? If he will tell us where to send his papers, we will return them to him.

A Brewer.—No doubt the dust that comes from the Malt when it gets into the hands of the brewer, previously to its being ground for the purpose of brewing, and which is of no value to him, would be useful as manure; and so would Hops after they are boiled.

x x x.—We will have the experiment tried under our own immediate direction, viz.—"To bud a Laburnum with the purple Cytisus in several places;" see p. 265. We trust others will do the same, and report the result.

Mr. Standish's Swan River plant is a beautiful new species of Zíchya, and is to be called villósa, or "the shaggy."

Mr. Dumbrills, T. H., and several others, next week. Our Irish letters are all too late for this week.

Hampstead.—Black-beetles are the same wretches as Cockroaches.

Beech-grove.—The plant is a Cássia, and apparently C. tomentósa.

A Constant Reader will find the best introduction to the natural system of Botany, after De Candolle, in the books called "School Botany" and "Elements of Botany," the latter of which will be published in a few days.

Mary Ann Homespun's plant is a Cineraria, and the insect that has attacked it is the Green-fly, and can only be driven away by tobacco fumigation. The matter to which you object is inserted for mercantile reasons, and will soon be discontinued, but not just yet.

Miles inquires the usual mode of propagating Gesnéria elongáta or oblongáta, not being sure which of these his plant is. G. oblongáta is a mere variety of the former, and both are easily propagated by cuttings. Select a young healthy plant after it has begun to form shoots in spring; take a few of the latter, insert them in sand, and cover them with a bell-glass; plunge them in a hotbed, and take care that they do not suffer either from extremes of dryness or moisture. By attending to these directions you will easily succeed.

Y. Z. says "his Peach and Nectarine trees are much infested with Black Ants, which quite consume the leaves, and he will be glad to know a remedy for them." The mischief is not, however, effected by the Black Ants, but by the larvæ of some small moth, which the ants destroy, and for which they ought rather to be encouraged than not. Frequent syringing with tobacco-water will rid the trees of many insects that infest them.

Blackheath.—The larvæ that infest your Apricot-trees are the caterpillars of the Apricot-bud, or the Narrow-winged Red-bar, which are highly injurious, by binding the leaves together with silken threads, and preventing the growth of the trees. The best remedy is to pinch the clusters of leaves, and thus kill the insect within, and carefully remove all dead leaves and flowers, which also harbour them. See the Calendar in the present Number.

A. B.—"If a person left his greenhouse doors open until four or five o'clock on the evening before the severe frost in January, and the frost was actually admitted," it certainly would not "remain upon the plants so that the leaves would be still and the mould frozen hard, if a fire was kept in all night, and the thermometer stood at [illegible] the following morning."—"If the man made up the fire strong at two or three o'clock in the morning," those plants could not have been frozen "which actually stood upon the flue."—We answer these questions because the writer says it is of the utmost importance to him that we should do so; but the reply is self-evident, unless there is something more in the questions than the writer states.

Mr. Brown's Pansies from the Slough Nursery are all fine flowers. "Midas" is a fine deep yellow, with the markings about the eye full, large, and of a deep rich brown; the form is nearly perfect, and the size very large; it is the finest yellow we have seen, and should be in every choice collection. The "Countess of Orkney" is a large, flat, and well-formed flower, light purple in the upper petals, with blotches of the same at the sides and in front of the lip; but the yellow ground colour is imperfect, from being uneven, and the lip is rather too narrow. "Curion" and "Ion," are not first-rate, but certainly very beautiful flowers.

As *H. D.* has seen Mr. Mills's Treatise on the Cucumber, he should now purchase another by a different author (Mr. Mills's pit is certainly different from M'Phail's,) and then he can judge for himself which plan will best suit his circumstances. All the treatises we have lately seen have merit of some kind or other, as may be learned from our reviews; and it is an invidious task to say which is the best when all are good.

R.—We again have to state that when correspondents are answered very briefly, so that the public derives no benefit, it is when the questions are either private or personal, and of no public interest. We make a point of answering *all* our correspondents as well as we can, being of opinion that it is discourteous to do otherwise. Surely lookers-on find plenty of notices as full as it is reasonable to expect that answers ever should be in a newspaper.

K. and *J. W.* have both remarked that they think us wrong in assigning the sandy sea-coast to Sea kale as its habitation: the one says he found it in clay on the coast of Dorsetshire, and the other that he has never found the plant on the sea-shore, though he has often seen it growing in the strong clay cliffs which form the boundary to the sea at Sidmouth. We can only say that every book we have consulted, French or English, ancient and modern, agrees in stating that it grows in sand. Old Gerard says it is found "where there is no earth, but only sand and rolling stones."

J. W., we trust, will let us have the returns he is so obliging as to offer concerning nitrate of soda and its effects. Some curious results will be arrived at, we doubt not; some are in our possession already. It is certain that the dose must be very small; for many plants perish upon the application of a very small quantity. It is true that if you bud a common Jasmine with a bud of the striped sort, and the bud dies, the whole plant will be striped like the plant from which the bud was taken, but in a less degree. A case of this kind either does or did exist in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, and it seems to show that the striped bud taints the stock.

E., Herts.—In employing sulphuretted hydrogen to destroy rats or other vermin, it must always be remembered that the gas being of a very poisonous kind, as well as very bad-smelling, must be quickly got rid of as soon as it is judged that the vermin are poisoned. It is most easily removed (as was stated in No. 13) by mixing some bleaching-powder with water and a little oil of vitriol, which will completely destroy the sulphuretted hydrogen; and besides this, most thorough ventilation must be employed, to remove any sulphurous gas; as otherwise there will certainly be great risk of goods acquiring a smell of sulphur.—We do not know why sugar acquires a smell of sulphur, but we cannot help thinking that people sometimes burn sulphur in the hold "to purify the air:" and if they do this, no doubt the sugar would absorb some of the gas produced.

Elizabeth having procured a plant of Céreus setáceus, wishes to know if she can graft it upon the strong-growing species which she knows under the name of the Torch Thistle, and whether it would not succeed better upon this than upon its own roots? If she has a healthy free growing plant of the kind she mentions, the C. setaceus will succeed perfectly upon it, but it grows very luxuriantly upon its own roots, and therefore she may manage it either the one way or the other, or both if she chooses. She also wishes to know whether Hardenbérgia macrophylla and H. digitáta are specifically different, and distinct in their flowers? The flowers of the two species are very much alike, but the former produces longer racemes, and perhaps the colour is of a deeper blue. The principal distinction resides in the leaves, H. digitata having five leaflets and H. macrophylla three.

Rusticus in growing Melons must not encourage more than one fruit to set on a plant at a time. If he defers the raising of them till rather late in the season, when the female flowers require no manual aid to make them set, he must prevent others from setting besides the one encouraged to do so, by pulling them off. Cucumbers require no such care.

Yorkshire.—It is the rule for exhibitors at the Horticultural Society's Garden to secure places for their flowers, and those who come first have the first choice: this does away with all imputation of favouritism, for the letters are filed, and may be seen by any one. The standing garden establishment consists of one gardener, three under-gardeners, a carpenter, a clerk, a gate-keeper, two packers, and twenty workmen. The garden consists of 33 acres, of which about eight are in kept grass. The rest of the letter we presume is intended for a jest.

J. T.—Nothing more than we have published is as yet known concerning the process of Calotyping. We should think a Daguerreotype apparatus would be more likely to answer your purpose. We know of no *good* work on Jamaica plants; Dr. Macfadyen's Flora is the best, but it is incomplete and likely to remain so. Lunan's Hortus Jamaicensis contains a great deal of matter good, bad, and indifferent, arranged alphabetically.

The *numerous Correspondents* who continually ask us for the PRICE of books, plants, and other things that are sold, should be answered by us if the stamp-office would permit it. But we cannot do so without exposing ourselves to the risk of a 500*l.* fine, as actually occurred to a literary journal some years ago. This would be paying too high a price for the diffusion of knowledge. All such information must be sought in the advertising columns of this or other journals.

A. D.—The Dandelions in your field may be destroyed, with patience, by the mere use of the spud, or any other instrument that will cut off their crown of leaves. Perseverance in cutting out the leaves must necessarily end in the destruction of the root, for its existence is maintained by the action of leaves. Probably the operation would be rendered less tedious if a little common salt were dropped on the wounded root of each Dandelion as soon as the crown is removed.

An Amateur, Roseville.—The slate we recommended for tanks is in large slabs, which are so easily procured near London, and in many other places. Tanks can be built of the ordinary materials, such as brick or stone, &c., and then be lined and staunched with slates; but the slates will not adhere to the masonry unless the cement is of the very best quality. Flat tiles are much better for a lining, if in two layers.

K.—The cuttings of Roses taken in spring, and put in in a shady place, should be cuttings taken before the plant has commenced growing. This observation only applies to China Roses and their hybrids. Common garden Roses will strike from cuttings, but they must be taken off in autumn before the wood is hard—placed under a hand-glass, and left till spring undisturbed.

Victoria will be supplied by any news-agent in London to whom she may send her order, for 6*d.* a copy, if she remits the money in advance.

J. T.—We will inquire about the Morello Cherries said to have been hybridised. Mr. Knight's Papers will be published very soon: the index is printing.

E. F. L., Donaghadee, has two hives of bees on the shelf of a bee-house—one of them two or three years old, the other a top swarm of last year's. The old bees are killing each other, apparently, in hundreds; the young bees seem to go on as usual—and he wishes to know the reason.—We believe the cause to be that the old bees have lost their queen, and are quarrelling about a new one, and that the young bees have not lost theirs. It would seem that bees have their contested elections, like other industrious parts of the creation, and, in imitation of their superiors, settle their disputes by "fighting it out."

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* 8 bushels; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr.; Soap ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Pettevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s* 0*d* to 26*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 27*s* 0*d* to 28*s* per cwt.; Wildey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 4*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE death of General Harrison, the recently-elected President of the United States, who expired on the 4th inst. within one month of his inauguration, is the principal point of interest in our Foreign News this week. This unexpected event is said to have cast a gloom over all political parties in the Union, and to have called forth a unanimous expression of respect and attachment to the memory of that distinguished personage. The office of President has devolved on Mr. Tyler, the late Vice-President of the Republic, whose political principles are said to be in perfect unison with those of General Harrison, and who is described as eminently qualified for his high office.—In France, public attention has been engaged by the trial of the Editor of the Newspaper "La France," for a libel on the King in the publication of eight letters, purporting to be written by his Majesty to Prince Talleyrand: the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in this case, without affirming or denying in any way the authenticity of the letters. It is stated that the French Cabinet has despatched an expedition to China for the purpose of establishing direct relations with that country.—In Spain, the absorbing topic of attention is the Regency Question; the majority in the Senate are favourable to the sole regency of the Duke de Victoria, and the majority in the Deputies are as decidedly partisans of a triumvirate. The debate on this question is still in progress, and much doubt is expressed as to the ultimate result. Another question of public interest has arisen in connexion with the tutelage of the young Queen Isabella, Queen Christina being disqualified by absence and other causes from retaining that office; and several persons are intriguing to be appointed her successor. Accounts have been received in Madrid, that Cabrera, the Carlist General, has again entered Spain; but the report has been subsequently contradicted, although several rumours to the same effect have reached us through other channels.—From Portugal we learn that there is great probability that the commercial treaty with this country on reciprocal and liberal principles will shortly be completed, and that the claims of the English bondholders are likely to be soon adjusted.—In Germany, the Confederation are actively engaged in completing the frontier defences, as a balance to the fortification of Paris; and the works are advancing with great rapidity.—From the Levant we learn that the Sultan is willing to concede to the Pacha of Egypt the power of choosing his successor, and that it is probable that a modification of the Hatti Scheriff will be adopted as soon as the opinion of the London Conference is known on the propriety of that concession.

At home, much excitement prevails in the political circles, in consequence of the debates on the Irish Parliamentary Voters' Bill having terminated in two divisions both of which were unfavourable to Ministers. On Monday night Lord Howick proposed, as an amendment upon the first clause of the bill, to establish a 5*l.* rating franchise beyond all charges and the rent specified in the lease. After a long and animated discussion, in which the Ministry resisted the proposed amendment, it was carried by a majority of 21. On Thursday the question was again resumed, on the consideration of the 8*l.* franchise clause of the original bill, which was negatived, after a prolonged debate, by a majority of 11, in one of the fullest houses of the session. The bill is, therefore, virtually abandoned.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord John Russell gave notice of a motion for the revision of the Corn Laws, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his Budget for the year; particulars of both these important subjects will be found under our Parliamentary report.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and remain at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty held a Levee, on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace, and attended the Concert of Ancient Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the evening of that day. H. R. H. Prince Albert was, on Tuesday, invested, at Buckingham Palace, with the ensigns of the order of the Golden Fleece, by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was nominated by her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, to perform that ceremony.

Parliamentary.—Mr. Walter has been returned for Nottingham, by a majority of 238.—It is reported that Commodore Napier will become a candidate for the borough of Marylebone at the next election.—Mr. Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, only son of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, has expressed his readiness to come forward to represent the borough of Sandwich in the Conservative interest on the first vacancy which may occur, or at a general election.

Municipal Boroughs.—From a statement of moneys received and expended on account of certain boroughs in England and Wales for the year 1840, pursuant to the acts of Parliament, we find the expenditure of the following large towns and cities in England to have been as follows, viz.:—Bristol, 44,857*l.*; Chester, 10,201*l.*; Derby, 17,125*l.*; Exeter, 19,562*l.*; Kingston-on-Hull, 32,330*l.*; Leeds, 19,509*l.*; Leicester, 15,263*l.*; Liverpool, 291,974*l.*; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 73,359*l.*; Plymouth, 11,980*l.*; Wisbeach, 8259*l.*; Great Yarmouth, 6527*l.*; and York, 12,069*l.*

Savings Banks.—By recent returns it appears that the total sums of money received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Savings Bank deposits during the year 1840, amounted to 2,788,138*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the total sums paid to 2,734,830*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 53,307*l.* 14*s.*

Foreign.

France.—*The Recruitment Law.*—The Chamber of Deputies have passed this bill, by a majority of 212 against 46. The discussion was not remarkable. Some members were anxious that the reserve, like the Russian *landwehr*, should meet at certain periods and be reviewed. But it was thought that the meeting of all the military of the country, at certain periods, especially of that class of soldiers who have most mingled with their fellow-citizens and are most independent, might lead to effervescence, or demonstrations of military opinion not always safe or convenient. The Ministry were, therefore, not favourable to the idea of annual musters of the reserve, which is consequently left as it was before. At the same sitting the Chamber passed the bill for military pensions by 228 against 12; the bill for the credit of 5,611,500f. for the marine by 217 against 13; and the bill for 2,500,000f. for horses for the cavalry by 207 against 29.

Acquittal of the Editor of "La France."—The Paris journals are much occupied with the trial, that came on before the Court of Assizes of Paris on Saturday, of the Editor of *La France*, for the publication of three letters, said to have been written by Louis-Philippe to the Prince de Talleyrand, when the jury set aside the accusation of libel, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Their comments are such as might be expected from the various political parties to which they are severally devoted. The Legitimist journals consider it a great triumph, but on the opposite side it is thought that the jury could not have decided as to the authenticity of the letters, but that its decision merely goes to say, that the Editor of *La France* might very well have believed them genuine, and might have published them in good faith.

The Law of Expropriation.—The Chamber of Peers has passed this bill, as voted by the Deputies. It seems that the Peers erased last year the clause enabling railroad companies, or any similar company, from taking provisional possession of ground absolutely necessary for the line, and allowing the jury to fix the amount of compensation after. The Chamber of Deputies, however, having again passed the clause, the Peers, instead of rejecting it, have proposed only to modify the clause a little. This will, therefore, now immediately become law, and, it is thought, will greatly facilitate railroad enterprise.

The Buenos Ayres Treaty.—The Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, was occupied with reports of petitions, one of which gave rise to an animated debate. It was a petition from the Frenchmen established at La Plata, protesting against the Buenos Ayres treaty of Oct. 31, and complaining of the dereliction of the allies of France by the French negotiator. The committee on petitions proposed the order of the day, which was supported by MM. Dupin and de Lamartine. These two last-mentioned deputies, as well as M. Guizot, drew a distinction as to the degree of protection to be extended to French subjects in foreign countries, pointing out that, although they were entitled to protection, it did not extend so far as to involve the interests of the mother country by meddling in political events and changes. Life and property of French subjects, they said, were entitled to security, but no war could be undertaken to favour a particular party in an intestine struggle. These arguments secured the passing to the order of the day.

Expedition to China.—Private letters from Paris announce that the French Cabinet has despatched an expedition, consisting of a frigate and corvette, to China. M. Jansigny, the writer of an article which has lately appeared relative to the English position in China, and M. Page, Aide-de-Camp of Admiral de Mackau, are charged, it is said, with a mission to Pekin, to establish direct relations with China, and they are bearers of costly presents to the Emperor. M. Jansigny has already left for Cherbourg, and M. Page quitted Paris on Sunday for the same port to embark. The former goes first to Pondicherry, where he has also a mission.

Paris and Rouen Railway.—The bridges at Maison and Bezons, on this line of road, have been commenced under the contract of Mr. Brassy, the engineer, who executed nearly 50 miles of the London and South-western Railway, and who has contracted for the first 10 miles of the Paris and Rouen Railway—for all the tunnels and the principal bridges.

The Phenix and Britannia Steamers.—Our readers will remember the circumstances of the collision which took place between these vessels in the British Channel, on the 25th Oct. last, when the former was so much injured that she sunk within a quarter of an hour after, and also the legal proceedings that have since ensued. The Tribunal of Commerce at Havre, which had been declared competent to try the case, has been occupied for some weeks in privately examining the documents connected with it, after a first hearing of the parties. On Saturday this Court delivered its sentence. After recapitulating the evidence, whereby it was shown that the fault lay on the side of the captain of the *Britannia*, who was coming up channel with the wind in his favour, and all sails set, but with only one light at his foremast, and that the captain of the *Phenix* was going down Channel against the wind, without any sails, and with three lights at his paddle-boxes and foremast; and that, from the evidence of the steersman, and the sworn examiners, it appeared that the captain of the *Britannia* did not see the *Phenix* till he was close upon her, while the captain of the latter was aware of the *Britannia's* coming, though he could not judge of her distance from her carrying only one light, but that he had done all he could to get out of her way; and also since the reports of the examiners at London, when they visited the *Britannia*, proved that it was this vessel which ran in upon the *Phenix*, and not otherwise, as had been alleged; the Court decided that the General Steam Navigation Company was liable to the company owning the *Phenix*, for the loss of that vessel. In consequence of this the Court adjudged that the former company should pay to the latter 700,000f., with interest from the time of the demand being made; or, as an equivalent for this, that an offer which the former company had made, of giving up to the latter, within a specified time, the *Britannia* steamer, with all her engines, &c., complete and good, together with the value of the freight on board the *Britannia* at the time, and the produce of her passengers' fares (about 90*l*) should be accepted; and that this should serve as a bar to any further proceedings or other claims.

Algeria.—The following particulars, derived from recent letters from Algiers, detailing the marches of the expeditionary column to and from Mediah, are not without interest:—"Gen. Bugeaud waited till the enemy was well grouped together on the heights, and then gave orders to the 24th regiment to attack them. The soldiers of this regiment laid down their knapsacks and ran towards the Arabs, the Moorish gendarmerie supporting them on the flank. The lieut.-colonel of the 24th (the Duke d'Aumale) commanded this attack; but the Arabs could not be said to be routed, since they precipitated themselves down a deep ravine, so steep, that after their fall it seemed impossible men could have tumbled from such a height without breaking all their bones. Our men stopped on the edge of the ravine, and fired down upon them. While this was going on, information was brought to the General that a battalion of Arab regulars was concealed in the ravine which borders the plateau of the cross, upon which the Arab cavalry was commencing to form again, and the Moorish squadrons were ordered immediately to attack them. This charge was executed with great coolness. The gendarmes were supported by a battalion of the 23d infantry. At first the road by which they descended was so narrow that they could not deploy in line; but by degrees it became wider, and the soldiers fell with their swords and bayonets on the regulars, of whom they made great carnage, although the latter defended themselves with all the fury of despair. They could not long stand the attack of our soldiers, who pressed them close; men and horses strewed the ground, and the Arabs had also many wounded. This battalion of regulars which suffered so much was that of Milianah, commanded by El Barkani, ex-Bey of Medeah, and was composed in great part of German and Spanish deserters. The unfortunate people, who had come we know not whence, were so much overcome with fatigue that they had not strength to clamber up out of the ravine to escape from our troops. Some prisoners were taken, who were killed on the road, because they could not follow the column. A Spaniard seeing one of his companions fall, preferred lying down by his side, and thus receiving his death to making a single step further in advance. One of these deserters saved himself by holding on to the tail of an officer's horse, and four of the strongest also saved their lives by making desperate efforts not to remain behind."

Spain.—The resolutions of the Spanish Senate, as to the course to be pursued in discussing the Regency question, was communicated to the Deputies on the 16th inst., who appointed a committee to report upon them. On the 19th, a preliminary amendment proposed to the effect that the vote for the Regent or Regents should be taken by ballot, was rejected by 123 against 50, and the general debate then commenced. Its result, however, still remains in great uncertainty; for though the majority in the Senate were decidedly favourable to the sole Regency of the Duke de Victoria, the majority in the Deputies are as decidedly in favour of a triumvirate. The motion of Señor Diez relative to the nomination of a mixed commission of senators and deputies, to draw up the form of discussing and deciding the Regency question, was rejected in the Chamber of Deputies by 99 against 20. The Provisional Regency had held an extraordinary council, at which the expediency of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies was believed to have been agitated. The Duke de Victoria was said to have protested that no matter what the issue of the election of the Regency might be, he was determined not to abandon or commit to anybody the keeping of the Queen Isabella, regarding himself as personally responsible for the safety of her Majesty and of the throne. By way of enforcing order, 50,000 men, it appears, were collected around the capital.—Another question had sprung up in reference to the tutor, or guardian of the young Queen's property. Queen Christina at present exercises the tutelage; but it is thought that the majority of the Chamber will deny her the right of retaining it, against which absence alone seems a sufficient bar. Should her friends persist, however, in sustaining her right, it is said that other objections than those of absence will be put forward by the Queen's enemies. The 60th article of the constitution says, that "the tutor is to be named by the late King in his will. If not therein named, the father or mother of the minor sovereign is to become tutor, *as long as they remain widowed*. Finally, the Cortes shall choose; but the powers of Regent and those of tutor cannot be united in the same person, unless that person be the parent of the sovereign." On this clause, it is said, are founded the hopes of Don Francisco de Paulo to be appointed *tutor*, if the Regency be conferred on the Duke de Victoria.—The proceedings of the Spanish priesthood also shared the attention of the Cortes, in addition to the two previous questions. The conferences with the Pope and Church were becoming daily more menacing, and the late outrages in the churches by the atheistical Exaltados had increased the anger of the priesthood. The priests of the south refused absolution to purchasers of national property, and were otherwise exerting themselves to create disaffection. The Minister announced in the Chamber of Deputies that he was fully aware of their plots, and was prepared to resist them.—Accounts from Catalonia assert that the Girona authorities had official information of Cabrera's arrival in Spain with nine companions. The last accounts from the island of Hyères, however, made no mention of his escape from the vigilance of the French police; and the report itself has since been contradicted.

Portugal.—By the *Tagus* steamer we have received Lisbon correspondence to the 19th inst. The decree for the issue of 600 contos of reis (150,000*l.*) in notes upon the arrears of the decima and other assessed taxes had been published, and the notes confided to the board of public credit for circulation and redemption, as the revenues alluded to come in.—There appeared every probability that a commercial treaty with England, on reciprocal and liberal principles, would soon be completed, it being understood that the Portuguese Government had come to a decision on the most important points. A Spanish opposition to this treaty was talked of, and from communications in the Madrid papers, it appears that the parties who are hostile to the establishment of commercial relations between this country and Spain are equally disposed, if they had the power, to prevent a treaty between it and Portugal.—The claims of the English bondholders had again been brought, by Lord H. de Walden, strongly under the notice of the Portuguese Government, in consequence of renewed instructions from the British Cabinet. The present government was considered to be desirous of doing justice to its foreign creditors to the greatest extent in its power.—An epidemic variety of *grippe* was very prevalent at Lisbon, and both the King and Queen were suffering under that complaint.

Germany.—We learn from Berlin, that the sittings of the Prussian provincial diets were drawing to a close, and Pomerania had terminated its session. Among the others, Prussia continued the most active. One of the royal propositions recommended the nomination of committees to prepare the measures which should be submitted to the assembled Diets. The government wished to communicate to these committees the matter which it intended to bring forward, but the Diet had, by a majority of 65 to 5 voices, requested that such communications might be made to its members generally, and not to the committee alone. The propositions regarding the publicity of proceedings and biennial Diets were likewise agreed to, and a strong petition in favour of freedom of the press, accompanied with the saving clause "within the bounds of order and decency," was likewise voted. Amongst the points mooted during the discussion was the loss suffered by publishers when works were seized that had received the permission to be printed. New regulations in some degree emancipating the press were generally looked forward to, and hopes were entertained that ulterior liberal measures would be projected.—The King, it is said, took great interest in all the discussions of these legislative bodies. It seems that there is still a probability that Brunswick will not separate from the German north western league, and the only difficulties are now said to be raised on the side of Prussia. The true reason appears to be that the Brunswick negotiatior stipulated for some advantages for the great fairs annually held in that city, which the Prussians would not agree to. It is the object of both to be the cheapest commissioners for the public, and in its rivalry with Leipsic, Brunswick would have already made more progress if it had not been for the impediments to the navigation of the Weser, and if Bremen, which is the natural harbour for the town, had merchants as enterprising as those of Hamburg. The former disadvantage has been removed by the agreement between Prussia and Hanover to levy no more tolls upon each other's vessels, and the latter will be removed as soon as the railway from Brunswick to the Elbe is completed. The Hanoverian districts in question, however, are said not to relish the measure, which is considered tantamount to an increase of taxation.—The Royal Family of Prussia experienced a serious alarm on the 18th instant. The infant daughter of the Prince of Prussia fell out of the palace window at Berlin, and would have probably been killed if she had not been caught by a lad who was passing. The Prince, who is heir-presumptive to the throne, loaded her preserver with presents, and promised that he would be his protector and friend through life.—Accounts from Vienna state that the religious ceremonies of the last week have engrossed public attention, to the exclusion of almost every other topic.—The effect produced on the Austrian Government by the adoption of the Paris Fortification Bill was to increase its determination to proceed with the utmost speed in carrying into effect the line of defence adopted by the Confederation. Lieut.-Gen. Count Baillet Latour, who is Inspector-General of Fortifications, would, it was said, proceed in a few days to Carlsruhe, in order to meet the Prussian and Baden commissioners, for the purpose of finally determining the system to be adopted for the fortification of Rastadt; after which the works were to be commenced and carried on with the utmost vigour. The general distrust created by the French project appeared to find an echo in every German heart, and much ill-will was still felt against Frankfort. From the Rhine to the Lower Danube the same feeling prevailed.—At the present season of the year, it may be useful for English travellers to know that the communications from France to Ratisbon are daily, and that they can accomplish that part of the journey in 36 hours, and

for 23 florins, or about 2*l.* 7*s.* From Ratisbon steamers proceed every fourth day to Vienna, passing a night at the beautiful town of Lintz. The steam voyage is accomplished in two days, and for little more than 2*l.* Thus, any person desirous, either from motives of business or pleasure, to visit Vienna, can accomplish the journey and examine the splendid scenery of the Danube and Rhine for about 12*l.*, and in less than the same number of days. A meeting of inhabitants of the Rhenish provinces has taken place at Cologne, for the purpose of raising funds to continue and complete the building of the cathedral. Many wealthy Protestants proffered their subscriptions for this purpose.

SWITZERLAND.—The most recent accounts state that a battalion of Zurich troops when they marched into the Argovian territory to aid the local government during the late troubles, were quartered in the abbey of Wettington, one of the suppressed convents; and that when they retired, they took with them the fine painted windows that adorned the chapel. In consequence of this, the Argovian Government has demanded an indemnification of 10,000 florins from Zurich, or else threatens to deduct that sum from the amount claimed by the latter canton for the expenses of its military aid given on the occasion alluded to.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Warsaw speak of orders given to the Russian troops in Poland, whose number is no longer denied, to fall back upon the Russian frontier, and a camp will, it is said, be formed in the course of the year upon the Dnieper, after which the Emperor will visit Germany. An ukase ordains the regulation of the Jewish schools, and reserves the nomination of teachers, as in the Christian institutions for education, to the Crown.

DENMARK.—The King has addressed a rescript, dated the 13th inst., to the finance commission of his kingdom, directing that all the surplus revenues of the state should be appropriated to the extraordinary payments of the public debt; that the taxes should be diminished as much as possible; and that the lottery should be abolished.

TURKEY.—By the Levant mail, arrived at Marseilles on the 22nd inst., we learn that the health of the Sultan was improving, although rumours had been current of his being poisoned. New instructions had been sent to Chekib Effendi to consult the London Conference as to a modification of the Hatti Scheriff. The Divan appeared willing to convey to Mehemet the Sultan's power of choosing amongst the sons of Mehemet, or amidst the other grandees of the empire, who shall be his successor; the choice of the successor to be, however, consented to by the Porte. The Turks object to hereditary right descending necessarily to the eldest son; the law of primogeniture not existing in the Ottoman empire. Private letters state that there would be no changes in the system of reform, in consequence of the fall of Reschid Pacha; but the dismissal of the Board of Admiralty and the Commission of Public Utility would appear to be at variance with this statement. The removal of Reschid Pacha, it is said, has long been the object of the Austrian and Russian Cabinets, not only because he was considered as too well disposed to submit to English influences, but because it would have been impossible to have obtained any modification of the obnoxious Hatti Scheriff, so long as he continued in office. The troubles in Samos were stated to be at an end.

EGYPT AND SYRIA.—Syria is now finally evacuated by the Egyptian army, the last division having embarked for Alexandria at Gaza, on board a Turkish frigate, on the 27th Feb. Gaza is now occupied by two battalions of Turkish infantry and 500 cavalry. Jaffa is entirely evacuated by the British; Col. Colquhoun and the detachment of artillery and sappers under his command left it for Beyrout in the Vesuvius steamer on the 16th Feb.; and Col. Bridgeman, with the greater portion of the staff officers employed in Syria, left five days afterwards for Jerusalem. The plague still prevails in Egypt. Accounts from Alexandria state that the Pacha's armaments were still continued. Ibrahim's health was better, and he was devoting himself to agricultural pursuits and the management of his estates at Cairo.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the *British Queen* on Wednesday, at Liverpool, we have received the melancholy tidings of the death of the President, General Harrison, at Washington, on the 4th inst. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of pleurisy, that baffled the skill of all his eminent medical attendants. He was in the 69th year of his age. He died within one month of his inauguration, and is the first President who has died in office. The funeral took place on the 7th, from the President's house, and the corpse was deposited in the Congressional Cemetery. The order of procession is represented as having been very imposing; extending over two miles of space, the longest ever witnessed in Washington: and it included all the foreign ambassadors and personages of distinction now visiting the capital. It appears that the esteem, confidence, and affection which the American people recently manifested towards him, when they clothed him in the highest dignity, and entrusted him with the most important functions in the State, followed him without abatement to the tomb; but though the regret for his loss was great and universal, this feeling seemed to be unaccompanied by any sentiment of distrust or unkindness towards his constitutional successor. The office of President has now devolved upon Mr. Tyler, the late Vice-President of the Republic, a gentleman whose political principles are said to be entirely in unison with those of General Harrison, and who is described as eminently qualified for the station to which he has been so unexpectedly called. We have no other political news by this arrival, the United States journals appearing to be entirely engrossed with the subject of the President's death. Nothing further has occurred in the case of Mr. M'Leod.

MEXICO.—The *Pandora* packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, brings very distressing news. The Comanche Indians were committing acts of murder on all who fell in their way. They had appeared as far as the State of Zacatecas, and the Mexican army was not in a position to resist the invaders; indeed, a revolution was every day looked for. Bustamente was still at the Convent St. Augustin, but over the gateway had ordered two cannons to be planted. There appeared to be a general ferment, and every man was his own master.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Indemnity Bill was read a second time.—Viscount DUNCANNON laid on the table, by command of her Majesty, a copy of the despatches of the Governor of New South Wales during the year 1840, which were ordered to be printed.

The noble Viscount then gave his promised answer to the question put on Friday evening by the Earl of Falmouth. This answer was to the effect that the officers of the Duchy of Cornwall had determined to try the right of the Crown to submarine minerals, and had therefore ordered the notice alluded to to be served. Subsequently, on an observation by the noble Earl that the first parties selected to be proceeded against were two ladies, daughters of a clergyman—the mine in dispute being their only resource—Lord DUNCANNON said he would under the circumstances forego proceedings against the ladies, and take the Earl of Falmouth himself in the first instance.—The Earl of FALMOUTH said that he had no objection to this arrangement, though he protested against the present attempt to shake the security of property, the right to which had hitherto been unchallenged.—The Metropolis Improvements Bill was then read a second time. In reply to a question from the Earl of WICKLOW, Lord DUNCANNON said that it was in contemplation to throw open to the public the whole of the Regent's-park, except those portions that were attached to villas, the proprietors of which had received pledges that the public should not be admitted. The noble Lord added that Government were most desirous to form a park in the eastern part of the metropolis. The great difficulty was to find a sufficiently large extent of ground not already occupied by buildings. The object should, however, be realised as soon as possible.

Lord ASHBURTON thought something should be done to remove burial-grounds from the precincts of the City, and the Bishop of LONDON urged the necessity of such a step with great earnestness. The great difficulty had hitherto been, said the right rev. Prelate, to suggest a measure that would not deprive the clergy of the fees usually paid at funerals. He was not one who would allow the secular interests of his clergy to stand in the way of a great public improvement, but by means of a plan lately suggested to him, he believed the interests of the public might be reconciled with those of the clergy. He felt very much disposed to bring in a bill for the attainment of this object.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said he should be ready to give every assistance in his power to the right rev. Prelate, if he would take the matter into his hands.

A committee was nominated, on the motion of the Marquis of NORMANBY, to inquire into the extent to which goods were conveyed on canals, railroads, and navigable rivers on Sundays. He had no intention, he said, to interfere with the conveyance of travellers, but the transport of goods on Sundays led to scenes highly detrimental to public morals.—Lord COLCHESTER thought it would be impossible to put a stop to Sunday trading on navigable rivers.

Tuesday.—The Earl of FALMOUTH presented a petition from Truro, praying for inquiry on the subject of the contemplated removal of the West India mails from Falmouth. The petitioners, he said, would have rested satisfied if Southampton had been chosen as an experiment upon the completion of the railway to London: and all that they now desired was to be made acquainted with the reasons which led to the transfer of the packets to Dartmouth—a port which never had been dreamt of before for such a purpose.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that unquestionably deep interest was felt on this subject in the county of Cornwall, although, as the noble Lord said, he was not actuated by a county feeling in bringing it forward. The noble Lord had stated that it was the removal of the packet-station that the Government had decided on. Now, that was not precisely true. It was in the breast of the company who furnished the packets to decide which should be the packet-station. They had decided not to take Falmouth. The Government had only said which should be the place where the mails were put on board. The question was, what was best for the country? And in order to assist in inquiring into that subject the Admiralty had appointed three gentlemen very competent to investigate and decide upon such a point. They had considered the matter; they had given their opinion. The noble Lord found fault that they said distinctly that Dartmouth, both with reference to its own advantages, and with reference to the means of communication with it, was the best port in which to put the mails on board. This opinion being stated thus distinctly, Government would not have been justified in refusing their acquiescence. The noble Lord, however, asked for inquiry; but he Viscount Melbourne presumed that their Lordships would not interfere with the decision of Government made upon an investigation of the kind he had described, at least without their Lordships were in possession of information somewhat less loose and vague than must necessarily be the character of information communicated in the course of debate. But it was of great importance that all matters relating to communication and commercial intelligence should be certain, and not liable to continual disturbance; and he thought it would be most inexpedient to meddle with the decision which had been made for the sake of some small advantages which might arise from the change.

The Earl of MINTO said, that the question merely was, at what place the mails should be taken on board? The choice of the port of departure was entirely in the breast of the company.—Lord ASHBURTON said that it seemed to him absurd that packets sailing from Southampton should touch for the mails at Dartmouth, a place to which there never could be a railroad. At the same time, it was very presumptuous, perhaps, for him to hazard such an opinion, when three gentlemen, sent down by Government to inquire into the matter, had reported in a contrary sense.—Viscount MELVILLE said he was as much surprised as his noble Friend to hear that Dartmouth had been selected, though no doubt Government were perfectly right in following the decision of the gentlemen who had been referred to.—The Earl of FALMOUTH briefly replied, calling the attention of the House to the fact that the company were of opinion that either Falmouth or Plymouth would answer better as a place of call than Dartmouth. They ought to be the best judges in such a case, and they had expressed their intention not to go to Dartmouth. The noble Earl concluded by moving for copies of the report and documents of the commissioners appointed to inquire respecting what ports it would be most desirable to select for the arrival and departure of the West India mails, with the comparative advantages of each.—On a division, the motion was carried.

Thursday.—On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON, the Indemnity Bill and the Metropolis Improvements Bill were read a third time.—Lord ASHBURTON asked if Government had received any further information from China, and whether they had come to any decision on the preliminary articles of the treaty as transmitted by Capt. Elliot?

Viscount MELBOURNE said that Ministers were not in possession of anything beyond those preliminary articles, and had not come to any conclusion upon them.

The Duke of WELLINGTON called attention to the warning he had given in the year 1837, of the danger likely to ensue from the reduced establishments of the country, when circumstances existed in several quarters that might at any moment lead to a war. His Grace feared this state of things would be found to have had a prejudicial effect in China. The petition was ultimately withdrawn, by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in consequence of a technical informality.

The Earl of GLENGALL laid on the table a resolution, which he would move on Monday next, to the effect that Mr. Stanley, secretary to the Irish poor-law commissioners, had been guilty of a breach of privilege, in furnishing a falsified return to an order of the House.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that Government had felt so strongly the impropriety of Mr. Stanley's conduct, that they had dismissed him from his office; and that he had simultaneously resigned his appointment from a feeling that under the circumstances he had no alternative. The Noble Marquis added, that as Mr. Stanley's previous character had been unexceptionable, he hoped the Noble Earl would not press for ultimate measures. No answer was made by the Earl of Glengall, and the subject then dropped.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented some petitions against the Corn-laws, and said, that with a falling revenue, if Parliament resolved to keep up the Corn-laws, they would at last be obliged to have recourse to a property-tax.—Earl STANHOPE said, if Government went on repealing taxes, a declining revenue must be the consequence.—Lord ASHBURTON did not consider the revenue to be a declining one. The reduction of the postage had led to a serious fall; but that did not imply that the resources of the country were not in a flourishing condition.

Earl STANHOPE gave notice that if the Poor Law Amendment Act should find its way to that House, he would, on the motion for the second reading, move that it be read a second time that day six months.—On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON, the Bill for a Grant to the Colony of Australia was read a second time and the committee fixed for Friday.

Friday.—After numerous petitions had been presented, the report on the Boroughs' Improvement Bill was agreed to; and the House resolved itself into Committee on the South Australia Bill, which was passed after some observations from the DUKE OF WELLINGTON in favour of abolishing the Australian commission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The House, on the motion of Lord MORPETH, went into committee on the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Bill, whereupon Lord HOWICK rose to move an amendment upon the first clause. He laid it down as a principle, that the basis of the county franchise is not occupation, but property; the 50*l.* tenant's franchise in England being no real exception from that principle, since a 50*l.* renting is itself an evidence of considerable capital. The best franchise for an Irish county voter would, he thought, be a rating on a certain amount beyond all charges and the rent specified in the lease. The tenants' temptation to put their values unreasonably high for the sake of their votes would, he said, be countervailed by their desire to avoid paying too heavy a rate. The excess on which he would propose to require a rating, in order to confer a franchise, would be an excess of 5*l.* beyond the rent and other charges. The "beneficial interest of 10*l.*" contended for by Mr. O'Connell, after the deductions which that member professed to allow, would not be unfairly represented by this 5*l.* rating. There were some persons, not included in the 8*l.* leaseholders' test, whom this 5*l.* rating would admit: those, for instance, who paid a very low rent for a property not rateable in all at so much as 8*l.*, but yet yielding to the holders a profit of more than 5*l.* beyond that low rent. But as he was aware that on the other hand there would be many voters whom the 8*l.* leaseholders' test would admit, but whom his 5*l.* property rating would exclude, he was disposed to move also another change, admitting a large class of voters—a change which would substitute for the Government proposal of a rating on a lease at a low rent, a proposal of a rating at a higher rent, but without any lease. The circumstances of Ireland, however, were so different from those of England, and her general wealth so far inferior, that the English 50*l.* franchise would be too high for Ireland. What the proper amount would be he was not yet prepared to state; but he thought that it should be an amount which would give a constituency at least as numerous as that which existed immediately after the Reform Act. All he should now ask of the House would be merely to consent to the principle. It would be said that tenants without leases would be deficient in independence. He did not think it was found to make much difference whether the tenant had a lease or not. The most dependent tenants in Ireland were the tenants of the smallest farms, such tenants as the Government measure proposed to enfranchise. That measure would lead to the fraud of leasing small properties at very high rents, with an engagement for a rebate so long as the voter should continue to vote with his landlord. But even by adopting the low amount of 8*l.*, it was, he thought, by no means clear that any considerable number of voters would be produced. There was another argument which might be brought against him from the Conservative side of the House—that he had laid no ground for altering the Reform Act. The answer was, that the people of Ireland were entitled to a sufficient representation, which at present they did not possess. There had been a great reduction in the number of the Irish voters, chiefly among the lower classes. A fair settlement of this question would, he considered, be a great boon to Ireland, and one which the Conservative party itself would find it expedient to concede rather than suffer the constituency to dwindle as it otherwise must. He then moved to omit those words at the end of the first clause which abrogate the beneficial interest franchise created by the Reform Act, for the purpose of enabling him, in the second clause, to define that beneficial interest by the 5*l.* rating propounded in the earlier part of his speech.

Lord MORPETH said that though the proposals of Lord Howick might have been unobjectionable if moved as additions to the franchise provided by the bill, they would not be eligible as substitutions for that franchise. As to the amendments proposed on the first clause, he regarded it as merely verbal. He argued, from certain details of the Reform Bill, that the Government measure was not inconsistent with the letter of that bill; much less was it inconsistent with the spirit of that enlarging measure. All valuations taken for the purpose of assessment would be found to rate the property below its real worth; and thus the franchise proposed by Lord Howick would admit much fewer voters than it appeared to include. He read a variety of extracts from the recently-printed returns, to show the frequency of the practice of rating property below its rent or real value, and the very small proportion of voters who, under such a franchise, would be left upon the register. The noble Lord concluded by saying that he believed that the test proposed by the Government was the most advisable, and by it he was prepared to abide.—Mr. C. WOOD argued that the amendments of Viscount Howick would not carry the disfranchisement so far as the bill would do if left in the shape proposed by Government. The diminution in the constituency had gone on at the rate of a thousand a year, and as the unwillingness to grant leases continued, this diminution would go on, even if the franchise were given to an 8*l.*, or even to a 5*l.* rating, so long as the franchise was based on a leasehold qualification. He said that he attached but little importance to the constraint supposed to be exercised by landlords over their occupying tenants, for he believed coercion had seldom been exercised to any great extent.—Sir C. GREY opposed the amendment, which he said was much more than a verbal matter.

Lord STANLEY said that that amendment was no verbal one which raised the question whether the whole existing law and principle of beneficial interest should be swept away. The country would not easily be persuaded to treat that as a trivial matter. He agreed with Lord Howick that an undue and unnatural diminution of the Irish constituency, from the amount intended by the Reform Bill, was not to be permitted. It was assumed that such a diminution had already taken place. Mr. O'Connell, how-

ver, had expressed his opinion during the progress of the Reform Bill, that it would not bring the numbers up to 30,000. There was so great an excitement on the first registry after that bill, and so little opposition, that the numbers amounted to 52,000. They still increased, nominally, till the octennial period; and then, of course, they were reduced by the striking off of many thousands. Yet at this day they were between 40,000 and 50,000, exceeding by many thousand persons the numbers which the Reform Bill was framed and expected to yield. When he should see an alarming diminution of the constituency, he should gladly co-operate with Lord Howick for the redress of that evil; but he would not, because some gentlemen declined to grant leases of their property, consent to inundate the constituency by letting in voters without any property whatever.

Mr. O'Connell instanced several counties in which, though registration had been stimulated by contests, the number of voters was, in his opinion, unreasonably small in proportion to their population. He said, however, that he would not multiply statements to show the insufficiency of the Irish constituencies, as it was idle to suppose that any impression could be made on that House by the most important facts. Lord Howick called himself a well-wisher of Ireland, but he thought that he would better have evinced his good wishes by moving to restore the 40s. freeholders, than by aiding the opposition as he had just been doing.

Lord J. Russell said, that when the Legislature had taken up this subject, there was a very general feeling that before it dealt with the question of registry it ought to settle the question of franchise. He had thought 5*l.* the proper amount; he had given way to the proposal for 8*l.* in the hope that this important matter might thus be settled, consenting to endure, for so great an object, the taunts directed against the Government. He had been anxious to retrieve the error committed by a great party, who had preferred their own triumphs to the tranquillization of Ireland; but it now appeared that his hope was to be thwarted. He did not consider this amendment to be much more than a question of wording, but he was not disposed to concede it, because it would introduce inconvenience into subsequent clauses. The noble Lord cited some of the printed returns, to prove the inefficacy of Lord Howick's proposal for a 5*l.* test. It was of no use, he said, to talk of future redress for the evil of excluding the Irish from representation: the present was the time to remedy that defect. If it were intended to disfranchise them, that should be done openly and expressly, and not in this indirect and tortuous way. England, he was persuaded, wished to see them honestly and fairly represented, and not defrauded of their rights. The House could not, he added, without exciting great indignation, withdraw the franchise bestowed upon them, and take a step which would justify an angry spirit in Ireland.

Sir R. Peel said the noble Lord had done what he usually did when his case was peculiarly defective,—he had made a general declamation on popular rights, to raise a cheer behind him; and under cover of that cheer he had retired from further discussion, and fancied he had made a successful speech. Referring to the expectations entertained by the framers of the Reform Bill, and by Mr. O'Connell himself, with respect to the numbers of the Irish constituency, he showed that the numbers did now far exceed all those expectations. But if the numbers were really diminished, what were the remedies proposed? In 32 Irish counties, Government proposed the same uniform franchise which belonged to the borough; excluding property, and giving everything to occupation. If property were excluded from the county franchise in Ireland, how could it be retained in England? And what confidence could be placed in the legislation of a set of Ministers who, after taking time to deliberate throughout the recess, had brought forward such a measure as this, suddenly changing, two or three days ago, their 5*l.* to an 8*l.* qualification? Lord John had twitted the Conservatives for not accepting the 8*l.* Their objection was not to mere amount—it was to principle; they required for the counties a qualification of property, not of occupation. To the general principles laid down by Lord Howick he agreed, although he did not intend to support his details. The effect of the present amendment, he considered, was the same as if it had been an abstract resolution affirming the principle of beneficial interest as a part of the franchise; and that amendment he should support. If it were carried, he thought, it must be fatal to the principle of this bill—to that principle which went to exclude property from its influence in the franchise of counties, and if counties in Ireland, then of counties in England also. He vindicated, by reference to the testimony given in 1825 by the leading Catholics, the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders under the Relief Bill; and concluded by strongly declaring his opinion that the conduct of Ministers on this question had disentitled them to the confidence of Parliament.

Mr. O'Connell referred to some details on the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders. He told the House they knew little of a people, five millions of whom never tasted the liquor of intoxication. The English Parliament, he said, could not now inflict the injuries on Ireland which were inflicted of old: but they would still do it if they could. Population was the basis on which he contended that representation ought to be founded, and on that basis Ireland ought to have 170 members.

Lord Howick said, his object was not, as had been suggested by Ministers, to restrict the franchise, but to enlarge it. He wished to preserve the old principle of a property qualification, and to add other qualifications also.—On a division, Lord Howick's amendment was carried by a majority of 291 against 270.—Viscount Howick said, that after what had occurred that night, he should reverse the order of the two amendments which he intended to propose on the second clause.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he should move an amendment to restore the 40s. freeholders.—Some conversation followed between Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Stanley, in the course of which it was arranged that the committee should proceed no further that evening, that the chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday; and that Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, fixed for that day, be postponed till Wednesday week.

Tuesday.—Mr. Freshfield moved for a select committee to inquire into the comparative advantages afforded by different Channel ports, as points of departure for the West India mails. The hon. gentleman prefaced his motion by a statement, in which he endeavoured to show that if this service were withdrawn from Falmouth, no other port in the Channel would be found to offer equal advantages. Considerations of private and local interest had led to the attempt to transfer the packets to Dartmouth, a place in every way inferior to Falmouth, and if a removal *was* to take place, the public were entitled to have an inquiry, that it might be ascertained which port was the best suited for the purpose.—Sir C. Lemon seconded the motion.—Mr. F. H. F. Berkeley endeavoured to show that Bristol offered many advantages, more particularly if the service were to be carried on by steam.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the course which Government had pursued, and in which, he said, they had been guided solely by a wish to act for the true interest of the public. He had no power to compel the company that had undertaken the conveyance of the mails to adopt any particular port as their point of departure. All he could do was to select the place where the mails should be put on board.

Sir H. Vivian said that Falmouth was 36 miles nearer to the West Indies than Dartmouth, and that, he thought, was conclusive in favour of Falmouth.—Mr. O'Connell advocated the claims of Cork, Valentia, or Bearhaven, in the south-west of Ireland. A steamer would never require more than seven or eight days between Halifax and Valentia.—Mr. Hume thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a satisfactory statement. He did not think the subject could be so well investigated by a committee of that House as by an independent commission. It might, however, be well to have the point re-examined by an enlarged commission.—Sir J. Seale defended Dartmouth against the attacks made upon its port. It was a harbour easy to enter, and remarkably safe when entered, and decidedly the best in the Channel for the purpose.—Several other members spoke in favour of the motion, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 54 against 50.

The Solicitor-General moved for a committee to consider the expediency of erecting a building in the neighbourhood of the inns of court, for the sittings of the courts of law and equity. The remoteness of Westminster-hall from what might be called the legal part of the town occasioned serious inconvenience to solicitors, and through them to suitors. Various places had been suggested where the new building might be erected. Among others, a plan had been drawn up for the erection in Lincoln's-inn-fields of a building sufficiently large to accommodate all the courts of law, and to afford room for the preservation of all the records of the kingdom.—The motion was seconded by Sir E. Wilmot, supported by Mr. Hume, and agreed to without a division.

Mr. R. Gordon obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the payment of compensation for claims upon the abolition of slavery.—On the motion of Sir M. Wood, a committee was ordered to be appointed to take into consideration the several plans before the House for the improvement of the metropolis, and likewise to take into consideration the petitions for the opening of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall bridges.

Wednesday.—Mr. More O'Ferrall said, in answer to a question by Sir R. Inglis, that a case of infliction of corporal punishment had lately taken place on a Sunday on board one of her Majesty's ships, but that an order had been issued by the Admiralty prohibiting the practice in future.

To an inquiry by Mr. Ewart, Mr. E. J. Stanley replied that it was the intention of the Woods and Forests to open the whole of the grass part of the park to the public. It was also intended to open a road, by means of a bridge, from Hanover gate to the grass park; but it was not intended to make any bridge over the Regent's Canal to Primrose-hill, which would be accessible in the usual manner. He begged also to state, that it was the intention of Government to lay before the House, in the course of the week, a plan of the Regent's Park, for the purpose of showing the contemplated arrangements.—Lord Morpeth, on being applied to on the subject, by Mr. Sergeant Jackson, stated his impression that it would not be possible to go on with the Irish Court of Chancery Bill on Friday next.

Precedency having been given to the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Bill, Lord J. Russell, in moving the order of the day for going into committee upon it, entered into an explanation of the course intended to be pursued by Government in reference to the measure. His Lordship said that it was not the opinion of his colleagues and himself that the vote of Monday night ought to be considered as conclusive. The bill brought in by Ministers, containing as it did a clause by which a 5*l.* franchise was to be created, had been affirmed by 301 members of the House of Commons. Moreover, the noble Lord (Viscount Howick), in moving his amendment on Monday, stated expressly that, by the proposed modification, he wished, in reality, to make an addition to the franchise proposed by the bill. The House, in that case, might, he thought, with perfect consistency adopt the franchise of the noble Lord, in addition to that of the bill. He would, therefore, proceed with the bill, and would take the sense of the House on the 8*l.* franchise proposed by his noble friend's (Lord Morpeth's) bill.

Lord Howick entered next upon an explanation of some length, of which the purport was, that he saw no probability of a settlement of the question, either of the Irish registration or the Irish franchise, during the course of the present session. Under this impression, he should not persevere with the remaining amendments of which he had given notice: nor should he interfere with the further progress of the present bill.

Sir R. Peel explained the course pursued by him on Monday. He certainly had thought that they were then discussing the great principle of the bill. It was now, however, stated that the amendment was brought forward, not to substitute one franchise for another, but to propose an additional franchise. The noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) strenuously opposed on Monday an amendment which he now showed himself ready to adopt. After some further remarks on what he deemed the inconsiderateness of Government, the right hon. Bart. referred to some official returns that had been distributed that very day, and which showed, he said, how impossible it was for them to form any calculation as to the extent of the constituency which the Government bill would create.

Lord Morpeth said that he and his friends had not brought forward a measure to remodel the franchise, until they had been called on, under the pretext of correcting the registration, to alter and embarrass the whole constituency of Ireland. Though prepared to admit the amendment of Lord Howick as an addition to the franchise, they were still resolved to take the sense of the House on the 8*l.* rating franchise proposed by the bill.—The House then went into committee, and the first clause, as modified by Lord Howick's amendment, was agreed to without any farther remark.—Mr. Hume moved as an amendment on that part of the second clause which provides for the leasehold qualification, that the term should be one year instead of fourteen years. The hon. Member subsequently modified his amendment, so as to take the vote, Ay or No, on the term of 14 years. A long debate followed, and, on a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 513 against 47.—Mr. Hume then moved that 5*l.* be inserted instead of 8*l.* On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 134 against 123.—Mr. Brotherton moved, as it was past 12 o'clock, that the Chairman report progress.—The motion was resisted by Lord J. Russell, and on a division was negatived by 428 against 98.—A motion was then made by Mr. O'Connell that the Chairman do now leave the chair. This motion, it was understood, would, if carried, put an end to the bill altogether, and considerable excitement in consequence took place.—Mr. Wakley reproached the Government in terms of much bitterness with having brought the House into this awkward situation by their own vacillating conduct.—Lord J. Russell replied to Mr. Wakley, and went on to say that he wished to have a division on the second clause that night. That division would, in a great measure, decide his future course; for if there should be a majority against the clause, he should certainly think it useless to proceed with the bill.—Sir R. Peel said that, though the opposition party might get rid of the bill in consequence of the advantage inadvertently given them by a friend to the measure, still he thought it would not be satisfactory to snatch an equivocal victory, and he would allow the motion to be withdrawn.—Some conversation followed. Mr. O'Connell's motion was withdrawn, on an understanding that the House should then adjourn, and that the clause should be proceeded with on Thursday.

Thursday.—Mr. Walter took the oaths and his seat as Member for Nottingham. The Hon. Gentleman was introduced by Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Fielden.—Some private bills having been discussed and several petitions presented, Lord J. Russell said in answer to Mr. G. Palmer, that he would proceed with the Poor Law Bill on Monday se'nnight; and in answer to Col. Sibthorp, that the budget would be brought forward on Friday, and the civil contingencies on Monday.

Lord Morpeth, in moving the order of the day for going into committee on the Parliamentary Voters' (Ireland) Bill, made a speech of considerable length, in support of the principle of a franchise based on a rating to the poor, and concluded by warning Sir R. Peel not to allow himself to be hurried along in the impetuous course chalked out to him by his noble associate (Lord Stanley). It might not be long, he said, before the right hon. baronet would regret such a course, and would come forward, as he had done before, to his honour, to propose a measure founded on some such principle as that which now met his condemnation.

Lord Stanley began by retorting with some severity the personal attack with which Lord Morpeth closed his speech. He then explained the motives by which he had been actuated in his opposition to the clause under consideration; and showed from the returns on the table—imperfect as they were—that the effects of the Bill would be very widely different from those which Ministers professed to have in view. He concluded with some strong expressions on the haste and rashness of Ministers in introducing the bill, and declared his intention to vote against the clause, with a view to defeat the bill.

Mr. C. Wood claimed for himself and Lord Howick a desire to augment the constituency of Ireland. The result of a 8*l.* rating franchise, he said, would have been to give to Ireland 135,000 additional voters. He should vote against the present clause, though he was aware that the loss of the clause would lead to the abandonment of the bill.—A succession of angry discussions on Irish matters, he thought, would be much to be lamented. For the same reason he hoped the bill of his noble friend opposite would likewise be withdrawn. It could only revive angry feelings and make the eventual settlement of the question more difficult.

Mr. Hume had much difficulty in obtaining a hearing among the loud cries of "divide and "withdraw," which continued, more or less, throughout the whole of his speech. He censured Viscount Howick and Mr. C. Wood for their conduct on this occasion. He taunted Sir R. Peel for the inconsistency of his conduct, and expressed a hope that Ministers would take a warning from what had occurred on this occasion, and not again modify their measures when satisfied of the goodness of their propositions.

Mr. O'Connell said that what had taken place on this measure would do Ministers good in Ireland. They had made an attempt fairly, openly, and boldly to extend a constituency which no man could assert was adequate to the revenue and population of that country, and they had maintained tranquillity by their administrative impartiality. The noble Lord (Stanley), by his talents and high standing, could not but serve his friends, but he sometimes served his enemies likewise, and so he had done on the present occasion. He had heard with great pleasure the noble Lord's calculations as to the constituency to which the Government bill would give rise. There was some exaggeration in those calculations, it was true; but they would show the people of Ireland that the bill was a better bill, perhaps, than they had imagined. This would increase their confidence in the Government. All he required was that Ireland should be placed on a footing of equality with England, and nothing less would content him.—Lord Stanley said a few words in explanation; and Lord J. Russell protested that he was still in perfect ignorance of the grounds on which either the noble Lord or Sir R. Peel opposed the clause.—The committee then divided—For the clause, 289; Against it, 300. Majority against Ministers, 11.—After the numbers had been announced, the greatest anxiety prevailed to learn the course which Ministers would take. A large number of members grouped themselves upon the floor of the House, leaving only a small space vacant in front of the table. The utmost silence, however, was observed.—Lord J. Russell then, in a brief speech, reviewed the course which Government had pursued, in the wish to obtain for the people of Ireland the advantages which they were entitled to anticipate from the great measure of 1829. After the rejection of the second clause, which was the foundation of the whole bill, farther discussion, he said, became fruitless, and was only calculated to retard that settlement of this great question which he hoped would ultimately take place. The noble Lord concluded by moving that the chairman do now leave the chair.

Sir R. Peel agreed with the noble Lord that no public advantage could now be anticipated from a prolonged discussion. The right hon. baronet then repeated some of the arguments which he had before addressed to the House in justification of himself and his friends, between whom and himself he declared the most perfect union prevailed. They were taunted with not having offered a plan of their own for the definition of the Irish franchise, but that was a task of which he thought a Government only ought to assume the responsibility. But they (the Opposition) had indicated the principles on which they were willing to fix the Irish franchise, namely, beneficial interest combined with occupancy. The noble Lord said he did not understand such a combination; but was there not something analogous in the county constituency of England, as established by the noble Lord's English Reform Act? Sir R. Peel concluded with some remarks on the position in which Ministers had placed themselves by their inconsistent conduct, which had destroyed the confidence of their own adherents in their own Government.—Lord Howick protested against the implied imputation that he was unfriendly to the people of Ireland. He had been educated in principles of conciliation towards Ireland, and had always been taught to place confidence in the loyalty and good sense of the people of Ireland.—The motion that the Chairman leave the chair was then agreed to, which is equivalent to an abandonment of the bill.

Friday.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Monday, May 31, he would move for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the trade in corn. That day being a holiday, Lord J. Russell said that he would make the motion on the first order-day following.

The House having resolved itself into committee of ways and means—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make his financial statement for the year. The actual results had been less favourable than he had anticipated, for though the expenditure had amounted only to 49,285,000*l.*, the income had only reached the sum of 47,443,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of more than 1,840,000*l.* For the ensuing year the total expenditure was calculated at 50,731,226*l.*, and the anticipated receipts at 48,310,000*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 2,421,000*l.* His object would be to raise the requisite additional revenue to meet this without imposing additional burdens on the people. He was sure that the two articles—sugar and timber—had already suggested themselves to the House as those with which he intended to deal. The present duty on colonial timber amounted to 10*s.* a load, and on Baltic timber to 55*s.* He proposed to modify this duty by raising that on colonial to 20*s.*, and reducing that on Baltic timber to 50*s.* a load. From this change in the timber duties he anticipated an increased revenue of 750,000*l.* The alteration which he intended to propose in the sugar duties would still leave a protection of 50 per cent. to colonial sugar. On foreign sugar, now amounting to 63*s.*, he should propose to reduce the duty to 36*s.* per cwt. From this change in the sugar duties he expected an augmentation of 900,000*l.* to the revenue, but he would estimate it only at 700,000*l.* From sugar and timber, then, he looked for an increase to the revenue of not less than 1,300,000*l.* which would still leave a deficiency of 400,000*l.* to be provided for. Lord J. Russell had that evening given notice of his intention to submit the question of the corn trade to the consideration of the House, and if the propositions were agreed to, he should be under no uneasiness respecting the remaining 400,000*l.* If they were not agreed to, it would of course become his duty to make provision by direct taxation.

Mr. Goulburn, Lord F. Egerton, and other Members complained that Government had not more explicitly declared their views on so important a question as the Corn Laws.—Lord J. Russell in reply defended the course pursued, and said that the intention of Ministers was to propose the adoption of a moderate fixed duty.—Sir R. Peel called upon Ministers to explain their views on an earlier day than that stated, in order to relieve public anxiety on the subject of the Corn-Laws, and complained of the financial position of the country, which Lord J. Russell defended, on the ground that the policy which had caused an increased expenditure had met with the approval of the opposition party.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he intended to meet the deficiency of the year by asking a vote of Exchequer Bills. The formal motion made in reference to the Budget was then agreed to.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for the Account were done at 90 at the commencement of business, but subsequently advanced to 90⅛ to ¼, which was the closing price. Bank Stock experienced a further fall of 1½ per cent., the last price being 168 to 9.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Stoppage of Westminster Bridge.—On Monday morning, in consequence of the rapid sinking of the arches of this bridge on the Middlesex side, the carriage-way was blocked up from the public by order of the committee. Notwithstanding the sum that has been already expended on the repairs of this bridge, near 100,000*l.* in ten years, it appears that it will be necessary before it can be opened again to expend some thousands more, and the repairs now in contemplation are expected to occupy several months.

Colonial Bishoprics.—On Tuesday a meeting convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of originating a fund for the foundation of Colonial Bishoprics. At the hour appointed, the great room was crowded to excess, and numbers were wholly unable to obtain admittance. The majority of the assembly consisted of clergymen, among whom were the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh,—the Bishops of London, Winchester, Durham, Salisbury, Lichfield, Hereford, Chichester, and several noblemen and gentlemen of all parties. The Bishop of London commenced the proceedings of the day with prayer. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was called to the chair, then rose and addressed the meeting. He said that he felt very great gratification in seeing so large an assembly. He could regard it in no other light than as a manifestation of the deeply-felt importance of the subject which they were about to discuss—namely, the well-doing of the colonial possessions of their country. It must be evident, he said, to every reflecting mind, that there were many causes operating to the prejudice of the interests of religion in newly-formed colonies. Those prejudices had been in operation for a great length of time, and had, he could not but conceive, been considerably aggravated by the want of an episcopal provision. The church without a bishop he considered might truly be said to be undeserving of the name of an episcopal church. When he was Bishop of London, he had a nominal authority over the colonies, but he found himself perfectly helpless, for there was no one in authority to refer to; but all evils of that kind would be removed when there was a bishop on the spot, and such an appointment would, he thought, have an immediate influence both of a moral and a religious kind upon the people. His object was to supply the colonies with as many bishops as might be necessary, and to complete the ecclesiastical establishments in the infant colonies now in course of formation. There were, however, other dependencies of the British Crown which did not come under the denomination of colonies. He would merely refer to the Levant. Now in those possessions there were many persons resident who were serving in various military capacities. Those persons ought not to be deprived of the spiritual benefits which, as members of our church, they would enjoy at home. Our indifference to the interests of our own religion was, he said, a blot upon the national character. Our possessions in the Mediterranean brought us into contact with the Eastern church, once so celebrated, but now in a state of depression. We ought, he considered, to assert our claim to be called a church by the establishment of bishoprics in the Mediterranean, which, he conceived, would tend greatly to the benefit of the church universal. There could not be an opportunity more favourable than the present time for the commencement of this necessary work, the proper seat of the bishopric having been all but determined upon by the erection of a splendid church at Malta, at the expense of an illustrious lady (the Queen Dowager), who was not more exalted in her rank and station than respected for her virtue and piety. The object was to promote harmony and good will among all Christian churches, and while pursuing this object they must feel great additional pleasure if they could gratify the feelings of the illustrious lady he had alluded to by a steady but sure promotion of the great ends in view. His Grace concluded by expressing a wish that the bishops who might be appointed should be enabled to maintain a decent rank—have the means of defraying the expense of journeys, and of exercising that moderate hospitality and charity which in their station could not be dipensed with; and having effected this, they would leave the realisation of their designs in the hands of Divine Providence. The meeting was then addressed at great length by the Bishop of London, who concluded by moving "that the Church of England, in endeavouring to discharge her unquestionable duty of providing for the religious wants of her members in foreign lands, is bound to proceed upon her own principles of apostolical order and discipline." This resolution, having been seconded by the Earl of Ilchester, was carried unanimously. Mr. Justice Coleridge proposed the second resolution—viz., "That the want of episcopal superintendence is a great and acknowledged defect in the religious provisions hitherto made for many of the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown:" and which, having been seconded by the Bishop of Winchester, was also carried. Mr. J. Labouchere moved the third resolution—"That the acquisition of new colonies and the formation of British communities in various parts of the world render it necessary that an immediate effort should be made to impart to them the full benefit of the church in all the completeness of her ministry, ordinances, and government;" which was seconded by Archdeacon Manning, and having been carried, Mr. W. E. Gladstone moved—"That a fund be raised towards providing for the endowment of bishoprics in such of the foreign possessions of Great Britain as shall be determined upon by the archbishops and bishops of the united Church of England and Ireland, that their lordships be requested to undertake the charge and application of the fund, and to name a treasurer and such other officers as may be required for conducting the necessary details." Archdeacon Robinson seconded this motion, which was carried unanimously. A list of the subscriptions which had been received during the meeting, and which amounted to 28,000*l.*, was then read; and after a short address from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing his satisfaction with the result of the meeting, the assembly separated.

Charge against a Middlesex Magistrate.—An announcement has appeared in some of the public journals stating that a magistrate of Middlesex has been accused of having offered, for a gratuity of 3,000*l.*, to obtain the discharge of a prisoner confined under a sentence of imprisonment in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, and has created a great sensation throughout the metropolis and the metropolitan county. It is not positively stated who the prisoner was, or who the justice of peace alleged to be implicated, the greatest secrecy, it appears, having been maintained on the subject; but it is supposed that the person whose liberation was to have been effected is Mr. F. H. Medhurst, who, it will be recollected, was convicted at the sessions of April, 1839, of manslaughter, having, by stabbing a fellow-pupil at Hayes, near Uxbridge, occasioned his death, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment without hard labour, of which term two years expired on the 7th inst. At the time of the trial it was mentioned that Mr. Medhurst would, at the demise of his grandfather, come into the possession of considerable property. That event took place shortly before Christmas last, and Mr. Medhurst consequently has command over funds to a large amount. It is further stated that Mr. Medhurst's liberation was not to be effected by an escape, as had been reported, but by a remission of his sentence.

Another Female in Disguise.—On Sunday morning, a police-constable, on duty in the New Road, Hammersmith, discovered in one of the unfinished houses there, concealed in a corner, what he took to be a boy about 12 years of age, dressed in a cloth jacket and corduroy trousers. By his side was a bundle, which he said was his own property. His answers to questions put by the constable being evasive, he was conveyed to the station-house, where his bundle was examined and found to contain a loaf, a basin of butter, a knife, two pairs of stockings, two towels, a bottle of water, and one penny only was found in his possession. He said his name was Joseph Taylor, that he was 13 years of age, and resided with his mother at Thomas-street, Grosvenor-square. It was noticed by the inspector that his hair had been recently cut, that his features were handsome, and that in figure he more resembled a girl than a boy; and on telling him his suspicion, he acknowledged that he was right as respected his sex, and that his Christian name, instead of being Joseph, was Phillis Taylor. She stated that her object in adopting the disguise was to walk to the residence of her uncle in Sussex. She left her home between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; but the rain commencing when she reached Hammersmith, she went into the new building for shelter. She was sent home to her mother in charge of a policeman, who found she resided as she had stated. The mother said that she was her eldest child; and on Saturday, having to go out to work, she left her at home to take care of the other children; and it appeared that, having got her brothers and sisters out of the way, she went to the baker's and got the loaf, then went to a hairdresser's, to whom she offered to give her hair, which was very fine, if he would cut it short. This being done, she returned home, disguised herself in her brother's clothes, and started off on her journey. On being asked the reason of her doing so, she replied that, being an intelligent child, a neighbour frequently lent her novels to read, and she had read the case of "Romance in Real Life" which appeared in the papers a few days since, which seemed greatly to interest her, and, she supposed, had induced her to undertake a similar adventure.

Singular Delusion.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the visitors in the enclosure in St. James's Park were much astonished at seeing a respectably-attired person jump into the canal, nearly opposite Whitehall, and swim after the feathered inhabitants, who took speedy alarm at his approach. Several of the attendants at the park were speedily on the spot, and the intruder swam to the island in the centre, from whence he was dislodged by Lock, one of the park-keepers, by whom he was conveyed to Bow-street police-office. The only reason he could allege for doing so was, that the water was too cold for the ducks, and he wished to remove them. It was evident that the unfortunate gentleman, who proved to be a barrister, was labouring under an aberration of intellect, and he was delivered up to his brother, who was sent for.

Robbery.—On Monday the description of a female who has recently, by false representations and assuming the title of "La Baroune Malleval," obtained from various tradesmen in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street and Bond-street property to a great amount in value, was received at the various police-stations. On Saturday it appears she obtained from a watchmaker and jeweller in Oxford-street, three ladies' Geneva gold watches and a gold guard-chain, with swivel attached. The police are actively engaged in tracing the delinquent, but no clue has yet been obtained for her detection.

Fires.—On Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Gibbins, shipbuilder, Rotherhithe. It was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, and the greater portion of the workpeople being away at dinner, the flames spread with rapidity, and communicated to a quantity of timber lying in the yard. An alarm being given, the fire was subdued, but not until considerable damage had been done.—Last night a destructive fire broke out in the St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, in one of the upper bed-rooms. The hotel was entirely destroyed, and scarcely any property was saved. The greatest alarm prevailed in the neighbourhood, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Suicides.—On Sunday afternoon a Thames police constable found the body of a man floating on the water, between St. Olave's, Southwark, and the Tower. It was that of a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, and appeared to have been in the water a fortnight. On searching the pockets a letter was found, and on inquiry at the address named on it, it was ascertained that deceased was named Welford, and had been in the employ of Mr. Watts, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, as butler, and for some weeks past had been affected in his mind, caused by illness, and severe mental anxiety. A few days ago he attended a gentleman who had been on a visit to his master into his carriage, and immediately afterwards ran down the street without his hat, and had not been seen or heard of since until his body was found in the river. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned "Found Drowned."—On Tuesday afternoon a young lady was seen to walk to and fro in an excited state along the bank of the ornamental water in the enclosure of St. James's-park, when she was suddenly missed, and a splash being heard in the water, search was made, and she was seen to rise to the surface, when a gentleman plunged into the water; but it being very deep at the spot, and being unable to swim, he was fearful of advancing farther, but gave the alarm, when one of the park constables and three others came to his assistance, and having joined hands, they succeeded in reaching her, and brought her to the side in an apparently lifeless state. A surgeon having used active remedies for two hours, succeeded in restoring the young lady so as to enable her to give an account of herself, when she gave her name Emily Winter, residing with Mr. Thorpe, of Bury-street, St. James's, one of Her Majesty's Gentleman Porters, to whose house she was conveyed.—In the course of an inquest held at Islington, before Mr. Wakley, on the body of a female who was found dead in bed, there being no reason to entertain any other opinion but that death had occurred in the course of nature, the jury were about to return a verdict of natural death, when the coroner said that in a case like that he had a particular objection to record such a verdict. He recollected, some short time after he had been in office, holding an inquest in that parish on the body of a lady who was found dead in bed, and in which a verdict of natural death was returned. After the inquest, papers were found in her apartment which left no doubt that deceased had taken poison, and on the body being opened a quantity of arsenic was detected in the stomach. It then came out that deceased had been a person of property, but her funds being nearly exhausted, she was afraid of being reduced to poverty, and resolved upon destroying herself. From holding an inquest upon her he proceeded, in the same neighbourhood, to hold one upon a young man who committed suicide by hanging himself, the only reason assigned for which was his having come into possession of 200,000*l.* In all cases like the one then at issue, he deemed it advisable to return a verdict of "Found dead, and the cause of death unknown," which was in strict conformity with the evidence. With respect to the commission of suicide, he would just remark that he was of opinion one case was followed as an example by others, in proof of which he would instance the following:—Some months ago a gentleman terminated his existence by shooting himself. One morning a lady called upon him and was told by the servant that he had not left his bed-room. It being past his usual hour, and his continued absence creating alarm, his apartment was entered, and he was found on the bed dead, and in a pool of blood, having blown his head to pieces, for which purpose he had used two pistols. The next morning the lady who had called upon him was found dead, having, by drawing a razor across her throat, nearly severed her head from her body. On another occasion, while holding an inquest in the country on the body of a gentleman who had cut his throat, during the investigation the deceased's groom said to his wife, "I don't see why great folks should have it all their own way," and went into the barn and hung himself.

Accident.—The following accident happened on Tuesday afternoon at the new Gothic church, now nearly completed, in the Lower Road, Brixton. The carpenters were engaged in placing the interior fittings, and one of them, who was at work in the belfry of the tower, by some means slipped and fell down into the body of the church, a great height. The nature of the injuries he received by the fall was such that it was deemed advisable to have him at once conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he lies in a very dangerous state.

Inquests.—In the course of an inquest held on Tuesday, before Mr. Wakley, at Camden Town, on the body of a tradesman who had died very suddenly, a witness, and a friend of the family, complained that the feelings of deceased's widow and family should have been wounded by an inquisition being held on his body, when the case evidently did not require such a proceeding. He thought that the inquest had been held in opposition to the criterion which Mr. Wakley himself had laid down. The Coroner's clerk said, the information received from the constable was, that deceased had been taken suddenly in a state of insensibility, and had continued so for several hours, until his death. Witness said this was not the fact; he had not been so until within a few hours of his death. The Coroner said he always endeavoured to adopt one uniform rule with respect to cases of such a description. If a person was suddenly taken insensible, and lingered in that state thirty or forty hours, or even a week, without the power of himself offering some information as to his state, it was clearly a case for a coroner's inquest, inasmuch as the party was morally dead from the moment

he was first attacked. He made a great distinction between persons being taken so at night and those who were taken ill in the day, and who were afterwards in some measure conscious. Suppose, for instance, a person were seen by his neighbour at nine o'clock one evening standing at his shop-door, and the next morning he heard that he was dead: what would be said if an inquest were not held upon his body? The coroner's inquisition was an institution to protect the living, and not the dead; and in cases of the present description, it was not held because there was a suspicion that there was anything wrong, but because it was in accordance with the law as applied to coroners' inquests. Coroners' inquests were frequently held in consequence of the extraordinary conduct pursued by the friends of a deceased person towards the proper authority applying for information. A short time since he (Mr. Wakley) held an inquest on a gentleman in consequence of his friends two or three times shutting their door in the summoning officer's face, who was in the performance of his duty, applying for information. The result was, that a suspicion was created in the neighbourhood, and the officer had no alternative but to send to the coroner. The present case was one of sudden death, although it did not precisely fall in with the rule he had laid down to guide him as a criterion in such cases.—On Wednesday an inquest was held on Mr. R. F. Eusdon, *alias* Elmy, Professor of the French and English languages and of general literature, and author of "Tableau de la Prononciation Française," &c. The body was found on Sunday last in the Regent's Canal. All that since has been discovered merely relates to deceased's identity, and nobody could prove how he got into the water; but, on account of his having been in destitute circumstances, and latterly of strange manner, the probability appears to be that he drowned himself. Several pawnbrokers' tickets were found in his pockets. He had latterly lodged at Brompton, and left there suddenly, and without explanation, on the 1st inst. Mr. J. Elmy said deceased was his half-brother. He knew nothing of the circumstances connected with his death; never heard him talk of self-destruction; was the last man he should suspect of that crime, as he was a man of very superior education and high and varied attainments. Verdict—"Found dead in the waters of the Regent's Canal."

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—A very melancholy occurrence has taken place in this town, of which the following are the particulars:—On Wednesday morning Mr. Jenner, a cotton-broker of this town, made an attempt to take away the life of his two children, his wife, and it is feared his own. It appears that he has recently been observed to recal several circumstances in his past life, when in a more prosperous condition, and the remembrance seemed to prey greatly upon his spirits; and in a fit of despair he discharged a pistol at one of his children, which took effect, and killed the boy on the spot. He then discharged another at his wife, the contents of which lodged, it is said, in her head, but she is still alive, and it is the opinion of the surgeon that she may possibly recover. He then endeavoured to bring his other boy to him, by speaking in the most affectionate terms; but he was terrified and fled from the house, giving the alarm to the police, who took his father into custody. Mr. Jenner gave himself up very quietly, and a double-barrelled pistol was taken from him, and another was found at the back of the house. He had been noticed by all who knew him as an affectionate husband; and the only explanation of his conduct is derived from an expression which it is stated he had been heard to utter, that he would rather see his wife and family dead than afflicted by poverty. He was noticed the evening previous to be in a very excited state of mind, and talked much of his reduced circumstances, which were more likely to make a deep impression on his mind, from his having been many years since engaged in a very lucrative line of business in this town and Manchester. Subsequently to this he became unfortunate, and commenced business in Charleston, where he realised a considerable sum of money, which was lost in the panic of 1825. He then established himself here as a cotton-broker with considerable success, until his health gave way, and his consequent inactivity caused the gradual loss of his connexions. It is thought that his attachment to his wife and children has induced him to commit this rash act, from a mistaken feeling that he could not see them reduced to starvation and want: he is about 55 years of age. An inquest has since been held on the child who was killed. A very affecting scene took place in court on Mr. Jenner meeting his eldest son, who had made his escape from him. As soon as he recognised him, he held out his hand and approached him. The boy walked towards him, and they shook hands together. The father then threw his arms round his son's neck and burst into tears. They continued in each other's embraces for a minute, during which the father asked—"Is your mother likely to recover; is she sensible?" The boy said, "Yes;" whereupon the father observed, "I'm sure she'll never recover." The coroner then beckoned to the beadle to remove the lad, but the prisoner immediately threw himself on his knees in the middle of the floor, clasped his hands together, and implored the coroner not to take away from him his son. The boy was then conducted to the side of the coroner, where he was examined. The prisoner inquired of one of the female witnesses how his wife was getting on, and whether there was any likelihood of her recovering. On ascertaining that she was better, and likely to become convalescent, he seemed pleased and became composed. There was nothing in the examination of the lad which differed in any respect from what was previously known. As soon as his evidence had been concluded, the father requested his solicitor to apply to the coroner for permission to have his son to sit beside him; which being allowed, the lad went round to where his father sat. They then embraced each other, and the father again gave vent to his feelings in tears. Until the close of the inquest, a period of three hours, the father kept his arm round the lad's neck, with the lad's hand clasped in his. They conversed freely together in an under tone with reference to the scene which had so recently transpired. After the examination of witnesses, the coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder." The prisoner heard the verdict with composure, and was removed to Kirkdale to await his trial at the next assizes.—The lapse of another week without any intelligence whatever of the missing steam-ship *President* has reduced to a very low ebb indeed what little hope remained of her safety. Although we have not had any direct arrival from Bermuda, we learn by the shipping news in the New York papers, brought by the *British Queen*, that the *Lady Chapman*, from Bermuda, arrived at New York on the 7th inst. in eight days, having sailed from thence on the 31st March. No mention is made of the *President* by her; and it is therefore certain that she had not reached Bermuda at that time, that is, in 20 days after leaving New York. By the arrival of the West India packet *Lyra* at Falmouth on Thursday, we are also in receipt of intelligence to the 29th ult. from the West Indies; but nothing was known of her in those islands at that date. The most gloomy forebodings are, therefore, now entertained of her fate. Though various rumours have again been current during the week, it would be idle to repeat them, as they have all proved unfounded; and distressing as it is to be obliged to give up all hope, there appears now to be little reasonable ground for entertaining it any longer with respect to her safety.

Birmingham.—A summons for a church-rate having been lately dismissed at the police-office in this town, on the ground that the churchwarden had not made personal application for the rate, an eminent legal authority has been consulted on the subject, and his opinion as to the law on the point is, that the churchwarden is not bound to receive the rate in person, and that any parishioner who may be satisfied that the person demanding the rate has competent authority to receive it, cannot be legally justified in withholding the payment of the sum for which he may have been duly assessed.

Bristol.—A very serious fire broke out on Wednesday night on the works of the Great Western Railway Company, in Temple-meads, in this city, by which property to a great amount, probably from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, has been destroyed. It originated in a large iron reservoir of coal-tar, employed for the purpose of applying the creosote principle (a substitute for the process of kyanising) to the timber used for bearers on the line, and was caused by a candle having been accidentally let fall into the combustible material. The reservoir being surrounded in every direction by piles of timber, to a large proportion of which the creosote had been applied, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in little more than an hour, besides the immense stock of coal-tar, oil, &c., from 800 to 1000 loads of timber were on fire. All the engines in the city were on the spot, but all attempts to subdue the flames in the parts with which they had communicated were useless, and had not great exertions been used to clear away the piles of unburnt timber, so as to cut off the communication with the other parts of the works, the damage, it is thought, would have been very greatly extended. The property is insured, but still it is thought there must be considerable loss to the company, even if the opening of the line to Bridgewater be not retarded. It has been since stated that the fire was caused by the overheating of the coal-tar, and not in the manner above described. But it is at present impossible to ascertain any correct particulars in this respect.

Willington.—Additional particulars, since the account given in our last Number, have been received of the serious explosion that took place at the colliery last week. In a short time after the accident, two men, named Ranson and Dunn, and a boy named Charlton, were assisted out alive, and but little hurt; and afterwards three other men were got out alive, but so much injured that they died in the course of the evening. The bodies of four others were got out, but they were quite dead. Towards night, the state of the pit precluded the possibility of farther search being made. In the course of Tuesday the men worked incessantly, and contrived to get at the bodies of 22 of the sufferers, who had apparently been working at no great distance from each other, and not far from the spot where the explosion took place. Some were very much burnt, and others scarcely touched: they had died from the effects of the "after-damp," which had overtaken several as they were making for the shaft. One young man was found beneath a large stone, which had been dislodged from the roof by the force of the blast; another had taken time to put on his clothes, and had stuffed his night-cap into his mouth when he felt the after-damp coming upon him. On Tuesday afternoon, an old galloway was found alive in a part of the pit where the men were working, which escaped unhurt; the after-damp must have lost its destructive potency before it reached that part of the mine. The poor animal had been given up for lost, and a supply of oats and hay was immediately sent down to it. On Wednesday afternoon there were still three bodies which had not been found; but on Thursday they were recovered, but all dead. As to the origin of this calamity, nothing certain, it would seem, can ever be known: it is supposed, after a close inspection of the workings, that it has been caused by the neglect of a boy who had the charge of one of the three doors, which were at no great distance from each other. It is conjectured that he had propped his door open and gone to play with two of his companions, during which the course of the air was obstructed, and the gas accumulated to such a degree as to explode on a candle coming in contact with it. An inquest has been held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental Death, occasioned by the explosion of hydrogen gas," returned.

Southampton.—On Wednesday the Calpe, Commercial Steam Packet Company's vessel, conveying the mails between this port and Havre, encountered a very severe gale, during which she was struck by a heavy sea, carrying away one of the paddle-boxes, and the steward's room, in the locker of which were deposited the whole of the Havre letters. They were all washed overboard and lost. The principal part of the correspondence, it is stated, was of a mercantile character, and came from Liverpool and places in the north.

Newcastle.—There is now to be seen in the gardens of the Earl of Lonsdale, at Whitehaven Castle, near this town, quantities of fine ripe strawberries, growing in full perfection: as they are pulled, they are rapidly succeeded by others, many of them weighing nearly an ounce each. It is upwards of three weeks since they first became ripe, and as they exist in all the intermediate stages between the ripe fruit and the blossom, a regular supply is now depended on during the season.—A specimen of grass grown in a garth at Chester-le-Street has been shown in this town upwards of twelve inches long. It has grown from seed sown in August last, and is as vigorous and green as if it had been produced by the influence of the summer's sun.

Tynemouth.—A monument to Lord Collingwood is about to be erected at this place. It will stand on a pedestal 40 feet high, and the top of the figure will be 70 feet from the ground.

Ascot.—The extensive stabling and coach-houses at this place for Her Majesty's carriages and horses, when the Court proceeds to the races, which have been in the course of erection for some time, will be finished by the end of next week. The slating of the roofs is completed, and nothing is now required but the fitting up of the interior, which will be executed in a plain and simple manner. The buildings are situated within a few yards, and on the western side of the Royal stand. There are two ranges of stabling, each 176 ft. in length and 14 wide, and capable of affording accommodation for upwards of 100 horses. The coach-house is between the two lines of stabling, with a carriage-way around it, 20 ft. wide. It is 116 ft. long and 16 wide, and will hold more than 20 carriages. There is an entrance at each end, but the principal one (on either side of which are small lodges for the accommodation of the coachmen, postilions, grooms, and others) is on the eastern side, nearest to the Royal stand. It is not intended to fit up the stables with either racks or mangers, as Her Majesty, when the Court visits the course during the races, scarcely ever remains more than two or three hours. A well, within the enclosure, has been sunk, and a spring of water, flowing profusely, has been discovered at the depth of nearly 80 feet. The buildings cover a space of 176ft. long and 84 wide. It is computed that the whole cost of these erections will be defrayed in three or four years by the saving which will accrue in the expenses hitherto incurred by the temporary stables and coach-houses that have to be erected for the use of the Royal carriages and horses during the races. These buildings consisted of extensive wooden frame-work, covered with tarpauling, and the cost of their erection generally exceeded 150*l.* every year.

Railways.—The line between Cirencester and Swindon, on the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway, will be opened on Monday next.—The opening of the Taff Vale Railway from Cardiff to Merthyr took place on the 21st ult. The trains carried about 1000 passengers, and the whole proceedings went off with complete success. —The engineer of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway intends to open it throughout on the 1st of August.—On Saturday a private view took place at the Zinc Works, Parliament-street, of a contrivance called the "Patent Railway Train Controller," the object of which is to promote safety in railway travelling, by establishing in a greater degree than is at present possessed a control over the engine and train. The invention consists in certain mechanical arrangements, by means of which trains may be brought to a stand-still without the agency, and independently of the will, of the engine-driver, or any other person connected with their guidance. To effect this, an apparatus is affixed to the roadway, which, when placed in a certain position, so acts upon a combination of levers attached to the steam cylinders of the engine, and to the breaks as well of the engine as of the carriages, that they simultaneously, or nearly so, shut off the steam, sound the alarums, and bring the breaks down upon the wheels. The apparatus is very simple, and can be readily worked by a policeman or other person on the line. It is proposed that the apparatus shall be fixed at certain distances (say every half-mile) upon a railway, so that in case of necessity a train may be stopped by parties cognisant of danger ahead. It is further proposed that it shall be fitted up at the distance of a certain number of yards from every station, and so managed as to be rendered permanently self-acting, so that the train shall of necessity be brought to a stop at the station. This would appear to be by no means an unnecessary precaution, from a recent accident, terminating fatally, on the Great Western line, where the driver having either fallen asleep or become incapacitated through sudden illness, the train passed through the walls of a station and did considerable damage.—The following facts in relation to several of the northern railways, illustrate the power of those great means of communication to develop the resources of a

country. Before the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the export trade in coals might be said to be confined to the rivers Tyne and Wear. That railway was originated chiefly in order to supply the wants of the district it traverses in reference to fuel; and the estimate then made of the probable quantity of coals which would pass along the line was, that there would be 80,000 tons for the neighbourhood and 10,000 for export annually. The number of tons now carried by the Company is, for the neighbouring districts, 130,000 tons; for exportation, 560,000 tons yearly. In the mean time, the Clarence Railway, terminating on the Tees, has been brought into operation, and contributes to the coals exported not less than 150,000 tons per annum. At a later period the Marquis of Londonderry constructed his harbour of Seaham, a port about four miles south of Sunderland: it is difficult to state the quantity thence exported yearly, but it probably exceeds 300,000 tons. At a still more recent period, the ancient fishing-town of Hartlepool has become the scene of the export of a still larger quantity. The amount of money annually received within 30 miles of Darlington, for coals alone, may be roughly stated at four millions sterling, this area embracing Newcastle and its vicinity; but a large proportion of this enormous revenue flows into the county of Durham. —On Wednesday evening a fatal accident occurred on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, by which one of the chief guards, named Dudley, lost his life. It appears that he came up with the six-o'clock train from Gloucester, and on reaching Eckington station, he ascended from his seat on to the roof of one of the carriages, and was in the act of stepping from one to another, when he fell, and the chief part of the trains passed over his body and killed him on the spot. A coroner's inquest has been held, and it being proved that no blame was attached to any person, but that the accident was the result of his own imprudence, a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A good deal of sensation has been excited in this city by the abrupt departure of a public functionary who held several public offices of considerable emolument and responsibility. It is said that the individual in question, in intromitting with the funds committed to his charge, has proved a defaulter to the amount of about 10,000*l.* which Government will be compelled to make good out of his personal estate, which, however, is said to be greatly inadequate to meet his numerous other liabilities. This affair has excited surprise from the circumstance that the party in question has been for a long series of years in the receipt of an annual income of not less than 2000*l.*, derived from the various offices he held. It is said that there will be some effort to hush up the affair, but it appears to be too serious to be passed over without some detailed explanations.

Glasgow.—The adjourned meeting of the committee of the Wellington testimonial was held on Wednesday, when, after a lengthened discussion, the motion of Mr. Sheriff Alison to give the commission to Baron Marochetti was agreed to. Amendments were proposed by Mr. Houstoun, M.P., in favour of Mr. Gibson, and by Mr. M'Lellan in favour of Sir F. Chantrey. The former was negatived by a majority of 12 to 7, and the latter by 12 to 5.—The trial of Doolan, Redding, and Hickie, for the murder of Green, one of the gaugers on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in Dec. last, the particulars of which we have detailed in former numbers of our paper, took place here on Friday, before the Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Moncrieff. The evidence was of the most conclusive description as to the guilt of the prisoners. The trial lasted 12 hours, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners, recommending Hickie to mercy. The Solicitor-General has written to the Lord Advocate on the subject of a commutation to transportation for life in his case, and there seems to be little doubt that the application will be successful; but for the other two prisoners there appears to be no hope.

Drumeldrie.—On Sunday morning the inhabitants of this hamlet were greatly alarmed in consequence of the suicide of Margaret Brodie, an aged unmarried female. Deceased, who was upwards of 70, lived with her brother, also aged, and both were on the best terms with each other. On Saturday night both supped together, and the brother went to bed, leaving his sister sitting by the fire. It would appear that deceased had also gone to bed, but without undressing, and that towards morning she had left the house and gone over the wall at a little distance, where, having sat down, she had cut her throat with a razor, which was found in her hand. She had her dead-clothes laid out in preparation. There is no cause assigned for the deed, save that of late she had been complaining, and appeared unsettled in her mind.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Lord Ebrington has consented to become patron of the Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, and expressed his high approval of the objects and proceedings of the society.

Queen's County.—It is stated that the murder of Edward Byrne, which took place in this county last week, was committed in view of ex-Judge Moore, who, when standing near his own residence, saw the smoke of the musket, heard the report, and perceived three fellows running from the place where the murdered man fell. The judge's carriage being at that time in readiness before his door, ordered the horses to be taken from the vehicle, and sent two men, with others on foot, in chase of the fugitives. The pursuit, however, proved vain.

SPORTING.—NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY.—*Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each* (6 *subs.*) the winner to be sold for 200*l.* Fulwer Craven's Benedetta had a good start, and made all the running to the cords, where Capt. Rous's Langolee went up, left her without difficulty, and won by a length. Mr. Stephenson's Blanche was a respectable third. The winner, which was ridden by Robinson, was claimed.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each (7 *subs.*)—Mr. Boyce's Scroggins took the lead, Lord Orford's Bettina lying next, and the others a couple of lengths behind; Mr. Goodman's Remnant went up at the cords and won very easy by two lengths. Lord Jersey's Muley Ishmael was beaten off.

Sweepstakes of 50 Sovs. each (7 *subs.*)—The Duke of Bedford's Oakley made the running, and won easy by a length. The pace very bad to the T.Y.C. post. Mr. Batson's Revel ran unkindly.

50*l. Plate.*—Like the last race this was a wretchedly slow affair until they reached the Ab. M. bottom, when Lord Orford's Epirus went away at a good pace and kept the lead until within 100 yards of the chair, where the Duke of Rutland's Flambeau collared him and beat him easily by two lengths. Epirus was purchased a few days since for 800*l.*

TUESDAY.—*The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas for Mares.*—Mr. Rogers' Maid of Ipswich made all the running at a steady pace, the Duke of Grafton's Currency lying next, and Mr. Batson's Barbakin third; they retained these positions to the new T.Y.C. post, when Barbakin made an effort for the lead but failed, and was passed at the plantations by Currency, who challenged at the top of the hill, and after a splendid race won by a neck. Betting 9 to 4 agst Currency, 3 to 1 agst Maid of Ipswich, 3 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph, and 6 to 1 agst Barbakin.

The 2,000 Guineas Stakes; subscription of 100 Sovs. each (20 *subs.*)—This was a fast true-run race, and might be described in a few words, Lord Albemarle's Ralph having made his own running and won very easily; its importance, however, not only as a great betting race, but as an event affecting the speculations on the Derby, requires that we should enter more fully than usual into details. Ralph, then, took the lead at a strong pace, followed for about 200 yards by Lord Exeter's Cesarewitch, and then by Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha, Mobarek, and Lord Jersey's Joachim, Mr. Thornhill's Eringo and Arundel, overpaced, lying in the rear. Without any material change of position they ran to the cords, where Mustapha and Joachim headed Mobarek, and made a gallant struggle for second; for the race they had no chance, as Ralph maintained his lead to the end, and won easy by a length; it is not too much to say, indeed, that he had won at the bushes. Joachim beat Mustapha by a head, and Arundel and Mobarek by nearly two lengths, but which was fourth the crowd at the post prevented us from ascertaining; all that we could make out was, that it was a very near thing between the two, and that Eringo was handy with them. Mr. Ford's Metternich and Cesarewitch were beaten off. Immediately after the race, 2,100 to 300 was taken about Ralph for the Derby. Mustapha ran on unfavourable terms, having met with an accident in his journey down, by which his hind legs were cut. It was stated that the floor of the van gave way, and that he was dragged on his hind legs several yards. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Ralph, 3 to 1 agst Eringo, 4 to 1 agst Metternich, and 9 to 1 agst Cesarewitch.

Sweepstakes of 300 Sovs. each (7 *subs.*)—Lord Exeter's Stamboul made all the running to the Duke's Stand, where Mr. Bowes's Black Beck went up, headed him in a few strides, and won by two lengths, with nothing to spare. Betting, 6 to 4 on the winner.

WEDNESDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each* (7 *subs.*)—The Duke of Portland's Thebes colt made the running, followed by Lord Lichfield's Corsair and the Duke of Rutland's Genius, to the Ab. M. bottom, where Corsair gave up, and Genius joined the Thebes colt; the latter was headed half-way up the ropes, and beaten cleverly by a length. Corsair and Mr. Maley's Bellissima were third and fourth, and Lord Lynedoch's Jeffy last. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Corsair, 3 to 1 agst Jeffy, 3 to 1 agst Bellissima, 5 to 1 agst Thebes c., and 8 to 1 agst Genius.

Sweepstakes of 200 Sovs. each (4 *subs.*)—Mr. Combe's Nob made all the running, Mr. Greville's Palæmon waiting till the last moment, when he made his rush, but with only a negative effect, as the judge's decision was a "dead heat." After the dead heat the stakes were divided, and The Nob walked over.

B. C. Plate.—The Duke of Portland's Ramadan ran in front by himself till half-way between the turn of the lands and the Duke's Stand; he was then passed by Mr. Tree's Fitzroy and Lord Albemarle's Janus, the former having the lead and keeping it without difficulty to the end. The other races do not call for details.

Previously to the races several lots of blood stock were put up for sale, but only three (from Mr. Walker's stud) sold, viz.—a yearling colt, by Velocipede, out of Gipsy, 225 guineas; a yearling filly, by Emilius, out of Francesca, 220 guineas; and a yearling filly, by Emilius, out of Emineh, 46 guineas. Nearly all the other lots were bought in. The Cup was not challenged.

THURSDAY.—*Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas, R. C.*—Duke of Rutland's Flambeau won by a length, Mr. Tree's Fitzroy coming in second, beating Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel, Mr. Fyson's Epirus, and Duke of Beaufort's Cambyses. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Flambeau.

The 1000 Guineas Stakes Subs. of 100 Guineas each (10 *subs.*)—Mr. Battson's Potentia beat by two lengths Duke of Grafton's Florence, Mr. Osbaldeston's Queen of Beauty, Mr. Payne's Australia, and Lord Exeter's Syria. Betting, 6 to 4 agst Potentia, and the same against Florence.

FRIDAY.—*Newmarket Stakes, 50 Sovs. each* (21 *subs.*)—Duke of Bedford's John O'Gaunt beat Young Quo Minus and Abydos, winning by a length, and beating off several others. A few matches terminated the meeting.

BETTING AFTER THE RACE.—DERBY.—

3 to 1	agst Scott's lot	30 to 1	Knight of the Whistle (taken)
7 to 1	Ralph	30 to 1	Sir Hans (taken)
8 to 1	Rosaline colt	35 to 1	Belgrade
9 to 1	Coronation (taken)	40 to 1	Duke of Wellington (taken)
10 to 1	Van Amburgh (taken)	50 to 1	Mustapha
13 to 1	Marshal Soult	1000 to 15	Ermengardis
14 to 1	Prince Caradoc (taken)		
23 to 1	Galaor		
30 to 1	Cameleon (taken)		

Miscellaneous.

A Good Morning's Work.—The Singapore papers give the following communication from one of their Borneo correspondents:—On a morning of last October, Mimo, of Sepang, took his hoe and commenced his usual operations. He toiled but a few minutes, when his instrument came in contact with something of unusual size and resistance. He took up the rock of offence, and giving it a passing glance, threw it aside. But while toiling away his thoughts returned to the discarded stone, when a remembrance of its unusual heaviness arrested his attention. He again gave it a more strict scrutiny by washing, rubbing, &c., and having concluded it worth preserving, delivered it to the Kung-si. After a few days the latter brought it to Sambas, and sold it to the Sultan for 2,000 Java rupees. The rock proved a mass of gold weighing between three and four catties.

Chinese Theatre.—The following description, by an eye-witness, of a theatrical representation in China, may be interesting to our readers:—"I was invited by a tradesman to be present at another performance, which promised to be singularly attractive, from the splendour of the *e fuk*, or dress. As the theatre was some distance from the English factories, we seated ourselves in an elegant boat, and glided softly by the river's bank to the scene of amusement. My companion settled with the officers, and I climbed a ladder; but the gallery was too full to gain a good position. I sat down on the first seat I could find with my cap on; but thinking after a while I would take it off, by way of compliment to the company, I attempted to remove it, unperceived, if possible. This, however, did not escape notice, but was applauded by a murmur that ran in all directions around me—so alive are these people to the least act of respect that is paid them by the foreigner. I found that report had not exaggerated in reference to the robes, which in beauty surpassed all praise or description. The first scene was intended to represent the happiness and splendour of beings who inhabit the upper regions, with the sun and moon and the elements curiously personified playing around them. The man who personated the Sun held a round image of the sun's disc, while the female who acted the part of the Moon had a crescent in her hand. The actors took care to move so as to mimic the conjunction and opposition of those heavenly bodies as they revolve round in their apparent orbs. The thunderer wielded an axe, and leaped and dashed about in a variety of extraordinary movements. After a few turns, the monarch, who had been so highly honoured as to find a place, through the partiality of a mountain nymph, in the abodes of the happy, begins to feel that no height of good fortune can secure a mortal against the common calamities of this frail life. A wicked courtier disguises himself in a tiger's skin, and in this garb imitates the animal itself. He rushes into the retired apartments of the ladies, frightens them out of their wits, and throws the heir-apparent into the moat. The sisters hurry into the Royal presence, and, casting themselves upon the ground, divulge the sad intelligence that a tiger has borne off the young prince, who, it appears, was the son of the mountain nymph aforesaid. This loss the bereaved monarch takes so much to heart, that he renounces the world, and deliberates about the nomination of a successor. By the influence of a crafty woman, he selects a young man who has just sense enough to know that he is a fool. The settlement of the crown is scarcely finished when the unhappy King dies, and the blockhead is presently invested with the 'golden round.' But instead of exulting in his new preferment, he bemoans his lot in most sad strains of lamentation. He feels his incompetency, and cries, 'Oh dear! what shall I do?' with such piteous action, and yet withal so truly ludicrous, that the spectator is at a loss to know whether to laugh or to weep. The courtier, who had taken off the heir, and broken the father's heart, finds the new King an easy tool for prosecuting his traitorous purposes, and the state is plunged into the depths of civil discord at home, and dangerous wars abroad."—Such appears to be the conglomeration of events in a Chinese dramatic plot. It seems, also, that the scenic effects of their theatre are very deficient, though the dresses are, at times, superbly elegant, and the acting occasionally far above mediocrity; but, nevertheless, the morals of their stage, which would seem to be the great point to be attained in all their dramatic performances, are very good.

Women summoned to Parliament.—It is recorded that among the persons returned to the Parliament of 1361 (35th Edward III.), were Marie, Countesse de Norff; Alianor, Countesse de Ormond; Philippa, Countesse de March; Agnes, Countesse de Pembrook; and Catharine, Countesse de Atholl. In the preceding year also, there had been writs tested at Roynton, on the 5th of April, issued to divers Earls, Bishops, and *to four Abbesses*, requiring their attendance at Westminster, on the morrow of the Trinity, for the purpose of treating of an aid for the making of the King's eldest son a knight, &c. In other and more modern phraseology, they were summoned to consider about "making a money-grant." It does not appear however, that any ladies ever actually "took their seats" in Parliament by virtue of these summonses; but there are numerous instances on record of both squires and knights having sat in the House of Lords *in right of their wives.*

Filtration.—A system of filtration has recently been invented upon a novel scale, by the medium of which any quantity of dirty or discoloured water may be rendered as bright as crystal at the rate of hundreds and thousands of gallons per days. In order to convey some notion of the rapid and certain effect of this newly-discovered system, the following experiments may be named:—The sweepings of a dirty yard and the cleansing of a coal-cellar were cast into one of these filters, and the water which flowed from it, at the rate of six gallons per minute, was as pure and clear as if it had been freshly drawn from a spring. One of these filters has been lately erected on board the *Dreadnought* vessel, lying off Greenwich. The filter supplies pure water for the whole of the patients on board the vessel. It acts in a double capacity, that of cistern as well as filter: for as fast as the water runs in, it is drawn filtered. It only requires cleaning once every six months, which can be done in less than half an hour, without the inconvenience of the filter being taken away from the vessel. To ships going to sea this invention would be of the most beneficial advantage, as a filter of eight inches in diameter, occupying such a small space, would supply 2000 gallons per day of pure water, and it could be cleaned by any common sailor with the assistance only of a kettle of boiling water. In addition to the above, this filter will purify oils, wines, spirits, without their sustaining the least detriment in taste, quality, or colour.

Chinese Map of the World.—A tolerable idea of the advanced state of Chinese geography may be gathered from a glance at a map of the world produced by them. It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost

covered with China. In the left-hand corner, at the top, is a sea three inches square, in which are delineated as islands, and of very small size, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Africa! Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so big as the top of one's little finger. The northern frontier is Russia, very large.

The Order of Jesuits.—It has been calculated that the Jesuits, before the suppression of their order, possessed in various parts of the world a revenue of 275,000,000f. The society comprised 22,589 individuals. They had 340 different residences, and 24 professed houses, and, at Rome, a general, who directed (as he still directs) all these establishments, whose existence had, and still has, so powerful an influence over the fate of towns, provinces, and even kingdoms.

Sark Silver Mines.—The existence of a silver mine, likely to be productive, in the Island of Sark, appears to be no longer a matter of doubt. Very satisfactory and encouraging accounts of the undertaking have lately been published, and these have since been confirmed by the discovery of silver ore in the 10-fathom level (the greatest depth yet attained), producing 639 oz. of fine silver to the ton of ore. It appears the ore improves both in quality and quantity as the works descend, and although the greatest depth at present attained compared to other mines is but very trifling, upwards of 15,000 oz. of silver have been raised, besides many tons of lead. There is a silver mine now working in Brittany which has been producing a profit of 50,000*l.* per annum for some time past, the characters of which are known to resemble that of Sark; and from the direction it bears is not unlikely to be a continuation of the same vein, as mineral veins have been traced to a much greater distance than that between Sark and Brittany. The Herm Copper Mines are also about to be carried on with increased vigour. Both these undertakings, if attended with success, will be of great importance to the Channel Islands, as well as to the proprietors.

Ferocity of the Carrion Crow.—On Monday the attention of the visitors in the ornamental gardens of St. James's Park was called to a large carrion crow hovering over the lake, apparently with the intention of attacking some of the birds. After contemplating an Egyptian goose for some time, he soared to a great height, from whence he descended with great velocity, pouncing upon a duck which was at the time seeking insects in the grass, surrounded by a numerous brood of young ones. The large yellow bill of the crow penetrated the neck of the duck, but did not kill it; the crow then soared aloft again, and came down rapidly, striking his prey again in the neck, and killing it. He then seized the duck in his mouth, and flew off in the direction of Carlton Gardens. Subsequently, however, he wheeled round and retired to a more secluded spot, the rookery at Spring Gardens, to enjoy his prey.

Hong Kong.—The following account of Hong Kong is written by a French artist of the name of Borget, who spent some time in China, and who has several Chinese landscapes, sketched from nature, in the French exhibition now open at the Louvre:—"The island of Hong Kong is situated about sixteen leagues east of Macao, and forty leagues to the south-east of Canton. It is separated from the continent by an arm of the sea, which is so narrow, that at three different points the distance is less than a quarter of a league. Its length is of three small leagues, at least as well as can be judged from one of the highest mountains. It is about a league in breadth on its western side, and a league-and-a-half on its eastern, where two tongues of land advance into the open sea, and form a quantity of small bays. I was told that there was a rather extensive village in one of these bays, but as I only saw the southern part of the island, from the top of one of the mountains, and as it is less interesting than the side which looks upon the continent, and in which is the harbour, I will not speak of it. The island is very mountainous, and is scantily furnished with wood. The mountains are, in several places, studded with blocks of rocks which rise above the soil. They are also covered with excellent pasturage, which the Chinese, who know so well how to make use of everything, still cannot utilize. Every year they set fire to the dried grass of these beautiful meadows. On the side which looks towards the continent, that is, the eastern, the island contains several small valleys, not very large, but in which everything that can be cultivated is admirably so, and with that care which the Chinese alone are capable of. The hills which surround these valleys are generally barren; but as soon as the inhabitants can get a little water, they set to work and divide it, with such a rare sagacity, and in such just proportions, that they soon change barrenness into fertile fields. The most important valley is that which faces the bay, and the town of Cowloon, situated upon the continent, and which I have visited. This valley opens upon the sea by two narrow gorges, formed by a small hill placed at the end of the valley, and upon which pines and some other trees scantily grow. This valley is certainly the most populous, the most picturesque, and the best wooded in the whole island. No doubt there will soon be English houses and villas in it. Nevertheless, the first establishments will not be placed on this part of the island, for it is too far from the bay. The most barren, the most naked, and the most gloomy part is, without exception, that of the west. But there also is the bay, one of the most vast and magnificent I have ever seen in China. It can contain a great number of vessels, to which it offers an excellent anchorage, and a sure shelter against the north-east wind and against the violent typhoons which desolate the coast during the south-east monsoon from July to October. During my sojourn in the bay there was a very violent one, which we scarcely perceived. The bay is formed to the south by the western shore of the island, to the north by the continent, which is very high, on the west by the mountains of the island of Lantao, and to the east by a tongue of land which separates Hong Kong from Cowloon. It is to this tongue of land that some Chinese came, after the adoption of the anchorage of Hong Kong by the smuggling vessels; they built a few cabins and established a small dock, in which they repaired the boats belonging to the English and Americans. During the war the Mandarins burnt the cabins, destroyed the establishment, and expelled the Chinese in order to prevent their holding any relations with the barbarians, or to punish them for having held them before. As this was the point that was nearest to the anchorage, the captains made it their place of rendezvous, but they rarely absented themselves from the sea-coast. I crossed this tongue of land in order to go to Cowloon, and I found alternate valleys cultivated with rice, and hills covered with tombs. Almost opposite the place where the vessels anchor, there is in the island a spring where the boats take in water. This point is still desert, but it is probable that the first factories will be built there. It will be necessary to make some works there, for the smallest boats cannot approach the shore on account of the little depth of the water. But these works will be excessively easy, because the sea never beats with any great force, because the bottom is sand, and because the island furnishes a great quantity of material for building. At all events, in the bay of Cowloon, at a point very near Hong Kong, there are magnificent quarries, from which I saw stones ten feet long extracted. I will say nothing of Hong Kong as a military point; for the Chinese consider the least European fortifications as impregnable. Whatever may be the stipulations of the treaty concluded between the English and Chinese, all foreign commerce will soon be transferred to Hong Kong. Canton and Whampoa will be abandoned on account of the expense of pilotage, which is excessive. The merchants of all nations will send their ships, and give each other rendezvous in the English *comptoir*. Should they even be allowed to reside at Canton, I doubt if they would profit by it. I do not think many British subjects will expose themselves to the dangers they have already run, and which they must remember: for whatever may have been said since it was past, there certainly was real danger. Many of them, I am sorry to say, have shown themselves very ungrateful towards Capt. Elliot, whose firmness and resolution alone have perhaps saved their lives. Our worthy and excellent missionaries will also undoubtedly seek from the English a protection which has often been refused them at Macao. Many times have they been on the point of being driven from that establishment, and have only been allowed there through the generous benevolence of Capt. Elliot; and when we think that their principal danger was from the ridiculous jealousy of the Portuguese, who pretended to have the sole right of sending missionaries to China, and who never send any! The English only adopted the anchorage of Hong Kong after having been driven from that of Cap-sing-moon, three leagues to the north of Macao, where the Chinese had constructed forts. They had been established a year at Cap-sing-moon when the quarrel commenced, and after numerous refusals, only quitted when they heard of the arrival of Commissioner Lin at Canton. Then, undoubtedly to escape the vigilance of the new governor, they all came into the roads of Macao, under the French flag."

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Smith* v. *Coleman*.—This was a motion upon answer for an injunction to restrain an action by the defendant Coleman, a money-lender in the City, upon a promissory note for 1,000*l.*, made in the name of the late firm of Lock, Smith, and Alliston, solicitors, of which the plaintiffs had been partners, by Lock, their late co-partner. The plaintiffs alleged that the partnership, which had lasted some years, was dissolved in February 1839; and that in March following they had an interview with Coleman, who was connected by marriage with Lock, as to a transaction, in which conversation his assertion was doubted, whereupon he observed he supposed they would tell him next they had never borrowed money from him, to which, with surprise, they replied they never had, and that he then said he had them in black and white in his books. This led to an investigation, in which he informed them he then held the note in question, not yet due, and had discounted it for Lock at 10 per cent. They asked to see the note, but he observed it would be presented in due time, and that he never let securities see the light of day till they were due. Upon this they filed their bill to be relieved against the note, as a fraud of Lock and Coleman upon the partnership. Coleman, by his answer, admitted he had dealings with Lock, and stated that Lock represented to him he had, as senior partner, the management of the money concerns of the partnership, and he denied all knowledge of the fraud. But it was contended that some of the entries in his book were in Lock's name only, and that the transactions carried with themselves a violent probability that a party so dealing for money was in very embarrassed circumstances, and that in a partnership of solicitors except the partners was not justified in raising money of his own authority on partnership credit.—The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs. His Honour said the case was a very simple one. The plaintiffs and Mr. Lock were in partnership together, and the notion of a partnership contract in this court was that any person who dealt with either of the partners was held to have constructive notice of the terms of the partnership. One of the stipulations in the present articles was, that no one member of the firm should make use of the name of the firm for any other than partnership purposes; and when the money was advanced on the promissory note, it lay on the party advancing the money to be able to show that it was advanced for partnership purposes. He thought, on the whole, quite sufficient had been shown to warrant the court in having a further inquiry made into the circumstances, and that therefore an injunction ought to be granted to restrain the action, but that the money should be brought into Court in the mean time.

In re Dawson's Charities.—This was a petition by some of the trustees, who had been appointed under the Municipal Corporation Act, of some charities in Deptford, praying that the Rev. Mr. Phipps, a rector of a parish in that town, also one of the trustees in whose name, with the names of three other trustees, the funds had been transferred by the corporation when they were divested of the trust, might be ordered to execute a power of attorney for the receipt of the dividends, and that he might be removed from the trust, and be ordered to pay the costs of the petition. The whole funds in the hands of the corporation produced but 12*l.* a year, and the capital, as transferred by the corporation, produced only 9*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Phipps, it appeared, refused to allow the funds to be applied at all until the deficiency was accounted for. There was no breach of trust alleged against Mr. Phipps; the only complaint against him was, that he obstinately adhered to his own mistaken notion of his duty.

His Honour said he could say nothing upon the point as to the liability of the corporation to pay over more than they had paid, as they were not before the court. The only question was with regard to what Mr. Phipps had done. The appointment of Mr. Phipps he was bound to consider as a proper appointment. The report appointing him had been confirmed, and nobody had complained of it. The only question was as to his subsequent conduct. He thought Mr. Phipps had certainly taken an erroneous view of his duty in preventing any interim application of the fund, on the ground that the trustees had not received all they were entitled to. His notion seemed to be that any application of the funds might prejudice the claim against the corporation. His Honour did not think that a reasonable view of the case. It was very extraordinary that Mr. Phipps did not feel he was inflicting a direct and immediate injury on the poor alms-people who were the objects of the charity, while he was entertaining his hypothetical and whimsical notions as to augmenting the fund for future objects. No corrupt motive had, however, been attributed to him, and his Honour, therefore, would not remove him from the office of trustee; but as Mr. Phipps had occasioned the expense of the application, his Honour thought it should not fall on the charity, and as the petitioners must be exonerated, the costs must fall on Mr. Phipps. The order, therefore, was, that Mr. Phipps should execute the power of attorney and pay the costs.

Rolls Court.—*Bates* v. *Webber*.—This cause, which came on upon further directions, was by an infant plaintiff for maintenance out of the rents of an estate devised to her. The will directed that the rents should be accumulated for 21 years.—Lord Langdale decided that this was a void direction. The defendants, who were entitled to the estate in remainder, then contended that the costs of the suit should be paid out of the plaintiff's interest. For the plaintiff it was said that the direction for accumulation affected other estates in which the defendants were interested, and that the defendants were benefited by the suit which had determined the point respecting the accumulation.—Lord Langdale. As the defendants had the benefit of the declaration that the proviso for accumulation was invalid, it was fair that their estates should contribute to the costs of the suit, although those estates were not the immediate subjects of it. But the costs of the proceedings for maintenance must be borne only by the plaintiff, for whose advantage they were.

MARK LANE, Friday, April 30.—Notwithstanding the small supply of English Wheat, there are some runs remaining unsold, although offered at a decline from Monday. Several cargoes of Wheat have arrived from the Baltic, some of which are offered on sale duty paid, but as the buyers require a reduction in price, very little business has been transacted either in that or old Granary parcels. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as on Monday, and the Oat trade continues very flat.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 30
Rye		35 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	38 to 41	Harrow	36 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	Maple	38 to 40	Grey	34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 19	63 9	33 2	23 0	36 6	39 7	39 1
— 26	64 4	32 11	23 5	34 9	39 [illegible]	39 6
April 2	64 1	31 0	21 11	34 0	39 2	39 7
— 9	64 0	32 8	23 6	35 7	39 4	39 9
— 16	63 3	32 6	23 5	36 5	39 6	38 6
— 23	63 8	32 4	23 1	35 8	39 3	37 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 11	32 5	23 5	35 6	39 5	38 11
Duties	23 8	13 10	12 3	16 9	11 0	12 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Clare, Well-street, Hackney, grocer—J. Noble, Leicester, and J. Freer, Humcote, Leicester, hosiers—H. Wilkins and J. Wilkins, wool-merchants, London—H. W. Ferrybough, bookseller, Reading.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Robbins, iron-master, Wednesbury, Staffordshire—J. Wyke and J. Davies, iron-founders, Newton, Cheshire.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Maddox and G. Blenkarn, Watling-street, warehousemen—R. Boning, Bridge-street, Westminster, miller—J. Page, St. Albans, auctioneer—J. Hetherington, King's Arms Yard, wholesale tea-merchant—C. L. Toombs, Southampton-street, [illegible] and commission-merchant—W. Knott, Swallow-street, wine-merchant—J. Hayward, Manchester, letter-press printer—J. Granger, Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer—J. Tarbett, Liverpool, [illegible]—R. Thelwell, Manchester, silversmith—E. Wright, Manchester, commission-agent—J. Rutter, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer—E. Banks, Birmingham, button-maker—B. Bannan, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, pianoforte-maker—B. Redfern, Birmingham, gunmaker—J. Warren, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, innkeeper—J. Appleby, Stockport, grocer—R. Handley, Rochdale, tailor—T. Day and T. Appleby, Cheddleton, Staffordshire, paper-manufacturers—J. Lucy, jun., Liverpool, tailor—J. Eastwood, Halifax, innkeeper—G. Worthington, Baguil, Flintshire, common brewer—J. James, Ross, Herefordshire, grocer—W. Lloyd, Hereford, wine-merchant—P. Carr, J. J. Robinson, and C. Beal, Leeds, flax-spinners—C. Durant, the younger, hop-merchant, Talbot-inn-yard, Borough—J. Ramsey, money-scrivener, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire—H. Will, wine-merchant, Barnard's-inn—M. More, dentist, King's-road, Chelsea—B. Bates, grocer, Robin Hood-lane, Blackwall—T. Leftwich, victualler, Warrington, Lancashire—W. Dixon, brass-founder, Walsall, Staffordshire—W. Lorraine, banker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—P. W. Smith, tanner, Bristol—C. F. Skurray, ironmonger, Swindon, Wiltshire—J. E. Carr, miller, Kingsnorton, Worcestershire—J. Saunders, miller, Cambridge—F. Roe, miller, Whitley, Coventry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Duncan, Cromarty, corn dealer—T. Ramsay, Glasgow, wright—J. Symington and Co., Glasgow, booksellers—D. M'Farlane and Co., Glasgow, merchants—P. Russell, Edinburgh, grocer.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th inst., at Stockholm, the wife of Charles Norderling, Esq., of a daughter—On the 25th inst., in Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of J. A. Hankey, Esq., of a daughter—On the 26th inst., at 30, Duncan-terrace, Mrs John May, of a daughter—At Sanderstead, near Croydon, on the 25th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. S. Hodson, M.A., of a daughter—On Tuesday, the 27th inst., in Cleper Norton-street, Portland-place, the lady of R. C. Edwards, Esq., surgeon, of a daughter, still born.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst., at Mordiford, Herefordshire, the Rev. John Furton, rector of Ordbury, in the county of Salop, to Jane Hopton, third daughter of the Rev. C. J. Bird, rector of Mordiford and [illegible]—On Tuesday, at St. Lawrence's Church, Reading, W. [illegible], eldest son of Mr. [illegible], Reading, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. Holder, [illegible]—On the 27th inst., at Fenwick, Perks, the Rev. W. T. Edwards, M.A., of [illegible], to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Adam Brandy, Esq., of Kingston-house—On Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Bermondsey Church, Mr. Joseph Trumper, of Berney Lodge, Bucks, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Benjamin Adam, Esq.—On the 27th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, Henry John Michael, eldest son of Michael Meyers, Esq., of Calcutta, to Augusta Wise, youngest daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Kennington.

DIED.—On Tuesday, the 27th inst., after a few days' illness, John Evans, Esq., of New Bridge-street, and Burge-yard, Buckinghamshire, in the 65th year of his age, [illegible] lamented by his family and friends—On Friday, the 23rd inst., at the house of her brother-in-law, D. Anderson, Esq., Westbourne-place, Hyde, Hampshire, daughter of Robert Lee, Esq., formerly of St. Swithin's-place, Bath, [illegible], daughter of the late Robert [illegible] Lee, Esq., of Colchester, [illegible] and sister of the late Robert [illegible] Lee, Esq., of Colchester, [illegible] Mrs. H. [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] at Ryde, Isle of Wight, [illegible] R.N.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, on the 27th inst., [illegible] the late James [illegible], R.N., [illegible] at the age of [illegible], on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., [illegible] beloved and regretted by all who knew her, the Hon. Anabella [illegible] of Robert Gun Cuninghame, Esq., of Mount Kennedy, county Wicklow; she was the eldest daughter of the late Viscount Glentworth, [illegible] daughter of the Earl of Limerick—On Sunday, the 25th inst., Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Bedcott Luttly, Esq., of Wimbledon.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 19. SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The SECOND FLOWER SHOW of the season will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 19th, 1841.—A select Band of wind instruments will attend. *** Open from One till Seven.—Admission, 1*s*.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.—H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his superb COLLECTION of TULIPS is now in full bloom, and will continue in perfection until the 22nd of MAY, and may be viewed every day from Nine o'clock until Five, Sundays excepted.—Admittance, 1*s*.

VIOLET, and OTHER COLOURED GLASS, for Horticultural Experiments, may be obtained in any quantity at J. DRAKE'S, 8, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

TULIPS.—W. and R. LAWRENCE, RED LION HOTEL, HAMPTON, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their splendid collection is now in bloom. Admittance GRATIS.—Catalogues to be had on application, post-paid.

SIX SPLENDID SEEDLING VERBENAS for 15*s*.

TOOK and BEALES wish to inform the growers of Verbenas, that their Seedlings are now ready for delivery, and for colour and habit are not to be surpassed, being quite distinct varieties, and may be had at their Nurseries, or of the following Nursery and Seedsmen, viz., Mr. S. Hodges, Cheltenham; Messrs Harrison, Downham; or of Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—No discount to the trade if only one set is ordered.—Little Dunham and Swaffham Nurseries, Norfolk, May 6th.

ROSES AND HEARTSEASE.—MESSRS. LANE and SON, GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, Herts, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that their China, Bourbon, Tea-scented China, Noisette, Climbing, and other ROSES, are ready for sending out in Pots for immediate planting. Also their SEEDLING HEARTSEASE, which are now gaining universal admiration. Catalogues may be had on application.

Blooms of the latter may be seen at Mrs. JOHNSTONE'S, Govent-garden Market, London.

NEW DAHLIAS.—W. CATLEUGH begs to announce to the Cultivators of the Dahlia, that his splendid Seedlings will be ready for delivery the second week in May, as follows:—Eclipse, Tournament, Beaumont Rose, Orange Boven, Uxbridge Magnet, with most other varieties in cultivation. General Catalogue of first-rate Geraniums, Calceolarias, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Picotees, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c. &c. may be had on pre-paid application.—Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, April 29.

TULIPS.—H. GROOM, FLORIST, WALWORTH, near London, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of being about to remove from his present Garden, he intends disposing of a spare bed of SELECT TULIPS, containing 143 rows, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on the premises, by Mr. JOHN KING, on the 12th of May, 1841, at Twelve.

To be viewed the day previous and morning of sale; Catalogues may be had on the premises; of Mr. Gibbs, Seedsman, Piccadilly; Messrs. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

CUCUMBER-SHOW AT IPSWICH.—FARMER ALLEN'S PRIZES for the best specimens of his "Victory of Suffolk" will be awarded on FRIDAY next, MAY 14th, at WILD'S Fruit Shop.—Admission, 1*s*., to be added to a sum already subscribed to establish an open Cucumber-show at Ipswich, which Messrs. Weeden, Duncan, Ayres, and Farmer Allen have kindly promised to support by exhibiting on this occasion, but not for prizes.

UXBRIDGE NURSERY.

MESSRS. BROWN and ATTWELL possess the entire Stock of the following Splendid Seedling DAHLIAS; they have obtained several Prizes, and passed the censorship of the trade with high encomiums. Notwithstanding the low price, they are warranted fine Show Flowers. Strong Plants first week in May. Trade Orders of 6 Plants last week in April.

	s.	*d.*
AMETHYST (Attwell) — Bright colour, cupped, large and fine centre, well up, constant, and first-rate habit and show flower. Plants 5 feet	10	6
EMPEROR OF CHINA (Attwell)—Dark maroon, with beautiful light shade in the leaf, stiff-cupped petals, well up, fine size, constant, excellent habit, and certain show flower	8	6
MADELINE BRAY (Attwell)—Delicate primrose and white tipped with rose-pink, fine short-cupped petals, rising centre, constant and abundant bloomer, and good show flower; a beautiful variety, 2 to 3 feet	8	6

Messrs. B. and A. can also supply all the Seedling varieties of this and former years: Charges equally low. They will warrant all they send out, provided the selection is left to themselves.

N.B.—Descriptive Catalogues upon application. Orders received by Mr. KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

JAMES MAY begs to return his most grateful thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the unprecedented demand for his unrivalled SEEDLING PANSIES of last year: at the same time he begs to apologise for not supplying a great many orders in due time, in consequence of the great demand and the stock being short, but he hopes to complete all orders on hand this month (May); to each order above six he will give a plant GRATIS of that much-admired seedling "Tam O'Shanter." He also begs to inform growers of Pansies he will have plants ready of all his last year's varieties to supply any further orders they may be pleased to send him.

N.B.—J. MAY begs to inform the growers of Fuchsias he has just received a fresh stock of fine plants of those superb Hybrids raised by Mr. Wm. May, at the following prices:—

Fuchsia fionbunda magna	(May's)	10*s*. 6*d*. each.
multiflora erecta	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
fulgida superba	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
stylosa conspicua	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
pendula terminalis	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
grandiflora maxima	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
pendula splendens	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
majestica	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
longifolia elegans	"	3*s*. 6*d*.
corymbiflora (Standish)		7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*.
Standishii	"	2*s*. 6*d*.

Taking the above collection, 42*s*., package included.

A priced Catalogue of Pansies may be had on application.—Thirty superb varieties of Pansies, in bloom, for 21*s*., with package.—Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, Middlesex, 7th May, 1841.

DAHLIAS.—JOSEPH HARRISON, NURSERYMAN, DOWNHAM, NORFOLK, refers the readers of the CHRONICLE to his unequalled stock of DAHLIAS, comprising nearly every sort offered to the Public, a list of which, at very low prices, is inserted in the "Floricultural Cabinet" for April. The plants being now well-rooted bear conveyance equally well, when the soil is shaken off the roots, as if sent in pots, which enables him to forward by POST, in proper prepared cases, from 12 to 24 plants, at a cost of postage of 1*s*. or 1*s*. 6*d*. Any orders will have immediate and satisfactory attention.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST and Co. (late W. MALCOLM and Co.) beg respectfully to offer NEW GOLDEN-TOP SWEDE TURNIP, a very superior variety, at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; improved Purple-top Swede, at 1*s*. per lb.; Green-top Swede, at 1*s*. per lb.; DALE'S HYBRID TURNIP, very fine, at 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb.; White Globe, Hertfordshire White, and Green Round, at 9*d*. per lb.; Green and Purple top Scotch Yellow, at 1*s*. per lb.; Drumhead or Cow Cabbage, at 2*s*. per lb.; fine long Red Mangel Wurzel, at 1*s*. per lb.; Globe Mangel Wurzel (well adapted for shallow soil,) at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. GRASS SEEDS in assortment, for Lawns and permanent Pastures, at the most reasonable prices; with a general assortment of Agricultural Seeds. Packets of Bokhara or Giant Clover, 2*s*. 6*d*. EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP, the earliest and finest Turnip known. An extensive and well-selected Collection of Garden and Flower Seeds.

JAMES BLACK has no connexion, either direct or indirect, with this establishment.

ROSES AND GERANIUMS.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, and at PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON respectfully solicit attention to their superior stock of ROSES in pots, now ready for delivery, and fit for immediate planting, which they are enabled to offer at the following very reasonable prices, viz.:—

Roses,—selection of sorts being left to W. W. and Son:

Bengal, Tea-scented, and Bourbon, fine, at	12*s*.	per doz.
Ditto, very fine	18*s*.	—
Ditto, extra fine	24*s*.	—
Climbing and Noisette Roses	9*s*. to 12*s*.	—

Geraniums,—large-flowering Plants of the best varieties, 6 sorts for 21*s*., and of a smaller size 6 for 15*s*.

Second-rate quality, large size	24*s*.	—
Ditto smaller	12*s*.	—

Also excellent sorts for bedding (named) from 6*s*. to 9*s*. —

Fuchsia Chandlerii, 1*s*. 6*d*. each; F. eximia, 1*s*. each.

Fuchsias, 12 sorts for bedding, named, 6*s*. per doz.

W. W. and Son have to offer, in addition to the above, a fine collection of Camellias, Greenhouse Plants and Climbers, Hardy Climbers, and Herbaceous Plants, Catalogues of which may be had GRATIS, on application.

Plants presented to the purchaser GRATIS with every order.

A. J. STEWART, SALT-HILL NURSERY, near WINDSOR, begs most respectfully to recall the attention of Amateurs to his Advertisement of SHOW DAHLIAS, in No. 15 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and to announce that in addition to the varieties there enumerated, he can furnish strong plants of the following, viz.:—Keynes' Constancy, Fanny Keynes, Cozens' Scarlet Defiance, Ward's Euclid, Cox's Revenge, Winfield's Scarlet-le-Grand, Wildman's Haidee, Begbie's Metella, Davies' Lord Sandon, Meiller's Triumph, Gregory's Compacta, Spacy's Admirable and Indispensable.

A. J. S. has also to offer extremely fine Collections of CAMELLIAS and GERANIUMS, comprising nearly every good and rare kind extant. Where the selection of the former is left to himself, he will average 25 first-rate varieties, at the very reasonable price of 7*s*. 6*d*., to include Beallii, Frederic-le Grand, Francofurtensis, Ochroleuca, Palmer's Perfection, King's Victoria, Antwerpiensis, &c., &c. Of the latter he can supply strong healthy flowering plants, extra-fine varieties, from 18*s*. to 90*s*. per doz.; and good-named sorts, for bedding, from 6*s*. to 12*s*.

In addition to the above, A. J. S. has a most excellent assortment of GREENHOUSE PLANTS and CLIMBERS, containing large specimens, from 4 to 6 ft., of Hovea Celsi, Epacris impressa, Chorizema Henchmannii, Do. varium, Grevillea robusta, the Kennedya nigricans (which obtained a prize at the London Horticultural Society's Exhibition in May 1838), Kennedya coccinea, &c., &c. Also of Hybrid Rhododendrons, Ghent Azaleas in pots, Shrubby Calceolarias, Pansies, Picotees, Carnations, Petunias, Verbenas, and Fuchsias, including Corymbiflora, Sanguinea, King's Racemiflora, Chandlerii, &c.; the whole at very moderate charges.

A. J. S. most earnestly solicits from the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, the favour of their early orders.

Plants will be presented *gratis* to the purchaser to compensate for carriage.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION of the SOUTH ESSEX HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY for 1841 will take place in WANSTEAD PARK, on THURSDAY, the 13th MAY.—The SECOND DITTO on the 1st JULY.—The THIRD DITTO on the 9th Sept.—Booths and Marquees will be erected for the Exhibition of Fruit and Flowers, and accommodation of Visitors. A Military Band will be in attendance. The Exhibition will be open to Visitors at One o'clock.—Tickets of Admission, 1*s*. each, if procured prior to the day of exhibition, but 1*s*. 6*d*. each at the Gate on the day of exhibition, until 4 o'clock, after which hour the admission to be 1*s*. each.

Tickets to be had of Mr. M'Pherson, Nurserymen, Plaistow; Mr. Garvie, ditto, Maryland Point; Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, ditto, Leytonstone; Mr. Fraser, ditto, Lea Bridge Road; Mr. Howcroft, ditto, Mile End; Mr. Wilson, ditto, Ilford; Mr. Pamplin, ditto, Walthamstow; Mr. E. Clark, Snaresbrook; at Mr. Morris's Library, Stratford; the Secretary, or any Member of the Committee.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—The Committee hereby give notice to the Subscribers, that they have examined the testimonials of the following persons, and having found them perfectly satisfactory, recommend them as Candidates for the ELECTION of TWO PENSIONERS, which will take place on THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE next, at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, from One till Three o'clock:—COLLYER, Wm., nurseryman, Horsell Birch, Surrey, aged 80; DUNCAN, Alex., Church-street, Kensington, 73; EDWARDS, Joseph, Petworth, Sussex, 71; GRIER, John, resident of Kendal, 87; HARDISTY, Francis, Mansfield, Notts, 71; PARROT, Jas., Maidstone, Kent, 73; SUTTLE, Thomas, 38, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, 86. The voting-papers, which will be sent to each Subscriber, must be returned before the time stated, or the votes will be lost. No person will be entitled to vote whose subscription remains unpaid at the day of Election. Persons sending post-office orders are requested to direct them to the Secretary, payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, who has been used to the Gardening business, a Situation in a SEED SHOP, as UNDER SHOPMAN, or as UNDER GARDENER in a Gentleman's Garden, where he would have an opportunity of improving himself. The most satisfactory reference as to character will be given.—Letters directed to A. B., 21, Portland-street, Soho, London.

WANTS A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, A Single Man, aged 36, who thoroughly understands his profession, and who can have a most unexceptionable character from his last place, where he served as Gardener for the last 39 months, and where there was Forcing of every description. He has had nearly 18 years' practice in different countries and climates, and would have no objection to a Married-man's Situation.—Address G. G., at Messrs. Loddiges' Nursery, near Hackney.

WANTS a SITUATION as HEAD GARDENER, a Steady Married Man, aged 38; is competent to undertake any Situation, having learned his business in most extensive Gardens, and lived in respectable Families. Satisfactory testimonials can be given. Would not object to take a situation 100 miles from London.—Direct to G. C., Post-office, Highgate, Middlesex.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER, a Sober, Steady Young Man, aged 21 Years. The advertiser wishes to obtain a Situation where there are Pines, Grapes, and Plants. He would be glad to pay any Gardener for the information he requires, and has no objection to any part of England. Can have a good character from his present master, with whom he has lived five years.—Direct to B. C., Post-office, Muswell-hill, near Hornsey, Middlesex.

W. FLANAGAN, in returning thanks for past favours, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between himself and Mr. NUTTING was DISSOLVED on the 30th ult. Any orders which he may receive shall meet with every attention.

All letters, &c., may be addressed to Flanagan & Co., Seedsmen, 9, Mansion-house street, London.—May 5, 1841.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS give Notice that the Sale advertised in this Paper last Week of LEASE and PREMISES at HEATH FARM, OLD BROMPTON, will be POSTPONED for about a Fortnight.—Further notice will be given next week.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS.—For SALE, one, two, and three Light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the kingdom; two light boxes and lights complete, from 1*l*. 8*s*. Garden Lights made, glazed, and painted, from 1*s*. per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1*s*. 8*d*. per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont Place, Old Kent Road.

J. T. WILLMER, SUNBURY, by Special Appointment FLORIST to HER MAJESTY, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that his extensive COLLECTION of TULIPS is now in bloom, and may be seen any day on application (Sundays excepted).

J. T. W. also begs to state that his extensive Catalogues of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Tulips, Geraniums, Pinks, Picotees, Carnations, Roses, Camellias, and Heartsease are now ready, and will be forwarded, post free, on application being made, with one Shilling inclosed.

Sunbury Nursery, May 4, 1841.

JOSEPH SMITH, NURSERYMAN, WESTERHAM, KENT, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he intends sending out his new beautiful FUCHSIA GLOBOSA VARIEGATA the FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, at 15*s*. per plant, including basket and carriage to London. The above Fuchsia is the exact habit of Globosa; as free a bloomer; the flowers same size and colour, and the foliage as finely variegated as the Coronilla variegata.

J. S. has also fine stocks of best varieties of Verbenas, Petunias, Salvias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, and Summer Creepers, &c., for beds, of which a prized list can be had on application.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION will take place at Highgate, on SATURDAY, the 22d MAY, instead of the 26th inst., as originally appointed. The Gates will be opened to Visitors at One o'clock. Tickets, 2*s*. 6*d*. each, may be obtained at Highgate, or at the following places in London:—Messrs. Warner and Co., Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co., Mansion-house street; Mr. Charlewood, Covent Garden; Mr. Kernan, Russell-street; and Mr. Brown, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

*** The Coldstream Band will attend.

PATENT PLATE GLASS.—J. DRAKE, No. 8, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, begs to direct the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen to this new and economical description of PLATE WINDOW-GLASS. The process by which it is ground and polished is, by a mechanical contrivance, so much diminished in expense, that where it may be desirable to replace the glass now in use with plate-glass, the alteration can be effected without disturbance to the sash or frame, at a price, varying according to the size, of 2*s*. 9*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. per foot.—Lists of prices, and samples, if required, may be obtained as above.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 18th of MAY next, a most SPLENDID BED of TULIPS, consisting of Glencoe, Telemachus, Louis 16th, Carlo Dolci, Duke of Kent, Sir Thomas Hammond, General De Sèze, &c.; likewise the remaining Stock of Messrs. COLLEY and HILL, on the north side of King-street, Hammersmith.

SHEFFIELD FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, to be held at the SHEFFIELD BOTANICAL GARDENS, under the Patronage of

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Wharncliffe
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Surrey
The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam	The Rt. Hon. Lord Milton
	The Hon. John Stuart Wortley

The Committee of the Sheffield Botanical and Horticultural Society respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Floral and Horticultural Amateurs, that they intend having Exhibitions of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, in the Society's Gardens, Sheffield, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, and on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1841; to be open to all England; when valuable Prizes will be awarded to the best specimens in each department.

Schedules may be obtained on application (post-paid) to Mr. Ebnr. Smith, Secretary, Barker Pool, or to Mr. P. Williamson, Curator, at the Gardens.

VICTORIA NURSERY, OXFORD.—FUCHSIA RACEMIFLORA.

W. DAY begs to inform his friends and the lovers of Fuchsias, that he has purchased the entire stock of the above Fuchsia raised by Mr. Dick, gardener to the late A. Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington Park. This Fuchsia was by impregnation from Grandiflora upon Fulgens, size of leaf nearly 4in. by 2in., flower nearly 4in. long in the footstalk, length of tube 2in.; petals long, rather recurved, of a beautiful pinkish colour; it is of free growth, and for fineness of foliage and flower surpasses anything yet offered to the public. It took the Seedling Prize at the Oxford Horticultural Show, August 6, 1840, where it was generally admired.

W. D. has new strong plants of the above Fuchsia ready for sending out, at 10s. 6d. per plant. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be required.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

PRITCHARD'S GARDEN-FRAME THERMOMETER is inclosed in a strong glass case, mounted with brass, so that it can be inserted into the earth without danger. It will be found of great value for Mushroom-beds, and the striking of delicate Flower Plants in frames. It is so graduated, that any person may, by mere inspection, know whether the heat is too great or too little, and thus prevent injury to the plants.—Price 16s. with printed book.

IMPROVED REGISTER NIGHT THERMOMETERS, for Gardens, Green and Hothouses, &c.; for determining the cold during the night.—Price 7s. 6d.

Spectacle Manufactory, 162, Fleet-street.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., Zinc Manufacturers, 22, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14s. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1s. 3d. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

NEW IPOMŒA. — MESSRS. SALTER AND WHEELER, of the Victoria Nursery, Bath, respectfully offer to the attention of Cultivators, Plants of the new and beautiful IPOMŒA FICIFOLIA, a figure of which is given in the "Botanical Register" for March, in the present year.

This valuable addition to an interesting genus requires the same treatment as Ipomœa Learii, but is much less rambling in its habit than that, and other generally cultivated species, being better adapted for small trellis-work than any other species known, a single specimen having produced 500 flowers upon a cylindrical wire, two feet high.

Its colour is a rich lilac, and it blooms profusely in the late autumn months in succession to almost every other climber. The size of the flower is one third larger than the published figure. Established Plants will be ready for delivery by the middle of May, at 5s. each.

"A beautiful plant, of profuse bloom and easy cultivation"—*Dr. Lindley, Nov.* 20, 1840.

Messrs. S. and Co. also offer Plants of that rare and beautiful half-hardy Shrub, LEONOTUS LEONURUS, which, as an ornamental Plant for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, and open border, in the months of September, October, and November, is unequalled by any other allied plant of recent introduction.

It belongs to the natural order, including the admired genera of Salvia, Stachys, &c. Its flowers are a rich orange-colour approaching to scarlet, spikes from one to two feet long, and is admirably adapted for planting against a south or south-east wall, where, with slight protection, it will continue, for successive seasons, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the flower-garden. Established Plants, 2s. 6d. each.

"As much superior to Stachys coccinea, as Salvia patens is to Salvia chamadrioides."

"We regret that so fine a thing should be so much neglected."—*Gardeners' Chronicle, 1st Number.*

*** Usual allowance to the Trade.

A General Collection of Camellias, Heaths, Geraniums, Calceolarias Dahlias, and Ornamental Greenhouse, Stove, and Hardy Plants; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

Victoria Nursery, Weston Road, Bath.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists in general, that he has now ready for immediate delivery a quantity of WATERPROOF RICK CLOTHS, both new and second-hand, at a moderate charge. Orders per post duly attended to.—Address in full, Benjamin Edgington, Marquee, Tent, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark.—A Warehouse 208, Piccadilly.

N.B.—Various-sized Marquees and Tents manufactured by B. E. will be erected at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society on the First Exhibition at Chiswick, the 15th May next.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALCULA. — As Summer approaches, the Larvæ of destructive insects are propagated in infinite multitudes, and impregnate with millions of Insects the very air we breathe. J. READ begs to inform Nurserymen, Amateur and Practical Gardeners, that he has invented flexible Discharge tubes to his Machines for destroying these Animalcula, which make such deadly havoc on all Fruit-trees and Plants at this season of the year. From 31 years' practical experience in Gardening in all its branches, J. R. can warrant them the best adapted for the above purpose; the valves being solid metal, they cannot get out of repair. Working Models in Glass may be seen at the London Galleries of Science. Likewise Copper Engines for Conservatories, &c., which may be kept in a House, and be instantly applied in case of fire; they are so portable as to pass through a doorway 2ft. wide, and are equal in power to the largest Garden Engines. Manufactured and Sold by the Patentee, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.—None are genuine except stamped with the words "READ'S PATENT."

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Tuesday, May 11th, and following days, at 12 o'clock, Splendid Collections of Dahlias, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Azaleas, Heartsease, and a variety of Plants in bloom.—May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted houses to the culture of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthophippium bicolor
Acropera Loddigesii
Aerides odorata
Angræcum maculatum
Bifrenaria atropurpurea
  aurantiaca
Bletia florida
  hyacinthina
  Tankervillia
Bolbophyllum Careyanum
Brasavola Martiana
Brassia Lanceana
  maculata
Catasetum cristatum
  tridentatum
Cattleya citrina
  crispa
  Forbesii
  Mossiæ
Cœlogyne species
Cirrhæa Loddigesii
Crepidanthus hæmanthus
Cyrtopodium Andersonii
  cuperum
  cupreum
  species
Cypripedium insigne
  spectabile
  venustum
Cymbidium aloifolium
  ensifolium
Dendrobium Calceolaria
  cucullatum
  fimbriatum
  nobile
  Pierardii
  pulchellum
  speciosum
  species from China
Epidendrum ciliatum
  cochleatum
    majus
  crassifolium
  ellipticum
  elongatum
  nutans
  odoratissimum
  Stamfordianum
Eria pubescens
  stellata
Eulophia macrostachya
  species
Fernandesia acuta
  elegans
Gongora maculata
Goodyera discolor
Hartwegia Chlorophyllum
Lælia albida
  anceps
  grandiflora
Liparis alata
  foliosa
Maxillaria aromatica
  Deppei
  Harrisonii
  picta
  rufescens
  species
Megaclinium maximum
Myanthus barbatus
Oncidium ampliatum
  Cebolleti
  flexuosum
  Lanceanum
  luridum
  papilio
  pumilum
  species
Ornithidium coccineum
Peristeria cerina
  elata
  pendula
Pholidota imbricata
Pleurothallis laurifolia
  picta
  racemiflora
Renanthera coccinea
Sobralia species
Sophronitis cernua
Stanhopea grandiflora
  insignis
Stenorhynchus speciosus
Trichopilia tortilis
Vanda multiflora
Vanilla aromatica
Xylobium squalens
Zygopetalum crinitum
  intermedium
  Mackai

*** Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Wednesday . . . . Agricultural . . . . . 8 P.M.
Friday . . . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

WE are no great admirers of discussions about matters of taste in gardens, except so far as important principles are concerned; for they are frequently founded upon one-sided views, are often conducted in a dogmatical spirit, and rarely convince anybody except their authors: besides, they relate to trifles about which people are unlikely to agree, every person's perception of the beautiful being influenced by mental peculiarities which all the talk in the world will not alter, in the absence of evidence, not assertions, that it is erroneous. Proved facts, however, no one can safely neglect; and wherever they are ascertained, it becomes desirable that they should be understood by all whom they concern. Suppose it should prove that black next grey invariably made the latter seem paler, while the black itself became deeper, the mode of lowering the tone of the one, or of heightening that of the other, is obvious; and what is true of tones of black is also true of tones of other colours placed in contrast, as deep blue and pale blue, deep crimson and pale crimson. Suppose it were a question of the mixture of colours, and it had been ascertained that the effect of placing blue by the side of rose were to destroy the latter by making it look yellow; or if it could be shown that to place white by the side of black would be to render the black more intense, and the white more pure, not in reality, but in appearance; such discoveries would be the basis of essential changes in the use of colours, wherever they are employed for decoration. To the lovers of beautiful flowers such facts would be of much interest, for they would affect all their arrangements in forming flower-beds, if the object is to obtain the greatest possible effect. That some such laws do exist is well known to artists, or should be; but it is only within a few years that the subject has been investigated in any detail; now, by the experiments of a French chemist, they have been determined with what appears to be the refinement of accuracy.

M. Chevreul has demonstrated, in an ingenious Essay upon the subject, that the contrast of colours is of the greatest consequence, whether for good or for evil; and that if to dress a brunette in sky-blue makes her sallow, or a blonde in orange makes her ghastly, or a fresh-coloured girl in white makes her red, so to place discordant colours near each other produces just as disagreeable effects, though not quite so personal, in a bed of flowers. We shall not just now fatigue our readers with the philosophy of this matter, for which we refer them to Carson, and other divinities of the toilette; it will be sufficient to point out what the gardening results are to which M. Chevreul's inquiries have led. He says that what are called complementary colours always suit each other. Now the complementary colour of red is green; of orange, sky-blue; of yellow, violet; of indigo, orange-yellow; and consequently blue and orange-coloured flowers, yellows and violets, may be placed together, while red and rose-coloured flowers harmonise with their own green leaves. White suits blues and oranges, and better still reds and roses; but it tarnishes yellows and violets. In all cases, however, where colours do not agree, the placing white between them restores the effect. The following combinations are also said to be good: orange-yellow with pale blue, greenish yellow with deep rose, deep red with deep blue, and orange with violet; white suiting all these combinations more or less. On the contrary, we should always separate rose from scarlet or orange, orange from orange-yellow, yellows from yellow-greens, blue from violet-blue; and even red from orange, rose from violet, and blue from violet.

Applying these conclusions to the Dahlia, which is now about to be planted out, the following arrangement of colours is recommended:—

In lines, the following succession; viz., white, reddish-scarlet, white, rose-lilac, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, reddish-scarlet, purple tinged with green, rose-lilac, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, red scarlet, deep purple, rose-lilac, white, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, &c.

To produce the best effect in *patches* of seven arranged thus— o o o / o o o we may have, 1. Six orange with a purple or violet centre; 2. Six purple or violet with a yellow centre; 3. Six yellow with a purple or violet centre; 4. Six scarlets with a white centre; 5. Six white with a scarlet centre; 6. Six rose with a white centre; 7. Six blackish green purple with an orange centre: these seven patches forming a straight border, may be then repeated in an inverted order, which would give 13 patches; and there should be a patch of seven whites at each end. If the border is circular, without any central point of view, the foregoing arrangement should be repeated *ad infinitum* without inverting the order after the 7th patch.

Another advantageous disposition would be the following:

white, pink	white, orange	violet, yellow
pink, yellow, white	orange, violet, white	yellow, white, violet
white, rose	white, orange	violet, yellow
scarlet, white	bl-purple, white	
white, yellow, scarlet	white, pink, bl-purple	
scarlet, white	bl-purple, white	

In this arrangement violet may be substituted for purple.

These are points that richly deserve the consideration of those who are now about to plant out beds of Verbenas, Pelargoniums, and other tender annuals, for they will be found to affect essentially the display of agreeable colours. It may be difficult to apply them at first, but the attempt should be made at once, and such notes prepared during the flowering season as will enable the principles to be carried out another year. In dressing and adjusting the stands of flowers in a Florist's exhibition, the harmonious contrast of colour can always be kept in view, and the importance of attending to the effect of complementary colours observed advantageously. The ground colour of such stands should be most especially consulted; and it should be remembered that the nearer colours are brought together, the more decided is their mutual effect.

People may smile at these observations, but they may depend upon it a flower can be dressed becomingly just as much as a face, and that a flower-bed requires to be "got up" well, no less than a gentlewoman. Let us hope that some of our correspondents will apply themselves to the examination of the principles laid down by M. Chevreul, to which we shall frequently have occasion to advert.

SCARCELY a year elapses without some crafty foreigner coming to London to gather in a harvest from the rich frequenters of the metropolis; and even gardening is not free from this nuisance. Such people, of course, deal in marvels, and offer their buyers the most wonderful productions, among Roses, Dahlias, Camellias, Pæonies, and similar flowers that are general favourites. Yellow Moss Roses, Blue Pæonies, and Dahlias, petals striped with golden yellow, flame-colour, and black, are as plentiful as blackberries with these gentry, who will give their buyers fragrance as well as colour to any extent that may be demanded. We have now before us one of these lists, put forth by some people from Paris, in which are Roses with purple, black, and violet borders—with red, scarlet, and yellow—with brown and violet and red stains—with light purple and yellow spots, all with fine new names,—and quantities of herbaceous Pæonies redolent of Roses. We caution our readers against being deceived by such representations; for they may rely upon it they will get nothing but old and common things under these grand descriptions. Buy nothing unknown of an unknown dealer, is our advice. Our Paris letter of last week gives a pretty exposure of the cheating that is going forward on the Continent in the Camellia trade.

FORCING CHERRIES.

IT is generally acknowledged that there is no fruit more difficult to force under glass than the Cherry, owing to the defective distribution of the pollen, occasioned by the want of a free circulation of air and the absence of winged insects, well-known auxiliaries in the process of setting. This difficulty I have endeavoured to meet by artificial means, and have obtained abundant crops under glass in a high temperature, the trees being in pots and under the shade of vines.

For accelerating the ripening of Cherries I prefer the open-flued wall, described in the *Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. VIII. p. 676; and I have been successful with it for several years, obtaining early and abundant crops of fruit even in our cold northern climate, the Cherries setting well without artificial assistance, and ripening in succession from the latter end of April till the latter end of June or beginning of July, and with sufficient rapidity to supply a family with a dish daily during that period.

I have always found the fruit set much better on a flued than upon an unflued wall, which I ascribe to the genial heat, aided by the covering of a single woollen net, or double herring-net, to protect the blossoms from frost and sharp winds, and which also shades them from the bright sunshine; and I am also inclined to attach some importance to the last circumstance from having witnessed the success attending this practice in the forcing of Cherries under glass in the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1806 and 1807—the practice there being to shade the blossom from the direct rays of the sun.

The system of heating employed here is simple:—About the middle of February, or when the buds naturally begin to swell, a little fire-heat is applied in the evenings, and in dull, cloudy weather kept up during the day; but in bright sunshine the fire is stopped about 9 or 10 A.M., and set on again about 2 P.M.: this practice is followed until the middle or latter end of May, when the fire-heat is discontinued. A little before the expansion of the blossom, which is about the beginning of March, the net is put over the tree by fixing the upper side of it on nails fastened in the joints of the coping near the edge, and the under side is tied to temporary stakes about three feet in height, placed three feet from the wall, and the blossom thus protected is never injured by the severity of the weather. About the middle of April the woollen net, or double herring-net, together with the stakes, are taken away, and a single herring-net put close over the tree to protect the ripening fruit from birds. I may here remark that the trees subjected to artificial heat have progressively vegetated earlier than formerly, and consequently some variation has been occasioned in the time of applying the heat; but now a more regular system of training the bearing shoots between the principal branches is adopted. The trees are trained in the fan form, with lateral bearing-branches of from one to three feet in length, according to their strength, trained in between the principal branches. In all parts of the tree these are allowed to continue several years; when they become bare of spurs, or inclined to get too luxuriant, they are cut out—young shoots to supply their place being previously prepared. The border is composed of rich loam, three feet deep at the wall upon a bottom of rock; and to the extent of five feet from the wall the surface is forked over, and a mulching put over it every spring. Under this system, and with an extent of wall 37 feet in length by 17 in height, heated by one furnace, with a damper to regulate the heat, I have been enabled to obtain annually abundant crops of fruit in regular succession. The continued succession is owing to the buds on the young bearing-branches which are close to the wall being brought to blossom much earlier than those upon spurs not so closely attached; indeed, a part of the fruit on the former is ripe some seasons before the flowers on the latter expand, so that there is ripe fruit and blossom upon the tree at the same time: and it is owing to the circumstance of the fruit ripening in succession that the trees are able to bear such abundant blossom. Previously to the year 1833 I did not apply fire-heat to the Cherry-wall until the fruit was stoned; but in that year the first heat was given at an early period; the crop of fruit on one tree weighed 45 lbs., the first having been gathered on the 22d May. In 1834 the crop weighed 75 lbs., first gathered on the 13th May; in 1835, 93 lbs., first gathered on 12th May; in 1837, 117 lbs. I think it was about the 8th of May this year that I sent a sample to the Horticultural Society of London, and from that period the annual produce has been upwards of 120 lbs. I consider that this produce from one tree is greater than would be obtained from the ordinary-sized Cherry-houses, and at the same time the succession is longer and better kept up; the expense for fuel trifling (not above 20s. annually), and little attention is required except in the thinning of the fruit and stopping the shoots, and without much risk of losing the crop. Last year I gathered from the above-mentioned tree a small dish of ripe Cherries for the table on the 24th and another on the 25th of April. This year, on April 22, a few Cherries were ripe, and many nearly so. The crop is most abundant, and the tree vigorous and healthy. Double the quantity of fruit usually sets to what is allowed to remain.—*G. Shiells, Erskine House Gardens, Glasgow.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XI.

THE "soda" of commerce is, as will be readily supposed, not the pure alkali soda, but is a carbonate, and, like the carbonate of potash, possessed of considerable caustic properties. It was formerly for the most part procured by burning sea-weed, the ashes of which contain a large quantity of carbonate of soda, and immense quantities of sea-weed were annually collected and burnt for the purpose of obtaining weed-ash, kelp, or barilla, as the crude salt was called. Of late years, however, means have been discovered of obtaining the carbonate of soda by decomposing common salt; from which it is now manufactured so cheaply, that it has not only superseded the use of kelp or barilla for all purposes where carbonate of soda is required, but has also from its low cost been substituted to a great extent for potash and pearlash, and hence the carbonate of soda, or "soda" as it is commonly called, is very largely used in the arts of glass and soap making, and other processes where an alkali is employed. In order to obtain carbonate of soda by the de-

composition of common salt, it is first of all necessary to convert the salt, which is a muriate of soda, into a sulphate: this is done by mixing it in certain proportions with oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid, and heating the mixture in a furnace. The muriatic acid is expelled, and the sulphuric acid, which has a more powerful attraction for the soda, combines with it and forms sulphate of soda. The second process is to mix the sulphate of soda thus formed with chalk and pounded coal, and strongly heat the mixture in a furnace; the sulphate is decomposed at a high heat by the charcoal or carbon of the coal, and a carbonate of soda is produced, which is of course impure, containing charcoal and an insoluble compound of lime, so that by pouring water on the crude salt after being taken out of the furnace, a clear colourless solution is procured, which on evaporation yields a clean and nearly pure carbonate of soda. This "soda" contains a large quantity of water, although apparently dry; and when left exposed to the air, it does not, like the carbonate of potash, attract water from the air, but, on the contrary, parts with it and becomes drier, at the same time crumbling down to a fine powder, which is found to be less caustic than it was before it underwent this change. The reason of this is, that when the carbonate of soda, by exposure to the air, parts with a quantity of water, and consequently becomes much lighter, it at the same time combines with a second dose of carbonic acid, which it obtains from the air, and its caustic qualities become more fully neutralised than they are in the common carbonate.

The salts of soda are for the most part white, and easily soluble in water; and, like the compounds of potash, are widely diffused throughout nature. The nitrate of soda is in most respects very similar to the nitrate of potash; but it unfortunately possesses, in a slight degree, the property of attracting moisture from the air, and hence, being always damp, it cannot be used as a substitute for nitre in the manufacture of gunpowder. For other purposes, such as the preparation of nitric acid, where this property does not signify, it is very advantageously substituted for the salt of potash, which it likewise resembles in appearing to exert a powerful influence on the growth of certain plants and the fertility of the land. The sulphate of soda is also found native, and is frequently met with in mineral waters; it is also called Glauber's salts, and Cheltenham salts, as it is the principal ingredient in the mineral springs of Cheltenham.

The third alkali, ammonia, has already been before us: in its pure state it is a colourless, invisible, and very pungent-smelling gas; but, like potash and soda, it has a very strong affinity for acids, and is therefore hardly ever met with in its free state, but always in combination with carbonic, or some other acid. It is far less abundant or common than the other alkalies, potash and soda, for its principal source is the decay of animal and vegetable substances which contain nitrogen. The most important of the salts of ammonia are the carbonate and the muriate: the carbonate, which is the salt produced during the decay of organic matters, was formerly called salt of hartshorn, because it was mostly procured by burning horn; it is now, however, principally obtained from the combustion of coal, which contains a small quantity of nitrogen, and therefore during burning gives off a small quantity of ammonia, which combines with a portion of the carbonic acid formed by the burning of the carbon of the coal; hence carbonate of ammonia is always an ingredient of soot. Carbonate of ammonia is largely obtained from the refuse matters of gas-works, where immense quantities of coal being decomposed, the salts of ammonia collect in large quantity. Carbonate of ammonia possesses the peculiar pungent smell of pure ammonia, though far less powerfully. The muriate of ammonia, commonly called sal-ammoniac, which used also formerly to be obtained by burning animal substances, is now procured from the refuse of the gas-works, which contain carbonate and other salts of ammonia. They are first of all converted into a sulphate by the action of oil of vitriol, which expels the carbonic and other weaker acids, and the sulphate thus obtained is decomposed by mixing it with common salt and heating the mixture. Muriate of ammonia, like many other of the salts of ammonia, is volatile at a certain heat; that is to say, it becomes a vapour, and reassumes the solid form when cooled again: in the process for obtaining the muriate of ammonia, therefore, it is converted into vapour by the heat applied to the mixture, and is condensed in the solid form again in the upper part of the vessel in which it is heated, which is kept cool on purpose. The uses of sal-ammoniac in the arts are numerous and well known; its principal consumers are the dyers and workers in metals.

Ammonia often seems to combine with substances for which it really has no affinity: this is merely a mechanical effect; such substances have the power of absorbing a large quantity of the gas, which is condensed or packed up in the pores of the substance, but not combined with it, and is ready to be given off again on the application of heat, or any acid. Thus charcoal, and, indeed, most porous substances, absorb or condense a large volume of this gas.—*E.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. VII.—The Black and Clay-coloured Vine Weevils.—The high northern latitude of this country seems to protect us from the hosts of insects that infest the Vines on the Continent; and even in France the vineyards of the north are free from many insects which attack and destroy those in the more southern provinces and in Germany. The Grape may be considered as a luxury in England, but the vineyards of France are of immense importance to that country, producing an annual revenue of 760,000,000 fr., or about 31,000,000*l.* sterling; and this has led that scientific nation to a careful investigation of the insects noxious to the Vine, and to the publication of a very learned paper by M. Walcknaer, in which he notices several Weevils that feed upon the foliage, one of which is the Curculio picipes, Fab.; and we have another, the Curculio sulcatus, Fab., which is quite as destructive, both in its larva and perfect states, and as it is abundant in France and Germany, it is remarkable that it should not have been included in his memoir.

Curculio sulcatus (fig. 1) is a dull black Weevil with a short stout proboscis, at the extremity of which is the mouth;* the thorax is granulated and the elytra are rough, with several elevated lines and minute ochre-coloured dots placed somewhat transversely; it has no wings. The period for the appearance of these Weevils depends upon temperature, for May is mentioned by some, and June by others, as the months when they are mischievous in gardens, and in hothouses much earlier. Mr. E. Edwards says that he has seen them in an early Vinery at Studley Castle about the end of January, when they make great havoc amongst the young shoots and foliage; and from that time until the end of April they feed upon the buds and leaves, always high up, and are never seen in the day. They will also eat the leaves of the Peach, and have been known to attack the fruit. The eggs are deposited a little beneath the surface of the earth, and produce white maggots, like figs. 2 and 3, and these live at the roots of the Vine, rendering the plants weak and sickly: some say that about June the maggots change to pupæ (fig. 4), whilst others state that they live through the winter, and undergo their metamorphoses in the spring; however this may be, they remain in the chrysalis state only 14 days. These maggots also do great mischief to succulent and other plants in pots, as well as in the border, such as Sedums, Saxifragas, the Trollius, Auriculas, and Primroses, eating round the tops of the roots and detaching them from the crown.

The other species, Curculio picipes (fig. 5) is a most destructive insect in the Vinery as well as in the garden. This beetle is very similar in figure to C. sulcatus, but smaller, and forms, with about twenty other indigenous species, a genus called Otiorhynchus: they are also nearly alike in sculpture, but vary in tint, C. picipes being of a clay-colour, the wing-cases more or less clouded with darker-coloured spots, and altogether it so much resembles in tone the clods and bark under and between which this insect secretes itself by day, that it is with difficulty detected. In the night these Weevils sally forth to feed upon wall-fruit trees and the vines in hothouses, either attacking the stems of the new wood in April, which soon becomes black, or feeding near the tips of the shoots.

It has been suggested that these insects may be introduced into hothouses with the leaves employed to fill the pits, which is by no means improbable; but as every crevice in old garden-walls often swarms with these Weevils, they can easily gain access by crawling between loose sashes, cracked glass, and chinks, during their nocturnal perambulations. Nothing would prove a greater check to their increase than stopping all crevices or holes in walls with mortar, plaster-of-Paris, or Roman cement; and the interior of hothouses should be annually washed with lime: the old bark of the Vines, under which they lurk, should be stripped off early in the spring, and the roots examined in October, when they exhibit any unhealthy symptoms from the attacks of the maggots of C. sulcatus; and as soon as the beetles appear, sieves should be held at night under the branches and leaves, when by shaking them the beetles will readily fall into the sieves, but as they drop down when approached, this operation must be proceeded with gently and quietly; multitudes may be thus collected both in and out of doors, and if the person who carries the light has a pail or jug of water, the sieves can be emptied into them as occasion may require; but when the beetles are eventually destroyed, *boiling*, not warm water, must be used, as the hardness of their horny covering will resist a considerable degree of heat. When the larvæ are ascertained to reside at the base of a wall, salt might be freely sprinkled, which will kill them as readily as it will the maggots in nuts; strong infusions of tobacco-water, aloes, and quassia are also recommended; but if poured down at the roots, I should fear they might taint the flavour of the fruit. [No fear of this.] Where the blood of animals can be obtained, it might be beneficially applied, as it would coagulate over the tender larvæ and pupæ, and set them fast in the earth. Other species of the same genus which destroy Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., having been confounded with the above two Weevils, I shall return to this subject as soon as I am furnished with the necessary materials to illustrate their economy.

The lines and fig. 2 show the dimensions of the living animals.—*Ruricola.*

* Vide Curtis's Brit. Ent. pl. and fol. 690, for the dissections, and an account of a parasite Sand-wasp, called Cerceris læta, which destroys these beetles.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XVI.

The Raspberry bushes will now require to be gone through, and the shoots that are intended for the bearing wood of next year selected from those which have sprung up from each stool. For this purpose leave six or eight of the healthiest stems, and destroy the rest, as well as any straggling suckers from between the rows. Keep a watchful eye upon your Gooseberry and Currant bushes, as it is generally about this time, or a little earlier, when the caterpillars begin to make their appearance. This is one of the most troublesome pests with which a garden can be infested; and although various recipes have been given and numerous plans resorted to, we are not aware of any to recommend as an effectual remedy against it. The preparation mentioned at p. 132 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is a very simple one, and will probably be found useful. It consists of half a pound of soda, half a pound of salt, and a handful of *soot*, put into three gallons of hot soap-suds. When the mixture is cold, the bushes are to be syringed with it in a still day after the sun is off them; and in about half an hour afterwards some clean water is to be dashed over them. Powdered hot lime thrown among the leaves has been recommended, as well as syringing with strong lime-water; but after all, perhaps there is no better method of checking their progress than by examining the bushes frequently, and as soon as any caterpillars are perceived on the leaves, picking them off, or rubbing them between the finger and thumb, so as to destroy the eggs and such of the insects as are any way advanced.

Those who have Vines against their cottages should go over the branches, and where the eyes have put forth a couple of shoots, the weaker of the two ought to be removed.

See now that the flower-beds and borders are kept neat and clean. Wherever there are any plants in need of support, let them be staked and tied up before they are broken or rendered unsightly by wind or heavy rains. Should the surface of the ground be hard and crusted, move it with a fork or hoe in the same manner as was directed to be done among the vegetables. Weed and thin the patches of Annuals, and where any of those formerly sown have failed, and you have any seed remaining, turn up and renew the soil and sow again.

Bees.—This may be considered in some respects as the busiest month in the year with Bees. The drones will no doubt have made their appearance before this time, and in most cases the several colonies will be greatly increased, so that if the weather should be warm and favourable, the swarming of the hives may be soon anticipated. According to Dr. Bevan and others who have studied the remarkable labour and workings of the Bee, the most advantageous time for a swarm to be thrown off is from the middle of May to the middle of June. Swarms that issue much earlier are apt to be small and weak, and in case of bad weather will probably require to be fed. Late swarms again, though large, are nearly as uncertain of succeeding on account of their not being able to store up a sufficiency of food to support them during the ensuing winter and spring. The usual symptoms which precede swarming are the clustering of the Bees outside the hive, and their hanging in large bodies under the stool, or crowding round the entrance so as almost to prevent the working bees from gaining admission. The latter will also be observed to relax their activity, whilst the drones, on the contrary, become more numerous and appear in great commotion, especially in the afternoon. In this state they often continue for a considerable time; but when they remain out all night, it is an indication that they are near swarming, and preparations should be made so that there may be no delay in brushing them into the hive immediately after the swarm has settled.—*M. E. H.*

THE PROPERTIES OF THE POLYANTHUS.

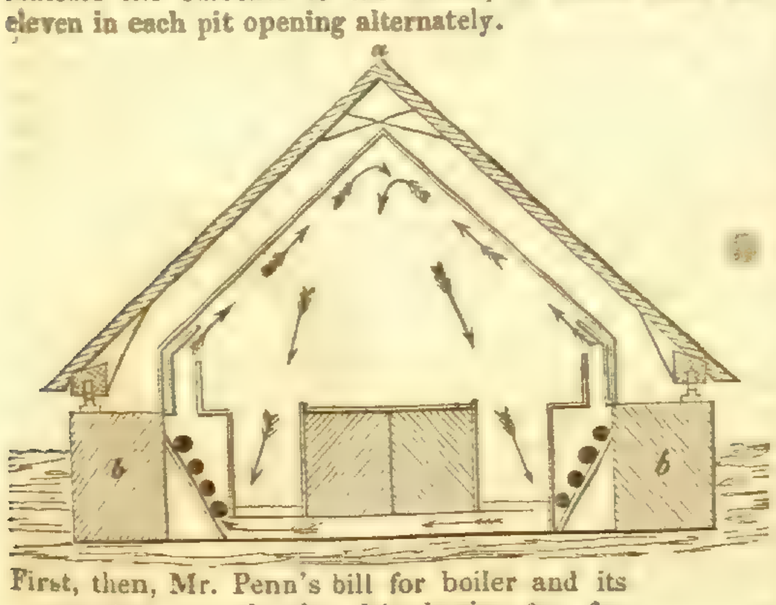
The pip of the Polyanthus should be large, and the nearer the outline approaches a circle the better; it should be free from any unevenness, and lie perfectly flat; the edge must be smooth, and the divisions in the corolla, which form it into heart-shaped segments, should reach the eye, but not cut into it. The segments should be well rounded, making the divisions between them small and shallow. The tube must be of a fine yellow, round and clearly defined, well filled with anthers, and terminating in a narrow ridge raised slightly above the surface of the eye. The eye should be of a bright rich yellow colour, of a uniform width round the tube. The ground colour must be entire, free from specks or blemishes, of a dark or rich crimson, not paler at the edges, and uniform in every division. The edge should form a narrow and well-defined rim of yellow, perfectly regular, bordering each segment, and passing down the centre of each division to the eye. It is essential that the edge and the eye be of a uniform yellow. These qualities in the pips, and the flowers forming a compact truss, standing well above the foliage, on a firm upright stem, will constitute perfection in the Polyanthus. The following are a few of the best varieties:—

Pearson's Alexander	Bernard's Formosa
Buck's George 4th	Fletcher's Defiance
Hufton's Lord Rancliffe	Crownshaw's Invincible
,, Squire Ray	Nicholson's Gold-lace
Eckerley's Jolly Dragoon	Collier's Princess Royal
Cox's Prince Regent	Nicholson's Bang Europe

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Penn's Heating.—I hoped there would have been an end before this to the prolonged discussion on the merits of Mr. Penn's system of heating, without my having occasion to advert to the subject again; for with me it is a settled question: but with others there appears a

determination to continue to agitate it. I shall conclude this subject by saying a few words in reply to G. S. Crowley, with an addition or two to my former letter. Having a personal regard for Mr. Penn, I have no desire or motive to disparage his system, neither have I anything to do with its working at other places, but confine myself entirely to my own experience here, which I consider, as Mr. Penn was thoroughly uncontrolled in what he did, should be perfect, as far as his system is concerned. It is not necessary to discuss the merits of the coal used here, but I may say, that it is the slack or small of strong Derbyshire coal. I do not consider I said too much when I calculated 50 per cent. of loss in heating the drains, masonry, external walls, and what escapes by the chimney-flue, which does not enter the pits; for one-third the quantity of fuel consumed with half the quantity of piping, unenclosed, would have been nearer what they should have required, from the advantages they possess, which I stated before. Another source of loss I consider is the kind of boiler used, which is cylindrical, being 8 feet long by 3 wide, and in my opinion badly adapted for hot water; but this was also Mr. Penn's affair. I am positive the heat consumed by the drains and the outside masonry is never given out to the house; for although they consume a great deal of heat, they may remain cooler than the passing air, and therefore contribute nothing to the circulation, but continue to withdraw heat from it: and even through a mass of masonry upon which the thatched roof runs, the confined heat passes from the chamber and warms the external earth, which may bear some analogy to what your correspondent describes as being the Russian method. Whatever effect it might have in drying dwellings, is very different where there is a continual moisture maintained, and, I am sure, it is never in this instance evolved again for the benefit of the house, nor does it economise fuel. A greater loss occurs later in the season, when fires are necessary at night only, for even then all the surrounding materials have to be heated, which is quite useless as soon as the solar heat in the day restores equilibrium. Will Mr. Crowley maintain that there is no loss from these materials, or that it is reserved for the next night? I have been for this reason induced to discontinue firing sooner than I would otherwise have done. As a small fire has little or no effect upon the pits, to have a sufficient circulation to raise the thermometer, the pipes must be made hot: therefore, if the great heat engendered is not lost, what becomes of it? for they cool in the day. That motion commences as soon as the pipes become warmer than the surrounding air, is unquestionably true; but in the pits here this motion does not extend beyond the chamber until the pipes become, as I said, hot. It is not for me to account for the small quantity of fuel consumed by Mr. Crowley's pits, unless they are filled with fermenting bark, as he speaks of a tan-pit; this would make a considerable difference. Perhaps the removal of the air-chimneys may make some; but the pits here are precisely as left by Mr. Penn's engineer. It may be interesting to some of your readers, especially those desirous of trying new systems, if I state the cost of erecting Mr. Penn's heating apparatus, as the first cost as well the after-keeping should be considered, for or against a system, and the benefits supposed or known to be derived from it. As the whole of the work was executed by measure, I am enabled to state the precise amount expended. I give an end section of the pits, showing the internal arrangements, with the thatched roof *a*. *b b* is the mass of masonry upon which this roof runs, and the arrows indicate the currents to the drains, of which there are eleven in each pit opening alternately.



First, then, Mr. Penn's bill for boiler and its appurtenances of cocks, altitude pipe, &c., fire frame, bars, damper, sockets, labour, journeys, &c., is	£100	15	2
Mr. Walker's bill for 700 ft. of cast-metal piping, iron cement for joints, elbows, assistance of labour, &c., is	67	0	0
Isaac Brown, mason, for getting, leading, and working stone covering for hot-air flues, 148½ yards at 5*s*. 6*d*.	40	16	9
Brick-work to chambers and hot-air flues, with lime, labour, and plastering, 119 yards at 3*s*.	17	17	0
6000 bricks, at 25*s*. per thousand	7	10	0
Carting bricks	0	13	6
Setting boiler, including bricks and mortar	3	10	0
John Marples, for hot-air wooden shafts	3	10	0
	£241	12	5

Now, as I said in my last letter, Mr. Walker, of Manchester, had brought piping to heat the pits by hot water; but gave up the job readily at my wish to Mr. Penn, for which his estimate for finishing complete, which I have also by me, was 93*l*. If to this is added 3*l*. 10*s*. for setting the boiler, and 15*l*. for open trellis shelves, which were prepared, and laid aside for Mr. Penn's plan, (and this is a liberal calculation for them,) the comparison will stand thus—

Cost of Mr. Penn's plan	£241	12	5
Cost of hot water by Mr. Walker	111	10	0
Difference	130	2	5

Or, in plain words, Mr. Penn's apparatus has cost 130*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*. more than heating by hot water would have done, besides the extra consumption of coal complained of. As Mr. Penn's heating has cost nearly as much as the erection as well as heating should have cost, allow me as a summary to repeat, that Mr. Penn was allowed to plan and fix his apparatus without interference or control in any way whatever, except in placing the pipes at the sides, instead of the middle of the house, as I stated before; and the issue clearly is, that the pits have cost in the heating considerably more than double what they would have done by hot water, that they continue to consume more than double the quantity of fuel I conceive they ought, and they require in moderate weather nearly as much as in winter, a small fire being useless in them. Before next winter I shall have to lay the pipes bare, and probably substitute a five-feet saddle boiler for Mr. Penn's. All this expense has been incurred for the questionable advantage of circulating the air *more rapidly during winter* among the plants, which has never been satisfactorily proved to be any benefit to them; and I now believe that plants of any kind may be grown in houses heated by a good hot-water apparatus in every degree as well as by Mr. Penn's, if even a rapid circulation could be maintained without the disadvantages I have pointed out; but I do not deny it is agreeable to persons entering the houses, although for greenhouses, and all other temperate structures, this circulation may not in mild seasons be required ten times: therefore, to the plants the benefits, if any, would be "few and far between," and by persons the enjoyment of a current would be so seldom as to amount to a considerable sum for each time. I cannot conclude this to me very unpleasant subject, without saying as an apology for myself, for trusting to another, that this is the first instance in which I have erected any structure or apparatus since I have lived at Chatsworth, without being first cognisant of its ultimate cost; but I gave Mr. Penn a *carte blanche* in this case, telling him I should publish an impartial account of its working. I need hardly add, that for life I am effectually cured of trying novelties of undecided utility, of any magnitude.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth, May* 4.

Root-Grafting.—The tree Mr. Beaton saw growing with such luxuriance amongst its cankered companions has caused him (in p. 179) to arrive at an erroneous conclusion, viz., that the said healthy tree used as a stock would make all the others healthy likewise. But if the experiment was proved, Mr. Beaton would find amongst the trees several affected with canker. The fact already noticed in p. 197, that a proper scion will restore to vigour the most hopeless stock, entirely disproves his theory, and shows that underground defects are not so universal in the operation of grafting as is generally imagined. I mention the subject to notice a case that occurred under my own eyes. In 1837 I planted a healthy plant of the scarlet Nonpareil, and in pruning it reserved a few shoots as scions which, at a proper season, I put upon a stock which had gradually dwindled until, in the preceding autumn, it had not a single leaf. The result is a luxuriant tree without a single speck of canker, bearing foliage, and fruit at least one-third larger than the parent tree, which is, however, in good condition. During last autumn I pointed out these trees, which are side by side, to every gardener that came in my way, not only as a proof of the power of the scion over the stock, but of the superiority of one stock over another; as well as to show that disease often arises from discrepancies between the scion and stock, which is often erroneously attributed to the soil. After carefully considering these and similar facts, I confess that I came to a conclusion differing from Mr. Beaton, inasmuch as I did not conceive that all the sorts of cankered Apples in the garden would be rendered healthy by grafting them upon stocks similar to this; but I fancied that Nonpareils upon such stocks would prove healthy in most soils. Having thus accidentally found a good stock for one sort, I would try to find a better, and ascertain whether these would prove alike beneficial in different soils. Should this be the case, half our task is done, as we then need only find out a stock for any other sort that is worth our notice. There is much to be done in this way, as it is improbable that so many sorts, so differently constituted, can succeed equally well upon the same kind of stock, which may be too gross for some, too fine for others—too early for this, or too late for that. Mr. Beaton's theory of the influence of the soil upon the stock may do something, but in my opinion the influence of the scion upon the stock, or the stock upon the scion, will be of more value, and I hope Mr. Beaton will direct his attention to both.—*J. M., Kent.*

Bark Monopoly.—I do not profess a practical knowledge of the bark trade, but as you have invited your readers to communicate their opinions upon this subject, I make no apology for offering you mine. I allude, in the first place, to Mr. Paxton's letter, p. 19; wherein he asserts that the price of English Oak Bark has decreased within the last ten years in a greater proportion than the price of tanned hides, and illustrates his argument by tables of the prices of each for each year, whereby we are shown that while English Oak Bark has decreased from 8*l*. in 1830 to 4*l*. 9*s*. in 1839, tanned hides have decreased from 1*s*. 5½*d*. in 1830 to 1*s*. 2*d*. in 1839. Now it is easy to perceive that the decrease in the price of Bark in nine years was at the rate of about 36 per cent., and that of tanned hides but about 20 per cent., at least, according to Mr. Paxton's tables; but I think they will be found to be incorrect, since Oak Bark realised generally from 5*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. in 1839; and in 1840 I received 6*l*. 5*s*. per ton for a very large quantity from a respectable tanner, who, I know, was ruled in his price by the decision of this private meeting against which Mr. Paxton is so much determined. Then this throws a very different feature upon the case, and we find the depreciation to be but at the rate of about 25 per cent., very little more than that of tanned hides; and this, mark you, without the slightest reduction in the price of green hides. I think it is very easily seen, how that foreign Bark being 6*l*. 10*s*. in 1831, and home Bark 8*l*. in the same year, they would very soon seek a level in price; and this at once accounts for the fact of the depreciation of the former being slower than that of the latter. Yet, even supposing Mr. Paxton's statements to be correct, he seems utterly to have lost sight of the fact, that other and more forcible tanning materials have been discovered within the period spoken of, which very much cheapen the process, and render the consumption of so great a proportion of Bark unnecessary; added to which, the proportionate consumption of leather in late years has not been so great as it was during the last wars. If Mr. Paxton has not obtained so great a price as other sellers have, it affords no reasonable grounds for him to attack the whole body of tanners, than whom a more respectable class, as tradesmen, does not exist. With regard to the communication of "F., Berks," I cannot see that such a plan would be of benefit, if applied, since plenty of good tanning material can, and would be, imported; and it would be the public who would suffer in the end, from the inferiority of the article produced. I am quite convinced that the tanner's profits are not more than they were in 1830, and I cannot see that there exists any necessity for a combination of the bark-sellers; but if necessary, it would be imprudent, by forcing a foreign and inferior material into the market. Again, so far from the price being fixed at a private meeting, it is generally decided at the largest sales in the kingdom (sometimes in the Forest of Dean, where annual sales of Government timber take place); and it is here that a greater price should be demanded. Every reasonable person will see that there is no monopoly in the largest purchasers ruling the price of the smaller ones. I am as great an enemy to a monopoly as any one can be, but seeing, as I do, that the price of Bark has only decreased in about the same proportion as the price of tanned hides, I cannot comprehend where, or how, the tanner's monopoly exists. Supposing there is an unfair advantage taken on the part of the tanners, we must not attempt to overcome it by exaggerated, or even isolated, statements; else we shall rather injure or increase the evil than check it.—*A Young Forester, Kidderminster.*

Study of Natural History.—There is no study which seems so worthy of engaging the attention of a rational creature like man as that of natural history. It is a study which is equally within the reach of all ranks and classes; the objects of which are spread around us, and at our feet, as if to invite us to their contemplation. Indeed, we may be considered as under the necessity of studying it. The animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms may be viewed as so many great storehouses spread before us by the great Author of nature; from which we may derive all that is necessary for food, clothing, and medicine; at the same time that they contain many things hurtful and poisonous. Man comes into the world not endowed with that instinct by which other animals are enabled to discriminate between what is good and what is bad for them. But in its place he has the faculty of reason—a faculty which, though at first it appears inferior to instinct, is capable (even here) of rising immeasurably above it. To what height it may hereafter attain we cannot tell; but it seems destined to continue for ever improving. The study of natural history has a tendency to open and enlarge the mind, to produce habits of reflection, to call off from low and debasing pleasures. It may also serve to humble our pride when we behold the wisdom and ingenuity which have been displayed in what we are accustomed to call the meanest of creatures, and consider ourselves but as a link in that great chain of existence in which

> Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank,
> Important in the plan of Him who form'd
> This scale of beings; holds a rank which, lost,
> Would break the chain, and leave behind a gap
> Which Nature's self would rue.

The field which natural history embraces is so vast, and its objects so numberless, that there is no fear of ever exhausting them. All that could be learned in the longest life would be but as a beginning when compared with what must remain unknown. It may serve to place the endless variety of the works of nature in a stronger light, if we consider that not only are the species of plants and animals so numerous, that after ages of investigation we are continually discovering new ones; but that probably no two individuals of a species were ever found exactly to agree in all their parts. Thus, of all the millions of men who now inhabit this globe, and of all the myriads who have successively acted their parts on the great stage of life and disappeared, no two have been found exactly alike. This rule applied to the vegetable or the mineral kingdom would hold equally true. Nor are the objects of natural history less varied in their duration and economy than in their appearance. Thus, we have the Oak, which braves the storms of many centuries, and the fungus of a day. And in the animal kingdom, we have the elephant, which lives nearly a century, and the little insect which in the short space of a few hours comes into existence, enjoys the short period of life allotted to it, and departs. One word on the pleasure which may be derived from a knowledge of natural objects: there are few who are not capable of

receiving pleasure from the sight of a plant or flower; but how much greater is the degree of pleasure to him who only knows the name of the plant he sees than to him who knows nothing about it! and how is the pleasure enhanced to him who has a physiological knowledge of the plant—who understands the structure of its several parts, their mutual dependance on one another, and the part they are designed to act in the great economy of nature! Finally, the student of natural history need never feel solitary; he may always find company in the Daisy or the Moss growing at his feet, or in the little insect which flits past him. In the wild solitude of nature he may exclaim, with Byron,

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell;
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
With the wild flock that never needs a fold,
Alone, o'er steeps, and foaming falls to lean:
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores unroll'd.

—*W. H. M., Trentham, April* 19.

Clintonia pulchella.—As many find it difficult to get the seeds of this beautiful little flower to germinate, I recommend the following treatment as both easy and certain. Let the seeds be sown on fine soil in a shallow pan, and covered lightly, and a little sand sifted on the surface; after about a week water them through a fine syringe till the water rises to the surface, which keep up to the mark, and the plants will rise freely without heat.—*W. Dumbrill, Gardens, Beechland.*

Gypsum.—We some weeks since (p. 215) inserted a paragraph, taken from a contemporary, in which it was recommended that gypsum should be burnt before being employed. We have since received two or three letters complaining of the statement, and asserting that to burn gypsum is to destroy it. It was in vain that we told the writers, in our Notices to Correspondents, that they were mistaken; they would not believe us. Let us hope they will be satisfied with the following note from Mr. Johnson, whose authority upon such a point they will hardly dispute:—"The conclusion to which some of your correspondents have arrived with regard to the ill effects produced by calcining gypsum intended for manure, is certainly erroneous. The application of heat to sulphate of lime merely drives off about 20 per cent. of its water of crystallisation, and reduces it more easily to a fine powder: and by thus being reduced to a state of minute division, it becomes much more readily soluble in water. It is in vain, therefore, that some of the nearly insoluble, roughly powdered, crystallised specimens of sulphate of lime are applied to the soil, for the grass crops for which it is chiefly adapted are unable to absorb what is not even in a state of solution."—*H. Johnson.*

Local Horticultural Shows.—Permit me to suggest to you the desirableness of publishing on the Saturday the horticultural shows that will take place in the following week, similar to the manner in which notice is given of meetings of hounds, &c. all England over. It will take some time, no doubt, before the communications will be regularly forwarded by the different secretaries, but I should think they will do so if requested by you. Had such a list appeared, I should have attended the Dorking meeting.—*Edward Beck.* [If such notices are sent us in time, we will insert them with pleasure.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, April 28th.—The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., in the Chair. The Rev. W. L. Rham read a communication which he had received from J. Rodwell, Esq., of Alderton-hall, Suffolk, on the effects of nitrate of soda on the white clover which had been sown with barley the last year. Mr. Rodwell found that where the nitrate had been used, the white clover had almost entirely failed. Mr. Rham observed that accounts of failures should be noticed, in order to lead to the real practical utility of any proposed manure. Col. Challoner and the Rev. W. L. Rham were appointed a deputation to the Horticultural Society, for the purpose of opening a communication with that institution in reference to the joint operation of the two societies in promoting the cultivation of agricultural plants. Mr. Roberts, of King street, Westminster, submitted to the council a new glass frame for plants, with an adaptation, first applied by himself, for examining and inspecting the plant or soil, by means of a portion of the upper framework being made to open on a hinge, without the necessity of raising the whole frame at any time for these purposes.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1, 1841.—The anniversary meeting of the Society was held this day, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. From the report of the Auditors it appeared that the income of the Society had last year exceeded its ordinary expenditure by the sum of 1578*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and that its sources of revenue were steadily becoming more productive. The report of the Auditors was followed by one from the Council, giving a statement of the progress of the Society during the year just elapsed. We cannot find room for extracts from it, but it will be satisfactory to the friends of the Society to know that although so large a sum as 5254*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* has been laid out in the two last years in the form of *extraordinary* expenditure for the service of the Society, the actual liabilities have not been increased more than 1417*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* It was stated that 19,341 visitors had attended the garden meetings in 1840, and that within the year 834*l.* 3*s.* had been awarded in medals, which makes the actual outlay under this head of expense alone 4153*l.* 15*s.* for the last ten years. Sir O. Mosley, Bart., Mr. Barnard, and Mr. Pepys were elected new members of Council; His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, President; Mr. Edgar, Treasurer, and Dr. Henderson, Secretary for the ensuing year; and the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Council for the skill and care with which they had conducted the affairs of the Society.

May 4th.—Sir. C. Lemon, Bart., V.P., in the chair. C. D. Bruce, J. Foote, W. H. Lloyd, S. Solly, W. Kaye, Esqrs., and Mrs. W. Pincipps were elected. In consequence of the approaching [illegible] the gardens, the plants exhibited were not so numerous [illegible] this meetings; but this was amply made up by the [illegible] of some of the specimens. Mrs. Lawrence fur- [illegible] several finely-grown plants from her rich col- [illegible] a silver Knightian medal was awarded; the [illegible] Dendróbium densiflórum with its long [illegible] yellow flowers; Cytisus philippénsis, a [illegible] studded thickly with white blossoms; a [illegible] Rhododendron; Acácia lanata covered [illegible], and the blue Hóvea Célsi, which con- [illegible] yellow of Cytisus foliolósus, and Cyclópia genistoides. A noble specimen of Diósma uniflóra, covered with white sweet-scented flowers; the curious Bánksia ericifólia, with greenish-yellow tufts; Eutáxia myrtifólia, loaded with yellow and brown blossoms; a handsome specimen of Kennédya coccínea major, literally covered with heads of dull red flowers, trained over a trellis: a plant of K. nigricans, with a number of almost black flowers, and Genista canariensis, were from the garden of G. C. Ridge, Esq.; a silver Knightian medal was given for the Kennedya coccinea major. R. Barchard, Esq., exhibited five well-grown Hydrangeas, and a good specimen of Polygala oppositifólia, trained as a standard; the latter gained a certificate of merit. Two beautiful Cinerarias were sent by the Rev. G. Rous: one called Queen Dowager, fine bright purple; the other Lavertonénsis, white centre with a purple border; the habit of both plants is compact and dwarf. A handsome seedling Epiphýllum, and a basket of flowers of a seedling Gloxínia, raised from G. caulescens, of a remarkable size, were exhibited by Sir E. Antrobus; the Epiphýllum was raised between E. Ackermánni and Céreus speciosíssimus—it produces large scarlet flowers freely, like the former, but the habit is much improved; a certificate of merit was awarded to it. A fine specimen of the double red Indian Azalea was sent by W. Wells, Esq., and its large flowers made quite a handsome appearance; it gained a Banksian medal. Mr. J. D. Parks exhibited several seedling Cinerarias; and W. Harper, Esq., sent Acácia verticilláta, and a white Indian Azalea that had been grown in a house heated during the winter by one of Joyce's stoves. From Sir P. G. Egerton were a specimen of his seedling Cactus exhibited at the last meeting, and a flower of another, much superior from its remarkable property of opening nearly flat, and the inner petals having a violet tinge; a certificate of merit was awarded to it: with these was sent a spike of Cattleya Mossiæ, which is almost unrivalled for delicacy of colouring; the labellum is bright violet and yellow, and the sepals are of a beautiful lilac colour. From Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, were cut specimens of Callistáchys longifólia and a new Acacia from Swan River, with quite the habit and appearance of a Weeping Willow. Flowers of the white variety of Coryánthes macrántha, and Epidéndrum Schomburgkii of a red vermilion colour, were exhibited by T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; the former gained a certificate of merit, and is truly one of the most extraordinarily-formed flowers in nature; its labellum is like a bucket, and capable of containing a quantity of honey secreted by two horns or pumps placed on each side of it; the honey probably forms the food of some insect. A fine raceme of the Epidéndrum macrochílum, with a broad violet lip, and dingy-coloured petals, and Brássia maculáta, were sent by J. Bateman, Esq.; and a seedling Heartsease, from R. Gibbs, Esq., was a tolerable flower, but not strikingly different. A plate of well-forced Mayduke Cherries and some Figs were exhibited by O. F. Meyrick, Esq. The principal objects of interest from the garden of the society were Lechenaúltia biloba with its pretty sky-blue flowers, which, however, are not as yet produced in such abundance as in its native country; a new Pultenæ'a, called brachýtropis, with yellow blossoms, which from their dimness of colour are not very attractive; Hotéia japónica, a plant with the appearance of Meadow-sweet, but prettier; the Madeira Stock, with conspicuous violet blossoms, and the beautiful yellow and brown Oncídium divaricátum. Cut flowers of that most beautiful of all Swan River climbers Hardenbérgia macrophylla, and a Cucumber raised from seed obtained from Messrs. Schertzer and Sons, of Haarlem, and distributed as a long green, but which proved to be the Russian Cucumber, were also sent from the garden.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 4th.—Mr. Joyce in the Chair. Messrs. Brooks, Brown, and Atwell, J. Harrison, J. Bushel, J. Wood, — Spencer, — Venables, E. Groom, — Mooy, — Peacock, — Rollison, R. Webb, — Headley, — Cook, J. Chapman, — Procter, and — Halley were elected.—Mr. Fairbairn exhibited some handsome specimens of Heaths; the sorts were the deliciously-scented suavéolens, Blandfórdia, depressa, vestita álba and coccinea, and nigrita. Mr. Gaines sent six seedling Heartsease, and Mr. Henbury a collection. Mr. Bowler invited the members of the Society and their friends to inspect his bed of Tulips next week.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

May 4th.—Dr. Brown in the Chair.—Drawings of birds and other animals, illustrative of the Zoology of Italy, were exhibited by Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino.—D. C. E. Von Baer, H.S.H. Maximilian, Prince of Wied-Neuwied, and Dr. Trinius, were elected foreign members of the Society. J. Janson, Esq., J. Parkinson, Esq., and J. O. Westwood, Esq., were elected auditors of the accounts for this year.—A paper was communicated from C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., on certain undescribed and rare plants found in Brazil. Those first described belonged to Lindley's group Epigynosæ and the order Melastomaceæ. 1. A species of Lasiandra, remarkable for its decurrent bracts, which formed a hood similar to the calyptra of mosses. In some points it resembled the Diplostegium of Donn, but its fruit is not baccate, and in other characters approached more nearly Lasiandra. It is a beautiful shrub, with splendid purple flowers. 2. Lasiandra fissinervia; found in woods and mountainous districts, and is, perhaps, a variety of L. fontenesiana. It is, however, a much more slender plant, with leaves narrower and smaller, calyx less hairy, and the filaments of the stamens less bearded. In both plants the upper surface of the leaves is covered with sharp bristles disposed in various ways in a curious manner. This characterises more or less all Lasiandras. L. fissinervia is an arborescent plant growing to the height of 30 feet, with a white wood, thin medullary rays, and indistinct concentric zones. 3. L. proteaformis: the specimens of this plant differed from the description of De Candolle in many points, but more especially in the great length of the petioles. It attains a height of four or five feet; has very broad and long ovate leaves, and flowers in December and January. 4. Clidemia urceolata, D. C.: found in thickets—very frequent near Rio Janeiro. The plant is externally viscid, exhaling a strong resinous odour. 5. C. longibarbis, D.C. It is covered with long bristly hairs, giving the whole plant a shaggy appearance. It has white flowers with dark purple anthers; grows on ironstone rocks, attains a height of two feet, and flowers in November. 6. C. labiata: in the colour of its flowers it is like C. violacea, and in the form of its corolla and calyx it differs much. In the arrangement of its flowers it agrees with C. verticillata. 7. C. reflexa: resembles the last in the form of its calyx. It is a rare plant. 8. Cremanium cordifolium: Hitherto undescribed. Its habit is unlike Cremanium, and in some respects it approaches Clidemia urceolata. It gives out a very powerful resinous odour. It was only once found in Brazil.

The next meeting of the Society will be the anniversary.

Newcastle and Durham Horticultural Society, April 23.—The following is the result of this meeting, which was a good one considering the season:—For the best dish of baking Apples, of sorts—the bronze Medal to Mr. J. Stephenson, gardener to W. J. Charlton, Esq., Hesleyside. For the best dish of dessert Apples, of sorts—the second silver Medal to Mr. A. Hedley, gardener to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington. For the best dish of dessert Pears, of sorts—the second silver Medal to Mr. T. Wallis, gardener to C. Blackett, Esq., M.P., Wylam Oakwood. For the best Cactus, in flower, named *Cactus speciosissimus*—the second silver Medal to Mr. J. Charlton, gardener to J. Cookson, jun., Esq., Benwell. For the second-best Cactus, in flower, *Cactus Hitchinii*—the bronze Medal to Mr. J. Reid, gardener to W. Losh, Esq., Little Benton. For the best variegated Auricula, in flower—the silver Medal to Mr. H. Langlands, florist, Bedlington. For the second-best variegated Auricula, in flower—the second silver Medal to Mr. H. Langlands, florist, Bedlington. For the third-best variegated Auricula, in flower—the bronze Medal to Mr. A. Hedley, Wallington.—For the best dish of early Potatoes—the second silver Medal to Mr. T. Wallis, Wylam Oakwood. For the best brace of Cucumbers—the second silver Medal to Mr. J. Watson, gardener to M. Anderson, Esq., Jesmond. For the best double Hyacinth, from the open ground, named—the silver Medal to Mr. R. Charlton, gardener, Wall, near Hexham. For the second-best double Hyacinth, from the open ground, named—the bronze Medal to Mr. G. Macqueen, gardener, Whitburn. For the best single Hyacinth, from the open ground, named—the second silver Medal to Mr. I. Scott, florist, Newcastle. For the second-best single Hyacinth, from the open ground—the second bronze Medal to Mr. W. Kelly, gardener to A. Donkin, Esq., Jesmond. For the best twelve Flowers of Viola tricolor, of sorts—the bronze Medal to Mr. J. Watson, Jesmond. For the best Polyanthus, named—the bronze Medal to J. Hetherington, Esq., Wallsend. For the second-best Polyanthus, named—the second bronze Medal to J. Hetherington, Esq., Wallsend. For the best six Jonquils—the second bronze Medal to Mr. W. Kelly, Jesmond. For the best exotic Plant, in flower, *Strelitzia Regina*, named—the second silver Medal to Mr. W. Hall, Gosforth Gardens. For the second-best exotic Plant, in flower, *Ixora coccinea*—the bronze Medal to Mr. W. Kelly, Jesmond. For the best Bouquet of Flowers—the silver Medal to Mr. T. Charlton, gardener to Mrs. Atkinson, Long Benton. For the second-best Bouquet of Flowers—the bronze Medal to Mr. J. Taylor, gardener to B. O. Mitford, Esq., Mitford Castle. For the third-best Cactus, *Cactus speciosus*—an honorary second bronze Medal to Mr. J. Charlton, gardener to S. Brooksbank, Esq. For the third-best Bouquet of Flowers—an honorary second bronze Medal to Mr. A. Gaskin, gardener to W. Butler, Esq., Brunton. For a dish of dessert Pears—an honorary bronze Medal to Mr. J. Clark, gardener to Mrs. Bewicke, Close House.

Society for Promoting the Growth of Flax in Ireland.—The Committee have resolved to engage a few young men for the purpose of collecting information in Belgium and Holland, on the management of this valuable plant. Irish flax is much inferior in quality to that which is grown in the Netherlands; and whilst it averages only about 6*d.* for the pound, foreigners obtain nearly double that sum. Nevertheless Irish green flax is supposed to be as good as any grown in Holland, or in the Netherlands. As to quantity, it is ascertained that there is a great deficiency; and that considerably more than a million of money has been given annually, for some years past, by the Belfast, Leeds, Dundee, and other spinners, for flax cultivated by the Dutch and Belgians. The Committee are also taking measures for gaining better information respecting the sowing, pulling, rippling, steeping, and scutching of flax. They have also resolved on bringing over a few Hollanders, that Irish farmers may witness their management of the plant upon which the staple trade depends, and their manner of preparing the land for its growth.

Cheltenham Floral and Horticultural Exhibition.—The first show of the season took place 26th April, and was a most superb affair. Prizes Awarded.—*Auriculas*: Premium prize, Conqueror of Europe, Rev. J. Bramhall. Green Edge, 1st prize, Imperator, ditto; 2nd, Snook's John Bull, Mr. Scudamore. Grey Edge, 1st, Conqueror of Europe, Rev. J. Bramhall; 2nd, Kenyon's Ringleader, W. Pitt, Esq. White Edge, 1st, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, Rev. J. Bramhall; 2nd, Taylor's Glory, T. Agg, Esq. Selfs, 1st, Kenyon's Freedom, Mr. C. Pillans, gardener to Sir John Guise, Bart.; 2nd, Oddy's Rest, Rev. J. Bramhall. Alpines, 1st, Mary Helena, W. Pitt, Esq.; 2nd, Millar's Conspicua, T. Agg, Esq. Seedlings, Mr. Scudamore.—*Polyanthuses*: Dark, 1st prize, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2nd, Lady De Saumarez. Red, 1st, Rev. J. Bramhall; 2nd, P. Thompson, Esq.—*Hyacinths*: Red Double, 1st prize, Waterloo, Mr. C. Pillans. Blue Double, 1st, Don Gratuit, Mr. C. Pillans; 2nd, Lord Wellington, Mrs. G. Smith. White Double, 1st, Sphæra Mundi, Mr. C. Pillans. Pink Double, 1st, Groot Vorst, Mr. C. Pillans; 2nd, ditto, Mrs. G. Smith. Yellow Double, 1st, Heroine, Mrs. Wray. Red Single, Princess Elizabeth, Mr. C. Pillans. Blue Single, Lord Wellington, Mr. C. Pillans. White Single, Vainqueur, Mr. C. Pillans.—*Stove or Greenhouse Plants*: 1st prize, Tropæolum tricolórum, Mr. C. Pillans; 2nd, Oncidium flexuosum, Mrs. Wray.—*Ericas*: 1st prize, Aristata májor, Mr. C. Pillans; 2nd, Colórans vérna, Mrs. Wray.—*Hardy Plants*: 1st prize, Azalea ne plús últra, Mrs. Wray; 2nd, Dark China Rose, J. L. Armitage, Esq.—*Miscellaneous Collection of six Plants*: 1st prize, Mrs. Wray; 2nd, P. Thompson, Esq.—*Pansies*: 1st prize, Mrs. Gray; 2nd, Mr. Lee, jun.—*Ornamental Basket of Plants*: 1st prize, Mrs. Wray; 2nd, Miss Cregoe Colmore.—*Wild Flowers*: J. L. Armitage, Esq.—*Pine Apple*: J. Taylor, Esq.—*Grapes*: 1st prize, Dutch Sweetwater, Miss Cregoe Colmore; 2nd Black Hambro', Lady Prinn.—*Strawberries*: Keene's Seedling, Miss Cregoe Colmore.—*Apples, Dessert*: 1st prize, Ashmead's Kernel, Mr. Ryder; 2nd, Orange Pippin, Mr. Tyler.—*Apples, Culinary*: 1st prize, Miss Cregoe Colmore; 2nd, Peck's Pearmain, Lady Prinn.—*Pears, Dessert*: 1st prize, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Ryder.—*Cucumbers*: 1st prize, Weeden's Black Spine, Miss Cregoe Colmore; 2nd ditto, P. Thompson, Esq.—*Sea-kale*: 1st prize, Pearson Thompson, Esq.; 2nd, J. L. Armitage, Esq.—*Broccoli*: 1st prize, Mr. Ryder; 2nd, Lady Prinn.—*Cabbage*: 1st prize, Lady Prinn; 2nd, J. Taylor, Esq.—*Potatoes*: 1st prize, Ashleaf Kidneys, Miss Cregoe Colmore; 2nd ditto, P. Thompson, Esq. Medals:—*Auriculas*: Oddy's Rest, Fletcher's Marianna, Conspicua, Imperator, Poplewell's Conqueror, Rev. J. Bramhall; 2nd, Hughes' Pillar of Beauty, Kenyon's Ringleader, Oliver's Lively Ann, Whittaker's True Blue, Millar's Conqueror, W. Pitt, Esq. *Eight Plants*: Mrs. Wray. *Extra*: The Jewess, Miss C. Colmore. Nurserymen and Commercial Gardeners:—*Auriculas*: 1st prize, Clough's Defiance, Dalston Hero, Leigh's Venus, King of the Alps, Lady Sherborne, Mr. Pipe; 2nd, Othello, Conspicua, Glory, Mary Ann Page, Champion, to Mr. Gregory.—*Hyacinths*: 1st prize, Prince of Waterloo, Bouquet Royal, Charlotte Manere, Triomphe Blandina, Duke of Wellington, Madame Zoutman, Voltaire, Maria Elizabeth, Hannah More, to Mr. Hodges; Keyser Alexander, Mars, Comte de St. Prest, Madame Vestris, Waterloo, Vulcan, Comtesse de la Coste, Queen Victoria, Groot Vorst, to Mr. Gregory.—*Pansies*: Vivid, Thompson's Coronation, ditto Victoria, Mountjoy's ditto, Bonaparte, Rienzi, Grace Darling, Incomparable, Lady Goodrich, Brown's Ada, Arnott's Caractacus, ditto Paracletus, all the rest Arnott's Seedlings, Mr. Arnott.—*Plants*: 1st prize, Mr. Pipe; 2nd, Mr. Hodges; 3rd, Mr. Gregory.—*The best Ornamental Basket of Plants*: 1st prize, Mr. Pipe; 2nd, Mr. Hodges. Silver Medal:—*12 Plants*: 1st prize, Mr. Hodges; 2nd Mr. Gregory.—*Apples, Dessert*: 1st prize, Nonpareil, Mr. Utterson; 2nd, Aromatic, Mr. Middlemiss.—*Apples, Culinary*: 1st prize, Norfolk Beaufin, Mr. Hodges; 2nd, Winter Pearmain, Mr. Middlemiss.—*Pears, Dessert*: Mr. Middlemiss.—*Mushrooms*: Mr. Hurlston. Silver Medal:—*Vegetables*: 1st prize, Mr. Dovey. Extra Prizes:—*Cineraria King*: Mr. Arnott.—*Basket of Plants*: Mr. Hurlston.—*Cheltenham Looker-on.*

Herts Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition for the spring season of this society was held at Hertford on April the 29th.—The following is a list of the succcessful competitors:—*Pines*: 1st prize, Mr. Brown, gardener to Lady Meux; 2nd, Mr. J. Dawson, gardener to Lord Melbourne.—*Black Grapes*: Mr. Thomas Dawson, gardener to Earl Cowper.—*White Grapes*: Mr. G. Dawson, gardener to A. Smith, Esq.—*Strawberries*: 1st, Mr Beale, gardener to the late Mrs. Chauncy, Cheshunt; 2nd, Mr. G. Dawson; 3rd, Mr. Jas. Dawson.—*Cucumbers*: 1st, Mr. Thos. Dawson; 2nd, Mr. Brown; 3rd, Mr. Williams, gardener to J. Warner, Esq.—*Dessert Apples*: 1st, Mr. Milne, gardener to C. S. Chauncy, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Brown.—*Kitchen Apples*: 1st, Mr. Thos. Dawson; 2nd, Mr. G. Dawson.—*Specimen Plant*: 1st, Mr. S. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Williams.—*Greenhouse Plants*: 1st, Mr. Venables; 2nd, Mr. Plumbly, gardener to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq.—*Miscellaneous Plants*: 1st, Mr. Venables; 2nd, Mr. Williams.—*Geraniums*: 1st, Mr. Slowe, gardener to W. R. Baker, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Venables: 3rd, Mr. Thos. Dawson.—*Cape Heaths*: 1st, Mr. Venables; 2nd, Mr. Plumbly, 3rd, Mr. G. Dawson.—*Auriculas*: 1st, Mr. Jas. Dawson; 2nd, Mr. Jas. Hudson.—*Seedling Auricula*: Mr. Jas. Hudson.—*Heartsease*: 1st, Mr. Garratt; 2nd, Mr. Hurst, gardener to J. Batho, Esq.; 3rd, Mr. G. Smith.—*British Plants*: 1st, Mr. D. Spriggins, Hertford; 2nd,

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Mr. G. Spriggins.—*Stove Plants*: Mr Venables—*Orchideæ*: Mr. C. Warner.—*Cut Flowers*: 1st, Mr. Williams; 2nd, Mr. Venables. EXTRA PRIZES:—Miss Hadsley, for New Potatoes and Rhubarb; Mr. Plumbly, for collection of greenhouse Azaleas; Mr. T. Dawson, for collection of forced Roses and six Hydrangeas; Mr. Milne, for Mushrooms; Mr. Venables, for collection of Melon-shaped Cacti. COTTAGERS' PRIZES:—*Fruit*: 1st, Mr. Forrow, Tewin; 2nd, John Anthony—*Flowers*: 1st, Ed. Taylor, Essendon; 2nd, Wm. Taylor, ditto—*Vegetables*: 1st, Mr. Forrow; 2nd, John Anthony. EXTRA PRIZE:—*Flowers*: John Anthony; ditto, Wm. Cooler.—*County Press.*

Kent and Canterbury Floral and Horticultural Society.—On Thursday the 24th ult. the second exhibition this season took place. The following is a list of the prizes.—

FRUIT:—Best two bunches of Black Grapes, R. Halford, Esq.; best Pine, Rev. C. H. Hallett; best plate of Strawberries (not less than 12), Rev. W. Brockman; 2d ditto, W. Hyder, Esq.; best eight dessert Apples (Golden Harvey), R. Francis, Esq.; 2d ditto (Hunt's New Town Pippin), ditto; 3rd ditto (Nonpareil), ditto; best six Kitchen Apples (London Pippin), ditto; 2d ditto, Mr. R. Filmer; 3rd ditto (Norfolk Beaufin), Rev. G. P. Marsh; best six Pears (Beurré Rance), J. Friend, Esq.; 2d ditto (ditto), R. Francis, Esq.; 3rd ditto (Uvedale St. Germain), Mr. Filmer. VEGETABLES.—Best brace of Cucumbers, E. Knight, Esq.; 2d ditto, ditto; best thirty Kidney Beans, W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best six stalks of Rhubarb, Rev. W. Brockman; 2d ditto, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best three Lettuces, T. Dorman, Esq.; best three Endives, Mrs. Webb; best three heads of Broccoli, J. Cates, Esq.; best twelve heads of Sea-kale, Rev. W. Brockman; best twelve new Potatoes (1841), R. Halford, Esq.; best basket of Salading, without cucumbers, T. Dorman, Esq.; best basket of Spinach, J. Cates, Esq.; best basket of Mushrooms, Rev. W. Brockman; best fifty Asparagus, Marchioness Conyngham; 2d ditto, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. FLOWERS:—Best six Calceolarias (Phidias, Victoria, Rubens, Ion, two Flavéscens), T. Dorman, Esq.; best three ditto (Phidias, Ion, Flavéscens), ditto; best six Geraniums (Dennis' Perfection, Lownds' Perfection, Atkinsoni, Beauty of Ware, Robinsoni, Perone Rosea), Mrs. Webb; 2d ditto (Andersoni, Lownds' Perfection, Sidonia, Hector, Mallini, Garth's Perfection), ditto; best four ditto (Melpomene, Emily, Gem, Corinne), ditto; best two ditto (Gem, Jewess), W. Hyder, Esq.; best three Stove Plants (Stapélia, two Mammillária), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2d best three ditto (Euphórbia, Cáctus abnórmis, Echinocáctus scópa), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best three Fuchsias (Virgáta, Globósa, Grácilis), Rev. C. H. Hallett; best two ditto (both Macrocárpa), Marchioness Conyngham; best single specimen Fúchsia microphylla, Rev. C. H. Hallett; best three Roses in flower (Fairy, Crimson, Yellow China), G. Buckley, Esq.; best one ditto (Tea-scented China), Archdeacon Croft; best six Greenhouse Plants, Mrs. Webb; 2d ditto, Archdeacon Croft; best four ditto, G. Buckley, Esq.; best two ditto (Gnídia simplex, Brugmánsia sanguínea), E. Knight, Esq.; best three Cáctus in flower (Ackermánni), J. Cates, Esq.; best two ditto (Ackermánni, Jenkinsóni), Rev. C. H. Hallett; best two Indian Azaleas (ATba, Purpúrea), J. Godfrey, Esq.; best four hardy Azaleas (Pulchérrima, Bicolor, Floribúnda, Aurantíaca), Archdeacon Croft; best two ditto (Tricolor, Crispa), ditto; best six Cape Heaths (Ventricosa, Stellàta, Vestíta, Pubéscens, Lútea, Linnæana), Mrs. Webb; best two ditto (Cáffra, Grácilis), Mrs. G. Neame; best six Annuals, grown in pots, T. Dorman, Esq.; best four ditto, Archdeacon Croft; best two green-edged Auriculas (Oliver's Lovely Ann, Page's Champion), T. King, Esq.; 2d ditto (Wood's De Lascelles, Page's Champion), ditto; best two grey ditto (Grimes' Privateer, Chilcott's Brilliant), ditto; 2d ditto (Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Butterworth's Lord Hood), ditto; best two white (Popplewell's Conqueror, Taylor's Glory), ditto; 2d ditto (Townshend's Lady Duncan, Taylor's Glory), ditto; best two self-coloured (Dickson's Apollo, Scholes' Ned Ludd), ditto; best Polyanthus, W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best three Cinerarias (Hendersóni, King, Populifólia), Miss Flint; best three Bulbs (Gladiólus, of sorts), Mrs. Webb; best one ditto (Amaryllis), J. G. Shepherd. *Extra*. Seedling Auricula, T. King, Esq.: best collection of thirty-two ditto (comprising Taylor's Incomparable, Salter's Garland, Page's Waterloo, Glory of Oldham, Privateer, Oldenburg, Taylor's Ploughboy, Conqueror of Europe, Harris and Goldham's Blucher, two Leigh's Venus, two Moore's Jubilee, two Taylor's Glory, three Burch's Violet, three Lovely Ann, three Smith's Waterloo, three Hedges' Britannia, four Page's Champion), ditto. CUT FLOWERS:—Best basket of Greenhouse Flowers, Archdeacon Croft; 2d ditto, G. Buckley, Esq.; best basket of Hardy Flowers, Archdeacon Croft; 2d ditto, Rev. G. P. Marsh; best twelve Pansies (Curion, Midas, Grand Duke, Jehu, Vivid, Eclipse, Dr. Johnson, Victory, Wellington, Jewess, Tippoo Saib), Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2d ditto (Aurora, Victory, Mogul, Iago, Superba, Coronation, Grand Duke, Wellington, Ditto, Grand Duke of Russia, Queen of the Isles, Prince Albert), Rev. J. G. Hodgson; best collection of Indigenous Plants in Flower, with names, not less than twelve species, E. Knight, Esq. *Extra*: Basket of cut Greenhouse Plants, Miss Flint; Hardy Flowers, Lady Grey de Ruthyn. Mr. Masters contributed greatly to the show, by sending a few large specimens of plants, which formed a *coup d'œil* more easily imagined than described.—*Abridged from the Canterbury Journal.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CHY'SIS BRACTE'SCENS. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A fine epiphyte from Mexico, whence it was imported by George Barker, Esq., who flowered it in April 1840. It forms the third of the genus now known, and is readily distinguished by its large white, not yellow, flowers, and great inflated leafy bracts. Its pollen-masses show yet more strongly than those of the original species the singular structure upon which the genus is founded. In this, as in most other Orchidaceæ, the most exact attention should be paid to the markings and elevations of the labellum, for they furnish the most constant and exact characters for distinguishing species. Figures or descriptions in which these are neglected, or represented inexactly, are worthless in the present state of our knowledge. In the original Chysis aurea there are five principal ridges on the hypochilium, and three minor ones on each side, all downy, and diverging; in the whole, nine. In C. bractéscens there are five equal ridges only, all smooth and parallel; and in C. lævis, there are three large somewhat confluent ridges, and one smaller on each side, the whole being smooth. The whole of those species of Orchidaceæ which stand in books without a *precise* description of the tubercles of the lip, require to be re-examined critically.—*Bot. Reg.*

COBU'RGIA COCCI'NEA. (*Half-hardy Bulb.*)—This plant was discovered by J. Maclean, Esq., of Lima, in one of his excursions over the Cordilleras; and two bulbs dug up by him were sent to Spofforth. They were potted in rich alluvial soil, with a little rotten manure, and throve well, standing out all the summer and autumn of 1839, the season being unusually wet and cold, but appeared to dislike sunshine and fine weather. At the approach of winter the leaves perished, when they were set to dry in the greenhouse. Early in the spring both the bulbs flowered, the spathe having appeared when the bulbs were dry. One of them flowered again at the end of October, very shortly after the pot had been set dry. The flowers are bright scarlet, have yellow anthers, are about an inch and a quarter long, and curved at the base so as to be in a pendent position; about four flowers are produced on a stem.—*Bot. Mag.*

COBU'RGIA TRICHRO'MA. (*Greenhouse Bulb.*)—The bulb of this species which flowered at Spofforth in June 1838 was sent by J. Maclean, Esq., from Lima, having been dug up on the Andes. It appears similar to the plant cultivated in Mexico; and bulbs which seem to be of the same species have been received from Mechoacan. The true Cobúrgias are shy-flowerers with us, and also in their native country, having a great disposition to waste their strength in producing offsets. They like strong, alluvial, and manured soil, and are often found wild on inaccessible rocks on the edge of a precipice, and sometimes deeply imbedded in the drift-soil. The flowers of C. trichróma are about an inch and three quarters long, and of a light scarlet colour; the segments of the perianth are edged with paler scarlet, and a streak of green runs down the centre of each, whence the specific name.—*Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Regent's Park Garden.—We are glad to see that the Botanical Society are now at work in earnest with their garden in the Regent's Park. The grand entrance gates and the principal promenade are almost finished, and between 70 and 80 labourers are employed daily in completing the ground-work, under the inspection of Mr. Decimus Burton and Mr. Marnock. With money and good taste this may become a beautiful place.

St. James's Park.—Will any of our friends inform us upon what principle Elm trees in full leaf, from 10 to 12 feet high, have just been planted in St. James's Park? We know that gardening has lately made rapid strides towards perfection, but we did not before know that it had rendered planters independent of seasons. We shall watch the progress of these trees with some interest.

The Patagonian is a new *Gourd* with fruit elongated like the Barbary Gourd, which its thick yellow flesh resembles in quality. It is very remarkable for its dark-green colour, and for having deep and regular longitudinal furrows, which divide the surface into numerous straight ribs symmetrically arranged.—*Bon Jardinier.*

The Scenery of the River Vesdre in Belgium.—Nothing can be more seducing than the ground that has been laid out on the borders of the Vesdre: the ever-changing scenery of the river's banks on one side, and the road to Eupen on the other, against the great rocks that overlook its kiosks, its ruins, its hermitage, and its modern residences. Here is what is called an English garden, with winding walks, greensward, and thick parterres; but the trees are all cut, pruned, and trained. They have not the majestic heads of the trees in England, which have prospered under the influence of full and entire liberty; it is the saw and the pruning-knife that here hold sway.

Remarkable Trees near Verviers.—Near Mazures, in Belgium, there is a Hornbeam some centuries old, whose branches at some feet from the ground have been trained in a circular manner so as to form a natural bower. The living branches of this tree descend as it were a staircase, and accommodate themselves to it, as they also do to some dead branches stuck in the ground and fixed to the larger branches of the tree. Twelve persons may be protected under the thickest shade. It is the most extraordinary tree in the country, excepting one called the Bon Dieu de Tancrémont, the neighbouring residence of M. Sirard. This tree has been cut into an artificial sculpture, though, according to the tradition of the country, it naturally took the form of our Saviour. Whenever the season was too dry, and when the agriculturists wished rain, they worshipped this tree, which was found in the middle of a heath; but one fine year when the inhabitants of Cheny, a neighbouring village, wished rain, they removed the tree into their church, when it rained so much that they feared the universal deluge was come, and they were forced to carry back the Bon Dieu de Tancrémont to its natural habitation, where it is still to be seen. This country also contains one of the most curious examples of the strange forms that trees will take when they grow from between rocks. On an elevation near Mazures, near the entrance of the Grotto des Lottais, may be seen three oaks of most remarkable form, the trunks of which have grown flat against the rock, and covered its uneven surface with expansions of bark in such a manner, that it looks like the skin of a tiger thrown negligently over a sofa in a drawing-room. M. Dutrochet could never have found a better subject to explain the interlacing of the cortical system in exogens.

Mode of Destroying Worms and Moles.—"A. B." says, "The agricultural papers of the metropolis teem at this moment with the best mode of destroying rats; can you favour me with some mode of destroying worms and moles?" We would advise our correspondent not to interfere with the moles till they have destroyed the worms, which form their principal food. Steeping worms in *nux vomica* and other poisonous mixtures and placing them in mole-runs is useless, for the moles skin their worms before eating them as carefully as our correspondent skins his potatoes. When nearly all the worms are destroyed, but *not before*, let A. B. not kill the moles, which may do a good turn to a neighbour after having served him, but drive them away. He may do this effectually by removing a mole-hill with the spade, placing a lighted match or two in the hole and covering them in so as not to let the vapour escape.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

Toads: Utility of, in Gardens.—Practical men have been long aware that toads live chiefly on insects, particularly beetles. Some persons have even made it a point to place them on their hot-beds, for the purpose of destroying wood-lice, ear-wigs, &c. Mr. Reeve, an ingenious horticulturist, who has long employed toads as guardians of his melon and cucumber frames, fully corroborates all that has been said respecting their usefulness in such situations; and is so attentive to them, that, when they have cleared his beds of insects, and he finds them uneasy in their confinement, he actually feeds them, in order to keep them there. He offers them the different insects which are considered noxious in gardens, all of which they devour; even slugs are eaten by them. Thus we see that this despised reptile is a beneficial assistant to the gardener.—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Knight's Exotic Nursery.—There are at present here many plants of considerable interest in flower, besides the Rhododendrons described in p. 263. Zichya dilatata and Z. coccinea are both adorning a rafter with their numerous heads of scarlet blossoms; they are admirably adapted for a small greenhouse, as they flower freely in pots, and do not grow to a large size. Pharbítis Learii, which last year produced between fifty and sixty thousand flowers, promises to give more this season, and has already commenced: this is a most valuable creeper, as it grows and flowers well in a pot, trained balloon-fashion, or planted out in the open soil of a warm greenhouse. Among other twining plants now blooming, is the Stephanótus floribúndus, whose bunches of delicate white flowers exhale a delicious odour. Ixora rósea, with large heads of reddish-pink flowers, is always in bloom, as is the scarlet Játropha pandurædfolia. Ruizia frágrans is a plant but little known, though worthy of cultivation from the grateful aromatic odour which its leaves give out when touched, and, among other fragrant plants, Tabernæmontána angustifólia, with its innocent white flowers, deserves notice. Petræa volúbilis is a fine creeper with deep gentian-blue flowers, and a light sky-blue calyx; it usually blooms here during nine or ten months of the year. In the Orchidaceous house, Passiflóra Loudóni is flowering abundantly: its deep rich crimson-purple colour, and the ease with which it is grown, render it desirable. Several varieties of Oncidium luridum are in flower; one is remarkable for its bright pink centre and beautifully-undulated and marked petals, and the variety of O. papílio called limbátum, from the broad band round the labellum, is much superior to the species. Several small pots of sweet oil are placed about among the plants, and form excellent traps for cockroaches, ants, and other insects. On the outside of a house, a plant of Wistária sinénsis is trained, which spreads twenty-six yards, and has now many thousands of flowers on it, almost of a violet tint, and forms a most beautiful object. The original plant of Lálage ornáta is now in flower; it is about three feet high, and is perhaps the finest specimen in Europe; its flowers are yellowish-orange, and the back of the standard is dark purple. There are several varieties of Rhododendron in flower, and two particularly worthy of notice, one is a variety of R. Caucasicum, with fine large pure white blossoms with yellow spots in the throat; an abundant-flowerer, dwarf in habit, and quite hardy: the other is a hybrid between the scarlet Tree Rhododendron and the white Azalea, called revolútum; its flowers are small, firm, reflexed at the edges, of a deep rose-colour, and have the dark spot at the bottom like R. Arbóreum.—*May 3.*

Groom's Nursery, Walworth.—Although the weather has latterly been unfavourable for the Tulips, yet they are in excellent condition, and probably the great bed is unequalled in this country, or perhaps in any other. The coup-d'œil is superb, and the infinity of tints are such as to render it impossible to describe them. We will, however, notice some of the best in each class. *Roses.*—Bacchus is a beautiful flower, feathered at the edge with dark rose, and sometimes coming lightly flamed; Cerise à belle forme is remarkably clear white, feathered with carmine; Claudiana is finely feathered with light rose; Groom's Duchess of Sutherland is a well-formed and very brilliant Rose, one of the best of its class; Poncean très-blanc is clear, with feathered edges of a deep blood colour; Rose Brillante, beautifully feathered, and flamed with deep rose—and Catalani, flamed with rather lighter rose, are both superior varieties. *Byblœmens.*—David is a clear white, feathered and flamed with dark purple; Grand Monarque is white, with quite a chocolate-coloured flame; Imperatrix florum is feathered with very dark purple; Lewald is clear white, deeply feathered with rosy purple; Louis 16th is a beautiful clear white, with a dark purple feather, and one of the best of its class; Violet Alexandre is remarkable for its light violet feather, as is Queen Adelaide for its lilac flame, paler than any other flower; and Michael Angelo is peculiar for being feathered and flamed with dark rich maroon. *Bizards.*—Catafalque is prettily feathered with reddish-brown on a good yellow ground: Cenotaphien is one of the clearest yellows, with a brownish feather; Nourri Effendi is a superb flower, beautifully shaped, constant, and feathered with dark brown, approaching to black; Marcellus is a bright yellow, flamed with brown: Pompe funèbre has a dark brownish feather, and is a well-shaped flower; Prince of the Netherlands has a light red feather on a rich orange ground, and is one of the most brilliant flowers of its class; and Fabius is a fine yellow, feathered with purplish brown. In the seed-beds we saw Victoria Regina, a fine-feathered Byblœmen; Prince Albert, a rich bizarre, with a strong dark feather, not at all overdone in the figure of it published last year; and a Rose and a Byblœmen after the same character, not yet named.—*May 5.*

Reviews.

The Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. By James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S., &c.—Part 5.

THE last new Part of this magnificent work contains figures and descriptions of five handsome Orchidaceæ. The first is Oncídium Insleáyi, which in "the colouring of the flowers is not unlike O. papílio, as also in the singular processes which are attached to the column, and which closely resemble the antennæ of various insects." The next figure is Brássia verrucósa, which though "not so brilliant in its colours as B. Lanceána or B. macrostáchya, is superior to either in the elegance of its habit." It is singular as being the first of the genus imported from Mexico. Attached to the letter-press of this figure is a beautiful vignette "of the famous Chinampas (or floating gardens) of Mexico, of which Humboldt, in his 'Personal Narrative,' has given such an interesting account. They occur in the River Chalco, about 10 miles from the capital, and owe their singular appellation to the circumstance of their having been formed upon what were originally drifting masses of reeds, roots of trees, &c., which acquiring consistency by degrees, were at length compact enough to support a fresh vegetation of their own." The third plate is the "Lovely" Lælia majális, which "abounds in the temperate parts of Mexico, where its exquisite beauty has rendered it a prime favourite;" and it is there called "Flor de Maio." The flowers are large, and borne upon a scape from six inches to a foot high; their colour is rich rosy lilac; the lip is lighter coloured, and pencilled with streaks and dots, and has a rosy edge. It was "collected by Mr. Hartweg in San Bartolo in situations so elevated that the temperature sometimes falls below the freezing-point." It is said to have defied the attempts of cultivators, and has only been flowered by Mr. D. Llewelyn, of Penllergare, who says, "it was purchased about three years since, and soon afterwards potted in very rough fibrous peat, being kept nearly dry in a cool plant-house, until its new buds began to swell, when it was removed to a hot and damp stove, kept exclusively for Orchidaceæ. Water was regularly given until its bulbs had acquired their full size, when it was discontinued by degrees, and the plant carried back to a lower temperature. This treatment has been repeated, and the entire genus seems to

thrive." The fourth figure represents the singular Odontoglóssum grande, which "must be placed at the head of the vast group of South American Vandeæ, curious and beautiful though they be." It is found in situations where the mean temperature does not exceed 60°, though "it soon accommodates itself to the routine of culture that its tribe receive in England." The pseudo-bulbs of this species so much resemble Oncídium Insleáyi, and have the same glaucous character, that they were at first supposed identical. The fifth and last plate is Epidéndrum aloifólium, which is one of the most singular plants of the genus, and in habit but bears little resemblance to its congeners. The leaves are exceedingly fleshy, lanceolate, about a foot and a half long, and out of their axils proceed from three to five flowers, with green petals and a white labellum.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The things that demand particular attention just now are, the planting out of every description of half-hardy plants, whether in the flower-garden or against conservative walls, and the peeling, drying, and stacking of Oak-bark.

In planting out tender or half-hardy plants from glass structures, a week later than this, generally speaking, will be found no delay, particularly if dry weather prevails. The plants should not be put out in the middle of the day; for if they suffer and get discoloured from heat or cold, a considerable time elapses before they recover; certainly a greater loss than is likely to occur in waiting for a favourable opportunity. On the other hand, if wet or showery weather occur, let there be no delay. We presume the situation of every plant or plants is arranged before-hand, and the gardener who puts one out without first knowing its habit, height, and colour, has much to learn in arrangement, and a great deal to blame himself for; he will be taught his want of foresight in an unpleasant manner by the anomalous mixture of his plants.

In setting up Oak-bark, choose a high and dry situation in case of rains; but stages or horses to keep it off the ground altogether are preferable; for if on the ground, continued wet weather will deteriorate its value, by altering the colour of which tanners are always ready to take advantage. It should remain unstacked no longer than there is danger of it fermenting, if put in a body: housing in sheds is to be preferred; but if this cannot be, the stacks should not be made large, and thatched immediately.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Any plants beginning to swell off their fruit, of which suckers will not be required for stock, should have them destroyed by drilling out their hearts with a piece of pointed iron; this will prevent them from drawing nourishment from the fruit. The fruiters will require water twice, or even three times a week, one of which may be with manure-water. Syringe all the plants overhead on fine mornings, except any that may be in flower, or whose fruit is full swelled. Give air freely in the morning, close gradually as the day declines, and shut up before the house loses heat.

Vinery.—Tie in carefully the advancing shoots, which are readily broken if neglected even for a day; do not stop all the laterals at one time of strong growing vines, or they will probably break some of their main eyes, but let a few days intervene, that the buds designed to break may be started; as soon as this is the case some more may be safely stopped, and thus working upwards as the rod lengthens. The latest vines may now be disbudded. Continue to thin Grapes as before. Preserve a moist atmosphere, except where the fruit is ripe, or ripening. Give air according to the state of the weather, and, if possible, early in the morning.

Peach-house.—Tie netting neatly to the wires under the trees, to catch any fruit that may fall; make the netting-bag by having numerous ties to the wires; if this is not done, when more than one falls, by coming in contact with those already caught, they get bruised. Keep the branches neatly tied in, and dust with sulphur the infected parts on the first appearance of mildew. Syringe well every fine morning, except where the fruit is approaching maturity, and give abundance of air.

Cherry-house.—Keep dry where the fruit is ripe, and any plants in tubs which have ripened their fruit may be turned out into the reserve garden.

Fig-house.—Maintain a moist atmosphere, but do not syringe over-head where fruit is ripening off. Stop advancing shoots as before recommended.

Melons and Cucumbers.—As soon as the first crop of early fruit is ripening off, and if it is desirable to have a second crop from the same plants, one or two healthy shoots should be encouraged to cut back to. The second crop often surpasses the first. In ridging out the late and large sorts of Melons, a good depth of soil should be allowed, say 15 or 18 inches, and made firm; this prevents the necessity of so much watering, which is calculated to deteriorate the quality of the fruit. Frequently sprinkle the plants over-head, maintain a good heat by linings, and cover up according to the state of the weather. Cuttings of Cucumbers may be put in for late-bearing. Continue to stop, thin out leaves, male blossoms, and deformed fruit. Give air at every favourable opportunity, and water often, but not too much at a time.

Mushroom-house.—Maintain a humid atmosphere by lighting gentle fires, and moistening the flues. Give a little air occasionally, if during rain the better.

Administer to all advancing crops due supplies of water, but early Potatoes should have none after their tops cease growing. Repot young vines or any other fast-growing plants requiring it, and adopt means to destroy insects as soon as they make their appearance.

Out-door Department.

From the beautiful weather experienced, crops of all kinds are advancing fast, but the hoe cannot be kept too constantly employed among them. The draw-hoe is by far the most suitable for the kitchen-garden, where it is important to loosen the earth some depth. Sow soot or lime over young plants of Broccoli, &c. infested with fly or slugs.

Beans.—Sow broad Windsor; earth-up those advancing, and top the earliest as soon as they show flower.

Cabbage.—Hoe between, and tie up the leaves loosely of the earliest.

Cauliflower.—Make wide basins of earth round the stems of the earliest, and water them regularly and copiously. Sow a bed for autumn. In planting out, choose the lightest and richest soil, and let it be deeply dug.

Celery.—As soon as the plants are sufficiently advanced, a bed for early use may be planted out.

Lettuce.—Continue to tie up the most advanced as wanted. Sow Imperial or Grand Admiral Cabbage, and white and green Cos, and make fresh plantations.

Onions.—Hoe and thin; fill up vacancies and keep clear from weeds.

Peas.—If the earliest be topped as soon as in bloom, they will pod much sooner; earth-up and stick as they advance.

Radishes.—Successions of Scarlet Short-top and the Turnip kinds may be sown.

Spinach.—Sow succession; hoe and thin that advancing.

Turnips.—Sow Early Dutch, or Six Weeks, for early use.

Salading.—Keep up a succession.

Orchard.—Continue to disbud wall-trees of all kinds; and where the fruit is firmly set, use the engine to them freely. The coverings may now be safely removed on a fine day, and stored by, dry. Hand-weed Strawberry-beds, and water them copiously if the weather render it necessary.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Any Orchidaceous plants that may not require fresh potting will be greatly benefited by a surfacing of fresh peat; removing the old carefully without breaking the roots. The pots should be thoroughly cleansed from the filth too often seen covering those in which Orchidaceæ are grown. Continue to shade, and use water liberally in warm weather; attend to the shifting of fast-growing stove-plants intended for large specimens, and also to the propagation of any desirable species.

Greenhouse.—As this house will be thinned by the removal of plants to the flower-garden, if the weather prove favourable for their transfer, where there are not stone stages, put, if practicable, a layer of sand an inch thick for the pots to stand upon through the summer. By wetting this morning and evening, it will continue to give out moisture to support the plants and materially assist their well-doing. Be still cautious in admitting large currents of cold drying air; but when the weather is mild and warm, leave air on all night.

Pits and Frames.—Make preparations for turning out, by exposing the plants as much as possible both day and night. Tender and half-hardy annuals should be thinned out, and some kinds potted as a reserve for autumn. Pot and remove to the greenhouse any plants of choice Calceolarias, Verbenas, or any others worthy of the distinction. Some Petunias and similar plants should be kept in pots, their flowers pinched off, and the shoots stopped, for succession.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—Make cuttings from the runners of Neapolitan Violets for new plantations. Attend regularly to creepers of all kinds: much time will be saved by early training. Remove suckers from standard Roses; prepare beds and borders for their summer occupants; sow biennials, if not done before, and propagate all desirable plants whenever the means present themselves.

Nursery.—Destroy weeds, &c. &c., as before.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—A finer barking season rarely occurs; adopt means as recommended for drying it without decreasing its value.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

After the rain, the transplanting and sowing of annuals may be proceeded with, as a more favourable opportunity will not offer; also most half-hardy plants intended for the borders may be put out: they should, however, be sheltered by a mat, or have a pot placed over them at night, till there is no longer any fear of frost. Lawns will require frequent mowing, and they should by no means be neglected, as by continual mowing weeds are destroyed. Constant attention must be paid to borders, as weeds quickly spring up during warm moist weather, and the plants as they grow will require support. Give air and water freely to greenhouses and frames, and keep those plants that require it tied up, and re-potted. There have been several lists of plants suitable for small greenhouses given in the *Chronicle*, but none have mentioned Heaths; perhaps from the supposed difficulty of growing them. They are, however, readily cultivated, especially in high, dry situations; the principal conditions being never to allow them to suffer for want of water, and at every opportunity to give them air. With about 30 or 40 different kinds of Heaths, which might be grown in a frame out of doors, and merely protected in the winter-time by a mat, flowers might be ensured during every month in the year. Among the kinds that are easily cultivated, and best adapted for small gardens, are Erica ignéscens, Persoláta and its varieties, ventricósa, regérminans, grácilis, pubéscens and hybrida.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

About the beginning of the present month a small grey moth (the Codling Moth), prettily streaked with a darker colour, and having a large reddish-brown mark on the fore wings, may be observed busily depositing its eggs either on the calyx or in the hollow part of the fruit next the stalk of Apples and Pears; but it apparently prefers the former. In a few days the small grubs are hatched; they are white with a black head, and have four rows of black dots running from the head to the abdomen. When fully grown, which generally happens in three weeks, it eats its way out of the fruit and forms a cocoon under the rough bark of the tree; and in a few days after the perfect insect appears, and commences its attack on the fruit in the manner of the first generation. The best means of diminishing the ravages of this insect is to look over the young fruit in May and June, and remove all those having Caterpillars within, which are easily known by their being pierced on one side, and having a yellowish appearance. By taking away the infected fruit now, which would never ripen, the second generation of Moths will be rendered much less numerous, and consequently a pretty good crop obtained; which would not be the case if the infected fruit was suffered to remain. As the insect makes its cocoon under the loose bark of the tree, some advantage might be derived from scraping it off, though this must of course be done before the Moth appears.

State of the Weather for the Week ending May 6, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
April		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	30	30.171	30.091	68	41	54.5	N.E.	
May								
Saturday	1	29.998	29.794	76	42	59.0	E.	
Sunday	2	29.674	29.640	76	45	60.5	S.W.	.25
Monday	3	29.720	29.716	50	43	46.5	N.E.	.30
Tuesday	4	29.609	29.480	69	50	59.5	S.	.70
Wednesday	5	29.571	29.399	62	46	54.0	S.W.	.15
Thursday	6	29.774	29.495	65	43	54.0	S.W.	.02
Average		29.796	29.659	66.5	44.3	55.4		1.42

April 30. Dry haze; clear and fine.

May 1. Fine; sultry; clear; thunder at night.

2. Very fine; thunder-storm in afternoon, accompanied with heavy rain and hail.

3. Rain throughout the day.

4. Foggy; fine; evening very fine, the sky overcast with fleecy clouds tinged with red; an unusually heavy fall of rain ensued at night.

5. Rain in the morning; showery; cloudy and fine; lightning at night.

6. Rain; cloudy; clear and fine.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending May 15, 1841.

May	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	W.N.
Sun. 9	62.2	41.0	51.6	5	0.60 in.	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	—
Mon. 10	62.0	39.8	50.8	3	0.10	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	—
Tues. 11	62.4	41.4	51.9	5	0.09	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
Wed. 12	64.8	40.7	52.7	5	0.40	—	3	4	1	3	1	1	2
Thurs. 13	64.4	39.4	51.9	6	1.10	2	3	2	—	3	2	2	1
Fri. 14	63.9	41.2	52.6	6	0.68	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	1
Sat. 15	65.7	41.3	53.5	4	0.41	1	2	1	1	7	1	1	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th, in 1833—thermometer 86°; and the lowest, on the 15th, in 1838—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending May 7, 1841.

The market daily improves, both in the variety and quality of the articles, and the demand has been good. The quantity of forced fruits has been large, and the kinds numerous. An excellent assortment, both of common and rare cut flowers and plants, continue to be offered.—*Fruits.* Pines are excellent and plentiful; some large specimens of Providence have been exhibited. Both black and white hothouse Grapes are abundant, and of good quality. A handsome Cantaloupe Melon has been offered for 15s. Peaches and Nectarines are fine, and remain at last week's prices. Cherries are getting more plentiful. Strawberries are good, and the demand for them has been great; consequently they are a little advanced in price. Gooseberries and Green Apricots are abundant, as are Cucumbers.—*Vegetables.* Excellent Cauliflowers are tolerably plentiful. Spring-sown Carrots are good, and the supply is pretty large. New Frame Potatoes are excellent. A few Spring Onions have been offered; and a small quantity of English Peas, for which 25s. was asked. Salading of all kinds of excellent quality abounds. Asparagus and Sea-kale are plentiful, as are Mushrooms.—*Flowers.* Many rare kinds of cut flowers have been exhibited during the week, including Pimelea sylvéstris, Didymocárpus Rhéxii, Scarlet Ixia, Belgian Azaleas, Jasminum ligustrifólium, double-flowered Clerodéndron frágrans, and Carnations. The kinds of plants in pots are not different from those mentioned last week.

PRICES, Saturday, May 8.—FRUITS.—

Apples, per bushel, 4s to 25s	Melons, English, each, 1s
Strawberries, forced, pr. oz. 6d to 1s 6d	Oranges, pr. doz. 9d to 2s 6d
Cherries, per lb. 25s	— per 100, 3s 9d to 16s
Peaches, per dozen, 2s 2s	Bitter, per 100, 12s to 18s
Nectarines, per dozen, 2s 2s	Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
Apricots, green, per pottle, 1s to 1s 6d	— per 100, 6s to 14s
Gooseberries, green, per pottle, 9d to 1s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 12s	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 8s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 5s	Walnuts, per bush. 12s to 16s
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 6s to 10s	Nuts, per bushel—Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, per lb. 9d to 1s 6d	Spanish, 12s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s	Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, white, per doz. 1s to 2s	Shallots, per lb. 1s 4d
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. 2s to 4s	— Green, per bunch, 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 4s	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 6s
— Brown, 1s to 2s	— Middling, 2s 6d to 4s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 8s	— Sprue, or Small, 2s to 2s 6d
Kidney Beans, forced, p 100, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Sea-kale, per punnet, 2s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 6l	Lettuce, Cabbage, pr score, 6d to 1s 6d
— New, per pd., 1s to 2s	— Cos, 1s to 3s
Jerusalem Artichokes, p. half sve. 1s to 1s 6d	Endive, per score, 1s 6d
Turnips, white, per bunch, 1s to 2s 6d	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d to 2s
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 5s to 6s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— Horn, per bunch, 6d to 2s	Watercress, p. d small bchs. 6d to 9d
Red Beet, per doz. 2s to 6s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 4s
Radish, Red, per dozen bands (24 to 30 each) 4d to 1s	Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2s
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 1s to 1s 6d	Thyme per doz. bchs. 3s
Onions, per bushel, 7s	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 5s to 6s	Sage, per dozen bunches, 4s to 6s
— Green (Ciboules) pr bch. 3d to 6d	Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s to 3s
— Spring, per bunch, 6d	Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 4s	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 9s
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s to 2s	Basil, per doz. bunches, 9s
	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6d to 1s
	Mushrooms, per pottle, 8d to 1s

Notices to Correspondents.

H. E.—The Key to Structural and Physiological Botany is out of print, and is succeeded by Elements of Botany, the index of which supplies a glossary to all the principal terms in use in Botany.

The paragraph concerning a lady's plants for sale is an advertisement.

Broughton's plant having been packed in wool, without being previously wrapped in tissue paper, is not in a state for examination; it is probably Oncidium sanguineum.

S. F.—Nonsense. How can you be so very absurd?

T. Williams.—We hardly know what is the commercial name of Gossypium religiosum. This name is usually applied to the species of Cotton yielding tawny-coloured Cotton,—that from which the nankeen is made; but we believe that at least two species have tawny-coloured Cotton. The name G. religiosum has been sometimes applied to G. Arboreum. The well-defined species are,—1. G. Arboreum,—Tree Cotton of India, a fine kind only cultivated in gardens.—2. G. herbaceum,—the common India Cotton, spread to the South of Europe, and, we believe, introduced into America.—3. G. barbadense,—the Sea-island Cotton, of which the Bourbon Cotton is a variety; as also, we believe, G. hirsutum, which yields the short staple, or Upland Georgia; though these are usually considered distinct.—4. G. acuminatum,—Pernambuco or Brazil Cotton, kidney seeded.—5. G. religiosum,—tawny-coloured or Nankin Cotton.

A Naturalist must thus proceed to make his circular flat nets, to be extended on the hoops of the trap described by me in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 12:—Net four loops round and round, one row: in the second row set in three *accrues* into each loop; net the next row, taking up the *accrues*; net another row plain; in the next row to this set in one *accrue* only into each loop; and continue setting in one *accrue* into each loop, at every third row, till the circle have attained the required circumference. It is advisable to net the outside row, which is sown on to the hoop, in double twine. Yes, the bird does sometimes fly against the upper net, and so shuts it down with himself outside; but he does not escape nevertheless. This net being loose and baggy, he gets entangled in the folds, and occasionally strangled in his attempts to shake off the meshes; and so far truly the engine is capable of being improved, as has been already hinted. But as it is, this accident seldom occurs. The bird in most cases rushes into the trap, and is in a condition to exclaim with Buckingham,—

"Lo! you, my lord,
The net hath fallen *upon* me; I shall perish
Under device and practice."

It is indeed remarkable that most animals when they come in contact with the net, and feel themselves, like Hamlet, "benetted round with villanies," always attempt to advance, and not to retire, when retreat is open to them. This has not escaped the netmaker's observation, who has, in consequence, contrived his engines so as to avail himself of this habit when he spreads his toils to capture—

"pecudes, pictasque volucres,
Quæque lacus latè liquidos, quæque aspera dumis
Rura tenent."—*Charles Bathurst, No. 4, Wilton-crescent, London.*

R. J. H.—The directions in the Calendar of Operations, p. 264, Vinery, refer, in the first place to Vines intended to produce a late crop, and consequently supposed not to have been previously brought near the glass. The tying of yours as you state was proper. You must not yet discontinue fire-heat, even although you may not wish the fruit early; for since you have applied it, and as the nights are yet too cold, by leaving it off you would check the flow of the sap to an injurious extent. The circumstance of your Vines being most fruitful towards the extremities, is only in conformity with that tendency which is observable in most kinds of plants or trees. Were the fruit not borne chiefly at the extremities, it would be clustered within a narrow space of shoots and foliage, which would exclude the light, and render it impossible for fruit to ripen. Probably you have taken great pains to train your rods straight from the very base; but the less careful you are in this respect, the more chance there is of your Vines everywhere breaking and showing fruit. The sinking of dung in Melon-pits, so as to lower the plants too far from the light, is a disadvantage which may be overcome by planting in baskets capable of being raised as the dung sinks until such time, at least, as the roots make their appearance through the sides of the basket. This is, perhaps, the most practicable mode until the evil is provided against by adaptations in the construction of the pits, which need not be a matter of great difficulty. The London sizes of garden-pots are as follows:—

2 to the cast	measure	.	18in. diam.	12in. depth.
4	ditto	. .	12 —	10
6	ditto	. .	9 —	8
8	ditto	. .	8 —	7
12	ditto	. .	7 —	6
16	ditto	. .	6 —	7
24	ditto	. .	5 —	6
32	ditto	. .	4 —	5
48	ditto	. .	3 —	4
60	ditto	. .	2 —	2½
80	(thumbs)	. .	1½ —	2

Philo-utilis is thanked; but the papers he has sent are not

original. They are slight alterations of some published in the 2nd and 3rd volumes of the Horticultural Society's Transactions. *Barney's* paper must have been written on the Blarney-stone.

G. R. has now a standard double-yellow Rose, growing in a west border, in a chalk soil, but shaded by lofty trees about 30 yards distant, so that it gets but little sun. There are now 60 or 70 flower-buds appearing, and "E. R." would be obliged by any information as to the most likely means of bringing them to perfection. Last year it had about 10 buds, but only 4 were allowed to remain; these proceeded to the point of bursting and then appeared to blight, and make no further progress.—[We can give no satisfactory information upon this point; everybody complains of the same difficulty as "E. R." experiences. We should try, if it were possible, to raise the temperature of the soil by a mulching of warm litter, or by black slates, which absorb heat.

A Young Florist, Beaumaris, will find in another part of the paper his wishes complied with regarding the Polyanthus. We recommend him to purchase a few from the list we have given, and to raise seedlings from them.

Pensée.—The best-constructed box we have noticed for exhibiting 24 Heartsease was made of deal, of the following dimensions, viz.—20in. long, 14in. wide, and 5in. deep; the lid was made to unhinge; a sheet of zinc was fitted inside, resting upon a rim; 4 rows of 6 holes each were cut in the zinc at 3in. apart; under each hole was a zinc tube soldered to the plate, and intended to contain the water. The apertures to admit the flowers should be made in the form of a keyhole, as it will admit part of the calyx, and keep the flower in a flat position; the outside may be painted green, but the zinc plate should be painted of a dead white, when flowers will be seen to the greatest advantage.

J. T. writes, "In the 'Theory of Horticulture,' when speaking of cross-breeding, it is said that Mr. Knight could never make the Morello breed with the common Cherry; but from a letter of Mr. Knight, which I have, it would seem that there is some mistake here. He says, 'To the improvement of the Morello Cherry, a totally distinct species, and affording mule plants, as I have proved, if bred with the common Cherry, no attention has been paid.'"—[Upon inquiring of Mr. Lauder, the late Mr. Knight's gardener, we learn that there is some mistake, as our correspondent supposes. Mr. Lauder says, "On the contrary, he raised numerous trees from seeds of the Morello set with the pollen of the common Cherry; but they all proved to be mules, and could not be induced to bear fruit, although the pollen from fruitful trees was brought into contact with them when in bloom. They were remarkably vigorous-growing trees, and had a very handsome appearance when in blossom, which they produced in profusion, the flowers being much larger than those of either of their parents; but as they were of no value except as curiosities, Mr. Knight had them rooted up."]

W. X.—We know little or nothing about the diseases of trees. A set of inquiries into vegetable pathology, by a competent person, would have much interest. In the mean while we give, literatim, a gardener's reply to your question:—"The canker in Apple-trees may proceed from various causes, but chiefly from a bad soil or subsoil; from the improper pruning of the trees, especially late-pruning in spring; or the evil may be owing to a variety which has a tendency to canker, and to these may be added too deep planting. Nothing can be done until the leaves have become fully expanded, and are prepared to elaborate sap for the deposition of new layers of alburnum; then the cankered parts may be cleaned, and in some cases grafting-clay may be applied, under which the healing will proceed from the adjoining sound parts. If the sort is the cause, the trees should be regrafted next spring. Pruning should be performed before winter, or, at all events, before it is over. If the evil is owing to bad soil or deep planting, the trees should be removed early in autumn, the soil drained and otherwise ameliorated, and the trees replanted near the surface.

S. L. C. inquires whether in plunging Geraniums into the open border, it is better to do so in pots or to turn them out. *S. L. C.* has hitherto adopted the latter plan, but some of his friends and several practical gardeners have recommended plunging *in* the pots, stating that the plants produce more flowers, and finer in quality.—[It would have been better if *S. L. C.* had stated whether the soil is rich or poor, shaded or freely exposed to sun, and whether he proposes to turn out varieties that blossom freely. Plants in pots will produce more flowers than those in the open ground, and earlier; but the latter will form finer flowers, and up to a later season. If it appears that the soil causes the Pelargoniums to "run to leaf," the plants should be kept in the pots. A good plan is to plunge half the plants in their pots alternately with others in the open ground.]

S. N. asks why the Grapes in his Vinery hardly ever come to maturity at the apex of the bunches, leaving from five to ten quite colourless and sour, though others on the same bunch are fine and large.—[He should give plenty of heat and air, keep the border warm, and beware of cold damps; he should deprive the Vines of no more foliage than is absolutely necessary: in other words, he must leave as much as he can fully exposed to light. What he does remove must be done by little at a time. In thinning he should clip off a few berries at the lower extremity of the bunch; the rest will swell better, and he will not be annoyed by seeing shrivelled berries.]

A Clerical Subscriber.—Presuming that your young Strawberry plants which "run to leaf" are in the open ground, keep them clear of runners during the summer, and thus encourage the foliage which you now complain of. The sap which it will then elaborate will be wholly deposited in the roots and stems, so as to enable the latter to throw up flower-scapes next spring. A statement of the sorts, whether Scarlets, Pines, or Hautbois, would have afforded the means of giving a more explicit reply. Plant evergreens in November. For a succession of Cauliflower or Broccoli from March till November, sow Cauliflower in the end of August and September, protecting the plants in a cool frame till they can be planted out in spring; sow again in March. Broccoli: Sow Grange's Early Cauliflower Broccoli at different times in May and June, for autumn use; and for spring, sow, in April, the Portsmouth and Knight's Protecting. Other particulars with regard to the routine of culture will be found in the Calendar of Operations. Raspberries, German Greens, or Brussels Sprouts will succeed in a north kitchen-garden border. An old neglected Fig-tree may be now partly reduced to order by pruning, and finally so in the course of the summer and autumn.—There is no doubt a difference in the quantity of seeds produced by the same plant in different soils, probably owing to chemical differences in soils; nevertheless, *some* seeds may generally be obtained in any soil, from common kitchen-garden land. It is, however, a bad plan for private individuals to save their own seeds. They will always buy them of better quality from the seedsmen, for reasons we have not room to give in this place.

Glenaladale.—Chrysanthemums do not often seed; but when they do, they are raised freely, by sowing the seed about February, in any good soil, and treating them like those of half-hardy perennials; they will not flower before the second season. Rhododendrons are also raised from seed, but require a great deal of care while young: they should be sown early in spring, in pans or wide-mouthed pots, filled with sandy peat and well drained, and be placed in any close house or pit, with bell-glasses over them. As soon as possible after they come up, they should be pricked off into other pots filled with the same sort of soil, and by May they should be placed either in a cold pit or frame where no artificial heat is used. The most essential point to observe is, never to let them get dry: for on that more depends than on any other circumstance, while they are young.

C. D. will find an answer to his question respecting the Gooseberry Caterpillar in p. 132. The larvæ of the Magpie Moth and the Nemátus Ribésii are the usual pests of Gooseberry-bushes, but there are many other insects destructive to them in a less degree.

Senex.—The ravages of the Bróchus pisi and granárius are not easily stopped. It is better to sacrifice one crop to save the others, and therefore we recommend "Senex" to pull up and burn the plants infested. If the spaces between the rows are kept finely raked, there will be but little harbour near the Peas for the beetles to retire to at night, and a drill drawn at the end of the rows filled with loose materials, such as old bark, will form a trap in which they will collect. Late in the evening boiling water poured in the drill will destroy all that are in it. To mulch a tree is to place litter or rubbish on the surface of the soil round the tree, to protect the roots from the wind and sun.

S. B. inquires the best mode of treatment for Philibértia grandiflóra. He pots it in light soil, and grows it in a warm part of the stove; one plant has died with him, and another which he has is likely soon to follow it.—[It will succeed much better in a cooler place. Procure, first of all, a healthy plant; keep it nearly dry in winter in a temperature not exceeding 50° or 55°; examine the roots in spring, when it begins to grow, and repot it if necessary; then water freely, and train the young shoots—which will grow very fast—in any manner you please. In summer it will grow well and flower in the greenhouse; but larger and finer plants will be obtained if kept in a temperature a little higher.] He also wishes to know "if there is any mode of treatment by which plants which have been burnt by the sun can be restored."—[Of course the leaves which have been blotched in this manner never can be recovered, but certain kinds of plants are much more injured by this than others. Such plants as Pelargoniums or Cucumbers will soon form fresh leaves; the burnt ones can be gradually removed and the plants slightly shaded until the young leaves are formed. On the other hand, Camellias and other hard-wooded plants suffer in a greater degree, and take a longer time to cure, because the leaves will eventually drop off, and leave a bare stem behind. In this case the plants must either be "cut in," or by kind treatment forced to send out branches and leaves from the old stem. It will be seen, therefore, that different plants require different treatment. We have no room for an answer to the remainder of "S. B.'s" letter, but will revert to it next week.]

Incerta's plant is Filágo germánica. The scales of the involucre of Gnaphálium uliginósum are blunt, not sharp-pointed.

J. R.—The plants are E'ria álba, and Dendróbium crumenátum. Will you send us a good specimen of the former? Cannot make out the Oncidium.

F.'s inquiry about Violet glass is answered by an advertisement this week.

Durham.—A south-west aspect is not objectionable for your greenhouse, if you do not force early. Take care, however, that the east end is of glass, and not of brickwork.

A Subscriber "ab origine" will find the history of two species of Weevils in our columns this day closely allied to his insect, which is the Otiorhynchus tenebricosus, and the same means as there recommended for their destruction will prove equally efficacious if applied to the Apricots. As this is one of the beetles alluded to in "Ruricola's" concluding paragraph, any particulars relating to it will be acceptable, especially a twig and a few leaves to show its depredations.—*R.*—[The question about Strawberries will be answered next week.

J. C. W. M.—We have lent Boucherie's pamphlet to a friend, and cannot get it soon enough to answer you this week.

Ignoramus.—It is a fault in the dictionary-makers if they do not explain so common a gardening word as disbud; it signifies to cut off, or otherwise destroy buds, just as disroot signifies to cut off or otherwise destroy roots.

W. P.—No insect came in your letter. The plant is the Bird Cherry, Prunus Padus.—The disease of the Vine appears to arise from extremes of temperature owing to a want of due admission of air. Give air gradually before the thermometer rise too high. If through any mischance the air should get too hot, do not give air so as to lower it suddenly.

We are much indebted to ☞ for his note. The absurd paragraph about Lord Lonsdale's Strawberries (also noticed by *T. T.*) was taken, we find, from some Morning Paper, and was not seen by us, whose labour ends with these Notices to Correspondents. To what previous letter does ☞ allude? We have no knowledge of any such. Most assuredly every letter that comes into our hands is noticed one way or another.

F. L.—As your Duchesse d'Angoulême Pear-tree gets older it will set and mature its fruit in abundance. When the tree is young this variety does not usually bear, although it blossoms profusely. When of sufficient age it also bears well as a standard, the fruit from which is much better flavoured than that produced against a wall.—The Ants which swarm about your Peach and Nectarine trees are attracted thither by the green fly; the latter you can kill, or sicken at least, with tobacco-dust or snuff applied after syringing. This will make it an easy prey for the ants, and the latter will then most industriously carry them off. Salt and water will kill worms; if poured on gravel walks it will not injure anything that it would be desirable to preserve, excepting, perhaps, the roots of such trees as happen to run below; but as a solution strong enough to kill the worms would also kill the plants in beds, it is better to substitute lime-water, or a decoction of Walnut-tree leaves.

Amateur.—Herbaceous Calceolarias are those without a true stem, and shrubby ones have one. Properly speaking, the latter should have perennial woody branches, like the parents from which they have been obtained; but of late years a race of half-breeds has arisen, to which some of the finest sorts belong, which are more herbaceous than shrubby.

C. M.—Your plants are Caragána arboréscens and Rhámnus latifólius.

Flos, Ireland.—Coal-ashes are a good manure for Strawberries in stiff land, provided they are free from sulphur.

W. B. M.—The Azaleas called indica alba, phœnicea, Danielsii, and hybrida are not considered hardy, but must be shown as greenhouse sorts.

Limerick will see the Bokhara Clover advertised in the first page of last week's paper, col. 2. It may still be sown. Liebig's book may be had of any bookseller; we cannot state its price, for reasons given among our Notices to Correspondents last week.

We are unwillingly obliged to break off here in answering our correspondents. *Many* still lie before us, and our space is exhausted. Next week they shall be disposed of; we trust none are missed to which immediate answers are required.

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices.—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do., Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton, Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s* 0*d* to 26*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 26*s* 0*d* to 28*s* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Crate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of the Overland Mail from India has brought us important intelligence from the East. At the date of our Indian news, the Government was preparing a large force on the frontiers of the Punjaub, in consequence of the disturbed state of that country. The settlement of Affghanistan was proceeding satisfactorily, although some conflicts had taken place, in which some British officers had been killed. The army in Scinde had been successful in several movements; and on the whole the prospects of the campaign were improving. The news from Khiva is satisfactory; and in Central India the late hostile outbreaks had been put down, and tranquillity was again restored. The intelligence from China is not encouraging; the trade had not been re-opened on the 2d February, and at that period it was not considered safe for British subjects to proceed to Canton. Captain Elliot had issued proclamations, declaring the island of Hong Kong to be part of the British dominions, and guaranteeing to the Chinese residing in the island the privilege of being governed by their own laws and customs. In Canton a general impression prevailed that the Chinese Commissioner was vacillating and disinclined to fulfil his engagements, and that hostile operations would very probably be again necessary.—The same mail has brought Levant news to a recent date, from which we learn that France has united with the other Powers in stipulating for certain concessions to the Pacha of Egypt, and that much anxiety prevailed both in Constantinople and Alexandria in regard to the result. There appears, however, no doubt that the Sultan will act on the recommendation of the Allies, and modify the recent firman so as to prevent the necessity of further interference.—Our European news is not of very general interest. The Paris Papers are occupied with the details of the baptism of the Count de Paris, which are chiefly interesting to English readers in consequence of the assurance given by the King, in answer to several addresses on the occasion, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.—In Spain, the Regency Question still remains unsettled, though a more general accord seems to exist between parties than at the date of our last advices. It is considered by the best authorities in Madrid that the Duke de Victoria will be nominated sole Regent, and it is stated that several members of both Chambers have resolved to merge private feelings for the purpose of bringing the question to an immediate settlement.—The most recent advices from the United States inform us that the acts and opinions of Mr. Tyler, the new President, have given general satisfaction, and that full confidence is felt in his character and measures.

At home, Ministers in both Houses of Parliament have more explicitly stated their views in regard to the important question of the Corn Laws. In the House of Peers, Lord Melbourne has declared that the measure will be based on the principle of protection, and that its introduction is rendered necessary by the financial exigencies of the country. In the Commons, last night, Lord John Russell stated the amount of the fixed duty proposed, particulars of which will be found under our Parliamentary Report. The discussion of the Sugar Duties was resumed on several occasions during the week, and the debate on Lord Sandon's motion against their alteration has been adjourned.—After a long debate, Mr. Kelly's motion for the abolition of punishment by death has been virtually defeated; nearly all the separate clauses were negatived, and the bill was withdrawn until the Government measure is introduced.—In regard to the affairs of China, detailed under our foreign news, Lord J. Russell has stated that the arrangements entered into with the Emperor are disapproved of by Government; that Captain Elliot has consequently been recalled, and that it may be necessary to renew hostilities.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal left town, on Saturday afternoon, for Windsor Castle, and returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday. Her Majesty continues well, and, with H. R. H. the Prince, has taken daily exercise during the week in the parks and gardens of the Castle.—A rumour has been afloat for the last few days in reference to the health of His Royal Highness, stating that it is considered necessary that he should visit the Continent in consequence of being threatened with consumptive symptoms; but happily the most decided contradiction has been given, on authority, to this report.—Col. Wylde has succeeded Col. Bouverie in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on H. R. H. Prince Albert.

Parliamentary.—It is said that in the event of a general election Alderman Pirie will allow his name to be offered to the electors of the City of London.—It is stated that Mr. Redington is about to retire from the representation of Dundalk, in order to represent county Galway, on the first opportunity: in which case, it is added, Mr. P. M'Evoy Gartlan will come forward as a candidate for that borough.—It is now settled that Mr. H. H. Lindsey will start on the Conservative interest for the borough of Sandwich in the room of Sir R. Donkin, deceased; and a ministerial paper says that Col. Fox is a candidate on the Liberal interest for the same borough.—It is also stated

that Commodore Napier will certainly come forward as a candidate for Marylebone.—Mr. W. Knight has consented to come forward for the Western Division of Worcestershire.

Official Appointments.—Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland; Col. Sir Henry Pottinger has been appointed Chief Superintendent of the English Trade in China, in the room of Capt. Elliot, who has been recalled; and the Earl of Belfast has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Antrim.

The Bishopric of Worcester, according to the ministerial journals, will be conferred on Dr. Pepys, brother of the Lord Chancellor, who will be translated to that see from Sodor and Man; and the latter bishopric, it is rumoured, will be given to Dr. Short, the Rector of Bloomsbury.

Secretaryship of the Treasury.—It is stated that Mr. Gordon, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, has resigned his appointment; and Mr. Parker, one of the Lords of the Treasury, is mentioned as his successor. It is further added that Mr. Gordon will not vacate his seat for Windsor.

Trade of British Possessions Abroad.—From a recent return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the total declared value of the several articles of British produce or manufacture imported into the British North American provinces and the British West Indies in the year 1839, on which, if of foreign produce or manufacture and imported from foreign countries, a duty of 30 or 20 per cent. respectively would have been chargeable, was 2,957,093*l.*, and that the total declared value of foreign manufacture imported into the above countries in 1839, subject to the above duties of 30 or 20 per cent. respectively, was 70,024*l.*

Revenue.—From a return recently moved for in the House of Commons, it appears that the payments into the Exchequer of British revenue from 1800 to 1841 amounted in that period to 1,956,049,661*l.*; and that the payments into the Exchequer of Irish revenue, during the same period, amounted to 150,189,340*l.*

Foreign.

France.—*Baptism of the Count de Paris.*—This ceremony took place, with all due magnificence, on Sunday. For the first time, the heads of the French clergy, being three Cardinal Archbishops, gave the full countenance and sanction of the Church to the dynasty of Louis-Philippe. No political feeling whatever was displayed by the population, and no attempt to disturb the public peace took place, although something of the kind appears to have been apprehended. The Archbishop of Paris made a suitable address to the King, who responded to the religious sentiments expressed in the name of the clergy. The King and Queen of the French were the godfather and the godmother. The King and Queen of the Belgians and all the Royal Family were present, except the Duke de Nemours and the Duke d'Aumale, who are in Africa. The *Moniteur*, in an official account of the ceremony, states with amusing gravity that everybody remarked the graceful deportment of the Count de Paris. "The Royal Infant," it states, "was two years, eight months and ten days old; at the baptism the Municipal Council presented the sword offered by the city; the Count admired the sword exceedingly, and made his maiden speech on the occasion, saying to the Prefect of the Seine, 'Merci,' which deeply affected the metropolitan municipals." In the evening the public amusements took place. There was a concert in the gardens of the Tuileries, at which the "Marseillaise" was demanded twice, and played by the orchestra. The fireworks were let off at nine o'clock, after which the people went off quietly to their homes. Congratulatory addresses were, as usual, delivered to his Majesty on this occasion, from the diplomatic body, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies; and the King made to each suitable replies. From the answer of the King to the address presented by the Prefect of the Seine, it would appear that the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed. His Majesty on this occasion pardoned 156 convicts, commuted the penalties of 28, and remitted in three instances the accessory penalty of exposure in the pillory.

The Budget.—Very animated debates have taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the first day's discussion of the budget of 1842. It voted the sums required for the public debt and dotations; being 353,051,018f. for the debt, and 16,225,100f. for dotations. The ministerial budgets came next; the first being that of the Ministers of Justice and Worship. Upon this last item there was a warm discussion relative to Ministerial interference at elections, in which the Molé Cabinet and Thiers Ministry were strongly attacked. The items were voted, after some objections to the expenses allotted to the Ministry of Worship.

Trial of La France.—The affair of the letters of Louis-Philippe is still agitated, with unabated violence, in journals of all shades of opinions. Private letters assert that the Council of Ministers have recommended to his Majesty that a prosecution should be commenced against the *Contemporaine* at London, and that his Majesty, after protesting with much emotion that he had never written any letters of the kind attributed to him by the *France*, and having expressed his disapprobation of the want of tact with which the prosecution of that journal was conducted, gave his assent to the recommendation of the Ministers. The Court of Assizes of the Seine have sentenced, by default, the editor of the *Gazette de France* to 5,000f. fine, for having published an unfaithful account of the trial of *La France*, in the case of these letters. He was moreover condemned to pay the costs of 3,000 copies of the judgment, which are to be posted on the walls of Paris.

The Difference between France and Morocco.—It is said that the termination of this difference has been obtained by mutual concessions. The Emperor dismisses the Governor of Mogadore, and France recalls its Consul, M. Laporte. The Emperor agrees to acknowledge as French subjects all Algerians, whether Jews or Mussulmans, and to allow them the same privileges in his dominions as natives of France.

Trial of Madame Laffarge.—Affair of the Diamonds.—On Friday, the Correctional tribunal of Tulle met for the purpose of proceeding with this trial. The curiosity of the public, with respect to this extraordinary case, appeared to have rather subsided, either from its interest having been exhausted at the trial for murder, or from a report having gone abroad that the prisoner would not make her appearance, on account of illness. After the Court had met and the proceedings had commenced, the counsel for the prisoner moved an adjournment, on the ground that his client was so seriously indisposed that she could not attend the court without danger. It was urged on the other side that the alleged illness was merely feigned for the purpose of delay; but after a very animated discussion, during which one of the audience, whose mind had been turned by the extraordinary interest of the case, had to be removed from the court, the further progress of the trial was adjourned for three days.

French Finance.—The journals are occupied in discussing the subject of the terms under which the loan, about to be raised by the Minister of Finance, ought to be contracted; and consider that the preference should be given to the 3½ per cents. In order to prove the advantage of contracting a loan on those terms, they give a statement of the national debt of France as it stood on the 1st Jan. 1841:—134,565,019f. rentes at 5 per cent., with a nominal capital of 2,691,300,380f.; 895,302f. rentes at 4½, with a nominal capital of 19,895,600f.; 6,611,109f. rentes at 4 per cent., with a nominal capital of 165,277,725f.; 23,390,827f. rentes at 3 per cent., with a nominal capital of 779,694,233f., making the total amount of the nominal capital of the debt 3,656,167,938f., with a sinking fund of 21,835,908f. in the 3 per cents. From this they conclude that it would be more advantageous for the nation to create a new stock, paying a rate of between 3 and 4 per cent.

Slave Emancipation in the French Colonies.—The Minister of the Marine has laid before the colonial commission plans and suggestions preliminary to a financial institution, the object of which is the practical emancipation of the negro slaves and vast operations in colonisation and maritime commerce. The plan, which has been submitted to Government, rests upon a combination representing the interests of the labourers who will be liberated from slavery, those of the commerce of the mother-country, and those of the owners of property in the colonies. The execution of the plan is further calculated to meet the present financial exigencies of the country. The promoters of this operation propose that the first experiments be made in Guiana, and confine their demands for this year to the sending out of a special commission, composed of engineers, men of practical science, administrators, and financiers. This commission is proposed to be sent to the colony by the end of July, in order to study the means of carrying the system into execution with success. It is probable that the colonial commission will be called upon to commence the investigation of the proposition immediately after the present *fêtes*.

Carlist Refugees in France.—The report of the committee on the grant of a supplementary credit of 1,400,000f. for support of foreign refugees has appended to it a statement of the number of Spanish refugees now in France, and receiving assistance from the Government. They are as follow:—Ministers and superior functionaries, 72; archbishops and bishops, 4; priests and monks, 573; civil employés, 284; general officers, 67; superior officers, 915; inferior officers, 4172; sub-officers and soldiers, 151; women, 646; children, 932. Total, 7816; subsidies paid to the above per month, 203,656f.

English and French Fisheries.—A Breton paper states that some English fishing-boats having again appeared on the oyster-grounds near St. Brieux, the *Badine* war-cutter gave them chase and fired on them, by which one of the English fishermen was killed. No further particulars, however, are given.

Inundations.—On the 24th ult. the Rhone again overflowed its banks, destroying the embankments raised between Boulbon and Tarascon, and inundating, for the fourth time since November, the country around those two towns, and the territory adjoining Arles, and destroying the whole of the crops.

Spain.—The health of Queen Isabella continues delicate. It is said that she will take up her residence at the Royal Palace, at Aranjuez, and perhaps make a tour in Andalusia, to try the sulphur baths. The Regency question still remains unsettled, though the last accounts from Madrid represent that dissension had given way to a much better and more general accord between parties in the Cortes than was at all anticipated. The mixed commission of deputies and senators had drawn up a report containing fifteen articles regulating the form of electing the Regent or Regents. If the senate and deputies should confirm this report, the debates would at last commence—first, as to the number of the Regency; and secondly, as to the person or persons composing it. It might, however, be still some days before the two chambers agreed as to the form of proceeding. In respect to the result, it was still thought by the best-informed persons in Madrid, that the Duke de Victoria would ultimately triumph, and be appointed the sole Regent, if not by the Cortes, at least by the army. The decision upon this question was not expected before the middle of this month. It is affirmed that Señores Arguelles and Gil de la Madra had somewhat disconcerted the advocates for a triumvirate, by a positive refusal to form portion of the Regency, whether with or without the Duke. Señor Arguelles aimed, it was said, at the guardianship of Queen Isabella, which is claimed by the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo as a right.—Subsequent accounts from Madrid state that the senate has approved of the report of the mixed commission, and many senators have declared that they will sacrifice their personal opinions, to settle speedily the question of the Regency. On the 29th it was expected that the chamber would meet and decide as to the number of the Regency, and on Monday it was probable that the final vote as to the Regent or Regents would be taken. The anniversary of Queen Christina was celebrated in Madrid with great rejoicings. A stringent manifesto had been addressed to the Cortes, by the Madrid Provincial Deputations, against the Pope's allocution. Official orders had been given to expel the Bishop of Pampeluna from his see, for having published a charge in favour of the Pope's address. It is stated that the Government were becoming alarmed at the aspect of the secret societies in various parts of the country. It appears that it is the Carlist Chief Tristany, and not Cabrera, who has entered Catalonia.

Portugal.—By the weekly packet arrived at Falmouth, we have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 26th ult. It is not of much interest. Accounts from the Algarve give a melancholy report of the disturbed state of that province. It appears that the Guerillas are now numerically stronger, better organised, and more formidable than they were under the command of their late daring chief Remechido in 1836; notwithstanding, dissensions exist among their leaders. They are paid regularly 80 reis per diem at the termination of every 15 days, and, to effect these payments, Spanish doubloons and Portuguese gold pieces are changed at Odemira, and other districts. Gangs of them, varying from 50 to 100 in number, are constantly roving about in various parts, pillaging and robbing with the utmost impunity. The high roads from Maita and Val de Zebro to St. Ubes are so infested with predatory bands, that all persons who passed there during the last week were plundered even to a state of nudity.—The finance committee had been reduced to seven members, the rest having gone to their respective homes in the provinces; nevertheless they continued their labours, which it was understood proposed individual reform throughout all the departments of the state, as well as the civil list. Several senators and deputies had also retired from the capital, under the conviction that the Cortes would immediately, after their being opened on the 25th of next month, be dissolved. Meetings of the Ministerial partisans had been of late frequently held for the purpose of trying their Parliamentary strength, but the result made it doubtful whether they could reckon upon a majority.

Germany.—It has been decided that the walls of Potsdam shall be demolished by the King's order, which will open to the town the fine gardens and grounds in the environs. It is considered probable that the walls of Berlin will soon share the same fate, to be changed into boulevards.—The recent commercial treaty between Great Britain and the Prussian league, coupled with the modification of the navigation laws, conceded by Great Britain to Hamburgh, has given general satisfaction, and the measure, it is thought, will have a favourable operation upon the commerce of the Elbe. The treaty between Great Britain and Prussia on behalf of the league signed in London, on the 2nd March, but not yet ratified, stipulates that ships belonging to Prussia and the states of the league, not being laden with prohibited goods, and coming from the mouths of the Meuse, the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, or any other river between the Elbe and the Meuse connecting the German states with the sea, shall be admitted into British possessions with all the facilities and advantages granted to vessels sailing from Prussian ports. The shipping of the Prussian League is thus placed on the same footing as Austrian ships by the late treaty, which allows such ships to convey Austrian produce from ports on the Danube, though the port of export should not be Austrian. By the same treaty, the Prussian league engages to place British commerce on the footing of the most favoured nation, as regards the importation of rice and sugar. Dr. Huisgen, the general vicar of Cologne, having died, the Cologne question has become more difficult to settle: the general vicar was by right the administrator of the diocese in the prelate's absence.—We learn from Hungary that the Papal Court is much annoyed at the turn given to the mixed marriage question in Hungary. There a mixed marriage performed by the Protestant clergyman alone is valid. The population, which does not wish to make any engagement respecting the education of children, content themselves with a Protestant marriage; and the Pope calls in vain upon the Austrian Government to intertere.

Italy.—It is said that some difference has arisen between the British Embassy and the King of Naples, respecting the arrangement of the Sulphur question, which it is feared may disturb the friendly understanding existing between the Governments of Great Britain, Naples, and France. It appears that Mr. Temple, the English Ambassador at Naples, had addressed a note to the Neapolitan Cabinet lately, to which the Government returned no answer, but forwarded an extraordinary courier to London, with orders to the Neapolitan Ambassador at that court to negotiate directly with Lord Palmerston, which proceeding gave much offence to Mr. Temple.—There have been several earthquakes in Calabria, almost as serious as those described in former numbers of this Journal.

Greece.—Intelligence has been received from Athens, stating that Sir E. Lyons, in consequence of instructions

from London, had remitted to the Greek Government two notes. One was to demand the payment of the balance due to England by the terms of the loan, and in case of the Government not doing so immediately, declaring that Greek ships in British ports would be put under sequestration. The second note was to urge the Government to prevent Greek malcontents from passing into Candia; and the reply of the Government was, that it was impossible to exercise a sufficient degree of surveillance for this. The answer to the first note is not mentioned, but the demand is asserted to have put the Cabinet in a state of great embarrassment.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence received from St. Petersburgh announces that on the 15th ult. the Neva was free from ice down to the sea. On the 17th, at ten in the morning, a salute of artillery announced the opening of the navigation of the river, and Isaac's-bridge was replaced.—It has been reported that the Princess Mary of Darmstadt, the bride of the Grand Duke Alexander, had been attacked with the small-pox, and that her face was so disfigured that she was hardly to be recognised. It was further pretended that the intended marriage might be broken off in consequence. The report, however, has since been stated to be entirely without foundation; and a day is even mentioned for the celebration of the marriage.

SWEDEN.—The discussion on the proposal for a change in the representative system has come to a close. The chambers of the clergy and the citizens have rejected the proposal of the committee; the chamber of peasants has agreed to it. After a debate of three days, the chamber of nobles rejected the proposal by a majority of 155 to 62. A long list of members have indeed reserved their votes, but the fate of the projected measure is thereby deferred for full ten years, unless an extraordinary diet should be convoked; for even if the proposal should be brought forward again in the next diet, the final decision could not take place even in the most favourable case till the following diet. Some of the opposition papers speak in rather a revolutionary tone of this event.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople state that an English courier had brought to their respective ambassadors at that capital two protocols, one containing the last resolutions of the Conference at London on the Turco-Egyptian question, and the other the preliminaries relative to the Dardanelles. The first is said to result from the desire of the Powers to see France take a part in the other affairs of the East, although she has determined not to enter into any of the deliberations which may end in having a direct influence on Egypt. She is further said to demand that two concessions (the nature of which has not transpired) be granted to the family of the Pacha, as the *sine quâ non* of her ceasing to maintain her isolation. M. de Pontois, the French ambassador, was again in communication with the other ministers, but expressed himself with great reserve concerning the treaty of July.—Taher Pacha, the new Capitan Pacha, who held that office under Sultan Mahmoud, and was deprived, has since visited the Grand Vizier and his successor, Rifaat Pacha, by both of whom he was received with much honour. The opinion that he will soon obtain a foreign mission gained ground. His enemies, however, were not idle; they especially taunted him on account of the reproach which has frequently been mentioned that he is an enemy to Mahometanism, the foundation of which he has shaken by his reforms.—Admiral Walker, it is stated, has given in his resignation to the Porte.

EGYPT.—We have received no intelligence of importance from Alexandria by the arrival of the Levant mail. The Pacha, it was said, still strongly objected to that portion of the hatti-scheriff which requires him to abolish monopolies. The determination of the Porte had not reached Alexandria. The different European consuls were expected to arrive there in a few days for the final arrangement of the Egyptian question.—The plague continued in Alexandria, but not seriously, the cases averaging from 10 to 15 per day. A military force of nearly 30,000 men was in the immediate vicinity.—The Pacha, it is said, had not relaxed in his preparations for defence, and the artillerymen and labourers in the arsenal and forts were even kept at work at night secretly to complete the defences of the existing fortifications. Ibrahim still continued at Cairo.

CANDIA.—Affairs in Crete, it is said, are going on extremely well for the Greeks, the whole island having risen to a man; and the Turks, confined to the towns, have not yet dared to take any measures against the insurgents. The insurrection has a perfectly different character to that of the year 1821. At that period it was a war of extermination and retribution between religions and people—political interests are now the element and soul of the approaching struggle.—Strange reports were afloat as to the first incitement given to the insurrection. The Governor, Mustapha Pacha, and the English consul on the island, are said to have attacked each other in recriminations of an astonishing nature in the presence of other witnesses, and with the attestation on both sides of written documentary papers.—The last advices brought by the Levant mail state that the Turkish Council had resolved on attacking the insurgents, who are represented to have set up their government in Crete, and are determined to administer the civil affairs of at least the Christian population. They have sent their wives and children to Greece, and are resolved to carry on the warfare to the last.

INDIA.—By the arrival of the overland mail, on Wednesday, we have recent intelligence from India, which, although not of striking interest, is of high importance. In the Punjaub all was confusion, for the soldiers were masters of the country under Shere Singh. The European officers were detained there by force. The Governor-General of India was preparing a large force on the frontiers; for it appeared merely a question of time whether the British army was to enter that country. The season was too far advanced; so that it was probable nothing would be done until October. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Presidency was about to go to the north-west provinces; but it was not known if it was to take the command of the army on its going into Lahore. The Ranee, widow of Kurruk Singh, had had her paramour murdered before her eyes. She was wounded in the attempt to save him.—The settlement of Affghanistan was progressing, notwithstanding various petty conflicts. Schah Soojah was said to be looking out for future prospects. While some described him as anxious to get rid of his foreign auxiliaries, there were others who fancied that he was desirous of again annexing the Peshawur to his dominions—which is considered a highly probable event in case the British authorities interfere in the concerns of the Sikhs. Peshawur is considered as necessary for the consolidation of the Affghan monarchy. Two British officers, viz., Capt. Douglas and Lieut. Pigou, had been killed in one of the actions.—The Bombay army in Scinde had made a partial movement into the provinces around Quetta. 5000 had passed through the Bolan, and 4000 remained in the Scinde provinces. In a late attack on the fort of Sebbee, belonging to the Kujjuks, three European officers and 50 sepoys were killed or severely wounded (Lieut.-Col. Wilson and Lieuts. Shaw and Falconer.) Notwithstanding this event, the pacification of the hill tribes of Beloochistan was advancing. The Murrees and other tribes had come in, and willingly made terms under the care of Capt. Brown, well known for the late gallant defence of Kahun, and whose good conduct had gained him the confidence of even his enemies. His services have been acknowledged by promotion. The British authorities in the midst of all the struggle were not neglecting preparations for the future. Attock was to be speedily fortified, and also the mountain passes of Kyber, the Bolan, and Gundawa. The news from Khiva is satisfactory, Capt. Conolly, who was surprised to hear the Khan expatiate on the British expedition against China, had gone to Kokhan, in order to make peace between the Governments of Khiva and Kokhan. British influence, it is thought, will thereby become considerable in Central Asia, and even from the north would soon control the King of Bokhara. Nothing appeared to be feared now from the approach of the Russians.—In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed. The late hostile movement at Napaunee, in the Carnatic, was speedily put down. In Birmah, Tharawaddie was still pursuing his system of horrors at home, but had made no attempt at attacking his neighbours on the frontiers. The Napaulese were watching the progress of the British expedition against China.

PERSIA.—The state of Persia is represented as alarming. The present Schah was in delicate health, and incapable of managing his troops, who were unruly from want of pay. Russia, it is stated, had guaranteed the succession to the throne; and, notwithstanding, two of the Schah's uncles were ready to dispute it with his children and with each other: one of them was stationed near Bagdad, and the other on the frontiers of Affghanistan. Considerable anxiety had arisen respecting the proceedings of Yar Mahomed at Herat. This Vizier, who governs that country for his chief, Kamram, being eager to get a large sum of money, persuaded Major Todd, the British agent, that the Persians were going to attack Herat. He sent a mission to Meshed. Major Todd being alarmed, and after having excited alarm by his reports in India, got leave to retire in all haste to Ghirisk, whence he entered into a parley with Yar Mahomed, who seized all the friends of the British and put them to the torture, in order to force them to surrender their money. Major Todd's negotiations and his fears, it is said, have called down the displeasure of Lord Auckland, who has displaced that officer, and sent him to do duty with his regiment. Preparations, however, were going forward in order to counteract the plan of Yar Mahomed.

CHINA.—By the overland mail we are in the receipt of news to the 12th Feb. It is not of a satisfactory nature. The trade had not been re-opened on the 2nd Feb. On the 27th of the previous month, Capt. Elliot, accompanied by the deputy superintendent, the French Vice-Consul, and several naval and military officers, landed at the Second Bar Pagoda, and had an interview with the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, by whom they were most courteously received. Keshen was attended by the principal officers of the province and two Hong merchants. When the presentation of Capt. Elliot and the various members of his suite had been completed, Keshen invited them to partake of a banquet which had been prepared for the occasion, after which her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and his attendants re-embarked. On the 30th Jan. Capt. Elliot issued a circular stating that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, but at the same time intimating that in the existing state of affairs he did not consider it advisable for British subjects to proceed to Canton. On the 1st Feb. the Commodore and Plenipotentiary issued conjointly a proclamation to the inhabitants of Hong Kong, informing them that the place had become a part of the dominions of the Queen of England, and that natives residing on the island must consider themselves subjects of her Britannic Majesty. It also guaranteed to the Chinese the free exercise of their religious and social customs, and the preservation of their private property. On the 9th of the same month another proclamation was made by Capt. Elliot, in virtue of authority vested in him under the great seal of the United Kingdom, reserving her Majesty's rights, royalties, and privileges over the island; vesting the Government pending her Majesty's pleasure in the person holding the office of Chief Superintendent, and declaring that the Chinese within the jurisdiction should be governed by their own laws and customs. It was, however, understood in Canton on the 7th Feb. that the conduct of Keshen appeared vacillating, and that he seemed disinclined to fulfil his engagements. It was further reported, that an imperial edict had arrived from Pekin, in reply to the report of the capture of the forts of Tycocktow and Chuenpee, the import of which was decidedly hostile to the English. A very general impression exists that recourse must again be had to hostile operations. Private letters add that Keshen was likely to be superseded. The troops at Chusan still continued sickly, and the mortality is said to be alarming.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival, at Liverpool, of the royal mail steam-ship *Acadia*, we have received papers from New York to the 17th ult. The intelligence they contain is not of great importance. The acts of the new President, Mr. Tyler, and his opinions, so far as they had been yet ascertained, appear to have given general satisfaction. A large meeting had been held at New York on the 15th, at which men of all political parties were present, and at which a number of resolutions were adopted, all expressive of their deep regret at the sudden and afflicting death of General Harrison; of unqualified approval of his acts during his brief official term, and at the same time speaking in strong terms of the high character of the new President, for personal integrity and honour, and in full assurance that he would carry out the measures and purposes of his predecessor. With respect to the opinions of President Tyler upon the chief topics of political discussion, it appears he has published several letters, containing a complete exposition of his principles, and which coincide entirely with those of the late President. Nothing new is stated respecting Mr. M'Leod.

CANADA.—The elections for the united provinces, which are the only subject of public interest mentioned, appear to be going in favour of the Government or constitutional party. In Lower Canada the French party had a majority of 6, but in the United Legislature they were in a minority of 12. The whole number of members returned was 84. Lord Sydenham had, by proclamation, prorogued the Parliament from the 8th April to the 20th May. He had been seriously ill on the 5th inst., but on the 7th his health was improving. Col. Foster had been appointed to the command of the forces in the room of Sir G. Arthur, who has been made a baronet for his services.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM availed himself of the presentation of 120 petitions that had been entrusted to him, against any alteration in the existing Corn Laws, to inquire of Viscount MELBOURNE whether he still adhered, under existing circumstances, to the declaration he had formerly made on the subject? The noble Duke then read an extract from the speech alluded to.

Viscount MELBOURNE admitted that unquestionably he had changed his opinion, though it should be recollected, he said, that he had never pledged himself as to the measure itself, but only as to the time at which he thought it ought to be discussed. That time, in his opinion, had now come, when it was found necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the country, to adopt wide and extensive financial measures—measures which affected every other interest in the country, when, he owned, it appeared impossible to him to leave that, the master grievance, untouched. Under such circumstances—under such necessities, and in such a crisis, he had agreed to take that course which the noble Duke complained of, still holding the opinion which he formerly held, which was grounded on temporary circumstances, as to the time when it might be proper to bring forward this question. That opinion was entirely based and grounded on particular and temporary circumstances, and not on the real meaning and bearing of the measure itself.

The Earl of RIPON, after the declaration just made, wished to know on what principle the Government was to be carried on, and expressed himself in terms of strong indignation against the proposed measure of laying a tax on corn, not for the purposes of protection, but with a view to the raising of an additional revenue; a course which the noble Earl characterised as the most impolitic, unjustifiable, and cruel act ever imposed upon a reluctant Parliament.

Viscount MELBOURNE replied that most unquestionably the measure would proceed on the principle of protection.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA commented in severe language upon the financial plan brought forward by her Majesty's ministers, not only as regarded the change in the Corn-laws, but with respect also to the colonial interests of the country. He said that from what he had heard he was convinced that the measure contemplated would not be one of protection, but would be framed to increase the revenues of the country. He considered it to be a measure of taxation, and he, for one, as belonging to the landed interest, would give it every opposition in his power. It was a principle established in all ages, and would be held as a correct one so long as the world existed, that no country could be independent that was unable to supply itself with bread. On that ground he had supported the Corn-laws, and if they attempted to abandon those laws now, for the purpose of inflicting a heavy tax on the labouring classes, let them, he would say, in God's name, resist the attempt as one man, and resist it to the uttermost. Let them rise in that house and do their duty to the labouring classes; let them tax the higher orders, if it must be so; but let them forbear from placing a tax upon bread, which formed the chief subsistence of those classes.

Lord DUNFERMLINE then, pursuant to notice, presented a petition from the seven suspended ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie, praying that their lordships would apply such a remedy as in their wisdom the present emergency might seem to require. The noble Lord entered at great length into the causes and progress of the dissensions now existing between the General Assembly and the supreme courts of Law in Scotland, and explained the ruinous expense that would be thrown upon the seven ministers if they should be forced to institute legal proceedings for the defence of themselves against the threatened consequences of the only charge ever brought against them, that of having obeyed the law. His lordship urged the imperative duty devolving on Government to take some decisive steps in the case before the General Assembly should commence its sittings, and concluded by moving for a copy of the libel (or charge) preferred by the General Assembly against the suspended Ministers.

Viscount MELBOURNE said that his noble and learned friend had rightly stated that this was not a question merely whether the rights of certain persons had been infringed upon or not, but the case of a collision between two great bodies in the state, between the ecclesiastical and the legal authorities of Scotland. In a contest of that nature his Viscount Melbourne's course was quite clear; but, at the same time, he did not think it necessary for him to declare, on the present occasion, what that course was. But when his noble and learned friend required him to state the-

tinctly and fully the intention of Government—whether they intended to maintain and support the law and the civil rights of individuals, he certainly could have no hesitation whatever in giving him that assurance, in the most decided manner in which it could possibly be made; but he did not see his way sufficiently into the subject to enable him to hold out the prospect of his proposing any legislative measure.—The Earl of ABERDEEN endeavoured to show by a reference to the Act of Parliament that had made the church of Scotland the established church of that country, as well as by their authorised Confession of Faith, that it was not merely the right, but the duty, of the civil magistrate to interpose his authority for the preservation of peace and union in the church; and asked in what sense he was to understand the promise to support the law in future, when it had already been attacked by the General Assembly, though declared by the Court of Session, and solemnly confirmed by the House of Lords on an appeal.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he was not now about to reserve the chair of biblical criticism for Mr. Candlish, but abstained from making the appointment, because he thought the present moment not a favourable one for the purpose.—Viscount MELVILLE pressed the Government to take some immediate step to vindicate the law, as that would be more satisfactory than their mere promise to do so.—The Earl of RODEN made a few observations, and the motion was then agreed to.

The Earl of GLENGALL proceeded to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, declaratory of the fact that Mr. Stanley, lately Secretary to the Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland, had been guilty of contempt of the authority of the House, and ordering that he attend at the bar on the 14th inst. On a representation by the Marquis of Normanby, that in Mr. Stanley's state of nervous excitement it might have serious consequences if he were compelled to be personally present, Lord Ellenborough suggested that the second resolution be altered so as to state the reason why further measures were not adopted in Mr. Stanley's case. This was acceded to, and the resolution amended accordingly and passed.—The Earl of GLENGALL then moved for a copy of Mr. Stanley's resignation, and of the minute of the board accepting it.

Tuesday.—Several petitions were presented. One was from a body of Socialists, complaining that their opinions were misunderstood; and was presented by the Earl FITZWILLIAM, who expressed his ignorance of the reason why it had been entrusted to his care.

The Drainage of Towns Bill having been read a third time, their Lordships proceeded to consider the amendments, of which notice has been given.—A proposal by the Earl of HADDINGTON to substitute the words "Committee of Commissioners of Supply" for "Sheriffs or Sheriffs Substitute," where Scotland was concerned, was opposed by Viscount MELVILLE, and negatived without a division.—The Earl of RIPON moved that Birmingham be placed in the schedule, among the other places to be excepted from the operation of the bill, on the ground that there already existed in that town a most efficient board of commissioners under a local Act. The amendment was carried in the affirmative, on a division, by 69 to 36.

The Duke of WELLINGTON required that the city of Oxford should be exempted from the operation of the measure, as its provisions could be carried into effect by the civic authorities under a local act as well as by the commissioners to be appointed under the bill.—Lord LYNDHURST claimed a similar exemption in behalf of Cambridge; and although Lord NORMANBY at first resisted, a clause was ultimately introduced to exclude such towns as had already local acts from the operation of the bill. One or two other amendments were afterwards made, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

Similar amendments were made in the Boroughs Improvement Bill, which was also passed.

Viscount DUNCANNON laid on the table certain ordinances by the Governor and Council of Lower Canada.

Thursday.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented some petitions praying for a revision of the law relating to marriage. His Lordship said he had prepared a bill on the subject, but whether he should introduce it depended on circumstances. At all events he would call attention to the state of the law on Thursday next.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to some questions put by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, that new rules were preparing, under a bill passed last session, to govern the proceedings of the Court of Chancery. It was not, however, in his power to say when those rules would be ready to be laid before the House.

The Duke of ARGYLL then proceeded to introduce the Bill, of which he had given notice, on the subject of the Church of Scotland. His Grace entered into a review of the history of the Church, and declared that his bill was founded on the principle of non-intrusion as heretofore maintained by the Church authorities, though without a provision for the abolition of lay patronage, about which so much agitation had for some time past taken place. The noble Duke said that he did not believe any general desire existed for the abolition, and that the passing of the bill now brought in would not only give great satisfaction to the people of Scotland, but tend to put a stop to the anti-patronage agitation. —The Earl of ABERDEEN thought the bill a mere attempt to legalise the veto, and to legalise it under circumstances more objectionable than the original language in which the Veto Act itself had been conceived.—The Earl of HADDINGTON expressed his belief that the recent agitation had originated exclusively with the clergy, and was unworthy their station and clerical character. His Lordship deprecated discussion on the introduction of a bill.—The Marquis of NORMANBY concurred in this remark, and forbore to give any opinion on the merits of the measure.—The bill was then read a first time.

Friday.—A discussion arose out of the presentation of some petitions by the Earl of Harewood against any alteration in the sugar duties.

Viscount MELBOURNE stated, in reply to a question put by Lord Ellenborough, that an intimation had been sent out to China, that no treaty concluded in the spirit of the preliminary articles sent to this country would be ratified. The noble viscount afterwards stated, that the island of Hong-Kong had been taken possession of by the British forces, and that orders had been sent out, if Chusan had been evacuated, that it should be re-occupied.

Several desultory conversations arose on the presentation of petitions connected with the Corn Laws, in which Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Ashburton, the Duke of Wellington, and other noble Lords took part.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked on what day Ministers would originate a measure for the modification of the Corn Laws.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE did not think himself bound to give any answer to such a question: but he would say that the resolution had not been adopted till after repeated consultations, nor had it been adopted at a very recent period.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—A new writ was ordered for the borough of Sandwich in the room of the late Sir Rufane Donkin.—Col. SIBTHORP inquired whether it were true, as generally reported, that Mr. Gordon, Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned? Also, whether it were the intention of the Government to proceed that evening with the civil contingencies?

Lord J. RUSSELL said he should not answer the first question; and with regard to the second, it was not the intention of Government to proceed that evening with the civil contingencies.

Mr W. S. O'BRIEN asked the noble Lord the Member for North Lancashire whether it was his intention to bring in the Registration of Voters Ireland Bill on Wednesday next?—Lord STANLEY said that it was not his intention to proceed with the Bill on Wednesday. He should, for the present, postpone it for a fortnight, and he would take care that gentlemen on both sides of the House should have ample notice of the time when he intended to bring it forward.—The order was then read and postponed for a fortnight.—Mr. HANDLEY complained that some remarks he had made on Friday on the subject of the corn laws had been so completely misrepresented by the *Morning Chronicle*, that to set himself right with his constituents and with the public, he had no alternative but to treat the matter as a breach of privilege, and move that the printer of that journal be summoned to attend at the bar of the house. The hon. member, however, afterwards stated that he had made this motion only in compliance with the necessary form, and his purpose of explanation having been answered, he accordingly withdrew it.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, Lord J. RUSSELL said that on Friday he would be prepared to state the amount of the duty which he meant to propose on corn.

The House then went into committee on the bill for the Abolition of Punishment by Death. The committee was successively addressed by Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. KELLY, and Lord J. RUSSELL, on the clause removing the punishment of death from the offence of firing dockyards, ships, and naval stores. Lord DUNGANNON was adverse to this exemption. Mr. HUME contended that capital punishment does not deter from such offences. Mr. O'CONNELL took the same view, and insisted on the fallibility of all human tribunals, and the irrevocability of capital punishment. He was shocked, he said, at the infliction of death in a recent case, when the condemned man, under an apparently sincere sense of his state, died solemnly persisting in the declaration of his innocence. Mr. Serj. TALFOURD observed, that such declarations, if suffered to weigh down evidence and ward off punishment, would soon become common in the mouths of malefactors.—Mr. EWART argued that crime was rather increased than diminished by capital punishment.—Lord DUNGANNON opposed, and Mr. EWART supported, the clause; which, upon a division, was negatived.

On the clause for abolishing the capital penalty of rape, Sir C. DOUGLAS proposed to retain the extreme punishment, wherever an offence of the kind should be committed by two or more persons. This suggestion was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who, under the many difficulties of the case, considered it most reasonable to abolish the capital punishment in all instances of rape.—Sir R. INGLIS could not consent to give up the existing law without better experience than yet existed of any effectual secondary punishment.—Lord DUNGANNON also held it safest to preserve the existing law, leaving it to the judge's discretion to mitigate the sentence in particular cases.—Mr. O'CONNELL thought the main objects were—to make the punishment a certain one, and to exclude conspiracies for the purpose of extortion. Imprisonment, indeed, if long continued, would amount to death; but before that could happen, there was time for the detection of perjury or mistake.—Lord DARLINGTON wished to leave a discretion with the judge.—Mr. HOBHOUSE advocated the principle of secondary punishments, as diminishing the temptation to murder the victim, for the sake of destroying her testimony.—Mr. GODSON argued for a milder punishment than death, grounding himself upon some instances in which juries had acquitted men really and clearly guilty, from unwillingness that they should be visited with capital punishment.—Lord J. RUSSELL on the same ground opposed Sir C. Douglas's amendment.—Sir R. PEEL was of opinion that it would not be expedient to abolish capital punishment in cases of rape.—Mr. C. BULLER was for mitigation of the law affecting the crime. It was one, he said, whereof the proof was suspicious; and public opinion was much divided as to the expediency of the punishment now annexed to it.—Capt. POLHILL recommended it to Sir C. Douglas to withdraw the amendment, and divide upon the main clause; to which Sir C. Douglas agreed; and after a word or two from Mr. KELLY, the committee dividing, affirmed the exemption of rape from the punishment of death.

The clause abolishing capital punishment for the offences of poisoning and wounding with intent to murder was opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL.—Mr. KELLY answered, that so long as death was retained as the punishment of actual murder, there was no occasion to retain that punishment for the mere attempt; for he who wounded with intent to murder intended to succeed, and showed, therefore, that the fear of capital punishment was ineffectual to deter him from the attempt. To retain the capital punishment for the attempt was to check all remorse between the commencement and the completion of the offence. Of late, in 10 malefactors convicted of this crime, only one, on an average, had been executed. This uncertainty was itself a great encouragement to crime: and jurors were now become less and less willing to convict for the capital crime, their practice being to find the prisoner guilty of the minor offence, the wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.—Lord DUNGANNON and Sir R. INGLIS opposed the clause, as did the RECORDER, who placed little value on the chance of repentance after the blow first inflicted. He thought that the final result might be safely intrusted to the existing law, and the discretion of the existing judges.—After a little further discussion the committee divided, rejecting the clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the clause for abolishing capital punishment in cases of burglary accompanied by assault with intent to murder. Juries were not found unwilling, he said, to convict for this offence; and he had heard nothing to persuade him that death was not a powerful motive in deterring from heinous crimes.—Mr. KELLY insisted that the country in general was desirous of these mitigations, and that the tendency of public opinion might be seen from the smallness of the majorities by which some of the preceding clauses had been rejected.—Mr. EWART supported the clause. It was opposed by Lord DUNGANNON, who regretted all this mistaken humanity toward a class of reckless and wicked offenders.—Mr. HUME desired to remind Lord J. Russell, that until to-night his arguments had always been directed to show the contrary of what he now maintained. By accustoming men to scenes of blood we made them brutes, and then we wondered that they were so.—Mr. P. HOWARD supported the relaxation, which was opposed by Sir R. INGLIS, and, on a division, rejected.

Mr. KELLY, after these defeats, proposed to forbear from proceeding with his bill, until after Government should have dealt with their own bills on the same subject. It was only the resistance of Government, he said, which had prevented his success.—Lord J. RUSSELL justified the course he had taken, and declared his intention to proceed with the Government bills.—Sir R. INGLIS said that this bill had been discussed with a total absence of party feeling.—The CHAIRMAN then left the chair.—The Committee on the Criminal Justice Bill then followed, of which the interest was chiefly local, arising out of the circumstances of some of the newly-chartered boroughs.

Tuesday.—There were only 34 members present at four o'clock, and an adjournment till Wednesday, of course, took place.

Wednesday.—A variety of petitions were presented, among which was one by Dr. Lushington, from the bankers, planters, and other inhabitants of Antigua, praying that slave-grown sugar might not be permitted to be imported into Great Britain

Mr. MUNTZ gave notice that on the 14th inst. he would move an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to remove the Earl of Cardigan from her Majesty's service.

Sir G. CLERK, in the absence of Lord SANDON, stated that the following would be the resolution which the noble Lord would move on Friday next:—"Resolved, that, considering the efforts and sacrifices which Parliament and the country had made for the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, with the earnest hope that by our exertions and example we might be able to lead to a mitigation and final extinction of this evil in other countries, this house is not prepared, especially with the present prospect of the supply of sugar from the British possessions, to adopt the measure proposed by her Majesty's Government for the reduction of the duty on foreign sugar."

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in the event of the House not going into committee on the sugar duties, and the resolution which had been just read being put from the chair, he would move an amendment to the effect—"That it is the opinion of this House that it is practicable to supply the present inadequacy of the revenue, and to meet the expenses of the country, by a judicious alteration of the protecting and differential duties, without any material increase of the public burdens, and at the same time to promote the interests of trade, and to afford relief to the industrious classes: and that this House considers such a course as the best calculated to provide for the maintenance of the public faith and the general welfare of the country."

Lord DUNGANNON asked if the proceeds of any of the benefices placed by Act of Parliament at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had yet been appropriated to the increase of smaller livings?—Lord J. RUSSELL replied that no steps had been taken up to the present time, as the commissioners were anxious previously to adopt some general principle of distribution.

Lord MAHON said he had observed that in the sales of land ordered by the commissioners in our Australian colonies there was none ordered for sale in Van Diemen's Land. He wished to know whether it was intended, or was it any mistake?—Mr. V. SMITH said when the lands were advertised there was not considered to be enough ready for sale to make it worth employing an agent in this country. It was more than probable that some would appear for sale in the next advertisement.

The House resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of the report on the County Coroners Bill.—A discussion of considerable length arose on an amendment moved by Mr. WAKLEY, with a view to protect the vested interests of existing coroners.—Sir R. PEEL suggested that the object aimed at by Mr. Wakley might be secured by giving to coroners the power of an appeal to the Privy Council. This suggestion was adopted, and the clause under discussion the 3d was negatived, with an understanding that it might be re-introduced in an amended form, in another stage of the bill.—An amendment, proposed by Mr. HUME, to give the right of voting for coroners to rate payers, gave rise to a prolonged conversation.—Mr. F. MAULE supported the amendment. At present, he said, the law gave the suffrage only to freeholders; yet, in point of fact, the coroner was elected by universal suffrage, for every one voted who chose to represent himself as a freeholder. On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 63 against 48.—An amendment moved by Mr. JERVIS, to retain the present constituency of freeholders, was carried on a division by 75 against 27.—Mr. T. EGERTON moved the omission of the clause; but, on a division, the clause was ordered to be retained, by a majority of 73 against 48.—The question whether a coroner should have the power to inflict imprisonment on a contumacious witness excited some discussion.—Mr. JERVIS objected to such a power.—Mr. WAKLEY maintained that the power already existed.—This was denied by Mr. JERVIS, who said that a witness committed by a coroner might bring an action for false imprisonment.—At the suggestion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the clause was postponed, to allow time to inquire into the present state of the law. The clause giving coroners power to appoint deputies was rejected by a majority of 61 against 58.—A motion made by Mr. C. HAMILTON, to insert a clause allowing an increased rate of mileage from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, led to a prolonged discussion and to several divisions, but was eventually acceded to. There was another division on the question whether the clause should be retained, which was carried in the affirmative.

The Salmon Fishery (Scotland) Bills, Nos. 1 and 2, were read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The remaining orders were then gone through.

Thursday.—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the Lords' amendments on the South Australian Bill were agreed to.

Mr. WALTER having inquired if it were the intention of Government to persevere with the Poor-law Act Amendment Bill,—Lord J. RUSSELL answered in the affirmative, and fixed the 17th inst. for proceeding with the bill.—Mr. WALTER therefore gave notice that on that day he would submit a motion to the House, of which the object would be to stop the further progress of the measure.

In answer to questions from Sir R. PEEL and Mr. HUME, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the accounts which the Government had received from China spoke only of a preliminary arrangement, which had, however, not been accepted by the Emperor, which was disapproved of at home, and which moreover had not even been finally concluded between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Plenipotentiary. Fresh instructions had in consequence been sent out, and it might be necessary that hostilities should be recommenced. The report was quite true that Captain Elliot had been superseded by Sir Henry Pottinger.

Mr. HUME asked if any accounts had been received of the settlement of affairs between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt?—Lord J. RUSSELL declined to answer the question.—In answer to a question by Lord MAHON, whether an increased mortality had not taken place among the convicts on board the hulks at Woolwich, Mr. FOX MAULE admitted the fact, but thought the deaths were not attributable, as the Noble Lord imagined, to the crowded state of the hulks, because a similar mortality existed in the military stationed at Woolwich. If any doubt should be entertained on the subject, the Hon. Gentleman felt assured that the coroner, though not legally obliged to do so, would supply, for the information of the House, extracts from his private notes taken during the different inquests.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. G PALMER, with respect to certain returns, and to the mode of ascertaining the value of exports and imports, Mr. LABOUCHERE said, that with regard to the official value, he believed that there had not been any difference for the last fifteen years in the mode of calculating it. With regard to the declared value, it was always taken upon the declaration of the exporting merchant upon oath. There was no objection to the returns.

A discussion of some length then took place on a motion by Mr. HUME for the production of the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, in reference to the destruction of the *Caroline*. Lord J. RUSSELL objected to lay the correspondence before the House during the pending negotiation, and the motion was finally negatived without a division.

Col. SIBTHORP made a speech of some length, in which he attacked Government on account of the appointment of Mr. Vizard as solicitor to the Home Department, and concluded by moving a resolution, declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the appointment of Mr. W. Vizard as solicitor to the Home Office was unnecessary, and that no sufficient reason had been shown for it.—Mr. FOX MAULE said it had been found that circumstances arising out of several Acts of Parliament, such as the Municipal Reform Act, and others of a similar kind, had caused a great deal of legal business to accumulate upon the Home Office. For some time the Government availed itself of the services of the solicitor to the Treasury, but that gentleman complained of the duties that were thus devolved upon him, and at length it was thought, that as every other public department had the services of a solicitor, it would be advisable that a similar advantage should be secured to the Home Office. The police department likewise stood in frequent need of legal advice, and under this head alone, Government had in one year been subjected to an expense of 800*l.* This duty would in future devolve upon Mr. Vizard. If that gentleman still continued to hold the situation of Secretary of Bankrupts, the circumstance arose merely from the circumstance that the Lord Chancellor contemplated extensive changes in the whole system of bankruptcy, which made it convenient that Mr. Vizard should retain that situation till the end of the session.—Col. SIBTHORP replied.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL spoke in high terms of the ability and high character of Mr. Vizard.—Mr. GOULBURN thought a sufficient case had not been made out for the appointment. He thought, at the same time, that the more convenient way would have been, to have objected to the appointment when a vote for the salary was moved for as part of the miscellaneous estimates. —Col. SIBTHORP, in consequence, withdrew the motion for the present.

Mr. HUME postponed his motion on the subject of parliamentary printing.—The Collection of Rates (Dublin) Bill was postponed.—The Stamp Duties (Law Proceedings) Bill was read a

second time, and ordered to be committed.—The Exchequer Bills (11,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Friday.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated the fixed duty which it was his intention to recommend the House to impose on the importation of foreign corn:—On wheat, 8*s.*; on rye, 5*s.*; on barley, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and on oats, 3*s.* 4*d.* His Lordship then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of ways and means. The Noble Lord in the first place repudiated the idea that Government had adopted their plan on the spur of the moment. Before the commencement of the session it was evident to Ministers that it would become necessary for them to suggest some plan for meeting the financial difficulties of the country, and, accordingly, as early as March, he stated distinctly to the House that the Cabinet were united in their views as to the necessity of revising the commercial policy of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had told them there was an excess of 2,400,000*l.* of expenditure over the revenue. For the deficiency thus occasioned they might provide a remedy by reductions in their military and naval establishments, but in the present position of affairs he thought such a course inadvisable. The deficiency might also be provided for by a loan, or by the imposition of additional direct taxes; but when Ministers arrived at the conviction that an additional revenue might be obtained simply by diminishing protection duties, it became their duty not to lay additional burdens on the people. They were aware that they would have great difficulties to encounter, from the opposition of those who might consider their interests endangered; still it became their duty to submit to Parliament measures which they believed to be good, and which they were convinced would, one day or other, form the foundation of the commercial policy of this country. Alluding to the fixed duty which he wished to impose on corn, the noble Lord said that it would have the effect of keeping the price of wheat steadily at 50s. or 60s. a quarter, instead of exposing the country to the ruinous fluctuations which they had witnessed of late years. In regard to the Sugar Duties, the noble Lord stated their object was to do away prohibition, and to substitute a substantial protection. The result of the great measure by which the people of this country had given twenty millions for the abolition of slavery, had been the most successful experiment ever attempted for the relief of 800,000 of their fellow-creatures. The noble Lord cited numerous instances, tending to show the improvement that had within the last few years taken place in the condition of the negroes. He then entered upon a description of the comparative distress endured by our manufacturing population; and he would ask the representatives of England, he said, not to be so much misled as to sacrifice the interests of the people of this country, in order to reserve a monopoly for the benefit of those with whom the people of Bolton and Manchester would be but too happy to change places. They had arrived at a great crisis of their manufacturing history, and there was danger that a large portion of the population, far from enjoying the luxuries of their emancipated negroes, might be obliged, before the close of the present year, to resort to parish relief. After some observations on the futility of refusing admission to slave-grown produce, his Lordship said that if the House adopted the measure recommended by Government, they might still look forward with confidence to an era of great prosperity for this country; if those measures were not adopted, on the House must repose the responsibility of the rejection. The noble Lord's speech occupied nearly two hours.

Lord SANDON rose to move, as an amendment, the resolution of which he had given notice on Wednesday. He disclaimed all idea of wholly preventing the consumption of slave-grown produce; but the question was, whether they would offer a direct encouragement to the slave-trade, and endanger the success of their efforts for the extinction of slavery all over the world; whether, in consequence of a trifling pressure, occasioned by circumstances never likely to occur again, they would stultify all their previous proceedings.

Mr. HOGG seconded the resolution, and argued that the effect of the change would be to inundate England with slave-grown sugar. Mr. HAWES denied that the measure would promote slavery. After a few words from Mr. HANDLEY and Mr. JAMES, Dr. LUSHINGTON said he had always spoken and voted against the Corn Laws and the timber duties, and he was ready to do so still, but he also remained unchanged in his determination to oppose every measure likely to contribute to the maintenance of slavery. He was as much attached to his party as any man living, but the measure to which Ministers now called on them to assent, was one that would lower them in the face of Europe, that would degrade them in the eyes of their own people, and it was one for which there existed no necessity. The right hon. Member entered into some statistical details, to show that an abundant supply of sugar might be looked for from our East and West Indian possessions. That free labour would ultimately destroy slave labour, he did not entertain the shadow of a doubt; but it would be impossible at present for our own colonists to compete with the slave owners of Cuba. To the argument that slave-grown cotton and tobacco were largely imported, he replied that he was a bad arguer who would say because circumstances compelled them to take some articles the produce of slave labour, that therefore they should forbear from doing the good which was within their power. As a matter of mere policy, the measure of Ministers was questionable. By reducing the duty on sugar, might not the Brazilian planters be tempted to abandon the cultivation of cotton for that of sugar? Yet of how much importance was it not to our manufacturing interests to be secure of a supply of cotton, without being dependent on the United States!

Mr. EWART rose at about a ¼ before 12, and was met by loud cries of "Divide!" and other marks of impatience. After vainly endeavouring to obtain silence, the hon. gentleman moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—The home securities have improved a fraction. Consols left off at 89⅞ to 90 money, and 90 to ⅛ for account; Exchequer Bills 8s. to 10s. premium; Bank Stock 168 to 9; India Stock 250½ to 1½; and India Bonds 2s. to 4s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Severe Storm.—On Sunday afternoon the metropolis was visited by two severe storms. Both were, however, of short duration, neither having lasted more than a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. The first was chiefly confined to heavy rain, with squalls from the south-west, and a distant peal of thunder. During the short continuance of the second, which was more violent, the rain, mingled with large hailstones, fell in torrents, accompanied by violent gusts of wind. Serious damage has been done to young plants and glass-houses. In the eastern parts of the metropolis several houses were inundated, and numerous pleasure-parties in small boats in the river got completely drenched; but no further injury was experienced. At the commencement of the second storm the thermometer in the London Docks stood at 89°.

Meeting of Americans in London.—A very numerous meeting of the citizens of the United States in London was held at the residence of the American Minister, on Saturday, in consequence of the death of the late President. The American Minister presided, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring, that the citizens of the United States then present had received with feelings of deep sensibility the painful intelligence of the sudden death of W. H. Harrison, their late President; and that as a mark of respect for his memory, they would wear badges of mourning for three months: that it be recommended to their countrymen abroad to do the same: and that copies of these resolutions and proceedings be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison, with their sincere condolence in the late afflicting bereavement by Divine Providence.

Meeting of the Church Missionary Society.—On Monday the annual meeting of this society took place at Exeter Hall, at which the Earl of Chichester presided. The hall was completely filled, and the galleries crowded with ladies. The business of the day having commenced by prayer, the noble chairman, in a speech of considerable length, alluded particularly to the late meeting for the purpose of establishing bishoprics for the colonies, and also to a proposal emanating from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for nominating a council of bishops to decide on ecclesiastical points that might possibly cause any difference between that society and the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and thereby enable them to work harmoniously in the conversion of the heathen colonists. The report stated that the affairs of the society were in a most promising state, particularly at Sierra Leone, New Zealand, and the Island of Malta, from which last large numbers of New Testaments, in the Arabic and Turkish languages, were circulated all over the East by the missionaries, who would be most valuable aids to that intrepid party forming the Niger expedition. It also alluded in terms of satisfaction to the recent order of the government for dissolving the connexion between the Indian states and idolatry. The income of the society during the past year (in which 77 new associations had been formed) was 90,604*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, which was exceeded by the expenditure by 8,026*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The Bishop of Winchester moved the adoption of the report, conjointly with some other resolutions, which was carried unanimously. The meeting was afterwards addressed by several gentlemen, and the assembly separated late in the afternoon.

Sudden Death.—On Monday evening a man of respectable appearance, accompanied by a female, hired a cab in the Westminster-road, and gave directions to be driven to a public-house, where they alighted. They both got into the cab again, and the gentleman ordered to be driven to another public house, where they again got out, and had more to drink; and in this manner they were driven from one public-house to another, at each of which they had something to drink, until at length the female said that she should get out and go home. She accordingly alighted, and the gentleman directed to be driven to Princes-square, Kennington, telling the cabman that he lived in that place, but did not mention the number of the house. The cabman, on arriving in Princes-square, opened the door of the vehicle in order to let out the gentleman; but not being able to arouse him, he called a policeman to assist him. When, however, they had lifted him out, they discovered that he was dead. Deceased's linen was marked with the name of "John Skinner" in full, but his place of residence was not ascertained. It appears, from the cabman's account, that he had been in the vehicle between six and seven hours altogether.

Deaths by Drowning in the Thames.—The number of deaths by drowning which occur in the river Thames between Richmond and Gravesend is calculated to amount to the large number of 500 annually, of which about one-third occur in the Pool, principally among seafaring persons.

The Royal Academy.—The seventy-third annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened on Monday to the public; and, taken as a whole, it is considered to be a good one. Many of the older artists have contributed works fully equal to any of their former productions; and there are some from younger artists which give promise of future excellence. In sculpture, the exhibition is much richer than it has been on many previous occasions. It abounds with meritorious works, some of which are of the highest character of art. Sir D. Wilkie has not contributed many pictures this year, but they have all the excellence of his earlier days. Mr. Edwin Landseer has been, from indisposition, unable to be a contributor. Messrs. Stanfield, Roberts, Eastlake, and Etty bear away the palm of art. Mr. Maclise has some fine pictures; and Mr. Turner has contributed several works.

Attempted Incendiarism.—Two attempts have been made to set fire to the house of a Mr. Dix, corn-chandler, residing in Red Cross-street, Borough. The first attempt was made late on Friday night, but was fortunately discovered before the combustible matter had time to ignite. It appears that after the place was closed some of the family had to go to the back part of the house, where a large quantity of straw is kept, amongst which was a small body of fire. Mr. Dix removed the fire, which turned out to be some ropeyarn, small pieces of wood, and rag steeped in some combustible matter, enveloped in an old piece of stocking. The missile had evidently been thrown through the sky-light, a portion of which was broken. A suspicion that some of the lodgers had done this caused Mr. Dix to keep a look-out, and Saturday night he visited this part of his premises repeatedly. At one o'clock in the morning he discovered that a second attempt to fire them had been made, a similar body of an inflammable nature, and lighted, being in the midst of the straw. An inspector of police has visited the place, and made a minute examination, and, from all the circumstances which came under his knowledge, no doubt was left on his mind that the attempt was made by some person or persons having access to the premises. Had the intention succeeded, particularly at the late hour the discovery was made, the most fatal results, it is thought, would have ensued, as the houses are extremely old, and densely inhabited by a number of poor families.

Inquests.—On Monday an inquest was held on Philip Meyer, aged 36. The wife of deceased stated, that on Tuesday morning, whilst chopping wood, he cut off his fore finger at the top joint. He went to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he was kept waiting an hour before he saw a medical officer, and when he did, his finger was dressed with common strapping, and he was told to call again on the following morning. He again went, and the same species of dressing was repeated. On the following morning he was seized with violent internal pains, and soon after his jaws became firmly locked. A neighbouring surgeon tried all the remedies he could, but deceased died the same day. The surgeon said that deceased died of lock-jaw, caused by the injury to the finger. If he had consulted him in the first instance, he should have poulticed the wound, and not strapped it with adhesive plaster. In answer to the foreman, deceased's wife said she thought the length of time her husband was kept waiting at the hospital before his wound was dressed was injurious to him. The surgeon was of a contrary opinion, as there was no immediate danger from hæmorrhage. The jury considered that hospitals were left too much to the care of house-pupils, and they hoped soon to see a legislative enactment passed that would enforce the residence in hospitals of well-qualified and experienced practitioners. Verdict, "Accidental death, and that it was to be exceedingly regretted that deceased had not received prompter surgical assistance at St. Thomas's Hospital."—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Westminster on Charlotte Furneaux, aged 16 months, who was burned to death in the following unaccountable way. On Saturday forenoon she was walking out with two of her sisters, when suddenly the eldest saw flames burst from her bosom. She screamed in alarm, and a gentleman ran to her succour, and put the flames out. The child, it is stated, had no lucifer matches nor any other combustibles on her person, and at the time there was no one near enough to set her clothes on fire. The house-surgeon of Westminster Hospital said that he found her severely burned on the right arm, the chest, and face. Every remedy was tried, but she died the morning after her admission. The coroner said the case was one of the most unaccountable he had ever met with, and he feared it was the work of some one who had thrown some combustible substance at the child. The jury were of the same opinion, but as there was no evidence to substantiate it, they returned the following verdict:—"Died of severe burns, but how caused there was no evidence to prove."

Accidents.—On Sunday afternoon a fatal accident occurred under one of the arches of Waterloo-bridge, to a young gentleman, at present unknown. It appears that he had but a few minutes previously hired a boat for an excursion on the river, and on reaching the arch of the bridge a gust of wind came on, which upset the boat, and being unable to swim, he was drowned. Several watermen put off to his assistance, but were too late to save him. The drags were procured and every effort made to obtain the body, but in vain.—On Monday afternoon a carman to Mr. Charles, fishmonger, Pimlico, was driving a horse and cart along Piccadilly, when a portion of the harness either broke or got so loosened as to prevent the driver having any control of the horse, which ran off at great speed, and the driver was pitched out of the cart, and jammed between the foot and dash boards. The horse was stopped with difficulty, and the driver released from his dangerous position. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he expired in a few minutes.—On Monday afternoon an accident occurred in the Strand, occasioned by the reckless conduct of the driver of a cabriolet, who in passing the bottom of Wellington-street, pulled directly across another vehicle, belonging to a Mr. Waterman of Shacklewell, at the time turning into the Strand. One of the fore legs of Mr. Waterman's horse, slipping under the wheel of the cabriolet, was fractured, and it was deemed necessary to have the horse killed on the spot.—On Tuesday an accident occurred on the river, between Hammersmith and Kew, which proved fatal to one, and nearly so to two others of the students belonging to the Royal College of Civil Engineers, Putney. It appears that in the course of the forenoon, three young gentlemen, whose names were Sharpe, Scott, and Jones, without the knowledge of Col. Hutchinson, the resident director, hired a small sailing-boat to go to Richmond. On their return, they had to contend with a strong southerly wind. Having become tired of holding on the sheet, they affixed the rope to the side of the boat; and about four o'clock, when off Mortlake, they were met by a sudden squall, and being unable to let go the sheet, the boat instantly upset. Two boats put off to their assistance, and succeeded in picking up Messrs. Scott and Jones, and they were conveyed ashore in a state of great exhaustion. The drags were then used, and in about eight or ten minutes the body of Mr. Sharpe was found, and every means for restoring animation adopted for two hours, but without effect. Information of the occurrence having been conveyed to the College, Col. Hutchinson hastened to Mortlake to see to the survivors, one of whom was taken to Putney the same night; but the other being too weak, remained at Mortlake until Wednesday morning. Deceased, who was much beloved by his fellow-students, was a fine young man about 17 years of age, an orphan, but highly connected.

Fires.—A fire, attended with the loss of two lives, broke out on Monday night, on the premises of Mr. Bur-

ling, Church-lane, Whitechapel. From the progress made by the fire previously to its discovery, all chance of escape for the inmates by the street-door was impossible. Mr. Burling alarmed his family, and called on them to follow him and drop from the front and back windows. Mrs. Burling, her daughter, and the lodgers followed the advice given by Mr. Burling, who from his fall has broken both ancles and his right thigh; his wife also was cut about her hands and face, and the daughter and other inmates (with the exception of two of Mr. Burling's sons, one aged eight and the other thirteen years) escaped with slight injuries. The fire was subsequently got under, but no portion of the property could be preserved. After the ruins were cooled, the firemen began their search after the lost children, who were found under a portion of their bedding. It appears that the previous night the family retired to rest about eleven o'clock, at which time everything appeared perfectly safe. An inquest has since been held on the bodies of the two children. Nothing was elicited to show what was the cause of the fire. One of the jury complained of the inattention of those who had the care of the parish engine, in never attending with either the engine or the fire-escape ladders. It was also complained, that a man named Wright, who receives a salary from the parish of Whitechapel as engine-man, had also a situation in the docks, and another in the County Fire-office, and scarcely ever attended to the former duty. Several jurymen were of opinion, that had Wright attended to his duty as engine-man to the parish, and brought the escape-ladders, which were kept not 300 yards from the spot, to the fire, the lives of the two boys might have been saved. The coroner said he would inquire into the subject, so that something might be done to prevent such negligence for the future. The coroner then summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death in both cases. Since this inquest, Mr. Burling has expired, in consequence of the serious injuries he received.—The following are some additional particulars of the late fire in Albemarle-street, which we could only briefly notice in our last Number, in consequence of its having occurred only a few hours previously to our going to press:—The fire originated in the bedroom of Mrs. Harcourt, a lady lodging in the hotel, a few minutes after her maid had gone down to her supper, and it was first detected by one of the chambermaids seeing a body of smoke issuing from the landing above where she was engaged. She immediately gave an alarm, and two of the waiters rushed into the room and partially tore down the bed-hangings, which were then in flames; but on account of the rapidity of the fire, and there being no water in either the kitchen or area cistern, they could only get the trifling supply from the several jugs in the bedrooms adjoining, which was inadequate to quench the fire. It soon caught the partition and staircase, whence it ran with fury upwards, and in a few minutes the upper floor was on fire. Several engines had by this time arrived, and no water was to be had. The street was torn up, but ineffectively, and in half an hour only sufficient to supply three engines could be obtained. Inspector Baker directed a large body of police, and Mr. Fogo at the risk of his life ran up the stairs, and endeavoured to bring some valuables from the first-floor room, but was prevented. Their direction was then to secure from the private house adjoining all the furniture and luggage belonging to the families staying there. The total amount of loss is estimated at from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.*

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—On Friday evening a meeting of American merchants was held in this city, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be deemed appropriate to express their grief at the death of General Harrison, late President of the United States. The chair was occupied by Mr. F. Ogden, of New York, and the meeting was very numerously attended. The chairman opened the proceedings by briefly stating the object for which the meeting had been convened. He said there was no distinction of party on the present occasion, but that they were assembled in a foreign country, as Americans, to resolve upon the proper mode of expressing their respect for the memory of their deceased President. Several resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously, expressing their deep regret at the death of deceased; and that as a tribute of of respect to, and of affection and veneration for him as the President of the United States, they would adopt the badge of mourning which had been chosen by their fellow-citizens at home, and wear crape on the left arm for the period of 60 days from the day of his death, considering his loss a heavy national calamity, and themselves as his mourners: that at the same time they looked with the most implicit confidence upon the acting President who had assumed the vacant office, in compliance with the constitution, for the carrying out to the letter those principles and those sentiments in relation to all matters connected with the interests of the country, which were so distinctly avowed by the deceased President. The chairman then expressed his gratification at the unanimity and good feeling which prevailed on the occasion.—No intelligence has been received, this week, to relieve the universal anxiety still felt for the unfortunate missing steam-ship *President*. She has now been out 58 days, since leaving New York, and nothing whatever is known of her, since she was seen by the *Orpheus*, the day after she sailed. The Royal Mail steam-ship *Acadia*, from America, has arrived during the week, but has brought no news respecting her: it is, however, thought by some, that the absence of any floating wreck, which, should the worst fears have been realised, would probably have been found, may be regarded as a favourable omen. We do not find from the papers brought by the steamer that there had been any later arrival from Bermuda than the one of the 30th March. There may be therefore some hope of her safety, until later accounts are received from that port. By the *Tyrian* packet, which arrived on Tuesday, from the West Indies, we learn that, at the time of her departure, no tidings had been received at those islands respecting the *President*, and the chances in favour of her safety are thus diminished.

Bradford.—A public meeting of mill-owners, manufacturers, &c., has been held in this town to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to shorten the hours of labour for young persons above thirteen years of age employed in mills and factories. The meeting was numerously attended, and a great number of speeches were delivered, which it would be impossible to give at length, but the unanimous feeling of those assembled was fully demonstrated in regard to the expediency of restricting the hours of labour for such young persons to ten hours a day.

Birmingham.—The following case came under the surveillance of the police-officers of this town last week. Some three years ago, a man of respectability, residing in Somersetshire, went to America with his wife, where the latter became intimate with a young man named Pearman, a hairdresser, who formerly lived in this town. Circumstances rendering it necessary that the gentleman and his lady should return to England, they left America, the former not having the least knowledge of the intimacy which the latter had contracted. Pursuant, however, to arrangement, Pearman followed them to England, and made his way to Somersetshire, where he resumed the intimacy with the lady, and ultimately arranged for their departure for America. In accordance with the plan, the wife asked and received permission from her husband to go and visit her mother at Bath. During her absence a circumstance occurred which rendered it necessary that her husband should write to her. He did so, and received an answer from his mother-in-law that she had not been at Bath. Suspicion was created, and it was ascertained that goods and money to the amount of 1,000*l.* had been removed out of his house. He immediately instituted inquiries, and traced the lady to Bristol with her child and a large cargo of goods, from thence to Gloucester under the name of Smith, and from thence to this town by railway, and to Liverpool. On arriving here he made application for aid, and sub-inspector M'Intyre accompanied him to Liverpool. After some difficulty they obtained a clue to Pearman's place of resort, and went to the house, where they had hardly been seated in the parlour when Pearman walked in, in company with another man. He no sooner saw the husband than he rushed out of the house into the street. The officer pursued, and at last captured him. He then took him to his lodging, where the lady and all the property were ready for sailing in a few hours for America. M'Intyre having secured the property, took Pearman before the commissioner of police, where, at the request of the gentleman he had injured, he was liberated, and the lady, who is very young, consented to return home.

Settle.—For three or four months past two men, armed with guns, have been prowling about amongst the hills on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, committing robberies and outrages of a very audacious kind. They are believed to be two well-known poachers from the neighbourhood of Bolton-by-Bowland, near Clitheroe, and are suspected to have committed the robberies near Bacup, an account of which we gave in a recent Number; and more recently they appear to be carrying on their proceedings in the northern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It appears that a few days since as Mr. J. Wignall was on his road to Hawes market, about 6 or 7 in the morning, he came in company (when crossing the Stake, a solitary and mountainous district) with a man on foot, who went with him some distance, although Mr. Wignall was on horseback; and when they came to a certain part of the road, a gun was fired at him from behind a wall. The piece had been loaded with hail-shot, about half-a-dozen of which penetrated his head and face, but without doing him much injury. He immediately put his horse to full speed, and so escaped. There were carts not more than a quarter of a mile behind at the time, and some people not far before, whom Mr. Wignall soon overtook, and related to them what had happened. The circumstance soon became known in the neighbourhood, and several young men volunteered their services to go in pursuit. It fell to the lot of one party, consisting of a constable and another man, to track them towards Horton, near this town, where, stepping into a farm-house to make inquiries, they beheld the persons of whom they were in search; they seized them, when a scuffle took place, and they all rolled on the floor together, in which position the constable had his hand and cheek severely bitten by one of them. One of the robbers then succeeded in drawing a pistol, when the constable and his man retreated to this place. Hitherto the robbers have not been apprehended; but as their names and persons are known, it is thought they cannot long escape the pursuit which is now making after them in all directions.

Rhyl.—A young man named Hickson, whose father is a respectable baker in Chester, became enamoured, it appears, some time since, of the daughter of a small farmer, residing at this place. He had not quite finished his apprenticeship, and his intentions of marrying her becoming known to his parents, they strongly opposed the alliance. The young man however resolved on it, and married her on Easter Monday. Her father last week made overtures that she should return home for a given period, until her husband could provide a habitation for her. This was agreed upon, and he left with his wife for this town. They arrived in safety, and after dinner on the following day, Mr. Hickson and his wife retired to kitchen, no one else being present. At this moment he took up a gun belonging to his father-in-law, and not being aware that it was loaded, held it towards his wife, saying, "I'll shoot you," or words to that effect. He unfortunately pulled the trigger, and the contents entered her head, and she expired in three minutes afterwards. An inquest has been held on the body, the jury returning a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerating her husband from any wilful intention of doing deceased harm.

Bath.—Mr. H. L. Stebbing, a young man of respectable connexions, and well versed in the science of heraldry, was engaged about two years since in this city, in obtaining the names of subscribers to Pennie's Second Series of "Britain's Historical Drama." About the 7th Feb. he left his lodgings to proceed to Bristol, and has never since been seen or heard of by any of his connexions. As no reason whatever can be assigned for his absconding, and as he left valuable papers at his lodgings, to which he expressed his intention to return in a few days, all who are acquainted with the circumstances have come to the conclusion that he has by some means met with an untimely end.

Gloucester.—On Thursday a person named George Comley took places for himself and family by the railway train from this city to Birmingham. Soon after the train had started, Mr. W. Gillman, of North Nibley, arrived at the station-house, in the hope of intercepting Mr. Comley, who, he stated, had executed a forgery upon him to the amount of 40*l.*, and had also committed other fraudulent delinquencies, and was then on his way to Liverpool, where it was understood he had engaged a passage for America. After a short consultation with Mr. Walker, police-superintendent, a pursuit was resolved upon, and for a payment of 10*l.* an engine was got ready, with which Mr. Gillman and Walker started, in the hope of overtaking the train, which by that time had had the advantage of about 20 minutes' start. They succeeded in getting sight of the train at Ashchurch, and followed close in its wake to the Spetchley station, where, to the surprise of the fugitive, his pursuers came up with him. The remainder of his journey to Birmingham was performed in the company of Mr. Gillman, who, on arriving in that town, gave him into custody on the charge of forgery. On Mr. Walker's return, he found that the prisoner's landlord had sent a distress, in the hope of laying an embargo on his tenant's luggage. It would appear that he had been carrying on the business of a clothier at North Nibley, till he suddenly decamped. He has since been brought to this city, and will be conveyed before the magistrates of the district where the offences are alleged to have been committed.

Ilminster.—On Friday, as the Subscription Coach, which was filled with passengers inside and out, was entering this town, on its journey westward, one of the wheels came off, and the coach was upset. The passengers, however, all escaped unhurt, with the exception of I. Sparkes, Esq., of Crewkerne, who was thrown under the coach, and sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and severe injuries of the foot and ancle, which rendered amputation necessary: but he died on Tuesday.

Tring.—A daring outrage was perpetrated on Monday, at the residence of a farmer named Bayman, residing near this place. Mr. Bayman and his family were alarmed about one o'clock in the morning by a noise as of some person being in the house. Immediately afterwards three men, with their faces blackened, rushed into Mr. Bayman's bedroom. He jumped out of bed, when the first man, who had a lighted candle in one hand and a pistol in the other, presented the pistol at him, and threatened to kill him if he did not be quiet and give up his money. Mr. Bayman finding resistance hopeless, gave them ten sovereigns and some silver; and one of them then stood guard over him, while the two others proceeded to the bedroom of Miss Bayman, of whom they demanded money; and upon her telling them she had not any, they used the most violent language, and broke open every box and drawer in the room. They then proceeded to the lower part of the premises, and for nearly two hours were employed in ransacking the house. When they had packed up a quantity of valuable property, they again went to the bedroom of Mr. Bayman, and one of the men produced his gun, which he had brought from the lower part of the house, and loaded it in his presence, and told him that they would fire it off as a signal when they had left the premises. They told him that if he went down stairs or give any alarm before the morning, they would return and murder him. They then decamped, but Mr. Bayman and the family were so alarmed at their threats, that they did not go down stairs until daylight, when they found every drawer and cupboard had been forced open, and a quantity of valuable property abstracted. Mr. Bayman then gave information of what had occurred, and the constable of this place made inquiries, and having ascertained that three men, each carrying a large bundle, had been seen going in a direction from where the robbery was committed towards Chesham, he obtained the assistance of another constable and proceeded in pursuit. Upon going into a public-house near Aston Clinton, they found three men answering the description of the thieves, and took them into custody, when they found nearly seven pounds in gold and silver, and several articles of the stolen property, in their possession. The next day they were taken before a magistrate, when they gave their names David and George Allice, and John Reeve. The above facts were then given in evidence, and Mr. Bayman also stated that, although the men's faces were blackened and otherwise disguised, he had a good opportunity of discovering their features, and he was confident that they were the parties concerned. He likewise identified the articles found in their possession as being part of

the stolen property. After a long investigation, the prisoners, who merely denied the charge, were committed to take their trial.

Stoke Goldington.—An inquest has been taken at this place, before the coroner for the northern division of Bucks, on Samuel Cowley, aged one year and a half, who came by his death from drinking laudanum by mistake. It appeared the grandfather of deceased had purchased a pennyworth of laudanum, for the purpose of applying to his gums to relieve the toothache; that when he went to bed he placed the cup by the side of his bed, and on the following morning left it in the same situation. His wife and daughter, it appeared, did not observe it: about eleven o'clock, whilst the daughter and deceased were upstairs, the latter drank what remained in the cup, which was supposed to be about half a teaspoonful. Antidotes were administered, but to no purpose—he survived about twelve hours. The jury returned a verdict, "Poisoned by taking laudanum by mistake," and the family were admonished by the coroner for their carelessness in the use of so dangerous a narcotic.

Chippenham.—An attempt to poison has been detected at Grittleton-house, the seat of Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P. It appears that some wine had been decanted at lunch, a very small portion of which had been partaken of by Mr. Neeld, his brother, and another gentleman. The remainder of the wine was introduced at the dinner-table; but it had undergone such an alteration in its appearance and taste, that suspicions were at once excited. It was analysed, and discovered to contain a large quantity of poison, which must have been mixed between the time of lunch and dinner. The circumstance has occasioned considerable excitement in the neighbourhood, and a Bow-street officer was immediately sent for. It is not yet known by whom it was done, or whose life was intended to have been sacrificed.

Great Coggeshall.—A very serious accident has happened to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and daughter, of Horrell's Farm, near this place. Mr. Jackson, it seems, was returning from Highfields, driving a four-wheeled chaise, and had not proceeded more than a hundred yards when the pony became unmanageable. On arriving at the turning into the high-road to Braintree, such was the speed of the animal that in spite of the exertions of Mr. Jackson it ran against and the shafts penetrated through the wall of a cottage nearly opposite the turning. The inmates, who had retired to rest, were alarmed at the shock, but made haste to render assistance. The party were thrown from the chaise, and Mrs. Jackson was taken up insensible, her jaw being broken in two places, and one rib fractured, besides other injuries. Mr. Jackson and daughter were stunned and bruised, but they sustained no material injury, and are now gradually recovering.

Brighton.—On Saturday evening no fewer than three infants were left at different parts of this town. About a quarter past ten a boy knocked at the door of Mr. Martin, North-street, with a basket in his hand, which he said was for Mr. Martin, but there was nothing to pay. The servant girl went to call her mistress, and on her return the basket was in the passage, but the boy had left. On opening the parcel, they found a boy, about six weeks old, wrapped in flannel, and neatly clothed. He was taken to the workhouse, where he is doing well. Two others were brought into the poorhouse the same night, which had been left at doors in the Western Road.—Great excitement prevailed in this town on Sunday afternoon, by the report that the long missing steam-ship *President* was off the coast, and had sent her letters on shore by a pilot-boat. Expressions of gratification were heard on all sides, and it soon got known that a bag of letters "per *President*" had reached the post-office. Inquiries were anxiously made, when the report was ascertained to have been founded on error, and, to the disappointment of every one who had been indulging in hope, it was announced that the letters were received through her Majesty's ship *President*, which was coming round from a foreign station.—Her Majesty's brig *Rapid* has been appointed to the station to protect the fishery on the coast. The French fishermen are continually breaking the convention and trespassing within our limits. The *Rapid* has run along the coast and warned them off by firing her guns. The inhabitants of this town were taken by surprise last week by this indication of her presence.

Bristol.—At the police-court in this city, on Saturday, Mr. Arnold, solicitor, and Mr. Smith, innkeeper, were charged with the following assault on a young woman in Mr. Smith's service. The complainant stated, that she had been hard at work, and after it was over took a glass of spirits and water, which produced intoxication; she was carried up stairs and laid upon the bed, when Mr. Arnold and Mr. Smith came up into the room, saying they would make her remember being drunk. Mr. Arnold then lighted a squib and put it under her clothes, which he forcibly kept down with his hands to keep the fire-work to her naked skin, and Smith emptied jugs of cold water over her mouth to prevent her from calling out. Two surgeons stated, that the wounds inflicted were serious. The defendants said they had offered to compensate the girl with 30*s.*, but she asked 5*l.* from each; they then attempted to invalidate her testimony, but failed, and were held to bail in 200*l.* each to appear at the sessions, the Magistrates refusing to decide so serious a case.

Cheltenham.—A correspondent, Mr. R. Arnott, of the Cambrian Nursery, Charlton Kings, informs us that at the village of Whittington, near this town, a cottager took a swarm of bees on the 28th of last month, and reminds us of the old proverb "A swarm in May is worth a load of hay."

Railways.—On Saturday a very serious accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, at Patcham, to a labourer employed in levelling part of the line. It appears that he had just deposited a barrow-load of earth on the summit of the embankment, and was going down a plank with the barrow, when he was jerked off and thrown to the ground with great violence, and received such injuries that it became necessary to take him to the Sussex County Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state. The accident is attributable to the manner of effecting the work in question, by a horse being employed to assist in dragging up the load, the slightest jerk of the rope being sufficient to throw the labourer off the plank. The plan was persisted in on the London and Birmingham Railroad, at the sacrifice of many lives; but on the above railroad most of the contractors have adopted the safer mode of having the earth drawn up in skids.—Another fatal accident has occurred on this railroad near Godstone, Surrey, to two young men, about 18 years of age, who were run over by one of the trains laden with earth. It appears that they were standing incautiously near the rails, and were knocked down: one of them was killed on the spot, and the other had one of his feet severed, and lies in a hopeless state.—A serious accident occurred on Monday morning, at the Wootton Bassett station of the Great Western Railway, to an engine-stoker, who sustained great injury in the head by being jammed between the buffers of two engines which met before he had time to get out of the way. He was conveyed to Reading by the luggage-train, and immediately taken to the Royal Berks Hospital, and his death is daily expected.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A general meeting of the committee of the Repeal Association has been held, and the following extraordinary resolution, which is to be brought forward for adoption at the next meeting, passed with acclamation:—"That neither the manner in which the Union was originally carried by Castlereagh, nor the opinion of Lord Plunkett and of Lord Chief Justice Bushe, that it is not binding upon Ireland, nor the coercion bill, nor the scorpion bill, nor Lord Ebrington's contemptible menace of corrupt influence, nor all of these put together, produce conviction more decisive of the necessity of the restoration of our domestic legislature than the vote on the amendment of Lord Howick, for the following reason—that his Lordship actually grounded his claim to the support of the Imperial House of Commons to his amendment, and obtained it, by an ostentatious voluntary disclaimer of want of knowledge of Ireland."—On Monday the usual weekly meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Mr. Dillon acting as chairman. A sum of 84*l.* was acknowledged as rent for the past week, and a long letter from Mr. O'Connell was read by the secretary; after which the meeting separated.—The following are said to be the heads of a plan for the construction of railways in Ireland, to be proposed to the House of Commons by Lord Morpeth:—1. A body of capitalists, providing funds for the intended lines of railway, receiving an interest of four per cent. thereon from the net revenue, and dividing any surplus beyond that with the counties through which the lines shall pass. 2. A guarantee for that interest from the counties pervaded and benefited, they taking in return half the surplus profits. 3. A Government commission to execute and manage the railways. 4. A board of control, consisting of men of rank, station, and influence in the respective counties, to settle the principal operations, to control outlay and charges, and to protect all parties.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A short time since George Mark, a labourer, was carried to the Royal Infirmary, ill of fever, of which he died next morning. Mark lodged with a labourer in the Cowgate, named M'Dermid, who had the key of his chest, in which was a deposit receipt from the Savings Bank for upwards of 25*l.* This receipt M'Dermid presented at the Bank on the Monday afternoon as the owner of it, and pretending not to be able to write, put his mark to it as a discharge. The other day, however, a relative of Mark arrived from Ireland, and called on M'Dermid, who assured him there was no money left by his friend, and that he had pawned the deceased's clothes to defray the expenses of the funeral. Mark's friend, however, was not satisfied with this, and on making application to the Savings Bank discovered the truth, when M'Dermid was apprehended, and identified by the clerks in the office. His wife was also apprehended, and 24*l.* of the money found concealed on her person. M'Dermid has since been committed on a charge of forgery.

Glasgow.—On Saturday the Marquis of Breadalbane was installed Lord Rector of the University in this city, in presence of the principal, professors, students, and a respectable company of ladies and gentlemen.—On the 23rd ult., a man's hat, coat, and tobacco-box having been found in Rosswood, on the banks of the Clyde, about two miles from this place, a rumour became pretty general throughout the town, that the individual to whom the articles belonged, and whose name was upon the box, had drowned himself. His continued disappearance added strength to the surmise, and on Monday the matter was put beyond doubt, by the body being found in the river, within a few yards of the place where the clothes, &c., had been discovered previously. The man's name was Weir, and at the time he destroyed himself, he was a bridegroom, having been proclaimed the two previous Sundays and the one following to a respectable widow. Several reasons are assigned as the cause of the fatal act, but nothing certain is known on the subject.—Considerable sensation was a few days since created in this place by a report which prevailed of an English gentleman having put a period to his existence in his room in Leith's Caledonian hotel. On inquiry this report was found to be true. Deceased, who is described as about 30 years of age, of gentlemanly manners and appearance, and suffering considerably from lowness of spirits, had arrived from Orkney the previous Tuesday, and had been attended by Dr. Henderson until Thursday, when that gentleman was obliged to leave for Edinburgh. Medicines, as also directions for their use, had been left with the stranger, and it would appear that such had been partially made use of. It would seem that deceased had retired to his bed-room about 1 or 2 o'clock in the forenoon, and as there was no appearance of his quitting it at 5 in the afternoon, though Mrs. Leith had called and knocked twice at the door, an attempt was made to open it, when it was found to be locked inside. On obtaining entrance, deceased was found extended on the floor, with his throat cut, and a razor in the wound. Both arms, at the bends of the elbows, were also cut, and lay stretched by his side. On the examination of the body, a surgeon stated that the death of deceased was occasioned by the wounds inflicted on his arms and throat, and he must have been dead three or four hours before his arrival. A note was found in the room:—"Write my mother—Mrs. Sheppard, Sible, near Halstead, Essex." The authorities have seen that care is taken of his property and money; of the latter, there was about 40*l.* It is stated that he had been resident for some months in Orkney, and intended to have proceeded south.

Greenock.—On Monday, as Mr. Grant, manager of the new cotton-mill, was in the wheel-house, showing a party of gentlemen from Glasgow the water-wheel employed in propelling the machinery of the mill, a small bit of stone fell at their feet. Mr. Grant stooped down and picked up the stone; but the Glasgow gentleman being alarmed, ran to the west side of the wheel, and in a moment afterwards the east side of the wheel-house gave way and fell with a great crash, and Mr. Grant and another man, a mason, named M'Leod, were buried in the ruins. As it was known that a number of other individuals were also lying under the ruins, measures were instantly taken to rescue them. In the course of two hours, two labourers and a clerk were taken out alive; but it was about 2 o'clock before the bodies of Mr. Grant and Mr. M'Leod were dug out, when they were both dead. The cause of the accident is understood to have arisen from the immense pressure of fire-proof brick arched vaults for cotton stores which rested against the wall of the wheel-house. A deal of rubbish and soil had been deposited on the roof of the arches for affording them protection from the weather, and the weight had thereby become greater than the wall could support.

Miscellaneous.

City Antiquities.—The workmen in excavating for part of the site of the new Exchange have found several Roman antiquities on the site of a large pond, 50 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 13 feet deep. Amongst these antiquities are a Roman wall and pedestal, articles of pottery ware, glass and glass vessel, lamps, coins, styles, and tablets for writing, and a strigil, such as had been used in the baths of Pompeii. The latter is perfect. Sheep bones and the bones and horns of stags have also been discovered in the excavation.

Voltaire.—When the English and French were disputing as to their respective rights to certain territories in America, Voltaire happily remarked that they were quite agreed upon one point, viz., that the natives had no right at all to the land in question.

Jonathan Wild.—Amongst the old manuscript petitions in the Town Clerk's office, where all the ancient records are undergoing examination at the present time, is the following from the notorious Jonathan Wild. It will be observed that in the document, of which the following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy, the name of the petitioner is spelt in three different ways. The petition was probably written by the petitioner's clerk, and the list of the names of the thieves who returned from transportation by some other assistant, and the signature to the petition by the man himself:—"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen.—The humble petition of Jonathan Wild showeth, that your petitioner has been at great trouble and charge in apprehending and convicting divers felons for returning from transportation since October 1720 (the names of whom are mentioned in an account hereto annexed); that your petitioner has never received any reward or gratuity for such his service; that he is very desirous to become a freeman of this honourable city, wherefore your petitioner most humbly prays that your Honours will (in consideration of his said services) be pleased to admit him into the freedom of this honourable city, and your petitioner shall pray, &c.—JONATHAN WILDE." "An account of the persons apprehended, taken, and convicted, for returning from transportation by Jonathan Wyld since October 1720, for which he has received no reward, viz.:—John Filewood *alias* Violett, William Bond, Charles Hinchman, Samuel Whittle, Marten Gray, James Dalton, Robert Godfrey *alias* Pirkins, Old Harry *alias* Henry Williams, Henery Woolford, John Mosse. Several others have been taken by him, and afterwards sent abroad—viz., Moll King, John Jones, &c., who were notorious street-robbers in the city of London." On the back of the petition were the official words "Mr. Jonathan Wild's petition to be free, read 2d Jan. 1721."

Effects of Lightning.—A person writing from Dorchester, Lower Mills, in America, says that the effects of lightning were wonderfully and awfully displayed in that village on Friday evening the 2d ult. The shower was very severe in that vicinity, the lightning remarkably vivid, and in several instances followed almost instantly by the report, leading every one to suppose it struck near by. This has since been ascertained to be the fact. Two oak trees, from one foot to 18 inches in diameter, standing

about 16 feet from each other in a grove of woods owned by General Moses Whitney, were struck apparently by a horizontal shaft of the lightning, and from the height of 15 feet to the roots were literally torn into basket stuff; the tops of the trees were thrown upon the ground entirely uninjured. From the base of the trees it spread in four different directions, two of which were from east to west, through two ledges of rocks, one of which is about three rods in thickness; a small rent is visible where it entered the ledge, and a very large one where it passed out—large fragments of rock having been broken off and thrown to a distance. From the ledge it passed on seven or eight rods, tearing up the ground, and forming a furrow varying from six to twelve inches in depth: where trees obstructed its path it went two or three feet into the earth, and came out again on the other side.

Interesting Ancient Document.—A very curious document has lately been discovered amongst the ancient records at Guildhall. It is a contract made between Charles I. and his Privy Council on one part, and the corporation of the City of London on the other, in which the King makes over in mortgage to the corporation several large tracts of Crown lands in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, &c., for certain loans of money to him, amounting to more than 300,000*l.* of the then currency. But the unfortunate monarch never having had the power of redeeming these lands, they became legally part of the City estates; and several years afterwards, finding that from their remoteness, and the rough unproductive nature of the soil, they were not very productive or profitable, the corporation disposed of the City interest in them to the ancestors of the present great coal-field proprietors, not, of course, having the slightest idea that they were throwing out of their hands the richest and most profitable soil in England, which would long since have produced them a net profit of above 400,000*l.* per annum. The document is quite perfect, and is very well written. The King's signature, "Charles R.," is in a fine free hand, and the signature of the members of his Council at the foot of the deed are easily deciphered, but are remarkable for the diversity of the handwriting. That of Buckingham's is quite different from the others; it is very free, but in good taste. The Royal seal is affixed to the deed, and the seals of the signing Privy Councillors are appended likewise.

Geology.—In removing the superstrata, consisting of an upper thick deposit of sandy gravel, with the clay, shale, coal, &c., in the quarry a little west from the railway tunnel, near Falkirk, the section now exposed, about 25 feet deep, exhibits marks of powerful volcanic action. Above the rock the strata in one part is thrown into nearly the form of a circle, for the space of 12 feet, from the centre of which there appears a radiation, until the combustible materials had exhausted their force; to the west the convulsion appears to have also been considerable. The appearance was just observed when about seven yards north from the place where the workmen are now engaged.

Important discovery of Platina.—Recent accounts from Australia state, that Mr. Neville, of the Customs, has discovered a metal, supposed to be platina, in the fissure of a rock about 18 miles' distance from Melbourne. It is heavier than iron, being eleven times more weighty than water. Several chemists have been attempting to analyse it, but without effect. Mr. Neville says that he could load several ships with it, in such quantities had he seen it. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Neville discovered the same metal, but not of so pure a quality, on the Sidney side of the country, some months ago; and as the chemists could not analyse it there, he sent it home to England, but has not yet heard of the result of his speculation.

Statistics of the Consumption of Meat.—During the debate in the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday on the Customs Duties Bill, the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, M. Cunin Gridaine, stated some remarkable facts relative to the consumption of butchers' meat in Great Britain and France, which may not be uninteresting. "In England one-half of the land is devoted to pasture, or to producing food for cattle intended for consumption. In France one-fifth only of the soil is allocated for that purpose. In England the individual consumption of butchers' meat is 134lbs.; in France it is only 28lbs., to which may be added 18lbs. of pork. In 1789 the individual consumption of meat in Paris was 138lbs., and now that the population is nearly doubled, the aggregate consumption is diminished. In England each ox brought to market averages 800lbs., in France not more than from 400lbs. to 600lbs."

Law.

Rolls' Court.—*The Attorney-General* v. *The Bishop of Llandaff.*—This was the petition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Dean of Westminster, the trustees of the Craven estate. The facts were these: Lord Craven by his will, dated the 28th of May, 1647, gave to his executors "all his lands and hereditaments at Caserne, in the county of Sussex, to the intent and purpose that out of the rents and profits thereof 100*l.* a-year should be raised for the maintenance of four poor scholars, two at the University of Oxford and two at the University of Cambridge: and with respect to the rest and residue of the said yearly rents and profits, the same he directed to be applied to the redemption of English Christian slaves in Algiers, or in other places under the dominion of the Turks." The prayer of the petition was, "That an addition of 25*l.* per annum might be made to each of the ten University Scholarships, so as to make the yearly amount 75*l.*

The Master of the Rolls said that at present he had no evidence before him except the petition, which he understood was unsupported by affidavit. He had no evidence that the trustees concurred in the prayer, though nothing could be more satisfactory to him than to act on their recommendation. They must of course know better how the fund could be beneficially applied than the master.—Mr. Pemberton said that he thought it would be more satisfactory if he produced a certificate from the trustees, verified by affidavit, expressing their approval of the prayer of the petition. With that understanding the petition was ordered to stand over.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Sittings in Banco.—The Queen* v. *the Earl of Waldegrave and Capt. W. Duff.*—Mr. Thesiger mentioned the case of these two defendants. The indictment, to which they had pleaded guilty, was read. It was an indictment charging them with assaulting, on the night of the 4th or the morning of the 5th June last, police constable C. J. Wheatley, while in the execution of his duty. The two defendants were then called upon, and took their station on the floor of the Court. The affidavits for the prosecution were put in and read. They were of great length, but the substance of them has been already laid before the public. The affidavits on the part of the defendants were also put in and read. That of the Earl Waldegrave pleaded having been under the influence of wine at the time of the occurrence, and entered into a long detail of all the circumstances for the purpose of showing that the prosecutor had provoked the affray in which he had sustained such serious injuries, and denied having been actuated by any hostile feeling to the prosecutor at the time of its occurrence. He also stated that, in his great respect for the law, he had withdrawn his plea of "Not Guilty," and also his belief that, had he stood his trial, the prosecutor would have had great difficulty in proving his identity. The affidavit of Capt. Duff was to a similar effect. A certificate was read from certain eminent surgeons, stating that they had examined the prosecutor, and that although he had not yet recovered from the effects of the assault committed on him, yet that a few months more would restore him to health. It also appeared that the prosecutor, for some time past, had been on duty of an easy kind at the station-house. Mr. Chambers then entered into the case at considerable length on behalf of the prosecutor; and was followed by Sir F. Pollock, who addressed the Court for Capt. Duff, and Mr. Thesiger for Lord Waldegrave. Mr. Justice Patteson summed up, and concluded a very long speech by addressing the defendants as follows:—"The affidavits made by both of you state that you were, at the time, under the influence of liquor; and it is impossible for this Court, or any other persons before whom these affidavits are brought, made by persons who state themselves that they were under the influence of liquor when the facts to which they speak took place—it is impossible that these affidavits can be treated, as to details, as containing accurate information. Further, that circumstance of your being under the influence of liquor is put forward as an extenuation. I would wish you, and all other persons, to understand that the law of this land does not recognize that as an excuse for any offence. On the contrary, it is entirely an aggravation; it is not to be allowed that any man who has put himself by a voluntary act of intemperance into a condition to be unable to control his passions, or know clearly what he is about, should, when mischief arises from his not being able to control his passions, be allowed to say, 'I am not answerable for my act because I was in a state of intoxication.' Such an excuse cannot be allowed in any case; still I am far from saying it might not alter, in some measure, the character of an offence. Again, the persons who are standing before me to receive the sentence of the Court being persons of rank and station in the country, we are asked that we should treat this case as one of aggravation upon that account, and so it is, in some respect; but still we must deal with this case as with any other case brought before us—as though other persons in a different rank and station had committed an offence of this sort; not allowing rank and station to exempt him from punishment, but certainly not making it necessary to inflict upon him a more severe punishment. The public are in the habit of looking at persons in the rank and station you occupy for examples of decency and good order, and rightly so; for they are seldom disappointed, but when such a disappointment does occur, and when unhappily persons indulging in violence and disorder find in the conduct of those who have the advantages of rank and fortune a general bad example set, one cannot but feel the probability that many other persons of inferior education and poor persons may be induced, by the influence of the money of those in higher rank, to join them in acts of violence and grossness such as the present. It is most important that persons in your station should be taught that you must take care not to set so evil an example as you have done on this occasion. We have, unfortunately, in the course of the administration of justice not unfrequently cases in which persons of low rank and station, and of very little, or perhaps hardly any, education whatever, are brought before us for punishment for outrages and offences of a violent character committed under the influence of liquor—such cases unfortunately are too frequent on every circuit. We are obliged, for the sake of example, and for the sake of prevention, to punish those persons sometimes with considerable severity; but we cannot but feel very frequently in those cases some degree of pity for the offenders, and cannot but feel a wish to make some allowance for their misconduct, which very likely has arisen from habits they have contracted from having been very ill brought up, left much to themselves, and fallen into such habits, which it is no fault of their own that they originally contracted. But when we see persons who are in possession of all the advantages of birth, education, and of fortune, wantonly lowering and degrading themselves to the level of such persons as I have described, it is impossible that we can make any allowance for such conduct—it is impossible we can but feel, if they disregard the advantages which property has put under their command, that it disentitles them altogether to any pity or commiseration on our parts, and it is necessary, for the safety of the peaceable inhabitants of the country, for the protection of police-officers, and others, whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, that all persons should understand fully that it is no light matter to attack any man in such a case, and more particularly that young men of rank and station should learn that their rank and station will not enable them to commit outrages of this sort, and then say, they would be contented to pay for them by a punishment of the purse, which would be very little operative to prevent among such persons such outrages. Nevertheless, in this case the Court feels that you have both of you been contented to submit to the law; that you have withdrawn your plea of "Not Guilty," and professed your readiness to make compensation to the injured party, although that could not be done at present; and the Court therefore feels that the making that submission entitles you to some consideration at our hands undoubtedly. The distinction I have already stated between the two cases is little or nothing—so far as the public is concerned, I can see no real distinction. You were both concerned in this outrage; some of the persons concerned behaved in a most violent manner: you deny that you were the parties so inflicting the injury upon the constable: still both of you were there, and might have prevented that injury being inflicted if you had thought fit to do so. All of you were in one common purpose, at all events. The Court, therefore, has taken all the circumstances into consideration, and have come to this conclusion—that it is not at all right in this case that you should be allowed to make more compensation to the party injured, but that you must suffer imprisonment in the same way as others who commit outrages of this sort; at the same time, when we have to deal with poor persons who have no means of paying a fine to the Crown, we do not fine any such poor persons, because the effect would be, as persons fined are to remain in prison till they pay the fine, it would amount to perpetual imprisonment; but when we have, unfortunately, persons brought before who us who can pay in their purse, there is no reason, because they should pay in person, that they may not be fined as well as imprisoned. This Court has always felt itself bound, indeed every judge has thought it right also, to protect peace-officers in the execution of their duty, not only for the sake of the peace-officers themselves, but for the sake of her Majesty's peaceable subjects: and the Legislature has added its sanction to such a practice, because it has provided that punishment may be inflicted upon persons who obstruct peace-officers in the execution of their duty different from that of a common assault upon another individual. That act of parliament provides that persons may be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and a reasonable fine. We have taken all the circumstances into consideration, and, giving you the full benefit of having made submission to the law of the land, and finding you have been willing to make compensation to the party injured, the sentence of the Court is, that each of you be imprisoned in the Queen's Bench prison in the custody of the Marshal for six calendar months; and that you, Lord Waldegrave, do pay a fine of 200*l.*, and you, Captain Duff, a fine of 20*l.*, to Her Majesty, and that each of you be further imprisoned till those fines be paid.

MARK LANE, Friday, May 7.—There was a complete stagnation in the Wheat trade this morning in consequence of the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws, and the uncertainty as to the plan about to be submitted by the Government. The holders were not disposed to give way much in prices, and without a considerable reduction sales could not be effected either in English or Foreign. We do not perceive any alteration in the value of Barley, Peas, or Beans; and the sale of Oats was very slow at Monday's currency.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 62
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley.	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	21 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 36 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	40 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 26 . . .	64 4	32 11	23 5	34 9	39 5	39 6
April 2 . . .	64 1	33 0	21 11	34 0	39 2	39 9
— 9 . . .	64 0	32 8	23 6	35 7	39 4	38 9
— 16 . . .	63 8	33 6	23 5	36 5	39 6	38 6
— 23 . . .	63 8	32 4	23 1	35 8	39 3	37 10
— 30 . . .	63 8	31 8	23 0	35 0	38 8	38 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 11	32 6	23 1	35 3	39 3	38 9
Duties . .	23 8	13 10	12 3	16 9	11 0	12 6

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The betting was confined to the Derby, and was extremely flat. The four principal favourites remain in pretty nearly the same positions as when we last quoted them, with the difference that Van Amburgh was in great request, and trod so closely upon the heels of Coronation, that 6 to 5 would have been taken between them. Marshal Soult fluctuated between 14 and 18 to 1, and closed at 16 to 1, having backers at each; the 18 to 1, we believe, was a hedging bet, and was taken to 100*l.* Belgrade was constantly inquired after, and in the course of the afternoon reached 20 to 1, taken in ponies, with an offer from his backer to double it. Joachim was also in better favour, and left off with the call of Cameleon. The price quoted against the Rosalie colt will save the trouble of any observation. Young Quo Minus and Ermengardis were in favour at 1000 to 15, and Finchley at 1000 to 10, but it will be seen that the outside rank thanks to the exhibitions at Newmarket, is reduced to a skeleton.

DERBY.

3¾ to 1	agst Scott's lot	50 to 1	Duke of Wellington
6 to 1	Ralph (taken)	50 to 1	Y. Quo Minus
8 to 1	Coronation	1000 to 15	Ermengardis (taken)
9 to 1	Van Amburgh	1000 to 10	Mosque (taken)
10 to 1	Prince Caradoc	1000 to 10	Eringo (taken)
16 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)	1000 to 10	Finchley (taken)
20 to 1	Galaor	30 to 1	Knight of the Whistle and Eringo (taken)
20 to 1	Belgrade	900 to 100	Belgrade, Cameleon, and Potentia (taken)
26 to 1	Sir Hans	200 even	between Sir Hans and Belgrade
30 to 1	Cameleon (taken)	2000 to 1000	on Knight of the Whistle agst Finchley
33 to 1	Joachim (taken)		
35 to 1	Potentia		
40 to 1	Rosalie colt		
50 to 1	Knight of the Whistle		

OAKS.

5 to 1 agst Potentia (taken)

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Day and T. Day, of 95, Gracechurch street, oil warehousemen—J. Andrews, Marden Ash, Essex, schoolmaster—J. Lea, jun., tea-dealer, Brook-street, Chester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—M. Chitty, Farnham, Surrey, auctioneer.

BANKRUPTS.—C. Dannit, jun., Southwark, Surrey, hop-merchant—J. Topley, Greenwich, cheesemonger—C. W. Taylor, Epping, Essex, draper—W. M'Cleave, No. 90, London-road, Surrey, linen-draper—J. B. Davis, No. 180, Tottenham-court-road, ironmonger—M. W. Vardy, Newbury, Berkshire, bookseller—J. Cheshire, No. 138, Upper-street, Islington, linen-draper—J. B. Pritchard and J. R. Croft, Liverpool, oil merchants—J. Barker, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinner—R. Griffiths, late of Newport, Shropshire, mercer—F. Spink, Bridlington, Yorkshire, miller—A. W. and J. Wetzler, Nottingham, lace-manufacturers—J. Bartlett, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, grocer—J. Livsey, Bury, Lancashire, cotton spinner—E. Radenhurst, glass chandelier-maker, Birmingham—C. Cannon, factor, Dark house-lane, Lower Thames-street—R. and J. Burgess, silk throwsters, Macclesfield, Cheshire—W. Marshall, iron-founder, Liverpool—W. Doxford, ship-builder, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham—R. Field, corn and coal merchant, Marton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire—R. Evans, stationer, Liverpool—B. W. Browne, cooper, Lowestoft, Suffolk—W. Williams, brewer, Kent—W. Callam, farmer, Pattingham—J. Wilson, timber-merchant, Leeds—A. F. Donovan, merchant, Liverpool—G. Fuller, shawl-dealer, Regent-street—J. Henderson, bookseller, Manchester—C. Brown, china and glass-dealer, Oxford-street—W. B. Heazell, ironmonger, Oxford street—H. Wilkins and J. Wilkins, wool merchants, London-wall—J. Booth, sen., J. Booth, jun., and S. Booth, stuff-manufacturers, Leeds—W. Newall, jun., and A. Harrison, grocers, Manchester—T. Reeves and W. Reeves, coach-builders, Worcester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. Archibald, Alloa, manufacturer—A. Duncan formerly of Edinburgh, now of Dundee, writer—A. Brown, Clarkston, Airdrie, grain-dealer—R. Brand, Gullyhill, Dumfriesshire—D. and J. Livingston, Dundee, manufacturers—P. Sanderson, Melrose, merchant—D. Logan, Kilmarnock, ironmonger—R. Thorburn, Uphall, engineer—J. and A. Hamilton, Glasgow, wine-merchants.

BIRTHS.—On the 19th ult., at Cadiz, the lady of W. Lonergan, Esq., of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at Acton, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. L. Ottley, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at Shooter's-hill, the wife of T. S. Davies, Esq., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, of a son—On the 4th inst., at 44, Eaton-place, Mrs. Henry Shaw Lefevre, of a son—On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, 13, Connaught place, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 29th ult., at Cippesby, Norfolk, Mr. W. Silcock, of Great Clarendon street, Euston square, London, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Garrett, of Cippesby—On the 1st inst., at Wordsley Church, Kingswinford, Arthur Hall, Esq., of Blowers green, near Dudley, to Sarah, fourth daughter of J. Siddons, Esq., of Moor end house, Staffordshire—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, F. R. Smith, Esq., of London-wall, surgeon, to Eliza, the eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Upton, Esq., of Guilsborough—On the 4th inst., at Charlton Kings, E. Greenall, Esq., of Parkland place, Manchester, to Harriet Grace, eldest daughter of R. Ibbetson, Esq., of East court, Gloucestershire—On the 5th inst., at St. Mary's, Battersea, the Rev. I. M. Soame, of St. John's hill, to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late H. Tritton, Esq.—On the 4th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Rebecca Constantia Elizabeth Van Worrell, eldest daughter of A. R. Van Worrell, Esq., of London, to Samuel Brewis, Esq., of Manchester.

DIED.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 25th ult., aged 82, R. M'Kerrell, Esq., formerly of London—On the 2d inst., at Sutton, Notts, of typhus fever, E. Unwins, Esq.—On the 2d inst., the infant son of C. E. Hussey, Esq., of Bishop's Stortford—On the 2d inst., at his residence, West street, Hertford, Mr. S. Andrews, [illegible] merchant, [illegible] age—On the 3d inst., [illegible] Hammersmith—On the 3d inst., [illegible] Francis, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, solicitor, aged [illegible]—On Tuesday last, the 4th inst., J. Beaumont, Esq., of the Inner Temple, in his [illegible] year—On the 4th inst., at Brook street, St. James's, Capt. C. S. Barbette, in the [illegible] year of his age, of small pox.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 8, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 20. SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Horticultural part Edited by Professor Lindley.

Gardening is admitted to be better understood in Great Britain than in any other country, and the number of works on the subject prove the patronage it receives, and the desire there is to extend the knowledge of its various branches. Many thousand persons are engaged in the business of Horticulture as a means of existence, and a vast number more are interested in the subject, for gardens are now an indispensable part of the domestic establishment of every person who can afford the expense. No one will, therefore, doubt the advantage which may be derived from the establishment of a Journal conducted in an honest and liberal spirit of good-will to all, who are engaged or interested in Horticulture and Garden Botany, and who will thus have a cheap means of intercommunication on professional subjects.

The plan proposed to be followed in the management of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, is in THE FIRST PLACE to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, together with Notices and Criticisms of every work of importance on the subject which may appear. Connected with this part of the plan will be a WEEKLY CALENDAR OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and so adapted to the varying seasons as to form a constant assistance to the memory—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties; in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession and benefit the condition of the workman, or which may conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Thus the GARDENER, the FORESTER, the RURAL ARCHITECT, the DRAINER, the ROAD-MAKER, and the COTTAGER, will all have the improvements in their respective pursuits recorded.

GARDENING is in many respects the art of creating an ARTIFICIAL CLIMATE, similar to that in which plants are naturally found: evidence, however, regarding the real nature of climate, as concerns vegetation, is greatly wanted.

PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES, and all those interesting topics which elucidate the harmony of nature, and the dependence of the various parts of the creation each on the other, will also form a subject of discussion.

Another peculiar feature will be the introduction of information relating to FORESTING, or ARBORICULTURE. This is one of the most important subjects to which the attention of the public can be directed; for it is often little understood by those who have occasion to practise it, although the amount of property affected by the management of timber stands second only to that of land. The natural laws which govern the production of timber and regulate its growth, the value of it, the extent to which it is influenced by soil, and consequently to what circumstances are to be ascribed the great inferiority in quality of the same species grown in different places, are all points to which attention will be given. We shall endeavour to collect information upon that very important but much-neglected subject, the diseases of trees, and the cause of their decay, whether natural or accidental, as well as to convey the earliest notices of the introduction of new species, which promise to increase either the beauty or value of woodland property. When to plant, to prune, and to fell, WILL BE STATED WEEKLY IN THE CALENDAR, TOGETHER WITH THE WEEKLY GARDEN OPERATIONS.

Although it is not intended to occupy our columns with the details of AGRICULTURE, yet as Gardening is the parent of Farming, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to exclude the general principles which relate to the cultivation of plants, whether upon a large or a small scale. Whatever, therefore, may be found important in that respect to the Farmer will be constantly reported.

To the FLORIST our Miscellany will have much interest, not only because everything relating to those rare and beautiful productions which are his peculiar care will be constantly treated of in such a manner as to make him thoroughly acquainted with the merits or demerits of new varieties, and with their best modes of cultivation, but also because we shall take care that such opinions as may be given are the results of an honest examination by *competent judges unbiassed by personal interest.*

IN THE SECOND PLACE, we shall introduce that description of domestic and political News which is usually found in a weekly paper. We consider it unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that we do not intend to range ourselves under the banners of any party; on the contrary, our best endeavours will be to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—*a Newspaper in the true sense of the word*—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; our object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader will thus be provided, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day as will supersede the necessity of providing himself with any other Journal.

The proprietors are happy to announce that they have already received promises of contributions from great numbers of their friends and supporters: among whom the following may be more particularly named:—

Professor Daubeny, of Oxford
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Royle, of King's College
George Barker, Esq., Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society
Dr. Greville, Edinburgh
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Cale, Gardener to the Duke of Bedford.
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. R. Wilson, Gardener to the Duke of Norfolk.
Mr. Woolley, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Cooper, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam.
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam
Mr. Smith, Gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun
Mr. Buchan, Gardener to Lord Bagot
Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton.
Mr. Baxter, of the Botanic Garden at Oxford
Mr. Campbell, of the Botanic Garden at Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Zoological Garden, Manchester
Mr. Shepherd, of the Botanic Garden at Liverpool
Mr. Williamson, of the Botanic Garden at Sheffield
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Insleay, of Birmingham
Mr. Mackay, of St. Helena
Mr. Perrin, of Aighburgh
Professor Henslow, of Cambridge
Sir W. J. Hooker, of Glasgow
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
John Rogers, Esq.
Dr. Horner, Hull
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. M'Intosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleugh.
Mr. Tillery, Gardener to the Duke of Portland
Mr. Collinson, Gardener to the Marquess of Westminster
Mr. Scott, Gardener to the Duke of Sutherland
Mr. Frost, Gardener to Lady Grenville
Mr. Jennings, Gardener to the Earl Derby
Mr. J. Wilson, Gardener to the Earl of Surrey
Mr. Law, Gardener to Lord Carlisle
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus
Mr. Cameron, of the Botanic Garden at Birmingham
Mr. Marnock, Curator of the Regent's Park Garden, &c.
Mr. Niven, of the Botanic Garden at Dublin
Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden at Hull
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Menzies, of Hope House, near Halifax
Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene

In consequence of the continued demand for complete sets of the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, arising from the weekly increasing list of Subscribers, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, published in January, have been reprinted; and to save all parties expense, two numbers of the original edition have been comprised in one of the reprint, by omitting the political and other temporary matters.

*** Orders received by all Newsmen.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The SECOND FLOWER SHOW of the season will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, Kennington, on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 19th, 1841.—A select Band of wind instruments will attend. *** Open from One till Seven.—Admission, 1*s*.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION will take place in Fitzroy-park, Highgate, on Saturday, the 22d May. The Gates will be opened to Visitors at One o'clock. Tickets, at 2*s*. 6*d*., may be obtained on or before the 21st inst., at Highgate; also at Hornsey, Hampstead, Kentish Town, and Camden Town; or at the following places in London:—Messrs. Warner and Co's., Cornhill; Mr. Flanagan's, Mansion-house street; Mr. Charlewood's, Covent Garden; Mr. Kernan's, Russell-street; and Mr. Brown's, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

*** The Coldstream Band will attend.

SHEFFIELD FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, to be held at the SHEFFIELD BOTANICAL GARDENS, under the Patronage of

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire
The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam
The Rt. Hon. Lord Wharncliffe
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Surrey
The Rt. Hon. Lord Milton
The Hon. John Stuart Wortley

The Committee of the Sheffield Botanical and Horticultural Society respectfully announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Floral and Horticultural Amateurs, that they intend having Exhibitions of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, in the Society's Gardens, Sheffield, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th, and on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1841; to be open to all England; when valuable Prizes will be awarded to the best specimens in each department.

Schedules may be obtained on application (post-paid) to Mr. Ebnr. Smith, Secretary, Barker Pool, or to Mr. F. Williamson, Curator, at the Gardens.

MANCHESTER BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The First Exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables for this season, will be held in the Town Hall, King-street, on Tuesday the 25th May, from One o'clock at noon to Six o'clock in the evening, when Prizes will be awarded to Gentlemen, Amateurs, Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Cottagers. Hereditary Members, Annual Subscribers, and all resident members of their Families, will be admitted by Ticket, not transferable, at One Shilling each, if purchased from the Secretary before the day of exhibition, otherwise they will be charged 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Non-subscribers will be admitted at 2*s*. 6*d*. each from One to Four o'clock, and from Four to Six o'clock at 1*s*. each person. Specimens may be exhibited from any part of the kingdom, either for sale or competition, free of any charge for admission. Specimens for exhibition or competition forwarded from the country must be carriage paid; and if addressed to the Secretary, with instructions, he will see that they are properly staged, and afterwards returned to the Contributors. The Specimens must be at the Town Hall not later than Half-past Nine o'clock on the morning of the exhibition day. The successful Exhibitor may receive the amount of his Prize in Money, Plate, or Botanical Works, the principal object of the Society being to reward the skilful Gardener, and to promote more extensively a knowledge of the practice and theory of Gardening in all its various departments.—SAMUEL E. COTTAM, Secretary, 28, Brazennose-street, Manchester.

COX'S REVENGE.—The Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society having advertised that a GOLD WATCH would be given by Mr. Cox, of Tooting, for the best single bloom of Cox's REVENGE, to be exhibited at the open Dahlia Show at Norwich, on the 15th September next, feels it due to the Public to announce that Mr. C. has DECLINED to fulfil his promise.

By order of the Committee,
Norwich, 12th May, 1841. C. S. GILMAN, Hon. Sec.

DAHLIAS.—The Committee of the SALISBURY PLAIN DAHLIA SOCIETY announce that the ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at EVERLEY, on FRIDAY, the 27th of AUGUST, when THREE SILVER CUPS, of the value of Ten Guineas each, will be given as First Prizes in the Nurserymen, Amateurs, and Gardeners' classes. Five other Prizes will be given in each class.—Full particulars in future *Chronicles*.

Salisbury, May 12, 1841. JOHN KEYNES, Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.—H. GROOM, WALWORTH, near London, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his superb COLLECTION of TULIPS is now in full bloom, and will continue in perfection until the 22nd of MAY, and may be viewed every day from Nine o'clock until Five, Sundays excepted.—Admittance, 1*s*.

TO GROWERS OF ORCHIDEÆ.

H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, WOOLWICH, begs to submit the following list of 24 fine sorts of Orchideæ, any 12 of which he can supply for 5*l*., and forward with safety to any part of the United Kingdom.

Oncidium bifolium
flexuosum
papilio
luridum, var.
altissimum
Cebolleti
Stanhopea eburnea
insignis
Maxillaria Harrisonii
picta
tetragona
Cattleya Mossiæ
Cattleya Forbesii
Harrisonii
Cyrtopodium Andersonii
punctatum
Brasavola nodosa
Zygopetalon Mackaii
maxillare
Gongora atropurpurea
Cymbidium nutans
Epidendrum fragrans
Catasetum floribundum
tridentatum

FUCHSIA YOUELLII.—H. YOUELL has now ready for sending out Plants of the above new and highly beautiful imported species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful, compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers, in shape, resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine rose-colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower Garden. Price of plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Also, Fuchsia corymbiflora, 7*s*. 6*d*.

The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom, by enclosing 12 postage stamps.—Woolwich, May 13, 1841.

DAHLIAS.—J. KEYNES, FLORIST, begs to announce he can supply a few more Prime Plants of his superb Seedlings FANNY KEYNES and SCARLET DEFIANCE; with all the leading sorts of the season. The stock of his Seedling, CONSTANCY, is sold out.—Further orders for it cannot be supplied.—Fine old Varieties, from 6*s*. to 12*s*. per dozen.

Salisbury, May 12, 1841.

TO ROSE-GROWERS, &c.—"THE CAMPBELL BUDDING-KNIFE."

JAMES LEMON, FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGER, CUTLER, AGENT FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLOUGHS, &c., HIGH STREET, CROYDON, begs to invite the attention of Gentlemen and Gardeners to this novel, simple, and ingenious instrument. The operation of budding generally, and of Roses in particular, is so easily effected with it, as to prevent the possibility of the bark being lacerated, which is too often the case with the ivory handle, thereby disappointing the hopes of the operator. It has been successfully used for some years by the inventor, Mr. PETER CAMPBELL, from whom J. L. has obtained the pattern, and he does not hesitate to say that it requires only to be known to receive general adoption.—Price 6*s*. 6*d*. each.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST and Co. (late W. MALCOLM and Co.) beg respectfully to offer NEW GOLDEN-TOP SWEDE TURNIP, a very superior variety, at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; improved Purple-top Swede, at 1*s*. per lb.; Green-top Swede, at 1*s*. per lb.; DALE'S HYBRID TURNIP, very fine, at 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb.; White Globe, Hertfordshire White, and Green Round, at 9*d*. per lb.; Green and Purple top Scotch Yellow, at 1*s*. per lb.; Drumhead or Cow Cabbage, at 2*s*. per lb.; fine long Red Mangel Wurzel, at 1*s* per lb.; Globe Mangel Wurzel (well adapted for shallow soil), at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. GRASS SEEDS in assortment, for Lawns and permanent Pastures, at the most reasonable prices; with a general assortment of Agricultural Seeds. Packets of Bokhara or Giant Clover, 2*s*. 6*d*. EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP, the earliest and finest Turnip known. An extensive and well-selected Collection of Garden and Flower Seeds.

JAMES BLACK has no connexion, either direct or indirect, with this establishment.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURREY LANE, BATTERSEA. Superb SEEDLING DAHLIAS now ready for delivery, fine strong healthy plants.—Gaines's Beauty, white, shaded and tipped with violet, very superior in form, the colour very clear, and well up in the centre. Took first seedling prize at Brighton open show, also a prize at Kingston. 4ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.—Gaines's Village Maid's Blush, of a very superior form, and very constant; always full in the centre. 3ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.—Gaines's Lady Palmer, rosy lilac, fine form; a new distinct flower. 3ft. 10*s*. 6*d*. Gaines's Duchesse de Nemours, rosy crimson, beautiful form, very constant, and well up in the centre. 3ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.—Gaines's Fire King, the brightest scarlet yet out, fine form. 4ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.—Gaines's Lancelot, rosy purple, shape of Countess of Pembroke. Took a seedling prize at Wandsworth. 4ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.—Gaines's Red Rover, very fine-shaped flower and constant, well up in the centre, fine red. 4ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.—Gaines's Bronze Unique; this flower is the shape of Ansell's Unique, of a bronze colour. 4ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.

N. G. begs to inform the admirers of that beautiful flower the Pansy, that he has several splendid seedlings now in blossom.

JAMES BLACK, late FORREST & BLACK, respectfully intimates to his Agricultural Friends and the Public, that he has on hand a carefully-selected Stock, from the best growers, of the following Turnip Seeds, &c., the purity of which he can confidentially warrant:—Dale's Hybrids, 8*s*. per gallon; Aberdeen Yellow, Bullock's sorts, 7*s*. ditto; Lockie's Purple-topped Swedish, 7*s*. ditto; White Globe, 6*s*. ditto; Green and White Round, 6*s*. ditto; Red Round, 7*s*. ditto: Tankard's Red and White, 7*s*. ditto; Early Stove, or Stubble, 7*s*. ditto, and other sorts, equally moderate in price. Red Mangel Wurzel, 1*s*. per lb. Alterincham Carrot, 1*s*. per lb. Scotch Cattle Cabbage, 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. P. S.—It is with great pleasure that J. B. verifies the announcement made by Richard Forrest, at the end of his advertisement of last week.—Bayswater, near London.

JOSEPH SMITH, NURSERYMAN, WESTERHAM, KENT, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he intends sending out his new beautiful FUCHSIA GLOBOSA VARIEGATA the FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, at 15*s*. per plant, including basket and carriage to London. The above Fuchsia is the exact habit of Globosa; as free a bloomer; the flowers same size and colour, and the foliage as finely variegated as the Coronilla variegata.

J. S. has also fine stocks of best varieties of Verbenas, Petunias, Salvias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, and Summer Creepers, &c., for beds, of which a prized list can be had on application.

NEW IPOMŒA. — MESSRS. SALTER AND WHEELER, of the VICTORIA NURSERY, Bath, respectfully offer to the attention of Cultivators, Plants of the new and beautiful IPOMŒA FICIFOLIA, a figure of which is given in the "Botanical Register" for March, in the present year.

This valuable addition to an interesting genus requires the same treatment as Ipomœa Learii, but is much less rambling in its habit than that, and other generally cultivated species, being better adapted for small trellis-work than any other species known, a single specimen having produced 500 flowers upon a cylindrical wire, two feet high.

Its colour is a rich lilac, and it blooms profusely in the late autumn months in succession to almost every other climber. The size of the flower is one third larger than the published figure. Established Plants will be ready for delivery by the middle of May, at 5*s*. each.

"A beautiful plant, of profuse bloom and easy cultivation."—*Dr. Lindley, Nov.* 20, 1840.

Messrs. S. and Co. also offer Plants of that rare and beautiful half-hardy Shrub, LEONOTUS LEONURUS, which, as an ornamental Plant for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, and open border, in the months of September, October, and November, is unequalled by any other allied plant of recent introduction.

It belongs to the natural order, including the admired genera of Salvia, Stachys, &c. Its flowers are a rich orange-colour approaching to scarlet, spikes from one to two feet long, and is admirably adapted for planting against a south or south-east wall, where, with slight protection, it will continue, for successive seasons, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the flower-garden. Established Plants, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

"As much superior to Stachys coccinea, as Salvia patens is to Salvia chamadrioides."

"We regret that so fine a thing should be so much neglected."—*Gardeners' Chronicle, 1st Number.*

Messrs. S. & Co. warrant the above (in a mature state of growth) equal in interest and beauty to the description given; plants of which may be had through the medium of application to the following Nurserymen:—Messrs. Henderson, Pine-apple-place Nursery, London; Messrs. Rollison, Tooting Nursery, London; Messrs. Low and Co., Clapton Nursery, London; Mr. Page, Nurseryman, Southampton; Wm. Wood and Son, Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield; Mr. Silverlock, Nurseryman, Chichester; Mr. Salter, Nurseryman, Versailles, France.

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A General Collection of Camellias, Heaths, Geraniums, Calceolarias, Dahlias, and Ornamental Greenhouse, Stove, and Hardy Plants; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

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HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for now more than 15 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park, Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Robinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple place; Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

PRITCHARD'S GARDEN-FRAME THERMOMETER is inclosed in a strong glass case, mounted with brass, so that it can be inserted into the earth without danger. It will be found of great value for Mushroom-beds, and the striking of delicate Flower Plants in frames. It is so graduated, that any person may, by mere inspection, know whether the heat is too great or too little, and thus prevent injury to the plants.—Price 16s. with printed book.

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Any quantity supplied at 14s. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1s. 3d. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc. Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th of May next, a most SPLENDID BED OF TULIPS, consisting of Glencoe, Telemachus, Louis XVI., Carlo Dolci, Duke of Kent, Sir Thomas Hammond, General De Sèze, &c., the property of Messrs. Colley and Hill, on the north side of King-street, Hammersmith. Also a large New Tulip Awning, capable of covering 65 rows; likewise the Leases of about three acres of Ground, with two good Dwelling Houses, Seed shop, Greenhouse, &c., together with the remaining Stock. For Particulars apply on the Premises, or to Mr. J. Bird, Solicitor, No. 5, New Inn.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will submit to Public Auction, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Monday May 17th, Wednesday the 19th, and two following Days, at 12 o'clock, Splendid Collections of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, AZALEAS, and a Variety of Plants in bloom. May be viewed the Morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER, by a Man aged 32, who is thoroughly acquainted with his profession, in all its branches. He will have an unexceptionable character from his present master, with whom he has lived six years.—Address to F. R., to the care of Robert Hitchens, Esq., No. 18, Threadneedle-street, his present master.

AS UNDER GARDENER in a Gentleman's Establishment, where he would have a good opportunity of improving his abilities, a respectable Young Man, aged 20, who has been brought up in the Garden and Nursery business. Can be well recommended, and would give a small premium. Direct to J. R., Messrs. Buchanan and Co.'s, Nurserymen, Camberwell.

AS GARDENER.—Wants a SITUATION, a Single Man, aged 32, who has had ampl. experience in the various branches of his profession. Would not object to a Situation as GARDENER and FORESTER. Is well qualified, by experience, to fill either situation, and can be well recommended from the situation he is just leaving.—Address A. B., Post-office, Woolwich, Kent.—No objection to the Continent.

TO NURSERYMEN within 6 to 8 miles of London.—A Gentleman confined to a Public Office during the week, is desirous to find a ROOM in the house of a Nurseryman, which he would only require to occupy on Saturday evening and Sunday, during the summer months.—Address, prepaid, with terms and full particulars, to Mr. C., at Mr. Benson's, 9, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.—WANTED, TENDERS FOR PLANTING 50 ACRES OF GROUND, in an elevated situation in the ISLE OF WIGHT, as a PUBLIC GARDEN, with Trees, Shrubs, American Plants, and Herbaceous Perennials, including a collection of all the most ornamental and hardy kinds. Also Tenders for Laying-out and Planting with suitable Ornamental Plants, 126 Plots of Ground intended for Building on, the dimensions of each being 100ft. by 300ft. including the site of the Villa, having plenty of turf and gravel-walks bordered with stone. The divisions of the Plots will consist of Wire Fences, to be hidden by Evergreens. It is also wished that Nurserymen or other persons would state on what terms they would rent or occupy the 50 Acres of Public Garden and the 126 Plots of Building Ground, till the latter were Let or Sold. Preference would be given to any person who would remove his greenhouses, ornamental buildings, &c. to East Cowes.—For Plans and further particulars apply to Mr. G. EYRE BROOKS, Land Agent and Surveyor, 28, Old Broad-street.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY do hereby give NOTICE, that a GENERAL MEETING of the COURT of PROPRIETORS of the said Company will be holden on MONDAY the 31st day of this instant month of MAY, at Two o'Clock precisely, at the Company's House, in Broad-street Buildings, London.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation of the said Company, the following Directors will go out of office at this meeting; namely—JOHN PIRIE, Esq. and Alderman; Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR, Bart., M.P.; Captain ALEXANDER NAIRNE; ROSS DONNELLY MANGLES, Esq.; GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq.; WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Alderman, M.P.; but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

By order of the Court,

F. DILLON BELL, Secretary pro tem.

New Zealand House, 10th May, 1841.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY do hereby give NOTICE, that in pursuance of Resolutions adopted at an Extraordinary General Court of Proprietors held this day, and in accordance with the Provisions of the Company's Charter of Incorporation, Eight Thousand New Shares of 25*l.* each have been created, in addition to the present number of Shares forming the Capital Stock of the Company.

The right of Pre-emption to the Shares created as above will be given to such of the present Shareholders as shall, on or before the 1st day of JUNE NEXT, signify in writing, by letter or in the undermentioned book, their intention of availing themselves of that right.

The new Shares will be distributed among the parties applying, rateably in proportion to the number of Shares held by them respectively in the old stock.

A book will be at this house on and after Monday next, the 17th instant, for the signature of such of the present Shareholders as intend to subscribe for new Shares. By order of the Court,

F. DILLON BELL, Secretary pro tem.

New Zealand House, 8th May, 1841.

BEE-HIVES.—G. NEIGHBOUR, the only authorised Agent for the Sale of NUTT'S IMPROVED BEE-HIVES, informs Apiarians he has on hand a large supply, to meet the demands of the present season, which are very substantially made, and several improvements have recently been added. By this humane system, Honey of a superior quality is obtained without the destruction of the Bees, in larger quantity than upon any other established mode of management. G. Neighbour has also Improved Double Cottage Hives and Glass Hives of various kinds for exhibition, at the Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.

NUTT, ON BEES, Fifth Edition, now published.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists in general, that he has now ready for immediate delivery a quantity of WATERPROOF RICK CLOTHS, both new and second-hand, at a moderate charge. Orders per post duly attended to.—Address in full, Benjamin Edgington, Marquee, Tent, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark.—A Warehouse 208, Piccadilly.

N.B.—Various-sized Marquees and Tents manufactured by B. E. will be erected at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society on the First Exhibition at Chiswick, the 15th May next.

THE PREPARED METALLIC LABELS, for labelling Plants, &c., are constantly on sale at Messrs. GORDON, THOMSON, and BARKETT'S, FLORISTS, &c., No. 25, FENCHURCH STREET, London. When these Labels are written upon with the Prepared Ink, the writing cannot be obliterated by exposure to the weather. Sold in Packets containing 50 or 100 Labels each. Dimensions, in inches, and price, per hundred, No. 2, ¾ by 5, 4s.; No. 3, 1½ by 5, 4s.; No. 4, 1 by 2 and 6, 7s.; No. 6, 2½ by 2, 3s. 6d.; Tallies, 2s. 6d.; Ink, 1s. 6d. per bottle.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALCULA.—During the Summer months the Larvæ of destructive Insects are propagated by infinite multitudes, and with amazing rapidity and impregnate with millions of Insects the very air we breathe, to the great injury of the young shoots of trees, vines, plants, and every species of vegetation, put into motion and growth, by the general influence of the season. J. READ begs to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Nurserymen, that he has recently invented a new HYDRAULIC MACHINE, for the purpose of subduing these destructive Insects, which make such deadly havoc on all fruit trees and plants at this season of the year. These Machines are made of various dimensions, suitable for every purpose of Horticulture, and also for extinguishing fire at its first breaking out. The valveter action is so constructed that they can never get out of repair, and are ready to act in an instant.

Also, READ'S PATENT GARDEN SYRINGE and new FUMIGATING BELLOWS, price 30s. each. May be seen at the Patentee's, 36, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, London.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—The Committee hereby give notice to the Subscribers, that they have examined the testimonials of the following persons, and having found them perfectly satisfactory, recommend them as Candidates for the ELECTION of TWO PENSIONERS, which will take place on THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE next, at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, from One till Three o'clock:—COLLYER, Wm., nurseryman, Horsell Birch, Surrey, aged 80; DUNCAN, Alex., Church-street, Kensington, 73; EDWARDS, Joseph, Petworth, Sussex, 71; GRIER, John, resident of Kendal, 87; HARDISTY, Francis, Mansfield, Notts, 71; PARROT, Jas., Maidstone, Kent, 72; SUTTLE, Thomas, 38, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, 66. The voting-papers, which will be sent to each Subscriber, must be returned before the time stated, or the votes will be lost. No person will be entitled to vote whose subscription remains unpaid at the day of Election. Persons sending post-office orders are requested to direct them to the Secretary, payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

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Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	6 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3¾ P. M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—May 18th, East Dereham. 19th, South London (Kennington). 20th, Whitehaven. 21st, Sandbach. 22d, Highgate.

ALTHOUGH it is probable that grafting, as an operation, is now as well understood as it ever will be, there is certainly ground for expecting that its application is capable of some extension. All gardeners can perform it, but none of us know what may be the consequence of variations in the performance: this is a subject still to be investigated.

There are those who maintain that the stock and scion are incapable of producing any influence upon each other respectively, and that each retains to the last its own peculiar quality. This seems to be true, so far as their visible organisation is concerned; for when grafted trees are cut down, the timber of the stock and scion remains just what it is in cases where no grafting has taken place, and the shoots that proceed from them manifest in like manner exactly their original nature. The budding a peach on a plum does not affect the foliage of the plum, nor does the reverse occur. But although the visible organisation of plants does not seem affected by this process, we must admit that the quality of the produce of a scion is affected by the nature of the stock on which it grows. Pears are grafted in Switzerland on the Mountain-ash, and are thus rendered more vigorous and hardy. In this country, Pears, when grafted on Quinces, become more high-coloured; while on the Mountain-ash stock they bear earlier. Peaches on Plum-stocks are coarser than on Peaches, and much inferior in quality. Apples are more highly coloured on the Siberian bitter-sweet Apple than on the crab. Thus far we are sure of our data, for they are the result of often-repeated experiments.

Now if the quality of fruit is affected by the stock that bears it, one would infer that the goodness of all our cultivated fruits is deteriorated by their being uniformly worked upon stocks whose fruit is worthless; for example, the Almond or the austere Plum can only injure the Peaches they are made to bear, the Crab the Apple, and so on. On the other hand, if trees of excellent quality were used for stocks, they ought to improve the fruit of the scion that is worked upon them. We see that some German writers, proceeding upon some such reasoning as this, have been recommending Gardeners to practise the art of "ennobling" fruit-trees, by taking the best varieties for stocks instead of the worst; and they assert that, by such means, the excellence of fruit is greatly increased. Treffz is represented by Meyer, as translated in *Taylor's Magazine*, to have made known as long ago as 1803 several instances of ennobling, from which it appears that Apple-trees twice ennobled bore fruit of distinguished excellence; Currants and Gooseberries improved after one ennobling, and much more so after the operation had been repeated three and four times. An Apricot is said to have been worked on a Greengage Plum, and a Quince upon the autumn Bergamot Pear: the Apricot became as juicy as the Greengage, and far more delicate; the Quince was much more tender, and less gritty. It is now too late to repeat these experiments by grafting, but the operation may be practised in the ensuing budding season, and is, we think, worth the attention of Gardeners.

It is also certain that the quality of a stock is affected, in certain cases at least, by the scion. There is an experiment that illustrates this. Some of the old writers on Gardening asserted that if you bud a yellow variegated Jasmine or a green one, the whole stock will become variegated; an assertion which is denied by Duhamel, who, however, misunderstood the nature of the experiment, imagining it to relate to the colour of the flowers, and not of the leaves. No doubt it is improbable in the highest degree that a white Jasmine will bear yellow flowers if budded with a yellow Jasmine, for the two plants so called are distinct species, and we cannot conceive the possibility of the operation changing their whole nature; but as regards the colour of the leaves it is different, and the possibility has been demonstrated. Some years ago, Mr. Wm. Anderson, of the Physic Garden, Chelsea, budded the variegated white Jasmine upon one branch of a fine plant of the revolute Jasmine, the leaves of which were green. The bud adhered to the bark of its stock, but never pushed. The succeeding year a slight appearance of variegation came out upon the leaves of the revolute Jasmine. The next year a workman cut out the branch which had been budded; so that the revolute Jasmine was thus apparently deprived of all influence from the variegated bud. Nevertheless, the variegation in the remainder of the plant continued to increase, and at the present time the leaves and branches are all variegated, even more than the white Jasmine whose bud was originally inserted. This proves that, under some circumstances, the scion will affect the quality, although not the organisation, of the stock; and if a taint producing variegation can be thus communicated, why not some other quality, such as smell? We think this fact should lead to some interesting experiments. Why not, for instance, as one of our correspondents suggests, obtain a variegated Irish Ivy by budding it with the variegated common Ivy? It is very probable that such a result would follow the operation.

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. III.

It will be a convenient, though not perhaps a natural order, to commence the investigation of water-heating by considering the best modes of arranging the pipes, either within or without the house, postponing to a future period our inquiries into the construction of furnaces and boilers, and the disposition of the pipes with regard to efficient circulation.

My object in the preceding papers has not been to prove that in a properly-heated building the air does not become warmed in any degree, but to show that the distinction between the heat of the air and that of the radiating surfaces has been too little regarded, and that in consequence more has been ascribed to the air than is probably due to it. That the atmosphere of an inhabited building, even in the absence of fires, does become somewhat warmer than the outer air, was proved by the attempt made a few years since to relieve the Sheffield dry-grinders from the ill effects of inhaling the dust of their grindstones, by causing them to breathe the external air instead of that in which they were at work. This scheme was, I believe, found to produce disease in the workmen, even more rapidly than the dust from which it aimed to protect them.

So far from contending that the air of warmed buildings does not become also warmed, the ultimate horticultural argument I have had in view is founded on the inevitable tendency of confined atmospheres to become heated, and therefore to be unlike free atmospheres. I am of opinion that the heat which the air acquires incidentally under the most favourable circumstances, those namely which impart to it the smallest quantity, is quite sufficient both for plants and animals; that in attempting to heat it more than this we do wrong, even in a dwelling-house, and still more wrong in a conservatory, which is intended expressly to imitate, as nearly as possible, the climate of regions in which the wind blows as it lists; sometimes sweeping across the summits of snow-clad mountains, very often traversing the surface of a relatively cool ocean, and in which, nevertheless, a high temperature is maintained by the direct force of solar radiation.

Captain Basil Hall, in his amusing volumes of "Patchwork," has a remark which illustrates, in some measure, the nature of the difficulty I feel in regard to the production of artificial climates. He says, "I have been roasted under the vertical sun of Calcutta, baked in the close land-winds of Madras, and been boiled in the swampy vapours of Batavia." Now, I imagine that, excepting some special cases, the sort of cooking we require for the plants of warm latitudes is the *roasting*, rather than the *baking* or the *boiling*; while the obvious tendency of a confined hot atmosphere is to become like the sultry land-winds of Madras; or, if freely supplied with moisture, to represent the swampy vapours of Batavia.

If it were possible so to regulate the supply of moisture to heated air, as to command regularly and infallibly a due medium between these extremes, it might still be objectionable to effect the given amount of temperature by proportions of air-heat and radiant heat different from those employed by nature; and if not objectionable, if even better fruit and finer flowers were produced by changing these proportions, it would still be desirable to do this knowingly and advisedly, rather than as the result of accident and ignorance. But it is not easy, on the contrary it is extremely difficult, to control the hygrometric condition of a heated atmosphere; it becomes therefore doubly important to ascertain in what proportions the effects of tropical temperatures are divided between the air and the solar radiation, and to see if we can devise artificial means of imitating those proportions.

Although I do not know whether the advocates for air-heating have founded their views on the opinion which has been frequently put forth, that the force of solar radiation becomes greater as we ascend from the equator towards the poles, yet as such a notion has been entertained, and as Professor Daniell has himself expressed an opinion that in our latitude the effect of solar radiation is less than might be expected, it may be useful to refer to the observations made with reference to this point.

Mr. Daniell found that, in the hottest part of a cloudless day in June, a thermometer covered with black wool and exposed to the sun indicated a temperature of 140°, while a similar thermometer in the shade stood at 75°, leaving 65° as the effect due to the direct influence of the sun; and he adds, as an inference from this and other similar observations, "As the mean effect of the sun's radiation upon the earth falls so much short of the impression which it is capable of producing, in what way is its energy spent?"

In answer to this question, it appears to me that the sun's power is underrated,

1. In assuming that 75°, shown by the thermometer in the shade, is the temperature of the air, when it is in fact the result of the balance between the radiations from and to the earth and surrounding objects, those objects being exposed to a fierce sunshine.

2. In omitting to take into account that the same thermometer, which is a good absorber, is also a good radiator of heat, and that therefore it parts rapidly with its heat on both sides of the bulb, from one side too without receiving the sun's rays in return.

3. In neglecting to consider the effect of the air, which acting as a cooler in both cases is more efficiently so in reference to that thermometer which is exposed to the sun.

From these considerations I see no reason to suppose that any unexplained obstacle exists to the force of solar radiation in this, or in warmer climates. The evidence derived from the observed radiant effects in high northern latitudes, and which appears to confirm the imaginary increase of solar power as we recede from the equator, is principally that of Captain Parry; who noticed at Melville Island, in March, a difference of 55° between two thermometers, one in the sun and one in the shade, while no greater difference than 49° had been in the same month produced near London. I think, however, that this fact by no means warrants the inference drawn from it, but rather the contrary. If a marked difference between a sun-lit and a sheltered thermometer is to be expected anywhere, it must be in the midst of ice and ice-cold water. These materials, absorbing and rendering insensible all the heat they receive from the sun, are not in condition to supply anything to set off against the effects of the sun upon the thermometer. If solar radiation is to be deemed more powerful at Melville Island than in London, merely because a *difference* of 55° was observed at the former, and only 49° at the latter, how do we account for the *absolute* temperature at London being at the same time 50° higher than that at Melville Island? Evidently by the circumstance that near London the direct influence of the sun is aided by the earth and surrounding objects; an aid which is equally afforded to the thermometer in shade, and on which the terrestrial radiation is relatively more efficient, while the shaded thermometer exposed to the ice receives no assistance of the sort.

The fallacy, which I with great diffidence believe to lie at the bottom of all the reasonings as to the effects of solar radiation, consists in the assumption before alluded to, that a thermometer in the shade indicates the *temperature of the air*. It is perfectly impossible that a permanently elastic fluid,—largely affected in specific gravity by change of temperature, having its capacity for heat increased as its bulk becomes greater, and being freely at liberty to expand,—it is impossible that such a fluid can, in free space, be a rapid or a powerful instrument of heating or cooling, except, as formerly mentioned, when it acts upon, or by means of, vapour or vaporizable fluids. Then, however, it is not the effect of temperature in the air, any more than the heat of a fire is an effect of the temperature of the air; so much of the heat or cold as is produced by changes in the state of a vaporizable fluid absorbed by, or deposited from, the air, is as purely a chemical effect as combustion itself; and the same dry east wind which sweeping over a rain-moistened earth produces a great degree of cold, would reduce the temperature unbearably if the earth had been sprinkled with ether instead of water.

To return, however, to the observations on which the supposed inferiority of solar radiation near the equator has been inferred. The reports principally relied on are those of Captain Sabine, who noticed at Bahia in July, that the greatest difference between the exposed and the sheltered thermometer was 47°; and at Jamaica, in August, the greatest difference was 36°; while a difference of 65° was easily obtained in England. These experiments are open to the former remark, that a good *receiving* thermometer is also a good *radiator*; that the thermometer in the sun and that in shade are both acted upon by the same air, and the first most powerfully so, by reason of its relatively higher temperature; and finally, that the thermometer in shade is still exposed to the influence of sun-warmed objects.

On the other hand, an observation made by Captain Scoresby, on the supposed greater efficiency of the solar radiation in high latitudes, and quoted by Professor Daniell, has been much insisted on, particularly by the author of the article "Hothouse," in the Penny Cyclopædia. Capt. Scoresby noticed that the sun melted the pitch on one side of his ship, while on the other side the thermometer stood below freezing, indicating a difference of 90° or 100°. In this fact, however, I discover nothing extraordinary. The thermometer in shade would be perfectly uninfluenced by any amount of sun shining on the ice; while a widely-extended surface of black pitch, laid on a substratum of wood, is nearly the most perfect arrangement that could be formed for exhibiting the sun's power. This disposition to produce heat is the exact counterpart of that employed

in the tropics to produce cold: the pans of water laid on rushes in India to collect ice are as complete evidence as possible that there is no serious obstacle to radiation in warm latitudes. We do not therefore need the explanation which has ascribed the diminished effect of solar radiation in low latitudes to the humidity of the atmosphere, and this explanation, if any were required, would be unsatisfactory; because the mere humidity of the air, that is to say, the quantity of water it contains, has little or nothing to do with its power of obstructing radiant heat. The vapour becomes obstructive only when its quantity is great in proportion to its temperature; a state of things which of necessity exists much more constantly in high latitudes, supplied as they are with moisture-laden air from lower latitudes.

The only fact in support of the alleged greater clearness of circumpolar atmospheres which appears difficult to explain, is that mentioned in the recently-published expedition of Von Wrangel; where it is stated that a native of the shores of one of the polar seas could with the naked eye detect the immersions of Jupiter's satellites, which he described as a big star swallowing a little one.

This, however, wants a little confirmation; and, if true, might be ascribed perhaps to the far-seeing habits of savage life in a barren climate, or to the greater depression of the sun below the horizon, or to the greater expansibility of the pupil acquired during a long polar night—or, lastly, it might be a case of peculiar organisation in the individual.

The rapid vegetation of the short summer in high latitudes, which has also been quoted as proof of great solar power, has been explained in Dr. Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," by the fact that a long period of repose furnishes vegetables with a large accumulation of available matter ready to be assimilated as soon as the temperature will permit. I must notice, however, that even Dr. Lindley adopts the common language, and calls temperatures taken casually in the air, *atmospheric* temperatures; for which reason I think that the series of comparisons between the observed temperatures of certain soils, and the so-called temperatures of the superincumbent air, which are given in the "Theory of Horticulture," will admit of a more decided inference in favour of soil-warming, and therefore of radiant heat, than Dr. Lindley has deduced from them. When it is said that in a certain situation the temperature of the soil was 52°, and that of the air a few feet above it 50°, there can be little doubt that the air was in fact less than 50°, because the thermometer, though *in* the air, was fully exposed to the radiation of the soil. If the latter had been cut off by Dr. Wollaston's concave reflector, the air would have been found quite unable to maintain the previous temperature.

In temperate latitudes we experience at and about the equinoxes a difference of 20° between the temperatures of day and night; that of the day being taken in the shade, and both being called the temperatures of the air. Now, though it be certain, as previously shown, that these temperatures do not truly represent the heat of the atmosphere, it must be admitted that the air is hotter by day than by night, and that it contains those relative quantities of heat as a mere consequence of radiant heat supplied to, or withheld from, the earth and the plants; because the heat of the atmosphere cannot become great by day and small by night in regular alternations, except as a consequence of the diurnal heating and cooling of the earth beneath it. The earth and the plants, therefore, in regard to the change between day and night, so far from receiving their warmth from the air, are themselves the sole instruments of its warmth; and although it should turn out that this process may be reversed without injury or even with advantage, it must be for the benefit of science that the change be made with full consciousness of its existence.

The variations of temperature due to latitude are also caused primarily by radiant heat acting upon the surface of the earth and the vegetation. The air partakes of this change in some, but evidently in an inferior, degree, and always as a receiver rather than as an imparter of heat. As we approach the equator, the difference between the land and sea atmospheres becomes greater, and the chances of the breeze coming from a colder quarter are evidently increased. It is notorious indeed that warm latitudes are, for the most part, fanned by cooling winds; and it is clear that even when there is little or no wind, the heated air has a constant tendency to displacement, solely by reason of its reduced specific gravity, which, as is well known, is largely affected by change of temperature.

Nothing, then, can be more certain than that in warm climates the air is not the heating agent. The winds which have traversed a burning desert, or come loaded with the vapours of a boiling swamp, are occasional exceptions; but we do not often require conservatories for the plants which thrive under such influences. The air, on the contrary, is by day the moderator of the sun's radiant heat, which would otherwise perhaps be unbearable by any species of vegetation, and the same air returns to the plants at night, the heat which it had abstracted during the day; returning it as it becomes evolved from the dews, and doing this the more abundantly as the clearness and consequent coldness of the night make it necessary. Without this the extremities of trees and tall shrubs might possibly become reduced in temperature below that which is indispensable to vitality—a catastrophe which is averted by what have been called, more poetically than philosophically, the "cooling dews."

If, therefore, it were now proposed for the first time to grow tropical plants in a climate formed artificially within a close building, I think that the first questions that would occur to a good meteorologist would be the difficulty of preventing the air from becoming unduly heated, and the certainty that the upper strata would be the hottest; while in nature the air of salubrious warm climates is relatively cool, the warmest being in contact with the warm soil, and remaining there to absorb heat even under the worst circumstances, that is to say, in a perfect calm, only till its acquired levity is sufficient to overcome the friction of displacement.

Supposing this view of the case to be correct, what would the supposed philosopher say to the proposal to make the air itself the instrument of imparting all the artificial heat, to introduce it at the summit of the enclosed space, which has, in spite of every endeavour to prevent it, an unnatural tendency to become heated, and, above all, to pour it in small streams on particular portions of particular plants, leaving it to exhaust what Captain Basil Hall calls its *baking* influence upon them, before it is allowed to slake its thirst with less costly moisture?

[Want of room compels us to defer the remainder of this paper till next week.]

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XVII.

It is generally about this time that those Cottagers who are fond of Cucumbers begin to make preparations for rearing them, without any other artificial aid, perhaps, than the little heat from the dung which composes the ridge they are intended to occupy. One of the warmest corners of the garden is usually selected for them; and although it is necessary that it should be well sheltered, it ought at the same time to have a free exposure to the noonday sun. The space need not be of any great extent, as a few plants properly managed will produce an abundant supply of fruit during the season. When the spot has been fixed on, let two or three circular holes be made, three feet across, and about 18 inches deep. Fill these with any long grass or weeds, mixed with some half-rotten littery dung from the pig-sty. Shake them well together with a fork, so that the mass may settle equally, and cover it about eight or ten inches deep with some of the richest and best of the soil that was thrown out of the holes; then in the centre sow four or five seeds an inch deep, and protect them from wet with a flower-pot, or any similar covering, until they have vegetated. The same process must be followed by those who are desirous of cultivating the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, either of which, but especially the latter variety of gourd, is to be preferred to any other, and will be found more serviceable to Cottagers generally than Cucumbers, its fruit being particularly soft and rich, approaching in some degree the flavour of marrow, if dressed when about half grown. It may indeed be cooked in a variety of ways by every cottager at any stage of its growth; even the tender tops of the shoots are excellent when boiled as greens or spinage, and will probably be esteemed by many as a more delicate vegetable than the fruit itself. For these reasons we are desirous of seeing it assume a prominent station in every Cottage Garden, believing that it is not at present so extensively cultivated as it deserves to be. The seeds are easily obtained, and we would now recommend a few to be sown and treated in the same way as directed above for Cucumbers.

Be particular in attending to the advancing crops, and see that such as require it are cleaned and properly earthed up. The Peas and Early Potatoes should on no account be neglected in this respect, as no crops are more benefited by frequent earthings than they are. Weed and thin the seed-beds, and prick out any of the kinds that are of sufficient size to be removed. Dull weather or the evening should be selected for performing this operation; and when completed, a little water may be given to settle the earth about the roots.—*M. E. H.*

THE HYACINTH.

The Hyacinth is so generally admired, that a description of its cultivation will not be uninteresting to many amateurs. The following has been the treatment adopted by my father and myself successfully for 30 years, and we have improved Hyacinths gradually both in bloom and habit:—They require a sandy soil, free from lumps or stones, and not mixed with any vegetable matter; neither ought the ground to have been used long for different shrubs or trees, as we have found that to be injurious to the health of the roots and to increase the diseases they are subject to. We are always particular in observing that the situation where we purpose planting our Hyacinths is such as to let the superfluous water pass away if required; and, at the same time, it should not be too high, as the roots will be injured from the want of moisture; this is considered an important point in their cultivation, and the neglect of it will lead to disappointment.

The roots are planted in October, the soil being prepared by having pure cow-dung mixed with it one year previously to the time of planting. We use a barrowful of dung per Dutch roede (a square of ten yards). The ground being measured into beds, the soil is taken out of the first to the depth of five inches, and the bulbs are planted firmly on it, so that the under part is well surrounded with the mould; after which they are covered over with the earth taken out of the next bed to the same depth, which is then ready to be planted, and this is pursued until the whole of the beds are completed.

As soon as severe weather commences, all the beds are covered over about eight inches deep with reeds, so as to prevent the frost penetrating them; as it would, by lifting up the surface-soil, pull off the roots from the bulbs. As soon as the frost is gone, the reeds are taken off, and the beds are coated with a mixture of cow-dung and water, to prevent the light sandy soil being blown away by the wind, which sometimes does great injury to the tender young tops of the Hyacinths; for which purpose also fences are made round the fields, of the reeds with which they have been covered.

The flowers having opened, and being in perfection, are all cut off to give greater strength to the bulbs, and to make them sooner large enough for exportation. In July the bulbs are taken up, and the leaves being pulled off, they are laid down regularly, each bulb on the side, so as to prevent the roots growing again; after this they are covered over with dry soil, one inch above the bulbs, and remain in this state for about a fortnight, to separate the roots and loose skins easily from the bulbs. Great care must be taken during this time that no injury is done to the bulbs by the sun; attention should, therefore, be paid to keep them well covered over. When taken from this situation, the bulbs are exposed for a few hours to the sun, and kept continually moving with a large brush, to prevent their being scorched; by which means they get that glossy appearance always observed in imported bulbs.

After this management the bulbs require a few weeks' drying in the warehouse; for which purpose they are laid out on platforms raised a foot and a half above each other, which enables us to look them over occasionally, though this is done principally that they may have a good circulation of air between them. The windows are opened every day on both sides of the warehouse,—for the more air and wind we are able to give the better,—that they may be dried and ready to be packed. The neglect of this not unfrequently causes the bulbs to get damp; and, though they may have been sent off in good condition, many of them are found to be spoiled when they arrive.

The Hyacinth is increased by offsets; but to multiply the number of offsets, cuts are made in the under part of the bulb, which, by proper management and a little care, will be found filled with offsets next year.

The Hyacinth is subject to two different diseases: the first is caused by a fermentation of the sap at the time when the bulb is in its full growth, and it changes the bulb into a slimy substance. The second disease is of a cancerous habit; it rises from the bottom of the root, and destroys all the vital parts. Though these diseases have shown to the grower their destructive properties, no general remedy for preventing them has yet been found out; we are, however, endeavouring to discover the cause, and spare no trouble to improve this splendid flower, and have not been unsuccessful.—*J. Tolman Mooy, Haarlem, at Mr. Groom's Nursery, Walworth.*

We subjoin from another correspondent the properties of a good Hyacinth:

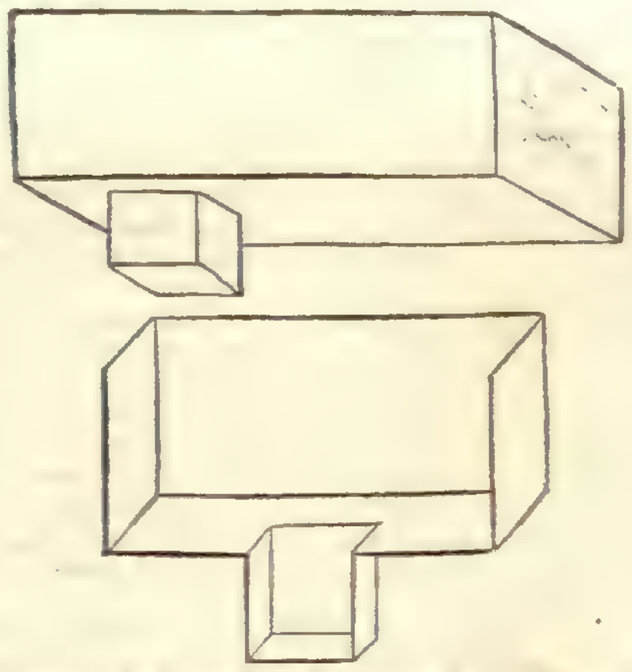
A well-grown Hyacinth should be of a compact pyramidal form, with a strong, tall, and upright stem, supporting numerous large bells, each attached by a strong footstalk in a horizontal position to the stem. The bells should be perfectly double, composed of broad, thick, waxy petals, with the centre of the flower raised, rendering the form convex. The bells should occupy about one-half the length of the stem, with the uppermost bell erect. The flowers, whether whole-coloured or striped, should be clear and bright; those having a contrast of colour in the centre are most esteemed.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Effects of the Winter on Roses.—Roses have suffered less than in 1838, owing to their being kept in a dormant state by the frosts of last November. In Dec. 1837, the weather was so mild that most of the Noisette, and many Hybrid China, and Damask Roses had pushed forth, as in March in ordinary seasons, consequently they suffered to a great extent. This season the Hybrid Chinas, with the exception of the King of Roses, a most luxuriant grower, have all escaped without injury, as have also the varieties of Damask Roses, Rósa sempervírens, and all the perpetuals. Bourbon, China, Noisette, and Tea-scented Roses, on their own roots, protected by branches of furze, are also uninjured, having only their late autumnal shoots killed; these are on raised beds, on a cold clayey soil, southern exposure. The same varieties on a dry, sandy, south-eastern slope, planted against low 4-inch brick walls, and protected by branches of furze, are all totally killed. Owing to the warmth of the soil and situation, they were evidently kept in a growing state till the severe frost at once checked and killed them. The past winter has given Rose-growers some severe hints as to the proper varieties to grow as standards; many hitherto grown in that manner are unfit, and only lead to disappointment. In fact, I may with safety assert that none of the Bourbons, China, Noisette, or Tea-scented Roses, can be depended upon as permanent standards, unless well protected; for if we have a mild growing autumn and only a moderately severe winter afterwards, all the varieties of those Roses are sure to suffer. The following standard Bourbons were killed here by the past winter, standing in the quarters unprotected:—Philemon, Marshal Villars, Antinöus, Ninon de l'Enclos, Faustine, Armosa, Phœnix, Gloire de Guérin; these kinds are all of more delicate growth than many others of this

family, and are not at all adapted for standards. Standards of Gloire de Rosomène were also totally destroyed. Augustine Teliem, Latifolia, Madame Desprez, Queen, Madame Nerard, Emile Courtier, Duc d'Aumale, and several other varieties of equally robust habits, suffered but little, being only, to use a technical phrase, "killed down;" still I consider this the result of our last cold autumn. If we had had a mild December, and a severe winter afterwards, all our standard Bourbon Roses unprotected would have been destroyed. Standard Roses of the four above-mentioned families must consequently be always avoided when planting rows or avenues, as their uniformity will be destroyed by severe winters. Still, although standards of these families must be discarded from permanent plantations, yet they merit a place in every flower-garden, where they can be planted in beds or groups, or singly in prominent places, as they produce flowers in such abundance, and often much larger than when on their own roots. Nothing can be easier than their culture, which is simply to "lift" them in the beginning of December, and place their roots in the ground one foot from a north wall or fence, and let their heads rest against the wall. At the commencement of frost, a mat, doubled, should be nailed over their heads, and remain all January; if the following month is mild it may be removed to give the branches air, and again placed over them on return of frost. About the end of March, or beginning of April, they may be planted out for the summer, having their shoots cut back in the usual way. They will bloom much finer than if suffered to stand in the open borders unprotected, as the winter, although it does not kill, often injures them severely. Little room is required for their winter quarters, as a space 20 feet in length of wall will hold 100 Rose-trees packed close; if the wall is occupied with fruit-trees they can be placed so as not to injure them. The past winter killed here every standard Tea and China Rose, and all the Noisettes, Lamarque and Jaune Desprez, left in the borders unprotected; but out of a great number of these varieties, placed against the north wall of a greenhouse in the above manner, not one was in the least injured. I have before recommended open sheds for the protection of these Roses as standards, but I have since found the air too dry, so that their shoots have become shrivelled and exhausted. The improvement that has taken place in hardy and free-blooming autumnal Roses is so great, that we shall in future have no occasion to plant standard Bourbons or Noisettes in our rows and avenues, as their places will be taken by the new race of autumnal Roses, by some called "Hybrid Perpetuals." These are of the most luxuriant growth, and as hardy as the common Damask Rose; they are seedlings from Hybrid China Roses, which by repeated crossing have at last taken the habit of one of their parents, the China Rose, and bloom continually from June till November. What adds to their value, and must bring them into general estimation, is the delightful fragrance which most of them have. As this race is at present but little known, I will describe a few of the leading varieties, with their characters and habits. It is rather remarkable that each cultivator seems to have a peculiar breed; thus M. Laffay, who takes the lead in this family of Roses, has produced several of first-rate quality and peculiarly luxuriant habits; the first of this family of his raising bloomed in 1837. I saw him in June of that year on the Place du Carrousel with a bouquet of its flowers, going to "lay them at the feet" of the Princesse Hélène, after whom he named the Rose. This is a first-rate Rose, very hardy and vigorous in its habit; Mr. Laffay has since then given us Marshal Soult, Reine Victoria, and Edward Jesse, all good roses, but in colour and habit too closely resembling the Princesse. These were followed by Madame Laffay and Comte de Paris, two fine varieties, different in their characters from the four first mentioned, and approaching more to the Hybrid Bourbon Roses, Athelin and General Allard, with the desirable quality of giving abundance of flowers in the autumn. They are both excellent varieties with fragrant flowers, and are only surpassed by the last new variety from M. Laffay, Prince Albert. I observe you have noticed it in p. 262 as being like Comte de Paris; but the flowers then exhibited were forced from buds formed in the preceding autumn, and I can only say that in its natural state, when I saw it in Paris in 1839, its colour was dark as that of George the 4th, and I believe Mr. Laffay will be borne out in his assertion that it is the finest perpetual Rose known. M. Laffay has also a new perpetual Rose of the habit of Brennus; its flowers are of the same size and colour. A plant of it growing here in a forcing-house is remarkable for the beauty and luxuriance of its foliage. Among these luxuriant-growing perpetual Roses, I had nearly forgotten to mention Fulgorie, a most free-growing and beautiful variety, well calculated, with all I have thus far noticed, to form permanent and fine standards. I will now notice a few other Hybrid Perpetuals raised by M. Duval, of a totally different character; these are all of dwarf compact growth, with flowers not so large as those I have described, but of extreme beauty, and the habit of the plants neatness itself. Owing to their dwarf habits they do not make good and permanent tall standards; on short stems they grow and flower freely, but it is for small beds on their own roots that these Roses are so well adapted. For a group no Rose, perhaps, is so well calculated as Clementine Duval, with its compact dwarf habit and pretty rose-coloured flowers. General Merlin, also raised by M. Duval, is a beautiful dwarf Rose; and then from the same cultivator we have Coquette de Montmorency and Aubernon, dwarf and compact-growing crimson Roses, every shoot producing abundance of flowers. As grouping well also with the above, may be mentioned Sisley, which, on its own roots, is a charming dwarf Rose; it is too dwarf for a standard, and is short-lived when worked on the Dog Rose. Of the above fine varieties Aubernon will be the best for the central plants of a group, as it is the most luxuriant. Perpetuelle de Neuilly, on its own root, is also an admirable Rose for grouping, as its habit is compact, and its flowers large, fragrant, and constantly produced; this Rose should never be budded, as its flowers in many soils seldom open well. I believe this new race of Roses will, in a short time, form one of the most prominent features in our autumnal Rose gardens, as fragrance, luxuriance of habit, and hardiness are most desirable qualities in autumnal Roses. I intended in this to have given some directions for planting and grouping the Bourbon, China, and other Roses generally planted during this month, and to have also given a method of arranging the plants so as to be protected in winter with great facility, but owing to the length of this paper I must postpone it.—*T. Rivers, jun., Sawbridgeworth, Herts.*

Slate Cisterns.—I am often surprised when visiting conservatories, greenhouses, &c., to see a person laboriously engaged fetching water from a distant pump, when the plants might be so much better supplied by the clouds if the eaves-pipes were but introduced into a cistern placed under the stage, or some more convenient place, which would receive the valuable soft water now so often allowed to run useless into a neighbouring drain or dead well. Beside the saving of labour and the superiority of soft water over spring, there is the advantage of having a supply kept at the temperature of the house, and by a little judicious arrangement as respects the covering of the tank, the surface of the water may be more or less exposed to the process of evaporation, the value of which is well known to every practical cultivator. Tanks may be constructed of wood, brick and cement, or stone—but slate is superior to these, from its neatness and durability, and the absence of offensiveness in the rain-water; in fact, a neighbour of mine, whose Heath-house contains beneath the stand a large slate reservoir, which has kept him supplied the year round, had occasion to rinse it out but once in that time, and never found the least unpleasant smell arise from it. I recommend their being made long and wide, not very deep, and with a well of sufficient size to dip a garden-pot into. Accompanying are a sketch and section to be sunk at any convenient depth into the ground, and the supply and waste-pipes to be fixed at any desirable point.—*N.* [We quite agree with our correspondent in regarding slate as the best of all materials for tanks. We are of opinion that no horticulturist can possibly be doing himself justice that allows the rain to pass into the earth, and then fetches it back filtered from the pump, and spoiled by the soluble salts it becomes impregnated with. Yet, where every attention is paid to soil we very frequently observe quality and temperature of water are thought unimportant and totally neglected.]



Nitrate of Soda, and its Effects on the Dahlia.—In the beginning of June 1840, I planted a piece of ground with Dahlias, the soil of which was very poor and light; in August they flowered freely, but small, and open in the centre when full-blown. I then dissolved 1 lb. nitrate of soda, in 12 galls. of soft water, and applied it liberally all over the soil with a watering-pan, and repeated it whenever watering was necessary; in the course of a fortnight its effects were truly astonishing; the plants became a fine healthy green—the flowers much larger, very brilliant and perfect; some of which, exhibited in a stand in the amateur class, obtained a second prize at a provincial Dahlia show, notwithstanding there were 24 competitors.—*A humble Amateur.*

The Cannon-hall Muscat Grape.—This variety usually sets badly, and it is difficult to get berries placed regularly over the bunch, notwithstanding that there is a greater number of flowers produced than on any other variety, excepting the Black Damascus. In order to get the Cannon-hall Muscat to set properly, I with a pair of grape-scissors cut out the flowers by threes and fours, at the small shoulders, where they are clustered by dozens, leaving room for two berries only, when well swelled. As soon as the flowers expand I brush them over daily with a camel's-hair brush, so that they may be well dusted with pollen. In order fully to test this experiment, I left two bunches on each spur, till the berries were set, one bunch only being thinned; and though all were alike dusted, yet there was a considerable difference in their setting. The thinned bunches set well, and the berries swelled regularly, while the unthinned ones set irregularly and swelled badly. The temperature of the house was at the time of flowering from 70° to 75° by fire-heat, and by the sun from 80° to 85°, and the floor and paths were watered in the morning and when the house was shut up with a syringe; but the vines overhead were never wetted at this time. Can the reason of the bad setting of the Cannon-hall Muscat be, that the pollen is defective, or the anthers so placed as not to be able to perform their necessary office? Certain it is that thinning the bunches is of great service.—*G. G. Watson, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Cockroaches.—These insects (Blattæ, from βλαπτω, to hurt) belong to the order Orthoptera, and were known to the ancients by the appropriate name of Lucifugæ. The most common species in this country is the B. orientalis, which was imported from the East into Europe through the commerce in the Levant, being brought over in ship-cargoes. Your correspondent notices fully their destructiveness and place of abode; but in addition to their voracity they possess the noxious quality of leaving an offensive smell on whatever they pass over. There is no doubt that, like their foreign congeners, they make use of their wings when occasion requires, although on account of their nocturnal movements they are seldom seen to do so. Mr. Rennie mentions another species (B. lapponica) which he states is occasionally met with in London, and which appears to be as destructive as the former. The Blattæ have enemies of the insect tribe, which in some measure reduce their number; they are selected by a parasite-fly (Evania appendigaster) as a receptacle for depositing and hatching its eggs, in the same manner as the Ichneumon fly deposits its eggs in larva and perfect insects.—(Griffith's Cuvier—Rennie's Insects.) The best method to catch them is to have a small oblong square box, about the size of a mouse-trap, into the top of which a glass funnel is inserted, the aperture at the top of the funnel being smaller than that at the bottom. A little flour or meal must then be strewed at the bottom of the box, which will entice them to enter, and from which they will find it impossible to escape on account of the slipperiness of the glass. There must be a side-door to the box; when morning comes, let the cockroach-catcher take the box, and holding it over a basin of boiling water, open the door and shake it, when he will soon find that the desired object has been attained.—*B.*

The Double Yellow Rose.—Miller, quoting old Parkinson, says of the yellow Rose, "The flower is so thick and double, that very often it breaketh out on one side or another, but a few of them abiding whole and fair in our country; being fair and blown, it doth scarce give place for largeness, thickness, and doubleness unto the great Provence or Holland Rose." Now, I conceive that G. B., by only allowing four buds to remain, threw all the nourishment into them, and thus increased that disposition to break out of which Parkinson and all others complain: indeed, I lately heard a gentleman say, that they are grown to the greatest perfection against the cottages in Suffolk, where they are suffered to run perfectly wild, and that he had observed that they are very impatient of the knife.—*X. X. X.*

Acclimatising Exotic Plants.—I planted out into the open border here four large plants of Agapánthus umbellátus, early in the spring of 1825, in different places, and slightly varying earths. They were planted in a southern aspect, and are all thriving well. At approach of winter, I put some leafy mould, moss, or decayed bark, over the surface, and stick firm over all some evergreen branches of Red Cedar or Cypress, which is cleared away in April. They flower every year from July to October or November. In 1835, one plant set deeply in rich earth, with a clayey subsoil, at about 170 feet above the level of the sea, produced 12 stems, which bore 891 flowers. Anthyllis erinácea, a native of Spain, was planted in the open border, on a southern aspect, in deep blackish earth, in 1825, and continues well; it flowers in May and June, and some years produces a few seeds. At the approach of winter, some old tan or leafy mould is put over the root. It is a dwarf tough little plant, only 8 or 9 inches high, and I took off a slip with some root on it, and planted it in a sandy loam, and it struck well. Anchúsa capénsis ripened seeds in the open border, near a south wall, in 1839, and several self-sown plants appeared late in the spring of 1840, which flowered freely for several weeks, and produced seeds: a few survived last winter. Cálla æthiópica, in pots, produces ripe seeds here, some of which were sown in the open ground, on a hill, in the end of March 1822. They were protected with an old broken frame, and in about 6 or 7 weeks fifteen seedlings appeared. In the autumn they were taken up with some earth about them, put then into pots, and kept in a glass-house during the winter, and one of them flowered at about 13 months old. In the spring of 1823, a seedling was planted out under a high wall, on a western aspect, where the sun cannot shine on it until mid-day, in an argillaceous soil, on a decayed rocky substratum; this plant continued to grow and flower freely every year at the end of May, and in June it generally produced 4 flowers. In June 1828, it produced 11 flowers and perfected a few seeds. In 1824 and 1828 I found 8 seeds in one berry. This plant remained undisturbed till the spring of 1838; it was then dug up, and a large mass of rootlets was found, which would have made a great number of plants. It was replanted in the same place, and is now going on well; at the approach of winter it is covered over with old tan or leafy mould, and early in the spring the earth about it is stirred up. There are here seedling plants growing in other situations, which I expect will bloom this season. The latitude of this place is 55° 55′.—the altitude from 150 to 170 feet, and it is situated between three and four miles inland. By having so many Callas in pots, and in the open ground, as well as in several degrees of temperature, they are in flower here during the greater part of the year. Oxalis floribúnda was planted in the open border, rather deep; it survived the last two winters well, and begins to flower in

June, continuing till December, but it has not yet produced seeds. It is now (April 15) springing up healthily. Oxalis crenata survived the last winter, notwithstanding that the frost was severe. I have resided here 26 years, and have only observed two or three southern-like springs here, of which the present is one.—*John Street, Biel, near Prestonkirk.*

Weeping Willow.—When reading the *Chronicle* of the 17th, I was surprised to think that the whole of England should be condemned by your correspondent "S." as unfit to grow the Weeping Willow. Had your correspondent informed us what the length of the Continental twigs is that are so "gracefully pendent," any one would be better enabled to form an idea regarding the Weeping Willows of the Continent. But certainly there are many places in England where the twigs of the Weeping Willow possess the character of "perfect looseness," for the breath of a zephyr will move them; and as for "perpendicularity," the German ones could not be more so although they were planted over an urn. The soil in which I have seen them grow best was a moist sandy peat, transported by water from Bagshot-heath, and sheltered from the north and east. I believe many of your correspondents could refer "S." to places in England where the Weeping Willow grows in such luxuriance as would soothe the most pungent sorrow that ever sought relief beneath its shade.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Melon-growing.—Perceiving in your paper of May 1, under the head of "Notices to Correspondents," an answer to "Rusticus," on growing Melons, advising him to allow only one to set on a plant at a time, which method is quite at variance with that adopted by most gardeners I am acquainted with, perhaps you will allow me to state the plan I have adopted for some years with invariable success. One of the most essential things in Melon-growing is to have the dung properly prepared (if dung-beds be made use of); and for that purpose it ought to be turned every four days for three weeks or a month, and if it appear rank, a mixing with leaves will moderate its violent heat; but by no means put up the fruiting-bed until you have assured yourself that the dung is in a suitable state, and sweet. I have had dung-beds so prepared in February retain their heat very little impaired until June, when it was no longer necessary, without any lining whatever, although usually a lining of hot dung is required in the cold weather, which so often happens in April. A little experience will enable any one to judge whether that be wanted or not. Supposing the bed made, and the lights put on (for I prefer the old-fashioned method of growing Melons in two or three light boxes), after the lapse of a week or ten days at farthest the soil may be put in, which should consist of hard cloddy lumps of clayey soil, dry, and almost as hard as bricks, mixed up with an equal quantity of good fresh loam and rotten dung, previously prepared. My reason for using the hard impenetrable substance alluded to is to act as drainage, and likewise it retards the growth of the plants, and makes them more fruitful, by checking the tendency their roots have to run through a finer and richer soil. Only a small quantity of it is put in at first, merely sufficient to make a little hill in the centre of each light; and unless there be much steam in the bed it is not advisable to cover it all over. After the plants have been planted on the hills, care must be taken that no steam or unpleasant smell arises, which is detrimental to other young plants as well as Melons. Presuming all went on right, they will, in a fortnight, require an additional quantity of soil, which it is better only to give in small quantities at a time, and a week afterwards a little more, always examining the hills to ascertain if their roots be approaching the outside. The Vines will now begin to run; and if they were properly stopped before they were planted out, their lateral shoots will most likely produce male blossom, and the sub-laterals fruit blossom. It is the usual practice to thin out the vine very much, and stop the ends of such shoots as show fruit-blossom at two eyes before it; but if they be planted in the soil above alluded to they will scarcely require it. As soon as three or four fruit-blossoms appear expanded together I set them all, and not one at a time, as recommended to "Rusticus;" for I have invariably observed that when one fruit gets in advance of the others the rest seldom come to anything. One of the most essential things, therefore, is to have as many set together (if you can get them) as you mean the plants to ripen, which will vary according to the growth and other circumstances. Usually gardeners think themselves pretty fortunate if they have six or eight in a light, six feet by three, of 1 lb. or 1½ lb. weight each, or a less number of a heavier sort. I have had 29 ripe fruit in a two-light frame of the old green Egyptian Melon, averaging 1 lb. each and well-flavoured. I have had still more of a scarlet-fleshed Melon; but six, eight, or ten, or sometimes less, is accounted a fair crop. I give them but little water until the fruit is set, occasionally sprinkling a little over the soil to prevent insects infesting them. After the fruit is set, I give a copious watering, and if the weather be dry, occasional waterings afterwards, until the fruit be nearly at full size, when they get no more; as by no means should they have water within the last fortnight before ripening, water spoiling the flavour of the fruit and rendering many of the best sorts insipid and tasteless. I am of opinion that one of the things most requisite for a good crop is to have them all set together, and have a fair start, as when one takes the lead so much before the other, the latter are robbed of that nourishment which is directed to the advancement of the first-formed fruit.—*S. N. V.* [In the answer given to "Rusticus" by one of our correspondents it should have been farther explained that the succession should be obtained, not by the same plant bearing fruit in different stages of growth, but by different plants; one fruit being set, as it were, now on one plant, another some time hence on another plant, and so on. When the fruits thus set are full-grown, a succession is then allowed to come forward; and a third sometimes in like manner: thus, according to Mills's system, each plant bears two or three fruits at long intervals; but the one fruit is always beginning to ripen before another is allowed to grow on the same plant.—*Corresp.*]

Red Spider in Cucumber and Melon Frames.—Get some leaves of the common Laurel, and having bruised them, place them on the mould immediately under the leaves of the plants infested with Red Spider. Shut the frame up close, and let it have the full influence of the sun. If, however, the plants flag, sprinkle a little hay over the glass, so as just to shade the plants a little. I always found a warm day the best; next morning you will find your plants perfectly free from the Red Spider, and if there is no other obstacle, you will soon have the satisfaction of seeing your plants grow vigorously; the Red Spider having been the only thing that prevented their doing so before. I am aware that this method is by no means new, but it appears to be little known; as I have lately seen one or two communications on the subject, in my opinion by no means so effectual. I saw it practised some years ago when I first entered the profession, and was quite delighted when, a few years after, having the management of Cucumbers and Melons, I made a trial of the plan and found it succeed perfectly.—*J. T.*

Cure for the American Blight.—Many are the remedies that from time to time have been recommended for this sore pest of the orchard, all of which seem to have again fallen into disuse, either on account of their inefficacy, their noxious qualities, or from the continual painstaking and trouble required in their constant application. The disease is occasioned by an insect, the Aphis lanigera, which presents the appearance of cotton wool on the bark or branches of the tree affected. I last year saw an orchard which was so overrun by this blight, that the proprietor had, in despair, cut down two trees, and was about to destroy three more. I recommended coal-tar to be applied by a strong brush to those parts on which the blight had made its appearance. This was very easily done by means of the long-shafted brush used by sailors in tarring their ships. It is simply a small round-headed brush, about the size of the palm of the hand, with hair two or three inches long, the shaft being about two yards in length. The experiment was completely successful; a second application, with the exception of but one tree, was in no case required. Wherever the disease showed itself, the part was immediately well rubbed with the tarred brush. For the last three or four years the trees had almost ceased to bear fruit. I am happy, however, to say that, at the present time, they look in a vigorous healthy state, and are literally covered with blossom. Should the disease again appear, as it is far from impossible that some of the insects, or their ova, should have escaped the first year's application—so thoroughly infested were the trees—I have the strongest confidence, from the effects seen, that it will be but in a very slight degree, if at all, and will be, this second year, effectually and finally eradicated. But, from the present healthy-looking condition of the trees, and their being restored to a free-bearing state, there is every reason to conclude that the pest is already got rid of. The coal-tar can be readily obtained at any gas-house for 6d. a gallon.—*F. R. Horner, M. D.*

Ery'simum Peroffskyánum.—J. W. says that his plants of Ery'simum Peroffskyánum, which have stood the winter, are in anything but a blooming vigorous state, as mentioned by a subscriber in p. 165. J. W.'s specimens have lost their fine bright orange colour, and degenerated into a pale yellow; and he remarks, that if the plant generally becomes so, it had better be treated and described as an annual. [At Strood, in Kent, in a very exposed situation, the Ery'simum has stood uninjured, and its flowers are of the usual colour.]

Flattened Stems.—A plant of Cotoneaster, trained against a south-east wall, is growing in a very curious way; the branches, instead of being round as rational shoots should be, are becoming quite flat, and growing more like the Cock's-comb than anything I am acquainted with. One branch is now about two inches wide at the extremity, and there is every appearance of its becoming wider and wider. This flattened extremity is covered with leaves, which are much crowded. What is the cause of this curious development? I have seen many instances of flattened footstalks and an increased number of flowers amongst our indigenous plants this year; for instance, Bellis perennis, Primula vulgaris, Anemone nemorosa, and the Crown Imperials, have had a strong tendency to have their stems flattened. Has the heat of the season anything to do with the abnormal appearance of the last-mentioned plants? It could not have affected the Cotoneaster, as that has been growing so for some time.—*S. Buckland.* [These stems are what botanists have named *fasciated*, a curious example of which was mentioned in our last number, p. 295, col. *b*. Such appearances, as is well known, occur in other parts besides the stem, as in the fruit of the Strawberry, and in the flower-branch which forms the fruit of the Pine-apple. De Candolle suggests that all these instances are owing to the union of contiguous branches, which, touching each other at the sides, form natural grafts, and in some cases this is doubtless the fact; but no one, that we know of, has ever thought of showing what causes the tendency of branches to grow constantly side by side, instead of standing in their usual relation to each other.]

Different habit of Trees.—In a former *Chronicle* there is a query as to the cause why, of two trees of the same kind planted together, one comes into foliage some time before the other? It is worth while to raise two chesnuts or nuts at distant times; to put one now into a hot-bed, and another into the open ground later, and to observe hereafter if the one did not wake every year, according to its first vegetation, before the other. My reason for suggesting others to try this experiment is, that I am—*Senex.*

Sea Kale.—I observe, in a late number of the *Chronicle*, that one of your correspondents states his having found Crambe maritima (Sea Kale) growing in stiff clay. It is very unusual for it to occur in that soil. It grows in the greatest abundance on the sandy beach at Calshot Castle, Hampshire, where it covers the ground to a considerable extent, growing among the shingle and sand. I have never seen it growing wild anywhere but on a sandy stony beach.—*G. K.* [Another correspondent finds it on the chalk cliffs, between Broadstairs and Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet. In "Cowell's Floral Guide for East Kent," it is mentioned as growing on the beach half way between Folkstone and Dover, on the cliff at St. Margaret's, and under the South Foreland cliff, on the shore at Whitstable, and on the cliff between Westgate and Aple.]

Local Measures.—A correspondent suggests, that as it is obvious from the first article under the head "Home Correspondence," in the *Chronicle* of May 7, that the quantity of land contained in a ROOD varies in different districts, it would be desirable to obtain a list for the United Kingdom, adapted for future reference. [If our friends will send us the necessary information we will gladly prepare such a table.]

Insurance Companies.—I have seen in your paper the advertisement of a company (the Australasian Colonial, &c.) which professes to give much more favourable terms to the purchasers of an annuity than can generally be obtained; and I see by the prospectus of this company that it finds itself able to do so in consequence of investing its funds in New Holland or Australia (which circumstance has, I suppose, induced it to take the title of "Australasian," &c.). Not being myself a competent judge of how far this company may be able by such investments to fulfil the contracts which it offers to the public, I take the liberty of asking your opinion—first, as to whether the interest which can be obtained for money invested in Australia is high enough to enable the company to make such bargains; second, whether money may be invested in Australia with safety; third, whether you believe this Australasian Company to be stable, respectable, and trustworthy. Your answer to these questions will be a great favour to me and many others, whether gardeners or not, as the fate of those poor persons who have incautiously trusted their money to some of the fraudulent London insurance companies has, in this neighbourhood at least (Edinburgh), been lamentable. At a distance from London we have no means of getting at the truth of such matters, and our anxiety to make a good investment of our money is too apt to make us incautious.—*A Constant Reader.* [With every wish to oblige our correspondents, we really cannot undertake to answer questions of this sort. Nevertheless, as it is of great importance to gardeners to know where to place their hard-earned savings in safety and to advantage, and as such dreadful consequences have lately followed imprudence in this respect, we have no objection to say that we know the society to be a *bona fide* one—that the names of the directors are genuine and of persons of high character and standing, and that a very high rate of interest may undoubtedly be obtained in the Australasian colonies with safety, provided only the investments are made by prudent men well acquainted with their business.]

Thoughts on Botany.—A young student lately put to me the question, What is Botany? I told him it was a Greek word signifying, a knowledge of plants: that originally it implied an acquaintance, not only with their external forms, but also, and more especially, with their nature and qualities, their uses in medicine and the arts, and in domestic economy: that such were the qualifications formerly considered necessary to entitle any one to the appellation of botanist; and that such a knowledge was, with reason, regarded as among the most useful and important of the sciences. I regretted that I could not apply such a definition to what is at present denominated the science of Botany: for, at this time, any one is called a botanist who pays attention to the form of the flowers, fruit, and leaves of plants. The root is now mostly disregarded, and seldom becomes a matter of notice in botanical descriptions, although this part is endowed, not unfrequently, with the most important and valuable properties. It is, I think, matter of serious regret that so little regard is paid by modern botanists to the properties and uses of plants. It is not, however, with the botanist alone that this charge rests, but still more is it to be lamented that professors of medicine should disregard the main and primary resources of the healing art; although, indeed, many honourable exceptions might be mentioned. But what seems most reprehensible, is the general neglect of the valuable remedies indigenous to the country, which, by many pharmacologists, are passed unnoticed, or only mentioned, perhaps, as "useless incumbrances of the materia medica;" and this, as is often evident, without any actual knowledge of their properties. Our dispensatories and manuals of pharmacy too plainly exhibit the disregard of the valuable treasury of the soil: they present us, indeed, as Dr. Paris says, with a very meagre bill of fare. These works are chiefly taken up with useless speculations on the chemical affections and composition of mineral substances, whilst the vegetables are dismissed with a few brief remarks. How insignificant are these manuals and dispensatories, when compared with the works of the old authors, such as those of Dioscorides, Theophrastus, Galen, Mesue, or those of Schrader, Hermann, Dodonæus, Parkinson,

Hoffmann, and others! Those, indeed, who would acquire a tolerable knowledge of medicinal plants, must peruse the old authors, which are now thrown aside as empirical and *unscientific*. "It has been urged," says Dr. Copeland, "as an apology for the neglect into which the works of the older pharmacologists have fallen, that their observations on the employment of remedies are altogether empirical." This, although to some extent true, applies no more to many of the writers of the two last centuries, than to those of our own time. The suggestions even of the oldest writers on this branch of medicine are extremely useful, and calculated to lead to many valuable results. These are also much fuller and more diversified, and often more judicious, than the equally empirical notions contained in many modern works; in proof of which, let the reader turn to the writings of Mesue, Serapion, Galen, &c., and afterwards to our own dispensatories and other manuals, and then judge for himself. As long as the nature of disease remains but imperfectly understood, and whilst the physiological operation of remedies is left entirely unexplained by pharmacologists, they can, at least, lay claim to no higher grade of merit than rational empiricism.—*J. Hancock, M.D.*

Bark Monopoly.—"A Young Forester, Kidderminster," or *Young Tanner?* does not state whether he or the person who took up the bark paid for the labour of peeling. I shall feel obliged if he will state this, when I shall probably be enabled to throw a little more light upon the subject.—*Joseph Paxton.*

Abies Deodára.—In the unpublished journal of an Indian traveller is the following passage:—About six miles from Fargoo the traveller enters a forest of the A'bies Deodára. The trees are truly superb specimens of Himalaya timber; most of them are 150 ft. high, as round and taper as a billiard cue, and from 15ft. to 18ft. in circumference, without a single side branch until within a few feet of the top. These trees were met with on an expedition to the Borinda pass. On an expedition to the summit of the Choor mountain, the same person says, "The first part of the journey today was through swampy ground; a forest was then entered of the largest and most magnificent Deodára Cedar I ever saw; their size was truly wonderful, and I am certain there were thousands together 200ft. high and 20ft. to 25ft. in girth. I measured one that was 30ft., and I believe many more were quite as large. Numbers had fallen down, and their bare trunks as they lay on the ground were as high as one's head, and it required considerable exertion to get over them."—*Viola.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, May 5th.—Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair. Dr. Daubeny, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, Botany, and Rural Economy, in the University of Oxford, addressed to the President his plan for the prosecution of preliminary experiments in agricultural chemistry and vegetable physiology, on a small farm or other experimental ground, to be selected in some suitable locality for the purpose; the trials to be comparative in their results, and made in the first instance on a small scale, before being more extensively brought to the test of experience on large farms. A committee was named to consider this plan. Mr. W. P. Taunton, a member of the Society, residing at Ashley, near Stockbridge, in Hampshire, transmitted to the Council a fine specimen of the Alopecurus nigricans, or blackish Fox-tail Grass, a Siberian perennial, grown on strong woodsour clay, over the chalk, at an elevation of five or six hundred feet above the level of the sea, in a tolerably well-sheltered situation, but without any extraordinary manuring. Mr. Taunton called the attention of the Council to the fact that by the 30th of April (the day on which it was cut) some of the culms had put forth their flowers, the longest culm having attained the length of nearly 3ft. 5in.; and he entertained a hope that the bulk, hardihood, succulence, and precocity of this species of Fox-tail would render its cultivation a useful acquisition to English husbandry—stating that this grass thrives in the same soils as the other Fox-tails, namely, a rich sandy or gravelly soil, with a competent mixture of clay, and grows freely from seed, provided it be not pressed into the earth, but sown on the surface; he concluded by remarking, that from an experiment he had accidentally made with the plant, there is great reason to believe that it will prove peculiarly valuable in water-meadows and other humid places. Among the members present, Mr. H. Gibbs confirmed the statement of Mr. Taunton respecting the general character of this species of Foxtail grass; and called the attention of the Council to the curious fact, that all the Foxtail-grasses were more or less subject to be infested with a small orange-coloured larva, or grub, which preyed upon the germ, and destroyed the vitality of the seed to such an extent that in most cases not more than one seed in a dozen ever vegetated on sowing. Mr. Gibbs mentioned another species of Foxtail even still more productive than the one under consideration.

Birmingham Horticultural Society.—The first show was held on May 6th. The tables were well filled with plants for competition. Mr. F. Dickinson, nurseryman, occupied a large portion of one of the tables with fine-grown specimens of Ericas and other plants not for competition. The table across the hall by the organ gallery was occupied with plants from the Society's Gardens, Edgbaston, and the cottagers' vegetables, which were good. The following prizes were awarded:—

Best Herbaceous plants in pots, six specimens, John Pope and Sons. Best Auriculas, Wood's Lord Lascelles, John Pope and Sons; 2d do., Kenyon's Ringleader, John Pope and Sons; 3d do, Kenyon's Ringleader, Mr. John Moore; 4th do., Taylor's Incomparable, John Pope and Sons. Best Polyanthuses, Hufton's Squire Ray, John Pope and Sons. 2d do, Hufton's Earl Grey, John Pope and Sons; 3d do, Jolly Dragoon, John Pope and Sons. Best Orange or Lemon trees, in fruit, Lemon, James Taylor, Esq. Best Pansies, Gardeners and Amateurs, (24,) J. Willmore, Esq.; 2d do, do., 12, Josiah Mason, Esq.—W. Mussell, gardener. Best do., Nurserymen, 24, John Pope and Sons. 2d do., do., 24, Mr. Frederic Brewer. Best Roses, Yellow Noisette, James Upfill, Esq.; 2d do, Ruga, Thomas Small, Esq. Best Camellias, Chandlérii, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2d do., Donckelaéri, John Willmore, Esq.; 3d do, álba pléno, Mr. John Moore; 4th do., Sasánqua rósea, W. C. Alston, Esq. Best Azaleas, in pots, Iedifólia, J. Willmore, Esq.. 2d do., do, indica coccinea, W. C. Alston, Esq, 3d do., do., ledifolia, W. C. Alston, Esq. Best Grapes, Black Hamburgh, D. Houghton, Esq.; 2d do., Black Hamburgh, R. L. Chance, Esq.—T. Lewis, gardener. 2d Pears, Prince's Favourite, R. L. Chance, Esq.—T. Lewis, gardener. Best Apples, Orange Pearmain, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.—J. Kendrick, gardener; 2d do., Unknown, John Cadbury, Esq; 3d do., Jewell's Pearmain, R. L. Chance, Esq. Best Strawberries, Keen's Seedling, Thomas Chattock, Esq.—W. Fitness, gardener; 2d do., Keen's Seedling, Henry Dawes, Esq.—E. Upster, gardener; 3d do, Keen's Seedling, Thomas Chattock, Esq. Best Rhubarb, Giant, Thomas Chattock, Esq.; 2d do., Giant, John Gough, Esq.—C. Sharp, gardener. Best Cucumbers, a brace, Black spined, Thomas Chattock, Esq.; 2d do., Manchester, Rev. Samuel Crowther—E. Sewell, gardener. Best Broccoli, White, Imperial, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2d do., do., Imperial, R. L. Chance, Esq. Best do., Purple, Late Purple, John Gough, Esq.; 2d do., do., Late Purple, John Gough, Esq. Best Exotic Orchidaceæ, Epidéndrum aloifólium, George Barker, Esq.—T. Insleay, gardener; 2nd do., Acanthophíppium bícolor, J. Willmore, Esq.—T. Williams, gardener; 3rd do., Cyrtochílum Karwínski, George Barker, Esq.; 4th do., Oncídium divaricátum, J. Willmore, Esq.; best do., six specimens, George Barker, Esq.; 2nd do., George Barker, Esq. Best Stove Plants, Lobelia sp. nova? J. Willmore, Esq.; 2nd do., Gesnéra Coopéri, W. C. Alston, Esq.—J. Clift, gardener; 3rd do, Euphórbia spléndens, J. Willmore, Esq. Best Greenhouse Plants, Borónia pinnáta, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d do., Borónia serruláta, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 3d do., Pimeléa decussáta, Thomas Small, Esq.—B. Underwood, gardener; 4th do., Clématis azúrea grandifióra, W. C. Alston, Esq.. best do., six specimens, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d do., J. Willmore, Esq. Best Amaryllidaceæ, Cobúrghia, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d do., do., James Taylor, Esq.—W. Carpenter, gardener. Best Ericas, fastigiáta, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d do., tróssula, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 3d do., Sebána lútea, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 4th do., sulphúrea, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.—W. Stenton, gardener; best do., six specimens, W. C. Alston, Esq. Best Pelargoniums, decórum, James Upfill, Esq.; 2d do., Dennis's Perfection, James Upfill, Esq.; 3d do, Foster's Alicia, E. Armfield, Esq.—C. Ebbrott, gardener; 4th do., Gem, E. Armfield, Esq. Best Cactuses in flower, Seedling variety, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2d do., spléndidum, Jas. Upfill, Esq.; 3d do., Mallisóni, D. Houghton, Esq.—T. Bartlett, gardener; best do., Melon-shaped, six specimens, George Barker, Esq. Best Narcissus, in pots, six specimens, John Pope and Sons; 2d do., do., Mr. John Moore. Best Alpine Plants, in pots; six specimens, John Pope and Sons; 2d do., do., Mr. John Moore; 3d do. do., John Pope and Sons. Best Potatoes, forced, ash-leaved Kidney, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2d do, do., John Gough, Esq.; 3d do. do., James Taylor, Esq. Best Cabbage, Early Dwarf, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2d do., West Ham, Joseph Sadler, gardener, Coughton Court; Best Sea-kale, James Taylor, Esq: 2d do., R. L. Chance, Esq. Best Lettuce, Brown Cos, Thomas Chattock, Esq.; 2d do., Brown Cabbage, Thomas Chattock, Esq. Best Peas, Agylepious? R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2d do., R. L. Chance, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES:—A large oval group of Gentiána acaúlis, J. W. Crompton, Esq.; fine curled Parsley, George Barker, Esq.; Mushrooms, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; do., R. L. Chance, Esq.; autumn-sown Spinach, R. L. Chance, spring sown Spinach, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. COTTAGERS AND ARTISANS:—James Barton, four prizes; Charles Lees, four prizes; Isaiah Davies, two prizes.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CŒLO'GYNE CRISTA'TA. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A most beautiful species, fragrant, free flowering, and having large blossoms of the purest white, except the lip, which in its centre is decorated with bright yellow fringes and plates. It has recently flowered with George Barker, Esq, of Birmingham, and was exhibited at a meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, where it gained a Knightian medal.—*Bot. Reg.*

COBÆ'A STIPULA'RIS. Changeable Cobæa. (*Greenhouse Climber.*)—A handsome herbaceous plant, introduced from Mexico by the Horticultural Society. Mr. Hartweg found it near San Cornelio. It is a perennial, like the old Cobæ'a scándens, or rather a half-shrubby plant, but it may be regarded as an annual so far as English gardens are concerned. The best way to manage it is to raise it annually from seeds sown on a hotbed in March. It rapidly scrambles on anything near it, and produces its curious large greenish-yellow flowers at the latter end of the season. They are often dull purple when they first open, but they soon acquire the colour of the figure. As a conservatory plant this sort of Cobæ'a succeeds well, provided it is not too much exposed to bright light, which turns the foliage dull purple, and diminishes its beauty very much. It will strike freely from cuttings, if that method of propagation is preferred.—*Bot. Reg.*

POSOQUE'RIA VERSI'COLOR. Changeable Posoquery. (*Stove Shrub.*)—A handsome stove shrub, with long pendulous fragrant flowers, changing from white to crimson through pink; and must be regarded as quite an acquisition to the collections of plants requiring high temperature. It is a native of Cuba, whence Messrs. Loddiges imported it, and with whom it flowered in August 1840. It is propagated by either cuttings or layers, and likes such a soil as loam, peat, leaf-mould, and sand.—*Bot. Reg.*

IMPA'TIENS ROSE'A. Small Pink Balsam. (*Half-hardy Annual.*)—A beautiful half-hardy annual from the Himalayas, introduced by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. It requires exactly the same treatment as the common garden Balsam, and grows to as large a size. The paper that contained the seed was marked "Woolly podded Balsam, found growing on old ruins." The leaves are from six to eight inches long, linear-lanceolate, more tapering to the base than to the point, bordered with fine saw-teeth, each of which is tipped with a minute sharp callosity. The flowers appear in clusters, from the axils of the leaves, all along the stem and branches. Their stalks are blood-red, and about as long as those of the leaves. The sepals are deep rose-colour; the back one being simple and produced abruptly into a point, while the front one has a short green horn abruptly turned upwards. The petals are much larger and paler than the sepals, and of the two lobes of which they consist the smaller are rounded and erect, while the larger are half oblong, and hang down like a double lip in front of the flower. The pods are oblong, and covered with white wool.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hygrometer.—Gardeners are now so sensible of the importance of regulating the moisture as well as temperature of their hothouses, that we believe we shall be complying with the wish of many, besides those who have asked us to do so, if we introduce a short notice of the hygrometer. It is impossible for any one to know what degree of moisture he really maintains in a forcing-house without an instrument by which to measure it; that instrument is the hygrometer, which might as well be called the "water-gauge," which is what the first word really means. Of the many contrivances to effect this end the best, for all practical purposes, is Daniell's hygrometer; of which the annexed cut exhibits the general appearance. It measures the moisture in the air quickly and precisely, and is not subject to get out of order. The air we breathe is a permanently elastic fluid, containing watery vapour in mixture, its power of retaining which is greater when temperature is high than when low. It may be compared to a sponge; if this substance, when dry, is soaked in water, a portion of the fluid is absorbed; but if the sponge is again dipped without squeezing, and before it has had time to dry, no additional quantity of water will be taken up by it, because the first immersion saturated it; and when air has taken up as much moisture as it can contain, it is in like manner said to be in a state of *saturation*. If when thus saturated a reduction of temperature takes place, the capacity of the air for moisture is diminished, and precipitation ensues. When air, on the contrary, is in an undersaturated, or dry state, it takes up moisture from the substances with which it comes in contact. If moist air is brought into contact with a substance sufficiently colder, a part of the moisture is *condensed*, and is so converted from a state of invisible vapour into water. If, for instance, a cold wine-glass is brought into a warm room, the sides of the glass become covered with dew, which is the water that existed in the air as vapour, and which, condensed on the cold glass, is changed into water. The effect, therefore, of bringing warm moist air into contact with a cold surface is to rob the air of a part of its moisture. Thus, in a cold night, the glass roof of a greenhouse may be seen streaming with water, which runs down and forms "drip," and in this often unsuspected manner air is rendered dry, notwithstanding the operations of syringing, steaming, &c. Daniell's hygrometer is constructed with reference to this circumstance. The figure represents two hollow glass balls, containing ether, and communicating by the glass tube which rests on the support. The ball which forms the termination of the longer leg is of black glass, in order that the formation of dew on its surface may be the more perceptible; it includes the bulb of a delicate thermometer, dipping in the ether, its scale being inclosed in the tube above the ball, and whatever change takes place in the temperature of the ether is indicated by this thermometer. The other ball is covered with muslin. In making an observation, it is first necessary to note down the temperature of the air, next turn the instrument so that when the muslin-covered ball is held in the hand the ether may escape into the blackened ball; and it should also be held till the included thermometer rises a few degrees above the temperature of the air, when it should be replaced on the support. Then drop, or gently pour, a little ether on the muslin; the evaporation of this extremely volatile substance produces cold, and attention must be instantly directed to the black glass ball and included thermometer; the latter will be seen falling rapidly, and at length a ring of dew will appear at the line which runs across the black ball,—quickly if the air is very moist, slowly if the air is dry. If the air is in a very dry state no moisture will be thus deposited till the thermometer falls to perhaps 10°, 20°, or 30° below the temperature of the air; but at whatever temperature the dew forms that temperature should be noted as the *dew-point*; and the difference between it and the temperature of the air at the time is the *degree of dryness* according to the indications of this hygrometer: thus, in a moderately dry day, let it be supposed that the temperature of the air is 65° in the shade, and that the muslin requires to be kept moist, before dew is formed, till the blackened ball containing the ether has its temperature reduced to 50°, as indicated by the included thermometer, there are then said to be 15° of dryness. Again, supposing the temperature is 85°, and the dew-point found, as before, to be 70°, the degree of dryness is still expressed by 15°; but the quantity of moisture diffused in the air is, notwithstanding, somewhat greater in the latter case than in the former. If 1000 represent complete saturation, the quantity of moisture when the temperature is 65°, and the dew-point 50°, will be 609; but when the temperature is 85°, and the dew-point 70°, the moisture will be represented by 623; these numbers being ascertained by tables prepared for the purpose. The difference, however, in such a case, is so small that it is not worth taking into account in a horticultural point of view. But as these numbers can only be ascertained by calculation it is more convenient to reckon by the degrees of dryness, bearing in mind that the dryness of the air is indicated by the difference between the temperature of the air and of the dew-point. Thus, if the ring of dew is formed as soon as ether is applied, and only 1° of difference is observable, the air is nearly saturated; if the difference is 5° to 10°, the dryness is very moderate; while 15° to 20° of difference indicate excessive dryness, and beyond this the air is parching.

New Botanic Gardens at Norwich and Shrewsbury.—We learn with much pleasure that it is in contemplation to establish Botanical and Horticultural Gardens at both these places, and that active measures have already been taken for the purpose. In Norwich the Garden is to be in connexion with the Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society, and to be for the encouragement of Botany, Floriculture, and Horticulture, and for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants. Periodical meetings are to be held for the exhibition of flowers, &c., and to award prizes. The Garden is also to distribute cuttings, seeds, &c., and to form a library of books on Botany, Floriculture, and Horticulture. The plan has met with considerable patronage, and by the zeal and valuable assistance of Mr. Gilman, the honorary secretary, is likely to be speedily realised.

Onion Crop.—A correspondent informs us that a person in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, finding the Onion crop much infested, and, in fact, perishing from the attacks of the maggot, thought of drenching the beds with urine. This was done twice; the maggots died, the onions recovered, and this person had the only good crop in the neighbourhood, or at least one of the only few crops that were not destroyed.

Brazilian Greenhouse Plants.—We learn from Mr.

Claussen, a distinguished Danish traveller, that he has succeeded in bringing to Europe in a living state some of the most beautiful plants of Brazil, from the province of Minas Geraes. The elevation at which they are found renders it probable that they will all, or for the most part, prove greenhouse plants. Among them are the Officinal Gomphréna, with large brilliant-coloured heads like those of the Globe Amaranth; several charming species of Microlícia and Marcétia, little Melastomaceous bushes; some of the woolly-leaved Echítes, with large flowers; Gaylussácias, plants nearly allied to the Vaccinium; Wittelsbáchia; Diplúsodon; Keilméyera, which may be called the Brazilian Camellia; Lapláceas; Vochysias; Salvertias; and Erythrochíton, which may be regarded as the cream of the beautiful Flora of South Brazil; together with the wine-bearing Mauritia, a Palm of very large size, with leaves as large as those of the Talipot.

Botanical News.—We regret to hear from Geneva that M. De Candolle has again been seriously ill; he was, however, recovering, and it is expected that his son, M. Alphonse De Candolle, will be able to publish another volume of the Prodromus in the course of the present year. Vienna letters state that Endlicher intends to stop his Iconographia with the 10th part.

Batatas, or Sweet Potatoe.—M. Sageret has lately succeeded in ripening perfectly at Paris seeds of the Batatas; some interest attaches to this fact, because it is only by seeds that we can hope to obtain varieties suited to this climate. The first plants raised from these seeds did not, however, answer this expectation; they were generally vigorous in branches and leaves, but did not produce tubers in proportion. On the other hand, however, the facility with which they produce flowers and seeds is in itself a result of considerable importance, from the hopes they presented of future success. Among the plants raised in 1840 from the second generation, one has produced short swollen tubers, and promises to become a good variety; another also remarkable for its good qualities has long rose-coloured tubers.—*Bon Jardinier.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Pontey's Nursery, Plymouth.—The Geraniums are in a healthy condition, but not so large as about London. Among the plants in flower are fine specimens of Chorozéma Henchmánni, Borónia serruláta, Gloxínia máxima, and a seedling Fuchsia called Tricolor, after the way of Standíshii, but the colours are quite distinct. In the arboretum a prominent object is the Bérberis dúlcis, a specimen of which is eight feet high, and covered with flowers. A method is adopted here of protecting the Pansy from the depredations of slugs; it is by covering the beds with river sand and placing slices of turnip among them.—*J. A., May 6th.*

Mount Edgecumbe.—This place overlooks the harbour of Plymouth; and it may be said of the park and garden that Nature has done her best for them. In the Italian garden is an Orange-house containing some fine specimens of the Myrtle-leaved Orange. There is also a pretty French garden, kept in the best order. Among the plants that stand this climate without protection are the dwarf Pomegranate, the double white Camellia, and the Pittósporum Tobíra. The grounds contain fine specimens of Magnólia grandifióra, five feet in circumference; splendid trees of Quércus Súber (the Cork-tree); Quércus Ilex (the evergreen Oak), and a specimen of the Sweet Bay, 40 feet in height.—*J. A., May 6th.*

Lee's Nursery, Hammersmith.—One of the most interesting objects here is a large tub in which several kinds of Echinocacti are planted out. The tub has an uncommon appearance, and seems well adapted to fill up the corner of a room or entrance-hall during the summer. The young seedling Cacti are also planted out in rows in flat boxes, in a mixture of peat, silver-sand, and loam, and are found to make large plants quicker than by any other method. A beautiful Ipomœ'a has been raised here, between I. Horsfállиæ and Sellówii; it has the habit of the former and bears a profusion of rich rosy-purple flowers. In the Orchidaceous-house the pretty Oncídium púmilum, with spikes of yellow blossom, and the curious Pleurothállis Loddigésii, with brownish racemes, were the only things worthy of note, it being the period of rest for this class of plants. On the front wall of this house a specimen of Clematis montána was covered with its fine large white flowers: this plant should be in every collection, on account of its showy appearance and hardiness. In the open ground, the different varieties of Tree Pæonies are exceedingly handsome; two or three plants of P. papaveráceа were borne down with the weight of their flowers. The different varieties of Belgian Azaleas will in a short time make a gorgeous show; the brilliancy of the numerous shades of orange and scarlet contrasting well with the whites and pinks. Among those now in bloom, the best are póntica álba, white; póntica tricolor, buff and orange; mirábilis, bright pink; a double blush; and calendulácea, rich orange. The other objects of interest were large plants of Magnólia conspícua, variety Alexandrina, having pure white flowers with the outer petals slightly tinted with purple, and a Lilac called Charles the Tenth; the latter is admirably suited for a small garden, on account of its dwarf compact habit, and the freedom with which it produces its fine rosy clusters of flowers. In the borders were many beautiful perennials, and among them we noticed the pretty O'robus várius, which though not difficult to cultivate, is seldom seen in private gardens.—*May 10th.*

Puckpool, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.—An attempt has been made here to naturalise American plants, such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, and Andromedas. The situation is considerably above the level of the sea, and about a quarter of a mile from it; and although the spray seriously injures the young plantations bordering upon the shore, yet the flower garden is so sunk and sheltered by the surrounding flourishing Evergreens, consisting of Evergreen Oaks, Laurels, Laurestinus, Phillyreas, Bays, and Arbutuses, that no spray can reach it. The garden is not exposed to any of the prevailing winds or the mid-day sun, and it is rather inclining to a northern aspect. The soil is shallow, upon a deep bed of mixed clay, and there is scarcely any bog or peat-mould to be procured within a great distance, or indeed in the island. The ground was, therefore, taken out 2ft. deep, drained, and the following compost prepared early in the winter of 1839-40, viz.—the top spit of leaf-mould out of the adjoining wood; the rotten bed of an old wood-stack, and about the tenth part of white sand from a stone quarry on the premises, with some decayed turf-mould, well turned and mixed several times. The plants were procured from Southampton, and planted the following spring: they all flowered, and for some time showed no symptoms of failure; but in the fall of the last year the Ledums, Kalmias, and Daphnes, drooped and died, and many of the others are still sick and weakly.—*C. G., May 11.*

Review.

A History of the Vegetable Kingdom, embracing the Physiology, Classification, and Culture of Plants, &c. By William Rhind. Glasgow: Blackie and Son.

The idea of this book is good; we wish we could add that its execution is good also. Upon looking over the first three numbers we find it a compilation of truth and error, put together with little skill, illustrated by execrable woodcuts, and disfigured by scandalous typographical errors. In the compass of one page we see of the latter perichæ-lium for perichætium, bigrum for bryum, junaria for funaria, polytrichium for polytrichum. The engravings, with one of which each number is illustrated, are far too good for such a work.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

In re-arranging the greenhouse, or planting out in the flower-garden, endeavour to have plants near each other whose flowers will blend or harmonise with one another, or, in other words, contrast; this will assist in producing an agreeable and beautiful effect, which by injudicious management is often totally destroyed. But of this the leading article of last week's Paper will convey juster notions than anything we could say; yet, being convinced of its importance and value to all connected with gardens, we urgently advise its attentive perusal and adoption, as far as circumstances will permit, and the result will convince many how contracted their previous ideas of taste have been, and cause them to regret that this important feature of refined gardening should have been hitherto so little studied by gardeners or scientific men.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—In houses where Vines are trained up the rafters, precautions should be taken to prevent the Pine-leaves being broken, or the plants disturbed in their pots, in thinning the berries, stopping, and tying in. This cannot be avoided if the persons performing these operations are allowed to step in among them; several plans have been published to remedy this, though, as houses vary so much, it is impossible to recommend successfully; but as great mischief is sure to accrue if practised, ready means of avoiding it will suggest themselves, according to circumstances. Keep the houses moist by sprinkling the surface of the tan-beds and paths frequently. Syringe the plants overhead lightly in the morning, and water at the roots according to the state of the weather and bottom-heat. Shut up the houses early.

Vinery.—As soon as the fruit is set in the late houses, thin out the bunches to the number it is intended should be ripened upon each rafter, and be prudent in this matter; too many are often left on, to the injury of the Vines, and the following year's crop. In thinning grapes at short intervals, it is better to go over them twice than to thin them entirely at once, if handling be carefully avoided, as by going over them twice they are done with more regularity, and without wounding the bunch so much as when done at once. Continue to stop laterals, and tie in; this requires constant vigilance. Syringe the paths and flues frequently in the early part of the day. Reshift Vines in pots; drain them well, and give them occasional waterings with manure-water.

Peach-house.—Keep the house where the fruit is ripe dry, and give plenty of air; those advancing must be kept neatly tied in, and a moist atmosphere preserved. Green fly is apt to become troublesome now, for which fumigation with tobacco is an effectual remedy. Give air early in the morning, decrease the quantity as the day declines, and shut up before the house falls much below the maximum sun-heat.

Fig-house.—Regulate the shoots and keep them tied in neatly where they are trained. If the trees cannot be syringed on account of ripening fruit, do not neglect keeping a moist atmosphere by other means, for if red spider gains the ascendancy upon the plants, as it is apt to do, it will be found difficult to eradicate.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Cucumbers will speedily become a wilderness if they are not looked over often and regulated, by stopping and thinning the shoots. Avoid the use of cold water at all times, not only here but to all forced plants. Keep up a good heat, by linings, or crooked fruit will be the consequence. For the large kinds and Persian Melons, larger frames or pits must be used; do not stop these so often as the early kinds, as it only causes an unnecessary multiplication of branches. As soon as the plants are finally earthed, the surface of the bed should be covered with tiles or slates, which will retain the heat, and render watering so frequently at the root less necessary.

Mushroom-house.—If the humidity kept up in the atmosphere is not found sufficient for the beds, a slight sprinkling with tepid water may be given them in the morning, and air may be admitted to the house for some time after.

Suffer no plant to want water or drainage, and let cleanliness throughout every department be one of the main features, as it not only is of importance to the plants, but sets a good example, and engenders habits of neatness in the persons employed about the garden.

Out-door Department.

The season has now arrived when all tender herbs may be planted out, as Sweet Basil and Marjoram; Tomatoes may be planted against the vacant spaces between the wall-trees, or against a warm bank, or trained like espaliers on a border and kept thin of branches. Any kitchen-garden crops which have been forwarded in the houses or frames may be safely planted out, as French Beans, New Zealand Spinach, Vegetable Marrow, &c. Cover such plants as the two last with a garden-pot at night for a short time.

Cauliflowers.—Protect the young flowers from the sun and rains, by breaking one or two of the largest leaves over them. Sow for the latest crop from the 20th to the 24th of the month.

Cabbage.—If the largest plants sown in February are sufficiently advanced, a few may be planted for the first summer crop.

Cucumbers may be turned out upon the ridge if it be in a fit state for their reception; they must have a slight covering given them for a short time at night, and be shaded in the day; water them in the morning with tepid water, and give air until the plants are dry.

Leeks.—Choose a piece of good ground, and draw deep drills a foot apart; plant them carefully, without pressing the necks of the plants. Some merely make a wide hole with a dibber, 5 or 6 inches deep, dropping the plants in, and fixing them by pouring in a little water to each; and this is not a bad plan.

Peas.—Sow when the last-sown kinds are above ground. Sow two successional kinds at one time.

Potatoes.—Hoe between, and earth-up such as are sufficiently advanced.

Salading.—Keep up a succession of all kinds.

Orchard.—Examine newly-budded stocks; secure the bud by tying it to the stock, and encourage it by removing suckers and buds beneath it. Continue to disbud wall-trees, and nail in neatly the young shoots as they become sufficiently advanced. Stir the ground frequently with the hoe under the walls; loosen the leaves of Apricots infested with caterpillars; remove entirely all the infested shoots that can be spared, and strew lime or soot beneath the trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Fires may now be discontinued if the weather continues warm. Shut up sufficiently early in the afternoon, to prevent the houses parting with much solar heat; but if continued dull or wet weather occurs, gentle fires in the afternoon may be necessary to warm the flues. Allow no plants to assume a straggling growth; train creepers regularly. Plants now, with few exceptions, require liberal supplies of water; repot such as Trevirána, Gloxínia, and Thunbérgia.

Green-house.—If you have not re-arranged this house after thinning out for the open air, do so, bearing in mind what has been said on that subject. Attend to stopping and training all growing plants; it will depend at the flowering season upon your stopping, whether your plants have a succession of flowers, or produce them nearly at one time. Give general treatment as before.

Pits and Frames.—Pot off seedlings of all kinds, as plenty of room can be found for them now. Repot Lobélias, Campánulas, Calceolarias, Balsams, and such other plants as it is desirable to grow fine, using rich soil. Continue to propagate all desirable plants by cuttings. Thin out suckers from Chrysanthemums in pots. Destroy insects and whitewash pits.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—Continue to arrange and plant out such as Geraniums, Petunias, Verbenas, and Salvias in beds and borders. In planting out Dahlias in the flower-garden, where they cannot be mulched, they should be planted rather deep, to prevent them suffering from drought in case of a dry summer. Seedlings, if sufficiently forward and hardened, may be planted out for proof. Tie up neatly all advancing flower-stems; mow lawns, sweep and roll walks; destroy weeds and insects.

Nursery.—Young American plants and other evergreens, lately transplanted, must be watered if necessary; water seed-beds and destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Any newly-planted trees, which have become waved by the wind, should be set upright; if small, with the foot; or if large, by having dry earth filled in about their stems whilst held upright. Sort the oak-loppings according to their fitness for different uses; whether puncheons, cord-wood, or hurdles. Continue to prepare ground for future planting. Hoe and clean hedge-bottoms; drain and build dykes.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

As the season advances, plants, both out of doors and in houses, will require the greatest attention, as to water and training. If the former be not attended to, they will either die at once, or become sickly, and linger on through the summer, an eyesore from their unhealthy appearance. If the latter is neglected, however finely the plants may flower, yet they will convey an idea of untidiness, besides the danger of their breaking off at the joints when an attempt is made to tie them up. As this is a season at which they grow quickly, we should recommend that all plants be looked to at least once a week. Carnations in pots should have the surface of the soil stirred, and not be allowed to become hard; the flower-stems carefully tied up, and the buds thinned out where they appear to be thick. All budded and grafted plants should be examined, and any shoots below the graft or bud cut off close to the stem; suckers should also be removed, as they take away considerable nourishment from the tree. In mild warm days too much air cannot be given to greenhouses, and a little may be left at night; but if the air is at all cold, less must be given in the day, and none at night. Where the greenhouse admits an unusual quantity of light, it will be advisable to plunge the pots on the front bench in moist moss, to prevent the pots from being scorched; or at any rate they should be placed on a layer of sand, which should always be kept moist, as mentioned in the last Calendar.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

At the beginning of summer, every crop in garden or field is assailed by one or more of its insect enemies; and not the least destructive, are those saw-flies which inhabit the gooseberry and currant, and frequently disappoint us of our expected harvest. There are two kinds of small four-winged flies, whose habits and appearance are nearly alike, one called Nématus grossuláriæ, and the other Nématus Ribésii, which commit great havoc. The larvæ, of which there are two generations in the course of the year, live in societies consisting of from 50 to nearly 1000; one family, so to speak, frequently occupy one bush, and destroy all the leaves, thus preventing the fruit from arriving at maturity. The larvæ are of a greyish colour, covered with small black warts arranged in rows, and have 20 feet. Their transformations also take place in society, one fixing the end of its cocoon to the end of the next, and so on. Many remedies have been suggested, but none have been attended with perfect success. Perhaps the surest way of all to diminish the numbers, is to hand-pick the larvæ, and collect the cocoons wherever they appear, and destroy them; thus killing many hundreds in embryo.

State of the Weather for the Week ending May 13, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

1841 May	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 7	29.708	29.526	66	47	56.5	S.	.10
Saturday 8	29.581	29.491	62	44	53.0	S.W.	.16
Sunday 9	30.097	30.008	65	50	57.5	S.W.	
Monday 10	30.156	30.117	65	46	55.5	S.W.	
Tuesday 11	30.054	30.003	77	46	61.5	S.	.01
Wednesday 12	30.247	30.128	62	39	50.5	N.E.	
Thursday 13	30.320	30.314	68	36	51.0	N.E.	
Average	30.025	29.941	66.1	44.0	55.0		.27

7. Fine in the morning; cloudy; rain.
8. Cloudy and fine; heavy showers; rain at night.
9. Very fine; cloudy.
10. Cloudy and fine.
11. Overcast; fine with bright sun; slight rain at night.
12. Fine; cloudy.
13. Clear; air very dry; clear and very fine at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending May 22, 1841.

May	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 16	67.8	42.4	55.1	4	0.17 in.	2	1	4	—	2	3	1	1
Mon. 17	68.8	43.1	55.9	4	0.58	—	2	4	—	1	2	4	2
Tues. 18	68.8	44.7	55.7	3	0.14	1	2	4	2	1	3	2	—
Wed. 19	67.0	45.2	56.1	4	0.50	1	3	5	1	—	3	2	—
Thurs. 20	67.6	45.3	56.4	6	1.14	—	3	4	3	3	1	—	1
Fri. 21	67.4	45.0	56.2	4	0.36	2	3	6	1	1	1	—	1
Sat. 22	68.4	44.1	56.2	6	0.10	4	1	3	3	—	2	2	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1833—thermometer 86°; and the lowest, on the 17th, in 1838—thermometer 31°. On the above average, easterly winds are the most prevalent, and those from north-west the least so.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending May 14, 1841.

This week's market has been well supplied with most articles, and the demand has been pretty brisk. Forced fruits of the better kinds continue to be brought in abundance. The plants in pots and cut flowers are of the usual character.—*Fruits.* Queen, Providence, and Black Jamaica Pines are of excellent quality, and some of the specimens of large size. Hothouse Grapes, both black and white, are fine. Good Melons are becoming more plentiful. Peaches and Nectarines are excellent. Cherries are good and abundant. The supply of Strawberries is so large that many lots hardly fetch anything. Gooseberries and Green Apricots are unusually abundant for the season. Some well-grown Cucumbers from Mr. Mann, gardener, to J. Bishop, Esq., Westburton, Sussex, have been offered during the week.—*Vegetables.* Brown Broccoli is excellent, and the supply moderate. Cauliflowers of good quality are getting tolerably plentiful. Forced Kidney Beans are abundant. A few forced Peas may be obtained. Young Turnips and Carrots are good, and plentiful. Radishes, Lettuces, and other kinds of salading, of a superior description, are abundant. —*Flowers.* Among the cut flowers exhibited during the week we noticed Ranunculuses, Rose de Meaux, Cactuses of several kinds, some fine varieties of Calceolarias, Sylph, Coronation, Gem, and some other superior kinds of Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Poppy-flowered Tree Pæonies, and many beautiful Heaths. The plants in pots have given the market a pleasing appearance;

among them were Polýgala oppositifólia and grandiflóra, Erica hybrída, grácilis, ventricósa of several varieties, and persolúta, Acácia armáta, and some well-grown Hydrangeas.

PRICES, SATURDAY, MAY 15.—FRUITS:—

Apples, per bushel, 4s to 25s	Melons, English, each, 8s to 15s
Strawberries, forced, pr oz. 4d to 1s	Oranges, pr. doz. 6d to 2s
Peaches, per dozen, 20s to 30s	— per 100, 3s 6d to 14s
Nectarines, per dozen, 20s to 30s	Lemons, per doz. 6d to 2s
Apricots, green, per hf. sve., 3s to 4s	— per 100, 6s to 12s
Cherries, per lb. 10s to 15s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Gooseberries, green, per quart, 6d	Sweet Almonds, per lb. 2s 9d to 3s
Currants, green, per quart, 1s	Walnuts, per bush 12s to 16s
Pine Apple, per lb. 6s to 12s	Nuts, per bushel—Brazil, 20s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 4s	Spanish, 24s
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. 6s to 10s	Barcelona, 28s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 6d to 1s 6d	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, white, per doz. 1s to 2s	Spinach, per sieve, 6d
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. 1s 6d to 4s	Garlic, per lb. 1s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 2s to 3s	Shallots, per lb. 1s 4d
— Purple, 1s to 2s 6d	— Green, per bunch, 4d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4s to 10s	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 7s
Peas, forced, per punnet, 12s	— Middling, 5s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2s to 4s	— Sprue, or Small, 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 6l	Lettuce, Cabbage, pr score, 6d to 1s
— New, per pd., 1s to 1s 6d	— Cos, 9d to 2s
Jerusalem Artichokes, p. half sve 1s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d to 2s
Turnips, white, per bunch, 9d to 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Carrots, per bush., 3s	Watercress, p. d. small bchs. 6d to 9d
— Horn, per bunch, 1s to 2s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Red Beet, per doz. 1s to 4s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d	Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d	Thyme per doz. bchs. 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Radish, Red, per dozen hands (24 to 30 each) 6d to 1s	Sage, per dozen bunches, 3s to 4s
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 9d to 1s	Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s
Onions, per half sieve, 4s to 5s	Marjoram per bunch, 3d
— for pickling, p. hf. sieve, 5s	Savory, per bunch, 3d
— Green (Ciboules) pr bch. 3d to 4d	Basil, per bunch, 3d
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 5s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 3d to 6d
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s to 2s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 1s

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged by *Mr. Watson's* account of his management of Fuchsias.

P. M. remarks that, in the beds of coal near Stirling, the trunks of Pine-trees in a horizontal position are clay ironstone, while those which are perpendicular consist of sulphuret of iron, or iron pyrites; and such as accompany the shale partake of the nature of the substance in which they are imbedded. Can any correspondent explain how this is?

E. T. A.—The plants are,—1, Cáttleya Móssiæ, of which there are many varieties; this is one of the best, but not the best. 2, Oncídium lúridum—true; 3, Tritónia longiflóra, and Maxillária uncáta. The plant not in flower is undeterminable. No beetles could be found. Our correspondent should send his account of them, and some specimens, to J. Curtis, Esq., 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.

A Subscriber's shrub is the Majorca Box, Búxus baleárica.

Will any one who succeeds in growing North Indian Orchideæ give us his mode of managing them? The species we refer to are such as Trias oblonga, Dendrobium alpestre, Eria alba, Eria convallarioides, &c. Few persons succeed in making them grow at all, and still fewer induce them to flower. Our experience leads us to think they require a very long period of rest, but whether cool or hot we cannot say, nor what degree of heat suits them best when growing. They are, it is true, more curious than beautiful; but it is provoking not to be able to make them flower, especially when they seem to flourish pretty well.

J. C. W. M.—Dr. Boucherie says he used the solution of pyrognite "à 6°" and "à 8°," and the chloride of calcium "à 15°," but he does not say whose scale he employs. We *suppose* he means Baume's, which is much used in France. We find that 6° Baume's scale = specific gravity 1.0411, 8° ditto = ditto 1.0556, 15° ditto = 1.1095. [We are sorry that we can give our correspondent no better information than the above, but it is Dr. B.'s fault that he is not more explicit.]

J. L.—The reason of the flowers of Orchidaceous plants turning yellow and dropping off before expanding, is from the want of sufficient energy. We have seen this frequently take place in the dull winter months, but never to the extent experienced by our correspondent; who mentions that he has been disappointed in this way with Cattleya Forbesii, Gongora atropurpurea, Maxillarias, Oncidium papilio, and several others. Although his plants appear to be in a healthy condition, there must be something wrong with them. If he has kept the temperature at 75° and the atmosphere very moist during the winter, this is probably the cause; as they would thus be over-excited, and their energies weakened. Artificial heat in winter should never exceed 60° or 65°, unless it be for some of those plants which inhabit the hottest and dampest parts of the tropics, and moisture should be reduced in proportion. At all seasons there should be a great difference between day and night temperature.

A Gardener's plants are,—No. 1, Galeóbdolon lúteum; 2, Alliária officinális; 3, Cárex præcox; 4, Stellária Holóstea; 5, Lúzula sylvática; 6, Gálium cruciátum; 7, Nastúrtium amphíbium.

The caterpillars from *E. B. Rougham* will produce moths in November; and as nothing can be done to extirpate them at this time, we will defer suggesting a remedy until the autumn.—*R.*

The animals sent by *An Amateur* from Ledbury are the Julus pulchellus, described under Snake Millipedes, p. 196.—*R.*

R. M. shall have the names of his plants next week.

We trust *A Devonian* will find the report which we shall give next week of the great exhibition to-day at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, as full and satisfactory as she can desire.

E. D. will probably find Lindley's Synopsis of the British Flora the most portable work on wild plants, by means of which he can determine their names.

A Novice.—Your Plum-trees have probably overborne themselves in former years, and in consequence are now in too weak a state. Endeavour to maintain a healthy foliage; and next spring interpose a thin screen between the blossom and sun when the rays of the latter are most powerful.

Adam may plant the following hardy plants against the wall between the bay window and greenhouse, the aspect being south, viz.—The White Banksia, De l'Isle, and Boursault Roses; White Jasmine, Evergreen Honeysuckle, Mountain Clematis, Magnólia grandiflóra, and Wistária (Glycine) sinénsis.

W. L.—Worms are not considered to do injury to plants *directly*; but they *indirectly* injure them by disturbing their roots and puddling the soil. Give the Pansy-beds a good watering with lime-water, and the worms will be killed.

For so small a Vinery as *An Amateur* describes, one 4in. pipe passing along the front and ends, and then returning, is quite sufficient. If there is a cistern at the one end, the boiler at the other will not require to hold more than five or six gallons.

F. G., Manchester.—Your plant is Borónia serrulata.

A Subscriber at Barking complains of the Secretary of the South Essex Horticultural Society, who, he says, has done gardeners a serious injury by not giving them sufficient notice of the show-day of the Society having been changed from the 27th to the 13th of the present month. If this is true, there is no doubt that the Secretary is in the wrong; but we cannot occupy our columns with these local disputes, which interest no one except the parties concerned.

R. W. will soon find his wishes complied with. We have a cottagers' manual in preparation, which we shall give to our subscribers, and distribute to others at a very small price.

Clericus had better obtain the pyrolignite of iron from the manufacturers, who, near Manchester, prepare it largely for the use of dyers. If he cannot do so, he must purchase *impure* pyroligneous acid and put into it old nails, pieces of iron hoop, or any other waste iron. We are not aware that any use has yet been found for the sap expelled in the filtering process; we understand the apparatus for the latter purpose to be merely a large waterproof funnel, something like a jelly-bag, which is open at the bottom, and secured to the side of the tree to be charged, by cords passed frequently round it, or by some such means.

Subscriber "ab origine."—Strawberries when forced become blind from various causes. It may be occasioned by too much heat, with too little air and light: of the two latter they cannot have too much, and with regard to the former, the weather of a favourable month of May out of doors is a good criterion of the temperature they like. It more often happens in consequence of the plants having been exposed to excessive cold before being forced. Pots of Strawbernes should always be plunged for the winter in earth or old tan; if the sides of the pots are freely exposed to the intense cold of so severe a winter as the last, the roots are sure to be frozen, and then the plants are unable to form their fruit.

Agricola, we fear, mistakes the advertisement of Bokhara Clover for our recommendation of it. We hope he will not hold us answerable for the statements of advertisers. This clover has a great reputation just now; but as it is nothing but a Melilot, it is, in our minds, doubtful whether it will prove so valuable as is supposed; it is, however, worth a trial. The seed can be had of Messrs. Forrest and Co., who advertise it In some of our early numbers are many communications about ants (pages 25 and 37); but you are surely mistaken in thinking that the ants eat the Pansies; rely upon it the mischief lies with something else. We have sometimes seen the Cape Leadwort, Plumbágo capénsis, forming a most beautiful ornament to the back of a Vinery.

John of Worcester.—1. Coltsfoot is a most difficult weed to eradicate. Lay the ground as dry as you can by draining, and continually destroy the leaves as they appear; no manure will injure this plant without also injuring the plants near it; if you will but persevere in destroying the leaves as soon as they push up, the roots must die at last. 2. The insect will probably soon disappear; you may, perhaps, destroy it with coal-tar. 3. Coal-ashes are a good manure to stiff land, and will do no harm anywhere if they are free from sulphur, which, as they probably come from the "house," may be presumed to be the case. 4. This is not at all a bad season for pruning Evergreens moderately. 5. Bone-dust is often much adulterated with lime; it is better to buy the small fragments which cannot be adulterated; if the dust effervesces when vinegar is poured upon it, such adulteration is at once detected.

A Young Inquirer.—Syringing at night as you practise is very proper; and so you will find it is in the morning in many cases, if done sufficiently early, so that the water may evaporate before the sun's rays are too powerful. Where the red spider threatens an attack, syringing in the morning should not be omitted. Air may be given when the temperature requires, for by so doing the drying of the leaves before the sun's rays would injure them is accelerated rather than retarded.

G. S. M.—It is not unusual for scions to flower, and even fruit, in the same season in which they are grafted. Some varieties of the Apple have a great tendency to form blossom-buds on the young shoots, and it appears the Betsey Apple is one of them. The cases of the Tulip and Onion are remarkable; we will take an opportunity of inserting a notice concerning them.

C. B.—Brugmánsia suavéolens will flower freely without stopping the young shoots; this is only necessary when you want to get more branches. Manure water may be occasionally applied with the best results.—Any light, rich soil suits Twéedia cærulea, such as a mixture of peat, leaf-mould, loam, and sand. It is a greenhouse plant, almost deciduous in winter, at which period it should be kept rather dry. When spring returns it will begin to send out shoots all over its surface, when it should be examined at the roots, repotted, and liberally supplied with water. Soon after this period it will begin to send out its pretty blue flowers in abundance.

Of the Pansies sent by *Mr. Parsons*, "River Lea Rival" is decidedly the best: it has form, size, and substance to recommend it, and is certainly a fine flower. Whole-coloured Pansies require to have a distinguished and well-marked eye, and therefore "Superb Yellow" is of no value. "Gold-lace" is a pretty flower of its class; the eye is good and the lacing on the upper petals neat and perfect; but it appears deficient in form, and wants size and substance. "Sultan, Apollo, Mrs. Green, Mogul, Eclipse, and Nonpareil" are not sufficiently distinguished from many we already possess; they all appear to be good in form, and Eclipse has a fine, rich, and well-marked eye; but they are defective in size and substance of petal, and must be classed among second-rate flowers.—We recommend correspondents when sending flowers by post to damp a piece of blotting-paper, or tissue-paper doubled, upon which the flowers should be laid, and then surrounded by wadding; they would keep fresh much longer.

A Gardener, Edinburgh, is informed that the article on the Auricula has been promised, and will shortly appear.

D., West Brixton.—The maggot that eats the young buds and leaves of your Roses is the larva of the Rose Tortrix (Argyrotóza Bergmanniána). Where bushes are much infested with these insects it is much better to cut them down and burn the shoots; this and hand-picking are the only remedies we are acquainted with. Care must be taken not to disturb the maggots when collecting them, for they will let themselves down by threads, and thus escape.

W. B.—A remedy for the green fly is mentioned in p. 297. Another manner of destroying them is to syringe the infested trees with a strong solution of tobacco-water, and afterwards with clean water. If this is done thoroughly once or twice, but few insects will be left. Methods for destroying woodlice are mentioned in pp. 197, 165, and 150. Toads are useful in houses and frames, as they eat almost every description of insect.

Mr. Judd's plants are, Oncídium críspum and Pleurothállis saurocéphalus. Those from *J. M.* are Bérberis coriária and Cypripédium calcéolus, a little browner than usual; as to the Cymbídium, if it is not aloifólium we cannot tell what it is; possibly it is new.

A Subscriber wishes to know where the Polyanthuses named in the last week's Paper can be procured, and the prices? [This can only be answered by an advertisement.]

Our Correspondents have this week sent us an unusual quantity of original communications upon practical subjects; all which we beg to acknowledge, with many thanks; they will be used successively, as opportunity and room can be found.

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Irish Society for the Growth of Flax	294 c		

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE important question of the Spanish Regency has at length been decided by the resolution of the Chambers in favour of a single Regent, and by the election of the Duke de Victoria to that high office, by a majority of 76: the Duke is, consequently, in possession of supreme power over the destinies of Spain.—The chief topic of interest in the French Papers is the Report of the Committee of the House of Peers on the affair of Darmes, the regicide, as a preliminary measure to his trial. It appears, from this Report, that he was connected with the secret societies, which have latterly increased to a great extent, and that he was accompanied by accomplices when he fired at the King. The committee, from the evidence adduced, have arrived at the conclusion that these secret societies not only aim at a political revolution, but contemplate a social revolution also, by the division of property. The prorogation of the Chambers is expected to take place shortly after the conclusion of a commercial treaty now pending between France and Holland.—We learn from Germany that the communications between the King of Prussia and the provincial diets have defeated the expectations entertained in regard to a representative government, the King having declared that it is not his intention to constitute a body representing the nation, but that he reserves to himself the right of calling the diets together, and of deciding on what measures they shall deliberate; a result which appears to have produced general disappointment.—In Switzerland, the suppression of the convents is now considered to be settled, and the decree of the Diet in opposition to the measures of the Argau Government is not likely to be enforced, since parties are so nicely balanced that it is impossible to interfere with any chance of ultimate success.—In Italy, the chief event recorded during the week is the conversion of the Grand Duke of Lucca to the Protestant faith. It appears also by advices from Naples, that the negotiations with this country on the Sulphur Question are embarrassed by fresh difficulties in consequence of a recent alteration of the Exit Duties.—From the Levant intelligence has reached town, through Vienna, that the Sultan has modified his recent firman, and has granted to the Pacha all the concessions demanded by the Allied Powers: this important event may be considered the final settlement of the Eastern question on terms satisfactory to all parties. We also learn that a disturbance has broken out in the Bulgarian Provinces of Turkey among the Christian population, who have risen in rebellion against the Turkish Governors. It appears that the revolt was not intended to oppose the authority of the Sultan, but to resist the oppression of his agents; the insurgents have since been put down by a large body of Albanian troops, whose excesses are said to be more serious than the rebellion they were intended to suppress.

At home, public attention is entirely absorbed by the proceedings in the House of Commons, which will be found by our Parliamentary report to be of surpassing interest. The adjourned debate on Lord Sandon's resolution against the reduction of the duty on foreign sugar was resumed on Monday, and has continued to occupy the House during every night of the week. The great length of the debate and the number of the speakers are sufficient proofs of the interest taken in the question, and in the important financial and political measures associated with it. The principal arguments advanced in favour of the reduction are, that the supply of sugar to be expected from our colonies is not adequate to the present increase of population; that the financial position of the country has brought it to the verge of a great commercial crisis, which demands an extensive reform; that it is more desirable to supply financial deficiency by a modification of existing duties than by the imposition of new ones, and that the measure proposed will relieve the embarrassments of the country without adding to the burdens of the people. On the other hand, it is urged by the opponents of the measure, that it will be the means of introducing slave-grown produce, and thus operate as an encouragement to those countries in which slavery exists in its worst forms; that the benefit to the consumer will be imperceptible, and that it will throw away all the fruits of the great experiment now in progress for the improvement of our colonies, and be an abandonment of a principle dearly purchased in the abolition of slavery throughout the British possessions.—No division has yet taken place, and the debate is still adjourned.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday afternoon the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended; and last night Her Majesty gave her first state ball for the season. Prince Albert honoured the City with his presence on Thursday, to attend the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy, and afterwards dined at Merchant Tailors' Hall: an account of the festival will be found under our Metropolitan news.—Lord Poltimore and the Hon. W. Cowper have succeeded the Earl of Listowel and Sir F. Stovin, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Mr. Lindsay, the Conservative candidate, has been returned for the borough of Sandwich, by

a majority over Col. Fox of 407 to 360. Sir Joseph Douglas, it is said, will come forward as a second Conservative candidate at the next election.—In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, it is stated to be the intention of Mr. J. N. Wigney again to offer himself as a candidate for the honour of representing the borough of Brighton. It is rumoured that Sir J. Campbell will not again present himself for the suffrages of the electors of Edinburgh, and that the party who supported him on former occasions have resolved to support Mr. Gibson Craig, who, it is added, will not again stand for the county of Mid Lothian. It is further stated that there is no doubt Mr. Macaulay will again appear as a candidate for the city of Edinburgh.

New Peers.—It is stated that Lord Palmerston and Sir J. C. Hobhouse will be raised to the British Peerage.

The Bishopric of Sodor and Man.—It is stated that Dr. Short has been appointed to this vacant see. The new right reverend divine will not be entitled, by virtue of his prelacy, to a seat in the House of Peers, as is the case with all the other English bishops.

Official Appointments.—Rear-Admiral R. Thomas has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., as Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific station. The *Dublin*, 50, is ordered to be commissioned for Admiral Thomas's flag.—The report that Governor Prescott had been recalled from Newfoundland on account of misconduct is said to be untrue. It seems that he resigned his government of that island some time ago.

Foreign.

France.—We have received but little news from the Paris journals of this week, which are filled almost exclusively with speculations on the present crisis of the Government in this country. Public attention appears to have been riveted upon the proceedings in the British House of Commons, and the situation of parties in England; so much so that the important matters before the French Chambers, and the present state of France, seem either not to be thought of, or to be regarded with perfect apathy.

The Regicide Darmés.—The report of M. Girod de l'Ain to the Court of Peers, on the affair of Darmés and his alleged accomplices, relative to the attempt on Louis-Philippe's life in October last, was read on Monday, with closed doors. It is of considerable length, and the principal facts contained in it have already been laid before the public. It appears that Darmés has made no confessions of any importance; and yet, from the report, it would seem that he must have had some accomplices. The documents found in his abode are of a very curious nature, and afford some insight into the organization of the secret societies of France during the last six years. The report, which consists of 76 printed pages, concludes with expressing a conviction that the Chambers will probably consider it established that the attempt of the 15th Oct. cannot be the crime of an isolated fanatic, that Darmés has had accomplices, and they belong, as well as he, to the Society of Communists. The names of ten others, as having been connected with this person prior to the attempt, are specified. These men were operatives, but there seems little circumstantial evidence to connect them with the attempt itself, although there can be no doubt that two accomplices were with Darmés at the time he fired at the King. The report cites an immense mass of revolutionary writings, but throws very little additional light on the workings of the secret societies. Amongst other documents is a report read at the Democratic Society (French) in London, Nov. 18, 1839, "on the measures to be adopted and means to be employed to place France in a revolutionary way, the day after any victorious insurrection." The conclusions of this report were adopted by the Society, after discussion, Sept. 14, 1840. The committee of Peers are of opinion that it is not only a political revolution that the Propagandists are conspiring for, but that a social revolution by the division of property is also contemplated. It is stated that only two persons will be tried with Darmés; and that sixty persons arrested on suspicion have been set at liberty. The Court of Peers has since given a decree, to the effect that there were sufficient grounds for charging Darmés as a principal in an attempt upon the life of the King on October 15, and Duclos and Considere as accomplices in that attempt; that there were no grounds for charging the other prisoners. In consequence of this decree, the Court ordered Borel to be discharged, and the rest to be left at the disposal of the Procureur-General, to be proceeded against in another court; that Darmés, Duclos, and Considere shall be arraigned before the Court of Peers, and shall be confined in such prison as the President of the Court shall appoint. The decree is signed by the president and 145 peers. The day for commencing the trial is not yet fixed, but it will probably begin before the end of the month.

Army Estimates.—The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday were occupied with the army estimates, and a smart debate between MM. Thiers and Dupin took place. The latter was very severe upon the creation of the twelve new regiments which M. Thiers had called into existence without the previous consent of the Chamber. In reply, M. Thiers pleaded the necessities of the time; to which M. Passy replied by showing that the new legions, assembled by the ex-minister, were found now to be of a most serious inconvenience to the country, because, in the first place, they cost 28,000,000f. per annum; secondly, they augment the number of officials in the war department; and, finally, they take 50,000 workmen away from their labour.

Algeria.—We learn, by a telegraphic despatch from Toulon, that General Bugeaud's expedition, which marched from Blidah on the 27th ult., reached Medeah on the 30th without firing a shot, and on the 1st inst. had marched to revictual Mileanah. The weather was propitious, and the troops in good condition. The question of the occupation of Algiers, or rather of the engagements made by France to evacuate it, continues to be a leading topic in the Paris journals.

Prorogation of the Chambers.—It is expected, in the diplomatic circles, that the Chambers will be almost immediately prorogued; the only subject of interest remaining for discussion being the commercial treaty lately concluded between France and Holland. On Saturday the Chambers granted a credit of 238,000f., intended for the increase of the Municipal Guard of Paris, and another of 1,400,000f., which are to be applied to the support of foreign refugees, in addition to a sum of 2,150,000f., already carried down in the budget of 1841.

Trial of Madame Laffarge.—The Correctional Tribunal of Tulle met on the 3d inst., to decide as to the competency of that court to try this case. After two days' pleading by the Procureur du Roi, and the respective counsel of Madame Laffarge and the Léotaud family, during which some violent altercation took place between the two counsel, who, after mutual recrimination, charged each other's client with the theft in question, the judges delivered their decision, declaring the tribunal competent, and ordering that the trial should be renewed on the first Thursday in August. The Procureur du Roi having asked Madame Laffarge's counsel whether he found the delay either too long or too short, or had any other observation to make upon the decision, received a negative answer. The President confirmed the judgment, and adjourned the sitting accordingly. Madame Laffarge was conducted back to her prison under charge of two gendarmes, and accompanied by her physician. A great crowd was collected round the door to see her depart. It is said that she intends to appeal to the Court of Cassation for a reversal of the judgment.

Levant Fleet.—Private letters from Toulon state, that it is the intention of the French Government to send a fresh squadron of six ships of the line and frigates into the waters of the Levant, under the command of Rear-Admiral La Susse; but the object of this squadron is not stated.

Queen Christina.—It is said that her Majesty, to whom the Elysée Bourbon was assigned as a residence, has been forbidden to engage in any political intrigue during her stay in Paris, that she might not give the least cause of umbrage to the Spanish Government. Her Majesty, while stopping at Macon a few days since, narrowly escaped being burnt. The curtains of her bed took fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished by the persons of her suite, who fortunately had not retired to rest. It is reported in Paris, that the eldest daughter of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula eloped on Tuesday morning with a Polish nobleman. Orders were immediately forwarded by telegraph to stop the fugitives, who were believed to have proceeded in the direction of Brussels.

Spain.—We have received from Madrid the important intelligence that on the 8th inst. the Cortes assembled, when the first vote for a sole Regency passed by a majority of 163 against 136. The second vote was for the Duke de Victoria, 179; for Señor Arguelles, 103; Lost votes, 8. The Duke de Victoria is, consequently, sole Regent of Spain. He took the oaths on the 10th, and Madrid was perfectly quiet.—The Chamber of Deputies had previously appointed a committee for the purpose of coming to an understanding with the committee of the Senate on the subject of the oath to be taken by the Regent or Regents. The Senate had omitted the mention of a clause for the Regency to declare that it would resign its functions the moment the Queen attained her majority.—On the 2nd inst. both Chambers suspended their important occupation, to join in celebrating the anniversary of the war of independence in 1808. The anniversary passed off quietly, the national guards and troops being under arms; and the day, which was particularly fine, gave an additional charm to the brilliant spectacle. Letters from Bayonne, of the 6th, announce the arrival there of the Bishop of Pampeluna and suite, that prelate having been banished from Spain by a decree of the Regency.—Some disturbances had taken place in Jaen, the populace having destroyed the town gates, in consequence of complaints as to the operation of the municipal dues and taxes.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 3rd inst. The ministerial changes, expected last week, had not taken place, and seemed likely to be postponed for the present.—Another serious question has, it appears, arisen with the English Government, in consequence of the demur of Col. Barreiros, the Portuguese commissioner sent to London to settle the disputed claims of the Pedroite officers and soldiers, to abide by the decision of the arbitrator, M. Van de Weyer, that decision being, it is said, entirely in favour of the claimants on the points referred to him. It is further stated that Lord Palmerston had, in consequence, been compelled to address a strong remonstrance on the subject, and that there was no reason to doubt but that the Government at Lisbon would at once repudiate the responsibility of making itself an accomplice in the conduct of its agent, and would abide by the decision of its chosen arbitrator.—The municipal elections were going on with various success; that of Oporto had terminated in the return of moderate Septembristas. At Santarem the Chartists had succeeded. The Lisbon election had not yet been decided.

Germany.—The *Prussian State Gazette* continues to give the separate answers of the King to each of the provincial diets on the subject of the permanent committees proposed by himself, and which excited such great expectations in the nation and in Germany. The result appears to have been less important than was expected. The estates of Prussia had alone fully expressed the sentiments of the people at large, and the answer to them is the most explicit; those to the other diets being little more than a repetition of the principal heads contained in this. In all the King declares it not to be his intention to constitute a body representing the nation, with the right of being consulted on important occasions. He reserves the right of assembling the permanent committees into one body, but declares himself the sole judge of the occasions which may demand such step, and of the affairs which he shall submit to their cognizance. He has, moreover, published a decree approving of the Ministers' proposed budget for 1841, while the diets are sitting, without mentioning their existence, or submitting the various items to their consideration.—Respecting the secession of Brunswick from the north-western league nothing certain was known, but the continual discussions to which the prospect of such a change has given rise in the German papers evince the importance which all parties ascribe to the event.

Switzerland.—Intelligence has been received that the new constitution of Lucerne has been voted by a majority of 16,732 votes to 6,292. It is said to be of a more Radical nature than the old one. The affair of the Argovian convents was not considered likely to be settled in conformity with the decision of the Federal Diet, which is again to meet on the 15th inst. to consider the reply of the Grand Council of the Canton. The suppression of the convents is now considered settled, and without remedy; and it is said that the diet could not, if the Vorort was even inclined to do so, enforce the execution of its decree. The Grand Council of Argau met on the 4th to discuss the matter, and adjourned to the 10th, to examine the propositions of the petty council. The latter, it is said, proposes to maintain the suppression of the convents, but to give up to those of Fahr and Guadental the property which belongs to them, in order to enable them to open similar establishments out of the canton.—A letter from Lausanne furnishes us with the following account of a lamentable catastrophe which lately took place on Mount Saint Gothard. A large party of travellers having persevered in attempting to cross the mountain, in spite of a threatening state of weather, and finding themselves enveloped in a snow-storm, took shelter in a small building by the road-side near Airolo. While promising themselves security, fate was impending over them, for an immense avalanche fell, and crushed their frail dwelling upon them. Six were deprived of life, and it was with the utmost labour and difficulty the rest were saved.

Holland.—Private letters from the Hague state that a general subject of conversation there is the discovery of highly-important state papers, which throw an entirely new light on preceding events, and which have come by chance into the possession of the Government. The following seems to be a correct account of the affair:—Some months ago a Frenchman died in lodgings at Brussels who had resided a long time at the Hague, where he was considered a respectable character. At his departure his friends were so uneasy about his health that they requested M. Reymain (landlord of the Oude Doelen) to let one of his servants accompany him to Paris. This was done, but he could not go farther than Brussels. It was even necessary to stop at Dordrecht and Antwerp, and the disease increased so much that on his arrival at Brussels the physician declared that death was imminent. Feeling that his death was approaching, he desired the servant who accompanied him to open a trunk, in order to take out important papers which he wished to dispose of before his death. The servant tried in vain to open the trunk; at last the key broke in the lock, and before a smith could be procured the sick man became insensible, and died shortly afterwards, without having been able to give any kind of information respecting the papers, which were carried back to the Hague. Some weeks ago an agent of the family came to Brussels to receive his effects from the lodging-house keeper. On this occasion the trunk was opened, and found to contain a sealed packet, on which was written (in French), "To be delivered after my death to the Government of his Majesty the King of Holland." From a note added to this packet, in deceased's handwriting, it would seem that the papers had arrived at the Hague since his departure, and had been sent after him to Rotterdam, Dordrecht, or Antwerp. However, it seems certain that the packet contained documents of the utmost importance. The person in whose possession they were had for forty years an extensive correspondence with the most distinguished persons in Europe, and had the clue to the principal events of our times. There appears to be no indication of the manner in which they came into his possession, but it is said that they contain facts of high importance.

Belgium.—On the 4th inst. great damage was done in various places by a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by a deluge of hail and rain. At Binche the hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs; several sheep were killed. At Namur and the environs the roads in various directions were inundated, so as to be wholly impassable; and cows and horses are said to have been killed in the stables. Much damage was done in some places to the iron railway, and several buildings were struck by lightning.

Italy.—The long-pending Neapolitan sulphur question appears to have provoked fresh misunderstandings. On the 27th April, the King, it was said, had held a council, in which he had decreed that the sulphur exit duties should be reduced from 20 to 8 carlins. His Majesty, however, taking into consideration the immense quantity of that article recently exported from Sicily, and wishing to avert all commercial disasters, had ordered that the new tariff should only come into operation on the 1st Jan. next, thus affording to the holders of sulphur, and the articles of manufacture into which that substance enters, to dispose

of them without loss. This settlement, however, had much annoyed the English and French merchants, who complain of the bad faith of the Neapolitan Government. By private letters we are informed that the Grand Duke of Lucca has recently been converted to Protestantism, a circumstance which has created great sensation at Rome, and throughout Italy.—The papers announce the death of Galvini, the musical professor, at the age of 104. He was a son of the celebrated singer Galvini, who died at Rome in 1825, having reached the patriarchal age of 138.—A valuable quarry of calcareous stone, fit for all the purposes of lithography, and as good as that of Munich, has just been discovered in Sicily. It had been long worked for building-stones, but its application to lithography had not been thought of until it was accidentally visited by a German naturalist.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh announce that on the 28th ult. the ceremony of the marriage of the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander Nicholaiewitsch, with her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna of Darmstadt, took place in the great chapel of the Winter Palace, in the presence of their Majesties, the members of the Imperial Family, and of the foreign princes now at St. Petersburgh.—We learn from Warsaw that the inhabitants of that city were alarmed on the eve of the day on which the marriage was to be celebrated by the sudden explosion of a great quantity of fireworks collected for the purpose of the rejoicings on that occasion, and which were deposited in an outbuilding belonging to the Château de Lazienski. The shock was so violent that, although at a great distance, it was felt at the centre of the city with all the effect of a thunder-clap. The château was much damaged, and the windows of the houses around were shattered. The precise cause of the accident is not known; but it is attributed to a Cossack artilleryman, who, having quarrelled with his own brother, fired a pistol at him in the middle of these combustibles, and thus fell himself a victim.—The report that Russia will send this year a considerable army against the still-unsubdued tribes of the Caucasus is stated to be entirely groundless, the nature of the country rendering the development of great masses of troops wholly impossible. The contest will continue this year, it is said, as heretofore, in the only way that can be successful. Forts will be erected at certain intervals, and by that means new ground is expected to be gained from the enemy.

NORWAY.—By private correspondence from Christiana we are informed that the third and best-built part of that city was burnt down on the 24th of April during a violent storm: 314 houses were destroyed, and 4000 persons were without shelter. The fire, which broke out in the house of a carpenter, is said to have been caused by the negligence of a servant maid. The sum for which the buildings were insured is 600,000 specie dollars (150,000*l.* sterling).

TURKEY.—We learn throught Vienna, that the Porte has listened to the representations of the Powers who signed the July treaty, and has granted Mehemet Ali the hereditary government in the direct line, a diminution of the tribute, and a right to appoint his own naval and military officers up to the rank of colonel. This affair has thus been terminated in accordance with the wishes of the five Great Powers. Intelligence has been received of disturbances which have broken out amongst the Christian population in Bulgaria. A letter, it seems, had been received, addressed to the Prince of Servia, signed by about 100 Christian inhabitants, to the purport that the oppression of the Turkish chiefs had reached a point which they could no longer support; that they were resolved, since the remonstrances addressed to the governors of the provinces had no effect, to take up arms against their oppressors, and await the decision of the Sublime Porte; that they were far from thinking of revolt against the authority of the Sultan, their lawful sovereign, but, on the contrary, relied with confidence on the plenary and complete execution of the hatti-scheriff of Gulhané, which hitherto, instead of terminating their distresses, had only aggravated their lot and increased the oppression under which they groaned. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence, the Prince called a council of his ministers, and of the senate. In this assembly it was resolved to give no answer to this address, to strengthen the *cordon* on the frontier of the pachalic of Leskowatz, and to proclaim publicly, and to notify to the neighbouring pachas and governors, that Servia would observe the strictest neutrality in this conflict, and was determined to preserve tranquillity upon its territory; that every one, whether Turk or Christian, that should take refuge upon Servian ground would find an asylum, and after laying down their arms would be consigned to the quarantine to await, under "surveillance," the orders of the Porte. The commander of the fortress of Belgrade, when informed of this disposition by the Prince of Servia, gave it his full approbation. At the same time, a courier was sent to Constantinople to bear the intelligence of these events, and to demand instructions.—Later accounts, to the 24th April, announce that the disturbances of Leskowatz had spread to the neighbouring districts of Vranga, Prekupea, Nissa, Pirot, or Sharkoi, and Verkovatz, in the pachalic of Widdin. It was feared that the insurrection stretched to Vitoglia in Macedonia. An action is said to have taken place on the 20th April near Widdin, in which the Turks were beaten from the field with a loss of six men, and the insurgents had taken the little fortress of Akpalanka by surprise, in which they found two small pieces of cannon. A chief named Mladen, who served under Czerny George, was said, with a priest from Leskowatz, to be the leader of the rising. It is further added, that the Rayahs had offered the Pacha of Nissa 20 hostages if he would agree that both parties should await tranquilly the decision of the Porte, but that the Pacha had declined the proposal. Tranquillity prevailed in Servia. Official intelligence has since been received, that Mustapha Pacha of Nissa, having collected a reinforcement of 1,200 Albanians, attacked the camp of the insurgents, situated between Kamenitz and Matievacz, and put them to flight. They fled in the direction of the Servian frontier. Measures had been taken to re-establish the communications between Belgrade and Constantinople. Another communication states, that after the rout of the insurgents, the whole country about Alexinetza was devastated by the victorious Albanians with fire and sword, and that great excesses were committed.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria inform us that the Pacha continued to have frequent conferences with the Count de Rohan Chabot, to whom he lately presented a fine horse richly caparisoned. The English war-steamer *Gorgon* had arrived there from Malta, being sent by Admiral Stopford to keep that station in the absence of other ships. She brought a letter to his highness from the admiral, informing him that as certain of the conditions in the Hatti Scheriff of Feb. 13th were contrary to the spirit of the convention entered into with him, he approved of the Pacha's refusal to accept them. The Viceroy continued to reside at his country house, on account of the plague having made its appearance in the environs of his palace of Raso el Tin. This scourge continued to afflict the country, without, however, making any great ravages, although the season was favourable to its progress. It also prevailed in several villages of Lower Egypt as well as at Cairo, where eight or ten persons died daily.—The last accounts from Syria are not interesting. The roads remained insecure for travellers, and the Druses claimed their ancient privileges, which kept them in some measure in hostility with the new government. The government of the Hedjaz was divided between two chiefs, Mohamet Ben Ham, scheriff of Mecca, and Aour Teke; and although they appeared to be on a good understanding, one was endeavouring to overthrow the other. If the latter of the two should triumph, it was thought that the pilgrims and travellers to Abyssinia would be liable to great risks.

UNITED STATES.—We have received New York papers to the 18th ult. inclusive, by the ship *Fairfield*, arrived at Liverpool, bringing two days' later intelligence than our last advices. The principal news brought by this arrival is, that Mr. M'Leod still remains in prison, and there appears not to have been any further steps taken in his case up to the time of the departure of the *Fairfield*. She brings no intelligence of the steam-ship *President*. Accounts from Baltimore announce the destruction, by fire, of the residence of the late President, General Harrison, at North Bend, which took place on Sunday night, the 11th April.—On the 4th April, an express arrived at Pilatka, from Fort King, stating that the Florida Indians had exhibited a hostile attitude within one mile of Fort King. A party of seven warriors, suddenly emerging from the hammock, attacked a small party of soldiers who had been out hunting, fired upon them, and killed a private. This occurrence took place at noon. A detachment of the command at Fort King immediately left in pursuit.

TEXAS.—The steam-ship *Neptune* arrived at New Orleans on the 10th ult. from Galveston, and brought papers to the 1st April, which state that Major Howard arrived at that port from San Antonio, on the 30th ult., and reported that the Mexicans were making preparations for another campaign, for the invasion of Texas. Eight thousand troops, with a train of twenty pieces of artillery, were at Mier and Camargo, making preparations for a campaign, under the pretext of chastising the Indians, who had been committing depradations on the Mexican frontier. He had the information from Dr. Book, who had been in the Federal army, and it had been confirmed by a Mexican deserter. Canales is attached to the expedition, with 2,000 troops under his command. The most intelligent citizens of San Antonio were fully satisfied that the expedition is intended to operate against Texas.

WEST INDIES.—The last accounts state, that four large British steam-frigates, fully armed and equipped, had recently arrived in Port Royal harbour, and anchored in close proximity off the fort. The destination of this fleet was not known, and was even kept a profound secret, it is said, from the island authorities. From recent demonstrations and movements, however, it was thought probable that an attempt would shortly be made to wrest the island of Cuba from the government of Spain.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Metropolis Improvement Bill, and several Railway and private Bills. Several petitions, for and against an alteration in the Corn-laws, were presented.

The LORD CHANCELLOR informed the House that he had received a letter from Admiral Sir R. Stopford, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the House of the 4th Feb., conveying their Lordships' thanks for the late successes on the coast of Syria. The gallant Admiral stated that he had communicated the vote of thanks to the officers of the navy and marines under his command, and also to the officers of the squadron of our allies, and that they were equally grateful with himself for the honour which the House had bestowed upon them

Lord ROSEBERY moved for a return of the quantity of foreign corn imported in the years 1838, 1839, and 1841.—Lord FITZWILLIAM, Lord BEAUMONT, and several other noble Lords took part in a short discussion which ensued, but the motion was agreed to without opposition.

On an intimation by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY that none of the Right Rev. Prelates could be present in the House on Thursday, Lord WHARNCLIFFE postponed his motion on the subject of the Marriage Act until Tuesday.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act Amendment Bill went through committee, with the exception of one clause, which was referred to a select committee, and the Bill was reported with amendments.

Tuesday.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill, the Dublin Wide Streets Bill, and the Store Compensation Bill, were severally read a second time. The Administration of Justice Bill (as applicable to certain boroughs, was read a first time. The Conveyance of Sites for Schools Bill went through committee, and the third reading was fixed for Thursday.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for a committee to inquire into the laws regulating the interest on promissory notes His Lordship said that the bill passed last year would expire in 1843, and it would, therefore, be advisable, in the mean time, that a committee should inquire into the propriety of renewing the principle of that bill, or abandoning it altogether.—Lord ASHBURTON was of opinion that the committee might be put off till another year.—The motion was, however, agreed to, and the committee was appointed.

A long conversation then took place in reference to the Corn-laws, but it had no result.

The Frivolous Suits Bill was then read a second time.

Thursday.—On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON, the Arms Ireland Bill, the Slave Compensation Bill, and the Dublin Wide Streets Bill, respectively passed through committee and were reported to the House; and the Banking Copartnership (Ireland) Bill was read a second time Sir W. Scott's Monument Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

A series of incidental discussions then followed, arising on the presentation of petitions connected with the Corn-laws.

The Earl of RADNOR moved for amended returns of the list of persons to whom compensation had been paid under the Slave Emancipation Act.—After some remarks from the Earls of HAREWOOD and MOUNTCASHEL, the return was ordered.

Friday.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented several petitions, complaining of the present state of the law with respect to marriages with the sister of a deceased wife. The noble Lord believed that such marriages tended to promote morality and domestic happiness, as no woman was likely to superintend a family of young orphans with more care and affection than the sister of their deceased mother.

The Bishop of LONDON pronounced himself strongly against any alteration of the law in this respect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—After some conversation between Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. MACAULAY on the provision for the spiritual wants of Roman Catholic soldiers in India, the adjourned debate on Lord SANDON's resolution against the reduction of the Duty on Foreign Sugar was resumed by Mr. EWART, who made it matter of reproach to the opposition that they resisted the financial measures of the Government without affording any hint of the policy to be substituted in their stead The hon. gentleman denied the statements put forth by the other side of the House, respecting the large supply of sugar to be expected in the ensuing year. To show this, he entered into a variety of details, from which he drew the result that the supply of sugar to be looked for from our present sources would, at most, not exceed the supply of 12 years ago, whereas the population, in the mean time, had increased 15 per cent.—Mr. G. HEATHCOTE said, that on the Corn question he would hear of no compromise. He could not even think Lord J. Russell to have been serious in proposing such a sum as 8s. by way of protection. With respect to timber, he thought this proposal but a bad return to the loyal subjects who had perilled themselves for the suppression of rebellion in Canada. And as to sugar, this was not a time to derange the great experiment now in progress for the improvement of our colonial population.—Mr. LASCELLES thought that Ministers, if they found themselves unable to carry these important measures, ought to have paused before they put forth such a bone of contention. To the principles of free trade, however, he gave his cordial and entire assent.—Mr. GROTE expressed his unqualified approbation of the scheme of supplying financial deficiency by modification of existing duties rather than by imposition of new ones. On the subject of corn, he felt the proposal of Government as a most important relief, though for his own part he desired to see the corn trade unencumbered with any protection at all. As to sugar, how far was it intended to go? Were we to reject *all* slave-grown produce as an abomination? Unless we took that high moral ground, we must be content to look at the question as one of prudence and expediency. We had made great efforts to suppress slavery, but so little had been our success that it had actually increased under our restrictive policy. It was not now proposed to remove all protection, the question was merely whether the 50 per cent. proposed were not protection enough. He wondered that the shipowners did not see the advantage they would gain by any considerable extension of commerce. It was an advantage which he felt too strongly not to give his vote for the plan of the Government.—Mr. COLQUHOUN said that the arguments by which the admission of slave-grown produce was now urged were the same as those by which, 40 years ago, the abolition of the slave-trade was resisted. The best way, he thought, to retrieve the financial difficulties of the country would be to remove from power those under whose administration the finances had become so embarrassed. He made it matter of reproach to Ministers that they had converted great commercial questions into subjects of party warfare. They had been in office, he said, for 10 years, and it was only when they had no longer any power to give effect to their views, that they had come forward, for the first time, to propose their principles of free trade.—Mr. GREG hoped that as the Reform Bill, when framed comprehensively, had effected all the minor measures which, when separately proposed, had been rejected by Parliament, so this large measure of free trade would be adopted by the people of England in all those particulars which had previously failed to obtain their acceptance. There was a close connexion, he conceived, between the corn and the sugar questions: for the possession of necessaries was a preliminary to the command of luxuries. It was indispensable, therefore, he thought, to increase the supply of corn by an alteration in the Corn-laws.—Mr. WALTER maintained that there was no confidence among commercial men in the success of the plan proposed for the regulation of the Sugar Duties. The differential duty between 24s. and 36s. would be no protection to the colonies, owing to the greater quantity of saccharine matter contained in the foreign sugar. He should vote for the resolution of the noble Viscount, though he could have wished that it had contained some expression of sympathy for the labouring classes. He believed that the result of an election in which he had lately been personally concerned, was one which it would be well if it produced an influence on both sides of the House.—Lord F. EGERTON admitted that the interest of the East or West Indies was matter of secondary interest as compared with the interests of the British consumer: but he deemed that any proof had been given that the measures proposed would really benefit the consumer. The price of sugar, it had been calculated, would not be reduced more than by 1s. 6d. a cwt., which would not give a bonus to the labouring man of more than twopence-halfpenny in the year. It would be better, he thought, to legalise the slave-trade again than to give a direct encouragement to those countries in which it existed in its worst form.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said his difficulty consisted in the combination of all the monopolizing interests against the improvement which the manufacturing bodies were now forcing upon the legislature. Feeling, as he did, that it was no small evil to bring forward such measures as the present without shrecting in the enactment of them, he would not have been a party to these proposals but from a conviction of their urgent necessity in the existing circumstances of the country. Sugar, he observed, was one of those articles of which the consumption was sure to be increased by a reduction in price and as increased consumption would give increased revenue, he believed that the estimate of Government as to the produce of the duties would be found a correct one. He was willing to give a fair protection to the colonists, but not to preserve to them a monopoly, good neither for them nor for the mother country. Now as to the slavery question. At this moment England exported manufactures to the the Brazils, for which she was paid in slave-grown sugar—not, indeed, consumed here, but refined here, and re-exported to other parts of the world. Where was the difference between that sugar

trade and the sugar trade now proposed? Mr. Grant, now Lord Glenelg, had stated in 1829, that when President of the Board of Trade he had proposed a change in the differential duties, which would have had the effect of letting in the Brazilian sugars, and that in the principle of that change the cabinet of which he had been a member had acquiesced. True, our own slaves had not then been emancipated, and so far there was an equality between the sugar of our own colonies and that of Brazil; but there was then, as now, this main difference, that to purchase the Brazilian sugar was to encourage the slave trade, which in our own colonies was as completely extinguished then as it now is. Yet this fear of encouraging the Brazilian slave trade had no weight with the cabinet of that day. The present Government had not neglected the important object of suppressing the slave trade. They had made it a condition of their entering into a late treaty with the state of Texas, that the right of search should be allowed by that state to our cruisers. His anxiety in this debate, added the hon. member, arose not so much from the immediate subject of it as from the still larger considerations which the discussion involved. He knew the great resources of this country, but he was not prepared to add to her taxation. She had come to the verge of a great commercial revolution, and extensive reforms must be made; but it was impossible to move in any direction without disturbing some protective duty or other. Last year our exports had materially decreased, and it was of the greatest importance to revive them by a measure which would have the effect of making England the great *entrepôt* of the sugars of the world. The objections of almost every one of those who concurred in the general principles of free trade to any application of them which affected himself, was the strongest possible argument, he thought, for considering all the branches of the subject in one comprehensive view. Though the House, he said, should now refuse to go into these questions, they would not be set at rest. The people would not be content to continue the system of favouring particular classes.

Mr. Gladstone said he was not there to dispute the general principles of free trade. He wished to confine himself to the particular subject before the House, which was that of the Sugar Duties. His argument was, that with an imperceptible benefit to the consumer, and a great disadvantage to the producer, Government was about to abandon its course of resistance against slavery and the slave trade. The abatement held out was 1s. 6d. in the cwt. What comfort would that be to the weaver of Bolton? A single pound of sugar would not be one farthing cheaper. There was every prospect, from the estimates of competent judges, that the next year's importation of sugar from our own possessions would be so plentiful as to supply the whole public in this country at moderate prices: and if so, there was an end of that argument about humanity to our own people which was set up to countervail the argument of humanity to the slaves. Before the extirpation of slavery, sugar was at a lower price than any which was now promised by Ministers; yet the people consented to incur a higher price rather than continue a system which they abhorred. It did not follow, because we sought to exclude slave-grown sugar, that we should exclude all other slave-grown produce; for the severity of labour which made slavery so horrible was peculiar to sugar. Coffee, for instance, was cultivated by much lighter toil, even by that of women and children. So, as to the sugar refinery; that refinery did not encourage the slave trade, because it opened no fresh demand for sugar. At this very time the foreign slave trade was a monster, consuming on an average 1,000 human lives a-day; but, even if humanity were to be put out of the question, let not this country, he said, expose herself to the scorn of now abandoning a principle which she had asserted so loftily, and paid for so dearly, not only in sterling millions, but in human life and human blood. The noble Lord had taken credit to his own party for exclusive humanity. If that were the case, their guilt was so much the greater in deserting the cause of humanity now. He could not conceive the motive which had induced the Ministers to submit this measure to the House, unless it were that infatuation which was often found attendant upon laxity of principle.—At the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech, the debate was adjourned to Tuesday.

Tuesday.—A number of petitions were presented, praying for an alteration in the Corn-laws, and for the abolition of Church-rates. Of the latter 124 were presented by Mr. Easthope, whose notice for a motion on the subject of Church-rates stood first upon the paper. He commenced by saying that he felt how inconvenient must be any interference with the debate adjourned on the preceding evening; but after the many petitions that had been presented on the subject, he could not postpone his motion, but would suggest that he might be allowed to bring in his bill, and to take the discussion on the second reading: and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Church-rates in England and Wales, and to make other provisions for the repair and maintenance of churches.

Lord J. Russell said that he had no objection to allow the bill to be laid on the table, that he might see what it was.—Dr. Nicholls thought that was not the proper way to bring in a measure of such importance. He should move, by way of amendment, the order of the day, that the adjourned debate be resumed.—Mr. Easthope thought such treatment of the petitioners unfair, and said he should press his motion to a division.—Some conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Hume advised his hon. friend to withdraw a motion which there was no prospect of his carrying, and to give a fresh notice for some early day. To this suggestion Mr. Easthope acceded, and gave notice of a renewal of his motion for that day fortnight.

Leave was given to Mr. Hoskins to bring in a bill to exempt lime, intended for manure, from the payment of turnpike tolls.

The Attorney-General for Ireland obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more easy recovery of arrears of composition for tithes from persons of the persuasion of the people called Quakers, in Ireland.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the Sugar Duties, Mr. Macaulay rose for the purpose of making some remarks on an attack from Mr. Gladstone to which he had been subjected the preceding evening; and he was glad that he had not learned till that morning the remarks of which he had been made the object, as he was thus enabled to come down to the House without any feeling of irritation remaining on his mind. He had not intended originally to take any part in this debate. He was content to leave the general principles of the measure to rest on the luminous exposition of his noble friend, and to leave the details to his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. To the resolution of the noble Lord, the member for Liverpool, he looked in vain for the declaration of any great principle at all; he saw in it merely a skilfully-contrived party motion, intended to displace the advisers of the Crown, without committing their successors, for there was nothing in it to prevent those who were now his opponents from coming down on some future occasion with a precisely similar proposition. He denied most positively that the budget had been brought forward without a confident hope of being able to carry its most material parts; for he had expected that among those on the other side there would have been patriotic men, who, without relaxing in their opposition to the Ministry, would have afforded them their assistance in a plan to prop the revenue without adding to the burdens of the people: nor had he renounced this expectation, till he had seen the notice given by the noble Lord the member for Liverpool. He had been mistaken, but the seed was sown, and the time was not far distant when these reforms would become the law of the land. They Ministers might not then occupy the same benches as now, but they would remain true to the great principles of their party, and it would not be the first time that that great party had been proud to yield the harvest to those who had not sown the seed.—Sir G. Clerk reminded the House, that only last year, upon Mr. Ewart's motion for this very measure, the vote of Mr. Macaulay had been given against it. The principles of free trade, he thought, were incapable of being pushed to their extreme in a country like this, where the artificial and complicated state of things produced by our national debt made it impracticable for us to maintain our native industry without some protections against the competition of producers who laboured under no such disadvantages. The amount of those protections might be reasonably made a subject of dispute; but the principle was fit to be maintained, for the benefit not merely of the persons protected, but of the entire state. He concluded by saying that he should oppose the proposition of Government, as likely to disturb our commercial relations, without benefiting the consumer; as likely to be injurious to the West Indies, and to afford a direct encouragement to slavery and the slave trade.—Mr. Ward said the Opposition had taken their ground skilfully, for sugar was a topic under which they could combine higher and holier sympathies than could be collected by timber or corn. The Government, however, was not proposing to discontinue the protection of Colonial Sugar; a protecting duty of 50 per cent. was still to be left upon that sugar—a duty larger than the warmest advocate of the landed interests would have ventured to ask on behalf of corn. He then entered into the general question of the Corn-laws, comparing the fixed duty with the graduated scale, and asserting his preference for the former.—Sir R. Inglis said, he should be ashamed to make the Slave Trade a party question. The present issue was not upon corn, or timber, or cotton: but it was whether you should encourage an increased production of sugar grown by slaves, thereby encouraging slavery and the slave trade, with their undiminished, nay, their yearly aggravated cruelties and horrors.—Mr. C. Wood expressed his surprise that among those who had spoken for Lord Sandon's resolution, so little solicitude had been expressed for the suffering poor of this country. The hon. member for Nottingham (Mr. Walter) had indeed called on the House to consider the position of the labouring classes, but had concluded by declaring his intention to vote against a proposition, the effect of which would be to afford them some relief. He enlarged upon the importance of our foreign as compared with our home trade; and insisted on the importance of a low price of corn, for the cheaper the labourers could buy their bread, the more money they could spare to buy sugar and other necessaries. He then entered into the question of the revenue to be raised upon sugar, and defended the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the proposals of Government, he said, were to be rejected, some intimation ought to be given as to some other means of supplying the deficiency; but no such means had been suggested from the opposite side of the house. He referred to a declaration made last year by Sir R. Peel, that to meet deficiency of revenue merely by a loan was an expedient discreditable to a great country; and should the right hon. baronet come into office, he would no doubt recollect and act upon that declaration. Would gentlemen recur then to a house-tax or to a property-tax? A property-tax should be kept as a reserve for war; yet without such a tax at this moment he saw no resource except in the present proposals.—Mr. Goulburn reminded the House that this was the year in which the slave apprenticeship had been originally destined to cease. What, he asked, would have been the feeling of the House if Lord Stanley, on the day when he introduced that measure, had proposed that in the moment when that apprenticeship should terminate, the slave trade should be let loose with unlimited license? He did not now deny the exigency of our finances, but he denied that Ministers had pointed out in what way their proposals would redress that exigency. Mr. C. Wood had asked how the Conservatives would supply the defalcation. The answer was, by letting things alone, by letting Colonial and East Indian sugar come in as it was now disposed to come. As for any reduction of price to the consumer, the language of Government was wholly fallacious. The price was already lower than the rate to which the noble Lord had promised that his measure would eventually reduce it. He disclaimed for himself and his friends the imputation of insensibility to the value of foreign trade; but to a foreign trade directly encouraging the traffic in slaves, he was not prepared to consent. So soon as the slave-growing exporters of Brazil should have received permission to enter our markets, there would be an end to all our means of influencing them toward a mitigation of their slave system. It was not for this country to admit their produce until that amelioration should have been effected. Meanwhile, she might rely on sufficient supplies from her own colonies, and from the East Indies.—Sir G. Grey congratulated the House that at last, after three nights of reserve as to the plan of finance contemplated by the Conservatives, Mr. Goulburn had disclosed the secret that their plan was to let things alone. Mr. Gladstone's speech took a high tone of morality, but it was to last only while sugar was at 57*s*. The truth was, that at the bottom of the resistance opposed by the Conservatives to the reduction of duty on foreign sugar was their repugnance to a reduction of the protection upon corn; and with them came forward the West Indian body, professing *their* horror of slavery. It was said that the objection against admitting slave-grown produce applied only to the case of sugar, which required a severity of toil not requisite for cotton or tobacco; but the people of England would take no such nice distinctions; their objection was broadly and plainly to slavery, in whatever way the labour of the slave might be directed. To exclude, however, all produce of slave-labour would be a chimerical attempt. English capital was largely employed in the Brazils, if not to cultivate sugar, yet to maintain banks, and to work mines, which mines were wrought by the sinews of African slaves. He had no doubt that large supplies of sugar would be furnished by the East Indies; but then, by the way, those East Indian sugars would do just as much harm to the West Indies, as the same amount of foreign sugars would have done. It was too much, he thought, to ask of the English people, after all that they had paid in the shape of compensation for the suppression of slavery, to pay as much more in the annual shape of high prices for the maintenance of prohibition. The more this subject was discussed, the better, he was sure, would it be understood by the soundly-thinking part of the people.—Mr. Goulburn and Lord Sandon made some remarks in explanation. The adjournment of the debate was then moved, when Mr. Irving, to whom some direct allusions had been made by Sir G. Grey, rose to express his astonishment at having been singled out for attack, and addressed the House against the Government measure. He admitted that he was connected with Brazilian mines: so were many other members of that House, and he wished them joy of the concern. He was inclined, he said, to make over his share to Sir G. Grey for nothing. The debate was then adjourned to Wednesday.

The Exchequer Bills Bill (11,000,000*l.*) was read a third time and passed.

The House having gone into committee, Mr. Stanley rose to move a resolution for the purpose of enabling him to bring in a Bill to authorise the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to apply the money arising from the sale of York House, belonging to the Crown revenue, to the purchase of a piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green, for the recreation of the people in the eastern part of the metropolis.—Sir R. Peel asked what the whole expense would be?—Mr. E. J. Stanley replied that the amount of the original purchase of York House was 72,000*l.*, which, with the interest accruing, amounted to 100,000*l.*, and that would be sufficient for the entire expense. After some opposition the resolution was agreed to, on the ground that opportunities would hereafter occur for a full discussion of the question. The House then resumed, and went through the remaining orders of the day.

Wednesday.—Mr. Lindsay took the oaths and his seat as Member for Sandwich.—Mr. Muntz altered the form of the motion of which he had given notice for this evening. In its amended shape the hon. gentleman's motion is for an address to the Crown, praying that an inquiry may be instituted into the conduct of the Earl of Cardigan while in command of the 11th regiment.—Sixteen orders of the day that had precedence having been postponed, the adjourned debate on the reduction of the sugar duties was resumed by Mr. Cholmondeley, who denied that the proposed reduction would in any way benefit the poor consumer. The whole saving, if any, he said, would go into the pockets of the merchant.

Lord Howick said he was entirely at issue with Dr. Lushington on the question whether the admission of foreign sugar would tend to encourage the slave trade. His Lordship denied that there was any ground for the assumption that free labour would be unable to compete with slave labour in the growth of sugar. He believed the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have carried his measure farther, by proposing at the same time a reduction of the duty on colonial sugar, trusting to the increased consumption for making up the revenue: but even in its present shape the proposed change would be attended with very great advantage to the public, and the eagerness with which the proposal was resisted only strengthened him in that conviction. The plea of humanity was put forward on this question, by most of those who used it, merely to hide the ugly features of the grounds on which the proposed reductions were really resisted, but the House and the country were not blinded by these professions. He would not imitate the example of the hon. member for Newark (Mr. Gladstone) in imputing low and degrading motives to his opponents; but those who lived in glass houses ought to be cautious of throwing stones; and he (Lord Howick) could not forget the part which that hon. member took in the debates of 1833; nor could he forget who was then the proprietor of a certain estate in Demerara, nor the frightful mortality that took place among the overworked negroes on that estate. Whatever the division of this debate might be, of the final result he thought no one who observed the signs of the times could feel the slightest doubt.—Mr. Wynn spoke in favour of Lord Sandon's motion, and Mr. Evans against it.—Lord Worsley thought it his duty to oppose the measures proposed by her Majesty's Government. He was aware that he was co-operating with those through whose means the power of the state was about to be transferred to the gentlemen opposite; but that consideration should not induce him to neglect his duty to his constituents.—Sir A. Grant complimented Sir S. Lushington and Lord Worsley on the independence they had shown on the present occasion. He then went on to insist on the right of the West Indian planters to protection. The twenty millions given as a compensation for the slaves, he said, was scarcely one-third of their value. Those slaves were as much private property as the land they worked on; and where the Government interfered with private rights for public purposes, the price, he considered, ought to be paid in full.

After some observations from Mr. J. O'Connell, Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. S. Herbert, and Mr. Gisborne, Mr. V. Smith objected that the proposition enunciated in Lord Sandon's amendment was not founded in fact: for that the real object of the grant of 20,000,000*l.* was to extinguish slavery in our own plantations, which object had been completely effected, and all possible means were in progress for the suppression of the slave trade, both by our naval force on the African coast, and by the recently organised attempt at commercial civilisation.

Lord Stanley began by denying Mr. Gisborne's imputation, that the Conservatives were trying to slide off on a by-point. On the contrary, Lord Sandon's amendment was a direct refusal to adopt the measure upon which Government sought to go into committee. It had been said that a great principle was now for the first time brought to the test—that of free trade, and that every one was agreed upon this principle; but the fact was, that free trade had been advocated by no one member except Mr. Grote. On the contrary, the Ministers had announced that their principle was one of protection, and not of freedom. On corn, on timber, on sugar, protecting duties were proposed. He did not find fault, he said, with protection; but let not the Ministers who acted on it profess to be the pure and perfect apostles of free trade. The noble Lord then entered into details, exhibiting the probable abundance of the future supplies of sugar from our own colonies, and the probable excess of those supplies beyond any likelihood of British consumption. The management of this question, he thought, was matter of the greatest importance, with reference to the course which foreign nations would take in respect of the great experiment of emancipation. He was not disposed to go the extreme length of saying that this country ought to exclude *all* slave-grown produce. Such an exclusion would, in truth, be wholly impracticable. But he would not consent to a measure which went to throw away all the fruits of the great and costly experiment now in progress. A pleasing picture had been drawn of the present state of our negro population. To what was it owing? To our permanent encouragement of that West Indian staple, which Ministers were now proposing to destroy by the admission of the slave-grown sugars of foreign plantations. He felt deeply for the distress of our manufacturing districts, but it would become Government to pause before they closed, for the sake of a new vent in Brazil, that great colonial market which had hitherto afforded so large an outlet for British commodities, and that other fresh and unlimited market which was now opening itself in the valley of the Ganges. The state of our foreign relations itself afforded, he thought, some explanation of the fact that our manufactures were less flourishing than usual. But he did not despair of the country's finance, under proper management. In the extraordinary expenses occasioned by our foreign relations, and in the loss of revenue from the Post-office, he could trace the whole amount of the deficiency to be provided for. That the present moment, when every succeeding election proved that Ministers could no longer hold the reins of office, as they had already long since ceased to hold the reins of government, should be selected by them for such a revolution as this, was strange indeed. He deprecated the revolutionary principle of calling numbers into action against property and intelligence, and condemned the course which Ministers were pursuing, for what he termed the last desperate chance of office. As his Lordship finished, the House rose, and the debate was again adjourned.

Thursday.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions, Mr. Muntz rose to submit the motion of which he had given notice, for an address to the Queen, praying that inquiry might be instituted into the conduct of the Earl of Cardigan, with a view to ascertain his Lordship's fitness to remain in the army.—Lord J. Russell suggested the postponement of the motion, on the ground that it would interfere with the important debate still pending. Mr. Muntz declined to comply with the Noble Lord's request, as he had promised to take the sense of the House upon the question before a dissolution of Parliament should take place, and he thought he had no time to spare. Mr. Macaulay opposed the motion, because he thought it would tend to establish a very dangerous precedent. Lord G. Lennox defended the general character of Lord Cardigan. Sir H. Vivian said that, in a conversation he had had with Lord Cardigan, the Noble Earl had authorised him to express his regret that, from a mistaken sense of duty, he had directed the punishment of a man in his regiment under the circumstances that have lately been before the public. Mr. Ewart, Mr. Warburton, Lord Howick, and Col. Salwey supported the motion of Mr. Muntz, which was ultimately negatived on a division by 135 to 58. In answer to questions by Mr. Hume, Mr. Macaulay said that Capt. Reynolds, of Prince Albert's Hussars, had obtained leave of absence from his regiment, for the purpose of repairing to the Royal Military College; and that Dr. Sandham, of the same regiment, was also absent on leave, but that his leave would expire in a few days.

The adjourned debate on the proposed reduction of the sugar duties was resumed by Mr. Brotherton, who urged that the proposals of the Government ought to be considered as a whole, and not to be taken piecemeal. The question was, whether the labouring classes should have cheap or dear bread, and whether they should have more employment or less? Capt. Hamilton supported Lord Sandon's resolution.—Mr. Alston could not understand how the Government proposition for the reduction of the Sugar Duties could be looked on as tending to encourage slavery. He should vote to give cheaper sugar to the industrious classes, but he was ready to resist any

interference with the Corn-laws.—Mr. HARLAND spoke against the policy of doing away with the protective duties.—Mr. HASTIE denied that the financial measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were generally condemned by commercial men connected with India.—After some observations from Mr. G. PALMER and Mr. A. CHAPMAN in support of Lord Sandon's resolution, and from Mr. CLAY in opposition to it, Sir E. L. BULWER spoke in favour of the reduction of the Sugar Duties, but said that with respect to the Corn-laws, he believed the fixed duty of eight shillings on foreign wheat would not be a sufficient protection for British agriculture.—Mr. HUME said that this subject was one of which he had given himself great pains to make himself completely master. During the 30 years since he first obtained a seat in that House no subject of greater importance had ever been subjected to their discussion. An attempt had been made to narrow the question by confining it to the Sugar Duties, but he gave his support to the Government plan because he looked to obtain from it relief for the white slaves of this country, and a great extension for our commerce. He denied that the postage reduction had been the cause of the present deficiency, for, in point of fact, there had been no falling off in the revenue. The deficiency had been caused by the lavish expenditure to which Government had been urged by both sides of that House. When they were in committee he should not vote for the scale of duties proposed by Ministers. He did not approve of any increase in the duty on Canadian timber, for instance. He denied that cheap corn would bring with it low wages; on the contrary, wages had always been highest when bread was cheapest. The hon. gentleman spoke at great length, and his speech occupied the house two hours and twenty minutes; at its conclusion the House adjourned.

Friday.—Before the adjourned debate was resumed on Lord Sandon's resolution against the reduction of the Sugar Duties, Mr. GLADSTONE rose to complain of the manner in which, during his absence, he himself, and more particularly his father, had been alluded to on Wednesday by Lord Howick. The hon. Gentleman accounted for the great mortality on his father's estate in Demerara, by saying that the negroes on that estate were brought into the colony nearly at the same time, towards the close of the slave trade: and it was not surprising that, being of about the same age, they would grow old and die off nearly at the same time.—Lord HOWICK had understood Mr. Gladstone to accuse Ministers, and those who supported them, of incurring wilfully, for mere party purposes, the risk of increasing all the horrors of the slave trade, and there was no imputation which he (Lord Howick) could feel more sensibly. The noble Lord denied that he had made any false or exaggerated statement, and in what he had said he had confined himself to statistical returns.

The adjourned debate was then resumed.

After some observations from Mr. P. HOWARD in favour of the Government measure, and ALDERMAN COPELAND against it, —Sir H. VIVIAN expressed a belief that if the Corn-Laws, the sugar duties, or the timber duties had been singly attacked, many of those now combined against the measures of Government would have lent them their support. He believed that a modification of the Corn-Laws would not tend so much to lower the price of corn in England as to raise it in other countries where the lower price of bread enabled the manufacturers to compete against those of England on very unequal terms. Sir H. Vivian mentioned several circumstances in support of this view. Not long ago he had been over to Liege, to ascertain what supply of arms he might expect thence in a case of emergency. He there found the manufacturers engaged in executing orders that the Birmingham people had been unable to undertake on equally low terms. On visiting Birmingham shortly afterwards, the people there told him that they could not possibly contend with foreigners as long as the Corn-Laws continued.

After some observations from Sir Charles Douglas, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. H. Berkeley, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Kemble in opposition to Ministers, and from Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Parker, and Sir Harry Verney in their support,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out the inconsistency of those who offered so strenuous an opposition to the reduction of the Sugar-duties. They insisted, on the one hand, that he would derive no revenue from foreign sugar, and, on the other hand, that the country would be inundated by an overwhelming importation of sugar grown by slave-labour. One of these positions must be wrong. If there was a large importation there must be a corresponding revenue; whereas if no revenue were obtained there could be no importation, and, consequently, no injury to the colonial growers. But the fact was, that he gave to the colonists a protection of 50 per cent., which would secure them from injury by leaving them a fair and remunerating price. To the consumer, at the same time, he secured a supply in case of an extravagant rise in the price of colonial sugar. He contended that the arguments of his opponents, that his proposal was ill-timed, were disproved by their own statements, when they said that the supply from our colonies was likely to be so abundant as to render the proposed measure a dead letter. Turning to Sir S. Lushington, he expressed a conviction that some degree of competition would be beneficial to the cause of free labour, to which the same principles must be applied as to every other branch of trade. Nothing could be more injurious than to bolster up any species of trade or industry by prohibition. He ridiculed the pretensions to humanity by which his proposals had been met. To object to receive Brazil sugar, lest by doing so encouragement be given to the slave trade, was futile, so long as we sold our manufactures to the Brazilians, and took their sugar in return. We did not ourselves consume that sugar; but while we took it, and sold it in foreign markets, we encouraged slavery just as much as if we consumed it at home. Viewing the question in a financial point of view, the right hon. gentleman said he had proposed a scheme by which he believed the difficulties of the country would be obviated without imposing fresh burdens on the people. If he was wrong, let those opposed to him point out the means by which the crisis should be met. The debate had now lasted a week, and he would defy friend or foe to say on what principles the Opposition would shape their course when they came into power. This was no doubt politic, if the only object was to keep together the great party by whom he was opposed; but it was not the good old practice. The right hon. gentleman concluded by expressing a belief that the policy now recommended by Government must be eventually adopted, whatever party might be in power.

The debate was then again adjourned.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Money is very scarce on the Stock Exchange, and much wanted, the rates given for short periods being fully 6 per cent. Consols for the account are quoted a shade lower, but business is limited; the closing price was 89¾ to ⅞, which was the only quotation throughout the day. Bank Stock closed at 167 to 8, and Exchequer Bills 3s. to 5s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Public Right of Way over Primrose-hill.—On Saturday a vestry meeting, which was very numerously attended, was held at Marylebone; when the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the nature of an infringement on the public right of way over a certain path of Primrose-hill was read. The report stated that the footpath in question was now about to be closed by a Mr. Tring, that a stile had been removed, and a hedge made in its place. The report further stated that the committee deprecated such proceedings, which amounted to a violation of the public right; and recommended that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and call upon them to compel the re-opening of the public footway, so that the inhabitants of Marylebone, Paddington, and Kilburn might be able, as formerly, to cross the hill without going a circuitous route. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting in favour of the proposed resistance to what was considered an encroachment on a public right, the report was unanimously adopted, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Commissioners of Woods and Forests accordingly. —On Thursday another special meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone took place for the purpose of confirming the resolution of Saturday. The Vestry Clerk said, that he had received two communications from Lord Dungannon, the first in answer to an inquiry as to whether the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had purchased Primrose-hill for the use of the public in perpetuity; and the other, as to when it would be convenient for them to receive the deputation, upon the obstruction to the right of way. The reply to the first was, that the Commissioners were in treaty for as much of Primrose-hill as belonged to Eton College estate for such a purpose, but that the arrangements were not yet completed, although expected speedily to be so. The second suggested that, inasmuch as the arrangements were not completed, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had at present no power to interfere, and that it was more a matter for the vestry themselves. After some discussion, Mr. Gibson gave notice that on Saturday he should move that the parochial boys be marched to the spot, and up the path to the boundary stone; and that all other peremptory steps and proper measures be forthwith taken to protect the right of way, and secure it to the public.

Public Meeting of Friends of the Church of Scotland. —On Monday a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of hearing the deputation from Scotland explain the intentions of the church relative to the proposed measure of the Duke of Argyle. The Earl of Mountcashel took the chair. He stated himself in general terms favourable to the principle of non-intrusion. After the meeting had been addressed by Dr. M'Kellar, moderator of the General Assembly, the Rev. Mr. Candlish, of Edinburgh, proceeded to state the position and intentions of the church. The great principle, he said, of non-intrusion to which the church was pledged, and which it would never abandon, was, that no presentee should be forced into a parish against the will of the people, even although no stated objections against his settlement should be offered. There was another principle quite distinct from that one, but which might be mixed up in it, and it was the universally recognised right of every member of the church of Scotland to state objections to a presentee, to substantiate them, and to call on the church courts, on these grounds, to refuse him ordination. That principle the Earl of Aberdeen's late measure fully recognised, nay, it extended it; but the principle was not that of non-intrusion, and therefore the church rejected it. But the bill of the Duke of Argyle went upon the broad principle of non-intrusion, and the church would therefore support it to the uttermost of its power. The one bill prevented the ordination of a presentee found unsuitable by the church courts, the other prevented that of a presentee found unacceptable by the people. The church did not mean to substitute the one principle for the other, but to engraft them on each other. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, Dr. Bunting, and Mr. Smith.

Forbidding the Bans.—On Sunday morning much excitement was occasioned amongst the congregation attending Holy Trinity Church, at Brompton, by the following incident:—As the clergyman was reading the list of aspirants to wedlock, on publishing the names of two parties for the second time, a respectably-dressed man, who was standing in front of the reading-desk, instantly cried out, "I forbid them." The congregation almost all rose, and some minutes elapsed before order was restored. The person was desired to go into the vestry, where he was attended by the clergyman, with the churchwardens, when he stated to them his reasons for forbidding the bans, which being deemed sufficient, the names were erased from the book.

Chain Pier at Chelsea.—This pier, which Lord Cadogan has been erecting in Cheyne-walk, will be opened by his Lordship in person on Whit-Monday. It is thought that it will prove a great accommodation to the inhabitants of Chelsea.

Chatham.—A very interesting series of siege operations was given on Monday by the garrison of this place. It was expected that the Duke of Cambridge would have been present, and thousands of persons assembled to witness the operations; but in the absence of H.R.H., Col. Sir W. Warre conducted the manœuvres of the besiegers, and Col. Weare those of the besieged. The troops of the garrison having manned a front of fortification, and also the parallels, approaches, lodgments, and batteries erected against it by the engineers, the operations were opened by a general fire of infantry and artillery on both sides. After some time an officer of engineers was observed through the smoke moving towards a barrier gate which closed the centre of the curtain, and having hung a bag of powder to it, he lighted a Bickford's fuze attached to the bag and retired. In less than a minute the powder exploded and blew the gate to pieces. This was the preconcerted moment at which the mines were to be fired by the voltaic battery, which was done in the usual manner by an engineer officer in the second parallel, by rubbing one wire against another; instantaneous explosion took place, and the effect was magnificent. An excellent breach was formed, and by a simultaneous movement two assaulting columns rushed from their cover, one towards the gateway, and the other towards the breach, both of which, however, were obstinately contested until the defenders were obliged to retire by an escalading party who took them in flank. After some animated and skilful skirmishing on both sides, "Cease firing" was sounded, and the whole garrison who had been employed in these operations formed in front of the lines, and marched past the Commandant in review order. There were about 1200 men under arms on the occasion, besides a great number of recruits to keep the ground. The day was propitious, and no drawback to the pleasure of the spectators occurred, excepting the absence of the Royal Duke.

Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy.—The preliminary service of this Annual Festival was held on Thursday with imposing splendour and solemnity in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, which was completely crowded upon the occasion. Prince Albert attended the festival, and took his seat with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the throne immediately opposite that of the Lord Mayor. The Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishops of London, Worcester, Chichester, Winchester, Bangor, &c. were also present. After the musical performances, which were of a very superior character, a sermon was delivered by Archdeacon Hale. Prince Albert listened to the service and musical performance with manifest interest and attention, and there is no doubt that his presence influenced the collection made for the charity in the cathedral, which amounted to no less than 340*l.*, making, with 130*l.* collected on the day of the rehearsal, as much as 470*l.* A grand dinner was afterwards given at Merchant Tailors' Hall, which was honoured by the presence of Prince Albert, who sat on the right of the chair, which was occupied, as is customary, by the chief magistrate of the city. About 300 noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen were present. On the Prince's health having been drunk, he returned thanks in the following speech: "I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, for this mark of your esteem. It gives me great pleasure to follow the example set me by so many members of the Royal Family of England, of assisting at the stewardship of this ancient and useful institution. I am the more gratified because I see around me the archbishops, the bishops, and clergy of the Church of England, and the Lord Mayor of the great city of London. I hope that the objects of the bounty of this institution may derive fresh support and assistance from this meeting, which it gives me pleasure to attend, and that they will know and feel that they have our sympathies and our respect. I beg to propose "The health of the Lord Mayor." His Royal Highness spoke deliberately, and in very good and pure English, only slightly tinged with foreign accent. On resuming his seat he was loudly cheered. After many other appropriate toasts had been given, his Royal Highness and suite, accompanied by the guests at the first cross table, left the room, amid the cheers of the company, at a quarter to ten o'clock, and the meeting immediately broke up. The collections of the day amounted to the large sum of 2,000*l.*

The Tower.—An epidemic has been for some weeks past prevailing among the soldiers of the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, stationed in the Tower, which has in some instances proved fatal; and not fewer than 80 men have been sent to the military hospital at Westminster, of whom more than 70 still remain there. The symptoms of the disease are similar to the influenza. Many fine young men have been reduced to a great state of weakness, and some of the men in the hospital are in a dangerous state.

Victoria Park.—It appears by our Parliamentary report that her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests are to be authorised to complete the contract for the sale of York House, and to apply the money arising therefrom (being a part of the land revenue of the Crown) towards providing a Royal park near to Bonner's Fields and Old Ford Lane, in the eastern part of the metropolis, to be called Victoria Park. A committee is to be held in the House of Commons to consider the above question.

The President Steam-ship.—In the still-agitated state of public feeling with regard to the fate of the steam-ship *President*, every report that holds out any prospect of her safety is naturally received with much interest. Considerable excitement has thus again been raised during the week, by a report, published at Lloyd's, that a large steamer under canvass, with no steam, was seen on the 10th April, in lat. 13 N., long. 23 W., standing N.W. by the brig *Lord Saumarez*, arrived at Deal. It was at first supposed by some that this steamer must have been the *President*, disabled; but by others, that it was the *Earl of Hardwicke*, or the man-of-war steamer *Dee* from the West Indies. From the log of the former, however, which has since arrived, it seems that she was not near the latitude specified, on the date mentioned. By others it is thought the ship seen must have been H.M.S. *Pluto*, which left England in the middle of March, for the coast of Africa; and by most, and the best judges, the probabilities are considered against its having been the *President*. Recent accounts from Bermuda have destroyed every hope which existed that, if she did not founder in the storm of the 12th and 13th March, but was merely damaged, she might reach that island. The steamer *Dee* has also arrived from the West Indies, and it had been anticipated that some tidings of the *President* might have been brought by her; but it seems that, up to the time of her departure, nothing had been heard of her in those islands. Hopes of her safety are yet, however, entertained by many; and they derive some support from the fact that nothing whatever has been seen at sea floating from the *President*: as, in case of her having foundered, it is thought certain that a great variety of articles, as boats, spars, trunks, boxes, &c., must have floated from so large

a ship, and strewed the ocean with some evidences of the disaster.

Suicide of Lord James Beresford.—The *Tigris* East Indiaman has arrived from India, bringing the melancholy intelligence that Lord James Beresford, of the 10th Hussars, committed suicide on the 27th April, on board that vessel, being on his passage to England.

Accidents.—On Monday morning, the inhabitants on either side of the river, near Blackfriars-bridge, were startled by a loud report, which shook the houses, and immediately after the river presented a scene of wreck, and three men were perceived struggling in the water, amidst large pieces of floating wood. It appeared that the steam-boiler of a ballast barge, which was used for cleansing the bed of the river, had burst, hurling with it everything in its way. Several boats put off to the assistance of the three men in the water, and they were happily rescued; one man, however, asleep below at the time, was buried under the wreck; and it was some time before the body was found. The barge was in the employ of the City authorities. —On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of James Constable, who was drowned in the barge. From the evidence given, it appeared that deceased was allowed to sleep on board the vessel, and was occasionally employed by the lightermen who brought their craft alongside for ballast. The machine was worked by a small steam-engine of six-horse power, which had been in use for seven or eight years. On Monday morning the fires were lighted and the steam got up. The deceased was then asleep alongside the boiler, and was in the same position when Clark the engine-driver came on board, and set the engine in motion for the purpose of raising the ladders or inclined planes on which the ballast-pails are lifted. A chain had got foul under one of the ladders, and Clark was getting it clear, when the boiler exploded, and forced itself through the stern of the vessel, which was shattered to pieces, and immediately sunk. The deceased went down with it, and five hours elapsed before his body was recovered. Clark was examined at great length, and stated that the engine appeared to be in good order; that there was a pressure of 7 lbs. only on the safety-valve, and that the boiler was capable of sustaining a pressure of 20 lbs. on the square inch, but it was never worked at a pressure of more than 5 or 6 lbs. There was no gauge attached to the engine, and he could only attribute the accident to the safety-valve having stuck fast, which prevented the escape of steam, and caused the boiler to burst. From other questions put to him by the Coroner and Jury, it seemed that great carelessness had been exhibited by Clark, and that he was not a practical engineer. The Jury, in strong terms, condemned the practice of employing ignorant men to take charge of steam-engines and machinery, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 50*l.* on the vessel and machinery. At the request of the Jury, Clark was called in and severely reprimanded by the Coroner for his neglect.

Fire.—On Tuesday afternoon a serious fire occurred in a lucifer and Congreve manufactory, in Spitalfields, at the back of Messrs. Truman and Hanbury's brewery. The alarm was first given by some boys who were employed on the premises, and immediately afterwards volumes of smoke issued forth from all the windows of the building. Great alarm ensued amongst the silk-weavers, who crowd every dwelling in the neighbourhood. Engines were soon brought to the spot, but a supply of water could not be procured from the plugs until some time after their arrival, and in consequence the flames gained a rapid ascendancy; and in less than 25 minutes had obtained firm hold of every portion of the premises, and were extending across the street to the houses on the opposite side. From the confined situation of the burning property, and the houses that adjoined, fears were for some time entertained that the entire row of houses on that side of the street would be destroyed; but after very great exertion, the fire was at length extinguished; the lucifer manufactory having been burnt to the ground, and the house adjoining having received serious damage. Several other houses were also much injured. The origin of the fire is stated by Mr. Parsons, the proprietor of the building, to have been owing to a quantity of lucifers igniting in the drying-room. It appears that he was in the room at the time, and used every means in his power to put it out, but ineffectually; two butts of water, which he threw on the flames, appearing to have no effect whatever in quenching them. His wife, and her infant, were saved with some difficulty. It appears that this is the third lucifer manufactory in the metropolis that has been destroyed by fire within the last month.

Inquests.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Clapham, on William Taylor, aged 45. It appeared, that on the afternoon of Saturday deceased was employed in mending some cucumber frames in the garden of the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, the rector of Clapham, and, it being observed that he was a longer time than needful to complete the job, one of the gardeners went to look after him, and found him lying apparently asleep by the side of one of the cucumber frames. He shook him and then found that he was dead. A surgeon said deceased had died from apoplexy. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God." —On Monday inquests were held, at Woolwich, on three more convicts who had died in the hulks. The medical evidence was, that one had died of pneumonia, the second of scrofula, and the third of bronchitis. This being all the evidence, the jury returned verdicts in accordance with the medical returns. It is stated that the epidemic which has lately been so fatal at Woolwich is fast abating.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—Accounts have been received in this city, of two more of those frightful accidents at sea, which convey such a melancholy catalogue of human suffering. The first is similar indeed to that of the late unfortunate emigrant ship, the *Governor Fenner*, whose fate must be still fresh in the memory of our readers. The particulars are as follows:—the American ship *Brooklyn* sailed from this port on Sunday morning, and the Captain of her reports that in the night, off Point Lynas, they came in contact with an inward-bound brig, apparently about 300 tons, which immediately disappeared with all hands on board. The shock was great, and the effect almost instantaneous. He further states that he had a light on the ship, and that the master of the brig, from sheer incapacity, or some other extraordinary reason, neglected to abide by the rules laid down by the Trinity-house to port his helm. The night at the time was exceedingly dark, the sea was running high, and the wind blowing fresh. The name of the vessel is unknown, but she is described as being a long-built brig, and rather deep; but whether from Liverpool, London, or any other port, no evidence can be given. From the particulars at present known, it appears almost a miracle that the *Brooklyn* also did not meet with the same fate. It has since been ascertained that the vessel sunk was the *Mary Scott*, from Valparaiso, and that the Captain and seven of the crew were drowned. Six men and a boy were picked up in the jolly-boat on Monday, and have been brought in here.—The second and not less melancholy case relates to the loss of the ship *William Brown*, bound from this city to Philadelphia, and which it seems was sunk by an iceberg, in the latter part of last month. From the particulars at present known, and which have been derived from Havre, through a packet ship just arrived there, it appears that when the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew took to the long-boat; the Captain, three of the crew, and eleven passengers took to the jolly-boat; all the rest sank with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after, the mate and crew determined, as they say in order to lighten the boat, to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished. There were two brothers and a sister of one family; the brothers were thrown over, and the sister jumped in after them. One boy begged for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once. Some clung to the sides of the boat, praying for mercy; but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat. One hour after a sailing vessel called the *Crescent* fell in with them and saved the survivors. The passengers remained on board the *Crescent*, and the crew have arrived at Havre, in the *Ville de Lyon* packet-ship. The jolly-boat has not been heard of. The following additional particulars have since been derived from a statement drawn up by some of the survivors:—the ship's company consisted of 17 persons, and she had 65 steerage passengers, nearly all Irish, with a full cargo on board. She had a rough passage out, and struck against a field of ice at nine P.M., when going under all sails at the rate of ten knots an hour. She stove in her larboard bow, and within two minutes struck another field of ice. The ship soon began to fill, and the Captain and crew got out the boats, which were cleared away at eleven. At midnight the ship went down, and the thirty passengers, who could not be taken into the boats, were drowned in her. The boats lay by each other till five A.M., when the Captain in the cutter steered for Newfoundland. The long-boat being very heavily laden with so many persons, 42 in all, could not be managed, and was obliged to steer to the south. At night she fell in with more ice, and the wind came on to blow hard; the boat began to leak badly, and shipped a good deal of water. Finding she was likely to sink, the mate consulted with the crew, and it was deemed necessary to throw overboard such of the passengers as were nearly dead. Sixteen were then thrown into the sea, and perished; while the rest were nearly stiff with the extreme cold. Shortly after a ship hove in sight, and the Captain, who was up aloft looking out for ice, saw the boat, and stood for her at the imminent risk of his own safety. This proved to be the *Crescent*, and they were received with the greatest humanity and kindness on board. At that time ice was in sight on the surface of the Atlantic as far as the eye could reach. Out of the passengers saved, ten were women. The *Havre Journal* adds to this dreadful narrative, that the first passenger thrown overboard was a woman! This Journal adds, that the most serious rumours are afloat as to the cause and nature of this horrible catastrophe, which, however, cannot be cleared up until the *Crescent*, which is daily expected, arrives with the surviving passengers. The American Consul at Havre has interrogated the sailors, and has had them committed to prison. The affair completely absorbs public attention at Havre, and the most searching inquiry is demanded. It is understood that no lots were drawn, but the mate gave the orders to the men to begin the work of destruction, and the combined efforts of the crew are said to have been necessary to overcome the resistance offered by the sufferers. —A public meeting was held on Monday night, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature in favour of the proposal of ministers for a fixed duty on foreign corn of 8*s.* per quarter, in lieu of the present sliding scale. The hall was crowded, and there were on the platform a large body of gentlemen favourable to a repeal or modification of the corn-laws. Sir Joshua Walmsley was called to the chair, and the meeting was successively addressed by a number of speakers at considerable length on the subject for which they had met; and after having unanimously adopted the petition as proposed, the assemblage dispersed.—Mrs. Jenner, the lady who was, on the morning of Tuesday fortnight, shot at by her husband, and an account of which appeared in this paper at the time, lingered until the evening of Friday, when she died. The inquest took place on Monday. The evidence was substantially the same as that given on the former examinations. Mr. Jenner was not present during the inquiry. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. William Jenner, now in custody on the charge of having killed his son.

Manchester.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Williamson, drysalter, Hyde-road, hearing a noise below, as if some persons were in the house, got up, and armed himself with a carbine and a hedge-bill. He then went down and heard a noise in the cellar; he opened the front and back doors, and shortly afterwards saw two men rush out of an adjoining unoccupied house. He fired at them, but they both ran off. He followed and overtook one, whom he secured, but the other made his escape. He took the man back to his house, and gave him into the custody of a police-constable, who, hearing the report of the carbine, had come up. He then examined the cellar, and found that a hole, just large enough to admit a man, had been made in the wall dividing his house from the adjoining empty one. The prisoner, whose name is Scholefield, was brought up at the Borough Court on Wednesday, and was committed for trial at the ensuing sessions.

Hereford.—The subject of the annual destruction of samlet, or lastspring, has been brought before the bench of magistrates of this place, by the conservator of the Wye, who stated his intention to endeavour, under the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 43, to put a stop to the sale of these young fish in the town. Some conversation took place between the magistrates, who said they would give all the assistance in their power in preventing illegal netting and night poaching, but they had no authority to put a stop to angling, that being especially allowed by the Act. Where, however, waters are rented, the lessee or occupier has of course the right of preventing encroachment if he thinks proper. Counsel's opinion is to be obtained on the 4th section of the Act, as to whether the sale of lastspring can be prohibited under the existing laws.

Gloucester.—Mr. Henry Vincent, who has recently been released from prison after a long imprisonment for sedition, appeared in this city a few days since, and convened by placard a meeting of his friends and supporters in a yard in the vicinity of Alvin-street. A tolerably large assembly took place. Having given a particular detail of his sufferings in prison, he proclaimed it as his intention to stand by the people, though it should lead him to the scaffold. He announced that he was deputed by the National Association of Chartists to re-organise the working men of the two counties of Gloucester and Monmouth on a more formidable and conspicuous basis than ever they had been before. The Chartists, he knew, had not sufficient power in an electoral borough in England to return a candidate of their own; but they could make their power felt by throwing all their influence and votes into the scale of the Conservatives, with a view to defeat the party now in power.

Weston.—It appears that for a long time past depredations of an extensive nature have been committed in the gardens of Mr. Cooke, of this place, to the perpetrators of which no clue could be obtained. On Monday night Mr. Cooke was alarmed on hearing some one on his premises, and, armed with a loaded gun, proceeded through the gardens in search of the intruders. After a brief search he discovered some one making off from the cucumber frames. He called out to him to stop; but he did not heed the cry, and Mr. Cooke fired. The man immediately dropped, and on Mr. Cooke seizing him, he was shocked at beholding his own son. It appears that the youth has been more than once placed at the bar for offences of a serious nature; and it is supposed that through him the robberies in his father's garden have been effected. On examining his person at the station-house, the charge of the gun was found to have struck his neck and shoulders, though not to any dangerous extent. He was taken before the magistrates on the following day, but the father declining to appear against him, he was discharged with a severe admonition.

Norwich.—A very serious accident has happened to Sir Edw. Stracey, of Rackheath-hall. The carriage was overturned, and Sir Edward was taken up with his thigh broken, and otherwise much injured.

Whitby.—An unexpected sensation and panic were felt in this town on Monday last, by the closing of the banking establishment of Messrs. Campion, in Church-street. The parties in this old-established and well-known firm are not only bankers, but ship-builders, ship-owners, manufacturers, and very largely connected with the trade of the port.

Fordingbridge.—On Friday a quantity of flour was sold in the market-place of this town, which had been seized for church rates by the churchwardens, the property of Mr. Josiah Neave, of Bickton, who had given the churchwardens notice that he would not allow his property to be taken and disposed of in the usual way, but demanded that it should be publicly sold. A petition has been got up here and presented to Parliament against church-rates.

Cambridge.—A very melancholy occurrence has taken place here within the last few days. John Newitt, a respectable and well-conducted labouring man, lately under-porter at Addenbrooke's Hospital, destroyed his infant son, seven weeks old, and then gave himself up to the police, stating that he was led to commit the act through dread of the Union workhouse. The unhappy man it seems had, on the morning of the same day, attempted his own life by taking a quantity of laudanum. He desired that his wife might be made acquainted with the circumstances, because, as he had murdered the child whilst she had gone out, he was afraid she might fancy he would re-

turn and murder her also. The magistrates have committed the prisoner to take his trial on a charge of murder at the next assizes. He is said to be very quiet and inoffensive in his demeanour. During his examination he conducted himself with great decorum, and at times appeared deeply affected.—An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against the father.

Headcorn.—On Friday the parishioners of this place assembled in vestry for the purpose of making a compulsory church-rate (in obedience to a monition issued from the Arches Court). The Rev. C. Fielding took the chair, and having read a few portions of the decision on the Braintree case, said that, supported as he was by the unanimous opinion of the eminent judges in that case, it would not be necessary to enter into discussion, and therefore he called upon the churchwarden to read the monition. This was done, after which a rate of 9*d.* in the pound was proposed and seconded by the churchwardens. Mr. S. Harman then said, that as the rev. gentleman had said a discussion was not necessary, he did not wish to enter into any, but would merely state that having had a very eminent counsel's opinion, they were determined to be guided by it, and therefore would propose an amendment, "That instead of a compulsory rate for the repairs of the parish church, and the support of divine worship therein, the churchwardens be requested to receive voluntary contributions for such purposes." The amendment was entered in the minute-book, and having been put to the meeting, was carried by a majority of 19, there being for the amendment 33, against it 14; after which, the original motion for the rate was put to the meeting, when there appeared a majority of 19 against it. The rev. chairman then said, that as he considered the amendment tantamount to a refusal of the rate, he would call upon the churchwardens to make a rate of 9*d.* in the pound, upon their own authority, with the assistance of those gentlemen who had favoured them with their votes, which was done, and the meeting separated.

Railways.—The North Midland and other connected railways are making arrangements by which they will be able to convey passengers from London to Edinburgh in about two hours less time than they can go by the western routes. They will also be able, by the starting of a coach from Newcastle at half-past five in the morning, to take passengers from that town to London in a single day. The mails will shortly be still further accelerated on this line.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A respectful petition for occasional visits from her Majesty and the royal household to this country has been got up here, and lies for signature at the Mansion-house and other public places. The petition, which has already been numerously signed, states, that the prosperity and happiness of the Irish nation would be promoted greatly by occasional visits from her Majesty, and from those illustrious individuals whom God and nature have so happily united in her royal house; that, yielding to no other portion of her subjects in affection, duty, and respect, they humbly pray her Majesty graciously to honour Ireland with her presence, at her own convenience, and to use her sovereign influence with all those members of the royal family whose presence would be gratifying to her Majesty and to her petitioners.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, the only subject of interest introduced was a long communication from Mr. O'Connell, which, after commenting on what he termed the present most important and awful crisis, recommended that there should be a simultaneous meeting of the various parishes of Ireland on or about Sunday, the 23rd inst., in order to address her Majesty, humbly imploring her not to receive into her confidence the opponents of the present Ministry; and further recommending the whole Irish nation to be prepared to preserve their liberties by the same peaceable, legal, but determined conduct by which they had achieved them; and concluding by saying that not a single day passed by that did not prove, more and more, the inevitable necessity of the repeal; and that the advent of the Conservative party to power would give tenfold force to the repealers, for no man in Ireland could then bear the reputation of political honesty who did not take a part for the repeal.—From the decrease in the quantity of malt used last year in the Irish distilleries, there appears a decrease of 2,852,416 proof gallons of whiskey, compared with the preceding year, which is regarded as a proof of the progress of temperance.—The Crown Solicitors of Ireland, it is said, are henceforth to be put upon an annual salary, by a Treasury minute—the present holders to retain their emoluments as now, each of them to be provided with a clerk at a salary of 300*l.* per annum.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—It is said that Dennis Doolan continues obstinately to maintain that his only object in attacking Green was to give him a beating, and that he had no intention whatever to murder him; and he still labours under the delusion, which was referred to by Lord Moncrieff on the trial, that the fact of death having followed the beating, even with such weapons as were used, ought not to constitute the crime of murder. Redding is much less communicative than Doolan; he seldom speaks, and, when any questions are put to him, usually answers in monosyllables. Bishop Murdoch and the other Roman Catholic clergymen of Glasgow continue to attend them. The determination to carry the sentence into effect at the scene of the murder, it seems, has caused much excitement among the railway labourers.

Dundee.—On Sunday last, during the afternoon service, as the preacher in one of the established churches in this town was about to offer up prayers for the congregation, the precentor gave out the following notice:—"A young man, entering into business, earnestly solicits the prayers of this congregation."

Dumfries.—The papers of this town give the following account of the melancholy death of Sir F. Johnstone:—Early in the morning of Saturday he was thrown from his horse, within his own grounds, and killed on the spot. This sad event occurred near Talford, between Annan and Langholm. At this place stands a lodge with adjoining kennels, which deceased had recently erected, and which, it seems, he rode over to inspect. He had passed the preceding evening in the highest spirits with several friends; the tenants had also been invited to meet Sir Frederick previously to his leaving Westerhall for England the following day. One friend had ordered his horse, and was accompanied part of the way by his hospitable entertainer, after which they parted. The tenants, in the mean time, had been enjoying themselves at Talford, in the immediate expectation of Sir Frederick's return; but their mirth was speedily turned into great alarm by the horse's reappearing without its rider; the huntsman instantly started in search of his master, and found him lying by the wayside with his skull fractured, and quite dead. The lamented baronet was highly popular with his tenantry and friends, among whom he intended to reside permanently, and with a view to this, had made arrangements for erecting a new mansion-house, estimated at 30,000*l.* He was in the prime of life, and has left a widow, sister to the Earl of Craven.

THEATRICALS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The celebrated Mademoiselle Rachel, the Melpomene of the modern French stage, made her appearance at this theatre on Monday night, for the first time before an English audience, in the character of Hermione, in the *Andromaque* of Racine; having been engaged by M. Laporte, with a French company, to give a series of performances during the present month. It is only about four years ago that this young lady made her first appearance at the *Théâtre Français*, when, by the force of her genius, she effected a revolution in the state of the stage by reviving the old classical drama, which for a long time had given way to the romantic and melodramatic productions of the modern school. The Grecian and Roman heroines of Corneille and Racine were resuscitated in her person, and the taste of the Parisian public became once more assimilated to that of their ancestors in the day of Louis the Great. It was at first supposed that this would not last; and many critics surmised that when the first novelty was passed, and the young actress had trod the narrow round of characters of which, it was imagined, she was capable, she would disappear, and with her the antiquated productions to which she had given merely a sort of transient life. These speculations have not, however, been confirmed by the event. Mademoiselle Rachel has maintained her ground, and appears likely to do so. Her appearance in London excited much expectation, which does not seem to have been disappointed. The character of *Hermione* is said to be one of her greatest efforts, and her representation of it showed that she is most successful in expressing the feelings of anger, hatred, and scorn—in conveying bitter sarcasm and withering invective. In its earlier part the tragedy moved heavily. It rests almost entirely on the character of *Hermione*; and it is not till the last act that the character is developed in all its terrible energy. It was then that the actress electrified, and even appalled, the audience by the intensity of her passion and the wildness of her despair. Altogether a more remarkable combination of intelligence and power has seldom been seen than in this young actress; and this is the more extraordinary, as in youth she was almost uneducated, and her conception of tragic character was originally owing to her own genius. In person she is tall, erect, and graceful in her movements. Her figure is fine, and her features are regular, but small and not strongly marked, and her eyes have not the power which some of our great tragic actresses have exhibited. Her features, however, speak, and her eyes lighten, while the impassioned language of Racine flows from her lips. Her declamation is very fine; exquisitely elegant and refined, musical in its modulations, and endless in its variety. The house was full; and Mademoiselle Rachel's reception was such as must have afforded her much pleasure. She appeared indeed greatly affected by the applause she received.—Mademoiselle Löwe, the celebrated Prussian actress, made her *debut* at this theatre on Thursday night. She appeared in *La Straniera*, and exhibited powers, both as an actress and a singer, which excited in the highest degree the admiration of a crowded audience. She is tall and commanding in her figure, with a countenance capable of every variety of expression. Her voice is a soprano of great compass, and of a flexibility which enables her, without apparent effort, to achieve the greatest difficulties of execution; and though she possesses these means to a surprising extent, she uses them discreetly. Her embellishments are pure, graceful, and appropriate, bespeaking a thorough and accomplished musician. The tones of her voice are singularly affecting and penetrating, and her whole performance is full of intelligence and feeling. The general enthusiasm was repeatedly manifested by acclamations, and she was called for to receive the plaudits of the audience at the end of the first act, as well as at the conclusion of the piece.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.—The unexpected occurrence of a dead heat for the first plate gave a little interest to a list which, in other respects, was one of the least attractive ever seen on the first day: the R. M. plate, in particular, instead of bringing out some Derby nags, had an entry of eight only, and was looked upon so coldly that scarcely a dozen bets were made. The policy of doing away with this meeting altogether, and appropriating the public money to the extension of the July meeting, has been suggested more than once, and is not unlikely to be again the subject of discussion with the members of the Jockey Club.

T. M. M. Plate.—The Duke of Portland's Ramadan and Mr. W. Ridsdale's Yaratilda made the running in company, Mr. Beresford's Audrey waiting till the last moment, when he made a rush, defeated Yaratilda by nearly a length, and finished with a dead heat with Ramadan. In the deciding heat, Ramadan had it all his own way.

R. M. Plate.—The Duke of Bedford's Taurida made play to the T.Y.C. post, where the Duke of Grafton's Nick took the lead from her, and carried on the running to the bottom; Mr. Thornhill's St. Colomb then made her essay, tired in the cords, and was passed by Taurida, who won cleverly by a length; a capital race for second.

The weather was remarkably favourable, but the attendance thin both in numbers and fashion.

WEDNESDAY.—*The Suffolk Stakes (of 25 Sovs. each, 12 subs.)*—Mr. Pettit's Langolee, Lord Exeter's Scutari, and Mr. Hawker's Bob Peel started nearly abreast, and kept so to the plantations, where Bob Peel fell astern; the other two went on, and made a fine race, Langolee winning by a head. Betting—5 to 4 agst Scutari, and 5 to 2 agst the other two.

Handicap Plate of 50l.—The Duke of Bedford's Joujou made running to the end of the T.Y.C., where Lord Lynedoch's Jeffy went in front, and made strong play, Joujou and Mr. Thornhill's E. O. lying up. Joujou declined at the cords, and E. O. challenging Jeffy a few strides from the chair, defeated him cleverly by a length. The third and fourth were beaten off. Betting—6 to 4 agst Joujou, and 7 to 2 agst E. O.

The Jockey Club Plate of 50l.—The plate was divided by the Duke of Grafton's Currency and Lord Albemarle's Janus, and Currency walked over.

THURSDAY.—Mr. W. S. Stanley's Minx (Robinson) beat Lord Exeter's Syria, first half of Ab. M. 50. 5 to 2 on Minx, who made the running and won by a length.

Handicap Plate of 50l., given from the Town Racing Fund, New T.Y.C.—Mr. Pettit's Langolee beat Col. Peel's Hawk's-eye by three parts of a length; Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel coming in third. Betting—5 to 2 agst Langolee, and 3 to 1 agst Hawk's-eye.

DERBY.—The only bets during the morning were 16 to 1 agst Prince Caradoc (taken), 25 to 1 agst Ermengardis (taken), 30 to 1 agst Sir Hans (taken), and 1100 to 800 on Soult agst Galaor (taken).

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The betting was confined to a small number of Derby horses. Ralph was first favourite at the commencement of business, but the Van Amburgh party rallied about five o'clock, and both were backed freely at 6 to 1, with offers from the takers to go on; Marshal Soult was also in great force at 12 to 10, and lastly 8 to 1, leaving off third favourite, 8½ to 1 having been laid, and afterwards offered against Coronation. Prince Caradoc was backed for 150*l.* at 14 to 1, and Galaor and Belgrade at 1000 to 60, and 17 to 1, the last biddings exhibiting an improvement in each. Sir Hans was entirely out of favour, and the offers against Eringo and E. O. did not sustain the Newmarket prices. Nothing done on the Oaks.

DERBY.

6 to 1	agst Van Amburgh (taken)	25 to 1	agst Sir Hans
6 to 1	Ralph (taken)	50 to 10	Eringo (taken)
8 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)	100 to 1	E. O.
8½ to 1	Coronation (taken)	700 to 200	Van Amburgh & Marshal Soult (taken)
14 to 1	Prince Caradoc (taken)	1200 to 1000	on Ralph and Coronation agst Van Amburgh and Marshal Soult (taken)
16 to 1	Belgrade (taken)		
16 to 1	Galaor (taken)		
22 to 1	Ermengardis		

Miscellaneous.

Fossil Remains.—A fine specimen of the antlers of the moose elk or ilk has been found by Sir J. L. Kaye's gardener at Denby Grange, under a gooseberry bush, not many feet below the surface. It measures six feet from tip to tip, 10 feet in height, and is the finest specimen in Yorkshire.—An interesting geological relic has recently been discovered in forming the sewer in Northampton-street, Cambridge. It proved to be a tusk of the Mammoth, lying about 10½ feet from the surface in sand and gravel, in a horizontal position, upon the surface of the gault. Its extreme length was six feet seven inches, and the circumference of its largest end 21½ inches. Being in a soil saturated with moisture, it was in a very tender, friable state, and a portion of the fossil ivory exfoliated when exposed to the air, showing its beautiful concentric rings. It will be added to the museum of the University. Within two yards of the spot where the tusk was discovered, and ten feet below the surface, a rib and some vertebral bones were found, which, from their size, no doubt belonged to the same animal; but the most extraordinary and curious relic is said to be a human lower jaw (?) with the teeth perfect, deposited in diluvial detritus.

American Presidents.—The Federal Government, up to the 4th March, 1841, has been in operation fifty-two years. During that period there have been eight Presidents of the United States, of which number there are still living Messrs. Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren. The following is the order in which they served, and the duration of their service, viz., Gen. Washington, of Virginia, eight years; John Adams, of Massachusetts, four years; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, eight years; James Madison, of Virginia, eight years; James Munro, of Virginia, eight years; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, four years; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, eight years; Martin Van Buren, of New York, four years. To these are to be added, since the 4th March, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler.

Roman Remains in France.—There have been recently turned up from a field, near Ancenis, in the Loire Inférieure, some fragments of Roman baths, a great number of human skeletons, many coins bearing the profiles of the Emperors Antoninus and Gallienus, a javelin, and several other iron weapons. It is concluded that this was the site of a Roman station, which had been taken by surprise, and the soldiers massacred; particularly as the iron javelin or spear was still fast in a leg-bone.

Relic of Shakspeare.—Collectors of antiquities and relics of distinguished characters will feel interested in being informed that among the effects of E. Lees, Esq., of Forthampton Cottage, near Tewkesbury, there is a curious antique jug, on which are represented the principal deities of the Grecian mythology. This jug was the property of Shakspeare, and its authenticity, it is said, can be placed beyond dispute.

Boieldieu and Talleyrand.—In the last years of the eighteenth century there lived in humble circumstances a youth whose musical talents just began to develop themselves. Nobody had as yet noticed the merit of the young

virtuoso except his master, an obscure member of the Paris Opéra Comique's orchestra. The latter doubted not that Adrien (for such was his name) would make a noise in the world. His only difficulty was to devise the means of bringing him out in a suitable manner. An opportunity presented itself. On the application of the old musician, the manager of the theatre permitted young Adrien to execute some essays of his composition at a grand concert. Another obstacle remained to be overcome; our youthful musician had no coat. The old master was the owner of one, a splendid piece of woven wool, the origin of which coincided with the commencement of the Revolution, and which he sported only on extraordinary occasions. In spite, however, of the great interest he took in his pupil's success, he held his coat in such high estimation that he could not make up his mind to lend it him. The love of his art, however, ultimately prevailed, and the coat was reluctantly handed to Adrien with the earnest recommendation that he would carefully shelter it from all mishaps, and although it was of a capacious size, the master being very corpulent and the pupil very lean, the latter was glad to wear it. At six precisely they repaired to the theatre. The attention which the old musician paid to his coat, and his anxiety about Adrien's *début*, were manifested in all his movements. At one time he gave his pupil in haste a piece of advice he deemed indispensable for the execution of the pieces about to be played; at another he pointed out the proper manner of wearing the said garment, so as to avoid all friction of the elbows; he taught him at the same time to avoid monotony in his execution, and to beware of such quarters as might bring the coat in contact with the oil trickling from the lamps. He was trying with one hand the piano, and removing with the other the dust that profaned the collar and sleeves of his most valuable piece of clothing, when the manager gave the wonted three strokes, and called over the performers; and the worthy master was compelled to descend, and, for the first time, leave to their fate his pupil and darling black coat. At that period concerts were given in front of the curtain, which continued lowered, and the whole accompanying orchestra was stationed below in its usual place. The *artistes* who were to execute solos, and who successively presented themselves on the front of the stage, often had great trouble to find their way between the curtain and first *coulisse*. When it was Adrien's turn to come forward, he was some seconds in finding his way through the passage. His patron, who was in the orchestra, seeing his handsome coat exposed to being soiled, by rubbing against the curtain's greasy ropes, could not stand the sight; he rushed forward, upset his desk, and cried out in a heart-rending tone, "Adrien, Adrien, do take care of my coat!" It would be a useless attempt to describe the young man's dismay at a moment when the whole audience had their eyes on him, and he required all his presence of mind. Yet his confusion was but transient: his genius prevailed, and his execution kindled unanimous plaudits. The manager introduced him to Prince Talleyrand, who had expressed a wish to see him. After overwhelming him with congratulations, the Prince said to him with great kindness, "My young friend, do you go to my cashier, who will hand you five hundred francs, with which you will be enabled to buy yourself a new coat." Thirty-three years after, Prince de Talleyrand, whose health advancing years had impaired, was at the baths of Hyères, in Provence, living in a house where he had assembled several artists to whom he had just told the above anecdote. A very pale man, whose features denoted great sufferings, suddenly rose, and said to the Prince, who had not yet perceived him in the crowd—"Monseigneur, I am that same Adrien!" "You?" returned the Prince. "I, myself, Adrien Boieldieu," reiterated the composer of so many charming operas. Talleyrand embraced the author of *La Dame Blanche*, who was already sinking into his grave.

Sudden Insanity.—A remarkable circumstance has lately occurred in the Commune of Woluwe-St.-Lambert, near Brussels. Four brothers, farming labourers, living with their mother, all became insane in less than two hours. The eldest ran away; the three others were taken to the hospital St. Jean at Brussels, where they were with difficulty restrained, so great was their bodily strength, and so violent the species of madness under which they were labouring. One of the attendants at the hospital narrowly escaped being killed by them. None of these unhappy men had, it is stated, shown previous signs of mental aberration.

Perpetual Motion Clocks.—In the Royal Polytechnic Institution there are half-a-dozen self-acting clocks, which are remarkable mechanical curiosities. They are the invention of a Frenchman, and are extremely ornamental in their appearance, and never require winding up. There are several forms of construction, and various applications of a primary power; a description of one of them will, however, be sufficient to convey a general notion of their peculiarities. A piece of clock-work is first attached to a supporting frame, which is permanently fixed to a chimney-piece, under a bell-glass, to protect it from dust. The whole of the mechanism is seen in motion, and there is the usual dial-plate, and a pendulum. The wheels are few, the one which communicates motion to the others being furnished with projecting arms at regular intervals, each terminating in a cup to receive a ball. These balls are supplied to, and delivered from, the cups in such a way, that their weight shall always be acting upon the revolution of the wheel as long as it can be applied to that purpose, and shall be returned to their original feeding-place when no longer available for that object, in order to repeat, *ad infinitum*, the same duty. It will at once be seen that the return of a ball from the spot where it ceases to be useful as a weight to the original place of starting, there again to be brought into action, is the principle of the contrivance. This is effected by simple but adequate means. A rotating fan is introduced into the chimney, the air passing up which keeps it constantly in motion. To the spindle of this fan is attached an endless band, which is then connected to a pinion-wheel in the clock, by which a screw of the Archimedean form (fitted to a glass cylinder) is slowly turned round. The bottom end of this cylinder receives the balls as they are delivered from the cups; the motion of the screw gradually elevates them to the top, from whence they roll down an inclined plane to the feeding-place. These clocks go well, and are, moreover, handsome ornaments to a room. The plan on which they are made approximates as nearly as possible to a realization of perpetual motion.

An Aged Prisoner.—A week since, the Nestor of all the prisoners in Europe died in the prison of Ghent. Pierre Joseph Tocte was condemned in 1773 to be broken upon the wheel for having murdered a young girl. He was then 17 years of age. On a petition presented to the Empress Maria Theresa, his punishment was commuted into imprisonment for life. In 1814 he was set at liberty by Count Bichaliff, Hetman of the Cossacks, whose head-quarters were in this city; but being destitute of means of subsistence, of relations, and friends, after 36 years' captivity, he solicited as a favour to be suffered to return to the same prison which had been so long his abode. The request was granted, and he remained in the Rasphecis 27 years more (in all 63 years), and died at the age of 80 years.

Law.

Court of Chancery.—*Ord* v. *Lyon*.—This was a bill filed for the equitable performance of a contract, and a cross bill to have the agreement delivered up to be cancelled. The plaintiff in the year 1835 induced the defendant to enter into an agreement by which he contracted to lease some extensive coal districts for a rent commencing at 150*l.* a year, and rising for six years until it reached its maximum of 2,000*l.*, with power to put an end to the lease on notice, and without any limit as to the quantity of coal that might be raised during the term. Some time afterwards the defendant discovered that the provisions of the lease were at variance with the powers given him under his mother's will, and having also reason to be dissatisfied with the agreement on other points, he refused to execute the lease. The matter was argued some months ago.—The Lord Chancellor now gave judgment. He observed that there was quite enough established in the cause to enable the Court to dispose of it without going through the very numerous depositions produced by the plaintiff and the defendant. It was established that the provisions of the lease were not in conformity with the will of the mother of the defendant, which expressly required that the defendant, who had only a life interest in the property, should not grant a lease of the mines, except on the ten-tail rent or customary manner of the district; and it was also established beyond doubt that the retaining a rent in proportion to the coal taken from the mine, or what is called a ten-tail rent, was the customary mode of leasing throughout the whole of the district. Now, by the terms of the lease the plaintiff was to be at liberty to raise an unlimited quantity of coal, to have a power of underletting to a great extent, and to commence with the payment of a rent of 150*l* a year. There could be no doubt that such a mode of letting was at variance with the custom, and might be a great injury to the inheritance; while, on the contrary, the taking of a ten-tail rent restrained the tenant from raising more coal than he was prepared to pay for from the nature of the demand. His Lordship thought there was in this quite sufficient to justify the Court in deciding against the specific performance, although he by no means wished it to be supposed that he would have decided in favour of a specific performance if the defendant had been the owner of the fee. The agreement for the lease was contrary to the custom of the country, improvident, calculated to do great injury to the property, without any adequate return, and entered into without any proper professional advice. It had been argued, indeed, that the defendant was perfectly competent to the management of his own affairs, and that he knew very well the nature of the contract he was making with the plaintiff. It might be true that he was competent to manage his own affairs, but the other part of the assertion was disproved, and experience showed that none were more likely to be deceived than those who fancied themselves fully competent to the management of intricate matters of business. The plaintiff alleged that he had entered into much expense on the faith of the agreement with the defendant, but that fact could not give him any equity against the absence on the part of the defendant of a proper leasing power; and, moreover, any expense incurred was at the plaintiff's own peril; for he knew, as early as August 1835, that the lease would be withheld. His Lordship thought, therefore, that the bill must be dismissed with costs; and he was of opinion that the cross bill of the defendant must be also dismissed with costs: for although he could not approve of the bill of the plainliff, yet there was not such a case as would deprive him of the aid of a court of law if he had sought his remedy there. He did not think that the cross bill had been filed as a means of meeting that; but if the defendant had filed a bill of discovery, he must have paid the costs; and the mere adding a prayer of relief ought not to affect the relative position of the parties in that respect.

Rolls' Court.—*Addis* v. *Campbell*.—The Master of the Rolls gave judgment in this case. The plaintiff, Henry John Addis, was the eldest son of the late Henry Joseph Addis, whose mother, Mrs. Mildred Addis, was the daughter of Francis Gosling the elder, of Norwich. The object of the suit was to set aside as fraudulent the sale and conveyance of a reversionary interest in certain estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, made by Henry Joseph Addis to John Crook; and also to set aside the sale, conveyance, and confirmation of the same reversionary interest by Crook and Henry Joseph Addis to Francis Gosling the younger. The defendants were the parties claiming under the will of Francis Gosling the younger, and the representatives of Crook. The Master of the Rolls, after going through the whole of the facts, decided that the purchase could not be sustained, and both transactions, the sale to Crook and the sale and confirmation to Gosling, must be set aside, and that a conveyance must be executed by all necessary parties to the heir at-law for the same sum which had been paid by Crook upon the first contract.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Paxton* v. *Wyllie*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a market-gardener, residing at Ealing, to recover damages for the defendant's breach of contract in refusing to deliver twelve elm trees. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Busby conducted the plaintiff's case: and the defendant was represented by Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Saunders.—From the evidence adduced, which, however, was not of a very satisfactory or decisive character, it appeared that on the 10th or 11th April in last year, the defendant agreed to sell the plaintiff 12 elm trees out of a number then standing in a row in a field belonging to the defendant, for which the plaintiff was to pay 20*l.*, with the understanding that the plaintiff was to bear all the expense of felling the trees, and that they should share between them the lops and tops and the fagots. The trees were accordingly cut down, and the defendant directed his servants to take away his moiety of the "spoil," as he termed the lops and tops and fagots, to his residence, and desired them to convey the residue to the house of the plaintiff. When, however, the plaintiff went on the 22d April to the house of the defendant for the purpose of paying the 20*l.* which had been agreed upon as the price of the timber, the defendant refused to receive the money which was tendered, alleging that the plaintiff had broken his contract, and that therefore he had no right to the trees: and upon the plaintiff's going into the field at a later period of the day to remove the trees, he seized him and took him to the station house, from which the plaintiff was not released until he had entered into a recognizance of 20*l.* to appear and answer any charge which the defendant might bring against him. In the interval which had elapsed between the sale of the trees and this unexpected proceeding on the part of the defendant, the plaintiff had sold the timber, which made about nine loads, to a Mr. Grover, at the price of 3*l.* 10*s.* per load, and it was to recover damages for the loss occasioned by his inability to complete his contract with Grover, and for the expense of felling the trees, and the labour performed in lopping and topping them, that the present action was brought.—From the case presented on the part of the defendant, it seemed that some misunderstanding had arisen between the parties with reference to one of the trees, which, it appeared, being older in growth and larger in girth than the others, the defendant, who merely wished to have the trees thinned a little, did not intend should be cut down. However, when the mischief done was irretrievable, he appeared for a short time reconciled to the loss, but afterwards found occasion to contest the plaintiff's claim to the trees, at one time alleging that he had never made any contract at all with him on the subject, and subsequently contending that the contract was a conditional one, and that the plaintiff was to have paid for the timber on Good Friday, the 17th April last year, and cleared it the next day: and that he not having done so, the contract was rescinded. There was no memorandum of the agreement in writing, and its terms could only be surmised from "scraps of conversation," as was observed by the Lord Chief Justice, and from the conduct of the parties, with reference to which the evidence was rather conflicting.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence, and the jury, after consulting together for some minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 20*l.* damages.

The same v. *The same*.—This was an action for the assault described as arising out of the transaction in the former case; but after Mr. Serjeant Talfourd had opened the case, a compromise was effected, the plaintiff consenting to a verdict, with 5*l.* damages, and expressing through his counsel his conviction that the defendant had acted from a mistaken view of the law, while Mr. Serjeant Channell stated that it never was the intention of the defendant to charge the plaintiff with a felony, but only with a trespass.

MARK LANE, Friday, May 14.—The quantity of English Wheat on sale is but trifling, and for such Monday's currency is fully supported, and although the business in Foreign is to a limited extent, prices are stationary. Barley goes off slowly at our quotations. Beans and Peas are unaltered in value. The Oat trade is very flat, and to effect sales less money must be taken.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 64	Red	56 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley.	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 36 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	40 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April	2	64 1	33 0	21 11	34 0	39 2	39 9
—	9	64 0	32 8	23 6	35 7	39 4	38 9
—	16	63 8	32 6	23 5	36 5	39 6	38 8
—	23	63 8	32 4	23 1	35 8	39 3	37 10
—	30	63 8	31 8	23 0	35 0	38 8	38 1
May	7	63 2	31 7	22 11	35 10	38 7	38 [illegible]
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		63 8	32 4	23 0	35 5	39 1	38 7[illegible]
Duties		23 8	13 10	12 3	16 9	11 0	12 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—G. J. Bennett, 28, York-street, Portman-square, Marylebone, lodging-house-keeper—R. Smith, butcher, New Suffolk-street, Middlesex—H Arrow, coach-builder, Sevenoaks, Kent—T Hood, bookseller, Union-row, Camberwell—S Beagley, bricklayer, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. Reynolds, now or late of Thornes, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer — L. Edwards, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, grocer—J. Young and G. Bentley, ironfounders, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

BANKRUPTS.—J. H. Thompson, Newcastle, silk-throwster—W. Linsdell, 84, Cannon-street, umbrella-manufacturer— G. Sadler, Cheltenham, linen-draper—J. V. Barber, Walsall, Staffordshire, banker—R. Cope, Stafford, sack-dealer—J Millard and E. Millard, Cheltenham, cabinet-makers—T. G. Wake, Castle Cary, Somersetshire, scrivener—G. Gower, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer and tallow-chandler—J. Young, Newport, Monmouthshire, ship builder—W. Heginbottom, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner — W. H. Higman, Bristol, saddler—J. Mann, Norwich, woolstapler—G. Comley, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, clothier—J. Beaumont, Huddersfield, grocer—C Davidson and S. Bradley, merchants, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, City—J. Walter, cheesemonger, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square—T. Dare, builder, New-town, Exeter—W. Wetton, ribbon-manufacturer, Coventry—A. Riley, cotton manufacturer, Wheatley-lane, near Burnley—T. Toney, draper, High-street, Birmingham—J. Algar, fishing-merchant, Great Yarmouth—A. Fetherguil, cotton-spinner, Rochdale, Lancashire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Neilson, Glasgow, bookbinder—D. Dobie, Haugh Bleachfield, Fifeshire, bleacher—J. Anderson and R. Duncanson, Glasgow, clothiers—W. Veitch, Jedburgh, ironmonger—G. Barlow, Glasgow, merchant—W. Robertson, Bridge Farm, near Blairgowrie, cattle-dealer—P. Brown, late of Aberdeen, haberdasher, now of Ruthrieston, near Aberdeen—G. Hoy, Kinneswood, Kinrosshire, grocer.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., at St. Osyth, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. F. Sterky, of a son—On the 10th inst., in London-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. F. Richardson, of a son—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., at Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Henry W. Eaton, Esq., of a son and heir—On the 11th inst., at Lewisham, Kent, Mrs. W. M. Hollis, of a daughter—At 15, Dorset-terrace, Clapham-road, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Cunningham, of a daughter—At Roehampton, on the 11th inst., the lady of A. G. Roberts, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst., at Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, B. W. Aplin, Esq., of Banbury, to Eleanor, daughter of C. Brickwell, Esq., of Overthorpe-lodge, Northamptonshire—On the 11th inst., at St. Marks, Kennington, Mr. C. G. White, of High-street, Camberwell, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. J. O'Brien, 4th R. V. Battalion—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., A. Turner, Esq., Bengal Army, to Matilda, daughter of the Rev R. Pain, rector of Lindsell, and of Little Wigborough, Essex—On the 11th inst., at St. John's, Stanwick, Mr J. Dent, of Camden town, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Newhouse, Caldwell, near Richmond, Yorkshire—On the 12th inst., at St. George the Martyr, Bloomsbury, Mr. C Rogers, youngest son of Mr. J. Rogers, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square, to Cecilia, second daughter of Mr. J. Travers, of the Old Kent-road—On the 13th inst., at Finchley chapel, Henry James, son of T. C. Neuman, Esq., of Farrow lodge, to Mary Ann, second daughter of D. Walters, Esq., of Chiney-house, Finchley-common—On the 11th inst., at Witley, Surrey, Mr. S Beard of Ovingdean, Sussex, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Lieut. Hopkins, R.N.—On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at Ospringe-church, in the county of Kent, F. Sutton, Esq., of the 11th Hussars, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. M. W. Jones, vicar of Ospringe.

DIED.—May 8th, Wm. Catleugh, dentist, Hans-place, Chelsea, aged 70—On the 13th inst., Slater Thomas, late of Merton college, Oxford, youngest son of W K. Thomas, of Sewardstone, Essex—At Reading, on the 6th inst., at the advanced age of 86, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Chevalier Jean Baptiste Le Noir, last surviving daughter of the poet, Christopher Smart, and sister of the late Mrs. Cowslade. Mrs Le Noir was known in the higher walks of female literature as the writer of several works of sterling talent, in prose and verse, and in her domestic circle by every endearing virtue. Her unostentatious benevolence of character and active good will are gratefully remembered by many, and the exalted regard in which her writings entitled her to be esteem and respect by her sex—On the 8th inst., at Manor-terrace, Clapham, Surrey, Mr. J Lawford, aged 74, solicitor to the late Sir T. Wiseman, Bart. Northdeet, Kent—On the 11th inst., T Tupper, Esq., late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Riga—At 38, Nome-street, Falcon-square, on the 11th inst., J. M. Leckie, second son of the late Rev T Leckie, Peebles, North Britain—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., after a severe illness, Jane Caroline, the beloved wife of W. King, Esq., surgeon, Stepney, Middlesex.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 15, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 21. SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—All Specimens submitted for the opinion of the Society, whether by Members or otherwise, must be sent or delivered to the Secretary, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and address of the party, which must not, on any account, be promulgated, directly or indirectly, until after the decision shall have been given; such specimens to be in the room before 7 o'clock on the evenings of meeting, viz.—the 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each Month.

T. C. WILDMAN, Sec.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The First FLOWER SHOW of the above Society will take place on THURSDAY, the 22d JULY, at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, when the following Prizes will be awarded:—

To Amateurs.

Carnations—12 Blooms.		Picotees—12 Blooms.	
1st Prize	£1 10 0	1st Prize	£1 10 0
2d do.	0 15 0	2d do.	0 15 0
3d do.	0 10 0	3d do.	0 10 0

Nurserymen, &c.

Carnations—12 Blooms.		Picotees—12 Blooms.	
1st Prize	£1 10 0	1st Prize	£1 10 0
2d do.	0 15 0	2d do.	0 15 0
3d do.	0 10 0	3d do.	0 10 0

Entrance—Members, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Non-Members, 5*s*.

For Seedlings Prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the judges. Entrance—Members, 1*s*.; Non-Members, 2*s*.

All entries to be made on or before the General Meeting of the Society on Tuesday, the 20th July. Exhibitors to show in their own stands, upon raised tubes, which must be ready for the judges by 11 o'clock.

The DAHLIA SHOW of the above Society and the ANNUAL DINNER will take place in SEPTEMBER NEXT, particulars of which will be duly advertised. T. C. WILDMAN, Sec.

SEEDLING DAHLIA.—The admirers of this beautiful tribe of Flowers are invited to purchase at the present season a Seedling named INVICTA, raised by an amateur in 1838 and proved in 1839 and 1840, which as a lawn or border flower, for richness of colour (rosy purple), majestic habit, and constancy, stands unrivalled. Strong healthy plants, from an abundant stock, are now delivering at 5*s*. each at Messrs. Warner's, Cornhill. A liberal allowance will be made for an order of six or upwards. The net proceeds arising from the sale will be given away, and one-third thereof to the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution.

THE NEW PERPETUAL ROSE "PRINCE ALBERT."

T. RIVERS having received from Monsieur LAFFAY double the number of Plants of this Rose originally contemplated to be offered to the public, is now instructed by him to charge 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, ready money, instead of the price first advertised. T. R. has recommended the diminution in price solely that this fine variety may be widely distributed, and begs to assure his friends that it is the finest autumnal Rose in cultivation, and warmly recommends it to their notice. On Monday, the 24th inst., and following days, fine plants, in pots, will be ready for delivery at Mr. KERNAN'S, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. If packed for distant carriage, 1*s*. per plant will be charged for package. Plants can also be had at Sawbridgeworth, on application.

NEW IPOMŒA. — MESSRS. SALTER AND WHEELER, of the VICTORIA NURSERY, Bath, respectfully offer to the attention of Cultivators, Plants of the new and beautiful IPOMŒA FICIFOLIA, a figure of which is given in the "Botanical Register" for March, in the present year.

This valuable addition to an interesting genus requires the same treatment as Ipomœa Learii, but is much less rambling in its habit than that, and other generally cultivated species, being better adapted for small trellis-work than any other species known, a single specimen having produced 500 flowers upon a cylindrical wire, two feet high.

Its colour is a rich lilac, and it blooms profusely in the late autumn months in succession to almost every other climber. The size of the flower is one third larger than the published figure. Established Plants will be ready for delivery by the middle of May, at 5*s*. each.

"A beautiful plant, of profuse bloom and easy cultivation."—*Dr. Lindley, Nov.* 20, 1840.

Messrs. S. and Co. also offer Plants of that rare and beautiful half-hardy Shrub, LEONOTUS LEONURUS, which, as an ornamental Plant for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, and open border, in the months of September, October, and November, is unequalled by any other allied plant of recent introduction.

It belongs to the natural order, including the admired genera of Salvia, Stachys, &c. Its flowers are a rich orange-colour approaching to scarlet, spikes from one to two feet long, and is admirably adapted for planting against a south or south-east wall, where, with slight protection, it will continue, for successive seasons, one of the most brilliant ornaments of the flower-garden. Established Plants, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

"As much superior to Stachys coccinea, as Salvia patens is to Salvia chamadrioides."

"We regret that so fine a thing should be so much neglected."—*Gardeners' Chronicle, 1st Number.*

Messrs. S. & Co. warrant the above (in a mature state of growth) equal in interest and beauty to the description given; plants of which may be had through the medium of application to the following Nurserymen:—Messrs. Henderson, Pine-apple-place Nursery, London; Messrs. Rollisson, Tooting Nursery, London; Messrs. Low and Co., Clapton Nursery, London; Mr. Page, Nurseryman, Southampton; Wm. Wood and Son, Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield; Mr. Silverlock, Nurseryman, Chichester; Mr. Salter, Nurseryman, Versailles, France; Messrs. Fairbairn, Clapham Nursery, London; Messrs. Lane and Son, Nurserymen, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire.

*** Usual allowance to the Trade.

A General Collection of Camellias, Heaths, Geraniums, Calceolarias, Dahlias, and Ornamental Greenhouse, Stove, and Hardy Plants; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

Victoria Nursery, Weston Road, Bath.

JAMES BLACK, late FORREST & BLACK, respectfully intimates to his Agricultural Friends and the Public, that he has on hand a carefully-selected Stock, from the best growers, of the following Turnip Seeds, &c., the purity of which he can confidently warrant.—Dale's Hybrids, 8*s*. per gallon; Aberdeen Yellow, Bullock's sorts, 7*s*. ditto; Laing's Purple-topped Swedish, 7*s*. ditto; White Globe, 6*s*. ditto; Green and White Round, 6*s*. ditto; Red Round, 7*s*. ditto; Tankard's Red and White, 7*s*. ditto; Early Stone, or Skirving, 7*s*. ditto, and other sorts, equally in demand in place. Red Mangel Wurtzel, 1*s*. per lb. Alterincham Carrot, 1*s*. per lb. Scotch Cattle Cabbage, 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. P. S.—It is with great pleasure that J. B. verifies the announcement made by Richard Forrest, at the end of his advertisement of last week.—Bayswater, near London.

DAHLIAS.—THOMAS APPLEBY begs to inform Dahlia-growers and the Trade that he can still supply fine healthy Plants of nearly all the most popular kinds which came out for the first time last season; and as the present season is now rather advanced, he will offer them at a great reduction of prices. The kinds which T. A. can supply include Le Grand Bauduin, Conservative, Wheeler's Maria, Rouge-et-Noir, Lord Dudley Stuart, Squibb's Coronal, Bishop of Salisbury, Metella, Phenomenon, &c. &c. Priced Catalogues on application.—Neasham, near Darlington, May 20th, 1841.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.

H. HEWETSON begs to invite the attention of Gentlemen, Florists, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and others, to his new SHOW ROOM for the exhibition and sale of every description of article in Zinc used in the garden; consisting of Flower Labels, Garden Hand Frames, Piping and Blooming Frames, Dahlia Shades, Pansy Frames, Tubes for Cut Roses, and the Dendrophulax or Protector of Plants, &c. from slugs, snails, &c., at prices from 7*s*. per doz., to suit all classes of Florists.

ZINC MANUFACTORY, 57, Cannon-street, near London Bridge. Any Article made to order on the shortest notice.

TO GROWERS OF ORCHIDEÆ.

H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, WOOLWICH, begs to submit the following list of 24 fine sorts of Orchideæ, any 12 of which he can supply for 5*l*., and forward with safety to any part of the United Kingdom.

Oncidium bifolium	Cattleya Forbesii
flexuosum	Harrisonii
papilio	Cyrtopodium Andersonii
luridum, var.	punctatum
altissimum	Brasavola nodosa
Cebolleti	Zygopetalon Mackaii
Stanhopea eburnea	maxillare
insignis	Gongora atropurpurea
Maxillaria Harrisonii	Cymbidium nutans
picta	Epidendrum fragrans
tetragona	Catasetum floribundum
Cattleya Mossiæ	tridentatum

FUCHSIA YOUELLI.—H. YOUELL has now ready for sending out Plants of the above new and highly beautiful imported species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers, in shape, resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine rose-colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower-Garden. Price of Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Also, Fuchsia corymbiflora, 7*s*. 6*d*.

The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom, by enclosing 12 postage stamps.—Woolwich, May 13, 1841.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted houses to the culture of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthophippium bicolor	Eulophia macrostachya
Acropera Loddigesii	species
Aerides odorata	Fernandesia acuta
Angræcum maculatum	elegans
Bifrenaria atropurpurea	Gongora maculata
aurantiaca	Goodyera discolor
Bletia florida	Hartwegia Chlorophyllum
hyacinthina	Lælia albida
Tankervilliæ	anceps
Bolbophyllum Careyanum	grandiflora
Brasavola Martiana	Liparis alata
Brassia Lanceana	foliosa
maculata	Maxillaria aromatica
Catasetum cristatum	Deppei
tridentatum	Harrisonii
Cattleya citrina	picta
crispa	rufescens
Forbesii	species
Mossiæ	Megaclinium maximum
Cœlogyne species	Myanthus barbatus
Cirrhæa Loddigesii	Oncidium ampliatum
Crepidanthus hæmanthus	Cebolleti
Cyrtopodium Andersonii	flexuosum
cuperum	Lanceanum
cupreum	luridum
species	papilio
Cypripedium insigne	pumilum
spectabile	species
venustum	Ornithidium coccineum
Cymbidium aloifolium	Peristeria cerina
ensifolium	elata
Dendrobium Calceolaria	pendula
cucullatum	Pholidota imbricata
fimbriatum	Pleurothallis laurifolia
nobile	picta
Pierardii	racemiflora
pulchellum	Renanthera coccinea
speciosum	Sobralia species
species from China	Sophronitis cernua
Epidendrum ciliatum	Stanhopea grandiflora
cochleatum	insignis
majus	Stenorhynchus speciosus
crassifolium	Trichopilia tortilis
ellipticum	Vanda multiflora
elongatum	Vanilla aromatica
nutans	Xylobium squalens
odoratissimum	Zygopetalum crinitum
Stamfordianum	intermedium
Eria pubescens	Mackai
stellata	

*** Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALCULÆ.

AS Summer approaches the Larvæ of destructive insects are propagated in infinite multitudes, and impregnate with millions of insects the very air we breathe. J. READ begs to inform the public, that he is now prepared with Garden-engines, Truck-machines, and Syringes made of the best materials and workmanship, for the purpose of subduing these animalcula, which make such deadly havoc on all Fruit-trees and Plants at this season of the year. From 31 Years' practical experience in gardening, in all its branches, J. R. can warrant them to be the best adapted for the above purpose; the valves are never liable to be out of repair. Working models in glass may be seen at the London Galleries of Science. Manufactured and sold by the Patentee, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Sold also by the most respectable Nursery and Seedsmen in the Kingdom.

N.B.—None are genuine except stamped with the words "Read's Patent."

*** A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER to a Nobleman or Gentleman, a Young Man who has a thorough knowledge of his business in every department.—Apply (pre-paid) to J. S., at Mr. Good's, Southgate, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER, an Experienced Married Man, aged 35, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the care of Land or Farming Stock. His Wife can take the management of a small Dairy or Laundry. Can have a good character from the place he is about leaving. No single-handed place will be accepted.—Direct to A. M., at Messrs. Chandler's, Nurserymen, Vauxhall.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water (upon the circulation of air, or by any other means,) with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built; Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns: Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery: Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

W. A. ROWLAND'S METALLIC STRING or WIRE.—The utility of this String is very great in securing Trees, Vines, Flowers, &c., having been universally approved of by Horticulturists and Florists, being very flexible, and the compounds of which are perfectly free from oxidation, verdigris, or infection; it will not form an asylum for insects; its softness and toughness will allow it to be untied like string, and the trees may be removed from the walls for the purpose of pruning or cleaning behind them, without the nails being taken out to injure them. The Improved Nails for fastening the Wire, so as not to cut or injure the trees or wire, are strongly recommended. Zinc Labels for Plants, Flowers, &c., and Indelible Ink for the Labels, which cannot be obliterated by the weather or damp. Sold wholesale by JOHN WARNER and SONS, London; and W. A. ROWLAND, Chester: retail, by all Seedsmen and Ironmongers throughout the kingdom.

W. A. ROWLAND has now the pleasure of introducing a very ingenious invention, which perfectly secures Dahlias and other delicate Plants from the attacks of that voracious pest of the Flower Garden—the Mollusca, which must be highly acceptable to all engaged in their culture. After a trial of 12 months by the original inventor, not a plant was injured that had the protection of the Galvanic Circles, although during the same period Plants on all sides suffered severely that were not so protected. The Protector acts in wet or dry weather, and is always in action. Its appearance in use is like a flower-pot, and its cheapness, utility, and durability must insure its general adoption. For the protection of Trees, particularly Wall-fruit Trees, the same principle is applicable; strips of zinc and copper are prepared, which being judiciously placed along the wall, or round the stem of Standard-trees, effectually preserve them.—The Galvanic Plant Protector, with descriptive papers, may be seen at No. 22, Princess-street, Chester.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

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Charlwood, Covent-garden	Sangster, Newington Butts
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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. That the mode of relieving the objects shall be by pensions for life.

2. That no persons shall be eligible but such as have been regularly brought up to gardening, and have practised it as a profession for a subsistence during the greater portion of their lives, and the widows of such persons.

3. That in cases of subscribers to the fund, it shall be held sufficient, if they can show that they have practised gardening as a profession for subsistence for thirty years.

4. That neither a male nor a female shall be eligible as a candidate for the pension under sixty years of age, cases of total incapacity only excepted.

5. That no widow shall be eligible to be relieved in virtue of the occupation of her first husband, as gardener, after her marriage with another, though she become a second time a widow: and no widow shall be eligible by virtue of her second husband's occupation as a gardener, unless she shall have been married to such gardener at least ten years.

6. That after five years from the establishment of the Institution, none but gardeners, or the widows of gardeners, who have subscribed five years to the funds shall be considered eligible, while a sufficient number of such persons are on the list the object being to give a decided preference to those persons who have been contributing to assist others: so that if the funds would enable the committee to call for the election of five persons, and there were two or three candidates who had been subscribing five years, such persons would be appointed pensioners as a matter of course, and the election would be for the remaining number to make up the five. But, with the end of five years, the relief to be open to persons already aged and distressed, and who could not have had an opportunity of subscribing to any fund of the kind.

7. That the amount of relief to be given, be sixteen pounds per annum to males, and twelve pounds per annum to females; to be continued during life.

8. That the committee are empowered to award any sum, not exceeding four pounds, over and above the pension due at the time of the death of the pensioner.

9. That the applicants for relief shall sign a petition, and get recommendations attached to it, to show not only that they are of the full age of sixty, or totally disabled, but that they are unable to get a sufficient income by labour; and that such petitions be delivered two months before the day of election.

10. That if the committee think it necessary, in consequence of a change of circumstances, to recommend that a pension should be discontinued, they shall call a special general meeting, which shall alone deprive a pensioner of his annuity.

11. That all elections of pensioners be by the subscribers, who may vote in person, or by proxy.

12. That subscriptions of one guinea per annum entitle the subscribers to a vote in the choice of objects, and larger annual sums in proportion. Life subscriptions in lieu of annual subscriptions to be ten guineas.

13. That the subscriptions be due on the 1st of January in each year, and no person be allowed to vote whose subscription is unpaid.

14. That all donations and life subscriptions be funded, and only the interest and the annual subscriptions be applied to general purposes.

15. That a meeting of the committee shall be held on the second Tuesday in every month.

16. That nine of the committee shall form a quorum.

17. That one fourth of the committee go out annually, and shall not be eligible to be again elected for twelve months, and that for the first three years the six which have attended least in the current year go out; and that after four years the six oldest members go out in rotation annually.

18. That so soon as the committee shall be in possession of sufficient funds, they shall give the subscribers three months' notice by public advertisement, stating the number of pensioners to be elected, and the day on which such election shall take place.

19. That the committee shall investigate the claims of the applicants, and report such only to the subscribers for election as appear to be deserving.

20. That the committee shall give twenty-one days' notice to the subscribers of the names of the candidates.

21. That three trustees be appointed.

22. That the orders for the payment of moneys be signed by two of the trustees and the secretary.

23. That three auditors be appointed at a general meeting.

24. That the bankers, secretary, committee, and collector be authorised to receive Subscriptions.

25. That the committee be empowered to make such rules, regulations, and by-laws as shall be found necessary to carry out the foregoing plan.

Subscriptions will be received by all the Members of the Committee; by the Secretary, Mr. J. J. Bowler, Albany-road, Kent-road; at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s, Bankers, Lombard-street; by the Collector, Mr. Roan, 9, Kennington-street, Walworth.

Also by the following Nurserymen, who have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions in behalf of this Institution:—

Messrs. Atkins and Joyce, Northampton; Cowan and Co., Glasgow; Cunningham, Lamely Bank, Edinburgh; Dickson and Sons, Edinburgh; G. Dickson and son, Edinburgh; Dixon, Hull; Eagle and Henderson, Edinburgh; Falconer and Finney, Gateshead; Foster, Stroud; Gill, Blandford; Girling, Stowmarket; Grimston, Newark; Garraway and Co., Dundee; Town, Jersey; Grigory, Gloucester; Hanks, Rochester; Peter Lawson and son, Edinburgh; Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter; Jas. Mackay, Badminton, Gloucester; May, Hope Nursery, Ripon; McLean, Kendal; Ogden, Coventry; Rendle, Plymouth; Ray, Aberdeen; Smith, Cirencester; Salter, Victoria-road, Bath; Wood and Son, Maresfield; and Young, Taunton.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—The Committee hereby give notice to the Subscribers, that they have examined the testimonials of the following persons, and having found them satisfactory, recommend them as Candidates for the ELECTION of TWO PENSIONERS, which will take place on THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE next, at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, from One till Three o'clock—COLLYER, Wm., nurseryman, Horsley Birch, Surrey, aged 59; DUNCAN, Alex., Church-street, Kensington, 73; EDWARDS, Joseph, Petworth, Sussex, 71; GRIER, John, resident of Kendal, 87; HARDISTY, Francis, Mansfield, Notts, 71; PARROT, Jas., Maidstone, Kent, 73; SUTTLE, Thomas, 38, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, 65. The voting-papers, which will be sent to each Subscriber, must be returned before the time stated, or the votes will be lost. No person will be entitled to vote whose subscription remains unpaid at the day of Election. Persons sending post-office orders are requested to direct them to the Secretary, payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
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The NEXT EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th of JUNE; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday, the 11th, or at the Garden before half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 12th. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10s. each; but none will be issued without an Order from a Fellow of the Society.

21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Linnean (Anniversary) .	1 P.M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P.M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—May 25th, Manchester—Cheltenham. 26th, Norwich. 28th, Spilsby.

THE season for Horticultural Exhibitions has fairly set in; reports of their proceedings are coming in from all parts of the country; the time, therefore, seems to have arrived when our remarks upon the manner in which these exhibitions should be conducted will be well applied. Our long personal experience in such affairs enables us to speak upon them with confidence; and the want of success attending many of them convinces us that the result of that experience will be gladly learned.

To secure permanent success for horticultural exhibitions, and to render them as useful as they ought to be, five things are requisite: 1. The time and manner of exhibiting should be made known very early, and should upon no pretence be departed from; 2nd. The Judges should be instructed to make their awards in favour of fine specimens of Gardening skill, and not of mere rarities; 3rd. The Judges should be selected from among skilful persons of unblemished character; 4th. The award of the Judges should never, on any pretence whatever, be set aside; 5th. No exhibitor should ever be allowed to be a judge. The reasons for these regulations are obvious enough, although they are often lost sight of.

If exhibitors do not know many months beforehand on what days exhibitions are to be held, it is impossible for them so to time themselves as to have their flowers ready just at that period when they are wanted. If, after a gardener has made his preparations, the day of exhibition is changed, all his plans are disturbed; and if he is really a good gardener, he must necessarily be ready either too soon or too early for the day of exhibition. Such a circumstance disheartens an exhibitor, and renders him unwilling to exert himself in an ensuing year.

The common sense of mankind tells them that a Horticultural Society must offer its prizes for good gardening, and not for rare plants. If this were otherwise, it would be a Botanical, not a Horticultural, Society; and the race would be to the rich, not to the skilful. And yet how often do we hear people complaining that their rare and curious plants are placed second to common things! "What a shame it is," says Mr. Copperface, "that these judges have put that Mr. Silvercup before me! don't you see he has nothing but a parcel of Heaths, and Azaleas, and Cactuses, and such things, which anybody can show; and I have Schlechtendahlia adenocarpa, Mulligatawnia centrotrichia, Herrenusonia gladiolifolia, Schelhammera megalantha, and many more such rarities, any one of which is worth a cart-load of Azaleas: why, my master gave fifty guineas last year for only one of them things." To all such reasonings the Committee who guide the Judges should turn a deaf ear. If Mr. Copperface's master chooses to give large sums of money for rare plants of no beauty, the Committee are not justified in paying him for doing so, especially if his gardener cannot get them into health. An Azalea or a Heath, if well grown, should take precedence of the rarest plant in the world if ill grown. Some skill is necessary, perhaps, in applying this rule to practice; but the rule itself is of paramount importance.

In carrying out the last-mentioned rule, or any other, confidence must necessarily be placed in the Judges; it is, therefore, indispensable that these persons should merit the confidence that is reposed in them. If a man of doubtful reputation, who has been known to conduct himself disreputably in other matters, or upon whose honour there is any stain, is taken for a Judge, nothing will ever satisfy the competitors that the award of such a man is fair. No matter what his skill, real or imaginary, may be, nothing can compensate for want of personal character. We have heard well-meaning people say, "Why do you object to that Mr. Sharpwit? you know he is an excellent judge, especially of Florist's flowers; and if he has been mixed up in discreditable transactions, that has nothing to do with his abilities as a Judge." Let no man be misled by immorality of this sort; a rogue in one thing is a rogue in another; and no cleverness can possibly be a counterpoise to a want of honesty. It is far better to have unskilful than dishonest judges; exhibitors will be better satisfied with them, and their awards will be more often right.

If a Committee ever set aside the award of their Judges, if they are so ill-advised as even to question it, they never will have good Judges; for when men feel that they have made an award according to their skill and conscience, to reverse it is to impugn the one or the other. In the one case, a man's vanity is wounded; in the other, his character. The merit of competitors at Horticultural meetings is essentially a matter of opinion; and the Judges have a right to expect that their opinion is placed higher than that of others; else why take them as Judges? The merits of a flower cannot be settled like the termination of a horse-race, but must necessarily be left to the opinion of somebody. In any case, honest Judges are more likely to be right than those who criticise them; and if they are ever so wrong, it is impolitic to interfere with them. If a Committee are dissatisfied with their Judges, they should change them, but never reverse their decision; if they do, they will be overwhelmed with the complaints of losing exhibitors.

But a Judge, to be satisfactory to those who come before him for judgment, should not only be of unblemished character, he should also be above suspicion. For this reason, he ought never to be allowed to know whose exhibitions he is examining, and he should not be suffered to exhibit himself. In many Societies, it is the practice to break the Judges into classes, and to allow a Judge in one class to exhibit in some other. We do not say that in such cases the Judges will play into each other's hands; but we are quite certain that the exhibitors will accuse them of it, and we are much afraid that the accusation has often been well founded. If the Judges have no interest whatever in the exhibition, this imputation cannot attach to them.

The success of the great exhibitions of the Horticultural Society—a success to which there is no parallel, and which has enabled the Society to offer a stimulus to gardeners such as has never been applied elsewhere—has been owing mainly to a steady adherence to these principles. Some awards may have been injudicious; prizes may have been given where they were undeserved, and withheld where parties had an undoubted claim to them; some such errors have doubtless been committed; yet gardeners will always bring their productions to the Society's exhibitions, because they know that no jobbing or unfairness is practised, and that the awards, if erroneous, are honest.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XII.

THE earth, or soil, consists of a mixture of various ingredients; but the greater part of it is composed of certain substances which are called earths. Some of these are bases, and resemble the alkalies; whilst the remainder are not bases: that is to say, they seem to have no affinity for acids, and cannot combine with them to form salts. The most important of the earths which are bases, are called lime, magnesia, and alumine.

Lime, in its pure condition, is a highly caustic substance, slightly soluble in water, but far less so than the alkalies are. It has a very strong attraction for acids, being even able to decompose the salts of the alkalies, in consequence of the superior attraction which it has for the acids contained in them; and it is for this reason that it is customary to mix quicklime with woodash, which contains comparatively little free potash, as the greater part is combined with carbonic acid, when it is desired to make a very strong caustic ley: the quicklime decomposes the carbonate of potash, combines with the carbonic acid, and becomes converted into carbonate of lime; whilst the potash, being no longer combined with an acid, is able to exert its caustic powers. The commonest compounds of lime are the carbonate and the sulphate; the former of these, especially, is a very abundant substance, existing naturally in immense quantities in the different forms of chalk and limestone; it is also very commonly an ingredient of the soil, and constitutes a considerable part of the bones of animals, and also shells. As we have already stated, lime has a less powerful attraction for carbonic acid than it has for any other acid; and therefore when we pour a quantity of any acid over carbonate of lime, great bubbling, or frothing, is occasioned by the escape of the carbonic acid which is set at liberty when the lime combines with the new acid. This bubbling, or effervescence, as it is called, enables us very easily to ascertain whether a stone be limestone or not, and likewise whether any particular soil contains carbonate of lime; for if any acid, such as vinegar, does not occasion any effervescence, it is certain that no carbonate of lime is present; and if, on the other hand, it does expel bubbles of gas, we may be quite sure that a portion of some carbonate is present, and by far the most common is the carbonate of lime. All the forms of this substance are tasteless, and quite insoluble in pure water; but rain-water which commonly contains dissolved in it a very small quantity of carbonic acid, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime: hence we commonly see the surface of chalk or limestone appears gradually corroded or worn away by the rains, and for the same reason buildings of freestone or limestone are much less durable than those which are built of granite—a stone which does not contain carbonate of lime, and is, therefore, not thus acted on by rain-water. In this kind of action no chemical change is effected: the carbonate of lime is merely dissolved by water holding in solution carbonic acid; hence when either from heat or any other cause the carbonic acid is expelled from the water, it is no longer able to hold the carbonate of lime in solution, which is therefore deposited again unaltered.

The uses of carbonate of lime are very numerous: one of the most important is for burning into lime. This is a very curious process, for heat generally increases the attraction which two different substances have for each other; yet in this and some other cases, it rather diminishes it, and the strongest heat is unable to drive off carbonic acid from its combination with potash or soda, though lime, which parts with it so readily when heated, is able when cold to take it from either of the alkalies. When quicklime is mixed with vegetable or animal substances, it greatly accelerates their decay: it, however, renders the process of putrefaction far less noisome than it is under ordinary circumstances, because the lime absorbs many of the products of decay.

When quicklime is slaked with water, it crumbles down to a powder, and is found to have combined with a quantity of water; although it appears quite dry, for the water is chemically combined with the lime: if this lime thus slaked is left exposed to the air, it combines with carbonic acid, and becomes changed into carbonate of lime, and at the same time parts with most of the water with which it had previously combined.

Sulphate of lime is less common and abundant than the carbonate; it is however a frequent ingredient in the soil, in spring and mineral waters, and is found sometimes in large beds constituting what is called plaster-stone, gypsum, and alabaster; these are all compounds of lime and sulphuric acid. Common plaster of Paris is dry sulphate of lime, or gypsum deprived by heat of the water which it naturally always contains, and when mixed with a small quantity of water it recombines with it and becomes a hard, dry, solid substance. The burning of gypsum to make plaster of Paris is quite different from the burning of chalk to make quicklime: in the former case the native sulphate of lime, which contains water, is heated and the water thus expelled; whilst in the burning of lime not only is the water expelled, but also the acid itself with which the lime was combined. Sulphate of lime is dissolved in small quantity by water, and accordingly we find it almost always present in spring-water, which derives it from the soil through which it rises; it is the presence of this substance in spring-water which gives it that freshness which distinguishes it from common river-water, and renders it so much more pleasant to drink than soft water: in fact, the great distinction found between hard and soft water is mainly caused by the presence or absence of sulphate of lime, which, though contained in very small quantity, greatly influences its usefulness for domestic purposes. There is only one other compound of lime of much importance, and which has already been mentioned. This is the phosphate. It is found in small quantity in many plants, and forms a great part of the solid matter of the bones of animals.—*E.*

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. III.

(Concluded from last Week.)

I have thus arrived indirectly at a consideration of that mode of using hot-water pipes projected by Mr. Penn; and although in the form of a question I have expressed an opinion as to the little resemblance that such a mode of heating can have to that employed by nature, I offer no opinion as to whether it be physiologically better or worse. That it is theoretically an efficient mode of employing air heat must be admitted, inasmuch as it professes to keep the air in that sort of rapid movement without which, as we all know, air has little power to heat or to cool. I suspect, however, that with the exception of those particular leaves against which the streams of hot air have been urged for the sake of producing a visible movement, it is not so exclusively a system of air-heating as it is supposed to be. The circulation, though very rapid in the small tubes, is very slow in the body of the house. The heated air remains, therefore, for a considerable period in contact with the glass roof, and with the upper part of the walls; to them it imparts the first fruits of its elevated temperature, and from them a portion of the heat is radiated to the plants.

By a process something like this, in my opinion, has Mr. Penn's, and indeed many other modes of artificial heating in a slight degree, been accidentally assimilated to that employed by nature; though in those cases where the detention of heated air against the roof is only a consequence of heat otherwise communicated, this correcting operation is required to a much smaller extent than when

air heat is the instrument first employed. For these reasons it may happen that so long as a given temperature and requisite moisture are maintained, the effect upon the plants is much the same, whatever be the vehicle employed. The heated air in Mr. Penn's arrangements, if it really circulated with the rapidity supposed, must of necessity scorch the plants, inasmuch as it receives moisture only after it has finished its course, immediately prior to the re-warming. The fact is, however, I have little doubt that it descends from the roof comparatively cool, and therefore deprived, in some measure, of that exhausting power which it would otherwise possess.

But whatever may be the organic consequences of air-heating, it is open as a question of economy to very serious objection. For inasmuch as no conservatory can be made with an air-tight roof, the attempt to fill it with warm air may be compared to the attempt to fill a sieve with water; the fluid must be so rapidly supplied as to overcome the loss sustained by leakage, and it is easy to imagine so large an aperture in the roof as to lose the whole of the warmed air as fast as it is supplied, and of consequence to render ineffective the whole of the pipes employed in heating it. But if those pipes be arranged *within* the house, radiating at once upon the soil and the plants, it is impossible by any amount of leakage in the roof, or indeed by the total absence of a roof, to lose the whole of the heating effect. The primary radiation upon the earth and the plants must, to a great extent, perform its office; and though the air, which in consequence becomes in some degree warmed, will escape at the defective roof, this is evidently an incalculably smaller mischief than when the lost air is the hottest portion of the prime heating agent.

The constitution of glass furnishes another very powerful *economical* reason for the employment of radiant heat; in fact, the relations of this valuable material with heat, and its wonderful adaptation to the service of man, would have furnished both argument and apology for a ninth Bridgwater Treatise. If glass had been as good a conductor of heat as iron, we could scarcely have borne it in the windows of our winter dwellings, and certainly it would have been useless for conservatories. If it had permitted the passage of radiant heat at low intensities, it would have been still more disadvantageous. But while it permits the almost uninterrupted passage of the solar rays, it almost entirely intercepts all return of heat from the objects on which those rays have fallen; it is a sort of trap giving free ingress, but forbidding all escape. In like manner as regards the heat radiated from pipes within a conservatory, a great portion of which must proceed directly to the glass roof, that roof is as effectual a barrier as a brick wall. Of the heat which thus falls upon the glass, it has been shown by the experiments of Melloni before referred to, that no sensible portion passes through. A certain part is reflected, falling therefore upon the earth and the plants; the remainder just penetrates the surface of the glass, from which (glass being a bad conductor but a good radiator) it is sent back into the house before it has time to traverse the thickness of the material. Hence we discover partly the reason of the success which has attended the attempt to warm some of the large and entirely glass-houses which have been recently constructed. The thicker glass, which, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Chance, can now be obtained on moderate terms, renders much more available the low conducting power of the material, while its strength and flatness diminish at once the number of the laps, and the quantity of escaping aperture formed by each.

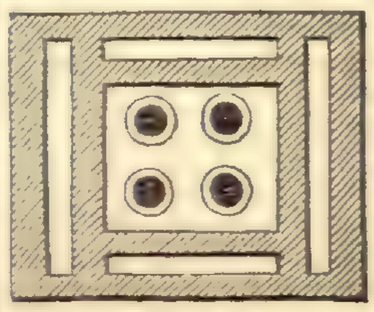
The fuel consumed during the late severe winter in the large house erected by the Horticultural Society at Chiswick was very much less than had been expected, and less, indeed, than any previous experience could have rendered probable. I state this with the less hesitation because the position of the pipes was settled by the Committee of Management, and because I ascribe the economy wholly to the property of glass, and especially of *thick* glass, to resist the escape of radiant heat, which is there principally employed.

The annexed figure is a transverse section of the house, showing the disposition of the pipes which exert their primary influence upon the earth and the lower portions of the plants. The air, which is heated by contact with

the pipes, is partly detained in the cavity formed by the bearers beneath the shelves; the shelves thus acquire heat, and become further sources of radiation, as also do the paths. The air, nevertheless, at and near the sides, must become warmer than that in the centre of the house, and the difference of specific gravity thus produced causes a constant ascent near the sides and a descent towards the middle line of the building. Whether the circulation so produced is sufficient for the health of the plants, is a question that must be answered by the condition of the plants themselves. Certain it is that any disturbance in the equilibrium of temperature causes the air to change places with great rapidity, as is well known to those who have attempted to keep ice-houses cool, or steam cylinders warm, by enclosing them within air-cases. Wherever there is a warmer and a cooler side, the air circulates so quickly as to transfer the heat from one to the other; and hence the necessity for entangling the air by straw, sawdust, charcoal, or other similar non-conducting materials. It appears, however, that Mr. Penn has found that his ascending tubes may be dispensed with, and then it becomes a question whether the soil is best and most cheaply heated by the direct action of exposed pipes, or by the air warmed in close chambers; a question which may be safely left to experience.

There is, however, one deficiency in houses warmed exclusively by pipes within them, which arises thus. Inasmuch as it is neither desirable nor possible to make a building perfectly air-tight, so there must be a continual loss of warmed air to some extent at or near the roof, which is replaced by cold air entering below. This cold air having no tendency to rise, and the interchange of heat between superposed fluid strata being extremely slow when, as in this case, the heaviest is beneath, there may easily exist a considerable difference between the upper and lower temperatures of a lofty house; not, however, so great as when air is the instrument of heating, but sufficient to be objectionable, and which, perhaps, is the cause of that "effect defective" ascribed by gardeners to houses which are more than high enough to contain their plants. For it has been shown that this condition is the very reverse of that presented by nature during the day, though it is a condition which is to some extent obviated by the radiation of the pipes upon the soil, and very much aggravated when the pipes are buried, as was frequently the case in trenches under the paths.

At the house of the Horticultural Society this difficulty is met by the same means that are used to detach the boiler shed from the conservatory. The pipes are conveyed 70 feet in an underground *tunnel*, having double walls to retain the heat, which opens at one end into the house and at the other to the external air, and which is thus made the vehicle of introducing as much fresh air in a moderate state of warmth as is requisite to repair the leakage of the roof, and to maintain the purity of the atmosphere.



The house in question contains more than 11,000 feet of glass, its cubical capacity is above 100,000 feet, and the quantity of pipe surface is 2,700 feet, of which 2,000 are exposed within the house, and the remainder contained in the tunnel before described. This quantity, which is evidently small when compared with the extent of glass and the cubic quantity of the contained atmosphere, is, nevertheless, sufficient to command with ease an elevation of 30° above the external temperature.—*A. Ainger.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XVIII.

It frequently happens about this time that the young crops of Carrots, Turnips, and other seedlings are seriously injured by the numerous little snails and slugs that abound in every garden, and commit great destruction unless speedily checked by the application of the very simple and effectual remedy which it is within the power of every cottager to procure. This is nothing more than a little powdered hot lime, a slight dusting of which over the parts of the garden infested with slugs will be found sufficient to destroy every one with which it comes in contact. The proper time for applying it is either late in the evening, or very early in the morning; and if a shower follows shortly after the first application, it will probably be necessary to repeat it. The young Celery plants will, perhaps, be nearly fit for removing from the seed-bed, in which case a small spot for receiving them will have to be prepared in a shady situation and treated in the following manner:—Rake off a little of the finest earth from where they are intended to be planted, and tread the place so as to make it pretty firm and even; then lay a coating over it three or four inches thick of short well-rotted dung, and cover this with the fine earth an inch deep. Make the whole smooth, and prick the plants into it in rows three or four inches apart. Water carefully afterwards, and continue keeping them moist, which will have a great effect in accelerating their growth until they are fit for final planting. In the performance of this very simple operation, whether it be the transplanting of Celery, Onions, or any of the Cabbage tribe requiring such treatment, a little care is necessary in pricking out, as it is termed, not to press the earth to the stem at the surface, and leave a vacancy unfilled about the roots. If this is unattended to, the evil consequences resulting from the neglect will soon be evident in the failure of the young plants shortly after removal. Another point deserving of notice is, never to plant the seedlings any deeper than they were in the seed-bed, unless perhaps it is any particular kind which has a tendency to emit roots from the parts of their stems that are covered.

The Potatoe Onions will now be advancing rapidly. Where the soil is hard and so stiff as to interfere or impede the swelling of the bulbs, loosen it carefully around the plants; but there is no necessity for earthing them up, as is sometimes practised. Draw earth to the rows of Kidney Beans and any other crop that may require it. Stake the last-sown Peas, and let another sowing be made of the Blue Prussian variety; sow also some more Broccoli and Scarlet-runners. This is now a good time for thinning out the superfluous shoots from the centre of the Gooseberry and Currant bushes; by so doing more light and air will be admitted to the fruit, which will be greatly benefited in consequence, as well as increased in size and flavour.—*M. E. H.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. VIII.—The Rocket Tinea Moth.—Of the many tribes of insects that attack our garden plants, and render the buds and flowering shoots abortive, and at the same time give them an unsightly appearance, the caterpillars of small moths are the most troublesome. Amongst them is one which several correspondents will remember attacked the flowering spikes of the Rocket, Hesperis matronalis, a plant celebrated in former days amongst the Dutch florists, whose flowers suffered a century back from the same cause. During the middle and latter end of last April, as the shoots of the Rockets advanced, it was found that the leaves adhered firmly together, and those that liberated themselves were perforated with large holes (fig. 1); on forcibly opening a shoot, for the young leaves were connected by silken threads, a small green caterpillar, of different shades varying with its age, was found in or near the centre feeding upon the tender leaves (fig. 2); and sometimes a little family of four or five inhabited the same head. This larva is gradually attenuated to both extremities; it has six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet; the head is somewhat ochreous; the segments of the body, amounting to 12, have about a dozen minute black dots or warts on each, every one producing a short black hair, and there is a darker line of green down the back; when disturbed or desirous of removing, it can descend by a silken thread, which is, as usual, spun from the mouth (fig. 3). The numerous specimens sent by *E. B.* began to spin up on the 24th of April, and its companions continued to do so until the end of the month; for this purpose they deserted their habitations, where they had been sheltered from heat and wet, but not altogether from the attacks of a little parasitic black Ichneumon, and fixed themselves to the backs of the leaves, or any other convenient situation, as the edges of the box and glass in which they were confined, and formed a beautiful cocoon or web of white network, the meshes of which are irregular; it was of an oval shape, the ends elongated and open (fig. 4), and within this net the caterpillar changed in a few days to a pale green chrysalis, with a tinge of ochre on the head, wing-sheaths, and tail, and a double brown streak down the back; from the open texture of the web the chrysalis was as visible as a bird in a cage. On the 7th of May a very prettily-marked moth emerged from the upper end of one of these webs, and the other pupæ kept producing similar moths for the space of eight or nine days.

This moth is the Tinea porrectella, Linn., and the T. Hesperidella, Hub.* It is known amongst English collectors by the name of the "Grey-streak Moth," but "Rocket Tinea" would be more significant. Linnæus no doubt called it porrectella from the peculiar mode it has, when at rest, of stretching out its horns straight before the head, in which position they often touch each other and look like a single horn (fig. 5, the line fig. 6 showing the natural length, the short cross-line indicating the proportions of the horns and the wings); in this attitude the wings are deflexed, or applied to the sides like the same member in birds, and the fringes meet and turn up at the tip, from whence the French naturalists have called such moths Cocks'-tails. The head, feelers, and horns of our little moth are white, the latter with a few black spots near the tips; the thorax is cream-coloured, the sides brown, upper wings lance-shaped, very pale clay brown with whitish streaks; along the inferior margin is a pale streak, the edge waved and brownish, forming a black line at the base: a black streak is also apparent at the centre, as well as a line of black dots along the costal margin towards the apex; the posterior margin, including the fringe, is dark, being freckled with black and bright grey, broken by small spaces of ochre; the legs, abdomen, and under wings are of a satiny slate colour, the first inclining to white, the last with a long fringe of an ashy tinge; the expansion of the wings is 7 lines, of which there are 12 to an inch.

The only deficiency now in the history of this insect is the locality or exact spot selected by the female moth for the deposition of her eggs, which no doubt takes place soon after pairing. I am convinced there are two broods in a year, and in some measure a succession of them; for I have found the perfect insects, during the entire month of June, as well as of May, also at the end of August, and even in the beginning of October, principally upon the Dame's Violet; but it is found on several other allied plants, and I have counted twelve of the pretty cocoons upon one leaf. From the size of the caterpillars when I received them, I suspect that many must have been

* Vide Curtis's Brit. Ent. fol. 420, Cerostoma Hesperidella, for the dissections.

hatched in March, from eggs that had been laid the previous autumn.

Perhaps the best method of extirpating them would be to search for the young caterpillars between the leaves on the first symptoms of their presence, and extracting them with a small pair of forceps, such as are used for microscopic objects; but as some might be too minute at that early period to be detected on the first search, this operation must be repeated. Pinching the maggots in the bud is also recommended, as well as dusting the plants with flower of sulphur, which I fear would be of little use. I think, however, that a portable frame might be constructed and covered with tarred or painted canvass, which could be placed over a bush or small bed of flowers when it is attacked by insects; and it would then be easy to fumigate any plant by means of an aperture, with a tube of leather or any pliable material, which could be tied or plugged up, so as to keep in the smoke of tobacco, or even of sulphur, which last would in ten minutes destroy every living animal within the enclosed space.—*Ruricola.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Honey Dew.—I was glad to see in your paper of Saturday last, that Sir Oswald Moseley had given his own report of the Honey-dew phenomenon which occurred in his grounds at Rolleston. The facts therein stated do not, in my opinion, disturb the generally-received notion of the instrumentality of the aphis in the production of that fluid. Sir Oswald Mosley found it where it is usually found when there is an exuberant flow of it, viz. in the circumference of the spot, on which the oak tree stood; and where, trickling down from leaf to leaf, at last it fell from the extreme branches, upon the gate, post, paling, and whatever lay under or near the exterior of the tree's area; and, had notice been taken, some would probably have been found spirted out by the aphides, beyond the perpendicular line of gravity. All this is quite in accordance with general observation. The only circumstances tending to support the theory of simple secretion from the leaves, is the paucity of aphides observed. But here I may perhaps be allowed to express a doubt, whether Sir Oswald Mosley's observation had extended to a sufficient height in the tree, to ascertain their number. If it had, he might have seen reason to retain his original opinion. As the county of Kent affords abundant opportunities for observation respecting the agency of aphides in producing Honey-dew, particularly among the hops, I submitted the question to my very intelligent and observant friend Mr. Golding of Hunton; who assures me that, after the most patient and minute observation in his neighbourhood, he is perfectly satisfied that aphides are the chief producers of Honey-dew. That certain trees do, occasionally, secrete a saccharine fluid is admitted; but *in general* (according to my Kentish friend, *always*, so far as the hop is concerned), the plant is free from the fluid until the leaves have been visited by aphides. On this account the mother aphis is as anxiously looked for by the hop cultivator as is the mother wasp by the apiarian in May. We had a Honey-dew in South Wales last summer, which the practised eye of Mr. Golding enabled him to foretell, about the middle of the preceding May (when he was upon a visit at my house), purely from his detecting the approaching birth of aphides on the oak leaves. These insects always congregate on the under side of the leaves, and eject their fluid on the upper surface of those beneath them; "and if," says Mr. Golding, "a leaf be so situated as to be out of the reach of these jets, that leaf, though itself swarming with aphides, will be free from Honey-dew." In support of this statement, we have furthermore the opinions of Linnæus, Hüber, Knight, Kirby and Spence, Curtis, &c.; some of whom affirm that they have watched the insects inserting their suckers into the tender vessels of the leaves, absorbing the sap without intermission, and expelling it, not only by the ordinary passage, but also by two setiform tubes situated near it. Mr. Knight once perceived a shower of Honey-dew descending from one of his oak trees, from which he cut off a branch, and carried it into the house, when he distinctly saw the fluid ejected with considerable force. Sir Oswald Mosley speaks of a single fact overturning a host of conjectures; but in this case the single fact has to deal with a host of other facts, with which, however, I am of opinion, that it not only does not stand in opposition, but is capable of being brought into strict accordance. I hope these remarks may lead to more extended observation, and elicit such farther evidence as may render the matter no longer a disputed question.—*Edward Bevan, Llanferry.*

The Deodar Cedar.—In measuring the shoots of the Deodar in the pinetum here, I find one has grown two feet two inches last year. The tree is altogether nearly eleven feet high, and the habit beautiful and interesting. I think they will grow as fast as the larch, when well established. We have been planting some of all the Himalayan species, in what remains of Sherwood Forest, called Birkland. There is a broad turf drive from Welbeck through it, to the Duke's great farm at Clipstone-park; the drive is eight miles long. His grace intends to erect a Gothic arch in the middle of the Forest, taken from the old abbey gateway at Worksop; when finished it will be a feature to the grandest forest scenery in England, or perhaps in Europe.—*W. Tillery, Welbeck.* [Thanks to the patriotic exertions of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, there are now in this country thousands of young plants of the Deodar and other Himalayan coniferous plants; and we confidently expect that in a few years, the former, at least, will be forming woods in the domains of some of the great English noblemen. It is one of the handsomest of trees, is perfectly hardy, and has most valuable timber.]

Magnesian Limestone.—In a recent *Chronicle*, Mr. J. Murray says that Magnesian Limestone is not injurious to vegetation. If this is true, the limestone here must have some other bad quality, for I killed vines in pots by watering the roots with a solution of it to kill worms. I have tried it on other plants in pots, and find they all suffered by it. His Grace the Duke of Portland says, that it is so pernicious to land, that he never uses it on the farm. Where a heap of it lay for some time, grass would not grow for a great number of years. It is from Cresswell Craggs, in Derbyshire, and I understand the strata run all through to Doncaster. It is said to have been analysed, and contains 60 per cent. of magnesia.—*William Tillery.* [It is so universally believed that the caustic magnesia of magnesian limestone is destructive of vegetable life, that we should be glad to receive some proof of its being harmless. When assertions are so directly opposed to each other as those of our two correspondents, one is forced to conclude that there is something connected with what is called Magnesian Limestone which requires further examination.]

Summer Transplanting.—In reply to the inquiry in your *Chronicle* of May 8th, respecting transplanting large trees in full leaf, I beg to state that at the Sheffield Botanical Gardens we have for some time practised what we term the washing-in system, which has been attended with success in every instance. Indeed, I doubt not that by this method trees of considerable size may be removed at this or any other season of the year with safety. Towards the latter end of last May I had occasion to form a block, or screen, in a situation fully exposed to the sun, for which purpose I transplanted a number of tall trees and evergreens, not one of which was injured by the removal; and a fortnight ago we disposed of upwards of a dozen large Horse Chesnuts, Spanish ditto, Limes, Sycamore, and Birches, all from 10 to 18 feet high, in full leaf, to a gentleman in this neighbourhood, the planting of which I superintended: all at this time exhibit no appearance of having been removed. In the first place, we make the hole where the tree is intended to be placed sufficiently large for the roots to be extended at full length, and in removing the tree great care is taken to avoid cutting or injuring the roots. If a ball of earth is retained, so much the better, as it will assist in steadying the tree; but if well staked it is not of much importance. As it is essential that the roots be as little exposed to the atmosphere as possible, we provide sufficient earth, either sifted or finely reduced by a spade or rake, and have in readiness as many buckets of water as will nearly fill the hole; the tree is then placed in its intended position, the whole of the water is then thrown over the roots, the fibres of which will be supported by it, the fine earth is then expeditiously sprinkled over the surface of the water, and gradually subsiding, fills all the interstices and gives stability to the tree, which is further secured by three stakes placed at right angles, which finishes the operation. The earth must not be trodden, as is often done.—*Francis Williamson, Sheffield Gardens.*—[We shall take as early an opportunity as we can of reverting to this subject.]

To destroy Wasps.—A. J. D. says that he destroys wasps by pouring about a pint of gas tar into their holes, which prevents the insects ever getting out. Those wasps that enter the hole afterwards get entangled with the tar, which adheres to their legs and wings; and in their efforts to clear themselves of it, they spread it over their bodies, and are killed in four or five minutes. A. J. D. says that by this simple plan wasps may be destoyed in less time and with less expense and trouble than any other, and it may be performed with safety at any hour in the day. H. K. also testifies to the value of this system, but he prefers filling the holes with tar at night.

Ipomœa stans.—There is some misapprehension existing in the minds of many persons concerning the habits of this plant. I have been told that several individuals have thrown it away when the stems have withered, believing it to be dead, and therefore it may be useful to send you the following information respecting it. It is a greenhouse herbaceous plant, and, like the Dahlia or common Convolvulus of our hedges, has a fleshy tuberous root. Although it dies down in winter, the tuber will be found perfectly safe in the pot, ready to start into growth with the return of the season. If it does not "break" freely, a little artificial heat will be found of considerable service. The red-spider is very fond of it, and unless great care is taken, it will soon get disfigured from the attacks of this insect. I believe it has not yet bloomed in England, but it doubtless will do so freely when the tubers get stronger.—*R. F.*

Double Yellow Roses.—If "everybody" would plant double yellow roses in a north border, so that the rays of the mid-day sun cannot fall on them, there would be an end of their complaints, and E. R. would have the gratification of seeing his plants in perfection.—*O. W.*

Vine Weevil.—Otiorhynchus sulcatus is by far the most injurious vine weevil, and every means should be used to prevent its increase in vineries. I had once the charge of a house in which this insect suddenly appeared in great numbers about the beginning of May, and yet in previous years I had never observed any; a few no doubt had existed, but certainly not many, therefore they must be exceedingly prolific. My attention was first drawn to them by observing the margin of the leaves eaten into all sorts of shapes, and for some time I was puzzled to find out the cause; for the weevil always feeds in the night, hiding itself by day under the leaves or loose bark of the vines, or in any similar place, to avoid the light. I took advantage of this habit to destroy them, by placing a handful of moss here and there among the branches of the vines, by way of trap, and into this they always retired at the approach of day. The moss was taken down and examined every morning, and the insects found in it killed. Another species (probably picipes) often causes the failure of grafts by eating the buds just as they are bursting into shoots, when, if the season be adverse, or the graft too weak to develop an adventitious bud, it of course dies. Both species suddenly drop to the ground if disturbed, when, either from the instinct of self-preservation, or from being stunned by the fall, they lie as if dead, and being nearly of the colour of the earth, they are difficult to discover: caution is therefore necessary in catching them.—*J. B. Whiting, May* 11.

Vegetable Vagaries.—In the winter of 1833-4 I procured at the Hammersmith Nursery a plant of the purple variety of Cytisus Laburnum, which was then said to have been raised in France from a seed of that species impregnated by the pollen of C. purpureus, and it assumed a rapid rambling growth, and in five years attained the height of nearly 20 feet. The stock upon which it has been budded appears to be C. alpinus. For five years, *i. e.*, till the spring of 1839, it continued to produce a profusion of uniform racemes, and retained much of the general character of a Laburnum, but differed in having all the flowers of a dull dingy purple, and the racemes rather shorter, not being more than six inches long, and the leaves smaller than is usual in that species. The main stem immediately above the graft is forked, and from this fork four other more slender branches proceed. About half-way up on one of these two main branches, I was in 1839 surprised to find that a small lateral shoot produced purple axillary blossoms, and small leaves completely answering to Cytisus purpureus, and it has since continued to grow exactly as if that species had been budded there. This spring my surprise has been increased by the appearance, on several of the ultimate branches, of a shoot producing the beautiful golden blossoms of the common Laburnum; and these racemes and the leaflets which surround them are much larger than those which retain the hybrid character, and one of the former is full 13 inches long. The whole shrub now therefore exhibits throughout a vast profusion of dingy hybrid flowers, with a large solitary lateral bush of Cytisus purpureus in full blossom on one of the main branches, and several of the extreme twigs of the second main branch, and of the other four principal branches, are here and there ornamented by a few racemes of the common Laburnum, although there is not any on either of the subdivisions of the main branch which has produced the C. purpureus.—*L. W. Dillwyn.* [This singular circumstance has been already alluded to at p. 265, among Notices to Correspondents.]

Clintónia pulchella.—W. Dumbrill, *Chronicle*, p. 294, speaks of the difficulty of germinating Clintónia pulchélla. If it is sown as soon as the seed is ripe, in two-thirds leaf-mould and one-third common soil, with a little sand, care being taken to make the soil firm enough to prevent the seed from being dislodged in watering, I can calculate upon a return of plants with as much certainty as from a sowing of Mustard and Cress. Where it is intended to have beds of it in the flower-garden, it may be planted out in the beginning of March, as none of the frosts that happen after that time will injure it. I have planted it out on the 8th March, and found it succeed better than if put out at the same time or later in May. There are Clintonias here that have been planted out these six weeks, none of which are the least injured. If the seedlings were planted out in the autumn early enough to take root in the soil before the winter, there is no doubt they would prove as hardy as any of the Californian annuals, and, like them, succeed better in that way than if sown or planted out in the spring.—*John Halliday, Elmham Hall.*

Failure of Potato Crop.—W. S. C. of Perth, believes that the failure of the Potatoe crops in many places is owing to the want of some property which the tubers acquire if exposed for a few days to the influence of light and air. He once took about a bushel of Potatoes from the pit, where they had been all the winter, with the intention of having them planted; but the ground not being ready they were thrown down in the garden, and remained exposed to the weather for a fortnight or more, after which they were planted. There was, however, not sufficient to fill the ground, and enough for two rows were taken out of the same pit and planted immediately. Those that had been exposed to the influence of the atmosphere appeared above ground more than a week before the others; their leaves were free from curl, and as healthy as possible; those last taken from the pit never overtook them; the leaves were curly, and some had to struggle for existence. He has remarked that a Potatoe exposed above ground never throws out any shoots, but becomes hard and green; yet as soon as it is put under ground, it starts into activity at once, though of course it must not become "frosted," or the labour will be useless. To insure a crop of late-planted Potatoes, they should not be cut till planted.

Stocks affected by the Scion.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 15th May there appeared a very interesting article on grafting and "ennobling" of trees: the question was also discussed of the probability of a stock being in any way affected by the scion. Will you allow me to point out a passage in Scripture which bears upon this subject? I allude to the 11th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, and more particularly to the 24th verse:—"For if thou wert cut out of the Olive-tree, which is *wild* by nature, and wert graffed contrary to nature into a good Olive-tree, how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be graffed into their own Olive-tree!" Bloomfield says, in alluding to this chapter, "Commentators have assigned many reasons for the departure from the usual mode of grafting trees, but these are rendered nugatory by the researches of Bredenkamp, who has ascertained that in ancient times it was usual to engraft the

wild into the garden tree, to promote fruitfulness." It would, then, appear that decaying trees might be revived by an insertion of branches from a vigorous wild tree, and that the custom was practised when St. Paul made use of it to illustrate the relative positions of the Jewish and Gentile churches. The subject is worth consideration.—*C. S. C.*—[We should be very glad of further information upon this curious subject. For ourselves, alas! we have no leisure for long antiquarian researches, but many of our correspondents have the time, the books, and the learning demanding such an inquiry, which would probably bring to light other curious matters. Old garden literature is sadly in want of a votary.]

Bark.—I shall feel much obliged to the "*Young Forester*" to acquaint us where we can obtain anything like such a price for Oak-bark as he says he has obtained. I have just sold a quantity of Oak-bark of the best quality, and in the best condition, for 90s. per ton, delivered in the tan-yard; the whole expense of barking and of conveyance, nine miles, being defrayed by me, the buyer having no expense of any kind in addition to the 90s. per ton.—*An Old Forester, London, May* 17, 1841.

Penn's Heating.—After much discussion about Mr. Penn's mode of heating, I perceive Mr. Paxton (p. 243) has thrown some light on the affair. I am glad he has done so, for there has prevailed such a mania for "new-fangled" modes of heating for the last seven years, that thousands of pounds must have exchanged masters; in many cases, to accomplish less than the old flue system would have done. I do not mean to recommend the revival of the old flue, or to deprecate the efforts of Mr. Penn in the slightest degree, but merely to hint to fresh aspirants in that way that something more than mere closet knowledge is necessary in Gardening, to secure a successful issue to speculations of the kind. Mr. Penn, it appears, aimed at a complete circulation of the confined atmosphere of hothouses without actual draft—a praiseworthy intention, certainly—but this, I presume, is already accomplished in a sufficient degree, under good management, without any extra consumption of fuel. For my own part, I conceive that where a sufficient ingress of fresh air is provided for at a low front point in any given hothouse, together with a sufficient egress at a high point at the back, there is little more to be desired on this head. Two points yet remain, in which much may yet be done: the first, a proper supply of moisture with the heat, together with a perfect and systematic command over that supply; and secondly, a mode of preserving sufficient heat during the night with as little fire as possible. With regard to the first point, the slate, zinc or other troughs now so much used seem to me a decided improvement—whether they are sufficient, time must prove; I am afraid not, in the case of a flat-bottomed trough resting on a round pipe. However, if it is not, it might be remedied by having a lead trough, and by causing the bottom of such trough, by bending, to embrace the pipe. I believe that much may be done by having grated floors in preference to solid ones: and if such paths had from two to three feet of rough, broken sandstone, or other highly absorbent material, beneath the grating, there would be less occasion for anxiety about troughs. It is not a sudden flush of steam that we want for general purposes, produced from small, hot surfaces, but a steadily-acting power of the kind from larger and cooler surfaces; and since a thermometer is considered indispensable in hothouse management, why not a hygrometer? If heat is of great importance as to its regulation, is not moisture equally so? And is not science as applicable to the one as the other? A self-acting hygrometrical regulator would, I think, be of great value, could it be contrived, at once simple, economical, and certain. With regard to grated floors and porous bodies beneath saturated with moisture, I am aware that it will be urged that the temperature in that position is so much lower than in the upper parts of the house, that the effects produced this way would be unimportant. I do not think so. Having a curiosity to ascertain the difference between the temperature of the back floor, and of the upper part of the house at front and back, I lately tried a thermometer in the respective places—in a small Orchidaceous house, and also in a lofty metallic vinery. The following were the results:—Orchidaceous house, 5 P.M., no covering on the roof—cloudy atmosphere, and raining slightly: floor line at front, 68½°; one foot below do. at back, 67°; one foot and a half from roof at front, 70°; one foot and a half from roof at back, 70½°. Metallic Vinery at the same time: front floor, 64°: back do., 65°; one foot and a half from roof at back, 63°. The difference which last appears in favour of the floor line is a result not to be depended on for calculations, as there is a flue in the back wall, and no doubt a rapid radiation in the immediate neighbourhood of the thermometer at the back, on account of the metallic roof. However, this will serve to throw some light on the affair. With regard to the second point, "the preserving a sufficient heat during the night with as little fuel as possible," I consider roof-covering the only mode. Cucumber frames or pits, and the dung-pits for Pines, it appears, are, by common consent, covered; then why not houses? The roofs are similar, and the objects alike. Is it the trouble, the expense, or both? As to trouble, such is the enthusiasm for our calling, that the term has become almost obsolete. With regard to expense, I feel confident that the saving of fuel in itself will prove a complete set-off. Everybody knows that a covering not only arrests radiation, but also prevents convection; and this of itself is no trifle, for who would [illegible] his hothouse? I have little doubt that could a night-covering be invented, that would also be durable, it would soon be considered indispensable; and I will also further say, that in most cases, 5° less of night temperature would, under those circumstances, suffice, and probably be more conducive to health as regards vegetation in general. I wish Mr. Paxton could be induced to give the Horticultural world his ideas on this subject. He has tried a thatched covering at Chatsworth, and possesses chances of observation which fail to the lot of few.—*Robert Errington.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition at the Gardens, May 15.—This long-expected exhibition, with which the hopes and fears of so many persons were associated, took place on one of the finest of May days, with no north-east winds to chill the throng of visitors, nor a single threatening cloud to raise the apprehensions of the invalid. The gardens, too, with the Rhododendrons and Azaleas in full flower, the noble Glycine sinensis decorating the walls with its countless bunches of fragrant blossoms, and the bright, clear, full-grown foliage of the trees, uninjured by frost or drying winds, were in a state of greater beauty than is often seen at the close of an English spring. Five thousand seven hundred visitors filled the grounds, among whom were H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, Lady Carlisle, Lady Dover, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Newburgh, Lady Bridport, Lady Grenville, Countess de Salis, the Marquis of Northampton; Earls Fitzwilliam, Carlisle, Talbot, Ilchester, Bradford, and Delawarr; Lords Hill, Portman, Rodney, Burgersh, Granmore, Sandon, Morpeth, Stavordale, and Prudhoe, Sir William and the Hon. Lady Middleton, the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, the Count and Countess Bjornstierna, Baron Blome, M. de Gersdorff, the American Minister and his Lady, together with a crowd of other persons of rank and station. The bands of the Coldstream, the Royal Horse Guards, and the 1st Life Guards played during the afternoon.

Never was there a more signal exemplification of the benefits which an institution like this is capable of conferring. The establishment of horticultural exhibitions, by encouraging competition, excites a degree of emulation which could not be obtained without the prospect of public praise or reward. Hence, though there was exhibited last Saturday a varied collection of whatever is either beautiful or rare at the present period, the most remarkable feature in the objects brought forward was the singularly successful manner in which they had been grown. The majority of the specimens possessed vigour and prodigality as well as richness of blossoms, which a knowledge of the true principles of culture and a correct acquaintance with the habits of individual tribes could alone have produced.

Azaleas formed one of the classes in which the most striking improvement has occurred. When the beautiful varieties now cultivated to such perfection were originally introduced, there was a barrenness of stem, a deficiency of foliage, and a scarcity of flowers which detracted much from their splendour. Enlarged acquaintance with the different modes of treating them has brought them into a totally opposite condition. In the specimens of Messrs. Green, Butcher, Falconer, and others, the stems are barely perceptible: the shoots bend over the edges of the pots, and the blossoms and leaves are so dense that it is almost impossible to see through them, patches of the latter being only here and there visible, and thus giving greater brilliancy to the flowers. The character here spoken of was especially conspicuous in A. indica lateritia, variegata, Smithii, and a magnificent crimson variety in Mrs. Lawrence's group, with blooms of an immense size and dazzling brightness. It is probably the one called A. indica splendens. Mr. Green's double-red kind, though not so compact in habit, was likewise particularly showy. Next to Azaleas, the Cactaceous race was most noticeable. The Cereus Jenkinsonii and Epiphyllum speciosum from Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., of Cheam, were amazingly large, and well covered with blossoms. Specimens of the same kinds, together with a large Cereus speciosissimus, and a fine plant of C. Mallisonii, with its rich crimson flowers, were supplied by Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park; while Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., Tooting, exhibited a dwarfer plant of Epiphyllum speciosum, which was literally a complete mass of delicate pink bloom, and Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, contributed a charming E. Ackermanni, which was nearly as broad as it was high, and of the most elegant proportions: the flowers of the last were very gorgeous. In all these, and many more, which there is not space to mention, the high state of health, conjoined with the prodigious quantity of blossoms, elicited much admiration. The climbers dispersed through the larger collections, exhibited singly or arranged in detached groups, were a source of great allurement to the lovers of this interesting tribe. Considerable prizes having been offered for plants of this description, it was to be expected that there would have been a larger number of competitors; but the specimens were, on the whole, highly meritorious, and it is hoped that some of them will have the effect of inducing not a few cultivators to bestow on them that attention they so much deserve. Decidedly the most lovely, though not the most novel, of the climbing species, was Tropæolum tricolorum, a plant which will ever retain its high character. Two specimens of this, trained on a trellis, which partially covered the pots, the blossoms being disposed all over with as much regularity as if they had been purposely fastened in the proper position, were subjects of universal esteem; they were shown by Mr. Green. A large plant of Stephanotus floribundus, with its sweet-scented white blossoms just beginning to expand, formed a part of Mr. Butcher's main collection. Gompholobium polymorphum, from Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., was attached to a flat trellis, and its numberless large crimson flowers created a display which was hardly exceeded by any other object. From the same individual, there was a beautiful Poivrea Combretum, coccinea, which shows that it can be grown almost as finely in a pot as when planted in the border of a stove. The vivid scarlet of its copious floral racemes was very conspicuous. There was considerable merit in the culture and training of Zichya coccinea, brought by Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq. of Morden, and Mr. Wilson of Streatham. Zichya pannosa, from Mr. Butcher, was also exceedingly fine; and another species of Zichya, from the collection of Miss Traill, was highly creditable to Mr. Hunt, the gardener there. A noble Clematis Sieboldii was sent by Mr. Garrett, gardener to Sir H. Jenner; an enormous Zichya glabrata, by Mr. Fraser, of Layton; and Echites suberecta, with its pretty pale yellow blossoms, together with Thunbergia Hawtayneana, having large deep blue flowers, appeared among Mr. Butcher's climbers. It is needless to specify the particular manner in which each species was treated. The principal things to be observed were, that they were grown on circular, cylindrical, flat, or other trellises, according to their habit; and that flat ones are preferred for those kinds which are of weakly growth, and produce great numbers of small flowers; while the more luxuriant sorts, and such as bear larger and scattered blossoms, are affixed to a cylindrical trellis, or to one in the shape of a barrel. In Pelargoniums, a very great and manifest improvement has been effected since last year: and this is not so much in the size or figure of the flowers, as in their colour, abundance, and the appearance of the plants. We never saw three plants so large and so similar in size, form, and habits as those exhibited by Mr. Catleugh,—Climax, Jewess, and Distinct,—measuring nearly 4ft. in width. The specimen of Victory in Mr. Cock's collection was perfect. In the distribution of Medals for these flowers our florist friends will be glad to know the names of the winning growers and varieties. The Gold Banksian was awarded to Mr. Cock, for the best collection of six varieties, containing Jewess, Louis Quatorze, Joan of Arc, Brion, Coronation, and Victory; and among nurserymen to Mr. Catleugh, for Erectum, Jewess, Coronation, Florence, Victory, Una; the large silver to Mr. Gaines, for Beauty of Ware, Joan of Arc, Climax, Lineatum, Eliza superb, Juba; Silver Banksian Medals were also obtained by Mr. Gaines, for a brilliant seedling called the Rising Sun; and Mr. Catleugh, for Prince of Waterloo, a seedling variety, fine in habit, form, and colour, a decided improvement upon Jewess, to which it bears a strong resemblance. A variety called the Shrubland Scarlet, well adapted for either pots or beds of the flower-garden, must not be passed over. It has large leaves, and copious trusses of the most splendid scarlet flowers; Mr. Conway, of Old Brompton, was the exhibitor of this. Among the Cinerarias, the best was one something like King, but larger and darker, from Mr. Kyle, gardener to R. Barclay, Esq., Layton, and a beautiful crimson variety from Mr. Green, of Cheam. Of Calceolarias there was a profusion, the chief new ones being from Mr. Green and Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. A neat little variety was furnished by Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, which was spotted and blotched, like a leopard, on a yellowish ground. Much notice was taken of six Hydrangeas, shown by Mr. Dowson, the gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., of Streatham, and for the size and form both of the individual flowers and heads, they were surpassingly excellent. Heaths of many kinds were abundant, and more than usually good. Erica persoluta alba, and E. perspicua nana, from Mr. Barnes, both presented a lovely mass of white blossoms; the former we can compare to nothing so well as a snow-wreath. Mr. Plumely, gardener to E. G. Dimsdale, Esq., produced E. aristata major, than which no variety is more showy; and a fine plant of E. regerminans, thickly loaded with its small pinkish-white flowers. E. Hartnelli, not inferior to E. aristata major, E. elegans, with a curious habit and delicate pink blossoms, and E. ventricosa carnea, which was little excelled by any other, were from Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., of Cheshunt. E. ampullacea rubra, and E. Hartnelli nova, beautifully grown, were sent from Messrs. Young, of Epsom. But the loveliest Heath, and the most charming specimen, was E. propendens, grown by Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodhart, Esq.; nothing could exceed the beauty of this plant, which was covered with pretty pink bells, and constituted, both from the immense quantity of its flowers, its low nature, and partially pendent habit, a perfect gem of its kind. In the above enumeration, simply a few of the most striking sorts have been noted; it would occupy half our columns to remark on all. Of specimen plants, not ranking with any of the foregoing classes, yet meriting distinction for their superior culture, such numbers presented themselves that only a selection can be named. In Mrs. Lawrence's collection were Cytisus racemosus, about six feet high, spreading in all directions nearly as wide; Ixora Bandhuca, with nearly 30 prodigiously large heads of flowers, looking like hemispheres of fire: Acacia cordata, a singularly graceful species, in remarkable perfection, and fully five feet high; with a plant of Euphorbia splendens, which would half fill an ordinary stove, studded all over with lively crimson ornaments. A specimen of Chorozema cordatum, from Mr. Barnes, was, perhaps, the most noticeable instance of good cultivation which the show afforded. Every one knows the rambling nature of this species, and how seldom it can be reduced within moderate dimensions. The plant in question was, however, of a greater diameter than height, the branches numerous, dense, hanging down over the pot, and having a bunch of uncommonly large blossoms at the extremity of each. In short, it might be regarded as a model of perfection; its beauty had apparently been caused by frequently pinching off the points of the young shoots. Erythrina Crista-galli was as well grown in a pot by Mr. Butcher as we have ever seen it in the open border. It no doubt requires merely a rich soil and plenty of pot-room. The brilliant little Lechenaultia formosa was exhibited by several persons, but none had it finer than Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam: neither stems, branches, soil, nor the upper part of the pot were at all discoverable; nothing could be seen but a few spots of green foliage, and one blaze of glowing flowers. Pimelea decussata and Coleonema pulchrum, from Mr. Pawley, of the White Hart Inn, Bromley, were exceedingly well cultivated. Boronia pinnata, from G. Alston, Esq., of Birmingham; Dillwynia speciosa, from Messrs. Young, of Epsom; D. floribunda, and Chorozema Dicksonii, from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill; Campanula garganica, shown by Mr. Taylor gardener to J. Foster, Esq., Streatham; Templetonia glauca, from Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., Morden; with Selago Gilliesii, and Ixora rosea, from Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., all bore testimony to the sterling value of the plants and the great merits of their cultivators. If there was one object among the specimens which, after the Chorozema cordatum, carried away the palm for its splendour, and for the talent displayed in its management, it was probably the Helichrysum pumilum of Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., of Tooting. We want the skill to describe this specimen: but it was most magnificent. The plants which obtained an entrance for the sake of their curiosity were Chamærops humilis, a dwarf half-hardy Palm, with thick clusters of minute yellow flowers in the axils of its leaves. It was flowered and shown by Mr. Dowson, gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham. Another object which was singular, and at the same time very ornamental, was Poinsettia pulcherrima, from Mr. Edmonds, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick. The scarlet of its bracts was unusually dark, owing to the lateness of its flowering; it was destitute of leaves, which rendered its aspect still more extraordinary. Ardisia paniculata, from its spreading pyramidal spikes of pink blossoms; Aitonia capensis, for the red hue of its flowers, which have the appearance of a red bladdery capsule; and Bignonia picta, a shrub with flowers not much unlike those of Siphocampylus bicolor—have all claims to beauty as well as singularity, they were exhibited by Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq. New or particularly scarce plants were by no means so frequent as specimens of older ones; nevertheless, they were not quite wanting, and comprised a few that were very ornamental: Gloxinia rubra, exhibited by Messrs. Young, of Epsom, and Mr. Green, of Cheam, maintains its original character, and will be a great favourite. From Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, there was an enormous plant of Fuchsia corymbiflora, which, allowing for the injury it had sustained in travelling, is in every respect as fine as has been represented, and has bloomed all the winter in a warm greenhouse. Fuchsia Youelli, with long red flowers, seems a hybrid between F. fulgens and some of the smaller species. Cut specimens were at the exhibition from Mr. Youell. There were, moreover, cut flowers of Aquilegia glandulosa, from, we believe, Mr. Smith, gardener to C. Mills, Esq., of Hillington, which showed this species to be one of the handsomest hitherto introduced; they were of a beautiful blue colour, with a pale whitish centre. Pimelea spectabilis, grown by Mr. Barnes, was very generally noticed; it had 25 bunches of its pinkish-white blossoms, and is of a better habit than most of its allies. A new species of Gesnera came from Messrs. Young, of Epsom; it has very broad, large leaves, which are curiously and prominently veined at the back, and panicles of dark scarlet flowers, somewhat of the shape and dimensions of those of G. Douglasii. Mr. Watson, gardener to J. Wells, Esq., had a handsome plant of Platylobium formosum, the flowers of which are of a great size, yellow, with a dash of brown in the middle. Allied to Azalea indica variegata, though not nearly so beautiful, was a novel Azalea, sent by Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting: the flowers are almost white, sparingly and only occasionally striped with reddish pink; it was named A. Gledstanesii. Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, again brought forward his new yellow Rhododendron, and two others which have a considerable tinge of brown in the ground colour of the blooms. They are all striking objects. Boronia crenulata was in Mr. Butcher's exhibition, and is a pretty species, with pink flowers; it is rather inferior to B. serrulata. A species of Cytisus gave much pleasure, from its elegant pensile branches and diminute white flowers. This was from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston. Passing to Orchidaceæ, the collections of which were not particularly brilliant, we encountered in that of Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., a stately plant of Saccolabium guttatum, with its long pendulous racemes of lovely pink and white flowers; Aerides affine, somewhat similar, but wanting the spots in its blossoms, and with a larger lip; Epidendrum cinnabarinum, with showy red flowers elevated on a long stalk, which consti-

tutes a continuation of the slender stem; Cattleya Mossiæ, with two flowers, which though of a less glowing tint than those of C. labiata, have a more rich appearance; Oncidium crispum and O. luridum guttatum, both eminently beautiful. From Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, there were Oncidium sanguineum, with prettily mottled dark purplish blossoms, and Epidendrum cristatum, having small whitish flowers, spotted with brown, and a curiously crested lip. Mr. Barnes had Cymbidium maculatum, bearing pendent racemes of dingy brownish blossoms, and the superb Vanda teres, of which the blooms were unusually pale. Peristeria guttata, a species with drooping scapes, and particularly pretty spotted flowers; Oncidium divaricatum, so well known for the airiness and gracility of its flower-spikes, and the rich tints of the blossoms; and a fine plant of the old Phajus grandifolius, whose inflorescence must have been greatly retarded by some means, were in Mrs. Lawrence's principal collection. Chysis aurea and Oncidium stramineum were also from the same establishment. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, furnished, among other Orchidaceæ, a plant of Cyrtochilum filipes, which has a tall slender flower-stem, brownish sepals and petals, and a spreading yellow labellum. To connoisseurs, however, the greatest novelty was a specimen of Cattleya Aclandiæ, which was superior in size and colouring to the published figure. The plant is not more than three or four inches high, and the flowers are large and solitary, the sepals and petals being agreeably mottled, and the lip of a deep pinkish-purple. It was sent from Mr. Pascoe, gardener to the Earl of Falmouth, and, unfortunately, the flower was slightly faded. The other flowers worth mentioning are some collections of cut blossoms, which were well arranged, but contained nothing novel; a stand of handsome German Stocks, from Mr. Wilmer, of Sudbury, some cut Roses, exhaling a delicious odour, from Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead; and some Seedling Heartsease, of which one was very large, and approaching to black, came from Mr. Silverlock, Chichester: and there were three from Messrs. Brown, of Slough. Among the Tulips from Mr. Wilmer many of the flowers were exceedingly fine, the cups large, ground-colour pure, and the markings fine. Among others we noticed excellent specimens of Rubens, Franciscus Primus, Impératrice de Maroc, Rose Bianca, Quarto, Triomphe Royal, Mason's Matilda, Perceau très blanc, and two Roses unnamed broken by Mr. Wilmer—Weltzie's Monarch, Charbonnier, and the finest Gloria Mundi we ever saw.—The fruits did not attract so many admirers as the flowers; notwithstanding which, the Pines were thought particularly fine for the season, and there was a new one among them called Buck's Seedling, which had been grown by Mr. Lumsden, gardener to H. Bevan, Esq., Twickenham. There were also two good Montserrat Pines, grown in an Orchidaceous-house, from Mr. Appleby, gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield. From Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Clarke, there were some good Black Hamburgh and White Sweetwater Grapes, and a basket of most excellent Keen's Seedling Strawberries. The Black Hamburgh Grapes, from Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, had likewise a fine appearance from the beautiful bloom with which they were covered. Four green-fleshed Melons, exhibited by Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., were admired; and there were excellent Cherries from Mr. Vere, gardener to O. F. Meyrick, Esq. Six Cucumbers, cultivated by Mr. Mann, gardener to J. Bishopp, Esq., of Petworth, were of great length, straight, and well swollen. R. Brock, Esq., sent among other apples a dish of the Golden Harvey, or Brandy Apple, which is small but sound, and much esteemed. Other Apples, of good quality, were present from Mr. Baldwin. The leading attraction in the fruit-tent was, however, some inimitable Royal George Peaches and Elruge Nectarines, from Mr. Paxton, gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, together with two branches of Fairchild's Early Nectarine. In the garden itself two objects secured a crowd of visitors. These were the splendid Wistaria sinensis, which perfumed the air for a great distance around it, and had been shaded so as to have all its flowers expanded without one being withered; and the new conservatory, concerning which it is needless to say more than that the gorgeousness of the general exhibition did not prevent the observer from examining its contents with unabated delight.

Of course the number of medals awarded upon such an occasion as this was considerable. The following is the official return of them:—

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, and Mr. Butcher, Gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. J. Davis, Gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke, for a Miscellaneous collection of Fruit. To Mr. W. Barnes, Gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for 20 species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Mylam, Gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., and Messrs. Rollisson and Sons of Tooting, for collections of six species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. W. Barnes, Gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. Hunt, Gr. to Miss Traill, and Mr. C. Young of Epsom, Surrey, for small collections of plants. To Mr. E. Davis, Gr. to the Lord Boston, for a Miscellaneous collection of Fruit. To Mr. J. Falconer, Gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Greenhouse Azaleas. To Mr. R. May, Gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Butcher, Gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for three species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, and Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-street, Chelsea, for large collections of Pelargoniums.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—To Mr. T. Jackson, for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. Venables, Gr. to W. Harrison, Esq., for a small collection of plants. To Mr. Bruce, Gr. to B. Miller, Esq., and Mr. Hunt, Gr. to Miss Traill, for collections of six species of plants. To Mr. Butcher, Gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Stove and Greenhouse Climbers. To Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, for Grapes. To Mr. C. Judd, Gr. to G. Knott, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Butcher, Gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, and to Mr. T. Jackson, for 20 species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Bruce, Gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Hunt, Gr. to Miss Traill, for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. J. Pascoe, Gr. to the Earl of Falmouth, for Cattleya Aclandiæ. To Mr. Mylam, Gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., for Sarcochilus guttatum. To Mr. Falconer, Gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Lechenaultia formosa. To Mr. Bruce, Gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Helichrysum pumilum. To Mr. W. Smith, for a new Rhododendron. To Mr. C. Young, for Gloxinia rubra. To Mr. Standish, for Fuchsia corymbiflora. To Mr. Slow, Gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq., and to Mr. Gaines, for large collections of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Cock and Mr. Catleugh, for small collections of Pelargoniums. To Messrs. Lane and Sons, for a collection of Roses. To Mr. Green, and Mr. Catleugh, for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, and Mr. Catleugh, for Shrubby Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, for Seedling Calceolarias.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Venables, Gr. to W. Harrison, Esq., and to Mr. Upright, Gr. to G. C. Ridge, Esq., for collections of six species of plants. To Mr. W. Dowson, Gr. to W. Leaf, Esq., for Hydrangeas. To Mr. Venables, Gr. to W. Harrison, Esq., for Cut Flowers. To Mr. Bruin, Gr. to R. Gunter, Esq., for Grapes. To Mr. Mann, Gr. to J. Bishopp, Esq., and Mr. Appleby, Gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Mann, Gr. to J. Bishopp, Esq., for Cucumbers. To Mr. Green, Gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, for Melons. To R. Brook, Esq., for Apples. To Mr. Upright, Gr. to G. C. Ridge, Esq., for Greenhouse Azaleas. To Mr. Venables, Gr. to W. Harrison, Esq., for 20 species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Green, Gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, for Tall Cacti in flower. To Mr. W. Barnes, Gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a Collection of six species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Bruce, Gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Oncidium pumilum. To Mr. Butcher, Gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Erythrina herbacea. To G. G. Alston, Esq., for Boronia pinnata. To G. G. Alston, Esq., for Erica fastigiata. To Mr. Barnes, Gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Pimelea spectabilis. To Mr. Bromley, Gr. to Miss Anderdon, for a small collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. W. Watson, Gr. to J. J. Wells, Esq., for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. Wilmer, of Sunbury, Middlesex, for Tulips.

THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. J. Kyle, Gr. to R. Barclay, Esq., for a seedling Erica. To Mr. Sellers, Gr. to L. V. Watkins, Esq., and Mr. G. Hall, Gr. to W. B. Harcourt, Esq., for Grapes. To Mr. Mann, Gr. to J. Bishopp, Esq., and Mr. Bruin, Gr. to R. Gunter, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Baldwin, for Apples and Pears. To Mr. Hardy, Gr. to J. Jarrett, Esq., for Melons. To Mr. Falconer, Gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Ixora coccinea. To Mr. Pawley, for Pimelea decussata. To Mr. Davis, Gr. to Lord Boston, for Azalea indica splendens. To Mr. Hunt, Gr. to Miss Traill, for a large collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Gaines, and Mr. Catleugh, for Seedling Pelargoniums. To Mr. Moorman, for Heartsease.

May 18th.—Dr. Henderson in the Chair. H. J. Brooke, C. Wilson, W. H. Story, Esqs., and Major W. Buckley, were elected. In consequence of the exhibition at the Society's garden on Saturday last, there were but few articles brought to the meeting. A collection of cut flowers of Orchidaceous plants from J. Bateman, Esq. had a Banksian medal awarded them; the kinds were Dendrobium moschatum, one of the finest species of the genus, and valuable on account of the length of time its large slipper-like flowers continue in beauty; two fine spikes of the well known Brassia maculata, Catasetum cernuum, a curious dingy-flowered species; the rare Chysis aurea; a large bunch of the Maxillaria tetragona, with singular green flowers; a new Epidendrum, named aciculare, from the Bahamas, and the lively Leptotes bicolor; of the latter it was stated, that its seed-pods when ever ripe exhaled a fragrance like Vanilla. Mr. Tillery, gardener to the Duke of Portland, sent a dish of Peaches and Nectarines, both handsome; they, with Mr. Allen's brace of Cucumbers, were intended for the exhibition on Saturday, but arrived too late; the Cucumbers were finely-grown specimens, about 18in. long, and a Banksian medal was awarded to them. Miss Nicholls exhibited a drawing of a group of various flowers, which possessed considerable merit. Mr. Hewetson, of 57, Cannon-street, London Bridge, sent specimens of labels and various other articles in zinc, including the Galvanic Protector, described in page 199. The following is an extract from a letter by Mr. Scheer on the subject. He says that, "on Sunday afternoon his boy put a good many Lettuce-leaves, of which snails are very fond, on the top of one of these protectors, and he found the snails most deliberately crossed the copper to get at the Lettuce, in which they constantly succeeded. Whether the state of the atmosphere, which was remarkably dry, had anything to do with this phenomenon, or whether these snails had superior courage or superior intellect, I leave you to determine." It appears from this and other experiments, that the edges of the protector should be quite plain, and not notched, as the greater number are made at present. Mr. Scholl sent two of his new garden engines, which Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, states to be a great improvement upon anything of the kind he has yet seen. It is said to be capable of throwing water in a continuous stream 50ft. high, and may be described as a portable pump. When used, it is put into a bucket of water, and held by means of a crutch underneath the left arm, which leaves both hands at liberty; for whilst pumping with the right hand, the left hand guides the mouth-piece, which is fixed to a flexible leather hose. The plants from the garden included the Scarlet Waratah, rarely seen in flower in this country; Dipladenia Pampiéri, a curious plant with heads of flowers resembling brushes in cups of leaves; Echevéria secúnda, a pretty succulent plant with red and yellow blossoms, easily grown in the window of a sitting-room, provided there is sufficient light; Zichya Móly, a handsome kind with scarlet flowers, lately raised; and Euphórbia polygona, the top of which was covered with curious brown flowers: the plant is destitute of leaves, but the whole surface of the stem answers the same purpose; on being touched a poisonous milk exudes freely. The cut flowers were Pentstémon crassifólius, a handsome, hardy herbaceous plant, with fine light-purple flowers; and specimens of the old Dólichos lignósus, which scrambles about luxuriantly over the wires in the great Conservatory.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, May 12th.—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—Earl Spencer, and J. Bennett, Esq., M.P., signified their intention of joining in the trial on the growth of Swedish Turnips proposed for this year's Model experiment, by members of the Society; and Mr. Gibbs having reported that a sufficient supply of Poittevin's manure could not be obtained for each party making the trial, it was resolved that Clarke's Desiccated Compost should be substituted in those cases where the Poittevin Manure could not be obtained. W. O. Gore, Esq., M.P., informed the Council that he had received a communication from Mr. W. Farr, of Plas-Llysyn, in Montgomeryshire, in which he stated that he had mowed a large cart-load of Italian Rye-Grass for his milking-cows every day since the 20th of April last; having sowed it in April 1840, and mown all the field twice last summer, and a great part of it three times. A. Castellain, Esq., of Liverpool, informed the Council, that having observed a reference made in Professor Sprengel's article on "Animal Manures," published in the 4th part of the Society's Journal (p. 194), to the Cormorant or Gull manure occurring in immense quantities on some islands lying on the coast of Peru, termed "guano," and used with the most striking effects in Peru for manuring the maize-fields, he thought it might interest the members of the Society to know that two cargoes were then on the way from Peru to Liverpool, and that their arrival might be expected in the course of six weeks.

ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE council of the Society met on Tuesday last, at the cottage recently erected in St. James's Park, the President, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, in the chair. Lord Monson, R. C. Mellish, Esq., K.H., J. M. Turvin, Esq.; W. Whatley, Esq., and W. Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S., were elected members. A vote of thanks was passed to Lord Grey, the Horticultural Society, and Capt. Mangles, for their donations to the Society. The honorary secretary reported that considerable additions had been made to the collection of birds on the lake in St. James's Park, and that several noblemen and gentlemen who felt an interest in the Society had most kindly promised donations.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 18.—Mr. Silverlock in the chair. Messrs. Atlee, Smith, and Abbott were elected. Mr. Brooks brought two seedling Tulips, broken in 1841, for the opinion of the Society, which was as follows: Duke of Wellington, bizard, form good, bottom clear and pure, but a want of uniformity in the breaking; Byblœmen, without name, form good, but it has apparently a disposition to quarter—bottom clear, character of breaking good. Mr. Woodman also exhibited three seedling Tulips, and the full white opinion was given on them: Rose Pauline Garcia, form very fine, bottom clean, broken in a uniform and fine character, but with a disposition to become starry; Bizard, No. 1—Lord Melbourne, form not good, bottom clear, ground colour good, character of breaking fine; Biz. No. 2—not good in form, petal, or breaking. Mr. Day, of Oxford, sent a specimen of his seedling Fuchsia, named racemiflora, the opinion the judges expressed was, that the habit was good, colour fine, an abundant bloomer, and decidedly one of the best yet produced. It apparently is crossed with F. fulgens, as the flowers are produced in large handsome clusters at the points of the shoots.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Wednesday, May 19th.—The second Flower Show took place at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, and the following prizes were awarded: Class 1st, Amateurs—For the best 12 Tulips, four of each kind (Holmes' King, Polyphemus, Rosa blanca, Washington, Mirabeau, Claudiana, new Byblœmen, two new Bizarres, Cerise belle forme, Gloria alborum, and Rose camuze de Craix), a large silver medal, Mr Sanders. For the second best do. (Polyphemus, Alcon, Washington, Pearson's Platoff, Fleur des dames, Optimus, Sian, Triomphe Royal, Cerise beauche, Strong's Rainbow, Claudiana, and Passe Polyphemus), middle silver medal, Mr. Burrup. For the best collection of 24 Tulips, a large silver medal, Mr. Sanders. For the best 24 Heartsease, a middle silver medal, Mr. Edmonds; second do., small silver medal, Mr. Bridges. Class 2nd, Gentlemen's Gardeners—For the best collection of miscellaneous plants (24 pots), a large silver medal, Mr. Atlee; 2nd do., a middle silver medal, Mr. Gard. Best collection of Ericas, a large silver medal, Mr. Curtis; best 36 Heartsease, middle silver medal, Mr. Foster. Class 3rd, Nurserymen, Florists, and Market Gardeners—For the best 12 Pelargoniums (Eliza superba, Emperor, Juba, Climax, Joan of Arc, Calypso, Discount, Beauty of Ware, Louis XIV, Perfection, Pictum, and King of Hanover), a large silver medal, Mr. Gaines; 2nd do. (Jewess, Joan of Arc, Coronation, Climax, Victory, Lady Denbigh, Una, erectum, Florence, Corinne, spadila, and Cecilia), a middle silver medal, Mr. Catleugh; best collection of Ericas (inflàta rúbra, Vestita, álba, coccínea and rósea, deprèssa, erósa, tricolor, suavéolens, nigrita, and some others), a middle silver medal, Mr. Fairbairn; best 12 Tulips (among which were Polyphemus, Queen Victoria, Triomphe Royal, and Alcon), a large silver medal, Mr. Wilmer; 2nd do. (which included Royal George, Ophir, and Franciscus Primus), a middle silver medal, Mr. Stockwell; best 50 Heartsease, a middle silver medal, Mr. Thompson; 2nd do., a small silver medal, Mr. May. To all classes—Best specimen plants of four genera (Epacris grandiflóra, 12ft. high, Polýgala cordáta, Manéttia glábra, and Boronia pinnáta), a large silver medal, Mr. Atlee; best single specimen (Oncidium flexnósum), a middle silver medal, Mr. Coutts; 2nd do. (Zichya coccínea), a small silver medal, Mr. Allnutt; best seedling Heartsease (delicate), a small silver medal, Mr. Thompson; best collection of four sorts of fruit grown in England, a middle silver medal, Mr. Chapman; best basket of Grapes, a middle silver medal, Mr. Chapman; best Pine, a middle silver medal, Mr. Andrew; best collection of four sorts of Vegetables, Mr. Hemming; 2nd do., Mr. Gaines. Extra Prizes.—Collection of 100 Tulips, Mr. Wilmer; do. of Heartsease, Mr. Welsh; seedling Heartsease, Mr. Bridges; specimen plant (Erica deprèssa), Mr. Dickson; do. (a Pelargonium), Mr. Catleugh; a seedling Pelargonium (Rising Sun), Mr. Gaines. This was one of the best shows ever held by the Society, and the collections of Tulips, Heartsease, and Geraniums gave to the room a gayer appearance than we have ever before seen. The miscellaneous collection of Mr. Atlee included large and well-grown specimens of Boronias, Dracophýllum capitátum, and Selágo Gillesii; in that from Mr. Gard we noticed the beautiful Combrétum purpúreum, and a half-standard yellow China Rose in a pot. Besides the winning stands of Tulips, some good ones were sent by Mr. Bright and Mr. May; among the latter gentleman's collection we observed Rubens, Princess Royal, a new seedling Rose; and Director-General. Mr. Youell sent a plant of the curious Billbergia fasciata, remarkable for its long green flowers and fine large pink bracts, and a handsome specimen of Clematis azurea grandiflora. There was a small collection of plants exhibited by Mr. Wood, among which were the Saracénia purpúrea, or Side-saddle plant, in good flower; Glechóma hirsúta, and Ramónda pyrenáica. The collections of Heartseases were numerous—Mr. Thompson's and Mr. May's particularly deserve notice: in the stand belonging to the former there were Eliza, Dr. Lindley, Miss Stainforth, Grand Duke, delicata, Duchess of Richmond, Paul Pry, Angelina, and Lancelot, among those belonging to the latter were Tam O'Shanter, May's Pilot Callum Beg, May's Yellow Jewess, Goldsmith, Crimson Shakspeare, and many excellent seedlings.

[The great length of the London proceedings compels us to defer till next week, when we shall give a double number, the following Reports, viz.—Lancaster, Lichfield, Tamworth, Ipswich, South Beds,—Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Limerick, Cornwall, and Felton.]

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

PULTENÆ'A BRA'CHYTROPIS. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A pretty little greenhouse shrub, from Port Augusta, on the south-west coast of New Holland, whence seeds were sent to Capt. James Mangles, R.N., by Mrs. Molloy, a lady whose zeal in the pursuit of botany has brought us acquainted with many of the plants of that little known part of the world. It has something of the habit of Chorozéma Dicksónii, but the flowers grow in heads, and are pale orange.—*Bot. Reg.*

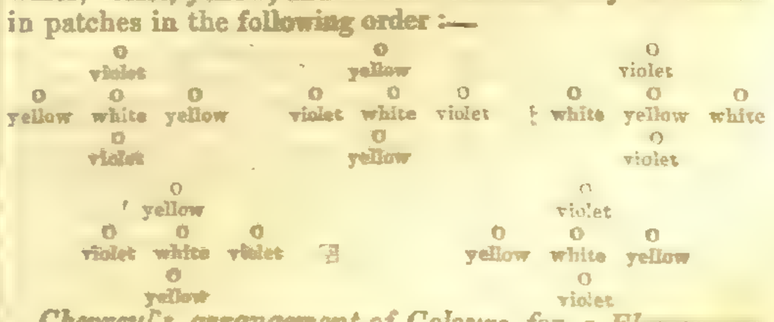
BEGO'NIA INCA'NA. Hoary Begónia. (*Stove Herbaceous.*)—A striking species of this genus, with the aspect of Peperómia incána, imported from Mexico by J. Rogers, Esq. The flowers are white in a small contracted downy panicle. The males only have hitherto been seen.—*Bot. Reg.*

BOSSIÆ'A DI'STICHA. Distichous Bossiæa. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A very pretty Swan River shrub, with small leaves arranged in two rows, slender drooping branches, and large axillary yellow flowers. It has flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Mr. Moreton Dyer.—It is this week our painful duty to record the decease of this lamented gentleman, who was for many years one of the Vice-Presidents of the Horticultural Society of London. Although, from his residence in London, not personally occupied in pursuits connected with gardening, Mr. Dyer was always a zealous promoter of it. His West India connexions enabled him to acquire many interesting plants, and we have at this moment before us a return of Dominica Orchidaceæ obtained through his exertions. His friends have to mourn the loss of a most kind and amiable man, and his family to lament the most affectionate and tender of parents.

Chevreul's arrangement of Colours for Crocuses.—Crocuses may be easily obtained white, violet, and yellow. they should be planted in lines thus:—1, yellow, violet, yellow, violet, yellow, and so on; 2, yellow, violet, white, yellow, and so on; 3, yellow, white, violet, white, yellow, white, and so on; 4, yellow, violet, yellow, white, yellow, violet, yellow, white, and so on; 5, violet, yellow, violet, white, violet, yellow, and so on. Or a bed may be formed in patches in the following order:—



Chevreul's arrangement of Colours for a Flower-garden in June.—Heartsease may be arranged in the same manner as Crocuses (see last article); and similar results may be obtained with violet and white Rockets (Hésperis matronális) intermixed with the double yellow Belleisle Cress (Erysimum Barbarea). Other combinations in lines may be formed thus:—1. Perennial Flax (blue), dwarf Golden Rod (yellow). Perennial Flax, and so on. 2. Red Snapdragon, white do., red do., white do., and so on. 3. Siberian Larkspur, Scarlet Lychnis, Siberian Larkspur, Scarlet Lychnis, and so on. 4. Purple Foxglove, white do., purple do., white do.

Thúja filifórmis.—This plant (see p. 153) is the same as Thúja péndula of Lambert's Pinus, vol. 2. pl. 67, of the second edition. The finest plant in England, or perhaps in Europe, is in the Arboretum at Kew; it is now 8 or 10 feet high, and has stood out unprotected for several years, without being injured. The Kew plant is certainly the same species as the one in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, which is there kept in a green-house during the winter, which circumstance causes the branches and shoots to be longer and slenderer than those of the Kew plant; but young plants struck from cuttings of each have no perceptible difference. It is surprising that this beautiful and hardy evergreen, so long introduced, has not become more common in collections, and particularly as the plant strikes freely from cuttings of the two or three years old wood, if taken off early in the autumn and treated like cuttings of other Coniferæ. The Chelsea plant originally belonged to Mr. Loddiges, who gave it to Mr. Lambert, and the latter presented it to the Chelsea Garden. It certainly cannot be a Thúja or Cupréssus, but must be either a Juniper, or probably a new genus. It is very distinct from the Juníperus péndula of some Continental Collections, a plant much of the same habit of growth as the plant called Thúja péndula or filifórmis, but with much shorter shoots.—*G.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney.—The Orchidaceous house here has always some novelties to offer us, and is now particularly gay. There is a magnificent specimen of the incense-exhaling Aérides odorátum, with about 40 spikes of flowers of the most delicate white relieved by spots of a bright violet purple; a large plant of Vánda téres, growing on a log, has seven or eight of its large blossoms expanded; the petals of this superb species are lilac, while the interior of the labellum is yellow, with several crests of a deeper colour. Dendróbium moschátum has produced in great luxuriance drooping spikes of large buff flowers, with a dark brown eye; D. Calceolária has also a number of fine orange blossoms, with a dark mark in the centre. The pretty Cáttleya Harrisóni made some show with its large lilac flowers; and the drooping racemes of the different Saccolábiums, crowded with delicate lilac and white flowers, formed a rich *coup-d'œil.* It is a singular fact with regard to the Dendrobia, that Messrs. Loddiges never alter their treatment of them at different times of the year, but always keep them in a growing state; they have now become very large specimens, and usually blossom in the greatest profusion. One of the most curious plants now in flower at this establishment, is the Xanthósia rotundifólia; it is white, and has a roundish prickly leaf, and is said to be nearly or quite hardy.—*May* 17.

C. Palmer, Esq., Shacklewell.—This gentleman possesses one of the most complete collection of Cactáceæ in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and their general good health bears testimony of the good treatment they receive. They are grown in a light sandy loam, and in the summer receive plenty of water, but in the winter scarcely any; and the temperature of the house at that time is not allowed to rise very high. Among the more remarkable, were Céreus Eyriésii, desirable on account of the freedom with which it produces its long tubular white flowers. C. Martiánus resembles in habit the old C. flagellifórmis, but has bright orange scarlet flowers. Echinocáctus pulchéllus is a free-blooming species, with bright pink flowers; one small plant had nine handsome blossoms expanded at one time. E. calicóche is a curious species, with five large angles covered all over with small triangular patches of white adpressed down. E. gladiátus has thin, broad, erect spines, about two inches and a half long, which present a remarkable appearance. Mammillária cándida has the spines arranged in stars, and bears rose-coloured flowers prettily striped with white. M. Schiedeána is a curious species, with long almost square mammæ, on the top of which are placed flat woolly rays, and when crowned by its long crimson seed-pods is ornamental. The different varieties of M. Scópa deserve notice; one in particular called cristáta had grown in the form of a half-circle; and the different hook-spined kinds are remarkable for the almost endless variety of colours of their spines. In another house were some handsome specimens of Aloes, and among them the rare A. striáta; it is a fine species with deep orange flowers and glaucous reflexed leaves, having several dark lines running their whole length.—*May* 17.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Watering out-door crops is frequently recommended during continued dry weather; but it should be avoided as long as possible, as the benefit of artificial watering is but temporary, and it has the effect of exciting the roots, thereby rendering them more liable to suffer when the water has evaporated. When, in a case of emergency, it becomes necessary to water, it should be given morning and evening, more abundantly than is usually done, and never discontinued, after its commencement, until a change in the weather renders it no longer necessary. Discrimination should be used in selecting proper objects for watering: for it is no uncommon occurrence to see small basins of soil formed round the stems of fruit-trees on walls, and other permanent plants, into which several pans of water are poured daily during drought. This must be useless, or nearly so, as the roots which would take up the water for the benefit of the plants will form a circle at a considerable distance from the stem. Seed-beds, or plants which can be regularly and thoroughly watered, as radishes, lettuce, and salading, will be much benefited; but artificial watering out-doors, in the manner it is usually applied, is of little service, and in the case of strawberries and similar crops, mulching with straw, grass, or some such contrivance, which will prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, is much preferable.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Although it is the practice of most gardeners to pot their pines at stated intervals, there is in fact no definite period for this operation with young plants during their growing season; but, like all others, they should be potted whenever they may require it, which is easily ascertained by turning one carefully out of its pot. Choose a calm day for potting, disturbing their roots as little as possible, and keeping them as short a period as can be helped out of the bark bed. Let the soil used be well mixed, and rather dry than otherwise. Continue to give water according to the state of the weather; administer manure-water occasionally to large or fast-growing plants, but never to newly-potted ones. Give air upon all fitting occasions, and shut up early.

Vinery.—Tie up the shoulders of large branches requiring it, to give them room, and prevent the berries damping or bruising each other. A tie of bass, or small sticks, notched at both ends, may be used. Attend to what was said last week respecting thinning off the bunches; if it is desirable to have a great number of bunches, the berries should be left on them thinner. Light gentle fires in the afternoons, if wet or dull weather prevails. Pay strict attention to cleanliness; stop laterals before they become large and crowded; but if they have been allowed to do so, do not remove them all at one time. Preserve a moist atmosphere until the fruit begins to colour.

Peach-house.—As the fruit approaches maturity, give as much air as possible in clear fine weather. Keep the house dry after the fruit is full swelled, and shut up early in the afternoon. Continue to give those advancing the same treatment as before recommended, and keep the young shoots neatly tied in.

Fig-house.—Do not allow the plants to suffer for water, especially those in tubs; they may also have occasional waterings with manure-water, being gross feeders. Good-sized branches may be layered in pots for forcing plants, or by removing a circular ring of bark, and covering the wounded part with a good ball of moss kept damp, into which roots will readily be emitted; and when the leaves are about falling, they may be removed to pots. The advantage of this is, that plants so raised do not grow so robust, and are more suitable for fruiting in pots.

Cherry-house.—Remove to the open air plants in tubs which have ripened their fruit. If it is desirable to preserve the fruit on the trees, the house must be kept perfectly dry. It is a good plan to keep all the plants in tubs, as it admits of vigorous trees being brought in at every season, whilst the last-forced are recovering strength by not being allowed to bear fruit. The house, when clear of cherries, may be devoted to the growth of Persian or other melons in pots or tubs, and trained to a trellis.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Continue to cover at night, according to the state of the weather: if allowed to get very cold at night, the plants will soon become diseased after being raised in, and accustomed to, a high temperature, when, of course, no good fruit can be expected. Keep up good linings to Melon-pits and frames, and miss no opportunity of giving air, if only for a short time; shade lightly during the middle of clear days.

Mushroom-house.—See last Calendar.

Give pricked-out Celery abundance of water; plant out Gourds, Pumpkins, Vegetable Marrow, and Tomatoes; but choose a showery or wet day, if such happen. Give Capsicums, which it is intended to plant out, abundance of air. If Tomatoes have been planted out, take care that they do not suffer for water.

Out-door Department.

Hoe between and thin out the main crops of Onions when they are too thick, and fill up vacancies where required; hoe and thin, also, the crops of Carrots, Parsneps, Beet, and all others advancing. Keep the walks free from weeds and swept, and the hoe constantly employed, in favourable weather.

Kidney Beans.—Sow successions of Dwarfs and Runners; also Canterbury or Battersea, for pickling or haricots, for which purposes they are the preferable kinds; in dry weather water the drills well previously to sowing the seeds.

Broccoli.—Sow Cape for autumn.

Cabbage.—Sow Fulham, or some similar kind, for hearting about Michaelmas.

Carrots.—Thin out to about six inches in the row; also Parsneps and Beet to about one foot apart.

Cauliflowers.—Do not defer sowing after the 24th.

Celery.—Plant out as the plants become sufficiently stout, and favourable weather occurs; the trenches should range from north to south, if possible.

Cucumbers for Gherkins may now be sown in the open air on a warm border, if those under hand-glasses will not produce sufficient.

Endive.—A small sowing of green curled should now be made.

Lettuce.—Keep a succession planted out, and tied up for use.

Salading.—Keep up a regular succession of all kinds.

Orchard.—Disbud superfluous and foreright shoots from Grape-vines, and nail in the shoots of Apricots neatly. To destroy aphis, or fly, on Cherry-trees, the points of the shoots may be dipped in soft puddle made with clay, in dry weather, which destroys the insects, and is afterwards readily washed off with clear water. If mildew makes its appearance, immediately dust the infected parts with sulphur; keep the ground regularly stirred about fruit-trees of all kinds.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Repot Ipomœas and other seedling climbers into their flowering pots. Continue to shade Orchidaceæ carefully; but have the shades so contrived as to be readily removed or drawn up, as they should never be allowed to remain on to the exclusion of light, except during strong sunshine. Remove plants in flower to the coolest and most airy part of the house, where they will remain in perfection a longer period. Plants growing fast should have abundance of water, which should be diminished gradually as they mature their growth. Propagate all desirable plants. Give air, &c., as before.

Greenhouse.—In calm weather leave air on the house day and night. Put in cuttings of Brugmánsia, Erythrína, and similar plants on heat; and in a cool situation, such as Azaleas, Heaths, Epacris, and Myrtles, in sand. Give growing plants abundance of water, and larger pots as they require them.

Pits and Frames.—Any sickly greenhouse plants should be headed down and kept together in a pit, in a close and moist atmosphere, until they push new shoots, when they may be repotted in pots according to the quantity and state of their roots, and kept close until they become established again. Water succulents growing rapidly often, but give little after they have completed their growth. Continue to repot and propagate as before.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—In tying up flower-stems, as Carnations, take great care that the tie will allow the stems to lengthen without bending or breaking them, which careless tying is apt to do. Continue to plant out flowering plants of all kinds in favourable weather. Prune evergreens; mow lawns; roll walks; destroy weeds; and clip hedges.

Nursery.—Any grafts which have grown freely should be examined, and if they appear united the clay may be removed and secured by fresh ties of bass; to prevent them being broken, stakes also should be put to them. Where the grafts have failed, cut down the stock to a good shoot. Weed seed-beds and disbud young trees.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—See last Calendar.—*J. Parton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Dahlias that have been started in heat, and subsequently grown in pots under frames, should be immediately planted out. When planting them in beds, they should be placed between three and four feet apart, the colours being arranged as mentioned in p. 291; and the soil should be mixed with rich manure, leaf-mould, and drift sand. In case of dry weather the ground should be slightly hollowed round the plants, and this basin, as it may be termed, filled with water once a day, or twice if required. If the Dahlias do not progress as rapidly as they ought, a watering with liquid manure about twice a week will materially assist them. When first put out, Dahlias, from their tenderness, are extremely liable to be attacked by slugs and snails; but by surrounding them with the Galvanic Protector, described in p. 115, they will remain free from these pests. Look carefully to all flower-stems, and tie them if required. Beds of Pinks should be top-dressed and the flower-buds judiciously thinned out, as on this the perfection to which the flowers will arrive mainly depends. Pits and frames that contain hard-wooded plants may have the lights entirely removed; those plants that are growing freely, and that droop when the sun shines on them, may be slightly shaded with a mat. Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and other plants with delicate blossoms in greenhouses, should be shaded with thin canvas; water must only be given at the root to those in flower, but in very hot days the floor may be sprinkled; watch carefully for insects.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

There are many insects that disfigure our rose-bushes, and prevent the flowers from expanding; the most destructive are a small class of moths called Rose Tortrixes, or Rose-Moths, the largest of them not exceeding half-an-inch when their wings are spread out. The one that appears to be causing so much mischief the present season is the Bergmannian, mentioned in p. 313. The young caterpillars are hatched between the middle of May and the middle of June, according to the season, and commence at once by binding the topmost leaves of a shoot together with silken threads, which gives them a supply of food as well as a habitation, and makes the branch grow distorted. When full-grown they come out and tie two other leaves together, and line the interior with silken threads, after which they change to a reddish-brown pupa. About the middle of July the moths appear; they are about half-an-inch when their wings are fully expanded; the upper wings are yellowish, chequered with red, and have four silvery dots on them; the lower wings are brown, with yellow fringes. We know of no better methods of destroying them than those mentioned in p. 313; the service that would be rendered by catching the perfect insects appears doubtful, but it might do some good. The natural enemies of these Rose-Moths are a kind of Ichneumon, and a Sand-wasp; the latter carry off many full-grown larvæ to their cells for food.

State of the Weather for the Week ending May 20, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	14	30.364	30.262	65	40	52.5	N.E.	
Saturday	15	30.194	30.043	74	40	57.0	W.	
Sunday	16	29.911	29.674	74	49	61.5	S.W.	
Monday	17	29.692	29.518	68	45	56.5	S.W.	
Tuesday	18	29.553	29.531	66	46	56.0	S.W.	.01
Wednesday	19	29.674	29.280	60	47	53.5	S.	.02
Thursday	20	29.574	29.253	61	39	50.0	S.W.	.15
Average		29.843	29.551	66.3	43.7	55.2		.06
								.24

14. Dry haze; very fine; clear.
15. Very fine throughout the day; clear at night.
16. Very fine.
17. Cloudy and windy; slight rain at night.
18. Cloudy with brisk wind; fine in the evening.
19. Rain; cloudy and cold; rain at night.
20. Boisterous; showery; clear and fine; cold at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending May 29, 1841.

May		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.								
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	W.N.W.
Sun.	23	69.0	47.5	57.7	4	0.21 in.	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	3
Mon.	24	68.6	46.9	57.2	6	0.86	2	3	3	—	2	2	1	1
Tues.	25	65.8	45.2	55.5	4	0.64	1	6	—	1	1	3	3	—
Wed.	26	66.4	42.1	54.2	6	0.22	1	5	2	1	1	2	3	—
Thurs.	27	68.5	44.6	56.5	6	0.44	1	4	2	1	—	3	1	1
Fri.	28	68.1	47.4	57.7	4	0.39	—	3	4	1	3	2	2	—
Sat.	29	66.6	45.9	56.2	5	0.97	—	6	1	2	1	3	2	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, in 1833—thermometer 82°; and the lowest, on the 25th, in 1839—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending May 21, 1841.

The supply has been good of almost everything in season this week, and the demand is brisk. Forced fruits, of many superior kinds, abound; and the better sort of Vegetables are plentiful. Plants in pots, and cut flowers, have been gay and abundant. —*Fruits.* The remarks made in the last report on Pines, apply equally to this. Hothouse Grapes, of excellent quality, are becoming more plentiful. Peaches, Nectarines, and Cherries are fine, and the supply pretty large. Good Melons are more abundant than they were last week. The supply of Strawberries is still large. Gooseberries, green Currants, and green Apricots continue to be brought in large quantities. Cucumbers abound, and are both good and cheap.—*Vegetables.* Cauliflowers of superior quality are becoming more abundant. Kidney Beans are excellent. English Peas fetch from 20s. to 25s. per half-sieve, and some lots imported from France sell for 15s. per half-sieve. Young Turnips and Carrots are plentiful. Radishes, Lettuces, and most other kinds of Salading are abundant, and the quantity improves. Asparagus is good, but the supply is gradually declining.—*Flowers.* The number of flowering plants in pots this week has been great, and among them were many good kinds, such as Cactuses, White Indian Azaleas, Scarlet Thorns, Laburnums, Acacias, Hydrangeas, and several excellent Pelargoniums. The assortment of cut flowers has been better than usual, and included many of Green's Calceolarias, Catleugh's Pelargoniums, Lane's Heartseases and Roses, Epacrises, Gardenias, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Yellow Day-Lilies, Cactuses, and some excellent kinds of Heaths.

PRICES, Saturday, May 22.—FRUITS:—

Apples, per bushel, 4s to 25s
Strawberries, forced, pr. oz. 4d to 1s
Peaches, per dozen, 20s to 30s
Nectarines, per dozen, 20s to 30s
Apricots, green, per hf. sve., 2s to 4s
Cherries, per lb. 10s to 15s
Gooseberries, green, per quart, 6d
Currants, green, per quart, 6d
Pine Apple, per lb. 6s to 12s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 4s
Grapes, hothouse, p. lb. Spanish, 9d to 1s
— Portugal, pr. lb. 1s to 3s
Melons, English, each, 8s to 15s
Oranges, pr. doz. 9d to 2s
— per 100, 4s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per lb. 3s
Walnuts, per bush. 12s to 16s
Nuts, per bushel—Brazil, 20s
Spanish, 24s
Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, white, per doz. 1s to 2s
Cabbage Plants, p. doz. 2s to 3s
Broccoli, Green, per bunch, 2s to 2s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 12s
Peas, per half sieve, 15s to 18s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 3s 6d to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 6l
— New, per pd., 6d to 1s 6d
— Ashleaf Kidneys, p.pd., 1s to 2s
Turnips, white, per bunch, 6d to 9d
Carrots, per bunch, 6d to 8d
— Horn, per bunch, 1s 3d to 2s
Red Beet, per doz. 2s to 4s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s
Radish, Red, per dozen bunds (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 9d to 1s
Onions, per half sieve, 4s 6d
— for pickling, per quart, 1s
— Green (Ciboules) pr bch. 4d to 1s
Chives, per bunch, 3d
Leeks, per doz. bunch. 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb. 1s
Shallots, per lb. 1s 4d
— Green, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Asparagus, per 100, Large, 6s to 7s
— Middling, 2s 6d to 4s
— Sprue, or Small, 2s
Lettuce, Cabbage, pr score, 6d to 1s 6d
— Cos, 1s to 2s
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1s to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. d. small bchs. 6d to 9d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3s
Thyme per doz. bchs. 3s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Sage, per dozen bunches, 4s
Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s to 3s
Marjoram per bunch, 6d
Savory, per bunch, 6d
Basil, per bunch, 6d
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 4d to 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 1s

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Hamerton.—Chevreul's book is called "De la Loi du Contraste simultané des Couleurs," and may be had of any foreign bookseller.

A Scottish Subscriber shall have information from time to time concerning the mixture of colours. Our observations upon Arboreta are deferred till the approach of the planting season.

J. B. W.—We do not recognise the genus Picea, which seems a mere section of Abies; as also is Cedrus. The distinctions between them are trivial, and a needless multiplication of genera is always to be avoided. What is called Cytisus philippénsis should be C. philippi, and we believe it is an unpublished name; the plant is from the Canaries.

A Subscriber, Peckleton, should not use too rich soil in potting Justicia speciosa, and should grow his plants in rather small pots. Every summer let them be kept in a house much drier and cooler than a stove; remove them to the stove in autumn, at which time they will have received a check to their luxuriant growth, and will soon flower freely. We once saw a plant turned out-of-doors all the summer, and almost neglected, which, when brought into the stove in autumn, flowered beautifully. He might try one of his plants in this way.

Ignoramus sends leaves off a tree of the fern-leaved Beech, which bears two kinds of leaves. She says, "We are told that if we

do not cut away the branches bearing the common leaf, the whole tree will in time lose its present aspect, and become altogether common, bearing *only* large leaves, instead of the long thin ones, that are so elegant. I should be obliged by your saying whether or not this dismemberment is needful, or whether we may leave the tree to its own inventions without danger of its degenerating. Perhaps at the same time you will say what has occasioned the variety which we admire so much; or if it arise simply from one of Dame Nature's sportive fancies. The tree where the long taper leaves prevail is very beautiful, and we shall sadly lament its conversion to a common Beech-tree." [Our fair correspondent must take care that all the plain leaves are cut out as they appear. Originally a branch of a Beech-tree arrayed itself in masquerade, and borrowed the leaves of a Fern, when a gardener seizing it in the very fact, cast a spell upon it, and fixed its new leaves, which the unfortunate masquerader is always striving to shake off. If it were allowed to gain any strength in its natural form, it would release itself from the power that binds it: it must, therefore, be watched continually. To be serious, the common leaves will produce buds, which will form branches bearing other common leaves: and as they are more vigorous than the others, they will by degrees communicate their power to the whole individual, which will thus divest itself of the fern leaves, which are the consequence of some feebleness of constitution: therefore the common leaves should be destroyed.

The advice given us so kindly by *J. J.* has also been received from others, and the subject to which he adverts is still under consideration; there are, however, practical difficulties in the way. If we lengthen our horticultural part, we must curtail our general news, and increase our already large expenditure, which we can hardly afford. On the other hand, we are not willing to adopt the alternative of shortening the gardening part. We think of reprinting Nos. 5 and 6, but there we shall stop. Those who wait for further reprints risk losing the early numbers altogether.

K.—We know nothing of the Cherry-Currant. The large long-bunched Red Currants exposed for sale in London are generally the Red Dutch, grown to great perfection, as regards size, in the open compartments of the market-gardens, the soil, naturally good, being highly manured: this is the only secret in their production.

J. H.—To grow Gourds, plant them in a rich soil, well manured with rotten dung, in a warm situation. Train the stems regularly, so as not to overcrowd each other, and peg them down to prevent their being tossed about by the wind. Some train them against a wall or trellis, but these modes are only applicable in the case of small sorts: for one weighing 160 lbs. would not be easily supported from the earth. Occasionally they are planted above fermenting dung and protected, at first, with hand-glasses, as is done with ridge Cucumbers.

A Subscriber cannot persuade his Melons to set their fruit, although the plants are vigorous. Perhaps the roots of his plants have got into the dung: he must ascertain whether the latter is of the proper temperature; it has probably become too cold; or his plants may have been exposed to cold at night, and the young fruit to too much sun-heat for want of air through the day. The operation of setting should be performed when the pollen is dry.

J. Youell.—The crowded state of our columns explains why we have not been able to commence our promised account of Coniferous plants as yet. There is no work on the subject that will answer your purpose. The small edition of Lambert's Pinus is the best. A great quantity of information upon the same subject is found in Loudon's very useful Arboretum Britannicum.

A Friend at Gateshead had better order the copies he requires through his local bookseller.

Veronica.—Your plants are Prismatocárpus spéculum or Venus's Looking-glass, and Scírpus sylváticus.

A Subscriber who asks for the most approved method of killing ants on a lawn, is recommended to water the infested places with lime water or boiling water, either of which will be found destructive to these insects.

Mr. W. Baker must persevere in syringing his Peaches and Nectarines with a decoction of tobacco-water and soft soap, to destroy the aphides, as they live upon the leaves as well as the branches. Various methods of destroying Woodlice are recorded at pp. 150, 165, and 197. Toads placed in the frames will soon clear them off; but where they abound in the dung in such myriads, boiling water might be poured upon them as the muck is turned over.—*R.*

The twigs and leaves eaten by the Curculio, and promised by *A Subscriber "ab origine,"* will be very acceptable, and if too late this year, we hope to receive them in good time next spring, with the larvæ and pupæ, if possible.—*R.*

Ullswater's animals are the Julus pulchellus, described under "Snake millipedes," and the communication is very satisfactory, as it sets at rest the question, whether the Juli are destructive or not to the roots of plants. They are evidently the culprits which have destroyed his Peas and Scarlet Beans, and for a remedy he is referred to p. 196.—*R.*

Mr. T. S. King's insects are the females of our Coccus Rosæ, which must be rubbed off the branches with a stiff brush and soap and water before the Roses bud. If a small branch or two could be conveyed to Mr. Curtis during the summer, in order that he might obtain the males, we should feel obliged.—*R.*

H.'s Coccus Vitis is not uncommon on the branches of Vines, and a curious and beautiful parasite figured in Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. 395, generally accompanies this Coccus and checks its increase. It may, however, be got rid of in the same way as the C. Rosæ. Ants will materially injure the unexpanded flowers of the Peach-trees; and if they make a nest at the roots, the tree must suffer from their presence. They prefer ascending the stem; but if prevented doing so by tar or boiled oil, unless the wall be guarded also, they would soon reach what they wanted by a circuitous route; but the easiest means of ascertaining their movements is to visit the spot at night. If the Apple and Pear Beetles, with some of the injured fruit, be forwarded to us, the subject will be investigated.—*R.*

R. G.'s pair of Spiders are, no doubt, carnivorous, and are quite different from Discipulus's Acari.—*R.*

If *Mr. Jackson*, of Penzance, will favour us with some Peach leaves, inclosed in a box, we will endeavour to give him a satisfactory answer; but the leaves and insects were so squeezed that it was impossible to determine what they were.—*R.*

A Market Gardener's Caterpillars not being protected in a box, were so completely jammed, that we must beg living specimens may be sent, if he still wishes to have his queries answered.—*R.*

We must impress upon Entomologists the absolute necessity of forwarding ample materials direct to Mr. Curtis, and so protected as to enable him to determine what is required.—Address, J. Curtis, Esq., 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.

H. S. asks whether sand and potash mixed together will form silicate of potash, and how it can best be made. Pure potash slowly dissolves silex; but as common potash or woodash is in great part carbonate, it has very little solvent power over sand, and therefore if such a mixture were made, hardly any silicate of potash would be formed, and the carbonate of potash would be speedily washed away by the rains. If common potash and sand are strongly heated together, they will combine, and it is probable that the silicate thus formed would be a most valuable manure; but as yet so few experiments have been made, that it is impossible to say which is the best manner of applying it. If gypsum which has absorbed ammonia in a stable were exposed to the rains in an open yard, it would certainly part with much of the ammonia absorbed, because though water naturally holds but little saline matter in solution, it is able to dissolve a large quantity when exposed to it. Either sulphuric or muriatic acid may be used to dissolve bone-manure, and there is no fear that the acids will destroy plants, because they become immediately neutralised by the free bases (such as lime) always in the soil.

Mr. Harrison should read Lindley's Introduction to Botany, Edition 3.

K. B. G. should sow Buckwheat from the end of May to the end of June. It will ripen early in the autumn. It intoxicates young pigs at first, but they soon get over that. Our opinion of Comfrey has been already given at p. 262; it is of doubtful value for agricultural purposes.

An Amateur Correspondent who suffers so much from the breakage of glass in winter, has to blame his deep unputtied laps, in which water lodges in the winter, and, expanding with frost, splits the panes. Good eighth-of-an-inch laps are sufficient, and they should always be puttied. The health of plants is the better when this is attended to. Patent sheet glass is much better than crown glass, for it is far less brittle and not much dearer.

J. G.'s Tropæolums are both T. tricolórum. The other plant is a Nyctérium of some sort, but it is crushed out of all form and semblance.

A Cottager's plant is Solomon's-seal.

Owston's Poplar is apparently Pópulus nigra. We shall gladly profit by his hints.

E. Y.—The Eupatorium is glandulosum. Your writing is worse than our own, and we cannot read it.

W. D.—It is true that Grapes have the bloom on their berries spoiled by improper syringing, and by using impure water. Precautions should be taken to prevent dust from rising in the house: the water, if not very clear, should be filtered, and the engine or syringe should be furnished with a very fine rose. The periods when the Vines are in flower, and when their fruit is ripening off, are those only during the growing season in which water should be withheld.

M. W.—The yellow China Rose, when grown in the open air, is sometimes injured by a severe winter in many parts of England. If your plant is against a wall out of doors, you should examine the subsoil and see that it is well drained, as this is probably the cause of the flower-buds always fading without opening. This rose is seen in great beauty when planted in the border of a conservatory, where it should be placed near the light and trained to a pillar.

H. M.—To place moss round Heartsease or any other soft plants in the open ground, is injurious in very wet weather, but beneficial in very dry weather. A little well-rotted cow dung is much better placed over the surface of the bed when the plants are young, and saves the trouble of removing it in wet weather, which would be the case if moss were used. The plants should be watered in dry weather, but then should have a good soaking, not, as is frequently the case, a little every day. If troubled with slugs or snails, sprinkle wood-ashes or charcoal-dust over the surface of the bed; this keeps them off much better than soot or lime, both of which look unsightly.

R. A. complains that he cannot succeed in raising Cedar of Lebanon seeds. He should always sow his seeds in a loamy soil, cover them half an-inch deep, and let the soil be quite dry that they are covered with. If the soil is what is called a light sandy one, the best way is to press the soil down firmly on the seeds after sowing, and to give no water until they are up. If dry weather, rather shade them than give water, and particularly just at the time when the young plant has exhausted the nourishment supplied by the seed, at which time the roots are first called into action to maintain the vitality of the plant. After this period there is little danger in water, if used with moderation. Most likely the seeds of the China Arbor Vitæ were imperfect. They generally are so in this climate.

An Inquirer can obtain a succession of Peas, and continue his plan of sowing two sorts at the same time, by adopting the following selection:—Early Frame, Early Charlton; D'Auvergne, Knight's Dwarf Marrow; White Prussian, Blue Prussian; Groom's Superb Dwarf Blue, Dwarf Imperial; Tall Green Marrow, Knight's Tall Marrow. Cats are the best of all mouse-traps, if neither pampered nor starved. Nux Vomica, made palatable, may be employed, if placed where other animals cannot eat it. The Field-mouse is readily caught by supporting a brick or flat tile with a thread strung with Pease between two upright pegs. The figure 4 traps are also good in open quarters.

Suburban says he is a miserable man; his best standard Roses are the chosen food of a brown maggot, who is content with no less delicate food. His Ipomœa rubro-cærulea will not look promising, though nurtured in a hothouse. In his wretched neighbourhood, Tulse Hill, a blight seems to attend his best efforts; no Lily-of-the-Valley will grow; and he asks if, besides shade, good soil is essential? Can I, (he exclaims) improve the stiff soil of this district by a mixture of lime and sand, or gypsum? If my garden is manured with dung not rotted, has it any effect, or no effect?—We commiserate the sorrows of our miserable friend. His case is not, however, desperate, except as regards the Rose-maggots, whose appetite is insatiable. His Ipomœa will look well soon, if the pot is WELL drained, and then will reward his patience; most likely he overwaters it, or waters it with cold water. Good *rich* loam, and a shaded, well-drained station, will renovate his Lilies-of-the-Valley, if he takes care that their leaves are never injured. Lime, sand, and gypsum will mend his land; but sand and cinder-ashes will do more. Unrotted dung is manure of excellent quality.

The Pansy.—Lady Mary Bentinck is a very pretty variety; the form and colour are good, and the lacing on the lower petals is very perfect; but if the flowers sent are fair specimens, it is deficient in size and substance for a show flower.

Mr. Barnes's Pansy has these desirable properties,—it is very round, it has a good eye, and the petals lie perfectly flat. The specimen we received is rather small. The principal defect is a want of smoothness on the edges of the petals.

A Constant Reader.—The disease in the leaves of your Geraniums arises from the dampness of the house. The plants should be watered rather sparingly in the mornings only, and as much air given as possible. The house being in a bad state of repair is the origin of the mischief.

Aberdeenawa.—The *g* in such words as Monogynia is hard, because it is a Greek γ, which is always hard. How can we say that the moon has no influence upon plants? We do not know that it has; but as this planet influences the tides of the ocean and the brain of man, why should she not produce an effect on vegetation?

Our table groans beneath the weight of communications. Among others we have to acknowledge one from the Marquess of Tweeddale. This and all the others shall find themselves in our columns shortly.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE news from France is chiefly confined to financial and domestic matters; in the Chamber of Deputies the budget of expenses has been voted by a large majority, and a discussion has commenced on the project of law relative to the extraordinary works for which the Minister of Finance intends to raise a loan. During the debates on these questions, the recent policy of M. Thiers in the increase of the armaments, and the present condition and prospects of Algiers, were the chief topics of discussion: Marshal Soult, on behalf of the Government, declared that France was resolved to establish her authority in Africa, and that nothing should be neglected to complete the work of colonisation. The question of the reduction of postage to a uniform rate, on the principle adopted in this country, has been brought before the Chambers; but the Minister of Finance expressed himself opposed to such a change. It is believed in political circles that a modification of the Ministry will take place after the close of the Session.—Our Spanish news contains additional particulars respecting the late election of Regent and the State ceremonies which followed that event. The Duke de Victoria has declared that he will defend the laws and constitution of the country and maintain the independence of the throne; that he will be the first to obey the laws, and that his constant endeavour will be to promote the welfare of Spain and raise her to her legitimate rank among the nations of Europe. The election of the Duke appears to have inspired capitalists with confidence, and the country generally is tranquil.—From Portugal we learn that political circles in Lisbon are agitated by the intrigues and personal rivalries of candidates for office, and that the financial schemes of the Government are consequently much embarrassed.—In anticipation of peace throughout Europe, Germany is beginning to disarm, and Prussia is said to have resolved on setting the example by disbanding her Rhenish reserves.—The intelligence received from Switzerland does not appear satisfactory; the Grand Council has assembled, but it was found impossible to obtain an absolute majority on any proposition for the re-establishment of the convents; and it has been officially declared that their confiscated property will be devoted to religious purposes.—From Italy, we learn that the King of Naples has reduced the duty on the export of sulphur; a measure which is said to terminate the differences between this country and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—Accounts from the Levant give additional particulars of the settlement of the Eastern question; the recommendations of the allies have been adopted, and the Sultan has granted to the Pacha of Egypt the hereditary succession, and the appointment of his own officers, excepting the nomination of Pachas; he has also consented to receive a fixed annual tribute in lieu of the present uncertain contribution, depending on a fluctuating revenue. Various measures are in progress for the suppression of the insurrection in Candia; the rebellion in Servia and Bulgaria has received a temporary check, but it is stated that the revolutionary movement has extended to other adjoining provinces. The plague is spreading to a great extent in Egypt, and the whole country is under quarantine. Syria is tranquil; the Turkish Government having adopted judicious measures for conciliating the people by the reduction of taxes, and by the withdrawal of the Albanian troops.—The latest arrivals from the United States bring no definitive intelligence respecting Mr. M'Leod, who is still in prison; but a general impression prevails in New York that the matter will shortly be arranged to the satisfaction of both governments.—Considerable excitement appears to prevail in Canada, in consequence of the proposed alteration of the Timber Duties in the British Parliament, and the commercial body have transmitted to the Governor-general a strong protest against the measure.

At home, the debate in Parliament on the Sugar Duties, which has agitated political parties for the last fortnight, has been brought to a conclusion, by the division of the House affirming Lord Sandon's resolution against the reduction of the duty, by a majority of 36. The debate, which had lasted all last week, was prolonged during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights; and it will be found by our Parliamentary Report to develop the opinions of the leading men of both parties. In consequence of this result, Government have given notice of their intention to move the renewal of the present rate of Sugar Duties, which would otherwise expire in July; and Lord John Russell has announced that the debate on the Corn Laws will commence on Friday the 4th June. It is understood that the renewal of the Sugar Duties is a preliminary measure to a dissolution of Parliament; and preparations are accordingly making for a general election.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. On Monday evening the Queen gave a concert at the Palace, and held a court on Thursday. On Saturday and Tuesday evenings, her Majesty and Prince Albert

honoured the Italian opera with their presence.—The Queen held a drawing-room yesterday, in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, which was most numerously attended.

Parliamentary.—It is stated that Mr. Montagu Gore will be a candidate for the borough of Ipswich, in the Conservative interest, in the place of Sir T. Cochrane, who retires.—Mr. Twiss, it is said, will be a candidate for the representation of Bury at the next election, in conjunction with the present member, Earl Jermyn.—The Hon. F. Bruce, third son of the Earl of Elgin, will come forward for the representation of Southampton, in conjunction with the present member, Mr. Dottin.—Mr. Darby and Mr. Fuller have announced their intention of coming forward, in the Conservative interest, for the representation of East Sussex.—Capt. Bulkeley has announced his determination of again contesting the borough of Windsor, in the Conservative interest; and Sir J. E. de Beauvoir will offer himself in the Liberal interest.—It is stated, that Mr. Godson's seat for Kidderminster will be contested at the next election; Mr. G. Rennie, Jun. having announced himself as a candidate for that borough on Liberal principles.—Mr. J. Collier and Mr. J. Bewes, the present members for Plymouth, have announced it as their intention not to be put in nomination again for that borough. Alderman Johnson has offered himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest; and it is reported that Mr. Bulteel and Mr. G. W. Soltan intend coming forward in the Liberal interest.—In consequence of Lord Hotham having expressed his determination not to offer himself for Leominster, Sir J. Flower, of the firm of Combe, Delafield, and Co., has offered himself as a Reformer, and Mr. Wigram as a Conservative candidate.—Mr. H. Hughes has made known his intention of becoming a candidate for the city of Oxford.—Mr. C. Lushington has announced to the electors of Ashburton, that it is not his intention again to solicit their suffrages.—Major-Gen. Sir J. M. Doyle, K.C.B., has addressed the electors of the borough of Newry in the Liberal interest, in prospect of a dissolution.—It is stated that Mr. F. Hodgson has made known his intention not to offer himself again for the borough of Barnstaple; and that Mr. Beamish has written to his constituents, announcing that he will not offer himself for the city of Cork.—Mr. Williams, of Llangibby Castle, will again offer himself in the Liberal interest for Monmouthshire; and Mr. Ewart is spoken of as a probable candidate for Dumfries.

Irish Representative Peerage.—Writs have been issued from the Hanaper Office for the election of a representative Peer of Ireland, in the place of the late Earl of Belmore. The election, it is said, will fall on Lord Castlemaine.

Half Pay, &c.—It appears from a return recently moved for by Mr. Hume, that the total amount of sums paid in the year 1840 for half-pay and retired allowance (civil and military) was, for the military and naval departments, 4,113 960*l.*; and for the civil departments, 532,786*l.*: making altogether the sum of 4,646,746*l.*

Foreign.

France.—The Paris journals still continue to be chiefly occupied with discussions upon the state of affairs in England, and speculations as to the probable result of the present political crisis in this country; appearing to watch the struggle between the two great contending parties with extraordinary interest.

The Budget.—The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the discussion of the budget. The entire of the supplies of the finance department were voted on Saturday. The paragraph relating to Algiers gave rise to an animated debate, during which Marshal Soult entered into some explanations of the campaign of Gen. Bugeaud, from which such successes were expected as should enable France to carry on an improved system of colonization. He declared that it was his Majesty's intention to strengthen the power of France in Africa; that it was with that view the present expedition had been undertaken; and that, as soon as Abd-el-Kader should be crushed, Gen. Bugeaud would commence the work of colonization on a plan which he trusted would render the occupation of the country profitable to France; that the Government was at this moment in negotiation with a foreign power to procure colonists, and that nothing should be left undone to establish firmly the dominion of France in the regency. A telegraphic despatch was received on Monday from Algiers, describing a smart affair which has taken place, in which the two Royal Dukes were engaged. We have since received intelligence that the Chamber has voted the budget of expenses by 198 to 46, and had commenced the discussion of the bill for modifying the financial system of the colonies.

The Government Loan.—It is stated that the Minister of Finance, not being able to make arrangements by private tender for the projected Government loan, intends to resort to public adjudication; and this measure, resolved on by the Council of Ministers, will be publicly notified next month, so that the adjudication may take place in July.—The Chamber of Deputies commenced on Tuesday the discussion of the project of law relative to the extraordinary works which the loan of 450 million francs is intended to defray. In the House of Peers the debate also turned on extraordinary credits, voted for 1840, by the Chamber of Deputies: and the creation of the eighteen new regiments, attacked by Generals Dejean and d'Ambrugeac, was warmly defended by General Cubieres, the Minister of War under the Thiers Administration.

The Regicide Darmés.—The Chancellor of France, President of the Court of Peers, has notified to Darmés and his co-accused the decree of the Court, fixing the commencement of their trial for the 24th inst. Darmés is described as having been ever since in a state of considerable exasperation. In addition to the speech, which he had composed some years since, in anticipation of being tried by that Court for an attempt against the King's life, he is said to be now engaged in preparing another harangue, couched in very violent terms, which he declaims in his prison before his keepers. In this harangue he recapitulates all the alleged judicial murders committed by the Peers, and has classed amongst them that of General Foy. It was observed by one of his guards that General Foy was not tried by the Peers. "No matter," replied Darmés, "his death was induced by the chagrin which the proceedings of the Chamber occasioned him. I am determined to tell them my mind." Being assured that he would not be allowed to hold any disrespectful language to the Court, and that he would be removed from the dock, and condemned by default, he replied that he would protest in the face of the world, and it would be seen by his case, as well as by that of Alibaud, that there is no freedom of defence, and that no justice can be expected in such a Court.

The Fleet.—Letters from Toulon of the 14th instant state, that two more ships of the line are about to join the fleet in the Mediterranean, making 18 ships in all; and that a division of the fleet, under Rear-Admiral Casy, was preparing to leave for the island of Hyères, from whence it would go and cruize off the Balearic islands.—It is also said that a squadron is about to sail immediately for the coast of Greece.

Public Works.—The Minister of Public Works presented to the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, an account of the labours of the mining engineers during the year 1840. The chapter relative to steam-engines is curious, inasmuch as it affords some idea of the extent of the steam-power of France. It appears from this document that there were, in the country, 159 establishments, which were provided, in 1839, with steam apparatus, containing 5,100 boilers, of which 1,789 were used as heaters and 3,311 as moving powers; besides 2,547 engines, constituting together a force of 35,779 horses. France possessed, in 1839, 225 steamers, or 63 more than in 1838, exclusive of those belonging to the Government. The propelling apparatus consisted of 300 engines of 34,000-horse power. The number of passengers carried by those vessels, in 1839, amounted to 1,969,905, presenting an overplus of 551,716 as compared with that of the preceding year. The weight of goods transported by them did not exceed 60,970 tons. The locomotive engines used on the railroads of the Departments of the Seine, Rhone, Gard, Herault, and Loire, were 88 in number, and represented a power of 2,471 horses; 25 of them only were of French manufacture.

Uniform Rate of Postage.—During the discussion on the Budget of Expenses in the Chamber of Deputies, an interesting debate arose on the subject of the rate of postage, which M. Dugabe and several of his colleagues contended should be made uniform throughout the kingdom. M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, replied, that the example of England was in no way conclusive in favour of the adoption of such a measure, as the reduction had caused a very great deficiency of the revenue, and that circumstances, moreover, were against any alteration being introduced into a productive branch of the public revenue, to seek after imaginary improvements.

The Ministry.—It is confidently stated, that the latent dissensions of the Cabinet have assumed fresh importance, and that the Ministerial camp is now divided into two parties,—the one adopting the views of Marshal Soult, and the other those of M. Guizot. It is also believed that a modification of the Ministry will speedily follow the close of the session.

The Royal Elopement.—Great sensation appears to have been created in the highest circles, by the elopement of one of the Princesses of the Infanta of Spain, Don Francisco de Paula, with a Polish gentleman, which we noticed in our last number. It appears that the elopement took place from a convent in Paris, where the Princess had been placed, and the escape of the young lady was effected by means of a ladder of ropes. The telegraph was set to work immediately on the circumstance being discovered, and they were arrested at Namur by the Belgian police. It seems that they arrived there on Monday, their carriage having broken down on the way. They were detained twenty-four hours to repair it, otherwise they would have passed through Belgium without being discovered. When the police asked for their passports, Count Gerofski produced one with a false name, and having been requested to sign this name he was not able to spell it. He was detained prisoner with the Infanta at the hotel, and a notice was immediately sent to the Government of their arrest. Orders were directly sent from Brussels to take the Princess back to Paris, where she was brought on the same day, and Count Gerofski was removed to Brussels, where, it is said, he is to be tried for abduction. It is stated they have both declared that they were married by a priest, before they left Paris. The Infant Don Francisco de Paula has since refused to receive his daughter, who consequently left Paris on Monday evening for Brussels, to join her two brothers, and proceed with them to Italy.

The Fortifications.—On Thursday, Louis-Philippe laid the first stone of one of the bastions commanding the Brussels road. The works to the west and north of Paris have been recently carried on with such activity from the Point-du-Jour to Bagnolet, that in a short time the whole of this part of the continuous wall, which is about one-third of the whole line, will have its bastions curtained and faced.

Spain.—No parliamentary event, say the Madrid journals, ever excited so much anxiety as the ballot for the election of the regency. On the 9th ult. the Ministers met to congratulate the Duke de Victoria on his appointment. He is said to have declared to the officers of the garrison and the civil authorities, that during the minority of the Queen he would energetically defend the throne, the constitution, and national independence. On the 10th, a salute of twenty-one cannon announced to the public the beginning and end of the taking of the oaths. On this occasion the Duke, holding his hand on the holy Evangelists, swore to defend Isabel II., and to observe the political constitution of the kingdom. He then added, addressing the Senators and Deputies, "The life of every citizen belongs to the country. The nation wishes me to continue to devote mine to its service. I shall do so, in order to accomplish a sacred duty. I shall defend the constitution and the laws, the independence and the throne of our young orphan Queen. On the field of battle I have ever fought for the cause of liberty, like the lowest of the soldiers. Now that I am invested with the highest power in the kingdom, I will be the first to obey its laws, and cause them to be respected. With that view, I rely on the co-operation of the representatives of the people, and on a Government strong, independent, and worthy of a nation. The object of my constant endeavours will be to promote the welfare of Spain, and to raise her to the rank which she is entitled to hold in Europe." M. Arguelles, as President of the Assembly, replied to the Regent. He said, that the sentiments he had expressed had filled with satisfaction the representatives of the Spanish people, who trusted that his assurances would be a reality. The Regent, by a decree of that day, confirmed the present Ministers in their functions, until the new Cabinet could be definitively constituted. M. Gonzales had been charged with its organization.—A good deal of business had been done on the Bourse; the appointment of the Duke, and the assurances he gave on taking the oath, having had the effect of inspiring the capitalists with confidence.—On the 4th, 43 clergymen, who were endeavouring to sow dissension among the people, and had refused to present to the political chief of Toledo their licenses to preach and confess, were arrested in that city.—The Madrid journals state that much excitement has been produced in Carthagena, in consequence of the following circumstance. It had been noised abroad at Carthagena, that the resident English Consul had requested the presence of a few British vessels of war. On the morning of the 5th inst. two English brigs came in, and it was immediately said these had received orders to seize the *Dauphin*, a smuggler felucca, then under the protection of the coast-guard vessel, and notwithstanding she had hoisted Spanish colours. A few individuals, indignant at this attack, complained to the Governor, who sent for the Consul and the captains of the brigs, observing to them that their duty was to respect the laws of the country, and hoped they would not follow up the project attributed to them of seizing a vessel sailing under Spanish colours; that he had informed the Government of the measures to be taken against the smuggler, and, until its decision was made known, they ought to abstain from any act likely to embroil the two governments—in a word, that if they were determined to follow up their enterprise, the English Consul must take the entire responsibility upon himself. This latter avowed his resolution of acting upon his own responsibility, and of carrying it into execution at three, P. M. Accordingly on the fifth instant, between four and five o'clock, the boats from the two English brigs, filled with armed men, boarded the *Dauphin*, weighed her anchor, and placed her between the two brigs, and that without paying the slightest attention to the call of the captain of the coast-guard, under whose protection the felucca was placed. This act, witnessed by the greater number of the inhabitants assembled upon the mole, produced a great sensation; and it is said that, upon the first signal given by the authorities, this act of violence and audacity would have been opposed. Next morning the *Dauphin* felucca had disappeared, as also one of the brigs, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants. The authorities of the city immediately forwarded their report upon the case to Government. The affair is said to have created a very lively sensation in the political circles of Madrid. The Government, it was said, was determined to follow it up spiritedly, and had ordered Gen. O'Daly, the commander of the place, to be tried by court-martial for not having avenged the "insolent conduct" of the English. The Minister of Foreign Affairs intended, moreover, to demand the recall of the British Consul at Carthagena, who was known to have sent for the brigs of war.

Portugal.—We have received news from Lisbon to the 10th inst. The political circles are represented as being agitated by the intrigues and personal rivalries of the candidates, either for office or promotion. The Duke of Palmella, it appears, patronizes Baron Costa Cabral, the present minister of justice, as the instrument by which he expected to make some arrangement of the ministry more after his own views than the present one. Baron Lagos at one time was talked of for Finance Minister, under the Duke's protection. However, no changes had actually taken place, and it was expected that the ministry would meet the Cortes when the period of adjournment expires in its present shape. The uncertainty which the intrigues and rumours afloat naturally occasioned, had acted prejudicially in hampering the financial schemes of the government, and inducing a want of confidence among capitalists, which however, it was thought, would prove only temporary. A portion of money towards the next dividends was on the point of being remitted by the packet through the bank; but at a late hour some difficulties were started, which it was expected would prevent its remittance by this post. The pending treaty of commerce with England continued to excite the clamours of the revolutionary and anti-English press.

Germany.—Letters from Berlin announce that the hopes of a continuance of a profound peace in Europe

had induced the Prussian government to contemplate sending to their homes the Rhenish reserves. The senate of Frankfort have presented to the legislative assembly of that town a treaty of trade and navigation concluded on the 2d March, 1841, between Prussia and the other states of the German Customs Union on the one part, and Great Britain on the other. According to the communication made by the senate of Frankfort, "There existed a treaty of navigation between Prussia and Great Britain, according to which treaty Prussian ships coming from a Prussian port with a cargo laden in that port were received in all the ports of the United Kingdom and her colonies on the same footing as British ships: but Prussian vessels not sailing from a Prussian port were deprived of those advantages." In order to put a period to these restrictions, the treaty of the 2d March last was concluded, subject to ratification. The Legislative Assembly at Frankfort have given its assent to the measure.

SWITZERLAND.—On the 11th inst. the Grand Council commenced the debate upon the question of the convents. There was a great concourse of visitors in the galleries—so great that it was judged necessary to place sentries in the council hall to prevent the entrance of the public. The debate was very animated. Four propositions were started. First, that of the government, consisting in the sanctioning of two convents for females, to be established without the Canton; second, that of the majority of the commissioners, the re-establishment of the convents of Fahr Maria Krœnung and Gaudenthal, the Government reserving the right of reform; this proposition was supported by the members of the council, who were disposed to make concessions; thirdly, the proposition of the minority of the commission, to support the decree of abolishment; and fourthly, the suppression of the convents which took part in the revolt in the Canton. There had been, however, no absolute majority on any one proposition, although that which had for its object the revocation of the decree of suppression, reserving the right of examining the course to be pursued in respect to each convent in particular, obtained the largest number of votes. From subsequent intelligence we learn that it having been found impossible to obtain an absolute majority on other resolutions, one of the members proposed the following:—"1. That the cantons shall be requested not to carry into effect the resolution of the Diet of the 2d of April; 2. That if, contrary to what is hoped, this step should not lead to any result, the canton of Argau will declare itself ready to make some concessions, without compromising its rights; 3. All measures of execution shall be suspended until the question shall have received a definitive solution." The Grand Council adopted the first two resolutions by a majority of 115, and the third by a very large majority. The Council also gave instructions to the Lesser Council to issue a circular to the Cantons, in which it should be expressly declared that the suppression of the convents did not arise from any motives of cupidity, and that their confiscated property should be devoted to religious purposes. The Catholic opposition in the Grand Council immediately drew up a declaration, to the effect that they did not consider the above resolutions satisfactory.

ITALY.—Advices from Naples announce the publication of a royal decree, stating that pursuant to the report of the Sulphur Committee, and of the Attorney-General of the kingdom of Sicily, and wishing to encourage the sulphur trade, for the benefit of his subjects, the king has reduced the export duty on Sicilian sulphur from 20 to 8 carlins the quintal (from 7*s.* to 2*s.* 10*d.* British), to commence from the 1st Jan. 1842. It is added, that this reduction of duty on the export of sulphur has created the greater satisfaction on both sides of the Pharos, on account of its having terminated the differences between England and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

RUSSIA.—By private correspondence from St. Petersburg, we learn that two English missionaries, Messrs. Stallybrass and Ewan, have returned to the Russian capital from their labours in Siberia; but that henceforth no English missionaries will be allowed in the Russian dominions, and that all Russian subjects converted from heathenism will be required to embrace the faith of the Russian Greek Church. The new Russian mission had arrived at Pekin, but the members of the old mission had not yet returned. They were expected with anxiety by the *savants* of the Russian capital. Accounts from Warsaw state that the Emperor Nicholas, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, has conferred some favours on the inhabitants of the kingdom of Poland. Three imperial resolutions had been announced. By the first, all persons under sentence of death have their punishment commuted to imprisonment for life; the punishments of confinement in the house of correction, and ordinary imprisonments, fines, and corporal punishments, are, with the exception of some cases, entirely remitted. By the second, all arrear of debt to the Treasury originating at the time of the Duchy of Warsaw and of the kingdom, till the end of 1831, and many other claims for various taxes, are excused. This resolution contains, besides, several other financial remissions for the subjects of the kingdom of Poland, in respect to accidents and losses which they have sustained of late years. The third resolution grants to a number of political offenders, of whom there are some banished to Siberia, either a full pardon, or a diminution of the period of their punishment. Intelligence has been received that a Russian army of 40,000 or 45,000 men, with 80 pieces of artillery, had left its cantonments, and moved towards the frontiers of Circassia. The general-in-chief was to have joined the force in the beginning of April. The efforts of the Russians during the next campaign, it is said, will be particularly directed against the chief Shamill and the Tscherchenses. They were to commence operations by the siege of Cheskei, a village built in a position very strongly defended by nature and art.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople, to the 29th ult., contain further particulars of the settlement of the Egyptian question. The Sultan, at the recommendation of his allies, has consented, 1st, that Mehemet Ali's hereditary possession of Egypt shall be absolute, the succession being from father to son; 2dly, that the hereditary Governor may appoint all his own officers, refraining only from the nomination of Pashas; and, 3dly, that he shall pay to the Porte, in lieu of one-fourth of the aggregate of his revenue, a fixed annual contribution, the exact amount of which is now under discussion.—In consequence of the insurrection in Candia, the Porte had resolved to subject the whole coast of that island to a strict blockade, except the ports of Canea, Suda, Rettimo, and Candia, which blockade was to begin on the 15th inst. A squadron of ten men-of-war, having on board 6000 troops, was preparing to enforce this blockade. A note to that effect had been communicated by the Porte to the different foreign legations at Constantinople.—Accounts from Belgrade represent the engagement which took place between the Albanians under the command of the Pasha of Nissa and the Christian insurgents encamped at Alexenissa as having been most sanguinary. The Christians fought courageously, but their forces were too much dispersed, and were unable to resist the compact body of Albanians. After their victory the Albanians committed great excesses. They murdered children and unresisting old men, impaled the prisoners taken with arms in their hands, laid the villages in ashes, and threw the women into the flames. Between 20 and 30 villages were destroyed by fire after the flight of the insurgents. The Christians after their defeat fled, some to the mountains, and some into Servia. It was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Anatolia.—A collision had taken place at Trebisond, between the Turks and the Greeks, which arose out of the latter having encroached on the precincts of a mosque in constructing a public school. The complaints addressed by the Turks to the Porte not having been attended to, the people, exasperated by this denial of justice, assailed the school and levelled it with the ground.—The Ottoman Government intended to issue a new paper currency on the 4th June.—Lord Ponsonby, it is stated, was preparing to take his departure from Constantinople.

EGYPT.—The Levant mail brings no political news of any importance from Alexandria. The plague was spreading and creating great alarm among the Europeans and Levantines. All the merchant vessels in port had, by the advice of their consuls, hoisted the yellow flag, and adopted some quarantine regulations. One Austrian and two English sailors had died; and, as was observed in the plague of 1835, when it broke out among Europeans, it also attacked the cattle, these animals are now dying throughout the country, with symptoms similar to those in human plague.—Ibrahim Pacha was still at Cairo, making extensive changes in the administration of the affairs of Egypt, displacing Arabs in office, and replacing them with Turks. The immediate effect had been a great depreciation in the value of the teskeres, or paper securities of the Egyptian Government.

SYRIA.—Advices from Beyrout of the 17th ultimo state that Syria was then perfectly tranquil. Nedjib Pacha, the new Governor of Damascus, and Enveri Effendi, the Defterdar, had arrived at Beyrout a few days before, and proceeded to their destination.—On the 12th the Seraskier, Selim Pacha, convoked a meeting of the civil, military, and religious authorities, and of the consuls of the different nations, on a plain beyond the gates, for the purpose of making to them a communication of general interest. A considerable crowd, composed of all classes of the population, having repaired to the place of rendezvous, Selim directed one of his secretaries to read aloud a hatti-scheriff having for its object to reassure the Syrians as to their future condition, and to inform them of the benevolent intentions of the Porte for their welfare and prosperity. On the following day the Divan assembled at the palace of the Governor. The Mufti and the Cadi assisted at the assembly, together with the bishops of the different Christian rites, who were to return each five delegates, in order to constitute with the Mussulmans a council which was to establish a system of administration conformable to the manners and wants of the people. Several firmans were read to the assembly, the most important of which was one limiting all the contributions to a uniform tax of 10 per cent. on the rental and produce throughout the empire; but, considering the last events of which Syria was the theatre, and the losses sustained by its inhabitants, his Highness had deigned to exempt the Syrians from the payment of that tax, which was to be temporarily replaced by a trifling personal tax. The country had at last been freed from the presence of the 2,000 Albanian troops, who had kept the people in constant apprehension ever since the re-occupation of Syria by the Turks. This undisciplined militia having attempted to commit some disorders along the road, the mountaineers rose in a mass against them and compelled them to proceed quietly on their march. Some misunderstanding had arisen between the mountaineers and their emir, but no apprehensions were entertained for the peace of the country. The new customs tariff was carried into execution, for the first time, in Beyrout, on the 11th ult. The sanatory administration had adopted various measures calculated to prevent the plague spreading through Syria. A cordon had been established within a mile of Beyrout, at the request of the British resident, contrary to the advice of the French consul, who observed that this cordon intercepted the communications, and was consequently injurious to trade, and that it would be preferable to establish it round the towns where the epidemy really existed. The Turkish authorities, however, replied that those towns were wrong not to have adopted precautions, and that Beyrout should not follow their example. At Seyde the Mussulmans had demanded the abolition of the sanatory intendance, and presented a memorial to that effect to the Divan, who having submitted it to the British Consular agent, the latter replied, that the institution of the quarantine had been created by a *fetva*; that it could not be abrogated without a similar enactment; and that it was the duty of the authorities to punish with severity those who presumed to violate the orders of the Government. The people, displeased at this reply, evinced a disposition to revolt, but were restrained by the energetic attitude of the garrison.

CANDIA.—The Christian insurgents are stated, according to the last accounts, to be in possession of all the open country, and the Turks had there a force of 8,000 men in arms. Two Turkish ships of war had arrived, and others were expected to blockade the island. On the other hand, many Greek exiles had returned, and had published a proclamation. A manifesto of their grievances had also been widely circulated by the chiefs of the Cretan insurgents. It appears by our Constantinople news that the squadron intended for the blockade is preparing for sea.

PERSIA.—We learn from the Smyrna papers that the news from Persia is not satisfactory. Yah Mahommed, the Vezir of Shah Kamram, the ruler of Herat, had sent away from that place Major Todd, who was there on behalf of the British Government, and had made overtures to submit Herat to the Shah of Persia, with a view of showing hostility to England. It was generally supposed that Persia, in order to avoid giving umbrage to the British Government, would not accept the protectorate. In consequence of this unforeseen circumstance, Gorian remained in the hands of the Persians, and would not, of course, be made over to the Herattis until after the settlement of the question.

UNITED STATES.—We are in receipt of intelligence from New York to the 1st inst. In the House of Assembly for the State of New York an important debate upon the case of Mr. M'Leod had taken place on the 19th ult., on the motion of a Mr. Homann for the release of Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Homann holding it to be inconsistent with the national honour to continue Mr. M'Leod in prison after the Government of Great Britain had taken the affair of the *Caroline* upon themselves. Mr. M'Leod, however, still continued in prison at the time the *Great Western* sailed, and nothing definitive was known of the negotiations between the United States Government and that of Great Britain, nor would anything definitive, it was expected, be done in the matter until the extra session of Congress. It was, however, known that a good understanding subsisted between the organs of the two Governments at Washington on the subject. Congress was to be convened on the 31st instant, and the eyes of the whole country, it was said, would turn in anxious expectation on the first movements of the dominant party. The new President was going on well, and the impression was becoming general that he would infuse into every branch of the public service a degree of energy and integrity that had not been seen since the early days of the republic, occupying as he did a position independent of all parties.

CANADA.—A strong opposition is said to be growing up against Lord Sydenham, and the Canadians are in a state of considerable excitement at the proposed alteration of the timber duties in the Imperial Parliament. A meeting of the commercial interest had been held at Quebec, and strong resolutions against it passed, with which they had waited on the Governor-General.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Excise Collection Bill, and the Banking Copartnership Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—After several petitions had been presented, the last, which was against any alteration in the present Corn-laws, being laid before the House by the Duke of RUTLAND, Earl FITZWILLIAM rose to address the House on that subject. His Lordship expressed his astonishment that persons similarly situated, if not identically the same, should come before their Lordships with petitions of a completely contrary nature; that in 1835, the period to which he referred, they should have called on their Lordships to take their case into consideration, with a view to an alteration in the Corn-laws, while in 1841 they loudly expressed their disapprobation of any alteration. The reason was, that they disliked the low price in 1835, and were well content with the high price in 1841. In the mean time, the manufacturing interest was being depressed, the exportation of perfect manufactures (except to our colonies) had been very much diminished, while that of our imperfect manufactures, which were afterwards manufactured by foreign states, much to our detriment, had increased. He denied that the rate of wages had risen in proportion to the price of provisions.—The Earl of RIPON said, that with reference to the allegation of the noble Earl, respecting the diminution of our exports, he took the fact to be exactly the reverse. He then proceeded to show, from official returns, that the official value of all our exports had progressively increased between the years 1839 and 1840, from [illegible] to [illegible], and their real value from [illegible] to [illegible], and that the decrease on articles perfectly manufactured was in no proportion to the increase on the other sort.—The Duke of RUTLAND said that he was perfectly willing to attribute the political conduct of the noble Earl (Fitzwilliam) to pure patriotism, but thought that no better system could be enacted, as regarded this law, than that of the inverse ratio of price.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that the noble Earl (Fitzwilliam) was mistaken in supposing that the exportation of perfect manufactures from this country had diminished. He concurred, however, with the noble Earl in the feeling that the prosperity of the agriculturist must depend on the general prosperity of the manufacturer, and of commercial interests in general. There could be no doubt, he said, about that, and these Corn-laws were supported, not with a view to the advantage of any particular interest or class of men, but with a view to render the whole country independent of foreign countries in respect of its supply of food.

Lord ASHBURTON charged Government with having sought to excite an agitation in the country, by bringing this subject under

discussion. He attributed to Ministers the whole blame of the feeling against the Corn-laws, that had been got up by the imports committee, and by the commission on the hand-loom weavers.

The Earl of CLARENDON gave the most pointed and unqualified contradiction to the charge now brought against Ministers of having sought to excite agitation; and he denied that there were in the report of the imports committee any expressions so strong, in condemnation of the Corn-laws, as those which had frequently been made use of in the speeches of the noble Lord himself. The noble Lord, on a former occasion, had himself calculated the loss occasioned to the country by the Corn-laws at 18,000,000*l.* per annum. If this were correct, those laws must now have cost the country 400,000,000*l.*, no part of which had gone into the public Exchequer. There was nothing so inflammatory as this in any part of the report which the noble Lord had so strongly condemned.—Lord ASHBURTON said that at the time alluded to, when Government proposed to fix the importation price at 80s., he had proposed to fix it at 76s.—Some remarks having been made by the Earl of WICKLOW on Lord MELBOURNE, who had just left the House, the Marquis of NORMANBY rose, and condemned with some warmth the attack to which his noble friend had been subjected. Every item of the budget, he said, had been determined on by the Cabinet long before Easter, and had been in no way influenced by anything that had recently taken place.

Tuesday.—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills Bill, Collection of Excise Bill, Slave Compensation Bill, Banking Copartnership Bill, Abolishment of Arrest (Exchequer) Bill, Dublin Wide Streets Bill, Sir W. Scott's Monument Bill, and a few Railway Bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Clarendon.

The Criminal Justice (Quarter Sessions) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Earl of DEVON, and ordered for committal on Monday.—Their Lordships then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Sir R. INGLIS postponed his motion with respect to church extension till after Whitsuntide.—Before the adjourned debate on Lord Sandon's resolution was resumed, Mr. C. W. WYNN expressed a hope that, as the House was then arrived at the seventh night of the discussion, Government would see the propriety of not protracting it any further.—Lord J. RUSSELL said, that while members representing large constituencies were desirous of addressing the House, he did not see how he could interfere to prevent their doing so.—A number of petitions for and against the Government measures of Finance were presented.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL was then called on by the Speaker to resume the debate, but declined speaking, assigning as a reason his wish to bring the debate to as early a close as possible.—Sir C. GREY passed in review the foreign and colonial occurrences that had given rise to the financial exigiencies of the country, and reminded the House that the rigidity of the colonial system had been gradually relaxed, so that those interested in the maintenance of monopoly had had abundant warning of the change of system now proposed. The right hon. gentleman dwelt with some earnestness on the heavy mortgage placed by the national debt upon the real property of the country.—Mr. SMYTHE admitted that the measures proposed by Government would benefit the consumer and would benefit the revenue: but the injury which they would inflict on the colonies and on the national character would, he thought, more than counterbalance the benefits likely to arise from the change.—Mr. P. AINSWORTH insisted on the importance of opening to England the markets of Brazil. He dwelt upon the existing distresses of the manufacturing districts, and called upon the members representing them to support Government.—Mr. HODGES expressed his conviction that British agriculture could not survive any reduction in the price of corn sufficient to put the manufacturers of England in a condition to compete with those of the Continent. There was no fixed duty, he thought, that could be imposed, sufficient to compensate the landed interests for those burdens which now bore exclusively upon them.—Mr. TROTTER did not believe that an importation of corn would necessarily lead to an exportation of manufactures.—Mr. ROCHE preferred a fixed duty on corn to a graduated scale, and approved of the scheme of Ministers for the reduction of the Sugar Duties.—Mr. TURNELL thought it a very questionable policy on the part of the landed interest, to defend one species of monopoly, merely as an outwork to another monopoly in the benefits of which they themselves more immediately participated.—Mr. G. H. CAVENDISH would give his support to the proposals of Ministers, but when in committee he hoped that means would be found to make the proposed change more gradual. He did not think it just, however injurious these monopolies might be to the public, for the Legislature to turn round too suddenly on interests which it had itself cherished.

Captain MATHEW observed that it was a novelty to find fault with parties attacked because they united for their own defence. Ministers seemed to think that as they left a deficiency in the Exchequer no other party would dare to succeed them; but the country would not forget to whom and to what that deficiency was owing, nor blind themselves to the loss occasioned by the wanton reduction of the postage.—Sir B. HALL felt convinced that if the measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were not adopted, a tax on real property would be the only alternative. He hoped that if beaten on this question, Government would not separate without a previous discussion of the Corn-laws; and if beaten on that point also, he hoped they would appeal to the country.—Mr. STRUTT considered the 20,000,000*l.* as having precluded the West Indians from all right to complain of any subsequent regulations upon the Sugar trade. If the admission of sugar were to be resisted for fear of encouraging the slavery of Brazil, it would be requisite, for the purpose of consistency, to pass a total non-intercourse act with that country, for there was no kind of commerce with Brazil which would not be an encouragement to the slavery subsisting there. He trusted that Ministers, having once taken up a large view of these important subjects, would hold themselves permanently pledged to them.—Mr. M. PHILLIPS, after some complaint of the present depression of the manufacturing interests, congratulated the country on the adoption, by Government, of a financial policy which proceeded on the principle of commercial expansion.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS addressed the House in favour of the Government measure.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE denounced the amendment as one of matchless hypocrisy. He was anxious to catch a little of the valuable and virtuous sympathy which he heard expressed for a foreign population in favour of our suffering people at home. The opposition, he said, were very skilful in keeping a secret; they would none of them disclose what their own plan was, except Mr. Goulburn, and his remedy was to let things alone. The great causes of deficiency were the reduction of postage and the diminished consumption of excisable liquors; and he presumed the Tories would hardly restore the rates of postage, or the practice of intemperance in Ireland. He hoped that the result of this division would not induce Ministers to despond. He believed the country would join the Ministers if they persevered; and he would now give them a vote with greater pleasure than on any occasion since his vote against the boroughs in schedule A.—Mr. BRISCOE supported the Government measure. He said this was a national, not a party question. It involved the happiness of all, from the Sovereign on the throne to the humblest of her subjects.—Mr. MUNTZ said, he had been much surprised when Ministers proposed to destroy, at one fell sweep, the bad system of the last 25 years, and he should vote with them. The time, he thought, had certainly come when they must either cheapen the necessaries of life or alter the currency. He believed it was possible to relieve all the existing distresses, if the house would take the right course. As to the Corn-law project, however, he thought it would either lower the price of corn, and so lower the rate of wages, to the disadvantage of the working classes; or, if it should not produce those effects, then there would be no advantage to the master manufacturers. The alteration, he said, must be made in the monetary system. Without that a repeal of the Corn-law would transfer the whole land to the monied interest. The most honest tax, he considered, would be a tax on property, which would reach money as well as land.

Tuesday.—The adjourned debate on the Sugar Duties was resumed by Mr. SHEIL, who said that if distinctive duties would keep down the slave trade, and if this country were not already engaged in extensive commerce with the dealers in slave-grown produce, he might have hesitated upon the present question. But as these reasons did not exist, he could not concur with those benevolent monopolists, whose lucrative philanthropy now interposed for their own interests. The present resolution was so worded as to leave a hope that under the happier auspices of another Ministry that change might be made which as yet the House was not prepared to vote. Under the old high duties on coffee the colonies were adequate to the supply of that article for England; but when the reduction of the duties increased the English consumption, foreign slave-grown coffee came in and the revenue was vastly increased. Again, slave-grown sugar was now imported for refining, and re-exported; but if we could conscientiously allow it to be re-exported, why could we not allow it to be consumed in England? Twenty millions sterling, he said, had been given to the colonists—a sum which dazzled the imagination. Surely we were entitled to a receipt in full. Since that payment we had given them upwards of 19,000,000*l.* more in protective duties. It was said that the compensation and the duties were all given with an understanding that the monopoly was also to continue. If so, what justification had there been for letting in the East Indians, who now joined their forces with those of the colonists against the admission of the rest of the world? On the continent of Europe, he said, our manufactures were now everywhere met by formidable competitors, and we should, therefore, direct our attention to other markets than those of Europe for our export trade. To what country in the world could we turn our eyes with so fair a prospect of expanded commercial enterprise as to the great empire of the Brazils? While England stood forward as the champion of humanity throughout the world, could she be deprived of that character by any consideration of custom-house duties? The slave trade proceeded despite our differential duties; and while we were deliberating and expatiating on those duties, many a slave was wafting across that ocean of which we called ourselves the rulers, a cargo of human victims, whose sufferings we could not mitigate or release by our prohibitions upon trade. By the continuance of those prohibitions the slave trade would not be put down, but our revenue would be impaired, the prices of the necessaries of life would be augmented, employment would be curtailed, our commercial relations would be interrupted, and a deep and permanent injury inflicted on the whole British empire.—Mr. HERRIES called upon the House to take notice that the present was the only Government recorded in the history of this country which had gone on from year to year, in time of peace, with a still-continuing deficiency. He charged Government with the most flagrant maladministration of finance of which any example was known. Had the springs of public income, he said, been dried up? Had any very extraordinary expenses occurred? None but what every Minister ought to have foreseen and provided for. To the proposed alterations upon timber and sugar, he thought, there were objections of a higher character than any merely financial ones. The present situation of our North American colonies was a conclusive reason against the discouragement at this juncture of her great staple trade of timber. In like manner the sugar scheme was full of political evil; it put in hazard the great experiment now in progress among our West Indian population, and it tended to the aggravation of slavery and the slave trade. Lord J. Russell, he said, had talked of the existing system as intended for the benefit of class interests. He could hardly conceive how it was possible for Ministers to suppose that the laws now in force were constructed upon so miserably short-sighted a principle, or how the Ministers themselves should be so miserably short-sighted. The shipping interest, for instance, was protected, not for the sake of the shipowners as a class, but for the sake of that military marine on which depended the security of the nation at large: and it was on the same principle of general national benefit that the other great interests had been protected by the policy of our law. Whenever it shall happen that the Parliament of this country shall treat the colonial, the sugar, and the agricultural interests as interests not deserving of support and protection, then, he thought, the honour, the glory, and the wealth of this great country shall have passed away. He had nothing to add to that observation, except that he should give his best support to the amendment.—Mr. VILLIERS said that the preceding speaker had not proved the connexion asserted by him between the present deficiences of revenue and the feebleness of the Ministers. The scheme of Government was to increase the amount of consumption and the capacity of the consumer. The House, he said, was now going to a division, he hoped to a dissolution. He hoped the people would scan the names in the division-lists. The constituencies themselves would be on their trial, for the electors were described as trustees for the whole people, and it remained to be seen how that trust would be discharged. The contest in this House seemed to be merely for a change of parties, but before he could support a different set of Ministers he must know what plan they meant to propose on their accession to power.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL admitted that the proposed Sugar Duties would probably yield the estimated revenue; but he believed that the same revenue might have been relied upon without the Ministerial alterations. He resisted those alterations mainly on the ground of their tendency to encourage slave labour, to which he had always been opposed. The substitution of a fixed duty on corn for the existing scale would tend to endanger the supply of food. Was the corn question, he asked, a vital one or not? He rejoiced that there was another and more popular tribunal, where members, apparently so inconsistent with themselves, would be called on to give their explanations. The labourer, he thought, would be distinctly a loser by that reduction in the price of wheat which the manufacturer desired.—Mr. C. BULLER condemned the policy of encouraging the growth of sugar in the East Indies. The increase of our population at home, he said, had imposed it as a duty on Government to open new markets. Upon the great subjects now under discussion, new light was daily breaking in among the people, and they were subjects upon which excitement was dangerous. Of the result of this struggle he had no doubts. He had never seen a great national question taken up by a powerful party which did not succeed. He had on his side the opinions of the most powerful Ministers, of the most eminent modern statesmen—he had on his side the well-known distresses of the people of this country; justice and the discrimination of the country were in favour of the Ministerial proposition, and sooner or later it must inevitably prevail.

Sir R. PEEL said, that even though no question of timber or of corn had been mixed with that of sugar, he would have voted against the introduction of slave-grown sugar into the English market; not upon the abstract ground that conscience would forbid all commerce in the produce of slave labour, but mainly upon a consideration of the social and moral condition of the West Indian people, under the great and thus far successful experiment now in progress. He would not consent to a step which would withdraw the slaves from the production of all exportable articles, annihilate the capital invested in the colonies, and sweep away the white population of the whole Archipelago. He was sorry that these miserable subterfuges had been resorted to about the slavery in Brazil being no reason why we should not receive its sugar. He thought the whole of the argument was to that effect, and that during the seven continuous nights of this debate the chief ground on which hon. gentlemen opposite went was, an attack on the West Indians for coming forward on this question to oppose the perpetuation of slavery. The question was not as to refined sugar or unrefined sugar. The question was broadly and plainly whether or not they should give further encouragement to slavery. They had claimed a right to hold high language on this subject to the other nations of the earth. They had purchased and paid for that right; and, notwithstanding that they admitted cotton, and coffee, and tobacco, they still had that right. Would they, by admitting foreign slave-grown sugar, abnegate that right, and lower themselves from their exalted position as the example of nations? He had been accused of faction. Had he been guilty of it, the noble Lord's position, he thought, might long since have been somewhat less secure. The noble Lord might have recollected the question of privilege, of Canadian union, and of Poor Law. For his own part, he was voting exactly as he voted last year on Mr. Ewart's motion, when the noble Lord voted as he did; which last circumstance was the only symptom of this vote being a factious one. He had had a long experience of public life, but so strong a specimen of parliamentary assurance he had never seen as the charge that he had acted factiously. It was said that Lord Sandon's resolution left a loophole to a future government to act what was now resisted. He would not follow the example of Ministers, who were now urging what last year they opposed. He would not let in foreign sugar, so long as there was any hope of an adequate supply from the East and West Indies. He did not deny, and he deeply regretted, the existence of great distress in some of the manufacturing districts—a distress, however, which unhappily was to be found in all times and circumstances. But he did not contemplate with alarm the commercial prospects of the country. He was desired to state his opinions on free trade. He could not apply the full-length doctrines of abstract free trade to a complicated state of existing relations. If those principles were strictly carried out, even the eight-shilling duty now proposed was indefensible. With respect to the Corn Law he would distinctly declare his opinion. He would repeat the preference which he last year declared, of a graduated scale over a fixed duty, which declaration, made in opposition, he did not intend to revoke in office. The graduated scale was the proposal of Mr. Huskisson himself, who, in subsequent speeches, took credit to himself for having been the inventor of it. He would oppose the fixed duty when brought forward by the noble Lord, because he knew it could not be long maintained, and because even while maintained it would be an insufficient protection. He was asked what he would do about the timber duties. He would reserve himself till he obtained the information furnished by the Governor of Canada, of which Lord John Russell was already in possession. On that point he would not stir till he was acquainted with the political circumstances of the Canadian question. On the subject of finance the Ministers were in no light degree responsible: but it was too much for them now to say they were martyrs to free trade, and call on him to furnish them with a budget. It would be absurd in him to attempt to help the Ministry to a budget without possessing any sort of official information; and, indeed, he was not disposed to help them, for he considered the vote of that night as a vote of confidence. He would not presume that he should be honoured by the commands of his Sovereign; but if he were in office to-morrow, his first act should be to ask the confidence of the House, and request time for consideration before he brought forward any plan of finance. For the existing deficiencies Government, he considered, were responsible; the evil had occurred, not from want of individual ability, but because, as a Government, they had retained office when they no longer had the means of effecting the measures they knew to be necessary—because they had endeavoured to carry on their administration in violation of the principles of the constitution, on which they had given him credit for a time when he resigned in 1835. It was not, he thought, for the honour of the country or the interest of the Crown that Ministers should be seen, at home and abroad, incapable of effecting their measures. He admitted that if they chose now to use their station and authority, they might perhaps create an excitement which would for a time collect the fragments of their party strength; but they would learn too late the lesson, that authority, when it condescends to connect itself with agitation, becomes no longer an ally, but a slave.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked no budget from the opposite party, but asked only whether that party would adopt the proposal of Government, or impose fresh taxes on the people. To that question no answer had been given. Sir R. Peel had said, with an air of explicitness, that he preferred a sliding scale to a fixed duty. A sliding scale might be a very slippery thing, and Sir R. Peel had not declared within what amount this scale was to range. On the subject of sugar he had given a most guarded answer, and as to timber he had expressly reserved himself. The question was now between free competition and monopoly—between the interests of the many and the profits of the few. The Opposition, he said, took the tone of humanity and talked about principle. He honoured and respected principle—he admired the man who acted from principle, even though in carrying out that principle he should obstruct his Lord Palmerston's path; but let principle be the rule, and not the exception—let it be the inspirer of actions, not put forward for a pretence. They said that their principle was humanity. Charity begins at home; and why, he would ask, should not humanity begin at home as well as abroad? True, there were millions of suffering Africans abroad, but, he would ask, were there not also millions of our fellow-countrymen at home who required our sympathy? The circuitous way in which we now encouraged the slave labour of Brazil was tantamount in principle to a direct dealing in slave-grown produce. The noble Lord then adverted to what Government had achieved against the slave trade by treaties with almost all the European Powers, and with many of the States in the opposite hemisphere; and he did not despair of the final accession of the United States themselves. If Brazil and Cuba had not enforced their own laws against slavery, it was mainly because they were jealous of us: they found us at once intercepting their supply of labour, and refusing to take their goods in commerce; and they ascribed our conduct to selfishness, and not to humanity. It became us at least to prove that we were sincere in the principles professed by us. England had great influence among nations from the integrity of her character; but that moral influence would be abated by the hypocritical tone of such debates as the present. The present deficiency, he said, was owing to no misconduct of Ministers. The Opposition had ever blamed them rather for too niggardly than for too profuse a system. The days of these monopolies were numbered. The only question was whether they were to fall by this blow from the present Ministers, or by some future fate. It was to be regretted that they could not obtain an intelligible and plain answer from hon. gentlemen opposite as to the course they meant to adopt, or whether they meant to conduct the financial policy of the country on the principle of the maintenance or the abolition of monopoly. They had not spoken out, but before this question was finally disposed of, it was one alike to themselves, to the House, to the country, to the millions interested in these matters, that the principle of hon. gentlemen opposite should be plainly declared, and that they should be no longer shrouded in evasive declarations or mysterious silence. He did not call on them to give the House a new budget, but he had a right to ask whether they approved of the principles on which this budget was founded—principles, of which the country approved—and principles of which he would venture to predict that, though hon. gentlemen opposite resisted them to-day, in order to obtain a vote from a majority of that House, they themselves, should the result of events place them in a position to determine in what manner they should deal with the finances of the country, would find themselves compelled to propose and to carry.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that after the protracted debate which the present question had raised, he should not think it necessary to take another discussion on the general proposition of which he had given notice. He would content himself with allowing it to be put from the chair without further argument after the now approaching division. He then, with the view of justifying the continuance of the present Ministers in office for some time past,

drew a parallel between their circumstances and those of Sir R. Peel's Administration in 1835, arguing thence that Sir R. Peel's tenacity of office had been greater than that of the present Administration. The single elections which had lately been decided against Ministers did not, in his opinion, conclude anything against them. He regretted that Sir R. Peel evinced no intention of adopting the principles which Government had now advanced. He added a few words on the Corn question, which, however, he said he should have another opportunity of discussing more at large.—Sir R. PEEL explained, and the House divided, affirming Lord Sandon's resolution by a majority of 36.

Thursday.—The House, at the commencement of its sitting, was crowded to excess, it being expected that some declaration would be made by Ministers of the course they intended to pursue, under existing circumstances. The seats appropriated to the peers were full. Some private business having been disposed of, and a great many petitions presented, Mr. FIELDEN rose to complain that his motion on Wednesday morning, for the adjournment of the debate, though duly seconded, had not been put from the chair. He had, consequently, lost the opportunity of making a speech on the subject under discussion, though he had taken the trouble to write one for the occasion.

The SPEAKER said he had asked if any one seconded the motion of the hon. Member, and, probably from the confusion that prevailed at the time, had not been able to ascertain that such had been the fact. This was his reason for not having put the question to the House.—Mr. FIELDEN was, of course, satisfied with the explanation; but remarked that he must now send his speech to the newspapers, in order that the country might see what he intended to have said. He thought much time would be saved if all hon. members would write their speeches before they delivered them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Monday he would move that the House go into committee of ways and means, that he might then move the renewal of the present rate of Sugar Duties.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday.—Lord DARLINGTON, after some observations on what he termed the unparalleled tenacity of office displayed by her Majesty's Ministers, inquired when the promised debate on the Corn-laws would take place?

Lord J. RUSSELL fixed Friday, the 4th of June.

Lord G. LENNOX then moved for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration so much of the report of the naval and military commission as related to the recommendation on the subject of the Royal Marines. The noble Lord argued that, while the suggestions of the commission had been acted on where other branches of the service were concerned, nothing had been done for the Marines.—A discussion followed, in which Sir H. VIVIAN, Sir H. DALRYMPLE, Sir C. ADAM, Lord INGESTRE, Capt. BOLDERO, Mr. C. WOOD, Lord A. LENNOX, and some one or two other members took part, and the motion was ultimately negatived, by consent, without a division.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the postponement, until Monday, of the order of the day for going into committee of ways and means.—On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, certain resolutions were agreed to, of which the object was that the clerk of the peace for each county should annually cause the register of electors to be printed and published at a reasonable price.—Mr. MACLEAN moved for several returns connected with the reports and other proceedings of the inspectors appointed under the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 75, commonly called the Anatomy Act.—The further consideration of the report on the Poor-Law Amendment Bill was postponed till Monday.—The Charitable Trusts Bill passed through Committee, and was reported, with amendments, to the House. The report was ordered to be received on Monday next.—The Victoria Park Bill passed through committee; the report to be received on Monday.—The report of the Vaccination Bill was received, and the third reading fixed for Monday.—The Parochial Assessment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. HODGES, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.—The report of the Copyhold and Customary Tenure Bill was further considered, and was ordered to be received on Monday.—The Turnpike Roads Bill passed through committee; report to be received on Monday.—The Evidence Bill also passed through committee; also to be reported on Monday.—The Felony Explanation Bill, the Boroughs Improvement Bill, the Drainage of Towns Bill, and the Buildings Regulation Bill, were respectively read a second time.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned till Monday.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—The permanent funds continue free from agitation. Consols leave off at 89⅞ (sellers) for money, and 89⅞ to 90 for account; Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, 88⅝ to ¾; New Three and Half per Cent. Ann., 98⅝ to ¾; Bank Stock, 167½ to 8½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Birthday.—Yesterday being the day on which Her Majesty's birthday is kept, was observed with the usual honours; the bells of the churches rang merry peals, and salutes were fired from the Tower. In the evening the clubs and other establishments were illuminated.

Repeal of the Corn Laws.—A special Court of Common Council was held, on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, in consequence of a requisition to the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the repeal or revision of the Corn Laws. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, a resolution was proposed to the effect that this Court, continuing to be impressed with the magnitude of the evils flowing from the present state of the Corn Laws, and fully convinced of the large remedy that would be afforded by reducing the duty to a fixed amount, do again petition both Houses of Parliament to substitute a moderate fixed duty for the existing graduated scale. A long, and rather warm, discussion then followed, and the previous question having been moved and seconded, the Court divided upon it, when it was negatived by a majority of 16; the Lord Mayor, 6 aldermen, and 58 commoners voting for it; while 2 aldermen and 79 commoners voted against it. An amendment was then proposed, "That the Court do petition both Houses of Parliament for a revisal of the laws which regulate the importation of corn, with a view to the introduction of such measures as shall be calculated to increase the trade, both domestic and foreign, of the country at large, and ameliorate the condition of the labouring population." Another desultory and angry discussion arose on points of order, in the midst of which several motions were made for adjournment. The amendment was negatived. Mr. Alderman Copeland then moved that the town clerk read the oath taken by common councilmen. After some confusion, the resolutions and the petitions founded upon them were allowed to be carried without a division.

The late Lord James Beresford.—We are enabled to give the following additional particulars derived from a letter written by the Captain of the ship to his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, relative to the melancholy suicide of this young nobleman, which we briefly noticed in our last Number. During the long passage from Ceylon, until the day previously to his death, his Lordship enjoyed good health and cheerful spirits; but early on the morning of the 27th April he complained of an excruciating headache, and throughout the day it seemed to increase, until it deprived him of reason, and led to the sad catastrophe. From the servant's account at the inquest, it appeared that on the evening of that day, before retiring for the night, he went to his Lordship's cabin, for the purpose of inquiring whether he needed any further attendance; and having repeatedly knocked at his state-room door without receiving any answer, he opened it, and discovered the cabin-floor partly covered with blood; and on proceeding to the closet adjoining the apartment he found his master with his head nearly severed from his body, and quite dead. An alarm was instantly given, but all attempts to restore life were ineffectual. After a consultation by the officers of the ship and passengers, the corpse was, with great solemnity, consigned to the ocean. The act, it is added, could not be traced to any worldly cause whatever, but solely to a fever on the brain, and consequent temporary bereavement of reason. His Lordship's kindness of heart and amiable disposition had won him the esteem of all his fellow-passengers.

Ickenham.—On Sunday, in the middle of the day, a robbery of jewellery to a large amount was committed at the residence of Mr. Gell, coroner for Westminster, in this village. It appears that while the family were at church the thief effected an entrance into the premises, by breaking a square of glass in one of the parlour windows, and, unperceived by the domestics, succeeded in carrying off several watches, and various other articles of jewellery, to the value of upwards of a hundred pounds. On the robbery being discovered, information was forwarded to the police. Shortly afterwards a man was observed near the Southall station coming up the line from the direction of West Drayton, and on being told by one of the constables that he was liable to a fine for trespassing on the railway, he said he wanted to go by the next train to town, and at the same time took out a gold watch to see what the time was, which exciting the suspicion of the constable, who had heard of the robbery, he took him to the clerk at the station. On the arrival of the constable, he questioned the man, when, finding his answers evasive, he took him into custody, and on searching him, found the whole of the stolen property in his possession. While conveying him to Hanwell, the prisoner made a desperate attempt to escape, in which he had nearly succeeded. On Monday he underwent an examination, and was remanded for the attendance of the necessary witnesses.

Croydon.—A disturbance, which at one time it was feared would have been attended with serious consequences, took place last week at this town, arising out of the attempt of a tee-totaller to give a lecture to the inhabitants upon the evils of dram-drinking. The lecturer arrived in the early part of the day, and employed the crier to give notice of a meeting to be held at the back of the Town-hall. The crier, it seems, notwithstanding the errand he was upon, had little regard for the teetotal principle, for before he had gone half his round, it was evident that he was no teetotaller, and the circumstance of his giving notice of a teetotal meeting while in this condition caused a good deal of merriment. This, together with the novelty of the exhibition, caused a great crowd of the lower orders to assemble at the appointed hour, and the lecturer soon afterwards made his appearance, and commenced an address. During this time some of the bystanders had obtained a quantity of beer, with which they regaled themselves, to the great annoyance of the lecturer, who, on being asked to partake of some of the liquor, said that he preferred water to the best beer that could be obtained. He was proceeding to expatiate on the great virtues of water, when some of the crowd upset his stool, and he fell among the mob, who severely beat him, tore his coat off his back, and used him very roughly; but by the interference of the police he was rescued and saved from any serious injury, and taken by them to the railway-station, that he might at once leave the place.

Singular Case of Cruelty to Animals.—A case of some interest to farmers and others, which has caused much excitement in the neighbourhood of Bromley, under the Act of Parliament for preventing Cruelty to Animals, has just been decided by the Magistrates there. It arose out of the custom now prevalent all over the country during the time the fields are shut up for grass, of turning cattle out on the highways to graze, and get their living along the sides of the roads and ditches. Many complaints had been made that from such practice in some country villages the footpaths are almost useless during the months of May and June, the inhabitants being obliged to walk in the roads, while the farmers graze their cattle on the banks and hedges, and thus cause serious and dangerous impediments in the public thoroughfares. The evil had reached such a height in the village of Beckenham that it became necessary to apply to the police to interfere, and on the 12th April the inspector gave directions to his men to pound all cattle found straying on the public roads or footpaths. It happened that it fell to the lot of a blind donkey to be first impounded. His master, a farmer, upon hearing the fact, determined to leave it to the humanity of others to save the donkey from death by starvation, not being aware that the Act for Preventing Cruelty to Animals provides a penalty for such an act. Application was made to the Bench of Magistrates at Bromley on the subject by the police, who were referred to the surveyor of the roads; but he refused to interpose his authority, being of opinion that the donkey had been illegally impounded. In this state things remained for a month, the donkey continuing in the pound night and day, in all weathers, unowned, but not wholly unprotected. One person, who had given him food to the value of 9*s.*, refused to be at any further expense or trouble, and the policeman, who had placed him in the pound, paid that debt, gave directions to another to feed him, and obtained a summons against the owner, under the Act of Parliament which provides that the feeder of any animal while in the pound shall receive double the value of the keep. Upon the return of the summons, the farmer, finding that he was likely to be outlawed, set up as a defence that the donkey was not his, and the case came on regularly for adjudication. After hearing the evidence of the policeman and the farmer, the Magistrates said that they would not enter into the question whether the donkey was or was not legally pounded. All they had to do was, to enforce the provisions of what appeared to them to be a most useful Act of Parliament, judging from the circumstances of the present case alone, and they expressed a wish that it was more generally known and acted upon. As to the ownership of the donkey, they entertained not the slightest doubt on that subject, and therefore they convicted the defendant in the full amount claimed and costs, which, together, reached the sum of 24*s.* They at the same time told the farmer that he had the right of appeal, but he paid the money at once.

Church-rates.—At a petty sessions lately held at Hackney, some of the parties summoned denied the validity of the church-rate; and the churchwarden declared he would the next day commence proceedings against them in the Ecclesiastical Court. Citations have consequently been served on five or six persons, whose arrears altogether amount to something less than thirty shillings. Having the same grounds of defence, they proposed, through their proctor, that one case should be selected, by the decision on which the others would be bound. The churchwardens, however, would consent to no such arrangement, but determined that each case should be decided on its own merits. Besides these proceedings in the Spiritual Court, it seems that a magistrate's order for payment of church-rates has been served on upwards of 500 defaulters in the parish, with an intimation that if not attended to, distress-warrants shall promptly follow.

Accidents.—On Tuesday morning, a young woman was drowned at the steam-boat pier, situate on the City side of Blackfriars-bridge. It appears that one of the iron steamers had stopped at the pier to land passengers, and deceased, being the last to land, was in the act of being handed by one of the steamer's men out of her, and had got one foot on the pier, when the words "Go on" were given, and the man, thinking the woman safe, let go his hold of her, and she fell into the water between the boat and the pier. The tide was running strongly down at the time, and she was washed under the coal-barges moored below the pier. Every means were immediately employed to recover the body, but without effect; it was not found until more than two hours after, beneath a barge. An inquest has been held on the body, but nothing has been discovered to lead to deceased's identity.

Inquests.—On Tuesday an inquest, which had been twice previously adjourned, was concluded, before Mr. Baker, on Mr. James Mottran, proprietor of the Rockingham Leeds mail-coach, which was overturned on the evening of the 4th Feb. last, and deceased died in consequence of the injuries he received. The inquiry was adjourned for the purpose of obtaining the attendance of a gentleman named Richards, who had addressed a letter to the coroner, alleging that deceased had been neglected. On the assembling of the jury, Mr. Richards attended, and gave evidence, but was unable to support his statement. On the contrary, it was clearly proved that deceased received every possible kindness and attention up to the period of his death. The driver of the Rockingham Leeds coach said that he drove and was on the box when the accident happened. He attributed it solely to the dangerous state of the road. It was so raised that any vehicle attempting to pass another (as in the present case) occupying the centre of the road would inevitably upset. Several persons stated there was not a day passed but some accident occurred. The jury, after a lengthened investigation, returned a verdict, "That deceased died from typhus fever, accelerated by a fall off the Rockingham mail-coach, produced by the imperfect and dangerous state of Goswell-street-road," and requested that the coroner would write to the clerk of the road-trust to repair the road for the safety of the public.

Fires.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the upper portion of the premises belonging to Mr. Burton, 28, King-street, Soho. It originated from some cause unknown in the back attic, and the first alarm given to the inhabitants was by the flames bursting forth from the windows. The damage is confined to the upper portion of the premises. The adjoining house sustained some slight damage.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Barrett, near Shadwell Church, supposed to have been occasioned by some children playing with lucifer matches. It was early discovered, and the destruction of the premises prevented.—On Monday morning a fire was discovered on the chemical manufactory of Mr. Barber, in Tenter-ground, Spitalfields, and it was upwards of an hour before the firemen got it under. Nearly ten chaldrons of coals were consumed, and much damage done to the building.—About the same time a serious fire took place at the cooperage of Mr. Bryant, Blackfriars-road. It was of a very destructive character. The whole of the premises were levelled to the ground, and great damage done to the houses that adjoined. Its origin has not yet been discovered.—On Thursday night

a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Cross, in the Borough. It appears to have burst out suddenly with a fury which baffled all efforts to subdue it. Great alarm prevailed amongst the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who are of the poorer class, and who began to remove their furniture, as, from the proximity of their dwellings, and the combustible materials of Mr. Cross's stock, consisting principally of tallow, great fears were entertained for their safety. By the efforts of the firemen and the neighbours, however, the fire was confined to Mr. Cross's premises.—On Thursday a serious explosion of a quantity of combustible ingredients for making lucifer matches occurred in Church-street, Spitalfields, by which two lads received such serious injuries about the face and head that they were removed to the London Hospital in a dangerous condition.

Suicide.—On Thursday morning a man of decent appearance, about 60 years of age, was seen to walk down to the edge of the basin at Kensington, and suddenly throw himself into the water. An alarm was given, and he was got out, after having been in the water six or seven minutes. The usual means of resuscitation were adopted, but without success. The body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. William Field, a respectable greengrocer, residing in Hammersmith.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—The following further particulars have been received in this city from Havre, respecting the lamentable facts which took place after the loss of the emigrant ship *William Brown*, an account of which appeared in our last Number. On the arrival at Havre of the *Ville de Lyon*, with seven of the crew, it was deemed advisable to examine them at the American Consulate, and since the arrival of the *Crescent* the mate and some of the passengers have also been examined. From the result of their evidence it is proved, that when the boats had separated in the morning after the vessel had sunk with the thirty passengers on board, the long-boat, crowded and deprived of her rudder, was in danger of sinking if the wind arose; it did so in the night, the sea ran high, and the boat making a great deal of water, presented the painful alternative of all on board perishing, or saving some by the loss of the rest. Sixteen passengers, fourteen of whom were men and two women, who were the nearest to the crew in the centre of the boat, were thrown into the sea. The principal leak was discovered, and the men were then enabled to bale out the boat and row, which they could not have done before with effect. This lamentable sacrifice of lives commenced at ten o'clock at night, and the *Crescent* was in sight at six the following morning. From the first the women had been placed at the stern and bow of the boat, so as not to prevent its being worked, which explains the reason of their being saved in such numbers. All were more or less overcome by cold, and almost all the passengers who were thrown into the sea made little or no resistance, the greater number being extended as if dead in the bottom of the boat. The American and British Consuls, before whom the examination was conducted, stated that they have not been able to discover that censure is deserved by any person whatever.—A manifesto has been published by the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, setting forth six reasons which have influenced that body in advocating a revision of the Import Duties. The 1st of these is founded on the magnitude of the trade between Liverpool and the United States, as compared with that with the British West India possessions, including Demerara and Berbice, in whose favour prohibitory differential duties are sought to be maintained. It appears in illustration of this argument that the amount of tonnage entered inwards from the United States is 465,568 tons, and from British West India possessions 43,940; and outwards to the United States, 196,894 tons; to the British West Indies, 55,562;—the value of produce imported from the United States being 12,422,150*l.*, and from British West India possessions 1,285,220*l.* The 2d reason is, that the United States takes from this country in manufactures, on an average of years, the whole value of the produce imported from thence; and the 3d, that as the highest duty levied upon any article imported into the United States will shortly be 20 per cent. only on the value, it is to be expected that the States, whose productions are so highly taxed, as tobacco, wheat, &c. now are by the British tariff, will unite with a portion of their manufacturers for the purpose of establishing a rate of duty based on a principle of retaliation. The 4th reason states the unequal footing on which countries so distant as the United States are placed with those less remote, by the sliding scale of duty on wheat and flour; the 5th adverts to the mutual advantages to be derived by both countries from a reduction of the duty on American timber; and the 6th and last affirms, that as more than two-thirds of our cotton fabrics are now exported, it is of high importance to encourage trade with those countries which, like the United States, are willing to receive to any extent the productions of our industry in exchange for theirs.

Lancaster.—On the 8th inst. a case was decided before the Magistrates which has some interest for gamekeepers and others:—Robert Palmer pleaded guilty to an information laid against him under the Trespass Act, by the gamekeeper of Quernmore Park. The motive which had led the prisoner into the grounds was to steal the young rooks. But rooks not being mentioned in the Game Act, those in whose trees they build have no property in them; and persons taking them can only be charged for the trespass. He was fined 1*l.* and the costs, 13*s.* 6*d.*, which not being able to pay, he was committed to hard labour for a fortnight, in the Castle.

Kendal.—Last week this town became the scene of one of those dreadful outrages which have, unhappily, become too common in this country. It appears from the testimony of several persons who were in the kitchen of the New Inn at the time, that John Robinson (the deceased) came into the house, accompanied by a friend, and sat down near a person of the name of Noble. Having commenced joking with each other, high words afterwards ensued between them, which eventually ended in blows. The landlord believing Noble to be the aggressor, turned him out of the house; in a few minutes he returned, very much excited, and entered the kitchen, swearing that he would "*rip up*" any one who interfered with him. He then recommenced his abuse of Robinson; they again had recourse to blows, when both fell on the floor. Robinson cried out—"I am killed—I am stabbed." Surgical aid was promptly sent for, and on examining the unfortunate man, it was found that he had been stabbed in the abdomen, besides having five other stabs in the breast. All hopes of recovery were at once abandoned. In the mean time, Noble left the house by the back-door, but was apprehended a short time afterwards by the Superintendent of Police; when taken into custody, the left sleeve of his jacket was saturated with blood. He was then conveyed to the lock-up, along with Thexton, the landlord, to await the issue of Robinson's illness. With respect to the unfortunate man, every attention was paid to him, but without avail. He lingered until Monday evening, when death put a period to his sufferings. Previously to his death one of the borough Magistrates took down his depositions as to the facts of the case. On Tuesday, an inquest was held upon the body, when, after an investigation, which occupied upwards of seven hours, a verdict of Manslaughter was returned against Noble, who was committed to take his trial at the next Assizes. Previously to recording the verdict, the prisoner was introduced to the jury-room to hear the evidence read; on being asked by the Coroner what he had to say against the evidence, he maintained a sullen silence. The landlord of the inn was liberated on Tuesday morning, there not being any evidence tending to criminate him. The deceased was a porter in the employ of the present Mayor of the borough, and always bore a good character; the prisoner has also been latterly employed as a carrier's porter. As a proof of the force with which the blow was struck, it may be added, that the knife went through the deceased's clothes and a strong belt of four thicknesses of leather.

Rochdale.—A few days since a young man and woman, named James Beaumont and Mary Clegg, who had kept company for some months previously, set out from this place, prepared to emigrate to Sydney. The young woman's relations being opposed to her going abroad, followed her to Manchester, where she would have been married on the Tuesday, previously to their setting sail from Liverpool on the following Friday. They succeeded in bringing her home again. Beaumont followed his fair one back to this town, and, finding out the place where his intended bride was secreted, endeavoured to rescue her, but was not successful. He watched the house until after ten o'clock in the evening, when, being tired, he was going away; but a number of people who had collected together in the neighbourhood, seeing him give up the case as hopeless, began to jeer him, one of whom, a young woman named Mary Lord, a steam-loom weaver, eighteen years of age, said that she wished she had such a chance, for no one should stop her. The disappointed lover, gazing on her, said she might take the chance. She asked him if he was in earnest, and being answered in the affirmative, they went to the girl's home, where she packed up her clothes, started for Manchester at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, got married with the license which was intended for Miss Clegg, and sailed for Sydney on the following Friday.

Bedale.—We learn from the local papers that a few days since the village of Londonderry, near this town, was thrown into great alarm by a female running out of the house of Thos. Robinson, gardener to the Duke of Cleveland, covered with blood. She proved to be the gardener's wife, whom her husband had nearly killed. On some persons going up to the house, a sad spectacle presented itself. The son of the unfortunate man lay dead, murdered by his father, who was pacing the room with a gun in his hand, no one daring to approach him; but in a few minutes the report of a gun was heard, and on entering the house, the maniac, for such he is supposed to have been, was found extended in his blood, with his head nearly blown off. Faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of his wife, whom he had wounded very seriously. It is stated that the cause of the melancholy affair was the loss of his place, combined with a series of misfortunes that had reduced him, or was likely to do so, to a state of poverty.

York.—The Archbishop's visitation of the clergy of the Cathedral, in this city, took place, in the Ecclesiastical Court, on Friday the 14th inst. There was only a thin attendance of the members of the Chapter. On Dr. Phillimore stating that he should lay before the Chapter additional injunctions from the visitor, Mr. Travis, advocate of the Ecclesiastical Court, stated that he wished to address a few observations to the Court before the injunctions were issued. He appeared on behalf of two parties—first, for Dr. Cockburn, whom the Court had proceeded to deprive of his office of Dean at the last sitting; and if the Court would not hear him on behalf of Dr. Cockburn, then he should appear for Mr. Canon Markham, to show various grounds in law in opposition to the issuing of the injunctions, to which grounds he should strictly confine himself. Dr. Phillimore said that it would be impossible for him to hear Mr. Travis on behalf of the late Dean. Mr. Travis observed that such being the decision, he should appear for Mr. Canon Markham. Dr. Phillimore said he would be arguing in the dark if he argued on the injunctions before he heard them. Mr. Travis said he should be glad if the Court would inform him on this point, whether the visitor was going to award certain sums from one part to another part of the Dean and Chapter; if so, that would be entering into matters of account, in which questions respecting the titles to property would be raised. Dr. Phillimore replied, that the injunctions merely referred to the fabric fund, which was under the special protection of the visitor. After they had been read, the Rev. W. V. Harcourt delivered a short address, relative to the general state of the fabric accounts. The statements, he said, which he had made respecting the impoverished state of the finances of the minster had been disputed, and it had been said that they were in as flourishing a state now as they were years ago. He thought that it was of the greatest importance to the restoration of the minster by voluntary contributions, that the truth on this subject should be distinctly known. Twenty years ago, when he became a member of the Chapter, the fabric funds under the management of Dean Markham were in such a state, that had it been necessary, as it is now, to raise 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* in addition to the voluntary donations which the public have contributed in order to complete the restoration, it could have been done by mortgaging the fabric estates. At that time a sum of from 800*l.* to 1000*l.* a-year was annually spent on the fabric itself, in a manner so judicious and skilful, that the repairs, or rather the gradual restoration of York Minster to its original perfection, were the envy of all the cathedrals in England. From information derived from the Chapter-clerk, he found that the present unsatisfied claims on the fabric account amount to 7,382*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, the funds being also mortgaged to the extent of 8,000*l.* Unless, therefore, voluntary subscriptions are tendered, this noble building, he said, would be left for many years to come in its forlorn and dismantled state, to the disgrace of the country. The rev. gentleman concluded by expressing a strong opinion that this result had arisen from effecting what were called local improvements, instead of expending the money in the manner designed by its pious donors. Mr. Travis then renewed his application to be allowed to advance arguments against the issuing of the injunctions. Dr. Phillimore observed, that it appeared the calculation on which the injunction relative to St. Peter's School had been framed was erroneous; and, under all the circumstances, to give further time for consideration, he thought it better again to adjourn the visitation.—The proceedings were accordingly adjourned until the 20th July.

Weymouth.—Property to a considerable extent has been found lately on the beach near this town. A man who lives at East Burton, near Winfrith, in proceeding homewards with his cart a few days since, saw an old pair of trousers lying on the pebbles. They appeared to have been lying there a long time, as if washed up by the sea. Intending to appropriate them as old rags, he put them in his cart, and on afterwards examining them, he found something in one of the pockets, which proved to be a leather note-case, containing four Bank of England notes to the respective amounts of 5*l.*, 20*l.*, 50*l.*, and 1,000*l.* The man got the three smaller notes cashed the same day, but the 1,000*l.* note being much defaced and torn, apparently by long action of the sea, has been sent to the Bank of England, by whose means probably the note may be traced. There was nothing about the trousers or the note-case to afford any clue to the owner.

Exeter.—A very serious fire has occurred at the village of Stoke Cannon, situate a few miles from this city, which has occasioned the entire destruction of twelve houses, and seriously damaged as many more. From the particulars received, it appears that the fire originated in an outhouse adjoining a large mercantile inn, and its rapidity was so great that the people living in the inn had barely effected their escape before the whole building was enveloped in flames. In less than twenty minutes three adjoining houses had ignited. The engines belonging to this city reached the spot about two hours after the outbreak, but the only supply of water that could be procured was from a pond nearly a quarter of a mile off. By four o'clock in the afternoon the fire was at its highest pitch, and no fewer than twelve houses were in a blaze. By the arrival, however, of additional engines, the flames were ultimately got under. How the fire was occasioned is not at present known. No portion of the property, it seems, was insured, and the calamity has produced great distress in the village.

Barnsley.—On Monday a turn-out of the workmen of Messrs. Taylor and Sons of this town took place, in consequence of their employers requiring them to add an extra mark (five yards) to each bunt, at the scale price of 1839. The men paraded the streets to the number of about 200, wearing reeds and gears over their shoulders, in mockery of an army marching to battle. The workmen, it is said, had borne the extra work for some time, but struck at length in consequence of other manufacturers threatening to put it on if Messrs. Taylor's hands continued to suffer it.

Sheffield.—A few days since a landslip of considerable size occurred on the Glossop-road, about 40 yards on the Sheffield side of the Bell Hagg Inn, by which a mass of earth and rock, estimated at 200 tons weight, was precipitated into the road. The son and servant-boy of the landlord were within a few yards of the place at the time, but escaped without injury. A fine mountain ash and holly-bush are now flourishing erect close by the road-side, that formerly were seen nodding at the top of the cliff at an altitude of nearly 50 feet.

Portsmouth.—Colonel Pasley's operations against the wreck of the *Royal George* are now going on with great

activity under Lieutenant Hutchinson, as the executive engineer. On the 6th inst. Mr Hall, of Whitstable, who was so useful during the last two seasons, went down for the first time, and slung some pieces of wreck. The weather and tides at first were unfavourable; but considering the short time since the operations have been renewed, the progress has been satisfactory. The pieces of wreck recovered have been generally small, excepting four pieces of floor timbers, broken off short by the explosions of last year. On the 12th a large fragment, about 24ft. long, was got up, which being nearly in the form of the letter *h*, it is thought must have been a prong beam, such as was used formerly about the main-hatchway of a first-rate. This was also broken off at both ends by the explosions of last year. Some fragments of gun-carriages, together with several shot and pieces of lead, have been got up. A number of small charges of 47lbs. have been fired to advantage; but it is said that Col. Pasley does not think that it will be necessary to fire any charges exceeding 700lbs. of powder in the course of the present season, but generally smaller ones will be used; and that, instead of puncheons made for the purpose, he will use puncheons, half-barrels, and tin oil bottles, or cans, to hold the charges proposed. On the 13th Corporal Harris went down and recovered the large iron monkey or ram of a pile-engine, sunk at Spithead by accident in the attempt to drive a pile over the Horse Sand, as a station for the proposed survey of the anchorage.

Leeds.—The premises of Messrs. Baines and Sons, printers, and of Messrs. Baines and Newsome, booksellers, of this town, were on Saturday night broken open and robbed of from 120*l.* to 130*l.* in notes, gold, and silver. About 100*l.* of the money was in 5*l.* notes, principally of the Leeds Banking Company.—The *Leeds Times* states that, never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant have there been so many deaths in the parish of Kirkheaton in so short a space, as in the interval from the beginning to the 12th of the present month, 21 persons having been committed to the grave during that period, principally consisting of persons from 40 to 50 years of age.

Brecon.—At the Town-hall a few days since, a woman named Margaret Bird was charged before the magistrates with assaulting an old woman 75 years of age, whose face bore marks of great violence. From her evidence, corroborated by that of her neighbours, it appeared on Monday night the defendant had burst open the door of her dwelling-house, and had assaulted her while in bed, by kneeling on her breast and beating and scratching her in a very violent manner. The defendant, in reply to the charge, confidently urged that the old dame was in league with the powers of darkness, and was beyond all doubt a veritable witch. Acting under this impression, and suffering from the pains of ear-ache, produced, as she firmly believed, by the incantations of the complainant, she admitted having used considerable violence towards her. The reasoning of the bench seemed to have no effect on her superstitious feelings, and she was committed to prison for a term of two months, in default of a fine of 5*l.*, and was further ordered to find securities to keep the peace for four months.

Sheffield.—Much apprehension has been caused in this town by the report that the ironmasters of Staffordshire and Shropshire find it necessary to blow out 42 furnaces, by which many persons will be thrown out of employment.

Railways.—On Sunday evening an accident, by which an engineer named Cox received great injury, occurred on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway. It appears that the up-train left Brentwood at four o'clock, on its way to London; it arrived at Ilford about ten minutes to five, when, owing to the points of the rails at the station not being properly shifted, the engine ran off the rails, and the foot-plate on which Cox was standing between the engine and the tender, owing to the shock it received, rose out of its place, and his foot and leg were jammed between the foot-plate and tender with great violence. The steam of the engine was immediately turned off, and no other person was injured. Cox was conveyed by the train to the Mile-end station, and thence to the London Hospital, where his leg was found to have been so much injured that it was feared amputation would be necessary. It seems that when the same train went down to Brentwood an hour and a half before, the points of the rails were shifted in the direction in which the train was then proceeding, and not afterwards reversed, as they should have been in readiness for the train's return, and this neglect was the cause of the accident.—From recent returns, it appears that the following is the total amount of traffic on the several railways in England and Scotland (29 in all) for the last week, that is to say, up to the latest period to which the several returns are calculated, viz., total amount of passengers conveyed, 222,210. Total receipts (including passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, merchandise, &c.), 61,550*l.*—The line of the Great Western Railway is fast approaching completion. On the 31st inst. it is expected to be extended to Chippenham, 95 miles from London, leaving an interval of only ten miles to Bath, which will be opened in July, when the entire line will be completed.—On Thursday morning a serious accident occurred to a labourer employed at the new works now in progress near Deptford, for the purpose of widening the railway at the junction of the Croydon and Brighton Railway. It seems that by some means a large mass of asphalte, which the workmen were about to use on the erection, fell upon him, and crushed his leg in a very serious manner. He was taken up in a state of insensibility and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where, from the nature of the fracture, it was deemed necessary immediately to amputate the limb.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is said that Her Majesty has been made acquainted with the intention of her Irish subjects to present a petition to her, which we noticed in our last Number as having been got up in this city, praying her to honour Ireland by a visit this summer, and that Her Majesty expressed her lively satisfaction at this proof of their affection; but it is generally understood that she will be unable to leave England this year.—A chapter of the Order of St. Patrick has been held at the Castle; at which Sir W. Leeson was invested with the riband and badge of Genealogist; Lieut.-Col. G. Morris had delivered to him the black rod, and was invested with the badge; and the Earl of Arran was, by order of Her Majesty, invested with the riband and badge of the Order.—On and after the 15th of next month, the evening mail from London to this city, will be conveyed on the Chester and Birkenhead Railway, and reach the station before 6 in the morning. Her Majesty's steamers, instead of receiving it on the Liverpool, will receive it on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and sail direct for this city. The mail and passengers from Liverpool will be conveyed on board in a steamer. Half an hour at least is expected to be gained by the alteration of the route of the London down-mail.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is positively stated that Government have no intention whatever of interfering with the Scotch system of banking.

The Highlands.—It is said that the Duke of Richmond has had a number of workmen employed for some weeks past in the mountains of Strathdoun, on an experiment, to try the practicability of working the several minerals discovered there last season. The metals were submitted to an eminent chemist, and on analysis gave the most promising result. Should his Grace be successful in working the mines, it is thought that the employment they would afford will be of the greatest importance in that district of the country, where the crops are so precarious. The long land carriage is the most serious impediment to the successful working.

Glasgow.—Dennis Doolan and Patrick Redding have been executed at Crosshill, about three miles from this city, in pursuance of the sentence recently passed on them for the murder of John Green, ganger upon the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The crowd present is stated to have been very great, amounting to above 50,000, and great precautions were taken to prevent an outbreak. In addition to a large police force, there were upon the ground two pieces of artillery, nearly 600 men belonging to the 58th regiment of foot, and four troops of the 1st Royal Dragoons. The prisoners made an ample confession of their guilt; but protested they did not at first mean to murder Mr. Green, but only to give him a beating.—The Glasgow papers contain an account of a fatal accident that occurred a few days since on Lochlong. A small boat, with two men, was seen struggling with a southerly wind and heavy sea, and soon after was observed sinking, with one of the men still on board; the other clung to part of the timber. In this condition he continued nearly two hours, when exertions were made by those on shore to save him, which were so far successful that they brought him to land alive, but he died from exhaustion half-an-hour after. They had delivered a cargo of coals at Lochlong, and were returning to their homes. This it seems, is the second boat which has been lost on Lochlong within these few days.

Falkirk.—In removing the superstrata, consisting of an upper thick deposit of sandy gravel, with the clay, shale, coal, &c., in the quarry a little west from the railway tunnel, near this place, the section exposed, about 25 feet deep, exhibits marks of powerful volcanic action. Above the rock the strata in one part are thrown into nearly the form of a circle for the space of twelve feet, from the centre of which there appears a radiation, until the combustible materials had exhausted their force; to the west the convulsion appears to have also been considerable. The appearance was observed when about seven yards north from the place where the workmen are now engaged.

Drumcoultran.—Certain improvements were lately commenced round the woods of Drumcoultran; and the contractor, while engaged in forming a sunken fence, to his surprise came upon a heap of ancient swords, curiously formed, of a brittle material, and very unlike the weapons of the present day. Most of them are small, and more like rapiers than either a hafted or Damascus blade. One of the number appeared to have been a halberd, the handle of which had been broken off in the act of raising it, or by the corrosion of time. There is an old peel or keep still habitable near this place, and the traces of a Roman camp are distinctly visible about a mile off.

THEATRICALS.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—The performances at this theatre have been brought to a sudden termination. On Saturday evening it opened as usual, and the new piece, *The Handsel Penny*, was performed. After its conclusion some delay took place, which produced expressions of impatience from the audience; on which Mr. Balfe came forward and said that he had received a note from Mr. Barnett, stating that he could not allow his pupil, Miss Gould, to appear at that theatre any longer. She being the third who had thus left the establishment, he was unable at that moment to substitute anything for "If Paddy Whack," as "Marcelline" could not be played, neither Mr. Harris nor Mr. Gilby being in the house. He then stated that that was the last night of the English Opera House, or at least of it under his management. He said that the fact was that there were not sufficient funds in the house, and he was already burthened with five or six hundred pounds debts through it. He had done all in his power for the establishment. He had brought out his opera of *Keolanthe* gratis, for which Madame Vestris offered him three hundred guineas, if he would have it brought out at her theatre. He had another opera by Mr. Macfarren, ready cast and studied, but was not able to produce it in consequence of the secession of Mr. H. Phillips. He was very sorry that he had ever become the manager of an English theatre—in which capacity he would never appear again, but in future only as a composer.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Monday evening *Macbeth* was performed at this theatre, the principal characters being sustained by Mr. Charles Kean and Miss E. Tree. Both of these favourite actors experienced the warmest reception, and the house was very much crowded. Mr. Kean's performance of the character of *Macbeth* appeared to give general satisfaction, and when the curtain fell he was called for from all the parts of the house, and made his acknowledgments amid loud acclamations. Miss Tree, whose performance as *Lady Macbeth* was very good, was also again welcomed by the audience, and a similar compliment was paid to Mr. Phelps, for his acting of *Macduff*.—A little comedy, in two acts, was produced at this theatre on Tuesday evening, entitled *The Philosophers of Berlin*. It appears to be a slight framework, constructed for the purpose of dashing off a reflection or two upon the history of Frederick of Prussia, and the period when the name and influence of Voltaire were beginning to decline. The dramatist has taken this episode of Voltaire's disgrace to make the means of his reconciliation to Frederic exhibit his eccentricity, his good nature, his vanity, his talent, and his spleen in strong contrast, and to work out the catastrophe of a couple of love-stories, which are interwoven with the plot. The daughters of a poor merchant, and of a rich Jew, are the heroines of the play; and the devotion of a lover, the cross purposes of the two Jews recoiling upon each other, and the final triumph of Voltaire in the favour of the king, combine to enable the poet to crown all parties with "poetical justice," fashioned after the model which his philosophy had set up. The drama pursues its way quietly, and is too slight in its purpose and wit to be called comedy; but its dialogue has some point, and the difficulty of finding language for Voltaire has been surmounted with something like success. Mr. Wallack dressed and played the poet with much spirit, and Mr. Webster's *Frederick* was in the true costume of the period. Mr. Strickland and Mr. Rees rather fell into the same fault in acting as the dramatist has fallen into in writing an over-caricature of the two Jews. Miss Horton sang two pretty songs in the character of the *Jew's Daughter*, and Mrs. Sterling, as the *Merchant's Child*, touched off a slight sketch with much truth and simplicity. The piece was announced for repetition amid considerable applause.

Miscellaneous.

Missionary Disaster in the Sandwich Islands.—The following extracts from a letter recently received by the wife of one of the American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands contains an account of the wreck of a Sandwich Island vessel, and the extraordinary sufferings of the survivors:—"We have just returned from our general meeting at Honolulu. Our passage was made in a canoe to Lahaiu, a distance of 80 miles—a perilous undertaking, for the sea was high, and dangerous to our little bark. From this place we obtained a passage in the King's vessel to Honolulu. We had a pleasant meeting with our friends. About the time of our leaving home a very sorrowful event occurred. The brethren at Honolulu, fearing that we should not venture upon a canoe, engaged a vessel, which was to go to Hawaii for Mr. Lyons, and to call on its return and take us. The vessel made its passage to Hawaii, and when near its destination was upset and lost, and all on board, consisting of 30 souls, were drowned, except four, who seem to have been miraculously preserved. When the accident occurred they were near the shore, but the wind and current were against them, and, thinking it vain to attempt to reach Hawaii, they congregated themselves upon the rolling billows, and there, together in their distress, offered up their supplications to Him who alone could preserve them from the threatening deep. They attempted to swim to Kahoolura, some 30 miles on the opposite side of the channel. One man and his wife took a covered bucket and tied it to their bodies, and in this way swam until the bucket came to pieces. The woman swam for some time, but, seeing her husband becoming too weak to support himself, she stopped and rubbed him until he could proceed. They went on until Kahoolura was in sight; he then became too feeble to proceed without assistance, and supported himself by holding to the long hair of his wife's head. In this way she towed him for some time. His hand, however, soon let go its hold, and she tried in vain to rouse him. She then told him he must pray; he commenced, but only uttered a few words. She put his arms around her neck, held him with one hand, and made for the shore. When within about half-a-mile from the shore, she found he was dead, and was compelled to let go her hold to support herself. They had then been in the water about 36 hours. When she landed she was three days before she saw a human being, and was without food. At last some fishermen found her, and conveyed her to the village, where she is now in good health. The captain of the vessel was a foreigner, and could swim but little; his wife saved herself by the assistance of an oar. The others disappeared from time to time until all perished but the four."

Wild-fowl in St. James's Park.—A curious circumstance was observed a few days since by a gentleman who was passing through the enclosure of St. James's Park, on the small island nearest Buckingham Palace. A duck had just hatched a brood of young ones. With that instinctive craving for the water natural to them, the young

ducklings, as soon as the shell was burst, waddled to the water's edge followed by the old one. One of the little ones, which had a portion of the shell still on its back, was about to make its first attempt on its favourite element, when a large fish jumped up above the water, seized it, and immediately disappeared: the old duck seeing this, instantly dived after it, and remained under water upwards of a minute, but came up without it. She then stood for some time contemplating the spot where the young one had disappeared, and, as if to make another effort to save it, again dived after it, but came up, as before, unsuccessful. The fish was supposed to be a large trout, with which the lake abounds. A great number of the young are destroyed in this manner by the fish.

Fields of Ice in the Atlantic.—The following account, given by the Commander of the *Great Western* steamship, of her last outward-bound passage to New York, will be read with interest, as it shows that fields of ice have prevailed this year to an extent never before known in those latitudes:—On Sunday, April 18, the ship steering west, at 6 P.M., first saw one iceberg on the starboard bows; at 7.30 passed it (at that time four or five others in sight); at 9.15 passed several small pieces of ice—slowed the engines. In a few minutes after the ship was surrounded with light field-ice, which appeared similar to a field I ran through on the 11th Feb. 1839. This induced me to go slowly, with the hope of getting through, as I had done on that occasion; but by 9.30, finding it became closely packed, and much thicker, prudence dictated our escape by the same channel we had entered. I then stopped, and attempted to get the ship's head to the eastward by turning ahead and astern until there was room for her to come round; in the course of this operation the ship had occasionally (at least) two strokes' heel given by either wheel passing over large masses of ice. At 10.15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and by 11 entirely clear. From that time went slowly, passing several icebergs; the night at times very clear—the aurora borealis very bright. At 3.30 A.M. of the 19th, again got embayed in the ice, stopped, hauled short round on our keel, and steered out E. by S., coasting the ice for five or six miles; 4.20, kept her to the westward, running through innumerable icebergs until 8.30, when we passed the last iceberg and point of the field-ice. When the sun arose, the ice was visible as far as the eye could reach in an unbroken line from N.E. by E. by the Northward, to N.W. by W.; at the same time icebergs innumerable in every direction, forming one of the most magnificent sights I ever beheld. The first iceberg we saw was in latitude 43, longitude 48.30; and the last in latitude 42.20, longitude 50.0. I am quite sure there was an unbroken field of that extent; and from what I heard from Capt. Bailly, of the American packet-ship *United States*, I have no doubt the field-ice extended, with very little break, to latitude 40.30, where Capt. Bailly fell in with it on the morning of the 18th. Several other ships also fell in with it in the same longitude, and were completely stopped, giving them an opportunity of killing seals, which were on it in great numbers. Some of the icebergs I estimate at little, if at all, less than a mile long, and from 150 to 200 feet high. This field of ice was in large masses, some of them not less than 20 feet square by 6 feet thick or more. The temperature of the water when within two miles of the first iceberg seen, fell suddenly from 50 to 36 degrees; air, 40 to 36 degrees. When in the ice the water was 25 degrees, air 28 degrees; during the remainder of the night and the following morning the water was not higher than 30 degrees, nor the air higher than 32 degrees. Immediately after passing the last ice, the water became 36 degrees, and the air 42 degrees."

Floral Curiosity. The Leeds papers inform us that at the last meeting of the members of the Malton Floritechnical Society, a floral curiosity was displayed in the shape of a cowslip, which had above eighty pips, and which had been gathered by Mr. George Barker, a bookbinder, of Malton, one of the members, in a field near to Settrington, last week. Mr. E. C. Wormald, of Little London, near Leeds, gathered a cowslip stalk in his garden on Sunday morning, which had 154 pips.

Causes of Fire.—One of our correspondents, Mr. J. Murray, has recently published a letter in the *Liverpool Mercury*, on the frequency, causes, and prevention of fire, which contains many facts well worthy of attentive consideration. The following extracts will interest our readers:—"There is far too little attention paid to the locomotive engine on our railroads. The ignited coals that fall below are often blown to considerable distances, carried into the adjoining fields, and may, in contact with farming stock, prove a serious evil; and I have witnessed brushwood and tufts of grass consumed by this means. A green taper, coloured as it is by means of oxide of copper, when blown out, acts on an aphlogistic principle, and may continue, to the end of the coil, in an ignited, though flameless state, and, in contact with combustible materials, may prove seriously destructive. It has set a mahogany table on fire—providentially discovered in time. Damp rags, *en masse*, may spontaneously take fire, and have consumed the premises. Linseed and other oils, but especially that of linseed, have been the fruitful sources of conflagration in cotton factories and the warehouses of the merchants. Nets dipped in oil, and cast over the rafters in an outer shed, set them on fire; and a bale of cotton wool bursts into a flame from linseed oil being poured upon it. Even animal matters, such as woollen, under such circumstances, come within the precincts of danger. I find that strong red fuming nitrous acid will set fire to straw, and an accident of this kind once occurred to myself. The vapour of sulphuric ether, instead of being volatile, and ascending, as is generally supposed, falls to the ground like water; and accidents in the laboratory and shop of the druggist, from ignorance of this fact, are by no means unfrequent. I am personally acquainted with three distinct cases, wherein the premises were set on fire, originating in this source. Specks or bull's-eyes, in window-glass, may, on the principle of the burning lens, ignite inflammable substances, brought within the limits of their focus; hence the curtains used in some factories may be easily ignited: thus, too, a water-bottle left in a window may, in sunshine, be the means of setting premises on fire, especially in a house shut up during the absence of the family; and I have seen a silk curtain consumed to tinder by the concentrated rays of the sun, in passing through the show-bottle in the druggist's window. Spirits of turpentine will inflame, if poured out in the hot sunbeam; and I am informed by the distillers of tar and turpentine that the head of the still cannot be safely removed for thirty hours after the fire has been extinguished, as an explosion might be otherwise anticipated. Lucifers, or Congreve matches, are one of the fruitful sources of fires. Those that are called Dutch, containing phosphorus, and having a very fœtid phosphoric smell, are exceedingly dangerous: they may ignite spontaneously at the temperature of summer-heat, and it may now suffice to say that a recent conflagration has been traced to this cause. The cigar and the pipe are pre-eminent sources of modern conflagration; and I have no doubt that of the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the late one of York minster, are entirely attributable to the pipe or cigar used by the workmen engaged in repairs. It is not generally known that tobacco contains nitre, and that, like "touch-wood," it may continue ignited for hours. Fires occurring from this cause are, I apprehend, too notorious to need specific detail. It is clear, that the end of a cigar dropped among wood shavings might be fanned into a flame by a current of air, and tossed from the top of the coach into an adjoining field, and carried by the breeze into a farmer's stack yard: hay-ricks and wheat-stacks may even burst into a flame. I believe many a cigar-smoker is an unintentional incendiary."

Rearing a Child.—A hale and hearty female peasant, named Marie Plor, who resides in the Faubourg of Maubeuge, and who has just entered her 100th year, having latterly lost one of her daughters, more than 80 years of age, remarked with tears in her eyes to a sympathising old crone of the neighbourhood, "*Ah! Dieu de Dieu!* I always said that I never should rear that child!"

Suitable Reference.—An American paper states that a petition was presented to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 10th inst., asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors over the age of 30 years. The document was referred to the committee on domestic manufactures.

Shakspere Relic.—The curious antique jug, known as "Shakspere's jug," which was described in our last number, and which has never, until within the last three years, been out of the possession of his collateral descendants, was sold by auction at Forthampton Cottage, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday. It was purchased for 21 guineas and the auction-duty.

Law.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—*Wood and others* v. *Goodlake.*—The arguments in this long-pending cause were resumed on Monday, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, when their Lordships heard Sir F. Pollock, on the part of Mr. Hitchens, one of the next of kin of the testator. The learned gentleman contended that it was the duty of the other executors, when acquainted with the circumstances, to have told Mr. Chadwick that his conduct had been so strange, so irregular, and so unprofessional, that they could not consent to be even tacit parties to it, but would impound the document, and take the opinion of this Court whether or not, under the circumstances, it was entitled to probate.—The arguments contained no new feature of public interest.—Mr. Wigram afterwards addressed their Lordships on behalf of Mrs. Goodlake, one of the next of kin, and occupied the Court until its close.—On Tuesday the Attorney-General addressed their Lordships until the rising of the Court.—The Judicial Committee continued their sittings on Wednesday and Thursday. The Attorney-General was heard during both these days, and, at the conclusion of his address, their Lordships adjourned the further hearing of the case until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Appeals.—Carter* v. *Palmer.*—There were cross appeals in this case, but, in substance, the following was the question for the decision of the House—Some years back Mr. Carter acted as conveyancing barrister and legal adviser of Sir H. Palmer. At that time Sir H. Palmer was somewhat pressed by pecuniary difficulties; but it was known that he was to succeed to certain estates on the death of Mrs. Palmer, a relative. Among other outstanding claims upon him there was a bond given in the sum of 6,000*l.*, and this bond had passed by assignment from the hands of the original obligees into those of a Mr. M'Murdoch. There were, it appeared, some doubts as to the possibility of successfully enforcing the payment of the bond. In 1831 Mrs. Palmer died. In 1832 a negotiation was opened between Mr. Carter and Mr. M'Murdoch for the assignment of this bond to the former gentleman, and ultimately the bond was so assigned for the sum of 2,100*l.* Mr. Carter then gave notice of the assignment in the usual manner, and required payment of the money secured by the bond. Payment was resisted on the ground that, as Mr. Carter had formerly been the legal adviser of Sir H. Palmer, equity would not permit him, directly or indirectly, to turn the knowledge he had so acquired to his own advantage; that he must, consequently, be considered as the mere trustee for Sir H. Palmer in the purchase of the bond, and could have no right to receive more in virtue of his purchase than the repayment of the principal money, and five per cent. interest thereon. The case had been twice before Lord Plunket, on a bill and cross-bill, and his Lordship had decreed that Mr. Carter should stand seised of the bond as a trustee for Sir H. Palmer, and should re-assign the bond on payment of the money actually paid for the same, and of lawful interest thereon. It was against this decree that the appeal was now brought.—After the arguments had been concluded, the lord chancellor said that he should take time to consider his judgment.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The crowd, on Thursday, was so great until long after seven o'clock that, although a great deal was gone into in the way of comparing and squaring books, many parties were unable, from the mere want of space, to transact any business at all. The Derby engrossed nearly all the betting, but did not exhibit such important fluctuations as usually occur at this period. Ralph was a worse favourite than on Monday, 11 to 2 having been laid several times, and currently offered up to the close. Scott's two favourites were in nearly the same position as before, Van Amburgh having the call; 3 to 1 was repeatedly offered against them jointly. Coronation was a little on the decline at first but rallied, was backed for a large amount at 10 to 1, and closed fourth favourite. Galaor was supported at an improvement, but Belgrade, after standing a long time at 10 to 1, fell a couple of points, and closed with a very feeble party. Ermengardis was backed at 25 to 1, and Sir Hans repeatedly at 30 and 33 to 1, without making any advance; and although the odds were taken frequently about several outsiders, Mustapha Muley, Monsieur Le Sage, and Hereford were all that left off in any force. 100 to 1 each was offered agst each of Scott's three outsiders—Satirist, Duke of Wellington, and Knight of the Whistle. It is generally expected that there will be a very large field, the numbers guessed at ranging from 22 to 27; upon this point, however, it will be impossible to speak with any confidence until Monday or Tuesday; and to say who will ride (if riders can be found for all that are thought likely to run) is quite out of the question.

THE OAKS.—Scarcely anything was done on this race, and the only alteration was in Lampoon, who was backed at 4 to 1 in fifties; we did not hear Ghuznee mentioned. Latest prices:—

DERBY.

11 to 10 on the field agst 4 (taken)		2000 to 25 agst Mr. Rush's c. by Plenipo out of Bangtail (taken)	
11 to 4 agst Scott's lot (taken)			
1000 to 15	Mr. Rush's lot (taken)		
1000 to 15	Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken)	1000 to 10	Satirist
		100 to 1	Duke of Wellington
11 to 2	Ralph	2000 to 15	Finchley (taken)
7 to 1	Van Amburgh	3000 to 25	Metternich (taken)
8 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)	2000 to 10	Negus Potrzeka (tk.)
10 to 1	Coronation (taken)	1000 to 500 on	Sir Hans agst Satirist (taken)
11 to 1	Galaor (taken)		
12 to 1	Belgrade (taken)	500 to 400 on	Sir Hans agst Joachim (taken)
25 to 1	Ermengardis		
28 to 1	Prince Caradoc	500 to 400 on	Eringo agst Cameleon (taken)
30 to 1	Sir Hans		
40 to 1	Joachim	1000 even between	Knightsbridge and Palermon
40 to 1	Mustapha Muley		
3000 to 50	Eringo (taken)	1000 even between	Knightsbridge and Eringo
1000 to 15	Hereford (taken)		
1000 to 15	Monsieur Le Sage (ta)	2000 even between	Mustapha and Eringo
3000 to 25	St. Cross (taken)		

OAKS.

4 to 1 agst	Lampoon (taken)	14 to 1 agst	Una
6 to 1	Ermengardis	16 to 1	Mystery filly (taken)
7 to 1	Potentia (taken)		

The betting-rooms were opened as usual at the Grand Hotel, King-street, Covent-garden, last evening, and will be continued during the races to subscribers only.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MAY 21.—We have had scarcely any fresh supply of English Wheat since Monday, and that day's currency is fully supported for the small quantity that has been disposed of. Foreign is selling on the same terms, with a steady demand. Barley, Peas and Beans are unaltered in value, but Oats are the turn cheaper. The duty on Wheat is likely to remain stationary for some time.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 65	Red	56 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Poland	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 9	64 0	32 8	23 6	35 7	39 4	38 9
— 16	63 8	32 6	23 5	36 5	39 6	38 6
— 23	63 8	32 4	23 1	35 8	39 3	37 10
— 30	63 8	31 8	23 0	35 0	38 8	38 1
May 7	63 2	31 7	22 11	35 10	38 7	38 3
— 14	62 5	31 2	22 7	34 8	38 5	37 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 5	32 0	23 1	35 6	39 0	38 2
Duties	23 8	13 10	12 3	16 9	11 0	12 6

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices.—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 10*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton, Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr., Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr; Nitrate of Soda, 23*s* 6*d* to 24*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 26*s* 6*d* to 27*s* per cwt.; Witley Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per ton.—*Mark Lane Express.*

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—F. Taylor, Langton, Kent, plumber—R. Edmunds, Bennett-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, builder—M. L. Jones, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, victualler—H. W. Prentis, grocer, Rayleigh, Essex—J. Miller, cabinet-maker, Clifton, Bristol—A. Aldred, bookseller, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury—T. Riley, printer, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—R. Revell, Plymouth, Linendraper.

BANKRUPTS—R. Harris, Lower Thames-street, merchant—H. W. Fernyhough, Reading, Berkshire, bookseller—W. Northcott, Egham, Surrey, builder—J. Knowles, H. Rodwell, G. R. Parker, and J. T. King, Finsbury-street, silkbrokers—T. Dash, New Windsor, Berkshire, innkeeper—J. Cadbury, New Bond-street, cheesemonger—W. and T. Day, Gracechurch-st., oilmen—R. Field, Cartmel, Lancashire, banker—J. Noble, [illegible] and J. Freer, Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosiers—J. Wheeler, Upper Bennett's-walk, Bath, victualler—J. and F. F. Kingsford, Dover, wine and brandy merchants—P. Higgins, Salford, Lancashire, brewer—R. Jackson, New Shincliffe, Durham, builder—W. Knowles, Hyde, Cheshire, cordwainer—W. Mawson, Blackburn, Lancashire, merchant—R. Kennee, Liverpool, tailor—W. Beaumont and H. Greaves, linendrapers, Brighton—J. Hayward and R. H. Moore, booksellers, Paternoster-row—R. W. Kerrison, sen., and R. W. Kerrison, jun., grocers, Beccles—J. Hoit and S. Hoit, glass-manufacturers, Liverpool—T. Linay, draper, Lynn—W. Chequer, saddler, Blackfriars-road—J. Wyke, dealer and chapman, Hereford—R. Whittaker, grazier, Bury, Lancaster—J. Mawson, J. Linnemann, and J. C. Berger, merchants, Liverpool—C. Tagart, grocer, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Cooper and Co., Edinburgh, glass-stainers—J. Melvin, Aberdeen, merchant—A. Carte, Peterhead, spirit-dealer—J. Gilkison, Glasgow, merchant—R. Watt, Johnstone, cotton-spinner—A. Low, Dundee, merchant—W. Young, Dundee, watchmaker—H. Smaill, Edinburgh, millmaster—W. Bruce, Dundee, woollen-draper—J. Buist, Perth, draper—J. Foulds, Glasgow, wood-merchant—J. C. Reeve and J. Grieve, Glasgow, merchants.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] the wife of Mr. J. Howe, builder, of a daughter—At Brighton, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Henry Stein Turrell, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, the lady of H. Shum, Esq.—On the 15th inst., at York-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Wilson Yeates, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., at Belgrave-place, Eaton-square, the lady of T. P. Matthews, Esq., of a son—On the 6th inst., at Stamford Hill, the lady of James Blyth, Esq., of a son, who survived only a few hours—On the 16th inst., at Hyde Vale, Greenwich, Mrs. T. Allt, of a son—On the 16th inst. at Ewell, the lady of Capt. Lempriere, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., at 32, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, Mrs. J. Baldie Chatterton, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst., at Trinity Church, Newington, Eliza Lawson, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Brand, of Blackman-street, Borough, to J. Surman, Esq., of Lime-street, City—On the 15th inst., at Holybourne, Hants, C. James, Esq., to Arabella, eldest surviving daughter of the late J. Levy, Esq., of [illegible]—On the 15th inst., at River, near Dover, J. M. Fector, Esq., M.P. for Montrose, to Isabella, only child of the late Major-General John Murray—On the 7th inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Rutherford Alcock, Esq., to Georgiana Mary, eldest [illegible] of the late [illegible], Esq., of Her Majesty's Board of Works.

DIED.—On the 7th inst., at Bonham, the Rev. Sir J. G. Dugdale, Bart., Vicar of Bodiam and Wartling, Sussex, aged 56—At his residence, Devonshire-place-house, on the 10th inst., most deeply regretted by his family and friends, H. M. Dyer, Esq., in the [illegible] year of his age, after a painful and lingering and constant discharge of public duties for 45 years—On the 9th inst., Samuel, eldest son of Mr. S. Swannel, of the Albany-road, Camberwell, in the 2nd year of his age, deeply lamented and much beloved.—At Margate, on the 14th inst., in the advanced age of 84 years, Eleanor Sophia, widow of the late Dennis [illegible], Esq.—On the 15th inst., at his residence in Regent-street, J. T. B. Planché, Esq., in his 69th year—On the 16th inst., at his house in Hyde-park-street, H. H. Dupree, Esq., aged 58—On the 16th inst., at his residence, Park-street, [illegible], Esq., aged 58—On the 14th inst., at Brompton-crescent, Cecil Introcuse-Lime, Commander, in the 41st year of his age, Royal Navy.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 22. SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of H.R.H. the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, and H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Splendid Exhibition of AMERICAN FLOWERING PLANTS, now exhibiting at WATERER'S NURSERY, King's Road, Chelsea. Open every day from ten till dusk. Admittance, 1s.

HAMPSTEAD FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—The First EXHIBITION for 1841 will take place at the HOLLY BUSH TAVERN, Hampstead, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 2nd and 3rd. The doors will be open to Visitors at 2 o'clock.—Admission on the first day, 1s.; on the second day, 6d.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.—Exhibition of Implements at the Liverpool Meeting.

ALL Persons desirous of EXHIBITING IMPLEMENTS at the LIVERPOOL MEETING are requested to notify to the Secretary the number and description of the Implements they wish to exhibit, and the probable space they will occupy. By order of the Committee,

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

5, Cavendish-square, May 6, 1841.

GRAND DINNER at LIVERPOOL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—All Persons wishing to Dine at the GRAND DINNER in the PAVILION, on THURSDAY, the 2.d of JULY, must be Members of the Society, and must be proposed as such on or before TUESDAY, the 28th of JUNE. Any person may be proposed by a Member by writing to the Secretary, mentioning the name and address, in full, of the person proposed. By order of the Liverpool Committee,

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

5, Cavendish-square, London, May 22, 1841.

FINE NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS. — JOHN SMITH, NURSERYMAN, DALSTON, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a few Sets (10 in a set) of his fine new HYBRID FUCHSIAS to dispose of. Orders taken at his SHOP, COVENT-GARDEN.

Dalston, Middlesex, May 26th, 1841.

THE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.—P. CONWAY, FLORIST, &c., OLD BROMPTON, respectfully invites the Nobility and Gentry to view his Stock of this Fine GERANIUM, splendid specimens of which he has now in flower. It is particularly well adapted for Vases, Rustic Hands, &c., in the flower garden; and as a conservatory plant, in pots, it stands unrivalled amongst its genus. Vide No. 21, p. 326, of the *Gardener's Chronicle*. This Geranium may be had in splendid bloom nine months of the year, according to P. C.'s mode of treatment, and which he is most willing to impart to any lady or gentleman honouring him with a visit.

NEWLY-IMPORTED CHRYSANTHEMUMS from the SOUTH of SPAIN.—WILLIAM MAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that the above Collection of much-improved Varieties of CHRYSANTHEMUMS he has now ready to send out in sets of 50 sorts for 5*l*., 40 sorts for 4*l*., 30 sorts for 3*l*. 10*s*., or 20 sorts for 2*l*. 10*s*. The above are very superior to the old and Guernsey Varieties, the blooms being much larger, more double, and more compact in form, and their habits dwarf. Also his new FUCHSIAS, &c., as advertised in former *Chronicles*.

HOPE NURSERY, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, May 25, 1841.

TO ROSE-GROWERS, &c.—"THE CAMPBELL BUDDING-KNIFE."

JAMES LEMON, FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRONMONGER, CUTLER, AGENT FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLOUGHS, &c., HIGH STREET, CROYDON, begs to invite the attention of Gentlemen and Gardeners to this novel, simple, and ingenious instrument. The operation of budding generally, and of Roses in particular, is so easily effected with it, as to prevent the possibility of the bark being lacerated, which is too often the case with the ivory handle, thereby disappointing the hopes of the operator. It has been successfully used for some years by the inventor, Mr. PETER CAMPBELL, from whom J. L. has obtained the pattern, and he does not hesitate to say that it requires only to be known to receive general adoption.—Price 6*s*. 6*d*. each.

THE NEW PERPETUAL ROSE "PRINCE ALBERT."

T. RIVERS having received from Monsieur LAFFAY double the number of Plants of this Rose originally contemplated to be offered to the public, is now instructed by him to charge 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, ready money, instead of the price first advertised. T. R. has recommended the diminution in price solely that this fine variety may be widely distributed, and begs to assure his friends that it is the finest autumnal Rose in cultivation, and warmly recommends it to their notice. On Monday, the 24th inst., and following days, fine plants, in pots, will be ready for delivery at Mr. KERNAN'S, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. If packed for distant carriage, 1*s*. per plant will be charged for package. Plants can also be had at Sawbridgeworth, on application.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST and Co. (late W. MALCOLM and Co.) beg respectfully to offer NEW GOLDEN-TOP SWEDE TURNIP, a very superior variety, at 1s. 6d. per pound: improved Purple-top Swede, at 1s. per lb.; Green-top Swede at 1s. per pound; DALE'S HYBRID TURNIP, very fine, at 1s. 3d. per pound; White Globe, Hertfordshire White, and Green Round, at 9d. per pound Green and Purple top Scotch Yellow, at 1s. per pound; Drumhead or Cow Cabbage, at 2s. per pound; fine long Red Mangel Wurzel, at 1s. per pound; Globe Mangel Wurzel (well adapted for shallow soil, at s. 6d. per pound. GRASS SEEDS in assortment, for lawns and permanent pastures, at the most reasonable prices; with a general assortment of Agricultural seeds. Packets of Bokhara or Giant Clover, 2s 6d. EARLY SNOWBALL TURNIP, the earliest and finest Turnip known. An extensive and well-selected collection of Garden and Flower-Seeds.

JAMES BLACK has no connexion, either direct or indirect, with this establishment.

HEARTSEASE SOCIETY.

IT is proposed to have Two Exhibitions of Heartsease in the year, one in the Spring and another in the Autumn, and to form a Society for that purpose, over which Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT has very kindly consented to preside. It is further proposed that the Subscription be 10*s*. a year, which will entitle each subscriber to exhibit one stand of Flowers at each Exhibition, and that the business of the Society be conducted by a Committee of ten Members and the President (of which the following gentlemen are already chosen), and that Mr. Mountjoy be requested to act as Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Brown, Slough; Mr. Catleugh, Han's Place; Mr. Gaines, Battersea; Mr. Lane, Berkhampstead; Mr. Lidgard, Hammersmith, Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; and Mr. Thompson.

Subscriptions can be received by Mr. Gaines, Mr. Lane, Mr. Brown, Mr. Mountjoy, and any other Member of the Committee.

26th May, 1841.

SUPERB BLOOM OF ROSES.

WM. DENNIS and Co. beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that their Fine Selection of ROSES are now in BEAUTIFUL BLOOM, and they invite immediate inspection of all the early kinds. The later sorts will continue blooming at various times throughout the season, at the Nursery near Cremorne House, King's-road, Chelsea.—May 28th, 1841.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—The Committee hereby give notice to the Subscribers, that they have examined the testimonials of the following persons, and having found them perfectly satisfactory, recommend them as Candidates for the ELECTION of TWO PENSIONERS, which will take place on THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE next, at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, from One till Three o'clock:—COLLYER, Wm., nurseryman, Horse'l Birch, Surrey, aged 80; DUNCAN, Alex., Church-street, Kensington, 73; EDWARDS, Joseph, Petworth, Sussex, 71; GRIER, John, resident of Kendal, 87; HARDISTY, Francis, Mansfield, Notts, 71; PARROT, Jas., Maidstone, Kent, 73; SUTTLE, Thomas, 38, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, 66. The voting-papers, which will be sent to each Subscriber, must be returned before the time stated, or the votes will be lost. No person will be entitled to vote whose subscription remains unpaid at the day of Election. Persons sending post-office orders are requested to direct them to the Secretary, payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14*s*. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

THE PATENT PROTECTING MATERIAL, used and highly approved by some of the most experienced Horticulturists, as the most effectual means of SHELTERING TENDER PLANTS from injury by exposure to the weather, may be obtained of T. J. CROGGON, 8, INGRAM COURT, FENCHURCH-STREET.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for now more than 15 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Robinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to inspect a new description of IRON FENCE for Parks, Gardens, Shrubberies, &c. &c., being cheaper and much stronger than Iron Hurdles or other fence of a more expensive character. Drawings, prices, and other particulars may be obtained of STEPHENSON & Co., 61, Gracechurch-street, manufacturers of the Improved Apparatus for Warming Conservatories, Greenhouses, &c. by water; also Iron Pallisading, Wire Work, and every description of Fence, Hurdles, &c. &c.

WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER, by JAMES SYRED, who feels confident in every branch of his Profession.—East Malling, Kent, May 27th, 1841.

WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER, by a Man aged 32, who is thoroughly acquainted with his profession, in all its branches. He will have an unexceptionable character from his present master, with whom he has lived six years.—Address to F. R., to the care of Robert Hitchens, Esq., No. 18, Threadneedle-street, his present master.

WANTED in an old established NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS in the West of England, a PARTNER who thoroughly understands the Seed Department of his business, and can command from One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred Pounds. The Advertiser's reason for taking a Partner is on account of increasing his business to an extent that requires the assistance of a Principal. Application to be made to A. B. C. at the *Gardener's Chronicle* Office. N.B. Principals only will be treated with.

WANTED immediately, in a Seed Shop in a considerable country town, a Steady, Active, YOUNG MAN, as SHOPMAN. He must have a good knowledge of the Business, as also of the Nursery Business generally. None need apply whose characters will not bear the strictest inquiry. Apply for further particulars to Mr. BRISTOW, Seedsman, Knightsbridge, London.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

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LOCAL BANKERS.—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Plymouth.

SECRETARY—Wm. Bridges, Esq., Office, 5, Octagon, Plymouth.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

The New Plymouth Settlement is intended to consist of three classes of land; first, the town land, comprising 2,200 sections, of a quarter of an acre each; secondly, the suburban lands, comprising 200 sections of 50 acres each; thirdly, the rural land, comprising at least 1150 sections of 50 acres each.

All sales in England will be confined, until further notice, to actual colonists, on the following terms:—

1. With a view to distribute, as generally as may be practicable, the advantage to be derived from the possession of preliminary lands, no application from an individual colonist will be entertained for more than eight allotments of land, each allotment containing one section of town land, and one section of rural land.

2. Two hundred and fifty allotments are set apart for sale as above mentioned at the price of 75*l*. for each allotment, and applications for the same are to be made in writing to the undersigned, which, if accompanied by a deposit of 10*l*. in respect of each allotment, will entitle the applicant to receive separate land orders for each town and rural section, with such priorities and rights of selection as hereinafter mentioned, in exchange for the residue of the purchase-money.

3. The numbers signifying the priority of choice for the town sections have been selected on a fair average from the 1000 numbers of choice which have fallen to the Company in the general ballot above referred to. These selected numbers (particulars of which may be obtained at the Office in Plymouth, or at the New Zealand House, London) are deposited in a wheel, from which the purchaser's numbers will be drawn in the presence of three Directors and of the applicant, if he shall think proper to attend, either in person or by his agent.

The purchasers will be entitled to such town sections as may have been chosen by the Company's agents in virtue of the priority of choice signified by the number so respectively drawn. The purchasers will also be entitled to select the rural sections from any land in the Plymouth Settlement, surveyed and declared open for choice as rural sections, at the time, and according to the order of presenting the land-order in the colony, subject only to the regulations of the land-office for preserving fairness and regularity of choice.

4. The sum of 50*l*. in respect of every 75*l*. received for each allotment as above, will be transferred to the emigration fund, and a purchaser to the extent of 300*l*. will be entitled to an allowance from the said fund towards the passage of himself and family to the colony, at the rate of 25*l*. per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money. Provided that no party will be entitled to a larger allowance on the above-mentioned account than will pay his own passage and that of his family (if any) according to the rates which will be issued from time to time by the Court of Directors. The residue of the fund will be expended in the conveyance of labouring emigrants to the settlement.

Any person proceeding to New Zealand with a view to purchase land in this settlement from the Company, will receive liberal allowances in passage-money, &c., particulars of which may be obtained at the office, or at the New Zealand House, London.

WILLIAM BRYDGES, Sec. to the West of England Board.

New Zealand House, Plymouth, 13th May, 1841.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF THE ERECTION OF GREEN-HOUSE AND FORCING HOUSES, FRAMES, AND PIT-LIGHTS.

MR. BINGHAM will sell by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, June 11th, at Twelve o'clock, on the Premises, King's Road, Chelsea, near to Messrs. Downing's Floor-cloth Manufactory, the Erections on the Grounds, comprising a Gardening-house, heated by steam; also the Noble and Lofty Greenhouse, of the immense dimensions of 75 feet by 30, and 18 feet in height, together with the Brickwork, Flues, and Furnace, all of recent erection. Also the whole of the Pit-lights, Frames, Pots, Mould, Manure, and numerous Effects.—May be viewed, and Catalogues had, 2 days previous to day of Sale, and of the Auctioneer, 99, Rider-court, Leicester Square.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the AUCTION MART, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, on TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1841, and three following days, at 12 o'clock,—a Splendid Collection of DAHLIAS; also, a Fine Assortment of GERANIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, and a variety of other Flowering Plants. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Laytonstone.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water (upon the circulation of air, or by any other means,) with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built: Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns; Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery: Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

BEE-HIVES.—G. NEIGHBOUR, the only authorised Agent for the Sale of NUTT'S IMPROVED BEE-HIVES, informs Apiarians he has on hand a large supply, to meet the demands of the present season, which are very substantially made, and several improvements have recently been added. By this humane system, Honey of a superior quality is obtained without the destruction of the Bees, in larger quantity than upon any other established mode of management. G. Neighbour has also Improved Double Cottage Hives and Glass Hives of various kinds for exhibition, at the Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.

NUTT, ON BEES, Fifth Edition, now published.

FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, a VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.—The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE-BROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from scurf, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe their NAME and ADDRESS, in *Red*, on the Wrapper, thus,
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.
Countersigned, ALEX. ROWLAND.

The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are written on the back of the Label nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.

The lowest price is 3*s.* 6*d.*; the next price is 7*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per bottle.—Impostors call their trash the "GENUINE," and omit the "&" in the Signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being cheap.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is sold by the Proprietors, as above, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted houses to the culture of ORCHIDACEOUS and SUCCULENT PLANTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthophippium bicolor
Acropera Loddigesii
Aerides odorata
Angræcum maculatum
Bifrenaria atropurpurea
aurantiaca
Bletia florida
hyacinthina
Tankervilliæ
Bolbophyllum Careyanum
Brasavola Martiana
Brassia Lanceana
maculata
Catasetum cristatum
tridentatum
Cattleya citrina
crispa
Forbesii
Mossiæ
Cœlogyne species
Cirrhæa Loddigesii
Crepidanthus hæmanthus
Cyrtopodium Andersonii
cuperum
cupreum
species
Cypripedium insigne
spectabile
venustum
Cymbidium aloifolium
ensifolium
Dendrobium Calceolaria
cuculiatum
fimbriatum
nobile
Pierardii
pulchellum
speciosum
species from China
Epidendrum ciliatum
cochleatum
majus
crassifolium
ellipticum
elongatum
nutans
odoratissimum
Stamfordianum
Eria pubescens
stellata
Eulophia macrostachya
species
Fernandesia acuta
elegans
Gongora maculata
Goodyera discolor
Hartwegia Chlorophyllum
Lælia albida
anceps
grandiflora
Liparis alata
foliosa
Maxillaria aromatica
Deppei
Harrisonii
picta
rufescens
species
Megaclinium maximum
Myanthus barbatus
Oncidium ampliatum
Cebolleti
flexuosum
Lanceanum
luridum
papilio
pumilum
species
Ornithidium coccineum
Peristeria cerina
elata
pendula
Pholidota imbricata
Pleurothallis laurifolia
picta
racemiflora
Renanthera coccinea
Sobralia species
Sophronitis cernua
Stanhopea grandiflora
insignis
Stenorhynchus speciosus
Trichopilia tortilis
Vanda multiflora
Vanilla aromatica
Xylobium squalens
Zygopetalum crinitum
intermedium
Mackai

SUCCULENTS.

Agave americana
variegata
geminiflora
vivipara
Aloe acuminata
barbadensis
chinensis
ferox
grandidentata
humilis
incurva
mitræformis
minor
nobilis
prolifera
major
rhodacantha
saponaria
soccotrina
suberecta
variegata
virens
Apicra pentagona
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cacalia articulata
Cactus abnormis
missouriensis
monstrosa
nobilis
Russelliana
Cereus Ackermanni
major
affinis
alatus
Snow's
Boydii
candicans
cærulescens
chiloensis
ciliare
cinerascens
coccineus
crenatus
crispatus
cylindricus
Dalstoni
Deppei
devonensis
Dillenii
durovernensis
Edesii
eriophorus
extensus
Eyriesii
glauca
flagelliformis
Mastersii
formosus
geometricans
glaucescens
gracilis
grandiflorus
Haworthii
heteracanthus
hexangularis
Hitchinii
incrustans
Jenkinsoni
lanuginosus
leptophis
Mallisoni
Mastersii
multiplex
murantinum
myosurus
Napoleonis
Nepeanum
nycticaulis
oxygonus
pulchella
phyllanthoides
ramosus
repandus
rosaceus
Russianus
Schrankii
senilis
serpentinus
Scottii
Smithii
speciosus
Cereus strictus
strigosus
subrepandus
tetragonus
tortuosus Tweedii
triangularis
triqueter
truncata
aurantiaca
minor
Vandesii
rosea
Wallichii
Woodsii
undulus
Cotyledon coruscans
cristata
cuspidata
ovata
pulverulenta
Crassula coccinea
Cotyledonis
imbricata
lactea
Echinocactus amœna
cornigera
corynoides
decora
dichotoma
erinacea
formosa
Gilliesii
gladiata
ingens
Linkii
mammillaris
multiplex
Ottonis
scopa
alba
sessiliflora
sulcata
turbinata
Echeveria coccinea
gibbiflora
Euphorbia Caput Medusæ
minus
columnaris
grandidens
meloformis
sulcata
tessellata
Gasteria conspurcata
excavata
longifolia
obliqua
picta
pulchra
relata
trigona
verrucosa
intermedia
Haworthia arachnoides
atrovirens
cymbiformis
fasciata
granata
margaritifera
major
minor
radula
Reinwortii
retusa
semimargaritifera
tessellata
Kalanchoe crenata
Kalosanthes coccinea
jasminea
splendens
versicolor
Larochea falcata
Lepismium Knightii
paradoxicum
Mammillaria acanthophlegma
angularis
auriceps
Mammillaria cirrhiflora
densa
albicans
depressa
dichotoma
discolor
elongata
erecta
eriacantha
flavescens
fuscata
glochidiata
rosea
glomerata
gracilis
Karwinskii
lanifera
longimamma
macrothele
magnimamma
mammalosus
nivea
obscura
pusilla
pycnacantha
quadrangularis
rutila
simplex
straminea
subangularis
spathulata
tenuis
tenuispina
Wildii
Zuccheriana
Melocactus communis
Mesembryanthemum, 30 kinds
Opuntia aurantiaca
braziliensis
cochinilifera
crassa
cristata
curasavica
decipiens
dejecta
Dillenii
ferox
gigantea
glauca parvula
glaucescens
imbricata
Kleinii
leptocaulis
leucotricha
microdasys
missouriensis
monacantha
monstrosa
pubescens
pusilla
setacea
spinosissima
stricta
subinermis
sulphurea
truncata
Tuna
tunicata
virgata
vulgaris
major
Pachydendron africanum
Rhipidodendron plicatile
Rhipsalis funalis
mesembryanthemoides
pendulus
salicornoides
squamulosus
trigonus
Sempervivum arboreum
variegatum
ciliare
tabulæforme
tortuosum
Stapelias, 20 sorts.

W. M. also begs attention to the following species of CONIFERÆ

Abies canadensis
Clanbrasiliana
caerulea
Douglasii
Morinda
orientalis
Smithiana
Araucaria imbricata
excelsa
braziliana
Cedrus Deodari
Libani
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Cupressus lusitanica
sempervirens, 2 var.
thurifera
thyoides
torulosa
Juniperus Bedfordiana
Bermudiana
communis
excelsa
hispanica
phœnicea
Juniperus prostrata
recurva
Sabina
variegata
tamariscifolia
sinensis
suecica
virginiana
Larix europæa
pendula
microcarpa
Picea balsamea
cephalonica
Fraserii
grandis
nobilis
pectinata
spectabilis
Webbiana
Pinus austriaca
Cembra
Devoniana
excelsa
Hartwegii
halipensis
inops
Pinu insignis
Lambertiana
Laricio
longifolia
maritima
Mughus
Ocote
Oocarpa
palustris
patula
Pinea
pumilis
Sabiniana
serotina
Strobus
sylvestris
Tæda
taurica
variabilis
Taxodium pendulum
Taxus baccata
variegata
hibernica
Thuja occidentalis
orientalis
plicata

*** Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

FUN FOR THE FIRESIDE!!
Bound in cloth, price 5*s.* 6*d.*,

JOE MILLER'S JEST-BOOK.

A Reprint from the first and genuine edition, such omissions and alterations only having been made as were required by the greater delicacy observed in modern conversation. But that the volume might have some substance, and be a good table or travelling book, copious additions have been made from other old volumes of Facetiæ.

Extract from the Preface.

"Another strange circumstance connected with this work is, that everybody presumes that he himself, and everybody else, is perfectly familiar with its contents . . . . and yet if the reader will ask his acquaintance, it will appear that not one in five hundred ever set eyes on a copy. It is in consequence of like questions that this edition is published."

London; Whittaker and Co.

THE MAGAZINE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY for June, No. 72, is this day published, price 6*d.* Contents.—Organic Chemistry, founded upon Dr. Liebig's celebrated Agricultural Work: the Gooseberry Caterpillar. Pottery: Cultivation of the Vine: Cultivation of the Heartsease: various Domestic Information and Correspondence; Diary: Markets, &c.; and an Index for the Volume, which this number completes.

Six Volumes are now completed, and may be had, price 6*s.* 6*d.* each, neatly bound in cloth. London: Published by Messrs. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 6*s.* cloth,

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LETTERS FROM PALESTINE, written during a residence there in the years 1836-7-8. By the Rev. J. D. PAXTON.

The more important places in reference to Scripture History, visited by the author, were—

Damascus,	Bethlehem,	Mount Tabor,
Jerusalem,	Samaria,	Mount Carmel,
Beer,	Mount Lebanon,	Jericho,
Beyrout,	Hebron,	Tiberias,
Mount Olivet,	The Plain of Esdralon,	The Plain of Sharon,
Nazareth,	Jaffa,	The Dead Sea.
Baalbeck,	The Valley of the Jordan,	

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The NEXT EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th of JUNE; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday, the 11th, or at the Garden before half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 12th. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10s. each: but none will be issued without an Order from a Fellow of the Society.

21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Floricultural	6 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Agricultural	8 P.M.
	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—May 31st, Felton. June 2d, Royal Botanic Garden, Regent's Park. June 3d, Canterbury, Louth, Lynn.

OUR observations upon the manner of conducting exhibitions of flowers and fruits have produced us so many letters that, instead of answering them singly among a crowd of "notices," we think it better to return to the subject formally.

Some of our correspondents beg us to give them rules for the establishment of Horticultural Societies in country villages, and to tell them how to set about creating them. That is, however, a duty we cannot undertake. Local circumstances, and the condition in life of exhibitors, vary so much, and so entirely affect the nature of such rules, that no code of laws can be framed to any good purpose. In forming Horticultural Associations, as in political legislation, those laws are the best which are framed with reference to the particular circumstances of individuals, and not upon abstract principles alone. The latter must no doubt be always kept in view, but they must be modified by the condition of the persons to whom they are to be applied. The rules we have already given are almost the only ones that will not bear to be varied or departed from. But while we decline undertaking the task in the way our correspondents request, we shall always be happy to give them our advice upon any distinct questions they propose to us.

For instance, we are asked by *R. F.* whether we recommend the judges to be taken from among the committee of a Society. To this we answer that if a committee-man exhibits, that circumstance disqualifies him; but if he does not exhibit, there is no reason why he should not be a judge; in the latter case he stands only in the position of an ordinary person of competent knowledge. The great point is to prevent jobbing, and our experience tells us that being in a committee is no assurance that a man is guiltless of this discreditable disposition. If we chose, we could name committees, the members of which have given medals to each other, contrary to all right and propriety, to the utter ruin of the associations that had the misfortune to be governed by them. No opportunity of doing this should ever be given to any man.

We see by returns before us that in some very respectable and well-managed societies, rewards have been given to gentlemen for the trouble they have taken in managing the exhibitions. This is ill-judged on the part of the donors, and in bad taste on the part of the receivers. The funds of societies are not, or should not be, intended for such purposes, and we are confident that the mistake only requires to be pointed out to be avoided in future. Rewards should be strictly confined to horticultural skill; thanks are all that ought to be returned for services of another kind.

Another point to which we would call the serious attention of Committees is the necessity of obliging exhibitors to abide by the conditions under which exhibitions take place. If Committees neglect this, they had better not fix any conditions. Suppose, for instance, that in the regulations of a Society it is declared that Pelargoniums are to be shown in sixes all different, and an exhibitor puts up six Pelargoniums, two of which are alike, he violates the prescribed conditions, and should be disqualified. If this is not strictly attended to, no one will be found to comply with the rules of a Society, and all will be confusion. A case of this kind occurred lately at Manchester. A correspondent has sent us the regulations of the Horticultural Society of that town, from which it appears that a rule was made requiring all productions to be labelled with their proper names, in default of which the productions were to be treated as if not present, that is to say, were to be disqualified. This was a most excellent regulation, and one which we should be glad to see adopted generally. Now at the last exhibition we are informed that numerous competitors contended for the prizes in Pansies, some of whom sent their pans with the name affixed to each flower, immediately above or under it, while others had no names at all; nevertheless the exhibitors were treated all alike, and prizes were awarded accordingly. Now this was clearly wrong; the persons who violated the conditions of exhibition should have been excluded from competition. We understand that an opinion was taken in the room as to whether the Pansies without names should be admitted or not, and that the opinion was favourable to their admission. But we think this a bad precedent; for if a majority of visitors or exhibitors can thus set aside one rule, they may set aside any other, and there will be no knowing where to stop. On another occasion the violator of some other rule will perhaps be made to suffer the penalty of doing so, and he then will have good ground of complaint against the committee, who on one occasion allow regulations to be broken, and on another require them to be strictly observed. It is inconceivable how much discontent this sort of unsteadiness of purpose produces.

From considering the duties of Judges and Committees we next turn to those of Exhibitors; for they too have duties which it is important they should understand. When a man enters the field against other competitors, he ought to remember that all cannot be first—that some must lose, while others win; and if he is wise, he will consider the chances to be more against him than in his favour. Then, if he succeeds, the satisfaction will be the greater; and if he fails the disappointment will be less. There are some men indeed foolish enough to bluster and brag about the surpassing excellence of their productions; and, of course, if the judges are of a different opinion, which is very likely, such men become ridiculous in the eyes of their acquaintances; but who is there to sympathise with them? Exhibitors may depend upon it that they are often the worst judges of their own productions. If an exhibitor knows that his judges are honest men, he ought to beware how he ascribes improper motives to them when they give their decision against him. A man who brings a charge of unfairness against others is always open to a suspicion of it himself. One of the first results of gardening should be to soften the feelings and suppress the evil workings of our nature, by an habitual contemplation of the ever-tranquil and beautiful features of vegetation; and all right-minded persons will yield most readily to such an influence. Those who permit "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" to distort their feelings and cloud the aspect under which they view the success of their neighbours, are unworthy the name of gardeners. And yet, alas! how many such there are!

We trust these observations will be taken in good part as they are intended, and that they will promote a feeling of good fellowship among both winners and losers. Horticultural exhibitions are among the most agreeable of all recreations; they bring into contact persons of very different conditions in life, and when well conducted they promote most essentially the art of gardening by the anxious desire they excite in every gardener to exert his abilities to the utmost. But if they are allowed to engender feelings of strife and animosity, as has happened, they indicate that exhibitions are gambling transactions instead of honest emulation, and their utility is immediately counterpoised.

The manner in which the meetings of Horticultural Societies should be reported is the last point remaining for consideration. A letter from "A Lover of Gardening" so fully explains the wishes of our readers upon this point, that we print it instead of offering any observations of our own.

"I am one of that class of readers who look with interest to the reports of Proceedings of Horticultural Societies, but I generally feel great mortification at the way they are 'got up.' What is the use of them unless they give us the *names* of *what* obtains the prizes? It is the NAME of the plant, that is all and everything to the great mass of readers—the individuals (to whom it belongs) nothing: the first is of very great importance as regards the science generally, being the criterion by which to estimate the character of the exhibition and the state of gardening in its locality; the other interesting only to a few persons. To put the matter more forcibly, take horse-racing—of what value would a sportsman consider the 'return,' if the names of the owners of the horses only were given, and that of the horses omitted? I would suggest that, unless you are supplied with those particulars, you should *decline inserting the report*. This would soon remedy the evil complained of, and render what is now very generally a waste of space a valuable and interesting department. Since writing the above, I have read the report in the last *Chronicle* of the Horticultural Society's grand show; in my opinion it is perfect—just what a report ought to be; and for the reverse, see the York papers of the same date, where are long reports of a most interesting exhibition in the York Museum Gardens replete with all the faults I complain of."

There is no doubt much justice in these observations, and we wish sincerely that our correspondents would amend their ways. We must, however, in justice to the reporters, observe, that the fault is often not theirs, but that of the exhibitors, who put no names to their plants. If that is not done correctly and legibly, it is only here and there that reporters have the skill to supply the omission.

THE altered state of our West India Colonies renders it probable that an entire change will have to be made in the management of estates in that part of the world. Our private letters agree in representing the quantity of sugar to be extremely small compared with what was formerly obtained; and in consequence the planters are looking anxiously for other subjects of cultivation. In St. Vincent's, an estate which formerly produced 700 hhds. annually, yielded only 175 in 1840, and cannot be forced beyond 280 for the present season. The owner is therefore turning his attention to the cultivation of Arrowroot, Nutmegs, Cloves, and other tropical productions; and this state of things is becoming so common, that we may expect the whole system of West India farming to undergo a change in a very few years. Should this be so, a demand will be created for active, intelligent gardeners to superintend the estates; and thus an occupation be found for many men burthened with families, whose prospects in their own country are by no means encouraging. If this happens, we shall have early intelligence, which we shall be only too happy to communicate to our readers. Should, however, any gardeners who see this paper feel a desire to offer themselves hereafter for such employment, they must understand that the qualifications will be very different from those which suffice for a place in the family of an English gentleman. The duties will be anything rather than directing the routine of English cultivation even in hothouses. Tropical crops will have to be managed on the same scale as the farming crops of this country, and the superintendent will be called upon to combine in his own person the qualifications of bailiff, farmer, and gardener in a soil and climate where not one article of growth has ever, perhaps, been cultivated by him before. Under such circumstances that kind of knowledge called "Rule of Thumb" will be useless, but a perpetual recurrence to general principles will be indispensable. A gardener who not only knows how to do a thing, but why he does it, is the person who would be selected for a duty like that we are now adverting to; and we strongly recommend all those who are inclined to look out for these employments to prepare themselves for them by diligent study. They will be excellent appointments whenever they come. With this view, gardeners should completely master the following things:—1. The manner in which plants grow and multiply; 2. The influence of external agencies, such as heat, light, and moisture, under ordinary circumstances; and 3rdly, the manner in which they affect plants when they take place beyond what we experience in this country.

A good deal of information upon such points may be found in the Theory of Horticulture, and more may be obtained for himself by any man who has the command of a hothouse. We may possibly enter at length into the subject at some future time.

WE have from time to time received from Nurserymen descriptions of new flowers which they have raised, with a request that we would insert such accounts in our columns. We have generally answered them privately; but as their number increases, we must state once for all that we cannot insert such paragraphs, except as advertisements. Not that we doubt their truth, but long experience has taught us that, as parents are not the best judges of the merits of their children, so the growers of plants for sale are apt to look upon their pets with a more favourable eye than their customers. Whenever a new plant is sent to us for our opinion we will give it, as we always have done, to the best of our judgment, and with that opinion the senders must be content to abide; but we cannot permit the opinions of others upon such points as these to appear as our own. This is an affair of

far too much importance to the readers of the 'Chronicle' to be treated lightly, and nothing can induce us to depart from the rule.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XIII.

Phosphate of lime is by no means an abundant substance, but it exists in small quantity in a great many substances. Traces of phosphoric acid are found in the soil, in almost all plants and animal matters. It never occurs free, or uncombined, but always in combination with a base, and this is very commonly lime. Thus we always find phosphate of lime in wheat and other grains, which constitute part of the food of man; and we find it in very considerable quantity associated with carbonate of lime in the bones of man, and other animals, who obtain it from the substances on which they feed. As wheat and similar plants derive the phosphate of lime, as well as the other earthy salts which they contain, from the soil, it is evident that they must gradually diminish the quantity of that substance contained in the soil; it will therefore become necessary to replenish the earth, from time to time, by mixing with it some substance containing phosphate of lime, and this is done by manuring. All vegetable and animal manures yield phosphate of lime to the soil, and none in so large a proportion as bones, which are likewise useful in other ways besides supplying phosphate of lime to the soil. Phosphate of lime is easily decomposed by the more powerful acids, such as sulphuric acid and muriatic acid: in the former case an insoluble sulphate will be formed, and phosphoric acid left in solution; and in the latter, a clear solution will be obtained containing phosphoric acid and muriate of lime, a salt which is very easily soluble in water.

Magnesia is an earth somewhat similar to lime, but far less common and abundant. It occurs usually in connexion with lime, forming what is called magnesian limestone, which is a mixture of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia. The commonest forms in which magnesia is found, are the carbonate, the sulphate, the muriate, and the phosphate. The carbonate is sometimes found native pure, but by far more frequently it is mixed with the carbonate of lime or limestone, the properties of which it considerably modifies. When the carbonate of magnesia is strongly heated, it parts with its carbonic acid, and the pure earth magnesia is obtained. This earth is almost insoluble in water, and far less strongly caustic than lime; it also has less affinity for carbonic acid, so that when left exposed to the air, it does not, like lime, rapidly become converted into carbonate by absorbing carbonic acid from the air, but remains for a long time caustic; and hence when a magnesian limestone is burnt in a limekiln, the quick lime obtained of course contains caustic magnesia, which, if exposed to the air, will remain caustic long after the lime has all become reconverted into carbonate: it is for this reason that limestone containing magnesia cannot be used for some purposes, where the caustic powers thus retained are objectionable. The carbonate of magnesia, like the carbonate of lime, and indeed all other compounds of that acid, is easily decomposed by any more powerful acid. When acted on by sulphuric acid, sulphate of magnesia is formed, which is a salt easily dissolved by water, and distinguished by a peculiar sweet-bitter taste. It is found in many mineral waters, and exists in unusually large quantity in some springs near Epsom, in consequence of which it is commonly called Epsom salts. The compound of muriatic acid and magnesia is also frequently found in mineral waters, and exists in some quantity in sea-water; it is very soluble in water, and therefore when sea-water is evaporated in order to procure the common salt which it contains, it is never wholly evaporated; but when the greater part has been driven off by heat, and a large quantity of common salt is deposited, the remaining liquor, which contains a little common salt, and nearly all the muriate of magnesia and other easily soluble salts, is drawn off. The muriate of magnesia, and also the muriate of lime, are very deliquescent salts; that is to say, they have a very strong attraction for water, and hence when exposed to damp air, they soon become moist, and at last we find, instead of the solid salt, a very strong solution of it in water. It is to the presence of a small quantity of these two salts in common sea salt that its deliquescent properties before alluded to are due. The phosphate of magnesia, like the carbonate, is seldom found alone, but usually mixed with the phosphate of lime: thus we find it associated with that substance in small quantity in many animal and vegetable matters, and likewise in the soil. The uses of magnesia are limited, and the most important purposes to which its compounds are applied are as medicines.

Alumine, or pure clay, the last of the earthy bases, is a very abundant and widely diffused substance. It occurs native both pure and in combination, but it is most usually met with mixed with another earth called silex, and combined with a quantity of water. It is sometimes found pure and free from water or any acid, and constitutes the hard gems called the ruby and sapphire; but these are very rare, and seldom met with. The properties of alumine, in the ordinary state in which it occurs in the soil, are very different from those of the preceding bases: it is quite insoluble in water, has no caustic powers, and does not absorb carbonic acid from the air. It has a strong attraction for water, and when thoroughly wet it appears in the form of a very tenacious paste, remarkable for its great plasticity, and the ease with which it may be moulded into any form. All the varieties of clay derive their tenacious properties from the large quantity of this earth which they contain; and the whole arts of making pottery, bricks, tiles, &c., are entirely dependent on this property of alumine. This earth is able to combine with acids, but the salts which it forms are mostly of very little importance, and we need not at present inquire into their characters. The only one which is found native is the phosphate, but this is by no means of common occurrence; it is only found in certain districts and in very limited quantity. The sulphate of alumine is largely manufactured from certain kinds of slate or shale which contain alumine and sulphur. When sulphate of alumine is mixed with sulphate of potash, the two salts combine and form what is called a double salt—the sulphate of alumine and potash, or common alum. If a little potash is added to a solution of alum, the sulphate of alumine will be decomposed, pure alumine will be separated, and sulphate of potash alone remains in solution.—*E.*

CONIFEROUS PLANTS.—No. I.

The soil and situation most suitable for each species of coniferous plant vary so much, that to give more than a general outline of the treatment required for each would be tedious, and few, if any, places of moderate extent could be found favourable for the growth of all. For example, some are found in swampy places, while others only grow in the most exposed and mountainous situations; again, some require a strong retentive soil (Abies;) while others grow to a great size in a loose sand (P. Lambertiána, according to Douglas). They all will, however, grow tolerably well in any soil which is not too poor or wet, if encouraged when first planted, by mixing a little sandy loam with the common soil, and taking care that the plants are two or three years old before planting out, which should be done May; that they are not pot-bound; and that they are elevated above the common level of the ground when planted. These conditions being attended to, little else will be required except in dry weather, when they should be watered, and shaded with a few branches, stuck round them as a screen from the sun. The object of this notice is to give only a general outline of the habits, hardiness, and locality of the rarer or little-known species: it will, therefore, be best to group them according to the different countries, and mark the divisions, if any, according to their locality and appearance, which will give an idea of their hardiness and the climate suitable for each.

Section I.—Mexican species.

1st Division.—Fine-leaved; with long slender leaves; these may be expected not to be so hardy as the other species belonging to this section.

1. P. Teocóte; a three-leaved species with small cones like those of P. sylvéstris, found by M. Hartweg at a place called Ocotillo near Real del Monte, growing from 40ft. to 50ft. high, and is probably about as hardy as P. halepensis.

2. P. pátula; also three-leaved, with hard horn-shaped cones; found growing 60ft. or 70ft. high, at a place called Guajolote, is as hardy as the preceding.

3. P. apulcénsis; a five-leaved species, with rough egg-shaped cones, found by Mr. Hartweg, growing 50ft. high, in the ravines of Apulco; it seems rather hardier than the preceding.

4. P. Devoniána; a noble species, with the leaves in fives, and cones a foot long, from the Ocotillo near Real del Monte, where it is called the Pino blanco or Pino real. It is as hardy as the preceding, and forms a large tree.

5. P. macrophy'lla; a fine and rare species, with the leaves, which are from 14in. to 15in. in length, five in a sheath. It is from the neighbourhood of Real del Monte, where Mr. Hartweg only found one small tree, but it no doubt will form a large tree. It is as hardy as the others belonging to this division.

6. P. Pseúdo Stróbus; another five-leaved species attaining a large size; common on the mountains of Anganguco, at an elevation of 8000ft. above the seat; it does not seem hardier than the others belonging to this division.

7. P. leiophy'lla; has five leaves in a sheath, and small cones. It is the Ocote chino of the Mexicans; a valuable timber-tree, growing from 60ft. to 100ft. high, and the timber is so hard as to resist the plane. Its chief range is about 7000ft. above the sea, on the mountains of Anganguco; it may be considered as hardy as any of the division.

8. P. oocárpa; another five-leaved species, from the Volcano of Jorullo, growing from 30ft. to 40ft. high; it is probably the tenderest of all the Mexican Pines.

9. P. oocarpoídes; has also five leaves in a sheath; it resembles the preceding species, but is much hardier, and was found on the mountains of Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg attaining a large size.

10. P. filifólia; a splendid species, with five leaves, from 15in. to 18in. long in a sheath. The tree attains a large size; it was found on the Volcan del Fuego, in Guatemala, and seems tolerably hardy.

11. P. Montezúmæ; has the leaves in fives, and rather coarse. It was found on the road to the Sumate near Real del Monte, growing 40ft. or 50ft. high, and may be considered as one of the hardiest of this division.

2d Division.—Swamp Pines; with long leaves and few branches, like P. palústris; they may be expected to prove hardy.

12. P. Hartwégii; has the leaves in fours, but sometimes in fives. It was found on the Campanario, growing 40ft. to 50ft. high, and beginning to appear at an elevation of 9000ft., where the Oyamac, or A'bies religíosa, ceases to grow. It is quite hardy.

13. P. Russelliána; a five-leaved species, with the foliage very long, like the Swamp Pine of North America; it is found on the road from San Pedro to San Pablo; attaining a large size, and is probably quite hardy.

3rd Division.—Short-leaved; which may be considered as hardy.

14. P. Llaveána; leaves five in a sheath, and rather short; it forms a small tree, from 15 to 20 feet high, on the Cardonal, near Zimapan, and is well known to be quite hardy.

15. P. Ayacahúite; this gigantic species belongs to the Stróbus family, with five very short leaves in a sheath; found on the mountains of Guatemala, by Mr. Hartweg, and by M. Ehrenberg, at Omitlan, in Mexico.

16. A'bies religiósa, or the Ayamel Fir of the Mexicans; is one of the largest and most beautiful in Mexico, attaining 150 feet in height, and five or six feet in diameter. It grows on the mountains of Anganguco at an elevation of 8000 or 9000 feet, and is quite hardy.

Section II.—Californian, or North-west American species.

1st Division—Five-leaved; these are the tenderest kinds, while those with short leaves are generally hardier, particularly in this American group.

17. Pínus insígnis; a three-leaved species, found in California growing to a large size. It is hardy enough to stand an ordinary winter without any protection, but was killed by the severe one of 1837-8. It is one of the most ornamental of the genus.

18. P. califórnica; has the leaves mostly in threes, but sometimes only two are found in a sheath. The cones are unknown. The species is found in the neighbourhood of Monte Rey, in California; hence the name sometimes applied, Montereyénsis. It is a small tree, hardier than P. insígnis.

19. P. Monticola; a five-leaved species with long cones, which belongs to the Stróbus or Weymouth Pine division. It was found on the mountains at the grand rapids of the Columbia, and in California, growing to a large size. It is hardier than either of the preceding, but seems a delicate kind, and probably would do best on a dry sandy soil and elevated situation. It is extremely scarce.

2d Division.—Coarse-leaved; with robust stems, leaves, and cones; one cone weighed 4 lbs. when received from Douglas.

20. Pínus macrocárpa; leaves three in a sheath, and with large hooked cones weighing upwards of 4 lbs. each. It is found growing from 80 ft. to 100 ft. high, and 4 ft. in diameter, in company with the next species, on the north-west coast of America.

21. P. Sabiniána; another three-leaved species, having the leaves much more lax than those of the preceding, by which they are easily distinguished from each other. It was found growing from 110 ft. to 140 ft. high, inhabiting the aqueous vegetable deposits on the western flank of the Cordilleras of New Albion. This is not so hardy as the P. macrocárpa.

3d Division.—Short-leaved; all either Spruces or Silvers.

22. A'bies amábilis; leaves simple, cones much larger than the following, but like them in shape. It was found in Northern California, and was sent home, by Douglas, without any other account than what the name conveys. It is quite hardy, but rare.

23. A. grándis; the leaves of this noble Fir are flat and simple; the cones are oblong and rather small. It is found growing from 170 ft. to 200 ft. high in Northern California, in low, moist valleys, and is quite hardy.

24. A. nóbilis; the leaves of this species are simple and twisted; the cones are very large, with the bracts elongated beyond the scales, and serrated. It forms vast forests upon the mountains of Northern California. The timber is said to be of excellent quality, and the tree is quite hardy.

25. A. Menziésii; a handsome Spruce Fir, with small sharp-pointed glaucous leaves and oblong cones. It is found growing to a large size in Northern California, and, like the preceding, the timber is said to be excellent. It is quite hardy.

ON THE SPANISH OAKS.

In looking over some of your early numbers I observe a query from a correspondent (*R.*) respecting certain oaks mentioned in the article "Quercus" of the Penny Cyclopædia. As I think my observations on the subject are quoted in the article alluded to, I have great pleasure in answering the inquiry. Before going to Spain, I had recently studied the Ilex very attentively in the South of Europe: immediately on entering Spain I observed that the Ilex so common in the vicinity of Madrid was quite distinct from any one I had seen elsewhere, and as it was the autumn I soon became acquainted with the delicious acorns it produces. Subsequent observation not only confirmed this view, but showed that the "Encina," by which name it is distinguished from all other oaks, evergreen or deciduous, is the natural growth of the soil of the greater part of the Peninsula, and that its range is from the Columns of Hercules to the High Pyrennees (I found it at Andora, and its remains extend nearly as high as Benasque), and from the shores of the Mediterranean to the mountains of Galicia and Asturia and the Basque provinces. In the third, or humid region, it is not found, but the common Ilex, though in scanty numbers, replaces it. It not only is spread over the vast region I have described, but as far as an elevation of 2 to 3,000 feet, where the Toza, and other deciduous oaks succeed it: it is naturally the great forest feature of the country, the Spanish soil having been once covered with it quite to as great an extent as this island formerly was by our native oak.

I soon ascertained that the Encina was identical with the Gramuntia of the catalogues, a name given from a wood which once existed at Grammont, near Montpelier, which I believe no longer exists, and which had been probably planted, as I have, since my return from Spain, examined different parts of Provence, and found only the common Ilex. Singular as it may appear that a species so distinct and

so widely spread over the Peninsula should have escaped the notice of both foreign and native botanists, it is not more so than many other things connected with the description of that region. Finding a species thus indigenous, and not only widely spread, but furnishing from the earliest periods of history to the present time a source of natural wealth in the food it affords both to man and beast, I proposed that the name of Q. Hispanica should be substituted for that of Gramuntia. I was then ignorant that the name had already been bestowed on a species which has no claim that I know of to such a distinction, and I very much regretted that the better name of Q. Encina had not occurred to me at the time I wrote the notice of the tree. The writer of the article in the Penny Cyclopædia states that Ballota is probably Persian, and seems to think that my description of it, as meaning acorns generally, was too wide. As I wrote from general acceptation, and from its general received meaning in conversation, I was afraid I had given too wide a construction; but on referring to the dictionary of the Academy, I find—"Ballota," fruto de la Encina, Roble, &c., which is exactly as I had rendered it. Thus, absurd as is the name of Gramuntia, Ballota, as it is called, is still more so. It is exactly as if foreign botanists had landed here, and finding an oak a little different from their own, had called it Quercus acorn. There is no general name in Spanish for evergreen oaks that I know of. Each species has its own distinctive appellation, Encina, Alcornoque (Cork-tree), Corcoja, the Kermes, &c.: but Roble, evidently a corruption of Robur, covers all or most of the deciduous species.

Your correspondent inquires about the oaks of Mr. Webb: my attention was early called to his pamphlet, and I hurried to examine it in quest of information on a favourite subject. Alas! never was disappointment greater. I was soon bewildered, beyond the power of delivery from the labyrinth of his synonymes. After several attempts more and more ineffectual, I was forced to relinquish it, and the very sight of the blue pamphlet produces as strong a disposition to the siesta as the most ponderous volume of Duns Scotus or Thomas Aquinas could possibly do. We have Q. Hispanica, Q. Valentina of Cavanilles, and Q. Australis, as synonymes; he might just as well make Q. Robur and Q. Toza identical. He gravely asserts that Q. Luccombeana is from the Levant: why, the original hybrid is, or was at Exeter 10 years since, and the acorns with which it was covered, as they assured me, only produce the Cerris, one of the parents. There can be no question that he has been deceived by the multitude of spray, or young shoots in the localities he quotes. He states that his guides knew the Ballota, as he calls it, at some distance. No question they did; they are bad botanists, but have keen stomachs, and the sweet acorn is a favourite food, and Sancho Panza and his wife were equally keen in their discernment. Well may the writer in the Penny Cyclopædia profess his inability to reconcile these contradictory statements; no doubt Mr. Webb's intention was to simplify and make the subject more clear, but he has made "confusion worse confounded," and his medley of synonymes approaches to the state of what our neighbours term a "Galimatias." We shall hope that Mr. Webb will not publish in his large work these statements, and that he will correct the title. His work is no more an Iter Hispaniense than a foreign botanist landing from his yacht at Plymouth, and working along the coast to the Humber, would be entitled to call the work he might make Iter Britannicum The only way of accounting for some of this gentleman's statements is, that he had not particularly studied the Spanish Oaks, nor seen the species in question.

Another query is made by *R.* respecting the Platanus Orientalis. Why called P. Hispanica I declare I can give no reason. It appears to be a case of lucus a non lucendo; for I not only never saw the Platanus growing wild during my extensive tours in Spain, but I do not recollect seeing a cultivated specimen. The prevailing trees on the walks of Spanish towns are the Poplar (Alamo, whence Alameda) and a small-leaved Elm. In the extreme south, in the tierra caliente, they have others of more recent introduction: the Cherimoya; a pepper-tree, so called, of which I do not know the name; and others. The Moors who came from the south did not introduce a species, which I believe is not found in the country. I shall certainly take the hint afforded by this inquiry, and having been the means of introducing the Larch into Spain, endeavour to recommend the cultivation of the Platanus, which would answer admirably in many parts, Granada for example.—*S. E. W.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XIX.

HAVING noticed in a former number, p. 308, the preparations which are necessary to be made for the rearing of Cucumbers and Vegetable Marrow, we will now describe the method of treatment which, under ordinary circumstances, will be found the most suitable for each. With respect to the Cucumber: when more seeds have vegetated than are required, remove all but two, or perhaps three, of the healthiest and strongest plants, taking care that in doing so the latter are only disturbed as little as possible; then draw some of the finest earth around their stems, and give a gentle watering without wetting the leaves. As soon as they have acquired their first rough leaves and thrown up a shoot, pinch off the point of it in order to induce the buds at the base to break and throw out the vines or branches for fruiting. These are to be trained as they advance at regular distances over the ridge, and secured with small hooked pegs from being blown about and otherwise injured by the wind; when they have extended the length of two or three joints they will perhaps begin to show fruit, but whether they do so or not, the points of the several branches must be pinched off again; and this practice of stopping, as it is called, is to be continued at intervals during the season, with now and then a thinning of any small wiry or barren shoots, and such of the old leaves as are beginning to decay. The Vegetable Marrow requires more room than the Cucumber, and to be treated in a different manner. No pinching of the young shoots is necessary excepting the first one, and this is only done for the purpose of making the plants send out as many branches as are wanted. These are to be trained against a hedge or fence, or simply along the ground, the same care being taken in either case to tie or peg down the branches to prevent their being broken, as recommended above for the Cucumber. An occasional thinning must also be given them, and such lateral shoots removed as are interfering with and robbing the principal fruiting branches. When the weather is hot and dry, watering in the evenings must be regularly attended to. The first crop of Beans should now be gone over, and if the pods are beginning to form at the bottom of the stem, it is time to pinch off the top of the plants, which will have the effect of checking their growth, and otherwise hastening the maturity of the crop. Weed and thin the Onions if not already done, and where there is a failure the ground may be freshened and the thinnings transplanted immediately after a shower. Attend to what was stated last week respecting the transplanting of seedlings. Prepare some ground in the same manner as directed at p. 180, and sow with Swedish Turnip. This is a vegetable much esteemed by cottagers, and remains sound and good long after the other winter Turnips are unfit for use.—*M. E. H.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE CALCEOLARIA.

ABOUT the middle of July, when the plants have done flowering, preparation should be made for propagating the different kinds—the herbaceous, by dividing the roots; the shrubby, by cuttings. The plants should be encouraged in their growth a short time previously to this operation by judicious watering, the remaining flowers picked off, and the stems allowed to die down that no nourishment may escape. A little of the old soil should be removed, and a top-dressing of fresh compost added, in which the shoots will readily take root; those shoots that do not touch the soil require to be pegged down.

The cuttings from the shrubby sorts should be struck singly, in small sixties, in a frame with a gentle bottom-heat, kept shaded, and rather sparingly watered; when rooted, air may be more freely admitted, and the plants gradually hardened. As soon as the roots appear through the soil, they will require shifting into forty-eights, and to be placed in a house where they may receive plenty of top air—side air and drafts being prejudicial to the free growth of the Calceolaria; when the sun bears considerable power the plants should remain on the shady side of the greenhouse; the temperature of the house should be from 45° to 50°.

About the beginning of September, those plants which are growing vigorously will require shifting into larger pots; and when large specimen plants are required, this operation should be repeated as often as the pots are filled with roots; liberal drainage should at all times be given, and regular watering carefully attended to, never allowing the pots to get dry. The decaying leaves should be removed, for if suffered to remain upon the plants, they cause mildew, and much injury ensues. The plants require to be frequently examined, to watch for the appearance of the green-fly; and when discovered, a check should be put to their increase by well fumigating the plants, and repeating the operation if the first is not effective, as it is difficult to dislodge these pests from the young and downy leaves. The house should be frequently steamed by damping the flues, as the Calceolaria thrives best in a moist atmosphere. During the winter months the plants must be removed to the south side of the house, to receive all the light possible, and prevent their being drawn up weakly. This treatment is continued till the beginning of March, when a gentle watering over the heads with a fine rose or syringe will prove very beneficial. As the power of the sun begins to increase, and the flowers approach their blooming season, it will be necessary either to shade the plants or remove them to the north side of the house; for if suffered to remain in the sun and allowed to become dry, the plants will be forced prematurely into bloom before attaining a desirable height and size. When the flower-stems begin to rise, training should commence, and a stick put to each shoot that it may rise in its proper place, and assist in forming a regular head of bloom. A supply of liquid manure twice a week will give additional strength to the plants, and cause the flowers to expand freely. The compost for the Calceolarias should be the following: one barrowful of loam; one do. bog-earth; one do. cow-dung for the winter potting; an additional half-barrowful of bog-earth may be used, for which, in spring, a half-barrowful of loam should be substituted.—*W. Catleugh, Hans-street,*

A NOTE UPON THE NEOTTIA GEMMIPARA OF SMITH.

IN the fourth volume of Smith's English Flora, p. 36, a new British plant was introduced to the knowledge of botanists under the name of *Neottia gemmipara*. It was described as having been found in Ireland, near Castletown, opposite to Bearhaven, on the northern side of Bantry Bay, in the County of Cork, in small quantities; and a description of the plant is added from the pen of Mr. James Drummond, its discoverer. The brief specific character given by Sir James Smith having afforded no information as to the essential parts of the structure of this plant, and no person having met with it since Mr. Drummond, its history has become a matter of great interest to those who are occupied with the flora of this country. Smith adds to his description that several living plants were sent to the Cork garden, but their roots were destroyed by rats. Some years after a figure was made by Mr. Sowerby, from the specimen in the Smithian Herbarium, and published in the Supplement to the English Botany, t. 2786. Mr. Mackay, in his Flora Hibernica, states the locality to be Dunboy, near Bearhaven, which in Sir William Hooker's British Flora is called Dunbog. Further than this no printed information concerning the plant was to be procured, when in the autumn of last year I had occasion to examine the plant, while preparing for press the last part of my Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants.

Upon referring to the Smithian Herbarium, in which Mr. Drummond's best specimen was preserved, I was not a little surprised to find that in external appearance the plant has all the appearance of the *Spiranthes Romanzoviana* of Chamisso; a plant *found in the bogs of the lowest valleys in Unalashka*, not uncommon, and at once distinguished from all the neighbouring species by its dwarf habit, and the large lanceolate bracts within which the flowers are almost concealed. The specimen in Smith's Herbarium does not admit of an examination of the structure of the flowers, so that I cannot affirm its identity with the Unalashka plant—but at the same time there is so great a general resemblance that it is difficult to doubt their being really the same.

That a plant hitherto found only in one of the Aleutian islands between Northern Asia and America should also inhabit a bog in County of Cork, is so singular a fact that whatever interest the plant formerly possessed is now greatly increased. With a view therefore to ascertain as far as is possible the exact spot in which Mr. Drummond met with it, I applied to the Rev. William Hincks, who was well acquainted with all the facts of the case; and that gentleman has very obligingly favoured me with an inspection of the original journal made by Mr. Drummond during the excursion in which the discovery took place, as well as of a letter from him, written in 1825, when Sir James Smith was collecting materials for his English Flora. From the journal the following are extracts:—

"1810, *July* 30. Left Watteville in the morning, and came to Mr. O'Connell's of Derrinane.—*July* 31. Left Mr. O'Connell's early in the morning and proceeded along the river Kenmare for four or five miles, when I got a boat which took me across the river to Bearhaven. I landed nearly opposite Glenboy, where there is a very fine lake surrounded by high mountains covered with very long heath, and a few trees of different kinds growing out of the clefts of the rocks. I crossed the mountains from that to Castletown, where I had not the least appearance of a road, but by knowing the direction I easily found it out.—*Aug.* 1. In the morning I set out for the Durseys'. When I had got about five miles on the road very heavy rain came on, which obliged me to return without having found anything to repay me for my trouble.—*Aug.* 2. The following day I set out for Hingy Hill, and though the day was very unfavourable I reached the top of it. The only plant I found upon it which does not grow on the neighbouring mountains was *Rhodiola rosea*. I found *Spergula saginoides* upon it, but that grows abundantly upon Bear Island, near the western signal tower.—*Aug.* 3. The following day I spent upon Bear Island. I found nothing new upon it, *but a very curious species of Ophrys, which I believe to be new, upon the main land, opposite to the western redoubt, growing in a salt marsh near the shore.* It was in very small quantity. *I only found two specimens.*" This is accompanied by a rough but characteristic pencil-sketch of the plant.

In his letter to the Rev. Dr. Hincks, dated June 7, 1825, he says, "The plant you write about is the one I found at Bearhaven in the autumn of 1810. The only specimens preserved of it were the one you sent to Sir James Edward Smith, and a small mutilated one I sent to the late Mr. Dickson. It is a genuine species of *Neottia*, very distinct from *spiralis*, and every other species I have ever seen described. Only five plants were found in 1810. I went again to the place in 1812, and could not procure a single specimen. It grows in a small marshy spot, *on the shore of the main land, exactly opposite the western redoubt on Bear Island.*"

So very exact an indication of the locality of this most interesting plant will, it is hoped, enable some of our Irish friends to rediscover it. Mr. Drummond's having himself failed to do so upon his second attempt in 1812, should be no discouragement; for it is not improbable that the plant only appears periodically, sometimes remaining dormant for a season, as occurs in some of the New Holland terrestrial Orchidaceæ.—*J. L.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pruning Forest Trees.—The article on the management of Birch, by "A Young Forester," and your remarks on it, p. 150, not quite agreeing with my experience, and thinking them likely to lead inexperienced foresters into an erroneous system, I shall state a few facts that have occurred during my practice. A friend of mine had two Hawthorn hedges cut down in 1825-6; one early in the winter, the other, the latter end of April when coming into leaf. The former had made scarcely any shoots on the 9th of August, 1826; while the latter had made shoots between three and four feet long; and the same results were observed in two fruit-trees at the two different seasons. It is also found from experience that a great difference exists in cutting corf-rods of Hazel, Birdcherry, or any other kind of wood before the early winter months or late in the spring; the young shoots on those plants cut late in the spring are more numerous and much stronger than those cut in the winter. Birch stools cut over early in the

autumn or winter are apt to be killed or severely injured, while those cut in the spring even after they are in leaf make stronger and more numerous shoots than those cut earlier. It is well known that a vine, except it is pruned at the fall of the leaf, or soon after, will bleed to death; but by waiting till it breaks into leaf it may then be pruned with impunity. This proves that all copious bleeders, as they may be called, such as the Birch, Vine, and many more, should not be cut down or pruned till they begin to leaf. You have said the "Young Forester is right," and "that it would be easy to show from physiological principles that the practice he recommends for Birch, viz. to be cut down in the autumn immediately after the fall of the leaf or just before winter, and not in the spring, should be applied to all trees cut down for stools." The facts I have stated are the result of practice, if not from physiological principles; both cannot be true, and I am not aware how they can be reconciled. I always prefer pruning in the spring or summer, and if it is judiciously done at these seasons, little will be required in the winter. If trees intended for stools are cut down when the sap is in a dormant state, the frost, dry cutting winds, and strong sun in March, will contract the bark, and render it so hard, that buds will not be so readily emitted by it, nor the sap so soon set in motion, as when the tops are left on till the sap is in motion in every part of the tree. From this it appears that if we wish to weaken a too vigorous tree, prune early; if to strengthen a weak one, prune late in the spring. The same rule applies to coppice-wood, more especially to copious bleeders, as the Birch and Oak. In addition to the foregoing reasons for cutting or pruning late in the spring, the new-made wounds are not exposed to the weather for five or six months, and thus no partial decay of the exposed part can take place before the formation of new wood and bark, and the consequent healing over of the wound. This circumstance alone I think of importance, as well as that the cuts should be clean and sloping.—*W. Billington.* [As soon as we can obtain a little room we shall revert to this letter, and show why we look at the subject differently from Mr. Billington, whose opinion, as that of a man of great experience, deserves full consideration.]

Acclimatising.— It is not certain that your opinions on this subject, as developed in p. 323, will obtain general concurrence. The idea of a power of so much promise, and so flattering to human ingenuity, will not be readily abandoned; and I think I see an array of pens already marshalled against you, with arguments and facts, some true and some false, to gainsay your conclusions. In the main, I dare say, you are right; and we have really little power to alter by any mode of culture the original constitution of the majority of plants, or little reason to conclude that the continued operation of external circumstances of place, temperature, or the like, through any lapse of time, can accommodate the denizen of the tropics to the temperate or frigid zones. It is not too much, perhaps, to assert broadly that this would have been done already by the hand of Nature, if she had not prescribed limits to her own powers in this particular; and assigned, with much and variable latitude, to every class of organised beings its proper "habitat." Nevertheless the flexibility of many plants, their capacity for variety of form, colour, hardihood, and the like, bespeak the possibility of great changes, and we cannot be insensible to the numerous accessions to the flora of our islands within the historic period. Some plants do not seem capable of any change, whilst others, and many of them happily of the greatest use to man, have the widest range, and seem to be capable of endless varieties. How widely the cereals are extended, and how endless seem to be the varieties of some of our fruits, and how various their degrees of hardihood! The animal world offers many analogies that favour the conclusions of much latitude of modification and powers of acclimatisation. Take the horse, for example; if not, like man, a native of the tropics, he lives in a state of nature within a few degrees of those low latitudes, and, passing through all the intermediate ones, is found ranging up to 60° of the northern and 50° of the southern hemisphere. If the same stock furnished the Arabian, the Flanders mare, and the Shetland pony, why may not some vegetable types afford an analogous, varied, and acclimatised series? But it is not my object, at present, to impugn so much the general conclusions of your argument, as to draw your attention to the reconsideration of one point in it, namely, the effect of dryness of soil in imparting hardihood to plants; or rather of enabling them to resist the power of frost. In following out your deductions on the destructibility of plants by frost in proportion to their succulence, and referring for illustration to the comparative immunity of such as are grown in high and dry situations, you seem to overlook a consideration of far greater importance,—the vastly higher temperature of such places in times of severity. I do not deny that plants grown in moist and rich soils, cæteris paribus, abound more in sap, and have more water in their composition, than the same kinds standing in dryer and more sterile situations. But it is not so much the moisture of low places, or the succulence of the plants that grow in them, that do the mischief, as the sharper frosts to which such places are subject in still clear nights, such as follow on falls of snow in the depth of winter, or as characterize some of the nights of autumn and early spring. The Dahlia and the Potato are good indices of this comparative condition of high and low places in the latter case; and the Bay, Laurustinus, and other destructible evergreens in the former. At such times the "woody valleys" are not "warm and low," and woe to the tender plants that are located in "open bottoms, cold and raw." If any one at such times attend strictly to the circumstances that determine the comparative intensity of cold in high and low situations, he will soon perceive that it does not depend so much on the presence of water, or the radiation of caloric into the atmosphere (for radiation goes on as rapidly from high as from low grounds,) as on the gravitation of cold dense air into the low grounds, and thence the rapid abstraction of warmth from all objects presented to its influence. So that it is not the luxuriant vegetation, and the damp soil of the "Valley of the Thames" which inclines your tender plants to perish, when the same plants escape growing on the Surrey hills, or on the high grounds of Highgate or Hampstead, but because they are subjected to a temperature below what their vessels will bear, perhaps to actual congelation, when those of the last-mentioned places are not. I will venture to say that in some of the still clear nights of last winter the thermometer sunk from five to ten degrees lower in open situations about Fulham or Putney, than on Banstead Downs or Highgate Heath; and a difference of two or three degrees is life or death to many of our out-door exotics, and even, I believe, to some of our indigenous, or otherwise (if you will allow me the use of the word) acclimatised foreigners. It is pretty certain that this country was never visited by a severer cold than that of the 20th January, 1839, and yet it did not exceed all other recorded frost by more than three or four degrees; nevertheless, that difference was sufficient to make such an impression as was never before witnessed on the Common Laurel, the hardy indigenous Furze, the Walnut, and even the true English evergreen—the Holly. In many low situations in Sussex, on dry and sandy soils, the Walnut was killed outright, or so much injured as to lose all its "lop and top," whilst in high ones it remained unscathed; and it is worthy of remark that the youngest and most vigorous trees escaped where older ones perished, a fact militating against the obnoxiousness of mere succulence. Of two Figs in my garden, one growing in a high and particularly dry situation, the other in a low and moist one, the former has been so much damaged by the frost of last winter, that all its last year's wood is destroyed, and it shows no fruit; whilst the latter, although its tips are withered, has some fruit buds remaining, which are sprouting vigorously. I have no doubt that this latter plant was exposed to a lower temperature by several degrees (both were uncovered) during the hard frosts of December and February. I believe that the superior vigour or vital energy of the plant which grows in the richer and moister soil gives it a greater power of resistance. But the discussion of this branch of the subject, the power of resisting the influence of cold, and other destructive influences inherent in the principle of vitality, and of the variableness of that power according to circumstances of time and place, health or disease, would lead me beyond the limits I have prescribed to myself in these hasty observations, which have already grown to too great a length.—*P. P.*

Acclimatisation.—To prove that your theory is correct as to the subsoil requiring to be dry for the acclimatising of plants, I can give you an instance at Glazenwood, where we had planted several years since a great number of fine Australian shrubs in a low, moist, sheltered spot; the consequence was that we lost them all by the succeeding winters of 1837-38. Many of the kinds planted on a drier subsoil have survived the last four winters, particularly one. An Eucalyptus rotunda, a beautiful evergreen tree (9ft. high) has not suffered in the slightest degree from the late intense frost; we believe it to be the same variety as that described by Backhouse in Australia; the largest tree he measured was 247ft. with a diameter of 18ft. at 6ft. from the ground: the wood is extremely hard, and the young branches secrete an aromatic gum: it is very fast growing: the specimen we had killed had reached 20ft. We have had a large bush of the White Indian Azalea growing in the open ground for the last four years, without the slightest protection, and it is now flowering beautifully; it is, I believe, nearly as hardy as the common Yellow—*Henry Curtis, Glazenwood.*

Management of Peristéria Barkéri.—The success that has attended my treatment of Peristéria Barkéri has induced me to offer you a few remarks on its cultivation. When the pseudo-bulbs were received from Mexico by Mr. Barker, in 1835, they were in a healthy state, and were soon afterwards potted. The best manner of potting them was with me a desideratum, and before I succeeded perfectly I made several experiments, but none produced such good results as the following:—In the first place I took either a square twig or a conical wire basket, (made by Mr. Petty, Bartholomew-street, Birmingham,) the bottom and sides of which I covered with moss; I then put in pieces of potsherds, afterward that of the pseudo-bulbs, and lastly, filled up the basket with peat in pieces about the size of walnuts. This being done, I placed the plant near the glass, for I find that in such a situation they vegetate better, and are more healthy. When the plant began to grow I supplied it moderately with water, but as its growth increased a larger quantity was given, and when it was in full flower it was watered freely. Some of this elegant tribe of plants are injured if syringed over head; such, however, is not the case with this plant; on the contrary, such treatment seems to suit it, especially the leaves. The plant having flowered, and the pseudo-bulbs being matured, (but in a dormant state,) they should not be removed from the same temperature they were in when in a flowering condition, which ranged from 70° to 80°; but especial care should be taken to keep them dry until the period of rest is over. By this mode of treatment I have made plants of unusual size and beauty, which flower at intervals all the year round. As a proof of the excellence of this treatment I have just had a plant with seven spikes, or scapes of flowers, each of which was three feet long, and bearing from 30 to 37 blossoms each, three inches in diameter. The pseudo-bulbs are six inches high, and 11 inches and a half round, and the leaves are three feet long, including the petiole, and four inches wide.—*T. Insleay, Springfield, Birmingham.*

Slate Flues.—A gentleman residing at Clapham having occasion for a fire-place against a wall, in which no flue had been provided, imagined and successfully adopted the expedient of making a flue of slate, placing beneath it a chimney-piece made also of slate. The slate used for the flue was of the sort called Valencia, which is found to bear a considerable heat without injury. The angles were put together with what is called iron cement, and the whole has been in use for some time without any failure. It is probable that this mode of making flues is susceptible of some useful application to warming conservatories; the more rapid passage of the heat through slate walls, as compared with brick, might render a much smaller length of flue sufficient, which of itself would be a great advantage.—*A. A.*

Erythrina Crista Galli, Hardy.—A strong root of Erythrina crista gallí, planted near a south wall about the 1st of May, in soil of equal parts of good loam and leaf-mould, with a little sand, will flower in September as freely as if kept in a stove or greenhouse; a plant has lived out of doors here for the last four years, by covering it with a little sand, or coal-ashes, during the winter months. It produces about the end of this month many shoots, which strike as freely as Dahlia cuttings, with a little bottom heat, provided the shoots are taken off with a bit of the old root attached; two or three of the strongest shoots may be left to exhibit their splendid coral spikes in the autumn: as the summers are more dry and warm in England than in this country, I am satisfied this beautiful plant would grow as freely as many herbaceous plants, by a little protection during winter.—*P. Keane, Lismore Castle.*

The Cricket.—The Cricket, Gryllus domésticus, was an intolerable plague to my servants by flying upon their persons, and falling into their food. I tried many prescribed ways to destroy them, with insufficient success. At length it occurred to me most fortunately to try a common spitting-pot, with a small piece of fat floating in water, and an inclined plane of wood to enable the insects to ascend. Two were placed within the kitchen fender at night. In 12 months, 2271 Crickets were drowned in them.—*C. B. W.*

Strawberries.—The usual mode, and that which is recommended by Mr. Keen, is to make plantations of runners in the summer and to plant the beds in March. To those who are impatient, the following course is perhaps best: encourage the earliest runners, letting them root in small pots sunk in the earth; plant them as soon as they are well rooted in their beds: only planting them twice as thick as they are to remain, let them fruit the next year, and as soon as their fruit is off, dig up every other plant: if the runners are put in early and kept clean, and prevented from making new runners, and the barbarous plan of cutting the leaves in the autumn is avoided, a fair crop is obtained the first year, and one season saved.—*K.*

Frankfort Public Walks.—I recollect being much struck some years ago in the public walks of Frankfort, at finding some beautiful greenhouse shrubs planted in the open ground, growing most luxuriantly and in full flower. I found that during winter they were protected by a moveable house in which there was a stove, &c., all of which was taken away in the summer, and the shrubs appeared to be growing in a parterre forming part of the general garden, there being no vestige of the building. I am not aware that any thing of the kind has been attempted in England; surely it might be introduced with great effect in such a place as the Italian garden at Chatsworth, &c. I suspect this house no longer exists at Frankfort: in one or two later visits I have looked for the place in vain. As public gardens are now beginning to be thought of in this country, I may mention that those on the old ramparts of Frankfort are let out to a gardener who either for the value of the land, or at a small price, engages to keep them in order and have always a stock of flowers—he in fact using them as a nursery and seed garden. I believe that some plan of this kind may very soon be safely adopted in this country. It is clear that "the people" as they are better treated, are less inclined to tear and destroy that which they are admitted to enjoy. At the Zoological Gardens, where any decently dressed person is admitted for a shilling ticket, I believe there is no instance of the flowers being destroyed: whilst mentioning this society I may observe that it would perhaps be wise if they were to follow the example of some great people, and deal a little in free trade. I feel certain that if 6*d.* tickets were admitted instead of 1*s.* ones, the number of visitors would be more than doubled. Many very respectable people with four or five children, can only afford one or two visits in the year.—*K.*

Double Yellow Roses.—E. R. is much obliged by the notices which have been taken of his query, concerning double yellow roses. His four beds however did not perish last year from excess of vigour as X X X supposes, but rather from the opposite cause, for they seemed paralysed when they reached the point of bursting, and made no further progress, and the edge of the unopened flower-leaves appeared as if some minute insect infested them, though it kept itself invisible. The north border will be tried in the case of a fine sucker, now advancing.

Ipomœa stans.—Mr. Bell of Hornsey informs us that our correspondent R. F. is in error in believing that Ipomœa stans has not yet flowered in England. He states that last year he raised several plants from seeds given him by his friend Dr. Lush, one of which produced a single lovely blossom. The plants died down in the winter, but the tubers are healthy and are now breaking vigorously.

The Advantage and Economy of Rain-water.—We are

not aware of any article of common consumption which may be productive of more comforts to a family, and to the gardener, than rain-water. Many persons are practically aware of that which I am about to suggest; my aim is simply to extend, not to originate, a practice which I am sure is appreciated by all who have adopted it, and will be so just in proportion as it shall become further known and understood. Rain-water is valuable in every situation where it can be collected in sufficient abundance. In London, and in large towns, it is apt to be contaminated with soot; but from this and other impurities it can be freed by a process hereafter described. Wherever it can be obtained pure, or rendered so, it is water in the very best form. To the gardener it is all but indispensable; our plants can scarcely be in health without it: but everything flourishes, particularly the beautiful gems of the pasture and flower-garden, if an ample supply of this gift of nature be at his command. The housewife and laundress are perhaps more indebted to it for their immediate comfort than any other persons, because of its great softness, and the facility which it consequently affords to the many important operations in which they may employ it. All other water contains a greater or less proportion of chemical solutions of lime, which renders them hard. Rain-water is generally supposed to be unpleasant to the palate: if, however, it be carefully collected in the first instance, and properly filtered, it is found by experience to be the pleasantest water that can be drunk. I have seen the rain-water from the roofs made to pass through a canvass strainer, in texture like that of a cheese-cloth, into the water-butt; there it deposited any impurities which were not caught by the cloth; and every day a few gallons were filtered by one of the newly-invented portable apparatus. The water was perfectly bright and pure, its flavour (if the term be admissible) was delicious; in fact, it was the finest water I ever tasted, not even excepting that of pellucid mountain streams, or the much-famed Cumberland lakes. Nothing of the vapid insipidity of common rain-water remained, nor will that ever be perceived if the fluid be properly collected and strained. If I were addressing this to a resident of that chalky but most fertile granary of the metropolis, the Isle of Thanet, at the north-east point of Kent, it would be sufficient to mention a rain-water tank, to insure his instant assent to my unqualified assertion, that a greater convenience can scarcely be attached to a homestead. In some parts of Berkshire I find tanks of the kind are in use; but with the exception of these two districts, the real filtering rain-water tank appears to be scarcely known. The reservoirs or tanks for rain-water are generally constructed of a cylindrical form, somewhat resembling a shallow well; they are sunk in the ground, and should be built with stone, made secure by being jointed with Roman cement; but good mortar, made up with two or three parts of finely-sifted coal-ashes, and one part of the very best lime that can be got (particularly that from thoroughly burnt limestone, not the magnesian), will answer extremely well. If it is intended for the nicest culinary purposes, the internal surface must, however, be accurately and entirely covered with a coating of the cement, of at least one-third to half an inch in thickness. No brick ought to be used even if coated with cement, as they have the property of rendering soft water hard, and for a considerable time after the tank has been made, if the bricks were new. From 1000 to 5000 gallons of rain-water may be thus collected, and secured from dirt and dust; and if the fluid, in passing into the reservoir, be made to run through a filter prepared by putting into a deep tub a quantity of well-washed sea or river sand, to the depth of a foot or more—over that a stratum of bruised good charcoal, and, finally, a layer of clean gravel-stones, it will be effectually sweetened, and purified from all extraneous matters. This tub might either be bored at the bottom with an auger-hole to let the water pass, by means of a broad funnel, into the tank, or be furnished with a false wooden bottom pierced with holes; the intervening space would then be filled with water, when a common tap, passed through a stave just above the true bottom of the tub, could convey it away into its under-ground recipient. A tank, I have stated, is built in the ground; the opening at top is always secured either with flat stones, or with a brick arched dome, in the centre of which a stone is let in and fitted in a groove. This stone of course is moveable, and is occasionally taken up when it is found needful to clean out the tank: but if the purifying filter were employed, the water would be so effectually cleansed that little or no deposit could ever be formed, and it therefore would keep well for a very long period. A few pounds would cover the first expense of a medium-sized tank; and I believe that a sum under 10*l.* in the whole would also furnish it with a pump and pipe, by which this purified and salubrious water could be introduced into the dwelling, the hothouse, or the greenhouse, and be thus always ready to be applied to the several purposes of domestic economy for which soft water is so indispensably requisite. Under common circumstances, nine-tenths of the rain-water that falls on every dwelling, hothouse, and their offices, are wasted; by the plan suggested, a large portion of it would be saved, and be cheaply rendered available in the best and most advantageous manner.—*John Mearns, F.H.S., Botanical and Zoological Gardens, Leeds.*

Coloured Media and Artificial Atmospheres.—The curious and deeply interesting subject of vegetation as connected with peculiar coloured media, is full of singular promise. Experiment has long convinced me of the electricity of colour, and of course this will materially affect the hygrometric as well as the thermometric condition of the atmosphere, not to mention its chemical constitution, irrespective altogether of its relations to radiation. Professor Morichini's experiment, as well as that of Mrs. Somerville, prove, from the communication of magnetism to steel, that electricity must be developed. I imparted magnetism to a steel bar suspended in a violet-coloured root-glass. We know that artificial electricity accelerates germination; and De Candolle states that a vine grew an inch in an hour during a thunder-storm. Many years ago I made a series of experiments by sowing Cress, &c., on moistened coloured cloth, and found that germination was differently affected by the various colours, and that black was injurious and almost destructive to vegetation. This I attributed to the action of the salt of iron. The experiments of Mr. Warde in reference to imprisoned atmospheres are remarkable, though the phenomena are not a little obscure. The changes here superinduced seem to move in a circle. The electric condition of light, as affected or modified by the glass screen, is no doubt intimately connected with these mutations. Mosses and Ferns are the plants that chiefly luxuriate; but the Dionæa muscipula, Cephalotus follicularis, Drosera rotundifolia, Parnassia palustris, and some others, succeed best under glass covers, and afford an illustration of the same kind. The sea-breeze, or a marine atmosphere, remarkably affects vegetation, not merely, I apprehend, in the equalisation of temperature, and the softening influences of its humidity, but by modifying abrupt transitions and alternations of heat and cold, as well as the communication of a chemical product. Mr. Warde's plan affords us the means of instituting experiments on artificial atmospheres.—*J. Murray.*

Bark Monopoly.—Having read the reply of Mr. Paxton to "A Young Forester," reiterating the charges of unfair dealing on the part of the tanners respecting the price of Oak-bark, permit me to explain the method of bark peeling, and the mode of disposing of it in the North of England, which, though it may be adopted in other places, is not done under the management of Mr. Paxton or "A Young Forester," and, therefore, may be acceptable to both. In a general way large lots of Oak timber are sold standing, the purchaser being obliged to have it all removed within a specified time; and, therefore, at the proper season they employ a number of skilful woodmen to fell the timber in a workmanlike manner, not haggle hack, as in some of the midland and southern counties but cutting it by the axe as low as possible. A number of boys follow, cutting off such branches as are worth peeling, which work is generally performed by women, many of whom are more expert than the men. The bark is dried in some open space by being laid on two rails or poles 18 or 20 inches apart, and supported about that distance from the ground by the poles resting on cloven, or forked, stakes driven into the ground, which stakes, and also the rails, are often found amongst the peeled timber. On this temporary scaffold the bark is usually dry in a fortnight or three weeks, when it is carted to some shed, or built in stacks in the open air, which, if allowed to stand long, will require to be covered with a canvas cloth, or straw; but it is usually prepared ready for the tanners by being cut into small pieces of not more than three or four inches across, any mossy or dirty pieces being previously scraped or pared away. It is then put up in sacks and weighed (and is sold by weight, not by the uncertain way of measuring). The intended purchaser generally examines it before putting it in the sacks, and if the price be settled the seller delivers it when it is wanted. I never before heard of such a thing as a combination amongst tanners, although it may exist in the neighbourhood of Chatsworth. Generally speaking, the tanners of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Darlington are all anxious to obtain good home-grown bark, and although the price is low, I think there is no conspiracy amongst the tanners to make it so. Last year good bark was 7*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* per ton, and the expenses against it may be from 2*l.* 5s. to 2*l.* 15s. per ton for peeling (including the felling of the trees), 10s. per ton for chopping, and 15s. per ton for carting it into the house, and from thence to its final delivery, leaving about half the price clear profit. The above charges I know to be correct from actual experience. Perhaps Mr. Paxton or the "Young Forester" will state what proportion their expenses bear to the ultimate value of their bark, and we shall then know whether we are before or behind our southern brethren in the economical mode of barking and felling trees.—*S. N. V.*

The Potato Crop.—I have seen in your *Chronicle* a good deal about Potatoes. I beg to say, I have not changed my seed, the Black American Pink-eyes, since 1818, and I will challenge them, both for quality and quantity, with any one. I consider it owing to early planting, and giving them plenty of time in the ground to ripen well before any frost comes. This year all mine were in by the 16th March. The latest I ever put in was the 15th April, and the earliest March 14th. If hard weather is expected, I put my manure upon the sets. I only grow one kind for eating and cattle. Many are only now putting in their Potatoes; mine are having the second hoeing.—*J. B. H.*

Bark Monopoly.—Mr. Paxton having expressed a wish that I would inform him if I superintended the "taking up" of the Oak Bark spoken of in my letter to you upon that subject, I beg to inform him that I did superintend the falling, stripping, and delivering of the whole of it. Mr. Paxton is in error when he supposes I am a "young Tanner." I am, as I have signed myself, a "young Forester;" and my motive in taking up the subject as I have done, was because Mr. P. had not only made an unfair attack upon the tanners, but had attempted to justify himself by citing arguments, undoubtedly correct, but not at all applicable in a general consideration of the question. I sincerely hope Mr. P. will throw some more light upon the subject.—*A Young Forester, Kidderminster.*

Failure of Potato Crop.—In the *Chronicle* I observe some remarks from Perth relative to the failure of Potato crops; and I have no doubt that the failure has almost always been caused by keeping the seed in large quantities together, frequently before being perfectly ripened. I have for many years past, at the time of taking up, adopted the plan of laying upon the ground for some time, till they become green and hard, such Potatoes as I intend for seed the following year, and keeping them by themselves during the winter. By this means I have never known any to fail when there has been a very general failure in this country; and I have noticed that a general failure has mostly followed a bad season for ripening the tubers the year before. I feel confident that if this mode of hardening the seed tubers were adopted there would be no failure in Potato crops, and the plants would come up much stronger and more healthy.—*J. T.*

New Rose.—We have lately received from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, specimens of a new Rose, by them called "Rosa Devoniensis." They state that it is far from being as fine as they shortly expect it to be, the flower having been cut from a small young plant. They are of opinion that it possesses properties which entitle it to be considered one of the finest Roses which has ever been introduced. The flowers which we received were finely formed, very double, much above the average size; and it is evident that the plant has a vigorous and excellent habit. We also found it deliciously fragrant; the colour is a clear, delicate, primrose yellow, with a somewhat deeper centre. The flowers, though large and double, had expanded freely, without any imperfection or hard green eye.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Oahu, Sandwich Islands, June 10, 1840.—It is quite surprising how very extensively the natives here make use of their indigenous plants; and I suppose it may be considered as a sign of their recent conversion from a state of barbarism. Poé and Fest are the unfailing sources of a Sandwich Islander's food. The former, I need hardly tell you, is the bruised root of the Caladium esculentum, more or less mixed with water; the natives eagerly gather round a calabash of this, their bright and lively eyes sparkling with delightful anticipations. There is only one way of eating it correctly, according to Sandwich Island *ton*, and that is, to dip two fingers into the dish, and then to transfer them dexterously to the mouth without letting an atom fall back; the Poé is then removed in a manner better imagined than described. The root of this plant, when cut in slices and baked, furnishes a vegetable I decidedly prefer to the Potato. The foreign residents consider it a very good substitute for bread, and have the slices, fried dry, laid by their plates. I prefer eating it *in* my plate as a vegetable. As you are also aware, the root is extremely acrid before cooking; but it will perhaps be new to you that the natives have a custom of dyeing their native cloth or tapa by immersing them in the Taro (C. esculentum) ponds. They come out of a dingy black colour. Their best black colour is obtained by taking some of the soil between the roots of the Aleurites triloba, and also some of the bark of the same tree. The tapa is heated with these; but minute particulars I could not learn, as the natives are jealous of some of their customs becoming known to the whites; at least so I was informed on very excellent authority. The bread-fruit is not that staple article of food at these islands which it is at the Society Islands. It, however, grows plentifully on one of the group, but I have never seen it used, or been able to get a taste of it. Several kinds of Fern are used as occasional food; perhaps the Angiopteris evecta is the most common. The natives will sometimes strip off the fronds, and scrape the mucilage from the internal concave surface; so you see they are rather epicures in their way. From a fern, which the natives call Hapee, they gather the chaffy scales, and stuff beds and pillows; these are light and elastic, and are really prized by foreigners. Their arrow-root is made from Tacca pinnatifida. They have their native sugar; and if they had it not, the roots of the Tea-plant (Dracæna terminalis) would furnish both sugar and spirit. The latter was recently largely made from this plant, but the missionaries are now so powerfully in the ascendant that, in the language of the islands, it is tabooed. Wine is under the same ban; the vine grows well, and good wine has been made. But what will you think of the state of these lovely islands when the natives have been compelled by the missionaries to root up their thriving coffee-trees. Is it not strange that none of us have discovered a single Orchidacea in our rambles? Nor can I hear that any are indigenous here. Yet there are several in the Society Islands. Your last letter, though now rather a distant one, has stimulated me to take some temperatures of vegetation. Here is one as a specimen: Atmosphere of Tree-ferns, dry season, 2 P.M., near mountain stream; air in shade, 86°; soil and water of stream, 80°; dew-point, 96°.

Frankfort, April, 1841.—I have found but little in the botanical way here yet, except Rintz's Nursery Garden, which is a very good one. Besides a good assortment of common plants, which seem very well kept, he has several of Baron Hugel's and Dr. Siebold's, new things which I had never seen, and some shrubs I do not remember in England, especially two species of Ilex—I. caroliniana and calamistra—the former certainly a handsome plant. He has a variety of oaks: none of the evergreens thrive here, except Q. pseudo-suber. There is a singular sessile-flowered deciduous oak from Spain, very pubescent, the acorns usually single at the very end of the short side-branches, so as to seem terminal. The public walks here are under his direction, and are planted with the most interesting shrubs, and some are very fine specimens, chiefly American trees of all sorts. I find Catalpas, Gleditschias, Koelreuterias, and several others fruiting here, which do not seed with us. He has raised a good many Ulmus

Sinensis, which are hardly to be got in England, and I think in the spring I shall find it worth while to send over a parcel of plants by steamer.

Boston, U.S., 31st Dec., 1840.—Perusing, as I do, most of the periodicals issued in Europe on Botanical and Horticultural subjects, and having paid some attention to them during my long residence in the vicinity of London, I feel much surprised that so few of the beautiful flowering plants which abound in this section of the United States are in the gardens of Europe, and more particularly in those of England, where such ardent devotion to Horticultural pursuits prevails. If it suits the nature of your new publication, I will send you from time to time an account of some of the more showy species, with remarks on the soil, and situation of their native habitats, &c. for insertion. It seems proper, however, to preface these accounts with a few observations on the differences of climate here and in England.

The prevalence of the westerly winds with you, besides the natural evaporation from a large surface of ocean, brings from the banks of Newfoundland, that mother of wet fogs and damp atmosphere, so much moisture as very greatly to modify and decrease both the light and heat of the sun even in serene weather; and the accumulation of this moisture in the form of clouds deprives the English climate of much of the sun's direct influence. Here we have weeks of clear unclouded skies, during both summer and winter, the rays of the sun unimpeded by the moisture of the medium through which they pass. Every cultivator will feel the importance of these circumstances on many plants, which, however able to resist the highest degrees of cold in England, cannot flourish under the diminished light and heat, accompanied by the increased dampness which they would have to encounter on the other side of the Atlantic. A hygrometrical register might easily be kept here, but we cannot, unfortunately, procure the instruments: I am not, however, aware of any means of registering the intensity of light.

The winters here are much colder than with you, our thermometer frequently ranging as low as, and even under zero. This is an entire bar to the growth of the beautiful evergreens which adorn the English winter garden, the laurel, laurustinus, &c. being here greenhouse plants. From this severe weather nature has however provided sufficient protection in various ways; for the denizens of the forest a copious fall of leaves, for the inhabitants of the plains a thick covering of snow, and for the swamp-loving plants a dense growth of moss, in which protection their roots are completely and thickly enveloped. There is another circumstance which has for years attracted my attention and observation, and on which I have only been prevented by want of time from instituting experiments; I allude to the great excess of electricity which pervades the atmosphere in this climate. I have been often astonished at the crackling noise and brilliancy of the sparks very frequently emitted on suddenly tearing one woollen garment from another when undressing in the dark, and at the occasional impossibility of combing the hair straight; every time the comb passes through with any rapidity, each individual hair will stand out. Aurora Borealis is also quite common here. That this state of the atmosphere exists in common with hygrometrical differences I have little doubt, and as little that its effect is considerable on vegetation, particularly on some plants more than others. This is, however, a subject upon which I cannot give you all my views in a letter of this description, and I merely advert to it now with a design to call more general attention to it than it has yet received.

At the head of our beautiful plants stands *Calopogon pulchellus*, which certainly exceeds Bletia Hyacinthina both in colour and singularity of structure. This plant is plentiful from three to five miles from Boston: it grows usually in low swampy places, but appears to me to delight in little natural hummocks (hills) raised about a foot above the swamp; the roots are usually six inches below the surface; the mould is generally light black, sandy, and completely netted with roots of the various surrounding woody plants, most frequently Vaccinia, Andromedæ, &c. I have attempted to transplant it several times, but not successfully to my satisfaction. Can it be parasitic on any of these roots? I have never been able to observe any attachment to them. It is very possible my want of success arose from the deficiency of a place similar to its habitat, although resembling as much as in my power to make it. —*Pogonia ophioglossoides*. An elegant little orchidaceous plant, with a single flower, pink and white, the labellum yellowish, with pink stripes and crested, in wet swamps, scarcely any earth, the fibrous roots enveloped in sphagnums, through which they seem to delight to rove; plentiful three to five miles distance; as difficult to transplant as the former.—*Arethusa bulbosa*. The largest, and perhaps most showy of our orchidaceæ, grows in abundance in swampy meadows; earth light and sandy. I have never tried to move this, but suppose, owing to its bulbous root, that the difficulty would decrease.

I will now quit the orchidaceous family until another letter, premising, however, that there remain many yet worth attention, and proceed to the gentianaceous, of these *Gentiana crinita* is the most beautiful of our native gentians, and grows in plenty about two miles from this: it is an annual, is found in damp meadows, and by the side of ponds of water: it is rather difficult to discover in the long grass during the summer, and if transplanted when in bloom in the month of September and October, in common with many other annuals it soon withers and dies. I have several times sown seed, but have never been able to make it vegetate. I confess, however, that from want of time my experiments have not been generally made with sufficient care. *Gentiana Saponaria* cannot be compared with the preceding for beauty; its flowers never open, and it generally grows with a dwarf habit. I have, however, one specimen in my herbarium, gathered in a rich swamp at Oak Island, about five miles from Boston, with 19 flowers in a whorl: the height of the plant, or group of plants, was five to six feet. The appearance of the mass was magnificent.—*Sabbatia Chloroides*. Of this most elegant rose-coloured plant I know but one locality, about 35 miles from Boston, and five miles from the town of Plymouth: it grows there in abundance on the borders of a pond; it is a biennial. I have some plants in pots, raised from seed. In this way there seems no difficulty with it here, and certainly it is most ornamental. On the borders of the same pond is also found Drosera filifolia in plenty. *Gerardia flava, glauca, pedicularia, &c.*, are tall growing elegant plants, with bright straw yellow flowers, about the size of digitalis purpurea, in beauty in the month of August and beginning of September. They are found in dry rocky woods in abundance. There is some difficulty in transplanting these. The whole plant is extremely tender to the touch, the slightest laceration of the cuticle turning immediately black. I have no doubt this is the case also with the root and spongioles, which are therefore easily injured. The seed is difficult to vegetate: it is like many of the orchidaceæ enveloped in a tunic of beautiful construction. This tunic, previous to ripening of the seed, is a very curious object for the microscope. Whether it is of any value or use after ripening of the seed I cannot tell; but from what I have observed of many young plants, it appears to me there is something parasitic about the seed and young plants. There is room for much curious observation on the habits of these species. *Gerardia purpurea, tenuifolia, &c.* are annuals which flourish abundantly in almost every damp spot around. They are sometimes found on dry places, but then become of dwarfish habit. Their lovely rose-coloured, but fugacious flowers are extremely ornamental and lively.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Æschyna'nthus macula'tus. Spotted Blush-wort. (*Stove Shrub.*)—In the hot damp sands of India, upon rocks and trees, where Orchidaceæ and Ferns delight to grow, are found many species of the beautiful genus Æschynánthus, whose stems cling to such surfaces, and are said to maintain themselves by aerial roots, like those of our ivy. In our gardens several have now been established, not, however, under the names that properly belong to them, but with such as error or caprice have dictated. This, for instance, that in the gardens rejoices in the name of the "branching," ramosissimus,) is not the species so named by Dr. Wallich, which has larger calyxes and smaller corollas; neither is it that which Dr. Roxburgh called "the parasitical," from the forests of the Garrow hills, as some will have it, for that species has flowers "large, pendulous, crimson-yellow, approaching in shape and size to those of Digitális purpúrea," our Foxglove. It appears, on the contrary, to be a well-marked species, distinct from all enumerated by Dr. Wallich. No doubt it is a native of India, but from what part, or when introduced, does not appear. A stove plant, requiring a strong heat and damp atmosphere during the growing season. It is cultivated best when fastened to a large piece of rough stick, placed in the pot, the remaining space in the pot being filled up with a light mixture of leaf-mould, sandy peat, and a small portion of loam. It strikes freely from cuttings, and is one of those plants which seem to have no particular time of flowering, for the time of flowering depends more on the time the plants are rested than the season.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cœlo'gyne Cumi'ngii. Mr. Cuming's Cœlógyne.—(*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Often as Singapore has been visited, it still seems to afford in handsome unknown species of Orchidaceous plants. Among those collected by Mr. Cuming, and by him sold to Messrs. Loddiges, was the present, which, when in good flower, is a very pretty species, with fine white flowers, and a bright yellow blotch on the labellum. The elevated ridges which decorate it are three in number, the intermediate one being the shortest, they are terminated by a deep orange stain, and have a small outlying toothed appendage on each side of the outer ridges towards the termination. It is to these little peculiarities in the surface of the labellum that many tribes of Orchidaceous plants owe their varied aspect and much of their beauty; they also, as has been before observed, furnish the best characters for distinguishing the species. It should be cultivated in a very warm and moist stove, such as suits Dendrobiums and plants of that kind. The pot must be well drained and filled with turfy-peat or sphagnum, to which the creeping stem should be fastened with wooden pegs and the pseudo-bulbs left uncovered. If water is allowed to lodge about the young shoots, they are very apt to be injured by it.—*Bot. Reg.*

Maxilla'ria Harrisoni'æ. Mrs. Harrison's Maxillaria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A delicate white variety of this beautiful epiphyte has been imported by Messrs. Loddiges. The sepals and petals are a clear cream colour, just tinged with violet at the tip of the former. The lip is the same as in the original variety, but somewhat paler.—*Bot. Reg.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

[We hasten to correct some errors that crept into our Report of the great meeting at the Garden of the Horticultural Society. We find that Vanda teres, and Cymbidium madidum, were exhibited by Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, and not by Mr. Barnes. The name of Mr. Leaf's gardener is Dodeneade, not Dowson; and Campanula garganica was shown by J. Coster, Esq. (not Foster), of Streatham.]

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

The Botanical Society met on Thursday evening the 11th of March in the Royal Institution; Dr. Greville in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected fellows of the society:—Resident fellows 1. John F. Ogilvie, Esq., M.A., St. Cuthbert's Glebe, Lothian-road; 2. R. M. Stark, Esq., 10, Annandale street: 3. E. Thorne Wait, Esq., 16, Dublin-street. Non-resident fellows:—1. John Dennistoun, Esq., Greenock; 2. Robert Kerr, Esq., Greenock; 3. Goodwin R. Purcell O'Leary, Esq., A.B., Paris; 4. Robt Roxburgh, Esq., Greenock, 5. George Scratchley, Esq., A.B., M.D., Paris: 6. Joshua Sutcliffe, Esq., F.L.S., Carlton-place, Halifax, Yorkshire. The following communications were read:—1. On the specific value of the antherine appendages in the genus Viola, by Mr. Edw Forbes. The author, in the introduction to this paper, premised that "form is the chief, if not the only, source of specific character in the vegetable kingdom. Among animals external form is mostly an indication of internal structure, and therefore its importance is derivative. But among vegetables external form is often itself structure, or, rather, equivalent to the internal structure of animals. Structure is a modification of form for the performance of some function in the creature's economy, and in animals such modification is usually an involution of form—in plants the reverse; hence there is no small portion of truth in the saying, that a plant is an animal turned inside out. * * * In the higher divisions of the vegetable kingdom, such portions of the structure of plants as are internal play an important part in their classification; but in the minor groups, and among species, the modifications of external form have greater claims on our attention." He then went on to remark that it is well known that organs and systems do not play the same important part equally in all classes of plants and animals. For example, the shape of a leaf in one genus of plants might be common to all the included species, and be therefore incapable of affording a specific character, while in the next genus it might vary in every species, and the variation be constant in each, becoming the most evident source of distinction between the species. This he would term the law of the undulation of character. This law, he said, has not as yet been properly studied by naturalists, or its value rightly appreciated, otherwise we should not have that common scientific phenomenon of imperfect descriptions presented as specific characters. When it shall have been more fully investigated, it is not improbable that we may be enabled to express such undulations diagramatically by symmetrical curves. Partly to illustrate these positions, so important to the botanist, and partly to point out a source of character which has not been sufficiently appreciated, he had been induced to devote a portion of his time to the examination of numerous species of the family of Violaceæ. Amongst the irregular flowered genera of this family the stamina are often provided with dorsal appendages, styled by some botanists nectaries, which are lodged in the spur of the flower. These have been generally regarded as of generic importance only. By comparing the nectary of a Pansey with that of a Dog Violet a difference will be observed of specific, or at least of sectional, importance. In order to ascertain the value of this character he had examined minutely above seventy species of Violets, chiefly from the herbarium of Dr Greville. The results were as follow:—1. Form of Nectaries. The most common is lancet-shaped, which prevails among the allies of Viola canina and V. odorata: the next is linear, chiefly seen in the Pansies: the third is rotund, a rare form, of which V. palustris presents an example. 2. Relations of Nectary and Spur.—The spur usually varies according to the form of the nectary when the nectary is lancet-shaped the spur is generally broad and blunt; when rotund, it is associated with a very short rounded spur; and when linear, with a long slender spur, often of great length, as in the Pansies. Viola pedata and a few exotic species have blunt round spurs and linear nectaries. 3. Relation of Nectary and Colour of Flower.—Colour is generally carelessly noted in botanical writings, and often omitted, but in some cases it may assume a specific importance, and in certain genera it may even be a true source of essential character. In the genus Viola, blue, yellow, purple, and white are the colours seen. The blue may again be divided into purple-blue and sky-blue, each passing abnormally into white. These distinctions are of importance in the investigation of nearly allied species, such as Viola canina and V. montana. In the one case the yellow passes into white, in the other into purple. White is rarely the normal colour of a violet. The lancet-shaped nectary is chiefly associated with blue flowers, sometimes with the yellows passing into white, but never with the yellows which pass into purple, they having always linear nectaries. The violets which are normally white, derived from blue, have always lanceolate or rotund appendages, never linear. The odorous Violets have always flowers of purple-blue or its derivative, white, with lancet-shaped appendages; but the colour does not necessarily imply the odour. The Yellows which do not pass into purple have always lancet-shaped appendages. Among the canine Violets the lancet-shaped nectaries are found lengthening in proportion to the mixture of purple in the blue, but the contrary in cœrulean flowers and their derivatives, milk-white ones. 4. Relations of Nectary and Leaf.—The greater part of the Violets with cordate leaves have lancet-shaped nectaries, as have all those with lanceolate or truly ovate leaves, and some of the pinnato-palmate. A few with cordate and some with pinnato-palmate leaves have linear appendages. All the Pansies or Violets with ovato-spathulate leaves have also linear appendages. Mr. Forbes also pointed out—5. The relation of the Nectary to Bracteas and Stipules; 6. Relation of Nectary to Stem; and 7. The geographical distribution of Violets according to their Nectaries. By considering and properly grouping the characters to be obtained from these relations, he thought a very natural arrangement of this extensive genus might be made.—Mr. Forbes then stated verbaly his views with regard to the claims of certain British Violets described in our Floras to be ranked as species. In particular he thought that varieties of Viola lutea had been improperly described as species. He even thought that V. tricolor might possibly be referred to that species. Sir William Jardine coincided generally with Mr. Forbes' views, both as expressed in the paper read to the Society and in his subsequent statements. He had observed that in cultivated spots at a considerable elevation, where formerly V. lutea used to grow, V. tricolor had taken its place; whilst on the surrounding turf, which had not been ploughed, V. lutea existed as before.

2. On the Botanical Characters of the British Oaks; by Dr. Greville.—Dr. Greville mentioned that during the last three years he had paid considerable attention to the botanical characters employed in the discrimination of the British Oaks. He stated that his observations were founded upon the examination of a vast number of individuals; and in reading his paper referred to numerous figures illustrating the most striking forms of the leaf, along with the peduncle and young fruit. In passing under review the characters supposed to reside in the leaf, he showed that the relative length of the petiole was very inconstant No character could be obtained from the circumscription of the leaf, as all the forms run into each other. Nor did the strict outline afford any better guide. The base varies in each species; the lobes are sometimes rounded when the sinuses are acute, and *vice versa*; and sometimes both lobes and sinuses are obtuse; at others both are acute. The starry pubescence attributed by Professor Don to Q. intermedia, Dr. Greville ascertained to be present in a greater or less degree in the young state of nearly all the forms, and in fact could be traced in the adult state of nearly the whole of his series of specimens, comprehending the extreme from Q Robur to Q. sessiliflora. If the leaf be taken in conjunction with the peduncle, no permanent character whatever presented itself, and the author agreed with Mr Leighton in his remark that the leaves of our Oaks "vary without the least reference to the absence or presence or relative length of the peduncle."

In regard to the peduncle itself, every intermediate state may be observed between the elongated form, five inches in length, as in specimens exhibited from Cumberland, to its total absence.—It was remarked by Dr. Greville that in proportion as the peduncle becomes shorter it is generally thickened or distorted, and when present (as it sometimes is in Q. sessiliflora, it is very short and robust. It appears that as the peduncle deviates from the normal state as it is found in Q Robur, and becomes more and more contracted, the acorns (no longer produced at the usual intervals) are developed in a clustered manner, till at length the peduncle becomes so short as to render them almost, if not entirely sessile. The acorns are as sportive as the leaves, so that no characters which have been hitherto employed, whether taken singly or in combination, seem to be available for separating our native oaks. After alluding to some very remarkable forms which had come under his observation, and to the reported difference in the quality of the timber of Q. Robur and Q. sessiliflora, the author concluded by observing, "it may still be a question whether the superiority of the one timber over the other depends on the specific difference of the tree. The subject is one of vast importance, and still requires much investigation. It has not been in my power to examine the wood of the trees from which my specimens were obtained, and therefore I am unable to throw the smallest light on this part of the subject. My only object at this time is to show that the received botanical characters by which Q. Robur, intermedia, and sessiliflora are at present distinguished, pass insensibly and completely into each other, and cannot therefore be depended on in collecting acorns for seed, and supplying the dockyard with timber." The paper was illustrated by a most extensive series of specimens from Dr Greville's Herbarium, showing every conceivable variation in the length of the peduncle and outline of the leaf. Sir William Jardine thought the subject a most important one, and suggested that the investigation of it might with propriety be entered upon by some of the members

of the Society. If it should be found that two species really were indigenous in Britain, and that good and bad wood resulted from promiscuously planting these, and not from difference of soil, situation, or other circumstances, then characters whereby the species might be distinguished would prove of the utmost value, and ought to be made widely known. He farther suggested that the difference of colour observed in Oak-wood might be indicative of incipient disease or decay, as is known to be the case with the Larch.

3. A communication from Mr. George Gardner was read, contained in a letter to Dr. Balfour, dated Rio de Janeiro, 3d Dec., 1840, giving an account of his recent collections in South America.

4. Notice of Lecanora rubra, found near Richmond, Yorkshire, by Mr. James Ward, was read. Specimens in fruit were presented.

The Society then proceeded to the election of a Vice-President, in the room of the late Daniel Ellis, Esq., when Dr. Christison was unanimously chosen. Mr. Kelaart was elected a councillor, in the room of Dr. Christison. This being the anniversary of the Society, a large number of the members and their friends met at supper in the Hopetoun Rooms, Professor Graham in the chair, and Dr. Neill acting as croupier in the absence of Dr. Christison.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE anniversary meeting was held on Saturday last, in Cavendish square, for the purpose of receiving a report of the council as to the progress of its affairs, to elect officers for the year ensuing, and on other matters. The President, Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the following report of the council:—"The Society has now been established for three years, and the council having had the satisfaction of reporting at every general meeting during that period the weekly increase in the number of new members who have enrolled their names in its list from every district in the kingdom, and of recording the progressive interest with which its labours have been regarded, have, on the present occasion, the further satisfaction of seeing that its example, and that of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, have led to the establishment of a simular society in Ireland. The finance committee have been applying their attention to the completion of that system of arrangement in the accounts, which they have adopted as the most simple in its details; and to which reference was made at the last general meeting. They have also prepared for the inspection of the auditors a balance-sheet of the accounts for the whole of last year, showing the receipts and payments of the Society from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and followed by a general account of the state of the funds of the Society at the end of that year, and have reported to the council the further permanent investment they have already made this year, in the purchase of 100*ml.* stock. They have the satisfaction of reporting that the probable annual receipts of the Society for the year 1841 exceed any probable expenditure to be incurred during the year, sufficiently to secure the prosperity of the Society; but they feel themselves called upon to state, that the amount of arrears due from members is becoming so large that it will be necessary for them to apply their attention seriously not only to recovering what is now due, but to prevent a similar accumulation in future. The arrears, as will appear by the accounts now presented, amount, for 1138, to 42*l.*; 1839, 274*l.*; 1840, 1382*l.*—Total, 1698*l.* The council having received from Mr. Wyon, her Majesty's chief medallist at the Mint, the dies for the medal of the Society, they have directed the proper number of gold and silver medals to be struck; and they will be presented by your President to the individuals who have successfully obtained these honorary rewards of the Society. The council having, at the last general meeting, had the pleasure of announcing the services of Professor Henslow, of Cambridge, in promoting the objects of the Society, they have on this occasion not only to state the continued interest of that gentleman in supplying papers for the journal, and undertaking the arrangement of the specimens of wheat; but to announce the liberality of Dr. Daubeny, the new professor of agriculture in the University of Oxford, in placing his lectures at the disposal of the Journal Committee; the Journal Committee having reported that the new part of the journal will be published immediately, and the council have decided to renew the conditions of the model experiment proposed last year on the growth of Swedish Turnips. The council having selected Liverpool as the place of the annual country meeting to be held this year, have decided on additional prizes to the amount of 100*l.*, to be given at that meeting for agricultural horses; and have also agreed to the mode in which the 200*l.* to be awarded this year for implements shall be distributed into classes. The Liverpool prize sheet, containing the details of these arrangements, as well as the general regulations for exhibition, has been printed, and a copy sent by post to each member of the Society.

"Mr. Earle having consented to act as the Society's representative in directing the progress of the arrangements on the spot, a deputation was sent by the council to the authorities of the town, and was received by Mr. Holton, the present, and Sir Joshua Walmsley, the late Mayor, with every mark of interest and respect.—This deputation reported to the council the result of their personal inspection, when it was resolved, that the piece of ground, termed the Old Infirmary Yard, and offered by the Mayor and corporation, should be accepted as the site for the Dining Hall: that Falkner's Fields, offered by Mr. Falkner and Mr. Lace, should be selected for that of the Cattle Yard; that the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute should be accepted for the use of the Finance and Dinner Committees, and Mr. Lucas's Repository for the purpose of the Wednesday's Dinner. Having ascertained from Mr. Manning, the contractor for Cambridge Works, that his present engagements would preclude his undertaking the works this year at Liverpool, the council decided to appoint a Surveyor of Works, who should inspect the progress of their erection, and Mr. Wild having been elected to that office, he has proceeded to Liverpool for the purpose of making arrangements with the contractors to be employed. The Council having decided that there should this year be two days for the exhibition of the stock instead of one, as formerly, the exhibition of the Implements will open on Wednesday, the 21st of July, and that of the Cattle on Thursday the 22nd, the Show remaining open till 2 o'clock on the Friday, the dinner of the Society taking place on the Thursday. They have also directed that Catalogues, containing a list of all the subjects of the exhibition shall be prepared for sale before the time of the meeting: that only the printed forms shall be allowed for the certificates of exhibitors, and that the awards for implements shall be announced at the same time as those for cattle. They have decided that the sale of dinner tickets shall only take place at Liverpool, commencing on Tuesday, and continuing open to the Members in general on the two following days: each day, however, a certain number of tickets being reserved for old members, namely, for such as were elected by the 24th of March last; and that after the first week in July no further election of members shall take place until after the meeting. The Council having maturely considered all the comparative advantages offered by various places for next year's meeting, have decided in selecting the city of Bristol as the most suitable locality for the Annual Country Meeting of 1842; and agreeably with the new bye-law regulating the announcement of the list of prizes for the Country Meetings, the Bristol Prize-sheet has been provisionally agreed to, and will be laid before you for sugestions and revision at the present Anniversary meeting. The Veterinary Committee, having had referred to them the numerous answers sent in reply to the circular containing queries respecting the Epidemic, have directed these reports to be reduced into a classed formed, for the purpose of comparison and investigation; Mr. Handley, as Chairman of the Veterinary Committee, and Professor Sewell, as the representative of the Royal Veterinary College, having been requested by the council to lay before the Journal Committee for publication their general report on this important subject, for the full information of the Members of the Society. After some observations by Lord Spencer upon the necessity of getting in the arrears due to the Society, which his Lordship ascribed to the country members not knowing how to remit the amount of their subscriptions, the Secretary read the items contained in the general balance sheet, which gave a balance in the banker's hands of 1,725*l.* 3s. 7d. in favour of the Society at the end of the year 1840. Upon the motion of Mr. Raymond Barker, seconded by Mr. Ellman, Henry Handley, Esq., M.P., was elected President for the ensuing year. On the motion of Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., seconded by Lord Portman, the number of the council was made up by the re-election of eighteen of the members who went out by rotation, and the addition of the following new members from the general body of subscribers:—P. Pusey, M.P.; Colonel Thomas Austen, R. W. Baker, E. W. W. Pendarves, John Villiers Shelley, Estcourt Sotherton, M.P.; W. R. Compton, Stansfield, M.P. The President stated that the medals had just been placed before him, and proceeded to present them to those gentlemen who had gained them. The Gold Medal to Captain Carr, for his Prize Essay on 'Rural Economy abroad;' the Messrs. Ransomes, for the exhibition of Agricultural Implements at the Oxford Meeting; and Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, for his Prize Essay on Plantations. The Silver Medal to Mr. Salter, of Hallingbury, Essex, for his Corn-dressing Machine; Mr. Grounsell, of Louth, for his Drop-drill; and Mr. John Clarke, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, for his universal Ridge Plough. The Medals destined for those who were not present to receive them were reserved for presentation at the Liverpool meeting. The following gentlemen were then elected auditors for the ensuing year: Mr. Thomas Knight, of Edmonton, Mr. C. Hampden Turner, of Rook's-Nest, Godstone, and Mr. John Rolf, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, and a vote of thanks was unanimously voted to the President for his valuable services. The President assured the meeting that he felt deeply the honour conferred upon him, for which he could not do more than return his thanks. His duty had been light, as there was such a good working council. He was glad to state that the number of members had increased from 3,500 last year to 4,595 this year. There was no fear now of the future prosperity of the Society. Wherever they gained a member in the country the spirit of Agricultural inquiry was progressing. He next referred to the arrangements for the ploughing match at the Liverpool meeting, and hoped to see ploughs sent from all parts of the kingdom. There were some he knew coming from Sussex, and he hoped to see some from Scotland (*hear*). Arrangements would be made at the Liverpool Meeting that the ploughmen should not be interrupted, as they were at the two first meetings, by the people crowding round them. The ground should be so kept that the men might be all at work at once, while the public would not be debarred from seeing them. The council had increased the prizes—there would be one of 20 and another of 15 guineas. This, he hoped, would bring ploughs from all parts of the country. In conclusion, he thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him. The meeting then separated."

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE usual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday last at the Regent's Park, Sir George Staunton, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair, when the following addition was made to the list of fellow members: Mrs Ord, Lord Foley, Mr. T. French, Mr. P. Davey, Mr. J. Price, Mr. R. J. Pitter, Mr. M. Wyatt, Mr. A. Wylie, Mr. C. Dumergue, Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell, and Mr. C. Richardson. Mr. Cade, H. M. Consul at Panama, was also proposed a corresponding member of the Society.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Anniversary, May 24th.—Lord Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair. This being the anniversary the Society met at one o'clock. After the announcement of presentations of books, &c., the secretary, J. J. Bennett, Esq., announced the names of those fellows who had died during the preceding year, the list was unusually long, containing the following names:—F. Bauer, Esq., Rev. Mr. Rackett, N. A. Vigors, Esq., M.P., Sir Anthony Carlisle, the Bishop of Chichester, Lord Henry Churchill, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Rev. John Revett Sheppard, Viscount Valencia, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jas. Viney, Dr. Wilmot, Rev. Mr. Wood. Of the foreign members, Gustavus Broling, of the Academy of Stockholm; and of the associates, Mr. Henry Woods, of Bath, had died during the year. A short memoir of each of the deceased members was read by the Secretary.—Joseph Janson, Esq., read the treasurer's account: the receipts, from the admission of fellows, annual payments, compositions and sale of Transactions, from May 1st, 1840, to April 30th, 1841; amounted to 774*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure during the same period was 734*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* The balance in the treasurer's hands was 47*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*—A specimen of a remarkable parasite from Brazil called the Madra di Rosa was exhibited by Mr. Parkinson. Dr Robert Brown also exhibited specimens of parasites of a similar nature: these specimens appeared to be the portion of the tree to which the roots of the parasite was attached, and which is probably allied to the genus Loranthus. Specimens of the Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, from the Isle of Wight, were exhibited, in which the flowers were much smaller than usual, and the nectary and petals were of the same colour, which was also darker than ordinary.

The following officers of the Society were re-elected: President, Edward, Lord Bishop of Norwich, D.D.; treasurer, Edw. Forster, Esq.; secretary, John Joseph Bennett, Esq.; under-secretary, Richard Taylor, Esq. The retiring members of the council were—George Bentham, Esq., Francis Boott, M.D., W. J. Burchell, D.C.L., George Loddiges, Esq.; Sir George Staunton, Bart.—Those elected to serve in room of the above were—Sir W. J. Hooker, Joseph Janson, Esq., the Marquis of Northampton, John Parkinson, Esq., John O. Westwood, Esq.

Ipswich Cucumber Show.—On Friday, the 14th inst., an excellent display of the leading Cucumbers in cultivation was made at Ipswich. The annexed standard shows the qualities and deficiencies of all the varieties exhibited on this occasion, and it is only fair to add that the specimens exhibited by Messrs Mills and Weeden were cut from plants which had been in bearing from December last.

Author's Class.	Length not less than 18in.	Straight.	Slender.	Short Thick Neck.	Uniform in Size.	Deeply Ribbed.	Dark Green.	Black Spine.	Bloomy.	A Blossom.
T. P. Weeden.										
Weeden's Black Spine . . .		—		—	—			—	—	—
Mills.										
Sort unknown .		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Allen.										
Allen's Victory of Suffolk . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allen's prize, 15s., to Mr. Latter, for best brace of Allen's Victory of Suffolk . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous long sorts.										
Allen's Victory of Suffolk . .	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Man of Kent . .	—	—		—		—		—	—	—
New Manchester .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Manchester . .	—		—		—				—	—
Porcupine . .	—	—				—	—	—	—	—
Latter's . . .	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—
Hunter's . .	—		—			—	—	—	—	—
Knell's . . .	—	—	—			—		—	—	—

Sandbach Floral and Horticultural Society, 1841.—The first meeting for the season was held at the Town-hall on Friday, the 21st inst., at which the flowers, fruits, and vegetables were excellent. The prize for the best pan of Tulips, consisting of six, was awarded to Mr. R. Ollier; 2d do. to Mr. Steele. For the best pan of Pansies of 24, grown by gardeners, was awarded to Mr. Miller; 2d do. to Mr. Allcock, jun. Amateurs.—1st prize to Mr. Latham; 2d do. to Mr. G. Furnivall. Stove Plants.—1st prize to Miss Twemlow; 2d do. to Mr. Thomas, gr. to Lord Crewe. 3d do. to Mr. R. Miller; 4th do. to Messrs. Lawton and Son. Greenhouse Plants.—1st prize to Mr. J. Miller; 2d do. to Messrs. C. Lawton and Son; 3d do. to Mr. R. Miller; 4th do. to ditto. Succulents.—1st prize to Mr. R. Miller; 2d do. to Miss Twemlow; 3d do. to Mr. R. Miller. Ericas.—1st prize to Mr. Thomas; 2d do. to do.; 3d do. to Mr. R. Miller. Herbaceous.—1st prize to Mr. Miller; 2d do. to Miss Twemlow; 3d do. to Mr. Ford, gr. to Sir J. Broughton; 4th do. to Miss Twemlow. Calceolaria.—1st prize to Mr. J. Miller; 2d do., to F. J. Ford, Esq.; 3d do. to Mr. G. Bayley. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th extra prizes for Greenhouse plants were awarded to Mr. Ford, gr. to Sir J. Broughton. Roses.—1st prize to Miss Twemlow; 2d do. to Mr. T. Stringer. Geraniums.—1st prize to Miss Twemlow; 2d do. to C. Lawton and Son; 3d do. to do. Amateurs 1st prize to Mr. G. Bayley; 2d do. to Mr. T. Stringer; 3d do. to Mr. G. Bayley. Bouquet.—1st prize to Miss Twemlow; 2d do. to Mr. W. Allcock. VEGETABLES and FRUITS.—Cucumbers.—1st prize to Mr. S. Allcock. Amateurs.—1st prize to Miss Twemlow; 2d do. to Mr. Latham. Lettuce.—1st prize to Mr. S. Allcock; 2d do. to Mr. Ford. Potatoes.—1st prize to Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. De M. G. Egerton; 2d do. to Mr. S. Allcock. Asparagus.—1st prize to Mr. Errington. Rhubarb.—1st prize to Mr. J. Foden, of Congleton; 2d do. to Mr. J. Allcock. Broccoli.—1st prize to the Rev. J. Armitstead. Cabbage.—1st prize to Mr. J. Allcock, jun. Kidney Beans.—1st prize to Mr. Errington. Peas.—1st prize to Mr. Ford. Pines.—1st prize to Mr. Errington; 2d do. to Mr. Ford. Apples.—1st prize to Mr. Errington. Strawberries.—1st prize to Mr. Errington. Currants. 1st prize to J. Latham, jun., Esq. Prizes were also awarded to the following Cottagers:—For the best Geranium, Mrs. Lowndes; Fúchsia, W. Evans; Petunia, J. Seaman; Calceolaria, S. Shaw; Cactus, J. Wright; extra lot of Geraniums, G. Daintith; Rhubarb and Cabbage, T. Hollingworth.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The vernal Exhibition was held at Plymouth on Thursday the 20th inst. The collections of flowers, plants, and vegetables, were of a splendid description, and the company was very numerous, the suite of rooms being crowded for several hours. The tables were laid out and decorated with plants, with excellent taste; and the entire regulations reflect great credit on the gentlemen who undertook the charge. The prizes were awarded as follow:—FRUIT.—The best flavoured Pine Apple, J. Vivian, Esq.; best flavoured Melons, W. Hodge, Esq.; best dish of Dessert Apples, Mr. S. Ellis, gr. to J. C. Bulteel, Esq.; 2d best ditto, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Extra Prizes.*—To Mr. Griffin, for a dish of Strawberries; to Mr. Griffin, for Citrons, Lemons, and Oranges. FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—The best six sorts of Stove Plants (Malpíghia coccífera, Rondelétia speciósa, Ardísia macrophýlla, Oncídium Forbésii, O. divaricátum, Maxillária aromática, Gloxínia rúbra), to Mr. J. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells; 2d best ditto, (Thunbérgia aláta álba, Gesnéria Coopérii, Sinningia guttata, Cáctus spléndens, Streptocárpus Rhéxii), Mr. D. Johns, gr. to Rev. H. Hare; best collection of Orchideous Plants (Oncidium altíssimum, with nearly 500 flowers), O. Forbésii, O. divaricátum, Cattleya Mossiæ, C. Forbésii, Brássia maculáta, Maxillária aromática), Mr. J. Griffin; best collection of eight sorts of Greenhouse Plants, exclusive of Pelargoniums, (Chorozéma Henchmánnii, Grevíllea Manglésii, Epacris grandiflóra, Muráltia Heistéria, Kennédya longi-racemósa, Poly'gala cordifólia, Chorozéma cordáta, Eutáxia myrtifólia), Mr. Tatam; 2d best ditto (Templetónia retúsa, Láchnea purpúrea, Chorozéma Henchmánnii, Epacris pulchélla, Acácia pulchélla, Dillwy'nia clavata, Borónia serrulata), Mr. J. Griffin; 3rd best ditto, J. Furneaux, Esq.; best group of Ericas (Vestita coccinea, incarnáta, rósea, álba and fúlgida, depréssa, dilécta, springélia, aristata major, gemmifera, grandinósa, ováta, Westphalíngia, odóra rósea, pilósa, mirábilis major, halicacába, Thunbérgia, Hartnélli, hy'brida, conspícua, hirsúta), Mr. J. Griffin; best group of six sorts of Tender Annuals, Mr. T. Roberts; 2d best ditto, Mr. J. Cook, gr. to Mrs. Downes; best group of Pelargoniums in pots, not more than 18 sorts, class 1, (Lyne's Coronet, Diadem, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Circassian, Consort, Queen of England, Medusa, Seedlings No. 116 and 50, Bridesmaid, Bridegroom, Premier, Sylph, Beauty, Wildfire, Amethyst, Victory, Vesta), Gold Medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2d best ditto, C. Thurtell, Esq.; best 12 ditto, class 2, (Lyne's Diadem, ditto Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Alexandrina, Gloria Mundi, Joan of Arc, Lady Carlisle, Florence, Victory, Orange Boven, Juba, Bridegroom, name unknown), Silver Medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2d best ditto, C. Thurtell, Esq.; best six ditto, class 3, Mr. J. Cook; 2d best ditto, Mr. T. Roberts; best Seedling Pelargonium, if a first-rate flower, class 4, Gold Medal, Mr. Bassett; 2d best ditto, Silver Medal, C. Thurtell, Esq.; best 12 varieties Verbenas, in pots, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2d best ditto, C. Thurtell, Esq.; best 12 varieties Calceolarias, in pots, J. Luscombe, Esq.; best six varieties Cineraria, grown in pots, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; six best varieties Petunia, grown in pots, ditto; 12 best double Anemones, of sorts, Mr. J. Griffin; 12 2d best ditto, Mr. R. Baskerville, gr. to Sir E. Thornton; best collection of Ranunculuses, 24 sorts, Mr. J. Paul; best collection of Pæonia Moutan, Mr. J. Griffin; best collection of 12 Tulips, Bybloemen or Baguet, class 1, Dr. Budd; ditto, named, Bizarres, ditto, class 2, ditto; best collection of Indigenous Plants, Mr. Griffin; 12 best cut specimens of Roses, class 2, ditto; best collection of 12 Heartsease, in pots, Vanguard, Miracle, Miss Molesworth, Theobald, Rainbow, British Queen, Burnardiana, Cheshunt Champion, White Perfection, Ealing Hero, King of the Purples), Mr. F. W. Harvey; 2d best ditto, Mr. J. Griffin; 3rd best ditto, Mr. R. Bassett; best collection of Stocks, N. Littleton, Esq.; best design of Cut Flowers, Mr. Griffin; best specimen Plant not having before obtained a prize (Oncídium altissimum), ditto; rarest Plant of the latest introduction (Gloxínia rúbra), ditto. *Extra Prizes.*—To Dr. Budd, for Marty'nia frágrans; to J. Luscombe, Esq., for Fabiána imbricáta. Design of Fowers, Mr. Paul. VEGETABLES.—The best bunch of Asparagus, not less than 100, to be decided by weight, and not to exceed seven inches in length, to Mr. W. Jackson; 2d best ditto, Mr. C. Jeffery; 12 best stalks of Rhubarb, to ditto; 12 2d best ditto, Mr. J. Ellis; best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. J. Cook, gr. to Mrs. Downes; 2d best ditto, Mr. C. Jeffery; best dish of French Beans, Mr. R. Luke, gr. to Earl Morley; best ditto of Peas, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2d best ditto, Mr. T. Roberts, gr. to Admiral Warren; three best heads of Broccoli, to ditto; three best heads of Cauliflower, Mr. J. Cook; 2d best ditto, Mr. T. Roberts; three best early Cabbages, Mr. Cook; best bunch of Turnips, to ditto; 2d best ditto, Mr. T. Roberts; three best Cos Lettuce, class 1, Mr. J. Cook; three best Cabbage ditto, class 2, Mr. C. Jeffery; best dish of Potato Onions, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; best collection of Vegetables, not less than six sorts, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2d best ditto, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 3d best ditto, W. A. Hunt, Esq.; best dish of Potatoes, the growth of 1841, Mr. Luke; 2d best ditto, Mr. J. Taylor; best bunch of Carrots, Mr. T. Roberts. *Extra Prizes.*—To W. C. Hodge, Esq. for basket of Vegetables.

NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES.—The best collection of Stove Plants, not less than 12 nor more than 18, and not more than two of a sort, the gold medal, Mr. J. Griffin; best collection of Ericas, do., the gold medal ditto; best collection of Pelargoniums, ditto; Lyne's Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Medusa, Circassian, Peri of the West, Smut, Fairy, Consort, Picta Perfecta, Sibyl, Queen of England, Diadem, Seedlings Nos. 119, 128, 59, 57, 8, 75, 91; Coronation, Bridegroom, Jupiter, Amethyst, Commodore, Sultan, Lady Palmer, Orange Boven, Florence, Bridesmaid, Clarissa, Lady Carlisle, Sylph, Portia, Name unknown, Cyrus, Victory,

Ruby, Life Guardsman, Incomparable, Conservative, Nymph, Erectum, King John, Vulcan, Alexandrina, Comte de Paris, Elizabeth, Matilda, Prince Albert, the gold medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; best collection of Greenhouse Plants, ditto, the silver medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq. MARKET GARDENERS' PRIZE.—The best collection of 24 Pelargoniums, in pots, the gold medal, Mr. F. Wood. COTTAGERS' CLASS.—The best dish of Apples, to W. Fiddick; second best ditto, J. T. Addicott: best quart of unripe Gooseberries, J. Smith, second best ditto, J. T. Addicott; third best ditto, J. Dingle; best collection of Tulips, W. Fiddick; second best ditto, J. T. Addicott; third best ditto, J. Davis; best collection of Flowers, J. Chapman; second best ditto, J. Dingle third best ditto, T. Dennis; fourth best ditto, J. Curtis; best collection of Roses, J. Dingle; second best ditto, J. Smith; six best Heartsease, in pots, J. Davis; second best ditto, J. Smith: best collection of Ranunculus, J. Chapman; second best ditto, J. Dingle: best collection of Anemones, J. Chapman; second best ditto, J. Dingle; best collection of Stocks, J. Smith; second best ditto, J. Davis; six best Wallflowers, J. T. Addicott: best basket of Vegetables, of sorts, J. Chapman; second best ditto, J. Smith; third best ditto, J. Curtis; fourth best ditto, J. Davis; best dish of Peas, J. Curtis; second best ditto, J. Chapman: third best do., J. Dingle; three best early Cabbages, J. Smith; second best do., W. Fiddick; third best ditto, Richard Martin; best bunch of Turnips, J. Chapman; second best ditto, J. Smith; best bunch of Carrots, the growth of 1841, J. Chapman; second best ditto, J. Curtis; best dish of New Potatoes, J. Chapman: second best do., J. Keast; third best ditto, J. Dingle, best bunch of Onions, J. Curtis; second best ditto, J. Smith; best bunch of Potato Onions, W. Fiddick; second best ditto, R. Martin; six best stalks of Rhubarb, W. Fiddick; second best ditto, J. Davis; best collection of Sweet Herbs J. Smith: best dish of Spinach, J. Chapman. Amidst the beautiful display of flowers which graced the room, the truly rich and splendid collection of Geraniums exhibited by P. E. Lyne, Esq., created the greatest admiration. Many of these plants were of surpassing beauty—rich and delicate in their tints, comprising the greatest variety in colour and perfect form; and the extensive group exhibited a bloom which we venture to state has never been equalled in the West of England. Mr. Thurtell and Mr. Wood had fine collections, and Prizes were awarded to them. Mr Pontey, Nurseryman, also exhibited an extensive group of Geraniums, which created much admiration. Amongst Mr. Rendle's splendid group we observed that choice seedling Circassian, raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq. It is a first-rate flower, and is worthy of being in every collection. It is of a rich deep pink, having a clear white centre: the spot is large and intensely black; the flower is quite round, full-sized, and the habit of the plant is excellent. One of the chief attractions at this Exhibition was a magnificent seedling Geranium, raised by Mr T. Basset, of the Priory, Bodmin, and now known by the name of Basset's Glory of the West. The opinion of the best judges of this neighbourhood concerning this flower is, that it is first rate, possessing every good quality. The ground colour is of a bright rose, approaching to a crimson; the spot is very large and intensely black, with a rich crimson flame encircling the spot to the edge of the petals. The blooms are of first-rate form, and the habit of the plant is excellent. The Vegetables exhibited by the Cottagers entitle them to much praise; indeed the whole of the productions were such as to reflect great credit on their skill and industry. We were happy to see several new exhibitors in this class. The Society were greatly indebted to the liberality of Mrs. Wells; the gardener, Mr. J. Griffin, attended the Exhibition, having brought with him many rare and valuable hothouse plants. The collection of indigenous plants, containing 130 choice specimens, correctly named, were gathered in the neighbourhood of Exeter, by Mr. G. Wedlake, a young man who is an assistant to Mr. Griffin. Mr. Paul's Ranunculuses were choice, their various hues producing a beautiful effect. Mr. F. Harvey's Heartsease obtained the first prize; his group of 12 plants of this unobtrusive little flower was much admired. We must not pass over the room in which the vegetables were displayed. The various specimens were exceedingly fine, showing that the utmost care and attention had been paid to their culture.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Highgate Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition took place on Saturday, the 22d of May, and, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, was well attended. The show was a good one, and, with the exception of Mr. Catleugh's, the contributions were all from the immediate neighbourhood. The following is an official list of the awards.—CLASS 1, Amateurs. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize Mr. Basto; 2d do. Mrs. Houghton. Collection of Cacti, 1st prize Mrs Houghton. Collection of Pelargoniums, 1st prize Mr. Hutchinson, 2d do Mr. Munn. Specimen plant, 1st prize Mr. Munn.—CLASS 2, Amateurs keeping Gardens. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize R. Marshall, Esq; 2d do Wm. Block, Esq. Collection of Pelargoniums, 1st prize Mrs. Longman; 2d do. Mrs. Pryor. Collection of Cacti, 1st prize Charles Hyde, Esq. Greenhouse Climbers, 1st prize Earl of Mansfield. Specimen Greenhouse and Stove Plants, the Duke of St. Alban's and R. Marshall, Esq.—CLASS 3, Amateurs and Nurserymen. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize, Wm. Block, Esq., 2d do. Mr. Garrod. Collection of Cacti, R. Marshall, Esq. Pelargoniums, 1st prize Mr. Catleugh. Calceolarias, do.—CLASS 4, Cottagers. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th prizes for good cultivation of Gardens; 1st to 5th do. for Flowers in pots exhibited; 1st to 5th do. for Vegetables exhibited.

Whitehaven Floral and Horticultural Society.—The second show took place on Thursday, the 20th inst. The prize articles were chiefly arranged on a stage, crowned with a magnificent specimen of Manéttia glábra, brought forward by Mr. Dodd, gr. to the Earl of Lonsdale. The Tulips, amongst which the chief competition of the day took place, were neither so numerous nor so splendid as in some former years, owing to the lateness of the show, and the badness of the season. Nevertheless many beautiful specimens of this richly favoured favourite of Flora were shown. On this stage also about half-a dozen lovely Heaths were set to display their graceful forms, they belonged to Messrs. Gaitskell. The Pansies exhibited were large and beautiful and attracted their full share of admiration. Upon a side stage the number of decoration plants and of unsuccessful flowers was large, and looked well, whilst at the end of the room the display of Geranium and greenhouse or stove plants was gorgeous. Here also were to be seen some admirable British plants. Mr. S Dodd came out on this stage in great force, and a more healthy and superb set of Geraniums than he produced on this occasion were never beheld at any similar exhibition in the north. Mr. R. Elliot had some good stove plants on this stage, including a Céreus Jenkinsóni of great splendour, bearing upwards of 50 flowers. The following is a list of the awards:—Tulips—Feathered Bizards, 1st prize, Miss Fox, Catafalque 2d, Rev J. Fox, Trafalgar; 3d, Miss Mossop, Globe, 4th, J. Steele, gr. to Mr. W. Pelle, Firebrand: 5th and 6th, T. Falcon, Esq, Unknown and Grenadier Superb. Feathered Bybloemens, 1st and 6th Miss Mossop, Washington and Ambassador Van Holland; 2d, Rev. J. Fox, Bienfait; 3d, J. White, Hensingham, Baguet, 4th, Miss Fox, Hugobert; 5th, J. Steel, Duc de Florence. Feathered Roses, 1st and 2d, Miss Fox, Cerise Primo Paquette and Compte Vergennes, 3d and 6th, J. Steel, Neat and Clean and Roi des cerises; 4th, S. Dodd, Violet Beauté; 5th, Miss Mossop, Reine des Fleures. Flamed Bizards, 1st, Miss Mossop, Abercrombie; 2d, Miss Smith, Zora, 3d, Dr. Mossop, Surpasse la Cantique; 4th, T. Falcon, Esq, La Cantique; 5th, S. Dodd, Unknown, 6th, R. Elliot, gr to G. Hartley, Esq, Unknown. Flamed Bybloemens, 1st and 3d, Miss Smith, Duc de Fleurus and Black Baguet; 2d, Rev. J. Fox, Incomparable, 4th T Falcon, Esq, Duchess de Parma, 5th and 6th, J. Steel, Duc de Savoy and Violet Wallers. Flamed Roses, 1st, 3d, and 5th, Rev. J. Fox, Rose Vesta, Cerise Primo, and Lady Crewe; 2d, Miss Smith, Rose Unique, 4th, J. Steel, Compte de Vergennes; 6th, Miss Mossop, Cramoisi Impériale. Seifs, 1st, 2d, and 3d, S. Dodd, Mine d'Or, Mirabelle, White Flag; 4th, 5th, and 6th, J. Steel, Or Triumphant, Self, Self. Best Double Tulip, of any colour, 1st, R. Elliot, Yellow; 2d, J. Steel, Red. For the best pan of Tulips, to consist of not less than one flower of each class, Rev. J. Fox, Trafalgar, Hero of the Nile, Glaphyra, Black Baguet, Duke of Lancaster, Rose Unique, and Roi de Siam. Second Pan of Tulips, Miss Fox, Trafalgar, Washington, Compte Vergennes, Cardinal, Mine d'Or Rose Unique, and Sabre Rex. Pansies, best pan of 20, 1st, J. White, May's Imogene, Seedling, Alexandrina, Antony, Zantippe, Crœsus, Pickwick, Mrs. Dare, Sir John Rae Reid, Reform, Capt. Cook, Masterpiece Page's Pomona Superb, Golden Sovereign, Lady Dartmouth, Lilac Perfection, Seedling, Queen Victoria, Mulberry, and Cream Superb. Geraniums, 1st, 2d, and 3d, S. Dodd, Ion, Adela, and Queen Victoria; 4th, 5th, and 6th, Wm. Miller, Esq, Fastuosum, Flagrans, Fair Circassian. Best six varieties, by Mr. A Spittall, S. Dodd, Fanny Garth, Jewess, King, Alarm, Bleda, and Climax. Greenhouse or Stove Plants, neither Ericas, Geraniums, nor Calceolarias, 1st and 4th, R Elliot, Céreus Jenkinsóni and flagelliformis: 2d and 3d S Dodd, Manéttia Glábra and Fúchsia Standishi. Calceolarias best four, R Elliot. Hardy Plant, not forced, 1st, R Elliot, Pancrátium Maritimum; 2d and 3d, W. Hobson, Malva, and Double Polyanthus. Plants, best collection sent solely for decoration, 1st, S Dodd, 25 varieties; 2d, R Elliot, 23 varieties; 3d J and J. Gaitskell, 6 varieties; 4th, J. White, 2 varieties. Heaths, 1st 2d 3d 4th, 5th, and 6th varieties, J and J. Gaitskell, Herspicua nána, Vestíta alba, Sulphúrea, Curviflóra, Triflóra, Ceriníthoides Superba. British Plant, not forced, 1st and 2d, R Elliot, Cypripédium Calceolus and Paris Quadrifolia. Bouquets, 1st R. Elliot; 2d I Fisher gr. to J Hartley, Esq. Best Dish of New Potatoes from open ground, 1st, Miss Smith; 2d, T. Falcon, Esq. Best Salad, 1st, R. Elliot; 2d, J. Fisher. Best Pair of Cucumbers, 1st and 2d, R. Elliot. Cabbages, best two heads, 1st. H Frears; 2d, T Falcon, Esq. Extra prizes for Rhubarb to J. Davidson; Rhubarb and Broccoli to W. Brydson; Gooseberries to W. Thornton and W. Pit.—(*Abridged from the Whitehaven Herald.*)

Litchfield Floral and Horticultural Meeting.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—AURICULAS: Premier Prize, Mr. Clerk, Oliver's Lovely Ann. Green-edged—best, Mr. Clerk, Page's Champion: 2d, ditto, Pearson's Badajos, 3d, Mr W. Green, Lord Nelson; 4th, ditto, Booth's Freedom. Grey-edged—best, Mr. Denstone, Conqueror of Europe; 2d, ditto, Fletcher's Mary Ann; 3rd, Rev. W. Gresley, Kenyon's Ringleader; 4th, Mr. Denstone, Grimes's Privateer. White-edged—best, Mr. Clerk, Lee's Earl Grosvenor; 2d, Mr. Denstone, Taylor's Incomparable; 3rd, ditto, Taylor's Glory; 4th, Rev. W. Gresley, Pillar of Beauty. Dark Self—best, Mr Clerk, Earl Howe; 2d, Mr. W. Greene, Mereden Beauty. Purple Self—best, Mr. Denstone, Redmon's Metropolitan; 2d, ditto, Whittaker's True Blue; 3rd, Mr. Clerk, Oddy's Rest. Shaded Self—best, Rev. W. Gresley, Bayley's Flora; 2d, ditto, Edmonson's Favourite; 3rd, Mr. Clerk, Clerk's Jem, 4th, Mr. W. Green, Mary. POLYANTHUSES: Dark, best, Mr. Clerk, Lord Lincoln; 2d, Mr. W. Green, Golden Hero. Red, best, Mr. Clerk, Bullock's Lancer; 2d, Mr. W. Green, Sir Sidney Smith. PLANTS, FRUITS, &c: J Mott, Esq., Cactus Jenkinsonia; ditto, Hydrangea; ditto, best Geranium. Mr. Clerk, pan of 12 Pansies, ditto, pan of 6 ditto. Mr. W. Greene, best Hyacinth, Groot Vost. Dessert Apples—best, R Greene, Esq.; 2d, T. W. Greene, Esq. Culinary ditto—best, Rev. W. Gresley; 2d, T. W. Greene, Esq. Mr. Hitchin, Broccoli; ditto, Giant Rhubarb. R. Greene, Esq., Asparagus. Mr Stevens, Cabbage, Milando, Golden Cress, Parsley, Early Red Rhubarb.—(*Staffordshire Advertiser.*)

Tamworth Horticultural Society.—At the first exhibition the following prizes were awarded:—Adelaide Prize—Oliver's Lovely Ann, Mr. Clerk. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1st Cactus, Mr. Bramall: 2d Citron, Mr. Smith; 3rd, Mrs Keene. AURICULAS: Green-edged—1st, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Mr. Clerk; 2d, Page's Champion, ditto; 3rd, Penson's Badajoz, Mr. Smith. Grey-edged—1st, Lily of the Valley, Mr Greene; 2d, Wolfenden's Hero of the Nile, Mr. Clerk; 3d Kenyon's Ringleader, ditto. White-edged—1st, Ashworth's Rule All, Mr. Clerk; 2d, Taylor's Incomparable, Mr. Smith; 3rd, Lee's Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Clerk. Dark Selfs—1st Seedling, Mr. Clerk; 2d, Huffon's Squire Mundy, Mr. Smith. Blue Selfs—1st, Redmond's Metropolitan, Mr. Clerk; 2d, Whittaker's True Blue, ditto. Shaded Selfs—1st, Bayley's Flora, Mr Clark; 2d, Clerk's Queen of the Alps, ditto. POLYANTHUSES: Dark—1st, Huffon's Earl Grey, Mr. Smith; 2d, Huffon's Lord Ranclife, ditto, 3rd, Waterhouse's George the Fourth, Mr. Clerk; 4th, Gibbon's Royal Sovereign, ditto. Red—1st, Cox's Prince Regent, Captain Inge; 2d, Bullock's Lancer, Mr. Clerk; 3rd, Lakin's George Canning, Mr Smith. HYACINTHS: 1st, Mr. Green; 2d and 3rd, Mr. Smith. PANSIES. Pan of 12—1st, Mr. Lathbury; 2d, Mr. Cowderoy. Pan of 6—1st and 2d, Mr. Lathbury. Dark—1st, Seedling, Mr. R. C. Browne; 2d, Washington, ditto. Purple and Yellow—1st, Mr. Lathbury; 2d, Mr. R. C. Browne Dark and White—1st, Mr. Lathbury; 2d, Mr. Clerk. Seedlings—Mr. R. C. Browne and Mr. Lathbury. GERANIUMS: 1st and 2d, Mr. Bramall. Culinary Apples—1st and 2d, J H. Pye, Esq. Dessert ditto—1st and 2d, J. H. Pye, Esq. Pears, J. H. Pye Esq. Rhubarb—Mr. Smith. Sea Kale—Captain Inge. Cabbage—1st, Captain Inge; 2d, Mr. Astbury. Mushrooms—Captain Inge. Broccoli—1st, Mr. S. Keen; 2d, Mr. Wheeley. Lettuce—1st, J. H Pye, Esq; 2d, ditto. Asparagus—Mr. Lathbury. Radishes—Mr. Wheeley. Parsley—Mr. Wheeley. Leeks—Mr. Wheeley. Onions—Captain Inge. COTTAGERS: Pansies. Pan of 12.—1st, J. Raisin; 2d, J. Hunter. Pan of 6.—1st, W. Raisin: 2d, J. Hunter. Apples—W Raisin. Cabbage—W. Raisin. Broccoli—J. Evorall. Leeks—T. Coop. Parsley—T. Johnson. Radishes—T. Coop. Extra Prizes awarded to Cottagers by B. Bird, Esq.—1st, J. Evorall; 2d, T. Coop.—(*Staffordshire Advertiser.*)

Felton Florists' Society.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, and Hyacinths, on Monday, the 26th ult., at Mr. Appleby's, the North British Inn, when the prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen, viz. Auriculas: the 1st prize to Mr T. Trobe, for Dormand's William IV.; the 2d, 3d, and 6th to Mr. A. Gowens, for Dormand's Don Pedro, Dowson's Sultan, and Grimes' Privateer; the 4th to Mr. Gallon, for Lancashire Hero; and the 5th to the Rev. J. Orrell, for Hugh's Pillar of Beauty. Polyanthuses: the 1st prize to Mr. J. Jeffrey, for the Black and Gold; the 2d to Mr. J. Crossling, gardener to G. Burdon, Esq., for Pearson's Alexander; the 3d to Mr. Riddell, gardener to J. H. Hinde, Esq., M.P., for Barkess' Bonny Bess; the 4th and 5th to Mr. A. Gowens, for Buck's George IV. and Clegg's Lord John Russell; and the 6th to Mr. Harrison, for Cox's Prince Regent. Hyacinths: the 1st and 2d prizes to Mr. T. Trobe for Groot Voorst and Bouquet Tendre; the 3rd and 5th to Mr. Forsyth, gardener to A. J. C. Baker, Esq., for Nimrod and Passe Virgo; and the 4th and 6th to the Rev. J. Orrell, for Passetout and Antomedon. The seedling prize was awarded to Mr. James Reed, gardener to the Rev. J Allgood, for the best seedling Polyanthus, which he named Reed's Invincible. Many of the Auriculas presented for competition were unusually large and fine; several new and admired faces presented themselves on the Polyanthus stage; and the Hyacinths have been seldom, if ever, surpassed here. On the whole, the exhibition generally may be considered the best first one which the Society has had since its commencement in 1830, the flowers being in the highest perfection, and doing the greatest credit to the care and industry of the competitors.

The Limerick Practical Horticultural Society.—Spring Show, May 1.—This Society, established in the year 1830, is progressing and gradually improving under the direction of the present manager and treasurer, Godfrey Bevan, Esq., of Limerick, a private amateur, who was originally instrumental in forming the Society. The following were the prizes obtained at the spring show: although the competitors were not numerous, the specimens were good, considering the backward spring and wetness of the winter; and we are glad to learn that the nobility and gentry of this highly-important and improving district took an active interest in the proceedings, more than 3,000 fashionables being assembled to witness the exhibition, which was enlivened by the band of the 20th regiment. Tents were pitched to protect the flowers and visitors from the sun, the day being brilliant.—1. Mr Hafey, gardener to Lord Clarina, obtained seven prizes, for best Asparagus, Pears, Sea-kale, second-best Potatoes, best field Turnips, best collection of vegetables, and best brace of Cucumbers.—2d. Mr. Nunan, gardener to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart., seven premiums, for best self Auriculas and Anemones, second-best Pansies, Tulips, Asparagus, and Broccoli, and best Kidney beans.—3. Mr. Callopy, gardener to G. Bevan, Esq., 12 premiums, for the best Auriculas, Cactus in flower, Ericas, Geraniums, and Greenhouse Plants, second-best Herbaceous Plants, best double Tulips, the largest collection of plants in flower, of numerous kinds, the bouquet of cut flowers (exotic), the best Broccoli and Rhubarb; and an honorary prize was given this gardener for a splendid specimen of Metrosideros floribunda in flower: this collection ornamented the entrance and stage, and was much admired.—4 George Mack, gardener to Mrs. Cooper, three premiums, for best Apples, second-best brace of Cucumbers, and best Potatoes.—5. Mr. Grady, gardener to M. Honan, Esq., five premiums, for best Pansies, Polyanthus, double Primroses, single Tulips, and Cabbages.—6. Mr Gardner, gardener to A. Furlong, Esq., two premiums for best Cabbage and Lettuce.—7. Mr. M'Mahon, gardener to M. Fitt, Esq, two premiums, for best Calceolarias and Herbaceous Plants.—8. Mr. Carmody, gardener to Wm. Monsell, Esq, one premium, for best dessert of Apples.—9. Mr Hackney gardener to F Spaight, Esq., for best Mushrooms.—10. To Mr. Lacy, gardener to the Hon Major Vereker, Roxboro', an honorary prize was given for best specimen of seedling Polyanthus.—N.B. The judges were Lady De Vere, assisted by the Honourable Major J. P. Vereker, and assisted by the gardener of the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare.

South Essex Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition this season took place in Wanstead Park on the 13th inst., and the following were the principal prizes awarded:—Large collection of plants, nurserymen, Mr. F. Frazer.—Small do., Mr. R. M'Pherson, jun.—Large collection of plants, gardeners: 1st prize, Mr. J. Kyle, gardener to R. Barclay, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. W. Wright, gardener to Hon. Mrs Rushout.—Collection of six plants: 1st prize, Mr W. Sherrington, gardener to Mrs. Middleton; 2d do., Mr. R. Smith, gardener to N Willis, Esq.; 3rd do., Mr W. Milne, gardener J. J. Lister, Esq.; extra prize to Mr. S. Gadd, gardener to T. Lennox, Esq.—Collection of six plants, amateurs. 1st prize, Mr Poole; 2d do, J. Mallard, Esq; 3d do., Mr. T. Ford.—Single specimen, 1st prize, Mr. Frazer, 2d do., Mr. Kyle: do., amateurs—1st prize, Mr. J. Brock; 2d do., Mr. Poole.—Two plants Azalea indica: 1st prize, Mr W. Wright.—12 plants Geraniums, nurserymen, Mr. R. M Pherson, jun.—12 do., gardeners: 1st prize, Mr. J Kyle.—Six do., 1st prize, Mr. Wright; 2d Mr. R. Smith; extra prize, Mr. Loudon, gardener to S. Gurney, Four Geraniums, amateurs: 1st prize, Mr. Poole.—12 Calceolarias, gardeners: 1st prize, Mr. Wright; 2d, Mr. Kyle.—Six do., 1st Esq., who had also a prize for a flower-garden in miniature,—prize, Mr. R Smith.—Four do., amateurs: 1st prize, Mr. Mallard; 2d, Mr. T Ford, 3d, Mr. Poole.—Six Ericas, 1st prize, Mr. Kyle; 2d, Mr. Wright.—4 annuals, 1st prize, Mr. R. Smith.—4 Perennials: 1st prize, Mr. R. M'Pherson, jun.—Four Cactuses: 1st prize, Mr. Wright.—Single do.; 1st prize, Mr. Kyle; 2d, Mr. J. Loudon.—Single Cactus, amateurs. 1st prize, Mr Poole; 2d, Mr. Hathwaite, extra, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. J. Black, gardener to C. T. Holcombe, Esq, for Balsams and Cockscombs.—Single Fuchsia, 1st prize, Mr. Kyle; 2d do, Mr. Black.—Do, amateurs: 1st prize, Mr. Mallard.—Nosegay, 1st prize, Mr. W. Wright.—Cut Flowers: 1st prize, Mr. Wright, 2d, Mr. Kyle.—Six pots of Stocks: 1st prize, Mr. R. Forster, gardener to Rev. W. Wilson, 2nd do., Mr. G Dyer, gardener to A. Chapman, Esq., 3d do., Mr. B. Daley, gardener to F. R. Bedwell, Esq.—Extra prize for a specimen plant of Liparia sphærica to Mr. Milne.—12 Tulips, florist, 1st prize, Mr. T. May.—12 do, amateurs: 1st prize, Mr. R. A. Ion; 2d do., Mr C. Hipkins; extra, 2d, Mr. G. H. Lovegrove.—24 Heartsease, florists: 1st prize, Mr. T. May; 2d do., Mr. J. Henchman.—24 do., amateurs: 1st prize, Mr. J. Pells; 2d do., Mr. R. Poole.—24 do, gardeners: 1st prize, Mr. S. Gadd; 2d, Mr. L. Frost, gardener to C. Tebbutt, Esq.—Seedling do., 2d prize, Mr. W. Green, gardener to J. Sheppard, Esq.—Pines (Queen's): 1st prize, Mr. W. Sherrington; 2d do., Mr. W. Wright.—Forced Strawberries: 1st prize, Mr. Wright; 2d do., Mr. Sherrington; 3d, Mr. Kyle.—Black Grapes: 1st prize, Mr. Loudon; 2d do., Mr. Frost.—White do., 2d prize, Mr. Loudon.—Kitchen Apples (1840): 1st prize, Mr. Milne; 2d do., Mr. Kyle; dessert do.: 1st prize, Mr. J. Black, 2d do., Mr. Sherrington; 3rd do., Mr Linsdell.—Cucumbers: 1st prize, Mr. Wright, 2d, C. Curtis, Esq.; 3rd, Mr G. Dyer.—First prize for a beautiful Seedling Geranium (not yet named) to Mr. J. Pamplin, nurseryman; also 2d do., for Seedling Calceolarias.—Best basket of Vegetables, 1st prize, Mr. Frost, gardener; do. do., 1st prize, Mr. J. Duck (amateur; 2d do, Mr. Brock; there were three Leeks in Mr. Duck's basket of amazing size; they weighed several pounds.—A few prizes were awarded to cottagers for vegetables from their own gardens and from allotments.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.—The first exhibition for the season was held in the Polytechnic Hall, at Falmouth, on Thursday the 13th inst., and a more interesting and varied display of choice productions we have seldom witnessed; certainly, at none of the former spring meetings do we remember to have seen anything like the collections of rare and valuable plants that were brought forward on this occasion. The weather was delightful, and as usual the attendance of members and their friends was both numerous and respectable. In no part of the kingdom is more interest taken in horticultural pursuits by the public generally than in Cornwall, and it is gratifying to see the taste in these matters steadily increasing among all ranks throughout the county. This is no doubt mainly owing to such periodical exhibitions as the present, and the well-directed exertions of similar institutions having the same object in view, namely, the encouragement of Horticulture in all its branches. It would occupy more room than we can afford to enter into such details as are given in the local papers; all we can do is to briefly notice a few of the principal things that, either from their singularity or beauty, or the excellence of their culture, were objects of general admiration. Among these were some handsome specimens of Orchidaceous plants from the collections of G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove-hill; John P. Major, Esq., of Redruth, and Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.; consisting of several species of Oncidium, Gongóra, Maxillária, and the singular and highly fragrant Stanhopea. Belonging to this tribe we noticed the Hartwégia purpúrea, with its curiously-spotted leaves and small pink-coloured flowers—the first time, it was stated, of its flowering in this country. It was from Sir Charles Lemon, and said to have been introduced from Guatemala, in 1840, by G. Skinner, Esq., already well known for his liberality in making us acquainted with some of the most beautiful productions of that interesting country. Passing from these to plants more generally cultivated, we observed some large specimens of Fúchsia fúlgens in great perfection; several fine collections of Geraniums, Ericas, Verbenas, and Cinerarias, all of which attracted much attention, and were deservedly admired, especially the Geraniums of C. Turner, Esq., of Truro. A seedling Fuchsia, from Grove-hill, named F. tricolor, deserves to be noticed as a very distinct variety, and a beautiful addition to those already in cultivation. We hope and believe it will soon be common after it has got into the hands of nurserymen. The show of Fruit and Vegetables was rather limited, but the specimens of both that were shown sustained their former character for size and excellence. The Cucumbers would have been creditable even to such cultivators as Mr. Mills or Mr. Ayres. The Cottagers' table was well filled, and contained several nosegays and a variety of excellent vegetables, some of which would, in our opinion,

have challenged competition with those of their richer neighbours. In concluding these hasty remarks, it is but right to state that, to Messrs. Fox, as well as to the Rev. W. J. Cooper and several other members in the immediate vicinity of Falmouth, we think the Society is very much indented for the large assortment of beautiful flowering plants sent from their respective gardens for the decoration of the room, which contributed in no small degree to increase the splendour of the exhibition. The nurserymen, Messrs. Pontey, and Rendle, of Plymouth, and others, also assisted in this respect, their various specimens being arranged in the gallery for the inspection of the company The following is a list of the prizes awarded :—FRUIT.—Best Pine Apple, Black Antigua, J Vivian, Esq Best 12 Apples, Ribston Pippins, J. Bull, Esq. EXTRA.—Apples, Nonpareils, Mr. N. Mitchell; ditto Boston Russet, Sir C. Lemon. Gooseberries, Mrs. Bull. FLOWERS.—Best group of Stove Plants, six named species in flower Gongora tulva, maculata, Cattleya Forbesii, Oncidium bifolium, carthaginense, flexuosum, Sir C. Lemon; second ditto, ditto Brasavola cucullata, Gesneria braziliensis, Epidendrum cochleatum, Oncidium luridum, Cattleya Forbesii; New Stanhopea, from Trinidad, G. C. Fox, Esq.; best specimen of ditto Hedychium flavescens, R. W Fox, Esq.; second ditto, ditto, Rev. W. J. Coope. Best specimen of Orchidaceous Plant in flower Oncidium carthaginense, G C. Fox, Esq. Best three Bulbous Plants, stove or greenhouse (Nov. sp. from Brazils, two seedlings, Mr. N Mitchell Best collection of Succulents, in flower (Epiphyllum speciosum, Jenkinsonii, Ackermannii, and oxypetalum, Cereus Milleri, Euphorbia meloformis, splendens, two kinds of Stapelia, and 7 species of Mammillaria, from Mexico, Sir C. Lemon. Best six named species of Greenhouse Plants, in flower, not Geraniums (Tropæolum tricolorum, Selago Gillesii, Fuchsia Standishii, Clematis azurea grandiflora, Pimelea decussata), G. C. Fox, Esq.; second ditto, ditto, W. Daubuz, Esq.; best named specimen of ditto (in pot), New Seedling Fuchsia), G. C. Fox.; second ditto, ditto, ditto. Mr. W. Glasson, jun. For the most Ornamental Plant in flower (introduced in 1840, unless it be one which has not previously been flowered), (stanhopea purpurea), Sir C. Lemon. Best 12 Geraniums, named sorts, in pots Bridegroom, Fairy Queen, Turner's Conqueror, Sirius, Orange Boven, Foster's Rosea elegans, Masterpiece, Grand Duke, Matilda, Gaines's Emperor Spartacus, Garth's Victory), C. W. Turner, Esq.; second ditto, ditto (Conservative, Fair Lady, Masterpiece, Jewess, Coronation, Sylph, Alicia, Vivid, Joan of Arc, Acme, Prima Donna, Garth's Perfection, G. C. Fox, Esq.: best six named sorts, ditto, G. C. Fox, Esq.; best specimen, in pot (Joan of Arc, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best collection of Cut Flowers, 20 named varieties Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Prima Donna, Gaines's King, Foster's Alicia, Alexandrina, Conservative, Clio, Maid of Athens, Pictum, Joan of Arc, Mary of Burgundy, Queen, Criterion, Garth's Perfection, Flower of Devon, Dennis's Perfection, Vandyke, Fanny Garth, Queen Bess, Diomede, Mr. N. Mitchell; second ditto, ditto (Conservative, Roseum elegans, Victory, Splendidum, Foster's Rosea elegans, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Garth's Coronation, Alicia, Orange Boven, Lady Douro, Clarissa, Erectum, Speculum, Florence, Jewess, Climax, Fairy Queen, Vivid, Dennis's Perfection, Fanny Garth, C. W. Fox, Esq. Best Seedling, G. C. Fox, Esq Best collection of Verbena, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best Six Heaths, named varieties, in pots (Ventricosa pregnans, Sulphurea, Vestita rosea and alba, Delecta, Hartnella), W. Daubuz, Esq.; second ditto, ditto, Mr. J. Treseder. Best four Cinerarias, in pots, G. C Fox, Esq. Best Six Calceolarias, in pots, G. C Fox, Esq. Best collection of Heartsease, Mrs. W. Warren: second ditto, ditto, S. Moyle, Esq. Best named collection of hardy Herbaceous Plants, G C. Fox, Esq. Best six Roses, of named sorts, Caroline, seedling from Yellow China, Indica superba, Anna Maria, Bengal Hermit, Highflyer seedling, New China), R. W. Fox, Esq. Best specimen of Auricula (Hopley's Jolly Tar), Mr. J. Bishop, jun. Best six Tulips, of sorts (Matilda, Polyphemus, Esther, Strong's King, Strong's do. little Acapulca), W. J. L. Rawlings, Esq.; 2d do, Mr. J Treseder. Best three distinct species of Pæonies (Hybrid, Rubescens, Rubra), G. C. Fox, Esq. Best collection of Stocks (double), Rev. W. J. Coope. Best six Iris, of dissimilar varieties, R. W. Fox, Esq. Best six Ixias or Sparaxis, of dissimilar varieties, Rev. W. J. Coope. EXTRA.—12 Stove and Greenhouse Plants (Gesnera Suttoni and bulbosa, Tropæolum tricolorum, Maxillaria aromatica, Epidendrum fragrans, Broughtonia sanguinea, Swainsona coronillifolia, Polygala latifolia, Alstrœmeria psittacina, Cattleya Forbesii, Calathea zebrina), Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Orchidaceous Plant (Stanhopea grandiflora), Sir C. Lemon. The committee also ordered that a prize be given to Mrs. Lake, the Rev. W. J. Coope, and J. P. Magor, Esq., for groups of plants sent, not for prizes, but for decorating the room. Various other awards were also made for Vegetables, and 22 prizes were conferred upon the cottage exhibitors.

Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition took place May 14th, and the prizes awarded were as follow:—Tulips—The first pan, one in each class, Mr. Richardson (Duke of Wellington, Beauté frappante, Baguet, Wurtemburg, Walworth, Unique); second, ditto, Capt. Wilkinson (Catafalque, old Dutch, Black Prince, Washington, Transparent noir, Compte de Vergennes, Triomphe Royale); third, ditto, Mr. J. Walmsley (Duke of Lancaster, Badger, Baguet, Bienfait, Lady Crewe, Vesta); Feathered Bizarres, 1st, 2d, and 9th, Capt. Wilkinson (Defiance, Trafalgar, Duke of Lancaster); 3d and 6th, Mr. Walmsley (Goude Beurs eclatant; 4th, Mr Richardson Duke of Wellington); 5th, J. Stout, Esq. (Catafalque, Old Dutch: 7th and 8th, Mr. M. Bentham (Duc de Savoy, Rector). Feathered Byblomens:—1st, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. Maitre partout; 2d, Mr. Richardson (Baguet); 3d, Mr. Marshall Washington; 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, Mr. Hargreaves (Gastilla, Thompson's Violet, Ambassadeur d'Holland, Violet rengrata, La mère brune; 5th, Mr. Walmsley (Ramsbottom's Incomparable). Feathered Roses:—1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th, Mr. Hargreaves (Dolittle, Triomphe Royale, Compte de Vergennes, Lady Crewe); 2d and 8th, J. Stout, Esq. (Duc de Bronte Holden's Rose); 3d and 6th, Mr. Richardson (Walworth, Hero); 9th, Capt. Wilkinson (Splendour). Flamed Bizarres:—1st, Capt. Wilkinson (Surpasse la Cantigue); 2d, 3d, and 4th, Mr. Hargreaves (Lustre de Beauté, Potter's Albion, Grand Cairo); 5th, 8th, and 9th, Mr. Richardson (Dauphin de France, Liberal, Alexander); 6th, J. Stout, Esq (Black Prince); 7th, Mr. Walmsley (Bolton Arcade). Flamed Byblomens:—1st and 3d, Capt. Wilkinson (Transparent noir, Pompey's Pillar); 2d and 4th, Mr. Hargreaves (Wurtemburg, Gadsby's Magnificent); 5th, Mr. Walmsley (Dobby of Lancaster); 6th, Mr. Richardson (Voorhelm); 7th, 8th, and 9th, J Stout, Esq. (Lama, Sable Rex Violet noir). Flamed Roses:—1st, 2d, 4th, 7th, and 9th, Mr. Richardson (Roi des cerises, Unique, Lord Hill, Victory, Noblissima); 3d, 5th, and 8th, Mr. Hargreaves (Vulcan, unknown, Atri de Diane,; 6th, Capt. Wilkinson (Neptune). Best Pan of Seedlings, Capt. Wilkinson; 2d, do., Mr. Walmsley; 3d, do., Mr. Richardson. Best Yellow (Mine d'or) J. Stout, Esq.; Best White (White Flag) Mr. Hargreaves. Best Double (Mariage de ma fille) Capt. Wilkinson; 2d, do. (not named), Mr. Marshall; 3d, do. (Double Yellow) Mr. Hargreaves. Geraniums, 1st, 2d, and 3d (Climax, Alicia, Garth's Perfection) Mrs. Ford. Heaths, 1st and 2d (Odorata, Viridis) Miss Dalton; 3d, do. (Templeána) Rev. W. C. Wilson. Hardy Plants, 1st (Clématis Bicolor), Mrs. Harrison; 2d (Azálea Póntica Revolúta), Mr. Hargreaves; 3d (Dáphne Cneórum), Mrs. Ford. Best Bouquet, Miss Dalton. Best Exotic, Mrs. Ford. 1st and 2d Pans of Pansies, Miss Dalton; 3d, Mr. Walmsley. Greenhouse Plants.—1st Hippeástrum psittácinum), Mr. Connelly; 2d Leschenaúltia Formósa, Miss Dalton; 3d Diósma Amœna, Rev. W C Wilson. Potatoes, T. J. Knowlys, Esq: Lettuce, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; Rhubarb, do.; Ditto, J. Stout, Esq. Gooseberries, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; Pine Apple, Mr. Rawsthorne: Calcéolaria, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; Seedling, do., Miss Dalton: Cabbages, G. Wright, Esq.; Cauliflowers, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; Cucumbers, do.; Strawberries, T. J. Knowlys, Esq.; Citrons, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; Oranges, do.

North Herts and South Beds. Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition for the present year took place on Friday the 7th of May, at Hitchin. The display of flowers was extensive, and many were remarkably fine. We may mention especially the Calceolarias of Earl de Grey, which excited universal admiration Many specimens were exhibited by cottagers which displayed with what success they had cultivated various vegetables and flowers for which prizes had been offered. The following is a list of the prizes awarded. Best Pine, W. Wilshire, Esq., M.P.; 2d ditto, E. Burr, Esq. Dunstable Strawberries—24 best, Earl de Grey; 2d ditto, F. Burr, Esq. Luton Apples—best collection, named table, S. B. Edwards, Esq; best ditto, sauce, Earl de Grey; 2d ditto, S. B. Edwards, Esq. Stove Plant—best, Earl de Grey, M.P. Greenhouse Plant—best, W. Wilshire, Esq., Hitchin; extra ditto, W. Wilshire Esq. Hardy Plant—best, Earl de Grey. Best six Stove Plants, Earl de Grey. Best 12 Greenhouse Plants, Earl de Grey. Miscellaneous Plants—18 varieties, best, Earl de Grey; 2d ditto. W. Wilshire, Esq. Cactuses—best, three different sorts, Earl de Grey; 2d ditto, W. Wilshire, Esq. Auriculas—best three distinct varieties Mr. G. Garratt, Hitchin: ditto, best green-edged, Mr. G. Garratt; ditto, best grey-edged, Mr. G. Garratt; 2d ditto, Lord Dacre: ditto, best white-edged, Mr. G. Garratt. Geraniums—best 12, J. Sharples, Esq.; 2d ditto, W. Curling, Esq.: 3rd ditto, W. Wilshire, Esq., M.P: best six, Earl de Grey: 2d ditto, W. Lucas, Sen., Esq.; 3d ditto, J. Sharples Esq; extra ditto, W. Curling, Esq. Calceolarias—best s x, shrubby, Earl de Grey; 2d ditto, W. Curling, Esq.: best six, herbaceous, Earl de Grey. Heartsease—24 best, Mr. G. Garratt; 2d ditto, W. Curling, Esq.; 3rd ditto, Lord Dacre: ditto, best six seedlings, W. Wilshire, Esq., M.P.; ditto six seedlings, extra, Mr G. Garratt. Cut Flowers—best collection, Earl de Grey: 2d ditto, J. Sharples, Esq; 3rd ditto, F. P. D. Radcliffe, Esq. Bouquet—best hand. J. Sharples, Esq. Wild Flowers—best collection, 60 varieties botanically named, Mr. J. Ransom A box of Tulips, extra, W. Lucas, Esq., Jun. Four Schixanthuses, extra, J. Sharples, Esq. Six Cinerarias, extra, J. Sharples, Esq. Cut Geraniums, extra, J. Sharples, Esq. A box of Cut Flowers, extra, W. Lucas, Esq. Cucumbers best brace, Earl de Grey. Asparagus—best 50, Earl de Grey. Best collection of Vegetables, exhibited in a basket, Earl de Grey. Two Lettuces, extra, W. Curling, Esq. PRIZES FOR NURSERYMEN AND MARKET-GARDENERS:—Heartsease—50 best, Mr E. P. Francis, Hertford. Rhubarb—best six stalks, Mr. G. Cannon. COTTAGERS' PRIZES:—Best collection, W Anderson; 2d ditto, W Scott collection, extra, B. Joherwood. Best Wall-flower, W. Hunt; ditto, extra. G. Massey. Best Nosegay, W. Hunt. Best two Lettuces, J. Lorton; 2d ditto, G. Massey. Best two Cabbages, I. Spenser; 2d ditto, J. Lorton. Best basket of Vegetables, I. Spenser; 2d ditto, J. Lorton; 3rd ditto, J. Bennett. Rhubarb, extra, W Hunt. Heartsease, extra, G. Stapleton Messrs. Atkin and Joyes, of Northampton, offer at the September show One Guinea for the best six Miscellaneous Plants, new or decidedly rare; and Half-a-Guinea for the best single Specimen Plant of any description. Mr. Widnall, of Cambridge, offers at the same show One Pound for the best 24 Dahlias, and Ten Shillings for the 2d best ditto.

Hampshire Horticultural Society.—An exhibition took place at Southampton, on May 20, when the following prizes were awarded: *Flowers*—For the best orchidaceous Stove Plants, the dead silver medal, to Rev. F. Beadon; best collection of Stove Plants of any kind, dead do., to Rev. F. Beadon; best greenh use plant, dead silver medal, Rev. H. Wells; best collection of do., dead silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon; four best Ericas., German silver medal, W. Mackay, Esq.; three second best do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, W. Mackay, Esq.; best 10 geraniums, grown in pots of 16, bright silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq; best geraniums, in collection, in pots of any size, German silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; best geraniums in pots under 16, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. D. Moberly; best collection of Ixias, bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best collection of 12 Herbaceous Plants, in pots or otherwise, named, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, the Rev the Warden of Winchester Col., four best cinerarias, bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon six best flowering Shrubs, cut or in pots, named, German silver medal, Rev F. Beadon; best collection of do., named, German silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon: four best Shrubbery Calceolarias, gilt-rimmed bronze medal. Rev. F. Beadon; four best Herbaceous do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best 12 varieties of single Tulips, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, the Rev. the Warden of Winchester Col.; best 18 Anemones, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Guitton, Esq.; best 12 Heartsease, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Guitton, Esq.; best 24 do., bronze medal, W J. Campion, Esq.; best 30 do, bronze medal, J Guitton, Esq.; best Pæonies, gilt rimmed bronze medal, the Dean of Winchester. *Fruits*—best Strawberries, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Lady Hewitt. *Vegetables*—best Cucumbers, gilt-rimmed bronze medal. H. Holloway, Esq.; best French Beans, not less than 50, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Lady Hewitt: best Asparagus, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Stride: best Mushrooms, bronze medal, A. C. Campton, Esq.; best Melon, German silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon; second best do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, H. Holloway, Esq.; best Cauliflower, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Guitton, Esq.: best Lettuce, bronze medal, Rev. H. Wells. *Extras*—Seedling Geranium, J. Fleming, Esq.; Cut Azaleas, the Dean of Winchester; Ericas, H. Holloway, Esq.; Cockscombs, H. Holloway, Esq.; Potatoes, Lady Hewitt; Cucumbers, J. Guitton, Esq.

Guernsey Horticultural Society.—The following are the lists of Prizes awarded at the spring exhibition:—MEMBERS' PRIZES. Large challengeable Silver medal—Capt. Appleton (first year) for a brace of Cucumbers. Premium Prize Cards—Mr. Vidamour, for a large miscellaneous contribution to the exhibition: Mr Hoyle, for a brace of Cucumbers. HONORARY PRIZES. Flowers.—Best show of scarlet Ranunculuses, best show of Souci Dorée do., best show of Tulips, Mr. Vidamour; 2d best do., Capt. Appleton; specimen stove plant (Euphórbia), Mr. Hoyle; specimen greenhouse plant (Cáctus Bróckii), Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; best show of Ericas (Vestíta fólgens, Plumósa, Tubifióra, Glutinósa álba, Propéndens, Honeywort flower, Hybrida, Ováta,) Mr. Vidamour; best Geranium Sylph, Mr. Hoyle: 2d best do. (Garth's Perfection), Mr. Vidamour: best 12 Geraniums, Mr. I S. Carre; 2d best 12 do., Mr. Vidamour; best six Geraniums, Mr. Hoyle; 2d best six do., Mr. Vidamour; best show of Heartsease, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2d best show of do., Capt. Appleton; best seedling Ixia, do. Sparáxis, best variety of Bulbous Plants, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; best Azálea Indica, in flower, Mr. Vidamour; best show of Schizánthus, best 3 Roses (forced) Capt. Appleton; best Brompton Stock (double pink), best show of do, Mr. Vidamour; best do. (double white), Mr. Cockburn; best seedling shrubby Calceolaria, Mr. I. Carre; 2d best seedling do., Mr Vidamour; best named shrubby do. (the Bride), Mr. C. Lauga; best seedling herbaceous Calceolaria, Capt. Appleton; 2d best seedling do., Mr. Hubert; best collection of seedling, 2d best do., best named herbaceous, 2d best do., best collection of do., 2d best collection do., Mr. Vidamour; best collection of Annuals, of Verbenas, of Petunias, Capt. Appleton. EXTRA PRIZES.—Show of Schizánthus, Mr. Hubert; show of Rhodánthe manglésii, Capt. Appleton; Azálea índica álba, Mr. H. Dobree, jun; collection of Greenhouse Plants, Mr. W. Mellish; Clématis Sieböldii and Clématis flórida, Mr. Hoyle; collection of seedling Heartsease, Capt. Appleton; collection of Geraniums, Mr. I. S. Carre; do. do., Mr. Vidamour; herbaceous Calceolarias, ditto. FRUITS.—Best show of dessert Apples (1849), Mr. H. Dobree, jun.: best show of kitchen do. (1840), Mr. T. Andros; best pint of green Gooseberries, Mr. Vidamour. VEGETABLES.—Best 25 Asparagus, Mr. A. P. Dobree; best 25 Kidney Potatoes, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; best 3 Broccoli, Mr. Cockburn; best brace of Cucumbers, Captain Appleton; best three Peignton Cabbages, Mr. Vidamour; best three Cabbages of any sort, do.; best show of Lettuces, Capt. Appleton; best three Marseilles Lettuce, Mr. Vidamour; best two cabbage do., do.; best six stalks of Rhubarb (not forced), Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; best six Onions, autumnal sown (1840), do. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—FLOWERS: Best three Heartsease (Pansies), H. H. Le Pelley; 2d best do., M. Mauger; best six scarlet Ranunculuses, N. Le Tissier; 2d best do., J. Falla; best six Tulips, R. Robert; 2d best six ditto, M. Perrin; best six Ranunculuses (Turban), R. Robert; best six double Anemones, R. Roberts; best Bouquet, H. H Le Pelley: 2d best do., J. Thoumine; 3d best do., R. Robert: best Ixias, M. Mauger; 2d best do., R. Roberts; best Sparáxis, H. H. Le Pelley; 2d best do., R. Roberts; best Geranium, A. Stuart: 2d best do, do, best double pink Stock, D. Bichard. FRUITS.—Best pint green Gooseberries, J. Le Lacheur; 2d best pint do., J. Rougier: 3d best do., T. Le Prevost; best six dessert Apples (1840), N. Brouard; 2d best six do. (1840), Mrs. Machon; best six kitchen do. (1840), T. Mauger; 2d best six do., (1840), N. Robilliard; best six Oranges, N. Brouard. VEGETABLES.—Best 100 pods of Green Peas, T. Bourgaise; best 25 early Kidney Potatoes, T. Mahy; 2d best do., J. Ozanne; best 25 early round Potatoes, S. Luff; 2d best do., J. Ozanne; best 25 Asparagus, J. Falla; 2d best do., J. Dyson; best six stalks Rhubarb (not forced), N. Le Tissier; 2d best do., T. Rose; best three Peignton Cabbages, T. Nicolle; 2d best do, T Bourgaise; best three of any sort, N. Le Page: best three Marseilles Lettuce, R. Ozanne. best three cabbage do, J. Ogier; best six Onions (1840, from seed, I. Le Page: best six do. (1841), do., J Marquis; best 12 Carrots. T. Sebire, basket of Spinach, S. Mills. EXTRA PRIZES.—Dutch Lettuce, T. Rose; Lettuce, J. Robert; Gooseberries, H. H. Le Pelley; do., M. Mauger; Pears, T. Bourgaise: Apples, J. Falla, T. Bourgaise. T. Rose. P. Le Page, N. Brouard J. Marquand, P. Le Page: Rhubarb, J. Robert, do., J. Moullin; Pansies, R. Robert; Stocks, R. Allez; Verbenas, A. Stuart: Cowslip, J. Robert: Carrots, T. Mahy.—We have, in former years, seen a larger quantity of articles exhibited than on the present occasion. The deficiency in this respect may, however, in some measure, be accounted for by the circumstance that when the day for the exhibition was fixed the season was unusually forward, but a sudden change having subsequently taken place in the temperature, vegetation was much retarded, which would have rendered it desirable that a delay of a week had taken place had it been possible The show of Geraniums was remarkably splendid, with respect both to quantity and quality Mr. Hoyle's Sylph, to which a first prize was awarded, was an exceeding y fine specimen, well grown, and in very excellent condition, as indeed were all those exhibited by him Mr. Vidamour's and Mr. I S. Carré's collections were very numerous, and contained a large number of new and beautiful flowers. The following are the names of the 12 Geraniums for which Mr. I S. Carré obtained a first prize: Climax, Joan of Arc, Louis XIV., Garth's Perfection, Foster's Maria, Queen Bess, Alexandrina, Fosterii Rosea, Vivid, Fanny Garth, Foster's Alicia, Gains's King. Mr. Hoyle's collection of six Geraniums, to which a first prize was awarded, was composed of Climax, Sunbeam, Page's Queen, Lady Carlisle Oliver Twist, Foster's Splendidum. A very pretty seedling was exhibited by Mrs. Ram. Mr. Harry Dobrée jun's, show of bulbous plants was, as usual, excellent It consisted of the following specimens. Ixia cónica (2 pots), I. capitáta tricolor (2 pots), I. crateroídes (2 pots), I rósea spléndida, Tritónia cónica, Blétia falcáta, Gladíolus cardinális inflátus His seedling Ixias were decidedly good; and his yellow seedling Sparaxis was considered to be one of the best yet produced, in size, colour, and pencilling. The collection of Sparaxis exhibited by him was also much admired. Capt. Appleton's show of Schizánthus, for which a first prize was awarded him, did him great credit. It consisted of 10 pots, including 8 varieties Mr Hubert's specimens were of extraordinary size and remarkable beauty. The Calceolarias were well grown, and there were several good ones exhibited by Mr. Vidamour, who was the greatest contributor There was, however, rather too much uniformity of colour, but Mr. C Lauga's single named specimen "The Bride" formed a beautiful exception to this remark Capt. Appleton's collection of Verbenas included the following varieties:—Teucroídes, Arraniána, Hylánsia, Máxima, Lambérti, Picta, Tweediána supérba, and Appletoniána. The same gentleman's three pots of Rhodánthe manglesii were the best ever produced here, and would have done credit to any exhibition. Mr. Hoyle's specimens of Clematis Sieböldii and Clématis Flórida were in fine bloom, and excited much admiration. The collection of Greenhouse Plants exhibited by Mr. W. Mellish consisted of the following specimens:—Siphocámpylus bicolor, Diplacus puniceus Pimelea decussáta, four varieties of Erica, two pots of Azálea índica álba, and a Kennédya. Mr. Nant and Mr. Luff, nurserymen, also sent good collections of plants. Two or three dozen Pears Beurré Rance, the produce of a standard tree, were exhibited by Mr. T. Dumaresq They were in a remarkable state of preservation: and it is to be regretted that so valuable a late Pear should not be more generally cultivated. The early period fixed for the exhibition had the effect of diminishing the quantity of fruit and vegetables sent in by the cottagers, but the quality and condition of the specimens produced was highly satisfactory.—(*Guernsey Star.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

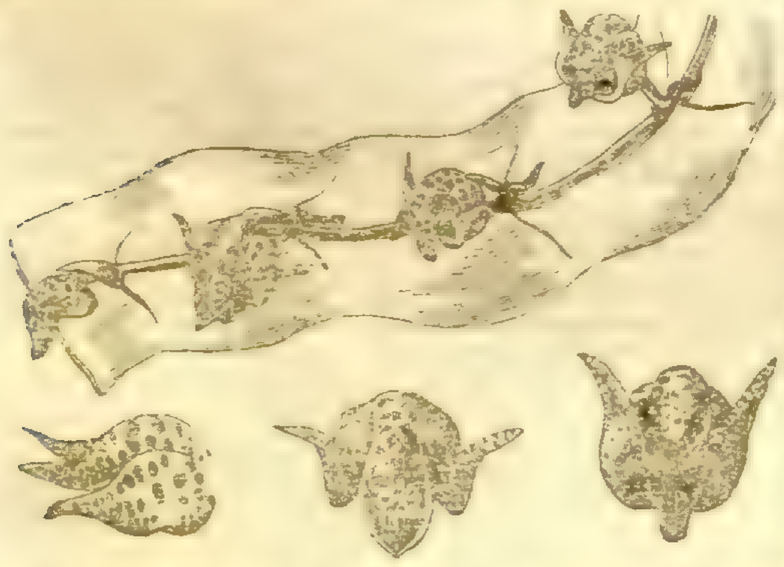
Effect of Coloured Light on Plants.—At the late meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, the following paper was read, from Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, on the effects of light on the germination of plants:—

"During the early part of the spring of 1840, some experiments I was then pursuing on the chemical influence of solar light led me to the discovery of some extraordinary facts connected with the action of light on vegetation. With the hope of exciting the attention of those engaged in horticultural pursuits, and of rendering some assistance—little though it be—in overcoming some of the difficulties experienced in causing the germination of the seeds of some rare exotics, I am induced to trespass on the time of the society. It is scarcely necessary to explain that every beam of light proceeding from its solar source is a bundle of different coloured rays, to the absorption or reflection of which we owe all that infinite diversity of colour which is one of the greatest charms of creation. These rays have been long known to possess different functions, and have hence been distinguished according to their supposed properties; the violet and blue being called the chemical rays, the green and yellow the luminous rays, and the red the calorific or heat-giving rays. These distinctions are not in accordance with the strict truth, but they are sufficiently so to suit my present purpose. The light which permeates coloured glasses partakes, to some considerable extent, of the character of the ray which corresponds with the glass in colour: thus, blue glass admits the blue or chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all the others; yellow glass admits only the permeation of the luminous rays, while red glass cuts off all but the heating rays, which pass it freely. This affords us a very easy method of growing plants under the influence of any particular light which may be desired. The fact to which I would particularly call attention is, that the yellow and red rays are destructive to germination, whereas, under the influence of violet, indigo, or blue light, the process is quickened in a most extraordinary

manner. The experiment is very readily tried by covering a box in which seeds are sown with coloured glasses. The plants will grow most luxuriantly beneath glass of a blue character, but beneath the yellow and red glasses the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed, it will be found that at any period during the early life of a plant its growth may be checked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light. Here we have the very extraordinary fact, that that portion of the sun's light which produces the greatest impression on the organs of sight, and that also which diffuses warmth through the creation, are destructive to the first processes of vegetation. It is with much satisfaction that I find the results to which I have arrived corroborated by Dr. F. R. Horner, of Hull. In conclusion, I may be allowed to point out, that by studying the effect of these different rays, isolated and in different states of combination, we have the means of imitating the nature of any clime of which a plant may be the habitant. By blending the violet with the yellow light in certain proportions, we may artificially produce the light which shines on 'Syria's land of roses.' By uniting with these the red light, we may produce effects on our island soil similar to those seen on the arid wilds over which 'the acacia waves her yellow hair.' And by isolating the violet rays we may, to some extent, imitate the climate of the frigid zone."

Professorship of Botany at Glasgow.—We understand that Dr. Balfour has been appointed Regius Professor of Botany in this University, in the room of Sir William J. Hooker.

Vegetable Reptiles.—The Megaclínium Búfo, or Toad Orchis, is thus described in the Botanical Register:—"Let the reader imagine a green snake to be pressed flat like a dried flower, and then to have a row of toads, or some such speckled reptiles, drawn up along the middle in single file, their backs set up, their forelegs sprawling right and left, and their mouths wide open, with a large purple tongue wagging about convulsively; and a pretty considerable approach will be gained to an idea of this strange plant, which, if Pythagoras had but known of it, would have rendered all arguments about the transmigration of souls superfluous. It is a native of Sierra Leone, whence Messrs. Loddiges received it." The following figure will show that the language of this account is justified by the plant itself, which is really one of the most strange looking things that we have in gardens. We only regret that the queer motion of its tongue cannot be also shown.



M. Biot's opinion of Boucherie's Experiments on Preserving Wood.—At a recent sitting of the Institute, M. Biot offered some observations upon this subject, the substance of which, as conveying the opinion of one of the most eminent scientific Frenchmen, will interest our readers:—If, said M. Biot, we consider the beautiful experiments of M. Boucherie on the injection of liquids into woody stems by natural aspiration, we find that they are founded on the discoveries of Hales, of the ascent of liquids in herbaceous and woody vegetables, by the double power of suction belonging to their roots, and the exhalation or evaporation belonging to their foliage. Hales has not only verified the existence of these two forces, but he has measured separately their energy and effects. By means of the aspiring power of the leaves, he made not only pure water, but camphorated alcohol, and other perfumed liquids, ascend woody trunks, and impregnate the wood with their colour, in the same manner as M. Boucherie has done, but without being able to make them penetrate the fruit. At a later period another experimentalist, de la Baïsse, of Bordeaux, injected by natural absorption both woody and herbaceous plants with the red juice of Phytolacca decándra: the ascension worked spontaneously, and reached, sometimes in a few minutes, the extremities of the most delicate leaves, and the petals of flowers, where its arrival became perceptible by the appearance of the colouring matter deposited there as the water of solution evaporated or was exhaled. What appears to me peculiar to M. Boucherie is the useful application of the principle recognised in these facts, to carry into the interior of the woody stems chemical agents which give them artificial useful qualities, which can modify their hardness and elasticity, render them less combustible and less liable to be attacked either by chemical agents or insects which devour them. Many trials, judiciously conducted, were necessary to discover the liquids whose nature was such, that, in producing the chemical or physical effects desired, they did not alter the tissue of the natural channels rapidly enough to become themselves an obstacle to their regular transport and complete aspiration. This is a fine application, whose results are already full of interest for science, independent of their utility, which their practical application can alone appreciate. In this instance, theoretical and abstract science defining the circumstances under which the operation can take place, M. Boucherie has found out that the upward absorption of his liquids can only take place at certain times of the year; and he says at the time the trees are "in sap." This specification seems to me not to ascribe the phenomenon to its true mechanical cause. What is called a "state of sap," is that condition of trees when a liquid runs from them if they are pierced, and which permits their bark to be easily detached, its inner surface being then lubricated by a particular juice called cambium. But these two results in the same tree are produced by different causes, although they may in some cases take place simultaneously; and the manifestation of one or the other will not always be a sign of the actual fitness for the aspiration of liquids by the stem alone, separated from the roots, as is necessary for the first experiments of M. Boucherie. The running obtained by tapping merely shows a state of distension in the tree, in which the sap, pushed upwards by the roots or previously accumulated by their action, is found in too great abundance to be retained in the inside by the aspiration of the evaporating organs, joined to the hygrometrical property of the woody tissue. This phenomenon of distension, which occurs accidentally at all parts of the year, although for every kind of tree at some particular time, is not a sign of the actual force of the evaporating and absorbing power; on the contrary, it indicates its relative weakness; and those trees whose sap seldom or never runs are perfectly suited to be injected by aspiration at certain periods of the year, as is proved by M. Boucherie's experiments. The easy raising of the bark is also not a sign necessarily connected with the force of ascent, for the lubricating juice which then separates it from the alburnum is not brought up by ascending absorption: on the contrary, it is secreted under the bark, with substances drawn from the centre, or perhaps it is secreted by the leaves, whence it descends exteriorly along the branches to form or nourish the new woody matter. At least in trees where we can study its optical characters, such as the Birch and the Sycamore, the sugar which it contains is the same as that of the leaves, and the reverse of that of the ascending sap. Not being able to depend upon these indirect indications of the absorbing force, it would be a curious and useful question to find the special characters which mark the time of the year when the evaporating power of every tree acts with the greatest force. That determination, so essential to the constant success of M. Boucherie's experiments ought to have attracted his attention. But judging from the extracts from his work already published, and from the report which has been made of it to the Academy, the physiological condition in question is not yet determined. For in the report, as well as in the last communications of M. Boucherie, it is specified that the tree to be injected ought to be in full sap; and on another hand, in the first extract inserted in the *Comptes Rendus*, the autumn is mentioned as the time when the absorbing force is generally the most powerful. If I advert to these uncertainties it is only to mark with precision what is done, and what there is to do. They will by no means surprise persons who have made experiments on the inward movement of the sap in large trees. Nothing equals the capricious diversity of its oscillations, between these three kinds of force, viz. the impulsive action of roots, the actual energy of the exhalation of the evaporating matter modified by the chemical radiations which accompany light, and the hygrometrical avidity of the woody tissue, also modified by the surrounding temperature. I had cut down in the middle of November, 1833, an avenue containing 35 large Italian Poplars, all grown in the same soil. Of these 35 two only were in full sap (*en état de plethore*), which caused them to give it out from the lower section of their trunk, and one of the two presented all the phenomena of the ascension and emission of air that Coulomb has mentioned. The 33 others seemed absolutely destitute of the water in excess, and apparently prepared for wintering. I remarked on that occasion, as well as M. de Mirbel, that the air emitted not only came from the axis of the tree, but also from various points of the wet surface, and I proved that it was not carbonic acid. At the time of the experiment a small, but very sensible thermometer marked in the interior of the trunk + 6° Reau., and in the surrounding air only + 5° Reau. After many other observations, I am led to believe that the contraction produced in the body of the tree, and the impression produced on its evaporating organs by this relative fall of temperature, are combined with individual circumstances which determine the state of fulness in which the plants were found. Similar variations of conditions and of absorbing power must have been often met with in the experiments of M. Boucherie, and the necessity of avoiding them has induced him to inject his woods by a less variable process; that of the introduction by vertical filtration, which he announces as having perfectly succeeded with him. In fact, according to the principles established just now, the tree separated from the roots which constitute its inferior apparatus for injection, and deprived also of its superior evaporating organs, is nothing more than a hygrometric tissue, pierced longitudinally by tubes more or less delicate which communicate with each other by accidental fissures, or by still finer channels, so that if this capillary system is once completely filled by liquid capable of entering it by filtration, and is placed vertically, every new drop added to the upper section displaces an equivalent from the lower section, by the increase of pressure that it exercises—precisely as happens in a filter of animal charcoal in grains, when it is once saturated with the liquid which we would filter. There is even a complete identity between the phenomena of running produced by such a filter, and by the wooden block, either in a direct sense, or a lateral one, by filtration or by piercing, and under the influence of constant or variable temperatures, for the liquids that the one and the other admit. I established this analogy in 1833, by experiments made on portions of branches or roots, as well as on large cylinders of wood taken from the trunks of different trees. I made it public in two memoirs read before the Academy, the 11th of November, 1833, and the 10th of February, 1834, and they both have been published in the Journal of the Institute, vol. i., p. 229, and vol. ii, p. 66. There is even a figure representing the process of filtration applied to a block of wood provided with an oblique lateral tube. It was, I think, on the occasion of the last memoir that I brought before the Academy the phenomenon of instantaneous filtration through a large cylinder of birch wood; by grounding upon this principle the construction of an apparatus of double action, fit for collecting the sap from trees, by lateral piercing, both when it ascends and when it descends accidentally. In the letter that M. Boucherie has written to the Academy, on this second mode of his operation, he says that "I should have been led by my experiments to discover the process before him, if I had occupied myself with the same question." This is either giving me too much or two little. M. Boucherie gives me more than my due, if he means that I should have been able to apply the process of vertical filtration to give woods new physical properties. Not only that idea did not occur to me, but if it had presented itself to my mind, I should have felt myself bound to have mentioned it without undertaking to follow it up, judging it to be too foreign to my studies and tastes. As to the scientific notion of the process, and its experimental application, if it is only the eventual possibility of arriving at this which M. Boucherie has given me, I think that I can legitimately say that he does not give justice enough; for I cannot find that in these two respects he has added anything to what I published in 1833 and 1834 in the memoirs spoken of before. He even appears to me to have done less than I had done, in the interpretation which he gives of the results that he has obtained by filtration; and I presume that my two publications were unknown to him. He announces, for example, that he extracts the sap from filtered trees; but, now, the produce that he obtained is evidently not the sap itself, but a compound solution formed by the liquid introduced, which contains what was left of the sap in a liquid state, besides all the soluble matter which has been taken into the tree through the roots, or which has been formed or accumulated by vegetable life in the channels passed through by the dissolving substance. I have ascertained, for example, that the large cylinders of birch wood or sycamore, thus part with, in solution, the same kind of sugar which belongs to their ascending sap: but with this difference, that this sugar appeared to have been secreted by the vital action, and carried from the top to the bottom during the summer in the woody tissue. M. Boucherie has also found out that the filtered products are not identical in the same tree at different distances from the central axis, or even at different heights. But I had pointed out beforehand the first of these results; and the second is a consequence of the different composition of the sap in the same tree at different elevations at the same time, a phenomenon formerly pointed out by Knight upon the sole comparison of specific gravity; and confirmed since by optical characters, which have shown besides that in the same tree and at the same time, the sap pushed up directly by the roots, is generally different from that which flows back from the top towards the bottom in consequence of an accidental fulness of the stem and branches. This is sometimes evident upon simple inspection: for example, in a black walnut in the Jardin des Plantes, to which my apparatus of double action had been applied, one of the two saps was constantly seen tinged with yellow, whilst the other was colourless; and from what I can recollect of it, contrary to what might have been expected, it was the ascending sap that was coloured, and the descending sap that was uncoloured: at least, it is noted so in my experiment book, where all the rotary powers of the sap, separately observed, are set down. Lastly, the immense quantity of sap that M. Boucherie says he has drawn from his trees by filtration, has nothing in it which should surprise us; since, besides the real sap actually present in the stems, the liquid emitted always contains a proportion, more or less considerable, of the solvent matter which was introduced to expel it; so that the total volume of the filtered mixture may be increased indefinitely; and even in stopping the operation when the filtered liquid becomes identical with the liquid introduced, as M. Boucherie recommends, we must necessarily collect a mixed volume much more considerable than that of the real sap. The Academy will be pleased to observe that, in making these remarks on M. Boucherie's experiments, I have not any intention of disparaging their merits. In referring them to views of vegetable physics already established, I wished to show what ulterior improvement they are capable of, and also what of certainty or extension they can add to those views. Every day the applications on a large scale of chemical sciences reveal reactions which the experiments in the laboratory or abstract theories had given no suspicion of; and in return, those experiments and theories throw a light upon the others, which serves to extend them, or render their success more certain. In considering the woody tissue as a natural mould, capable of being transformed by injection into a new body, endowed with special qualities for practical uses, M. Boucherie has conceived a very useful and beautiful idea, but much more difficult to realise than operations purely chemical, because it applies to organised systems. It is, therefore, the more necessary to bring to his aid all the data that vegetable physiology can furnish on the constitution of these systems, and on

their mechanical actions in a live state; and it is not less essential to notice in the results obtained whatever can enlighten or enlarge the ideas which science had already acquired. M. Boucherie's experiments have already furnished to molecular physics extremely valuable data on the elasticity, hardness, and rigidity of the woody system. They will enlighten vegetable physiology on the constitution, and on the situation of the reservoirs, where are elaborated the peculiar secretions called the "proper juices" of each individual. For according as the liquid injected by filtration or aspiration can or cannot dissolve them in its longitudinal passage, we shall know with certainty whether they are in communication with the channels in which the sap flows, or whether they are completely isolated, and separated by impermeable partitions. This general extension or limitation of the solvent power exercised by the liquid injected, will be of great importance with regard to the more or less complete and general dispersion of the artificial properties which may thus be given to wood.

Pawlownia Imperialis.—M. Neumann, director of the hothouses in the Jardin du Roi, gives the following account of the manner in which he obtained the plant which is conceived to be Pawlownia imperialis. In 1834 he received some seeds from a person to whom they had been sent from Japan in little porcelain pots. Of these seeds only one came up, but this was carefully attended to. In the following autumn the plant had attained a height of six inches, but the leaves dropped off. Being kept in a greenhouse, where the heat was probably too great, it put forth in winter two shoots, which were employed as cuttings, and quickly took root. In the third year the parent plant was removed into the open air, and in autumn reached a height of three feet. When the autumnal frosts set in, it still continued to grow, but the leaves fell off, without turning yellow; the little tree was therefore surrounded with straw, and the root covered with leaves. The following spring, after enduring a temperature of 6°, it was as flourishing as in the preceding autumn. In 1838 it grew with great vigour, increased proportionally in thickness, and put out two side branches. In winter it was again covered up, and supported a temperature of 14° so well that the tops of the branches were not in the least injured. This fact places the possibility of its complete naturalisation beyond all doubt; and, indeed, in 1839 it was even more flourishing than in preceding years. In the autumn of 1839 the tree was no longer covered up, because the early part of the season was not unusually cold; but in January, when the thermometer fell to 8°, the foot of the plant was surrounded by leaves. On Feb. 23, 1840, it was of a splendid green, and nine feet high. M. Neumann cannot state positively that this tree, which will one day become an ornament to our gardens, is Pawlownia imperialis, as he has not yet seen its flowers, which he believes to be panicled, and of the colour of Digitalis purpurea. Siebold asserts in his *Flora Japonica* (fasc. I) that the Pawlownia attains in its native country a height of 40 feet, and that it is the Bignonia tomentosa of Thunberg, which has since been placed in a new genus, and named after the Princess of Orange.—*French Paper.*

Dried Flowers.—We some time since (p. 103) mentioned the beauty of some dried flowers preserved by Mrs. Bateman, of Leachurch Villa, near Derby; since that time others have been put into our hands from Miss Snow, of Etwall. They are disposed in groups with considerable taste, and really produce a very agreeable effect. One of these groups, consisting of a Tormentil, some Pelargoniums, a little Moss, a purple Potentil, a Daisy, some Quaking Grass, and a wild Geranium, is particularly pretty, and far more ornamental than the unskilful mixture of yellow, and blue, and green, which is often called a drawing of flowers. The preparation of these little groups is an agreeable amusement for a lady's idle hours.

Leaves struck as Cuttings.—M. Neumann, director of the hot-houses in the Jardin du Roi, has furnished the following remarkable case. A transverse cut was made in a leaf of Theophrasta latifolia, so that the leaf was divided into two halves. At the base of the cut portion of the leaf, which had been attached to the petiole, a little shoot made its appearance, and on the upper half of the cut leaf two shoots were developed. It is well known that the leaves of Theophrasta are dry and tough. M. Neumann did not at first suppose that it was possible that roots should be developed from such leaves, and yet, to his surprise, he found this to be the case. The lower portion of the leaf which had been attached to the petiole, put forth roots first, whilst those which were on the upper half were developed more slowly from the mid-rib on which they were placed. As the roots developed themselves, the young shoots sent forth stems, and with careful management produced young plants.—*French Paper.*

Shakspeare a Gardener.—With regard to his youthful occupation, my claim on behalf of the fraternity of gardeners will be found, I think, to possess more verisimilitude than may be expected. Shakspeare's genius is confessedly universal; but his materials he necessarily obtained, like common men, from observation; and his sphere of observation must have been much controlled by the nature of his employment from the age of fifteen to five-and-twenty. From that employment his thoughts must have received their first colouring: and as the technical lawyer was clearly detected through the mask of Sir Walter Scott's varied and extensive knowledge, so perhaps may Shakspeare's ruling pursuit or passion be discovered amidst the more varied and richer produce of his gigantic mind. The description of an accomplished man, that he should know something of everything, and everything of something, will probably apply to Shakspeare: we need not, therefore, despair of discovering that something of which he knew everything; that something which formed his ostensible occupation till he adopted the profession of a player; that something which his early biographers supposed to be woolcombing, and which Malone imagined to be writing for an attorney, but which I contend must have been closely allied to gardening or foresting, or both. Nature never chose the desk or the workshop as the scene of a great poet's education. Shakspeare, like Burns, must have received his inspiration among the fields and the woods, and it is worth inquiring what it was that took him there. Your friend *P. P.* says that Shakspeare's knowledge is equally shown in "all the walks of art," a position which I believe to be quite untenable, and I will select a few instances to show that the prevailing tone of his thoughts was that of a horticulturist, in the widest sense of the word. In no other department of art or science does he make such frequent and close approaches to minute and technical familiarity. Witness this extraordinary passage in the Winter's Tale, which would furnish the very best motto in the world for a treatise on horticulture. Perdita has been speaking of the *art* of producing varieties in flowers; an *art* which *shares*, she says, with great creating nature. On which Polixenes informs her that

> Nature is made better by no mean,
> But nature makes that mean; so o'er that art,
> Which you say adds to nature, is an art
> That nature makes. You see, sweet maid, we marry
> A gentler scion to the wildest stock,
> And make conceive a bark of baser kind
> By bud of nobler race: this is an art
> Which does mend nature,—change it rather; but
> The art itself is nature.
> Then make your garden rich in Gillyflowers,
> And do not call them bastards.

To which Perdita replies,

> I'll not put
> The dibble in the earth to set one slip of them.
> * * * Here's flowers for you,
> Hot Lavender, Mints, Savory, Marjoram;
> The Marigold that goes to bed with the sun,
> And with him rises weeping: these are flowers
> Of middle summer.—Oh! Proserpina,
> For the flowers now that, frighted, thou let's't fall
> From Dis's waggon! Daffodils
> That come before the swallow dares, and take
> The winds of March with beauty; Violets, dim,
> But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
> Or Cytherea's breath; pale Primroses
> That die unmarried, ere they can behold
> Bright Phœbus in his strength.—a malady
> Most incident to maids; bold Oxlips and
> The Crown Imperial; Lilies of all kinds,
> The Flower-de-luce being one.
> *Winter's Tale*, Act 4, Scene 3.

Witness, again, the Duke of Burgundy's description of the state to which France had been reduced by the war; a description in which Shakspeare's personal feelings as an agriculturist have made him descend to minutiæ quite inconsistent with the occasion, and with the character of the speaker, beautiful as the speech is nevertheless.

> Her vine, the merry cheerer of the heart,
> Unpruned dies; her hedges even pleach'd,
> Like prisoners wildly overgrown with hair,
> Put forth disorder'd twigs; her fallow leas,
> The Darnel, Hemlock, and rank Fumitory
> Doth root upon: while that the coulter rusts,
> That should deracinate such savagery:
> The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth
> The freckled Cowslip, Burnet, and green Clover,
> Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank,
> Conceives by idleness; and nothing teems
> But hateful Docks, rough Thistles, Kecksies, Burs,
> Losing both beauty and utility.—*Henry V.*, Act 5, Scene 2.

It may be said that in both these cases the subjects of the conversation necessarily led to such allusions; but in the following the illustrations are purely voluntary. The Bishop of Ely, describing Madcap Harry's growth in grace and wisdom, despite his bad associates, says:—

> The Strawberry grows underneath the Nettle;
> And wholesome Berries thrive and ripen best
> Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality:
> And so the prince obscured his contemplation
> Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
> Grew like the summer Grass, fastest by night,
> Unseen, yet crescive in his faculty.
> *Henry V.*, Act 1, Scene 1.

Again,

> As knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
> Infect the sound Pine, and divert his grain
> Tortive and errant from the course of growth.
> *Troilus and Cressida*, Act 1, Scene 3.
> Blunt wedges rive hard knots: the seeded pride
> That hath to this maturity blown up
> In rank Achilles, must or now be cropp'd,
> Or, shedding, breed a nursery of like evil
> To over-bulk us all.—*Troilus and Cressida*, Act 1, Scene 3.

In this last passage, besides its general tendency, we may remark the minute accuracy which assigns *blunt* wedges to hard knots. It might be supposed that *sharpness* was merely unnecessary; but not so: sharpness would be prejudicial, by enabling the wedge to choose its line of penetration, instead of following the "tortive" course of the grain. This expression of Shakspeare's is as happy and as true as that of the statesman who illustrated the employment of agents too clever for their work, by the use of a *sharp* knife to cut open a book. In the same play Troilus says,

> As true as plantage to the moon,

in allusion to the notion of the moon's influence on planting and felling; while in "As you Like It," a forester's indignation is repeatedly shown at the injury done to the young trees by carving "Rosalind" upon their barks. Falstaff in "Henry the Fourth" says,

> The Camomile the more it is trodden on the faster it grows.

And Autolycus, in the "Winter's Tale," threatens the Clown that

> He shall be set against a brick wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him;

a punishment which smacks a little of the current of a gardener's thoughts, as Henry the Fifth's praise of Hotspur—

> Amongst a grove, the very straightest Plant,

and Orlando's dissuasive to Adam—

> Poor old man, thou prun'st a rotten Tree,

both savour considerably again of the forester.

The business of the scene, no matter how awful, or how remote in appearance from such associations, is never sufficient to shut out this class of facts from Shakspeare's mind. In that most thrilling interview between Hamlet and his mother, he compares his uncle to a "*mildew'd ear blasting his wholesome brother*," and soon after bids her "*not lay the compost on the weeds to make them ranker.*" There would, however, be no end to these examples, and I must now leave the question to the farther investigation of the curious; merely remarking, that whenever Shakspeare applies an illustration whose source is not dictated by the subject, and whose nature, therefore, is quite immaterial, it is almost always a flower. Of course flowers do not furnish very appropriate similes to the battle or the tempest, but where creation is open to him he resorts generally to the garden or the woods.

Juliet's familiar speech respecting Romeo's name—

> A Rose by any other name would smell as sweet,

is like that where Henry the Fifth in disguise, speaking of the king as sharing our common humanity, says—

> The Violet smells to him as it doth to me.

So Don John in "Much ado about Nothing,"

> I had rather be a canker in a hedge, than a Rose in his grace,

and an infinite number besides.

I have not time to count them, but every reader must be aware that such figures as slips, scions, grafts, stocks, planting, pruning, flowering, cankers in the bud, &c. &c., to say nothing of roots and branches, are, to use Shakspeare's own phrase, "plenty as blackberries;" while Prospero's final invocation,

> You demy-puppets, that
> By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets make,
> Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose pastime
> Is to make midnight Mushrooms,

proves his acquaintance with the so-called *fairy rings*, and other agricultural superstitions.

Had I foreseen that I should ever adopt the vocation of a critic, I would have made "priefs in my note-pook" of many similar examples, which, if collected, would prove that there is plenty of work for the Shakspeare Society, to whom I commend the task of establishing my position, that their hero was a *Gardener.*—*A.*

Reviews.

Elements of Botany, Structural, Physiological, Systematical and Medical; being a fourth Edition of the Outline of the First Principles of Botany. By JOHN LINDLEY, P. L. D., F. R. S. London: Taylor and Co., 1841.

THOSE who are at all acquainted with elementary works on Botany must be aware that there existed a little book called "Outlines of the First Principles of Botany," in which the groundwork of the science was concisely traced by means of short paragraphs referring by numbers from one to the other. It was not a book intended for amusement, but a careful digest of the most essential facts of Botany, drawn up for the use of those who wished to study it formally, and to acquire a correct knowledge of the subject. It has now grown into an 8vo. of 292 pages, and the four little plates that it was illustrated by have multiplied into a large number of wood-cuts.

The difficulties that students always feel in applying themselves to such a subject as Botany consist principally in their doubts as to the points which it is most important for them to impress on the mind from among the multitude that crowd the pages of extended treatises. If Vegetable Anatomy be the topic, a student finds that branch of Botany alone comprehending details enough to constitute a science of itself, and he is naturally embarrassed by the difficulty of ascertaining what points in it bear upon his ulterior studies, and what are unessential. Such a work as that before us is expressly intended to remove doubts of this kind, by separating the facts which bear directly upon the great questions in science, from the refinements and secondary details, which have no obvious application. In this manner the whole division of Vegetable Anatomy is brought within the compass of about 50 short paragraphs.

The first part treats of Structural and Physiological Botany, and comprehends an explanation of the names that are borne by the organs of plants, together with a view of the most recent theories of structure, and an exposition of the modern views of Liebig and others concerning the nature of the respiration, food, and digestion of plants. It thus embraces the principal facts on which the theory of manures is founded. This part of the work is copiously illustrated by wood-cuts explanatory of the structure of the parts, and referred to from the text by small figures raised a little above the lines of words. Take the following extract as an example:—

342. The petals always alternate with the sepals, a necessary consequence of their following the laws of development of leaves.

343. If at any time the petals arise from before the sepals, such a circumstance is due to the abortion of one whorl of petals between the sepals and those petals which are actually developed.

344. As petals always alternate with sepals, the number of each row of either will always be exactly the same. All deviations from this law are either apparent only, in consequence of partial cohesions, or, if real, are due to partial abortions.

345. Whatever intervenes between the bracts and the stamens belongs to the floral envelops, and is either calyx or corolla; of which nature are many of the organs vulgarly called nectaries.

> Of this nature are the horn-like bodies found beneath the upper galeate sepal of Aconitum [192], the cup of Narcissus [illegible], a part of the coronal appendages or coronet of Stapelia [illegible],

346. But it is to be observed, that as there are no exact limits between the corolla and the stamens (348), such bodies as have been just described are often of an indifferent nature, and may be referred with equal justice to petals passing into stamens, and to stamens passing into petals.

This is particularly the case with the fringes of Parnassia [198], some parts of the coronet of Stapelia [203], the long rays of the Passion-flower.

347. If, however, anomalous bodies at this part of the vegetable system can be shown to belong to any whorl or series of which a part is certainly petals or stamens, such anomalous bodies are to be regarded as belonging to the organ in whose series they are placed.

Thus in Aconitum [192], the horn-like processes belong to the series of the corolla, and are therefore petals; in the Mahogany [202], and in the Canna [205], they evidently appertain to the Andrœceum (348), and are therefore stamens. This settles the true nature of what has been called the nectary [200], in Orchidaceous plants, now termed the lip, or labellum, which, forming a part of the second series of floral envelops, is therefore universally recognised as a petal, notwithstanding its singular form.

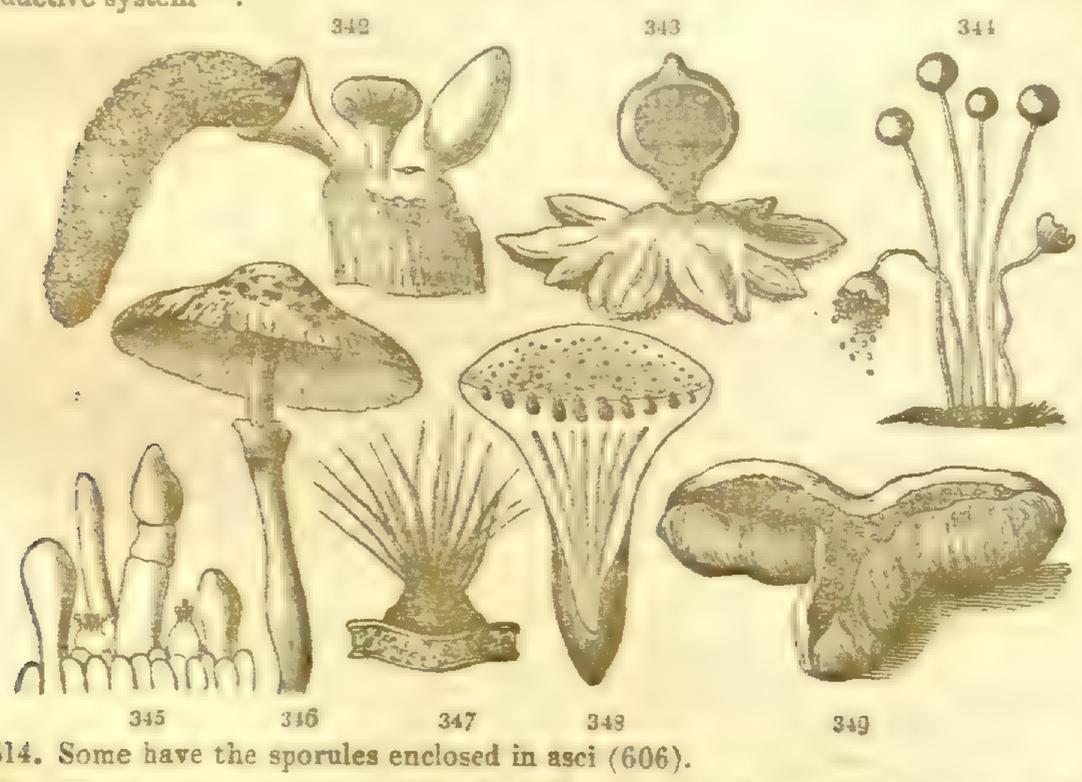
In speaking of the structure of Fungi, the following explanation is given of the terms employed in this part of structural botany.

610. Fungaceæ, which are the lowest form of vegetation, are also cellular, some of their cells however containing spiral threads, and are propagated by spores.

611. In the highest forms, two kinds of organs are detected: one, *cystidia* [345], are conical naked elevations; the other, *basidia* [345], are also conical elevations, but they bear spores in definite number on their apex.

612. The highest forms of the fungaceous order consist of a *stipes* [346], an *annulus* or *collar* [346], a *pileus* [346] or cap, and an *hymenium*.

613. Lower forms are reduced to a mere *peridium* or integument, containing the reproductive system [342].



614. Some have the sporules enclosed in asci (606).

615. The lowest consist of nothing but cells, placed end to end, and enclosing spores in the terminal cells [344].

Of the special terms employed by Mycologists (writers on Fungaceous plants), the principal are the following. The *volva* is the wrapper which covers over many of them, as Agarics, in their youngest state. *Thallus* is the spawn usually generated under ground, or amongst decaying matter. *Velum* is a membrane that connects the pileus and collar. *Cortina* is that part of a velum which adheres to the margin of the pileus. *Flocci* are wool-like threads found mixed with sporules; and *stroma* is the body in which flocci grow. *Orbiculi* are little disks contained within the peridia of certain genera. *Sporangium* is the external coating of such genera as Lycoperdon [342]. *Perithecium* is the bag of fructification in Sphæria [342]. *Ostiolum* is the mouth of the bag. *Capillitium* is a kind of purse or net containing spores [342]. *Mycelia* are nascent fungi, or fragments of their spawn.

The second part of the work is occupied by systematical Botany. It explains in the first place the Linnean system; secondly, a key is given to the natural system of Botany, by means of which any order may be made out without any other previous knowledge than what consists in understanding the meaning of any common technical terms. This is followed by general observations upon the principles that are recognised by Botanists as determining the mutual relations of plants, and the formation of natural groups. Upon this part of the subject we find the following statement:—

627. The true natural system, whenever it shall be discovered, will represent the species, genera, orders, alliances, groups, subclasses, and classes of plants, or whatever other divisions may be admitted into it, so arranged that each plant shall stand next those to which it is more nearly allied in structure than to any others.

628. But the skill of man has not yet attained this end; no system answering to this description has been devised, nor does there appear any probability that it will be discovered till our knowledge of plants is much more advanced.

629. All so-called natural systems are, to the present day, partly artificial and partly natural. The lower and higher divisions in them are natural, the intermediate divisions are artificial. In other words, the stones of the edifice are hewed and squared, and the general plan is drawn out, but no builder has yet been found with skill to put them together, so as to form a consistent whole.

630. But although in theory no system that can properly be called natural has yet been devised, yet for practical purposes many answer to the name, and fulfil the principal conditions required of them.

631. The genera and natural orders can alone be considered as agreed upon by botanists, the other divisions are unsettled; and this is the reason why the natural orders seldom follow in the same manner in the arrangements of two different botanists.

632. There is no such thing as an arrangement which shall express the natural relations of plants in a consecutive series.

633. It seems to be generally admitted by those who have turned their attention to the consideration of the manner in which organised beings are related to each other, that each species is allied to many others in different degrees, and that such relationship is best expressed by rays (the affinities) proceeding from a common centre (the species). In like manner, in studying the mutual relationship of the several parts of the vegetable kingdom, the same form of distribution constantly forces itself upon the mind; genera and orders being found to be apparently the centre of spheres, whose surface is only defined by the points where the last traces of affinity disappear.

634. But although the mind may conceive such a distribution of organised beings, it is impossible that it should be so presented to the eye, and all attempts at effecting that object have failed. If in describing the surface of a sphere we are compelled to travel in various directions, continually returning back to the point from which we started, and if in presenting it to the eye at one glance we are compelled to project it upon a plane, the effect of which is to separate to the greatest distance some objects which naturally touch each other, how much more impossible must it be to follow the juxtaposition of matter in treating of the solid contents of a sphere!

635. The fundamental principle of systematic botany is, that those plants should be stationed in company with each other which have the greatest degree of affinity, and that those should be placed most remotely which have the smallest degree of affinity.

636. Affinity is an accordance in all essential characters.

637. From this is distinguished analogy, which is a conformity in one or two characters only.

638. What we call the characters of plants are merely the signs by which we judge of affinity, and all the groups into which plants are thrown are in one sense artificial, inasmuch as nature recognises no such groups.

639. Nevertheless, consisting in all cases of species very closely allied in nature, they are in another sense natural.

From these and other general considerations the author proceeds to explain the manner in which the natural orders of plants differ from each other, in arranging which, he adopts the method of De Candolle, the celebrated professor at Geneva, because it has been taken as the basis of the most perfect enumeration of plants that has ever been made, and because the University of London have declared that their examinations shall be conducted with reference to it: a matter of no little importance to students.

Strictly systematical subjects are ill suited to the pages of a popular journal; nevertheless we must find room for a few illustrated extracts, or our readers will be left without any adequate idea of the manner in which the systematical portion is illustrated.

The Anonaceous order is thus defined:

Trees or shrubs generally tropical. Leaves without stipules. Flowers axillary, large, and dull coloured. Sepals 3-4. Petals 6, coriaceous, with a valvular æstivation. Stamens indefinite; anthers adnate; filaments angular. Ovaries numerous. Fruit succulent or dry, with the carpels 1 or many-seeded, separate or consolidated. Embryo minute. Albumen ruminate.

Uses.—Aromatic and fragrant in most cases. The fruits of some are succulent and eatable, as the Custard Apple, Anona squamosa, and the Cherimoyer, Anona Cherimolia; those of others are hard, dry, and often jointed, as Habzelia aromatica, the Piper Æthiopicum of the shops, and are used as peppers. Some species are employed as febrifuges.

Typical Genera.—Anona, Uvaria.

Anona furfuracea. 1. An expanded flower. 2. A vertical section of the andrœceum and gynœceum, which latter forms a central and terminal tuft. 3. A vertical section of a carpel. 4. A vertical section of a ripe seed, showing the embryo and ruminated albumen.

The following are the observations upon the Cruciferous order:—

Herbaceous plants; rarely under-shrubs. Leaves alternate. Flowers without bracts. Sepals, 3, deciduous, cruciate. Petals 3, cruciate. Stamens 6, of which two are shorter (tetradynamous). Ovary superior, with parietal placentæ, meeting in the middle, and forming a spurious dissepiment. Fruit a silique or silicule. Seeds attached by a funiculus, generally pendulous. Embryo with the radicle folded upon the cotyledons.

A very large and difficult natural order, the subdivisions in which are now made to depend upon the structure of the embryo. They are the following:—

1. *Pleurorhizeæ*, when the embryo has the radicle applied to the edge of the cotyledons; *fig.* 17.

2. *Notorhizeæ*, when the embryo has the radicle applied to the back of the cotyledons; *fig.* 14.

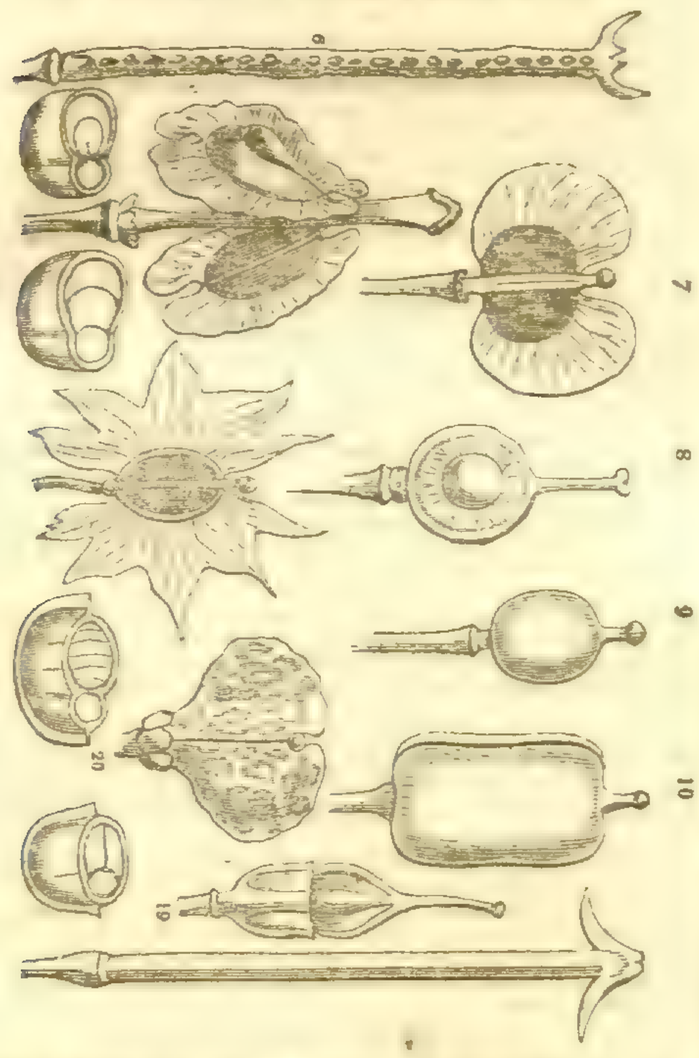
3. *Orthoploceæ*, when the embryo has the radicle applied to the back of cotyledons which are hollowed out; *fig.* 12.

4. *Diplecolobeæ*, when the cotyledons are three times folded, and the radicle applied to their back; *fig.* 16.

Uses.—All the species harmless; some antiscorbutic, all more or less pungent. Radishes, Turnips, Mustard, Cress, Cabbage and all its varieties, Rape, Charlock, are well known plants of the order.

Erucastrum Canariense. 1. A flower. 2. The stamens. 3. The siliqua, with the valves separating from the replum. 4. A transverse section of a seed. 5. A perfect seed.

TYPICAL GENERA.—Brassica, Sinapis, Draba.



Fruits of various genera. 6. Siliqua of Mathiola livida. 7. Silicula of Thlaspi latifolium. 8. Silicula of Alyssum spathulatum. 9. Silicula of Schiverukia podolica. 10. Silicula of Farsetia. 12. Seed of Didesmus Ægyptius cut across. 13. Silicula of Menonvillea linearis. 14. Seed of Lepidium Africanum. 15. Silicula of Æthionema cristatum. 16. Seed of Heliophila crithmifolia. 17. Seed of Mathiola oxyceras. 18. Siliqua of Mathiola oxyceras. 19. Silicula of Didesmus Ægyptius. 20. Silicula of Senebiera serrata.

This illustrated explanation of the system of De Candolle is succeeded by the brief characters proposed by the author in circumscribing the alliances of plants, by a sketch of a new distribution of the vegetable kingdom, and by a list of all the more important medical plants, with the uses to which they are applied in practice. For information concerning these matters we must refer our readers to the work itself.

A Selection from the Physiological and Horticultural Papers of the late Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. To which is prefixed a Sketch of his Life. London: Longman and Co. 8vo. 1841.

MR. KNIGHT was a gardener in the truest sense of the word, and although many persons who call themselves gardeners had the bad taste to undervalue his labours during his lifetime, they must, now that he is dead, if they deserve the name of gardeners, admit that he has done more towards the advancement of horticulture, whether as an art or a science, than any man of our days. We know there were people absurdly jealous of his fame, who had the folly to suppose that a gentleman of good family and high station in his county, who entered the field as a competitor with themselves in skill, was an interloper, who interfered with their peculiar privileges. They could not have paid him a higher compliment. Had he been an amateur, had he been a mere inquirer into speculative matters, their jealousy would never have been aroused; but because they felt he was a gardener, more skilful than themselves in practice, and immeasurably superior to them in everything else, they feared him, and belied him.

Although we have thought it necessary to introduce the present notice by such remarks, it is not because there now remains the shadow of a shade of doubt regarding the paramount importance of Mr. Knight's horticultural proceedings, but because we wish gardeners to consider how wrong it is to undervalue the merit of an original inquirer, merely because they have not the power of judging correctly upon scientific questions, or from mean and narrow-minded feelings.

That horticulture in its present state is immeasurably superior to that of the last century, no man who is acquainted with such subjects can deny; that the advance which it has made is mainly attributable to the practical as well as scientific investigations of Mr. Knight, our whole experience assures us. The great skill of modern gardeners is owing to their knowledge of physiological principles; the discovery of those principles lies chiefly, their application almost wholly, with Mr. Knight. His influence may be unfelt; gardeners may themselves be ignorant of the source from whence their knowledge is derived; but they will find, if they trace it out, that it chiefly dates from the commencement of Mr. Knight's physiological career.

If the mantle of this great practical physiologist has not fallen upon his descendants, most certainly they participate fully in his good will to gardening, and his anxious desire to promote its progress. This is proved by their publication in the present form of the more valuable of his horticultural papers,—a republication in no way demanded for the sake of his fame, but of great importance to those whose situation in life prevents their access to the many costly volumes through which his writings are dispersed. For the matter therein contained we refer our readers to the present collection of his papers. On this occasion we shall content ourselves with rather copious extracts from the life of this truly great man, now prefixed to the work before us:—

"Mr. Andrew Knight received his early education at Ludlow, from whence he was removed to a school of considerable reputation at Chiswick, then kept by Dr. Crawford. He was afterwards entered of Baliol College, Oxford, where the late eminent physician Dr. Baillie was his contemporary: who used to say of him, 'that he managed to acquire as much Latin and Greek as most of his fellow-students, though he spent less time about it, and much less than he devoted to field sports.' He was at this period and continued for many years afterwards to be an eager sportsman and an excellent shot; but with him, even in his boyhood, killing the game was only a secondary consideration to the opportunities which his long rambles with his gun afforded him for studying nature; and from the facts and incidents collected at this early period he laid in a fund of information which formed the basis of many of his subsequent investigations.

"He was at this time painfully shy, and it was difficult to draw him out; but he was remarkable for the steadiness with which he resisted all attempts, whether by persuasion or raillery, to join in the intemperate habits then so common in the Universities.

"His school holidays, and afterwards his college vacations, were spent either with his brother in London or with his mother, who had continued to reside at Wormesley Grange for some years after her husband's death; but having sustained the loss of both her daughters (one in her 16th, the other in her 19th year), she removed to Maryknowle, a small house near Ludlow, which Mr. Payne Knight had fitted up as a temporary residence for himself during the time he was building Downton Castle.

"Mr. Knight's mind, from the earliest dawn of his understanding, seemed peculiarly formed for the enjoyment of a country life; and the part of England on which his lot had fallen was eminently calculated to draw forth and exercise the latent faculties of his mind. Its hills, its valleys, its rivers, its vegetable productions, its geological structure, and its meteorological changes, were to him objects of philosophical investigation; while the study of what Goldsmith so well denominates 'Animal Biography' afforded him constant delight and amusement.

"In this manner Mr. Knight passed some years, occasionally quitting his favourite pursuits to visit his brother in London, at whose house he never failed to meet a society calculated to exert the most beneficial influence on his mind and manners.

"In 1790 he accompanied his brother, and his friend Mr. Townley, to Paris; but the symptoms of the approaching Revolution were becoming so fearfully manifest, that at the end of six weeks they returned to London, and Mr. Andrew Knight never again quitted England.

"On his marriage, Mr. Knight established himself at Elton, in the immediate vicinity of his mother's and brother's residences: the acquisition of a hothouse and a farm now enabled him to prosecute his experiments in horticulture and agriculture with more advantage than heretofore. His income, as a younger brother, was at this time limited, and it was astonishing how much he did to advance the science of horticulture with a garden and an establishment of the least expensive description; but one of his peculiarities was, the readiness by which, with his own hands and the assistance of a common carpenter or blacksmith, he would construct all the machinery he required for conducting his most elaborate experiments.

"About this time Mr. Knight became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks; and this introduction had so important an influence on his future proceedings, that it should not pass unnoticed. It occurred in the following manner:—The Board of Agriculture had drawn up a set of queries, to which they desired to obtain answers from different districts: and an application had been made to Sir Joseph Banks to recommend persons properly qualified, to whom the queries should be addressed. Sir Joseph referred to Mr. Payne Knight to recommend some one for this purpose in Herefordshire; who mentioned his brother, as more likely than any one he knew to fulfil the object in view, from his practical knowledge of the agricultural operations of that part of England, as well as from the attention he had given to its natural history.

"Mr. Andrew Knight was accordingly made known to Sir Joseph, who soon found that he was not only eminently qualified to effect the immediate object in view, but that he had made observations, and deduced theories from them, calculated to throw much light on the more abstruse subject of vegetable physiology; and he strongly urged him to lay the result of his researches before the public. Mr. Knight had not mixed a great deal in general society; he had not had access to many modern scientific works, and his information had been almost wholly derived from the study of nature; and it was not until he was, by Sir Joseph Banks, brought into contact with many of the most distinguished men in science and literature, who assembled at the evening converzatione in Soho Square, that he was himself aware that he had observed anything which had escaped the scrutiny of other naturalists.

"In Sir Joseph, Mr. Knight had a friend always anxious to draw him forth, and zealously alive to his success; ever ready to obtain information for him on any subject, or to give his advice and assistance; and his suggestions were always received with the consideration they deserved and acknowledged with gratitude. At Sir Joseph's house he had occasionally opportunities of comparing his own observations and theories with those of many of the most celebrated naturalists of all countries; and it would probably have been advantageous to him had those interchanges of information and opportunities for discussion been more frequent, for it would have saved him trouble in working out facts which cost all the labour and time of original discoveries, and which labour would have been more profitably employed in building on the sub-structure already laid by other hands. He for some years purposely avoided to read the works of his precursors in the field of vegetable physiology, from an idea that, by the study of nature, unbiassed by the opinions of others, he should be most likely to arrive at truth; but he was at length induced to deviate from this course by the advice of his friend Sir Joseph.

"In the summer of 1827, Mr. Knight had the gratification of receiving a visit from Monsieur Dutrochet, with whom he had long held an intercourse by letter, though they had not previously met. The extract given below from a letter to Mr. Williams, relates to this visit:—

"'We came here (Downton) from London in a single day, or we should have had great pleasure in spending a day at Pitmaston. I brought with me my French correspondent, Mons. Dutrochet, who I mentioned to you as the discoverer of the extraordinary circumstance that animal and vegetable membrane, which under ordinary circumstances are impervious to water, readily admit that fluid to pass through them when their opposite sides are in contact with a fluid of greater density, or in some instances possessing different chemical powers; and the facts he had advanced render it doubtful whether any mechanical agent is at work in raising the sap in trees, except the membrane, which separates the cells from each other, which are excited to act by some power, probably chemical, in the sap. M. Dutrochet spent a fortnight here, during which we made some experiments together, and investigated the hypotheses of different writers. He travelled 550 miles, and back again, with no further object than to have an opportunity of conversing upon the subject of vegetable physiology. I found him a very intelligent and generally well-informed man, and he returned a very zealous horticulturist. The inhabitants of his vicinity, the neighbourhood of Tours, appear to be extremely ignorant of horticulture, and to know nothing of varieties of fruit of any kind beyond those described by Duhamel.'

"Mr. Knight's time was divided between philosophical and horticultural investigations, and the fulfilment of the duties of a country gentleman. He had ceased to occupy any land himself, but he paid great attention to the cultivation of his estate by his tenantry; and though he was on all occasions a most liberal and indulgent landlord, and ever ready to afford encouragement and assistance to active and intelligent tenants, he was firm in insisting on the adoption of a proper course of management.

"He was happy in his home, and beloved by all about him: and his healthful and peaceful occupations, while they supplied never-ceasing employment for his active mind, kept him free from the mortifications and disappointments which are too frequently attendant on a life of public service, or a course of ambition.

"Mr. Knight continued occasionally to communicate the results of his observations and investigations to the Royal and Horticultural Societies. His last paper in the Philosophical Transactions was 'On the Hereditary Instincts of Animals,' which was read on the 25th of May, 1837. He took much pleasure in cultivating the attachment of the brute creation, and it was sometimes a subject of doubt whether his children's pet birds and animals shared most largely in their affection or in his; but besides the indulgence of the kindness of his disposition, he was thus afforded opportunities of observing many peculiarities in the habits of creatures thus brought immediately under his eye, and relieved from the restraint which the fear of man, by long continuance converted into an instinct, usually throws in the way of the naturalist. His fondness for animals was not of that senseless kind which is shown by lavishing unreasonable indulgences on them; but it was dictated by a true benevolence, which would have led him to suffer pain himself, rather than have been the cause of it to a worm or a fly. He was very particular as to the

manner in which the game and poultry were killed for the supply of his table; and he sometimes even superintended the operation himself, that he might be sure it was done in the manner calculated to cause least pain. At the time when he was an eager sportsman, he has often been known to spend half the day, and remain out long after his dinner-hour, in hunting for a wounded bird; and if unsuccessful in his search, the idea of the sufferings of the poor creature seemed to weigh upon his mind, and he would not unfrequently resume his search early on the following morning.

"Though early in life Mr. Knight had been considered delicate, he had, for a long course of years, enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, which his mode of life was well calculated to confirm: he spent many hours of every day in the open air, in his garden, or in walking about his estate: he had always been remarkable for his abstemious habits; he rarely tasted wine or any fermented liquor, and ate little animal food; which it is to be feared he persevered in to an injurious extent, for, when the powers of the stomach became diminished by the decay incidental to old age, a more generous diet would probably have had a beneficial effect on his constitution. For the last three years of his life, occasional symptoms of dyspepsia appeared, and, during the winter of 1837-8, he suffered a good deal from derangement of the digestive organs, which at times produced a very distressing sense of suffocation. He had a severe attack of this kind in April, but as he was anxious to have the advice of Dr. Wilson Philip, he proceeded to London at the usual time. He spent a day with his friend Mr. Williams on the road, and though much enfeebled by his illness, he bore the journey without apparent fatigue, and expressed his hopes that he should soon be restored to his usual state of health. On the 1st of May he did not feel equal to taking the chair at the anniversary meeting of the Horticultural Society, nor did he ever leave the house after his arrival in London; but he saw several of his friends, conversed cheerfully, and seemed to enjoy their society.

"After passing a tolerably tranquil night, early on the morning of Friday, May 11th, 1838, he suddenly fell back on his pillow, and drew his last breath without a sigh or a struggle. His end was as peaceful as had been the pursuits and occupations of his long and useful life; and few men have descended to the grave more beloved, or more sincerely regretted by all ranks of society. His remains were interred at Wormesley on Tuesday, May 22d, near to those of his brother and his lamented son.

"His charities were very extensive, and it was only by chance that those who most shared his confidence became acquainted with the large sums he distributed. It was the spontaneous feeling of his heart, that it is more blessed to give than to receive; and when he bestowed money, or did an act of kindness that caused him some personal inconvenience, he always endeavoured to make it appear, that for some reason or other, it happened to be an accommodation to himself, and that he was the party on whom the favour was conferred.

"Even after he had entered his eightieth year, it was delightful to watch the spirit with which he shared in the sports of his grandchildren, and the trouble he took to provide occupation and amusement for them, and the pleasure which he derived from the success of his labours.

"What is said by his sons of Mr. Knight's favourite poet, Crabbe, may be most appropriately applied to himself, 'that as the chief characteristic of his heart was benevolence, so that of his mind was a buoyant exuberance of thought, and a perpetual exercise of intellect, a youthful tenderness of feeling, and a smile of indescribable benevolence.' Like Crabbe, too, he had no great 'love for painting, or music, or architecture, and little for what a painter's eye considers the beauty of landscape,' but he had the strongest perception and enjoyment of the charms of poetry. Pope, Johnson, Gray, and Crabbe ranked first in his estimation among the English poets; and for the writings of Byron, Rogers, Campbell, and Mrs. Hemans, he had a high admiration. His memory was wonderfully retentive, and no one who was much in his society could fail to remark the peculiar readiness and aptitude of his quotations. Whether the subject of conversation were grave or lively, he had always at command some strikingly apposite illustration of ideas casually expressed; and the deep feeling of its beauties which characterised his manner of reciting poetry, added much to the effect of the passages so happily selected; and if encouraged to go on, he would repeat page after page of all his favourite authors.

"The singular powers of memory he possessed were combined with a very uncommon facility for retaining even the words in which ideas were conveyed to his mind. On one occasion, at the house of his friend, the late Sir Uvedale Price, a gentleman present quoted a passage from Gibbon's Roman History; Mr. Knight expressed a doubt whether he had used the exact words of Gibbon; and in confirmation of his opinion repeated a page and a half from the work, including the passage in question. On the book itself being referred to, the accuracy of his quotation was established. This was not a singular instance; for had it been Hume, or Robertson, or almost any other standard work of history or philosophy, that had been referred to, he would probably have been equally master of any striking passage.

"At another time Dr. Cornewall, then bishop of Hereford, repeated to Mr. Knight an epitaph on Douglas, eighth duke of Hamilton, containing twenty-two lines, with the merit of which he was much struck, and some discussion on its beauties followed. When Mr. Knight came down to breakfast the next morning, he had recalled the whole of the lines to his recollection; and on their being written down from his dictation, they were found to be perfectly correct.

"To the end of his life this power of memory, which is usually one of the first that fails, remained almost unimpaired. All that he read or heard his mind retained with the same distinctness that it would have done in former days; and when he was in his 77th year he acquired by heart nearly the whole of Campbell's poem of 'The Last Man,' which he then for the first time met with, with nearly the same ease that he had done the epitaph more than thirty years before."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Congleton Court, Warwickshire, the seat of Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart.—There is here in full bloom a splendid plant of Wistária consequána. It has been planted nine years, covers 1157 superficial feet of walling, 252 of which it has gained in the last two years, and at present has about 5250 blooms on it.—*F. O., May 20.*

Mr. Goldham's Garden, Islington.—To the lovers of Tulips no greater treat can be afforded than a sight of Mr. Goldham's splendid bed at Islington. This spirited and liberal cultivator has long been unrivalled for the value and beauty of his collection, which contains, in addition to the select flowers of the Fancy, many beautiful varieties which can be seen in no other collection, Mr. Goldham having purchased the entire stock, or they having been broken from seedling breeders of his own raising. Among the novelties, and flowers of a finer strain than usual, the Duchess of Sutherland, a beautiful bybloemen, and Pandora, particularly pleased us. The Duke of Wellington, John Kemble, and Coriolanus, three distinguished flowers, novel in character, having a deep-feathered edge, were broken into colour by Mr. Goldham. Here we saw the celebrated bybloemen Fanny Kemble, a beautiful variety. It has never bloomed finer than it has this season; and from its habit, texture of petal, fine quality of ground colour, and intense marking, deserves all the encomiums that have been passed upon it. The stock of this valuable flower is exclusively in Mr. Goldham's possession. Among the Roses we noticed Clarke's Lavinia, Cerese à belle forme, Catalani, Rosa blanca, as very fine. The Triomphe Royales were of a superior character to any we had previously seen. A fine rose called the Gem, broke by Mr. Goldham, is a charming flamed variety. Polyphemus, Charbonnier, Coronation, and Milton, a feathered and constant bizard, were very attractive. When a bed is so uniformly well bloomed it is difficult to select flowers for particular notice, they must be seen to be properly appreciated: for it is impossible to convey by words a sense of their beauty when so finely cultivated. Several flowers have broken into colour this season, which are not named, one that particularly arrested our attention, was a bizard of surpassing beauty, possessing properties of the first order: the petals are round, firm, and forming a beautiful cup, the ground colour of the finest yellow without a tinge of impurity, and the pencilling sharp and delicate. If this flower maintains the character it breaks with, it will be one of the best bizards grown.

Gaines' Nursery, Battersea.—The great attraction here is the Pelargoniums. Those which struck us most were—Defiance, the upper petals brilliant orange-scarlet, with a dark blotch, and the lower rose-colour, nicely rounded in form: the habit of this kind is good, and the flowers are well shaped and firm. Prince Albert, very large, upper petals dark edged with rose, and the lower rose, and white in the centre; form quite round, and remarkably flat. Exquisite, a large rose-coloured flower, with a dash of orange in it, and with a good spot on the upper petals. Salmonia, somewhat like Lady Denbigh, but with a dark mark. Incomparable; a finely formed white, with a dark rosy spot in the upper petals; the lower ones are remarkably large and round. Rosabella, a handsome variety in the upper petals, of which rose and orange are happily blended: Purpurea grandiflora, singular for its bluish tinge: Warrior, like King, but with a dark spot: and a seedling just opened in the style of Emperor, but much brighter in colour, and having an intense black spot. We observed a Rhododendron, raised between arbóreum álbum and Smithii, which opens white, tinted with purple, and dies off pure white; the throat, instead of being spotted, is striped: and should it prove at all hardy will be valuable on account of its flowering freely in a young state. A branch of Tropæ'olum Jarráttii, had been broken from the mother plant about a month since, and though only deriving nourishment from the moisture of the air, continues to grow and flower freely. One of the prettiest things here is a row of stools of the double yellow Briar Rósa Harrisónii, which had been layered last year; the layers were suffered to remain on, and are now clothing the ground with fine yellow blossoms.—*May 24.*

Waterer's Nursery, King's-road.—In a small piece of ground in the King's-road, on the left hand, about half-a-mile beyond Colvill's, is one of the most beautiful exhibitions of flowers we have ever seen. It consists of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Kalmias, in full flower, from the celebrated nursery of Mr. Waterer, at Knap hill. They are arranged with great skill and taste, in beds, beneath a tent about 150 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, and present a magnificence of appearance much more easy to imagine than to describe. No poet ever painted a flower-garden so perfectly beautiful as this is. The centre of the tent is occupied by *tree* Rhododendrons, the growth of 25 or 30 years, bending down beneath the weight of their heaps of flowers; next them are smaller bushes of the same kind, intermixed with the finer kinds of Azaleas, and noble plants of Kalmia latifolia. There is no public exhibition, now open in London, which, in our opinion, is more deserving a visit than this. It will remain in beauty for a week or two.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Stove plants which have perfected their growth, and such as are considered most hardy, may be removed to the greenhouse, where there will now be plenty of room for them. This will prevent them making a second growth; and by causing them to dispose of their secretions otherwise, will probably have the effect of inducing them to flower in the autumn or winter. Another advantage will be the giving those plants left in the stove more room and light to perfect their growth. We have practised this with good effect in several instances, and have no doubt much more might be done by judicious treatment. Those removed to the cooler house must be watered much more sparingly than when in the stove.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The successions and suckers, potted in March, if they have done well, will now require shifting carefully into larger pots. When this is done great caution must be exercised with the tan-beds, as, after being stirred a few clear days they will often engender what is termed a "burning heat." Pointed stakes must be thrust in various parts of the bed, and frequently felt with the hand, by which an overheat is readily detected. In case of overheating a good watering will be found of benefit, and if not effectual the tan must be removed from the sides of the pots. Plunge the successions with smaller pots under them. Attend to air and watering as before.

Vinery.—Continue to thin out superfluous shoots; stop laterals; keep up a free circulation of air where the vines are in flower; where the berries are set they may be kept closer. Thin out the berries before they get as large as Peas, and support the shoulders of the bunches. Maintain a genial atmosphere, but not saturated with moisture, which is too often done.

Peach-house.—When the fruit is ripening, the house must be kept dry and plenty of air given. Hang nets to the trellis to prevent the ripe fruit falling to the ground. Remove laterals, and thin out the shoots, when too thick. The foliage should be frequently refreshed by copious syringing.

Fig-house.—Give abundance of water both to the roots and leaves, except where there is ripe fruit. A free circulation of air is always necessary to the well-doing of the Fig. Continue to pinch the leading buds off shoots when they have attained six or eight eyes, to facilitate the formation of a second crop.

Cucumbers.—Water copiously; train in a succession of fertile runners, and take away all superfluous ones and dead leaves. Strike cuttings for late crops, and shade lightly during strong sunshine.

Melons.—Ridge out late kinds. Be careful to impregnate the fruit blossoms; those left to chance seldom swell off so handsomely or quickly. Water in the morning; cease to give water some time before the fruit ripens, and bear in mind that heat, light, and moisture are the three great essentials in melon culture.

Out-door Department.

Diligently destroy weeds; thin advancing crops of all kinds; cut herbs in flower, in dry weather, and lay them in a shady place to dry; make new plantations of Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, Marjoram, and other herbs sown in spring.

Asparagus.—Continue to cut close, and keep the beds free from weeds.

Broccoli.—Sow Cape, if not done last week.

Celery.—Continue to plant out, if the weather permits: that already out must by no means be allowed to suffer for want of water if dry weather occurs.

Cauliflowers.—Plant out in rich, deep soil, and water well if necessary.

Capsicums may now be planted out in a warm situation, if the weather is favourable, otherwise delay a short time.

Mustard, Cress, and other Salading.—Keep up successions.

Onions.—A few may be sown for drawing young.

Lettuce.—Sow Cos and Cabbage; plant out a few between the early Celery.

Peas.—If the last sown are up sow a succession of the large or Marrowfat kinds; earth up and stake others as they require it.

Radishes.—Sow in a moist situation.

Turnips.—Hoe and thin those already up, and sow a few more.

Orchard.—Peaches, Apricots, Plums, and other wall-trees and espaliers now require constant attention. More may be done by judicious management at this season than at any other, by regulating their growths according to the effect desired to be produced, whether to strengthen or weaken the quantity of fruit, but also the number of branches allowed to remain, should depend upon the state of vigour the trees are in: we know of nothing more important than this. Vines sufficiently forward should be stopped to an eye above the fruit, and divested of laterals and tendrils. It will add to the size of Gooseberries and Currants if the bushes are freed from all redundant summer wood at this time. Destroy insects and weeds by every means.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—The greatest attention must be paid to air, watering, and shading where necessary. Plants now growing vigorously should have all the room possible given them: to accomplish this more effectually adopt what we have recommended by removing to the greenhouse, as far as practicable, such as will now bear a hardier treatment. To destroy insects syringe with the following mixture: half a pint of lime and one ounce of black sulphur mixed in eight gallons of water, and allowed to settle clear. Continue to propagate, and shift plants into larger pots, as they may require it.

Greenhouse.—The hardiest greenhouse plants, as Rhododendrons and Orange trees, may now be removed to their summer quarters, out-of-doors. The Oranges should have a rich top-dressing previously. Give abundance of air to those left in the house; cuttings of most hard-wooded plants may still be put in.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to shift Calceolarias, Balsams, and Cockscombs for succession. Auriculas may now be repotted, and removed to their summer quarters in a shady situation. Continue to pot off seedlings and spring rooted cuttings.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—Continue to plant out in favourable weather annuals and all other plants intended for the open ground. Secure Dahlias by stakes, and finish planting. Tie up the flower-stems of Carnations and pipe Pinks. Take up such early flowering bulbs as have their leaves decayed. Head down Roses for flowering in Autumn. Propagate Heartsease for new beds. Continue to water when necessary spring-planted shrubs: to mow lawns, roll walks, destroy weeds, and pay a strict attention to neatness.

Nursery.—Secure grafts and buds by stakes. Remove suckers and shoots from Stocks. Take the clay from newly-grafted trees, and secure the union by a fresh tie. Most kinds of exotic trees may now be layered. Sow Poplar and Willow seeds; destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue to prepare the ground for future plantations, whether by fallowing or pitting, according to circumstances and draining, which is of the utmost importance, and therefore should always be the first thing to look to. Open drains are preferable in woods to covered or rubble drains. Clean young hedgerows of all kinds, if you wish them to prosper.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

As the weather is now so warm and dry great care must be taken, in watering plants, both out of doors and within. Water should never, if it can possibly be avoided, be given while the sun is shining on the plants: late in the evening or very early in the morning are the best times. In high and dry situations, moss pegged over the beds in flower gardens, or flints laid on them, will be found to prevent the water from evaporating so quickly as it otherwise would. In some of the small gardens in the front courts of houses in the suburbs of the Metropolis, where there is but one round or oval-shaped bed, a pretty effect would be produced by placing round it a low trellis of iron wire about 6 inches high, over which might be trained Eccremocarpus, Maurandyas, and other such plants. In these courts, too small even for a flower-bed and a walk round, a few pots of Geraniums, Hydrangeas, Cactuses, Mignionette, and Calceolarias, will be found to contribute much to the pleasure of the owner; and by placing a few evergreens, in pots, at the back of the flowering plants, the effect will be heightened. Advantage should be taken of the fine weather to plant out tender plants for summer flowering. The kinds best adapted for beds by themselves are Scarlet, Tweediána, Hendersónii, Teucrioides, and Sabiniána, among Verbenas: any showy, free-flowering sorts of Geraniums, and among them should be plenty of Scarlets, and the old-fashioned sweet scented kinds, such as Prince of Orange; a bed of Salvias should not be forgotten, where there is room; and the shrubby Calceolarias are very showy. A mixed bed should include Alonsoa interméda, Mimuluses of various kinds, Fuchsias, Lantanas, Lobélias, Oxalis floribúnda, Double Senecios, Lemon-scented Verbena, and the different kinds of Anagallis. For covering heaps of rubbish, stumps of trees, or training over baskets and trellis-work, such plants as the strong growing kinds of Petunias, Maurandyas, Lophospermums, Rhodochiton, and Cobæa scandens and stipulàris, should be chosen. Continue to tie up all advancing flower-stems, both in the borders and in the greenhouse. Give air freely, and shade from the mid-day sun those plants in flower, for that will prevent them from dropping their blossoms so soon as if not shaded.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

In some seasons, orchards are much devastated by the larvæ of the Lackey-moth, Clisiocampa neustria. The caterpillars usually come out in the beginning of May, and by the middle of June they are full grown. They are about an inch long, slightly hairy, and striped with blue, red, and yellow, with a white line down the back, whence the English name. The caterpillars live in societies, varying from 50 to 300, till the third moulting, and may be seen early in the morning, and in rainy weather, at the forks of the trees, in a large nest made of closely-spun silk. When these nests are disturbed, the caterpillars let themselves down to the ground by means of threads, and escape. Previously to be-

coming a pupa, the caterpillar spins a thin oval cocoon between two leaves, and it remains a long dark brown pupa about a month. The moth is about an inch across, and is not very unlike the common Silkworm Moth. The colour of the wings is yellow, or reddish-yellow, and the upper wings have a dark band in the middle, edged with two lighter lines. The male is generally smaller than the female, and has much more strongly pectinated antennæ, but the latter has the thickest body. The moths usually appear in July, and the female lays her eggs in a broad ring round the twigs of the trees, which they resemble so much in colour as scarcely to be distinguishable The best way we are acquainted with to lessen the numbers of this insect, is to hand-pick the caterpillars, and search from the middle of June to the end of July for the cocoons; and when the leaves are off the trees, cut off and burn those twigs which have eggs on them.

State of the Weather for the Week ending May 27, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 21	29.647	29.526	69	54	61.5	E.	
Saturday 22	29.811	29.607	68	43	55.5	S.	.10
Sunday 23	30.159	29.994	75	46	60.5	S.E	.01
Monday 24	30.180	30.137	70	51	60.5	E.	
Tuesday 25	30.165	30.133	73	54	63.5	N.E.	
Wednesday 26	30.070	29.956	80	58	69.0	N.E.	
Thursday 27	29.832	29.823	82	60	71.0	N.E.	.03
Average	29.987	29.882	73.8	52.3	62.0		.20

21. Fine; dry haze; rain.
22. Showery and mild; overcast; cloudy and fine.
23. Slight haze; sultry, with large masses of white clouds clear at night.
24. Dry haze; fine; cloudy.
25. Dry easterly wind; fine; overcast.
26. Hot and dry; clear at night.
27. Fine; hot and dry; sultry;—About 8¼ P.M., sheet lightning appeared almost continuous, with occasionally some of the zigzag form; thunder was heard between 10 and 11, accompanied with abrupt heavy showers of rain.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending June 5, 1841.

May	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 30	67.4	46.1	56.7	5	0.32 in.	1	3	4	—	2	3	2	—
Mon. 31	68.6	47.2	57.9	6	0.38	—	5	1	—	3	4	1	1
June													
Tues. 1	69.6	45.8	58.2	9	0.33	—	2	—	2	2	3	3	3
Wed. 2	68.3	48.6	58.2	6	0.91	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	4
Thurs. 3	69.2	47.9	58.5	6	0.76	1	2	—	2	2	3	3	2
Fri. 4	68.7	47.5	58.1	7	0.64	2	1	—	—	2	2	5	3
Sat. 5	68.5	46.0	57.3										

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 2d, in 1834—thermometer 85°; and the lowest, on the 3d, in 1837—thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending May 28, 1841.

THE continued fine weather has greatly improved the quality of all the articles brought during the week; the supply of most kinds has been large, and the demand brisk. Almost every description of forced fruit may be obtained of superior quality, and excellent vegetables abound. Plants in pots and cut flowers are numerous, and the assortment includes many rare and beautiful kinds. *Fruit.*—Pines are excellent, and abundant; the kinds are Providence, Enville, and Queen, Hothouse Grapes, both black and white, are plentiful. Peaches and Nectarines are good, and the supply is moderate. Many handsome Melons have been exhibited during the week. Strawberries are much improved in quality: a few samples grown out of doors have been offered. Gooseberries and green Currants are in profusion. A few Nonpareil Apples may still be procured. Cucumbers are abundant, and vary in price according to quality. *Vegetables.*—Excellent Cauliflowers are plentiful, and the supply is increasing. Good Kidney-beans are tolerably abundant. Peas have become pretty plentiful, and the quality is much improved. A few French Artichokes have been produced this week. Some excellent Grand Admirable Lettuces are in the market, and the other kinds abound. Salading of every description is good and cheap. The supply of Asparagus is large and the price low. New Potatoes are rather scarce. *Flowers.*—The great variety of plants in pots brought to the market this week has given it a pleasing appearance: among them we noticed a handsome specimen of Kalmia latifolia, Acacia pulchella, Clianthus puniceus, and the pretty pink Saponaria ocymoides. The cut flowers are also excellent and numerous.

PRICES, SATURDAY, May 29, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per half sve., 6s to 10s	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 4s to 10s
— Sauce, „ 4s to 7s 6d	Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s 6d
Strawberries, forced, pr. oz. 6d to 1s	— per 100, 4s to 18s
Cherries, per lb. 10s to 16s	Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
Peaches, per dozen, 20s to 30s	— per 100, 6s to 16s
Nectarines, per dozen, 20s to 30s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Apricots, per quart, 6d	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 3s
Gooseberries, per half sieve, 3s to 4s	Walnuts, per bush. 12s to 16s
Currants, green, per half sieve, 4s	Nuts, per bushel—
Pine Apple, p. lb. 6s to 12s	— Brazil, 20s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 2s	— Spanish, 24s
Melons, English, each, 5s to 10s	— Barcelona, 28s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Shallots, per lb. 1s 4d
Cabbage Plants, or Colewort, p. doz. 2s	— Green, per bunch, 4d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 6s	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 6s
Peas, per half sieve, 5s	— Second or Middling, 4s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2s to 4s	— Sprue or Small, 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 5l 10s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s 6d
— New, per lb. 6d to 1s 3d	— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
French Artichokes, per bunch, 4s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 3d
Turnips, White, per doz. bunch. 4s to 6s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Carrots, per bunch, 8d	Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 6d
— Horn, per bunch, 9d to 1s 6d	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1s
Red Beet, per doz. 2s 6d to 4s	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s	Thyme, per doz bunches, 3s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6d to 9d	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 4s
— Turnip, per bunch, 1s	Sage, per doz bunches, 3s
Spinach, per sieve, 9d	Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s
Onions, per half sieve, 5s	Marjoramr per doz. bunches, 6s
— Green (Ciboules) pr bch. 4d to 6d	Savory, per doz. bunches, 4s
Chives, per bunch, 3d	Basil, per doz. bunches, 6s
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 3d to 6d
Garlic, per lb., 8d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 9d

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Kingston's plant is Hákea saligna.

J. T.'s plant is Gesnéra Douglásii.

Enquirer.—We will try our hand upon the double yellow Rose, the opprobrium hortulanorum, but we can only deal in speculation. The rest of your inquiries shall be answered hereafter.

J. R. V.—Pray send us your remarks on the judicious planting of Larch and Ash timber. You are evidently a man of experience, and we attach the greatest value to the opinions of all such persons.

Tyro-Botanicus.—The Asparagus called Sprue is the smallest shoots, selected from the beds and sold at a low price. The young scapes of Ornithógalum pyrenáicum are sometimes brought to market in Bath; but whether or not they are what is called there Russian Asparagus we do not know.

Mr. W. O. Hunt's Apple-trees have had the leaves destroyed by the caterpillar of a moth, for which it is now too late to apply a remedy. The flies are called Bibio Marci (Curt. Brit. Ent., folio 138,) and are in no way connected with the injury of the tree, their larvæ feeding in the earth, and the fly probably upon smaller insects.—*R.*

T. S.—White Hellebore powder is said to destroy the Caterpillar on Gooseberry-trees; but judging from a trial of its effects on the Caterpillars which attack the Pear and Plum-trees, this does not appear to be true. A cluster of Caterpillars on the Spindle-tree were dusted over profusely, breaking their web so that the latter could not protect them. It only bestirred them to repair their web.

An Amateur is desirous of exhibiting at the Horticultural Gardens on the 12th of June a few Pelargoniums struck last August, and which he thinks may, perhaps, encourage little people like himself to cultivate this favourite flower, which he is afraid the large specimens do not, they seem so out of reach. And, again, he wishes to submit to inspection plants in almost their natural growth, which are more pleasing to his eye than those whose every flower is stiffened into place by art [If such is our correspondent's intention, he should exhibit them as miscellaneous productions, and no notice need be given to the society.]

E. G. M. not possessing the means of having a well-built glazed frame to defend the few plants which he possesses from the frost and cold in the next winter, wishes to be informed of anything that will serve instead of glass, or in which it is necessary to have but very little glass. [We recommend him to try the contrivance mentioned in the following extract from a letter dated Mold, Flintshire, May 17:—"I have just seen what I consider a valuable substitute for glass, at any rate for oiled paper, for half hardy plants. It is coarse calico at about 3*d.* per yard, three-quarters wide, varnished; I have seen it as the roof of a small greenhouse, where Geraniums have lived very well through this winter. It does not admit water at all, and allows more light than oiled paper, to which it is of course superior as to strength They tell me that it will last many years if put aside in the summer with care."]

One who is far more fond of Plants than skilled in cultivating them, is informed that the following mode of cultivation is the best for Crassula coccinea. Procure, first of all, a healthy young plant, take the top out of the leading shoots, which will cause it to branch; and if this be repeated twice or three times, the dwarf habit so much wished for will be attained. To get the flowers of good colour the plant must be placed in a light situation. Water should be given whenever the plant is dry, but it requires most when growing fast; rain water is sufficient to bring it to a high state of perfection. Bottom heat is not necessary, unless it is wished to make an old plant bushy by cutting it down.

K.—The following are the best sorts of Strawberries in their order of ripening:—Old Scarlet, Grove-end Scarlet, Keen's Seedling, Roseberry, Garnstone Scarlet, Old Pine, Prolific or Conical Hautbois, Large Flat Hautbois, Downton American Scarlet, Elton, Coul Late Scarlet, Turner's Pine. For the cultivation of Horse-radish for the London market the ground is bastard trenched, that is, the top spading is turned over, and the soil below deeply dug, but not thrown up to the top; in this crown-pieces of the Horseradish-roots are planted with a dibber, and covered over with the top spading of the next trench. Plant in March. Rich, soft, rather sandy soil, neither too wet nor too dry, is the best. If the soil is not so good as could be wished, it may be trenched two or three feet deep; then with a long thick dibber make holes to nearly the depth of the trenching, and to the bottom of these drop pieces of the crowns, filling up the holes with fine soil.

Tyro has very flourishing Vines of the White Muscat Grape; he had a great prospect of many fine bunches; fires were kept up during the late cold nights, preserving the temperature between 55° and 65°; the pipes were syringed in the evening to produce a moist atmosphere, the thing usually recommended; the blossom came out as favourable as possible; and now, when the berries should swell, the greater part have fallen off, indeed in some cases the stem is completely denuded. He asks what has been the error in the system here described; and is there any mode by which success can be rendered more certain?—[He has kept his Vinery too cool by 20°. The Muscat of Alexandria is one of the Vines that require a very high temperature.]

J. B. W. says he "finds a small insect is doing him a great injury by cutting the very top of the shoots of his Vines intended for bearing next season. The Vine has of course to shoot out again, and he finds that the buds below where the insect cuts are always better than those above." He wishes to know the name and how to destroy this plague. [We presume the mischief is occasioned by the Vine-weevil, of which accounts will be found in pp. 292 and 325.]

E. R.—It is not uncommon for many seeds to lie for a considerable time in the soil before they vegetate, particularly if sown soon after they are gathered. As your Alstrœmeria seeds are good, although they do not grow, you had better place the pan in a dry situation, fully exposed to the sun, and do not give it any water. Let it remain in these circumstances for about two months, and afterwards give it water liberally and keep it in a close frame.

A Novice.—If your plants of Salvia patens are vigorous and healthy the flower buds must drop off from some external cause not connected with the constitution of the plant. Do you ever smoke your house with tobacco? We have seen precisely the effects you describe produced by this. It will grow beautifully if you plant it in a sheltered situation out-of-doors, but you may have it in a cool house not kept dry.

W. D.—The shoot of your Vine intended for bearing next season should be stopped when it reaches the top of the rafter, if it grows so long. If it does not, do not stop it at all.

A Constant Reader, who sent us specimens of diseased leaves from his Geraniums, would oblige us by answering the following questions:—Have your plants been subject to the same disease in previous years? What compost do you use?

To *J. H.*—Your seedling Geraniums promise well, and we recommend you to persevere, as you are in the right road to produce desirable varieties. No. 1 is very fine in colour, with a good blotch of dark in the upper petals, but it has unfortunately the defect which many high coloured flowers possess, that of having a scorched or dry appearance. In the upper petals the colour is brilliant and beautiful. No. 2 is a very pretty flower, of good form and colour, but too small. If you made notes of No. 1, repeat the experiment.

A Young Gardener's Virginian Stocks in the midst of the patches are weak because they are so thickly planted as to starve one another. He had better pull them up, and those at the sides will grow all the better.

Mr. Yourll.—The American Flying Squirrel is Pteromys volucilla, *Cuvier*, and often breeds freely in this country.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE recent prosecutions of the Paris Papers for publishing the letters attributed to the King, and the pending trial of Darmés for an attempt on his Majesty's life, are the principal subjects of general interest in our news from France. It appears certain that Darmés will be found guilty and executed; but up to the present time the evidence adduced has failed to implicate his presumed accomplices. The treaty of commerce between France and Holland has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority.—The latest dispatches from Spain bring the important intelligence that the Cabinet is at length organised, M. Gonzales being President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and all the Ministers being partisans of the sole Regency of the Duke de Victoria. The appointment of the Duke is said to have given great satisfaction throughout Portugal as well as Spain, and hopes are entertained that the administration of the new Government will be vigorous and decided. Much excitement still prevails in consequence of the rescue of a smuggling vessel by two British men-of-war in the harbour of Carthagena; and the Executive is said to have demanded the recall of the English Consul for the part he took in the transaction.—From Germany we learn that considerable opposition exists to the commercial treaty between this country and the States of the Customs' Union; the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg has published a proclamation promising a constitution to his subjects; and the negotiations between Prussia and Rome in reference to the affair of Cologne have again failed, the Pope having declared that it would be an offence to the dignity of the Church to accede to the demands of Prussia.—In Switzerland the Great Council of the Canton of Argau has adopted a series of resolutions confirming the views expressed last week, and declaring that the property of the confiscated convents shall be applied to charitable purposes.—From the Levant we learn that the Pacha of Egypt has objected to the conditions of the Sultan in regard to the tribute and other matters connected with the internal administration of the country; but although this will postpone the settlement of the question for a time, there appears no doubt that it will be amicably arranged. The insurrection in the Turkish provinces still continues, and much agitation prevails even beyond the frontier. The Porte is still further embarrassed, by the disturbed state of Syria, arising from certain clauses in the new customs' tariff; several collisions have taken place between the Druses and the troops of the Sultan, and complete anarchy prevails throughout the country.—The Candian insurrection has had the effect of rousing the Continental Greeks, and our news from Athens shows that the insurgents are largely assisted by the revolutionary party in Greece, which appears to gain strength in spite of the Government.

At home, the proceedings in Parliament continue to be highly interesting. On Monday Lord John Russell declared that it was not his intention to proceed with the Poor-law Bill in the present session, and that Government had determined to abandon the Right of Voting Bill. The continuance of the existing Sugar Duties for one year was then agreed to.—On Monday a petition from the Chartist body in favour of an address to the Crown, praying for the release of all prisoners confined for political offences gave rise to an animated discussion and to a motion in accordance with the petition, which was opposed by Government on the ground that the House of Commons ought not to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown. On a division the numbers were equal, and the motion was lost by the Speaker's casting vote.—Leave was given for the introduction of a bill to abolish Church-rates, and levy a tax upon the pews and seats for the maintenance of churches.—On Thursday Lord Stanley withdrew his Irish Registration Bill, in consequence of the pressure of other business and the prospect of a dissolution; and Sir Robert Peel brought forward his motion of want of confidence in Ministers. It was contended in favour of the motion that Ministers were unable to carry measures which they considered essential for the public welfare, and that by continuing in office under such circumstances their conduct had been at variance with the spirit of the Constitution. In defence of Government it was argued that the large number of useful measures they had carried, and the result of their foreign policy were proofs of their success; and it was denied that their recent measures were brought forward for the purposes of agitation. The debate was continued last night, and the House has adjourned to Wednesday next without coming to a division.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, left Buckingham Palace, on Saturday afternoon, for Claremont, and again returned to town, on Tuesday afternoon, where they still remain. H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent left town, on Thursday, for the Continent. She was accompanied as far as Woolwich by her

Majesty and Prince Albert, who, after the departure of the packet, again returned to Buckingham Palace.—The Marchioness of Normanby has succeeded Lady Portman as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and the Earl of Aboyne, and Major the Hon. G. Keppel, have succeeded Lord Poltimore and the Hon. W. Cowper, as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

Ashburton.—Mr. Jardine is a candidate on the Liberal interest for this borough, in the room of Mr. C. Lushington, who retires. Mr. Mackillop is the Conservative candidate in opposition to Mr. Jardine.

Argyleshire.—Mr. Campbell, of Islay, it is understood, is about to be called to the Peerage; in which case Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, it is said, will not be opposed.

Bath.—Mr. Roebuck is a candidate for this city. Lords Duncan, Newark, and Darlington, and Mr. Ellis, jun., are also mentioned as likely to come forward.

Belfast.—Lord Belfast and Mr. Ross, of Rosstrevor, are the Liberal candidates for this town.

Bradford.—Mr. Hardy, it is stated, will be brought forward by the Conservatives. Mr. Lister retires.—The Radical Association has named three gentlemen as candidates—viz., Col. Thompson, Alderman Gobden, and Alderman Stansfield.

Bridport.—Mr. Mitchell is the Radical, and Mr. Cochrane the Conservative candidate.

Blackburn.—It is prevalently rumoured that Mr. Hornby will be a candidate, on the Conservative interest, for the representation of this borough.

Brighton.—Sir A. Dalrymple is expected to stand again on the Conservative interest. The Whig interest will be represented by Mr. J. N. Wigney and Capt. Pechell.

Bury (Suffolk).—Earl Jermyn and Mr. Horace Twiss have issued a joint address to the electors. A second Liberal candidate is expected to come forward in conjunction with Lord Fitzroy.

Caithnesshire.—Sir George Sinclair will be opposed by Mr. Traill in the Whig interest.

Cheshire.—Mr. J. Tollemache, it is said, intends to stand for the northern division, on the Conservative interest, in opposition to Mr. Wilbraham.—Mr. Cornwall Leigh, it is also stated, will contest this division.

Cork.—Colonel Chatterton will again come forward for the city.

Cornwall.—It is rumoured that Lord Boscawen Rose, son of the Earl of Falmouth, will be a candidate for the western division of this county.

Christchurch.—Sir G. T. Jervis, it is reported, will oppose Sir G. Rose.

Cupar.—Mr. C. Ellice will again stand on the Whig interest.

Dumbartonshire.—Mr. Smollett is spoken of as the Conservative candidate, who will oppose Sir J. Colquhoun.

Durham (City).—Lord Dungannon having announced his intention of retiring, Capt. Fitzroy and Mr. W. Sheppard, have come forward in the Conservative interest, and Mr. Granger has also announced his determination to come forward again.

Dorsetshire.—It is understood that Lord Stavordale will offer himself in the Radical interest, and that his relative, Mr. F. Strangways, will retire to make room for him. Mr. Drax also has announced his intention of standing upon the same interest.

Dumfries.—Mr. Ewart and Sir A. Johnstone, it is said, will stand on the Whig interest for this borough. General Sharpe retires.

Elgin.—It is stated to be uncertain whether Mr. Fox Maule will contest this district. Sir A. Leith Hay is in the field on the Liberal interest, and it is reported that a Conservative, Mr. Duff, of Haddo, will also stand.

Forfarshire.—Lord Douglas Hallburton, the present Member for this county, will not, it is said, again come forward. A son of Lord Panmure will be a candidate on the same interest (Whig).

Glasgow.—Mr. Dennistoun and Mr. Oswald, the present Members, it is said, will stand again; and will be opposed by Mr. Campbell, the provost, and Mr. Monteith, on the Conservative interest.

Gloucestershire (East).—It is reported that the Hon. Augustus Moreton will retire, and that Sir John Wright Guise, Bart., has been prevailed upon to offer himself to supply the vacancy.

Gloucester.—Mr. Phillpotts, the Member for the City, has issued an address announcing his intention not again to present himself at the next election.

Greenwich.—It is stated that Capt. D. Dundas will offer himself, in conjunction with Mr. E. G. Barnard, as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

Hereham.—It is said that in consequence of a domestic calamity, Mr. Broadwood does not intend to stand for this borough.

Hull.—Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., late Member for Shrewsbury, will contest this borough in conjunction with Sir W. C. James, the present sitting Member, in the Conservative interest, and Mr. Clay on the Liberal.

Haddington.—Mr Stewart, it is said, will not again contest this district; but his place will be assumed by Sir David Baird.

Hastings.—The rumour of the retirement of the Hon. J. Planta is stated to be entirely without foundation.

Kilkenny.—Mr. O'Connell, it is said, has written to say that he will offer himself for Kilkenny next election.

Kirkcudbright.—Mr. Murray, of Broughton, the Liberal Member, will be opposed by Mr. Maxwell on the Conservative interest.

Leeds.—It is rumoured that Mr. Baines and Sir W. Molesworth will retire from the representation of this borough; and Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. Hume, and Mr. G. Goodman are mentioned as likely to come forward on the Ministerial interest.

Leith.—Mr. Gladstone has appeared as a candidate on the Conservative interest.

Leicester.—Mr. Gisborne, M.P. for Carlow borough, will supersede Mr. Wynn Ellis as the Radical candidate for the representation of this town.

City of London.—The following gentlemen are amongst those named to represent the Conservative interest in the city, should a dissolution take place:—Mr. George Lyall, Deputy-Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. Edward Henry Chapman, Director of the Bank of England; Mr. John Masterman, banker; and Alderman Pirie. A requisition has been addressed to Lord J. Russell, soliciting his Lordship to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate to represent the city.

Marylebone.—Sir B. Hall will again come forward as a candidate for this borough, at the approaching dissolution, with Mr. Bond Cabbell and Commodore Napier.

New Ross.—It is asserted that Mr. Tottenham will start in opposition to the present Member, Mr. J. H. Talbot.

Oxford (City).—Mr. H. Hughes, the late Member, intends, it is said, to come forward in the Conservative interest.

Perth.—It is supposed that Mr. Fox Maule will take the place of Mr. Gregg for this city.

Petersfield.—Mr. Hector, it is said, will not offer himself again. Mr. E. Carter, son of the late Mr. Bonham Carter, is proposed to supply the vacancy.

Plymouth.—Mr. Soltan has declined the honour of a contest, and Mr. H. Fortescue, son of Lord Ebrington, and Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne, will be a candidate.

Roxburghshire.—Mr. Elliot, the Whig Member, will again be opposed by Mr. Scott.

Rochester.—It is announced that Mr. J. S. Douglas will offer himself again for this city on the Conservative interest.

Somerset (West).—It is rumoured that Mr. E. A. Sanford is about to be raised to the Upper House, and that Mr. Acland and Mr. Dickinson will be the Conservative candidates for this division of the county.

Sunderland.—Mr. White, it is said, will withdraw into private life.

Southampton.—Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Mangles are candidates for this borough in the Liberal interest, and Mr. Martyn and Lord Bruce, it is said, will stand upon the Conservative interest.

Stirling.—Mr. Ayton, advocate, is in the field against Lord Dalmeny—both are Liberals.

Sheffield.—Messrs. Ward and Parker will offer themselves for re-election. Sir G. Sinclair and Sir Gregory Lewin are mentioned as candidates in the Conservative interest.

Shoreham and Bramber.—Mr. D. Salomons the Whig candidate for the representation of this borough at the last election, has announced his intention, by advertisement, of not contesting the borough again. Mr. H. D. Goring, the present Whig member, retires from the representation at the close of the session; and Mr. Charles Goring, of Wiston, his cousin, comes forward on the Conservative side.

Borough of New Shoreham.—It is expected that Mr. James, the barrister, will contest this borough, upon Liberal principles.

Sussex (West).—Lord March and Col. C. Wyndham will be candidates for this division upon the Conservative interest.

Tower Hamlets.—The following gentlemen have been named as likely to become candidates to represent this borough on the retirement of Dr. Lushington:—Mr. Hume or Mr. W. Coates, in the Whig interest, and Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. G. F. Young, in the Conservative interest.

Wick.—Mr. Dempster, of Skibo, on the Conservative, and Mr. Loch on the Liberal interest, are candidates for this borough.

Wigton.—Sir A. Agnew it is reported will oppose Mr. Mactaggart, the present Liberal member.

Wigan.—Mr. Hodson Kearsley and Mr. P. Greenall are the Conservative candidates, and Mr. C. Standish is brought forward on the Liberal interest.

Wilts (North).—Mr. Long and Sir F. Burdett it is said will again offer themselves for this division of the county, and Mr. H. Hobhouse it is rumoured is also in the field.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Lord Morpeth and Lord Milton will be the candidates in the Liberal interest. Sir G. Strickland retires.

York.—There are four candidates in the field:—Mr. Lowther and Mr. Atcherley, in the Conservative interest; and Mr. York and Mr. Berkley, in the Whig-Radical interest.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Journals still continue to be a great deal occupied with the state of affairs in this country, which by some of them is regarded as serious and menacing, while they are full of speculations on the late division in the House of Commons.

Forged Letters of Louis-Philippe.—The principal subject in point of interest discussed in the papers is that, already so frequently noticed, the letters imputed to Louis-Philippe by La Contemporaine (Madame St. Elme), now resident in London. The Opposition Journals contend that nothing less than the prosecution of Madame St. Elme before a British court of justice, for a libel on his Majesty, would satisfy the country that the letters imputed to him by that lady were forgeries. On Friday, a petition, relative to this subject, and signed by upwards of 5000 inhabitants of Paris, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies; it stated, in rather strong language, that, inasmuch as letters, conveying the expression of the most cowardly and infamous treason, had been attributed to King Louis-Philippe, and as the judges of the land had acquitted the journal by which they were published, and as Ministers had replied only by vague denials to the imputations thus cast upon the Chief of the State, the public conscience, they thought, demanded an investigation of their authenticity: and they accordingly invited the Chamber to call the Ministry to account for a fact, which so deeply affected the honour, liberty, and independence of the nation. The *Journal des Debats*, after alluding to this petition, maintains that the inquiry asked for is impossible, as it would be dishonourable to the King and a disgrace to the Chambers and country to investigate if the King had not secretly promised to abandon Algiers, if he had not threatened to fortify the capital in order to turn the guns against the population, and if he had not been the accomplice of continental Powers and the encourager of despotism; and concludes by stating that the only course to be pursued by the Government is to declare in the Chamber of Deputies the forgery of the letters, since juries had given verdicts which factions were making the most of. The appeal of the *Gazette de France* against the sentence of the Seine Court of Assizes, condemning that Royalist print to a fine of 5000f., to the costs, and to the printing of 3,000 copies of the judgment, for having published a garbled report of *La France*, respecting the Louis-Phillippe letters was heard on Friday before the President of that court, M. Poultier, and five judges, without a jury. The court confirmed its previous judgment, against which the *Gazette de France* immediately lodged the final appeal to the Court of Cassation.

The Regicide Darmés.—The trial of Darmés, and his co-accused (Duclos and Considère), for the attempt on the King's life, on the 15th Oct. last, commenced on Monday, at the Luxembourg, before the Court of Peers. The prisoners were removed, on Sunday, from the Conciergerie, to the prison of the Luxembourg. It is stated that there are 68 witnesses, and the trial is expected to last four days. Darmés, it is thought, will certainly be convicted and executed, but it was doubted whether the two accomplices would be condemned. We have since received the account of the proceedings in this trial on Tuesday. The whole of the sitting of the Court on that day was occupied with the interrogatory of witnesses. The first examined was the Grenadier on duty at the Post of the Lion, from behind which Darmés fired upon the King, and who arrested him after the attempt. Most of the other witnesses recognised Darmés, as having seen him on the Place de la Concorde previous to the passage of the King, and their evidence was not contradicted by the accused, who merely corrected a few insignificant errors. No interesting incident occurred down to the hour of post. The principal witness produced against Duclos, and who described one of the persons present at the spot with Darmés a moment before the commission of the crime as having a remarkably black beard, positively declared that Duclos was not the man. Very few spectators were in the tribunes of the court. There was no stir or bustle about the Luxembourg; it is said the public has not the slightest interest for the criminals.—The sitting of the Court on Wednesday was as uninteresting as that of Tuesday. A number of coachmen, comrades of Duclos, were interrogated as to his political and moral principles, but all the endeavours of the President and Attorney-General to connect Duclos with Darmés in the commission of the crime had hitherto proved of no avail.

The Budget of Receipts.—The Chamber of Deputies commenced on Tuesday the discussion of the budget of receipts. It was expected that some member of the Legitimatist party would take occasion of the debate on the chapter relative to Algiers, to question Ministers respecting the authenticity of the letter in which his Majesty promised to abandon that colony. M. Guizot anticipated them, and gave the most positive denial to the existence of such a pledge.

Supplementary Credits Bill for 1840.—A sharp debate took place in the Chamber of Peers on the third and last day's discussion of the Bill for the supplementary credits for 1840. Count d'Argout, who brought up the report, entered upon a vindication of all the measures adopted and all the expenses incurred during the administration of M. Thiers, and defended the immense increase of the military force of France undertaken by that Minister with great animation. By referring to the returns of the numbers of the invading armies in 1814 and 1815, he found they amounted to upwards of 1,000,000 men, and that consequently the force necessary to be opposed to them was, on the arrival of M. Thiers in office, utterly inadequate to meet a similar event. A warm discussion ensued, in the course of which M. Villemain reprobated the warlike statistics of the reporter, and these eternal phantasmagoria of coalitions which represented France as ever on the point of invading Europe or of being invaded by her. The bill was passed by a majority of 82 against 43.—The additional grants of 600,000f. for the expenses of Napoleon's tomb, and 28,000f. for the placing of his statue on the Boulogne column, have been voted by the deputies; the first by 204 against 26, and the second by 197 against 33.

Treaty of Commerce between France and Holland.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted, on Saturday, the treaty concluded between France and Holland, under the administration of M. Thiers. The majority in its favour was considerable—160 against 63. In the course of the debate M. Guizot, considering the treaty in a political point of view, rather emphatically contended that an alliance between France and Holland was an alliance of interests and principles, and that it was the consequence of the policy pursued by France during the last three centuries, the first principle of which had been to cultivate friendly

and benevolent relations with the Powers of the second order on the continent. He then eulogised the Dutch Government for the sympathy it had manifested for France during the recent European crisis, and for the actual services it had rendered her, by permitting the export of 12,000 horses, intended for the French cavalry, and by placing its steam-engines at her disposal.

War in Algeria.—General Bugeaud's reports to the Minister of War on his late campaign for re-victualling Medeah and Miliana have been officially published. The general results were given in our last Number as received through the telegraphic despatches, but the details evince the daring of Abd-el-Kader, and the extent of his resources. He seems to avoid with great skill all pitched battles.—Some of the journals state that it appears, as well from Gen. Bugeaud's dispatch as from several letters from the head-quarters of the army in Africa, that it was the precipitation with which, without orders, the Duke de Nemours charged at the head of the 24th Regiment, of which his brother the Duke d'Aumale was Lieutenant-Colonel, that prevented the complete success of Gen. Bugeaud's plan and the entire destruction of the Arabs under the command of Abd-el-Kader. On the 15th the Governor-General was to embark for Mostaganem, the rendezvous of the next expedition. He is to march from thence with 12,000 men against Mascara, and after the occupation of that place, the army will advance on Tekedempt, whilst another column of 5000 or 6000 men is to proceed from Medeah, to destroy the military establishments of Abd-el-Kader.

The Royal Elopement.—The Polish Count, who lately ran away with the Princess of Spain, the daughter of the Infant Don Francisco, it seems, is 27 years of age, and was educated in the Universities of Germany and France. He was never General Longermanr's aide-de-camp in Poland, as has been stated; it was one of his brothers, who died at Berlin. It is affirmed that his Majesty the King of the Belgians has interceded in his behalf, and that all the documents and papers necessary for *immediately* accomplishing the marriage have been forwarded by express to Brussels. The only condition said to be imposed by the parents is, that the happy couple are prohibited from crossing the frontier, and have all Europe open to them with the exception of Spain and France.

SPAIN.—The re-organization of the Cabinet appears to have been impeded by serious difficulties. M. Gonzales wished to compose it exclusively of "Unitarians," or persons who advocated the single Regency; whilst M. Cortina, whom the Regent was anxious to maintain in the Ministry, was labouring to effect a combination of "Unitarians" and "Trinitarians."—The financial difficulties were also stated to be a principal cause of the delay, as it was difficult to find any public man disposed to take office under such desperate circumstances. The declaration of a national bankruptcy was awaited by some leading politicians before they would venture upon conducting the affairs of the nation.—By a telegraphic despatch dated Bayonne, May 25, we learn that the Spanish Ministry was gazetted on the 22nd as follows:—M. Gonzales, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Surray Rull, Minister of Finance; M. Infanta, Minister of the Interior; M. San Miguel, Minister of War; M. Garcia Gamboa, Minister of Marine; M. Alonzo, Minister of Justice. All the Ministers are warm partisans of the sole regency of the Duke de Victoria.—The Official Gazette contains several addresses of congratulation to the Duke de Victoria, on his election as sole Regent, and the news of that event is stated to have been received in most of the provinces with a very loyal spirit and with great enthusiasm. The Duke is to receive the title of Royal Highness. The Gazette also contains an important decree, doing away with the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army, held by the Duke, and also the four or five staffs belonging to the corps into which the Spanish army is now divided.—Private letters from Corunna state that Madame Mina had been appointed *governante* of her Majesty Queen Isabella, and of her sister the Infanta, at the special entreaty of their mother, Queen Christina, ex-Regent of Spain.—The rescue of the smuggler *Dolphin*, in the harbour of Carthagena, by two English vessels of war, noticed in our last Number, continues still to be animadverted on by journals of all parties. By some it is insisted that a signal reparation should be made by England to Spain for that outrage, adding, that the remonstrances of the Government must not be confined merely to demand the removal of the British Consul, but must likewise insist with energy on the vessels captured (both at Carthagena and Algesiras) being brought back to the harbours where they were taken, in order that their owners may be tried by the competent tribunals, otherwise no satisfaction will have been obtained for the insult offered to the Spanish flag, and everybody will regard the words "national independence" as a derision.—It was said, in the diplomatic circles, that M. Ferrer had demanded of the British Ambassador that the flag at Gibraltar should not be considered a British flag, and that the agents there should no longer protect vessels suspected by the Spanish Government; and that this request was made for the purpose of preventing unpleasant collisions between the Governments of the two countries.—Intelligence had been received in Madrid that Commander Don Miguel Matan had suprised the famous Carlist chief Jose Canela in a farmhouse near Agramont. He had come from the valley of Andoura, with a commission from Tristany to raise guerillas in the Segara. Before he was executed it is said that he made some important confessions, which might serve to defeat the plans of several other Carlist chiefs, who purpose making similar attempts during the summer. Canela suffered death with resignation, but to the last moment besought an interview with the Duke de Victoria.

PORTUGAL.—Affairs in Lisbon at the time of the departure of the last packet were in an unsettled state; the government, however, had succeeded in getting money to pay the next half dividend, and had made a loan with some capitalists connected with the Confiance Company, upon the proceeds of the Decima, which would enable it to make some further payments to the troops, to whom heavy arrears were still due.—The American treaty with Portugal had been ratified by the government of the United States.—Negotiations with the Pope are said to have gone on favourably, and a Papal Nuncio is shortly expected at Lisbon.—From the language of the press on both sides, it would seem that the news of the Duke de Victoria's election, as sole Regent at Madrid, had given general satisfaction at Lisbon.

GERMANY.—Most of the German papers are hostile to the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the States of the German Customs' Union, which has been signed, but not ratified. They seem to expect few advantages to be derived to the latter from the convention.—From Vienna we learn that, on the 15th inst., Prince Metternich celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth at his summer palace, in the suburb of Rennweg, and gave a grand diplomatic dinner, which was attended by all the foreign ministers. The prince in the course of the day received an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor. Prince Metternich was expected to remain only a few days longer at Vienna, being prepared to visit his estates in Bohemia, and thence proceed to Johannisberg, where he will have the honour to receive the King of Prussia, during his Majesty's intended tour through his Rhenish provinces.—A new section, eight miles in length, of the Emperor Ferdinand's railroad had been opened with the usual ceremonies. It runs from Lunenburg, in Moravia, to Ilradisch, in the same province. It is expected that 12 miles more will be opened before the winter, and that in two years the whole of the road, extending to 35 miles, will be finished.—A letter from Ensisheim states that on the 6th inst. a dreadful storm burst over that part of the country. Lightning fell in several places, and at Neuf-Brisach a soldier who was on guard on the rampart was killed. The lightning fell in various places around Strasburg, and several accidents took place. At Rudesheim, a village situated at a little distance from Mulhausen, it struck the church, made a large opening through the tower, penetrated into the interior, and partially destroyed the altar and ornaments on it.—The *Gazette of Upper Germany* states that 71 out of 72 electors of a provincial district in the Duchy of Baden, have met and refused to elect a new deputy in the room of a gentleman, who from his being a public functionary, and not allowed by the government to attend the sittings of the Chamber, had been declared to have vacated his seat.—The official journal of Hesse Homburg of the 16th inst. publishes a proclamation of the Landgrave dated the 8th, promising a constitution to his subjects.—Accounts from Berlin state that that the hope of an understanding being come to between the Prussian Government and the Holy See is again disappointed, all the efforts of the Prussian Minister to induce the Pope to order the Archbishop of Cologne to renounce his reintegration in the diocese having failed. The Papal Government declared that it would be an offence to the dignity of the church to take such a step. Count Von Bruhl has arrived at Berlin from Rome, and, after an audience with the King, a Council of Ministers was held. His Majesty is said to intend sending the Count back to Rome with propositions of so conciliatory a nature that they can hardly be rejected.—A great part of the railroad from Berlin to Dresden has been opened, by which the distance may be traversed in 12 hours.

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Geneva of the 18th inst. states that the Sardinian Government having proposed to the Directory of that canton to join it in constructing a railway between Seyssel (Savoy) and Geneva, which would run along the left bank of the Rhone, the offer had been readily acceded to, and the plan was about to be carried into execution.—The great council of the Canton of Argau has agreed to the following resolution, by a majority of 118 voices against 80:—"The resolution of the extraordinary Diet of the 2nd of last month, by which the state of Argau was invited to modify its decision of the 13th Jan., relating to the suppression of all the convents of Argau, has been maturely considered by the great council, together with the fact that the Diet, in giving these instructions, could not be acquainted with all the reasons and circumstances which gave occasion to the decree of 13th Jan., or which attended the passing of the said decree, otherwise on a mature examination the Diet would probably have found that the said decree was founded in necessity and law. Guided by these considerations, the great council decrees—"That the other states of the confederation shall be invited, in a friendly manner, to abstain from enforcing the resolution of the 2nd April. Should this, contrary to expectation, not be consented to, the inhabitants of Argau, animated by the patriotic feelings inherited from their forefathers, and in order to give proof that it never designed to loosen the federative bond, or to diminish its authority, will sacrifice as much as is possible to the desire of the confederated states, and will immediately proceed to consider of what modification the decree of the 13th Jan. is susceptible, without essentially infringing on the welfare of the canton. In the same sense, with a like regard to the wishes of the confederation, and as a proof of the sincerity of this declaration, all measures of liquidation which pass the limits of the instructions for administration agreed to on the 7th Nov. 1835, shall be straightway suspended, and remain so. The select council is invited to communicate this resolution of the great council to the high states in the proper form, and at the same time show, in order to convince them that the decree of the 13th Jan. did not proceed from any motives of interest, that the revenues of the suppressed convents, and as far as possible, the buildings themselves, are destined to be dedicated, in perpetuity, to pious and Christian purposes."

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople state that the Eastern question is not yet finally set at rest, fresh obstacles to its adjustment having arisen on the part of the Pacha of Egypt. Mehemet Ali, it is stated, evinced no disposition to accede to the conditions proposed to him, notwithstanding the modifications introduced by the present Reis Effendi. In consequence of this the Consuls of the European powers who were to have gone off for Alexandria on the 5th had received instructions to remain at Constantinople until the Egyptian affair had been arranged to the satisfaction of the Porte. On the 7th inst. the Capitan Pacha sailed for Candia with a large naval force to blockade that island. A note was presented on the 6th inst. to the Ambassadors of Foreign powers in Constantinople, announcing the termination of the disturbances in Servia. The Turkish government had resolved to make a fresh issue of paper money, to the extent of 100,000*l.*, and has signed a treaty of commerce with Denmark. On the 4th the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet was celebrated with great pomp. The difference which lately arose between the Ottoman and the Persian governments had been amicably adjusted. Accounts from Bulgaria show that the insurrection is not yet put down; it still maintains a serious character, and appears to have been entirely provoked by the cruelty of the Mussulmans. The excesses committed at Lesskoveza and Kaminitza, which have already been noticed, are confirmed from various quarters, and other Christian towns are said to have been the scene of similar atrocities. The insurgents, however, seem to be in want of money, and more particularly of arms, powder, and lead; most of them, it is said, are armed only with scythes. A letter from Belgrade, dated the 10th inst., says that the reports which had been circulated respecting the insurrection having spread into Macedonia, had not been confirmed, and letters from Bitoglia and Salonica, to April 24, make no mention of them. The number of refugees on the frontier of Servia was daily increasing, while the men capable of bearing arms were throwing themselves into the mountains. Arms were wanting, as only one in ten had a gun, and the rest were obliged to be content with hatchets, scythes, and pitchforks. Sympathy towards the insurgents was increasing in Servia, although the government endeavoured to suppress all intelligence, and the merchants of Alexinessa and Belgrade transmitted no accounts to their correspondents. At Belgrade great agitation prevailed.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria state that Mehemet Ali had received the copy of a circular memorandum issued by the Porte on the 19th April, addressed to the Ambassadors of the Four Powers, informing them that the hereditary government of Egypt had been conceded to Mehemet Ali and his sons and male descendants, providing that the eldest amongst them shall always succeed to the pashalic; that the article fixing the tribute of Egypt at the fourth of the revenues is revoked, and postponing the consideration of the amount and manner of calculating it; that Mehemet Ali may appoint to the grade of colonel in his army, but that higher ranks are reserved for the approbation of the Sublime Porte; and that, as Mehemet Ali appears inclined to oppose the system of internal administration decreed for Egypt in common with other parts of the Ottoman empire, the Sultan requests precise declarations and explanations on this subject, recognised as it has been by the separate article appended to the treaty with the Four Powers. The Pasha was preparing another state paper, professing his entire submission, to be forwarded by the Turkish envoy to the Divan, but endeavouring to make better terms respecting the tribute and appointment of his officers of finance, commerce, &c. He visited the Gorgon steamer on the 1st inst. with a large retinue, and paid great attention to the exercise of the great guns. Next day he inspected the fortifications, similarly attended, amidst salutes of artillery. He has 1000 men adding to their strength on the other side of Marabout. The plague continued varying at the rate of from 10 to 26 cases per day, and from 5 to 15 deaths. It was spreading to the Europeans. In the month of April, 174 persons were attacked and brought to the hospital, and 220 others had died before medical aid could be administered. The Pasha had put his fleet into quarantine, and was preparing to enforce similar regulations with all his other public establishments. Two of the officers of the gun-sloops sent by the Pope to bring the alabaster pillars for his new church were ill of the plague at Rosetta, and their physician had died of it.

SYRIA.—Accounts from Beyrout state that on the 11th ult. the new customs' tariff was enforced, for the first time, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, particularly the mountaineers, who declared that they would submit on no account to the clause respecting the export of silk. Several riots had already taken place on that account between the Druses and the troops of the Sultan. The Christians had been obliged to take up arms for their own protection, in consequence of an attack made by the Turkish soldiers and a view to carry off by force some Christian females. In the confusion which ensued 90 lives are said to have been lost. Trade was stagnant at Beyrout, because of the establishment of the new tariff. The greatest anarchy prevailed throughout the country; several Christian churches had been plundered in Aleppo; and the Turkish garrison, encouraged by the apathy of the authorities, daily committed the greatest excesses. The roads in the interior offered nowhere any security to travellers, and

the people, it is stated, were beginning to regret the departure of the Egyptians. Col. Bridgeman had died of inflammation while on duty in the mountains of Syria, and was buried at Beyrout on the 26th ult., and Col. Rose had succeeded to the command. Rumours of attacks and serious loss of life, between the Druses and Maronites had been received by the British authorities in Beyrout, and attacks on the Sultan's officers were apprehended. The French agents were said to be very busy in Lebanon.

Tunis.—The *Malta Times* of the 10th inst. publishes a letter from Tunis of the 1st, announcing that the Bey, at the recommendation of the British Consul-General, Sir Thomas Reade, had decreed the abolition of the slave trade within his dominions. He had himself set the example, by giving liberty to all his own slaves, and promised to put an end to their further importation and exportation in the Regency.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens inform us that King Otho had published a decree against the slave-trade, which was supposed to have been obtained through British influence. These accounts represent Greece to be in a turbulent state, and that the Candian insurrection daily gained partisans in the capital. It was feared at Athens that the foreign powers would interfere in consequence of the assistance given by the Greeks to the insurgents in the neighbouring provinces. There was an Ionian committee, a Cretan, and another for Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus, established at Athens, and it appeared that the government had neither the will nor the power to prevent their proceedings. The idea of forming an extensive Greek State appeared to be general, and an active correspondence was being carried on between Athens and the Greeks established in Russia, Italy, and Germany. A number of Greeks residing in Austria had sent in their names as subscribers to the national bank. It was reported at Athens that Mehemet Ali had sent money to promote the Thessalonian insurrection. The celebrated chieftain Tsanus Caratassos, who was the first to rise against Capo d'Istrias, and who had been placed under the *surveillance* of the Governor of Nauplia, had escaped thence with eight followers, and it was supposed he was about to put himself at the head of the insurgents assembled at Mount Athos. He was traced to the Piræus, where he embarked. His escape had created great excitement. More than 200 old soldiers had left Athens to join the insurgents, and two Captains had crossed the frontier, one with 60, and the other with 80 men, for the same purpose.

Candia.—Letters from this island, dated the 6th inst., describe the insurrection to be general, and say that there are 16,000 Candians in arms against the Turkish Government. It will be seen by our Constantinople news that the Capitan Pacha had left that capital with a force to be directed against the insurgents. It is stated that Admiral Stopford, considering the serious aspect assumed of late by the insurrection, despatched to the island on the 16th the *Benbow* ship-of-the-line and the *Tyne* frigate. The Consuls of England and Greece were said to be in communication with the revolters, who continued masters of the country. The insurrection was still gaining ground, and the Greeks had formed a government of their own, and installed an administrative body elected by the people.

Samos.—Advices from Vathi of the 6th inst. state, that tranquillity had been completely restored in Samos. The chiefs of the last insurrection were confined on board a Turkish corvette, and treated with the greatest humanity. The new Senate of the island was to meet shortly for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the circumstances of the late movements.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of Wellington and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby presented a variety of petitions from various places against any alteration of the Corn-laws.—A long and somewhat angry debate, originating with Earl Fitzwilliam on the presentation by him of some petitions in favour of an alteration of the law, then followed.—The Earl of Winchilsea thought it was exceedingly inconvenient to bring on discussions on so important a subject, affecting not merely the agricultural interest, but every interest connected therewith, on the presentation of petitions. He would, however, take this opportunity of saying, that the present system of corn-laws was, in his opinion, the best that was ever proposed, and that upon an average of years it had worked well. It had secured to the labouring classes corn at a fair price—a price which he was convinced would, with a fixed duty, be in a few years doubled. Make this country dependent on foreign supply for corn, and he would tell them that English capital would go where there was the best chance of a good speculation, and the result would be that while our own land was driven out of cultivation, thousands of acres of foreign land would be made to produce corn for the supply of our markets. The landholders, he said, were prepared to bear any burden that the State of the country might render necessary, but he protested against their being exposed to the slanderous cry that the Corn-laws were intended to keep up rents.—Lord Redesdale said that what the manufacturers wanted was to reduce landed property one-third in value, in order that those who held mortgages might enter into possession of the estates without making any further payment.—Earl Fitzwilliam said that the imputation now thrown upon the manufacturers was more harsh than any to which the landholders had been subjected.—The Earl of Hardwicke said that these angry observations arose from the practice of the noble Earl (Earl Fitzwilliam) and others of keeping up a constant declaiming against the landed interest. Such conduct aroused much feelings, and then the noble Earl expressed his astonishment that any noble Peer should give utterance to expressions tending to produce excitement. He deprecated the idea that such expressions should be uttered: but did the noble Earl himself abstain from the use of them? Did he not charge noble Members of that House with thinking more of their rents than of the public welfare? Did the noble Earl forget that that House formed the smallest portion of the agricultural interest, and that although in ancient times the land of the country might have been held by their Lordships, the Commons of England, the poor and little freeholder—the men who possessed a few acres of land, upon which they depended for subsistence, were the men most interested in this question? Noble Lords might talk as they liked about the agricultural interest, but he asked, was it not the staple of the nation? If the country was in distress, where did they find taxes? If the country was invaded, where would they look for money to fight the battles of the country but to the landed interest? It was impossible, he thought, to look at the peaceful and flourishing condition of the country, and not to be satisfied that the laws were not only wise in themselves, but were most ably executed; and he would say that there was no law tending to the peace of the community equal to that which regulated the mode by which the country was supplied with the important necessaries of life.—The Earl of Radnor denied that either his noble friend (Earl Fitzwilliam) or himself raised this question to produce effect out of doors. He would ask, notwithstanding what had been said by the noble Earl opposite, whether all the arguments used on behalf of the Corn-laws were not on behalf of rents? All the arguments, he maintained, were for the support of rent, and nothing else. The object was to prevent poor land from going out of cultivation, and the effect was to keep up rents. It was not arable land alone that was protected; every article the produce of grass land, or connected with grass land, was also protected. There was a duty upon the importation of horses, upon the importation of asses. The importation of cattle of every description, whether dead or alive, was prohibited. They prohibited turkeys, fowls, ducks, geese, and even milk and cream. Was not this giving encouragement to grass land? And what was the object but to keep up rents? There was no food the importation of which to this country was free; there was no fish too small for the net of the protected interests. He did not wish to address the people out of doors, but he could not be silent when he saw the people living upon the most miserable dregs, suffering distress so great that even the pawnbrokers at such towns as Manchester were not able to meet the demands upon them for temporary relief; and when at the same time he saw upon the statute book every article of food, every fish, every animal, every bird, taxed, in order that it might not come cheap to a starving people.—Lord Ashburton said, that the temper in which the subject had been discussed that evening, in an assembly so cautious and moderate as their Lordships' House, and the feeling which it had excited, might be considered as some little proof of the sort of flame which it would excite throughout the country. This question, and the others which had been opened at the same time, had stirred up every interest in the country—the East Indian interest, the West Indian interest, the Shipping interest, and almost every other interest of importance. There was hardly a man connected with any branch of industry who was not taught by certain parties that his neighbour was his enemy: and thus different classes were set against each other, with a notion of antagonism of interest, the last notion he thought which a wise government would desire to spread. The noble Earl who had last spoken maintained the principle that the price of food had no effect on the price of labour; but, if he went to the manufacturers, they would tell him exactly the contrary. He took the real theory of the subject to be this, that the price of labour, as stated by the noble Earl, was influenced by the state of demand and supply. Wages were high where the labourers were few, compared with the demand for them. But in the case of a country thickly populated like this, whether in the agricultural or manufacturing districts, the price of labour came down to the price at which the labourer could be fed; and that feeding was determined in this country, amongst other circumstances, by poor-laws and dietaries. The noble Earl opposite (Earl Fitzwilliam) denied that any land would go out of cultivation: but if he (Lord Ashburton) understood the argument generally adopted on the other side, it was, that soils were now under cultivation which were unfit to grow corn, and that by taking, instead of it, corn the growth of the better soils on the Continent, we should have it cheaper, and the wealth of this country would be increased. The whole speculation rested upon the assumption that no soils would remain under cultivation but those which were more productive than poorer classes of soils at present cultivated. A large portion of the inferior soils would undoubtedly be thrown out of cultivation, and there would also be a very great falling off in the state of cultivation of the remainder. The present expensive cultivation—the outlay for artificial manure—the great expense of draining, which was now so extensively going on, could not, he thought, be maintained in competition with the cheaper cultivation of foreign countries. If they inquired into the state of labour in those countries, they would find that wages were not one-half of what they were in this country. How could the cultivators of this country stand competition with the labourers working at 4*d.* a-day in Mecklenburg and the north of Germany?—The Earl of Yarborough presented petitions in support of the Corn-laws from various places in Lincolnshire.—The Marquis of Westminster presented several petitions in favour of free trade.—Viscount Melbourne presented petitions from Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Blair-Gowry, and several other places, against the Corn-laws.—Petitions in favour of the Corn-laws were presented by Lord Sondes from places in Kent, by Lord Roden from places in Kent, and by the Earl of Shaftesbury from Dorchester. Their Lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday.—The presentation of petitions again elicited an incidental debate on the Corn-laws. The subject was introduced by the Earl of Radnor, who spoke at considerable length in favour of some alteration in the present state of the laws.—Lord Lyndhurst suggested that such discussions were out of rule.—The Marquis of Lansdowne justified the violation of the established custom by the frequency of the offence.—After some observations from the Earl of Ripon and Lord Ashburton, the Marquis of Lansdowne defended the principle of a fixed duty, by pointing out the numerous frauds to which the sliding scale had given rise, and which sufficiently demonstrated that the present system afforded no real protection to the farmer, at the same time that it frequently deprived the State of the revenue to which it was legally entitled. In the alteration proposed by Government, the interests of all classes, he said, had been kept in view, and so fully was he convinced that the change would not in the end prove injurious to the agricultural interests, that though himself a landholder, and though some of his estates were in the condition alluded to the other night, he did not think himself entitled to assume any credit on the ground of sacrificing his personal interests to the public good.—The Duke of Wellington hoped the noble Marquis would not forget the rule which he himself had laid down, that no irritating or exciting topics should be thus night after night brought forward on petitions, and that this was a question which ought to be discussed on the broad ground of its influence on all the various classes of the community. The noble Marquis had complained of the frauds in the averages, and the noble Marquis, from his official position, had countless accurate knowledge. He hoped, therefore, the noble Marquis would endeavour to provide a legislative remedy, for whether the law remained as it was, or whether the scheme, of which the noble Marquis was a patron, were adopted, still there was some system of averages to be taken, and that system would be as open to fraud as the present. The noble Marquis had complained of the fluctuations that had taken place in the price of corn under the existing Corn-laws, and had said those fluctuations were greater than in those countries where Corn-laws did not exist. Now, on the authority of an official document which he held in his hand, he denied that statement, and he meant to assert that there had been less fluctuation in England than in any other extensive market in the world. He objected much to this mode of discussing this important question, and he hoped the noble Marquis would prevail on his friends to avoid these irritating and incidental discussions, and to meet the question boldly and fairly, with a due consideration for the interests, not of any one particular class, but of all the classes that might be affected by it.—Lord Ashburton and the Marquis of Lansdowne severally explained.—Earl Fitzwilliam said it was certainly desirable, before any new measure was passed on the subject, that a most serious inquiry should be entered into. The great evil of the Corn law, he thought, was the injury it did to commerce. The plan of Her Majesty's Ministers would be no protection, but it would give a preference to the farmer in the home market—a preference to which he (Earl Fitzwilliam) considered him entitled.—In the early part of the sitting Viscount Melbourne stated, in answer to a question by the Duke of Wellington, that on Friday he proposed to move the adjournment of the House till the following Thursday, in consequence of the Whitsuntide holidays.

Thursday.—A number of petitions for and against the Corn-laws were presented, but without leading to any discussion.

The Commons' Amendments to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act Amendment Bill, with a proviso proposed by Lord Canterbury, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At five o'clock almost every member in London was present, in the expectation of some questions to, or declarations by, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his motion in the committee of ways and means for the continuance of the sugar duties. After the preliminary business had been gone through, the Speaker called on members who had notices of motions to give, and named Sir R. Peel. The buzz of conversation ceased in an instant, and amidst profound silence the Right Hon. Baronet said that he rose to give notice that he should on Thursday move a resolution to the following effect:—"That Her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare, and that their continuance in office, under such circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the constitution."

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Lord Sandon, said that the Government of Monte Video had applied to the British Government to interpose its good offices to obtain a settlement of the quarrel with Buenos Ayres. In reply to that application an answer had been returned, stating that it would be very agreeable to Her Majesty's Government to restore amicable relations between the two republics; and instructions had been sent to the British minister at Buenos Ayres, directing him to offer the good offices of England to the Government of that state; and if they should be accepted by both parties, to take immediate steps to carry that object into effect.—In reply to a question from Mr. Maclean, Lord Palmerston said that the existing state of our relations with Persia were nearly explained by the papers which he had some time ago laid upon the table of the House. One point in dispute only remained in dispute between the two Governments, and that was respecting the evacuation of the fortress of Gourian by the Persian forces. Since the date of the papers upon the table intelligence had been received that the Persian Government had consented to evacuate the fortress; and a gentleman had been sent from the British mission, with orders to witness with his own eyes the evacuation of the fortress, and to report the fact to his Government. The last advices, however, stated that some hesitation had taken place on the part of the Persian Government with respect to the evacuation of the fortress, founded in a notion that Government had chosen to take up, that the British Government was no longer anxious for the evacuation of Gourian, in consequence of some difference which had arisen between the British resident there and the governor. Instructions, however, had recently been sent to Col. Shiel, directing him to inform the Persian Government that that incident made no change to the policy of England, and that we still required the evacuation of the fortress. With respect to the latter point to which the hon. Member had adverted, nothing had taken place which involved the consequences to which he had adverted.—Mr. Maclean wished to know whether, if the fortress should be evacuated, that would be considered a sufficient compensation for the insults which Persia had offered to our ambassador?

Viscount Palmerston said that we demanded from Persia, for the affront put upon our ambassador, a written apology. That apology had been received and laid before the House, and with it, he thought, we ought to be satisfied. Totally unconnected with that was the evacuation of the fortress of Gourian, which we held that Persia had no right to retain, and we had informed that Government that the British mission would not return to Teheran until the evacuation had taken place.

To inquiries by Capt. Polhill and Mr. Walter, Lord J. Russell answered that it was not his intention to proceed with the Poor-Law Bill in the present session of Parliament. The noble Lord at the same time stated that since he had replied a few evenings ago to Sir R. Peel he had received further information from America as to the case of Mr. Macleod. The proceedings were to be removed, if not into a federal court, at least into the supreme court of the state of New York, by writ of *habeas corpus*, and the 3rd of this month was the day fixed for the purpose.—An hon. Member on the opposition side asked whether the Government intended to proceed with the Right of Voting Bill?—Lord J. Russell said that they did not.—Sir R. Peel begged to ask the noble Lord whether he intended to bring in a bill for the prevention of bribery?—Lord J. Russell said it was his intention to give notice of the introduction of a bill on that subject, and he hoped to have the support of the right hon. Baronet and the gentlemen around him in carrying it through the House.—Sir R. Peel said he had long since promised the noble Lord to support any measure having for its object the prevention of bribery.

The Speaker having left the chair, and the House having gone into committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the existing sugar duties for one year.

Sir R. Peel said that he would second that motion. On Wednesday last the House came to a resolution declaring "that this House is not prepared especially with the present prospects of the supply of sugar from the British possessions to adopt the measure proposed by her Majesty's Government for the reduction of the duty on foreign sugars." The Chancellor of the Exchequer's present motion was in exact conformity with the resolution which the House had already agreed to, and he would certainly give it his entire support. If any person could suppose that, in consequence of what recently passed, he entertained any desire to obstruct the public service by throwing difficulties in the way of measures of this kind, he begged leave to state that no such considerations would influence him. The motion now submitted to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in conformity with his opinions, and with those of the majority of the House of Commons: but, even if it were not so, he would infinitely rather take the sense of the House on a plain and direct motion of want of confidence, than upon a question connected with the public service, the adoption of which latter course might create doubts and hesitation amongst the commercial interests. He would therefore not only support the right hon. gentleman's proposition, but would abstain from submitting any motion for limiting the period for which the continuance of the sugar duties were required.—Mr. Hume said the present motion was for the continuance of the sugar monopoly, and could not, therefore, be more appropriately seconded than by the right hon. Baronet. He hoped the people would be reminded from the hustings that the right hon. Baronet's party had subjected every man in the country to pay an extra tax of threepence a pound on his sugar. He was surprised to find the right hon. Baronet so ready to pride himself on a temporary advantage over the Ministry, but which, in point of fact, was a victory over the people of England.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to these remarks, read some extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Hume on the 6th July last, with a view of showing that the hon. gentleman was guilty of inconsistency in now contending for the introduction of slave-grown sugar.—Mr. Hume denied that he had been guilty of the inconsistency attributed to him.—Sir De Lacy Evans thought that the right hon. baronet had a perfect right to second this motion, and he would have a perfect right, on the hustings, to tell his constituents that to him (Sir R. Peel) the continuance of the sugar monopoly was mainly to be attributed.

Lord J. Russell said that the right hon. Baronet, in reading Lord Sandon's resolution, had entirely omitted all the humanity part of it. That part had evidently been put forward at the time merely as a pretext. Nobody but his right hon. and learned friend the member for the Tower Hamlets believed that anything

serious was meant by it. The right hon. baronet, therefore, in referring to the resolution, naturally enough read only the essential part of it; namely, that which was connected with the position of the Ministry, and left out all that was merely intended to catch the feeling against slavery, which although it had succeeded with his right hon. and learned friend the member for the Tower Hamlets, had failed throughout the country. With respect to the present motion it was as the hon. member had just said, a motion for the continuance of the sugar duties for the present year: including, of course, the prohibition, for he could call it nothing else, against the admission of foreign sugar. The noble Lord then entered into some explanations with a view to correct a misapprehension that had gone abroad relative to what he had said in the speech with which he opened the eight days' debate on the sugar duties.—Lord STANLEY complained that the noble Lord had not taken an earlier opportunity to offer this explanation.—Mr. WAKLEY said it was very true that the right hon. bart. had supported Government on many occasions, and on some very painful occasions; and, that being the case, of what use would it be to the country for the right hon bart. to walk over to the other side of the House, and there to bring forward the identical measures of the present Government: In many instances the present Administration had not given satisfaction to the country, because their measures had assumed too much of a Tory character: but the very moment that Ministers proposed a measure likely to be attended with an immense amount of good to the people, they were met with the violent, strenuous, and organised opposition of the right hon. bart.'s party. A Radical party to which the Queen might apply for advice did not exist in the House, and the only choice, therefore, was between the Whigs and the Tories. The hon. Member expressed great pleasure at the abandonment of the Poor-law Amendment Bill, and said he hoped the right hon. baronet would, before Thursday, take a careful review of the state of the country. If the right hon. baronet would offer better measures than the Ministers, he for one would be ready to support him.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that in abandoning the Poor-law Amendment Bill he had abandoned none of the opinions he had put forward on the subject; but in the present state of the House he felt that he should not have been able to conduct the bill in a satisfactory manner through the House. There was an impression very generally prevalent in the House, that members would shortly have to appear on the hustings and under that impression he feared, had he attempted to go on with the bill, many speeches would have been delivered, with a view rather to the effect to be produced on the hustings than in the House.—After some remarks from Mr. SLANEY, Sir C. GREY said, that if it were necessary to put his opinions in the form of an accusation, he would charge the right hon. baronet opposite with the design of preventing the great questions before the House being so argued that the people should be fully informed upon the merits, before an appeal was made to them in the usual way. He could construe in no other way the motion of which notice had been given, should it be carried in the affirmative. The right hon. baronet could not, he thought, have given the notice he had done that night without being ready to state by what means he was prepared to supply the deficiency in the revenue. He hoped the House would not entertain that motion until the whole policy of opening the ports to foreign produce should have been fully discussed.—The resolution was then agreed to, and the House resumed.—A debate then ensued on the Administration of Justice Bill (No. 1), which, after some time, on the motion of Sir E. SUGDEN, was adjourned till Friday.

On the motion for bringing up the report on the Victoria-park Bill, Mr. HUME said that the people fully appreciated the value of this arrangement, but thought that care should also be taken to provide a large open space for the southern portion of the metropolis.—Mr. WAKLEY complained of the continued exclusion of the public from the Regent's-park.—Some time was occupied by a protracted discussion on the Copyhold and Customary Tenure Bill, to which Sir E. SUGDEN offered several objections, which he gave it to be understood he intended to renew on the third reading.

Tuesday.—The early part of the evening was occupied with the presentation, by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, of various petitions from Chartists and persons sympathising with them, to the number, as he stated, of more than 1,300,000 people, the prayers of which were for the remission of all sentences upon political delinquents, and for the adoption of the people's charter, without the slightest alteration whatsoever. The hon. Member, after entering at great length into the grievances of the petitioners, by stating particular cases of hardship, moved an address to the Crown, with a view to the discharge of all persons confined for political offences in England and Wales.

Mr. FOX MAULE vindicated the conduct of Government in the treatment of these persons, and requested that Mr. Duncombe would refrain from pressing his motion to a division. Mr O'CONNELL thought the case was one in which the House might, with a good grace, press for the mercy of the Crown. The object of the punishment had been attained, as was shown by the total cessation of Chartist outrages.—Mr. LEADER and Mr. GILLON spoke in support of the motion, dwelling with much earnestness on the unequal justice meted out to some of the Chartists and to Lord Waldegrave.—Mr. HUME and Mr. WARBURTON thought the Chartists had been treated with an unnecessary degree of severity, and might now reasonably look for a remission of the few months that remained of the terms of imprisonment to which they had been condemned.—Mr. WAKLEY called on Sir R. Peel to say a word in favour of these prisoners. He repeated Mr. Leader's argument about the want of representatives for the working classes. He did not wish to annoy the House with irrelevant matter; he had but spoken a few words of truth; but there was no place where a small amount of truth produced so great an amount of pain. The worse might be the cases of some of the prisoners, the greater would be the concession to the 1,300,000 petitioners.

Sir R. PEEL denied the right of the preceding speaker to call on him for a statement of his opinion: but he should not shrink from expressing it. It was, that the House of Commons ought not to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the administration of criminal law. On that constitutional ground he must resist this motion. He opposed no obstacle to the due consideration of these cases by the Crown, although he hoped that in that consideration the Ministers would not suffer themselves to be warped by a desire of popularity. He would not lend himself to establish an unconstitutional precedent: his wish was, that wherever a fair case for mercy existed, the grace of bestowing it should rest with the Crown.—Sir DE LACY EVANS supported the motion.—Sir B. HALL took the same side, relying on the now tranquil state of the country.—Mr. AGLIONBY concurred, but thought with Sir R. Peel that it would be very unbecoming in Government to grant this remission for the sake of popularity.—Lord SANDON opposed the motion, and censured the conduct of those who brought forward such a question on the eve of a general election.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that motions of this kind interposed great difficulties in the way of the proper consideration of such cases by the Crown. He had felt this difficulty in a very painful manner in the case of the Dorchester labourers, and he believed that the good effect that would otherwise have been produced by the remission of their sentence had been much impaired by the proceedings that had taken place on the subject in the House of Commons.—Col. SIBTHORP opposed the motion.—Mr. WAKLEY pointed out that the length of time during which this petition had been in preparation was an answer to the suspicion that it had been brought forward by way of canvass for the approaching election. But he entreated Mr. Duncombe not to take a division, lest he should injure the chance of the prisoners.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he felt that unless he divided the House, he should betray his duty to these petitioners. Without an expression of opinion by the House, the Ministers, he thought, would be afraid if the responsibility of discharging these prisoners.—The House then divided, and the numbers being 58 on each side, the casting vote devolved upon the Speaker, who exercised it by supporting the Crown against the proposed interference with its prerogative.—The motion was consequently lost.

A great number of petitions were presented, praying for the total abolition of Church-rates, after which Mr. EASTHOPE rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to introduce a bill which should "abolish church-rates, and empower the members of the Established Church to levy a tax on the pews and seats for the maintenance of churches." The hon. Member made large quotations from the speeches delivered in former debates on this subject, particularly from those of Lord Althorp, and dwelt upon the necessity of speedily settling a question which kept up so much irritation. Dissension about such a matter, he said, could not be advantageous to the Established Church. He enumerated 15 places where legal proceedings were now going on. The question had been treated as if it were one of property, but how could it be a question of property, when it was at the option of the parishioners to vote the rate or not? In this view he was fortified by the opinion of the Attorney-General, that no rate could be made without the voluntary consent of the majority. He regretted that this subject was not taken up either by Government or by some one possessing the confidence of the great party opposite. He might not succeed in carrying his measure during the present session, but he trusted another year would not be suffered to elapse without some settlement of the question.—Mr. GOULBURN attempted to raise a formal objection, which, however, was overruled by the SPEAKER.

Lord MORPETH said he should raise no objection on the part of Government to the introduction of the bill. Ministers were perfectly alive to the evils of the present system, and its practical results, but they would not consent to leave the maintenance of the parish church a mere matter of chance and option.—Sir R. INGLIS said the provision proposed, as a substitute for church-rates, was as vain and illusory as the worst enemies of the Church could desire. He censured Government for assenting to the introduction of a bill which could never reach a second reading, and intimated a belief that this assent was given with a view to the present crisis. The hon. Baronet argued that the law on this subject had not yet been definitively ascertained, and until it had been ascertained, he thought it very unadvisable for Parliament to interfere.—Mr. HUME said the bill was agreed on as early as last December, and could not, therefore, have been brought forward with any view to the present crisis. The object was to make the churchgoer pay for the maintenance of the church, and to relieve the Dissenter from a most unjust tax. Formerly one-fourth of the tithes was set aside, but this had been absorbed by the clergy, who had thus robbed the fund out of which the fabric of the church ought to be maintained. He had found as the result of inquiries he had made, that taking England, Scotland, and Ireland together, there were only 11 millions of Churchmen to 16 millions of Dissenters.—Mr. GOULBURN said there was no chance that the question could be brought to a decision this session. He should, therefore, not oppose the introduction of the bill, but at the same time he wished to guard himself against the suspicion of lending the least sanction to the proposition, which went to impose a tax on churchgoers, and to offer a bounty for dissent.—Dr. LUSHINGTON said it was impossible that church-rates could continue to be levied in their present form. Whatever the issue of the Braintree case might be, he agreed with the Chief Justice, that church rates were at this moment a legal tax, and that they could be by law enforced. They were established at a time when all the population of the country belonged to the Church, and were retained at the period of the Reformation. The Dissenters now considered this state of things a hardship, and in this feeling many Churchmen participated, and their grievances ought to be redressed.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

On the motion of Lord INGESTRIE, a Select Committee was agreed to for the purpose of inquiring into the Post-office communication between Great Britain and Ireland.—Several bills were forwarded in their respective stages, and the House adj

Thursday.—The House presented a very full and animated appearance. After the disposal of private business and the presentation of petitions, Sir R. PEEL, who was called on by the Speaker, rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. The Right Hon. Baronet said his motion embraced two propositions: one, that her Majesty's Ministers did not possess so much of the confidence of the House of Commons as enabled them to carry measures which they deemed essential to the public welfare; the other, that by not retiring from office under such circumstances, their conduct had been at variance with the spirit of the constitution. The first proposition he thought did not require him to particularise: the fact was notorious that Ministers had postponed some measures, modified others, and withdrawn several, all of which they had declared to be of public importance. These things, he said, had not been of rare occurrence, though he principally relied on the recent defeat of their great financial plan, following as it did on so many former instances of discomfiture. He therefore considered his first proposition proved. With respect to the second, he thought, it was hardly necessary that he should at this time of day define what was the spirit of the constitution, but it might be briefly described as that system of government which maintained the balance between monarchy and democracy: and he held that for a Ministry to retain office when no longer possessing the confidence of the House of Commons was a violation of this system. Sir R. Walpole, Lord North, and Lord Sidmouth had all retired from power while still able to command majorities, because they conceived the amount of majority not sufficiently indicative of the confidence of Parliament. The case of Mr. Pitt, who, in 1783, retained power notwithstanding repeated hostile majorities, was, he thought, accompanied by circumstances not analogous to the present. The Right Hon Baronet read extracts from the writings of Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Lord J. Russell, all of whom had laid it down as a constitutional principle, that when a government was not supported by the confidence of the House of Commons, it was the duty of such a government to retire from power. He censured Ministers for attempting to agitate the country on the Corn laws and for bringing forward questions which they never expected to carry. With respect to himself, he said he had never shrunk from stating his opinion explicitly on every great constitutional question that had been brought before the House, and it was therefore not necessary for him to make any declaration of his own views. In case of being called to power he would claim the right of taking a deliberate review of the financial position of the country. The Right Hon. Baronet complimented the speaker on his conduct a few evenings since, when by his casting vote he had prevented an improper interference with the prerogative of the crown: but when he saw the imminent danger in which the prerogative had been placed, he could not but be confirmed in the belief that the prerogatives of the Crown were not safe in their present keeping. Lord WOODSLEY intimated that, though he had voted in favour of Lord Sandon's resolution, he should vote against that now before the House. He did not think it right to express a want of confidence in a government merely on [illegible] measures, and without reference to their general policy.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE maintained that, upon the whole, the present Government had not been unable to carry measures which they thought requisite to the welfare of the country. They had to contend, he said, with great difficulties, yet, notwithstanding, they had succeeded in carrying a number of very useful measures. The right hon. gentleman spoke highly of the manner in which Lord Palmerston had conducted the foreign policy of the country. He reminded Sir R. Peel of his repeated defeats in the House of Commons in 1835, and he was certainly of opinion the right hon. Baronet would have done better after those defeats to have resigned sooner than he did. Unquestionably, if a Government had not the confidence of the House of Commons, he thought they must either resign or some other course must be taken, and nothing should induce him to remain five minutes in office in defiance of the majority of the House of Commons. The right hon. gentleman defended the conduct of his colleagues in seeking to place their views distinctly before the country on the eve of a general election, and denied that in bringing forward a great fiscal scheme they had been guilty of anything like agitation. He felt persuaded that in bringing forward their present financial measures, the Ministers had done their duty to the country, and he felt that the time had come when those measures could not be much longer delayed.—Mr. D'ISRAELI spoke in favour of the motion, and condemned the whole policy of the Ministry.—Mr. T. HOBHOUSE argued that those who might not approve of some of the recent propositions of the Government, but approved of the general character of their administration, might with perfect consistency vote against Sir R. Peel's motion.—After some observations from Mr LEDDEL and Mr. WALTER in favour of the motion, and from Sir H. FLEETWOOD in opposition to it.—Mr. MACAULAY thought Sir R. Peel had departed from his customary and judicious reserve with respect to resolutions declaratory of abstract principles. It would be a dangerous proceeding to place on the records of the House so comprehensive a declaration as to what was or was not the spirit of the constitution. Taking this view of the motion, he should not have felt at liberty to vote for the motion, even had he been desirous of driving the Ministry from office. With a very nicely-balanced House of Commons, it might be impossible for any set of statesmen to carry on the government of the country, if the doctrine promulgated in the right hon. Baronet's resolution were to be strictly acted on. But he denied the accuracy of the position on which the motion was based. A minister before retiring had a right to inquire whether those who would succeed him were likely to enjoy the confidence of Parliament in a higher degree than himself. He would fearlessly appeal to both sides of the House whether the foreign policy had been that of a weak Government. If he turned to their domestic policy, he found that they had been able to put down discontent and restore order, without impairing one of the guarantees of public liberty. He was ready to admit that a crisis had now arrived. He owned that he never expected that the whole of the budget would have been carried; but he had believed that the sugar and timber monopolies would have been broken, and that the Corn-laws would have been placed on a more satisfactory footing. The Ministers had done their part, the rest must remain with the people.—The debate was then adjourned.

A discussion of some length, on the St. Alban's election committee, arose on a question put by Mr. Wynn, who gave notice that, if no one else took such a course, he would himself press for a prosecution of those against whom bribery had been proved at that election.—Lord STANLEY seeing no prospect of being able to proceed with his Irish Registration Bill, withdrew it from the orders of the day.

Friday.—The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. MILNES, who supported Sir R. Peel's motion, dwelling on the detriment that must accrue to the country from the inability of a government to give effect to its measures. The hon Gentleman spoke at considerable length in condemnation of Ministers for having thrown down the question of the Corn-laws for public discussion.—Mr. SANDFORD admitted that at the present moment an unfortunate popularity attached to the Ministry, but justice, he felt satisfied, would one day be done to men who in times of great difficulty had conducted the Government with honour to themselves and with advantage to the country.—Mr DARBY thought Sir R. Peel had it in his power to form a strong government, and was, therefore, justified in bringing forward the present motion. The hon. Gentleman said he looked with great apprehension to the consequences of a general election in the present excited state of the public mind. The Ministers, however, must stand responsible for all the consequences of that agitation to which they had themselves given rise. Mr. HUTTON, Mr. H. GRATTAN, Mr INGHAM, and Mr. HUME, defended Government in their resolution to take the sense of the country on their measures.

Lord NORREYS and Lord TRENTHOUTH spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord SANDON entered very fully upon the question of the Sugar Duties, and said that as he placed no confidence in any of the measures of Government, he felt no difficulty as to the course which he ought to take on the present occasion.

Lord MORPETH admitted that the late division on the Sugar Duties showed that Ministers had not that influence in the present House of Commons which was requisite to enable them to carry on the business of the country, but he contended that they would be acting in a perfectly constitutional manner if they advised the Crown to appeal from the Parliament to the people. If they did not now possess the confidence of the House, it must not be forgotten that no longer ago than last session they received an assurance to the contrary. Sir R. Peel, it was true, resigned in 1835, after a series of defeats, but it must be borne in mind that he did so on finding himself in a permanent minority, after having himself made an appeal to the country. Should the present Ministers find themselves in a minority in a new Parliament, no doubt could remain as to the course they would be bound to take. The noble lord next entered on a review of the financial measures proposed by Government. A deficiency existed in the public revenue. Instead of meeting that deficiency by a loan in time of peace, instead of imposing fresh burdens on the straitened means of the country, they proposed to recruit the public coffers by extending the commerce of the nation. What did their opponents propose to do? In this debate, as little as in the last, had any answer been given to this question. His lordship said, in conclusion, that power might pass from their hands, but he saw no reason to be ashamed of the conduct of the Government with which he was connected, nor to be unthankful for the results of their policy.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that power had already passed from the hands of the noble Lord and his colleagues. He saw no grounds on which her Majesty's Ministers were entitled to assume a tone of triumph in speaking of their foreign policy. The war with China he still looked on as a great calamity, in which success could not be attended with glory, and in which failure would be one of the heaviest misfortunes that could befall the country. Passing to the resolution before the House, he entered upon an elaborate statement, to show that Ministers did not possess the confidence of Parliament, not having been able to carry any of their important measures, save with the concurrence of their political opponents. After enumerating several other measures, Sir J. Graham then referred to the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and said he should be content to rest the present motion entirely on the history of that bill. A mere hint from Sir R. Peel, he said, was enough to make Lord J. Russell reduce the proposed duration of the commission from ten years to five. The whole bill was so negligently prepared that one provision after another was abandoned or postponed, and at last the noble lord took advantage of the state of the public business to kill the measure altogether. In regard to the dissolution, he [illegible] that in calling on the House to discuss the Corn-laws [illegible] confidence or an impending dissolution, the Government [illegible] unconstitutional course. The space of time [illegible] present moment and the meeting of a new Parliament, would be to all intents an interregnum. [illegible] unchanged: and he was, therefore, [illegible] peace on record, in order to [illegible] her Majesty's Ministers. [illegible], avengers might be found.

The debate was [illegible] the motion of Serjeant TALFOURD.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The funds have been firm, but the transactions were limited. Consols for the opening were quoted at 90½ to ⅝ throughout the day. Bank Stock was 168½ to 9½. Exchequer Bills closed at 16s. to 2s. premium, being an advance of 3s. since yesterday.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Westminster Bridge.—This bridge has been re-opened for the transit of carriages and vehicles of all kinds, after having been closed for some weeks. The footway has been open throughout that time; but much convenience results to the public from this great thoroughfare being once more available for conveyances passing over it. The carriage-way has been much lowered, and there is no longer the abruptness of ascending or descending that heretofore was so unpleasant, and frequently caused, especially in frosty weather, severe accidents.

New Entrance to Hyde-park.—Workmen are busily employed in taking down the brewery recently belonging to Messrs. Goding, at Knightsbridge, on the site of which are to be erected foot and carriage entrance-gates, with a keeper's lodge, to be named Prince Albert's Gate. Surveyors have also been taking plans for the erection of splendid mansions, the fronts of which will be towards the park, extending from the new entrance nearly to Hyde-park Corner; and the houses and shops on that side are speedily to be removed for that purpose.

Entertainment to the Bishops at the Mansion-house.—Monday being the day appointed for the anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and numerous other prelates, the Lord Mayor, and several of the aldermen with a large body of the clergy, attended the service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon. On leaving St. Paul's they proceeded to the Mansion-house, where an entertainment had been prepared for between eighty and ninety guests. Among the company were the Bishops of Bangor, Chichester, Ely, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Rochester, Salisbury, and St. David's, with many other ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries.

Effects of Penny Postage in the London district.—From a recent paper read before the Statistical Society by Mr. Rowland Hill, it appears that the revenue in the post of this district (after deducting the receipts on general post letters collected by this department) for the year 1838—the last year totally unaffected by the great reduction of rate—was 118,000*l.*; for the year 1840, about 104,000*l.* But the present rate of increase on all letters is 21 per cent. per annum, or upwards of 40 per cent. on the original number; and should this rate of increase be maintained, and each succeeding year bring an augmentation of 21 per cent. as compared with the year 1840, Mr. Hill believes that the complete restoration of the revenue will be effected in about three years and a half from the present time.

A Return of the Trades and Occupations of persons taken into custody in the metropolitan district in 1840 has recently been made public. It appears from it that no less than 70,717 individuals were taken into custody last year, and that they were—labourers generally, 18,105; artisans, 123; bakers, 141; bookbinders, 218; bricklayers, 908; brassfounders, 287; brokers, 91; brushmakers, 146; butchers, 754; button-makers, 10; carpenters, 1,523; clerks, 405; coach and cabmen, 1,319; coachmakers, 273; corkcutters, 92; curriers, 151; cutlers, 159; drapers, 138; dyers, 220; engineers, 101; fishmongers, 202; French-polishers, 709; gardeners, 523; glass-makers, 155; goldbeaters, 88; greengrocers, 85; grocers, 247; hairdressers, 142; hatters, 196; jewellers, 178; lawyers, 29; laundresses, 1,040; medical men, 72; milliners, 1,091; musicians, 69; painters, 1,111; paper-stainers, 431; pawnbrokers, 71; printers, 509; sailors, 1,681; sawyers, 246; saddlers, &c., 181; servants, 2,563; shopkeepers, 107; shoemakers, 1,967; smiths, 1,143; soldiers, 464; sweeps, 300; tailors, 2,043; tinkers and tinmen, 418; tool-makers, 56; watckmakers, 203; watermen, 280; weavers, 740; and persons professing no distinct trade or occupation, male and female as above, amounted to 25,220. The returns also show the degree of instruction of each person so taken into custody. Those who could neither read nor write amounted to 23,938; those who could read only, or read and write imperfectly, were 37,551; those who could read and write well, 8,121: and those of superior instruction, were 1,107; thus showing, that in proportion to education crime diminished.

Review at Woolwich.—On Tuesday morning the rocket-service, the batteries of the Royal Artillery, and the field batteries, under their several commanders, marched to the marshes, where they were shortly afterwards joined by a great number of officers connected with the Ordnance department. At eleven o'clock the Master-General, Sir H. Vivian, arrived, attended by his aide-de-camp, Major Vivian, and accompanied by Gen. Bangaloe, in the service of the King of Wurtemburg, and about twenty ladies and gentlemen. Lord Bloomfield and his staff received the party, and, after the usual introduction escorted them to a mock fortification, constructed at nearly the extremity of the marshes next the river, containing embrasures, and a great number of old guns unfit for service mounted on carriages, and others lying on the ground. The practice immediately afterwards commenced from a battery of thirty-two 5- and 6-pounder guns at a range of 800 yards. The shots were excellent, and told with great effect, as they were seen to great advantage by the numerous spectators, who had taken their stations within about fifty yards of the flag-staff, the object aimed at being in almost every instance very nearly struck. The walls and old guns were struck several times, showing the very destructive properties of the weapons employed against them. The exercises of the day concluded at five o'clock, and appeared to give great satisfaction.

The President.—The excitement and interest felt by the public with respect to this ill-fated steamer, has again been revived this week by a report, which by many has been considered as holding out some hopes of her still being in existence. By the *Tagus* steamer, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, an extract has been received from the log-book of a Portuguese merchant vessel, recently arrived at that port from Rio de Janeiro, from which it appears that on the 23d of April, in lat. 31 13 5 N., and long. 40 23 30 W., she saw a large steamer under sail only, there being no smoke or motion of her paddles; she was seen at six in the evening of the 23d, and again at six in the morning of the following day; she showed no colours, and made no signal, but was steering N.N.E., *i. e.*, in the direction of the Azores, under topsails and latine sails, with an easterly wind, which afterwards veered to the north. They expected at Lisbon that this vessel must be the *President.* Contrary winds had prevented any recent arrival from the Azores at Lisbon. It was at first conjectured that this steamer might have been H.M.S. the *Dee;* but on application at the Admiralty it would appear from the log of the latter that, at that time, she was not near the latitude and longitude specified; and hence the belief that the steamer seen might possibly have been the *President* receives some degree of confirmation, there being no other large steamer at present known likely to have been in that track at the date in question.

Attempted Robbery.—On Tuesday afternoon an attempt was made to rob the Duke of Devonshire in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. It seems that his Grace, attended by Mr. Cross, the proprietor, was engaged in inspecting the animals which are enclosed in the cages beneath the glass dome, and was pressed upon rather closely by the crowd, when Mr. Cross observed two persons of respectable appearance, whose actions excited his suspicions. He accordingly watched them, and shortly after observed one of them lift up the tail of his Grace's coat and put his hand into the pocket. He immediately seized them, and some policemen to whom they were both known as bad characters, took them into custody, and conveyed them to the station-house. On Wednesday they were brought before the magistrate at Union-hall, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

Accidents.—On Friday night, last week, a serious accident occurred at Woolwich to Mr. James Mellon, gardener to the Rev. Mr. Greenlaw, rector of Woolwich. He had been requested by his master to place an old blunderbuss (which had not been used for some considerable time) amongst some lumber in an out-house. Previously to doing so he loaded it and fired it off, when unfortunately it burst and shattered his left hand to pieces. He was conveyed immediately to St. Thomas's Hospital, where from the serious injuries he had received it was deemed necessary to amputate the limb. He lies at the hospital in a very dangerous state.

Fires.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in one of the warehouses belonging to Leddard's wharf, Horsleydown. In one of the floors it appears that a quantity of wet wool had been heaped up, which ignited from spontaneous combustion. The fire being immediately discovered, was extinguished before it had reached any serious extent.

Provincial News.

Shrewsbury.—Great surprise was excited throughout this town and neighbourhood on Monday by the announcement that the long-established banking-house of Messrs. Price, Jones, and Edwards, had suspended payment. It seems to have been quite unexpected, and will, it is thought, be severely felt by the tradesmen of this place, and by great numbers in every sphere of life in the immediate vicinity. It appears that for many years previous to his demise, which took place a few weeks ago, the acting partner in the firm was Mr. W. Jones, and the other two allege that they believed the bank not only to have been perfectly solvent, but to have been in as flourishing and prosperous a state as it had been for years previous to Mr. Jones's death. An adjustment of affairs satisfactory to the creditors is promised at no distant date; but reports are in circulation which, if true, will render the fulfilment of these pledges doubtful. Trade throughout this district is in a very sad state, particularly in Coalbrookdale, Wellington, and all along the seat of the great ironworks on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire; and the stoppage of this bank following so close on that of the Commercial—which had several branches in Shropshire—will tend materially to shake public credit, and consequently still further circumscribe the little business at present transacted. The liabilities of Messrs. Price & Co. are not yet known, but they are believed to be heavy.

Downham.—On Saturday, Mr. Flowers, of this place, ordered his shepherd to remove a quantity of sheep from a piece of grass land, where they had for some time been grazing, to a one-acre piece, previously to its being ploughed for mangel wurzel. The sheep had not been there many hours before the shepherd perceived several of them to be taken very ill; they were shortly after removed to the grass land they had lately left, where the death of 18 valuable ewes was the result, all leaving lambs by their side. After an examination by a veterinary surgeon it was stated that the sheep had partaken too plentifully of some ground ivy growing upon the land. Many still remain in a very sickly state.

Lincoln.—A local paper gives an account of a serious accident which happened to Miss Davys, daughter of the Bishop of Peterborough, on Saturday. As she was returning from an airing on horseback with her father on the North Bank, her steed became unmanageable, and she was in consequence thrown backwards with violence to the ground. Her riding-habit being long caught the pommel of the saddle, and she was drawn for a distance of upwards of 40 yards before she could be extricated. She was at length removed home in a carriage, and although much bruised, she is stated to be in a fair way of recovery.

Barrington.—At the petty sessions on Monday, Mr. Coleman, farmer, of this place, appeared to answer a charge of trespassing on his neighbour's land. It appeared that one day last week he went from his own land on to that of a neighbour's, with whom he was on very friendly terms, to look at the ravages made by the wireworm; when the occupier, who rents the land of Mr. Bendyshe, of Kneesworth, made his appearance, and approached until he could plainly see Mr. Coleman, and then returned. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Coleman had a paper put into his hand, which proved to be a summons in the handwritting of Mr. Bendyshe, who happened to be at the house of his tenant, saw the trespass committed, and immediately issued his summons. Mr. Coleman did not deny being on the land, and the magistrates fined him 6d. for the trespass and 6d. damage, and costs 11s. 6d. On wishing to know what the costs meant, the magistrate stated that he could give him no information.

Abingdon.—A few days since a medical gentleman of this place, while visiting one of his patients, whose residence is close to the line of the Great Western railway, at Steventon, left his horse and phaeton in the care of a man, who took off the curb to give the horse some hay; shortly afterwards the animal took fright at something, and darted off at full speed, and being obstructed by one of the railroad side gates, between five and six feet in height, leaped at and cleared it, dragging at its heels the phaeton, the fore-wheels of which cleared the gate, but the hind wheels coming in collision with the top rail, arrested its progress. The horse was thrown down, and the concussion thus caused enabled some persons who witnessed the occurrence to seize him, and thereby prevent serious consequences, as one of the trains was at the moment about to start from the station.

Wootton.—A woman attended the parish church at this place a few days ago to have a christening, and when the vicar was in readiness, he was surprised to find that the woman required him to baptise the whole of her children, eight in number. Her reason given was that such a proceeding saved a good deal of trouble, and was "done under one head."

Holsworthy.—On Friday the 21st inst., a serious fire broke out at Getcott, near this place, in the sporting villa of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. It seems that this beautiful building was erected a few years since at above 11,000*l.* expense; and although an engine was soon on the spot from Launceston, and a large supply of water, nearly the whole building was burnt down, and a large portion of valuable furniture destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, as no fire had been lit near that part of the premises where it originated for several days previous, and the only occupants residing on the premises were the gardener and his wife.

Chester.—A melancholy accident occurred near this city on Sunday night. It appears that Mr. Eaton, of this town, with his daughter, a girl six years of age, and a party of several others, had been at Parkgate on a visit. They returned home rather late in the evening, and reached Mollington about ten o'clock. On reaching Mr. Fielden's gates, the horse in their phaeton took fright, and ran into the gutter by the road side. Mr. Eaton had partially managed to get the horse out of the gutter, when the wheel of the phaeton passed over a stump of a hawthorn bush, and overturned it. Two of the party were thrown over the hedge, and the rest under the phaeton, which rolled upon them, the splash-board falling upon Miss Eaton's chest. Assistance was procured and the phaeton removed as speedily as possible, but Miss Eaton was quite dead. Mrs. Ray a lady of the party was also much injured.

Brighton.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was held in this town on L. G. Ebrington, Esq., who met with his death by being thrown from his horse while riding. The account of the accident and inquest is given at great length by the local papers. The chief officer of police said that there was a lady in attendance who had been riding with deceased, but as she was labouring under very distressed feelings, she wished to be excused giving evidence. The coroner and jury said they would hear the other evidence, which would perhaps be sufficient. From the evidence then adduced it appeared that the deceased with a young lady, had hired two horses and gone out to take a ride. That on their return from the Steine, deceased's horse ran away with him, and threw him with great violence against a wall and rolled over him. Deceased on being picked up was quite dead. The owner of the horse stated that it was a remarkably quiet one. He did not think deceased was a bad rider, and he had a much gayer horse once before. The animal was about seven years old, and not very fresh, as it had been well worked the day before. Witness had known the animal ten months, and it had no vice; it was not given to shying or stumbling. The coroner asked the jury whether they wished to question the lady, and they replied that they considered it unnecessary. The coroner said he thought it was a case in which a deodand should be inflicted even though a nominal one. The jury therefore returned a verdict of "Accidental death," deodand 1s. The deceased was only 25 years of age, and resided with his mother on the Steine.—Preparations, it is said, are making for laying down a section of a floating breakwater off the pier-head. The practicability and utility of the plan have been fully explained to the commissioners of the town and the directors of the Chain Pier Company, who have consented to a section being forthwith laid down. A model has been submitted to public inspection, and appears to be very ingeniously constructed, and the principle perfect for the object so desirable to be attained. The breakwater is to be formed in sections of 60 feet long, and

about ten feet above the water, and will be composed of massive beams and timbers, braced and bolted together, but leaving sufficient spaces between for the water to pass through, above and under. The piles of the chain pier prove the strong resisting power of beams placed with interstices, as the waves dash against them and divide. By the sea breaking through above and under the breakwater, it is contended that the sea within will be perfectly smooth however rough it might be outside. One of the great points in favour of the plan is stated to be the expense, which will not be a twentieth part of that at Plymouth, and might be carried out to any extent by increasing the number of sections, which will cost about 500*l.* each. The inventor is sanguine of the success of his plan, which, if effectual, will be of high importance to this town, and very advantageous to vessels driven in by stress of weather, as they will be able to come in at all hours and at any time of the tide, which they cannot do at Shoreham or Newhaven. It will also be a great advantage to those coming by the steamers from France, which have frequently to beat about in the Channel through not being able to get to the pier-head, which will be protected by the breakwater. The bulk will be kept fixed by a chain of logs of timber joined with iron links, which will at the same time be strong and buoyant, and although it will never sink to the bottom, will break the current below, and the whole will be fixed at the extremities with chains and anchors. It is said that the whole of the works will be completed during the summer.

Hereford.—During the extensive improvements that have recently been going on in the Cathedral in this city, a discovery has been made that the tower is in imminent danger of falling. It appears that some cracks in the chief wall of the tower led Mr. Cottingham, the architect, to examine into the cause. He accordingly proceeded first to ascertain the state of the main piers below in the body of the church, and these he found to be all solid. He next explored the masonry of the piers under the Norman arches of the north and south transepts, and ascertained that the arch was quite independent of this enormous body of masonry, and that, as has been long suspected, the piers were no support whatever. He found that the ancient Norman arches were still in their original position, and that the fractures which now exhibited themselves in every direction were occasioned by some defect in the main piers of the tower. On taking up the bell-ringers' floor, Mr. Cottingham found the stone groining (which was put up about the time of Edward the Fourth) also pressing upon the four angles of the tower. On removing the rubbish, a most extraordinary failure in the masonry fully developed itself. At each end of the four angles was a hollow chamber running diagonally through the main wall, which, from the pressure of the enormous stone piers above alluded to, was crushing in in every direction. The failure is said to be awful to contemplate, and it is providential that the discovery was made previously to any further pressure, which must have occasioned the total destruction of the tower, together with the choir, transepts, and eastern portion of the nave. Mr. Cottingham has caused about 150 waggon loads of rubbish to be removed from the tower in order fully to ascertain its state. One advantage thus gained will be to expose the 32 stone columns of the tower (a remarkably fine piece of masonry) to the view of persons in the church. In the mean time, so imminent does he consider the danger, that he will not suffer the bells to be rung, and all attention to the other parts of the works is suspended until satisfactory reparation has been made. The restoration will now be effected at a comparatively trifling expense; but had the discovery not timely taken place, the cost would have been very great. Only a short period ago, it seems, the western front was declared to be secure for hundreds of years, and yet in six weeks only from the time of that declaration it was a mass of ruins.

Railways.—From recent returns, it appears that the total receipts from the 29 railroads in England and Scotland for one week, up to the date to which the returns are calculated, were 71,632*l.*; of this there were 13,745*l.* for merchandise, and 57,887*l.* for passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, and mails. The greatest receipts appear to have been taken by the following railways:—London and Birmingham, 16,526*l.*; Great Western, 8,165*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,693*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,551*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,092*l.*; North Midland, 3,569*l.*; and the London and South Western, 5,500*l.*—It is stated that the South Western Railway Company have it in contemplation to form a branch line to Salisbury. The point of junction will be at Bishopstoke, between Southampton and Winchester. It is also said that the Great Western Railway Company will probably seek to secure for this line some of the traffic of South Wilts and the adjacent district, by forming a branch from Box, or the neighbourhood, through Warminster and Salisbury.—On Sunday Morning a labourer employed on the London and Brighton Railway, near Crawley, was knocked down and run over by two brick waggons, which crushed one of his legs. He was removed to the Sussex County Hospital at Brighton in almost a lifeless state from loss of blood, and amputation of the leg was immediately performed, but he soon afterwards died. Another serious accident occurred on this railway on Friday, when two men named Carter and Blackham were buried by a fall of chalk at St. John's-common. Blackham was much bruised in the back, but not seriously. Carter had his thigh broken, besides receiving extensive injury about the chest, and is not expected to survive.—A few days since, as the train which leaves Dundee for Arbroath at one o'clock was proceeding eastwards, about a mile from Dundee, the guard discovered a body of smoke issuing from one of the last of the waggons in the train, and on examination it was found that two waggons loaded with flax were on fire. It happened, fortunately, that there was a cistern near, where the engines are sometimes supplied with water. The burning waggons were conveyed to it, where the flames were extinguished, and the train continued its journey. The accident was produced by a burning piece of cinder from the engine lighting upon the flax.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—An investigation has taken place here relative to the murder of the Italian organ-player at Rathfarnham, an account of which has appeared in one of our previous numbers. An Italian organ-player, named Vernasi, who was arrested in Cork on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, and brought up to this city under a warrant, was examined. It appeared that he was the man who purchased the leather for deceased, to make the belt in which he used to carry his money. This, together with the fact of his being absent from the company of Italians about the time of the murder, and not being heard of until a few days ago, led to his arrest. Several persons were examined, who stated that they had seen two Italians walking together on the Rathfarnham road the day before the murder; but none of them could identify the prisoner as one of the party. A lad deposed that he saw two Italians walking together on the evening of the murder, between Sir R. Shaw's gate and Rathfarnham: he thought that Vernasi was one of the men, but could not swear to the fact. The magistrates were of opinion that there was no evidence to warrant them in detaining Vernasi in custody, and he was accordingly discharged. The transaction consequently still remains in the same obscurity as ever.—An inquest has been held on Mr. R. Hall, who was shot dead at Uskane on the morning of the 20th inst. It appeared that one of his principal tenants was persisting in burning some land against his wish, and deceased drove over in his car to remonstrate against this proceeding. He had just got off his car, and the servant had not taken the horse from under it, when he heard a shot fired, and, on looking into the field into which his master had gone, he saw him lying dead. No person was to be seen, and all the workmen had moved away, although it was too soon for dinner hour. The transaction occurred about 11 o'clock. He was shot with a pistol, and the person who fired, it is thought, must have been standing beside—perhaps speaking to him, as his hat and hair were both burned. The ball entered under the left ear, and passed through the spinal marrow, so that death was instantaneous. After a lengthened investigation, during which no evidence was adduced to show who was the perpetrator of the crime, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person at present unknown." Deceased was 56 years of age, and was married to the sister of Mr. E. Litton, M.P. for Coleraine.—It appears from returns just laid before the House of Commons, that the total number of persons committed to the different jails in Ireland for trial in the year 1840 amounted altogether to about 24,863, which is nearly 1-320th part of the entire population of Ireland. The above persons were committed to take their trials for all sorts of crimes and offences, both against person and property.—It is reported that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is about to be married to the Dowager Lady Somerville. Her ladyship was the second wife of Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart.—The melancholy intelligence of the accidental death of one of the sons of the Hon. Baron Foster was received here on Tuesday. The young gentleman, who was 16 years of age, was accidentally drowned while bathing.

Clare.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Roman Catholic clergy, on the 20th inst., after the celebration of mass, 100,000 persons assembled on the hills of Kilnoe in this county, preceded by bands of music, and headed by the priests, for the purpose of seeking the restoration of their native parliament. At the base of the hill, where the meeting was held, 40 tents were pitched, and the general appearance was calculated to strike a spectator with surprise. The speakers, with one or two exceptions, were all priests. The Rev. Mr. Hastings declared that no Irishman could hesitate to come forward and join him in crushing the spirit of English hatred. Reflecting on the sway of the stranger, his blood boiled in his veins. Persons calling themselves Irishmen, he said, were culpably indifferent if they did not wrest from the stranger the power of keeping them in bondage. The Rev. Mr. Tracy said, the manacles of British thraldom were thrown off. Ireland was sleeping; not in the sleep of drunkenness, but in the calm repose of temperance. Let her enemies take care,—there was a pitch beyond which human endurance could not go, so that in one of her spasmodic fits she might crush her mountebank tormentors. Mr. C. O'Connel, the local Crown solicitor, said that they were there that day for the purpose of establishing repeal-wardens, and by legal means they would conquer or die in the struggle for repeal. He would not sever England from Ireland; he loved his Queen too much. After a severe attack on the conservative party, the Rev. Mr. Sherry said, all Ireland now seemed as one body. The boys of Clare were up again, and 7,000,000 of Ireland's sons were prepared to die for her if it were necessary. The Rev. Mr. Quaid, in proposing the fourth resolution, thought it the more prudent course to address his hearers for the most part in Irish; the purprot of his observations was therefore unintelligible, except to the natives; but it is stated that he was greeted with great applause. The meeting shortly after separated, giving three cheers for the Queen, and three for O'Connell and repeal.

SCOTLAND.

Leith.—Accounts from Thurso, state that the herring fishing has commenced at that place, and to the westward of it. For a first trial, the few boats out have proved fully as successful as could have been looked for at so early a period of the season. At Sandside a trial has also been made and attended with some success. A fish-curer of this town has had 21 barrels brought to Wick, and despatched by steamer at Invergordon or Cromarty for this place, to be forwarded for the Hamburgh market. Appearances of fish on the west coast are said to be very good, but it will be a few weeks before the boats are all equipped and ready. At Wick, preparations are now going on with some degree of briskness. The rope works are all busy, and barrel making and boat building are in active progress.

SPORTING.

EPSOM RACES.

Tuesday.—This being the first day is generally considered as only preparatory to what is to follow; the course, however, was crowded with company, the races were good, and the amusements of the day were greatly enhanced by the extreme fineness of the weather. The Grand Stand, to which a back entrance has been opened, was as well attended as usual on the first day, and many fashionables appeared in the privileged apartments in the course of the day. The racing commenced punctually at the appointed time (half-past one o'clock) with—

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, (5 subs.)—After the first quarter of a mile Col. Wyndham's Father Matthew took the lead, and made play at a good pace, followed by Mr. Mostyn's Corsair and Lord Lichfield's Birthday, to the turn, where he resigned, and the running was taken up by Birthday, who lived only to the distance; Mr. Dixon's Saracen f. went on with Corsair, and won cleverly by a length. Betting, even on Mobarck, and 2 to 1 agst The Corsair.

The Shirley Stakes, of 25 sovs. each (4 subs.)—The Duke of Grafton's Mosque made all the running to the distance, where Lord Albemarle's Minaret challenged, and, after a good race, won by half a length; Capt. Ridge's colt was beaten a long way. Betting, 5 to 4 on Mosque.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, New T.Y.C. (8 subs.)—Mr. Westbrook's Decision made play at her best pace, followed by Mr. Greville's Persons, the others being left behind with waiting orders. At the distance Mr. Dixon's Cameron went to the front, with Mr. Walter's Sir George and Mr. Balcom's Dromedary, and after a very pretty run defeated them by half a length. A capital race for second. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Cameron, and 3 to 1 agst Col. Anson's All Fours, which ran, but was not placed.

Plate of 50*l.*, two mile heats.—1st Heat, 6 to 4 on Mr. Booth's Isabella, who made all the running, Mr. Goodman's Mungo Park waiting till half way up the distance, where he went up and won cleverly by half a length. 2d Heat, even and 5 to 4 on Mungo Park, who followed Mr. Shackell's Cantle after the first mile, challenging him half way in the distance, and made it a dead heat. 3d Heat, Cantle had it all his own way, and won by two lengths.

Wednesday.—This being the "Derby Day," the great day of the races, an immense assemblage of company were at an early hour congregated on the course. Since the races were first established, 60 years ago, it is said there has never been known so great a collection of persons. The stands were as full as they could be filled, an immense number of equipages of every description lined the course, and the whole scene, heightened as it was by a brilliant sun and a cloudless sky, was one of the most striking ever needed. The race was fixed for half past two, long before which every part of the downs available to carriages was appropriated. By three o'clock the course was cleared for the grand event of the day, namely,—

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each (154 subs.)—By two o'clock the weighing was completed, and in about another hour the largest field of horses ever seen since Memnon's race for the St. Leger appeared at the post. It was not expected that the race could be got over without false starts; six or seven occurred, and it was nearly four o'clock before a successful one was accomplished. After the first two hundred yards Lord Albemarle's Ralph took the lead at a good but not by any means great pace, followed by Col. Peel's Cameron, Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation, Mr. Batson's Potentia, Lord Orford's Arundel, and Lord Jersey's Joachim, a ruck of horses lying at their heels. Cameron held the second place to the mile-post, where he headed Ralph, and went on with the running till near the turn, where he gave up, and shortly after dropped into the crowd. Ralph resumed his lead and maintained it into the straight running, where he was in difficulty, and before he reached the road was fairly beaten. Potentia was also beaten here, and, being in the Oaks, was pulled up. Coronation, who had all along been going "within himself," now took a commanding lead at an improved pace, Arundel second, and Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh, who had crept up from the centre, coming round the corner, third. Very little more remains to be told. Van Amburgh defeated Arundel at the distance, but never reached Coronation, who retained his lead, and won with the most perfect ease by three lengths, being the *first* favourite that has won since Boy Midleton's year. It is not too much to add that the performance will bear comparison with any Derby on record, and that if he keeps well to the day the St. Leger is almost "a certainty." Mr. Copeland's Mustapha Muley and Mr. Thornhill's E. O. ran in the crowd until they neared the distance, but by "going on" they gained upon Arundel every stride, and opposite the winning post were so nearly level that each jockey claimed to be third. We should say that Mustapha Muley beat E. O. by a head, and that Arundel was a neck from E. O.; about three lengths separated the trio from Van Amburgh. The next lot consisted of Mr. Vansittart's Galaor, Ralph, Lord Lichfield's Belgrade, and Mr. Thornhill's Eringo, but what followed them we could not ascertain. Marshal Soult, with whom Lord Westminster declared to win, never reached the front, and was beaten before he got into straight running. The last horses in the race were Mr. Rush's colt, Mongolian broke down, and Capt. Williamson's St Cross. Value of the stakes, 4,275*l.* We understand that Mr. Rawlinson wins about 8,000*l.* in addition to the stake, but that the largest winner is Mr. Isaac Day, who has of late had the management of the horse. Most of the betting men are losers, and the settling is likely to be a heavy one. Coronation was ridden by P. Conolly.—With respect to the betting in the town, Marshal Soult, Ralph, and Coronation were backed at 4 to 1 each, the Marshal at one time having the call; on the course, however, the Coronation party sent in their money so freely that he closed at 5 to 2 (taken), the last prices against the other favourites being 5 to 1 agst Ralph (taken), 7 to 1 agt Marshal Soult (taken), 9 to 1 agst Belgrade, 12 to 1 agst Van Amburgh, 13 to 1 agst Galaor (taken), 25 to 1 agst Joachim, 25 to 1 to 1 agst Knightsbridge, 30 to 1 agst Ermengardis, 30 to 1 agst Sir Hans, 33 to 1 agst Potentia, and 50 to 1 agst E. O.

The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs. each, (10 subs.)—Mr. Darnsby's Whalebone cut out all the work to the distance, where he was passed by Mr. Wright's Folly, who kept the lead to the Grand Stand, Mr. Walter's Sir George lying next. Mr. King's Dahlia then took the lead, and won by a length.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs. each, (10 subs.)—Lord Exeter's Silistria took the lead and made good running to Tattenham-corner, where Mr. Turner's Doncaster passed him, and had the front to himself to the Grand Stand; here Capt. Gardnor's Æthon challenged, headed him in a few strides, and won cleverly by a length.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs. each, (10 subs.)—A quick run race, won cleverly by a length, by Mr. Greville's Pickwick, beating Mr. Goodman's Angelo.

Thursday.—The want of a cup, and the excitement on the great race about to be run over the Westminster course, combined to weaken the attraction of a moderate list. The weather was as fine as could have been desired.

50*l.* for 3 yrs. old, Derby course.—After the first quarter of a mile the Duke of Grafton's Mosque took the lead at a moderate pace, and held it undisturbed to the distance, where Capt. Gardmor's Ben Brace and Mr. Westbrook's Mobarek challenged; a pretty race home ended in favour of Ben Brace by half a length, Mobarek making a capital second. Betting, 5 to 4 agst Mosque and 5 to 2 agst the other two.

Plate of 100*l.*, Cup course.—Mr. Collins's Isaac made strong running, followed by Mr. Booth's Benjamin and Mr. Westbrook's Mobarek, to the road, where Mobarek took the lead, kept it to the chair, and won by three lengths; Mr. Mitchell's Lady Liverpool made a rush at the last and obtained second place. Betting, 6 to 4 agst Benjamin and 4 to 1 agst the others.

Plate of 50*l.*, Mile Heats.—Capt. Colquitt's Miss Emily, 1, 5, 1; Mr. Shelley's Hellespont, 6, 1, 2; Mr. Kling's Dahlia, 4, 2, 3; Mr. Wright's Wanton, 7, 3, dr.; Capt. Pettett's Caliph, 5, 4, dr.; Capt. Lamb's Cut-chat, 2, dr.; Mr. Booth's Russel Frost, 3, d. heat won easy by a length; the second by half a length; [illegible] third by a length.

Friday.—The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs. each, (118 subs.)—The horses got away at the first start in excellent order, Lord Westminster's Lampoon taking the lead at a moderate pace, Gen. Wyndham's Aspatria lying second, Duke of Beaufort's Snowdrop third, and behind them Mr. Sadler's Protection, Lord Westminster's Ghuznee, Mystery, and two or three others. No alteration occurred till they reached Tattenham-corner, where the pace mended and the tailing commenced. Lampoon's lead lasted to the road, where she resigned and fell into the rear with Aspatria. Ghuznee immediately took up the running, followed by Mr. Dixon's Miss Stilton, the Mystery filly, Protection, Ermengardis, and Sequindilla nothing else being in front. At the distance Miss Stilton challenged, and made a bit of a race of it to the stand, where Ghuznee shook her off, and won cleverly by a length. The Mystery filly was third, Sequindilla fourth, Protection fifth, and Ermengardis sixth. A lot of eight or ten succeeded, and then Snowdrop, Minaret, one of Sir G. Heathcote's fillies, and Flying Jib. The pace was good only from the turn. Value of the stakes 3,250*l.*

The Members' Plate of 50 sovs. was won by Mr. Goodman's Colchicum by half a length.

The Derby and Oaks Plate of 50 sov., won by half a length by Mr. Wright's Folly, being closely pressed by Mr. Shelly's Hellespont,—a clever race.

Miscellaneous.

Fern used as Food.—In Nicholas's *Journey to New Zealand* it is stated, that in those islands the fern grows in such prodigious abundance that it covers the greater part of the soil; wherefore, considering the healthy and vigorous appearance of the natives, who live upon it, it is natural to suppose that its root, which they generally use, must impart considerable nourishment. Their manner of preparing it is very simple. After leaving it in the fire for some time, to be heated sufficiently, they take it out, and pound it with a mallet, until it becomes quite soft, and fit for chewing. The cooks then throw it round to the chiefs and others assembled, in handfulls; who masticate it till all the saccharine or nutritive matter is extracted, and, rejecting the fibrous part, they continue their meal in this primitive manner till they have satisfied their appetite. The fern root when hot has a pleasant and sweet taste, and being steeped in water, deposits a substance like jelly.

Antique Relic.—The Carlisle papers inform us, that a few days ago a person digging in a garden at Blackhall, near that city, found a curious seal, which appears to have belonged to one of the followers of the young Pretender, during the rebellion of 1745. The seal bears a half-length portrait of the Prince. He wears a bonnet and plaid, with a broad belt over his left shoulder, ornamented with a rosette; and a star on his breast. His hair is rather long, and is secured behind by a ribbon. This description coincides with an account of his personal appearance and dress during his invasion of England. It is thought probable that the seal may have belonged to one of his adherents, who might have lost it while in attendance on the Chevalier.

Dissolution of Parliament.—It may be interesting to our readers to state, on the eve of the forthcoming general election, the number of dissolutions of Parliament which have occured during the last fifteen years. A dissolution took place in Dec. 1826, in the reign of George IV.; another occurred in July, 1830, in consequence of the death of that sovereign; a third dissolution was resolved on by Earl Grey's Ministry in April, 1831, in consequence of the non-success of the Reform Bill. Parliament was again dissolved at the close of the year 1832, for the purpose of having a House of Commons elected according to the provisions of the New Act. The first reformed Parliament lasted about two years, having been dissolved in Dec. 1834, by the new Ministry, of which Sir R. Peel was the Premier. Sir R. Peel's Parliament existed about two years and a half, when it came to an end, in consequence of the demise of his late Majesty William IV. It will thus be seen that the average duration of each of the six Parliaments which have been elected from 1826 to 1837 inclusive was not more than about two years and four months (under two years and a half). The present Parliament, if dissolved, will not have lasted four years; it has sat during four sessions, including the present one.

Law.

Privy Council.—*Wood and others* v. *Gunlake and others.*—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council resumed the hearing of this case on Tuesday. The Solicitor-General was heard during the whole day, and concluded his address soon after four o'clock, when the Court again adjourned.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Bates* v. *Phillips.*—The late husband of Mrs. Bates, the plaintiff, devised his farm to her brothers, the defendants, upon trust, for the plaintiff during her life, and then for her children. The plaintiff had been for some time past in the occupation of the farm, with the permission of the defendants, and had kept a banking account in their joint names as to her receipts and payments. A Mr. Muthhorn had been acting paying his addresses to her, and her brothers, it appeared, without making any specific objection to him, determined upon turning her out of the farm if she would not stop, her accepting advances with him, and they also stopped her account at the banker's. Under these circumstances she filed her bill and obtained an injunction against them. A motion was now made to dissolve the injunction on the ground that she had been let into possession of the farm only as their agent. They admitted they had no objection to her management of the farm, but they relied on their legal right, and insisted there were some debts to to be paid, which authorised their proceedings as to the money. His Honour said the executors and trustees were not at liberty to say the plaintiff was in possession only as their agent, as she had a superior title under her husband's will; and by the will his Honour thought she was to be at liberty to carry on the farming business so long as she continued a widow. There was no pressure on them for payment of debts, and it was admitted the lady had managed the farm well. His Honour thought, therefore, she ought not to be disturbed in the possession of the farm; but, as the balance in bank might be required for payment of debts, his Honour allowed the trustees to receive that.

Sidney v. *Ranger.*—This was a petition by Mr. Ranger, one of the defendants, for the resale of an estate, which had been sold under the court to John King, a name which, it appeared, Sir William Robert Sidney, a solicitor, who was the petitioner's brother-in-law and a party to the cause, and who had conducted the sale, had used in making the purchase secretly for himself. John Sidney, the testator in the case, directed his estates to be sold and the proceeds to be divided among his eleven children, including Sir Robert Sidney and Mrs. Ranger. The estate in question, called the Cold Harbour Estate, was sold, in 1834, for 600*l.*, exclusive of timber. This was deemed an inadequate price, and Sir Robert Sidney, in the name of a Mr. John King, applied to the court and had the biddings opened on making an advance of 70*l.* Upon the resale, in 1834, no other bidder was found, so that John King, in effect, became the purchaser at 670*l.*, exclusive of the timber, which was to be taken at a valuation. Before the first sale the petitioner, Mr. Ranger, who is a land-agent, had valued the timber as worth at least 470*l.* 19*s.* For some reason the Master's report as to the second sale was not confirmed till March, 1838, when Sir Robert Sidney at the same time made a motion, in the name of King, that King should be at liberty to pay the 670*l.*, and also the 470*l.* 19*s.* into court, and should be let into possession. Mr. Ranger, considering that his own estimates of the timber had not been made for the purpose of a sale, and that at all events an allowance ought to be made for the five years' growth since the valuation, instructed counsel to oppose the motion as regarded the timber. But Sir Robert Sidney, in the absence of Mr. Ranger's counsel, instructed counsel for all parties to consent, and the order was made. Mr. Ranger threatened to bring the matter before the court, which led to a meeting of the family at Sir R. Sidney's, at which Sir R. undertook to talk with King and to induce him to give an advance of 163*l.* 10*s.* on the timber, for the satisfaction of all parties; and the further sum was paid into court accordingly. The only thing that remained, therefore, was to complete the conveyance to King, who appeared to be Sir Robert Sidney's client. In a draft of the conveyance which Sir Robert Sidney sent to his sister, Mrs. Mumms, King was described as of Winkfield, in the county of Berks, farmer: and upon Mumms observing she could find no such person, Sir Robert Sidney said he was gone to Paris. In November last another draft was sent to one of the parties, in which King was described as of Chelsea, victualler, and Sir R. Sidney then, for the first time, stated that he had made the purchase for himself in the name of King. This fact being disclosed to the Master, he refused to settle the conveyance, so as to give the parties an opportunity, of which Mr. Ranger had availed himself by this petition, to apply to the court; and at the same time Sir Robert Sidney being called upon to give the real address of King, stated he kept a public-house in Keppel terrace, King's-road, Chelsea. The petition, after stating these facts, alleged that at the time of the purchase in 1834, King was footman to a gentleman at Clapham, and that he had never been a farmer, and never had resided at Winkfield. King made an affidavit in support of the petition, in which he stated that he first became acquainted with Sir Robert Sidney in 1838, by Sir Robert calling on him at Keppel-terrace, when Sir Robert, after mentioning his own name, inquired of him the names and residences of his father and mother, and brothers and sisters, and grandfather and grandmother, and told him he was not at liberty to divulge at present the reason of his inquiries, but it would be of great advantage to him, and he should hear from him soon. The next visit they said took place about a twelvemonth after, when he informed Sir Robert he had a brother George living as coachman with a gentleman in Chelsea. Sir R. Sidney, it appeared, wrote to the gentleman, inquiring as to the character of King and his brother, and stating, as the reason of his inquiry, that a person was about to make a settlement of some property on a member of the family; and Sir Robert, on the same occasion, told King that an old lady, interested in certain members of the family, was about to settle her affairs, and from the good character he (Sir Robert) had given her of King and his brother, she was determined not only to make them the objects of her bounty, but also trustees of part of her property: and that he wished to produce to the lady an acknowledgment in writing of his willingness to undertake the trust. Trusting to this representation, and believing that a man in Sir Robert Sidney's station could have no object but what he represented, King said he offered to sign any form Sir Robert wished. Whereupon Sir Robert wrote something upon paper, which King signed without reading it. Some time after Sir Robert, he said, paid him another visit, and told him one Bishop had saved his life in his youth, and that Bishop, who was then dead, had been a relation of his (King's)—although King declared he knew no such person; and as he had not been able to serve Bishop in his lifetime, he was determined to make a return to some member of his family. Sir R. Sidney, it appeared, did afterwards, unsolicited, interfere to obtain a license for King. But King said he heard no more of the affair of the old lady or of Bishop for some time, till his brother's master wrote to Sir Robert Sidney about it, and that Sir Robert wrote a letter in reply, reiterating the story as to Bishop, and as to his having had relations of the name of King; but that it seemed to him the Kings were not the relatives in question, and that he would renew his search for them as soon as he could. In November last, however, Sir Robert Sidney again called on King, and told him if any inquiries were made as to a purchase which he had thought proper to make for him in Chancery, he was to refer the parties to him; and a little after he called again, and said some parties were making a difficulty as to the purchase, and wanted to have the property resold, and that if any papers were left he should forward them to him, and he assured him it was his intention to leave him a legacy. King, it appeared, called in January last at Sir Robert Sidney's office, in Palace-yard, at his request, when Sir Robert Sidney produced the paper he had signed, and a draft affidavit, which he requested him to make. King read the paper, and was astonished at its contents, and refused to sign the affidavit without consulting his brother, for which purpose Sir Robert let him take it away. The paper was thus:—

"I hereby authorise Sir William Robert Sidney to purchase in my name, for a sum not exceeding 700*l.*, the Cold Harbour estate, and to convey the same to me as trustee. "JOHN KING."

The draft affidavit was a statement that King had signed such an authority, and that Sir Robert Sidney had afterwards informed him he had purchased the estate, and that Sir Robert Sidney had advanced and paid the money of his own accord. King had also received this note from Sir Robert Sidney:—

"Dear Mr. King—Applications will no doubt be made to you to know something about the little estate I have thought fit to buy in your name. They will want to know where you come from, how long you have lived there, and a great many other questions, but you will please not to answer one single question. Tell them to mind their own affairs, and to come to me for information.—I am truly yours. "W. R. SIDNEY."

From Sir Robert Sidney's affidavit it appeared that he had opened the biddings without communicating with any of the parties, and that, had he not done so, the estate would have been sold for the 600*l.* It also appeared that Mrs. Ranger was separated from her husband, and that her share in the property in question was, by the deed of separation, as she alleged, settled to her separate use, and that this petition was presented in opposition to the wishes of every member of the family, except Mrs. Mumms.

His Honour, after saying he would have the registrar's book searched as to the case that had been referred to on the point, whether Sir R. Sidney should be held to his bargain if the estate should not, upon a resale, produce a higher price than he was to have paid, proceeded to observe that what had been done was not defensible; but, at the same time, he was far from thinking there was that degree of moral turpitude in Sir R. Sidney's conduct which the persons who supported the petition seemed to think was fairly attributable to him, for his Honour could not but think that his conduct was explained by this—that he did not wish it to be known by some members of the family, on account of the spirit that prevailed between them, that he intended to become the purchaser of the estate; and he accordingly resorted to a great number of stratagems which were ridiculous, to say the least of them, and certainly not commendable. The case reminded him of a story he once heard of a person who was so much in the habit of eluding observation that he never drank tea except by stratagem. A great deal of what Sir R. Sidney had done was unnecessary. He had put himself to more trouble to do wrong than he would have sustained if he had done rightly. After some further observations his Honour granted the prayer of the petition, with costs, subject to the result of the inquiry he had directed as to the form of the order for a resale.

Rolls' Court.—*Trail* v. *Bull.*—This case, which is of some interest to legatees, was an application on behalf of the plaintiff, that one of the defendants named Bovill, might be ordered to pay into Court a sum of money now in his hands as administrator of Mr. Salmon, who was a general legatee under the will of Charles Salmon. The ground of the application was that the plaintiff, who claimed the benefit of two leasehold houses specifically bequeathed to her, might have the general estate, which had come to the hands of Bovill, applied in discharge of liabilities which affected the testator's estate, and in respect of which the defendant Bovill, as executor of the original testator, claimed to retain the specific legacies, or to be indemnified in respect thereof. The Master of the Rolls said there could be no doubt of the general right of a specific legatee to have the outstanding liabilities paid out of the general personal estate. It was clear the payments ought to be made, for both the defendants, Mrs. Bull and Mr. Bovill, had respectively in their power the stock and money which were part of the assets of the testator Salmon; but he did not think that the bills were framed with a view to those payments, and, therefore, he could not make an order to that effect. The right was clear and admitted, and it also appeared that an indemnity had been offered to Salmon's representatives, and yet the suit was going on, apparently adversely; so much so, as to make it evident that the costs would exceed the interest of the parties. He hoped the consideration of this would bring the parties to a shorter mode of ascertaining what indemnity ought to be given to the persons making the required transfer. That might be done by a very short process, and he had nothing to do on this occasion but to express his hope that there would be an arrangement. He would say nothing about the costs.

MARK LANE, Friday, May 28.—Although the supply of English Wheat was large on Monday, there was but a small proportion of it left for this day's market, and prices are unaltered. There has been but little doing in free Foreign, and we have more inquiry for bonded.—Barley, Peas, and Beans are a very dull sale, and the demand for Oats is exceedingly limited, yet the same prices are asked.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . . White	56 to 65	Red	56 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley. . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . . Feed	24 to 26	Potatoe	28 to 30
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	23 to 26
Rye	36 to 42		
Beans, Maragan, old and new . 32 to 40	Tick	38 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 16	63 8	32 6	23 5	36 5	39 6	38 4
— 23	63 2	32 4	23 1	35 8	39 2	37 10
— 30	63 3	31 3	23 0	35 0	38 8	38 1
May 7	63 2	31 7	23 11	35 10	38 7	38 3
— 14	63 5	31 2	23 7	34 8	38 5	37 9
— 21	61 6	30 9	23 8	35 3	38 2	37 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 0	31 3	23 11	35 6	38 9	38 0
Duties . .	23 6	15 4	13 9½	16 9	12 6	12 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—W. Cook, Broadway, Deptford, licensed-victualler—J. Sugden, machine-maker, Leeds.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Algar, fishing-merchant, Great Yarmouth.

BANKRUPTS.—R. March, Cheapside, hatter—J. Andrews, Marden Ash, near Ongar, Essex, schoolmaster—J. Prior, Kingston upon Thames, maltster—H. Down, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker—H. Smallman, Edgeware-road, draper—J. Davis Cannon-street, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street, and Baker-street, Portman-square, gun manufacturer—W. Paterson, Chelsea, common-brewer—W. Brown, Sutton-under-Whitstonecliffe, Yorkshire, cattle dealer—T. Lewis, Lincoln, hotel-keeper—J. Emmerson, Croft, Yorkshire, innkeeper—J. Wafford, Wybunbury, Cheshire, grocer—J. Porter, Honiton, Devonshire, victualler—W. Houldsworth, Egremont, Cheshire, and Liverpool, common-brewer—F. Fisher, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, clock-manufacturer—G. Dickson and R. Glover, Liverpool, seed-merchants—R. Bucknell, Newport, Isle of Wight, merchant—J. Beardsworth, Wrexham, Denbighshire, timber-merchant—G. Brockleburst, H. Dircks, and J. B. Nelson, Liverpool, merchants—W. Thompson, Monkwearmouthshore, Durham, ship-builder—C. A., and J. Potts, Monkwearmouthshore, Durham, ship-builders—A. Mills, Ashton-under-Line, and W. G. Seed, Manchester, cotton manufacturers—W. G. Seed, Manchester, gingham-manufacturer—J. Jevon, jun., Burton, Staffordshire, innkeeper—J. Doughty, Bristol, licensed-victualler—R. Smith, butcher, New Suffolk street—E. Freer, bookseller, Liverpool—T. Taylor, bookseller, Liverpool—W. C. H. Parry, bookseller, Liverpool—J. Lea, jun., tea-dealer, Chester—G. P. Irving, ship builder, Rotherhithe—W. Newsome, oil crusher, Dewsbury, Yorkshire—J. Dickinson, drysalter, Bramley, Yorkshire—J. Ramshay, grocer, Bradford—D. Sutcliffe, manufacturer, Warley, Halifax, Yorkshire—E. Woolley, paper-hanging-manufacturer, Birmingham—T. Riley, printer, Gough-square, Fleet-street—J. White, printer, Goldsmith-street, Gough-square—R. Edmunds, carpenter, Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road—H. C. Churchyard and J. Holmes, woolstaplers, Halifax, Yorkshire—J. Kippax, omnibus-proprietor, Lockwood, Yorkshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. Brown and J. Allan, Glasgow, merchants—A. Stewart, Aberdeen, flesher—P. Colquhoun, Glasgow, commission-agent—W. and G. Hutton, Glasgow, power-loom cloth-manufacturers—J. Wilson, Edinburgh, general merchant—J. Bailie, Airdrie, carrier—W. Ruthven, merchant, Dundee—M. Maxwell, manufacturer, Paisley—R. Scather, innkeeper, Hertford.

BIRTHS.—On Monday, the 24th inst., the lady of the Rev. F. Maurice, Guy's Hospital, of a son—In Oxford terrace, Hyde Park, on the morning of the 25th inst., the lady of Capt. Oliver St. John, of a son—On the 26th inst., the lady of A. J. Price, Esq., of a son—On the 27th inst., at Camden hill, Kensington, the lady of H. S. Greene, Esq., of a daughter—On the 23d inst., at the vicarage, Hannington, the lady of the Rev. H. W. B. Daubeney, incumbent of Clainstrous, Gloucestershire, of a daughter—At Langlee, Roxburghshire, on the 23d inst., the lady of E. B. Smith, Esq., of a son—On the 24th inst., at Hackney, Mrs. F. Truebner, of a son—On the 24th inst., at Merton grove, the lady of A. A. Park, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 13th ult., at All Saints, West Bromwich, T. Davies, Esq., surgeon, of Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, to Jane, daughter of the late B. Whitehouse, Esq., of Monmouth—On the 23d inst., at Cheslunt, Alfred, second son of J. D. Aubert, Esq., of Brasted, Kent, to Emma Ann, eldest surviving daughter of the late R. Marshall, Esq.—At Walthamstow, on the 25th inst., J. Turner, Esq., of Manchester, to Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Kennard, Esq., of Clapham-common—On the 25th inst., at St. Margaret's Westminster, Mr. Huntley, of Burford, Oxon, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Hunt, vicar of Meonham, Bucks.

DIED.—To the deep regret of his regiment, Lieut. Col. the Hon. H. Molyneux, 1st battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of his mother, the Dowager Countess of Sefton. In him the corps he commanded has lost one who possessed all the qualities that rendered him beloved by his regiment, and the virtues that made him esteemed as a man. As in life, so in death, were his feelings those of a soldier, for those with whom he had so long lived, as a friend, companion, and partner, occupied his thoughts in dying, as his last wishes were, to be buried by his regiment—At Portsea, deeply lamented, on Friday, the 14th inst., of consumption, at the residence of his father, David Judah Jacob, the third son of Mr. Isaac Myers, aged 21—On the 20th of February last, Rachel Dinah, aged 19 years, youngest sister of the above-named, of a decline, being two deaths within the short space of three months—On the 21st inst., at Dengie-hall, Essex, Francis Spurgin, infant son of Mr. T. H. Smith, surgeon, of St. Mary Cray, Kent, aged seven months—On the 21st inst., at New House, St. Michael's, St. Albans, W. Smith, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 23. SATURDAY. JUNE 5, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

GRAND DINNER at LIVERPOOL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—All Persons wishing to Dine at the GRAND DINNER in the PAVILION, on THURSDAY, the 22d of JULY, must be Members of the Society, and must be proposed as such on or before TUESDAY, the 28th of JUNE. Any person may be proposed by a Member by writing to the Secretary, mentioning the name and address, in full, of the person proposed. By order of the Liverpool Committee,

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

5, Cavendish-square, London, May 22, 1841.

FINE NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS. — JOHN SMITH, NURSERYMAN, DALSTON, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a few Sets (10 in a set) 1*l*. 10*s*. of his fine new HYBRID FUCHSIAS to dispose of. Orders taken at his SHOP, COVENT-GARDEN.

Dalston, Middlesex, May 26th, 1841.

AZALEA VICTORIA.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, WOOLWICH, can supply Plants of the above new and superb Azalea at 21*s*. each; and may be had also of Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL, Great Yarmouth Nursery.

Woolwich, June 3, 1841.

THE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.—P. CONWAY, FLORIST, &c., OLD BROMPTON, near the West London Cemetery, respectfully invites the Nobility and Gentry to view his STOCK OF THIS FINE GERANIUM, splendid specimens of which he has now in flower. It is particularly well adapted for Vases, Rustic Stands, &c., in the flower garden; and as a conservatory plant, in pots, it stands unrivalled amongst its genus. Vide No. 21, p. 326, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. This Geranium may be had in splendid bloom nine months of the year, according to P. C.'s mode of treatment, and which he is most willing to impart to any lady or gentleman honouring him with a visit.

NEWLY-IMPORTED CHRYSANTHEMUMS from the SOUTH of SPAIN.—WILLIAM MAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that the above Collection of much-improved Varieties of CHRYSANTHEMUMS he has now ready to send out in sets of 50 sorts for 5*l*., 40 sorts for 4*l*., 30 sorts for 3*l*. 10*s*., or 20 sorts for 2*l* 10*s*. The above are very superior to the old and Guernsey Varieties, the blooms being much larger, more double, and more compact in form, and their habits dwarf. Also his new FUCHSIAS, &c., as advertised in former *Chronicles*.

HOPE NURSERY, Leeming lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, May 25, 1841.

ROSES.—E. DENYER respectfully invites the Nobility and Public to View, gratis, (Sundays excepted) his superb Collection of ROSES now in bloom, consisting of the newest sorts, and nearly 400 varieties, planted each side of a walk, forming a Promenade upwards of 660 feet. Together with specimens of Geraniums and Florists' Flowers in general.—Loughborough Nursery, Loughborough-road, North Brixton, June 3, 1841.

EPSOM NURSERY.—MESSRS. YOUNG respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have ready for delivery strong Plants of TROPŒOLUM MORITZIANUM at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and FUCHSIA AFFINIS at 7*s*. 6*d*. each. T. Moritzianum is figured in Curtis's Botanic Magazine, Vol. 14, No. 169, New Series.

FUCHSIA YOUELLII.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out Plants of the above new and highly-beautiful imported species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful, compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers, in shape, resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine Rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower Garden. Price of plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Also, Fuchsia corymbiflora, 5*s*.

The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom, by enclosing 12 postage stamps.

*** Cut specimens of Fuchsia Youellii were exhibited at the last meeting of the London Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, and some greatly admired.

TO ROSE AMATEURS.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex. WILLIAM WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and their numerous Friends, and at the same time to invite inspection to their magnificent and unrivalled collection of ROSES, consisting of upwards of 200,000 Standards, and treble the quantity of Dwarfs, covering a space of Fourteen Acres of Ground, which are now in splendid bloom, and will continue in flower during the Rose season. W. W. and Son beg leave to add, that no pains or expense have been spared in adding to the Collection every new Rose worthy of cultivation. Distance from London to Maresfield 41 miles. Coaches from London to Lewes daily (Sundays excepted), passing through Maresfield, from the Golden Cross, Charing-cross. N.B. Admission Gratis.

A most excellent Posting Inn at Maresfield, the Chequers.

Woodlands, June 4.

CHESHUNT NURSERIES, WALTHAM CROSS.—A. PAUL & SON respectfully inform their Customers and the Public in general, that their large Collection of SUMMER ROSES, containing Moss, Provence, Damask, Alba, Hybrid, Gallica, Climbing, &c., (which for habit, free growth, brilliancy and variety of colours, sweetness, and fine form, cannot be surpassed), will be in bloom about the 10th of this month, and continue in perfection about a fortnight. The Perpetual, Noisette, Bourbon, China, and The Roses will continue blooming throughout the Autumn.

N.B. The Northern and Eastern Railway Train leaves Shoreditch eight times a day, arriving at Walthamstow Cross in half an hour, and returns to London eight times.

May be viewed gratis between the hours of Six A.M., and eight P.M., any day except Sundays. Catalogues may be had at this Office.—June 1, 1841.

VALUABLE and CHOICE COLLECTION of PINE PLANTS, HORSES, COWS, and Effects.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by CRAWTER and SONS, on the Premises, at THEOBALD'S, CHESHUNT, HERTS, on Wednesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, by direction of the Executors of a Lady dec., upwards of 140 fine healthy succession Queen's and Jamaica Pines, 50 fine fruiting do., handsome Yorkshire Milch Cow down Calving a Durham do. in profit, useful Cart Horse, excellent Nag Mare, Light Cart on steel Springs, strong made Hay Cart, part of a Stack of Hay, &c. &c. - May be viewed one day previous to the Sale, and Catalogues had at the Salisbury Arms Inn, Hertford and Hoddesdon; George, Enfield; Ship, Waltham Abbey; and of the Auctioneers, Cheshunt, Herts.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—W. & F. YOUELL, Nurserymen, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several Dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria Imbricata, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend purchasing this beautiful, valuable, noble, and ornamental species, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

SPLENDID NEW ROSE.—"ROSA DEVONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE and Co. beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very beautiful new Rose, of which they possess the entire stock, and which they can confidently recommend as being one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The flowers are very large, cupped, with fine bold outer or guard petals, of a firm Camellia-like texture, very double, finely formed, and deliciously fragrant. They are produced in great profusion from the beginning of May until the end of November, and invariably expand fully and freely, without any hard green eye or other imperfection. The colour which, when the buds first open, is a creamy buff, changes as the flowers expand to a Primrose yellow, with a pinkish-buff centre. This Rose has an excellent habit, being of free and vigorous growth, with beautiful thick, glossy, dark-green foliage, is also quite hardy, and partakes equally of the properties of the Noisette and Odorata classes. Six flowers of it were exhibited on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society in Regent-street, and were awarded the Silver Banksian Medal. Strong Plants will be sent out in the first week of August next, and will be delivered (carriage free) in London at 1*s*. each.

N.B.—The usual allowance to the Trade.

Exeter Nursery, June 3d, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14*s*. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall: Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for now more than 15 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Robinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea. Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

A GENTLEMAN leaving his Country Residence is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION for his GARDENER, a Married Man, without incumbrance, 30 years of age, whom he can strongly recommend for a thorough knowledge of his business in all its various departments, and for good moral conduct. He is also, if necessary, capable of managing a small farm.—Letters addressed M. G., to the care of R. Ash, stationer, London Bridge, Borough, will be promptly attended to.

GARDENER AND UNDER-GARDENER. Wanted in the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool, a Gardener who thoroughly understands the growth and management of Pines, Vines, Plants, and Forcing generally. A married Man without a family would be preferred. Also an Under Gardener who is competent to Train Wall-trees, manage Cucumber and Melon Frames, and a Kitchen-Garden. No one need apply who cannot obtain from his last situation an undeniable character for honesty, sobriety, industry, and competency. For Address apply to the Editor.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

GOVERNOR—Joseph Somes, Esq.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—Hon. Francis Baring, M.P.

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LOCAL BANKERS.—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Plymouth.

SECRETARY—Wm. Bridges, Esq., Office, 5, Octagon, Plymouth.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

The New Plymouth Settlement is intended to consist of three classes of land; first, the town land, comprising 2,200 sections, of a quarter of an acre each; secondly, the suburban lands, comprising 209 sections of 50 acres each; thirdly, the rural land, comprising at least 1150 sections of 50 acres each.

All sales in England will be confined, until further notice, to actual colonists, on the following terms:—

1. With a view to distribute, as generally as may be practicable, the advantage to be derived from the possession of preliminary lands, no application from an individual colonist will be entertained for more than eight allotments of land, each allotment containing one section of town land, and one section of rural land.

2. Two hundred and fifty allotments are set apart for sale as above mentioned at the price of 75*l*. for each allotment and applications for the same are to be made in writing to the undersigned, which, if accompanied by a deposit of 10*l*. in respect of each allotment, will entitle the applicant to receive separate land orders for each town and rural section, with such priorities and rights of selection as hereinafter mentioned, in exchange for the residue of the purchase-money.

3. The numbers signifying the priority of choice for the town sections have been selected on a fair average from the 1000 numbers of choice which have fallen to the Company in the general ballot above referred to. These selected numbers (particulars of which may be obtained at the Office in Plymouth, or at the New Zealand House, London) are deposited in a wheel, from which the purchaser's numbers will be drawn in the presence of three Directors and of the applicant, if he shall think proper to attend, either in person or by his agent.

The purchasers will be entitled to such town sections as may have been chosen by the Company's agents in virtue of the priority of choice signified by the number so respectively drawn. The purchasers will also be entitled to select the rural sections from any land in the Plymouth Settlement, surveyed and declared open for choice as rural sections, at the time, and according to the order of presenting the land-order in the colony, subject only to the regulations of the land-office for preserving fairness and regularity of choice.

4. The sum of 50*l*. in respect of every 75*l*. received for each allotment as above, will be transferred to the emigration fund, and a purchaser to the extent of 300*l*. will be entitled to an allowance from the said fund towards the passage of himself and family to the colony, at the rate of 25*l*. per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money. Provided that no party will be entitled to a larger allowance on the above-mentioned account than will pay his own passage and that of his family (if any) according to the rates which will be issued from time to time by the Court of Directors. The residue of the fund will be expended in the conveyance of labouring emigrants to the settlement.

Any person proceeding to New Zealand with a view to purchase land in this settlement from the Company, will receive liberal allowances in passage-money, &c., particulars of which may be obtained at the office, or at the New Zealand House, London.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Sec. to the West of England Board.

New Zealand House, Plymouth, 15th May, 1841.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—The Committee hereby inform the Subscribers to this Institution, that at the Election for Two Pensioners for 1841, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Thursday, June 3, the result of the Poll was as follows:

	No. of Votes.
GRIER, John, resident of Kendal, aged 87	105
DUNCAN, Alex., Church-street, Kensington, aged 73	89
SUTTLE, Thos., Trafalgar-street, Walworth, aged 86	63
COLLYER, Wm. Nurseryman, Horsell Birch, Surrey, aged 89	57
EDWARDS, Joseph, Petworth, Sussex, aged 71	10
PARROT, Jas., Maidstone, Kent, aged 73	5
HARDISTY, Francis, Mansfield, Notts aged 71	3

Therefore, John Grier and Alexander Duncan were declared duly elected, and their Pensions commence from this day.

JAMES JOHN [illegible], Hon. Sec.

June 3, 1841. [illegible]

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the AUCTION MART, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, on THURSDAY, JUNE 10th 1841, and following day, at 12 o'clock,—Splendid Collections of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Laytonstone.

THE GARDENERS' MAGAZINE. Third Series.—No. 41, for June, contains,—

Original Communications.—General Subject. A Gardening Visit in Paris, from June 28 to August 16, 1840:—London to Boulogne, [illegible]; Dieppe to Rouen; Rouen, the Botanic Garden, the Museum, the Botanical Improvements, Rouen to Paris; Paris, Gardens of the Palais Royal, of the Tuileries, and at Monceau; Villa of Baron Rothschild; Bellevue, near Sèvres; Bellevue, at Meudon; the Château de Meudon. Of the Conservatory—On Sowing Seeds in Snow—Continuation of the Experiments of the Baron de Charnal on Vegetation, made in the Royal Botanic Garden of Montreal—Dimensions and Details for erecting various kinds of Plant structures to be heated by Hot Water or Smoke Flues, or by both modes combined; Cherry-house; Peach-house; Vinery; Propagating-pit for Tanners' Bark and a Flue; Propagating-pit without Tan, to be heated by a Smoke Flue and Hot Water; Pit for fruiting Pineapples; Succession-pit for Pineapples; Winter Cucumber-pit—Notice of a Draw Hoe in use in Leicestershire. By M. Smart—A new method of forming Living Arbours—Catalogue of the Cacti in the collection of the Rev. Theodore Williams, at Brandon Vicarage, Middlesex.—Horticulture. On the Cultivation of the Peach in Pots, in Pine-houses. By William Hutchinson, Gardener to E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P.—Foreign Intelligence. Botanical, Floricultural, and Arboricultural Notices of the kinds of Plants newly introduced into British Gardens and Plantations, or which have been originated in them.

Reviews.—Catalogue of Works on Gardening, &c.:—The Field, the Garden, and the Woodland; by a Lady. Vegetable Physiology. Ayre's Treatise on the Cultivation of the Cucumber in Pots, &c. A Selection from the Physiological and Horticultural Papers published in the "Transactions of the Royal and Horticultural Societies," by the late Thomas A. Knight, Esq.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.—General Notices:—Caterpillars on Vines. Steaming Mushroom-houses. Earthworms. On boiling Potatoes. Aspergillus glaucus.—Foreign Notices:—North America. New Cherry-tree from the far West. Mammoth Cabbage. Sourmillier Potato.—Domestic Notices:—England. The Exhibition at the Horticultural Society's Gardens. Kensington Gardens. Public Park in the East of London. Margins of the great Lines of Railway.—Scotland. General Cemetery near Edinburgh. White's Patent Heating Apparatus. Sir John Robison's Plant Case.—Retrospective Criticism:—Mr. Penn's mode of Heating at Chatsworth. Plants adapted for a Conservative Wall. Mr. Niven's Stove for various purposes. Shriveling of Grapes.—Queries and Answers:—Musa Cavendishii.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water upon the circulation of air, or by any other means, with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built; Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns; Iron Bandas-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery: Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their Manufactory, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted houses to the culture of ORCHIDACEOUS and SUCCULENT PLANTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthophippium bicolor
Acropera Loddigesii
Aerides odorata
Angræcum maculatum
Bifrenaria atropurpurea
aurantiaca
Bletia florida
hyacinthina
Tankervillæ
Bolbophyllum Careyanum
Brassavola Martiana
Brassia Lanceana
maculata
Catasetum cristatum
[illegible]
Cattleya guttata
crispa
Forbesii
Mossiæ
Cœlogyne species
Cirrhæa [illegible]
Crepidanthus [illegible]
Cyrtopodium Andersonii
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Cypripedium insigne
spectabile
[illegible]
Cymbidium aloifolium
ensifolium
Dendrobium Calceolaria
cucullatum
fimbriatum
nobile
Pierardii
pulchellum
speciosum
species from China
Epidendrum ciliatum
cochleatum
majus
crassifolium
[illegible]
[illegible]
nutans
odoratissimum
Stamfordianum
Eria pubescens
stellata
Eulophia macrostachya
species
Fernandesia acuta
elegans
Gongora maculata
Goodyera discolor
Hartwegia Chlorophyllum
Lælia albida
anceps
grandiflora
Liparis alata
foliosa
Maxillaria aromatica
Deppei
Harrisonii
picta
rufescens
species
Megaclinium maximum
Mormodes barbatus
[illegible] ampliatum
Cebolleti
flexuosum
Lanceanum
longipes
papilio
pulchellum
species
Ornithidium coccineum
Peristeria cerina
elata
pendula
Phalænopsis imbricata
Pleurothallis laurifolia
picta
racemiflora
Renanthera coccinea
Sobralia species
Sophronitis cernua
Stanhopea grandiflora
insignis
Stenorhynchus speciosus
Trichopilia tortilis
Vanda multiflora
Vanilla aromatica
Xylobium squalens
Zygopetalum crinitum
intermedium
Mackai

SUCULENTS.

Agave americana
variegata
geminiflora
virginica
Aloe acuminata
humilis
[illegible]
[illegible]
grandidentata
humilis
longiaria
mitriformis
minor
[illegible]
prolifera
major
rhodacantha
[illegible]
[illegible]
suberecta
variegata
virens
Apicra pentagona
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cacalia articulata
Cactus abnormis
missouriensis
monstrosa
nobilis
Russelliana
Cereus Ackermanni
major
affinis
alatus
Snow's
Boydii
candicans
caryalescens
chiloensis
ciliare
cinerascens
coccineus
crenatus
crispatus
cylindricus
Dalstoni
Deppei
devonensis
Dillenii
durovernensis
Edesii
eriophorus
extensus
Eyriesii
glauca
flagelliformis
Mastersii
formosus
geometricans
glaucescens
gracilis
grandiflorus
Haworthii
heteracanthus
hexangularis
Hitchinii
incrustans
Jenkinsoni
lanuginosus
leptophis
Mallisoni
Mastersii
multiplex
nycticalus
myosurus
Napoleonis
Nepeanum
nycticaulis
oxygonus
pulchella
phyllanthoides
ramosus
repandus
roseus
Russianus
Schrankii
senilis
serpentinus
Scottii
Smithii
speciosus
Cereus strictus
strigosus
subrepandus
tetragonus
tortuosus Tweedii
triangularis
triqueter
truncata
aurantiaca
minor
Vandesii
rosea
Wallichii
Woodsii
undulus
Cotyledon coruscans
cristata
cuspidata
ovata
pulverulenta
Crassula coccinea
Cotyledonis
imbricata
lactea
Echinocactus amœna
cornigera
corynöides
decora
dichotoma
erinacea
formosa
Gilliesii
gladiata
ingens
Linkii
mammillaris
multiplex
Ottonis
scopa
alba
sessiliflora
sulcata
turbinata
Echeveria coccinea
gibbiflora
Euphorbia Caput Medusæ
minus
columnaris
grandidens
meloformis
sulcata
tessellata
Gasteria conspurcata
excavata
longifolia
obliqua
picta
pulchra
relata
trigona
verrucosa
intermedia
Haworthia arachnoides
atrovirens
cymbiformis
fasciata
granata
margaritifera
major
minor
radula
Reinwortii
retusa
semimargaritifera
tessellata
Kalanchoe crenata
Kalosanthes coccinea
jasminea
splendens
versicolor
Larochea falcata
Lepismium Knightii
paradoxicum
Mammillaria acanthophlegma
angularis
aureiceps
Mammillaria cirrhiflora
densa
albicans
depressa
dichotoma
discolor
elongata
erecta
eriacantha
flavescens
fuscata
glochidiata
rosea
glomerata
gracilis
Karwinskii
lanifera
longimamma
macrothele
magnimamma
mammalosus
nivea
obscura
pusilla
pycnacantha
quadrangularis
rutila
simplex
straminea
subangularis
spathulata
tenuis
tenuispina
Wildii
Zuccheriana
Melocactus communis
Mesembryanthemum, 30 kinds
Opuntia aurantiaca
braziliensis
cochinilifera
crassa
cristata
curasavica
decipiens
dejecta
Dillenii
ferox
gigantea
glauca parvula
glaucescens
imbricata
Kleinii
leptocaulis
leucotricha
microdasys
missouriensis
monacantha
monstrosa
pubescens
pusilla
setacea
spinosissima
stricta
subinermis
sulphurea
truncata
Tuna
tunicata
virgata
vulgaris
major
Pachydendron africanum
Rhipidodendron plicatile
Rhipsalis funalis
mesembryanthemoides
pendulus
salicornioides
squamulosus
trigonus
Sempervivum arboreum
variegatum
ciliare
tabulæforme
tortuosum
Stapelias, 20 sorts.

W. M. also begs attention to the following species of CONIFERÆ

Abies canadensis
Clanbrasiliana
cærulea
Douglasii
Morinda
orientalis
Smithiana
Araucaria imbricata
excelsa
brazziana
Cedrus Deodari
Libani
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Cupressus lusitanica sempervirens, 2 var.
thuridera
thyoides
torulosa
Juniperus Bedfordiana
Bermudiana
communis
excelsa
hispanica
phœnicea
Juniperus prostrata
recurva
Sabina
variegata
tamariscifolia
sinensis
suecica
virginiana
Larix europæa
pendula
microcarpa
Picea balsamea
cephalonica
Fraserii
grandis
nobilis
pectinata
spectabilis
Webbiana
Pinus austriaca
Cembra
Devoniana
excelsa
Hartwegii
halipensis
inops
Pinu insignis
Lambertiana
Laricio
longifolia
maritima
Mughus
Ocote
Oocarpa
palustris
patula
Pinea
pumilis
Sabiniana
serotina
Strobus
sylvestris
Tæda
taurica
variabilis
Taxodium pendulum
Taxus baccata
variegata
hibernica
Thuja occidentalis
orientalis
plicata

*** Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The NEXT EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th of JUNE; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday, the 11th, or at the Garden before half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 12th. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10s. each; but none will be issued without an Order from a Fellow of the Society.

21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

LOCAL SHOW.—June 10th, Wingham.

THE production of sugar in our colonies having of late attracted so much public attention, and our continued differences with the Chinese having so materially affected the price of tea, it is of no small moment that the culture of the sugar-cane and of tea should engage great attention in India. By reference to our report of the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, it will be seen that the Otaheite sugar-cane was becoming extensively spread in the Dacca district, formerly so celebrated for the growth of cotton and the manufacture of fine muslins. Dr. Falconer writes that the same kind of cane cultivated in 30° of latitude in the neighbourhood of the Saharunpore Botanic Garden had yielded produce equal to £30 an acre; while Dr. Gibson writes from near Poonah on the west of India, that he was endeavouring to have the Deccan markets supplied with sugar of home manufacture, and that the people at Poonah eagerly purchased it on account of its largeness of grain and superior clearness. Hence it would appear that the Otaheite sugar-cane, being well suited to the above very widely separated parts of India, will be so to most parts of the intermediate and wide-spread plains of that extensive empire.

It may not be generally known that the Otaheite cane is what is most extensively, if not exclusively, cultivated in the West Indies. Originally the East India cane, introduced from the Canaries, was alone cultivated; but about 1794 the French introduced the Otaheite cane into Martinique, whence it quickly spread through the West India Islands. A planter in 1797 wrote—"This cane passes wonder, and renders the appearance of the old canes unpleasant. I would not, as a planter, have credited a report of what I have witnessed of it."—(Royle, Productive Resources of India, p. 90.) Nearly 60,000 tons of sugar were exported last year from Calcutta, and an equal quantity is expected this year.

The tea culture in Assam may appear to many of our readers to have made slower progress than might have been expected, considering how abundant the tea plant is in its wild state in Upper Assam; but the delay arises not from any deficiency of plants or leaves, but from the time required to instruct the natives in the art of preparing the tea for market. Therefore, though only a few hundred chests of tea are coming from Assam this year, many thousands are expected to be prepared during the present season. By the proceedings above alluded to, we see that the tea-plant is thriving on the southern district of Travancore. Accounts have been previously received of its success in the Wynaad mountains, and in the peninsula of India. In the tea report, a paper is published from Dr. Falconer respecting the cultivation of tea in the more northern parts of the Himalayas, that is, in the districts of Kemaon, Gurhwall, and Sermore, which had been recommended for the cultivation of tea by Dr. Royle. Dr. Falconer now writes that he has tea-plants growing at Saharunpore, the produce of seeds procured from plants, which were themselves grown from China seed sown in the Koth Nursery; and in a letter dated 17th January, 1841, he states—"We have now seeds in abundance from the Tea Nurseries, and are quite beyond the necessity of external supplies;" so that in the northern as in the southern parts of India, the tea plant or plants may now be considered as established.

ONE of our correspondents has called our particular attention to a paragraph in our leading article of May 22, in which it is asserted that "The common sense of mankind tells them that a Horticultural Society must offer its prizes for good gardening, and not for rare plants." This he thinks requires some modification, otherwise the desire to procure new plants will decrease, to the great detriment of gardens and to the ruin of many spirited individuals. "The man," says our correspondent, "who successfully contends with the difficulties which attend the cultivation of many newly-introduced plants deserves more credit for his exertions than those who, after such difficulties are overcome, grow them like weeds with the assistance of the experience and skill of the first possessor."

To this we agree, and we had no intention of stating the contrary; nor do we think there is anything in the paragraph referred to by our correspondent which is really at variance with his own opinion. It must be obvious that, by rare plants we intended such as are merely rare, and nothing more. The observation was made with reference to those cases where a collection of plants, whose principal merit is their rarity, has been placed before a collection whose great feature has been the good cultivation of the specimens.

No doubt, if two plants in equally good health are exhibited against each other, one being rare and beautiful, and the other common, the rare plant is entitled to precedence; but it is only on such occasions; and if the rare plant is not decidedly ornamental, no favour should be shown it for the sake of its scarcity. A gardener should not waste his skill and ingenuity in cultivating ugly plants, when there are so many in all directions that are beautiful.

Of course these observations apply to Horticultural Exhibitions—not to those which are Botanical. In the latter case, rare form or singular organisation would take precedence over beauty. For this reason, when Botany and Horticulture are equally the object of a Society, the prizes for each branch of knowledge should be offered separately; then all confusion is avoided. In the Horticultural Society of London new plants always form a separate and independent subject of exhibition, to which at the Garden Meetings special medals are assigned. For new and handsome Orchidaceæ a medal is offered equal to that which is obtained by the third best exhibitor of a large collection of from 50 to 60 Stove or Greenhouse plants; and for new ornamental plants, not Orchidaceous, the medals are awarded at the discretion of the judges: this places at their disposal medals of various value, from 24s. to ten guineas.

IN our Notes for Small Gardens it is directed that the young seed-vessels of Rhododendrons should be cut off. This is a most useful rule, upon which we have a few remarks to make. When the Rhododendron goes out of flower, it leaves behind clusters of small seed-vessels, which swell during the summer, and by the autumn become ripe, whether the seeds they contain are good or not. In their mature state they are of considerable size; and they arrive at it by feeding upon the organisable matter formed in branches during summer by the leaves. Now this organisable matter, if not consumed by the seed-vessels, will be stored up in branches and applied to the formation of flowers: if it is consumed in the creation of fruit it is abstracted from whatever means the plant may have of generating flowers. It is, therefore, obvious that to prevent the present formation of fruit is to promote the future production of flowers.

No one would believe the importance of these rules who had not watched the effect of attending to them. We can assure our readers that whatever the result may be with respect to other plants, it increases the beauty of Rhododendron flowers in a most remarkable degree. We could point to a garden where the scantiness of the blossoms of these plants was a subject of general remark, till the destruction of their young seed-vessels was ordered; and now there are few places where the flowers are finer.

It is, however, by no means a rule applicable to Rhododendrons only; it applies to all kinds of shrubs and trees which naturally produce fruit. The common Honeysuckle, and all the beautiful race of Italian varieties, form berries abundantly immediately after flowering: every berry that ripens diminishes to some amount the flowers of the next season; every berry should therefore be removed as soon as the flowers have dropped off. The effect will be not only to cause these charming plants to bend down beneath the load of their blossoms, but to prolong the season of flowering, and to increase their perfume.

ON PROPAGATING CONIFEROUS PLANTS BY CUTTINGS.

THE following method of striking the different kinds of Pines from cuttings has been attended with considerable success. In August or September, select a young shoot of moderate strength, and cut it off, with a piece of the last year's wood attached, forming what is technically termed a heel. The leaves at the bottom of the cutting should not be pulled off, but must either be left on entire, or shortened with a sharp knife. When the cutting is made, it should be planted from a half to three-quarters of an inch deep in a pot, filled about one-third with potsherds, on which a layer of turfy peat should be placed, then an inch of good loam, and on the top of all a layer of white sand. The loam prevents the cuttings from cankering after they are rooted, which they are apt to do when planted entirely in white sand. The pot of cuttings may now be placed in a cold frame, kept close, and shaded when necessary; they may remain in this situation till the end of October, when they should be put in a cold pit for the winter; care must be taken at that season that they do not suffer from frost or damp, but they must on no account have fire-heat. About the end of February the pot of cuttings may be removed to a hot-bed, a bell glass being placed closely over it; the cuttings will root readily, and many of them will be fit to pot off by the end of June. When first potted off, the young plants should be treated exactly in the same manner as the cuttings are. In the case of Junipers and Cypresses, older wood than that used for Pines is necessary, as they have not sufficient strength to emit roots before the winter, and consequently perish during that season, when only callous. If wood of two or three years' growth be taken, it will be found hardy enough to stand the winter, and with the aid of artificial heat in the spring will root freely.—*G. G.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. IX.—THE LETTUCE-FLY.—There are several flies somewhat like those which are called house-flies, but smaller, that are a great annoyance to the gardener, by attacking his crops of Lettuces, Cabbages, and Turnips. It is generally supposed that they all belong to one species; but they have been described with care by continental writers, from whom they have received different names. Having, however, taken great pains to breed the different flies, I am now enabled to determine that there are three distinct species, the males of which it is not difficult to distinguish: but it is very remarkable that the females are so similar, that if I had not bred them I should scarcely have suspected their being distinct species; and this fact is worth remembering, as it shows how extremely careful we must be in studying the economy of insects, and not take it for granted that things are the same because they bear a strong resemblance to each other. It is not less remarkable that the habits of species so much alike in appearance should vary so greatly; for whilst the larvæ of one feed upon the seeds, those of the other two live in the roots of plants.

I will now proceed with the history of Anthomyia Lactucæ, which is the name Bouché has given to the fly produced from the Lettuce magots. The larvæ first make their appearance I believe in August, but they are abundant in September, on the 15th of which month I received last year from Surrey a quantity collected from the flowering heads of the Lettuces (fig. 1): they closely resembled those from the Cabbages and Turnips, being of a yellowish-white colour, tapering towards the head, which was pointed and armed with two short black claws at the nose, with a minute appendage on each side of the second segment, and the hinder extremity was truncated or lopped off, with two stout, horny, curved teeth near the middle, and four smaller ones round the edge: they were more than four lines long. These magots live in the involucra of different varieties of Lettuce, feeding upon the grains and receptacle; and when these are consumed, they wriggle themselves out backward (fig. 2) either to enter another seed-vessel, or to fall on the ground and become pupæ: many of the involucra were empty and distorted, and others which appeared perfect, on being opened presented only the skins of a few of the grains—the maggots having no doubt escaped through the feathery crown. When the seed-stems are gathered and drying, the larvæ change to pupæ called "Shucks" in Surrey; and in two days after I received the packet of magots, &c., half of them had changed into these bright chestnut-coloured oval cases (fig. 3), which are rough when viewed under a lens, with two minute tubercles at the head, and two hooks and a few other tubercles at the tail.

In the second week of last May a few of the pupæ hatched; and on the 20th, three or four others, all of which were males; on the 25th, about twenty more had hatched, four of which proved to be females; they have, however, been observed as early as April and as late as July. The male (fig. 4 magnified) is intense black, clothed with short hairs and bristles, the eyes reddish brown, and meeting above; face inclining to chestnut colour, with a bright spot of the same on the crown; the fore part of the trunk bears four varying whitish stripes: the body is ashy grey, the segments blackish at the base, with a deep black triangular spot on each: the legs are rather long and black; wings two, stained with black, and beautifully irideescent; the base and poisers ochreous, the nervures of the wings pitchy; the cross lines show the natural length and breadth of the fly. The female is entirely ashy-grey, and less bristly; the eyes not meeting on the crown, with a bright chestnut-coloured stripe between them; body oval, the apex cone-shaped; horns and legs blackish; wings and nervures lighter than in the male, which it equals in size.

From the immense quantities of these magots which sometimes infest the Lettuces, a very large proportion of the grain is destroyed, so that the seed crop not unfrequently completely fails: such was the case in Suffolk in 1836 and the three following years, when the mischief was so great that scarcely any grains were perfected; but last year these destroyers were comparatively scarce in that part of the kingdom.

Although it may not be an easy matter to extirpate these magots, their numbers might be greatly diminished by carefully separating the grains from the brown cases when they are dried, which might be readily accomplished by sifting the grains in a sieve, the texture or meshes of which must not be large enough to allow the pupæ to pass through: by this simple mode they might be effectually separated, and the refuse containing the brown pupæ cases should be immediately burned or thrown into hot water; whereas if the pupæ be sown with the grains, of course the flies will hatch in the ground, and will be ready to take possession of the first plants that present themselves in a proper condition to receive the eggs of the female flies, which are most probably laid between the scales of the involucre, through which the little maggots as soon as they emerge from their shells eat into the receptacle. The male flies at least are far more active than the kindred species, and to destroy them would be attended with great trouble, I fear, unless some trap could be laid for them; perhaps phials containing sugar, or honey and water placed among the Lettuce-plants, might attract them, as it does blue-bottle and the larger flies; when intoxicated by the sweet liquor they would fall into it and be drowned. There is one point in the economy of the Lettuce-fly worth considering, which is, that the males are hatched in considerable numbers before any of the females make their appearance: if, therefore, they could be caught at once, the females would do less mischief, as their eggs, it may be presumed, would prove abortive: the plan, however, for destroying the pupæ is evidently most worthy the attention of the gardener.—*Ruricola.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XIV.

The only other earth of much importance besides the three already mentioned, is called silex or silica, and is found both pure, and mixed or combined with alumine and other substances,—constituting in a nearly pure condition, quartz, sand, flint, &c., and when associated with alumine, forming clay and a numerous series of stones, being in fact an essential ingredient of the greater number of the hard stones, with which we are acquainted. Silica differs from the preceding earths in not being a base—in being unable to combat with acids; and indeed it has rather the character of an acid, for it is able to combine with the alkalies so much in the manner of acids, that it is by some chemists termed silicic acid. It is quite insoluble in water, and unacted on by the air, and under ordinary circumstances is a very unchangeable substance; when, however, combined with the alkalies, it is easily dissolved in water, and the compound thus formed is sometimes present in very small quantity in mineral waters. The ordinary forms of silica or silicic acid, such as sand or flint, are very little acted on by potash, but when finely pounded, silica is mixed with potash or soda, and strongly heated, they melt and form a clear transparent substance, which is in fact glass. Common glass always contains other substances, but the basis of all good glass is this compound of silica and alkali—either silicate of potash or soda. The proportions taken of the two ingredients are always such that the glass obtained shall be perfectly unacted on by water; but if more alkali be employed than is requisite to form a good glass, a silicate will be obtained which is easily soluble in water. A solution thus made is easily decomposed by any acid, as the potash has comparatively but a weak attraction for the silica, and hence that substance is separated from its solution, on the addition of almost any acid. Though potash is scarcely able to combine with silica at common temperature in its usual states, yet when the silica is in an exceedingly fine powder, the alkali is able to dissolve a small quantity; but this action is far slower and less perfect than when the two are strongly heated together.

Silica is almost always an ingredient of the soil, and exists there not only in its solid and insoluble form of sand, but also in the soluble condition of silicate of potash or soda; it will easily be seen that as many stones contain silica, they will, whilst gradually decomposing and crumbling down by exposure to the air, constantly add to the soil silica in a very finely divided state, and therefore well adapted to combine with either potash or soda; and as a number of different stones also contain a small quantity of potash, considerable quantities of silicates of potash and soda are constantly being formed. Silica is likewise found in plants, such as for example corn and grasses, the stems of which mainly derive the strength requisite to enable them to grow erect from the silica which they contain. Plants derive this earth from the soil, and are only able to absorb by their roots, the silica which by being combined with alkali, has become soluble in water, and is consequently able to enter into the structure of the plant. The quantity of this earth thus carried up into plants is very considerable, and it is therefore of great importance to provide them with a sufficient supply of silicate of potash. For if plants like those just alluded to are attempted to be grown in soil not containing silicate of potash or soda, the plants will be weak, and far from flourishing. When a stack of hay or straw has been burnt, so that all the volatile or combustible matters have been dissipated, there is found a large quantity of a dark glassy-looking substance, which consists principally of silicate of potash previously existing in the plants, and which being unaltered by the heat evolved during their burning, is merely melted together with other substances contained in the plants into a glass. This may also very easily be observed by burning a piece of straw in the flame of a candle: abundant white ashes will be left which continue to retain nearly the form of the straw, and which, if kept in the flame of a candle, melt into an imperfect sort of glass, which is principally silicate of potash. The quantity of this substance necessary for the growth of different plants varies much,—some, such as the plants used for polishing, commonly called Dutch rushes, contain even more than hay or straw; and cane contains so much silica, that it appears completely coated with flint.

Silica and alumine, which are generally the two principal constituents of soils, differ very greatly in their respective uses. The former is of importance, both chemically and mechanically. Chemically as forming a soluble compound with alkali, and thus being absorbed by the roots of plants, and conferring strength and stability to their structures; and mechanically by diminishing the extreme closeness and tenacity of alumine, and thus, by making the soil more porous and open, allowing the passage of air and water through it, and enabling the roots of plants more easily to penetrate it than they could were it wholly composed of alumine. On the other hand, the use of alumine is principally mechanical, tending to keep the soil moist from its attraction for water, and likewise being highly useful in absorbing ammonia, both from the air and from all decaying substances evolving it in the vicinity, by virtue of that property which many porous substances, and more especially charcoal, possess of absorbing or condensing that gas, which, as we shall shortly show, is of great importance in the growth of plants.

Besides the three earthy bases already spoken of, and a few others of far less importance, as they are very rare, and only to be found in particular places, there are a numerous series of bases called metallic oxides, several of which are of great importance in the arts, and one of which is almost always present in minute quantity in the soil. Most of the common metals, such as iron, lead, and zinc, gradually tarnish, and become rusty when exposed to the air: the reason of this is that they have a strong affinity for oxygen, and under these circumstances they gradually become covered with a film of an oxide, or compound of the metal with oxygen. These oxides are mostly bases, and form with acids a very numerous series of salts.—*E.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XX.

The summer pruning and management of Vines on walls are points of culture with which every cottager should endeavour to make himself acquainted. Were this the case, we believe there are many favourable spots for Vines in the warmer parts of England that would be much more profitably occupied than they are at present, without interfering in any way to prevent the cultivation of other plants that are more ornamental, and therefore better suited than the Vine for decorating the lower part and around the porch and windows of cottages. Whilst we would encourage these in every possible manner, we would at the same time lose no opportunity to unite the useful with the ornamental whenever it was practicable, and introduce the Vine whenever the soil and situation were of such a nature as to give hopes of its being cultivated with success. Those cottagers who are already thus fortunately situated should now examine their Vines and regulate the branches carefully so as not to retain more young wood and fruit-bearing shoots than it is supposed the trees will be capable of supporting and bringing to maturity; for although soil and situation have more to do with a good crop of grapes perhaps than any mode of treatment that may be adopted, still there is much that depends on judicious management; and the better this is understood the greater will be the success that will attend their cultivation. The fruiting branches should now have their tops pinched off two eyes above the bunch, and the others may be stopped in the same manner when they have reached about 20 in. or 2 ft. in length. This will induce the whole of them to throw out a lateral shoot from most of the eyes, which is afterwards to be shortened immediately above its first joint, and great care taken never to injure it for fear of exciting the bud at the base, and making it break prematurely. Such shoots as are barren or not likely to be wanted for next year's bearing wood should be removed, and no more nailed in than are necessary to cover the space that there may be for training them. It is always better to keep the Vine thin and open rather than to crowd the branches together and load the plants with a number of small very shoots that are of no use but to rob the others, and the fruit, of a large share of their nourishment.

This is now about the time when Carrots and Parsneps require to be gone over carefully, and thinned to proper distances. If a difference was made in the width of the drills when they were sown, the young plants may now be left at about six inches apart in the rows, and the space between them moved with the hoe. Those sown broadcast should also be thinned to a similar distance.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

British and other Orchidaceæ.—The remarks of a correspondent from Boston, U. S., in your last Number, have induced me to trouble you with a line or two on the cultivation of such Orchidaceous plants as are either native, or will bear our climate. In many gardens we see a damp shady walk neglected, and are told that nothing will ever grow in it; but a little knowledge and attention will make these parts of a garden, if not quite as gay, yet fully as interesting as a gaudy flower-bed. For general purposes such plants as Digitalis purpurea, with its white and spotted varieties, Epilobium angustifolium, Ornithogalum umbellatum, the delightful Lily of the Valley, &c., &c. (which will all thrive and flower without trouble in damp shady places) may be placed even under the drip of trees, but the best and most striking use to which a border in such a situation can be applied, is the culture of Orchidaceous plants. As many of these are so curious and beautiful that they are constantly taken up from their native spots, and transferred to gardens, where they frequently perish after once flowering, and the present being the best and safest season for transplanting them, perhaps the way I have found successful may be new and acceptable to some of your readers; it is that pursued in the Botanic Garden at Oxford. The border is dug out nearly two feet deep (if the soil is naturally wet perhaps more would be desirable); it is then half filled with broken flints, as used in mending roads, after which it is filled up with good maiden loam and a little leaf-mould; a small quantity of chalk is added at one end for such sorts as require it. The plants are taken up when coming into bloom with a spade or trowel, observing to preserve a good large ball of earth and to disturb the roots as little as possible. Before being replanted, each individual should be held inverted in the hand and watered over the roots with a fine rose; they will then seldom suffer from removal. In a border prepared by this method, I have now flowering for the third season after transplanting, Orchis bifolia, latifolia, maculata, and pyramidalis, Epipactis latifolia, Habenaria viridis, Listera ovata, Neottia spiralis, &c., as well as the North American Cypripedium spectabile and Malaxis lilifolia, all well established, and in a thriving condition. It appears the requisites are a shady situation and perfect drainage; the bed was covered with moss at one time for protection, but the blackbirds and thrushes constantly pull it about in search of worms and insects in very dry or severe weather; a little leaf-mould is now substituted. On planting some additional sorts the earth was found full of matted roots of the common Laurel and Acacia (Robinia), which grow near, exactly as your correspondent describes in the American swamps, but the only way in which I can imagine these to contribute to the health of orchideæ is by absorbing the superfluous rain that falls, and thus assisting the drainage. I should like to communicate, if practicable, with your correspondent. Has Gerardia fruticosa been yet introduced into this country? It appears by the description and plate in "Pursh's North American Flora" to be the handsomest of its genus, with deep purplish blue flowers, "plentiful in the pine woods about the Rocky Mountains." I should add, that the Orchidaceous bed requires to be occasionally watered in long continued dry weather, and one part of it has the morning sun where the Orchis are placed that grow in open meadows.—*C. D., Sussex.*—[We believe this Gerardia has not been introduced.]

Salvia patens Hardy.—It may not be generally known among your numerous readers that Salvia patens is quite hardy, and may be cultivated with perfect success in the flower-garden with other herbaceous plants. I turned some plants out for experiment last year in the borders here—where we are rather damp than otherwise—with no other preparation than sufficient drainage, and my success is complete, as the severity of last winter proves. The plants are much stronger than those kept in-doors, and much improved in habit, the shoots being double the strength of the other, short jointed, and altogether very superior in character to greenhouse culture.—*Richard Forrest, Nursery, Kensington.*

Summer-Transplanting.—A constant reader begs to observe he has adopted the plan of planting at all seasons, in well-watered or hard ground, for a long time, and has never found it fail: all transplanted plants and flowers answer equally well; even Roses in blossom may be transplanted in July with care, if planted in mud.—*Bury St. Edmunds.*

Striking Cuttings.—Among your readers may be some, who like myself, are fond of raising cuttings with the least trouble and greatest certainty. Allow me then to recommend them the plan I have followed for the last three years with complete success. I tie vial-bottles together by the necks, and hang them in the windows of our small greenhouse, having filled them with clean soft water. I then put in slips of Salvia, Calceolaria, Mimulus, Myrtle, or anything I wish to propagate of the same description of plants; in about two or three weeks, or a month, the little silver-like roots appear, and in a week or ten days I plant them in small pots well watered; they never seem to flag or mind the change, and I rarely lose a slip. Myrtles are longer in forming roots—cuttings from the same plant have varied from six weeks to twelve months: they were put in in November. A string of bottles I also hang against the back of the greenhouse, where they have plenty of light, and they do equally well, though not quite so quickly. Would violet-coloured bottles induce the roots to appear more speedily do you think? [Roots would probably be produced more quickly, by this simple process, if the bottles were wrapped in some material that will keep the water dark; as, for instance, cloth; for roots will naturally appear more freely in darkness than in light. We have for some time been intending to take up

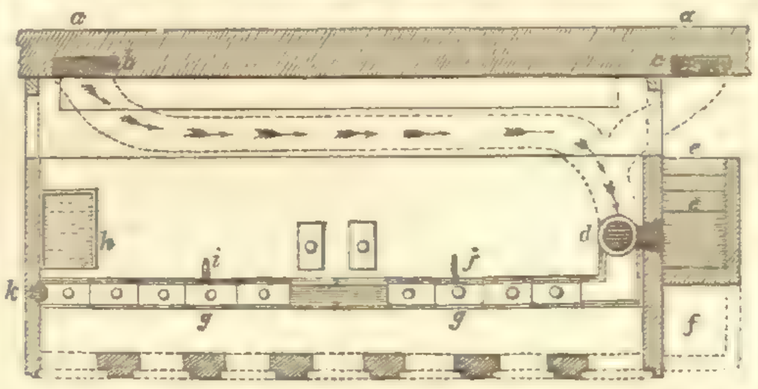
the subject of propagation by cuttings, and we shall do so soon.]

Birch Pruning.—Your correspondent, p. 342, on the management of Birch, states that my remarks not quite agreeing with his experience, and thinking them likely to lead inexperienced foresters into an erroneous system, he will state a few facts which have occurred during his practice. He quotes an instance of a Hawthorn hedge, but I am not aware that the same line of management which is proper for Hawthorn would be equally so for Birch, differing as they do in constitution; independent of which it is extremely probable that other circumstances, quite unnoticed by his friend, may have had a great effect; indeed I am convinced from my short experience in the management of Hawthorn, that the difference could not possibly have been so striking, unless other unseen causes operated upon them. Your correspondent is correct with regard to the vine, but in inferring that a similar course of treatment should be adopted for the Birch he is in error, since, in the spring of 1840, about a fortnight previous to the expansion of the buds, I pruned a very large quantity of young Birch, confining the men to 10 days for the completion of their work, and in less than a week after the trees or shoots were in leaf: the result was, that they bled scarcely at all, and nothing could have grown more vigorously during the summer following. But a different plan should be pursued with Birch of 20 years' growth, and your correspondent will find, on reference to my communication, p. 150, that I recommended the Birch to be cut down immediately after the fall of the leaf, which exactly agrees with his statements with reference to the Vine. I have found from close observation that underwood cut at the commencement of winter has invariably made a shoot as strong, and frequently earlier than that which is cut late. As this seems to be at variance with the experience of Mr. Billington, I trust he will give us some farther information upon the subject. If Birch of 20 years' growth is cut off soon after it breaks into leaf, I am quite convinced, from observation, it would bleed to death.—*A Young Forester, Kidderminster.*

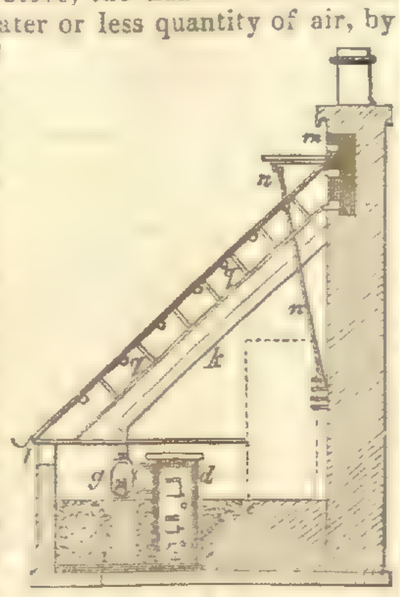
Bark Trade.—In compliance with the request of S. N. V., I beg to state that the price I obtained for Oak bark, delivered in good condition, was 6*l.* 5s., and the cost of peeling and delivery, 2*l.* 5s., leaving a clear profit of 4*l.* I have not included the cost of falling, thinking as I do it should not be placed against the bark, but against the timber; it would amount to about 7s. per ton upon the bark. It therefore appears that we obtain as large a profit as our northern brethren. We generally rear the bark against a rail, standing about 30 inches high, placing it on each side in an inclined direction with the rough side outwards, and securing the top from wet by placing some of the larger pieces longitudinally on the apex, by which method, should the season be wet, one or two days will make it in good condition to "house:" we immediately haul it to the tanner's, and have no farther trouble.—*A Young Forester, Kidderminster, May* 31, 1841.

Cytisus filipes.—In your answers to correspondents, p. 328, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, you say that the plant "called Cytisus philippensis should be C. Philippi." Should it not rather be C. filipes? (from its thread-like branches.) The two beautiful plants exhibited by Mr. Jackson at the May Show this week, were from the original plant sent home by P. B. Webb, Esq., from the Canaries. Whether that gentleman has yet published it or not I do not know; but if he has, it is probable that there may be some description of it in his work upon the Natural History of the Canaries. To any of your correspondents that may happen to possess it, and it deserves to be in every collection, I would offer a few observations on its cultivation. It is rather difficult of multiplication by cuttings, and takes several years to make a strong plant by that mode, but takes freely when grafted upon the common Laburnum, and grows rapidly upon that stock. It must be kept in an airy situation in the greenhouse, otherwise it is apt to lose its branches, and become drawn and unsightly. Whether it will endure our winters I cannot say, but I have known it resist the frost in a northerly situation, when the thermometer stood at 24° Fahr. Perhaps it may be found as hardy as its nearest ally Cytisus monospermus, which it resembles a good deal; but is easily distinguished from that species by its more slender habit, its foliation, and inflorescence: besides, the seed pods are flat, and contain generally two seeds, whilst the other (as its name imports) never has more than one, and that is a rounded pod.—*John Scott, Lower Tooting.*—[We are glad our correspondent enables us to say a word or two upon this subject. There is in the gardens a plant called Cytisus Philippinensis, upon the supposition that it came from the Philippine Islands! *alias*, C. Philippensis, which is one of the varieties of Genista canariensis: that plant should be named G. Philippi, it having been so called after Mr. Philip Barker Webb. With regard to the beautiful plants exhibited by Mr. Jackson, they are no doubt Cytisus filipes, a species, the figure of which has been long since published in Messrs. Webb and Berthellot's Account of the Canaries, but of which no description has yet appeared. This is one of the most graceful of all greenhouse shrubs.]

New Mode of Heating Greenhouses.—A method of heating by the combination of pure warm air and radiant heat from flue-pipes carrying water in a trough, has been adopted at Yester, the seat of the Marquess of Tweeddale, of which we hear a good account. The plans were furnished by Mr. White of Haddington; and Mr. Dobson, the gardener at Yester, as well as Lord Tweeddale himself, express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of a trial through the past winter. Mr. Dobson says the Vinery is of light construction, being of metal: the rafters of malleable iron, half an inch broad and three inches deep, and astragals of zinc. The house was finished during the autumn of 1840, and furnished with Mr. White's patent heating apparatus. During the early part of the winter, he filled the Vinery with a variety of greenhouse plants, both shrubby and herbaceous, and notwithstanding the intense cold experienced early in January, he had no difficulty in keeping the house at the temperature best calculated for the plants which it contained. Since then he has sufficiently tested, to his satisfaction, the power of the heating apparatus. In ordinary severe weather, while the thermometer in the open air, during night, ranged between 20° and 30°, he found no difficulty in keeping the temperature to any point required between 50° and 80°, a range which he considers quite sufficient for any purpose of forcing. The stove was heated with coke, and during a period while the thermometer ranged between 60° and 76°, the cost did not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per month. The fuel consumed during the time was 10 bushels.—We do not know what is the principle of the stove, but it resembles an Arnott, and stands within the house, which is 25 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 13 feet high. The construction of the Vinery is explained in the following account by Mr. White:—"*a, a*, back wall; *b, c*, mouths of cold-air drains, and the dotted lines their continuation to the hot-air stove *d*; *e, e*, a few descending steps by which it is supplied from the outside with fuel through an opening in the wall as shown in the plan. On the same level there is a place *f*, for containing coke, as represented by the



dotted lines; *g, g*, is a brick casing formed in lengths of two feet each, and neatly jointed together; they are open at top, and have moveable covers. Into this casing the heated air from the stove is first received, and afterwards distributed at pleasure. In addition to the heat given off in this way, the brick casing, from retaining the hot-air, together with the flue pipe passing through it, becomes so hot as to give off a large quantity in a radiating form. In Fig. 1, two of the flue covers are removed to show the surface of the iron water troughs fitted on the flue pipe and resting on the bottom of the brick casing, better seen in the sectional view, Fig. 4. The troughs are only filled when the heated air is wanted in a humid condition, in other cases, the humidity from the cistern *h*, which supplies water for the ordinary purposes of the house, will be sufficient; *i*, and *j*, are wood wedges inserted on one side of the covers to raise them, more or less, in proportion to the quantity of heat required; *k*, is the termination of the flue pipe, where it ascends, crossing the house above the door, and entering the back wall into the chimney. When the house is to be heated it is only necessary to light the fire in the stove *d*, and open one of the cold-air drains *b, c*, as in the present instance the internal one *b* is open: the arrows represent the cold air flowing towards the stove, where it enters below, and after traversing a numerous formation of winding channels in a heated state, discharges itself into the brick casing *g, g*, above the flue pipe from which it escapes as heretofore mentioned. When the cold air is taken from the external drain *c*, the internal one *b* is closed; a regulation, however, which is entirely at the discretion of the superintendent of the house; *r*, the regulator in the ash-pit of the stove, the handle of which is turned so as to admit a greater or less quantity of air, by which the combustion of fuel in the stove is regulated; *l, l*, and *m, m*, ventilating grates; *n, n*, rods of iron suspended to the frames of the top windows to open and shut them; *q*, a system of small roans for conveying the drip from the inside of the roof to the cistern *h*: *p*, cover of stove pit; it is hinged, and readily thrown back when admission to the stove is wanted. For ordinary sized plant or fruit houses, the above method of heating will be found quite sufficient.



Where very large structures are required to be heated, any additional quantity may be procured by means of hot-water pipes supplied from a boiler placed within the patent stove. The pipes may be conveyed in a different direction from the hot-air flue. The boiler, although heated with the stove furnace, requires no additional fuel."

Spanish Oaks.—(See p. 340, col. 3).—Ballota is an Arabic word (of which there are many in Spanish, but no Persian). Ballût is used by Avicenna for the *Oak*, as well as the *Acorn*. Has not the species here mentioned been called Q. Ballota? *Shâh-ballût* (Royal Oak), i. e. the Chestnut, seems to hint that the Arabs got the Oak as well as the Chestnut from the Persian. Is not the Spanish Ballota the Q. Ballota of Desfontaines (Atlant. ii. 350) and Willdenow, Sp. Pl. iv. 432? Q. Gramuntia has prickly leaves, not so Q. Ballota. The Acorns of Q. Ægilops are very palatable, and much eaten by the country people in Asia Minor. The cups only are an article of commerce (Vel nidhi, i. e. *Balanidion*). [The Ballota Oak of botanists is what our correspondent, Captain W., calls Q. Hispanica, and the name, notwithstanding the absurdity of it, will probably be retained. Q. gramuntia is no doubt the same thing. We have specimens in all states, from leaves very prickly to others as even at the edge as an olive leaf.]

Currants.—About 12 years ago we received a number of Currant-bushes for West Plean garden, among which were a few named "Woolly-leaved Currants." I do not know whether it has any other name or not, but I think it ought to be better known throughout the country than it is at present. It has some properties which I think are of some value. One of them is, that it is later in coming into leaf and flower than the common red; 10 or 12 days may be the difference. I consider this to be a great benefit in a small garden; it generally happens when the Nematus Capræ deposits its eggs on the underside of the leaf, it makes choice of the earliest and strongest, and on this account the woolly-leaved currant often escapes the ravages of the caterpillar. Is it a fact that there are several generations of these insects in one season? I have tried to prove it but did not succeed. I fed a number of caterpillars with their favourite food, until they changed into the chrysalis state; I watched them expecting to see an early resurrection, but was disappointed; they were perhaps some of the last clecken for the season, that I had nursed: they remained with me until winter, when I made them the subject of an experiment. It was to find out the degree of cold they could endure; the cold was somewhere about zero; they died, but whether it was the cold, or the re-agents that produced the cold, which were the cause of their death, I cannot tell. The woolly-leaved Currant is more hardy than the common red Currant; this was too well tested in 1839: on the morning of the 15th of May of that year there was a severe frost, accompanied with snow, that destroyed the greater part of the blossom and young fruit in the neighbourhood. In West Plean garden there was scarcely a Gooseberry or common red Currant; left from the Woolly-leaved Currant there was gathered a pretty fair crop. It is also an abundant bearer; I have found that it in general produced more than double the quantity of fruit that the other bushes in the garden brought forth. As to its quality, I never heard any complaint of it. As it is not taken notice of by Dr. Neill of Edinburgh, in the "Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden," published last year, I am inclined to think that it must have some other name than the one I received, I send you a leaf of it.—*Peter M'Kenzie.* [This woolly-leaved Currant is Ribes petræ'um; but it is too acid for the South of England.

Tree-guards.—A cheap, light, but strong fence, to protect single trees from cattle, &c.:—Provide stakes of Larch, Willow, or other round wood, rather straight, 6ft. long and about 3in. in diameter, making use of the waste ends by cutting them into 3in. pieces; then take rod-iron in 6ft. lengths turned up 1in. at one end and pointed at the other. Thus prepared, burn holes with a piece of the iron rod through the stakes, 12in. from top and bottom, in the same direction, and through the centre of the small 3in. pieces from end to end, having 10 of each; run the iron through them alternately, commencing with a stake, ending with a 3in. piece; then bend the whole circularly round the tree, tying it to the other side by twisting the spare iron rod (about 10in.) round the next stake; thus any handy labourer may fence in trees in a simple and durable manner. But experience has taught me to drive three Larch stakes, 3ft. long, half-way into the ground, at equal distance, within the circle of the guard, to keep it in an upright position, or else cattle will force them against the trees, and the bark often gets injured by the upper part of the guard. Bamboo-cane makes a very ornamental fence as above, and in some situations would be desirable. Trees should be strong, 8ft. or 10ft. high, and well rooted before they are planted out singly, and ought not to be cooped up in large cumbrous cradles, as we often see, excluding rain and air.—*H. Bowers, Lideham, Gardener and Forester to the Earl of Lucan.*

Extraordinary Tree.—In reading Mr. St. John's excellent work on Egypt and Mahommed Ali, or Travels in the Valley of the Nile, I met with the following curious account of an extraordinary tree in "Boghos Bey's Garden at Alexandria.—Here I was shown an extraordinary fruit-tree, produced by an extremely ingenious process. They take three seeds, the Citron, the Orange and the Lemon, and carefully removing the external coating from both sides of one of them, and from one side of the two others, place the former between the latter, and binding the three together with fine grass, plant them in the earth. From this mixed seed springs a tree, the fruit of which exhibits three distinct species included in one rind, the division being perfectly visible externally, and the flavour of each compartment as different as if it had grown on a separate tree. This curious method of producing a tripartite fruit has been introduced by Boghos Joussouff from Smyrna, his native city, where it is said to have been practised from time immemorial." Mr. St. John likewise says Boghos Bey's garden contains a great variety of rare flowers, among which the most remarkable are the Carnations, four feet high, the largest and finest perhaps in the world.—*B. D.* [This same plant is mentioned in the following manner in a private letter from our correspondent at Suædia:—A very curious *lusus naturæ* of this genus I saw in 1832 in the garden of Boghos Bey in Alexandria. He had just received it from Smyrna. Under the same rind there are three species, which, if I remember rightly, are the sour Lemon, the sweet Lemon, and the sweet Orange, each part perfectly distinct.

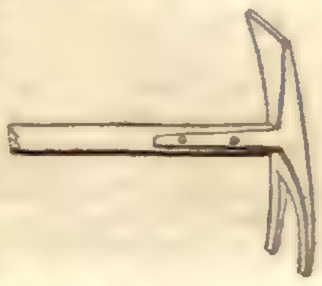
Sea-Kale.—I think the books you quoted are wrong as to the habitat of sea-kale. I certainly have seen it several times growing wild, and always in clay, although the

surface was sand; and I recollect having this pointed out to me by a botanist of some note several years ago, and observing the mistake made in its cultivation from its being supposed that the plant grew in sand. I do not, however, consider that horticulturally this point is of importance, for the plant evidently grows better in light rich garden mould, than in stiff soil.—*K.*

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—In reference to the *Chronicle*, May 8th, page 19, on the Gooseberry Caterpillar, I am induced for the general good to make known a *simple, sure, and effectual* remedy, which I have used for 36 years in three different counties without failure. In the month of February or March put under each Gooseberry-bush a piece of hot lime about the size of a turnip, pour water on it, and as soon as the lime separates mix it regularly with the earth under the bush so low as the roots. More is not necessary, nor will it be requisite (in general cases) to repeat the lime for three or four years. The fact is, the butterfly deposits its eggs during the summer under the bushes, which eggs the lime destroys. The lime should invariably be used before the leaves *begin* to make their appearance.—*James Jackson.*

Self-Register Thermometers.—What is the occasion of the quicksilver passing the register in an horizontal thermometer at times? I imagine the register is composed of steel, *i. e.* a point of a needle broken off. Is it possible for the quicksilver to *vaporise* so as to effect this confusion? If you, or any of your subscribers, can be the means of giving us any information upon this point you will oblige a numerous list of complainants. There is another point, also, which requires elucidation with respect to this very useful appendage to the green and hothouse. The upper thermometer is a spirit of some kind. Why does the fluid pass the register when expanding, and carry it back again when contracting? We all know it is so, but I have never seen it noticed or attempted to be explained. I suspect that the specific gravity of the resisting material, which, I believe, is composed of glass, and therefore lighter, bulk for bulk, than metal, is not sufficient to counteract the effect of expansion, but that in its retrograde motion it is solely influenced by the attraction of cohesion consequent upon the denser state of the fluid, or it may be influenced by capillary action. Have you or any of your subscribers, which I take for granted is now become a formidable body, tried the thermo-barometer? I bought it with some doubts as to its efficacy, and it certainly failed with me. I should like to know how it turned out with other persons.—*T. H.*

Weeding Prong.—A correspondent in Guernsey recommends the accompanying weeding prong, as being a most useful instrument. It is something in the shape of a hammer; the head flattened into a chisel an inch wide, and the fork the same. The whole length of this prong is nine inches, and it is attached to a staff five feet long. Such an implement is light and easy to use; it requires no stooping, and will tear up the deepest-rooted weeds.



Purple variety of Cytisus Laburnum.—In my former report (p. 325,) I have described a large bush of C. purpureus issuing from one of the main branches, into which the stem of this variety is forked; and among the clusters of hybrid flowers on different ramuli of the same branch I have since discovered two young shoots with the perfect leaves and flowers of that species. In like manner I have described four other more slender branches, which issue from the fork, and on the only one of these four branches which has not produced C. Laburnum I have now discovered a this year's shoot of C. purpureus; so that there are altogether nine shoots of the former, and four of the latter species. On all of the six principal branches of the shrub there is therefore at least one shoot, either of C. Laburnum or of C. purpureus, but not of both on either branch; and it may probably be found in addition to the hybrids, that each branch is limited to produce only one or other of the parent species. The shrub is still covered with a profusion of dingy flowers intermixed in different places with the purple blossoms of C. purpureus, and about a dozen large racemes of the common laburnum, and the mixture gives it a most singular appearance; nor can people easily be brought to believe that it is not produced by budding. In the adjoining grounds at Singleton, my friend J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P., has a similar shrub, which from among the hybrid blossoms has produced three shoots with one raceme of C. Laburnum on each; but there is not any appearance of C. purpureus.—*L. W. Dillwyn, Sketty Hall.*

Accentuation.—A correspondent suggests that the eyes of our readers and the time of our compositors would be kindly spared, if the rule of accentuation laid down by the Spanish Academy were followed; viz.: that every name has the emphasis on the penultima (last syllable but one), except when marked on the antepenultima (last syllable but two), or ultima. [This is a good suggestion, which after this number we shall adopt.]

Exhibitions.—A correspondent, signing himself an *Exhibitor in a small way*, complains of the conduct of visitors at the shows of flowers. He says that many, especially among the ladies, have such a propensity to fingering, not to mention abstracting on a small scale, that nothing short of a lecture from our editorship will cure the evil. Some of them will pull out stick after stick in their progress, in order to enlighten their party with the names. He has not the slightest wish to find fault with this anxiety to impart information; on the contrary, he thinks it praiseworthy: but he objects to the manner in which it is obtained—viz., by dragging out the sticks, instead of looking at them as they stand in the pots: and for this there is no excuse, as the names are generally written plainly enough, if they are written at all. He urges that that the principal *roots* of many plants are close round the pot, and by this *pulling out* and *poking back* they are mangled in a sad manner. Were this custom put an end to, our correspondent says we should not have to complain that plants are unnamed. Gardeners like to put names to their plants, but they do not like those names to be made the means of injuring them. [There is some truth in these expostulations, but we are not aware that the practice goes so far as our correspondent represents. What is worse than the injury to the plants is this, that when the names are pulled out they are often replaced in a wrong pot, and thus a Pelargonium gets the name of a Heath, and a Rose of a Nettle, which certainly does not tend to enlighten those who follow in the wake of these disturbers of sticks.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 1st.—R. H. Solly, Esq., V.P., in the Chair. L. Ames, W. J. G. Farmer, J. Delafield, R. Garnett, Esqrs., and the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson were elected. The subjects exhibited included many rare and beautiful plants, some of which had never been previously shown. A magnificent collection was sent from Mrs. Lawrence of Ealing Park, among the more remarkable of which was a plant of the Erica spléndens in fine flower. This is one of the most singular heaths known, and bears brick-red tubular flowers of a large size, which contrast well with its deep green leaves: the specimen exhibited was handsome, and in the most perfect health, which does not often happen, as it is one of the more difficult of its tribe to grow. A Knightian medal was awarded for this plant. There were in this collection several varieties of Erica ventricósa, so thickly covered with flowers that the foliage could hardly be perceived. A good specimen of Polýgala oppositifólia was studded with rich purple blossoms: this is a very suitable plant for putting out in a conservatory, as it soon makes a tree, bears cutting, and flowers freely: the blossoms last a long while, and are well adapted for bouquets. Two specimens of the Hibiscus manihot had each a flower expanded, resembling the common Bladder Ketmia of the gardens, but are of a gigantic size. Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., exhibited a handsome seedling Cactus raised between Ackermánnii and speciósus: it possessed the colour of the latter and the form of the first: a Banksian certificate was awarded for it. Messrs. Low and Co. sent the following; viz.—a specimen of the handsome Gloxínia rúbra, but the flowers were neither so large nor so high-coloured as we have sometimes seen them: Brachycóme iberidifólia, a beautiful new hardy annual, with flowers varying from deep purple to white, which are very gay when planted in a bed in a flower-garden; the plant shown having been forced, the flowers were consequently not so large as usual. A dwarf habited Gesnéra, called lateritia, had large scarlet flowers, and is said in its native country, Brazil, to have a remarkably red footstalk. The Borónia vimínea, with pink starlike flowers; and a new kind of Bossiæa, with curious flat stems, were also sent from the Clapton Nursery. A Banksian certificate was awarded for the Gloxínia rúbra. Messrs. Rivers and Son exhibited a beautiful tray of flowers of the Mossy Pompone Rose, which in colour and form resembles the old Pompone, but the calyx and stems have all the moss of the Moss Rose. A tray of yellow Roses were also sent, and also a specimen of the Prince Albert Rose: the latter is a rich crimson purple, but not sufficiently distinct in character from many of the known garden varieties. The yellow Roses consisted of Harrisonii—the best small yellow rose known; double yellow Austrian Briar, which is almost a salmon colour, and prettily formed; the old yellow Scotch, and the globe yellow Scotch: the latter is a delicate sulphur yellow, and very globular in form. A Banksian certificate was awarded for these Roses. A large collection of Roses were sent by Messrs. Dennis and Co., which included most of the better varieties. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited specimens of their new rose, Devoniensis (see p. 343), which, owing to their being badly packed, were very much injured. A seedling Pelargonium, and a seedling Cineraria were sent by Mr. J. D. Parks; the former was badly shaped, coarse, and by no means superior to many of the old varieties: it was stated to have been raised between Montgomeryanum and the Duchess of Gloucester. Mr. Catleugh exhibited a pan of flowers of seedling Pelargoniums raised by the Rev. R. Garth, which were almost perfection; the flowers were large, firm, round, and the colours quite clear and distinct: one very large flower had a fine rosy purple tint, and a remarkably deep spot on the other petals. Mr. Catleugh also sent five named seedling plants, Comte de Paris, Sylph, Corona, and Leila; the latter was the most distinct: its ground colour was a delicate lilac, with a purple spot on the upper petals; the form quite round, and the set of the flower remarkably flat: a Banksian medal was awarded for these. Mr. Russell also exhibited a collection of seedling Pelargoniums, but they were much too coarse in character for the present taste. Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, exhibited a specimen of the curious Bolbophyllum barbigerum, with flowers not unlike a fly with long hairs on its back: a tuft of feathers or hairs, in the centre of this strange flower possesses considerable elasticity, and moves up and down as if it belonged to a living animal. Mr. Upright, gr. to G. C. Ridge, Esq., sent a magnificent specimen of Céreus speciósus, borne down by the weight of its blossoms, which must have amounted to near a thousand: a Banksian medal was given for it. Mr. J. A. Henderson sent a specimen of the extraordinary Cycnóches chlorochílon, one of the strangest of the singular Orchidaceous family: the flowers are pale green, very large, and, when inverted, are not much unlike a swan in the act of elevating its wings for flight: they exhale a delicious odour. It is easily cultivated in a damp stove, and flowers readily when in health: a Banksian medal was awarded for this specimen. A beautiful new Oncidium, named Barkeri, was sent by G. Barker, Esq., and gained a Banksian medal. It is a handsome species, with a broad yellow labellum, and possessing the habit of O. Insleayi, from which however it is quite distinct. The flowers having been expanded five days had lost some of their brilliancy; but when the plant, which is now weak, is grown out well, it will no doubt form a splendid addition to this tribe. Mr. Walker, gr. to T. Harris, Esq., sent a specimen of the incense-exhaling Epidendrum aromáticum, which, though by no means so showy as many others of the genus, well deserves a place in a collection on account of its sweetness. A white-lipped variety of E. macrochílum and Cyrtochílum filipes were also sent from Kingsbury. W. H. Blaauw, Esq., exhibited a monstrous flower of a Calceolaria: it was shaped like a silk purse stretched out, and altogether had a most singular appearance. A fine specimen of stock was exhibited by Sir E. Cust: it bore very large double crimson flowers, probably owing to having been grown near the sea-coast, a situation very suitable to plants of that class. Messrs. Pope and Sons sent a specimen of Ceanóthus collinus, a hardy evergreen, producing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers; it was, however, ruined by careless packing. A flower of Iris Burriénsis was exhibited by some person unknown: it is probably one of the numerous varieties of I. sordida: the kind shown had a whitish ground, and the edges delicately pencilled with violet. Mr. Parsons, gr. to A. George, Esq., sent a basket of Black Hamburg Grapes, to which a Banksian certificate was awarded. The same distinction was conferred on Mr. Myatt for specimens of his new Strawberry, the British Queen, which bears some resemblance to his celebrated Pine: but which he states there is not the same difficulty in cultivating. The plants from the garden included a large collection of Mammillarias and Echinocacti, some of which were studded all over with crimson or buff flowers, and others had them arranged on the top like a coronet; they did not open, however, in consequence of the want of sun-light. Among the other plants sent, were Pimeléa rósea, bearing bright pink heads of flowers; Maxillária aromática Skinneri, with much larger flowers than the original species; and Polýgala speciósa, a handsome plant with long spikes of rich crimson purple flowers.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 1st.—E. Palmer, Esq., in the chair. Mr. A. Pontey was elected. Mr Edmonds exhibited a seedling Heartsease possessing good properties, and Mr Catleugh the box of Pelargoniums raised by the Rev. R. Garth, mentioned in the proceedings of the Horticultural Society. A seedling Pelargonium was brought for the opinion of the Society, which was as follows:—"Form and texture of petal not sufficiently good to recommend it as a first-rate flower." If it blossoms freely it will make a good market flower, but will not do for exhibiting.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

June 1st, 1841.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. The business consisted of reading a continuation of Mr. C. J. F. Bunbury's paper on the rare and undescribed plants of Brazil, and a synopsis of the Paussidæ, a family of insects, by J. O. Westwood, Esq.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Wednesday, May 19th.—P. Pusey, Esq., M. P., President, in the chair.—The Rev. J. R. Smythies gave notice of his intention to propose that a premium, of the same amount as for the other kinds of Wheat, should be given for the best sample of Spring Wheat, sown not earlier than the month of March, but the lateness of the sowing to be taken into consideration as a test of the merit.

Wednesday, May 26.—P. Pusey, Esq., M. P., President in the chair. Mr. Raymond Barker presented to the Society a fine specimen of Wheat, grown on a 40-pole allotment piece of arable land in the parish of Hambleden, in Buckinghamshire, having 80 straws, and upwards of 50 ears, which ripened, and were on the root when it was pulled. The President laid before the council a second communication from Dr. Daubeny, of Oxford, in reference to the experiments to be tried on a small scale on manures and the growth of plants, proposing two distinct plans of arrangement and requesting the council to decide which of these they considered as possessing the greatest advantages in effecting the purpose under consideration. Mr. John Hobbs, of St. Ives, Cornwall, transmitted an account of the mode he had successfully practised in effecting the destruction of all the small insect tribes that infest the hop plant, by the erection of rails of a particular construction, smeared over with coal-tar, or the saturation of the poles with a solution of copperas.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

June 2.—A promenade took place in the Inner Circle, Regent's-park, which was numerously attended. The object of the Society was to show the public the progress made towards the completion of the works during the present spring. Since we last visited the garden, the principal lines of walks are laid out, and many of them are gravelled. The garden for plants used in the arts and sciences is completed, and for the present season is filled with flowering plants. The ground on which it is proposed to build the conservatories is thrown up, and a terrace is progressing. A bank is being raised on the north-west with a walk through it, from which extensive views will be obtained of the lake, and park in the direction of Primrose-hill. A small house has been built for the reception of a fine specimen of Chamærops excelsa belonging to the Society. This plant was placed for the promenade in the centre of a marquee. Mr. Catleugh had also in the same tent a small collection of choice Pelargoniums and Calceolarias. A collection of British plants, chiefly made within twenty or thirty miles round the metropolis, are growing in pots preparatory to being planted out.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

March 10.—Dr. Irvine presented some genuine Bhilsah Tobacco, and intimated his intention of soon forwarding a supply of the seed. Specimens of Oil and Oil Cake made from Hemp-seed, and also a specimen of a Lichen, were received from Capt. Kirke, of Deyrah. The Hill name of the Lichen was "Chiewh" or "Chowh," and the Hindustanee, "Ballchew;" it contained a valuable dye, and might be obtained in considerable quantities on the neighbouring hills. A specimen of raw Hemp, grown in the vicinity of Lohooghaut, in Kemaon, a small quantity of the seed, and two kinds of canvas made from the fibre, were also presented by Major Corbett. He stated that the Hemp was grown merely to meet the demand of the Kusseahs for grain bags, but that it could be cultivated to any extent, if for the European market. Samples of unhackled Flax grown at Entally, and the produce of *acclimated* English seed, of Saharunpore, and also of Bengal seed, were likewise presented. Specimens of a Rape-seed plant, the produce of Belgian seed sown on the 20th November, and a plant of Cannabis sativa, from Russian seed sown on the 15th November, and another specimen from native seed (Ganja), were also presented. A specimen of Cotton grown at Lucknow, from Egyptian seed, and a sample of Oude Opium, grown on the banks of the Gogra, from whence large quantities might be procured. Three Sugar Canes, the produce of Amherst Town. Specimens of the flower and exudation of a tree supposed to yield the true Gamboge of commerce, from the Tenasserim provinces. Seeds of the Sirish, used as paste in Khorasan. The acceptance by Government of the offer of the society to distribute a portion of the Cotton-seed imported from America, and also a note on the cultivation of foreign Cotton in India, by Mr. Mercer, one of the American Cotton planters, were read. Mr. Sarkies, the secretary of the Dacca branch society, stated "that the Otaheite Cane culture is rapidly gaining favour with the natives, and with every class of the community in the district, to such an extent that in a year or two more the spread of this Cane will be such as, in all probability, to supersede the other kinds." Mr. Sarkies states the number of Otaheite Canes in the society's garden was about 12,000; that 2,000 had been distributed to about 50 individuals for planting, and 5,000 sold for the benefit of the garden. The average weight of a single Cane was eight pounds, its length from seven to eight feet, and from seven to eight inches in circumference. Four maunds of foreign Cotton were collected from plants in the garden, and one maund of seed had been distributed to members. The report of the Secretary of the Branch Society at Hooghly of the result of the third annual Horticultural Exhibition, was also read. Dr. Esdaile mentioned that the exhibitors were numerous and the articles of excellent quality. Leaves of the Tea plant, cultivated in Travancore, were also presented, and an interesting communication on the Tea culture there, by Mr. Huxham, was read. Mr. H., from personal examination, was of opinion that the state of the plant in the Tea plantations goes far to prove the success of the experiment, as far as regards the growth of the plant in that district. Of a few plants received from Assam in 1839, some well rooted in the ground were then two feet high, having recently thrown out branches. Some of the leaves were very large, being from nine and a half to ten inches long and three and a half wide. Mr. Huxham mentions that the leaves of several of the Tea plants reared from seed at Quilon are large, two or three seven inches long in October last.

Winchester Pansy Show.—The annual Pansy Show was held at the Globe Inn. The exhibition was a good one, and the prize seedling shown by Mr. W. Mann's much admired.—1st prize was awarded to Mr. Burne, gr. to J. Campion, Esq.; 2nd to Mr. Spenton; 3rd, to Mr. Hillyer; 4th, to Mr. Turner; 5th, to Mr. Neave, gr. to the Warden of the College; 6th, to Mr. E. Corfe; Seedling, Mr. Mann's.

Hampstead Florist's Society.—The first exhibition took place on Wednesday and Thursday, June the 2nd and 3rd. The exhibitors were all residents in the neighbourhood, and the beauty of their

productions attests the taste for flowers that exists among them. The chief competition was among Pelargoniums: the collections of which were superb. Mr. Tucker's miscellaneous collection of Plants was worthy of notice for the handsome standard Fuchsia globosa, and a beautiful specimen of Polygala grandiflora, literally borne down by the weight of its fine purple flowers. Among Mr. Garrod's collection were a large specimen of Diplacus puniceus, covered with dull red blossoms, and a large bush of Fuchsia fulgens, hung round as it were with pendants. The Calceolarias from the brilliancy of their colours made a great show. Two floral devices were exceedingly well executed, that which gained the first prize consisted of six birds entirely formed of the petals of Pelargoniums; the effect produced was striking, and reminded us of some of the highly-coloured inhabitants of the tropics: the other device was a flower-garden. Besides the articles sent for competition were a large collection of cut Roses, from Messrs. Dennis and Co., and a great number of plants for decoration from Mr. Brown, of Hampstead. Among the latter were:—two handsome standard Fuchsias, the beautiful and rare Erica gemmifera, a specimen of Azalea lateritia, covered with brick-red flowers, and the pretty pink Rhodanthe Manglesii. The following is a list of the awards:—Best six Pelargoniums, Lady Denbigh, Una, Dennis's Perfection, Jonathan, Jewess, Beauty of Ware, Mr. Franklin, gr. to Mrs. Pryor; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Cowen, gr. to W. Foster, Esq.; 3rd, ditto, Mr. Hutcheson; 4th, ditto, Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq.; 5th, ditto, Mr. Hendry, gr. to R. Short, Esq. Best nine Pelargoniums, Dennis's Perfection, Alicia, Climax, Beauty of Ware, Erectum, Victory, Lad Denbigh, Joan of Arc, seedling, Mr. Garrod, gr. to R. B. Foreman, Esq.; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Goulding, gr. to R. H. Davis, Esq. Best Cockscombs, Mr. Puryer; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Garrod, gr. to R. B. Foreman, Esq. Best six Calceolarias, Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq.; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Hendry, gr. to R. Shout, Esq.; 3rd, ditto, Mr. Warren. Best miscellaneous collection of Plants, Fuchsia globosa, trained as a standard, Cereus Ackermanni, Clematis florida pleno, C. bicolor, Epacris grandiflora, Polygala grandiflora), Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofts, Esq.; 2nd, ditto (Diplacus puniceus, Epacris grandiflora, Polygala cordifolia, Fuchsia fulgens, Grevillea concinna, Erica ventricosa superba), Mr. Garrod, gr. to R. B. Foreman, Esq. Best specimen plant (Polygala grandiflora), Mr. Garrod, gr. to R. B. Foreman, Esq.; 2nd, ditto (Standard, Atkinson's magnificent Fuchsia), Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq.; 3rd, ditto (Calceolaria), Mr. Goulding, gr. to R. H. Davis, Esq. Best 36 Heartseases, Mr. Pell; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Elliott; 3rd, ditto, Mr. Herren. Best 24 ditto, Mr. Pipe, gr. to — Herring, Esq.; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Garrod, gr. to R. B. Foreman, Esq.; 3rd, ditto, Mr. Wren, gr. to — Neville, Esq.; 4th, ditto, Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq.; 5th, ditto, Mr. Hendry, gr. to R. Shout, Esq. Best Device, Mr. Franklin, gr. to Mrs. Pryor; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Burton. Extra prizes for large collections of Plants were given to Mr. Goulding, gr. to R. H. Davis, Esq.; and Mr. Garrod, gr. to R. B. Foreman, Esq.; and to Mr. Franklin, gr. to Mrs. Pryor, for a large specimen of Pelargonium.

Holt Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition was held on Friday, the 21st ult. It must be a great satisfaction to those who first promoted the establishment of this society in one of the smallest market towns, and in one of the most unfavourable neighbourhoods in the county of Norfolk, to find that from the first moment of its existence it assumed, and has since maintained, so high a rank among associations of a similar nature. Among the more liberal contributors were the vice-president, W. Hardy, Esq., Rev. H. Sparke, J. Brereton, Esq., J. T. Mott, Esq., W. Norris, Esq., Lord Hastings, and W. H. Cozens, Esq. The smaller contributors will not object to have Mr. G. Thurtell placed at their head, whose magnificent Pansies were universally admired, and who supplied the only stand of Tulips exhibited. Mr. Overman's and Mr. Thurtell's were the next in merit. The room was decorated as usual by the secretary and his family, and a design furnished by him received the first prize. The cottagers' tables were as usual well furnished, and a design in flowers was deserving of notice. The prizes awarded were—J. Brereton, Esq., best and second Cucumbers, best Potatoes, Geraniums, Grapes, and Cockscombs; J. T. Mott, Esq., best green Peas and Mushrooms, second best Strawberries, Orange and Lemon-trees, Kennedya and Geranium Blooms; W. Hardy, Esq., second Potatoes, best Lettuces, Cactus, and greenhouse plants, and second Geraniums; W. Norris, Esq., best Strawberries, second Kidney Beans, best Geraniums, Calceolarias, and three plants in pots; Rev. H. J. Sparke, best Ericas, Roses, and Stocks, Balsams, and Blooms; J. Gay, Esq., greenhouse plants, and best Rhubarb, Asparagus, and Cabbages; Lord Hastings, second-best Strawberries, best Kidney Beans, and Rhododendron; W. H. Cozens, Esq., collection of plants and box of Blooms; Mr. G. Thurtell, best Pansies and Tulips; Mr. Shalders, best design and collection of Annuals, &c.; Rev. C. Codd, Apples; Rev. R. Catton, second design; Mr. Overman, second Pansies; Mr. W. Thurtell, second-best Rhubarb.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Royal Horticultural Society, Victoria Gardens, Bath.—The second fete was held on Tuesday. The gardens presented a beautiful appearance, in the verdant loveliness of spring, and the sunny brightness of the day greatly heightened the splendour of the scene. The productions were superb, the late auspicious weather having imparted to them an extraordinary degree of freshness. A large tent was filled with plants, arranged with great taste. The most conspicuous amongst these, was a collection from Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, presenting a rich diversity of brilliant hues and delicate forms; amongst them were many specimens of Statice arborea, Epacris grandiflora, many Ericas, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Geraniums, and collections of cut Roses and other flowers. C. C. Elwes, Esq., contributed noble specimens of Brunsfelsia Americana, and Pharbitus Leerii: Angelonia Gardneri, a beautiful plant, very rarely exhibited; a gorgeous show of Heaths, and a great variety of greenhouse plants. An ornamental basket of plants of different kinds formed a most attractive object. The establishment of J. M. Yeeles, Esq., also furnished a collection of Geraniums, greatly admired, not only by the spectators in general, but by scientific judges. She Heaths, Calceolarias, and ornamental baskets of choice plants, from the same grounds, added to the splendour of the show. The decisions of the judges on the Geraniums and Pansies furnished by Mr. Yeeles are the best proof of their superior character. Contributions by J. Jarrett, Esq., of Camerton Court, were also magnificent. The most striking plant, not only in this collection but those around it, was a rich specimen of Saccolabium guttatum, in splendid flower. The colours of the pendent flowers were superb; one of the racemes was upwards of 14 inches in length. There was also a fine specimen of Gloxinia rubra; Calceolarias and Heaths, from the same grounds. In the centre of the tent was a gigantic specimen of Fuchsia fulgens, trained tree-like, and with a long and finely-formed stem. There was, besides, in the fruit-tent, two Melons, the largest of which weighed 14 lbs. Messrs. Garaway, Mayes, and Co., of Durdham Down, also contributed a collection of rare plants: the most attractive amongst these was Gongora maculata, a native of Demerara. This singular plant displays a flower very much resembling the grasshopper; the head, wings, tail, &c., appear to be so naturally formed that it is only upon a minute inspection that the reality is discernible. There were also contributed from the same place Cypripedium humile, Iris chalcedonica, seedling Cinerarias, Heaths, and a beautiful seedling Geranium, which carried off the prize at the last show at Sydney Gardens. A fine collection of seedling and other Calceolarias were contributed by Col. Horner. Mr. Wheeler, of Warminster, furnished three beautiful seedling Geraniums, and specimens of the same plant from G. C. Tugwell, Esq., and Mr. Carpenter, of Weston, were also of a superior description. Mr. Targett displayed a basket of plants and a Cactus of great beauty. Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq., exhibited two very large clusters of Grapes, black and white, for which the judges awarded the prize. Mr. Sturge, of Lambridge, exhibited a collection of fine Geraniums: and the fruit-tent was graced with a Newington peach tree, laden with fruit, not yet ripe, from the same gentleman. Mr. G. Fuller furnished a large collection of Pelargoniums, Cactus, Fuchsias, and other greenhouse plants. Several Cactus and Geraniums, and a noble specimen of Gloxinia speciosa were contributed by S. Barrow, Esq. Mr. C. Samsbury sent a fine collection of Pansies, as did also Mr. Cole, who gained the award of superiority for his specimens. In addition to the contributions already named were the following:—Extra Prizes—A dish of fine Peaches, from J. Wiltshire, Esq., and some forward Carrots, from Mr. R. Shackell, and Turnips from Mr. Lidiard and Mr. Gerrish. Fruit—Miss Whitehead sent a fine dish of black Grapes, and W. P. Gillard, Esq., a superb plate of white ones: these obtained the second prizes. The Strawberries from G. C. Tugwell, Esq., and Mr. Minty, were also superior specimens: and the Apples and Cherries of Mr. Cooke were much admired. Florists' Flowers—Amongst these the Tulips and Anemones of Mr. J. Walters, of Hilperton, and the Tulips of J. W. Hooper, Esq., attracted considerable notice. Miss Whitehead and — Crang, Esq., also enriched the booth of flowers by two delightful collections of seedling and other Pansies; and Mr. Minty's Brompton stocks added much to the display. An ornamental basket of cut flowers, from S. Barrow, Esq., and Mr. Lidiard, and the ornamental devices of Mr. Pearse, formed a beautiful appearance. Mr. Cooper, of the White Hart, also contributed a rich display of Brompton Stocks. Vegetables.—Green Peas, in a very forward state, were shown by C. C. Elwes, Esq., and Mr. Cooke: and from the garden of the latter was a supply of fine Kidney Beans. Cauliflowers and Asparagus contributed by Mr. Lidiard and Mr. Minty elicited great commendation; and the Cucumbers from G. C. Tugwell, Esq., and Mr. Pearse, were exceedingly fine. The Cabbages of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Cooper, and the Lettuces of J. Wiltshire, Esq., and Mr. Lidiard, had also attained extraordinary growth. The lady of J. M. Yeeles, Esq., contributed an elegant marble vase of flowers, presenting a variety of Tulips, Lilacs, and other flowers modelled in wax: a prize was awarded for this magnificent display of talent. There were also a beautiful drawing of Hyacinths, and two curious preparations of the leaf of an American Oak, on one of which was the word "teetotalism," the letters having been formed in the process of dissection. The attendance was brilliant and numerous, the park drives being thronged with equipages. The exertions of the management to give due effect to the scene were well applied, and met their reward in repeated expressions of approval.—LIST OF PRIZES.—NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.—Tulips, nine flowers, three Bizarres, three Bibloemens, three Rose or Cherry, Mr. J. Walters. Anemones, 10 blooms, Mr. J. Walters. Ranunculuses, Mr. Sealey. Pansies, 24 varieties, 1st prize, Mr. Cole; 2d, Mr. Maule, jun.: six seedlings, 1st prize, Mr. Cole. Brompton Stocks, three red, Mr. Cooper, White Hart; three white, Mr. Lidiard. AMATEURS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—Six Blooms, two Bizarres, two Bibloemens, two Rose or Cherry, 1st prize, Mr. Lockstone: 2d, J. W. Hooper, Esq.: 3d, Mr. R. Parker. Anemones, 1st and 2d prizes, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Ranunculuses, mixtures, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Gerrish. Turbans, ten ditto, 1st prize, Mr. Gerrish. Pansies, 24 varieties, 1st prize, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, Miss Whitehead: 12 varieties, 1st prize, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Cooper: six seedlings, 1st prize, — Crang, Esq. Brompton Stocks, six flowers, three red, three white, Mr. Minty. OPEN TO BOTH CLASSES.—Ornamental basket of Cut Flowers, 1st prize, S. Barrow, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Lidiard. Ornamental Devices, Mr. Pearse. NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.—Stove Plants, collection of six, Messrs. Salter and Co. Cape Ericas, collection of 10, Messrs. Salter and Co. Geraniums, 1st prize, Mr. Carpenter; 2d, Messrs. Salter and Co. Shrubby Calceolarias, collection of 12, Messrs. Salter and Co.: herbaceous do., Messrs. Salter and Co. Hardy Plants, collection of 8, Messrs. Salter and Co. American Plants, collection of 6, Messrs. Salter and Co. AMATEURS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—Stove Plants, collection of five, J. Jarrett, Esq.; single specimens, 1st prize, J. Jarrett, Esq.; 2d, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Greenhouse Plants, collection of nine, 1st prize, J. Jarrett, Esq.; 2d, C. C. Elwes, Esq.; collection of four, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; single specimen, new, 1st prize, J. Jarrett, Esq.; 2d, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Cape Ericas, collection of six, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.: single specimen, 1st prize, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, J. Jarrett, Esq. Geraniums, light, 1st prize, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, S. Barrow, Esq.; 3d, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.: rose or pink, 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.: red, 1st, 2d, and 3d prizes, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.: dark or mottled, J. Jarrett, Esq.; ditto, collection of 12, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Shrubby Calceolarias, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Herbaceous ditto, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Hardy Plants, four sorts, J. Jarrett, Esq. OPEN TO BOTH CLASSES.—Orchidaceous, five sorts, J. Jarrett, Esq.: single specimen, 1st and 2d prizes, J. Jarrett, Esq. Ornamental basket of Plants, 1st prize, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Targett; 3d, C. C. Elwes, Esq.; 4th, Mr. G. Shaw. FRUIT.—Pine-apples, black, any sort, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Grapes, black, 1st prize, Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq.; 2d, Miss Whitehead: white, 1st prize, Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq.; 2d, W. P. Gillard, Esq. Melons, 1st and 2d prizes, J. Jarrett, Esq. Strawberries, 1st prize, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Minty. Cherries, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Cooke. Apples, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Cooke.—VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, 1st prize, C. C. Elwes, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Cooke. Kidney Beans, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Cooke. Cauliflowers, Mr. P. Lidiard. Asparagus, 1st prize, Mr. P. Lidiard; 2d, Mr. Minty. Potatoes, 1st prize, W. P. Gillard, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Cooke. Cucumbers, 1st prize, Mr. Pearse; 2d, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. Mushrooms, Mr. Cooke. Cabbages, 1st prize, Mr. Cooke; 2d, Mr. Cooper. Lettuces, 1st prize, Mr. P. Lidiard; 2d, J. Wiltshire, Esq. Besides these, several prizes were awarded to COTTAGERS for fruit, vegetables, and nosegays. EXTRA.—Tulips, nine blooms, 1st prize, Mr. Bucknall, Bristol; 2d, Mr. Lockstone, Malmesbury: six blooms, 1st prize, Mr. Bucknall, Bristol; 2d, Mr. Lockstone, Malmesbury. Peaches, J. Wiltshire, Esq. Carrots, Mr. R. Shackell. Turnips, Mr. P. Lidiard: ditto, Mr. Gerrish. Basket of Seedling Calceolarias, Col. Horner. Stove Plant, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Calceolarias, Col. Horner. Fuchsia Falgin, J. Jarrett, Esq.—Wax Flowers, Mrs. J. M. Yeeles: ditto, Miss Ford.—*Bath Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

African Cedar.—A plant whose seed was brought by Sir J. Alexander from the Cedar Mountains in Southern Africa proves to be the Thúja cupressoídes of Loudon's Arb. Brit., p. 2460; and the young plants seem tolerably hardy, as they were not in the least injured in a cold pit this last winter, although the pots in which they grew were frozen quite hard.—*G.*

Cherrevil's arrangement of Colours for a Flower-garden in July.—Purple Zinnia in the midst of a mixture of white and rose Malope has a pretty effect; or the white and rose Malope may be sown alternately in a row. For the purple Zinnia may be substituted the blue Veronica, or the Nigella of Damascus, or Siberian Larkspur, or Coreopsis tinctoria, or Escholtzia; or Perennial Flax may alternate with Escholtzia, or white and blue Campanulas may alternate with each other; or China Asters may be planted thus:—1. White, rose, white, rose, &c. 2. White, blue, white, blue, &c. 3. White, rose, white, blue, white, rose, white, &c.

Chrysanthemum Indicum.—M. Masson, gardener at Sezaune, in the department of Maine, has succeeded in securing the blossoming of this charming plant both in spring and autumn. He places a number of bushy Chrysanthemums in poor earth, or in small pots, so that they have only a part of their necessary nourishment; in consequence of which treatment a number of the branches produce no blossoms. In January he takes these branches, with as many roots as possible, in order to produce a strong growth, and places them in pots, with a mixture of dung and peat earth and good garden mould, and exposes them freely to the influence of the atmosphere; at the end of February the pots are placed in a hotbed, and are protected by means of common garden-lights, which permit the free access of air. If treated thus, M. Masson assures us that the plants will produce blossoms in May, and again also in the latter months of the year.—*French Paper.*

New Tree Pæonies.—M. Poiteau has given an account of some splendid tree Pæonies, which M. His has produced from seed, namely, the Pæonia moutan Napoleona and the P. moutan Lilliputiana. The first must be a fine plant, as the blossom is very full, 7in. in diameter, and of a bright English carmine,—a colour very rare amongst Pæonies. The external petals are broad, round, and for the most part not notched; in the inner petals this is more or less the case: within these are a number of regular filaments surmounted with yellow anthers, and in the centre a number of small fringed anthers mixed with petals of various lengths. It is to be regretted that these beautiful flowers do not produce seeds, but their ovaries are constantly metamphorsed into petals. The peculiar smell of the Pæony is in this plant mixed with a slight scent of the Rose. The P. m. Lilliputiana is not larger than a full-blown hundred-leaved Rose, whose colouring it also possesses. A third variety, the P. moutan roseolens, which M. Masson produced from seed at Belleville, has a beautiful full, lively, rose-red flower. The most remarkable character of this is its very decided rose scent, a peculiarity which is unhappily possessed but by too few of these beautiful flowers.—*French Paper.*

Mr. Hartweg.—Advices have reached the Horticultural Society from Mr. Hartweg, dated Lima, Feb. 13th, having been brought over the Isthmus of Panama by Mr. Maclean. He had in vain endeavoured to find a vessel for Guayaquil, after leaving Sonsonate, and he was not likely to quit Lima for a few weeks; a matter of the less importance, because the wet season had completely set in, and the mountain roads to Cuenca and Loxa were reported to be almost impassable. He had succeeded in obtaining the long-wished-for Convolvulus Mechoacanus, the flower of which is of a brick colour.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

S. Rucker, Esq., West Hill, Wandsworth.—The greenhouse here is very gay, and looks well, notwithstanding that the kinds of plants are for the most part common, and within the reach of every one. The Geraniums, among which there is a due admixture of light and dark-coloured kinds, occupy two stages in the centre of the house: and on the floor along-side them are some Cacti loaded with large scarlet and crimson blossoms. A specimen or two of Salvia patens, with their beautiful deep blue flowers, contrasted well with the orange of the Calceolarias, and the light pink of the Hydrangeas. Among the more curious plants in this house, is a large bulb of the Cypripédium spectábile with seven or eight singular flowers, with pinkish labellums formed like a bag, and white petals. In the Orchidaceous house there is one of the best grown specimens of the Pitcher plant, Nepénthes distillatória, that we have ever seen. It is between seven and eight feet high, and has at present eight perfect pitchers of an unusual size; one that we measured is eight inches long, and one inch and a half over the mouth. This plant is grown in a mixture of light turfy peat and sphagnum, and is constantly kept moist. Two varieties of the splendid Cáttleya Mossiæ were in great beauty; one was the usual kind, the other, with flowers about six inches across, was remarkable for a large orange blotch on the labellum. A handsome specimen of Saccolábium guttátum, growing on a log, had no less than six spikes, between 14 and 15 inches long, of delicate white and violet flowers hanging down in a graceful curve. Large plants of Dendróbium moschátum, Calceolárie, and cúpreum had a magnificent appearance: and the neat pink-flowered Paxtonia had seven spikes of blossoms expanded: this grows with great luxuriance, for it sends up a constant succession of flowers, and produces seed-pods freely. The orange-coloured Chýsis aurea had a fine spike of bloom, and was growing well in some moist moss: to succeed properly it seems to require great moisture, and a temperature varying from 70° to 80°. A plant of Vanda teres had produced a spike bearing five large flowers, beautiful beyond description: the interior of the labellum, crested as it is with bright orange, is a fairy palace for insects, not less wonderful than Aladdin's. There were many other kinds of this extraordinary tribe flowering in great perfection, and among them we must not forget the delicate pinkish-lilac Cáttleya Loddigésii, and the rich crimson-purple Blétia Shepherdii. Ipomœ a Horsfálliæ had scrambled about nearly all over the roof of the house, and produced its large clusters of crimson flowers abundantly.—*May 31.*

R. W. Barchard, Esq., Wandsworth.—In this gentleman's garden the chief feature is the forcing, which is carried on in a superior manner, as the health of the various crops attested. We noticed a cucumber growing freely, and fruiting abundantly, with its roots in water. The pot in which it is growing is placed to about half its depth in a tub of water, and the roots are soon emitted through holes in the sides of the pot, and eventually fill the tub. Mr. Baggs, the gardener, has been very successful in flowering Tropæolum tuberosum in pots. To make it produce blossoms freely, he says it is only necessary to pass a knife round between the pot and the mould, which cuts off all the young roots, stops its further growth, and throws the plant into blossom. There is here a remarkably handsome kind of Indian pink: the flowers are large and as double as a rose: indeed just [illegible] expanding they have much the appearance of a China rose. There are sixteen varieties, including purple, rose, flesh-[illegible], and various mottled kinds, which are all kept separate, and seed to come true from seed. In a small greenhouse were some well-grown Geraniums, and a few Australian plants, including Chorozéma Henchmannii, which was producing shoots six or seven inches in length.—*May 31.*

Catleugh's Nursery, Hans-place, June 1.—We have been in the habit of visiting Mr. Catleugh's establishment for some years past, and have witnessed the gradual improvement he has made in the cultivation of his Pelargoniums. We never before saw them in such perfection as they are [illegible] and this improvement is no doubt to be attributed [illegible] which now attends the cultivation of [illegible]. The [illegible] appropriated to the specimen plants [illegible] flowering at this time: the healthy appearance of the plants, their symmetry, uniformity of size, and bloom and [illegible], make it an attractive exhibition, and bear evidence to Mr. Catleugh's successful mode of treatment. Some of the new varieties raised by E. Foster, Esq. and the Rev. R. Garth, are beginning to show their first blooms, and promise to be novel as well as fine in character. Corona is

a decided improvement upon Coronation; Flash, a very fine richly-coloured flower, somewhat similar in character; and Flamingo, with its large trusses of flowers, may be classed with them. The compact form, broad stiff petals, and pure white centre of Mr. Foster's Nymph will ensure its being a lasting favourite. Vulcan forms a very desirable variety, its colour contrasting well with the delicate rose-coloured varieties which seem to predominate in this beautiful class. If size could be added to the extraordinary colour of Firebrand, it would be a great acquisition; but its flowers are too small: and we fear that Ruby, although a rich and desirable colour, will never open sufficiently. This we regret, as rich dark purples are much wanted. Leila, a French white, somewhat similar to Alexandrina, promises to be the best of its class, bearing large trusses of well-formed flowers. In some of the other houses we noticed very fine specimens of Sylph, Comtesse de Paris, Bridemaid, Lady Penrhyn, Jewess, Erectum, &c., and many of the older sorts were in great perfection. The stock, which comprises plants of all sizes, is very extensive, and is in healthy and excellent condition. The Calceolarias are in luxuriant flowering; some of the varieties received from the north look miserably by the side of Mr. Green's splendid seedling varieties, which certainly merit general cultivation. The Gardenias, Heliotropes, and Fuchsias look well; and we noticed a new rose-coloured variety of Verbena, with the desirable property of being very sweet scented. The trusses of blossoms are large, and it grows and flowers freely.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

All plants turned out of doors, or plunged in pots, at this season, should be prevented from rooting through their bottoms, or over their sides, into the earth: for if this is allowed to take place, the principal roots in the pots will perish, and in autumn when the plants are lifted again these outside roots have to be removed, for they can rarely be got into a pot. In consequence of this the plants become unhealthy, and in many cases do not recover the transplant. Plants for a small greenhouse in summer have many disadvantages and it is, in our opinion, a bad practice to turn them out, though at many places unavoidable: where this is the case take care that the water has free egress, and prevent the plants rooting beyond the limits of the pots.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Indoor Department.

Pinery.—Successions and suckers should now be re-potted, if not already done: suckers of Providence, or other large kinds, may be removed from the old stools and stuck in the tan for a short time before being potted. Any early ripe fruit may be removed to a cooler house until wanted, and their places filled by others advancing. Fruiters now in flower should not be syringed overhead. Watch the heating of the bark-beds; about 90° in the pit is best; a few degrees on either side of this will not much signify, but it should not rise above 100°. Shut up sufficiently early in the afternoon to maintain the houses at 65° through the night. Give the young plants a dewing overhead, and shut up warm on fine afternoons; let the water used be warm, and bear in mind to be more sparing with it to the black sorts, as Jamaica, than to Queen's, Enville's, and other robust kinds. Put stakes to support the advancing fruit before the stems become bent by their weight.

Vinery.—Continue to thin the berries, observing the cautions before recommended. Be careful not to stop the leaders too soon, for fear of breaking the main eyes, and whenever they are stopped a few of the top laterals should be allowed for a time to grow, to prevent a too sudden check to the rising sap. Examine the ties upon the strongest branches, that they do not pinch. If red spider makes its appearance in any of the houses let it be timely checked, by spreading sulphur on the flues and keeping the house closer for a short time.

Peach-house.—Use means to eradicate insects from the early house as soon as the fruit is gathered, that the trees may be perfectly clear of them before the lights are removed. Syringe them copiously every fine morning, and keep the house closer, to destroy red spider; dust mildewed parts with sulphur, and smoke with tobacco if there be green fly. Keep the shoots in the later houses neatly tied in.

Fig-house.—Give abundance of air and water, with general treatment as before.

Melons.—Keep up a good heat by linings. Let no water fall on the fruit after it is full swelled, and give air more freely. Sprinkle the late Melons overhead early in the afternoon, before closing up the frames; a little air may be left on during warm nights, if the bottom-heat is brisk. Do not allow the plants to become crowded by leaving too many vines or leaves; shade lightly during very hot dry weather.

Cucumbers.—Attend to watering and thinning out superfluous vines. If the frames are small they may be raised by placing bricks under the corners, and the shoots allowed to run out. Remove all weakly shoots and dead leaves: stop and train those under hand-lights, and supply them liberally with water.

Out-door Department.

The weather has been so favourable for the destruction of weeds that in moderately well-kept gardens it should be difficult to find any but very small ones, which must be extirpated as soon as possible; by attending to this much time will be saved hereafter. Continue to ply the hoe between all advancing crops, and water regularly and copiously all plants requiring it, particularly salading, as Radishes and Lettuce. Herbs should be cut just before they expand their blossoms, as they then contain their essential oils in greater abundance than at any other time.

Asparagus.—Gradually discontinue cutting close.

Beans.—Sow early Long-pod. Should the weather prove dry, water the rows previous to sowing. Earth up those advancing, and pinch off their tops as they come into blossom.

Broccoli.—Plant out some of the largest plants: the roots of these and other greens when planted in dry weather should be dipped in puddle, and planted in shallow drills, that they may be the more readily watered, after.

Brussels' Sprouts.—Some of the earliest plants may be planted out at 18 inches apart.

Brocoli.—Sow the proper kinds for spring supplies, in an open situation, such as Grange's Cauliflower, Invisible, Late Dwarf, Tartarian, and Miller's Late White.

Celery.—Continue to plant out; water copiously that already out as well as what remains in the beds.

Cauliflower.—Plant out successions, and do not allow the plants to suffer for water, either in the seed-beds or when transplanted.

Endive.—Sow, if not already done, and keep the seed-bed regularly watered.

Kidney Beans.—Earth up advancing crops when three or four inches high. Stake the running kinds, or train them by twine. Sow successions towards the end of the week.

Love-apples and Capsicums.—Keep well watered.

Peas.—As a last sowing, some new Blue Prussians may be sown. If the weather be dry soak the seed for a night and water the drills.

Potatoes.—Break up the soil between the rows, and earth up as they advance.

Spinach.—Sow successions.

Salading.—Keep a regular supply.

Vine.—Continue the summer nailing of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Plums, removing any ill-placed shoots and thinning the fruit where too thick. Use the engine freely every fine morning, and dust with sulphur any parts infected with mildew. Vines now have their useless shoots removed, being careful not to leave a superabundance of branches. Protect by nets the fruit of the vines as soon as it begins to change colour, and train in the young wood of Morellos for next year's bearing. Lay down glass, tiles, or straw between the rows of Strawberries, to prevent the fruit being splashed by heavy rains; by neglecting this the finest fruit is often rendered unfit for table. Make plantations of Alpines for autumn fruiting, if not done before. Thin out the young shoots of raspberry stools to three or four. Destroy weeds and caterpillars.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Continue to syringe on clear mornings, or early in the afternoon: shift carefully into larger pots or tubs all plants as they may require it; propagate whenever suitable cuttings can be obtained.

Greenhouse.—Give those plants that remain in the house abundance of air, and re-pot soft-wooded kinds from time to time as they need it. Syringe occasionally overhead. See that those plants placed out-doors have free egress for water, that they may not get sodden with wet; at the same time watch that they have sufficient water, or they will lose their colour, and probably their leaves.

Pits and Frames.—Attend particularly to young seedlings as they rise in the seed-pots. Remove the flowers from reserve plants intended for the flower-garden, of Calceolarias and Verbenas; repot Chrysanthemum, and Alpines as they finish flowering.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—Water and mulch, if possible, newly-planted Dahlias; tie up carefully the flower-stems of Carnations; a top dressing of horse-dung will be found beneficial to them. Take up bulbs as their leaves decay; and where they have occupied beds these must be filled directly from the reserve stock of half hardy plants or annuals. Some kinds of Roses will now be in a sufficient state of forwardness to bud, and the different kinds of China may be increased by cuttings. Hedges of all kinds may now be clipped, and box edgings, in cloudy weather. Mow lawns weekly. Tie up neatly all advancing flower-stems. Hoe and rake, and pay a strict regard to general neatness.

Nursery.—Late planted shrubs and trees should be regularly watered. Roses and many other shrubs may now be layered; cuttings of Laurels and other evergreens may be put in; stake newly-grafted trees, also last year's budded ones; those budded plants intended for training should be cut back to five or six eyes, and the laterals trained out.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—This is a good season for pruning the side shoots from young established trees, for cleaning hedge rows and young plantations, and for carrying on the operations recommended in the last Number.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

We spoke last week of the kinds of plants to put out of doors for summer and autumn blooming, and we recur again to the subject for the purpose of observing that in those gardens which are laid out in a series of beds, each bed should contain but one kind of plant, or at least plants of one colour, arranged in accordance with the remarks made in p. 261. For example, suppose the flower-garden to consist of a series of circles placed round a lawn; the first bed may be filled with white Petunias, the next scarlet Geraniums or Erysimum Peroffskyanum, then a bed of white Rockets; after which may be placed Œnothera Lindleyana, or a plant of similar colour; then yellow Calceolarias; the following bed may be purple Petunias, and finally a mass of Sphœnogyne speciosa, Gazania ringens, or some other orange-coloured plant. If there are more beds the same order may be again introduced, and the effect will be excellent, particularly when looked on from an elevated situation. Where the garden is so small as only to admit of one bed, the plants in it may still be advantageously arranged in conformity with the same rule. Balsams, Cockscombs, and other tender annuals intended to succeed the Pelargoniums in the greenhouse should be shifted into larger pots and indeed all plants that require it. Pick the young seed-vessels immediately off Azaleas and Rhododendrons, especially the latter. Pinks may now be piped, which is performed in the following manner:—Select a healthy shoot, tear down carefully some of the lower leaves, and cut it over cleanly at a joint, with a sharp knife. When the piping is made, plant it in a shady situation on a bed slightly raised above the common level of the soil: the mould should be composed of rich vegetable earth, mixed with very rotten manure and drift sand. When a sufficient number of pipings are planted give them a good watering, and place a hand-glass over them, after which it will only be necessary to remove dead leaves, and supply them occasionally with water. All hard-wooded greenhouse plants may now be set out of doors. Give plenty of air to the greenhouse, and attend carefully to watering.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

At this time the leaves of nearly every hawthorn hedge in the neighbourhood of the metropolis are being devoured by myriads of caterpillars of the small Ermine Moth, Yponomeúta padélla. They likewise attack Apple-trees, and Euonymuses. These caterpillars are hatched in the autumn, but do not emerge from the hard gummy covering formed for the protection of the eggs by the parent till the spring. At first, when small, they burrow into the leaves, but as they become large they spin those webs which are extremely injurious to the trees and hedges, as well as rendering them unsightly. About the middle of the present month these caterpillars, which are lead colour, spin each a strong web, close together, in which they change to a brownish-yellow pupa. By the end of the month many of them emerge as moths. In this state they are certainly among the more beautiful of our smaller moths. The upper wings are white, with about 20 black dots distributed over them; the under ones are blackish, and both have a fine white fringe. The feet, antennæ, and body are white. The female lays her eggs in masses of from 20 to 30 near the buds of the trees. Birds and a small kind of Ichneumon are the natural enemies of this insect. The best way to lessen them is, when the caterpillars are in societies to collect and destroy them; and also the bundles of cocoons.

State of the Weather for the Week ending June 3, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	28	30.038	29.293	80	51	65.5	S.W.	.08
Saturday	29	30.096	30.061	72	54	63.0	N.	
Sunday	30	30.016	29.979	74	49	61.5	N.W.	
Monday	31	30.042	29.995	73	49	63.5	W.	
June								
Tuesday	1	30.137	30.122	72	47	59.5	N.E.	
Wednesday	2	30.177	30.167	75	53	64.0	W.	
Thursday	3	30.254	30.157	73	41	57.0	W.	
Average		30.108	30.053	74.9	49.1	62.0		.08

May 28. Sultry; very fine; clear at night.
29. Very fine; overcast; lightning at night.
30. Overcast and fine.
31. Overcast; very fine; clear at night.
June 1. Very fine, overcast; clear.
2. Very fine; cloudy at night.
3. Very fine with bright sun; air very dry; clear at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending June 12, 1841.

June		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.													
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.
Sun.	6	68.2	48.2	58.2	8	0.28 in.	2	3	—	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	3	2
Mon.	7	67.0	46.5	56.8	4	0.53	2	3	—	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	4	1
Tues.	8	70.2	47.4	58.8	4	0.07	3	2	1	—	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	1
Wed.	9	72.6	49.4	61.0	6	0.09	—	2	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	2	3	1	4	1
Thurs.	10	72.6	50.3	61.4	7	0.17	—	3	—	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	1
Fri.	11	72.2	51.4	61.8	7	0.47	—	3	1	1	3	3	4	—	1	2	3	1	4	1
Sat.	12	72.6	51.6	62.1	6	0.50	—	3	1	—	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th, in 1833 and 1835—thermometer 87°; and the lowest, on the 9th, in 1838—thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 4th, 1841.

In consequence of the fine weather the supply both of Fruits and Vegetables has been very great, and the quality has likewise been good. The demand has been pretty brisk during the week, and from that cause the prices have varied considerably. Plants and cut flowers of the usual kinds are brought in profusion.—*Fruit.* Pines, chiefly Queen, and Providence, are plentiful; we observed also a blood-red one. Excellent hothouse Grapes abound. The remarks made on Peaches and Nectarines in our last Report apply equally to this. Forced Cherries are cheaper; a large quantity of Cherries have been imported from France during the week, and fetch about 1s. per lb. Strawberries are unusually abundant. Melons of excellent quality are plentiful. The supply of Cucumbers is pretty large.—*Vegetables.* Cauliflowers are fine and abundant: some of the heads are very large. Peas abound, and the price is consequently much lower than it was last week. A few border Potatoes have been produced and fetch 6s. per doz. Stone Turnips are excellent. Asparagus is good, and though so near the end of the season the supply is large. Mushrooms are pretty good, but scarce.—*Flowers.* Many fine kinds of cut flowers have been exhibited during the week; among them we noticed Salvia patens, Gladiolus Colvillii, Lathyrus grandiflorus, Gloxinia speciosa, some beautiful odorata Roses, and a few Carnations and Picotees. A large and handsome assortment of Plants in pots, including Metrosideros floribundus, Muraltia Heisterii, several kinds of Cactus, Heaths, Calceolarias, Roses, and Pelargoniums, have rendered the market gay during the week.

PRICES, Saturday, June 5, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Apples, dessert, per half sve., 6s to 10s	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 6s to 12s
— Sauce, „ 4s to 7s 6d	— Spanish, 1s
Strawberries, per oz. 1s to 2s	Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
— per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d	— per 100, 6s to 20s
Cherries, per lb. 4s to 8s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Peaches, per dozen, 2s to 30s	— per 100, 6s to 16s
Nectarines, per dozen, 20s to 30s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Gooseberries, per quart, 3d to 4d	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 3s
Pine Apple, p. lb. 5s to 10s	Nuts, per bushel.—
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 3s	— Brazil, 20s
Melons, English, each, 5s to 10s	— Spanish, 20s to 24s
Melons, Dutch, each, 3s to 10s	— Barcelona, 23s
Walnuts, per bush. 12s to 20s	— Turkey, 16s to 18s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per dozen, 9d to 1s 6d	Shallots, Green, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Cabbage Plants, or Colewort, p. d. 2s to 3s	Asparagus, per bundle, Large, 4s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s	— Second or Middling, 3s
Peas, per barge of 6½ sieves, 12s to 15s	— Sprue or Small, 1s 6d
— per sieve, 4s 6d to 6s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s 6d
— per half sieve, 3s	— Cos, 6d to 1s 6d
— per sack, 12s to 15s	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 1s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2s to 3s	— Young, „ „ 3s
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 5l	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— New, per lb. 6d to 1s 3d	Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 6d
— Border, 6s per dozen	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
French Artichokes, each, 4d to 9d	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Turnips, White, per bunch, 4d to 9d	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Carrots, Horn, per bunch, 9d to 2s	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
Red Beet, per doz. 4s to 6s	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s	Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6d to 1s	Mint, per doz. bchs. 1s 6d to 3s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunches, 9d to 1s 6d	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 6s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s	Savory, per doz. bunches, 5s
Onions, per half sieve, 5s	Basil, per doz. bunches, 6s
— Green (Ciboules) pr bch. 4d to 1s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 6d to 1s
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 2s

Notices to Correspondents.

Many thanks to our friend for a local newspaper containing an account of the Horticultural exhibition.

Chelsonii's plant is Vaccínium stamíneum (the long stamened Bilberry).

Mr. Seymour's Ophrys, from Spofforth, appears to be the rare O. tabanífera, or Gadfly orchis.

Mr. Pope's plants are Oncídium críspum and púbes.

M. H. G.'s seed belongs to some kind of grass, probably a Sorghum, and is, perhaps used for the same purposes as millet or small corn. If so, it requires the same treatment as Wheat, only it must be grown in a greenhouse, and well watered. M. H. G. would be glad to know the opinions of experienced apiarians whether wooden boxes or straw hives answer best; and why.

A Lady asks us, "if we know the name of a South American Œnothera with a smallish yellow flower, which really does not open until after sunset, and which she thinks does not answer exactly either to mollissima or nocturna. If she will favour us with a specimen we will tell her.

W. P.'s Vine shoots unfortunately never reached their destination, which was the cause of their being unnoticed. Mr. Curtis hopes, therefore, that he may be favoured with some in good time next spring.—*R.*

A. T.—The destruction that is going on in the foliage of the Elms in Kensington Gardens, and which gives their bare branches so miserable an appearance, is not produced by cold winds, for we rarely have had so few, and the Elm is very hardy, but by the ravages of caterpillars of two moths which are now changing into chrysalids, and have eaten their fill. The buds of the trees are uninjured, and will soon clothe the leaves again with verdure. Instead of referring the appearance of these pests to cold, we should conceive that it is the long-continued warm weather which has given them unwonted vigour, and probably in the first instance assisted in hatching them in swarms.

A. H. inquires whether the purple and blue rays of light will force into vegetation in one year those seeds, such as Pæony, Rose, Cratægus, &c., which ordinarily do not spring till the second year. Also what rays (whether the white or compound, or any of the others) will most promote the setting and maturation of seeds. We do not know. All that we have seen upon the subject has been already given in our columns; we have no experience upon the matter ourselves.

An Admirer of Nature has sent us the Buck-bean, Menyánthes trifoliáta, which he truly describes as a beautiful wild flower, deserving of cultivation. It naturally inhabits turbaries and marshy spongy places. In a garden it will live for many years, if planted in a pot filled with peat-earth mixed with sphagnum or bog-moss, and plunged in a pan of water; or better still if planted out in rich soil where it can be supplied with water from a pond or tank. It is not only beautiful, but a valuable gift of Providence, for it possesses powerful effects as a remedy against the fevers prevalent in marshy districts.

A Correspondent at Cirencester writes thus:—"I am employed by Mr. G., a nurseryman and seedsman, to superintend his seed business, having no connexion with the nursery, nor was I ever in a nursery professionally, nor do I know anything about the business, being simply a seed-man, and you are aware they are two very distinct trades, bearing the same relation to each other as a chemist and druggist to a surgeon, or a leather merchant to a shoemaker. Mr. G. possessing a fine bed of Tulips, I last season purchased about 50 of his most choice sorts, and this year grew them under my own direction and treatment, of course apart from his. Seeing they promised to turn out to my satisfaction, I had myself enrolled an amateur member of the Cheltenham Horticultural Society, and at the exhibition this season obtained the first prize for the best five blooms. An objection has been raised by the defeated party that I am not an amateur, being connected with a nurseryman, and an attempt has been made on his part to disqualify me. He refers to a note appended to one of the laws of the society, which says,—'No person who is by occupation a gardener or gardener's labourer, shall be entitled to exhibit for any of the cottagers' prizes offered by the association.' Now this has no application to my position; I am neither a gardener nor gardener's labourer; neither am I nor have I ever been in any way connected with either a garden or a nursery. I may mention that the shopman to Messrs. Wrench and Son, of London Bridge, is an amateur, and has exhibited as such for nearly 20 years."—[We are of opinion that our correspondent is entitled to his prize, and that he could only enter himself as an

amateur. No man is a nurseryman unless he buys and sells *plants* for profit; and no man is a gardener unless he cultivates a garden for some one who pays him for doing so, or on his own account for profit.

W. M.—A gentleman's gardener is one who is exclusively employed by some one person; a jobbing gardener is one who has many different employers.

B. D., Walthamstow, can obtain Clématis montana of any of the principal London nurserymen. Great numbers of it have been given away by the Horticultural Society. It is from the Himalayas.

A Young Gardener is informed that the destruction of the Thorn hedges about Battersea and elsewhere is caused by the ravages of the caterpillars of the small Ermine moth; it is a common pest in most parts of England. Why it is so abundant we do not know.

We thank *Mr. Coleby* for his specimen of the purple Laburnum. He will find several notices of such appearances in it in some of our recent numbers.

C. M. must send his plants in better order, and *numbered*, if he wishes us to name them.

Mr. Slade will find the meadow Fescue grass the best for a low piece of ground flooded in winter.

Rusticus's plant is Dianthus Carthusianorum, the Carthusian Pink.

Agricola will be obliged to any of our readers who will inform him of the best mode of destroying the grub on meadow land, otherwise than by flooding.

A Well-wisher at Limerick must be very cautious how he uses nitrate of soda. Although it acts beneficially upon grass land and Dahlias, it appears to be a direct poison to many plants. Very little is yet known about its operation upon garden plants. We have seen very small doses destroy the specimens that they were applied to.

An Original Subscriber asks for an easy cure for the coccus or scale which infests Peach and Nectarine trees, and whether it can be applied at this season without injury to the fruit.—[There have been many remedies recommended in our columns, but we fear the greater part will injure the fruit, if applied now. Common soap and water, in the proportions of 1 lb. of soap to 5 gallons of water, will be found useful; it must be put on with a stiff brush, and none allowed to touch the fruit. Forsyth recommends the following: viz.—4 gallons of water, 1 lb. of sulphur, ½ lb. of soft soap, 1 oz. of nux vomica, and 2 oz. of pepper; the whole to be boiled together for about half-an-hour, and applied warm.

Sunning Hill.—We will examine the Bossiæa as soon as we can. The Acacias were Acacia cuneata, published in Hugel's Enumeratio, and Acacia dentifera, figured some months since in the Botanist. The Zichya looks very much like Z. tricolor, yet the single leaf and head of flowers are not enough to say with certainty what the species is in this genus, where they are all a good deal alike.

A Subscriber must have a little patience with Benthamia. It should have plenty of room to grow in, and, if possible, the border of a conservatory. At present almost all the plants, except the old ones, at St. Heligan, are too young to bear flowers.

Mr. Fielder's plant is one of the varieties of Oncidium guttatum. It is not uncommon for seeds to form on Orchidaceæ if the fruit is set: we do not remember, however, to have noticed the seed-vessels of Oncidium ampliatum; the seeds will ripen, but it is uncertain whether they can be made to grow; that depends upon a man's skill.

We must refer *Mr. Wright* to Mr. Paxton's first letter, which appeared in our paper of April 17th, for an answer to several of his questions. He will there see that one of the houses alluded to is 85 ft. high, and therefore could not have been covered with a thatched roof. The plan of heating by hot water employed at Chatsworth by Mr. Walker does not differ materially from other systems where the pipes are exposed in the house; the kind of boiler used is that termed saddle-backed, the size of which of course varies with the size of the structure to be heated, the pipes are of the same size in both houses, being 6 in. diameter. The statements made were not the result of an experiment at any particular time, but of what took place throughout the winter. The internal temperature of the great house was 60°, of the smaller about 70°. If Mr. Wright turns to Mr. Paxton's first letter, he will find that the flues under the bed descend alternately on each side: the inclined plane on which the pipes are supported is formed of square timber fixed at regular intervals.

K asks what is the hardiest kind of Fig? Is there not some small variety which, in a moderately good climate, bears well as a standard? Many years ago he had from Mr. Kirke a standard Peach; it occasionally bore a good crop of very high-flavoured fruit, somewhat austere, and in a degree approaching to the kind grown as standards in the southern parts of Germany, but better. He has, however, forgotten the name.—They cultivate in some parts of Sussex a small green Fig, which ripens well as a standard, and which is the "small green" of the nurseries, or the green red within of the Horticultural Society's Catalogue. The black Ischia will also bear as a standard; but the birds greedily devour such fruit. The Peach was, no doubt, the Rossanna.

Sandy wants to know why colours are called complimentary, and in what way they pay compliments to one another, or to other things. We really cannot answer this question, which is much too deep for us; he had better inquire of one of our ingenious contemporaries. We can, however, tell him why some colours are called complementary. This expression is borrowed from a Latin word, compleo, I fill up, and has the same origin as the more common word complete; complementary colours might, therefore, be termed completing ones. If rays of light of different colours are mixed together in certain proportions they form white light; thus, if you mix red light and green light in certain proportions they form white light; and as green in this way completes with red the quantity of colour required to form white light, it is said to be complementary of red.

E. M. W.—The blistered condition of the Peach and Nectarine leaves is what the French term *La Cloque*. It is occasioned by cold when the leaves are first expanding. They become puffed or bloated, thickened, crisp, and distorted. The midrib is contracted, and the circulation generally obstructed, so that they become worse than useless for the elaboration of sap, and should, therefore, be picked off. This disease never appears on leaves produced in warm weather.

Cepurus.—Paulownia is the spelling of continental writers, not Paulownia, which, however, we doubt not, is the correct orthography. The temperature that this plant had borne is no doubt given by the foreign paper from which our account was taken, in the scale of Réaumur. We thank our kind correspondent for his having called our attention to it; and in future we shall take care to give the corresponding degrees of Fahrenheit as he suggests. The temperature which Mr. Neumann says the plant bore was, 6° R. (15° F.), 14° R. (60° F.), and 8° R. (14° F.) To what does the note about Pasha relate? How are we to Anglicise it? by Bashaw—in that case brother Jonathan would certainly not call this prince a Paker or Paka; but does our correspondent really mean that such a mistake was ever made? The books of old systematical botanists are little attended to by modern writers. Bauhin is quoted by Römer and Schultes as far as Alexandria, but there the work has stopped. De Candolle cited these works carefully in the two volumes of his Systema Vegetabilium, but that work stopped with the second volume, and will never be continued. It is chiefly in books such as Smith's English Flora that the synonymes of old writers are introduced. We have had a little monograph on the species of the genus Cepurus for some time in hand. Pray do not imagine, when it appears, that you are intended to form part of our classification.

An Amateur Florist has sent us specimens of double Gallic Roses with their centre changed into tufts of green leaves, and he asks us why they are so. He states that they were gathered from standards formed by budding different varieties of the Rose upon the Dog-rose; the plants are grown in rather a tenacious loam, well enriched with animal manure, on a sloping bank, sheltered to the north and east by walls, and only partially shaded from the south by distant objects. He adds that scarcely a flower can be gathered without this imperfection, out of four or five dozen plants. These appearances are not uncommon; they arise from the pistils in the centre of the flower being converted into leaves and thus a viviparous condition is taken on by the plants. We are not aware of any one having discovered why such a tendency occurs in certain individuals and not in others; but it is probably brought on by some quality in the manure employed, which causes a tendency to produce green leaves rather than thin petals. We should incline to the supposition that the manure was too strong, *i. e.*, contained too much ammonia, which will make plants run to leaf.

J. G., St. John's.—When Cape bulbs arrive at this season of the year all those which are growing should be immediately potted in dry earth, and no water should on any account be given them till their bleached sprouts have become decidedly green; after that has happened water should be administered sparingly until growth is evidently becoming more vigorous, after which they may have plenty. Keep their leaves exposed to all the light that can be obtained; and when they die down towards winter preserve them in a perfectly dry place. Turning the pots on the sides is a good plan. Cape bulbs not yet shooting had better be started in a hotbed. Mr. Herbert's work on Amaryllidaceæ contains the best directions for managing such plants. Sow the newly-arrived seeds immediately on a gentle hotbed, and give them no water, only shade them, until the germination has begun. We shall be most thankful for results of experiments on the different apiarian systems.

A Cottage Gardener.—In earthing up Potatoes the soil should encroach as little as possible on the foliage when the latter is in a young state; but as the stems advance in growth and more foliage is produced the loss of the few lower leaves that may be smothered by a full earthing up will not prove injurious; they, in fact, are the first that suffer natural decay. Earthing up is in all cases advantageous; but more especially so as regards the large varieties. The sides of the ridges should be convex rather than concave or straight, because the latter forms afford but little space at top in which the tubers can form.

W. D. Your object is understood to be that of training two vine shoots in the present season, with the intention that one of them shall be left for bearing fruit next season, and the other cut down at the winter pruning so as to produce two shoots in the ensuing summer. This shoot you wish to grow strong, in order that the shoots which it is intended to furnish may likewise be so. This being the case, *do not check its growth by stopping it*; for by so doing you will not strengthen it, as you seem to suppose. The thickness of the base of your shoot will depend on the quantity of foliage above it, and its solidity upon the amount of light to which that foliage has been exposed.

A Subscriber in Monmouthshire.—Coal-ashes are said to produce the disease called scab in Potatoes, of which you complain: and so will too much dung, applied without mixing it properly with the soil. Few plants will thrive amongst coal-ashes, if they are not perfectly free from sulphur, but if the coals are really burnt to ashes, and no sulphur is present, they form a good material for improving stiff land.

Our *Irish Subscriber* suffers, like many others, from a pestilence that we know not how to arrest. What we have been able to collect about destroying Caterpillars will be found at pp. 105, 132, and 265. The difficulty of destroying them consists in doing so without killing the bushes, or at the least the foliage also. We have extracted the following paragraph, from a letter by Mr. Saul, in a late number of the *Lancaster Gazette*:—"It is not only the leaves, but the fruit, which the caterpillars destroy. The trees, both of the Apple and Pear, and the Gooseberry have been completely cleared in a few days by a pair of green Linnets in my garden. They appeared to be under no fear when they were dislodging the caterpillars from their cells: upon the Apple and Pear trees those cells are made from the leaves, and are the figure of a cone, so that this is a director to the birds where they are lodged: on the Gooseberry tree there are no cells formed, but they lodge and feed from the underside of the leaf; and, as above stated, those birds appeared to be under no fear, as they approached within a few yards to where I was watching their proceedings; and they were also upon the trees next the high road, and at work, when the mails were passing. The birds' operation of dislodging the caterpillars is this:—they apply their bills to the part next the stalk, and carry it forward in a moment, so that the leaf is thrown open, and the bird then seizes the caterpillar, and proceeds to take others in the same way, till he has got what I suppose, a fair number, and then retreats from the garden to feed his young, I believe, as they return again in a short time for more. The leaves so opened by the birds appear not to be injured by their operations at all: but I have found great difficulty in attempting to open those cells without tearing the leaf; and the caterpillar itself is obliged to eat an opening for its escape after a certain time of its confinement."

Dorset.—The best work on Heaths is "A Treatise on the Propagation, Cultivation, and general Treatment of Cape Heaths, in a climate where they require protection during the winter months." By W. McNab. Edinburgh, 1832. 8vo. Heaths are not so difficult to grow as many imagine; the chief requisites for their well-doing being a soil composed of turfy peat and silver-sand well drained, plenty of air, and constant attention to watering and shifting.

If *Mr. Hamerton* has not had an answer to his question, it is because we have never received his letter. Chevreul's book is Sur la loi du contraste simultané des couleurs, and may be had of all the Foreign booksellers.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of the overland mail from China and India has put us in possession of the important intelligence that the negotiations between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Commissioner were broken off soon after the date of the last despatches, and that hostilities recommenced in February, which terminated in the destruction of the Bogue Forts, and in the capture of Canton. The particulars of the operations preceding and following this event are detailed under our Foreign news. It appears, however, from the tenour of the Admiral's despatches, and from the fact of his departure for Calcutta to demand reinforcements, that a renewal of hostilities may be anticipated.—From India we learn the departure from Bombay of Sir J. R. Carnac, who had been compelled by ill-health to resign the Governorship of that Presidency. The Bombay army was marching to Candehar; the Punjaub continued in a very disturbed state; the Seikh troops were dissatisfied, and had murdered several officers, European as well as native; the Government of Shere Singh was most insecure, and the entry of British troops into the territory was considered probable. From Scinde and Affghanistan there is no intelligence of importance. The chief news from Calcutta relates to a loan at 5 per cent., which had been opened by the Supreme Government; Cholera had broken out in that city, and numerous deaths had occurred among the inhabitants, and also in some native regiments. The news from Persia is pacific; the British agent was about to return to Bushire, and amicable relations were shortly to be renewed on terms of mutual advantage.—From the Levant we learn that much dissatisfaction prevails at Alexandria in consequence of a counter-order, prohibiting the export of grain, in spite of the Pasha's promise to establish freedom of commerce. Some modification of the firman is contemplated by the Porte in order to meet the objections of Mehemet Ali, and bring the Eastern question to a final settlement. The insurrection in the Christian provinces of Turkey is said to be partially suppressed; although the disturbed state of the population, exasperated by the cruelties of their conquerors, still gives rise to serious apprehensions. The troubles in Candia still continue, and other islands of the Archipelago are in a state of revolt.—Our European news is also important: in France the chief events of the week have been the execution of Darmés for the attempt on the life of Louis-Philippe, and the further proceedings of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Deputies in reference to the forged Letters of his Majesty. Some modification of the Ministry is expected; and the political excitement already existing in Paris has been increased by the seizure of six Journals for the publication of a letter on the subject of the conspiracy of Grenoble, connecting that event with the King. A squadron of observation has been despatched to the Levant, in order to watch the course of events in the present distracted state of the Turkish empire.—The speech of M. Gonzales, the President of the Council, developing the policy of the new Government, occupies the attention of parties in Spain; a powerful opposition is said to be organising, and the Ministry have already been defeated in the election of the opposition candidate as Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. The relations between Spain and Portugal are again in an unsatisfactory state, and much excitement appears to prevail on the subject of some recent appointments, and also in regard to the practical fulfilment of the Douro Convention.—Recent advices from the United States inform us that Mr. M'Leod has been removed from Lockport to New York, and that an application for his release was to be made in full court during the second week in May. They also contain the intelligence of a Convention between the United States and this country, for the final settlement of the boundary question.

At home, the second reading of the Jews' Declaration Bill has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of one, and the bill ordered to be committed next week. In the Commons the adjourned debate on Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence in Ministers was resumed on Wednesday, and continued at great length during the two succeeding nights. The speeches on both sides have developed the views of different parties in regard to the great measures which have recently occupied the attention of the public, and the whole policy of the Government, domestic as well as foreign, has been the subject of discussion. The debate of last night will be found to possess unusual interest. It was not brought to a close until half-past 3 o'clock this morning, when a division took place: the numbers being—for the motion, 312; against it, 311: giving a majority of one against the Government. Lord John Russell then stated that he would take till Monday to decide on what course Ministers would pursue in vindication of their policy.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left town on Monday afternoon for Windsor Castle. The Royal party honoured the Eton Montem with their presence on Tuesday, and returned to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon of the same

day, where they still continue. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, honoured the Italian Opera with her presence on Saturday and Tuesday evenings. Her Majesty gave a state ball (the second this season) on Thursday evening, at Buckingham Palace: it was very numerously attended by the diplomatic corps, and by a large party of the nobility and gentry.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager had an evening party on Wednesday, at Marlborough House, which was attended by the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and a select party of the nobility and gentry.—Major-Gen. Sir E. Bowater has succeeded Col. Wylde in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Ostend on Friday morning, and proceeded to Brussels, on a visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians.

The Census.—Preparations are making for the census which will be taken throughout the country on Monday. A blank schedule is to be left at every house, with full directions for filling up, under the several divisions of name, age, sex, or occupation, and birth (whether in the county or elsewhere). The plan is for each housekeeper's schedule (understanding by "housekeeper" the party now in charge of the dwelling) to include the return of all who sleep in the house on the night of Sunday, June 6th. The papers will be called for on Monday. Visitors will be reckoned in the localities where they are staying for the time.

Election Movements.—*Athlone.* Mr. E. O'Brien has come forward as a candidate.—*Armagh.* Mr. Fox will oppose Col. Rawdon in this borough.—*Bewdley.* Mr. Monteith is a candidate, in the Conservative interest.—*Bedford.* Capt. Polhill and Mr. H. Stuart are the Conservative candidates. Mr. W. Whitbread is announced in the Liberal interest.—*Bridgenorth.* Mr. Howard is the Liberal opponent of the present members, who will again become candidates.—*Bristol.* Mr. Miles is, at present, the only Conservative candidate.—*Carlow.* Mr. A. Yates retires from Carlow; Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., will contest the county with Col. Bruen.—*Clitheroe.* The candidates are Mr. Wilson in the Liberal, and Mr. Cardwell in the Conservative interest. — *Cambridge.* Mr. Craufurd has come forward in the Liberal interest.—*Cirencester.* Mr. T. W. C. Masters will again offer himself a candidate.—*East Cornwall.* Sir H. Vivian will not again present himself. Mr. J. S. Trelawney has offered himself in the Liberal interest. Mr. W. Rashleigh, in conjunction with Lord Elliot, are spoken of as Conservatives.—*Dorset.* Mr. R. B. Sheridan has announced himself a candidate for the county, in the place of Mr. Strangways, who retires.—*Devon South).* Sir J. Y. Buller and Lord Courtenay are the Conservative candidates.—*Falkirk.* Mr. Gihon will be opposed by Major Anderson, a Conservative.—*Finsbury.* Mr. W. Tooke has offered himself for this borough.—*Guildford.* Mr. Currie comes forward in the Conservative interest, in conjunction with Major Scarlett.—*Greenwich.* Sir G. Cockburn and Sir T. J. Cochrane will stand in the Conservative interest.—*Hertfordshire.* Mr. Hale, of King's Walden, with Lord Grimston and Mr. A. Smith, are the Conservative candidates, opposed by Mr. Alston in the Liberal interest, for this county.—*High Wycombe.* Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Alexander, both Conservatives, are candidates for this borough. A report is in circulation of Mr. G. R. Smith's resignation.—*Kerry.* The Hon. W. Brown will oppose Mr. Blennerhasset.—*City of Limerick.* Sir D. Roche, M.P., has made known that he will not again offer himself.—*Limerick (County).* Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bourke is named to stand for this county.—*Louth.* Mr. T. Fortescue retires: Mr. M. Fortescue, of Stephenstown, will be the Conservative candidate for the county.—*Longford.* Col. H. White has announced his intention of retiring. Mr. J. O'Ferrall, brother of the Admiralty Sec., is spoken of, in conjunction with Sir Percy Nugent, in the Whig interest.—*Ludlow.* Mr. E. L. Charlton intends, it is said, to offer himself.—*Lymington.*—Mr. J. Steward, M.P., and Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., will be candidates for this borough.—*Lewes.* Mr. H. Elphinstone and Mr. Hereford will be the Whig candidates.—*Manchester.* The Conservative candidates are Sir G. Murray and Mr. W. Entwistle, of Rusholme. Mr. Mark Philips has also again offered himself. Mr. T. M. Gibson has come forward to succeed Mr. R. H. Greg, who declines again standing.—*Maidstone.* Mr. D'Israeli has announced his intention of retiring.—*Northumberland.* Lord Ossulston is named as likely to oppose Lord Howick.—*Southern Northumberland.* Mr. Savile Ogle has made known his intention to come forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest.—*Paisley.* It is currently reported that Mr. Spiers will offer himself in the Conservative interest.—*Penrhyn and Falmouth.* Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Hutchins, it is stated, will both retire. Dr. Bowring is the Radical candidate, and Capt. Plumridge, R.N., is spoken of for the Whig interest.—*Rochdale.* The present Whig member will retire, and his brother, Mr. J. Fenton, will be brought forward in the Conservative interest. Mr. W. S. Crawford will, it is said, oppose him.—*Taunton.* Two Conservative candidates, Messrs. Hall and Wilberforce, are in the field.—*Tiverton.* Lord Palmerston, it is stated, will again offer himself for this borough.—*Tipperary.* A son of the Hon. Baron Pennefather will start for this county, in the Conservative interest.—*Waterford.* Lord Loftus and Mr. H. Lambert are the Conservative candidates for this county.—*Wexford.* Mr. C. A. Walker retires. Sir T. Esmonde is put forward as his successor, in the Whig interest.—*Westmeath.* Sir M. L. Chapman and Sir R. Nagle have resigned. In their place, Mr. B. Chapman, brother to the present member, and Mr. C. Arabin, are spoken of.—*Wells.* Mr. L. Lee is spoken of as a candidate to oppose the present Conservative member, Mr. Blakemore.—*Windsor.* There are three candidates for this borough—the present member, Mr. Ramsbottom, Sir J. de Beauvoir, in the Liberal, and Capt. Bulkley in the Conservative interest. Mr. Gordon retires.

Foreign.

France.—*The Regicide Darmés.*—The Court of Peers, after deliberating the whole of Saturday, gave their verdict in the case of Darmés and his co-accused, in the evening of that day. Considère was acquitted; Duclos delivered over to the ordinary tribunals, for having been in the illegal possession of arms and ammunition; and Darmés was condemned to the death of a parricide. After the close of their deliberations, the Chief Registrar and First Usher of the Court repaired to the prison of the Luxembourg, and communicated the sentence to the three prisoners. Darmés received the intelligence of his fate with the utmost coolness. Duclos appeared greatly excited while the Registrar was reading the long preamble of the sentence, but when he found that he was acquitted, gave free scope to his joy. Considère was immediately set at liberty. Notwithstanding the entreaties of his advocate, Darmés, it is stated, for some time refused to appeal for mercy to the King. He was, however, finally prevailed on to do so, but the appeal was rejected by his Majesty. On Monday morning he was executed. The suddenness of the execution, which appears not to have been expected by the public, prevented the presence of many spectators; but there was a large display of military force. The culprit, it is stated, evinced much resignation and courage. All attempts to extort information from him, even on the scaffold, were without avail. The event did not produce any sensation in Paris; and the entire press appears to have concurred in the justice of the sentence.

Forged Letters of Louis Philippe.—The affair of these letters, and the contradiction given by M. Guizot in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, to the charge brought against the King, continue to be the subject of violent articles in the journals, according to the particular shade of politics advocated by each paper. The general impression appears to be, that the question remained precisely where it stood before this debate or conversation, but all acknowledge the tact with which M. Guizot extricated himself from the difficulty, in which reference to the subject threatened to place him. All compliment him on the adroitness with which he got rid of the question without introducing the King's name into the discussion, taking merely the high constitutional ground of every Government since 1830, that "no Ministry had the power to abandon territory (Algiers) acquired by conquest," and that, "not possessing such power, it was almost superfluous to declare that he had entered into no engagement, or made no promise of the kind." In lauding the ability with which the minister thus evaded the main point (the genuineness of the letters ascribed to the King) the Opposition papers observe, that he referred not to the prosecution of *La France* for maintaining that they were written by his Majesty, the acquittal of that journal, or to the various petitions presented to the Chamber, praying that the matter might be rigidly investigated; and add, that he has it in his power, however, to put the matter, as far as it relates to Algiers, beyond all doubt, by requiring the British Consul there to take out his *exequatur* forthwith, and thus virtually commit his (the British) Government to a recognition of the right of France to that territory. Another somewhat interesting incident, in connection with the same subject, occurred during the sitting of the Deputies on Friday. M. Guizot ascended the tribune, not to rectify, he said, but to complete the account given in the *proces verbal* of the proceedings of Thursday. It appeared to him necessary, he thought, that the minutes should formally declare that no member having demanded permission to reply to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Chamber passed to the order of the day. M. Guizot's reclamation was received with unanimous marks of assent, and the Chamber hastened to comply with his request. This incident is considered important. It has never happened, said M. Dupin, who spoke after M. Guizot, that the Chamber has passed to a vote after the speech of a Minister of the Crown, without having heard something in the shape of a reply to it. Silence, therefore, in this case, he considered was equivalent to assent.

The Ministry.—Private letters assert that in the best-informed circles ministers are not regarded as firm in their places, nor indeed united among themselves. Efforts, it is said, are in progress to reconcile MM. Dufour and Odillon-Barrot, with a view to form with them and their partisans the materials for a new administration, should the Soult-Guizot Cabinet retire or be removed. The session was understood to be closed by the Chamber of Deputies on Friday. On that day some discussion took place on a petition from a M. Wermser, of Paris, complaining that the authorities in Saxony, regarding him only as an Israelite, and not as a French citizen, had refused to permit him to reside in Dresden, where he had business. The petition was referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The budget of receipts was voted on Thursday evening, by 247 to 41.

The Fleet.—The *Moniteur* announces that a ship of the line had sailed from L'Orient for Toulon on the 24th inst. Two frigates, and a man-of-war steamer, also sailed on the 28th for the Levant. This concentration of the navy in those waters was held to prove the degree of uneasiness suggested by the distracted state of the Turkish empire.

Prince Louis Napoleon.—A protest has been published by this personage at Ham, in which he complains of the severe measures to which he is subjected, and says he is treated like a prisoner of the 12th century. A hoax, indicating that an attempt to deliver him from the château of Ham would be made, had been practised on the Government, and induced precautions on a large scale.

Seizure of Six Journals.—The *National, Gazette de France, Commerce, Echo Francais, Journal du Peuple,* and *Quotidienne* of Thursday, were seized at the Post-Office, in consequence of their publishing a new letter on the subject of Didier, who was executed at Grenoble in 1815 for a conspiracy, stated to have been organised in the interests, if not at the express desire, of the duke of Orleans (now King of the French). This circumstance, it is said, has added to the political excitement already existing in Paris. The Opposition papers contend that the seizure was illegal, as the paper in which the letter originally appeared had not been seized.

Spain.—The *Gazette* of the 22d inst. contained the decree of the Regent, accepting the resignation of the former Cabinet, and appointing the new Administration under the presidency of M. Gonzales. The Ministers presented themselves to both Chambers on the 22d, and M. Gonzales, in his capacity of President of the Council, exposed at great length to each the programme of the policy which he intended to pursue. The following is the substance of his speech:—He began by stating that he would govern the country with the aid of the present Cortes. He pledged himself to respect accomplished facts, and to apply all his energy to consolidate the throne of Isabella II. and the institutions of the country. He would endeavour, he said, to preserve with foreign Powers relations of amity and good understanding, and at the same time carefully cause the national dignity and independence to be respected. A friendly intercourse would be kept up with the American republics, and the Minister would neglect nothing to promote the improvement and welfare of the colonies. One of the first bills which would be submitted to the Legislature would have for its object to secure an honourable existence to the clergy. Another would be immediately afterwards presented, for regulating the 4 per cent. tax, voted by the Cortes in 1840. The judiciary power would be re-organised on a plan more in harmony with the wants of the age. The home department would also undergo modifications calculated to accelerate the despatch of public business. The Government would, by all possible means, promote the spirit of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial association. The education of the people would be the object of its particular solicitude, and every attention paid to introduce a system of economy in all the branches of the administration, and to allay the public burdens. The Army would be reduced, the sale of national property encouraged, the Ministry of Finance re-organised according to the system of centralisation, and whenever the Government felt obliged to conclude any financial transaction, the greatest publicity would be given thereto. Finally, that the Navy would be placed on a more respectable footing.—This programme, listened to with profound attention, was rather coolly received in the Chamber of Deputies, in which a most formidable opposition, it is said, was organising against the new Ministry.—A meeting of 90 "Trinitarian" deputies took place on the evening of the 23d, at which it was moved that an energetic opposition be offered by all the members of that party to the new Administration. The majority, however, was of opinion, that it was advisable to wait until it should have proposed some political measures. The Assembly also determined on supporting the rights of Don Augustin Arguelles to the guardianship of the young Queen. It was said that the Cabinet would present on the 25th a bill relative to the majorates.—The *Gazette* publishes a decree of the Regent, dated the 14th ult., conferring a special decoration on all the patriots who, in 1830, and the subsequent years, entered Spain with arms in their hands for the purpose of re-establishing the Constitutional Government.—The Government is sending troops into the Balearic Islands, and especially to Port Mahon. The garrisons of these islands are, it is said, to be put on a war footing, on the suggestion, as it is supposed, of England, which is apprehensive of seeing Por Mahon occupied, sooner or later, by the French. Intelligence since received from Madrid to the 26th ult., informs us that the new Ministry have been defeated by the election of the Opposition candidate as Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Portugal.—The intelligence brought by the *Royal Tar* steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday afternoon, informs us that the Cortes were again on the point of meeting; after their adjournment, the Finance Committee were believed to have prepared a report on the financial state of the country, recommending measures both of retrenchment and new taxation, which would be speedily submitted to the Cortes, should circumstances admit of the probability of their passing during the present Session.—The relations between Portugal and Spain were again approaching an unsatisfactory state. The probable despatch of a Papal nuncio to Lisbon had, it was reported, called forth an intimation from Senor Aguilar, the Spanish Minister, to the effect that such a circumstance would very probably provoke a war between Portugal and Spain. The practical fulfilment of the Douro convention, the appointment of Baron Renduffe, as Portuguese Minister at Madrid, who had been objected to by Senor Ferrer, and the course pursued by Senor Aguilar at Lisbon, all contributed to produce some degree of coolness and ill feeling between the two Governments.—In consequence of the report of the Captain of a Portuguese merchant vessel respecting the disabled steamer mentioned in our last, and supposed to be the *President*, Lord Howard de Walden had sent the *Espoir*, and a Portuguese Government cutter and schooner of war, to cruise respectively off Madeira, the Azores, and the Cape de Verds, in search of the steamer supposed to be detained in those latitudes.

Germany.—The journals continue to publish articles

against the new Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and the Customs' Union. Some of them admit that their remarks are too late, since the ratifications have taken place, and turn their objections against any renewal of the treaty in future times.—It is stated that an Austrian corps of observation is about to be formed on the frontier of Turkey, in consequence of the insurrection which it would appear is becoming universal throughout the European provinces of the Turkish empire.—Accounts from Berlin inform us that the King of Prussia, anxious to have as much light as possible thrown on the question in dispute between the Papal and Prussian Governments, has consulted as many Prussian diplomatists as have been employed on missions at Rome; and that to this effect Count Von Bruhl, Baron Von Buch, and M. Bunsen are in constant consultation on the most suitable propositions to be submitted to his Holiness for a final settlement of the differences. Count Von Bruhl is expected to set out shortly for Rome. A correspondent at Rome states that the pope has refused to accept the nomination of M. Muller, canon of the cathedral at Cologne, to be administrator of the diocese for the Archbishop, and has censured the chapter for making the election. This incident was considered likely to hinder the settlement of the differences between the Courts of Rome and Berlin.

ITALY.—Letters of a late date from Rome hold out strong hopes that Don Miguel may be induced to accept a royal alliance, and abandon his pretensions to the throne of Portugal. According to private letters from Naples of the 17th ult., it was contemplated to construct a railroad between that capital and Manfredonia, which would establish a communication between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. The plan was proposed and encouraged by the Minister of the Interior, and the King had declared his readiness to grant a guarantee of 4 or 4½ per cent. interest to the company who should undertake to execute it. The whole expense was estimated at 14,000,000 of ducats (2,440,000*l.*) The King and Queen, accompanied by the young Princes and all the royal household, had returned from Caserta to Naples.

RUSSIA.—The papers contain melancholy accounts of the devastations caused in the southern provinces by the inundations of the Bug, the Dnieper, the Dniester, and other rivers in that part of the empire. The sudden heat which set in the first days of April made the snow on the steppes dissolve with almost unexampled rapidity. Accounts from Moscow to the 10th of May mention that the hopes already entertained in Central Russia of the coming harvest, had led to a fall of twenty per cent in the price of corn.

TURKEY.—Further details are given of the spread of the insurrection in the Christian provinces of the Turkish Empire. The Bulgarian insurgents had maintained themselves in the mountains, and menaced the Pacha up to the walls of Nissa. The corps of Valenzas, in Thessaly, was daily receiving fresh recruits. In Albania there was a large insurrectionary force, and troubles had broken out in Thrace. Armenia was likewise in a state of revolt. Letters from Nissa complained of the scarcity of provisions, and spoke of the probability of a famine. The main road to Constantinople was indeed free, but no one ventured to travel by it without a strong escort, at least from Nissa to Alexinizza. It was reported that the troubles had extended to Roumelia, and that in the neighbourhood of Bitoglia there had been some sanguinary affrays between the Turks and Christians, in which the former lost many men. Subsequent accounts from the frontier state that the insurrection of the Christian population in Bulgaria is in a great measure suppressed. In the district of Nissa 120 villages, and in that of Leskowitz 105 villages had been burnt. The Turks, who committed very great cruelties, were conquerors in every fight. About 1400 Christian families, consisting of nearly 9,500 persons, had taken refuge in the Servian territory, where they were encamped, under quarantine, in the open air, and exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. The fate of those who fled into the mountains was still more pitiable, as they had only the choice between dying of hunger or surrendering at discretion to the Turks. Those who took refuge in Servia carried off their cattle, which amount to 900 horses, 300 oxen, 40,000 sheep, 500 head of swine, &c.—Subsequent intelligence from Constantinople to the 12th inst., received by the overland mail, states that the Turkish Cabinet has been busily occupied, and had frequent conferences with the foreign Ministers, with the view of preparing a new firman for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The former hatti-scheriff, it is said, will be fully confirmed, though concessions will apparently be made to Mehemet Ali, and will have for its basis the treaty of July. A new commercial treaty has been concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Danish Government.—A formal demand has been made to the Greek Minister by the Reis Effendi, that his Government should make a public disavowal of any participation in the insurrections of Candia and Roumelia. This, it is stated, has been positively declined, so that the two Governments are not at present on the most friendly terms.

CANDIA.—The latest accounts state that up to the present period Mustapha Pacha, the Governor of the Island, had acted with the greatest moderation, and that in consequence no blood had been as yet shed. The force of the rebels was estimated at 20,000 men, of whom but 5000 were armed. The news of the sailing of the Turkish fleet from Constantinople, under the orders of Tahir Pacha, had caused much uneasiness amongst the Christians of the island. A Greek named Kalammatinas had arrived there, bringing with him a great number of his countrymen to reinforce the islanders. It was considered that in case of a general engagement the result would be doubtful, although the Turks would have a decided advantage on account of their artillery. The insurgents had established a newspaper, called the "Free Cretan," through which, it is said, they intend to appeal to the Christian Powers of Europe in their behalf.

SAMOS AND CYPRUS.—The former of these islands is also stated to be in a state of insurrection, and in the latter the Governor had been compelled to admit the Christians of note, and the Foreign Consuls, into his cabinet.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria to the 22d ult. state that the Pasha had relaxed nothing in his preparations for defence. The promised freedom of commerce has led to great loss and disappointment to the merchants, for just as they were on the point of shipping large quantities of flaxseed, an order was issued detaining it, and taking it to the account of Government at "Pasha's price." The explanation given was, that it would be wanted for seed next harvest; but it was known that the Pasha wanted to fulfil a linseed sale of his own to a large amount, and could not find sufficient, as the merchants had been first in the market with cash. The cotton grown by Europeans is also impounded under a very high export duty. Nobody dared to complain, for the extent of each man's business depended altogether on the good will of the Pasha, who is still the sole salesman for exports. On the same day that he laid hands on the linseed he had received an address from 200 of the merchants, bankers, and others of the city of London, complimenting him on his liberality, praying that he may long continue to develop the commercial energies of Egypt, unfolding in their fullest extent the blessings of prosperity and civilisation. The Pasha's reply was not expected by the *Oriental*.—Sir D. Wilkie had completed the Pasha's portrait, which he was bringing home in the *Oriental* to have engraved in London. Ibrahim Pasha had left Cairo for Middle and Upper Egypt to enforce his new regulations for the more effective service of the Government in military, financial, and agricultural matters. His father was urgent for supplies of men, money, and produce. The Albanian mercenaries stationed near Damietta had a serious quarrel with the regular troops in their vicinity, and some blood was shed. These foreigners were quartered in great numbers in the villages on the banks of the Nile, and were universally feared and hated. The plague continued in Alexandria and Rosetta. In the latter the cases were 25 per day in a population of only 8,000. The cases at Alexandria varied daily from 13 to 31. The official returns since the plague began there in Dec. 1840, to the 18th May, 1841, amount to 1084 persons attacked; of these 530 are dead. As the *Oriental* was preparing to sail, intelligence arrived that a regiment of artillery, stationed at El Arich, had deserted into Syria; that Mehemet Ali had sent to recall Ibrahim Pasha down the Nile to Alexandria, and had also ordered down two more regiments from Cairo. The National Guards of that city were much dissatisfied at being draughted into regiments of the line (Nizam) by force.

CHINA.—By extraordinary express, which reached Paris by telegraph from Marseilles, on Tuesday, in anticipation of the overland mail, we received very important news from China. It appears that hostilities had again recommenced. The Bogue forts were taken on the 25th Feb. by the British, who had advanced upon Canton. Keshen, the Chinese commissioner, had been disgraced, and sent in irons to Pekin. The Emperor was resolved not to yield. Sir G. Bremer on the 20th April was at Calcutta, asking for reinforcements of Lord Auckland. Two European regiments had been sent by the Governor-General.—Late on Thursday night a *Gazette Extraordinary* was published, giving official intelligence of the operations of our forces in China, of which the above is a brief summary. The details of these operations, by which, for the first time in the history of China, ships have been brought up under the walls of the second city of the empire, will be read with interest. The intelligence published in this paper upon the receipt of the last overland-mail, brought accounts, it will be remembered, of the proceedings in the China seas up to the 13th Feb. By the accounts now received, we learn that on the 14th the *Nemesis*, iron steamer, was sent up the river with a draft of the treaty to be concluded between the British and Chinese commissioners, and was ordered to remain till the 18th for an answer, should such delay be found necessary. On her approaching the Bogue forts, it was found that large batteries and field works were being constructed alongshore and upon the islands in the middle of the river, and that the channel itself was being obstructed by a barrier. Large bodies of troops were found to have arrived from the interior, and the steamer's boats were fired upon by the forts, when she herself was about two leagues distant from them. Finding matters in this unexpected position, with all hope gone of receiving a satisfactory answer, the *Nemesis* returned to Macao on the 18th, when all the officers of the fleet were ordered to join their respective vessels, and everything to be held in readiness for immediate action. On the day following Capt. Elliot issued a circular, intimating that circumstances had occurred to induce him to move the forces up towards the Bocca Tigris. On the 20th a notification from Keshen reached Macao, intimating an unwillingness to proceed with negotiations. It appeared that an edict had been received from the Emperor, disannulling every agreement that had been entered on, and disallowing any further arrangements whatsoever. The expedition now sailed up the river, and on the 24th the masked field-work constructed to block up the channel was destroyed, and 80 guns of various calibre with which it was armed were rendered unserviceable. On the 25th the Admiral, Sir G. Bremer, arranged a plan of attack on the forts of Wangtong and Anunghoy, which are described as being of formidable construction. The attack on Anunghoy was entrusted to Capt. Sir Fleming Senhouse, of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, having with him the *Melville*, *Queen* steamer, and four rocket-boats. The *Wellesley*, *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Alligator*, and *Modeste* were opposed to the batteries on the south, south-west, and north-west of Wangtong, and the forts on the western side of the channel. In less than an hour the batteries on Wangtong were silenced, and the troops which had been previously embarked in the steamers, together with the Royal Marines, were landed, and in a few minutes were masters of the island, without any loss; 1300 Chinese surrendered. The Anunghoy batteries had now been silenced by the fire of the *Blenheim*, *Melville*, and *Queen*, and perceiving that the enemy were shaken, Sir Fleming Senhouse, at the head of the marines and small-arm men, landed on the southern battery, and drove them in succession from that and the two others, and at one o'clock the British colours were flying over both the forts. The loss incurred by the British force engaged in this affair was comparatively trifling. The despatches of the admiral continue the relation of the successful progress of the force under his command up the river until the 19th March, when he received a report from Capt. Herbert, commanding the advanced squadron, detailing the various operations of that force in the attack and capture of the forts, defences, and flotilla of Canton, and the hoisting the Union-jack on the walls of the British factory; the guns of the squadron commanding all the approaches to the city from the western and southern branches of the river, thus placing in the power of the British the great provincial capital. The island of Chusan, it is stated, was given up to the Chinese on the 25th Feb., in exchange for several British prisoners; and the island of Hong Kong was evacuated by order of Capt. Elliot, on his discovery that Keshen's treaty was a deception.

INDIA AND PERSIA.—The Punjaub still continues to be the theatre of dissension and bloodshed. Three Europeans holding high rank in the Seikh army have been murdered by the discontented and mutinous soldiery. There appears to be some reason for supposing that the discontented nobles at the court of Lahore are endeavouring to compass the death of Shere Sing. By the latest intelligence from that place, it seems the Maharajah was taking an excursion on the river, and that the boat in which he was embarked foundered without any apparent cause. This, it is thought, could only have occurred through treachery on the part of some of his attendants. Shere Sing, however, succeeded in swimming to the shore. The whole of his suite were also saved with the exception of one sirdar, who has not since been heard of. In Scinde and Affghanistan nothing of importance has occurred since the despatch of the last overland mail. Major Todd had arrived in safety at Candahar. There were various reports in circulation as to the propriety of his conduct in so hastily quitting Herat. Some of the Calcutta journals state that the Governor-general considers him to have been too precipitous, and is therefore displeased. A large portion of the Bombay troops have advanced through the Bolan pass. The head-quarters, under Major-Gen. Brooks, arrived at Quettah on the 2d ult., and will remain there until the receipt of further instructions from Lord Auckland. A few weeks will, therefore, determine whether Herat is to be left to the care of Shah Kamran and his minister Yar Mahomed, or to be held by a British garrison. The adoption of the latter measure, it is supposed, would be the most effectual means of destroying the Persian influence in that quarter. The young Khan of Khelat is still amongst his own people. The political authorities, notwithstanding their repeated disappointments, are still in immediate expectation of his surrendering himself. The intelligence received from Persia, by way of India, is pacific. It is said that the British agent was about to return to Bushire, and amicable relations were to be renewed on the basis of a treaty by which the British will consent to evacuate Karrack, and the Shah cede the fort Gorian to Shah Kemran, and arrest his expedition to Herat. These stipulations are, however, not authencated, and it is thought that Karrack will not be given up. The India papers state that a secret expedition is about to be despatched by the *Earl Auckland* steamer to the Red Sea, for the purpose, it is supposed, of counteracting the intrigues of the French in Abyssinia. A cruiser is to keep up a communication between the expedition and Aden.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Tuesday, of the Packet ship *Roscoe*, we are in receipt of papers from New York to the 11th inst. They contain the important intelligence that Mr. M'Leod had been removed from the turbulent neighbourhood of Lockport to the city of New York, and that an application had been made for his release on the 6th May. He was brought up on that day before a very thin court, but the motion for his discharge was postponed by the Chief Justice to the following week, in order that there might be a full bench.—They contain also the gratifying statement that a convention has been signed between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the appointment of six commissioners, three on each side, to settle the boundary dispute finally. If they cannot agree, they are to appoint three others, and a decision by a majority of the nine is to be final.

CANADA.—The meeting of the Canadian Parliament for the despatch of business had been further postponed till the 14th inst.—Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, the new Governor, had arrived at Fredericton, from Halifax, and Sir J. Harvey held his farewell levee on the 27th April. The Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Court of Admiralty of Nova Scotia, is dead.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—A great number of petitions for and against a change in the corn-laws were presented, but without any discus-

sion being raised in consequence.—The second reading of the Jews' Declaration Bill was moved by the Marquis of BUTE. He said that its object was to enable persons belonging to the Jewish persuasion to hold those municipal offices to which they might be elected by their fellow-citizens. Before the Municipal Corporations Bill, Jews were not excluded from the office of commissioner of highways, paving, &c., in the different boroughs, but by a clause in that bill they were excluded from all the town councils. Now, the duties which a commissioner had to perform were the same as those of a town councillor and therefore he was quite at a loss to understand why any distinction was made; but he thought he could put the case of the Jews on a higher ground. They were all aware that many of the dissenters in this country not only refused to pay church-rates, but also to pay tithes. But the Jews had always been in a very different manner towards the Established Church; and, if the question were between the Jews and the Dissenters, he should say that the Jews had in that respect a prior claim to the indulgence of Parliament. The present state of the law was such that it could be evaded by any of these parties if they chose; and on these grounds, therefore, he moved that the bill be read a second time.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that it was always with pain he opposed any measure the object of which was to relieve any portion of her Majesty's subjects from disabilities under which they laboured. The noble marquis had made use of one argument to which he must say he attached no weight. The noble Marquis said that whilst many Dissenters were violent in their attacks on the established Church, no such violence had been exhibited by the Jews. He (the Archbishop) admitted that. Some Dissenters might have had strong, or might say offensive, expressions towards the Establishment, but they were Christians, and it was not the feelings of people for or of individuals on a question of this sort to which he would refer, but the opinions which they professedly held. He said nothing against the character of the Jews as a people—his opposition was only to their religion—a religion which was essentially and totally hostile to the faith of Christ, and which was founded on the supposition that that faith was a tissue of fraud and imposture. This was a first attempt, and if successful it would tend to the admission of Jews to Parliament, and, if they took part in framing and administering our laws, we should no longer be an exclusively Christian country. He entertained no uncharitable feelings towards the Jews; it would be uncharitable in him to do so, and he would be happy to see all the Powers of Europe uniting to ameliorate the condition of both Jews and Christians in the Ottoman dominions. This bill might satisfy the ambitious views of a few individuals, but it could not increase the comfort or happiness of the great portion of the Jewish people. For these reasons he felt himself bound to propose that this bill be read a second time this day six months.—On a division the second reading was carried by 48 against 17, and the bill was ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

Friday.—The Victoria Park Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The presentation of numerous petitions against any alteration in the Corn Laws gave rise to an animated debate, in which Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Radnor, and Earl Fitzwilliam took part. Lord BEAUMONT said that he felt it his duty to support the present Corn-laws, and to resist the attempts projected by government for their alteration. It was with much regret that he, having for so short a time enjoyed the honour of a seat in their Lordships' House, felt himself compelled to oppose, upon this subject, a government, in whose general policy he concurred. But he opposed this proposal to reduce the duty upon corn, because he knew that it would afterwards only be considered the first step to a total repeal of it—a measure which, in his opinion, must be most destructive to all the best interests of the country. A several petitions, in favour of the alteration were then presented, and the bills on the table were advanced a stage, when their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday.—Before the adjourned debate on Sir R. Peel's motion was resumed a brief conversation arose from a statement made by Mr. F. Dundombe, that the sheriff and the clerk of the peace for the county of Hertford had refused to make a return ordered by the House. It was eventually arranged that the clerk of the peace should be required to attend at the bar of the House on Monday next.

SERGEANT TALFOURD resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of Sir R. Peel, and contended that since the change introduced by the Reform Bill, it was no longer necessary, in order to justify a ministry in retaining office, that it should be supported by large majorities. It was fully warrantable in the Whigs to have [illegible] alternately [illegible] the country could no [illegible] Government. Sir R. Peel, he said, [illegible] blamed for having brought forward measures so wise and just as to have compelled even his reluctant support. The learned Serjeant, after commenting on various topics of Sir James Graham's speech, asserted the right of the people to know Sir R. Peel's plans of finance before they should consent to place him in office; and in answer to the allegation that ministers could not resign when they no longer possessed the confidence of the House, he maintained that the true test was the confidence of the country by which they were now—in his opinion very [illegible]—[illegible].

Mr. H. HUME [illegible] the motion, mainly on the ground that there was no security, after the measures now before Parliament were passed, that Ministers would not make even further concessions to the popular party.—Mr. GILLON expressed his satisfaction with the ministerial measures of finance, but thought [illegible] a property tax.—Sir J. GRAHAM [illegible] by her Majesty's Ministers, [illegible] to the whole of their financial proposals [illegible] to Ireland, he thought their [illegible] and firmness of the House. He [illegible], however, on their [illegible] particular points of which, however, he made several strictures. He denied the applicability of the precedents set by Mr. Pitt in 1784, and by Sir R. Peel in 1835. The majorities against the present ministers, he said, were very different from those which opposed Mr. Pitt and Sir R. Peel; for the recent majorities had been gradually growing—constantly increasing—for a number of years. The present [illegible] forward under most suspicious circumstances [illegible] Sir R. Peel's Ministry, in which [illegible] impossible, and [illegible] differed from his friends on one point, in an opposition against them on all other questions. And now, on this Corn-law question, what confidence could he, of the "heavy agriculturists" of Lincolnshire, place in Sir Robert Peel? Sir Robert had said nothing explicit except [illegible] principle of a sliding scale; but that might mean anything. Did Sir R. Peel intend to continue to the farmers of England the protection they at present enjoyed? That [illegible] himself on the Charter; perhaps that would have been a breach of the treaty of Nottingham. For himself, he was not prepared to take the bait held out in Sir R. Peel's political fox trap. What did Sir Robert intend to do with Ireland? And what would the right hon. baronet have thought of him if he had left his friends on such an occasion? He would not, however, insist on an answer to this last question, for that might be painful to some of Sir Robert's friends.—At the conclusion of this speech the debate was again adjourned.

Thursday.—Mr. LEADER corrected a mistake into which he had lately fallen, in stating that the Marshal of the King's Bench allowed Lord Waldegrave and Capt. Duff to reside outside the walls. The hon. member now stated, on official authority, that there was no foundation for the allegation. The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. COLQUHOUN, who began with an attack on Mr. HANDLEY, retorting on that hon. gentleman the charge of having deserted his early principles. Mr. COLQUHOUN went on, at considerable length, to attack the general character of the Ministry, and recapitulated most of the arguments dwelt on by those who had gone before him on the same side.

Mr. O'CONNELL, after remarking Mr. COLQUHOUN's that he also had not remained faithful to his early opinions, disclaimed all such personal topics when there was really a great question before the House, namely, by whom, and on what principles, the country was to be governed. Many important advantages, he said, had been gained by the absence of the Tory party from government, and of those advantages, in his opinion, none was more important than the manner in which Ireland had been governed. The present administration was the first that had governed Ireland with justice, and without preferring party considerations to the welfare of the people. He denied that the several elections that had taken place during the present Parliament were any criterions of the feelings of the people, for in those elections the most notorious bribery had prevailed. This fact, he said, was perfectly notorious, and until the constituency was enlarged, and the protection of the ballot secured, the same system of bribery, he considered, must continue. But what hope, he asked, could the people have of an enlargement of the constituency if the Tory party came into power? What hope could Ireland have of Sir R. PEEL, who, when Secretary for Ireland, was the first minister who came forward as an avowed eulogist of the Orangemen, whom he described in that House as men whose "only fault was an exuberance of loyalty?" During his administration, not a man was admitted to the magistracy who did not bear the shibboleth of the party; not a year passed during which several individuals were not shot at some of the Orange displays. Upon that same party Sir R. PEEL would now have to rely if he came into office, and it would be idle to suppose that he would have it in his power to restrain his supporters. There was some hope for Ireland during the existence of the present administration, but there would be none under a Tory Government, and what was now endurance would then become despair. Mr. LINDSAY defended the electors of Sandwich against the charge of bribery. Mr. Serg. JACKSON said that almost the only two topics to which Mr. O'CONNELL had made no allusion were the two positions laid down in Sir R. PEEL's resolution. The learned sergeant then proceeded to comment upon several points touched upon by Mr. O'CONNELL, to whom he addressed some personal remarks, against which the hon. member for Dublin rose twice to protest. Among other things, Serg. JACKSON accused Mr. O'CONNELL of cruelty as a landlord; adding that he had a gentleman ready to prove on oath, at the bar, that the hon. member for Dublin had levied distresses on his tenants in April for rent due in March, &c. He (Sergeant JACKSON) was aware of the efforts making to eject him from his seat at Bandon, but he defied the agents of Government; they would not succeed.

Mr. O'CONNELL denied the charges just brought against him. He let his land, he said, at lower rents than any of his neighbours, and had never turned out a tenant except for misconduct. He had never heard of a distress levied in the manner described, and if such a thing had taken place, he must have heard of it. If, however, his agent had done anything of the kind, he would not again employ him. Sir D. ROCHE bore testimony to the humane and indulgent character of Mr. O'CONNELL as a landlord. Mr. SLANEY hoped, before the debate closed, that Sir R. PEEL would make some statement of the measures he meant to bring forward for the benefit of the humbler classes of the community.

The Earl of DARLINGTON maintained that few statesmen of eminence would be able to show that they had been guilty of no inconsistency in the course of a long political career. Little importance was, therefore, he thought, to be attached to the charges made so pointedly against Lord STANLEY and Sir J. GRAHAM: but if hon. gentlemen opposite were on the look-out for inconsistency, why did they overlook Lord PALMERSTON, or why did they not single out Lord J. RUSSELL, who in 1841 wrote so admirable a pamphlet in defence of the agricultural interest against the competition of foreigners?

Sir C. GREY defended the consistency of Lord MELBOURNE on the subject of the Corn-laws. That noble lord, he said, had refused his consent to an agitation in favour of an alteration in the law, until he became convinced that the benefit to the people of such a change would outweigh the evils of agitation. The hon. member spoke at great length against the resolution before the House, and maintained that it was necessary, before an appeal was made to the country, that there should be a full discussion of all the measures proposed by Government. Mr. C. BUTLER said that a Government could only be judged by the effects it produced; and if the distress of the labouring classes was as great as had been stated by Mr. SLANEY and Sir C. GREY, it followed that the Government must be a bad one, such a state of things having been brought about under its auspices. The hon. member defended the consistency of Sir J. GRAHAM, who, he believed, was as sincere a Whig now as when he sat at the other side of the House, which he quitted only when he found he could no longer act with his old friends without a sacrifice of principles. The present financial difficulties had originated, he considered, in the meddling interference of Government in the concerns of foreign nations, whence a multitude of little but expensive wars had arisen. The hon. gentleman more particularly blamed the want of energy shown by Ministers in the case of Algiers, and afterwards passed a general censure on their conduct with respect to the Scotch Church. Sir W. SOMERVILLE said the question now before the House, important as it might be to the other portions of the empire, was a question of life and death to Ireland. If the accession of Sir R. PEEL to power was to be accompanied by the passing of Lord STANLEY's Registration Bill, he believed that a regular government would be impracticable in Ireland. On the subject of the Corn-laws, he had always voted with Mr. WILLIAMS, and he still believed that a repeal of them was not necessarily beneficial to the great manufacturing interest. Mr. HAMILTON insisted upon it that Ministers had brought forward their measures, not to relieve the labouring classes, but to keep themselves in their places. Cheap bread, he said, must lead to low wages.

Mr. MUNTZ denied that the only question before the House was whether the present Government enjoyed the confidence of the House. That was not the only question. The question was, whether the gentlemen opposite enjoyed that confidence. He, for one, [illegible] Ministers [illegible] reason [illegible] Sir R. Peel, was [illegible] to [illegible] Ministers [illegible] brought [illegible] Ministers, but their late [illegible] ought to induce the whole country to [illegible] their places with [illegible].—The debate was then again adjourned.

The Copyhold and Customary Tenure Bill was read a third time and passed.

Friday.—Lord PALMERSTON, in the absence of Lord J. Russell, said that his noble friend would fix a day for the Committee of the whole House on the Corn-laws before the House separated. It would probably be on Tuesday next.

Mr. SHEIL resumed the adjourned debate. He began by calling attention to the fact that the resolution before the House contained no condemnation of the measures of Ministers, and did not, therefore, preclude the adoption of those same measures

by the opponents of the present Government, should they come into power. Mr. Shiel passed rapidly in review some of the leading points of the history of the Whig administration during the last ten years. While alluding to the recent foreign policy of the cabinet, he quoted the words of M. Berryer in praise of Lord Palmerston, and asked whether the House of Commons was now prepared to address the Crown, to transfer the direction of the foreign relations of the country to the party which, in 1829, abandoned Turkey to Russia, and, by permitting the Treaty of Adrianople, laid the foundation of all the difficulties that had since arisen in the Levant. Mr. Shiel proceeded next to the domestic policy of the Cabinet, and concluded by pointing out the additional difficulties which, in consequence of Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, would now present themselves to Sir R. Peel, in an attempt to govern Ireland.—Sir STRATFORD CANNING argued that Lord Palmerston would have acted more wisely, if he had conducted his negotiations more in a European, and less in an exclusively English spirit. He believed that at no distant period serious consequences might arise to the tranquillity of Europe from the policy adopted by the noble Lord.—Mr. C. BULLER believed that Sir R. Peel would find himself disappointed if he expected to catch any votes by the terms of his resolution, or by the logic of his supporters. The division would be a mere party division. The hon. Gentleman commented upon the historical allusions made, in the course of the debate, to former resignations, in consequence of parliamentary minorities. In all those cases he maintained that the resignation of power had proceeded from the general inefficiency of the executive government. If the right hon. Baronet were now to come into power, he Mr. Buller believed that the Liberal cause would not be much damaged, for the hon. Baronet would again find himself compelled to give offence to his more ardent adherents by bringing forward such measures as he believed for the interest of the country.

Lord STANLEY complained that a resolution so strongly condemnatory of the Ministry had not been met by some bold and definite counter declaration. On the contrary, the motion had been met by a feeble opposition, and a tacit admission of its truth. He would maintain not only that the Government did not possess the confidence of the House, but that they did not even possess the confidence of their own supporters. In support of this position, the noble Lord analysed the several divisions by which Libera measures opposed by Government were negatived. He reproved Mr. Macaulay for having boasted in that House that the Ministry were supported by the favour of the Crown. A more dangerous doctrine could not be appealed to by the Minister of a Sovereign of the House of Hanover! Returning to the immediate subject of the motion, his Lordship taunted the Government with their frequent defeats. He denied that the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliament ought ever to become a subject of discussion in the House of Commons. For the time, the mode, and all the other circumstances of a dissolution, her Majesty's advisers were alone responsible. But they were not at liberty to assume that a dissolution was impending, nor could any Ministry be justified in calling on them to discuss so important a question as the Corn laws, with the menace of a dissolution before them. The noble Lord then concluded by declaring that there was a period when the measure of the iniquity of a ministry was at its full, and when the forbearance of an opposition must come to a close.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no recollection of any motion, brought forward with so much pomp, which was less in the spirit of the constitution, or which contained less real merit. If the energies of the country had been crippled by the weakness of the Government, that would be a fair charge against the Ministry; but had the energies of the country been crippled either abroad, in the colonies, or at home? He admitted that if the House of Commons withdrew its confidence from a Ministry, even though no motive was assigned for such a withdrawal of confidence, the Ministry must resign, or must have recourse to the only alternative which remained. It was only of late years, and more particularly since the passing of the Reform Act, that the duty had devolved upon the Government of originating legislative measures on subjects occupying a large share of public attention; but when that duty was imposed upon Government, it was idle to suppose that individual members should not severally exercise their judgment upon the measures submitted to their consideration. The repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the measure of Catholic Emancipation, were measures forced upon a strong Government, and carried by the support of the usual opponents of that Government. The noble Lord instanced several measures during the administration of Lord Grey, that had either become matter of conciliation and compromise, or which had been carried through Parliament with the assistance of the Opposition. Nor, constituted as the House of Lords now was, could compromise be avoided. His Lordship drew a picture of the state of the country and its dependencies, at the time when Sir R. Peel retired from power, ten years ago, and pointed out the changes that had since taken place; nomination boroughs done away with, the large manufacturing towns enfranchised, negro slavery abolished, municipal abuses reformed, the evils of the old Poor-laws remedied, the grievances of the dissenters with respect to marriage and baptism relieved, the criminal laws amended, the poor in Ireland secured against destitution, &c., and he would appeal to the House whether at any period of history, or by any preceding administration, so many and such important improvements had ever been effected within the short space of ten years. These great changes, moreover, had been effected without civil disturbances, and without a deterioration of property. If the resolution before the House was intended as a bar to dissolution, he must look on such a step as an unjustifiable interference with the prerogative of the Crown. If the motion was not so intended, they already had his admission that the present Government could not continue in power without an appeal to the country. To what end, then, was the resolution pressed? The noble Lord denied that a task of any great difficulty would be imposed upon the successors to the present ministry, if no attempt were made to support interests opposed to the public welfare.

Sir R. PEEL passed in review many of the most important of the measures alluded to, and claimed to himself and the Conservative party a large share of whatever merit those measures might boast of. He also claimed the merit of having assisted the Government in averting much mischief, and charged the Ministry with the financial difficulties to which their administration had conducted the country. Sir R. PEEL entered upon an elaborate defence of the constitutional character of his resolution, which he maintained was justified by the very admission of the Ministry, that they must either resign or dissolve. He complained of the manner in which he had been pressed to state his views on the Corn-laws, and appealed to the course he had always pursued. It was impossible for him to close his eyes to the influence which manufacturing prosperity exercised upon agricultural prosperity, but he thought himself entitled to reserve his opinion as to the details of the Corn-law Bill. He did not attribute the present manufacturing distress to the effects of the Corn-laws, but he would not pledge himself against any improvement in the present law. Why were the important financial measures of the Government not announced in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the session? The absence of all allusion to them in that speech naturally awakened a suspicion that there were two budgets, one for fair weather and one for foul.

On the division there appeared—For Sir R. Peel's resolution, 312: against it, 311.—Majority, 1.

Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that he should take time till Monday to consider his course respecting the Corn-laws.

CITY.—*Money Market, Friday.*—Consols left off 90 to ⅝ money, and 89¾ (sellers) for the opening; New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities (shut) 98¾ to ⅞ money; Three per Cent. Reduced Stock 88¾ to ⅞; Bank Stock 169 to ½; Exchequer Bills 8s. to 10s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Meeting at the Guildhall on the subject of the Corn-laws.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the Citizens of London was held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the present Corn-laws, and to petition Parliament in support of the proposition put forward for their alteration by her Majesty's Ministers. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who said he held in his hand a requisition, numerously and respectably signed, for the present meeting, to consider the subject of the Corn-laws, and to prepare, if the meeting thought proper, a petition upon the subject. The Corn-laws were of importance not only to that city, but to the whole kingdom, and he trusted that whatever was done by the legislature and Government would be for the benefit of the whole community. In the discussion that was about to take place he hoped and trusted that everything would be amicably conducted, and when it had terminated, that they would separate in peace and good will towards all men. The requisition having been read, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—1st. "That a free and liberal policy in the legislation of the country, particularly in those laws which affect its agriculture and its commerce, has become more than ever necessary, from the extent of our population, the state of our revenue, the manufacturing rivalry of other nations, and the increased knowledge and enlightenment of the people, and that this meeting, therefore, highly approves of the proposed alteration of the existing Corn-laws." 2nd. "That petitions embodying the preceding resolution be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that Sir M. Wood be requested to present the petition to the House of Commons, and that Messrs. Grote, Crawford, and Pattison be requested to support it."

Victoria Park.—The following are the particulars contained in the preamble of the Act of Parliament in regard to the new park in the East of London:—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests are empowered to lay out any part of the money arising from the sale of Exchequer-bills, in the purchase of certain lands containing about 290 acres, with the several houses and buildings thereon, situate in the parishes of St. John, Hackney, St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, and St. Mary, Stratford-le-bow, bounded on the south-east by the Stour Navigation, otherwise Sir George Duckett's Canal; on the north-east by 'the Old Ford-lane, or Wick-lane;' on the north by Hackney Wick; on the north-west by Grove-street-lane and Grove-street, Valentine-corner, and by lands belonging to Sir John Cass's charity and St. Thomas's Hospital; on the west by lands late the property of Nathaniel Fenn and others, and by the Regent's Canal; and including also a piece of ground, with buildings thereon, situate on the south side of the Regent's Canal, and called Bonner's Hall Field; and such lands and hereditaments, when purchased, are to be conveyed and assured to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as a royal park, by the name of Victoria Park, and part and parcel of the possessions and land revenues of Her Majesty in right of the Crown. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests are also empowered to lease any part of the park, not exceeding one fourth part, for the purpose of being used as sites for dwelling-houses or ornamental buildings and gardens; and to lay out, plant, and enclose the park, and build lodges or other ornamental buildings therein, in such manner as they shall think fit.

Contemplated Park in the South of London.—On Saturday evening a public meeting was held at Kennington, for the purpose of petitioning Government and the House of Commons to form a park in the South of London. The Chairman read letters from the members for East Surrey, Lambeth, and Southwark, all of whom expressed their approval of such undertaking, and declared their intention of supporting in the House of Commons a measure which could not be otherwise than conducive to the health of the inhabitants and the general welfare of the neighbourhood. A resolution was moved to the effect "That the meeting witnessed with much pleasure the regard shown by Government and by the House of Commons for the health, comfort, and enjoyments of the inhabitants of the east end of the metropolis, by the establishment of a spacious park; and were impressed with the necessity of a similar improvement in the south of London, where by the density of the neighbourhood, and by the speedy occupation of all vacant places for the purpose of building, all classes were likely to be deprived of needful air, exercise, and recreation." This resolution having been seconded and carried unanimously, a committee was formed to draw up a petition, and to confer with Lords Normanby and Dungannon on the subject.

The President.—Fresh hopes of the safety of this steam-ship have been raised by intelligence received from Liverpool on Thursday; but as so many rumours have been circulated, which have proved to be unfounded, and the disappointments have been so frequent, the best judges seem to think it right to wait the issue of events with patience, and to offer no further opinions on the subject. The report alluded to as received from Liverpool, and which seems to have created there the most lively excitement, is as follows:—Information had been brought by the *Fortitude*, Cap. Arbuthnot, arrived from Buenos Ayres, who states, that when in lat. 47° north, long. 24° 30′ west, on the 25th May, at five o'clock, A.M., he saw a very large steamer steering to the north-east, and making but slow progress. She was without a funnel, crippled foremast, large paddle-boxes, painted a dark colour, had a large square topsail set on the maintopmast, topgallantsail on the foretopmast, and fore-and-aft sails. Some believed her to be the *President* steam-ship; but there were others who thought that as the *Britannia*, from Halifax, is now overdue, it might turn out to be the latter steamer. It is, however, now ascertained that the doubtful vessel was the *Fortitude*.

The Temperance Societies.—On Monday, being Whit-Monday, the annual demonstration of the several bodies of teetotallers, and the members of the various metropolitan temperance societies, took place. They mustered in very considerable numbers, and the processions were, in many cases, attended by the wives and children of the parties; presenting on the whole a very respectable appearance. Numerous bands of music accompanied the procession, and the day was kept as a general holiday.

Greenwich Fair.—The annual Whitsuntide fair commenced on Monday under very favourable auspices, and continued the usual number of days to the high gratification of great multitudes of visitors. The weather throughout was delightful, and the park presented a beautiful appearance. The park and the fair were each day greatly crowded. Every year the visitors are said to be more numerous than the last; a circumstance which is in a great measure attributed to the curtailment of the suburban fairs. It is calculated that more than 200,000 persons visited Greenwich during Monday alone.

Accidents.—On Monday, several accidents occurred during the perambulations of the teetotallers about the metropolis, and some of a very serious description. A man living at Mile-end was taken to the London Hospital with his jaw-bone seriously fractured and one of his shoulders dislocated. He received these injuries in a violent affray which took place between the teetotallers and a number of persons who ridiculed the procession as it passed along Mile-end-road, and which was only put an end to by the police taking several of the ringleaders of both parties into custody. Another man, during the affray, was knocked down and trampled under foot, and received a fracture of one of his thighs. Other minor accidents also occurred.

Inquests.—On Monday, an inquest was held on Major John Bolton, aged 34, late of H. M. 7th Dragoons, who died suddenly whilst staying at Nerot's Hotel. The waiter at the Burlington Hotel said he had known deceased upwards of 14 years, by his lodging occasionally at his master's house. The last time he saw him alive was on Friday evening, when he called and wished to have a room. There being none vacant, witness said he would procure one for him at Nerot's, opposite, which he did. The housemaid at this hotel said deceased came home and retired to bed about 11 o'clock. He appeared in excellent health and spirits. About 10 o'clock the following morning, finding deceased's room door open, she went in, but supposing him to be asleep, left the room, not wishing to disturb him. She told the waiter that deceased was not up. About six o'clock the waiter said he would go up and wake him, as he had lain long enough. She accompanied him, and on their opening the shutters deceased was found to be quite dead, with the sheet firmly grasped in both hands. She searched the room, but could find nothing to indicate that deceased had taken poison. A surgeon deposed that he was called in to see deceased on Saturday evening. He found him quite dead, and had no doubt that he had been so above 12 hours. He could detect no poison of any kind, his death being caused by a fulness of blood in the head, which produced apoplexy. Capt. Richardson, of the 7th Dragoons said deceased had always enjoyed the best health.—Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—A serious fire has occurred here in Broad-street, involving the destruction of property to the amount, it is said, of above 20,000*l*. It is supposed to have originated on the premises of Mr. Iliffe, a large coach manufacturer, and to have been caused by the ignition of some shavings during the progress of "tiring" a wheel, which requires the application of heat. Thence it extended to the manufactory, and to Mr. Bolton's timber-yard. It was first discovered at half-past five o'clock in the evening, and in a few moments almost all the timber in the wharf, with nearly the whole of the sheds and buildings, were on fire. Fortunately the wind changed, or it is thought that all the houses in Broad-street must have been involved in the same ruin, since there were upwards of one hundred barrels of pitch upon the premises, which were removed. The flames shortly after extended to the glass-cutting manufactory, and to Baskerville-house, on the opposite side of the canal, but in neither of these cases was much injury sustained. The whole of Mr. Bolton's timber is destroyed, and a large quantity of Mr. Iliffe's carriages are either ruined or consumed.

Keighley.—On Sunday morning this town was thrown into alarm by the report that a woman of the name of Laycock had come to her death through taking a large quantity of arsenic, which had been given her by her daughter instead of carbonate of soda, and which proved to be too true; for after suffering for several hours very severe pains, she died about twelve o'clock. It appears that the husband of deceased was a gardener in the employ of Mr. Morley, and that he had purchased a quantity of arsenic to mix with the seeds that he might poison the mice in the garden, which he afterwards placed in the cupboard under two covers of paper, with the word poison labelled on them. The wife, not being in a good state of health for some time, had been in the habit of taking soda and Epsom salts mixed together, which were always placed on the fire-stone; she desired her daughter, in the absence of her husband, to make her a dose of her usual medicine, when she told her mother that the soda was not there. The mother told her it was perhaps in the cupboard. The girl being ignorant, and unable to read, administered two teaspoons-full of the arsenic,

which the mother took, when it was discovered, too late, that she had taken poison. Medical assistance was called in, but was unavailing. She only survived a few hours.

Weymouth.—A few days ago, whilst the Eagle revenue cutter, commanded by Lieut. Ray, R.N., was cruising in the West Bay, about eight miles to the westward of the Bill of Portland, Lieut. Ray espied a large French lugger making for the coast, of which no notice was taken until she came nearly abreast; the Frenchman evidently taking the Eagle from her wily appearance for a coaster. The Eagle then made sail and gave chase, which was soon observed by the lugger, which in an attempt to escape was put on a wind. The chase was interesting, and it appeared doubtful for some time whether the Eagle would come up with her. The lugger, however, finding the cutter gaining upon her, altered her point of sailing, and then commenced throwing over her cargo, which is supposed, from her size, to have consisted of upwards of 200 tubs. After a chase of 35 minutes, she was boarded by one of the English boats, and eight men and 22 tubs of foreign spirits were found on board. Five of the crew were Frenchmen, and the others proved to be two men of Portland, and one belonging to Preston. The boat picked up only 14 of the tubs thrown overboard.

Ludlow.—Mr. Cooke, landlord of the Angel Inn, in this town, was so much affected by the attempt made on the life of Mr. Mackreth by Josiah Mister, which occurred in his house, and the circumstances of which will be in the remembrance of our readers, that, in a few weeks after the event, it appears he was deprived of reason, and sent to a lunatic asylum, where he died a few days ago.

Bristol.—A local paper gives the following account of an extraordinary escape. On the 24th inst. two quarrymen were at work upon a projecting edge of the Black-rock at the Hotwells. It was the intention, it seems, of the workmen to blast off the corner, and for that purpose a mine was made and charged with gunpowder. Just as a lighted match was about to be applied, the whole mass of stone began to move, and in a few seconds about 60 tons was torn by its own weight from its attachments. This fragment, with the men yet upon it, fell about 40 feet towards the river; both the workmen falling with it, and all who witnessed the accident considering their destruction as inevitable. Upon extricating them, however, it was discovered that they had experienced a providential escape. Both were taken to the Bristol Infirmary, which one quitted the next day. The other was much bruised, but no bone was broken.

Tettcott.—Further accounts have been published relative to the calamitous fire which occasioned the entire destruction of Tettcott-house, the beautiful seat of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.; and which we noticed in our last number. The mansion, it seems, though not extensive, was fitted up in a very handsome style, with a splendid conservatory, gardens, and shrubberies attached. It appears that Sir W. Molesworth was in London at the time the fire took place, and the mansion was in charge of his gardener and wife. At first an impression prevailed amongst the inhabitants living near the spot, that it was the work of an incendiary; but an investigation has since taken place, and it is said that no doubt exists that it originated through the over-heating of some of the flues. The alarm was given to the gardener and his wife by the ceiling in one of the principal rooms in the upper part of the mansion falling down, and on going to ascertain its cause, they discovered the floors in flames. They lost no time in sending for assistance, but great confusion ensued on account of there being a bad supply of water; most part, however, of the furniture, paintings, &c., was saved. The mansion was entirely destroyed, and the loss incurred is said to be nearly 12,000*l.*

Windsor.—The triennial celebration of the Eton Montem took place on Tuesday. The weather was very fine, and thousands of persons, attracted from all quarters, flocked into the neighbourhood of Eton and Salt-hill to witness it. The announcement that her Majesty and Prince Albert would honour the montem with their presence, gave an additional interest to the proceedings, and added greatly to the other attractions of the day. Long before eleven o'clock the square of the college was filled with the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood for miles around. The captain's breakfast in the hall took place at ten. At this entertainment, which consisted of the choicest delicacies of the season, there were present, by invitation of the captain, Mr. Thring, the first hundred boys on the list, with the serviters and their pages, amounting to sixty more. Shortly before eleven her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Viscount Melbourne, and attended by her suite, arrived at the college, and entered the school cloisters, where a chair of state was placed for the Queen. The procession of the boys, who were attired in the most costly and sumptuous dresses, "of every clime and nation," then took place; and after they had marched three times around the square, her Majesty proceeded to the window of the election chamber, in the clock tower, to witness the flourishing of the flag by the ensign, Mr. Monck. At the conclusion of this ceremony her Majesty partook of a luncheon at the Provost's, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Salt-hill, amidst the cheers of thousands who lined the road. The usual ceremonies were then gone through at the Mount, and the royal party immediately afterwards returned to the Castle. It is stated that the amount of "salt," or money collected by the head boy, or captain, Mr. Thring, is upwards of 3000*l.*, but out of this he has to defray expenses that amount to nearly one half.—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Layton, Confectioner, Thames-street, which at one time threatened serious consequences, but by the aid of the engines and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under before it had caused very much damage. It appears to have been occasioned by the ignition of a flue communicating with a beam in the laundry. A large quantity of confectionery, prepared for the royal montem breakfast, and for the parties given by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, to celebrate that festival, was wholly destroyed. As soon as intimation of the fire reached the castle, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by several of the royal household, proceeded across the quadrangle on the north terrace, for the purpose of witnessing the conflagration; but no view of the fire being obtained from this part of the castle, the royal party returned to the summit of the round tower, where they remained until all danger had ceased. Lord Melbourne and Major Keppel walked from the castle into Thames-street, to observe the progress of the flames. The fire was completely got under soon after eight o'clock.

Cheltenham.—The *Cheltenham Examiner* mentions that a few days since, three or four large mushrooms in the progress of their growth actually displaced a large paving-stone, in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of that city!

Lancaster.—A letter from a correspondent informs us that John Priggs, the highwayman, whose numerous outrages on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire were noticed in the provincial news of our 19th number, has been committed to the Castle of this city for trial. It appears that he was apprehended by the Manchester police, and brought to Bacup from that town, on Monday week, to undergo an examination, relative to the offences committed by him and his companion Dickinson. On Tuesday he was brought up before the magistrates charged with the robbery and attempted murder at the Dirpley Arms, on the night of the 21st March. The evidence produced was similar to the account which appeared at the time the outrage was committed. James Simpson, the landlord's son, and other members of the Dirpley family deposed, that it was the prisoner who fired the pistols, and wounded the first-mentioned witness. Others deposed having seen the prisoner in the neighbourhood the day the robbery was committed. The examination lasted until nearly eleven, when he was remanded until Saturday. It was then decided that the prisoner should be conveyed to Burnley, where he would be more secure than at Bacup, and for his safe custody, a party of the Queen's Bays, stationed at Burnley barracks, was sent for to escort him thither. On Saturday he was again removed to Bacup, and the witnesses were bound over to give evidence against him at Lancaster. Mr. Wignall, who was fired at near Hawes, Yorkshire, appeared against him with other witnesses. This charge was not proved against him, further than that he was in company with Dickinson, who fired the gun. The charge of shooting at the gamekeepers near Sawley stands on the same footing as the above; they were also bound over to appear at the next assizes in this city.

Railways.—On Monday morning the carriage trains which left the terminus at Paddington proceeded on the Great Western Railway as far as Chippenham, being only 13 miles from Bath. The whole route is to be completed to Bristol by the 1st Sept. On Saturday the directors and engineers made an experimental journey on the new line of road from Wootton Bassett to Chippenham.—The Cheltenham line is also opened for traffic as far as Cirencester.—A few days since as the Railway train was proceeding from Selby to Hull, when near the Howden station, a spark from the engine set on fire a shawl and silk cloak belonging to a lady, who had a child in her arms, in one of the open class carriages; some gentlemen rendered immediate assistance, but their hands were severely burnt in attempting to extinguish the flames. The lady and child, however, sustained no serious injury.—On Saturday morning an accident occurred on the London and Blackwall Railway, near the Minories station. A number of men were employed in raising up gravel in baskets, by means of a triangle fixed in the ground, and to which pulleys are attached, and one of them was distributing the gravel along the line, when suddenly the men at the triangle let go the handle by which the pulleys are worked, and it struck the man on the head with great violence, fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he continues in a dangerous state.—A direct daily conveyance is now established between Brecon and Cardiff, meeting the trains of the Taff Vale Railway in their morning trip from Merthyr, so that in four hours passengers from Brecon arrive at the Cardiff terminus.—During the last fortnight, the railway train controller has been in daily use upon the London and Birmingham line: the invention, which is exceedingly simple and easily managed, supplies effectually the means, which hitherto have been a desideratum, of enabling the guards of a train to communicate with the engine-driver while the train is in motion.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is reported that Thursday, the 17th June, is fixed for the celebration of the nuptials of Lord Ebrington and Lady Somerville.—Accounts have been received here of very violent thunder-storms having been experienced in various parts of the country, which have done great damage. Two lives have been lost and numbers of cattle destroyed.—We are able to give the following additional particulars relative to the melancholy death of Mr. C. Foster, son of Baron Foster, which we briefly noticed in our last number:—It appears that on Saturday, the 22d inst., he was to have accompanied the baron and family from their residence, Rathescar, in the county Louth, to this city; but as he was to proceed on horseback, and the day being extremely wet, he deferred his journey to the following Monday. In the course of the morning of that day he and Mr. A. Foster, his cousin, went out in a small boat on the lake of Collon, in the demesne of Lord Ferrard. They had been but a short time on the water when, owing, it is supposed, to some inadvertence in rowing, the boat upset. A gamekeeper of Lord Ferrard's, with Mr. Delapp, son-in-law of that nobleman, happened to be on the bank at the time, and witnessed the accident. Mr. Delapp plunged into the water, and quickly reached the spot, where he succeeded in catching hold of Mr. A. Foster, and rescuing him, in a state of great exhaustion, and almost total insensibility, but his companion had sunk. Mr. Delapp dived repeatedly to try to recover the body, but without success. He then set off by post for this city, the bearer of the mournful tidings to the family, who have been thrown into a state of great grief by this untimely bereavement. Deceased was in his nineteenth year, and his collegiate course had afforded proof of the possession of talents of the first order, while his amiable disposition and the affability of his manners won for him the attachment, not only of his more immediate connexions, but of all to whom he was known.—The Irish papers state that intelligence of the death of Earl Fortescue reached this city on Tuesday morning, and that his Excellency proceeded in the evening of the same day to pay the last duties to his deceased parent; that a Privy Council was held on Wednesday, to swear in as Lords Justices the Lord Chancellor and Commander of the Forces to act during the absence of his Excellency; and that the Viceregal nuptials have in consequence of this event been postponed. The rumour appears, however, to be without foundation.

Ferns.—On Thursday afternoon Mr. B. Bryan, who became the purchaser of the palace and grounds of the late Bishop of Ferns, was shot in a wood adjoining the house. He had ridden out a short time previously, and his horse having returned without its rider, his steward went in the direction his master had taken, supposing some accident had occurred. He found him lying quite dead, having been shot a little above the hip. Beside him was a letter, or envelop, covered with blood, but not containing any writing inside. It is conjectured that the letter was handed to him by the assassin to ascertain his identity, and that, consequently, the murder was perpetrated by a stranger, brought from a distance, who was ignorant of his person. Mr. Bryan, it is stated, was a Liberal in politics, was making very great improvements, and expending 50*l.* a week in labour alone. Some refractory tenants, however, who held leases under the late bishop, having refused to renew with him, or to surrender the land they held, he found it necessary, in his own defence, to serve ejectments; and in consequence of this step, it is presumed, his life has fallen a sacrifice. He was closely connected with Mr. Evans, member for the county of Dublin, and with Lord Talbot, and was an amiable and inoffensive gentleman. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, and a verdict returned of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.—The watch which was taken from the late Robert Hall, who was lately murdered in the county Tipperary, has been restored to his relations through the instrumentality of a priest, without any clue being afforded to the perpetration of the murder.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland have deposed the seven ministers of the Strathbogie presbytery. The grounds of the present charge appear to be, that they continued to preach and administer the sacraments after being suspended by the Commission in December, 1839, which suspension was confirmed by the last Assembly. The discussion on the question was long and animated. Dr. Chalmers, in a speech of great length, advocated the necessity of their deposition, and Dr. Cook, with several others, opposed it. At the close of the debate the vote was taken, when there were, for Dr. Chalmers' motion, 222; for Dr. Cook's motion, 125. Majority in favour of deposition, 97. The judgment of the Assembly was then read to the parties. It is said that there were more members of the Assembly in attendance on this occasion than had ever before been known since the institution of the court. A note of suspension and interdict in the name of the seven ministers, and of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, as patron of several of their parishes, has since been presented to the Court of Session to suspend and set aside the sentence of deposition, and the whole proceedings of the General Assembly in this case. The ministers appointed by the General Assembly to intimate the sentence of deposition against the seven suspended ministers of Strathbogie have since returned to town. In every case it seems that the interdict granted by the Court of Session on Saturday arrived too late. At every churchyard gate, within the bounds of that presbytery, the sentence was read, and thereafter posted by the agents of the Assembly; and it was not until the after part of the Sabbath, a day on which it is illegal to serve such instruments, that the said interdicts were served.—On Thursday an influential meeting was held here for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the seven ministers, and condemning the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the General Assembly. Lord Dunfermline was in the chair, and his Lordship was surrounded on the platform by an imposing array of the rank, property, and intelligence of the metropolis. The noble Lord opened the meeting in a speech reprobating the conduct of the dominant party in the kirk, in their opposition to the law of the land, and several resolutions to the same effect were adopted.

Berwick.—In the General Assembly held last week the Rev. A. Murdoch, of this town, as one of a deputation from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England, brought before the house the subject of irregular mar-

riages on the borders, which he described as increasing to such an extent as to be destructive to the best interests of society. The Rev. Gentleman stated that there were four or five individuals in this town who derived a livelihood from that source, and he read a handbill bearing the name of one of them, and openly announcing the celebration of these marriages as a means of living. A committee was appointed to consider the matter.

Dunbar.—From the report of the fishermen it appears that there is already an uncommon appearance of herrings along this coast. The whole bay is stated to be full of large shoals of young fish, moving about in all directions, and spreading from the Bass to St. Abb's Head. They are even met with by the boats at the Great Lines, in a circuit of 40 miles off at sea, and are followed by several large whales. It is intended to begin earlier this season, and in less than a month it is expected that every fisherman on the coast will be fully employed.

Perth.—A local paper states that the salmon fishery has improved a little this week, but previously the month of May was the most unsuccessful almost remembered. Last week two fish were the whole produce of two stations between the mouth of the Earn and the ships. On Monday a great haul was taken opposite, on the Scone grounds.

Miscellaneous.

Cultivation of Grape Vines.—At Constantia Vines are kept pruned in the form of dwarf-trees, much resembling currant-bushes, and are planted in rows, about six feet apart; they are suffered to hang on the vine to ripen so long, that the juice becomes almost a syrup. The vines at Madeira which produce its staple wine are trained about four feet from the ground, on low sloping trellises, which cover the steep side of the hills; and the same plan is adopted in many parts of the Tyrol, where the wine is remarkably good. The grape vines in America are trained upon small elms: the bodies of the vines lie buried in the sand, leaving the extremities of them rising not more than a foot or eighteen inches above the surface; the burying of the greater part of the trunk, with its larger branches, produces the effect of pruning, inasmuch as it prevents the unfolding of leaves and flowers on parts below the surface, while the protruded ends of the branches enjoy an increased degree of light and heat from the reflexion of the sand; hence the grapes of these vines are so far superior to the fruit of the same vine in ordinary circumstances. The vines in Switzerland are thus cultivated:—The Swiss choose a sound, marly, and rather a compact soil, though they say the produce of a gravelly soil is better in quality, but less in quantity. A situation to the south is preferred, and if possible with an inclination, so that the ground may receive the benefit of the sun all day. They begin their operations in the spring by trenching the earth about three feet deep: they mix with it the rubbish of old buildings, or plaster; then they plant in this earth the most healthy and best selected cuttings they find; they place them three feet apart, and generally put two into each hole, sinking them a foot and a half in the earth. In the first year they produce nothing, and very little in the second. During the cultivation, they prune them, destroy the weeds which grow about them, and manure them. For strong land, they use horse-dung; for light land, cow-dung. If they wish to have wine of a better quality, they put a small quantity of dung near the extremity of the roots; but, if they wish to have it in greater quantity, they put a great deal. In the third year, the crop begins to be of some consequence;—in the fourth, it is better;—in the fifth, it is in all its vigour. The produce continues the same for fifteen years—making twenty from the commencement of planting. They then pull up the vines, and replant. In low and cold soils, where a new plantation would not give a good crop for near ten years, they "*province*," that is to say, instead of planting cuttings, or instead of renewing the whole vineyard at once, and by it losing the benefit of the soil, and their labours for ten years, they fresh-bud the branches with eyes from the neighbouring vines, and lay them in a pit, covering them with earth. The latter method is usually adopted on the coast: the former, more inland. In training, they cut away the branches of the preceding year. They have two methods of pruning:—first, that which they call pruning for the grape, when operating on a vine they are about to pull up: here they leave many buds for fruit, and many branches for continuing the vine: the second they call pruning with economy; here they have but two or three branches to continue the vine, according to its strength, and one or two buds for fruit on each branch. When the pruning is finished, they dig the soil to make it free, and manure it. Some vineyards they manure equally; others in alternate places each year.—*Indagator.*

Hip, Hurra!—"Hip, hip, hurra!" is said to have originated in the Crusades, it being a corruption of H.E.P., the initials of *Hierosolyma est perdita* (Jerusalem is lost), the motto on the banner of Peter the Hermit, whose followers hunted the Jews down with the cry of "Hip, hip, hurra!"

Sultan Mahmoud.—A writer in the *Manzari Shark* gives the following account of the history of the late Sultan, derived in an accidental conversation with a Moor at Tunis:—"In traversing the streets of Tunis, I one day was accosted by a grave and respectable-looking Moor, who asked me about the news of the Levant, and about the proceedings of the young Sultan. After having partly satisfied him, he said to me—'It is for our sins that we Mahomeddans are ruled by a Christian monarch. Think not (said he) that Abd-al-Magjeed nor his father Mahmoud is of Mahommedan origin. Mahmoud was bred a Greek Catholic, in which religion he died; and it was in the same faith that he brought up his son Abd-al-Magjeed, who is such to this very day, in secret. What I have said may seem a mystery to you, but this will soon be removed when you listen patiently to what I am going to tell you. In the mean time let us sit down here and take a cup of coffee together." After we had comfortably seated ourselves, and taken our cup of coffee, he commenced relating his story in the following words: 'Mahmoud (the real Mahmoud), the legal possessor of the Ottoman throne, was a man who feared God, loved his country, and in everything sought the welfare of his subjects, by whom he was much beloved. His piety, or rather fanaticism, carried him to such an extreme, that he thought it sinful to appear before any person without having a veil over his face. This was the ruin of our country; it was through this that the Ottoman empire was snatched out of the hands of the people of God; for though both the present Sultan and all in authority under him are nominally Mahommedans, in their hearts they are all Greek Catholics. I said because Mahmoud never appeared in public nor in private but with his face covered, the Ottoman empire was snatched out of our hands. Now this took place in the following manner: The Russians, who for ages have had an eye upon the Ottoman empire, knowing that Mahmoud was personally unknown to all his subjects, thought of a stratagem in which they succeeded. One day, whilst Mahmoud was administering justice, a Russian Prince arrived, and requested a private interview with the Sultan, which the latter, not suspecting the danger, granted. Both left the hall of justice for the private audience room, whilst all the officers and people patiently awaited their return. After half an hour the Sultan, or rather a person in the Sultan's robes, returned, unaccompanied by the Russian Prince; the administration of justice was dispensed with for that day; the people separated, and the Sultan in the customary manner was escorted to the palace. As for the Russian Prince, no one ventured or dared to ask what became of him; so much is known, that as a Russian Prince he was never heard of again. Things remained quiet for a few days, after which many new costumes were introduced both contrary to our religion and the manner of our fathers; many old officers were dismissed from their service, and new ones, unknown to the people, were put into their places. In short, the mild, virtuous, and religious Mahmoud was changed into a haughty, vicious, and godless character. Is there any necessity for me to tell you that the Russian Prince now played the part of Mahmoud? All this God suffered to take place, as he will yet suffer many more things of a similar nature; for our traditions teach us that all Mahommedan countries will fall into the hands of the Infidel Christians until Christ shall come again (in whose second coming even you believe), who will rescue our countries from the hands of our oppressors, and will give us dominion both in heaven and in earth."

Large Trout.—A few days ago there was caught in Lochleven a trout weighing 10lbs. avoirdupois, or 150oz.; the length 27½in., and 17in. at its greatest girth. It was of the grey species, and of perfect symmetry, being considered as one of the finest specimens yet seen of this fish. From 3 qrs. of a pound to a pound is considered fully an average weight.

Autograph of Shakspere.—A large attendance of the curious in autographs and lovers of literature was attracted on Monday at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Evans, of Pall-mall, on account of its being the day appointed for the sale of an "undoubted autograph of the immortal Shakspere." This interesting and valuable signature is affixed to a deed of bargain and sale of a house purchased by him in Blackfriars, from Henry Walker, dated March 16, 1612, with the seals attached. The house is described as "all that dwelling-house, or tenement, with th appurtenances, situate and being within the precinct, circuit, and compasse of the late Black ffryers, London, &c. This indenture is stated at the commencement to be "between Henry Walker, citizein and *Minstrell*, of London, of th one partie, and W. Shakspere, of Stratforde Upon Avon, in the countie of Warwick, gentleman—W. Johnson, citizein and vintner, of London—John Jackson and John Hemying, of London, Gentleman, of th other partie." This deed is regularly entered in the Rolls' Court, being placed in the index under the name of Shakspere, the purchaser, instead of H. Walker, the vendor, as is the usual mode. There was much competition for this relic of the Bard of Avon, and the deed was at length knocked down for the large sum of 165*l.* 15*s.*

American Woods.—Dapper, in his description of America (Acosta, B. iv., ch. 30), mentions woods 300 miles broad, and full of exceedingly high and large trees. It happened that a monk, a native of Spain, going to another monastery, mistook his way in some of these woods, and advanced so far, that he was obliged to climb to the tops of the trees, and proceed in that manner on his way, creeping from branch to branch (they being so close one to the other, that no man, without hazard of his life, could venture down to the ground). He was often forced to climb up to the tops of the highest trees, to enjoy the warmth of the sun (which never could reach to the earth, through the vast thickness of the trees and bushes), and to look out for observations how to proceed on his journey. In this manner he went on for 15 days and nights, till he attained the place of his residence, not having all this while set foot to the ground.—*Indagator.*

Imitation of Birds used as a Decoy.—The description of the manner of living in the midst of the uncultivated regions, in Brazils, given by Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, is interesting to the European. That intelligent traveller says, "To form some idea of our mode of life at Morro d'Arrara, conceive a wilderness, in which a company of men forms a solitary outpost, sufficiently provided by nature with the necessaries of life; an abundance of game, fish, and good water; but at the same time, by its distance from inhabited places, entirely confined to its own resources, and obliged to be constantly on its guard against the savage natives of the forest, by whom it is on every side surrounded. Batachos, and perhaps Botocudos, prowled about us daily, to watch over our motions; for this reason we went all armed; we numbered between 50 and 60 able-bodied men. The wood on the side of a mountain, on the bank of the Lagoa, had already been felled, so that it lay confusedly together. Twenty-four Indians, who were particularly serviceable for this purpose, went daily to work; some of them were furnished with axes, others with a sickle-shaped instrument fixed to a long handle, the former to fell trees, the latter to cut down the underwood and young bushes. When a large tree was felled, it drew down with it many other trees to the ground, because all these forests are interlaced, and twined together by the strongest ligneous climbing plants; many trunks were broken off by others, and remained standing like colossal pillars; prickly plants, especially the stems of the Airi Palm, which are covered with thorns, lay everywhere upon the ground, and made these abatis perfectly impregnable. The Ouvidor had caused five or six huts to be built near the Lagoa, the roofs of which were covered with Uricanna leaves. Four of our Indians, who, like most of their countrymen, were very good hunters, and still better fishermen and boatmen, were sent out every morning for the whole day to fish, hunt, and examine our traps for animals, and they always brought home, in the evening, game and abundance of fish. As soon as our people were collected together in the evening, we had no cause to fear an attack of the savages. Against a surprise by night, which they do not readily attempt in the dark, we were secured by the vigilance of our dogs. A large dog belonging to the Ouvidor distinguished himself above the rest; he seemed to scent the savages when they prowled about on the mountain, beyond the Lagoa. On these occasions he was quite furious, and barked long and without intermission towards the suspicious quarter. The Patachos from their dark lurking-places doubtless observed us, not without wonder and dissatisfaction; and our hunters had need of great caution not to approach them unguardedly. We often heard these savages imitate the notes of the owls (curuja), of the capuira, and other animals, especially the night-birds; but our Indians, who were equally skilled in this art, never failed to distinguish the imitation from Nature. A person not acquainted with it would perhaps have attempted to follow the call of the bird, when the arrows of the savages would have shown him his mistake."—*Indagator.*

Signs of Weather.—The opening or shutting of some flowers depends not so much on the action of the stimulus of light as on the existing state of the atmosphere; and hence their opening or shutting betokens change. It is stated in *Keith's Botany* that if the Siberian Sowthistle shuts at night, the ensuing day will be fine; and if it opens, it will be cloudy and rainy. If the African Marigold continues shut after seven o'clock in the morning, rain is near at hand; and if the Convolvulus arvensis, Calendula fluvialis, or Anagallis arvensis are even already open, they will shut upon the approach of rain. The latter, from its peculiar susceptibility, has obtained the name of the Poor Man's Weather-glass.—*Indagator.*

Sensibility of Animals.—Birds are not alike susceptible of pain. Birds as well as other animals are not all possessed of an equal degree of physical sensibility. Some sink under the least pain, while others bear with fortitude the most acute suffering: for instance, the slightest wound is sufficient to bring down a woodcock, and it is often killed by the fall rather than by the shot it has received. Grouse, and many other wild fowl, on the contrary, have organs little sensible to pain, or a sort of courage which enables them to support it till death. The same observation will apply to quadrupeds; for a slight wound in the body will destroy a panther or a leopard, while the cat, which is much smaller, will live with broken ribs and fractured skull. Different parts of animals also appear to vary insensibly; for example, the bones of the head of the porcupine are so fragile as to be broken with a switch, but you may beat its body with a club without killing it.—*Indagator.*

Abstinence of Animals.—Animals endure hunger in proportion to the nature of their food. In birds, for example, the granivorous die in the space of forty-eight hours, while those which feed on insects will hold out for a short period longer. But those which can least bear abstinence are such as live on fruit—a peculiarity that is owing probably to their stomach, which digesting more speedily, has more frequent need of aliment. This quick digestion is, however, attended with one advantage, which is, that being reduced to an equal degree of inanition by abstinence the animal, if assisted, will recover and resume its strength sooner than others. With the granivorous species this is not the case. Debilitated to a certain point, if nothing but the seeds, on which they usually fed, be given to them, they can never be restored—their stomach having lost in part its power of digestion. With the carnivorous, on the contrary, digestion is retained to the last moment; and hence it happens that, receiving the kind of food which is suited to them, an instant only is necessary to their recovery. The cause of this difference is this: flesh, from its affinity to the substance of the animal, becomes speedily incorporated with it, and its juices are highly nutritive,—and the assistance it gives is instantaneous. With seeds the case is the reverse; to be digested they must remain some time in the stomach, where they require to be previously softened and saturated. This operation is tedious, and supposes, besides, a vital action in the gullet—a motion and force which fasting destroys. If two sparrows of the same age, and in equally good condition, be reduced, by the want of nourishment, to such a degree of weakness that neither of them be able to take

what is offered, and some bruised seeds are forced down the throat of one, and a little minced flesh down that of the other, in a few minutes the latter will be quite well, while the former will die in about two hours. Granivorous birds, although seeds are their chief nourishment, add thereto fruit, flesh, insects, &c. Carnivorous birds, whether they live on flesh or insects, are uniform in their food, and they have no recourse to seeds. Piscivorous birds are most subject to hunger; hence they are supplied with large gullets or pouches, in which they accumulate their provision. Birds of prey endure hunger for a very considerable period, and so do quadrupeds. The Garden Spider, if enclosed under a glass, cemented down, will exist many months without food; and although its body will become shrivelled, it will, immediately food is restored to it, regain its wonted plumpness and size.—*Indagator.*

Law.

ARCHES' COURT.—Judgment—*The Office of the Judge promoted by Burder* v. *Speare.*—Sir H. Jenner gave his judgment in this case, which has excited such general interest in the Church, and which has been already noticed in our paper during the progress of the trial. It was a case of office promoted by Mr. John Burder against the Rev. Winifred Speare, perpetual curate of Thames Ditton, in the diocese of Winchester, and it came into this Court from the Court of the Commissary of Surrey. The citation was returned in Trinity term, 1839, and Mr. Speare was called upon to answer certain articles, which alleged that he was an habitual drunkard, and that he was guilty of indecent conduct, demeanour, and language, as well during the performance of divine service as before and after. As to the admissibility of these articles, the Court, with a slight alteration in the 11th, admitted them. Against that decision an appeal had been asserted and was prosecuted, but the Judicial Committee thought that the Judge of the inferior Court had proceeded rightly in admitting the articles, and accordingly remitted the cause, and condemned the appellant in the costs of the appeal. A negative issue was then given to the articles, and fourteen witnesses were examined upon them, to none of whom was any exceptive plea offered. The substance of the articles was given by us in a former paper, and were now stated at great length by the learned Judge, who also recapitulated the articles of the defence, which amounted generally to a denial of the articles of accusation, admitting that the defendant was in the habit of taking wine in the vestry during divine service, in consequence of being of a weakly and nervous constitution, but never to excess; and denying that his conduct, either in the performance of divine service or otherwise, had given scandal or offence to his parishioners. These were the pleas—this was the charge which the Court was called upon to decide. The question at issue involved no nice consideration of points of law. It was simply a matter of fact—a question of evidence—whether the charge was established on the one side, or whether it had been rebutted on the other. No one who had heard the charge could, for a moment, doubt that it constituted a crime—an ecclesiastical offence of a most serious nature—that if established it would subject Mr. Speare to ecclesiastical censure, of more or less severity, according to the aggravating or palliating circumstances under which the crime was committed. Habitual drunkenness on the part of the clergyman of a parish, whose especial duty it was to set an example of sobriety, and of every Christian virtue, was, indeed, a crime of no venial nature, and would, naturally, give a great scandal to the parishioners of whom he was the pastor. That scandal would be increased in its effects—that crime would be aggravated—when those habits were indulged in during the performance of divine service. The facts charged against Mr. Speare had been represented to the bishop of the diocese, and, thus called upon to take some steps, he directed his rural dean to enter into an inquiry respecting them. He subsequently desired his secretary, Mr. Burder, to institute these proceedings, and to promote the office of the judge. It had been said that this was a duty which ought not to be undertaken either by the bishop or his secretary. There might be circumstances which would justify it—which, indeed, would render it necessary. In this case who could so properly promote the office of the judge against Mr. Speare? The leading parishioners—those who would be likely to institute such a prosecution—had taken an active part in the previous proceedings, and their evidence in the cause was most desirable. As to the churchwardens of the parish, it did not clearly appear who was the churchwarden in the year 1839; but the churchwarden in 1840 was closely and intimately connected with Mr. Speare, and would, of course, avoid the performance of such a duty, or would carry it on with indifference or neglect. So, whatever might be the case under ordinary circumstances, the facts fully justified the prosecution of this suit under the directions of the bishop, who was bound in duty to promote either in person, or by his secretary, the office of the judge against Mr. Speare. It had been said that this prosecution was founded entirely on malice and ill will, and that the Bishop had been grossly deceived and played with. It had been said, likewise, that the suit merely originated in personal animosity. Now, it was certainly possible that such a case could be established by evidence—that the witnesses might prove a case of conspiracy, perjury, and subornation of perjury. But the Court must necessarily require the strongest evidence, the most conclusive proof, of such a charge. All probability was certainly against it. The Court could have no doubt of the general habits of Mr. Speare, and it was bound to state that this prosecution must altogether be attributed to the proper religious feelings of the parishioners, which had been shocked by the conduct of their pastor, and not to any personal motives of malice or ill nature against him. Several of the parishioners had been compelled to withdraw themselves from the parish church, and, if this gentleman were allowed to remain in the parish, that church would be, in the course of time, altogether deserted. It was due to these parishioners that this gentleman should for a time, at any rate, be removed from the place, which the Court trusted would be thus restored to that peace and quiet which these proceedings must naturally have disturbed. As to the propriety of the interrogatories which had been put to the witnesses, the Court, though unable to lay down any rule by which counsel should be strictly guided, was bound to say, that a more improbable, a more unfounded charge was never brought forward than that of a malicious conspiracy against Sir C. Sullivan and his friends who had given testimony with him. It had been with great regret the tenor of these interrogatories, and of the most unjust imputations they involved. But still it was difficult to lay down any rule on which interrogatories should be framed. That rule could only be fixed by the taste and discretion of counsel. The Court had endeavoured to find some circumstances which would have justified it in passing a sentence less severe than had been decreed in similar cases, but it could find none. There had been no appearance of contrition, no promise of amendment. The delay that had taken place has been caused by the conduct of the party himself, and therefore it was not in his power to plead it in consideration. The sentence usually passed in such cases was suspension for three years from all beneficial and official interest, and there was no reason to shorten the time in the present instance. The sentence of the court accordingly was, that Mr. Speare be suspended from all beneficial and official interest in the perpetual curacy of Thames Ditton for the space of three years, from the time at which such sentence shall be communicated to him."

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Stanley* v. *Foster.*—This was an appeal from the Vice-Chancellor. The plaintiff is a farmer in Norfolk, who holds a farm under the defendant, who is a banker in Cambridge. By the covenants of the lease the plaintiff is bound under penalties to cultivate the land in a particular customary form. Having violated these covenants the defendant proceeded against him for the penalties, and the Vice-Chancellor, under allegations that the plaintiff was ignorant of the terms of the lease at the time he executed it, and that it was drawn up by the defendant's son in terms more stringent than those originally agreed to, granted an injunction to restrain the defendant from recovering the penalties.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment, and expressed an opinion, from an examination of the pleadings and evidence, that the plaintiff could not claim any protection from the equitable jurisdiction of the court. It appeared that he had sufficient time allowed him to examine the lease; that a draft was forwarded to him, and that he suggested alterations. An objection had been raised on the ground that the son of the defendant was the attorney employed to draw up the lease, in conformity with the agreement previously signed by the plaintiff, but if such an objection was to avail, for the purpose of disputing the validity of a lease, there were few leases in the kingdom that could be maintained, as nothing was more usual than the employment by a landlord of his own legal agent to draw up instruments of that description. His lordship observed on the practice adopted in the present case of making the attorney a party to the bill, in order to exclude his testimony, and took occasion to say that, as long as he presided in that court, it was his determination to discountenance such a practice by every means in his power. His lordship, under such circumstances, thought the injunction must be dissolved, with costs, but even if he had not come to that conclusion, he wished it to be understood that he would not have left the rights of the landlord unprotected, as, if it had been necessary, he would have taken measures to have the legal rights of the parties fully ascertained.

ROLLS COURT.—*Smith* v. *Henley and others.*—Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Parker for William Smith, the plaintiff in equity, showed cause against an order for dissolving an injunction restraining proceedings at law by the defendants in equity, "Henley and wife against Smith." It appeared that James Ede, now deceased was seised in fee of a house and premises at Lampton, near Heston, Middlesex, which he advertised to be let, and that the plaintiff, William Smith, agreed (in February 1838) with Warren, the agent of Ede, to take a lease at 80*l.* a year. An agreement was signed, and left in Warren's hands, and the plaintiff Smith was let into possession. He found the premises out of repair, and applied to Ede, who, by letter dated May 7, 1838, authorised Smith to erect a staircase, &c., and that he would allow the expenses out of the rent. Smith made the repairs accordingly, which were stated to amount to 127*l.*; but Ede refused to execute the lease, and get the agreement from Warren. There were several interviews between Smith and Ede, who, Smith alleged, agreed, in the autumn of 1839, to grant the lease and to allow out of the rent credit for the repairs, and Warren recommended that 127*l.* should be allowed for them. Ede went to Guernsey, refused to perform his agreement, and died there, having devised his property to Agnes, the wife of Henley. Mr. and Mrs. Henley refused to allow Smith credit for the repairs, threatened to bring an action of ejectment, and brought an action at law for use and occupation, in which they claimed 177*l.* 10*s.*, the amount of rent; on which Smith filed the present bill, praying that the agreement entered into with Warren might be carried into effect: that a lease should be executed by Mr. and Mrs. Henley; that he Smith might be allowed credit for the repairs; and that Mr. and Mrs. Henley might be restrained from proceeding in their action at law.

Lord Langdale ordered the injunction to be continued, Smith paying 17*l.* into court, and undertaking to pay the future rent as it accrued due to Mr. and Mrs. Henley. The order was made without prejudice to any question in the cause.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Newlands* v. *Paynter.*—The plaintiff, Mrs. Newlands, filed a bill against J. Paynter, Esq., who was sheriff of Surrey in the year 1839, and against one Holmes, who had issued an execution against her husband, to restrain the sheriff from executing the writ against a leasehold house and certain personal chattels in it, which had been left to her by her father for her separate use prior to her marriage. The Lord Chancellor dissolved an injunction, restraining the sheriff from seizing, which had been granted by the Vice-Chancellor, but restrained the sheriff from proceeding to sell the property in question until further orders. The sheriff accordingly kept possession of the property till the late decisions as to the effect of marriage upon gifts to the separate use of women while unmarried, when the matter was again brought before the Lord Chancellor, who made an order referring it to the master to inquire how the property had been acquired, and reserving the costs until after the master had made his report. The master, by his report, found that part of the property had been given to Mrs. Newlands specifically, and other parts of it had been purchased out of her separate estate. Mrs. Newlands now presented a petition praying that the defendants, Paynter and Holmes, might pay the whole costs of the suit.

His Honour said the petition out-heroded Herod in its prayer as to costs. He did not think he was at liberty to adjudicate on more than the costs of the Lord Chancellor's order, and of the reference, and of the present petition, which he ordered the creditor to pay.

Shuttleworth v. *Cocker.*—Mr. K. Bruce moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who was the owner of a needle manufactory, which was situate within 200 yards of the plaintiff's mansion, from using his steam-engine and grinding-machine in such a manner as to occasion a nuisance and injury to the plaintiff. In 1837 the defendant erected a new engine of much larger dimensions than had been formerly used, which created so much noise, and dust and smoke, that Col. Thornhill, who then rented the mansion, gave it up. The plaintiff, on coming of age in Oct. 1839, went to reside in the mansion with his sisters, and, after remonstrating with the defendant on the nuisance, at length brought an action against him, and obtained a verdict in August last, the jury finding that the smoke and the dust and the meaning noise produced by the machinery were a nuisance. The defendant, it appeared, then tried to make some improvements to obviate these nuisances; but the affidavits in support of the motion showed that the whole neighbourhood was full of smoke and steel-filings and stone dust, and that the machinery produced what some witnesses described as a grinding, meaning noise, and what others termed a jeer, grating, melancholy moan, which could be heard distinctly at three miles distance. The defendant's affidavits, however, in great part, contradicted these statements, and insisted that things had been much altered and improved since the verdict.

His Honour said enough had been shown, at least as to the noise, to induce him to grant the injunction.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.—*Wardell* v. *Usher.*—This was an action brought to recover compensation for the alleged destruction of some vine-stalks and Apple and other trees, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Serjeant Bompas and Mr. Huggins were for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Shee and Mr. Peacock appeared for the defence. It appeared that the plaintiff was a widow, and a lady of property, residing in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and [illegible] the district of her father, a Mr. Leach, let certain premises in Kilburn to the defendant (who is a working gardener), which consisted of a house and a tanyard. The latter he cultivated and converted it into a garden, in which he had planted, between [illegible], as [illegible] the vine [illegible]. Previous to this [illegible], his tenancy being about to expire, the plaintiff, who became the proprietor of the property in consequence of her father's death, being anxious to dispose of it, sent a surveyor and auctioneer to value it. The defendant claimed a sum of 175*l.* for his trees and improvements, this being refused, upon the property being set up for sale, defendant renewed his claim at the public auction mart, and the consequence was, that no purchaser could be obtained, and defendant subsequently removed a great number of trees, lopped the vine stalks, and cut some of the boughs from the larger Apple trees. For the plaintiff the foregoing facts were proved. For the defendant it was contended that he had a right to remove the trees he did, as any party, who is an outgoing tenant had a right to the value of any trees he planted, provided they were not a certain number of years' growth, or have the privilege of taking them away; and as to lopping the vines and cutting the boughs of the Apple trees, so far from injuring them, it served them, for they required it to give them strength and make them productive. There was much contradictory evidence. Mr. Serjeant Bompas having replied, the learned Judge, having recapitulated the evidence at considerable length, left it to the jury to say upon which side the most satisfactory evidence was given without at all casting any reflection on the witnesses on either side. The jury having consulted for a few minutes, found a verdict for the defendant.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—*The late Derby and Oaks.*—In the settling for these races on Monday, it was stated that one large account was altogether unsettled. It would appear that the party had made a 10,000*l.* book, and on balance, was a winner of nearly 2,000*l.*, but having been given to understand that by others who were heavy losers he should be minus nearly double that amount, he had used some hasty expression, which was construed into a declaration that he should not be able to settle, and was so reported at Tattersall's on Monday. On Tuesday, however, he attended for that purpose, but, as might have been expected, one and all refused to pay him, and he left the yard without having effected anything towards an adjustment. He subsequently deputed three of his creditors to settle for him, and the stewards of the Jockey Club, on the appointees stating that "upon receiving the sums due they were prepared to pay all demands in full," gave an opinion that "all persons owing money on this account are bound to pay the balance due to the gentlemen appointed to receive it." Upon this authority application was made yesterday to the losers, several of whom paid the money, with this understanding, that failing a satisfactory settlement, it should be returned. The discussion of this case, and it is a novel one, occupied so much time, that little business was done on events to come off. We have only to quote the following bets:—

ASCOT CUP.

6 to 4 agst Lanercost		4 to 1	St. Francis
2 to 1	Bloomsbury (taken)	Warden declared not to start	

DERBY, 1842.

18 to 1 agst	Brother to Phœnix, Cobweb c. (taken)	30 to 1	Mule
		40 to 1	Amadon colt (taken
25 to 1	The Artful Dodger	50 0 to 75	Goneaway (taken)
25 to 1	The Lord of Holderness (taken)	5000 to 75	Fireaway (taken)
		9 to 2	Scott's lot
25 to 1	Hester colt	12 to 1	Col. Peel's lot (taken)
30 to 1	Palladium		

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 4.—The supply of English Wheat has been but trifling since Monday, and the sales that have been made were at that day's prices. The duty was paid on about 5,000 qrs. of Wheat on Wednesday, and it is now 1*s.* per qr. higher; the stock of free Foreign is now very small, and the demand continues steady for immediate consumption.—Barley, Peas and Beans remain unaltered, but Oats are still declining in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		*s. s.*		*s. s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 65	Red	56 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potatoe	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potatoe	22 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 23	63 8	32 4	23 1	35 8	39 3	37 10
— 30	63 8	31 8	23 0	35 0	38 8	38 8
May 7	63 2	31 7	22 11	35 10	38 7	39 3
— 14	62 5	31 2	22 7	34 8	38 5	37 9
— 21	61 6	30 9	22 8	35 3	38 2	37 5
— 28	61 6	30 0	22 4	35 7	38 4	38 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 8	31 5	22 9	35 4	38 7	37 11
Duties	24 8	15 4	13 9	16 9	12 6	14 0

MANURE.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr., Nitrate of Soda, 23*s* 6*d* to 23*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 26*s* to 27*s* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—R. Bowley, of 56, Commercial Sale rooms, Mansing-lane, London, and of Newington, Surrey, broker——S. Rayner, of Derby, marble-mason—L. Bryant, Stamford hill, Middlesex, coal merchant—W. Cocking, Beeston, Bedfordshire, market gardener—E. M. Demarisse and H. T. Wooler, Bucklersbury, London, in tobacco—D. H. Stonham, copper-merchant, Liverpool—W. Whitworth, innkeeper, Wakefield.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Watts, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, cement-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—E. P. Sardinaux, J. Weston, and R. Murch, Wood-street, London, warehousemen—G. J. Bennett, 28, York-street, Portman-square, lodging house-keeper—W. Burton, Bordesley, and C. Burton, Digbeth, Lancashire, iron bedstead makers—B. Williams, Liverpool, and the Margam Tin-plate-works and Maesteg Iron-works, Glamorganshire, tin-plate manufacturer—J. Hutchinson, Elland, Yorkshire, machine-maker—T. Knapton, Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire, innkeeper—J. Prescott, Upholland, Lancashire, innkeeper—R. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher—E. Skillman and A. C. Keeler, Hythe, Kent, linen-drapers—R. C. Bourne, Birmingham, woollen-draper—J. Campion and W. Campion, Whitby, ship builders—S. Knight and J. Knight, Manchester, merchants—R. Tovey, Bristol, pawnbroker—R. Campion and J. Campion, Whitby, bankers—W. Royston, Manchester, commission-agent—W. B. Price and J. Edwards, bankers, Shrewsbury—W. S. Guest, tanner, Chester—J. Mackie, tailor, Liverpool—T. Smith, grocer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Marshall, iron-master, Bescott hall, Wednesbury, Staffordshire—J. A. Boden, razor-manufacturer, Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Paterson, Gourock, quarry-master—D. Grant and J. S. Sillars, Glasgow, merchants—A. Izat, Manas, farmer—G. Gilroy, Dundee, manufacturer—J. Muir, Edinburgh, victual-dealer—A. Duncan, seal-engraver.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st ult., at Bockleton, in the county of Worcester, the lady of the Rev. E. H. M'Sladen of a son—On the 25th ult., at Bremen, the lady of G. Beseenn, Esq., of a son—On Thursday, the 31st ult., the lady of the Rev. J. R. Chope, Bucknell Rectory, Salop, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., Mrs. Samuel Gurney, of Thomas-street, Bermondsey, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., at Wandsworth Common, the lady of W. Kaye, Esq., of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at Euston place, Mrs. G. Hume, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at Aspen lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill, the lady of J. W. Cunningham, Esq., of a son—On the 31st ult., at Tottenham, the lady of W. Hall, Esq., of a son—On the 31st ult., at No. 4, Spencer-street, Northampton-square, the wife of Mr. A. J. Duff Filer, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 19th ult., at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Frederick F. M. Spearman, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, to Sarah, second daughter of John Cowed, Esq., of the former place—On Thursday, the 27th ult., at St. George's Chapel, Moreshouse, Devon, R. A. Westbrook, Esq., of Andwell Manor, Hants, to Hannah Grant, only daughter of the late Richard Bastard, Esq., of Bennetts—On the 29th ult., at St. Nicholas Church, Deptford, A. F. Pass, Esq., surgeon, Deptford, to Miss Monsen, late of Elizabeth-terrace, New Cross.

DIED.—On the 19th ult., at her cottage, Bagwater, Mrs. Wood, daughter of the late Daniel Dawson Damer, of Parson's green—At his residence, in Hyde Park-terrace, on the 30th ult., the Hon. Henry Dawson Damer, Esq., [illegible] in the county of Dorset; he was Post captain in the Royal Navy, and the second brother and presumptive heir of the Earl of Portarlington. He is succeeded in his estates by his only son, Henry Dawson Damer, Esq. The loss of this most excellent and much-respected man will be deeply deplored by his [illegible], and who [illegible] a good landlord, and where he dispensed to his tenants a [illegible] hospitality.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 5, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 24. SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

GRAND DINNER at LIVERPOOL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.—All Persons wishing to Dine at the GRAND DINNER in the PAVILION, on THURSDAY, the 22d of JULY, must be Members of the Society, and must be proposed as such on or before TUESDAY, the 28th of JUNE. Any person may be proposed by a Member by writing to the Secretary, mentioning the name and address, in full, of the person proposed. By order of the Liverpool Committee,

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

5, Cavendish-square, London, May 22, 1841.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next EXHIBITION will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th JUNE, in the Gardens of HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE, by the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's.—Tickets, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, may be obtained on or before the 29th instant at the appointed places in Highgate, Hornsey, Hampstead, and Kentish-Town; or at the following places in London:—Messrs. Warner and Co., Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co., opposite the Mansion-House; Mr. Brown, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Mr. Charlwood, Covent-garden; and Mr. Kernan, Great Russell-street.—The Bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery will attend.

N.B.—The price of Tickets on the day of Exhibition will be 5*s*. each.

SOUTHWARK FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. PATRONS:—

J. W. Humphrey, Esq., M.P. and Alderman.	B. Wood, Esq., M.P.
T. Farncomb, Esq., Sheriff and Alderman.	W. Strong, Esq.
	W. G. Watts, Esq.
	D. Aldred, Esq.

The FIRST FLOWER SHOW of the Season of this Society will take place on TUESDAY, the 22d of JUNE, 1841, at the JAMAICA TAVERN, BERMONDSEY. Lists of the Prizes and Regulations of the Show may be obtained on application to the Secretary (personal, or by letter, pre-paid, inclosing a stamp); and in addition to the classes therein named, there will be prizes awarded to the best seedling Geranium, and likewise to the best Stand of 24 Pinks.

E. W. TWELVES, Sec.,
2, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey.

ROSES.—E. DENYER respectfully invites the Nobility and Public to View, gratis, (Sundays excepted,) his superb Collection of ROSES now in bloom, consisting of the newest sorts, and nearly 400 varieties, planted each side of a walk, forming a Promenade of upwards of 660ft. Together with specimens of Geraniums and Florists' Flowers in general.—Loughborough Nursery, Loughborough-road, North Brixton, June 3, 1841.

ROSES. HY. COBBETT begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Rose Amateurs generally, that his superb and extensive collection of ROSES is now in fine bloom, and will continue so during the Rose season. H. C. begs to add, his Nursery is half a mile from Woking Station, London and Southampton Railway. All the trains stop at Woking Station; distance from Vauxhall Station 23 miles. May be viewed gratis any day except Sundays. Horsele, Surrey.

ROSES.—The Collection at Sawbridgeworth will be in Full Bloom about the 20th inst. Morning Coaches at half-past Six, half-past Seven, and half-past Eight from the Flower-Pot, Bishopsgate, and at Ten from the Green Dragon, Bishopsgate. A Railway Train at half-past Four in the Afternoon, from the Eastern Counties' Station, Shoreditch.

ROSES.—MESSRS. LANE AND SON, Great Berkhamsted, beg to inform the Public that their Collection will be in Full Bloom about the 20th inst.; and they flatter themselves no one will feel disappointed who may honour them with a visit. The Nursery is about a quarter of a mile from the Birmingham Railway Station. The Trains for Berkhamsted leave Euston-square at Seven and Eight, Morning—Two, Three, and Six, Afternoon: returning at Eight and Eleven, Morning—Half-past Four, Eight, and Nine, Evening. All the Trains stop at Tring, three miles and a half beyond Berkhamsted. Persons being too late for any of the above Trains may avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.—P. CONWAY, FLORIST, &c., OLD BROMPTON, near the West London Cemetery, respectfully invites the Nobility and Gentry to view his STOCK OF THIS FINE GERANIUM, splendid specimens of which he has now in flower. It is particularly well adapted for Vases, Rustic Stands, &c., in the flower garden; and as a conservatory plant, in pots, it stands unrivalled amongst its genus. Vide No. 21, p. 326, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. This Geranium may be had in splendid bloom nine months of the year, according to P. C.'s mode of treatment, and which he is most willing to impart to any lady or gentleman honouring him with a visit.

TO PANSY GROWERS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & SON, Seedsmen and Florists, beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that their two beautiful Seedling Pansies, Lord Howe and Lady Cotton Sheppard, which were exhibited at the Uttoxeter Horticultural Society, three Blooms of each, and the Judges awarded an extra prize, and were named by the Committee as above, may be had at 7*s*. 6*d*. each of the following, who are appointed agents:—Messrs. Mountjoy, Ealing, near London; Mr. S. Girling, Stowmarket, Suffolk; Mr. Coudrey, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Mr. Holmes, Florist, Sudbury, Derbyshire; Mr. James Gilmour, Mary Cottage, Trinity, North Leith, Scotland. Early orders are particularly requested, as the stock is small. They will be forwarded by Post, pre-paid, upon the order containing a remittance.

Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, June 5th, 1841.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

THE FREQUENT OCCURRENCE OF FIRE, and Sacrifice of Human Life and Property, are enough to arouse the attention of every thinking mind to provide some remedy against such awful calamities. J. READ begs to inform the public that he has ready for use FIRE ENGINES on his new Patent Double Action principle, that, with ten men, will discharge 70 Gallons of Water per minute, mounted on Patent Wheels, and adapted for Country Brigade use. Likewise smaller Engines, worked by six men, will discharge 35 Gallons per minute. These Engines are so portable that they will pass through a doorway or passage three feet wide, and are particularly adapted for Mansions, Villages, Factories, &c. &c. Also READ'S Portable Domestic Engine, on an entirely new principle, may be kept in a hall, passage, or staircase, carried up or down stairs, and worked by two men, discharging 15 Gallons per minute to a distance of 60 feet. The above are fitted with Metallic Valves, which are so perfect that if standing by a year or month or more they are ready to act in an instant, and the Patentee will warrant them in repair gratis. The small Engines are the best adapted for all Horticultural purposes. May be seen and proved at 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

EPSOM NURSERY.—MESSRS. YOUNG respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have ready for delivery strong Plants of TROPÆOLUM MORITZIANUM at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and FUCHSIA AFFINIS at 7*s*. 6*d*. each. T. Moritzianum is figured in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Vol. 14, No. 169, New Series.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

TO ROSE AMATEURS.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex. WILLIAM WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and their numerous Friends, and at the same time to invite inspection to their magnificent and unrivalled collection of ROSES, consisting of upwards of 200,000 Standards, and treble the quantity of Dwarfs, covering a space of Fourteen Acres of Ground, which are now in splendid bloom, and will continue in flower during the Rose season. W. W. and Son beg leave to add, that no pains or expense have been spared in adding to the Collection every new Rose worthy of cultivation. Distance from London to Maresfield 41 miles. Coaches from London to Lewes daily (Sundays excepted), passing through Maresfield, from the Golden Cross, Charing-cross. N.B. Admission Gratis.

A most excellent Posting Inn at Maresfield, the Chequers.

Woodlands, June 4.

SPLENDID NEW ROSE.—"ROSA DEVONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE and Co. beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very beautiful new Rose, of which they possess the entire stock, and which they can confidently recommend as being one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The flowers are very large, cupped, with fine bold outer or guard petals, of a firm Camellia-like texture, very double, finely formed, and deliciously fragrant. They are produced in great profusion from the beginning of May until the end of November, and invariably expand fully and freely, without any hard green eye or other imperfection. The colour, which, when the buds first open, is a creamy buff, changes as the flowers expand to a Primrose yellow, with a pinkish buff centre. This Rose has an excellent habit, being of free and vigorous growth, with beautiful thick, glossy, dark-green foliage; is also quite hardy, and partakes equally of the properties of the Noisette and Odorata classes. Six flowers of it were exhibited on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society in Regent-street, and were awarded the Silver Banksian Medal. Strong Plants will be sent out in the first week of August next, and will be delivered (carriage free) in London at 21*s*. each.

N.B.—The usual allowance to the Trade.

Exeter Nursery, June 3d, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14*s*. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c., Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for now more than 15 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Robinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to inspect a new description of IRON FENCE for Parks, Gardens, Shrubberies, &c. &c., which is much stronger than Iron Hurdles, or other Fence of a more expensive character. Drawings, Prices, and other particulars may be obtained of Stephenson and Co., 61, Gracechurch-street, Agents for the Old Park Iron Works, and Manufacturers of an Improved Apparatus for Warming Conservatories, Green-houses, and Buildings, by Water; also of Iron Palisading, Wire-work, and every description of Fence, Hurdle, &c. &c.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Rick Cloth, Marquee, Tent, and Flag Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists in general, that he has now ready for immediate delivery a quantity of WATERPROOF RICK CLOTHS, both new and second-hand, at a moderate charge. Orders, per post, duly attended to. Address in full, Benjamin Edgington, Marquee, Tent, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark. A warehouse, 208, Piccadilly.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Ladies and Gentlemen, if you know any friend or acquaintance who requires the services of an active, steady, and intelligent Man, as AGENT, LAND STEWARD, or GARDENER, the Advertiser, who held those appointments separately and conjointly, is now disengaged. He received his agricultural and horticultural education in first-rate establishments both in England and Scotland; received the Rents and managed an Estate of many thousand acres, is well acquainted with the Value and Management of Timber, an excellent Farmer, and his Horticultural Proceedings elicited the approbation of Royalty. Reference of the first respectability will be given. Address, free, to J. S. P., Post-office, Fareham, Hampshire.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water (upon the circulation of air, or by any other means) with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built; Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns; Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery: Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the AUCTION MART, BARTHOLOMEW LANE, on TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1841, at 12 o'clock,—A Splendid assortment of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, and a variety of other Flowering Plants. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Laytonstone.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an odoriferous creamy liquid, pleasingly efficacious in dissipating Sunburns, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Spots, Redness, and all other Cutaneous Disfigurements; renders the skin delicately fair, soft, and smooth; imparts a healthy juvenile bloom to the Complexion, and realizes a delicately white neck, hand, and arm. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the unpleasant atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful in allaying irritation after shaving. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. 6*d*. per bottle, duty included.

Observe.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the cork; also printed in Red on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving [illegible] the constitution during the peri[illegible] 20 years' experience [illegible] the proprietor [illegible] own children with [illegible] of children [illegible] viz.—[illegible] Stomach, and Debility, accompanied [illegible] and Inflammation of the Gums [illegible] at 1*s*. 1½*d*. by J. Steedman, Chemist, [illegible] by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the Country; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

WILLIAM MASTERS, EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY, having for years devoted houses to the culture of ORCHIDACEOUS and SUCCULENT PLANTS, begs to submit the following List of Species, and to solicit commissions.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

Acanthophippium bicolor
Acropera Loddigesii
Aerides odorata
Angræcum maculatum
Bifrenaria atropurpurea
aurantiaca
Bletia florida
hyacinthina
Tankervilliæ
Bolbophyllum Careyanum
Brasavola Martiana
Brassia Lanceana
maculata
Catasetum cristatum
tridentatum
Cattleya citrina
crispa
Forbesii
Mossiæ
Cœlogyne species
Cirrhæa Loddigesii
Crepidanthus hæmanthus
Cyrtopodium Andersonii
cuperum
cupreum
species
Cypripedium insigne
spectabile
venustum
Cymbidium aloifolium
ensifolium
Dendrobium Calceolaria
cucullatum
fimbriatum
nobile
Pierardii
pulchellum
speciosum
species from China
Epidendrum ciliatum
cochleatum
majus
crassifolium
ellipticum
elongatum
nutans
odoratissimum
Stamfordianum
Eria pubescens
stellata
Eulophia macrostachya
species
Fernandesia acuta
elegans
Gongora maculata
Goodyera discolor
Hartwegia Chlorophyllum
Lælia albida
anceps
grandiflora
Liparis alata
foliosa
Maxillaria aromatica
Deppei
Harrisonii
picta
rufescens
species
Megaclinium maximum
Myanthus barbatus
Oncidium ampliatum
Cebolleti
flexuosum
Lanceanum
luridum
papilio
pumilum
species
Ornithidium coccineum
Peristeria cerina
elata
pendula
Pholidota imbricata
Pleurothallis laurifolia
picta
racemiflora
Renanthera coccinea
Sobralia species
Sophronitis cernua
Stanhopea grandiflora
insignis
Stenorhynchus speciosus
Trichopilia tortilis
Vanda multiflora
Vanilla aromatica
Xylobium squalens
Zygopetalum crinitum
intermedium
Mackai.

SUCCULENTS.

Agave americana
variegata
geminiflora
vivipara
Aloe acuminata
barbadensis
chinensis
ferox
grandidentata
humilis
incurva
mitræformis
minor
nobilis
prolifera
major
rhodacantha
saponaria
soccotrina
subercta
variegata
virens
Apicra pentagona
Bryophyllum calycinum
Cacalia articulata
Cactus abnormis
missouriensis
monstrosa
nobilis
Russelliana
Cereus Ackermanni
major
affinis
alatus
Snow's
Boydii
candicans
cærulescens
chiloensis
ciliare
cinerascens
coccineus
crenatus
crispatus
cylindricus
Dalstoni
Deppei
deromensis
Dillenii
durovernensis
Edesii
eriophorus
extensus
Eyriesii
glauca
flagelliformis
Mastersii
formosus
geometricans
glaucescens
gracilis
grandiflorus
Haworthii
heteracanthus
hexangularis
Hitchinii
incrustans
Jenkinsoni
lanuginosus
leptophis
Malhsoni
Mastersii
multiplex
muralianum
myosurus
Napoleonis
Nycanum
pentagonus
oxygonus
pulcherrimus
phyllanthoides
ramosus
repandus
rosaceus
Russianus
Schrankii
sendis
serpentinus
Scottii
Smithii
speciosus
Cereus strictus
strigosus
subrepandus
tetragonus
tortuosus Tweedii
triangularis
triqueter
truncata
aurantiaca
minor
Vandesii
rosea
Wallichii
Woodsii
undulus
Cotyledon coruscans
cristata
cuspidata
ovata
pulverulenta
Crassula coccinea
Cotyledonis
imbricata
lactea
Echinocactus amœna
cornigera
corynoides
decora
dichotoma
crinacea
formosa
Gilliesii
gladiata
ingens
Linkii
mammillaris
multiplex
Ottonis
scopa
alba
sessiliflora
sulcata
turbinata
Echeveria coccinea
gibbiflora
Euphorbia Caput Medusæ
minus
columnaris
grandidens
meloformis
sulcata
tessellata
Gasteria conspurcata
excavata
longifolia
obliqua
picta
pulchra
relata
trigona
verrucosa
intermedia
Haworthia arachnoides
atrovirens
cymbiformis
fasciata
granata
margaritifera
major
minor
radula
Reinwortii
retusa
semimargaritifera
tesseliata
Kalanchoe crenata
Kalosanthes coccinea
jasminea
splendens
versicolor
Larochea falcata
Lepismium Knightii
paradoxicum
Mammillaria acanthophlegma
angularis
auriceps
Mammillaria cirrhiflora
densa
albicans
depressa
dichotoma
discolor
elongata
erecta
eriacantha
flavescens
fuscata
glochidiata
rosea
glomerata
gracilis
Karwinskii
lanifera
longimamma
macrothele
magnimamma
mammalosus
nivea
obscura
pusilla
pycnacantha
quadrangularis
rutila
simplex
straminea
subanguiaris
spathulata
tenuis
tenuispina
Wildii
Zuccheriana
Melocactus communis
Mesembryanthemum, 30 kinds
Opuntia aurantiaca
braziliensis
cochinillifera
crassa
cristata
curassavica
decipiens
dejecta
Dillenii
ferox
gigantea
glauca parvula
glaucescens
imbricata
Kleinii
leptocaulis
leucotricha
microdasys
missouriensis
monacantha
monstrosa
pubescens
pusilla
setacea
spinosissima
stricta
subinermis
sulphurea
truncata
Tuna
tunicata
virgata
vulgaris
major
Pachydendron africanum
Rhipidodendron plicatile
Rhipsalis funalis
mesembryanthemoides
pendulus
salicornioides
squamulosus
trigonus
Sempervivum arboreum
variegatum
ciliare
tabulæforme
tortuosum
Stapelias, 20 sorts.

W. M. also begs attention to the following species of CONIFERÆ

Abies canadensis
Clanbrasiliana
cærulea
Douglasii
Morinda
orientalis
Smithiana
Araucaria imbricata
excelsa
braziliana
Cedrus Deodari
Libani
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Cupressus lusitanica
sempervirens, 2 var.
thuritera
thyoides
torulosa
Juniperus Bedfordiana
Bermudiana
communis
excelsa
hispanica
phœnicea
Juniperus prostrata
recurva
Sabina
variegata
tamariscifolia
sinensis
succica
virginiana
Larix europæa
pendula
microcarpa
Picea balsamea
cephalonica
Fraserii
grandis
nobilis
pectinata
spectabilis
Webbiana
Pinus austriaca
Cembra
Devoniana
excelsa
Hartwegii
halipensia
inops
Pinus insignis
Lambertiana
Laricio
longifolia
maritima
Mughus
Ocote
Oocarpa
palustris
patula
Pinea
pumilis
Sabiniana
serotina
Strobus
sylvestris
Tæda
taurica
variabilis
Taxodium pendulum
Taxus baccata
variegata
hibernica
Thuja occidentalis
orientalis
plicata

, Any information respecting them will be given upon application.

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Mount Olivet,	The Plain of Esdralon,	The Plain of Sharon,
Nazareth,	Jaffa,	The Dead Sea.
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Floricultural	9 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	South London Floricultural	8 P.M.

LOCAL SHOW.—June 17th, Croydon.

WE have on former occasions drawn attention to the great apparent importance of recent chemical discoveries to practical matters connected with the cultivation of plants, and we have expressed an anxious desire that some of the great public bodies of this country would direct a portion of their funds to the promotion of such investigations. We have now the gratification of announcing that this interesting subject has been taken up by the Horticultural Society of London.

The noble Duke who presides over the affairs of this association has most liberally contributed a sum of fifty pounds a year towards the expenses of an inquiry into the chemistry of horticulture, more especially with reference to the influence of soil and manures upon garden plants. This, with the private subscriptions of a few friends of science, has enabled the Council to nominate a Committee, who are to determine upon the nature of the experiments to be undertaken, and who are to report to the Society, from time to time, the result of their investigations: we are happy to add that the duty of conducting the experiments has been entrusted to our correspondent, Mr. Edward Solly, jun., already so favourably known for the skill with which he managed the chemical examination of the substances submitted to him by the Committee of Agriculture of the Asiatic Society. It also appears that the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society have had the same subject under consideration, and, although nothing has yet been determined upon, that it is intended to take up the inquiry at an early period.

Now then we have a zealous and able inquirer engaged in this country in a series of formal experiments upon the plants of gardens and plantations. They will soon put to the test the statements of Liebig, which certainly require confirmation, however true they may be; for that writer is singularly sparing of evidence in support of much that he asserts, and his book is in consequence extremely unsatisfactory to those who are accustomed to exact investigation. We regard this as a great epoch in the history of gardening, because garden plants have hitherto been but little the subject of chemical investigation; and we are entirely in the dark respecting many points of the first degree of consequence. The influence of the soil upon plants is still extremely obscure, the moment we descend from facts of the most general kind. There is not a man living who can tell us what kind of manure is the best suited to a given species; or who, if he thinks he can answer that question, is able to explain to us why it is so, or what the nature of the action is which in certain cases uniformly produces certain results—and yet, in the absence of this fundamental knowledge, cultivation is very much a game of hazard. Why is the same variety of Oak-timber good in one soil and bad in another? And how is its quality affected by soil? Wherefore is it that the Orange will feed greedily upon blood, while the Cherry perishes under its influence? Why are certain soils eminently favourable to the production of seeds, while others are as notorious for the sterility of the plants that are grown upon them? Which are the principles in the soil that enable plants to produce an ample foliage? and which those whose presence is required for the organization of a flower or the formation of a fruit? What is the nature of the influence of soil upon the colours of plants? These are questions which no man can answer, and, as we have already observed, they constitute the foundation of the science of cultivation. If it is true that the phosphates of lime and magnesia must be present in soil in which Wheat is borne, or the grain cannot be organised, it is also probable that some other principle is demanded by the Peach, or the Pear, or the Strawberry, for the perfect maturation of their fruits. We firmly believe that a rich mine of investigation is about to be worked, and we look with great anxiety to the operations of the miners. Even if nothing should come of their proceedings, we shall be by no means shaken in our faith that a rich vein exists somewhere.

We may depend upon it that such a fund of investigation as this is anything but a farm "omnia pollicitantem et nil ferentem."

WE last week (p. 365) inserted an account of a marvellous tree, said to grow in the garden of Boghos Bey, at Alexandria, originally produced by a triple combination of embryos, and bearing in consequence three sorts of fruit—namely, Lemons, Oranges, and Citrons, all within the same rind. The evidence upon which this statement is made would seem to be conclusive; for we, in the first place, have the testimony of Mr. St. John, who says he saw the tree, and who speaks of the process as one of which he had some knowledge; and in the next place, private letters confirm the fact of the existence of such a tree; and yet it appears at first sight to be so contrary to all probability, that one feels tempted to regard it as a fable. We must, however, believe that in Boghos Jousouff's possession is a tree that bears Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons: all that we can be permitted to doubt is, whether there is not some mistake as to the manner in which they are borne, and the way in which the tree was formed; more especially as regards the statement that three different kinds of fruit are produced under the same rind. This last statement indeed is considered by some of our correspondents as belonging to the same class of so-called facts as the grafting Roses upon Black Currants to obtain black Roses—Vines on Figs, which Columella affirms to be practicable—and Oranges on Pomegranates; which last, many respectable persons testify to as the cause of the production of blood-red Oranges.

It is certainly very surprising that such statements as the latter should be made in the present condition of natural history, and without a word of comment, as if there was nothing in them contrary to common sense. We are, however, naturally so fond of what is marvellous, that we are perhaps more apt to believe them than if they were true; at least, such is the tendency of some minds. Not long since, one of our correspondents sent us a story relating to certain wonders said to occur in Garesfield Colliery, near Newcastle. It was asserted that in this situation every kind of wood except Oak or young Ash, be it ever so sound, when introduced into the mine, will decay in from 12 to 24 hours, so as to be perfectly brittle in that short space of time. But upon inquiring of Mr. Gray, the viewer and agent of the colliery, we found, as we expected, that there is not a word of truth in the statement. We therefore concur in opinion with those who deny that an assertion is to be considered true merely because it comes upon respectable authority, and is positive: no doubt it is even sometimes useful to disbelieve the evidence of our own eyes.

But are we to class with these fictions Boghos Jousouff and his trifacial Citrons? No doubt the probability is that the three kinds of fruits are obtained by the ordinary process of grafting; concealed, perhaps, by what is called the "charlatan" method; that is to say, by causing two of the kinds to pass through the hollowed stem of the third when very young. Under such circumstances the three would grow together; or the effect might be produced by grafting in other ways, while the cause was the concealed. But is it impracticable to graft three embryos in the manner stated by Mr. St. John's informant? And is it physically impossible that the result should be such as is described; namely, that each fruit should consist of three parts, the one of the nature of a Lemon, the other of a Citron, and the third of an Orange? We think not.

If the stems of two or three plants, when brought in contact, will adhere and become one, so may the sides of two or three embryos: and, in fact, this occurs occasionally in the Mistletoe, the Cress, the Sun-spurge, and others, without the assistance of art. Now if three embryos of different varieties could be made to unite, would their several natures be so blended as to form but one whole, consisting of a mixture of each; or would they grow in union, each retaining its own peculiar qualities? This is a question that vegetable physiology does not at present enable us to answer, and which the recent case of the sporting Laburnum renders it still more difficult to form an opinion upon. Of this, however, we may be pretty certain, that if the fruit of such a tree should exhibit external signs of the three parents from which it is derived, this tripartite character could hardly be connected with the internal organisation. It is, however, quite possible that an Orange-tree thus obtained would produce three fruits one within the other; for such an occurrence is not at variance with the laws that govern the structure of fruits, nor is it in fact by any means of rare occurrence in the species of Citrus. In our opinion it is worth attempting to obtain a plant by such means as those stated to be practised in Syria.

WE some time since (p. 99) took the opportunity of mentioning the colony of New Zealand as a place towards which emigrants would do well to direct their attention. It was therefore with great surprise that we saw the other day in one of the leading daily papers what professed to be an account of the sufferings of the colonists there. Upon the authority of letters from Launceston, in Van Diemen's Land, it was asserted that general dissatisfaction existed among the settlers, who found starvation in the room of abundance, and no possibility of obtaining a livelihood. A gale of wind was said to have ruined some, and heavy rains others: that no land fit for agricultural purposes could be found; that the allotments were in swamps, and that numbers were waiting for an opportunity of leaving the island. It is really inconceivable how respectable newspapers can publish such reports as these, which are either false altogether, or enormous exaggerations, invented in the rival colonies to prevent settlers proceeding to New Zealand. The private letters from Port Nicholson give quite another account of the state of affairs there. The condition of the settlers was in all respects satisfactory; money was plentiful, sawyers were earning from £3 to £4 a-week easily; the natives were quiet and tractable; agriculture was already paying, although the labourers were getting 36s. a-week on an average. Provisions were, no doubt, dear: cheese was from 15d. to 24d.; bread, 5d. to 6d.; fresh beef, 13d.; fresh mutton, 9d. to 13d.; fresh pork, 5½d.; refined sugar, 8d. per lb.; but no scarcity. Very likely there had been bad weather, though the letters do not mention it; certainly there had been discontent, not with the country, but with the government of New South Wales, the acts of which had, however, become much more satisfactory; and we entertain no doubt that some of the settlers were disappointed and unsuccessful. But let us ask, is it necessary to go to New Zealand for bad weather, discontent, and ill success? surely they may be found abundant enough in places much nearer home. Of course those persons who emigrate with exaggerated expectations, who expect a new colony to be an El Dorado, and who require all the comforts of a London drawing-room on the naked coast of an island of savages, must be disappointed. Such persons should stay at home. The emigrant's life is for a long time one of toil, and danger, and privations; but energy will surmount them; and when surmounted, the results are riches and prosperity.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XV.

THE most widely-diffused and abundant of all the metallic oxides, as well as that which is the most important and valuable in the arts, is the oxide of iron, which exists in different quantities in a great variety of stones, is very common in soils, and is constantly present in very small quantity in the blood of animals. Iron is very rarely indeed found native in its pure metallic state, but is usually met with in the form of an oxide, either pure or combined with carbonic acid, and mixed with alumine and silica. Thus the rich black and red iron ores of Cumberland and other places are nearly pure oxide of iron, whilst the common clay iron-stones, as they are called, of Staffordshire and Wales, are carbonate of iron, mixed with various proportions of alumine and silica. The important art of smelting iron is entirely a chemical operation, and depends mainly upon the fact, that at a high temperature, carbon has a stronger affinity for oxygen than iron has; and hence when the native oxide of iron is heated with coal or charcoal, it is decomposed, and carbonic acid gas and metallic iron are the results of the process. When the ores are smelted which consist principally of oxide of iron, they are at once heated with carbon; but when the clay iron-stones are used—and they are the ores most commonly employed—they are first submitted to a preparatory process something like the burning of lime, in order to expel the carbonic acid gas which they contain; and when thus converted into oxide of iron, they are mixed with carbon and lime, the use of the latter being to combine with the silica or silicic acid and alumine, and form with them a fusible compound called a slag; which greatly assists in the melting and running together of the newly-reduced iron.

Iron is able to form two distinct compounds with oxygen, according to the quantity of that gas with which it

combines; thus, when combined with two-sevenths of its weight of oxygen, it constitutes a black substance which is called the protoxide, and when combined with three-sevenths, forms a brownish-red substance called the peroxide. These oxides are both bases, and each forms a distinct series of salts by combining with acids; but the salts formed by the protoxide have always a tendency to absorb oxygen from the air, and thus become converted into the salts of the peroxide. The colour of a great many stones and soils is principally caused by the presence of a small quantity of either the peroxide, or of a mixture of both of the oxides of iron. The rusting of iron, which proceeds so rapidly when iron is exposed to damp air, is caused by the attraction which the metal has for oxygen. It is very remarkable that iron is unable to combine with the free oxygen always in the air, but is able to take it from its compound with hydrogen; for we find that in dry air, iron remains clean and bright for a long time, but very rapidly rusts when exposed to the joint action of air and water, or kept in damp air, under which circumstances water is decomposed and oxide of iron formed. The rust of iron is not a pure oxide, but commonly a mixture of both oxides with a portion of carbonate, or compound of the protoxide with carbonic acid. Although iron cannot combine with the free oxygen of the air at ordinary temperatures, yet when strongly heated it rapidly absorbs oxygen, and thus becomes converted into a black scaly oxide; whenever a piece of iron is heated in the fire, a quantity of a brittle black oxide is formed on its surface, which easily rubs off the iron—and hence this metal is gradually worn away by exposure to fire; it is from this reason that the iron pokers, fire-bars, and other things much exposed to the fire, gradually get thinner and thinner from the constant oxidation of the surface whilst hot, and removal by friction of the brittle coat of protoxide thus formed. When a piece of iron is very strongly heated, it at last begins to *burn*, that is to say, the combination of the external part with oxygen goes on so rapidly, and evolves so much heat, that the whole mass of iron is kept sufficiently hot to continue this process of combination, and in consequence the iron glows brightly, gives off abundance of sparks, and runs down in drops of the melted oxide for some time after it has been removed from the fire in which it was heated. In fact, iron when thus strongly heated would catch fire and continue to burn like charcoal, if it were not that the crust of oxide formed protects the metal from further oxidation, and soon stops the combustion. One of the most common and abundant of the ores of iron is called pyrites, which is a compound of iron and sulphur; it is not used in the manufacture of iron, because it is very difficult to separate the sulphur completely from the iron, and the native oxides and carbonate are far more convenient sources of the metal. Pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, is however a substance of considerable importance in the arts, being one of the sources of sulphur, which is obtained by heating pyrites in an oven so constructed that the sulphur which is expelled in the state of vapour from the pyrites is cooled and condensed into the solid form in a different part of the oven. Pyrites when exposed to the air soon crumbles down, and undergoes a very curious change, in consequence of absorbing and combining with oxygen. Both the iron and the sulphur combine with oxygen, and form oxide of iron and sulphuric acid; and hence the result of this action is sulphate of iron, or common green vitriol, a salt much used in the arts for a variety of purposes. Pyrites is most abundantly found in the form of variously-shaped balls, imbedded in chalk; and as the chalk-hills on the sea-side gradually wear away from the action of the sea and weather, these balls of pyrites get exposed to the air, and fall down on the beach, whence they are collected for the use of manufacturers. Many springs of water contain a small quantity of iron, in consequence of which they have a peculiar inky taste; this is usually derived from the gradual oxidation of sulphuret of iron,—and from the same reason soils also sometimes contain traces of this salt.

Sulphuret of iron is likewise very commonly found in coal, being sometimes dispersed throughout it in the form of little yellow shining particles, and sometimes as layers or lumps of the solid sulphuret; its presence in coal is for some purposes highly objectionable, because whether the coal is burnt in its crude state, or after being converted into coke, a quantity of sulphurous acid gas is always formed by the imperfect combustion of the sulphur; and that nauseous-smelling gas causes serious mischief in several operations in the arts, and consequently in such cases coal free from sulphuret of iron can only be employed. It is the presence of this substance in coal that causes the strong suffocating smell of sulphurous acid sometimes given out by coal and coke fires.

The oxides of iron are quite insoluble in water, but many of the salts of iron, like the sulphate, are readily soluble in it; the solutions of these salts are all decomposed when a little alkali is added to them,—this combines with the acid, and the oxide of iron is separated as an insoluble powder.—*E.*

DISBUDDING OF PEACH AND NECTARINE TREES.

These trees are frequently unproductive where both soil and situation are very favourable for them, especially in small gardens; not, perhaps, owing to any negligence on the part of the owners, but to an improper system of management, quite as expensive as that by which an abundant produce may be insured.

Disbudding being one of the most important summer operations, some explanation of its principles and the mode of operation may prove useful. It is necessary to bear in mind that on the quantity of foliage with which a tree is furnished, depends the increase in diameter of the stem and branches, the extension and increase of roots, and the production of fruit; and yet, that no more leaves should be retained than can be freely exposed to light. In the case of a healthy tree, not one-half of the shoots and foliage it naturally produces could be thus exposed when trained against a wall. If all the branches of a round-headed standard tree were disposed in a flattened or fan-like manner against a wall, they would be greatly overcrowded; for instead of a surface equal to that of a sphere, the foliage would be reduced within a diametrical section of the same, affording a surface of only one quarter of that which they formerly had. Hence it is evident that a considerable reduction of shoots produced by wall-trees must be effected in some way or other. This is partly done by shortening and thinning at the winter pruning, and partly by the process of disbudding in summer. Let the accompanying wood-cut represent part of a bearing shoot; the lowest bud is left because it is the lowest, and is, therefore, most eligible for "training in" during the season, in order to furnish, next spring, a similar bearing shoot to that now represented, which will be cut back to the said

lowest shoot. The second bud from the base is also left, for the sake of a fruit-blossom which is connected with it. The shoots which were pushing at *a*, *b*, and *c*, are removed, or *disbudded*. In removing the buds, care should be taken not to injure the bark of the shoot. The buds *a*, *b*, *c*, ought not to be all disbudded at the same time; *b*, the *fore-right* one, should be first removed, and the others successively, at intervals of several days, in order not to check the circulation of sap by a too great privation of foliage at once. The terminal shoot is left because there is a blossom at its base.

As was above observed, the lowest shoot must be preserved throughout the summer; the other two having fruit at their base may be shortened back to about three inches after their leaves have attained the full size, and the base of the shoots has acquired some degree of firmness. The shoots of Peach-trees that have been neglected may be reduced to order without any material injury, if the removal of superfluous shoots is thus made by little at a time.—*T.*

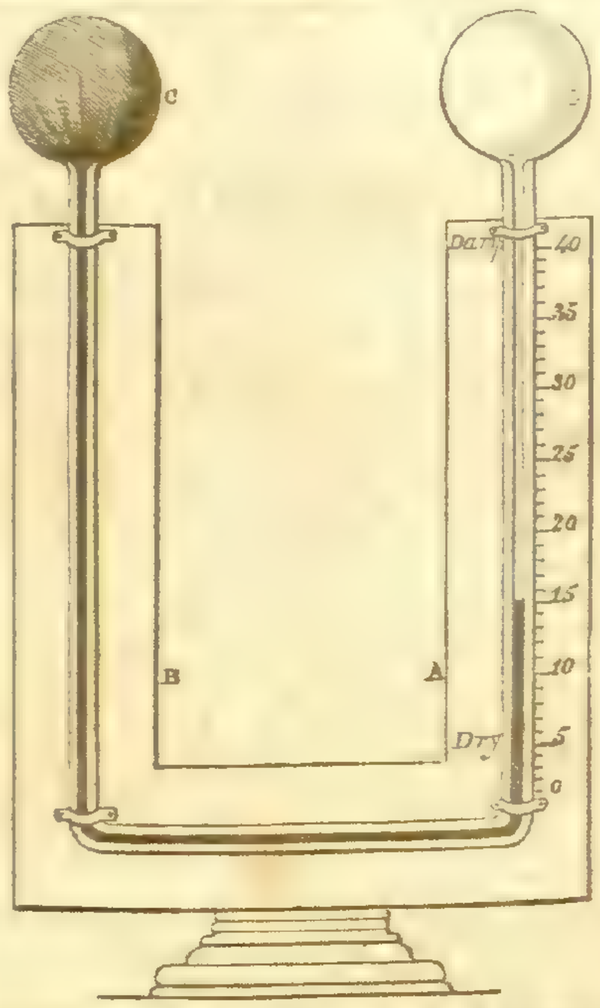
COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXI.

Some of the first-sown Cabbages, Savoys, and Cauliflowers that were pricked out from the seedbed, as directed at page 259, will now be fit for final planting: and if any ground remains unoccupied, let it be well manured with a portion of the best dung from the pigsty, and prepared for their reception. The proper distance at which the Cabbage tribe generally should be planted is 18 or 20 inches apart, and two feet between the rows. Previously to planting we would in all cases recommend a drill to be made with the hoe three or four inches deep, similar to those in which Peas or Beans are sown, and then insert the plants in the bottom of it at whatever distance may be decided on. The intention of this drill is to get the plants a little deeper in the ground, so as to admit of the earth being drawn close up about their stems as they advance in growth, and by this means secure them from being blown about and injured by the weather in exposed situations. Should it so happen that there is no spot yet vacant, we would advise the removal of some of the early crops that are nearly over by this time—such as the Spinach between the rows of Beans, and when the space it occupied has been manured and dug, to plant it with any of the Cabbage tribe that is most approved of. A dull morning or evening after a shower is the best time for transplanting; and if proper care be taken to remove the plants with good-sized balls of earth about their roots, and to give them a gentle watering afterwards, they will soon recover. Keep the hoe going among the various crops, and destroy weeds wherever they are making their appearance. Draw earth to the Peas and Kidney-beans, and see that the Scarlet-runners are not neglected in this respect, as well as in being timely furnished with rods or lines for their stems to twine round. Prepare a piece of ground, and make a sowing of white or yellow Turnips for winter use. Clear away any of the early-sown kinds that may be running to seed and robbing the soil of that nutriment which will be required for the succeeding crop. Transplant Lettuces, and sow for succession.

Many of the flowers around the cottage will now be in perfection, and should therefore be carefully attended to. Much of the beauty of a flower bed or border depends on neatness, and on a due regard being paid to the staking and tying up of such loose-growing plants as are encroaching on those adjoining them, and occupying more room than is necessary. Take up any bulbs that have done flowering, such as Tulips, Hyacinths, and Crocuses, if their leaves are nearly decayed, and preserve them dry until autumn. Sow some annuals in their places, or transplant a few of those formerly sown from the patches that are too thick. This is now a good time for propagating any favourite border-flowers by slips or cuttings. The double white and purple Rocket, Verbenas, Wallflowers, Chrysanthemums, and many others are easily increased in this way. Pinks and Carnations are more readily obtained from layers than pipings, as the young cuttings of them are termed by florists; but the plants struck from pipings always produce the finest-formed flowers. We shall return to this subject next week.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Hygrometers.—In the *Chronicle* (No. 21) a correspondent inquires if an hygrometer could not be contrived "self-acting, simple, economical, and certain." As I have, for the last three months, used an instrument for the purpose of regulating the moisture of the air in my orchidaceous house which has perfectly answered my purpose, I am induced to offer it to your notice. It consists of an old-fashioned instrument commonly sold in the opticians' shops as Leslie's differential thermometer, for the figure of which see below. It is arranged so that when not in use the fluid stands at zero in the stem, A; over the bulb of the *opposite* stem I place a piece of muslin, C, which has been well soaked in a strong solution of common salt in water; the muslin having been cut into a circular shape, is laid on the bulb whilst wet, and the moisture will make it adhere sufficiently. A shelf, or bracket, with sides, top, and back, is made for it to stand in, to seclude it from the sunshine, which is of course essential, and also to prevent the damp wall from having effect upon the muslin, so that it may draw all its moisture from the atmosphere alone. It will be found convenient to have a thermometer hung on the same stand, as in all hygrometric observations the state of the thermometer must be attended to. The rationale of its action is simple. If the absorption of moisture exceeds the evaporation from the muslin, heat will be generated which will expand the air in the bulb C, and drive the fluid up the opposite stem, indicating the degree by its rise. On the contrary, if the evaporation exceeds the absorption, cold will be produced, causing the fluid to fall. The general range of the scales made are from zero to 40°, I believe. In my stove, under the general treatment of orchidaceous plants, temperature ranging from 78° to 95°, the hygrometer has ranged from 15° to 30°. Of course, if the instrument were found to require it, it could be lengthened in the stem so as to range to any degree required; but I do not anticipate that a greater range would be required for the coldest pit or greenhouse. As I have found it very useful in my own stove, I hope it may be of service to your readers; and as it is "self-acting," so I trust it will be found on trial "simple, economical, and effectual."—*J. W. Harris.*



Potatoes.—Some five or six years ago I cut sets from a few very large potatoes of sufficient thickness for planting; the residue of the cut potatoes were put on a shelf in the kitchen (not a very warm one) to be used when wanted. They were not used for some time; looking at them by chance some two or three weeks after they had been put on the shelf, I was surprised to see that from the flat or cut sides of the potatoes several as strong shoots made their appearance as perhaps I have ever seen from the eyes of potatoes. Where then, permit me to ask, does vege-

tation in a potatoe end? and in preparing cuts for planting, what advantage can be derived from my observation? Again—some years since I heard this remark:—"Boiled potatoes are four times as good as raw, and roast potatoes are four times as good as boiled; *ergo*, roast potatoes are sixteen times as good as raw for a horse." Experience has, I think, convinced me that this is a fact, because I have ever since roasted potatoes for my horse, a good, sound, general horse for saddle or harness, as long through the season as potatoes may be considered wholesome for man or beast. My horse is very fond of them, and the more they are roasted the better he likes them, and the more good they appear to do him. I cook them in the same way for my pig, and, I think, with equal advantage. By the term roasted, I mean what in Lancashire is called roasted: they are put into an iron pot without water, and if they remain on the fire till they are black, and will mash with ease, they are, I think, all the better for it. I have twice seen some remarks in your paper about horses and potatoes, but nothing about cooking potatoes for a horse. If cooking as I do for horse and pig should be good, as is my decided opinion, it may be well that the public should know it.—*A Cottage Gardener.*

Time for putting on Manure.—It is not only essential that we should know the chemical qualities of manure and of the soils to which the different sorts should be applied, but also it is of consequence to learn the best period of its application to different crops, about which little, I believe, is accurately known. Indeed the same difficulty exists amongst farmers: here in Herts there is great difference of opinion as to the best period for manuring grass land, some choosing the spring, others the autumn, and again others put it on after the crop is cut. Mr. Parker of Sweney Hall, I observe, attributes the success of his Potato-crops to the having ploughed in the manure early in the autumn, instead of putting it in with the seed as is usual. As regards Asparagus-beds, it is the custom to manure them in the autumn after the plants have done growing; whereas it would seem that the proper time for putting on dung would be when the plant is growing, and making roots for next year. The same observation applies to Sea-kale beds, &c. What is the practice as regards Hop-grounds?—*K.*

Disease in Laurels.—May I beg your opinion as to the cause of our Laurels going off after making a shoot, which is generally clear until nearly full-grown, when the leaves begin to spot, as in the inclosed specimens? After some time they will be full of holes, and drop off. This is the third year they have done so. Previously they grew remarkably well on the same ground, which is light with dry bottom; after the winter of 1837-8 some thousands made a fine shoot in the beginning of summer, but before the autumn they were so bad as not to be fit to plant.—*John Murray, Northampton.*—[We are unable to explain the cause of this disease. It makes its appearance in the form of a reddish-brown point, which is harder than the surrounding texture of the leaf, apparently in consequence of its being dead. This point forms a centre, round which the disease spreads, like canker in a fruit tree, so that at last the point becomes a roundish blotch, sometimes as much as a line or a line and a half in diameter. It consists entirely of dead tissue, and when it ceases to spread, the living tissue that surrounds it separates spontaneously, and allows it to drop out, leaving a hole behind it. There is no appearance of the work of insects; but the disease looks as if it were produced by the introduction into the system of deleterious matter which accumulates here and there in points, and then destroys the parenchyma among which it lies. We should thank Mr. Murray to send us some branches for examination, and any of our correspondents for information concerning it.]

Magnesian Limestone.—In reference to Mr. William Tillery's communication, let it be remembered that the epithet magnesian limestone is vague and indefinite. This rock varies materially in its chemical composition, and the question seems to be, whether magnesia is to sustain the exclusive blame of being injurious, or whether some other associate, such as oxide of iron, be not more justly chargeable with blame. His Grace the Duke of Portland participates in the prevalent opinion as echoed by Mr. Tillery. The question can only be settled by a careful comparative and quantitative analysis. Common limestone varies materially, and so does magnesian limestone, in colour or general character; the flexible Dolomite of Durham is, however, sufficiently rare. Magnesian limestone is usually of a dun or yellowish complexion, sometimes dotted with minute specks, and generally effervesces feebly with acids. I fear that I may have been misunderstood. The late Mr. Smithson Tennant, whom I personally knew, stated that seeds would not germinate in carbonate of magnesia. I tried Cress, Mustard, &c., and found they did germinate. I mentioned the fact to Professor Jameson, and I have already recorded his reply. I must leave the question with this simple statement—I am open to conviction, but not in the habit of thinking by proxy.—*J. Murray.*

Honey-dew.—There appear to me to be a few simple propositions connected with this question which are entirely overlooked, and yet seem conclusive. Aphides are found, and often in abundance, where there is no honey-dew whatever; and if this product be their exclusive secretion, it should be an invariable accompaniment of their presence. There is oftentimes honey-dew in profusion where the aphis is not to be discovered; and, frequently, where both honey-dew and aphides are associated, the quantity of the former so far exceeds that attributable to the numerical array of the latter, that anything rather than the aphis must be its source and origin. The following are general concomitants:—a sickly state of the plant, and a morbid condition of the atmosphere. As in the bee, so with the aphis, the saccharine exudation of the plant, and on which the insect feeds, may be ejected by the aphis unchanged—this, therefore, proves nothing. I can see nothing in your Correspondent's remarks but assumptions, in perfect keeping, however, with the common opinion which has strangely confounded cause and effect. I must assume, on inductive grounds, that Sir Oswald Moseley has reasoned well. My previous convictions are strengthened, certainly not disturbed, by your Correspondent's communication.—*J. Murray.*

Register Thermometers.—In answer to the inquiries of T. H., the day or maximum temperature tube contains quicksilver acting upon a fragment of a needle, and the tendency to derangement may occur from the following causes:—From the needle being too small for the bore of the tube, which ought to be nearly filled by it; or from the end of the needle being broken off obliquely, so as to present an angular or pointed extremity to the pushing action of the mercury. The night or minimum tube contains coloured alcohol, immersed and almost floating in which is an index of glass or enamel, formed at each end something like the head of a pin. This index retains the spirit about it by capillary attraction, and the spirit so retained forming part of the general column of alcohol, retreats with it almost as freely as if the index were not floating in it. When the spirit is expanding, the friction of the index against the tube is sufficiently greater than that of the spirit, in passing by it, to keep it stationary. It should be noticed, however, that both the day and night tubes may be, and frequently are, deranged by sudden jerks.—*Andrew Ross, Regent-street.*

Propagation by Leaves.—You requested me to state in writing the success which I had many years ago in raising certain monocotyledonous plants from the leaf. In the year 1809 I first tried to raise bulbs of a Cape Ornithogalum by setting a cutting of a leaf. The leaf was cut off just below the surface of the earth in an early stage of its growth, before the flower-stalk had begun to rise; and it was set in the earth near the edge of the pot in which the mother plant was growing, and so left to its fate. The leaf continued quite fresh, and on examination (where the bulb was flowering) a number of young bulbs and radical fibres were found adhering to it. They appeared to have been formed by the return of the sap which had nourished the leaf. Thereupon two or three more leaves were taken off and placed in like situations, but they turned yellow and died without producing any bulbs. It appeared to me then, and it was confirmed by subsequent experience, that in order to obtain a satisfactory result, the leaf must be taken off while the plant is advancing in its growth. I found it easy thus to multiply some bulbs that did not willingly produce offsets. I afterwards tried, without cutting the leaf off, to make an oblique incision in it under ground, and in some cases just above ground; attempting, in fact, to raise bulbs by layering the leaf. This attempt was also successful, and some young bulbs were formed on the edge of the cut above ground, as well as below. I tried cuttings of the stem of some species of Lilium, and obtained bulbs at the axil of the leaf, as well as from the scales of the bulb; and that practice has been since much resorted to by gardeners, though I believe it originated with me. I raised a great number of bulbs of the little plant which has been successively called Massonia, Scilla, and Hyacinthus corymbosus, by setting a pot full of its leaves, and placing a bell-glass over them for a short time. A bulb was obtained with equal facility from a leaf of a rare species of Eucomis; and experiments with the leaves of Lachenalias were equally successful. I apprehend that all liliaceous bulbs may be thus propagated; but the more fleshy the leaf, the more easily the object will be attained.—*W. Herbert.*

Saltpetre as Manure.—I observe that one of your correspondents gives a caution respecting the indiscriminate use of saltpetre to plants, he having found that some have been killed by its application. I think it possible that the injurious effect he speaks of, may have been produced by some impure mixture, or adulteration of common salt or other matter; for I have used a considerable quantity of pure saltpetre with very good effect, particularly on grass; and with no injurious effect upon any plant, until the last cask of it which I bought, which killed grass and every other plant to which it was applied. The person from whom I purchased it, said it was American saltpetre; that it was not so pure or so strong as English, but that it was so much cheaper in price, that he thought it might be well to try it, as it might answer for agricultural purposes. I tried it, and it had the most injurious effect upon vegetation.—*C. S. Walker, Leamington.*

The Management of Forest Trees.—It is with pleasure that I see forest-tree planting assuming that character which its importance as a national object deserves. Many fine young plantations are spoiled by being allowed to remain too long unthinned, and others by that operation being performed in an injudicious manner. In affirming this, I allude to the almost universal practice of cutting away everything to make room for an oak, no matter how sickly, crooked, or diseased it may be. There is evidently a sort of bigotry connected with the name of an oak, materially assisted no doubt by the many poetical allusions with which its name is associated. I do not by any means intend to depreciate its utility as a timber, or its value as an ornamental tree, but only condemn that system of indiscriminately cutting away everything to give place to a stunted ill-thriven oak. Many times have I seen beautiful ash and larch trees slaughtered at this shrine of (so to speak) Druidical superstition. It is usual in most cases to plant a number of trees of various kinds, and at the first thinning to take out such as can be spared, but never an oak; they must always be left, much after the same manner, and with as little reason, as the eggs and young brood of robin red-breasts are by children. When a good oak stands close to a good tree of another kind, I should certainly say, cut the other and save the oak; but when I see a fine ash taken away for the sake of an oak not one third its size, or a larch perhaps four or five times as large, I then think the operators are acting injudiciously. The most passive observer cannot but have remarked how much faster the larch grows than any other tree in the same plantation. It is difficult to find a place where it will not grow, and in fact few trees thrive so well in such a variety of soils, situations, and elevations as the larch does, though like most other things it likes good ground. I have heard of good-sized flooring deals being sawn out of larch only 14 years planted, but its tendency to warp so much makes it inapplicable for such a purpose; but for fence-railing, gates, and roofing-timber for thatched houses, it is invaluable. When driven into the ground as a railing-post it will last as long as any other wood, and a great deal longer than young oaks, as I have seen them repeatedly tried together with other kinds of wood. Where profit is the object, the quick return of capital, occasioned by its being so soon a saleable tree, must give it a decided advantage over all others; while the beautiful appearance it has when developing its leaves in the spring, must make it a favourite with the most refined critic. Of ash I need say but little, its utility being so well known. It is, however, too often maltreated, and cut away to make room for a beech, a silver fir, or more frequently for an oak. I never could learn the reason why beech should be preferred to ash; it grows much slower, is not so durable a timber, and sells for considerably less. The uses to which the two kinds are put being generally different, renders a comparison between them unnecessary. I shall therefore only remark that no kind of timber perishes sooner than beech, not even the young and tender Scotch fir, when both are exposed to the variations of the atmosphere. Ash is more injured from want of thinning than any other tree; from its propensity to grow upright and slender, it should be attended to in time, otherwise fine trees cannot be had. The silver fir is a favourite with many noblemen and gentlemen who superintend their own plantations; when full-grown it has a noble appearance, yet the extreme slowness of its growth for the first 30 or perhaps 50 years recommends it to those only who plant for picturesque beauty and disregard profit. I have seen many fine trees of this sort, and I believe its timber is also equal to if not better than most other home-grown firs; but the tardiness of its growth in early life, with the many misfortunes subject thereto, and the coarseness of all the upper part of the tree when cut for timber, renders it advisable in most cases to plant only a limited number. I think Scotch fir much better, and the timber of a large Scotch fir is as good as the best Norway or Memel. It is generally not so knotty as the spruce and silver, and grows much quicker. I am not aware whether, after attaining a certain age and size, the silver fir may grow as fast or faster than most others, and consequently attain a greater size and age; but the time lost in its youth can never be recalled, and for that reason I object to its being extensively planted.—*S. N. V.*

Effect of Age in Trees on the quality of the Fruit.—The following extract from Dr. Bullar's account of the Azores relates to an interesting subject, which has not, I believe, hitherto received much consideration. Dr. Bullar does not state whether grafts from the old trees continue to produce the same fruit as the parent, or whether the produce is the same as that from young trees. I think Sir W. Temple has some observations on this point.—*K.* "Accompanied Senhor B—— to several of his Orange-gardens in the town. Many of the trees in one garden were a hundred years old, still bearing plentifully a highly-prized thin-skinned Orange, full of juice and free from pips. The thinness of the rind of a St. Michael's Orange, and its freedom from pips, depend on the age of the tree. The young trees, when in full vigour, bear fruit with a thick pulpy rind and abundance of seeds; but as the vigour of the plant declines, the peel becomes thinner, and the seeds gradually diminish in number till they disappear altogether. Thus the Oranges that we esteem the most are the produce of barren trees, and those which we consider the least palatable come from plants in full vigour."

Insurance of Glass Forcing-houses from injury by Hail-storms.—Among the many provisions instituted for the guarantee of property, it appears strange to me that no public insurance office has embraced that of glass forcing-houses from injury done by hail-storms. The same property may be insured from fire, to which it is presumed it is much more liable, and still the existing offices hesitate, only, it is argued, from want of data, to become a guarantee for injury done by storm. To establish positive data for any insurance is exceedingly difficult, but the safe course is the one universally adopted, viz. that of taking a higher premium than the fair probability, from experience, would demand. Such probability might surely furnish sufficient data for the establishment of a Horticultural Insurance Office, and it would be a satisfaction of no little importance to the horticulturist to know that under such a visitation of Providence, should it ever occur, his loss might be compensated by the yearly payment of a trifling premium. To arrive at such data, and taking the probability as the proper guide, it would be right to take any locality where glass forcing-houses are numerous, and to calculate the amount of injury sustained in that locality for 20, 30, or 40 years; let a second locality be taken, and the same calculation be made; a third, if it be necessary; and after determining the injuries that have been sustained, let the value of such houses, with their crops, be determined: the proportion thus found would be, I think, the fair probability, and form

a safe datum by adding 50, or perhaps only 25, per cent., upon which a mutual insurance office might be established that would be extensively entered into, and be occasionally of great usefulness. Now as to probability in a particular locality: I have been an inhabitant of Isleworth about 30 years: in this parish and the neighbourhood there are perhaps as many glass forcing-houses as in any spot of equal extent in the kingdom, and in the whole 30 years, I do not believe 50 pounds' worth of damage has been done. In some places, and sometimes, although very rarely, it is admitted that very extensive losses have been sustained, but by a very trifling premium being paid by the many, the very rare instances of injury would be effectually provided against, and I hope, before long, the subject will be taken into the consideration of practical horticulturists, as well as by noblemen and gentlemen, and that some step will be taken to establish so desirable an object.—*John Adams, Isleworth.*

Criticism.—The Gerardia fruticosa, *Pursh*, mentioned by C. D. is a Pentstemon! very near to P. Scouleri. Gerardias are, I believe, all annual, and the seeds are said not to keep at all, like those of the allied genera Pedicularis, Bartsia, &c., most of which would be beautiful could they be easily cultivated. I do not agree with Capt. W. that Quercus Gramuntia, or the Gramont Oaks, were the Ballota introduced from Spain. The Gramont wood, now destroyed, was always supposed in the country to be an indigenous one, and the variety sent thence by Gouan to Linnæus is to be found in other parts about Montpelier where the soil is rich, though it is now very scarce, all those places having been converted into vineyards, and I never heard that any of the Gramont Oaks ever produced edible acorns. If it be the Q. Ballota that Linnæus described as Q. Gramuntia, it must have been from specimens not from Gramont. The Gramont woods were cleared 25 or 50 years ago.—*E. M.*

Roses.—On the report of the Horticultural Society's Exhibition in Regent-street, last week, Mr. Rivers observes that the double yellow Austrian Briar is the well-known Pitmaston or Williams' double yellow Briar, of a bright yellow, nearly as brilliant as Harrisonii; the variety noticed as of a "salmon colour" is the double blush Austrian Briar, a very curious variety raised from the copper Austrian Briar, in the attempt to procure a double variety of that unique-coloured Rose; the globe yellow is a hybrid between the Scotch and Austrian Briars raised from seed in Italy, from whence he received it: this, he thinks will prove a very interesting variety. The Prince Albert is not distinct in its colour and form as a summer Rose, as it is so like George IV.; it is worthy of notice solely as an autumnal-flowering deep-coloured and fragrant Rose; no autumnal Rose known is at all like it.—It should also have been stated that a Banksian Medal was on the same occasion awarded to Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., for their Rosa devoniensis.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Valparaiso, July 31, 1840.—The vegetation around Valparaiso is not very varied, but very interesting. I never take a walk over the fields without falling in the way of the pretty Escallonia rubra, which reminds me of old times, when I used to see it nailed against the walls of the gardens near London. It is abundant here in most of the valleys, with Loranthus tetrandrus, Fuchsia rosea, &c. &c., and many plants which I have seen tenderly nursed at home. Here they defy any inclemency of weather, and the zeal of the agriculturist will not eradicate them for centuries. Cocos chilensis exists sparingly in the warmer valleys. Bulbous plants, I hear, are abundant. I hope the rains we now have will bring them into view before we leave. I have not been disappointed in my anticipations as to the botany of warm climates: it is certainly all I could expect. Perhaps I felt a little chagrin at the first view of a Palm-tree. It is too stiff and rigid to be pretty, when the air is still; but when agitated its leaves are like huge plumes lifted on the wind. After all, it is a novel rather than a pretty object. Not so the tree-ferns: I was quite delighted at the first I saw, and soon had it down across the pathway, in spite of its sharp prickles, stripped the fronds off, and laid the trunk across my shoulders to make specimens when I had got it to the beach. Soon afterwards, I saw a whole grove of them—hardly anything else: and then my delight was at its height: for I had a sight before me many botanists at home would glory to look on. I had a kind of momentary triumph, as, to use professional language, I had got to windward of them. The Brazilian forest was full of novelties of every kind. Among others I saw the Norantea with its peculiar bract. At Lalango, in Peru, I encountered a singular fact. For some time we had seen nothing but an arid soil and burnt-up vegetation. For months we had not met with a stream of water: here we were gratified with that sight again: and, strange to say, the vegetation was for miles round most luxuriant and tropical—indeed I might safely call it Brazilian, for I saw many Brazilian plants. We left Lalango, and again had a sterile country, and no more streams of fresh water for some time.

Hobarton, Tasmania, Nov. 3, 1840.—At Recherche Bay (the spot first visited by La Billardiere), I made a fine collection, and I satisfied myself relative to the identity of many species. Among the ones new, or nearly so to me, in a state of growth, were Pleuranthera ovata (I had not seen this since 1832), Boronia pilosa (distinct from my very numerous species), a beautiful shrub in Proteaceæ, Lomatia polymorpha (this is very distinct from my No. 1, which I believe to be L. tinctoria), and many others. I was delighted to ramble among shrubs first seen and described by La Billardiere, and in addition to a fine collection of specimens, I brought away some pieces of the tree (now prostrate), in which the French navigator, D'Entrecasteaux, deposited papers, &c.; but the copper and papers have long since vanished, and all that now remain are a few nails and a figure cut out of the side of the tree about four feet high; and in the square hole in the centre the papers had been placed. Among the plants common there, but otherwise scarce, I saw Blandfordia, Anopteris, Fagus sp., Podocarpus asplenifolia, Cenarrhenes, &c. Sir John and Lady Franklin continue to be the patrons of science in all its branches out here. Lady Franklin has purchased a beautiful spot about 4 or 5 miles from town, on a stream of water, which she has placed under my charge to form into a garden to contain our indigenous plants first, but eventually to expand into a Botanic Garden. In a state of nature it possesses the Arborescent Ferns in great beauty, and a splendid collection of the Cryptogamiæ, so that walks are alone required to wind through groves of Cryptocarya glaucescens, Fagus, Cibotium, Pittosporum bicolor, &c., which overshadow the ground, and which hundreds of years could not produce by any course of cultivation. On the margin of the stream is found Friesia peduncularis, Corræa ferruginea, Tasmannia, and many more. The extent will be about 100 acres, but only a small portion, of about 5 acres, will be cleared and laid out just now with plants not now existing on it, and the rest will be intersected by walks, so that many rare plants, and especially Cryptogamiæ, can be studied in a state of nature. It is at the base of Mount Wellington, and rises up its side probably to about 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea at its highest part.

Paris, 31st May, 1841.—The great perfection to which nurserymen and amateurs have brought florists' flowers in England induces me to call their attention to one which does not yield to any other in beauty or variety of colour: unfortunately it is but little known, and therefore not sufficiently appreciated: I mean the Iris; one year's successful cultivation would give it fellowship with the Auricula, Pink, Heartsease, and Dahlia, and ensure it a place in every spring exhibition. There are many kinds, all exceedingly beautiful and distinct from each other; those most generally known are Xiphioides, Xiphium, Variegata, and Germanica. The first has large flowers, selfs, and mottled, blue, purple, lilac, rose, and white. The second has smaller flowers, lemon, orange, bronze, gris de lin, rosy salmon, blue, and blue-purple. The two last have large flowers, selfs, mottled, bordered, and striated, blue, purple, brown, bronze, crimson, yellow, lemon, lilac, and white. The two first species I remember to have seen exhibited at one of the Horticultural Society's shows at Chiswick some years since, and they attracted much attention by the beauty and delicacy of their tints, but Variegata and Germanica I have never noticed in any great variety in England, and therefore a description of some of the best sorts grown in France may be of service to amateurs who desire to form a collection of one of the prettiest of May flowers. All the following will be found quite hardy and as easily cultivated as the common Blue-flag, but a good rich soil will amply repay all the trouble bestowed upon them. Aurea, orange striated; Aurea striata, lemon striated brown; Antonius, pale yellow and brown; Augustus, light blue striated purple; Augustissima, orange and dark brown; Apollon, lemon and brown purple; Atro violacea, blue striated violet; Amelia, French white and lilac striated purple; Aurore, dark blue purple; Bicolor, brown and dark violet; Bois Milon, light blue striated purple; Boccage, white and dark violet; Bergii, lemon and brown crimson; Buriensis, white and violet; Cærulescens, azure blue striated; Cornelie, orange striated brown; Cerbere, lemon striated bronze; Conqueror, lemon and dark maroon; Don Carlos, lemon striated brown crimson; Donna Marie, pale azure blue; Flavescens, light lemon: Formosa, blue purple; Honorabile, pale yellow and brown crimson; Incomparable, white striated violet; Jacquesiana, bronze lilac and brown crimson; Julie Grisi, white and violet with silver edge; Lilacina, purple striated lilac; Munico, yellow striated brown and crimson; Multicolor, lemon and brown velvet; National, blue and dark violet purple; Orpheus, striated lemon; Odoratissima, light purple; Plicata, blue striated violet; Pallida speciosa, pale lemon; Pulcherrima, blue and purple; Rebecca, pale yellow and brown; Rollandiana, blue lilac striated; Raphael, white and brown purple border; Reticulata major, orange striated brown; R. alba, white striated violet: R. purpurea, purple striated violet; R. superba, mottled blue and violet; Spectabilis, lemon and brown: Serotina, orange striated brown; Sambucina major, purple mottled violet: Striata, light blue striated violet: Tarquin, lilac; Theresita, lilac striated violet: Telemaque, blue striated purple; Unique, white striated purple; Venosa, bronze striated purple; Variegata major, orange striated brown; Violacea, blue and violet.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Kent and Canterbury Floral and Horticultural Society.—The third exhibition took place on the 4th instant. It would be too much to specify all the plants that were admired. There was a splendid show of Geraniums and Calceolarias, among the latter of which we particularly noticed Mr. Dorman's seedlings. Mr. Shepherd showed two fine Echinocacti in flower, and Mrs. Webb some very good Roses. The Rev. Mr. Marsh's device, a sofa, was much admired for the taste evinced and the freshness of the flowers. Among the Rev. Mr. Tylden's cut Geraniums were some green flowers, and some choice little things among Mrs. Grayling's indigenous. Indeed the whole show of plants, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, was exceedingly good, but the manner in which it was conducted imparted the greatest delight. Mr. Masters sent a large number of rare plants, including many curious Orchidaceæ, and a small collection of plants used in domestic economy.—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES. Fruit: Best Pine, Rev. C. H. Hallett; best and 2d Melon (Cantaloupe), J. Neame, Esq.; best two bunches of Black Grapes (Black Hamboro'), R. Halford, Esq.; best do. White Grapes, Mrs. Ramsay; best forty Cherries, T. King, Esq.; best forty Strawberries, Rev. R. O. Tylden; best and 2d eight Dessert Apples (Golden Harvey), Mr. Jullion; best six Kitchen Apples (French crab), Mr. R. Filmer; 2d do., R. Francis, Esq.; best six Pears (Beurré Rance do. 2d do. (Credale's St. Germain), Mr. R. Filmer, best basket of fruit (not less than six kinds), the Rev. C. H. Hallett. Vegetables. Best gallon of Peas in pod, Rev. G. P. Marsh; best brace of Cucumbers, E. Knight, Esq.; 2d do., W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best 12 Potatoes (1841, not forced), Rev. W. Brockman; do. (1841, forced), Marchioness Conyngham, best 50 Asparagus, do.; best 20 Kidney Beans, the Rev. W. Brockman; 2d do., do.; best six stalks of Rhubarb, O. Snouiten, Esq.; best three Lettuces, T. Dorman, Esq.; best 12 Carrots, W. H. Baldock, Esq. best two heads of Cauliflowers, Marchioness Conyngham, 2d do., J. Cates, Esq.; best basket of Salading, without Cucumbers, T. Dorman, Esq.; do. Vegetables (not less than six sorts), Rev. G. P. Marsh, do. Mushrooms, Marchioness Conyngham. Extra Lettuce, T. Dorman, Esq.—Flowers. Best collection of Cactus and Echinocactus (36 in number, among which we particularly observed E. macrodiscus, pectinatus, Scopa spinis rubra, latispinis, tenuispinis, Scopa monstrosa, turbinatus, sulcatus, Scopa spinis alba, S. rubra), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best collection of succulents, not Cactus or Echinocactus (66 in number, among which we noticed Cereus marginatus, cærulescens, quadrangularis, Mammillaria columnaris in bloom, Euphorbia caput Medusæ, E. grandiceps), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best two American plants in pot (Rhododendrons), W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best three Roses in pots, G. Buckley, Esq.; best Rose in pot, Mrs. Rutter; best three stove plants, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best collection of greenhouse plants, Helychrysum sesamoides, Lechenaultia formosa, Anagallis Monelli, Diosma ericoides, Brugmansia sanguinea, Pimelea decussata, G. Buckley, Esq., 2d do. Sollya heterophylla, Brunea superba, Diplacus puniceus, Maherma incisa, Mrs. Webb; best collection of do., not less than four species, Sollya heterophylla, Clematis Sieboldii, Maherma incisa, Platylobium, Archdeacon Croft; 2d do. Metrosideros floribunda, Bauera rubiæfolia, Diosma uniflora, Corræa speciosa), Marchioness Conyngham, best two do. Pimelea decussata, P. sylvestris, T. Dorman, Esq.; 2d do. Epacris grandiflora, Pittosporum Tobira, G. Buckley, Esq.; best six Geraniums (Erectum, Atalanta, Jewess, Beauty of Ware, Jean of Arc, Maid of Athens), Rev. C. Oxenden; 2d do. (Andersoni, Gem, Atkinsonia, Prima Donna, Melpomene, Miller's splendissima), Mrs. Webb; best three do. Foster's Rosea, Joan of Arc, William the Conqueror, E. Knight, Esq.; 2d do. (Alicia, Foster's Rosea, Dennis's Perfection), E. Knight, Esq.; best two do. Sylph, Gauntlet, Miss Flint; 2d do. (Albion, Sidonia), Rev. C. Oxenden; best two Fuchsias (fulgens, globosa elegans), G. Buckley, Esq., 2d do. (fulgens, globosa elegans), Mrs. Webb, best two new Fuchsias, 1841 (fulgens, Standishii), Archdeacon Croft; best three Cape Heaths (ventricosa superba, vestita coccinea, intermedia), Rev. W. Brockman, 2d do. (perspicua, viridiflora, gracilis), Mrs. Webb; best four Calceolarias (Gem, Unique, Pulchella, Kentish Hero), Rev. W. Brockman; 2d do. Gem, Perspicua, two Don Quixote), T. Dorman, Esq.; best three do. Lord Douglas, Shakeeana, Indescribable), Rev. W. Brockman; 2d do. Don Quixote, purpurea, Criterion), T. Dorman, Esq.; best six bulbous flowers (Amaryllis vittata, Lilium concolor, Eucomis), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best two Cacti in flower (Jenkinsoni, Ackermanni), Countess of Athlone; second do. (speciosus), Mr. Parrinton. Extra: Seedling Calceolaria, T. Dorman, Esq.—Cut Flowers: Best basket of cut greenhouse flowers, Archdeacon Croft; 2d do., G. Buckley, Esq.; best nosegay of greenhouse flowers, shown in the Society's vases, Mrs. Rutter; 2d do., Marchioness Conyngham; best 12 Ranunculuses (varieties), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2d and 3d do. do., T. King, Esq.; best 12 double Anemones (varieties), Archdeacon Croft; best 12 cut Roses (not less than six sorts), Mrs. Webb; second do. (do.), Rev. R. O. Tylden; best 12 Pansies (Jewess, Victory, Imogene, Curion, Eclipse, Page's Wellington, Westminster Abbey, Optime, Tippoo Saib, Vivid, Cream), Rev. J. Hodgson; 2d do. Coronation, Rubens, Curion, Seraskier, Victoria superba, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, Carlo Dolce, Sir J. Graham, Lane's Adelaide, Grand Duke, and another), Mr. Jullion, best and 2d, 12 Pinks (six sorts), Miss Flint; best six Iris (Lurida, Siberica, Variegata, Graminea, Palleus, Xiphium), Mrs. Grayling; best 12 species of herbaceous plants, Archdeacon Croft; best four Pæonies (varieties), W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best collection of American plants (not less than six varieties), Archdeacon Croft; best bouquet (not of greenhouse flowers), W. H. Baldock, Esq.; best floral device (a sofa), Rev. G. P. Marsh, 2d do., G. Buckley, Esq.; best collection of indigenous plants, not less than 21 species, Mrs. Grayling. Extra: Basket of cut Geraniums, Rev. R. O. Tylden. Besides these, 26 prizes were awarded to cottagers, chiefly for vegetables.—*Abridged from the Canterbury Journal.*

Burton-upon-Trent Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition took place on the 21st ult. The most attractive feature in the room was a wood of Geraniums, which was formed of the specimens of four different candidates, for a sweepstake of six varieties. The prize was carried away by Mr J. Drewry, the peculiar excellence of whose culture seemed to be, that it produced larger blooms and more vivid colours on comparatively small plants. The plants of the other candidates showed an extraordinary luxuriance both of flowers and foliage. The Tulips were abundant, but not quite so clear and clean as usual. The prizes were awarded as follows.—Fruits. Black Grapes, Mr. Worthington; White do., the Earl of Chesterfield; Strawberries, do.; Dessert Apples, Lady S. des Vœux.—Plants. Best four stove plants, Gesnera bulbosa, Vinca alba, Euphorbia splendens, and unknown, M. T. Bass, Esq.; 2d best four Strelitzia regina, Vinca alba, do. rosea, and Euphorbia splendens, Lady S. des Vœux. Best six greenhouse plants, Epacris grandiflora, Kennedya coccinea, Clematis azurea, Clematis flore-pleno, Aeschynanthus parasiticus, Cineraria Waterhousiana, the Earl of Chesterfield; 2d best six, Corræa speciosa, Epacris grandiflora, Petunia grandiflora, Agapanthus, Anagallis, Monelli, and Arum, M. T. Bass, Esq.—Herbaceous plants, open ground. Lodecatheon media elegans, Mr. C. Merry; do., tender, Cineraria Waterhousiana, Mr. Drewry.—Geraniums. Three best, Sylph, Dennis's Perfection, and Una, Mr. Drewry; 2nd best three, Joan of Arc, Dowager Queen, and Conservative, Mr. W. Appleby; 1st light do., Alexandrina, M. T. Bass, Esq. 1st dark seedling, Mr. Drewry, 1st shaded, Victory, do. Cactus, 1st, Epiphyllum splendidum, Lady S. des Vœux; 2d, Jenkinsoni, do. Calceolaria, herbaceous and shrubby, M. T. Bass, Esq. Hardy shrub, Hydrangea hortensis, Lady S. des Vœux. Cut flowers, H. Barton, Esq. Fuchsia, Mr. Allsopp.—Pansies. 1st 12, Mr. Lathbury; 2d do., Mr N. Nadin. Mimulus, Lady S. des Vœux.—Vegetables. Peas, M. T. Bass, Esq.; Beans, the Earl of Chesterfield; Cauliflower, do.; Potatoes, do.; Onions and Cabbages, do.; 1st Cucumbers, do., 2d, M. Gisborne, Esq. Asparagus and Rhubarb, Mr. Greaves. Lettuces, Mr S. Heath; Parsley, Mrs. Richardson.—Sweepstakes of six varieties of Geraniums, won by Mr. Drewry with Dennis's Perfection, Joan of Arc, Conservative, Sylph, Bellissima, and Matilda.—Match of Pansies. 24 varieties won by Mr. Holmes. A prize of Cutlery, given by Mr. Turner, of Sheffield, for the best 8 varieties of Pansies, won by Mr. Greaves.—Tulips. Premier, Rose unique, Mr. Turner. Dark-feathered Bizarre—1st, Giaffar-rom, Mr. Worthington; 2d, Black Prince, Mr. Bryan; 3d, Pearson's Wellington, Mr. Godfrey; 4th, Crown Prince, Mr. Belcher. Dark-flamed Bizarre—1st, Lord Milton, Mr. Worthington; 2d, a seedling (broken this year), do.; 3d, Black Prince, Mr. Godfrey; 4th, Bonaparte, Mr. Worthington. Feathered Bybloemen—1st, Washington, W. Cririe, Esq.; 2d, Franciscus Primus, Mr. Worthington; 3d, Maitre partout, Mr. Belcher; 4th, Flavius, Mr. Worthington. Flamed Bybloemen—1st, Louis the 18th, Mr. Worthington; 2d, Violet surpassant, Mr. Belcher; 3d, Grotius, Mr. Turner; 4th, Gadsby's Magnificent, Mr. C. Merry. Feathered Rose—1st, Rose unique, Mr. Godfrey, 2d Triomphe royal, Mr. Worthington; 3d, Le Christal, do.; 4th, Agata, do. Red-feathered Bizarres—1st, Trafalgar, Mr. Godfrey, 2d, Magnum bonum, Mr. Drewry; 3d, Indian Chief, Mr. Worthington, 4th, Earl of Warwick, Mr. Bryan. Red-flamed Bizarres—1st, Grandeur magnifique, Mr. Turner; 2d, Earl Stanhope, Wm. Cririe, Esq.;

3d, Pompey's Pillar, Mr. Worthington; 4th, Sovereign, do. Selfs —1st, Mine d'or, Mr. Godfrey; 2d, White Flag, Mr. Bryan. Breeders—1st, Mr. Worthington; 2d, Mrs. Worthington.

Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society.—The second meeting was held on Wednesday the 26th ult., and in every respect the exhibition was fully equal to that of any previous year.—The receipts were nineteen pounds and the total number of visitors about 1400. No stranger proof is required to show the progress of the Society's attraction. We must not pass by the beautiful collection sent by Mr. Bell from Bracondale. Among the most conspicuous and newest Geraniums were Sylph, Coronation, Conservative, Victory, Lady Deuro, Sultan, Comte de Paris, Nymph, Vulcan, Bridegroom, Rienzi, Amethyst, &c. Among the Ericas—Propendens, Sulphurea, Conplanata, Vestita Alba, Hartnellii, Colorans, Verna, Ventricosa Coccinea, and a beautiful Hybrid Gnidia. Mr. Bell sent ten loads of flowers. Messrs. Moore and Ewing also contributed from their houses some charming flowers. The placing a large body of Geraniums in full bloom on the floor in the upper end of the centre had a beautiful effect, and led the eye gradually and agreeably up to the large mass of flowers which were arranged in successive rows across the end. The vegetables were fine, and the Strawberries large and good flavoured. The following is the prize list —FRUIT.—Grapes, best Knevitt's Seedling, Grizzley Frontignan, Mr. D. Waters, gr. to Lord Wodehouse; 2nd best, Dutch Sweetwater, Mr. Wards, gr. to Rev. J. Burroughes. Strawberries, best Keene's Seedling, Mr. Bell, and Wm. Scarlett, gr. to Mrs. Kett. Seething; 2nd best, Caroline, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to J. T. Mott, Esq. Apples, Orange Pearmain, C. Alborough, gr. to G. S. Kett, Esq.; Royal Pearmain, Hon. Admiral Irby. Pears, Beurré Rance, Mr. Walton, gr. to R. Sanderson, Esq., M.P.; Melons, Green Flesh, Mr. Cockburn. Oranges, Mr. Cockburn. VEGETABLES Cucumbers, brace of, for flavour, Mr. Walton; do. for growth, Wm. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq.; do. for system (Mill's), S. P. Edwards, Esq. Peas, Race-horse, best, Rev. J. Burroughes; do. 2nd best, J. Catton, gr. to Rev. C. Fellowes. Kidney Beans, China, best, Wm. Rippingale; do. Fulmer's, 2nd best, Mr. Walton. Frame Potatoes, Wm. Rippingale. Potatoes, Open-ground, Rev. J. Burroughes, and S. Short, gr. to J. Stracey, Esq. Rhubarb, best, J. Longe, Esq.; 2nd best, Mr. Waters. Asparagus, best, J. Potter; 2nd best, Wm. Warner, gr. to Wm. Robinson, Esq. Broccoli, best, S. Short. Cauliflower, best, E. Kemp, gr. to J. S. Muskett, Esq.; 2nd best, J. Catton. Cabbage, Imperial, best, S. Short; 2nd best, Rev. J. Burroughes. Lettuce, Cabbage, Wm. Scarlett; do. Cos, J. Catton. Mushrooms, best, R. Spence, gr. to Sir W. B. Proctor; 2nd best, Mr. Cockburn. Onions, Autumn, best, Wm. Warner; do. Spring, 2nd best, S. Short. Turnips, Dutch, S. Belton, gr. to Mrs. Chitty. Salad, basket of, J. Catton. FLOWERS. Tulips, best collection, Mr. G. Thurtell; do. 2nd best, Mr. G. Dover. Calceolarias, collection of, best (Constantia, Pieta, Lass of Richmond-hill, Susannah, Climax, Kentish Beauty, Joan of Arc, Modesta, Joanna, Arborea maculata, King of Calceolarias, Maid of Kent), Rev. J. Burroughes; do. 2nd best collection (Cyclops, Majoriana, Lutea, Harlequin, Gem, Lunata, Sultana, and Seedlings), Wm. Rippingale. Pelargoniums, the best 25 (Lady Hoste, Sir George Hoste, Man of the West, Chief Deoceme, Dennis's Perfection, Sylph, Splendissimum, Modestum, Conservative, William the Conqueror, Gaines's King, Jewess, Fanny Garth, Gem, Orange Zetenea, Vivid, Maximum, Queen Victoria, Beauty of Ware, Garth's Victory, Climax, Alexandrina, Speciosum Mundi, and Garth's Perfection), Rev. J. Burroughes; do. 2nd best 25 (Maximum, Vivid, Climax, Alexandrina, Sylph, Victoria, Coronation, Fosterii Rosea, Dionede, Eliza, Splendissimum, Chef-d'œuvre, Miss Annesley, Queen Bess, Sidonia, Foster's Alicia, Garth's Perfection, Joan of Arc, Jewess, Fanny Garth, Prima Donna, Gem, Gt. King, Dennis's Perfection, and one unknown), Mrs. Burroughes; do. 3rd best 25 (Climax, Fancy, Victory, Moore's Daveyanum, Roussianum, Chef d'œuvre, Garth's Perfection, Clarissianum, Alicia, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Dionede, Splendidum, Ne plus ultra, Humei, Lady Hoste, Drakei, Sillia, Fosterii, Rosea, Dennis's Adelaide, Habranthum, Gem, Maid of Athens, Georgiana, and one unknown), Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. Pelargoniums, best 25, Wm. Rippingale; do. 2nd best 20, Mr. G. Dover; Double Anemones, collection of, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. Pansies, best collection, Mr. G. Thurtell; do. 2nd best, J. Catton; do. Seedlings, best collection, Mr. G. Thurtell. Cacti, best collection of, J. Cozens, Esq.; do. Seedlings, Mrs. Burroughes. Ericas, collection of, Mrs. Burroughes. Greenhouse Plants, collection of, best, J. Longe, Esq.; do. 2nd best, J. Cozens, Esq.; do. 3rd best, S. Short and Wm. Rippingale; do. 4th best, C. Middleton, Esq. and Rd. Catton, gr. to Miss Berney; do. Single Specimen, Clematis, Mrs. Burroughes; do. do. Pittosporum Coriaceum, Wm. Rippingale; do. do. Abutilon Striatum, Rd. Perfect; do. do. of new plants, Shrubland Scarlet Geraniums, Mr. Walton. Annuals, Rd. Perfect. Bouquet, P. Jacobs, gr. to J. Scott, Esq.; do. Mr. R. N. Bacon and Wm. Reynolds. Rockets, Collection of, Wm. Reynolds.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Leeds Horticultural and Floral Society.—The first Exhibition took place at the Zoological and Botanical Gardens on Wednesday, 25th ult., in the erection set apart for such purposes. The show of flowers, plants, fruits, and culinary vegetables was not large, but good; perhaps there never was a more favourable season. The following is the award of the Judges.—FRUITS.—best Pine, 1, 3, E. Nichols; 2, R. Hopps. Black Grapes: 1, T. Umpleby; 2, 3, W. Carr. White Grapes: 1, E. Nichols; 2, R. Hopps. Peaches: 1, 2, T. Umpleby. Best four Oranges: 1, 2, G. Watson. Strawberries: 1, W. Carr. Gooseberries: 1, W. Clark; 2, W. Carr; 2, 3, T. Umpleby. Dessert Apples of 1840: 1, G. Watson. Extra, Lemon: 1, W. Carr. PLANTS.—Best Stove: 1, T. Umpleby, Euphorbia splendens; 2, E. Nichols, Combretum purpureum; 3, W. Clark, Cactus Ackermanni; six different Varieties of ditto, 1, E. Nichols. Climber ditto, 1, W. Carr, Thunbergia aurantiaca. Best Greenhouse: 1, W. Carr, Boronia serrulata; 2, R. Stoker, Lechenaultia formosa; 3, T. Umpleby, Azalea Indica alba; extra ditto, 1, R. Stoker, Anagallis Webiana. Climber ditto, 1, J. Kearsley, Clematis bicolor. Best Erica: 1, G. Watson, Tricolor; 2, W. Carr, Propendens; three different varieties of ditto, 1, 2, W. Carr. Geranium: 1, J. Schofield, Perfection; 2, W. Keyworth, No. 400; 3, W. Carr, Fosterii rosea; six different varieties of ditto, 1, 2, W. Carr; 3, J. Schofield. Calceolaria: 1, J. Kearsley, Adonis; 2, J. Schofield, Virgin Queen; ditto, Seedlings, 1, J. Kearsley; 2, J. Schofield; six different varieties of ditto, 1, J. Kearsley; 2, E. Nichols; 3, W. Keyworth. Fuchsia: 1, J. Abbott, Globosa; 2, T. Umpleby, Fuchsia fulgens; 3, W. Keyworth. Verbena: 1, R. Stoker, Alba petiolata—Thunbergia. Double Stocks: 1, T. Peacock. Tray of Pansies: 1, Mr. H. Mayer; 2, W. Clark; 3, W. Chadwick; best six Seedling ditto: 1, J. Schofield; 2, T. W. Clark. Hardy Bouquets: 1, J. Kearsley. Best Rose in Pot: 1, J. Kearsley, Tuscany's Moss. Group of Cut Paeonies: W. Clark. VEGETABLES.—Cucumbers: 1, W. Carr; 2, J. Schofield; 3, R. Dickinson. Cauliflower: 1, 2, T. Umpleby. Kidney-beans, 1, 2, T. Umpleby. Cabbage, White: 1, 3, J. Kearsley; 2, E. Nichols. Lettuce, Spring: 1, W. Chadwick, Cos; ditto, Cabbage. Lettuce, Winter: 1, J. Schofield; 2, J. Chadwick. Lettuce (Cabbage): 1, G. Watson; 2, W. Carr; 3, unknown. Carrots: 1, E. Nichols. Mushrooms: 1, W. Hall; 2, R. Dickinson. Parsley, Curled: 1, W. Clark; 2, W. Carr. Spinach, Spring: 1, E. Nichols; 2, 3, G. Watson. Spinach, Winter: 1, 2, T. Umpleby. Sea Kale (Blanched): 1, W. Carr. Asparagus: 1, G. Watson; 2, R. Dickinson. Rhubarb: 1, 3, W. Carr; 2, 3, J. Schofield. Onions (Winter): 1, J. Kearsley; 2, W. Clark. Onions (Dried): 1, 2, T. Umpleby. Onions (Spring): 1, W. Chadwick; 2, T. Umpleby. Potatoes (Early): 1, W. Carr; 2, G. Watson; 3, T. Umpleby. Radishes: 1, 2, G. Watson; 3, W. Chadwick. Radishes (Turnip): 1, 2, G. Watson; 3, T. Umpleby. Horseradish: 1, W. Clark; 2, W. Carr; 3, T. Umpleby. Leeks: 1, T. Peacock. Beet (White): 1, E. Nichols. Artichokes: 1, T. Peacock. TULIPS.—1st Pan of seven: Mr. B. Ely, for Trafalgar, Norwich, Baguet, Cerise Triumphant, Albion, Ely's Amato, Seedling, Belle Negresse; 2d ditto, Mr. W. Chadwick, for Trafalgar, Dark Baguet, Lord Hill, Duke of York, Herome, Mine d'Or, and Surpass Charbonnier; 3rd ditto, B. Ely, for Gen. Bolivar, Prince Albert, Ely's Yorkshire Rose, Trafalgar, Queen of May, Mine d'Or, and Violet Triumphant. OPEN TO ALL.—Flamed Bizarres: 1, 2, 3, George IV., Drummond's Seedling, and Albion, B. Ely; 4th, Incomparable Bizarre, W. Clark; 5th, Unknown, W. Chadwick; 6th, Bell's King, J. Kearsley. Feathered Bizarres: 1st, Waterloo, W. Clark; 2nd, Surpass Catafalque, J. Kearsley; 3rd and 4th, Black Prince, Charles X., W. Chadwick; 5th, Goud Beurs, B. Ely; 6th, Trafalgar, W. Clark. Flamed Bybloemens: 1st, Alcoran, W. Chadwick; 2nd, Magnifique, B. Ely; 3rd, Unknown; 4th, Grand Oriel, W. Chadwick; 5th, Laura, W. Clark; 6th, Noblissima, J. Kearsley. Feathered ditto: 1st, Norwich Baguet, 2nd, Empress de Moscow, B. Ely; 3rd, Unknown, W. Chadwick; 4th, Maitre Partout, J. Kearsley; 5th, Unknown, W. Chadwick; 6th, Washington, J. Mallinson. Flamed Rose: 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, Cerise Triumphant, Aglaia, Lord Hill, Prince Albert, and Seedling, B. Ely; 2nd, Cerise Rose, W. Chadwick. Feathered ditto: 1st and 4th, Duchess of Newcastle, Yorkshire Rose, B. Ely; 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, Do-little, Walworth, Holden's Rose, W. Chadwick; 6th, Bow-reaper, W. Clark. Selfs: 1st, Mine d'Or, J. Kearsley; 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Golden Hero, Mountain of Snow, White Flag, Dark Sovereign, and Desdemona, B. Ely. Breeders: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, B. Ely. Doubles: 1, 2, and 3, W. Chadwick; 4th, W. Clark. Auricula: 1st, B. Ely. Besides these, ten prizes were awarded to Cottagers, for Rhubarb, Parsley, Cabbage, Onions, Radishes, and Lettuce. A splendid collection of Geraniums, not for competition, were exhibited by W. Watson, Esq.; and we must also notice a beautiful pan of 24 blooms of Carnations and Picotees by B. Ely. Not having lately visited the Gardens, we were forcibly struck with the great improvement effected by the present Superintending Gardener. We heartily wish that our population would evince a little more interest in this delightful spot. What can be more rational than a stroll amid the works of Creation, congregated in the most agreeable forms, and redolent of perfume and beauty? Surely the wealthy town of Leeds will not permit this oasis in our desert of smoke and coal-ashes to fall through want of that support which is now solicited anew on terms calculated to draw forth the sympathies of the most ardent lover of what the world calls wealth.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Cheltenham Floral and Horticultural Association.—The second exhibition was held on Tuesday, the 25th ult. The rooms were so thronged with company that it was next to impossible to obtain even a passing glance of the floral and horticultural collections which were there displayed, and this was rendered yet more difficult by the circumstance of their being placed on low tables instead of ranged as they used to be upon pyramidal stands, and guarded from a too close contact with the spectators by interposing ropes. The following is a list of the awards.—FLOWERS and FRUITS.—Tulips, 1st prize, Triumph Royal, Polyphemus, Mr. Hogg; 2d, Mrs. Eyrston; 3d, Lord Hawke, Black Baguet, Triumph Royal, Bell's King, Mr. W. Waine. Pansies, 1st prize, Mrs. Delphin; 2d, Mr. Heath, gr. to Dr. Irving. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize, Russelia juncea, W. Pitt, Esq.; 2d, Cereus speciosissimus, Miss Wallace. Geraniums, 1st prize, Alicia, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Jewess, W. Pitt, Esq.; 3d, Sylph, Miss C. Colmore. Hardy Shrubs, 1st prize, Rhododendron Catawbiense, Mrs. Newall. Hardy Herbaceous Plants, 1st prize, Lupinus polyphyllus, Mr. G. Smith; 2d, Pæonia Daurica minor, Miss C. Colmore. Plants, the best miscellaneous collection of six, 1st prize, Schizanthus Hookerii, Cereus Jenkinsonii, speciosus, and speciosissimus, Fuchsia globosa, Verbena splendens, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Fuchsia fulgens, Pimelea decussata, Cactus Jenkinsonia, Euphorbia splendens, Calceolaria, Cineraria Urania, Miss C. Colmore. Ornamental Device or Basket of Cut Flowers (single), Miss C. Colmore. Do. Plants, 1st prize, Miss C. Colmore; 2d, P. Thompson, Esq. Wild Flowers, an excellent collection, Mr. Hogg. Grapes (Dark), 1st prize, Black Hambro', J. Taylor, Esq.; 2d, do., Miss C. Colmore. Do. (Light), 1st prize, White Frontignac, Miss C. Colmore; 2d, do., P. Thompson, Esq.—MEDALS.—8 Geraniums, 1st prize, Alicia, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Lowndes's Perfection, Dennis's do., Sylph, Foster's Ariel, Fosteria, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Regina Victoria, Vivid, Alexandrina, Jewess, Dennis's Perfection, Foster's Rosea, Eliza Superb, Miss C. Colmore. 10 Tulips, 1st, Violet, Wellington, Lord Hawke, Claudiana, Triumph Royal, Seedling, Helena, Desdemona; 2d, Mr. Pyne. EXTRA PRIZE. Collection of Wax Flowers, Mrs. Unstead.—FOR NURSERYMEN and COMMERCIAL GARDENERS. Tulips, 1st prize, Plato, Roi des Indes, Heroine, Lilac en Cerise, Benjamine, Catherine, Polyphemus, Desdemona, Reine des Cerises, Washington, La Plus Belle, Mr. Gregory; 2d, Rubens, Franklin, Washington, Clark's Baguet, Ostells, Lucy Favourite, Cordelia, Daphne, Emperor of Austria, White Flag, Mr. Evans. Double Anemonies, 1st prize, Mr. Gregory. Pansies, 1st prize, Coronation, Exquisite superb, Magnet, Regina, Victoria Magnifica, Grand Duke, Rienzi, Little Wonder, Mrs. Ashley, Lord Melbourne, Virginia, Duchess of Kent, Thompson's Victoria, Widnall's do., Grace Darling, Bonaparte, Perfection, Incomparable, Mountjoy's Victoria, Arnott's Decertatorius, do. Paracletus, do. Gem, all the others Arnott's seedlings, Mr. Arnott; 2d, Highgate Champion, Victory, La Superbe, Diogenes, Œdipus, Duke of Wellington, Brunette, Argo, Vizier, Edmonton Hero, Prince Albert, Thompson's Victoria, do. Magnifica, do. Coronation, do. Lord Durham, do. Virgil, do. Rienzi, do. Duke of Wellington, do. Hon. Mrs. Ashley, do. Mrs. Wise, do. Jago, Masterpiece, Page's Wellington, Conqueror of Europe, Lidyard's Jewess, British Queen, Mulberry, Countess Addington, Maid of Athens, the rest Seedlings, Mr. Pipe. Plants (Collection of six), 1st prize, Dracophyllum gracile, Boronia serrulata, Gloxinia rubra, Lasiopetalon purpureum, Struthiola Imbricata, Elichrysum, Proliferum, Mr. Gregory; 2d, Cactus Hybrid, Chorozema lanceolata, Epacris pulchella, Erica propendens, Ventricosa superba, and Ventricosa carnea, Mr. Pipe. Geraniums (Collection of 12), 1st prize, Joan of Arc, Jewess, Florence, Rienzi, Oliver Twist, Eliza Superb, Alicia, Teresa, Dennis's Perfection, Lowndes' Perfection, Fosterii Rosea, Foster's Ariel, Mr. Pipe; 2d, Eliza Superb, Discount, Alexandrina, Fairy Queen, Alicia, Sylph, Climax, Louis Quatorze, Seedling 51, Dennis's Perfection, Jewess, Lady Palmer, Mr. Hodges. Ornamental Basket of Plants, 1st prize, Mr. Hodges; 2d, Mr. Gregory. Specimen Plant, 1st prize, Clematis bicolor, Mr. Hodges; 2d, Azalea indica, Mr. Gregory.—NURSERYMEN'S MEDAL. 12 Geraniums, Lady Carlisle, Conservative, Vivid, Seedlings 31 and 52, Alicia Superb, Dennis's Perfection, Coronation, Sylph, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Lady Palmer, Mr. Hodges; 2d, Fanny Garth, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Prima Donna, Alicia, Louis, Diana Vernon, Discount, Sidonia, Niobe, Climax, Lowndes's Perfection, Mr. Pipe.—EXTRA PRIZES. Collection of Calceolarias, (Seedlings,) Mr. Hodges. Diplacus puniceus, Mr. Hodges.—[As we have not the skill of Œdipus, we cannot pretend to ascertain what plants are intended by the reporter for the *Cheltenham Looker-on*, from which this account is taken. Such names as he furnishes to his readers exist nowhere except in his own imagination. What we can interpret we have inserted; the remainder are struck out.]

Kirkstall, Headingley, and Burley Horticultural and Floral Society.—The Annual Show for Tulips, and other vegetable productions was held on Monday, the 24th ult., at Kirkstall. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and the flowers, &c. &c. gave general satisfaction. Feathered Bizarres, J. Smith, 1st and 2d; flamed ditto, R. Hodgson, 1st; William Woodhead, 2d; Feathered Bybloemens, J. Smith, 1st and 2d; flamed ditto, S. Daniel, 1st, J. Robinson, 2d. Feathered Roses, J. Smith, 1st, William Woodhead, 2d; flamed ditto, J. Smith, 1st and 2d. Selfs, S. Daniel, 1st, J. Robinson, 2d. Pansies, Mr. J. Somersgill, 1st and 2d. Gooseberries, J. Redfearn, 1st, G. Lawson, 2d. Currants, J. Redfearn, 1st, Mr. Summersgill, 2d. Potatoes, J. Murgatroyd, 1st and 2d. Rhubarb, J. Murgatroyd, 1st; S. Daniel, 2d. Cabbage, G. Lawson, 1st; R. Hodgson, 2d; J. Cordingley, 3d. Winter Onions, J. Smith, 1st. Spring Onions, J. Cordingley, 1st. Radishes, G. Lawson, 1st and 2d. Lettuce, J. Murgatroyd, 1st; R. Hodgson, 2d. Parsley, J. Murgatroyd.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Hunslet Florist Society.—The Tulip Show was held on Monday, 24th ult. The prizes were awarded as follow.—Feathered Bizarres, 1, Gold Purse, Mr. B. Ely; 2, Black Prince, Mr. Kearsley; 3, Trafalgar, Mr. G. Trotter; 4, Rainbow, Mr. Chadwick; 5, Charles X., Mr. B. Ely; 6, Duc de Savoy, Mr. W. Chadwick. Feathered Bybloemens, 1, Queen of May, Mr. B. Ely; 2, Trincollotta, Mr. Chadwick; 3, Empress de Morocco, Mr. B. Ely; 4, Norwich Baguet, ditto; 5, Light Baguet, ditto; 6, Gloria Alborum, do. Feathered Roses, 1, Duchess of Newcastle; 2, Yorkshire Rose; 3, Emperor Alexander; 4, Turner's Lord Hill; 5, Compte de Vergennes; 6, Seedling, Mr. B. Ely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chusan.—A small but very interesting collection of seeds collected in this island has been just presented to the Horticultural Society by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Among them are a new Coniferous plant related to Cunninghamia, a species of Pinus, two kinds of Rose, the Tea of the Island, an Hypericum, a Cotton, a Wormwood, together with several other species belonging to European genera. We are glad to add that the greater part is said to be in good condition: and will undoubtedly form an interesting addition to our collections.

Chidham Wheat.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held on Wednesday last, Mr. Hollist, of Lodsworth, Sussex, presented a specimen of heavy, clean, and pure Chidham Wheat, as a thoroughly good sample for the market, the seed having been drilled on a light loamy soil, on the 20th of November, and the grain weighing 67lbs. per bushel, and expressed his willingness to supply small quantities to any of the members who were desirous of cultivating this variety of Wheat. Mr. Hollist stated, in reference to the history of the Chidham Wheat, that it was probably known in other parts of the country by different names, but that in Sussex it was generally called the "Hedge Wheat," from the circumstance of an ear of it having been found, 20 years ago, on a hedge, by Mr. Postlethwaite, of Chidham, which excited his curiosity and interest in its cultivation. The specimen sent by Mr. Hollist was heavier than the prize Wheat at Cambridge, but not so bright in its appearance,—a difference he attributed to the state of the weather during its growth; Mr. Hollist having also found in his own experience the most decided differences in the results of trials on the growth of Wheat arise from the slightest differences of soil, aspect, and time of sowing, with the same grain, and in the same field.

Protection of Hops from Insects.—Mr. Hobbs, of St. Ives, Cornwall, has successfully effected the destruction of all the small insect tribes that infest the hop-plant, by the erection of rails of a particular construction, smeared over with coal-tar.—*Morning Paper.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Dickson, Acre-lane, June 2.—This establishment has been long celebrated for its extensive and valuable collection of Auriculas: the present appearance of the plants is evidence of successful cultivation; but as the beauty of these favourites is departed for this season, and the Tulips are in the same condition, we must look to Carnations and Picotees, which are full of health, and promise a firm bloom. In the Heath-house we noticed fine specimens of Erica tricolor and depressa, healthy plants of E. ampullacea major, retorta, tortulæflora, splendens, and a fine stock E. aristata major. The Camellias are thriving well, and the deliciously-scented Gardenia radicans is excellently and extensively cultivated, with Fuchsias, and other favourites in general request.

Youell's Nursery, Woolwich.—This establishment is in progress of formation, and when the plans are carried into effect the grounds will be exceedingly pretty. Among the Orchidaceous plants in flower we noticed Oncidium flexuosum, presenting a lively appearance with its pretty yellow blossoms, and a fine plant of O. papilio; some unbloomed specimens in good health, and Gloxinias from imported seed are watched with much interest, in expectation of seeing something new. Fuchsia Youellii, raised from seed received from abroad, is a desirable variety; it bears long rosy crimson flowers in clusters at the points of the shoots; it appears to be of robust habit, and blossoms freely. Clematis Sieboldii and a fine specimen of C. azurea grandiflora were in bloom. Statice puberula, &c., and an extensive collection of Carnations and Picotees, are coming forward.

J. Sheepshanks', Esq., Blackheath.—The fine beds of annuals for which this garden is so justly celebrated begin to be very attractive; the great care and attention bestowed in selecting and gathering the seeds are duly recompensed by the gorgeous display of bloom in the flowering season; an excellent example of this is afforded in the extensive beds of Phlox Drummondii, which we have never seen equalled for brilliancy and beauty. The curious flowers of Schizanthus Hookerii look well in masses, with the Salpiglossis, Sphenogyne speciosa, Shortea californica, and the sweet scented Schizopetalon Walkeri. The elegant Rhodanthe Manglesii flourishes here, and our admiration was excited by a splendid bed of Pentstemon speciosus, with its long spikes of blue flowers; to this P. gentianoides and fruticosa form an agreeable contrast: a sloping bank of considerable extent is divided into beds for displaying the different varieties of the Verbena, which as the season advances will have a brilliant effect. The Roses are in great profusion, from the intense colour of the Rouge de Luxembourg with its deep-tinted foliage, through all the gradations of this lovely family to the pure white of Madame Hardy. The borders of the large beds and vacant spaces being now filled with Geraniums, the assemblage of rich and delicate tints give the lawn a gay and lively appearance. The small circular beds, which are appropriated to plants of one sort only, and which are admirably adapted for decorating a lawn, are judiciously selected; those that produced the greatest effect contained Smith's giant scarlet Geranium, which with its large trusses of splendid flowers has an imposing effect, the seedling Petunias, and Salvia patens. This plant, when treated as an annual, as it is here, appears to be of a more compact habit, and throws up more spikes of its beautiful azure flowers than it does when propagated from cuttings. Much attention is paid here to the management of Pelargoniums, and Mr. Weeks, who has the superintendence of the gardens, detailed in our columns some weeks since his mode of culture. The appearance of the plants is evidence of the excellence of his plan, for better grown specimens we have never beheld. The Sylph surpassed any plant we had previously seen: the numerous trusses of flowers rising well above the foliage, formed a fine head of bloom, and the bright delicate ground-colour of this lovely flower, with its intense spot, makes it attractive beyond any of its class. Coronation, Comte de Paris, Bridesmaid, Erectum, &c., were in splendid condition. The beautiful Abutilon striatum appears to be of very free growth;

it covers the entire back wall of one of the greenhouses, and seems impatient of the restraint it meets with; it is studded with many hundreds of its elegant pendent flowers, and forms a fine background to a stand of plants. We noticed fine specimens of Gardoquia Hookeri, Erica ventricosa carnea, E. superba, and E. splendens in fine flower. Many other objects were well worthy attention; such as a fine collection of seedling Cinerarias, Calceolarias, and Pelargoniums; and the excellent plan of raising plants from seed is extensively followed here.

Paul and Son's Nursery, Cheshunt.—The collection of Roses here is very extensive, and in the course of a few days the whole will be in bloom. Among the more remarkable that we saw were, Centifolias:—Adeline, a good double light rose; Descemet, bright rose, cup-shaped and semi-double; Duc d'Angoulême, large and double, deep rose; and Duchesne, beautiful blush pink, globular, and double. Moss:—Crimson, Du Luxembourg, and Eclatante are the best high-coloured kinds, and Blush, Pompon, and White Bath, are the best pink and white sorts. Damask:—Those which pleased us most in this section were, Bachelier, pink with a salmon shade, compact, large, and double; Belle d'Autreuil, large, cupped, blush rose; Duchesse de Thiers or Cerise, white, with a rosy centre; La Ville de Bruxelles, rose; and Madame Hardy, pure white. Perpetual:—Antinous, deep rosy purple, fine cupped, double flower; Belle Faber, bright deep rose; Louise Duval, delicate pale rose; Ludoïska Marin, bright rose, and a remarkably free bloomer; and Triomphe de Montmorency, a fine dark rose, very double, and compact. Hybrid Perpetual:—Fulgorie, a brilliant dark rose, large, globular, and double; Princesse Helène, bright rosy purple, and Reine Victoria, bright rose, with a carmine centre. Alba:—This section contains many of the finest white and blush Roses, and most of the kinds have a dwarf compact habit; the more desirable are, Josephine Beauharnois, or Belle de Ségur, fine double blush, and an abundant flowerer; Belle Thérèse, pretty pale rose; Félicité Parmentier, blush, beautiful when just expanding; Pompon blanc, small, compact, pale rose; and Princesse de Lamballe, a remarkably pure white, large, and very double. Gallica:—Assemblage de Beauté, singular from the carmine ground-colour being beautifully mottled with white; Berlize, violet, plentifully spotted with white; Eugène Napoleon, beautiful violet-purple, compact, large, and very double; and Orpheline de Juillet, violet-purple, remarkably velvety; are very distinct: most of this class are fine show Roses. Hybrid China and Bourbon:—This class is remarkable for the brilliancy of colour that many of the kinds possess: Beauty of Billiard, very bright crimson, sometimes almost scarlet; Blanche-fleur, superb blush, becoming almost white, very large, and double; Brennus, or Brutus, one of the best and most showy carmine Roses in our gardens; Duke of Devonshire, large, handsome lilac rose, occasionally striped and spotted with white; Hippocrates, deep crimson lilac, beautifully mottled; La Grandeur, bright rose, very compact, regular, and double; and Vingt-neuf Juillet, a large dark crimson. Boursault:—The kinds in this and the two following sections are rapid growers, abundant bloomers, and well adapted for training over trellis-work or "en pyramide;" grown in the latter style they form handsome objects on a lawn, but only flower once in the season. The best are: Amadis, deep purple-crimson; Drummond's Thornless, bright rose; and Gracilis, double, rosy lilac. Ayrshire:—These are very hardy, and grow well in rough places where few other Roses succeed: Ruga, semi-double, pale flesh. Spectabilis, white, with a reddish edge—this variety grown as a standard, and with its pendent shoots spurred, forms a beautiful globe, or mass of flowers; and Ayrshire Queen, deep purplish crimson. Sempervirens:—The kinds in this class produce large corymbs of flowers, and when their pendent branches are spurred they form fine masses of flower: among the more desirable are, Brunonii, bright purple; Leopoldine d'Orléans, white and rose, not quite so strong-growing as the others of its class; and Myrianthes ranoncule, pretty little double blush, changing to white. Multiflora:—Most of these Roses are rather tender, and will only succeed against a wall with a good aspect: Laure Davoust, pink, changing to blush, and Russelliana, are hybrids, and will answer well as pillar Roses. Moschata:—These are abundant autumn-bloomers, and possess a peculiar fragrance: Madame d'Arblay, white, and Princesse de Nassau, light sulphur changing to white, are the most striking. Noisette:—These are generally free-flowerers, well suited for growing against trellis-work; but a few are tender, and require the protection of a fence or wall. The following are some of the best of the class: Aimée Vibert, pure white, a most abundant bloomer, and if budded on a dwarf stock and potted forms an excellent pot Rose; Camellia rosea, pretty double, rose or violet—it grows strong, and forms an admirable pillar Rose; Desprez à fleur jaune, deep buff or sulphur, beautifully tinted with rose or purple—this variety is tender, and will scarcely do in the open border. [illegible] pale rose and yellow, large, double, and free bloomer; Lamarque, large, double, pale lemon, and White [illegible], creamy white, sometimes tinting rosy-yellow and white. [illegible]:—These are remarkably free-bloomers, and some are great climbers: the colours of most of them are bright, and, from the succession of flowers they produce, no garden should be without some. Augustine Margot, bright pale rose. Armosa, bright pink, always in flower, and suited for training against a wall or trellis. Duke of Cambridge, shaded rosy crimson, globular, large, and double, one of the best of the Bourbons: Gloire de Rosamènes, velvety carmine, large, cupped, and semi-double. Phœnix, bright rosy purple, large, and double, and the Queen of the Bourbons, large, cupped, buff-rose, quite distinct in colour from any other Bourbon. China:—These, as is well known, are well suited for growing in pots and small borders, by cutting them down immediately they have dropped their flowers, a constant succession may be ensured. Among the best we saw were, Archduke Charles, large, double, shaded rose, changing to crimson; Assuérus, deep crimson purple; Belle Isidore, compact, double, crimson, an extraordinary bloomer; Cels multiflora, pure flesh colour [illegible] of Bengal, [illegible] pale blush, shaded, and double; [illegible], bright [illegible] crimson, semi-double; Fulgurite de Lucette, [illegible] pale straw; Marjolin, very double, deep crimson, sometimes showing a yellowish bottom. Traversii, pure white, globular, and a free-flowerer. Tea-scented:—These are mostly tender, and succeed best on a dry warm border, or grown in pots in a greenhouse or vinery. When budded on half-standard stocks, and planted in pots, they form fine objects if placed in a greenhouse among Camellias, or other hard-wooded plants out of flower; they are all [illegible], and have large, globular flowers. The following are worthy of notice: Bougère, pale rose; Bougère, deep [illegible] buff, large and fine; Clara Sylvain, globular, [illegible]; Duchesse de Mecklenburg, white and yellow, [illegible] crimson, pale buff [illegible], and [illegible] to long crimson; Isabey, velvet, [illegible]; [illegible] is also [illegible]; Madame [illegible], large and [illegible], [illegible], beautiful shaded [illegible]; Madame [illegible] and Tea-scented, creamy white, with a [illegible]; [illegible] the best of each section, and [illegible] note, this will be [illegible] collection. In planting [illegible] general rule, and [illegible] perfectly, viz., to prune all [illegible] growers long. Almost all the varieties will [illegible] a great deal of manure, and succeed well in a light [illegible]. *June 7th.*

Reviews.

The Farmer's Magazine for June contains a number of useful agricultural papers, and is illustrated by two engravings—one of which represents the Duke of Bedford's Hereford bull, which obtained the prize of 30 sovereigns at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Cambridge, in July 1840. Among the more interesting papers are copious extracts from Mr. Rham's excellent Paper on the agriculture of the Netherlands, numerous reports of Farmers' meetings, and a good Horticultural Calendar.

The Microscopic Journal, which has begun to appear in monthly numbers, contains much interesting and valuable information both original and selected from other journals. It also comprehends the papers read before the Microscopical Society of London, and is thus a record of the proceedings of that useful body. Considering the peculiar nature of microscopical observations, they are, notwithstanding their direct relation to so many branches of science, more conveniently considered when brought into one common centre, than if spread over the endless pages of treatises on distinct parts of Natural History. Those who have a love for the beauties of nature, and who yet are ignorant of the wonders revealed by the microscope, should provide themselves with this journal; for they will not only learn what the great microscopists are daily discovering, but how the art of constructing such instruments advances, and in what way to use their own glasses most advantageously. The following directions, by Mr. Smith, as to the best mode of viewing objects, will be of great use to many:—

"*Mode of viewing objects.*—Much of the beauty of the objects seen depends upon the management of the light that is thrown upon or behind them; which can only be fully mastered by practice. It may be remarked, however, as a general rule, that in viewing those which are transparent the plane mirror is most suited for bright daylight, the concave for that of a lamp or candle, which should have the bull's-eye lens, when that is used, so close to it, that the rays may fall nearly parallel on the mirror: if the bull's-eye lens is not used, the illuminating body should not be more than five or six inches from the mirror. The latter is seldom required to be more than three inches from the object, the details of which are usually best shown when the rays from the mirror fall upon it before crossing; and the centre should (especially by lamp-light) be in the axis of the body of the microscope. For obscure objects seen by transmitted light, and for outline, a full central illumination is commonly best; but for seeing delicate lines, like those on the scales of insects, it should be made to fall obliquely, and in a direction at right angles to the lines to be viewed.

"The diaphragm is often of great use in modifying the light, and stopping such rays as would confuse the image; but many cases occur when the effects desired are best produced by admitting the whole from the mirror.

"If an achromatic condenser is employed instead of the diaphragm, its axis should correspond with that of the body; and its glasses when adjusted to their right place should show the image of the source of artificial light, or, by day, that of a cloud or window-bar in the field of the microscope, while the object to be viewed is in focus.

"The most pleasing light for objects in general is that reflected from a white cloud on a sunny day; but an Argand's lamp or wax candle with the bull's-eye lens is a good substitute.

"A large proportion of opaque objects are seen perfectly well (especially by day-light) with the side illuminator and the dark box as a back-ground; and for showing irregularities of surface, this lateral light is sometimes the best; but the more vertical illumination of the Lieberkuhn is usually preferable, the light thrown up to it from the mirror below being, with good management, susceptible of much command and variety.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The long continuance of dry weather has been extremely favourable to the production of insects, for the destruction of which every known means ought to be adopted; not only to stop their immediate depredations, but to prevent their increase. We are convinced that insects in gardens, like weeds, may be rendered comparatively scarce by adopting prompt measures for their extirpation the moment they are detected, as well as preventive ones; one of the principal of which is cleanliness. We have seen wall-trees this season, at several places, dreadfully infested with insects, mildew, and blister blight; as our own are perfectly clean and healthy, although in a low and cold situation, and as nothing detracts so much from the appearance of a garden as the ravages of insects, particularly on wall-trees, we recommend the adoption of a plan we have practised for several years past, previously to which the trees suffered every summer as much as any we have seen. To a gallon of lime, a pound of sulphur, and the same quantity of soft soap, add water sufficient to make it of the consistence of thick whitewash, with which coat the trees all over with a brush, missing no part. As soon as the trees are pruned this may be performed by boys, or when little else can be done; and during summer, in dry weather, sow lime under the wall-trees, and keep the surface of the ground constantly stirred with the rake; by these means we seldom have green-fly, and never red-spider, until the season is too far advanced for them to do much harm.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Give the plants regular supplies of water; fruiters may have manure water every other time, and the younger plants occasionally. Syringe over-head on fine mornings, or early in the afternoon before the house is shut up, excepting any that may be in bloom; moisten also with the syringe the surface of the tan-beds every afternoon in dry weather, remove root-suckers as they appear. Young plants will now be growing very fast; do not allow their roots to become matted before they are shifted to larger pots. This can be easily ascertained by turning out of its pot, we advise these to be potted whenever they seem to require it, without reference to any stated period at this season.

Vinery.—Keep the house containing ripe fruit dry, and give a abundance of air. Remove laterals, but not so close as to cause the bottom or main eyes to break. Continue to thin carefully the berries as they advance, and support the shoulders of the bunches. Give judicious syringings whilst the fruit is in a young state, but cease before it becomes nearly swelled, and avoid wetting the fruit at all times as much as possible.

Peach-house.—Thin out the fruit in the latest house to the number it is intended to allow to ripen. Guard against the advances of red-spider or green-fly; prevention is better than cure; therefore on the first symptoms of their presence, use immediate means for their destruction.

Melons.—At this warm season the linings are apt to be forgotten; this should not be, nor coverings entirely dispensed with, as chills are the primary cause of mildew and canker. In pruning, remove the most robust and the weakest shoots; the intermediate ones are usually the most fruitful. When the fruit is set, prevent it coming in contact with the damp soil by placing a piece of slate or glass between them; attend to air, and water as before.

Cucumbers.—Continue to supply them plentifully with water, and remove superfluous or barren shoots, and bad leaves. If the plants which have been bearing during the spring months begin to decline, they may be pruned back, covered lightly with light rich earth except the points of the shoots, and kept close for a short time; by this means they will soon return to a vigorous bearing state. Those under hand-lights may be allowed to run out as soon as sufficiently advanced by tilting the glasses on bricks or small pots.

Mushrooms.—Beds should now be made for autumn and winter bearing; take care that the droppings are well prepared by frequent turnings, to prevent them burning, or becoming dry and mouldy; for if this is allowed, the principal nourishment of the dung will be exhausted before the bed is made.

Out-door Department.

Attend diligently to destroying weeds; thin out any advancing crops to proper distances before they become drawn; water copiously if necessary, especially Cauliflower and Salading; clear off to the vegetable soil heap all decaying crops which cannot be readily dug in; cut and dry herbs.

Asparagus.—Very little should be cut after this time.

Celery.—Do not allow the soil in the trenches to become surface-bound, which it is very liable to do after it has been for some time watered artificially, as has been most probably the case during the dry weather; loosen the surface and continue to water when necessary.

Cauliflowers.—Protect the flowers from the sun, by breaking down some heart-leaves; transplant if the weather be favourable, choosing a deep rich soil.

Cardoons.—A few may be sown for a late crop. Keep those up clear from weeds, and well watered during dry weather.

Kidney Beans.—If not sown last week, sow this; water the drills previously to sowing if the weather continue dry.

Lettuce.—Tie up the Cos kinds for blanching, and plant out successions one foot apart; keep them well watered, especially those designed for immediate use.

Love-apples.—Do not allow the most luxuriant shoots to remain, or any to become crowded.

Onions.—Sow a small quantity for drawing young.

Peas.—Earth-up, and stick as they advance in growth.

Potatoes.—Hoe deeply between the rows, as soon as the plants are well up.

Savoys.—Plant out a few early plants, as recommended for Broccoli last week.

Turnips.—Sow now a good piece of White Stone; let the ground be well broken, and the seed trod in lightly; hoe and thin out those advancing.

Orchard.—All Wall trees will require constant attention, in stopping laterals and keeping down insects; use the engine freely to them during dry weather. Summer pruning should now be commenced; all dead or cankered branches must be removed. Be careful not to lay in more summer wood than necessary, for this is a very common fault, and in cold autumns prevents the young wood from being well ripened, which often causes a want of fruit the season after. See that no nails are driven in so close to the fruit as to injure it hereafter. Look over Vines on walls weekly, and remove all superfluous shoots; do not allow the leaves to become so crowded as to prevent the sun penetrating to the fruit; stop the bearing shoots to one eye above the bunch, and train in the leaders carefully without stopping them. Attend particularly to destroying weeds and insects.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Supply liberally with water growing Orchidaceæ. Those which have made their growths, or are not growing, should be placed together, to prevent them from receiving too much water; shade them during sunshine, and only then; there can be no pretext for excluding the light, as is too often done by using coverings for the house not readily removed; syringe stove-plants over-head morning and evening, during dry hot weather, and give air freely; propagate any desirable plants of which suitable cuttings can be obtained.

Greenhouse.—Give abundance of air night and day, except during cold winds. Heaths should have a partial shading from violent sunshine; wherever they may be, take care that they do not stand close together; if mildew appears among them, the infected parts should be immediately dusted with sulphur, and the plants set apart in an airy situation. This is a good season to propagate many kinds of Heaths, but cuttings may be put in at any time when firm young wood can be obtained. Watch that Orange-trees, and other plants out of doors, do not suffer for water, or they will soon lose their colour: care must also be taken that it have free egress. All kinds of Cactaceæ which have done flowering, may be re-potted, placed in a warm moist situation, and have liberal supplies of water.

Pits and Frames.—The earliest Geraniums may be pruned down, and reduced to smaller pots, but not until they have broken fresh buds. Attend to young seedlings of every description, and re-pot all plants as required.

Out-door Department.

Flower-garden.—Supply with water all newly-planted flowers; arrange and fix with pegs, in their proper places, the stems of Petunias, Verbenas, and other trailing plants, and continue last week's directions.

Nursery.—Diligently destroy weeds. Remove the clay now from any grafts which were weakly before, and re-tie them with bass. Rub off suckers from Stocks, and continue layering Roses, hard-wooded Evergreens, and other shrubs; water, weed, and shade seed-beds of young Firs.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Take care that the newsown Oaks in pits do not get smothered by the surrounding herbage; prune off any rival leaders in young plantations, and a portion of side shoots, when necessary; clean fences and drains, and build walls.—*Joseph Paxton,*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

During the continuance of this cold easterly wind all planting in the flower-garden must be suspended. Those lately put out will not receive so great a check if slightly protected by a mat or branch of a tree stuck in on the windward side; water must also be given with considerable caution, or many of the plants will suffer so much that they will not recover during the whole summer. Where the leaves of bulbs are quite decayed, they should be removed, and if the bulbs are Crocuses or Narcissi, they may be suffered to remain a year or two in the ground without being taken up, but never longer. Continue to plant out annuals for late blooming. Chrysanthemums should now be propagated by cuttings; any light rich soil suits them, and by putting three cuttings in a pot and plunging the latter in a slight hotbed for a week or two, nice dwarf plants are made, which do well in the bloom. Cuttings of the Pinks and Carnations, and of pipings of the new or pots of last crossing with manure, keep the lawn constantly close-shaven, nothing keeps down weeds or improves the grass so much. While the present cold winds prevail, do not give so much air to the greenhouse; re-pot all plants that are growing which require it, and attend to watering once or twice a week, just before the greenhouse is shut up for the night, a slight syringing will be of service.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Few gardeners, whether on a large or small scale, but have frequently had to sow over and over again their Cabbages, Broccoli, Turnips, or Radishes, which are eaten up by the Earthflea-Beetles, Haltica nemorum and allied kinds. They usually appear in not sunny weather, and the mischief they do is almost incredible, destroying acres of young Turnips. They are very small brownish beetles, shining brilliantly, and have very thick hind legs, formed for jumping: when approached they leap to a considerable distance. The larvæ feed in the interior of the leaf on

the parenchyma, and only emerge from it in the perfect state. Many remedies have been tried to get rid of the nuisance, but none have perfectly succeeded. In pp. 121 and 150 some are mentioned, and it is also recommended to sprinkle the young plants thickly with road-dust and an infusion of wormwood. Some dust the plants over with quicklime in the morning, which though it does not destroy the insects, prevents their feeding. The best method, however, of preserving the crop, is to use some stimulant, and accelerate as much as possible its growth, by which means the plants will get their rough leaves before the insects have time to destroy the tender ones. For some soils bone-dust has been proved to be an excellent auxiliary, and in some others nitrate of soda has been observed to be useful for two or three years. The latter must be applied with great caution, and chiefly to plants of the Cruciferous order.

State of the Weather for the Week ending June 10, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 4	30.357	30.300	72	46	59.0	N.W.	
Saturday 5	30.210	30.004	73	46	59.5	W.	.03
Sunday 6	29.981	29.923	59	40	49.5	N.E.	.01
Monday 7	29.956	29.921	57	46	51.5	N.	.03
Tuesday 8	29.974	29.958	56	46	51.0	N.	
Wednesday 9	29.947	29.911	57	39	48.0	N.E.	
Thursday 10	29.815	29.069	71	41	56.0	N.	
Average	30.034	29.955	63.6	43.4	53.5		.06

4. Fine; very dry; clear at night.
5. Slightly overcast; fine; rain at night.
6. Fine, but cool; overcast with very slight rain.
7. Cold and dry in the morning; showery with cold north wind throughout the day; slight rain at night.
8. Cloudy and cold throughout.
9. Cloudy and cold in the morning; clear at night.
10. Overcast; very fine; clear and fine in the evening, but cold at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending June 19, 1841.

June	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds: N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 13	73.8	50.9	62.4	6	0.56 in.	1	—	2	—	2	4	4	1
Mon. 14	73.5	50.6	62.0	6	0.80	1	1	3	—	3	4	4	—
Tues. 15	73.2	52.4	63.1	7	0.30	1	2	—	1	4	3	1	3
Wed. 16	71.8	52.2	62.0	8	0.17	1	1	3	1	3	4	2	—
Thurs. 17	73.2	51.2	62.5	10	0.80	1	2	—	—	3	4	3	2
Fri. 18	73.2	52.2	62.7	6	0.25	1	1	—	1	2	3	5	2
Sat. 19	71.0	50.7	60.8	7	0.57	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th, in 1836—thermometer 86°; and the lowest, on the 14th, in 1833—thermometer 38°. The number of wet days exceeds the average; the 17th was wet in 10 of the above 15 years.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 11th, 1841.

Notwithstanding that the weather has been unusually cold during the week, the supply of fruits and vegetables has by no means decreased, and the quality has been generally good. Plants and cut flowers, of a superior description, have been abundant. *Fruits.* Pines of good quality are plentiful; the kinds are Providence and Black Jamaica. Hothouse Grapes of the usual sorts are rather cheaper. Peaches and Nectarines remain at the same price as last week. Cherries, both forced and natural, abound. Many kinds of Strawberries may now be had, but the finest are Keene's Seedling. Melons are more plentiful than they were last week, and many are of a large size. Cucumbers abound, and vary considerably in price.—*Vegetables.* The supply of Cabbages and Cauliflowers is large. Peas are extremely abundant: a few Prussian Blues have been offered this week. Carrots and Turnips are excellent. Young Potatoes, both Ash-leaf and frame, abound. The supply of Asparagus is gradually decreasing; some tolerably good may still be obtained. Salading of all kinds is excellent; there are some fine Cos and other Lettuces.—*Flowers.* Both the plants in pots and cut flowers have been of a superior description; among the former we observed the sweet-scented Ixiosma uniflóra, Fúchsia fúlgens, and the handsome Coral Tree Erythrina Crista Gálli; the latter included Erica gemmifera, and several of the rarer kinds—a large collection of Roses from Messrs. Lane and Son, and a number of handsome Geraniums and Calceolarias.

PRICES, SATURDAY, June 12, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, per half sve., 4s to 10s	Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
Strawberries, per pottle, 9d to 1s 6d	— per 100, 6s to 20s
Peaches, per dozen, 20s to 30s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Nectarines, per dozen, 20s to 30s	— per 100, 7s to 16s
Cherries, per lb. 1s to 6s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Gooseberries, per sieve, 2s 6d to 5s	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s
Currants, Green, per half sieve, 3s to 4s	Nuts, per bushel—
Pine Apple, p. lb. 5s to 10s	— Brazil, 20s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 3s	— Spanish, 24s
Melons, English, each, 4s to 8s	— Barcelona, 28s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 4s to 10s	— Turkey, 16s to 18s
Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20s	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White. per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d	Shallots, per lb. 1s 4d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 6s	— Green, per bunch, 4d
Peas, per sieve, 3s to 5s	Asparagus, per 100, Large, 5s
— per half sieve, 2s to 2s 6d	— Second or Middling, 3s
— per sack, 8s to 15s	— Sprue or Small, p. bdle, 2s to 3s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 3s to 4s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Broad Beans, p. half sieve, 2s 6d to 3s 6d	— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to 5l	Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9d
— New, per lb. 6d to 1s 6d	— Young, ,, ,, 2s
Artichokes, French, per dozen, 4s to 9s	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs, 6d to 9d
Turnips, White, per doz. bunch., 2s to 8s	Parsley, per half sieve, 9d to 1s
Carrots, Horn, per bunch, 8d to 1s 6d	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Red Beet, per doz. 3s to 6s	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
Radish, per doz. bands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s 3d	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d	Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s 6d	Mint, per doz. bchs. 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, per half sieve, 4s 6d to 5s	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2s to 6s	Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Chives, per bunch, 3d	Basil, per doz. bunches, 6s to 8s
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle. 6d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s

Notices to Correspondents.

We must beg our Correspondents, who wish for immediate answers to their questions, to favour us with their inquiries early in the week. It is often necessary to take time to consider what advice to give to a querist; for an insufficient answer is almost as bad as no answer at all. We mention this because Friday's post usually brings us a heap of letters, to which it is impracticable to give immediate attention; and we are desirous that our Correspondents should not fancy themselves neglected.

Our Correspondents who send us plants for naming are requested to bear in mind the following things:—1. The specimens must be numbered. 2. The specimens must be so packed as to come in good order. 3. They must not expect an immediate answer. It will frequently take a couple of hours to determine the specific name of a plant, and we have seldom two hours at command. We also hope, as so great a consumption of time may be required, that our correspondents will only send plants to be named when they are really *anxious* for an answer.

A Lover of Gardens.—The evergreen plant is Diosma amœna; the cuttings of it must be taken just when the wood is hardening: they will then strike with a little bottom heat. We do not know what is the effect of nitrate of soda on Roses: we are not aware that it has ever been tried, and we recommend extreme caution in its use. See p. 369, col. 1. The branch corroded with white mould is infested with a parasitical fungus; if the plant were ours we should burn it, and all the leaves affected.

Querist.—None of the American Oaks are of any value in this country, so far as it is a question of timber. Our summers are much too cold and short. It is only as ornamental objects that they are worth growing, and there are not many that deserve cultivation even for this. Mr. Cobbett was a curious instance of a man whose cleverness caused many people to overlook his ignorance of everything connected with planting. But if he was a remarkable example of unconscious absurdity, his believers were much more remarkable for theirs.

Mr. Pascoe's plant is Brasavola venosa.

A Constant Reader.—The Violets are, 1, calcarata; 2, persicifolia; 3, canadensis. The fruit we do not recognise.

J. T.—1, Epidendrum nutans; 2, Maxillaria gracilis; 3, Epidendrum variegatum; 4, a species of Setaria; 5, Briza minor; 6, Begonia petalodes; 9, a species of Eupatorium. The others require more time for examination than we can spare.

The Oncidium from the *Rev. J. Philpott* is a small variety of O. sanguineum.

J. M., 2.—The plant is apparently Eupatórium leiophyllum.

J. B. Large has sent a very good Mimulus, which has a paler ground colour than in the varieties grown near London.

The wasps from *Clerieus Cornubiensis* are females of Vespa vulgaris and V. rufa, Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. 760. The neuters appear about a month after the females have laid their eggs: they may, therefore, occasionally appear at the end of May, but I do not remember to have observed any so early.—*R.*

C. P.'s insects attacking Mangel Wurzel and Potatoes are the caterpillars of a Noctua, the name of which we will give when the moths are hatched.—*R.*

A Subscriber will find ample directions for growing Pelargoniums in our article by Mr. Cock, in p. 83, and in one by Mr. Catleugh, in. p. 100.

Iris Buriensis is named right: it was noticed in p. 366.

B.—No. 1 is Spiræa filipéndula; 2 is Fumária parviflora.

Mr. Smith's monstrous Wallflowers are not uncommon. Why this flower should have so great a tendency to deformities of this sort no one can explain. The ovaries are chiefly multiplied by the transformation of stamens. If the plant is increased by cuttings its peculiarities will be propagated also.

Vitis.—Except where wood is required for future bearing the shoots of Vines should be stopped at the second point above the bunch as soon as it has extended so far, which will be the case before the berries are formed.

J. M.—Carson is not an author, but *the* great dressmaker. No book was referred to except that of Chevreul. We shall pursue the important subject of forest-trees from time to time.

G. W. should consult a professional man upon such points as those he asks us about, which cannot be correctly answered without more information than he has given us. We recommend him to apply to A. Ainger, Esq., 10, Doughty-street, London. Where objects to be attained are so various, the means of attaining them must be as various also. In general four-inch pipes are the best size for hot water.

Sketty Hall.—1 is Cornus macrophylla, not hardier than Benthamia; it was killed in the hard winter 1837-8. 2 is Eucalyptus dumosa, one of the hardiest, but killed in the hard winter of 1837 8. 3 is Cissus orientalis, perfectly hardy, but not very ornamental, except in the early part of summer.

Z. R.—The form of your Pansy is very objectionable, and it wants substance in the petals. Trim your edgings a little now, and attend to it early in the next season.—The authors you name are chiefly old classical writers, useful to study for curious botanical matters, but not fit for consultation by mere tyros. The dealers in old books can furnish the greater part; the price of them can be learned from the catalogues of second-hand booksellers.

H. G.—Digging close to the stems of young fruit-trees, and to the depth of a foot, will undoubtedly injure them very much, especially if done late in the spring; yet the surface ought to be kept loose by shallow digging and hoeing, otherwise, in the soil and subsoil which you describe, the roots will not find sufficient moisture in dry weather.

X. O. P.—All secondary shoots of vines, that is, those proceeding from the axils of leaves on shoots of the present season's growth, must be displaced, with the exception of one next to where the shoot is stopped, or shortened back. Care must be taken not to injure any of the buds also formed in the axils of the leaves, but which ought not to burst into shoots till the following spring. To prevent this taking place is the object of leaving a terminal leader. Brompton Stocks thrive very well in common black garden soil, but better if manured with a small quantity of salt. We cannot recognise your Sedum by your description of it.

H. T., Underwood.—The green scum which infests your pump-water is a plant, and we fear that any substance which would destroy it would also render the water injurious to your flower-garden. But it is probable that the water contains some mineral which is prejudicial, and in this case we would advise you to make more provision for collecting rain-water, which is by far the best for gardening purposes. If you have any means of keeping your pump-water from the sun, it will keep cleaner.

Devoniensis.—To grow Gloxinias well a higher temperature than a common greenhouse is required. They should be liberally supplied with water when growing. After their flowering season is past this must be gradually lessened, and withheld during the winter months, but the plants should always be kept in a light and warm situation. The other suggestions will be attended to from time to time. We have already given most ample directions for the management of Pelargoniums.

A Friend inquires, "If I were to wax or singe or otherwise stop up the bottom of cuttings, what would be the result?" The result would be different in different cuttings. It is sometimes useful to stop such plants as Euphorbias from bleeding too much, but this is most simply done by plunging the cuttings in loam or stiff soil. We certainly should not like to singe them, as we should be apt to injure the bud from which we expected our roots to come. The use of a little common soil below the layer of sand in striking cuttings, is to enable the young roots to strike into it as soon as they are capable of assimilating the nutriment that kind of soil affords. The extremity of the cutting should not be plunged into the soil. There is no doubt that such tiles as our correspondent suggests could easily be made at any pottery, and would be very good things to place plants upon.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE defeat of the French Ministry in the Chamber of Peers on the Bill for the recruitment of the army, is the most important intelligence we have received from Paris. It appears that the Government had so little anticipated opposition, that orders had already been given for the formation of the reserve, which must now be postponed for another year, in consequence of the amendment. This defeat was expected to have led to the resignation of Marshal Soult, but by the influence of the Court, the Cabinet is again united, although it has not yet decided whether it will re-assemble the Deputies to consider the amendments of the Peers. Independently of the interest of this event to political parties in Paris, it may be regarded in a more general character as confirming the prospect of peace in Europe.—From Spain we learn that the state of the young Queen's health has again given rise to uneasiness, and that the New Ministry has experienced a defeat on a motion to exclude Senators holding office under Government from receiving any salary during the session; the motion was opposed by the Ministry, but carried against them by a large majority. The provinces are in a state of complete tranquillity, and notwithstanding the late division, party feeling is said to have considerably subsided in the Cortes.—In Portugal, another Ministerial crisis has occurred on certain questions of Finance, and on the continuance of the newly-organised militia. In consequence of the opposition to both these measures, Ministers had tendered their resignations, but from the difficulty of forming a new administration, a recomposition of the existing Cabinet was expected. The recognition of Donna Maria by the Pope, and the arrangement of the differences between Portugal and the Holy See, had given general satisfaction.—The Provincial Diet of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia was opened on the 23rd.—The Prussian Government has disapproved of the measures of Austria in regard to the Swiss Convents, and the Canton of Argau has issued a circular to the other cantons with the view of bringing the question so long at issue to an equitable conclusion.—From Italy we learn that in consequence of the recent proceedings of the Spanish Government in regard to the clergy, the Pope has threatened a bull of excommunication against Spain. The negotiations at Naples on the Sulphur Question are proceeding satisfactorily, and a treaty of commerce on terms advantageous to this country is in progress of completion.—The particulars of the concessions granted to the Pacha of Egypt by the Porte have been approved of by the Allied Powers; they settle the hereditary succession in the family of the Pacha, and leave the revenue of Egypt to his entire control, subject to the payment of a tribute; the appointment of officers under the rank of colonel is also conceded. In the event of these terms being refused by the Pacha, hostilities, it is said, will be immediately renewed.—The insurrection in the Turkish provinces, and in Candia, still continues, and is daily becoming more alarming; it is said to be the result of an extensive conspiracy in all the European provinces of Turkey, which broke out prematurely before the plans of the insurgents were fully organised.—The arrival of the *Britannia* steam-ship, respecting which much anxiety has prevailed during the week, has supplied us with recent intelligence from New York; the trial of Mr. M'Leod commenced on the 17th ult., and was expected to continue for several days; the ground of the defence was, that Mr. M'Leod acted as a public servant, and that his conduct was entirely approved by the British Government. The next arrival will most probably give us the result of the trial.

At Home, the proceedings of the House of Commons, and the arrangements for a general election, have completely occupied public attention. On Monday Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the committee of supply, and stated that in consequence of the recent vote on Sir Robert Peel's resolution, Government intended to abandon, for this session, their proposed committee on the Corn-laws; and that as it was necessary for the country to decide, by the result of a general election, the important questions now pending, Ministers would bring the present session to a close as speedily as possible, and summon the new Parliament without delay. On Tuesday, the House resolved, without a division, that the Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute Dr. Webster, of St. Alban's, for alleged bribery at the last election; and leave was given to introduce a bill for making railways in Ireland. On Wednesday, in the division on the first clause of the Administration of Justice Bill, Ministers were left in a minority, and the bill was consequently postponed for three months. On Thursday the motion for an Address to the Crown on the Danish claims was agreed to by a majority of 11; and certain clauses in the Bribery at Elections Bill were passed.—In the debate of last night, it was resolved to prosecute the agents of Mr. Manners Sutton for bribery at the last Cambridge Election. In the Lords, after an animated discussion, the Jews' Declaration Bill, which stood for the third reading, was rejected by a majority of 34.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal left town, on Monday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal visitors and suite, left the castle for Ascot races, which her Majesty also honoured with her presence on Thursday. A numerous and distinguished party of visitors have been staying at the castle during the week. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace yesterday, and honoured Drury-lane Theatre with her presence in the evening.

Official Changes.—Mr. More O'Ferrall, late Secretary of the Admiralty, is named as the successor of Mr. R. Gordon in the Secretaryship of the Treasury; and Mr. John Parker, M.P., is said to have succeeded Mr. O'Ferrall at the Admiralty.

Election Movements.—*Athlone.* Mr. O'Beirne has withdrawn his claims in favour of Mr. D. Farrell of Beechwood.—*Analesey.* It is rumoured that Mr. Merrick, the late candidate, will contest this county.—*Armagh.* Lord Charlemont's brother, the Hon. Mr. Caulfield, will offer himself.—*Bath.* Lord Duncan, who retires from Southampton, unites with Mr. J. Roebuck in contesting this city.—*Birmingham.* At present there are no candidates in opposition to Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield.—*Bristol.* Mr. C. Blissett is spoken of as the second Conservative candidate.—*Bedfordshire.* Mr. W. Astell it is said will be brought forward by the Conservatives, Lord C. Russell having announced his intention to retire.—*Bolton.* Mr. Cobden having accepted a requisition from Stockport, does not stand; the only candidate at present is Mr. Ainsworth. Mr. Bolling, it is said, will retire. *Bridgenorth.* Mr. F. Howard offers in the Liberal interest; the present members also stand.—*Bucks (County).* Mr. Scott Murray is the Conservative candidate in the place of Mr. Hare urt, who does not again come forward.—*Bury St. Edmonds.* Lord C. Fitzroy and Mr. R. G. Alston are the Liberal candidates in opposition to Earl Jermyn and Mr. H. Twiss.—*Canterbury.* The present members will again offer themselves.—*Carnarvon (Borough).* Mr. B. Hughes will be opposed by Lord G. Paget.—*Cork (County).* Lord Bernard and Mr. Leader are candidates.—*Cricklade.* Mr. Neeld and Mr. Goddard are in the field on the Conservative interest: they are opposed by the Hon. Capt. Howard.—*Cheshire.* The candidates for the northern division, it is said, are Mr. T. Egerton, M.P. and Mr. C. Leigh on the Conservative side, and the Hon. E. J. Stanley, the present Whig member.—*Cardigan.* Mr. Pryse, the present Whig member, does not intend to offer himself again.—*Cambridge.* The report that Mr. Crawford would stand on the Liberal interest, it is said, is incorrect. Mr. C. Wagstaff has addressed the electors as a Liberal candidate. Sir A. C. Grant and the Hon. H. M. Sutton will be the Conservative candidates.—*Cheltenham.* Mr. J. Butler has stated his intention of opposing the Hon. C. F. Berkeley.—*Denbigh (County).* It is rumoured that Mr. M. Biddulph will contest this county. The Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley retires in favour of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.—*Derry (City).* Sir J. J. Hamilton will oppose Sir R. Ferguson.—*Durham (South).* It is said that Mr. Pease retires, and that Lord W. Powlett comes forward in the Conservative interest.—*Dundalk.* Lord Jocelyn will oppose Mr. Redington.—*Devon (North).* Mr. Buller will be the Liberal candidate in opposition to Sir T. D. Acland and Mr. Buck.—*Exeter.* It is stated that Mr. T. Baring, Conservative, will stand in conjunction with Sir W. Follett.—*Flint (Burghs).* Mr. R. W. Bulkeley has addressed the electors in the Liberal interest. Mr. Dundas retires.—*Flintshire.* Sir S. Glynne will be opposed by Mr. E. Mostyn on the Liberal interest.—*Forfarshire.* Lord D. G. Hallyburton retires, and the second son of Lord Panmure will support the Liberal cause.—*Gloucester.* Mr. Phillpotts declines again coming forward. Capt. F. Berkeley is announced as a Liberal candidate.—*Gateshead.* Mr. Hutt, M.P. for Hull, intends, it is said, to offer himself.—*Haddington.* Mr. Balfour is announced as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Steuart.—*Hertford.* It is rumoured that Sir M. Farquhar will stand with Lord Malmesbury.—*Hull.* Col. Thompson and Mr. Clay are the Liberal candidates; Sir W. C. James and Sir J. Hanmer are the Conservative.—*Kinsale.* Col. H. Thomas will be opposed by Mr. P. Mahony.—*Lancaster.* Mr. F. Dashwood has declared himself the Liberal candidate.—*Lichfield.* Capt. Dyott, it is said, will oppose Lord A. Paget.—*Leith.* Mr. Gladstone, sen., it is said, will offer himself.—*Louth.* Mr. R. Chester, Radical, comes forward as the successor of Mr. Fortescue.—*Longford County.* Mr. A. Lefroy, son of Dr. Lefroy, M. P. is the Conservative candidate.—*Leominster.* Lord Hotham having declared his intention of not again offering himself, Sir J. Flower has come forward on the Liberal, and Mr. Wigram on the Conservative, interest.—*Liverpool.* Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell will again offer themselves.—*Marylebone.* Mr. B. B. Cabbell and Sir J. Hamilton are candidates on the Conservative interest, in opposition to Sir B. Hall, Commodore Napier, and Mr. Young.—*Malmesbury.* Lord Andover retires; Mr. L. A. Burton is the Conservative, and Mr. J. Howard the Whig candidate.—*Merthyr.* Sir J. Guest, it is said, will be opposed by Mr. Homfrey, Conservative.—*Midhurst.* Col. Sir H. Seymour is mentioned as the Conservative candidate.—*Middlesex.* Mr. Byng and Lord E. Russell are the Liberal candidates; Col. T. Wood and Mr. Pownall the Conservative.—*Morpeth.* Major H. Cadogan, Conservative, opposes the Hon. Mr. Howard.—*Monmouth and Newport (Boroughs).* Mr. Rolle, of Hendra, is the Conservative candidate.—*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Mr. W. Chapman offers himself on the Conservative interest.—*Norwich.* It is expected that the Marquis of Douro and the Hon. R. C. Scarlett will be the Conservative, and Mr. B. Smith and Mr. W. M. Nurse, the Whig candidates.—*Newry.* Mr. D. C. Brady, it is said, will oppose Mr. Ellis.—*Newport (Isle of Wight).* Mr. Gisborne, M. P., has been nominated by the Radicals.—*Northallerton.* The Hon. E. Lascelles, Conservative, will oppose the Whig member, Mr. Wrighton.—*Northampton.* Mr. Payne is spoken of as a Conservative candidate.—*Northumberland (South).* Mr. Blackett retires.—*Newark.* Mr. W. L. Gladstone and Lord J. Manners are the Conservative candidates.—*New Ross.* The Hon. Captain Gore, R. N., has addressed the electors on the Liberal interest.—*Perth.* Mr. F. Maule will be opposed by Mr. W. F. Black, Conservative.—*Reading.* M. F. Palmer retires; Mr. C. Russell and Viscount Chelsea are the two Conservative candidates; Mr. Pigott is spoken of on the Liberal interest.—*Rochester.* Mr. J. S. Douglas has announced his intention to come forward on the Conservative interest; Mr. Bernal and Mr. Ricardo are the Whig candidates.—*Roxburghshire.* The Hon. F. Scott stands on the Conservative interest.—*Rye.* The Conservative candidate is Mr. Farncombe; Mr. H. Curteis opposes him.—*Sandwich.* Mr. Lindsay and Sir R. Douglas will, it is said, be the Conservative candidates.—*South Shields.* Mr. G. Tyler, a Conservative opposes Mr. Ingham.—*Shresbury.* Gen. Sir L. Parry, a Liberal, has declared himself a candidate.—*Sheffield.* The present Whig members will be opposed by two Conservatives; Mr. D. Urquhart and Col. Taylor.—*Scarborough.* Sir C. Style retires; Col. C. B. Phipps, Liberal, comes forward in opposition to Sir F. Trench.—*Shaftesbury.* Lord Howard is the Liberal candidate.—*North Staffordshire.* The Hon. Mr. Baring retires, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. Russell and Mr. C. B. Adderley, two Conservatives.—*Sudbury.* The present members having complied with requisitions to stand for Hertfordshire and Shrewsbury, Mr. Jones and Mr. C. Taylor are candidates in the Conservative interest.—*Sussex (East).* The Hon. C. C. Cavendish has announced his intention of retiring.—*Stoke-upon-Trent.* Mr. L. Ricardo comes forward as a Liberal candidate.—*Sunderland.* Mr. A. White retires, and will be succeeded by Mr. Barclay in the Liberal interest.—*Somerset (West).* Mr. Sandford, it is stated, will retire; Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Ackland are the Conservative candidates.—*Wallingford.* Mr. Blackstone, the present Conservative member, will be opposed by Mr. Teed, Radical.—*Wiltshire.* Lord Shelburne will come forward on the Liberal interest.—*Wigtownshire Burghs.* Col. Agnew, of Sheuchan, has stated his intention to contest the burghs against Mr. M'Taggart.—*York.* Mr. Barkley, the Radical candidate, it is said, retires.—*Youghal.* Mr. J. Keily, jun., of Strancally, is announced as the Conservative candidate.

Canada and China.—The estimate of the further amount that will probably be required to defray the expenses of the service in Canada, consequent upon the late insurrection, amounts to 108,000*l.*; and the estimate of the sum required to be voted this year, on account of the expenses of the expedition to China, to 400,000*l.*

Post-office Money Orders.—A new regulation has just been adopted at the Post-Office, with reference to money orders, which will be the means of saving the public a great deal of unnecessary trouble and inconvenience. Formerly no one could receive the money but the person who was named to the Postmaster at the place where the order was obtained; but now, in all cases where personal attendance is inconvenient, if the party who presents the order can afford "full information as to the Christian name, surname, address, and occupation of the person who originally obtained the order," the money will be immediately paid by the postmaster to whom it is addressed; but not until these conditions are strictly complied with.

Foreign.

France.—*The Recruiting Bill.*—The ministry experienced a defeat in the Chamber of Peers on Friday, on the bill for the recruitment of the army; notwithstanding Marshal Soult adjured the chamber to pass it without modification; because, he said, the other chamber having virtually closed its sittings for the session, the bill would be lost if in any respect altered. The proposed amendment, he added, only referred to the apportioning of the quota required from each department, but it went, nevertheless, to postpone the entire bill, and, with it, the organisation of the reserves of the army, for another year. The amendment however proposed by General D'Ambrugeax was pressed and carried, it having been observed during the debate, that unless the chamber exercised some power when it saw reason, it might be dispensed with altogether. In consequence of this defeat, it was reported and very generally believed, that Marshal Soult had tendered his resignation on Saturday. It seems that after the sitting the gallant Marshal was attacked with sudden illness and was confined to his bed on Saturday. He was particularly indignant, it is stated, at the Duke of Orleans, who, with other Generals, openly voted for General D'Ambrugeax's amendment. Subsequent intelligence informs us that through the influence of the court, the anger of Marshal Soult has been appeased, and that his son the Marquis of Dalmatia is to proceed as ambassador to Rome. The cabinet had not yet determined whether it will re-assemble the deputies to consider the bill amended by the Peers. The Government, it is stated, thought itself so sure that the bill would be adopted without amendment by the Chamber of Peers, that orders had already been given either for the formation of the reserve, or for the march, from the 1st July, of all the young men composing the contingent of 80,000, placed at the disposal of the Minister of War by the last law.

Algeria.—A telegraphic despatch states that General Bugeaud's column was on the 22nd within a day's march of Tagedempt. Two slight affairs had taken place; the people in the neighbourhood of Chelef being no longer repressed by the presence of Abd-el-Kader, had supplied the French at Mostaganan with men and horses. Algiers and the neighbourhood were quite tranquil. The opposition Journals call on M. Guizot to contradict or disavow the language imputed to the French Government by the English papers regarding Algeria; but the session of the Chamber being virtually over, no opportunity would present itself for reviving the subject in the tribunes, so that the matter would, it was expected, remain just where it was.

Further Seizure of Journals.—Two more newspapers were seized by order of the Prefect of Police on Thursday. The Journals are much occupied with the affair of Didier, noticed in our last number, and much quarrelling continues to take place among them, with regard to rumours that have been officially denied, but steadily repeated, of an intention to take political trials out of the hands of juries, or in some way to modify the privileges of that institution.

The Fleet.—A telegraphic despatch from Toulon announces that the squadron, consisting of eight ships of the line and one frigate, returned to that harbour from Hyères, on the 4th inst. The *Moniteur* announces that a frigate and corvette sailed from Brest on the 3d inst., the former for Toulon, and the latter for the China seas.

French Fisheries.—The papers contain some curious details relative to the Cod-fisheries of France. It appears that there are 400 vessels employed in that branch of industry, measuring 50,000 tons, and manned by 11,000 first-rate seamen; and that in 1793 the mercantile navy of France was more considerable than at the present day. At the former period the seamen employed in it amounted to 100,000, whereas at the present time they were only 98,000.

The Phenix and Britannia.—The Royal Court of Rouen pronounced on the 1st inst. its judgment in the affair of these steamers, the particulars of which have already appeared in this paper. The court, in conformity with the argument of the Attorney-General, confirmed the judgment of the tribunal of Havre, which condemned the English company to 700,000f. damages in favour of the French company.

Another Infernal Machine.—On Wednesday night an Englishman, who came, it is stated, by the *Magnet* from London, was arrested at Boulogne, for having an infernal machine in his possession. It had 15 barrels, and was so constructed that they would all go off at once. He was committed to prison, and the affair has been investigated by the Procureur du Roi. All that is known of the result is, that the prisoner gives his name as Israel Levy Lillicrap, and declares that he is a gunsmith of Bridgewater, and came over with the machine and pistol, of which he is the inventor, with the intention of going to Paris to offer it to the French Government. He is about 25 years old, bears the appearance of a workman, and when detained had no more than 2*s.* in his pocket. The machine consists of an iron plate about three or four inches long by about two inches broad. The barrels are very short, and may be concealed under a cloak or full coat. They are arranged so as to fire in a semicircle. The barrels of the pistol are fixed by twos, one above the other, and may be discharged by two percussion locks. The investigation is still in progress.

Spain.—The young Queen's health has again become unsettled. There had been two consultations of physicians on the subject. It is said that the ordinary physicians of Her Majesty had declared that a new excursion to the waters of Caldas and Barcelona was indispensable to Her Majesty's health. The Regent had accordingly directed a committee of four doctors to consult together, and decide on the best course to be pursued. They agreed that Her Majesty might safely remain in Madrid, and that she should take this summer artificial mineral baths.—Affairs were proceeding quietly at Madrid. To the long period of excitement which preceded the appointment of the Regent and Gonzales Cabinet, some days of comparative calm had succeeded. The provincial correspondence from every part of the country represents the population as in a state of complete tranquillity. In the Cortes the passions of party had much subsided, and Ministers, so far, were receiving a fair trial. It was expected that Señor Olozaga would commence operations as leader of the opposition on the question of the guardianship of the Queen. Accounts from Carthagena state that another smuggling vessel, under English colours, had been captured by a coast-guard. The British Vice-Consul had not been permitted to go on board. These accounts add that, if English vessels-of-war should present themselves to rescue the smuggler, they will not this time succeed so easily as on the former occasion, for the authorities are determined to cannonade them vigorously, should they again dare to undertake such an enterprise.—At the sitting of the Deputies on the 1st inst. the Government gave some explanations in respect to the affair of Carthagena, in which England is concerned, and to the invasion by Frenchmen of the Aldudes, claimed as Spanish territory, in which France is implicated. The Minister for Foreign Affairs assured the Deputies that not only had the Madrid Cabinet received some satisfaction for the Carthagena insult to Spain, but that it expected further satisfaction. As to the invasion of the Spanish territory, the Minister was evasive, declaring that national independence of existing treaties should be respected, but hinting that the French Government was no party to the infraction complained of. The Ministry being further urged to give more explicit explanations, the Minister of the Interior repeated that the Ministers would act as became

good and loyal Spaniards. Subsequent intelligence informs us that the Ministry has received a check in the Chambers. In spite of their opposition to it, the Cortes have adopted, by 82 against 52, the project of the commission, to the effect that Senators holding situations under Government shall not receive any salary during the session. The Council of Regency and the guardians appointed by Ferdinand's will, in case of any unforeseen event to the Queen-Mother, have put in their claim to the guardianship of the Queen.

PORTUGAL.—Another ministerial crisis has occurred at Lisbon, brought about, as it appears, partly by the difference between ministers and some of their usual supporters in the Cortes, on the question as to the temporary continuance of the newly-organised battalions of militia, which have for some time been substituted for the former national guards. The ministers themselves, it seems, were somewhat divided on this subject, which had led to fresh debates on the re-opening of the Cortes, on which the Opposition was finally defeated by forty-five votes against thirty-eight. But another question had arisen of a more serious character, in consequence of the Finance Minister having refused to agree to certain projects of the Special Finance Committee, one of which, the proposal to capitalise the arrears of salaries, pensions, &c. into a stock bearing interest, had created great alarm among the banking and monied interest at Lisbon. The bank had conferred with the government on the subject, and had threatened to close its doors unless the scheme of the committee was repudiated by the ministers, and had already stopped the usual discounts it was in the habit of affording to persons having orders for pay, &c. The difficulties occasioned by this state of things, coinciding with the dispute about the organisation of the national battalions, led ministers to tender their resignations on the 28th. The Queen sent for the Duke of Palmella, who had not been able to effect much up to the date of the packet's departure; but it was expected that a re-composition of the Cabinet from the same party would be the result, and that some of the present ministers would still form part of the administration.—The intelligence of the Pope having recognised Donna Maria, and given a formal audience to her ambassador, Viscount Carreira, had given great satisfaction at the court of Lisbon; but in consequence of Viscount Carreira having exceeded his instructions on some points in which the dignity of the crown of Portugal is concerned, some further negotiation was considered necessary before a nuncio from Rome could be received at Lisbon. The Spanish minister was said to be highly dissatisfied at the prospect of a speedy reconciliation between Portugal and the Pope, and the recognition by the latter of Donna Maria at the present moment.—Up to the time of the packet's leaving Lisbon, on the 31st ult., Lord Howard de Walden had not received any report from the commander of the *Espoir*, neither had the government from the commanders of either of their vessels, as to the result of their cruize off the Western Islands, in search of a steamer which it was hoped might have been the missing *President*, and which we referred to in our last number.

GERMANY.—The provincial Diet of the Rhenish provinces was opened, with the usual ceremonies, on the 23rd ult., at Dusseldorf: and the meeting, it is stated, under present circumstances, is looked forward to with more than common interest. The royal message contains the same proposals which were made to the other diets. The clauses respecting an intended reduction of taxation in 1843 acquires in this instance more precision than on the former occasions, inasmuch as the budget for the present year having already been published and approved by the king some weeks before the assembling of the Rhenish Diet, it is inferred that his majesty considers the opinions of the representatives of the people as superfluous in matters of finance. At the commencement of the session, the Diet, finding that the royal commissary qualified the concession (sanctioned by even the late king's authority) to publish their proceedings, by the demand that whatever was published should be submitted previously to his approval, declared itself unable to comprehend the compatibility of this restriction with the accorded privilege, and the result was a formal protest of the Diet against such proposals.—The discussions in the journals, with reference to the late treaty between Great Britain and the Prussian league, continued to excite much interest. The treaty having been ratified, the objections to it appear to be of little practical moment, but they are important as showing the temper of the public mind in Germany.—Accounts from Hungary, under date 24th ult., state that the Bishop of Grasswarden, who was the first to address a pastoral letter against mixed marriages, had resigned his diocese, and retired into a Franciscan convent, in consequence of the government having addressed remonstrances to him on the subject of his letter. The holy see had not yet accepted his resignation.

SWITZERLAND.—It is stated that the Prussian cabinet has not approved of the measures taken by the Austrian government in the affair of the convents, and that the Prussian ministry has blamed the conduct of the Neufchatel deputation in this matter, and also the extradition of Borel.—The government of Argau has addressed to the Cantons a circular relative to the convents. It states that in case the Diet persists in the resolution which it had adopted, Argau desires that the question may be again submitted to its examination, in order that the grand council might see if it were possible to reconcile opposing interests without so deeply compromising the prosperity of the canton.

RUSSIA.—A statistical account of the Jews in this empire has lately been published at St. Petersburgh. It appears from it that the number residing by permission in the 17 governments is 1,054,349, including both sexes. In Volhynia they are most numerous, constituting a 15th part of the whole population. In Poland the greater number is in Warsaw, of which the Jews form one-fourth of the inhabitants: and, indeed, in both Russia and Poland they are greatly more numerous in the towns than in the country places. In 1837 the total number of Israelites in Poland was 411,307, of whom 338,667 lived in the towns, and 72,630 in the country.

SWEDEN.—Accounts from Stockholm inform us that the King dissolved the secret committee on the 19th ult. In his speech on this occasion he declared that the members were released from their oath of secrecy, and were at liberty to promulgate what they had heard or read in committee. The Prince Royal, who was present, translated his Majesty's words, which were delivered in French, into Swedish.

ITALY.—Private letters from Rome state that the late persecutions of the clergy in Spain, and the answer to the Pope's allocution, have created great excitement there. It is said that if this conduct should be continued his Holiness will issue a bull of excommunication against Spain. The exiled Bishop of Pampeluna, it is expected, will come to Rome through France. The Pope had reduced the allowance paid to Don Miguel one-third, and has recognised Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal.—Accounts from Naples, under date May 23rd, state that the Hon. Mr. Temple was occupied in bringing the treaty of commerce between England and Naples to a conclusion. It is said that by the terms of this treaty vessels under the British flag will obtain an advantage of 10 per cent. in the entrance duties over the most favoured nations in all the ports of the kingdom of Naples.—In the night of the 15th a large portion of the rock above the Rue Chiatamone, one of the most frequented in Naples, became detached and fell down with a tremendous crush. Fortunately it happened in the night, or many lives, it is thought, would have been sacrificed.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens, dated the 20th ult., announce the return to that capital of the King, Queen, and Prince Maximilian of Bavaria. The insurgents of Candia, Thessaly, and Macedonia, continued to receive succours from their brethren in Greece, and scarcely a night passed without some 40 or 50 volunteers sailing from the Piræus for Candia or Mount Athos. Desertion had likewise set in among the troops, and a few nights before an entire company was prevented from embarking for Candia with arms and baggage. It was not known where the money had been procured to arm and equip the 5,000 men who had left Greece for the theatre of the insurrection. The Candiots, it is said, had lately received 5,000 stand of arms and 400 barrels of gunpowder from Marseilles.

TURKEY.—The Porte, it is stated, has at length agreed, by the advice of the Four Powers, to make some further modification in the three conditions of the original firman, of which Mehemet Ali complained; and the limit of these concessions has been definitively fixed, it is said, by the parties to the Convention of the 15th July. 1. The hereditary succession to the Pashalic of Egypt is settled in the family of Mehemet Ali, according to the laws of succession established in Mahommedan countries, and the Sultan gives up the right he claimed to interfere in the choice of a successor. 2. The power which the Sultan accorded to Mehemet Ali of nominating only the subaltern officers of the Pashalic is now enlarged, and he will be allowed to appoint all officers under the rank of colonel. Officers of a higher rank still remain in the nomination of the Sultan. 3. The Sultan waives all right to control the revenue of Egypt, which is left entirely at the disposal of the Pasha, and some diminution is also to be allowed in the tribute demanded by the Porte; but whether it will be assessed at a certain fixed sum, or a certain proportion of the revenue be set apart for it, which of course will vary in amount according to circumstances, is a question still undetermined. Such, it is said, is the *ultimatum* to be offered by the Sultan and his allies to the Pasha of Egypt, a refusal of which will immediately be followed by the renewal of hostilities, in which the Porte, as formerly, will be aided and abetted by the arms of the European Powers.—According to letters from Belgrade of the 11th ult., 1,500 Albanians made, on the 2d, an attack upon the Christians who had taken refuge in the mountains, but were repulsed with the loss of 1,100 of their number. Accounts of the 20th ult. state that the Albanians continued their atrocities in Bulgaria, where anarchy was at its height. The Porte had, it is said, offered its thanks to the Servian government for its humanity in favour of the Christian refugees from Bulgaria, and had placed at the disposal of Prince Michael a sum of money for their relief. Private letters from Constantinople of a subsequent date inform us that the news from the provinces was becoming every day more alarming. The insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria were stated to be the result of an extensive conspiracy in all the Turkish European provinces, which prematurely declared itself in consequence of the acts of violence committed by the Albanians at Nissa. Tranquillity was far from being re-established. Albanian deserters continued to overrun the neighbourhood of Roustchouk, committing the greatest excesses. The same scenes have occurred at Trebizond, where the population, consisting of Christians, Turks, and Jews, immediately went over to the Russian territory, where they were provided with money and promised exemption from taxes for ten years.

CANDIA.—We have news from this island up to the 4th inst. No steps had yet been taken by the Pasha to attack the insurgents, who amounted to 7,600 armed men, exclusive of those in the eastern part of the island. They had established a government of their own. The Consuls of the Foreign Powers, it is said, intimated to the Pasha on the 20th ult., that they left him to act as he thought best for the interests of the Sultan, at the same time declaring that their respective governments could not sanction or give countenance to the proceedings of the disaffected. It appeared to be a prevailing opinion that the Pasha would not attack the rebels until he received assistance in troops from Constantinople. 2,000 Albanians were daily expected from Volos. On the 28th a brig, flag unknown (reported and generally believed to be Ionian), arrived at Sfakia, on the southern side of the island, bringing arms, ammunition, &c. for the insurgents. It was supposed that her cargo was shipped in Greece, and she was allowed to discharge it without any obstacle having been thrown in her way. The insurgents have addressed petitions to the three great Powers—England, France, and Russia, through the Consuls. The French Consul returned the one addressed to his government; the others, it is supposed, have been forwarded.—The provisional government has also applied to the King of Greece requesting him to intercede with the powers which emancipated Greece, praying them to intervene in their favour, that Candia may be relieved from Turkish despotism.

UNITED STATES.—We have received, by the arrival of the packet-ship *Stephen Whitney*, New York papers from the 10th to the 15th ult., inclusive. The news thus brought is not of importance. The papers contain a long examination at the British Consul's office, in New York, of the captain and crew of the British bark *Recovery*, relative to the statement made by Captain Bowman, that he had fallen in with the wreck of a ship which was considered to be the steam-ship *President*; the evidence, however, in no manner whatever confirms that opinion.—By the arrival of the steam-ship *Britannia* at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, we received additional news. This steamer, respecting whose safety some alarm was felt, in consequence of her being overdue ten days, first left Boston on the 16th, and Halifax on the 19th ult.; but in leaving the latter port she went aground on a sandbank, being at the time in charge of a pilot, and, although she was got off without sustaining any damage, it was deemed necessary as a precaution to return to Halifax, and she was thence sent to St. John's to be overhauled, but found not to have sustained the least damage. She sailed thence on the 29th ult., which is the explanation of the delay in her arrival here.—Mr. M'Leod's case, which was to have been heard on the 15th, had been postponed by the Judges, on application by the Attorney-General of the district, who was engaged upon a lengthened trial for manslaughter, which would, it was supposed, extend to the 15th. The jury, however, brought in their verdict about midnight on the 14th; but as the application for postponement had already been agreed to, Mr. M'Leod's case stood for the 17th, to take precedence of other business. The arguments commenced on the 17th ult., and were not concluded on the 20th, when the Court rose. The reports are too long for insertion. The arguments in the case were not likely to be finally concluded for some days. The ground of defence of M'Leod was, that his act was the act of a public servant. Among the documents read was a letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, dated March 12, 1841, in which he informs Mr. Webster that he is directed by his Government to make known to the Government of the United States, that the British Government entirely approved of the course pursued by Mr. M'Leod in the affair of the *Caroline*, and demands his immediate release, on the ground that the transaction was of a public character. Mr. Seward, the governor of the state of New York, had sent to the House of Assembly a communication, transmitting copies of all the correspondence which had taken place between the executive department of the state and the executive authorities of the United States concerning Alexander M'Leod. The communication states, in substance, that no arrangement whatever of any kind, or for any purpose, had been entered into by that department with the executive of the United States concerning that individual: that the department had no knowledge of the proceedings taken in the prisoner's case, the writ of *habeas corpus* having been sued out by himself, until he arrived in Albany, on his way to New York: that the Attorney-General was thereupon immediately instructed to resist the motion for the discharge of the prisoner; and at the same time the President of the United States was respectfully informed, that the appearance of the District Attorney of the United States as counsel for the prisoner was deemed incongruous with his duties, and injurious to the state of New York: and the Assembly is assured, that under no circumstances will any arrangement or proceeding be entered into or permitted with the consent of the executive department, the effect of which might be to compromise in the least degree the rights, honour, or dignity of the state.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A letter, dated Callao, Feb. 18, gives a brief account of the convulsion in Peru and Bolivia. In Peru Col. Vivanco had been proclaimed supreme Chief in the departments of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua: and, notwithstanding Gen. San Roman, who had been placed in command of the former by Vivanco, had declared against him with about 1,000 men, yet he appeared to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole community are described as being decidedly against the government of Gamarra. In Bolivia a general rising took place on the 21st Jan., headed by Generals Lara and Irigoyen, who had proclaimed Gen. Santa Cruz Supreme Protector. The new republic of Yucatan, which recently separated from Mexico on the same principles that Texas separated from that state, had established a constitution on the most liberal political, religious, and commercial principles. All religions are protected, and a free press is guaranteed.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Some desultory discussion arose in consequence of the presentation of petitions connected with the Corn-laws. It was commenced by the Earl of RADNOR, and continued for some time.—Earl FITZWILLIAM gave notice that, on Monday sennight, he would move a resolution to the effect that it was the bounden duty of Parliament to take the Corn-laws into consideration early in the next session. His Lordship also gave notice, that he would on Tuesday move for an enumeration of all the petitions that had been presented either for or against the continuance of the Corn-laws.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed much gratification at the step taken by Government with respect to the Corn-laws. He thought it matter of regret that the House should not have given a more favourable consideration to a motion on this subject, brought forward by himself two years ago. He was glad, he said, that the principle of a fixed duty had been adopted, and hailed the course of her Majesty's Government as the first step to a total repeal of those laws.—The Ordnance Survey Bill and the Sugar Duties Bill were severally read a first time.

Tuesday.—The Court-houses (Ireland) Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Ordnance Survey Bill, and the Turnpike-roads Bill severally went through committee, and were reported.

The Jews' Declaration Bill also passed through committee and was reported to the House. The Marquis of BUTE gave notice that he would move the third reading of the bill on Friday.—Viscount D[illegible] having signified that he had no objection to the motion, the Marquis of W[illegible] returns of any correspondence with the poor law commissioners for Ireland relative to the appointment of Mr. R. O'Connor to the office of clerk and returning officer to the Athlone union, after he had been found guilty of forcible abduction of a female, and a day fixed for his execution.

An irregular discussion, in which several noble Lords took part, occurred on the subject of the Corn-laws; and a great many petitions were presented in reference to the same question.—Lord ASHBURTON moved for returns connected with the importation of wheat in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840.—Earl FITZWILLIAM moved for an enumeration of the petitions presented on the Corn-laws, classifying, as far as might be, the various petitioners. After some conversation the motion was withdrawn.

Thursday.—Viscount STRANGFORD having asked whether Government had despatched any vessel to cruise in search of the missing steam-ship, the *President*—The Earl of MINTO replied in the negative. The Admiralty had given their best attention to the subject; and the result had been that, though they despaired of success, orders had been sent to Plymouth to despatch a steamer in search of the disabled vessel. The noble Earl, alluding to the rumours in the newspapers of yesterday, expressed his disbelief of them, and attributed the reports to persons wishing to influence the money market.

The Earl of DEVON presented a petition, signed by 50 peers, 40 baronets, 39 members of Parliament, and many other persons of property connected with Ireland, in favour of the establishment of railroads in that country.

On the presentation of a petition Lord ASHBURTON commenced a discussion of some length on the general policy of the financial measures connected with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget. The noble Lord quoted a speech of Lord Brougham's, in 1817, in which that noble Lord had expressed himself in favour of the retention of the corn-law.

Lord BROUGHAM admitted that his opinions on this subject had undergone a trifling modification, after an experience of 24 years; but he thought there was no inconsistency in his having resisted the repeal of an act within a year after it had been passed, and in his wishing now to do away with a system which an experience of 24 years told him was a complete failure. Since then the agricultural interest had been relieved of many burdens which formerly weighed upon them, and it was now proposed to withdraw the protection to agriculture in a very gradual manner. [Here Lord Ashburton and Earl Stanhope intimated that they would rather have all protection withdrawn at once—a declaration which was received with some surprise by Lord Brougham.] Proceeding to the corn question, the noble and learned Lord said that he was not prepared to give to the emancipated negro greater privileges or protection than to Her Majesty's other subjects. Nor did he see any ground on which England ought to exclude produce grown in countries where slavery existed; but nothing should induce him to admit produce grown in countries actively engaged in the slave trade. Every description of produce from such countries, he thought, ought to be excluded, regardless of all considerations of commercial convenience.—These remarks called up Lord WINCHILSEA, Lord PORTMAN, Earl STANHOPE, and the Earl of WICKLOW, each of whom addressed the House on the several questions that at present occupy so large a share of public attention.—Lord STANHOPE denied that any saving had followed the introduction of the Poor-law, and stated that in Bradford the rates had increased 50 per cent.

Friday.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY inquired if Ministers were prepared to answer the question as to the non-payment of the half-yearly instalments due by the Spanish Government to the officers of the late British legion.—Viscount MELBOURNE said that instructions had been sent to the Ambassador at Madrid to press the claims of the legion, and that hopes were entertained of a favourable result.—The Earl of WILTON asked if it were true that, at a late anti-Corn Law meeting at Manchester, three county magistrates headed a hostile procession, the consequence of which was, that a serious riot took place, and 11 persons were severely wounded.—The Marquis of NORMANBY replied that by a report from Sir C. Shaw, the superintendent of police, it did appear that there had been a disturbance, and that some persons were hurt; but that he had said nothing about the three magistrates, as his informant had not alluded to them.

The Marquis of BUTE having moved the third reading of the Jews' Declaration Bill,

The Bishop of LLANDAFF opposed the Bill as militating against the exclusively Christian character of the State, and moved that the Bill be read a third time that day three months.—Lord LYTTELTON and the Earl of WINCHILSEA also spoke against the measure.—The Earl of WICKLOW and the Bishop of ST. DAVID'S were in favour of the Bill; and the Bishop of LONDON expressed serious objections to it, in a speech of considerable length.—The Marquis of BUTE briefly replied, and a division took place, in which the numbers were—For the Bill 64; against it 98. Majority against the third reading 34. The Bill was therefore thrown out.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM the Punishment of Death Bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—At 5 o'clock the House was crowded in all quarters, both by Members and by strangers, anxious to hear the announcement, from Lord J. Russell, of the course which Ministers intended to pursue.—Some preliminary business having been disposed of, Mr. O'CONNELL rose to offer some explanation relative to a charge made against him a few nights ago, that he had distrained upon his tenants in the month of April for rent due in March. His son, he said, had called upon Serg. Jackson, who gave as his authority for the charge in question a person of the name of Twiss, whom he had frequently seen on the record jury of the county of Kerry, but whose Christian name and address he did not know.—Serg. JACKSON admitted all the material points as just stated. He had frequently seen Mr. Twiss, both in Kerry and Dublin. He did not know that gentleman's address or Christian name, nor could he tell in what year the case occurred; but he should procure all the particulars as soon as possible.—Mr. O'CONNELL said the whole was a gross falsehood. There was only a small property, which he held under the College, on which his rents became payable in March; on all his other lands the rents were payable in May and November.

The Clerk of the Peace for the county of Hertford was called to the bar, and examined as to his reasons for not furnishing a copy of the register. He stated that he had not the custody of the register, though he had a copy of it in his possession, but he did not think it respectful to the House to furnish the copy of a copy. The original, he said, was in the possession of the sheriff.—Some conversation followed after the witness had withdrawn; but the result was, that on the motion of Mr. T. Duncombe, the Clerk of the Peace was ordered to attend on Tuesday at the bar with a copy of the document.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved the order of the day for the committee of supply, and announced the intention of Government to abandon, for this session, their proposed committee on the Corn-laws. He and his colleagues, he said, were of opinion that it would not be warrantable in them to move that committee as a measure of Government after the recent vote on Sir R. Peel's resolution. He should not have withdrawn it on account of any of the objections which had been raised against its discussion: he did not feel the alleged danger of discussion, when the debate was to be in that assembly. He then gave an outline of the leading topics on which, if he had brought the Corn question forward, it had been his intention to insist. With reference to the suggestion thrown out by Sir R. Peel, that the Ministers had had two budgets, he protested that this was not the fact, and that the budget actually produced was the same which had all along been contemplated. The course which Government now intended to pursue, he said, was that which had been adopted on the death of King William: they would take their estimates only for six months, calculated back from the beginning of April. After the late division he felt that in this House of Commons the present Government could hope for no further majorities; it was clear that the country itself must decide the important questions now pending. Ministers therefore would make no further struggle for the continuance of their offices, until the opinion of the country should have been ascertained as to the future progress of those great measures.

Sir R. PEEL said, that after Lord John's denial of the double budget he felt bound to place, and did place, implicit confidence in the assurance that no such device had been practised. As to the abandoned motion on the Corn-laws, he thought the noble Lord, in the speech he had just made, should have confined himself to one of two courses. He was entitled to abandon that motion, or to open it to the House; but he was not entitled to do both—not to withdraw the motion, and yet to state his main heads of argument upon it. It would be easy now to set forth the reasons on the other side; but that could not be done without provoking the very discussion which it had been agreed to wave. He was the more ready to forbear, because Lord John's assigned reasons had not carried much impression; and those reasons which the noble Lord had kept behind were, of course, not likely to be stronger than those which he had brought forward. It was to be inferred from what had been said that Ministers intended an immediate dissolution. On that he would now give no opinion; he would leave on the Ministers the whole responsibility of appealing to the people under an excitement respecting the Corn-laws; but if they did mean to assume such a responsibility, they were bound to exercise it with the least possible delay. A Parliament, he said, should never be left to deliberate when it knew its days to be registered; and the peculiar position of the Ministry, since the late vote, imposed an additional obligation on them to recur to the sense of the people at once. He should oppose no obstacle on the subject of the supplies. But it was further requisite that as soon as possible the new Parliament should be convoked; not only by reason of the unsettled state in which all commercial business, especially the import trade in corn, was left by the newly-proposed measures, but still more with reference to the condition of the Executive Government, which was now recorded as being no longer in possession of the confidence of the people. No considerations of personal or private convenience ought to interfere. Precedent was all in favour of what he urged. Mr. Pitt, who dissolved an adverse Parliament in 1784, convened the new one immediately; the same thing was done in 1807, and the same thing in 1831. The country, therefore, had a right to expect the immediate re-assemblage of the Legislature; but he did not wish to enforce a practical guarantee for that re-assemblage; he would be satisfied if Lord J. Russell would simply declare that Ministers intended to advise the speedy convocation of the new Parliament. There was nothing, he thought, unconstitutional in such an anticipation. The King's speech before the dissolution in 1807 had expressed an intention to assemble the new Parliament forthwith: the same announcement had been made on the death of George III., and again in 1831. But whether Lord John would make this declaration or not, he (Sir R. Peel) though he would not oppose any obstacle to immediate dissolution, would be no party to any implication, that it would be allowable for Government to postpone the meeting of the new Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that though he did not generally deem it advisable to state beforehand the advice which Ministers might be prepared to offer to the Crown, he had no objection to declare their intentions upon this occasion, which were to advise that the present session should be wound up as speedily as possible, and that the new Parliament should be summoned without delay.—Sir R. PEEL expressed himself satisfied with this declaration.

Mr. VILLIERS said the Corn-laws had now been placed in nearly the same position as the slavery question was in the United States of America, where all discussion of the subject was suppressed by the Congress. He was glad, however, that the House had taken a bold course. It would awake the people to a sense of their weakness, and show them how necessary it would be for them to put forth all their energies.—Mr. WAKLEY hoped that the general election would not give a ruling majority to either of the two great parties, but that the people would send to the House members like himself, whose only object was to do what would best promote the good of the country. He should not be sorry to see a new Parliament every year, and a new administration every month, until the necessities of the country were attended to. Many had spoken against the new Poor-Law Bill on the hustings, and yet voted for it in the House; he should take note of all who spoke against the law at the ensuing elections, and watch their conduct afterwards.

Mr. LABOUCHERE repeated the denial of Sir R. Peel's charge against Government respecting a double budget. Sir R. Peel, he said, had also intimated that but for his notice of motion, Government would have endeavoured, notwithstanding the division on the sugar duties, to retain office without dissolution. He assured the House that no such course had been in contemplation. He thought the early disclosure of their intention as to the corn, timber, and sugar questions, would have been highly injurious, by creating uncertainty and premature speculation in all the branches of commerce connected with those articles. However, with respect both to the timber and to the corn questions, it was no novelty that Government in general had long been disposed to advance the principles which they put forward in this budget; and on the sugar duties also, indications had been given by them of their disposition to freedom of trade; so little ground was there for the insinuation that this budget was an after-thought. On many other kindred subjects of commerce also the Board of Trade had been prepared with analogous reforms. Government had seen with alarm the great protected interests banded together on the one side and the manufacturers with the working people on the other. This, if not checked by Government and by Parliament, he thought, would be a state of conflict to which all former factions would be as nothing; and undoubtedly it was the duty of Ministers to interpose upon matters of so great and extensive importance to the public interest.—Col. SIBTHORP said he had been prepared to oppose many of the items in these estimates; but that, under the circumstances of the time, he should defer his objections, not doubting that he should be again at that table in another Parliament, when he hoped to support the Ministry of Sir R. Peel, the only man he thought now able to save the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after repeating the denial of the double budget, adverted to the statements made in Sir R. Peel's late reply, about the surplus maintained by Conservative Governments, and the deficiency incurred by the present Ministry, and disputed the correctness of Sir R. Peel's figures.—Sir R. PEEL explained and defended his own former statements.—Mr. HERRIES drew a contrast between the Whig and Conservative Governments.—Mr. HUME said the deficiency in the revenue had arisen from the weakness of the Ministry in allowing the Tories to entrap them into an extravagant expenditure. The only act of economy that the Tories could claim was the reduction of Prince Albert's allowance from 50,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*—Mr. GOULBURN took credit for the financial measures of the Conservative Ministries before the Reform Bill, who had made large reductions in the public burdens.—Sir DE L. EVANS thought the words "fraud" and "plunder" were not too strong when applied to the Corn-laws, and those words he should unhesitatingly use during the coming election. They had had a long debate, ostensibly on a great constitutional question, but, in reality, for the mere purpose of stifling the debate on the Corn-laws.—The House then went into committee, the several votes moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER were agreed to, the House resumed, and the remaining orders of the day were disposed of.

Tuesday.—Five private bills were forwarded in their respective stages, and more than an hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions, principally on the subject of the Corn-laws.—The Church Rates Abolition Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—In answer to a question by Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Fox MAULE said it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill founded on the report of the commissioners of inquiry into the consolidation of turnpike trusts, but not to proceed with it beyond a second reading in the present session.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to a question by Mr. G. Palmer on the preceding evening, that the anti-Corn-law petition alleged to have been exposed for signature on the premises of the Excise-office in the city, had in fact been exhibited in that portion of them appropriated to the use of the merchants since the Royal Exchange had been burnt down. The Excise authorities had not had any cognizance of the matter. Mr. PALMER replied that the petition was placed on a table at the top of the steps leading from the temporary Exchange to the Excise yard, and that the Gresham committee, of which he was a member, had given no authority to place it there.—Some individual Members, and Lord J. Russell on behalf of the Government, signified their intention of abandoning several bills now before the House. The noble Lord said he would proceed with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill, the New South Wales Bill, the Western Australian Bill, and the Bribery at Elections Bill.—The Clerk of the Peace for the county of Hertford made his second appearance at the bar, and delivered a copy of the register of the electors for the county—the only one, he said, in his possession, and the only one from which lists could be furnished to persons requiring them. The House, however, decided that a copy should be laid on the table on Thursday.

Mr. WYNN then moved that the Attorney General should be directed to prosecute Mr. R. Webster, a medical practitioner at St. Alban's, for bribery charged to have been committed by him at the late election for that borough. Mr. Wynn stated the evidence of that bribery, as it was given before the election committee; insisting that it was of peculiar importance to make an example in this case, because Mr. Webster was not a mere ordinary agent, but had been the elector who actually found and brought down the candidate. It had been said that equal bribery had been practised at Walsall. The Walsall committee had reported treating only, and not bribery; but if fifty bribes had been given at Walsall, that, he thought, was no reason why bribery at St. Alban's should not be prosecuted. It had also been said that these cases were open to private prosecutors. True: but prosecutions in these cases, he considered, were too often collusive to be safely left in private hands.—Mr. SANFORD, who had been chairman of the St. Alban's committee, spoke in defence of himself against certain imputations which had been thrown upon him in that capacity, and expressed his opinion that the evidence against Mr. Webster was not such as would ensure a conviction. He could not, he said, allow a distinction between bribery and treating: both were equally crimes against the constitution and injuries to the country.—Mr. BLACKSTONE supported the motion. Mr. C. BULLER thought it so strong a measure against an individual to press him with the weight of the House of Commons, that he ought not to be so prosecuted except on the report of a committee who had heard both sides.—Mr. MACKENZIE considered the evidence in this particular case so strong as to demand the step proposed by Mr. Wynn.—Mr MILDMAY urged that Mr. Webster had had no opportunity before the committee of rebutting the evidence on which it was now proposed to prosecute him. In the Ludlow and other cases gross bribery had been reported, yet nothing done. He would not now be a party to a proceeding upon a mere half case.—Col. CONOLLY held it to be the duty of the House to prosecute; and the more, on account of the dexterous way in which bribery was now-a-days practised. He was convinced that every man who voted against this motion would be deemed throughout the country an abettor of corruption.—Mr. WARBURTON objected to all such proceedings. The only legitimate object of punishment, he thought, was prevention. Now who could believe that the prosecution of twenty Websters would in the least diminish the practice of bribery? The House insisted on preserving the small constituencies, and excluding ballot: thus they did all in their power to maintain the offence, and then they tried these petty means to put it down.—M. DUGDALE, who had been a member of the committee, expressed himself strongly convinced of the necessity of a prosecution.—Mr. WARD, who had formerly represented St. Alban's, condemned the hypocrisy of members in affecting indignation at a practice which all of them were ready to engage in within the next month. To prosecute on such evidence as this would be like prosecuting upon a charge made in a newspaper.—Sir R. INGLIS reminded the House that they were not about to send Mr. Webster to punishment, but only to trial, and maintained the cogency of the evidence.—Sir C. GREY contended that it was not expedient now, for the first time, to prosecute in the absence of any report from the committee who tried this election.—Mr. PRINGLE, a member of the late St. Alban's committee, supported the motion. He repudiated the imputatation thrown by Mr. Ward upon the general character of members.—Mr HUTT, who had also been a member of the committee, took the opposite side, and charged the Opposition with being actuated much less by love of justice than by vindictive passions against Lord Listowel, as attached to the Court and person of her Majesty.—Mr. BRAMSTON, also a member of the late committee, enforced the strong bearing of the evidence against Mr. Webster.—Sir T. COCHRANE supported Mr. Wynn's motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would express no opinion as to the fitness of a prosecution; but if directed by the House to prosecute, he would use all fair means to produce a conviction.—After a few words from Lord Ingestre, Mr. WYNN replied. The objection that the defendant had previously enjoyed no opportunity of calling witnesses in his own behalf, he said, was one which must occur in almost every case of a direction by the House to prosecute. If the House did not institute proceedings in this case, there was no bribery, he thought, however barefaced and public, which they would not leave unpunished.—The motion was then agreed to without a division.

Sir C. GREY made a speech proposing a committee upon the fitness of Labrador for a penal settlement.—Mr. FOX MAULE observed upon the uselessness of a committee at this period of the session, and suggested other objections.—Lord MAHON took this opportunity of again appealing to Government upon the crowded

and unhealthy state of the hulks, as evidenced by the mortality prevailing there.—Some further conversation followed, and the motion was negatived without a division.

Lord MORPETH in moving for leave to bring in a Bill for Making and Maintaining Railways in Ireland, stated his present object to be merely that the bill might be printed and circulated. The main feature of the bill, he said, was to unite the aid of private capital with the responsible control of officers appointed by Government.—Mr. SHAW concurred in the object, and seconded the motion.—Lord STANLEY wished to know whether the consent of the landholders on the lines was to be requisite; to which Lord MORPETH answered in the negative.—Mr. Serj. JACKSON and other gentlemen said each a few words, indicating a disposition favourable to the measure, and leave was given to introduce it.

Wednesday.—The private business having been gone through, and petitions presented, Mr. Serg. JACKSON reverted to what had taken place on a former evening between Mr. O'CONNELL and himself, and stated that he had received a letter from a Mr. R. Twiss, the individual on whose authority he had made his former charge against Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Twiss, he said, now reiterated the charge, and declared that in April 1838, Mr. O'CONNELL had distrained on several of his tenants for rent due on the 25th of the preceding March. Mr. Twiss said that he had heard the circumstance while staying at the house of a friend, within four miles of Derrynane, from the person employed to distrain.—Mr. O'CONNELL believed that the individual referred to had been a magistrate, but was no longer so. He was a man who had been unfortunate, had taken the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and had been known throughout Kerry for the last twenty-five years by the name of "Lying Bob Twiss." Mr. O'CONNELL said the whole charge was an utter falsehood; but he would appeal to any gentleman on the other side of the House whether such treatment was fair?

On the motion for the House to go into Committee on the Dog Carts Bill, Mr. PRYME moved to postpone the Committee for six months. The amendment was supported by Mr. WARBURTON and Mr. HUME, and opposed by Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. EAST; but on a division the original motion was carried by 141 against 30, and the bill went through Committee.

Mr. CRESSWELL having moved that the House go into Committee on the Danish claims, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL proposed, by way of amendment, that the House should go into Committee that day three months.—The amendment was subsequently withdrawn, the bill went through Committee, and it was ordered that the report be brought up on Thursday. A great deal of business was disposed of with little discussion.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL having expressed himself with asperity on the annoyance which he felt at coming to the House without knowing what bills were to be proceeded with, and what were to be postponed, Mr. FOX MAULE said that Government could not be held responsible for the course pursued by independent members.—In the course of the discussion that took place on these bills, Col. SIBTHORP commented in strong language on the conduct of Government in respect to them, and Mr. FOX MAULE began his reply by declaring that the observations of the hon. and gallant member were beneath his contempt. At this moment Col. SIBTHORP quitted the House; and, at the suggestion of Mr. C. WYNN, the SPEAKER despatched the clerk to desire the gallant officer's immediate attendance. The message was duly delivered, and, after the lapse of some time, Sir E. KNATCHBULL succeeded in persuading Col. SIBTHORP to return. The SPEAKER then called on Mr. FOX MAULE to retract the offensive expressions. The hon. member complied, and, acting on the advice of Sir R. PEEL, Col. SIBTHORP expressed himself satisfied.

On the motion for proceeding with the report on the Administration of Justice (No. 1) Bill, Sir E. SUGDEN moved the introduction of a clause to prevent the bill from taking effect before October. This, he said, he did on the ground that the bill placed large judicial patronage at the disposal of the Crown, and he thought that that patronage ought not to be exercised by a ministry not possessing the confidence of the House of Commons.

Lord J. RUSSELL had hoped the right hon. gentleman would have been satisfied with the opposition he had already offered to this bill. The majority of one on a party division must not, he said, have the effect of paralysing the executive. The clause, if carried, would fix a brand upon the Lord Chancellor: and after the manner in which Lord COTTENHAM had disposed of his patronage, he thought that he did not merit such treatment.

Sir R. PEEL disclaimed any wish to cast a reflection on the Lord Chancellor. If the noble lord preferred to delay the bill altogether till Parliament met again, he was ready to accede to such an arrangement. After some further discussion, the clause was carried by a majority of 101 against 83. As soon as the numbers were announced, Lord J. RUSSELL abandoned the bill, by moving that the further proceedings upon it be postponed till that day three months, on the ground that the decision of the House was an infringement of the prerogative of the Crown. His lordship added that the odium attached to the obstruction of the bill would rest with the Conservatives. Sir E. SUGDEN denied the last assertion, as the bill could not, if it passed, take effect before the first term after the long vacation, namely, the 1st Nov.; and that there would be plenty of time between the 10th Oct. and that day to make the appointments in question, if Ministers should happen to be in office at the former date. Sir DE L. EVANS and Mr. VILLIERS expressed great disgust at the conduct of hon. gentlemen opposite, who, they said, for the sake of patronage, had interfered with the improvement of the courts of justice. Lord STANLEY and Mr. PEMBERTON defended themselves against the charge of having acted on factious grounds. Mr. WAKLEY thought Lord J. RUSSELL, in abandoning the bill, had taken the wisest course, but he was anxious the fact should not be lost sight of, that it was not the Radical party that had attacked the prerogatives of the Crown. If such a course was persisted in, the Crown, he thought, would be exposed to the most imminent danger.

Sir R. PEEL said that the whole difficulty arose from the unprecedented attempt to carry on the Government by an executive not in the confidence of the House of Commons. After the declaration of the other night, he thought that there ought to have been immediate resignation or immediate dissolution. After a few remarks from Mr. HAWES and Mr. B. WOOD, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Thursday.—The clerk of the peace of the county of Hertford was called to the bar, and presented a copy of the register of voters for that county.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that "this document be printed at the expense of the House," but, after some conversation, the motion was withdrawn.—Several bills were then disposed of; and the order of the day having been moved, to receive the report on the address to the Crown respecting the Danish claims—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that if the address were agreed to, the House would be asking the Crown to do that which was contrary to law, and the only answer to the address would be, that the Crown had no power to comply with it. The Crown could not pay this quarter of a million out of the civil list, and the only other fund to which recourse could be had would be the small fund for civil contingencies. Neither the Crown nor Government could pay the money out of the consolidated fund without a regular vote in committee of supply, or an Act of Parliament.

The claims were supported by Mr. HUME, Mr. WARBURTON, Mr. CRESSWELL, and Mr. CHAPMAN, and opposed, in a long and elaborate speech, by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

On a division the motion for an address to the Crown was carried by a majority of 75 against 64.

Lord J. RUSSELL having expressed a doubt whether he should be able to carry the Bribery at Elections Bill through the House before the dissolution, proposed to withdraw the measure unless it were the wish of the House that he should proceed with it.

Sir R. PEEL also thought that, under existing circumstances, it would scarcely be possible to do justice to the bill; but ultimately the House went into committee upon it, and, on the suggestion of Mr. C. WYNN, the first five clauses were struck out. The other clauses, with several amendments, were considered, and variously disposed of, and the House resumed, when the other orders of the day were gone through.

Friday.—Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a bill to adopt the amendments suggested by the Committees in the Contested Elections Bill. His object was to have the bill printed, that the House might have time to consider it before the next session.

Mr. HINDLEY, in consequence of there being no order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, postponed until Tuesday the motion of which he had given notice, "to call the attention of the House to the injustice done to the middle and lower classes of society by the present system of legislation, and particularly by the existing Corn-laws."

A preliminary conversation, originating with Mr. FRESHFIELD, took place on the right of Mr. WARD's motion relative to the Cambridge Election, to take precedency as a question of privilege. The SPEAKER decided that it was not a point of privilege, but that from the priority of the notice given, it was entitled to come on before the other orders of the day.

Mr. WARD then rose to move that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL be instructed to prosecute the hon. Mr. Manners Sutton, and his agents, William Swan and Samuel Long, for bribery at the Cambridge election. The hon. member supported his motion by a statement of some of the particulars that had come out in evidence before the Committee.

Sir C. LEMON, as Chairman of the Cambridge Committee, said that the Committee was fully convinced that bribery had been committed, but no circumstance came out to bring that bribery home to Mr. Sutton. The same might be said with respect to Mr. Swan. As to Mr. Long, there could not be a doubt that if he had been prosecuted, a conviction must have been obtained. It was questionable, however, whether, after an interval of a year and a half, a prosecution would not now be ill-timed, and have the appearance of vindictiveness. The Earl of DARLINGTON, as a member of the Committee, defended Mr. Manners Sutton against the charge of bribery.

Mr. PROTHEROE, another member of the committee, argued that Mr. Manners Sutton had not been more guilty of bribery than any man must be who stood as a candidate for one of those old boroughs. He should vote for the prosecution of the agents, but he should oppose that part of the motion by which it was proposed to prosecute Mr. M. Sutton himself.—MR. THESIGER thought it was not consistent with the dignity of the House to proceed in a case of this sort in a spirit of retaliation. Such a prosecution was not a light matter, and therefore not lightly to be determined on. There was no case at all against Mr. M. Sutton, who could not be made criminally responsible for his agent; and against Long a prosecution had already been instituted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who had been repeatedly appealed to by Mr. Thesiger, declined giving any opinion on the subject. In the case of Mr. Webster, he had adopted the same course, and in so doing, he believed he had met the approbation of both sides of the House.

After a few remarks from Sir E. SUGDEN, Mr. WARD announced that he should abandon that part of the resolution which related personally to Mr. M. Sutton.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought it would be better to divide the resolution respecting the agents into two distinct parts. There was a clear case against Long, and against him it might be expedient to commence a prosecution, as it was apparent that the proceedings already instituted against that person would not be followed up. Against Swan the case was not so clear.

Mr. WYNN, Mr. THESIGER, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed a few remarks to the House.—Mr. WARD said that he would adopt the suggestion of Lord J. Russell.

The House then divided.—For the resolution for prosecuting Swan 78; against it 46. Majority 32.

The resolution respecting the prosecution of Long was agreed to without a division.

On the motion for the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed some verbal alterations in one or two of the clauses, and said that the amendment suggested the other night by the hon. Member for Liskeard could be considered on the third reading. Referring to what had passed between himself and the right hon. Member for Tamworth in reference to this bill, he had thought it right to communicate with the right hon. gentleman that morning, and he was now able to say that the right hon. gentleman had no objection to the principle of the measure.—The amendments proposed by the noble Lord having been agreed to, the report was received, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on the Ecclesiastical Bill was postponed.—Mr. HAWES asked if it really were the intention of the noble Lord to proceed with this bill?—Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the affirmative, but said he meant to omit the 17th clause, relating to the ancient corporations of minor canons, in compliance with the wishes of the hon. Member for Oxford, who thought that such an alteration of the law was not within the scope of a bill like this.

Mr. HUME, in the absence of Mr. Easthope, abandoned the Church-rates Abolition Bill, owing to the advanced period of the session, and expressed a hope that next session the measure would meet with more attention.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a bill to enforce the printing and speedy delivery of the registry of electors in England and Wales; and to provide for the printing of the registry of the present year for the county of Hertford.

CITY.

Money-Market, Friday.—There was no movement at the stock exchange to-day, everything remaining almost entirely stationary, and the prospect of the monied interest being in all respects precisely the same as during the whole of the week. Consols (shut) left off at 89¾ for money, and 89 (buyers) for the opening; Exchequer Bills 7s. to 9s. premium; Bank Stock 169 to 70.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Census.—Monday being the day appointed, under the provisions of the Population Act, for taking a census of the number of individuals who slept in the respective houses in each parish throughout England and Wales on Sunday night, the enumerators appointed by the commissioners under the act were from an early hour of the morning until sunset busily engaged in collecting the householders' schedule papers, and in entering them in a book, called "the enumerators' schedule," with which they were each provided. Each parish was divided into numerous districts, under the superintendence of the registrars of births and deaths, by whom the returns will be made to the superintendent registrars of the respective divisions of the country, and by them to the Registrar-General. In most of the parishes in and round the metropolis, it seems, very little difficulty was experienced in obtaining the proper returns, with the exception of certain portions inhabited by the lower orders, in some of which it was deemed necessary that the enumerators should be accompanied by a policeman. The police not on duty during Sunday night have been entered in the proper householders' schedule, and a return of those on duty has been furnished by the respective superintendents. In addition to the above returns, each enumerator is required to give an account of any persons within his district who may, on the night in question, have slept "in barges, boats, or other small vessels, remaining stationary on canals or other inland navigable waters; in mines or pits; in barns, sheds, or the like; in tents or in the open air." They are also required to state if any temporary influx of persons has taken place into the district, or any temporary departure of persons from it, stating the supposed cause, and the kind of persons of whom such increase or decrease consists, and likewise the number of persons known to have emigrated from the district to the colonies, or to foreign countries, since Dec. 31, 1840. To complete these returns the enumerators have been allowed one week, not being required to send in their schedules before Monday next, so that at least a fortnight must necessarily elapse before any accurate idea of the actual amount of increase in the population during the last ten years can be ascertained.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending May 29, was—males, 426; females, 407. Weekly average, 1838-9-40: males, 475; females, 451.

Welsh Church for the Metropolis.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Principality of Wales was held on Saturday, at the Thatched-house Tavern, for the purpose of opening a subscription to defray the expense of erecting a church in the metropolis for the performance of divine service in the Welsh language.—Earl Powis, having been called to the chair, said that the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a resolution adopted the preceding week by a few gentlemen connected with the principality, who met at his house, to consider in what way they might obtain for their poor countrymen, settled in the metropolis, a suitable place of religious worship, in which the native language should be used, but adhering in all other respects to the forms of the Established Church. The want of a Welsh church, he said, had been long felt in the metropolis. He had the satisfaction to inform the meeting that it had met with the hearty concurrence of the Bishop of London, and, from the well-known zeal of that distinguished prelate, he would prove a valuable ally in furthering the object.—The Bishop of Bangor moved, and Lord Kenyon seconded, the first resolution, "That it is desirable a church should be erected in the metropolis for the celebration of divine service according to the form of the Church of England in the Welsh language." The Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of St. Asaph, Colonel Wood, M.P., and Viscount Dungannon, then addressed the meeting; and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and carry into effect the purposes of the meeting. The subscriptions collected in the room exceeded 1,100*l.*

Regent's Park.—Among the measures contemplated for making the interior of the Regent's-park accessible to the public on all sides, a plan is said to have been devised for crossing what is termed "The ornamental water," opposite Hanover-gate, by means of two suspension bridges, to be executed upon a small scale, and upon the principle of Mr. Dredge of Bath, which is stated to combine, with great economy of material and expense, all the lightness and strength desirable in such a structure.

Mutiny of a Fleet of Steamers.—On Sunday morning a novel mutiny took place on the river off Lambeth. When the time arrived for the iron steamers to get under weigh, previously to commencing business for the day, the funnels were lowered, the colours struck, and the captains, crews, and engineers, all went on shore, leaving the vessels without any one on board. It appears that the people who navigate the iron steam-vessels had been performing extra duty during the late fine weather without any increase of pay, and it was intimated to them that the additional passages would be continued during the summer months. The men asked for an increase of wages, which was refused. In consequence of this refusal, a meeting was held by the men on Saturday night, and it was unanimously resolved to mutiny on the following morning and leave the steamers. When the fact became known to the directors, they were alarmed, and the mates were applied to, and requested to take charge of the steamers, but they refused. Threats and entreaties were of no avail; all hands declined to navigate the vessels until their demands were complied with, and the directors at last were obliged to give way.

The President.—On Wednesday evening the captain of the Waterford and Bristol packet, *Osprey*, arrived at Bristol, and reported having seen on the afternoon of Tuesday, at about eight leagues N.W. and by N. of the Saltese Islands, or about mid-channel between the Smalls and Saltese, a large steamer, which looked to be between masts as long as the *Osprey* (a large Irish trader). She had a black hull, but had lost both her mainmast and funnel. She was standing N.N.W., and, as far as he could make out, appeared to be steering well by the wind. She was rolling tremendously, and as she pitched with her deck towards him, he thought he could distinguish that the [illegible] of her bulwarks was painted yellow. He could not himself see any passengers where he stood. He, however, heard from one of the sailors that he could distinctly see persons on board. The steamer appeared to be about four miles and a half from the *Osprey*. He thought that she must have come in from the Western Ocean, and was evidently in distress. Her intention, he considered, was probably to have reached Milford, but finding she could not gain that port, she had tacked and was fetching down for the coast of Ireland. Upon examining the chart and comparing her course with it, he was of opinion that she could not reach Waterford, and it was exceedingly doubtful whether she

could fetch Cork. Nothing, however, has since transpired on the subject. The arrival of the *Britannia* at Liverpool on Wednesday has proved that it was not that steamer, as was first supposed. It is thought by some that it may be one of two steamers lately built in Bremen, known to be on their way to one of the northern ports to receive their machinery. The captain of the *Fortitude* persists in the statement made by him as to the steam-ship he reported to have discovered on approaching the coast, and which we gave an account of in our last Number, remarking, that he can hardly be so ignorant of nautical matters as not to know the difference between a boat of 350 (the size of the *London*, supposed to be the ship in question), and a ship of 1,800 tons burden. The Hon. S. Cunard waited on the Lords of the Admiralty in the course of Thursday, to recommend that a steamer should be directly sent in quest of the disabled vessel so frequently met with. This, it will be seen by our Parliamentary report, was at once complied with: and a steamer has since been despatched from Plymouth.

Church Rates.—On Thursday a public vestry, numerously attended, took place in Whitechapel church, for the purpose of making a church-rate to meet the current expenses of the churchwardens. The chairman said that they would require a rate of 3d. in the pound, and he would therefore move that a rate for that amount be made. Mr. Ritch proposed an amendment, to the effect that only a penny rate should be made. Mr. Geo. Offer, whose right to speak or vote at the vestry was objected to, seconded the amendment. The vestry clerk being called on, gave it as his opinion that Mr. Offer had no legal right to be present, or to vote on the present question. Mr. Coates said that they were not assembled for the purpose of discussing points of law, but to make a church-rate; and in his opinion Mr. Offer had a perfect right both to be present and to give his vote, and he would advise him to exercise that right by voting. Mr. Coates then made a long speech against the enforcement of church-rates, which, however, he admitted, had the law in their favour; but the days of the dominant church, he thought, were numbered; and he questioned much the policy of enforcing a law which violated the feelings of the great mass of the people, and which could not much longer be maintained. He concluded by supporting the amendment. A poll having been demanded, the numbers were declared as follows: for the penny rate, 170; and for the threepenny rate, 128; giving a majority for the former of 42.

Suspected Murder at Deptford.—On Tuesday morning a woman, whose name is not known, was found in the upper room of a house at Deptford, with her throat cut. It appears that deceased had accompanied a man of the name of Jacobs to the house in question about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, and he stated that he had met deceased at the corner of the street, and had never seen her before that time; that a razor was on the floor, and he was awoke by hearing deceased struggle, and on looking round he found deceased's throat was cut. He further stated that he had never seen the razor before; but it was stated by a Mrs. Smith, with whom he had lodged, that the razor found bears a strong resemblance to one he was in the habit of using. Jacobs has been taken into custody, and an inquest on the body was held on Thursday, but adjourned for further evidence. It was resumed yesterday; and after a long examination, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity," being satisfied that it was her own act.

Mortality among the Woolwich Convicts.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Woolwich on the bodies of six more convicts, who had died a few days before on board the hospital-ship. Dr. Hope said, that every possible attention and kindness had been paid to them during the time they were under his charge. Their deaths were the result of natural causes, and chiefly from affections of the chest. Their bodies presented an appearance of great emaciation. The Coroner summed up, and the jury returned in each case verdicts of "Natural death."

Suicides.—On Monday afternoon, a respectably-dressed man applied to one of the churchwardens of St. Luke, Chelsea, for permission to ascend the tower of the new church, stating that his motive in asking the favour was to enable him to take a sketch of Westminster Abbey. Permission was without hesitation granted, and he went up the steeple to the summit, accompanied by the bell-ringer. About four o'clock a policeman observed a person on the top of the tower preparing to precipitate himself to the ground, and in a few seconds he threw himself off. Several persons were immediately on the spot, but life was quite extinct. The height of the tower is nearly 200 feet. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when it appeared that deceased was Mr. Thomas Lloyd, aged 51 years, late a glass and earthenware manufacturer at Leamington, Warwickshire. The steeple-keeper of the church deposed that he accompanied deceased, at his request, to the top of the tower; on arriving there deceased immediately exclaimed, "Oh, what a beautiful view!" and asked if he could see Westminster Abbey from there. Witness told him he could very plainly, and went towards the east side, while deceased went to the western part of the turret. Witness presently called deceased, saying that he might see the Abbey clock quite plainly, and as he did so he heard a voice behind him say, "It's all over;" and on looking round he just saw the end of deceased's clothes going over the screen between the pinnacles of the tower. No person was at the top of the tower but deceased and witness. He saw nothing in his manner to denote insanity.—Mr. J. Jones deposed that he had known deceased four or five years. For the last ten years, and up to the last three months, deceased had been residing at Leamington. Last saw him alive on Monday evening at the house of deceased's sister, when he appeared much excited, and said he had left a good business at Leamington for an uncertainty in town. Thought for the last 12 months that deceased had not been in a sane state. He was not at all embarrassed in his circumstances, being worth several thousand pounds, and he believed it was a fear, from affection for his wife and family, that he might lose it in the new line of business he was entering into. Several other gentlemen offered their testimony to the same effect, but the Coroner said there was no occasion to prolong the inquiry by such evidence, as it was perfectly evident deceased was not in a sane state of mind. If, however, any of the friends of deceased suspected the act was not his own, and that he had been thrown off the church tower, he would hear any number of witnesses they might wish to call. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—On Friday evening, a serjeant of police proceeded to the house of Thomas Toll, a butcher, in Nightingale-lane, Walthamstow, to take him into custody on a warrant which had been placed in his hands, and which had been obtained by his (Toll's) wife against him for ill-using her. Toll, upon opening the door for the serjeant, observed he knew what he was coming about, and said he would accompany him. He then entered the front parlour, for the purpose, as the serjeant thought, of dressing himself, while the constable remained at the front door; but in a minute or two the serjeant was alarmed at seeing him rush out with his throat cut, and the blood gushing from the wound. He died in a few seconds after. Deceased, it appeared, had been before the Magistrates on a former occasion for ill-using his wife, and being held to bail for 12 months, found much difficulty in obtaining the required sureties.

Fire.—About four o'clock on Tuesday morning, an alarming fire broke out in Astley's Amphitheatre, which completely destroyed it, and was attended by the loss of one life. The event excited, throughout the metropolis, a very great sensation, from the circumstance that this is the third time that theatre has been destroyed by fire, and each time attended by the loss of life. It appears that the fire was first discovered by a policeman, who states that while he was walking down Stangate-street he imagined that he saw smoke over that part of the roof of the theatre which is just above the stage. He went to the stage-door, and having knocked up the fireman who had charge of the theatre, and stated his suspicions, they both proceeded down the court-yard into the body of the building, when they found the place full of smoke; this increased so rapidly that they were forced to make a hasty retreat. They instantly alarmed the grooms, for the purpose of saving the horses, and shortly afterwards the main body of the building appeared in flames. The fireman states, that he went to the theatre on Monday night at 10 o'clock for the night, as was his usual custom. At the conclusion of the performances, which took place about 10 minutes past 11, he saw the gas and all the lights extinguished. There was no other fireman but himself, nor was there any watchman belonging to the establishment, nor any person to render any assistance in case of accident, except a groom, who had gone to bed some time before. At half-past 12 was his first round within the theatre; the second at half-past one, the third at half-past two, and the last at a quarter after three o'clock. When he went upon the stage at that time there was not the slightest appearance of fire, and everything appeared as safe as usual. Thence he went, as was usual, into the lodge, where he remained until aroused by the policeman. They immediately went on the stage, when he saw the fire raging underneath it. His belief was that it was caused by some sparks falling through the flooring of the upper stage, in the representation of a scene of "the Burning of Woodstock," in the piece entitled *The Wars of Oliver Cromwell*; there was a great quantity of saw-dust collected, and the sparks falling on it, he concluded that it smouldered away unperceived until it burst forth. There was plenty of water on the stage, and he thought that had assistance been at hand the theatre could have been saved from destruction. Mr. Ducrow and his family escaped with difficulty, and one of his female servants and three valuable horses perished in the flames. It seems that she had made her escape, but again returned into the house, for the purpose, it is supposed, of saving some of her things, when being overpowered by the smoke she fell down where the body was afterwards found, and was burnt to death. The loss incurred is stated to be above 30,000*l*. Mr. Ducrow is said to be a loser to a very great extent, as he was not insured.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the female servant, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," at the same time expressing their conviction that the fireman was guilty of neglect of duty.

Provincial News.

Colnbrook.—A somewhat singular funeral procession recently took place at Horton, near this town, which attracted a great concourse of the parishioners, and some hundreds from the neighbouring parishes. An old woman, known only by the name of "Nannie," who was an itinerant dealer in saucepans and other sorts of tinware, and a rag collector throughout the district for miles around, died a few days since, leaving strict injunctions to her undertaker that she should be conveyed to her grave in Horton churchyard in her own cart, drawn by her favourite donkey. Her request was strictly complied with; and, notwithstanding the numbers who were present, the most rigid decorum was observed throughout the ceremony. She had been measured for her coffin some time previously to her decease, and the whole of the little property she possessed, she gave to the undertaker a few days before she died.

Braintree.—This parish is still in a state of great excitement on the subject of the church-rate. Dr. Nicholl has applied to the Consistory Court, for a decree against the churchwardens and parishioners, to show cause why a monition should not be issued against them, calling upon them to convene a vestry to make a rate for the necessary repairs of the church, but Dr. Lushington said he must take time to consider the application. Undoubtedly, he said, it was the duty of that court to uphold this law as respected church-rates; but it must take care that the proceedings in the case were regular, or more injury than good might be done. The churchwardens could, if the parishioners refused to take the subject into consideration, make a rate for the necessary repairs of the church, but how, he asked, could the court proceed if the vestry again refused it after consideration?—After examining the judgment of the Dean of Arches in the Headcorn case, Dr. Lushington granted the decree against the parish yesterday, but leaves the time of meeting to the convenience of the vestry.

Gateshead Fell.—A serious explosion happened at Derwent Crook Colliery, on Saturday. It appears that about five o'clock the men employed at the works were in the engine-house, when they became suddenly apprised of the dangerous state of the boiler, and hastened out of the place. The information however came too late. The boiler, which is said to have weighed four tons, was driven from its bottom, and carried by the force of the explosion over the engine-house. A large piece of the bottom plate fell on the engineer with such force, that he expired a short time afterwards. All the other men (eight or nine in number) were injured, some by the steam, others by the falling stones and metal. One has since died, and another is so severely hurt that it is not thought he will recover. An inquest was held on Monday, when some witnesses were examined, but their statements did not throw much light upon the probable cause of the melancholy event, and the sitting was therefore adjourned until some of the sufferers are so far recovered as to be able to detail the circumstances.

Dover.—Considerable excitement was a few days since created here, by a report that a Corporal of the 34th Regiment had been shot by one of the privates of the same corps on the road to Sandwich. From the evidence however given at a coroner's inquest, it appears that deceased had been sent with two soldiers as an escort to convey three prisoners to Sandwich, and on their return home they went into a public-house at Waldershare, in company with two females, where they all became intoxicated. On leaving to proceed towards this place, it would seem that deceased turned off the road into Hazledenwood, and shot himself, for he was found there about two hours after mortally wounded from a musket-shot, which had passed through his body. One of the females was also in the wood, but she could give no account of the affair. These were all the particulars adduced in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity."

Dunstable.—A serious fire has occurred in this town, by which 21 houses have been destroyed, and property of great value consumed. It commenced on the premises occupied by Mr. T. Fossey, confectioner, High-street. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that in the course of two hours, 21 houses and several out-buildings were burnt to the ground; and, but for the timely aid of numerous engines, it is thought that the fire would have spread to a very serious extent. An investigation into the origin of the fire has been instituted by the magistrates, but the cause could not be discovered; no lives were lost.

Exeter.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out in Mary Arches-street, which has been attended with more afflicting consequences than any which has occurred in this city for many years past. By great exertions it was confined to the house in which it originated, but unfortunately three lives were sacrificed. Before the arrival of the engines, several individuals had been rescued from the burning house by means of ladders; one female attempted to make her escape from a second-floor window; she first got outside, and then let herself down, hanging by her hands to the sill of the window. Before, however, a ladder could be raised for her assistance, she lost her hold and fell to the ground, and was so much injured that she died shortly afterwards. There was another lodger in the house, an old gentleman named Webber, 76 years old. An attempt was made to save his life by his son-in-law, who, after knocking violently at the door, which was fastened inside, proceeded to break through the panels; but the smoke and flame which burst forth from the staircase obliged him hastily to make his retreat, and the old man was thus left to his fate. When the fire had been subdued, his remains were found amongst the ruins. A widow woman lodging in the house was also burnt to death.

Newcastle.—The fine weather which has prevailed during the past month has been very beneficial to vegetation; and from all parts of the country the accounts are of the most gratifying description, for the wheat is looking better than has been the case for the last five years at this period, and there is every appearance of an early and abundant harvest. Oats, barley, beans, and peas are progressing favourably, and there is a prospect that the produce will greatly exceed that of last year. Of grass the crop is exceedingly heavy, and of all kinds of fruit there will be an abundant produce this season. Potatoes promise to yield well, and supplies have begun to arrive at market. The accounts from all parts of the country state the demand for grain to be dull, prices on the decline, and the supplies large. In some favoured parts in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, wheat is quickly progressing towards "shooting."

Bristol.—It appears from the votes of the House of Commons, that on the motion of Lord Ingestre, a committee has been appointed on the Post-office communication with Ireland. The motion made by Lord Ingestre

for the appointment of a committee, which was conceded by Government, is said to be for the purpose of doing away with the present expensive establishment of steam-packets at Milford haven, which, it is said, costs over and above the receipts upwards of 20,000*l.* a-year; and as the steamers from Bristol, which sail on the Tuesdays and Saturdays, are stated to arrive many hours before the mails by the former route at Waterford, it is expected that the public can be more quickly accommodated, and the general business of the country more efficiently performed, by the line direct from Bristol.

Railways.—On Thursday evening last week, the half-past seven o'clock train on the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway met with a serious accident. The engineer had placed the tender before his engine, and was proceeding on his way with a heavy load, when the axletree of the tender broke, and thus stopped its progress. The engine continued its course, proceeding completely over the disabled tender, and dragging after it one of the carriages. It was thrown off the rails, and was ultimately upset in an adjoining field. The engineer was found under the engine quite dead. The stoker was so much injured that he has since died, and a female who was the only passenger in the carriage next to the engine was seriously injured. An inquest was held on Saturday on the bodies, when the jury returned a verdict, that deceased came to their deaths from accidental causes, owing to a defect in the axle of the tender, and they recommended to the company, that they should not allow the tender to precede the engine.—On Tuesday as a train of stone coal from the Mynydd Mawr Anthracite Colliery was being conveyed from the incline which leads up the mountain to Llanelly, the rails and wheels being both wet, the breaks lost their power, and the waggons went off at a great rapidity. The conductors continuing their efforts, did not see the danger which threatened them; but, feeling a sudden jerk in the train, looked round, and saw the bodies of three cattle stretched across the rails, over which the train had passed. The waggons continued still on the rails, and went on their course for Llanelly New Dock, which they possibly would have reached but for a timely obstruction at Parkyrhynbridge, which stopped their progress, and saved the lives of the conductors from further danger.—The Northern and Eastern Railway is expected to be opened to Harlow in July; and arrangements are being made to run all the coaches from Cambridge to the railway station.—The Devonshire-street station of the Eastern Counties Railway has been closed, and a new one opened in its stead in Cambridge-road, Mile-end.—Official notice has been given that the railway from Bristol to Exeter will be opened as far as Bridgewater on the 14th inst.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left the castle on Wednesday for Bristol, on his way to Devonshire, in consequence of the alarming accounts received of his noble father's health, the Earl of Fortescue. His Excellency's marriage was named for Monday se'nnight, and the noble Lord, it is said, was in treaty for the beautiful marine villa of Lord Cloncurry, near Black Rock, called Maretimo.—The Commissioners appointed by Government to investigate the affairs of the Royal Dublin Society have made their report. They recommend the continuance of the grant to the society in preference to a division amongst other existing bodies, or its appropriation to a new one; they also recommend a division into sections, and specify the various sums which are to constitute members. They also advise the transference of the schools of art to the Hibernian Academy, and that the Geological and Zoological Societies be merged in the Dublin Society. The report appears to give general satisfaction.—From a return recently made to the House of Commons, it appears that the total quantity of various grain exported from Ireland in 1840 to Great Britain, the Isle of Man, Van Diemen's Land, the British North American Colonies, and the British West Indies, was as follows:—Wheat, 93,633 quarters; barley (including beer or bigg), 95,978 quarters; oats, 1,404,743 quarters; rye, 123 quarters; peas, 1,403 quarters; beans, 14,753 quarters; malt, 3,456 quarters; wheat-meal and flour, 282,831 cwts.; oatmeal, 1,000,466 cwts.; and barley-meal, 78 cwt.

Tipperary.—At a recent meeting, held in consequence of the murder of Mr. Hall, and attended by 35 magistrates of the North Riding of this county, the Earl of Donoughmore in the chair, resolutions to the following effect were agreed upon:—That it appeared to the meeting that, in consequence of the increase of crime, neither life nor property was safe in that district. That they considered the increase of crime arose from the defective administration of the laws, and by the remission of punishment on persons tried, convicted, and sentenced at recent assizes. That they were of opinion that the right of challenge not being judiciously used, has materially contributed to the increase of crime, and that great difficulty in procuring convictions arose from the same cause; and that the Earl of Donoughmore be requested to transmit these resolutions to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Another public meeting has been held, in accordance with a requisition signed by about 600 gentlemen, for the purpose of expressing cordial sympathy with the seven Ministers of Strathbogie. The meeting was very numerous and respectable, the large assembly-room being crowded in every part. In consequence of a placard that had been posted up throughout the city, it was apprehended that some attempt might be made to disturb the meeting, and, for the purpose of maintaining order, the gentlemen who had signed the requisition and their friends were admitted by tickets; a strong body of police was also in attendance. No attempt was, however, made to interrupt the proceedings, which were conducted with perfect order and regularity. Lord Dunfermline was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, strongly disapproving of the course which had been pursued by the General Assembly. Mr. Anderson, Advocate, after a long speech to the same effect, moved "That this meeting express their cordial sympathy with the seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie in their present painful position, and their strong disapprobation of the conduct of the majority of the General Assembly, in attempting to depose them from their offices of parochial ministers of the Established Church, because of their having yielded obedience to the law of the land." This resolution having been seconded, the chairman was proceeding to read it, when a person in the body of the room rose and intimated that he had an amendment to propose; the chairman, however, insisted on first reading the previous resolution, which was received with unanimous applause. The former speaker then proposed, as an amendment, "That the Strathbogie ministers were not deposed for obeying the law of the land, but for disobeying the laws of the church, and that no sympathy was due to them for the course they had followed." He then proceeded to follow up the amendment with a speech; but the meeting manifested great impatience, and at length, a vote being taken on the question, refused to hear him. He, however, still persisted in his attempt to address the meeting, until he was at length removed by the police.

Glasgow.—Within the last few days, forgeries extending to about 8,600*l.*, perpetrated by a young man, clerk in a mercantile house in this town, have been discovered. They appear to have been executed with great skill, and were attended with complete success, the delinquent having decamped with the whole of the above amount in his possession. He forged, it seems, two checks for 3,700*l.* and 3,500*l.* respectively, to which he appended the signature of his employers, and presented them at two different banks in this town, and succeeded in obtaining the money. In addition to these amounts, he made himself master of 1,420*l.* by the following expedient:—Having been directed to lodge this sum in the bank, he forged in the pass-book the initials of the teller and the check-clerk, and brought back the book to the counting-house of his employers, who of course would assume the initials to be correct, and take it for granted that the money had been lodged as directed. As soon as he found himself in possession of the large sum of 8,620*l.*, it seems he asked as a favour that he might obtain leave to visit some friends in the Highlands, where he proposed to remain for a few days. This was granted, and he left town on Saturday week, but has not since returned, nor has any satisfactory trace of the route he took been discovered. The fact of the forgeries having been committed was not discovered till Friday, thus giving him a start of nearly eight days. A reward of 200*l.* has been offered for his apprehension.

Aviemore.—An Edinburgh paper states, that a very destructive fire has occurred in the woods of Kinvachiel, about four miles from Aviemore, the property of the Earl of Seafield. So soon as it was observed, every exertion was made by the inhabitants of the district to arrest its progress, and after some time they succeeded in getting it under. The fire, however, not having been properly extinguished, again broke out three days after with renewed vigour, and was not completely subdued till considerable damage had been done. The loss of wood is stated at about 2,000*l.* sterling. The origin of the fire has not been discovered.

SPORTING.

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.

Tuesday.—The sport at this aristocratic meeting is always contingent, in some degree, on the running at Newmarket and Epsom. Oakley's Newmarket form was thought quite good enough to make the two stakes in which he is engaged "certainties." Coronation's performance at Epsom put the "Ascot Derby" into Mr. Rawlinson's pocket without the trouble of a race; Van Amburgh's superiority over the other beaten Derby horses was so clear that the Buckingham Palace Stakes were looked upon as over, and Ghuznee won the Oaks so cleverly that the Coronation Stakes followed the "Dinner," as a matter of course. With so many deductions from the list, it was, however, fortunate that the number of cups, handicaps, plates, two and three year old plates, &c., was sufficiently great to afford gratification to those present, and to ensure an aggregate of sport for the meeting rarely equalled. In consequence of the present state of the political world, and the gloomy character of the weather, the attendance of company was not so great as usual. The Queen's arrival took place a few minutes after one, amidst cheers from all parts of the course. In the carriage with her Majesty were H.R.H. Prince Albert, his Excellency Prince Esterhazy, and the Marchioness of Normanby. Her Majesty and the Prince, on their appearance at the window, and at various parts of the afternoon, were cheered loudly by the crowd in front of the stand; and on their departure, which took place after the race for the Vase, received every demonstration of respect. Besides the Royal visitors there was a large attendance of the nobility and fashionable world. The racing commenced precisely at half-past one o'clock, with

The Trial Plate of 50l., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs. each (7 Subs.)—Sir G. Heathcote's Emilius filly made first running, but was passed at the top of the hill by the Duke of Rutland's Flambeau and Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, the former leading. The Knight waited till half way in the distance, where he challenged, and made a gallant struggle with the favourite, but was beaten in the post by a head; Mr Petrie's Angolee a good third.—Betting, 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 on Flambeau, and 4 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle.

Match, 300 Guineas, 5 ft. Two miles.—Mr. Merklam's Broadwath beat Lord Kelburne's Pathfinder, winning in a canter by two lengths.—Betting, 2 to 1 on the winner.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 Sovs. each (13 Subs.)—Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation walked over.

Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each (12 Subs.)—Lord Bruce's c by Glaucus out of Rosalie, Sir G Heathcote's br f Dark Susan by Glaucus, Col. Peel's br c by Camel out of Jason's dam, Capt. Williamson's b f by Camel out of Albania, and Lord Exeter's f by Beiram out of Dahlia, went away in a line, and ran so for nearly a quarter of a mile; the Rosalie colt then took up the running, made all his horses safe a quarter of a mile from home, and won in a canter by three lengths.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 Sovs. each, with 100l. added (35 Subs.)—Lord Albemarle's Spangle went off with the lead, which she kept to the first turn, followed by Lord Kinnaird's Pluto and Mr. Roe's Mobarek; she then retired, and the Duke of Richmond's Currier went in front, Mobarek and Capt. Rous's Janus lying up with him. They ran in this order to the bottom turn, where Mobarek fell behind Janus, Mr Payne's Welfare immediately after taking the second place. Half way up the distance she challenged, and after a fine race won by a neck. Mr. Herbert's Arctic was third, and Janus and Mobarek fourth and fifth.—Betting, 2 to 1 on Welfare; 3 to 1 on the Currier, 6 to 1 on Mobarek; and 7 to 1 on Hyllus.

Sweepstakes of 200 Sovs. each (5 Subs.)—Mr. H. Combe's Nob made all the running, and won by 30 lengths, beating Lord Exeter's Abydos, and Lord Lichfield's brother to Phosphorus.—Betting, 6 to 5 agst the Nob, and 6 to 5 agst Abydos.

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each (11 Subs.)—Mr. Wigram's Teleta made the running, followed by Mr. Ramsay's Lanercost to the first turn, where she bolted. Mr. Dixon's Miss Stilton took her place, attended by Lord Westminster's Satirist, bolted at the old mile-post, came again immediately, recovered her lead, and made strong play to the turn for straight running, where she again ran out, taking Lanercost with her. Satirist was thus left in front, but was caught after running two yards by Lanercost, who took the lead, and kept it half way up the distance. Here Nat, the rider of Satirist, who had nursed his horse with great patience, challenged, and, after a smart race, won cleverly by a length.—Betting, 7 to 4 on Lanercost, and 3 to 1 agst Satirist.

The Dinner Stakes of 200 Sovs. each (4 Subs.)—The Duke of Bedford's Oakley walked over.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 Sovs. each (4 Subs.)—Lord Westminster's Satirist walked over.

Wednesday.—The course was well attended for the second day of the races, which is generally considered a blank day. The weather though still cold was fine. The racing was not particularly good. There were two "walks over" the course, which disappointed many. The racing, which was cut down by forfeits to three events, commenced with

The Plate of 50l. for maiden horses. Swinley Course.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Colonel filly made all the running, and won by a length cleverly, beating Mr. Pettit's Emotion.—Betting, 6 to 4 on the Colonel filly.

Sweepstakes of 100 Sovs. each (10 Subs.)—The Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt made good running to the distance, where Col. Peel's Cameleon went to him, and after a moderate race won by half a length.—Betting, 11 to 8 on Cameleon.

Swinley Stakes of 25 Sovs. each (4 Subs.)—Mr. Goodman's Belgrade cantered in front for at least a mile and a half, when Mr. Dixon's Miss Stilton rushed to the front, and made good running to the Old Mile turn, where she bolted. Belgrade resumed his lead, maintained it to the end, and won cleverly by a length.—Betting, 15 to 6 on Miss Stilton, and 5 to 1 agst the other two.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 Sovs. each (9 Subs.)—Lord Westminster's Ghuznee walked over.

Thursday.—This was the grand day of the meeting. The weather was fine, the company very numerous, and the presence of the Sovereign, with a brilliant court, imparted a grandeur to the scene which no other race-course can parallel. A few moments before two, after one false start, the race commenced for

The Grand-Stand Plate of 100l. (Handicap).—Lord Albemarle's Janus made all the running, followed very closely by Mr. Bradford's Quicksilver, Mr. Osbaldeston's Colonel filly having the third position to the Grand Stand, where she passed Quicksilver, and made a push for the plate; without effect, however, as Janus held his lead to the end, and won cleverly by a length.—Betting, 3 to 1 agst Janus, and 5 to 1 agst Quicksilver.

Sweepstakes of 30 Sovs. each (3 Subs.)—Mr. Shackel's Meal walked over.

The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 Sovs. each (5 Subs.)—The Duke of Grafton's Florence made play at a good pace to the distance, where Mr. Green's Una went up, left her in a few strides, and won easy by two lengths.—Betting, 5 to 4 agst Florence, and 2 to 1 agst Una.

The Gold Cup, by subscription of 20 Sovs. each, with 200l. added from the fund (15 Subs.)—Mr. Ramsay's Lanercost rendered a long description unnecessary, by taking the lead, making all the running, and winning by a length cleverly, without having been headed; the pace good only for the last mile. Behind him the race was contested with much spirit. The Duke of Rutland's Flambeau followed the winner for half a mile, and was then passed by Mr. Wigram's Teleta, who lived only round the top turn; Mr. Pettit's St. Francis took her place, and held it to the straight running, where he was joined by Flambeau, Sir G. Heathcote's Bokhara reaching them at the distance. A splendid race here ended in a dead heat for second between Flambeau and St. Francis, Bokhara not being a length from them. The others were beaten off.—Betting, 11 to 8 agst St. Francis, 9 to 4 agst Bloomsbury, 4 to 1 agst Lanercost, and 11 to 1 agst Flambeau.

Sweepstakes of 100 Sovs. each (8 Subs.)—Mr. Combe's Nob made the running, and, after a beautiful race from the distance, won by a neck, beating the Duke of Bedford's Oakley.—Betting, 2 to 1 on Oakley.

The Windsor Town Plate of 50l. T.Y.C.—Capt. Gardner's Dismal Jemmy made the running to the distance, where Mr. Greville's Pickwick ran by him, and won in a canter by a length.—Betting, 2 to 1 on Pickwick.

The Buckingham Palace Stakes of 200 Sovs. each (5 Subs.)—Betting, 8 to 1 on Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh, who made a waiting race of it to the distance, where he went in front and won in a canter by two lengths.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left the heath after The Nob's race, at 5 o'clock, but the day's sport was not brought to a conclusion until after 6.

Friday.—*The Wokingham Stakes of 5 Sov. each (Handicap)*, for three years' old and upwards. Last three quarters of the new mile. (30 Subs).—Betting, 5 to 2 agst Hellespont. Mr. Herbert's Factory Girl, Mr. Shelley's Hellespont, and Mr. Balchin's Launchaway formed the front rank to the road, where Mr. Treen's Una and Mr. Dixon's Camellino joined them. At the distance Una went in advance and won cleverly by a length; a dead heat for second between Factory Girl and Hellespont, and Camellino well up with them.

Second Class of the Wokingham Stakes.—Mr. J. V. Shelley's Curlew won in a splendid race home with Lord Albemarle's Spangle. Several horses started but were not placed.

Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. Each, with 50 added, for three year-old colts, 8st. 7lb.; fillies and geldings, 8st. 3lb. The winner to be sold for 500*l.* The old mile. (3 Subs).—Mr. Goodman's Belgrade beat Capt. Gardnor's Ben Brace.—Betting 5 and 6 to 4 on Belgrade, who made all the running, and won in a canter.

The Borough of New Windsor Members' Plate of 50l. added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each, for 2 yrs, 7st.; three, 9st. 2lb.; fillies, &c., allowed 3lbs. The winner to be sold for 200*l.*, &c. Three quarters of a mile. (3 Subs.)—Lord Albemarle's Minaret, by Ibrahim, was never headed, winning in a canter by two lengths, beating Lord Chesterfield's La Gitana, and Mr. Greville's Myrtle.—Betting, Even on Minaret, and 6 to 4 agst Myrtle.

Match, 200 k. ft.; 8st. 4lb. each. Old Mile.—Colonel Peel's Cameleon, brother to Wym, received; Lord Kelburne's c., by Muley Moloch, out of his Actæon mare, paid.

No race for the beaten plate, as only two horses were on the ground.

Miscellaneous.

The Production of Fruits.—The terms *viviparous* and *oviparous* are sometimes applied to the propagation of vegetables—*Viviparous* when they produce leaf-buds principally, and are vigorous—*Oviparous* when they generate flower-buds, and are weak. It is stated in *Darwin's Phy-*

tologia, that in order to convert viviparous buds into oviparous, it is necessary about midsummer to bend the viviparous branches towards the horizon. Another mode is, to twist a wire, or tie a wax-string, round the viviparous branches of a tree: and this will induce them to become oviparous. Also, planting the trees, especially apple, in garden-pots, or on a floor of bricks beneath the soil, and training them only a foot from the ground. These should be grafted three or four times, scion upon scion; so that the stem may be compressed by the callus, before the branches are permitted to divaricate; and thus they become beautiful dwarfs. Likewise, wounding or breaking a viviparous branch, or cutting away a ring of the bark, as of pear-trees, or a semi-cylinder of the bark of other trees, induces them to become oviparous. Fruit-trees should never be planted deep in the soil. Transplanting trees induces them to bear fruit. For the same reason, if beans which are but a few inches high be transplanted, they do not become so tall; but they flower and ripen their seeds sooner. It is the same also with broccoli; in which case it multiplies the flowers. It is therefore better to pluck up plants of broccoli, rather than dig them up, for transplanting, that the root-fibres may be torn, rather than cut through. Bulbous-rooted plants will produce seeds, if crowded together in pots, particularly the lily of the valley: and so will the orchis, if the new roots, early in the season, be separated from the old one which has put up the flowering stem. Also confining the roots of cucumbers and melons in garden-pots stops the too luxuriant growth of their leaf-buds, and renders them sooner oviparous;—they should have a great deal of water, particularly the draining of dunghills. If the central viviparous branches of a plant be cut away or shortened, lateral ones will sooner, or more completely, become oviparous. The central bud of melons, as soon as the leaf is an inch in diameter, should be picked out, which will cause the plant to be oviparous, and to produce better lateral shoots and larger fruit. The ends of these lateral shoots also should be stopped, in like manner, as soon as the lateral flower-buds are formed. Give additional moisture, manure, and warmth, during the early part of the growth of fruit. In Lancashire, where premiums are given for large gooseberries, they suffer only two or three to remain on each branch; and then, by supporting a saucer under each of these, bathe them for some weeks in so much water as to cover about a fourth part of each berry, which they call appropriately, though not most elegantly, "suckling the gooseberry."—*Indagator.*

Regularity of Steam.—At a dinner, at the City of London Tavern, of steam-proprietors, on the 5th ult., the managing director of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, in eulogising the excellence of the Great Western's machinery, which had carried her nearly 130,000 miles without a disappointment, or missing her advertised hour of sailing, stated that he felt confident in predicting, that at half-past two o'clock, on the 14th, the Great Western would arrive in King's road. At that very time, it is stated, her smoke was seen from the hills in the neighbourhood of King's-road, and she anchored at seven o'clock.

German Coins of the Middle Ages.—A German paper states that some workmen, while lately employed at Berlin in clearing away the foundation of a house, found a number of coins of the middle ages, weighing together about 5lbs. The Director of the Mint on examination found them to be coins of the 13th and 14th centuries. They are composed of drachmas of Braunbourg and Prague, struck in the time of the Margrave of Ascania: the former bear no inscription, and the imprint is very badly executed: the latter are better executed; part of them bear the name of Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, and John, son of the Emperor Henry VII. of Luxembourg.

Caterpillars on the Continent.—The *Industriel* of Alsace states that such enormous numbers of caterpillars have never been seen in that country as at the present time. All the fruit and forest trees are so completely stripped by them of verdure, that they are as bare as in winter. It is added, that where the railway from Mulhausen to Thann traverses the rails, the caterpillars have congregated in such numbers on the rails as to impede the progress of the trains! and that as a remedy, the brooms placed in winter in front of the locomotives to remove the snow are now used to sweep away the caterpillars!

Suicides in France.—It appears from an official document recently published that the number of suicides in France increases every year. In the year 1839 they amounted to 2,717, being 161 more than in 1838, 301 more than in 1837, and 407 more than in 1836. The department of the Seine figures for 486, nearly one-fifth of the entire. 708 females are returned amongst the suicides. Each period of life, from infancy to old age, has paid its tribute to this malady. There are 2 children of from 8 to 9 years of age, two of 11, one of 12, two of 13, three of 14, nine of 15, 147 of 16 to 21, 335 of 60, 189 of 70, and 41 of 80. The means most frequently used to destroy life are submersion and strangulation. 958 individuals drowned themselves, 816 hung themselves, 189 suffocated themselves with the fumes of charcoal, which appears to be the principal mode resorted to by the Parisians.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—Sittings in Banco.—*The Queen v. the Archbishop of York.*—The Attorney-General appeared to show cause against the rule which had been obtained in the course of the last term, upon the part of the Dean of York, calling upon the Archbishop to show cause why a writ should not issue to prohibit his Grace from proceeding further upon certain charges of [illegible] which had been made against the Dean [illegible] and from carrying into execution, or otherwise giving effect to, the sentence of deprivation which had been [illegible] against the Dean by the Archbishop and his Commissary upon that occasion. The learned gentleman went on to say, that as this application was made after sentence, the party who had obtained the rule could only sustain it upon the ground either that the Archbishop had originally no jurisdiction at all, or that, having jurisdiction at the commencement of the proceedings, he had exceeded it in the course and progress of the inquiry. He the Attorney General would, however, proceed to show that there was no foundation for either of these assumptions; to show that the Archbishop had jurisdiction over the case at the commencement, and that in no stage of the proceedings had such jurisdiction been exceeded; and that if the Court of Queen's Bench was competent to examine into the course of the proceedings, their Lordships would find themselves obliged to come to the conclusion that the whole conduct of the case had been perfectly regular against the Dean, that he had ample notice of the trial, and abundant opportunity to rebut the charge, and that the offence imputed to him had not only been satisfactorily established by evidence, but also been admitted by the Dean himself, and that if this court was now sitting on an appeal upon the court below, they would have no difficulty in confirming the judgment which had been already pronounced. The learned gentleman then went minutely through the dates of the proceedings, for the purpose of showing in general that the Dean had, in fact, ample notice of all that happened, and ample opportunity to defend himself; and, having read at full length the sentence, as well as some of the previous proceedings, which have already appeared in this Paper, went on to refer to the grounds upon which the rule *nisi* had been obtained, adducing various authorities in support of the right of visitation by the Archbishop; and concluded by saying that the whole church would receive with alarm any decision which would go to the effect that any statute had abolished the visitatorial authority, which was considered to be essential to the due government of the church, and which had been practised for ages without controversy or objection.

The Solicitor-General followed upon the same side, and contended that if the rule should be made absolute for issuing the writ of prohibition, there would be no means of giving effect to such a writ. The learned gentleman having assimilated the present visitation to the ordinary triennial visitations of archbishops and bishops all over the country, Mr. Justice Coleridge asked if he had any authority for stating that at a triennial visitation such a proceeding could take place as that which had occurred in the present instance—namely, that a clergyman having, in answer to a question, made an irrelevant statement containing a charge imputing an offence which was to be punished with deprivation, it would be competent to the visitor to proceed upon that occasion to try the question of guilt or innocence, and eventually to decree a sentence of deprivation.—The Solicitor-General said he had no authority of the sort.—Mr. Justice Coleridge said that it was generally considered that there was in the former state of the law much difficulty in bringing a clergyman to justice, which could not be the case if the bishop had the power for which the Solicitor-General was contending.—The Solicitor-General said that, in his view of the matter, there was no difference between any one sort of case and any other, as he submitted that the bishop upon his visitation carried with him his full episcopal as well as visitatorial authority, and could try in the visitatorial court, as well as he might have done in the consistorial, all causes which he had the power to try at all.—Dr. Phillimore, jun., came afterwards, and read some passages from Lindwood and Ayliffe, for the purpose of showing that a visitor, as such, possessed authority to deprive for the offence of simony, and contended that such power was not taken away by the statute of Victoria.

Mr. Justice Coleridge observed, that the reservation to the bishops in that statute is of the power which they possessed over such cases as may be carried on personally and without process in court. His Lordship therefore asked the learned doctor, whether he meant to contend, that before the passing of the late statute of the 2d and 3d Victoria, c. 86, it would have been competent to the Bishop to try a question of simony, and proceed to decree a deprivation "personally and without any process in court?" The learned doctor answered the question to the effect, that the archbishops and bishops could exercise jurisdiction over those subjects and to that extent before the statute.

Lord Denman, after a short conversation, directed the argument on the part of the Dean to be deferred until Wednesday morning, when Mr. Cresswell appeared to support the rule for the prohibition. He contended that all that had been done in this case had been done without jurisdiction, as well as in the most irregular manner. It was said that the Dean had not protested against these proceedings; but that was a strange argument, even if founded on fact, for the absence of the Dean's protest could not make the proceedings regular if in themselves they were not so. But, in fact, he had protested; so that if the fact of protesting made any difference, there was ample proof of the most decided protest having been offered by the Dean against these proceedings. The learned counsel then quoted a great number of authorities to show that the Bishop was entitled to inquire, but not to decide in the visitations. The visitations, he said, resembled an inquest, and the Bishop might appoint persons to give him information respecting the state of his diocese; but if he intended to act on that information, especially in the way of deprivation, he must go to the "accustomed judicial place;" in other words, in the proper ecclesiastical court, and there require the person accused to answer the accusation. The learned counsel proceeded to argue that the proceedings had not been according to the form provided in the statute of Victoria, so that, even if the jurisdiction existed, the exercise of it in this instance was void for irregularity. On the whole, he submitted that it was clear that the Archbishop had no jurisdiction, or had wrongly exercised it, and therefore the prohibition must go.—Sir W. Follett on the same side, said that the question raised here was, whether, of their own right, individually, the bishops of this realm had the powers which were claimed by the archbishop in the present case. There certainly was nothing to show that the existence of any such personal authority in the bishops had ever before been recognised; and the learned commissioners, whose report had already been referred to, denied the existence of such a power. But even if such a power had existed, the provisions of the statute 2d and 4th Victoria took it away. And it was hardly contested on the other side that the enactments of the statute were opposed to the existence of this power. Then it was said that the proceedings here were at an end. But the answer to that was, that where a court, as the court had done here, took proceedings in a matter in which it had no jurisdiction whatever, it never was too late to apply to this court for a prohibition. The cases where the opposite rule seemed to have been held were all cases where the jurisdiction had existed, but the court had erred in its judgment, and an appeal would lie. Here it was clear that if the court had, as it had, proceeded to pronounce sentence, it would proceed to carry that sentence into execution. Against that it was that the party now applied for prohibition.—Dr. Adams on the same side contended that the Archbishop had no right to proceed in the way adopted here. Even supposing that he had a right to visit the Dean, he could not, in a visitation to the Dean and Chapter, proceed against the Dean for an alleged personal misconduct. The old visitations were metropolitical; they were to the whole clergy of the province, and not to the Dean and Chapter alone, and consequently, could form no precedent for the present proceeding. There never was an instance of parole testimony being received in ecclesiastical courts, and yet on parole testimony alone, so irregularly received, had the whole of this proceeding been founded.—Mr. Cockburn followed, and insisted that there was no such jurisdiction in the Archbishop as that which had been exercised in the present case, but that even if that jurisdiction did exist, all the essentials of the administration of justice, all its necessary and established formalities, and even all its decencies, had been so utterly forgotten or disregarded in this instance, that the Court would feel it a duty to issue the prohibition, and prevent further proceedings.

The Court took time to consider the question; and it is expected that judgment in this important cause will not be given for some days.

Court of Chancery.—*In Re Chambers.*—This was a petition for a taxation of the bill of a solicitor, named Wilton, who for some years managed the affairs of Mr. Chambers in his contest with his creditors, and at the termination of his employment made a demand of 8,000*l.* for costs. It was contended on the part of the petitioner that many of the charges were most unusual and extravagant. The official assignee of Wilton, who is a bankrupt, urged, on the other hand, that the charges were not higher than the practice of the profession warranted, and that the Court was not at liberty now, after a long acquiescence on the part of Mr. Chambers, to re-open the matter, by directing a taxation.—The Lord Chancellor was of opinion, on looking at the items of the bills, that the justice of the case required a taxation, and his Lordship therefore directed a taxation accordingly.

Vice Chancellor's Court.—*Attorney General v. Lamy.*—Mr. Wigram, with whom was Mr. Prior, moved on the part of the Bishop of Exeter to dissolve an injunction restraining him from taking advantage of the lapse of the living of Chulleigh, in Devonshire. The living, it appeared, was vested in trustees in 1682, upon trust that they or the major part of them should on avoidance present such fit, pious, and orthodox divines as the parishioners, who should have a certain qualification in land, or the major part of them, together with the trustees or the major part of them, assembled together at a meeting of which notice should be given by the major part of the trustees, should elect. The last incumbent died in September last, at which time there were only eight trustees, of whom Mr. Fortescue was abroad, in embarrassed circumstances, and Lord Exmouth was yachting. Five of the remaining trustees signed a notice convening a meeting to fill up the vacancy; but one of them, Mr. Newman, for some reason afterwards erased his name, and the notice was published in that form. At the election there were two candidates, the Rev. Messrs. Palk and Cuming, of whom the former obtained 55 votes, and the latter 67, four of the trustees voting for Mr. Palk, and one only for Mr. Cuming. Five, however, of the trustees concurred in presenting Mr. Palk to the bishop, who refused to induct. Under these circumstances the information and bill were filed by Mr. Palk and two of the voting parishioners. The bishop, by his answer, insisted on the technical point that, as the trustees were joint tenants, they ought to have all joined in the presentation, and that the election itself was void, as the proper notice had not been given, nor had either party had a majority of trustees for him; and, besides, that it had been conducted in a very improper and unseemly manner, and that cards had been issued in the name of Palk, inviting the electors to a breakfast, and thence to proceed to the poll. It should be stated that the agent of Mr. Palk took the credit of that proceeding on himself, and exonerated Mr. Palk from any interference in it. The learned counsel insisted it was quite clear that a legal lapse had taken place, and that the bishop had a right, for the good of the church, to fill up the vacancy.—His Honour said, that the sort of argument which had been used for the motion, its length and intricacy, and the multiplicity of points which had been raised, were enough to induce him not to decide such questions upon a motion. Such was not the habit of the Court. He should refuse the motion, and reserve the costs.

MARK LANE, Friday, June 11.—We have but little English Wheat offering to-day, and Monday's currency is fully maintained for that as well as free Foreign. There is more inquiry for bonded, and a trifling advance has been made on some parcels that have changed hands; the demand is principally for the best qualities of Red.—Barley, Pease and Beans remain unaltered in value, and not much doing in either article.—Although the sale of Oats is slow, late prices are demanded.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . . White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . .	56 to 64	White	[illegible] to 66
Barley. . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind	24 to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	24 to 25	Potato	20 to 28
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 26
Rye . . . . . 36 to 44			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Liverpool — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	32 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 30 . . .	63 8	31 8	23 0	35 [illegible]	38 2	38 1
May 7 . . .	63 2	31 7	22 11	35 [illegible]	38 7	38 3
— 14 . . .	62 5	31 2	22 7	34 8	38 5	37 9
— 21 . . .	61 6	30 9	22 8	35 3	38 2	37 5
— 28 . . .	61 6	30 9	22 4	35 7	38 4	38 0
June 4 . . .	62 4	29 7	22 4	35 4	38 2	[illegible] 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 5	30 11	22 6	35 4	38 5	37 11
Duties . .	24 8	16 10	13 9	16 9	12 6	14 9

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—S. Hamnett, Liverpool, licensed victualler—G. M[illegible], Northampton, plumber—I. Fr[illegible]man, brewer, Limehouse.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—R. W. Johnson and B. Johnson, wine-merchants, Gloucester—C. W[illegible]ram, saw manufacturer, Sheffield.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Demaisse and H. W[illegible], Buckleersbury, [illegible]—W. Mu[illegible], Bristol, cabinet maker—F. Taylor, Spa[illegible], [illegible]—H. E[illegible], Davenport, Ashby de la Z[illegible], Leicestershire, [illegible]—W[illegible], Wolverhampton, japanner—J. Davies, Carmarthen, g[illegible]—G. Ba[illegible], [illegible], Carmarthenshire, draper—A. W. Hu[illegible], [illegible], ironfounder—W. Mu[illegible], Greatford, Lincolnshire, [illegible]—[illegible], St. Germans, Norfolk—W. Henshall, silk-throwster, New[illegible], Staffordshire—W. Hutchinson, wine and spirit merchant, Dr[illegible]—H. Sidebotham, cotton manufacturer, Haughton, Lancashire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. M'Laren, Glasgow, spirit merchant—T. Henderson, A. Hutchison, and D. Bowe, Kirkaldy and Leith, [illegible]—A. Hutchison and D. Bowe, Leith, wine-merchants—J. Paterson, stockkeeper, Mangavie, Stirlingshire—J. Johnston, [illegible], Hawick—Robertson and Liddell, manufacturers, Glasgow—W. Sim, general contractor, Glasgow—W. Richardson and Co., merchants, Glasgow.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th inst., at Napleton Lodge, near Worcester, the lady of John Becke, Esq., of a son—On the 8th inst., in St. James's-place, the lady of William Cripps, Esq., of a son—On the 5th inst., at Tulse Hill, Brixton, the lady of Peter Cazton, Esq., of a daughter—At Fern Cottage, on the [illegible] June, Lady Kinnaird, of a son.

MARRIED.—At the house of the British Resident, Zante, by the Rev. J. Mitchell, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, by the very Rev. the Vicar General, H. K. Storks, Esq., Major in the [illegible] Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, to Eliza, only [illegible] of the Giuseppe Nazzoli Marin, Consul de Sa Majeste l'Empereur l'Autriche—[illegible] 8th inst., at Trinity Church, Newington, T. Radcliffe, Esq., to Virginia, eldest daughter of the late W. Green, Esq.—On the [illegible] inst., at [illegible], Westminster, the daughter of the late W. Green, Esq.—On the [illegible] Rev. James Browell, M.A., to Ellen Elizabeth, only daughter of [illegible] Davis, Esq., of Portway house, Warminster—On the [illegible] Trinity Church, Hull, P. Wright, Esq., of Clapham [illegible], to [illegible], eldest daughter of C. Roberts, Esq., of Scarborough—On the [illegible] Jarvis, Bedford, Mr. A. Pegler, of Portman-street, [illegible] of R. Thorp, Esq., of St. James's, Bedford—On the [illegible] inst., at [illegible], [illegible]son, Esq., second surviving son of the late Major-General [illegible], of Henley, in the county of Sussex, and [illegible] Anne Henrietta, second daughter of the late J. Campbell, Esq., of [illegible] Suffolk—On the 8th inst., at Finchingfield, the Rev. S. P. Field, A.B., son of John Field, Esq., of Her Majesty's Mint, to Harriet Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Westerman, A.M., vicar of Finchingfield—On the [illegible] St. Saviour's Church, J. H. Stevens, Esq., of Bankside, to Mary, [illegible] the Rev. W. Mann, Chaplain of St. Saviour's.

DIED.—On the 1st of June, on board the Orient, in the Bay of [illegible], on his return from the Levant, Sir Richard W[illegible], Bart., [illegible] age—On the 28 inst., at Lyndhurst, near Ponsonby, Anne, [illegible] of Thomas Arnold, Esq.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of his father, Eaton Norwich, G. F. Sayer, Esq., late of Lion [illegible]—At [illegible] on the 5th inst., Emma, the only surviving daughter of [illegible], Esq., of the New Forest, aged 14—On the [illegible] inst., [illegible]ness, Mr. J. Armsby, of Westbourne, City road, [illegible]—On Monday, the 7th inst., in the [illegible] year of his age, Mary, [illegible] the late Lewis Deane, Esq., who was for many years [illegible] Royal Hospital, Chelsea—On the 7th inst., at [illegible], Wandsworth-road, Mary Magdalene, widow of the late Mr. [illegible], Croydon, aged 76—On the 8th inst., at Belfield, [illegible] son of W. Quincey, Esq., of Brunswick [illegible] after a short illness, at Sibton-house, near Canterbury, Martha [illegible]—On the 9th inst., suddenly, in his 67th year, J. [illegible], [illegible]—On the 10th inst., at New-street, [illegible], Brecknock, [illegible]—On the 10th inst., at [illegible], H. Clarke, in her [illegible] year; an [illegible] daughter of Mr. [illegible] loved by all who knew her.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 25. SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—TO FRUIT-GROWERS.—The following Medals are offered for FRUIT at the EXHIBITION in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN, on SATURDAY, JULY the 10th; viz.:—

1. For Miscellaneous Collections of Fruit, consisting of *at least* three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as forming only one kind; THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN, GOLD BANKSIAN, and LARGE SILVER MEDALS.
2. For Grapes.—THE LARGE SILVER, SILVER KNIGHTIAN, and SILVER BANKSIAN MEDALS.
3. For Pine Apples.—THE LARGE SILVER, SILVER KNIGHTIAN, and SILVER BANKSIAN MEDALS.
4. For Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of Six Specimens:—THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN and SILVER BANKSIAN MEDALS.
5. For Miscellaneous Fruits.—THE LARGE SILVER, SILVER KNIGHTIAN, and SILVER BANKSIAN MEDALS.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of Medals, if they think it desirable to do so. They are also instructed to consider unripe Fruit disqualified for Exhibition; and not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

Everything intended for Exhibition must be at 21, REGENT-STREET, by 7, P.M., on FRIDAY, JULY the 9th; or at the GARDEN, by 9½, A.M., on the 10th.—All Fruit will be returned to the owners, carriage paid, on the Monday following the day of exhibition, unless orders are given to the contrary.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next EXHIBITION will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th JUNE, in the Gardens of HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE, by the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's.—Tickets, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, may be obtained on or before the 29th instant at the appointed places in Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, and Kentish-Town; or at the following places in London:—Messrs. Warner and Co's., Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co's., opposite the Mansion-House; Mr. Brown's, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Mr. Charlwood's, Covent-garden; and Mr. Kernan's, Great Russell-street.—The Bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery will attend.

N.B.—The price of Tickets on the day of Exhibition will be 5*s*. each.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PINKS.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.—W. and F. YOUELL have the pleasure to inform the admirers of the above Flowers, that their magnificent Bed of PINKS, 120 feet long, which contain chief of the finest varieties in cultivation, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., and will continue for three weeks.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

FUCHSIA YOUELLI.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out Plants of the above new and highly-beautiful imported species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful, compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers, in shape, resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine Rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower Garden. Price of plants, 10s. 6d.—Also, Fuchsia corymbiflora, 3s. 6d.

The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom, by enclosing 12 postage stamps.

*** Cut specimens of Fuchsia Youelli were exhibited at the last meeting of the London Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, and some greatly admired.

TO PANSY-GROWERS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & SON, Seedsmen and Florists, beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that their two beautiful Seedling Pansies, Lord Howe and Lady Cotton Sheppard, which were exhibited at the Uttoxeter Horticultural Society, three Blooms of each, and the Judges awarded an extra prize, and were named by the Committee as above, may be had at 7*s*. 6*d*. each of the following, who are appointed agents:—Messrs. Mountjoy, Ealing, near London; Mr. S. Girling, Stowmarket, Suffolk; Mr. Coudrey, Edgbaston, Birmingham; Mr. Holmes, Florist, Sudbury, Derbyshire; Mr. James Gilmour, Mary Cottage, Trinity, North Leith, Scotland. Early orders are particularly requested, as the stock is small. They will be forwarded by Post, pre-paid, upon the order containing a remittance.

Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, June 8th, 1841.

ROSES.—MESSRS. LANE AND SON, Great Berkhamsted, beg to inform the Public that their Collection will be in Full Bloom about the 29th inst.: and they flatter themselves no one will feel disappointed who may honour them with a visit. The Nursery is about a quarter of a mile from the Birmingham Railway Station. The Trains for Berkhamsted leave Euston-square at Seven and Eight, Morning—Two, Three, and Six, Afternoon: returning at Eight and Eleven, Morning—Half-past Four, Eight, and Nine, Evening. All the Trains stop at Tring, three miles and a half beyond Berkhamsted. Persons being too late for any of the above Trains may avail themselves of this opportunity.

FINE NEW SEEDLING GERANIUMS.

JAMES PAMPLIN, Nurseryman, &c., Walthamstow, begs to inform his friends and the public that his Fine Seedling Geraniums, raised last year by Mr. J. Wilson, and fully described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for January 2d, 1841, and in the *Florist and Horticultural Journal*, are now ready for delivery. The public are invited to see plants in bloom at his Nursery, Wood-street, Walthamstow; or at Messrs. Lockhart's, Seedsmen, Cheapside, where blooms will be exhibited fresh every week, and by whom orders will be taken.

ROSES.—T. RIVERS, jun., will sell to 4, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, Covent Garden, on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., a fine collection of ROSES for exhibition, which will consist of 400 choice varieties, arranged in their respective families, and correctly named.

EPSOM NURSERY.—MESSRS. YOUNG respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have ready for delivery strong Plants of TROPÆOLUM MORITZIANUM at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and FUCHSIA AFFINIS at 7*s*. 6*d*. each. T. Moritzianum is figured in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Vol. 14, No. 169, New Series.

TO FLORISTS AND OTHERS.—THE WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a FLOWER-SHOW in the Grounds of the Alms-houses of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, Walham Green, Fulham, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30th, and THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1841, when Prizes of Silver Cups and Medals will be awarded. A List of the Prizes and the Regulations of the Show may be obtained of Mr. Macarthy, King's-road, Fulham.

WANTED A SITUATION as GARDENER, by a SINGLE MAN, 25 years of age, competent to undertake a Garden in its various branches, having had much experience in forcing. Letters directed E. C., to the care of Messrs. J. and J. Fairbairn, Nurseries, Clapham, near London, will have immediate attention.

ROSES.—A. PAUL & SON beg to inform the Floricultural world, that their Extensive Collection of ROSES are now in splendid bloom at the CHESHUNT NURSERIES, Herts, where they may be viewed gratis, Sundays excepted.

N.B.—The Northern and Eastern Railway trains leave the station in Shoreditch eight times a-day, arriving at Waltham Cross in half an hour.

WANTED, a Situation as PROPAGATOR, or PROPAGATOR and FOREMAN, a Single Man, who can have an unexceptionable reference as to ability and sobriety. Apply, pre-paid, to A. B., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

WANTED, in an old-established NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS in the West of England, a PARTNER who thoroughly understands the Seed Department of his business, and can command from One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred Pounds. The Advertiser's reason for taking a Partner is on account of increasing his business to an extent that requires the assistance of a Principal. Application to be made to A. B. C. at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office. N.B. Principals only will be treated with.

A SELECT LIST OF PLANTS

OFFERED BY

HUGH LOW AND CO., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON.

STOVE PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Alstrœmeria Ligtu	3	6
Angelonia grandiflora	5	0
Ardisia crenulata	2	6
serrulata (Bladhia japonica)	3	6
Aristolochia ciliare	5	0
Æschynanthus grandiflorus	3	6
parasiticus	3	6
ramosissimus	5	0
Buonapartea juncea	7	6
Clerodendrum paniculatum	5	0
speciosissimum	3	6
Cerbera Manghas	5	0
Clivea nobilis (Imatophyllum Aitonii)	7	6
Columnea longiflora	21	0
Costus speciosus	10	6
Crinum erubescens	7	6
Cyrtanthus obliquus	5	0
Dionæa muscipula	7	6
Echeveria gibbiflora	5	0
pulverulenta	5	0
Euphorbia Bryonii	5	0
jacquiniflora (fulgens)	2	6
splendens	2	6
Ficus elasticus	3	6
Franciscea Hopena (uniflora)	2	6
Gardenia florida	1	6
radicans	1	6
Rothmannii	10	6
Thunbergii	5	0
Geissomeria longiflora	5	0
Gesnera barbata	5	0
bulbosa	2	6
Cooperii	3	6
Douglasii	3	6
molle	7	6
Gesnera oblongata	2	6
splendens	2	6
sp. nova, 9 in. to 1 ft. very fine	21	0
zebrina	21	0
Gloxinia candida	1	6
caulescens	1	6
grandiflora	2	6
maxima	2	6
Menziesii	2	6
rubra	10	6
speciosa	1	6
alba	1	6
Goldfussia glomerata	7	6
Ixora Bandhuca	5	0
coccinea	3	6
flammea	5	0
Inga pulcherrima	21	0
Jaquinia ruscifolia	5	0
Justicia speciosa	1	6
Lasiandra petiolata	7	6
Laurus Cinnamomum	15	0
Lobelia surinamensis	2	6
Luculia gratissima	10	6
Magnolia pumila	5	0
Musa Cavendishii	21	0
Myrtus pimenta	7	6
tomentosa	10	6
Nepenthes distillatoria	10	6
Pancratium Amboinense	3	6
Caribæum	2	6
Poinsettia pulcherrima	3	6
Psidium Cattleyanum	3	6
Rondeletia odorata (speciosa)	10	6
Ruellia azurea	2	6
Sabiniana	5	0
Russelia juncea	2	6
Spironema fragrans	3	6
Streptocarpus Rhexii	1	6

STOVE CREEPERS.

	s.	d.
Allamanda Cathartica	5	0
Banisteria tenuis	7	6
Batatas Bonariensis	3	6
Bignonia uncinata	5	0
venusta	5	0
Bougainvillea spectabilis	3	6
Ceropegia bulbosa	2	6
elegans	5	0
Combretum grandiflorum purpureum (Poivrea coccinea)	5	0
Convolvulus pentanthus		
Echites torosa	10	6
nova spe. fol. atropurp.	21	0
Hoya carnosa	2	6
Ipomœa ficifolia	5	0
gossypifolia	3	6
Horsfalliæ	7	6
hybrida, Lee's	21	0
insignis	3	6
Learii	2	6
Sellowii	3	6
triloba	7	6
Jasmimum azoricum	2	6
Jasmimum laurinum	7	6
multiflorum	2	6
Sambac	2	6
Mandevillea suaveolens	5	0
Morrenia odorata	7	6
Passiflora alata	2	6
Kermesina	2	6
Loudoniana	2	6
onychina	2	6
phœnicea	2	6
princeps	3	6
quadrangularis	2	6
Petræa volubilis	7	6
Phillibertia grandiflora	2	6
Stephanotus floribundus	10	6
Thumbergia alata	1	6
alba (leucantha)	1	6
aurantiaca	2	6
Bakerii		
coccinea	3	6
fragrans	2	6
grandiflora	7	6
Hawtayniana	10	6
Tryalis brachystachya	7	6

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Abutilon striatum (Sida picta)	2	6
Acacia alata	2	6
bifiora	21	0
ciliaris	5	0
cyanophylla	5	0
dealbata	2	6
Dillwynifolia	3	6
discolor	2	6
falcata	2	6
Impressa	2	6
lanata	2	6
Kermesina	10	6
longifolia	2	6
longissima	2	6
mucronata	2	6
myrtifolia	3	6
pendula	2	6
pinnata	5	0
platyptera	21	0
pubescens	5	0
pulchella	1	6
magna	5	0
scabra	3	6
suaveolens	1	6
triangularis, new	21	0
verticillata	1	6
vestita	2	6
Acrophyllum venosum		
Agnostis sinuata	106	0
Agapanthus umbellatus	1	6
fol. var.	3	6
Aitonia Capensis	5	0
Alonosa grandiflora	1	0
Amphicombe arguta	2	6
Anagallis grandiflora	1	6
lilacina	1	6
Phillipsii	1	6
Parksii	3	6
Andersonia sprengelioides	2	6
Andromeda buxifolia	3	6
Anigozanthus coccineus	3	6
humilis	21	0
Manglesii	7	6
Anthocercis albicans	3	6
floribundus	2	6
viscosus	5	0
Aotus ferrugineus	2	6
villosus	2	6
Araucaria (Altingia brazilicnsis	42	0
Cunninghamii	105	0
excelsa	63	0
Araba crassifolia		
Aristea cyanea	2	6
Aster argophyllus	1	6
Astelia Banksii	10	6
Azalea indica alba. 1s. 6d to	42	0
Azalea indica alba pl.	7	6
fol. varieg	21	0
Danielsiana	3	6
floribunda	7	6
Georgeana	21	0
lateritia	5	0
alba	10	6
(Gledstanesi)		
macrantha	5	0
purpurea	21	0
rubra	21	0
superba	21	0
phœnicea	1	6
alba	10	6
purpurea cœrulea	10	6
Smithii coccinea	2	6
spectabile	21	0
undulata	10	6
variegata	5	0
Robertsonii	21	0
Woodsii	10	6
reticulata	21	0
Banksia attenuata	21	0
coccinea	63	0
ericæfolia	2	6
grandis	10	6
Hugelii		
latifolia	2	6
littoralis	3	6
marcescens	2	6
Menziesii	21	0
occidentalis		
macrophylla	42	0
pulchella	42	0
speciosa	10	0
spinulosa	3	6
Solandra		
Bauera rubioides	2	6
Beaufortia decussata	2	6
Boronia alata	5	0
anemonefolia	105	0
crenulata	7	6
denticulata	2	6
pinnata	7	6
ledifolia	105	0
serrulata	2	6
viminea	21	0
Bossiæa alata	10	6
ensata	2	6
heterophylla	3	6
linifolia		
prostrata	2	6
scolopendria	2	6
thymifolia	2	6
Bouvardia splendens	5	0
triphylla	1	0
Brugmansia lutea	2	6
sanguinea	5	0
suaveolens	2	6
Buddlea Madagascariensis	2	6
Burchellia capensis	2	6
speciosa	5	0
Burtonia conferta	5	0
violacea	5	0
Cactus Cereus grandiflorus	1	6
Pfeifferii	5	0
lanuginosus	5	0
Maliissonii	3	6
triangularis	2	6
Epiphyllum Ackermanii	1	6
Jenkinsonii	1	6
Makoyii, —a splendid flower in the way of Ackermannia major, with the full purple tint of speciosissimum	10	6
speciosissimum	1	6
truncatum	1	6
Calendula crysanthemoides graminifolia	5	0
Caloquesia aromatica	3	6
Callistachys longifolia		
Chorozema lancifolia	5	0
ovata	3	6
Calothamnus quadrifidus	5	0
villosus	5	0
Cæsalpinia aculeata	5	0
Camellia japonica.		
alba, pl. (dbl. white)	3	6
simplex	3	6
Albaflora	5	0
amabile, Smith's	42	0
anemoneflora	3	6
alba	5	0
atrorubens	5	0
Candidissima	7	6
Chandlerii	5	0
Camellia Japonica coelestina, Cunningham's	21	0
Colvillii	5	0
corallina	5	0
Dillenii	10	6
Delicatissima	5	0
Donkelaerii	5	0
Dorsettii	7	6
Duchesse d'Orleans	42	0
Eclipse	5	0
Elegans, Chandler's	5	0
Eximia	5	0
fimbriata	5	0
flavescens (Lady Hume's blush)	3	6
florida	5	0
Fordii	7	6
Francofurtensis	10	6
Gilesiii	7	6
Gloriosa	7	6
Grand Frederick, or Floyii	42	0
Imbricata	5	0
alba	10	6
Insignis	7	6
King	7	6
Lady Hill	42	0
Landrethii	21	0
Lawrenceana	21	0
Leeana superba (Bealii or Sieboldtii)	10	6
Lefevreana	7	6
Makoyii, Low.		
minuta	7	6
myrtifolia	5	0
nobilissima	7	6
ochroleuca	10	6
Paxtonii	21	0
Pœoniflora	5	0
philadelphica	42	0
picturata	7	6
Pompone	3	6
Prattii	42	0
Princess Royal (Low)		
Punctata	5	0
Queen of England, Fielder's	63	0
Reticulata	7	6
Robertsonii	42	0
Rubra pl.		
Louckiana	3	6
Rubescens	42	0
Sasanqua Rosea (matiflora)	5	0
Sweetii	5	0
tricolor	7	6
triumphans	7	6
Variegata (dble. striped)	3	6
Victoria Antwerpensis	10	6
Welbankii	5	0
Woodsii	5	0
Candollea cuneiforme	3	6
Chelodia scutellarioides	5	0
Chironia angustifolia	1	6
frutescens	1	6
jasminoides	1	6
trinervis	2	6
Chorozema cordata	2	6
Dicksonii	5	0
Henchmannii	2	6
ilicifolia	2	6
macrophylla	5	0
mucronata	12	0
ovata	7	6
spartioides	15	0
varia	3	6
nana	7	6
ilicifolia	5	0
rotundifolia	7	6
Cineraria amelloides	1	0
Cissa	3	6
formosa	1	6
Herbertsonii	1	6
King	1	6
New Blush	1	6
[illegible]	1	0
Queen	1	6
Shaweana	3	6
Waterhouseana	2	6
Chantinus puniceus	2	6
carneus, Streblorhiza speciosa)		

Select List of Plants—continued.

	s.	d.
Coleonema rubra	2	6
tenuissima	3	6
Conospermum taxifolium		
Correa bicolor	21	0
cordata	21	0
Grevillii	5	0
Harrisii	10	6
pulchella	2	6
rosea	7	6
rufa	5	0
speciosa	2	6
ventricosa	7	6
Cosmelia rubra	7	6
Crotalaria purpurea	3	6
speciosa	3	6
Crowea saligna	2	6
Cyclopia genistoides	1	6
Cycloglyne canescens	10	6
Cytisus angustifolius		
argenteus	7	6
Canariensis	1	0
elegans	3	6
Dacrydium cupressinum	63	0
Daphne Dauphina	3	6
Indica	2	0
rubra	5	0
japonica . 31s. 6d. to	63	0
Daviesia cordata		
falcata	42	0
juncea	42	0
linifolia	7	6
horrida	63	0
Daviesia pungens	7	6
quadrilatera	63	0
ulicina	5	0
Dillwynia ericæfolia	2	6
floribunda	3	6
glycinifolia	7	6
parvifolia	3	6
rudis	7	6
speciosa	3	6
Diosma amœna	2	6
capitata	1	6
ciliaris	1	6
fragrans	3	6
speciosa	1	6
tetragona	2	0
uniflora	2	6
Diplacus glutinosus	1	6
puniceus	1	6
Diplolœna Dampieri	7	6
Diplopeltis Hugelii	7	6
Dodonæa pinnata	2	6
Dracophyllum capitatum	7	6
secundum	7	6
Dryandra floribunda	21	0
mucronata	63	0
nervosa	63	0
nivea	21	0
pteridifolia	105	0
Eichlanthus quinqueflorus	15	0
Euphorbia sp. nova Swan River	10	6
Epacris attenuata	2	6
cerciflora	7	6
coccinea		
grandiflora	1	6
heteronema	1	6
impressa	1	6
microphylla	3	6
nivalis	1	6
onosmæflora	5	0
paludosa	1	6
pulchella	1	6
pungens	1	6
rosea	3	6
variabilis	2	6
Erica Abietina	1	3
acuminata	3	6
albens	2	6
ampullacea	3	6
virgata	7	6
andromedæfolia	2	6
arbuscula	2	0
arcneriana	3	6
australis	1	6
Banksii purpurea	3	6
Beaumontiana	3	6
bicolor	2	6
Blandfordiana	2	6
Bonplandiana	2	6
barbata	5	0
Bowieana	1	0
Campanulata	2	6
Carnata	3	6
Cerinthoides	1	6
major	2	6
Cliffordiana	2	0
Colorans	1	6
cestata	2	6
superba	2	6
ciliaris major	5	0
minor	1	6
cupressina	2	0
curviflora rubra	1	3
Daphnifolia	2	0
delecta	3	6
densa	3	6
depressa	3	6
echiniflora purpurea	3	6
elata	1	3
empetrioides	1	6
Ewerianna	1	6
eximia	3	6
exsurgens	2	6
ferruginea	10	6
gracilis	1	0
grandiflora	3	6
grandinosa	2	6
Hartneilii	3	6
Hiemea	2	6
halicacaba	5	0
hyacinthiflora	2	6
hybrida	1	0
hyemalis	1	6
ignescens	1	0
inflata	3	6
Infundibuliformis	3	6
Irbyana	3	6
intermedia	2	6
Jasminiflora	5	0
Juliana	2	6
lacteiflora	2	6
lanata	1	6
Lambertia rosea	3	6
linneoides	2	0
Linnæa superba	1	6
longiflora	2	6

	s.	d.
Erica mammosa pallida	1	6
purpurea	1	6
margaritacea	1	0
mirabilis	2	6
mundula	2	6
Muscaria	2	6
nigrita	1	6
Odora Rosea	2	6
ovata	1	0
Patersonii	2	6
pellucida	2	0
persoluta	1	0
perspicua nana	1	6
petra	3	6
pinea	3	6
pregnans	1	6
coccinea	1	6
prestans	2	0
pulchella	1	0
pyramidalis	1	6
quadrifera	2	0
regerminans	1	0
rosea	2	6
rubens	1	0
rubra calyx	1	6
Sebana	2	6
nitea	2	6
sordida	1	0
splendens	3	0
spuria	1	6
Solandra	2	6
sulphurea	1	6
tenella	1	6
Thunbergii	2	6
translucens rosea	1	6
trieolor	2	6
trossula	1	6
tubiflora	1	0
Uhria pilosa	2	6
ventricosa carnea	1	6
superba	1	6
hirsuta	1	6
rosea	2	6
stellata	2	6
tenuifolia coccinea	3	6
venusta	2	6
vernix	2	6
coccinea	2	6
verticillata	1	6
major	1	6
Viscaria	2	6
Vestita alba	3	6
fulgida	1	6
purpurea	2	6
viridiflora	1	6
Westphalingia	2	6
Wilmoreana	2	0
Eriostemon cuspidatum	15	0
myoporoides		
Erinus lychnidea	1	6
Euchilus obcordatus	2	0
Eredium incarnatum	2	6
Eugenia australis	2	6
Eupatorium odoratissimum	2	6
rugosum	1	6
Eutaxia Baxterii	3	6
myrtifolia	1	0
pungens	3	6
Fabiana imbricata	2	0
Fuchsia affinis	7	6
corymbiflora	5	0
Chandleri	2	6
cordata	15	0
Cliftonia	5	0
Devoniana	2	6
longiflora splendens		
floribunda	7	6
pendula terminalis	3	6
racemiflora	10	6
sanguinea	3	6
Standishii	3	6
Tillerviana	10	6
Youngii	10	6
fulgens	1	0
Gardoquia betonicoides	3	6
Gillesii	1	6
Hookerii	2	0
multiflora	1	6
Gastrolobium bilobum	5	0
cordatum	63	0
retusum	7	6
verticillatum	63	0
Genista fragrans	2	6
linifolia	1	6
monosperma	21	0
Raddiana	1	0
Gnidia aurea	1	6
pinifolia	1	6
tomentosa	1	6
Gompholobium grandiflorum	10	6
latifolium	15	0
mucronatum	31	6
polymorphum	5	0
splendens	7	6
tenellum	10	6
tomentosum	7	6
versicolor	7	6
Grevillea argentea	2	0
Fraseri	1	6
concinna	3	0
ferruginea	21	0
linearis	5	0
longifolia		
planifolia	5	0
rosmarinifolia	1	6
sericea	5	0
sulphurea	2	6
Hakea, 15 sorts from the Swan River at	3	6
Helichrysum humile	1	6
proliferum	2	6
rupestre	1	6
sesamoides	1	6
Hermannia flammea	1	6
Hibbertia Cunninghamii	3	6
Hibiscus Cameroni		
Wrayii		
splendens		
Hovea apiculata	42	0
Celsii	3	6
ilicifolia	31	6
hirsuta	10	6
linearis	7	6
lanceolata	7	6
longifolia	7	6
Mangleasii	10	6
pungens	15	0
purpurea	3	0

	s.	d.
Hypocyrtum glycyphacum	2	6
Illicium floridanum	2	6
Reevesianum	21	0
Indigofera australis	2	6
Jacksonia grandiflora	7	6
scoparia	3	0
Kennedya rubicunda	6	0
Labichea pinnata	7	6
Lagunaria Patersonii	3	6
purpurea	7	6
Lasiopetalum Hypoleucum	63	0
Lantana Sellowii	1	0
Lambertia formosa	3	6
Lasiopetalum purpureum	3	6
ferrugineum	3	6
sericeum	2	6
Laurus Tavia	31	6
sassafras	31	6
Leichhardtia biloba	7	6
Hermannii	7	6
Linnæa	1	0
Leucopogon Richei	3	6
Leucadendron Rosseliannus, 2s. 6d. to	5	0
Ligustrum spectatum	5	0
Linum flavum	1	0
quadrifolium	1	6
Lobelia discolor	7	6
Logania Patersonii	5	0
revolata	5	0
Lycium africanum	2	6
Lysimena pentapetala	7	6
Magnolia fuscata	5	0
Malva Crecana	1	6
Cretica	2	6
Mauritiana	3	6
Mathiola tristis	1	0
Mangleasia glaorata	5	0
Lawrenceana	7	6
trifurcata	7	6
Melaleuca splendens	3	6
thymifolia	2	6
Mentzelia stipitata	2	6
Metrosideros floribunda	1	6
salicina	2	6
Muraltia eucalyptoides	21	0
Muriceia Baxterii (Oxylobium scandens	2	6
dilatata	10	6
floribunda		
grandiflora	15	0
linearis	21	0
reticulata	3	6
Myrsine Urvillei	31	6
Myrtus Melastomoides	5	0
Oldenlandia Deppii	2	6
Oxylobium arborescens	10	6
capitatum	10	6
cuneatum	42	0
cordifolium	2	6
obovatum	42	0
Parkeria	5	0
Passerina grandiflora	3	6
Persoonia linearis	5	0
Petrophila, four sorts at	7	6
Phyllica imbricata	3	6
Phymatanthus tricolor (Pelargonium)	1	6
Phyllocladus trachymenoides	147	0
Pimelea decussata	1	6
drupacea	1	6
hispida	2	6
hypericifolia		
laxiflora	1	6
nana	7	6
nivea	7	6
spectabilis	63	0
Pittosporum Cunninghamii	10	6
Platylobium triangulare	2	0
formosum	7	6
parviflorum	10	6
Podalyria floribunda	3	6
sericea	3	6
styracifolia	2	6
Podolobium heterophyllum	15	0
staurophyllum	15	0
trilobatum	15	0
Polygala attenuata	1	6
bracteolata	2	6
cerasifolia	2	6
filiforme	2	6
grandiflora	2	6
Heisteria (Muraltia)	1	6
myrtifolia	2	6
Portulacca rubra	2	6
Theilsonii	3	6
Pomaderris discolor	3	6
vitisa	3	6
Primula sinensis alba pl.	15	0
rubra pl.		
Proteas, in six sorts at	3	6

GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.

	s.	d.
Antirrhinum molle	1	6
Bignonia capreolata	3	6
Cherere	3	6
Pandora	3	6
Billardiera mutabilis	1	6
melocarpa	1	6
Brachysema latifolia	3	6
modulata	1	6
Canavalia bonariensis	3	6
Chorozema rhombea	2	6
spectabilis, Lindley	7	6
Cobæa scandens	1	0
stipularis lutea	3	6
Comesperma gracilis	3	6
Delichos lignosus	1	6
Ecremocarpus scaber	1	0
Hardenbergia digitata	7	6
Hovea scandens	21	0
Jasminum grandiflorum	2	6
heterophyllum	3	6
Jasminum Chrysanthemum	5	0
undulatum	1	6
Kadsura japonica	15	0
Kennedia coccinea	2	0
Comptoniana	2	6
glabrata	2	6
insignis, vera	31	6
floribunda very fine, free bloomer, and of a better habit than insignis	7	6
monophylla (bimaculata	2	6
Marryatti	7	6

	s.	d.
Prestanthera Lasianthus	3	6
rotundifolia	3	6
violacea	2	6
Psoralea aculeata	1	6
Pultenæa biloba	5	0
Daphnoides	2	6
flexilis	2	6
mucronata	5	0
polygalæfolia	2	6
rosmarinifolia	7	6
stricta	1	0
stipularis	5	0
subumbellata	1	0
vestita	5	0
Pallasiana	5	0
Rhododendron arboreum	7	6
album	31	6
Cunninghamii	21	0
Nobleanum	21	0
Princeps	10	6
tigrinum	42	0
Bakerii	42	0
Harringtonii	42	0
Cavendishii	42	0
Biburyensis	42	0
Cliveana	42	0
barbatum		
Zeylanicum	42	0
Rollissonii (nobile)	42	0
rubricaule	31	6
trictum	31	6
Farrerae	31	6
Campanulatum	10	6
Roella ciliata	1	6
Schotia latifolia	7	6
speciosa	3	6
Sclago Gillesii	1	0
Salvia patens (per doz.)	9	0
regia	10	6
tubifera	10	6
Siphocampylos bicolor	2	6
Cavanillesii		
revoluta (spicata)	7	6
Solanum lasciniatum	3	6
Sowerbya juncea	5	0
Sprengelia incarnata	2	6
Statice arborea	15	0
foliosa	2	6
monopetala	2	6
Dickinsonii	147	0
puberula	2	6
sinuata	2	6
Stenanthera pinifolia	3	6
Stenochilus maculatus	2	6
viscosus	2	6
Stylidium adnatum	1	6
ciliatum	7	6
graminifolium	3	6
Drummondii	63	0
laricifolium	2	6
sp. nova Swan River rose colour)	10	6
Swainsonia galegæfolia	2	6
alba	3	6
Tasmannia aromatica	10	6
Telopea speciosissima	42	0
Templetonia glauca	3	6
retusa	3	6
Thea viridis	3	6
Thomasia canescens		
dumosa	1	6
glutinosa		
Thysanotus intricatus		
preliferus	15	0
Tweedia cærulea	1	6
Verbena amabile	3	6
Arraniana	0	9
Buistii	1	6
Elfordiensis	1	6
Hylandsii	1	0
ignea	1	6
incisa	0	9
insignis	3	6
Hendersonii	1	6
lactea	3	6
melindris	0	9
latifolia	0	9
mirabilis	3	6
Neillii	8	0
pulchella	0	9
alba	1	0
rosea elegans	3	6
triumphans	3	6
Teucrioides	1	0
Iveryana	3	6
Tweediana	0	9
latifolia	1	0
Vinnuaria denudata	2	6
Westringia longifolia	1	6
Witsenia corymbosa	5	0
Maura		
Yucca filifolia	31	6
aloides fol. varieg	15	6
Zieria Smithii	3	6

	s.	d.
Kennedia ovata	2	6
prostrata	1	6
rubicunda	1	6
splendens	5	0
Sterlingii	7	6
nigricans	3	6
Loasa lateritia	1	6
Loasa portlandica	5	0
Lophospermum erubescens	1	6
spectabile	3	6
scandens, true	1	6
Manettia glabrata	2	6
Marianthus pilosus	15	0
Maurandia Barclayana	1	0
Mimosa prostrata	2	6
Mutisia serratifolia		
Passiflora alba	1	6
cœrulea racemosa	2	6
edulis	2	6
formosa elegans	7	6
linearis	1	6
Milnes hybrid	1	6
Neillii	3	6
Wallachiana	1	6
Plumbago capensis	1	6
Rubus sinensis	3	6
Solanum jasminoides	3	6
Sollya heterophylla	1	6
angustifolia	5	0
latifolia	1	6
salicifolia	3	6
Tacsonia pinnatistipula	3	6
Tecoma australis		
jasminoides	2	6

	s.	d.
Testudinaria elephantipes	7	6
Tropæolum Brachyceras	3	6
pentaphyllum	1	6
tricolorum	3	6
grandiflorum (Jarretta	7	6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Aconitum sinensis	2	6
Stokeanum	1	6
uncinatum	1	0
Achillea grandiflora	0	9
ligustica	0	9
Ptarmica	0	9
Acorus Calamus	0	9
gramineus	0	9
Adenophora communis	0	9
Adonis vernalis	0	9
Ajuga pyramidalis	0	9
reptans alba	1	0
Alchemilla montana	0	9
Althæa ulmifolia	2	6
Alstræmeria aurea	2	6
Alyssum saxatile	0	9
Amaryllis Atamasco	1	0
Ammobium alatum	0	9
Anemone Japonica	5	0
sylvestris	3	6
thalictroides	1	6
vitifolia	2	0
Hepatica		
dble. red	0	9
single do.	0	9
do. white	0	9
do. blue	0	9
Anomatheca cruenta	0	9
Antirrhinum caryophylloides	1	0
double white	1	0
montevidense	1	0
ochroleucum superbum	1	6
Aquilegia canadensis	1	0
glandulosa	1	6
Aralia nudicauli	1	0
Arabis præcox	0	9
Arenaria longifolia	0	9
nardifolia	0	9
Arnica Bellidastrum	0	9
Aristolochia Clematis	0	9
Arum maculatum	0	9
Asarum europæum	0	9
canadense	0	9
virginicum	0	9
Asclepias tuberosa	2	6
Asperula montana	0	9
Aspidistra sinensis	3	6
Aster paludosus	0	9
Astrantia variegata	5	0
Aubretia deltoidea	0	9
Baptisia australis	0	9
Barbarea taurica	0	9
Betonica officinalis	0	9
stricta	0	9
Bellium crassifolium	0	9
Calopogon pulchellum	2	0
Camasia esculenta	7	5
Campanula alpina	3	6
betonicæfolia	1	0
carpatica	0	9
alba	1	6
cephalantha	0	9
fragilis	1	6
hirsuta	2	6
garganica	1	0
alba	1	6
grandiflora	2	6
macrantha	1	0
nitida	0	9
persicifolia	0	0
pl.	0	9
pumila	0	9
alba	1	0
pulla (pusilla)	1	0
pyramidalis	1	0
alba	1	0
rubra	0	9
sarmatica	1	6
saxatile	3	6
Trachelium album	1	0
Cardamine asarifolia	0	9
Carex latifolia	0	9
Carduus acanthoides	0	9
Catananche bicolor	1	6
Centaurea Fisheri	1	0
macrocephala	0	9
scabra	0	9
Cheiranthus Cheiri fl., pl.		
purpurea variegata	1	6
ochroleuca	1	6
Chelone angustifolia	1	0
barbata	1	0
alba (Antwerpensis)	1	6
obliqua alba	1	0
Cnicus heterophyllus	0	9
Cimicifuga palmata	0	9
racemosa	0	9
Circæa alpina	0	9
Clematis erecta	0	9
revoluta	0	9
Collinsonia tuberosa	1	6
Comarum palustre	0	9
Coronilla iberica	0	9
Conostylis americana	2	6
Convallaria angustifolia	1	0
majalis pl.		
marginata	1	6
verticillata	1	0
Coptis trifoliata	0	9
Cornus canadensis	1	0
Crucianella stylosa	0	9
Cyclamen Coum	1	6
europæum album	1	6
persicum	1	0
album	1	6
vernum	2	6
Cypripedium acaulis	1	6
parviflorum	1	6

	s.	d.
Tropæolum tuberosum	0	9
Vitis heterophylla	7	6
Wistaria Backhouseana	15	0
Zichya pannosa		
[illegible]	7	6
[illegible]	42	0

	s.	d.
Cypripedium spectabile	1	6
Dalibarda fragarioides	0	9
Dactylis glomerata fol. varieg.	0	9
Delphinium Barlowii	2	6
grandiflorum	0	9
mesleseenum	1	6
sinensis maxima	1	0
Dentaria digitata	0	9
Dianthus barbatus alba pl.	2	6
aggregatus pl.	1	6
pumila	1	6
superba	1	6
superrissima	1	6
Doucerheen Meadea	1	6
elegans	1	6
gigantea	1	6
Dracocephalum grandiflorum	2	6
Ruyschianum	1	6
Drosera filiformis	7	6
Dryas integrifolia	2	6
octopetala	2	6
Equisetum hyemale	0	9
variegatum	0	9
Epilobium latifolium	0	9
trifolatum	0	9
Epimedium diphyllum	1	6
grandiflorum	2	6
muschianum	2	6
violaceum	7	6
Erigeron Villarsii	0	9
Eryngium planum	0	9
Erythronium Americanum	0	9
Fumaria Hallerii	0	9
Funkia cinculata	1	6
longifolia	1	6
Gaillardia aristata	0	9
picta	1	0
Galega montana	0	9
Gazania rigens	1	0
Gentiana acaulis	0	9
alba		
alpina	3	6
angustifolia	7	6
asclepiadea	1	6
alba		
cruciata	1	6
lutea	1	6
punctata	5	0
purpurea	3	6
saponaria	1	6
Verna	1	6
Geranium argenteum	2	6
Richardii	1	0
Geum sanguineum	0	6
strictum	0	9
Gladiolus byzantinus	0	9
cardinalis	1	0
communis	0	9
alba	0	9
rosea	0	9
rubra	0	9
Psittacinus	0	6
Gillenia trifoliata Spiræa	2	6
Gnaphalium dioicum roseum	0	9
Gratiola officinalis	0	9
Galium creticum	0	9
verum	0	9
album	0	9
Habenaria ciliaris	1	6
fimbriata	1	6
incisa	1	6
Helleborus niger	0	9
hyemalis	0	9
fœtidus	0	9
Helonias asphodeloides	3	6
dioica	2	6
bullatus latifolius)	2	6
Hemerocallis flava	0	9
lancifolia	1	6
marginata	2	6
Sieboldii	1	6
Hesperis matronalis alba plena	0	9
speciosus	2	6
Hieracium cinophyllum	0	9
maculatum	0	9
tenuifolium	0	9
Hydrastis canadensis	0	9
Hydrophyllum maculatum	0	9
Hypoxis stellatus	0	9
Iris deflexa	2	6
Pavonia	1	6
pumila	0	9
cœrulea	0	9
prismatica	3	6
Susiana	1	0
Jasione perennis	1	0
Jeffersonia diphylla	3	6
Lathyrus grandiflorus	0	9
latifolius	0	9
albus	2	6
Leonotis Leonurus	2	6
Liatris spicata	1	0
Lilium atrosanguineum	5	0
maculatum	7	6
Canadense	1	0
chalcedonicum	0	9
eximium	2	6
japonicum	3	6
lancifolium punctatum from 15s. 6d. to	63	0
lancifolium album, from 10s. 6d. to	63	0
rubrum (speciosum)		
longiflorum	1	6
superbum	1	0
tenuifolium	7	6
Thunbergianum (venustum)	7	6
Linaria alba	1	0
Linnæa borealis	1	6
Linum monogynum	1	0
Lithospermum album	0	9
maritimum	0	9
Lobelia Altontoweriense	0	9
cardinalis	0	9
fulgens	0	9
Ignea	1	6
longifolia hybrida	0	9

	s.	d.
Lobelia Millerii	1	0
propinqua	0	9
splendens	0	9
unidentata	1	0
Lotus corniculatus pl.	3	6
Lupinus polyphyllus	0	9
albus	1	0
Lychnis Bungeana	1	6
Chalcedonica	0	6
pl.	0	9
coronata	1	6
flos Cuculi pl.	1	6
fulgens	1	0
Viscaria alba	2	6
Lysimachia ciliata	0	9
Melanthium virginicum	1	6
Menyanthes trifoliata	1	6
Mimulus Beauty of Cheshunt	0	9
Harrissonii	1	0
Magnet	0	9
Moore's pulchella	1	6
Queen Ann	0	9
Wilsonii	0	9
William the 4th	0	9
Mitella diphylla	1	0
Mousonia speciosa	2	6
Lobata	2	6
Myosotis palustris	0	9
Nepeta grandiflora	0	9
Nuttalia grandiflora	5	0
Onoclea sensibilis	3	6
Œnothera macrocarpa	1	3
missouriensis	1	3
Orchis blephariglottis	1	6
Ornithogalum niveum	7	6
Origanum creticum	0	9
Orobus canescens	1	6
Fisherii	1	6
Oxalis Bowieana	1	0
Deppii	1	0
floribunda	1	0
Parnassia asarifolia	1	6
Pæonia albiflora Potsii	7	6
Claptoniensis	42	0
Lowii	42	0
Queen Victoria	42	0
festiva	63	0
Reevesii	7	6
Pentstemon gentianoides	1	0
coccinea	1	6
major	7	6
splendens	3	6
Morisonii splendid, with a large black throat	10	6
glandulosum	2	6
campanulatum	1	0
Murrayanum	7	6
speciosum	2	6
Phleum nodosum variegatum	0	9
Phalangium Liliago	1	6
Phlox amœna	1	6
aristata	1	6
Brownii	1	0
divaricata	1	0
alba		
frondosa	1	6
læta	1	6
omniflora	1	0
pilosa	1	6
præcox alba	2	6
Riversii	1	6
triflora	1	0
verna	0	9
purpurea	1	6
Youngii	1	6
Physostegia imbricata	1	0
Polemonium cæruleum	0	9
pulcherrimum	0	9
Polygonatum Thunbergii	1	0
Polygonum scandens	0	9
Potentilla atrosanguinea	0	9
Dahurica	2	6
formosa	0	9
Garnieriana	3	6
Hopwoodiana	1	0
leucochroa	7	6
Mackayana	1	0
Mayana	1	0
Russelliana	0	9
pedata pl.	0	9
Shepherdii	1	6
Tonguii	1	6
Primula ciliata purpurea	2	6
Cortusoides	0	9
Double yellow	1	0
white	1	0
crimson	1	0
velvet	1	0

	s.	d.
Primula farinosa	1	0
helvetica	1	6
hirsuta	1	0
integrifolia	1	0
longifolia	2	6
marginata	1	0
minima	1	0
nivalis	1	6
occidentalis	1	6
Ovata	1	0
pusilla	3	6
scotica	1	0
verticillata	1	9
vulgaris pl. nova	2	6
Prunella ovata	0	9
verticillata	0	6
Pulmonaria maculata	0	9
mollis	0	9
Pyrethrum grandiflorum	0	9
Ramonda pyrenaica	1	6
Ranunculus aconitifolius pl.	1	6
Rhexia virginica	1	6
Rubus arcticus	1	6
Rudbeckia laciniata	0	9
Sabbatia corymbosa	2	6
Salvia indica	1	0
Sarracenia purpurea	1	6
Sanguinaria canadensis	1	0
Saponaria ocymoides	1	0
Saxifraga ligulata	2	6
oppositifolia	0	9
rivularis	0	9
villosa	0	9
Scilla amœna	1	0
alba	1	0
bifolia	1	0
alba	1	0
Peruviana	1	6
alba	1	0
verna	1	0
alba	1	0
Sedum ochroleucum	1	0
Sieboldii	1	0
Sempervivum globiferum	0	9
Silene acaulis	1	0
maritima	0	9
flos Cuculi pl.	1	0
laciniata	2	6
Sisyrinchium grandiflorum	2	6
odoratissimum	7	6
Soldanella alpina	1	0
Clusii	1	6
minima	1	6
montana	1	6
Spigelia marylandica	2	6
Spiræa Aruncus	0	9
filipendula pl.	0	9
japonica	2	0
lobata	5	0
Stachys coccinea	1	6
speciosa	2	6
Stenactis speciosa	0	9
Stipa pinnata	0	9
Statice altaica	1	6
coriacea	1	6
elata	1	6
floribunda	1	6
incana	5	0
latifolia	1	6
ovalifolia	2	6
ramosa	1	6
speciosa	5	0
undulata	1	6
virgata	1	6
Thermopsis fabacea	1	0
Thlaspi montana	0	9
Tradescantia ciliata	0	9
virginica	0	9
alba	0	9
Trientalis europæa	1	6
Trillium atropurpureum	2	6
cernuum	1	6
grandiflorum	1	6
pictum	2	6
Tritoma media	1	6
Uvularia grandiflora	1	6
Veronica serpyllifolia	0	9
urticæfolia	0	9
Viola frutescens	2	6
pedata	1	6
alba		
palmata	1	6
pubescens	1	0
sagittata	0	9
Vinca minor	0	9
Waldsteinia geoides	0	9
Watsonia incarnata	1	6
Wulfenia carinthiaca	1	0
Zephyranthes Andersonii	1	6
candida	1	0
grandiflora	1	0

	s.	d.
Erica vulgaris tomentosa	1	0
rubra	1	0
stricta	1	0
coccinea	1	0
major alba	1	0
vagans alba	1	0
pallida	1	0
ciliata	1	0
mediterranea glauca	1	0
hibernica	1	0
ramulosa	1	0
Scoparia	1	0
Escallonia Cumingii	2	6
montevidense	2	6
rubra	1	6
viscosa	1	6
Euonymus japonicus	1	6
fol. argent.	1	6
fol. aur.	3	6
obovatus	1	0
nanus	1	6
Heimia salicifolia	2	6
Jasminum Wallichianum	2	6
Juniperus Bermudianus	3	6
nanus	3	6
Kerria japonica simplex	1	6
Lonicera flexuosa	1	6
flava	1	6
Douglasii	3	6
Ledebourii	3	6
Leycesteria formosa	1	6
Magnolia glauca, small	1	6
grandiflora	3	6
Exmouth	3	6
conspicua	3	6
macrophylla 10*s* 6*d* to	31	6
purpurea	2	6
tripetala	2	0
Soulangeana	5	0
Mahonia aquifolia	1	6
glumacea	7	6
repens	2	6
tunuifolia	63	0
Menziesia polifolia	1	0
alba	1	0
atropurpurea	1	0
cærulea	5	0
Passiflora cærulea	1	6
Mayana	1	6
palmata	1	6
Pæonia arborea, (Moutan)	5	0
rosea	10	6
papaveracea	7	6
Pernettia mucronata, (Arbutus)	2	6
phillyreæfolia	2	6

	s.	d.
Philadelphus speciosus	2	6
Gordonianus	2	6
Pinus Canariensis	5	0
cœruleus	7	6
Devoniana	21	0
Cembra, small	1	0
Deodara (Cedrus) small	2	6
excelsa 2*s* 6*d* to	10	6
filifolia	10	6
Pinus Hartwegia	10	6
longifolia	10	6
Luscombeana (Cephalonica)	1	6
Menziesii	7	6
Mughus	1	0
Oocarpa	10	6
patula	5	0
Pallasiana	7	6
Pithyusa	7	6
pinea	1	6
Pseudo-Strobus	5	0
Russelliana	21	0
Teocote	5	0
Podocarpus latifolius	10	6
longifolius	10	6
macrophylius	10	6
Makoyi	7	6
Polygala Chamæbuxus	1	6
Prunus colchicus		
Quercus Fordii		
confertifolia	7	6
rugosa mexicana	10	6
sp. Mexico	2	6
Rododendron caucasicum	5	0
album	12	6
hyacinthiflorum fine double	21	0
Lowii	10	6
multimaculatum	10	6
Chamæcistus	10	6
Ribes Augusta	1	6
Sanguinea	4*s* per doz.	
Menziesii		
Salix reticulata	3	6
Spiræa ariæfolia	1	6
argentea	1	6
Solanum crispum	2	6
Syringa Josackii	2	6
Taxus nucifera	5	0
hibernica	2	6
Vaccinium ovatum	3	6
Virgilia capensis	1	6
Wistaria Consequana	1	6
brachybotrys (floribunda) frutescens	1	6

Fine Collections of Orchidaceous Plants, Roses, Pelargoniums, Ghent Azaleas, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Trained Wall-trees, &c.

N.B.—A reference to some respectable House in London will be required from unknown Correspondents.

HARDY AND HALF-HARDY SHRUBS, TREES, &c.

	s.	d.
Andromeda floribunda (strong)	42	0
tetragona	7	6
Aralia japonica	2	6
Araucaria imbricata	15	0
Arbutus photinæfolia	21	0
magnifica	21	0
Clethroides	21	0
procera	7	6
tomentosa	10	6
Azara integrifolia	3	6
Benthamia fragifera	1	6
Berberis aristata	2	6
Chitrya	1	6
dulcis	3	6
empetrifolia	3	6
trifoliata		
Bignonia grandiflora	2	6
Buddlea globosa	1	6
Calycanthus præcox	2	6
Callitris australis	2	6
equisetifolia	2	6
triquetra	2	6
Caprifolium hispidulum	2	6
Ceanothus azureus	2	6
Clematis azurea grandiflora	3	6
bicolor (Sieboldii)	3	6
cylindrica	2	6
florida	1	6
fl. pl.	1	6
montana	3	6
nepalensis	1	6
odorata	1	0
viticella (purple)	1	0
(red)	1	0
Coronilla glauca	0	9

	s.	d.
Cotoneaster denticulata	21	0
rotundifolia	7	6
Cupressus torulosus	5	0
australis	3	6
Cytisus purpureus albus	2	6
Daphne alpina	5	0
Cneorum	1	6
maximum	2	6
collina	2	6
Daphne Gnidium	3	6
lutetiana	5	0
Tarton-raira	5	0
Deutzia corymbosa (canescens)	1	6
scabra	1	0
undulata	1	6
Epigæa repens	2	6
Erica carnea	1	0
cinerea atropurpurea	1	0
alba	1	0
pumila	1	0
major	1	0
montrosa	1	0
Mackayana	1	6
tetralix alba	1	0
pallida	1	0
vulgaris lutea	1	0
aurea	1	0
decumbens	1	0
alba	1	0
pumila	1	0
fl. pl.	1	0
procumbens alba	1	0
pulchella	1	0
argentea	1	0
elata alba	1	0

SPLENDID NEW ROSE.—"ROSA DEVONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE and Co. beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very beautiful new Rose, of which they possess the entire stock, and which they can confidently recommend as being one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The flowers are very large, cupped, with fine bold outer or guard petals, of a firm Camellia-like texture, very double, finely formed, and deliciously fragrant. They are produced in great profusion from the beginning of May until the end of November, and invariably expand fully and freely, without any hard green eye or other imperfection. The colour, which, when the buds first open, is a creamy buff, changes as the flowers expand to a Primrose yellow, with a pinkish-buff centre. This Rose has an excellent habit, being of free and vigorous growth, with beautiful thick, glossy, dark-green foliage; is also quite hardy, and partakes equally of the properties of the Noisette and Odorata classes. Six flowers of it were exhibited on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society in Regent-street, and were awarded the Silver Banksian Medal. Strong Plants will be sent out in the first week of August next, and will be delivered (carriage free) in London at 21*s.* each.

N.B.—The usual allowance to the Trade.

Exeter Nursery, June 3d, 1841.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, CHISWICK. — H. HEWETSON, from having personally examined at this Show the various articles for exhibiting Flowers to the greatest advantage, has manufactured in zinc a variety of articles, to which he begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists generally:—

Pansy, Ranunculus, Pink, Carnation, and Picotee Trays, for 12, 24, 36, and 48 blooms each, in cases complete. Garden Hand Frames and Blooming Frames, Glazed and Unglazed: Dahlia Shades, Picotee and Pink Shades; Watering Pots in the greatest variety; Flower Labels of every shape in use, with Grays Horticultural Ink. Improved Galvanic Plant Protectors; Garden-pumps and Syringes at very moderate prices.—Zinc Manufactory, 57, Cannon-street, near London-bridge.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** **Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.**

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The LAST EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of JULY; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday the 9th, or at the Garden before half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5*s.* each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10*s.* each; but none will be issued without an Order from a Fellow of the Society.

21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—June 21st, Slough. June 22d, Southwark. June 23d, Norwich, Glasgow.

THE second of the great meetings of the Horticultural Society of London took place last Saturday. The day was as cold and cheerless as a sleeping sun and a keen north-east wind could render it in May. The border-flowers were lean and haggard for lack of food. The turf, which a month before was a green elastic carpet, had become a dry and hardened floor; and the trees alone, which draw their supplies from the deep fountains of the earth, were rejoicing in their strength. Nevertheless, nine thousand persons, among whom were many of the highest and fairest in the land, impelled by the love of flowers, and not having the fear of cold and aches before their eyes, pressed into the gardens to admire the splendid productions which they knew would be there collected for their enjoyment. Nor were they disappointed. If the gardens themselves were suffering beneath the infliction of a winter in summer-tide, the contents of the canvass houses indicated no symptoms of the season; on the contrary, the triumph of art over nature was more conspicuous than ever: for on no occasion has a more gorgeous display of floral beauty, or more gratifying proofs of skill in cultivation, been collected together, even by this great Society. For the banks of Pelargoniums and Roses, radiant with beauty—for the varied forms of Orchidaceous plants, one of which a poet would have compared to a fountain of emeralds and gold—for the glowing but delicate tints of the Heaths, and for the endless forms of others, which by name we cannot count, we refer our readers to the report of our chronicler, to be found in another page. We can only say that those who love "to gaze on that is fair," were well rewarded for their visit to the scene, with the single exception of those who expected a fine display of fruit. Upon this point we have some observations to make.

The display of fruit on Saturday was decidedly unworthy so great an occasion. There was not a single fine collection, none of the Pine-apples were remarkable, and the really handsome specimens of Grapes from Mr. Davis, Sir Simon Clarke's gardener, and from Messrs. Chapman and Wilmot, were sadly in need of rivals. In fact, the Judges could not find a collection deserving of the principal gold medal. That to which the second gold medal was awarded contained inferior Strawberries and Nectarines about half-ripe; which latter circumstance should in strictness have disqualified the exhibitor altogether: for to exhibit unripe fruit is like exhibiting plants out of flower—neither are in a state fit for examination. We cannot suppose that this inferiority in the fruit arises from unskilfulness on the part of gardeners, or from the cultivation of fruit being less attended to than that of flowers. It must arise from other causes, the principal of which is probably that gardeners in the country are not aware of the regulations under which fruit is exhibited by the Horticultural Society; we will therefore explain them. In the first place, our advertising columns of to-day contain a statement of the medals that are offered by the Society for fruit. The actual money value of a Gold Knightian medal being ten guineas, and of the Gold Banksian seven guineas, there is no want of encouragement to fruit-growers: in fact, they are placed in the same position with respect to rewards as the exhibitors of flowers. Secondly, *all fruit which is sent for exhibition is returned to the owners, carriage paid*, unless those who exhibit give orders to the contrary; so that no expense whatever is incurred by those who are desirous of competing; and gardeners in distant parts of the country have an opportunity of displaying their skill. This being the case, we trust the great fruit-growers will bestir themselves, and prove at the meeting of the Society in July, that their skill is not inferior to that of the flower-gardeners, whose produc-

tions now form the principal subject of attraction. We know that the Society anticipates a large exhibition, and that a new table of a much-improved construction will be provided for displaying the fruit to advantage. Let us hope, for the honour of our forcing gardeners, that the supply will be equal to the preparations in progress.

We had scarcely, last week, dismissed for press our observations upon Boghos Joussouff's singular Orange (?), when we were favoured with the following note upon the subject from the Rev. G. C. Renouard, Foreign Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society.

"When resident at Smyrna as chaplain to the factory there, in 1812, a fruit produced, as I was told, by an Orange-tree on which a Lemon had been grafted, was sent to me from the garden of a friend at Hajilar, a village in the neighbourhood, so singular in its appearance that I should have preserved it in spirits had I been aware of the circumstance I shall presently mention. Boghos Yusuf (i. e. Paul Joseph) is a most estimable Armenian, universally esteemed, and was employed in his youth under the British Consul at Smyrna. He might, therefore, have had his tree from the same garden as that in which the one I speak of grew. The fruit sent to me had the size and appearance of a large Orange with two or three large patches of Lemon neatly stuck on it; the colour, almost to the very edges of the different pieces, being distinctly that of the respective fruits; and on removing the rind, which, as in a common Orange, was all of one piece, the portions beneath the Lemon-coloured parts had not only a considerable degree of acidity, while the Orange had its proper degree of sweetness, but they were separated from their sweet neighbours by a distinct membrane, which in some degree accounted for their difference in taste. The pulp was also, I believe, of a lighter hue. This physiological fact may perhaps be new to you, and if so, will form a supplement to the communication of your correspondent *B. D.* (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 5th June, p. 375).

"The patches of Lemon were merely superficial, and of no great thickness. They made bumps, or irregular elevations, on the rind of the fruit."

This communication renders still more interesting the question as to the possibility of obtaining a tree by the operation stated to be employed at Smyrna It also confirms the correctness of our opinion, that if the fruit of Boghos Bey's tree exhibited external signs of the three parents from which it is derived, that triple character could hardly be connected with internal organisation. It appears from Mr. Renouard's observations that the rind of the fruit he saw was all of one piece, and that the marks by which the Orange and Lemon were limited internally were principally colour and flavour, both which are the result of peculiar secretions, not of distinct organisation. What Mr. St. John's account seemed to us to indicate was, that within one common rind the tree bore an Orange, a Citron, and a Lemon; while the fact seems to be, that within one common rind a portion of the lobes possesses the quality of a Lemon, another of a Citron, and another of an Orange; a very different thing. Can there be any analogy between this singular case and the not uncommon circumstance of a Peach becoming a Nectarine on one half of its surface? We very much wish some ingenious gardener would seriously attempt to obtain a tree by the grafting together of three different embryos. It would throw light upon some obscure points in vegetable physiology.

The lovers of the Auricula will find an admirable account of the management of that flower in our columns of to-day. We are indebted for it to our excellent correspondent, Dr. Horner, of Hull, whose skill as a scientific florist is recognised on all hands, and who at one time possessed one of the largest, and certainly most valuable, private collections of Auriculas in the kingdom. Would that the management of every race of flowers were explained in the same clear and simple manner! A person unable to grow Auriculas with such an instructor as Dr. Horner, must be very unfortunate: and we attach the more importance to this fact, because they are plants which many would cultivate who do not possess the means of employing a gardener, but who take the management of their flowers into their own hands.

Errata.—In the leading article of last week, p. 379, col. 2, line 7, *for* "fund" *read* "field"; and line 21 from the bottom, *for* "the concealed," *read* "thus concealed."

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXII.

In continuation of our remarks respecting the methods by which cottage plants may be propagated at this season, we proceed to notice the way in which cuttings generally are prepared and treated. The shoots best adapted for cuttings are those which are pretty well ripened, and are neither too tender nor succulent in their growth; on this account the lateral or side shoots are usually preferred to others of a more vigorous habit. When such have been obtained of any particular plant it is wished to increase, the cuttings are to be slipped off from the branches as carefully as possible, so as to retain the principal bud at the base of each, the ragged ends trimmed neatly, and divested of one or two of the lower tiers of leaves close to the stem. Other shoots besides laterals may be prepared by cutting them across with a sharp knife immediately below the fourth or fifth joint from the top, and depriving them of leaves on that part of the stem which is to be inserted in the ground. Some plants, such as the double varieties of Rocket and Wallflower, strike more readily when one or two incisions of about half-an-inch in length from the bottom upwards are made in the bark of the cutting, so that on inserting it the part which was slit will naturally spread open, and in a short time emit roots.—Slips or pipings of Pinks may be treated in this manner; but in preparing them it must be remembered never to shorten the points of the leaves, as is frequently done, and often proves the cause of their failure. When the ground has been properly dug, and made fine and even with the rake, the cuttings are to be got ready and inserted for about a third of their length, two or three inches apart. The earth is then to be pressed tolerably firm around them, and a gentle watering given to the whole. If the situation is exposed to the sun, a temporary covering must be made to shade them for two or three weeks. Paper fixed to some hoops bent over them, or *fresh* Cabbage or Rhubarb-leaves, as mentioned at p. 19 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, may be used for this purpose. Weeding and keeping the cuttings moist by occasional waterings in dry weather are all they will require until they have taken root, and are fit for transplanting.

Continue to attend to the crops of most importance for the use of the family. Destroy weeds; draw-earth and stake those vegetables that require to be so treated, and remove any that are running to seed.

Bees.—Although many cottagers may be careless about the management of a garden, there are few, we think, who might not possess a hive or two of Bees; and those who are desirous of doing so cannot have a better opportunity for making a beginning than by purchasing a swarm from his neighbour; as soon as it has settled and been hived, if possible, it should be removed the same evening to the place where it is intended to remain. In favourable seasons, a good stock that has survived the winter will throw off three swarms; and sometimes the first one will throw off another, or what is called a virgin swarm, the same year, on which a false value is too often placed by many bee-keepers. The great objection to them arises from the uncertainty of the weather preventing them laying in a sufficiency of food for the winter. First and second swarms will generally succeed if thrown off early in the season; but third swarms should always be returned to the parent hive. The period between the coming off of the first and second swarm varies from seven to nine days; sometimes it is less, and therefore it will be necessary to watch them occasionally until the swarming is over. In performing any operations with Bees, great care must be taken to annoy or irritate them as little as possible. If this is attended to, they may be hived and managed without danger or difficulty.—*M. E. H.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. X.—The Onion and Cabbage Flies.—The two-winged fly we noticed in a former Article is not more injurious to the lettuce, than those whose history we shall now relate are to the crops of onions and cabbages. The first of these flies is called, by Bouché, Anthomyia Ceparum, after the garden onion (Allium Cepa); of this insect there are many generations during the summer, keeping up a constant succession of the maggots, which are yellowish-white, with a pointed head and blunt tail (fig. 3 magnified), and by eating into the bulb it decays, and the slimy matter that is secreted by these creatures, causes the onion to become eventually putrid and most offensive. In seasons favourable to their propagation, so extensive is the evil, that whole crops of leeks, as well as of onions, have fallen a sacrifice to their insidious operations.

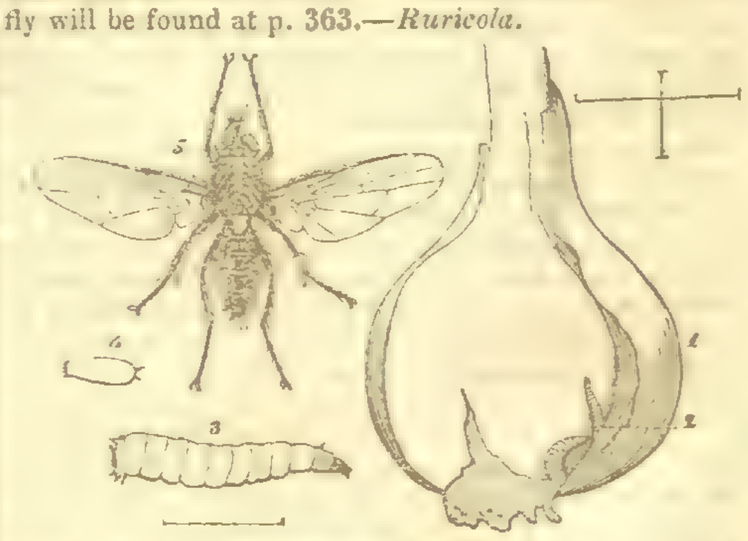
The eggs are stated to be deposited upon the leaves of the onions, close to the surface of the earth, and as soon as the little maggots emerge from their shells, they penetrate the outer leaf and make their way between the leaves down to the base of the bulb, where they sometimes congregate in families, varying greatly in size and number (fig. 2). These maggots have been observed as early as May, and I have found them alive even in December, but June and July are the months when they are in full force. In about fourteen days they attain their full size, when they generally leave the onion and descend into the earth, to become pupæ within their indurated skins, which form an elliptical chesnut-coloured shell (fig. 4): thus protected from surrounding dangers, they remain from ten to twenty days in the summer, before the fly is perfected and makes its appearance; but the autumnal pupæ rest through the winter in that torpid state, and the flies are not developed until the end of April and the beginning of May, when I bred this year a considerable number, at an average of three males to one female.

These insects are stated to be most destructive in light soils, which may arise from the flies not being able to make their escape where it is stiff or clayey; and this appears probable from my finding multitudes so completely embedded in clods several inches underground, that excepting under very favourable circumstances, they must have perished in the earth. When onions are diseased by these maggots, the first symptom is the fading of the outer leaves, which become yellow: it is, therefore, necessary to detect such plants and carefully remove them; when strong brine or lime-water should be immediately poured into the holes to destroy any of the family which may have escaped; and this process may be rendered more effective and easy by sprinkling powdered charcoal or coal-dust round the young plants, leaving here and there one unprotected, which will then become the resort of the flies, and thus enable the gardener to eradicate the mischief by removing at his pleasure the affected bulbs.

The next species, called Anthomyia Brassicæ, or the Cabbage-fly, is found on the wing through the summer, and is the parent of a maggot which has been known to lay waste whole fields of cabbages, by diseasing the roots in which they feed as well as at the base of the stalk. These larvæ were abundant last June, and in eight days after the flies began to appear. Successive generations are feeding until November; the later families lying in the pupa state through the winter, and most probably some of the flies survive that season, secreted in holes and crevices.

When the cabbage-leaves assume a lead or yellow colour, and droop in mid-day from the effect of the sun, such plants being diseased should be taken up, carried away, and burnt, and brine or lime put into the holes as before recommended. Gardeners, in some instances, have collected large quantities of the pupæ from the roots, by drawing away the earth; and as these insects are exceedingly rapid in their transformations, it is very likely that it may have a very material effect in checking their increase, and giving the succeeding crop a better chance of escaping the fate of the preceding one.

In order that these flies may be no longer confounded, and also that gardeners may identify them, I will describe the species. A. Ceparum is the largest; the male (fig. 5, the cross lines showing the natural size,) is of an ash-colour, roughish with black bristles and hairs; the eyes are contiguous and reddish; the face silvery-white; horns black; there are three obscure lines down the trunk, and a line of long blackish spots down the centre of the body, more or less visible in different lights; the wings are transparent, slightly iridescent, tinged with ochre at the base, the nervures pale brown; poisers ochreous; legs ashy-brown. The female is ochreous or ashy-grey, clothed with black bristles and hairs; the eyes are reddish and remote, with a light chesnut stripe between them, bifid and darkest at the base; face yellowish-white. The male of A. Brassicæ is darker, but of a brighter grey, with black bristles; there is a black stripe half-way down the middle of the thorax, and a curved one on each side; the body has a more decided black stripe down the centre, and the segments are marked by a line of the same colour; legs and antennæ blackish; wings a little smoky. The female is pale ashy-grey; the eyes remote, with a dark chesnut-coloured stripe on the crown; the wings are similar in tint to those of the foregoing species, but the insect is considerably smaller; and this is the only striking difference between the females. The characters of the lettuce-fly will be found at p. 363.—*Ruricola.*



ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE AURICULA.

The Auricula, though brought to the highest state of perfection in England, is not a native of Britain, but is indigenous to the Alps. It delights in the pure breeze of these vast heights, growing in gay luxuriance in some warmer and more sheltered slope or plain, here and there to be found on the sides of these mighty mountains. By carefully considering what are the natural habits and localities of plants, we shall, in all cases, soonest attain to their proper and necessary treatment. This in the most especial manner is required in the present instance; damp, and the want of a circulation of pure air, being the great cause of all the loss and disappointment of which so many florists complain in their cultivation of the Auricula.

Let the first object, therefore, of the florist be, to obtain a proper frame. The pits, cold frames, &c., which are commonly used and recommended, are manifestly most improper, as not affording the proper and required circulation of air, and consequently generating all the evils of damp and confinement. The following is a sketch of the frame which I had constructed, and which I have used for some years with complete success; it combines all the advantages of light and air, as well as other conveniences, which will readily suggest themselves to the practical florist.

It stands on legs between two and three feet high; the top lights slide, and, as shown in the diagram, may also be propped up by means of an iron bar perforated with holes two or three

inches apart, and which catch on a nail projecting from the wood on which the light rests when down. It is permanently fixed to the sash by means of a small staple forming a moveable joint, and when not used lies along its lower edge, and is there secured. The front lights let down on hinges, the ends are also glass: and in the back, which is wood, there is a door for the convenience of getting to the pots behind, and also for thorough ventilation. There are five rows of shelves, graduated to the slope of the glass; they have a piece an inch wide sawn out of the middle; there is a space also left between them, so that the bottom of the frame is quite open for the abundant admission of air to circulate thoroughly around the sides and bottom of the pots. By letting down the front lights only, the plants may be left for days together, exposed to all the advantages of light and air without care or notice: and when it is desirable to give them the benefit of a shower, we have only to remove the top lights.

Composition of Soil.—Were florists to pay as much attention to the general management of the Auricula as they almost universally do to inquiries after compost, I am convinced that their want of success in its cultivation would be much less than it is at present. The soil most suitable (and I beg all compost-seekers will now rest satisfied that they have met with the grand secret) is simply as follows: two parts pasture sods, two years old; one part cow-dung, three years old; and half a part coarse river-sand, with the use of decayed leaves, as will be explained in potting. Good, rich, loamy soil from an old pasture, and old frame dung, will be good substitutes for sods and cow-manure, and should be used in the same proportions. All hot, stimulating manures must be carefully avoided.

Potting.—The pots for a full-sized plant should not exceed four inches at the top and three inches at the bottom, inside measure; they should also be made five and a half inches deep, to allow of abundant drainage, and should not be hard-baked, but left as porous as possible. It is a great and almost universal fault to use pots of too large a size. The best time for potting is immediately after the plants have bloomed; for on account of the long previous confinement in the frame, the frequent waterings and excitement of blooming, the Auricula is very apt to contract disease, especially rot or decay in some part of the main or tap-root, as it is called. This, in repotting, is at once detected, and consequently the life of the plant saved. Moreover, by early potting, ample time is given for the pot to get well filled with young healthy roots before the approach of winter—the great secret of a vigorous bloom the following spring; *neglect of yearly repotting is a great evil.* The important operation is thus performed:—first, put at the bottom of the pot at least one inch and a half of crocks of broken garden-pots; on these place a thin layer of decayed leaves unbroken up; they prevent the soil from filling up the interstices between the crocks, and, moreover, furnish a most acceptable nidus for the roots of the plants. Next fill up the pot within about two inches or so with the compost, leaving it slightly cone-shaped; on the top of the cone put a little sand, on this place the end of the tap-root, and, having disposed the roots regularly over it, let the pot be filled nearly to the brim, so that the soil just covers the insertion of the lowest leaf. Now strike the pot smartly two or three times on the ground, and then remove it to its summer quarters, when water must be given just sufficient to moisten the soil, and repeated at the end of a week, not before. In filling the pot with compost, I always put in about three fingers' full of decayed, or rather decaying, leaves, not leaf-mould—a pinch here and there. In repotting the following year, an unusual mass of roots will be found surrounding and piercing them through and through; they at once afford most acceptable nourishment and drainage.

Previously to the operation of potting, the plant must be prepared by carefully crumbling off the old soil with the fingers, and then washing the roots in water, in order that any decay or disease may be detected, in which case it should be effectually cut out with a sharp knife, and the main root should then be shortened to within an inch of the leaves, leaving only the young and new fibres or roots. One great and fatal cause of the dwindling and disease of Auriculas is the leaving too long a tap-root; it will most assuredly decay and kill the plant. When it is desired to save seed, the operation of potting must be delayed till August; but I would caution the amateur from receiving plants at all from dealers later than the beginning of this month. They will no doubt be told by them that any time in autumn will do. I repeat, IT WILL NOT DO; for unless the plants have sufficient time to get well and thoroughly rooted in the pots in autumn, they will not bloom as they ought the following spring, and will, moreover, be very liable to perish during the winter.

It is important to know the seasons of growth and repose of the Auricula: it is in a state of growth from the end of February till June, and from this time till the beginning of August it is nearly quiescent: hence plants should not be repotted (as they will be slow to root, and hence rot) at this period. From the former part of August till the middle of October, it again grows, and then remains dormant during the winter. During the periods of its growth, water must be regularly administered in June and July, sparingly, and in the winter months it must be altogether withheld.

The summer situation of the Auricula is all-important. As it naturally delights to grow in open and elevated regions, as on the Alps, so its place and position in the garden must be comparatively high and of free exposure. The pots should stand on planks which are raised two feet from the ground, and placed by the side of a wall or hedge having a north-east aspect, and without awning or covering: here they may be safely left till November; for if they are annually repotted, properly trimmed at the root, have sufficient drainage in the pots, and if due attention, moreover, be given to them from time to time (as by carefully twisting off decayed leaves, stirring the surface soil occasionally with the point of a knife), the much-talked-of rot need not be dreaded; but if those directions as to potting, just described, have not been followed, and the plants have not been elevated on planks the required distance from the ground, and consequently left in the usual susceptible state of disease, by all means let a temporary awning be erected over them if the summer prove wet.

Winter.—In November they may be placed in the frame, giving them all the air possible, as by letting down the front lights and opening the door behind—the top lights being kept on in case of rain. Watering must be gradually withdrawn, so that during December and January the soil be just kept from being absolutely dry: if it be kept wet or damp, the plants will be in great danger of contracting disease, and of suffering from frost. In winter during intense frost, the frame must be protected with efficient covering; two stout blankets, with an outer coverlet of tarpauling, I have found the best, and, in the end, cheapest materials. If not protected from severe frost, many of the flower-stems will be found deaf, or with only two or three pips at the blooming time. In winter, during milder days, the plants should have sufficient air.

Blooming.—About the end of February, and during March, they must have all the air possible; and also should be exposed, by removing the top-lights, to frequent gentle showers: nothing is so invigorating. They must now also be top-dressed with a compost of two parts cow-manure, and one part loam, having previously removed the old soil to about the depth of an inch. At the beginning of April, when they have pushed up their flower-stems, they must not longer be exposed to showers of rain, but the soil must to the end of the blooming season be preserved in a moist state. As the pips, if frosted when about to expand, will never bloom flat, the frame must be carefully protected, as just described, every night. In watering the plants, great care must be taken to avoid the foliage; and if a drop has accidentally fallen into the crown of the plant, it must be extracted by means of a camel-hair pencil, or decay will probably be induced. A small watering-pot, with a spout a foot-and-a-half long, bent at the end, and then contracted to the diameter of a goose-quill, should always be used for the purpose of watering.

When the pips are just expanding into bloom, the frame which has hitherto been exposed to a southern aspect should be removed into the shade; or what is more feasible, the plants may be placed under hand-glasses, in a calm and shaded part of the garden, air being admitted at the bottom. The best plan, however, is to remove the plants into a common garden frame, placed in a shaded part of the garden, with the benefit of two hours' morning sun. The pots are not placed on the ground, but on shelves, graduated according to the fall of the glass-lights. Slide doors are made in the front and back of the frame, by which means any quantity of air can be admitted, freely to circulate around the bottoms, sides, &c., of the pots and plants: it is most injurious to admit air in the common way, by tilting up the glass-lights, as the cold air is thus suffered to blow directly upon the expanding blooms; hence the very great advantage of the contrivance just described. As the pips expand, the smallest, least perfect, and overcrowded ones must be carefully thinned out, leaving a truss of five, seven, or nine. When in full bloom, the plants may be removed to any other situation the grower may fancy, as to a cool, airy greenhouse, where their beauties can be more conveniently seen and examined.

The properties of the Auricula have been truly given in a previous Number of the *Chronicle*. In the foregoing observations, some minor points of detail have been intentionally omitted, that the subject might not appear too complex. They are the result of many years' careful experience, and most successful culture of the plant.—*F. R. Horner, Hull.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bees.—Much has been written upon the management of bees; I have not, however, seen any suggestions similar to those I am about to offer for insertion in the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* The wooden hives lately so recommended have not answered the expectations of several persons who have tried them, myself amongst the number. In the summer, the intense heat of the sun on the wood sometimes causes the adhering combs to melt and fall down; and in the winter, the steam from the bees condenses, trickles down the walls of comb, and produces disease. It is only in seasons when the temperature is above the average that much honey can be procured on the old plan of keeping bees in the open air. To obviate these obstacles to success I adopt the following modification of well-known principles:—Taking a thick board sufficiently large to hold two common straw hives side by side, two holes are cut near its centre, two or three inches in diameter; each hole will form the passage from as many hives when placed on the board above, into one box fixed beneath: the box may be 12 inches square, and from 4 to 6 inches deep, having in front a hole and alighting-board similar to those in wooden hives. In the spring, a single hive is placed over the one hole, and a piece of window-glass over the other: the glass admits the light into the box below to stimulate the bees, and also secures them. When they swarm, this glass is removed, and the new hive placed over the hole by the side of the old hive; the bees instantly coalesce. Should they delay swarming, a bell-glass placed over the hole, instead of a new hive, will presently be filled with honey. It is obvious that this plan could be extended to unite almost any number of hives by having a board and box of proportionate dimensions. Besides the advantage to the health of the bees arising from the use of straw hives, and the facility of uniting many swarms thus afforded to the beekeeper, this plan allows of the removal of any one hive from the combination whenever necessary, without in the least disturbing the others, thereby insuring a youthful and healthy republic. But the most important feature in my method of treatment is yet to be named. The hives are placed in a glass apiary constructed like a small greenhouse, and so arranged round the front and sides, that the bees can pass through apertures in the glass into their boxes, and then ascend into their hives, but cannot escape into the apiary. The temperature within the apiary will of course exceed the external heat night and day by from 5° to 20°. This will increase the fecundity of the queen, and stimulate the workers. Care must be taken to prevent too great an irregularity in the external and internal temperature early in the spring and late in the autumn, by shading with mats, &c.; and in the winter this can be continued; and by introducing a sharp current of air from side to side, the cold will be greater within than without the apiary. To extract the honey I cut a hole in the tops of the straw hives, placing thereon bell-glasses thickly covered with some warm and opaque substance; I fix the glasses with mortar, inserting in it half a dozen common nails, which are drawn out when ventilation is needed. To fortify the bees against the winter, the circular excised piece of hive is replaced, and the crevices are covered by mortar. Much unnecessary expense may be spared by these means, and by forming the apiary of old sashes or cucumber lights. I am unwilling that the present season should be lost by those who may feel disposed to test these suggestions by experiment, and therefore report progress instead of waiting for further confirmation. In 1840 I tried one hive only: from it I extracted 18 pounds of the clearest honey, and the same hive has this year two glasses of honey nearly ready to be removed. I have in all four hives; none of them have swarmed, and all have glasses partially filled. The locality of my residence is not well adapted to bees, and if they succeed here they will not fail anywhere.—*H. Leake, Headington, near Oxford.*

Striking Cuttings in Water.—I once adopted successfully this mode of striking cuttings, as recommended by your correspondent—with considerable success in the case of Senecio, Chrysanthemum indicum, and others, and mention the fact in verification. I have been informed of the Currant being struck and forced in this way, and bearing fruit without removal from the water-bottle.—*J. Murray.* [Mr. Towers, also, long since published an account of his success in the same way. In fact, it is an old practice, although not generalised till lately. We shall advert to it when the subject of cuttings comes formally before us.]

Assam Tea.—I have examined specimens of Howqua and Assam teas, as imported by Captain Pidding. Chemically considered, these are genuine, and contain, as near as may be, the same relative quantities of gallic acid and tannin. It has struck me as peculiar, in examining the leaves of the Assam tea, that their breadth is so considerable—nearly double that of Thea Bohea, and in consistence very much thinner. It has often occurred to me as matter of surprise, that the green and black teas (Thea viridis and Thea Bohea) should have ever been confounded; for you are aware that some persons have maintained that all the varieties of teas were obtained from one and the same plant; relative stages of maturity, and other accidental circumstances, constituting the entire difference. Irrespective of colour—and I am fully aware of the necessity of caution here (nimium ne crede colori)—the form and structure of the leaf are certainly sufficient to constitute a specific difference. The relative hardiness of these species must not be overlooked: the Thea viridis has survived, with me, severe winters, *sub dio*; while the Thea Bohea has been cut off. The late Colonel Mark Wilks, distinguished as the historian of the Mysore country, informed me that the black tea was altogether unknown in Chinese Tartary; and I have been told of a nightingale having built her nest among the branches of a Thea viridis cultivated in the open air, in Hampshire.—*J. Murray.*

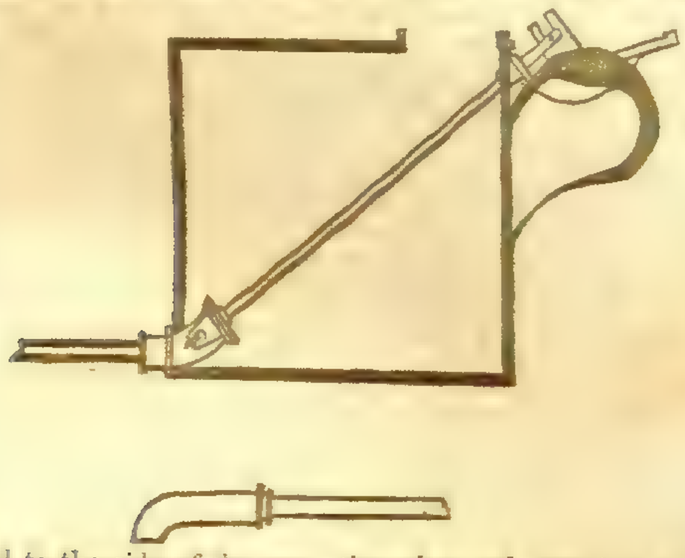
Rooting of Leaves.—I have never found this circumstance more remarkably displayed than in the case of the Echeveria racemosa (I believe the true Mexican "Forget-me-not"). The very flower-stalks, when laid past for months, like Aaron's rod, have "blossomed" with young plants. My worthy friend, James Cockburn, Esq., of Elm-house, Guernsey, showed me curious examples of the same kind in flower-stalks of the Echeveria gibbiflora. Infant plants studded the flower-stalk long after being detached from the parent stem. Leaves and fragments of leaves will strike. The Bryophyllum calycinum is remarkable for the crenatures of the leaf being fretted with young plants even while yet attached to the parent plant, and still more so in a state of decay. Various plants, I am aware, exhibit a similar viviparous phenomenon, but I must now content myself with alluding to the facility of striking almost fragments of the Lychnis coronária, a favourite of mine. Not only will individual joints strike, but if each joint be split into two vertically, two distinct plants may be obtained. The Echeveria is, however, the most tenacious of life.—*J. Murray.*

Wasps.—From the time these first made their appearance here till the 31st ult. inclusive, the number destroyed by the garden-men amounted to 1201. If every one found at this season is considered to produce a swarm, and the average number of each swarm allowed to be 10,000, the [illegible] 12[illegible] are [illegible] rid of. The [illegible] destruction, till the [illegible] May, is a penny per wasp and twopence per [illegible]. Were every nobleman and gentleman possessing a garden subject to their attacks to hold out the same encouragement, one might naturally expect that there would not be so many to destroy in any one place. But the most effectual way of keeping down their numbers would be by associations for the purpose in those

districts where they are found to be troublesome, offering so much per head to any one who takes them. By such means the schoolboy's play might be turned to some account. The French complain of the disadvantages of an industrious gardener or farmer being situated close to those that are not, the weed-seeds of the latter overrunning the well-kept grounds of the former; the same holds with regard to wasps.—*J. H.*

Moutan Pæonies.—Some time since you remarked, in a leading article, upon plants which would not flourish when placed in a south aspect, and you offered as an example the Tree Pæony. Now, at the time your remarks appeared, I had the Moutan Banksia in beautiful flower; and the sun would shine upon the plant from six A.M. to three P.M., or possibly later. I have often seen much larger bushes, or shrubs, of this species in the gardens of others; but I never saw the flowers so perfect, or nearly so—they were very double, and full nine inches in diameter. Possibly the first might have been an inch or two more when expanded. It is fair, however, to state, that although the plant is in a south-by-east border, and fully exposed from the surface for full two feet high, the blooming portion, and that part of the foliage most delicate, is protected by a hand-glass, having a shifting top, supported on four posts; so that while a perfectly free admission of air takes place, the plant has at once the great advantage, combined with that of growing in an open border, of having every needful protection; and this plan I take to be the certain one by which this splendid exotic can be flowered in perfection. In a subsequent Number I noticed some specific for removing the American Blight from Apple trees. Now, the brush is certainly (or something like one) of all things needful; but I have found the specific of simple water applied with a brush never fail in removing the pest. I will not say that one application will always suffice; but the remedy is so easy, that if two or three be required, the labour will not be grudged, where apples or apple trees are valued—*Georgius.* [The statement alluded to will be found at p. 275. We see nothing in our Correspondent's observations at variance with it. If he protects his Tree Pæonies they will succeed anywhere; our remarks applied to those unprotected, which are injured on a south border because they are caused to shoot too early in the spring, and which succeed better in a north border because they are not so early in growth.]

New Watering Pot.—In one of the early numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, there is an article by Mr. Paxton in which he gives direction for watering plants, and points out the necessity of watering according to the peculiar habits of each. I had a watering-can made twelve-months ago, which enables me to do this very effectually, and, at the same time, prevents a great waste of water, as no part of it is distributed except upon the soil in the pot. —My watering-can, of which I send you a drawing, is made of copper, seven inches diameter, by seven inches high (holding seven imperial pints); in the side and close to the bottom *inside*, there is a conical brass valve seating (the opening of the valve is five-eighths in diameter), brased to the side of the can. A small copper pipe, three-eighths bore, is secured to this by a nut; at the end of the pipe there is a small rose, three-fourths of an inch in diameter, perforated with holes very similar to a gas-burner. If nicely perforated, the water will spread without uniting in a stream—the valve is open and shut by means of a rod, three-sixteenths thick, passing across the can diagonally, and through a collar brased into the side just above the handle. The rod is lifted by a trigger fixed upon the handle, through which there is a slit groove to receive a steel spring (shown by the dotted lines), one end of which is



fixed to the side of the can: the other end pressing upon the under side of the trigger, keeps the valve shut. In using the watering-can, place the left hand under the bottom of it close to the pipe, the right hand of course upon the handle; press down the trigger with the forefinger, which will open the valve, and when the finger is removed the spring will shut it. The length of the pipe and rose in my can is fourteen inches, but it may be made any length: and is the rose is small, it may be introduced amongst small pots of cuttings with great facility. I find the can very handy in watering plants in pits, as any particular plant may be watered, and just in that proportion best suited to its habits. The can is filled through a hole in the top, as shown in the drawing. If any person in this neighbourhood should desire to have a watering-can of this description, they may procure it of Messrs. Shipham and Co. Brass Founders, Trinity Lane, Hull, who have the drawings by which it was made.—*H. L., Hull.*

Hygrometers.—The conversion of a differential thermometer into a Hygroscope, as described in the last *Chronicle* by Mr. Harris, is very ingenious, and produces, doubtless, a useful instrument. Its principle is essentially similar to that of Mason's, which consists of two thermometers, one having a dry, and the other a constantly moistened bulb. The evaporation from the wet bulb, and the consequent production of cold, is shown by the different heights of the mercury in the two tubes; and as the quantity of evaporation depends very much on the dryness of the air, this instrument, like that of Mr. Harris, indicates the comparative state of the atmosphere as to moisture, but neither of them can, I think, be said to measure it. The term Hygrometer should for the present be limited to the invention of Mr. Daniell, because that is the only one which does really measure what we desire to learn, namely, the number of degrees which the temperature of the air must be reduced before it reaches the point of saturation. This beautiful instrument has been somewhat depreciated by others, which, though useful enough, are in truth but Hygroscopes, and which are all of them liable to be influenced by the motion, as well as by the dryness of the air. This source of error is to some extent diminished when the observations are made within a closed building; but sufficient movement may always exist to affect the results, and those results, even when best obtained, do not furnish a measure of the condition sought. It has been supposed, though I think erroneously, that the indications of Daniell's Hygrometer are liable to be affected by the strength of the ether used to produce the cold. The ether may be so impure as to prolong the time of reaching the dew-point, or to prevent its being reached at all; but this point once observed, the corresponding temperature is a fact independent of all accidents. The instrument should be held so as to obtain a portion of bright reflection where the dew is expected to appear, because the dew is most easily seen where the line divides the bright and black reflections on the bulb; and inasmuch as the change may not be noticed the very instant that it occurs, it is well to make a second observation of the temperature at which the dew clears off, and then take the mean of the two. If they are both taken equally late, the errors will balance each other, because in one case the mercury is falling, and in the other rising. Although, however, I consider Daniell's to be the only Hygrometer, the others are very economical, useful instruments, and have the advantage of being constantly in action.—*Andrew Ross, Regent-street.*

Potatoes.—Will "A Cottage Gardener" (see p. 380) be more particular in his statement as to the quantity of Potatoes per diem that he gives his horse? And when he says they "should remain on the fire till they are black," does he mean that the skins only should be black, or that the potatoe should be roasted black quite through? And is the skin to be mashed up with the meal of the potatoe, or the meal only to be given to the horse? And what proportion of corn is to be given to a horse, in regular gentle exercise, with his supply of potatoe feed? And also if any water, &c.?—Your Correspondent quite agrees with "A Cottage Gardener," "that the public should know it," if such a food is really as beneficial to a horse as the more ordinary and expensive food of oats. It is, however, important to ascertain whether any and what material saving of expense is thus effected.—*An Essex Gardener.*

Treatment of the Fuchsia fulgens.—No plant is more capable of being improved, or more certain of being spoiled by cultivation, than the Fuchsia fulgens. After seeing it in its best state last year, I considered it altogether unworthy of the character it had received. I now entertain a different opinion; and that it may afford a hint to others, I detail the treatment that produced this change. Last year I treated the plant like a Dahlia or Erythrina; before it commenced growing I shook the whole of the dry soil, in which it had been wintered, from its roots, repotted it into as small a pot as would contain them, and assisted the growth by frequent shiftings, until it showed bloom. The result was, so far as overgrown foliage was concerned, as fine a specimen as could be wished. The flowers were, however, very disproportionate, and produced in clusters at the ends of the shoots. These were well enough individually, but by no means realising, as a whole, the expectations that had been formed of it. I was so much disappointed at this, that I neglected it, and placed it upon the back shelf of a greenhouse, where it remained torpid until April. It then began to put forth a few feeble buds at the extremities of its unpruned branches; and it was watered with the other plants, but no addition was made to the soil in which it had flowered the preceding autumn. This has effected a complete and desirable change of habit; the foliage is much reduced, and the flowers enlarged. They have not the same tendency to drop early; and instead of being produced at the tips of the shoots only, they form racemes of considerable length, and in this state the plant forms a fine object. Why a scanty supply of nourishment should increase the size of the flowers in proportion to the decrease of foliage, has not, I think, been clearly explained, as the rule is not universal.—*J. M., Kent.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition at the Garden, June 12.—Notwithstanding a cold wind, and a total absence of sunshine, a crowd of visitors, amounting to 9,080 persons, formed a brilliant assemblage on this occasion. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of St. Alban's, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lady Carlisle, Lady Newborough, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Elizabeth Gower, Lady Grey, Earls Talbot, Ilchester, and Brownlow, Lords John Russell, Portman, Leigh, Prudhoe, Walsingham, and Stavordale; the representatives of the courts of Bavaria, Denmark, Sardinia, Saxony, and Portugal, with great numbers more of the fashionable world, were among the company.

Although the exhibition in June is generally inferior to that of May, yet, on the present occasion, it is doubtful whether the display was not still finer than what was witnessed here a month ago. We would fain hope that the results of these meetings on horticulture will continue to develop themselves till the British Isles shall be one great garden, and their inhabitants, through the medium of countless local associations, shall form a single grand and comprehensive institution for the advancement of the gardening art.

The Cacti, which, of all the more dazzling objects exhibited, were the most noticeable, were covered with an astonishing profusion of blossoms, and appeared in the most exuberant condition. Most of them testified to the high cultivation they had received, and either to the application of manure-water while growing, or the employment of an enriched soil. But the circumstance which had evidently tended most effectually to produce their superiority, was their having been grafted on stronger sorts. Cereus speciosissimus is generally chosen as a stock for this purpose, not requiring, itself, any extraneous aid, though even larger kinds, such as C. heptagonus, were occasionally seen with the lovely flowers of Epiphyllum speciosum, or the singular branches of C. flagelliformis, depending gracefully from the summit of their stems, these last being reduced to three or four feet in height. Mr. Green, gr. to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bt., Cheam, who extensively adopts the grafting process, exhibited some noble specimens, which abundantly attested its advantages. A plant of Epiphyllum speciosum, about four feet high, and of a rather greater diameter, was remarkably fine; and it is no exaggeration to say that scarcely anything but flowers could be perceived. A similar plant of the same species, and of E. Ackermannii, from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., and of Cereus Jenkinsonii, from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam, were quite as liberally bedecked with their beautiful blossoms. Cereus Mallisonii, again, shown by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., Mitcham, had a considerable number of fine crimson buds, but a sufficient quantity of them was not expanded, and the plant, by being trained too closely round a cylindrical trellis, looked somewhat formal. A charming new variety, called Epiphyllum speciosum grandiflorum, was brought by Mr. Upright, gr. to G. C. Ridge, Esq., Morden, and stood forth conspicuously, on account of its flowers being nearly twice the size of those of the original species, and of a deeper pink hue. This, too, was a grafted specimen. The collection of new seedling Cacti, sent, by our Correspondent, Mr. John Green, contained several very valuable hybrids: the principal ones had the habit of Cereus Jenkinsonii, with a large proportion of that inimitable blue colour in the centre which characterises C. speciosissimus. One, likewise, partook of the character of C. flagelliformis, but had fewer spines, deeper green stems, and dark crimson flowers, richly tinted with bluish purple. It was grafted on C. speciosissimus, and had an elegant effect. After the Cacti the Heaths created the most striking display among the more popular tribes of plants. The specimens were so symmetrically grown, the foliage of such an intense green colour, and the flowers disposed in such enormous and dense masses, that, considering the immense quantity present to which these remarks are applicable, it may be said to be demonstrated that the difficulties supposed to attend the culture of this inestimable genus are altogether imaginary. Every plant, we may observe, had evidently been guarded against the injurious exposure to which they are sometimes subjected near London, for the sake of preserving them from mildew, and a continual preservation in a house or frame through which a regular current of air can be freely circulated. No list of the species or varieties most beautifully in flower can here be attempted: but E. splendens, with its large, inflated, bright scarlet blossoms, and the many varieties of E. ventricosa, vestita, and tricolor were particularly splendid. E. Patersonia monstrosa, exhibited by Mr. Barnes, deserves mentioning as a handsome variety, with large and copious yellow flowers; and E. depressa, from Mr. Dickson, of Brixton, had a peculiarly deep verdure to its foliage, and an abundance of pretty yellow blossoms. Climbing plants were neither numerous nor extraordinary: and it is to be regretted that more attention is not bestowed on so interesting a group. When every one comes to know that they are enhanced in beauty and fertility by being kept in a pot, and trained spirally round a cylindrical trellis, we hope to see them more common in gardens and at exhibitions. Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, furnished two handsome plants of Manettia cordifolia, which completely concealed a round wire frame to which they were attached, the pretty red blossoms standing out at nearly equal distances over the entire surface. From the same establishment there was a gigantic trellis-trained plant of Stephanotis floribunda loaded with its fair white and odorous flowers, and almost exceeding its natural luxuriance; and Echites suberecta, with scattered bunches of pale yellow blooms. A specimen of Chorozema cordatum, treated as a climber, and supported by a trellis five feet in height, was from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, and, by the freedom with which it had been induced to branch, from constant decapitation, and the clusters of flowers which consequently adorned each of the shoots, it was rendered very attractive. Clematis Sieboldii affixed to a neat trellis, by Messrs. Young, of Epsom, though quite hardy, shows itself to greatest advantage when retained in a pot and thus treated; for if fastened to a wall, or any flat surface, the flowers are too scattered, and their showy centre is not sufficiently apparent. The plant in question was bearing upwards of 50 flowers on a frame not more than three feet high and about the same circumference. All the flowers were so protruded that the observer could look down on them, and at once discern their beauties. It would be well if this plan were more extensively practised. Of general greenhouse plants there were many magnificent collections. We shall enumerate a few of the best species, as well as point out the finer specimens. Lechenaultia formosa was again contributed by Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., and some younger and rather more healthy plants were sent by other exhibitors, of whom Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., Beckenham—Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, and Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., were the chief. Those from the three last persons were in all respects perfect, and the manner in which Mr. Falconer's plant has maintained its beauty since the May exhibition, with the promise it gives of continuing to do so for a yet indefinite period, shows that it has few rivals in point of ornament. Pimelea hispida, from Mr. Barnes, was only inferior in the dimensions of its floral branches to P. spectabilis. P. decussata, in Mr. Butcher's collection, assumed the form of a small tree, its single stem and drooping head being fully six feet above the pot, the branches presenting a nearly continuous sheet of delightful pink blossoms. Perhaps this was one of the most astonishing of all the objects of its class. A very dark and rich-flowered variety of the same species—the specimen being likewise distinguished for size and good culture—was brought forward by Mr. Barnes. Jacksonia scoparia, a Cytisus-like plant, with a simple stem, long slender pendulous branches, no leaves, and a prodigality of sweet yellow blossoms, came from Messrs. Young, of Epsom. To Helichrysum bracteatum, anew exhibited by Mr. Bruce, as well as by Mr. Barnes and others, the commendation so freely granted to Lechenaultia formosa for the duration of its flowering period seems alike applicable, but it was not quite so fascinating on the present occasion, owing to the absence of sunshine, which is necessary to cause its bloom to unfold and display the lively contrast of their glittering involucral leaves, with the pleasing yellow of the centre. Dracophyllum gracile, shown by Mr. Barnes, and an enormous plant of Epacris coriflora, by Mr. Green, were both extremely beautiful. Each has numberless small white flowers, those of the former being collected into terminal heads, while the blossoms of the latter are produced all up the branches, from their sides. It is one of the prettiest of the genus, and is distinguished by blooming so much later, and remaining in flower such a length of time. Of Epacris grandiflora there were two huge specimens belonging to Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, the tallest of which was six feet high, and bushy and healthy, and bearing flowers in due proportions. The combination of crimson and white in this old flower is exceedingly fascinating; and we never saw better-grown plants. The specimens of Stylidium fasciculatum, from Mr. Butcher, Mr. Jackson, &c., prove

that this is a most desirable little plant, as well for its dwarfness and the great profusion of its pink and white flowers, as for their interesting nature. Lachnæa purpurea, in Mr. Hunt's group, was well calculated to give a more favourable idea of the species than has hitherto been entertained. Its heads of pretty pinkish purple flowers made a very showy appearance. Pimelea incana, four feet high, from the individual last named, demonstrated the rare liberality with which it protrudes its charming little white blossoms, and the graceful pendent disposition of the branches in large specimens. Mr Dodemeade, gr. to W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham, supplied plants of Diplacus puniceus, and Siphocampylus bicolor, in a most vigorous and prolific condition; they are highly ornamental when thus appropriately cultivated, but are commonly too much stinted for water, or placed in too impoverished an earth. Fuchsia Chandlerii, a hybrid raised last year by Messrs. Chandler, of Vauxhall, between F. fulgens, and one of the smaller sorts, has its sepals of a whitish pink hue, tinged with green; its habit is like that of F. globosa. A plant in great perfection came from Mr. Dodemeade. Fuchsia Standishii was finely grown by Mr. Green, and stands very high among hybrids. F. retorta, probably a garden variety, appeared from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, and is allied to gracilis, with reflexed sepals. And we were pleased to notice an admirable dwarf and spreading plant of the old F. globosa, also from Mr. Jackson, which has been too much disregarded since the influx of so many hybrids. Cosmelia rubra, though a straggling species, and a shy-flowerer, seems to be brought to a good flowering state by Mr. Green, and its drooping red blossoms are interesting as compared with the rigid, recurved, scanty foliage. Two of the best-grown greenhouse plants that we saw were the Boronia denticulata of Mr. Hunt, and Polygala oppositifolia, from Mr. Falconer, of Cheam. The first was conspicuous for dwarfness, compactness, general health, and proliferousness; the last mainly for the agreeable disposition of its branches, and the amazing abundance of its peculiarly handsome flowers. From the stove-plants present we shall just select a few of the most meritorious. Gloxinia rubra reappeared from Messrs. Young, Epsom, and from other establishments, and goes on developing its novel reddish-crimson flowers with additional freedom. Gloxinia violacea, of which a noble plant was sent by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, is most likely a hybrid, between some species of Gloxinia, and the so-called genus Sinningia. It is caulescent but dwarf, has shining leaves, and deep violet-coloured blossoms. Gesnera discolor, the plant exhibited by Messrs. Young, of Epsom, at the last meeting, was produced in a more advanced stage. Curcuma Roscoeana, an extremely beautiful stove herbaceous plant, came from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq.; the colour of the bracts was a pale reddish pink, which is perhaps due to the precocity of their development, for they are naturally, in favourable circumstances of moderate heat and adequate solar light, of a pure scarlet. A species of Sinningia, possibly villosa, deserves praise for the excellence of its culture by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, and its flowers, though not showy on account of their dull yellowish hue, are by no means without beauty. The Ixora coccinea, from Mr. Hunt and Mr. Bruce, were beyond all commendation. A head of blossoms on that of the former was at least nine inches across. Clerodendron speciosissimum, also grown by Mr. Bruce, had leaves of surprising dimensions and verdure, the stem being surmounted by a panicle of glowing red flowers. C. hastatum and paniculatum, both with spacious hastate leaves, and large terminal clusters of reddish-yellow blossoms, are valuable stove shrubs, and were exhibited in a most creditable state by Mr. Hunt. The superb Rondeletia odorata, one of the handsomest of all stove plants when properly managed, and bearing its sweet orange and red flowers for a lengthened period, was, we think, never seen in finer perfection than as produced by Mr. Butcher and Mr. Green. The ragged, rambling habit of this plant was hardly to be detected in the specimens spoken of, and the flowers were unusually good. New species, or such as are yet comparatively rare, constituted only a small portion of the exhibition. Fuchsia cordifolia is a species of Mexican origin, and has heart-shaped leaves, something like those of F. fulgens, but much smaller. The flowers are borne in the axils of the leaves, are solitary, and have light dull orange-coloured sepals, tipped with green. A large specimen from Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, was in robust health, and well cultivated. A new hybrid Fuchsia, raised and shown by Mr. Standish, Bagshot, differed from F. Standishii in having greener foliage and redder sepals, with the petals of a still deeper tint. Fuchsia globosa variegata has the leaves curiously and uniformly variegated. It was produced by Mr. Smith, but not in flower. From Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a small plant of Lechenaultia biloba was sent. As it had apparently flowered without any artificial stimulus, the hue of the blossoms was singularly rich, though there are decidedly two or more varieties of this species. Mr. Marshall, gr. to Mrs. Langley, Kingston, had a plant of Lilium Thunbergianum, which was of low growth, and had very dark orange-coloured flowers. It is a hardy Japan species, thriving well, however, in a pot. A specious new annual, Brachycome iberidifolia, was sent in great beauty from Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham. The flowers vary considerably in hue, but were, in the present instance, blue and bluish-purple. It would seem to be adapted for growing in pots, as well as in the open border. The wonderful Pitcher plant (Nepenthes distillatoria), about the habits of which such singular statements have been made, was brought in excellent condition by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth. Some of the pitcher-like appendages to the leaves were unusually fine, the plant being placed in circumstances congenial to its constitution; that is, where heat and moisture abound.—So far we have restricted this record to ordinary plants and tribes: it now becomes necessary to say, that if judgment were to be pronounced without the exclusion of any plants because they are scarce or expensive, the Orchidaceæ, so largely contributed to the exhibition, totally eclipsed every other class. Indeed, the collection of this enchanting race was all that could be wished by their most ardent admirers. Above all the rest, both in position—for it was suspended from the roof of the tent—and in splendour, shone a magnificent plant of Dendrobium fimbriatum, which cast on all sides a rich and almost metallic glow from its golden blossoms, so charmingly fringed round the labellum. Literally hundreds of flowers clothed both the old and young stems of this specimen, which was not more remarkable for its inflorescence than for the regular manner in which its half-pendulous stems were arranged round the basket in which it was planted. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, furnished this plant. From the same firm there were Dendrobium cærulescens, the delicate tints of which make it even more lovely than the preceding. It is allied to D. nobile, differing, for the most part, in having a bluish tinge in its flowers, and a more pointed lip. Epidendrum alatum, a handsome pseudo-bulbous species, with brownish sepals and petals, and a yellow lip, curiously striped: Leptotes bicolor, with its interesting white and purple flowers; a kind of Cyrtopodium, related to C. punctatum, but wanting the blossom spots; and a dark brown-flowered Aeropera, from Mexico, were among the other Orchidaceæ of Messrs. Rollisson. Mr Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., brought Aerides odoratum, the loveliness and fragrance of which are not often surpassed, with nearly twenty full racemes of flowers. The much-coveted Phalænopsis amabilis, which blossoms almost incessantly, and is only in the possession of three growers; Saccolabium guttatum, bearing five long racemes of what may be reckoned some of the most pleasing flowers in nature; Oncidium Lanceanum, with its gorgeous and motley hues; Chysis aurea, as it is rarely witnessed, in a vigorous condition; a Stanhopea, which is perhaps a variety of saccata, with diminutive pseudo-bulbs and leaves, short scapes, and white flowers with pale spots, an orange centre, and a more freely spotted lip; another Stanhopea, of a pale yellow colour, having few and light spottings; Vanda teres, producing five exquisitely-painted blossoms; and Cattleya Mossiæ, of which the lip was extraordinarily large and rich, are a few of the remainder of Mr. Rucker's plants. G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, almost the only distant exhibitor of choice specimens, enriched the exhibition with Cattleya Aclandiæ, on which there were two perfect and highly-coloured flowers; Epidendrum aciculare, a species with small pseudo-bulbs, slender flower-stems, narrow brown sepals and petals, and a broad pink labellum; Cyrtochilum stellatum, the pseudo bulbs and leaves of which have the yellow appearance of Miltonia, while the flowers are pale yellow, and the lip white, a little striped with pink; Oncidium pulchellum, one of the prettiest of the genus, developing liberally its delicate pinkish-white blossoms; Maxillaria cristata, bearing a pair of its drooping chocolate-hued blooms, striped with white, and having a fine white fringe to its lip; and Odontoglossum cordatum, the exterior parts of the flowers of which are mottled with brown and yellow, the lip being heart-shaped, and approaching to white. The long-looked-for Schomburgkia tibicinis, having at length flowered in the stove of Sir T. Acland, was exhibited by Mr. Craggs, the gardener there. The specimen was particularly large and luxuriant, and the flowers are pale pink, tinted with brown and purple, and having the outer portions much curled. It is not strikingly beautiful. Peristeria pendula, with drooping scapes and spotted blossoms, was shown by Mr. Edmonds, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick. Oncidium flexuosum, evincing superior cultivation, came from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq. In these notices of Orchidaceæ, and in all that have preceded them, it has been the intention to particularise and briefly describe only such as are worthy of general cultivation and regard, and of which the specimens shown furnish proof that they can be easily or successfully managed. The Pelargonia were, as formerly, very gorgeous; those specimens of which the lower branches had been brought down to a position nearly horizontal, looking infinitely better than such as had all their shoots supported erectly. Mr. Cock and Mr. Catleugh were again the most successful exhibitors; their collections were of the same style of growth, compact, uniform in size, and covered with a mass of bloom; these two collections were enriched with some new flowers of great beauty of form and brightness of colour. Mr. Gaines obtained the second prize for six finely-grown plants, but they were not so compact in form, nor were the colours so well selected. Among the specimens that attracted the greatest share of admiration, the Priory Queen, in Mr. Catleugh's collection, took the lead: it was a complete mass of bloom, and the flower, which hitherto has been underrated, will now take its proper place in public estimation. Orange Boven, Comte de Paris, Una, Lady Mayoress, were also exceedingly fine, and were the subjects of general commendation. In the same tent two collections were shown that exhibited great want of skill and judgment in the growers; they served as foils to the better collections, and made manifest the superiority of flowers that are trained and arranged for the purpose of exhibition. A great many seedling Pelargoniums were exhibited, and many of them of mediocre character, but there were a few flowers of a very superior character. In a stand of cut bloom from seedlings, exhibited by E. Foster, Esq., we noticed several beautiful flowers of first-rate properties; one only was named, the Favourite, fine in form, colour, and possessing a good substance in the petals. In a collection from Mr. Catleugh, the Queen of the Fairies, raised by the Rev. R. Garth, attracted much attention; the under petals are pure white, and the rich dark spot in the upper petals is surrounded by a defined margin of white, which gives the flower a lively appearance. There were others worthy of remark, but as they were not named it is impossible to particularise them. Mr. Gaines's Rising Sun was attractive from its brightness, and a seedling from Mr. Beck appeared to be a very desirable flower; these were the seedlings that most attracted our notice, but they were exhibited in a small tent, that was crowded to excess, so that it was difficult to get a sight of the flowers, and more so to ascertain to whom they belonged. There was also one with curiously-cut petals. The Shrubland Scarlet,—Smith's Scarlet, which has less leaves but similar flowers, and one called Compactum, having paler and smaller blossoms, with horse-shoe leaves, were from Mr. Conway, of Brompton. There was a good display of Pinks, and Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, gained the first prize for a stand of very finely-bloomed flowers. His seedlings were much admired, particularly one upon which the lacing was very delicate and perfect. Mr. Willmer also showed a good stand, and the amateurs in this class merit much praise for their exertions. The Calceolarias were finely bloomed, and exhibited their gay and lively flowers in the greatest profusion. Mr. Gaines's shrubby sorts were much admired; their compact growth and fine habit of trussing make them desirable varieties. Mr. Green's seedling Calceolarias were splendid specimens in form, size, brilliancy of colour, and precision of marking, and exhibited a great improvement in this class of flowers. The Heartsease were not so numerous as usual, and we did not observe anything novel in this class; among them were two stands of finely-grown flowers, to one of which a prize was awarded. The collections of Ranunculuses were small, but they contained some beautiful specimens. Of the Roses it must be enough to say, that they occupied all the centre of one of the large tents, that the variety seemed infinite, the whole deliciously fragrant and beautiful, and the admiration they elicited was equal to their merits. The specimens from Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, were remarkably *well shown*, as well as extremely beautiful, and afforded us an opportunity of making the following notes:—In Moss Roses, the Blush, the Crimson, or Tinwell, the Luxembourg, and Single Crimson, were most conspicuous. Provence: the Curled, with curious crisped petals; Sylvain, a very large and fine deep rose-coloured variety; and Wellington, also extremely large. Among the varieties of Rosa Gallica, Shakspeare, a vivid shaded crimson; Eclat des Roses, a deep rose-colour; Sir Walter Scott, deep purplish-crimson; Rien-ne-me-Surpasse, a vivid red; Vesta, brilliant semi-double scarlet; Kean, bright scarlet, and very double; Assemblage des Beautés, crimson and scarlet; Cramoisie Picotee, slate-coloured; Fleur d'Amour, deep crimson-purple; Madame Dubarry, of the same colour; Oracle du Siècle, very dark crimson; Boule de Nanteuil, crimson-purple, were finely-shaped prize Roses, large, double, and compact. Among the Spotted and Marbled Roses of this family, Pulchra Marmorea, Berlèze, Picotée, and Bizarre Marbre were very striking. Of Hybrid Provence, Blanchefleur, delicate flesh-colour, Duchesse d'Orleans, blush; Mélanie, pure white; Enchanteresse, deep rose-colour; and Emeraude, of a creamy-white, were finely shaped and beautiful Roses. Of Hybrid China Roses the varieties were very numerous: Madame Pisaroni, delicate rose-colour; Lady Grey, pale rose; Hypocrate, deep rose; Louis Fries, brilliant rose; Lord John Russell, of nearly the same colour; Franklin, deep rose, very large; Beauté Vive, bright rose, nearly red; Henri Barbet, of nearly the same brilliant colour; Fulgens and Triomphe d'Angers, scarlet; Petit Pierre, Velours Episcopal, and Belle Parabère, purple; Madame Mortier, George the Fourth, and Becquet, deep crimson, were all remarkable for the size and beauty of their flowers. Among the varieties of Rosa Alba, Princesse de Lamballe, of the purest white; Félicité, pale flesh-colour; Pompon Blanc, blush, and La Séduisante, blush, with a rosy centre, were all perfect and finely-shaped flowers. In Damask Roses, Pulcherie, pure white; Déesse Flore, La Fiancée, and Madame de Maintenon, pale flesh-coloured Roses; Arlindie, Bachelier, La Ville de Bruxelles, rose-colour; La Joyeuse and Lady Fitzgerald, vivid rose-colour, approaching to light crimson, were all fine and distinct varieties. That fine White Damask Rose, Madame Hardy, can seldom be shown to advantage, as it is so apt to come with a green bud in the centre of the flower; in every stand of flowers this was the case. Among the Perpetual Roses, Bernard, with its carmine flowers, was really beautiful; Madame Laffay, of a bright rose-colour, very large and double; Princesse Hélène, deep purplish rose; De Neuilly, bright rose; Coquette de Montmorency, bright crimson; Fulgorie, purple-crimson; Clementine Duval, bright rose; General Merlin, of nearly the same colour, were all finely-shaped double Roses, of much beauty. The most striking Bourbon Roses were Emile Courtin, bright rose, very large and double; Madame Nerard, pale blush; Célimène, light rose; Duc d'Aumale, deep rose; Bouquet de Flore, of nearly the same colour, but more vivid; Le Grand Capitaine, scarlet, much like Gloire de Rosomene, but more double. In the China Roses, that old variety, Triomphante, was very fine, with its large deep rose-coloured flowers: as were also Archduke Charles, approaching to crimson; Madame Bureau and Clara Sylvain, pure white (the last, the finest of the White China Roses); Mrs. Bosanquet, delicate blush; Augustine Hersent, bright rose; Fenelon (Desprez), deep rose; Louis-Philippe (d'Angers), fine red; Marjolin, vivid crimson; Fabvier, scarlet. In the Tea Roses: Goubault, rose-colour, very large; Mensais and Triomphe du Luxembourg, buff rose, and remarkably large; Caroline, fine bright rose; Pauline Plantier, straw-colour; Prince Hélène, the same colour but rather deeper. Among miscellaneous objects of exhibition there were cut Pæonies from Mr. Rivers, containing most of the best herbaceous sorts, and one named alba grandiflora, which bears monstrously large single white flowers, with an exceedingly beautiful crown of stamens in the middle. It makes an admirable bed in the flower-garden or pleasure grounds. A rich crimson-flowered Cineraria, raised from King, was from Mr. Standish, of Bagshot. The chief merit of the Cockscombs from Mr. Cock was the shortness of their stems. The Balsams were not sufficiently in flower. A stand of Sweet-Williams, from Mr. Foggo, gr. to the Marquis of Abercorn, consisted of a great variety in size and colour, and a few were really handsome. The fruit-tent was filled with the usual produce of the season. A row of Pineapples down the centre were of the average quality, but it is to be lamented that exhibitors are not careful to bring their productions in a proper state of ripeness. The best criterion is fitness for their employer's table; tested by which, many would have been discarded, some being in a state of incipient decay, and others unripe. A noble Black Grape, known as the New Hamburgh, was exhibited by Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth. It has large berries, and is of a good colour. Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, also produced a similar novelty, called Prince Albert's Seedling, raised between the Black Prince and Black Hamburgh; the colour and bloom were both excellent. From Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir Simon Clarke, Bart., there was a collection comprising very fine Black Hamburgh and White Muscat Grapes, unripe Peaches and Nectarines, and some Strawberries. Several sorts of Apples, sound and perfect, were from Mr. Baldwin and R. Brooke, Esq. Three Melons, the produce of seeds obtained from Teheran, about the colour and size of the netted Cantaloupes which accompanied them, but lacking the reticulations of the surface, were sent by Mr. Floud, gr. to Sir J. Guest, Bart. What caused most admiration, however, was six Nectarines from Mr. Foggo, gr. to the Marquis of Abercorn, the colour of which was unprecedentedly rich. Lastly, Mr. Snow exhibited four Cucumbers, of giant proportions, and yet quite green and young, and seemingly fit for use. We must not fail to note that an effort was made by Messrs. Rollisson to supply the want of prominent labels to the plants exhibited, from which last so much inconvenience has arisen. The plan adopted by these gentlemen was to write the name of the plant on a clean card, and fasten this by white riband to the stick supporting it; so that every one could see what the plant was without doing it any injury. Although, perchance, a more tasteful method might have been devised, the proceeding is truly praiseworthy; and we hope it will excite others to employ some such measure in future. The award of Medals was commensurate with the abundance and variety of horticultural products thus collected together, no fewer than 98 having been assigned to successful competitors, five of them being of the value of ten guineas each, and ten of seven guineas. The following is the official statement:—

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.; and to Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. W. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for 20 species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq.; and to Messrs. Rollisson and Sons, of Tooting, Surrey, for collections of Six Species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Cock and to Mr. Catleugh, for large collections of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncey, Esq.; to Messrs. Wood and Sons; and to Mr. T. Rivers, jun., for collections of Roses. To Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. W. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., for a collection of Miscellaneous Fruit. To Mr. R. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., for Six Species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., for Three Species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—To Mr. Gaines, for a large collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Catleugh and to Mr. Cock, for small collections of Pelargoniums. To Mrs. Fleming; to Messrs. Paul and Son, and to Mr. H. Cobbett, for collections of Roses. To Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and to Mr. Catleugh, for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and to Mr. Gaines, for Shrubby Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for Seedling Calceolarias. To Mr. Jackson; to Mr. Young; and to Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for small collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. Bruin, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq., and to Mr. Davis, gr. to the Lord Boston, for Miscellaneous collections of Fruit. To Mr. J. Wilmot, for Grapes. To Mr. C. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Twenty Species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Six Species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq., for a collection of Six Species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Three Species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq., for Cattleya Aclandiæ. To Mr. Craggs, gr. to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., for Schomburgkia tibicinis. To Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., for Aérides odoratum. To Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Polygala oppositifolia. To Mrs. Wray, for Brachycome iberidifolia.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To C. Knight, Esq., and to Mr. Norman, for Pinks. To Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for a large collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, and to Mr. Gaines, for small collections of Pelargoniums. To A. Rowland, Esq., and to Messrs. Lane and Son, for collections of Roses. To Mr. W. Watson, gr. to J. Wells, Esq., and to Mr. Gaines, for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. W. Watson, gr. to J. Wells, Esq., and to Mr. Catleugh, for Shrubby Calceolarias. To E. Foster, Esq., for Seedling Pelargoniums. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., and to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., for Nepenthes distillatoria. To Mr. Chapman, and to Mr. W. Dowson, gr. to W. Leaf, Esq., for Grapes. To Mr. Floud, gr. to Sir J. J. Guest, Bart., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Foggo, gr. to the Marquis of Abercorn, for Nectarines. To Mr. Chapman, for the "Prince Albert" Seedling Grape. To Mr. Leslie, gr. to J. Fleming, Esq., for an Egyptian Green-fleshed Melon. To Mr. Jackson, for Twenty Species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. W. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Six Species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Upright, gr. to G. C. Ridge, Esq., for Tall Cattleya in flower. To Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a collection of Six Species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. W. Masters, for Three Species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Dickson, for Erica depressa. To Mr. Veitch, for Lechenaultia biloba. To J. Jarratt, Esq., for Aérides odoratum.

THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To H. Bridges, Esq., and to Mr. Willmer, for Pinks. To Mr. Keir, gr. to W. M. Coulthurst, Esq.; to Mr. Hooker; and to Mr. Willmer, for collections of Roses. To Mr. W. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Shrubby Calceolarias. To Mr. Mitchell, gr. to E. Lawford, Esq., for Balsams. To Mr. W. Watson, gr. to J. Wells, Esq., for Ranunculuses. To H. Bridges, Esq., for Heartsease. To Mr. Norman, for Seedling Pinks. To Mr. Catleugh, for Seedling Pelargoniums. To Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for a Seedling Cactus. To Mr. T. Rivers, jun., for Cut Pæonies. To

Mr. W. Dowson, gr. to W. Leaf, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Tillery, gr. to His Grace the Duke of Portland, for Peaches and Nectarines. To Mr. Foggo, gr. to the Marquis of Abercorn, for Figs. To Mr. Myatt, for "Eliza" Seedling Strawberry. To Mr. Snow, for Cucumbers. To R. Brook, Esq., for Apples and Pears. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for a Green-fleshed Melon. To Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Tall Cacti in flower. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Oncidium flexuosum. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Ixora coccinea. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Elichrysum humile. To Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Cactus Mallisonii. To Mr. Mountjoy, for Gloxinia violacea. To Mr. Young, for Gesneria discolor.

The very great length of this report compels us to defer till next week the proceedings of many other Societies. We have in hand reports of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Horticultural (June 15), Floricultural, Royal South London, Linnean, Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural, Royal Caledonian, Felton Florists', Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural, Birmingham, Spilsby, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Everton and Kirkdale.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Choroze'ma specta'bile. Showy Chorozema. (*Greenhouse Climber.*)—This is a charming Swan River climber, of small size, admirably adapted for covering a small trellis in a garden-pot. Its flowers are pale orange, slightly tinged with crimson, and exceedingly pretty. They appear in abundance at the end of every shoot. We have received it from Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, and it has flowered abundantly in the garden of the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

E'ria longilabra. Long lipped E'ria. *Stove Epiphyte.*—A native of Panay, in the Philippines whence it was sent to Messrs. Loddiges by Mr. Cuming. It is very like E'ria bractéscens, but is a finer species, and bears more flowers; and is distinguished at once by its lip, which is not truncate, and has three equal wavy ridges prolonged almost as far as the tip of the middle lobe, which is long and acuminated.—*Bot. Reg.*

E'ria armeni'aca. Apricot-coloured E'ria (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A beautiful epiphyte, sent to Messrs. Loddiges by Mr Cuming, who found it abundantly in the Philippines, in the island of Negros, and elsewhere. Its flowering stem is a foot high, and bears a great number of large, tough, apricot-coloured scales and bracts. The flowers, however, are a dull dirty brown, not at all pretty. This is the first of the Erias with large coloured bracts that we have seen; several exist in Java, according to Dr Blume.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cyrtoch'ilum vi'lipes. Slender-stemmed Cyrtochilum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A Cyrtochilum with the yellow flowers of an Oncidium, imported from Guatemala by Mr. Bateman. It has a very slender stem, above two feet long, perfectly simple, on the extreme point of which are four or five flowers about the size of those of C. maculátum.—*Bot. Reg.*

La'lage Bovræpólia. Hovea-leaved Lalage. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This plant has flowered with Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, by whom it was exhibited at a meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, at the end of March last. The garden plant has rather broader leaves, and fewer flowers, than the wild specimens, whose branches are literally loaded with blossoms, of a dull yellowish orange, stained with purple at the back of the standard. We have not seen it in a favourable state, for it is said to expand fully only beneath bright light, but we should expect it to be a plant of considerable beauty when old and flowering freely. It is a pea flowered genus, allied to Pultenæa. The species is no doubt a greenhouse shrub of easy cultivation.—*Bot. Reg.*

Ipomœ'a tyria'nthina. Deep purple Ipomœ'a. (*Greenhouse climber.*)—For the first introduction of Ipomœ'a tyrianthina our cultivators are indebted to G. F. Dickson, Esq.; and it has been since imported by Mr. Henchman among some Cacti. The following details of its history and culture were supplied us by Mr. Henchman. "It was collected by a friend in the vicinity of Real del Monte; and the roots, which resemble a large mangel-wurzel, were potted immediately after their arrival, and put in a little heat, where, in a few days, they began to push out several young shoots from the crown. They were then re-potted into some good rich soil and well supplied with water; and when rooted, their growth was amazingly rapid, the strong shoots often growing two or three inches in 24 hours, so that by the end of August they were large plants, and full of bloom. The plants continued in flower till November, when they gradually died down. The flowers are very numerous and produced in clusters on long footstalks; continue open two days, except in very hot weather, but by the second day their fine rich hue has disappeared, leaving the ground colour a reddish purple." Mr. Henchman's plants were re-potted in February of the present year in a compost of rich loam, well rotted dung, and a little sand; and they are now again large specimens, promising to blossom most abundantly by the middle of May. Till they commence flowering they are kept in a gentle heat, and were last season removed to the greenhouse, when they began to bloom, in which situation their flowers were fully perfected. This treatment appears very suitable both for the present and all allied kinds, as they flower too late if always kept in the greenhouse, and their colours are not so vivid when grown constantly in the stove. Cuttings of the young shoots will most probably root with freedom; and they should be taken off in the early part of the year, to enable them to form fine roots before the winter. Indeed, the system of propagation usually followed with dahlias is precisely adapted to this plant.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Microscopic Parasites.—As an example of minute and organised parasitical bodies destroying the living body or part upon which they grow, may be mentioned that Laurent discovered minute Fungi in the eggs of Limax agrestis, which by their increase completely destroyed the embryo. Ehrenberg observed the appearance of Chætophora (Tremella) meteorica upon the scales of Salmo operlanus. Hanover has described the growth of Conferva upon the toes of Triton punctatus, and Henle has observed parasitical Infusoria upon the same animal. According to this observer the parasitical animalcules were species of Vorticella. Schönlein saw the growth of Fungi in the pustules of Porrigo lupinosa; and Langenbeck noticed the development of highly-organised members of this division of the vegetable kingdom, in the body of a person who had sunk under typhoid fever.—*Microscopic Journal.*

Cypress of Montpelier.—In the garden of M. Eugene Péridier, at Mas Lemasson, near Montpelier, there exists one of the largest horizontal Cypresses in Europe. It is 6 ft. high. At this point the leader was destroyed long ago, and branches only proceed from it horizontally. Just below the knee thus formed by the topmost branches, which are 15ft. long, the stem is 2 ft. 4in. in circumference. A foot above the ground the trunk is 13 ft. in circumference, and that of the lower branches is 17 ft. Those on the south are the longest, some of them being 36ft. long. In the same locality there existed sixty years ago many Cypresses as large as this. The people of Montpelier fancied that the fine old timber found in the ancient edifices of their town was Cypress wood; but M. Bouchet has ascertained that this timber is Larch.

Little Early Strawberry. (Fraise petite hâtive).—The cultivators of Fontenay-aux-Roses have given this name to a Strawberry which they have brought for several years to the Paris market. It does not produce runners, but it comes in ten days before the kind called Quatre-saisons. From its flowers and leaves it seems to belong to the wood Strawberry.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Prize Pinks.—Names of the 24 Pinks shown by Mr. C. Knight, which were awarded the First Prize in the Amateurs' Class at the last Chiswick Show:—

Lady Ackland	Willmer's Queen Victoria	Duke of Bedford
Bray's Invincible	Weedon's do.	Heartstone's Q. Victoria
Omega	Cousins' 39 Seedling	Cousins' Little Wonder
One in the Ring	Ibbett's Triumphant	Earl of Stafford
Bexley Hero	Davey's Lady Shannon	Unique
Dakin's Burdett	Beauty of Kent	Majestic
Lady Hallowell	Lady Bloomfield	Norman's Queen
Miss Jeans	Holmes's Coronation	Sultana

Names of the 12 which obtained First Prize in Amateurs' Class at South London Society:—

Omega	Cousins's 39	Heartstone's Queen
Majestic	Lady Hallowell	Church's Rowena
Willmer's Queen	One in the Ring	George Kelson
Bexley Hero	Warden of Winchester	Woolwich Hero

Crookneck Gourd.—This is an American variety, or at least a good deal cultivated and esteemed in the United States. The fruit is small, yellow, slightly warted, bent in two nearly at right angles about a third of its length. It is very prolific, but only fit to eat young, on account of the flesh becoming dry when the fruit attains maturity.—*Bon Jardinier.*

British Association.—It is at length officially announced that the meeting at Plymouth will commence on Thursday, the 29th July, and close on Wednesday, the 4th August. We shall report such of the proceedings as may relate to the matters concerning this Journal; but we regret to see that Zoology and Botany are still mixed together in the same section. It would be far better if a section were formed for Vegetable Physiology, Botany, and Horticulture.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Highclere.—So much interest was excited a few years ago in the minds of horticulturists and amateurs of landscape-gardening by the account published by Mr. Loudon, in Vol. 10 of his *Gardener's Magazine*, of Lord Carnarvon's Park at Highclere, with its collection of heath-mould plants, that we requested a friend, conversant with such subjects, who had occasion to visit the neighbourhood, to send us a few observations upon its present state. He found Highclere in great beauty of foliage, with the exception of the Beech, which had suffered considerably from a recent blight, and in character and scenery abundantly justifying the eulogies of Mr. Loudon. The place is very extensive, with miles of woodland drives, is greatly varied in surface and local circumstance, and terminated to the south by two conspicuous hills, singularly contrasted, one (Sidon Hill) most luxuriantly adorned with wood arranged in the happiest manner, the other (Beacon Hill) smooth, somewhat pyramidal, square topped, crowned by an ancient entrenched camp, and looking like an artificial construction of Titanic magnitude. Beneath these hills spreads the remainder of the park, with its woods and dales, its glittering lakes, and pleasure-grounds and splendid trees, bearing ample witness to the taste of its successive owners. When Mr. Loudon's account was written in 1844, the late Earl of Carnarvon had been removed from this world but a few months. His son, the present Earl, seems to be fully alive to the attractions of his place, and to be most actively engaged in developing its capabilities and augmenting its beauties. The house was surrounded by a board and scaffolding, erected for the purpose of carrying into execution a splendid design of our great architect Mr. Barry, which excited much attention at the last exhibition of the Royal Academy. The pleasure-grounds around it were enchanting with their glorious Azaleas and Rhododendrons. The hybrid Rhododendrons, intermediate between R. Arboreum and R. catawbiense, just out of flower, were represented to him to have been most brilliant in their varied livery of bright crimson. The double hybrids, between these hybrids and R. ponticum var. atro-purpureum, were exceedingly beautiful, of many shades of deep crimson, deepening into rich purple, and with very lucid foliage. These second crosses are quite hardy in the rude climate of Highclere, where the R. Altaclerense suffered greatly, and is hardly recovered from the winter of 1837-8. The first set of the many hybrids raised at Highclere was intermediate between Rhododendron ponticum and catawbiense. These plants, which form extensive masses, were perfect hillocks of bloom, so profusely developed as scarcely to permit a leaf to be seen. There were also a few interesting hybrids between R. catawbiense and R. caucasicum, and, what is more novel, between R. ponticum and R. campanulatum; but these last have not yet attained a flowering age. We have said enough to show that the hybrid Rhododendrons were full of interest to the general observer by their splendour, and to the experienced horticulturist specially; but the extraordinary beauty, blended with a fragrance that seemed to saturate the surrounding atmosphere, of the hybrid Azaleas, it would be difficult to describe. The hybrids between Azalea calendulacea var triumphans and Azalea rubescens major were masses of odorous flowers of every shade, scarlet, crimson, orange, yellow, cream colour, with intermediate and intermingled tints of great variety. One large compartment of eight borders, forming in their aggregate a Catherine-wheel pattern, riveted the attention, and could not easily be matched. Several new hybrid Azaleas were in flower for the first time. Of these the most promising are between Azalea sinensis and Azalea rubescens major, one of which, of singular beauty, communicated by the noble proprietor, will be figured in the *Botanical Register*. Our limits preclude us from entering into more detail on this branch of our friend's examination, but we must not omit to mention that he found the picturesque lake called Milford, and described by Mr. Loudon, in great beauty. The Belvedere on its shores had been rebuilt in excellent taste, and enlarged so as to accommodate the noble proprietor, who, with his family, resided in it during the last summer, pending the alterations in his house. This spot, when seen, as it was seen by our friend, in the morning, with its sparkling expanse of water, its islands of Azaleas, its banks of Rhododendrons, and other heath-mould plants—its noble woods crowned at their culminating point by a circular and columnar temple of considerable magnitude and elevation, lately re-modelled in the happiest manner, after the designs of Mr. Barry—is described to us as one of the loveliest and most enjoyable of scenes. We must conclude, for the present, with remarking that the views of the last two possessors of Highclere seem to be carried out in the happiest spirit by the present Earl; and we congratulate our readers on the fact that a place which has acquired so much horticultural celebrity is destined to maintain, and indeed improve, its advantages under his auspices.

J. Adnutt, Esq.'s, Clapham.—This gentleman's garden is small in extent, but considerably varied with rock and lawn. A few flower-beds are cut out on the lawn near to the house, which are covered with flints, over which the Petunias, Verbenas, and other trailers will scramble in the greatest luxuriance. The prettiest objects are some old stumps of trees placed in recesses, and filled with Scarlet Verbenas, the Purple and White Petunias, and Maurandyas; these groups have a picturesque but not unnatural aspect. Many fine Heaths are cultivated here, among which we observed a large specimen of tricolor; but the chief object is the very large collection of Camellias. They are, we are informed, not re-potted till after they have made their growth, in order that they may flower more freely, and not produce quite so much wood.—*June* 14.

Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham.—There are here many large specimens of the rarer kinds of Heaths; we observed particularly several fine varieties of tricolor remarkable as remaining a much longer time in flower than the original species, being brighter coloured, and producing larger trusses and bigger flowers. A fit companion for these were the beautiful eximia, with rose-coloured blossoms, and the almost transparent gemmifera, with orange and rose flowers. The Heaths here are all struck from small cuttings, planted in white sand under bell-glasses in the usual mode, which seems generally successful. There was an excellent display made by the different kinds of Cactuses, Calceolarias, and Pelargoniums, and several good varieties of Verbena, one of which, named pulcherrima, particularly deserves notice; it bears large corymbs of rosy lilac flowers, which acquire a bluish tinge as they decay; it appears quite distinct from anything we have yet seen. Out of doors there are two good beds of Pinks, consisting of the best-named flowers; the blossoms are just expanding, and in a few days they may be expected to be in full perfection.—*June* 14.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

If Aphis, or black fly, becomes troublesome on Cherry-trees, as it often does after the fruit begins to ripen, a simple and efficient remedy is to mix with water some adhesive clayey soil, in such proportions as to form a thin puddle; then loosen the infested points from the wall, and dip them in which is readily performed by two boys—one to carry the mixture, and the other to dip the shoots in and refasten them, leaving them to dry. After the imprisoned insects have perished, this harmless coating may be washed off with clear water during damp weather. It is equally applicable to all tender insects infesting the points of branches.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—There is a fault prevalent at this season of plunging the young growing Pines too thick, which usually originates by persons continuing to grow many more young plants than they have room to mature. The plants are now about to make their most vigorous leaves; they should, therefore, have all the room possible, to prevent them becoming long and weakly. In re-plunging now, if the state of the beds will admit of it, plunge the pots to the rim. In houses where there are no vines up the rafters, a slight shading during the middle of the day will be beneficial, as the full blaze of the midday sun will injure their colour. Water may be freely given to the plants now, as often as they seem to require it. Continue to syringe overhead in fine weather, but withhold all water from those ripening as soon as they begin to change colour. Give occasional waterings of manure-water, except to newly-potted plants, and abundance of air at all favourable opportunities.

Vinery.—Where the fruit is cut, use for a few days strong measures to annihilate red spider, and then give the vines free exposure. Well-drained borders should be copiously watered during dry weather. Proportion the quantity of fruit left to ripen to the state of the vine and the space it occupies; if too many are left, small berries and want of colour will ensue. Do not allow the foliage to become so thick as to shade the fruit materially; when the young wood has become hard, the laterals may be broken clean off, beginning at the bottom and gradually breaking upwards, a few at a time; there will be no danger of the main eyes breaking if the vine is kept growing at the top. Continue to thin the berries, giving air and moisture as before.

Peach-house.—Give abundance of air, and use the syringe freely in the morning. Plants in pots should have manure-water given them occasionally; keep the young wood neatly tied in, and use every precautionary means against insects; frequently stir the surface of the border inside the house; water the outside one, if necessary, and keep every part clean.

Fig-house.—Summer pruning may be practised here, if it has not been rendered unnecessary by disbudding before. Give air and water in abundance.

Melons.—Earth-up the late plants as they advance in growth; always make the earth firm with the hands. Do not allow the bed to become cold, and shade lightly during very hot sunshine in the middle of the day. Any early Melons that have matured their fruit, and remain healthy, may be made to yield a second and frequently a better crop. By pruning them into some healthy young shoots, renewing the linings if necessary, and shading them for a few days, they will put forth vigorous and fruitful vines, which may be treated as the others. Give air upon all favourable occasions, and regular supplies of water.

Cucumbers.—Remove any bad leaves or superfluous vines; give water and air in abundance; stop those under hand-glasses until the requisite number of shoots for training are obtained; a layer of grass or litter to prevent a too rapid evaporation from the soil will be useful.

Mushroom-house.—Keep a cool moist atmosphere, by giving air and wetting the floors.

Out-door Department.

The main crops of Onions, Carrots, Beet, and Scorzonera must be kept regularly hoed and thinned; most kinds of herbs may be propagated by cuttings or division in shady situations; destroy weeds everywhere, and hurtful insects of every kind.

Broccoli.—Any kinds sufficiently advanced may be planted out now. Should the weather be dry, puddle the roots before planting, and water them copiously after, choose an open situation and strong soil.

Beans.—Top the advancing crops as they come into blossom; this, in a great measure, will prevent the black fly appearing upon them; keep the ground between them hoed.

Celery.—Continue to plant out in trenches as the plants become fit. Give water plentifully, if necessary, and keep the surface of the earth about the plants loosened with the hoe.

Cauliflowers.—If the plants for the Michaelmas crop are sufficiently advanced, they may be pricked out; water all the plants if the weather continue dry.

Cabbage.—A few may be planted out; sow at the end of the week for Coleworts.

Endive.—A few may be transplanted in shallow drills between the Celery, or on a rich border.

Kidney Beans.—Earth-up and stake advancing crops.

Lettuce.—Water those newly planted, and sow for succession.

Peas.—Should the weather continue dry, the advancing crops must be watered; earth-up and stake them as they require it.

Salading.—Keep up a succession.

Orchard.—Continue to regulate the summer-wood of Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots, by nailing it in regularly throughout the trees, removing all improper growths; proportion the quantity of foliage to the state of the trees; strong-growing trees should not have their shoots thinned out so early, or so much as the weaker ones, but avoid crowding them as much as possible. The summer-pruning of Pears, Plums, and Cherries may be commenced; prune off foreright shoots from espaliers, and tie in suitably-placed ones. Mulch and water where necessary.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—The greatest attention must be given to air, watering and shading when necessary. Syringe morning and evening during hot weather; keep the surface of the pots stirred and neat, allowing no dirt, dead leaves, or weeds to be seen. Any shoots gaining an undue preponderance over other parts of the plant may be shortened in; reduce the quantity of water given to Orchidaceæ or other plants which have matured their growths.

Greenhouse.—The plants in the house must be carefully

watered; remove all decayed leaves or flowers; attend to the training, staking, potting, and general neatness of those placed out, as much as if they occupied the house; they are sometimes overlooked whilst out-of-doors; take care that the water passes freely through the pots, and that they do not continue under drip, if placed near trees.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Propagate China Roses by cuttings; continue to increase the Dianthus tribe. Succulents may be increased as soon as their young growths are nearly ripened, let the wounds have time to dry before the cuttings are planted: bud or **graft the Citrus tribe; put in cuttings of Heartsease, Double Rockets, Geraniums, and all other desirable plants of which** cuttings can be obtained: water Auriculas and Polyanthuses frequently, but not overhead, and keep them clean; pot off seedlings and rooted cuttings.

Out-door Department.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Go round the beds and borders frequently to tie up all advancing flower-stems; if this is neglected until the plants get too forward, no after-treatment can make them look neat. Attend to Dahlias—tie them up neatly and water them if necessary; train in climbing plants on arbours or against walls; take up Hyacinths and other choice bulbs—they may be laid in the reserve-garden for a short time if their roots are fresh: hoe and rake the beds and borders neatly; sweep and roll gravel walks, and mow lawns.

NURSERY.—Bud Apricots and Roses; prevent, by stakes or other means, newly-grafted trees from being broken; continue to layer hard-wooded trees and shrubs; water and weed seedlings of evergreens; destroy weeds and water spring-planted trees.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Continue to prepare ground for autumn-planting; single trees which were planted last spring should be examined from time to time, and if they have become wind-waved, the openings must be filled with dry fine earth; keep all young plantations clean, and clear the herbage from young pitted oaks and firs.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

CAREFULLY cut off from Rose bushes all those flowers which have a green tuft in the centre, as if left on and allowed to produce branches and leaves they materially weaken the plant. Also remove all dead blossoms, which are not only unsightly, but prevent, in some cases, a second bloom being produced. Petunias, Verbenas, and Geraniums, which have been planted out some time, and have begun to grow, should be tied up, or pegged on the ground, at the pleasure of the proprietor; if this is not done, as they make their growth, they will soon become misshapen, and give a neglected air to the flower-garden or border in which they are placed. Continue to plant out successions of annuals where bulbs have been taken up. Water carefully everything freshly planted, as it may be required. Tie the buds of Pinks, or slip a round piece of cardboard over them, to prevent their bursting; in case of sunny weather the flowers must be shaded; or if it is necessary to accelerate them for a show, a small hand-glass fixed over a stake will be found useful. As the petals expand they should be regularly arranged on the card, especially if intended for show: a good flower should be about 2½in. in diameter; the petals should be white with rose-coloured edges, and a rich dark purple, crimson, or nearly black centre: the colours must be strongly marked and clearly defined. Give abundance of air to the greenhouse and frames, and attend to watering, &c. as before. **Make purchases of Auriculas at this season, if you intend to do so.**

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

GREAT injury is sometimes done to the crops of Cabbage, Broccoli, and Cauliflower, by the larvæ of two large moths, one called the Cabbage-moth, Mamestra Brassicæ, and the other the White-line brown-eyed moth, Mamestra oleracea. The perfect insects appear in May and June; the former is about 1½in. across the extended wings, which are light brown variously marked with waved bands and stripes, and have near the centre of the upper wings two large spots, one blackish and the other grey. The caterpillar is green shaded with grey or black; on the top of its back it has a dark stripe, and at the sides a dirty yellowish one. It appears in July, and does great mischief to cabbages and the like, by eating out the heart. The White-line brown-eyed moth is of a dark rusty-brown colour, about the same size as the above-mentioned kind. The upper wings have a round darkish spot in the centre, with a white margin, and an orange coloured kidney-shaped spot near it; near the edge of the wings is a white stripe. The caterpillar is brownish, and has a dark stripe on its back and sides, and a light one placed over the feet. It feeds in the same manner as the Cabbage-moth: the only remedy we are acquainted with for lessening their numbers is to handpick and destroy them; dusting the plants with lime might prevent them from feeding.

State of the Weather for the Week ending June 17, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	11	29.775	29.637	54	45	49.5	N.	
Saturday	12	29.913	29.387	53	37	45.0	N.E	.01
Sunday	13	30.049	29.944	65	37	51.0	N.W.	
Monday	14	30.087	29.906	72	53	62.5	N.W.	
Tuesday	15	30.097	29.895	69	36	52.5	N.W.	.01
Wednesday	16	30.248	30.111	72	41	56.5	S.	
Thursday	17	30.079	29.875	70	41	55.5	S	
Average		30.081	29.889	65.0	41.4	53.2		.02

11. Overcast and cold; cloudy and fine.
12. Slight rain; overcast and fine in afternoon; clear at night.
13. Overcast; cloudy and cold.
14. Dry and cold north wind, with sunshine; very fine; overcast at night.
15. Slight drizzle in the morning; cloudy and fine; cold at night.
16. Fine but very dry; clear at night.
17. Cloudy; very fine; clear.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending June 26, 1841.

June		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N	N.E	E	S.E	S	S.W	W	N.W
Sun.	20	73.0	51.6	62.3	6	0.21 in.	1	—	—	1	3	4	5	1
Mon.	21	73.4	53.1	63.2	8	0.63	—	2	1	1	1	6	4	—
Tues.	22	70.3	50.0	60.4	8	0.54	—	—	1	—	2	7	4	1
Wed.	23	72.4	48.7	60.0	7	0.20	—	1	—	1	1	6	4	1
Thurs.	24	72.3	49.4	60.8	5	0.27	—	—	3	1	2	4	4	1
Fri.	25	73.2	50.6	61.4	7	0.72	—	1	5	—	2	1	3	2
Sat.	26	72.5	50.9	61.7	7	1.00	—	2	3	—	1	3	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1834—thermometer 91; and the lowest, on the 22d, in 1830—thermometer 39°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 18th, 1841.

THE dry weather of this week has made but a slight difference in the general supply, though the quality of a few articles is not quite so good as usual in consequence of it. Plants and cut flowers of the usual kinds have been abundant.—*Fruits.* Pines have been both fine and plentiful during the week, the kinds are Providence, Queen, and Enville. Hothouse Grapes are excellent, and the prices differ but little from last week. The remarks made on Peaches and Nectarines in our last Report apply equally to this. Cherries have now become very abundant, but those of a superior description still command a good price. Melons are good and plentiful. Strawberries abound, but the quality varies considerably.—*Vegetables.* Cauliflowers and Cabbages are fine, and the supply is large. Peas are abundant, but in consequence of the dry weather the quality is not so good as usual. French Beans are rather scarce. The supply of Broad Beans has been pretty good. Carrots and Turnips are much improved. Border Potatoes have been brought in large quantities. Asparagus is now become very small, as the season is nearly over for it. Salading of various kinds abounds, and the quality is excellent.—*Flowers.* There has been an excellent show of plants during the week, including many Cactuses, Heaths, and Geraniums, and specimens of Metrosideros floribundus, Fuchsia fulgens, and Polygala grandiflora. The cut flowers have been gay, and among them were fine collections of Heartseases and Roses.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Strawberries, p. pottle, 6d to 1s 6d
Raspberries, Red, per pottle, 6d to 1s
Peaches, per dozen, 20s to 36s
Nectarines, per dozen, 20s to 30s
Cherries, per lb. 6s to 4s
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2s 6d to 3s 6d
— Ripe, per half sieve, 6s
Currants, Red, pr. half sieve, 3s 6d to 5s
Pine Apple, per lb. 3s to 10s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 2s
Melons, English, each, 3s to 8s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3s to 10s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 18s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 8s to 16s
Almonds, per peck, 3s
Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 24s
— Barcelona, 28s
— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage Plants, per dozen, 2s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 5s
Peas, per sieve, 3s to 5s
— per half sieve, 2s to 3s
Kidney Beans, forc., p. 100, 3s 6d to 4s 6d
Broad Beans, p. half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Longpod Beans, per half sieve, 1s 3d
Potatoes, per ton, 4l 10s to —l
— New, per half sieve 4s to 6s
— Kidney, per lb, 4d to 8d
Artichokes, French, per dozen, 4s to 6s
Turnips, White, per doz. bunch, 3s to 6s
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bunch, 4s to 9s
Red Beet, per doz. 3s to 6s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s
Radish, per doz. bands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, per bunch, 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Onions, per half sieve, 4s
— Green, per bunch, 3d to 9d
Leeks, per bunch, 6d
Garlic, per pound, —
Shallots, per lb. 1s
— **Green, per bunch, 4d**
Asparagus, per bundle, Large, 3s to 5s
— Second or Middling, 2s 6d
— Sprue or Small, 1s 6d to 2s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
— Cos, 6d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bund. (12 to 15) 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. doz. small bchs, 6d to 9d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
— **Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s**
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Mint, per doz. bchs. 1s 6d to 2s
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 6s to 8s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

DOUBLE-YELLOW ROSE.—Will as many of our correspondents as succeed in blossoming this plant favour us in a day or two with their account of the soil, exposure, locality, and management under which it succeeds? We shall be much obliged for the information, and hope to obtain it from all parts of the country.

Mr. Murray will find Paronychia argentia described in De Candolle's Flora Française (3, 404). It is a little trailing plant inhabiting dry exposed situations on the north side of the basin of the Mediterranean. It may probably be obtained in the Edinburgh or some other great Botanic garden.

J. H., Norfolk.—We shall very soon resume the subject of pruning forest-trees. In the present we can only say, it is better not to prune them at all than to prune them ill; and *if they are skilfully managed from the first*, they scarcely require pruning at all, except in special cases.

A Lover of Truth complains that in an Advertisement lately inserted in this Journal, it is asserted that 200,000 Standards and 600,000 Dwarfs are growing on 14 Acres of ground. He calculates that as rose-cultivators plant their standards in rows three feet apart, and from ten inches to one foot plant from plant, an acre will only contain from 20,000 to 22,000, **consequently the 200,000 standards would require nearly ten acres of ground; and that as Dwarf Roses for budding are generally planted in rows two** feet six inches apart, and eight inches plant from plant, at this rate an acre will hold in round numbers from 25,000 to 27,000; 600,000 would therefore require nearly 24 acres, so that 800,000 Roses would occupy upwards of thirty acres instead of "fourteen," as advertised. Our Correspondent must not hold us answerable for the statements of advertisers. We cannot in any way interfere with them; and the public must judge for themselves of their credibility. We must, however, observe, that in **this particular instance it is quite possible for a "Lover of Truth" to be wrong; for Roses in pots may be called Dwarf Roses, and Standard Roses are not necessarily planted at the distance he** assumes.

Sunning-Hill.—The Bossiæa is B. paucifólia.

P. P.'s plant is Sutherlandia frutescens.

Eglantine's Rose insect may be an Aleyrodes; but unless specimens, with a leaf or two, be transmitted in a pill-box, it is neither possible to decide its name nor to suggest a remedy.—*R.*

The fossil plant sent by *Mr. Hurley* from the lias of Costock **Valley, Notts., does not appear different from Fucoides Targiónii.** Other avocations have compelled us to abandon Fossil Botany as a special study; but we shall be glad to receive information upon such subjects.

Anna's plant is Malcolmia maritima, no doubt escaped from a garden.

We must beg those among our correspondents who favour us with communications, to be careful in distinguishing matter which is not their own from what is their original composition. We regret to find that a paper on the Advantage and Economy of Rain water, printed at p. 342, is an extract from a paper by the author of "The Domestic Gardener's Manual," in an old volume of the "Magazine of Domestic Economy."

***Mr. Towers* must excuse our occupying our columns with discussions about priority of discovery. Such matters are merely** personal, and rarely interest any one except the parties concerned. We do not find that our correspondent who strikes cuttings in water, takes any credit for originality; and if it were worth while, it would be easy to show that the practice is much older than Mr. Towers supposes, and no more originated with himself than with our correspondent.

A Friend of the Gooseberry bush says, "In p. 366 of the *Chronicle* there is a paragraph headed 'Gooseberry Caterpillars.' **Your correspondent states that in Feb. or March he applies lime to the roots** of his plants, and that he has found this remedy successful for 36 years. Several of my friends have read his account, and all find it difficult to decide in what manner the lime acts so as to produce the effect. He says, 'The butterfly deposits its eggs under the bushes during the summer, which eggs the lime destroys. The lime should invariably be used before the leaves begin to make their appearance.' In our garden this caterpillar has appeared for three years consecutively, but with us the eggs are invariably deposited on the projecting parts of the under sides of the leaves. These eggs are soon hatched, and the young caterpillars commence their destructive havoc almost before they are out of the shell. I am desirous of asking Mr Jackson whether his caterpillars appear in the same way, and if so, how the lime applied in the months of February or March acts upon them? Does the tree take up the lime, so as to render the leaves obnoxious to the insects which deposit the eggs?" **[There are two kinds of caterpillar which infest Gooseberry bushes in the beginning of** summer, one the larva of the Nematus Ribesii, described in p. 312, and the other the larva of the Magpie-moth, Abraxas Grossulariata. The latter is white slightly tinged with blue, and having numerous black spots on the back; it is called a looper from its peculiar mode of walking, it fixes itself first firmly with its hind feet, and then extends its body fully, after which it puts down its fore feet and draws the hind part of its body as close after them as possible, thus forming an arch or loop. We do not agree with Mr. Jackson that he destroys the eggs of the insect by spreading lime under the bushes; because it is unlike the economy of any insect that we are acquainted with to remove its young offspring so far from their food, and in the present instance the eggs are deposited on the bushes. It is more probable that the lime injures such caterpillars as may have fallen down, or have laid themselves **under a clod of earth, or in the soil, to make** their cocoons and undergo their transformation into the pupa state.]

C. D.'s letter is gone to E. M.

G. M.—No. 1 is Melaleuca armillaris; No. 2 is Southwíllia nóbilis, otherwise called Stereócha platanifolia.

If *X. O. P.* could send us any part of the plant he inquires about, we might assist him; but it is really impossible to determine plants by description only.

H. A. C., Leicester.—The plant is not a Myrtle out of health, but the Aucuba japónica; and the spots on its leaves are natural to it.

Mr. Gardner's plant is Hydrocotyle Commersónii.

A Young Gardener's Vine leaves are apparently attacked by some parasitical fungus, which is just breaking through the skin. He had better sprinkle the leaves with flower of sulphur in very small quantities. Most likely his Vines have had a sudden check from cold.

A Constant Reader at Stoke Newington had better water his lawn with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, in the proportion of one part of the liquor to six of water. It will kill the moss and promote the growth of the grass. Perhaps it will also appear to kill the grass, but the latter will spring again more vigorously than before.

The Cape bulb, from a correspondent whose name is mislaid, is Babiana ringens.

Silex will find excellent instructions for the management of greenhouse plants in "Sweet's Hothouse and Greenhouse Manual."

Fidelia, Suburban, X. Y. Z. shall have some information about the Rose blight next week.

P. M. may be assured that the woolly-leaved Currant is really Ribes petræum. The figure in "English Botany" had the flowers placed erect by some mistake, and they are decidedly a greenish-yellow, not "rubicundi;" the latter, however, sometimes occurs **in a faint degree.**

***An Amateur Gardener.*—The unfruitfulness of Strawberries is a** very general complaint this year, and the evil seems referable to circumstances connected with the season, since it occurs under varied conditions as regards soil and situation. Your soil being dry and rocky, manure will prove beneficial: it should be applied as a mulching late in autumn or early in spring. Keep the plants clear of runners.

Q. Z. will, no doubt, find that the Mulberries he speaks of, with lobed leaves, are the common sort. When young, or when very vigorous, the leaves of this plant are always lobed, and they resemble Fig-leaves; but as it gets older the leaves assume the common heart shaped appearance. There is no possibility of a mule being formed between a Mulberry and a Fig tree.

Dornt will find ample directions for managing Heaths in the *succeeding* numbers of this paper.

Tyro, if he wishes to investigate what are supposed to be the causes of the directions taken by the parts of plants, should study the writings of Dutrochet. We do not know what the fact is with respect to Avena, but in general the twisting and curving of vegetable tissue are owing to differences in the size of the cells on opposite sides of the part which bends.

Z. A.—From the state in which the flowers of your Pansy **arrived,** we find it impossible to give a correct judgment as to its general form. The colour of the flower is good, and the margin of blue surrounding the under petals has a pretty appearance; it is defective in the eye, which wants to be more distinctly and boldly marked. Loam enriched with cow-manure is the best soil **for the Pansy; for its cultivation we refer you to page 147. In obtaining new varieties by cross fertilization, take care, above all things, that the form of the parents is perfect; colour is a minor consideration.**

***M. W. K.*—The failure you have experienced in obtaining a** fine head of bloom on your Pelargoniums has most probably arisen from the plants not being judiciously stopped, on this point we refer you to Mr. Cock's paper on his mode of cultivation, p. 83, and to Mr. Catleugh's, p. 100. In hot sunny weather the petals will fall quickly, and if bees are suffered to get into the house they will cause the same effect, and prevent your having many flowers open on a truss at the same time; and many of the sorts are deficient in luxuriant trussing. Apply liquid manure twice a week to your plant which is turning yellow; if it arises from the exhaustion of the soil, this application will restore it to a healthy appearance.

A Subscriber.—The colour of your Pelargonium is exceedingly good, but the under petals are too long and too narrow.

C.—No. 1 is Cotoneaster vulgaris, 2, Photinia serrulata, 3, Crinum capense; 4, Hæmanthus multiflorus.

C. M.—No. 1 is Chrysanthemum pyrethrifólium; 2, Cratægus pundata; 3, Taxódium distichum; 4, Periploca græca; 5, Cynanchum vincetóxicum; 6, Andrómeda Cassinefolia; 7, Potentilla fruticosa.

Rusticus.—Strawberry plantations need not be destroyed on account of the blossoms becoming blind. The unusually warm weather in March, and the cold nights in April, appear to have been the cause of this general complaint. Strawberries will endure a severe and even protracted winter, and yet bear a good crop, provided the weather proves uniformly fine after it once does set in. A steady cold winter and warm summer are conditions for which they are naturally adapted; for such are the characteristics of their native climate, North America, whence the species furnishing most of the varieties in cultivation were originally obtained. The leaf is one of those curious cases which **indicate the manner in which the pitchers of pitcher-plants are produced; they are not uncommon.** We could find *no* insect.

D. C. L.—Hautbois Strawberries are not much cultivated for the London market, yet the true sort can be obtained in the principal fruit-shops. Under this name, however, several other varieties are vended in the streets, such as the Surinam, Chinese, and Round White Carolina, all abundant bearers, but of very inferior flavour. Even these are now greatly superseded by Keen's Seedling. The only thing you can do with your plantation of sterile Hautbois is to dig them up and make a new plantation **from runners of the Prolific or Conical, and large flat Hautbois.** If these are obtained correct, they *never fail* in bearing. Observe, nevertheless, in the first season after planting, whether your beds contain any sterile or blind plants, and if there is any eradicate them immediately, for they are stronger than the fertile plants, and will soon overrun the beds, to the exclusion of the latter.

R. C.—We have only a moment to say, "on no account cut down the haulm of your Potatoes." Why, you shall know next week.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Foreign News is not of great importance. From France we learn that the Minister of Finance has postponed the projected loan, in consequence of the Report on the Budget recently presented to the Chamber of Peers. It appears from this Report that the financial state and prospects of France at the present moment are particularly unfavourable, and that the contemplated loan would so completely absorb the floating capital of the country, that any unforeseen event in the policy of Europe, or a commercial crisis at home, would produce serious embarassments. The Government has abandoned the prosecution of the Journals for publishing the letters of the King, and has collected two powerful squadrons at Toulon, in reference, it is said, to the present distracted state of the Turkish empire.—In Spain, the Ministry has sustained another defeat on the bill relative to alienated properties, which though not on an important question, is said to have created some alarm in the Government circles.—In Portugal, the Ministerial crisis is not yet terminated; after several attempts to organise an administration, it does not appear that anything decisive has been settled; the Duke de Palmella, who had been applied to, has been unable to form a Cabinet, but it is considered probable that a more successful attempt will be made under the joint direction of Senhors Cabral and Magalhaes. The recognition of the Queen by the Pope has given rise to a royal address to the Prelates of the Church, announcing that this event will conduce to the settlement of all existing difference with the Holy See, and it is expected that it will directly lead to the recognition of her Majesty by the Northern Powers.—In Germany, the principal topic of attention is the agitation which prevails in the Prussian provinces on the subject of a national representation; and the Rhenish Diet has appealed to his Majesty with the view of settling the question of the Archbishop of Cologne, either by restoring him to his see, or by bringing him to trial in a court of justice.—From the Levant we learn that the health of the Sultan is gradually declining, and that little hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has been deposed, and the event has caused much excitement among the Greek subjects of the Porte. The firman containing the concessions to the Pacha of Egypt has been kept back until the concurrence of the London Conference in the conditions on which they are offered is ascertained.—The insurrection in Bulgaria is said to be put down, although the excesses of the Turks still give rise to discontent, which may, it is feared, again break out in open rebellion. The arrival of the Turkish forces in Candia has not yet checked the progress of the revolt, and the insurgents are said to be desirous that the island should be occupied by the English. The state of Syria also gives rise to apprehension; the Druses and the Maronites refuse to acknowledge the recent decrees, and have taken measures to resist any hostile movement on the part of Turkey.—Intelligence from the United States informs us that the Courts will not deliver their judgment in the case of Mr. M'Leod this term. The next arrival is expected to bring the President's message at the opening of the Extra Session of Congress.

At home, the attention of Parliament has been entirely occupied with arrears of business, preparatory to the dissolution, which is expected to take place on Tuesday. Several bills have been passed by both Houses, and some incidental discussions have arisen on the Corn Laws, for which we must refer to our Parliamentary Report.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert left town on Monday morning, for Nuneham Park, the seat of his Grace the Archbishop of York. The Queen, with his Royal Highness, remained at Nuneham until Wednesday afternoon, when they returned to Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday, Prince Albert visited Oxford, to take part in the commemoration at the University; an account of which will be found under our Provincial News. On Wednesday his Royal Highness visited Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. Her Majesty held a Drawing Room on Thursday, which was numerously attended. Her Majesty and the Prince will be present on Monday at the launch of the *Trafalgar* of 120 guns, at the Royal Dockyard of Woolwich.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, his Grace the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House to the officers present at that victory.

Official Changes.—In addition to the changes among the Government Officers mentioned in our last, the Ministerial Papers state that Mr. E. J. Stanley will be promoted to a higher post in the Executive, and that Mr. Le Marchant, of the Board of Trade, will succeed him as one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. Sir George Grey will have an appointment with a seat in the Cabinet, and the office of Judge Advocate, which he will thus vacate, is to be filled by Mr. Shell, who will be succeeded by Mr. Fox Maule, as President of the Board of Trade. The post of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, vacated by Mr. Fox Maule, will be filled by Lord Seymour, now Secretary to the Board of Control. We learn from the same authority that Earl Granville, the Ambassador at Paris, has solicited permission to relinquish his diplomatic functions on account of the delicate state of his Lordship's health. No change, however, is at present contemplated; but the noble Earl is expected to return in September.

Dissolution of Parliament.—The Ministerial Papers state that the day on which Parliament will be dissolved is not yet settled, and that it must be dependent on the despatch of business yet before it. Tuesday next is at present mentioned as the probable day on which the dissolution will take place.

Election Movements.—*Barnstaple.* Mr. F. Hodgson and Mr. Spencer De Horsey are the two Conservative candidates, and Mr. J. B. Chichester is the Liberal candidate.—*Bradford.* Mr. Hardy is a candidate, on the Conservative interest.—*Bedford.* Mr. Crawley retires in favour of Mr. W. H. Whitbread; Capt. Polhill and Mr. H. Stuart are the Conservative candidates.—*Blackburn.* Mr. W. Fielden and Mr. Hornby have come forward as Conservatives.—*Bridgewater.* Mr. Courtenay retires; Mr. Broadwood, the other sitting member, has again offered himself, with Mr. Forman a Conservative.—*Beverley.* Mr. Hogg and Mr. Fox, the present members, again come forward; Mr. C. Townley is spoken of as a Whig Candidate.—*Bolton.* Mr. E. Ashworth, who was stated in our last number to have offered himself, has declined standing, and Dr. Bowring comes forward, as the second Liberal Candidate.—*Buckingham.* Sir J. Chetwode has intimated his intention to oppose Sir Harry Verney.—*Carlow (Borough).* Capt. Laird is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Gisborne; Mr. F. Bruen stands on the Conservative interest.—*Carlow (County).* Col. Bruen and Mr. T. Banbury have come forward to oppose Mr. D. O'Connell, junr. and Mr. A. Yates.—*Clackmannan and Kinross (Counties).* Sir C. Adam has announced his intention of not again offering himself as a candidate for these united counties.—*Denbigh.* Mr. W. Jones declines coming forward, on the plea of ill health; Mr. T. Mainwaring has offered himself as the Conservative candidate, in opposition to Capt. Biddulph.—*Dover.* The candidates are Sir J. R. Reed and Mr. E. Rice, the present members, and Mr. Serjeant Halcombe.—*Dublin (City).* Mr. E. Grogan has made known his intention of standing, in conjunction with Mr. J. B. West.—*Dumbartonshire.* Mr. A. Smollett, jun. is a Conservative candidate.—*Dumfries Burghs.* Gen. Sharpe retires, and Sir A. Johnston and Mr. Ewart are the Liberal candidates.—*Durham (South).* Lord Harry Vane comes forward in the place of Mr. Pease; Lord Dungannon, it is said, will also be brought forward by the Conservatives.—*Edinburgh (County).* Mr. Ramsay, of Barnton, offers himself as a candidate.—*Ennis.* Sir B. Macnamara, R.N., is reported a candidate, in opposition to Mr. H. Bridgman; Mr. O'Gorman Mahon is also spoken of.—*Exeter.* It is stated that the second Conservative candidate who stands with Sir W. Follett will be Lord Lovaine.—*Falkirk (Burghs).* Mr. Baird, of Gartsherrie, will oppose Mr. Gillon; and Major Anderson withdraws, in favour of that gentleman.—*Falmouth and Penryn.* Dr. Bowring has retired; Capt. Vivian is the Liberal candidate, and Sir T. Cochrane and Mr. Gwynne are spoken of on the part of the Conservatives.—*Harwich.* It is stated that Mr. D. Le Marchant will be the colleague of Mr. Bagshawe on the Liberal interest.—*Halifax.* Sir G. Sinclair, Conservative, opposes Mr. C. Wood and Mr. Protheroe.—*Hereford.* Mr. H. Hobhouse will come forward in the Liberal interest, in conjunction with Mr. E. B. Clive.—*Herefordshire.* The present members, Sir R. Price, K. Hoskins, Esq., and E. T. Foley, Esq., the first two Liberals, the last a Conservative, again stand; it is reported that Mr. Bailey and Mr. Baskerville will also come forward on the Conservative interest.—*Ipswich.* Three candidates are announced, Mr. Wason, Liberal, and Mr. Herries and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Conservatives.—*Kinsale.* Mr. Watson, an English barrister, it is said, will contest this borough.—*Kinross.* Admiral Adam retires, and Col. Abercomby offers himself as his successor.—*Knaresborough.* There are five candidates: Mr. Farrand and Mr. Lawson for the Conservative party; and the Hon. C. Langdale, Mr. Colborne, and Mr. Hutchinson in the Ministerial interest.—*Lanarkshire.* Mr. Lockhart, the present member, having intimated his intention to retire, Mr. W. Lockhart, of Milton, has been put in nomination by the Conservatives. It is said that the Hon. C. A. Murray will oppose him.—*Leeds.* Mr. Hume and Mr. Oldham, Liberals, are in the field against Lord Jocelyn and Mr. W. Beckett.—*Leicestershire (South).* Messrs. Packe and Halford have announced themselves for the southern division.—*Liverpool.* Sir J. Walmsley is in the field in opposition to Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell. Lord Palmerston is also spoken of.—*Lincoln.* Mr. Seely stands as the second Liberal candidate, in conjunction with Sir E. L. Bulwer, against Col. Sibthorp.—*Lynn.* Lord G. Bentinck and Sir S. Canning again stand.—*Maidstone.* Mr. Hope and Mr. Dodd are the only candidates.—*Marylebone.* A ballot has taken place in order to determine whether the Liberal electors prefer Commodore Napier or Mr. Young as a candidate, in conjunction with Sir B. Hall. The result was in favour of the Commodore, who had a majority of more than 900 over his competitor.—*Northamptonshire (North).* It is not expected that Lord Maidstone will again offer himself; in which case the Conservatives will start Mr. O'Brian, of Blatherwick.—*Pembroke (County).* Viscount Evelyn has offered himself on the Conservative interest, in the place of Sir J. Owen, who contests the Pembroke boroughs with Mr. Child.—*Pontefract.* Mr. Gully has declined standing. The present candidates are Lord Pollington and Mr. Milnes.—*Peterborough.* Mr. T. Gladstone is mentioned as the Conservative candidate. The Whig candidates are expected to be Mr. G. Fitzwilliam and Sir R. Heron.—*Portarlington.* It is rumoured that the Earl of Altamont will oppose the Hon. Col. Damer.—*Preston.* Sir G. Strickland and Mr. R. H. Fleetwood are the Ministerial candidates, and Mr. R. T. Parker and Mr. Swainson the Conservative candidates.—*Queen's County.* Major Dunne, and the present member, Mr. Fitzpatrick, are spoken of as the Liberal candidates, in opposition to Sir C. Coote and the Hon. T. Vesey.—*Reading.* Mr. Piggott declines standing.—*Richmond.* Sir G. Strickland and the Hon. J. C. Dundas, it is said, will be put in nomination, should the latter not start for the Orkneys.—*Salisbury.* A second Conservative, the Hon. A. J. Ashley, starts against Mr. Brodie, the Whig member.—*Sligo (County).* Mr. Cooper retires, and Capt. O. Gore starts in his place.—*Shrewsbury.* Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Tomline come forward in the Conservative interest.—*Shropshire.* Sir R. Hill and Mr. O. Gore, the Earl of Darlington, and Mr. Clive, are again the candidates.—*Stafford.* Mr. R. Ferrand retires. Capt. Carnegie, nephew of Viscount St. Vincent, and Mr. W. Holmes, member for Berwick-upon-Tweed, are understood to be prepared to take the field in the Conservative interest.—*Stirlingshire.* Mr. Forbes, of Callendar, Conservative, again comes forward. He will be opposed by Sir M. Bruce, of Senhouse, Col. Abercromby having retired.—*Stockport.* Mr. Cobden, of the Anti Corn-law League, comes forward with Mr. H. Marsland, to oppose Major Marsland, the Conservative.—*Sudbury.* Messrs. D. Jones and C. Taylor have declared themselves candidates in the Conservative interest, in the room of Mr. J. Bailey and Mr. G. Tomline; the former of whom stands for the county of Hereford, and the latter for Shrewsbury.—*Sussex.* Lord March and Col. Wyndham are the Conservative candidates for the eastern, and Mr. Darby and Mr. Fuller, also Conservative, for the western division. There are no other candidates.—*Tower Hamlets.* A new candidate, Mr. A. K. Hutchinson, of Threadneedle-street, has addressed the electors.—*Thirsk.* The Hon. C. S. Wortley, son of Lord Wharncliffe, is the Conservative candidate for this borough. Mr. J. Bell, a Whig, opposes him.—*Tamworth.* Capt. Townshend is the Liberal candidate. It is also said that Capt. A'Court will again offer himself.—*Tewkesbury.* Mr. J. Easthope, jun., opposes Mr. Dowdeswell.—*Tipperary.* Mr. Shiel retires. The Conservative candidates are the Hon. Mr. Maule and Mr. Barker; the Hon. C. O'Callagan and Mr. V. Maher are spoken of by the Liberals.—*Westminster.* Lord C. Wellesley, second son of the Duke of Wellington, comes forward in the Conservative interest: Gen. Sir W. Cotton is also spoken of. The present Whig members again stand.—*Windsor.* Mr. Ramsbottom again stands. Mr. R. Neville, nephew to Lord Braybrooke, contests the borough on the Conservative interest. *Wick (District of Burghs).* Mr. G. Dempster, of Skibo, has addressed the electors as a Conservative candidate.—*Wigton (Burghs).* Sir A. Agnew has declared his resolution not to offer himself.—*Warwickshire.* For the northern division Mr. Dugdale and Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bart, will again offer themselves. For the southern division Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart., and Mr. Shirley are also again candidates.—*Winchester.* Mr. Mildmay retires. Messrs. Escott and East are the Conservative candidates. Mr. Crowder and Mr. R. Pigot are spoken of on the opposite side.—*Worcestershire.* For the eastern division Sir H. St. Paul and Mr. Barneby have announced their intention of again offering themselves.—*Worcester.* The Solicitor-General, Sir T. Wilde, offers himself as the successor of Col. Davies.—*Wycombe.* Mr. Bernal, in conjunction with Mr. Dashwood, has come forward in the Whig interest. *York (City).* Mr. Serj. Atcherley has addressed the electors on the Conservative interest, and Mr. H. York on the Radical.—*Yorkshire (East Riding).* Mr. Bethell retires, and Lord Hotham will come forward in his room. Mr. Broadley will offer himself again. It is said that the Hon. Beilby Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock, is to be started in the Whig interest.—*The West Riding.* The Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. E. B. Dennison are the Conservative candidates. Their opponents are Lords Morpeth and Milton.

Foreign.

France.—There is nothing of importance in the intelligence from Paris, this week; and the journals are occupied with themes as destitute of novelty as they are of interest to English readers.

The Fortifications.—Marshal Soult, who has again entirely resumed his Ministerial duties, is stated to be bent on pushing the fortifying of Paris with vigour, in opposition to the anti-military party, who have rejected the new law of military organization. Numbers of workmen and soldiers are excavating the fosses, not only of the forts, but of the line through the plains of St. Denis and Clichy, where no forts are to exist. Considerable discontent appears to have been shown by the troops employed on this duty. According to the calculation made by the journals, the pay which the soldiers receive for working 11 hours a day, after undergoing a variety of deductions, does not come to more than 9 sous or 4½*d.* per week. Indeed, the aversion manifested by several corps for this sort of occupation is so great, that the Minister of War is said to have threatened to send them to Africa.

The Finances.—An official report has been published on the budget for 1842, which was laid before the Chamber of Peers on Friday, and which explains the present financial state and financial prospects of France. The report shows that the contemplated loan of 450,000,000f., or 18,000,000*l.* sterling, would absorb the whole of the available capital of France, and that to liquidate the remaining deficit, amounting to nearly a similar sum, would require the whole surplus of the sinking fund for six years to come. The report concludes by observing that this wholesale absorption of the entire floating capital of France at the present moment, and of its sinking fund for six years to come,

and assuming that the revenue will in that interval undergo no diminution, leaves not one available shilling to meet exigencies, many of which were possible and are even suggested by the report, such as a commercial crisis, or the necessity for sundry expeditions to remote quarters of the world to support the honour and dignity of France. The good fortune of the country, it adds, can alone preserve her from such fortuitous events, any of which would derange the equilibrium of her annual budgets. Private letters inform us that in consequence of the above report the Minister of Finance has postponed, for a short time at least, his intention to bring out the loan.

Letters of Louis-Philippe.—It is stated by the journals that the Government has received information that the extensive forgeries of letters, purporting to be written by the King to the late Baroness Feuchères, are, in process of fabrication, grounded upon some genuine letters written by the King to that lady, which have fallen into the hands of certain parties, who, however, are not named. In reference to this subject the journals are much occupied in discussing the question, whether the constitutional inviolability of the King extends to him as Duke of Orleans. The projected prosecution of the journals publishing the offensive matter has been abandoned by the Government. The Ministry, it is stated, had consulted several influential Peers, as to the expediency of referring various press prosecutions to the Upper Chamber; but opinions were so divided and more serious considerations so weighed on the Ministry, that the motion of submitting the affair to the jurisdiction of the Peers was abandoned.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon of the 9th inst. inform us that the squadron of Vice-Admiral Hugon, composed of 12 ships of the line, one frigate, and a steamer, would sail on the next day for the purpose of executing extensive evolutions between Sardinia and the Balearic Islands. Palma was to be its rallying point. Rear-Admiral Lassusse, who had been called to Paris to receive instructions relative to his mission in the East, had returned to Toulon, and his division was expected to put to sea in a few days. Subsequent accounts of the 11th inst. state that the squadron of Admiral Hugon put to sea on the 10th; but that having encountered a strong gale on quitting the harbour, the Admiral had altered his course, and gone to anchor among the islands of Hyères.—The following is stated to be the amount of the naval force which France has at her disposal for the Mediterranean: 26 ships of the line, carrying 1844 guns; 7 frigates, 270 guns; 9 sloops, 214 guns; 16 brigs, 94 guns; 8 transport sloops, capable of carrying 194 guns; 26 steam-ships, capable of carrying 194 guns; and 12 smaller ships, capable of carrying 36 guns; making a total of 98 ships, and 2,804 guns.

Algeria. — A telegraphic despatch of the 11th ult. from Toulon states that the column under the orders of Gen. Barguay d'Hillier returned to Blidah on the 2d, after having destroyed Boghar and laid waste the country through which it passed; there was at Boghar a cannon foundry, the taking of which would, it was thought, prove a serious loss to the Emir. The Duke de Nemours returned on the 8th to Algiers from Mostaganem, and arrived on the 15th at Marseilles.

SPAIN.—The Ministry experienced another defeat, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 7th inst. A bill relative to alienated properties having come under discussion, the Minister of Justice observed, that the committee appointed to revise the codes would necessarily regulate the matter, and that it was consequently needless to entertain the question at this moment. The committee of the house, however, refused to withdraw it, and the bill was afterwards put to the vote and carried by a large majority. This defeat, though not on an important question, it is said, had inspired alarm in the Government circles. The Minister of Grace and Justice and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have had a conference with the special committee, to report as to the guardianship of Queen Isabella, and it was said that it would be immediately brought before the Cortes. There were also rumours that the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo was expected in Madrid to urge his rights to the care of his niece during her minority. The Minister of Finance had not met with success in his endeavours to raise money. A proposal of the house of Safont was considered in a Cabinet Council on the 5th, but the terms were found to be so hard as to cause their rejection. One of the Deputies had announced to the Ministry, that if, previously to the 12th, they did not give some information respecting the Carthagena affair, as to the satisfaction obtained from the British Government, he should call again upon them for an explanation. A proposition made for the demolition of the fortifications of Barcelona had been adopted by 98 against 28. To erect these fortifications, under Philip V., it was necessary to remove 3,697 edifices, and to sacrifice 33 fine streets. A telegraphic despatch of the 11th from Perpignan announces that on the 7th disturbances had broken out at Barcelona: 3000 to 4000 workmen (weavers) endeavouring to obtain possession of some confiscated goods, which were advertised for auction, the Chef Politique and the Ayuntamiento, not being able to suppress them, purchased the goods, and delivered them to be burnt in front of the Hotel of the Ayuntamiento, which was illuminated on the occasion. It is reported that the articles so confiscated and burnt were of English manufacture.—The clock tower of the cathedral of Valladolid gave way on the 31st ult., after a very severe storm which broke over the town and lasted nearly two hours. Fortunately no lives were lost.

PORTUGAL.—We have received accounts from Lisbon to the 7th inst., by the *Braganza* steamer. The ministerial crisis was not yet over. It appears that the first appeal to the Presidents of the two Chambers having been without any result, the Conde de Bomfim and Senhors Magalhaes and Cabral were successively sent for to Cintra, whither the Court had removed; subsequently the Duke of Terceira was also sent for, and, on his declining the charge, the Duke of Palmella was again applied to; and it was stated in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 5th, that he was definitively occupied in the reconstruction of the Ministry; but it appears that nothing was done; and the general report was that he had abandoned the task, and that Senhors Cabral and Magalhaes would join in reorganizing the Cabinet; Baron Leiria or Marquis Saldanha being spoken of for the War Department, and Senhor Carvalho for the Finance. The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies had reported in favour of the contract made by Baron Tojal for the payment of the dividends. The Queen had addressed congratulatory letters to the Patriarch of Lisbon, the Archbishop of Braga, and other prelates, announcing her recognition by the Pope, and in consequence declaring that a road was opened for the settlement of all the existing differences between the two Courts. It was supposed that this proceeding of the Court of Rome would prove the forerunner of the recognition of the Queen by Austria and other Powers.—The hopes excited respecting the steam-ship *President*, by the *Conde de Palma's* having met with a steamer, under sail, on the 23d April, (referred to in a former Number of this Paper,) are damped by the arrival at Gibraltar, on the 2d inst., of a French steamer from Brazil, and last from the Azores, and which having been out 94 days from Rio, 83 from Bahia, and 20 from the Azores, it is thought, might have been the vessel seen making for the Azores by the *Conde de Palma*.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Berlin state that the inhabitants of Breslau had addressed a letter to the King of Prussia, renewing the assurances of their devotion. The provinces of Silesia had refused to comply with the demand made by those inhabitants for the establishment of a constitution throughout the entire monarchy, and the same request made by Prussia had met with similar opposition.—Advices from Cologne of the 4th announce that a thousand of the most respectable citizens of that town had addressed a petition to the Rhenish Diet, calling on that assembly to remind the King of the promise made by his father in 1815 to give a national representation to the States. The Diet has since made the application, but the result is not yet known. The Diet adopted on the 14th a proposition having for its object to invite his Majesty either to liberate the Archbishop of Cologne, or send him for trial before a Court of Justice.—We are informed that steam-communication between Prague and Dresden, by the waters of the Elbe and Moldau, is now fully established.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Berne, of the 6th inst., mention that much coolness existed between the Austrian Minister and M. Neuhaus, the Avoyer, in consequence of an angry interview which they had lately had together respecting the suppression of the Argovian convents.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome, dated the 8th inst., state that Don Miguel resides completely retired at Albano. When the Pope determined to acknowledge Donna Maria, he sent for the Prince and explained to him in a private audience that weighty reasons obliged him to recognize the established Government in Portugal. The Prince was greatly affected. The Pope endeavoured to console him, by pointing out the prospect of a considerable pension and the arrears of former years. Don Miguel finally consented, and expressed his willingness to conform to the judgment of his Holiness. On Don Miguel's return home, it is said that the Bishop of Evora prevailed on him to request the Pope not to interfere in his favour, as he would not renounce his rights to the throne.

TURKEY.—Private letters from Constantinople report that the health of the Sultan was giving way daily; and add, that he is reduced to a state of emaciation and weakness which leaves little hopes of his recovery.—The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has been deposed.—Lord Ponsonby's departure, on his return to England, it is said, has been deferred, in consequence of the serious state of things in various parts of the empire.—Subsequent accounts from Constantinople inform us that the Porte had resolved to await the next post from England, ere despatching the firman finally to Mehemet Ali. The post was expected to bring fresh communications from Chekib Effendi. The tribute fixed on is said to be of 80,000 purses, or four millions of Turkish piastres. M. Pontois, the French ambassador, declares this much too great. The rule that the elder living member of the family shall succeed to the Pashalic of Egypt, instead of the first-born, is said to be more consonant to Mussulman habits.—The Bulgarian insurgents had become quiet, but the Turkish military authorities continued active and cruel in punishing the population. The Pasha of Nissa especially showed no symptoms of mercy in relenting. He was continuing to raise troops and fortifications; so much so, that he was suspected of having the design of making an inroad upon Servia. By others it was said he was strengthening himself against the enmity of Jacoub, Pasha of Adrianople.

CANDIA. — Intelligence has been received, stating that Tahir Pacha had landed, on the 16th ult., with 5000 men and a park of artillery. On the 18th he issued a proclamation in the name of the Grand Signior to the Christian authorities to lay down their arms. The European Consuls recommended them to submit. The head of the Provisional Government replied that he was inclined to reject the proposal of the Sultan, but that he would consult the legislative bodies. They were preparing for defence, and there existed great irritation against the Turks. An order of the 20th called upon the inhabitants of Crete for a general armament. Other accounts state that the insurgents were extremely anxious that their island should be occupied by the English, and that they had even openly demanded the intervention and assistance of this country.

SYRIA.—According to the last accounts the Druses and the Maronites will not acknowledge any hatti-scheriff nor any decrees not already recognised by them. They have a corps of observation at Jericho, and an advanced post at Ascalon.—The plague is still raging throughout Syria, and is particularly fatal among the troops.

UNITED STATES.—By the *Caledonia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon, we have received New York papers to the 31st ult., inclusive. The arguments in the case of Mr. M'Leod (an abstract of which was given in our last Number from the accounts brought by the *Britannia*) having been concluded, the Supreme Court took time to consider its judgment. It afterwards made an order, "that, inasmuch as it is impossible that any decision will be made this term, Mr. M'Leod shall be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of New York, and that the Sheriff of Niagara be discharged from responsibility." The Sheriff of New York had refused to undertake the responsibility of the custody of the prisoner, who is said to be very well treated in his peculiar circumstances.—The Halifax papers are loud in their condemnation of the treatment which Mr. M'Leod has received at the hands of the Americans, and blame the supineness of the British Government on his behalf. The New York papers friendly to England seem to fear that the tone assumed respecting the case of the prisoner may lead to a serious dispute between the two countries. Mr. M'Leod has published a letter, in which he denies the boastings alleged to have been made by him that he was present at the destruction of the *Caroline*, and complains of persecution on the part of the "patriots" of Buffalo, Lockport, &c., but otherwise contains little or nothing of import to the case.—The extra session of Congress was to commence on the 31st ult. The message from the President would be delivered on the 1st inst. The journals are filled with speculations as to the leading business which was likely to engage the attention of the Legislature.—The National Theatre at New York had been destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th ult., supposed to have been caused by incendiaries.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The standing orders were suspended to allow the Bills of Exchange Continuance Bill to pass through all its stages. Various other bills were advanced a stage.

Earl FITZWILLIAM withdrew the notice he had given for a motion respecting the Corn-laws. He found, he said, on inquiry, that this evening would, in many respects, be inconvenient; and on the only other open night (Friday) the Duke of Wellington would be unable to attend.

Lord HATHERTON, in presenting the report of the Committee lately appointed to inquire into the subject of Sunday trading on canals, stated that the Committee had been unanimously of opinion that some legislative interference ought to take place. They recommended that canal companies should be empowered to limit the hours during which transit by canals should be allowed on Sundays.

On the motion of Lord NORMANBY, the House afterwards went into Committee upon the Punishment of Death Bill. On the clause abolishing capital punishment in cases of rape being moved, Lord WESTMEATH strongly opposed it, and was followed by Lord MOUNTCASHEL.—Lord NORMANBY, however, contended that a more exact proportionment of the punishment to the public feeling on the subject would prove an effectual security against the crime. The character of the principal witness was necessarily so involved in the result of her charge, that when the sentence which followed conviction was so severe the jury were disposed to discredit her evidence, however unimpeachable it might in fact be. For the last five years there had been no execution for offences of this nature, and the proportion of convictions had in consequence much increased.—Lord ABINGER supported the clause, although he wished the extreme penalty to be retained for offences of an especially aggravated character.—Lord WINCHELSEA and Lord WICKLOW opposed the clause, but Lord BROUGHAM highly approved of it. The offence, he said, was one of which it was most easy to accuse, but most difficult to disprove the accusation, and juries would naturally avoid the responsibility of destroying human life where there was any doubt as to the crime having been actually committed. The law had been changed in its administration, and ought therefore, he thought, to be altered in the letter.—Lord WYNFORD thought that the right of inflicting capital punishment should be preserved in aggravated cases, and disapproved highly of the bill being pressed on at so late a period of the session, especially as it was not likely that the present law would be acted upon until there was time for further and more mature consideration.—The LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord HADDINGTON both supported the clause, and upon a division the amendment proposing its omission was negatived by a majority of 4.

Tuesday.—Lord ABERDEEN, in presenting a petition from the seven suspended ministers of Strathbogie, remarked upon the extreme hardship of their case. They had been already, he said, for some time suspended from their sacred functions by a decree of the General Assembly; they had lately been deposed; and they now called upon the House to interfere in their behalf and prevent that sentence from being carried into effect. It was to be remembered that they had been deposed simply because they had obeyed the law, and although Lord Melbourne had promised to support and uphold the law, the enormous expense of upholding their rights brought ruin upon individuals, even if in the end those rights should be established. The question had become a public one, and he agreed with the petitioners in thinking that Government was bound to come forward and protect them.

Lord MELBOURNE, although he deeply regretted the state of the Scotch church, and especially the circumstances of the petitioners, defended the conduct of Government in abstaining from all legislation on the subject. It would, he thought, have been an interference with the internal affairs of the church, and the consequences would have been most injurious. The question at issue was a most difficult one, but it was the wish of Government to enforce the law, and he had no doubt that the Lord Advocate had done, and would do, all that his duty required of him.—Lord HADDINGTON remarked upon the studious avoidance of any opinion by Lord Melbourne. He had confined himself to a simple expression of sympathy with the petitioners, and beyond this he had said nothing, as he had done nothing. He had spoken of enforcing the law, but it was plain that his idea of enforcing the law was to abstain from doing anything. In consequence of this constant vacillation it was that matters had assumed so formidable a character, and even now, when the General Assembly had gone the length of appointing a standing commission to resist the law whenever it thought there was a fit opportunity, they had no assurance that the Lord Advocate would interpose.

Lord NORMANBY defended the Lord-Advocate, and Lord BREADALBANE and the Duke of ARGYLL deprecated any interference until the courts of law had come to a decision on the whole merits of the question.—Lord BROUGHAM could not imagine any course more directly calculated to encourage the law-breakers in Scotland in their resistance to the constituted authorities than

that the case should be allowed to rest in the hands of Government. He could not conceive anything less satisfactory to those who wished to see the law respected. A declaratory measure was in no way called for. The question had been decided by the Court of Session, and their decision had been affirmed by their Lordships as a court of appeal; it had been declared and acted upon by the proper legal authorities, and nothing remained but that it should be put in force.

Lord MELBOURNE contended that Government had executed and would execute the law. The best way to do so, he thought, was to leave the law to execute itself.—Lord BROUGHAM replied, that the intentions expressed by Government and the tendency of their actions were precisely contrary. They professed a desire to execute the law, but both their speeches and their conduct tended only to encourage those who violated it. If they were really desirous of acting up to their professions, they should give directions to the agents and law-officers of the Crown in Scotland to relieve those who were oppressed by wrong-doers from the costs and risk of resisting oppression.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then shortly moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill, and was followed by Lord LYNDHURST, who objected strongly to the further progress of such a measure at the present period of the Session. He was opposed, moreover, to the whole bill; and, after stating his reasons for the course he was about to take, moved that it be read a third time that day three months.—Lord BROUGHAM defended the bill, and the LORD CHANCELLOR having replied, their Lordships went to a division, upon which the second reading was negatived by a majority of 16.

Thursday.—The Marquis of NORMANBY moved the third reading of the Punishment of Death Bill.—The Earl of HADDINGTON moved, as an amendment to the third clause, which applied to the case of rape, that an exception should be made in favour of the capital punishment, where more than one person was concerned in the commission of the offence.—The Marquis of NORMANBY objected to this amendment, on the ground that a less severe punishment would be more likely to lead to the conviction of the offender than the highest penalty, which deterred jurors from convicting.—Lord ABINGER concurred in the opinion of the Earl of Haddington, and believed that the judges were equally desirous of allowing the extreme penalty to remain in such aggravated cases as had been contemplated by the noble Lord.—The Marquis of NORMANBY said that he felt it his duty to resist the amendment; her Majesty's Government thought the proposition of an hon. and learned gentleman in the other house was well worthy of their attention, and one it would be consistent with their duty to support. He thought, that as far as number was concerned, the offence was the same. He would call the attention of their lordships to a circumstance which had happened about two years ago. He had hitherto called their attention to cases where conviction had taken place, but he would call their attention to a case where conviction had not taken place. So strong was the case to which he alluded, that the neighbouring magistrates forwarded a memorial to her Majesty's Government respecting it. The circumstances connected with it were most serious, and there was no doubt as to the facts. Nevertheless, the jury put this question to the judge—whether, if they found them guilty, the men's lives would be spared? The result was an acquittal. The jury were to blame, certainly, but this was the general feeling amongst jurors, and the great object of their lordships was to obtain convictions. In another case, where the party was indicted for such an assault, an acquittal took place, the judge having informed him the Marquis of Normanby that the extreme penalty of the law being attached to the crime prevented a conviction taking place. He would put it to their lordships whether, when the convictions had diminished in proportion to the acquittals to so large an amount as the returns exhibited, it would not be most judicious to amend the law, so as to ensure conviction in every case where the facts warranted it. He believed that the interests of justice would be best promoted by not attempting to make the distinction proposed by his noble friend. The practice and experience of courts of law had shown that juries, upon whom they must rely for carrying the law into effect, would not convict where the capital punishment was attached.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA intimated that it was his intention to propose an amendment, by striking out the two last lines of clause 3, and if the amendment was rejected, he should propose that the third clause be struck out altogether.—After a few words from Lord ABINGER, in support of the amendment, Lord DENMAN said he was extremely unwilling to take any part on a question relating to the amendment of the criminal law, unless he distinctly saw that the House was determined to pass the amendments suggested, because he felt the utmost inconvenience if, as a legislator, he should oppose a law which, afterwards, as a judge, he might be bound to carry into effect. He had, therefore, abstained from taking part in the discussion which took place on the measure the other night, and had also abstained from coming down to the House, because he found that the House of Commons had sent up a bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of that sort, and he waited for the decision of their Lordships, and to bow to the law as it should be pronounced by the Legislature. But he must say he thought that when the House of Commons had sanctioned a principle as to the offence in general, and when their lordships also had sanctioned a principle as to the offence in general, it was a monstrous anomaly that capital punishments should be kept alive with regard to the particular mode of the offence. It was clear that the offence as committed by many persons might partake of a character of cruelty and profligacy which might not be the case with regard to offences committed by individuals. But crimes committed by individuals might be of a far worse character than those committed by several persons. He had had experience on this subject, and he knew by experience these crimes were seldom deliberately committed. They were usually the result of some accidental communication at a fair or junketing, where persons of different kinds came together, and when at a late hour of the night some unfortunate person, whose imprudence had led her into the company, became the victim of brutal and violent outrage. But he was sure that there were cases of this sort where their lordships' feelings, and the feelings of the public, would revolt at the infliction of the punishment of death. Then why should one class of cases be selected in order to raise inquiries respecting it, and to raise the most painful duties that could possibly be cast upon a jury? Was it fit still to ask juries as an alternative whether they would commit perjury or that which they considered to be murder? He believed the principles were much too strongly urged. His own opinion was, that the juries manfully did their duty, and that it was as often the fault of the judge—who contemplated with horror the depriving a fellow-creature of life—as of juries, that persons accused of this crime were frequently acquitted. He confessed that it appeared to him that it would be injurious to make this single exception. It was one to which the ministers of the law would feel the greatest objection. He had no wish to press their opinions against the decision of their lordships, but as he had found that the opinions and representations of the judges had had great weight with their lordships, he would take the liberty of suggesting that before this clause was passed, himself and his noble friend (Lord Abinger) should have an opportunity of conferring with the judges and ascertaining their opinion.—After some observations from the Earl of Winchelsea and the Earl of HADDINGTON, the Marquis of NORMANBY said that if there was any strong feeling in the House that the question required further reference, he should not oppose it, though at the same time he was prepared to give a negative to the postponement of the question, and also to urge upon their lordships to do so. His own inclination was to go on, but still, if it was the opinion of the House that a postponement should take place, he should not object to it. As to his having the opinion of the judges, when he spoke on that point he merely meant to say that he consulted the judge who tried it, on each case which was submitted to him, and that their opinions he found to be such as he had stated.—The Earl of WESTMEATH knew not what the noble and learned lord opposite meant by the sanction of public opinion. He had seen some clever publications, urging the abolition of the punishment of death, but who would say that these conveyed correctly the public opinion?—The Earl of WICKLOW said it was true this bill had been carried this session by the House of Commons; but it had been rejected session after session in former years. And how, he asked, was it now carried? In the very last days of the session, when the House was hurrying to terminate its business, and when it could not give due consideration to any subject of importance, much less to one of such vast magnitude as this. If they passed this law, they would lower themselves in public opinion; for, as the organ of the public voice, they would sanction what the people of this country would never confirm.

Lord BROUGHAM observed that the amendment of the noble Lord introduced a novelty into the criminal law of this country, and, indeed, a novelty in point of principle. The bulk and body of the offence was the violence offered; and the repetition of the assault by others, however revolting to our feelings, could not be looked on as changing its character. He did not see any reason why, if this bill now passed, they should not, after some experience, revert to capital punishment in aggravated cases. For the present, he was in favour of a postponement.—The Earl of DEVON did not see any occasion for postponing this measure, but he should support the rejection of this part of the bill altogether.—The Earl of HAREWOOD could not bring himself to say that the crimes pointed out in the amendment were not deserving of death, whether jurors did their duty or not. As to the opinion of the judges, however valuable it might be to a minister of the Crown before introducing a measure to Parliament, he could never allow that it should interfere with their right of legislation.—The Earl of RADNOR thought that the question was not what crimes were worthy of death, but what were the punishments which would be effectual in repressing crime. When jurors forswore themselves rather than bring in a verdict of guilty from the apprehension that loss of life would follow their decision, they must alter the punishment, for it was no longer effectual for its purpose.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that by an adjournment all the questions would remain open, and they would have an opportunity of considering whether the clause could not be so modified as to get rid of all objections. He thought the debate had better be adjourned.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA said he would consent to the adjournment; but at the same time he wished to give notice that to-morrow he would move the omission of the clause, however amended.—The debate was then adjourned.

The Marquis of NORMANBY then moved that the House should resolve itself into committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill. He thought that the passing of the bill at this moment would have a beneficial effect throughout the country.—Lord BROUGHAM had several objections to make to the bill. The first clause, he thought, involved principles contrary to every rule known in the administration of justice; and the second gave a wholesale indemnity for bribery and corruption. With respect to the fourth clause of the bill, he was anxious it should be retained, for he thought it might do much good. It provided that committees might receive proofs of acts of bribery, before requiring proof of agency.—Lord ABINGER thought that the bill had originated in haste, without a view of being passed into law. He objected to the first clause, and proposed that the bill be committed this day three months.—After some further discussion the bill passed through committee, all the clauses, except the fourth, being expunged.

Friday.—The Metropolis Improvement Expenses Bill, and the County Bridges Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said it was with great regret he had to state that, in consequence of the premature dissolution of Parliament, it had been found necessary to abandon, in the other House, the bills passed by their Lordships under the titles of the Drainage of Towns Bill, and the Building Act Improvement Bill.

The adjourned debate on the Punishment of Death Bill was then resumed.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA moved an amendment that cases of rape be still subject to capital punishment; which was negatived by a majority of 4.

The Marquis of NORMANBY stated, that he intended to take the earliest opportunity of extending the provisions of the bill to Scotland and Ireland.

In committee on the Criminal Justice Bill, the Earl of WILTON moved that the town of Manchester be excluded from the operation of the bill. On a division the numbers were equal—32 on each side; and the noble Earl subsequently proposed the amendment in a different form—that nothing contained in the bill should be deemed to extend to Manchester. This motion was negatived by 32 to 31. The bill then passed through committee.

The Bribery at Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—Six private Bills having been disposed of, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Bill passed through committee, and the bringing up of the report was fixed for Monday.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL the Bribery at Elections Bill was read a third time and passed, after a clause, proposed by the Solicitor-General had been agreed to, to the effect that candidates, as well as other persons, should be liable to have their conduct inquired into by committees.

The Appropriation Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Sir G. CLERK having moved the second reading of the Election Petitions Trial Bill, Mr. V. SMITH expressed his belief that it would not meet all the exigencies of the case. In his opinion election petitions could never be satisfactorily tried until the jurisdiction was removed altogether from the House. After some observations from Sir G. CLERK, Lord MAHON, Mr. C. BULLER, and Lord ELIOT, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal.

The Metropolis Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion that the report on the Highway Rates Bill be received, Capt. PECHELL said he had great objection to the bill, and felt persuaded that the House was not aware of the great power it gave to the county magistrates. He should, therefore, move that the bill be brought up that day three months.—Mr. GORING said that the bill, instead of injuring the public, was calculated, in a very great degree, to guard against expense being incurred by parishes, inasmuch as by its operation the roads were prevented being in such a condition as that an indictment would lie. It was, he thought, of material importance that the bill should be continued.—Sir G. GREY suggested that the report be now brought up and the sense of the House taken on the third reading.—After a few words from Mr. Fielding and Sir C. Burrell, Lord ELIOT trusted that if the hon. and gallant Member would not reserve his opposition to the third reading, he would at least consent to the adjournment of the debate to Monday.—Capt. PECHELL said he wished to consult the feelings of the House, and he would therefore withdraw his motion, on condition that the debate should be adjourned to Monday.—Sir G. GREY then moved the adjournment of the debate till Monday, which was agreed to.

A return was ordered, on the motion of Col. SIBTHORP, of the number of commissions issued by the Crown in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Monday.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for bringing up the report of the Appropriation Bill, upon which Mr. HUME took the opportunity of confirming the statement which he made in a former evening respecting the undue protection afforded by the legislature to the agricultural interest, which the hon. Member compared to that which existed in France previously to the great revolution in that country. The hon. Member recapitulated several taxes which had been remitted to the agriculturists, while at the same time, he said, the average price of wheat in England was from 30 to 40 per cent. higher than that which prevailed on the Continent.—Mr. G. PALMER observed in reply, that the land-tax, the tithe, and the poor-rate would amount to 50 per cent. on the taxation of the country. The report was received.

Sir R. PEEL explained the object of the Election Petitions Trial Bill, which specified the grounds of disqualification in members proposed to serve on committees. He proposed to give the committee the power of excusing any member who could plead public grounds as a reason for not serving. But the principal amendment had reference to the selection of chairman, its object being to provide always a sufficient number of competent persons, without compelling any member to serve twice in that capacity.—Mr. C. BULLER thought that the amendment proposed by the right hon. Baronet would do away with all the advantages now arising from the committee of chairmen, while it would be difficult to find men in a new session of Parliament willing to undertake, or capable of performing, the very onerous duties imposed on a permanent chairman of the whole session.—Lord HOWICK thought that the only plan which would remove the difficulties of the question would be to employ paid assessors.—Sir R. PEEL proposed a proviso to meet the objection of the onerous duties complained of, that any member on the chairman's panel who had served on one or more committees in the same session, should, upon application, obtain a discharge from future services. Lord J. Russell assented to this.

Upon the House going into committee on the Register of Voters Bill, Mr. WALTER moved that it be counted, when it appeared that only 29 Members were present, and the House was consequently adjourned.

Tuesday.—Lord MORPETH brought in the Railways in Ireland Bill.—The Election Petitions Trial Bill was read a third time and passed. Col. SALWAY complained of having found a public highway through Windsor Park closed a few evenings ago, and of having been treated with great incivility on demanding a passage.—Mr. E. J. STANLEY said the whole must have originated in a misunderstanding, but promised to make inquiries.

The Militia Pay Bill and the Appropriation Bill were severally read a third time.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved that an inquiry be immediately made by Parliament into the causes of the great distress of the manufacturing districts, with a view to take means to alleviate it.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion, and commented on the rapid advance of manufactures in Germany, owing to the advantage of cheaper provisions, enjoyed by the labouring classes in that country. In England, he said, all the public burdens were thrown on the lower and middle classes, who, in the single article of corn, paid more to the aristocracy than the aristocracy contributed to the State.—Mr. HINDLEY said that he had examined into the working of different departments of taxation, and had found them press with great severity on the poor. Of every shilling which the poor man expended in a grocer's shop, sixpence-halfpenny went to the State as a tax; while of every shilling expended by the rich man, less than three-pence were levied as a duty. The hon. Gentleman, passing on to the question of the Corn-laws, complained of the inflammatory language directed against the manufacturers by the advocates of the existing system. He pointed out what he termed the trickery of the corn averages, and said that one great advantage that would be derived from the adoption of the Government plan would be a greater steadiness of price. He protested likewise against the severity of the Poor-laws, standing as they did in conjunction with the Corn-laws, and concluded by moving an addition to Mr. Scholefield's motion, to the effect that the present system of taxation and the Corn-laws are peculiarly unjust to the middle and lower classes.—Sir F. BURDETT complained of these attacks upon the upper classes of society, supported as they were by statements to which it was impossible to reply at the moment. To attribute the distresses of the manufacturing classes to the Corn laws was a mere delusion, and as great an absurdity as saying that the Goodwin Sands were caused by Tenterden steeple. Agriculture was, in point of fact, the basis of all the wealth of the country, and it was owing to a wealthy landed aristocracy that the manufacturers of England were more prosperous than those of other countries.

Mr. LABOUCHERE reminded the House of the opposition offered to the existing Corn-laws by Sir F. Burdett when sitting for Westminster, and of the warm support given by him to the commercial measures of Mr. Huskisson. He declined entering upon a general discussion of so important a question as the Corn-laws, but would state, in reply to some reproaches addressed to Government by Sir F. Burdett, that it had not been the intention of Ministers to confine themselves to the proposed modification of the Corn-laws, and of the duties on sugar and timber. He had intended to introduce many important changes into the Customs Bill for the year; and had Government been allowed to carry out their views, there never would have been a year in which such great and important relief would have been given to the community at large. He had some doubt, however, of the expediency of such a resolution as was now proposed. It could not carry with it, at the present moment and under existing circumstances, the weight which it would at another time, and he would therefore advise his hon. friend not to press it to a division.—Mr. BAINES entered into a statement with a view to show the extent to which the most dangerous opinions were gaining ground among the labouring classes. He was entering into details on this subject, when the House was counted out, on the motion of an hon. Member on the opposition side.

Wednesday.—After some private business had been gone through, Sir J. GRAHAM moved the third reading of the St. John's Hospital (Winchester Estate Bill.—Mr. LEADER opposed the motion, and a short discussion ensued, at the close of which the House divided, in favour of the motion, by a majority of 23. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the President and Council of the British Association against the present medical arrangements under the Poor-law Act, and praying that they may be amended. The hon. Member also presented another petition complaining that the popular prejudice against vaccination had been much increased by its being placed under the management of the Poor-law Commissioners.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Administration of Justice Bill having been read a second time, Mr. WAKLEY, in pursuance of a notice of which he had given notice, requested information of Lord INGESTRE as to the result of certain experiments, at which his Lordship had been present, to prove the destructive powers of a newly-discovered engine, which, as it had been stated in *The Times*, would alter materially the system of warfare throughout the world, and confer vast military advantages upon whatever state should possess it. From the account which had been published of the experiment, he said it would appear that it had been completely successful: the boat against which the destructive properties of the invention had been directed was at once, and without the agency of any power with which scientific men were acquainted, shattered to fragments, and he wished to ask the noble Lord whether this account, as published in *The Times*, was entitled to belief?—Lord INGESTRE replied, that from the time at which his attention had been first directed to the subject he had been more and more convinced that the possession of the secret of this invention was of the utmost possible moment to the country. Several distinguished officers agreed with him in this opinion, and Sir G. Murray, who had witnessed the last experiment, had since recommended Government to inquire further into the matter. In that recommendation he perfectly concurred. In justice to the inventor, the inquiry should be immediately proceeded with. This gentleman had had to struggle with the utmost pecuniary difficulties: he had expended a fortune in the prosecution of his invention, he had nobly resisted the tempting offers of foreign powers to purchase his secret, and he considered that it was cruel to him, and unjust to the country, that the merits of his discovery had not been long since investigated.—Sir F. BURDETT, who had also been present at one of the experiments, bore testimony to the extraordinary powers of the inven-

tion, and trusted that so important an engine might be secured to the country.—After a few words from Mr. BROTHERTON, who expressed his hope that the knowledge of such an engine might put an end to war, the conversation dropped.

Thursday.—After the presentation of numerous petitions for and against the repeal of the Corn-laws, and in favour of a repeal of the New Poor Law, the Lords' amendment on the Kentish Town Paving Bill, the Salisbury Small Debts Bill, and Frisley and Doncaster Estate Bill, were agreed to. The Bills of Exchange Bill and the Loan Societies Bill, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, were read a second time. The Highway Rates Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. WODEHOUSE moved, pursuant to notice, "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before Parliament, through the medium of her ambassadors, or rather diplomatic residents abroad, copies of all regulations established in foreign factories, together with such explanations in detail as the nature of the cases will admit, describing the character of the food used therein and the wages paid therein, whether in specie or in kind."

Mr. LABOUCHERE said, the only doubt he had of the propriety of acceding to this motion was his belief that all the information sought for by the hon. Member was already before the House in the reports made by Consuls abroad for the purpose of being laid before the Poor-Law Commissioners. He did not think that the result of this motion would be likely to make any important addition to the details so amply given in the report referred to; but if the hon. Member thought that his motion would produce such additional information, he would not oppose it.

Mr. HUME said that it was not his intention to bring forward, in the present state of the House, the motion of which he had given notice in regard to the distress of the country. He would support the motion of the hon. Gentleman opposite, in respect of that part of it which related to the tariffs of different countries, because in his opinion the House ought to be in possession of the tariff of every state with which this country had a commercial intercourse.

After a few words from Mr. WODEHOUSE, and other members, Mr. LABOUCHERE did not see that the motion had anything to do with the tariffs of other nations. On that head one of the Secretaries to the Board of Trade was engaged in collecting information, which, when ready, would be laid on the table of the House, and he hoped the hon. Gentleman would rest satisfied with this, and not press his motion to a division.

Sir JOHN GUEST stated that he did not rise to object to the motion, although he feared that it would be exceedingly difficult to obtain the detailed information required; but he rose principally to notice what fell from a noble Lord, in another place, in respect to the iron trade. From what fell from that noble Lord it might be inferred that the iron trade was in a flourishing state—a statement which he was sorry to say that he could not confirm. On the contrary, a reduction in the price of bar iron had taken place of about 30 per cent.; and it was now in so distressed a state, that a reduction of a large amount in the rate of wages paid to the workmen in that trade had already taken place, and still further reduction was, he regretted to say, on the eve of being effected. The iron trade was very much dependent upon the export trade, and it was impossible it could be prosperous unless we could take, in exchange for iron, those articles which we required and which other countries had to dispose of. He alluded particularly to the United States of America, upon active relations with which the iron trade mainly depended for prosperity.

After a few words from Mr. BAINES, Mr. VILLIERS said he thought that our Ambassadors, or Consular Agents, had no right to enter the manufactories in foreign nations for the purpose of obtaining the information required by the hon. Gentleman who brought forward this motion.

After some observations from Mr. DARBY, Mr. WODEHOUSE said he had never heard so extraordinary an assertion as that made by the hon. Member for Wolverhampton. His object was to obtain information in regard to the wages and habits of foreign workmen, which might be of great use in illustrating the condition of the working classes of this country, and he could not therefore withdraw his motion.

Sir C. BURRELL and Mr. WILLIAMS supported the motion, which was then put and carried without a division.

Friday.—On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Bills of Exchange Bill passed through Committee. The report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the Court of Chancery Bill was read a third time and passed. In answer to an inquiry by Mr. HUTT, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that a convention had just been signed between this country and Denmark which he hoped would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the question of the Sound dues.

The Lords' amendments on the Whadden Enclosure Bill were agreed to by a majority of 31 to 18.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT asked if anything had been done in reference to the erection of a monument to Sir Sidney Smith, to which the Government, as he understood, had pledged themselves. Lord J. RUSSELL said the project was not abandoned, but it could not be carried into effect at present in consequence of the interruption in the voting of the supplies arising out of existing circumstances.

Lord R. GROSVENOR complained that passengers could not now pass on the Grand Junction Railway with the same rapidity with which the mails were transmitted. He begged to know whether that inconvenience could be remedied by an order issued on the part of the Government?—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER apprehended that the law gave no power of compelling the proprietors of railways not to adopt the mode of travelling they might think proper.

The Lords' amendments on the Banks of Issue Bill were read and agreed to.

On the motion of Lord INGESTRE, it was agreed that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would order a new survey to be made of the coast of New Zealand.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Opening closed at 89⅛ to ¾ ex. div.; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅛ to ¼; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 167½ to 8½; Exchequer Bills, 5*s.* to 7*s.* premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

City Election.—A meeting of electors took place on Tuesday for the purpose of receiving Lord John Russell as a candidate for the representation of the City, and pledging themselves to endeavour to secure his return. His lordship's speech, which explained at some length the recent policy of the Government, and developed the views of Ministers in reference to the trade and commerce of the country, may be read with interest at the present crisis. Mr. Lloyd occupied the chair, and, after he had spoken at some length, Sir J. Guest proposed a resolution to the effect, that the meeting received with the highest satisfaction the determination of Lord J. Russell to stand as a candidate to represent them. The resolution having been seconded and carried, Lord J. Russell rose, and then said that he appeared before that meeting in consequence of a requisition having attached to it the names of no fewer than 5,000 of the electors. He should not have ventured under any other circumstances to aspire to such an honour, but whilst he felt that under other circumstances, and without such an invitation, it would have been arrogance on his part to ask for the suffrages of the electors of the city of London, yet, on the present occasion, and with such an invitation, he could not but feel equally that it would have been little less than poltroonery in him to have refused to come forward. His lordship then proceeded to lay before the meeting the various considerations which had induced Ministers to appeal to the country; observing that it was their duty to consider not only the questions affecting trade, but the finances of the country. He then alluded to the increase which had been made by several foreign powers in their navies, and observed that however desirous they might be of economy in the management of the resources of the state, it was impossible to allow this great country to be placed in a position inferior to other countries as regards her maritime forces. His lordship then addressed himself to the agriculturists, whose apprehensions, he said, were groundless; a prosperous mercantile and trading community must always, he thought, be the best customers for the agriculturists. The noble lord concluded by saying that Ministers had advised the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament in order to appeal to the people. By that decision they would be content to abide. He had great confidence in the good sense of the people of England, and in the soundness of the principles he had stated; and he believed those principles would triumph by their verdict. The other candidates then addressed the meeting, which shortly afterwards broke up.

The Census.—On Tuesday, the enumerators in the various districts gave in their returns to the various registrars, by whom they are to be forwarded to the census commissioners. A part of the duty of each enumerator was to tabulate and arrange his returns so as to render the labours of the commissioners comparatively light. A correct idea of the extent of population, it is thought, will be obtained in about a fortnight.

Battersea Bridge.—At a court of conservancy, held before the Lord Mayor and other city authorities, at the Town-hall, Southwark, on Saturday, for the purpose of swearing in the jury for the conservancy of the Surrey side of the Thames, the Recorder, in his charge, adverted to the antiquity of the office, and the duties attached to it, that of preventing any nuisances or obstructions in the Thames, and said that within the last few weeks an accident of a serious nature had occurred at Battersea Bridge, which was proved, upon an inquiry before a coroner's jury, to have originated from the manner in which the bridge was built; the obstructions from the starlings, and the lowness of the arches at high water. The jury subsequently proceeded up the river in the city barge, for the purpose of making a personal view of the nuisances complained of, as well as to enable them to make a presentation at the next court-day on the subject. From the remarks of the Recorder, it is thought that the bridge will be pulled down, and a new one erected in its place.

Importation of Oxen and Meat from Scotland.—It appears that the number of oxen brought to London during last week by the Dundee, Aberdeen, and Inverness steamers exceeded 500, besides 100 tons of fresh meat being imported by the Edinburgh steam-ships. On Tuesday, an Aberdeen steam-ship arrived at St. Katharine's with 130 oxen and 90 pigs. A steam-ship, from Berwick, on Monday landed 50 bullocks; and another, from Leith, imported 50 tons of meat for the metropolitan markets.

Murder at Woolwich.—A gunner, named M'Garrettey, of the 4th Battalion, R. A., recently arrived at Woolwich, who had been on guard on Monday in the Royal Arsenal, retired, after being dismissed guard, to the canteen, where he became intoxicated, and then quarrelled with another gunner. Several persons in the room interfered, and prevented further mischief being done. After this M'Garrettey left the canteen, and proceeded to the barrack-room. A bombardier, named Grace, was standing at the window, when M'Garretty proceeded deliberately to the place where his musket stood, and taking it down, fired it at him, when Grace immediately fell. An artilleryman, alarmed by the report of the musket, entered the room and discovered the prisoner, who at once admitted that he had shot him. The wounded man was conveyed to the Ordnance Hospital, where every assistance was rendered, but he died after some hours' suffering. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when the above facts were adduced in evidence, together with a declaration of deceased, taken before his death, that the prisoner asked him to lend some money, which he refused. Several officers and soldiers were examined, who stated that the prisoner had been 15 years in the corps, and bore a general good character. The investigation lasted several hours, and a verdict of "Guilty of wilful murder" was then returned.

The President.—The large steamer seen by the Captain of the *Osprey*, referred to in our Number of last week, and supposed, by some, to be possibly the long-missing steamship *President*, has proved to be the *Manchester* steamer from Hamburgh, which arrived on Saturday evening at Liverpool, to be fitted with engines. It will also be seen by our Foreign News, under Portugal, that the steamer reported to have been seen by a merchant vessel arrived at Lisbon, making for the Azores, and which at the time excited fresh hopes respecting this unfortunate vessel, turns out to be a French steamer, which has since arrived at Gibraltar. Another rumour was again circulated in the City on Tuesday, stating that tidings had been heard of the *President*, that she had struck upon an iceberg off Newfoundland, but that 16 of the passengers had been saved and taken into St. Peter's. It would appear, however, that the individuals thus picked up belonged to the emigrant ship *William Brown*, full particulars of whose melancholy loss have already appeared in this paper. All remaining chances of the safety of the *President* seem now to have gone, and the underwriters at Lloyd's, who may perhaps be considered the best judges, have confirmed the sad conviction of her loss by paying up the insurances on her.

Niger Expedition.—Accounts received from Madeira inform us of the arrival at that island of the *Albert* and *Wilberforce*, two of the steamers composing the Niger expedition, whence they were expected to sail on the 25th May, for Teneriffe, at which place the *Soudan* had already arrived, all well.

Launch of the Ship Trafalgar.—A ministerial paper states that in consequence of the numerous impositions practised at the launch of the *Thunderer* in 1831, by persons gaining admittance in uniforms, though belonging to neither branch of the service, no person whatever can be admitted into the main gate of the Dockyard, on Monday next, when the *Trafalgar* is to be launched, without a ticket signed by the Captain Superintendent. The multitudes who have applied at the Dockyard during the week for admission to view this splendid vessel have been so great, that painted boards have been put up at the gate and in front of the vessel stating that strangers could not be admitted on board; and of the thousands who have visited Woolwich, a very limited number of naval and military officers, and gentlemen in Government service and their friends, have obtained written orders to go on board. The booth constructing for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert is proceeding rapidly, and has an appearance similar to that of the royal boxes at the theatres, and will be decorated with flags. It is situated on the west side of the vessel, and is next to the river. Seats, in the form of galleries, are also in progress of erection at the south and south-east side of the *Trafalgar*, and they appear to be so strongly constructed that there is no chance of accident. The *Messenger* steam-vessel has been brought alongside the wharf, and is fitting up for the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and those connected with that establishment. An order has also been issued that all the old sailors now in Greenwich Hospital, who were engaged at the battle of Trafalgar, should be on board at the time of the launch. The river on the London side will be kept clear of vessels, as the launch will proceed upwards, on entering the river, with the tide.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the result of the Table of Mortality for the metropolis issued from the office of the Registrar-General, showing the number of deaths from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday last:—total 826. The average weekly deaths last year were 926.

Fires.—On Wednesday night, a tavern in Creed Church-lane, Leadenhall-street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The fire commenced in the cellar amongst the spirits, and is supposed to have originated from some lighted tobacco falling through the flooring of the bar on a heap of sawdust.—On the morning of the same day a fire broke out at the distillery of Messrs. Clark and Co., Finsbury, which was occasioned by a foul flue. When discovered, the roof of the distil-house was in flames. The fire, however, was soon arrested.—On Thursday morning, a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Green, grocer, Brick-lane, Old-street-road, St. Luke's. The fire, after much exertion, was confined to the lower part of the building, which is nearly destroyed.

Accidents.—On Wednesday morning, an accident occurred at the new Houses of Parliament, which at first was thought to be attended with the loss of several lives. It appears that a great number of men were engaged in excavating the earth, and had nearly reached the depth intended for the foundation, when on a sudden a large mass of earth and stones fell in. Six labourers were found to be missing. Every exertion, however, was immediately made, and after some time they were dragged out. One man was found to be so much injured that it was deemed necessary to convey him to the Westminster Hospital, and he is not considered to be out of danger. The other five men were enabled to return to their respective homes.—On Thursday a serious accident occurred in the tan-yard of Mr. Hooper, Bermondsey, to a man named William True. It appears that he was employed close to a wooden fence at a time when some young men on the adjoining premises were amusing themselves by shooting at a mark with ball. Several shots had been fired, when one of the balls penetrated the fence, and striking True, passed through his thigh. He immediately fell, and his cries brought some workmen to his assistance, by whom he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he remains in a precarious state.

Robberies.—On Monday night a robbery of jewellery of a most extensive nature was discovered to have taken place at the residence of Mr. Russell, Chester-terrace, Chester-square, Pimlico. This terrace is an unfinished row of buildings, and three houses next to Mr. Russell's on one side are mere carcases. It would seem that the thief had, in the first instance, obtained ingress into one of these unfinished houses, and having attained the roof, raised the hasp of the front attic window, which was found open, and from thence passed through the room down the staircase to the second floor, in the front room of which were three jewel caskets. Mr. Russell states that his property was safe when he dressed for dinner. The value of the articles is not stated, but a reward of 10*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the offender.—A lady who accompanied some friends to the Eton Montem had her pocket picked, or by some other means lost her purse, containing a 10*l.* Bank of England note, two sovereigns, and some silver. Payment of the note was stopped at the Bank, and in the course of the next day the note was paid in through the banking-house of Messrs. Jones, Loyd,

and Co., who received it from a mercantile house in the City, who stated that it had been sent up to them by a customer residing at Windsor. This party was examined, but nothing further elicited, except that the note had been changed at his shop by the waiter of a tavern who had been sent for that purpose by three gentlemen stopping at the house. On Saturday morning, the same lady was passing through Regent-street, having her purse, containing a 5*l.* note, four sovereigns, and some silver, in her hand, twisted round her finger, when just as she got to the Regent-circus the purse suddenly disappeared, and at the same moment one of three fashionably-dressed men, who stood close to her, called out to her "You have lost your purse, madam—that man has taken it," pointing to a man some distance off. She entreated them to assist her in following the man, but they only laughed, and said it was useless to hope to overtake him, he had got such a distance, and at the same moment they themselves separated and disappeared in different directions, one of them being, it is supposed, the perpetrator of the robbery. The lady went to the police station, where she met with every attention, but they could hold out no hope of the recovery of her property.

Provincial News.

Oxford.—The announced intention of H. R. H. Prince Albert to visit Oxford on Tuesday, combined with the circumstance of that being the day appointed for the annual commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the various colleges and halls, drew together from London, and the counties surrounding this ancient seat of learning, a vast concourse of spectators of the various interesting proceedings of which this city was the scene. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Nuneham, the seat of the Archbishop of York, on Monday, where great preparations were made for their reception. The inhabitants of Nuneham and its vicinity lined the road for a considerable distance, and hailed the arrival of the royal cortège with every demonstration of attachment. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived at the Angel Hotel at nine o'clock, Tuesday morning, where he partook of breakfast. During his progress through the town the applause was tumultuous, and in front of the hotel a great crowd assembled, by whom he was received with similar demonstrations. Shortly after ten, Prince Albert, who breakfasted at Nuneham with Her Majesty, drove into the town accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At twenty minutes past ten, his Royal Highness entered into the centre of the knot of buildings called "The Schools," where he was received by the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University, and by all the heads of houses, in their state costume. At half-past ten, the distinguished procession, headed by the Prince and his Grace the Chancellor, entered the theatre. Their appearance was greeted with loud applause. His Grace the Chancellor then read an address to Prince Albert, which he afterwards handed to His Royal Highness, beautifully written on vellum, and enclosed in a case of gold. The Prince briefly returned thanks for the honour thus conferred upon him, expressing the deep satisfaction which it afforded him to visit this renowned seat of learning—a satisfaction which was enhanced by his recollection of the favour previously conferred upon him by admitting him an honorary member of their distinguished University. The Prince's address was received with loud shouts of approbation. The Public Orator then delivered an address in Latin, appropriate to the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit to the University, and alluded in happy terms to the distinguished annals of the House of Saxe Coburg. At the conclusion of the recital of the prize essays, his Royal Highness and the Chancellor retired amidst similar plaudits to those which hailed their entrance, and were followed by the heads of houses and the distinguished visitors, upon which the theatre was speedily cleared. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Town-hall, for the purpose of receiving addresses from the city and county. Immediately after the presentation of these addresses, he proceeded to St. John's College, where a sumptuous entertainment was served up in the hall. The Prince, attended by his Grace the Chancellor, and the heads of houses, then proceeded to visit the chief objects of attraction in the University, the Bodleian Library, Christ Church, the University Printing-office, Dr. Buckland's Museum, &c.; after which his Royal Highness attended divine service in the chapel of New Hall. His Royal Highness then returned to Nuneham to dinner. The Duke of Wellington set out for Blenheim, in the evening, in order to receive his Royal Highness on Wednesday. A horticultural show was held during the course of the afternoon in Worcester College Gardens, which the provost and fellows lent for the occasion.

Liverpool.—Further particulars have been received of the survivors of the *William Brown*, Emigrant ship, bound from this port to America, whose loss was recently noticed in this paper. Our readers will recollect that the captain, second mate, and several people, took to the long-boat when the ship sank, after having run against an iceberg. We find, by a Cape Breton paper, received by the *Caledonia*, that, after having been in the long-boat six days, they were picked up by a French lugger on the fishing ground, and carried into St. Pierre. They were in a state of very great exhaustion, and were sent to the hospital, where several of them remained at the date of the last advices.

Leeds.—On Saturday morning, information reached this town that a man had been found murdered on the highway between Armley and Bramley. Deceased proved to be an aged man, named Winder, residing at the former place. He was found on the turnpike road, about 200 yards from Cockshot-lane Bar, with his head and body bruised by stones; and no doubt is entertained of his having been murdered, though the absence of any adequate motive envelops the affair in mystery. A person has been apprehended by whom the murder is supposed to have been committed; but nothing decisive is yet known.

Newcastle.—A local paper states that Major Cruickshank and Mr. Wilkie had an extraordinary escape a few days since, on their way from Lady Thorn to Holy Island. As they were driving a phaeton across the dangerous sands between the main land and the island, they got into one of the quicksands, and had it not been for the exertions made by the country people, who were on their way from church, a distressing catastrophe would probably have ensued. It required the exertions of nearly forty men to prevent the sinking of the carriage and horses; and after great danger the two gentlemen were rescued from their perilous position. Beyond the destruction of the harness, however, no bad effects ensued.

Stockport.—A report is current in this town, that her Majesty the Queen Dowager is in treaty for the occupation, for a term, of Lyme Hall, the beautiful seat of Thomas Legh, Esq.

Lancaster.—The action brought against the Lancaster and Preston Railway Company, by Muschamp, a poor stone-mason, to recover the value of a parcel, booked at the Lancaster office of the railway, for Bonslow, in Derbyshire, has been recently decided in the Court of Exchequer. The cause has excited great interest in this neighbourhood, and is important in its consequences to the public at large. It appeared at the trial, that the plaintiff knew that the Company only professed to carry as far as Preston; but as they took the parcel so directed, and the carriage being to be paid on delivery, the learned judge, before whom the case was tried, left the fact of its reception and booking to the jury, as evidence from which they might imply a contract to carry it all through; and the jury having found for the plantiff, this rule was obtained to review that direction. In defence of the Company, it was contended that they were only liable for any loss which might arise while the parcel was in their own care. The loss, however, had arisen after it had been delivered by them into the hands of another Company, by which it was to be carried onwards, and the defendants were not liable, as their contract only was to carry it and deliver it to the other Company at the termination of their line. Lord Abinger, however, thought that the case was very properly left to the jury by the learned judge. It was admitted at the bar, that the contract of the defendants extended beyond the mere carriage of the parcel, for it was contended that they were only bound to hand it over to the succeeding company. Now it appeared that the carriage was to be paid for on delivery, and it must be manifest that there was some understanding between the railways as to the division of the profits; so that if one company received and booked a parcel "all through," the contract would seem to be to carry it all through; and as it was impossible for the owner to ascertain where the loss, if any, arose, it was but proper that he should look to that company at whose office he had booked the parcel, as they by taking it must be presumed to have entered into a contract to carry all through by their agents. The ruling of the learned judge was therefore, in his opinion, quite right, for it was a question for the jury on this evidence to say whether that was not the contract; and a very fair presumption it was for them to draw from it. He therefore discharged the rule, thereby giving judgment against the Company.

Tetcott.—We have been informed, on good authority, that the paragraph we copied in our Twenty-third Number, from a contemporary, concerning the late fire at Tetcott-House, the seat of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., was incorrect. It appears that it was a very neat Italian villa, which the Hon. Bart. had built on his Devonshire property when he became of age, about six or seven years ago, at the cost of about £12,000; there were no shrubberies, gardens, or conservatory, as stated, nor any gardeners kept there. The housekeeper, who is the principal servant at the place, and who discovered the fire about one o'clock in the day, is the widow of the late gardener at Pencarrow, Cornwall, the baronet's principal residence. The great liberality and kindness of Sir William precluded any one in the neighbourhood ever suspecting an incendiary. It originated from a beam of wood connected with the roof having been built through the chimney; this ignited and set fire to the thatch.

Worcester.—On Friday a strange occurrence took place in this city. Dr. Pepys, the new bishop, having repaired to the Palace, for the purpose of taking possession, found the gates of the building closed against him, and on presenting himself at the grand entrance and demanding admission, was told that the palace was in possession of another party, and that his Lordship would not be permitted to enter! A crowd of persons, attracted by the proceedings, witnessed the application of his lordship, who persisted in his claim. The party in possession was deaf to all remonstrance, and the bishop, with his family, was obliged to seek an asylum elsewhere. This unpleasant affair is understood to have arisen from a claim made by a creditor of the late bishop upon certain property within the palace. The bishop returned to London on Saturday, but his family remained here. On Monday, a compromise having been effected, Mrs. Pepys and the family were permitted to enter the palace.

Windsor.—Some excitement has, within the last few days, been caused here among the lovers of the mysterious by a report having obtained circulation that a house at Clewer, about a mile from the town, was "haunted." The house, it seems, is occupied by an elderly couple, their two daughters, and a female domestic. Certain noises heard in the house are the evidences of the ghost's presence, which it is said resemble those which would be caused by a person striking his knuckles sharply and rapidly against the panel of a door. In order to set the minds of the people at rest, several county magistrates, clergymen, and other influential persons of the neighbourhood, have visited the house, but have not been able to clear up the mystery. They have all been present during the time the extraordinary noises have been repeated, and although they have apparently proceeded from a door leading from the kitchen into a closet, close to which the parties have stationed themselves, they have not been able to discover any trick. The knocking is so loud that it is heard by the inmates of houses 400 or 500 yards off. Lord Clement Hill, Mr. Foster of Clewer House, and Mr. Riley of Forest Hill, and other gentlemen have visited the house; two of whom stationed themselves in the hall, within three yards of this door, and as soon as the knocking commenced rushed to the spot; but no one was found near it, and the whole of the family were in a different part of the house. In order to ascertain if the door of the closet was struck, a small piece of chip was placed on the projection of the panel, and after the knocking had ceased this had fallen on the floor. On Sunday, the son of the occupant fastened the door by means of a piece of wire, and after the noise had ceased, the wire upon examination was found broken and the door forced open, inwards. At one time, the door was taken off its hinges and placed at the back of the closet, but the knocking was precisely the same as before. A number of the gentry in the neighbourhood have visited the house.

Wigan.—On Saturday evening, during the confirmation held at St. Thomas's Church, Ashton, near this town, a serious occurrence took place, which arose from a report in the western gallery that it was giving way. The Bishop had just concluded confirming the females, when a crack was heard in the gallery, and this created an impression that it was giving way. A general alarm followed, and a rush took place towards the stairs. In the confusion, numbers of females fell at the bottom, and others who followed fell over them, until the staircase was filled up, the females being piled one on the other nearly to the ceiling. By the aid of the police a clearance was at length effected, after the lapse of half an hour, and all who had sustained the most serious injury were carried into the open air. At first sight many appeared quite dead, whilst others showed little symptoms of life. Although, however, a great number of females were seriously hurt, they have since been ascertained to be in a fair way of recovery, excepting one aged person, who was so injured that she died the same evening. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. During the alarm, a number of ladies actually slid down the pillars supporting the roof to the bottom, and several attempted to jump down from the gallery, but were prevented. The gallery has since been carefully examined, when it was found that it had not sustained the slightest injury, nor can it be ascertained whence the noise proceeded which caused the catastrophe.—The Sovereign Mills, which have been carried on since the failure of Mr. Darwell by Messrs. Heron and Co., have stopped payment. A meeting of creditors is called, when a statement, it is said, will be laid before them, and a proposition made to resume working. It is said the liabilities amount to upwards of 100,000*l.*, and some accounts make them as high as double that sum. By this affair great numbers of poor people are thrown out of employment.

Newport.—On Monday a package arrived in this town from Bristol, directed to be forwarded to a person at Pontypool. It is stated to have been of so suspicious a nature that the Superintendent of Police placed two officers to watch the movements of any party who might call for it. No individual making his appearance for that purpose, it was finally taken to the station-house. Upon examination it was found to contain a quantity of fire-arms, and a number of inflammatory Chartist publications, with several parcels of stockings and linen-drapery, so packed as to conceal the fire-arms. On Tuesday a person called for the package, when he was taken into custody. He proved to be a Chartist agitator and orator from Nottingham, who is said to have been very active in South Wales, particularly at Merthyr. He pretended to travel with stockings for sale. On Wednesday he was examined before the magistrates, and, after a long investigation, was committed for one month to hard labour in the House of Correction under the vagrant act, for trading and hawking without a license. The party to whose house the package was directed is a Chartist leader at Pontypool.

Milltown.—This village was a few days since the scene of a melancholy catastrophe. A man named Towndrow, once a farmer of considerable respectability, but of late years rather reduced in circumstances, murdered his wife, and afterwards destroyed himself. It appears that he and his wife had for some time time past lived unhappily; but the main cause which led to the awful transaction originated in a dispute about some money which had lately been left to Towndrow's wife. An inquest was held on the bodies, and after a very lengthened investigation, which brought to light no facts of any importance, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Isle of Wight.—A distressing accident occurred on Saturday at Bell Croft, a short distance from Newport, at the seat of J. Cooke, Esq. It appears that a quantity of tobacco had been set on fire in the conservatory in order to destroy the insects, when the eldest daughter of Mr. Cooke, aged 21, unguardedly came too near the flame of a candle, which caught her dress, and occasioned such serious injuries before it could be subdued, as to produce death within a few hours. The parents not long since were deprived of two other children by fever. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Bath.—The journals of this town give a singular example of spontaneous combustion which has occurred at Upton. On Sunday morning the servant of Mr. Glass, of that place, was awoke by a loud noise made by a horse in a stable close to the house, and on looking out of the window she discovered that the stable was on fire. She called her master, and on going into the stable, they discovered that the fire originated from a large canvass used for covering ricks, which had on the previous day been partly covered with two gallons of oil, to render it impervious to the rain, and which, being put down in the stable in a heap, in a moist state, generated sufficient heat to set it on fire. The fire was extinguished without much damage having been done.

Gloucester.—At a meeting of the stewards of the Musical Festival, held on Tuesday, an alteration was resolved on in the time of holding this festival, which is now finally fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Sep. next.

Manchester.—Several weeks ago, the mayor of this town received a letter from the mayor of Cork, stating that a large quantity of embezzled cotton-yarn, of various colours and numbers, was every week brought from this place into that city by parties residing there, and that there were persons in this town who bought these yarns of the weavers, and had regular arrangements for its transmission to Cork. The letter also contained the names of the parties who purchased the yarn from the weavers. The mayor handed over the letter to Sir C. Shaw, and, by his direction, warrants were taken out, and two inspectors of police went, on Saturday morning, to the houses of three hand-loom weavers, and found in the house of each a large quantity of twist, and some ginghams and cambrics, to the amount of a cart-load, which they seized. The parties were brought up at the Borough Court, when the above circumstances were stated, and two young men, in the employ of manufacturers in this town, picked out a considerable portion of the yarn, which, they said, was like that used by them, and they believed it to be their property. A solicitor appeared for the defendants, and produced a quantity of invoices of yarns of different descriptions, sold to them, and called a witness to prove that he had sold yarn to the defendants. After a long investigation, the defendants were each convicted in the penalty of £20.

Crediton.—On Tuesday morning, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the occurrence of a fire, by which no less than forty houses have been destroyed. It was first discovered at one o'clock in the morning, in an unoccupied house on the Green, and spread with great rapidity, the progress of the fire being accelerated by a strong wind. It was not until seven o'clock that the fire was effectually subdued. The houses destroyed were all thatched and of no great value; and much of the property which they contained was saved from destruction.

Railways.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on John Cates, aged 30, a labourer on the London and Brighton Railroad. Another labourer deposed that he was on the works on the 4th of May, when deceased and himself were employed in a cutting at Patcham, near the Patcham tunnel. Deceased was employed in tipping (opening one side of the cart to turn out the earth), when his foot slipped, and he fell on the rails, and the fore and hind wheels of the waggon passed over his knee, which was crushed in a serious manner. The waggon was drawn by a horse, and was coming on quickly. The sleepers of the railroad were slippery, and the earth was not wide enough from the rails for deceased to get a footing. Could not account for the sleepers being slippery. Witness had slipped off on the previous evening and cut his forehead. The witness exhibited the wounds, which were scarcely healed up. The house surgeon of the institution stated that deceased when brought in was suffering under extensive injuries of the leg and knee, and he died on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Northern and Eastern Railway took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of forfeiting certain shares, the calls of which were in arrear. The chairman proposed a resolution for declaring forfeited seventy shares, the calls on which remained unpaid. The motion was seconded by a proprietor, and carried unanimously. The chairman said the shares all belonged to one proprietor. Several new by-laws were then passed unanimously. In answer to various proprietors, the chairman said the weekly average receipts from September to the present month were 455*l*; during the time of the late floods they only received 112*l*. weekly. Taking the average from last Feb. it was 510*l*. weekly. He expected they would shortly have 600*l*. weekly. Out of this they would have to pay the Eastern Counties Company 200*l*. per week, which would leave 400*l*. and the average expenses in the latter would not exceed 50 per cent. weekly. In consequence of the reduction in the capital the shares had been reduced one-half, that was, from 100*l*. to 50*l*. It was now 720,000*l*., in 14,400 shares of 50*l*. each. The line to Harlow was expected to be opened by the first week in August, when there would be ten coaches on the line.—The last length of the Patcham tunnel on the London and Brighton Railway was keyed on Thursday, in the presence of about 200 persons, who were conveyed to the spot in a train of seven carriages, which also proceeded to Clayton tunnel, six miles from Brighton. Clayton tunnel will be entirely finished, so as to allow the passage of a train in about a fortnight; and the line will then be completed to about nine miles from Brighton. The road from London to Hayward's Heath is to be opened at the end of this month, and the remaining portion of the line in August.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant arrived at midnight of Saturday in Kingstown harbour, from Bristol. His intended arrival was unknown to the authorities, who were quite unprepared to do the accustomed honours to the Queen's representative by firing a salute. His Excellency has since remained in privacy at the vice-regal lodge. The Earl Fortescue died on Tuesday, so that his Excellency's intended marriage is for the present postponed.—The census, it is said, inspired such feelings of alarm on Sunday night the 6th inst., more especially in the counties of Limerick and Clare, that the whole country was illuminated, hill and valley, with lighted fire-brands. In the county of Westmeath it is reported there was scarcely a head of poultry left alive, an opinion having gone abroad that a tax or rate was to be levied upon them.—A constable of police nearly met his death on Sunday morning, whilst engaged in collecting the census papers in the village of Cabinteely, about four miles from this city. The Irish peasantry expressed great horror at this "numbering of the people;" and the policeman, after having collected the papers, was followed by a crowd of persons, who knocked him down, beat him in a very severe manner, and destroyed the returns.—The medical practitioners of this city have held a meeting, at which it was resolved that while the medical profession is now entirely unrepresented in Parliament, the pecuniary and personal rights of its members are frequently made the subject of legislation; that such is not the case with respect to other classes of the community; and that it is the opinion of the meeting that efforts should be made to procure the return to the House of Commons of one or more representatives of the medical profession.—A man named Daniel Shanahan has been committed to Nenagh gaol as a principal, and Catherine Ryan for conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Hall. The latter, it seems, went to Mr. Hall's house on the morning of his death to inform him that the land was then burning. There are two other persons in custody of the police, and it is said that there is already sufficient evidence for the conviction of the perpetrators of the murder.

Limerick.—The last accounts from America inform us of the melancholy shipwreck of the emigrant ship *The Minstrel*, which left this port on the 21st April for Quebec, with 141 passengers, intending to settle in Canada. The vessel, it seems, had a tolerable passage up to the 18th ult., when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched, and upwards of 100 passengers embarked in them. The vessel went down so suddenly, that the "painters" of the boats could not be cast off, and the people who had embarked in the boats perished, with all who were on board the ship, with the exception only of eight persons who had embarked in the gig, which was towing astern, and of which fortunately the rope attaching it to the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day, when they were taken off by the *Wellington*, and brought to Grosse Isle. They have since embarked at Quebec for this port.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—David Scott, the mercantile clerk who absconded from this town after committing forgeries to the amount of 8,600*l*., an account of which appeared in our last Number, has been traced to Southampton. It has been ascertained that he left London on Thursday, the 23rd ult., by the night mail-train, and slept that night in Southampton. The next day he started to Havre by the *Calpe* steam-vessel, having assumed the name of Douglas. He had with him in gold the whole of the money. He was seen at Havre a few days since; and a police-officer, with one of the principals of the house defrauded, has started in pursuit.—On Monday, a sergeant and several soldiers quartered in the infantry barracks were placed at the police-bar, charged with being concerned in a riot in Gallowgate on the previous evening. It appears that two soldiers having been fighting in High-street, one of them was taken to the police-office, when, upon a promise of proceeding quietly to the barracks, he was allowed his liberty. He had not, however, been liberated long before he met his former antagonist in the Gallowgate, and the two again commenced fighting. The police interfered, but were prevented from seizing the prisoners by a sergeant of the regiment lifting his cane to them, and ordering the soldiers to take the police prisoners to the barracks. By this time a large crowd had collected, consisting of several privates of the 29th, labourers, and others, and a determined attack was made on the police, and the men rescued. One of the policemen was seriously injured. At the time, the Gallowgate, from Kent-street to the barracks, was completely blocked up by a dense mass of people, amounting to between 10,000 and 15,000 individuals, and the most serious alarm for a general riot was entertained by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and strangers passing, great numbers of whom crowded the lanes, closses, and stairs, in fear of their lives. The soldiers and ill-disposed portion of the crowd eventually liberated the prisoners, including the sergeant, who headed the riot, and proceeded to the barracks, where, shortly after, the matter was reported, and the ringleaders taken into custody, and placed in the guard-house. In consequence of the absence of the principal witnesses, from the effects of the injuries they had received in the fray, the prisoners were remanded, and the charge continued against them till the individuals were able to appear to give their evidence.

Leith.—In this town, as in many others, it was expected that considerable opposition would be offered to the enumerators in taking the census. It has, however, turned out the reverse; every facility appears to have been given, although some strange notions were entertained as to the meaning or object of the returns. "Eh! sir," exclaimed a douce-looking David Deans, "what did David mak' by numbering the people? And didna ye bring the cholera on us the last time it was done among ourselves?" "This will be some of the Queen's nonsense, nae," said an old woman, herself well numbered in years; "I thought that, now that she has got a bairn to nurse, she wad hae had something else to do than read ower folks' names wi' their ages; but some folk has an unco deal o' curiosity!"

SPORTING.

HAMPTON AND MOULSEY HURST RACES.

These races commenced on Wednesday under favourable circumstances as to weather and company; and the sport, if of less importance than some of the great events decided at Epsom and Ascot, was excellent of its kind. It had the recommendation of a handicap on the fashionable plan, to which 62 noblemen and gentlemen had subscribed, realising to the winner about 600*l*., a sum greatly superior to anything previously run for on Moulsey Hurst; its introduction enhanced the character of the meeting. The races commenced with

The Gold Cup (in specie) by subs. of 5 sovs. each, with 40l. added by the Proprietors of the Course, 6 subs.—First Heat. Mr. Booth's Isabella made all the running to the distance, where Mr. Scott's Windsor, who had been in the centre, went to her, and after a good race, won by a neck. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Windsor, and 3 to 2 agst Isabella.—Second Heat. 3 to 4 on Windsor. Mr. Hornby's Revoke cut out the work in this heat, the others lying up to the last turn, where Mr. Goodman's Bedford took the lead, kept it to the end, and won cleverly.—Third Heat. 6 to 4 on Bedford. Isabella was never headed, and won in a canter.—Fourth Heat. High odds on Isabella, who won in a canter, and was claimed for 200*l*.

The Surrey and Middlesex (Handicap) Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10ft. (62 subs.)—Mr. Coleman's Carlos took the lead at a great pace, followed by Mr. Treen's Fitzroy and Mr. Goodman's Mungo Park, all the others lying well up, except Lord Chesterfield's Molineux, who was last off. In making the first turn Carlos resigned the lead, and Fitzroy went on with the running, followed by Mungo Park, Mr. Shackell's Cantle, Mr. Greville's Perseus, and Mr. Payne's Welfare joining them at the last turn. At the distance Perseus and Welfare challenged Fitzroy, and they ran nearly head and head to the betting stand, where Perseus was beaten: the other two continued the struggle to the chair, Welfare winning a hard-fought battle by a neck; nothing was up except Perseus. Betting 11 to 8 agst Welfare; 5 to 2 agst Fitzroy; and 4 to 1 agst Perseus.

The Strawberry Hill Stakes of 3 sovs. each, with 30 added, (7 subs.) Mile and a quarter heats.—Mr. S. Scott's Abel, Mr. Jenkins's Kate Kearney, Mr. Goodwin's St. Preux, Mr. G. Clifton's Playfellow, Mr. Harman's Wonder, Mr. Coleman's Carlos, and Mr. Wisdom's Maid of Sussex started. The first heat was won by Mr. Scott's Abel, by a length, easy; the second, also by the same horse, cleverly.

THURSDAY.—To keep pace with its rivals Hampton has its grand day, the distinguishing race, in lieu of a cup, being "The Queen's Guineas." It was run in heats, and was supported by two other races, also in heats, which drew the largest assemblage ever collected on Moulsey Hurst. The river and its banks were in an unceasing bustle throughout the day, and the road from town, as well as from the Esher station, was much thronged with carriages. The racing commenced about 2 o'clock with—

The Albert Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, and 25 added. Heats a mile and a quarter (4 subs.)—First heat—Mr. Wright's Camille made all the play, and after a good race with Capt. Gardnor's Dismal Jemmy up the distance, won by a neck. Second heat—Even on Camille. Mr. Dockeray's Lyster led to the last turn, where Dismal passed him and won in a canter. Third heat—6 to 4 on Dismal Jemmy, who took the lead from the mare at the last turn, kept it to the end, and won easy by nearly two lengths. He was claimed for 120*l*.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats twice round and a distance.—First heat: The race was entirely between Mr. Sherrard's Colonel colt and Capt. Gardnor's Ben Brace,—the former leading to the last turn in the second round, where Ben passed him and won in a canter. Mr. Goodman's Belgrade and Mr. Shackle's Cantle did not go for the heat, and barely saved their distance. Second heat: Even on Belgrade, and 3 to 1 agst Ben Brace. Cantle made all the running, Belgrade following him to the distance, where he put in an appearance, had the lead at the betting-stand, and won easily by a length. Third heat: 6 and 7 to 4 on Belgrade. Cantle and Ben Brace made the running till within a quarter of a mile of home, where Cantle was beaten off; Ben Brace went on. About a distance and a half from the chair Belgrade went up, won easily by a length, and was claimed.

The Hurst Cup of 50l. Heats once round and a distance.—Mr. Wright's Folly was the favourite in both heats, and won each very cleverly. She was claimed for 200*l*. The Hon. Mr. Sandland's Easingwold was second, and Mr. Balchin's Slang third.

Friday.—Lord Chesterfield's La Gitana won the Innkeepers' Plate.

Miscellaneous.

Parliament.—It appears by a return prepared from the rolls and journals of both Houses, that since the year 1509 (when it is supposed the duration of Parliaments was extended beyond one year), only four Parliaments have existed beyond seven years, and only nine have had a sexennial duration. Of the rest, only nine Parliaments have lasted above five years, three above four years, and three above three years. Only ten existed above two years, and no less than 36 for a shorter period. The average duration from 1509 to the present time (including the Long Parliament in the reign of Charles I., and that in the reign of Charles II., which lasted nearly 17 years), does not exceed the space of three years each; so that, although nominally septennial, Parliaments may be said to have not more than a really triennial existence.

The Census.—The following calculations made in the middle of the 17th century by the celebrated Sir William Petty, Knight, F.R.S., &c., may at the present time be interesting, if not very instructive. He had ascertained that London "doubleth the number of its inhabitants in forty years." "That according to this doubling, the people of London will be, Anno 1840, 10,718,880 in number, and that the inhabitants of all England will be but inconsiderably more, viz. 10,917,389 in number. Wherefore, that it is certain that the growth of the city must stop before the said year 1840, and will be at its utmost height in the next preceding period, Anno 1800; and that then, viz. 1800, the number of the people of the city will be 5,359,000." The simplicity with which the learned knight, having arrived at a monstrous absurdity in the year 1840, assumes nevertheless that his calculations will hold good as far as the year 1800, is excessively amusing. The whole paper, which I quote from *Strype's Stow*, furnishes a curious example of what was sometimes called philosophy by the wisdom of our ancestors.—*A. A.*

The late Storm.—Dr. Forster, the astronomer and meteorologist, who has been making the geological tour of

Great Britain, has traced this thunder-storm across the island. It began at Brighton, fell heavily in various parts of Sussex, destroying in one conservatory alone, at Henfield, 3000 panes of glass, the hail-stones falling of the size of eggs; it then crossed the centre of Berkshire, and proceeded in a curvilinear course west across to the eastern part of the island, where the doctor lost sight of it. It appears, according to some recent experiments of Dr. Forster, that the atmospheric electricity is in less abundance than is usual, this spring, while an epidemic air prevails.

Effect of Lightning.—A Swiss Journal gives the following singular account of the effect of an electric current observed recently at Revigny, in the Jura. A man had taken refuge from a violent storm at the entrance of a cave in a rock, when he was struck by lightning and killed. On examining his body, the buttons of his coat, which were a mixture of pewter, were found melted, each in one half of its extent, and a portion of the metal they had lost was discovered firmly adhering to the nails of the man's shoes.

Large Clip of Wool.—A tup of the Cheviot breed, the property of Messrs. Young and Craig, Bighouse, Sutherland, was clipped a few days ago, when its fleece was found to weigh no less than 19½ imperial pounds. The oldest and most experienced shepherds in the district, several of whom are from the South, state that they never saw such an enormous clip from one animal.

Edmund Spenser.—The locality of the family of the illustrious author of "The Faëry Queen" has, it is said, been ascertained. Mr. F. C. Spencer, of Halifax, in making some researches into the ancient residence of his own family, has succeeded in identifying it with that of the great Elizabethan bard, and is about to lay the particulars before the public. The little village of Hurstwood, near Burnley, in Lancashire, is the locality, and in the romantic scenery of that neighbourhood it is thought that Spenser took refuge when he was driven by academical disappointments "to his relations in the north of England." The family of the poet appear to have resided at Hurstwood about 400 years, that is, from the early part of the reign of Edward II. to the year 1690.

Execution and Resuscitation of a Murderer.—A correspondent has communicated to us the following extraordinary narrative:—John White, convicted of the murder of Messrs. Gwatkin and Glenn, on board a flat boat on the Ohio river, was executed at Louisville, on the 8th ult., a little after six o'clock in the morning. The rope not "playing" well, occasioned the knot to slip up over his chin, instead of being under his ear, so that his neck was not broken by the fall. Previously to his execution, he wrote a letter to his father, in which he stated that he was present when the unfortunate men were murdered; that he did not participate in the act, but was compelled to beg his own life from two men who murdered them. He was cut down after hanging about 25 minutes, and his body given to the doctors for purposes of experiment. The *Louisville City Gazette* gives the annexed extraordinary circumstances attending an experiment with the galvanic battery:—"The poles of a powerful galvanic pile, which had been prepared for the occasion, were immediately applied to him, and, to the unutterable joy of all present, with the most perfect success. On the first application of the fluid to his body, which was yet warm and trembling, a universal tremor was seen to pass over his frame: on a sudden he arose upon his bench to a sitting posture, and with great eagerness and impatience raised his hands to his neck, trying to grasp the scarf in his fingers and tear it from his throat! He first snatched at it with great rashness, as though the rope was yet around his neck, and then continued some moments picking at the seam with his fingers, as though it was something that adhered to his throat giving him great uneasiness. But this symptom was soon forgotten, for almost the next moment he rose upon his feet, raised his arms level with his breast, and, opening his bloodshot eyes, gave forth from his mouth a most terrific screech, after which his chest worked as if in respiration, in a very violent manner. Every one at this minute was as mute as death, when one of the surgeons exclaimed that he was alive. The excitement was too great to allow time for a reply to the remark; every eye was riveted upon the agitated and shaking corpse. The operator continued to let upon it a full quantum of the galvanic fluid, till the action upon its nerves became so powerful, that it made a tremendous bound, leaping by a sort of imperfect plunge into a corner of the room, disengaging itself entirely from the wires which communicated the galvanism. All immediately drew around the body. For a moment after its fall it seemed perfectly motionless and dead; a surgeon approached, and, taking hold of his arm, announced that he thought he felt a slight though a single beat of the pulse. The galvanic operator was just going to arrange his machine to give him another charge, when the surgeon exclaimed that he breathed. At this moment he gave a long gasp, raising and gently waving his right hand; his sighs continued for two minutes, when they ceased entirely. His whole frame seemed to be agitated, his chest heaved, and his legs trembled. These effects were supposed to be caused by the powerful influence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves, none of these movements were yet supposed attributable to the action of life. It was considered that the animating principle of nature had left his frame and could never be again restored. In the very height of anxiety and suspense, the surgeon announced that he could feel feeble pulsations. A piece of broken looking-glass was immediately held before his nostrils, which was instantly covered with a cloud. The most intense anxiety was felt for some seconds, when the motion of his chest, as in the act of respiration, became visible. He rolled his eyes wildly in their sockets, occasionally closing them, and giving most terrific scowls. In about five minutes his breathing became tolerably frequent,—probably he would give one breath when a healthy man would give four. His breathing, however, rapidly increased. The doctors began to speak to him, but he gave no indications that he heard a word. He looked upon the scene around him with the most deathly indifference. A young medical student approached him, and, taking hold of his arm and shoulder, White rose upon his feet, took two steps thus supported, and seated himself in an arm-chair. His muscles seemed to relax, and he appeared somewhat overcome with the exertion he had made. A bottle of hartshorn was immediately applied to his nose, which revived him, but his life seemed to be that of a man much intoxicated. He seemed upon one occasion to try to give utterance to some feeling, but from an unknown cause, an impediment probably occasioned by the execution, he was unable to give utterance to a word. His system was critically examined, and though he was pronounced by the doctors to be perfectly alive, yet he could live but a very few minutes, for congestion of the brain was rapidly taking place. Every method was adopted to equalise the circulation and save the patient from the terrible consequence of so sad a catastrophe, but in vain. The blood-vessels of the head were enormously distended, and his eyes appeared to be balls of clotted blood. His system was immediately thrown into direful spasms, and he died in a few minutes in the most excruciating agonies."

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Milner* v. *Singleton.*—This was a motion on the part of the defendant for a new trial of two issues which were found in favour of the plaintiff at the last York Assizes, by a special jury, when the case excited a great deal of interest. Milner was a farmer in Yorkshire, and had long been tenant under a family of the name of Thompson of a farm which they held under the Dean of York. Singleton was a land-agent, and on very intimate terms with the Dean, at least in matters of business. The old lease having ceased in 1835, and a new lease being then about to be granted, Milner alleged that Singleton sent his son to him to propose a joint purchase, and that the son told him the farm was to be had for 7,200*l.*, and some money payments in lieu of tithes in the neighbourhood for 1,800*l.*; but that the Dean would take something less. And that an interview took place between himself and Singleton on the 21st of April, 1835, when it was finally arranged that Singleton should negotiate with the Dean for a new lease, for the cheapest he could under 9,000*l.*, and should advance Milner one-half the purchase-money. Their next interview took place on the 27th of the same month, when Milner alleged Singleton told him he had concluded the bargain at 8,500*l.* Milner instructed his solicitor to complete the purchase, and a correspondence about it ensued between him and Singleton, in which Singleton at last told him the money-payments were not included. This led to an inquiry from the Dean, what it was that Singleton had bought, when it was discovered that Singleton, the day after his first interview with Milner, bought the farm only for 7,200*l.*, and had never mentioned Milner's name. This led to the suit, in which Singleton denied Milner's allegations, and alleged he had made the purchase for himself, and had made a sub-contract only with Milner, at an advanced price. There were several incidental circumstances upon which Milner relied in support of his statement. His Honour directed an issue, first, whether the agency generally was agreed on on the 21st; and, 2ndly, whether the particular terms of the agency stated in the bill were then agreed on. A great number of questions as to the veracity of the parties were involved. His Honour directed both parties to be examined, and that each should call his own witnesses in equity. The Lord Chancellor confirmed this order on appeal by the defendant. At the trial a great number of witnesses, including almost all the members of Singleton's family, were examined. The Dean of York had been one of Singleton's witnesses in equity. When the Dean was put into the box at the trial, and asked the first question, he told the jury that before he answered it he wished to explain how he was situated. After the transaction had come to light he had filed a bill against Singleton and Milner, and he could not confirm what Singleton had stated in his examination without prejudicing his own case, and that he knew nothing about the issue between the parties. Singleton's counsel declined to ask him any more questions, and Milner's counsel then said he had no desire to place the Dean in an unpleasant situation. The trial proceeded, and after two days the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff. It was now contended that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the direction of the Court had not been complied with in the examination of the Dean.—His Honour gave judgment. He was free to admit there was considerable difficulty thrown in the way of any person in coming to a conclusion upon the evidence. But it was peculiarly the province of a jury to determine what was truth, and he could not say, because there were three or four persons on one side, and eight or nine on another, the jury were not at liberty to believe the three or four. It was a case of conflict of evidence. He was very unwilling to disturb the verdict on that ground. The learned Judge who tried the cause was not dissatisfied, and he told his Honour that it appeared to him that the jury came to their conclusion on their opinion of the character of the parties. His Honour did not suppose that to mean upon any preconceived opinion of their characters, but upon their manner and conduct during the trial. As to the alleged miscarriage, the decree was express that the plaintiff and defendant should be examined, and that each party should call his own witnesses. His Honour then detailed the circumstances as to the calling of the Dean, and concluded that the Dean, after very fairly stating his position, had made a most substantial statement bearing on the issue. He had given evidence, and the plaintiff's counsel might have cross-examined him to any length he pleased. His Honour thought the order has been complied with in form and substance. He should, therefore, refuse the motion, but, as the question as to the examination of the Dean had been fairly raised, the costs should be costs in the cause.

Sidney v. *Ranger.*—This case, the particulars of which have already been given in our Paper, stood to be spoke to, upon the precise form of order to be made. The prayer of the petition was, that an estate, alleged to have been purchased by Sir Robert Sidney, the solicitor in the cause, and one of the parties interested, secretly in the name of John King, but really for his own benefit, might be resold, and the expenses of such resale paid by Sir R. Sidney; but in case the estate should not produce the sum paid by Sir R. Sidney, then that he might be held to his purchase, and that another solicitor might be appointed to conduct the resale. The judgment of the Court, upon the hearing of the petition, was directed solely to the conduct of Sir R. Sidney. His Honour observed, on the whole, there was quite enough in the case to bring him within the general principle of the authorities which would not allow persons standing in the character of trustees to buy for themselves the property of the estate put in trust; but as there was some novelty in the form of the order which was asked, his Honour said that a case of "Owen v. Foulkes," 6 Ves. 630, decided about the year 1802, of which only a short note appeared in the reports, stating that it was upon a purchase by the solicitor in the cause bidding openly and declaring it was for himself, but in which the general rule prevailed, should be looked into by the registrar, to see if it afforded a precedent for making the order that was asked.—His Honour now said that he had looked into the order made in "Owen v. Foulkes," and thought it did justify him in making the order prayed by the petition.—The Counsel for Sir R. Sidney observed that the estate would be the gainer to the amount of the increased bidding.—The Vice-Chancellor—That may be true; but Sir R. Sidney ought not, under the circumstances, to have become the purchaser; he might to have asked leave of the Court.—Mr. Richards, for the petitioner—Then the order will be as prayed?—The Vice-Chancellor—It must be made to agree as nearly as possible with the order in "Owen v. Foulkes." Sir R. Sidney has obtruded himself into the character of purchaser without the leave of the Court, and I think the proper thing to be done, therefore, is to have the biddings opened, as in the case of "Owen v. Foulkes," and if a purchaser be found, well and good; if not, you can come back to the Court.—Mr. Richards hoped, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Court would at once give the costs of the petition.—His Honour said he thought the better way would be to reserve them until the result of the re-sale was known. On Thursday this petition stood in the paper to have the terms of the order settled.—Mr. Richards objected to the registrar's minutes, which left the conduct of the sale to Sir Robert Sidney, whose purchase had been opened, and which provided, in the event of another purchaser being found, for the return to Sir Robert Sidney of his purchase money and the expenses of the former sale.—Mr. K. Bruce and Mr. Wakefield appeared for Sir Robert Sidney, and protested against the malignity with which Sir Robert Sidney had been attacked for a formal error.—Mr. Richards, in reply, said the Court would recollect the special circumstances. Sir R. Sidney had endeavoured to induce a Mr. John King to make an affidavit, for the purpose of imposing on the Court that John King had been really the purchaser of the estate which Sir R. Sidney had bought for himself. After such conduct, and seeing that he had been himself the purchaser, the Court would surely not leave him to conduct a sale for the purpose of trying whether his own purchase might be disturbed by the appearance of a person willing to give more money for the property.

His Honour thought that where a purchaser was to be discharged, it was but a matter of justice he should have his costs returned to him. The minutes properly reserve the costs of the motion. As to the conduct of the sale, there was nothing to impeach the former sale, the biddings in which Sidney had opened. These were circumstances under which he thought right to interfere with Sidney's purchase. In point of technical propriety there was not only an error, but a most unwise perseverance in it from beginning to end. Sir R. Sidney had used contrivances and machinery for doing that which might have been done almost by an order of course, and all for the purpose of keeping out of sight the real purchaser. His Honour would not induce himself to suppose there would be any attempt to repeat the offence. It should be recollected nine-tenths of the parties objected to a new sale; but on technical grounds his Honour had ordered a re-sale; and after the lecture and punishment which Sir Robert Sidney had received, his Honour could not think the further sale would be attended with any bad consequences, if he was left in his original position.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 18.—There was but little Wheat up for this day's market, and prices remain much the same as on Monday. Foreign continues to sell on the same terms in retail quantities, and more money is demanded for bonded, but the buyers will not comply with any further advance.—Barley is getting scarce and 1*s.* dearer.—Peas and Beans are improving in value.—There was more life in the Oat Trade on Wednesday, but to-day it is again flat.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 28	Potato	23 to 26
—— Irish	Feed	18 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland		36 to 43	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White		32 to 37	Maple	36 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 7	63 2	31 7	22 11	35 10	38 7	38 3
— 14	62 5	31 2	22 7	34 8	38 1	37 7
— 21	61 6	30 0	22 3	35 3	38 2	37 [illegible]
— 28	61 6	29 9	22 4	35 7	38 4	38 0
June 4	62 4	29 7	22 4	35 4	38 2	38 3
— 11	62 2	30 2	22 2	35 9	37 4	38 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 2	30 1	22 6	34 11	38 2	38 2
Duties	24 8	16 10	13 9	13 3	12 6	12 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Ward, Albert-place, Sheperdess-walk, City-road, builder.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—W. Callum, Pattingham, Staffordshire, farmer—J. Lackenby, upholsterer, Bedford.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Burton, King-street, Soho, upholsterer—J. Leary, Quadrant, Regent-street, coffee-house keeper—S. Rayner, Frimley, Derby, marble mason—J. Brook, Frith-street, Soho, victualler—A. J. F. Marrero, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—J. Lunn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker—A. Thwaites, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer—J. M'Intyre, Manchester, calicoth-manufacturer—T. Lumpuis, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer—J. Morrish, jun., Bristol, liquor merchant—C. Taylor and T. Hookey, Monmouthshire, ship-builders—T. Hopkins, Stapleton, Gloucestershire, miller—J. Daines, Stafford, joiner—T. Dixon, Leeds, grocer—J. B. Abbot and D. M'Cheane, Liverpool, wine merchants—J. Sugden, Leeds, machine maker—T. P. Stokes, Dudley, Worcestershire, builder—W. Bywater, carpenter, Hemington, Leicestershire—D. Edwards, miller, Pembroke—R. Spencer, scrivener, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. Aspden, cotton-spinner, Bacup, Lancashire—E. J. Philips, victualler, Bristol—D. H. Sugham, copper merchant, Liverpool—G. Sterling, jun., shoemaker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—R. H. Hoskins, victualler, Liverpool—J. H. Heron, J. S. Heron, J. K. Heron, and A. Heron, cotton-spinners, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Gray, Ayr, spirit merchant—J. Scott, Buckhompside, Grassmiers, merchant—J. Wilson, Edinburgh, advocate—J. P. Duggan, Glasgow, merchant—R. Brough, Dundee, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th inst., at Embleton, the lady of the Rev. G. Rooke, of a daughter—On the 11th inst., the lady of C. T. Gaskell, Esq., of Chalfont, Bucks, of a daughter—On the 12th inst., at Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill, Mrs. De Bosco Attwood, of a son—On the 12th inst., the lady of J. Bethell, Esq., of St. Johnshill, Wandsworth, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at Pitt Court, Worcestershire, Mrs. W. Douglas-well, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Holloway, the wife of T. R. Kemp, of a daughter—On the 15th inst., in Queen-square, Mrs. C. Rivington, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 29th ult., at St. George's Church, Ramsgate, J. B. Rymer to Mary Horne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Horne—On the 10th inst., at Wenton, Yorkshire, R. W. Hippisley, Esq., of Stow Lodge, Gloucestershire, to Grace Louisa, eldest daughter of T. Raikes, Esq.—On the 13th of January, at Sydney, New South Wales, G. C. Stewart, Esq., of Yass, son of the late R. Stewart, Esq., of Pitgaveny, Elgin, to Jane, only daughter of the late J. Newton, Esq., of Meirchen-Mawr, Denbigh—On the 15th inst., at St. Peter's, Hammersmith, A. Rebman, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of H. F. Travers, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, Bengal—On the 9th of May, at Worla, Mr. G. G. Cooper, of Mooltan, to Jessie, youngest daughter of A. Matthey, Esq., Assistant Commissary General—On the 2nd inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, T. Morris, Esq., of Camberwell, Surrey, to Agnes Robina, eldest daughter of R. Robertson, Esq., of Kelso-upon-Tweed—On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. R. Stedall, of Nelson-street, Greenwich, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. V. Sentance, of Clare-street, London.

DIED.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 22d ult., J. B. Francklin, Esq., aged 77. It is due to the memory of this worthy man to say that few individuals have departed from this earthly scene who possessed more amiable qualities, or higher principles of integrity—On the 7th inst., at Swarthdale, Lancashire, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K.C.B., K.C.H., aged 67—On the same day, at Croydon, Surrey, Mary, the wife of T. Russell, Esq., in the 54th year of her age—On the 13th inst., at Stourbridge, in the 14th year of her age, Maria Louisa, eldest daughter of W. Merry, Esq., Whitechapel, London—On the 10th inst., Mr. C. Gastineau, of Birmingham, aged 33—On the 10th inst., at Liverpool-terrace, Islington, Harriet Eleanor Culley, only daughter of R. Crompton, Esq., aged three years and three months.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 19, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 26. SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Society will be held at this house on Tuesday, July 6, immediately after the Ordinary Meeting, for the purpose of electing a New Member of Council in the room of Henry Moreton, Dyer, Esq., deceased. JOHN LINDLEY,
21, Regent-street, June 21, 1841. *Vice Secretary.*

GRAND FLOWER-SHOW on Thursday next, July 1st, 1841, at the ROYAL BEULAH SPA, NORWOOD, on which occasion the following Prizes will be given:—

For the two best collections of Stove and Greenhouse Plants in Flower, not less than 20 plants in a collection—first 4*l*., second 2*l*.

For the three best collections of 12 Geraniums, various—first 2*l*., second 1*l*., third 12*s*.

For the three best collections of Cut Flowers—first 10*s*., second 7*s*., third 5*s*.

For the three best Specimen Plants—first 1*l*., second 12*s*., third 8*s*.

All entrances to be made by letter, addressed to the Clerk, at the Lodge, Beulah Spa, Norwood, and all subjects to be on the ground by ten o'clock.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next EXHIBITION will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th JUNE, in the Gardens of HOLLY LODGE, HIGHGATE, by the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of St. Alban's.—Tickets, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, may be obtained on or before the 29th instant at the appointed places in Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, and Kentish-Town: or at the following places in London:—Messrs. Warner and Co's., Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co's., opposite the Mansion-House; Mr. Brown's, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Mr. Charlwood's, Covent-garden; and Mr. Kerman's, Great Russell-street.—The Bands of the Coldstream Guards and Royal Artillery will attend.

N.B.—The price of Tickets on the day of Exhibition will be 5*s*. each.

AZALEA VICTORIA.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, WOOLWICH, can supply Plants of the above new and superb Azalea at 21*s*. each; and may be had also of Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL, Great Yarmouth Nursery.
Woolwich, June 3, 1841.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

FUCHSIA YOUELLI.—H. YOUELL, NURSERYMAN, &c., WOOLWICH, has now ready for sending out Plants of the above new and highly-beautiful imported species of Fuchsia, the foliage being about half the size of F. fulgens, and the plant of a most beautiful, compact habit, and distinct from all other kinds; the flowers, in shape, resemble F. fulgens, and are of a fine Rose colour. From the profusion in which this plant produces its flowers, it will be found a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower Garden. Price of good plants, 7*s*. 6*d*.; extra strong, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Also, Fuchsia corymbiflora, 3*s*. 6*d*.

The above can be forwarded with the greatest safety, per post, to any part of the United Kingdom, by enclosing 12 postage stamps.

*** Cut specimens of Fuchsia Youelli were exhibited at the last meeting of the London Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, and some greatly admired.

WOOD'S FOREST OF ROSES. — Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.—WM. WOOD and SON have the pleasure to inform their Friends and Amateurs in general, that their enormous and unrivalled display of Roses, occupying Fourteen Acres of ground, are still in great beauty, and will continue in splendid bloom all the Rose season.

Coaches daily from London from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, to Lewes, passing through Maresfield (Sundays excepted).

N.B.—W. W. and SON have still a few more plants of Seymour's highly-celebrated superb new Celery to dispose of, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per hundred.

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CHARLES SCLATER & SON'S NEW HYBRID ANEMONE.—This splendid Anemone is very large, and comprises every shade of colour, but superior to anything of the kind ever offered to the Public. They have been shown to many hundreds of admirers from the middle of March to the present time, and allowed to be by far the most beautiful description of Anemone ever seen.

The Roots may be had as above, and of Messrs. WARNER and Co., 28, Cornhill, London, at 8*s*. per dozen.
Exeter, June 22nd, 1841.

IPOMŒA TYRIANTHINA.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he can now supply a few plants of the beautiful Greenhouse Climber, Ipomœa tyrianthina, at 5*s*. each. For figure and description refer to Paxton's Magazine of Botany, for May 1841. In describing this plant, in 1838, Dr. Lindley remarks, "Neither I. rubro-cærulea, nor I. Horsfalliæ, nor any of the noble species which have found their way to Europe of late years, excel it in the richness of its colour, which is of a peculiar tint, resembling nothing so much as the deepest purple ever seen in the finest varieties of Petunia violacea." The flowers, which are now being produced on one of the original plants, measure three inches in diameter.

Edmonton, near London, June 23rd, 1841.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to inspect a new description of IRON FENCE for Parks, Gardens, Shrubberies, &c. &c., which is much stronger than Iron Hurdles, or other fence of a more expensive character. Drawings, prices, and other particulars, may be obtained of STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Gracechurch-street, Agents for the Old Park Iron Works, and Manufacturers of an improved Apparatus for Warming Conservatories, Greenhouses, and Buildings, by Water; also of every description of Iron Bedsteads, Pallisading, Wire-work, Fence, Hurdles, &c. &c.

N.B.—A liberal Discount to the Trade.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Rick Cloth, Marquee, Tent, and Flag Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Agriculturists in general, that he has now ready for immediate delivery a quantity of WATERPROOF RICK CLOTHS, both new and second-hand, at a moderate charge. Orders, per post, duly attended to. Address in full, Benjamin Edgington, Marquee, Tent, and Rick Cloth Manufacturer, 2, Duke-street, Southwark. A warehouse, 288, Piccadilly.

GARDENER WANTED FOR THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.—A well-educated, intelligent young gardener, of good address, acquainted with the PRINCIPLES of Cultivation, and with general Botany, is wanted immediately for a station in a most healthy part of the North of India. Salary 150*l*. a year. Unexceptionable references, both as to professional skill and private character, will be required. Address N. Y., 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden. No personal application can be attended to.

AS GARDENER, a Single Man, with a good character of near three years. No objection to the care of a horse and chaise. Direct to Z., Messrs. Groves', grocers, Highgate.

AS GARDENER, out-door, a Young Man, aged 27, who thoroughly understands his business, as to Forcing, Kitchen, and Pleasure Gardening; and has no objection to superintend a small Farm. Can have an unexceptionable character from the family in which he lived three years. No objection to the charge of a Cow. Direct to R. A., Mr. Algar's, gardener, Tottenham.

AS GARDENER, a steady, active, middle-aged man, well acquainted with his profession, both as a Florist and in the Kitchen-Garden; recommended by his present master, whom he is about to leave. Address, post-paid, to W.B., at Chandler's Nursery, Wandsworth Road.

WANTED a Situation as GARDENER.—A respectable Married Man, aged 37, who understands his business; can be highly recommended by the gentleman he has just left, with whom he has lived some years. Address, A. B. C., Post-Office, Leytonstone, Essex.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

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GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca; a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

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NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

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BEE-HIVES.—G. NEIGHBOUR, the only authorised Agent for the Sale of NUTT'S IMPROVED BEE-HIVES, informs Apiarians he has on hand a large supply, to meet the demands of the present season, which are very substantially made, and several improvements have recently been added. By this humane system, Honey of a superior quality is obtained without the destruction of the Bees, in larger quantity than upon any other established mode of management. G. NEIGHBOUR has also Improved Double Cottage Hives and Glass Hives of various kinds for exhibition, at the Apiarian Depot and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters of inquiry must have a postage stamp enclosed.

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ellipticum
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major
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candicans
cærulescens
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cinerascens
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extensus
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glauca
flagelliformis
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formosus
geometricans
glaucescens
gracilis
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heteracanthus
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incrustans
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lanuginosus
leptophis
Macdonald
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decora
dichotoma
erinacea
formosa
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gladiata
ingens
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mammillaris
multiplex
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scopa
alba
sessiliflora
sulcata
turbinata
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tessellata
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pulchra
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trigona
verrucosa
intermedia
Haworthia arachnoides
atrovirens
cymbiformis
fasciata
granata
margaritifera
major
minor
radula
Reinwortii
retusa
semimargaritifera
tessellata
Kalanchoe crenata
Kalosanthes coccinea
jasminea
splendens
versicolor
Larochea falcata
Lepismium Knightii
paradoxicum
Mammillaria acanthoplegma
angularis
auriceps
Mammillaria cirrhiflora
densa
albicans
depressa
dichotoma
discolor
elongata
erecta
eriacantha
flavescens
fuscata
glochidiata
rosea
glomerata
gracilis
Karwinskii
lanifera
longimamma
macrotrichia
magnimamma
mammalosus
nivea
obscura
pusilla
pycnacantha
quadrangularis
rutila
simplex
straminea
subangularis
spathulata
tenuis
tenuispina
Wildii
Zuccheriana
Melocactus communis
Mesembryanthemum, 30 kinds
Opuntia aurantiaca
brasiliensis
echinilifera
crassa
cristata
curasavica
decipiens
dejecta
Dillenii
ferox
gigantea
glauca parvula
glaucescens
imbricata
Kleinii
leptocaulis
leucotricha
microdasys
missouriensis
monacantha
monstrosa
pubescens
pusilla
setacea
spinosissima
stricta
Opuntia subulata
sulphurea
truncata
Tuna
tunicata
virgata
vulgaris
major
Pachydendron africanum
Rhipsalis Cereoides
Rhipsalis funalis
mesembryanthemoides
pendulus
salicornoides
squamulosus
Rhipsalis trigonus
Sempervivum arboreum
variegatum
ciliare
tabuleforme
tortuosum
Stapelias, 20 sorts.

W. M. also begs attention to the following species of CONIFERÆ.

Abies canadensis
Hambrasiliana
cærulea
Douglasii
Morinda
orientalis
Smithiana
Araucaria imbricata
excelsa
braziliana
Cedrus Deodari
Libani
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Cupressus lusitanica
sempervirens, 2 var.
thuifera
thyoides
torulosa
Juniperus Bedfordiana
Bermudiana
communis
excelsa
hispanica
phœnicea
Juniperus prostrata
recurva
Sabina
variegata
tamariscifolia
sinensis
suecica
virginiana
Larix europæa
pendula
microcarpa
Picea balsamea
cephalonica
Fraserii
grandis
nobilis
pectinata
spectabilis
Webbiana
Pinus austriaca
Cembra
Devoniana
excelsa
Hartwegii
halipensis
inops
Pinus insignis
Lambertiana
Laricio
longifolia
maritima
Mughus
Ocote
Oocarpa
palustris
patula
Pinea
pumilis
Sabiniana
serotina
Strobus
sylvestris
Tæda
taurica
variabilis
Taxodium pendulum
Taxus baccata
variegata
hibernica
Thuja occidentalis
orientalis
plicata

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21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
LOCAL SHOWS.—June 23th, Felton. June 29th, Cheltenham—East Dereham. June 30th, Highgate. July 1st, Beulah Spa. July 21, Market Drayton.

GARDENERS will observe in another page an advertisement for an intelligent young man to proceed to India; and they will recollect the observations we made upon that subject some weeks ago (p. 339). We regard this as only the first of many such inquiries, and that a road is now fairly open to situations of trust and importance in our colonies. It has hitherto been very much the practice in those countries, especially in India, to look to the ranks of European regiments for young men who understand something of gardening, that is to say, for men who, having been employed as garden-labourers, and knowing how to hoe, and rake and dig, venture to call themselves gardeners; and who, having got into scrapes at home, have been glad to enlist to escape worse consequences. A more pernicious system than this could not be pursued; for such men, probably, knew nothing of gardening at home, and are usually ignorant of everything that constitutes the foundation of the most ordinary operations belonging to this art. The man who can only rake, and dig and hoe, is no more a gardener than he who fancies a blue apron tied round his waist to be an infallible sign of skill: such people are tillers of the soil, and better tillers than they are may be found among the natives of every colony.

He only really deserves the name of a gardener who not only knows how to do a thing in his own place, but elsewhere, and why success attends his practice, and how to vary it under new circumstances. Such a man, when he finds winter at midsummer, and the dog-days in December, as in the Southern hemisphere, or a climate where our cold season of rest is absent, and in which all the energies of plants are stimulated by heat and rains unknown to him at home, is able to adapt himself to such circumstances, and to shift his times and modes of cultivation, and to change his crops to suit them. In order to acquire this power, he must study with the utmost attention the works of modern writers on vegetable physiology, and make himself master of everything that is known concerning the way in which plants live, feed, grow, breathe, digest, and have their being. Then, combining this knowledge with the manual skill which it is his business to acquire during the period of his learning the art of Horticulture, he becomes a gardener properly so called, and is able to carry on his profession with advantage in whatever climate he may be called upon to exercise it.

SOME time since we gave an account of the experiments of Boucherie, concerning the preservation of wood from decay. These are doubtless extremely ingenious, but they have still to be verified in this country. In the mean while, it is only just to our distinguished countryman, Sir William Burnett, to say that he also has arrived at the same result, although by different means. It seems quite certain that the application of chloride of zinc, either to wood or canvas—that is to say, to vegetable substances—has the property of effectually guarding them against all the ordinary causes of destruction, without communicating any bad property to the substance prepared with it. Some weeks since we had an opportunity of inspecting at the Admiralty some canvas and wood that, having been partly prepared with the chloride of zinc, and partly left in the natural state, had been left in the damp vaults of Somerset House for many months. We found that the strongest sail-canvas, unprepared, had become so rotten that it might be torn like damp brown paper: while on the other hand, prepared parts of the same bolt of canvas was as sound and strong as when it was first made the subject of experiment. The same appeared to be the case with wood under the like circumstances. In confirmation of this, we have seen a letter from an officer of H.M.S. *Terror*, one of the ships, under the command of Captain Jas. Ross, employed in making discoveries towards the South Pole. Both the *Erebus* and *Terror* had experienced very stormy weather and frequent rain on their visit to Kerguelen's Island; and the sails prepared by Sir W. Burnett's process wore out three other sails, and even then appeared as good as new. This officer (Mr. Molloy) states that the sails, steeped in chloride of zinc, proved themselves much superior to the other canvas, and for work were much better, particularly where there is much wet, and that you cannot dry your sails for days together. They wore three main top-gallant sails out for one of the other canvas, which was used as a fore top-gallant sail; and when they arrived at Hobart Town it was as good as ever.

This statement scarcely requires any comment. Considering the immense importance to the Navy of the protection of canvas, and its great value to farmers and others, such facts cannot be too generally made known.

WE have received from the Secretary of the Nottingham Floricultural Society a letter addressed to the members of that body, disputing the propriety of some of the rules laid down for the guidance of the judges in their decisions. The rules which are made the subject of complaint have long been found necessary, and are, we believe, adopted by all societies of a similar kind. "That no damaged flower should be allowed to take a prize," and that "a damaged flower disqualifies a pan," are only proper precautions to guard against the admittance of flowers unworthy of exhibition; and as these regulations act equally upon all members and exhibitors, they can form no reasonable cause for dissatisfaction, nor call for any alteration in the regulations. Laws must be made upon general principles, not to meet individual cases. The writer next proposes "that colour should take precedence of form." This is in direct opposition to the rules established among florists in this part of the kingdom, who consider that form is the first essential property that all florist's flowers should possess, for the want of which no colour can compensate. Form is a quality that can be determined with mathematical precision, and is therefore a more certain criterion; whereas colour is more or less beautiful to various organs of vision, and depends much upon the caprice of taste; and it would be most embarrassing to make that property the first consideration upon which scarcely two persons would be found to agree. The rules of the Society were no doubt formed upon mature consideration, and we find no reasons advanced in the letter that would justify the adoption of the proposed alterations.

SEVERAL of our correspondents have begged for information concerning the cause of their Roses this season producing green leaves in the centre, and thus becoming deformed. More than one correspondent assigns the cause to blight—the most convenient name in the world for any sort of injury that those who employ it do not comprehend. If a cold north-east wind curls up the young leaves in spring, or if night-frosts cut off the hope of the orchardist, or if caterpillars ravage a garden, or if the smoke of London is driven over the neighbourhood, or if fifty other things unpleasant occur, they are all alike referred to blight. To a word having so extensive a signification that it signifies nothing, there is no objection to referring the malady of the Rose. But our readers will hardly rest contented with this luminous explanation of the matter.

The disease to which Roses have this season been unusually subject, is produced by the young seed-vessels, buried in the cup of the Rose, becoming changed into leaves. Theoretically, a flower is a short branch; its calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil, being so many leaves arranged round a growing point, just as the scales in a leaf-bud. Under ordinary circumstances, the growing point of a branch in the condition of a flower has no power of lengthening, but is always contracted and stunted as it were; and then the leaves that clothe it retain their peculiar aspect of floral organs. But if anything occurs to the flower to communicate an energy of growth not its own, the bonds that hold down the floral organs are loosened—the growing point extends—green leaves are produced upon its surface, as in common branches, and the malady in question is the result. Supposing the preternatural excitement of the powers of extension in the flower to take place when all the parts are extremely young, all the floral leaves, or a large part, will become common leaves; but if it takes place when the floral condition of the parts is fixed beyond all change, then the centre only lengthens, and forms a tuft of leaves; and sometimes from the bosom of these leaves young Roses will spring up, just as the first Rose sprang from among leaves of a common kind.

This sort of appearance is most common in warm springs, and is probably the result of the excessive excitement which, in such seasons, the young flowers are exposed to; or it occurs in warm, damp autumns, when such plants as Potentillas will have every flower transformed, more or less completely, into leaves. Instances of the kind may, however, always be found, be the season what it may; and therefore we can hardly suppose that it is merely a long continuance of warm weather: it is probably in some instances, and to some extent, owing to the quality of manure, which, if extremely strong, that is, abounding excessively in ammonia, will be very likely to bring about the production of leaves in the middle of flowers.

Supposing such to be the cause, it is evident that, to some extent, the mischief is beyond remedy; but as it appears to be the property of nitrate of soda, sulphate of soda, carbonate of ammonia, and even muriate of ammonia, to arrest the powers of extension in plants, it is worth ascertaining experimentally whether the application of these substances to the soil in which the Rose grows would not have the effect of checking the evil complained of.

ON THE SELECTION OF CUTTINGS FOR PROPAGATION.

THERE is no branch of gardening which possesses more interest to those who are engaged in such pursuits than the propagation of plants. To the nurseryman it affords the means of multiplying and selling those which are in his possession—by it the amateur and gardener are enabled to increase the plants which they purchase from the nurseryman, and to all it presents one of the most beautiful illustrations of the way in which nature may be made subservient to the purposes of man.

A plant has been not inaptly compared to a colony of individuals, every bud of which possesses independent existence, provided it is placed in circumstances favourable to its development of organs fitted for its support. A knowledge of what these circumstances are, and how they should be applied, embraces the whole system of propagation; and although persons may by chance strike plants without this knowledge, yet they are certainly more apt to fail in many cases, and in by far the greater number will as certainly not succeed at all. We are frequently told that there are many excellent propagators who do not understand these laws; but the truth is, they do understand them and put them in practice daily, although they may not be able to explain them satisfactorily. But these individuals acquire this knowledge by long experience. They do as their fathers did in former days, and the same success attends their operations. But an amateur or inexperienced gardener attempting general propagation without such fundamental knowledge will find much of his time lost in acquiring this by slow experience, which he might be successful from the commencement if he had chosen to study the principles of the art.

Every tree, then, contains the germs of many hundred individuals in the condition of buds; but as these are not so highly organised as seeds are, more care and skill are requisite in inducing them to form independent organs. Raising plants from seeds is a natural operation—striking them from cuttings is an artificial one, and therefore the latter is most difficult.

The success of the operation depends in a great measure upon the state of the plant from which we take the cuttings. Every propagator who understands his business knows that there are certain conditions in which plants are, which render it perfectly useless to take cuttings from them. I have seen some novices in the art taking cuttings from plants of this kind, preparing them with great care, and covering them with a bell-glass, when there was not the least doubt that all this time and care was completely thrown away, as not one of them would ever strike. When a plant is in an unhealthy state, its whole system is deranged; its roots, leaves, and young shoots do not perform their offices with any degree of vigour, and if not by some means brought back to a healthy state, it will gradually become worse, and eventually die. It must therefore be plain to every one, that cuttings taken from a plant in this state are most unlikely to succeed, for they do not separate the disease from the cuttings when you detach them from their parent, and therefore you are most likely to prove practically the truth of Mr. Knight's theory concerning the life of plants, by having [illegible] the plant from which they were taken to [illegible] at the same time. On the other hand, if a plant is healthy and growing, the leaves upon the young shoots are forming wood, and adding to the circumference of the parent stem. If they are taken off in this state, they go on performing this operation; and that part which went to increase the circumference of the parent now goes to form roots for the support of themselves. For these reasons cuttings should never be taken from old and unhealthy plants when better can be procured. It sometimes happens that certain hard-wooded plants, such as Heaths, are quite dead at the root and under part of the stem, when they are alive at the points of the branches: and I have not unfrequently seen the individual propagated and

the kind preserved after the plant was in this state. But this is a last resource, and no one will have recourse to it who can do otherwise.

Of course these remarks, although applicable to all plants, apply principally to those which are difficult to increase.—*R. F.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XVI.

It is unnecessary further to describe the metallic oxides and salts at present, as the oxides and salts of iron are by far the most important in relation to plants; the other oxides, though very important in the arts, are scarcely ever found in the soil, or in any vegetable substances. What has been said of iron is, however, generally speaking, applicable to the other metals; they all have a more or less powerful affinity for oxygen, and under proper circumstances combine with it: some have so strong an affinity for it that they are able to decompose water, and hence rust when exposed to the weather; others again are unable to combine with it at common temperatures, but oxidise rapidly when heated; and some have so weak an affinity for oxygen, that they are unable to combine with it unless under the most favourable circumstances, such as for example when boiled in strong nitric acid, which, from the large quantity of oxygen it contains, is a very powerful oxidising agent, and is therefore able rapidly to corrode most of the metals. Some of the metals only combine with oxygen in one proportion, whilst others combine in two or more relative proportions, and form different oxides. Thus, for example, when lead is melted over a fire and kept for a long time exposed to the air, it gradually combines with oxygen, and becomes converted into a yellow-coloured substance called litharge: this is an oxide of lead, and if it be kept heated, it absorbs an additional quantity of oxygen, and passes into a brilliant red substance called minium, or red lead; this is a second oxide, and contains more oxygen than litharge does. Besides these two oxides, there is yet a third, which cannot be formed by merely heating red lead and exposing it to the air, but which is easily made by boiling red lead in nitric acid; it then acquires a third dose of oxygen, and becomes dark brown. These oxides are not all bases; they are not all able to combine with acids and form salts, but usually only one, or sometimes two, of the oxides of a metal are bases: thus, only one of the three oxides of lead, that containing least oxygen, is a base, and when combined with carbonic acid, forms white lead, a substance of very great importance, as being better suited than any other we are acquainted with for the manufacture of paint. The other two oxides of lead are unable to combine with acids, and therefore, when acted on by strong acids, they part with some of the oxygen they contain, and are then able to combine with the acid, being converted into the protoxide, which is a base.

We have now very briefly gone through most of the principal substances which are of importance in studying vegetable chemistry: but before entering on the action which these substances have on the growth of plants, we must examine the nature of those vegetable substances which constitute the growing parts of plants.

We cannot here describe the different modifications of cellular and fibrous matter which form the mass of plants, and indeed this is not desirable, as we have only to do with the chemical differences between these various substances, and not with their mechanical structure and functions. When we examine a plant chemically, we find that a large part of its weight consists of water, which is essential to its life and growth. When this water has been expelled by drying the plant, we find that the remainder consists of a number of different substances, almost all of which are composed of the four elements, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, or some of them, combined together in various proportions. The most solid of these substances, that which gives wood its strength, and which exists in greater or less quantity in all plants, is called lignin, or woody fibre. It is a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, rather more than half its weight being solid carbon. Woody fibre, or lignin, is a white fibrous substance composed of an infinite number of very fine threads or fibres, perfectly insoluble in water, and not in any way acted on by dry air. When heated it soon turns brown, owing to a partial decomposition; for though whilst the carbon is united with oxygen and hydrogen its usual black colour is lost, yet as soon as the elements begin to separate and the carbon is set at liberty, it always appears in its black and coaly form: if lignin be further heated, it catches fire and burns with a tolerably bright flame, producing as the results of its combustion, water and carbonic acid; and it is remarkable that the hydrogen and oxygen in lignin exist exactly in the right proportions to form water if they were to combine together, and the carbon were removed. When woody fibre is exposed to the joint action of air and water, it undergoes, as has been before stated, a change somewhat similar to combustion; at least in both cases carbonic acid and water are formed.

The most important of the remaining substances which are common to the greater number of plants, and which form in addition to woody fibre the bulk of vegetables, are called Gluten, Albumen, Starch, Gum, and Sugar; but in addition to these, all plants contain small quantities of peculiar substances, such as oils, resins, colouring matters, traces of various saline and earthy ingredients, &c. Gluten is a constituent of many seeds, such as the seeds of wheat, barley, rye, &c., and is therefore a component part of bread, and many other articles of food. Gluten is insoluble in cold water, but when moist, is remarkable for its elasticity and adhesiveness; giving to common wheat-flour paste the properties which render it so useful for a variety of purposes. Gluten consists of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen; and hence during its combustion or decay, ammonia, and sometimes in the latter case nitric acid, is produced. Like all other substances containing nitrogen, gluten is very liable to decompose, and give rise to the formation of new compounds. This can, however, only take place when water is present, which is absolutely necessary to such changes; and therefore gluten may be kept unaltered for a long time, provided it be kept dry. When seeds are moistened, they undergo a change, and the gluten is decomposed; and, in consequence, they either germinate or rot. Albumen is very commonly associated with gluten, and is similar to it in composition, being composed of the same four elements; it is, however, possessed of peculiar properties which distinguish it from that substance, and has not the adhesive and elastic qualities of gluten; whilst decaying, however, it undergoes similar changes, and evolves the same substances. There are many modifications of gluten and albumen, in consequence of which they have received a number of different names to distinguish them, according to the plants from which they are obtained. Starch is contained in almost all plants. It is white, insoluble in cold, but readily soluble in hot water, and consists of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon—rather less than one-half of its weight being oxygen. Associated with albumen and gluten, it constitutes the greater part of the flour of wheat, and it also exists in very large quantity in the tubers of the potato. When a solution of starch is kept for some time, it is partially changed, and a portion of the starch is converted into sugar; and when starch is strongly heated, it is also greatly altered, being converted into a substance having most of the properties of gum. Under the name of gum are included several substances which considerably differ in their properties. They all agree in being tasteless, or nearly so; but some, like gum arabic, are soluble in water, forming a clear transparent solution; whilst others, like the cherry-tree gum, are insoluble, swelling up and forming a gelatinous mass. Gum consists of the same elements as starch, but contains rather more oxygen. Sugar, though less abundant than either starch or gum, is found in a number of vegetables, and exists in some in large quantity. It is easily soluble in cold water, and readily known by its sweet taste; its properties differ considerably according to the plant from which it is obtained. Sugars are divided into two classes—those which are crystallizable, and those which are uncrystallizable: that is to say, those which, when their solution in water is evaporated, are obtained in the form of regular-shaped little grains, like common cane-sugar, and those which cannot be thus obtained, but always remain viscid like treacle. Sugar consists of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon united in proportions somewhat similar to gum and starch, but varying slightly according to the plant from which it is obtained.—*E.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXIII.

Some ground must now be got ready for the young Celery plants that were pricked out from the seed-bed as directed at page 324. In large gardens, where room is not an object, Celery is usually grown in trenches three or four feet apart; but in the limited space of a cottage garden, some other plan must be adopted for growing this useful vegetable. The one we should recommend would be to form a trench in an open compartment four feet wide and about a foot deep, placing the earth as it is taken out equally on both sides of it for convenience in after-culture. Then mark off rows across the trench 18 or 20 inches apart, and dig them out a spade in width and five or six inches deep. Fill these with some well-prepared dung and earth mixed together, and insert the plants along the centre of each row six inches distant from one another, and give them a good watering afterwards. In removing Celery from the place where it was first transplanted, care must be taken not to injure the leaves or to break the balls adhering to the roots of the young plants but as little as possible. There will be no difficulty in doing so if our former directions were attended to, and the ground made firm underneath the compost in which they were pricked out, as the roots will have been prevented from striking down into the soil, which they otherwise would have done, and be now so firmly established in the compost as to admit of the plants being taken up without any danger besides a slight temporary check, from which they will recover in a day or two.

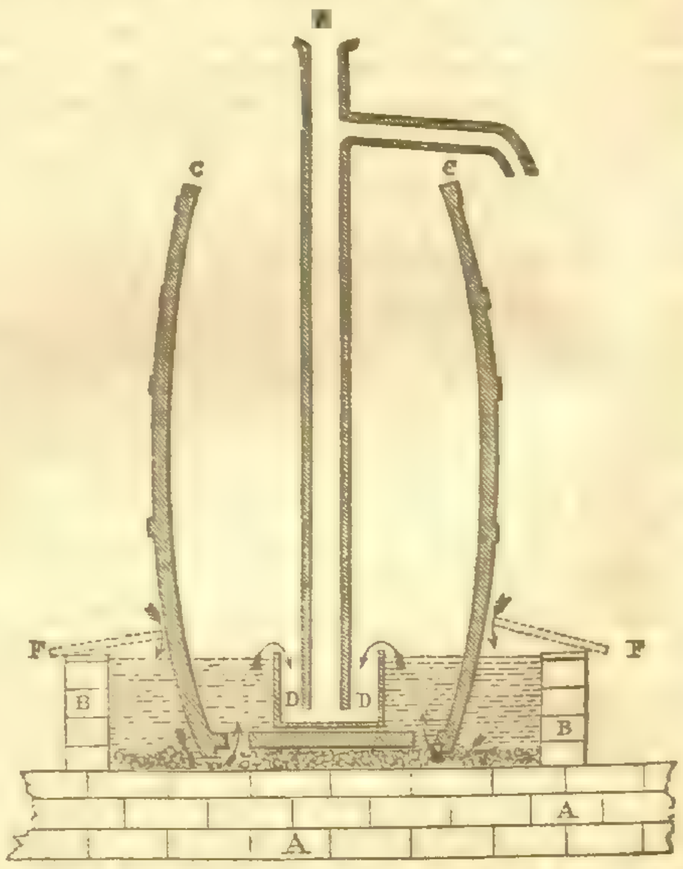
The early Potatoes will now be fit for use; and as soon as a part of the ground which was occupied by them, or by any other spring crop, can be obtained, let it be immediately dug over and filled with Leeks. This vegetable likes a rich, light soil better than one that has been recently manured, and is therefore well suited for following one of the early crops. As it is most esteemed when the stems are large and nicely whitened, it is desirable to have a good deep drill made previously to planting, and to insert the plants in the bottom of it six inches apart, and a foot between the drills when more than one, which will enable them afterwards to be earthed up. In transplanting Leeks, or any similar crop, we should always recommend a small trowel being used in preference to planting with the dibber. The latter should never be employed unless for the purpose of pricking out seedlings, or very small plants such as Lettuces. Look to the Potatoe Onions, which if planted in the latter end of February or beginning of March, will now be ripe and fit for taking up. Twist them a little at the neck, and let them remain exposed to the sun for a few days until their stems are withered, when they may be removed to a dry airy place and strung up in bunches.

Water the New Zealand Spinach, as well as the Vegetable Marrow and Cucumbers. The latter will probably now require to be stopped, and to have their main branches trained and pegged down.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

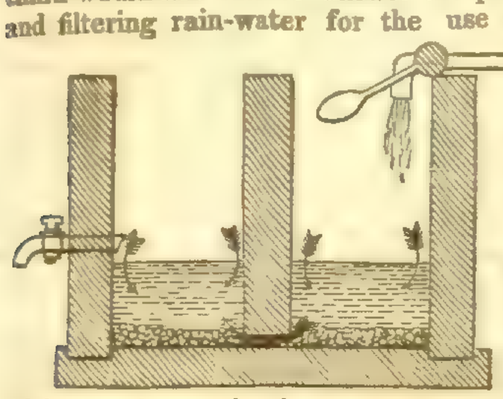
Cookery of Vegetables.—It is of very little use to grow good vegetables, if we do not know how to cook them. Now, in the first, we are very skilful in this country; but as regards the second, we have not made much progress. I do not, of course, refer to the tables of the great, whose cooks are either foreign, or are taught the practice of foreign artists; but with this exception, I think at nine tables out of ten, *plain boiled* is the alpha and the omega of vegetable cookery, and plain melted butter, mint to peas, and parsley and butter to beans, the only orthodox sauce. Reformation in a system of cookery would seem to be slow; but I hope something may be done through your instrumentality, and perhaps this point may induce some of your readers to send you a few remarks on the cooking of vegetables. If not, I shall from time to time transmit a few extracts for the Cuisinière Bourgeoise, &c. You would do the state "some service," if only in the article of spinach, you could banish from our tables the unpalatable mass of watery, half-raw, stringy, green paste, which so often makes such an unsavoury addition to an English dinner.—*H. L. C.* [We hope our correspondent will keep his promise. We will help him; for we are, like himself, somewhat impatient of the messes called cooked vegetables.]

Water Filters.—In a recent number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, there is an article on the importance of collecting and filtering rain-water. It is a subject of considerable interest to all gardeners, and the author deserves their thanks for calling your attention to the subject. The plan of filtering the water appears to me to be susceptible of some improvement. About a month ago, I had a filter made for the purpose of filtering rain-water for domestic use; the plan was suggested to me by a friend, and as it answers perfectly, I thought a modification of it would be suitable for tanks of large size. Enclosed you have a plan, and the following is a description of it:—A A is the floor



of any large tank; B B, a circular wall (4½ in. thick), 4 ft. diameter inside, and 1 ft. high built upon it; C C, a wine-cask, which rests upon a layer of stone chippings, about the size of marbles; this layer is an inch thick, and covers the whole of the space within the circular wall; D D, a leaden vessel 12 inches diameter and 9 deep, set upon the bottom of the wine-pipe; E, a pump fixed inside; F F, a slate or stone cover over the well or cistern formed within the circular wall; it should touch the sides of the wine-pipe all round, as it is intended to prevent the dirt settling upon the sand inside; the cover should be perforated with about half a dozen holes, an inch in diameter, for the admission of the water. The bottom of the wine-pipe is also perforated with the same number of holes, and covered with a layer of stone-chippings an inch thick; the space over all is then filled up with Calais or any other fine sand, to the top of the wall. It will be seen that by having the sand on both sides the wine-pipe (inside and out), there cannot be any displacement of it by the water in its passage through it, as would be the case if placed upon a false bottom. The motion of the water in its passage through the filter is shown by the arrows. When the cistern fails in its action, which will be many months first, it is only necessary to take out about an inch of sand and replace it by some that is clean. The average quantity of rain-water per month for the whole year is said to be 1.850 inches; the average quantity for the summer months will therefore be 1.887 inches, which gives 270 cubic inches, say an imperial gallon or 278 cubic inches, per month upon a square foot of superficial surface; so that by reducing the site on which any Horticultural or other building stands into square feet, we shall have the number of gallons of rain-water which falls upon it every month during the summer—for example, a building 20 ft. long by 10 broad, contains 200 square feet of surface, and therefore that will be the number in gallons which will fall upon it during that time: this quantity is amply sufficient for amateur gardeners like myself who have but few plants. In large establishments the water might be collected from other sources, such as sheds, &c., and why not from the garden-walls, which if provided with water-tight drains, such as drain-tiles inverted and bedded in Roman cement, and laid with a fall towards the tank, abundance of water might be collected for all purposes; but in adopting this plan, I should interpose a small tank in the shape of a

deep trough, about 18 inches wide, 3 ft. deep, and 5 ft. long, the water from the walks to enter over the top at one end, and out over the top at the other end into the tank; the trough would keep back all large particles of dirt, &c., on the same principle that a receptacle is made under water-grates to collect the dirt which falls through them. Whilst on the subject of filters, allow me to suggest that it would be a great boon to cottagers, and might well be adopted as a prize to be given by gentlemen, if small filters were provided for their purpose. With proper economy in the use of the rain-water which falls upon any cottage, I am quite sure they would rarely have occasion to procure any other. I have enclosed a plan which I think would not fail to answer the purpose of collecting and filtering rain-water for the use of cottagers. The



filter consists of a stone or slate cistern divided into two equal compartments by a partition, which reaches to within half an inch of the bottom; each compartment is 9 inches square, by 18 inches deep; the bottoms are covered 2 inches deep, with small chippings of stone, and then with washed sand 4 inches thick. The arrows show the direction of the filter. You appear to take great interest in the welfare of cottagers, and I think there is nothing that could be so great a boon to them as abundance of pure water.—*H. L., Hull.*

Transplanting Hollies.—In the Theory of Horticulture, p. 302, are some observations on transplanting evergreens, to which I beg leave to make exceptions. I have transplanted evergreens at Midsummer, and hollies repeatedly and in quantity. In Marshall's Yorkshire, about twenty years since, I read of one man who succeeded in raising holly fences on an extensive scale, simply by transplanting at Midsummer. I saw the ground at that season, under hollies, wherever I went, covered with holly-leaves, and in that circumstance saw the reason of the practice; for the time to move any plant is when it sheds its leaves. I then tried it season after season, and can now show holly-fences, ten or fifteen years old, without a gap. In Marshall's work on Planting, is a statement of this practice, in which Marshall points out the error of Miller in the matter.—*S. H., Norfolk, June* 3.—[Upon turning to the Theory of Horticulture, we find that the observations alluded to by our correspondent amount to this—that it is a bad plan to transplant hollies in April or May, because although they may succeed at that time, the success will depend upon the continuance of cloudy, mild, and damp weather—a combination of circumstances which cannot be secured beforehand. The cause of death in trees when transplanted, during summer, is exclusively this, that the leaves lose by perspiration more water than the roots can supply, in consequence of the mutilation the latter experience in the act of transplantation. In dry and bright weather, leaves perspire fastest, and young leaves also lose water faster than old leaves. In April and May the weather is usually dry and bright, and young leaves are forming; on the contrary, in November the weather is damp and cloudy, and the leaves are old; *ergo*, November is better than April or May. No doubt the best time to move a deciduous plant, is shortly after it has shed its leaves; and if the holly were to cast all its old leaves before new ones appear, it also might be treated as a deciduous tree. But the holly does not possess this habit; on the contrary, a few only of the leaves are shed at a time, and we never can observe any material loss of foliage by this plant. That hollies *may* be transplanted at Midsummer, is admitted in the "Theory of Horticulture;" but we cannot think it desirable to select that period, which is one of so much more risk than the end of autumn.]

Salvia patens (353).—In June 1840, a plant of mine opened three blooms, and on the following morning two more, and at the same time about a dozen of the flower-buds immediately above those expanded dropped off. I thought at the time it was caused by some sudden check, but when the side shoots had advanced and their lowest flowers expanded, the same mishap occurred, and I repeatedly found, during the season, that whenever there was a display of blossom, it was followed by a like disaster. On Thursday last, the first three flowers for the season opened, followed next morning by two others, and eleven flower-buds have again fallen. Now I am quite sure that with me, at least, this dropping of the flowers does not arise from external causes, for the plant is *very* healthy and vigorous, and is never allowed to want water or have too much. Indeed, I had made up my mind last year that it was constitutional, and this season increased the richness of the compost in which the plant grows, in the vain hope of obviating this drawback on its beauty. No doubt, therefore, the plant thus seeks relief after the effort made in expanding its splendid flowers; and on inquiry amongst our most successful cultivators in the North, I find the same thing occurs with their specimens.—*S.*

Alstrœmeria Seeds (353) generally lie a year before they vegetate. When alluding to this beautiful genus, pray put a stop to the notion that A. Neillii is procurable. The only plant is with my friend Dr. Neill, who has been unable to propagate it, and I much fear it will become extinct. The seeds are constantly advertised, but as soon as they vegetate the cheat is easily detected by any one conversant with these plants.—*S.*

Potatoes.—In a late number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, "A Cottage-gardener" inquires, where does vegetation in a potatoe end? I think he will find an answer to his question in page 120 of Mr. Knight's collection of Papers, just published. Mr. K. says, "In the autumn of 1802, I observed that the potatoe had a similar power of reproducing its buds. Some plants of this species had been set rather late in the preceding spring, in very dry ground, where, through want of moisture, they vegetated very feebly; and the portions of the old roots remained sound and entire till the succeeding autumn. Being then moistened with rain, many small tubers were generated on the surfaces made by the knife in dividing the roots into cuttings; and the buds of these, in many instances, elongated into runners, which gave existence to other tubers." Here is a fact similar to the one mentioned by "A Cottage-gardener," and by studying the part of Mr. Knight's paper which goes before the quotation, the question will be fully answered.—*John Wedgwood.*

Management of Forest Trees.—Your correspondent S. N. V. is quite right in his observation, that many plantations are spoiled by being allowed to remain too long unthinned. When the heads touch, thin your trees, is not a bad rule; but in general a great fault lies in the original selection of trees for a plantation, and for want of a due consideration of the purpose for which the plantation is made. If solely for ornament, a variety of trees generally in the end has the best effect; and in thinning, leave the handsomest-growing trees, without much reference to their kinds. But if a plantation is made for future profit, consider well what kind of tree will, in the end, be most valuable in the particular district where the plantation is made; and in thinning, every tree should give way to that particular kind. Suppose it is wished to establish eventually an oakwood and underwood: put in a large proportion, at least half of oaks, and take care to plant no other kinds that are of more rapid growth than the oak;—for instance, avoid ash, poplar, birch, and larch, which all grow, perhaps, twice as fast as the oak: consequently, before the plantation is thinned, a great part of the oaks are overtopped, and even when the others are cut down the shoots from the stools will, in a year or two, overtake the oaks. When shelter alone is wanted to bring up the oaks, Scotch and spruce fir are the best nurses, if removed early enough. The system adopted in the Royal Forest is very good. Of deciduous trees, maple, hornbeam, and hazel are the best to plant with oaks, and they form excellent underwood, whether for ornament, profit, or game. As ash makes perhaps the quickest return of any wood that can be planted if cut as ash-poles, woodmen are unwilling to cut underwood till the ash is arrived at the proper size for poles, by which time it has overtopped all its neighbours; it should, therefore, always be planted by itself, in what are called, in some counties, ash spinneys. Black poplars are also very profitable from the quickness of their growth, and will thrive in almost bogs. Larch, valuable as it is, is quite unfit to mix with other trees; its proper places are sides of rocky hills and on banks—it will not thrive in gravel or in wet land. Beech should never be put in a plantation where underwood is an object; nothing grows well under it. If wanted for ornament, a few towards the outside of a plantation answer that object, and they will do but little mischief—it is the least profitable timber that grows, almost. Thorns towards the outside of a plantation, and near drives through woods, have a very pretty effect, particularly early in the year.—*M. D—P.*

Iris Pseudacorus.—It is, perhaps, not generally known that the seeds of the yellow meadow sedge, Iris Pseudacorus, when roasted and used instead of coffee, are not only an admirable substitute for it, but an excellent febrifuge. Many years have elapsed since I enjoyed this indigenous "coffee" at the breakfast table, with Mr. Skrimshire of Wisbeach, and a considerable period before the French laid claim to the discovery—the priority clearly resting with Mr. Skrimshire.—*J. Murray.*

Cause and Effect.—I have much pleasure in congratulating the lovers of gardening on having a weekly journal devoted to their peculiar interests; because I trust that however great your desire to attend to the wishes of empirics in the art, you cannot be indifferent to the development of the science. Although science is a term in every person's mouth, I believe it is so variously construed, as not to be defined alike by any two persons. It will therefore be necessary to give the definition which I always have, and now wish, adopted; it is that of Aristotle, who defines science to be the knowledge of the true causes of effects, that is, "a knowledge of truths demonstrative." The great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, in his explanation of the term, says, "Science is any art or species of knowledge, one of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy;" to which is annexed what Pope very correctly says of it—

"Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no science, fairly worth the seven."

The justness of Pope's conclusion is clearly obvious—if the definition of Aristotle be adopted—as by this, science is knowledge resulting from the combined action of all our senses. We know that the object of every artist, and the horticulturist among the rest, is to produce some effect. Now as it is an axiom that "Every production of nature and of art is the effect of some cause," it must follow that before any effect can be produced the cause must be established, and before any effect can be prevented the cause must be removed; and consequently, before any person can undertake to establish or to remove any cause, they must know, or suppose, what it is; and if they do not know it, they are working in darkness. For instance, suppose a plant of the same kind to be given to three several gardeners to cultivate; it is very possible that one of them may produce a plant of very luxuriant and vigorous growth, but neither flowers nor fruit; another may produce one with plenty of flowers, but no seed or fruit; the other may produce the plant in perfection, healthy, vigorous, and fruitful; then how can it be expected that if neither of these men knows the causes of the effects produced, he can enable another person to produce the same effects? On the contrary, if he does know, how easy is the knowledge communicated! But it may be asked, what are causes? are not effects sometimes the causes of other effects? and certainly it is so: yet they are easily distinguished. Let any person undertake any operation whatever, he will find there must be a pre-existing something upon which to ground such operation: this pre-existing something then is the immediate cause of the effect intended; and if such pre-existing something be the effect of a pre-existing something, we must trace back and ascertain what this pre-existing something is; and so we may trace back until we come to the primary causes of all effects, and these we shall find to be certain elements established by the Creator, and certain laws ordained by Him to determine the state and condition of those elements, whether in action or at rest, or whether in a separate or combined state. If then we take the definition of SCIENCE to be a knowledge of the true causes of effects; THEORY, to be a mere supposition of the cause, an hypothesis; and we call the application of the corporeal powers required to bring the requisite elements and enforce the requisite laws, ART,—we shall have a clear field for action, and be relieved from the confusion consequent on Dr. Johnson's vague definitions. And if with this understanding of the term science, you think the result of forty years' devotion to its development worth the attention of your readers, I will with pleasure furnish you with a few short essays, explaining what I conclude to be the causes of many of the most important effects in the cultivation of plants, the knowledge of which is the science of horticulture. As the result of experiments in horticulture can seldom be known in less then twelve months, and as this month admits of one being repeated, which many of the growers of Grapes will find to be of great value, I will beg leave to state—resting on the laws of nature—"that the quantity and quality of the food of plants determine their growth and productions." I have tried a great variety of compounds as food, and have found that one quart of cider, or cider-grounds, added to two gallons of water, brings a Grape-vine to a more perfect prolific state than anything else. This mixture must be supplied in such quantity as will saturate the earth, like water, to the depth of the roots, and all over the surface occupied by the roots. It must only be given once in the year, and if repeated the second year, its good effects will be sustained for several years afterwards without further supplies. The Apple and Pear and the Fig are alike benefited by this compound. In some future paper I will explain the laws which I conceive determine the nature of the food of plants.—*Jos. Hayward.*

Utility of Birds in Gardens.—In your notices to correspondents, June 5th, it is stated that green linnets are excellent birds for destroying the caterpillar on Apple and Pear trees, and also on Gooseberry bushes. There is another bird that does the work most completely when it sets about it, but it is rather shy to work when any person is near it; but, however, it chooses its own time and its own way of going to work. That bird is the cuckoo. For several years I have found it very useful; last year there was no work for it in the garden, but it has got some employment this season among the Currant and Gooseberry bushes. The destruction which the cuckoo makes among sparrows and other small birds is commonly reckoned By the thousand, but the ravages that it commits among caterpillars should be counted by the million. We ought to give it a hearty welcome, not altogether because spring is come, but for the great service that it renders to man.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

To Destroy the Caterpillar on Gooseberry Trees.—Get a flower-pot with a side drainage hole, place a piece of lighted touchwood near the hole, at the side of the pot lay on some tobacco, damp, and place it under the tree; then lay a damp mat on the tree, get a pair of bellows and blow the touchwood at the bottom of the pot; keep the tobacco damp in order to suffocate the insect, which will immediately fall. This done, take off the mat and throw a little slacked lime under the tree. This plan I have adopted, and have never known it to fail. That this plan may be rendered more economical, I have sometimes used moss and tobacco-paper. Should you think this worthy of insertion in your columns it may be serviceable to some of your readers.—*J. Cooper, Battersea Fields.*

Honey Dew.—If the following observations lead to further inquiry and to the settlement of the question respecting "honey-dew," they will have answered the object of the writer:—Observation 1. This spring, a Morello cherry-tree, in my garden, was attacked by Aphides, and shortly afterwards its leaves were covered with honey-dew, and have continued so now for some time. As no other tree in the garden is so affected, this partial honey-dew appears to be caused by Aphides alone.—Observation 2. During the spring of last year, the whole of the trees of my garden and of the whole neighbourhood were injured by some peculiar state of the atmosphere, and the honey-dew very soon after became general. The trees never recovered, and whenever it was fine or the leaves not washed by rain, the secretion made its appearance. The question now is, how do these different causes operate in producing the honey-dew?—Solution. In both cases the vessels of the leaves, through which the sap circulates, are injured, and the saccharine matter of the sap is consequently exuded and forms what is denominated honey-dew. The honey-dew cannot be a secretion of the Aphides, for the cause is not adequate to the effect. If we consider a partial honey-dew, the secretion is far greater than they could produce; if a general one, not only would the secretion be in excess above their ability, but we should not be able to account

for the honey-dew on those trees where there were no Aphides.—*C. G. R.*

Bulbs formed on Leaves.—I see in some of your numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that the fact of bulbs being formed on the leaves is mentioned, and I can, from my own experience, attest the fact. About the year 1806, I had a root of Ornithogalum given me, which came from the Cape, and which I flowered in my greenhouse. After the flower had decayed and the leaves began to turn colour, I put it on a shelf to keep dry, where it remained for some time, till I accidentally saw it and found one of the leaves studded all round its edges with small white bulbs. I sent the leaf as it was to Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith.—*John Wedgwood.*

Nitrate of Soda.—I am told that landlords in Cheshire forbid their tenants using nitrate of soda on grass lands, as they say that the grass will be utterly destroyed by the use of the salt. As far as my experience goes, the reverse is true. I have just cut a meadow of grass for hay, which I covered with nitrate of soda last July, after having mowed it; and I have this year a better crop, and the under-grass is much greater in quantity than I have ever had it before; and I have mowed it for these last five years. I used six cwts. of the nitrate to five acres of land. I mean to use three cwts. this year.—*John Wedgwood.*

Hautbois Strawberries.—The old Hautbois Strawberry, unlike any other, bears the male and female flowers on different roots. The mode of planting is this: mark the male plant, the sterile, and plant the lines in quincunx thus—: x : x : x : x : the middle roots marked x to be the male plants, and the others the female. If this rule is observed, you will never fail to have abundance of fruit. The only time to mark the males is when they are in blossom; and every gardener should know them and keep them apart in his nursery, to take young ones from.—This is the strawberry on which experiments should be made to produce new sorts, as the male and female flowers are so distinct, that there could be no great difficulty in mixing them with any other kind; as, for instance, to give flavour to the Chili, to give both size and flavour to the Alpine, and to improve every kind. As gardeners have done so much to improve the size of the strawberry, let them try what they can do with the Alpine. If they give the Hautbois flavour, with half the size of Wilmot's superb, to the Alpine strawberry, they ought to receive a hundred pounds premium, as producing the most valuable addition to the dessert.—*B. S. K.*

Cuttings in Water.—It appears from the "Notices to Correspondents" in your last number, that Mr. Towers lays claim to the invention of striking cuttings in water. I remember seeing it practised at least twenty years ago by an old maid, who, it may be presumed, possessed but little scientific knowledge of propagation. She stuck a Fuchsia cutting into a phial of water, which she hung inside a window, where the cutting soon made roots; and although pleased with the success of her experiment, I do not suppose the old lady considered herself a conjuror in consequence. The same gentleman once wrote a paper on propagating the Balsam by cuttings, which was thought worthy of a place in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. I had done the same thing years before when an apprentice boy, simply by putting a few cuttings under a hand-glass, with some pink pipings, where, in a few weeks, they grew to the top of the glass. So much for original discovery.—*J. B. Whiting.* [Striking cuttings in water is as old as the hills.]

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 15.—J. R. Gowen, Esq., V.P., in the chair. H. B. Lott and E. Vines, Esq., Cols. Lewis and W. E. Powell, and Mrs. Mason were elected. In consequence of the recent show at the gardens, the exhibition was not large; there were, however, the strange Stanhopea tigrina, and the handsome Beaumontia grandiflora, from Mr. Walker, gr. to T. Harris, Esq., to whom a Knightian medal was accorded. The elegant, but dingy-coloured, Philibertia grandiflora was sent by Mr. Ansell, with some grafted Pelargoniums and a seedling. Cut specimens of the beautiful Ilac and white Saccolabium guttatum, the orange-coloured Dendrobium Calceolaria, the bright purple Orchis foliosa, resembling in habit some of our native kinds, a new species of Epidendrum, and the brown Epidendrum alatum, were sent by J. Bateman, Esq. A collection of Ranunculuses was exhibited by the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, and a plant of the curious spotted Cattleria Dougiasii by Lord Stuart de Rothsay. A Knightian medal was awarded to Mr. Moffatt, gr. to the Duke of Newcastle, for two enormous bunches of Sir A. Pytche's St. Peter Grape, and three bunches of very fine white Frontignans. Some Black Hamburgh Grapes, and a Seedling Strawberry, raised between the Old Pine and Myatt's Pine, were sent by Mr. Parsons, gr. to A. George, Esq.; a Banksian certificate was awarded to the latter. J. W. Barchard, Esq. sent a curious specimen of roots taken out of a well situated in the midst of a plantation; they had found their way through the brickwork and then formed a mass around the whole of its internal diameter, and, without receiving any pressure, had become compacted into a substance like Peat. Mr. Hewetson, in addition to the zinc articles exhibited at the last meeting, sent a Pansy stand for 24 blooms, Rose stands, a root-remover, and other articles. The plants from the garden included Loasa pentlandica, a new kind, with large orange flowers, like lateritia, but the plant has a dwarf habit; several good varieties of Fuchsia; the pretty lilac Mirbelia dilatata; some fine Heaths; the lively Leptotes bicolor; and the beautiful yellow Oncidium bifolium.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 17.—Mr. Pewney in the chair. Messrs. Barrup and Barnard were elected. It was proposed and seconded that the Chair be taken at least from May to September inclusive, and at other times on the rest of the year. Mr. Sherlock sent a seedling Pelargonium for the Children of the Society, which was as regards form decidedly bad, colour good, but not distinct, [illegible] rose. As it seems a free-grower, and is a [illegible] form a good market sort, it may plant [illegible] during the summer. Mr. Mitchel also [illegible] the opinion of the Society, but it was [illegible] that none could be given.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[illegible] took place at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The collections of cut Roses were numerous and fine; they were from Messrs. Paul and Son, Hooker, and Dennis and Co. The prizes being offered for collections, that containing the greatest number (150) of good sorts obtained the first, while that which gained the second prize had only 70 kinds, but these better than any 70 in the large collection of 150. This shows the necessity of offering prizes for selections as well as collections. Indeed, as Roses are now universally show flowers, it is necessary that some principles should be recognised by which a standard of excellence may be formed. In the absence of any fixed rules upon this subject, all decisions must be uncertain, and in some degree arbitrary. Among Mr. Atlee's plants we observed a well-grown specimen of Fuchsia fulgens; it formed quite a pyramid mass of light green, from which depended numerous clusters of its long scarlet flowers; handsome plants of Polygala oppositifolia and grandiflora, and the rare Goodenia ovata, were also in this collection. The chief objects worthy of remark among Mr. Coutts's plants were some very large specimens of Gloxinia speciosa, two well-trained Hoyas covered with flowers, and a large plant of the rarely-exhibited Nephrodium aureum. The collections of Heaths from Messrs. Jackson, Curtis, Fairbairn, and Bruce were good, and included many of the rarer kinds, as the different varieties of tricolor, gemmifera, and odora rosea. An extra prize was awarded to Messrs. Wood and Son, of Maresfield, for some varieties of Kalmia latifolia; the most remarkable was one quite a deep rose colour, larger and more expanded than any other; they were of all tints from deep rose to white. The collection of Pelargoniums was one of the largest ever brought together; and for variety, beauty, and splendour of colour, equalled any exhibition in this class ever seen; but a great portion of the beauty was lost by the flowers being injudiciously placed against the sides of the tent without anything to prevent the light shining through the canvass; this was a great error. The Calceolarias were in the same condition, and suffered much from the omission, as the delicate colours it was impossible to distinguish. Mr. Catleugh's and Mr. Gaines's collections of 12 varieties each made a fine display; and Mr. Edmonds, in the amateurs' class, exhibited six well-grown plants; we noticed some new and fine flowers, in large collections, particularly in Mr. Catleugh's Leila, Prince Albert, Nonsuch, Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, &c. There were several good collections of seedlings exhibited; in Mr. Pamplin's stand we noticed two very fine flowers—Camilla and the Enchantress, both desirable varieties; Mr. Rendle showed Lyne's Circassian and Princess Royal, and there were others worthy of notice. The show of Pinks was exceedingly good, and a seedling raised by Mr. Neville, called "Hope," was much admired; it was a nice flower, large, and of first-rate properties. The display of Heartsease was large and very fine, and proved very attractive; and the Ranunculuses from Mr. Alexander and Mr. Lockhart were shown in great beauty. In a stand of the latter sent by Mr. Alexander we observed Fenelon, Columbia, Sphæroid, Rienzi, Lady Peel, Aurora, Phenomenon, Bridesmaid, Adrian, and Belzoni. A stand of Iris, from Mr. Lockhart, met with many admirers, from the great variety of hues, which were from the purest white to the deepest purple, and most of them beautifully mottled.

The following was the award:—

Class the First: Amateurs, Members only.—For the best Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties (Dennis's Perfection, Joan of Arc, Alicia, Beauty of Ware, Lowndes' Perfection, Climax), large silver medal, Mr. Edmonds. For the second best, do., middle silver medal, Mr. Davis. For the best Calceolarias, in collections of 6 varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Edmonds. For Roses, in collections of 12 varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the grower's boxes, middle silver medal, Mr. Seldon. For the second best, do., do., small silver medal, Mr. Burrup. For Roses, in collections of 12 varieties, single blooms, do. small silver medal, Mr. Seldon. For Pinks, in collections of 12 varieties, small silver medal, Mr. C. Knight. For Ranunculuses, in collections of 12 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Dowler. For the second best, do., middle silver medal, Mr. Trevors. For the third best do., small silver medal, Mr. Burrup. For Heartsease, in stands of 24 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Edmonds. For the second best do., middle silver medal, Mr. Bridges. For the third best do., small silver medal, Mr. Lidgard. For the fourth best do., second small silver medal, Mr. Dalton. For the best collection of Cut Flowers, middle silver medal, Mr. Davis.—Class the Second: Gentlemen's Gardeners entering in their own names.—For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 36 pots (Orchideous plants excluded), large silver medal, Mr. Atlee. For the second best, do., middle do. do., Mr. Coutts. For the third best do., small do. do., Mr. Gard. For the fourth best do., small do. do., Mr. Pattison. For Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties (Joan of Arc, Eliza, Climax, Erectum, Victory, Lowndes' Perfection, Rienzi, Una), large do. do., Mr. Bourne. For the second best, do., middle do. do., Mr. Stephens. For the third best do., small do. do., Mr. Welsh. For Calceolarias, in collections of 8 varieties, middle silver medal Mr. Welsh. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Johnson. For Roses, in collections of 18 varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, middle do. do., Mr. Atlee. For Ericas, in collections of 8 varieties, middle do. do., Mr. Bruce. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Curtis. For Heartsease, in stands of 36 varieties, middle do. do., Mr. Hancock. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Pope. For the third best do., second small do. do., Mr. Welsh. For the best collection of Cut Flowers, middle do. do., Mr. Bruce. For the second best do., small do., Mr. Atlee. Nurserymen, Florists, and Market Gardeners:—For the best collections of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 36 pots, Orchideous plants excluded, large silver medal, Mr. Jackson. For the second best do., middle do. do., Mr. Fairbairn. For Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties (Lady Mayoress, Stella, Una, Coronation, Victory, Cupid, Joan of Arc, Orange Boven, Touchstone, Lord Mayor, Priory Queen), large do. do., Mr. Catleugh. For the second best, do., middle do. do., Mr. Gaines. For the third best do., small do. do., Mr. R. J. Chapman. For Calceolarias, in collections of 12 pots, middle do. do., Mr. Gaines. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Catleugh. For Ericas, in collections of 12 varieties, large do. do., Mr. Jackson. For the second best do., middle do. do., Mr. Fairbairn. For the best collection of 24 Ranunculuses, middle do. do., Mr. Alexander. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Lockhart. For Pinks, in collections of 12 varieties, middle do. do., Mr. Norman. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Wilmer. For the best collection of Roses in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, large do. do., Mr. Paul. For Roses, in collections of 30 varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, middle do. do., Mr. Paul. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. Hooker. For Heartsease, in stands of 50 varieties, middle do. do., Mr. Henchman. For the second best do., small do. do., Mr. King.—Open to all Classes: For the best Specimen Plants of 6 distinct Genera, Orchidaceæ excluded, large silver medal, Mr. Bruce. For the best and second Specimen Plants of any genera, middle do. do., Mr. Bruce. For the best Seedling Heartsease, exhibited by the grower, small do. do., Mr. Gaines.—Extra Prizes offered by Members of the Society (to Members only, no entrance): By W. Davis, Esq., to gentlemen's gardeners, for the best 12 Pelargoniums, large silver medal, Mr. Bourne. By J. Burrup, Esq., to nurserymen, for the best collection of Pelargoniums, large do. do., Mr. Catleugh. By Mr. Denyer, to amateurs, for the best 12 Roses, in bunches, do., small do. do., Mr. Seldon. By do., to gentlemen's gardeners, for the best 18 Roses, in bunches, do., small do. do., Mr. Atlee.—Fruit grown in England: For the best Pine Apple, middle silver medal, Mr. Andrew. For the best basket of Black Grapes, middle do. do., Mr. R. J. Chapman. For the best basket of White Grapes, middle do. do., Mr. R. J. Chapman. For the best collection of Fruit, exclusive of Grapes and Pines, middle do. do., Mr. Lee.—Vegetables grown in England: For the best Collection of Vegetables, middle do. do., Mr. Macklin. For the second best, do., small do. do., Mr. J. Gaines.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

June 15*th.*—Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from W. Griffiths, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Service detailing an account of the structure of the genus Osiris, which he considered to stand intermediate between that of Loranthus and Santalum. A description was given of a new species of Pausus, named P. Stephensianus, after Mr. Stephens, by J. O. Westwood, Esq. A paper was read from Dr. Falconer, on a reformed character of the genus Cryptolepis. This genus was usually referred to the natural order Apocynaceæ, where Dr. Brown had placed it, but the author considered its relations to be with Asclepiadaceæ. Living specimens of Campanula thyrsiflora and Dianthus plumarius were exhibited by Mr. Anderson of Chelsea. This being the last meeting of the season, the President nominated as Vice-presidents for the ensuing year, E. Forster, Esq., A. B. Lambert, Esq., Dr. Robert Brown, and Dr. Horsfield.

Southwark Floricultural and Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition took place on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., and, considering the unsettled state of the weather, attracted a good deal of company. Mr. Catleugh's Geraniums and Calceolarias were perhaps the most beautiful objects in the exhibition. Mr. Booth's twelve Fuchsias included fulgens, globosa, and several excellent hybrids, and a box of cut flowers of seedling Geraniums, attracted some attention. Among the collections of specimen plants, Mr. Randall's Alstrœmeria pulchella was conspicuous, in consequence of its presenting a fine mass of orange-scarlet flowers on a plant scarcely six inches high; among Mr. Booth's specimen plants was a large Tropæolum adunceum, trained over a balloon, covered with curious fringed yellow blossoms. Mr. Prockter exhibited a very handsome plant of Kalmia latifolia laden with flowers; Mr. Burton sent a model of a flower-garden, prettily managed; and Mr. Cork, some very fine Cauliflowers; these articles were not for competition. The following is an official return of the awards:—Plants in Pots.—Best 12 Geraniums, Mr. Catleugh (Touchstone, Comte de Paris, Sultan, Simile, Anna Maria, Cupid, Gauntlet, Una, Gloria Mundi, Eliza superb, Pictum, and Isidorianum); 2nd best ditto, Mr. Randall. Best 12 Fuchsias, Mr. Booth; 2nd ditto, Mr. Haines. Best 12 Calceolarias, Mr. Catleugh. Best 24 dissimilar Plants, Mr. Randall (among them were Clerodendrum fragrans, Pimelea decussata, and several varieties of Thunbergia). Best 4 specimen plants, Mr. Randall (Lantana mixta, Alstrœmeria pulchella, Cactus speciosus, and Jenkensonii); 2nd ditto, Mr. Booth (Tropæolum adunceum, Fuchsia fulgens, and two hybrids). Cut Flowers.—Best miscellaneous collection, Mr. Booth; 2nd ditto, Mr. Randall; 3rd ditto, Mr. Bushell. Best collection of cut Roses, Mr. Randall. Best 36 seedling Heartsease, Mr. Henchman; 2nd ditto, seedling, Mr. Randall. Best 24 Ranunculuses, Mr. Alexander. Best 24 Pinks, Mr. Prockter. Best seedling Geraniums, Mr. Booth; 2nd ditto, Mr. Catleugh. Best floral device (an escutcheon), Messrs. Robson and Bolton; 2nd ditto (a heart), Mr. Ash. Vegetables.—Best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. Mercer; 2nd ditto, Mr. Randall. Best 6 Cauliflowers, Mr. Curtis; 2nd ditto, Mr. Mercer. Best collection of Vegetables, ditto. Fruits.—Best 6 Punnets, 2 of a sort (Cherries, Currants, and Gooseberries), Mr. Mercer.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

May 25th.—Dr. James Macaulay in the Chair. The following members were elected:—As resident fellows, R. Boley, J. Goodsir, and R. J. Hale, Esqrs.; as non-resident fellows, the Hon. R. Rollo, H. C. Rothery, Esq., B.A., and J. Tatham, jun., Esq.—The following communications were then read:—1. Notice of Carum bulbocastanum, Koch, from two English localities, by Mr. I. Brown, Hitchin, Herts. Mr. Brown pointed out the chief differences between this plant and Bunium flexuosum, Sm. (denudatum, D.C.), with which it appears, by English authors, to have been confounded. Specimens gathered in July last, between Dunstable and Barton, and others from near Baldock, were exhibited. 2. Notes on Physospermum cornubiense, and an account of its discovery near Tavistock, in Devonshire, by the Rev. W. S. Hore, Stoke, Devonport. Mr. Hore, in collecting this plant at Bodmin, in Cornwall, its original and only known English locality, observed, that it was chiefly in Oak coppices that it seemed to be found. In August last he noticed a single specimen of it in a hedgerow between Newbridge and Tavistock, and being induced to enter a neighbouring Oak coppice in search of it, he there found it in considerable abundance. The root, he observes, fits it admirably to contend with the brambles and brushwood amongst which it grows. 3. Notice of a curious variety of Scolopendrium vulgare, found near Arbroath, by Mr. W. C. Trevelyan. Specimens were presented having the midrib prolonged in a remarkable manner nearly an inch beyond the termination of the frond. 4. An attempt to ascertain the true Hypericum quadrangulum of Linnæus, by Mr. C. C. Babington, Cambridge. Mr. Babington was led to make the present inquiry in consequence of specimens collected by the Rev. T. B. Bell, in Arran, having been distributed by the Botanical Society, named Hypericum dubium, which appeared different from the English plant so called. Much confusion has arisen regarding this species, from it's appearing from the Linnæan herbarium that two species have been included by Linnæus under the name of quadrangulum, viz., H. dubium of Leers, and H. quadrangulum of Smith. Mr. Babington, after a careful examination of specimens and reference to numerous authorities, proposed that the following names should be adopted: 1. H. quadrangulum, Linn. (Hort. Cliff.); English Bot. tab. 370, &c., being the plant named H. tetrapterum by Mr. Babington in his Primitiæ Floræ Sarnicæ, and in Leighton's Flora of Shropshire. 2. H. dubium, Leers; English Bot. tab. 296, &c., being the plant from Arran before alluded to. 3. H. maculatum, Crantz, (Flora Austr. ed. alt.), being the H. delphinense of Villars' Fl. Delph.; H. quadrangulum of Leighton's Flora of Shropshire, and the plant usually considered H. dubium by English botanists. 5. On the Geographical Distribution of British Ferns, by Mr. H. C. Watson, Thames Ditton. This elaborate and valuable paper contained much statistical information and numerous tables, which it would be difficult to render intelligible or interesting in a condensed form. The author states that it was drawn up in order "to supply obvious deficiencies in some recent, and otherwise very beautiful works on the Ferns of this country, but whose authors have evidently been little acquainted with the relative frequency of the species, or with those peculiarities of habitat and extension which are comprehensively designated by the term of geographical distribution; and having himself omitted the Ferns in his printed volumes on the localities and geographical distribution of plants, the subject has hitherto remained almost untouched, excepting so far as the printed records of stations for the rarer Ferns in our descriptive Floras and local catalogues may be held to bear upon it." In the outset of this paper Mr. Watson remarks that "excepting some spots of small extent, whence they are banished by local peculiarities of surface, Ferns may be said to range over the whole of Britain, from south to north, from east to west, and from the shores of the sea almost to the summits of the loftiest mountains; from which latter situation they are probably absent rather in consequence of the bleak exposure to wind, than of the diminished temperature incidental to the height of any of our mountains." Assuming 40 as the medium number of the species of British Ferns, and 1400 as that of the flowering plants, it appears that 1 to 35 is the proportion which the former bear to the latter. Then follows a table showing the proportions which they hold in several neighbouring islands and continental districts, ranging from 1 to 25, to 1 to 67. A similar comparison is instituted with regard to 20 of our most complete local Floras, showing nearly the same results. A subsequent table exhibits the frequency of occurrence of each of the British species of Ferns throughout the twenty local Floras above mentioned, and 24 local lists communicated by correspondents in various parts of England and Scotland and the adjacent islands. The effects of latitude, longitude, elevation, and other causes, on their distribution, are next examined. To show more clearly their distribution and relative frequency throughout the British Islands, Mr. Watson proposed to colour a series of maps, somewhat similar to geological charts, devoting one to each species, which he hoped eventually to be able to deposit in the library of the society. Several donations were presented, amongst which may be noticed

—1. And old Herbarium, which, from the handwriting, and the references to Parkinson's Herbal, appears to have been made in England during the latter part of the 17th century—from David Laing, of the Writers to the Signet's Library. 2. A Catalogue of 235 species of Flowering Plants found in the Shetland Islands—by Mr. Thomas Edmonston, jun. 3. A Catalogue of Plants found near Audley End, Essex—by the Rev. J. E. Leefe.

Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society.—The summer exhibition and promenade were held at the Society's Garden, Inverleith, on the 3d inst. The day proved unpropitious; but notwithstanding, the exhibition of plants was extensive, and the specimens in general of admirable quality, and about 1500 persons visited the garden. Most of the plants of large size were from the noble collection in the Royal Botanic Garden, including a Bossiæa linophylla, eight feet high, and quite clothed with its dark yellow papilionaceous flowers, and an Orange-tree of equal dimensions, bearing a plentiful crop of fruit, ripe and unripe. The nurserymen contributed liberally. Messrs. Dickson and Co., Leith-walk, sent a superb collection of Geraniums and Calceolarias, for exhibition only. Messrs. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith, also sent a very rich collection of similar plants to aid the show, besides an admirable specimen of Diplacus puniceus, about seven feet high. Messrs. Eagle and Henderson likewise contributed some fine specimens. From the Earl of Roseberry's gardens were two well-grown specimens of Ananas, Ripley's Queen and Enville, in flower-pots. From Mr. Anderson's garden several large and showy plants, particularly Cape Heaths. From Lord Melville's there were many fine plants exhibited. From Edmonstone garden a general collection of large greenhouse specimens. From Trinity Cottage, Mr. Henderson's, among other choice plants, a remarkably fine specimen of Philiberta grandiflora, full of flowers. From Dr. Neill's a large specimen of the Brazilian Zebra plant, Calathea zebrina, in flower. From Canaan-house garden, Mr. Thomson's, there was a good display of Tulips and Ranunculuses. The Stock Gillyflowers from Prestongrange and Rossend Castle gardens could not be excelled. Tulips, Pansies, and some very curious varieties of Daisies from Mr. Gilmour were much admired; and Mr. Kilgour exhibited some very pretty seedling Ranunculuses, raised in his cottage garden. Among extra articles may be noticed a dish of Cape Gooseberries, the fruit of Physalis peruviana, from the garden of Mr. Hunter; and two young Oak plants, several inches high, and quite healthy, the acorn in one case having been made to germinate in moist hypnum moss, and in the other by being suspended immediately over water, sent by Dr. Purdie of Edinburgh. The premiums on this occasion were awarded as follows:—For the prize offered to Nurserymen for the four finest shrubby exotics in flower, to Messrs. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith, the plants being Chorozema Dicksonii, Fabiana imbricata, Statice arborea, and Clematis florida bicolor, the latter trained in a balloon form. For the prize offered to Practical Gardeners on the same head, there were five competitors, all producing fine specimens, and the Committee, therefore, voted three premiums, the first to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, whose plants were Epacris pulchella, Lechenaultia formosa, Pimelea decussata, and Boronia denticulata; the second to Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Lord Melville, for Aphelexis humilis, Pimelea sylvestris, Polygala amœna, and Thomasia purpurea; and the third to Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for Diplacus puniceus, Polygala speciosa, Statice arborea, and Epacris grandiflora. For new and fine hybrid Fuchsias, a first premium was voted to Mr. P. Thomson, gr. to the Lord Advocate, for varieties marked F. Craigieana and floribunda pumila; and a second premium to Mr. J. Dow, gr. to the Count Flahault, for F. Standishii and elegans superba. In Cape Heaths the competition was extensive, and most of the specimens beautiful. Four premiums were awarded—1, to Mr. W. Melville, gr. to Sir G. Suttie, Bart., for prægnans, ventricosa alba, spuria, and eximia; 2, to Mr. Addison, for vestita alba, ventricosa alba, prægnans, and spuria; 3, to Mr. Young, for aristata minor, elegans, trossula, and vestita fulgida; 4, to Mr. G. Fairley, gr. to Professor Dunbar, for vestita alba, rosea, sulphurea, and florida campanulata, the last being both rare and extremely well grown. The specimens of Tropæolum tricolorum excited great admiration; and three premiums were awarded; the first to Mr. D. Brewster, gr. to Col. Lindsay, for a plant trained in the fan shape and densely clothed with brilliant flowers; the second to Mr. J. Reid, gr. to the Dean of Faculty, for one trained pyramidally; and the third to Mr. R. Foulis, gr. to Sir P. C. H. Durham, Bart., for a very large plant, also trained in the pyramidal shape. The American Verbenas vied with the Tropæolums both in splendour and training, and three prizes were likewise voted for them: 1, to Mr. Addison, for Hendersonii, Tweediana albicans, Tweediana grandiflora, Melindres superba, Buistii, and Hylandsia; 2, to Mr. Gow, for Melindres latifolia, Hendersonii, Tweediana superba, Tweediana rugosa, and Buistii; and 3, to Mr. Melville, for Buistii, Melindres latifolia, Melindres superba, Tweediana elegans and incisa. Two premiums were awarded for Cinerarias: the first to Mr. Brewster, for varieties marked rosea, splendens, Bluebeard, and Negroboy; and the next to Mr. Gow, for bicolor, Waterhousiana, Menziesii and Brewsterii var. Two premiums were also voted for Cacti; one to Mr. J. Macnaughton, gr. to J. Wauchope, Esq., for Cereus speciosissimus and Jenkinsonii; and the other to Mr. Brewster, for plants of the same species. The prize for Chinese Azaleas was gained by Mr. Addison, the kinds being A. Danielsiana and Indica alba. For large and beautifully trained plants of Petunia phœnicea, of various hues, an extra premium was voted to Mr. W. Cuthbertson, gr. to the Earl of Roseberry, and for a curious collection of seedling Calceolarias and Fuchsias, raised at Maryfield, (one of the Fuchsias marked as being nearly evergreen,) another extra premium was assigned to I. Anderson, Esq. A third premium was voted to Mr. J. Muir, gr. to W. M. Innes, Esq., for a beautiful seedling Cineraria. The collections of Pelargoniums and Pansies were extensive and brilliant. The first prize was gained by Mr. Young, with Joan of Arc, Masterpiece, Dennis's Perfection, Sylph, Alicia, and Louis Quatorze; the second by Mr. Addison, with Bleda, Alarm, Climax, Splendidissimum, Alicia, and Dennis's Perfection; and the 3d by Mr. J. Reid, with Dennis's Perfection, Beauty of Cambridge, Lady Nithsdale, Chef-d'œuvre, Nymph, and Lady Murray. For a seedling Geranium of very considerable merit an extra premium was voted to Mr. Addison. In Pansies or Heartease there was one competition between nurserymen among themselves, and another between practical gardeners among themselves. In the former the first prize was awarded to Messrs. T. and W. Handasyde, whose 20 kinds were, Black Knight, Carlo Dolce, Beauty, Wonder, Eclipse, Angelina, Carlon, L'Envoy, Sir John Schright, Duncan, Lady Flora, Imogene, Hecate, Daphne, Herald, Beauty of Hitching, Unique, Superb, Regina, and Gem. The second prize to Messrs. Sang and Sons, whose collection consisted of Lala Rookh, Mulberry, Miss Thorburn, Cremona, Regina superba, Imogene, Victoria alba, Rival Doctor, Ramsayana, Maid of the Mill, Page's Duke of Wellington, Edwin, Miss Hoare, Spectabili, Climax, Downton's Carnation, Don Juan, Amata, and Defance. In the competition among practical gardeners two premiums were also awarded; the 1st to Mr. G. James, gr. to J. Balfour, Esq., for Carnation, Boadicea, Rival Duke, Edina, Bessy Bel, Bruciana, Gem, Conservative, Masterpiece, Grand Duke of Rusia, Queen Victoria, Enterprize, King of Prussia, Jewess, Rival Doctor, Climax, Berzeni, Eliza, Lord Douglas, and Carlo Dolce; and the 2d to Mr. Brewster, for Widnall's Queen Victoria, Amato, Duke of Wellington, Eliza, Climax, Guido, Gem Secunda, Defance, Carlo Dolce, Edwin, all of these it originally raised by Widnall, Braceana, Gibson, Corona superba, Perfection, Lord Douglas, Webb's Queen Victoria, Rival Doctor, and Ringleader.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

LÆLIA ACUMINATA. Tapering Lælia. *Stove Epiphyte.*—When this plant was first published nothing more was known of it than that it had produced a scape with two flowers upon it, in the collections of both Sir C. Lemon and the Horticultural Society; and that a supposed variety with violet flowers had blossomed in the same way with Messrs. Loddiges. It now appears, from a native specimen sent home by Mr. Hartweg, that it forms a fine corymb of eight flowers, and that it is, in fact, so very beautiful that the Guatemalese call it "Flor de Jesus." He found it on the trunk of Crescentia cujete, the Calanash tree, a favourite haunt of Orchidaceæ, at a place called Retatalen, in the month of December. The following is Mr. Bateman's account of the plant as it flowered at Carclew:—"This plant was received by Sir Charles Lemon, Bt., from the Horticultural Society in May 1840, and flowered at Carclew in January 1841. Although a weak specimen, it produced two scapes with a couple of flowers on each, sufficient to show that, like the others of this delightful genus, it is not only deserving attention, but will amply repay with its truly delicate and fragrant flowers any extra trouble that may be taken in its cultivation. It has been hitherto grown in a pot of decayed vegetable lumps, but I suspect it would have thriven better if it had been tied to a branch of such as the Cork tree, and suspended from the rafter of the stove."—*Bot. Reg.*

GESNERIA DISCOLOR. Discoloured Gesneria. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Perennial.*)—A very fine species of this beautiful genus, with unusually large, thick, heart-shaped leaves, and smooth terminal panicles of deep crimson flowers, whose pedicels are deep purple, and the whole inflorescence glossy, as if varnished. It has been introduced from South America by Mr. Young, Nurseryman, Epsom, and is a valuable acquisition.—*Botanical Reg.*

MATHIOLA MADERENSIS. Madeira Stock. *Half-hardy Perennial.*—This is a very fine species in the way of the common Queen's Stock. It has a half-shrubby stem, branching and forming a bush about two feet high. The lower leaves are as large as those of some kinds of Hound's-tongue, and like them in texture and form. The upper leaves are narrower, and a little wavy. The flowers are in close racemes, large, and of a bright violet; and when they first expand, the plant is beautiful. But after a time the flowering stem lengthens, the lower leaves fall off, and the plant becomes naked and ugly: it should therefore be placed out of sight when the flowering is over. If it would become double, as it probably will, it would be a decided improvement upon the present race of Stocks. Gardeners should try to cross it with the semi-double Stocks, in this way it would probably throw double flowers. The wild plant is by no means so handsome as that of gardens. The smell of the flowers is unpleasant, resembling Berberry blossoms.—*Botanical Register.*

ERI'GERON SQUARROSUM. Squarrose Erigeron. (*Hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*)—A hardy perennial from N. W. America, much resembling the common Stenactis speciosa, from which it differs in having broader radial florets, leaves of a different form, and an involucre whose leaflets are closely covered with glands, and distinctly squarrose. It is a good herbaceous plant; the seeds were procured for the Horticultural Society by the late H. Moreton Dyer, Esq.—*Bot. Reg.*

CATASETUM TRULLA. The Trowel-shaped Feeler-wort. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A single specimen flowered in September 1840, at Mr. Rigby's, Stanhope Nursery, Old Brompton. It had the general appearance of Catasetum maculatum, and bore 30 such flowers. They have a most singular appearance, but it must be confessed not a beautiful one, none of the colours being at all lively. The lip has much the form of a trowel, and it is not at all hollowed out into a bag. It is merely concave like the bowl of a spoon. All the species of Catasetum require nearly the same cultivation. They must have a moist stove to grow in, should be kept nearly dry during their season of rest, and should have plenty of water when growing. When the young shoots begin to grow, they are very apt to be injured by water lodging about them, and care must be taken to prevent this.—*Bot. Reg.*

STYLI'DIUM BRUNONIA'NUM. Brown's Stylidium. (*Greenhouse Annual.*)—A very pretty species, with two or three whorls of narrow glaucous leaves, and pyramids of bright pink flowers placed tier upon tier. It is a greenhouse plant, and probably an annual, native of the Swan River colony.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linnean Club.—We understand that the first excursion of the Linnean Club will take place on Monday, the 28th instant, when the members and their friends will meet at breakfast at Pangbourne, in Berkshire, and then proceed to investigate the natural history of the neighbourhood. They will return to town after dinner.

Stealing from Gardens.—(Abstract of an act to amend the law in respect to the offence of stealing from gardens and hothouses, passed 31st of May, 1826.)—Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the protection of plants, roots, fruit, and vegetable productions growing in orchards, gardens, and nursery grounds, and in hothouses, greenhouses, and conservatories; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any person shall steal any plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production, growing in any orchard, garden, or nursery ground, or in any hothouse, greenhouse, or conservatory, or shall aid or abet any person to steal the same, or shall receive any of the said articles, knowing the same to have been so stolen, every such offender being convicted thereof before one justice of the peace, within three calendar months after the commission of the offence, shall, at the discretion of such justice, either be committed to the House of Correction, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding six calendar months, or else shall forfeit and pay treble the value of the articles so stolen or received; and also, if the justice shall so think fit, a further sum not exceeding twenty pounds, as to such justice shall seem meet, and in default of immediate payment shall be committed as aforesaid; and every sum of money which shall be forfeited for the single value of any article or articles so stolen or received as aforesaid, shall be awarded to the party grieved, notwithstanding such party may have been examined in proof of the complaint: and the residue of every pecuniary penalty which shall be imposed by any justice for any such offence, shall be awarded to the use of the informer, and of the poor of the place wherein the offence shall be said to have been committed, in such proportions as to the justice shall seem meet.

Bouquet for her Majesty.—At the launch on Monday, at Woolwich, the bouquets for the Royal party were the subject of general admiration. That in the centre of the Queen's table was particularly striking: indeed, we are informed that Her Majesty took it away in her carriage, and was observed to point out to one of her ladies the charming Fuchsia Youellii that surrounded the whole outer circle. We add with much pleasure that these beautiful decorations were supplied from the nursery of Mr. J. Youell.

Asphalte Coverings for Frames, &c.—We have at last been able to obtain a sight of some of this preparation, formerly described by Mr. M'Intosh in our columns (p. 100). It appears likely to be very durable, while its lightness and completely water-proof character render it particularly well adapted for the purposes of shade in summer, and of protection in winter.

Diplodon.—Some seeds of species of a genus of plants called Diplodon or Diplusodon having recently been introduced from Brazil, our readers will perhaps be glad to know what manner of plants may be expected from them. The genus belongs to the Lythraceous order, and is nearly allied to Lagerstrœmia. It consists of shrubs with opposite branches, which are often four-cornered. The leaves are opposite, and often heath-like, but sometimes broad and firm. The flowers are in axillary and terminal racemes, which are occasionally contracted into heads, and are red or purple or white, not yellow or blue. Some are of considerable size, and very showy; others are smaller. In some cases the species resemble Lythrum virgatum. The accompanying figure of Diplodon arboreus represents one of the handsomest species. They form bushes inhabiting the elevated plains of Minas Geraes, and mountain stations in the southern parts of Brazil; and may be expected to be hardy greenhouse plants. The best of them are not to be compared with the Lafoensias from the same countries.

The Banyan Tree.—The Banyan, Indian Fig, Allamarum, or Ficus indica, is a tree which attracts particular notice on account of one distinguishing and remarkable property. Its horizontal branches naturally extend to a great distance from the parent stem, and being unable to support their own ponderous weight as they shoot forward, fibrous roots dip perpendicularly from them, and after touching the ground, swell to the size of massy pillars, and bear up the loaded boughs with the utmost firmness. These stems are smooth columns, covered with bark of a silver colour, and put forth no shoots. When they first leave the tree, they are of a brownish hue, as flexible as hemp, and wave in the air like ropes. After entering the earth, they become stationary, and are to be found about the same tree of various sizes, some measuring less than three inches, others upwards of eleven feet in circumference. As they at first draw their nourishment from the tree, it is probable that they afterwards return the favour by supplying it with new juices from the bountiful earth. The leaves are plain, entire, smooth-edged, neither heart-shaped, nor ending in a pointed extremity. A full-grown leaf is five inches long, three and a half broad, and has a footstalk upwards of one inch in length. They grow alternately on each side of the branches, but not opposite to one another. The fruit is of the size of a small cherry, of a deep scarlet colour, and has a bright yellow circular spot round that part of it which touches the tree. The flower, like that of all other figs, is contained within the fruit, the substance of which consists of a great number of seeds of a diminutive size. These figs grow without any stalks, adhering closely in alternate positions, all round the smaller branches. They afford food for monkeys, and a variety of the feathered race, but are not sweet to the taste, and are scarcely ever eaten by man. The seeds are of such a nature that they pass through birds unhurt, perhaps become more fit for vegetation than before, and by these means the trees are scattered over all India and the

Eastern Islands, and often placed in curious situations. Some writers, in describing this tree, have confounded its qualities with those of the Ficus religiosa, attributing to it the property of dropping roots from the one, and clothing it with the heart-shaped leaves of the other. An error still more palpable has been committed, in asserting that it bears no fruit. The Ficus religiosa is held in great veneration both in Ceylon and on the continent of India. In the Cingalese language it is called *bogaha*, or the tree of Buddha; and in Malabar, *Arisarum*. It drops no fibrous roots from its spreading boughs, but far surpasses the Banyan in elegance and gracefulness of form, grows to a very large size, has a smooth bark, and is perhaps the most completely beautiful of all the trees which adorn the wide garden of nature. The leaves are particularly handsome, being exactly of the form of a heart, and having a long pointed extremity and a long footstalk. When full-grown they measure upwards of 6 inches in breadth at the broadest part, and 8 in length, including the tapering point, which measures 2 inches. The fruit grows without stalks, in the same manner as that of the F. indica, adhering to the smaller branches; but it is rather less in size, and does not attain, when ripe, so bright a red. This *religious fig* is accounted the most sacred of trees in India, and it is held in such high estimation in the country of Candy, that the form of its leaves is only allowed to be painted on furniture employed exclusively for the gratification of the king. Specimens of both these Fig-trees have been planted in the East India Company's garden in the island of St. Helena, where, although young, they appear (1807) in a flourishing condition.—*Cordiner's Ceylon.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Beach-house, Sandgate, the seat of T. Hodges, Esq.—Being at Folkestone, we heard that Mr. Hodges had just formed a garden at Sandgate. We took boat, and in an hour found ourselves at a villa immediately facing the sea: it was, indeed, on the very beach. We could scarcely believe this could be the place we were directed to. We ascended a wall and found ourselves on a terrace, in front of the drawing-room window, and lashed by the sea at high water. A small lawn, with a paved walk, extended from the house to a building looking directly on the sea, elegantly furnished as a boat-room, with grotesque chairs, and the usual accompaniments to boating. But what was our surprise when on the one hand we beheld the broad expanse of ocean, and on the other a magnificent conservatory filled with oranges and other hard-wooded plants, so arranged as completely to conceal its termination! The transition was marvellous; it seemed but a few seconds that we were on the rolling ocean, and now here we were in a scene that reminded us of Nice or Genoa. The Orange-trees are fine specimens, many of them more than a century old, and laden with fruit and flowers. We passed hastily through the Orangery, not knowing whither it would lead, but the stage was so contrived that distance was concealed, for after passing some 80 ft. we turned into a stove filled with palms and other tropical trees, growing almost as luxuriantly as though they were in their native wilds. Immediately adjoining this stove a small house devoted to Orchidaceæ attracted our attention; our first impression was, that often as we had seen these plants treated, we had never before beheld them so happily arranged, for in addition to the many well-grown specimens in pots, there were several grotesque roots, and trunks of trees covered with an exuberant vegetation not their own. We observed in this house fine specimens of the elegant Oncidium flexuosum, and the extraordinary Papilio, looking like some tropical butterfly rather than a flower; the Cattleyas and Dendrobiums were growing freely; and the orange Maxillaria aromatica was imparting to the surrounding atmosphere its delicious odour. This brought us to the side of the villa, the irregularities of which are concealed by a covered trellis arched with creepers, which leads us to the inside of that rock-work which shuts out the sea. In the whole of our visits to gardens we never have seen that abrupt transition from ocean and beach to exotic culture which is found here. The rockwork defends the garden from the spray of the sea, is about 10 ft. high, and composed of bold masses of stone one or two tons in weight. The interior of the quadrangle formed by the rockwork, the villa, and the houses is well laid out with beds filled with a rich array of Verbenas, Petunias, Calceolarias, and Geraniums, whose colours are of unusual brilliancy from the approximation of the sea. On the whole, we never have seen, in East Kent at least, so rich a collection of exotics grown so well and in such a small compass. The space, only 8 feet between the turnpike-road and hothouses, is occupied by a potting-shed, in which Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., are forced in the winter. The system of heating applied is Mr. Penn's, which, however, has recently been somewhat modified. As a proof of what the capabilities of gardening are, we may mention that the whole area between the road and the ocean occupied by the houses and garden is not more than 100 feet, and that in a situation where without great care not even ordinary plants could be cultivated.—*June 21st.*

Masters' Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.—This establishment has more the air of a Botanic garden than a nursery; it is situated just within the town, and a large portion is laid out in beds, each devoted to a separate order of plants arranged according to the Jussieuan system. Besides this, there is a large space devoted to a collection of the choicest Roses, now in full bloom, and filling the surrounding air with sweetness. The glasshouses are extensive and filled with a very considerable collection of exotics. One of the most remarkable objects is the succulent house, filled with the most grotesque subjects of the vegetable world. We noticed the singular flat Pear-shaped Opuntias producing brilliant yellow blossoms, and many of the Mammillarias are completely studded with small red, white, or yellow flowers, and some few with long scarlet fruit. Cereus Eyriesii was producing its long tubular white flowers in abundance, as well as ernaceus, whose golden blossoms are relieved with reddish stigmas. In a large semicircular conservatory are many fine specimens of hard-wooded plants, including large Oranges, Rhododendrons, and Camellias, with a good collection of Heaths on the front bench. A house is devoted to Orchidaceæ, and Ipomœa Learii and Passiflora onychina are scrambling over the roof, producing a beautiful natural shade, enlivened with large showy flowers. Ferns and Lycopodiums with a few Orchidaceæ have transformed the back wall into a bank, out of which every now and then appears a curious flower. In the stove are many handsome specimens, particularly of the Screw-Pine, Pandanus spiralis. Sabal Blackburniana throws out its immense fan-like leaves, and with the enormous foliage of the Musas, and the stiff Aspinias, some of which surprise us with penaulous bunches of flowers, forms quite a jungle. In the greenhouses, the masses of pink, red, and white Geraniums, and the yellow Calceolarias, are well relieved by the judicious introduction of several plants of Salvia patens in full bloom. At the points of junction of several walks, rustic baskets are placed with good effect, which is heightened by plants of Araucaria excelsa and brasiliana which occupy them. On the whole, we have seen few nurseries where there are so many points of interest as there are here, both within doors and without.—*June 21st.*

Henderson's, Pine Apple Place.—Among the most interesting objects at this establishment, the magnificent climbers in the stove are well worthy attention. Allamanda cathártica is flowering in the greatest luxuriance; its splendid yellow blossoms contrasting with the deep green of the foliage, renders it very attractive. Ipomœa Hardingi and I. Horsfálliæ are also rich in blossoms; and the singular Pergularia odoratissima, by exhaling its delicious odour, compensates for the want of brilliancy in its branches of dull green flowers. Cleome spinosa, Brássia Lanceana, and Acropera Loddigesii, are also in flower. The collection of Calceolarias is large and in fine flower, containing all the best varieties in cultivation. Three fine specimens of Fuchsia formosa elegans, Chandlerii, and Standishii, form an admirable contrast to each other, and are the varieties we should most desire to cultivate. The Heaths and Pelargoniums are rich in blossoms, and we observed some fine specimens of the beautiful Japan Lilies coming forward. Flowers of every form and hue decorate the gardens and houses: nor ought we to omit the fine specimen of Clématis Sieboldii, which is the first and last object that claims our admiration.—*June 23rd.*

Mr. George Barker, Springfield, Birmingham.—There is now in blossom in Mr. Barker's stoves the most magnificent specimen of Dendrobium densiflorum we have ever seen; it has 8 racemes of flowers, each carrying about 40 flowers. Also Cycnoches multiflorum, with a spike of flowers 30 inches long. We saw also many other plants in blossom. Vanda Roxburghi tessellata, Cattleya Mossiæ superba, Grammatophyllum multiflorum, Huntleya violacea, Saccolabium guttatum, Odontoglossum Rossi, Chysis aurea, Peristeria guttata, with 4 racemes of flowers; Galeandra Baueri, Peristeria Barkeri, Stanhopea quadricornis, Stanhopea oculata, Cirrhæa Warreana, C. luteo virida, with 25 spikes of flowers; C. viridi purpurea, Maxillaria stapeleoides, with 50 blossoms; Bolbophyllum saltatorium, Oncidium Lanceanum, several of the Brássia, Dendrobium amœnum, Zygopétalum rostratum, Ornithocéphalus gladiatus, Acropera, new variety. Cáttleya superba, which we believe has never been flowered in this country, will shortly be out.

Reviews.

First Additional Supplement to Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants. London, Longman and Co.

This is a very acceptable addition to Mr. Loudon's former work, which is undoubtedly one of the most useful books that have ever issued from the press. The present volume consists of nearly 200 pages, printed in the same manner as the original, and illustrated with a great quantity of woodcuts, cleverly drawn by Sowerby. They are stated to bring the work up to January 1840. Mr. William Baxter, jun., has prepared the matter, and Mr. George Don is announced as having revised it. What the latter gentleman may really have done we have no means of knowing; but we presume that his revision at least extended to settling the genera and species, and correcting errors of accentuation or derivation. This being so, we should be glad to know upon what principle the spurious genus Mahonia is distinguished from Berberis; while Sollya is united with Billardiera, and Monachanthus and Myanthus, both proved forms of Catasetum, stand as distinct genera. The chief use of catalogues is to settle nomenclature, and oversights of this sort, affecting the names of common plants, are much to be reprehended. There are also several errors in accentuation. E'pacris should be Epácris, A'picra, Apícra; Bowiéa, Bówiea, the *e* being mute. Moreover, the additional species are by no means all that have been introduced since 1829; the omissions amongst Orchidaceæ are more especially numerous, which is unfortunate, considering that they are general favourites. Nevertheless, the work is of great value, and we doubt not will presently find its way into the hands of all gardeners and amateurs.

John's Flora Sacra is a little collection of Scriptural passages and scraps of serious poetry, illustrated by beautifully dried specimens of mosses. The hyssop of the wall is figured by Gymnostomum fasciculare, a minute species found in Syria by Hasselquist. It is often not easy to perceive the connexion between the plants and the poetry; but the book is a pretty one, and will, we doubt not, be a favourite with those who train themselves to look "through nature up to nature's God."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Constant care must be bestowed on Orchidaceæ at this season, most of the plants being in a state of active growth. It is advisable to group kinds together requiring similar treatment, as Cattleyas and Lælias, much less water being requisite for their well-doing than most kinds, and they ought to be placed near the glass, that they may receive as much light as possible, without allowing the sun's rays to act directly upon them. Bottom heat, with good ventilation, so as to enable their foliage to be dried at least once a day, are essential. To prevent the current of cool air entering the house too rapidly, its ingress may be intercepted by fine meshed netting. If these rules are neglected, their leaves usually assume a spotted and sickly appearance, and their flowers will be seldom seen except in a weak and enfeebled state.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Fruiters in various stages of forwardness will now be progressing rapidly; they must have plenty of heat and moisture given them; if the heat of the tan at the bottom of the pots has lowered below 80°, as much fresh tan should be added as will raise the temperature 10 degrees. The thermometer may rise by sun-heat to 90°, or even 100°, if air is at the same time given, which should be allowed in the morning, as soon as the sun influences the temperature of the house a few degrees. If, during dull or cold weather, the house lowers to 65°, slight fires may be made, to enable you to give a little air. Syringe overhead either in the morning or afternoon, with warm water. Worms are usually troublesome at this season, especially in the fruiting-pots, and the plants become loosened if they are neglected; to destroy them a watering of lime-water may be given. Young plants that require it may be repotted at any time; otherwise, if the roots continue matted for any length of time, and the plants are allowed to become dry, it disposes them to fruit in the autumn. The great object is to keep them growing without intermission.

Vinery.—Continue to thin the berries; the latest kinds will now be forward enough for this. particular care must be taken with them not to wound the main stalks by cutting off the young berries too close. Give air as early in the morning as the weather will permit, and do not close too early if there is much humidity in the house, as Muscats and some other kinds are easily injured, by the fruit becoming what is termed "scalded." If red spider appears, dress the front flues with sulphur. Remove all laterals from half-ripened wood which it is intended to leave for next season's bearing, but do not stop the terminal shoots or laterals. Moisten the paths or floors frequently during the day whilst air is on the houses.

Peach-house.—The early house, if all the insects have been destroyed, may now have free exposure, to ripen the wood and rest the trees. Take care that no branches are loose, to be acted on by the wind. Remove laterals, or the branches bearing them, if they can be spared by the tree; strong branches producing laterals, left to fill up vacancies, may now be pruned back to the number of shoots required. In the late houses keep the trees well regulated and the shoots tied in; a great error is laying in too much young wood: avoid this, and that left will be better ripened, and the fruit finer. After the fruit is stoned is a good time to regulate the quantity of wood.

Fig-house.—Abundance of air and water, and avoiding sudden changes in the treatment or temperature, are the principal things to be observed with the Fig, using constant preventive measures against red spider and other insects.

Melons.—The ripening fruit should be placed upright, if possible, on the trellis, slate, or whatever means are used to prevent its coming in contact with the soil, as they swell more regularly than when laid on their side: the tender and thin-skinned Persian and other kinds are often spoiled in quality and appearance by neglecting this. Continue to use coverings at night, and to communicate heat by the linings; by doing which you have a constant command of heat, and can admit air according to circumstances in every kind of weather. Stop at two joints beyond the fruit; keep the plants moderately thin of leaves, and prune away useless shoots.

Cucumbers.—Continue to give the plants in frames abundance of water and daily attention to stopping. Do not allow plants under hand-glasses to expend themselves by extending too far, but keep them within moderate bounds by constant stopping; neither allow too many bearing shoots to remain, but let the whole surface be covered, and not crowded: the plants thrive better by timely stopping with the finger and thumb than if allowed to grow until a knife becomes necessary, and much valuable time will be saved.

Out-door Department.

The main crops of Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Savoys, &c., should now be planted out in shallow drills, whenever the weather is favourable. They may be planted between early summer crops which stand some distance apart, as Peas and Beans, which will be cleared off before they become much advanced, but it is better for the main crops, when there is plenty of room, to devote an open well-manured quarter to them: the smallest plants from the same sowings may be pricked out to strengthen for succession. Keep all advancing crops regularly hoed and thinned, and destroy weeds as soon as they make their appearance.

Beans.—Sow a few white-blossomed or early Mazagan for the last crop; earth-up and top those advancing. Sow the last main crop of cream-coloured, Fulmer's speckled, or Dun-coloured Kidney Beans. Water the drills previously if the weather renders it necessary.

Cabbage.—Sow for Coleworts if not done last week.

Celery.—Finish planting out, and continue to water if necessary.

Capsicums may be planted out on a south border.

Spinach.—Sow for succession and thin the last sown.

Salading.—Keep up a succession of all preferred kinds.

Orchard.—Continue the summer-training as recommended for the last two or three weeks, and by no means retain a superabundance of young wood in any of your trees. Continue the summer-pruning of Pears, Plums, and Cherries; and if lengthened shoots have been formed by any fruit-spurs, prune them close off, or they will destroy the fruitfulness of the spur. Look regularly over vines on walls, and stop, thin, &c., as before.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Soft-wooded plants now growing fast must be regularly shifted as they require it, and care taken that they do not suffer for water. Continue to propagate all desirable plants by whatever means present themselves, and bestow an especial attention to cleanliness; too much air can scarcely be given during calm weather.

Greenhouse.—Repotting, stopping, and training the Herbaceous and half-shrubby plants for flowering in autumn demand especial attention, and pinching off the flower-buds until the plants are well furnished with young flowering shoots, that the flowering season of some may be retarded to the latest possible period. Give air and water as before.

Pits and Frames.—Full occupation will now be found here in propagating. Cuttings of Dahlias, Roses, Geraniums, and various double-flowering plants from the flower-garden may be put in; continue to pot off and repot seedlings of all kinds; attend also to the watering, cleaning, and potting of succession plants for the flower-garden.

Out-door Department.

All advancing flower-stems must be tied up neatly without crowding them; if this be neglected for a few days only, the plants can never be made to look well, and windy weather occuring, their beauty may be destroyed for the season. Stop the main shoots of Petunias, Verbenas, &c., when the ground is not sufficiently covered. Re-fill immediately any vacant or shabby beds; commence layering Carnations; take up bulbs whose leaves are decayed; mow lawns; sweep, weed, and roll walks; clip box and other edgings.

Nursery.—Hand-weed seed-beds, and hoe wherever the hoe can be applied; prune young trees in nursery rows; prick out in showery weather young seedling evergreens; trim up stocks intended for budding.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—This is an excellent season for pruning young plantations; if this is attended to now as it ought to be, winter-pruning hereafter will be much less necessary. Keep down weeds about young trees of all kinds.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

The late dry weather has rendered constant watering indispensable in many gardens; care must be taken, however, to prevent the ground from becoming hard or baked on the surface, as in that case the water cannot easily penetrate to the roots of the plants. Moss or flint stones laid on the beds will, in a great measure, prevent it; and whenever it does occur, the surface should be rather deeply hoed. Thin the flower-buds of Carnations, and tie up the flower-stems neatly. An occasional watering with liquid manure will be serviceable. Dahlias will now require constant attention, such as thinning the branches, tying, staking, and watering. In some instances they throw up more than one stem from the root, but only one strong one should be allowed to remain. Many herbaceous perennials flower well in pots, and by keeping a few, such as Pentstemons and Lobelias, a constant succession of bloom may be had in the greenhouse, at a time when most of the proper greenhouse plants are out of doors. Lobelias flower very handsomely in large pots set about two inches deep in water. We have seen a good effect produced by them when on a ledge or shelf in an aquarium. Pick of all dead leaves and flowers; destroy weeds; clip box-edgings; and keep lawns closely mown. Give plenty of air to greenhouses and frames, and water morning and evening if required—rarely in the middle of the day. Keep a slight shade over the house where there are many plants in flower, as it will enable them to last longer. Oranges should have an occasional watering with manure water. Pot off all rooted cuttings, and take care not to plant them too deeply, as that will soon cause them to be out of health, and perhaps kill them.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

In some years, Limes, Elms, Beeches, Oaks, and many other trees are entirely defoliated by the caterpillars of one of our most beautiful insects, the Buff-tip moth, Pygæra bucéphala. The caterpillars usually appear about the latter end of the present month; they are blackish when young, but when full-grown they are yellow with several longitudinal black stripes on each segment. At first these caterpillars are gregarious; when newly excluded from the egg, they arrange themselves side by sie, in considerable detachments, and beginning at one end of a leaf eat their way to the other, by feeding in companies in this manner they soon strip a tree of the greater part of its foliage. In September, when they are full-grown, they drop from the trees to the ground, into which they burrow, and change into a dark brown pupa, furnished with a point at the end of the body. In this state they remain during the winter, and about the latter end

of May the moths emerge. With wings expanded the moth measures from 2in. to 3¼in. wide; the upper wings are variegated with ash colour and silver grey, and at the tips there is a large almost round buff spot; the lower wings are yellowish-white, and have sometimes a faint double stripe. In some years the caterpillars appear in such vast numbers as to strip the leaves of almost every kind of shrub and tree, but generally speaking they attack the lime. The best method of lessening their ravages is to collect and destroy the caterpillars when they first appear, and are gregarious.

State of the Weather for the Week ending June 24, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	18	29.783	29.605	80	54	67.0	S.	.24
Saturday	19	29.689	29.607	69	45	57.0	W.	.08
Sunday	20	29.759	29.724	66	54	60.0	S.W.	.02
Monday	21	29.939	29.769	71	47	59.0	S.W.	.26
Tuesday	22	30.059	29.994	73	46	59.5	W.	.01
Wednesday	23	30.028	29.812	73	44	58.5	S.	.40
Thursday	24	29.741	29.639	72	54	63.0	W.	.49
Average		29.860	29.735	72.0	49.1	60.5		1.50

18. Very fine; sultry; rain with distant thunder and lightning at night.
19. Cloudy; sultry; clear in the evening; rain.
20. Very fine; slight rain; overcast with clouds universally tinged with dusky red.
21. Fine; heavy showers, with sultry intervals.
22. Very fine; cloudy.
23. Overcast and fine; heavy rain at noon, amounting to four-tenths of an inch in less than an hour.
24. Slightly overcast; very heavy showers; fine; heavy rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending July 3, 1841.

June	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 27	73.3	51.6	62.4	8	0.80 in.	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	—
Mon. 28	73.0	51.2	62.6	3	0.40	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	4
Tues. 29	72.0	49.8	60.9	3	0.20	2	3	2	—	—	4	3	1
Wed. 30	74.0	50.8	62.4	4	0.22	—	1	3	1	4	3	2	1
July													
Thurs. 1	72.8	52.5	62.6	6	0.38	1	1	3	—	3	2	4	1
Fri. 2	75.4	51.8	63.6	4	0.21	—	1	2	—	4	4	3	1
Sat. 3	75.1	51.4	63.2	5	0.72	—	2	2	—	1	4	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 28th June, in 1826—thermometer 91°; and the lowest, on the 1st July, 1837—thermometer 37°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 25th, 1841.

The supplies of Fruit and Vegetables have been large during the week, and the quality has generally been good. The show of Plants and cut Flowers has been fine. *Fruit.*—The remarks on Pines in our last report apply equally to this. Hothouse Grapes of the usual kinds abound. Peaches and Nectarines are plentiful, and vary in price from 12*s.* to 30*s.* per doz. Large quantities of Cherries have been brought during the week; the kinds are Bigarreau, Black Heart, May Duke, and Flemish. Raspberries are unusually plentiful, and are offered at from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per gallon. Several new kinds of Strawberries raised by Mr. Myatt are offered; the kinds are British Queen, Eliza, and Elton Pine; we saw three of the first-named which weighed 4 oz., and one measured 7½in. round; they are said to be of good quality and prolific bearers.—*Vegetables.* Generally speaking, the remarks made on Vegetables in the last report apply to this. Cauliflowers are abundant, and some of the specimens very large. Peas are excellent, particularly the Blue Cimeter. French Beans continue rather scarce. Carrots and Turnips are abundant. Young Celery is plentiful, as well as salading of all kinds.—*Flowers.* There has been a good display of cut flowers and plants in pots; among the latter we observed a Japan Lily, several Tuberoses, Oleanders, and Fuchsia fulgens; and among the former were good collections of Roses and Heartsease.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Cherries. Bigarreau, pr. sve., 14*s* to 18*s*	Melons, English, each, 3*s* to 8*s*
— Blackhearts, ,, 10*s* to 12*s*	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 10*s*
— Mayduke ,, 10*s* to 14*s*	Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— Flemish ,, 10*s* to 12*s*	— per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
Strawberries, p. pottle, 4*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Raspberries, Red, pr. galln., 8*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	— per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 20*s* to 30*s*	Almonds, per peck, 8*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 20*s* to 30*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 3*s*
Gooseberries, Ripe, pr. hf. sve., 6*s* to 7*s*	Walnuts, per bush. 16*s* to 20
— Green, ,, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	Nuts, per bushel—
Currants, Red, pr. half sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*	— Brazil, 20*s*
— Black, ,, 5*s* to 6*s*	— Spanish, 24*s*
— White, ,, 3*s* to 5*s*	— Barcelona, 28*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 10*s*	— Turkey, 16*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 2*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per dozen, 8*d* to 1*s*	Shallots, per lb. 1*s*
Cabbage Plants, per dozen, 2*s*	— Green, per bunch, 4*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 5*s*	Asparagus, per bunch, 3*s* to 5*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	— Sprue or Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 5*s* to 11*s*	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 2*s* to 3*s*	— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Broad Beans, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Celery, p. bund. (12 to 15) 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Longpod Beans, pr sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 4*l* 10*s* to 5*l*	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 6*d* to 9*d*
— New, per half sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*	Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Artichokes, French, per dozen, [illegible] to 7*s*	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. bunch. 2*s* to 7*s*	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bunch. 3*s* to 8*s*	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Red Beet, per doz. 4*s* to 6*s*	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Radish, p. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s*	Mint, per doz. bchs. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Turnip, per doz. bunch., 9*d* to 1*s*	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 4*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s*	Savory, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4*s*	Basil, per doz. bunches, 4*s* 6*d*
— Young, per bunch, 3*d* to 7*d*	Vegetable Marrow, each, 6*d*
Leeks, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per pound, 8*d*	

Notices to Correspondents.

DOUBLE-YELLOW ROSE.—Our correspondence has produced us a great many communications upon this curious subject; but we trust that we shall be favoured with many more. The best chance of ascertaining the secret of its cultivation is by comparing the experience of many persons writing independent of each other. We should be glad to hear the evidence of those who have tried to grow it, but in vain.

If *A Friend of the Gooseberry-bush* will in February, as directed by me (p. 366), lime one row of Gooseberry bushes (the expense perhaps 6*d.*), allowing all the adjoining bushes to remain without lime, he will be well repaid for his trouble, and find, as all my friends here have done, that my statement is correct, which, for the benefit of others, I hope he may acknowledge in your useful *Chronicle* next year.—*James Jackson, Trungle, near Penzance.*

J. W.—We fear you have been too kind to Aquilegia glandulosa and Iris susiana, and this is probably the reason of your want of success in flowering them. They certainly do not require to be grown in one-half horse-dung, as you were told. If you have a warm border in front of a wall, drain it well, and plant the Iris in light soil. Give it some slight protection from cold and wet in winter, and you are pretty sure to succeed. When the Aquilegia flowers, save the seed, and keep a stock of young plants; do not grow it in a hot, dry place.

P. M. asks whether fruits have ever been preserved in this country by means of carbonic acid. We are not aware that this has ever been done except as an experiment, and on a small scale. The preserving power of the gas was first pointed out about 1775 by Dr. Priestley and Mr. Henry. It would appear, however, that fruit thus preserved does not long retain its flavour.—*E.*

Mus.—Campanula pendula is a hardy perennial from Caucasus. You should plant it in a border which has been well drained, and mix some lime rubbish with the soil. If it is growing very luxuriantly, your soil is probably too rich. When grown in pots in a cold frame the same thing should be attended to. Address John Murray, Esq., Preston.

L. J. W.—You should manage your "dwarf Orange trees, which are intended solely to flower in the house," in the following manner:—First of all see that the roots are in a healthy state, give them a rich free soil, composed of sandy loam and rotten dung, with which you may mix about one-fourth of bruised charcoal. Be careful that the pots are properly drained. Whenever they are out of flower and removed from the house, do not place them in a dark greenhouse, as is often done, because this will prevent the wood from ripening, and your plants will not flower freely. Let them be placed in the lightest house you have, provided you can give them a sufficient quantity of air. If you have a very light greenhouse without sufficient ventilation, then you must shade slightly in very warm weather. It is a very common practice to place them out of doors in the summer months, and this is certainly much better than keeping them in a bad greenhouse. In France and other parts of the south of Europe where Orange-trees succeed so well, the summer is highly favourable to the ripening of the wood, so that it matters little where the plants are placed in winter; but in England it will not do to keep them in cellars and other dark places of this description. If your plants are healthy, and this treatment be attended to, it is not necessary to give them artificial heat in spring, unless you wish to force some of them early into flower.

X. Y.—The name of your plant is Crinum capense. Your suggestion respecting a list of handsome half-hardy bulbs shall be attended to shortly. In making cuttings, it is in the most of cases desirable that the bud at the base of the shoot should be cut out. Anything which would destroy the extremity of a cutting, and prevent its forming a callosity, would as certainly be injurious to the formation of roots, and therefore instead of facilitating the operation, would retard it. Soft-wooded cuttings flag when they are too dry: but the best way to ascertain when the sand or soil is in a proper state, is to take it between the finger and thumb, when you will feel at once if it be wet enough. When the cutting has struck it begins to grow; or you will feel it firming itself in the pot. If the buds on your cuttings are green and healthy-looking, their throwing off their old leaves is not a bad sign: if, on the contrary, the buds look ill, then your cuttings are in a hopeless condition.

A Novice.—The shrubs called Bottle-brushes are species of the genus Callistemon; particularly formosum, lanceolatum, and lophanthum.

B. S. K.—We have never been able to ascertain what the plant is which Mr. Catline exhibits in the Indian Gallery, and which he calls Pomme Blanche, or Prairie Turnip, collected and eaten by the Red Indians. It may possess properties which we know nothing of, and may be valuable to our agriculturists. We should be glad to learn something about it from some of our correspondents.

The plants from *Messrs. Pope and Sons* are Epidendrum nutans and Maxillaria vitellina. When specimens are put into cotton wool, they should be in the first instance inclosed in tissue paper, and then surrounded by wet brown paper.

E. M. M.'s plant is Trínia glabérrima.

Mr. Walton.—It is now well known that the Aponogéton distáchyum is perfectly hardy. It is indeed a very interesting aquatic.

A Well-wisher at Limerick will find soot-water, such as he describes, a very powerful manure. The proportions between soot and water are not important. It is the ammonia of the former that renders it so valuable.

We cannot name the leaf sent by *N. M. L.* We do not know what it is.

Mr. Davidson's plant is Cratægus torminalis.

Mr. Dillwyn's Acacias appear to be all varieties of A. dealbata; No. 2, however, may be A. mollissima; none of them are A. pubescens. The Elæágnus is the broad-leaved E. angustifolia, often called E. hortensis. Eucalyptus dumosus is a garden name.

C. D. may be assured that Pursh's Gerardia fruticosa is a Pentstemon. It is in fact very near P. Scouleri. See the *Botanical Register* under the latter article, and Mr. Bentham's Monograph of Gerardieæ, in the *Companion to the Botanical Magazine.*

The kernels of *Mr. Tuck's* Morello Cherries have been killed by frost; and when that is the case, stone-fruit cannot hang on the tree beyond the period at which the stone begins to harden.

Would any of our correspondents be kind enough to inform us where we can buy or borrow Dr. W. Falconer's Historical View of the Art of Laying-out Grounds among the Nations of Antiquity, 1783?

Mr. Collier's Aucubas are, we now see, diseased, probably from cold, or from having been bruised by other branches whipping them. It is a very different malady from that of the Laurels.

Suburban.—Hard pump-water is to many plants a slow poison. If you *had* anointed your Verbenas with bottled stout instead, the dose would have been quite as useful to them as to yourself, perhaps more so. Spoiled ale and porter, and mutton broth, are excellent manures. It is, indeed, melancholy that nothing but children should thrive in your neighbourhood. Have patience, however, and the prosperity of your garden will keep pace with that of your neighbours' children, if you do but read the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

E. F. L.'s bulbs will require the same treatment as others from the Cape. They must be kept dry when not growing, and at that time may be submitted to a temperature not lower than 36°. They are pretty good sorts, as far as we can make out the names; but the fourth is some error: anthiopica should be æthiopica, and rullaris should be scillaris.

H. O.—To preserve Rose-leaves gather them without any of the green and hard parts, when they are full-blown and perfectly dry. Spread them on a sheet thinly, in an empty chamber, where the sun does not shine, but where they are thoroughly ventilated. Stir them frequently till they are quite dry. They are then fit to put by.

R. C.—All the potatoes which the potato-plant bears are formed by the organising power of the leaves, exerted during the season of growth. The more leaves you have in a healthy condition, and freely exposed to light and air, the more potatoes: and this is true of all other plants after their kind. Now, to cut off the haulm is to cut off the leaves: therefore, the practice should never be adopted. It is as bad as sewing up an animal's mouth in order to fatten it.

J. D.—1. Halimodendron argenteum. 2. Pentstemon pubescens.

Bees.—A Subscriber will be obliged for answers to the following questions on Mr. H. Leake's management of bees, as described in No. 25:—Must the alighting board be placed at the bottom of the box, or in the floor-board between the box and straw-hives? In uniting more than two hives should there be more than one entrance? Must the holes forming the passages from the hives to the box be cut in the centres of the circles of the board occupied by each hive? for if there are more than two hives of course all the holes cannot be cut near the centre of the board. Should the box beneath be fixed to the floor-board, or removeable?

A Lover of Roses, Flora, Glenaladale, shall have answers next week.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE great events of the week in our home politics have been the Prorogation of Parliament by the Queen in person, and its subsequent dissolution. Her Majesty's Speech alluded to the importance of the trade and commerce of the country, and to the expediency of ascertaining the sense of the people on the best means of providing for the exigencies of the public service in the manner least burdensome to the community; and concluded by saying, that in the exercise of her prerogative, she could have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of her subjects. The Speaker in his address to the Throne, on behalf of the House of Commons, took a review of the provision made by the House for the naval and military establishments, expressing a hope that by promoting their efficiency, the House had adopted a course which would ensure to the country and to the rest of Europe a continuance of peace. The proceedings in both Houses previously to the dissolution, related chiefly to arrears of business, and to the passing of various measures for facilitating the public service during the suspension of Parliament.

Our Foreign news is also of considerable interest. In France the forged letters of the King, and the resolution of the ministers to abandon the prosecution of the journals, continue to attract attention. The Chamber of Peers has voted the budget of 1842 by a large majority, but not without strong protests on the necessity of further reductions in the military establishments. It appears that the Minister of Finance does not intend to bring out the contemplated loan at present; and in consequence of the rigid measures adopted by that minister for the collection of the taxes, great dissatisfaction has been created in different parts of the country. The Chamber has adopted the Treaty of Commerce with Holland, notwithstanding a strong appeal against it from the leading merchants of Paris.—In Spain, the commission appointed on the subject of the guardianship of the young Queen has decided against the claim of Queen Christina, and has declared it to be the duty of Government to call a meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, for the purpose of appointing a guardian to Her Majesty. The speedy prorogation of the Chambers is talked of, and the Carlist chief, Cabrera, is said to be devising measures for the renewal of civil war.—From Portugal, we learn that the Ministry has, at length, been definitively settled, Senhor Aguilar being President of the Council: its constitution is described as being of a decided Chartist character, and it is said that it will have a majority in both Chambers. The contract for the payment of the foreign dividends has been adopted by the Ministry, and the national battalions organised by the late Government have been dissolved.—The expectation entertained that the King of Prussia intended to abolish capital punishment appears to be premature, and the recent confirmation of several sentences of death is regarded as a proof that he does not think the time has yet come for so great a change in the penal code.—The arrival of the long-expected *Levant* mail supplies us with additional information respecting Turkey, Egypt, and Syria. The firman, containing the modifications alluded to in our last, has been forwarded to the Pacha, with the full concurrence of the representatives of the Allied Powers; and much anxiety is entertained both at Constantinople and Alexandria in consequence of the prevailing belief that Mehemet Ali will refuse to accept it, on the ground that the tribute is fixed at too large an amount. The intelligence from the European Provinces of Turkey is more favourable, but news has been received that the Pachas of several Asiatic cities are in open revolt and on the point of separating from the Supreme Government. The mountaineers of Syria are still in a state of agitation, and the plague is raging there as well as in Egypt with unabated violence. In Candia, the Turkish authorities have landed a powerful force, and the latest advices state that an engagement has taken place in which they sustained a severe loss.—From the United States we have received the President's Message on the opening of Congress; it is said to have given general satisfaction throughout the Union, and in regard to the foreign relations of the States, it is particularly favourable. The President declares that there is no danger of the interruption of peace, and that the time ought to be regarded as gone by when an appeal to arms is to be considered the only arbiter of national differences.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well and continue at Buckingham Palace. On Monday, the Queen and His Royal Highness visited Woolwich to be present at the launch of the *Trafalgar.* On Tuesday, Her Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, to prorogue Parliament. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty.

Official Changes.—Sir John Campbell has succeeded Lord Plunket as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and has been raised to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Campbell. Sir T. Wilde, the Solicitor-General, will suc-

ceed Sir J. Campbell as Attorney-General, and it is reported that either Mr. Dundas or Mr. Jervis will become the Solicitor-General. Mr. E. J. Stanley has been appointed Paymaster-General of the Forces. Capt. D. Dundas, Clerk of the Ordnance, has been appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and is succeeded in his office at the Ordnance by Col. Anson. Earl Clarendon has resigned the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, and has been succeeded by Sir George Grey, who has a seat in the Cabinet, and is succeeded as Judge Advocate by Mr. Sheil, late Vice-President of the Board of Trade. It is also officially announced that Mr. M. O'Ferrall, Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed to the post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. R. Gordon, resigned. Mr. O'Ferrall is succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Parker (M.P. for Sheffield), late one of the Lords of the Treasury. The Hon. Fox Maule has been transferred from the Under Secretaryship of the Home Department to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. Maule is succeeded by Lord Seymour, who has been transferred from the Secretaryship of the Board of Control, in which post he is succeeded by Mr. C. Buller. The vacancy in the number of Treasury Lords will, it is reported, be filled up by the appointment of the Hon. W. Cowper, now one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Bannerman, M.P. for Aberdeen, is named as Mr. Cowper's successor at Greenwich. Mr. J. Lefevre, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, is named as Mr. Le Marchant's successor at the Board of Trade.

Dissolution of Parliament.—An extraordinary *Gazette* of Wednesday evening published the Queen's proclamation, dissolving the present Parliament and calling a new one; the writs to be made returnable on the 19th of August. The nomination for many cities and boroughs will take place on Monday, and the election on Tuesday next.

Election Movements.—At the present moment, when public attention is so completely occupied with the General Election, the following summary may be interesting to our readers. It gives the names of the different Candidates for various counties and boroughs in the United Kingdom, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. Those marked *c* are Conservatives, and those marked *l* are Liberals; the letter *n* indicates a new Candidate.

Aberdeensh.—Capt. Gordon, *c*
Aberdeen—A. Bannerman, *l*
Abingdon—T. Duffield, *c*
Andover—Sir J. W. Pollen, *c*
n Lord Huntingtower, *c*
Ralph Etwall, *l*
Anglesea—Hn. W. O. Stanley, *l*
Antrim—N. Alexander, *c*
J. Irvine, *c*
Argyleshire—*n* —Campbell, *c*
Armagh County—Col. Verner, *c*
n C. Fox, *c*
n Hn. Mr. Caulfield, *l*
Armagh—*n* Col. J. Rawdon, *l*
Arundel—Lord Fitzalan, *l*
Ashburton—C. Lushington, *l*
n M. Jardine, *l*
n Mackaloop, *c*
Athlone—*n* O'Beirne, *l*
n D. Farrell, *l*
n Handcock, *c*
Ashton-under-Lyne—C. Hindley, *l*
Aylesbury—*n* R. Clayton, *c*
C. J. B. Hamilton, *c*
n Lord Nugent, *l*
Ayrshire—Lord Kelburne, *c*
Ayr—Lord P. J. Stuart, *l*
Bandon—Serj. Jackson, *c*
n Lord Boyle, *l*
Banbury—H. W. Tancred, *l*
n H. Vincent, *l*
n Hugh Holbech, *c*
Barnstaple—F. Hodgson, *c*
n S. De Horsey, *c*
J. P. Chichester, *l*
Bath—Lord Powerscourt, *c*
L. Bruges, *c*
n — Roebuck, *l*
n Lord Duncan, *l*
Beaumaris—Lt.-Col. Paget, *l*
Bedford—*n* W. Whitbread, *l*
F. Pelhill, *c*
n K. Stuart, *c*
Bedfordshire—Lord Alford, *c*
n W. Astell, *c*
Belfast—G. Dunbar, *l*
n Mr. Ross, *l*
J. E. Tennent, *c*
Berkshire—R. Palmer, *c*
Lord Barrington, *c*
P. Pusey, *c*
Berwick—R. Hodgson, *c*
n — Weedon, *c*
Berwickshire—Sir H. Campbell, *c*
Beverley—S. Lane Fox, *c*
J. W. Hogg, *c*
n J. Towneley, *l*
Bewdley—Sir T. Winnington, *l*
n — Monteith, *c*
Blackburne—W. Feilden, *c*
n J. Hornby, *c*
Bodmin—Sir S. Spry, *c*
n Lord Leicester, *c*
Major Vivian, *l*
Birmingham—J. Scholefield, *l*
G. F. Muntz, *l*
Bolton—W. Bolling, *c*
n Dr. Bowring, *l*
P. Ainsworth, *l*
n P. Rothwell, *c*
Boston—*n* Sir J. Duke, *l*
J. S. Browningg, *c*
J. C. A. Wood, *c*
Bradford—*n* W. J. Hardy, *c*
[illegible] Hardy, *c*
W. [illegible], *l*
n W. [illegible] Lister.
Bridgenorth—T. [illegible] Whitmore, *c*
R. Pigott, *c*
Bridgewater—H. Broadwood, *c*
n M. Forman,
Bridport—*n* J. Cochrane, *c*
H. Warburton, *l*
n T. A. Mitchell, *l*
Brecknock.—*n* Col. T. Wood, *c*
Brighton—Capt. Pechell, *l*
n J. N. Wigney, *l*
Sir A. Dalrymple, *c*
Bristol—P. Miles, *c*
n W. Fripp, *c*
Hon. F. Berkeley, *l*
Buckingham—Sir T. Fremantle, *c*
n Sir J. Chetwode, *c*
Buckinghamsh.—Sir W. Young, *c*
n S. Murray, *c*
C. G. Du Pré, *c*
Bury—R. Walker, *l*
Bury St. Edmund's—Ld. Fitzroy *l*
n R. G. Alston, *l*
Lord Jermyn, *c*
n H. Twiss, *c*
Buteshire—Hon. Sir W. Rae, *c*
Calne—Earl of Shelburne, *l*
Cambridgesh.—R. G. Townley, *l*
H. E. T. Yorke, *c*
R. Eaton, *c*
Cambridge—*n* Lord C. Russell, *l*
n — Wagstaff, *l*
Sir A. Grant, *c*
n M. Sutton, *c*
Do. University—H. Goulburn, *c*
Hon. C. E. Law, *c*
Canterbury—G. A. Smythe, *c*
J. Bradshaw, *c*
n Twisden Hodges, *l*
Cardiff—Dr. Nicholl, *c*
Cardiganshire—Col. Powell, *c*
Carlow—*n* F. Bruen, *c*
n Capt. Laird, *l*
Carlow County—Col. Bruen, *c*
n T. Bunbury, *c*
A. Yates, *l*
n D. O'Connell, jun., *l*
Carmarthen—D. Morris, *l*
Carmarthensh.—Hn. G. Trevor, *c*
J. Jones, *c*
Carnarvon—W. B. Hughes, *c*
n Lord G. Paget, *l*
Carnarvonsh.—*n* Col. Pennant, *c*
Carlisle—P. H. Howard, *l*
W. Marshall, *l*
n Serj. Goulburn, *c*
Chatham—Rt. Hon. G. Byng, *l*
Cheltenham—Hn. C. Berkeley, *l*
n W. P. Gaskell, *l*
n J. A. Gardner, *c*
Carrickfergus—P. Kirk, *c*
Cavan—J. Young, *c*
Col. H. Clements, *c*
Cheshire, N.—W. T. Egerton, *c*
n C. Leigh, *c*
E. J. Stanley, *l*
Cheshire, S.—G. Wilbraham, *l*
Sir T. Egerton, *c*
n — Tollemache, *c*
Chippenham—J. Neeld, *c*
H. G. Bohero, *c*
n W. J. Lysley, *l*
Clackmannan & Kinross—G. R. Abercromby, *l*
Clare—Major Macnamara, *l*
C. O'Brien, *l*
Chester—Lord R. Grosvenor, *l*
J. Jervis,
Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, *l*
J. A. Smith, *l*
Christchurch—Sir G. Rose, *c*
Cirencester—J. Cripps, *c*
T. Masters, *c*
Clitheroe—*n* C. Cawell, *c*
n M. Wilson, jun., *l*
Clonmel—D. R. Pigot, *l*
Cockermouth—H. A. Aglionby, *l*
E. Horsman, *l*
n Gen. Wyndham, *c*
Colchester—R. Sanderson, *c*
Sir G. H. Smyth, *c*
Cork County—*n* N. P. Leader, *c*
E. B. Roche, *c*
G. S. Barry, *l*
Cork—F. S. Murphy, *l*
n Col. Chatterton, *c*
Cornwall, E.—*n* W. Rashleigh, *c*
Lord Eliot, *c*
n G. Fortescue, *c*
J. S. Trelawney, *l*
Cornwall, W.—*n* Ld. Bloscawen, *c*
n Hon. B. Rose, *c*
E. W. Pendarves, *l*
Coventry—Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, *l*
W. Williams, *l*
Cricklade—Hn. Capt. Howard, *l*
J. Neeld, *c*
A. Goddard, *c*
Cumberland, W.—L. Stanley, *c*
S. Irton, *c*
Cumberland, E.—Hon. C. A. Howard, *l*
W. James, *l*
Dartmouth—Sir J. H. Seale, *l*
Denbigh—Capt. Biddulph, *l*
n J. Manwaring, *c*
Denbighshire—Hon. W. Bagot, *c*
Derbyshire, N.—*n* R. Arkwright, *c*
G. H. Cavendish, *l*
W. B. Evans, *l*
Derbyshire, S.—Sir G. Crewe, *c*
F. Hurt, *c*
Derby—E. Strutt, *l*
J. G. B. Ponsonby, *l*
Devonport—Sir G. Grey, *l*
H. Tuffnell, *l*
n Hn. G. Dawson, *c*
Devonshire, N.—Sir T. Acland, *c*
L. W. Buck, *c*
n — Buller, *l*
Devonshire, S.—Sir J. B. Buller, *c*
n Lord Courtenay, *c*
Devizes—H. W. Heneage, *c*
T. E. Sotherton, *c*
Donegal County—Sir E. Hayes, *c*
E. M. Conolly, *c*
Dorchester—R. Williams, *c*
Hon. H. Ashley, *c*
Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley, *c*
n G. Bankes, *c*
n C. Sturt, *c*
n R. B. Sheridan, *l*
Dover—E. Rice, *l*
n Serg. Halcombe, *c*
Sir J. R. Reid, *c*
Downpatrick—D. Kerr, *c*
Down Co.—Lord Castlereagh, *c*
E. Hillsborough, *c*
Droitwich—J. Packington, *c*
Drogheda—Sir W. Somerville, *l*
Dublin Co.—*n* J. Hamilton, *c*
n Capt. Taylor, *c*
Lord Brabazon, *l*
G. Evans, *l*
Dublin City—*n* E. Grogan, *c*
n G. H. Hamilton, *c*
D. O'Connell, *l*
R. Hutton, *l*
Dublin Univ.—Hon. F. Shaw, *c*
Hon. T. Lefroy, *c*
Dudley—B. Hawkes, *c*
Dumbartonshire—*n* A. Smollett, *c*
Dumfriesshire—J. Johnstone, *c*
Dumfries—*n* W. Ewart, *l*
n Sir A. Johnson, *l*
Dundalk—T. N. Reddington, *l*
Dundee—Sir H. Parnell, *l*
Dungannon—Lord Northland, *c*
Dungarvon—*n* J. Hatchell, *l*
n J. M. Galway, *c*
Durham, N.—Hon. H. Liddell, *c*
H. Lambton, *l*
Durham, S.—*n* Ld. Dungannon, *c*
n Lord H. Vane, *l*
J. Bowes, *l*
Durham—W. Harland, *l*
n T. C. Granger, *l*
n W. Shepherd, *c*
n Capt. Fitzroy, *c*
Edinburgh—W. G. Craig, *l*
T. B. Macaulay, *l*
Edinburghsh.—*n* W. Ramsay, *c*
Elgin Districts—*n* Sir A. L. Hay, *l*
n — Johnstone, *l*
n — Duff, *c*
Elgin County—C. Bruce, *c*
Enniskillen—Hon. H. Cole, *c*
Essex, N.—Sir J. Tyrrell, *c*
C. Round, *c*
Essex, S.—T. W. Bramston, *c*
G. Palmer, *c*
Evesham—G. Rushout, *c*
n P. Borthwick, *c*
Lord M. Hill, *l*
Exeter—E. Divett, *l*
Sir W. Follett, *c*
n Lord Lovaine, *c*
Eye—Sir J. Kerrison, *c*
Falkirk—W. D. Gillon, *l*
n — Baird, *c*
Fermanagh Co.—Sir A. Brooke, *c*
Fermanagh—M. Archdall, *l*
Fifeshire—Capt. Wemyss, *l*
Finsbury—T. Wakley, *l*
T. S. Duncombe, *l*
Flint—*n* R. W. Bulkeley, *l*
Flintshire—*n* E. Mostyn, *l*
Sir S. Glynne, *c*
Frome—T. Shephern, *c*
Galway County—J. Bodkin, *l*
T. Martin, *l*
n Sir J. Burke, *l*
n J. Daley, *c*
Galway—A. Lynch, *l*
G. Blake, *l*
n D. Daley, *c*
Gateshead—*n* W. Hutt, *l*
Glamorganshire—C. R. Talbot, *l*
Lord Aveare, *c*
Glasgow—*n* R. Monteith, *c*
A. Dennistoun, *l*
W. Oswald, *l*
Gloucestershire, E.—*n* Sir W. Guise, *l*
C. W. Codrington, *c*
n W. L. Lawrence, *c*.
Gloucestershire, W.—Hon. G. Berkeley, *l*
R. B. Hale, *c*
n Lord Quarteris, *c*
Gloucester City—H. T. Hope, *c*
Lord Loftus, *c*
n Capt. Berkeley, *l*
Grantham—Honble. F. Tollemache, *l*
n Sir M. Cholmeley, *l*
G. E. Welby, *c*
Greenwich—*n* Sir S. Cockburne, *c*
n J. J. Cochrane, *c*
E. G. Barnard, *l*
n Capt. Dundas, *l*
Grimsby—E. Heneage, *l*
Greenock—R. Wallace, *l*
Guildford—R. D. Mangles, *l*
Hon. J. J. Scarlett, *c*
n H. Currie, *c*
Haddingtonshire—*n* J. N. Balfour, *c*
Hadnington—R. Steuart, *l*
C. Wood, *l*
n Sir G. Sinclair
Halifax—E. Protheroe, *l*
Hampshire, S.—J. W. Flemming, *c*
H. Compton, *c*
Hampshire, N.—C. S. Lefevre, *l*
Sir W. Heathcote, *l*
Harwich—Capt. Ellice, *l*
n T. Bagshaw, *l*
n M. Le Marchant, *l*
J. C. Herries, *c*
Hastings—Hon. J. Planta, *c*
R. Holland, *l*
Haverfordwest—Sir R. Phillips, *l*
Helston—J. Bassett, *l*
Herefordshire—*n* Sir J. Money, *l*
n — Baskerville, *c*
n J. Bailey, *c*
Hereford—E. Clive, *l*
D. D. Burr, *c*
Hertfordsh.—Lord Grimston, *c*
A. Smith, *c*.
n Hon. G. Ryder, *c*
R. Alston, *l*
Hertford—Lord Mahon, *c*
n Sir M. Farquhar, *c*
Hon. W. Cowper, *l*
Honiton—*n* Sir C. Colebrooke, *l*
J. Baillie, *c*
n — M'Grady, *c*
Horsham—*n* T. Broadwood, *c*
n Hon. R. C. Scarlet, *c*
n R. Hurst, *l*
Huddersfield—W. R. Stansfield, *l*
Hull—*n* Col. Thompson, *l*
n — Clay, *l*
Sir W. James, *c*
n Sir J. Hanmer, *c*
Huntingdon—Col. Peel, *c*
Sir F. Pollock, *c*
Huntingdonshire—E. Fellowes, *c*
G. Thornhill, *c*
Hythe—Lord Melgund, *l*
Inverness—J. Morrison, *l*
Inverness-shire—H. J. Baillie, *c*
Ipswich—F. Kelly, *c*
n R. Wason, *l*
n — Herries, *c*
Kendal—G. W. Wood, *l*
n Bentinck, *c*
Kent, W.—T. L. Hodges, *l*
Sir E. Filmer, *c*
n Lord Marsham, *c*
Kent, E.—Sir E. Knatchbull, *c*
J. P. Plumptre, *c*
Kerry Co.—A. Blennerhasset, *c*
M. O'Connell, *l*
n Hon. W. Bourne, *l*
Kidderminster—R. Godson, *c*
Kildare—M. O'Ferrall, *l*
R. Archbold, *l*
Kilkenny Co.—Hon. P. Butler, *l*
Major Bryan, *l*
Kilkenny—*n* J. O'Connell, *l*
Kilmarnock—*n* A. Johnson, *l*
J. C. Colquhoun, *c*
Kincardineshire—Hon. H. Arbuthnot, *c*
Kinsale—Col. Thomas, *c*
n W. H. Watson, *l*
Kirkaldy—Col. Ferguson, *l*
Kirkcudbright'sh.—A. Murray, *l*
n — Maxwell, *c*
Knaresborough—*n* W. B. Ferrand, *c*
n — Lawson, *c*
King's County—A. Armstrong, *l*
Col. Westenra, *l*
Lambeth—B. Hawes, *l*
Hon. T. D'Eyncourt, *l*
n Dr. Baldwin, *c*
Lanarkshire—*n* W. Lockhart, *c*
Lancashire, N.—Lord Stanley, *c*
J. W. Patten, *c*
Lancash., S.—Lord F. Egerton, *c*
Hon. B. Wilbraham, *c*
Lancaster—T. Greene, *c*
S. Martin, *c*
n — Armstrong, *l*.
Leeds—*n* Sir J. Beckett, *c*
n Lord Jocelyn, *c*
n J. Hume, *l*
n M. Aldam, *l*
Leicester—W. Ellice, *l*
J. Easthope, *l*
Leicestershire, N.—Lord C. Manners, *c*
E. B. Farnham, *c*
Leicestershire, S.—H. Halford, *c*
C. W. Packe, *c*
Leith—*n* — Gladstone, *c*
A. Rutherford, *l*
Leitrim County—L. White, *l*
Lord Clements, *l*
Leominster—C. Greenaway, *l*
n Sir J. Flower, *l*
n J. Wigram, *c*
Lewes—Lord Cantalupe, *c*
Hon. H. Fitzroy, *c*
n W. Elphinstone, *l*
n S. Hartland, *l*
Lichfield—Sir G. Anson, *l*
Lord A. Paget, *l*
n Capt. Dyott, *c*
Limerick Co.—*n* Sir R. Bourke, *c*
W. S. O'Brien, *l*
Limerick—*n* J. O'Brien, *l*
Sir D. Roche, *l*
Lincolnshire, N.—Lord Worsley, *l*
n Hon. C. H. Cust, *c*
R. A. Christopher, *c*
Lincolnshire, N.—*n* Sir J. Trollope, *c*
n C. Turner, *c*
Lincoln—Sir E. Bulwer, *l*
n C. Sceley, *l*
Col. Sibthorp, *c*
n W. R. Collett, *c*
Linlithgowshire—Capt. Hope, *c*
Launceston—Sir H. Harding, *c*
Lisburne—Capt. Meynell, *c*
Liskeard—*n* Sir T. Kirkwich, *c*
C. Buller, *l*
Liverpool—*n* Sir J. Walmesley, *l*
Lord Sandon, *c*
C. Cresswell, *c*
London—*n* Alderman Pierie, *c*
n G. Lyall, *c*
n — Masterman, *c*
n W. Attwood, *c*
M. Wood, *l*
J. Pattison, *l*
W. Crawford, *l*
n Lord J. Russell, *l*
Londonderry—Sir R. Ferguson, *l*
n Sir J. Hamilton, *c*
Londonderry County—Sir R. Bateson, *c*
Capt. Jones, *c*
Longford—*n* A. Lefroy, *c*
n C. B. Fox, *c*
Louth, Co.—*n* M. Fortescue, *c*
n Hon. S. Foster, *c*
Louth—R. M. Bellew, *l*
Ludlow—Col. Salwey, *l*
B. Bosfield, *c*
Lymington—J. Stewart, *c*
W. A. Mackinnon, *c*
Lynn—Lord G. Bentinck, *c*
Sir S. Canning, *c*
Lyme Regis—W. Pinney, *l*
Macclesfield—J. Brocklehurst, *l*
T. Grimsditch, *c*
Maidstone—*n* J. B. Hope, *c*
n — Dodd, *c*
Maldon—Q. Dick, *c*
J. Round, *c*
Mallow—Sir D. J. Norreys, *l*
n — Longfield, *c*
Malmesbury—*n* A. Burton, *c*
n J. Howard, *l*
Malton—J. W. Childers, *l*
n — Fitzwilliam, *l*
Manchester—M. Philips, *l*
n — Gibson, *l*
n Sir G. Murray, *c*
n W. Entwistle, *c*
Marlborough—Lord Bruce, *c*
H. B. Baring, *c*
Great Marlow—T. P. Williams, *c*
n — Hampden, *c*
Sir W. Clayton, *l*
Marylebone—Sir B. Hall, *l*
n Sir C. Napier, *l*
n E. V. Sankey, *l*
n B. B. Cabbell, *c*
n Sir J. Hamilton, *c*
Merionethshire—R. Richards, *c*
Middlesex—Capt. Wood, *c*
n W. Pownall, *c*
n Sir H. Seymour, *c*
G. Byng, *l*
Mayo—M. Blake, *l*
R. D. Browne, *l*
Meath County—H. Grattan, *l*
M. Corbally, *l*
Merthyr Tydvil—Sir J. Guest, *l*
Monaghan—E. Lucas, *c*
Hon. H. Westenra, *l*
Monmouth—R. Blewitt, *l*
n — Rolle, *c*
Monmouthshire—*n* W. A. Williams, *l*
Lord G. Somerset, *c*
C. O. Morgan, *c*
Montgomeryshire—C. W. Wynn, *c*
Montgomery—Col. Edwards, *l*
n Hon. H. Cholmondeley, *c*
Montrose—P. Chalmers, *l*
Morpeth—Capt. Howard, *l*
n W. H. Cadogan, *c*
Newark-upon-Trent—W. E. Gladstone, *c*
n Lord J. Manners, *c*
Newcastle-under-Lyme—W. H. Miller, *c*
n — Buckley, *c*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. H. Hinde, *c*
n W. Chapman, *c*
W. Ord, *l*
n Sir C. Grey, *l*
Nairn—F. Dundas, *l*
Newport, Isle of Wight—J. Hawkins, *l*
W. J. Blake, *l*
New Ross—*n* Capt. Gore, *l*
n Col. Tottenham, *c*
Newry—*n* Lord Newry, *c*
n — Carmichael, *l*
Northallerton—W. Wrightson, *l*
n Hon. E. Lascelles, *c*
Norfolk, East—E. Wodehouse, *c*
H. N. Burroughs, *c*
Norfolk, West—W. Bagge, *c*
W. L. Chute, *c*
Northamptonshire, N.—T. P. Maunsell, *c*
n A. S. O'Brien, *c*
Northamptonshire, S.—W. Cartwright, *c*
Sir C. Knightley, *c*
Northumld.—*n* H. Willoughby, *c*
R. V. Smith, *l*
R. Currie, *l*
Northumbld., N.—Ld. Howick, *l*
Lord Ossulston, *c*
Northumberland, S.—C. Blackett, *l*
n S. H. Ogle, *l*
M. Bell, *c*
Norwich—Marquis of Douro, *c*
B. Smith, *l*
Nottingham—Sir J. Hobhouse, *l*
J. Walter, *c*
n T. B. Charlton, *c*
n G. De Lapent, *l*
Notts., N.—T. Houldsworth, *c*
H. G. Knight, *c*
Notts., S.—Earl of Lincoln, *c*
Col. Rolleston, *c*
Oldham—*n* G. Wilkins, *c*
n B. Brierley, *c*
J. Fielden, *l*
General Johnson, *l*
Oxford—W. Erle, *l*
D. Maclean, *c*
n W. H. Hughes, *c*
Lord Norreys, *c*
Oxfordshire—G. V. Harcourt, *c*
T. A. Parker, *c*
Oxford Univer.—Sir R. Inglis, *c*
T. G. Estcourt, *c*
Paisley—*n* Spiers, *c*
A. Hastie, *l*
Peeblesshire—W. F. Mackenzie, *c*
Pembrokeshire—*n* Lord Emlyn, *c*
Pembroke—*n* Sir J. Owen, *c*
n J. M. Childe, *l*
Penryn and Falmouth—*n* Capt. Plumridge, *l*
n Sir J. Beresford, *c*
Perth—*n* W. F. Black, *c*
Hon. F. Maule, *l*
Perthshire—H. H. Drummond, *c*
Peterborough—*n* T. Gladstone, *c*
J. N. Fazakerley, *l*
Sir R. Heron, *l*
Petersfield—*n* Sir W. B. Jolliffe, *c*
Plymouth—*n* J. Johnson, *c*
n T. Gill, *l*
n H. Fortescue, *l*
Pontefract—W. Stanley, *l*
R. Milnes, *c*
n Lord Pollington, *c*
Portarlington—Hon. C. Damer, *c*
Preston—R. T. Parker, *c*
n C. Swainson, *c*
Sir H. Fleetwood, *l*
Poole—C. Ponsonby, *l*
C. R. Phillips, *l*
Portsmouth—Hn. F. T. Baring, *l*
Sir G. Staunton, *l*
Queen's Co.—Sir C. H. Coote, *c*
n Hon. T. Vesey, *c*
J. W. Fitzpatrick, *l*
Radnorshire—*n* Sir L. Parry, *l*
Sir J. Walsh, *c*
Radnor—R. Price, *c*
Reading—*n* C. Russell, *c*
n Lord Chelsea, *c*
Reigate—Lord Eastnor, *c*
Renfrewshire—G. Houstoun, *c*
n P. M. Steuart, *l*
Richmond—Sir R. Dundas, *l*
n Sir G. Strickland, *l*
Rochdale—*n* S. Crawford, *l*
n J. Fenton, *c*
Rochester—*n* Lord Melgund, *l*
n — Dashwood, *l*
n S. Douglas, *c*
Roscommon c—F. French, *l*
O'Conor Don, *l*
East Retford—Hon. A. Duncombe, *c*
G. Vernon, *c*
Ripon—Sir E. Sugden, *c*
T. Pemberton, *c*
Ross and Cromarty—T. Mackenzie, *c*
Roxburghshire—*n* Hon. T. Scott, *c*
Hon. J. Elliot, *l*
Rutlandshire—Sir G. Noel, *l*
n G. J. Heathcote, *l*
n Hon. H. Dawnay, *c*
Rye—*n* Ald. Farncombe, *c*
n Major Curteis, *l*
Salford—J. Brotherton, *l*
n W. Garnett, *c*
Salisbury—*n* Hon. J. Ashley, *c*
W. Wyndham, *c*
W. Brodie, *l*
Salop, N.—Sir R. Hill, *c*
W. O. Gore, *c*
Salop, S.—Hon. R. Clive, *c*
Lord Darlington, *c*
Sandwich—H. M. Lindsay, *c*
n Sir J. Douglas, *c*
Sir C. Troubridge, *l*
n Col. Fox, *l*
Scarborough—*n* Col. Phipps, *l*
Sir F. Trench, *c*
n Sir J. Johnstone, *c*
Selkirkshire—A. Pringle, *c*
Shaftesbury—Capt. Mathew, *c*
n Lord Howard, *l*
Sheffield—J. Parker, *l*
H. G. Ward, *l*
n D. Urquhart, *c*
n Col. Taylor, *c*
Shoreham—Sir C. M. Burrell, *c*
n C. Goring, *c*
n Lord E. Howard, *l*
Shrewsbury—R. Slaney, *l*
n Sir J. Parry, *l*
n B. D'Israeli, *c*
n G. Tomline, *c*
Sligo (County—Col. Perceval, *c*
J. P. Somers, *l*
Somersetshire, E.—W. Langton, *l*
W. Miles, *c*
Dutto, W.—T. D. Acland, *c*
n — Dickinson, *c*
Southampton—*n* C. C. Martyn, *c*
n Lord Bruce, *c*
n Capt. Mangles, *l*
n E. J. Hutchins, *l*
South Shields—R. Ingham, *l*
n G. Fyler, *c*
Southwark—J. Humphrey, *l*
B. Wood, *l*
Staffordshire, S.—Col. Anson, *l*
Lord Ingestre, *c*
Staffordshire, N.—*n* D. W. Russell, *c*
n C. B. Adderly, *c*
Stafford—W. F. Chetwynd, *l*
n Capt. Carnegie, *c*
St. Albans—G. A. Muskett, *l*
Earl Listowell, *l*
n G. W. T. Repton, *c*
n Lord J. Manners, *l*
St. Ives—W. T. Praed, *c*
n E. Lee, *c*
St. Andrews—E. Ellis, *l*
Stamford—Sir G. Clerk, *c*
Marquis of Granby, *c*
Stirlingshire—*n* M. Bruce, *l*
n W. Forbes, *c*
Stirling—Lord Dalmeny, *l*
n — Ayteune, *c*
Stockport—Major Marsland, *c*
n J. H. Lloyd, *c*
H. Marsland, *l*
n — Cobden, *l*

Stoke-on-Trent—*n* Ricardo, *l*
W. Copeland, *c*
n Hn. F. D. Ryder, *c*
Stroud—*n* D. Jones, *c*
n J. C. Symons, *l*
P. Scrope, *l*
Sunderland—D. Barclay, *l*
W. Thompson, *c*
Surrey, E.—H. Kemble, *c*
G. Antrobus, *c*
Surrey, W.—J. Trotter, *c*
W. Denison, *l*
Sutherland—D. Bandas, *l*
Swansea—C. H. Vivian, *l*
Sudbury—*n* C. Taylor, *c*
n D. Jones, *c*
Suffolk, E.—Lord Henniker, *c*
Sir C. B. Vere, *c*
Suffolk, W.—Col Rushbrooke, *c*
H. J. Waddington, *c*
Sussex, E.—G. Darby, *c*
n A. E. Fuller, *c*
Sussex, W.—*n* Col. Wyndham, *c*
n Earl of March, *c*
Tamworth—*n* Capt. Townsend, *l*
Sir R. Peel, *c*
Capt. A'Court, *c*
Taunton—*n* — Wilberforce, *c*
n — Hall, *c*
E. Bambridge, *l*
H. Labouchere, *l*
Tavistock—J. Rundle, *l*
Marq. of Tavistock, *l*
Tewkesbury—J. Martin, *l*
n — Easthope, jun., *l*
W. Dowdeswell, *c*
Thetford—Hon. F. Baring, *c*
n Sir J. Flower, *c*
Lord Euston, *c*
Thirsk—Sir S. Crompton, *l*
Tipperary—R. O. Cave, *l*
n Hon. — Maude, *c*
n R. Pennefather, *c*
Totness—C. B. Baldwin, *c*
n—Teed, *c*
Lord Seymour, *l*
Tiverton—J. Heathcote, *l*
Lord Palmerston, *l*
Tower Hamlets—*n* Sir J. Hanmer, *c*
W. Clay, *l*
n Colonel Fox, *l*
n A. Hutchinson, *l*
n E. P. Thompson, *l*
Tralee—M. O'Connell, *l*
n—Bateman, *c*
Truro—J. Vivian, *c*
E. Turner, *l*
Tynemouth—Sir C. Grey, *l*
Tyrone—Lord C. Hamilton, *c*
H. Corry, *c*
Wakefield—Hon. W. Lascelles, *c*
n—Hortsworth, *l*
Wallingford—*n* T. Teed, *l*
W. Blackstone, *c*
Walsall—J. Gladstone, *c*
n R. Scott, *l*
Wareham—J. H. Calcraft, *c*
Warrington—W. S. Blackburn, *c*
Warwick, N.—H. J. Dugdale, *c*
Sir E. Wilmot, *c*
Warwick, S.—Sir J. Mordaunt, *c*
E. J. Shirley, *c*
Warwick—Sir C. Douglas, *c*
W. Collins, *l*
Waterford Co.—W. Steuart, *l*
Hon. R. Carew, *l*
Waterford—T. Wyse, *l*
H. Baron, *l*
Wells—W. Hayter, *l*
R. Blackmore, *c*
Wenlock—Hon G. Forester, *c*
J. M. Gaskell, *c*
Westbury—*n* Sir R. Lopes, *c*
Westmeath—*n* — Pollard, *c*
Sir M. L. Chapman, *l*
Sir R. Nagle, *l*
Westminster—J. Leader, *l*
Sir G. De L. Evans, *l*
Capt. Rous, *c*
Westmoreland—Lord Lowther, *c*
Colonel Lowther, *c*
Wexford Co.—*n* Lord Loftus, *c*
n H. Lambert, *c*
J. Power, *l*
n P. Hatton, *l*
Wexford—*n* J. Bourne, *c*
Sir T. Esmonde, *l*
Weymouth—Lord Villiers, *c*
G. W. Hope, *c*
Whitby—A. Chapman, *c*
Whitehaven—M. Attwood, *c*
Wick—J. Loch, *l*
n G. Dempster, *c*
Wicklow—J. Grattan, *l*
Sir R. Howard, *l*
Wicklow Co.—*n* Col. Acton, *c*
n — Tynte, *c*
Wigan—*n* J. H. Kearsley, *c*
n Greenall, *c*
C. Standish, *l*
Isle of Wight—W. A. Holmes, *c*
Wigtonshire—J. Blair, *c*
Wigton—T. M'Taggart, *l*
Wilton—Col. Baker, *c*
Wiltshire, N.—Sir F. Burdett, *c*
W. Long, *c*
n H. Hobhouse, *l*
Wiltshire, S.—Hn. H. Herbert, *c*
J. B. East, *c*
J. Benett, *l*
Winchester—*n* B. E. Escott, *c*
J. B. East, *c*
Windsor—*n* Ralph Neville, *c*
J. Ramsbottom, *l*
n Sir J. De Beauvoir, *l*
Wolverhampton—C. P. Villiers, *l*
T. Thorneley, *l*
Woodstock—F. Thesiger, *c*
Worcestersh., E.—H. St. Paul, *c*
J. Barneby, *c*
Worcestersh., W.—Maj. Lygon, *c*
n F. W. Knight, *c*
Worcester—J. Bailey, *c*
n G. B. Robinson, *c*
n Sir T. Wilde, *c*
Wycombe—H. Dashwood, *l*
n — Bernal, *l*
n R. Alexander, *c*
n J. W. Freshfield, *c*
Yorkshire, N.R.—Hon. H. Duncombe, *c*
n Hon. J. Wortley, *c*
n E. B. Denison, *c*
E. S. Cayley, *l*
Yorkshire, E.R.—H. Broadley, *c*
n Lord Hotham, *c*
Yorksh., W.R.—Lord Morpeth, *l*
n Lord Milton, *l*
York—*n* H. R. Yorke, *l*
J. H. Lowther, *c*
n Serjt. Acherley, *c*
Yarmouth—C. E. Rumbold, *l*
W. Wiltshire, *l*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Libels on Louis-Philippe.*—The journals are almost exclusively occupied with the question of the king's inviolability, raised on the forgeries of *La Contemporaine*, and the letters of Didier. The discussion, however, is one which can but slightly interest English readers. The opposition papers declare that ministers dare not, and cannot, execute the September laws on the subject of libel; the great argument in favour of these laws having been that a liberal majority in the Chamber would never permit their full execution. The ministry seems avowedly to have abandoned all idea of prosecuting the journals before the Court of Peers for the Grenelle letters reflecting on the king. The opposition prints consider this as a triumph. The ministerial ones, on the contrary, say that the resolve is the result of the calm consideration of ministers, uninfluenced by threats in or out of the press; and that if the project was entertained by one or two ministers, the whole cabinet deserves the credit of refusing to engage in an unpopular course. Some of the journals have found out fresh reasons for speculating on a letter addressed to Louis-Philippe by M. Bonnelier, who was Secretary of the Provisional Government in July 1830, subsequently Sub-Prefect of Fontainebleau, and finally Secretary-General of the Government of Algeria. In this letter M. Bonnelier asserts that he has not been sufficiently rewarded for services rendered to the king when Duke of Orleans, and alludes mysteriously to some mission with which he was charged in Brittany shortly before the revolution of 1830, by the duke; a mission, he states, requiring "penetration and sagacity."

Extraordinary Budget of 1842.—The Chamber of Peers has voted the budget of 1842, but not without protests against the insufficiency of the reduction. The Marquis Barthelemy observed that ministers certainly reckoned on peace for their country, or having always the reserve of the sinking-fund to dispose of, since they still proposed to spend five hundred millions on public works. He would vote for the budget, but he expected that ministers would spend less, and, above all, that Marshal Soult would disband the new regiments formed. With regard to the marine, it was impossible, he said, to pay 44,131 sailors, as at present, without throwing the finances into disorder. Marshal Soult admitted that he had promised further reductions in the military expenses of 1842, if possible; but said that he could not be more explicit at present. M. Barris said, that in maintaining the army at more than 400,000 men, all hope of public works, of productive and useful expenses, must be abandoned, and a deficit of another hundred millions of francs be expected for 1843; a result which would be fatal not only to the moral influence of government at home, but its dignity and station abroad. Gen. Tirlet entered into a long and learned comparison of the naval steam force which the English and French could bring into action, and professed himself quite perplexed and annoyed at the superiority of the English. He strongly censured several high naval authorities for asserting that the chief force of the navy still existed in vessels of war, and enlarged on the all-importance of steam. Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine, in reply, admitted the superiority of England in naval resources, but showed the French admiralty not to have been wanting in activity. With respect to steamers, he added, France would soon be on an equality with England, as she had actually 41 afloat, and the remaining 34, to come up to the number 75 at present possessed by that country, were in progress of construction. In the project of law for extraordinary public works, which had yet to come before the Chamber, the principal item objected to appears to be that of forty millions of francs demanded for stabling for French cavalry. Out of 32,000 horses, which composed the French cavalry from 1830 to 1836, 2,000 died from the disease of glanders. It is to combat the effects of this disease that the minister demands the forty millions. A minority of the commission of the peers, it is said, is disposed to refuse them, on the ground that glanders ravage large stables as much as small ones. The importance of this opposition was considered to be not so much in the subject, as in the possibility of an amendment, which would paralyse the entire law. Subsequent accounts, however, inform us that this question has since come before the Chamber, but no amendment was brought forward. On the subject of the stabling for horses, as well as with regard to the money required for fortifications, ministers admitted that the expenses and the grant should be re-examined each year in parliament, and the destination of the funds changed, if the chambers so thought proper. The law was then carried by a majority of 96 against 23.

Algeria.—In the sitting of Friday, Baron Mounier called the attention of the Chamber to what he termed the "fearful expenses" of Algiers, where he said twenty millions sufficed in 1834, and which demanded sixty-two millions in 1841, with an army of 70,000 men. He complained that expeditions produced no result save fresh expeditions, in which more officers distinguished themselves than at Austerlitz. He regretted that whilst the Arabs had borrowed their discipline from the French, the French had borrowed their destroying and pillaging parties from the Arabs. The captures made on these occasions were generally women and children. He shuddered, on reading in a military despatch, that "French soldiers had brought in so many heads." Marshal Soult replied that all such acts of inhumanity had been censured, and should not be repeated, whilst a system of exchange of prisoners had been arranged, which would tend to mitigate the horrors of war.

The Finances.—It is stated that the Minister of Finance does not intend to bring out the contemplated loan before October, and some of the journals assert that it will not be proposed this year. Great complaints throughout the country are being made on the part of the householders and shopkeepers against M. Humann, who, finding the revenue insufficient, fresh taxes unpalatable, and loans impossible, has put into practice a variety of vexatious, though not illegal ways, of raising the receipts. Every holder of an apartment has been forced to pay the very utmost of his mobilier tax. The same severity has been exercised towards shopkeepers, paying the patent tax. And towns, which escaped surplus taxation, by pretending to be a thousand or two thousand less in population than reality, are now discovered, enrolled in the higher list, and condemned to pay the surplus. The minister, though only doing, it is said, rigorous justice, appears to be gathering a cloud of unpopularity upon government, and upon the war-party, which is considered to be the original cause of the increased taxation. The mayor of Toulouse, it is stated, has declared to the municipality of that city, that the mode of making the returns of the doors and windows subject to taxation, prescribed by M. Humann, was illegal, and that he would not, though invited, assist at it even as a simple spectator; nor would he give any aid to the supervisors of taxes in the execution of their duty. The municipal council unanimously approved of the mayor's conduct, and voted him the thanks of the assembly.

Treaty between France and Holland.—A petition has been presented to the Chamber of Peers, from 300 of the most eminent merchants in Paris, against the treaty of commerce lately concluded between France and Holland. The petition sets forth, among other facts, that the execution of this treaty would be disastrous to the interests of the seaports, and to the trade of Paris. It further states, that the treaty is an indirect violation of the treaty of reciprocity concluded between Great Britain and France in the year 1826, which forbade the introduction of the produce of Asia, Africa, or America coming from England under any but the British flag; and that the late treaty of commerce concluded between France and Holland evades this treaty, by the permission which it affords of importing such produce through the Dutch ports and the rivers Rhine and Moselle. The petition concludes by praying that the ratification of the treaty be postponed until the ensuing session. The chamber, however, adopted the treaty on Tuesday by a majority of 46.

Appeal of Madame Laffarge.—The appeal of Madame Laffarge against the decision of the Correctional Tribunal of Tuile, which it will be remembered declared itself competent to entertain the complaint of the family of Léotaud, for the alleged robbery of the diamonds, came to a hearing before the Court of Cassation on the 17th inst. After a report on the case had been read by the puisne judge, appointed as reporter, the counsel of Madame Laffarge addressed the court at considerable length in support of the appeal. The advocate for the Léotaud family then spoke in reply; after which the Advocate-General delivered a learned requisitory, discussing the arguments on both sides, and coming at last to a conclusion in favour of the appeal, and consequently against Madame Laffarge's being again brought to trial. The court, however, after an hour's deliberation, delivered judgment rejecting the appeal. The trial for the robbery of the diamonds will, therefore, come on in August, as already settled.

Royal Nuptials.—It is rumoured in the higher circles, that Paris will soon again become the scene of festivity, in consequence of the marriage of a member of the royal family. The personage alluded to is not the Prince de Joinville with a princess of Holland, but the Princess Clementine with the brother of Prince Albert, consort of the Queen of England. The King and Queen of the Belgians, it is said, will grace the nuptials with their presence. Their Majesties are expected in Paris in about a month.

The Fortifications.—The works on the South of Paris, which, till within the last fortnight, have not been proceeded with beyond the mere tracing of the line, are now in active progress. On that portion which lies on the plain of Montrouge, between the Meudon Railroad and Chaullen, 800 civil workmen and 150 of the 3d Engineers have hollowed out the ditch to the depth of twelve feet, and one-fourth of the materials for building and facing the wall have been brought to the ground. Nothing is required for commencing the whole line from Ivry to Montrogue, and the railroad at Grenelle, but a settlement with the owners of lands necessary for the works. Of all the bastioned forts on this side of the river, that of Ivry alone is begun; but the works upon it have been carried on with so much industry that the walls of one side are up to their utmost height, and the ditch sufficiently sunk to admit of the commencement of the stone facing. With regard to those of Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanvres, and Issy, engineers are daily tracing out the lines as fast as the owners of the land are settled with. They will each of them be flanked with five strong casemated bastions, containing bomb-proof lodgings for 10,000 troops, and above them will rise to the height of 24 or 30 feet an immense crenellated donjon or keep.

SPAIN.—The commission, appointed on the subject of the guardianship of the young queen, has declared itself of opinion that the dowager queen, being absent from the kingdom, could not act as guardian to Queen Isabella, and that the guardianship being, in fact, vacant, it was the duty of government to call a meeting of both Houses of the Legislature, to appoint a guardian to her majesty. The Cortes it was expected would commence the debate as to who shall succeed Queen Christina in this capacity, on the 17th or 18th inst. It was generally thought that M. Arguelles would be selected for the important trust. It is positively stated that the chambers will be prorogued in the beginning of July. The cabinet appears to have hitherto carefully abstained from bringing forward any question of vital importance on account of the opposition it was likely to encounter from a hostile chamber, and it was its intention to demand the authorization of levying the taxes for the rest of the year. The session was not expected to recommence before the 15th Oct. On the 14th, the chamber were occupied with the discussion on the tariff question. The army of Catalonia was to be reduced by 5,000 men, and the government, it is stated, propose shortly to reduce the effective force of the army to 70,000 men. The regiments of the royal guard were likewise to be reduced, and the body guards entirely suppressed.—The Madrid papers copy from the Barcelona journals, details of various projects attributed to Cabrera to enter Spain, and recommence the civil war. It is said that this chief has kept up a correspondence from Hyères with such of his old officers as have been left at liberty, and that one of these has been sent to Cahors and Montauban, with instructions to visit the Carlists collected at those depots, and prevail upon them not to take advantage of the amnesty, and not to return to Spain.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon, to the 14th inst., brought by the *Tagus* steamer, acquaint us with the definite organization of the ministry, which is as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of the Home Department, Senhor Aguiar; Foreign Affairs, Senhor R. F. Magalhaes; Justice, &c., Senhor C. Cabral; Finance, Senhor Avila; War, Conde de Villa Real; Marine and Colonies, Senhor Pestana. The Duke of Terceira is appointed Military Governor of Lisbon, and Don Carlos de Mascaranhas Commander of the Municipal Guard. The ministry, as thus re-modelled, is said to be of a decided Chartist character, and may be expected to have a considerable majority in both Chambers. The ministry had adopted the contract, made by Baron Forel, with the tobacco houses, for the payment of the foreign dividends, which was before the Chambers, and had declared that the national bankers, as organized by the late War Minister, were to be [illegible], and which has since been carried into effect by a decree of the 12th inst. Baron Tojal's retirement, in consequence of the opposition shown to him personally by some supporters of the government, was considered matter of regret in Lisbon, where he had succeeded in acquiring the confidence of the bank and commercial body. The procession of Corpus Christi went off without any disturbance on the 10th inst., and appears to have been more than usually splendid. The Queen and King Consort attended divine service at the cathedral,

and the latter afterwards walked in the procession, and assisted to bear the pall, together with the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, the new premier, &c.

Germany.—The Municipality and Deputies of Breslau, in an address to the King of Prussia, have expressed their deep regret that his Majesty should on the occasion of his contemplated journey have declined those marks of respect and attention which they were so anxious to display, because they expressed a desire to have a general constitution granted for the kingdom. With due respect they urge that they only exercised their right in causing this request to be presented by their Deputies, and that in doing so they were neither misled by visionary notions, nor instigated by any unworthy influence abroad, as they have been accused of, expressing at the same time the hope they entertain that his Majesty will not question their devotion and loyalty. Accounts from Berlin state, that the King of Prussia, who was supposed to be undecided as to the question of the abolition of capital punishment, and who had not since his accession to the throne confirmed any of the sentences of death of the tribunals, has just confirmed eight sentences, from which it is inferred that he does not think the moment arrived for the abolition of capital punishment. Amongst the sentences confirmed is that of the murderer of the Bishop of Ermeland, already mentioned in this journal.—According to the last official census of Vienna, the population of that capital amounted in 1840 to 357,927, of whom 204,298 were Austrians, and the rest foreigners. The increase since 1837 is 23,427, but these are chiefly foreigners, residing in the suburbs; the city, properly so called, having only 52,593 inhabitants. The national manufactures have within the last ten years made very great progress. Lower Austria, the population of which is 1,400,000, has 400 factories, and 59,900 workshops. By its iron works, in 1839, Austria produced 3,324,114 quintals of bars, and 522,843 quintals of cast-iron.—It is stated to be in contemplation to construct four different lines of railroads, to commence at Breslau. The first will lead from Breslau to Ohlan, and thence to Oppelu, 14 German miles. Secondly, a line from Breslau to Schweidnitz, in Freiburg; the vicinity of the Silesian mountains, so rich in minerals, it is considered will cause much traffic on this line. Thirdly, a line from Breslau to Frankfort upon the Oder; Prince Kolorath and other proprietors of Lower Silesia are to have the management of this line. Fourthly, a line from Breslau through Leignitz and Gorlitz to Dresden; the merchants of Breslau being particularly interested in its completion. The execution of it will, however, it is thought, be attended with some difficulty.—The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the Grand Tunnel of the railway near Kœnigsdorf is nearly finished. It is 420 German perches in length, 22 in breadth, and 22 in width. The entire road between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne is expected to be open to the public in a few months.—The *Royal Almanack* of Saxony supplies the following statistical account:—The population of the whole kingdom amounts to 1,687,141. The produce of the mines for 1839 was 7,000,000f. The woollen manufactories employ between 3000 and 4000 looms, making annually 160,000 pieces of cloth. The principal silk factories are at Annaberg, Penig, and Trankenberg. In the budget of the finances, from 1840 to 1842, the revenue is 15,896,176f., and the expenses 15,214,996f. The national debt amounts to 36,908,327f.

Hanover.—Accounts, to the 18th inst., inform us that the Queen of Hanover, whose health has been for some time seriously disturbed, is not at all improved; and it is added that the physicians fear that her Majesty is labouring under the same complaint which, in the opinion of the English physicians, caused the death of Napoleon.—Some particulars of the government proposal respecting the Jews have been published, from which we learn that the deficiency of 4144 rix dollars, which is caused by the abolition of the tax paid by them for protection, is to be made good by the Treasury. Among other regulations, the Jews are excluded from the exercise of political rights, as well in respect to the state as to the commune. They can, therefore, take no part in the elections of officers as representatives of the commune. They are likewise excluded from offices of the state and commune. They cannot be admitted to other public functions, except with the special approval of the Ministerial department concerned. They cannot acquire real property, unless the authorities permit it; and then only on prescribed conditions. They may, however, exercise free or corporate trades, in the same manner as the Christians, and may also be admitted into guilds; and lastly, they are bound to employ Jewish workmen in the handicraft necessary in their trade.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens, dated the 20th ult., mention the fact that on the preceding Sunday a performance took place at the Theatre for the benefit of the revolted Candiots, at which the King, Queen, and all the Court were present, and that the only member of the corps diplomatique who attended was the French Minister. The entertainment produced 10,000 drachms (about 300*l.*), including 1200 from the King, 800 from the Queen, and 1000 from the Prince Royal of Bavaria. The volunteers from Athens were, it appears, but coolly received in Candia, where money and arms, and not men, seem to be most desired. King Otho, it is said, was evincing much interest in the Bank of Greece.

Italy.—In a letter dated Naples, June 12th, written by a respectable English resident in that city, it is stated that the Captain of the British brig *Venus*, which arrived there from Newfoundland on the 7th inst., reported that he had on his voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland, in the middle of April, passed a large steamer drifting on the ice, in which she must shortly after have been blocked up. The Captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer, which was endeavouring to proceed homewards, the Captain is led to suppose that it must have been the *President*. He was obliged to make a circuit himself of more than 150 miles, to avoid running into the same predicament.

Turkey.—The long-expected Levant mail has at length been received. The despatches brought by it, although their contents, in most material points, have been anticipated by previous expresses, are not without interest. The accounts from Constantinople of the 27th ult. confirm the news we gave last week. The hatti-scheriff, approved of by the representatives of the four Powers, who met the Minister of Foreign Affairs to discuss the modifications to be introduced, had been forwarded to the Pacha on the 1st inst. These modifications are precisely the same as those mentioned in a previous number of this paper. Accounts from the frontiers of Turkey of the 7th seem to regard the refusal of the Pacha to accept the new hatti-scheriff as nearly certain, on the ground of the tribute being fixed at too large an amount, and that he will not pay half the sum fixed by the Sultan.—The accounts from the provinces were more favourable. The insurrection in Roumelia was believed to have completely failed. The monks of Mount Athos had not responded to the appeal of the Greeks, and had claimed the protection of the Pacha of Salonica, who had sent to them a detachment of 150 Turks. The Kapou Kiahia of Moustafa Pacha had arrived in Constantinople, and was said to be the bearer of various communications to the Porte from that Governor, respecting the situation of Candia.—The grand Rabbi of the Israelites in Constantinople had been dismissed from his post at the request of his co-religionists.—Nouri Effendi, the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, having repeatedly tendered his resignation since the downfall of Redschid Pacha, the Sultan had at last been prevailed upon to accept it. It was not known who would be his successor.—It has been announced to the Porte that the Pachas of Bagdad, Nardin, Mosne, and Bassora were in open revolt, and on the point of separating from the Central Government. It is added that the Pacha of Bagdad having failed in his plans, had fled into Persia.

Egypt and Syria.—Private letters from Alexandria of the 28th ult. state that much anxiety was felt there for the arrival of the hatti-scheriff, which was to determine all the questions at issue between the Porte and the Pacha. From these accounts it would appear that it is not expected, in Alexandria, that the Pacha will accept the new firman; and it will be seen by our Constantinople news that the same expectation was entertained there. The amount of the tribute, and the regulations relative to the administration of the Turkish laws in Egypt, appear to be the points which the Viceroy is likely to object to. The latter was said to be in constant communication with men high in office at Constantinople, by whom he had been lately assured that the Sultan was in so delicate a state of health that his life must be a short one, and that the Ottoman exchequer was completely exhausted. Ibrahim Pacha was still engaged in his tour through Middle Egypt, accompanied by the notorious Capitan Pacha, Ahmed Fethi, who was in great favour with him. A corps of 6,000 Arnauts had abandoned the service of the Sultan in Arabia, and volunteered to enter that of Mehemet Ali. The plague continued much the same as at the date of our previous advices, averaging from 15 to 20 cases daily at Alexandria.—The intelligence from Syria comes down to the 14th ult. The mountaineers still continued in a state of agitation, on account of the amount of the contribution required of them by the Turkish authorities, and of the restrictions laid on the silk trade, their principal source of wealth. The affair, however, it is stated, was in a fair way of adjustment, and but for the secret agents of Mehemet Ali, who are said to have been incessantly engaged in fomenting divisions and disturbances, it is thought that it would have been long since amicably arranged. The plague was raging with unabated violence.—Accounts had been received from Damascus of the 6th ult. The fête of King Louis-Philippe was celebrated on the 1st with a pomp hitherto without precedent.

Candia.—We have accounts from this island to the 5th inst. Tahir Pacha had landed 9,000 or 10,000 Turks, and several engagements had taken place between those troops and the insurgents, in the plain adjoining Suda. The latter, though badly armed, it is said, had defended themselves bravely, and inflicted a severe loss on the assailants. The consternation is represented as being general throughout the island, and the richest families had sought refuge in Greece. A British frigate was lying at Canea, and the French had a corvette and a brig on the coast. The Ottoman blockading force consisted of a frigate, two steamers, and several armed transports.

United States.—By the arrival of the packet-ship *South America*, on Wednesday, at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 2d inst. They contain the President's Message, on the opening of the 27th Congress of the United States. It is brief, compared with presidential messages generally, but appears to have given general satisfaction. With respect to foreign relations the message is most favourable, and says that there is no danger of the interruption of peace. "The time," it observes, "ought to be regarded as gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences." A correspondence is transmitted upon the imprisonment of Mr. M'Leod, and it states that the decision of the Supreme Court, on this question, had not yet been received. The census is the next subject introduced. The growing population of the country is eloquently spoken of, and the advantages it affords to the emigrant. The expenditures of the Government present and accruing are stated to be more than the receipts; and the deficit of the present year will be between 11 and 12 million dollars. It alludes to the necessity of putting the fortifications, designed for the protection of roadsteads and cities, in a perfect state of defence, and states that in time of peace the fortifications only should be guarded, and that, in time of war, the country must rely on its militia. With respect to the navy department, it says that the public faith requires an immediate and a large appropriation, and improvements are recommended to render the service more efficient. On the subject of the slave-trade, it is stated that the traffic in slaves is on the increase, and that a remedy should be afforded; a further message is also promised on this subject. The interests of the people of Columbia form the concluding topic. With respect to the United States Bank and the sub-treasury the message refers to the three financial schemes proposed, viz., the United States Bank, the state banks, and the sub-treasury system; and the entire question is submitted to Congress, with a promise of concurrence in any constitutional measure.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The royal assent was given, by commission, to 148 bills, public and private. The Militia Pay Bill, the Appropriation Bill, and the Highway-rates Bill, were each read a third time and passed.—On the motion for the third reading of the Criminal Justice Bill, Lord Wilton proposed that the borough of Manchester should be exempted from its operation, because it awarded no compensation for the loss he would sustain to the gentleman who had for many years acted in a highly creditable manner as clerk to the magistrates.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the proviso, and defended the bill as it stood; contending that the gentleman in question, whose office was not abolished, had no claim to compensation.

The Duke of Wellington maintained that no principle had been more fully laid down, or more clearly recognised, than that compensation to gentlemen whose interests were affected should be the price paid for all those measures of reform of which this bill was one. In his opinion, there never was a stronger case for compensation than that now under consideration. The gentleman in question had filled his office in the town of Manchester for five-and-thirty-years, without reproach, and with universal satisfaction to all with whom he was in any way connected. It was true that his office would not be abolished under this bill; but at least nine-tenths of its emoluments would be swept away. For this he thought that he had a claim for compensation; and with that view he should support the proviso of the noble Earl, exempting Manchester from the operation of the bill.—Lord Brougham concurred generally in the propriety of adhering to the principle of compensation; but did not think that that principle applied in the present instance.—Lord Lyndhurst differed from his noble and learned friend, and thought that the principle of compensation applied most strongly in this instance. It was inconsistent, he thought, with justice, and with the usage of Parliament, to deny compensation in cases where an office had been filled for so many years without reproach, and which might reasonably be looked upon as an office for life. When bills were brought up to that house, not containing a provision for the compensation of meritorious officers whose interests were affected, he would recommend their lordships, as he had done on former occasions, not to be deterred by the fancied privileges of the other house of Parliament, but to insert clauses, providing such compensation as in their estimation would be just and proper.

The Marquis of Normanby complained of the manner in which this question was again raised, after the recent debate and division, which every noble Lord on that side of the House had looked upon as decisive of the question. The noble Marquis entered at some length into the merits of the case, and contended that the officer in question had no claim to compensation.—Lord Abinger supported the claim for compensation, and intimated his intention of voting for the amendment moved by the noble Earl. The noble and learned Lord took occasion, in his capacity of Judge, to declare that the old magistrates had performed their duty better than all the new magistrates of the new corporations.—The Earl of Radnor was convinced that there had been an understanding on his side of the House that the attempt of the noble Lord opposite should not be renewed that night. Noble Lords opposite said that justice ought to be done, but they did not remember the injustice that would be done to many people in Manchester by the exclusion of that borough from the bill.—The Earl of Warwick reminded the House that when the bill was in the House of Commons, one of the members for Warwick, being also chairman of the quarter sessions, proposed a clause giving compensation to the parties affected by the bill in the same way as compensation was given under the Municipal Corporation Act; and that clause was opposed by the Government.—The Marquis of Salisbury supported the amendment, and defended the conduct of his noble friend.—The Earl of Wicklow said that he certainly had left the House the preceding night under the impression that his noble friend intended to take the course he had adopted that evening. He had voted against his noble friend's amendment, but he had still entertained no doubt of the course his noble friend meant to pursue. If they passed the amendmen now, it would, he said, have the effect of throwing over the bill for another session. He thought that ground had not been shown for the rejection of the measure, and although he should do so with pain, he felt bound to vote again against his noble friend.—The Marquis of Normanby begged their lordships to remember that the effect of the amendment was to alter a money clause.—Lord Lyndhurst denied that such was the case. The effect of the amendment, he said, was merely to take Manchester out of the operation of the bill.—Their lordships then divided, and the amendment was carried, by a majority of 34.

The Marquis of Westmeath begged to ask whether it was the intention of Government to retain in office Messrs. Stanley, Nichols, Hancock, and Handley, after the conduct which it was proved by evidence at their lordships' bar in the course of the late investigation into the working of the Irish Poor-law Commission, they had pursued. He also begged to ask whether Mr. Phelan was to be retained in office.

The Marquis of Normanby said that he had already announced that Mr. Stanley had resigned his situation, and with regard to the other gentlemen, there was not the slightest intention to dismiss them.—Several petitions were then presented by various noble Lords, after which the Marquis of Westminster gave notice that next session he would move for a select committee to inquire into the best mode of supplying the metropolis with pure water. He thought that means might be found for supplying a much better description of water than is obtained at present.

Tuesday.—Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person. The political circumstances connected with the present prorogation had the effect of bringing together a very numerous assemblage without as well as within the walls of Parliament, more numerous than has ever been seen collected by the attraction of this periodical pageant. From Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords the passage was lined by one dense multitude, the greater proportion of whom were of the more respectable classes.—At a few minutes after two o'clock, her Majesty entered the House, with the usual form, and the Speaker and members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, the right hon. gentleman shortly afterwards appeared, attended by a considerable number of members.—The Speaker then addressed her Majesty as follows:—Most Gracious Sovereign, we, your Majesty's faithful Commons, approach your Majesty with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty. It has been

our most anxious desire, in granting the supplies for the present year, to place at the disposal of your Majesty the means by which the naval and military establishments of the country might be placed in a state of complete efficiency, and we entertain a strong conviction that, by thus enabling your Majesty to maintain the honour of the Crown and protect the just rights and interests of the people, we have adopted a course which, under the favour of Divine Providence, will ensure both to this country and the rest of Europe a continuance of the blessings of peace. We now tender to your Majesty an Act to apply certain sums of money for the service of the year 1841, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, to which, in all humility, we pray your Majesty's gracious assent.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then presented the Speech to her Majesty, who condescendingly intimated that the royal assent was to be first given to some bills.—The royal assent having then been given, in the usual form, to the Appropriation Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, the Punishment of Death Bill, the Bribery at Elections Bill, the Controverted Elections Trial Bill, the Highway Rates Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, Mad Houses (Scotland) Bill, and some private Bills, the Lord Chancellor presented The Speech, which her Majesty read with her usual clear and distinct enunciation.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"On a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution. The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has entrusted to me of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare. I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the Civil and Military Establishments."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects: and I rely on the co-operation of my Parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this country."—The LORD CHANCELLOR then said—It is her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 29th of June inst., to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued till Tuesday, the 29th of June.—Her Majesty and her attendants immediately quitted the House in the same order as they had entered it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions, chiefly upon the Corn-laws, Sir R. INGLIS said that, observing the President of the Board of Control in his place, he wished to ask him a question relative to the connexion of the East India Company with idolatry in India. In doing so he did not mean to say that nothing had been done by Government on the subject; on the contrary, he could not but compliment the right hon. Baronet on the progress which the question had made since last year. He wished now to know whether the right hon. Baronet could state whether any measures were in progress, or whether he was prepared to recommend the adoption of any measures, so as speedily to insure the entire separation of the connexion between the East India government and the local concerns of the idolatrous temples of India.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE said, in answer to the question put to him, he had the satisfaction of stating that he had received by the last mail a memorandum from India on the subject, in a postscript of which it was stated that the board of revenue had been called on by Government to report in what districts pagodas existed, the management of the affairs of which might be intrusted to persons professing the same faith as those to whom the pagodas belonged, subject to the control of the Zemindars, but without the necessity of submitting their accounts to any of the official collectors. The hon. Baronet would see that if these inquiries of Government were fairly carried out, the objectionable connexion which he had alluded to would altogether cease. He need hardly assure the hon. Baronet that no exertion on his part should be wanting to carry the inquiry into effect, and that he should immediately express his satisfaction at the inquiry which had been instituted, and his desire that no time might be lost in bringing it to a conclusion.

The Exchange Bill and the Loan Societies Bill were then passed. Mr. WAKLEY brought forward a motion for all papers and correspondence between Lord MELBOURNE and Mr. WARNER, respecting the invention of a new and most destructive military projectile. The hon. Member, who had brought the subject before the House a few evenings before, went at some length into the description of the conduct which had been pursued towards Mr. Warner by the parties to whom the decision upon the merits of the invention had been confided, and the number of trifling accidents which by their perpetual recurrence had delayed until this time the settlement of the question. He thought that much blame was due to the Lords of the Admiralty for their neglect of so vitally important a discovery; but said that if Government would take the subject into consideration next session he would withdraw his present motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was very imperfectly informed upon the subject; and he regretted, therefore, the absence of any of his hon. friends at the Admiralty. He certainly wished that the House should not agree to a motion for the production of any correspondence relating to the discovery at that moment, or until they had heard the explanations of those who were professionally acquainted with the subject. Even if it were admitted that Mr. Warner had been unfairly treated, and that he was entitled to a large sum for his discovery, still it might not be for the advantage of the country that the correspondence should be furnished. He hoped, therefore, that the motion would not be pressed. He had reason to believe, from the information he had received, that Lieut. Webster, who had made a report on the subject, was not the person originally appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury, or the Board of Admiralty, for the purpose of conducting the investigation; but that he had come forward of his own accord, as the friend of Mr. Warner, and his report could not, consequently, have the same authority as if he had been commissioned to conduct the undertaking. Lord Melbourne had subsequently referred the matter to Sir W. Parker, who had entered into a negotiation with Mr. Warner. He had always understood that the point upon which that negotiation had terminated unsuccessfully was a difference of opinion as to the propriety of Mr. Warner's communicating the means by which he produced the alleged effect. Mr. Warner was unwilling to communicate the secret; while Sir W. Parker thought such a communication was necessary, in order to ascertain to what extent the discovery could be made available. He would not say whether or not Sir W. Parker was right, or what was the nature of the conditions required between the parties. He thought it better that the question should again be raised in the presence of persons who might be able to speak from their own knowledge upon the subject, and that they should not now insist upon the production of any correspondence. He knew of no good which could result from such a course. He certainly thought that some explanation should be given upon the matter which might satisfy the House and the country, and that some further negotiations should be commenced with Mr. Warner; but he repeated that he did not think the matter should be pressed upon that occasion.

Sir R. INGLIS said that he owed it to Capt. Warner to say that he had seen two letters from an individual second only as an authority to the Duke of Wellington himself, giving a strong opinion in favour of the invention. After what had fallen, however, from the noble lord, he would not recommend the hon. gentleman to press his motion.

Viscount INGESTRE could not but regret that this subject had received so little attention from her Majesty's Government. He thought that it was neither proper nor decent that none of the Lords of the Admiralty should be present on that occasion. He had before stated, and he was still of opinion, that that house was not the proper place for such a discussion; but he regretted that so important an invention should be lost to the country through the apathy of Government. The Admiralty, he said, had treated the inventor as an enthusiast, if not a madman. Perhaps he, too, would be stigmatised as an impostor, or as one bereft of all understanding; but, nevertheless, he would declare that this invention demanded the attention of whatever government might be intrusted with the affairs of the country. He was quite confident that if all the neglect and delay which had taken place on this subject, getting rid of it at one time and only half listening to it at another, instead of boldly facing it in order to see whether it was worthy of the attention of Government or not—if this conduct were known throughout the country, he was confident that it would have a very great effect upon the trial of her Majesty's Ministers in the appeal which was shortly to be made. Mr. W. COWPER said that when Capt. Warner first applied to Viscount Melbourne he was referred to the Admiralty, and by the Admiralty he was told that it would be more satisfactory if some naval person were to speak to the efficacy of the invention. Then it was that Capt. Warner himself suggested Lieut. Webster as a fit person, and as being, as he Mr. Cowper understood, Capt. Warner's friend. Lieut. Webster therefore went to the Admiralty as a person acquainted with the invention, and a friend of Capt. Warner, and not as a person originally appointed by the Admiralty. The principal reason why the negotiation between Capt. Warner and the Admiralty did not turn out satisfactorily was, that Capt. Warner declined complying with the conditions required by the Admiralty as regarded the number of persons to whom the secret should be entrusted, and who they should be. The Master-General of the Ordnance had offered to refer the matter to a committee of engineers, and other officers, but that offer was declined by Capt. Warner. He regretted the publicity thus given to the subject. As regarded the correspondence between Capt. Warner and the First Lord of the Treasury, it was of so unimportant a nature that it was not worth producing, and the report of Lieut. Webster was less an official document than one in praise of the invention by a friend of the inventor. Mr. WAKLEY briefly replied, expressing himself only in a small measure satisfied with Lord J. Russell's promise of inquiry; and after a few words from Lord INGESTRE and Col. ANSON, the motion was withdrawn.

The Lords' amendments upon several bills were then assented to, and her Majesty's answer to the address relating to the Danish Claims was read.

Tuesday.—The House met at half-past one o'clock. Sir J. HOBHOUSE presented a petition from Wiltshire, praying for a repeal of the Corn-laws. Sir R. INGLIS presented a petition from Upper Chelsea in favour of Church Extension: also a petition from certain merchants of New Brunswick, against any alteration of the timber duties. Mr. HAWES presented nineteen petitions against the Corn-laws.

Mr. ESTCOURT wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he had made any provision out of the supplies for the next six months for the payment of the half-year's salary due to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could assure the hon. Member that if no provision had been made in the usual way for the payment of the salary of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it was not from any feeling towards that gentleman, but from the state of the session. He would, however, take care that some measure should be adopted for the payment of the salary forthwith. The subject then dropped.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Kilkenny against the Medical Reform Bill. Mr. DUGDALE presented a petition from Birmingham, signed by 10,700 persons, praying for Church Extension. The Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod then appeared, and informed the Speaker that her Majesty commanded the immediate attendance of the hon. House at the bar of the House of Lords. Having retired, the Speaker, accompanied by the Members present, left for the House of Lords at a quarter-past two, and returned at half-past two, when he read her Majesty's Speech to the Members present, after which the House broke up.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Opening closed at 89½ to ⅝; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½ to ⅝; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98⅝ to ¾; Bank Stock, 168½ to 9; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 9s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Prorogation of Parliament.—On Tuesday her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person, preparatory to its immediate dissolution. On no previous occasion, since her Majesty's accession to the throne, has the imposing ceremony appeared to excite more general or lively interest. At half-past one, the royal procession left Buckingham Palace, escorted by the Household Troops. An immense concourse of people lined the Park and the whole of Parliament Street, by whom her Majesty was warmly greeted and loudly cheered. Within the House of Lords the assemblage of Peeresses and strangers is said to have been greater than on any previous occasion during the present reign; the body of the House, the galleries, staircases, and even the doorways being crowded. Her Majesty wore a state robe embroidered with gold, and Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the ribbon and decorations of the Garter. Both her Majesty and his Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. After the ceremony of prorogation had been gone through, an account of which will be found under our Parliamentary news, her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace.

Visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Duke of Devonshire.—On Saturday, the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert honoured his Grace the Duke of Devonshire with a visit at his villa at Chiswick. For some days previous, preparations on an extensive scale had been made for the royal visit. The company invited was confined to the members of his Grace's family and immediate friends. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, who arrived at Chiswick about two o'clock, were received at the grand entrance by his Grace and conducted to the saloons, the band in attendance playing the national anthem. The entertainment was of the most splendid kind, and her Majesty remained for about three hours; but owing to the dampness of the weather, it was found impossible to venture into the grounds. At a quarter to five, the royal party returned to Buckingham Palace; and the remainder of the company broke up shortly afterwards.

Launch of the Trafalgar.—The announcement that Her Majesty and Prince Albert would be present at the launch of this noble vessel on Monday, induced many thousands of the inhabitants of the Metropolis to visit Woolwich, to witness the interesting spectacle. The number of persons who arrived in the town for this purpose is said to have been unexampled on any former occasion, and the river exhibited a scene of extraordinary bustle. From twelve o'clock, steamers of all sizes were passing down; and it is computed that upwards of fifty were at one time making, almost in company, their way to the same point; the river, indeed, was almost covered with them. In addition to the immense multitude admitted into the dockyard by tickets and the still larger number admitted without tickets at the gates thrown open to promiscuous crowds, every elevated place from which the least view could be commanded was occupied by a spectator. On the Essex side, the river presented an animated scene, being crowded to an extent of nearly two miles with parties who had a good though distant view of the launch. The colours of all nations, on the shipping in the river, produced a gay and gorgeous effect. Her Majesty arrived shortly before two o'clock at the dockyard, accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Albert, and her usual attendants. Lords Minto and Bloomfield, &c., were in attendance to meet her. On entering the spacious portion of the building under which the Trafalgar was constructed, and which was decorated with standards, with a profusion of union jacks, and a flag with the arms of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Her Majesty appeared to be much pleased with the scene, the magnificence of the vessel on one side, and the immense concourse of people on the river and on the bank on the opposite side, who welcomed her with enthusiastic cheers. Her Majesty, after sitting for a few minutes, proceeded to the front of the vessel with Prince Albert and the officers in waiting. At half-past two, Her Majesty having previously returned to the royal stand, a salute was fired to announce that the launch would immediately take place. When it became necessary to name the ship, Her Majesty sent Sir C. Adam, one of the lords of the Admiralty, to desire Lady Bridport, niece of Lord Nelson, to perform the ceremony; and her ladyship did it with wine that was on board the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar. The majestic vessel then glided into the water, amidst the cheers of hundreds of thousands, who were gratified with the sight. At about 150 yards distant from the shore the anchor was dropped, and she brought up beautifully amid the cheers of the brave old tars upon her decks, who were composed chiefly of Greenwich pensioners, all of whom had been present in the battle from which the vessel derives her name. A heavy shower of rain prevented Her Majesty from going on board the *Firebrand*, as was originally intended, and almost immediately after the launch she again returned to town. The whole went off in a very gratifying manner, and without the occurrence of any very serious accidents.

Election of Sheriffs.—On Thursday a Common-hall was held for the election of sheriffs.—The Common-Sergeant having addressed the livery upon the nature of the privilege of electing sheriffs for the city of London and a sheriff for the county of Middlesex, proceeded to read the list of candidates for the office. It was then announced that Alderman Hooper declined the honour for the present year; and the names for which the greatest number of hands appeared were those of Alderman Magnay and Mr. Rogers. The election was then confirmed by the Court of Aldermen.

Military Inspection on Wormwood Scrubs.—On Wednesday morning, a grand military inspection took place in the presence of Lord Hill, Commander of the Forces, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and a large field of military officers, and a numerous attendance of the nobility, and persons of every class. The regiments inspected were the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and the 2d Regiment of Life Guards. The troops went through their different movements and exercises, and performed various evolutions in a very masterly manner, which elicited high commendations from the officers present. About half-past one, a violent storm came on, and dispersed the great assemblage of spectators. Lord Hill, however, continued to direct the evolutions of the troops, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance.

Robberies.—On Saturday another of those daring robberies with which the vicinity of Pimlico has lately been visited was committed on the premises of Mr. Dunlop, Westbourne-place. It is supposed that the parties concerned in it belonged to a gang of housebreakers, who have infested the neighbourhood for the last few months. They effected an entrance by scaling the garden wall at the back of the house, to which it seems there was easy access. After breaking a pane of glass to put back the latch and open the kitchen window, they proceeded to cut away as much of the shutter as admitted of their unfastening the bar by which it was secured. This gave them access to the kitchen, parlours, and a small dressing-room, to which they confined their search for money and plate, rejecting everything that was cumbersome or likely to identify them. It is supposed from the very minute search which they made into the numerous boxes, drawers, &c., which were forced open, that they must have passed several hours on the premises.

Fires.—On Monday morning, a very destructive fire broke out at the back of Maze Pond, near Guy's Hospital, on the premises of Messrs. Billiter and Harris, oil merchants, and which joined the premises of Messrs. Fisher, leather-factors, and Mr. Jackson, cabinet-maker, all of which have been consumed, and property to the amount, it is stated, of at least 60,000*l.* destroyed. This extensive loss is chiefly attributed to the want of water; upwards

of an hour having elapsed and from eight to ten engines being present before any could be obtained. The inflammable nature of the property, consisting of oil and oil barrels, greatly accelerated the spreading of the fire. After destroying Messrs. Pillner and Fisher's property, the flames caught the timber-yard of the factories and hop-warehouses opposite. Water being at length obtained, the fire was subdued without doing further damage. No information as to the cause of the fire has been obtained. Besides the above there are about ten houses damaged.—On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out in the premises called Golden Lion-yard, in Warwick Place, Gray's-inn, in the occupation of Capt. Abbott, contractor with the General Post-office for mail carts and accelerators for the conveyance of the metropolitan mails. By prompt assistance it was soon got under, but not before considerable damage had been done. Capt. Abbott stated that he could in no way account for the fire, as no person was permitted to go into the lofts with a light; and had the fire occurred a few minutes sooner, from the place where it commenced being at the entrance of the yard, it is thought that the whole correspondence of the country would have been stopped, as none of the mail carts and other conveyances, used for the transit of the mail bags to the various railroads, &c., could have got out of the yard. They had left, it seems, only a few minutes before.—On Wednesday morning, a serious fire broke out in a paper manufactory, in Berner-street, Commercial-road East. The buildings, which were extensive, are totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of valuable machinery. The damage done is estimated at £5,000.

Accidents.—On Monday, a few minutes before the launch of the *Trafalgar*, and when the river was covered with steamers, boats, and small craft, a skiff, containing five men and four women, came in contact with a fisherman's boat near the dock-yard, and was upset. The people near the spot rendered immediate assistance, and picked up the waterman and six of his passengers; but two others disappeared, and were drowned.—The widow of Dr. Babington has met with a serious accident, from the effects of which she is not expected to recover. It appears that she had called a cab opposite to the Pantheon in Oxford-street, but the cabman not attending to her request, she stepped across the road towards the vehicle, when an omnibus drove up. In her attempt to return to the pavement, she was knocked down by the horses, and before the driver could pull up, the wheels passed over her arm and leg. She was conveyed to her residence in George-street, Hanover-square, when it was found that her left leg was seriously crushed, and the left arm broken in several places; and from her advanced years, her recovery is considered doubtful. On Monday afternoon, a serious accident occurred in Wellington-street to F. Baily, Esq., the Astronomer, who was knocked down, while crossing the street, by the Express conveying the report of the launch at Woolwich, to the *Sun* evening paper. It appears that in order to arrive at the office in time for the press, the man had galloped his horse over Waterloo Bridge, and was unable to pull up on arriving at the crossing. Mr. Baily was taken up insensible, and conveyed to Charing Cross Hospital, where he still remains in great danger. The man has been examined at Bow-street, and remanded until the result of the accident be known.—During the performance of the gun-trick by the Wizard of the North on Wednesday night, at the Adelphi Theatre, by some mistake he was struck in the face by the wadding of the gun; the consequence of which was the loss of a front tooth, and the laceration of the nose and the upper lip. Mr. Anderson had just sufficient power to explain to the audience that the accident did not arise from any fault on the part of the person in the pit who loaded the gun. Mr. Anderson was immediately taken home; but it is since known that he is not seriously hurt.

Provincial News.

Lancaster.—The strike of the journeymen hatters in this county has terminated. They have been out, it seems, 16 weeks, and at last have acceded to the masters' terms. It is calculated that no fewer than 5,000 persons have been without employment for the above period, and that upwards of 40,000*l.* in wages have been kept out of circulation.—A correspondent from this city informs us that the hay harvest has commenced generally in the neighbourhood. Previously to the abundant rains which fell at the close of last week, it was expected that the crops would be light. All sorts of grain look well; early potatoes are very abundant, and have been sold at threehalfpence a pound. There is a very good supply of peas, and though the pods are smaller than usual on account of the dry season, they are well filled. They have been sold at the rate of 8d. the measure of four quarts. Gooseberries are abundant and very cheap; but apples and pears are a complete failure. The winter potatoes promise well, and there have been no failures in this neighbourhood, which is considered a fortunate circumstance by the planters, who supply so many manufacturing districts with that important article of food.—An inquest has been held here in the Castle, on the body of a young man named Ormrod, who hung himself through fear of being sent back to a regiment to which he belonged when the time of his imprisonment was over. It appeared that deceased had some time since deserted from the 10th regiment of foot, and absented himself for seven weeks. For this offence he had been tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to several months' imprisonment. When this time was expired, he was turned out without a farthing in his pocket, and he did not know whether his regiment would claim him or not. Having no friends, he was induced to commit felony, for which offence he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Castle of this town for twelve months. Of this period nine months had expired. One of his fellow-prisoners deposed, that deceased, about a month ago, said that he was afraid that when his time was out, he would again be sent back to his regiment, and rather than that should occur, he would destroy himself. The gaoler said deceased came to him a few days before when he was in his ward, and said that he was very anxious to know whether the regiment to which he belonged would again claim him? Witness wrote to the colonel of the regiment; and in answer was informed that the prisoner, on his release, would be claimed. On hearing this, deceased appeared very much depressed. One of the monitors in the castle deposed that he had seen deceased one afternoon, when he appeared cheerful, and was playing with some of his fellow-prisoners. In the evening, after he had taken his supper, he was locked in his cell for the night. On the following morning, deceased was found hanging from the iron bars over his cell door. The jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se." Some of them, at first, thought that a verdict of "Temporary insanity" ought to be given.

Barnsley.—A few days since an explosion of fire-damp took place at the colliery called Darley Main, near this place, by which two young men lost their lives.

Worcester.—The professional gentleman of this town employed on behalf of the family of the late Bishop has given a positive denial to the statement which appeared in the daily papers, and which was copied into our last Number, that the new Lord Bishop was refused admission to the palace. The Bishop, it is said, never made any claim for the possession of the palace on the day of his arrival, nor was he told that he would not be permitted to enter it; on the contrary, upon his Lordship on the following morning communicating to the professional gentleman referred to, his arrival in this city, and his desire to receive possession of the palace, the possession thereof was immediately delivered to his agent. The gates, it seems, had been closed against certain parties who attempted to take forcible possession of the palace, and of the furniture and effects; and an anticipated renewal of that attempt drew together the crowds which surrounded the gates on the evening and night in question.

Wigan.—The large firm of Messrs. Heron & Co., of this town, it is stated, have been unable to come to terms with their creditors; and the consequence is, that a fiat of bankruptcy has been issued against them. Their liabilities are said to be upwards of 150,000*l.*, and the bank of Manchester is reported to be a sufferer to the extent of 40,000*l.* Several large corn-dealers are also creditors to a considerable amount.

Hertford.—Accounts received from different parts of Hertfordshire state that a very violent storm raged through that county on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., taking a direction from N.N.E. The lightning was very vivid, and the hail poured down with great violence, causing extensive devastation in the corn lands, large tracts being so completely laid that it is thought they cannot possibly recover. The loss sustained by many farmers where there was promise of an abundant harvest, is stated to be lamentable. The loss amongst stock is also considerable, many cattle being found dead on the land. Two cottages in the neighbourhood of Biggleswade were struck by lightning, and burnt to the ground. In one instance it proved fatal to human life; a labourer's wife, of Hatfield, was at work some distance from her cottage when the tempest commenced, and hastened home, but she was found some hours after dead upon the road. The body presented no appearances of having been struck by the electric fluid, and death is supposed to have been occasioned by alarm and over-excitement.

Pontypool.—On Sunday a number of colliers and quarrymen were drinking at the Navigation-inn, Crumlyn, four miles from this town; and at about 12 o'clock at night, two quarrymen, named Powell and Gardener, left the inn to go home. Having proceeded a short distance, they were met by three of the colliers, who without any notice knocked them down, and commenced kicking them in a violent manner. After continuing this for some time, they left them for a short period, during which Gardener attempted to rise, when the party returned and commenced kicking them as before, and then left them. Gardener then returned home, expecting that Powell would follow; but on the next morning a collier, going to his work, observed the dead body of a man lying on the ground, which proved to be that of Powell. A surgeon, who examined the body, found several wounds on his head and neck; and on examining the spot by daylight, a large stream of blood was traced for some distance. An inquest was held, when the evidence given by several witnesses brought home the charge of wilful murder against Nathaniel Jones, Henry Morgan, and Peter Peters, three colliers, of Cross-penman, about a mile from Crumlyn. They all speak English badly; and it is supposed that, as they are still at large, they are endeavouring to make their way out of the kingdom. The coroner's warrant for their apprehension on the charge of murder has been placed in the hands of the police, who it is hoped will succeed in apprehending them.

Haverfordwest.—An accident, likely to have been attended with fatal consequences, recently happened near this town. It appears that whilst 22 men and two girls were at work in a pit at Cardmaker's Pool Colliery, about five miles from this place, the water broke in upon them from an old pit with such rapidity that immediately it was 16 feet deep. Through this, 20 of the men were drawn up by a chain, leaving the rest in the pit. They were fortunately able to gain a spot beyond reach of the water, though not knowing how soon it might overtake them. About ten o'clock the light which they had went out, and they were left to spend the night in darkness. In the mean time, those who had escaped, assisted by others, used every exertion to reduce the water during the night; and about eleven the following morning, the two men and girls were drawn out of the pit without injury.

Portsmouth.—The operations on the wreck of the *Royal George* are still proceeding with great activity under the superintendence of Lieut. Hutchinson, with occasional visits from Col. Pasley. The system adopted is to draw a large rake and two half-anchor creepers over the shoal in which the remains of this vessel are buried, at those intervals between the slacks when the tides run too strong for the divers, and thus to harrow up and clear away the mud, upon which, contrary to expectation, the winter tides had produced little or no effect; for it appears to be too stubborn to yield to anything but continued agitation. About 2,000 lbs. of powder have already been expended in small charges of 17 lbs., which usually produce craters at the bottom about six feet deep. One of these small charges was fired by Lady Minto on the 1st inst., on which day Lord Minto inspected the operations, accompanied by Sir E. Codrington. The effect of the raking and of these explosions is said to have been very beneficial, for the cargo of wreck taken into the dock-yard on the 12th inst., after one week's work of the divers, was nearly equal in quantity to what had been obtained in the three preceding weeks. The most curious articles recovered this season are an immense viol sheave, 26 inches in diameter and thick in proportion, and one of the mast-head trucks, with its two small pulleys complete. The 17 lb. charges which will be fired from time to time during the present year, being too small to attract attention, no signal will be made to announce them; but Col. Pasley has directed that red flags shall be hoisted whenever a charge of 260 lbs. is to be fired, about two or three hours beforehand, in order to allow time for persons to go out to Spithead, if they wish to see it. The largest charges proposed this year will be about 700 lbs., the first of which will be fired in the course of the morning of the 29th inst., about three hours after the signal is made. This, though inferior in effect to the former great explosions of 1839 and 1840, in each of which more than a ton weight of gunpowder was used, will, it is thought, be an interesting sight to those who have not yet seen a great subaqueous explosion.

Bath.—A local paper states that on Sunday week, so intense was the frost, that about two o'clock large quantities of ice were to be seen in the meadows to the south of this city. The French bean and potatoe tops are said to be perfectly blackened, and large quantities of the young fruit perished and fell off.

Dover.—An inquest has been held in this town on the body of Miss C. H. Stephenson, aged nine years, who unfortunately met her death by being run over by a chaise. It appeared that Lady Stephenson, the governess, deceased, and some other of her ladyship's children, were walking in the London-road, when a gentleman came along in a chaise. All the party had crossed the road but deceased, and she, while in the act of crossing, hesitated, and was knocked down and trampled upon by the horse, which inflicted injuries upon the head so severe as to cause her death. It did not appear that any blame was to be imputed to the gentleman in question, who did all in his power to pull the horse up in time to prevent the accident.

Merthyr.—Several thousands of men who are employed at the iron works at this place, and also at Dows, Tredegar, and Nant-y-glo, have, it is said, signed a solemn pledge not to consume any fresh meat till the price is reduced to 4½d. per lb. At present their dinners are principally of Irish bacon. Very few butchers attended the market in this town on Saturday, and not one-tenth part of the meat was sold that is generally disposed of here on a market-day.

Stockport.—On Friday evening a person named Easby was addressing a meeting of Corn Law Repealers in this town, when he was interrupted by some Chartists present. Immediately a signal was given, and a large body of Irish present producing bludgeons, made an attack on the Chartists, beat them severely, and drove them from the ground. The crowd then marched into the market-place, broke nearly all the stalls, and destroyed the property of the greengrocers. The police had very great difficulty in restoring order. On Monday evening the Chartists assembled in their meeting-room, many of whom had provided themselves with arms, in order to repel any attack which might be made on them. They were proceeding in procession along the streets, when another attack was made on them, and a disturbance was the consequence; but on this occasion the Chartists beat their opponents, and then proceeded to that part of the town chiefly inhabited by the Irish, and broke a great number of windows. The most severe personal injury inflicted was to a boy who was stabbed by an Irishman with a fork. The magistrates have since sworn in special constables, and every means have been taken to preserve the peace.

Canwick.—A match against time, originating in a bet of 20*l.* between two farmers in Lincolnshire, took place on the Cliff Farm of Mr. Popplewell, of this place, last week, Mr. Popplewell having undertaken to find a man who should, with one pair of horses, and a single furrowed plough, turn up two acres of fallow land within 8 hours, to the satisfaction of two impartial judges. The plough was started at six in the morning, and the two acres were complete before one in the afternoon, being within 7 hours, to the perfect satisfaction of the judges. The furrows averaged a depth of seven inches, and the share measured only six and a half inches broad in the wing.

Deal.—A fixed lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands is now in progress under the management and patent of Mr. Bush, civil engineer. It is said to be Mr. Bush's intention, in the erection of this light, to float and sink iron cassons of from 30 to 50 feet diameter, and to excavate

the sand from the internal part of the casson by the means of air chambers, until he arrives at the chalk rock, in order to obtain a permanent and solid foundation. These cassons will be filled with concrete and masonry work, and upon this base a column of about 140 feet high, for the lighthouse, will be raised. A number of men are now at work here, preparing the first casson, and, before the equinoctial gales come on, it is thought that there is every probability of securing a solid and permanent base. This important undertaking is regarded with great interest, not only by the maritime, but also by the scientific world, as being the means of preventing great loss of life and property.

Henley-on-Thames.—The following melancholy circumstance occurred on Thursday, at Mr. Adams's, Worsley farm, about two miles from this place. A man, having the appearance of a navigator, had been observed during the afternoon wandering about the neighbourhood, behaving in a very strange manner. Between six and seven he was seen to break open and enter the premises (the inmates being absent haymaking) by a person passing, who gave the alarm to the parties in the field, who went to the house, which they found barricaded within. The man fired a gun at them through the window, by which one of them was shot dead, and three others wounded in their faces; the door was then forced by the others, when he threw a bill-hook at the first person who entered, which fortunately missed him; after a severe struggle he was at length secured, and conveyed to the gaol at Wargrave. No doubt appears to be entertained that he is labouring under insanity.

Hyde.—On Sunday morning, the hitherto peaceable locality of this town was the scene of a violent outrage, which at length assumed the character of a riot. In the previous week, a person from Staleybridge delivered a lecture on the importance of an immediate repeal of the union, denouncing every Englishman as an enemy of the sister island, and urging the sons of Erin to be ready to die for the liberties of their country. The effect of this inflammatory harangue was not lost upon his hearers, which was almost entirely composed of the low Irish residing in the neighbourhood, including the navigators employed on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway. The following Saturday, being "pay-day," the Irishmen assembled in groups in the streets at an early period of the evening, and shortly after rushed into the streets, most of them armed with iron bars, spades, and bludgeons. They paraded the principal streets, and with loud hurrahs for O'Connell, and cries of "Down with the English," commenced beating every person they met. Not satisfied with this, they began to break the windows, and otherwise damage the houses of every inhabitant known to be English. The police suppressed their violence for a time, but it very shortly broke out again, and with more fury than before. In the mean time, however, the populace assembled in great numbers, rushed upon the Irish, and soon repulsed them. Finding themselves thus overpowered, they fled in all directions; but the populace having got the upper hand, resolved to revenge the injuries inflicted on their fellow-townsmen, and rushing down the streets where the Irish were known to reside, indiscriminately demolished every door and window in the houses. The Irish took refuge in the upper stories, and again attempted to repulse their pursuers, but in vain: they were followed up stairs and well beaten, and then given into the hands of the police. The whole town was in a state of considerable excitement, which was kept up till three o'clock on Monday morning, at which time thirty-four of the principal ringleaders of the Irish were in the custody of the police. There is scarcely a vestige of a window left in the streets where the riots occurred, many of the doors were completely demolished, and some of the houses almost gutted. The extent of damage cannot be less than from four to five hundred pounds, the whole of which will, it is said, have to be made good by the county. The Manchester papers state, that it is impossible to give anything like the exact amount of persons wounded, but the number must have been very great, as the surgeons at the dispensary were engaged the whole of the night dressing the wounds of the combatants. On Monday, eleven of the prisoners were fully committed, by the magistrates, to take their trial for the outrage at the forthcoming sessions.

Taunton.—Mr. George Stone, of this town, solicitor, retired to rest a few nights ago, but could not sleep through indisposition. He therefore occupied himself in reading a newspaper until two in the morning, when he extinguished his light, and soon afterwards heard a cough in his room. This alarmed him, and he continued to lie awake for some time. At length, however, he fell asleep, but was roused in about ten minutes, by hearing the newspaper rustle. He sprang up, and perceived a man creeping from under the bed, who eluded his grasp, and succeeded in getting clear off. It would seem that the fellow had secreted himself for some bad purpose, and when he found the day breaking, thought it necessary to make an attempt to escape.

Burford.—On Wednesday afternoon an alarming explosion took place near this town. It appears that the shopman of a Mr. Midgeley, ironmonger, residing within half a mile of the town, was wrapping up 6lbs. or 8lbs. of gunpowder in paper, after having weighed it, when, by some means unexplained, a dreadful explosion took place. The window, with most of the articles exhibited there, was blown into the street: and the shop and its contents were nearly destroyed. In the other rooms the chairs were thrown down, and the whole house bore marks of the shock. The shopman was reduced to a state of insensibility, and much burnt, but he is not thought to be dangerously injured. There were no customers in the shop at the time, though some had just left it. The flames were soon extinguished by the inmates and others who were attracted to the spot by the explosion; but some of the neighbouring houses suffered slightly from the shattering of their windows. It is supposed that the damage done must be from 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Railways.—It was expected that the London and Brighton Railway would open to Hayward's-heath, 12 miles from Brighton, on the 28th inst.; and contracts for coke, &c. were advertised, with the proviso that portions should be delivered by the 26th inst. The opening, however, is now deferred until the 28th July, by which time, it is expected, the whole line will be finished. Clayton-tunnel, the longest and only one remaining unfinished, it is said, will be keyed in on Monday.—On Monday a person named Colley was thrown on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, by a horse which he was leading off the line near Glossop. A waggon came up at the time, and before he could rise, went over him. He was taken to the infirmary, where he died the next day. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict, "Accidental death."—On Friday evening a person who was employed as engine-driver on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway had the charge of the return train from the Newton races, and, being in a state of intoxication, left his post at the engine and went on the tender, from whence he fell, and was instantly crushed to death, the train having passed over him.—An inquest has been held at Guy's Hospital on the body of a labourer on the Greenwich Railway. The evidence adduced proved that on the 28th May a train of carriages was returning from Greenwich to London, and that upon reaching the Spa-road, Bermondsey, they were thrown off the rails by some wooden posts which had been left lying across them, and that, after the carriages had been replaced upon the line, deceased was found at the bottom of the bank, with his back severely injured by having fallen or jumped from the brickwork above, a height of 30 feet, and of which he died. From the evidence of several witnesses it appeared that the posts and boards were placed upon the line to be used as temporary fences, and that they should have been removed before the arrival of the train, under the direction of a man named Foster. Verdict, "Accidental death." At the request of the jury, Foster was severely reprimanded by the coroner.—Some rather serious riots have taken place amongst the labourers employed upon the Manchester and Sheffield railway, in the neighbourhood of Hyde; the English labourers having endeavoured to drive away the Irish, whom they allege to be working at lower wages than themselves. Hitherto the attempt has not been successful, but a repetition of the riots was expected.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Monday, the Court of Chancery was greatly crowded by persons anxious to witness the retirement of Lord Plunket from the judicial bench. After his Lordship had pronounced judgment in a will cause, the Master of the Rolls entered the Court, and took his seat beside the Chancellor. Mr. Sergeant Greene, who had been deputed by the bar to address the Lord Chancellor on the occasion of his retirement from his judicial duties, then rose, and, in very complimentary terms, alluded to the long connexion of Lord Plunket with the Chancery bar, and the general suavity of his deportment towards its members, who now begged to express their deep respect for his Lordship, and their anxiety for his future happiness. Mr. Goddard, on the part of the solicitors, made a similar address. Lord Plunket then addressed the members of the bar, and, after giving expression to his feelings of gratitude and satisfaction for the kindly sentiments they had conveyed through Sergeant Greene, proceeded to advert to the circumstances connected with his retirement from the bench. Efforts had, he said, been made to induce him to tender his resignation; but deeming such a step on his part unnecessary and unwarrantable, he had declined to comply. Another application, however, was subsequently made, for the same object, and from a quarter where he owed such deep obligations, that he felt himself coerced at once to give way: but with the circumstances which had led to his resignation he had no connexion whatever, directly or indirectly. He strongly disapproved of it, and he did not feel himself in any manner responsible for its consequences. In now taking his farewell of the bar, he begged to repeat his gratitude for their kindness, and to express his high sense of the talents and attainments of its members, who were not surpassed by the bar of England, Scotland, or of any other country.—Pursuant to a requisition, signed chiefly by junior baristers, a meeting of the bar was held on Tuesday, at the Four Courts, to consider what steps ought to be taken by the profession, as a body, in consequence of the appointment of Sir J. Campbell to the Chancellorship of Ireland. It appeared that some of the senior members of the bar declined to sign the requisition or attend the meeting, on the ground that such a course was not constitutional. This was alluded to by the several gentlemen who spoke, who repudiated the notion that they had not a right to meet and express their disapprobation of a proceeding which, they contended, infringed upon their privileges. The following resolution was proposed and unanimously agreed to: "That inasmuch as all judicial appointments in England are made from the English bar, so all judicial appointments in Ireland ought to be made from the Irish Bar." A second resolution was then unanimously adopted, to the effect that a Committee should be appointed, for the purpose of preparing an address to her Majesty, praying her to protect the interests of her faithful subjects, connected with the Irish bar; and that such address should be signed by the father of the bar (the Chairman, Mr. T. Dickson), on behalf of the profession.—The following is stated to be the present effective strength, in rank and file, of the army in this country, viz.:—Royal Artillery (Horse and Foot), 822 rank and file; four regiments of Cavalry, 1,187 ditto; six regts. of Infantry, and 32 depot companies, 11,466 do. Total, 13,475 rank and file.—Government having abandoned their intention of making railways in this country at the public expense, it is stated that the railway from this city to Kilkenny, which has been awaiting the decision of Government for the last three years, will be immediately commenced. The engineers are engaged in preparing the working plans for the first portion of the line from this city to Naas, and are in communication with contractors as to the formation of the works on peculiarly advantageous terms. Agreements are said to have been entered into last summer for the purchase of the whole land required, within the sum mentioned in the original estimate, in anticipation of the progress of the undertaking.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—For some time past the King's Park has been disturbed by crowds of boys and young men, assembling apparently for no other purpose than to pelt each other with stones. The lads of the Canongate were usually arrayed against those of the South side of the town; and to such a length did their disputes proceed, as to threaten serious consequences. A few days ago a body of policemen proceeded to the spot with a view to preserve the peace; but no sooner did they present themselves than both sides made common cause against them, and several of the officers were much hurt before they succeeded in quelling the riot. The number of boys amounted, it is said, to upwards of a thousand, eleven of whom are in custody.

Glasgow.—On Sunday afternoon a communication from Paris was received, announcing that no answer had been received to the telegraphic intimation to Marseilles, commanding the apprehension of Scott, the perpetrator of the forgeries, of which we gave an account in a previous number. The Parisian authorities, however, did not entertain the slightest doubt of his capture, and as a proof of it the Prefect of Police had advised that Mr. Forester, the London officer, and the gentleman who represents the house in which Scott had been employed, should proceed at once to Marseilles and see the prisoner, for which city they accordingly started on the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th inst. In the event of Scott being taken, it is thought that in the first instance he will be tried and convicted for procuring a passport and travelling under a false name. Intelligence has this morning reached town that Scott has been captured at Marseilles, and that the bulk of the stolen property is likely to be recovered.—A Glasgow paper states that the herring fishing is daily increasing, and the fish are rapidly improving in quality. The fishing commenced first in Gairloch and Lochlong, and the fruits of each morning's labour are transmitted per railroad from Greenock to the market of that city in time for being placed on the breakfast table. The fishing is said to have been pretty good in Campbelton. On one day 50 or 60 barrels of cured herrings arrived by steamer, which found a ready market, and brought a good price, being sold at from 4*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* The appearances are stated to be good in every quarter whence intelligence has been received.

Dunkeld.—Last week a very serious accident befel Mr. Douglas, farmer, near this place, at the boat of Tummel. It seems that he was taking one of his carts, heavily laden with oak timber, into the boat, when from the unwieldiness of the load, the horse was forced too near the end of landing stage, and the wheel went over, jamming Mr. Douglas's leg betwixt it and the stage. Assistance having to be procured from a considerable distance, half an hour elapsed ere he could be extricated from his painful situation, and thirty men were found necessary to release him; when it was discovered that his leg was fractured and lacerated in a serious manner. At one time amputation was considered necessary, but it is now hoped that he is out of danger.

Gairloch.—An Inverness Paper states that for some years past Sir F. Mackenzie, Bart., of this place, has been anxious to prevent that total destruction of the salmon race which has been so threatening, and which in many cases has actually been accomplished; but it is only this season that he has discovered a satisfactory remedy for this evil, and proved that the salmon can be propagated to any extent artificially, and protected from the natural enemies of their youth, as easily, and at a smaller expense, than is required for raising a head of pheasants or other game. Sir Francis, it seems, has at the present time a large school of young salmon fry, hatched during spring in a pool prepared for the purpose, and ready, at the proper age, to inhabit their native river, the Ewe, from which the parent fish were taken. They are now one and a half or two inches long, and decidedly par—thus appearing to confirm what has often been asserted, and on a small scale proved, by Mr. Shaw, of Drumlanrig, who is said to have first suggested this way of propagating this fish, though the possibility of doing it to any extent that could really prove valuable has hitherto been doubted.

Miscellaneous.

Prices of Bread in Paris and London.—A morning paper states, that the present assize, or fixed price of bread, of the first quality, in Paris, as regulated by the municipal authorities of that city, for the current fortnight, is 27 centimes for the loaf weighing 1 kilogramme, which, at the present course of exchange in Paris on London, corresponds with four-pence halfpenny and rather more than half a farthing for the English 4 lb. loaf, or, more exactly, four-pence and sixty-four hundredths of a penny sterling. The price at which the best or "full-priced" bread is now currently selling in London being nine-pence halfpenny for the 4 lb. loaf, although in some quarters of the town ten-pence is demanded, shows that the best bread is dearer in London than in Paris by four-pence three-

farthings and nearly half a farthing, or more accurately, four-pence and eighty-six hundredths of a penny, in the 4 lb. loaf, and in the ratio of one hundred and four and nearly three-quarters (seventy-four hundredths) per cent., or considerably more than double the price; and that there can be obtained 8 lbs. and very nearly a quarter English weight of bread, of the same quality as in London, for the same amount of money.

Electro-Magnetic Printing Machine.—The *Inventors' Advocate* states, that a very ingenious machine has been invented, in which electro-magnetic power is applied to printing; so that a person may be enabled to direct the typographical process at a distance of many miles from the place where it is actually performed.

Antiquities.—A Londonderry paper states, that on Saturday a labouring man dug up from a hollow, close to Culmore fort, a cannon-ball of iron weighing 12lbs. It is thought probable that it had been fired from one of the frigates which cannonaded the river when garrisoned by James's troops, before they broke the boom, and had struck the wall, as it is much bruised.—The Glasgow papers inform us, that a skeleton nearly complete, was dug up between Side-cairn and Freshie, in the parish of Avondale, by Mr. Jamieson, Middlecroft, a few days ago, about two feet from the surface, deposited in a moss hag, with the whole structure complete, excepting the fore part of the skull, which had mouldered away by being exposed. The singular appearance of the vesture, and his having long hair and a long beard, are thought to afford proof that he must have lived, and died, and been deposited there in the 16th or 17th century.

Madame Laffarge.—The *Gazette* of Limoges gives another episode in the history of the late M. Laffarge, of Glandier. M. Coinclun Beaufort, the father of his first wife, secured to his daughter on her marriage an annuity of 2,500f., but, after the settlement was executed, entered into an engagement to advance her, for her husband, 25,000f. at the end of twelve months, and a like sum at the end of twenty-four months, towards the erection of a smelting house. The first wife of M. Laffarge died a few months only after her marriage, having by her will left the whole of her property to her husband. Upon this, M. Laffarge made a claim for the 50,000f. upon M. Coinclun Beaufort, who refused to pay the money, insisting that it was merely a promised loan to his daughter, the interest of which she was to pay him by relinquishing her annuity of 2,500f. M. Laffarge brought an action for the 50,000f. in the Civil Tribunal of Brives, which gave judgment in his favour. Against this M. Coinclun Beaufort appealed to the Cour Royale, and the case came to a hearing last week. The court was crowded with expectants that some allusion would be made to the circumstances of the death of the first Madame Laffarge, about which sinister rumours had been in circulation. The pleadings, however, were confined to the simple merits of the case, upon hearing which the Cour Royale quashed the decision of the Civil Tribunal. Against this last decree an appeal will, it is said, be laid before the Court of Cassation.

Law.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings in Banco).—*The Queen* v. *the Archbishop of York and his Commissary Dr. Phillimore.*—Lord Denman delivered judgment in this case, which was an application on the part of the Dean of York, for a writ of prohibition, prohibiting the Archbishop of York and his Commissary from carrying into effect the sentence of deprivation from his office, and the advantages accruing therefrom, lately passed on the dean for contumacy and alleged simony. His lordship, after briefly stating the facts, which will be fresh in the minds of our readers, proceeded to say—There seemed no reason to doubt that there was sufficient authority vested in the archbishop to inquire into the ecclesiastical offences of every spiritual person belonging to the body. At first the object of the visitation was confined to the fiscal concerns relating to the fabric fund. The dean attended the meeting, and being questioned as to some money he had received, conducted himself in a contumacious manner, and sentence of contempt was pronounced against him. He then absented himself, and the proceedings went forward, and in answer to certain interrogatories which had been put to the ecclesiastical body, the Rev. Mr. Dixon, one of the canons, made a statement which was considered a direct charge of simony against the dean. The dean was then requested to attend to meet the charge. He accordingly attended, and the commissary required him, in the first place, to purge himself of the contempt; but that he declined to do, and said that Mr. Dixon might go on and prove the charge in his absence. Mr. Dixon did so, and the learned commissary pronounced the charge to be established in the several cases, and gave judgment against the dean for that offence as well as for the contumacy, which was, that he should be deprived of his office, and the sentence was afterwards solemnly pronounced by the archbishop. The prohibition was claimed on various grounds, and a late Act of Parliament, the 2d and 3d of Victoria, c. 56, "for the better enforcing church discipline," was relied upon. The enactment was qualified by a proviso, that nothing in the act should be construed to effect any authority over the clergy, in their respective provinces, which the archbishop or bishop might then exercise, without process of court. The 23rd section of the act was quoted, which provided that no proceedings for criminal offences should be instituted, except in the manner provided by that act. The learned counsel for the dean argued that the dean, being a clerk in holy orders, and prosecuted in a criminal proceeding for simony—a known offence against the law ecclesiastical—the proceeding should have taken place in an ecclesiastical court, and that the authority to deprive him of his office was only vested in an ecclesiastical court, and did not appertain to the visitation of an ordinary. Two arguments were raised in answer to those objections. First, that what had been done was not a criminal proceeding within the meaning of the act, the 2d and 3d Victoria; and, 2dly, that it was a proceeding in virtue of the authority exercised by the archbishop, according to law, over a clerk of his province, without process of court: and thus it was excepted from the operation of the act. The learned counsel who argued against the prohibition, had said that the statute referred to causes, but the employment of that word in the short preamble afforded an adequate reason for the arbitrary restriction of the act to the form of proceeding, which in ecclesiastical law might be described as a cause. The 23rd section of the act provided that the course enjoined by the statute should be pursued in every trial of a clerk in holy orders in the ecclesiastical courts. But was this a criminal proceeding, or arising out of the visitation properly within the knowledge of the ordinary? The answer appeared to be this:—That as soon as a visitor proceeded to examine the proof of an ecclesiastical offence charged on a clerk, for the purpose of punishment by deprivation, or otherwise, and more especially in this case, which was at the instance of an accuser who availed himself of the aid of an advocate, a criminal proceeding was undoubtedly instituted. Therefore, according to the description of suits or proceedings given in the 23d section, this proceeding should take place in some ecclesiastical court. The ordinary's visitation was said not to be an ecclesiastical court, but ranged under the 25th section, which required that there should be no power exercised without process of court. That, then, raised the question whether the visitor had power to deprive the dean of his office, without process of court. If he had that power, he must derive it from the general words of the act; but it could scarcely be supposed they would receive that construction, as there had been no examples cited of such powers having been exercised over the clergy by the archbishops in their solemn visitations. They found in "Comyn's Digest" what were the duties of a general visitor—he must proceed "summarie, simpliciter et de plano sine strepitu, aut figura judicii." That was according to mere law and right. But some forms on which the investigation was to proceed, and the opportunity of knowing and answering the charge, were absolutely necessary. The report of the ecclesiastical commissioners had been referred to on both sides. On the one side it was urged that the late statute was not intended to apply to a visitorial power, but the court had always found that it must not look to reports to construe the statutes founded on them. They must speak for themselves. And, on the other side, the report was used as the repository of former laws, which did not give the archbishop the power now claimed. Different modes of dealing with the charge had been enumerated; such as *inquisitio, accusatio, denunciatio,* where persons had come to answer the sentence passed by the ordinary in his court: and in this stage of the argument it was asked, and not answered, why, if the ordinary possessed this power, had such great expense been resorted to in order to bring spiritual persons to punishment. It was well known that the want of the power now claimed formed one of the reasons for introducing the present law. The court was aware that the jurisdiction of a visitor had been described in comprehensive terms by learned commentators, and the opinion that Lord Holt had given in the case which had been quoted, had reference to a question arising out of a charitable foundation. There it was held that the visitor might do what he liked with his own. His lordship then commented upon the several cases cited in the course of the arguments, and, in continuation, observed that this court could not apply the rule applicable to the proceedings of an ecclesiastical court to acts done in that which was not a court. That court, however, by the late statute, was divested of all jurisdiction. It was not within the saving clause which left untouched the ordinary's power over his clergy, as it might be exercised in law without process of court. From an examination of all the authorities, and a review of the arguments, the court was constrained to conclude that the most reverend prelate, in so far as he had proceeded at the visitation to deprive the dean of his office, had acted beyond his jurisdiction. They therefore declined to enter into the numerous points as to the proceedings of the commissary; but there was one which the court thought not unfit to be disposed of on the present occasion. It was argued that the sentence was final, and that there was nothing that this court could prohibit to be done; that there was not even a continuing court to which the writ of this court could be addressed. That argument required to be narrowly watched, because if carried out to the fullest extent, it might be used to give effect to unlawful proceedings, because they were brought to a conclusion. But that is not the case here, for on looking at the sentence the court found that the archbishop admonished the dean not to exercise his office on pain of the greater sentence of excommunication, and the court was only adjourned. This court might also require a revocation of the sentence according to the several forms, and it was plain that the dean could not appeal before the sentence was pronounced; for the sentence of deprivation was the only thing done beyond the jurisdiction of the archbishop. Up to that point certainly his grace had the power to inquire, with a view to ulterior proceedings: and it seemed the Lord Chancellor had discharged an application for a prohibition, made before sentence was pronounced, on that very ground. The clear conviction of the court was not embarrassed by the opposite judgment of the learned commissary, because it thought that that learned civilian had not reverted to the statute. The court could not but believe that it had escaped his attention, occupied as he was by the great variety of circumstances, and unassisted in the view he took of his office, by advocates on both sides. If the court felt any doubt on the subject, it would undoubtedly call on the Dean of York to declare in prohibition; but after the long, elaborate, and matured arguments, enforced with consummate ability by counsel of the highest talents and learning, the court felt it owed it to all parties, to save delay—that they owed it to the public, and in a particular manner to the church, to encourage no doubt, where they felt none, on subjects of such paramount importance, and so deeply affecting its rights, its interests, and its duties. The rule for a prohibition must, therefore, be made absolute. Rule absolute accordingly.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *Moxon.*—This was an indictment against the defendant, who is an eminent bookseller in Dover-street, for having published a blasphemous libel in a recent edition of the poetical works of Shelley. Three extracts were set out in the indictment, and some others were read by the learned counsel for the prosecution, as illustrating the general tenor and tendency of the whole work.—Mr. Thomas appeared upon the part of the prosecution, and after having stated in a general way the nature of the provisions which had been made upon the subject in the legislative and judicial systems of ancient and modern times, gave a more particular account of some of the decisions which had occurred upon the subject in this country. He then read the passages which had been set out upon the indictment, taken from the volume lately edited by Mrs. Shelley, the widow of the poet.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, on the part of defendant, stated that he was as incapable as any man in society of committing the offence charged against him in the present indictment. The passages were extracted from a book containing 20,000 lines, of which the selected portions composed not the three-hundredth part. If the jury were to find the present defendant guilty, they must equally condemn the publishers of the works of Milton, Gibbon, Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, Congreve, Wycherley, and even of Shakspeare himself. The cause, therefore, which he advocated upon the present occasion was the cause of learning, genius, and truth, which he hoped would suffer no defeat in the hands of the jury, and which he, therefore, confidently committed to their protection.—Lord Denman having stated in a general way the nature and subject of the prosecution, went on to observe that he was bound, as were the jury, to take the law as it had been handed down to them, and to proceed upon the principle which had indeed been admitted on the part of the defence, namely, that the publisher of a blasphemous libel was clearly punishable in law if a jury should find that he was in fact guilty of the publication with the intent which constituted a part of the offence. The only question for the jury to consider, therefore, upon the present occasion was, whether in their opinions the work deserved the imputations cast upon it by the indictment, and whether the publisher had sent it forth deliberately to the world knowing its character to be such. About the motives of the publisher it was unnecessary to make any inquiry, as he was responsible in law for whatever seemed to be the direct and necessary consequences of the publication itself. The noble and learned Lord here read the passages, and observed that he thought there could be no doubt that they were intended to cast reproach and insult upon what were in Christian minds the causes and objects of veneration. It was not, however, sufficient that mere passages of such an offensive character should exist in a work in order to render the publication of it an act of criminality. It must appear that no condemnation of such passages was contained in the surrounding context, and even that would not be a sufficient vindication of the obnoxious passages, if the pretended contradiction were only used as a cloak for disseminating the mischievous libel which it professed to repudiate. It therefore became the duty of a jury to see if it were correctly described by those terms which were used for the purpose of bringing it within the influence of the criminal law of the country. It had been said that the extraordinary poem in question was the composition of a youth of 18, and that it in many places contradicted itself. This was certainly true: but it could not prevent the poem from being very mischievous. It was also observed, that the later poems of the same author had shown a change in his sentiments, and had qualified the effects of his earlier publications. This might be true as a matter of fact: yet he Lord Denman, could not state to the jury, that if they even believed the fact to be so, they would be therefore justified in acquitting the publisher of the passages which were the subject of the present prosecution. It was also urged, on the part of the defendant, that the publication was in the nature of a biography, illustrating the progress of the poet's genius and opinions. Now he was of opinion, that any person writing an account of the life of another, was at liberty to state the fact of his having at an early period of his life entertained such opinions as those now objected to. He did not even think that there was anything illegal in expressing the opinions themselves in the language of the person to whom they were attributed. Such opinions as those expressed by this poet had certainly been unfortunately entertained in all ages by persons of great abilities; but how far this topic was to be available for the purposes of the defence the jury were to decide. How far it was in general prudent to have recourse to prosecution for the purpose of suppressing such sentiments, he would leave to be considered by the persons who had in general the right and the power to institute such proceedings. For himself he was of opinion that the best and most effectual method of acting in regard to such obnoxious doctrines, was to refute them by by argument and reasoning. For, however venerable and sacred may be the objects which were assailed in such publications, he thought that they would be more effectually suppressed by confuting the sentiments themselves, than by persecuting their authors. It was, however, the duty of a jury, when such a case was brought before them, to decide it according to the existing law. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—There were not 30 subscribers present, and the betting, although it touched upon most of the events now in the market, was too insignificant in character and extent to require any observations. The following were the "averages" at the close:—

JULY STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Rosalie c (taken)	Offers to take 5 to 1 bar two.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

12 to 1 agst	Bellona (taken)	25 to 1 agst	Ratsbane (taken)
14 to 1	Welfare (taken)	25 to 1	The Jovial Bachelor (taken)
15 to 1	Portrait (taken)	20 to 1	St. Francis, not p. p. (taken).
16 to 1	Fitzroy		
20 to 1	Cambyses (taken)		
25 to 1	Exit (taken)	Offers to back the field agst it.	

GOODWOOD CUP.

8 to 1 agst Colwick (taken)	9 to 1 agst Pocahontas

Offers to take 10 to 1 about Charles the Twelfth, who gets the 5 lb. allowance for running at Newcastle.

DERBY.

1000 to 30 agst Robert de Gorham the Duvernay colt (taken).

The Late Derby.—The settlement of the account, which has been so often before the public, is proceeding satisfactorily.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 25.—The market is exceedingly bare of English Wheat, and there is an increased demand at fully as high prices as on Monday, and in some instances they have been exceeded. Free Foreign is unaltered in value, and there is some inquiry for bonded, but not much doing in that article.—Barley continues in demand at the same rates, and Peas and Beans are a dull sale.—The Oat trade is firm at Monday's currency.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 65	Red	56 to 62
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 34	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 26
Rye		26 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 41	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
May 14	63 5	31 2	22 7	34 8	38 5	37 9
— 21	61 6	30 9	22 8	35 3	38 2	37 5
— 28	61 6	30 9	22 4	35 7	38 4	38 0
June 4	62 4	29 7	22 4	35 4	38 2	38 2
— 11	62 2	30 2	22 2	32 9	37 4	39 2
— 18	62 5	30 10	21 10	36 10	38 7	38 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 1	30 6	22 4	35 1	38 2	38 1
Duties	24 8	16 10	13 9	16 9	12 6	12 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Brown, upholsterer, Minories.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. S. Day, merchant, Norwich—W. G. Seed, gingham-manufacturer, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Bowley, of the Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing-lane, City, and of Doddington grove, Newington, Surrey, broker—T. B. Proctor, Stockwell, Surrey, and late of Hammersmith, lunatic-asylum-keeper—J. Overton, Queen-street, Grosvenor-square, coach and harness-plater—H. Molyneux, 42, Lombard-street, City, and Ealing-green, Middlesex, watch and chronometer-maker—J. G. Claporn, Bedford, linen-draper—D. Sharp, Southampton, attorney-at-law—H. W. Morgan, Alford, Lincolnshire, grocer—W. Sedgwick, late of Aston juxta-Birmingham, engraver—J. Blanch, Bath, ironmonger—J. Rawlings, Gloucester, innkeeper—G. Aldred, bookseller, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Middlesex—M. L. Jones, victualler, Tredegar, Monmouthshire—J. Shury and J. J. Shury, engravers, Charterhouse-street, Middlesex—B. Dawes, grocer, Ashby-de-la-Zouch—J. Calverley, corn-miller, Knaresborough, Yorkshire—W. Mead, Langport, Somersetshire, and J. Stower, Grenville-place, Clifton, Gloucestershire—J. Wrigglesworth, cheese and bacon-factor, Leeds—M. H. Bellemois, manufacturing-chemist, Pomroy-street, Old Kent-road, Surrey—H. Sidebotham and T. Lewis, cotton-manufacturers, Haughton, Lancashire—J. Parker, cotton-spinner, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. L. M'Intosh, Dalkeith, bookseller—M. Blair, Kilwinning, victualler—J. Clunes, deceased, Old Aberdeen—J. Dickson, sen., deceased, sometime a partner of the Dumbarton Glass Work Company—J. Bruce and A. M. Bruce, Edinburgh, organ-builders—L. Hislop, Edinburgh, grocer—T. Vallance, Edinburgh, baker.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, the 18th, at Clayton Rectory, near Brighton, the lady of the Rev. James Garbett, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., the lady of H. R. Upcher, Esq., of Sheringham-hall, Norfolk, of a son—At Burnley, Lancashire, on the 20th inst., the lady of Lieutenant W. F. Hoey, 61st regiment, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., Mrs. Robert Puzey, of Park-road, Regent's Park, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Knight's-place, Pembury, Kent, the lady of J. W. Finch, Esq., of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Clapham, Mrs. H. Hewlett, of a daughter—On the 23d inst., at Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Mrs. C. Parnell, of a daughter—At Surbiton-lodge, Kingston-on-Thames, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Manderson, of a daughter—On the 23d inst., in Belgrave-street, the Countess of Pomfret, of a daughter—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., in Wilton-crescent, Viscountess Chelsea, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 22d inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. Molineux, of Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Marianne Stevens, of Ingatestone, Essex—On the 19th inst., at Witherley Church, Leicestershire, E. Davy, Esq., of Fordton, near Crediton, Devon, to Annette, eldest daughter of Capt. Weaver, of Atherton, near Ansterstone, Warwickshire—At Ashbourn, Derbyshire, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., T. Eatwise, jun., Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late C. Harland, Esq., of Ashbourn—On the 22d inst., at Bishop's Tawton, North Devon, W. F. Vernon, of Harefield-park, Middlesex, Esq., to Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Shuttleworth, Esq.—On the 23d inst., at St. Pancras, C. Wright, Esq., 44th Bengal Native Infantry, to Harriet Sarah, daughter of Capt. Hall, Indian Navy—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., at St. George's Church, Everton, Cheshire, the Rev. G. Harvey, son of J. Harvey, Esq., R.N., of New Romney, to Jane Clayton, second daughter of J. Buchanan, Esq., Everton, Liverpool.

DIED.—On the 14th inst., in Jamaica, at the house of Major Gosset, Lieut. A. Randolph, of the Royal Engineers, fourth son of the Rev. F. Randolph, of Hadham, Herts—On the 19th inst., at Boston, United States, during a residence of 25 years in that country, the Rev. T. A. Grantham, M.A., second son of the late J. Grantham, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey. In 1816 he was appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in Foreign Parts to be one of their ministers, and stationed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 26, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 27. SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

WOOD'S FOREST OF ROSES. — Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.—WM. WOOD and SON have the pleasure to inform their Friends and Amateurs in general, that their enormous and unrivalled display of Roses, occupying Fourteen Acres of ground, are still in great beauty, and will continue in splendid bloom all the Rose season.

Coaches daily from London from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, to Lewes, passing through Maresfield (Sundays excepted).

BOTANIC GARDEN, Gage-lane, Liverpool.—The President and Committee of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, being desirous of rendering the ensuing Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in this Town conducive, not only to Agricultural, but also to Horticultural and Botanical Science, have determined to hold a GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION at the Garden, on FRIDAY, July 23; and for this purpose, under the patronage of the following Nobility and Gentry, propose the undermentioned premiums:—

PATRONS.

The Mayor and Council of Liverpool.
The Members of the Borough—Lord Sandon, M.P., and Cresswell Cresswell, Esq., M.P.
The Earl of Derby, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of the County.
The Earl of Sefton.
Lord Skelmersdale.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.
The Hon. Bootle Wilbraham, M.P.
Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P.
J. Ireland Blackburne, Esq., M.P.

Exhibition Open to all England.

No. PREMIUMS.—PLANTS, FIRST CLASS.

1. The best collection of not less than thirty, containing at least twenty-five distinct varieties or species of stove or greenhouse plants . . . £12 0 0
2. Second ditto . . . 9 0 0

SECOND CLASS.

3. The best collection of not less than twenty, containing at least fifteen distinct varieties or species of stove or greenhouse plants . . . 8 0 0
4. Second ditto . . . 6 0 0

THIRD CLASS.

5. The best three plants . . . 3 0 0
6. Second ditto . . . 2 0 0

FOURTH CLASS.

7. The best stove or greenhouse plant—the Society's silver medal.

FRUITS.—FIRST CLASS.

8. The best dessert, consisting of not less than fifteen dishes of ten distinct fruits . . . 8 0 0
9. Second ditto . . . 6 0 0

SECOND CLASS.

10. The best dessert consisting of not less than eleven dishes of eight distinct fruits . . . 5 0 0
11. Second ditto . . . 4 0 0

THE MAYOR'S PRIZE PREMIUM.

1. The best basket of pines and grapes . . . 3 0 0
2. Second best ditto . . . 2 0 0

It is necessary that each exhibitor should inform the secretary, if possible, one week previously to the exhibition, about what number of plants, &c., he intends to contribute, in order that arrangements may be made for the requisite stage-room, as well as their safe custody and preservation.

Accommodation will be afforded in the houses for plants brought in the day previous, or remaining the day subsequent, to the exhibition, which will, therefore, be received at the garden during the whole of Thursday, the 22nd inst., and until Friday, Nine A.M., after which hour nothing will be admitted.

Dishes for the fruit will be furnished at the garden.

Each competitor for the above prizes, whether of plants or fruits, will be required, immediately on arrival at the garden, to pay an entrance of 5s, and make declaration of the specimens being bonâ fide of his own growth or production, and also to state for which prize he intends to compete.

Neither entrance fee nor declaration of ownership will be required from exhibitors not competing.

After the award of the judges, each exhibitor's name will be attached to his plants or fruits.

N.B. The Committee will feel obliged to any Gentleman who may have a tent, for the use of it on this occasion. A note to the Secretary will receive due attention.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, M.D., Hon. Sec.

24, Great George-square, June 24, 1841.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to inspect a new description of IRON FENCE for Parks, Gardens, Shrubberies, &c. &c., which is much stronger than Iron Hurdles, or other fence of a more expensive character. Drawings, prices, and other particulars, may be obtained of STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Gracechurch-street, Agents for the Old Park Iron Works, and Manufacturers of an improved Apparatus for Warming Conservatories, Greenhouses, and Buildings, by Water; also of every description of Iron Bedsteads, Palisading, Wire-work, Fence, Hurdles, &c. &c.

N.B.—A liberal Discount to the Trade.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive works now more than 15 years, is upon the most improved principles. References may be had and the works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Fulham Park; Messrs. [illegible] Nursery; Messrs. Loddiges's Nursery, Hackney; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Lowis, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Cattanach's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

H. BOOTH, FLORIST and NURSERYMAN, Seven Islands, ROTHERHITHE, most respectfully informs the Trade and the Public in general, that he is ready to receive Orders for the following splendid Seedling Geraniums, to be sent out in May, 1842:—Booth's Champion, (obtained the first prize at the Southwark Show), Princess Royal, Rosetta, King of the Belgians, and Bucephalus. Specimens may be seen and particulars obtained of Mr. CLARKE, Seedsman, Borough; or of H. BOOTH (as above).

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Exeter, June 22nd, 1841.

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A SELECT LIST OF PLANTS

OFFERED BY

HUGH LOW AND CO., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON.

STOVE PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Alstrœmeria Ligtu	3	6
Angelonia grandiflora	5	0
Ardisia crenulata	3	6
serrulata (Bladhia japonica)	3	6
Aristolochia ciliaris	5	0
Æschynanthus grandiflorus	3	6
parasiticus	3	6
ramosissimus	5	0
Buonapartea juncea	7	6
Clerodendrum paniculatum	5	0
speciosissimum	3	6
Cerbera Manghas	5	0
Clivia nobilis (Imatophyllum Aitonii)	7	6
Columnea longiflora	21	0
Costus speciosus	10	6
Crinum erubescens	7	6
Cyrtanthus obliquus	5	0
Dionæa muscipula	7	6
Echeveria gibbiflora	5	0
pulverulenta	5	0
Euphorbia Bronnii	5	0
jacquiniflora (fulgens)	2	6
splendens	2	6
Ficus elastica	3	6
Franciscea Hopeana (uniflora)	2	6
Gardenia florida	1	6
radicans	1	6
Rothmannii	10	6
Thunbergii	5	0
Geissomeria longiflora	5	0
Gesnera barbata	5	0
bulbosa	2	6
Cooperii	3	6
Douglasii	3	6
mollis	7	6
Gesnera oblongata	2	6
splendens	2	6
sp. nova, 9 in. to 1 ft. very fine	21	0
zebrina	21	0
Gloxinia candida	1	6
caulescens	1	6
grandiflora	2	6
maxima	2	6
Menziesii	2	6
rubra	10	6
speciosa	1	6
alba	1	6
Goldfussia glomerata	7	6
Ixora Bandhuca	5	0
coccinea	3	6
flammea	5	0
Inga pulcherrima	21	0
Jacquinia ruscifolia	5	0
Justicia speciosa	1	6
Lasiandra petiolata	7	6
Laurus Cinnamomum	15	0
Lobelia surinamensis	2	6
Luculia gratissima	10	6
Magnolia pumila	5	0
Musa Cavendishii	21	0
Myrtus pimenta	7	6
tomentosa	10	6
Nepenthes distillatoria	10	6
Pancratium Amboinense	3	6
Caribæum	2	6
Poinsettia pulcherrima	3	6
Psidium Cattleyanum	3	6
Rondeletia odorata (speciosa)	10	6
Ruellia azurea	2	6
Sabiniana	5	0
Russelia juncea	2	6
Spironema fragrans	3	6
Streptocarpus Rhexii	1	6

STOVE CREEPERS.

	s.	d.
Allamanda Cathartica	5	0
Banisteria tenuis	7	6
Batatas Bonariensis	3	6
Bignonia uncinata	5	0
venusta	5	0
Bougainvillea spectabilis	3	6
Ceropegia bulbosa	2	6
elegans	5	0
Combretum grandiflorum purpureum (Poivrea coccinea)	5	0
Convolvulus pentanthus		
Echites torosa	10	6
nova spe. fol. atropurp.	21	0
Hoya carnosa	2	6
Ipomœa ficifolia	5	0
gossypifolia	3	6
Horstalliæ	7	6
hybrida, Lee's	21	0
insignis	3	6
Learii	2	6
Sellowii	3	6
triloba	7	6
Jasminum azoricum	2	6
Jasminum laurinum	7	6
multiflorum	2	6
Sambac	2	6
Mandevilla suaveolens	5	0
Morrenia odorata	7	6
Passiflora alata	2	6
Kermesina	2	6
Loudoniana	2	6
onychina	2	6
phœnicea	2	6
princeps	3	6
quadrangularis	2	6
Petræa volubilis	7	6
Phillibertia grandiflora	2	6
Stephanotus floribundus	10	6
Thunbergia alata	1	6
alba (leucantha)	1	6
aurantiaca	2	6
Bakerii		
coccinea	3	6
fragrans	2	6
grandiflora	7	6
Hawtayniana	10	6
Thryallis brachystachya	7	6

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Abutilon striatum (Sida picta)	2	6
Acacia alata	2	6
biflora	21	0
ciliaris	5	0
cyanophylla	5	0
dealbata	2	6
Dillwynifolia	3	6
discolor	2	6
falcata	2	6
impressa	2	6
lanata	2	6
Kermesina	10	6
longifolia	2	6
longissima	2	6
mucronata	2	6
myrtifolia	3	6
pendula	2	6
pinnata	5	0
platyptera	21	0
pubescens	5	0
pungella	1	6
magna	5	0
scabra	3	6
suaveolens	1	6
triangularis, new	21	0
verticillata	1	6
vestita	2	6
Acrophyllum venustum		
Agnostis sinuata	105	0
Agapanthus umbellatus	1	6
fol. var.	3	6
Aitonia Capensis	5	0
Alonsoa grandiflora	1	6
Amphicome arguta	2	6
Anagallis grandiflora	1	6
lilacina	1	6
Phillipsii	1	6
Parksii	3	6
Anderssonia sprengelioides	2	6
Andromeda buxifolia	3	6
Anigozanthus coccineus	3	6
humilis	21	0
Manglesii	7	6
Anthocercis albicans	3	6
floribundus	2	6
viscosus	5	0
Aotus ferruginea	2	6
[illegible]	2	6
Araucaria (Altingia) braziliensis	42	0
Cunninghamii	105	0
excelsa	63	0
Aralia crassifolia		
Aristea cyanea	2	6
Aster argophyllus	1	6
Astelia Banksii	10	6
Azalea indica alba, 1s. 6d to	42	0
Azalea indica alba pl.	7	6
fol. varieg.	21	0
Danielsiana	3	6
floribunda	7	6
Georgeana	21	0
lateritia	5	0
alba	10	6
(Gledstanei) macrantha	5	0
purpurea	21	0
rubra	21	0
superba	21	0
phœnicea	1	6
alba	10	6
purpurea cœrulea	10	6
Smithii coccinea	2	6
spectabilis	21	0
undulata	10	6
variegata	5	0
Robertsonii	21	0
Woodsii	10	6
reticulata	21	0
Banksia attenuata	21	0
coccinea	63	0
ericæfolia	2	6
grandis	10	6
Hugelii		
latifolia	2	6
littoralis	2	6
marcescens	2	6
Menziesii	21	0
occidentalis		
macrophylla	42	0
pulchella	42	0
speciosa	10	6
spinulosa	3	6
Solandra		
Bauera rubioides	2	6
Beaufortia decussata	2	6
Boronia alata	5	0
anemonæfolia	105	0
crenulata	7	6
denticulata	2	6
pinnata	7	6
ledifolia	105	0
serrulata	2	6
viminea	21	0
Bossiæa alata	10	6
ensata	2	6
heterophylla	3	6
linifolia		
prostrata	2	6
scolopendria	2	6
thymifolia	2	6
Bouvardia splendens	5	0
triphylla	1	0
Brugmansia lutea	2	6
sanguinea	5	0
suaveolens	2	6
Buddlea Madagascariensis	2	6
Burchellia capensis	2	6
speciosa	5	0
Burtonia conferta	5	0
[illegible]	7	6
Cactus Cereus grandiflorus	1	6
[illegible]	5	0
[illegible]	5	0
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	2	6
Epiphyllum ackermanni	1	6
Jenkinsonii	1	6
Mackaii, a splendid flower in the way of Ackermannii major, with the habit of speciosissimum	10	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	1	6
Calceolaria arborea	3	0
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
Camellia japonica alba, pl. dbl white	3	6
simplex	3	6
Althæiflora	5	0
amabilis, Smith's	42	0
anemonæflora	3	6
alba	5	0
[illegible]	5	0
[illegible]	7	6
Chandlerii	5	0
Camellia Japonica cœlestina	s.	d.
Cunningham's	21	0
Colvillii	5	0
corallina	5	0
Dillenii	10	6
delicatissima	5	0
Donkelaerii	5	0
Dorsettii	7	6
Duchesse d'Orleans	42	0
Eclipse	5	0
elegans, Chandler's	5	0
eximia	5	0
fimbriata	5	0
flavescens (Lady Hume's blush)	3	6
florida	5	0
Fordii	7	6
Francofurtensis	10	6
Gilesii	7	6
gloriosa	7	6
Grand Frederick, or Floyii	42	0
imbricata	5	0
alba	10	6
insignis	7	6
King	7	6
Lady Hill	42	0
Landrethii	21	0
Lawrenceana	21	0
Leeana superba (Beallii or Sieboldii)	10	6
Lefevreana	7	6
Makoyii, Low.		
minuta	7	6
myrtifolia	5	0
nobilissima	7	6
ochroleuca	10	6
Paxtonii	21	0
Pæoniflora	5	0
philadelphica	42	0
picturata	7	6
Pompone	3	6
Prattii	42	0
Princess Royal Low		
punctata	5	0
Queen of England, Fielder's	63	0
reticulata	7	6
Robertsonii	42	0
rubra pl.		
Louckiana	3	6
rubescens	42	0
Sasanqua Rosea (malliflora)	5	0
Sweetii	5	0
tricolor	7	6
triumphans	7	6
variegata (able. striped)	3	6
[illegible] Antwerp		
[illegible]	10	6
[illegible]	5	0
Woodsii	5	0
Candollea cuneiformis	3	6
[illegible]	5	0
Chironia angustifolia	1	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]		
Chorozema varium	2	6
[illegible]	5	0
[illegible]		
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]		
[illegible]	42	0
[illegible]	7	6
[illegible]	15	0
[illegible]		
[illegible]	7	6
[illegible]	5	0
[illegible]	7	6
[illegible]	1	0
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	1	6
Hendersonii	1	6
King	1	6
New [illegible]	1	0
[illegible]	1	0
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	3	6
Waterhouseana	3	6
Clianthus puniceus	2	6
carneus, superbissima		
speciosa		

Select List of Plants—continued.

	s.	d.
Coleonema rubrum	2	6
tenuissimum	3	6
Conospermum taxifolium		
Correæa bicolor	21	0
corjiata	21	0
Grevilii	5	0
Harrisii	10	6
pulchella	2	6
rosea	7	6
rufa	5	0
speciosa	2	6
ventricosa	7	6
Cosmelia rubra	7	6
Crotalaria purpurea	3	6
speciosa	3	6
Croweia saligna	2	6
Cyclopia genistoides	3	6
Cycloglyne canescens	10	6
Cytisus angustifolius		
argenteus	7	6
Canariensis	1	0
elegans	3	6
Dacrydium cupressinum	63	0
Daphne Dauphina	3	6
Indica	2	6
rubra	5	0
japonica 31s. 6d. to	63	0
Daviesia cordata		
laciniata	42	0
juncea	42	0
linifolia	7	6
horrida	63	0
Daviesia pungens	7	6
quadrilatera	63	0
ulicina	5	0
Dillwynia flavescens	2	6
floribunda	2	6
floribunda	3	6
glycimifolia	7	6
parvifolia	3	6
rudis	7	6
speciosa	3	6
Diosma amœna	2	6
capitata	1	6
ciliaris	1	6
fragrans	3	6
speciosa	1	6
tetragona	2	6
uniflora	2	6
Diplacrus glutinosus	1	6
puniceus	1	6
Dipsacæna Dampierii	7	6
Diplopeltis Huegelii	7	6
Dodonæa pinnata	2	6
Dracophyllum capitatum	7	6
secundum	7	6
Dryandra floribunda	21	0
mucronata	63	0
nervosa	63	0
nivea	21	0
pteridifolia	105	0
Eukianthes quinqueflorus	15	0
Eupomatia sp. nova Swan River	10	6
Epacris attenuata	2	6
coccinea	7	6
grandiflora	1	6
heteranema	1	6
impressa	1	6
macrophylla	3	6
nivalis	1	6
onosmæflora	5	0
pauciflora	1	6
pulchella	1	6
pungens	1	6
rosea	3	6
variabilis	2	6
Erica aculeata	1	3
acuminata	3	6
adscens	2	6
amplumacea	3	6
ventata	7	6
andromedæflora	2	6
arborescens	2	6
Archeriana	3	6
australis	1	6
Banksia purpurea	3	6
Beaumontiana	3	6
bicolor	2	6
Blandfordiana	2	6
Bonplandiana	2	6
barbata	5	0
bowieana	1	6
campanulata	2	6
carinata	3	6
cerinthoides	1	6
major	2	6
[illegible]	2	0
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible] major	5	0
minor	1	6
colorans	2	0
curviflora rubra	1	3
[illegible]	2	0
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	3	6
depressa	3	6
eudianthera purpurea	3	6
elata	1	3
empetrifolia	1	3
Ewerana	1	
exilis	3	0
exsurgens	2	
ferruginea	9	
gracilis	1	6
grandiflora	3	6
grandinosa	2	6
Hartnellii	3	0
hiemalis	2	6
hamacaeba	5	0
hyacinthiflora	3	6
hybrida	1	0
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	1	0
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]	3	6
Lambertia rosea	3	6
Leucadendron	3	6
longifolia	2	6

	s.	d.
Erica mammosa pallida	1	6
purpurea	1	6
margaritacea	1	0
mirabilis	2	6
mundula	2	6
Muscaria	2	6
nigrita	1	6
odora rosea	2	6
ovata	1	6
Patersonii	2	6
pellucida	2	0
persoluta	1	0
perspicua nana	1	6
picta	3	6
pinea	3	6
prægnans	3	6
coccinea	3	6
præstans	2	0
pulchella	5	0
pyramidalis	1	6
quadriflora	2	0
regerminans	1	0
rosea	2	6
rubens	1	0
rubra calyx	1	6
Sebana	2	6
lutea	2	6
sordida	1	0
splendens	3	6
spuria	1	6
Solandra	2	6
sulphurea	1	6
tenella	1	6
Thunbergii	2	6
translucens rosea	1	6
tricolor	2	6
trossula	1	6
tubiflora	1	0
Uhria pilosa	2	6
ventricosa carnea	1	6
superba	1	6
hirsuta	1	6
rosea	2	0
stellata	2	6
tenuifolia coccinea	3	6
venusta	2	6
vernix	2	6
coccinea	2	6
verticillata	1	6
major	1	6
viscaria	2	6
vestita alba	3	6
fulgida	1	6
purpurea	2	6
viridiflora	1	6
Westphalingia	2	6
Wilmoreana	2	0
Eriostemon cuspidatum	15	0
myoporoides		
Erinus ychnidea	1	6
Euchilus obcordatus	2	6
Erodium incarnatum	2	6
Eugenia australis	2	6
Eupatorium odoratissimum	2	6
rugosum	1	6
Eutaxia Baxteri	3	6
myrtifolia	1	0
pungens	3	6
Fabiana imbricata	2	0
Fuchsia affinis	7	6
corymbiflora	5	0
Chandlerii	2	6
coronata	15	0
Cliftonia	3	0
Devoniana	2	6
longiflora splendens floribunda	7	6
[illegible] terminalis	3	6
racemiflora	10	6
sanguinea	3	6
Standishii	3	6
Tilleryana	10	6
Vonellii	10	6
fulgens	1	0
Gardoqnia betonicoides	3	6
Gillesii	1	6
Hookeri	2	0
multiflora	1	6
Gastrolobium bilobum	5	0
cordatum	63	0
retusum	7	6
verticillatum	63	0
Genista fragrans	2	6
linifolia	1	6
monosperma	21	0
rhetinoides	1	0
Gnidia aurea	1	6
pinifolia	1	6
tomentosa	1	6
Gompholobium grandiflorum	10	6
latifolium	15	0
mucronatum	31	6
polymorphum	5	0
splendens	7	6
tenuifolium	10	6
tenuifolium	7	6
versicolor	7	0
Grevillea argentea	21	0
Bauerii	1	6
concinna	5	0
ferruginea	21	0
linearis	5	0
[illegible]		
[illegible]	3	0
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	4	0
Hakea, 10 sorts from the Swan River at	2	6
Helichrysum nimile	1	6
[illegible]	2	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	1	6
Hermannia flammea	1	6
Hibberta Cunninghamii	3	6
Hibiscus Cameronii		
Wrayæ		
splendens		
Hovea apiculata	42	0
Celsi	3	6
diculofia	31	6
hirsuta	10	6
linearis	7	6
lanceolata	7	6
longifolia	7	6
Mangieseii	10	6
pungens	15	0
purpurea	5	0

	s.	d.
Hypericum Ægypiacum	2	6
Illicium floridanum	2	6
[illegible]	21	0
Indigofera australis	2	6
Jacksonia grandiflora	7	6
Scoparia	5	0
Knightia excelsa	63	0
Laurichea punctata	7	6
Lachnea eriocephala	3	6
purpurea	7	6
Lalarpe [illegible]	63	0
Lantana Sellowii	1	0
Lambertia formosa	3	6
Lasiopetalum purpureum	3	6
ferrugineum	3	6
solanaceum	2	6
Laurus Tawa	31	6
salicifolia	31	6
Lechenaultia biloba	7	6
Drummondii	7	6
formosa	1	0
Leucopogon Richei	3	6
Lisianthus Russellianus, 2s. 6d. to	5	0
Lithospermum spicatum	5	0
Linum flavum	1	0
quadrifolium	1	6
Lobelia discolor	7	6
Logania Patersonii	5	0
revoluta	5	0
Lycium africanum	2	6
Lysinema pentapetalum	7	6
Magnolia fuscata	5	0
Malva Creeana	1	6
concinna	2	6
Munroana	3	6
Mathiola tristis	1	0
Manglesia glabrata	5	0
Lawrenceana	7	6
triticata	7	6
Melaleuca splendens	3	6
thymifolia	2	6
Mentzelia stipitata	2	6
Metrosideros floribunda	1	6
saligna	2	6
Mirbelia eucalyptoides	21	0
Mirbelia Baxteri (Oxylobium scandens)	2	6
dilatata	10	6
floribunda		
grandiflora	15	0
ilicifolia	21	0
reticulata	3	0
Myrsine Urvillei	31	6
Myrtus Melastomoides	5	0
Oldenlandia Deppii	2	6
Oxylobium arborescens	10	6
capitatum	10	6
cuneatum	42	0
cordifolium	2	6
obovatum	42	0
Pultenæa	5	0
Passerina grandiflora	3	6
Persoonia linearis	5	0
Petrophila, four sorts at	7	6
Phylica imbricata	3	6
Phymatanthus tricolor (Pelargonium)	1	6
Phyllocladus trachymenoides	147	0
Pimelea decussata	1	6
drupacea	1	6
hispida	2	6
hypericifolia		
linifolia	1	6
nana	7	6
nivea	7	6
spectabilis	63	0
Pittosporum Cunninghamii	10	6
Platylobium triangulare	2	0
formosum	7	6
parviflorum	10	6
Podalyria floribunda	3	6
sericea	3	6
styracifolia	2	6
Podolobium heterophyllum	15	0
staurophyllum	15	0
trilobatum	15	0
Polygala attenuata	1	6
bracteolata	2	6
cordifolia	2	6
filiformis	2	6
grandiflora	2	6
Heisterii (Muraltia)	1	6
myrtifolia	2	6
Portulaca rubra	2	6
Thellusonii	3	6
Pomaderris discolor	3	6
villosa	3	6
Primula sinensis alba pl.	15	0
rubra pl.		
Proteas, in six sorts at	3	6

GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.

	s.	d.
Antirrhinum molle	1	6
Bignonia capreolata	3	6
Cherere	3	6
Pandora	3	6
Billardiera mutabilis	1	6
melocarpa	1	6
Brachysema latifolium	3	6
[illegible]	1	6
Clematis balearica	2	6
Clematis cirrhosa	2	6
[illegible], Lindley	7	6
[illegible]	1	6
stipularis (lutea)	3	6
Comesperma gracilis	3	6
[illegible]	1	6
[illegible]	1	0
Harpanthera cognata	7	6
Hovea scandens	21	0
Jasminum grandiflorum	2	6
heterophyllum	3	6
Chrysanthemum	5	0
undulatum	1	6
Kadsura japonica	15	0
Kennedia coccinea	2	0
Comptomana	2	6
glabrata	2	6
inophylla, vera	31	6
[illegible] very fine, free bloomer, and of a better habit than inophylla	7	6
monophylla bimaculata	2	6
Marryattæ	7	6

	s.	d.
Prostanthera Lasianthos	3	6
rotundifolia	3	6
violacea	2	6
Psoralea aculeata	1	6
Pultenæa biloba	5	0
Daphnoides	2	6
flexilis	2	6
mucronata	5	0
polygalæfolia	2	6
rosmarinifolia	7	6
stricta	1	6
stipularis	5	0
subumbellata	1	0
vestita	5	0
Pallasiana	5	0
Rhododendron arboreum	7	6
album	31	6
Cunninghamii	21	0
Nodeanum	21	0
Princeps	10	6
tigrinum	42	0
Bakerii	42	0
Harringtonii	42	0
Cavendishii	42	0
Binnyensis	42	0
Cliveanum	42	0
barbatum		
Zeylanicum	42	0
Rollissonii (nobile)	42	0
rubricaule	31	6
strictum	31	6
Farreræ	31	6
campanulatum	10	6
Roella ciliata	1	6
Schotia latifolia	7	6
speciosa	3	6
Selago Gilliesii	1	0
Salvia patens (per doz.	9	0
regla	10	6
tubifera	10	6
Siphocampylos bicolor	2	6
Cavanillesii		
revoluta (spicata)	7	6
Solanum laciniatum	3	6
Sowerbæa juncea	5	0
Sprengelia incarnata	2	6
Statice arborea	15	0
foliosa	2	6
monopetala	2	6
Dickinsonii	147	0
pubernla	2	6
sinuata	2	6
Stenanthera pinifolia	3	6
Stenochilus maculatus	2	6
viscosus	2	6
Stylidium adnatum	1	6
ciliatum	7	6
graminifolium	3	6
Drummondii	63	0
laricifolium	2	6
sp. nova Swan River (rose colour)	10	6
Swainsonia galegæfolia	2	6
alba	3	6
Tasmannia aromatica	10	6
Telopea speciosissima	42	0
Templetonia glauca	3	6
retusa	3	6
Thea viridis	3	6
Thomasia canescens		
dumosa	1	6
glutinosa		
Thysanotus intricatus		
prolifera	15	0
Tweedia cærulea	1	6
Verbena amabilis	3	6
Arraniana	0	9
Buistii	1	6
Liliorniensis	1	6
Hylanosii	1	0
ignea	1	6
incisa	0	9
insignis	3	6
Hendersonii	1	6
lactea	3	6
Melindres	0	9
latifolia	0	9
mirabilis	3	6
Neillii	3	0
pulchella	0	9
alba	1	0
rosea elegans	3	6
triumphans	3	6
Teucrioides	1	0
Iveryana	3	6
Tweediana	0	9
latifolia	1	0
Viminaria denudata	2	6
Westringia longifolia	1	6
Witsenia corymbosa	5	0
Manra		
Yucca filifolia	31	6
aloides fol. varieg	15	6
Zieria Smithii	3	6

	s.	d.
Kennedya ovata	2	6
prostrata	1	6
rubicunda	1	6
splendens	5	0
Sterlingii	7	6
nigricans	3	6
Loasa lateritia	1	6
pentandica	5	0
Lapageria rubescens	1	6
speciosa	3	6
[illegible], true	1	6
Muehlenbeckia platyclada	2	6
Marianthus pilosus	15	0
Maurandia Barclayana	1	0
Mimosa prostrata	2	6
Muraltia serratifolia		
Passiflora alba	1	6
cœruleo-racemosa	2	6
edulis	2	6
formosa elegans	7	6
linearis	1	6
Milnes hybrid	1	6
Neillii	3	6
Wallichiana	1	6
Plumbago capensis	1	6
Rubus sinensis	3	6
Solanum jasminoides	3	6
Sollya heterophylla	1	6
angustifolia	5	0
latifolia	1	6
salicifolia	3	6
Tacsonia pinnatistipula	3	6
Tecoma australis		
jasminoides	2	6

	s.	d.
Testudinaria elephantipes	7	6
Tropæolum brachyceras	3	6
pentaphyllum	1	6
tricolorum	3	0
grandiflorum (Jarrattii	7	6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Aconitum sinense	2	6
Stoerkeanum	1	6
uncinatum	1	0
Achillea grandiflora	0	9
ligustica	0	9
Ptarmica	0	9
Acorus Calamus	0	9
graminens	0	9
Adenophora communis	0	9
Adonis vernalis	0	9
Ajuga pyramidalis	0	9
reptans alba	1	0
Alchemilla montana	0	9
Albuca altissima	2	6
Aletris farinosa	2	6
Allium roseum	0	9
flavum	0	9
albidum	0	9
Alyssum variegatum	0	9
Alstrœmeria acutifolia	5	0
aurantiaca	1	6
Hookeri	2	6
oculata	2	6
pelegrina	1	6
alba	3	6
psittacina	2	6
pulchella (Simsii)	2	6
tricolor	3	6
Amaryllis Atamasco	1	0
Ammobium alatum	0	9
Anemone Pœonia	5	0
sylvestris	3	6
thalictroides	1	6
vitifolia	2	0
Hepatica		
dble. red	0	9
single do.	0	9
do. white	0	9
do. blue	0	9
Anomatheca cruenta	0	9
Antirrhinum caryophylloides	1	0
double white	1	0
montevidense	1	0
ochroleucum superbum	1	6
Aquilegia canadensis	1	0
glandulosa	1	6
Aralia nudicaulis	1	0
Arabis præcox	0	9
Arenaria longifolia	0	9
nardifolia	0	9
Arnica Belliniastrum	0	9
Aristolochia Clematitis	0	9
Arum maculatum	0	9
Asarum europæum	0	9
canadense	0	9
virginicum	0	9
Asclepias tuberosa	2	6
Asperula montana	0	9
Aspidistra sinensis	3	6
Aster pauciflosus	0	9
Astrantia variegata	5	0
Aubrietia deltoidea	0	9
Baptisia australis	0	9
Barnardia scilloides	0	9
Betonica officinalis	0	9
stricta	0	9
Bellium crassifolium	0	9
Calopogon pulchellum	2	0
Camassia esculenta	7	5
Campanula alpina	3	6
betonicæfolia	1	0
carpatica	0	9
alba	1	6
cephalantha	0	9
fragilis	1	6
hirsuta	2	6
garganica	1	0
alba	1	6
grandiflora	2	6
macrantha	1	0
nitida	0	9
persicifolia	0	9
pl.	0	9
pumila	0	9
alba	1	0
pulla (pusilla)	1	0
pyramidalis	1	0
alba	1	0
rubra	0	9
sarmatica	1	6
saxatilis	3	6
Trachelium album	1	0
Cardamine asarifolia	0	9
Carex latifolia	0	9
Carduus acanthoides	0	9
Catananche bicolor	1	6
Centaurea Fischerii	1	0
macrocephala	0	9
scabra	0	9
Cheiranthus Cheiri fl., pl.		
purpurea variegata	1	6
ochroleuca	1	6
Chelone angustifolia	1	0
barbata	1	0
alba Antwerpensis	1	6
obliqua alba	1	0
Chiogenes heterophyllus	0	9
Cimicifuga palmata	0	9
racemosa	0	9
Circæa alpina	0	9
Clematis erecta	0	9
recta	0	9
Colchicum tuberosum	1	6
Comarum palustre	0	9
Coronilla iberica	0	9
Conostylis Americana	2	6
Convallaria angustifolia	1	0
majalis pl.		
marginata	1	6
verticillata	1	0
Coptis trifoliata	0	9
Cornus canadensis	1	0
Crucianella stylosa	0	9
Cyclamen Coum	1	6
europæum album	1	6
persicum	1	0
album	1	6
vernum	2	6
Cypripedium acaule	1	6
parviflorum	1	6

	s.	d.
Tropæolum tuberosum	0	9
Vitis [illegible]	7	6
Wistaria [illegible]	15	0
Zichya pannosa		
tricolor	7	6
villosa	42	0

	s.	d.
Cypripedium spectabile	1	6
[illegible]	0	9
[illegible]		
variegatum	1	6
Delphinium Barlowii	1	6
[illegible]	0	9
mesoleucum	1	6
sinense maximum	1	0
Dentaria digitata	0	9
Dianthus [illegible] albus pl.	1	6
[illegible]	1	6
pulchellus	1	6
superbus	1	6
superbissimus	1	6
Dodecatheon Meadia	1	6
elegans	1	6
[illegible]	1	6
Dracocephalum grandiflorum	2	6
Ruyschianum	1	6
Drosera filiformis	1	6
Dryas integrifolia	2	6
octopetala	2	6
Equisetum hyemale	0	9
variegatum	0	9
Epilobium latifolium	0	9
trifoliatum	0	9
Epimedium diphyllum	1	6
grandiflorum	2	6
[illegible]	3	6
[illegible]	7	6
Erigeron [illegible]	0	9
Eryngium [illegible]	0	9
Erythronium Americanum	0	9
Fumaria [illegible]	0	9
Funkia cordata	1	6
longifolia	1	6
Gaillardia aristata	0	9
picta	1	0
Galega montana	0	9
Gazania rigens	1	0
Gentiana acaulis	0	9
alba		
alpina	3	6
angustifolia	7	6
asclepiadea	1	6
alba		
cruciata	1	6
lutea	1	6
punctata	7	0
purpurea	3	6
saponaria	1	6
verna	1	6
Geranium argenteum	3	6
Richardii	1	0
Geum sanguineum	0	6
[illegible]	0	9
Gladiolus [illegible]	0	9
carminus	1	0
communis	0	9
albus	0	9
roseus	0	9
ruber	0	9
Parkinsonii	0	6
Gillenia trifoliata, Spiræa	2	6
Gnaphalium dioicum roseum	0	9
Grattia [illegible]	0	9
Galium creticum	0	9
verum	0	9
[illegible]	0	9
Habenaria [illegible]	1	6
nimbriata	1	6
incisa	1	6
Helleborus niger	0	9
hyemalis	0	9
fœtidus	0	9
Helonias asphodeloides	3	6
dioica	2	6
bullata (latifolia)	2	6
Hemerocallis flava	0	9
lancifolia	1	6
marginata	1	0
Sieboldii	1	6
Hesperis matronalis alba plena	0	9
speciosa	2	6
Hieracium eriophyllum	0	9
maculatum	0	9
tenuifolium	0	9
Hydrastis canadensis	0	9
Hydrophyllum maculatum	0	9
Hypoxis stellata	0	9
Iris deflexa	2	6
Pavonia	1	6
pumila	0	9
cœrulea	0	9
prismatica	3	6
Susiana	1	0
Jasione perennis	1	0
Jeffersonia [illegible]	3	6
Lathyrus grandiflorus	0	9
latifolius	0	9
albus	2	6
[illegible]	3	6
Leontis leonurus	1	0
Ligularia [illegible]	1	0
Linum [illegible]	0	6
[illegible]	1	0
[illegible]	0	9
[illegible]	0	9
[illegible]	2	6
eximium	3	6
japonicum		
[illegible]		
[illegible] from 10s. 6d. to	63	0
rubrum (speciosum)		
longiflorum	1	6
superbum	1	0
tenuifolium	7	6
Thunbergianum (venustum)	7	6
Linaria alba	1	0
Linnæa borealis	1	6
Linum monogynum	1	0
Lithospermum album	0	9
maritimum	0	9
Lobelia Altontoweriensis	0	9
cardinalis	0	9
fulgens	0	9
ignea	1	6
longifolia hybrida	0	9

	s.	d.
Lobelia Millerii	1	0
propinqua	0	9
splendens	0	9
unidentata	1	0
Lotus corniculatus pl.	3	6
Lupinus polyphyllus	0	9
albus	1	0
Lychnis Bungeana	1	6
Chalcedonica	0	6
pl.	0	9
coronata	1	6
flos Cuculi pl.	1	6
fulgens	1	0
Viscaria alba	2	6
Lysimachia ciliata	0	9
Melanthium virginicum	1	6
Menyanthes trifoliata	1	6
Mimulus Beauty of Cheshunt	0	9
Harrissonii	1	0
Magnet	0	9
Moore's pulchella	1	6
Queen Ann	0	9
Wilsonii	0	9
William the 4th	0	9
Mitella diphylla	1	6
Monsonia speciosa	2	6
lobata	2	6
Myosotis palustris	0	9
Nepeta grandiflora	0	9
Nuttalia grandiflora	5	0
Oenelea sensibilis	3	6
Œnothera macrocarpa	1	3
missouriensis	1	3
Orchis blephariglottis	1	6
Ornithogalum nivеum	7	6
Origanum creticum	0	9
Orobus canescens	1	6
Fischerii	1	6
Oxalis Bowieana	1	0
Deppii	1	0
floribunda	1	0
Parnassia asarifolia	1	6
Pæonia albiflora Pottsii	7	6
Claptoniensis	42	0
Lowei	42	0
Queen Victoria	42	0
festiva	63	0
Reevesii	7	6
Pentstemon gentianoides	1	0
coccineum	1	6
major	7	6
splendens	3	6
Morisonii splendid, with a large black throat	10	6
glandulosum	2	6
campanulatum	1	0
Murrayanum	7	6
speciosum	2	6
Phleum nodosum variegatum	0	9
Phalangium Liliago	1	6
Phlox amœna	1	6
aristata	1	6
Brownii	1	0
divaricata	1	0
alba		
frondosa	1	6
læta	1	6
omniflora	1	0
pilosa	1	6
præcox alba	2	6
Riversii	1	6
triflora	1	0
verna	0	9
purpurea	1	6
Youngii	1	6
Physostegia imbricata	1	0
Polemonium cæruleum	0	9
pulcherrimum	0	9
Polygonatum Thunbergii	1	0
Polygonum scandens	0	9
Potentilla atrosanguinea	0	9
Dahurica	2	6
formosa	0	9
Garnieriana	3	6
Hopwoodiana	1	0
leucochroa	7	6
Mackayana	1	0
Mayana	1	0
Russelliana	0	9
pedata pl.	0	9
Shepherdii	1	6
Tonguii	1	6
Primula ciliata purpurea	2	6
Cortusoides	0	9
Double yellow	1	0
white	1	0
crimson	1	0
velvet	1	0

	s.	d.
Primula farinosa	1	0
helvetica	1	6
hirsuta	1	0
integrifolia	1	0
longiflora	2	6
marginata	1	0
minima	1	0
nivalis	1	6
occidentalis	1	6
ovata	1	0
pusila	3	6
scotica	1	0
verticillata	1	9
vulgaris pl. nova	2	6
Prunella ovata	0	9
verticillata	0	6
Pulmonaria maculata	0	9
mollis	0	9
Pyrethrum grandiflorum	0	9
Ramonda pyrenaica	1	6
Ranunculus aconitifolius pl.	1	6
Rhexia virginica	1	6
Rubus arcticus	1	6
Rudbeckia laciniata	0	9
Sabbatia corymbosa	2	6
Salvia indica	1	0
Sarracenia purpurea	1	6
Sanguinaria canadensis	1	0
Saponaria ocymoides	1	0
Saxifraga ligulata	2	6
oppositifolia	0	9
rivularis	0	9
villosa	0	9
Scilla amœna	1	0
alba	1	0
bifolia	1	0
alba	1	0
Peruviana	1	6
alba	1	0
verna	1	0
alba	1	0
Sedum ochroleucum	1	0
Sieboldii	1	0
Sempervivum globiferum	0	9
Silene acaulis	1	0
maritima	0	9
flos Cuculi pl.	1	0
laciniata	2	6
Sisyrinchium grandiflorum	2	6
odoratissimum	7	6
Soldanella alpina	1	0
Clusii	1	6
minima	1	6
montana	1	6
Spigelia marylandica	2	6
Spiræa Aruncus	0	9
filipendula pl.	0	9
japonica	2	0
lobata	5	0
Stachys coccinea	1	6
speciosa	2	6
Stenactis speciosa	0	9
Stipa pinnata	0	9
Statice altaica	1	6
coriacea	1	6
elata	1	6
floribunda	1	6
incana	5	0
latifolia	1	6
ovalifolia	2	6
ramosa	1	6
speciosa	5	0
uncinata	1	6
virgata	1	6
Thermopsis fabacea	1	0
Thlaspi montanum	0	9
Tradescantia ciliata	0	9
virginica	0	9
alba	0	9
Trientalis europæa	1	6
Trillium atropurpureum	2	6
cernuum	1	6
grandiflorum	1	6
pictum	2	6
Tritoma media	1	6
Uvularia grandiflora	1	6
Veronica serpyllifolia	0	9
urticæfolia	0	9
Viola frutescens	2	6
pedata	1	6
alba		
palmata	1	6
pubescens	1	0
sagittata	0	9
Vinca minor	0	9
Waldsteinia geoides	0	9
Watsonia incarnata	1	6
Wulfenia carinthiaca	1	0
Zephyranthes Andersonii	1	6
candida	1	0
grandiflora	1	0

HARDY AND HALF-HARDY SHRUBS, TREES, &c.

	s.	d.
Andromeda floribunda (strong)	42	0
tetragona	7	6
Aralia japonica	2	6
Araucaria imbricata	15	0
Arbutus photiniæfolia	21	0
magnifica	21	0
Cethroides	21	0
procera	7	6
tomentosa	10	6
Azara integrifolia	3	6
Bentham'a fragifera	1	6
Berberis aristata	2	0
Darwya	1	6
dulcis	3	6
empetrifolia	3	6
trifoliata		
Brittonia grandiflora	2	6
Buddleia globosa	1	6
Calycanthus præcox	3	6
Callicarpa australis	2	6
equisetifolia	2	6
tripetria	2	6
Caprifolium hispidulum	2	6
Ceanothus azureus	2	6
Clematis azurea grandiflora	5	0
Broeder Stendoldi i.	3	6
cylindrica	2	6
florida	1	6
fl. pl.	1	6
montana	3	6
nepalensis	1	6
orientalis	1	0
viticella (purple)	1	0
(red)	1	0
Coronilla glauca	0	9

	s.	d.
Cotoneaster denticulata	21	0
rotundifolia	7	6
Cupressus torulosus	5	0
australis	3	6
Cytisus purpureus albus	2	6
Daphne alpina	5	0
Cneorum	1	6
maximum	2	6
collina	2	6
Gnidium	3	6
Intermedia	5	0
Tarton-raira	5	0
Deutzia corymbosa (canescens)	1	6
scabra	1	0
undulata	1	6
Epigæa repens	2	6
Erica carnea	1	0
cinerea atropurpurea	1	0
alba	1	0
pumila	1	0
major	1	0
montrosa	1	0
Mackayana	1	6
tetralix alba	1	0
pallida	1	0
vulgaris lutea	1	0
aurea	1	0
decumbens	1	0
alba	1	0
pumila	1	0
fl. pl.	1	0
procumbens alba	1	0
pulchella	1	0
argentea	1	0
elata alba	1	0

	s.	d.
Erica vulgaris tomentosa	1	0
rubra	1	0
stricta	1	0
coccinea	1	0
major alba	1	0
vagans alba	1	0
pallida	1	0
ciliata	1	0
mediterranea glauca	1	0
hibernica	1	0
ramulosa	1	0
scoparia	1	0
Escallonia Cumingii	2	6
montevidensis	2	6
rubra	1	6
viscosa	1	6
Euonymus japonicus	1	6
fol. argent.	1	6
fol. aur.	3	6
obovatus	1	0
nanus	1	6
Heimia salicifolia	2	6
Jasminum Wallichianum	2	6
Juniperus Bermudiana	3	6
nana	3	6
Kerria japonica simplex	1	6
Lonicera flexuosa	1	6
flava	1	6
Douglasii	3	6
Ledebourii	3	6
Leycesteria formosa	1	6
Magnolia glauca, small	1	6
grandiflora	3	6
Exmouth	3	6
conspicua	3	6
macrophylla 10*s* 6*d* to	31	6
purpurea	2	6
tripetala	2	0
Soulangeana	5	0
Mahonia aquifolia	1	6
glumacea	7	6
repens	2	6
tenuifolia	63	0
Menziesia polifolia	1	0
alba	1	0
atropurpurea	1	0
cærulea	5	0
Passiflora cærulea	1	6
Mayana	1	6
palmata	1	6
Pæonia arborea, (Moutan)	5	0
rosea	10	6
papaveracea	7	6
Pernettia mucronata, (Arbutus)	2	6
phillyreæfolia	2	6

	s.	d.
Philadelphus speciosus	2	6
Gordonianus	2	6
Pinus Canariensis	5	0
cœrulea	7	6
Devoniana	21	0
Cembra, small	1	0
Deodara (Cedrus) small	2	6
excelsa 2*s* 6*d* to	10	6
filifolia	10	6
Hartwegii	10	6
longifolia	10	6
Luscombeana (Cephalonica)	1	6
Menziesii	7	6
Mughus	1	0
oocarpa	10	6
patula	5	0
Pallasiana	7	6
Pithyusa	7	6
pinea	1	6
Pseudo-Strobus	5	0
Russelliana	21	0
Teocote	5	0
Podocarpus latifolius	10	6
longifolius	10	6
macrophyllus	10	6
Makoyii	7	6
Polygala Chamæbuxus	1	6
Prunus colchicus		
Quercus Fordii		
confertifolia	7	6
rugosa mexicana	10	6
sp. Mexico	2	6
Rhododendron caucasicum	5	0
album	12	6
hyacinthiflorum fine double	21	0
Lowii	10	6
multimaculatum	10	6
Chamæcistus	10	6
Ribes angustum	1	6
sanguineum	4*s* per doz.	
Menziesii		
Salix reticulata	3	6
Spiræa ariæfolia	1	6
argentea	1	6
Stranvæsia crispum	2	6
Syringa Josikæa	2	6
Taxus nucifera	5	0
hibernica	2	6
Vaccinium ovatum	3	6
Virgilia capensis	1	6
Wistaria Consequana	1	6
brachybotrys (floribunda) frutescens	1	6

Fine Collections of Orchidaceous Plants, Roses, Pelargoniums, Ghent Azaleas, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Trained Wall-trees, &c.

N.B.—A reference to some respectable House in London will be required from unknown Correspondents.

LIGHT IRON AND INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, WIRE WORK, IMPROVED HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENHOUSES, VERANDAHS, PHEASANTRIES, AVIARIES, &c.

THOMAS BAKER, Manor-house, Manor-place, King's road, Chelsea, Manufacturer of Invisible Wire Fence, a cheap and elegant enclosure for Lawns and Ornamental Walks, guaranteed to resist all kinds of Grazing Stock, and if necessary to exclude Hares and Rabbits. Improved Iron Running Fence, Hurdles, Balconies, &c. Also every description of Wire-work, in fancy Trainers, Arches for Walks, Borders for Clumps, Flower Stands, Pheasant and Fowl Coops (to exclude vermin), &c., &c. Horticultural Buildings, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Conservatories, Summer-houses, &c., the same heated with hot-water, on improved and economical principles. To those contemplating improvements or additions in the above branches, by addressing a line to the Manufactory will be waited on in town or country, and a drawing and estimate given of proposed work free of any charge, whether approved of or not. Work executed for the trade as usual.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.—The frequent occurrence of fire and the sacrifice of human life and property are enough to arouse the attention of every thinking mind. J. READ begs to inform the Public that he has invented a Double-acting Fire-Engine, upon an entire new principle, to contain 10 gallons of water; it will pass through a common door-way, and may be worked by four men, discharging 20 gallons per minute, to the distance of 60 feet. It is particularly adapted for Agricultural buildings, in cases of accidental or incendiary fires, and with a proper length of hose would convey water to any part of a Mansion, &c., &c., yet so portable that it may be kept in a hall or staircase. The valve is of a composition metal can never get out of repair: if standing by for months, would be ready to act in an instant; and by simply turning the detention pin, may be worked by one man for all horticultural purposes. May be seen and proved at J. Read's, 37, Regent Colonnade, Piccadilly.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, a VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.—The only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE-BROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life, changes grey Hair to its original colour, strengthens the scalp, and makes it beautifully soft, clean, and healthy. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in any case of fatigue. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe their NAME and ADDRESS, in Red, on the Wrapper thus,

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.

Counter-signed, ALEX. ROWLAND.

The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are written on the back of the Label nearly Half-a-mile, containing Eight Letters.

The lowest price is 3*s* 6*d*., the next price is 7*s*., 14*s*., and 21*s*. per bottle.—Impostors call their Trash the "genuine," and omit the "&" in the Signature, offering it for sale under the lure of being cheap.)

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is sold by the Proprietors, as above, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The LAST EXHIBITION will take place on SATURDAY, the 10th of JULY; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday the 9th, or at the Garden before half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5*s*. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10*s*. each; but none will be issued without an Order from a Fellow of the Society.

21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

LOCAL SHOW.—July 10th, Chiswick.

THERE is nothing we desire more to avoid than exaggerated statements of the merit of new productions; and there is nothing which the public more requires to be guarded against. Not a season passes over without the appearance of a new flower, or a new kitchen-garden plant, a new boiler, a new hot-water system, or a new fruit of surprising excellence, immense size, or prodigious productiveness; yet, a year or two afterwards, it has disappeared, no one knows whither. It is not long since a quack sold for a shilling each, the seeds of a Tree Cabbage, which was to cover an estate with timber, to form an avenue, and to introduce new scenery into a landscape in one single season: the seeds were freely bought—but where is the timber? where the avenue? In all such cases common sense steps in at last, and puts an end to the absurdity. If we constantly endeavour, on the one hand, to guard our readers against being taken in, by stating what the facts are concerning the so-called novelties of the day; on the other hand, we shall always be anxious to make known the really valuable productions which gardeners from time to time succeed in raising. We shall very soon examine the pretensions of some of the new Grapes which are so much talked about; for the present we content ourselves with Strawberries.

Every one who cultivates this fruit will admit that among the best of the varieties is that called Myatt's Pine,—if you can but get it. The fruit is very handsome, of a glowing vermilion colour, and perhaps more rich than even the old Pine itself: at least, it has a peculiar flavour which to everybody is exceedingly grateful. But it will neither grow nor bear; that is to say, for one person who can cultivate it, 50 fail; and we understand that even Mr. Myatt himself is losing his power over it. What there is in the constitution of this valuable fruit to render it thus shy and untractable we cannot explain, unless it is that it is a true mule, with a debilitated constitution. The only case we know where real success has attended its cultivation is that of a learned Judge upon the Irish Bench, whose gardener, after repeated failures, at last succeeded in growing it freely upon a heap of cow-dung which had been lying neglected for some years. By the production of this fruit, however, the name of Mr. Myatt has become generally known as that of a successful Strawberry-grower.

The good people of London have, therefore, been not a little interested about another new Strawberry from the same grower, which has been exhibited in the fruiterers' windows this season, for the first time. As we have no doubt that many inquiries will be made about it, we proceed at once to state what the facts are relating to it, so far as they have come to our knowledge.

It is called the British Queen; is said to be an abundant bearer and very free grower; and is certainly a very remarkable variety. As to size, we have measured many which averaged six inches in girth; as to weight, we picked out seventeen which weighed sixteen ounces; as to productiveness, we have [illegible] several stems a foot high, bearing from five to [illegible] Strawberries, and in two cases there were ten and eleven on a stem: finally, as to quality, the variety is inferior to the Old Pine and Myatt's Pine, but it is better than Keen's Seedling, having more flavour: it is, in fact, a very [illegible] variety, without the insipidity and [illegible] of the coarse and large Strawberries. These are, we believe, its true characters. The next question is, how far it has claims to be regarded new? The only variety with which it can be compared is the Downton, itself one of our best Strawberries, and, as will be seen among the miscellaneous notices of to-day, sometimes nearly as large as this. We, however, do not think it the same: it

has much less acidity, and does not require to be almost black before it is eaten; on the contrary, its greatest excellence seems to be when it is of a clear bright rose colour; nor is its flesh so firm as that of the Downton. With these remarks we commend the British Queen to the favour of her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Bates, of Oxford, upon the rules to be observed in judging flowers. The object which Mr. Bates seeks is no doubt praiseworthy—namely, to establish a uniformity of judgment regarding the properties of florists' flowers. The facilities afforded by railroads of bringing together cultivators from different parts of the kingdom will greatly assist, and, we hope, entirely remove, the differences which exist between some of the country and Metropolitan florists; it is doubtless desirable that a uniformity of opinion should prevail, and that object will be accomplished sooner by their exhibiting together than by any other means. Comparison is the surest test of excellence. The properties required by the London Florists in Carnations and Picotees are settled and well understood, and they are fairly stated in this letter. But we must observe, that size alone is not valued in London, unless combined with other indispensable properties of a fine flower, viz., perfect form, purity of ground, and distinctness of marking. We cannot discuss the merits of the Picotees exhibited at the Surrey Zoological Gardens last July: but a pure white ground free from "specks and scratches," is a necessary qualification; and whether heavy or light-edged, the colour should be confined to the margin of the petal. Petals entirely white, and petals without white, are equally bad, and act as disqualifications; on this point there surely can be no controversy. A flower with not more than eleven petals would be but semi-double, flat and thin—would want the fulness, richness, and crown which constitute a perfect flower, and would be inadmissible in a stand. The calyx should not be split down to the sub-calyx, but should stop a little short of it. We must repeat, that size is not regarded as an advantage by the London florists, unless accompanied by the requisite properties of a good flower; but flowers are not considered worthy of being placed in a stand if they are less than two inches and a half in diameter.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

The pleasantest work of human industry is the improvement of something we call our own.—*Coleridge.*

Landscape gardening is a subject which, in this country, has always been considered peculiarly English. The science, however, has had its votaries in other countries, and of late the theory has been, perhaps, more considered and discussed in Germany than in England; as, indeed, has been the case with regard to all subjects in anywise relating to the fine arts.

From the first we intended to devote a portion of our paper to some discussions on the principles of this art, about which so much has been written, and a large portion of which is vague and unsatisfactory. Metaphysical discussions, principles of taste, effect, composition, harmony, opposition, arrangement of colours and of masses, grand and simple lines, and many such ambiguous phrases, haunt whoever would approach the discussion of questions connected with the plastic arts, and they are equally applicable to the consideration of the principles of landscape gardening, a sister art; and are perhaps more difficult to deal with than in the case of painting, &c. But a work like ours, without some discussions on the subject, would be imperfect, and the task is rendered more easy than it would have been some years ago, by the diffusion of taste and knowledge amongst those who are likely to take an interest in the subject; and the time is gone by when some great landowner, like Capability Brown, strided over the land, sweeping away parks and pleasure-grounds of the avenues and hanging woods placed in old times, whilst his prophetic eye [illegible] the future honours of the relics by which [illegible] and stagnant pools, [illegible] and when [illegible] and [illegible]. The garden [illegible] but still there is something [illegible] him of the power to do [illegible] is for our readers to [illegible] the best mode of [illegible] ject, but have [illegible] most conducive to the instruction and amusement of our readers, if we first pass in review the different systems which have been propounded by those who are [illegible] on the subject, and conclude with some [illegible] illustrated by descriptions of examples of what may be considered the more successful specimens of the art in this, and in other countries.

We [illegible] to begin with an analysis of the very [illegible] "Modern Gardening,"* by the late Mr. W[illegible] the father of the present accomplished Archbishop of [illegible], a work not nearly so much known as it ought to be, and [illegible] one of the earliest published in this country, yet one of the most complete and satisfactory as a whole that we possess. After going through this essay, we shall notice, in succession, the observations of Pope, Wharton, Addison, Gray, Shenstone, Sir W. Chambers, Mason, Price, Payne Knight, Dugald Stewart, Alison, Repton, Sir Walter Scott, and some few other writers, English and Foreign, who have considered questions relating to Landscape Gardening.—☞.

* "Observations on Modern Gardening, illustrated by descriptions. 1770."

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. IV.

There remains a third mode of using the heat of surfaces warmed by water or otherwise, which though not so often employed for conservatories as for other buildings, ought to be noticed. Mr. Penn's method consists, as we have seen, in transferring the heat from the water to the house, by the revolution of the same air mixed only with so much fresh air as circumstances shall determine. The plan in question proposes to warm a conservatory or other building, by the passage through it of air, which has been previously heated in a separate chamber, and the whole of which escapes to the open atmosphere after it has performed its duty. This system comprises, therefore, a most thorough change of air or ventilation; a term which has been somewhat incorrectly applied to Mr. Penn's arrangements, the peculiarities of which consist in circulation rather than ventilation. A continual change of heated air requires evidently a more constant and difficult attention to its hygrometric condition, than when the same air circulates within the building, subject only to such an intermixture of fresh air as the leakage of the house or the demand for purification may impose. If these conditions could be perfectly satisfied, we should in so far imitate nature that the plants would not remain two successive instants in the same atmosphere; but their state would still be a very wide departure from nature, as has been already shown, in the fact of owing all their acquired heat to the air, instead of being acted upon by a relatively cool atmosphere. And even the resemblance to nature which seems gained by a change of air, will appear, on examination, to be somewhat imaginary; our notion being derived from the effect of air passing through and ventilating a crowded hall or theatre. In the latter cases the air from unoccupied spots is very advantageously brought into places which are overfilled with living beings, and of which, therefore, the atmosphere is contaminated. But in regard to vegetation, which in various forms nearly covers the earth, it does not appear that any particular benefit is conferred by bringing over one plantation the air which has just been exposed to similar influences in a plantation to windward of it. There is in short, as experiment no less than reason proves, not that demand for change of air in a well-filled conservatory which the delusive analogy of a crowded room might seem to render desirable.

If this perpetual change of air be not desirable as a question of Horticulture, still less is it to be allowed on the score of expense. Air thus introduced and thus lost, must be supplied with moisture in proportion to the elevation given to its temperature, the latent heat of which, as it escapes into the external atmosphere, will be an immense addition to the loss which is sufficiently great, independently of this consideration. Let it be supposed that with an external temperature at 30° we wish to maintain an internal atmosphere at 60°. For this purpose the air must be heated much above 60°, because it has to repair the effect of all the cooling surfaces in the house, and of all leakage, in addition to maintaining the temperature in question. Now in ordinary heating by radiant heat, all that we require is to supply the losses by cooling and leakage, which are much smaller, as has been shown, than when air-heat in any form is employed. But in this particular form there is the additional and infinitely greater loss arising from the fact that no fresh heat can be introduced but by withdrawing part of the internal air, which by the very conditions of the problem must be at a temperature of not less than 60°; utterly losing, therefore, 30° upon every volume of air which passes through the house, in addition to all the latent heat of the moisture with which it may remain charged at the period of its escape.

This mode of heating may be illustrated by supposing a person to place a few tropical fishes in a pierced tub, in a running stream, and to aim at maintaining their native temperature by warming the stream above them. To do this effectually it would be requisite evidently to warm in each day as much water as flowed through the vessel in 24 hours; the difference between which and keeping warm merely the contents of the tub will partly explain the loss sustained in warming by currents of heated air. The imagined case would, however, have no loss analogous to that of the latent heat carried off in vapour, which might have the merit of imitating a condition of the water in which the fishes naturally lived.

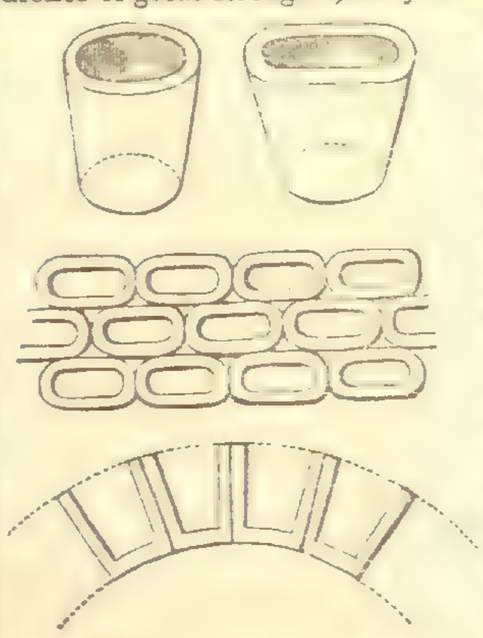
Dismissing then this and all other projects for heating by means of the atmosphere as being certainly wasteful, certainly unlike nature, and most probably, therefore, unfavourable to the perfect development of the plants exposed to them, we may proceed to notice that mode of warming which is diametrically opposed to air heating, which must have been considered absurd in the last degree by those who allude perpetually to the temperature of the air, and which nevertheless has been even in very high latitudes eminently successful.

I allude of course to the success which has attended the use of flued walls; a success which furnishes the most convincing evidence of the value of radiant heat, and of the comparative uselessness of air-heat; a success which, obtained as it has been independently of any peculiar attention to the heat of the earth, would seem to promise that a combination of radiant heat from a wall, and of bottom-heat to the soil, might with a free natural atmosphere produce effects such as have never been obtained in close houses. This is a point to which I think the attention of cultivators might be well directed; to determine, namely, how much may be done for half-hardy, and perhaps even tender plants, independently of glazed houses. I should propose the use of exposed hot-water pipes as a substitute for, or in addition to a flued wall, as furnishing a more rapid radiation, and the bottom-heat might be supplied by conveying hot-water pipes under a bed of soil sufficiently deep for the objects in view.

Such a mode of cultivation would certainly more nearly resemble the native condition of exotics than any that can be realised in a close building, and the chances of superior effect are shown by the extreme sensibility of many and perhaps of all plants to minute differences in the atmosphere. It is true that this mode of treatment, with the assistance of temporary screens to prevent radiation in severe weather, and protecting walls from cold winds, would require more artificial heat than necessary in a close building, where the closeness is itself a means of warmth. But this expense might be more than repaid by saving the cost of the inclosure, and by saving in the summer all the cost and trouble of cooling the plants, which is sometimes more difficult than warming them.

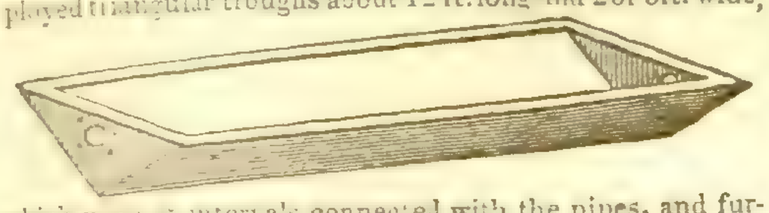
The application of bottom-heat to an exposed bed, with or without the assistance of a heated wall, is one of the experiments which remains to be tried; and whether or not it shall appear that glass buildings may be to some extent dispensed with, the increasing conviction of the value of soil-heat leads me to suggest the following mode of supporting the earth over the cavity containing the water-pipes or other source of temperature.

Let the above figure represent a bed of earth sustained upon arches springing from low walls or piers between which are placed the heating-pipes. If the arches be formed of bricks, they would obstruct the passage of the heat to the soil; but if turned with hollow earthen "voussoirs," as occasionally practised, for the sake of lightness, in ancient and modern vaultings, we should have perhaps as perfect and as cheap an arrangement as could be devised. The earthen voussoirs would be first formed something like a garden-pot without a rim, and with or without a hole in the bottom, as might seem best; the vessel should then be flattened on two sides at the top, retaining the circular bottom so as to render its sides parallel in one direction, and of course increasing the width of the sides in the other. These vessels baked in the usual way, and set in a small quantity of cement, would form arches of great strength; they would offer a large quantity of surface to the warm air or vapour from below: that warm air or vapour might indeed penetrate the soil through the numerous interstices presented to it, and by filling the voussoirs with stones or potsherds the drainage of the soil might be completely manded in the most perfect manner. The objection made by Sir John Herschel to ordinary modes of producing [illegible] that it is greatest [illegible] low, while in warm countries the heat is greatest near the surface, shows [illegible] that we have the highest scientific authority for [illegible] the most minute points of resemblance to or [illegible] from nature. And though this is perhaps [illegible] refinement when compared with such practices as [illegible] posely heating the air which nature keeps cool, and [illegible] to chance the soil, which in the tropics sometimes [illegible] a temperature of 150°, it may be remarked that [illegible] rangement just proposed, in which the heat [illegible] measure imparted to the soil by warm air and [illegible] insinuating itself through innumerable interstices, and [illegible] a tendency to ascend, would probably approach [illegible] as is practicable to the required conditions.



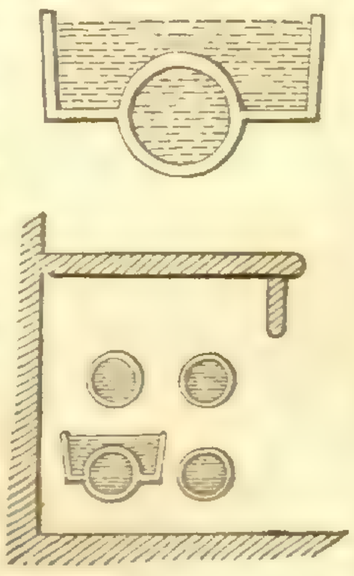
Before quitting the subject of bottom-heat, I would notice that the practice of raising vapour from water sprinkled upon the soil, or from water-vessels in contact with the soil, is worse than the mere [illegible] peculiar source of heat. The difficulty of [illegible] soil by ordinary radiant heat, or by [illegible] much increased when the latent heat of [illegible] for the atmosphere is obtained at the [illegible] For these reasons, then, whenever [illegible] ployed all the requisite moisture should be [illegible] the heating apparatus. Various schemes have been [illegible] for this purpose, among which may be mentioned the plan of making a part of the water circulation in open troughs, instead of closed pipes. This plan was used many years

since by Messrs. Bailey, and probably by others. They employed triangular troughs about 12 ft. long and 2 or 3 ft. wide,

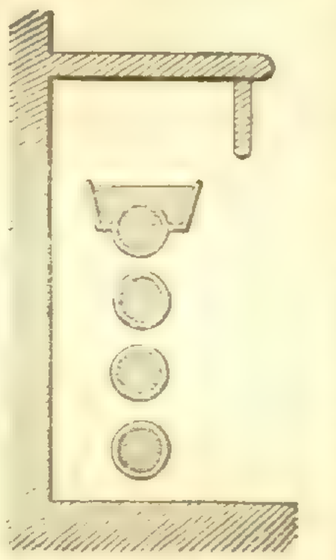


which were at intervals connected with the pipes, and furnished all the requisite moisture by evaporation from the surface. This plan, however, and all the modifications of it, are open to the objection that all the impurities which by accident fall into these troughs or gutters may be carried by the circulation into the boilers, and depositing themselves there, give rise to numerous unpleasant consequences.

A much better plan is, I think, to cast a trough upon the circulating pipes, which has frequently been done upon a small scale, and attempted on a larger. It failed, however, for some time, in consequence of the tendency of any large excrescence upon the pipe to bend it in the act of cooling. At my suggestion pipes with large troughs of this form have been recently made, where the trough contains ten gallons of water in each length of pipe, so that one or more placed in a conservatory would furnish an abundant source of moisture without abstracting heat from the soil, and without affecting the purity of the circulating water. These troughs have the further advantage of being entirely inoperative when left dry; whereas the open gutters depend on the perfectly close fitting of their temporary covers.



Had these trough-pipes been successfully made at the time, I should certainly have introduced some into the large house at Chiswick, arranging them as in this sketch; though with a view to the full effect of the radiant heat, and to the prevention of any greater communication of heat to the air than is unavoidable, it would be better perhaps to expose all the pipes to the plants by placing them thus, provided the height of the shelves, and other circumstances, permitted this mode of arrangement.



In this way a larger portion of the heat would arrive at the plants in a radiant form, because on the other plan the opposing surfaces of the adjacent pipes maintain a mutual interchange of radiation, and become cooler principally by the contact of the air. This objection applies in some degree to the inner sides of all pipes which are presented to the wall, and from which therefore the heat is conveyed to a large extent by the atmosphere. Economy would doubtless be consulted by closing up all those portions of surface which are not adapted to radiate directly upon the plants or upon the soil. The same effect would be produced by clothing the inner semi-circumferences of wall pipes with non-conducting materials, or if practicable by giving to those portions a bright metallic lustre.—*A. Ainger.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXIV.

WE have directed the cottager's attention to the manner in which some of the most useful vegetables and plants should be treated; but there yet remains one to be noticed that, in our opinion, is calculated to become of great importance in cottage economy: and we would therefore strongly recommend its introduction into cottage gardens, and a trial to be made of it by every one who has it in his power to do so. The plant we mean is the Succory, which grows wild in this country on dry, calcareous soils. In Germany, Flanders, and other parts of the Continent, it is well known, and extensively cultivated, not only for forage, but more especially for the sake of its long, spindle-shaped roots, which, when cleaned and cut in pieces the size of a small bean, and afterwards roasted and ground, afford one of the very best substitutes for coffee that have been yet discovered. It is for this purpose that we are desirous of bringing it more particularly under the notice of cottagers in this country, to whom it will prove exceedingly useful; and we trust before many years elapse to see it as generally cultivated as it deserves to be. We feel assured that when once the cottager is made acquainted with this valuable plant, and becomes aware of the use to which its roots are so easily converted, he will not require any premiums to be held out to him as an inducement to cultivate it. Few plants are more easily grown; it will thrive almost anywhere, unless, perhaps, in a very damp situation; but for our purpose, which is to obtain as large roots as possible, a moderately rich and deep, free soil will be found the best suited for it. The seeds are cheap, and may be readily obtained; and this is now a very good time for sowing them, better indeed than if they had been sown earlier, as when put into the ground before Midsummer many of the young plants will run to seed and become useless. The ground ought to be prepared in the same manner as directed at p. 196 for Carrots and Parsneps. Where manure is necessary, it should be such only as is well rotted, and has been thoroughly incorporated with the soil in digging. As soon as it has been dug, level the space, and sow in small shallow drills seven or eight inches apart, or broadcast if drilling is considered too troublesome, taking care in either case to rake the seed well into the ground without burying them too deep. The subsequent culture is very simple, weeding and thinning the plants to five or six inches' distance being all they will probably require until the roots have attained their full size, and are taken up and preserved for use.

Continue transplanting any of the Cabbage tribe wherever there is room, and clear away those in the seed-beds, or elsewhere, that are not likely to be wanted. Prick out the young Broccoli plants, and supply them liberally with water in dry weather. Do not let the soil become hard and baked on the surface; where this is the case, let it be stirred without delay, and not watered too heavily for some time afterwards.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Cottage Gardening.—Knowing that you take great interest in the advancement of cottage-gardening, I send you the result of an experiment which has succeeded perfectly with me, and which I have no doubt you will be able to explain on scientific principles. I received from a gardener, last spring, a full-grown black currant bush, just bursting into leaf. I planted it in my little garden, gave it plenty of water, and as it began to grow freely, I was vain enough to think myself a good transplanter. But the dry weather set in, my plant ceased to grow, many of its leaves began to droop, and some of the fruit which had set fell to the ground. What was I to do now? Repeated watering was the first thing which suggested itself: but as I had found before that this did more harm than good unless regularly attended to, and as I could not attend to it regularly, I had recourse to the following expedient:—I took some cow-dung and other litter and spread it over the surface of the ground above the roots, and gave the whole a copious supply of water. The effect of this, to my inexperienced eye, has been quite magical; the leaves have become broad and green, the fruit is swelling beautifully, and the ground has never been dry since.—*A Cottager.*

Calceolaria.—The sport of this genus, mentioned as having been exhibited at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, is not at all uncommon. I first observed it in 1835, amongst a number of seedlings of C. crenatiflora, several of which had the *pockets* turned inside out, as in Mr. Blaauw's specimen, whilst others had two pockets sewn together. You are aware Mr. Herbert notices the same vagaries of C. plantaginea, in his Amaryllidaceæ, p. 364.—*S.*

Absorption by the Roots.—My experiments on the absorption of various metallic salts by the roots have been numerous, and my method of testing their presence in the ramifications of the plant sufficiently simple. I communicated the method I adopted to the late Mr. Capper, of Bath, whose experiments on the circulation of sap in the vine are justly appreciated. If I used acetate of lead, I detected its presence by applying to the tissue chromate of potassa; if muriate of mercury, iodide of potassium, or caustic potassa; if sulphate (or other salt) of iron, hydrocyanate of potassa, and so on. Salts of iron I found as deleterious to vegetation as even corrosive sublimate. I did not find acetate of lead by any means injurious, but on the contrary, in some cases at least, to accelerate vegetation and promote its luxuriance. I find that a "fancy" gooseberry-grower, in Lancashire, ascribes his success in obtaining the first prize to his administering a dose of accetate of lead to the plant!—*J. Murray.*

Drosera rotundifolia, &c.—The Drosera, which is a fly-catcher, I was once inclined to believe, as well as the Drosera muscipula, to be carnivorous. I confess that I have changed my opinion. Both are certainly indiscriminate in their attachments. One specimen (which I obtained the other day) of Drosera longifolia had wrapped its curious leaf round the flower of a plant which had accidentally come into contact with it.—*J. Murray.*

Destructive Grubs, &c.—It has occurred to me, that the havoc of grubs, wire-worms, &c., might be, in occasional instances, arrested by the application of boiling water—a rather startling proposal, I admit—but it is well known that boiling water may be applied to the roots of some trees without injury. The Vitex Agnus Castus will grow with its roots plunged in boiling water.—*J. Murray.*

Forest-tree Planting.—Wishing both to give and receive instruction, I beg to offer a few observations that my experience has suggested on forest-tree planting. To plant with any chance of success, it is necessary to ascertain the state which the ground intended to be planted is in. Supposing it to have grown corn the preceding summer, and to be lying in ridges of 12 or 14 feet, the best way is to bastard-trench the ground all over, which is done by opening a small trench at the end of the ridge, and paring the surface and turning it into it; a full spading is then taken out, and in that way the whole is gone over, taking care that if it was in ridges before to let it remain so. This operation is best performed in the autumn, and the trees may be planted in the spring. By such means the ground receives the benefit of the winter's frosts, and works better than when the operation is altogether left until the spring. The mode of planting I prefer is so to place the trees that they should not from any point of view appear to be planted in rows; they should be set about 4 ft. apart, and young plants should be selected, as they succeed better, and usually overtake those of larger size. In planting, care should be taken that it is properly done: not merely to thrust the plants into the holes, but to have these dug sufficiently large that the roots may be spread out horizontally without being crowded. The holes should be filled up with fine earth, not with those dry, hard lumps which, in dry weather, are usually formed on the surface. The kinds of trees I would recommend for stiff heavy lands, not too wet, are 1,200 Larch, 400 Scotch Pines, 400 Oaks, 200 Spruce and Silver Firs, a few Wych Elms, and about 200 of other sorts. On a fine deep loamy soil I should plant 1,200 Larch, 400 Ash, 400 Elms of sorts, 200 Oaks, 200 Sycamore and Maple, and a few evergreen Firs; and in a damp marshy situation, 800 black Italian Poplars, 800 Alders, and the remainder Birch or Tree Willow. These calculations refer only to plantations that are made solely for the production of timber; where ornament is the object, a few Lombardy Poplars may be intermixed with the other trees, or sweet Chesnut or Lime, added at the pleasure of the proprietor. Where it is intended to form coppice, I should plant 400 Oaks, 1,000 Hornbeam, 600 Ash, 400 Hazel, and the rest Spanish Chesnut or Lime, which grows the fastest of all. Hornbeam and Ash being the best for ordinary purposes, should be planted separately, especially the Ash, which is the best adapted for hop-poles, splitting for hurdles, stakes, &c. I should not omit to mention that if the plantation is hoed over in the month of June, the first season, and the grass and weeds well cleared away the June following, it will require but little farther attention, as the litter about the stem of each tree during winter is beneficial rather than otherwise, taking care that the growth of the tree is not impeded by it. This method may be objected to on account of the expense, but this is not so great as may be imagined; the trenching can be done for 3*l.* or 4*l.* per acre, and the hoeing for 6*s.* or 7*s.* the first season, and the planting can be more quickly performed in ground so prepared than in the ordinary way. Another excellent method of planting is on land that has been several times ploughed as fallow, when the trees may be put in either in spring or autumn. I have seen a beautiful plantation entirely of Scotch Pines, which had been planted in land so treated, except that a little manure was given as if for grain. If straight Scotch Pines are required, they should be planted alone, as they suffer less from growing thick together than with any other trees; they will thrive in almost any soil, but a strong heavy land suits them best. Another mode is not to plant immediately after trenching, but after a crop of Potatoes, Turnips, or the like, which in many cases pay for trenching, as I have known cottagers anxious to obtain ground on such terms, and the land is then in good order and fit for planting in the autumn. There are various other methods, such as planting old pastures and inverting the turf round the trees, which for a short time keeps the grass; others plant with the plough, merely laying the trees in the furrows, and covering the roots by ploughing in the ridges: but I have seen no better than that which I have first described, which with common attention will in most cases insure success.—*S. N. V.*

Force of growing Ivy.—On removing, very recently, some Ivy from an old house at Carshalton, it was discovered that a thick leaden water-pipe had been in many places deeply indented, and in some almost squeezed flat, by the stem of the plant. The pipe looked indeed as if it had been subjected to the embraces of sundry young Boa Constrictors, presenting a picture very different from that which Shakspeare makes Titania draw of herself, and Bottom the Weaver.

> "So doth the woodbine, the sweet honeysuckle,
> Gently entwist, the female ivy so
> Enrings the barky fingers of the elm."

What is the nature and object of the force thus exerted by the Ivy? And what are the plants alluded to in Shakspeare by the titles Woodbine and Honeysuckle? Lastly, Why do many persons suppose them to be the same plant?—*A. A.* [The Woodbine is, we presume, the Bine, or wild Convolvulus. Why they are supposed to be the same plant—probably because they are both twiners; the last is, however, the only one which *binds* the wood. The force exercised by the ivy is the force of lateral growth, which oversets the solid masonry of an Indian temple on a great scale, and of a garden wall on a small scale. Woody plants grow perpendicularly, or at the extremities, and horizontally, or at the sides; and the latter takes place without much corresponding lengthening of the sides. Therefore, in a limited space, the stem of a growing plant must either displace its neighbour or be displaced; which goes to the wall will depend upon their respective powers of resistance.]

The Buck Bean (Menyanthes Trifoliata).—The *Chester Courant* of the 15th ult., after publishing the article on this plant from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, observes that Withering, in speaking of it, says,—"It is possessed of powerful medicinal properties; an infusion of the leaves is extremely bitter, and is prescribed in rheumatism and dropsies. It may be used as a substitute for hops in making beer, and is employed as a purgative for calves." It would be a great advantage to those living in marshy districts, if you or any of your correspondents would give instructions as to harvesting it for use as a substitute for hops, the quantity to be used, &c.; or if the quantity is to be preserved, from an infusion of the leaves in a green state.—*A Cottager in a Marsh.* [This plant is one of the most valuable of our native medicinal species, and is employed by regular practitioners, even in London. It is prescribed in intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as rheumatism and dropsy, and even for worms, in the form of extract, infusion of the leaves, and powder. In large doses it is cathartic or emetic. The dose of the powder is from three to four scruples; of the extract, from 10 to 15 grains; and of the infusion, from one to two ounces. The latter is prepared by boiling half an ounce of the dried herb in 16 ounces of water. It is perhaps most convenient to employ the latter; but in all

probability the root gathered in autumn, or the seeds, will be found to contain the bitter principle in the greatest state of concentration. If the leaves are employed, they ought not to be taken before they are fully formed. May is the best season; they will keep good for a twelvemonth. As to the use of the plant as a substitute for hops, it has been long known; but we cannot find any account of the proportion in which it is employed.]

Fruits Preserved in Carbonic Acid.—P. M. asks whether fruits have ever been preserved in this country by means of carbonic acid. It may be but proper for you to inform him the result of an actual experiment on unripe gooseberries in that gas. The mode of doing it was as follows:—The fruit was put into a bottle, filled with water, inverted in a pneumatic trough; the water being displaced by the gas, a cork was inserted, and covered with a piece of wet bladder. About the following Christmas, upon inspecting them I found them as to plumpness, colour, and freshness, all that could be desired; but when cooked, their insipidity and toughness rendered them totally valueless.—*V. D.*

Rules for Judging Florists' Flowers.—In the committee of London florists, I conceive their brother florists throughout the kingdom have a tribunal before whom all questions in dispute may be referred for adjudication, upon the same principle as sporting differences are to the Jockey Club. The announcement of open shows in the Metropolis for Carnations and Picotees, induces me, through the medium of this paper, to address you on the paramount necessity of fixing some governing principle, whereby we may arrive at uniformity in determining the merit of these flowers. The extreme difference which exists on their respective qualifications, renders it desirable that cultivators should agree upon what are the leading characters to be attained. It is reasonable to expect from the facilities of railways, distant growers will attend these shows; and also that they will exhibit in accordance with the principles governing their own local opinions, which, by their so doing, will inevitably entail disappointment, as the London florists generally pay too much respect to size, without property; frequently exhibiting large bizarres, with not more than half the petals marked with the two colours: while, on the contrary, the Northern florists, in my opinion, lose sight of properties equally indispensable, by relying too much on colour, particularly in that class of flower; giving prizes to flowers seldom furnishing above eleven petals, and to others that I never could flower without three or four foul ones. The Picotees exhibited in London are generally too confused in the centre of the petals. My ideas are, that the colour, when light or heavy, is to be confined to the edge or margin of the petal, and not thickly diffused in spots and scratches throughout, as was the case in a large majority of those exhibited at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, in the South London Exhibition, last July. I beg here to be understood that it is not large flowers I am condemning, when they possess the other requisites; but those that have no other pretension than size to recommend them; entertaining the opinion that a large good flower should always take precedence of a small good one: but that a moderate-sized good flower ought to claim pre-eminence over a large middling one. Form, in all fancy flowers, is a point of the first importance to be obtained; and as the petal is the means by which that object is to be obtained, seventeen is the smallest number by which a convex flower can be produced. They must be entire at the edges, rather inclined to cup, and gradually decreasing to the centre. In flowers where the interior petals are many of them almost or quite equal in size to the guard leaves, the shoulders of the petals rub each other, and it is difficult to make them retain the position that is desired. To give the bloom a circular shape, as also to prevent spattering, a clear white ground is the next object to be attained; without these two qualifications, the remaining perfections are of little avail. Brilliancy of colour next claims the attention of the umpire; and immediately afterwards, its diffusion. The bizarre classes should be marked in every petal with the dark colour, the stronger and bolder the better, considering, as they do, in the North, that the flowers exhibited in these classes ought not to contain flake petals; also if the light colour is not distinguished, that petal is, in my opinion, spotted; and the bloom if shown singly, or if in a stand, then the bloom or stand, as the case may be, is disqualified from receiving a prize. Nor should any flower be exhibited with petals totally without colour, consequently a self. On this subject there is some controversy, but still it is a point that ought to be settled, or there is no security for the distant exhibitors.—The last subject I shall call your attention to, is what is to be considered a whole-broken flower. I am of opinion, if the calyx is not split below the point of the sub-calyx, that flower is eligible for exhibition.—Having now stated my own ideas on various perfections and deformities incidental to these flowers, I think there will be no great difficulty in arriving at a union of opinion on their perfections, whatever may be the conscientious relative to their defects. If acting in conjunction, as umpire, with a person who advocates size, my object would be to select the most perfect specimens, paying little regard to size, provided there is no rule in existence wherein it is stipulated that flowers below a certain size are excluded: so long as they are eligible for exhibition, having all other points in their favour, the majority must, in unison, [illegible] obtain the advantage. In awarding prizes for Melons, [illegible] the best-flavoured above a pound weight [illegible] fruit of that weight take precedence of another of six pounds if not as highly flavoured? Therefore those judges within the integral perfections, either wholly or in part, must at last admit that size is only one point. My object will be attained, if in promoting a temperate discussion on the subject, some fixed principle can be accomplished, whether my own or any other. As these lovely flowers are again, I trust, becoming leading ones, as florists' productions, those persons who may be induced to attend exhibitions in opposite directions will be compelled to cultivate two distinct classes of flowers, unless the extremes of opinions are brought more closely together.—*J. Bates, Oxford.*

Pegging down Plants.—The simple process of pegging down the shoots of flowering plants in an extensive flower-garden is really an expensive one, when pegs of fern fronds, birch twigs, &c., as is usually the case, are employed for the purpose. If you send boys to the fern brakes or to the coppice for pegs, it is as good as a holiday to them, and the work is too simple to send a man about it. Our plan here is very simple, and, although it may be known to some people, deserves to be more generally known. We take a handful of matting, and cut it into [illegible] inch lengths, then divide each piece into three or four pieces; we double these pieces round the shoots, and fasten the ends of the matting in the soil with a small dibber, or with the fore-finger. In this way a boy may train and tie down all the plants in a flower-garden in less time than it would take to procure pegs for two or three beds, and the work is much neater than when done with the best pegs. When the new mats are being tied in winter, what is cut off the ends, if tied in little bundles, will do for this work, instead of cutting mats for the purpose.—*D. Benton.*

Fuchsia fulgens.—The finest plant of Fuchsia fulgens which I have ever seen was in a garden near Cheltenham, where it acquired an enormous size, and was literally covered with flowers, of a singularly vivid colour. The mode of cultivation was very simple. A large plant was brought into vigorous growth in the usual manner; it was then placed at the side of a pond, with three inches of the pot immersed in water, as if it were a Scarlet Lobelia; in the evening it was regularly syringed, and during the hottest part of the day it was screened from the sun; that was all.—*A.*

West Indies.—The *Alligator*, a talented paper devoted exclusively to subjects connected with the improvement of our West Indian Islands, having unfortunately ceased to appear, I am induced to solicit an occasional space in your columns for the insertion of such suggestions as may present themselves for the use of those who feel an interest in the prosperity of our Colonies. Were you indeed regularly to devote a portion of your paper to the discussion of questions important to be properly understood by the agriculturist in the West Indies, it might convert it into a valuable medium for communicating useful information, and dispelling unfounded prejudices. With this view I would venture to recommend the insertion of a series of papers illustrative of the most rational theory of the rotation of crops, and the causes of that diminished fertility which has been so long and, I regret to add, so justly, the subject of complaint in our older settlements, and which may be so distinctly traced to the unwise and exclusive preference given to the cultivation of the cane during a succession of nearly three centuries. The injurious effects of the continued cultivation of the cane without the alternation of crops of a different nature, is practically, if not theoretically understood, by the landowners in Hindostan, who rarely take more than two years' crops of sugar in succession from the same piece of ground; ratooning the canes in the second year, and grubbing up the roots in the third; after which a space of five years at least is devoted to crops of a different character, among which, next to the cane, wheat is one of the most general, along with rice and oats. In Barbadoes the advantage of planting wheat in the same spot, but in alternate rows with the cane, has been shown by the experiments of Mr. Young, which merit careful repetition to determine the extent to which this practice admits of being carried. As a crop for alternation with the cane, from the family relationship subsisting between them, and the strong probability of the excrementitious matter of their roots being nearly identical, wheat will not in all probability be found a judicious one in immediate succession after the cane, or without the previous intervention of some long or tuberous-rooted crop, such as the Cassada (Janipha Manihot, J. Lœflingii), Yam (Dioscorea alata, D. aculeata, D. bulbifera, D. sativa), or Eddoes (Caladium esculentum); or some of the leguminous plants, such as the Pindars or Earth Nuts (Arachis hypogea), which may be profitably cultivated for the sake of its oil as an object of export to the Levant; the Surinam Earth Nut (Voandesia subterranea), which may be cultivated for the same purpose; the Bengal Bean (Psophocarpus tetragonolobus) so valuable as a green crop for cattle, the Cape Kidney Bean (Lablab purpureus), with the endless species of Dolichos and Phaseolus which are familiar under such a diversity of names to every West Indian reader.—*William Hamilton, M.D., 14, Octagon, Plymouth.**

Disease in Oats.—I am fairly bothered by a disease among my oats that puzzles me and every one I have seen to give a name to or cause for it. I enclose one complete oat-plant, potato, and several leaves. The disease first commences by the primary leaf losing its green colour, and after a few days withering away; the centre roll of leaves keeps pushing on, and as soon as another leaf is fully developed, it commences to wither, and so on till the plant is at last so exhausted (for want of lungs to breathe by, I suppose), that it refuses to send up an ear, or if it does, the grains do not fill; and in short, instead of a good crop of oats of from 8 to 10qrs. per acre, there will often not be above 2 or 3 over a whole field. If the disease continues to spread as it promises, I am satisfied I shall be 150 quarters to 200 short of a fair crop this season. Few people can stand such rubs when it is considered that every year I lose more or less by it. It attacks Oats, often Peas, Turnips, Pasture, Potatoes, and Barley, and is equally as severe on unlimed as limed land. Sometimes the plant seems to get the better of the disease and then commences stooling out from the root with great vigour, as if to make up for lost time, but always too late for a good crop. Many persons in this county last year lost severely by this cause, but no one seems to inquire into its cause or cure, and in general I am told, if I inquire, that it is caused by over-liming. It is equally severe with me on unlimed as limed land. It never affects Barley, Rye, nor Wheat. I have three fields, two after pasture (two years), and another after Turnips, perfectly free from it; one field after pasture and another after Barley (owing to the grass seeds having entirely failed from some unknown cause), seemingly likely to be destroyed by it. It is not caused by poverty, for the land after Barley (dunged after Peas) is very rich, and the ground a mat of chickweed, no bad index of the soil. Soil a good deep loam, but it attacks gravels and clays, though not so frequently the latter. It does not commence fairly over the whole field, but always in circumscribed patches, which coalesce more or less as the disease becomes extensive or not, and sometimes I see a spot in my field not above two or three yards wide, while all around is most luxuriant. One of my pasture-fields had sheep fed off in nets upon it, as I was not sure of its being in good enough heart. The earth was over-dunged, but in places here and there were extensive spots of the disease, while all around them the plants were vigorous and fresh far beyond what is usual, with leaves an inch or more broad, and straw 5 to 6 feet high. Here it could not arise from poverty. I thought it might arise from some grub injuring the roots, yet on examining very many plants every root seemed perfectly untouched. Yet, to try everything, I gave it a good dusting of nitrate of soda, but could not perceive the smallest difference in any way. I laid on the nitrate in figures so as to catch the eye if it was to do good, but no figure caught my eye except yellow blanks in my good field, filled up with a prime assortment of every weed that delights to find such vacant spots on which to flourish, to a horticultural agriculturist's (as I believe I may call myself) perfect horror.—*Kinellan.* [We regret extremely our inability to assist our correspondent further than by publishing his letter, in the hope that it may catch the eye of some one acquainted with this disease. We can only say that the malady is *not* brought on by the attacks of insects or of parasitical fungi; not the slightest trace of their presence is discoverable in the specimens that have been sent us. The disease evidently begins at the ends of the leaves and spreads downwards; this leads us to conclude that it is caused by the presence of some deleterious matter in the soil. The only course to take would be to endeavour to ascertain by analysis in what respect the soil of the infected spots differs from that not infected.]

Honey Dew.—Considering myself as the correspondent to whom your contributor alludes in his communication of the 12th ult., I sit down, though I do so somewhat heartlessly and reluctantly, to reply. Whether or not I may have disturbed his convictions on the subject of honey-dew, I am exceedingly sorry to have disturbed his equanimity, which it is manifest that I have done, from his so completely confounding the statement of facts with their assumption. Indeed, he charges me with dealing in "nothing but assumptions." Of this I think I have reason to complain; and shall now proceed to exonerate myself from the charge. 1st, I stated that the hop was always free from honey-dew, till its leaves had been visited by the aphis. 2d, That the mother aphis was as anxiously looked for by the hop cultivator as the mother wasp was sought for by the apiarian, though for a different reason. 3d, That Mr. Golding was enabled to foretell the probability of last summer's honey-dew, in consequence of his detecting the approaching birth of aphides in the preceding spring; and the season proving propitious to its production, his prediction was verified. 4th, That leaves so situated that the aphides cannot eject their fluid upon them, are found free from honey-dew. 5th, That Messrs. Kirby and Spence assure us that the aphides insert their suckers into the tender bark of the trees, and absorb the sap without intermission. 6th, That Mr. Knight once perceived the process of ejection going forward with considerable force.—These are all statements of facts, all of them well, some of them numerously attested, and yet your contributor sees nothing in them but assumptions. In confirmation of my own opinion, that the aphis is the general producer of honey-dew, I may here state that, according to Peter Huber, it is evidently capable of extracting as well as transmitting that fluid, as indicated by its proceedings when imprisoned by ants, in which case it is found to derive that saccharine nutriment from the roots of grass and other plants, and to expel it for the use of its proprietors. That honey-dew is not always the concomitant of aphides I admit, its presence depending on the temperature and humidity of the air. Sultry and somewhat cloudy weather is requisite for its production. Let that requisite be withdrawn, and its ejection is discontinued. Let the temperature be *much* reduced, and the insects and honey-dew cease altogether. Mr. Golding informs me that with the honey-dew of 1825, that splendid season to the apiarian, the aphides were most extensively destructive to the hop plantations, whilst that of 1834 was arrested in its progress by the wind's changing, and the temperature being consequently lowered. The aphides were thereby destroyed in a few days, and the hops recovered. As I have made frequent reference to Mr. Golding in this correspondence, it seems right that I should inform you that he is one of the most acute and observant naturalists of the present day, and for opportunities of investigation in this particular branch of na-

ural history, most advantageously situated. So highly do his judgment and discrimination rank among the hop cultivators and merchants far and near, that his prognostics on the coming hop seasons are eagerly sought after, and his judgment is much relied on. Indeed, I believe that I should not express myself too strongly, if I pronounced him to be the Borough Hop-market oracle. In answer to your correspondent *K.* (June 12), he observes, that the most approved practice for applying manure to hop grounds is digging it in, in winter, and states an objection to the summer dunging of meadows, viz., the danger of dry weather setting in directly after its application, and the consequent loss of feed (rowen) for the remainder of the season, or at least its being made distasteful to cattle.—*Edward Bevan.*

Hygrometers.—After a careful perusal of Mr. Ross's Observations respecting Hygrometers, *G. C.*, p. 298, I am obliged to differ from him in one respect, for the following reasons. He says,—"The term Hygrometer should for the present be applied to the invention of Mr. Daniell, because that is the only one which really does measure what we desire to learn, namely, the number of degrees which the temperature of the air must be reduced before it reaches the point of saturation; and inasmuch as the change may not be noticed, the very instant that it occurs, it is well to make a second observation of the temperature at which the dew disappears off, and then to take the mean of the two. If they are both taken equally late, the errors will balance each other." This is theoretically incorrect; and the operation is also practically impossible. Supposing the actual degree of dryness is 8,—but the observer, from not detecting the immediate formation of dew, reads it 12; the thermometer rises slowly, and after waiting a considerable time the dew is observed to disappear at the true dew-point, below the temperature of the air; then by the above rule $\frac{8 + 12}{2} = 10$, which is only an approximation to the truth. Mr. Ross, however, makes some provision against such an unfair result, by stating, "If they (the errors) are both taken equally late, they will balance each other." This, of course, is not to be disputed; but I cannot understand how he manages to take the errors equally remote from the truth, without a previous knowledge of that truth. There is a very similar passage in Daniell's Essays, which for the above reasons I have always considered objectionable. I have, moreover, tried repeatedly to make a correct observation, by observing the ultimate evaporation of the dew from the glass: but this goes on so imperceptibly that its termination may be considered indefinite, whilst the time lost is considerable. According to my own experience, the best mode of obtaining a true observation, supposing there is any doubt about the accuracy of the first, is by applying the warm hand to the muslin-covered ball, and raising the temperature above that of the surrounding air. If the ether is then poured on, a true observation is obtained in a few seconds.—*T. N.*

Guaiacum Bark.—The Guaiacum tree grows, in its native soil, to 40 or 50 feet in height, and four to five feet in circumference: it is singular however that in four years after the seed is sown it will bear flowers and fruit in abundance, when only a small bush or shrub three or four feet high. This I have seen proved on Mr. Gilgeon's estate, in Essequibo. It would be easy, therefore, to cultivate this useful and elegant plant in warm countries, or even in Europe. Lunan says, "It is certainly one of the most valuable trees in the West Indies, since the body, the bark, gum, heart, leaves, and blossom are all of them applicable to useful purpose. It may easily be propagated by the seeds, and seems to love a dry soil and hot exposure. The sawdust is of a very detersive nature, and frequently used to scour and whiten floors, which it performs much better than soap. The infusion of them is also applied to wash painted linens, and other stained garments." The dried leaves macerated in water serve for the same purposes. The bark of Guaiacum, it appears, is now utterly unknown in our modern practice of medicine; although it was that part of the plant, or tree, originally used by the natives of the West India Islands for the cure of foul disorders, ulcers, &c., as it still is by the natives of Venezuela and the Orinoco. I can testify to its value as an alterative, and far more useful remedy than the wood or gum. I find it mentioned only in the Pharm. of Van Mons and the Dispens. of Manheim, but in no other modern work of the kind. This might be thought an argument unfavourable to it, but not so by those who are aware that the estimation of medicines is governed chiefly by caprice and ignorance. Brought in great abundance on the logs of Guaiacum, it became too common and low in price, and hence it shared the fate of most of our indigenous remedies. The Balsam of Peru, at one time, when brought in great abundance, was almost laid aside. "It was for a time," says Parkinson, about the end of the 16th century, "of great account with all men, and bought at high prices: but as greater store was brought, so did the price diminish and its use decay: such (he adds) is the inconstant course of the world in all things, and in medicine especially." Afterwards the price rose, and then again it obtained credit. Fernelius ascribes to it a more powerful energy in attenuating and provoking perspiration, but considers it heating and prejudicial in a febrile state of the blood, or a hot and dry temperament, as he found it more acrid and bitter than the wood, and from analysis to contain a much larger proportion of subtile parts, that is of alkaline salts, both volatile and fixed, and it differs entirely in its constituent principles from both the wood and gum: 5 lb. of the bark by distillation gave 8 oz. 3 drs. and 14 grs. of thick and heavy oil.—See *Geoffroy, Mat. Med.* The conjecture of Hoffman and Matthiolus, who supposed it to be inferior, was sufficient to condemn it, and equally so the opinion of Fernelius, of its overheating quality, although the very reverse is true, as fully proved in the colonies, where is daily prepared with this bark an infusion lightly fermented with treacle, forming a highly sudorific beverage, termed *cool drink*, which is found peculiarly grateful and refreshing during the hottest weather in the tropics, and in this country it would prove a cheap and most desirable substitute for malt liquors. If however the bark contains so much oil, it must exist united with some other substance which renders it soluble in water, to which the bark appears to yield all its active properties; neither is the spirituous tincture rendered turbid by addition of water, whilst that of the wood and gum thus treated becomes of an opaline or a milky appearance. This resin is obtained from the wood; it does not easily assimilate with the animal juices, and in bilious habits it is apt to prove hurtful. In Venezuela this bark is considered an essential requisite with the Sarsaparilla of Rio Negro, in the *Jarove del Rey*, a powerfully alterative remedy, employed there in the cure of all chronical disorders.—*John Hancock, M.D.*

Bees.—After reading the works of Wildman, Nutt, Bagster, and Taylor, on Bees, I was convinced that nothing but box hives and ventilation was required to compel the little labourers to fall in with my views, and to be subservient to certain rules laid down for their guidance, the balm for all which trouble was the saving their lives at the end of the season. In the spring of 1838 I hived from a purchased stock in an old hive, a strong swarm into a box with ventilators, &c., on Mr. Nutt's principle; by the end of May they had filled the box with comb and honey, and began to show symptoms of ascending a bell glass on the top, which they eventually filled, giving me 7 lbs. of virgin honey, besides filling their pavilion, which lasted them well through the winter. In April 1839, they began to work in the top box (which I prefer to a glass), but not in either of the side ones; nevertheless, when that was about half full of comb, they swarmed in the first week in May, notwithstanding that all the ventilators were open, and they were sheltered from the sun. I returned them to their hive, by inverting a box under their own, into which I had shaken them, and drumming them well, syringed the few that remained, leaving them while dormant on the alighting board. They went to work and constructed a small portion more of comb in a diagonal direction, with the original piece in the top box, but after a few days they swarmed again; I returned them a second time, but they ceased to work, and on the first hot day swarmed a third time, when I hived them in a box of my own construction, which they filled with comb and honey in a very short time, as well as a top box containing 8 lbs. The original box, cast, as it is termed, I added to the last-mentioned one, making them an unusually strong stock. Having quite filled their centre, and partially the top box, with honey, they began to shew a disposition to swarm, when I applied my system of ventilation, which was an aperture on two or more sides six inches long and two wide, covered with a zinc slide, which on being withdrawn allowed an immediate change of temperature by the admission of a large quantity of fresh air, or if there was any wind a brisk circulation through the hive was produced. This being done a few times in the hottest days, produced the desired effect, as the Bees ejected two royal pupæ, gave over all appearance of swarming and soon drove out their drones. I took from their stock in July 1839, 10 lbs. of honey, and they did well through the winter. The stock from which they had swarmed being weakened by so large a secession, did nothing until the spring of 1840, when they filled a large box on the top of the hive, but still refused to go into the side boxes, and swarmed at once, notwithstanding that all the ventilators on Mr. Nutt's principle were used; but these will not ventilate a hive sufficiently. The young stock with more ventilation did not swarm in 1840, but have this year, even with ventilation far exceeding any I have seen. These are a few of the data on which I hazard the following remarks. The material of which hives are constructed matters but little, so that it is not offensive in smell, and that it is cheap and as near a non-conductor of heat as possible. Good yellow deal inch-thick, a foot cube inside, well nailed or screwed, but not dove-tailed (as it is more apt to split), I have found to answer best. It is clear that mere ventilation will not always prevent Bees from swarming: or if it will, it has not done so with me, and I find moreover that after they have swarmed, it is useless to attempt to return them to the same hive, as they never work long together, probably from having left some tenant in the royal cell, whose appearance they expect in a short time. I hope it will discourage no one from pursuing the humane plan of getting the honey from the Bees without destroying them: in any way they choose, either collateral, storifying, or otherwise. I find none so cheap as one-foot cube boxes, with openings as above mentioned, with a side box of exactly the same description, and either a bell or a box on the top, having of course means of cutting off the communication at will. The fault I find with all Apiarian guides is, they assume as perfectly easy and natural, results which are only likely to be attained by those who can devote their whole time with an enthusiasm which belongs to but few; I allude to obtaining, destroying, or handling the Queen: still I have found that, stripping them of much which cannot be attempted, there are many valuable facts to be gleaned from their experience. I feel convinced that those who commence Bee-keeping, and will divest their minds of the idea of getting either an immense return, or being able to control their Bees like a flock of sheep, will find that although they will swarm, yet that the produce of young swarms alone, taken by the depriving system, will amply repay them not only for their outlay, but afford them the means of an interesting occupation for some hours in the day during the summer months.—*J. G., St. John's.*

Bees.—For the information of those interested in the success of the Safety Bee-hive, I beg to acquaint you that I took off a glass of honey on the 16th inst., weighing 5½ lbs., and have the stock that filled this glass now "busy as bees" in storing their glasses and a side box. Hitherto my bees have been pinched in their straw hives in winter; whereas now they not only survive the winter under the improved management, but work with much greater despatch. It may be well, also, to add, that on the same day I succeeded in uniting a swarm to the parent stock by hiving the bees in a side box, and in the afternoon withdrawing the divider that separated them from the centre box, and allowing the new and old bees to mingle together. This is important to know.—*William Blood.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Ceylon, Feb. 5th, 1841.—Mr. Normansell, the new superintendent of the Botanic Garden, arrived some months since. On his taking office he found the gardens originally to have consisted of 120 acres, but that only about 20 were under cultivation. The conduct of the late superintendent, Mr. Watson, had been so bad as to have caused the establishment to be cut down to a mere nothing. In the cultivated portion things had been planted according to fancy, and were in endless confusion. Mr. Normansell's first proceeding was to report to the governor the state of things, and to request additional labour, in order that a proper classification might be introduced and new plants gradually brought from the jungle, so as to benefit not only the island itself, but Europe generally. After 12 months had elapsed, the necessary order was given for additional Coolies to be employed for the purpose of renovating the garden. The island itself appears to be most singular, consisting of an assemblage of hills, and of a vegetation almost exclusively exogenous; indeed, were it not for a few Palms and a few of the Musa tribe, I could scarce conceive I was in India. In the jungle, Apocynaceæ, Cinchonaceæ, and Orchidaceæ, chiefly prevail. Tea has been introduced, and planted in a part of the country called Newera Ellia, at an elevation of 6210ft., and appears to thrive, but time will only prove the quality of the Tea; the temperature there, during the night, is extremely low, ice being frequently formed, and the jungle has a totally different character from that of the plains. Coffee is being extensively cultivated, and it may be done at a great profit, so much so that I have invested what little capital I have in that speculation, and if it answers my expectations I ought to be able to return on a competency in the space of 10 years.

Madeira, May 22d, 1841.—I have not been able to go into the interior of this island, so that I have had no opportunity of seeing the indigenous vegetation of the mountains; but every spot of ground round this town (Funchal) is cultivated with the greatest care. I was much struck with the mixture of plants grown together in a plot of ground, as the Banana and Potato, Yams and Wheat, Cabbages, &c. The general system of growing the Vine is to have a single stem for about three feet from the earth, and then to train it on a horizontal trellis, which covers over the whole space of ground. In some of the gardens Potatoes are planted under this covering of Vines; the effect produced by this plan I could not learn. The Peach produces as great an abundance of fruit as I ever saw, some of the trees breaking down with the weight of the young crop. In the market, Strawberries, Cherries, Bananas, and Lemons are in great plenty; but Oranges, Figs, and Guavas at this season are rare. I paid a visit to Mr. Lowe, who kindly offered to accompany me to some of the richest botanical spots, but owing to my health I was obliged to decline. I called at the seat of an English gentleman, of the name of Gordon; at this place are some fine specimens of Banksias, Callistemons, and Melaleucas, received from Mr. Loddiges about seven years since; there are also some fine Camellias—I measured one, the stem of which was more than two feet in circumference: even the fences at this place are made of Fuchsias, Roses, and Geraniums. Also at the garden of the late British Consul the Coffee is growing in great luxuriance. I was informed that it is cultivated, and the produce has a higher price than the imported, and is known by the name of Island Coffee. It will be impossible to enumerate all the plants I saw, but a striking object is the Opuntia or Prickly Pear, and a kind of Aloe, of which plants grow on the dry ridges of the rocks. I was pleased to find some of my English friends here, as Erodium Cicutarium, Geranium lucidum, Plantago lanceolata, and several others. The burying-grounds are kept in a beautiful state, and the graves are covered with a great variety of flowers. I was surprised at the number of lizards,—a nearly related species to the swift lizard of England; they are so thick that upon putting my arm among the grass to gather a specimen, there were two upon it directly. I beg to add that we made the voyage from Plymouth to this place in nine days.—*John Ansell.*

Boston, May 16, 1841.—The season here is very backward: here is the 16th of May and not a leaf on the trees. For these last six weeks we have had nothing but rain; for one tolerably fine day we get four or five rainy and cold ones: but there has been no frost for some time. This spring is considered at least a month later than that of 1840. It appears to me exactly such weather as we get in England in March. It is feared the farmers will suffer much in consequence. In New Hampshire, a few days since, the snow was 11 inches deep, and the cattle dying for want of food; but there is now some appearance of a change, and then it will be as hot and dry, as it has been cold and rainy. The few fine days we have had at intervals, have been quite as warm as Midsummer in England; but the weather here is fickle, both in summer and winter. The number of species of plants in the State of New York, indigenous and naturalised, including the lower orders of the Cryptogamia, are said to exceed 2,400; of the Phenogamous, or flowering plants,

1,350 species have been found; of Ferns, and plants allied to them, 33 species; of Mosses, 150 species; of Hepaticæ and Characeæ, 30 species; Lichens, more than 150; and Fungi, at least 300. Of the flowering plants 277 are trees or shrubs; 150 are reputed to possess medicinal properties; 250 are ornamental herbaceous kinds; 40 are plants which have been introduced from other countries and are now naturalised to the soil. Of proper grasses the flora of New York contains 150 species, 24 of which are of foreign origin. In the nearly allied tribe of the Sedges there are 140, more than half of which belong to the genus Carex. Cicer arietinum, the chick-pea, answers as a substitute for coffee, and is now attracting considerable attention. It has been much cultivated in Detroit, Michigan, and grows from 12 to 13 inches high, does not branch, but throws out its leaves from the stem, and bears one blossom at the axil of each leaf. Each legume contains two seeds. It commences flowering early in summer, and continues till late in the autumn, consequently the fruit at the bottom is ripe while it is in full blossom at top. It is a native of Spain, where it is much used as an ingredient in soups: it is also employed in France for the same purposes. It has been cultivated by Mr. Greenwood, of Detroit, for three or four years, during which time he has used it for coffee, and finds no difference between it and the coffee bought at the grocers', except that the latter costs 18 cents, or ninepence, per lb., and the chick-pea a mere nothing. The seed should be sown the end of May on hills eighteen inches apart, one pea on each hill, and they will be ripe in September. A plot of ground, thirty feet square, will produce 100lbs. of seed. Notwithstanding the list of American pears is tolerably extensive, and embraces some of the best kinds cultivated, yet the production of new varieties which are really deserving of cultivation is rare, and the accessions to the list for the last few years have been very limited. Nearly or quite all the American fruits, particularly pears, which have been brought into cultivation, have been the result of accident. The trees have been found growing in pastures, fields, or neglected gardens, where they have sprung up from the soil, arrived at a bearing state, and continued to produce fruit, in some instances, for years before their merits have been discovered and made known. An instance of this may be noticed in the Cushing, Seckle, and other celebrated varieties. The same may be remarked of the Cross pear. These accidental productions, without the assistance of man, show how far his experiments in the growth of new varieties may be successful, when conducted on physiological principles, especially in this climate. The Cross pear first attracted notice at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms, in Boston, where I had an opportunity of seeing and tasting the fruit exhibited, which was of excellent quality. Its history is this:—A Mr. Cross, purchasing a piece of land adjoining his estate, in Newburyport, found on it a natural pear-tree. As he supposed the fruit to be worthless, he cut off all the branches but one, for the purpose of grafting it, and removed the tree into his garden; the branch left produced what is now called the Cross pear. The following is a description of this kind of fruit:—medium size, roundish, two and a half inches in length, and two and a quarter in diameter. Stalk, three-quarters of an inch long and very thick, inserted in a slight cavity. Eye small and considerably depressed. Skin smooth, deep yellow, red on the sunny side, russety round the eye, and covered all over with russety dots, and sprinkled with small black spots. Flesh melting, juicy, and sweet, with a perfumed and agreeable flavour. In eating in December, sometimes earlier, and occasionally keeping till February; it is something resembling a St. Michael. I regret to add, that the whole stock of Camellia Wilderii, (p. 151,) has been destroyed by fire, and with it about 1000 seedlings, raised from the best varieties.

Extract from a letter from Capt. W. M. Smith, R.E., the principal Surveyor of the New Zealand Company, to J. Ward, Esq., late Secretary to the Company; dated Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand, 1841.—"I believe I have now told you all the principal events which [illegible] survey. I will now only add a few remarks on what the country around us has produced this summer, though we were late, and unacquainted with the soil and climate. We are now enjoying vegetables, such as green peas, cabbages, and turnips, in as high perfection as I have ever seen them in England; many seeds of more tender nature perished on the voyage, or from late sowing did not gather strength to resist the grasshopper, with which we are troubled at this season of the year. The peas thrive wonderfully well, as do beans of all kinds. The former are growing in my garden upwards of six feet high, and producing abundantly. Many of the pods contain from [illegible] to 12 peas each, and are very large. All kinds of standing grain luxuriantly: all the wheat, barley, and oats are looking extremely well, even in the most exposed situations: on the Hutt where the crops have been more sheltered, and the soil better, the straw of the wheat is six feet high, the ears are full, and six inches long. All the fruit trees that have been imported are looking very well; young mulberry trees not three feet high bearing fruit. Maize, even with the rude cultivation of the natives, produces well. I need say little of our present great resource, the potato; the natives have made a very large increase to their plantations this year. I have watched their mode of cultivation. I can only say, that, did it receive such treatment in England, it would scorn to grow at all,—but here it grows and becomes a perfect weed. A part of my garden is on an old Mauri* potato ground; I had it dug, as I supposed, very nicely, but in a short time the potatoes sprung up in all directions; my gardener tried to keep them under, but in vain; in despair we have let them grow, and they now supply our table. Pumpkins, melons, and cucumbers are all doing well; in short, I have no doubt, from what I have seen, that everything, except perhaps some of the tropical plants, will grow here. You will observe, by our really valuable paper the *Gazette*, that we have established Exchange Rooms, Library and Reading Rooms; a Cattle Company is on foot, as is a Steam Saw Mill Company. We have two excellent clubs, and a subscription has been raised to reward the inventor of the best and most simple machine for *dressing flax*. A man named Pratt, who is a rope-maker, is dressing and working the flax with great success. He sent me, a short time ago, a beautiful specimen of twine which was growing in the leaf the night before. There is a good deal of land in this neighbourhood very well adapted for the growth of this most useful article. It is my firm opinion that there are very few of the resources of this country known yet; they can only be developed by degrees."

* Mauri is the term applied to the Aborigines.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In our report of the South London Floricultural Society's Show, p. 414, we omitted to mention that Messrs. Wood and Son, of Maresfield, had a large Silver Medal awarded them for their splendid collection of Roses. We also stated that an extra prize was given them for a collection of seedling Kalmia latifolia, which, however, they inform us, is an error, as they did not exhibit them.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

At a council held on Wednesday, the 16th of June; present—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair; Marquis of Downshire, Earl Spencer, Earl Talbot, Lord Sherborne, H. Handley, Esq., M.P., T. R. Barker, Esq., E. Buller, Esq., M.P., F. Burke, Esq., Col. Challoner, Capt. E. B. Curteis, J. Dean, Esq., H. Gibbs, Esq., G. Kimberley, Esq., J. Kinder, Esq., J. H. Langston, Esq., W. W. Page, Esq., W. Shaw, Esq., and C. T. Tower, Esq.—W. St. Quintin, Esq., of Scampston Hall, near Scarborough, was elected a governor, and the following gentlemen members of the society—Rev. J. Phillips, Ludlow; J. Smith, Cleatlam, Staindrop, Durham; Rev. R. M. Pemberton, Millichop, Church Stretton, Salop; T. Robinson, Old Bold Hall, Warrington; W. Danson, 27, Great George street, Liverpool; Rev. F. Browning, Titchwell Rectory, Lynn; Wm. Webb, Stourbridge; S. Hammond, Audnam, Stourbridge; G. Berrett, Great Yarmouth; N. Potterton, Boughton Park, near Northampton; L. Wren, Perry Barr, near Birmingham; L. Witherington, Charlcote Mill, Stratford-on-Avon; R. Evans, West Hallam, near Derby; J. Robinson, Skinner House, Lydd, New Romney; J. Field, Laceby, Limber, Lincolnshire; J. Ackers, the Heath, near Ludlow; D. Caruthers, Grondra House, Chepstow; W. Hollis, Shirenewton House, Chepstow; J. White, Colford, Gloucestershire; H. Dyke, Troftybulla, near Monmouth; J. Challoner, Overton, Congleton, Cheshire; S. Heath, Frankton, Southam, Warwickshire; T. Burne, Higgins, Lvyriton Hall, Newport, Shropshire; J. Rand, Hadleigh, Suffolk; W. Simpson, 29, Saville-row, London; R. Hunt, jun., Stamford, Lincolnshire; Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, Ashwell Thorpe, Wymondham, Norfolk; R. Peele, Long Sutton, Wisbeach; J. Clarke, Gedney, Holbeach; J. C. Whitmell, Daventry; W. Johnson, St. Helen's, Prescot; H. J. Johnstone, Speen, Newbury; Geldard, G. A., Aikrig End, Kendal; P. Drew, Glanhafren, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; A. Denman, Willingdon, Eastbourne; J. Gorringe, Seaniston, Lewes; H. Fookes, What Church, Blandford; L. Harbottle, Alnwick Grange, Hexham; O. Langhorne, Mill Hills, Hexham; M. Atkinson, Peepy, Hexham; L. Watson, Allerwash, Hexham; O. Wright, Butcherwell, Hexham; W. Talbot, Hawkeshead, Scarisbrick Hall, Ormskirk; A. Waterhouse, Aigburth, near Liverpool; R. Waterhouse, Aigburth, near Liverpool; J. Bryans, Belfield, Bowness, near Kendal; S. Harding, Alpraham, Tarporley, Cheshire; J. Cooch, Harlestone, near Northampton; C. Brook, Erbistock Hall, Overton, Flintshire; D. Daly, Liverpool; P. F. Keogh, Liverpool; C. Cave, Bracknell, Berkshire; G. Smith, Berkeley, Gloucestershire; G. Long, ditto ditto; C. Marklove, Oil Mills, ditto ditto; J. C. Nott, Hallow, near Worcester; W. Smith, Whittlesey, Peterborough; the Rev. J. E. Lance, Cliffe, Blandford; T. Dicken, Loppington House, Wem, Salop; W. Banning, Postmaster of Liverpool; G. Greenall, Walton Hall, Warrington; G. Osborn, Waterloo terrace, Northampton; A. Cliffe, Belle-Vue, Enniscarthy, Wexford; J. Menkhouse, the Stowe, Hay, Herefordshire; J. M. Richards, Plas Newydd, Cardiff; A. Pollock, Mountains Town, county Meath; J. Hollock, ditto, ditto; J. Wilson, Haydock, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire; E. Chitty, Guildford; W. S. Shuldham, Dunmanway, Cork; D. Waterhouse, Aigburth, near Liverpool; J. Cuthbert, Clayton-square, Liverpool; D. Mac Grigor, Walton, near Liverpool; H. Cobbold, Walton-on-the-Maze, Essex.

Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.—A letter was read from Edward Bullen, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, informing the council that a vote of thanks had been unanimously passed by that society, at a meeting held in Dublin, on the 3rd of June, to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for their kind and valuable co-operation in promoting the views and objects of the new institution, and that a public meeting would be held in Dublin on the 19th of July, for the purpose of forming a committee to attend the Liverpool meeting as a deputation, and to confer in person with the Liverpool meeting on the most advantageous mode of mutually promoting the common objects of both societies.

German Agricultural Meeting.—Capt. Stanley Carr, of Tuschenbech, in the Duchy of Lanenburg, and an honorary member of the society, communicated to the council a variety of printed programmes, issued by the Society of German Husbandmen and Foresters, in reference to their great annual meeting, to be held in the autumn of the present year; and assured the council that any member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England who might attend the meeting, might rely on every possible attention and assistance on his part.—Mr. Hardley informed the council that the meeting in question would take place in the first week of the ensuing September, and be held at Dobberan, a small town in the Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, pleasantly situated on the northern coast of Germany, on the shores of the Baltic, and much frequented as a fashionable bathing place, lying on the high road between Wismar and Rostock, about 90 English miles in a straight line E.N.E. of Hamburg, and 120 N.W. of Berlin. The thanks of the council were then voted to Capt. Carr for this communication.

Wire-worm.—C. B. Fleetwood, Esq., communicated to the Society a detailed account of his mode of destroying the wire-worm, as successfully practised by him during a period of years, along with a model of his apparatus, and specimens of the remedies applied. The council referred this communication to Mr. John Curtis, F.L.S., the celebrated entomologist, for his report on this subject to the Journal Committee.

Economical Manure for Cottagers.—G. Kimberley, Esq., of Tadworth, near Epsom, Surrey, presented to the Society a copy of his address to the rural population on the leading principles of agriculture, and detailed a simple process by which they might create, without any expense, sufficient manure for their gardens or allotments to produce most abundant crops; and the mode of improving the quantity and durability of such manure by a small sum expended upon it every year.

Manure from Green Crops.—William Bence Jones, Esq., of Aghabusky, near Bandon, in the county of Cork, presented to the Society several copies of his printed letter to his tenantry on the advantages attending their growing green crops for the purpose of obtaining supplies of manure for their land, recommending them to sow with clover and turnips just the same quantity of land that they then left as grazing; assuring them that as a result they would get, at the very least, double the weight of food for their cows and horses as they at that time got from grazing, and that they would consequently be able to keep double the number of cows, and make twice the quantity of manure for their land; concluding by citing cases to illustrate the subject, and point out also the advantages of [illegible] feeding the cattle, the management of turnips, clover, and potato crops, &c. Mr. Jones informed the Society that having the types still standing, he would willingly furnish a gratuitous supply of the pamphlet to members; and the Marquis of Downshire stated his approbation of the publication, as suited to the case of the Irish tenantry, and the fact that Mr. Blacker, the well-known agriculturist of Armagh, had requested to be furnished with 300 copies for his own immediate distribution.

Liverpool Meeting.—On the motion of Mr. Raymond Barker, chairman of the Liverpool Committee, the Hon. Capt. Spencer, M.P., and Mr. Woods Page, were added to the list of members of the Committee; and the President stated that, in order to afford every facility for the proposition of new members before July 7, the final date for election, previously to the meeting, the council would adjourn to Tuesday the 6th of July, for the purpose of receiving the names of candidates for admission, instead of limiting the date of proposition to the 25th of June, as formerly arranged.—Mrs. Davies Gilbert, of Eastbourne, Sussex, informed the council that she had kept 14 working bullocks all the winter, on her farm of 900 acres at Beechey Head, without their having had the epidemic; which her flock of 700 sheep with their 353 healthy lambs had also fortunately escaped: the soil being a chalk down, and therefore dry; and no more particular care having been taken of the stock than keeping them in good condition. Mrs. Gilbert also stated that she had recently had two new ponds constructed for watering the flock on the plan described in the Journal volume I., part 4, page 407, the bottoms being grouted with flints and grey lime mortar, from 9 inches to a foot in thickness; and which were found to answer very well; and had also built four houses for stall-fed cows, supplied with water by tanks receiving the rain from the roofs; the last tank being constructed solely of flints found on the land, and domed over with flints, having a cast-iron well-curb at the mouth; as well as erected a lodge for cows, adjoining to a wash-house, for the purpose of keeping them as warm as is done in Holland.—Mrs. Coote, of Mornington House, near Clifton, called the attention of the society to the immediate importance of giving encouragement to cottagers to plant reasonable breadths of potatoes, and to keep, to the best of their ability, an account of the cost and quantity of seed-potatoes planted; so that the produce might be ascertained. Mrs. Coote recommended the potatoes to be planted by the wife of the labourer, and at the present time, in drills, like celery; and suggested the excellent effect that would result in the encouragement of cottagers to industrious efforts, by the distribution of medals or sums of small amount among them.

At a council held on Wednesday, the 23rd of June—Philip Pusey, Esq., President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected members of the society:—J. Humphreys, Berview Rectory, Welshpool; J. H. Day, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire; L. Scott, Keisby, near Folkingham, Lincolnshire; G. Jones, Starton, near Warwick; T. Bull, Stockingford, Nuneaton; J. Cobbold, Ipswich; W. Lowe, Liverpool; R. Jolleff, Long-Ashton, near Bristol; J. Mackie, Bambrough-hall, Belford, Northumberland; T. Wood, Rennington, Alnwick; J. L. Manning, Bardon Park, near Leicester; H. Menzies, Manchester; R. Rigby, Maghull, near Liverpool; P. Cripps, Dale-street, Liverpool; P. Leonard, Soho-street, Liverpool; M. Aungier, Clarence-terrace, Liverpool; H. Littledale, Liscard, near Liverpool; T. Harrison, West Derby, Liverpool; J. Macfarlane, Speke, near Liverpool; H. L. Warner, Tibberton Court, near Hereford; M. White, Tripping-Kennet, Ross, Herefordshire; C. T. Hatfield, Hartsdown House, near Margate; the Hon. Col. C. Onslow, Upton House, Alresford, Hampshire; C. Ivens, Cranford, Kettering; E. Garven, Warrington; S. Beeston, Gollstone, Newport, Shropshire; G. C. Ingram, Newport, Shropshire; Col. Hildyard, Stokesley, Yorkshire; C. T. Barkley, Sunbury; G. Fagg, Bedfont, Middlesex; J. Todd, Sutton-Coldfield, near Birmingham; J. C. Algar, South Haningfield, Chelmsford; W. Bentall, Heybridge, Maldon, Essex; J. Woodward, Berlingham, Pershore, Worcestershire; R. Shute, Liverpool; S. Stumforth, Liverpool; J. Roscoe, Knutsford, Cheshire; J. Hampson, High Leigh, Warrington; R. Woodman, jun., Housedean Farm, Falmer, Lewes, Sussex; J. Hodsen, jun., Falmer Court, Lewes, Sussex; the Rev. W. Webb, D.D., Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge; T. V. Webb, Clare Hall, Cambridge; F. Bradshaw, jun., Barton Blount, near Derby; T. Mosley, East Lodge, Burton-on-Trent; R. Lake, Milton, near Canterbury; L. Oliphant, Condie, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire; J. Dayman, Mambury, Bideford, Devonshire; J. Roscruge, Roscruge St. Anthony, Helston, Cornwall; J. Field, St Albans; G. Goddard, Great Cell Barns, St. Albans; R. Pocock, Hedges Farm, St. Albans; T. Ashby, Redbourn, Hertfordshire; T. Miles, Keynam, near Leicester; R. Earl, Buckworth, near Huntingdon; T. Earl, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; S. Taverner, Peterborough; W. Laxton, Thorney, Peterborough; Rev. J. Higginson, Thormanby Rectory, Thirsk; W. Kerl, Annables Farm, Kinsborne Green, Harpenden, Hertfordshire; J. Hinckes, Leicester; J. Goodacre, Desford, near Leicester; E. Rudgard, Lincoln; W. Jardine, 67, Grosvenor-street, London; W. Newton, Bay Farm, near Bath; N. Cartwright, Haugham, Louth; J. Porter (Architect), Oswestry; S. G. Gist, Wormington Grange, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire; J. Smith, Lewes; H. Gore, Blessington, Ireland; B. Miller, Chapel Brampton, near Milton; R. Tomlinson, Shelley Hall, Ongar, Essex; J. Hinxman, Sudbury Grove, Middlesex; W. Daniel, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire; T. C. Eyton, Dinnerville, Wellington, Shropshire; Rev. H. W. Phelps, Snedland Rectory, Maidstone; R. Bromley, land surveyor, Derby; T. Woodward, Corn Exchange, Liverpool; W. K. Bourne, Fisherwick, Lichfield; R. Squires, Walton, near Liverpool; G. Naylor, Plas Clough, near Denbigh; G. Riddle, Walton House, Tewkesbury; J. Bold, Liverpool; T. Bold, Liverpool; G. Armstrong, Liverpool; J. Orrell, 33, Great George-street, Liverpool; J. Harrop, Bardoley, Ashton-under-Lyne; J. Tyrer, Booth, near Liverpool; D. MacVicar, Liverpool.

Liverpool Meeting.—The Royal Institution of Liverpool have intimated, through J. Baines, Esq., their wish to afford the members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England every facility of inspecting their museum, and their willingness to grant the use of their lecture-room, if required. The Mechanics' Institute having already granted the society the use of their rooms for the central business of the society, have also offered the use of their lecture-room. The Athenæum have passed a resolution that admission to their rooms will be given to all the non-resident members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England during their visit to Liverpool. The Horticultural Society have made an offer of their botanic Gardens, if required, for the display of agricultural produce. The Liverpool and Harrington Water Company have offered, through E. D. Packer, Esq., to supply the cattle-yard with water from their mains, free of expense to the society. The Mayor of Liverpool has communicated, through R. Barre, Esq., his willingness to place the council-room of the corporation, in the Town-hall, at the disposal of the society during their meeting. T. K. Glazebrook, Esq., the President of the Liverpool Library and Lyceum, has also transmitted to the society the following resolution:—"That during the approaching meeting, in Liverpool, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the promotion of that science, the members of that association shall have free access to the library, and liberty to take out such works as they may apply for, subject to such regulations as the committee of the library may make; and, further, the free use of the committee room, when not engaged by the proprietors, with any other facility which the library has the opportunity of affording."—The thanks of the society were unanimously voted to the various parties who have thus evinced their interest in its proceedings.—Messrs. Hulme, the contractors, have announced that the cattle-yard and dining pavilion require only a few days to effect their completion; and Mr. Radley, of the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, has become the successful competitor for the contracts of the Council

Dinner on the Wednesday, and the great dinner of the society on the Thursday of the week of meeting.

East Indian Seeds.—Professor Royle, F.R.S., of the East India Company and King's College, presented to the council a supply of Himalayan Pine seeds, for distribution among such of the members as the council might direct, and the thanks of the council having been unanimously voted to Professor Royle for this additional proof of his interest in the proceedings of the society, the three packets of seeds—of the Pinus excelsa, the Abies Webbiana, and the Pinus Deodara—were distributed among the following gentlemen for their trial of the seeds, report on their respective merits and suitableness for the climate of this part of the empire, and a supply of new plants for further distribution among the members of the society, namely—The Marquis of Downshire, Earl Spencer, Earl Talbot, Lord Portman, Col. Challoner, Mr. Kinder, Mr. Dean, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Shelley.

Preservation of Butter.—Henry Wood, Esq., of Bramsdean House, near Alresford, Hampshire, transmitted to the council a jar of butter, as a specimen of the successful mode adopted for its preservation when that article is intended for export to foreign climates. Mr. Wood informed the council that this butter had been prepared on the 19th ult., according to the process adopted in eastern countries, where it was used for culinary purposes instead of hog's lard, which the Mahometan law prohibited, and would keep for any length of time in a perfect state of preservation, although it contained no salt or other additional substance. This preservative state of the butter was induced by the removal of the scum, and the dissipation of the watery particles of fresh butter, effected by the gentlest possible application of sufficient heat to produce the result. Mr. Wood stated that in Asia this gentle heat was obtained by the natives by filling a large, open, earthenware pan with powdered and well-dried cow dung, and then setting fire to it, introducing into the midst of the burning cow dung an earthen vessel containing the butter, which thus became melted; and when the scum, as it rose, had been successively removed, and the watery particles driven off by the heat, it was poured into a jar, and preserved for use. Mr. Wood suggested that a sand-bath, properly regulated, might answer the same purpose as the dried cow-dung: and as the process was so very simple, there could be no difficulty in preparing it, and that, when once prepared, the butter never "became tainted." Mr. Wood stated that he carried with him to the Cape of Good Hope some butter prepared in the same way, at Col. Skinner's farm at Hansi, to the westward of Delhi, a year previously, and which was pronounced by the agriculturist, Mr. Duckett, and others, to be superior to the salted butter of the colony, and, for culinary purposes, far superior to lard. Mr. Wood stated his intention of exhibiting a specimen of this prepared butter at the Liverpool meeting.

Winkfield Dibbling Machine.—The Rev. W. L. Rham communicated an account of his new machine, which he had now nearly completed, and which it was his intention to exhibit at the Liverpool meeting. This machine is intended by its inventor to introduce a perfect garden-culture on the largest farms; and to act, by convertible arrangements of its parts, either as a scarifier, a scuffler, or a grubber. This paper was referred by the council to the Journal committee.

Wire-worm.—Earl Talbot informed the council of the success with which he had applied the refuse lime of gas-works (probably an impure sulphuret of lime, or lime combined loosely with sulphuretted hydrogen—a gas the most deleterious of all others to animal life) to the destruction of the wire-worm. Col. Morewood, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, has also informed the society of the decided effects he had experienced on his own land in preventing the appearance and ravages of wire worm, attending the use of Crosskill's clod-crusher. Mr. Ellison, of Sizergh Castle, Kendal, communicated a paper on the turnip-fly. Mr. D Gilbert, on the Belgian mode of conveying the bassin, or warm food, to stall-fed cows; Mr. George Nettle, of Stoke, near Devonport, papers on seed-corn, drill-sowing, and the Agaricus, or dry-rot; Mr. Chawner, secretary of the Lichfield Agricultural Society, an essay on farm-yard manure, by a member of that society; and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, their last printed report.—The president laid before the council the new part of the Journal, just ready for publication, and particularly directed the attention of the members to the valuable and interesting paper which it contained on the cultivation of Northumberland, and which had been communicated by Mr. Grey of Dilston.

Infirmary for Diseases of Cattle.—Professor Sewell, of the Royal Veterinary College, St. Pancras, has informed the society that the governors of the college have been pleased to express their approbation of his efforts, formerly communicated to the council, to establish a cattle infirmary, and supply the means of instruction in the treatment of diseases, by having engaged to undertake the medical care of the extensive dairy belonging to Thomas Flight, Esq. (formerly Laycock's dairy) Islington, free of any expense, on condition that the pupils who are desirous of practising that highly-important branch of the veterinary art might attend the same daily. The governors having unanimously voted a grant of 100*l* to Professor Sewell, in consideration and on account of the expenses he had already incurred to the present Midsummer, have at the same time resolved to place at his disposal the further sum of 200*l*., in furtherance of the same object. Professor Sewell has further stated that Mr. Pusey, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, having expressed his approbation of the plan originally proposed, and the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Handley, and other members of the society having, at different times, visited the dairy and infirmary, and fully concurred with him in its eligibility in every respect for the intended purpose, he should spare neither pains nor expense to accomplish the views of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in promoting the successful application they so anxiously desire, of the veterinary art to domestic animals in general; and that those pupils of the college who attended and underwent a satisfactory examination on these branches of practice and study, would have an additional clause, expressive of their proficiency on those points, appended to their respective diplomas.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition was held on Tuesday the 21st of June, when the following prizes were awarded.—For the best 100 pods of Peas, to W. Wilson, gr., Cluny Castle; 2d ditto, to ditto; 3rd ditto, to D. Smith, Aboyne Castle. Best Cherries, to J Wood, gr. to Sir R. D. H. Elphinstone, of Logie, Bart.; 2d ditto, to J. Clark, gr. to H. Lumsden, Esq.; 3d ditto, to D. Smith Aboyne Castle. Best Strawberries, to J. Pirie, gr. Strawberrybank; 2d ditto, to J. Wattie, gr. Clerkseat; 3d ditto, to J. Pirie, gr. Strawberrybank. Best and 2d best Ranunculuses, to D. Gairns, gr. to J. M. Nicolson, Esq.; 3d ditto, to A. Mackie, gr., Arbuthnott. Best and 2d best Anemones, to J. Simpson, gr., Elmhill; 3d ditto, to N. Glennie, gr. to Sir J. Forbes, of Fintray, Bart. Best Seedling Ranunculus Princess Royal, to J. Wright, gr., Westfield: 2d ditto Westfield Hero, to ditto, ditto: 3d ditto same variety, to ditto, ditto. Best Tulips, to D. Gairns, gr., Glenbervie. Best Geraniums, to ditto, ditto: 2d ditto, to A. Mackie; 3d ditto, to D. Gelian, Durris. Best Cabbages, to J. Wood, Logie, 2d ditto, to J. Meffet, gr., Pitmuxton; 3d ditto, to J. Silver, gr., Holburn-street. Best Heartsease, to A. Mackie, Arbuthnott; 2d ditto, to ditto, ditto; 3d ditto, to D. Gairns, gr., Glenbervie. Best Apples, to R. Donald, gr., Woodside; 2d ditto, to D. Smith, gr., Aboyne Castle, 3d ditto, to N. Glennie, gr., Fintray. Best and 2d best Irises, to T. Milne, 3d ditto, to J. Bertie, gr., Broadford. Best Melon, to J. Simpson, gr., Elmhill; 2d ditto, to D. Paybor, gr. to J. Farquharson, Esq.; 3d ditto, to J. Wood, gr., Logie. Best Turnips, to G. Cardno, gr., Cornhill; 2d ditto, to J. Wood, gr., Logie; 3d ditto, to G. Cardno, gr., Cornhill. Best Carrots, to J. Wood, Logie; 2d ditto, to T. Darling, Woodhill; 3d ditto, to C. Runcy, Esq. Best Home-made Wine, to Mrs. Rae. Best Cauliflower, to D. Gairns, gr., Glenbervie; 2d ditto, to C. Runcy, Esq. First Extra Prize, for 3 bunches of very superior Grapes, to C. Runcy, Esq.; 2d ditto, for a Plant of Cactus speciosus, to R. Yule, gr., Murtle. Best Border Flower, to J. Mathewson, gr., Links; 2d ditto, to N. Glennie, gr., Fintray. Best Greenhouse Plants, to T. Darling, gr., Woodhill; 2d ditto, to W. Gallow, gr. to Sir M. Bruce, Bart.—*Aberdeen Constitutional*

Birmingham Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition was held at the Town Hall, June 3d, when there was a good display of well-grown plants, amongst which was a large collection of Orchidaceæ, from G. Barker, Esq.; Calceolarias, Ericas, &c. from W. C. Alston, Esq. and J. Willmore, Esq. Fruits were few but good, particularly the Pines from J. Taylor, Esq., and Strawberries from T. Chattock, Esq. and H. Dawes, Esq. The Vegetables were of excellent quality, both from gentlemen and also from the cottagers. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Exotic Orchidaceæ: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, G. Barker, Esq. T. Insleay, gr., Cattleya Aclandiæ, C. Mossiæ, Cyrtochilum flavescens, Brassia verrucosa. Ditto, six plants, 1st and 2d ditto, Epidendrum aletifolium, Leptotes bicolor, Lælia cinnabarina, Oncidium divaricatum, O. cupræum, O. crispum, Huntleya violacea, Cattleya intermedia, Oncidium pulchellum, O. sp., Brassia maculata, Stanhopea grandiflora. Stove Plants: 1st, Portlandia grandiflora, J. Willmore, Esq. (T. Williams, gr.); 2d, Gastrochilus Jenkensii, A. Kendrick, Esq. (R. Galear, gr.); 3d, Alstonia grandiflora, G. Barker, Esq.; 4th, Gloxinia violacea, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Greenhouse Plants: 1st and 2d, Lechenaultia formosa, Boronia serrulata, W. C. Alston, Esq. J. Clift, gr.); 3d, Pimelea decussata, J. Gough, Esq. C. Sharpe, gr.); 4th, Kennedya inophylla, J. Willmore, Esq. Ditto, six plants: 1st, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d, J. Willmore, Esq. Amaryllidaceæ: 1st, Blandfordia nobilis, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2d, Amaryllis Coburghii, J. Taylor, Esq. W. Carpenter, gr.). Ericas: 1st, 2d, 3d, Vestita pallida seedling, Perspicua nana, Vestita, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 4th, Odora rosea, J. Willmore, Esq. Ditto, six plants: 1st, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d, J. Willmore, Esq. Pelargoniums: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Decorum, Foster's Eliza, Splendidissima, Alexandrina, J. Upfill, Esq. (E. Pool, gr.). Ditto, six plants, Ditto: 2d, W. C. Alston, Esq. Calceolarias: 1st, 3d, Perfection, Seedling, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d, Oldfordiana, J. Willmore, Esq. Ditto, six plants: 1st, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d, J. Willmore, Esq. Cactuses in flower: 1st, Ackermannii, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2d, Jenkinsonii, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. J. Kendrick, gr.). Ditto, melon-shaped, six plants: 1st, 2d, G. Barker, Esq. Mimulus Diplacus puniceus, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Pæonies: 1st, Moutan, J. Gough, Esq.; 2d, edulis, Mr. J. Moore; 3d, speciosa, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Groups of Flowers: 1st, T. Small, Esq. B. Usherwood gr.); 2d, Mr. F. Brewer. Alpine Plants in pots, six specimens: 1st, 3d, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2d, Mr. J. Moore. Herbaceous Plants, do. do.: 1st, 2d, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Hardy Annuals in pots: Phlox Drummondii, J. Gough, Esq. Tulips: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Sir Sidney Smith, Rose Unique, Duc de Lancaster, Rose de Purpurea, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Ferns, six plants: Mr. J. Moore. Orange Trees in fruit: J. Gough, Esq. 24 Pansies, Gardeners and Amateurs: 1st, J. Mason, Esq. (W. Mussell, gr.); 2d, J. Willmore, Esq. Ditto, Nurserymen: 1st, Mr. W. Earl; 2d, Mr. F. Brewer; 3d, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Rhododendrons, cut specimens: 1st, 3rd, hirsutum, Unknown, Messrs. Pope & Sons; 2d, Roseum, J. Gough, Esq. Azaleas in pots: 1st, 2d, 3d, Calendulacea var. Decus hortorum, Recentissima, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Ditto, cut specimens: 1st, Calendulacea, J. Gough, Esq.; 2d, 3d, Unknown, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Roses in pots: 1st, 2d, 3d, Smithiana, Odorata, O. lutea, W. Anderton, Esq. (G. Fisher, gr.). Pines: 1st, 2d, 3d, Two Havannahs, Queen, J. Taylor, Esq. Grapes: Black Hamburg, R. L. Chance, Esq. T. Lewis, gr.). Pears: Ditto. Cherries: 1st, 2d, May Duke, Mr. J. Sadler. Strawberries: 1st, 2d, Keen's Seedling, T. Chattock, Esq. W. Fitness, gr.); 3d, 4th, Ditto, H. Dawes, Esq. E. Hipston, gr.). Cauliflowers: 1st, T. Chattock, Esq.; 2d, Mr. J. Sadler. Peas: 1st, 2d, Racehorse, Early Frame, Mr. J. Sadler. Kidney Beans: 1st, T. Chattock, Esq.; 2d, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. Potatoes: 1st, Ashleaved Kidney, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2d, Ditto, R. L. Chance, Esq. Turnips: Early Six Week, R. L. Chance, Esq. Cabbages: 1st, 3d, West Ham, Compton, Mr. J. Sadler; 2d, West Ham, J. Gough, Esq. Lettuces: 1st, 3d, Golden Cos, Mr. J. Sadler; 2d, Bath Cos, T. Chattock, Esq. Onions: 1st, 2d, Tripoli, Lisbon, Mr. J. Sadler; 3rd, White Spanish, J. Gough, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES.—Tropæolum pentaphyllum, H. Dawes, Esq.; Fuchsia virgata, tall standard, P. Kenway, Esq. G. Worley, gr.); Fuchsia Seedling, ditto, P. Kenway, Esq.; Balsams, J. Taylor, Esq.; Lilium longiflorum, W. Mills, Esq. (J. Baylis, gr.) Besides these, 15 prizes were awarded to Cottagers.

The Chichester Horticultural Society.—The summer meeting was held in the Assembly-room, on Thursday, the 24th of June, and the show, which equalled, if not surpassed, that of any previous year, was much admired by many ladies and gentlemen who visited the exhibition. A collection of Geraniums, Roses, and Pansies, from Silverlock's Nursery, attracted marked attention; as also did the cut specimens, Roses, and Flowers from Messrs. Newman's.—The prizes were awarded as follows:—To Mr. Budd, gr. to J. A. Smith, Esq., 1st prize for Cherries, Kidney and Round Potatoes, Lettuce, Carrots, Bouquet, and Bouquet of Roses; to Mr. Holding, gr. to the Dean of Chichester, 1st prize for double Parsley; Mr. Gorsuch, gr. to W. Dilke, Esq., 1st prize for Carrots, 2d do. for Cherries, 3d do. for Strawberries; Mr. Goldring, gr. to C. Ridge, Esq., 1st prize for Cucumbers and Cabbage; Mr. King, gr. to G. B. Hall, Esq., 2d prize for Melons; Mr. H. S. Tichener, 1st prize for cut Geraniums and Apples; Mr. Sheppard, gr. to the Rev. L. V. Harcourt, 1st prize for Melon, 2d do. for Grapes, 1st do. for Strawberries, Raspberries, French Beans, Turnips, and Roses—Greenhouse Plants, Calceolarias, Herbaceous, and Shrubby Plants; Mr. White, gr. to Mrs. General Dorrien, 2d prize for Apples and Lettuce, a prize for specimen plants, and a basket of new bulbs; Mr. Evans, gr. to J. B. Freeland, Esq., 1st prize for Gooseberries, Cauliflowers, and Iris; H. Deacon, Esq., 1st prize for Pinks, 2d do. for Pansies; Mr. Nash, gr. to Major Richardson, 1st prize Grapes, and prizes for Roses in trusses, cut flowers, and specimen plants; Mr. Kent, 1st prize Geraniums, seedling do., and 2d prize for Strawberries; Mr. Toogood, gr. to Mrs. Pilkington, 1st prize stove plants and Pansies, 2d do. Roses; Mr. Fielder, gr. to C. S. Dickins, Esq., 2d prize bouquet.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Croydon Pink Show.—The first Annual Show took place June 23rd. Fifteen pans of Pinks were exhibited, most of which were very fine. The following are the awards:—1st Prize, J. Denby, gr. to the Rev. J. Mapleton,—Omega, One in the Ring, Geo. Kelson, Lovegrove's George IV., Countess Stanhope, Bexley Hero, Keynes' No. 2, Countess of Plymouth, Earl of Cheltenham, Lady Hallowell, Willmer's Queen, Earl of Uxbridge; 2d, R. Henbrey, jun.,—Geo. Kelson, Willmer's Queen, Omega, Miss Blackstone, Earl of Uxbridge, Duchess of Kent, Lady Hallowell, Duke of Bedford, Dr. Coke, Countess Stanhope, Church's Rosana, Hon. Geo. Cook; 3rd, Mr. Bridges,—Lady Auckland, Omega, Duchess of Kent, West Kent Hero, Norman's Defiance, Countess of Plymouth, Willmer's Queen, Bridges' Fanny, Cousens' Queen, Church's Triumph, Earl of Cheltenham, M'Leod's Seedling; 4th, Mr. J. Agate; 5th, G. Young, gr. to R. Fenwicke, Esq.; 6th, Mr. G. Edwards.

Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The 37th Exhibition, and first for the present season, of this truly valuable Society, took place on the 11th of June, at Congdon's Royal Subscription Rooms in this city: nor is it too much to say, that splendid as these have generally been, this was one of the most beauteous and magnificent exhibitions of the kind we have witnessed. In the arrangement also a most refined taste was displayed, and manifest improvement on former modes. This we hope will be persevered in, and as little as possible bearing the appearance of being artificial obtruded on the view. We can assure the gentlemen of the committee that it was a change which gave the highest satisfaction. To describe all the beautiful plants and flowers would fill a space far beyond what we have at our disposal, but of the liberal contributors we ought not to omit special mention of Mrs. Wells, J. W. Buller, Esq., S. T. Kekewich, Esq., H. Porter, Esq., L. Ponsford, Esq., J. N. Stevenson, Esq., Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., J. B. Sanders, Esq., J. E. Kingdon, Esq., Mr. J. Clark, &c. &c., &c. And of Nurserymen, of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. of Exeter; Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter; Mr. Pontey, Plymouth; Mr. Rendle, Plymouth. Mr. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells, made a most splendid display, having such an immense variety of rare and beautiful plants in flower; we cannot help noticing a few in each class. The most striking of the Orchidaceæ or Air Plants were, Stanhopea oculata, with 19 flowers on it, each five inches across, protruding from the bottom of the plant, and producing a most delicious perfume; Aerides odorata, one of the best of the Orchidaceæ; Dendrobium calceolaria, never before flowered or exhibited in this neighbourhood; Brassia maculata, Oncidium pictum, with 300 flowers on it; Maxillaria aromatica, &c. Among the hothouse plants were very fine specimens of the new Gloxinia rubra, Calpurnia splendens, Tabernæmontana coronaria, Ardisia picta, Cerbera Manghas. Also among the greenhouse plants were Azalea Indica alba, and A. Indica variegata, very fine; Lechnea purpurea, Acrophyllum venosum, Chorozema Henchmanii, Calistachys longifolia. The leading varieties of Ericas or Heaths were, depressa, dilecta, propendens, ovata, vestita coccinea, odora rosea, ampullacea vittata. The Geraniums far surpassed anything, in size and splendour, we ever witnessed; one called Bijou, with nearly 700 flowers and flower-buds on it measuring 13 feet in circumference, and not exceeding 2 feet in height, the foliage covering the top of the pot; another called Coronation, with 500 flowers and buds on it; and many others grown in the same style, also two very fine Orange trees loaded with fruit, with a variety of Calceolarias, Heartsease, Roses, &c. &c. The collection of Roses sent by L. Ponsford, Esq. was also superb, and drew general attention. In the contribution of H. Potter, Esq. was a splendid seedling Geranium, raised by Mr. H. Elmes, the gr., and named the "Beauty of Winslade." There was also a splendid seedling Geranium raised by John N. Stevenson, Esq., of Alphington, named "The Pride of Exe Vale." The various specimens brought forward by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., were individually exemplifications of the highest order of horticultural skill, and we cannot wonder that they were the engrossing objects of attention at the exhibition; they had two plants nearly seven feet high of the Cedrus Deodara, the sacred Indian Fir, a native of Nepal and Indo-Tataric mountains, at an elevation of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, and has been found to brave with impunity the severest winters of Europe. This valuable and very desirable tree generally attains the height of 150 feet, with a trunk 30 feet in circumference. L. P. and Co. also exhibited two noble plants of Juniperus excelsa, 6 feet high, the tree Jumpa of the Crimea, a most desirable plant for open lawns, being evergreen, and of a beautiful conical form; also large specimen plants of Ericas, and several noble Palms. A splendid plant of Araucaria imbricata, and another of Araucaria excelsa; several new Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c.; a new annual, Portulaca Thellusonii; several very fine Rhododendrons; and probably the finest specimen ever seen of a new stove plant, called Gloxinia rubra, evidently much darker in colour than the others exhibited on the same occasion; there were 26 blossoms in fine perfection. In the contribution of Messrs. Veitch and Son, a beautiful specimen of the Lechenaultia biloba drew general attention; this is from the Swan River, its first time of flowering in this country, and a perfect acquisition. They had also a splendid specimen of the Gloxinia rubra; a beautiful new specimen of Verbena triumphans; splendid Heaths, among which were Erica ventricosa, an immense and beautifully grown plant, having from 5,000 to 6,000 flowers on it, and in itself alone calculated to attract a large number of persons; some beautifully spotted new Calceolarias; a fine group of seedling Geraniums, many of which were much admired; together with orchideous, greenhouse, and a profusion of other plants. The seedling Geraniums of Mr. Pontey, of Plymouth, were the theme of general admiration, and among them we noticed, Pontey's Pride of the Hill, Apollo, Inez de Castro, Wonder, Blushing Maid, Apex, Lyne's Queen of England, Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, Pearl of the West, Wood's Ivanhoe, Foster's Bridegroom, Amethyst, Comte de Paris, Beauty, Vulcan, Isabella, Lifeguardsman, Sylph, Conservative, Garth's Jupiter, Bridesmaid, Masterpiece, Sultan, Elizabeth, King John, Lady Carlisle, Foster's Nymph, Garth's Victory, Gaines' Emperor, Matilda, Florence, Foster's Prince Albert, Gloria, Joan of Arc. Mr. Pontey had also a new variety of Fuchsia named "tricolor," a delicate pink with green tips to the calyx, a free grower and good bloomer; a new and beautiful nondescript herbaceous plant from Mexico, with beautiful white globular flowers; a choice collection of Heartsease; and many other specimens of choice greenhouse and other plants. Mr. Rendle of Plymouth, had also a splendid collection of seedling Geraniums, comprising most of those already mentioned, and a most beautiful seedling named the "Glory of the West," to which the Gold Medal had been awarded on the preceding week at the Plymouth exhibition. FRUIT.—Grapes, 15*s*., J. Mason, gr. to Sir J. Kennaway; a Melon, 7*s*., H. L. Toll, Esq.; best specimen of the Citrus tribe, raised by any means, exhibited on the tree, 22*s*., C. Booth, gr. to J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2nd best ditto, J. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells; best dish of Pears, named, 7*s*., J. Radford, gr. to S. T. Kekewich, Esq.; best collection of Apples, not less than four sorts, 7*s*., J. Radford; best dish of dessert Apples, J. Sweetland, Esq.; best dish of dressing, ditto, ditto, 5*s*., Mrs. Mitchell; best dish of Strawberries, 7*s*., J. Mason; Nuts, of any sort, 5*s*., J. Mason. VEGETABLES.—For the best dish of Asparagus, not less than 100 heads, to be decided upon by weight, and none to exceed seven inches in length, 7*s*., J. Mason; 2nd best, ditto, ditto, C. Booth; best six stalks of Rhubarb, raised by any means, 7*s*., J. Coysh, gr. to J. Huxman, Esq.; 2nd ditto, ditto, 5*s*., H. Elms, gr. to H. Porter, Esq.; best brace of Cucumbers, 7*s*., J. Mason; best dish of green Peas, named, grown in the West of England, 7*s*., J. Mason; best dish of Kidney Beans, not less than 100, 5*s*., J. Mason; best dish of Potatoes, the growth of 1841, 7*s*., J. Sweetland; 2nd best ditto, 5*s*., J. Lethbridge, gr. to C. Parr, Esq.; best bunch of Onions, 5*s*., J. Lethbridge; best bunch of new Carrots, not less than 10, 5*s*., H. Elmes; best three Broccoli, 5*s*., W. Craggs, gr. to Sir T. Acland; best three Cauliflowers, 7*s*., J. Mason; best three Cabbages, 5*s*., J. Lethbridge; best six Cos Lettuces, 5*s*., J. Sweetland, Esq.; best six Cabbage Lettuces, 5*s*., H. Elmes; best dish of spring Spinach, 5*s*., J. Sweetland, Esq.; best collection of Vegetables, 10*s*., J. Mason; 2nd ditto, ditto, 7*s*., J. Sweetland, Esq. Extra: for Cucumbers, 5*s*., Dr. Miller. FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—Stove Orchidaceæ.—The best group of six plants, 20*s*., J. Griffin. 2nd ditto, 15*s*., C. Booth: newest and best specimen, 15*s*., J. Griffin; 2nd ditto, 7*s*., W. Craggs. STOVE PLANTS.—Not Orchidaceous.—Best six specimens, 20*s*., J. Griffin; 2nd ditto, 15*s*., C. Booth, newest and best plant, 15*s*., J. Griffin; 2nd ditto, 10*s*., J. Griffin; three newest and best Amaryllideæ, 7*s*., J. Mason, three 2nd best ditto, 5*s*., C. Booth. GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Best group of 12 plants, 20*s*., J. Griffin; 2nd ditto, 15*s*., J. Clark three newest and best sorts, 10*s*., J. Griffin, three 2nd ditto, 7*s*., J. Griffin; 12 best Cape Heaths, 10*s*., J. Griffin, six best ditto, ditto, 7*s*., J. Clark; three rarest and best ditto, 7*s*., J. Griffin, 12 newest and best Pelargoniums, 15*s*., J. Griffin; 12 2nd best ditto, 10*s*., J. Coysh; six best ditto, ditto, 10*s*., J. Griffin, six 2nd best ditto, 7*s*., J. Clark, three largest and best specimen plants, 10*s*., J. Griffin, three 2nd best, ditto, 7*s*., C. Booth; three best specimens of Cacti, 7*s*., C. Booth. HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—12 best hardy plants, 7*s*., W. Craggs; 12 2nd best ditto, 5*s*., W. Craggs. ROSES.—Best collection of Bourbon, Boursault, Noisette, China, and Odorata, 7*s*., L. Ponsford, Esq.; 2nd best ditto, 5*s*., W. Craggs. CALCEOLARIAS.—Best 12 varieties, 7*s*., C. Booth; best six ditto, 5*s*., C. Booth; three newest and best ditto, 5*s*., J. Griffin. CINERARIAS.—three best varieties, 7*s*., J. Mason; three 2nd best ditto, 5*s*., W. Macdonald, gr. to J. B. Sanders, Esq. RANUNCULUS.—Best 12

Turkey Ranunculus, 7s., J. Rainford. [illegible] sorts, 7s., J. Clark. [illegible] six newer [illegible] ditto, [illegible] J. Clark. Best [illegible] 2nd best ditto, [illegible] J. Sweetland, Esq. Extra.—[illegible] J. Griffin, [illegible] Stove Plants, [illegible] H. Elmes; [illegible] niums, 7s. 6d., J. Griffin; [illegible] house, 7s. 6d., C. Booth. Miscellaneous Collection, 7s. 6d., J. Griffin; ditto, 7s. 6d., J. Clark; ditto, 7s. 6d., H. Elmes; 3s. 6d., L. Ponsford, Esq.; ditto, 3s. 6d., J. Griffin; Calceolarias, 3s. 6d., J. Griffin; Seedling Calceolaria, 3s. 6d., C. Booth; Ranunculus, 3s. 6d., J. Griffin; Bouquet of Flowers, 3s. 6d., H. Elmes; Single Anemones, 3s. 6d., J. Clark; Seedling Geranium, 15s., H. Elmes. Besides these, 21 prizes were awarded to cottagers for various kinds of Fruit and Vegetables.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Dorking Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition took place at Reigate, on the 19th ult.; it was well attended considering the [illegible] state of the weather. Some of the Plants shown were [illegible] others reflected [illegible] growers. [illegible] shown by Mr. [illegible], gr. to J. B. Halsey, Esq., [illegible] of 6 Heaths by Mr. Barnes, [illegible] The specimen plants were not so good as might have been expected [illegible] The [illegible] specimens were shown by Mr. Hentage, gr. to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn; they were like the rest, containing but a small quantity of blossoms. The finest sorts were plants confined to 24-sized pots, by Mr. Heritage, seedlings of 1840. A beautiful seedling Geranium was shown by Mr. Heritage, of a splendid colour and form, rather darker than Gaines's King, with a fine spot on the upper petals striated. The following were the successful competitors:—Best collection of 12 Greenhouse Plants, Mr. Barnes, gr. to —Hankey, Esq., containing fine specimens of Nyeterinia fulvitilla, Malvernia incisa, &c.; 2d best, Mr. W. Scott, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq., which contained some good Alstrœmerias; 3d best, Mr. J. Ivery, among whose plants was a specimen of Tropæolum tricolorum climbing over the top of a frame, [illegible] gracefully; 4th best, Mr. J. Gadd, gr. to Lord Abinger. Best specimen, in flower, Erica ventricosa superba, Mr. W. Scott; 2d best, Clematis Sieboldii, Mr. Barnes; 3d best, ditto, Mr. J. Ivery. Best shrubby Calceolarias, Mr. Croucher, gr. to — Price, Esq. Best 4 Geraniums, Mr. W. Heritage (Lowndes' Perfection, Sylph, Alicia, Louis Quatorze); 2d best, Mr. Tomlinson, gr. to Lady C. Cavendish (Colossus, Vivid, Lowndes' Perfection, Alexandrina); 3d best, Mr. J. Ivery. Best 4 Geraniums, in pots, not exceeding 24, Mr. W. Heritage (3 seedlings 1840, Queen of Sheba, Indian Chief, Defiance, and Climax); 2d best, Mr. Ivery (Bridegroom, Alexandrina, Lowndes' Perfection); 3d best, Mr. Tomlinson (Victory, Florence, Lowndes' Perfection, Joan of Arc). Best seedling Geranium, Mr. Heritage, not named. Best ditto Calceolaria, Mr. Heritage. Best pan of 12 Roses, Mr. Broadbridge, gr. to Countess of Rothes; 2d best Mr. Heritage; 3d ditto, Mr. Gadd; 4th ditto, Mr. Charles Hunt. Best 12 Ranunculuses, Mr. Heritage. Best dish of Strawberries, Mr. J. Gadd; 2d ditto, Mr. Oliver, gr. to Sir B. C. Brodie. Some extra prizes were awarded, one to Mr. Barnes, for 6 Heaths.

Everton and Kirkdale Floral and Horticultural Meeting.—The first exhibition was held at Mr. New's, Derby Arms, Kirkdale, and gave unqualified gratification to all who witnessed it. The show was the most splendid that has yet taken place, and the flowers and fruits produced sufficiently evinced the utility of such exhibitions in encouraging the delightful sciences of floriculture and gardening. A spacious tent was pitched for the show, fitted up in a tasteful and appropriate manner, and surrounded by national flags; and when the whole was plenished with the plants on show, and numerous [illegible] and rare plants brought by friends of the society who competed for no prize, the whole formed a rich and variegated temple of Flora. The exhibition of Cinerarias, from the nursery of Messrs. Scott and Co., near Manchester, attracted much attention. A splendid specimen of the Gongora maculata, from C. S. Parker, Esq., of Argyrgh, was much admired. Mr. Skirving, of Walton Nursery, added much to the effect of the exhibition, by a display of fine and rare plants. The following is a statement of the principal prizes:—Tulips.—1st pan of six blooms, Mr. W. New: 2d ditto, Mr. T. Harrison; 3d ditto, Mr. J. Winward. Feathered Bizarre: 1st, Surpasse Catafalque—5th, Fire-brand—2d, 4th, and 6th, Unknown, Mr. Gandy; 3d, Trafalgar, Mr. Turner—Magnum Bonum, Mr. Storm; 7th, Duc de Savoy, Mr. Roby. Feathered Bybloemen: 1st, Beauty—2d, Baguet—3d, Washington, Mr. Gandy; 4th, Portout, Mr. Roby; 5th, Premier Noble—6th, Unknown, Mr. Turner; 7th, Semplon, Mr. Harrison. Feathered Rose: 1st, Lady Crewe—4th, Walworth, Mr. New; 2d, Comte de Vergennes—3d, Triomphe Royal—6th, Do-little, Mr. Turner; 5th, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Gandy; 7th, De Lina, Mr. Winward. Flamed Bizarre: 1st, Surpasse Catafalque—6th, Unknown, Mr. Harrison; 2d, Albion—3d, Lord Brougham, Mr. New; 4th, Unknown, Mr. Turner; 5th, Polyphemus—7th, Shakspere, Mr. Storm. Flamed Bybloemen: 1st, Violet Walters—2d, Alexander Magnus—3d, Unknown, Mr. Turner; 4th, Gracius, Mr. Storm; 5th, Lord Liverpool, Mr. J. Smith; 6th, Unknown, Mr. Gandy; 7th, Vulcan, Mr. New. Flamed Roses: 1st, Unique—2d, Vesta—3d, Triomphe Royal—4th, Lord Hill—5th, Do-little—7th, Rose Desirable, Mr. Turner; 6th, Queen of Roses, Mr. New. Bizarre Breeders: 1st and 2d, Mr. Turner; 3d, Mr. Gandy. Bybloemen Breeders: 1st, 2d, and 3d, Mr. Winward. Pansies.—Pan of 20 varieties: 1st and 3d, H. Moss, Esq.; 2d, P. Manley, gr.; 2d, Mr. W. Thompson. Seedling pan, 12 varieties, Mr. New. Stove.—1st, Cactus speciosissimus, —— Woodhouse, Esq. (M. Burrows, gr.); 2d, Ardisia crenulata, —3d, Sabal Blackburniana, R. Leyland, Esq. (A. Brown, gr.). Orchidaceous.—Gongora maculata, C. S. Parker, Esq. (G. Read, gr.). Ericas.—1st, Ventricosa—2d, Vestita fulgida, Messrs. Scott, Manchester; 3d, Daphnæflora, R. Leyland, Esq. Pelargoniums.—1st, Perfection—3d, Joan of Arc, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 2d, Pixey Queen, Mr. T. Davies. Greenhouse.—1st, Pimelea sylvestris,—3d, Calceolaria Tigridia, Mr. T. Davies; 2d, Fuchsia globosa, R. Leyland, Esq. Hardy Shrubs.—1st, Azalea pontica cruenta,—2d, A. gloria mundi, Mr. T. Davies. Basket of Plants: 1st, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 2d, J. [illegible], Esq.; [illegible] Woodhouse, Esq. Best Cut Flowers, J. [illegible], Esq.: 1st [illegible] 2d Pines, R. Alison, Esq. Best [illegible] White Grapes, T. B. Molyneux, Esq. R. Dwerryhouse, gr. [illegible] Woodhouse, Esq.; Gooseberries, Rev. J. Brooks; Currants, W. P. Freme, Esq.; Apples, [illegible] Mr. W. [illegible] Rev. J. Brooks; Rhubarb, 1st, Mr. [illegible]; Cucumbers, 1st, H. Moss, Esq., 2d, P. B. [illegible]; Mushrooms, 1st, Mr. J. B. Leyland; [illegible] French Beans, 1st, Mrs. Phillips, 2d, [illegible] T. B. Molyneux, Esq.; Peas, R. Alison, Esq.; [illegible] R. Leyland, Esq.; Cabbage, W. P. Freme, Esq.; Potatoes, R. Leyland, Esq.; Asparagus, Mr. W. J. Gaskell; Carrots and Turnips, R. Leyland, Esq.; Onions, H. Moss, Esq. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Skirving, for a Araucaria excelsa, and the remainder of his splendid collection of plants, exhibited for non-competition.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

Faversham Horticultural and Floral Society.—On June 11th this Society held its anniversary meeting. The hothouse and greenhouse plants from Lees Court, Belmont, and Syndale House, were of a splendid order. There was also a very excellent collection of Geraniums from Mr. Rigden's. The Pinks shown by Mrs. Simpson and Mr. J. Smith were considered by the judges superior to any before exhibited. The cottagers' productions were more numerous than usual, and elicited much praise from the company present. The clean and neat appearance of the cottagers who attended to receive their prizes afforded universal approbation. The adjudication of the prizes was as under:—Subscribers' Prizes. Fruit: Best Pine, Lady Sondes; best Melon, J. [illegible]; Mrs. Wheeler, best two bunches of Black Grapes, [illegible] best two bunches of White Grapes, [illegible] ditto; best 6 Cherries, [illegible] Mrs. Hyde; best [illegible] Currants, [illegible] Esq.; [illegible] Esq.; best basket of Fruit, not [illegible] Best quart of Peas, in pod, [illegible] Cottagers, W. Hall, Esq., best six [illegible] Cauliflowers, Miss Fairbrass. Flowers.—Best three stove plants, Lady Harris; best single stove plant, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best collection of greenhouse plants, of not less than three species (not Heaths or Geraniums), Lady Harris; 2d do., Mrs. Hyde; best three greenhouse plants (not Geraniums), Mrs. [illegible], 2d do., Lady Harris; best single greenhouse plant (not Geranium), Lady Sondes; 2d do., G. Hilton, Esq. (Lords); best six Geraniums, Wm. Rigden, Esq.; 2d do., do.; best three Geraniums, do.; 2d do., do.; best single do., do.; best two Fuchsias, Mrs. Oldman; best single Fuchsia, Lady Harris; best three Heaths, do.; 2d do., ditto; best three Calceolarias (herbaceous), Lady Sondes; [illegible] Lady Rendlesham, Esq.; 2d ditto, [illegible] Flowers, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best single specimen plant of Petunias (varieties), Mrs. Hyde; best seedling Geranium, Lady Harris; best [illegible] Mrs. Hyde; best two Cactuses in flower, do.; best single Cactus, do.; best collection of Succulents, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best glass, hive, or box of honey, E. Jarman, Esq. Cut Flowers.—Best 12 Ranunculuses (of not less than 6 varieties), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2d ditto Mrs. Wheeler; 3d ditto, Mrs. Oldman. Best 12 Pinks (of not less than 5 varieties), to be shown upon white circular cards, Mrs. Simpson. 2d ditto, Mr. J. Smith; 3d ditto, Mrs. Simpson. Best 12 Roses (of not less than 5 varieties), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2d ditto, Hon. Mrs. Lushington; 3d ditto, W. Hall, Esq. Best collection of hardy cut Flowers (not less than 5 varieties), Mrs. Chambers. Best 12 Pansies, Hon. Mrs. Lushington; 2d ditto, ditto. Best [illegible] flowers, Mrs. Simpson. Best floral [illegible], Miss [illegible]. Best collection of Annuals (not less than 6), Mrs. Hyde. Best 6 Stocks (whole plants, varieties), Mrs. Simpson. Best three Stocks (ditto), ditto, Mrs. Simpson. Best Single Stock (ditto), C. J. Hilton, Esq. Best 6 Irises (of not less than 3 varieties), bulbous, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2d ditto, G. L. Gosselin, Esq. Best 6 Irises (ditto), tuberous, W. Hall, Esq. Best collection of indigenous plants in bloom, with their names (of not less than 20 varieties) gathered from their habitats, within 20 miles of Faversham, Lady Harris. Extra Prizes: Best stove Plant, Lady Sondes; best 2 Cactuses in bloom, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. In addition to the above, 51 Cottagers' prizes were awarded.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Felton Florists' Society.—The annual show of Tulips was held May 31st, at Mrs. Melrose's, the Widdrington Arms Inn, when the prizes were awarded as follow:—Roses: the 1st and 3d prizes to J. Grahamsley, Esq., M.D., for Rose Triomphe Royale, and Cerise Primo; the 2d, 4th, and 5th to Mr. A. Gowens, for Duchess of Clarence, Comte de Vergennes, and Cerise Triumphant; and the 6th to Mr. T. Trobe, for Incomparable Premier. Bybloemens: the 1st to Mr. Trobe, for Triomphe de Lisle; the 2d to J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Violet Alexander; the 3d and 6th to Mr. Harrison, for Constant and Incomparable la Panache; the 4th to the Rev. J. Orrell, for Agile Triumphant; and the 5th to Mr. G. Pitt, for Violet Bellissimo. Bizarres: the 1st and 4th to Mr. Pitt, for Grandeur du Monde and Bell's King; the 2d and 3d to Mr. Trobe, for Gloire de Haarlem and Gold Buntliff; the 5th to Mr. Harrison, for Lawrence's General Bolivar; and the 6th to Mr. Gowens for Demetrius. Owing to the severe frosts in March and April the number of flowers shown was rather smaller than on some former occasions; but several of those exhibited were very fine, and much admired.

The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Ranunculuses and Pansies, being their third exhibition, on Monday, June 28th, at the Widdrington Arms Inn, when the prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—Variegated Ranunculuses, the 1st prize to Mr. A. Gowens, for La Singulière; the 2d, 3d, and 4th, to Mr. Harrison, for Gulnare, Mélange des Beautés, and Princess of Wurtemberg; the 5th to Mr. Pitt, for Sapphira; and the 6th to J. Grahamsley, Esq., M.D., for Earl of Coventry. Selfs—the 1st, 3d, and 4th to Mr. Gowens, for Variat, Orange Brabançon, and Nabat; the 2d to Mr. Pitt, for King George; and the 5th and 6th to Mr. Scott, for Mulatto Maid and Theodine. Pansies—the 1st prize to Mr. Riddle, gr. to B. O. Mitford, Esq., for the best pan of 6 varieties, containing Page's Masterpiece, Duchess of Roxburgh, Ne plus ultra, Mulberry, King of Oude, and Mulatto Maid; the 2d to Mr. Lloyd, for Warwick Hero, Ne plus ultra, Mulberry, Maid of the Mill, Lord Nelson, and Duchess of Roxburgh; the 3d to Mr. Dunn, gr. to C. W. Lugge, Esq., for Masterpiece, Chimpanzee, Warwick Hero, Ne plus ultra, Maid of the Mill, and Grandiflora; the 4th to Mr. Pitt, for Brown's Bella, Ne plus ultra, Masterpiece, Whittleonia, Annette, and Seedling; the 5th to Mr. Riddle, for Chimpanzee, Ne plus ultra, Victoria, Niobe, Unknown, and Minerva; and the 6th to Mr. Riddle, for Brutus, Black Prince, Lady Peel, Nonpareil, Amanda, and Lorraine. The seedling prize was also awarded to Mr. Riddle, for the best pan of six, named Mitford Castle, Pride of Wansbeck, Northumbrian Maiden, Bridesmaid, Wansbeck Hero, and Riddle's Glory. The exhibition generally did great credit to the competitors, the Ranunculuses being unusually large, and the variety and beauty of the Pansies far superior to those shown on any former ocaasion. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. J. Reed, gr. to the Rev. J. Allgood, for exhibiting 6 stalks of his new seedling Rhubarb, which was named Reed's Goliah; it is of the finest flavour and of gigantic size, and is well worthy of notice.

Hampshire Horticultural Society.—The summer exhibition took place at Winchester on Thursday, the 24th of June, when the following prizes were awarded:—Flowers: Best Orchidaceous Stove Plant, dead silver medal, Oncidium Bauerii, Rev. F. Beadon. Best stove Plant, not orchideous, dead silver medal, Ipomæa Learii, Mr. Wickham. Best collection of ditto, of any kind, dead silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon. Best Greenhouse Plant, ditto, Pentstemon Murrayanum, Rev. H. Wells. Best 12 Geraniums, bright silver medal, Rev. H. Wells. 12 second best ditto, grown in pots, not larger than 16, German silver medal, Rev. the Warden of W. College. Best collection of ditto, in pots of any size, ditto, J. F. Wadmington, Esq. Best 12 double Anemones, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Col. Wall. Best collection of Plants, not in pots, ditto, Col. Wall. Best 12 hardy Herbaceous Plants, [illegible], ditto, Rev. the Warden. Best collection of Stocks, [illegible], ditto, J. Guitton, Esq. Best 12 Roses, not China, hafted, German silver medal, G. R. G. Ricketts, Esq.; 12 2d best ditto, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. the Dean of Winchester. Best collection of Roses of any kind, ditto, G. R. G. Ricketts, Esq. 12 best Pinks, ditto, Rev. the Warden. Best collection of ditto bronze medal, J. Guitton, Esq. 12 best Heartseases, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Guitton, Esq. Best collection of ditto, bronze medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. 6 best Cockcombs, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. C. B. Bouverie. 6 best Balsams, ditto, A. Taylor, Esq. Best collection of Annuals, gilt, [illegible], ditto, Rev. the Warden. Best collection of the medicinal Flowers, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Best collection of Plants (all kinds admissible), bright silver medal, Rev. G. C. Raikbleigh. Fruits: Best Pine Apple, not less than 2lb., ditto, J. Fleming, Esq. Best Black Grapes, [illegible] silver medal, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Best Melon, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Guitton, Esq.; 2d best do., do., Rev. F. Beadon. Best 4 dishes of Strawberries, ditto, Rev. the Warden; 2d best 4 ditto, ditto, Col. Wall; 3d best 4 ditto, ditto, H. Holloway, Esq. Vegetables: Best dish of Peas, bronze medal, Rev. the Warden. Ditto of Broad Beans, ditto, ditto. Best Cauliflowers, ditto, J. Guitton, Esq. Best quart of Potatoes, grown in the open ground, ditto, Rev. Dr. Moberly; 2d best ditto, ditto J. Guitton, Esq. Best brace of Cucumbers, ditto, H. Holloway, Esq. Best Turnips, ditto, Rev. the Warden. Best carrots, ditto, ditto. Extras: Calceolarias, Rev. H. Wells, ditto, W. J. Campion, Esq. Ivies, Rev. F. Beadon. Strawberries, J. F. Wadmington, Esq., ditto, W. J. Campion, Esq. Cherries, J. Fleming, Esq. Raspberries, Rev. Dr. Moberly. Apples, Rev. F. Beadon. Peas, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Cauliflowers, W. J. Campion, Esq. Lettuce, ditto. In addition to the above, 8 prizes were awarded to cottagers for Cabbages, Potatoes, Beans, and Nosegays.

Highgate Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition took place at Holly Lodge, on Wednesday the 30th of June, and attracted a numerous and fashionable attendance. The collections of cut Roses were splendid; a very large assortment from Messrs. Paul and Son excited much admiration—it included many of the best Tea-scented, China, and French varieties. Mr. Rivers exhibited a good collection, but not for competition; the most striking kind was a seedling Moss, of a fine velvety purple, and different in character from anything we have previously seen. Messrs. Dennis and Co., and Mr. Cripps, also sent large collections of Roses. There were a great number of Fuchsias exhibited; one from Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield, particularly struck us. It was about 12 feet high, and had been regularly pinched in, consequently it was clothed to the ground with leaves and flowers. H. Chester, R. Marshall, and R. Crofton, Esqs., and Mrs. Houghton, also sent good collections of Fuchsias. Some seedling Geraniums from Mr. Pamplin were excellent, particularly Sir W. Scott and Fair Maid of Layton. A well-grown specimen of the brilliant orange-scarlet Clerodendrum speciosissimum was exhibited by W. Block, Esq.; and the collections of Creepers from Mr. Cockburn (gr. to Earl Mansfield), W. Block, Esq., and — Schoolbred, Esq., were worthy of imitation. The following was the award:—Class I.—Best 12 Picotees, Mr. Smith. Best 6 Pelargoniums, Mr. Hutchinson. Best specimen plant (Fuchsia), ditto. Best collection of greenhouse plants, Mr. Basto, among which we observed Maxillaria Deppei, Gloxinia caulescens and speciosa, and Gardenia florida; a collection of equal merit was shown by B. Munn, Esq.; 2d ditto, Mrs. Houghton, which included a handsome Japan Lily, and Alstrœmeria pelegrina. Best collection of Fuchsias, ditto fulgens, Brewsteri, globosa elegans, Standishii; 2d best ditto, B. Munn, Esq. Best collection of Succulents, Mrs. Houghton. Best 3 Creepers, B. Munn, Esq. Gardoquia multiflora, Maurandya, Barclayana, Thunbergia. Best device, T. Barrett, Esq. Class II.—Best collection of Fuchsias, H. Chester, Esq.; best seedling ditto, ditto. Best single specimen greenhouse plant (standard Fuchsia globosa elegans), Mr. Crofton; 2d ditto (Fuchsia fulgens), Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield. Best collection of plants, Mr. Watts, gr. to R. Marshall, Esq. (among which we noticed good specimens of Roella ciliata, Fuchsia globosa major, Tropæolum pentaphyllum, and Gesneria rutila). Mrs. Hurd exhibited a collection of equal merit, to which a first prize was given; 2d ditto, Mr. Wilcocks. Best seedling Petunias, H. Chester, Esq. Best Creepers, W. Block, Esq. (Thunbergias, Philibertia grandiflora, Pharbitis pentantha). Best collection of Cacti, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield. Best 18 Balsams, ditto, best 12 Balsams, Mr. Wilcocks; a first prize was also given to Mrs. Pryer. 2d ditto, W. Booth, Esq. Best 12 Cockscombs, Mrs. Hurd. Best 9 Pelargoniums, Mr. J. Garrod; a first prize was awarded to Mrs. Hurd for 9 of equal merit; 2d ditto, W. Block, Esq.; best seedling ditto, Mr. Francklin, gr. to Mrs. Pryer. Best cut flowers, G. Smith, Esq. Best 6 Roses, ditto and H. Chester, Esq. Best collection of Roses, G. Smith, Esq. Best brace of Cucumbers, Mrs. Hurd. Best 2 Melons, W. Booth, Esq. Best Potatoes (early Red Kidney) Mrs. Pryer. Extra prizes were also given to W. Booth, Esq., for Cockscombs and Globe Amaranthus; and to Mr. Cockburn, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, for collections of Roses, Greenhouse Plants, and Pelargoniums.—Class III. Prizes for specimen plants were awarded to Mr. Press, for a Japan Lily; and Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield, for a splendid Fuchsia, 12ft. high; to W. Block, Esq., for a collection of plants; best Pelargoniums, Mr. Catleugh (Cupid, Madonna, Una, Arabella, Coronation, Sidonia, Sylph, Splendidum, Lady E. Bulteel, Isidorianum, Eliza superb); 2d ditto, Mrs. Pryer. Prizes of equal worth were given to Mr. Garrod and R. Marshall, Esq., for collections of Fuchsias. Best 3 ditto, R. Crofton, Esq. Best Greenhouse Creepers, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield Thunbergia alata, Tropæolum aduncum, trained like a balloon, Loasa lateritia; 2d ditto, — Schoolbred, Esq. (Hoya carnosa, Thunbergia alata, Manettia glabra). First prizes were awarded to Messrs. Paul and Son, and second to Mr. Cripps, for large collections of Roses, and also for stands of 6 Roses. Best device (5 birds formed of Pelargonium flowers, on the branch of a tree), Mr. Francklin, gr. to Mrs. Pryer. Best 3 Melons, Mr. Beadle. Best Strawberries, Mr. Dennis; 2d ditto, W. Block, Esq. Best collection of Fruit, Mr. Cockburn (Pines, Melons, Currants, Gooseberries, Cherries, Peaches, and Strawberries of various kinds. In addition to these, 17 prizes were awarded to Cottagers, chiefly for Vegetables.

Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—At the Spring Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, and Poultry, which took place on the 26th of May, the following prizes were awarded. Flowers—Competition for Nurserymen exclusively. Best collection of hardy Flowers in pots (24 varieties), Mr. Saunders, 10s. Best 12 choice greenhouse plants, Mr. W. Blackford, 20s., Azalea Danielsiana, Anagallis grandiflora, Diplacus puniceus, Salvia patens, Nierembergia intermedia grandiflora, Tropæolum tricolorum, Abutilon striatum, Erica ventricosa superba, Clematis bicolor, Siphocampylus bicolor, Tropæolum pentaphyllum, Boronia serrulata; best seedling greenhouse plant, Mr. Kelland, 5s.; best 12 Geraniums, Mr. Blackford, 5s., Gem of the West, Foster's Eliza superba, Foster's Matilda, Foster's Beauty, Foster's Sultana, Garth's Conservative, Garth's Victory, Blackford's Acme of Perfection, Blackford's Sarah, Blackford's Albert, Joan of Arc; best 6 Calceolarias (in pots), Mr. Saunders, 5s.; best 3 hothouse plants, Mr. Saunders, 5s., Euphorbia splendens, Nepenthes distillatoria, Ardisia crenulata; best collection of Pansies (12 sorts), Mr. Kelland, 10s., Sclater's Mayor of Exeter, Booth's Alexander the Great, British Queen, Sclater's Minerva, Mulberry, Sclater's Juno, White Perfection, Buller's Agnes, Iago, Argus, Booth's Triumphant, Lady of Gorey; best collection of 24 cut Roses, Mr. Saunders, 10s.; best collection of 12 Roses in pots, Mr. Turgis, 10s.; best 12 Ranunculuses, Mr. Saunders, 5s.; best 12 double Anemones, Mr. Saunders, 5s.; best collection of Ixias and Sparaxis, Mr. Saunders, 5s., best seedling Geranium Blackford's Hero, Mr. Blackford, 10s.; stand of 200 plants, Mr. Saunders, 20s.; stand of 200 plants, Mr. Turgis, 20s.; stand of not less than 100 plants, Mr. Blackford, 15s.; stand of not less than 50 plants, Mr. Kelland, 10s. Nurserymen's Extra Prizes, 24 cut Roses, Mr. Turgis, 5s., 12 greenhouse plants, Mr. Saunders, 10s.; 12 Geraniums, Mr. Saunders, 10s. Tickets worthy of commendation were affixed to the undermentioned Plants:—A specimen plant, Mr. Saunders; 3 exotic bulbs, Mr. Saunders.—Nurserymen were excluded from competition for the following Flower prizes. Best 12 Pansies, Mr. Coventry, 5s., Victory, Robin Adair, Lady Symons, Roscius, Sylph, Dr. Ferguson, Diogenes, White Perfection. Best 3 Geraniums, Mr. Coventry, 5s., Sylph, Conservative, Victory; best Jersey seedling Geraniums, Mr. W. Patriarche, 5s.; 2d best do., Rev. Mr. Hayne, 3s. 6d.; best 6 greenhouse plants, do., 10s., Epacris grandiflora, Abutilon striatum, Polygala cordifolia, Erythrina Crista Gall, Diplacus puniceus, Fuchsia fulgens; best 3 Cacti, Rev. Mr. Hayne, 3s. 6d.; best bouquet of mixed Flowers, Mr. Lempriere, 5s.; best 3 Cockscombs, Mr. Godfray, 3s. 6d.; best 3 Balsams, Mr. Coventry, 3s. 6d.—Fruits. Best bunch of Black Grapes, Mr. Poingdestre, 5s.; best plate Cherries, Mr. Turgis, 5s.; best Orange-tree in fruit, Mr. Robin, 5s.; best Lemon do., Mr. Lempriere, 5s.; best quart Strawberries, Capt. J. Clement, 5s.; best 6 Pears preceding year, Mr. J. Hammond, 5s.; best 6 Apples, do., Pontoy's Pippin, Col. Le Couteur, 5s.; best 6 do. Belle Vue White Pearmain, do., 5s.—Vegetables. Best basket of Vegetables (8 sorts), Rev. Mr. Hayne, 7s. 6d.; 2d best

do., Mr. Bernier, 5s., 3d best do., Mr. N. Poingdestre, 3s. 6d.; best brace Cucumbers, Mr. Owen, 5s.; best 50 Asparagus, Mr. Godfray, 7s. 6d.; best 6 stalks Rhubarb, the Very Rev. The Dean, 5s.; best 3 early York Cabbages, Mr. Aubin, 3s. 6d; best 3 any other sort, Rev. Mr. Hayne, 3s. 6d; best 3 Cabbage-lettuce, Mr. J. Hammond, 3s. 6d.; best quart Kidney Potatoes, Mr. Godfray, 5s.; best quart any other sort, Rev. Mr. Hayne, 3s. 6d.; best 6 Green Peas in pod, Capt. J. Clement, 5s., best basket of Spinach, Rev. Mr. Hayne, 2s. 6d., best 12 Spring Onions, do., 3s. 6d.; do. 12 Spring Turnips, Mr. A. Bernier, 2s. 6d.; best 12 early Carrots, Mr. Aubin, 2s. 6d.—Amateurs' Extra Prizes. 1 quart early round Potatoes, Captain Nicholson, 2s. 6d., 12 Spring Onions, Mr. Aubin, 1s. 6d.; brace Cucumbers, His Excellency Sir E. Gibbs, 2s. 6d.—Tickets worthy of commendation were affixed to the following:—A stand of plants, Mr. Godfray, do., Mr. Goldsmid; 3 hothouse plants, Rev. Mr. Hayne; 25 Kidney Beans, Mr. Godfray; A string of winter Onions, Col. Le Couteur. Besides these, 57 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded, chiefly for Vegetables.—*Jersey Times.*

Louth and Neighbourhood Floral and Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition took place on the 4th of June. The collection of plants, fruits, and vegetables, was the finest we have ever seen at this period of the year. The collection of Geraniums belonging to the Rev. J. D. Waite, amounted, bore away nearly all the prizes. A very superbed tray of Pansies was exhibited by the Rev. H. B. Benson, which gained the premier prize; the second prize for Pansies was gained by the Rev. J. D. Waite. The cottagers' tables were well filled with excellent vegetables, fruits, and flowers.—The day being fine, a large assemblage of visitors attended the exhibition.—The following is a list of the prizes:—FRUITS: Best, 2d and 3d Pine, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best Table Apples (1839), ditto. Best Table Apples (1840), Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. Best Baking Apples (1840), H. Orme, Esq.; 2d ditto, Mrs. Ansell. Best Gooseberries, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Mrs. Welfitt. VEGETABLES. Best brace of Cucumbers, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best bunch of Asparagus (20 heads), Rev. S. E. Forster; 2d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best and 2d Plate of 20 French Beans, ditto. Best plate of new Kidney Potatoes, Rev. H. B. Benson, 2d ditto, Rev. S. E. Forster. Best plate of round Potatoes, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best and 2d 6 stalks of Rhubarb, Mrs. Ansell. Best brace of Cos Lettuce, ditto; 2d ditto, E. Dawson, Esq. Best brace of Cabbage Lettuce, H. Orme, Esq.; 2d ditto, R. Dawson, Esq. Best 6 Capsicums, Mrs. Ansell. Best Salad, Mrs. Welfitt. Best two Cauliflowers, Rev. S. E. Forster. Best two Cabbages, ditto; 2d do., W. G. Allison, Esq. Best and 2d plate of Peas, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best and 2d 6 Carrots, Mrs. Ansell. Best New Onions, Mrs. Welfitt. Best old Onions, ditto; 2d ditto, W. G. Allison, Esq. Best Radishes, Mrs. Welfitt. Best and 2d Curled Parsley, W. G. Allison, Esq. Best 6 Turnips, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best collections of Herbs, Mrs. Welfitt. Best collection of Vegetables, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2d do. Rev. H. B. Benson. Best plate of Spinach, do.; 2d do., Rev. S. E. Forster. Best plate of Mercury, W. G. Allison, Esq. PLANTS IN POTS.—1st, 2d, and 3d best Stove Plant, in flower, Mrs. Ansell. Best Greenhouse ditto, in flower, Rev. J. O. Waite; 2d ditto, Mrs. Ansell. Best and 2d Cacti, ditto. Best Geranium, white, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2d ditto, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best and 2d Geraniums, clouded, Rev. J. D. Waite. Best and 2d Geraniums, blush, ditto. Best and 2d Geraniums, pink, do. Best and 2d Geraniums, red, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best Geranium, dark, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best and 2d Geranium, rose, Rev. J. D. Waite. Best and 2d Geraniums, orange, ditto. Best Geranium, scarlet, ditto; 2d ditto, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best Geranium, seedling, ditto; 2d ditto, Rev. J. D. Waite. Best 6 Balsams, Rev. H. B. Benson; 2d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best 4 Petunias, Mrs. Ansell. Best Rhododendron, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best Hothouse Creeper, ditto; 2d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best Hardy Creeper, Mrs. Ansell. Best 2 Herbaceous Calceolarias, Rev. H. B. Benson; 2d ditto, Mrs. Ansell. Best and 2d Shrubby, do., do. Best and 2d Fuchsias, ditto. Best 6 Stocks, Rev. S. E. Forster. Best Tropæolum, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best 6 Cockscombs, ditto. Best 2 Mimuluses, Mrs. Ansell. Best 6 Half-hardy Annuals, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best 2 Verbenas, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Mrs. Ansell. Best Fuchsia fulgens, ditto. JUDGES' EXTRA PRIZES.—Best oldest Geranium, Mrs. Ansell. Best newest Fuchsia, Rev. J. D. Waite. Best Heath, Mrs. Ansell; 2d ditto, Rev. H. B. Benson. CUT FLOWERS.—Best and 2d Hardy Bouquet, Rev. S. E. Forster. Best tray of 20 Pansies, Rev. H. B. Benson; 2d ditto, Rev. J. D. Waite. Best tray of 12 do., Rev. H. B. Benson; 2d do., Rev. J. D. Waite. Best collection of 6 Seedlings, Rev. C. Thorold. Best and 2d 6 Double Anemones, Mrs. Ansell. Best 6 single ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best design, in flowers, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best 12 Ranunculuses, Rev. E. Smyth. Best 18 Roses, Rev. H. B. Benson. Best 4 perennial Lupins, Rev. S. E. Forster.—Besides the above there were four prizes given to cottagers.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The first summer show was splendid, when fine specimens alone are considered. There were no second-rate flowers shown: all were excellent, and considering that it was the great Summer Show, our only complaint is that the specimens were not more numerous. Such as were exhibited the owners might be proud of possessing, and altogether it is seldom that a more choice selection of plants could be any where produced than were seen at this periodical exhibition. In vegetables the specimens were few, but excellent, and such as have rarely been seen at this period of the year in Newcastle. HORTICULTURE.—The best flavoured Pine Apple, Mr. J. Reid, gr. to W. Losh, Esq., and the second to Mr. W. Hall. Two beautiful well-grown Pine Apples (Black Jamaica and Queen's) were shown by Mr. Kelly, gr. to A. Donkin, Esq., but as he was appointed a judge of the awards, they were not submitted for competition. The first and second best Grapes, Mr. J. Clarke, gr. to Mrs. Bewicke; best half-peck the race-horse of Peas, grown in the open ground, was given to Mr. T. Wallis, gr. to C. Blackett, Esq., M.P. The best half-peck of Potatoes, Mr. J. Clarke. In Horticulture the only specimens worthy of special notice were a dish of ripe Cherries from the garden of Mrs. Kirsopp, and some unusually fine Cauliflowers, which obtained the prize, from the same place; but we must not forget to notice the large Cucumber grown by Mr. J. Watson, gr. to M. Anderson, Esq., which attracted great attention and admiration. As a proof of its merits we need only to say that in length it was 24½ inches, in circumference 11 inches, and weighed rather more than 4½ lbs. FLORICULTURE.—The most precarious flowers to grow in this country for a show are the tulips, and the whole that were exhibited were beautiful specimens of their class of flowers; the fine pencilling and the clear and distinct colours of every petal, showed that in few instances in this neighbourhood any particular flower bed, like politicians, run into confusion. The single prize for the best White Ground Tulip was awarded to Mr. R. Rawling, and the second prize to Mr. T. Buckham, but this prize was afterwards withdrawn in consequence of some unfair advantage which the exhibitor attempted. The best Yellow Ground Tulip, Mr. R. Rawling, and the second best to J. Hetherington, Esq. The best Twelve White Ground, Mr. G. M'Queen; the second best, Mr. W. Hill. The best Twelve Geraniums, Mr. J. Taylor, gr. to B. O. Mitford, Esq.; the best 6 Geraniums, Mr. W. Laing, gr. to R. J. Lambton, Esq., and the best 3, Mr. J. Taylor. The best dark ground Geranium (Conservative) Mr. J. Charlton, gr. to J. Cookson, Esq., and the best light ground (Garth's Perfection), Mr. J. Scott. The best 3 Fuchsias, Mr. J. Taylor. The best 3 Calceolarias, Mr. J. Potter. The best bouquet of China Roses, Mr. J. Watson, and the best collection of Alstrœmerias, G. Waller, Esq. First and second best specimens of Cactus, Mr. G. Forman. The best Petunias, Mr. T. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson. The best bouquet of Double Anemones, Mr. Deans. The best and the second best six Fuchsias, Mr. T. Charlton. They were capital specimens, and amongst them were two curious Seedlings, raised from globosa and fulgens, both of which were clear distinct plants, partaking in nature of the peculiar properties of their parent origin. Best Pansies, Mr. Watson. The best 6 Pæonies, Mr. J. Scott; best Exotic Plant Clematis azurea grandiflora, the second best Pimelea sylvestris, to Mr. J. Deans, of Benwell. In the Exotic class we particularly noticed some Orchidaceous plants from Mr. Wailes's garden, including the curious Cattleya Forbesii and Calanthe veratrifolia with its snowy flowers, as well as a large specimen of Gongora atropurpurea whose dark flowers looked like a strop of some strange insects, and another of the rare Catasetum pubescens. Mr. Wailes also exhibited a splendid bloom of the Ladies' Slipper, a favourite plant with every Botanist who has had the opportunity and gratification of enjoying the beauties of Castle Eden Dene. The bouquets of flowers were rich in variety, and particularly splendid in blossom and formation. To form one of them was enough to rob a garden of all its beauty. The first prize was given to Mr. J. Taylor; the second, to Mr. Charlton; and the third, to Mr. J. Reid. There was also a large and beautiful collection of seedling Geraniums from the greenhouse of B. O. Mitford, Esq., and a fine collection of Geraniums sent by Mrs. Aubone Surtees, which were generally admired. Messrs. Dickson and Finney, and Mr. Adam Hogg, sent many splendid specimens of plants to the show, and the Society is greatly indebted to them for what may be called the general decoration of the room. The Show was altogether of an interesting and meritorious character, though the parts were not numerous; but every person was justly pleased with the exhibition. A learned divine observed that "flowers were the stars of the earth," and certainly the beauty of vegetable creation is not surpassed by any other of the splendid productions of Providence.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society.—The third meeting took place on June 23d. The show was an excellent one in every respect, and was attended by upwards of 1000 ladies and gentlemen of the county and city. Lord Sondes sent a specimen of Acropera Loddigesii. Some very fine seedling Pinks, from Mr. Buckle, of Yarmouth, appear to have escaped the attention of the judges. Messrs. Youell also sent a collection of Pinks, which not being entered were passed over; two specimens of Stätice puberula also shared the same fate. On the Fruit-table there was a solitary Pine, the Black Jamaica, also a cone of the Araucaria imbricata, or Sir Joseph Banks's Pine, sent by Messrs. Youell, of Yarmouth, imported from Valparaiso, South America. Of the two brace of Melons, one was the Egyptian Green-flesh, which was condemned by the judges, as possessing no flavour. The Black Hamburgh, Royal Muscadine, and Dutch Sweetwater Grapes, were superior specimens of Vine culture. There was a branch of White Frontignac, cut from the vine in March, and ripened in water by Mr. G. Thurtell. Some Black Hamburgh Grapes (growing in a pot from a plant but two years old, were excellent. There were a few of last year's Apples. There were about 30 plates of Keen's Seedling, Bath Scarlet, and other Strawberries; with some fine May Duke, Bleeding Heart, and Black Tartarian Cherries. Amongst the Vegetables, the Cauliflowers were very large and close-formed.—MEMBERS' PRIZES. Flowers: The best Calceolarias, R. Wells, gr. to the Rev. J. Burroughes. Roses—The best collection of 50 and upwards, do., which included Brutus, Bengal elegans, Noisette grandiflora, Crimson Moss, Scarlet Hip, Augustine Lelieur, Lee's Perpetual, Bernard, Fanny Parisot, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Enchantress, Globe White Hip, Blush Hip, Provence, Scarlet Provence, Boursault elegans, Wellington, Painted Damask, Crested Provence, Ne plus ultra, Isle de Bourbon, Fulgens, Madame Hardy, Proliferous Carmine, Belle Auguste, Queen of Belgium, Margined Hip, Assemblage de Beauté, Duchess of Devonshire, Madame Campan, Ornement des Dames, La Grandeur, Ariinde, Sir W. Scott, Quatre saisons, Village Maid, and Royal York. The 2d best 50, J. Catton, gr. to the Rev. C. Fellowes, among which were Goliah, Titus, Old Moss, White China, Purple Monarque, Madame Desprez, Triomphe de Guerin, La Grandeur, Painted Damask, Isle de Bourbon, Las Casas D'Orleans, Pomona, Common Provence, Triomphe d'Angers, Watts's Provence, Victor Hugo, Striped Unique, Maiden's Blush, General Lamarque, Fulgens, Stadtholder, Triumphant, Daphne, Village Maid, Bishop, Triomphe de Brabant, Alexandrina, and Orpheus. The best collection of 30 and upwards, Mrs. Burroughes. The 2d best 30, Rev. T. J. Blofeld; extra prize for 30, J. Catton; the best collection of 20 and upwards, the Rev. E. S. Dixon; the 2d best 20, Mr. G. Thurtell. Best collection of Iris, Mr. G. Thurtell. Best collection of Pinks, R. Wells; 2d best do., J. Catton; 3d best do., Mr. G. Thurtell. Best collection of Picotees, R. Wells. The best collection of Balsams, E. Willett, Esq. Best collection of Geraniums, Mrs. Burroughes. Best do. of Greenhouse Plants, S. Short, gr. to J. Stracey, Esq.; 2d best do., R. Perfect, gr. at the Grove; best single specimen of do., Clethra arborea, C. Ainslie, gr. to T. T. Gurdon, Esq. Best collection of Ericas, Mrs. Burroughes. Exotic Orchidaceæ, single plant, Acropera Loddigesii, Lord Sondes. Best collection of Cut Flowers, Mrs. Burroughes; 2d best do., R. Wells. Best collection of Annuals, R. Wells; 2d best do., J. Catton. Single specimens of new plants, Ipomæa Learii, Mr. Wolton, gr. to R. Saunderson, Esq. Collection of Poppies, Rev. W. Smith. Bouquet, Mr. Reynolds.—Fruit: Black Jamaica Pine, Mr. Walton; Black Hamburgh Grapes (best flavour,) Mr. G. Thurtell—Do. (best growth) Mr. Walton—Do. Dutch Sweetwater (2d best) Mrs. Burroughes; Melons, Lord Derby's Green-flesh (best,) W. Exelby, gr. to H. Birkbeck, Esq.; Strawberries (equal best,) White Hautbois, J. Catton—Keen's Seedling, the Rev. W. Smith—Downton, J. Gordon, Esq.—Do. (2d best,) Bishop's Seedling, J. Catton; Raspberries (best,) Red Antwerp, H. S. Patteson, Esq.; Cherries (best,) Black Eagle, (2d best,) Bleeding Heart, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to J. T. Mott, Esq.; Currants (best,) Red, best White Dutch, W. Gale, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; Apples, Hern's Pippin and Nonpareil, J. T. Kemp, Esq.: Gooseberries (best,) Mr. T. Napp. Vegetables: Cucumbers (best, Black Spine, W. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq.; Lettuce (best,) Gote, Mrs. Burroughes—Do., Cos, E. Kemp, gr. to J. T. Mitchett, Esq.; Potatoes (best, Early Frame, W. Gale—2d best do., Ash-leaf Kidney, W. Exelby; Peas (best, Auvergne, Rev. O. Mathias—2d best do., Imperial, R. Wells; Beans (best, Long Pod, Mrs. Burroughes; Cauliflowers (best, W. Gale—2d best do., J. Potter and S. Short; Old Onions (best, J. Potter; Turnips (best, J. Potter; Carrots (best,) Early Dwarf Dutch, Mrs. Burroughes; Artichokes (best, R. Catton, gr. to Miss Berney; Cabbage (best, Imperial, E. Kemp; Cape of Honey, J. T. Kemp, Esq.—The Cottagers received about 12*l.* in prizes for their various productions.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Spilsby and Neighbourhood Floral and Horticultural Society.—The first exhibition was held on May 28th. The flowers were more than usually good, the general remark being that on no previous occasion had there been a similar display of well-grown specimens. Amongst others, the Calceolarias, shown by Mrs. Brackenbury, of Scremby, were of a splendid description, each plant presenting a complete mass of bloom. The Pansies were also of the first rate form and growth. The Geraniums and greenhouse plants were choice. Amongst the Geraniums a very curious specimen was exhibited by the Rev. E. Smyth, it had the peculiarity of having on the same stem two blooms dissimilar in colour; the one bearing the natural character of rose petals with dark spot—the other having spotted blush petals with dark spot; the plant was a cutting from "Foster's Rosea." The collection of annuals was pretty; an elegant design, being a correct model of St. Paul's, and ornamented with exotic and hardy flowers, obtained general admiration; it was contributed by Mr. G. Maddison. The Fruit and Vegetables were excellent, and as plentiful as the season would admit of. The Cottagers' tables were [illegible] filled, and showed a great improvement in the cultivation of every description of garden produce. The following is a list of prizes:—Best and 3d Stove Plants in flower, Mrs. H. Brackenbury, 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. Best Greenhouse Plant in flower, Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth; 3d ditto, Mrs. Barker. Best Geranium, Jewess, ditto, 2d ditto (Gaines's Perfection), Rev. J. Spence; 3d ditto (Climax), Mrs. Rawnsley. Best 2d and 3d Calceolarias, shrubby, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best Calceolaria, Herbaceous, Mrs. H. Brackenbury; 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson; 3d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best Seedling Calceolaria, J. Hunt, Esq.; 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson; 3d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best Petunia, Mrs. H. Brackenbury; 2d and 3d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best Seedling Petunia, ditto; 2d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury; 3d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best, 2d and 3d Cineraria, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best and 2d hardy Herbaceous Plants, in pot, ditto; 3d, ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best and 2d Coxcomb, Rev. H. Benson; 3d ditto, Mrs. Massingberd. Best and 2d Balsams, Rev. H. Benson; 3d ditto, Mrs. Massingberd. Best collection of Roses, cut, Mrs. H. Brackenbury; 2d, ditto, in pot, ditto; 3d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth. Best collection of cut Flowers, hardy and exotic, Rev. H. Benson; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best tray of Exotics, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best Carnation in pot, Mrs. Barker. Best tray of cut Stocks, Rev. J. Spence. Best tray of six distinct Pansies, J. Hunt, Esq.; 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson; 3d ditto, J. Hunt, Esq. Best tray of Seedling Pansies, Rev. W. A. Peacock; 2d ditto, Mrs. Maddison; 3d ditto, J. Hunt, Esq. Best and 2d Seedling Pansies, Rev. W. A. Peacock; 3d ditto, Mrs. Maddison. Best, 2d and 3d Annuals in pots, Rev. J. Spence. Rarest Plant, ditto, 2d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Newest Plant, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Mrs. Rawnsley. Best 6 Double Anemones, Rev. J. Spence. Best 6 Single Anemones, Rev. E. Smyth. Best tray of Lupins, Rev. J. Spence. Best Succulent in flower, Cactus, ditto. Best Verbena in pot, Mrs. Barker; 2d ditto, Rev. E. Smyth; 3d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. Best tray of cut Verbenas, Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best tray of cut Pæonies, Rev. J. Spence. Best tray of Wall flowers, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best tray of cut Geraniums, Rev. J. Spence. Best Seedling Geranium, Rev. H. Benson; 2d ditto, Mrs. Rawnsley; 3d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best Fuchsia, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence; 3d ditto, Mrs. Barker. Best Bouquet of American Plants, Mrs. H. Brackenbury; 2d ditto, Mrs. Soulby. Best Bulb of any kind, Mrs. Barker; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence; 3d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best and 2d Greenhouse Flowering Shrubs, Rev. H. Benson. Best Device, Mrs. Maddison; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best Creeper, Exotic, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best Creeper, hardy, ditto. Best Seedling Gloxinia, ditto. Best Gloxinia, ditto. Best Erica, ditto; 2d and 3d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. FRUITS: best and 2d Pine Apples, Rev. H. Benson; 3rd ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best Grapes (black), ditto; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence; 3d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best dish of Apples of 1840, for eating, Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. Best dish of Apples of 1840, for baking, Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. Best Plate of Strawberries, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best Gooseberries, Mrs. Russell; 2d ditto, Mrs. Soulby; 3d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best basket of Fruit, ditto. VEGETABLES: best basket of Vegetables, Mrs. Maddison. Best Cauliflower-Broccoli, Rev. H. Benson. Best and 2d Cabbage, ditto; 3d ditto, Miss Walls. Best dish of Peas in pods, Mrs. Massingberd. Best French Beans, Rev. E. Smyth; 2d ditto, Mr. T. Thimbleby; 3d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best Turnips, Mrs. Massingberd. Best 6 Onions of 1840, ditto. Best 10 ditto of 1841, Mrs. W. Walker; 2d ditto, Mrs. Maddison; 3d ditto, Mrs. Soulby. Best and 2d two Lettuces (Cabbage), Rev. J. Spence; 3d ditto, Rev. J. Walls. Best 2 Lettuces (Cos), Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Mrs. Russell; 3d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best 2 Lettuces (Victoria Cabbage), Rev. H. Benson; 2d ditto, Mrs. Russell; 3d ditto, Mrs. H. Brackenbury. Best dish of Sea-kale, ditto. Best 25 heads of Asparagus, Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Walls; 3d ditto, Mrs. Soulby. Best 3 Artichokes, Rev. J. Spence; 2d ditto, Mrs. Maddison. Best 2 stalks of Rhubarb, Rev. J. Spence; 2d and 3d ditto, Rev. H. Benson. Best Parsley, Mrs. Maddison; 2d ditto, Mrs. Soulby. Best dish of Salad Herbs, ditto; 2d ditto, Mrs. Maddison. Best Endives, Mrs. Soulby, Best and 2d Quartern of Kidney Potatoes, Rev. H. Benson; 3d ditto, Mrs. Massingberd. Best and 2d 12 Radishes, Turnip, Rev. J. Spence. Best 2 roots of Beet, Silver, Mrs. Maddison; 2d ditto, Rev. J. Spence. Best 2 roots of Horse-radish, Mrs. Soulby. Best Spinach, a bunch, ditto; 2d ditto, Mrs. Maddison. Best 4 roots of Leeks, Miss Walker; 2d ditto, Mrs. Maddison. EXTRA PRIZES: 24 Pansies, Rev. H. Benson. Geranium, "Foster's Rosea," Rev. E. Smyth. Geranium, Mrs. Barker. Oleander, ditto. Besides these, 40 prizes were awarded to Cottagers, chiefly for Vegetables.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

Sudbury Horticultural Society.—The first Show took place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 15th of June, and was numerously and highly respectably attended. A little inconvenience arose from want of room, in consequence of the large room hitherto used for that purpose being under repair, which prevented so good a display of the articles as was desirable. The show, however, was good, and much to the satisfaction of the company. A considerable number of very fine Pansies were exhibited. Those exhibited by Mr. Chater, of Haverhill, which comprised several very beautiful seedlings, attracted much attention. The Geraniums were very fine: the names of the 12 sent by Messrs. Bass and Brown were, Fosteria Rosea, Colossus, Sylph, Queen Dowager, Eliza superbe, Jean d'Arc, Garth's Victoria, Conservative, Viola, Ransianum, Vanguard, and Alarm: they also exhibited several fine cut specimens, among which a few of the most beautiful were, Bridegroom, Coronation, Lady Carlisle, Splendidum, Gaines' King, Jervis, Alicia, Queen Bess, &c. A considerable number of Roses were exhibited, which also not a little arrested the notice of the admirers of that favourite and interesting tribe of flowers. The Prizes awarded are as follows:—12 Geraniums (nurserymen's class), Messrs. Bass and Brown. 6 ditto (amateurs'), 1st, W. R. Bevan, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Fincher. 24 Roses (nurserymen's), 1st, Messrs. Bass and Brown; 2d, Mr. Girling. 6 Roses (amateurs'), 1st, Mr. T. B. Ransom; 2d, W. R. Bevan, Esq. 36 Pansies (nurserymen's), 1st, Mr. Chater; 2d, Mr. Girling. 24 ditto (amateurs'), 1st, W. D. King, Esq.; 2d, Mr. T. B. Ransom. 6 Pinks, Mr. T. B. Ransom. 12 Anemones, Mr. Girling. Greenhouse Plant—1st, Messrs. Bass and Brown, for Philibertia grandiflora; ditto, ditto, 2d, Mr. Girling, for Erica ventricosa carnea. Hardy Plant—Mr. C. W. Fincher, for Kalmia latifolia. Bouquet—1st, W. R. Bevan, Esq.; 2d, Messrs. Bass and Brown. Wild flowers—1st, Mr. Dilliston; 2d, Mr. Chater. Strawberries—1st, Rev. A. Pearson; 2d, R. Ransom, Esq.; 3d, Rev. Mr. Halifax. Cucumbers—1st, Rev. A. Pearson; 2d, Mr. Davis. Rhubarb—N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. Cauliflowers—1st, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Davis. Peas—1st, Rev. A. Pearson; 2d, Mr. Dilliston. Carrots—Mr. Davis. Potatoes—Rev. A. Pearson. Lettuces—1st, Rev. A. Pearson; 2d, Robert Jones, Esq. Several prizes were also awarded to Cottagers.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Wellington Annual Pink Show, June 23rd.—1st Prize, J. Denby, gr. to the Rev. J. Mapleton,—Omega, B. Twyford, Lady Auckland, Earl of Uxbridge, Bexley Hero, Geo. Kelson, [illegible] George IV., Keynes' No. 2, One in the Ring, Lady [illegible], Countess of Plymouth, Eliram Lass; 2nd, R. [illegible], Omega, Geo. Kelson, Duke of Bedford, Miss Buccleuch, Lady Halkwell, Countess of Plymouth, Duchess of Kent, One in the Ring, Dr. Coke, Hon. Geo. Cavendish, Garth's Rosea, [illegible]; 3rd, J. Agate,—Omega, Prince Albert, [illegible], One in the Ring, Lady Auckland, Barton's [illegible], Earl of Cheltenham, [illegible], Bexley Hero; 4th, Mr. H. Bridges; 5th, G. Graham. Seedling, R. Hembrey, jun., Diamond.

[illegible] Show.—At the annual flower show the following prizes were awarded:—[illegible] Carnations, Mr. T. Clarke; [illegible], Mr. W. Willard; 4th do., Mr. Urquhart; [illegible], Mr. [illegible]. Best seedling, Mr. R. Smith; 2d do., Mr. R. Lovely. Best Carnations, Mr. J. Latter; 2d do., Mr. Gorling; [illegible], Mr. R. Lovely; 2d do., Mr. Latter. Best single Carnation, Mr. J. Latter; 2d do., Mr. Lovely; best [illegible], Mr. J. Latter; 2d do., Mr. B. Lovely; best [illegible] do. amateurs', Mr. J. Berry; 2d do., Mr. R. Smith; 3d do., Rev. A.

Steward. Best Pansies, Mr. Girling; 2d do., Mr. Urpeth; 3d do., Mr. B. Lovely; best Amateur Pansies, Mr. W. Berry; 2d do., Capt. Heath; 3d do., Mr. R. Smith. Four Cottagers' prizes were awarded for Cabbages, Peas, and Potatoes.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society.—The first exhibition was held on the 10th ult., when there was, as usual, an excellent display of the floral beauties of the season, particularly of those general favourites, the Geraniums. The weather throughout the week had been unseasonably cold, but on Thursday the sun again shone forth, and tempted a goodly assemblage of visitors to witness the exhibition. The following Prizes were awarded:—Best three Geraniums (Foster's Rosea, Sylph, Marina,) Rev. C. Bayley; 2d do. (Garth's Perfection, Beauty of Ware, Climax,) do.; best Geranium (Foster's Alba,) D. Denne, Esq.; best 3 American plants (Kalmia latifolia, Kalmia hirsuta, Azalea glauca,) do.; best 3 herbaceous Calceolarias (magnifica, alba purpurea, Late Antrobus,) Rev. J. G. Hodgson; best 3 shrubby Calceolarias (Gem, arborea picta, Victoria,) J. Godfrey, Esq.; best 3 annuals (Salpiglossis, Schizanthus venustus, S. retusus, Phlox Drummondii,) Mrs. Papillon; best 3 Cacti (Ackermannii major, Speciosus, Speciosissimus,) J. Godfrey, Esq.; best Cactus (Speciosissimus,) Mrs. Gregory; best Fuchsia (fulgens,) Mr. Sankey; 2d do. (Chandlerii,) Mrs. Gregory; best 3 Heaths (umbellata, Linnæana, stellata,) Mr. Keeler; best Azaleas (Sinensis,) D. Denne, Esq.; best 3 greenhouse plants (Melaleuca fulgens, Pimelea decussata, Diosma odoratissima,) J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2d do. (Boronia serrulata, Helichrysum spectabile, Sollya heterophylla,) Mr. Sankey; best 1 do. (Hoya carnosa,) J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.—Cut Flowers. Best 6 Roses (Queen of Bourbons, Crimson perpetual, Damask Moss, Prolific Moss, Petit Pierre, Boursault gracilis,) Lady Bridges; 2d do. (Leda, Mignonne, Jaune Desprez, A fleur de Nerium, Victorieuse Luxembourg, Triomphante damask,) J. Godfrey, Esq.; best 12 Ranunculuses, and 2d do., Mr. Jullion; best 3 Red Stocks (Brompton,) R. Brooke, Esq.; best six German Stocks, Mr. Sankey; best 12 Pansies (Imogene, Victory, Jewess, Aurora, Dr. Johnson, Eclipse, Robin Adair, Cream superb, Peter Dick, Highgate Champion, Westminster Abbey, and Beauty of Hitchin,) Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2d do. (Victory, Queen of the Isle, Eliza, Page's Wellington, Sylph, Carlo Dolci, Duchess of Richmond, Sago, Cream superb, Jewess, Lane's Wellington, Miss Sebright,) do.; best 6 Geraniums (Conservative, King, Alexandrina, Joan of Arc, Sidonia, Erectum,) Rev. C. Bayley; best 6 Iris, Mr. Jullion; bouquet of greenhouse flowers, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.; bouquet of hardy flowers, Lady Bridges; best floral device (Fountain,) Mr. H. Brandford; 2d do. (Windmill,) Mr. G. Denne.—Fruit. Best Grapes (Black Hamburgh,) J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.; 2d do. (do., do.; best 24 Strawberries (Keen's Seedling,) Mr. Jullion; best pot of Strawberries (Elton,) Mr. Sankey; best 8 dessert Apples (Golden Harvey,) Mr. Jullion; 2d do., do., best 6 kitchen Apples (French Crab,) Mr. T. Gibbs; 2d do., do., Mrs. Dowker; best 12 Apples of sorts (Lemon Apple, Five-crown Pippin, Golden Pippin, Farley Pippin, French Crab, Golden Harvey, Scarlet Nonpareil, Winter Nonpareil, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Manx Codlin, unknown,) Mr. Jullion.—Vegetables. Best Green Peas (Early Charlton,) J. P. Plumptre, Esq.; best brace of Cucumbers (Roman Emperor,) Mrs. Papillon; 2d do. (Early frame,) Mr. Stubberfield; best 30 heads of Asparagus, Mr. E. Gibbs; 2d do., Mr. Harrison; best 30 French Beans (Early Mohawk,) M. Hilton, Esq.; best 6 stalks of Rhubarb (Giant,) Mr. Harrison; 2d do., do.; best head of Cauliflower, D. Denne, Esq.; best Lettuce (Paris Cos,) Mr. D. Deverson; best Cabbage (Imperial,) do.; best 12 new round Potatoes (Cockney,) Mr. Sankey; best 12 new kidney do. (Ashleaf,) Mr. Cozens.—Extra Prizes. Strawberries (Keen's Seedling,) J. Godfrey, Esq.; Lettuce (Paris Cos,) G. C. Oxenden, Esq.; greenhouse plant (Boronia serrulata,) J. Godfrey, Esq. The judges also commended a plate of brown Ischia Figs, from Lady Montresor; and a basket of indigenous plants (many of them rare) from Lady Bridges. In addition to these, 31 prizes were awarded to Cottagers for a variety of productions.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Ao'tus lani'gera. Woolly Aotus. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This is a pretty greenhouse shrub, with narrow, deep green, sharp-pointed leaves, and thick racemes of yellow pea-flowers, very little streaked with crimson. Mr. Cunningham found it at Moreton Bay, in swampy ground. It has lately flowered in the nursery of Mr. Knight of the King's-road.—*Bot. Reg.*

Podolo'bium berberifo'lium. Berberry leaved Podolobium. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery, King's-road, has raised this plant from New Holland seeds. It is a pretty greenhouse bush, with axillary clear orange-yellow pea flowers, relieved by a dull red keel and streaks on the base of the standard. It is very nearly related to Podolobium trilobatum.—*Botanical Reg.*

Epide'ndrum hasta'tum. Spear-leaved Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A very fragrant species from Bolanos, imported by Messrs. Loddiges. There appears to be two varieties, one with purple and the other with green sepals. In both the lip is white, and the column dull deep purple. It produces a simple raceme of flowers about a foot long.—*Bot. Reg.*

Gera'nium erianthe'um. Woolly-flowered Geranium. (*Hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*)—A handsome hardy perennial, raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from N. W. American seeds, presented by the late H. Moreton Dyer, Esq. It has grey leaves, and large rich purple flowers. It is one of our best herbaceous plants for the border of a shrubbery.—*Bot. Reg.*

Spire'a lanceola'ta. Lanceolate-leaved Spiræa. (*Hardy Shrub.*)—A hardy shrub with white flowers, native of China. It has the habit of Spiræa hypericifolia, and others of the same section of the genus Spiræa, from which it is known by its lanceolate, lobed, and serrated leaves, which are quite smooth, but paler on the under than the upper side. In the gardens it is known under the name of S. Reeversiana.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cœlo'gyne platy'phylla. Drooping Cœlogyne. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Not an uncommon Epiphyte, having been in the country for several years. It is a native of Nowakote, in Nepal, where Dr. Wallich found it growing on trees. Its long stalked narrow leaves, and the stiff scales that surround the base of the scapes and pseudo-bulbs, mottled with pitch brown, as if they were scorched, readily point out this species, which is one of the least attractive of its genus. The flowers grow in long drooping racemes, and are originally enclosed in bracts, which, however, are soon thrown off and leave the flowers naked. They have a peculiar disagreeable odour. The sepals are white, linear oblong, scarcely acute. The petals are the same colour, but not more than one-third the breadth, and are curved backwards. The lip is channelled, ovate, three lobed, with the middle lobe ovate, acute, wavy, toothed at the base, and turned back at the point. Near its base are several crimson veins; towards the apex it is yellow in the centre; along the middle run three russet wavy lines which terminate abruptly a little within the base of the middle lobe. The species requires a very moist stove, and the pots well drained. Turfy peat or sphagnum is the best material for potting. Water must be liberally given during the growing season, but must not be allowed to lodge in the leaves of the young shoots when they are tender, as it is sure to rot them. There is nothing worse for plants of this kind than allowing their leading shoot to damp off. It is some time before they form another, and then it is generally much weaker than the former one.—*Bot. Reg.*

Strobilanthe's scabra. Rough-leaved Conehead. (*Stove Shrub.*)—This pretty stove plant has lately flowered in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. It is half-shrubby, with a dark green foliage, and terminal clusters of gay yellow flowers. It appears to grow wild in various parts of India, as in Prome and Silhet. It is remarkable for being covered over with short stiff hairs, which form little points upon the leaves and stems. It requires to be managed in much the same manner as an Eranthemum or Justicia. It strikes readily from cuttings, and grows luxuriantly in any free soil, but like some of the Justicias it is rather shy in producing an abundance of flowers. This may be overcome in two ways, either by planting it in the border of the stove and allowing it to become a large bush, or by growing it in rather small pots, keeping it very cool all the summer, and bringing it back to the stove in autumn.—*Bot. Reg.*

Brownæ'a oxyspe'cros. Large-headed Brownæa. (*Stove Shrub.*)—All the species of this genus are stove shrubs, inhabiting the hottest parts of America. The present kind was collected in the mountain forests of Caraccas, and in woods near Cumana, whence it was sent to Europe many years ago. The plant itself is not uncommon, but to see it in flower is a rare occurrence. A specimen opened its noble blossoms in March last, in the hot-house of R. Harrison, Esq., of Liverpool. They are produced in a short spike, far above the leaves, every day witnessed the expansion of a new heraldic banner of the former days, till at last the whole mass became a globe of living and glowing crimson. This brilliant head appeared on the side of the main stem, among the leaves, which at that time presented a singular phenomenon. Every evening they rose up and lifted themselves from the blossoms to expose them to the dew, so that each morning these beautiful objects were uncovered, but as day advanced the leaves gradually drooped, and bent down over the flowers to guard them from the rays of the sun. Who can imagine the gorgeousness of an equinoctial forest at midnight with the veils thus lifted off myriads of flowers of every form and hue, which are hidden from our gaze in this or other ways during the hours of a tropical sun-lit day, whose brilliancy would be death to their tender texture and delicate colours? This noble tree must be grown in the damp stove. When its seeds are good, they are easily raised if sown in light soil and plunged in a tan-pit or hot bed. A rich free soil that will not get hard or sour is the best for its after-growth. It is only in a large house that it can thrive well for any length of time, and be seen in its greatest beauty; and if it is planted out in the border, or in a large tub with sufficient room all round for its leaves, it forms really a magnificent object.—*Bot. Reg.*

Hibbe'rtia perfolia'ta. Perfoliate Hibbertia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A very handsome Swan River greenhouse shrub, with firm glaucous oblong leaves, stem-clasping, terminated by a free point and slightly toothed at the margin. The flowers are single, opposite the leaves, bright clear yellow, and almost as large as those of the old Hibbértia volúbilis; they are free from all unpleasant smell. This species has flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plants of the Philippine Islands.—In these islands are two plants which well deserve to be inquired after by persons visiting them. They are thus described by a zealous but not scientific correspondent who has recently returned:—One is a Raspberry which is found upon the summit of the highest mountain in these islands, 7,117 feet high. The beauty of its leaves and its large yellow fine-tasted fruit would render it acceptable to the horticulturists of Europe. The other is a noble Lily-like plant, growing in small lakes, with strong upright leaves some of which are eighteen inches in diameter. The flower is large, with close-set petals, from four to five inches long; the lower part of the petals white, the upper a beautiful clear pink.

Bird's-Nest Orchis.—The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert has investigated the economy of this plant, which has been considered as parasitical on the roots of trees. He found several dead flower-stalks, which had grown out of bundles of fleshy fibres, diverging every way; but the fibres were falling apart, and the plant appeared to have died as an annual, after flowering. On stirring the ground further, at a short distance, he discovered a live bundle of similar fibres, with a very strong white shoot or eye, like the dormant shoot of a perennial herbaceous plant, which was evidently to produce a flowering stem in the next summer. Pursuing his researches, he soon discovered similar bundles of different sizes, which were clearly immature, and not ready to sprout in the following spring. On examination of the smallest, he found that it grew from the end of a half-dead fibre, and recurring to the dead plant which he had first taken up, he perceived that its several fibres, or at least many of them, though dead at the base were alive at the other end, and beginning to bristle or protrude young fibres near the extremity. By further research, he clearly ascertained that the plant dies after flowering, but is capable of reproducing a new plant from the point of each of its fibres after they have fallen apart, the extreme point becoming the eye or shoot, which increases in size till its maturity, and the lateral bristles becoming the fibres by which the plant is to be nourished and afterwards propagated. The young roots continue thus to increase in bulk under ground till they come to the flowering age, when they push up vigorously, die and spawn again in the same extraordinary manner.—*Leighton's Flora of Shropshire.*

Charms of the Life of a Travelling Naturalist.—"During so many years of active and arduous explorations, I have met of course all kinds of adventures, fares, and treatment. I have been welcomed under the hospitable roof of friends of knowledge and enterprise, else laughed at as a mad botanist by scornful ignorance. Such a life of travels and exertions has its pleasures and its pains, its sudden delights and deep joys mixed with dangers, trials, difficulties, and troubles. No one could better paint them than myself, who has experienced them all. Let the practical botanist, who wishes like myself to be a pioneer of science, and to increase the knowledge of plants, be fully prepared to meet dangers of all sorts in the wild groves and mountains of America. The mere fatigue of a pedestrian journey is nothing compared to the gloom of solitary forests, when not a human being is met for many miles, and if met he may be mistrusted; when the food and collections must be carried in your pocket or knapsack from day to day; when the fare is not only scanty, but sometimes worse; when you must live on corn bread and salt pork, be burned and steamed by a hot sun at noon, or drenched by rain, even with an umbrella in hand, as I always had. Musquitoes and flies will often annoy you or suck your blood if you stop or leave a hurried step. Gnats dance before the eyes, and often fall in unless you shut them; insects creep on you and into your ears. Ants crawl on you whenever you rest on the ground; wasps will assail you like furies if you touch their nests. But ticks, the worst of all, are unavoidable whenever you go among bushes, and stick to you in crowds, filling your skin with pimples and sores. Spiders, gallineps, horse-flies, and other obnoxious insects, will often beset you, or or sorely hurt you. Hateful snakes are met, and if poisonous are very dangerous; some do not warn you off like the rattle-snakes. You meet rough or muddy roads to vex you, and blind paths to perplex you, rocks, mountains, and steep ascents. You may often lose your way, and must always have a compass with you as I had. You may be lamed in climbing rocks for plants, or break your limbs by a fall. You must cross and wade through brooks, creeks, rivers, and swamps. In deep fords or in swift streams you may lose your footing and be drowned. You may be overtaken by a storm; the trees fall around you, the thunder roars and strikes before you; the winds may annoy you; the fire of heaven or of men sets fire to the grass or forest, and you may be surrounded by it unless you fly for your life." Now for the other side of the picture. "The pleasures of a botanical exploration fully compensate for these miseries and dangers, else no one would be a travelling botanist, nor spend his time and money in vain. Many fair days and fair roads are met with, a clear sky or a bracing breeze inspires delight and ease, you breathe the pure air of the country, every rill and brook offers a draught of limpid fluid. What delight to meet with a spring, after a thirsty walk, or a bowl of cool milk out of the dairy! What sound sleep at night after a long day's walk: what soothing naps at noon under a shaded tree near a purling brook! Every step taken into the fields, groves, and hills, appears to afford new enjoyments. Landscapes and plants jointly meet in your sight. Here is an old acquaintance seen again; there a novelty, a rare plant, perhaps a new one, greets your view; you hasten to pluck it, examine it, admire, and put it in your book. Then you walk on thinking what it might be, or may be made by you hereafter. You feel an exultation, you are a conqueror, you have made a conquest over Nature, you are going to add a new object or a page to science. To these botanical pleasures may be added the anticipation of the future names, places, uses, history, &c., of the plants you discover. For the winter, or season of rest, are reserved the sedentary pleasures of comparing, studying, naming, describing, and publishing."—*A. Gray's Life of Rafinesque.*

On Cells of a Particular Structure in the Araceæ, by Dr. Schleiden.—In the Meletemata Botanica of Schott and Endlicher, they attribute to Monstera of Adanson (Dracontium pertusum, Mill.) raphidophorous ovaries. Not being acquainted with any of the Araceæ in which the ovaries offered a quantity of vessels of raphides, I was curious to ascertain whether the plant in question exhibited anything remarkable on this point that might be mentioned in its generic character. On examining attentively the ovary of the plant, I found that the so-called raphides were not inorganic bodies. The carpellary leaf of the genus Monstera is traversed with cells of the liber of a very singular structure. These cells are in length nearly 0.1 to 0.13 Paris inches, and their thickness from 0.004 to 0.0042 Paris inches. Their sides are formed of a number of very distinct layers, perforated with pores, the orifices of which are flattened on the sides. In the interior of these cells of the liber, which are filled with a granular substance of gum, &c., are cytoblasts developed, and on these cytoblasts very thin cells are formed. These here and there break through the pores. Many of these cells have lateral branches, varying in size; and it appears to me very probable that these branches are formed by the walls of the cells, the cavities of which are placed in communication with that of the parent cell, in consequence of the absorption of the diaphragm. It has been, however, impossible for me to follow completely the history of their development. Similar formations are found in the bark and pith of Rhizophora Mangle.—*Microscopic Journal.* [Cells of this kind occur in other plants. They are abundant in the fruit of Gnetum Gnemon, which is lined with them in the form of fine spiculæ.]

The Truffle.—There have been many attempts to propagate the Truffle, but nearly all have failed. In the *Bulletin de la Société d'Agriculture du Département de l'Hérault* several experiments in planting Truffles are mentioned, which promise a successful result. The earth is prepared in the following manner: take out the soil to 18 inches in depth, finely sift it, fill up the trench with some of the sifted soil to about 6 in., on it place the small Truffles, and cover them with about 6 inches of the earth; the rest of the soil is then mixed with water, and worked to the consistence of mortar, and in that state placed on the Truffles. This operation is performed in November. The Truffles which furnish the seed or truffets ought to be kept till they begin to rot; they must then be spread out by pressing them between the fingers, and the filamentous matter which contains the reproductive substance, or the seed, must be taken out. It is quite certain that there are germs in Truffles, and M. Turpin has found some developed in ripe Truffles: he calls them Trufflets, and thinks them spores which answer to the organs of fecundation in plants which have no visible flowers. But how comes it that these spores, which are formed while the Truffles are enlarging, should escape and remove from the vesicles where they were found? For Truffles, although near, are always separated from each other, and they do not take the exact place of those which have attained maturity, and have afterwards rotted: could we not suspect a bluish fly, as supposed by some, of playing a part here with which we are unacquainted?—or think that the spring, which reproduces the fly, spreads the seeds of the Truffles in the neighbourhood? Do the filaments observed by Marsili in the generation of Mushrooms exist in Truffles? If this radicular network, bearing germs, exists in Truffles,

will it serve as a conductor to the spores developed in the vesicles of the Truffle? Or must we think that the spores have an organic force, which carries them away from the parent when they grow more freely? A friend of Professor Fages had a field celebrated for the quantity of Truffles produced on it; and not being able to keep it to himself, he enclosed with walls this precious plot of ground. For some time he derived considerable advantage, but each year the Truffles decreased, and a few years after the ground had been enclosed they entirely disappeared. Wishing to ascertain whether this was the effect of the walls, they were taken down, when the Truffles gradually reappeared, and at last became as plentiful as they were before the field was enclosed. If this is correct, it is unfortunate that some observations have not been made on the soil, on the reappearance of the Truffles, and on the circumstances which preceded it. Professor Fages thinks the soil was a sandy peat (*une lande*); but it is **requisite to know whether there are not other causes, besides the taking down of the walls, for the reappearance of the Truffles.** It is useless to trouble ourselves with suppositions, **as we know nothing certain of this remarkable fact: we know, however, that the nature of some soils, or the presence of certain kinds of trees, and these in peculiar circumstances,** is favourable to the production of this vegetable. But in what manner does it increase? This is unknown. We have collected some remarkable facts from the Truffle-hunters of Venaissin. They say that Truffles are commonly found under nut-trees, evergreen oaks, white oaks, poplars, planes, and several others; but the soil must have been uncultivated for some years, and not a branch must be cut from the trees, or the Truffles will not reappear for five or six years after. When large branches are cut off white oaks, evergreen oaks, or other trees, the Truffles remove further off; and if the lopping is repeated, they disappear altogether. This coincidence between the presence of the Truffle when the trees are not cut, and its disappearance when they are pruned, will lead one day to some facts respecting their propagation. I have witnessed an animal trained for truffle-hunting pass through an alley bordered with pruned white oaks, without manifesting any desire to scratch up the earth, notwithstanding that before the trees were pruned he had scratched up many Truffles. The pigs used for hunting them transmit the faculty through generations, and a truffle-hunter of Vaucluse refused 100 francs for a sow reputed to be the best in the province. This has been previously observed, for Platina, who lived in the 15th century, says "that nothing equals the instinct of the sows of Notza in finding Truffles hidden in the ground." The presence of Truffles is made known to the hunter when the animal, drawn by an irresistible force, digs up the ground with its snout. The hunters understand well the movement of the animal, and throw it an acorn, a bean, or a few grains of maize, to encourage it. When the Truffle is dug up, it is quickly removed, and a few grains put in its place. The pig is so much attracted by the Truffle, that it often turns over a great quantity of earth to bring one the size of a nut to the surface. When it leaves the place and goes further, the hunter is certain that there are no more Truffles, notwithstanding that some may be produced in eight days afterwards. They are often found under unpruned chestnut-trees. A tree was planted in an uncultivated stony soil: in 1832 four pounds of Truffles were found under it; in 1833 some grass seeds were sown under the same tree, and neither in that year nor the following ones could the pig scratch up one Truffle: they had disappeared. It seems, however, that cultivation does not always repel them; for Rozier says, they are found in Angoumois in cultivated lands, stubble-fields, and even in vineyards. Nevertheless, Pliny observes, they are only to be found in uncultivated places, under thickets, and adds that they cannot be sown. M. Meunier says he has seen a Truffle-bed appear in a high field. The first year the grass became yellow, and it perished in the second. In December 1823, in taking up some planes near a white oak, about 15 years old, that had sprung from seed, and that had never been pruned, several pounds of Truffles were found; and a few days after, a pig was placed on the spot, which dug up three pounds more. In the South there are three varieties of edible Truffles; the white, which comes during the summer, and which is found in glades, in woods, in the avenues of oak-woods, and on those **heaths known under the name of** *garigues*. It grows where, **from the sterility of soil, no other** plant can vegetate. A slight swelling of the surface of the soil, small cracks, and a little fly, which flutters about these cracks,—the combination of these signs shows that the Truffle exists, and at no great depth. Then, with a little stick, the earth is raised from it. The Vaucluseans call those who obtain Truffles in this manner, "Broga Hunters." These Truffles are yellowish on the outside, and yellowish white within; their perfume is slight, and they are cut in slices and dried. White Truffles rot when left in the ground. They seem quite distinct from the second variety, called the red, which appear in the autumn about All Saints' Day. **They are named red, because the flesh between the irregularities of the skin is of that colour; the interior is slightly marbled with black: these give out a strong odour.** Their size varies a good deal, and seems to depend on the abundance or scarcity of rain during the summer. **The third variety is collected in the winter,** from Christmas to the spring, and is called the black, or winter Truffle. It is considered the best kind. The flesh between the irregularities of the skin is black; the interior is also black, with some whitish veins. It exhales a powerful odour, overpowering to some persons. Truffles, when growing in a sandy soil, are globular; but as it more frequently happens they grow in a flinty one, they are shaped **according to the resistance they meet with;** but it may always be observed on the most irregularly-grown Truffle, that it has a tendency to become round if, that part where it has experienced the least resistance. The Truffles found during the autumn and winter are much deeper in the earth than those collected in the summer. When these Truffles are black, have acquired their perfume, and *smell*, as the hunters call it, they do not increase in size; and if left in the ground they perish. Dug up or disturbed, they rot also, leaving no chance of finding any more in the same place. It has even been observed, that when they rot in the earth they are less plentiful the following year in the same place. Every eight days during the season, Truffles may be found on the same spot, where none had been left. If this fact be correct, it contradicts the assertion of some who say that to get seeds it is necessary to let the Truffle rot, and adds weight to the opinion of those who have found the seeds of Truffles in the skins, and the refuse (without doubt the very small Truffles) left **in the earth. The manure made by the pig that tears up the earth does not prevent the formation of Truffles;** nevertheless, as we have before seen, even a few seeds of plants sown under a tree where they had previously been found caused them to disappear. How can facts which appear so opposite be explained? Let us wait for time and observation, and, above all, for those happy chances which so often produce grand discoveries. In order to furnish materials for those who wish to study Truffles, last year an experiment was made on a white oak 15 years old, of which I have already spoken. To prevent the soil being cultivated about it, I placed four large branches of poplar at 6 feet distance from it on every side. During the summer, I threw several kettlefuls of hot water over the soil, quite hot enough to destroy the vegetation without killing the roots of the oak. When the Truffles came this year, the pig rooted up a much larger quantity than the year preceding. I attribute this increase to the non-culture of the soil, to scalding the plants, to the presence of the poplar branches, but, above all, to the favourable summer. The fact, however, is true, and the hunter was surprised. Encouraged by this trial, I have increased the number of branches, and placed them so close together as to prevent all vegetation springing up. I do not expect much from this experiment, because many unsuccessful attempts have been made, notwithstanding that some were excited by the noble motive of making fresh progress in science, and others by the hope of interest: up to the present time all has been useless. The problem of the increase of the Truffle remains to be resolved, as well as that of crayfish in a dock or canal, although filled with the purest water. Nature keeps from us many secrets: let us never despair, but constantly try to discover some of them.—*Translated from a Paper by M. Bouchet.*

Enormous Strawberries.—Twenty strawberries of the Downton sort were on Thursday last gathered from the garden of Mr. J. Elgar, Wingham, which weighed eighteen ounces avoirdupois.

Rats and Orchidaceous Plants.—A correspondent of ours is just now lamenting over the sad consequences of these animals having a penchant for orchidaceous plants. The other day he received from Honduras a case, into which had been packed a specimen of Schomburgkia tibicinis, six feet high, and other things. The villains had devoured the best part of the Schomburgkia, especially the poor creature's eyes; they ate off the large Oncidium leaves, and the pseudo-bulbs of Brasavolas, &c. &c. —Bad luck to them!

The Dahlia.—In a letter recently circulated by Mr. J. R. Pearson, and addressed to the Members of the Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, are the following observations upon this flower;—"but I am desirous of proving that the whole system of growing and showing Dahlias is deceptive. How many persons have ordered **quantities of Dahlias from exhibited specimens, and when** they have planted them in good rich soil, and tied them up to a neat stake, expected to have had flowers like those they saw at the show, and instead of having bloom in the shape of half a globe, have had flat, ordinary looking flowers. They were not aware that the plants from which the blooms were cut for the show, had, ever since they were in large bud, been watered with a strong solution of manure and blood, stripped of half their shoots, buds and foliage, the flowers covered over **with pots and glasses to** preserve the back petals till the centre ones had time to **grow up, and that the plant had, by these means, been rendered such an object, that it would disgrace a kitchen-garden;** that after this, the bloom had been cut and placed in a cellar, in air-tight boxes; and that when it was ready for inspection, it was almost as much artificial as if it had been made of wax. Will a gentleman who has been disappointed in this manner, be any more satisfied, when told, that by surrounding his plants next year with stakes, boards, and glasses, till they look like scarecrows, and by watering them with solutions, which will effectually correct the too delightful fragrance of his other flowers, he perhaps may get as good a bloom as the one he saw?"—[Can these statements be a fair exposition of the manner in which prize Dahlias are prepared for **show?**]

***Shakspeare a Gardener.*—At this time of the year, when every lover of the garden, professional or otherwise, lives in the open air, it is rather provoking to be called back to one's books; but the occasion warrants the distraction of a few moments from the proper business of the time, and the interest of the subject will fully repay us for the interruption. Of everything that appertains to Shakspeare, and the genius of his writings, we say, as he says of Cleopatra,**

> Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
> Her infinite variety.

It is, therefore, with much pleasure I find that a chance phrase of mine has provoked our friend "A." to the further prosecution of his task of proving that Shakspeare was a gardener.—I am an old man who, like the ease-loving abbot at Kennaquhair, have vacated my office, and retired to cultivate my Cabbages by the moist margin of waters not quite so far north as Lochleven. I cannot be carried back to my playing times—the days of the Kettles and Saddles and Cockes—or to hear the echo of the voice of the Perdita who charmed the Florizel Hinge; before parodies and pagodas had vitiated his taste, and scared him to sea and luxury,

> [illegible]

But I have been charmed back to the immortal volumes, and to a delightful discussion of the text and context of the passages so happily cited by your correspondent in support of his hypothesis. Many more striking instances of the author's familiarity with the ordinary operations of the garden might be collected from his writings; here is one which shows that the predecessors and contemporaries of Gerarde and Parkinson were no novices in the arts of forcing and blanching:

> Covering [illegible]
> As [illegible] do with forcing [illegible] plants
> That must [illegible] and be kept delicate.

We ought not to overlook another of the most remarkable a whole scene, and an exquisite one it is, in *Richard II.*, in the Duke of York's garden at Langley, between the poor Queen and the gardeners, who moralise the fate of Richard in the language of their craft.

> Go, [illegible] that.
> That [illegible] land
> As we [illegible] this time of year
> [illegible] the work of our fruit-trees
> [illegible] with sap and bloom,
> With too much [illegible]
> Had [illegible] to grow and growing [illegible],
> They might have lived to bear, and he to taste,
> Their fruit of duke. All superfluous branches
> We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.

And again,

> When our sea-walled garden, the whole land,
> Is full of weeds, [illegible] flowers choak'd up
> Her fruit-trees all unpruned, her hedges ruin'd,
> Her knots disorder'd, and her wholesome herbs
> Swarming with caterpillars.

But it is too much to infer from these or any similar passages in Shakspeare's plays that he was more familiar with the affairs of the garden than with many other rural matters. It would be quite as easy to bring proof, if such proof could be admitted from internal evidence in contradiction to positive testimony, of his having followed almost any other country calling. Many of the interesting quotations of our friend "A." refer more to field than garden operations, and everywhere he is full of agricultural imagery; matters which would be just as serviceable in support of an argument in favour of his having studied in the "farming-line," under his father-in-law, Hathaway. The rural note of the *Winter's Tale*, from which "A." borrows so largely, is no other than a delightful exaltation of a Warwickshire harvest-home: and Autolycus, a "sketch from the life" of the pedlar of the Stratford "Bohemia;" and who can doubt that Shallow's talk about pippins and leather-coats, and wether muttons, and the price of wool, was jotted down in the poet's memory as it fell from the mouth of the farmer-magistrate of the same vicinity? Who but one well versed in farming matters would have made Thersites say, "Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a tick in a sheep than such a valiant ignorance!"—or have put into the mouth of Volumnia in the very storm of passion, and in the utterance of the noblest sentiments, such an appropriate, and yet such a barn-door phrase, as this:—

> [illegible] thy life
> [illegible] courtesy:
> When [illegible] brood,
> Has clack'd [illegible] the wars, and safely home
> Loaden with honour.

Or if I were to take it upon me to prove that Shakspeare during his youthful [illegible], instead of following the hounds as an [illegible], became a huntsman or gamekeeper by profession, I should not want materials as copious as those which give his labours to the garden or the farm-yard. Turn to the introductory passages of "The Taming of a Shrew," and observe the localities in the conversation between the huntsman and the Lord who plays his game on the sufferer (for there were worthies of the **Waterford kidney in those days); or to the nobler scene at the latter end of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, between Hippolita and Theseus.**

> [illegible] I was with Hercules and Cadmus once
> When in the [illegible] grove, they hay'd the bear
> With hounds of Sparta; never did I hear
> Such gallant chiding; for, by land, the groves,
> The sky, the fountains, every region near
> Seem'd all one mutiny. I never heard
> So musical a discord, such sweet thunder.

Then follows Theseus's often quoted description of his pack, showing that Shakspeare was as well versed in the affairs of the kennel as any Warwickshire squire of his day. It is so musical in itself, that I cannot refrain from repeating it here.

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So flew'd, so sanded; and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew;
> Crook-knee'd, and dewlapped like Thessalian bulls;
> Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like bells,
> Each under each. A cry more tuneable
> Was never holla'd to, nor cheer'd with horn,
> In Crete, in Sparta, nor Thessaly.

There is hardly a [illegible] that does not contain **some allusion** to dogs [illegible] derived from **the characters** and habits of hounds [illegible]

Macbeth [illegible]

> [illegible] mongrels, spaniels, curs,
> Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are clept
> All by the name of dogs: the vassal fly

[illegible] distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
[illegible] housekeeper, the hunter, every one
[illegible] which bounteous Nature
[illegible] whereby he does receive
[illegible]
That writes them all alike: and so of men.

Or, following in the same vein of illustration, witness the use he makes of his knowledge of Falconry:—

My falcon now is sharp, and passing empty:
[illegible]
[illegible] haggard,
[illegible] make her come, and know her keeper's call,—
That is, to watch her, as we watch those kites
That bate and beat, and will not be obedient.
The Taming of a Shrew.

Or, his Farriery, from the same play:—

——His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, the stirrups of no kindred, besides possess'd with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine, troubled with the lampass, infected with the fashions, full of wind galls, sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the gives, stark spoil'd with the staggers, begnawn with the botts, sway'd in the back, and shoulder-shotten, &c. &c.

Or such allusions as the following:—

For treason is but trusted like the fox,
[illegible],
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors.
[illegible]
All [illegible] their ears,
A[illegible] horses,
A[illegible] ears,
That [illegible] drawing [illegible]'d.

These out of many such are sufficient foundation for a presumption as [illegible] as that of your correspondent, of an almost professional familiarity with field-sports, and the business of the *manège*; but like A.'s numerous quotations in support of the garden hypothesis, they much more strongly prove the author's experience in rural affairs in general.—

The pomp of trees, the garniture of fields,
All that lie covered to the song of even:
All that they yous say of morning gilds,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven.

Now, if we shift the scene into other walks in life, passing by his soldiership,—his mouldy and bull-calf recruitings—his Pardies and Pistol, soldiers of fortune, and the scholarly Fluellen (the prototype-by-the-bye of Dugald Dalgetty,) up to the noble host of heroes and cut-throats, that people his grander personifications of the good and bad passions of the military character,—passing by also his tapsters and vintners, and the unbounded knowledge he exhibits of the workings of the human mind in the lower walks of life (in any of which Shakspeare may be predicated to have passed the unaccounted for portion of his youthful career): suppose that any one were to insist that his writings contain sufficient evidence of his having been bred to physic! From Galen and Hippocrates, names so often in his mouth, and the "little Latin and less Greek" of the Apothecary's apprentice, the transfer to the stage of the strolling player is easy and natural enough. How numerous his allusions to the phenomena of diseases and the operation of remedies! How many times a year do not our writings, using his phrase, "throw physic to the dogs," or with better reason say,

We are all diseased,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever,
And we must bleed for it.

I will not stuff your columns with long passages in illustration of his ease in handling this subject, but content myself with one in which he has foreshadowed the very essence of the newest of medical mania—Homœopathy.

In poison there is physic: and these times,
Having lately [illegible], the world [illegible] sick,
Being [illegible] made the world:
And the wretch, whose fever-weakened joints
Like strengthless hinges, &c. &c.—*Henry IV., p. 2.*

Even in music, which he has used so largely, and in which he shows so fine a perception of the poetic temperament, he exhibits something of the professional feeling when he dilates on the sharps and flats, concords and discords of sweet sounds; take one instance:

And now my tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstring'd viol or a harp;
Or like a cunning instrument cased up,
Or being open, put into his hands
That knows no touch to tune the harmony.

He expatiates less in the sister arts of painting and sculpture, naturally because his means of observation were more restricted, but because the imagery they afford must necessarily be less popular. But the use of the one in the *Winter's Tale*, and of the other in *Hamlet* and *The Merchant of Venice*, his works are simile, "like Patience on a monument, smiling at Grief," and various other allusions, attest his power to use them to his purpose, if occasion served. The use he makes of the Painter and Poet in *Timon of Athens* and the unceremonious way in which the Poet is dismissed in *Julius Cæsar*, show what he thought of the trading practitioners in these arts.—But there is no end to these speculations in the boundless store of Shakspeare's mind: I must hasten to conclude. In my hurry to evince the universality of Shakspeare's knowledge of men and things in general, it was probably too much to assert, as A. says, that he was equally proficient in all the works of life. It is true that every man's knowledge is of a limited nature, and I meant to say rather, that such was his ready perception of the characteristic features of external things, as well as of intrinsic qualities, and such his power of seizing to his purpose the salient points, and of adapting himself to all circumstances, and to all sorts and conditions of men, that it would be positively predicated of his [illegible] from the tenor of any insulated passages in his [illegible] productions. If he draws more [illegible] the great portraits of natural beauty, and expatiates more fully in rural imagery, how could it be otherwise? [illegible] and [illegible] sciences do not furnish the material of poetry, except when used in illustration of more trite, and therefore more familiar, perception of the motives and passions of the human breast. In this way their aid can be but feebly exerted in the drama, in which everything must be obvious and popular; and he has pushed the use of all meaner things as far as discretion and his nice tact and knowledge of his art would allow. If the problematical question of, What was the employment of the earlier part of his life? be ever solved, it will most probably be, in the conclusion, that he had none at all. Although many absurdities have been reported, all accounts agree in favour of a careless and desultory mode of life; and his early and hasty marriage, and the too hasty birth of his eldest child, favour the supposition. In this course, the fields, the garden, the chase, the great face of nature, afforded him the means of self-education best suited to the bent of his genius. Chaucer before him, and Scott since—and, if A. please, Burns also—took the same course, to a similar purpose, and with almost equal success. In the mean time, let us rejoice in the happy thought of our friend A. I declare I shall plant my Cabbages, and water my Cauliflowers, and pleach my hedges with redoubled pleasure, in the consideration that Shakspeare did so before me.—*P. P.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

John Rogers, Esq.'s, Seven Oaks.—In the valuable collection of Cruciferous plants at this place, Eria alba has just flowered, with a good spike, growing in a cocoa nut, with all sorts of things growing out in all directions. There is also just coming into bloom a magnificent specimen of Stanhopea oculata, with sixty-six buds on nine spikes, which will probably all open at once, and certainly will be all open together. The plant is a suspended one, and already the unopened buds form a mass nearly as big as a bushel basket. There are also in bloom two other Stanhopeas; one, perhaps S. Wardii, remarkable for its total want of smell. It is rather larger than S. oculata, and without eyes. Also another, S. oculata, very dark-coloured; the dots on the upper part of the lip, so thick as to give an appearance of being smeared or stained with purple. In this the eyes are wanting in some flowers, especially those toward the end of the spikes. Another is just blooming, in which the ground of the flower is nearly yellow, like that described as S. aurea. Mr. Rogers' large S. oculata, when fresh, is white as the whitest ivory, but becomes buff or nankeen-colour as it fades; and from the plants of Mexican Stanhopeas which have flowered, it is doubtful if any two will be found exactly alike, either in form or colour.

Messrs. Lane and Son's Nursery, Great Berkhampstead.—The collection of Roses here is very large, and comprises most of the choicer varieties in cultivation. In comparing the flowers produced in this situation with others that we have seen, we must say of them that they are, this season at least, both larger and higher coloured. The soil in which they are grown, and which appears to suit them perfectly, is a friable loam upon a retentive clay: it is full of stones, and the common saying of the people with respect to them is, that for every load taken away a load of manure ought to be given. Where the kinds are so numerous, it is hardly possible to notice even all those that deserve it, but we will describe those which struck us as the most remarkable, and where the sorts are the same as those mentioned in a notice of Messrs. Paul's Nursery, p. 354, we shall merely give the names. Moss.—Celina is one of the darkest yet obtained: the other kinds in this section worthy of being grown are, Bath White, Crested, Pompone, Rouge du Luxembourg, and Blush. Provence.—The best sorts are Blush, globular and very large; Illustre Beauté, delicate pale rose, compact and double; Reine de Provence, pale blush, fine, large, globular, and double; Triomphe d'Abbeville, carmine, large and expanded—quite different in colour from any of its class; and Unique, globular and double, white, striped with pink. Gallica.—This class contains several kinds which produce enormous flowers; some that we measured were between five and six inches across, and generally regularly filled up in the centre. The best are—Aglaé Adanson, deep rose finely spotted with white, compact, large, and double; Aglaé Dusart, fine lilac rose, very large and cupped; Bizarre Marbré, a remarkable variety, crimson, curiously mottled with white, large and very double; Boule de Nanteuil, dark reddish crimson, cupped; Comte Foy, bright rose, very large and double; Cynthia, delicate lilac blush, globular, large and double; Cambrenne, very large and expanded, when it first opens it is crimson, but changes to lilac before it falls off; Grandissima, red crimson, large, imbricated, and very double; Guillaume Tell, fine lilac rose, cupped, and double; La Calaisienne, very delicate rose, compact and large; Latitie, beautiful mottled crimson, cupped and imbricated; Madame Dubarry, fine crimson scarlet, compact and very double; Pamela, very large bright rose; Triomphe de Rennes, compact, very large, and dark lilac and rose, and Waverley, fine rose and blush, compact and double. Alba.—Blanchedeur, beautiful, opening first white with a blush centre, but soon becomes entirely suffused with delicate blush; Duc de Luxembourg, pale rose with a reddish centre, globular, and large; Fanny Sommerson, blush with a rosy centre, imbricated, and double; Félicité Parmentier; Madame Campan, large double rose, spotted with white; Princesse de Lamballe, and Queen of Denmark, one of the deepest coloured of the section. Hybrid Provence and French.—Adine Provost, deep blush, large double, and expanded; Aspasie, delicate blush, globular and very double; Emerance, cupped and double, pale lemon, very fine; Grand Sultan, delicate pink, very large and double; La Vestale, beautiful yellowish-white, cupped, and double; La Ville de Londres, fine purplish-crimson, imbricated, large, and double; Melanie Walder, fine white, cupped; New Globe Hip, delicate pale lemon colour, decidedly better than the Old Globe Hip; and Pompone de la Queue, delicate pink tinged with salmon, compact and double. Hybrid China.—Adonis, lilac pink, globular; Brennus; Belle Marie, fine rose, cupped; Belle Parmentier, deep rosy lilac, globular, and double; Coupe d'Amour, beautiful pink, compact, and very double; Coupe d'Hebe, deep flesh-colour, large and globular; Charles Duval, very handsome, pale rose, globular, and double; Colonel Cambronne, beautiful mottled carmine; Comte de Paris, fine rose, globular and large; General Christiani, good light crimson, globular and double; General Kleber, fine purplish-red; Gretchen, purple and crimson, very changeable, globular, and large; Hortensia, flesh colour, expanded and large; Lancaster, very large bright rose; Lady Forrowien, compact [illegible] crimson, very showy; Lord Nelson, deep crimson-purple—one of the darkest roses we have ever seen; Louis Buonaparte, fine reddish-crimson; Madame Laffay, beautiful rose, sometimes blooms twice during the season; Madame Plantier—the best white kind in this class; Madelina, French white, edged and striped with crimson; Narcisse Deportes, fine rosy crimson, globular and large; Ne plus ultra, bright red, an abundant bloomer; Richelieu, beautiful pale blush rose, cupped and double; Triomphe, fine light crimson, and one marked Hybrid, very [illegible] and [illegible], with lilac. A small plant had several branches [illegible] and [illegible] pale berries down with their weight. [illegible], good rosy blush, cupped and double; Aurora, fine light crimson; La Vierge de Bruxelles; Madame Hardy—perhaps the best white rose in cultivation; Malchiar, pale, with a white margin; and Placidie, delicate lilac pink—very pretty. Portland.—Alfonsine, lilac rose, globular and double; Antinous; Bernard, salmon and rose, cupped, small, and double; Constancy, delicate pale flesh, large; De Montmorency; Fulgorie, splendid bright rose, large and double; Louis-Philippe, fine dark purplish-crimson; Madame Feburier, good, large, very double rose, but does not always open; Royal Perpetual, bright rose—one of the best of the class; Sisley, bright rose, cupped and very double; and striped crimson Perpetual, crimson striped with white—seems generally to come true. Bourbon.—Acidalie, white, cupped, large, and very double; Armosa; Augustine Marget; Bouquet de Flore, fine reddish carmine; Célimène, delicate pink, cupped; Coquette de Montmorency, red, beautifully shaded with violet, cupped and double; De Neuilly, fine rosy carmine, cupped and double; Emile Courtier; Général Merlin, large, bright pink; Gloire de Rosamène; Madame Nerard, pink, with a lightish margin; Phénix; Queen of the Bourbons; and Thérésita, cupped, carmine. China.—Abbé Mioland, fine crimson red, cupped, large, and double; Augustine Hersent, good bright rose, cupped and very large; Belle de Florence, fine light carmine—these three kinds are well adapted for beds of one colour: Fabvier, Infidélité de Lisette; Majorlin, Micliez, beautiful [illegible] white; Napoléon, fine shaded blush; and Triomphant, fine deep rose and crimson. Tea-scented.—Nothing could exceed the beauty of these varieties; they were growing in a bed sheltered by low walls, where in case of severe weather they are readily covered with mats or litter. The best are—Bougère, pale rosy bronze—we saw a fine standard of this, which is one of the hardiest of the section; Bride of Abydos, white shaded with rose; Belle Allemande, fine creamy blush; Caroline, delicate pink, with a rosy centre; Diana Vernon, beautiful white; Eliza Sauvage, fine yellow, with a salmon centre—very handsome; Goubault, pale bright rose shaded with salmon; Hardy; Jeannie Deans, delicate salmon; Le Pactole, pale yellow—beautiful; Mancais; Strombio, creamy blush, globular and very large—it is remarkable that this variety never loses its globular form like other roses; Taglioni; Virginie, fine creamy white; and William Wallace, pink, tinged with buff.—*June* 28.

Reviews.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London. No. XII.

In this new Part of the Society's Proceedings we find the following matters to extract:—

June 16.—Extracts were read from a Meteorological Journal, for the year 1839, kept at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, by the Hon. John Campbell Lees. The following is an abstract of the Temperature and fall of rain.

1839.	Maxim. Temperature.	Minim. Temperature.	Mean Temperature.	Amount of rain in inches.
January . .	79°	58°	68½°	0.99
February . .	80°	58°	70°	1.26
March . . .	82°	63°	71°	0.57
April . . .	81°	63°	72½°	2.40
May . . .	—	—	—	—
June . . .	89°	75°	82°	5.
July . . .	89°	76°	82½	5.89
August . .	88°	77°	83°	4.55
September .	88°	75°	81½°	8.45
October . .	84°	71°	77½°	11.57
November .	83°	69°	77½°	1.50
December .	78°	58°	68°	1.51

We learn that the Council have directed the reports on experiments monthly presented to the Garden Committee by the under-gardeners to be henceforward published in these Proceedings, if they appear sufficiently interesting. Accordingly, at the Garden Committee held July 6, 1840, it was reported by Mr. Thompson that Madia sativa, a new oil plant, had been sown in the month of September 1839, as directed in the instructions received with it from Germany, but that all the plants had perished during the following winter; those plants, however, which had been raised from a sowing in the middle of March 1840 withstood slight spring frosts and were in flower in the beginning of June.

July 6.—Read, a report by Mr. Gordon upon acclimatising plants. From the numerous experiments upon this subject in the garden, it appears—1. That plants which it is intended to acclimatise should never be subjected to artificial heat during the winter that precedes their being planted out; that if obtained from seeds, as little heat as possible should be employed in raising them; and that starved or stunted plants are more likely to succeed than such as have been forced into a rapid and luxuriant growth. 2. That the plants should not be committed to the open ground earlier than the end of May; that the soil should be poor, dry, and thoroughly drained; that if against a wall, the border should be protected through the entire winter by a roof of hurdles thatched with straw, and projecting about three feet. A thermometer placed under such a covering did not, during the tree months of February, March, and April, stand more than two or three degrees higher than one freely exposed; from which it appears that it is the dryness of the situation, and not its greater warmth, that renders a border protected by a roof of thatched hurdles so useful to tender plants.

Read, the results of experiments by Mr. G. Gordon upon raising plants from seed. He states that all seeds from North America and California should be sown in the autumn as soon as ripe; to defer the sowing them till the spring may in all cases be disadvantageous, excepting the case of annuals; that Mexican and Chilian seeds succeed best if sown in spring; that with regard to Europe, and the north of India, trees and shrubs should be sown in the autumn, and annuals or perennials in the spring; that all seeds, of whatever kind, should be sown in dry soil and not watered till they begin to vegetate; in the case of old or sickly seeds, to water them at the time of sowing is to ensure their destruction by rotting; that shading is to be preferred to watering; and that one of the best constructions for the purpose, is a pit glazed with double sashes like one in the Society's garden: finally, that all seedlings should be potted or transplanted as soon as possible, except bulbs.

Mr. Gordon also reported that the great beauty of the Rhododendrons this year, notwithstanding the wet and gloomy summer of 1839, was, in his opinion, attributable to their fruit having been all destroyed in 1839, immediately after flowering.

Aug. 4.—The following communication was read from the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Herbert.

"I wish to take this opportunity of communicating to the Society a plan I have adopted for cultivating Orchida-

ceous plants, which I think will be found deserving of notice. I took a strong post, or stem of a young tree barked, of a suitable height; and I had pieces of barked wood, such as are used for making rustic benches, cut into various lengths and nailed on, crossing each other in different directions, with the knees or elbows pointing outwards, so that the whole had something the appearance of a Roman trophy; moss was then tied on where it was thought requisite, and bits of peat inserted in some of the supports, and the plants nailed or tied on with wire, or simply placed in angles formed by the pieces of transverse wood. The plants in front throve exceedingly well, but those with their back to the wall were found to grow weak and perish. I then devised with my gardener, Mr. Seymour, who has great merit in carrying the plan into execution, to fix two iron pegs or pivots into the two ends of the posts, of which the lower one is let into a hole drilled in a stone, and the upper is inserted into a ring of strong wire fastened either under a rafter or secured between two. The result is, that the whole of each trophy with its plants turns round at the slightest touch. The gardener moves them a little every time he comes into the house, so that no plant is either constantly exposed to the full light or totally obscured; and the most agreeable facility is given to examine the plants and to clean them. Each of these machines bears a marvellous number of species with ease, and the greater part of my collection is now spinning upon them much to my satisfaction."

Aug. 18.—A paper on producing Sea-kale during the season without the aid of dung or pots, was read, from Mr. William Miller, gardener to the Rt. Hon. William Sturges Bourne, F.H.S. The author stated that he employed a subterranean pit, easily accessible in all weathers, and requiring no attention in regulating its temperature, because the natural average warmth of the subterranean air is considerably higher than that of our variable climate in winter. A pit 24 feet long by 8 feet wide and 6 high, would be large enough for a large family. Planting may be commenced in the beginning of November and continued until March. No water is ever given to the plants.

The Madras New Almanac for 1841. 8vo.

IT is not often in the pages of an Almanac that we look for original information. Here, however, in a volume as large as a London Directory, containing all sorts of information of an interest entirely local, there is a great deal of excellent matter relating to Indian Gardening. It is not, however, of a nature to require a formal review; a few extracts will show in what manner the subject is treated.

The first article is called "Hints on the Theory and Practice of Gardening; what relates to the effect of heat on plants is more especially interesting.

"*Heat.*—The effect of high temperature, the greatest enemy the horticulturist has to encounter in this country, requires to be more fully considered. The extremes of temperature which plants are capable of bearing without destruction of vitality, has not been accurately ascertained: but it is known, some seeds may be boiled and still vegetate, and some plants are found to endure the most intense cold known on the earth. Sir John Herschel observed the temperature of the soil of his bulb garden at the Cape, 159° Fahr. between 1 and 2 P.M. and found a seedling fir, of the year's planting, quite healthy, while a thermometer buried 4in. deep in contact with it, marked one day (3d of Dec.) successively, between the hours of 11½ A.M. and 3 P.M. —148.2°—149.5°—149.8°—150.8° and 148°. In India, so far as we have been able to ascertain, no similar set of observations has been made, but there is reason to infer, from known data, that when the subject is more attended to in India, the heat of the soil, during our hot weather, will be found much higher than either of these observations indicate. We know, for example, that we never can get Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knoll-kolls, &c. to flower in the Carnatic, while at the Cape the saving of seed of these plants, as an article of trade, is constantly practised. Dr. Coulter mentions, that in South America, he had observed the temperature as high as 140°, but the circumstances in which the thermometer was placed is not mentioned, which leaves room to suspect the experiment was imperfectly conducted, as Mr. Foggo, of Edinburgh, succeeded in obtaining in July, at that place, with a large thermometer, having the ball covered with black wool, an indication of 150°. In India, it is probable a thermometer so prepared, or the ball simply blackened by being smeared over with a mixture of gum and lamp-black, and suspended fully exposed to the sun's rays, would, at some seasons, indicate as a common occurrence a temperature perhaps a little short of 200°. At this season (December) it rises to 130°. In repeating such observations it is desirable that treble sets of experiments should be made; one with the instrument freely suspended, to mark the temperature of the air; another having it simply in contact with the ground, to show to what extent the surface accumulates heat from absorption of the sun's rays; and the third set at 1ft. and 2ft. deep, to ascertain the mean temperature at the depth to which roots usually extend. In the second set the thermometer should not be placed in herbage, as Mr. Foggo found another thermometer similarly prepared but resting on herbage indicate only 119°. These observations are introduced here in the hope that many brother horticultural amateurs will be induced to repeat them and publish the results. There is no want of registers of the thermometer in India, but not a single observation, neither on the temperature of the soil, nor on the intensity of the sun's rays as received on the blackened ball of the thermometer, do we find anywhere recorded, though of such vast importance to the horticulturist. The first effect of heat on a plant, which has for some time had vegetation checked by exposure to cold, is to expand the air contained in its cells; its fluids become thinner, the excitability of its tissue is aroused, and perspiration commences, the effect of which is to bring into play the absorbing power of the root and thus set the whole machinery of vegetation in action. The degree of heat which different plants can sustain is very different; those of tropical countries require a temperature that would kill those of Europe, and when removed there soon perish from cold, even in the warmest weather, if exposed to the open air. When the temperature is permanently too high for a plant, it is over-excited; if the atmosphere is at the same time moist, its tissues grow faster than the vital forces of the plant are capable of solidifying them, its excitability is expended, the vital functions are deranged, and a state of debility is brought on. Such plants are soft and watery, with thin leaves, and with no disposition to produce flowers; as light lowering of temperature, in this enfeebled state, affects them more than in other circumstances, and the abstraction of light rapidly destroys them. But if the atmosphere is dry and the loss of fluid by perspiration is greater than can be made good by the roots, the secretions are elaborated faster than the parts to receive them can be formed, the old leaves dry, and the young ones perish as fast as they are formed. From these statements it appears, that high temperature with moisture leads to the production of leaves and branches only, while with dryness, within certain limits, it is favourable to the formation of all kinds of secretions. The effect of cold is to increase their excitability; that is, it renders them more susceptible of being acted on by the stimulus of heat. Heat by its stimulus diminishes excitability, and if long continued would exhaust it altogether. Nature provides against this result by the periodical fluctuations of light and heat of the day and night. During the day every part of the plant is strongly excited, and its powers of evaporation and assimilation most energetic. As evening advances, and the stimulus of light and heat is withdrawn, the excitement subsides and reaches its minimum during the night. Plants, therefore, like animals, have their diurnal seasons of action and repose. During the day their system is exhausted of fluid by exhalation of aqueous fluid, and during the night, when perspiration ceases, the waste is made good through absorption by the roots. The alteration of seasons seems intended to produce the like effects in a more extended manner. This is very evident in the temperate zones, where the cold of winter arrests vegetation for months together, and renders the plant so excitable that the rise of a few degrees of temperature in spring at once excites active vegetation. It is much less so between the tropics, but here also it is observable, as indicated by the fall of the leaf of some trees and the nearly total arrest of vegetation in most, during some part of the hot season. This wonderful similarity of effects in living beings, originating in the action of opposite extremes of the same cause (heat), has not received the attention which it seems to merit from philosophers, and no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of it. Before, indeed, any explanation can be given, it is indispensably necessary that our observations on the proportion usually borne to each other, by the temperatures of the earth and atmosphere, should be more perfect: for, considering the great importance of heat in the economy of plants, this knowledge is, for the purposes of gardening, of the greatest consequence. From observations made in Europe, it has been attempted to deduce the relative temperatures of the air and earth within the tropics. Thus it is ascertained that in England the mean temperature of the earth is between two and three degrees higher than that of the air; the same ratio will probably be found to hold good in India. This inference is confirmed by one set of observations in New Grenada, the mean temperature of the air of which for the warmest month is about 84½°, while that of the earth, at one foot below the surface, is 85° during summer. According to this ratio, the temperature of the earth at Madras, during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, should be between 79½° and 81°; that of the valley of the Thames in July, one foot below the surface, has been found to be only 64.81°. So great an excess of bottom heat must exert a very injurious influence on plants fitted for the lower temperature, by over-stimulating and exhausting their excitability, enfeebling their powers, and thereby incapacitating them adequately to perform the functions of assimilation by which their food is converted into suitable nourishment. Is it possible in any way so far to obviate these injurious effects of excessive heat as to enable us to cultivate plants of colder climates in warm countries? This is an interesting question to the tropical horticulturist, but cannot, we believe, in the present state of our knowledge receive a satisfactory answer. If, with the view of affording plants of colder countries a lower temperature, we cultivate them under shade, we deprive them of light, the agent by the aid of which the vital forces of vegetation are enabled to decompose the water and carbonic acid, by which they are nourished, and carbon in a solid state formed. The quantity of carbonic acid decomposed being in proportion to the quantity of light which strikes the leaf, and the healthiness in proportion to the quantity decomposed, the healthiness should be in proportion to the quantity of light received by day. This fact goes far to prove that we err when we endeavour to obtain a cooler climate by shading the whole plant, thereby depriving it of the light by the action of which it is enabled to assimilate its juices, in place of the soil only a view which seems further confirmed by the result of Mr. Foggo's experiment of placing the thermometer on a grass plot, the evaporation from which reduced the temperature 30°. For this reason it seems probable we shall succeed better in raising early crops, by shading the soil and keeping it cool, while by liberal watering, we furnish a constant supply of moisture both for evaporation from the soil and for free perspiration, by which the plant keeps down its own temperature. The correctness of this inference was in some measure proved last season in the Madras Horticultural Society's Garden, the finest Beet-root of the season being raised in beds covered some inches thick with sand, which seemed to have the effect of preventing hardening from too copious evaporation, and preserving the soil below always cool and moist, though comparatively sparingly watered. On this principle it seems not improbable, the true cause of the vigour and luxuriance of Melon plants in the hottest seasons may be partly attributed to their abundant foliage, which, forming a dense shade, preserves the soil cool, whilst the copious evaporation from their large leaves by keeping them cool, counteracts the heat of the solar rays to which they are exposed. Last hot season some beds were planted with the Sweet Potatoe, the procumbent stems of which rapidly covered the soil as with a carpet; from that time they continued to grow luxuriantly through the whole season, without requiring a drop of water, apparently from the same cause, as the soil under them was kept moist, and found several degrees cooler than that shaded by trees. The effect of high temperature on a plant is to stimulate and exhaust its excitability, and enfeeble its powers of assimilation: the primary object in Indian horticulture is to prevent these effects by artificial means. At the present season (December 1840.) observations made during fine clear weather with bright sunshine, show that the thermometer, suspended in the open air and freely exposed to the sun, indicates at sunrise a temperature of about 70°, and at 2 P.M. from 120° to 130°, (at that high degree it is very unsteady,) or a range of from 40° to 50° in eight hours. The heat of the surface of the earth, it is probable, exceeds even the higher indication. The temperature of the air fluctuates rapidly, and it is probable that in immediate contact with a healthy plant the temperature never exceeds 90°. Not so the soil. It absorbs heat and parts with it very slowly, thereby maintaining a constant high temperature about the roots, keeping up night and day the stimulus and excitement by which the plant is enfeebled. The object of our recommendation is to prevent this accumulation of heat about the roots, and allow plants to enjoy a more perfect period of rest during the night."

The effects of moisture on the soil are also considered with great judgment. Among other things it is observed,

"While treating of moisture it may be well to notice, that in seed-sowing the soil should be merely moist, just so much water as the particles of earth can retain around and among them by the mere force of attraction. In this country, therefore, pots or boxes in which seeds are sown should be filled with light soil, easily percolated by water, placed in well-sheltered situations, and covered, to prevent as much as possible the rapid evaporation caused by our warm and dry climate. Irregular variations of heat, light, and moisture, by which the process of germination is sometimes accelerated, sometimes retarded, should be particularly guarded against, as such irregularities are apt to destroy the young plant. In sowing seed of plants of cold climates in this country, the temperature is generally higher than what is considered most advantageous in Europe, and probably leads to a loss of many, which either do not germinate or the young plants soon after die. An instance of this kind was lately communicated to us. Two parcels of Mignonette seed, one direct from Europe, the other saved in Bangalore, were sown at the same time. They both vegetated equally favourably, but the former all died off a few days after they appeared above ground; the latter still survive, and are vigorous healthy plants. We have heard it asserted that the idea of acclimating either plants or animals is visionary; this case seems to lead to an opposite conclusion. Lettuce, Turnip, and Carrot seed, saved in Madras, were sown on the Neelgherries, and were found to answer much better and produce much finer plants than those raised from English seed; other portions of the same seed sown in Madras are doing well here, though they come far short of the Neelgherry result. Turnip and Carrot seed saved at Hyderabad are found to answer better in Madras than those from Europe or the Cape. These few facts seem to lead to an opposite conclusion, and go far to prove that if horticulture was more systematically pursued in this country much might be done towards acclimating northern plants."

With respect to saving seed and acclimating plants in India, the following will be read with interest:—

"*On the Saving of Seed and Acclimating Plants.*—We mentioned above that some kinds of seed, saved in this country, give more certain and better crops than that brought from Europe, even though the latter was ascertained to be of good quality by the freedom with which it vegetated. This fact renders it desirable that attempts should unceasingly be made to procure Indian-raised seed for use in India, as success in this operation holds out the only prospect of obtaining the long sought desideratum—constant supplies of good table vegetables. We [illegible] mentioned above, that to make the plant flower and produce seed, it is requisite to [illegible] their system [illegible] nutritious juices; to effect this, we must [illegible] by starving their supplies of water, and giving them a poorer soil to grow in. Any attempt to procure seed from [illegible] must be considered as [illegible] as we have [illegible] barrier to [illegible] though it may not be such as to prevent the plant arriving at perfection as a succulent vegetable, yet may altogether prevent its showing flower or maturing fruit. Such has hitherto been the case with our Knoll-kolls, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, &c., though all seed freely on the Neelgherries. Not so, however, at Bangalore, the mean temperature of

which is much below that of Madras. The failure at Bangalore is probably owing to imperfect management, and may ultimately be overcome: but until success has crowned their efforts, and we are enabled to work with seed raised in that comparatively warm climate, we can scarcely hope for success in the Carnatic, though that ought not to be a bar to our trying. With this view we would recommend, as the most probable method of attaining success, that some of the best Cabbages, Knoll-kolls, &c., be transplanted into pots filled with soil composed of two parts sand, one part red loam, and one part vegetable mould, and for some time watered with liquid manure, prepared by steeping dung in water, until they have recovered from the operation of transplanting. These should then be allowed to rest through the hot season, merely giving water enough to keep them alive until October. They might then be planted out and liberally watered for a few times with liquid manure, until they show signs of throwing up a flower-stalk, when their supplies ought to be diminished, themselves protected from the monsoon rains, and the seed ripened in the course of the cool season. It seems probable that many failures, even in Bangalore, must be submitted to, before we obtain good seed; but the object is well worth the trouble, and it seems even probable that if we bring the subject to the notice of European gardeners, they could lend us very important assistance by obtaining seed from the warmer countries of Europe, and growing a few plants raised from them in their hothouses, until they have ascertained that under the skilful management of the English gardener these plants can be made to produce seed in a tropical temperature, when we, whatever might have been the amount of previous discouragement, would probably resume our experiments with renewed energy, determined to succeed as well as they."

There is also a good Gardeners' Calendar for India, and some detached remarks upon the cultivation of the Rose, the Strawberry, the Peach, the Mango, the Cotton, and several other plants.

Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science—Vegetable Physiology. Published by the Society for the Promotion of Popular Instruction. London: Tanner and Co. 8vo.

The publishers of this book inform us that it is the first of a series of Essays upon Natural Science; the reasons for producing which are thus stated:—

The omission of the study of Natural Science from the course of instruction generally followed in this country, appears a neglect of one of the most important means of intellectual discipline and moral improvement which the Almighty has placed within our reach. This study, rightly pursued, has for its object to enable us to read with understanding in that bright Volume of Creation, the pages of which are daily and hourly unrolled before us; and which "is written (to use the impressive words of Lord Bacon) in the only language which has gone forth to all the ends of the earth, unaffected by the confusion of Babel." To every one do "the heavens declare the glory of God," whilst "the earth" here shows itself "full of His goodness:" but most of all to him who has learned to interpret the wonders they display; and, by the application of the reason wherewith he has been endowed, to the discerning contemplation of the glorious works by which he is surrounded, to trace His power, wisdom, and love in every action.

As a means of intellectual discipline, the study of Natural Science is perhaps second to none. Habits of accurate, discriminating, unprejudiced observation, of cautious reasoning, and of sound judgment, together with a fearless love of Truth, are cultivated by it. Moreover, it has the advantage of interesting the pupil much more than the greater part of the ordinary routine of instruction; and will tend to increase his desire for the attainment of valuable knowledge of any description. Further, at the present day, when science is constantly furnishing some new and important improvement in those arts which minister so much to our comfort, and in their turn contribute in various modes to the expansion of the intellect, the practical benefit of a general acquaintance with its principles is sufficiently evident. And whatever portion may be destitute of such direct application will be found to have uses of its own, in furnishing subjects for the healthy occupation of the thoughts, and objects of pursuit as rational and interesting relaxation.

In these sentiments we entirely concur, and we hope to see the day when Natural History will be taught in every school as formally as the languages, or geography and political history. Should this expectation be realised, the succeeding generation will look back with astonishment at the narrow education of their forefathers, and wonder how they could dispense with a knowledge of the uses and properties of the natural objects that surround them. The first step, and a great step it is, has been taken by the University of London; which not only admits Natural History into the course of education, but renders it compulsory upon students to acquire a certain amount of it; and if the old English Universities do not follow the example, they will sink by degrees from the high eminence on which just now they proudly take their stand.

With regard to the work itself, it is a good one; containing much useful matter, well arranged, and carefully selected. The author, whoever he is, writes well; that is, clearly,—and possesses the art of illustrating his subject with well-selected facts. An extract or two will show this. The important subject of the food of plants is thus introduced:—

"A plant or tree can no more exist without food than can an animal; and it is only because the mode in which they receive it is less evident to us, that we do not commonly think of vegetables as equally dependent with animals upon the materials supplied to them by the elements around. We are constantly witnessing the act of feeding in all the animals that are under our notice; but the growth and reproduction of plants seem to take place with so slight an introduction of solid matter into their system, that it cannot be comprehended without further examination how they derive the means of uprearing the gigantic masses of wood and foliage which many of them present to our admiring view. It cannot be shown that any solid matter is ordinarily taken up by the roots, except certain mineral ingredients which most plants require, and the use of which will be presently stated. How, then, do they obtain the materials of the firm wood of their stems, roots, and branches,—of the soft but still firm tissue of their leaves and fruits,—of the fleshy seeds they generate in their flowering system,—and of the various hard substances which they produce in their different tissues? This question will now be answered.

"In the first place it may be laid down as a fact beyond doubt, that neither plants nor animals have the power of creating or producing matter which did not before exist. Living beings are entirely dependent upon the supplies they obtain from without, for the maintenance and enlargement of their own structures;—they greatly alter the form and properties of the elements they take in;—but they can create nothing. It is easy to say whence every particle of which a living body consists is obtained by it; for, by placing it in a variety of circumstances, and observing the changes in its mode of life which these produce, we can determine the influence of each. Thus, an animal may be fed exclusively on some one kind of aliment, as for instance sugar or gum; and it is found that, however nutritious when combined with others such an article may be, it has not the power of supporting life for any length of time by itself, unless it contain (which no single article of food except milk does) all the substances required by the animal for the right maintenance of its structure. So, also, on the food of Plants we may experiment, by placing them in different soils, and in different kinds of air, and supplying them with variable quantities of water; until we have discovered what is absolutely necessary to their growth,—what favours it,—and what is superfluous or injurious."

In another place, speaking of Gum, the author says:—

"Of the nutritive products, which are carried by the descending sap to all parts of the structure, (as are those of a similar nature contained in the blood of animals,) the principal is Gum. This is found in the bark and wood of all plants; and is present in such abundance in several, which are called Gum-trees, as to flow in plenty from the bark when wounded, or when its surface cracks. Of these trees, most belong to the Acacia tribe; and it is in warm climates only that the formation of this product is so abundant as to make the collection of it desirable. Various modifications of this principle exist in different vegetables; but they may all be regarded as combinations of pure gum with other substances. Gum Arabic is one of its simplest forms: this is really brought from Arabia, where it is annually collected in the Acacia forests, at the end of November. A large quantity is imported into this country, on account of its extensive use in calico-printing and other arts. It is a highly nutritious substance to man and animals; and it forms an important article of diet in Arabia and Senegal. Those who are engaged in collecting it live for a time almost entirely upon it; and six ounces have proved sufficient to support an adult for 24 hours. It is on record that a caravan crossing the Desert, their provisions being exhausted, preserved themselves from famine by eating the Gum Arabic which formed part of the merchandise they were transporting. But no animals could continue long to subsist on this ingredient alone; since it contains no nitrogen, which is still more essential to their support than to that of plants."

Of Starch, that curious product, which so extensively contributes to the nutrition both of man and plants, the author speaks at some length. We have not room for any thing more than his introductory observations upon the subject:—

"It is not unfrequently necessary that a store of nutritive matter, which may be required at some future time, should be provided in the Vegetable system, in such a situation that it shall be out of the general current of the circulation, and at the same time easily brought into it. In animals, the fat constitutes a store of this kind. The superfluous nutriment introduced into their system is converted into this substance; which, besides other purposes that it serves, is ready for the support of the body, when from any cause there is a failure of the supply on which the animal usually depends. In some animals this production of fat takes place at regular periods; thus Bears, which pass nearly the whole winter in sleep, and take little food during that season, become very plump in the autumn, and are observed to be very lean soon after they have emerged from their winter retreat.

"Now the Starch, which is found so abundantly in many plants, and in some part of almost every one, serves the same purpose as fat. It is gum, slightly altered, and enclosed, as it were, in a series of minute bags, which fill the cells of cellular tissue and receive their form. Starch, when removed from the plant, exists in the form of minute granules; each of which, when examined with the microscope, is found to consist of a series of layers of a half-fluid substance, the interior ones being nearly fluid like dissolved gum, and those on the outside being almost as firm as membrane. When put into cold water, they retain their structure, as the outside layer is not acted on by that fluid; but when exposed to a heat of about 160°, this little sac bursts, and its contents are set free and dissolved in the water; and this is why starch, once dissolved in hot water, can never be restored to its original form."

The length to which we have allowed these extracts to extend shows the good opinion we entertain of the writer of this book, who evidently understands his subject, and knows how to make others understand it also.

We cannot, however, in justice to ourselves, dismiss the consideration of this work without a word to the publishers. These gentlemen assign as their reason for bringing out the series, of which this is the first, that "the strictly elementary treatises on Natural Science are little better than abridgments of larger works, so that they are much behind the present state of science, and are, for the most part, but inaccurate copies from one another executed in a mechanical spirit," &c. &c. Now we should be glad to know what this book itself is but an abridgment of larger works, and what else any elementary book can be? They will also, perhaps, inform us why an abridgment of a larger work must necessarily be much behind the present state of science? That, we presume, will depend upon the character of the larger work itself. Considering that this very book is in many respects an abridgment of Lindley's Introduction to Botany, the greater part of the wood-cuts being copied from it without acknowledgment, it does appear to us that such an assertion as that we have quoted would have been much better omitted.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The successful cultivation of Orchidaceæ being a subject in which we take great interest, we shall from time to time offer some remarks as our experience in their culture dictates. Our first, upon which the want of success may be very often attributed, is the neglect of a free circulation of air to dry the plants, at least once a day; many growers seem to consider that a close, humid, and insufferably hot atmosphere, with constant shade, are the great desiderata for their well-doing, than which nothing can be more erroneous. we would give air, if only a little, and for a short time every day; in dull or cold weather, at this season, lighting gentle fires in the daytime to enable you to do so a lengthened period of dull weather and moist treatment often produce very visible injury to plants in houses kept close. Another great evil is the shading, which should never be resorted to except during clear sunshine, the material used should be light and so constructed as to be put on and removed with facility. If the practice of giving air to dry the plants daily, and less shading, were adopted, we should have the pleasure of seeing this favourite tribe in still greater beauty and luxuriance.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Give the plants which are swelling their fruit a plentiful supply of the two elements, air and water; the latter will cause the fruit to attain a larger size, and the former tending greatly to the improvement of its flavour, but water should be withheld as soon as the fruit begins to change colour. Repotting may be proceeded with whenever the state of the plants indicates its necessity, and never allow the roots to become thickly matted round the pot-sides before this is performed, for fear of checking their growth, and thereby causing premature fruiting. it sometimes becomes necessary at this season, from the sinking of the beds, and consequently the plants from the glass, to raise them by adding new tan, as this would be dangerous in many instances, especially in large pits, if it were added to the whole surface, the better plan, therefore, is, to dig out a trench along the front, to fill up the back and middle, and to refill the trench with new tan, where it cannot do mischief, the pots and plants plunged there being small. In repotting at this season it is better to leave the draining in the old pot than to disturb the roots much in endeavouring to remove them; their presence can do no harm, and may do good in assisting the free percolation of water, regular supplies of which must now be given, a moist atmosphere maintained, and air admitted at every favourable opportunity.

Vinery.—Wherever the Grapes are ripe, or cut, the houses cannot have too much air given them in fine weather. Continue to stop laterals, and remove all redundant wood from the later vines; by looking over them for this purpose very frequently the necessity of removing much at one time is obviated, and the danger of breaking the main eyes, by suddenly checking the flow of sap, is removed, and its abstraction from the fruit prevented. Tie in carefully the young advancing rods, and observe that none of the earlier ties have become too tight, by the swelling of the branches.

Peach-house.—Dust with sulphur any parts infected with mildew immediately it is perceived, or it will spread rapidly to other parts; it is almost certain to make its appearance now, if not before, especially upon Royal George Peaches. Continue to tie in the young shoots neatly, to give abundance of air and light to ripening fruit, and cease watering such. If green-fly has made its appearance, the houses should be fumigated with tobacco some time before the fruit is ripe.

Fig-house.—Some leaves may be thinned off or tied aside to admit light and sun to the fruit. Do not syringe where there is ripe fruit, but maintain a moist atmosphere by sprinkling the paths frequently during the day.

Melons.—The plants must be looked over very often, to remove all superfluous growths, and decaying or crowded leaves, for the same reasons as advanced under the head Vinery. If a slight bottom-heat is maintained by the linings, you will be enabled to keep your plants in such health that neither mildew, canker, nor insects, will become troublesome; allowing the beds to become cold is one great cause of these evils; sprinkle them overhead every fine afternoon with warm water; always prefer rain-water for watering when it can be obtained.

Cucumbers.—The above observations apply equally here. Keep up a moist atmosphere in the frames by frequent waterings in dry weather; but in this discretion must be used, for if given too often, during dull or damp weather, disease is a sure consequence. Attend to the plants out-of-doors in stopping, removing weak shoots, bad leaves, and keep them well supplied with water.

Out-door Department.

Continue to plant out, as before recommended, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Savoys, &c., until sufficient for the demand have been put in; there should be very little vacant ground in the garden now; keep the hoe industriously employed wherever there are weeds or the ground requires loosening about the plants; this last operation is of much more importance to the well-doing of many crops than is usually considered. cut herbs in flower and lay them in a shady place to dry; gather seeds, &c.

Carrots.—Sow a few early Horn, for drawing young in autumn.

Celery.—Loosen the surface of the soil in the drills; and if the plants are sufficiently advanced, a little earth may be put to them carefully with the hands, and the small outer or decaying leaves removed.

Endive may be planted in narrow drills; by doing this their hearts are kept closer, and less blanching is required before use.

Lettuce.—Plant out successions of the various kinds.

Love Apples.—Keep them neatly tied or nailed in; removing the strongest growths, and leaving the plants rather thin of branches than crowded.

Turnips should be hoed and thinned out as soon as they have formed their first rough leaf.

Salading.—Keep a regular supply sown and blanched.

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* To this state of increased excitability is owing the injurious effects which often result from exposing young and tender plants to the rays of the morning sun.

Orchard.—The summer pruning and nailing must still have the greatest attention, bearing in mind what we have before said against leaving a superabundance of wood now, which must be removed in the winter-pruning; it should be necessary to remove very few shoots then, except the trees have been growing very vigorously, and then the better remedy is to shorten some of the roots. Protect ripe Cherries, &c. from birds and insects; remove irregular shoots from Figs on walls; cut off Strawberry runners where young plants are not required; remove suckers from Raspberries except three or four; destroy weeds, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Musas, Granadillas, Psidiums, and other tropical plants in pots producing a great weight of fruit, should have manure-water frequently administered to them whilst their produce is swelling off. Keep the atmosphere moist, by throwing down water; when air is on the house reduce the quantity of water given to plants when they have perfected their growth, which is the best means of resting plants under artificial treatment and of inducing flowers.

GREENHOUSE.—If the fruit has set too thickly upon the Orange or Lemon trees, they should be thinned, leaving those most conspicuously placed. Continue to repot fast-growing plants as they require it, and allow neither dead leaves nor weeds to be seen; shorten back any shoots gaining an undue ascendancy over other parts of the plant; soft-wooded plants can scarcely have too much water, but to hard wooded kinds use it with discretion, never allowing them to suffer or to have too much at a time.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Cuttings of Succulents and numerous other plants may now be put in; early-rooted cuttings and young seedlings must be potted off; Orange and Lemon Stocks may be budded, Rhododendrons may be inarched or layered, also Camellias: attend regularly to watering, and fumigate to destroy green-fly if necessary.

Out-door Department.

Neatness and order are now of the first importance here; allow no straggling growths, or any other thing tending to give a slovenly appearance; keep all flowering plants neatly tied up, or pegged down, as desired; lay Carnations and other double-flowering Dianthuses, also Roses; various kinds of perennials may be propagated by cuttings, offsets, &c.; train Creepers, sweep and roll walks, mow lawns, clip evergreens, &c.

NURSERY.—The layering of Roses, American plants, and other evergreens, should now be proceeded with; water fresh-planted seedlings, and seed-beds; where the plants are rising too thick some may be drawn and transplanted in wet weather; Acacias, Roses, Hollies, and many others may now be budded.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Continue to regulate the summer growths in young plantations; prepare land, drains, &c., for autumn-planting.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

THE late heavy rains have beaten down many plants in the flower-garden and borders; they must not be suffered to lie on the ground, but should be immediately tied up. The vacant spaces in beds of annuals, Dahlias, Geraniums, Calceolarias, and the like, should be filled up now, or it will soon become too late. Any Roses that are out of flower, particularly kinds belonging to the Noisettes, Chinas, or Perpetuals, should be cut back, in order that they may produce good flowers in the autumn. After top-dressing Carnations, they may be layered, which should be performed in the following manner:—Select the strongest and lowest shoots, strip a few leaves off them, and make a slanting cut about half through each at a joint. A furrow must then be made in the soil, between one and two inches deep, in which the cut stem is laid, and fixed with a small hooked stick; the soil should then be made firm on the layer, and the plant afterwards watered and shaded. Carnations may also be propagated by pipings in the same manner as Pinks, see p. 308. As the flower-buds of Carnations expand, they must be tied and treated like Pinks, as is described in p. 301. The principal points in a good Carnation are a strong erect stem, a regular calyx, a round flower with the petals uniformly arranged, the largest on the outside, and gradually decreasing in size to the centre, and the colours clear and distinct, a white ground being preferred. The stripes, or flakes, should be broadest at the margin of each petal. All plants from which cuttings can be obtained may be propagated. Greenhouses and frames should have plenty of air; but rain should but seldom, and then only for a short time, be admitted in either. In greenhouses and frames, where the plants are infested with the red spider, shut the house close, put in a slight fire, damp the plants with a syringe, and sprinkle flour of sulphur on the flues and paths.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

A RATHER pretty beetle, called the Garden Beetle, Phyllopertha horticola, is often abundant during June and July, and may frequently be seen hid among the petals of white Roses. It is very destructive to Apples, Pears, and Roses, gnawing all the leaves till they become like a sieve, thus checking the growth of the plant; sometimes they attack the young fruit, particularly Apples. The beetle measures about four and a half lines long, and three broad; its elytra, or wing cases, are reddish-brown, shining, and do not reach quite to the extremity of the body; the head and thorax are dark-green. About the middle of July the female goes into the earth and lays her eggs, which are soon hatched; the larvæ feed on the roots of plants, and early in the spring become pupæ. The Garden Beetle when alarmed feigns death by falling on its back and extending its legs in a stiffened manner, and in different directions. The only method we are acquainted with of lessening the numbers of these beetles is to collect and destroy them early in the morning or late in the evening, when they may be found sticking to the plants, and they can readily be seen from their colour and size. During the day, and particularly if the weather is hot, they fly about with great swiftness, and are not easily caught.

State of the Weather for the Week ending July 1, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	25	29.543	29.494	71	54	62.0	S.W.	.04
Saturday	26	29.574	29.665	67	52	59.5	S.W	
Sunday	27	30.188	29.955	71	52	61.0	W.	.10
Monday	28	29.981	29.773	62	50	56.0	S.	.65
Tuesday	29	29.817	29.543	69	48	58.5	S.W	.07
Wednesday	30	30.053	29.927	67	52	59.5	N.W.	.01
July								
Thursday	1	30.030	30.049	63	59	61.0	S.W.	.05
Average		29.9[illegible]	29.791	66.8	52.4	59.6		.92

June 25. Heavy rain; fine; overcast.
26. Cloudy and fine, clear at night.
27. Showery; fine in the evening.
28. Heavy rain throughout.
29. Cloudy; showery.
30. Fine.
July 1. Overcast and mild.
The mean temperature of June was 2° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending July 10, 1841.

July		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	4	67.8	53.5	65.1	4	0.24 in.	—	1	3	—	2	3	6	—
Mon.	5	77.4	53.4	65.5	5	0.54	—	1	—	3	1	5	4	1
Tues.	6	77.7	52.4	64.5	8	0.45	—	—	1	1	2	6	2	2
Wed.	7	74.4	54.5	64.4	7	0.23	—	1	1	2	2	6	3	—
Thurs.	8	74.6	52.4	63.5	6	0.65	—	—	2	—	—	5	4	3
Fri.	9	78.9	51.4		2	0.57	1	1	—	—	2	2	3	3
Sat.	10	74.8	53.2		4	0.60	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, in 1836—thermometer 94°; and the lowest, on the 9th, in 1839—thermometer 40°. Excepting in two instances, no rain has fallen on the 9th within the last 15 years.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 2nd, 1841.

THE late heavy rains have injured some kinds of fruit, but the supply continues large, and the quality of most things is good. Trade is pretty brisk, and the prices differ but little from those quoted in our last Report.—FRUIT. Pines of good quality abound, the kinds are Enville, Providence, and Queen. Both black and white Hothouse Grapes are plentiful. Excellent Peaches and Nectarines abound; a few Plums are also offered. The supply of Cherries has been very large, but the rain has rather injured their quality, as well as that of Gooseberries and Raspberries; the two latter have been most abundant during the week. Strawberries of first-rate excellence are plentiful: Myatt's new seedlings command a higher price than the other kinds. Melons are abundant, and many are of large size. The supply of Cucumbers has much increased; some samples grown out-of-doors are offered. Currants of all kinds are fine and plentiful.—VEGETABLES. Cauliflowers are fine, and the supply is large. Several of the better kinds of Peas have been brought to market this week, such as Knight's Marrows. Broad and Long-pod Beans are plentiful. New Potatoes are much improved. French Artichokes are good, and some of the specimens very large. Young Celery is gradually becoming better. Carrots and Turnips are abundant. Salading of all kinds is plentiful and good.—FLOWERS. The plants in pots are numerous, and of their usual good quality: we observed among them Erythrina laurifolia, Metrosideros floribunda, and many good Geraniums and Heaths. The cut Flowers are very gay, and among them are collections of Roses and Heartseases from Messrs. Lane; Kalosanthes versicolor, Potentilla nepalensis, Gloxinias of several kinds, Heaths, Carnations, and Picotees.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Cherries, Bigarreau, pr. doz. lb., 2s to 4s	Melons, English, each, 3s to 6s
— Red ,, 1s 6d	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 7s
— Black, per sieve, 5s	Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
Strawberries, p. pottle, 6d to 2s	— per 100, 8s to 18s
Raspberries, Red, pr. galln., 6s to 9d	— Bitter, per 100, 8s to 16s
— White, pr. galln., 6d to 9d	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 24s	— per 100, 7s to 16s
Gooseberries, pr. hf. sve., 2s to 3s 6d	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Currants, Red, pr. half sve., for Wine, 2s 6d	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s
— for dessert, 5s to 6s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20
— Black, ,, 2s to 3s 6d	Nuts, per bushel—
— White, ,, 3s	— Brazil, 20s
Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 8s	— Spanish, 20s to 24s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 4s to 8s	— Barcelona, 23s
	— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Leeks, per doz. bunch., 2s to 3s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s	Shallots, per lb. 1s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 4s	— Green, per bunch, 3d to 6d
— per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Asparagus, per bundle, Large, 3s to 5s
— per sack, 5s to 11s	— Sprue or Small, 2s
Kidney Beans, per half sieve, 8s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s to 2s
Broad Beans, per sack, 5s	— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
— per sieve, 2s to 6s	Celery, p. bund. (12 to 15) 1s 6d to 2s
Potatoes, New, per ton, 70s to 140s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— per cwt. 3s 6d to 7s	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 4d to 6d
— per bushel, 2s to 5s.	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
— Kidney, p. half sve., 2s to 4s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 4s
Artichokes, French, per dozen, 4s to 6s	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 3s to 5s	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bunch. 5s to 7s	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Red Beet, per doz. 4s to 6s	Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s to 3s
Radish, White Turnip, per doz. bunch. 9d to 1s 6d	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 4s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s 6d	Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4s	Basil, per doz. bunches, 4s
— Green, per bunch, 4d to 6d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
	Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 1s to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

If *A Kentish Amateur* wishes to obtain new sorts of Roses he must do so by cross-setting. Let him take a Rose, and as *soon as it is open* cut off all the stamens with great care, so as to leave none behind. Then, with a camel hair pencil, let him brush off the powder, called pollen, that is found upon the anthers of some other Rose, and with that powder dust the stigmas of the Rose whose stamens he has destroyed. The seeds which are so obtained will produce plants more or less like both the parents. In doing this care should be taken that the parents are of the handsomest sorts, and the more unlike they are in colour the better chance of strikingly new varieties. If, however, it is his wish to obtain dark flowers, both the parents should be dark; or if white, then both should also be of that colour.

A Subscriber, Worcestershire, should not prune his Gooseberry-bushes now, for reasons given in our leader of next week. Many thanks for his letter.

C. M., Mr. Clayton, A Practical Gardener, T. F., V. R. Z., and * will find their question respecting asphalte roofing answered by an advertisement in our last number, p. 410, col. 2. It will do well for the roof of a shed.

M. C. H.—Books on emigration are so often written by interested parties, that we hardly know what to recommend that can be safely taken as a guide. To this, however, "A Statement of the Results of Emigration to Upper Canada" is an exception. It is published by Smith, Elder, and Co. We shall be glad at any time to give any information in our power. The best way is to put questions in a precise form.

W. G.—The beautiful aquatic called Hydroclèys Commersonii belongs to the natural order Butomáceæ, and is nearly allied to another very handsome plant, the Limnócharis Plumiéri. It is a native of Rio Janeiro, whence it was introduced several years ago.

Mr. Firebrand's plants are,—2. Stachys lavándulæfolia; 3. Epilóbium angustifólium. No. 1 appears to be Amethýstea cærúlea, but the specimen is so bad and so much crushed that we are not sure.

S. Ellis's nest on the branch of an Apple-tree is a beautiful example of the workmanship of a wasp called Vespa Britannica (Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. 760).—*R.*

A Constant Reader, Surrey, will hardly find a better book on Propagation than Sweet's Botanical Cultivator.

Q.—We quite agree with you that some good rules must be devised for regulating the exhibition of Roses, and, in fact, they are under consideration. It will not do to destroy the splendid effect produced by beds of Roses, but we think it will be found practicable to preserve it, and at the same time to regulate the manner of showing, so as to enable the judges to examine the respective merits of the exhibitors in a more satisfactory manner.

An Old Gardener's insects destroying his Cucumbers and Melons are some species of aphis, or plant-louse, and if he would send a few with a leaf enclosed in a pill-box, per post, we should feel obliged, as they were all crushed and dead. Fumigating with tobacco will prove an effectual remedy against the evil complained of, if under glass; otherwise tobacco-water will be preferable, and if applied warm it will kill the aphides more expeditiously, but this must not be done in the evening.—*R.*

S., Newcastle.—The flower is not a Maxillaria, but certainly Cyrtopódium punctatum. Gardner's Lakea is probably Luhea, misread.

Mr. G. Turner's plant is the Bird's-nest Orchis (Neóttia Nidus avis).

A Subscriber.—It is really a great advantage to Rhododendrons to remove their young seedvessels, but unless this operation is performed when they are quite young nothing is gained by it. The Oriental Plane is usually propagated by layers, and this is the best method, but it will succeed pretty well if cuttings of the ripe wood are planted under handglasses in the autumn, and treated like China Roses. If a little pains were taken with this operation, such as striking the cuttings with bottom-heat in a frame, the species might be increased quickly to any extent.

T. H.—There is no difficulty in growing Sundew, provided you will take care that it is always surrounded with a *moist* atmosphere. This can only be secured by keeping it constantly covered *during the day* with a handglass, or some such contrivance. When a boy, we grew Sundew, Pinguicula, Parnassia, Anagallis tenella, Hypericum Elodes, Epipactis palustris, and some other beautiful bog plants, by planting them in peat and gravel, in a tub placed under a south-west wall and covered with a one-light glazed sash. If the hand-glass or sash is withheld the air becomes too dry. We removed the glass covering every night.

A. Y. Z.—No. 1 is Garden Cress, Lepidium sativium; No. 2 is Cynoglossum linifólium.

Mr. Scholefield's Pinks are merely a case of a common single Pink sporting into a "laced" flower. It was by saving seed from such a flower as the latter, accidentally observed, that the Laced Pinks of florists were no doubt originally obtained.

Mr. Ford's plants are, 1, Cassínia leptophylla; 2, Pénthea Melaleuca, a curious Cape orchidaceous plant; 3, a Leptospermum, probably lanigerum; 4, a Eucalyptus; and 5, a species of Rhus. It is impossible to say more about such fragments as have been sent. Nos. 4 and 5 are not worth growing.

A Subscriber will find an answer to his question at p. 417, col. 2, No. 26. Oranges like sandy loam better than anything else, but it must be made very rich with strong manure. They will even bear blood; get them however into free growth before you give them the latter.

T. W.—Yucca Draconis is a fine old plant. The flower-spike of your plant will probably be 3 feet long, and erect; or it may be longer. The flowers are white. If you put anything over the top to shelter the flowers, pray take care that it is glazed. If you put a wooden roof upon it, you will spoil it.

The Grasses from *A Young Beginner* are,—

No. 1, Arrhenatherum Avenáceum	No. 8, Bromus mollis
2, Bromus asper	9, Poa pratensis
3, Mélica nutans	10, Cynosurus cristatus
4, Lólium perenne	11, Alopecurus pratensis
5, Bromus stérilis	12, Hordeum murinum
6, Phleum pratense	13, Triticum repens
7, Holcus mollis	14, Alopecurus agrestis
	15, Dactylis glomerata

Inquirer.—It will be proper to stop Vines on the open wall at the second joint above the fruit, except where shoots are required to furnish the wall with future bearing wood. The plant infesting Pultenæa retusa is the large Dodder, Cúscuta europæa.

An Early Subscriber.—The flour of sulphur is the best kind to use for the Red Spider; and if you employ it with discretion, it will not injure Ipomœa Learii. You will find several notices of this in the back numbers of this paper, and we would particularly point out to you p. 164, where the insect is figured and described.

Y. S.—The reason of the Thunbergias not ripening seeds freely is probably from the want of setting. The stamens are much shorter than the pistil, and as the plants are commonly grown in hothouses, insects are prevented from rambling amongst the blossoms, and so causing the act of setting to take place. You may obtain seeds either by planting some of your plants out of doors in a warm situation, or by setting the flowers, if kept in the hothouse. The maggot must have previously existed in some state or other in the dung-water. A strong solution of nitrate of soda will probably kill it, and will not injure the Cauliflowers.

Glenaladale.—Cutting down Strawberries in autumn is the worst of all practices. If your beds have been planted more than a year, and require thinning, you should do so, taking care to remove all the most worthless plants. Select the strongest runners early in August, and form new plantations. Much depends upon the soil and situation; some cultivators renew their beds every year, others have fine crops in succession for many years. Calceolarias will not live out of doors in winter near London, except in very mild winters, and even then the old purple C. arachnoidea is the only kind. Californian annuals may be sown any time in September or October, and some of the more early kinds will flower in March and April, whether they live or not, and the time of flowering depends upon the kind of winter we have. You should have kept the seeds of Gloxinia speciosa in a warmer place,—a Melon or Cucumber frame would answer the purpose. Perhaps you were too liberal with water; the soil should merely be kept moist. Do not throw the seed pot away, as the seeds may grow yet. Certainly, try again.

A Lover of Roses.—The following are among the best Roses for training, as they are rapid-growing, hardy, abundant bloomers, and easily procured at any Nursery, viz.—Noisette Lamarque—flowers very large, white, double, and rather early; Noisette Jaune Desprez—flowers in large clusters, of a buff or nankeen colour, rather late in the season; Aimée Vibert—flowers in large clusters, of pure white, flowering during the autumn; Bougainville—flowers purplish lilac, rather small, very double, and in great abundance; Charles the 10th—flowers bright red, a free bloomer, rather small, and early; Madame D'Arblay—pale flesh, very double, and late; Ruga—pale blush, sweet-scented, free bloomer, and very rapid growing, early. Champneyana—a very desirable kind, with large clusters of nearly white flowers, late in the autumn, and of rapid growth. Marie Leonida, or Double Macartney—a beautiful large double white Rose, of rapid growth, flowering freely in the autumn. De Lisle—large pale blush with pink centre, and very double, rather early. Boursault—bright red, free bloomer, but only semi-double, early. Blairii—rosy lilac, very large, and a free bloomer, early. There is no Rose that blooms all the year round; the old China is the longest in flower. There are several semi-double Roses, which are well suited for covering rough trellises or walls, such as the Perthshire, Dundee Rambler, Lovely Rambler, and Roseangle Blush.

E. R.—From your description of the state of your Rhododendrons, we think it probable that the curling at the edges of the young leaves is caused by want of water at their roots. You had better examine them, and see whether the roots have struck into the new soil in which you potted them, for it very often happens, although the new soil may be wet enough, yet that the ball of the plant, where the great mass of roots is, is perfectly dry. The sun and dry air draw the moisture from the leaves of a plant, and if this cannot be supplied by the roots as quickly as it is thus taken from the leaves, the tissue of the latter becomes injured, and presents the appearance which you describe.

The few correspondents who remain unanswered shall receive replies next week.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the Overland and Levant Mails has supplied us with intelligence from India, Egypt, and Turkey. The news from India states, that Sir Gordon Bremer was at Calcutta on the 6th of May, and that active preparations were making in the three presidencies for further reinforcements to China. The dates from China are not later than those of our last despatches, but the Indian papers inform us, that the trade with Whampoa had been thrown open, and that the arrival of the Commodore, with **the additional reinforcements, was anxiously looked for.** In Scinde, the negotiations with Nusseer Khan had failed, **and a general rising was expected. In the Punjaub,** affairs were continued in a disturbed state, but there appeared to be no probability of the British troops entering the territory. The cholera was raging at Bombay, **chiefly** among the troops.—Our Levant news conveys the important information, that the firman of the Sultan, particulars of which we have already given in this Journal, has been accepted by Mehemet Ali; and that the question of the Syrian, the only one now remaining open, is to be settled by a separate arrangement. The Pacha is said to have demanded on the discontinuance of his coinage, and on the **adoption of foreign specie for the payment of his tribute. It appears that the promised freedom** of trade has not yet been realised, and that the Frank merchants, as well as the natives, are still subject to the Pacha's monopoly.—From Turkey we learn that the health of the Sultan is improving, that the accounts from the Asiatic provinces are daily becoming more alarming, and that the state of Bulgaria is not more favourable than at the date of the last advices. In Syria serious ap**prehensions of a general insurrection against the Turkish** rule are anticipated, and the whole country appears already to be in a state of complete anarchy.—The news from Candia is contradictory, but it appears certain that the insurgents are more powerful than had been previously expected, and that they have gained some advantage over the Turkish forces.—From France, the only important news is the prorogation of the Chambers: the movements of the fleet seem to occupy public attention in connexion with the present state of Turkey and its dependencies, and a squadron is about to be despatched to Tunis, on the plea of affording protection to that Regency from an apprehended attack of the Turkish fleet. The Minister of Finance has issued circulars to foreign capitalists on the subject of the new loan, which is likely to be raised on the plan of subscription.—In Spain, the Chambers have decided almost unanimously that the guardianship of the young Queen is vacant: the negotiations between the Ministry and the Madrid capitalists for an advance of funds have not yet been successful; the anniversary of the Constitution has been celebrated with great pomp, and the event passed off without any demonstration of party feeling.—In Portugal, the New Ministry have car**ried the vote for a loan to pay the interest on the foreign** debt: some fears of a revolutionary attempt to restore **the Charter had been entertained, but the schemes of the** insurgents were abandoned.—Advices from Greece inform us that the national work has not yet commenced operations; intelligence had reached Athens that the insurrection in the other Turkish provinces had spread into Albania, and that the Christian population of Janina had been massacred.—From Denmark we learn the conclusion of a treaty with this country and Sweden, relative to the passage of the Sound.—In Germany, the treaty between England and the Customs Union still gives rise to discussion; and the latest accounts from Hanover announce some improvement in the Queen's health, although much anxiety is felt for the result.

At home, the attention of all **classes has been completely** absorbed by the general election. **In many large provincial towns party feeling has run so high, that serious dis**turbances have occurred, requiring the interference of the **military, and in some instances attended with loss of life.** It will be seen by reference to our Report of the New Parliament, that the returns from nearly all the boroughs **and cities have been received; and the county elections** will most probably be terminated in the course of the ensuing week.

Royal News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians still remain at the Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who has been for some time suffering from the effects of a severe cold, is so far improved as to be able to go out. The Queen had a party at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening; the picture gallery and other apartments were opened on the occasion, and the band played in the Grand Saloon. The Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon, for the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland's, with a visit to the numerous party partook of a dejeuné, and remained two hours at Stafford House, after which they again returned to Buckingham Palace.

The New Parliament.—*Elections concluded.*—The following Table will afford our readers full information connected with the different Elections which have taken place in the cities and boroughs during the week. In order to make it as complete as possible, the numbers polled by the several candidates are given as accurately as it has been possible to ascertain them; together with the numbers of the constituents, and the state of the representation in the late Parliament. The names marked with an *n* are new Members for the places for which they have been elected.

Places and Constituency.	Last Election. Lib.	Last Election. Con.	Members Returned.	Numbers Polled.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
1 Abingdon, 323		1	Duffield			1	Unopposed	
2 Andover, 242	1	1	Etwall	131	1		Pollen, *c*	105
			*n*Paget	112	1			
Arundel, 62	1		L. Fitzalan		1		Unopposed	
1 Ashton, 67	1		Hindley	303	1		Harrop, *c*	254
1 Ashburton, 270	1		*n*Jardine		1		Unopposed	
2 Aylesbury, 1140		2	Hamilton			1		
			*n*Clayton			1	Unopposed	
1 Banbury, 560	1		Tancred	124	1		Holbech, *c*	100
							Vincent, *l*	51
2 Barnstaple, 887	1	1	Hodgson	361		1	Chichester, *l*	338
			*n*Gore	350		1	Fortescue, *l*	346
2 Bath, 3002		2	*n*L. Duncan	122	1		L. Powerscourt, *c*	930
			*n*Roebuck	1151	1		Bruges, *c*	926
1 Beaumaris, 298	1		Paget		1		Unopposed	
2 Bedford, 1182	1	1	Polhill	433		1	Whitbread, *l*	410
			*n*Stuart	421		1		
2 Berwick, 725		2	Forster	392	1		Weeding, *c*	334
			Hodgson	340		1		
2 Beverley, 1072		2	*n*Townley	521	1		Fox, *c*	488
			Hogg	528		1		
1 Bewdley, 397	1		Winnington	173	1		Monteith, *c*	165
2 Birmingham, 5555	2		Muntz	2179	1		Spooner, *c*	1833
			Scholefield	1977	1			
2 Blackburn, 906	1	1	Feilden	441		1	Turner, *l*	426
			*n*Hornby	427		1		
2 Bolton, 1442	1	1	Ainsworth	665	1		Rothwell, *c*	485
			*n*Bowring	594	1		Bolling, *c*	405
2 Boston, 1038	1	1	Brownrigg	521		1	Wood, *c*	465
			Duke	515	1			
2 Bradford, 139	2		*n*Harvey	609		1	Busfield, *l*	535
			Lister	540	1			
1 Brecon, 331		1	Morgan			1	Unopposed	
2 Bridgenorth, 817		2	Whitmore	493		1	Howard, *l*	221
			Pigot	477		1		
2 Bridgewater, 604		2	Broadwood	279		1	Drewe, *l*	250
			*n*Forman	275		1	Robinson, *l*	245
2 Bridport, 565	2		Warburton	304	1		Cochrane, *c*	244
			*n*Mitchell	282	1			
2 Brighton, 2091	1	1	Pechell	1145	1		Dalrymple, *c*	868
			*n*Wigney	1225	1		Brooker, *l*	4
2 Bristol, 11,112	1	1	Miles	4075		1	Fripp, *c*	3673
			Berkeley	3733	1			
2 Buckingham, 396	1	1	Freemantle			1	Unopposed	
			*n*Chetwode			1		
1 Bury, 767	1		Walker	325	1		Hardman, *c*	286
2 Bury St. Edmunds, 714	1	1	E. Jermyn	328		1	Twiss, *c*	296
			L. Fitzroy	310	1		Alston, *l*	256
1 Cains, 176	1		E. Shelburne		1		Unopposed	
2 Cambridge, 1698	1	1	*n*Sutton	744		1	Foster, *l*	694
			Grant	719		1	Russell, *l*	659
2 Do. Univer. 2788			Goulburn			1	Unopposed	
			Law			1		
2 Canterbury, 1660		2	Smythe	818		1	Hodges, *l*	716
			Bradshaw	723		1		
1 Cardiff, 772		1	Nichol			1	Unopposed	
2 Carlisle, 573	2		Howard	418	1		Goulburn, *c*	294
			Marshall	345	1			
1 Carmarthen, 932	1		Morris		1		Unopposed	
1 Chatham, 562	1		Lyng	456	1		L. Dufferin, *c*	234
1 Cheltenham, 2007	1		Berkeley	754	1		Gardner, *c*	655
						1	Thompson, *l*	4
2 Chester, 2444	2		L. Grosvenor		1		Unopposed	
			Jervis		1			
2 Chichester, 816	1	1	L. Lennox			1	Unopposed	
			Smith		1			
2 Chippenham, 276		2	Neeld	166		1	Lysley, *l*	96
			Boldero	129		1		
1 Christchurch, 299		1	Rose			1	Unopposed	
2 Cirencester, 512		2	Master			1	Unopposed	
			Cripps			1		
2 Colchester, 1176		2	Sanderson			1	Unopposed	
			Smyth					
2 Coventry, 3789	2		Ellice	1830	1		Weir, *c*	1283
			Williams	1874	1			
2 Cricklade, 1616		2	*n*Howard			1	Goddard, *c*	
			Neeld			1		
1 Dartmouth, 275	1		Seale		1		Unopposed	
2 Derby, 1731	2		Strutt	891	1		Pole, *c*	589
			Ponsonby	789	1			
2 Devizes, 393		2	Sotheran			1	Unopposed	
			Heneage					
2 Devonport, 2131	2		Tufnell	977	1		Dawson, *c*	783
			Grey	933	1			
2 Dorchester, 367		2	Ashley			1	Unopposed	
			*n*Sir J. Graham					
2 Dover, 1858	1	1	Reid	995		1	Halcomb, *c*	533
			Rice	966	1		Galloway, *l*	287
1 Droitwich, 328		1	Packington			1	Unopposed	
1 Dudley, 921		1	Hawkes	436		1	Smith, *l*	189
2 Durham, 1032	1	1	*n*Granger		1		Unopposed	
			*n*Fitzroy			1		
2 Evesham, 662		1	L. Hill	188	1		Rushout, *c*	137
			*n*Berthwick	161		1		
2 Exeter, 2148	1	1	Divett	1342		1	L. Lovaine, *c*	1119
			Divett	1192	1			
1 Eye, 324		1	Kerrison			1	Unopposed	
2 Finsbury, 3,000	1		Duncombe		1		Unopposed	
			Wakley		1			
1 Flint, 1115			*n*Bunbury		1		Unopposed	
1 Frome, [illegible]		1	Shepherd	143		1	Estcourt, *l*	125
1 Gateshead, 562			*n*Hall		1		Unopposed	
2 Gloucester, 1671		1	Phillotts	754	1		Hope, *c*	646
			*n*Hathway	7[illegible]			Higgins, *c*	510
2 Grantham, 437			Vyse			1	Unopposed	
			*n*Sir J. Trollope					
2 Greenock, [illegible]		1	Douglas	1747	1		Cockburn, *c*	1274
			Lamont	159[illegible]	1			
			Hennage			1	Unopposed	
1 Grimsby, 374			*n*Maughan	243	1		Scarlett, *c*	177
2 Guildford, 141		1	Wall	222	1		Currie, *c*	151
			*n*Atwood	94		1	Bagshaw, *l*	83
2 Harwich, 195		1	*n*Berestord	94		1	Marchant, *l*	74
			Holland			1	Unopposed	
2 Hastings, 932		1	Planta					
			*n*Vyvyan	159		1	Vigers, *l*	133
1 Helston, 398	1	1	Clive	525	1		Burr, *c*	308
2 Hereford, 988	1		*n*Hobhouse	502	1			
2 Hertford, 607	1	1	L. Mahon			1	Unopposed	
			Cowper		1			
2 Honiton, 455	1	1	Baillie			1	Colebroke, *l*	
			*n*M'Geachy			1		
1 Horsham, 377	1		*n*Scarlett			1	Unopposed	
1 Huddersfield, 1003	1		Stansfield		1		Unopposed	
2 Hull, 4862	1	1	*n*Hanmer	1844		1	Clay, *l*	
			James	1830		1	Thomson, *l*	1761
2 Huntingdon, 360		2	Pollock			1	Unopposed	1641
			Peel			1		
1 Hythe, 523	1		*n*Marjoribanks		1		Unopposed	
2 Ipswich, 1570		2	*n*Wason	659	1		Kelly, *c*	611
			*n*Rennie	657	1		Herries, *c*	604
1 Kendal, 353	1		Wood		1		Unopposed	
1 Kidderminst. 440		1	Godson	200		1	Ricardo, *l*	200
2 Knaresboro', 241	2		*n*Lawson	156		1	Sturgeon, *l*	85
			*n*Ferrand	12[illegible]		1		
2 Lambeth, 7040	2		Hawes	260	1		Baldwin, *c*	1449
			D'Eyncourt	2558	1		Cabbell, *c*	1763
2 Lancaster, 1296		2	Greene	693		1	Armstrong, *l*	577
			Marton	593		1		
1 Launceston, 353		1	Hardinge			1	Collier *res. l*	
2 Leeds, 6316	2		*n*Beckett	2075		1	Hume, *l*	2034
			*n*Aldham	2042	1		L. Jocelyn, *c*	1927
2 Leicester, 3760		2	Easthope			1	Unopposed	
			Ellis		1			
2 Leominster, 619	1	1	Greenaway		1		Flower, *l*	
			*n*Wigram		1			
2 Lewes, 872		2	*n*Harford	412	1		Fitzroy, *c*	403
			*n*Elphinstone	409	1		Cantalupe, *c*	386
2 Lichfield, 720		2	Anson	381	1		Dyott, *c*	281
			Paget	289	1			
2 Lincoln, 1091	1	1	Sibthorpe	541		1	Bulwer, *l*	443
			*n*Collett	480		1	Seeley, *l*	440
1 Liskeard, 260	1		Buller		1		Unopposed	
2 Liverpool, 15,340		2	L. Sandon	5979		1	Walmesley, *l*	4647
			Cresswell	5792		1	L. Palmerston, *l*	4431
4 London, 19,678	4		*n*Masterman	6330		1	Attwood, *c*	6212
			*n*Lyall	6290		1	Pattison, *l*	6070
			Wood	6315	1		Crawford, *l*	6065
			*n*L. J. Russell	6221	1		Pirie, *c*	6017
1 Lyme, 275	1		Pinney	123	1		Hussey, *c*	110
2 Lymington, 307		2	Stewart	170		1	Keppell, *l*	106
			Mackinnon	149		1		
2 Lynn, 1124		2	L. Bentinck			1	Unopposed	
			Canning			1		
2 Macclesfield, 894	1	1	Brocklehurst	534	1		Stocks, *l*	327
			Grimsditch	410		1		
2 Maidstone, 1660		2	*n*Hope	765		1	Solomons, *l*	424
			*n*Dodd	725		1		
1 Malmesbury, 315	1		*n*Howard	125	1		Burton, *c*	105
2 Malton, 573		2	Childers		1		Unopposed	
			*n*Denison		1			
2 Manchester, 10,831		2	Phillips	3695	1		Murray, *c*	3115
			*n*Gibson	3575	1		Entwistle, *c*	2692
2 Marlboro', 280		2	L. Bruce			1	Unopposed	
			Baring			1		
2 Marlow, 369	1	1	Williams	233		1	Hampden, *c*	169
			Clayton	170	1			
2 Marylebone, 11,799	1	1	Hall	4601	1		Hamilton, *c*	3289
			*n*Napier	4512	1		Cabbell, *c*	3290
							Sankey, *l*	72
1 Merthyr, 760	1		Guest		1		Unopposed	
1 Midhurst, 288	1		*n*Seymour			1	Unopposed	
1 Monmouth, 1260	1		Blewitt	107	1		Edwards *Chartist*	0
1 Montgomery, 1002	1		*n*Cholmeley	463		1	Edwards, *l*	437
1 Morpeth, 392	1		Howard		1		Unopposed	
2 Newark, 1116	1	1	*n*L. Manners	633		1	Hobhouse, *l*	380
			Gladstone	633		1		
2 Newcastle-under Lyne, 1038		2	*n*Buckley	720		1	Miller, *c*	417
			*n*Harris	565	1			
2 Newcastle upon Tyne, 4582		1	Hinde			1	Chapman, *c*	
			Ord		1		Grey, *l*	
2 Newport, Isle of Wight, 674	2		*n*Martin	254		1	Gisborne, *l*	229
			*n*Hamilton	252		1	Blake, *l*	226
1 Northallert., 290	1		Wrightson	128	1		Lascelles, *c*	114
2 Northampton, 2013	2		Smith	981	1		Wiloughby, *c*	884
			Currie	970	1		M'Dowall, *l*	170
2 Norwich, 4590	1	1	Smith		1		Unopposed	
			M. Douro			1		
2 Nottingham, 4678	1	1	Hobhouse	527	1		Walter, *c*	144
			*n*Larpent	529	1		Charlton, *c*	142
2 Oldham, 1467	2		Johnstone		1		Unopposed	
			Fielden		1			
2 Oxford University, 2758		2	Inglis			1	Unopposed	
			Estcourt			1		
2 Oxford, 2737	1	1	*n*Langston	1399	1		Malcolm, *l*	1071
			Maclean	1291		1		
2 Penryn and Falmouth, 991	1	1	*n*Vivian	462	1		Gwyn, *c*	381
			*n*Plumridge	432	1		Sartoris, *c*	240
2 Peterboro', 550		2	*n*Fitzwilliam	318	1		Gladstone, *c*	245
			Heron	255	1			
1 Petersfield, 300		1	*n*Jolliffe			1	Unopposed	
2 Plymouth, 1918	2		*n*Gill	821	1		Johnson, *c*	552
			*n*L. Ebrington	787	1			
2 Pontefract, 713	1	1	Milnes	433		1	Gully, *l*	253
			*n*L. Pollington	464		1		
2 Poole, 624		2	Ponsonby	231	1		Rose, *c*	159
			Phillips	211	1			
2 Portsmouth, 1835		2	Baring		1		Unopposed	
			Staunton		1			
2 Preston, 3369	1	1	Fleetwood	1655	1		Parker, *c*	1266
			*n*Strickland	1637	1		Swainson, *c*	1251
2 Reading, 1194		2	*n*Russell	561		1	Mills, *l*	403
			*n*L. Chelsea	552		1	Fooke, *l*	399
1 Reigate, 197		1	L. Easthor	106		1	Bedford, *l*	9
2 Retford, 2047		2	Vernon			1	Unopposed	
			Duncombe			1		
2 Richmond, 291		2	Dundas		1		Unopposed	
			*n*Osborne		1			
2 Ripon, 773		2	Sugden				Unopposed	
			Pemberton			1		
1 Rochdale, 951	1		*n*Crawford	307	1		Fenton, *c*	338
2 Rochester, 1135		2	*n*Douglas	546		1	L. Melgund, *c*	501
			*n*Hodgkin	506		1	Dashwood, *l*	486
1 Rye, 593		1	*n*Curteis			1	Unopposed	
2 Salisbury, 631	1	1	Wyndham	361		1	Ashley, *c*	231
			Bredie	292	1			
2 St. Alban's, 524		2	*n*Repton	258		1	Worley, *c*	
			L. Listowell	258	1		Muskett, *l*	251
2 Sandwich, 953		1	Trowbridge				Douglas, *c*	150
			Lindsay			1	Fox, *l*	
2 Scarboro', 564	1	1	*n*Johnstone	295	1	1	Phipps, *l*	235
			Trench	253				

Places and Constituency.	Last Election. Lib.	Last Election. Con.	Members Returned.	Numbers Polled.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
2 Sheffield, 4347	2		Parker	1847	1		Urquhart, *c*	
			Ward	1805	1		Shepherd, *c*	564
2 Shrewsbury, 1538	1	1	*n*D'Israeli	786		1	Parry, *l*	459
			*n*Tomline	791		1	Temple, *l*	399
2 Southampton, 1563	1	1	*n*Martyn	612	1		Mangles, *l*	576
			*n*Bruce	648	1		Hutchins, *l*	554
1 Shields, 671		1	*n*Wawn	240	1		Ingham, *c*	552
							Tyler, *c*	203
2 Southwark, 5601	2		Humphrey		1		Unopposed	34
			Wood		1			
2 Stafford, 1246	1	1	*n*Carnegie	681		1	Holmes, *c*	339
			*n*Buller	587	1			
2 Stamford, 669		2	M. Granby			1	Unopposed	
			Clerk			1		
2 Stockport, 1238	1	1	Marsland	560	1		Marsland, *c*	351
			*n*Cobden	543	1			
2 Stoke-on-Trent, 1681		2	*n*Ricardo	870	1		Ryder, *c*	486
			Copeland	666		1		
2 Stroud, 1224	2		Scrope	528	1		Wraxall, *c*	377
			*n*Stanton	504	1			
2 Sudbury, 603		2	*n*Villiers	284	1		Taylor, *c*	271
			*n*Sombre	281	1		Jones, *c*	271
2 Sunderland, 1691	1	1	Thompson			1	Unopposed	
			*n*Barclay		1			
1 Swansea, 1390	1		Vivian		1		Unopposed	
2 Tamworth, 491		2	Sir R. Peel	366		1	Townsend, *l*	147
			A'Court	241		1		
2 Taunton, 851	2		Labouchere	440	1		Wilberforce, *c*	382
			Bainbridge	410	1		Hall, *c*	218
2 Tavistock, 342	2		L. Russell		1		Unopposed	
			Rundle		1			
2 Tewkesbury, 409	1	1	Dowdeswell	192		1	Easthope, j. *l*	181
			Martin	187	1			
2 Thetford, 156	1	1	Baring	86		1	Flower, *c*	71
			E. Euston	71	1		*return dis.*	
1 Thirsk, 324	1		*n*Bell		1		Unopposed	
2 Tiverton, 496	2		L. Palmerston		1		Unopposed	
			Heathcoat		1			
2 Totness, 391	1	1	Seymour		1		Unopposed	
			Baldwin			1		
2 Tower Hamlets, 13,318	2		*n*Fox	5150	1		Robinson, *c*	2446
			Clay	4389	1		Huchinson, *l*	1940
							Thomson, *c*	934
2 Truro, 622	1	1	Turner		1		Unopposed	
			Vivian			1		
1 Wallingford, 371		1	Blackstone			1	Unopposed	
1 Walsall, 808		1	*n*Scott	334	1		Gladstone, *c*	312
1 Wareham, 437		1	*n*Drax	216	1		Calcraft, *c*	187
1 Warrington, 616		1	Blackburn			1	Unopposed	
2 Warwick, 944	1	1	Collins		1		Unopposed	
			Douglas			1		
2 Wells, 355	1	1	Blackmore			1	Unopposed	
			Hayter		1			
2 Wenlock, 961		2	Forester			1	Unopposed	
			Gaskell			1		
1 Westbury, 334	1		*n*Lopez			1	Unopposed	
2 Westminster, 15,745	2		*n*Rous	3338		1	Evans, *l*	3258
			Leader	3281	1			
2 Weymouth, 629		2	Villiers	259		1	Bernal, *l*	254
			Hope	257		1	Christie, *l*	253
1 Whitby, 400		1	Chapman			1	Unopposed	
1 Whitehaven, 546		1	Attwood			1	Unopposed	
2 Wigan, 583		2	*n*Greenall	273		1	Standish, *l*	268
			*n*Cross	268		1	Grenfell, *l*	264
1 Wilton, 210		1	*n*L. Fitzharris			1	Unopposed	
2 Winchester, 645	1	1	East	319		1	Crowder, *l*	191
			*n*Escott	292		1	Pigott, *l*	161
2 Windsor, 642	2		Ramshottom	316	1		Ferguson, *l*	265
			*n*Neville	311		1	Beauvoir, *c*	130
2 Wolverhampton, 2571	2		Thorneley		1		Unopposed	
			Villiers		1			
1 Woodstock, 392		1	Thesiger			1	Unopposed	
2 Worcester, 3037	1	1	*n*Wilde	1187	1		Hardy, *l*	875
			Baillie	1170	1			
2 Wycombe, 357	2		Dashwood	189	1		Freshfield, *c*	130
			*n*Bernal, jun.	159	1		Alexander, *c*	80
2 Yarmouth, 1630	2		Rumbold	940	1		Baring, *c*	481
			Wilshere	941	1		Summers, *c*	481
2 York, 3507	1	1	Lowther	1646		1	Atcherley, *c*	1483
			*n*York	1596	1			
SCOTLAND.								
1 Leith, 1841	1		Rutherford		1		Unopposed	
IRELAND.								
2 Dublin University, 2121		2	Shaw			1	Unopposed	
			Letroy			1		

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The news contained by the journals of this week is not of much interest. English affairs appear to be regarded with great anxiety, particularly the struggle now in progress between the two great parties in this country, and the result of the elections is looked forward to with great interest.

Prorogation of the Chambers.—The budget having been disposed of on Thursday, the ordonnance for closing the sessions of the two Chambers was delivered on Friday. There were but few deputies present.

The Fleet.—The Toulon journals of the 23d ult. state that Admiral Duperré had ordered two divisions of the fleet to hold themselves in readiness to sail before the close of the month,—the first under Rear-Admiral Lassusse, consisting of two ships-of-the-line and four frigates, was intended for the Levant; and the other, commanded by Captain Leray, and composed of a three-decker and two ships, was to proceed to Tunis. Orders had been transmitted to Admiral Hugon to return to port; and it was added that Rear-Admiral Lalande would succeed him in the command of the naval forces in the Mediterranean. The Ministerial Journals state that the object of the despatch of the squadron to the coast of Africa, is to protect the Regency of Tunis from apprehended attacks. These alarms, they add, have been excited by the appearance of Tahir Pacha off Candia, and that the Dey, who becomes frightened if only three Turkish ships come through the Dardanelles, has fancied that Tahir Pacha, after reducing the Candiotes to submission, will turn his forces against Tunis, and therefore has called for the aid of France.

The Loan.—While the Journals and private letters announce that the Government loan is postponed, the Minister of Finance has issued a circular to foreign capitalists requesting that they would inform him under what conditions they would contract, or for what amounts they would subscribe, if the mode of subscription were adopted. Several houses, it is said, have received this circular. It appears to be definitively settled in the project of the French loan that the obligations shall be to bearer, free from all form of transfer. France, it would appear, had not yet adopted this system of transmission of vouchers, which seems to have been adopted on an extended plan in the contract for the new Austrian loan, since to facilitate the transmission of the obligations they are to be drawn up in German, French, and English.

The Fortifications.—A Ministerial Journal having declared that the Fortification Law of April 3 was not being "isolated," as had been stated, either in the plan or mode of executing the works, the Opposition papers take up the contradiction warmly, and deny the accuracy of the Government refutation; maintaining there is no real intention to execute the works for the continuous wall, and that the detached forts alone will be constructed.

Funeral of M. Garnier Pages.—The journals have been almost wholly occupied with reports of this funeral, which produced much excitement in Paris, and with comments on the speeches delivered on the occasion, which appear to have been of a revolutionary character. The funeral took place on Saturday, at the cemetery of Père la Chaise. At 12 o'clock the body was removed in a hearse to the church of Notre Dame de Lorette. No other carriage was present, the friends of the deceased paying the compliment of following him on foot. A long train of students, amounting at least to 2,000 in number, four deep, were formed ready to follow the body on its leaving the church, besides an immense number of other persons and National Guards of all grades. The procession, it is thought, could not have been less than from six to eight thousand. It is supposed that some revolutionary movement was anticipated, since every precaution had been taken by the authorities to preserve order. Strong bodies of the police and municipal guard were assembled; the Boulevards were patrolled by cavalry; and orders, it is said, were given at the different barracks to be on the alert. The affair, however, appears to have passed off without any tumult or disorder. It is observed, that in the honours rendered to the deceased on this occasion, men of all parties—including generals, judges, deputies, and peers of France—concurred; and his loss is said to be much deplored, since he was considered to be one of the very few possessed of popular influence enough to restrain within constitutional limits the views of the Republicans.—In connexion with the above we may add, that the celebrated Royalist, M. Berryer, sen., father of the French bar, was buried with great pomp on Monday. The funeral was attended by most of the leading men in Paris, including many peers and deputies. M. Berryer, sen., was 85 years of age, and had pleaded in the most celebrated causes of the empire, being distinguished for his courageous opposition to the arbitrary and illegal acts of the Emperor. He was also counsel for Marshal Ney.

Algeria.—Intelligence has been received from Algiers to the 15th ult. The environs of the town continued to be infested by the Arabs, and not a day passed over without a robbery or a murder being committed close to the walls. It is added, that the ideas of the Duke de Nemours, formerly considered favourable to Africa, had undergone some modification during his last campaign, and that he had returned less strongly impressed with the advantages likely to accrue to France from the retaining of the colony.

The Royal Nuptials.—It is stated that apprehensions are entertained of the Papal Court raising objections to the marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg with the Princess Clementine, which we referred to last week, on account of the difference of religion, the Pope having already complained of the young Prince of Wurtemberg, son of the Princess Marie, not being brought up a Catholic, as his mother had promised.

Paris and Rouen Railroad.—It is stated that there are at present three tunnels commenced on the line of railroad between Paris and Rouen, viz., one of 2,280 yards, another of 1,260 yards, and a third of 760 yards in extent. The River Seine will be traversed by the railroad in four places, and the first bridge for that purpose is being constructed at Bezons.

Grand Fête at Boulogne.—The ceremony of placing the statue of the Emperor Napoleon upon the summit of the column erected to his memory on the heights above Boulogne-sur-Mer is to commence about the 12th Aug., and will last five days. The event appears entirely to absorb the attention of the inhabitants of that town, who, it is said, are awaiting the celebration of the fête with feelings of very great interest. The ceremony was to have taken place last year, but was deferred in consequence of the non-completion of the statue. It is not yet stated whether the King and Queen will honour the [illegible] with their presence.

SPAIN.—The anniversary of the constitution of 1837 was celebrated in Madrid on the 20th ult., with great pomp. The troops of the garrison and the National Guard were under arms. The Queen passed before the troops in an open carriage, accompanied by the Princess, her sister, and the Marchioness of Santa Cruz. The Duke of Victoria rode at the right of the carriage, and the Minister of War on the left. The *cortège* was attended by a great number of superior officers of the staff, and the escort was composed of at least 3,000 cavalry. The city was illuminated by order of the authorities. With the exception of the public buildings there was, however, little display. The discussion on the question of the Guardianship of her Majesty commenced in the Chamber on the 22d. The proposition of M. Luzurriaga that one should be appointed to act with the Queen Mother during her absence, was rejected. The debate, which was very animated, lasted two days, and on the 24th the Guardianship of the young Queen was declared vacant by a majority of 129 against 1. At the same sitting the Minister of Finance presented two projects of law, the one relative to the formation of a committee of public credit, and the other for the management and the disposal of the National Estates. The negotiations pending between the Ministry and the Madrid capitalists for an advance of funds, amounting, it is said, to 50 million reals, had as yet been unsuccessful. A decree of the Regent provides that the budget of receipts and expenditure shall hereafter be presented to the Cortes on the 30th Sept. of each year. On the 21st, the Senate assembled to hear the report of the new tariff committee, which was ordered to be printed, and another on a proposition lately adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, in virtue of which public functionaries, members of either house of the Legislature, should not be paid their salaries while they remained absent from their posts, and in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties. The committee was of opinion that this proposition be rejected. One of the deputies then addressed a few questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the nature of the relations existing between Spain and Portugal, and complained of the extensive smuggling now carried on along the frontiers of the two countries. The Minister replied that the Government was fully sensible of its rights and duties towards Portugal, and would attend to them with the firmness and circumspection which national dignity required.—A telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, June 24, received through France, announces that the workmen of Sabadel, a considerable town of the province of Barcelona, not having been able to obtain an increase of wages, had revolted and broken the looms and engines in the manufactories

PORTUGAL.—The New Ministry have carried, almost unanimously, the vote for a new loan, to pay the interest on the foreign debt. The Finance Minister is also authorised to discount the paper money given in payment of salaries. Some fears were entertained on the evening of the 17th ult., that a revolutionary attempt, for the purpose of restoring the Charter, would be made by some of the troops, but the scheme was abandoned.

GERMANY.—A treaty has been entered into between France and Austria, declaring that, from the 1st of June, any Austrian vessel entering a French port from stress of weather, &c., shall be exempted from all the port dues, provided she enters into no commercial engagements.—Accounts from Berlin say that the hopes that had been some time entertained, that the rigorous measures adopted by Russia on its frontiers, to impede the intercourse between the two countries, would be relaxed in favour of the Russian provinces on the Baltic, have wholly vanished; and the fact that Russia is opening new communications with the South, by means of iron railroads and canals along its Western frontiers, leaves no doubt that the system of exclusion, adopted against its western neighbours, will continue for many years.—The treaty of commerce and navigation between England and the German Customs' Union continues to give rise to violent discussion with the press. Some journals condemn the treaty, on the ground that it ought not to have been effected without taking the sense of the whole of the union on the subject. The Prussian Cabinet, at the same time that it tolerates an independent line of policy, upholds the treaty through the medium of the press.—It is confidently reported that proposals will be made to the next assembly of the States of Saxony, to increase the annual military budget by some hundred thousand dollars, in consequence of the recent measures of the German Confederation, and to grant a million for building a museum in Dresden.

DENMARK.—The Government has concluded a treaty with Great Britain and Sweden relative to the passage of the Sound. In virtue of this treaty, the duration of which is limited to 10 years from the 15th of June, and may be prolonged for 10 years more, if agreeable to the contracting parties, the court of Copenhagen has established a new tariff of duties to be paid by merchant vessels navigating under English or Swedish colours. According to this tariff, the duties on coffee and cocoa are reduced from 24 stubers (48 stubers are equal to a rix-dollar, or 4s. 4½d.) to 6 stubers per quintal; on raw sugar, from 9 stubers to 5; the duty on rice continues fixed at 6 stubers per four quintals, and that on cotton goods at 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Circassia and Bessarabia of the 12th ult. inform us that the war against the mountaineers of the Caucasus, recently recommenced, has not as yet produced any decisive results, and is likely to be continued for years to come. Some isolated tribes have been brought into subjection, but this, it is [illegible], is only for a time, and that they will resume the [illegible] as soon as they find a favourable opportunity. [illegible] of Russian Infantry, [illegible] sent to Bessarabia, and is [illegible] Kischeneff, and Ch[illegible]. [illegible] stated, have been [illegible] by the Russians [illegible] Mountaineers [illegible] themselves. [illegible] has been [illegible] to the Circassian [illegible] them serve as a bulwark against [illegible] Russian tribes.

HANOVER.—By the late [illegible] of the illness of her Majesty, which we noticed [illegible] last month, it appears that some slight improvement had taken place in her Majesty's health. The greatest anxiety, however, appears still to be entertained on the subject.

ITALY.—A report has been current at Naples that the house of Rothschild had subscribed for a loan of three

millions of ducats to effect the liquidation of the Sulphur Company. The Neapolitan Government, however, had found, in its own resources, the means of effecting this liquidation. Advantageous offers, it appears, were made to the Neapolitan Treasury, but rejected. No loan has been taken, but the Government has consented to give at 4½ per cent. the sum of 800,000 ducats in Royal Bonds. This negotiation, it is said, was effected with the house of Rothschild.—The Diario di Roma announces the death of the Marchesa Quarontotti, aged 112 years. It states that, until two years ago, when she began to feel the infirmities of age, she enjoyed perfect health, and all her intellectual faculties were in full vigour.—A letter from Leghorn mentions the total loss of the Marseilles and Naples steamer *Pollux*, which formerly plied between Rye and St. Valory, by a collision with another steamer. There were forty-six passengers on board, all of whom were saved, with the exception of one.

Greece.—The intelligence from Athens comes down to the 9th ult. The National Bank had not yet commenced operations. The King of Bavaria had offered to take 150 shares, of 100 drachmas each; and four or five other capitalists had volunteered to vest funds in the establishment. M. Theochari had tendered to the King his resignation of the Ministry of the Interior, of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Public Instruction. His Majesty had accepted it, but requested him to continue to direct these two departments until his successors were appointed. M. Mavrocordato, whose return had been expected with much anxiety, had arrived, but had resigned the task of forming a ministry. It was the general opinion in Athens, that the Turks would not be able to suppress the Candian insurrection. A report reached that city on the 8th, that serious disturbances had broken out at Janina, where, it was said, the Turks had massacred the Christian population.

Turkey and Syria.—The arrival of the Levant mail supplies us with intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th ult. The Sultan's health was improving. There were rumours of changes in the Turkish Ministry, the influence of Riza Pacha being on the decline. Hafiz Pacha was mentioned as likely to replace Mustapha Pacha in the office of Seraskier. The affairs of Candia continue to give great uneasiness at Constantinople; and the Government had sent fresh supplies and reinforcements to Tahir Pacha. Private letters inform us that the accounts received from the Asiatic provinces were becoming every day more alarming, and that affairs in Bulgaria were not in a more favourable position. The Porte, as well as the foreign envoys, were earnestly engaged in considering the best means of giving repose and security to the Syrians. It is proposed to separate the financial, civil, and military authority—to moderate taxes and customs—to confirm all past religious securities and immunities—and to declare Jerusalem a free city under Turkish suzerainty. The difficulty appears to consist, however, in the separate government of Mount Lebanon, independently of the Syrian Pachas, the government vesting hereditarily in the Emir Beschir's family, with a written law and an agent or representative resident at Constantinople.—The accounts from Beyrout, received through Alexandria, confirm the preceding accounts of the anarchy reigning in Syria. The state of affairs in the mountains of Lebanon was daily becoming more serious. The Turkish authorities had not only imposed the duties of the new tariff, but a number of other distinct and now illegal imposts. Beside the "internal duty" of 2½ per cent. on all goods entering a city for export, 10 per cent. was charged on all the operations of industry, without regard to the good or bad harvests yet to arrive, the high or low rents paid, &c. The cultivators of silk were exposed to the greatest extortions in this respect. An oke of silk, when saved, was valued at 130 piastres, and the imposts thereupon amounted to 116. The produce of silk, in Lebanon alone, it was calculated, would afford the Turks this year a revenue of 90,000 purses (450,000*l.*), exactly thrice the amount which the Egyptian Government levied on all the mountains, and of those 30,000 purses, 25,000 were the exactions of the Emir Beschir. It is expected, if this rate of imposts be enforced at the appointed time of the silk harvest, which occurs about the middle of August, that a general insurrection will take place, and the Turkish rule most probably be shaken. The Emir Hyder and his Maronite fellow-exiles had, on their return, commenced revenging themselves on their enemies, and great feuds prevailed. A deputation from the Lebanon was preparing to represent to the British Government the extent of the oppressions they suffered from the Turkish rule; but the Druses had withdrawn their consent, and would only petition the Sultan.—The new Greek patriarch received, on the 2nd ult., a firman, which was read in the presence of the primates and bishops residing in the capital. The Porte invites all the prelates of the Greek community to return immediately to their respective dioceses, in order hereafter to direct them in person to minister to the welfare of their co-religionists, and use their spiritual power to maintain therein tranquillity and good order.—The Israelites having chosen M. Jacoub as the successor of the grand rabbi, lately superseded in his post, and his election having been sanctioned by the Sultan, the new rabbi proceeded, on the 2nd, to the Porte, where he received his investiture and the insignia of that dignity. The Porte has ratified the treaty with the German Customs' Union. It is stated that it will no longer be allowed to Europeans to purchase land or houses in Constantinople. Subsequent letters from that capital inform us that on the 8th ult. a Turkish brig from Alexandria arrived there, with some 60 passengers on board, 14 of whom were sick of the plague, and 9 of whom have since died. The passengers were all disembarked at the lazaretto of Coolalee on the Bosphorus, and the vessel was sent to the island of Prati, in the sea of Marmora, and the Chief of the Quarantine took every possible precaution to prevent the contagion extending to the city. The better informed class of Turks are said to be as much alarmed by this visit of the plague as the Franks; and those among them who a few years ago regarded quarantine regulations with contempt, now look to them for preservation.

Candia.—The news from this island is somewhat contradictory. Accounts from Patras, of the 9th ult., report that a battle had taken place, to the advantage of the insurgents; the Turks losing 175, and the Christians only 35 men. Private letters from Constantinople also state that the news received by the Porte was unfavourable; other accounts, on the contrary, assert that the advices were favourable to the Sultan.—Tahir Pacha had announced his intention to make a general attack on the insurgents on the 30th May. It appears that men and ammunition were continually landing in the island, and that the insurgent force in the field amounted to 15,000 well armed men. Private correspondence, dated the 8th ult., states that on the 4th the emigrant Candiots replied to the French, British, and Russian Consuls, expressing their gratitude for their mediation with Tahir Pacha, and their offer to give them a passage on board their ships to return to Greece, but announcing at the same time that it was resolved at a meeting of all the chiefs to die rather than abandon their native country, or to submit to the Turkish government.—It was reported that the Colonel of an Albanian regiment had refused to march against the insurgents, who had retired to the mountains of Sphakia, where they were secure from a surprise. It was said that a steam-boat was despatched from Suda to Preveza for a reinforcement of Albanians.

Samos.—The senate of this island has delivered judgment in the case of the prisoners charged with having attempted to excite an insurrection. Eight were sentenced to hard labour in Constantinople, six to exile, two to two months' imprisonment, and the two others were acquitted. Mustafa Bey, to whose exertions the Porte is considered to be mainly indebted for the pacification of the island, had sailed to join Tahir Pasha, in Candia.

Egypt.—Our letters from the Levant bring intelligence from Alexandria to the 7th ult., and from Beyrout to the 25th May. The former convey the important information of the acceptance of the firman by Mehemet Ali. It was publicly proclaimed on the 10th ult.—The question of the tribute, it is said, has been settled by a separate firman; and some modification was expected to be made in it.—The Pacha has resolved to coin no more money for Egypt, and to pay his tribute in foreign specie, which he was about to declare current at low fixed rates in Egypt, with the intention, it was supposed, of obtaining them for the payment of his tribute, and profiting by the great difference of exchange, when calculated in the depreciated currency of Constantinople.—The promised freedom of trade had come to nothing, and matters were carried on more exclusively than ever. The Fellahs were accused of secreting their harvests from the Pacha's collectors, and great cruelties were practised to bring them to light. They were forbidden to sell or ship a boatload of produce, except for account of the Pacha, on pain of death. The Franks' boats had been emptied of their purchased produce into the Pacha's stores, and their boats applied, without scruple, to convey the grain required by the Government in Alexandria. The plague had diminished to seven cases daily in the latter city, but had risen again in Cairo, varying from eighty-five to one hundred per day. In Rosetta twenty-five cases were the daily number, and at Damietta a regiment of infantry had been nearly exterminated.

United States.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Tuesday, of the *Acadia* steamship, from Halifax, in the extraordinarily short space of ten days, we have New York papers to the 15th ult. inclusive. They are chiefly filled with the proceedings and documents of Congress. The state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain had been brought under the consideration of the Senate by Mr. Buchanan, who, in proposing to refer that part of the President's message that related to foreign affairs to the committee which had the charge of them, entered at length upon an examination of the facts relating to the capture and conflagration of the Caroline, and the points arising out of the occurrence. Mr. Buchanan did not, he said, think the condition of the United States would be so very alarming in the event of a war. America was not among the weak nations of the earth. No other nation could attack her without suffering as much from war as she would. He did not, however, deem that there was any risk of war: but on the event of its coming, he wished the law of nations to be so construed as to put them right in the eyes of the world. The debate ended in the papers being referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The President had submitted his plan for the appointment of "a fiscal agent," which Congress would take under its consideration without delay.

India and China.—The Overland Mail, which left Bombay May 23rd, arrived on Monday at Marseilles. The intelligence brought by it, states that Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer was still at Calcutta on the 5th of May; but it contains no news from China.—The news from India is also devoid of interest. Active preparations were making in the three presidencies for further reinforcements to China; the *Queen* and *Madagascar* steamers were undergoing repairs at Calcutta: the *India* was preparing; and two steam-frigates and two iron steamers were under orders at Bombay: the 94th and 57th regiments were to form part of the reinforcements, which were to consist of 2,500 European troops and a body of natives.—In Scinde the negotiations with Nusseer Khan had completely failed, and a rising throughout the country was expected to be the result; in the Punjaub, affairs remained without much alteration. The army was still in open revolt, and Shere Sing completely in their power; the idea of an advance on Herat was apparently abandoned. The Persians had evacuated Ghorian. Col. Stoddart was still a prisoner in the hands of the King of Bokhara.—Everything was quiet, and supplies abundant, in Aden.—The Punjaub is represented to be in a very disturbed state, but there appears to be no probability of the British entering it. The accounts thence are considered as very much exaggerated, in order to influence the public mind in favour of that invasion. General Ventura had arrived at Kurachee, from which he expected to proceed to Bombay. The policy of Lord Auckland is described as being now decidedly pacific. The alarm created here about the invasion of Affghanistan by the Schah has subsided, both from the known inability of Persia to make any successful aggression, as well as the willingness of its Monarch to satisfy England.—Two small forts have been taken in Bundelkund; the siege of one of them, Chirgong, appears to have been a very gallant affair, and the Indian papers give long accounts of the operations of our troops.—Accounts received at Bombay state that the Dutch were extending their conquests on the west coast of Sumatra, having possession of Pulo Nias, and about to occupy the port of Turmoon. Great financial confusion prevailed in Batavia, the result of the misconduct of the Java Bank. The cholera was raging at Bombay, but the mortality does not appear to have been very alarming, and was almost entirely confined to the natives.—There has been much discussion as to the causes of the late mortality among the troops at Chusan, which seems generally attributed to mismanagement. The dates from China are not later than those contained in the previous despatches; but it is stated that the accumulation of goods outside Canton is immense, and that they were expected to be thrown upon the market. The papers contain the proclamation of the Chinese Commissioners, declaring that all foreign merchants, without distinction, are henceforward to be permitted to trade with Whampoa, and promising that no hindrance or obstruction shall be made to commerce. The "Canton Register" states that the English ships of war have removed below the city of Canton about one mile and a half; that the British flag was hauled down in Canton on the evening of the 26th March, the guard removed, and the flag has never since been hoisted. The further demands of the local government are stated to be that all the English ships of war are to leave the river, the fort and island of North Wangtung to be evacuated and surrendered to the Chinese, before any trade as usual can be recommenced.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for the opening closed at 89¾ buyers; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99 to ⅛; Bank Stock 166½ to 9½; Exchequer Bills, 10*s.* to 12*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

City Election.—On Monday and Tuesday the City presented an appearance such as, it is said, has not been witnessed since the days of Mr. Wilkes. Monday being the day fixed for the nomination of the candidates, the Guildhall was crowded, at an early hour, by an immense number of persons, anxious to witness the proceedings. The gallery was filled with ladies. So great, however, was the noise and tumult that prevailed, that the several candidates and other persons who addressed the meeting could not be heard, and were not even audible, it is said, to persons situate within a few yards of them. In consequence, however, of the regulations made by the sheriffs, less annoyance was experienced than might have been expected in so great an assemblage of persons of all classes. On Tuesday, the day fixed for the election, the excitement that prevailed throughout the City was still greater; business appeared to be entirely put a stop to, and, in the after part of the day more particularly, the streets were thronged with persons of all classes, expressing the greatest anxiety to hear the result of the election; which, however, in consequence of the closeness of the contest, and the discrepant accounts of the several committees, could not be accurately ascertained, to the disappointment of great numbers, and was not officially announced until the following day. The result will be seen in another part of our paper, under Election Movements.

Attempt to Destroy the Pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition.—A wanton outrage, which has created much excitement, has been discovered at the Royal Academy Exhibition. Upon the porters of the institution going round the rooms, as it is their custom at dusk, to ascertain that all the visitors had left, their attention was attracted by the appearance of dust upon the picture, by Mr. Simpson, of "Mary Queen of Scots going Hawking," which, upon a closer inspection, was found to be caused by some one having scratched out the eyes of every figure portrayed upon the canvass. This discovery created an alarm for the safety of the other pictures in the collection, and a careful inspection was made, when the same attempts at destruction were found apparent upon the Italian peasants of Mr. M'Innes, and upon a "Portrait of a Baronet," by Mr. Corbett. A picture by Mr. M'Clise, R.A., of "Hunt the Slipper," in illustration of the Vicar of Wakefield, was also very seriously injured. The pictures by Mr. M'Clise, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. M'Innes, are not however, beyond repair; but that of Mr. Corbett, being upon panel, is more seriously injured, and, it is feared, cannot be restored. A rail, it is said, is at once to be placed around each room, to prevent, in future, the too near ap-

proach of visitors. A subsequent attempt, of a similar nature, was made on Tuesday to damage the works of art in the Gallery of British Artists, in Suffolk-street. The picture thus damaged is No. 597 in the catalogue, and is marked as "sold." It is in illustration of "The Witch of Datchworth," from the text of Strutt's Queen Hoo Hall, and is painted by Mr. T. Clater. The eyes of the younger figures are scraped out as if by the forcible thrusting of the finger-nail into the soft paint. A high reward has been offered for the detection of the offender, who, it is supposed, may have been stimulated to commit this outrage by some thoughtless wager.

Murder at Shadwell.—A murder has been committed at Shadwell, which has produced great excitement at the east end of the town, as showing that great insecurity exists both for life and property, in the district where the outrage took place. The deceased, Mr. Thomas Briggs, who was sixty years of age, had resided for many years in Norfolk-street, Commercial-road, and was the owner of many houses in the neighbourhood of St. George's in the East. The persons who committed the outrage which caused his death were two women, called Long and Covington. It appears that the mother of Long had been a tenant of deceased, who, a few months ago, distrained upon her for rent after she had removed from his house. The daughter had frequently declared that she would be revenged, and on Friday evening she and Covington assaulted deceased, and inflicted on him such serious injuries that he died a few minutes afterwards. An inquest has been held on the body, and after a protracted inquiry that lasted two days, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoners, who have consequently been committed to Newgate to take their trial.

Riot at Kensington.—During Saturday evening, and throughout the whole of Sunday, the neighbourhood of High-street, Kensington, was a scene of much excitement and tumult, in consequence of the recurrence of one of those riots which appear to have been formerly frequent amongst the lower orders of Irish, who, in large numbers, inhabit Jennings's-buildings. A very serious affray appears to have taken place, during which many were wounded and some seriously injured; one man, named Barry, was stabbed with a sharp instrument in the chest, and lies in St. George's Hospital without the slightest hopes of surviving. The police have not yet succeeded in apprehending the party who inflicted the wound. His name, it appears, is Smith, and Barry, before being removed to the hospital stated, that seeing him attack another man, whose neck was also slightly scratched by the same instrument, he went between them to part them, when Smith instantly rushed at him and stabbed him.

Artillery Practice at Woolwich.—The Select Committee, appointed for the purpose, met yesterday morning, in the Woolwich Marshes, to proceed with the experiments on the new and peculiarly destructive projectile, called percussion shells. The experiments had been discontinued from the inefficient state of the old practice butt. One of larger dimensions and stronger materials had been just completed, and three guns, with platforms were selected. The candidates were—Mr. Napier, Mr. H. Reece, and Mr. Wilkinson. This projectile, it seems, was considered by the French committee so fatal, that they reported, that if it could be brought into use, no vessel could stand two shots. No one was admitted to witness the experiments, except by an order from the Master-General of the Ordnance.

The President Steam-Ship.—The New York papers brought by the last arrival give a lengthened account of an investigation which had taken place in that city at a public meeting, convened by the British Consul, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the steam-ship *President*, when she last put to sea from that port—what cargo she had, how her coal was stowed, whether there was any deficiency of spars, yards, &c., whether or not she was strained by previous storms, and every particular connected with her. The pilot who took the *President* to sea on this occasion was not present; but a gentleman attended the meeting in his behalf, to represent and speak for him. A statement was then entered into by the agent of the Steam Navigation Company as to the condition of the *President* at the time of her leaving, from which it appeared, that her exact draught of water was 17 feet 9 inches abaft, and 17 feet 6 inches forward; so that she was not out of trim more than an inch. She had between 40 and 50 chaldrons, or about 55 to 60 tons' weight, of coal in her between decks, besides having all her coal boxes and bunkers closely filled. This coal was placed in the between decks, immediately over the openings of the coal bunkers, and placed there at Capt. Roberts's own request, because he calculated, that as the *President* consumed about 30 tons of coal in 24 hours, all the coal between decks would be consumed by the time he had been 30 hours at sea. But it was thought that even if that quantity had remained there all the passage, it could not have affected the vessel in any way but very slightly. There was no cargo placed in any of her coal boxes; the cargo space was distinct and separate; she could have taken from 300 to 400 barrels more cargo than she had on board. She had from 300 to 400 bales of cotton on board (about 70 tons weight), and altogether her weight of cargo on her last trip was not over 300 tons in weight, and she could have carried double that quantity, or more, with ease. As to her having been strained, it was shown that there was not the least truth in the report. Before leaving England the last time, she had been carefully examined, and her hull pronounced to be as safe and sound as it ever had been. The gentleman who appeared for the pilot stated, that when the pilot left, Capt. Roberts observed that he felt satisfied of making a quick passage, that his vessel was in good order, he had abundance of fuel, &c., and that, with regard to her trim, she was only about one and a half inches by the head. After this, the Captain of the ship *Orpheus* stated, that he left New York in company with the *President*, on the morning of the 11th of March, and that he was in sight of her until about sundown on the evening of the 12th; that when he last saw her she was rising on the top of a tremendous sea, and appeared to be pitching heavily and labouring greatly. She was then situated in that dangerous part of the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between the Nantucket Shoal and the St. George's Bank, just where the Gulf Stream strikes soundings, and where the waves rise almost straight up and down, and as high as a four or five story house: that she then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these large bodies of water worked through into the engine-room or fire-room, and extinguished the fires, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless; that the storm was terrific all that night; that next morning the wind shifted suddenly from N.E. to S.E., raising a still more tremendous sea, and that the gale continued with unabated fury till midnight of the 13th; and that it is his belief that she did not survive that gale, but foundered with all on board; and that she perished before sundown on the 13th, or in less than 24 hours after he last saw her, and most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March. In this opinion several nautical gentlemen present seemed to coincide.

New Chain Pier at Battersea.—The morning papers announce that this accommodation, so long required by the inhabitants of this populous neighbourhood, is about to be effected, and that Earl Spencer, the lord of the manor, is about to erect the pier near the church, on the plan of the one erected by Lord Cadogan at Chelsea.

Suicide.—On Saturday afternoon, a gentleman named French, occupying a house in Holland-place, Brixton-road, precipitated himself from the second-floor window of his residence. Mr. French was upwards of sixty years of age, and appears to have been, for some time past, labouring under severe illness. He had been confined to his bed for some days, and was left alone for a few moments in the afternoon of Saturday, when, it appears, he rose from his bed, and, with the assistance of his walking-stick, succeeded in gaining the window of his bed-room, when he raised the sash and threw himself into the garden beneath. Some persons who witnessed the occurrence having hastened to the spot, he was conveyed into the house, where he only survived a few moments. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict returned of "Insanity."

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the result of the "Table of Mortality" for the Metropolis, showing the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, 19th of June:—Number, 779. Weekly average, last year, 926.

Importation of Cattle and Meat.—Large importations of cattle and meat from Scotland, per steam and sailing-vessel, continue almost daily. On Tuesday a steam-ship, from Dundee, landed seventy bullocks and three hundred sheep; another from Leith brought up, on the same day, thirty-six hampers of beef and mutton, consigned to Newgate-market, each hamper containing half a ton of meat. Another steam-ship, from Aberdeen, which came into the river on Wednesday, landed no less than one hundred and sixty-seven bullocks, besides sheep and pigs; and one from Berwick, in the early part of the week, brought forty oxen, besides a large quantity of dead meat.

Management of Covent-garden Market.—The morning papers state, that for several weeks past, a great degree of ill-feeling has existed between the police and the green-grocers, fruiterers, and market-gardeners, attending Covent-garden Market, which will furnish matter for gentlemen of the long robe in the course of the present sittings after term. It appears that about a fortnight ago, some gentlemen made a complaint to the police, of their not being able to pass through Covent-garden Market, in consequence of the obstructions created by the carts of the retailers of vegetables and other produce brought to market: the result was, that orders were issued to remove all the vehicles, and so strictly was this order enforced, that carts, whilst at a distance from the footpath, were seized and taken to the Green-yard, as well as the goods in them; the proprietors were conveyed before a magistrate, and, in general, fined 20s., besides having to pay some 7s. or 8s. for fees at the Green-yard. In consequence of this state of affairs, a meeting of the gardeners was held, and the opinion of Sir W. Follett having been taken, and declared to be favourable to them, actions, it is said, will be commenced against the parties.

Inquests.—On Thursday an inquest was held at S. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of James Sheppard, who came by his death in the following singular manner:—From the evidence of Mr. R. Chapman, landlord of the Whittington and Cat, Highgate-hill, it appeared that on Tuesday evening, a wall by the road side at the bottom of a garden, about forty yards from Mr. Chapman's house, fell in, being forced down by a rush of rain water. It had been raining very heavily, and it appeared that the grating of a drain, inside the wall, got choked with rubbish, causing a strong influx of water between the end of the garden and the wall. In the wall was a door, and beneath it the water was oozing. The keyhole was plugged, and deceased went to clear it, and whilst for that purpose he was thrusting a piece of stick into it, the wall gave way, and buried him and seven or eight men and boys, who were watching the progress of the water beneath it. Mr. Chapman pulled deceased and three others from under the ruins, and the water carried the remainder, rolling them along the ditch by the roadside, as far as his house. Deceased, who was the most injured, was conveyed to the hospital. The accident, it appears, injured more or less seven persons. On examining deceased, it was found that his right leg and left thigh were fractured, and also the bones of the loins. He died shortly after. Verdict, "Accidental death," with a request that the coroner should communicate with the proper authorities, that they might examine the drain, to the stoppage of which the accident was attributable, with a view to prevent a similar catastrophe.—An inquest has been held at the residence of Mr. Fowler, Wilson-street, Gray's Inn-road, on Miss Scott, aged 18. It appeared that deceased was the niece of Mr. Fowler, who is an independent gentleman, and was a young woman of pious habits and greatly beloved. On Thursday morning, Mr. Fowler, who was accustomed to take an early walk, went out as usual. He returned home about seven o'clock, when, not finding breakfast prepared, he called deceased. Upon her not answering, he went in search of her, and at length found her in the back yard lying upon the ground, apparently lifeless. A medical gentleman attended, who pronounced life to be extinct, and who discovered that her skull was fractured. It is conjectured that deceased had fallen from the window of the second floor, as it was open, while there was an indentation on the ground where she had fallen. It is supposed she was looking out of the window and overbalanced herself. No cause could be assigned for any attempt on her life. She was seen at the street door a short time before the melancholy occurrence. Verdict, "Found dead."

Accident.—On Friday the 25th, an explosion, similar to a discharge of cannon, was heard to proceed from the manufactory of Messrs. Eley and Co., cartridge and percussion cap manufacturers, Old Bond-street. A number of persons proceeded to the premises, when they found that great destruction had taken place, and that Mr. Eley, proprietor of the manufactory, had perished, his body being discovered very much mutilated on the floor of the counting-house. An inquest has been held, when Mr. C. Eley, of Cheshunt, deposed that deceased was in the habit of using detonating or fulminating mercury, a composition of a most combustible and dangerous nature. He had no doubt deceased was stirring the composition when it exploded. A solicitor stated, on behalf of the proprietor of the premises, that he had not been aware of any combustible matter being used by deceased; that had the fact been known to the neighbours, deceased would have been indicted. Deceased's servant stated, that the whole of the partition and roof of the room in which the composition was made had been more or less carried away and injured, and all the windows destroyed. After other evidence had been heard, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Fires.—On Tuesday morning, a fire was discovered on the premises occupied by Mr. Winder, jeweller, Sidney-alley, Leicester-square. It was some time before the flames were got under. It appears to have originated in the shop, which is almost burned down, and the whole of the property in it consumed. The loss is stated to be 200*l.*—About an hour and a half after, another fire broke out in No. 28, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, the residence of Mr. Hodges, which appears to have been occasioned by some curtains taking fire in the bed-room. Great destruction of property took place.—On Monday evening, a fire took place in North-street, Spitalfields, and did considerable damage.—On Thursday morning several serious fires, doing damage to a considerable amount, took place in the metropolis. The first occurred on the premises of Mr. Hodges, licensed victualler, Whitechapel-road. The inmates were with difficulty aroused, and made their escape. Damage to a considerable amount was done to the building and stock. Whilst engaged at the above, the services of the engines were required at the premises of Mr. Baker, Irish linen-draper, King-street, Cheapside; a fire having broken out, which damaged the building, and destroyed a large quantity of stock in trade. About one o'clock a third fire took place at Mr. Berthold's, baker, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, which was likewise attended with great damage.—On Wednesday evening, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Atkinson and Co., extensive furniture warehousemen, in the Westminster-road; but, by the speedy arrival of the engines, it was prevented from extending beyond that portion of the workshops where it originated. The fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of the material used in filling mattresses, which was damp. The building was much injured.

Provincial News.

Bradford.—We learn from the Leeds papers, that on Friday, the 18th inst., the neighbourhood of Clayton Heights was visited by one of the severest thunder-storms ever witnessed in this place. The electric fluid struck the chimney of a weaver, named Tankard, and descended into the room: the door being shut, it forced out all the windows, after which it passed [illegible] and broke out the window at the [illegible] which was sent across the road. [illegible] at work in the room [illegible] escaped without injury, although the electric fluid greatly damaged the loom at which he was at work, and even broke off the buttons of the coat which he wore and split the button of his trousers—an instrument used to keep the pieces at its breadth—in three places. It took several large stones from the chimney-piece, and carried them across the room. A cupboard door was split in two, the clock forced out of its place and greatly injured, and most of the furniture in the house damaged. As his wife was entering the parlour doorway she was struck down, and, what is considered remarkable, one of the clogs which she wore was torn almost to pieces; the top leather being separated from the sole, and the electric fluid draw-

ing the nails completely out of one side of her clog. She was herself, however, only slightly injured.

Newport.—A highway robbery, and attempt at murder, has been committed in the neighbourhood of this town, which has produced much excitement. It appears that Mr. Britain, a grocer of this town, has been accustomed for many years to supply the charter-masters at Donnington with the cash in silver and copper received by him weekly, varying from 50*l.* to 100*l.*, for the purpose of paying the men employed in the iron-works. This money was usually sent on the Friday, in a light cart, in the custody of one of Mr. Britain's servants. Some time ago a man named Simms was entrusted with this charge, but having left Mr. Britain's service, it was latterly entrusted to a young man, named Nicholls, who on Saturday morning was despatched to the iron-works on horseback, having 15*l.* in copper secured on the saddle, on the top of which was placed 50*l.* in silver, tied up in a bag. He arrived at Lilleshall Hill about nine o'clock, where he was met by Simms, who asked him where he was going? He replied, to Donnington works. Simms then said that he was going towards Wellington, and walked by his side for a short distance, when on a sudden he exclaimed, "Look! what's on the hill?" and immediately drew forth a hammer and inflicted two severe blows on Nicholls's head, by which he was stunned, but did not fall. The horse immediately sprang forward, and the bag of silver, and 5*l.* in copper, fell to the ground, and their contents were scattered on the road. As soon as Nicholls recovered his senses he galloped on to this town, raising an alarm of "Murder!" In the mean time Simms picked up the bag of silver, and ran up the hill, but meeting some one, again turned back into the road, and escaped. In a few minutes afterwards his wife was seen to descend from the monument at the summit of the hill, and approach the hedge, where she was observed to kick the long grass, as if in search of something; but not succeeding, she departed in the direction of the town. Nicholls, however, succeeded in arriving first, and having given the alarm, the woman was taken on entering the town. A pursuit was then commenced after Simms, and about noon he was taken. The bag of silver was found concealed in a drain at the foot of the hill. The hammer was also found near the spot. The prisoners, it seems, were seen waiting on Lilleshall Hill nearly the whole of Friday, the day on which the money was usually conveyed to Donnington. Much astonishment has been excited by the fact of the outrage being committed at such a time on the highway, particularly as it was market-day. The prisoners have been committed for trial on the capital charge of highway robbery, accompanied with violence. Nicholls, it is said, is likely to recover from his wounds.

Nottingham.—On Monday, in consequence of the very great excitement produced by the pending election, this town was the scene of great confusion and uproar, which, at one time, seemed likely to lead to serious results. The magistrates deemed it necessary to call out the military, to put down the tumult that prevailed; and the Riot Act was read. After a few skirmishes, however, with the mob, the military were allowed to retire to the barracks: and the remainder of the proceedings connected with the election, which terminated the following day, passed off without the occurrence of any of the serious consequences which were at one time apprehended.

Derby.—The population of this city, according to the recent census, amounts to about 35,000, being an increase of upwards of 11,000 more than that given by the census of 1831.

Manchester.—Last week John Lovet, book-keeper in the employment of Mr. Ormrod, iron-founder in Minshull-street, was charged before the magistrate with shooting at Mr. Newsham, with intent to murder him. It appeared that as the latter, who is a lodge-keeper in the service of Mr. Ormrod, was going for some beer, on Monday night, he was shot by the prisoner under the left ear. A policeman hearing the report proceeded to the spot, and saw Newsham lying on the ground. He immediately went in pursuit of the prisoner, whom he captured near the canal bridge. A pistol, ten balls, and a quantity of powder and percussion caps, were found in his possession. The pistol was warm, and appeared to have been recently used. A woman, who was passing at the time, corroborated the policeman's statement. The prisoner has been remanded until Mr. Newsham is able to give his evidence; as it seems the ball has been extracted, and he is likely to recover from the wound.

Keighley.—A formidable body of gamblers have been captured in the neighbourhood of this place. It appears that in one of the lonely and sequestered places situate between the borders of the west riding of this county and the verge of Lancashire, is a common or moor; not a vestige of green herb or cultivated piece of land lies within some miles of the place, where hundreds of bad characters meet on the Sabbath-day to follow their vicious pursuits. It seems they carried their power in the neighbourhood to such an extent, that the farmers and owners of property scarcely durst interfere with them. The police of the different townships have frequently endeavoured to take some of them into custody, but without effect. On Sunday fortnight, when there were assembled nearly 100 of them, a constable went disguised as one of their own party; and thus equipped, entered the place, and secured some of their money, when the party perceiving that there was a foe in disguise, took to flight. One, however, was secured after a desperate struggle. He afterwards made a declaration of their doings, and the amount of money some of them have been known to win. Seventy-one have since been convicted in the mitigated penalty; and it is hoped that this will have a salutary effect upon the remainder of the gang, which, it is said, numbers upwards of 700 members from different parts of the surrounding counties.

Preston.—Some rioting took place in this town on Monday, on the occasion of the nomination of the Parliamentary candidates. So serious was it considered at one time, that the military were sent for. Several persons are said to have been dangerously wounded, and the windows of several houses were broken, but no lives were lost.

Knaresborough.—A murder was committed in this town on the morning of Saturday last. On Friday three young men, named John Burlinson, Henry Nutter, and Charles Gill, went, it is supposed from previous arrangement, to the house of Mr. Cocker, landlord of the White Hart, with an intention to rob and murder him. One of the party locked the door, while Burlinson committed the murder with a hammer. The men then decamped, taking with them the hammer and some silver. It appears, however, they had not had time thoroughly to plunder the house. They took the Harrogate-road, and threw the hammer into the Nidd, near to the Highbridge, but finally agreed to return into the town, where they were apprehended shortly afterwards and admitted their guilt. An inquest was held on the body the following afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against John Burlinson as principal, and Henry Nutter and Charles Gill as accessories to the crime.

Bedford.—The local papers state that the thunder-storm of Friday the 18th was severely felt in this town and neighbourhood. Two cottages at Sandy, occupied by Mr. Balls, a market-gardener and his son, took fire, being struck by the lightning, and were totally consumed. So rapid were the flames, that scarcely any of the furniture in the cottages could be got out.

Brighton.—A few days since a serious accident happened to Col. Grey, late of the Scots Greys, now quartered in this town. It appears that he was driving in a gig, accompanied by his groom, from the barracks in the Lewes road, and on arriving opposite St. Peter's Church the reins got under the horse's tail, which commenced plunging violently, when the groom jumped out to seize it, and arrange the harness. The Colonel also leaped out with the reins in his hands, when they got entangled with his feet, and the horse at the same moment started off, and dragged him between 30 and 40 yards, dashing him against a lamp-post. Several persons ran to his assistance, and carried him into the Richmond Hotel, where on examination it was found that his right leg was broken in two places, and that he had received serious internal injuries. He was afterwards removed to the Club-house in this town, where he still remains in a very precarious state. The groom escaped unhurt. The horse pursued his course through the crowded streets, and was eventually stopped, without doing further mischief, at the Queen's Park, nearly two miles from the spot whence he started.

Chelmsford.—On Saturday the daughters of Sir J. Tyrrell, of Boreham-house, were on their way home in a phaeton with a pair of horses, when one of the animals having got its leg over the bar, they both began to kick violently, and ran away. A young man observing the peril in which the ladies were placed, seized the trace, and, after being drawn a considerable distance, succeeded in stopping the animals near Springfield Lyons, without any other injury than that sustained by the carriage and horses, which is considerable.

Cambridge.—On Wednesday night the Union, stage-coach, on its journey to London from Lynn, was upset near this town, being filled with passengers inside and out. The coachman received a compound fracture of one of his legs, and two ladies, passengers, also sustained such serious injuries, that surgical assistance was necessary. Another coach being procured, the remaining passengers, after a delay of a few hours, proceeded on their journey, some few having sustained slight injuries.

Merthyr.—The strike against the butchers, which we referred to in a previous number, still continues in the Welsh Iron Works. More than 40,000 persons, it is said, are now abstaining from fresh meat, and have pledged themselves to do so till the price is lowered. The Monmouthshire colliers have also joined the labourers at the iron works. Large quantities of bacon, on which they now subsist, are brought every week from Bristol, Bridgewater, and Cardiganshire, and meet with a ready sale at 9d. to 10d. per lb.

Brampton.—Last week, as a gentleman in the neighbourhood of this place was examining an old desk which had stood in an outbuilding for a long time, he found a small bag, which he thought was a shot-bag, but on taking it up, the bottom came out, and to his great surprise out rolled 500 guineas.

Wolverhampton.—The papers of this town give a long account of a murder which has been committed at Wetley Moor, on a poor man upwards of sixty years of age, of the name of Hewitt. The body was discovered some few days since in a stone-pit on the moor, about 200 yards from the road-side. There were several severe wounds upon different parts of the head, apparently inflicted with some blunt instrument. On examining the spot, a stone was found concealed amongst a heap of other stones, a few yards from the pit, much stained with blood, and which it is concluded was the weapon used. Money appears to have been the object of the murderer, it being understood that deceased carried a few sovereigns about him, and one of his trowsers' pockets was cut and torn away. The last time deceased was seen alive was on Saturday morning, when he was sitting on the moor near a clod fire, and the man suspected as his murderer near him. From a combination of circumstances suspicion fell upon a man named Simpson, and he was consequently apprehended on Sunday morning at Bucknall. An inquest on the body has been held, at which it was proved that deceased possessed seventeen or eighteen sovereigns; that Simpson had made particular inquiries respecting this money; was seeing going towards the old man shortly before he was found murdered; and had spent several sovereigns soon after the murder. An old purse belonging to deceased was found in his possession, and on his waistcoat were spots of blood. The jury, before they gave in their verdict, wished to hear what the prisoner had to say. The prisoner in reply stated that the last time he saw deceased was on Friday night, and, respecting the money, that he had it of Mr. Hall, timber-merchant, Newcastle. The jury then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder;" and the prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

Liverpool.—The election in this city did not pass off quietly; both loss of life and serious injury to property having taken place. On Tuesday, during the nomination of the several candidates, the Irish in Tithebarn and several other streets in that vicinity manifested a very riotous disposition, and later in the day collected in such great crowds that nearly the whole body of the police had to be kept in the neighbourhood to preserve order. On the morning of Wednesday they again evinced the same disposition, by attacking persons in their houses, and throwing stones at the police. About six o'clock a large party of ship carpenters formed a procession, and were proceeding homewards along the New Bird-street, when they were set upon by about 600 Irish, and assaulted with brickbats, bludgeons, and other weapons of a dangerous character. The carpenters retaliated, and for some time a fight of a serious character between the two parties continued. The roofs of the houses in which the Irishmen reside were ascended by that party, from whence they continued to pelt down bricks and slates upon the heads of the police, stripping the roofs and dilapidating the chimneys to furnish themselves with missiles. Much damage appears to have been done to the houses in the neighbourhood. On proceeding to Grafton-street, the police found thousands of the Conservatives and Irish, armed with very dangerous weapons, fighting with each other. In Fisher-street others of the Irish got upon the tops of the houses, and were engaged in hurling bricks and missiles upon the heads of the Conservatives, by which many were severely wounded. Numbers of Irish then assembled in front of the public-house kept by Mr. Casement at Salthouse Dock. He warned them of the consequences which would result if they proceeded to do any mischief; but, notwithstanding, they smashed every window in his dwelling, and one of the missiles struck his daughter, and hurt her severely. Mr. Casement then fired two pistols, loaded with slugs, amongst them, and shot four men and one woman. One of the men was very dangerously wounded, the others not so much. The mob threatened to have vengeance; and hearing that fatal consequences might ensue, Mr. Casement was conveyed to Bridewell under an escort of police; and constables were sent to guard his house. The riotous parties were at length, however, dispersed, and 80 of them taken into custody, and lodged in Bridewell. This appears to be a short summary of the occurrences which took place, and which at one time were of a very alarming character, considerable injury to persons and property having been inflicted.

Blackburn.—A serious riot also took place in this town, on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the election, after the returning officer had declared the final state of the poll. An attack was made by the mob on the house where the Conservative committee was sitting, and so serious did the affair become, that the Riot Act was read, and the military, who had for some time been ordered to keep themselves in readiness, were called out. The confusion produced by the appearance of the soldiers in the streets was very great. Having received the proper instructions, they charged the mob, and succeeded in dispersing them without any one having been seriously injured.

Halifax.—On Saturday night, as Mr. Whittel, jun., fancy manufacturer, of Stainland, near this town, was walking home from the Littleborough railway station, on his return home from Manchester market, he was shot dead through the head, about half-past ten o'clock, near the Barksland toll-gate, by some parties who robbed him of about 95*l.* Suspicion has fallen on an individual with whom deceased was seen in company when passing through the toll-gate, who cannot now be found. The police, however, are on the look out. Mr. Whittel, it is added, was only recently married.

Rochdale.—Serious disturbances took place in this town on Thursday, on the occasion of the election. The populace proceeded to such extremities that the military were called out, and notwithstanding all their exertions, great confusion prevailed for a long time. One gentleman, it seems, was pulled from his horse by the mob, and beaten with so much violence, that he has since died from the effects of the wounds he received.

Cambridge.—On Thursday evening an accident occurred at Sidney-street, to D. J. Ansted, Esq., of Jesus College. It appears that he was going down the street, looking after the *Rocket* coach, which had just passed by, when he was run against by a horse and phaeton, and was struck with such force by one of the shafts, that it was broken completely off the body of the carriage. Mr. Ansted, however, escaped with but very slight injury.

Aylesbury.—On Saturday night Joseph White, one of the keepers on the Duke of Buckingham's Wotton Underwood estate, was looking out, when within about thirty yards of his cottage he observed a rabbit, and raised his gun to shoot it; on his pulling the trigger an explosion took place, and the barrel burst in pieces, by which his left hand was seriously injured, two of the fingers being blown

off, the thumb nearly so, and the whole hand much cut and bruised. Another keeper went to his assistance, and accompanied him to Brill, where a surgeon, after stopping the bleeding, accompanied him to this place for the purpose of amputating the injured limb, which was safely done the following morning in the Buckinghamshire Infirmary, where he still remains, and is going on well. It appears that this was the first time of his firing off the gun, which was an old-fashioned heavy piece, employed to kill wild ducks with, and which had been occasionally heavily loaded.

Railways.—The Great Western line of railway was opened throughout, from London to Bath and Bristol, on Wednesday. It appears that it would have been opened long since, but for the tunnel through Box-hill (six miles from Bath), which is nearly three miles in length, principally cut through stone. The difficulty and danger of forming this extraordinary tunnel were looked upon as so great, that, for some time, no one could be found to undertake the work, and it was at one period intended to carry the railway round instead of through the hill. After very great difficulties, however, it has at length been completed, through the perseverance and skill of its engineers. Between Bristol and Bath alone, a distance of about 12 miles, there are six tunnels, some of them of great length. The summit of the level of the whole line is at Swindon, 76 miles from London, and is 253 feet above the terminus at Paddington, and 275 feet above that at Bristol. In Feb. 1836, the works were commenced, the original estimate of which was two millions and a half sterling; but the actual outlay, it appears, has been already more than double that amount, upwards of five millions. The distance from London to Bridgewater, it is said, will be performed in five hours and a half, and persons will be able to travel from London to Bristol in about four hours.—The inspectors of the works, and several of the directors, made an experimental excursion on the Brighton line on Monday, to Hayward's-heath, preparatory to an early opening to the public. The result is said to have been all that could be desired, the working and general action of the engines being perfect. The rail is completed to within 15 miles of the Brighton terminus.—The following are the amounts of the receipts of the principal railways in operation for the past week, up to the date to which the respective returns are made:—London and Blackwall, 950*l.*; Hull and Selby, 750*l.*; North Midland, 4,380*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,844*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,639*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,188*l.*; London and South-Western, 9,895*l.*; Great Western, 12,400*l.*; London and Greenwich, 935*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 782*l.*; London and Birmingham, 19,555*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 310*l.*; Eastern Counties, 867*l.*; Great North of England, 1,353*l.*; and Croydon, 688*l.*—On Monday, the 14th inst., a passenger by the Greenock railway was brought before the magistrates of Gorbals, for having fraudently evaded the guard of a railway down train from Glasgow to Greenock, by not giving up his ticket, and for having attempted on the following day to cheat the guard of an up-train from Greenock to Glasgow, by delivering to him, as a proper ticket, the one which he had withheld on the preceding day. The magistrates considered this to be a clear case of fraud and wilful imposition, and fined him half-a-guinea. The passenger then raised an action of damages against the railway-company before the sheriff of Lanarkshire; but the sheriff considered that the railway-company had full power to seize the passenger and bring him before a magistrate, that the passenger had committed a serious offence, and had been rightly punished, and therefore dismissed the action.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, now Earl Fortescue, returned from Devonshire, on Saturday, after attending the funeral of his noble father.—In consequence of the meeting held by the junior members of the Irish Bar, for the purpose of preparing a petition to her Majesty on the subject of the appointment of Lord Campbell to the Chancellorship, and which we noticed in our last number, the members of the Senior bar have thought proper to enter a protest against the proceedings of that meeting, in which they say that, in opposing a respectable portion of their profession, they do so in a spirit of perfect good feeling towards them, and think that the most direct, plain, and manly course they can take is to give their names to the public, and simply to express their individual, but concurrent, dissent from those resolutions. This document, it is said, received upwards of 170 signatures.—Lord Campbell arrived on Monday morning, and proceeded at once to the Vice-regal Lodge, where his Lordship would sojourn for a few days on a visit with Earl Fortescue. His Lordship took his seat on the bench and was to assume the custody of the seals yesterday.

Galway.—In consequence of a warrant from Dublin Castle, Mr. St. George, of Tyrone House, in this county, has been arrested on a charge of inciting persons in his employment to the outrage which ended in the death of the late Mr. Heathers, an officer engaged in the Ordnance survey, which took place in March last. It is reported that a painter, who was at work in the house, has come forward, and stated that information having been given of a person of a suspicious appearance having got inside the demesne-wall, taking observations of the place, Mr. St. George supplied some of his attendants with fire-arms, and ordered them to eject the stranger from the premises. Deceased was in consequence severely beaten, and thrown over the wall, having sustained several fractures, from the effects of which he died. The investigation has been conducted privately, and it is not known what ground there may be for implicating Mr. St. George in the transaction; but the magistrates have seen sufficient reason to send him to trial. They have, however, admitted him to bail, from which it would appear that they have not entertained the capital charge. The assault on Mr. Heathers proceeded, it is stated, from a notion of the peasantry that he was endeavouring to obtain access to the house of their landlord, in order to serve him with some legal process; and in consequence of some further violence being apprehended from them on this occasion, it seems that it was deemed necessary to call out a party of dragoons to execute the warrant for the arrest of Mr. St. George.

Limerick.—The *Limerick Chronicle* states, that on Friday the 18th ult. a thunder-storm visited that city, the electric power of which surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed before in that neighbourhood. A portion of the electric fluid struck the angle of one of the main walls of Ballymacreese House, the residence of Mr. Shine; and after shattering a wall three feet thick, ran down the chimney, and burst into the parlour, displacing the mantelpiece. It appears then to have been attracted by the bell-wire, along which it passed through the floor into the lower rooms, burning the paper of the walls for several inches at both sides, and melting the wire. The servants in the kitchen were knocked down, and a girl in a distant room of the house had some glass broken in her hands in the act of removing it to the pantry.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—In our number of last Saturday we stated that Gavin Scott, who lately absconded with the sum of 8,600*l.* belonging to his employers, cotton manufacturers in this city, had been arrested at Marseilles. It appears from accounts since published, that he was travelling with a passport under the assumed name of Charles Hamilton Douglas. He landed at Havre with upwards of 4,000*l.* in gold in his portmanteau, to the great surprise, it is said, of the Custom-house officers. Whilst at Marseilles, he is represented as having conducted himself in a very extravagant manner, and on one occasion to have given a shoeblack a sovereign for cleaning his shoes. A servant who was with him had abstracted 26,000 francs, but this sum appears to have been got back from his possession. Nearly all the money he abstracted, with the exception of about 200*l.*, is said to have been recovered. The accounts speak in high terms of the promptitude of the French police in facilitating his apprehension.

Inverness.—A serious accident occurred, last week, to the *North Star* steamer, on its passage from London to this place. A fog prevailed at the time, and the vessel having gone materially out of its course, struck on a rock near the entrance to Johnshaven. About 70 passengers were on board, but, fortunately, the whole were safely landed at Johnshaven, whence they were conveyed to Aberdeen. The cargo, which consisted chiefly of goods ordered by merchants in the north, or belonging to the passengers, was much damaged.—The *Inverness Herald* of the 10th inst. states, as a proof of the genial temperature and unusual forwardness of the season, that the Infirmary Gardens were then displaying an abundance of green peas, new potatoes, turnips, summer cabbages, and ripe cherries; a sight said to be seldom witnessed in those northern parts at so early a period of the season.

Newburgh.—On Monday, while four respectable inhabitants of this town, Messrs. Watson, Butchart, Black, and Mr. Garland, shipbuilder, with three of his carpenters, were crossing in a small boat from the Carse to this place, they encountered a gale which upset the boat. A boat's crew, at some distance, immediately put off for their rescue, but before they arrived Mr. Watson, Mr. Butchart, and two of the carpenters had sunk. The other three were picked up in a very exhausted state. The bodies of Messrs. Watson and Butchart were found the following morning; the other two had not been discovered. Mr. Watson, it seems, who was much advanced in years, had been a soldier, and was one of the party of the Scots Greys who cut into the centre of the French line and rescued the Duke of York when taken prisoner at the battle of Dunkirk.

The Weather.—The *Caledonian Mercury* states, that since the year 1826, so distinguished for long and severe drought, there has been nothing equal to the present year. Since the month of November there has been scarcely any interruption to the working of the plough, except what arose from frost: and the consequence has been that the land has been better prepared, and seed of every description committed to the earth under unusually favourable circumstances. Until about a fortnight ago nothing had suffered, even on light lands; the complete pulverization of the soil having enabled it in a great measure to resist the drought. Since then, however, the pasture and the hay crop have both suffered severely, not more from the drought than from the chilling north-east winds which have prevailed; and in some districts there has been a scarcity of water even for ordinary domestic purposes. But in consequence of the mild and copious showers which have prevailed during the past week, with every appearance of continuance, the parched earth has already greatly revived, and vegetation looks fresher. With a further supply of rain and warm weather, the prospect of a plentiful harvest is considered to be still highly promising.

Alloa.—The *Stirling Observer* states, that one day last week, just before the bursting of a thunder-storm, a water-spout was observed which seemed to be rising out of the Forth, somewhere not far from this place. It is described as being exactly like the drawings given in scientific works. At one part of the tube, which was relieved by a light cloud in the back-ground, the water was distinctly seen rushing up with great velocity to the higher and broader part; which afterwards expanded itself, until it was lost in the heavy dark cloud which for a while rendered noon like gloaming. The thunder was very near and loud, and the rain, for a few minutes, poured down very heavily, but yet so very partially, that for two or three minutes it was seen as if walking leisurely up the street, while at less than a hundred yards it was almost fair.

Miscellaneous.

Ships of the Line.—It is stated that a first-rate man-of-war (such as the *Trafalgar*, launched at Woolwich last week), requires about 60,000 cubic feet of timber, and uses 180,000lbs. of rough hemp in the cordage and sails for it. The ground on which the timber for a 74-gun ship (little more than half the size of the *Trafalgar*) would require to grow, would be fourteen acres. It requires 3,000 loads of timber, each load containing 50 cubical feet. 1,500 well-grown trees, of two loads each, will cover fourteen acres, at twenty feet asunder; 3,000 loads of rough oak, at 2*s.* per foot, or 5*l.* per load, will cost 15,000*l.* If all these calculations were doubled, they would be but little beyond those that would apply to the *Trafalgar*. This will give some idea of the magnitude of these magnificent vessels.

Photogeny.—M. Bayard, in a recent letter addressed to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, gives the following account of a process he has adopted for producing photogenic drawings:—A paper having been prepared with bromure of potassium, and next with nitrate of silver, is exposed, while still damp, for some minutes, to the focus of a camera obscura. On the paper being withdrawn, and examined by the light of a taper, nothing is seen of the image, though it is impressed upon it. To bring it out, the paper must be exposed to the vapour of mercury, as is done with the plates in M. Daguerre's process, and it then assumes a black colouring wherever the light has modified the preparation. Care must be taken that the prepared paper be not acted upon by any other luminous radiation than that of the camera obscura.

Hide of an Elephant.—The hide of Chunee, the elephant, shot at Exeter Change in March 1826, was recently sold for 32*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, in Leadenhall-market. It was tanned at Greenwich, and weighed, after rounding, 269 lbs.

Bees.—The *Macclesfield Courier* informs us that a hive of bees, the property of the Rev. J. Darcey, of Maston, has swarmed three times this season.

Singular Phenomenon.—A Constantinople letter of the 7th ult., gives the following account:—"The Porte lately received from Van, in Turkish Armenia, an account of a phenomenon, which, in spite of the apparent authenticity, appears to be scarcely credible. This despatch states that, after a portion of the province had been inflicted with a long dearth, the miracle performed in favour of Moses and the children of Israel, when traversing the desert, was repeated. A prodigious quantity of a substance, resembling manna, fell in drops the size of hailstones, which, though somewhat insipid, was not disagreeable to the palate. It is said to have lain on the ground to the depth of two inches, and sufficed to feed the inhabitants for several days. The flour into which it was pounded was extremely white, and it made nutritious but tasteless bread. Specimens of this bread have arrived, it is said, at Constantinople, and will be subjected to chemical analysis. Some persons believe that it is only an innocent manœuvre adopted by the suffering people of Van, to attract the attention of the Government towards them."—A letter from Aleppo dated May 3rd seems to be connected with this subject. It states that "a great famine has happened in Malatia and Karbat, insomuch that the people died with hunger, and sold their sons and daughters to get bread to eat. But the Almighty God rained upon them seed, and fed them withal." The seed alluded to is said to be known in Malta, being nearly like hab or aazig, and which being kept a little while, becomes white like semola—very fine wheaten flour.—Another singular phenomenon has recently been observed at Teplitz. Accounts from that place state, that immediately after a violent storm on the 8th ult., the abundant fountain of sulphureous water, called the New Spring, suddenly became dry, and up to the 15th had not again flowed. This is supposed to have been caused by a shock of an earthquake, which must have opened a fissure through which the water flows in another direction. A similar phenomenon occurred many years ago at Carlsbad, and was connected with an earthquake in Italy.

An Egg within an Egg.—A Dumfries paper states, that in a hen's egg of the ordinary size, from the farm of Banks, in the parish of Mousewald, there was found another perfectly formed egg, about the size of a pigeon's, both of which had yolks, and were perfectly complete in all respects, the shell of the enclosed egg being even finer and stronger than usual.

Law.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.—[illegible] Hon. Lord Brougham, Right Hon. [illegible] Sir Herbert Jenner, [illegible] and others v. the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] a decree of the [illegible] January, [illegible] the said decree be stayed; and that [illegible] the Provost gaol of Gibraltar, to w[illegible] pronounced. The [illegible] pronounced, containi[illegible] bishop cou[illegible] a decree, this [illegible] states that [illegible] was secured to them [illegible] treaties, [illegible] was annually voted by Parliament and paid by the Crown to the Roman Catholic chaplain of Gibraltar; that on his arrival at Gibraltar he found a junta, or committee of persons, were accustomed, with the concurrence of the [illegible]

chaplain for the time being, to collect and dispense the temporalities of the church, consisting of this salary, and of certain fees, a table of which was, by the authority of this committee, hung up in the church. That this table imposed a tax for the administration of every sacrament of the church. The bishop considered such conditions for the administration of sacraments contrary to the law of the church; while the enormity of the fees, if there were no other objection, rendered the exactions intolerable. For instance, the marriages of the poorest members of the Catholic church were taxed in this table at the exorbitant sum of from eight to twenty-four dollars, *i. e.* 1*l.* 18*s.* to 5*l.*, while fees, no less extravagant, were imposed for baptisms, burials, masses, &c. It appears that in the Roman Catholic church, the bishop or ordinary alone may determine the ecclesiastical services for which fees may be taken. No lay member may exercise authority in such matters—they are held to be of a purely spiritual character. The known opinions of the bishop caused the removal of this table of fees from the church, and his clergy were directed not to exact any fees for the administration of sacraments. In consequence of the disputes between the parties the committee filed a bill against the bishop. On the 13th of January, 1841, this cause came on for hearing before the Chief Justice of Gibraltar. No evidence was produced of the authority of the committee; nothing save that in 1774 a committee was appointed with the concurrence of the vicar, who assisted him to administer the revenues of the church. The title of the plaintiffs having been distinctly put in issue, no evidence of the fact was produced, and a decree, in conformity with the prayer of the plaintiff's bill, was made. This decree recognises a right in these elders to administer the temporalities of the church. It orders the defendant to pay all moneys in his hands, but it does not appear that the bishop had any. It next orders the defendant to pay over all moneys to be received in future; this could not be done at present. Next he is ordered to reinstate the tables of fees, but it does not appear he had removed them; on the contrary, the removal was the act of others, and it does not appear what authority defendant had to enforce compliance. On the 9th Feb. the bishop petitioned the court for leave to appeal to her Majesty in council from this decree. The court offered to grant leave, but upon the terms that he should first perform the decree. The charter of Justice of Gibraltar gives no authority to impose such conditions, but the very contrary. On the 19th Feb. an order was made that the defendant do perform the decree recited on or before the 25th Feb., and that in case of default an attachment for contempt of court do issue. This order is in the nature of a writ of execution, to compel the defendant to comply with the whole decree, which directs him from month to month to pay moneys to be in future received, which orders the performance of matter physically impossible. The bishop could not comply with or perform this order, and in four days after an attachment was issued, and this prelate was committed to the custody of the Provost Marshal of Gibraltar, and under that warrant he is a close prisoner in the criminal gaol of Gibraltar. It was physically impossible for the defendant to comply with this decree, and for non-compliance he was committed to prison, while leave to appeal was refused him. Our prayer is that you should advise her Majesty to exercise her power to grant the bishop liberty to appeal; that you will say the judge at Gibraltar had no right to impose such conditions; that all further proceedings be stayed; and that the defendant may be discharged from prison pending the appeal. After some conversation between their Lordships and Sir W. Pollett, the petition was granted, and Lord Brougham ordered that the Bishop should be immediately liberated from prison.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Bentley* v. *Fletcher*.—The plaintiff in this case is a porter in the employment of Mr. Wilson, a respectable upholsterer in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The defendant is a widow, carrying on the baking business in Somers-town. The action was brought to recover compensation in damages for the injury defendant had inflicted upon the plaintiff in causing him to be arrested and imprisoned upon a charge of robbery, under the following circumstances, which were rather uncommon as giving rise to a proceeding like the present. It appeared that plaintiff, who resides with his mother at Somers-town, was requested by her to procure change for a 10*l.* note, and he accordingly went to the house of the defendant, which was only a few doors off, to procure it. The defendant placed upon her counter 7*l.* in gold, and, as she alleged, 2*l.* in half-crowns, and then said, "the other pound is all you want." The plaintiff, however, said that she had given him but one pound in half-crowns, and that he was, therefore, to receive 2*l.* more, to make up the ten. She adopted or submitted to his view, but ultimately believing that he had taken clandestinely one of the two pounds in half-crowns, which she stated herself to have originally laid down upon the counter, sent for a policeman, and directed him to take the plaintiff into custody upon a charge of stealing the pound's-worth of half-crowns. The parties having proceeded before the magistrate, the charge was dismissed. The plaintiff had been confined in the station-house at Phœnix-street, Somers-town, for a night, and had been twice conveyed through the streets in custody. This was the injury for which the action was brought. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 10*l.*

Doe dem.—Sturt, Esq., v. *William Mobbs*.—This was an action of ejectment brought to try the title to some lands in Hoxton. The plaintiff was one of the members in the late Parliament for Dorsetshire, and the defendant was a member of the barbers' company, by which company, it was stated, the question had been taken up on behalf of defendant, who claimed as heir of John Mobbs deceased. The cause was opened on Friday morning, when plaintiff produced evidence to show a letting to one Matthews, and then closed his case. The defendant set up a case, of which the following is an outline:—Many years ago, John Mobbs, a weaver, married a lady named Drayton, who was possessed of very considerable property in and about Hoxton. He lived a very irregular life, associating with the brickmakers employed in the neighbourhood, and playing at skittles with them, paying them for their loss of time and giving them beer to drink when they played with him. He gradually wasted his money in this degrading manner. His first wife died without leaving any living children, and he then married a servant. The second wife, after having borne him two sons, James and William, absconded from his house, carrying with her a good deal of property and many of his title-deeds. Others had been from time to time deposited by him with different persons, who lent him money upon them. Finally, he became so poor that he went into the workhouse, where he died in 1791, leaving a will, and his property to be divided among his two sons, and cutting his wife off with a shilling. One of the executors died shortly afterwards, and the other never proved the will, but kept a part of the property till the time of his death, when he urged his daughter to look after the title-deeds, and render justice to them. She began to claim the will, which, however, fell into possession of by the surviving executor, who kept it till about two years ago, when he gave it to the present defendant. In the mean time, James, the elder of the two sons, had been out all his life, and on his return to his native district, had made unsuccessful attempts to get possession of a part of this property, but he soon after died, and the matter remained in this state till the property came to the present defendant, who then made the claim which gave rise to the present action arose. Numerous witnesses spoke as to John Mobbs's possession of the estate, and described the boundary stones which he had set up in different parts of it. On the part of the plaintiff proof was offered in reply to show that Mobbs never had possession of the estate, and that from 1794 to the present time there had been a regular payment of rent for the same in question to plaintiff's father, to his executors during the minority of plaintiff, and to plaintiff himself since he had attained his majority. The witnesses for plaintiff denied ever having seen any of the boundary stones spoken to by defendant's witnesses.—Mr. Clark replied on this additional evidence, contending that a title deduced only from 1794 could not possibly affect a title existing before 1791, and left in abeyance solely through the negligence or misconduct of one of J. Mobbs's executors.—Mr. Platt, in replying on the whole case, insisted that this will was a forgery, perpetrated, as he intimated, by one of the witnesses. He argued the possibility of the existence of such a claim as that now set up by the defendant; a claim which might have lain by unknown and unenforced for so many years, had there been any legal foundation for it. It was in vain to say that the parties claiming were poor, for, if actual paupers, the laws of England enabled them to sue as such. But here a highly respectable company of the City had actually come forward in support of the claim. The company had been deceived by false representations, and the jury would have no hesitation in giving a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, who or whose ancestor had been proved to have been for so many years in actual receipt of the rents.—Lord Denman summed up the case to the jury, who, after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict for the lessor of the plaintiff.

Court of Chancery.—*Croft* v. *Church*.—This was an appeal from an order of the Vice-Chancellor, refusing an injunction to restrain the defendant from disposing of the stock and hay on his farms, near Newbury. The farms are held at a rent of 765*l.*, and, as the plaintiff alleges, under an agreement to cultivate by the custom of the country called the "four-field system," and also under an obligation not to sell the hay or grow potatoes. The defendant denied the agreement, and the evidence being conflicting, the Vice-Chancellor refused to interfere.—The Lord Chancellor confirmed the order of the Vice-Chancellor, and dismissed the appeal. His Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff failed in his proof that the agreement on which he relied had been accepted by the defendant at the time he got possession of the farm.

Loy v. *Duckett*.—This was a singular claim to the property of a person who has been dead for upwards of a century. The plaintiff, the representative of a person named West, who died in 1695, claimed, as administrator *de bonis non*, to be entitled to a sum of 14,077*l.*, being the produce of 20 shares in the West New Jersey Company, which was intended to promote the cultivation of land in Virginia and Jersey, in North America. The company has been extinct for some time, and their assets vested in the defendant and others as treasurer and managers for distribution among the claimants. An inquiry has taken place before the master, and it is clearly ascertained that the plaintiff has a legal title to all the shares; but a legal and equitable title united to no more than five of them. The Vice-Chancellor made an order, directing the produce of the whole 20 shares to be paid to the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed from that order, on the ground that there was a beneficial interest in others with respect to the 15 shares, and that they were not bound under such circumstances to hand over the money to a person possessing a mere legal title.—The Lord Chancellor said that the Master's report gave no information with respect to the representatives of the persons beneficially interested in the produce of the 15 shares. The Court, under such a state of things, could not part with the money. His Lordship directed one-fourth to be paid to the plaintiff, and the produce of the other three-fourths to be paid into Court.

Vice Chancellor's Court.—*Harman* v. *Jones*.—This was a case of considerable interest to the metropolis, arising out of the present improvements in the City, in connexion with the new Exchange. Mr. K. Bruce moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who represent the Commissioners for Sewers, from impanneling a jury to assess the value of the old site of the Sun Fire Office, in Threadneedle-street, and from interrupting the plaintiffs, who are the trustees of the company, in erecting their new buildings thereon. The argument occupied several days. The question between the parties has arisen under the late acts for building the Royal Exchange, and improving the approaches to London-bridge. The Sun Fire Office had agreed with the Bank to make, on their own responsibility, under Parliamentary powers which were given to the Bank, certain improvements in Bartholomew-lane and Threadneedle-street. After they had made considerable progress with their works, the City authorities, who were interested in the Exchange, were desirous of throwing the insurance office farther back than its intended new position. Negotiations for that purpose took place, but without effect; when the City authorities at length discovered an obsolete act of Parliament, made in 1817, which gave, as they contended, the Commissioners of Sewers, several of whom were connected with the Royal Exchange Committee, the power of purchasing houses in the street for the purpose of widening and improving the street. And under this act it was proposed to purchase out the Sun Fire Office altogether.—Mr. Richards contended that the act in question was not obsolete, and that there was no collusion between the commissioners and the committee; and that the Court would not interfere to prevent a great improvement in the City, which was the main design of the Legislature in all the acts.—His Honour having taken a few days to read over the acts decided in favour of the company.

Rolls Court, Chancery-lane.—*Woodcock* v. *Renneck*.—Lord Langdale delivered judgment in this cause, lately heard, which involved an important construction of a will, by which a sum of 1,700*l.* Four, now Three-and-a-Half, per cent. stock was bequeathed by William Linton, who died in 1817, to trustees in trust to pay the dividends to Joseph Christie and Sarah his wife, during their lives and the life of the survivor, and after their decease then upon trust to transfer and pay over the stock unto their children in such shares and proportions as the survivor of them should appoint by his or her last will. Mrs. Sarah Christie died, leaving her husband, Joseph Christie, surviving, and also two surviving children—Mrs. Woodcock, the wife of the plaintiff, and Mrs. Renneck. Mrs. Woodcock died in 1832, and after her death Joseph Christie, the survivor of Mrs. Sarah Christie, by his will made in 1833, after reciting Linton's will and the power therein given, did by virtue of that power by his will appoint that the trustees of Linton's will should stand possessed of the 1,700*l.* stock after his (Christie's) decease, upon trust to transfer and dispose of the same as his daughter and only child by his said deceased wife, viz., Eleanor Renneck, should direct or appoint, and in default of such direction for her sole use. Christie died, and the plaintiff, Woodcock, took out administration to his deceased wife, and filed the present bill, praying that the rights of the parties might be declared, and that he, as administrator of his deceased wife, and the children of Joseph and Sarah Christie, might be declared entitled to the moiety of the stock.—His Lordship held that the plaintiff's title depended entirely upon his showing that according to the will of William Linton there was a gift to all the children of Joseph Christie and Sarah his wife, for, if there were no such gift, the exercise of the power by Joseph Christie was to the plaintiff immaterial. He (Lord Langdale) was of opinion that upon the will of Linton there was not an absolute gift to all the children; there was a direction to transfer and pay over the stock, which made the gift a gift by implication. The generality of the expression must be restrained, and could only be given as a benefit to the children of Mr. and Mrs. Christie living at the time of the decease of the survivor of them. He thought, consequently, the object of the power and the object of the gift were the same, and in both cases the defendant, Mrs. Renneck, was the sole object. The plaintiff had failed to establish his case, and his bill must be dismissed with costs.

Hopkins v. *Myers and others*.—This was a case arising out of the non-fulfilment of a power of attorney in accordance with the strict terms of that document, and is of interest to trustees and others.—Mr. Kinnersley and Mr. Mylne, for the plaintiff, stated that the object of this motion was to compel the defendants to enter his appearance with the registrar, that an order for a serjeant-at-arms might go against him, as he had not put in his answer to the plaintiff's bill in the time limited by the Master.—Mr. Cooper and Mr. Russell urged that no further proceedings should be taken. The plaintiff, a pauper in Croydon workhouse, was entitled to the reversion of a small property in Sussex, and had given the defendant Stone a power-of-attorney enabling him to sell her reversionary interest. Stone had sold it for an annuity. This was not within the terms of his authority, and it was clear, although there was no fraud, that the sale must be set aside. Mrs. Thurley, one of the defendants, who was very aged, was the purchaser, and the suit, if proceeded in, would probably outlast the lives of the parties. It was proposed that an order should be made by consent to set aside the purchase, that the property should be conveyed subject to the existing life estate to a trustee for the plaintiff, and that there should be no costs on either side.—Lord Langdale said, proposals for compromise were not usually discussed in Court, yet the putting an end to this suit was very desirable—must prevent disastrous consequences, and might save time hereafter. He should feel considerable difficulty in making an order of this kind. He should, however, look at the authorities before he gave his decision.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The only movements that excited any attention were in the July stakes and Goodwood Cup. For the former 2 to 1 was laid twice against the Rosalie colt early in the afternoon; the takers, however, were eager, and when the ring dispersed 6 to 4 was the highest offer. The Cup betting, besides showing a decline in the two principal favourites, by which the French horse Nautilus strongly into the market—10 to 1 taken by three or four persons, led to an improvement of two points, and a further advance may be expected. To strengthen the French lot for this great prize, Lord H. Seymour's Quadrik and Lantera arrived in London yesterday, Anatole and Vendredi are expected daily. Coronation was backed for the St. Leger at 2 to 1, and 5 to 1 would have been taken about Van Amburgh; Satirist was also mentioned, but whether his price was 12 or 20 to 1 we could not ascertain. A very dull afternoon terminated as under:—

JULY STAKES.

6 to 4 agst Rosalie c	4 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's Mule.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

12 to 1 agst Welfare	22 to 1 agst Calypso (taken)
13 to 1 Portrait (taken)	25 to 1 Ratsbane (taken)
15 to 1 Fitzroy (taken)	30 to 1 St. Francis (taken)
16 to 1 Contusionee (taken)	30 to 1 Jovial Bachelor (taken)
20 to 1 Isabella (taken)	12 to 1 St. Francis & Calypso
20 to 1 Henri Quatre (taken)	

GOODWOOD CUP.

6 to 1 agst Charles XII.	8 to 1 agst Nautilus
7 to 1 Calypso	20 to 1 Tearaway (taken)
8 to 1 Colwick (taken)	

ST. LEGER.

2 to 1 agst Coronation (taken)	12 to 1 agst The Squire (taken)
4 to 1 Van Amburgh	

1000 to 60 on Coronation and Scott's lot agst the field.

DERBY.

45 to 1 agst Amadon c. (taken)	25 to 1 agst Rosalie c.

MARK LANE, Friday, July 2.—The quantity of English Wheat on sale to-day was very trifling, and the millers being needy buyers, an advance of 1*s.* per qr. has been realized since Monday. In Foreign there was not much doing, but prices are unaltered; several parcels of Red Wheat were sold free on board, and Rostock realized higher rates. Barley, Peas and Beans remain the same, and the Oat Trade is very flat.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	56 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		58 to 64	White	60 to 66
Barley.	Malting and distilling	28 to 31	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to [illegible]
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	35 to 37	Maple	38 to 40	Grey 34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 21	61 6	30 9	22 8	35 3	38 2	37 5
— 28	61 6	30 9	22 4	35 7	38 4	38 6
June 4	62 4	29 7	22 4	35 4	38 2	38 2
— 11	62 2	30 2	22 2	32 9	37 4	39 2
— 18	62 5	30 10	21 10	36 10	38 7	38 8
— 25	63 5	31 6	21 11	35 9	38 9	37 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 3	30 7	22 3	35 3	38 1	38 2
Duties . .	24 8	16 10	13 9	16 9	12 6	12 6

Manures.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Poitterin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s* 0*d* to 22*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 25*s* to 30*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Willey Peat, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Pearch, West Malling, Kent, builder—W. Elland, coach-proprietor, Waterloo, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—J. Hutchinson, Elland, Yorkshire, machine-maker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Tidmarsh, Cheltenham, mercer—W. H. Higman, saddler.

BANKRUPTS.—A. L. Newton, Bury-street, St Mary Axe, merchant—M. R. Kymer, Winsford, Cheshire, salt manufacturer—I. Pe[illegible]n, Fore-street, Limehouse, brewer—W. C. Bennett, sen., Whitechapel, [illegible] proprietor—R. B. Cuyer, Clifton-street, Finsbury, carrier—G. Noble, Bedd[illegible], [illegible] ship-builder—C. Butt, Somerton, Somersetshire, merchant—I. Sowerby, North Shields, grocer—H. Harris, Faversham, Kent, grocer—G. Knight, of Gloucester, linen-draper—I. Evans, of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, ironmonger—L. Palfreyman, Sheffield, scrivener—C. Lowe, Liverpool, builder—T. Collinson, Wakefield, Yorkshire, boat-builder—E. Whitmore, J. Wells, J. Wells, jun., and F. Whitmore, bankers, Lombard-street—J. Brown, upholsterer, Minories—H. Bragg, cheese factor, Fenning's Wharf, Southwark—W. Batson and H. J. Bissell, iron-masters, Lea Brook New Iron Works, Tipton, Staffordshire—J. Robbins, bookseller, Winchester—L. Bryant, coal-merchant, Stamford-hill, Middlesex—C. Crickmay, gun-manufacturer, Portsmouth—S. Hamnett, licensed victualler, Liverpool—H. Brownrigg, coal-merchant, Liverpool—W. Marshall and H. Rodgers, ironfounders, Liverpool—C. Lawton, shoemaker, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. and J. Barr, Glasgow, victuallers—Mitchell and Russell, Glasgow, silversmiths—Wilson, Shirreff, and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers—D. Campbell, Invergordon, agent—R. Wilcox, Dunbar, candle-maker—T. Cowans, Perth, shipowner—A. Addison, Dundee, silk-mercer—J. Harvie, Coatbridge, grocer—D. M'Naughton and A. M'Naughton, Edinburgh, grocers—J. Walton, Glasgow, commission-agent.

BIRTHS.—On the 22nd ult., at Sarn-Fawr, Glamorganshire, Mrs. W. Wilkins, of a son—On the 26th ult., at the Deanery, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, of a son—On the 26th ult., in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the lady of J. Alston, Esq., of a daughter—On the 26th ult., at Westover, in the Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. W. [illegible] Holmes, of a son—On the 27th ult., the lady of J. Brown, Esq., of Red[illegible], of a daughter—On the 28th ult., at St. Mary, [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], of a daughter—At Sheffield, on the 25th ult., the lady of H. T. Vully de Candolle, Esq., of a son—On the 28th ult., at Upper Clapton, Mrs. C. Toulmin, of a son—On the 28th ult., at Romney-terrace, Westminster, Mrs. J. C. Atkinson, of a son.

MARRIED—On the 26th ult., at Tilehurst, Berks, the Rev. W. J. Havart, M.A., perpetual curate of St. Ives, Cornwall, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. C. Davy, vicar of Inglesham and of Preshute, Wilts—On the 29th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. the Lord Headley, to Maria Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Major D'Arley—On the 17th of March, at Azimghur, East Indies, C. R. Tulloh, Esq., C.S., to Mary Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Col. Nation, C.B., Bengal Army—On the 29th ult., at St. Mark's, Kennington, L. W. Stanton, Esq., of Stourport, Worcestershire, to Anna Phipps, only daughter of J. Pittar, Esq., of South Lambeth, and niece of W. Holmes, Esq., M.P.

DIED.—On the 27th ult., in the 68th year of his age, J. C. Fry, Esq., Senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery—On the 25th ult., N. C. Collison, Esq., of South Lambeth—On the 25th ult., at Downing, Flintshire, D. Pennant, Esq., in the 78th year of his age—On the 26th ult., at his house, Batterseerise, Mr. W. Mellersh, of the borough of Southwark, in the 68th year of his age—On the 26th ult., at his residence, No. 1, Upper Portland place, A. Gilmore, Esq., aged 76—On the 27th ult., Mr. D. Currie, at his residence in Regent-street, St. James's, aged 63—On the 27th ult., Mr. Gomm, sen., of Pickering-place, Bayswater, in his 60th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 28. SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

SUMMERLANDS AND CITY NURSERIES, HEAVITREE ROAD, EXETER.

CHARLES SLATER & SON'S NEW HYBRID ANEMONE.—This splendid Anemone is very large, and comprises every shade of colour, but superior to anything of the kind ever offered to the Public. They have been shown to many hundreds of admirers from the middle of March to the present time, and allowed to be by far the most beautiful description of Anemone ever seen.

The Roots may be had as above, and of Messrs. WARNER and Co., 28, Cornhill, London, at 8*s*. per dozen.

Exeter, June 22nd, 1841.

FLORIST BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

H. YOUELL, Nurseryman, Nightingale Vale, Woolwich, respectfully invites the attention of Amateurs to his Extensive Exhibition of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, and other Plants, which commences on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst., and continues Three Weeks. Steamers from Hungerford and Old Swan Pier every hour.

Admittance gratis.—Woolwich, July 9, 1841.

ROSES.—A. PAUL and SON beg to inform the Public that their extensive collection of Roses are now in full bloom, at the CHESHUNT NURSERIES, HERTS, and may be seen gratis (Sundays excepted). The North Eastern Railway Trains leave Shoreditch eight times a day, and reach Waltham Cross in half an hour. Fare, first class 2*s*., second 1*s*. 6*d*., third 1*s*.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. **Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.**

Strong pricked Plants are now ready, good runners after the middle of August. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

A LIST of some rare BRAZILIAN PLANTS, for the most part new, or not previously introduced to Europe, collected in the provinces of Goyaz and Minas Geraes, and now offered for Sale by P. CLAUSSEN, at the affixed prices.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Achras, sp. nov.	0	10	6	Lafoensia aromatica	2	2	0
Adenanthera Pavonia	0	2	6	Lasiandra macrochiton	1	1	0
Amaryllis Drapiezii	0	4	0	Lavoisiera cataphracta	3	3	0
Kermesina	0	2	0	imbricata	2	2	0
Callisthene grandiflora	1	0	0	compta	3	3	0
Camarea ericoides	2	2	0	Lippia corymbosa	0	5	0
hirsuta	1	11	6	Manihot heterophylla	0	5	0
Caryocar braziliensis	1	11	6	prunifolia	0	5	0
Chaetogastra hirsuta	2	2	0	Marectia tameriscina	1	1	0
Chomelia, sp. *with white sweet-scented flowers*	0	10	6	tenuifolia	1	1	0
Clusia crinua	2	2	0	rosmarinifolia	1	1	0
Cocos flexuosa	0	7	6	Microlicia variabilis	2	2	0
Escobedia scabrifolia	2	2	0	graveolens	2	2	0
Echites guaranitica	2	2	0	Pavonia rosa campestris	0	7	6
primula	1	1	0	Phaseolus caracauranticaca	0	5	0
tomentosa	2	2	0	Rhynchanthera Schrankiana	0	10	6
Gaylussacia pulchra	2	2	0	Solanum macrocarpum	0	5	0
sp. *with white flow.*	0	10	6	Siphocampylos, sp.	0	7	6
ditto, *with rose-coloured flowers*	1	1	0	Syphantera, sp.	1	1	0
Gomphrena officinalis	1	0	0	Vitex Talauma	1	1	0
macrocephala	1	0	0	Wittelsbachia insignis	2	2	0
Jussieua, sp.	0	5	0				

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Botanical Regions of Brazil.—Von Martius distinguishes five principal regions, viz.—1. The extra-tropical hill country; 2. The highland fields; 3. The wooded mountain land; 4. The dry northern district; 5. The moist equatorial district. I. The extra tropical hill country, or South Brazil, extends from beyond the tropic of Capricorn to Monte Video, and to the river Plate. It is either plain or gently undulated, rarely rising into mountains (scarcely ever exceeding 1,600 feet high). It is tolerably well watered, although many of the lesser streams dry up annually, entirely or in part. The mountain formation is partly granite, gneiss, and sienite; in the more southern districts the trap-formation prevails. In the more southern districts you see a vast extent of the Brazilian Pines, Araucaria brasiliana. To the south, forests become more rare; and, mingled with the American, we find European forms of vegetation. On the other side the Plate river this region passes into the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, which extends from thence to Cordova, and to the eastern sides of the Andes of Chili. II. The Highland fields include the great Brazilian mountain-system, which constitutes the interior of the province of Minas to the west, and extends through the Serra dos Vertentes to the upper valley of the river of Madeira, the Rio Itinêz, or Guapocê, and towards the north in the province of Bahia, terminates with several narrow branches in the Comarca of Jacobina. This long district, situated between 16° and 65° W. Long., and between 23° and 11° S. Lat., also includes a part of the provinces of Rio, S. Paulo, Minas Geraës, Goyaz, Mato Grosso, and Bahia. Low valleys, steep declivities of mountains, gentle declinations, and elevated plains, alternate with each other, and the highest mountains attain to above 5,000 feet. The prevailing mountains are quartz slate, or they frequently contain ironstone. Gold occurs almost everywhere, and diamonds are found. The greater part of this district is covered by grass-plains, on which are scattered a variety of beautiful herbaceous plants and low shrubs or copses. There are also woods possessing two different characters, the lofty evergreen woods, pretty similar to those along the coast, and lower, dense, and not altogether deciduous ones. The first, especially, affect the banks of rivers, and ascend from the lowest districts, at most, half-way up the mountains. They are destroyed in the mountain districts in the same way as in the United States, and burnt; and this being the most fertile part of the country, is under cultivation. In the language of the country it is called Mato virgen, virgin forests. The other woods, besides being of much lower growth, are characterised by low wet grounds, which cut them into islands, mostly of a roundish form; many have swampy bottoms, others contain springs, the sources of brooks and rivers. They are called, in the language of the country, Capoens, island-woods; they never ascend to the ridge of the higher mountains, which is only covered, in this district, with bushes or herbaceous plants; whilst in the northern part of the extra-tropical hill country, it is wooded even to the very summit. The last kinds of vegetation in the mountain district mostly lose their foliage during the dry months, often flower before they throw out fresh leaves, which are at first soft and tender, but quickly harden and become dry.—III. The wooded mountain-land, to which belongs the Cordillera of the coast (Serra do Mar), extends from the province of S. Paul to Bahia, and northerly from it to the other side of the Francisco river, in the provinces of Alagoas and Pernambuco. This particularly consists of granite, gneiss, and sienite. On account of the vicinity of the sea and the dense forests moistened by the numerous clouds, it is abundant in springs. It is of inferior elevation to that of the Minas district, some few of the rounded summits only attaining an elevation of about 4000 feet. It maintains a peculiarly luxuriant, rich, and brilliant Flora, which, although it has been the most investigated, will yet for a long time yield novelties to the botanist. Towards the north, the Flora of this mountain-range changes considerably; so that many of the species that grow in the south disappear, and other related kinds supply their place. The Flora of Rio is distinguished above all others by greater magnificence in form and colour.—IV. The dry northern district extends north from the principal mass of mountains of the Minas district, and easterly from the line of mountains of the Serra do Mar; it forms a large level tract, frequently rising into low hills, which, from the dryness and uniformity of the climate and the want of water, is occupied by a very different vegetation from that hitherto noticed. The mountain-formation is here mostly granite and gneiss, sandstone or chalk. The heat is much greater than in the same latitude upon the coast, or than in the more elevated Minas district; for the present region, with the exception of the small range of Carriri mountains and their ramifications, scarcely exceeds 1000 or 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The rains that commence in October in the more southern parts, further to the north prevail from December to January, and sometimes fail almost entirely for several years. The winds that blow in the districts beyond the tropics, frequently with great violence, particularly from the south-west, are here of rare occurrence; and often the clear, pure, and dry air, continues for months without any variation. This characteristic of the climate, together with the almost total absence of vegetable mould, occasions the peculiarities of the Flora of this district. The forests are of less extent, and are either in the bottoms of rivers or on the mountains, which [illegible] them even to the summits if they are sufficiently [illegible] to experience a current of moist air which comes from the coast; thus producing a coast-climate. The [illegible] grounds, in which the dew most frequently supplies the place of rains, are covered with shrubs and bushes. The plains frequently expand suddenly, and are overrun for an immense extent with shrubs of a man's height. This vegetable feature is called, in the country, Carrasco, and is, of all that exist in the tropics of the Brazils, the poorest in species, although it may be abundant in individuals. It clothes a great part of the country on the other side of the Rio de San Francisco, the whole interior of Goyaz, Pernambuco, and the northern provinces of Rio Grande and Ceará. The forests here have seldom the lofty growth of those of the coast, and, during the dry months, the leaves are deciduous, on which account such woods are called, in the language of Brazil, light forests (Caa-tinga). What is extraordinary, if no rain falls, the trees remain for many years without producing foliage; but when at last the showers descend, in the course of forty-eight hours they are clothed with the most delicate and tender green. Many plants of this Flora have the flowers produced before the leaves, or during the time of the bursting of the foliage, and many do not ripen their fruit till after they have again dropped their foliage. It is in this district that so many Cacteæ are seen; while the general vegetation is distinguished by the rigid leaves, hairs, stings, or prickles, small flowers, thick, and frequently milky juice. The pastures differ from those of the mining district, in exhibiting bright green, more delicate and smoother herbs, and grasses with more pliant leaves. The Brazilians call them Campos mimosos, in contradistinction to the Campos agrestes of the Minas Geraës.—V. The moist equatorial district. Northerly from the province of Ceara the country declines towards the great plain of the Amazons. The mountains, which are exceedingly curious in structure, are deeply covered with vegetable soil, and consist principally of sandstone. A vast abundance of springs, numerous streams, rivers and lakes, very frequent rains and moisture, brought by winds from the Atlantic Ocean, unite in producing the greatest vigour and luxuriance of vegetable growth. Dry situations are scarcely to be met with except on the sides of some low hills in the interior of this almost wholly unexplored tract, between the Ocean and Madeira River. By far the greater part of the country is covered by very lofty forests, which in the neighbourhood of the waters are particularly intricate and wild, but never so grand or beautiful as the forests of the more south-eastern parts of Brazil. Pasturage does not exist here as in the elevated lands of the mining districts, but is found chiefly on the light hilly lowlands, seldom on the low scattered mountains. The group of Parimé mountains in the north, and the ramifications of the Andes bound this extended tract to the north and west. A lower, rougher, stunted, and very peculiar belt of forest (the Ceja de le Montana), appears to cut off this vegetation from that of Peru on the borders of Popayan and Maynas: and this extends into the district of the great Rio de Madeira, far to the south, beyond the union of the Iteney or Guaporé and Mamoré. Its extreme boundary in the south may be taken at about the 13° of S. lat. (near the Destacamento das Pedras), where the banks of the river are more elevated, and steeper, so as to check the floods, and where the branches of the Serra geral de Cujabá in the west, and the Serra dos Guarajus in the north, mark the commencement of the mining district.—*Abridged from Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

New Views concerning Starch.—In the last number of the Annales des Sciences there has appeared a very interesting paper by Mr. Mohl, concerning the action of iodine upon the elementary organs of plants. We hardly need inform our readers that starch is a product of the vegetable kingdom, found in the shape of oblong bodies of various sizes in the interior cells, and that it has the property of becoming blue if acted upon by iodine; which immediately detects its presence. It has also been supposed, up to the present time, that starch is the only known substance whose colour is thus affected when acted upon by iodine. It appears, however, from the researches now before us, either that other substances are so acted upon, or that starch exists in other states than that of the granules just spoken of. Schleiden had remarked, that when cells are boiled in a ley of caustic alkali till they are dry, they are stained blue by the action of iodine, but lose the property by a prolonged ebullition in water. He did not however absolutely admit that by this process the lining of cells is changed into starch, but he thought it most probably was so, because when weak sulphuric acid acts upon vegetable tissue, and iodine is added, a small quantity of iodine of starch is obtained. He supposes that by this operation the primitive membrane of cells is also changed into starch. He also considered that when woody tissue is converted into gum and sugar by the action of sulphuric acid, that action is secondary, a conversion of it into starch always taking place in the first instance. Schleiden also found that the embryo of Schotia latifolia is completely soluble in water, except the epidermis, and that this solution becomes blue by the action of iodine; wherefore he inferred that he had found a plant whose cellular tissue is in its natural state all starch. Mr. Mohl's object has been to pursue this inquiry without calling in the aid of re-agents. When the cells of the cotyledons of Tropæolum majus are sliced thin and acted upon by a concentrated tincture of iodine, they become a fine indigo-blue, but not suddenly; they are at first yellowish, and it is only after some time they become blue, and then it is by a transition through green, owing to the mixture of yellow and blue particles. In the mean while the primitive membranes remain yellow. But if such a slice is placed for a few seconds in strong caustic alkali, and is then washed in water, iodine then colours the cells at once of a clear indigo-blue, and the primitive membrane acquires the same colour, but paler. The cells of Tropæolum are horny at first, and swell up when treated with water; the same kind of texture occurs in Lichens, and Professor Mohl, in consequence, directed his observations to those plants. Although he did not meet with all the success he expected in the course of their examination, nevertheless he found that the shields of many species presented a similar phenomenon; for in many cases iodine produced a most beautiful indigo-blue both in the asci composed of primitive membrane, and in the inter-cellular substance that unites the cells. In examining the horny albumen of Endogens, several interesting remarks were made. The cells of which it is composed are generally very thick-sided, perfectly colourless, and are readily distended with water. When a slice of such albumen, previously softened in water, is exposed to the action of a concentrated tincture of iodine, the cellular membranes presently acquire colour; but it is not easy to describe in what way the changes of colour take place, because at first the iodine does not produce the colour which eventually results from its prolonged action. In general it produces at first a yellow colour, which by the intense action of iodine becomes brown; moreover this agent produces, in most cases, if it acts long enough, a blue colour. This blue is however never of the clear indigo tint that is observed, for instance, in the shields of Lichens, but it is always reddish, and of all tints from vinous to violet, so that in fact it presents all the tints observable in vapour of iodine of different degrees of density. From these and a great many more observations, Professor Mohl draws the following conclusions:—1. Iodine causes the cellular membrane of plants to assume different colours, according to the quantity of it that is absorbed; a small quantity produces a yellow or brown tint, a larger quantity forms violet, and a still larger amount of it causes the production of blue. Iodine may communicate to cellular membrane, when dry, a yellow or brown tint, provided it, the iodine, is dissolved in alcohol, or comes in contact with the membrane in the form of vapour; but the violet or blue colours are only formed when the membrane is saturated with water. Blue changes to violet or red as the membrane dries, and returns when it is again moistened. Similar variations of colour are obtained with common starch according as it is dry or moist. 2. The colour that the membrane of cells assumes, under the action of iodine, is not dependent merely upon the quantity of iodine employed, but is also connected with the organisation of the membrane itself. Membranes which are softest and most tenacious, distending most in water, assume, even when acted upon by only a small quantity of iodine, either a violet or blue tint immediately, or at first a yellow hue, which passes afterwards into violet or blue, even before the evaporation of the liquid. Membranes that are hardier, more brittle, and less distensible in water, on the contrary, take on, under the action of iodine, a yellow or brown colour, and do not show a trace of blue, after being dried and again moistened, unless a great quantity of iodine has acted upon them. 3. The development of a blue colour is an attribute of the cellular membrane itself, and may be caused by the absorption of a sufficient quantity of iodine. It is to chemists, says Professor Mohl, to say whether iodine colours cellular membrane by merely interposing itself between the particles of that membrane, or whether iodine and woody fibre form determinate chemical combinations, of which one is yellow and the other blue. Be this as it may, we cannot but regard these observations of the highest interest to all engaged in the study of Vegetable Physiology.—*Botanical Register.*

Rapid Vegetation of Norway.—The difference between the vegetation of Norway and of Scotland is, indeed, very remarkable, and cannot help striking the most cursory observer. In some respects, it may depend on causes beyond our ken; at the same time, much of the former's apparent superiority may be explained by considerations derived from its very excess of northern latitude. The Norwegian winter is long and severe; but then many seeds do not require to be sown until the spring; while many plants and trees are so protected by nature as to suffer little from cold, during a period of suspended germination, similar to the hybernation of animals in the same climate. Again, the summer is, alas! very brief, if we reckon the number of days from the last of the previous to the first frost of the succeeding winter; for we cannot talk of springs or autumns in this latitude. But, then, each day may be always counted as double, since for three months the sun shines uninterruptedly, with oblique, but still very powerful, rays upon the earth, which thus has scarcely any time to cool. This, added to the fact, that the energies of vegetation had never been weakened by the occasional deceptive warmth of our winters, and perhaps also to the fertilising effects of thawing snow, causes a rapidity of growth that is quite startling. It seems as if the seeds are scarcely put in the ground (only just cleared of snow), when their green stems begin to appear: in a few days they have attained a considerable height; in a few weeks they are ready for the sickle. On revisiting a place after the lapse for the night, during the height of a northern summer, it is difficult to believe it to be the same spot, so totally are the features of the cultivated parts changed, in what appears so brief a period.—*Two Summers in Norway.*

To destroy Caterpillars.—A gardener at Glasgow practises a mode of destroying caterpillars, which he discovered by accident. A piece of woollen-rag had been blown by the wind into a currant-bush, and when taken out was found covered by the leaf-devouring insects. He immediately placed pieces of woollen-cloth in every bush in his garden, and found next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every morning.—*Annual Register*, 1812, *page* 46.

SWAN RIVER.—Professor LINDLEY'S SKETCH OF THE VEGETATION OF THIS COLONY, illustrated with coloured figures of plants, &c., price 10s. 6d., will be found of interest to all persons desirous of obtaining information concerning the vegetable productions of AUSTRALIA.
Ridgway, Piccadilly.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

In gardening, as in all other arts, there are certain first principles to which almost everything else may be ultimately reduced, and upon which practice, however varied it may be, will be found in all cases to depend more or less immediately. Among such principles, that which is most commonly lost sight of by practical gardeners, as well as by amateurs, is this—*that the health of other parts of a plant is in proportion to the health of leaves.* This axiom ought to be hung up in every gardener's room, and so placed that it may catch his eye continually. There is no real exception to it, and the neglect of it is the fruitful parent of half the failures that occur in cultivation. Our columns might be filled with illustrations of this great fact; but for the present we shall confine ourselves to one or two points only.

Nature has given plants leaves not merely to decorate *them* or to shade *us*, but as a part of a wondrous system of life quite as perfect as that of the animal kingdom. It would be of no use for a plant to suck food out of the earth by its roots, unless there was some place provided in which such food, consisting principally of water and mucilage, could be digested, and so converted into the matter which maintains the health of the individual. The stem cannot do this; firstly, because it is a mere channel through which fluids pass; and secondly, because many plants have no visible stem, as in the instance of the Primrose; and yet in all such cases the plant feeds and must digest its food. It is to the leaves that this important office is assigned, and to enable them to execute it God has formed them with wisdom no less infinite than has been displayed in the creation of man. The leaves have veins through which their fluids pass, and cells in which they are held while digesting, myriads of little caverns through whose sides respiration is maintained, a skin to guard them from the air, and pores for carrying off perspiration. These things may escape our observation, but they are to be found by those who seek for them, and they plainly tell us, that although a leaf may look like nothing more than a piece of thin skin, it must be framed for some essential purpose. A leaf is, in fact, both a stomach and lungs; and to destroy it, is to do the same injury to a plant as would be effected in an animal by the destruction of the parts to which those names are given. If it is useless to cram with food a dyspeptic person, so is it equally useless to stimulate the feeding organs of a plant whose leaves are out of health.

Of this we may be certain, that neither taste, perfume, colour, size, nor any other property, can be given to a plant except through the assistance of the leaves; and that the more numerous these are, the larger, and the more luxuriant, so, within certain limits, will be all that a plant is capable of forming. Strip the leaves off a tree, and no more wood will appear until the leaves are restored; if you feed its roots in the vain hope of thus compensating for the loss of its leaves, the stem will be filled indeed with watery matter, but the latter will collect in the interior until it forces its way through the bark, and runs down in putrid streams, as happens to the Mulberry-tree when it is incessantly stripped for silk-worms, and as occurs to trees whose leaves are continually destroyed by a noxious atmosphere. Strip the ripening Grapes of their green garments, and no colour or sweetness will be collected in their berries. Rob the Potatoe of its foliage, and you will seek in vain for nourishment in its tubers; and so of all things else. On the other hand, leave the Mulberry, the Vine, and the Potatoe uninjured, to the genial influence of the sun and the air, and the dews of heaven, and wood is formed in the one case, sugar and colour in the other—and flour, the staff of life, in the last: and these products will all be in exact proportion to the health and abundance of the foliage.

How, then, can we mow off the leaves of our Strawberry plants in the autumn as some do?—the only effect of which must be to rob the plants of the materials out of which the fruit of the succeeding year is to be produced, and to destroy the natural protection afforded during winter by the foliage to the tender and delicate flowers which are to spring up on the return of warm weather. How, then, can we mutilate our forest-trees by barbarous summer pruning? Every leaf that is then removed would have added something to the quantity and solidity of the timber, had it been spared; and although the quantity of timber formed by the separate action of each particular leaf may be, and doubtless is, extremely small, yet we are to remember, that in pruning millions of leaves are removed, and that it is by myriads of such millions of minute quantities that a forest is constructed.

Are we, then, to conclude that all pruning should be avoided? and that it is more judicious to leave Nature to herself than to assist her? Surely not. The object to be attained is not to secure the greatest quantity of leaves, but the greatest quantity of healthy ones; and moreover, there may be purposes of more importance than increasing bulk and substance, or even the quality of produce. But to this we shall advert next week.

In the present state of our Transatlantic Colonies, and connected with Corn-duties and Sugar-duties, which now occupy so much the minds of politicians, it will be interesting to many of our readers to know what success has attended the cultivation of Wheat in our West India Islands. It is, we believe, only within a very short time that any attempts have been made to introduce it there, an opinion having been entertained that it would not succeed in such climates. No doubt the common English red and white Wheats would fail if suddenly transferred to the soil of an abandoned Sugar plantation; but we are of opinion that other kinds would probably produce a fair return for the expenses of cultivation in many parts of the West Indies. Wheat is said to be naturally found in the country of the Baschkirs, where the summer temperature is extremely high—97° Fahr. not being uncommon. It is grown extensively and advantageously in Egypt and Barbary; and even in the Caraccas, near the town of Vittoria, and in Cuba, in plains little elevated above the sea, according to the testimony of Humboldt. In Egypt, a particular species of Wheat, the Triticum compositum, is cultivated; and elsewhere varieties of the common species, whose natural habits have been changed by long exposure to a hot climate; such, for example, as the hard Vittoria Wheat, whose constitution is more favourable to a West Indian domicile than the more succulent varieties of northern Europe. One might therefore expect that such Wheat as the latter would answer the expectations of the cultivator, at least as a winter crop, in many parts of the West Indies.

We are now able to confirm the statement of Humboldt, for experience has proved this to be the fact. There is before us a letter from Mr. Fox, the Agricultural Superintendant in Bermuda, from which the following is an extract:—

"I was the other day at the reaping some Vittoria Wheat, grown on the estate of H. J. Tucker, Esq. This Wheat I put in with the dibble, Dec. 21, 1840; the quantity of seed was not one pint and a half; it not being threshed out yet, I cannot state the increase, but I took an average ear, the produce of which was 52 kernels. The crop was reaped the 3rd of May. This Wheat has completely altered its character; the seed I put in was small and long—the produce is a short, plump, full-bosomed Wheat; the number of grains dropped in each hole was from two to three, the stems from three to four."

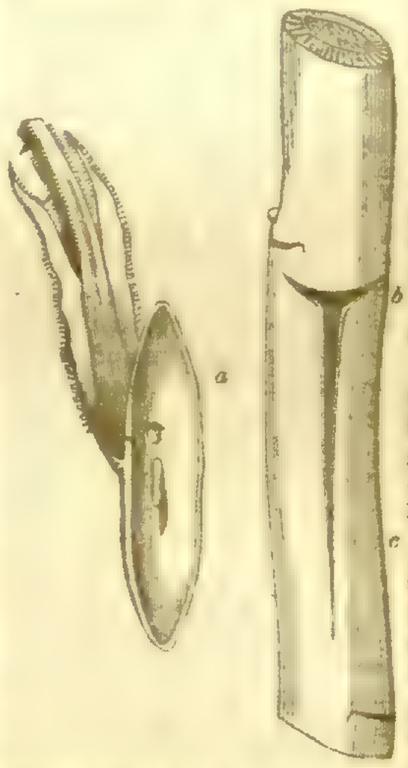
Our Correspondent, Dr. Hamilton, of Plymouth, has also favoured us with the following communication upon the same subject:—

"The following are the results, as far as they have as yet reached me, of the most severe test to which the culture of Wheat has been hitherto subjected in the peculiarly arid climate and soil of the island of Curaçao; the details are given in a letter from the philanthropic Governor, Baron Von Raders, of the date of the 8th of January last:—'The first trials I made of the Vittoria Wheat culture,' observes the Baron, 'have answered in some instances very well, but not having generally applied the directions for mixing the soil with calcareous manure, they have failed in other situations, principally owing to the attack of worms or grubs. The ears that were reaped on a spot under my immediate care were very healthy; they came to maturity exactly in 90 days after sowing; and the grains were heavier than those received from you, by about five per cent. I was in hopes of renewing the trial on an extended scale last autumn, which is our only planting season in the year; but the most severe drought that I ever witnessed on this naturally dry spot has entirely frustrated my intention; and you will conceive the impossibility of proceeding when I tell you that the whole quantity of rain which fell during the last year, 1840, on these islands did not average ten inches.' The success of Wheat culture, to however limited an extent, under such singularly trying circumstances, is important and satisfactory, since it shows that Wheat is capable of resisting severe drought, if planted at such a depth beneath the surface as to enable the fibres of the seminal roots to collect a sufficiency of liquid food from places beyond the influence of the sun. With respect to the failure of the trials in some instances from the depredations of worms or grubs, had his Excellency adopted the judicious plan of spreading hot quicklime or the recently burned ashes of vegetables in their caustic state upon the surface of the soil destined for the experiment some two months before planting, he would have cleared the ground most effectually of these pests of the farmer which swarm so peculiarly within the tropics. The advantages of this plan have been explained by Colonel Le Couteur, in his admirable Treatise on Wheat, to which I must beg especially to refer your readers."

BUDDING.

It is well known, that at certain periods of the season, the bark of trees is easily separated from the alburnum; and if a piece of bark containing a bud is then raised from the alburnum, and immediately bound close on the place from which it was removed, it will reunite. The bud will likewise continue to vegetate, if not deprived of its base. But although the most natural union may be thus supposed to take place, yet no advantage would result were a reunion of such identical portion all that could be effected; a bud from a different shoot of either the same tree, or of any other, within certain limits of affinity, may, however, also be inserted; and this budding, or inoculation, as the operation is sometimes termed, becomes a convenient mode whereby varieties, species, and even some genera are propagated on others.

By observation in the spring, it will be seen that buds gradually progress into shoots; at short intervals on these shoots, leaves are developed, and in the axil of each leaf an embryo bud is formed, which protrudes as the season advances. Sometimes these push into shoots in the same season in which they are produced, but generally they remain in the state of buds, making slow advances, till the following spring, when they burst forth into shoots with much greater vigour than those which started in the previous summer.



A principal use of the leaves is to elaborate sap for the purpose of being appropriated by all the parts of a plant for its general increase. Woody matter, though it become strong as heart of oak, must first pass through the vessels of the leaves in a fluid state, and then be deposited in successive layers under the inner bark. Although leaves are thus essential to the life of the individual to which they belong, yet it happens rarely that they can form a distinct plant. This property, however, resides in buds: and, accordingly, if separated from the parent plant, and placed under circumstances favourable for their obtaining a supply of nourishment, their further development will ensue. With a portion of branch or shoot attached, they may be made to strike roots for themselves, or they may derive their support by means of the roots of another plant, on which they may be propagated by budding.

In performing this operation, various modes are practised; but that about to be described, and which is illustrated by the annexed wood cut, is generally preferred. It is called shield or T budding, from the shield-like form of the portion of bark containing the bud to be inserted, and the resemblance which the horizontal and perpendicular cuts, made for its admission into the stock, bear to the two principal bars of the letter T. The bud is cut from the shoot, by entering the knife (presumed to be very sharp) at some distance above, and bringing it out below, the bud. The portion of wood thus necessarily included with the bud must be separated by entering the point of the knife at the top, so as to lay hold of the wood between the thumb and point of the knife, and thus pull forwards and downwards. Nearly the whole of the inner bark will thus be exposed, exhibiting a smooth viscous surface. But on attention being directed to the representation in the wood-cut, two objects will be observed: the first, opposite *a*, is the base of the bud, separated from its origin; the second and lower, is an oblong portion of woody fibre, which was being sent down from the leaf-stalk. The leaves being cut off, the portion of fibre in connexion with them becomes unimportant; but such is

not the case with regard to the base of the bud—for if it be torn away with the wood, leaving a hole or pit instead of a prominence, the whole may be thrown away as useless, and another bud must be taken. It is essentially necessary to take care that the portion of woody matter emanating from, and connected with, the base of the petiole, is not mistaken for that proceeding from the base of the bud; for the bud alone has the power of sending fibres downwards, which encompass those proceeding from the petiole, and indeed ultimately strangle them at their outward connexion, so that the petiole and leaf drop off.

The bud being prepared and seen to be perfect, an opening is next made for its reception in the stock. On a smooth part, as at *b*, a horizontal cut is made; and to its middle, one is drawn upwards perpendicularly from opposite *c*; in both cases the edge of the knife should penetrate no deeper than just through the inner bark. The two edges are then raised without bruising the viscous substance below. The bud is immediately introduced, and the upper part of the shield cut square, so as to coincide with the cross incision at *b*. The base of the bud should not be pushed far below this incision, because when near, it sooner receives the elaborated sap, as it descends from the leaves on the upper part of the stock. The whole is then bound closely with a strip of pliable matting, missing only the petiole and point of the bud. This must be loosened when the swelling of the stock requires it, and retied till the union is such as to bear full exposure.

In selecting buds, those that are very young should be avoided; for in that case they are closely connected with the greenish substance composing the pith at the tender age of the shoot producing them; and on this substance they then, doubtless, too much depend for nourishment to be safely deprived of it. It is a sign that they are duly constituted when they begin to emit woody substance; and this will form a criterion of their fitness to shift for themselves. Buds taken from fruit-bearing trees on walls are apt to fail, owing to the prevalence of blossom-buds, which will not produce shoots.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXV.

It will generally be conceded that those cottagers who have a garden, and take pains in its management, possess many advantages over such of their neighbours as happen to be without so useful an appendage, or if possessing it, have neither the taste nor inclination to attend to it as they ought to do. While the latter are obliged to purchase the little they may require for the use of themselves and families, the former are now surrounded with an abundant supply of fruit and vegetables in return for the time and labour they may have devoted to their culture. Some of these, such as Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries, will now be approaching maturity, and means should be taken to protect them from being destroyed by birds. The cheap netting formerly recommended for covering the seed-beds will be found well adapted for this purpose: being light and open, it is easily supported by the bushes, and admits plenty of sun and air to ripen the fruit. Where there are Vines, attention must be paid to the young shoots intended for the bearing-wood of next year, which will be growing vigorously about this time in every direction, and should now be securely nailed for fear of being blown down by the wind. Stop such as were omitted last time of going over, as well as any fresh shoots which have since made their appearance. If these are not likely to be wanted, remove them altogether, and pinch off the laterals as before directed. Where the fruit has set, and the bunches are more numerous than it is supposed the Vine is capable of nourishing properly, we would recommend a thinning to be made, and the smallest of them cut away. It is much better to do this now than to overcrop and weaken the Vine for the following season, which we believe is too frequently the case, and often proves injurious to the health of the plant and the perfect ripening of the fruit.

Attend to the late Potatoes, and see that they are not neglected for want of hoeing and earthing up. Sow some more Turnips for winter use, and thin out the last-sown to proper distances. Gather Chamomile Flowers in dry weather, and preserve them with the herbs that should now be cut for drying, such as Sage, Balm, Mint, Thyme, and Pennyroyal. The stems should be cut immediately before they come into flower, and removed to an airy situation, shaded from the sun until they become thoroughly dry. They are then to be wrapped in thin paper and hung up in bunches, or stowed away closely pressed in a drawer until wanted for use. Chamomile-flowers may be dried in a similar manner and preserved in paper bags.

Bees.—The season for swarming, which may be considered the most important period with Bees, being now over, all they will require for some time to come will be the shading of the young hives from the powerful effects of the sun, and the destroying of any stranger Bees or wasps that may occasionally be seen to attack them. Huish states, that the Drones are very often killed in this month, and that most value should be set upon those hives which destroy their drones the earliest, on account of their produce being greater than those which do not kill their drones until late in the season.—*M. E. H.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. XI.—The Green-Rose Chafer, or Cetonia Aurata.—The partial, and in some instances total failure, of the Strawberry crops this season in different parts of the country, has been attributed to various causes, and as no notice has been taken of an insect which has undoubtedly assisted in diminishing the crops of this favourite fruit, its history, connected as it is with Roses and other plants, will prove not devoid of interest to the Horticulturist.

The Cetonia aurata is described by Linnæus as a Scarabæus, and is one of our largest and most beautiful beetles, being of a bright burnished green, often reflecting a rich golden or copper tint; the horns are short, with a small club; the scutel forms an elongated triangle; the wings are very long, brownish, and folded beneath the horny wing-cases, which have a few scattered white lines placed transversely, resembling cracks in the green epidermis; the under side is of a fine copper tint, often inclining to rose colour. From its nestling and reposing in the flowers of the Rose it is generally called the Rose-chafer, but it is also attached to the White-thorn, Candy-tuft, Elder, Mountain-Ash, Pæony and Strawberry, the flowers of which it feeds upon, and the latter were attacked this year at the earliest period I ever remember, for on the 11th of May the Rose-Chafers were in such prodigious numbers on the flowers and leaves, that it became necessary in some gardens to have them collected and killed. The beetles generally destroy the anthers, eating them off with great dexterity, probably to revel upon the honey secreted in the nectary, so that by their agency immense quantities of Strawberry flowers are rendered abortive; when one crop has flowered they take their flight to another, and this spring after feasting on the Strawberry blossoms, they proceeded to a bed of Turnips in flower, which was reserved for seed, and they are now making a repast of the Roses; thus they migrate from one set of flowers to another, until September if the seasons be fine, but if wet and cold weather sets in they become paralysed and die.

The female Rose-Chafers lay their eggs in the ground, and the larvæ they produce are no doubt often confounded with those of the Cock-Chafer (Melolontha vulgaris), being as large and very similar, and I think it exceedingly probable that under the name of "Le ver blanc" they have contributed in no small degree to augment the ravages in the Rose-tree nurseries of France. Although these larvæ are very much alike, it is not difficult to distinguish them, those of the Rose-Chafer being downy and covered with transverse series of short hairs, and the feet are pointed, whereas the grubs of the Cock-Chafer are naked, and the feet are blunt and rather dilated at the tips. These maggots are fat; the head, horns and six pectoral feet are rusty ochreous; the tips of the strong jaws are black, the extremity of the abdomen is of a pale ink-colour from the food shining through the transparent skin; but in the Rose-Chafer there is a large horny bright rust-coloured spot on each side of the first thoracic segment.

In February last I received some of these larvæ nearly as large as the figure 1, which had been dug up in the covering of a vine-border. I put two of them into a tumbler with some earth, covering the surface with a turf of grass, the roots of which they soon began to eat, and dragged the detached fibres into their retreats during the frosty weather. I observed that they made tolerable progress by laying hold of the grass and other small objects with their jaws, and when deprived of such means they always moved very readily lying on their backs, by contracting numerous rings of muscles, each of which is furnished with a row of short hairs forming transverse lines. In the mould as well as upon the surface were multitudes of pellets of earth more or less oval and dark brown (fig. 2.), that had been discharged from their bodies, and so greatly resembling the dirt of mice, that I was at first sight deceived by their appearance; with these they likewise cover the outside of the large oval cocoon which the larva forms in the earth, when it is full grown and retires to its cell, which is smooth inside, to become a pupa, which many of them did the second week in June; but whether they will change to beetles this year is, I think, uncertain. It is evident that these large maggots, living most probably under ground for two or three years, must do as much, if not more, mischief than the Rose-Chafer; and I suspect they often live and undergo their transformations in Strawberry beds, for I have seen very fine young plants die suddenly, and on taking them up, the roots had invariably been eaten through close to the surface, and a large maggot was always found a little below the spot.

The simplest remedy is to collect the beetles, which are large and conspicuous, into bottles or cans of water in the morning and evening, or in dull weather during the day, for they fly very well when the sun shines, which renders it difficult to capture them unless a net be used; when the search is ended, the contents of the vessels should be emptied into boiling water. We know of no better means of getting rid of the Rose-Chafer or checking the increase of its grubs; birds are, however, of great service in destroying them, especially Blackbirds, which have been actively engaged in searching for them in the vine-border before alluded to, which was full of the larvæ this spring. The Roses and Apricots in France and Malta suffer from the attacks of two other Cetoniæ, for which, as well as for some general remarks, the dissections, &c., we must refer to Curtis's Brit. Ent. fol. and pl. 374.—*Ruricola.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XVII.

The principal vegetable substances which constitute plants are very similar in composition; they all consist of the same three or four elements, and only differ slightly in the relative proportions in which these elements are combined together; consequently, although sugar, gum, and starch are certainly very different substances, and not possibly to be mistaken for each other, yet it will be readily understood that they may easily be changed by very simple chemical operations into one another. Nothing can well be more distinct than wine and vinegar, and yet we know how very easily the one may be changed into the other by exposure to the air under proper circumstances; this effect is merely produced by the absorption of oxygen from the air by the spirit contained in the wine; for the whole difference between spirit and vinegar is, that the latter contains rather more oxygen than the former. In the same manner it is easy, by increasing the quantity of carbon, or what is the same thing, diminishing the quantity of oxygen and hydrogen, in lignin, to convert it into gum, or to convert gum or starch into sugar; and these changes, which we can readily effect artificially by chemical means, are constantly taking place naturally in the organs of plants.

The soil or earth is, as will be supposed, very variable in composition; its nature is always a good deal dependent on the subsoil and stony matters which are buried beneath the surface, many of which are slowly decomposing or crumbling away, and adding to the soil the substances of which they were composed. The constituents of soil may be divided into two classes—the inorganic and the organic. The inorganic are the earthy bases with their compounds, and silica, which together form the principal bulk of most soils; metallic oxides, of which the only ones of importance are the oxides of iron, and small quantities of various saline compounds of the alkalies and earths. The organic matters in the soil are chiefly derived from the decay of animal and vegetable substances, the latter consisting usually of the remains of vegetables which at a former time have grown on the soil, and which, under the influence of air and moisture, are slowly undergoing the kind of change before alluded to, and evolving carbonic acid, by the gradual combination of a portion of the carbon they contain with oxygen. The most abundant constituent of soils is commonly silica, which frequently forms nearly nine-tenths of the whole of its weight; but this is by no means always the case, for in calcareous or limestone countries we frequently find soils containing a very large quantity of lime; whilst others again contain a large proportion of alumine. These differences in the proportion of the earthy components of the soil give rise to the varieties of light or free, and stiff or clayey soils, which are also modified by the presence of a greater or less quantity of organic substances. Soils differ greatly in their mechanical as well as in their chemical nature, as the same substances constitute a soil possessing very different properties according as they are in the form of little grains like sand, or in very fine powder. This state of mechanical division is of great importance for several reasons, and most particularly in relation to water. A soil containing a large quantity of alumine is generally known by its stiff tenacious character, and is remarkable for its great retentive power for water, whilst those consisting principally of silica, and more especially those in which it exists in the form of sand, are generally light and porous soils, and far less retentive of water. The best soils are those in which the earthy constituents are so proportioned that the light porous qualities of some are balanced by the close retentive properties of the others, as they are then most uniformly suitable to vegetation.

The silica and alumine in soils are of course almost wholly free and uncombined with any acid, as the former is not a base, and the latter has hardly any affinity for the weaker acid, such as the carbonic; small quantities of silica are almost always found in soils combined with either soda or potash, forming those curious compounds before alluded to, in which the silica seems to play the part of an acid; soils never contain more than a very small quantity of these substances, but it is evident that those plants, like grass, which contain silica, must obtain it from the soil, by gradually absorbing it in combination with alkali dissolved in water. Lime and magnesia, which have both powerful affinity for acids, are never present in the soil except in combination with some acid, and this is most commonly the carbonic; the former is also not unfrequently found combined with sulphuric acid, constituting gypsum, or sulphate of lime. The oxides of iron in the soil are usually uncombined, as they have not sufficient attraction for carbonic acid to combine with that always present in the air. They in great measure occasion the variations of colour observed amongst soils; for according as the iron is in the state of protoxide, or peroxide, it gives to the soil a black, or brownish-red colour. It must not be supposed, however, that the colour of soils is wholly dependent on the iron which they contain, or that the blackness of any particular soil is indicative of the presence of protoxide of iron, because the decomposing vegetable substances which all soils contain in greater or less quantity are usually of a brown or black colour, and therefore not unfrequently give a very dark colour to soil which does not contain any iron. Sulphate of iron is also sometimes present in soils in very small quantity, being formed by the gradual oxidation of sulphuret of iron in the manner previously mentioned; a very minute quantity of this salt of iron confers upon the soil peculiar properties which render it appropriate for particular plants, but a slight increase of the quantity of the salt in the soil is attended with very bad results, as, except in very minute quantity, it is poisonous to plants, and hence such soils are invariably barren or incapable of supporting healthy vegetation.

The saline matters in the soil are principally the sulphates, muriates, nitrates, and phosphates, of the alkaline and earthy bases. The nature and quantity of these substances

vary considerably, but they never constitute more than a very small portion of the soil; their influence upon vegetation is, however, considerable, for certain plants seem to require particular saline substances, and do not grow well in soils not containing them. Thus all kinds of grass and corn contain silica and phosphoric acid; the former requires the presence of an alkali, either potash or soda, to render it soluble, and enable it to enter the roots dissolved in water; whilst the latter is also always associated with a base, which is usually either lime or magnesia, and in the same way all plants are found to contain small quantities of similar saline and earthy matters.—*E.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Calceolarias Hardy.—In p. 441, you say that Calceolaria arachnoidea is the only one of that tribe which in the neighbourhood of London will live through the winter out-of-doors. In this place, about 50 miles to the south-east of London, Calceolaria Cistrensis lived through last winter without the slightest protection in the open border. I had only two plants out-of-doors, and they both bore the winter, and have for the last five weeks made a fine appearance, having from 12 to 15 heads of blossom, each containing from 20 to 30 flowers. A Pelargonium (Wilmot's Adelaide) has made shoots from its root, having also stood the winter out-of-doors, as have also Salvia involucrata, Grahami, and angustifolia. Salvia fulgens, chamædryoides, and Pentstemon gentianoides were killed, but I have a seedling plant of the latter, self-sown, coming up in the border. Maurandya Barclayana also sows itself. The situation is much exposed to the north-east, and the soil is a stiff clay, almost like brick-earth.—*A Subscriber, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.*

Window Gardening.—To show what may be done with Pelargoniums in a window, I may mention to you that I have a plant two years old of the Speculum Mundi, with upwards of 60 blossoms expanded at the present time. The only things I attended to were plenty of air, good drainage, and after repotting in spring, giving it occasionally a little manure-water. This information I give you for the encouragement of those who have no glass. I had a plant of the Cactus speciosissimus in bloom, with 14 blossoms. The blossoms of the Pelargonium were larger than any I had ever before.—*H. M., Carnarvon.*

Strawberries.—I beg leave to say a few words on the subject of strawberries, pro bono publico, in consequence of the remarks of your correspondent, "B. S. K.," on the Hautbois. What he asserts about the male and female plants is very true, for, some years ago, by way of an experiment, I pulled out all the male plants of a bed of Hautbois—and the consequence was that the strawberries, if they could be so called, were only as large as peas, hard and perfectly dry. But why does your correspondent propose to spoil two good strawberries? The Alpine and Hautbois to be mixed by impregnating the one with the other! Why not with the Keen's seedling or Wilmot's superb? two strawberries fine to look at, but of very little or no flavour. He might as well recommend to mix lavender water with eau de Cologne! for where do you find two strawberries of such high flavour as the Alpine and the Hautbois? The Alpine is little known in England. As for their size, I gathered some out of my garden, two and a half and three-quarters, and even three inches and a half in the round—and if that is not large enough for Alpines, it is difficult to please Strawberry fanciers. The fact is, people do not know how to cultivate them:—first of all, there must be fresh beds every year, of the Alpine in particular, and of all other sorts; and the Alpine must be planted on a south-west, east, and north border; and then you may have them, if a dry November, till December. I have sown the Alpine in February in a pot, in a greenhouse, planted them out in May, and by July had a very pretty crop; and it is the only one you can do so with.—Now, Sir, for a hint on the subject of all sorts of Strawberries, little understood by even the best gardeners or fanciers, which is, to make fresh beds every year—and never later than the 12th or 14th of this month (July); if not showery, to water them for a fortnight every day, until they have taken root; and then, if managed well, and some loose dung scattered over them in November, you will have a crop the next summer; instead of which, if you plant the runners out in the old method—say in September—you must wait till the year after for your first crop. It is quite a curiosity to see my Alpines. Old Cobbett used to call them the "Wolseley Strawberry." I gave him one year 4000 plants, and as to their bearing, it is most astonishing, for they bear by bushels—and as for flavour, the moment you enter the garden of a fine sunny day, the scent is as strong as a sweet-briar hedge after a shower of rain. In short, there are but three sorts of Strawberries that have much flavour, the Old Scarlet, the Hautbois, and the Alpine. After the second year, the beds ought to be destroyed, for the roots become so matted together, as that the fruit dwindles. The Alpines ought to be called also Everlastings, for the runners, to the month of November even, keep bearing. Therefore, in making a fresh bed, each plant ought to be a foot apart, and the rows eighteen inches asunder, or there is no room for the runners, and never more than two rows in a bed, to avoid treading in the alleys.—*C. Wolseley, Wolseley Hall, Staffordshire.*

Onions.—The growth of Onions has hitherto been very much impeded, and not unfrequently destroyed, on some lands, by the ravages of a small grub, which eats away their roots; and I have never either read or heard of anything that will entirely put an end to these vermin; but I wish to inform the growers of this useful vegetable, that if they will water their beds well with a strong decoction of wormwood (every week in dry weather and every fortnight in wet), as I have done for the last six years, they will find that it will give unto the Onions a healthy and vigorous appearance, and I am sure they will be surprised at the rapid growth, of which I have ample proof even at this moment. I sowed last spring two beds, parallel to each other and side by side; one of them was frequently watered with the decoction and the other not, and the difference is astonishing. I have had the curiosity to measure the height of the tallest onion on each bed, and it proved to be twenty-three and a half inches where the decoction was used, and only fifteen and a quarter inches where it was not used; and this difference, great as it certainly is, has occurred in the short space of five weeks, the period when the waterings took place; so that it may be said, that the growth is facilitated one half; and it is my opinion that if used in time it would be a preventive, though I cannot say it would be a destructive cure, for the maggots. I have lately commenced watering the other bed, and although it has only been watered three days, the effects are clearly visible. I trust this information will be further tested by some of your able correspondents, who will give the result to the public, for every poor man's benefit who has got a garden. The manner I make the decoction, is to cut a double handful of the tops of the wormwood and place it in a bucket, and pour boiling water on it till it is full; then let it stand until cold, when it is used.—[We presume this is owing to the quantity of alkalies in the wormwood, which is known to be considerable. If so, nitrate or sulphate of soda, or even wood-ashes, should produce the same effect.]

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—Having just read the remarks in the leading article of the *Chronicle* of the 3rd inst., on the difficulty of growing Myatt's Pine Strawberry, I am induced to hand the result of my own experience in its culture, which I hope may tend to prevent others being discouraged from the attempt to cultivate this extraordinary and valuable variety. I purchased 100 plants from Myatt about five years since, and planted them in a double row about nine inches apart and twelve inches between the rows, as an edging, in a rich light soil. The result, after two years' trial, was inadequate to my expectation; I therefore planted three beds, forty feet by four and a half, in the spring of 1839, very thickly with plants which had been pricked into a bed the previous autumn; these I allowed to run together. The following year (1840) I had a fair crop of fruit, but still not a satisfactory one. The plants, however, grew vigorously, though they had suffered from the frost and wet of the previous winter, and ran together very thickly. In the autumn my gardener top-dressed them with a thick coating of short dung, to the protective and nutritive qualities of which I attribute the complete success which followed, leaving nothing to be desired. The crop has been, and is, a very abundant one, and the fruit fine and high-flavoured. Last autumn I dug up a considerable quantity of plants grown as edging in double rows, as before alluded to, divided them, (no variety that I am acquainted with breaks up so well,) and planted nine beds in an open quarter, ten feet by four and a half, giving them abundant encouragement under ground, and the same protection above as the others; and from these I have a fair crop of very fine fruit, and have little doubt that when they have run together, I shall have as fine a crop next year as I have had this on the other three beds. The plants in these new beds, divided from old roots, are much stronger than any I have had from the previous years' runners. So far from giving up the cultivation of Myatt's Pine, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is easier to obtain a fine crop of fruit from it than from the Old Pine, in *our* soil, though from a totally different cause. I believe most Strawberries thrive best on a cool and rather tenacious subsoil; but this we cannot offer them, ours being a ferruginous sandy loam, with a brashy subsoil, and rock within three or four feet (the pennant of the coal formation); consequently I find it useless to attempt the growth of any variety in beds in which the plants are kept separate; but the difficulty I experience in fruiting the Old Pine arises from its running to such luxuriant leaf that it has no strength to spare for blossom or fruit. I hope, however, that time and patience will effect a cure. I planted a large bed in 1839, sloping considerably to the south, let the plants run together, and in 1840 had a luxuriant growth of leaves only. In the autumn the beds were covered with screenings of lime and ashes, and this year I have a moderate crop of fine fruit, but with a still too luxuriant foliage. Next year I anticipate an improvement, which I have little doubt will be progressive for many years. A neighbour of mine, living within a quarter of a mile, has the most prolific bed of Old Pine that I am acquainted with in this neighbourhood, which I believe is at least fifteen years old, and from which he never fails to obtain an abundant crop of fine fruit, without manure or attention of any kind. Keen's Seedling does very well with us as everywhere else; also the Roseberry. I have a small bed of the Swainstone Seedling; but the plants which I obtained last autumn were too weak to expect much from this season, and I am unable to form any correct estimate of it. To return to Myatt's Pine: I would recommend runners being thickly pricked out in a dry, sheltered situation this autumn, and covered over towards winter with loose short dung. In the spring prepare suitable beds, the richer the better; and put the plants in about eight inches apart each way: let them run together as thickly as possible; in the autumn cover them with short dung, and the following season I have little doubt the result will be a highly satisfactory one. I should add, that I did not attempt watering, notwithstanding the continued dry weather in May, and the early part of June; though had I been able to do so, I have no doubt the crop would have been still finer.—*Francis Tuckett, Frenchay, near Bristol.*

Hygrometers.—If the misconception of your correspondent T. N. is likely to be shared by other persons, it may be worth while to remove it. In observations of all kinds, it is a common practice to make more than one, and take the mean of the whole. This is supposed to be conducive to accuracy, and doubtless is so, even though all the errors should be on the same side of the truth. But where it can be so arranged that the errors must be on opposite sides, there is a still better chance of obtaining accuracy from a mean. I can hardly imagine any one serious in asking how the observations are taken equally late. They are both to be taken as nearly true as possible; but inasmuch as the mind has first to be satisfied that the dew has appeared or disappeared, and the eye to be then transferred to the thermometer, some loss of time necessarily occurs, during which the mercury may have fallen or risen perhaps one degree, or more or less. If the observations have not been taken equally late; if in one case the fall of the mercury had been a degree and a quarter, and if in the other the rise had been only three quarters of a degree, which is a greater difference than can be easily made with common care, still the mean would give a desirable approximation to the truth. Suppose, for example, that the true dew-point was 40°, and that in the first observation the thermometer was not noted till it had sunk to $38\frac{3}{4}$; suppose also, that in clearing off, the temperature had not been ascertained till it had reached $40\frac{3}{4}$, the mean of these $\frac{38\frac{3}{4}+40\frac{3}{4}}{2}=39\frac{1}{4}$ is very near the truth; but in fact, as we seldom profess to read to quarters, it is all but certain that these observations would have been called 39 and 41, of which the mean is precisely correct.—*Andrew Ross.*

Heating Greenhouses.—In a paper in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on Saturday by Mr. Ainger, "On the production, distribution, and preservation of Heat, with reference particularly to the imitation of Climate in Conservatories," he endeavours to prove all projects for treating houses by means of the atmosphere, "as certainly wasteful, certainly unlike nature, and therefore unfavourable to the perfect development of the plants exposed to it." Now, in answer to these objections, I would appeal to yourself whether I did not send you a *large* box of Roses on 30th March, which in the flowers, and even more in the foliage, were as perfectly developed as any that have been exhibited this year at the Shows of the Horticultural Gardens, and grown in the open air many weeks later in the season; and these produced in a conservatory by the means of a heated atmosphere, and at an expense (a regular account of which was kept) which, in comparison of hounds and horses, or shooting establishments, or even one banquet in London during the spring, is a mere nothing—absolutely nothing; and with regard to the rationality of these pursuits, I will not institute a comparison, because "de gustibus non est disputandum!"—*X X X.*

[No doubt the Roses alluded to by our correspondent were in the greatest possible health and beauty.]

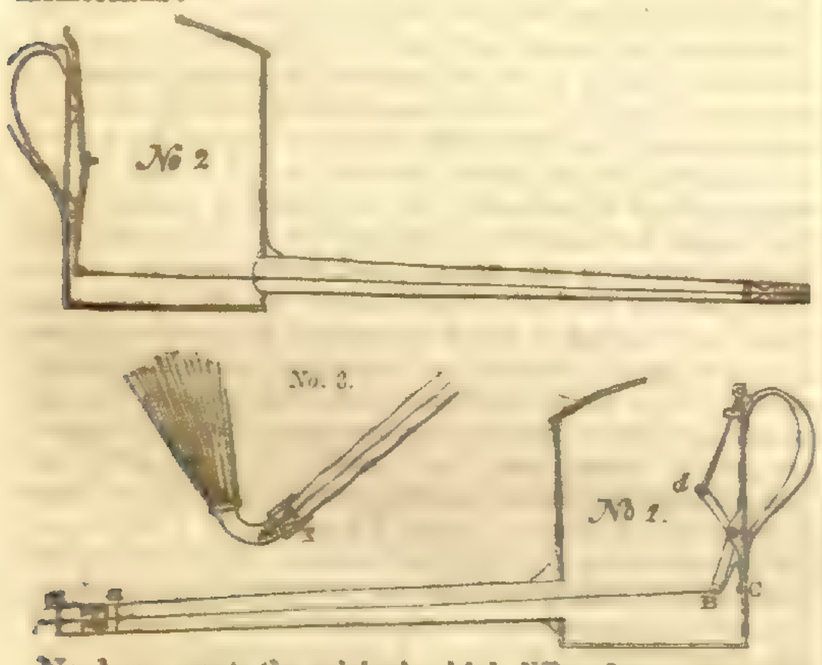
Budding Roses.—Among the many methods for budding roses, I have found none answer so well as the following, which I have adopted for some time, and which I think should be more generally known:—The bud for insertion is taken off the shoot very close to the eye; the tip or part of the bark below the bud is cut off quite close, to allow the bud to be pushed closer into the stock without being bruised. It then requires only to be tied above the bud, and a composition applied to exclude the air and keep the bud cool, consisting of two-thirds cow-dung and one-third stiff loam. The bud requires no untying, and gradually grows so closely into the stock as hardly to be distinguished from a shoot, and is not so liable to be blown out or injured. The composition is applied in a liquid state with a small brush.—*Henry Curtis, Glaxenwood.*

Kinellan.—In answer to your correspondent from this place (which must be Scotch or Irish), I may state that, though the thing is as yet conjectural, still, from many observations, it seems very probable that there are distinct roots connected with distinct branches or parts of plants, just as there are distinct nerves connected with particular parts of the animal body. It has often been noticed that when a young tree is moved, and some of the roots unavoidably destroyed, certain branches perish, while others remain alive. This observation led me, many years ago, to refrain from pruning transplanted trees and shrubs till I saw which branches were alive: and I thus saved many which by indiscriminate pruning might have had the live branches cut away, and the dead ones left. Now it is very likely that the disease complained of may arise from disease, or injury to some of the roots from the attack of grubs. The latter I consider probable; for, if I remember rightly, I saw in a Scotch newspaper that some agricultural societies in Scotland had resolved in their wisdom to destroy the rooks; and if Kinellan be within the range of any such society, the farmer-gardener may probably find on inquiry at any surviving rook the true cause of what he laments. I have observed a similar catastrophe in corn-crops in the early part of the season commence at a particular spot in a field, and gradually and regularly advance, often in a tortuous figure, to a large extent, and exactly as if grubs were travelling below, and consuming roots in their progress. If rooks are to be destroyed, substitutes should be found; and driving poultry over the fields when they are broken up and harrowed in the spring, before, however, the seed is sown, may do good. Lime, nitrate of soda, &c. should always be applied at this time, and be well mixed in, for the purpose of destroying grubs, which, in fact, may thus be converted into excellent manure. I strongly recommend this practice to your correspondent,

instead of liming, &c. at other seasons. You seem to think the disease not caused by insects; but you probably refer only to the upper part of the plant. Careful examination of the state of the roots of a plant cautiously taken up should be made. [We examined the roots with care, but could find no trace of insects.] Your correspondent says, in one part of his letter, that the disease often attacks Barley, and then says it never attacks Barley. He also tells you that he has examined the roots; but I fancy not with that care which in such case is necessary. Many root-fibres may remain quite sound, while some have been cut off; and the loss of one or two may cause all the mischief. I may add, that the practice of paring and burning the surface of grass-land before ploughing is one likely to be beneficial against insects. It would also be beneficial, for many reasons, to steep the seed during 24 hours, or more, in some pickle; that is, to wet it thoroughly, and allow it to remain on the barn-floor a day or two. There is no reason why this practice should be confined to wheat. It would be kind in your correspondent to say whether or not he has committed any mistake in stating that his crops of oats in general amount to 8 or 10 quarters per acre, as appears in his letter as printed.—*S.*

Watering Pots.—Having observed in a late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle* an engraving and description of a new watering-pot, I would mention that upwards of four years ago, when connected with the Sheffield Gardens, I had some watering-pots constructed on the principle described by H. L. The plan and construction have since been greatly improved by Mr. Williamson, who was then my foreman, but now the very zealous curator of the same gardens. I merely notice this circumstance for the purpose of stating that I think the watering-pot as improved by Mr. Williamson much more complete than that described by H. L.

[Upon applying to Mr. Williamson upon the subject, he favoured us with a sketch of his plan, with the following memoranda:—



No. 1 represents the original, which differs from a common watering-pot, in having its tube inserted in a horizontal position, with a brass valve near the point, through which passes a brass wire or rod, held in its proper position by two strong transverse pieces of wire, perforated in the centre, as represented at *a a*, and connected with a crank or lever at *b*, between the lower part of which and the side of the pot is a steel spring *c*, which propels the piston and shuts the valve. From the top of the lever is fixed a brass rod at *d*, which is kept in its place by a collar brazed to the side of the pot. In rising, the rod is pressed by the finger. No. 2 represents the improvements, which consist in a double lever, acting like the key of a flute. Instead of the steel spring at the end of the lever, a spiral one of brass wire is fixed within the point of the tube, immediately before the valve, which it shuts; at the other end of the tube is a convex rose of copper, to prevent dirt, &c., passing into the tube, through the centre of which passes the rod in connexion with the lever and the valve. No 3 differs from the preceding only in having a moveable curved tube attached to the pipe at *e*, at the top of which is a very fine rose, about one inch in diameter. From the length of tube (about 20 inches), the pressure of water is considerable when the pot is held in an inclined position, producing a light shower admirably suited to small seeds, &c.]

Pharbitis Learii.—Last November I divided off a portion of a tan-bed in one of our stoves, and filled it with strong rich turfy soil for this prince of climbers. It continued growing all the winter; by the end of April it began to flower, but still kept on growing, and now it runs over two stoves, producing from 300 to 500 flowers daily. Its flowering in such profusion does not seem to hinder its growth in the least; its habit is peculiar in this respect, and may be taken advantage of by the amateur to furnish his greenhouse with flowering plants of it at pleasure; but first let me mention how I stumbled on the plan I am going to recommend. When a plant of this species comes to a flowering age, it produces two kinds of shoots at the same time: one set twines and flowers at every joint; the other neither twines nor flowers, but hangs down from the rafters, or runs along the ground, rooting at every joint like a Strawberry runner. This being its natural mode of extending and increasing itself, people take advantage of it for multiplying their plants; but plants so produced from the barren shoots, if you will allow me to call them so, seldom or never flower the first season; whereas cuttings or layers taken from the flowering shoots go on flowering as if not removed from the parent plant. I have several plants from barren shoots last spring, one of which runs over our Orchidaceous house without any signs of its flowering this season. I had seen several such results last autumn during a tour through the midland counties. Other plants of my early produce I planted out in the borders of the conservatory; a lofty structure attached to a suite of living-rooms and well adapted for displaying climbers—these soon reached the top of the house, but probably will not flower this season as I thought they would. This seemed the more vexatious after I recommended and got executed an expensive alteration in the inside of the conservatory for the better display of climbers. Not to be driven from my original intention of having this climber in flower the first season in the conservatory, I layered long flowering shoots in 48-pots in the stove: they soon filled the pots with roots, were then removed to the borders of the conservatory, and are now going on growing and flowering as if on their parent plant; only not growing so fast, owing to the different temperature. We take off other plants in the same way, from 5 to 20 feet long, flowering from top to bottom, for training over wires in large pots and boxes. Indeed, one may take off three or four of these flowering layers to-day, plant them round the side of a very large box or pot, and train them over wires of any size or shape according to the length of the shoots, and they will be in full blossom to-morrow, and to a common observer would appear as an established old flowering plant. Although this could be done in so short a time for any particular purpose, it is not the best way to have fine flowers and healthy foliage. After the layers are cut from the parent plant, they ought to be potted progressively, and the shoots trained up the rafters of the stove till the plants are established in as large pots as it would be convenient to move about, when they ought to be brought for the change into the greenhouse or conservatory. I shall plant out some established plants in this way against the open wall about the middle or end of July, and I expect to have some flowers on them if the autumn is mild.—*D. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.*

Potatoes for Horses.—I am willing to give an *Essex Gardener*, or any one else, all the information in my power with respect to my mode of feeding my horse with roasted Potatoes. The quantity it may be proper to give a horse per diem I am not prepared to state: I give my horse about two-thirds of a peck for his supper, and I am of opinion, when he has slow work to do, the same quantity may be given to advantage at any time of the day; but I would not give a horse Potatoes immediately before I was going a journey in haste with him. As a proof that this mode of feeding is good, I may state that my horse, as fresh and sound as ever he was, is eleven years old, and I have had him seven years. If the Potatoes are roasted till they are brown, or till all the moisture is out of them, they will do very well; but if roasted till the skins are black, there is no objection to it. The horse eats all; but if not cut into slices of moderate thickness before they are put over the fire, it is well to crush them a little, lest a horse in his eagerness to devour them should choke himself. If a horse should have two feeds of Potatoes in a day, I am of opinion that with regular gentle exercise he will do very well with only one good feed of Oats. No water with the Potatoes; but if one-third of Swedish Turnips sliced be mixed with the Potatoes, I think it is an improvement to the feed: the Turnips are not to be cooked. A little Bran in a dry state, or scalded, or Grains, does well. As to the saving of expense to be effected by this mode of feeding, I have made no calculation; but should a feed of Oats cost, say 4*d.*, and a feed of roasted Potatoes 2*d.*, then on one feed 2*d.* would be saved, on two 4*d.*; and this plan continued for a year would be a saving of something more than 6*l.* I will only add one more observation for the *Essex Gardener*, "Quid nocebit tentare?" What harm to try? Having tried, he can proceed or stay his hand, as he shall find the mode of feeding beneficial or otherwise. It may be observed that where persons grow Potatoes in large quantities, there are generally many small Potatoes, and many that are not in a very fit state for the table or the market. These, if in a sound state, will do well for a horse, and thus a considerable saving of expense will be effected.—*A Cottage Gardener.*

Salvia patens.—"S." does not specify whether his plant whose buds fall off (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 413,) is in a pot, or the open ground. The plant has grown luxuriantly, and flowered profusely with me in the open ground in a very sandy soil, both last year and this, and certainly never sheds its buds. As the seeds seldom ripen, the empty calyx falls off a few days after the flower. It may be well, however, to mention that the plant is not hardy enough to stand ordinary winters. It bears a good deal of frost in spring, if planted out early; but every single plant, protected or unprotected, was killed with me last winter, in a very favourable soil, where Salvia cardinalis and Tigridia Pavonia escaped unhurt. The only plant which escaped was against a hot wall, planted with Fuchsia fulgens and Convolvulus stans, and even this is not now so forward by three weeks as plants preserved in the greenhouse and turned out.—*J. R.*

Stanhópea oculáta.—A plant mentioned in the last *Chronicle* as now blooming with me is in such extreme perfection, that I am vain enough to think it worthy of further notice. The plant is comparatively a small one, having been imported in 1836, by Messrs. Low, of Clapton, and its new bulbs formed last year are only seven. It has now upon it, expanded at one time, 69 flowers upon 9 spikes, forming a mass of bloom about 2ft. broad by 18in. deep. As the flowers of this species seldom last in beauty more than three days, it is probable that we never see the finest specimens at horticultural exhibitions, it being difficult so to time their blooming as to bring them out in perfection. But the plants generally shown present a succession of spikes instead of a mass of contemporaneous flowers, and therefore fall far short of the extraordinary beauty of a specimen like this. I am inclined to think that its perfection is the result of the following treatment, which I recommend to the experience of cultivators. When the flower-spikes fade, the plant is generally left in a warm greenhouse, moderately shaded, for six weeks or two months, where although frequently syringed it is much drier than in the stove. The bulbs, which are exceedingly shrunk by the effort of flowering, continue for some time shrivelled, though they gradually resume a degree of plumpness. As soon as the new shoots appear, and not till then, the plant is removed to the stove, and receives the ordinary treatment, special care being taken that the bulbs once perfected never shrink for want of water. Two years that this treatment has been pursued, viz. in 1837-8 and 1840-1, the growth was peculiarly strong, and the bloom appeared all at once; the two other years the plant was returned to the stove immediately after flowering, its shoots were neither so numerous nor so strong, and the flower-spikes appeared irregularly and in succession. Under the treatment recommended, the plant, having flowered about the last week in June or 1st of July, begins to grow in September, and the flower-buds appear the first week in May. When well grown, S. oculata always produces two shoots from every old bulb, and two flower-spikes from every new one. The plant is grown on a frame or inverted basket of elder wood, and is of course suspended.—*John Rogers, Seven Oaks.*

Education of Gardeners.—I quite agree with you on the value of education in a gardener, and I think much might be done by a normal school for gardeners—say at the Horticultural Society—and some three or four good elementary works on the practice of gardening and the elements of vegetable physiology. Your own "Theory of Horticulture" would stand at the head of this class: and by degrees schools in the great towns might be formed where there are horticultural societies or botanic gardens, as at Liverpool, Exeter, Edinburgh, &c. In the mean time, one suffers from the transition state. The good old-fashioned rule-of-thumb man is fast going out, and has been succeeded by the young smatterer, with very little theory, and no practical knowledge, and an abundant crop of conceit. I have two small gardens; in one I have a young gentleman who has a capital reason for ruining all my trees by theoretical pruning; he spoils my grapes, and I get no vegetables, and few flowers; but he has a reason for all he does, and promises that the next year—the to-morrow of the sluggard—is to do much. I am obliged to suffer under him, as he is the third of his class; I cannot afford a first-rate artist. At another garden I have a fine old fellow, of the old school, full of prejudices—will not hear of the rationale of anything—spurs and chops my trees about—robs my farm-yard of all the manure, and after all my prophecies as to his ignorance, &c., I find his garden the only place from which I can obtain either fruit or flowers in perfection. As this class will soon have passed away, pray make haste to educate a class of successors, and I know no one means better for that purpose than the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*—*K.*

Deformed Roses.—The deformity complained of by your correspondents in the Rose-trees arises, no doubt, from the cause you have mentioned, that of having been too much forced by the warm weather of the past spring. From my own observation I am inclined to think that soil with some descriptions of Roses produces similar effects. Whilst residing in the county of Essex I had occasion to fill up a broad and deep ditch, which I did with the soil from a very old bank at the foot of which was a ditch which carried off the soil and filth from the house. The newly-made border on the site of the old ditch was, in consequence, of the richest description: in this several varieties of Roses were planted, amongst them a Rose of peculiar beauty and fragrance (I do not know the name), the outside petals light, darkening towards the centre, growing on its own stool. On its first breaking into bud I was surprised at finding a second bud pushed through the centre of several of the flowers, and in many instances a third bud, the others surrounded by leaflets; every ensuing year it was the same. I found also that Brown's Superb, planted in the same soil, was inclined to throw up buds in a similar manner. I send you a specimen of the Petronelle, which even exceeds my former Rose-tree; it is a very vigorous strong-growing standard, planted in a rich loam; last year it showed no symptoms of this disease. I have little doubt that the deformity in the first Rose was the effect of soil, in the other the warmth of the spring.—*Walter Henry Hill.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 5th.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., V. P., in the Chair. The Viscountess Hawarden, J. W. Hartshorne, P. Z. Cox, H. C. Wise, E. Davis, and E. Edwards, Esqrs., were elected. Mr. Cuthill exhibited a well grown specimen of Lisianthus Russellianus, with two large purple flowers; this plant is seldom seen in good health, in consequence of its being treated too hardily; to insure success, it must be grown in a good greenhouse. Besides the Lisianthus, Mr. Cuthill sent a brace of Snow's Horticultural Prize Cucumbers, for which a Banksian certificate was given; they were remarkable for their great length. From Messrs. Fairbairn, of Clapham, there were six handsome specimens of rare Heaths; the kinds were ampullacea rubra, metuliflora bicolor, viridiflora, jasminiflora alba, eximia, and Parmentieriana; a banksian medal was awarded for them. Mr. Jackson exhibited fine seedling Pelargoniums, named Princess Amelia of Saxe Weimar, Lady Canning, Princess Anna, Marchioness of Exeter, and Duchess of Northumberland. Mr. Wilson, gr. to W. Daubuz, Esq., also sent some excellent seedlings, the most desirable among which were Enchantress, Camilla, and Anna. From Mr. Caines were his seedling Pelargonium called Rising Sun, and three others, and Mr. Chapman brought another, with specimens of his Black Grape named Prince Albert. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., sent a collection of cut flowers of Orchidaceæ, among which were a new species of Maxillaria from Demarara, with pale yellowish-brown flowers, somewhat like Deppei in form: the variety of Cattleya Mossiæ called superba, and the singular green-flowered Acranthes grandiflora; besides these and a few other

Orchidaceæ, there were two flowers of Aristolochia labiosa, remarkable for their singular form, but possessing a most unpleasant odour. A specimen of a new species of Quisqualis, raised from Indian seeds, was sent from the nursery of Messrs. Lucombe and Pince; it is said to bloom freely in a dwarf state; the flowers are much redder than the old kind, but they have not their scent; a Banksian medal was awarded for it. A collection of Pinks were sent by the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, and 18 seedling Fuchsias from Mr. J. Smith. Mr. Myatt exhibited specimens of his new seedling Strawberry British Queen, for a description of which see p. 427. Some beautifully-forced Peaches and Nectarines from Mr. Lumsden, gr. to H. Bevan, Esq., gained a Knightian medal; the Peaches were Noblesse, and much higher coloured than usual, and the Nectarines were Elruge. A. V. Salame, Esq., exhibited four Turkish Cucumbers, raised from seeds brought from Constantinople and Scio; one of the kinds produced some good-sized fruit on a warm border last year, and all may be grown in a common frame without linings. Mrs. Marryatt sent some Myatt's Pine Strawberries; they were well ripened and of excellent quality, and judging from this sample, they seem to succeed well at Wimbledon. Mr. Hooker exhibited a splendid collection of cut Roses, including most of the better varieties. The plants from the Garden included a handsome specimen of Fuchsia Thompsoniana, a graceful-habited variety; Silene laciniata, which had been treated as a greenhouse plant, and was a beautiful object, and the fine orange-scarlet Rondeletia speciosa. Among the cut flowers were Mandevilla suaveolens, a greenhouse climber of easy culture, which produces an abundance of large clusters of sweet-scented white blossoms, and Alstrœmeria pulchella, tricolor, and flava, grown out of doors; they stood the winter of 1827-8, and are in fact as hardy as any common herbaceous plant.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 6th.—Mr. Major in the Chair. Messrs. Fyffe, Dowler, and Rendle were elected. A seedling Carnation was sent by Messrs. Brown and Atwell for the opinion of the Society, which was as follows:—Colour brilliant, form and pod good, and although desirable, yet not first-rate. Mr. Small sent a seedling Pink, called Kent's Gipsy, on which the following opinion was given:—Flower full, tolerably well laced, but not superior to many varieties in cultivation.

Herts Horticultural Show.—The second and principal show was held on June 24th. The display of Plants, Roses, Fruit, &c., surpassed that at any former exhibition, and elicited the approbation of the large assemblage present. The Roses exhibited by Mr. Chauncey were the chief attraction. The beauty of these flowers, and the skilful manner in which they were arranged, captivated every one present. Mr. Francis, of Hertford, exhibited a large collection of Greenhouse Plants, select new Geraniums, Heartseases, and Roses. Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt, exhibited a large and extensive collection of Roses. The collection of Ericas were much better than they had been heretofore. The cut flowers were rich and extensive. The Pines, Grapes, and Peaches appeared remarkably fine. Our description would be very imperfect if we omitted to notice the many proofs of industry and skill in gardening which the cottagers' collection contained. Many specimens this collection possessed might not unworthily be placed side by side with those grown by the more opulent contributors. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Pines, 1st prize, Mr. Brown, gr. to Lady Meux; 2d, Mr. Tinsley, gr. to S. Adams, Esq. Black Grapes, 1st, Mr. Brown, gr. to Lady Meux; 2d, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper. White Grapes, 1st, Mr. Brown, gr. to Lady Meux; 2d, Mr. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq. Peaches, 1st, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper; 2d, Mr. Brown, gr. to Lady Meux. Nectarines, 1st, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper; 2d, Mr. Brown. Melons (Green Flesh,) 1st, Mr. Venables, gr. to W. Harrison, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Jerry, gr. to Lady Buller. Melons (Scarlet Flesh,) 1st, Mr. Venables, gr. to W. Harrison, Esq.; 2d, Mr. J. Dawson, gr. to Lord Melbourne; 3d, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper. Strawberries, 1st, G. Brassey, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Hale, gr. to Earl Rosebery; 3d, Mr. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq. Old Provins Rose, 1st, Mr. J. Dawson, gr. to Lord Melbourne; this prize was given by the late H. Cowper, Esq. Specimen Plant, 1st, Mr. Venables; 2d, Mr. Williams; 3d, Mr. Plumbly. Stove Plants, 1st, Mr. Venables. Orchideæ, 1st, Mr. Williams, gr. to C. Warner, Esq. Greenhouse Plants, 1st, Mr. Venables, gr. to W. Harrison, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to C. Dimsdale, Esq.; 3d, Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq. Miscellaneous Plants, 1st, Mr. Venables, gr. to W. Harrison, Esq.; 2d, Williams, gr. to J. Warner, Esq. Geraniums, Best Seedling, 1st, Mr. J. Hudson; 2d, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper. Cape Heaths, 1st, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Venables; 3d, Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq. Calceolarias, Herbaceous, 1st, Mr. Venables; 2d, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper; 3d, Mr. A. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq. Calceolarias, Shrubby, 1st, Mr. T. Dawson; 2d, Mr. Slowe; 3d, Mr. Williams. Roses, Dwarf Garden, in clusters, 30 varieties, 1st, Mr. Milne; 2d, Mr. Williams; 3d, Mr. Venables. Roses, 24 varieties, (including Noisette, China, and Bourbon,) 1st, Mr. Milne; 2d, Williams; 3d, Mr. Venables. A general selection of Roses, 1st, Mr. Milne. Pinks, in 12 varieties, 1st Mr. Garratt; 2d, Mr. J. Dawson. Ranunculus, 1st, Mr. Garratt. Heartsease, 1st, Mr. W. Hurst, gr. to J. Batho, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Garratt. British Plants in bloom, 1st, Mr. G. Spriggins; 2d, Mr. D. Spriggins. Cactus, 1st, Mr. Venables. Alstrœmerias, 1st, Mr. Slowe; 2d, Mr. Williams. Hydrangeas, 1st, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper. Fuchsias, 1st, Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq. Cockscombs, 1st, Mr. T. Dawson; 2d, Mr. Williams. Cut Flowers, 1st, Mr. Williams; 2d, Mr. Venables. Balsams, 1st, Mr. Williams. Extra Prizes were awarded to Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper, for Tricolor Geraniums; Mr. Plumbly, for Gloxinias; Mr. Slowe, for Blackheart Cherries and for a collection of Fruit; Mr. Hurst, for Dianthus barbatus; Mr. Bentley, gr. to J. M. Carter, Esq. for Cherries; Mr. Tinsley, for specimen plant. Besides these, nine prizes were awarded to cottagers.

Cheltenham Horticultural Association.—The third exhibition was held at the Montpelier Spa, on the 29th June. The afternoon being tolerably fine, a numerous company attended. The show was one of superior merit. Underneath we give a list of prizes, and to whom awarded.—FOR AMATEURS. Ranunculuses, stands of 5 blooms, 1st prize, Mrs. Eystone; 2d, Mr. Waine. Pinks, do., 1st prize, Mr. Waine; 2d, W. Pitt, Esq.; 3d, Mr. Heath. Roses, do., 1st prize, Capt. Webb; 2d, Capt. Newall; 3d, Miss C. Colmore. Collections of Pansies, 1st prize, Mr. Waine; 2d, Mrs. Dolphin. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize, Allamanda striatum, W. Pitt, Esq.; 2d, Nerium splendens, Miss Wallace. Geraniums, 1st prize, Conservative, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Gaines's King, W. Pitt, Esq. Hardy Plants, 1st prize, Capt. Newall; 2d, Anthurrhinum caryophyllaceum, Miss C. Colmore. Hardy Annuals, 1st prize, Schizanthus Hookeri, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Globe Amaranthus, Miss C. Colmore. Miscellaneous collections of six Plants, 1st prize, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Miss C. Colmore. Ornamental Basket of Cut Flowers, Miss C. Colmore. Collection of Wild Flowers, Capt. Newall. Melons, Scarlet Flesh, P. Thompson, Esq. Grapes, Dark, 1st prize, Black Hamburgh, Miss C. Colmore; 2d do., J. Taylor, Esq. Grapes, Light, 1st prize, Frontignac, J. Taylor, Esq. 2d, Royal Muscadine, Miss C. Colmore. Strawberries, the heaviest, 1st prize, Keen's Seedling, W. Pitt, Esq.; 2d do., Miss C. Colmore. Strawberries, the best-flavoured, 1st prize, Caroline, Lady Prim; 2d, Black Roseberry, Miss C. Colmore. Cherries, 1st prize, Elton, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2d, Eagle, P. Thompson, Esq. Currants, 1st prize, Red, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2d, White, P. Thompson, Esq. Raspberries, 1st prize, New Antwerp, Rev. F. Laing; 2d, Mrs. Blackman. Cauliflowers, 1st prize, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Rev. F. Laing. Early Beans, 1st prize, Longpod, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, W. Pitt, Esq. Peas, 1st prize, Matchless, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d do., Miss C. Colmore. Turnips, 1st prize, W. Pitt, Esq.; 2d, J. Taylor, Esq. Carrots, 1st prize, Mrs. Blackman; 2d, W. Pitt, Esq. Celery, W. Pitt, Esq. Artichokes, 1st prize, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Miss C. Colmore.—Medals. Best stand of 10 Roses, P. Thompson, Esq.; 2d, Miss C. Colmore. Best stand of 10 Pinks, Mr. Waine; 2d, W. Pitt, Esq.—Extra Prizes. Cucumbers, P. Thompson, Esq. Basket of Cut Flowers, W. Pitt, Esq. Collection of Plants, Lady Prinn. Fuchsia, Miss Wallace. Cabbage, P. Thompson, Esq.—NURSERYMEN AND COMMERCIAL GARDENERS. Ranunculuses, stand of 12 dissimilar blooms, Hodges. Pinks, 1st prize, Hodges's Gem, do. Jupiter, do. Mars, do. Sesostris, do. Elegance, do. Sirius, do. Cyclops, do. Pluto, do. Miss Kiely, do. Mountain Snow, do. Enchantress, Smith's Superb, Mr. Hodges; 2d prize, Lady Grey, Anna Boleyn, Earl of Cheltenham, Foster's King William, Joe Miller, Bexley Hero, Eclipse, Davies's Britannia, Hakins's Priam, Parry's Union, two Seedlings, Mr. Pipe. Roses, stand of 12 blooms, 1st prize, Mr. Arnott; 2d, Mr. Pipe; 3d, Mr. Hopwood. Pansies, best 36 varieties, Mr. Arnott; 2d, Mr. Pipe. Plants, best mixed collection of six, Mr. Pipe; 2d, Mr. Hodges; 3d, Mr. Arnott. Ornamental basket of Plants, 1st prize, Mr. Hodges; 2d, Mr. Arnott. Specimen Plant, 1st prize, Pimelea decussata, Mr. Hodges; 2d, Fuchsia fulgens, Mr. Arnott. Melons, Green Flesh, 1st, Mr. Hurlston; 2d, Mr. Dovey. Grapes, Dark, 1st prize, Black Hamburgh, Mr. Meggs. Strawberries, the heaviest, 1st prize, Elton, Mr. Dale; 2d, Wilmot's Superb, Mr. Ryder. Strawberries, the best-flavoured, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. Middlemiss; 2d, Elton Pine, Mr. Pipe. Cherries, 1st prize, Elton, Mr. Pipe; 2d, May Duke, Mr. Utterson. Currants, 1st prize, White Dutch, Mr. Utterson; 2d, Black, Mr. Hurlston. Raspberries, 1st Prize, Antwerp, Mr. Pipe; 2d, Mr. Dale. Cauliflowers, 1st prize, Early Dutch, Mr. Middlemiss; 2d, Mr. Bryan. Early Beans, 1st prize, Mr. Ryder; 2d, Mr. Middlemiss. Kidney Beans, 1st prize, Mr. Ryder; 2d, Mr. Dovey. Peas, 1st prize, Mr. Dovey; 2d, Mr. Middlemiss. Turnips, 1st prize, Mr. Middlemiss; 2d, Mr. Ryder. Carrots, 1st prize, Mr. Middlemiss; 2d, Mr. Ryder. Celery, 1st prize, Mr. Bryan; 2d, Mr. Middlemiss. Artichokes, 1st prize, Mr. Ryder; 2d, Mr. Dale.—Medals. Roses, collection of 15, 1st prize, Mr. Hodges; 2d, Mr. Pipe. Vegetables, best collection, Mr. Hurlstone; 2d, Mr. Dovey.—Extra Prizes. Collection of Plants, Mr. Hodges. Stand of Roses, do. Collection of Picotees, do. Collection of 24 cut Geraniums, Mr. Hodges. Potatoes, Mr. Middlemiss. Collection of Ericas, ventricosa, Mr. Arnott.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Tamworth Horticultural Society, June 30th.—Greenhouse. Collection of tender Annuals, Mr. Green. Geraniums, Mr. Green; Balsams, Mr. Green. Ranunculuses, 1st, E. Peel, Esq.; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Mr. Jas. Willcox. Roses, dark, 1st, Duke de Trevise, Mr. Green; 2d, unknown, R. C. Browne, Esq.; 3d, unknown, Mr. Holmes. Dark red, 1st and 3rd, George IV., Grandiflora, E. Peel, Esq.; 2d, Grand Pompada, R. C. Browne, Esq. Blush, 1st, unknown, Mr. Holmes; 2d, Administratrix, Mr. Greene. White, 1st, unknown, Mr. Holmes; 2d, ditto, Mr. Green. Moss, 1st, Crested Province, E. Peel, Esq.; 2d, unknown, Capt. Inge; 3rd, ditto, R. C. Browne, Esq. Striped, 1st, unknown, R. C. Browne, Esq. Pinks (Purple Laced), 1st, 2d, and 3d, Lord Calthorpe; 2 Seedlings, Mr. Cowderey. Red Laced, 1st, and 2d, Lord Codrington; Seedling, Mr. Clarke; 3d, Seedling, R. C. Browne, Esq. Selfs, 1st and 2d, Seedlings, R. C. Browne, Esq. Pansies, 1 pan of 12 named Flowers, Mr. Holmes. 1 pan of 6 do., ditto. 1 Seedling, Mr. J. Willcox; 2d, ditto, Mr. Holmes. Fruit: Cherries, 1st, May Duke, Mr. J. Willcox; 2d do., Capt. Inge. Strawberries, 1st, Keen's Seedling, Mr. Jas. Harding; 2d, ditto, Capt. Inge. Currants, White, Mr. Jas. Harding; 1st, Apples, Mr. Jas. Willcox. Raspberries, 1st and 2d, Capt. Inge. Cucumbers, 1st brace, R. C. Browne, Esq.; 2d ditto, Capt. Inge. Vegetables: Peas, 1st, Mr. Wheeley; 2d, Capt. Inge. Potatoes, 1st and 2d, Mr. Wheeley; 3d, ditto, E. Peel, Esq. Artichokes, 1st, Capt. Inge. Onions, 1st, Autumn-sown, E. Peel, Esq. 1st, Spring-sown, Mr. Samuel Keen. Turnips, 1st and 2d, Mr. Wheeley. Carrots, Mr. Harding. Windsor Beans, 1st, Mr. Harding. Lettuce, 1st, Drumhead, Mr. Willcox; 2d, ditto, E. Peel, Esq. Cauliflower, 1st, Mr. S. Keen. Cabbage, 1st, E. Peel, Esq.; ditto, 2d, Mr. Harding. Turnip Radish, 1st, Mr. Harding. In addition to these, 23 prizes were awarded to cottagers.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

SALVIA HIANS. Gaping Sage. *(Hardy Herbaceous Plant.)*—This is a very ornamental hardy herbaceous plant, introduced from Cashmere, by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company. It was first met with by Dr. Royle's collectors, and afterwards by M. Jacquemont, in upland pastures. Certainly it is one of the gayest of our perennials, in consequence of the striking contrast between the white and blue of its large flowers. This perennial grows about a foot high, and flowers in May and June. It is easily increased by dividing the whole plant in the autumn or spring, is perfectly hardy, and was raised from Cashmere seeds received from Dr. Royle in 1839. The seedling plants will not flower before the second season.—*Bot. Reg.*

CYMBIDIUM PUBESCENS. Downy-lipped Cymbidium. *(Stove Epiphyte.*—Although the woods of Sincapore have been so often examined by Botanists, it seems as if the forms of vegetation there were inexhaustible. This species was met with by Mr. Cuming, who sent it to Messrs. Loddiges. It is quite distinct from all the species previously published, although no doubt allied to C. Finlaysonianum and bicolor. From the former it differs in having shorting racemes, smaller flowers, and a hairy lip, with the lamellæ nearest the end destitute of any appendage. From C. bicolor also the short racemes and hairy lip divide it; but it corresponds with that species in the remarkable character of a shallow bag being present at the base of the lip. Although not very conspicuous, the rich crimson green and yellow markings give the flowers a gay appearance.—*Bot. Reg.*

POTENTILLA INSIGNIS. Specious Cinquefoil. *(Hardy Perennial.)*—The genus Potentilla abounds in species, or what are called so, of which there is no recent general enumeration, and concerning which there is the greatest difficulty in coming to any satisfactory conclusion. It is a hardy perennial, requiring the same treatment as the old Potentilla atrosanguinea, flowering from June to September. It was raised from seeds received from the East India Company through Dr. Royle, and seems very common in the North of India, as it is nearly in every collection of seeds received from that part of the world. It may be the means of producing some beautiful hybrids, with either P. atrosanguinea or P. nepalensis; and we should expect that they will some day rival the hybrid calceolarias, now so common.—*Bot. Reg.*

FUCHSIA CORDIFOLIA. Heart-leaved Fuchsia. *(Greenhouse Shrub.)*—Among the many novelties introduced by the Horticultural Society is another new Fuchsia, called the "heart leaved" by Mr. Bentham, which, although less beautiful than F. fulgens and corymbiflora, is a very striking plant, its habit being much better than that of either. It has a robust branched stem, which gives it a compact bushy appearance; the leaves are broad and deep green, whilst the stems are red, and the pendulous flowers are fully two inches long, produced singly, with the tube scarlet, and the tips of the calyx and petals greenish-yellow. The expectations entertained of it were rather disappointed when the first blooms were produced; but those which succeeded acquired more colour, and the original plant in the Society's garden is acquiring a very beautiful appearance. It will probably be a good species for crossing. Mr. Hartweg found it on the volcano of Xetuch, just below the peak, at the elevation of 10,000 feet above the sea.—*Bot. Reg.*

PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS. Mexican Mock Orange. *(Hardy Shrub.)*—A new hardy shrub, sent from Mexico by Mr. Hartweg, who found it at the farm called the Hacienda del Carmen. The specimen is little more than a foot high, grows upright, with slender branches, which are hairy when young. The leaves are small, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, slightly downy, and rather coarsely serrated. The flowers, which are large and cream-coloured, are terminal, solitary, and delightfully fragrant. From its neatness and compactness it will probably become a favourite flower for forcing.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Character of the Principal Regions of the Flora of Brazil.—The vegetable kingdom in Brazil presents in general a fixed character, especially if the tropical regions be considered. This exhibits itself in the great exuberance of the ramifications of leaves, in a profusion of flowers and fruits, and in the absence of those organs which arise from stunted growth or imperfect development, such as thorns and spines. Thus, one sees gigantic herbaceous plants loaded with dark green foliage, and flower stems adorned with blossoms glowing with every colour; though the reds, violets, and yellows are more abundant than blues and whites. The bark of trees is thin in proportion to the size of the trunks, and it does not peel off as in North Holland, where the ground resembles a tan-yard, from the quantity of bark with which it is strewed. The greater number of plants are naked on their surface: it is chiefly in the extratropical parts, and in some elevated or saline situations, that we find a clothing of hair and down on the leaves, or other soft herbaceous parts. With the exception of some genera, such as Chorisia, Pachira, Eriodendron, Bombax, Wittelsbachia, Lasiandra, and many Orchidaceæ, the flowers are not so large and magnificent as in the Flora of Southern India, though larger than is common in other tropical regions. The extraordinary variations in the same species, caused by situation, climate, and age, characterise this tropical vegetation, and make the study of it not a little difficult. The size and shape of leaves, especially at the base and apex, their degree of hairiness, their texture and thickness, inflorescence, outline, (and in a less degree colour,) vary infinitely, according as the species grows fully exposed to the light of the sun, or in the shade; on lofty hills, or on low ground; on elevated plains, or on river-banks; in stony places, on decayed dung, or or moving sands. Frequently one and the same tree, if growing half in the light and half in shade, will exhibit different degrees of hairiness in the different parts, as is observed with the Mango (Mangifera indica): and the fruit differs in the quantity of its saccharine, aromatic, and resinous secretions as it may chance to be produced by one or another branch. Another circumstance that distinguishes the Flora of Brazil, is a great disparity in the size of the parts of leaves and flowers, according to their age, to the season of the year, and to locality. Many species produce flowers when very young, and then the foliage and blossoms are of small size: others require a great degree of maturity in the wood in order to bear fruit, and are at first sparingly clothed with blossoms; sometimes in every part. The leaves of fruit-bearing individuals are often 3 or 4 times as large as those of the same plant in a state of flower, and their substance and texture are equally altered. The leaves of those trees which in the spring, that is, after the rainy season, usually expand rapidly, are at first thin and delicate, but by degrees they become so thick and leathery, that specimens from the same tree, gathered at different periods, will frequently appear, to a botanist accustomed to European forms, as belonging to a different species. It is the same when an individual of the same species grows in the moist primitive forests along the sea-shore, and in the dry forests in the interior of the country seldom refreshed with rain. In the latter case the ramification, the thorns, the reticulation of the leaves are much more copious than upon the coast. It is, therefore, not surprising that many species should be introduced into systematic works, whose right to that rank will be doubtful, until they are more studied in their original localities. Another circumstance must also be taken into consideration, especially as it will necessarily escape the traveller who passes hastily through the country—namely, the formation of hybrids, and the difference of the flowers in the two sexes of the same individual. There can be no doubt that the numerous insects in Brazil industriously visit the expanded blossoms, and produce the same effects as in Europe. Great accuracy and much time will also be required to prove that variations in growth, inflorescence, and the leafing, are not occasioned by differences of sex in the numerous polygamous and diœcious plants that occur in the Flora of Brazil.—*Abstracted from Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

Canadian Poplars.—The Canada Poplars planted on the banks of the river Stour, near the Dean's Mill, Canterbury, have attained an extraordinary size. One of the largest is about 80 feet high, and with a trunk 16 feet in circumference at 4 feet from the ground. This magnificent tree divides into three enormous branches at 8 feet from the ground. There is a curious circumstance attached to these trees, viz., that all the branches that hang over the river have a descending direction, so great in some cases that the points frequently grow into the water, while those that are on the land side extend in a perfectly horizontal direction. This is an example of the effect of wind upon the growth of trees: the branches over the water are borne down by the wind, which meeting with less resistance from the surface of the water than it does from the surface of the land, the pressure is so great that those branches of a tree that extend over the water soon become pendent in direction. Near the Canada Poplars is one very large specimen of Abele that has attained the height of 90 feet, with a trunk 11½ feet in circumference at 5 feet from the ground, and forms a truly beautiful object.—*M.*

Turpin on the Globules of Milk.—They vegetate and nourish themselves in this substance exactly like the globules of the blood, the lymph or nervous mass, or the bulbs of the hair: in short, like all those elementary organisms, of which the organic structure consists, and which derive their support from the surrounding slimy fluid. They are composed of two vesicles, and contain smaller

globules, together with oil producing a greasy substance; their size extends to 100th of a millimeter; when exposed to some degree of warmth they become four times this size and then burst. They still vegetate in an independent manner, as the outer skin breaks, and pushes out the inner branches, which become entangled like the axes of potatoes germinating in a darkened cellar. They at length become Penicillum glaucum, and plant themselves by means of buds and seeds, particularly on the surface of milk, of cream, and of cheese. If the globules are placed between two glasses with a little water, they soon germinate, and change to the Penicillum glaucum, which radiates on all sides and bears fruit. They may be preserved in this manner for a whole year. The sleep-apples (Schlaffäpfel) of the rose, the excrescences of which, under the name of Erineum, were conceived to be fungi, are no more independent plants than the hairs of animals are independent creatures. If, however, in the one case the cells, and in the other the bulbs of the hair, did not come forth till after the death of the body, we should consider them as independent plants. This is the case with the globules of milk. What then can a portion of organic matter be said to be? Nothing but a mass of innumerable globules endowed with vital energies, which only wait a favourable opportunity to develop themselves. The leaven of bread, according to Cagnard Latour, is nothing but a similar mass of globules. I, therefore, perceive no difference between the globules of milk and the cells of animals and of plants, which are prolonged into hairs. Additional proofs are thus constantly afforded of the principle which I announced in my work published in 1805, under the title of "Procreation," that an organic body consists of nothing more than a mass of Infusoria, and that procreation is nothing more than the aggregation of Infusoria, spermatic animalcules of which do not naturally consist of defined species, but of simple vesicles or slime.—*Microscopic Journal.* [M. Turpin is dead. Peace to his ashes! Let us hope that such speculations as this are dead with him. We have seen many a paradox maintained by clever people, but none more absurd than that of M. Turpin, that a man is a mass of infusorial animalcules.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Wood and Son's Nursery, Woodlands, Maresfield.—This Nursery consists of some acres of land reclaimed from Ashdown Forest, in the midst of which it is situated, on a bank facing the east, but the opposite bank being covered with rich woods, breaks the force of the winds. The soil is a fine deep loam, with a gravelly subsoil, and the luxuriance with which everything grows bears testimony to its fertility. A very large Wistaria sinensis, planted only nine years, has a stem 18 inches in circumference at three feet from the ground, and the branches spread over a trellis, and to the top of the dwelling-house. The Roses, however, are the chief object here, and form indeed quite a forest. The collection is one of the most extensive we have seen, and we can only mention the best in each section, omitting, or only recording the names of those which have been previously noticed in p. 384 and 438. Sempervirens.—Felicité perpetuelle, small double cream-coloured, a specimen trained over a trellis, covered upwards of 60 square feet, and was quite dazzling; Princess Louise, creamy white and rose; and Princess Marie, fine reddish pink. Ayrshire:—Alice Grey, beautiful large blush; Myrrh-scented, blush, remarkable for its peculiar aromatic odour; and Ruga, pale flesh. Bourbon.—Crimson, purplish crimson, velvety; and Gracilis fine bright rose colour. Multiflora.—Laure Davoust, fine deep pink; and Rubra, small, compact, rose colour. Hybrid climbing.—The Garland, small pink, lilac, and blush, very changeable; this variety flowers in immense clusters; on one branch of a rather large specimen that we saw, there could not have been less than 700 flowers; and Wells' white, which also produces immense clusters of blossoms. All the above-mentioned kinds are strong-growers and free-flowerers, and therefore admirably adapted for training up pillars, dead trees, or over trellis-work. Briars.—Mossy, double-rose, bud quite mossy; Rose Angle, double bright pink, and Scarlet, beautiful crimson scarlet; the two first-named possess the fragrance of the common Sweet Briar. Gallica.—A' Fleurs à feuilles marbrées, a singular variety with variegated leaves and deep blush flowers, marbled with red; Anarelle, double, deep lilac blush; Belle de Marly, large, rose mottled with lilac, a good show flower; Caragéon, globular, large blush; D'Aguesseau, large deep crimson, very double; Duc de Trevise, crimson, edged and striped with purple, remarkably double and compact, and is a good model for a show rose; Duc d'Orléans ponctué, bright rose, distinctly spotted with white; La Mistriwa, fine velvety purple, very dark indeed; Madame Damoreau, large deep reddish crimson; Peacock's Queen Adelaide, fine velvety purple; Tricolor d'Orléans, purplish ground, distinctly striped with white; William the Conqueror, dark crimson, very double, splendid. Moss.—A' Feuilles d'Agathe, small pale flesh, in very large clusters; Aspalathe, white and rose, with curious small sepals; Double, fine dark red, clustered; De Neuilly, single pinkish lilac, very pretty; Ecarlate, fine bright rose; and Striped pale flesh, striped with pink; in addition to these we noticed seven or eight newly-imported sorts, some of which appeared distinct. Provence:—Duchesne, superb large blush; Fringed—in some collections this is arranged with the mosses, but as a proof that it ought to be placed among the Provences, we noticed a plant, where even on the same branch some of the sepals were fringed, and others plain like the common Cabbage rose; Bullée, rose colour, with singular blistered leaves; Spotted, fine deep rose, spotted, globular, large and double; New Unique panaché, an improvement on the old striped unique; and Wilberforce, a very bright cherry, almost Scarlet. Hybrid Provence.—La Volupté, vivid rose, cupped, large, and double; L'Ingenue, pure white, tinged with yellow; Pompone de la Queue, fine blush; and Reine des Belges, very double, pure white. Alba.—Elise, deep flesh, double, very pretty; La Séduisante, delicate rose, prettily cupped; Naissance de Vénus, compact, deep blush; Sophie de Marseille, very double, blush, and Vénus grenouille, with a white centre, the buds of this variety are quite green. Damask.—Antinoüs, crimson, white with a rosy centre, cupped; Eliza Vibert, large, fine, deep blush, an abundant flowerer; Madame de Maintenon, rose edged with white. Hybrid China.—A l'odeur de Pâte d'Amande, globular, bright red, with a peculiar almond-like scent; Aurora, large rosy lilac, striped with white—spotted; Bon et Mince, fine globular rosy lilac; Baini, No. 1, large bright rose, highly scented, with remarkably red wood; Capitaine Sissolet, rich rose, the petals almost of the same consistence as those of a Camellia; Coutard, large bright rose, flowers in fine clusters; Daphne, bright red, shaded with salmon, habit of the plant very compact; Daubenton, bright crimson, beautifully shaded; General Lamarque, a very dark crimson, with quite a brown tint; Lady Stuart, large globular blush, clustered; La Quintinie, large, deep rose, very double; La Sensitive, pale flesh, with curiously-cut petals; Lord John Russell, bright cherry-colour, veined and marbled; Maréchal Mortier, rich dark purple, beautiful; Probus Empereur, large, double, violet-purple; Prométhée, fine rosy lilac—an extraordinary bloomer; Robin Hood, very deep rose, globular, and cupped; Rosine Dupont, purple, striped with scarlet, very double; and Wandhuisson, very bright red, shaded with purple. Perpetual.—La Magnanime, deep rose, curiously veined, blotched, and marbled; La Mienne, small, double, compact, deep red; Rose du Roi, deep crimson—of this variety we saw several beds of plants on their own roots, which dotted the ground with a superb carpet; Torrida, rich deep crimson, quite velvety; and Triomphe de Montmorency, fine deep red. Hybrid Perpetual.—Aubernon, large, deep crimson; Edward Jesse, rich purple-crimson; Louis Buonaparte, fine deep rose; Princesse Hélène, splendid rose, beautifully veined; and William Jesse, large pinkish rose. Bourbon.—Acidalie; Bouquet de Flore; De Neuilly; Gloire des Rosamènes; Henri, fine blush white; Julie de Loynnes, beautiful double white, cupped, and clustered; Phillipart, fine shaded rose; and Queen of the Bourbons. China.—Don Carlos, cream-colour, tinted with yellow; Macrophylla, beautiful reddish pink—always in bloom; and Reine de Lombardie, fine crimson. Tea scented.—Calliope, fine yellowish-white; Ceis, blush, with a pink centre; Fragrantissima, beautiful deep pink, shaded with salmon, very sweet; Goubault; Grandiflora, large, deep pink; Le Pactole; Mansais; Nina, superb large blush; Niphetos, large, globular, pale lemon; Pharaon, deep carmine; and Strombio. We saw a number of standard Tea Roses growing freely, which had stood out uninjured during the last winter, without having had any protection. Noisette.—Aimee Vibert, pure white, producing large clusters, and almost always in flower; Boulogne, cupped, very small, double, dark velvet; Fellemberg, beautiful bright red; Hudsoni, blush white, with a rosy centre, and having quite the odour of a tea rose; Jaune Desprez, growing everywhere in great luxuriance, and quite uninjured by the winter; Miss Glegg, superb pure white, beautifully cupped; Vitellina, pure white, with a salmon, and sometimes quite an orange centre—splendid; and Wells' Red, No. 21, rich red and pink—the flowers are produced in the most graceful clusters. Musk.—La Princesse de Nassau, pale straw colour, very highly scented. Microphylla.—Pourpre du Luxembourg, fine dark red; and Triomphe de Machecoul rose, beautifully edged with white, cupped, and very large. Bracteata.—Lucida duplex, fine large double white, with glossy foliage; and Maria Leonida, beautiful white, with a rosy centre. We observed a large number of standard Roses between 10 feet and 12 feet, with several kinds grafted on each; some trained like umbrellas were splendid.—*July 5.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Having spoken in a former number of grouping Orchidaceæ according to their necessary treatment, we proceed to offer a few more observations upon the same subject, for which the beautiful genus Cœlógyne is selected, as it occupies at present the attention of most cultivators, having baffled the skill of many to cultivate it successfully. Our method of treatment has been derived from notes made of the native localities and habits of the East Indian kinds, by which means many have flowered in the collection here in high perfection. The species most worthy of notice are Wallichiana, maculata, præcox, Gardneriana, interrupta, Cumingii, elata, cristata, barbata, and intermedia. The first three require a similar treatment, their habit and locality corresponding. We will suppose their pseudo-bulbs to be in a state of rest without foliage (both of which are annual, the old pseudo-bulbs perishing after the new ones are formed). In this state, they should be kept in a cool and dry temperature, where they will commence their growth and flower; their blossoms are protruded from long sheathing envelopes, which rise from the base of the old bulb; when the flowers have faded the leaves are protruded from the same envelopes, and the young pseudo-bulbs are gradually formed at their base. As soon as the flowers are faded, the plants should be potted with great care, reducing the old ball only when it has become soured or hard, and then with extreme caution. They must be repotted in turfy peat or sphagnum, mixed with potsherds, and removed to a higher temperature, where they must have plenty of light and liberal supplies of water, and remain until they have finished their growths; after which the supply of water must be gradually diminished, and as soon as their leaves assume a paler colour remove them to the cool, dry situation they occupied before.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Suckers should be detached from the fruiting plants before the fruit is fully swelled, or whenever they appear sufficiently matured for removal, which is when the stems at their union with the parent plant assume a brown appearance; they should be taken off carefully without injury, or disturbing the old plants in their pots, by pressing with the thumb first downwards to loosen them, and then twisting them out, which requires caution, as they are readily broken at the neck, and thereby rendered useless. Providence or other kinds, which it is desirable to increase to the utmost, may, as soon as their fruit is cut, have their leaves shortened, their decayed roots removed, and repotted into smaller pots, plunging them to the rims; they will then produce suckers in proportion to the strength of the plants. Cease watering when the fruit appears full swelled; it is too often the practice to give water abundantly at this period, and after, for the sake of weight, to the detriment of quality; size should always be made of secondary consideration to flavour, at least by private growers; although we have said, cease watering, we do not mean it should be left off suddenly, but be gradually lessened at the root as the fruit approaches maturity. Give occasional waterings with manure-water; maintain a moist atmosphere, and give air as often and as abundantly as the weather will permit.

Vinery.—Continue to act upon the advice given in our last for removing laterals, &c. Give air early in the morning, and at every favourable opportunity. Should a continuance of dry weather occur, the borders may be watered: manure-water will be found beneficial. The flues (where used), and every other part of the early houses, should be cleaned as soon as the vines have matured their products for the season, the wood work painted, and the glass cleaned, even if the wood-work does not need it badly, for its preservation; one thin coat will repay the trouble, in appearance and cleanliness; attending to these things now, prevents confusion and delays at the commencement of the next forcing season.

Peach-house.—Continue to keep the young wood neatly tied in, the superfluous laterals pinched off, and use means for preventing the increase of insects or mildew. Where the fruit is changing colour, water may be thrown down whilst air is on the house; but not more than will evaporate before the house is closed. Air can scarcely be admitted too freely, as in vineries the flues and other parts of the early house should be thoroughly cleaned.

Fig-house.—Pinch the terminal buds of young shoots as previously recommended, and preserve a moist atmosphere with a free circulation of air.

Melons may be grown at this season without artificial bottom-heat: but a regular heat maintained by linings is far preferable, as their successful culture becomes precarious if the season should become unpropitious. Great care should be taken in impregnating the Persian kinds, as they are readily hybridized by insects, and produce varieties inferior to the parents; in this manner the true Ispahan, Germack, and striped Hautbois have been lost by many; we grow them in a house, and find it necessary to protect the young fruit with thin gauze from insects, whilst in flower. Remove superfluous shoots, water and give air as before.

Cucumbers.—Attend to the regular stopping and distribution of bearing shoots, the removal of weakly ones, bad leaves, deformed fruit, &c. Those sown in the open ground for producing Gherkins should have the soil beneath their vines littered with straw or grass, to prevent the sun scorching their roots, which are near the surface, and also the fruit being splashed with soil from heavy rains.

Out-door Department.

The weather has been so favourable for the transplanting of all autumn and winter crops, that we may presume most persons have taken advantage of it; those who have yet to transplant may continue to do so with Winter Greens, successions of Cauliflower, Broccoli, &c.

Beans.—Pinch off their tops as they come into bloom, and earth-up the advancing crops.

Cardoons.—Keep free from weeds, and the surface-soil loosened about them.

Lettuce.—Sow for succession.

Peas.—Stake neatly as they advance.

Salading.—Attend to regular sowings, blanching, &c.

Orchard.—Keep the fruit-borders constantly free from weeds, and loosened with the hoe; continue the regulation of the young wood in wall-trees and espaliers. Vines must have constant attention in stopping, thinning, &c.; they are usually left too thick of branches, to the prevention of fruit and wood ripening. Budding may be commenced when the bark will rise freely. Pot Strawberries for forcing, if not already done: at page 437 the Editor remarks the difficulty of growing Myatt's Pine Strawberry, it may be useful to some if we relate a method by which we have succeeded in cultivating this very superior variety. After repeatedly losing the kind, some runners were procured from London in the autumn, which were potted in small pots, and placed in a sheltered situation, with slight protection during the severest weather; early in the March following they were planted upon a border, sloping to the west, which had received a good dressing with fresh loam from a pasture; after they were planted the surface was top-dressed with well-pulverized rotten dung; and they are now growing and fruiting most luxuriantly. We may just mention that other kinds treated in this manner have surpassed in the size and quality of their fruit any we have before seen, and none more so than the young plants of Keen's Seedling, which had been forced previously to being turned out.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Keep trained creepers neatly tied in and freed from dead leaves; syringe morning and evening overhead in clear, dry weather, and frequently moisten the pathways during the day; repot, propagate, and attend to cleanliness, as before recommended.

Greenhouse.—Half-shrubby and soft-wooded plants should have repottings as they require them; the early-flowered Geraniums should be cut down, and as soon as they have broken fresh buds, reduced to smaller pots for the winter. Put in cuttings of Geraniums, Calceolarias, &c.; give abundance of air, and water according to the weather: see that those plants placed out are neither water-logged nor suffering for want of it, and that none of their branches suffer by the wind.

Pits and Frames.—Where the succulents have been growing in dung-heat, some will have matured their growths; these should be raised from the bed, and their supply of water lessened previously to taking them into the house. Attend to potting young seedlings, &c.

Out-door Department.

Let neatness and regularity reign here; refill vacancies; take up ripe bulbs, continue to propagate Dianthus and all other desirable plants; let no decaying flower-stems remain; roll and mow lawns, and keep gravel-walks in the best possible condition, without which no garden can look well.

Nursery.—Continue to layer and bud as before; destroy weeds, prune evergreens, and transplant from seed-beds, where they have risen too thick.

Forest and Coppice-Woods.—See that fences of all kinds are in thorough repair, and that live fences are free from weeds. Continue the summer-pruning in young plantations, and prepare for autumn-planting as before.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Continue to pipe Pinks and lay Carnations, as before recommended; Roses may also be laid now. If the bark of Roses will separate freely from the wood, or rise, as it is technically termed, budding may be commenced, which is performed in the following manner:—Take a young shoot of the present year's growth and select from it a bud; this must be cut out with a piece of bark attached: the wood cut out with the bud and bark must be taken away, which is done by slipping the knife between the wood and the bark, when the former is immediately separated, leaving the bud attached to the bark, technically called the shield. A slit, about half an inch long, is then made in the bark of the stock, and a transverse cut is made within about a quarter of an inch of the longitudinal slit: the bark is then opened on both sides of this slit with a thin flat piece of bone or ivory, usually fixed into the handle of a budding-knife. The bud is then put into the opening, and the upper part of the bark made to fit the transverse cut of the stock, after which the bud is made fast by a piece of matting. To insure success, budding ought to be performed in damp cloudy weather, or the buds should be shaded with leaves. Take great care that plants in pots placed out of doors for the summer do not suffer for want of water. Give plenty of air to greenhouses, and water the plants liberally.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

During the present month, the foliage and flowers of all the kinds of Verbascums, some of which are ornamental, are destroyed by the caterpillars of the Mullein Shark, Cucullia Verbasci. They are now nearly full-grown, and are about two and a half inches long, blueish-white, and thickly sprinkled with black and bright yellow spots; when touched, they emit a considerable quantity of dark green fluid from their mouths. When they have attained their growth, they burrow into the ground at the roots of the plant on which they have been feeding, and in a few days form a cocoon made principally of half rotted leaves and fine mould, and bound firmly together with silk, so as to resemble a stone, or a small lump of earth. They remain in this state till the following May, and sometimes for two years, when they emerge as pretty black-and-brown moths. The wings, when extended, measure between one and two inches across: the upper pair are brown and marbled with black, and have on the inner edge a pale white patch, resembling the figure 8, or the Greek letter s; the lower wings are pale brownish, and sometimes nearly white, and have a dark brown border. We have seen these caterpillars in such abundance in some gardens as to completely destroy all the different kinds of Mullein, and the nearly allied plants. The only way to lessen their ravages is to collect and kill the caterpillars.

State of the Weather for the Week ending July 8, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	2	30.123	30.066	69	60	64.5	W.	[illegible]
Saturday	3	30.126	29.989	79	55	67.0	S.W.	[illegible]
Sunday	4	29.999	29.963	69	53	61.0	S.W.	[illegible]
Monday	5	30.064	29.929	75	57	66.0	N.E.	[illegible]
Tuesday	6	29.805	29.635	72	52	62.0	W.	[illegible]
Wednesday	7	29.835	29.689	67	53	60.0	S.W.	[illegible]
Thursday	8	29.808	29.742	67	45	56.0	W.	[illegible]
Average		29.985	29.854	71.1	53.5	62.3		[illegible]

July 2. Hazy; overcast and fine; slight rain at night.
3. Hazy and mild; very fine with bright sun.
4. Very fine with brisk S.W. wind.
5. Overcast and fine with N.E. wind; heavy fall of rain at night.
6. Rain in the morning; fine; cloudy at night.
7. Cloudy and fine; rain.
8. Fine, with slight showers in afternoon; clear and cool at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending July 17, 1841.

July	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	64.0	4	0.13 in.	1	—	2	—	4	3	3	2
Mon. 12	73.7	53.4	63.2	7	1.10	—	1	1	—	3	5	3	2
Tues. 13	74.0	51.4	62.7	5	0.72	—	1	1	—	—	10	2	1
Wed. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.6	6	0.40	—	—	1	—	2	7	4	1
Thurs. 15	74.6	[illegible]	62.7	9	0.72	—	1	1	—	2	8	3	—
Fri. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	63.0	3	0.12	—	1	1	—	2	6	5	—
Sat. 17	[illegible]	55.5	63.5	4	0.45	—	1	—	2	3	4	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1834—thermometer 94°; and the lowest, on the 13th, in 1840—thermometer 41°. On the 13th, south-west winds are unusually prevalent.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 9th, 1841.

THE late rains have done considerable injury to some kinds of fruit, particularly Currants, Cherries, Strawberries, and Gooseberries: there have, however, been some very good samples offered at prices differing but little from last week.—FRUITS. Pines are plentiful; the kinds are chiefly Queen, with a few Providence: we also observed a tolerable specimen of the blood-red. Hothouse Grapes of the usual kinds are good. Cherries are extremely abundant, many of the samples are indifferent; the kinds are Bigarreau, Kentish, and Blackheart. The supply of Strawberries has rather decreased. Myatt's new varieties and Keen's seedlings may be had. Currants of all sorts are plentiful, as well as the different kinds of Gooseberries.—VEGETABLES. The supply of Cauliflowers continues pretty large. Peas of various kinds abound. Kidney Beans have now become plentiful, new Potatoes are excellent, and the supply increasing. Carrots and Turnips are pretty good. Young Celery is abundant, Lettuces and other Salading is plentiful, and the quality good.—FLOWERS. The number of flowering plants in pots by no means decreases, among them we observed the pretty pink Pimelea decussata, Fuchsia fulgens, Senecio elegans, and many good Heaths and Pelargoniums. The cut flowers include Lilies, Heaths, Roses, and Pelargoniums of various kinds.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Cherries, Bigarreau, per sieve, 10s to 14s	Cucumbers, per dozen, 2s to 6s
— Kentish ,, 7s to 8s	Melons, English, each, 3s to 6s
— Blackheart ,, 7s to 8s	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3s to 6s
Strawberries, p. pottle, 6d to 2s	Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
Raspberries, Red, pr. gallon, 5d to 1s	— per 100, 6s to 18s
— White, pr. gallon, 5d to 1s	— Bitter, per 100, 8s to 16s
Peaches, per dozen, 6s to 18s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s.
Nectarines, per dozen, 6s to 20s	— per 100, 4s to 18s
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 2s 6d to 3s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Gooseberries, pr. hf. sve., 2s to 4s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s to 20
Currants, Red, pr. half sve., for Wine, 2s 6d to 3s	Nuts, per bushel—
— for dessert, 5s	— Brazil, 20s
— Black, ,, 3s to 4s	— Spanish, 20s to 24s
— White, ,, 2s 6d to 5s	— Barcelona, 28s
Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 7s	— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 4d to 1s	Radish, Turnip, per doz. bunch., 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 4s	Spinach, per sieve, 2s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 5s	Onions, Old, per bushel, 4s
— per half sieve, 1s 6d to 3s	— Green, per bunch, 3d to 7d
— per sack, 3s 6d to 5s	Leeks, per doz. bunch., 2s to 3s
Kidney Beans, French, per sieve, 4s to 6s	Garlic, per lb. 8d
Long-pod Beans, per sieve, 2s	Shallots, Young, per doz. bunches, 4s
Broad Beans, per bushel, 2s	Asparagus, per bundle, Large, 4s to 5s
Potatoes, New, per ton, 100s to 140s	— Sprue or Small, 2s
— per cwt. 2s to 7s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
— per bushel, 2s to 4s	— Cos, 3d to 1s 6d
Artichokes, French, per dozen, 3s to 6s	Celery, p. bund. (12 to 15) 1s to 1s 6d
Turnips, Winter, per doz. bunch., 2s to 3s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Carrots, Long, per doz. bunch. 4s to 6s	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 4d to 9d
Red Beet, per doz. 3s to 5s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 6s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 3d to 2s
Radish, Red, per doz. bands, 9d	Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 1s to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—We have to express our obligation to many correspondents for information upon this subject. As soon as possible we shall abstract the evidence, and state what it amounts to.

Disciplina.—Mr. [illegible]'s address is Deptford. The Strawberry inclosed is Keen's seedling, undoubtedly, but from its appearance we conceive your beds are much in want of renewal. We really cannot recommend one nurseryman in preference to another. Common fruits and flowers can be had true to their names of any *respectable* nurserymen: for if they do not themselves possess them, they can procure them from their correspondents. The only handsome hardy Water Lilies are Nymphæa alba, and Nuphar lutea and minima. Aponogeton may be had at the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

The plants from *Chelsonii* are, 1, a Cistus, apparently C. salvifolius; 2, Halimodendron argenteum; 3, a variety of Helianthemum vulgare, called rhodanthum.

Thanks to *M. D.—P.*

Flora next week.

J. W.'s plant from Nazareth is Paronýchia argentea, which is common in Palestine. This gentleman is so obliging as to offer to send a plant to our correspondent Mr. Murray, if he still desires to procure one.

Mus informs us that an Oriental Poppy planted near the Double Yellow Rose will cause it to flower well. Mus at this time has no Yellow Rose on which to try it, but has been told that it is the case, and that a gentleman has tried it, and with perfect success. Can it be the smell which keeps off the insects which infest the Rose?—[We hope "Mus" does not seriously believe this childish tale, which is rather too absurd. We do not know such a plant as Oriental Poppy.]

R. V. Bennett.—The Ranunculus roots that have been forgotten will hardly recover their health without much care. You must, however, plant them at once if they are to have a chance. To keep them till next year will be to destroy them altogether.

R. Todd.—It appears, from the inquiries we have made in Covent Garden Market, that Rhubarb was grown by the acre as many as 25 years ago.

Mrs. Gason.—Yucca gloriosa raised from a sucker may be expected to bloom in three or four years, from seed in seven or eight; but this in a great measure depends upon treatment and surrounding circumstances. Strelitzia reginæ blooms freely, whether planted in a tub or in the border of a moist stove.

Pomo.—Judging from the specimens you have sent, we imagine your raspberry bed is not saved from the finest flowers; this must be attended to if you are anxious to raise good seedling varieties. We recommend you to procure a few of the best sorts, and to choose those of fine form and good substance of petal: a small quantity of seed saved from such flowers, would greatly improve your chances of success, and produce more good varieties than you would obtain from many beds raised from ordinary kinds. The [illegible] form in the specimens sent is very objectionable, and the petals are too thin. The nearest approach to a good flower is No. [illegible].

K.—The French gardeners say, "you must have wood before you can have fruit." You will ultimately gain more by deferring your root-pruning till the beginning of November. You are right in considering that by operating now you would induce the immediate formation of blossom-buds; but you would not gain so much by that as you would lose by the violent shock you would give to the vital forces of the tree. Neither would we recommend you to prune your leafless Gooseberries just now. The rains that have lately fallen will cause new leaves to appear, and by the autumn they will have assisted in repairing the damage done by the caterpillars during summer. See our leading article of to-day.

E. M. asks whether it is not possible by some chemical means to soften putty, and thus save the breakage attendant on attempts to take out panes of glass from old sashes. The best thing for this purpose is strong caustic potash; it must be dissolved in a little water as possible, because the stronger the solution is, the better. If the old putty be well wetted with such a solution overnight, it will be found next morning that the putty is quite soft, and may be very easily removed without fear of breaking the glass; the time required to effect this will of course depend on the thickness of the putty, but if the solution be strong 12 hours will be abundant.—*E.*

A Well-wisher.—The operation of shortening the shoots of fruit-trees in summer is called "Midsummer pruning," from its being usually performed at that time, and in too many instances without reference to the nature of the season, or particular state of the trees. Fore-right shoots result from the vigorous state of the tree. They bear foliage, which, from its free exposure, elaborates much sap, hence forming great additions to the thickness of the branches, and to the quantity of roots. In short, their action tends to invigorate and increase the tree generally. But, on the other hand, when they become crowded, they obstruct the light, and therefore a judicious removal of them becomes necessary. If, however, the shoots were shortened at too early a period, the blossom-buds having then scarcely assumed a determinate form, would be pushed into shoots. A few of the shoots, where most crowded, should be taken off before Midsummer. At that period a few more should likewise be shortened down to about 3in. from their base, and the remainder merely stopped; and at two more dressings, one in the beginning and the other towards the end of July, the whole may be shortened.

S. J.—The new number of Paxton has not reached us yet. As soon as we receive it we will answer the note.

The plants from *J. F. B., Inverness*, are the Bladder Nut, Staphylea quinquefolia, and a variety of Pyrus arbutifólia.

A Devonian.—We have applied to Mr. Waterer for information concerning his Rhododendrons, and if we obtain an answer we will mention its contents. Mr. Rollisson informs us that Rhododendron Rollissoni lived through the winter out of doors, but the stem and branches received considerable damage by the second frost, so much so that he found it necessary to cut it down within a foot of the ground. He feels confident that it would stand out in our ordinary winters. We hope for information soon concerning the varieties of showy Cactus.

A Subscriber, Kennington.—Plants raised from seeds of Delphinium grandiflorum occasionally are very different in colour from the original plant; we believe a white variety is not a very rare occurrence.

A. F. B.'s plant is Valeriana dioica. That from *G. S. T.* is Orobanche minor. That from *A. B.* is Melia Azedarach. *Iota* has sent the Czackia (pronounced Tchackia) liliastrum, and Linária bipartita. The sweet herb from *A Subscriber ab origine* is the Woodroof, Aspérula odorata.

Jolie is misled when she is told that Anemone hortensis and coronaria require different treatment. The same management exactly is necessary for each. They will live for years in a warm, well-drained border; but as they are apt to be attacked by grubs, and cannot bear wet in winter, it is better to take up the roots of both species. Cyclamens will thrive under the same treatment as the Anemone; but care must be taken not to cover the crown of the root with earth. None of these plants like a very dry place while in a state of growth, but they must have their leaves freely exposed to light. A west border is the best for them all. Cyclamens, however, thrive on the north side of a hedge. If your plants suffer, it is probably from wet in winter.

We are sorry we cannot oblige *A Constant Reader* with the prices of the books reviewed, but it is illegal to do so. All such notices would be liable to advertisement duty. It is the interest of booksellers to let the readers know, by means of advertisements, where books are to be had, and at what price. The "Elements of Botany" have already been advertised in our own columns.

Indagator asks what Mr. Mackenzie means when he says, p. 413, that "the destruction which the cuckoo makes among sparrows and other small birds is commonly reckoned by the thousand"? The cuckoo a bird of prey? "Whough!" says the corporal!" Mountain Ash makes excellent poles and hoops, and its bark is in demand by tanners. The wood of the black Poplar is used for coarse purposes only, such as packing-cases, and for turner's ware, for which it is well suited, on account of its not splitting.

A Constant Reader will easily procure in the winter seeds of both China and American Arbor-vitæ, from which plants can be raised; they will also strike from cuttings, but the operation is comparatively tedious. They both make excellent hedges, but much more slowly than Privet. They bear clipping well. Pelargoniums, &c., may be kept in the winter under Sea-kale pots, provided the ground is dry, and the frost does not reach them in severity. If you can but keep them dry they will endure some degrees of frost; but damp and cold are fatal to both. The best way of managing a cold pit in winter is to cover it with dry straw on both top and sides, or to surround it with straw and to thatch it with asphalte roofing. The objection to all fermenting materials is, that they are attended with moisture. We never yet saw a good hibernatory, but it would be very useful, and both easy and cheap to construct.

Rus.—Wistaria sinensis, very absurdly called Consequana, is perfectly hardy, and will grow in any garden, but it does not flower well unless exposed during summer to the full influence of the sun. Gentianella is also hardy, but it does not like transplanting. It succeeds perfectly well in stiff loam, better, we think, than in peat. It would be a long affair to give a complete list of Californian annuals; among the best are Nemophila insignis, Collinsias, and Escholtzias, which may be sown in the end of August. Mrs. Loudon's directions are not objectionable.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR news from France relates chiefly to the negotiations with the Allied Powers in regard to the Eastern Question, which is considered to be set at rest by the acceptance of the new firman by Mehemet Ali. In the diplomatic circles it is reported that the Four Powers have invited the French Cabinet to join the European Alliance, and thus become a party to the final treaty of pacification; and all accounts agree that the French Government has consented to do so as soon as the other Powers renounce the intention of further interference in the Levant.—In Spain, the debate of the Chamber of Deputies on the guardianship of the young Queen has terminated by a decision against the claims of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula; and the Chamber has called upon the Government to convoke both Chambers for the appointment of a guardian; to which office it is believed that Señor Arguelles will be elected. The report on the budget shows a large deficiency in the revenue; the allowance to Queen Christina as Regent is discontinued; and much dissatisfaction exists in regard to the proposals of Government for the increase of the army in the present exhausted state of the treasury. The financial negotiations for the new loan are still in progress, but their speedy settlement is expected. The movements of the French fleet in the Mediterranean appear to have given rise to apprehensions, and reinforcements have been sent to the Balearic Islands to repel any hostile attempt on the part of France. A bill has been brought before the Chambers for the complete appropriation of the property of the secular clergy to the uses of the State, which is said to have been received with approbation.—In Portugal, the Ministry has officially announced the recognition of Donna Maria by the court of Prussia, and has made known the probability that this example will be speedily followed by the other Northern Powers. The English Government appears to have impressed on the Ministry the claims of the bondholders on their attention, and arrangements are said to be in progress for satisfying the national creditors as to the character of the new bonds, previously to the proposed conversion.—From Hanover, we have received intelligence of the death of the Queen, whose illness we mentioned in our last Number: the Assembly of the Estates has been dissolved, and the King has decided that the high tribunals are incompetent to entertain the suit of the Gottingen professors against the crown.—From Prussia we learn that an Ambassador has been despatched to Rome with conciliatory proposals; and that the King has expressed his readiness to accede to any arrangements for the settlement of the church question, which do not compromise the rights and dignity of the crown.—From Italy, advices of a recent date inform us, that Don Miguel has declared that he will never resign his rights to the throne of Portugal; and that the Neapolitan Government unites with that of Russia in refusing to be a party to the payment of a pension to Don Carlos.—From the Levant our news confirms the accounts published in our last, in reference to the acceptance of the firman. The Sultan has received the sum transmitted by the Pacha of Egypt in anticipation of the tribute; and hopes are entertained that a smaller amount than that specified in the firman may be accepted, as so large a sum as 80,000 purses cannot be paid without paralysing the internal government of Egypt.—The European provinces of Turkey still continue in a disturbed state; the Christian inhabitants of Bulgaria and Servia have entered into a union, with the intention, it is said, of throwing themselves under the protection of the five great Powers. In Candia, several engagements have taken place between the insurgents and the Turks, but the most contradictory accounts of the result have been received; it appears certain, however, that no material advantage has been gained on either side, and that the Turkish commander has sent for reinforcements.—The arrival of the *Great Western* from New York has supplied us with recent news from the United States and Canada. The question of Mr. M'Leod has been discussed in Congress at considerable length; a warlike tone was assumed by some of the speakers, but was deprecated by the majority, and the debate terminated in a resolution to refer the question to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In Canada public attention is much occupied by the speech of the Governor-General, Lord Sydenham, at the opening of the first Parliament of the United Provinces. The governor alluded to the affair of Mr. M'Leod, and stated that energetic remonstrances had been forwarded to New York; and that he had received assurances from England that her Majesty's Government were resolved to adopt every necessary measure to secure the rights of her Canadian subjects.

At Home, the Elections still continue to absorb attention; those for the English cities and boroughs are now completed, and the county elections are in a great measure decided. By the close of another week the comparative strength of parties in the new Parliament will be ascertained.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and the Duke de Brabant, left town, on Monday afternoon, for Windsor Castle, where they still continue. His Majesty the King of the Belgians left at the same time for his seat at Claremont, which he again left, on Tuesday, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Belgians, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening. Despatches were brought to town, on Saturday, conveying the intelligence of the demise of her Majesty the Queen of Hanover. The Earl of Fingal has succeeded Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting, and Mr. J. Rich has succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir R. Otway as the Groom in Waiting. The Hon. H. Pitt and the Hon. S. M. Cavendish have succeeded the Hon. M. Paget and the Hon. H. Anson as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Revenue.—From the Official Report just published, containing an abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the years ended 5th July, 1840, and 5th July, 1841, it appears that the total Income for 1840 was 45,196,865*l.*, and for the present year 44,672,225*l.*, showing a decrease of 524,640*l.* The decrease on the Customs for the year is 856,991*l.*, on the Post-office 545,000*l.*, and on the Crown Lands 15,000, amounting to 1,416,991*l.* decrease of the ordinary Revenue; to which must be added the decrease on Imprest and other moneys 67,530*l.*, Repayments of Advances 178,703, making a total decrease of 1,663,224*l.* The increase for the year on Excise is 431,020*l.*, on Stamps 31,664*l.*, on Taxes 649,471*l.*, Miscellaneous 26,429*l.*, making an increase on these branches of the total ordinary Revenue of 1,138,584*l.* By deducting this sum from the total amount of decrease, the accounts show a decrease on the *year* of 524,640, as above. The accounts for the quarter just ended show a continuance of the decrease on Customs to the amount of 289,348*l.*, on Crown Lands of 12,500*l.*, and on Stamps of 48,830*l.*, amounting to 350,678*l.* on the ordinary Revenue; to which must be added the decrease on Impost and other moneys 99,895*l.*, Repayments of Advances 52,455*l.*, making a total of 503,028*l.* On the other hand, the Post-office shows an increase for the quarter of 19,000*l.*, the Excise 83,361*l.*, Taxes 382,888*l.*, Miscellaneous 14,118*l.*, total increase 499,367*l.*; by deducting which from the total decrease as above, we find a decrease on the *quarter* of 3,661*l.*

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—*Elections concluded.*—The Table given in our last Number contained the returns of 185 Cities and Boroughs in England and Wales, 1 return from Scotland, and 1 from Ireland. The state of the representation in the last Parliament compared with the recent Elections, gives the following as the result of that Table, counting Thetford as a *double return*:—

187 Places. Number of Members 320.

Last Parliament.	Lib.	Con.	*New Parliament.*	Lib.	Con.
England and Wales	172	145	England and Wales	164	154
Scotland	1	0	Scotland	1	0
Ireland	0	2	Ireland	0	2
	173	147		165	156

The following is the continuation of our Table, giving the returns of the past week so far as they have reached us up to the present time. *Cardigan* is given as a *double return*.

Places and Constituency.	Last Election. Lib.	Last Election. Con.	Members Returned.	Numbers Polled.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
1 Anglesea, 2373	1		Stanley		1		Unopposed	
2 Bedfordshire, 4323	1	1	L. Alford			1	Unopposed	
			nAstell			1		
3 Berkshire, 5755		3	Palmer			1	Unopposed	
			Barrington			1		
			Pusey			1		
2 Bodmin, 332	1	1	Vivian	22[illegible]	1		Spry, c.	135
			nE. Leicester	141		1		
1 Brecknockshire, 283[illegible]		1	Wood			1	Unopposed	
3 Buckinghamshire, 6025		3	Young	2578		1	Dr. Lee, l.	495
			Du Pre	2569		1	Vane, l.	450
			nMurray	2547		1		
3 Cambridgeshire, 7400	1	2	Yorke			1	Unopposed	
			Eaton			1		
			nAlix			1		
1 Cardigan, 161	1		Harford		1	1	Pryse, l.	dis.
2 Carmarthenshire 5614		2	Trevor			1	Unopposed	
			Jones			1		
1 Carnarvonshire, 2050		1	nPennant			1	Unopposed	
1 Carnarvon, 1099		1	Hughes	302		1	Paget, l.	297
2 Cheshire, North, 5[illegible]	1	1	Egerton	2640		1	Stanley, l	2101
			Leigh	2530		1		
1 Clitheroe, 387	1		nWilson	171	1		Cardwell, c.	170
2 Cockermouth, 296	2		Aglionby	129	1		Wyndham, c	100
			Horsman	127	1			
2 Denbighshire, 3689		2	Wynn			1	Unopposed	
			Paget			1		
1 Denbigh, 944		1	nMainwaring			1	Biddulph, l.	
2 Derbyshire, N. 5527	2		Cavendish		1		Unopposed	
			Evans		1			
2 Devonshire, N., 8769		2	Acland			1	Unopposed	
			Buck			1		
2 Devonshire, S., 10,895		2	Buller			1	Unopposed	
			L. Courtenay			1		
3 Dorsetshire, 6698	1	2	Ashley			1	Unopposed	
			Sturt			1		
			nBankes			1		
2 Durham, North, 5824	1	1	Liddell			1	Unopposed	
			Lambton		1			
2 Essex, N., 5810		2	Tyrrell			1	Unopposed	
			Round			1		
2 Gloucestershire, East, 7261	1	1	Codrington			1	Unopposed	
			nCharteris			1		
2 Gloucestershire, West, 7875	1	1	Berkeley		1		Unopposed	
			Hale			1		
2 Halifax, 899	2		Protheroe	399	1		Sinclair, c.	317
			Wood	374	1			
2 Hampshire, N., 5523	1	1	Lefevre		1		Unopposed	
			Heathcote			1		
2 Hampshire, S., 5591		2	Fleming			1	Unopposed	
			Compton			1		
1 Haverfordwest, 708	1		Phillips		1		Unopposed	
3 Herefordshire, 5409	2	1	Hoskins		1		Unopposed	
			nBailey			1		
			nBaskerville			1		
3 Hertfordsh. 5245	1	2	L. Grimston	2591		1	Alsten, l	1731
			Smith	2531		1		
			Ryder	2562		1		
1 Isle of Wight, 1167		1	Holmes			1	Unopposed	
2 Kent, E., 7298		2	Knatchbull			1	Unopposed	
			Plumptree			1		
2 Kent, W., 8434	1	1	nL. Marsham			1	Unopposed	
			Filmer			1		
2 Lancashire, N., 10,032		2	L. Stanley			1	Unopposed	
			Patten			1		
2 Lancashire, S., 13,142		2	L. F. Egerton			1	Unopposed	
			Wilbraham			1		
2 Leicestershire, N., 4211		2	L. Manners			1	Unopposed	
			Farnham			1		
2 Lincolnshire, N., 10,141	1	1	Worsley	9804	1		Cust, c	6910
			Christopher	8180		1		
2 Ludlow, 434	1	1	Botfield	212		1	Salwey, c.	144
			Ackers	212		1		
2 Maldon, 576		2	Dick	472		1	Abdy, l.	413
			Round	446		1		
1 Merionethshire, 1269		1	Richards			1	Unopposed	
2 Middlesex, 12,817	1	1	Byng		1		Unopposed	
			Wood			1		
2 Monmouthshire, 4347		2	L. Somerset			1	Unopposed	
			Morgan			1		
1 Montgomeryshire, 2819		1	Wynn			1	Unopposed	
2 Norfolk, West, 7258		2	Bagge			1	Unopposed	
			Chute			1		
2 Northamptonshire, N., 4127		2	Maunsell			1	Unopposed	
			nO'Brien			1		
2 Northumberland South, 5070	1	1	Bell			1	Unopposed	
			nOgle		1			
2 Nottinghamshire North, 3721		2	Holdsworth			1	Unopposed	
			Knight			1		
2 Nottinghamshire South, 3629		2	E. Lincoln			1	Unopposed	
			Rolleston			1		
3 Oxfordshire, 5253		3	Norreys			1	Unopposed	
			Harcourt			1		
			nHendley			1		
1 Pembroke, 1152		1	nSir J. Owen	252		1	Col. Owen, c	154
							Child, l.	94
1 Pembrokeshire, 3710		1	nL. Emlyn			1	Unopposed	
1 Radnor, 578		1	Price			1	Unopposed	
1 St. Ives, 600		1	Praed	272		1	Ley, l.	268
1 Salford, 2443	1		Brotherton	990	1		Garnett, c.	873
1 Shaftesbury, 505		1	nL. Howard	219	1		Matthew, c.	202
2 Shoreham, 1914		2	Burrell	959		1	L. Howard, l	673
			Goring	856		1		
2 Shropshire, N., 5006		2	Hill			1	Unopposed	
			Gore			1		
2 Shropshire, S., 3408		2	Darlington			1	Unopposed	
			Clive			1		
2 Somersetshire, East, 9699	1	1	Langton			1	Unopposed	
			Miles			1		
2 Staffordshire, N. 9540	1	1	nRussell			1	Unopposed	
			nAdderley			1		
2 Staffordshire, S., 7871	1	1	Anson			1	Unopposed	
			L. Ingestre			1		
2 Suffolk, W., 4954		2	Rushbrooke			1	Unopposed	
			Waddington			1		
2 Surrey, E., 5539		2	Kemble			1	Unopposed	
			Antrobus			1		
2 Surrey, W., 3058	1	1	Denison			1	Unopposed	
			Trotter			1		
2 Sussex, W., 3152	2		nE. March			1	Unopposed	
			nWyndham			1		
1 Tynemouth, 551	1		nMetcalfe	295	1		Chapman, c.	213
1 Wakefield, 837		1	nHoulds-worth	320	1		Lascelles, c.	300
2 Warwickshire, North, 6682		2	Dugdale			1	Unopposed	
			Wilmot			1		
2 Warwickshire, South, 4302		2	Mordaunt			1	Unopposed	
			Shirley			1		
2 Wiltshire, S., 2963		2	Benett			1	Unopposed	
			Herbert			1		
2 Worcestershire, East, 5995		2	Barneby			1	Foley, l.	res.
			nTaylor			1		
2 Worcestershire, West, 4554	1	1	Lygon			1	Unopposed	
			nKnight			1		
2 Yorkshire, North 11,716	1	1	Duncombe			1	Unopposed	
			Cayley		1			
2 Yorkshire, East, 7180		2	Broadley			1	Unopposed	
			nL. Hotham			1		
2 Yorkshire, West, 31,020	2		Wortley	12746		1	L. Morpeth, l	11591
			Denison	12374		1	L. Milton, l	11639
SCOTLAND.								
1 Aberdeensh. 3299		1	Gordon			1	Unopposed	
1 Aberdeen, 2723	1		Bannerman	780	1		Innes, c	513
							Lowry, l	30
1 Ayr and Irvine, 1035	1		L. Stuart		1		Unopposed	
1 Berwicksh., 1290		1	Campbell			1	Unopposed	
1 Bute shire, 330		1	Rae	13[illegible]		1	Dunlop, l	72
1 Clackmannan, 1364	1		n Abercrom by		1		Unopposed	
1 Dunbartonshire, 122[illegible]	1		nSmollet			1	Unopposed	
1 Dumfries, 1[illegible]	1		nEwart	442	1		Johnstone, l	453
1 Dumfriessh. 1972		1	Johnstone			1	Unopposed	
1 Dundee, 2927	1		nDuncan	577	1		Smith, l	445
1 Edinburghshire, 2451	1		nRamsey			1	Unopposed	
2 Edinburgh, 6005	2		Macaulay		1		Unopposed	
			nCraig		1			
1 Elgin and Banff, 827	1		Hay	311	1		Duff, c	297
1 Falkirk, 1303	1		nBaird	462		1	Gillon, l	411
2 Glasgow, 8150	2		Oswald	2776	1		Campbell, c.	2416
			Dennistoun	2728	1		Mills, c	357
1 Greenock, 1168	1		Wallace	4[illegible]6	1		Cochrane, c	309
1 Haddington, 642	1		nBalfour	268		1	Steuart, l	261
1 Haddingtonsh. 727		1	Hepburn			1	Unopposed	
1 Inverness, 755	1		Morrison		1		Unopposed	
1 Kilmarnock, 642		1	nJohnston	490	1		Colquhoun, c	479
1 Kirkaldy, 490	1		Ferguson		1		Unopposed	
1 Lanarksh., 4001		1	Lockhart			1	Unopposed	
1 Montrose, 1309	1		Chalmers		1		Unopposed	
1 Paisley, 1257	1		Hastie		1		Unopposed	
1 Perthshire, 4224		1	Drummond			1	Unopposed	
1 Perth, 949	1		nF. Maule	356	1		Black, c	227
1 Ross, &c., 784		1	Gore		1		Unopposed	
1 St. Andrew's, 843	1		Ellice	329	1		M'Gill, c.	207
1 Stirling, 1141	1		L. Dalmeny	468	1		Aytoun, c	418
1 Wigton, &c., 372	1		M'Taggart	157	1		Agnew, c	129
IRELAND.								
1 Armagh, 892	1		Rawdon		1		Unopposed	
1 Athlone, 342	1		nBeresford	30		1	Farrell, l.	17
1 Bandon, 355		1	Jackson			1	Unopposed	
1 Carlow, 417		1	nLayard		1		Unopposed	
1 Carrickfergus, 1326		1	Kirk			1	Unopposed	
1 Cashel, 269	1		Stock		1		Unopposed	
1 Clonmel, 687	1		Pigot		1		Unopposed	
1 Coleraine, 368		1	Litton			1	Unopposed	
1 Downpatrick, 342		1	Kerr		1		Unopposed	
1 Drogheda, 506	1		Somerville		1		Unopposed	
1 Dundalk, 538	1		Redington		1		Unopposed	
1 Dungannon, 196		1	L. Northland	56		1	Falls, l.	52
1 Dungarvon, 434	1		nSheil		1		Unopposed	
1 Ennis, 230	1		Bridgman		1		Unopposed	
1 Enniskillen, 179		1	Cole			1	Unopposed	
2 Galway, 1600	2		nBlake		1		Lynch, c.	res.
			Blake		1			
2 Kildare, 978	2		O'Ferrall		1		Bourke, c.	res.
			Archbold		1			
1 Kilkenny, 580	1		nJ. O'Connell		1		Unopposed	
1 Kinsale, 300		1	nWatson		1		Unopposed	
2 Limerick, 1893	2		Roche		1		Unopposed	
			nO'Brien		1			
1 Lisburn, 203		1	Meynell			1	Unopposed	
1 Londonderry, 906	1		Ferguson		1		Boyd, c.	res.
1 Portarlington, 229		1	Damer			1	Unopposed	
1 Ross, 329	1		nGore		1		Unopposed	
1 Tralee, 296	1		M. O'Connell		1		Unopposed	
1 Youghall, 554	1		nCavendish		1		Unopposed	

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The English elections still form the principal topic of interest to the journals; which are filled, in a great measure, with extracts from the London papers, and with speculations on what is likely to be the result of the present crisis in this country. Sir Robert Peel's recent address to his constituents at Tamworth appears to engage much of the attention of the journalists, and his observations on the revolution of July are variously commented on, according to the different views and political principles of each.

The Eastern Question.—It is reported in the best-informed diplomatic circles, that the ambassadors of the four Powers, parties to the treaty of the 15th July, have addressed a note to the French Cabinet, to the effect that, Mehemet Ali having now accepted the new firman of the Sultan, no further obstacle exists to the accession of France to the conference of London, and she is consequently invited to re-enter the European league, and sign the final protocol, relative to the settlement of the Eastern question. It was believed that France would accede to this request, and that the treaty would be definitively signed by the ambassadors of the five Powers in the course of a few days. In reference to this question, however, private letters state that no such note has been forwarded to France by the Allied Powers, but admits that the Cabinet has long since notified its readiness to sign both the protocol relative to the navigation of the Dardanelles and the final treaty of pacification, provided the Powers should declare that they considered the Eastern difficulties to be entirely at an end, and that there existed no motive to warrant any further interference on their part in reference to that question.

The Fortifications.—The journals continue to speculate greatly as to the effects likely to be produced by the fortifications; the opposition papers striving to impress on the public mind that the bastions of the detached forts are constructed in a manner to pour a more deadly fire on the capital than on the approach of an enemy. The *Moniteur Parisien* contradicts this, and denies that any intention exists to provide the Municipal Guards with artillery. The works of Vincennes are also the subject of much comment. According to the popular plan of fortification, it seems that the barracks of the troops were to adjoin the continuous wall, that is, be inside the town, and undefended from the people. It now appears that Vincennes is to be enlarged, not merely into a detached fort, but into a fortress, containing large barracks for a garrison.

The Army.—It has been officially announced that the distribution of colours to the new regiments of cavalry and infantry formed by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours will take place during the rejoicings in July. The twelve new regiments of infantry are composed of eight regiments of the line and four of light infantry. In consequence of this increase in the number of regiments, the Army is now composed, without including Riflemen, African corps, Artillery, Waggon Train, Engineers, and Veterans, of 100 regiments of infantry and 63 of cavalry, forming 300 battalions of infantry, and 315 squadrons of cavalry. In connexion with this subject, it may be mentioned that the French hospital established at Mahon is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of 567 sick. The number of convalescents that may be quartered in the building is not set forth, but it appears to be inconsiderable.

The Navy.—Letters from Toulon, dated the 30th ult., announce that the squadron, under Admiral Hugon, was cruising off the Balearic Islands, and executing various evolutions. The same accounts add that orders had been

received at that port to equip two ships of the line, one of 100 and the other of 90 guns, which were lying up in dry dock.

The Census in Paris.—The arrangements for taking the French census may interest our readers at the present moment. In consequence of the circular of the Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of the Seine has published an order prescribing the mode of taking the census for the department of the Seine. It is to be made in Paris between the 15th ult. and the 15th of Sept., by special commissaries appointed by the Prefect, on the recommendation of the mayors under whose surveillance they are to be placed. These commissaries are to visit every house, and to describe the names and sex of all the inhabitants, with such other information as may enable Government to class them either as married or unmarried, widows or widowers. The inhabitants of Paris are requested to give to these commissaries all the information in their power in order that they may be able to make a correct return.

Paris and Orleans Railroad.—The works of this railroad are going on with great rapidity, and in order to be fully prepared, twenty-four locomotive engines were ordered from this country several months ago. The results of the branch of the railway already opened to the public, viz., from Paris to Corbeil, have just been published by the company. It appears that from the 20th Sept. to the 31st May, 253 days, the number of passengers was 505,394, and the total amount of the receipts 764,360f., being an average of 1f. 51c. for each person. This total gives an average of 2,000 persons per day, or about 739,000 per annum; the receipts for whom would be about 1,100,000f. Estimating the expense of this portion of the road at 10,000,000f., and the current expenses at 45 per cent., it would give a net revenue of about 600,000f., or about 6 per cent. interest.

Crime in France.—The report of the administration of criminal justice for the year 1839 has just been published. It appears that the number of prosecutions in assize courts was 5,621, being 260 less than the previous year. Of the crimes prosecuted, there were 1,597 against persons, and 4,024 against property. There have been less assassinations, but more infanticides and violence offered to females. Of the 5,621 prosecutions, 1,598 were set aside by the jury; 2,693 fully admitted, and 1,330 partially admitted. There were but 35 capital condemnations.

State of Trade.—The *Moniteur* publishes the comparative returns of the trade of France with her colonies and foreign countries during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840. It appears from this document that the importations in 1840 amounted to 1.790,000,000f., and exceeded by 205,000,000f. those of 1838, and by 202,000,000f. those of 1839. The exports in the same year are set down at 1,706,000f., showing an increase of 93,706,000f. over those of 1838, and of 24,000,000f. as compared with the exports of 1839.

SPAIN.—The Chamber of Deputies brought to a close, on the 28th ult., the discussion on the question of the guardianship of the young queen. The claim of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula to that important post was opposed; after which the president announced that the debate was closed, and, on his proposition, the assembly decided that a message should be addressed to the Government, inviting it to call a meeting of both Chambers, agreeably to the law of the 29th June, 1837, for the purpose of appointing a guardian to the young queen: to which office it is generally believed that Señor Arguelles will be elected.—The committee on the budget has presented its report on the ways and means, from which it appears that the expenditure will amount to 1,200,000,000 reals, whilst the receipts are not expected to exceed 800,000,000. It is stated that a reduction is to be made in the queen's civil list to the amount of 3,000,000 reals; that the regent's allowance is to be raised to 2,500,000 reals; and the 12,000,000 reals which Queen Christina received as regent are to be entirely suppressed. The financial negotiations, to procure for government some pecuniary supplies, are said to be proceeding satisfactorily. The only difficulty rests in the amount of the loan, the Minister of Finance demanding 35,000,000 reals, and the capitalists being willing to give only 20,000,000.—A bill has been presented to the Cortes to authorise the levy of 50,000 men, the preamble of which states, that the minister proposes to retain a standing army of 100,000 men, and a disposable reserve of 50,000. In general this amount is considered too great in comparison with the exhausted state of the treasury. The Cortes, it is stated, would probably be prorogued on the 7th inst., the ministry disapproving of the great reductions made in the budget by the committee. In the sitting of the Chamber, on the 25th, a deputy put some questions to the government on the subject of the Basque provinces. He complained that the law which followed the Bergara convention had not been executed, as nothing had been done to definitively regulate the *fueros*. The Basque population, he said, cared nothing about the *fueros*, and had commenced the civil war from an abstract love of absolutism and religion. The President of the Council said that government was quite ready to carry the law into effect, but that he had been too short a time in office to settle the question of the *fueros* with which he was occupied. In the mean while he had appointed a captain-general to preserve order and tranquillity in the provinces, whilst he was reflecting on a mode to affect no interest, and yet preserve the constitution uninjured.—It appears that the differences on the French and Spanish frontiers are not yet at an end. The French custom-house officers lately fired on some Spaniards, in the valley of Salazan, and this circumstance has excited some angry remarks in the Madrid journals; who also find further ground of complaint in the fact that the British Consul at Cartha-gena has been made a consul-general, and the captain of the British brig of war who rescued the smuggler promoted.—Accounts from Andalusia, Castille, Valencia, Estremadura, Murcia, and Saragossa describe various scenes of anarchy, which would argue the demoralisation of the people to a great extent.—The manœuvres of the French fleet in the Mediterranean seem to have roused the attention of the Spanish government. Letters from Barcelona of the 29th ult. mention that orders had arrived from the Ministry of War to embark in all haste at Valencia for the Balearic Islands two regiments of infantry, a few squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The motive for this concentration of troops is stated to be the necessity for efficaciously watching the movements of the French and English squadrons which are cruising off those islands. The English, it is said, demand the occupation of Port Mahon, because the French have established an hospital in the island Del Rey. The Minister of War has, moreover, enjoined the authorities to visit the fortifications of the different places in those islands, and address a report to him on the subject.—A project of law was read on the 29th ult., in the chamber, for the complete and entire appropriation of the property of the secular clergy to the uses of the state. It is said to be the intention of government to pay the secular clergy in future out of the treasury. The proposal was received by the Cortes with marked signs of approbation.—Subsequent accounts inform us that the Senate was occupied with the question of the guardianship. A decree orders that all copies of the Pope's address shall be delivered up to the Government. The ecclesiastics are to cause to be put under arrest any members of the clergy who shall, by word or deed, excite disobedience to the orders of the Government. The accounts from Malaga report the revolt of the garrison of Alhucemas, and of the excesses committed upon the persons and lives of men, women, and children. The Governor caused seven of the ringleaders to be shot, but on the 14th the soldiers were again masters of the place. The Captain-General had proceeded thither with all the troops he could muster.

PORTUGAL.—By the usual weekly packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, we have news from Lisbon to the 28th ult. The chief subject of interest is the financial report of the special commission appointed by royal decree in March, and that of the government, which, it appears, adopts the various schemes of retrenchment proposed by the Commission, by which the estimates of expenditure would be reduced 500 contos at once, and 1,500 more prospectively; and also their plans of taxation; but it objects to alter the present method of payment as recommended by the Commission, who advise that all arrears, up to the end of June this year, should be capitalised, and cash payments begin from 1st July. These reports and plans had been read in the Chamber of Deputies, and referred to a select committee of that body for revision.—A bill to authorise government to collect and raise money on the next three months' revenue, had passed the Lower Chamber by 66 votes against 24.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to the Chamber, on the 26th ult., that the Court of Prussia had acknowledged the Queen Donna Maria, the information having come direct. Austria, he said, was also on the point of doing the same, and Russia was soon expected to follow their example.—A Minister was daily expected from the United States, with the new treaty, which has been duly ratified by the American Government.—It was expected that the government would enter into any arrangement for satisfying the bondholders as to the character of the new bonds, should that be the obstacle to the plan of conversion. Lord Palmerston, it was said, had warmly taken up the subject, and again impressed the just claims of the bondholders on the attention of the government.

GERMANY.—Our news from Germany this week is very little, and destitute of interest. The concession made by Denmark in reducing the Sound duties, it is stated, had been gratefully received throughout Prussia, where the most favourable results were expected to accrue from it to the towns of Stettin, Dantzic, and Konigsberg.—On the 25th ult., Count Bruhl had his final audience of the King at Potsdam, previous to setting out on his return to Rome. It is generally supposed that he has received the most conciliatory instructions; that the Court accedes to all the proposals of the Roman curia which are compatible with the dignity and inalienable rights of the Crown, and which tend to peace.—The *Prussian State Gazette* mentions the establishment of a line of public vehicles from St. Petersburgh to Tanroggen, on the Berlin road, running seven times a week, and transporting travellers, according to the lightness of the carriages employed, in 64 hours, 84 hours, or 108 hours, at charges of 35. 30, or 17 silver rubles respectively (the ruble is 4f. 13c.). The vehicles are made to hold either two or four persons, and good accommodations for sleeping are to be found on the road.—The quarantine on the Austrian frontiers, to which passengers and merchandise from the Turkish provinces have hitherto been subjected, is not abolished, as had been supposed; but the time is considerably shortened. In connexion with this subject, the *Augsburgh Gazette* states that M. Guizot had applied for permission for French vessels leaving the port of Marseilles with clean bills of health to ascend the Lower Danube without being compelled to undergo quarantine, but it was believed that this request would not be granted.

HANOVER.—The Queen, whose health, as we stated in our last two numbers, had been for some time in a precarious state, died on the 29th ult. The *Gazette* which announces the event states that, after being confined to her bed for three months, her Majesty expired from a decay of strength, constantly attended by the King, the Crown Prince, and the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau. Wednesday the 7th inst. was the day appointed for the obsequies of her Majesty.—The Assembly of the Estates was dissolved on the 30th ult.—As the constitution authorises the government, in case of a dissolution, to collect the existing taxes for another year, the consent of the Estates is not necessary for that period. The taxes, therefore, it is stated, will be levied accordingly. The King has published a decree of his Council of State, declaring the high tribunals of the kingdom incompetent to entertain a suit against the Crown in the case of the Gottinger professors, who having been forcibly dispossessed of their offices, without the sentence of any tribunal against them, had adopted a mode of clearing their characters by applying to a court of justice, under the common law of Germany, for indemnification.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of a recent date state that Don Miguel had formally declared that he will never resign his rights to the throne of Portugal. It was expected that he would leave Rome soon for Modena or Naples.—The Neapolitan government, it is stated, has refused to join in the payment of 8,000*l.* a year pension to Don Carlos, on the ground that it pays a pension to Don Sebastian. Russia also, according to the same accounts, has not consented to join in the payment of this pension.—Letters from Milan announce the death of the celebrated vocalist, Madame Catalani, who expired at her casino, on the banks of the Lake of Como, on the 20th; but the report requires confirmation.—It appears that the Neapolitan Captain, said to be drowned in the *Pollux* steamer, whose loss we referred to in our last Number, escaped on a plank, and was next day picked up by an English vessel. A Leghorn letter says that a commission has been sent out by the proprietors of the *Pollux* to visit the spot where that vessel sank. They had ascertained that the hull was lying 4½ Italian miles (6¾ English) from the shore, having drifted three Italian miles from the place where it sank, and was in 100 Tuscan fathoms of water. All hope of raising the hull had been therefore abandoned, but a company had offered to try and get up the specie by means of diving bells, at a cost of 130,000 francs. The *Pollux*, it appears, had 70,000 silver colonati on board. A Russian lady lost 50,000 francs in gold, and numerous articles of value. The Duchess de la Rocca, a Neapolitan lady, lost 30,000 francs and her carriages: and a Captain in the Russian Artillery lost 20,000 francs, with a considerable number of precious stones. The passengers escaped with difficulty, being all asleep in their berths when the collision took place.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens inform us that M. Mavrocordato, lately appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his office into the King's hands. The motive for this step, which was taken in the night of the 20th, is not known, but the event is considered to be the more surprising, as the King had acceded to the Minister's programme. At the same time, as it is only the post of President of the Council that M. Mavrocordato has given up, it is thought that the differences which have arisen between King Otho and his Prime Minister, whose entry into power has raised the hopes of the people, may be yet made up. By subsequent intelligence, however, we learn that the following Ministry has been formed:—Mavrocordato, Interior and Foreign Affairs, President of the Council; Sylivergos, Finances; Vallettas, Public Instruction and Public Worship; Privilegios, Justice; Schmaltz, War; Criezis, Marine; the two last retain the offices they previously held. At the same time it is asserted, that the King will not grant the ameliorations Mavrocordato proposes. Mavrocordato insists upon the dissolution of the anti-national camarilla, and that every Minister shall be made responsible for his own propositions; and to extend the powers of the Council of State, constituting it *de facto* an independent legislative body. Although the King had at first promised everything, it is thought that he has been overruled by some intriguants, who have diverted him from his original intention.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from Petersburg state that on the 9th June, the chief committee of public credit held its annual sitting, when the Minister of Finance presented a report relative to the state of the public debt of Russia up to the end of 1840. The report states that on the 1st Jan. last, the foreign debt was 74,827,000 Dutch florins, and 42.331,819 silver roubles. The home debt consisted of the six per cent. Rentes, amounting to 72 726,124 silver roubles, and of the five per cents., amounting to 103.901,220 silver roubles. In the course of the year 1840, the amount paid off was 8.700 gold roubles, 2,975.495 silver roubles, and 61 651.980 assignats of the six per cent. Rentes, and 17.204.780 silver roubles of the five per cent. debt. The silver rouble is 4f. 11c., the gold rouble 5f.

TURKEY.—The Porte has received from Mehemet Ali, as an installation on the tribute, the sum of 50,000*l.*, which, it is thought, must prove very acceptable in the present exhausted state of its treasury.—The Porte, it is stated, has asked Mehemet Ali to take upon himself the government of Arabia, which was devastated by the Bedouins, and which the Sultan has been unable to rule with any success.—Important news, it is said, had been received from Bucharest, announcing that the treaty of the Christian union had been signed by Prince Ghika, who was believed to be its President. It appeared that the confederation of the provinces meditated an application for protection to the five great Powers, but particularly to Russia and Austria.—Accounts from Nissa announce that the commissioner appointed by the Porte to investigate the cause of the late events in Bulgaria had not yet made his report; but it was anticipated that justice for the Christians was not to be expected, in consequence of the support

which Turks lend each other against the Rayas. It was considered certain that if Redschid Pacha had still continued in power, both the Pachas of Widdin and Nissa would have been dismissed.—The state of public health in the capital was more satisfactory. In the neighbourhood of Bolu, however, as well as in Scio, and some other Asiatic ports, some cases of plague had occurred, which obliged the quarantine officers to take the strictest measures. Subsequent intelligence from Constantinople informs us that the return of the steamer, which conveyed the last hatti-scheriff to Alexandria, was expected in that city with the utmost anxiety. The Council continued to hold frequent meetings, but their object was no longer the Eastern question, which was considered to be irrevocably settled, even were Mehemet Ali to object to the amount of the tribute. The subject under consideration was of a domestic nature, and referred principally to the improvements which the Divan appeared disposed to introduce into the various branches of the Administration. Several Tatars had arrived at Constantinople with despatches for the Government, announcing that the families of most of the insurgents of Rumelia had sought refuge in Servia, and that such of the revolters as were able to procure arms had retired into the mountains. When the last Tatar started, the Pacha of Adrianople was expected at Sophia, at the head of a corps of 6,000 irregulars and two regiments of troops of the line. Hefzi Pacha was also on his way to that town with a large force, and Hussein, Pacha of Widdin, was advancing by forced marches at the head of several thousand men. It was hoped that those troops would be more than sufficient to pacify Rumelia; and Tenik Bey, who had been ordered thither, with instructions to inquire into the grievances of the people, had been directed by the Porte to use his utmost exertions to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the differences by means of conciliation. The Peiki Schevket arrived at Constantinople on the 9th from Candia, with despatches from Tahir Pacha relative to the insurrection, which he pronounced to be nearly at an end. Nevertheless, Tahir had demanded twelve field-pieces, with the necessary accessaries, and a detachment of gunners, to enable him to attack the rebels with proper effect. Some small vessels were also fitting out for the purpose of reinforcing the blockading squadron. The sanatory intendance addressed a circular to the European boards of trade, informing them that a Turkish brig arrived on the 9th from Alexandria with seventy-five passengers on board, amongst whom fourteen were suffering under the plague, but that as soon as the intendance was informed of the fact, the vessel had been ordered into quarantine at Kouleli. Four died during the first five days, but the ten others still survived on the 14th. No case of the malady had manifested itself in the city.

Candia.—Accounts received from this island, through Egypt, confirm the unsatisfactory result of the negotiations undertaken by the Consuls of the European Powers to induce the native Greeks to lay down their arms, return to their homes, and send away the strangers who had excited them to rise. The Seraskier, Mustapha, and the Admiral, Tahir Pacha, having in vain offered to pardon them on submission, attacked and routed them at the village of Provarma, between the towns of Retimo and Candia. Negotiations were resumed by the British naval captains on the station: but were thwarted, it is said, by the arrival and interference of the French vessel *Acheron*. The captain of a merchant vessel states, that when sailing near Sphakia on the 7th of June, he heard the noise of a battle, which lasted from 2 P. M. till dusk, commencing with musketry and concluding with a heavy Turkish cannonade. The Greeks, it seems, have no cannon. Subscriptions were still in progress for the aid of the insurgents. At Athens 15,000 drachmæ have been collected; at Syria 10,000 drachmæ; and at Marseilles 80,000 francs. Subsequent accounts, received by way of Athens, state that on the 13th ult. there was an engagement between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, which was commenced by the first, but who, after a battle of several hours, were defeated, and compelled to retreat to the mountains, pursued for a considerable distance by Mustapha Pacha, at the head of two battalions of regulars. The Turks, according to their own account, had only a few men wounded, while their adversaries had at least 70; but the Candians, on their side, assert that they sustained no loss at all. From this contradiction, it would appear that the affair was anything but decisive.—The French and English Cabinets, it is stated, have sent instructions to their Consuls in Crete to take a more active part on behalf of the Christians.

Egypt.—Intelligence from Alexandria, dated the 16th ult., confirms the announcement, given in our last Number, that Mehemet Ali had not only publicly proclaimed the hatti-scheriff of investiture, but had also transmitted to the Sultan a sum of 1,250,000 francs, in anticipation of the amount of tribute which the Porte may fix, after it shall have received the humble remonstrances which he intends to make, showing that it will be impossible for him to pay an annual tribute of 80,000 purses without paralysing the internal Government of Egypt. This moderation on the part of the Pacha is said to be chiefly attributed to the suggestions of the French Consul, who, on the eve of the solemn audience, in which Muhib Effendi delivered to the Pacha the two firmans of the Sultan, had a long conference with Mehemet Ali, and represented to him, that by his immediate submission, France, in concert with Austria and Prussia, would employ their good offices to obtain for him a diminution of the amount of the tribute named in the first firman. It is thought that the Porte, which for a long time past had received absolutely nothing from the Pacha of Egypt, will be much influenced by this transmission of 1,250,000f., and will therefore order Muhib Effendi to make use of the instructions which authorise him to grant to Mehemet Ali a diminution of 25,000 to 30,000 purses. The plague at Alexandria was diminishing in the extreme heat, and the cases had fallen to between five and fifteen per day. Ibrahim Pacha was still at Cairo, preparing to meet his father at Esneh, on the Upper Nile, as the plague, which had fallen at Cairo to thirty deaths per day, had again risen to sixty-five. It had ceased at Rosetta. Mehemet Ali and Boghos Bey had received, it is said, a letter of sharp remonstrance from Commodore Napier, on the subjects of freedom of trade and the restoration of the Syrian conscripts, in which the Commodore accused both of having broken faith with him, and declared that if the promises made to him be not fulfilled, he will become as personally hostile to the Pacha as he has hitherto been friendly, and hints at the probability of his reappearance at Alexandria, if his son (now on his return to Syria) should not be able to report the release of all the Syrians from their captivity. He argues at some length on the folly of the Pacha's attempting to uphold his monopolies in the face of treaties, and the determination of the Allied Powers to see them executed; points out to him that linseed is not one of the necessaries of life, and that he has no just pretext to interfere in its export on account of next year's supply; and that, in short, he must allow his people to buy and sell for themselves, as guaranteed to them by the Sultan. The Pacha had replied, but the substance had not transpired.

Syria.—Private letters inform us that the letter of the Hatti-scheriff of Gulhane has been brought into operation in a manner contrary to its spirit. The composition of the council is not such as to enamour the people with representative principles, or to inspire confidence in Nedjib Pacha's character and intentions. Intolerance and bribery are on the increase. In Jerusalem the dissensions between the Greeks and Latins have been revived with great fury. The treaties which secured to France the political influence she derives from the protection of the catholics of the Levant had their origin in the days when the emperors of Germany, the kings of Poland, and the czars of Muscovy were contending with the sultan; while the Louises were generally the allies of the latter. The defeats of Aboukir and Acre cut them off for fifteen years from the Levant, and the successes which made the temporalities of Rome part and parcel of the French empire placed them at variance with the spiritual power of the Pope. Thus the sanctuaries fell out of repair, and the Greeks were careful not only to keep up the portion frequented by them, but even to extend their domain, if but an inch at a time. The exertions of Russia of late years to protect the Greeks are well known. France, on her part, takes up the cudgels with equal zeal for the Catholics, and thus the people imagine that the exertions of France and Russia are all for the glory and advancement of the interests of the Church. A great excitement exists in Mount Lebanon on the subject of the 12 per cent. duties on exports. The Government has yielded on the subject of the Kharatch and the Mesad; part of the existing irritation is probably due to foreign intrigue. The mountains paid 2,600 purses, or 13,000*l.*, direct contribution to the Porte before the Egyptian occupation. 12,000 purses, or 60,000*l.*, were paid during the occupation to the Emir Bechir, now in Malta; but the mountaineers have begun to calculate that under the new system they will have to pay an indirect contribution of 30,000 purses, or 150,000*l.* The silk which is worked up into manufactures is of three sorts: the Aly, or high silk, such as that of Kesrouan; the Wussut, or middling silk, such as that of Dair-el-Kamar; and the Tuchteez, such as that grown in the neighbourhood of Hasbeiah and Rasheia. The average value of the silk in the town of Damascus is 360 piastres per rattolo of two okes, and as the former charge was 5½ piastres on this sum, the duty was as near as possible 1½ per cent.; add to this 1 per cent. duty in the city of Damascus, then 3 per cent. on export, and the whole export and import duties were 5½ per cent. Under the new system the duties are 12 per cent. on the raw silk from the mountain on going into Damascus; 12 per cent. on manufactures exported; total 24 per cent. The manufactures complain loudly of this increase, and declare that their establishments cannot survive. Much discontent exists among the Druses, owing partly to the intrigues of the houses of Abou Neked and Djoubelat. The Druses demand a prince of their own religion, and the ancient feud between the house of Shehab and its great rivals is likely to be revived. They would have much less repugnance to a Mussulman than to a Christian Prince, and in case they persist in their demands, the house of Shehab could, without having recourse to strangers, supply them with Mussulman princes, in the persons of the Emirs of Hasbeish and Rasheia. All this is mere revolutionary ferment, arising from the ambition of the secondary houses. The roads in Lebanon are now perfectly safe, and with the exception of the attack on the East India Company's post in Anti-Lebanon, when a ball passed through the courier's leg and killed his horse, no accident has been heard of.

India.—The further accounts which have appeared during the week state, that the Punjaub, as we briefly mentioned in our last Number, is still a scene of great confusion. Sheer Singh has shut himself up in Amritsur, and allowed matters to take their own course, that is, he permits the country to be a prey to the intrigues of the Court and the excesses of the army. At present, however, the British convoys for our forces beyond the Indus have not been interfered with; and there have been no scenes of actual violence since the murder of the unfortunate officers who perished by the hands of the Sikh troops.—The accounts from Bombay state that a singular revolution has lately been produced in that city, in the newspaper trade. It appears that the preparation of newspapers for European circulation now occupies more of the time and attention of the publishers than the getting up of papers for readers in India. The principal establishment in that city, that of the *Bombay Times*, began to send home monthly summaries for the first time in October last, and then despatched between 300 and 400. It now issues about ten times this number; and finding ordinary printing presses inadequate to supply the demands of the public, is about to introduce a printing machine. Two years since a few hundred newspapers only were sent home from India altogether; now there are from 8,000 to 10,000 despatched by each steamer.

Persia.—The accounts from Persia are of a more favourable character than they have been for some years. It is positively stated that Ghorian has been given up by the Schah to the Ruler of Herat; and thus the most important obstacle to the renewal of amicable relations between Great Britain and Persia has been removed. The immediate consequences have been a marked improvement in the tranquillity of Affghanistan and Scinde, and the abandonment of the ulterior military movements which had been talked of in that quarter.

China.—The accounts received by the late overland mail state, that the Admiral, Sir G. Bremer, who came to Calcutta for instructions, had received his final orders from Lord Auckland, and returned to China early in May. The prevailing opinion there was, that the Emperor will not be frightened by what has hitherto occurred, and will not be induced to sanction the opening of the trade on the terms which the British Plenipotentiary is now instructed to demand. More troops, it is thought, will be wanted; and her Majesty's 55th Regiment and other corps are directed to be in readiness; and the army in China, it is said, will have to be raised to an effective force of 5,000 men before anything decisive can be done.

United States.—The *Great Western* steamer arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night, having left New York on the evening of the 19th ult., bringing American news to that date. The chief proceeding of interest to English readers in Congress within the last week, has been the protracted debate on Mr. M'Leod's affair. It appears to have been long and angry, occupying two sittings, and terminated at length in the adoption of a motion to refer the matter to a committee on foreign affairs, who now have it under consideration. Some of the speakers took a very warlike view of the matter; but the majority of the members deprecated such language. Congress was also much occupied with discussions on their financial deficit.

Canada.—By the *Great Western*, we have also received the speech of the Governor-General, Lord Sydenham, to the newly-assembled Parliament of the United Canadas, which had been received by express at New York on the morning of her sailing. The chief subjects of interest in it are the allusion to the arrest and detention of Mr. M'Leod, which is thus referred to:—"A subject of her Majesty, an inhabitant of this province, has been forcibly detained in the neighbouring States, charged with a pretended crime. No time was lost by the executive of this province in remonstrating against this proceeding, and provision was made for insuring to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of her Majesty's Government. The Queen's representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure her faithful subjects in Canada of her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of her power." Among the subjects to which the attention of Parliament is especially directed, is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the province, by well-considered and extensive public works. The Governor recommends the improvement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the ocean—the establishment of new internal communications in the inland districts—works requiring a great outlay, but promising commensurate returns. A loan of 1,500,000*l.* sterling for these and other purposes will be negotiated under a guarantee of the Imperial Treasury, should the British Parliament agree to the proposition of Ministers to that effect. The Governor recommends a large appropriation for military defences, and states that he has her Majesty's command to say, that "her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of her empire."

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—The British Funds assumed a firmer aspect to-day, and although the amount of business transacted was limited, prices have advanced ¼ per cent.; Consols for the opening closed at 89⅝ to ¾. Bank Stock was 169 to 70, and Exchequer Bills 13s. to 15s. pm.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Removal of a Middlesex Magistrate.—At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, on Thursday, a long discussion took place on the circumstances connected with the removal of Mr. C. H. Moreton Dyer from the Commission of the Peace. Our readers will recollect that as far back as May 1st, our paper of that day announced that a magistrate had been accused of offering, for a gratuity of 3000*l.*, to obtain the discharge of Mr. Medhurst, who was convicted of Manslaughter, in 1839, for having stabbed a fellow pupil, at Hayes, near Uxbridge, by which he occasioned his death. His sentence was three years' imprisonment, without hard labour; of which term two years expired the 7th of April. In consequence of Mr. Medhurst's grandfather having died about Christmas last, it was generally known that he had come into possession of considerable property. We also stated at the time, that Mr. Medhurst's liberation was not to be

effected by an escape, but by a remission of his sentence. Since that time the conduct of the magistrate in question has been the subject of frequent inquiries and communications between the Middlesex magistrates and the Marquis of Normanby, as Secretary of State; from which it was established, by the evidence of the prisoner himself, that the magistrate who made the offer was Mr. H. Moreton Dyer. The object of the investigation on Thursday, was to receive the evidence which led to the removal of that gentleman from the Commission of the Peace, by the Lord Chancellor, who it appeared rested Mr. Dyer's removal from the commission upon the admitted fact of his having held such communication with a prisoner under sentence, as Mr. Dyer himself confessed to have taken place. After a long discussion, the statements made by the officers of the House of Correction and Mr. Medhurst to the visiting Justices were laid before the court, from which it appeared that Mr. Dyer had often expressed a wish to get Mr. Medhurst out of prison; that he frequently had private communications with him, and that he had stated to him, that if he wished to obtain his liberty "he must stand some money." Mr. Medhurst further stated, that on pressing him as to what sum would be wanted, he said, after some hesitation, "about 3000*l.*;" adding, that Lady Normanby was the person through whom it must be done; that he had five or six conversations with him, during which the name of Lord Melbourne was also mentioned. After the evidence, which was of considerable length, had been received, the chairman said, he ought to mention that when the Marquis of Normanby had heard that Mr. Moreton Dyer had asserted he was related to the marchioness, and that through the influence of her ladyship the liberation of Medhurst was to have been obtained, his lordship had given it the most decided contradiction. The matter here dropped.

New Line of Atlantic Steamers.—It is stated that Government is about to contract for an additional line of steamers to the North American colonies, which will give a weekly communication between the two countries. The new line, it is thought, will run direct to St. John's, while the present line will continue to run to Halifax.

Another Steam-boat Mutiny.—A few weeks since we noticed a singular mutiny that took place among the iron steam-boats running above London Bridge. Another has this week occurred of a somewhat similar nature. On Sunday last, in consequence of the directors of the new Greenwich Steam-packet Company, owners of the red funnel-boats, having come to a resolution not to pay the captains and crews for the extra passages performed by them in the evening during the summer months, all hands resolved to mutiny, but the revolt did not terminate quite so successfully as that of the iron steam-boat fleet. The men belonging to the Greenwich fleet struck their colours, and lowered their funnels early on Sunday morning, to indicate that the steamers would not get under weigh until payment for the extra passages was guaranteed. The directors refused to give way, but a negotiation was entered into which ended in nothing, and during the whole of Sunday while other steamers were carrying thousands of passengers and reaping a good harvest, the red funnel-boats remained at their moorings. The following morning an arrangement was made, by which payment for the extra passages was secured to the captains and crews, but two of the red funnel-boats were taken off the station, and only three have since continued running. It appears that owing to the great competition which exists among the steam-boat companies, there being no fewer than 20 steam-vessels running between London and Greenwich, some of them have, during the present year, scarcely taken sufficient to pay for fuel and defray the pier-dues.

Fall of a House near Fleet-street.—On Thursday evening, an accident happened at the premises of Messrs. Mackintosh, printers, in Goldsmith's-court, Fleet-street. It appears that for some time men have been employed in removing the old premises in order to make way for a new and much larger printing-office. Some men were engaged in that work when they were alarmed at the tottering of the back part of one of the houses which they were then pulling down. They had scarcely time to get out of the way when the walls came down with a loud crash, which alarmed the neighbourhood. No person was injured. The premises seem to have been in a very dilapidated state, and some other houses near the spot are said to be in a dangerous condition.

Review at Woolwich.—On Tuesday, a review of the Royal Artillery Company took place at Woolwich, before the Earl of Erroll and several other noblemen and gentlemen. It was at first anticipated that the King of the Belgians and Prince Albert would have been present, and that there would have been an extra field-day; but the intelligence received on Saturday night, of the demise of the Queen of Hanover, it is supposed, prevented the intended visit. The party, who arrived about 12 o'clock, were received by Lieut. Gen. Lord Bloomfield and his staff, and shortly afterwards practice commenced with spherical and case shot, the firing being excellent. The time occupied in the marshes was about two hours, and the extensive rocket troop was considered to be very superior in its exercises. Shortly after 2 the party proceeded to the mortar and howitzer batteries at the west-end of the parade-ground, where the practice was exceedingly good, several of the shells having struck the flag. After partaking of a repast, the visitors proceeded to the Royal Repository, where they remained some time examining the collection of models, &c., which it contains. At 4 o'clock the Royal Horse Artillery marched to the Common, and went through all the evolutions for which that branch of the service is so much distinguished. The practices continued until about half-past 5.

St. Saviour's Church.—A report has prevailed for some weeks past in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, that the lofty Gothic tower, which contains a fine-toned peal of twelve bells, the largest, it is said, with two or three exceptions, in England, has exhibited signs of giving way, and that cracks of an alarming nature had been discovered in the upper part of the steeple, indicating a settlement. An architect and a builder have examined it, and have given a favourable opinion as to its stability. It is said that the removal of the nave, and some part of a buttress or pillar which helped to support the tower, has weakened it; and that the vibration caused by the motion of the bells when ringing has tended to decrease the safety of the building.

Further Mortality among the Convicts at Woolwich.—It appears that the disease called bronchitis, and which has proved fatal to so many of the convicts, has not yet terminated; inquests are frequently being held, and on Saturday an inquiry into the deaths of two took place, both of whom died of this complaint. The evidence of Dr. Hope went to prove that everything was done for the recovery and comfort of deceased, but without effect, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes" in both cases.

The Chain Pier, Chelsea.—In our last we mentioned the progress of this pier, the want of which for the accommodation of passengers, and the inhabitants of the populous neighbourhood of Chelsea, has been long felt. It is now stated that it will be opened to the public in the course of a few weeks. It is a chain-pier, of handsome construction, and will cost, it is supposed, between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* It is situated in the mall of Cheyné walk, and forms one of the most interesting objects of the place.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the result of the table of mortality for the Metropolis, issued by the Registrar-General, showing the number of deaths from all causes registered, in the week ending Saturday, June 26, 1841. Total 755. Average weekly deaths in 1840, 926.

The late Intrusion into Buckingham Palace.—In connexion with this event, which at the time created so general an excitement, it may be interesting to our readers to hear the fate of the boy Jones, who, it will be remembered, effected his entrance into the palace on three different occasions. According to his own account, he made *four* entries, but escaped the last time without detection. It seems that on the 14th ult., he was liberated from Tothill-street gaol, his period of imprisonment having expired. Whilst in prison he was quiet and exemplary in his conduct. Since his liberation he has been frequently seen on Constitution-hill, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Buckingham-palace, which being communicated to the authorities, orders were given to the police to watch his movements; but it seems that there was nothing in his manner or behaviour different from those who daily frequent the parks in hopes of obtaining a sight of royalty. It appears, however, that he was considered a dangerous character, and that he was probably meditating another entrance into the Palace. He was consequently apprehended by the proper authorities, and placed on board the *Diamond* emigration ship, bound to Australia, or some other of the English colonies, being apprenticed as a seaman for five years. On the day he left the prison, one of the managers of a minor theatre, it is said, called and offered him 1*l.* per week to appear on the stage for a fortnight, and at the end of that time a benefit, but the boy declined exhibiting himself for so short a period.

The New Percussion Shells.—The experimental firing of these shells took place in the marshes of Woolwich, on Friday, as we briefly noticed in our last week's Number. The following are the particulars of the results:—The first fired was Mr. Napier's, which struck the bulk-head, and passing through both sides exploded. Mr. Wilkinson's struck, but did not explode. Mr. H. Reece's was fired, but the gun was depressed so low that the shell struck the ground and exploded, the fragments passing onwards. At the second round Mr. Napier's again passed through both sides and exploded. Mr. Wilkinson's struck the ground, richoched without exploding, and passed into the river. The elevation of Mr. Reece's gun having been corrected, his shell struck the bulk-head, and exploding the instant of striking, the flash being distinctly marked, the fragments alone struck the inner side. The effect of this shell appeared to give great satisfaction to Lord Bloomfield and the other officers of the select committee. Here the firing ceased, the trial of these important experiments being indefinitely deferred, as a bargeman, in defiance of the notice-posts, anchored his barge in the line of fire while the flag for firing was flying.

Alleged Murder at Deptford.—On Monday an inquest was held at Deptford, on Frances Studd, aged 26 years, who, it is said, died on Saturday from the ill-usage she had received from her husband. It appeared that the husband of deceased was in the constant habit of ill-using her, and that on Tuesday week he had struck her a blow on the head, from the effects of which she died. Studd absconded on the death of his wife, but returned on Monday, and was taken into custody. When introduced to the jury, however, he was in such a state of intoxication that the Coroner declined to hear further evidence till he was in a fit state to understand its import. The further inquiry was resumed on Wednesday, when Elizabeth Dalton stated, that she knew deceased, and saw her knocked down by a violent blow from her husband in King-street. After deceased got up, she said to witness that her husband had knocked her down, because she had reproached him for being out all night. Another woman confirmed the evidence of the last witness. Other witnesses were then examined, but their evidence only proved former acts of violence of the prisoner towards deceased. A surgeon stated that he attended deceased, who was suffering from inflammation of the brain, of which she died. She informed him that it arose from a blow that she had received from her husband, and from the examination he had made, he was of the same opinion. This being the whole of the evidence, the prisoner in defence stated that deceased had often complained of pains in her head, and was also much troubled about the loss of her child; that when he struck her, he did not intend to do her any serious injury. The Coroner then summed up, and stated to the jury that he did not think the circumstances of the case would admit of a verdict of wilful murder. He would, however, leave the case in their hands. The jury then returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Robberies.—On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Noble was proceeding through West-street, Smithfield, he was stopped and surrounded by a party of thieves. He was seized, and his arms pinioned, whilst one of the thieves took his watch-chain and seals, and handed them to a woman near the spot, who ran off. They then effected their escape. Information was immediately given to a policeman, who, from the description given, knew the whole of them. He at length succeeded in apprehending the woman, who gave her name Smith, and was recognised as a well-known thief who had been frequently in custody. She was remanded to afford an opportunity of tracing the property, and apprehending the remainder of the party. The above spot, Turnmill street, and Cowcross, are infested, it appears, with great numbers of thieves, which renders it dangerous for any respectable person to pass through them, especially at night.—On Tuesday, information was received at the various metropolitan police station-houses of the following extensive robberies having been committed:—From the person of Mr. Taylor, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, between the borough and Upper Thames-street, a canvas-bag, containing Bank of England notes to the value of upwards of 400*l.*, and about 30*l.* in sovereigns. From the house of Mr. Carter, South-street, Grosvenor-square, a pocket-book, and small box, containing 150*l.* in Bank of England notes, and 12 silver tea-spoons and sugar-tongs. The property was taken from a bed-room on the first floor, the door of which was opened by a false key. From the house of Mr. Reid, Blackheath Park, various articles of jewellery, a large number of rupees, four Neapolitan piastres, and a Neapolitan bracelet. The robbery was effected by means of the drawing-room window, which had been left open. From the house of Mr. Johnson, Ravensbourne-terrace, Lewisham, a quantity of valuable plate; a considerable quantity of plate from the houses of Mr. Heseltine, Paddington-green; and Mrs. Moseley, Forest-hill, Sydenham. From the Club Chambers, Regent-street, a check for 32*l.*, supposed to be stolen by a servant, who has absconded.

Accidents.—A serious accident has happened to Col. de Lacey. It appears that he was riding on horseback through Stafford-row, Pimlico, and had arrived opposite the Royal-mews, when his horse, which was an old and favourite charger, was suddenly seized with the staggers and fell dead. The gallant gentleman fell under the horse, and was extricated with much difficulty and taken to a surgeon, who ascertained that he had sustained a dislocation of his left ancle, the left hand being also much injured.—On Tuesday evening, as the Dowager Countess of Scarborough was sitting in her drawing-room, Portman-square, she heard a noise resembling the cracking of glass. Not knowing what had happened, she called up one of the footmen, who, after a minute search, found a small hole, of a circular form, in one of the window panes. Nothing more was thought of the occurrence until Thursday morning, when the housemaid discovered in an arm-chair, a leaden-bullet, about the size of a pea, at the back of the covered curtain. The butler then went to the station house, and had an interview with the Inspector of Police, who accompanied him to the house, and a diligent inquiry was instituted, when it was ascertained that a young gentleman, residing in George-street, had on the previous evening been amusing himself by firing from the back of the house at some birds with an air-pistol, and, from the direction in which he shot at them, there appears to be no doubt that the bullet had been discharged by him. The distance from the spot where the pistol was fired to the Countess's window is upwards of seventy yards, and the chair in which the ball was found was placed within a yard and a half of that in which her lady-ship was seated.—On Wednesday during the proceedings at the Middlesex election at Brentford, the following accident occurred on the Great Western road, near the Hammersmith turnpike. About half-past 11 o'clock as a lad named James Topping, servant to Captain Shaw, of Richmond, was riding a pony along the high-road, both he and his pony were ridden over by a young man on horseback, dressed in the livery of the *Sun* newspaper, who was galloping along the road, conveying an express from Brentford to the *Sun* office in the Strand. Several persons instantly ran to his assistance, and when picked up, he was found to be dreadfully cut and bruised about his head and body; he was conveyed by a policeman to the shop of a surgeon, by whom his wounds were dressed, and he was taken home by the policeman. The pony's knees were broken, and it was otherwise much injured.

Fires.—A fire, attended with loss of life, has occurred on the premises of Mr. Reilley, bedstead maker, Quickset-row, New-road. When first discovered, the basement floor was found to be entirely in flames, and ladders being procured, Mrs. Reilley, with four children and two other families residing on the first and second floor, were got out with safety. The premises were wholly consumed, and the adjoining house also considerably damaged; the loss is estimated at 3000*l.* It is not known how the fire was occasioned. A man named Walker, who slept on the

second floor, and who returned home in the evening intoxicated, perished in the flames. An inquest has been held on the body, which was dug out of the ruins on Sunday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the premises occupied by Mr. Waight, bookseller, High Holborn. It appears that these were the premises that White the bookseller was executed for setting fire to some years ago. Through the exertions, however, of the fire brigade and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was confined to the apartment where it commenced, without doing much damage.

Provincial News.

Rotherham.—On Monday afternoon, a melancholy and extensive loss of human life occurred in this town, which has been, in consequence, thrown into a state of the greatest excitement. It appears that a small vessel, with about 100 young men and boys on board, was launched from Chambers's boat-yard, when no sooner had it touched the water than it suddenly rolled over, and every one on board was thrown into the stream. The grand jury, who were sitting at the time in the neighbourhood, ordered instantly all the policemen and other officers to proceed to the spot, and render all possible assistance. It was not until the vessel was hauled up, that any of the bodies were recovered. As speedily as the confusion would permit, chains were attached to the gunwale with a view to right her; but before this could be effected nearly two hours had elapsed, when it was found that upwards of sixty of those who were on board had lost their lives by the accident. The loss of life was, at the time, supposed to be much greater; but several, whose lives were at first despaired of, have since, in some degree, recovered, whilst others still continue in a very dangerous state. The immediate cause of the accident is not yet known with any certainty. It is stated by some, that the planks from which the barge was pushed into the water were too short, and that she struck the water too soon. Others state that it was owing to her being launched sideways into the water, while the people on board ran down to the lower side; and that the keel not clearing the stocks in sufficient time, she was overbalanced. The sufferers appear to have been chiefly boys, from about eleven to seventeen years of age.

Liverpool.—The parties who were injured by the shots fired from the house of Mr. Casement, a publican in this city, during the recent election disturbances, and which we noticed in our last Number, are doing well, and serious consequences are not likely to ensue. It would appear that the parties wounded were not at all implicated in the outrages, but merely spectators, and were a boy who was shot in the forehead and leg; a girl, seventeen years of age, wounded in the breast; an umbrella-maker, shot through the wrist and the arm; and a seaman, who received several wounds, but none of a serious nature. An investigation into the circumstances has been held before a magistrate, when Mr. Casement, who fired the shot, was held to bail in his own recognizances of 200*l.*, and two others in 100*l.* each, to take his trial at the assizes; the magistrate observed that, whether under the circumstances the prisoner was justified in resorting to fire-arms, he should not take upon himself to determine.

Hereford.—*The Hereford Times* gives the following account of a case of somnambulism which occurred in that city a few days since. It appears that about five o'clock in the morning, a resident in Widemarsh-street was awakened by the violent ringing of his door-bell, and not hearing any servant answer, he rung his bell for the man-servant, which, however, was not answered. He then jumped out of bed, and pulling aside the window-blind, saw what he believed to be his own horse held by a strange man. He threw up the window, and, on inquiring the man's business, was informed by him that his servant-man had been thrown from his horse in the meadow, and he feared was much hurt; and that he had taken him to his house, where he still remained. The master said that assistance should be at once sent; and a surgeon and one of the domestics proceeded to the place. The surgeon, on examining him, found that no bone was broken, and that there was no injury except some wounds on the face. He was then led home, apparently insensible, merely answering to every question "that he didn't know." He was put to bed; his eyes all the time being open, but fixed, and the pupils much dilated. At nine o'clock he awoke, and it appears that he had not the slightest recollection of a single circumstance that had occurred from the time when he dropped to sleep on the previous night, to the moment he awoke at nine o'clock in the morning! It was his intention, it seems, the previous night to go to Withington, and for this purpose he had put sixpence in his pocket to pay the gates; but he had not the least remembrance of any circumstances that occurred in the interval.

Portsmouth.—All the preparations necessary for the first great explosion this year on the remaining wreck of the *Royal George* having been made, Hall, the diver, was first sent down to examine the bottom, previously to the charge being lowered, when, on descending into the crater of a small charge, fired the evening before, he unexpectedly found a gun, to which he attached main slings, and which was brought up. After this, the charge was lowered and fired. The report made was that of a distant gun: the surface of the water was merely raised in the form of a segment of a sphere of very moderate height, which spread gradually round in a circular form to a considerable extent, black with mud from the bottom. There was no column of water thrown up into the air, as in the great explosions of last year. Col. Pasley has declared that it would be a useless waste of powder to fire any charges exceeding 600lbs. or 700lbs. this season, because, in the present state of the wreck, buried under a shoal of mud, numerous small explosions are of much greater use. On the 24th ult., two guns were got up from the wreck, one of which was a valuable prize, being a brass twenty-four pounder of 1742, in excellent preservation, and the other an iron thirty-two pounder. Great quantities of timber have also been got up, the most interesting of which was the step of the mainmast, quite perfect.

Faversham.—One evening last week, the inhabitants living in the quiet village of Ospringe, near this place, were alarmed by an explosion at one of the powder-mills connected with the extensive premises of Messrs. Hall and Co., situate about a mile and a half from that village. The explosion was one of considerable magnitude, and the mill in which it happened was a small wooden building, wholly detached from any other premises. It appears that it occurred in consequence of the carelessness of a workman, who left what is called a "green charge" exposed. He was the only person at work in the place, and had not quitted the premises more than three minutes before the accident occurred. Fortunately no person was near the spot at the time. The mill was blown to pieces, and remnants of it were found scattered in all directions.

Dorchester.—Two serious fires, destroying eighteen houses and attended with loss of life, have occurred at Hawkchurch and Maiden Frewton, two small villages near this town. The first took place on Sunday forenoon at the latter place, and is supposed to have originated from some sparks falling on the thatched roof of a stable. In less than half an hour after its commencement, four houses were destroyed. The flames subsequently increased to a great extent, and defied all exertions to stop their progress; in about three hours fourteen houses were totally consumed, and one person, the wife of a labourer, perished in the flames. The fire at Hawkchurch occurred on Tuesday morning, and, owing to there being no engines in the village, extended to an alarming height, causing the entire destruction of the Old Inn, which was used as the poor-house of the parish, and three other premises occupied by tradesmen. A violent storm of rain passed over the place at the time, and in some measure arrested the progress of the flames. The loss is stated to be very considerable.

Sidmouth.—This watering-place was recently visited by a singular convulsion of nature, resembling the land-slip of Axmouth. It first commenced about half-past six in the evening by a rumbling noise, resembling a distant peal of thunder, and at seven o'clock part of the Peak Hill was observed to glide slowly towards the sea, carrying everything before it, and forming a rock or pillar (70 feet high and 175 in circumference), opposite the town, and a quarter of a mile from the shore.

Brighton.—The local papers state, that the Pavilion is undergoing external repair; and from the recent report, that her Majesty intends honouring Brighton with her presence, the above circumstance is looked upon as an encouragement to the hope of a royal visit.—Colonel Grey, who met with a severe accident last week, by being thrown from his gig, and which we noticed in our last Number, is said to be likely to recover from the injuries he received.

Bristol.—In consequence of the disturbances which took place at the time of the elections in this city, seven electors were, on the first day, taken to the infirmary; and on the succeeding day, no less than twenty-five, most of them severely wounded and several having their skulls fractured. Hopes are, however, entertained that none of the cases will terminate fatally.

Bath.—The *Bristol Journal* states that on Tuesday, the 29th ult., this city was visited by a very severe hail-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The hail-stones were of great size, and remained on the ground, in some situations, for nearly an hour afterwards. Great damage has been done to many of the greenhouses in the neighbourhood. The electric fluid (which immediately preceded one of the loudest peals of thunder), struck the chimney of a house in Henry-street, and, being attracted by the bell-wires, forced its way through the premises to the kitchen, where it finally passed into the chimney, without doing any serious injury.

Gloucester.—It is stated that the important question respecting the validity of the late Mr. Wood's will is about to be submitted to the decision of a jury, at the ensuing assizes in this city; the parties, claiming to be heirs at law, having given notice of trial in the actions of ejectment against the executors. Several persons, who were not examined in the Prerogative Court, and whose evidence, it is thought, may throw much light on the affair, will, it is said, be called as witnesses on the trial; when it is expected that the mystery in which this case has so long been involved will at length be cleared up.

Redruth.—One day last week, as the men belonging to a travelling menagerie were driving their caravans into a field in this town, hired for the exhibition, the one which contained the lions and tigers upset, and the partition between the lioness and tigress gave way. A fight immediately ensued, and great alarm prevailed among the bystanders. At first the owner prepared to shoot one of the animals; but the keeper mounted the top of the carriage, and, breaking a hole through it, introduced a long pole, with which he managed to beat back the combatants, and they were at length secured, but not until they had lacerated each other severely.

Windsor.—A melancholy accident has occurred in the neighbourhood of this town, by which the Rev. W. G. Freeman, Rector of Miltons, Cambridgeshire, met with his death. From the evidence adduced at the inquest which has been held, it appeared that deceased, on Monday, was driving along the Slough road in his four-wheeled vehicle, accompanied by another gentleman, and attended by his servant; when near Sussex-place, he was overtaken by a barge-driver, galloping on his horse, and apparently having no control over the animal. The clanking of the chain-traces frightened Mr. Freeman's horse, which started off at full speed. After proceeding along the high road about two hundred yards, he turned suddenly into the road leading to Upton, and the chaise was immediately capsized. Mr. Freeman was thrown out with great violence upon his head and never spoke afterwards. The gentleman with him and the servant were also thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. A surgeon who was shortly in attendance found deceased suffering from a severe wound on the scalp, and a fracture on the base of the skull. He died at five o'clock on the following morning. Several of the inhabitants of Slough attended, and complained of the great danger they were subjected to from the manner in which the barge-horses were ridden through the village. It was also thought that blame attached to the owner of the horse which was the cause of the accident, for allowing so spirited an animal to be under the charge of a lad, who had no control over it, after, as it was stated, having been repeatedly told of it. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The reverend gentleman was in his seventy-fourth year, and much respected in the neighbourhood.

Oldham.—A few days since considerable excitement and alarm pervaded the neighbourhood of Waterloo near this place, by the report that an explosion of fire-damp had occurred in the coal-pit of Messrs. Jones and Co., of that place. The report proved to be true, and four individuals lost their lives by it. The following are the particulars of the accident:—It appears that at the time, there were in the works six miners who had all safety-lamps except one, and it is supposed that the inflammable gas took fire at the candle which he carried. The explosion was very great, and was heard as well as felt at a considerable distance around the place. One of the men named Garforth, and a lad, were taken out dead; another died at about seven the same evening. The body of another which had not been found, was supposed to have been blown to a remote part of the works: the others, who were seriously injured, were removed soon after the explosion, and taken home. An inquest was held on the bodies on Saturday, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Sunninghill.—On Thursday morning the country residence of the Hon. Mrs. Osborne, at this place, was broken open by some thieves, who effected an entrance by cutting away the panel of the shutters of the drawing-room, on the ground-floor. They stole several articles of jewellery, seals, and valuable trinkets, silver candle-sticks, &c., with which they decamped undiscovered. It is supposed they were disturbed while they were in the house, as the drawing-room was the only apartment they entered. They had unsuccessfully attempted to pick the lock of a small writing-desk, in which were upwards of 70*l.* in gold and bank notes. It appears that Mrs. Osborne had not retired to rest until between 12 and 1 o'clock, and before four the robbery was discovered. The same house was broken into and plundered three years ago; and within the last two years it has been twice attempted to be entered in a similar manner. The neighbourhood, it is stated, abounds with thieves and idle characters of the worst description.

Sunderland.—Accounts have been received here of the sinking of two vessels off this coast during the late boisterous weather—the *Rosina*, of this port, and the bark *Ceres*, of Ipswich. From a statement made by the Captain of the *Rosina*, it appears that that vessel sailed from this port laden with coals on Sunday morning, but in passing out of the harbour, she struck against the north pier with considerable violence. The crew brought her up in the roads, and after repairing the supposed damage they proceeded to sea about two o'clock. On the following morning they discovered that the ship had two feet of water in the hold, and though they immediately took to the pumps, and worked at them vigorously for two hours, they were unable to check the water coming in, and by 5 o'clock it had increased to a depth of seven feet. The crew finding it impossible to save the vessel, took to the long-boat, and shortly after she went down. The weather was exceedingly boisterous at the time, and it was some hours before they were picked up. The vessel and cargo are said to be worth 2,500*l.* The other vessel, the *Ceres*, was lost on Tuesday afternoon last, about six miles from Gallope Light, and the crew were saved by a fishing-smack belonging to Aldborough. She also was laden with coals, and was on her voyage from Newcastle to Rouen. Her sinking was attributed to her springing a leak during the heavy squalls from the S.W. on that day. The loss is stated to be at least 3,000*l.*

Railways.—On Friday the 30l inst. an accident that might have been attended with serious consequences occurred on the South-Western Railway to the 12 o'clock up-train. It appears that when near Basingstoke, the axle of the tender suddenly snapped, and the engine parted from the tender. The concussion consequent upon it was so great as to completely turn over all the carriages; but although there were 110 passengers in the train, fortunately no one received any injury. About the 25th Aug. is the time named for opening the Gosport branch of this railway. The difficulties which still continue to be experienced with respect to the tunnel near Fareham appear to be the reason which has prevented the company from fixing any definite day for opening this portion of the line.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Bletchingly, respecting the death of Wm. Elliott, aged 17. Deceased was employed on the line of the South-Eastern Railway. It appears that this is the fifth or sixth inquest that has been recently held at the same place, all arising from deaths

caused on the South-Eastern Railway. A labourer stated that deceased, whose duty it was to bring up the separate waggons, laden with earth, to fill up an embankment, had started his horse, and was running by the side of the waggon, on the near side. In a minute after deceased called for help, and witness then saw him lying across the rails, and the waggon proceeding without the horse, which he must have released. Witness thought that deceased was running on the line, instead of by the side of his horse, and falling down, pulled the string which is attached to a spring-hook, to release the horse from the waggon, which passed over him. He was conveyed to the poor-house, where a surgeon found that deceased had a fracture of the left leg just above the thigh; the right foot was crushed, and the small joints very much injured. Deceased was told that the only chance of saving his life was by an immediate operation, to which he consented, and both legs were amputated, but he died in a quarter of an hour after the operation. Verdict, "Accidental death."—An instance of the great rapidity with which communication can now be effected through the medium of railroads was afforded on the 30th ult. A special train was despatched from Birmingham to London on election business, at 12 P.M. (calling in its course at seven intermediate stations, and suffering delay to the amount altogether of 14 minutes), and arrived at Euston Station at 11 minutes past 3 A.M., thus performing the distance of 112½ miles, exclusive of stoppages, in 2 hours and 57 minutes.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways in operation for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 17,880*l.*; Croydon, 677*l.*; Great Western, 12,001*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 772*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,229*l.*; South-Western, 6,563*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,703*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,719*l.*; and North Midland, 4,016*l.*—An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday at the terminus of the Grand Junction Railway, Birmingham. It appears that a lad named Shaw, in the employ of the Company as an errand-boy, had been in the habit of getting on the engine which brings the half-past eleven o'clock train from Liverpool, and returning by it to Vauxhall to his dinner, although frequently warned of the danger of so doing, and enjoined not to persist in the practice. It is supposed that he must have done so unperceived on Saturday; and the engine having been stopped to take up some wheels, it is conjectured that he was leaning over the side of the tender, when the sudden jerk from the engine being again put in motion, threw him across the rails, and the wheel of the waggon that was attached passed over him. The engineer on being called to, immediately reversed the engine, when the wheel passed over the lad a second time, and occasioned his instant death.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular for the guidance of the high-sheriffs throughout Ireland, as to the use of the civil and military forces at their disposal, during the elections.

Galway.—It appears that the statement made in our Number of last week, and copied from the daily papers, to the effect that Mr. St. George, the proprietor of Tyrone House, had been held to bail, for having instigated the authors of the fatal assault on the late Mr. Heathers, was not correct. It is the son of Mr. St. George who has been apprehended on this charge.

Cork.—The election in this city has been attended with serious disturbances. Various buildings were attacked, and much injured by the mob. The police, in their endeavours to preserve peace, were also violently assaulted by them, and were at length obliged, in order to protect themselves, to fire; when loss of life unfortunately was the consequence, besides serious injury to several.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—For some time past great excitement and bad feeling have prevailed among the labourers on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, arising, it appears, out of a quarrel between the Highlanders on the one side and the Irish on the other. So serious did it become, that the authorities considered it necessary to call in the assistance of the military. The facts of the case appear to be these: a short time since some differences arose between the Highlanders and the Irish in the neighbourhood of Falkirk. From high words the parties came to blows, and it was reported that several of the Irish had been killed in the scuffle; their countrymen, in consequence of this, resolved to avenge their deaths on the Highlanders. The Irish are employed on the east, and the Highlanders on the west part of the line: and it appears that the scene of the intended conflict was near Winchburgh. The authorities of Stirlingshire having learned the circumstances of the case, wrote to the authorities of Linlithgow, requesting their co-operation in preventing the parties from meeting. On Sunday evening, however, as a party of Highlanders were passing through Winchburgh, they were attacked by a large body of Irishmen, and some of them severely injured. The local authorities considered it prudent to send to this city for the assistance of the military, their object being to prevent the parties meeting. The Irishmen, however, being reinforced by their countrymen from the Grassmarket and Cowgate, had assembled within three miles of Winchburgh, to the number of about 1,500, many of them armed with heavy bludgeons; and it was understood that the Highlanders were fast approaching to meet them from the west in still larger numbers. The military were accordingly at once marched off to the scene of danger: they happily arrived in time to prevent the intended conflict, and after some serious remonstrances on the part of their masters, the contractors of the line, the hostile parties were at length prevailed on to retire peaceably to their homes.—On Saturday, Hickie, the Irish labourer, convicted together with Doolan and Redding, who have since suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Green, a ganger on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and an account of which appeared in this paper at the time, was sent from the Glasgow prison to this city, previously to being transported to a penal colony for life, in virtue of his sentence as commuted through the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

Glasgow.—The following are additional particulars respecting the apprehension of Gavin Scott, whose case we have noticed in previous Numbers. It appears that the sum found in his possession when apprehended at Marseilles was 4,208*l.*, thus showing a considerable deficit as compared to the sum he took away with him. The missing money is so far accounted for as follows:—A German with whom he got acquainted, and of whom he made a confidant, immediately on his arrival in Marseilles, had taken from him, it is said, a Bank-of-England note for 1,000*l.*, in addition to a box or bundle of sovereigns, and is in custody. Scott further admits that he has squandered away about 2,000*l.*, within the short period he has been away, in London and Paris. It is therefore feared that notwithstanding his capture, there may still be a considerable deficiency in the sum of 8,600*l.* with which he absconded. From some reason not explained it would appear that the French police did not take him into custody immediately on his arrival in Marseilles, and that they only searched his pockets, leaving him for a considerable time in full possession of his portmanteau. It has since been ascertained that the porter of the hotel in which Scott lodged, and who had since been taken into custody on suspicion of having robbed him, had given information that his master and mistress had been the thieves to the amount of 1,965*l.* The authorities, it is said, are following up this information, and, if found to be true, it will account for a large portion of the money which is still missing.

Airdrie.—Serious rioting broke out in this town upon the defeat of Mr. Gillon becoming generally known to the townspeople. It appears that an express arrived at the police-office, Glasgow, about half-past nine o'clock on Friday night, with a letter addressed to the sheriff, which was signed by two of the magistrates of this town. The consequence was, that the sheriff went immediately to the barracks, put himself at the head of a party of the 17th Lancers, and proceeded here without delay. On their arrival, however, the town was comparatively quiet, but the populace had previously been in a very riotous state. The house in which the committee of the conservative candidate held its meetings was attacked, and the windows broken by the mob. An attempt was then made to obtain an entrance, but the precaution had been taken to barricade the doors, which enabled the occupiers to keep the mob out, and afforded time for a number of persons to escape by the back entrance. It appears that several persons have been severely injured.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

TUESDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each, New T.Y.C., 8 subs.*—Lord Exeter's Abydos beat Lord Albemarle's Taurus, and Col. Peel's Hawk's-eye. The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus, Duke of Rutland's Minx, and Mr. Sadler's Diversion. Betting—7 to 2 agst Diversion, 3 to 1 agst Abydos, 4 to 1 agst Hawk's-eye, 4 to 1 agst Young Quo Minus, and 6 to 1 agst Minx.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs. each, New T.Y.C., 24 subs.—Lord Bruce's Rosalie colt made play, at an indifferent pace, Mr. Sadler's Mule lying second, Col. Peel's Hester colt third, and the others well up. They ran so to the plantations, where the Hester colt took up the second place, which he held till close to the chair, and then, making a rush, got up in the last stride, and enabled the Judge to add to the day's sport by pronouncing it a dead heat. Mule was two or three lengths behind, and beat the others a long way. In the deciding heat the Rosalie colt made running at a better pace, was challenged at the plantations, and beaten easily by a length.

WEDNESDAY.—10 *Sovs. Sweepstakes.*—Mr. Sadler's Diversion made all the running; Mr. Stephenson's Blanche waiting on her to the cords, where she went up, and, after a slashing race, won on the post by a head. The others were beaten off. The winner was claimed.

Plate.—Mr. Wigram's Teleta made play at a good pace, followed by Mr. Thornhill's E. O., Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel, Lord Exeter's Rodosto, and Mr. Boyce's Scroggins, lying behind in the order in which we have given their names. They ran thus to the New T.Y.C. post, where the race was left to E. O. and Bob Peel, the former leading; at the top of the hill Bob Peel went up, and won rather cleverly by half a length.—The weather was unfavourable, and the company thin. Betting:—

GOODWOOD CUP.

11 to 1 agst Lord Henry Seymour's Nautilus (taken)
12 to 1 — Lord Westminster's Maroon (taken).

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Col. Peel's Hester colt
25 to 1 — Mr. Scott's Artful Dodger (taken)
25 to 1 — Mr. Scott's Lord of Holderness (taken)
5000 to 50 — Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Jemima colt (taken)
5000 to 50 — Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Acanthus c. (taken).

Business very flat.—Previously to the races Mr. Ford's racing stud was put up for sale, but all were bought in, except two or three lots, which fetched small sums. The premises, which were built by Mr. W. Chifney, and are very extensive, were sold by private contract.—The Hon. George Stevens Byng was appointed one of the stewards of the Jockey Club, in the room of the Hon. Capt. Rous, whose three years have expired.

THURSDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each; from the starting post of 3. M. to the end of the New T.Y.C., 5 subs.*—Mr. Boyce's Scroggins took the lead, followed by Mr. Pettit's Blanche, Mr. Rogers' Bentley colt lying up with them to the corner of the plantations, where he joined them, and after a fine race won by half a length, Scroggins beating Abydos for second place by a head. Betting—7 to 4 agst Scroggins, 4 to 2 agst Abydos, and 7 to 1 agst Blanche.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 21 subs.—After one false start the 14 got away in excellent order; Mr. Sadler's Passion, after the first hundred yards, taking a slight lead, the others being very closely laid up. They ran in nearly this order to the hill, where Mr. Wilson's Voltaire filly, Lord Bruce's Glaucus colt, and Passion were nearly abreast, and fairly singled out to finish. A resolute set to ended in favour of Passion by a neck, the Voltaire filly beating the Glaucus colt also by a neck; nothing else was within a couple of lengths.—The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Exeter's f. by Beiram, out of Dahlia; Duke of Grafton's b f Lisburn; Col. Peel's c by Glaucus, out of Malibran; and Lord Albemarle's br c by Plenipo, out of Ally. Betting—10 to 6 on the Rosalie colt, 4 to 1 agst Ally c, 6 to 1 agst Lisburn, and 12 to 1 agst Passion.

The Town Plate of 50l.—Mr. Batson's Barbara Bartholomew, 1; Lord Exeter's Abydos, 2; Duke of Portland's c by Mundig, out of Thebes, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Albemarle's c by Taurus, out of Perfume, Mr. Negus's Portsoken, and Mr. Thornhill's E. O. Betting—6 to 5 on E. O., and 5 to 1 agst Mundig c. The Thebes colt and Barbara went off in front, the former having the lead, which he maintained to the top of the hill, where he was passed by the mare and Abydos; they finished in this order, Barbara winning by a length, and Abydos getting second place by the same. The others were beaten off.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; winner to be sold for 200l., 6 subs.—Col. Peel's Hawk's-eye, 3 yrs (Nat), 1; Mr. Thornhill's Evasion, 2 yrs, 2; Mr. Wilson's b f by Muley Moloch—Silvertail, 2 yrs, 3; Duke of Grafton's ch c Nick, 3 yrs, 4; Lord Exeter's f by Beiram, out of Dahlia, 2 yrs, 5; Lord Albemarle's b c by Plenipo, out of Antiope, 2 yrs, 6. Betting—10 to 6 agst Hawk's-eye, 2 to 1 agst Nick, and 6 to 1 agst Silvertail. Hawk's-eye made all the running, and won in a canter, by two lengths.

Match: 50 h ft., T.Y.C.—Col. Peel's brother to Vulture, 8st. 4lb., received; Lord Kelburne's c. (dead) by Velocipede, out of Miss Whip, 8st., paid.

The following bets have been offered since our last:—

GOODWOOD CUP—8 to 1 agst Nautilus (taken), 16 to 1 agst Bulwark (taken), and 20 to 1 agst Tearaway (taken).

GOODWOOD STAKES—7 to 1 agst Welfare (taken).

DERBY—20 to 1 agst Hester colt, and 50 to 1 each agst Barrier and Defier.—Lord Lichfield's and several other horses were put up this morning, but only three sold, viz., Sully, 3 yrs, for 100 guineas; Zillah for 22 guineas, and Lampos, 95 guineas.

The following are the acceptances for the Garden Stakes of 100 sovs., p.p.; T.M.M., to be run in October:—Flambeau, 5 yrs., 9st 7lb.; Caution, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb; Ralph, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Sir Hans, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; and c by Mundig, out of Thebes, 3 yrs, 6st.

GOODWOOD RACES.—These races will commence each day precisely at 12 o'clock; in ignorance of the intention of the stewards to enforce the strictest punctuality in this respect, many persons did not reach the course last year until three or four races had been run.

Miscellaneous.

The Boston Notion.—The paper published under this title on June the 10th, at Boston, in the United States, is perhaps the largest paper ever yet published, even in these days of gigantic journalism. It measures in extreme length 18 feet, and in width or height about 11 feet. It contains 144 columns, and is ornamented with wood-cuts representing Irish scenery and customs, Scriptural landscapes and incidents, monuments, &c., besides portraits of Messrs. Daniel O'Connell, Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State, and W. C. Bryant. The matter consists of notices on all subjects; indeed it is said to be a perfect Cyclopædia. The type is of different sizes. This paper in dimensions exceeds all that has been printed in England, but the quadruple numbers of *The Times* have contained more letter-press. The price is very moderate, being only 25 cents. It is said to be almost a library and a picture-gallery in itself.

Attack of Weasels.—The *Edinburgh Evening Post* states, that as the steward on Wooden Onstead, in Roxburghshire, was employed a few days ago in a turnip-field belonging to Capt. Scott, he was attacked by no less than seven of these ferocious little animals. They leaped upon him, and attempted to get at his face and throat, but, after a conflict which lasted several minutes, he succeeded in killing the whole number. From the determination of their attack, the steward was led to think that had the person so assailed been a female or a child, the consequences might have been serious.

Extraordinary Production.—A correspondent has sent us the following extract under this title from the *Norwich Mercury*:—"We have occasionally heard of a Turnip of such luxuriance of growth, that a hare, a brace of partridges, or a pheasant, have conveniently found stowage within its ample substance. We have not yet heard of the carcase of a sheep being similarly accommodated. Such, however, might literally be the case with respect to a Turnip now in the possession of a clergyman near Fakenham, in Norfolk, which is certainly one of the most extraordinary vegetable productions ever witnessed in this country. The Turnip in question was sent to the above gentleman by a relative in Australia, upon whose farm it was grown from seed supplied from England. It affords a surprising instance of the rich fertility of the soil and geniality of climate in that region, and, monster as it is, is by no means an unusual production there. It was grown in Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land, and carefully packed in strong brine, by which it has encountered the long voyage in a good state of preservation. Its weight is 84lbs., girth 5ft. 2in. When first taken up it weighed 92lbs., thus showing a subsequent loss of 8lbs. Upon its receipt in this country it was carefully unpacked in the presence of several agriculturists, and immediately weighed and measured, giving the results above stated. Its consistence is solid, although there are now slight symptoms of decay. Incredible as this statement may appear, the facts detailed have been attested by the signatures of the gentlemen who were present upon opening the packing-case, and the Turnip itself has been shown to all who might be curious in such matters, at Fakenham market and in the neighbourhood."

Photography.—In addition to the process of M. Bayard, given in our last, it appears that some improvements have been made in this interesting science by M. Daguerre; and at a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Arago communicated the fact, that M. Daguerre was still occupied upon an important series of experiments connected with its improvement. Thus, with the view of increasing the sensitiveness of the prepared plates, he had subjected them to the action of electricity, while in the camera obscura, and had then immediately exposed them to the rays of light. The electric fluid had, however, made the plates too sensitive, and so much so that the mere opening of the covering of the plate inside the camera obscura could not be effected rapidly enough to prevent some portions of the impression from being much more

vivid than others. M. Daguerre had, therefore, made use of a preparation not so sensitive as that which he commonly employed, and upon again applying the force of electricity had obtained such a degree of sensitiveness that, according to a communication from Mr. Fox Talbot, only the millionth part of a second was necessary for obtaining an impression; so that it was thought to be not expecting too much to anticipate the time, when further improvements should be effected, the actions of the human body might all be taken by the Daguerreotype.

Minature Machinery.—A clever little piece of mechanism, a model steam-engine, has been for some time past exhibited in full operation in a shop-window opposite the Eastern Institution, Commercial-road East. Stimulated by the approbation bestowed on him by several eminent practical engineers who examined this model, the inventor, a watchmaker, has since attempted, and succeeded in producing, an engine of much smaller dimensions: and in the same window is now to be seen one of the most extraordinary productions of modern times, viz., a working model steam-engine, the weight of which, including engine, boiler, safety-valves, fly-wheel, stop-cocks, feed-pipes, and all the other details, does not exceed three pennyweights. The cylinder is less than the sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and it has been calculated that the fly-wheel makes upwards of 700 revolutions in a minute.

Latest News from America.—An American journal says that there is a man living not 100 miles from Niagara so *deep* that it makes you *giddy* to look at him.—A band of music the other day imitated a storm so well, that a young lady present held up her umbrella, and some ale provided for the refreshment of the musicians turned sour.

Christianity in China.—It appears from the German papers that on the 1st of June a letter was received by Professor Neumann, of Munich, from the celebrated Chinese scholar and missionary, Gutzlaff, dated so far back as May 20, 1840, from Macao. The letter accompanied a package of Chinese books and manuscripts; and their being forwarded in that way may account for the delay in its arrival. At the time of writing, M. Gutzlaff was on the point of going on board Admiral Elliot's ship as interpreter and first Chinese secretary for the expedition. He states in his letter that "several learned Chinese have just become converts to the Gospel. One is a poet of distinguished talent; another is an extremely well-informed bookseller in Quangsi, who has travelled over the whole empire on his business, and is acquainted with every literary work. The latter is, indeed, the most cultivated Chinese with whom I have yet come in contact. Every good Christian will be overjoyed to hear that these folks with long tufts and little eyes expound the Epistle to the Romans. Three neophytes are now writing a commentary on the New Testament without any foreign aid. I am still busy with the Japanese; the converts are become such zealous Christians that they are ready to risk their lives to make known the Gospel to their countrymen."

Roman Remains.—Some excavations recently made at Salzburg, in Austria, for the foundation of a monument to Mozart, have led to the discovery of a Roman mosaic pavement, such as was usually placed in the courts of buildings of importance. The municipality has ordered the works for the monument to be suspended, and further excavations in search of antiquities to be made round the spot.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*The Attorney-General* v. *Bosanquet and Hill.*—This was an information, complaining of the management of the Free School of Broxbourne, in Hertfordshire, and praying the interference of the court. The defendant, Mr. Bosanquet, is the clergyman of the parish, and the trustee of the charity; the other defendant, Hill, is the master of the school, which is endowed with a sum of 20*l.* a-year and a-house, in order that the children of the parishioners may be taught to read and write. It appeared in the course of the argument, that Mr. Hill, the master, is a person competent to instruct in the higher branches of education, and that he had for some time taken the sons of the more wealthy parishioners into the school along with the boys of the charity, receiving for such boys the usual stipend. Finding, however, that the number of the poor children sent to the school was rapidly decreasing, Mr. Bosanquet, the trustee, took another room in the centre of the parish, and appointed a master, to whom Mr. Hill transferred the 20*l.* a-year. The consequence of this arrangement had been most beneficial, as the number of children specially increased from 15 to 40, and it was sworn they were now nearly 50. The relator complained that the trustee had no right to do this, and that Mr. Hill ought not to quit the house appertained to the charity. The Lord Chancellor gave judement this morning, and commented with some severity on the nature of the charges made by the relator, which his lordship thought wholly unfounded. There was no ground whatever for the charges made against Mr. Bosanquet; against him, indeed, the information had been already dismissed. That gentleman had taken the trouble to provide a school room, in a central situation, and sufficiently large for the purpose of admitting a great number of children, and he had procured the appointment of a person competent to teach, and who devoted the whole of his time to that object. The consequence of this was an immediate increase in the number of those who sought for instruction, and therefore a wider diffusion of the benefits of the charity. Against Mr. Bosanquet, therefore, there could be no allegation of misconduct. With respect to Mr. Hill, also, there seemed to be no good ground of complaint. Being engaged in the education of the children of those parishioners who were able to pay a moderate stipend, he found that the number of the children of the poorer classes was rapidly diminishing, and he therefore transferred his allowance (20*l.* a-year) to a person who taught them, in a larger and more commodious place than that which he occupied. By this arrangement, the education of both parties, the rich as well as the poor, was better conducted. Looking at the allegations in the information, and the manner in which they were met by the answer, his lordship thought he could not do otherwise than dismiss the information with costs, as against both the defendants, such costs to be paid by the relator. It ought, his lordship added, to be well understood that although the Court was always open to just and well-founded complaints of mismanagement, and ready to rectify all proved abuses of charitable trusts, yet still relators were not to suppose that informations could be wantonly filed, when there were no proper grounds to support them.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*University of Oxford* v. *Corporation of London.*—Sir Charles Wetherell moved for an injunction to restrain the corporation of London from taking under the compulsory powers of the late Act for the improvement of the approaches to London Bridge two houses and the attached premises in Lad-lane, which are the property of the University. According to the proposed plan for widening Lad-lane, a sort of sliding scale, said the learned counsel, was to be applied to those houses, from which a slice, beginning with a foot and a-half, and ending with about seventeen feet in thickness, was to be thrown into the street. And the whole question between the City and the University was, whether the City had power to take the rest, that is, to take more than was actually required for the purposes of the Act. The University, it appeared, was desirous of retaining the remainder of the premises in their own hands. Mr. K. Bruce stated that the premises were under lease to Mr. Norris for an unexpired term of four years, at a rent of between 100*l.* and 200*l.* a-year. It was admitted that the City must purchase out Mr. Norris, and the learned counsel asked what sort of an apportionment of rent was to be made if the City were to remain tenant to the University of the part that was not to be thrown into the street, or were the rooms which should be cut through to be left with one side bare. And what was to be done with the covenants in the lease? An artificial run might be very *apropos* as an appendage to the villas on the east, or the north, or the south side of Lad-lane, but it would not be quite the thing in that quarter. His Honour, after making some observations upon the well-known doctrine that public bodies obtaining Acts of Parliament, giving them power over the property of others, should be confined strictly within the limits of their authority, expressed his opinion that the City was not exceeding its authority. Besides widening the street, the Legislature had an ulterior object, which was manifested in the whole course of the metropolitan improvements, namely, the building of suitable houses along the new streets. His Honour thought this was a mere speculative motion, and must be refused with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—London Sittings at Nisi Prius before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.—*Callander* v. *Dettrich.*—This was an action for a breach of contract in not delivering 100 lasts of tares of the best quality. It appeared that the contract in question between the plaintiff and the defendant, who was a merchant at Konigsberg, was for 100 lasts of tares of the best quality, to be shipped by the defendant at Konigsberg on board a vessel to be provided for that purpose by the plaintiff. The proper quantity of tares was shipped, and arrived in this country, but upon their arrival it was found that they were very much damaged, and of very inferior quality, and the plaintiff now sought to recover compensation in damages for the loss which he had thereby sustained. In support of his case a large body of evidence was given to show that the ship which he had provided was an excellent and perfectly seaworthy vessel, that the utmost care had been taken of the cargo during the voyage, and that upon its arrival here it was in a very damaged state. On behalf of the defendant the evidence principally consisted of the depositions of persons at Konigsberg, who stated that the tares when shipped were of the best quality; but that the vessel in which they were shipped was not in the best condition. The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence; and the jury having retired for about half an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 90*l.* 14*s.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Kelly* v. *Solari.*—This was an action of much public interest, brought in the name of Alderman Kelly, as one of the directors of the Argus Life Insurance Company, to recover back the sum of 198*l.* 15*s.* paid to the defendant, as it was alleged, under a misapprehension of the facts. It appeared that the defendant is the widow of a person named Angelo Solari, who had effected three separate policies on his life in the Argus Insurance Company, amounting in the whole to 1000*l.* The policy which was the immediate subject of investigation was dated the 3d September, 1836, and was for 200*l.* The premium was payable quarterly, and it appeared the insured Mr. Solari, had neglected to pay one premium on his policy within the time specified by the regulations of the company. He continued, however, to pay the premiums regularly on the other two policies until the period of his death. After his death the present defendant, as his widow, proved her husband's will, and claimed the amount of the three policies, which the company paid, deducting discount for three months, as it appeared that the death of the insured was not proved. The sum paid on the policy of the 3d September, 1836, deducting three months' discount at 5 per cent., was 198*l.* 15*s.*, which the Argus Insurance Company now claimed to recover back, as clearly paid under a mistake. It appeared, from the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses, that after the premium on the policy of the 3d September had been omitted to be paid, one of the directors marked "lapsed" on the policy, and that the fact that such policy had lapsed was known to the actuary. Lord Abinger told the jury, that as it appeared the plaintiffs had the means of knowledge, when they paid the widow, that they were not liable, and, with such means of knowledge, had nevertheless paid her, it was not enough to say afterwards they had paid under a mistake. In his opinion the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The jury, under his Lordship's direction, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the court above.

ROLLS COURT.—*Calvert* v. *Sebbon.*—Mr. Turner said the question was respecting two legacies of 500*l.* each to Mr. Collins and Mr. Webster. The bequest was wholly distinct from the appointment of the legatees as executors. No expression in the will that the legacies were to go to them in the character of executors. The direct inference was, that the legacies were not so given, but given to the legatees as friends. He submitted that the parties were entitled.—Mr. Kinnersley, on the opposite side, said that unless the parties took the office of executor, the testator did not mean them to have the benefit of the legacies. The legacies were in a clause totally independent of the clause in which the testator made them executors. In a subsequent part he appointed these two gentlemen, Collins and Webster, executors, in juxta-position with two other legacies of 500*l.* each. "I give and bequeath to J. B. Price 500*l.*, to E. F. Price the like sum of 500*l.*, to the said William Collins the sum of 500*l.*, and to the said William Webster the sum of 500*l.*"—Lord Langdale—What did he mean by "the said" William Collins—the person he made executor? Was the Court to carry into effect the testator's intention, so far as was beneficial to the persons, and not so far as it was a burthen? Having never executed the office of executors, they were not entitled to the legacies.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Before Lord Abinger and Mr. Justice Williams.*—James Magarity, a soldier, aged 39, belonging to the artillery stationed at Woolwich, was put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of John Grice, a bombardier in the same regiment, by shooting at him with a loaded musket on the 11th day of June last, from the effects of which he died. The circumstances connected with this case appeared in our Paper a few weeks since, at the time of their occurrence.—Mr. Adolphus stated the case on the part of the prosecution, and called several witnesses, who proved the case, from whom it appeared that on the day mentioned deceased was sitting at the window of the barrack-room, writing, about eight in the evening, when the prisoner went into the yard and deliberately fired a loaded gun at him, the shot penetrating the lower part of the back, passing upwards, and was afterwards extracted from the right side of the chest. He expired at three o'clock the following morning. The prisoner, when taken into custody, said he was the man who shot deceased, but subsequently said he was very sorry for what had occurred, but that he was vexed and irritated at the time, having been struck by a man in a public-house previously. It was proved that he was a good soldier, and had been in the regiment for about 11 years.—Mr. Clarkson then addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner, contending that he could not be in a sane state at the time he committed the deed.

Lord Abinger summed up the evidence, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. The Court sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The following case, also, which came on for trial before the same Court, was noticed in our last week's Number. *Mary Long* and *Hannah Covington* were indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs, on the 25th June.—Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were not defended.—Ann Hope stated that she resided in Bluegate-fields, Shadwell. On the evening of the 25th June met the prisoner in the neighbourhood. Heard Long tell Covington that the landlord had been the cause of her mother's death. Shortly after the conversation deceased passed by the house, when the prisoners rushed out and abused him very much. Deceased looked round at the prisoners, but did not stop, and was proceeding down the street, when Long ran out and stopped him from further violence. She said, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You have seen the murderer of my mother, and for two pins I would knock your head off." Long was rather intoxicated, and Covington still more so. Long then struck him a blow across the face, and made his nose bleed. Covington then ran out of the house and desired Long to get out of the way, and said that she would do for the old man. She then struck him a violent blow over the head. Deceased had a stick in his hand, which he held up to ward off the blows, but Long went behind him and struck him another blow, which prevented his making any further use of the stick. Deceased then turned round, and was attempting to get away, but the prisoner followed and abused him. After proceeding some distance, deceased was knocked down by the prisoner, and was taken into the house of a person of the name of Hope.—Several other witnesses were examined, who gave a similar account of the attack made by the prisoners upon the deceased.—Mr. Bird, surgeon, of Ratcliffe-highway, was called to attend deceased, who was at a house in Bluegate-fields. He was lying upon the floor, and was quite dead. Examined his face, and found some severe bruises on the right eye. Blood was coming from his nose, and his face had a livid appearance, which led him to suppose that he had died of apoplexy. Afterwards examined the body of deceased, and the result of this examination led him to conclude that there was a tendency in deceased to apoplexy, but that he did not die of apoplexy, but of extravasation of blood on the brain. Two other surgeons, who were also present at the examination, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Bird. In their defence, Long said that she had no recollection whatever of the circumstance.—Covington said, she was intoxicated at the time, and struck deceased the second time because he struck her two or three times with the stick.—Mr. Justice Williams summed up, and told the jury that he thought the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge of murder. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter" against both prisoners. The learned Judge, in passing sentence, told the prisoners that they had brought themselves into that disgraceful situation through drink. The offence was one of a very serious character. Under all the circumstances, the sentence was, that they be severally kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for six months.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 9.—The fresh supply of Wheat since Monday has been to a moderate extent, and the sales that have been effected were at that day's prices. There is no alteration in free Foreign, the stock of which is reduced to about 50,000 qrs.; some sales of Foreign Red Wheat were made for arrival at improving prices. There was no alteration in the sale of Spring Corn of any description.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 66	Red	[illegible]
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		58 to 64	White	[illegible]
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 34	Grinding	[illegible]
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	23 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	32 to 40	Tick	[illegible]	[illegible]
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 46	Winds.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	33 to 40	Grey [illegible]

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
May	28	61 6	30 9	22 4	35 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	38 [illegible]
June	4	62 4	29 7	22 4	35 4	33 2	[illegible] 2
—	11	62 2	30 2	22 2	32 9	32 4	[illegible] 2
—	18	62 5	31 10	21 10	[illegible] 0	35 7	[illegible] 3
—	25	63 5	31 6	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 9	[illegible]	[illegible] 11
July	2	63 11	31 11	22 1	35 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		62 7	30 9	22 2	[illegible] 3	33 [illegible]	[illegible]
Duties		21 8	16 10	13 [illegible]	16 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bones, [illegible] per [illegible] 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do., Rape dust, [illegible] per ton; Rape, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 35*s* per ton; Soot, [illegible] dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Guano, 15*s* per qr.; [illegible] per qr., Soap ashes, 70*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 15*s* per [illegible]; Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 25*s* 6*d* to [illegible] per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 25*s* 6*d* to 28*s* 6*d* per cwt.; Willey's [illegible] 4*l* 4*s* per ton; The Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per cwt.—*Mark Lane Express.*

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—H. J. Lingren, Crescent, Minories, shipbroker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—T. Knapton, Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—J. C. Marter, Drury-lane, linen draper—J. W. Thomas, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, corn-merchant—R. Crane, Harrow-on-the-Hill, draper—J. Bates, Worship-street, Finsbury-square, coach-maker—L. A. Lewis, Fleet street, bookseller—J. Baggott, Worcester, licensed-victualler—W. [illegible], Preston, Lancashire, watch maker—J. Milne, High Crompton, Lancashire, merchant—E. S. Boult and T. Addison, Liverpool, stockbrokers—[illegible], Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, [illegible]—T. H[illegible], T[illegible], Lancashire, draper—J. Taylor, Manchester, [illegible]—W. [illegible], Liverpool, merchant—J. L[illegible], [illegible], Newland, Northampton—W. B. W[illegible], [illegible]shire—J. Taylor, Rochester, Bro[illegible]—J. N. [illegible], Birmingham—J. [illegible], [illegible], R. [illegible], and J. Brown, [illegible], Leeds, S[illegible]—W. B[illegible], [illegible]ter—J. [illegible], barber, Manchester—T. B[illegible], [illegible], and J. Ryle, [illegible], Manchester—J. [illegible], Middlewich, Cheshire—T. Stancliffe and H. Middleton, Cheshire—[illegible] W. Balte, Conduit-st., music-seller—A. Brideson, Dublin.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Sturrock, Rose[illegible]—W. Young, Liberton, Edinburgh, farmer—[illegible] J. Philip, Bonsyde, and W. [illegible], [illegible], Ayr, merchant—R. Kennedy, [illegible], spirit-dealer—J. Weir, [illegible], [illegible] J. [illegible], shawl-warehouseman—J. M'Kenzie, Cromandale, [illegible] Millhaugh, Perthshire, farmer—R. [illegible] and C[illegible], [illegible] J. Dunlop, Glasgow, merchant—J. Black[illegible], [illegible] farmer—J. Stalker, Dundee, dyer—W. Gerrie, [illegible], dealer.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday, the 1st inst., at Battersea, Mrs. T. Hills, of a daughter—On the 3rd inst., at Tregalle, the seat of Sir S. Spry, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Cornwall, of a son—On the 4th inst., at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead-road, the lady of F. Hill, Esq., of Edinburgh, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., the lady of the Rev. E. Wickham, Brook-green, Hammersmith, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at Deptford, Mrs. J. We[illegible], a son—On the 6th inst., at Christ's Hospital, Mrs. G. Trollope, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at Hornsey, Mrs. S. H. Pulley, of a son—On the 7th inst., at the residence of her mother, Park Village, Regent's Park, the lady of the Rev. T. Knox, of a son—On the 7th inst., at Dudley House, Park lane, the Marchioness of Abercorn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, on the 6th inst., J. Exley, Esq., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. T. Eden, of Whitehall, near Bristol—On the 6th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Ball's-pond, Mr. E. Burr, of Cateaton-street, London, to Miss Sarah Banton, of Shepperton Cottages, Hoxton—At Royston, on the 6th inst., F. Chaplin, Esq., of Stansted Mount-Fitchet, Essex, to Hester Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. P. Wedd, Esq., of Royston.

DIED.—On the 6th inst., Mr. A. Henderson, Nurseryman, Pine-apple-place, Edgeware-road, in the 82nd year of his age—On the 11th Feb., at Sydney, New South Wales, James, son of Lieut.-Col. Jenkin, formerly of the 86th regiment—On the 27th ult., at his residence, Denmark-road, Camberwell, the [illegible] J. Ma[illegible], Esq., Lieut.-Col. in the British Auxiliary Legion, [illegible] eldest son of the late Lieutenant John Mackintosh, of the [illegible] Foot—On the 3rd inst., Ann Mayon, the wife of J. Mayon, Esq., of 6, Judd-place East, New-road, aged 46—At Willingdon, Sussex, on the 4th inst., in the 90th year of her age, Jane, the relict of the late Sir A. Piggott, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney-General in 1806.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 5, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, July 10, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 29. SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

AWARD OF MEDALS at the EXHIBITION at the GARDEN, JULY 10, 1841.

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.

1. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., of Ealing Park, Middlesex, for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
2. To Mr. John Wilmot, F.H.S., of Isleworth, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
3. To Mr. William Barnes, gardener to George Ward Norman, Esq., F.H.S., for 20 species of Cape Heaths.
4. To Mr. John Mylam, gardener to Sigismond Rucker, Esq., Jun., F.H.S., for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous Plants.
5. To Messrs. Rollisson and Sons, of Tooting, Surrey, for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous Plants.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.

1. To Mr. Milne, gardener to Charles Snell Chauncey, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of Roses.
2. To Messrs. Lane and Son, of Great Berkhampstead, Herts, for a collection of Roses.
3. To Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, for a large collection of Pelargoniums.
4. To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a large collection of Pelargoniums.
5. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S., for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
6. To Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, Bart., F.H.S., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
7. To Mr. May, gardener to Emanuel Goodheart, Esq., of Langley Park, Beckenham, Kent, for six species of Cape Heaths.
8. To Mr. Insleay, gardener to George Barker, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of three species of Orchidaceous Plants.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.

1. To Alexander Rowland, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of Roses.
2. To Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, for a collection of Roses.
3. To Mr. Henry Cobbett, of Horsell, near Woking, Surrey, for a collection of Roses.
4. To Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-street, Chelsea, for a large collection of Pelargoniums.
5. To Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, for a small collection of Pelargoniums.
6. To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a small collection of Pelargoniums.
7. To Mr. William Barnes, gardener to George Ward Norman, Esq., F.H.S., for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
8. To Mr. Venables, gardener to William Harrison, Esq., F.H.S., for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
9. To Mr. Vare, gardener to Owen Fuller Meyrick, Esq., F.H.S., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
10. To Mr. Harrison, gardener to Sir George Beaumont, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
11. To Mr. Dick, gardener to — Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, Sussex, for Black Prince Grapes.
12. To Mr. John Bell, nurseryman, Norwich, for Black Hamburgh Grapes.
13. To Mr Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, Bart., F.H.S., for Grapes.
14. To Mr. John Mann, gardener to J. Bisshopp, Esq., of Westburton, Sussex, for Pine-apples.
15. To Mr. Anderson, gardener to the Hon. P. J. Locke King, Woburn Park, Chertsey, Surrey, for Pine-apples.
16. To Mr. Dick, gardener to — Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, Sussex, for Melons.
17. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for 20 species of Cape Heaths.
18. To Mr. William Barnes, gardener to George Ward Norman, Esq., F.H.S., for six species of Cape Heaths.
19. To Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Kingston, for six species of Cape Heaths.
20. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., of Ealing Park, Middlesex, for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous Plants.
21. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for a collection of three species of Orchidaceous Plants.
22. To Mr. John Mylam, gardener to Sigismund Rucker, Esq., Jun., F.H.S., for a specimen of Miltonia spectabilis.
23. To Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, for a specimen of Erica ampullacea.
24. To Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, for a specimen of Berberis trifoliata.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.

1. To Mr. R. H. Betteridge, of Milton Hill, near Abingdon, Berks, for a collection of Roses.
2. To Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, Middlesex, for Carnations.
3. To Mr. G. Edmunds, of Wandsworth road, Clapham, Surrey, for Picotees.
4. To Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, for Picotees.
5. To Mr. Nathaniel Norman, of Bull-fields, Woolwich, for Picotees.
6. To Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., of Morden Park, Surrey, for a large collection of Pelargoniums.
7. To Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-street, Chelsea, for a small collection of Pelargoniums.
8. To Mr. William Barnes, gardener to George Ward Norman, Esq., F.H.S., for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
9. To Mr. Edward Tinsley, gardener to Mrs. Sharp, of Clade Hall near Barnet, Herts, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
10. To Mr. James Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., of Collier's Wood, Lower Tooting, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.
11. To Mr. Edward Tinsley, gardener to Mrs. Sharp, of Clade Hall, for Cockscombs.
12. To Mr. R. Wilson, gardener to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
13. To Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryat, F.H.S., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
14. To Mr. Balmar, gardener to the Earl of Sefton, at Croxteth Hall, for Grapes.
15. To Mr. Davis of Chelsea, for Grapes.
16. To Mr. William Dodds, gardener to Col. Baker, F.H.S., for Pine-apples.
17. To Mr. Collinson, gardener to the Marquis of Westminster, F.H.S., for Pine apples.
18. To Mr. Brown, gardener to Robert Gunter, Esq., F.H.S., for Pine-apples.
19. To Mr. Charles Judd, gardener to G. Knott, Esq., of East Barnet, for Pine apples.
20. To Mr Errington, gardener to Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., F.H.S., for Peaches and Nectarines.
21. To Mr William Henderson, gardener to sir George Beaumont, Bart., for Peaches and Nectarines.
22. To Mr. J. Halliday, gardener to the Lord Sondes, F.H.S., for Melons.
23. To Mr. Ingram, gardener to her Majesty, at Windsor, for forced Plums.
24. To Mr. A. Reed, gardener to Sir Giffin Wilson, of Woburn House, Beaconsfield, Bucks, for Melons.
25. To Mr. Thomas Jackson, of Kingston, for 20 species of Cape Heaths.
26. To Mr. Young, nurseryman, Epsom, Surrey, for six species of Cape Heaths.
27. To Mr. S. Venables, gardener to William Harrison, Esq., F.H.S., for six species of Cape Heaths.
28. To Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryat, F.H.S., for a specimen of Stanhopea oculata.
29. To Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, for a specimen of Erica eximia.
30. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S., for a specimen of Lechenaultia speciosa.
31. To Mr. Richard May, gardener to Emanuel Goodheart, Esq., of Langley Park, Beckenham, Kent, for a specimen of Roëlla ciliata.
32. To Mr. John Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, Bart., F.H.S., for a specimen of Elichrysum proliferum.

THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.

1. To Mr. Sillett, gardener to R. G. Alston, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of Roses.
2. To Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryat, F.H.S., for a collection of Roses.
3. To Mr. Hooker, F.H.S., for a collection of Roses.
4. To Mr. James Whome, gardener to Edward Foster, Esq., of Clewer Lodge, near Wind-or, for a Seedling Pelargonium.
5. To Mr. James Pamplin, of Walthamstow, Essex, for Seedling Pelargoniums.
6. To the Rev. R. Garth, of Farnham, Surrey, for Seedling Pelargoniums.
7. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S., for Seedling Calceolarias.
8. To Mr. James Whome, gardener to Edmund Foster, Esq., for a Seedling Pelargonium.
9. To Mr. C. Embleton, gardener to Thomas Barnard, Esq., of Park-terrace, Brixton, for Carnations.
10. To Mr. Nathaniel Norman, of Bull Fields, Woolwich, for Carnations.
11. To Mr. Henry Bridges, of Carshalton, Surrey, for Pinks.
12. To Mr. C. Embleton, gardener to Thomas Barnard, Esq., for Picotees.
13. To Mr. John Dickson, nurseryman, of Acre-lane, Brixton, Surrey, for Picotees.
14. To Mr. William Dowson, gardener to William Leaf, Esq., F.H.S., for a small collection of Plants.
15. To Mr. Mountjoy, F.H.S., of Ealing, for Lilium eximium.
16. To Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryat, F.H.S., for cut flowers.
17. To Mr. Robert Baird, gardener to Henry Perkins, Esq., F.H.S., of Hanworth Park, Middlesex, for Cockscombs.
18. To Mr. Pedrick, gardener to Henry Pownall, Esq., F.H.S., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
19. To Mr. Tillery, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Portland, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.
20. To Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, for Grapes.
21. To Mr. Scott, gardener to Charles Barclay, Esq., F.H.S., for Grapes.
22. To Mr. Taylor, gardener to J. Coster, Esq., of Streatham Common, for Grapes.
23. To. Mr. R. Wilson, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, F.H.S., for Grapes.
24. To Mr. Vare, gardener to Owen Fuller Meyrick, Esq., F.H.S., for Pine Apples.
25. To Mr. Collinson, gardener to the Marquis of Westminster, F.H.S., for Peaches and Nectarines.
26. To Mr. John Nicholson, gardener to the Earl of Orkney, F.H.S., for Peaches and Nectarines.
27. To Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, Bart., F.H.S., for Peaches and Nectarines.
28. To S. Price, Esq., of Browston Hall, Suffolk, for Cucumbers.
29. To Mr. R. Clark, gardener to Lady Limond, of Draytongreen, for Melons.
30. To Mr. James Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., of Collier's Wood, Lower Tooting, Surrey, for Melons.
31. To Mr. Busby, gardener to the Marquis of Downshire, Easthampstead Park, Berks, for Melons.
32. To Mr. Wheeler, gardener to David Bevan, Esq., of Belmont, East Barnet, for Melons.
33. To Mr. Venables, gardener to William Harrison, Esq., F.H.S., for Melons.
34. To Mr. Vare, gardener to Owen Fuller Meyrick, Esq., F.H.S., for Figs.
35. To Mr. Mountjoy, F.H.S., of Ealing, for Gloxinia rubra.
36. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for Cuphea Melvilla.
37. To Mr. Morris Todd, gardener to Thomas Gybbon Moneypenny, Esq., F.H.S., for a Seedling Fuchsia.
38. To William Henry Storey, Esq., F.H.S., of Isleworth, for Fuchsia formosa.
39. To Mr. Philip Frost, gardener to Lady Grenville, Dropmore, Beaconsfield, Bucks, for Triptilion spinosum.
40. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for Lemonia spectabilis.

A LIST of some rare BRAZILIAN PLANTS, for the most part new, or not previously introduced to Europe, collected in the provinces of Goyaz and Minas Geraes, and now offered for Sale by P. CLAUSSEN, at the affixed prices.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Achras, sp. nov.	0	10	6	Lafoensia aromatica	2	2	0
Adenanthera Pavonia	0	2	6	Lasiandra macrochiton	1	1	0
Amaryllis Drapiezii	0	4	0	Lavoisiera cataphracta	3	3	0
Kermesina	0	2	0	imbricata	2	2	0
Callisthene grandiflora	1	0	0	compta	3	3	0
Camarea ericoides	2	2	0	Lippia corymbosa	0	5	0
hirsuta	1	11	6	Manihot heterophylla	0	5	0
Caryocar braziliensis	1	11	6	prunifolia	0	5	0
Chaetogastra hirsuta	2	2	0	Marectia tameriscina	1	1	0
Chomelia, sp. *with white sweet-scented flowers*	0	10	6	tenuifolia	1	1	0
Clusia crinua	2	2	0	rosmarinifolia	1	1	0
Cocos flexuosa	0	7	6	Microlicia variabilis	2	2	0
Escobedia scabrifolia	2	2	0	graveolens	2	2	0
Echites guaranitica	2	2	0	Pavonia rosa campestris	0	7	6
primula	1	1	0	Phaseolus carac aurantiaca	0	5	0
tomentosa	2	2	0	Rhynchanthera Schrankiana	0	10	6
Gaylussacia pulchra	2	2	0	Solanum macrocarpum	0	5	0
sp. *with white flow.*	0	10	6	Siphocampylos, sp.	0	7	6
ditto, *with rose-coloured flowers*	1	1	0	Syphantera, sp.	1	1	0
Gomphrena officinalis	1	0	0	Vitex Talauma	1	1	0
macrocephala	1	0	0	Wittelsbachia insignis	2	2	0
Jussieua, sp.	0	5	0				

Any Orders from this List are requested to be forwarded to M. P. CLAUSSEN, No. 9, Queen-street, Soho-square, London. Early applications are requested, as of some of the above there are but few plants, and as M. P. CLAUSSEN will very shortly again leave Europe in order to make further collections in the interior provinces of Brazil.

KINGSTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1841. For further particulars, apply to JAMES JACKSON, Hon. Sec., Thames street, Kingston.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SUMMER SHOW for 1841.—A Grand Miscellaneous Flower Show of the above Society will be held at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens on Tuesday, July 27th, when NINETY PRIZES OF SILVER CUPS, MEDALS, and PLATE, will be awarded for the best Specimens and Collections of Picotees, Roses, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Heartseases, Cockscombs, Balsams, Ericas, Calceolarias, Cut Flowers, Miscellaneous Plants, Succulents, Orchideæ, Specimen Plants, Pines, Grapes, Fruit, Vegetables, &c., &c. A great variety of Extraneous attraction will be provided. Subjects for exhibition must be in the Gardens before nine o'clock on the morning of the Show. Further Particulars and Lists of Prizes may be had on application at the Lodge of the Gardens, or to the Secretary.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

FLORIST BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

H. YOUELL, Nurseryman, Nightingale Vale, Woolwich, respectfully invites the attention of Amateurs to his Extensive Exhibition of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, and other Plants, which commences on MONDAY next, the 19th inst., and continues Three Weeks. Steamers from Hungerford and Old Swan Pier every hour.

Admittance gratis.—Woolwich, July 9, 1841.

WILMOT'S New and Superior BLACK HAMBRO' GRAPE, for which the Horticultural Society awarded Prizes at their last two Shows, may be seen in Covent Garden, and Plants may be had at his forcing establishment, Brentford End, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

R. ORSON, Florist, 4, Orange-row, Kennington-road, begs to call the attention of Gentlemen Amateurs and Florists to his Catalogue of choice Carnations and Picotees, which is now ready, and may be had on application, either personally or by letter, post-paid, enclosing a Post-office stamp.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES IN BLOOM.—Messrs. HOGG, Florists, 55, Harrow Road, Paddington, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, that their superb Collection of Carnations and Picotees are now in flower, among which are many new and fine varieties. They may be viewed daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance gratis.

JOSEPH CLEGG, Florist, Cheetwood, near Manchester, has on Sale good Plants of Show Flowers, viz.:—

20 Distinct sorts of Auriculas, named,	£1	0	0
20 Ditto, Polyanthus	1	0	0
40 Pair, ditto, Pinks	1	0	0

A Catalogue of Auriculas, Polyanthus, Tulips, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, and Gooseberry Trees, may be had on application.

A remittance, or reference, required from unknown correspondents.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong pricked Plants are now ready, good runners after the middle of August. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

CARNATION AND PICOTEE SHOW.

THE FIRST SHOW OF THE FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON will take place at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on THURSDAY, the 22nd JULY, when the following Prizes will be awarded:—

CARNATIONS, in stands of 12 Dissimilar Blooms.

Amateurs.	£	s.	d.	*Nurserymen, &c.*	£	s.	d.
1st Prize	1	10	0	1st Prize	1	10	0
2nd ,,	0	15	0	2nd ,,	0	15	0
3rd ,,	0	10	0	3rd ,,	0	10	0

Entrance.—Members, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Non-Members, 5*s*.

PICOTEES (White Grounds), in stands of 12 Dissimilar Blooms.

Amateurs.	£	s.	d.	*Nurserymen, &c.*	£	s.	d.
1st Prize	1	10	0	1st Prize	1	10	0
2nd ,,	0	15	0	2nd ,,	0	15	0
3rd ,,	0	10	0	3rd ,,	0	10	0

Entrance.—Members, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Non-Members, 5*s*.

SEEDLINGS (Single Blooms.)

Prizes to be awarded at the discretion of the Judges.

1st Class Prize . . 15*s*. | 2nd Class Prize . . 10*s*.

Entrance.—Members, 1*s*.; Non-Members, 2*s*.

Notice to be given to the Secretary, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on or before the 20th inst., after which date the Entrance will be double.

Exhibitors to show in their own Stands upon raised Tubes, and the Flowers to be ready for the Judges at 12 o'clock precisely.

No Stand or Single Production will be placed by the Judges, unless the same shall be in their opinion positively worthy of a prize. After their decision, all Exhibitors will be required to furnish to the Secretary a List of their Flowers, in the order in which they are arranged.

T. C. WILDMAN, Sec.

The Meetings of the Society take place on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, at Eight o'clock from the Month of May to the month of September, and at Seven o'clock from October to April; and all Specimens submitted by Members or others for the opinion of the Society, must be sent or delivered to the Secretary, accompanied by a sealed letter, containing the Name and Address of the party, which will not be promulgated until the decision shall have been given; all such Specimens to be in the room before Seven o'clock.

SUMMERLANDS AND CITY NURSERIES, HEAVITREE ROAD, EXETER.

CHARLES SCLATER & SON'S NEW HYBRID ANEMONE.—This splendid Anemone is very large, and comprises every shade of colour, but superior to anything of the kind ever offered to the Public. They have been shown to many hundreds of admirers from the middle of March to the present time, and allowed to be by far the most beautiful description of Anemone ever seen.

The Roots may be had as above, and of Messrs. WARNER and Co., 28, Cornhill, London, at 8s. per dozen.

Exeter, June 22nd, 1841.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, aged 29, who perfectly knows his profession. Can have a satisfactory character from the Gentleman he last served. Address, 2, P. R., Horticultural Gardens, Chiswick.

A YOUNG MAN, who has been brought up to Gardening, wishes to engage as an UNDER GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's garden, where he could improve himself in the Forcing department. Can have a good character, and has no objection to any part of the country. Address to A. B., Mr. Parmenter, Nurseryman, Holme Terrace, Kentish Town.

TO SEEDSMEN, &c.—A Young Man, 40 years of age, is desirous of a Situation, to take the management of a SEED BUSINESS. The advertiser is acquainted with the business in all its branches. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Letters addressed G. L., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 29, who has had experience in Gardening, in all its branches, in excellent situations both in Scotland and England, and who can have an unexceptionable character from the gentleman with whom he has lived during the last two years. Has no objection to undertake the management of a Farm, having been taught the Scotch system of husbandry on the most approved principles. Address, C. S. G., Post-office, Winchester, Hants.

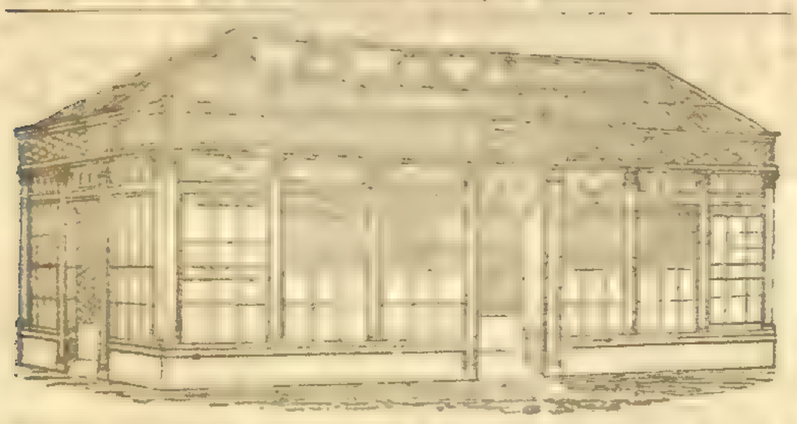
TO NURSERYMEN.—A Young Man, who has been for some years engaged in the Plant Department of a London Nursery, is desirous of becoming a Junior Partner in, or taking the management of, a similar business. The neighbourhood of London would be preferred. References of the highest respectability can be given. Letters, stating full particulars, to be addressed to H. D., care of Mr. G. Cross, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THOSE persons who are in the habit of exhibiting in the Society's Garden are invited to communicate to the Vice-Secretary any suggestions they may have to make respecting the regulations at present in force. All such suggestions will be taken into careful consideration previously to settling the regulations for next year, which will be done forthwith.

21, *Regent street, July* 16, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Forticultural	8 P. M.
Wednesday	South London	8 P. M.
	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—July 19th, Felton. July 22d, Crown and Anchor, Strand.

THE Exhibitions at the Garden of the Horticultural Society are concluded for the present year; and we are able to congratulate the Fellows of the Society upon the unprecedented success that has attended them. Twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-three tickets have been issued, nearly the same number of persons visited the garden, and 285 gold and silver medals, amounting in value to £744 13*s* have been awarded to successful competitors, who have also had the satisfaction of knowing that their skill has been appreciated by the highest nobility of this land, and by the many foreign visitors who will carry away to the distant countries of the East and of the West the fame of English gardeners. Turks, Persians and Hindoos, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, French and Germans—men from the wilds of North America, and the more remote shores of the Pacific, have witnessed these really wondrous displays of skill, and have been compelled to recognise the pre-eminence of England in these peaceful arts of domestic life.

The display of fruit on Saturday last was precisely what we anticipated, when the strength of the forcing gardeners was really put forth. Well have they vindicated their skill, and nobly have they shown that they are in no degree inferior to the cultivators of flowers! All that the natives of the Continent obtain by the aid of a genial climate was on this occasion presented as the result of skill struggling with unfavourable skies. To the full account to be found in another part of our paper we have little to add. Cultivation can go no further in Grapes, Pines, Peaches, and Nectarines. We were, however, surprised to find Cucumbers and Love-apples included in collections of fruit; this ought, in strictness, to have disqualified the exhibitors from receiving a prize. We presume, however, the Judges thought the other fruits in these collections so meritorious, as to justify them in overlooking what was, after all, an error of judgment in the exhibitors to whom we allude.

Our country friends will be glad to know how such Peaches as were exhibited on Saturday, so thoroughly ripe, and consequently so tender, could have travelled from the distant parts of England without a trace of injury. Good packing is a most important part of a gardener's business, and ought to be better understood than it is; we shall therefore state that the mode employed by Mr. Errington, who sent Peaches from Sir Philip Egerton's garden at Oulton Park, near Tarporley, was to pack his fruit in nests among cotton wool, in the usual way, and then to enclose the box in a case about three inches larger all round, filling the space between the two boxes with moss and grass pressed tight. In this way the bad effects of the incessant vibration of railway carriages were completely averted.

WE resume the subject of leaves, and their importance to plants. Although the general rule is to allow as many leaves to remain on a tree as can be kept in health, yet there are particular circumstances which justify their removal, and, indeed, render it necessary.

For example, when a tender tree is trained to a wall, a great object with the gardener is to secure ripe wood; for unless he does this, the frost of the succeeding winter may destroy the branches, or the buds may be so imperfectly formed as to produce feeble shoots the ensuing season. To attain this object, those leaves must be removed which prevent the sun from striking upon the branches to be ripened, the effect of this being to stop the rapid growth of the branches and to consolidate their tissue, in consequence, partly, of the excessive perspiration, and partly of the rapid digestion of the sap, which is thus induced; *for the rate of digestion and perspiration in a healthy plant is in proportion to the quantity of light and heat to which it is exposed.* Hence the removal of those shoots which in summer overshadow that wood of the Peach-tree which is intended to be preserved another year, is useful; there can be no doubt, however, that as few shoots as possible should be thus removed.

Another case in which the removal of leaves is justifiable occurs in the Vine. In this plant the fruit is borne near the base of lateral shoots, which will, if unchecked, go on lengthening and producing leaves to a considerable distance. Now all the food of such a lateral shoot is obtained from the main branch, which, however, is only capable of furnishing a certain quantity. If the lateral shoot is allowed to grow unchecked, it will consume its portion of food in the production of many leaves and some Grapes; and the more there is of the former, the less will be the weight of the latter. But if the shoot is stopped after having formed two leaves, all that quantity of food which would have been consumed in the production of other leaves is applied to the increase of size in the Grapes and the two leaves that are left; while, on the other hand, the general crop of leaves on the Vine will be amply sufficient to prepare those secretions which are to give flavour, colour, and sweetness to the Grapes. This will, perhaps, be better explained by the annexed diagram. Let the line *a g* represent a lateral Vine-branch, bearing fruit at *B*, and leaves at *c, d, e, f*. Suppose six ounces of sap are destined to support this lateral *a, g*, during the summer; it is evident that, if equally distributed, each leaf and branch will receive one ounce of sap as its proportion. But if *e, f, g*, are removed, it is obvious that the three which remain will have two ounces each, or double the supply.

Why then, it may be asked, not remove *c* and *d* also? because, in that case, *B*, the bunch of fruit, would have the whole six ounces of sap to itself. The reason why this should not be done is this: if all the leaves on the lateral are removed, there will be no force left upon it wherewith to attract from the main branch the food that belongs to it; for the power which the parts of plants possess of attracting fluid is in proportion to the amount of their perspiration. Now leaves perspire copiously, but the Grapes themselves scarcely at all: whence their gradual conversion from a substance of the texture of a leaf into a mass of pulp. In the instance of Vine-pruning, the great object is to leave on the laterals just as much force as may be required to secure for the bunches the food that is intended for them, and at the same time to deprive the laterals of the means of expending that food uselessly in the production of leaves instead of fruit.

These considerations will show the inexperienced reader, that although good practical gardening must necessarily depend upon physiological principles, and although such principles may be clearly understood, yet that the application of them is by no means so simple as at first sight appears to be the case.

WE have received a file of *New Zealand Gazettes* up to the 30th of January. The allotment of country sections was proceeding with vigour, and the condition of the colony was in all respects prosperous. A large quantity of fertile land had been cleared in the valley of the Hutt, where the crops of Oats, Barley, and Wheat are represented to be most abundant; the ears of Wheat were six inches long, and the straw four feet high. The natives had been found zealous and efficient labourers in the all important task of clearing land for cultivation, both on their own account and that of the settlers. A bullock weighing upwards of 900 lbs. had been slaughtered for Christmas; prime beef was selling at 9*d*. per lb.; and at a recent sale of cattle the following prices were obtained:—14 steers, highest 50*l*. per pair, lowest 36*l*.; 19 cows, highest 27*l*. per head, lowest 19*l*.; 100 ewes at 30*s*. each; 1 horse 29*l*.; 1 mare 57*l*. 100*l*. was offered for a young Durham Bull, but not accepted. The Surveying Staff had penetrated to a beautiful and extensive valley. The reports to the disadvantage of the colony which had been circulated in Van Diemen's Land, and thence conveyed to England, were severely commented upon, and shown to be totally destitute of truth.

Among other events, a meeting of the most respectable settlers had been held at Port Nicholson, for the purpose of raising a subscription to reward the ingenuity of any person who should invent a tool or machine, or discover a process, by which the New Zealand Flax may be readily brought into a marketable condition. The manual labour of the natives being now applied to other purposes, some machinery for dressing this, the staple produce of the island at present, had become indispensable. If the New Zealand Company will second these attempts of the settlers, we are quite sure plenty of machines will be contrived for effecting this important object.

The only point in which the colonists had had reason to complain of ill-success was with grain crops upon "Fern-land." A large part of the country being overrun with Fern, this was a matter of serious inconvenience. We cannot suppose, however, that this can be a subject of permanent difficulty; for such land may no doubt be reclaimed by some means or other. We should try paring and burning.

ON THE STATE IN WHICH CUTTINGS SHOULD BE WHEN PREPARED FOR PROPAGATION—THE PROPER TIME, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY SHOULD BE MADE.

AT page 411 I explained the state which plants should be in from which we select cuttings for propagation, and gave the reasons for the success which attends such a selection. I should have added to this, that it very often happens that cuttings taken from the under part of the plant near the root, or from branches which hang along the ground, are the best suited for this purpose.

The state which the cuttings should be in is the next subject for consideration. There is a great number of plants which strike so readily that it matters little when the cuttings are taken from them, or in what state they are, if the plants are only healthy. But there are many others to which these circumstances are of the first importance; because, if the wood chosen be too young, the cuttings are very liable to damp off; or if it be too old, they do not emit roots readily. In plants of this kind, the short-jointed growing wood should be chosen, and a "heel" formed by the previous growth and now half-ripened wood taken off along with it. This "heel," which is inserted in the propagating soil, is not so liable to be injured by moisture as the younger wood is, and at the same time contains the matter which forms the young roots in a more complete state of organisation.

The proper time therefore for propagating plants generally cannot be specified, as one plant is in the state recommended at one time, and another at another time; but by far the greater number of hard-wooded plants can be propagated in spring and early summer. There are two advantages in propagating at this time—the genial warmth of the sun's rays, which is of great advantage whether artificial heat is used or not, and by this means the cuttings are well rooted and strong before the approach of winter.

The number of leaves which are left upon the cutting has much to do with the success of the propagator. When we take a cutting from its parent tree, we deprive it of the supply of nourishment which it formerly received; but notwithstanding this, its leaves being still acted upon by the atmosphere, give out the moisture which they contain, and draw upon the vessels of the plant which supplied them before the separation took place. If we could by artificial means still supply the leaves with this nourishment, the best plan would be to leave the whole of them on the cuttings, to decompose the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and form the other parts of the substance of the stem, and to send down roots for their more complete support. But we cannot do this, and therefore we must only allow as many leaves to remain upon the cutting as we can supply with nourishment. Any one may convince himself of the truth of these remarks by the following simple experiment:—Take such a plant as Petunia violacea for example; make one pot of cuttings from it 9 inches long, and let all the leaves remain upon them; make another set 3 inches, and allow only three or four of the top leaves to remain; water both pots well, and place them side by side in a damp frame. The difference will soon be apparent—those cuttings with all the leaves left on them will soon flag, while the others will scarcely be affected, and will go on performing their functions. This will be particularly apparent if the cuttings, from carelessness or any other cause, are neglected, and therefore this principle should be well understood by those who have other duties to attend to, but who at the same time are anxious to succeed in the propagation of plants.

The length of the cuttings is another important subject to be attended to. The experienced propagator can tell at one glance, when he sees a plant, how long its cuttings should be made in order to succeed: but from the great difference of the constitutions of plants some experience is required before this can be understood by the amateur or young gardener. The principles which regulate the number of leaves which should be left upon the cuttings, and which have been just explained, are the same which point out the proper length; and therefore the strong and robust plant, which is easily propagated, will form a stronger plant sooner from a large cutting than from a small one, because it is capable of assimilating a greater quantity of the food which is presented to it. Thus we frequently see a large pole cut from a Willow-tree, when planted in the ground, pushing with great vigour, and making a fine tree in a year or two. The same thing in a smaller way is often done by lady-gardeners with their window Pelargoniums; a branch breaks perhaps by accident, and, without any kind of preparation, is stuck into another pot, strikes root readily, and soon makes a fine plant.

But there are plants of a more difficult nature to increase, such as Cape Heaths, Epacrises, Burtonias, and things of this kind, which it would be almost impossible to propagate if treated like the Willow or Pelargonium just

mentioned. On this account, the cuttings of such plants are generally made quite short, not exceeding an inch and a half or two inches in length; and then the whole of the leaves which are left on can be supplied with food, and have their energies brought into action.

The propagator must fix in his mind the proper length that the cuttings should be before he takes them from the plant, and then he will be enabled to select those which are suitable for his purpose. Having taken off the cuttings and removed with a sharp knife all the leaves and buds not required, let them be cut across at the base of a leaf-bud, which will facilitate the production of roots. The spaces on the stem between the buds and leaves are called internodes. In some plants these spaces are very short, but in others they are of considerable length. If instead of cutting the shoots across at the top of the internodes and immediately below the buds, we cut them across at their base, it will then be the internode which is inserted in the propagating soil; and unless it has a power, like the Currant or Willow, of forming adventitious buds, the moisture of the soil will eventually rot the cutting. There seems to be a certain degree of vital energy all around that space where a bud is, which prevents it from rotting or withering so quickly as the other parts of the stem, provided it is placed in contact with a certain degree of moisture.—*R. F.*

COTTAGE GARDENS, No. XXVI.

Neatness around the cottage, and cleanliness within it, are as much to be recommended as order and attention to the regular cropping of the garden—the latter being no less essential to the well-doing and ultimate success of the various crops, as the former is conducive to the health and comfort of the cottagers themselves. This leads us to remind those who have their garden enclosed by a hedge, and the walls of their cottage covered with creepers, that in order to have them always look well, it is necessary to attend to them, occasionally, during the growing season, before they get out of bounds, and disfigure, with their loose hanging branches, the very objects they are intended to ornament. Unless, therefore, it has been already done, the hedge should now be clipped, and the young shoots of the creepers properly trained and tied up. In the case of fruit trees, such as Pears, Plums, and Cherries, which are the kinds most generally grown by cottagers against walls, and produce their fruit on the spars formed on the principal branches, they should now be carefully gone over and have their leading shoots nailed, and the others shortened back to within a few eyes of the spur from which they sprung. In doing this, it may be well to observe, that it is better to err on the safe side and not prune them too close, as the shorter the spur, the greater probability there is of the buds being blind or imperfectly matured. Trees that are laden with fruit, in exposed situations, should be staked and supported about this time, in case of high winds arising to damage them.

Do not omit attending to the flower beds and borders; stir the soil wherever it requires freshening, and be particular in removing all decayed flower-stems as soon as they have done flowering. Stake and tie up such as are weak and in need of support, and let no more be introduced than there is room for. A very common fault in most cottage gardens, is the crowding together of a greater variety of plants than the little space allotted for them is capable of nourishing properly; hence it is only the strong-growing kinds that have a chance of succeeding. To obviate this, we would recommend a little more care to be taken by those who are desirous that their flowers should look well, and never to allow any plant to be so near another as to touch; on the contrary, such a distance should be allowed between them as that every plant may stand distinct and have room to become clothed with foliage, and furnished regularly on all sides with flowering branches. Carnations and Picotees may now be increased by layers, or pipings prepared in the same manner as formerly recommended for Pinks. Layering, however, is the best way of propagating them, and is nothing more than striking cuttings that are allowed to retain their connection with the mother plant by means of a portion of their stem. The method of proceeding may be thus described:—Prepare some fine sandy soil for placing round the plant intended to be increased, and a number of small pegs of fern, or twigs of trees, for securing the layers. Select some of the best shoots and deprive them of their lower leaves, but do not shorten the others; then, with a sharp knife, make an incision half-way through the stem an inch in length, so as to divide one or two of the joints. Lay this down in such a manner as to keep the cut part open, and secure it in that position with one of the small pegs; press the earth gently round it and bring the leaves upright. When all are completed, give them a good watering, and be careful not to let them become over-dry for several weeks afterwards, until they are sufficiently rooted.—*M. E. H.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XVIII.

The nature and quantity of the organic substances in the soil have great influence upon its character and fertility: they act in several ways; by slowly decaying they present a constant source of carbonic acid, and if they contain nitrogen, likewise of ammonia; whilst, by rendering the soil open and porous, and at the same time increasing its absorbent powers, they assist in keeping it uniformly moist. They also increase the means which the soil possesses of absorbing and condensing ammonia and carbonic acid from the air. It is a remarkable fact, that a mixture of two or three earths, such as lime, silica, and alumina, is better fitted to absorb moisture and gaseous matter, than either of the earths taken singly; and in the same way, the addition of organic matters to the soil has the effect of increasing this power still further; and, therefore, as was before said, the best soils are those containing a quantity of each of the three earths, mixed with a moderate proportion of decaying organic matters. Some soils contain a very large quantity of organic substances, and indeed not unfrequently consist almost wholly of the remains of vegetables; the different varieties of peat are of this character, and in them we observe the bad effects of too great a quantity of organic matters in a soil, rendering it tough, very porous and spongy, so that it is soon saturated with water, or completely dried, by the changes of the weather; and besides all this, very frequently containing a peculiar acid substance, produced during the decay of vegetable matter, which is hurtful to the growth of plants. Another use of the organic constituents of the soil is, that they furnish to the plants growing on it the saline substances which they naturally contain, and which not being subject to decay, are gradually washed out by the rains during the decomposition of the organic substances, and are ready to be absorbed by the roots of the growing plants.

The decay of the vegetable remains in the soil never proceeds so far that the whole of the elements which they contain are converted into carbonic acid and water. The first change which they undergo, when exposed to air and moisture in circumstances favourable to decay, is a domination of the quantity of oxygen and hydrogen, and, likewise, though in smaller relative proportion, of the carbon which they contain. The result of this is a change of colour, somewhat similar to that produced by slightly burning or singing them by heat: they become more or less brown, according to the degree to which this change has proceeded. Whilst in this state, they constitute what is called humus, the name by which chemists distinguish all kinds of vegetable matter when in a state of decay, and more especially woody fibre, which indeed usually constitutes a very large proportion of the bulk of plants. This process of decomposition proceeds slowly for a considerable time, the relative proportion of the oxygen and hydrogen to the carbon gradually decreasing, carbonic acid and water being all the time formed, until, at last, the humus ceases to undergo any further change, and then is termed mould by chemists.

In order to understand this process, which is one of very great importance in connexion with the growth of plants, it must be remembered that woody fibre and most vegetable substances consist of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; and that though these three elements are united together in nearly the proportions to form carbon and water, we must nevertheless not for a moment suppose that they are composed of those two substances, but that they are distinct compounds of the three elements; and therefore, of course, that the water evolved during their decay is not merely set at liberty by a process of decomposition, but that it is formed by the hydrogen set at liberty during decay combining with oxygen.

When woody fibre and similar vegetable substances are exposed to air and moisture, they decay; the chemical affinity which binds their elements together seems to be weakened, and the elements acquire a tendency to form new combinations. The oxygen and a portion of the carbon unite together and constitute carbonic acid; whilst a portion of the hydrogen combining with oxygen from the air, gives rise to the formation of water. This explains the use of air in facilitating the decay of these substances; for it is evident that if free oxygen be required to combine with the hydrogen, this process cannot go on without a constant supply of fresh air. The rapidity of the decay of vegetable matters in the soil, therefore, depends greatly on the porosity or closeness of the soil, permitting a more or less perfect action of air. In soils containing a large proportion of clay or alumine, the decay of vegetable matter or humus proceeds very slowly, because the close, dense nature of the soil greatly retards the free access of air; though, in other respects, such soils are decidedly favourable to decay, inasmuch as they remain long moist, and a certain degree of moisture is essential to decay.

The decay of vegetable substances may be greatly increased in several ways: thus some of the forms of woody fibre, which have comparatively little tendency to decompose, may be put into a state of decay, by mixing them with a small quantity of some animal or other easily putrefiable substance, which rapidly undergoing decomposition itself, greatly accelerates a similar change in the comparatively unchangeable substance with which it is mixed. We have a practical illustration of this in the case of common farm-yard manure, in which the decay of the woody fibre or lignin of the straw is very greatly assisted and accelerated by the animal substances which become mixed with it.

The presence of the free alkalies and the caustic earths, such as lime or magnesia, also greatly facilitates the decay of humus and similar organic substances; and, consequently, when these alkaline or earthy bases are mixed with the soil—or, what is the same thing, with the vegetable matters intended to be used as manures—they accelerate decay, and, therefore, increase the formation of carbonic acid, besides also acting usefully in other respects, such as improving the mechanical texture of the soil.—*E.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Cottagers' Prizes.—There are few noblemen or gentlemen in the kingdom that would not be delighted in beholding the rural population taking greater interest in the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers, than they do at present. With a little encouragement on their part, along with the advice of their gardeners, much might be done to better the condition of the rural population of this country. About nine years ago a society was formed in this place that had for its object the improvement of cottage gardening; ever since its formation I have acted as president, and have had every opportunity of watching its working. For several years past a prize has been given for the best bouquet of wild flowers: at first this may appear a trifling thing, and scarcely worth a moment's notice; however, we think otherwise. Often do we find that what are called insignificant causes produce mighty effects. We would look upon the bouquet of wild flowers as a step taken in the advancement of that knowledge that will one day be yet more generally diffused, and which will be the means of increasing the pleasure of the labouring man. On the evening before the exhibition all is bustle and activity with those who intend to compete for the bouquet. Parties are sent in various directions to collect the most showy and rare native flowers; every place in the neighbourhood is examined that is likely to afford anything that will suit their purpose; the hedge-sides, the woods, the moors, the bogs, the cultivated fields, and waste places, are ransacked for those flowers that are thought to excel in beauty. In their eagerness to obtain flowers, some will expose themselves to dangers that in ordinary cases they would not think of facing. The Nymphæa alba, or white Water-lily, is one of the most beautiful of our indigenous aquatics: it commonly grows in deep water, and is not obtained without some difficulty; but its flowers are so tempting, that if wading to the neck would obtain them, it will be cheerfully undergone. Returning in the evening with their collections of flowers, the cottagers commence what is called the "busking of the flower;" many persons never think of going to bed the night before the exhibition, for it takes many hours to decorate the bouquet, although there are several persons employed about it. It is chiefly done by women, who take great interest in it, and often display a good deal of taste in the arrangement of the flowers. After the bouquets are finished, it requires some care to convey them in safety to the place of exhibition: they are often protected with awnings; for it is the object and interest of the competitors to have them in as good a condition as possible. The first things in general that attract the attention of visitors are the bouquets; and their wonder is increased when they are told that some of the most conspicuous are composed of wild flowers. Many are the inquiries after the names of the plants that are collected on these occasions, and most of them are remembered. Among the numerous flowers that are brought into notice on the day of exhibition may be seen the red Campion and Meadow-sweet, the beautiful Hemp Nettle and Pyrola, the orange Avens and the purple Cinquefoil, the rose-coloured Rest-harrow and yellow Bedstraw. The Forget-me-not is removed from its oozy bed, and the fragrant Asphodel is taken from the bleak moor; and the Thyme that fringes the heaths, the Scabiosa succisa from the upland pasture, and the Buckbean from the bogs. These flowers remind us of genius living in oblivion, exposed to the rude blasts of poverty and neglect. With some exertion a race of rustic naturalists might soon be formed in every district of Britain. It has been said by an ancient writer, that the pleasures of the husbandman are next to those of the philosopher. If the study of zoology, botany, mineralogy, and geology constitute part of the philosopher's enjoyment, the same might soon be communicated to the working classes of society, so that they may have all the pleasure they ever had, and much of the philosopher's into the bargain. Take for example the science of botany: it must be allowed that a considerable object is gained in favour of that department of natural history, when once a love of flowers is formed in the mind; and there are few persons that look upon flowers with indifference. When once a knowledge of a few terms is acquired, a key is found that will open the vestibule of the temple of Flora; and when once in, he must have a callous heart indeed, that will not be a worshipper. When once persons are accustomed to observe objects in a systematic manner, it is wonderful what can be laid up in the storehouse of the memory. When we consider that the labouring man is born with the same powers of mind as the philosopher, and that we are all in the "bud of being," it is melancholy to think that so many thousands of human beings should still be found ignorant of that which would add to their happiness, and raise them higher in the scale of intelligent beings.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Honey-dew.—I was pleased to observe an admission made by your correspondent Dr. Bevan, in his letter, p. 430, that "Honey-dew is not always the concomitant of aphides, its presence depending on the temperature and humidity of the air." Now this is what I contended for in my first letter; and I firmly believe, that the more closely he investigates this subject, the more he will be convinced that the cause of this phenomenon is rather to be found in the agency of atmospheric changes than in the attacks of these little insects. He does not venture to deny the truth of Mr. Murray's statement, that "there is oftentimes honey-dew in abundance where the aphis is not to be discovered;" and in corroboration of this statement I beg to refer him to a passage in the "Journal of a Naturalist," in which the intelligent author says, that on the 17th of June, 1828, he observed the foliage of his laurels (Prunus Lauro-cerasus) covered with honey-dew, upon which numerous hive-bees were feeding, although there were no aphides, nor any trees near upon which they could be found. There is something in the season of the year, as well as the temperature and humidity of the air, which appears requisite for this extraordinary deposit of honey-dew; for I am not aware that it has ever been observed, excepting during the summer months, more especially June and July. Mr. White, in his "Natural History of Selborne," as well as Mr. Knapp in the passage above

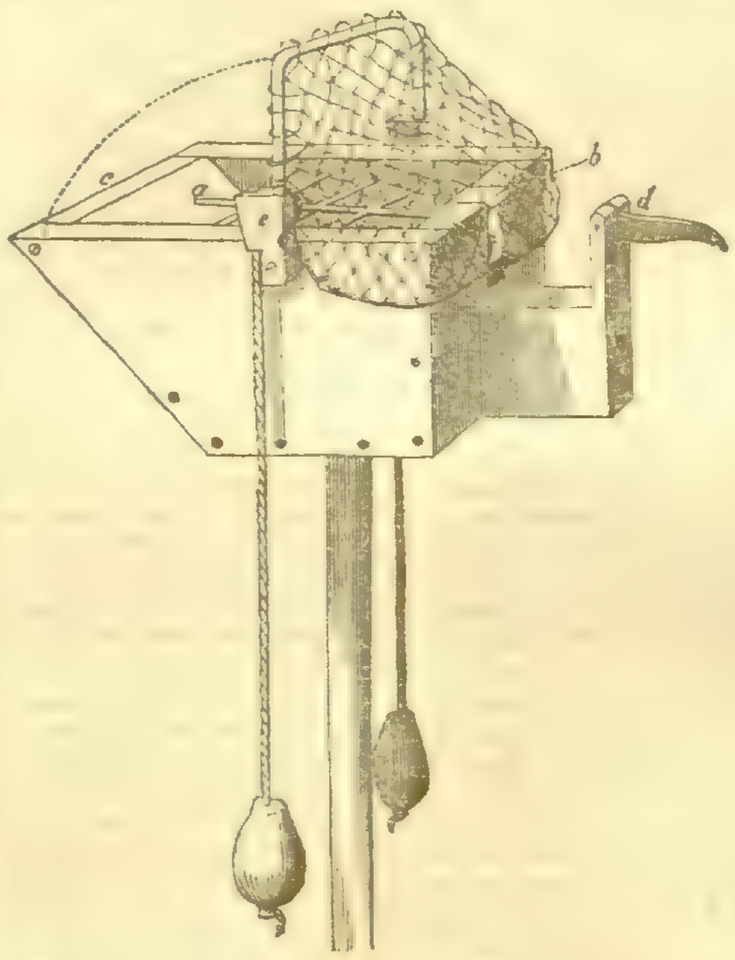
quoted, always perceived it at the same time of the year, and both these accurate observers of nature were of opinion that it proceeded from some cause independent of aphides. With respect to the appearance of aphides upon the hops in Kent, I would take the liberty of suggesting to Dr. Bevan, and to his friend Mr. Golding, the necessary inquiry, whether the plants are not in a sickly state, and whether their juices may not have undergone some chemical change, by which their saccharine property has been increased, previously to the attacks of these little insects. —*Oswald Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

Nitrate of Soda.—The following is the result of my experiment with nitrate of soda on strawberries :—Those parts of the beds which were watered with the solution, 1 oz. to the gallon, soon showed a difference in the colour of the foliage, becoming of a deeper green; but when the plants grew very rapidly from the quantity of rain which fell, the effect of the solution was not perceptible, in consequence, I believe, of using the solution too weak. That part of the bed which was covered with the salt itself is now of a very dark rich green, and the growth of the plants has been very great, so that I shall next year use the salt without any fear. I have tried nitrate of soda in planting my rows of Celery, covering the dung with it when it was put in the trenches. The effect is very perceptible in the colour of the plants, for I left a part of each row not salted; this latter part looks very pale, and the outer leaves of each plant have become yellow, which is not the case in any plant where the nitrate of soda was used. In a part of one row of Celery I used bone-dust instead of dung, putting about two inches thick of the dust in the trench, and turning it in with the spade; and hitherto I think those plants look most promising where the bone-dust was used. I have this year planted my Broccoli in trenches like Celery, only not so deep, and I have used the nitrate of soda in all the trenches, and as far as I can at present judge with good success; certainly there is no appearance of any injury done to any of these crops by the free use I have made of the salt. The chief portion of my dung has been cow-dung—my soil a stiff red clay over the new red sand-stone rock; and I have used sand most freely to lighten the soil, and my crops this year are more promising than I have had them before. From my experience, I feel sure that I shall be able to regulate the mode and time of administering stimulus to plants as I see that occasion calls for it. I used the solution for Dahlias, and was perfectly astonished at the effect produced. My plants immediately increased most rapidly in thickness of stem and depth of colour, as well as in size of leaves; but they show no appearance of growing tall, and are flowering at less than two feet in height. —*John Wedgwood, Seabridge.*

Rules for judging Carnations.—In reply to Mr. Bates, I beg to observe that I have been an amateur grower of "fancy flowers" for more than 20 years, and I have never known any difference of opinion respecting the leading qualifications of a good Carnation. Not so with the Tulip, for the winners of prizes seven years ago would now be discarded, so great has been the improvement in shape, texture, and clear bottoms. When I commenced showing Carnations in Lancashire, the excellence was estimated by the brilliancy and distinctness of the colours, and the formation of the petals. The ground-colour must be clear white, and the stripes run longitudinally through the petals. Self-coloured petals are a disqualification; the cup must never burst, and if the pod is long it is a great desideratum, for they produce the finest flowers, and are never overcharged with petals, and consequently attended with the least trouble in preserving them from bursting. The guard-leaves must be large, stout, and flat, and all the petals should have a perfectly smooth edge, free from serrature and cracks, or blemishes. Every layer of petals should decrease in size from the guard-leaf, and form a kind of crown in the centre. Every petal of a Bizarre must be distinctly marked with the two colours. For 20 years these have been the objects of attainment in a good Carnation, how can you improve upon them?—*John Thackeray, Notts.* [In the *qualities* which constitute a first-rate flower, Mr. Bates and Mr. Thackeray agree. Mr. Bates' complaint is, that the London cultivators are prejudiced in favour of large flowers to the exclusion of some of the finer properties in the marking; and on the other hand, that the northern growers have so strong a bias in favour of colour and marking, that, to attain these, form is disregarded, and flowers allowed to be exhibited deficient in the requisite number of petals. It is only by showing together that a proper understanding can be established, and the prejudices of both overcome; and we trust the season will not be allowed to pass without the accomplishment of this desirable object.]

Bees.—The inquiries of *A Subscriber*, which were inserted in No. 26, respecting the management of bees, would have received a prompt reply had they been observed before. First, the alighting board should be placed at the bottom of the box. The bees soon fill this box with comb when it is kept dark, and, till filled, they ascend the sides without difficulty. Secondly, only one entrance is necessary, being with the alighting board proportioned to the number of hives which are to be united; say four inches in width for three hives. Thirdly, the holes forming the passages into the straw hives may be cut wherever convenience dictates. Fourthly, the box beneath may be fixed or removeable; but I prefer the former. I have pleasure in adding, that a friend who has adopted my plan of treating bees has met with encouraging success. My own produce this year is at present about forty pounds weight of honey, my number of hives four.—*Henry Leake.*

Mr. Knight's Bird-trap.—Among the useful little inventions of the late Mr. Knight was a bird-trap, which he found to be an effectual means of keeping down the depredations of Titmice, who are great enemies to Peas. The following letter sent us by Mr. Knight some years since, with one of these traps, will, we doubt not, be interesting to many of our readers, and show how kind-hearted and amiable a man he was in the most trifling matters; he could not take away the life of a bird, however necessary, without doing so in the most humane manner.—"I enclose in the Titmouse-trap which I promised to send you, the following directions how to use it:—Two weights (I use pieces of stone), each of about three pounds, are to be slung in the strings, which cause the net to be thrown over the bird when that touches the bait or tiller. I bait in the summer with an open pod of Peas, fixed as you will find one in the trap you receive; and in the winter I put some Oats into the box, which the Titmice soon find: but I do not set the traps to catch till many birds have been attracted by the Oats. Two kinds only of Titmice, Parus major and P. cæruleus, ever break the pods of Peas, and I therefore never kill any others. I never suffer the traps to remain set at night, nor when I, or the gardener, cannot attend to them; because I do not like the poor birds to suffer a lingering death (they will not, however, generally live more than two hours): but Robins will often be caught, and when they are entangled in a net the Titmice will kill and eat them. One cause of the abundant number of this species, or rather these species, for the remark applies only to two, is, that in cold seasons, when the small birds become weak through want of food, these attack and destroy them, inflicting, I fear, great torment upon their victims: they have therefore but little claim to compassion. The trap is usually fixed to stand upon the kind of spike enclosed in the box, and that spike is usually fixed in the top of a stake. It is, I think, totally impossible, without efficient traps of some kind, to save a crop of Peas of my large late varieties in any country garden, where other gardens, to divide the attention of the Titmice, do not exist. I killed in the last summer and winter more than four hundred Titmice in and round my garden, and I think they are rather less abundant than they were; but I doubt whether the preservation of my late crops of Peas will not cost a hundred victims. The trap, when properly set, never fails to take."—*T. A. Knight, Downton Castle, August* 4, 1835.



The accompanying cut represents this trap in the act of springing up. It consists of a wooden box open on the upper side, and placed upon a staff about three feet high. A strong wire is carried across it from *e*, and is so contrived as to move freely from *b* to *c*; to one side of this wire is attached a net which is secured on the other side to the back of the box. Connected with the ends of the wire is a piece of line to which weights are attached (brickbats or stones do very well); the object of these is to pull the wire forward to the front of the trap the moment it is sprung, and so to enclose the bird in the net. When set, the wire is drawn back to the space between *b* and *d*; the catch *d* is turned over the edge of the wire and applied to a notch in a moveable block at *b*; the block communicates with the tiller *a*, on which the bait is placed; the pressure upwards of the wire upon the catch, in consequence of the weight of the stones attached to it, keeps it firmly applied to the notch *b* until the tiller is disturbed; but the moment a bird touches the point *a*, the apparatus is disarranged, *b* and *d* separate, and the wire is instantly brought over to *c*, in the direction of the dotted line, thus taking the bird prisoner.

To obtain Grapes from Vines in Pots.—I have obtained Grapes from vines in pots for the last two years by a simple method, which is attended with less than half the labour and inconvenience of the ordinary way of raising vines from eyes, or of coiling long rods, so strongly recommended by Mr. Mearns. It was the coiling system that first suggested the idea to me: I had repeatedly tried it, but never could succeed sufficiently to repay me for the care that I had bestowed upon it, and the raising of young plants from single eyes or cuttings generally took two summers' growth to make them strong enough to bear fruit: although a few of them that were placed on heat, and in a favourable situation, would bring fruit after one summer, yet there was so much uncertainty in it that I could never insure a crop of Grapes, especially from plants of the Black St. Peter's and Hamburghs. The Muscadines, Frontignan, Sweetwaters, and several other sorts, are sure bearers in pots, and by whatever method the plants may be raised it does not seem to affect their fruiting. The following is a certain way to insure a crop of Grapes of every sort in cultivation from plants in pots:—When the vines that are let into the house have reached the top of the rafters, instead of stopping the leading shoot, as is commonly done, and often too soon, which causes the eyes to burst and renders them useless for the succeeding year, I turn the shoot back, and having ready a pot of suitable size, well drained and filled with fresh turfy loam, and rotted dung, of equal parts, I place it upon the back shelf or wall of the pit, and as soon as the young shoot has attained a sufficient length to be laid into the pot, I cut out two or three eyes, and as many of its leaves, and scrape off a little of the bark the whole length of the part intended for roots, which is bent into the pot, and covered with mould to the depth of six or seven inches. No attention is required, excepting to train the shoot as it advances in growth, and keep the mould in the pot a little moist to encourage the emission of roots, which will appear in a fortnight or three weeks, and soon fill the pot. When the shoot is laid in the pot, I allow it to grow from four to eight feet long, according to the strength of the parent vine, to which I leave it attached until it has done growing and perfectly ripened its wood. I do not always confine myself to the leading shoots for a supply of plants, but I prefer them to any other, as they always bring the largest bunches. Should there not be a sufficient quantity of leaders, I place pots under the rafters at most convenient situations, and likewise on the front flue; but the shoots that are laid in these pots are never suffered to exceed five feet in length. When my plants are severed from the parent vines, they are put out under a wall, where they are protected from frosts and taken into the house as required for forcing; at that time they are shifted into pots about a foot over, and 14 inches deep; in these they remain until the fruit is cut, after which they are thrown away, as I am always sure of a fresh supply of plants every year by the same process.—*Wm. Stothard, Chantry House.*

The Hautbois Strawberry.—In page 414, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 26, an article appears on the above Strawberry, signed B. S. K., in which the author says, "The old Hautbois Strawberry, unlike any other, bears the male and female flowers on different roots." Now, from long experience, I can add to the above remarks, that others produce both flowers separately, but on the same plant; whilst others produce both male and female organs in the same flower. Thus it exhibits four variations in its sexual character. The sort which I prefer to propagate from, is that which produces both blossoms separately, but on the same root. I have had frequent opportunities of making remarks on this excellent fruit, which almost warrant me to believe "that the organic defect is occasioned by bad cultivation for a series of years;" and that if it were grown in rich loam, with plenty of moisture when the flower-stems begin to rise, the defects would be much diminished; but if water be neglected at that time, the evil is done, and future waterings are of little service for that season.—*W. Sherborne, Chelsea College.* [The prolific Hautbois Strawberry is hermaphrodite; and so are all the varieties of the Hautbois. We never yet saw any that had not the parts of fructification common to the genus, in either a perfect or imperfect state. The stamens are very short in the large flat Hautbois; yet without any other variety being near, they produce, in general, most abundantly. The prolific or conical has always long stamens, which are persistent till the fruit is ripe. It, however, sometimes happens that the receptacle in Hautbois is imperfect, or even dead. Again, under circumstances unfavourable for the production of a pulpy substance, the receptacle remains dry and green, and bears, notwithstanding, apparently perfect seeds. Sterile Hautbois plants maybe occasionally met with; but we should much like to see distinct male and female ones. It is true there is a male Hautbois described (*Hort. Trans.*), but it was an error; for the name should have been Mule Hautbois.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition at the Gardens, July 10.—Every one is aware that July is a month in which it is chiefly the flower-borders that present a gay appearance; the majority of tender exotics usually flowering much earlier. On this account the exhibition which has just occurred was necessarily inferior to the previous ones, as regards brilliancy of general effect. But although thus deficient in splendour, when considered comparatively with those that preceded it, if regarded abstractedly, or with reference to the season, it must be pronounced highly creditable to English cultivators. Among the visitors were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, &c. &c. The gardens seemed attired for the occasion in their holiday robes; the turf and trees, owing to the late rains, having again assumed the richest emerald tints, while the flowers displayed all the lustre and luxuriance which a July sun, tempered at intervals with the gentlest of showers, could impart.

Of the tribes of showy plants which appeared in the exhibition, the Heaths occupied by far the most prominent position. The collections of these from Messrs. Barnes, Buttner, and May, among the amateurs, and Messrs. Young and Jackson, nurserymen, were particularly admirable. Twenty specimens from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., attracted universal attention from the immense masses of flowers they individually and unitedly presented, and the great variety of colours and forms thus collected together. The plants otherwise most noticeable were E. Bowieana, from Mr. [illegible], gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, five feet high, and literally loaded with its beautiful white blossoms; E. [illegible], from the same establishment, a complete mass of splendid flowers; E. ventricosa superna, contributed by Mr. [illegible], gr. to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Cheam, and covered with enormous heads of glowing pink inflorescence; E. ventricosa purpurea, more than four feet in

height, so dense and bushy as to be capable of concealing a bird's nest in its centre, and bedecked with numberless pretty blush-coloured flowers, tipped with purple, from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; a pale variety of E. ventricosa, four feet high, and almost as remarkable as the last, from the same grower; E. viridis, with curious dark green drooping blooms, and conspicuous for the size and health of the specimen, from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., Mitcham; and E. eximia and E. ampullacea, from the nursery of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter, which for the spreading character of the plants, and the abundance as well as brightness of the flowers, deserve the highest praise. Except one collection, of which shabbiness and scantiness of bloom were the chief characteristics, all the Heaths present were distinguished for good culture, which comprehends compactness of growth, verdure of foliage, with size, colour, and profusion of flowers. In the case of many of the larger plants, the soil was elevated two or three inches in the middle of the pot, though it should be remarked that this was not effected by burying the roots that had extended in the spot originally, but by gradually raising the bases of the entire body of these above the surrounding soil. The earth employed, too, had obviously not been deprived of the fibrous matter it naturally contains, by sifting or any analogous process, for the fibre is very properly thought to be instrumental in keeping the soil open, and permeable by water. Fuchsias, including a considerable number of new hybrids, were the next leading objects of attraction: F. fulgens was shown in several states, those of extreme exuberance and unnatural coarseness, with a stunteedness of growth and yellowness of foliage, being by no means so interesting as the intermediate condition, in which healthy leaves and a great quantity of fully-developed flowers were observable; F. corymbiflora, with its tall stems, large oblong leaves, and singularly long corymbs of bright crimson flowers, had a very stately aspect, and seems better suited for conservatories than for small greenhouses. Mr. Green had a plant of it in his principal collection. F. formosa elegans is an extremely pretty variety; it has small leaves, numerous stems, and an extraordinary profusion of blossoms, which have crimson reflexed sepals and a deep purple corolla; both for habit and flowers it is one of the best kinds now cultivated, and was exhibited in great perfection by Mr. Storey, of Isleworth. Fuchsia Towardii, sent by Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, appears to be of common hybrid origin, but is peculiar, from having the sepals and petals coloured throughout of a brilliant hue between crimson and carmine. Three new sorts, respectively called refulgens, splendens, and triumphans, came from Mr. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq., Leyton; the last was particularly fine, the flowers being very large and long, with sepals of an indescribable carmine tint; a curious variety, of which it would be difficult to give a better notion than is conveyed in the declaration that it was like F. fulgens, in an unusually high state of culture, was shown by W. H. Storey, Esq., the stems, leaves, and flowers were amazingly large, but otherwise resembling those of F. fulgens. From the last-named gentleman there was also a hybrid, somewhat allied to F. Standishii, which showed to what extent Fuchsias are influenced by proper treatment; it was about four feet high, and of an equal diameter—the stems, which were absolutely innumerable, being all apparently of this year's production, and so tastefully arranged, as well as so pleasingly sprinkled with blossoms, as to form a very striking group. Another new hybrid, with flowers not unlike those of F. Chandlerii, but tall, strong, erect stems and larger leaves, was from S. R. Prowse, Esq., Greenwich; the blooms are always axillary which is not the case with F. Chandlerii, large specimens generally producing them in some kind of a raceme, with whitish sepals and a red corolla. A specimen of F. globosa, trained on a crescent-shaped trellis, cannot be approved, as it looks much better when managed as a bush. Other seedling Fuchsias were exhibited, but they are so closely related to each other, and to sorts already known, that it is unnecessary, were it possible, to offer any description of them. The hint may, however, perhaps be permitted that it would be well to extend the practice of hybridization to the intermixture of the less common forms and colours of F. excorticata, lycioides, microphylla, and cylindracea, with the better sorts, by which at least something novel would be obtained. Of the plants brought forward which have pre-eminent claims on the notice of the cultivator, there is a class of low evergreen shrubs, of which several examples will be mentioned. Lechenaultia formosa is probably the best illustration of this tribe, and the specimens shown at the two former exhibitions were fully equalled by those of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Green, and other gardeners, on the present occasion. The reader must imagine a depressed cone, two feet in height, wholly encompassing the pot, and composed of velvety-looking scarlet blossoms, dotted here and there with a few green leaves, to gain even the faintest notion of the superlative beauty of these charming little objects, which are not excelled by anything within the whole range of our knowledge. Helichrysum pumilum, though a more diffuse-growing plant, with fewer flowers, is scarcely less worthy of esteem; that sent by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., had, however, lost most of its interest by the fading of the lively yellow disk. Helichrysum proliferum, bearing elegant moss-like leaves, and handsome crimson blossoms, was brought, in excellent order, by Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. Clarke, Barnet; the specimen was about two feet in height, and admirably grown—and the species ranks among the most ornamental of greenhouse plants. To Roella ciliata, were it not for the unfortunate tendency of its foliage to a rusty brown cast, the same praise would be awarded. Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., furnished a very handsome plant of this delightful old species; and there was another in Mr. Green's stand, but although the flowers of both were copious and of a lively blue, of various shades, the leaves were not free from the ordinary imperfection. Statice puberula, from Mr. Green and Mr. Smith, gr. to C. Mills, Esq., Hillingdon, and S. foliosa, from Mr. Butcher, merit distinction, as interesting greenhouse dwarf shrubs, which bloom with such prodigality as frequently to perish in consequence; their pretty blue and white flowers were well expanded on the plants here referred to. S. arborea, with its larger leaves, more arboreous nature, and similar blossoms, elevated on a longer stalk, was sent by the Mr. Smith above mentioned, in a healthy and prolific condition. Rondeletia odorata, a decidedly valuable inhabitant of our stoves, was seen four feet high, in a bushy and free-flowering state, from Mr. Green. Solanum Herbertianum, which flowers almost every month in the year, and has blossoms of the purest purple, banded with yellow, was cultivated in a superior manner by Mr. Butcher. Crassula coccinea, exhibiting about 20 clusters of its showy crimson and white blossoms, was also from Mr. Butcher, and reflected the greatest credit on the skill exercised in its cultivation. Campanula fragilis, covering a low, flattish trellis, that curved slightly downwards, presented a beautiful group of light blue flowers. Being naturally inclined to trail over the ground, the system of treating it was quite appropriate. It was grown by Mr. Marshall, gr. to Mrs. Langley, Kingston. The last of the kind we shall mention is Gardoquia Hookeri, which we never before saw in such vigorous health. There were four or five plants from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., most of which had a single stem, to three or four inches above the pot, from whence the branches radiated in all directions, some being supported with slender stakes. The graceful little scarlet blossoms were not remarkably abundant, which is possibly attributable to the extra luxuriance of the specimens; these last were, however, peculiarly well cultivated. In the species we have thus been remarking on, there is an evident woodiness and shrubbiness which constitute a marked feature of distinction from those to which we shall now advert, which possess a greater or less degree of succulence, or a truly herbaceous character. Tripidion spinosum, supposed to be an herbaceous perennial, with deep blue blossoms, came from the gardens of Lady Grenville, Dropmore; Mr. Frost, the gardener there, having succeeded in growing and flowering it for the last two or three years. It is not less noticeable for its beauty than for the failures that have usually attended attempts to cultivate it. The specimen was in a pot, and the surface of the soil was covered with moss. Besleria pulchella, an ornamental old stove herbaceous plant, was shown by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Butcher. It is a rapid-growing species, with succulent stems and leaves, the habit of some caulescent Gloxinias, and a prodigality of red and yellow flowers. Gloxinia rubra came from Mr. Green; and a plant of it, with very dark flowers, from Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing. The power of the species to remain in bloom a great length of time has been rendered fully obvious by these exhibitions. A noble plant of G. maxima, having whitish flowers, with a tinge of blue in the throat, was supplied by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing. The same exhibitor brought a specimen of G. hybrida, bearing immense deep blue blossoms, in an extremely beautiful condition. From Mrs. Lawrence's gardens, there were some specimen plants of Cuphea Melvilla, a half shrubby plant, with a growth similar to the larger Salvias, and bunches of scarlet flowers, tipped with green. Grown as these plants were, it is a very interesting object, and thrives well under the treatment given to Salvia splendens. This collection comprised, moreover, a plant of the pretty Xanthosia rotundifolia, which, with its curious white inflorescence, is rather attractive. An Hydrangea hortensis, sent by Mr. Taylor, gr. to — Coster, Esq., Streatham, had a surprisingly large head of flowers. Trachelium cæruleum was exhibited by the same person, and whether kept in a pot, or treated as a summer border plant, is always admired for its dense clusters of small blue flowers. Lisianthus Russellianus, adorned with two of its superb purple blossoms, and a whitish-flowered variety which is more novel than beautiful, were from Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell. Dianthus lusitanicus, a species with many stems, of the height of two feet or upwards, and numberless white blossoms, whose petals are elegantly laciniated was shown in a pot by Mr. Marshall, gr. to Mrs. Langley, Kingston. Two fine bulbous plants, Amaryllis vittata and Lilium eximium, will complete our list of the plants composing this division. The first was brought by Mr. Franklin, gr. to Mrs. Prior, Hampstead, and bore two spikes of magnificent red flowers. Six specimens of the last, grown by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, in pots, were three feet high, and had three or four immense white blossoms on the summit of each of their stems. It is a Japan species, allied to L. longiflorum, and said to be quite hardy. In a few of the plants exhibited, the forms and strength of tropical vegetation were strikingly manifest. These were from the collection of Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, and included Hedychium coronarium, magnificently grown, and crowned with yellowish-white and deliciously sweet scented flowers: a species of Heliconia, with rich scarlet bracts, enveloping the various-coloured blooms; Clerodendron speciosissimum, a species thoroughly distinct from C. squamatum, and in extraordinary health; Poinciana pulcherrima, with gorgeous orange blossoms, rising from amidst the beautifully-pinnated leaves, and conspicuous for superior culture: and Erythrina Crista-galli, with larger flowers and of a deeper hue than is commonly seen in specimens grown in even an unrestricted soil. Climbing plants comprised the charming Gompholobium polymorphum, most successfully managed by Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq. The stems of this subject were much stronger, and the flowers finer and more liberally produced, than is ordinarily the case. Manettia cordifolia, fastened to a large globular trellis, was again shown by Mr. Butcher, in great perfection. A very tall plant of M. coccinea, with larger leaves, and not so many blossoms, was likewise in the specimen tent. Mandevilla suaveolens, a new climber, with large white, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers, was in a good flowering state, from Mr. Butcher. It was attached to a cylindrical trellis. Hoya carnosa, similarly treated, created a really beautiful display. It came from Mr. Tinsley, gr. to Mrs. Sharpe, Barnet; and though the trellis was only four feet in height, it had a great quantity of its delicate wax-like flowers. This mode of treating so favourite a plant ought to be extensively adopted. Chiroma decussata is not naturally of a climbing disposition, but trained to a flat upright trellis by Mr. Tinsley, the lateral branches protruded forwards, each bearing their showy pink blooms at the extremity, and making altogether an imposing appearance. Russellia juncea, which is rather a trailing than a climbing species, was supported on a high wire trellis, from the top of which its graceful rush-like branches depended. Mr. Green was the exhibitor of this plant, which was more prominent for its verdant beauty than for the profusion of its flowers. We have anew to regret that climbers were not more numerous, and to reiterate our declaration that cultivating them in pots is the easiest as well as the best system of flowering them successfully. A new plant, with a single expanded flower, was exhibited by Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. It was the Lemonia spectabilis, a stove-shrub, with glossy leaves, and solitary pink blossoms. Berberis trifoliata, with extremely elegant three-parted Holly-like foliage, was sent by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, though not in flower. A species of Yucca, not very remote from Y. filamentosa, was from Messrs. Brown and Attwell, Uxbridge. Rosa devoniensis, which is an improvement on the yellow Noisette, was sent from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., its sole possessors. From Mr. Cuthbush, of Highgate, there was a seedling Chrysis (Eschscholtzia), with semi-double flowers, the exterior of which is the colour of C. crocea, while the middle is of a much darker orange. It is a singular example of the propensity of some annual flowers to 'sport,' and most likely can never be perpetuated. Neither the magnificence nor the novelty which was apparent in the Orchidaceæ at the June meeting, distinguished the more recent exhibition. There were, nevertheless, some tolerably good specimens, and a few new, as well as a greater number of rare species. It is not a period at which many Orchidaceæ bloom, and the delicate structure of others renders cultivators undesirous of exposing them. Of that finest of Orchidaceous genera, Cattleya, there was a good variety of the queen of its species, C. Mossiæ, from Messrs. Rollisson; C. Harrisoniæ, which has, perhaps, the finest-coloured flowers of any, from Mr. Butcher, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; C. intermedia, whose blossoms are intermediate in hue between the last species and C. crispa, also from Messrs. Rollisson; and a new species, with pinkish brown sepals and petals, and a purplish lip, from Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham. The flowers of the latter were not properly opened. Stanhopea saccata, with stronger pseudo-bulbs than usual, was sent by Messrs. Rollisson; S. insignis by Mr. Butcher; a variety of S. oculata, in which the ground-colour and spottings of the flowers were peculiarly clear, by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; and a stately plant of S. oculata, with fully thirty flowers, from which a delightful odour was effused, by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Maryatt, Wimbledon. Of the beautiful genus Oncidium, only a good plant of O. Bauerii, with its high-waving spikes of pretty yellow and brown blossoms, and a variety of O. papilio, were present. The former was from Messrs. Rollisson; the latter from Mr. Rucker. Epidendrum cochleatum, admirably cultivated by Mr. Butcher, was the sole representative of this extensive genus. There was a pretty yellowish-flowered variety of Gongora maculata, likewise from Mrs. Lawrence, who exhibited, besides, Maxillaria cristata, with two richly-variegated flowers; a large yellow-blossomed species of Mormodes Citrina; and the lovely Galeandra Bauerii, the choicest Orchidaceous plant that graced the part of the tent appropriated to the tribe. Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., brought specimens of Angræcum caudatum, with its singular greenish-and white flowers, which have an extraordinary tail-like appendage, sometimes six or nine inches in length; Cycnoches chlorochilon, whose grotesque flowers would be more interesting were they not of a greenish yellow colour; Phaius albus, a tall growing caulescent species, with pale green leaves and white flowers, of which the lip is streaked with pink; Maxillaria macrophylla, having remarkably large and broad leaves, with flowers somewhat similar to those of M. Deppei, the sepals being brown, the petals white, and the lip spotted with pink; with Vanda Roxburgii, which only differs from V. tessellata in having the outer members of its blossoms checquered with green, and a blue lip. Vanda tessellata was produced by Messrs. Rollisson, and has the sepals and petals mottled with brown, and the lip pink. These gentlemen sent, in addition, Maxillaria vitellina, with long racemes of showy orange flowers, and a brown labellum; Phaius tankervilliæ already noticed; and Dendrochilum filiforme, an interesting little pseudo-bulbous plant, quite new, with long waving spikes of small green blossoms, which are arranged very regularly on the rachis, and without being individually beautiful, have, on the whole, a pleasing effect. A stand of cut flowers, in which Tacsonia pinnatistipula made a considerable figure, was from Mr. Reading, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt. Some seedling Verbenas, exhibiting every variety of scarlet, pink, and lilac tints, and great diversity in the shape of the flower heads, were from a person of whose name we have taken no note. Mr. Green's seedling Calceolarias were beautiful, but we cannot dwell on their individual merits. The Cockscombs from Mr. Whilding, of Harrow, were dwarf, while those of Mr. Brand, gr. to H. Perkins, Esq., were taller, yet far larger and finer.

The exhibition of Pelargonia, though very fine, was not so gorgeous, nor in such perfection, as it was at the former meeting. This probably arose from the varieties selected for exhibition; but, in justice to Mr. Cock, we must not include his collection in this remark, for no perceptible difference was visible in his plants; they were in fine condition and splendid bloom. His plant of Emily attracted great admiration, but this, we imagine, arose more from its peculiar colour than any other superiority, as Eliza superb, Orange Boven, Diadematus superbum, and Juliet, a seedling of Mr. Cock's, were equally well grown. Mr. Upright's plants, though rather small, were well bloomed; the other collections from amateurs contained plants of vigorous growth, but exhibiting a great deficiency of flowers. Mr. Games received the first prize in the nurserymen's class; his plants had the advantage of growth and equality of size over Mr. Catleugh's, but splendidum and Alexandrina, in the latter collection, were quite perfect. Among the large specimens, Mr. Cock's plants were again conspicuous for size and abundance of bloom: Rienzi was a magnificent plant. Mr. Catleugh's were compact and admirably grown, but as a collection, it was rendered imperfect by the conservative having lost a great portion of its flowers in its transit to the gardens. Mr. Games' three specimens were large, and covered with an equal head of bloom. That portion of the tent appropriated to the seedling Pelargoniums was crowded during the whole of the day, furnishing strong evidence of the interest excited by any novelties and improvements in this favourite class. The varieties exhibited were numerous, and among them were flowers of great beauty in form and colour; the most attractive were the seedlings from E. Foster, Esq., of Clewer Lodge—they were characterised by an extraordinary stain of rich and brilliant colour, quite novel in appearance—two were selected for prizes, being considered fine examples of form. A plant of the Rev. R. Garth's beautiful seedling, the Queen of the Fairies, was exhibited; it appears to be a free-bloomer, the truss which was expanding its flowers being furnished with nine pips; the precision of the marking in the upper petals is a strong peculiarity, and indicates a great improvement attainable in this portion of the flower; a prize was awarded to it, and another to Wilson's Enchantress, a bold and striking variety. There were other seedlings of great merit exhibited, showing that improvements are going on in all parts in this elegant class of flowers. Strongly impressed with the beauty of these seedlings, and our memory furnishing us with a list of very fine flowers that have of late years been introduced, we cannot but feel that those selected for exhibition do not keep pace with the improvements that have taken place; many of the flowers shown this season should be discarded altogether, and we trust we may bid farewell to the Beauty of Ware, Touchstone, Lady Murray, and others we could mention, as quite unworthy of appearing in a selection, being destitute of the properties which constitute a good flower, and whose only claim to notice consists in the enormous head of bloom they can be produced with; they do not represent the present improved state of this beautiful class, and the preference of such flowers by exhibitors acts as a discouragement to the efforts of those who are engaged in the praiseworthy occupation of improvement. The judges should look to this, and award their prizes to the best sorts if fairly cultivated, in preference to the comparatively worthless kinds. In the large tent we noticed a collection of 20 Pelargoniums from Mr. Catleugh, comprising many of the recently-introduced varieties: among them we noticed the Nymph, Witch, Medora, Arabella, Duenna, Jubilee, Wonder, &c., and a box of cut blooms of the newer sorts looked very brilliant and attracted many admirers. A collection of cut blooms of seedlings, and good varieties, from Mr. Russell of Battersea, was shown, but so injudiciously exhibited as to destroy the effect of the flowers: there were several good seedlings, but we fear their merits were overlooked from the circumstance above stated.

Being early in the season, we did not anticipate so fine a display of Picotees; the numbers collected round the stands showed the interest they excited, and they merited all the encomiums passed upon them. The extreme delicacy and distinctness of the edging in some of the light edged, and the depth and richness in the heavy-edged, formed a most pleasing variety; and the Carnations, which were also extremely fine, shared with the Picotees the admiration of the visitors. Many fine blooms were exhibited in the amateur collections of Mr. Edmonds and T. Barnard, Esq.: and the nurserymen made an admirable display. The Picotees from Messrs. Willmer of Sunbury, Norman of Woolwich, and Dickson of Acre-lane, were in fine condition, and showed us some old favourites and new claimants for patronage: among others, Willmer's Euphrosyne, Miss Browning and Philomela, Gidden's Susan and Miss Desborough; and those who are fond of yellow grounds would be pleased with Willmer's Goldfinch, from its clear and brilliant yellow. Wain's Queen Victoria, exhibited in Mr. Norman's stand, is a most beautiful delicate rose Picotee, and one of the best flowers of its class. Gidden's Diana, both the scarlet and the purple, Sykes' Eliza, Sharp's Nymph, and Hinton's Miss Willery were shown in great perfection. Among the Carnations, Norman's Lord Bloomfield and Eclipse, Scarlet Bizarre, Fulbrook's Grenadier, Willmer's Solander, purple flakes, Eason's Elizabeth, Cartwright's Rainbow, Willmer's Maria, Strong's Linneas, Stone's Venus, Maud's Rowten, &c., were particularly deserving attention. The flowers were generally finely dressed, and showed in great perfection. There were also good stands of Pinks and Heartsease, but no novelty particularly deserving notice, except a singular Heartsease called Prince Albert, from Mr. Silverlock of Chichester, much stained, and marked with brown-purple on a yellow ground.

In the fruit-tent, which is of a circular form, a new table, as nearly round as could conveniently be made, was provided specially for this exhibition. The appeal recently made to gardeners in this Paper had the effect of rendering this class of subjects worthy of the high character of English horticulturists; and the fruits were certainly most superb. Pines, Grapes, Melons, Peaches, and Nectarines, were seen in a perfection which has rarely before been witnessed, the principal of them being not only splendid in point of size, but exceedingly well ripened. To this rule there were, as might be expected, a few exceptions, and we observed one Pine which was fast verging towards a state of decay; but the prevailing character was perfection. Our list of prizes will show which were deemed the most meritorious productions by the best judges; and we can here simply point out those objects which, by their dimensions and other characteristics, commanded the greatest attention. Of Pines there were 6 handsome Queens, a fruit whose qualities will correspond with its name, from Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth; 10 rather smaller Queens, and 2 very large Providence, from Mr. Mann, gr. to J. Bisscopp, Esq.; 4 noble Providence from Mr. Dodds, gr. to Col. Baker, Salisbury; and a very fine White Providence from Mr. R. Wilson, gr. to the Duke of Norfolk, and from Mr. Vare, gr. to O. Meyrick, Esq.; also some good Enviles from Mr. Vare; and a large specimen of the Queen from Mr. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq., East Barnet. The Grapes included what is called a New Black Hamburgh, in admirable condition, from Mr. Wilmot, Isleworth;

enormous bunches of the Black Prince and Black Hamburgh, sent by Mr. Balmer, gr. at Croxteth Hall; well developed Cannon Hall Muscats and others by Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. Clarke; the Muscat of Alexandria, also good, from the same place; Black Hamburgh Grapes from Mr. Bell, of Norwich, which were remarkable for their blackness and bloom; and the Muscat called Tottenham Parks, from Mr. Tillery, gr. to the Duke of Portland. A vine of the Black Hamburgh, in a pot, with several bunches of excellent fruit, was brought by Mr. Taylor, gr. to J. Coster, Esq., Streatham; and Mr. R. Wilson, gr. to the Duke of Norfolk, produced four varieties, grown in pots, one of which, for the size of its bunches and the colouring of the Grapes, was universally praised. Of Melons there were a great quantity, though it was next to impossible to discover their names. Three splendid ones were exhibited by Mr. Halliday, gr. to Lord Sondes; four equally good by Mr. Dick, gr. to W. Smith, Esq.; one of considerable size by Mr. Pollington, gr. to W. Hervey, Esq.; two large ones by Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir More Disney, Acton; the Emperor Greenflesh, in high perfection, by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq.; and a handsome hybrid by Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth. The Peaches and Nectarines were altogether astonishingly good. Six magnificent Royal George Peaches were brought by Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. Egerton, Bart., Mr. Collinson, gr. to the Marquis of Westminster, and Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney. There were likewise fine Peaches from Mr. Clark, gr. to Lady Limond Drayton; Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., and Mr. Wheeler, gr. to D. Bevan, Esq. The Nectarines were in excellent condition from Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart.; Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney, and Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S Clarke. Fine Violet Hâtive Nectarines were, moreover, sent by Mr. Collinson, gr. to the Marquis of Westminster. There was a basket of good Bigarreau Cherries from Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt; a dish of Golden-drop Greengage Plums from Mr. Ingram, the Royal gardener at Windsor; some well-preserved Duke Apples from Mr. Butcher, gr. to S. Farmer, Esq., Nonesuch Park; large Goose berries and Currants, some of which were interesting from being on the branches, from Mr. Baldwin, of Turnham Green; three splendid Oranges and Lemons from Mr. Halliday, gr. to Lord Sondes; the Victoria and late Scarlet Strawberries, finely swelled and ripened, and a handsome Red Currant, from Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth. Mr. R. Wilson, gr. to the Duke of Norfolk, sent two Cucumbers, conspicuous for length and straightness; and Mr. Mills, gr. to Madame Rothschild, Gunnersbury Park, produced, but not for competition, several Cucumbers, one of which measured 2ft. 4in. in length. Some short, smooth, pale-green Cucumbers, raised from seed received from Constantinople and the Isle of Scio, were contributed by A. Salamé, Esq. We must not omit to mention what, although not horticultural, strictly speaking, was regarded by many as a very interesting part of the exhibition, viz.—two very large glass jars of honey-comb, obtained from a single hive of bees, of this year, leaving the hive from which they were taken of the weight of 53lbs. These were sent by Mr. Dutton, of Fleet-street, who also exhibited a pretty model of the hive itself.

One circumstance apparent at this meeting, which must not be passed by, as it leads us to an observation with which we shall conclude our report, is, that notwithstanding the absence of those gorgeous masses of flowers for which the preceding shows were celebrated, there was a greater variety of objects, and an increased number of specimen plants that are not commonly exhibited. We submit it to the deliberate consideration of exhibitors, whether, if new or different races of plants and other specimens than those which are now familiar are not introduced in succeeding shows, the interest which at present so firmly attaches to these exhibitions, and which has manifested itself far more strongly this year than heretofore, is not likely to be seriously abated.

For the award of Medals the reader is referred to our advertising columns of to-day.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

IPOMŒA BATATOIDES. The Male Jalap. *Greenhouse Climber.*—It was for many years uncertain what the plant is which furnishes the Jalap of the shops. The upright Marvel of Peru was at one time thought to furnish it, then the Ipomœa macrorhizos of North American Botanists was taken for its parent, and also Ipomœa pandurata. But it now turns out that Jalap comes from none of these. The drug derives its name from the town of Xalapa in Mexico, in the woods near which it is collected; Deppe and Schiede being there, found the gatherers of it digging it up, and so possessed themselves of living roots, which, upon flowering in Munich, proved to be a species of Convolvulaceous plant before unknown, and received the name of Ipomœa Purga, under which it is now known in our gardens although it is in reality a species of Exogonium. But it was also ascertained that other species supply the Jalap-gatherers; and Mr. Hartweg has been so fortunate as to acquire at Mestitlan one of them, the Purga Macho, of which he sent two roots to the Horticultural Society. They are larger and longer than those of Exogonium Purga, and have produced beautiful flowers. So beautiful indeed are they, that a rival to them can hardly be found in this most lovely race. The stems do not ramble about, as some do, nor are the leaves so abundant as to overshadow and conceal the flowers; but the latter stand forward from before the foliage, and fully expand themselves in the early part of the day. At that time their brilliancy is far beyond anything that we can describe. Its management is of the easiest kind, and like all plants having a large tuberous root, it should be kept in a dry and warm situation during the winter. As soon as it begins to start, it should be watered, sparingly at first and freely afterwards. The soil should consist of equal parts of loam, peat, and leaf-mould, with a little sand. It seems to require a higher temperature than the common greenhouse, but not so high as the damp stove. By growing it in the stove it may be had in flower early in spring, but its natural period of flowering in this country seems to be in the end of summer, and autumn. Its habit of growth is not so strong as many of the other species, and it continues to flower for a very long time. It is easily multiplied by cuttings.—*Bot. Reg.*

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS. Oriental Hellebore. *Hardy Perennial.*—At last this rare and interesting species, the genuine ἐλλέβορος μέλας of the ancients, has been obtained for our gardens. It was received by the Horticultural Society from Mr. Sandison, H. M. Consul at Brusa, through the good offices of the Hon. W. F. Strangways. It proves very different from the Hellebore niger or Christmas Rose, producing large blush flowers upon a leafy stem. It flowered in a greenhouse in February last, but is probably hardy; should it prove so, it will be a valuable herbaceous plant.—*Bot. Reg.*

SCHWEIGGERIA FASCIFLORA. Few-flowered Prong-violet. *Stove Shrub.*—The only two species are bushes inhabiting Brazil; one of them in mountainous places and woods in the province of St. Paul's, the other in wet shady stony places near the river Itahype, in the province of Bahia. They are very nearly violets, but differ in having a calyx whose divisions are extremely unequal, three being large and heart-shaped at the base, but not recurrent, the other two being very small and enclosed within the others. The stigma too has a different form from that of Viola. It is a stove shrub, requiring the same kind of cultivation as Ixoras and plants of that description.—*Bot. Reg.*

SACCOLABIUM BLUMEI. Blume's Saccolabium. *Stove Epiphyte.*—A most beautiful species obtained from Java by Messrs. Loddiges, and in all probability the Rhynchostylis retusa of Blume. It is very near Saccolabium guttatum, but the racemes are shorter and thicker, the leaves are acute, not unequally truncate, and the flowers are very differently painted, each sepal and petal has a bright streak of violet below the apex, and the lip is deeply stained with the same colour, except the tip, which is white.—*Bot. Reg.*

ORNITHOGALUM DIVARICATUM. Divaricate Star of Bethlehem. *(Half-hardy Bulb.)*—A Californian bulbous plant, sent to the Horticultural Society by R. B. Hindes, Esq. It has large oblong bulbs, covered with coarse brown scales; the leaves are very long, undulated, narrow and channelled, of a dull grey colour, and being too weak to support their own weight, they lie prostrate. The flowering-stem is erect, about two feet high, panicled from the base, with straggling branches bearing slender racemes of distant flowers. The latter are white, with a green stripe along the back of each division: when they expand, they first adhere at the points and separate at the sides, so as to give the flower the form of a balloon; eventually they spread flat, and these, in withering, rise up again and cover over the ovary.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Trees in the Landes.—The Pinaster, which covers some of the wooded districts, is precisely the same as the one growing, on so very different a soil, on the Maritime Alps and hills of Southern Provence, and varies as in our gardens in the length of leaf and depth of colour, but is readily distinguished from P. Laricio and other allied species by the cone and general appearance. The Tauzin oak, which is here abundant, is a very handsome tree, especially when growing with the Quercus pedunculata; the grey foliage of the former contrasting well with the bright green of the latter. This Q. Toza is generally pollarded; but some specimens, left to themselves, formed much larger trees than I had imagined, and the species seems altogether preferable to the Q. pubescens, the most common sessile-fruited oak in the South of Europe. The Cork-tree is also frequent in the Landes.—*Hook. Jour. Bot.* vol. II. p. 110.

Source of the Drug called Tragacanth.—The real origin of many of our officinal drugs is involved in obscurity, or the statements made by authors concerning them are in great need of confirmation, even when true. The common gum, called Tragacanth, brought to us from the Levant, is no exception. Linnæus evidently considered it to be produced by the plant he called Astragalus Tragacantha, a French species, called by the botanists of that country A. massiliensis; but De Candolle assures us that no gum whatever is furnished by that plant. Another species, the A. creticus, has been named as the source of the drug, and it does appear that a small quantity is obtained from that species in Candia; but certainly not the bulk of the samples of commerce. Labillardière relates that his A. gummifer furnishes Tragacanth on Mount Lebanon; but the samples obtained from thence are said to be not the same as those of commerce, being white and more transparent, and dissolving less readily in water. Finally, Olivier assures us that the principal part of the Tragacanth used in Europe comes from Astragalus verus, a Persian species. The only certain conclusion that can be drawn from these statements is, that Tragacanth is a secretion from some sort of Astragalus, belonging to that curious division of the genus which consists of spiny bushes. The subject has been recently investigated by Dr. Dickson, of Erzeroum, who has sent home excellent dried specimens of the Tragacanth plants of Koordistan. One of these is labelled "The shrub that yields the white or best variety of Gum Tragacanth," and is the A. gummifer; a pretty bush, unknown in the gardens of Europe, and much to be desired as an ornamental plant; for it is covered with myriads of short spikes of yellow flowers embedded in wool, and surrounded by bright green smooth leaves. Dr. Dickson's other Tragacanth is labelled "Shrub from which the red or inferior species of Gum Tragacanth is produced." This is quite a different plant, with hoary spiny leaves and little cone-like heads of flowers, whose feathery calyxes are as long as the corollas. It is evidently very near the A. microcephalus of Willdenow; but if the character given by that author or by De Candolle is to be relied upon, it must be different. It is regarded as a new species and may be named A. strobiliferus. Hence it appears that the best Tragacanth is really furnished by A. gummifer, as Labillardière affirmed; that no additional evidence as to the accurary of Olivier's statement concerning A. verus has been obtained; but that the existence of a third Tragacanth plant has been clearly ascertained.—*Abridged from the Botanical Register.*

Botanical Lectures in 1635.—Two things onely which belong to this Universitie memorable: the Physicke Garden, wherein all maňer of herbes and plants medicinable, though a small plott of ground, nott above ½ a statute aker. Herein was I this night, June 6th, when Adolfus Voerstius, Doctor of Physicke, made his lecture in this garden, which hee is to performe twice a weeke. His maňer is to take a whole bedd, 4y— long and 1 broad, and to discourse of the nature and qualitie of every herb and plant growing therein, which hee points outt with his stickke when hee begins to speake thereof. Hee treated of the Mastiche tree which there growes, though it is butt like a bush and of no great stature; hereunto hee ascribed much virtue. Hee alsoe discoursed of Lupines, of Hysopp, and of Hamlocke, which hee said was of a most venemous, somnifying, stupifieing, and intoxicating qualitie: yea, if any man did butt soe much as touch itt and rubb itt, that part that touched itt would loose his naturall heate. A young gentleman im'ediately before had been fingering itt, and upon heareing this (was) noe little daunted and dismayed; another afterwards would needes touch itt, an Englishman, butt hee confessed unto mé that itt cast such a savor and offensive taste to the braine as hee expected nott. This Doctor speakes good Latin and expresses himself in verye good language, and verye fluently, and with much ease. In this garden (is) a tree, which hath such a strong venemous maignant qualitie, as if one lye under ytt all night, what creature soever, they are dead before next morning. Hereof I brake a braunch, which Raph Brian rubbed butt a little in his hand, and his finger burned and prickled. Herein divers plants and herbes which cannott endure the wind and sun; these (are) covered with glass. Here in this little garden fifty-six beds all ordinarie herbes, rootes, and weedes, as well as rare herbes and plants, to be found herein; Tansie, Grenock-wheate, Dockes, Hanlackes, Alicompanum, Baterdockes, &c.: many rootes and plants sett in pots, and proper well. I bought a booke wherein are the names of all the herbes and plants in this garden.—*Copied from a MS. in the possession of Sir P. Egerton, dated Leyden* 1635.

Late Pears.—We have lately seen some pears of the Bergamotte de Hollande, which were quite sound and fit for table on the 1st of July. They were grown by Edwin Corbett, Esq., of Darnhall, near Winsford, in Cheshire, who found them more juicy at the end of May than at any other period. This variety, therefore, although not first-rate, is valuable on account of its long keeping.

Trifacial Oranges.—We understand that, upon the application of M. Salamé, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has undertaken to procure some plants of the oranges of which so much has been lately said. It appears that this variety is well known in the East.

Bletia Hyacinthina.—The lovers of Orchidaceous plants are scarcely aware that this beautiful species is nearly hardy. We have lately seen a proof of the hardiness of the plant by specimens sent us from Sir Charles Lemon's seat at Carclew, from a specimen which has been growing there for several years past in the open border. Mr. Booth tells us it appears to be quite as hardy as Tigridia pavonia, and comes up in the spring about the same time. The flowers are larger and of a finer colour than when grown in a hothouse.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Caen Wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield.—The space occupied by the gardens and shrubberies here is between 50 and 60 acres, planted in the most varied manner. The approach from Hampstead is by a winding road, the banks rising at times to a considerable height, covered with ferns and mosses, and crowned with trees and shrubs, so planted that the mansion is not seen till we are close to it. On the right, through a small wicket, is the flower-garden, shut in on three sides by trees and shrubs, and on the other by one side of the house. The beds are chiefly round or oval in form, but some of them are of different shapes. They were planted with great taste, and each had a border of some plant round it which contrasted with the flowers in the bed and formed a good separation from the lawn. It may afford some useful hints if we state the kinds of plants with which the beds were planted. A circular bed, filled with the rich glowing purple of Verbena Hendersonii, had a border of the old yellow Heartsease; an oval, with a wire-work basket, was filled with purple Petunias, and over the sides and handle of the basket Corchorus and Fragraria indica were trained; an octagon, with Corchorus hedges, coming to a point in the centre, had the compartments filled with different varieties of scarlet Pelargoniums and purple Heartseases round the edge; Clematis florida was trained among the Corchorus, which in a short time will be covered with flowers; a round bed of Carnations had an edging of common Oak about 1 ft. high; the Oaks have been planted about 27 years, and are kept dwarf by continually pinching off the young shoots; next to a bed of the brilliant blue Anchusa itálica was a clump of crimson Verbenas edged with Campanula pulla and pumila alba; some of the most brilliant beds were of scarlet Verbena edged with the bright blue Lobelia grácilis; the centre bed was a large circle filled with standard Roses, edged with pink China Roses, the ground being covered with Nemophila insignis. In the wide spaces between the beds large Orange-trees were placed for the summer, and vases filled with flowers. At the upper end of the flower-garden there is a row of Neapolitan vases set on pedestals; these vases are joined by festoons of creepers, which though they produce an artificial effect, yet form a kind of boundary by no means unpleasing. A path covered with a trellis over which creepers are trained, leads round to the south front of the mansion; the ground being elevated, the eye wanders over a rich, though confined landscape. The fore-ground is a shelving bank planted with a few specimen trees and shrubs: among the more remarkable are a noble Portugal Laurel, about 23 ft. high, and not less than 150 ft. in circumference; a black Spruce Fir, the branches of which had reached the ground and afterwards grown upright; a handsome specimen of the Sophora japonica, and a very large old Thorn: from these we look over some green sward on to a lake, with here and there a tree planted at its edge, and having at both ends bridges half concealed by foliage; and behind the picture is rendered complete by the magnificent trees, which give the appearance of a deep wood, while in reality they form little more than a copse. Among these trees there are some Cedars of Lebanon and Larches which have been planted about 98 years, and are upwards of 100 ft. in height; among them there is quite a grove of Rhododendrons, which seem to grow with native luxuriance; many thousands are coming up round the old plants, from the self-sown seeds. A broad walk leads from the south front of the house through this wood, and, in fact, entirely encircles the pleasure-ground. From different parts of this walk many beautiful views of the house are obtained, which being considerably elevated, has a commanding appearance. Caen Wood is not without interest to the British botanist, for in one part of the copse, a little distance from the walk, we observed a large clump of Convallaria bifolia. At some distance on the left of the mansion is the kitchen-garden, in which forcing is carried on to a considerable extent. We noticed some well-grown Pines, and a small Peach-house, which bore ample testimony to the good treatment they had received.—*July 13th.*

Rendle's Nursery, Union Road, Plymouth.—A plant of the night-flowering Cereus, Cereus grandiflorus, has been blooming here beautifully; it attracted a good number of visitors between 10 and 12 o'clock at night. In a short time another crop of flowers will be produced on the same plant.—*July 5.*

Youell's Nursery, Woolwich.—The Carnations are in very excellent health, and in the course of two or three days the whole will be in flower. We saw many splendid kinds, but they are so nearly alike that to describe them is impossible; for the benefit, however, of those who may wish to form collections, we will record the names of those which appeared to us the best in each class.—Carnations. Scarlet Bizarres:—Ely's Colonel Wainman, Martin's Splendid, Martin's Contender, Power's Duke of Wellington, Thompson's 'Squire Cartwright, and Willmer's Conquering Hero. Crimson Bizarres:—Cartwright's Rainbow, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Hufton's 'Squire Sitwell, Jacques's Georgiana, Wood's England's Glory, and Young's Earl Grey. Pink and Purple Bizarres:—Sir G. Osborn, General Bertrand, Epaminondas, Princess of Denmark, Leonidas, and Youell's Queen Adelaide. Scarlet Flakes:—Lydia, Bright Venus, Mrs. Grandison, Lord Hutchinson, Ruler, Wilson's Wilmarth, and Youell's Mistress Thompson. Rose and Pink Flakes:—Mrs. Lee's, Lancashire Lass, Lady Harriet, Queen of the Roses, Mrs. Lowe, Virgin Queen, and Fairy Queen. Purple Flakes:—Lord Rodney, La Belle Alliance, Queen of Sheba, Village Maid, and Cleopatra. Picotees, Red:—Artaxerxes, Wood's Amaranth, Hero, Lady Flower, Octavia, Zenobia, and Young's Mr. Harding. Purple:—Moonraker, Queen of the Violets, Agrippa, Flos perfecta, and Purpurea elegans. Rose and Scarlet:—Queen Adelaide, Vesuvius, Royal Engineer, Maid of Orleans, Andromache, and Marcus. Bizarre: Madonna, Miss Alice, Bijou, Norfolk Hero, and Undine. Yellow:

—Arethusa, Claudia, Homer's Flava, Lady Sefton, Prince Albert, Rosalind, and some fine Seedlings. Mr. Youell informed us that he always raises his Carnations and Picotees from pipings put in in June. He says they form better plants than when raised from layers, and that the high-coloured varieties are not so apt to degenerate. Besides the Carnations, a small collection of greenhouse and stove plants is cultivated. We observed handsome young plants of Ixora coccinea in full bloom, and a good specimen of Fuchsia Youelii, which has a fine drooping habit, and produces a number of bright rose-coloured flowers, 3in. long, at the end of each shoot; it was imported from Peru.—*July* 14.

Reviews.

A History of British Forest Trees. By P. J. Selby, Esq., F.R.S.E. Part I. 8vo. Van Voorst.

This is the commencement of a series of illustrations of British Forest-trees, and will, when completed, form a companion to Yarrell's "British Birds," and other standard works issued by the same publisher. Any critical observations we may have to make upon it we reserve till the work is finished. In the mean while, we may state that each plant treated of is illustrated by woodcuts, executed with both taste and care, and that the paper and printing are of the best description. In preparing the letter-press, Mr. Selby has evidently avoided the dry details connected with his subject, and has chiefly confined himself to matters of popular interest; his manner of doing which is agreeable and instructive, as the following extracts from the account of the Holly will serve to show:—

"The size which the Holly frequently attains in a state of nature as well as when under cultivation, its beauty and importance in forest and woodland scenery, either as a secondary tree or merely as an underwood shrub, added to to its being of indigenous growth, are circumstances of sufficient importance to justify our admitting it into a work like the present, and to place it among the British forest-trees of the second rank. There are many, we believe, who are scarcely aware of the size to which a Holly will grow under favourable circumstances, and who only judge of the plant as they have seen it in shrubberies, hedges, or as an underwood overtopped and shaded by the giants of the forest; such will be surprised to learn that there are many examples of Hollies in England and Scotland, that have attained a height of 40, 45, and even 50 feet, with trunks varying from two to four feet in diameter. Such instances, we admit, are not very common, and only met with in woods where the Holly is indigenous, and has not been cramped in its growth by other trees, or where it has been planted and afterwards treated as a tree, and not as an underwood evergreen.

"The climate of England and Scotland appears to be particularly favourable to the growth of the Holly, for, although it occupies a pretty extensive geographical distribution throughout the middle and southern parts of Europe, in no part does it attain so large a size as it does with us. Its indigenous origin is satisfactorily proved by its prevalence in the remains of all our natural woods and aboriginal forests; thus, in England it abounds in that of Needwood, in Staffordshire, the New Forest in Hampshire, and many others. In Scotland, few natural woods are unenlivened by its presence, and though its usual form is that of an underwood to Oak, Ash, and other trees of a quicker and more exalted growth, it frequently assumes the form and reaches the dimensions of a tree of the second rank. Such are many of the trees mentioned by Sir T. D. Lauder as growing in the forest of Tarnawa, upon the banks of the Findhorn, in Aberdeenshire, and those mentioned by Saug, which grew in the forest of Blackhall, upon the river Dee, in the same county. In Northumberland we know several remains of natural woods where the Hollies are numerous, and where many have attained a size equal to those upon record. At Detchant, near Belford, in a large natural wood, there are still Hollies of a very large size, though most of the finest have been cut down within the last few years, and their valuable timber sold to the herring-curers. At Twizell House there are also several Hollies of ancient growth and considerable size in the wooded dells and other remains of natural wood.

"The usual, and indeed the only objection to the Holly as a hedge-plant, is the slowness of its growth; this objection, however, we think will only be found to hold good where the necessary attention to the due preparation of the soil, and the removal and after-culture of the plants, have been neglected. We have known and seen Holly-hedges which, under proper treatment, became fences in as short a time as one of hawthorn, privet, or almost any other sort of hedge-plant would have done. In all such cases, however, great care was taken in the removal of the plants, and the previous preparation of the soil; and when the annual growth of the Holly is considered, (the leading shoots, under favourable circumstances seldom falling short of 8 or 10 inches,) it may easily be supposed that a few years would suffice to make a good fence, where every care had been taken in the selection and proper insertion of the plants.

"Under the old system of gardening, and disposition of pleasure grounds, the Holly was much more extensively used as a hedge-plant than it is at the present day. Evelyn, in his Sylva, speaks with honest pride and rapture of his impregnable hedge at Say's Court, 400 ft. in length, 9 ft. high, and 5 ft. feet in diameter, 'the taller standards at orderly distances blushing with their natural coral: it mocks,' he adds, 'the rudest assaults of the weather, beasts, or hedge-breakers.'

—— et illum nemo impune lacessit.

"In Scotland, the most celebrated Holly-hedges are those at Tynyngham, the seat of the Earl of Haddington; those at Collington House; and those at Morton, near Edinburgh. At the place first named there are 2952 yards of Holly-hedges, most of them planted about 127 years ago. In height they vary from 10 to 25 ft., and are from 9 to 13 feet in width at the base. They are regularly clipped every April, and are protected from cattle and other injury, by a ditch on either side."

"The custom of ornamenting our churches and dwelling-houses at Christmas with sprigs of Holly is well known to our readers, and appears to be of very ancient date; Dr. Chandler supposes it may have been derived from the Druids, who are said to have decorated their dwellings, during winter, with evergreens, 'that the sylvan spirits might repair to them, and remain unnipped with frost and cold winds, until a milder season had renewed the foliage of their darling abodes;' but it is more likely to have been first adopted by the early Christians at Rome, where the Holly had long been used, as an emblem of good wishes, in the great festival of the Saturnalia, celebrated about that period of the year.

"In severe winters we have found the hares and rabbits very injurious to the Hollies; and in the long-continued storm of January and February 1838, many plants of as large a diameter as 3 or 4 in. were killed to the surface of the ground by having their bark stripped off as high as the animals could reach. We are now obliged, when planting Hollies in the woods, to surround each with a wicker fence to protect them for a few years, or until they have acquired strength and size sufficient to resist the nibbling propensities of our four-footed game; or else, previous to planting, to dip them overhead in a thickish mixture of soot, cow-dung, and water, which protects them for at least a couple of seasons, and does not injure the growth of the plants."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The remaining species of Cœlogyne whose culture was not noticed in our last, we treat as follows:—First, C. Gardneriana is found in the greatest luxuriance in its native haunts, where the rebounding spray from a waterfall keeps the foliage constantly moist, usually growing in vegetable mould or moss; we find it thrive best in a mixture of three parts sandy leaf-mould and one of turfy loam, using a great deal of drainage, as it requires constant supplies of water and a moist atmosphere. The first flower-buds usually protrude themselves about January, at which time the plant should be carefully potted, allowing the buds to rest upon the surface of the soil. When the flowers are over, the young shoots make their appearance from the same buds, and if the plant is kept growing, a second flowering will take place in August; after which, having perfected their growth, the supply of water is diminished until they again show indications of growth the next January. The remaining species differ materially from the preceding in habit, some of which produce their flowering scape from the summit of their young pseudo-bulbs, and do not expand their blossoms until the spring following. C. interrupta and Cumingii are instances of this; whilst barbata, aristata, and intermedia resemble Gardneriana in habit, but they all thrive under similar treatment; that practised here, is potting them in sphagnum in wire-baskets, and suspending them in the coolest part of the Orchidaceæ house. When a new growth is perceived, they are supplied liberally with water and greater heat, until it is completed; after which, a cool dry treatment until they again show indications of growth; forcing these growths by constant excitement, we have found produces weak shoots without blossoms.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Any Montserrats which may show fruit now, or after this time, should be placed in the most favourable situation to swell off for winter fruit; ripened suckers, and crowns, after removing a few of their lower leaves may be immediately potted, and plunged to the rims of the pots in the tan-bed: but water should not be given them for a few days, or longer, if the soil in which they were potted be moist. Preparations may now be commenced for the final potting of successions, viz.—selecting pots of a proper size, and thoroughly clean, plenty of good materials for drainage, and taking especial care that the soil be in the best possible condition. We prefer rather early potting than late, that the plants may have time to establish themselves well in their pots before winter; they are not so readily injured then by moisture at the root, or other unfavourable casualties, as plants potted late are; and this we consider of the greatest importance, as upon the quantity and healthy state of the roots their superior fruiting depends. Good drainage is indispensable to successful Pine-culture at all times, but it is more especially so at this potting. Water occasionally with manure-water those plants growing vigorously; give the plants overhead, and the surface of the tan-bed, frequent dewings with the syringe during fine clear weather, giving air freely upon every favourable occasion, and as early in the morning as possible.

Vinery.—Look over the late Grapes and see that the berries are not crowded in the bunches, and remove any that have been injured in thinning or otherwise: but by no means handle the bunches. West's, St. Peter's, or any other kinds which it is desirable to keep late, should not be allowed to remain crowded in the bunch, or they are liable to retain moisture in damp weather, and thereby encourage early decay: when the wood is nearly ripened, laterals from the main eyes may be entirely removed—if left on and allowed to grow, they swell at the base and weaken the eyes by burying them; preserve a moist atmosphere whilst air is on the houses by frequent sprinklings, and washing the paths daily; let this be performed principally in the morning, but wet the fruit under no circumstances.

Peach-house.—If the lights are removed from the early house, take care that the branches are secured from the effects of high winds, though too much exposure cannot be given to the ripening fruit in fine weather; fruit allowed to fall into the nets from the trees are neither so good nor high-flavoured as those gathered—they should therefore be examined daily.

Fig-house.—Give abundance of air, and keep the borders well loosened and watered.

Melons.—Admit air freely whenever the weather is calm, and as soon in the morning as the sun influences the temperature of the pits or frames, sprinkle the plants frequently overhead, and take care that they receive sufficient supplies at the root; keep up a moderate bottom-heat, in case of cold wet weather occurring. Should there be more fruit ripening off at once than required, they may be kept for some time in a dry room or cellar suspended in nets.

Cucumbers.—Give them abundant supplies of water, and continue to stop or remove superfluous growths and bad leaves, and secure them from the effects of high winds, by pegging the main branches down.

Mushrooms.—This is a good period for making beds for autumn and winter bearing; keep the house very moist, and admit air for a short period daily.

Out-door Department.

Hoe between all newly-planted crops after there has been rain, whether there be weeds or not; cut herbs which are coming into flower for drying or distilling. Broccoli, Winter Greens, &c., may still be planted out; gather ripe seeds of vegetables or flowers.

Beans.—Sow a late crop of dwarf Negro Beans; soak the seed before sowing; earth-up advancing crops, and top Broad Beans as they come into flower.

Cauliflower.—The plants raised from the sowing made the latter end of May will now probably be fit for planting out; take the first favourable opportunity to do this, and earth-up those requiring it.

Celery.—Earth-up the earliest at favourable intervals, when the plants are dry: if the soil be damp, break up the surface a few hours before putting it to the plants, loosen the soil about the last planted, and keep it well watered, if necessary.

Cabbage.—Sow for a succession of Coleworts.

Endive.—Sow for a winter supply.

Love-Apples.—Keep regularly nailed in, otherwise they become bent and unsightly—the leaves shading the fruit, &c.

Turnips.—In cold districts a good crop of White Stone should now be sown, in warm neighbourhoods a week or two later will do: soak the seeds in soft water until they swell before sowing, and sow whilst the ground is fresh and moist.

Orchard.—Destroy wasp-nests: continue budding; make new plantations of the earliest Strawberry-runners; look carefully over Vines on walls, and stop any fruit-bearing shoots not already done: keep the young growths of Wall trees neatly nailed in; if mildew makes its appearance, dust the parts immediately with sulphur; give the trees a good washing with the engine occasionally; during hot, dry weather, where it is wished to preserve Currants and Gooseberries on the trees after they are ripe, cover them securely with mats, when they are perfectly dry.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Use every means to counteract the dryness of the atmosphere at this season by frequent syringings and flooding the paths during the day; at the same time as much air as possible should be admitted: administer water according to the individual state and habit of the plants, diminishing where the growths are matured, and giving abundance to those growing very fast.

Greenhouse.—A too free admission of air cannot now be given, taking especial care at the same time that nothing suffers from drought: endeavour, by stopping and regulating the number of branches, as much as possible to dispense with stakes, the great quantity of supports used by some cultivators materially detract from the natural beauty of the plants; formality accomplished by such means should be avoided.

Pits and Frames.—Continue the propagation of Geraniums, Calceolarias, and all other half-hardy plants, of which it is desirable to have strong plants early next season; repot seedlings and all other advancing young plants; plants in small pots require vigilant attention, as regards watering; put in the tops of some of the strongest branches of Chrysanthemums—they will make dwarf flowering plants.

Out-door Department.

Continue to take up bulbs, as Anemones, Ranunculus, Spanish Iris, or any other kinds whose foliage is withered; plants which throw up a succession of flowers should have the decaying ones removed as soon as perceived—their duration will be much lengthened by this means; top Chrysanthemums; look over climbers weekly, to prevent their growths becoming entangled; mow, sweep, roll, &c., as before.

Nursery.—Continue to bud Roses, Acacias, and other shrubs to layer, and put in cuttings of evergreens; examine spring grafts, and remove suckers and other improper shoots, destroy weeds, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue carefully to prune young plantations; it is better to remove an improper shoot with the finger and thumb than allow it to remain until a bill-hook becomes necessary, yet it is very seldom practised, although a great benefit and saving of time would be accomplished: but people seldom think of pruning forest plantations until they are past redemption.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

All dead stems must be removed from the plants in flower borders or beds, especially from such as will bloom again in the autumn. Attend particularly to Dahlias: thin out their branches, and keep them constantly tied in. In many places earwigs will now begin to attack the flowers both of Carnations and Dahlias, traps should be set for them, such as bundles of Beanstalks and inverted pots, with a little hay in the bottom; these should be searched every morning, and the insects shaken out into a pan of water. Keep lawns constantly mown, and instead of cutting down the edges with a spade, which gives an unfinished appearance, clip off the leaves of the grass with a pair of shears. Give air and water freely to greenhouse plants, and propagate, as cuttings can be obtained. The Pelargoniums that are out of flower should be cut down to within three or four inches of the bottom, and then placed out of-doors in a shady situation; if it is desirable, the tops of the Pelargoniums may be made into cuttings and planted round the edges of pots, which should be placed in a little bottom-heat, when they will form nice young plants by the autumn, and may be either potted off in single pots, or suffered to remain till the following spring.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

We have noticed, p. 328, the ravages of the Rose Moths, and we now select for the subject of our notice a nearly-allied kind, the Tortrix viridana. During the present month many Oak-woods are entirely leafless; this destruction is caused by small green larvæ, which when the trees are shaken, let themselves down to the ground by means of threads, in immense numbers. In a short time these caterpillars become small brown pupæ: and about the middle of the present month, thousands of small green moths, not above nine lines and a half across the expanded wings, appear. Where the enemies of a tree are so minute, and appear in such vast quantities, it is almost impossible to devise remedies. The mischief they do to trees is extensive, preventing them in a great measure from completing their growths. The only method of lessening the numbers of the Tortrix viridana that we can suggest is, when the larvæ appear, to place cloths under the trees, and beat them sharply, when the caterpillars will fall on to the cloths, when they may be readily destroyed. To entrap the Moths by means of bonfires at night, in the same manner as is done in France with the Vine Tortrix, we think would do but little service, though it might be attended with some good effects.

State of the Weather for the Week ending July 15, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	9	29.949	29.939	71	44	57.5	W.	
Saturday	10	29.926	29.492	71	49	60.0	S.W.	.32
Sunday	11	29.572	29.266	70	48	58.5	N.W.	
Monday	12	29.594	29.573	64	44	54.0	W.	.20
Tuesday	13	29.719	29.630	68	42	55.0	W.	.02
Wednesday	14	29.738	29.570	65	45	55.5	S.W.	.07
Thursday	15	29.742	29.645	69	51	59.5	S.	1.48
Average		29.747	29.588	68.2	45.4	56.8		1.98

July 9. Very fine with light clouds.
10. Very fine throughout the day; rain at night.
11. Cloudy; overcast and fine.
12. Fine: cloudy and mild: overcast: slight rain at night.
13. Cloudy; fine: clear and cool at night.
14. Very fine in the morning; heavy showers; cloudy.
15. Fine in the morning; heavy showers with thunder throughout the day; at night the rain was unusually heavy. In the 24 hours the quantity of rain amounted to very little short of an inch and a half.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending July 24, 1841.

July		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	18	72.9	52.4	62.1	7	1.22 in.	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	2
Mon.	19	71.3	52.1	61.8	7	0.69	—	—	—	—	6	3	4	2
Tues.	20	70.9	51.5	61.2	9	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—
Wed.	21	72.0	51.0	61.5	7	0.54	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	3
Thurs.	22	71.2	52.3	61.7	9	1.27	2	2	1	—	1	4	3	1
Fri.	23	72.2	52.9	62.0	6	0.49	—	2	1	—	1	3	4	3
Sat.	24	72.9	52.6	62.3	4	0.62	—	3	1	1	2	4	1	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on

the 21st, in 1835—thermometer 89°; and the lowest, on the 24th, in 1838—thermometer 40°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 16th, 1841.

THE remarks made in our last Report will, generally speaking, apply to this. The continued wet weather has considerably impaired the quality of some of the fruits, and consequently the demand is not so great as might be expected.—*Fruits.* We have seldom seen handsomer Providence Pines than have been offered this week. Peaches and Nectarines are excellent. A large quantity of Apricots have been imported from Coblentz; many are, however, indifferent. A few Apples and Pears have been brought to market this week, but in consequence of the large supply of Gooseberries, Currants, and Cherries, scarcely any sales have been effected.—*Vegetables.* Cauliflowers are excellent, and the supply continues good. Peas of several superior varieties abound. Beans of all kinds are plentiful. Carrots, Turnips, and Potatoes are excellent, and still improve. Celery, Lettuces, and Salading of good quality abound.—*Flowers.* The market, as usual at this season, has been gay, the plants in pots brought this week are not different from those offered last. Among the cut flowers, we noticed several varieties of the beautiful Erica tricolor, Kalosanthes versicolor, and collections of Roses and Heartsease.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Cherries, Bigarreau, pr. sieve, 10s to 14s	Cucumbers, frame, per dozen, 8s to 6s
— Kentish „ 7s to 8s	— Natural, per doz., 2s to 4s
— Blackheart „ 7s to 8s	Melons, English, each, 3s to 6s
Apples, half sieve, 2s to 4s	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3s to 6s
Strawberries, forced, pr. oz., 6d to 1s 6d	Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
Raspberries, Red, pr. gallon., 7s to 1s	— per 100, 8s to 20s
— White, pr. gallon, [illegible]	— Bitter, per 100, 10s to 20s
Peaches, per dozen, 6s to 30s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to [illegible]
Nectarines, per dozen, 6s to 20s	— per 100, [illegible]s to 16s
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s	Walnuts, per bush. 16s
Gooseberries, pr. hf. sve., 3s to 6s	— pickling, per hf. s., 2s to 3s
Currants, Red, per half sieve	— — per. bush., 5s to 6s
— for Wine, 3s	Nuts, per bushel—
— for dessert, 6s	— Barcelona, 28s
— Black, „ 3s to 4s 6d	— Spanish, 24s
— White, „ 1s 6d	— Turkey, 16s
Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 7s	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s [illegible]	Sea Kale, per bunch, 4d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, [illegible]	Asparagus, per bund. Large, 3s 6d to 5s
Peas, per sieve, [illegible]	— Sprue or Small, 1s 6d
— per half sieve, 1s 6d to [illegible]	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
— per sack, 4s [illegible]	— Cos, [illegible] to 1s 3d
Kidney Beans, [illegible]	Celery, p. bund., 12 to 15, 9d to 1s 6d
Broad Beans, per sieve, [illegible]	Sand Seeds, per punnet, 3d
Potatoes, New, per ton, 100s to 140s	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 4d to 6d
— per cwt. 3s to 7s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
— per [illegible] 4s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Artichokes, French, per dozen, 2s to 3s	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Turnips, per dozen bunches, [illegible]	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
Carrots, Horn, per dozen bunches, [illegible]	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Red Beet, per bunch, 1s	Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 3s	Mint, per doz. bchs. 2s
Radish, Red, per dozen bunches, 1s	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2s
Radish, Turnip, per doz. bunches, 1s	Savory, per doz. bunches, 2s
Spinach, per sieve, 4s	Basil, per doz. bunches, 4s
Onions, Old, per bushel, 4s	Vegetable Marrow, per dozen, 1s to 2s
— Green, per bunch, 3d to 6d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 4s	

Notices to Correspondents.

W. H.—The shortening back the shoots of the Pelargoniums in August must depend on circumstances, such as the following: Whether they are robust or slender growing kinds, whether they have been well grown previously, or are in an unhealthy state. The following is about the safest method for a young beginner:—If robust growing kinds, the branches should be cut back to 4in. or 6in.; if weakly, still shorter, varying the length according to the strength of the plants, and always cutting the weakest shortest. The shortening must be repeated two or three times if fine dwarf bushy plants are the object. This correspondent asks whether Mr. Mills, the author of the Treatise on Cucumbers, intends that the linings surrounding his improved pits should be covered with boards, or other material. Will Mr. Mills oblige us with an answer to this question?

Mus.—Bees of the same kind as those you have sent frequently eat small holes in flowers to get at the honey which they contain; but many other insects do the same thing, and not unfrequently slugs are the offenders. If you watch attentively, you will soon ascertain which of these damage your flowers. The trenches for Celery are generally made from nine inches to a foot in depth.

A Correspondent at Oxford has sent us the following extract from Macculloch on making Wine, Ed. 4, p. 229:—"But here are two examples of hardy Vines, standing on the highest authority. A seedling was raised by M. Van Mons at Brussels, and the result is a fruit as large as a green-gage plum, both solid and sweet, and ripening, without ever failing, in the first fortnight of August. Now the Vine cannot be cultivated to any purpose at Brussels in the open air. The only Grapes produced there are from Vines trained and sheltered in gardens; while, even thus, the fruit is always late, and ripens imperfectly. The other case is that of a Vine at Chaillot, near Paris, in the garden of the Chevalier Jansens, and cited by Duhamel, which ripened completely every year, and produced excellent fruit; the plant itself being also an example of uncommon strength and luxuriance. The seeds were taken from that variety there called the Verjus; but the important fact is, that this variety scarcely ripens at Paris, and that the very best result, and that only in the hottest seasons, is a faintly sweet or almost insipid produce. Let us add to these, that there is asserted to be a Vine at Hackney, a seedling from a Black Hamburgh, which is noted for the earliness and excellence of its produce and, as I understand, for never failing perfectly to ripen its fruit." He asks us if we know anything of the Vines here alluded to, and puts some other questions, which we will endeavour to answer. The seedling Vines alluded to as having been raised at Brussels and Paris, have only been heard of in this country. The Vine at Hackney, if it ever existed, has never found its way into cultivation. The varieties of Vineyard Grapes are exceedingly numerous: they have been extensively collected, and their synonymes investigated, by the Messrs Baumanns, of Bolwiller, department of the Upper Rhine, of whom any of the kinds known on the Continent may be had on very reasonable terms. No variety ripens its fruit, and what is not of the least importance, its wood also, so well in the open ground in this country as the Auvergnat or true Black Burgundy. In all probability, this, with a few of the Teinturier, for the sake of its colouring matter, would best answer the purpose of those who wish to try vineyard culture in this climate. The Miller's Burgundy is also a hardy Grape. The celebrated wines of Schloss Johannisberg, Rudesheimer, and Graafenberg, appear to be chiefly produced by the Weiser Kleiner Reissling, of Metzger, and this variety deserves trial. In the wine countries on the Rhine the Vines are generally trained to stakes, sometimes like Raspberries in this country; or the individual shoots are, in some cases, tied to stakes. Three, four, five, and six feet, according to circumstances of soil and vigour of the plants, are heights to which they are staked. When pruned in winter, they are usually cut down to two or four eyes; and four shoots from each stem are all that are usually allowed to grow up. The distances at which the Vines are planted vary from two to ten feet each way; but in this climate they ought not to be closer than five feet at least. In some countries they are trained horizontally. Vines have been raised frequently from cuttings in the open air, but the process is slow compared with laying.

D. H. W. has our sincere thanks for his kind note. We have the greatest desire to make the *Chronicle* what he wishes, and shall use our utmost vigilance in respect to the matters to which he alludes.

We will attend to a *Little Gardener's* suggestions about an hybernatory.

A. B. has imposed a difficult task upon us in begging us to prepare a popular classification of Roses; nevertheless the subject is of importance, and we will endeavour to meet his views.

S. J. asks, which of two figures of the same plant, Goldfussia glomerata, he is to put his faith in; that in Paxton's Magazine of Botany, or the one in the Botanical Magazine? In reply to this inquiry, Mr. Paxton says—"I am not surprised at the inquiry respecting Goldfussia; one would scarcely believe the two drawings represent the same plant, but that in the Magazine of Botany is a correct one, except that the artist has coloured the leaves somewhat too darkly. I presume Dr. Graham's specimen must have been badly grown, or smothered with other plants, from its apparent weakness and pale flowers; the flowers of his are also drawn erect, whereas they droop in the same manner, and are somewhat similar in form, to Gloxinia."

Avenel must ask his friends to save Alpine Strawberry seed, or to procure it from Paris, where it is sold under the name of Fraisier des Alpes: it is annually given away by the Horticultural Society. Oleanders and Myrtles will thrive in a mixture of equal parts of peat, loam and sand, and will bear full exposure to the sun. If they are in pots, however, the sun should not be allowed to shine on the sides of the pot. When in full growth, they may be freely watered; when not growing, they are only to be kept moist. The great thing to look to in winter, when these plants are kept in windows, is not to allow them to become dusty, which is easily prevented by frequent sponging. The more sunlight they get the better, so far as the production of flowers is concerned.

Somertoniensis asks us to give him some information as to the cause of the disease in his Peach and Nectarine trees: it began to make its appearance when the young wood was about two inches long, in the shape of brown spots, after which the gum or sap exuded, and the branch, or in some instances the trees, died by degrees; on young trees the old wood is infected quite as much as the young.—When the shoots of Peach trees make *rapid* growth, they frequently die off as is described: the cause seems to be vicissitudes of dryness and moisture, combined, perhaps, with irregularities in the flow of sap, from the cutting out of over luxuriant young wood, and thus constraining the sap to urge its way through the contracted channels of old and nearly dried-up branches that have probably been baked for many years against a south wall. The trees must be trained so as to have no strong wood to clear away, which may be easily accomplished by training right and left in a more or less horizontal direction, according to the vigour of the shoots, leaving only one quite perpendicular in the centre, for the purpose of being cut down to furnish additional branches in the following season. Young trees would best be removed in autumn, and replanted near the surface, trenching the border, but at the same time withholding dung. Our correspondent should keep the trees growing as uniformly as possible, in the early part of the season, by watering and the destruction of insects. In the end of September the points of a portion of the shoots may be taken off, and also many of those shoots that have borne fruit may then be thinned away.

A Welshman's Grasses are—No. 1. Festuca pratensis; 2. Deschampsia cæspitosa, 3 and 5. Agrostis vulgaris; 4. Alopecurus geniculatus; 6. Poa trivialis; 7. Festuca ovina β. rubra.

Russelliana's plants are, Linária bipartita and Tórilis infesta.—That from *H. M.* is Kleinia articulata, sometimes called the Roman Candle.

A Devonian.—Since our last Mr. Waterer has favoured us with the following account of his Rhododendrons:—"I am sorry I was from home when your letter arrived respecting the history of my hybrid Rhododendrons exhibited in the King's road. Many hundreds of them were hybrids that have been cross fecundated again and again, though I think it is likely you mean the large standard plants, as you say "the one that excited so much admiration," and of these there were a great many equally admired one in particular a fine deep pink, with about a three-feet stem), but they were all raised from one batch of seed, about the year 1810; the R. catawbiense I believe to be one of the parents, the other a deep rose-coloured variety of R. maximum; the latter I have not propagated much since. My R. catawbiense splendens was also much admired; this was an imported plant, and from this I have also raised many fine high coloured and other varieties. I had none there fecundated with the Scarlet Arboreum, but all perfectly hardy varieties. I have crossed the Arboreum hybrids until they are quite hardy, and I expect they will flower late enough for the open air another season."

J. C.—No arrangement can be made, as we are obliged to pay advertisement duty for each insertion.

W. G. T.—We have never heard of a Blue Dahlia.

A Constant Reader will be able to obtain the information he requires respecting the South London Floricultural Society, by addressing the Secretary, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington.

C. F.—The plants are Carduus acanthoides and Fumaria capreolata.

Samarang.—The best compost for Balsams is about one half rich maiden loam and the other half-rotten dung and leaf-mould. Some horse-droppings and sand may be added, and the whole well mixed together. A little silver-sand is certainly beneficial both for Balsams and Geraniums.

Eboracensis will find his question answered in No. 28, p. 457.

W. D.—If the bearing-shoots of your Vines have grown to a considerable extent beyond the bunches, it will not be advisable to reduce them all to only one, or even two joints above the bunch; better leave them at such lengths as you find you have space to train them in. Although all the leaves on a Vine are conducive to its general growth, yet it is the leaf opposite the bunch which contributes chiefly to the growth of the fruit. Other fruits vary with regard to their dependence on foliage in their immediate vicinity; for example the Pear and Apple are often found terminal, but the Peach requires leaves beyond or above the fruit. All laterals on young shoots of the Vine should be displaced as they appear, with the exception of one or two of the uppermost, to take the place of the leader, in case it should be broken.

An Amateur should procure a few Heaths, Camellias, and Australian hard-wooded plants; these, with Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and Fuchsias, will not be found at all difficult to keep through the winter in a small greenhouse, provided the frost is just kept out. The principal attention must be directed to watering, giving air, and repotting the plants as they require it.

If *Dianthus* makes his lime-water according to the receipt given in p. 133, we have no doubt but it will free his Pansy beds and Pink pipings from worms.

East Hants.—Cucumbers not fertilised in any way will not produce seed which will grow. The seed may be apparently well formed, but it will be found light and empty. It is not probable that a bed of single Stocks will furnish seed which will produce double varieties. The thing is just possible, but very improbable.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The first and most important event of the week, connected with the Foreign relations of this country, has been the signature of the Convention on the Eastern question, by the representatives of the Porte, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The signature of this Convention had been delayed until the Pacha of Egypt had accepted the firman of the Sultan, and its ratification will not only set at rest the different points at issue between the Pacha and the Porte, but will put an end to the isolation so long maintained by France from the rest of Europe, and to the schism which had arisen between that country and the other Powers on this important question. It provides moreover, that in all future consultations on the affairs of the Levant, France has acquired the right, and undertaken the duty, of bearing her proper share of the responsibility, and that nothing which has hitherto been done can be made the ground of future dissention between the Powers who are parties to it.—We learn from France, that serious riots have occurred at Toulouse, arising out of the change of Prefects, and the recent measure of Government for the assessment of household property. The disturbance spread to the other towns of the Department; the military were called out and succeeded for a time in maintaining public order; but a renewal of the riots has since taken place, and the neighbouring country still appears to be in a state of great excitement.—In Spain, the discussion on the guardianship of the Young Queen has occupied the attention of the Senate; after a long debate, the office was declared vacant, and the united Chambers have since elected M. Arguelles by a large majority to fill that important trust. The financial affairs of the country are still in an unsettled state; the discussion on the Budget commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3d instant, and after several adjournments was resumed on the 7th, when the dotation of the Regent, amounting to 2,000,000 reals, was voted by a large majority, and an allowance was granted to Queen Christina on account of her marriage settlement. The Minister of Finance has forwarded to this country the sum of 10,000*l.* as part payment of the over-due instalment of 50,000*l.* for the British Legion.—In Portugal, the Question of Finance, respecting which so much anxiety prevails, has not yet come before the Chambers; the Ministry, it is said, have given satisfactory explanations to the British Ambassador respecting the claims of the Foreign bond-holders; and the Senate has passed the bill for raising money on the revenue until October.—The Swiss Diet has resumed its sittings; the discussions on the suppressed convents, and on the measures to be adopted in regard to the Canton of Argau are regarded with much anxiety, and the strong feelings already excited by this question are said to be increased by the attempt of the Church party in Tessino to recover their influence by force.—The funeral of the Queen of Hanover took place on the 7th inst., and the King has issued a proclamation dissolving the assembly of the Estates, on the ground that the majority of the members of the second Chamber are unfit to fulfil the functions demanded of them.—From the Levant we learn that in consequence of the Pacha's acceptance of the firman, the Sultan has granted a diminution of the tribute, and has forwarded to Alexandria a new firman announcing this concession. The measures adopted by the Porte for redressing the grievances of the Christian population in the European provinces have proceeded satisfactorily; the Pacha of Nissa has been deposed and a rigorous investigation of the government has been instituted. The insurrection in Candia still continues; the insurgents have had several engagements with the Turkish troops, but the results are unimportant; and supplies of men and ammunition continue to be received in spite of the blockade.—From the United States we learn that a protracted discussion has taken place on the case of Mr. M'Leod, and on the conduct of the Federal Government in reference to it; but it was not brought to a conclusion at the date of our last advices.—The proceedings of the new Parliament of Canada have been directed chiefly to the Act of Union, and an exciting debate has taken place on two amendments to the address in reply to the speech of the Governor-General, in which a protest against the Union was embodied; the first of these was rejected by a large majority, and the second was under discussion when the despatches were closed.

At Home, the Elections continue to engage public attention to the exclusion of almost every other topic; in several towns and districts serious riots have occurred. In Ireland the interference of the military has been necessary to repress the excitement created by party feeling; and in many instances loss of life has taken place. The elections for the English and Welsh counties and boroughs are concluded, and very few of those in Ireland and Scotland now remain to be decided.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor, where, it is expected, her Majesty will remain until shortly before the

opening of the new Parliament. His Majesty the King of the Belgians took his departure from the Castle on Thursday for Woolwich, on his return to the Continent. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians will prolong her visit in consequence of the Duke de Brabant not being sufficiently recovered to bear the fatigues of the journey.

Post Office—Registered Letters.—It appears from a return of the number of letters registered in Great Britain since the introduction of the present mode of registration, up to the 20th of May, 1841, stating the date of such mode of registration, and the fee charged for it above the postage—and also, the date on which the Post-office discontinued the former practice of gratuitous registration of letters containing coin, and the reasons for discontinuing the same, that the number registered in England and Wales was 39,796; and in Scotland, 2836; total, Great Britain, 42,632. The present system of registration commenced on the 6th Jan., 1841, and the fee charged for it above the postage is one shilling. The entering of letters containing coin was discontinued on the 1st Jan., 1840; because the number of such letters under the fourpenny system was found to be so great, that the service could not be carried on with any regularity, and it was decided, therefore, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Postmaster General, that it would be impossible to attempt it when the penny postage came into operation.

Criminal Offenders.—The following statistical information relative to criminal offenders is from a return moved for in the last Parliament by Mr. Hume:—The total number of persons committed for trial for various offences, both against person and property, in England and Wales, amounted in 1838 to 23,094—of whom 16,785 were convicted; in 1839 to 24,443—of whom 17,832 were convicted; and in 1840 to 27,187, of whom 19,927 were convicted. The number of persons committed for trial in Scotland in 1838 amounted to 3,418—of whom 2,679 were convicted and outlawed; and in 1839 to 3409—of whom 2,651 were convicted and outlawed; and in 1840 to 3,872—of whom 2,945 were convicted and outlawed. In Ireland, the number of committals amounted in 1838 to 17,723—of whom 9,609 were convicted; in 1839 to 26,392—of whom 12,049 were convicted; and in 1840 to 23,822—of whom 11,194 were convicted.

Refugees.—It appears, from a return of the House of Commons, that the total amount of money issued towards the relief of Spanish refugees from the year 1827 to 1840 was 131,498*l.*, and that the total amount issued towards the relief of Polish refugees from the year 1834 to 1840, inclusive, was 74,742*l.*

Corn Statistics.—The following information relative to Corn and Wheat is derived from returns lately published by order of the House of Commons:—The total quantity of Foreign and Colonial wheat and wheat-flour imported from Jan. 1840, to April 1841 (both inclusive), amounted to 2,621,366 quarters, of which 2,525,589 quarters were entered for home consumption. The total amount of duty received on the above wheat and wheat-flour was 1,009,025*l.* The monthly average price of wheat during the above period was 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per quarter. It further appears that the total quantity of wheat imported into Great Britain from the ports of Prussia, Germany, and Holland, during 1838-39-40, altogether amounted to 1,118,160 quarters, being an average of 682,265 quarters per annum. The total quantity of wheat imported from the same countries from 1806 to 1813 (both inclusive), was only 147,045 quarters. The total amount of foreign wheat imported into Great Britain from 1793 to 1814, from all the ports of Europe and America, was 9,817,401 quarters; and the quantity of wheat-flour, 4,016,421 quarters. The total quantities of foreign wheat imported and brought into home consumption from the passing of the act of 1828 to 1840, inclusive, was 11,249,347 quarters; and the quantity of wheat-flour, 3,724,852 quarters.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—*Elections concluded.*—Our last Table presented the result of the Elections in 75 Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, 29 in Scotland, and 26 in Ireland. These added to our Table of July 3d, and to that which we insert below, give the following as the result of the Returns ascertained up to last night, counting *Thetford* and *Cardigan* as *double returns*, which gives the present Parliament an increase of *two* over the last. In case of a double return, both Members may take their seats, but neither can vote.

385 Counties and Boroughs. 629 Members.

Last Parliament.	Lib.	Con.	*New Parliament.*	Lib.	Con.
England and Wales	227	273	England and Wales	197	305
Scotland	33	17	Scotland	29	21
Ireland	51	28	Ireland	48	31
	311	318		274	357

Places and Constituency.	Last Election Lib.	Last Election Con.	Members Returned.	Numbers Polled.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
1 Flintshire, 2861		1	nMostyn	1234	1		Glynne, c	1194
2 Glamorganshire, 4494	1	1	L. Adare			1	Unopposed	
			Talbot			1		
2 Huntingdonshire, 2557		2	Fellowes			1	Unopposed	
			Thornhill			1		
2 Leicestershire, South, 4903		2	Halford	2638		1	Cheney, l	1190
			Packe	2624		1	Gisborne, l	1200
2 Lincolnshire, S., 5729	2		nTurnour	4581		1	Handley, l	2948
			nTrollope	4562		1		
2 Norfolk, E., 5143		1	W. Denison	4499		1	Folkes, l	1374
			Burroughes	3440		1		
2 Northamptonshire, S., 4147		2	Cartwright	2426		1	Euston, l	925
			Knightley	2321		1		
2 Northumberland North, 2786	1	1	L. Ossulston	1216		1	L. Howick, l	1101
			nCresswell	1163		1		
1 Radnorshire, 1945		1	Walsh	973		1	Harley, l	504
2 Rutlandshire, 1457	2		Heathcote	761	1		Noel, l	670
			nDawney	675		1		
2 Somersetshire, West, 9181	1	1	Acland			1	Unopposed	
			nDickenson			1		
2 Suffolk, E., 6278		2	L. Henniker	3279		1	Adair, l	1787
			Vere	3178		1		
2 Sussex, E., 4799	1	1	Darby	2395		1	Shelley, l	995
			nFuller	2367		1		
2 Wiltshire, N., 5068		2	Burdett			1	Unopposed	
			Long			1		
2 Westmoreland, 4633		2	L. Lowther			1	Unopposed	
			Col. Lowther			1		
SCOTLAND.								
1 Argyleshire, 1601	1		nCampbell			1	Unopposed	
1 Ayrshire, 4215		1	L. Kelburne			1	Unopposed	
1 Caithness-shire, 487		1	nTraill		1		Unopposed	
1 Fifeshire, 3006	1		Wemyss		1		Unopposed	
1 Forfarshire, 2056	1		nGordon		1		Unopposed	
1 Inverness shire, 807		1	Baillie			1	Unopposed	
1 Kincardineshire, 922		1	Arbuthnot			1	Unopposed	
1 Kircudbright, 1369	1		Murray	672	1		Maxwell, c	249
1 Linlithgow, 657		1	Hope			1	Unopposed	
1 Orkney and Shetland, 533	1		F. Dundas		1		Unopposed	
1 Peebles, 853		1	Mackenzie			1	Unopposed	
1 Renfrew, 2364		1	nStewart	959	1		Mure, c	945
1 Rossshire, 784		1	Mackenzie			1	Unopposed	
1 Roxburgh, 2073	1		nScott	830		1	Elliot, l	748
1 Selkirk, 601		1	Pringle			1	Unopposed	
1 Stirlingshire, 2401	1		nForbes	1019		1	Bruce, l	895
1 Sutherland, 153	1		D. Dundas		1		Unopposed	
1 Wick, &c., 662	1		Loch	270	1		Dempster, c	189
IRELAND.								
2 Antrim, 2157		2	Alexander			1	Unopposed	
			Irving			1		
2 Armagh County, 2578	1	1	L. Acheson			1	Unopposed	
			Verner			1		
2 Cavan, 2050		2	Clements			1	Unopposed	
			Young			1		
2 Cork, 4364		2	nMurphy	1386	1		Chatterton, c	
			Callaghan	1362	1		Morris, c	957
2 Downshire, 2215		2	L. Castlereagh			1	Unopposed	97
			L. Hillsborough			1		
2 Dublin, 12,290		2	nWest	3860		1	D. O'Connell, l	3692
			nGrogan	3839		1	Hutton, l	
2 Galway, 1990		2	Martin			1	Unopposed	3666
			Bodkin			1		
2 Kilkenny Co., 1530		2	Butler			1	Unopposed	
			Bryan			1		
2 King's Co., 1078		2	Westenra			1	Unopposed	
			Armstrong			1		
2 Leitrim, 1488		2	L. Clements			1	Unopposed	
			White			1		
2 Limerick Co., 1670		2	O'Brien			1	Unopposed	
			nPowell			1		
2 Londonderry Co., 1718		2	Bateson			1	Unopposed	
			Jones			1		
1 Mallow, 336	1		Norreys	108	1		Longfield, c	52
2 Mayo, 1060		2	Browne		1		Unopposed	
			Blake		1			
2 Meath, 2404		2	Grattan		1		Unopposed	
			nD. O'Connell		1			
2 Monaghan, 3421	1	1	Westenra		1		Unopposed	
			nShirley			1		
1 Newry, 1669		1	L. Newry	319		1	Doyle, l	237
2 Queen's County, 2347	1	1	Coote			1	Unopposed	
			nVesey			1		
2 Roscommon, 2092		2	O'Conner Don			1	Unopposed	
			French		1			
2 Sligo Co., 1131		2	Perceval			1	Unopposed	
			nGore			1		
1 Sligo, 1131	1		Somers		1		Unopposed	
2 Tyrone, 3594		2	L. Hamilton			1	Unopposed	
			Corry			1		
2 Waterford, Co., 1675	2		Stuart			1	Unopposed	
			Carew			1		
2 Waterford, 1968	2		nChristmas	267		1	Barron, l	137
			nReade	234		1	Wyse, l	138
2 Westmeath, 2497	2		nTuite		1		Unopposed	
			Chapman		1			
1 Wexford, 405	1		nEsmond		1		Bourne, c	res.

Places and Constituency.	Last Election Lib.	Last Election Con.	Members Returned.	Numbers Polled.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Unsuccessful Candidates	Numbers Polled.
1 Cardiganshire, 1829		1	Powell			1	Unopposed	
2 Cheshire, South, 6972	1	1	L. Egerton	3089		1	Wilbraham	2336
			nTollemach	30 9				
2 Cornwall, East, 5369	1	1	L. Elliot	3010		1	Trelawney, l	1547
			nRashleigh	2801				
2 Cornwall, West, 4928	2		nBoscawen			1	Unopposed	
			Pendarves		1			
2 Cumberland, E. 4623	2		Howard	2986	1		Stephenson	1906
			James	1988	1			
2 Cumberland, W., 4506		2	Stanley			1	Unopposed	
			Irton					
2 Derbyshire, S. 4575		2	nMundy	3183		1	Gisborne, l	2357
			nColville	3182		1	Waterpark, l	2291
2 Durham, South, 4820	2		Bowes	2525	1		Farrer, c	1700
			nVane	2308	1			
2 Essex, S., 5670		2	Bramston	2310		1	Alston, l	563
			Palmer	2230		1		

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Eastern Question.*—The convention on the affairs of the East, which has been for some time agreed on and initialed, but the signature of which had been delayed until it should be known that the Pacha of Egypt had accepted the firman of the Sultan, was definitively signed on Tuesday, by the plenipotentiaries of the Six Powers, Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. The signature of this convention puts an end to that schism between France and the other Powers, which had arisen out of the different views which France and those Powers had taken on this important question. The object of the convention is to render general, to all the five Powers, the engagement, which subsists between Great Britain and Turkey, and by which the Sultan declares his intention of closing the Straights of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus against ships of war of all nations, as long as Turkey is at peace. It results from this convention, that France is no longer in a state of separation from the rest of Europe, and that her long-maintained isolation is now at an end. The treaty provides, moreover, that nothing which has hitherto been done in relation to the affairs of the Levant can be drawn into controversy, or made the ground of future dissension between any of the Powers who are parties to it; and determines that, in the event of any future consultations becoming necessary among the great Powers, in reference to the affairs of the Levant, taking the actual *status quo* as the recognised point of departure, France has acquired the right and undertaken the duty of bearing her proper share, as an important European Power in all such future consultations. The ratifications of the convention, it is said, will be exchanged as soon as they can be received from the respective courts.

Disturbances at Toulouse.—Some riots took place in this city on the evening of the 6th inst., on account of the change of Prefects, which were again renewed on the following evening. The presence of a large military force, however, had prevented any serious results. On the 8th, there was still some rioting; but on the 9th, order was again completely restored, and the operation of the assessment of house property, suspended by the former Prefect, was resumed and proceeded without opposition. No lives were lost, but ten of the rioters were wounded by the charges of the military, and about sixty arrests had taken place. Subsequent accounts inform us that new disorders had broken out on the 12th inst. A disturbance, got up by the secret societies, took place in the evening of that day, when the rioters attacked the post of the prefecture, but were repulsed. All the towns of the department appear to share in the discontent of Toulouse, and its hostility to the Prefect, who, it is stated, has behaved very cavalierly to the Municipal Council.

The Budget for 1842.—The law of the budget of 1842 has been officially published, in which the expenditure is fixed at 1,276 338,076 francs, and the receipts are valued at 1,160,683,143 francs. Another law is also officially promulgated, appropriating seventy-five millions to the execution of extraordinary works in 1842, which sum is to be taken out of the proceeds of the loan of 450 millions of francs. The question respecting this loan, it is stated, was to be decided in the Cabinet Council on Monday, and will be announced for the middle of September. Some of the journals state that the Finance Minister has applied to the Receiver-General of Departments, to take a large portion of his loan, M. Rothschild proving reluctant; but that the Receiver-General had not acceded to the demand.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon state, that it was rumoured there that the division under Capt. Leray would soon sail for the Levant, instead of that under Admiral Lasusse, which would merely put to sea for evolutions. The division under Admiral Hugon was hourly expected to return from Ajaccio to Toulon. Subsequent intelligence informs us, that this division had arrived and anchored on the 12th, off the island of Hyères.

Earthquakes in France.—Three shocks of an earthquake were experienced in Paris on the night of Sunday, or rather Monday morning, the 5th inst. The storm of thunder and lightning, and of wind, by which they were preceded, is represented as having been awful; no serious injury, however, was sustained in the capital or its vicinity. The same shocks, it seems, were perceived with greater force in the centre of France; at Nevers, Bourges, Pontlevoy, Sancerre, Tours, and the surrounding districts, the shocks were felt with much force, just at the same time as in Paris, and again, in some localities, at a little before four. The same storm that fell over the capital visited a considerable part of the country. A rumbling noise is said to have been heard in most spots, attending the oscillations of the ground. At Orleans, on the same evening, about eight o'clock, a violent whirlwind passed over the town, and the evening was dark and stormy until midnight, when the horizon began to clear up, with occasional lightning. At this time there was not the slightest wind. At a quarter before one, on Monday morning, three shocks of earthquake roused the inhabitants from their sleep, and occasioned great alarm. They succeeded each other at intervals of from thirty to thirty-five seconds. The first, which was the most violent, had the effect of a violent motion from east to west; the two others were from north to south. The third, in particular, lasted some time, and many persons who were lying in their beds, placed in the direction of east to west, felt them move five or six times. Those, on the contrary, whose beds were placed in the direction north to south, felt their heads and feet rise and fall with great rapidity. This last shock had a noise like that of a heavily-laden carriage passing over pavement at a distance. A short time afterwards a violent wind rose, and was followed by torrents of rain. At three in the morning the storm was over, but another shock of earthquake was experienced. This was in the direction of north to south, but was less violent. The shocks were felt in all the communes near Orleans, but, with the exception of the derangement of small articles of furniture and some slight cracking, no evidence remained of them. It is stated as a remarkable fact, that all the insane patients of the asylum at Orleans passed the night in a state of extreme agitation and irritation.

The Fortifications.—It is stated that the quarries and excavations found under the site of the detached fort at Ivry, many of which are believed to have been made by the Romans, and go as far as the Seine, are so considerable, that the contractor for the works of that fort expects it will require two millions of francs, in addition to the four already allotted, for making the requisite constructions under ground, to support the walls. The recent rains are said to have caused extensive slips of earth in

many portions of the fosses, particularly at the Pont de Flandres.

The War in Africa.—Government has received the following telegraphic despatch from Mostaganem:—"The division of the army of Oran, which left Mostaganem for Mascara on the 7th of June, returned to the former place on the 27th ult. in a satisfactory state. The number of invalids left at Mascara, or brought to Mostaganem, does not exceed 400. The division did not go to Saida, because it learnt that the fort had been evacuated and partly destroyed. It was judged more useful to pursue the great tribe of the Hachem, from whom Abdel Kader takes his origin, and who have conferred on him his power. It had never experienced the effects of war, and had been the most ardent to break through the peace. Pursued for several days, it threw itself into the frontiers of the desert; its horsemen, to the number of about 3,000, having tried to cover its retreat, experienced some losses. The army then collected the harvests in the plain of Eghrers, in order to supply Mascara with grain and straw. At the same time, works for the establishment of Mascara were executed. Millstones were collected in the neighbourhood, and in a short time it was expected that there would be mills enough to make flour for a division of 8,000 men. Affairs were going on well; but there has been no submission of any tribes. The division set off again on the 2nd inst. for Mascara, with a large convoy. It was to collect harvests for fifteen days, with which to supply that place.

SPAIN.—The discussion on the Guardianship Question proceeded in the Senate on the 2nd inst., without any remarkable incident. In reply to a question put to Ministers, as to what were the real sentiments of Queen Christina on the subject, the President of the Council said that he could positively declare that no communication of any kind, relative to the guardianship, had passed between the Government and Maria Christina de Bourbon. If the House desired that the Government should frankly express its opinion, he would say that Maria Christina had no intention of returning to Spain, for, if such were not the case, she would have made it known through another channel; alluding, it was supposed, to her correspondence with the Regent. The debate on this question was finally brought to a close at a late hour on the 3rd inst. The assembly held two meetings on that day for the purpose of settling it without being obliged to adjourn to another day. The general discussion having been concluded, at four o'clock the house decided by a large majority, that it would again meet at nine in the evening, when the debate was re-opened on the articles. A motion to the effect, that the voting be public and nominal, was approved by the Assembly. The first article then came under consideration, when it was proposed that, previous to declaring the guardianship vacant, Government should be invited to address a message to the Queen's mother, in order to ascertain whether it was her intention or not to return into Spain. The proposition, however, meeting with no support, was withdrawn. Another proposition was then read, to the following effect:—that it would be necessary to decide first whether the guardianship, hitherto held by the Queen-Mother, be vacant or not, in order that the legislative bodies may be convoked to proceed jointly with the election of a Guardian. The committee having approved the amendment, after some discussion, it was put to the vote, and carried by forty-seven against twenty-three. The guardianship was accordingly declared vacant. The second article was then adopted without any opposition. The vote of the two Chambers united took place on the 10th, when M. Arguelles was elected guardian by 180 votes. The discussion of the budget commenced in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd inst. A motion of M. Mendizabal, having for its object to grant the supplies demanded by the Ministry for the present year, was opposed by M. Olozaga, and rejected by the House. The discussion was renewed on the following day, when it was expected that the Ministry would be again defeated. In the course of the debate, a deputy called upon the Minister of the Interior, to inform the house if there was any truth in the report, that an attack was contemplated against the offices of several Opposition journals, whose editors were to be murdered. The minister, in reply, declared the rumour to be a mere invention, discredited by the very persons who wrote and published it. He then proceeded in indignant terms to vindicate himself and his colleagues against the charge of harbouring murderous designs, and protested that whilst he and they continued in office, if any one forfeited his existence, it would be in virtue of the law. The recommendations of the financial commission were rejected by the Deputies on the 5th, by a majority of eighty-seven against fifty-five. Besides other considerable reductions, the minority proposed to prevent Government from raising any more money in anticipation of the revenue. The proposals of the majority of the commission then came under discussion, and was adjourned till the following day. We have since received Madrid journals of a later date, from which we learn that the Chamber of Deputies resumed on the 7th the discussion of the budget, and voted the 2,000,000 reals, constituting the dotation of the Regent, by a majority of 82 against 18. The allowance demanded for Queen Christina, in consequence of her marriage settlement, was also granted. In the course of the sitting, one of the Deputies asked if the Government had adopted any steps, since the conclusion of the civil war, to obtain the recognition of Queen Isabella II. by the northern Powers? M. Gonzales replied, that the Government had opened a negotiation to that effect. The supplies of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Justice were then voted without further discussion. On the 5th inst., the Minister of Finance sent off 10,000*l.* to this country, as part payment of the overdue instalment of 50,000*l.* for the British Legion. Some riotings, but of no importance, had taken place at Carthagena. The Captain-General of the Basque provinces had, in compliance with orders from the Minister of War, organised flying columns for the purpose of repressing highway robberies and smuggling. The three canons of the cathedral of Saragossa were still confined in the citadel of Alsafara. At Toledo, a prebendary had been arrested because it was proved that he corresponded with the Propaganda. Bayonne papers of the 7th state that the French authorities were removing from the frontiers all persons calculated to disturb the peace in this country. Independently of several Carlists, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, ordered into the interior of France, the Pope's Vice-Nuncio, expelled from Spain, had also been ordered to leave Bayonne for the interior. On the 23rd ult., a fire broke out in the town of Fuentes, in Andalusia, which, in less than four hours, destroyed 110 houses. Private letters from Madrid state, that a severe hurricane, which occasioned much devastation, was experienced in the district of Navalcarnero, the day before the shock of an earthquake was felt in Paris.

PORTUGAL.—Few matters of political importance have occurred since the receipt of our last intelligence. In the Chamber of Deputies the debates, having been of local interest, offer little worthy of comment. The great question of finance had not yet come on. The report of the late royal commission, and that of the Finance Minister, have been submitted by the Chamber of Deputies to a special committee, which now consists of thirteen members, but its report has not yet been given in. The Duke of Palmella, it appears, still persists in his plan of capitalisation, which the government equally persist in repudiating. It was expected that among other additional duties, an increase equal to from 12 to 18 per cent. *ad valorem* would be put upon the finer kinds of woollen goods. The increase of revenue, if all the new taxes proposed are carried into effect, is computed at 1000 contos. The Portuguese ministers had, it was believed, given explanations deemed very satisfactory by Lord Howard de Walden respecting the claims of the foreign bondholders, on which head it was understood that his lordship had been instructed to make a suitable representation. The laws for regulating the forces or land imposts, and for making a provision for the clergy in lieu of tithes, were before the Chamber of Deputies. The forces, as well as the tithes, were abolished by Don Pedro, and much injustice has resulted from the private rights of property not having been attended to, as was intended by the author of the abolition. At the same time it appears to be a matter of great difficulty to deal with at present. The senate had passed the bill of ways and means asked for by the government, empowering it to collect and raise money on the revenue till October next. Official information had been received of the result of the inquiries made by the Portuguese ships despatched, as we noticed in a former Number, to look after the *President* steamer. Their search appears to have been fruitless, and no further hopes appear to be left in that quarter. A Dutch squadron, consisting of two frigates, two corvettes, and a steam-ship, having on board Prince Henry of Holland, had appeared off the bar on its way to Batavia.—A vessel arrived at Lisbon from St. Michael's had brought intelligence of the destruction of Villa da Praia, in the island of Terceira, by a series of earthquakes; which continued, with intervals, for several days, having commenced on the 12th ult., and lasted till the 24th. Upwards of 500 houses and habitations had been shaken down; fortunately, however, from the warning which preceded the catastrophe, the inhabitants, without exception, were enabled to save their lives by flight to the mountains and neighbouring city of Angra. A subscription, by the example of the corporation of the capital, was raising for their immediate relief. A corvette was to leave St. Michael's on the 26th ult., with the sum of 1,840*l.* sterling to be distributed amongst the sufferers; a vessel was also loading with maize, to proceed thither for the same charitable purpose.

GERMANY.—The little news received this week from Germany is destitute of interest. The Minister of the Interior and of Police has forwarded the reply of the King of Prussia to the justificatory address of the corporation of Breslau, in which his majesty declares that the magistracy and deputies of that city had no occasion to appeal to their legal right of petition, in reference to their address to the Provincial Diet, as this right has not been called in question; that the king's right is, however, equally indisputable to express towards his subjects his approbation or disapprobation of the spirit and tendency of the petitions thus constitutionally preferred: that his majesty, however, was fully able to distinguish between the loyal and devoted sentiments of the inhabitants of Breslau, which are well known to him, and the error of the heads of the corporation, and regrets that his communication to the magistracy should, contrary to his majesty's intention, have gained a publicity which was painful to the town at large.—A serious accident is said to have happened to the brother of the king, the Prince of Prussia, who is on a visit with his sister at Schwerin. Standing in a summer-house, he was struck on the shoulder by a window, which a gust of wind closed suddenly, and was so severely hurt that bleeding was twice resorted to, which, however, did not prevent a violent fever from ensuing.—The population of the kingdom of Prussia, at the end of 1840, was 14,907,091. At the end of 1837 it was 14,098,125; the increase being 808,966.—The *Breslau Gazette* of the 8th inst. states that considerable excitement exists throughout Prussian Silesia, in consequence of the Government having made use of the Freemasons' lodges to repress the constitutional spirit which pervades the country. In consequence of a speech made by the Counsellor Wendt, whose sons are public functionaries, sixty members have retired.—Accounts from Vienna of the 4th inst. state that the definitive ratification of the new loan had taken place. The certificates are to be delivered to the contractors, but without commission. The interest on the entire sum is to be paid from the present date, although the payments are to be made monthly, which will be equivalent to making the loan at 102.

SWITZERLAND.—The Diet has resumed its sittings, and the speech of the president is conciliatory to the Canton of Argau: but fresh and warm discussion, it is thought, must arise on the subject of the suppressed convents, which, it is feared, will be further heightened by an attempt of the ecclesiastical party to recover, by force, their influence in Tessino. Three bands of these insurgents, it is stated, have penetrated from Lombardy into Tessino; but were met on every point by the soldiers of the existing cantonal government, repulsed, and several killed. The excitement, however, does not appear to have been allayed by victory. We have since received accounts of the sittings of the Diet on the 8th and 9th inst., when a motion of the deputy of Zurich, that the canton of Argau should, before the end of the month, obey the order of the Diet to rescind the decree suppressing the convents, was supported by 14½ cantons.—Letters from Locarno (Tessino) of the 8th state that the advocate Nessi, given up by the insurgents, was tried on the 6th, and shot on the 7th. Two priests had also been arrested.

HOLLAND.—The king has forwarded an address to the Luxembourg deputations, in which he says, that they shall have a constitution of states, which he is satisfied will be for their mutual interests. He regrets, for the sake of Luxembourg, the division in the province, which he considers to have been a misfortune to the country. Remonstrances, he says, against any union with the German Customs had reached him from Luxembourg, and thinking that its own interests might lead it to prefer a commercial union with Belgium or France, he had stayed the negotiations, and directed a commercial inquiry, in order that he might know the opinion of the country. The result of this inquiry was in favour of a union with the German Customs; and, therefore, he had again resumed the negotiations, which had now arrived at such a point, that it was no longer in his power to stop them. Should, however, he concludes, any difficulties arise to break them off, he would then adopt the course which tends more naturally to the interests of the country, and address himself to Belgium or France.—A Rotterdam paper announces the arrival at Vlaardingen, on the 3rd, of one of the herring-fishery flotilla, which sailed from that port on the 26th ult. The fishery is said to have been very successful; the vessel in question, the first returned, having brought in 35 tons of herrings. The usual presents of fresh herrings were immediately forwarded to the king, the hereditary prince, and Prince Frederick. The first public sale took place on the same day, when the herrings fetched 700f. the ton. It is mentioned that one of the crew of this first vessel is a man of 90 years of age, who has been 80 years a fisher. The Dutch herring flotilla consists this year of 123 vessels.

BELGIUM.—The Belgians are said to be somewhat jealous of the commercial connexion between France and Holland. Some members of the provincial council of East Flanders proposed that the council should petition for a commercial union between Belgium and France. Such a proposal or petition has accordingly been forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce. The Brussels papers censure the provincial council for taking the lead in so grave a measure, since France, it urges, will become much more exigent in its negotiations, finding itself thus supported by a portion of the Belgian population.—It appears, by an account of the return of the movement of the Belgian ports for 1840, that the number of vessels which entered Antwerp in that year was 1,173, measuring 180,632 tons, and the number which left the port 1,151, measuring 163,306 tons. The imports by sea into Antwerp amounted to 120,902,770f., being nearly 23,000,000 more than in 1839. The general movement of arrivals and departures at Ostend was 753 vessels, measuring 76,076 tons; Ghent, 285 vessels, giving a total of 27,486 tons; Louvain, 132 vessels, 9,576 tons; Nieuport, 204 vessels, 5,994 tons. The general result of the five ports was 3,598 vessels, measuring 465,069 tons, being 61 vessels and 49,429 tons less than in 1839. The imports by sea into Ostend amounted to 9,383,557f.; Nieuport, 3,964,141f.; Louvain, 472,300f.; Ghent, 20,294,777f. The total amount of the imports, for the five ports, was 155,472,605f. The imports of cotton amounted to 130,19[illegible]0f. (7,794,740f. more than in 1839). Of this amount, 10,555,540f. was from the United States; 1,957,000f. from England; and 263,300f. from France. The total amount of the imports from France was 6,972,230f. less than in 1839, but on wines there was an increase of 1,493,360f.

HANOVER.—The funeral of the late queen took place with the usual ceremonies on the 7th inst. It was attended by his Majesty and the Crown Prince, and an immense assemblage of persons of all classes. A proclamation has been issued by the king to the Chambers announcing that as the majority of the members of the second Chamber have shown themselves, by their conduct, unfit to fulfil the functions demanded of them, the Assembly of the Estates, convened by the proclamation of the 14th April, is dissolved. In his new constitution the king has provided a clause entitling him, under such circumstances, to levy the taxes that have not been voted until the assembling of a new chamber.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 30th ult., mention that the empress's state of health was

very unsatisfactory. Her majesty has been directed by her physicians to repair to Italy, or to the Morea, forthwith.—It is stated that the victory which the Russians obtained lately in Circassia cost them a great loss of life, the mountaineers having opposed a determined resistance. The Russians finally remained masters of the field in consequence of having brought forward fresh troops, but the victory did not produce a favourable impression upon the army, who are said to have perceived that their sacrifices were not compensated by the advantages.—The government has denied the accusation made against it of having encouraged the Moldavian or Bulgarian troubles, with the idea of procuring a principality for the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Norway.—A private letter from Christiansand, dated June 30, states that the master of the ship *Flora*, from Newcastle to that port, had been condemned by the Primitive Court there to 28 days' imprisonment on bread and water, to be flogged at the pillory, and put to hard labour in chains for the remainder of his life, for having fraudulently disposed of goods in his charge; and the owner of the same vessel, for having participated in the crime, to be flogged at the pillory, and put to hard labour in chains for the remainder of his life also.

Italy.—The report referred to in our last Number, respecting the death of Madame Catalani, and which was then stated to want confirmation, is now said to be premature. Letters, it appears, have been received from her residence at Florence, dated the 25th ult., at which time she is stated to have been in excellent health.—Several shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout the kingdom of Naples, during the latter end of last month, but happily attended with little damage.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens state that it was in consequence of the King of Greece refusing to accede to part of M. Mavrocordato's programme, that this statesman refused to accept office. At one time it was thought that his Majesty would have accepted the whole programme, but it is understood that an objection raised to the dismissal of the council of Referendaries, principally composed of Bavarian councillors, which was stongly demanded by M. Mavrocordato, led to the conclusion of the negotiation. Further accounts say that several German volunteers have gone to join the insurgents in Candia, and that a reinforcement of from 400 to 500 Mainotes had reached that island.

Turkey.—Accounts from Constantinople inform us that as soon as the steamer arrived at that capital, on the 21st June, bringing Mehemet Ali's reply to the firman of the 1st June, and the bill for 10,000 purses, Rifaat Pacha went to the internuncio of Austria to announce the Porte's acceptance of it, and its satisfaction of Mehemet's wise conduct. In consequence, a diminution of the tribute of 30,000 purses was granted him, so that the positive annual sum of the tribute remained fixed at 50,000 purses (250,000*l*). In consequence of this decision, a new firman was drawn up and sent immediately to Alexandria, to announce this important concession to the Pacha.—According to advices from Semlin of the 29th ult., Mehemet Ali's influence is daily increasing at Constantinople, and the appointment of Sami Bey, his devoted friend, to the Department of Trade, was considered to assure the Pacha the complete success of his ulterior views. On the 15th, a ship-of-the-line, two corvettes, and a brig, having on board 3000 regular troops, sailed for Candia, and 3000 Albanians had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to be embarked immediately for the same destination.—Accounts from the frontiers of Turkey state that the Pacha of Nissa has submitted without resistance to the firman for his deposition brought by Jacub Pacha, who has already entered the town. His first step was to order the Arnauts of Mustapha Pacha to leave the place, after which a rigorous investigation of the government was set on foot, which it is thought will involve the Pacha of Widdin likewise. The report of this peaceable termination of his mission was immediately despatched by Jacub Pacha to Constantinople, and to Belgrade, both to the Turkish Governor of the fortress and to the Servian Government. This favourable intelligence, however, is accompanied by one of a more dubious character. A revolt in the town of Galaba, in Servia, which broke out and was quelled by the measures of the Government almost at the instant, has acquired something of importance from the immediate flight of the Princess Lubitza, and the arrest of her brother, M. Gaia, uncle to the reigning Prince Michael. Several of the leading men in Servia have been arrested at the same time, and the affair, it is thought, is connected with a widely-spread conspiracy, possibly in co-operation with the general movement anticipated in the Danube provinces, and in consequence of which the Duke of Leuchtenberg had been openly named as the candidate favoured by a northern power for the new throne; which report, however, has since been positively contradicted by Russia, the power alluded to.—The accounts from Constantinople express increasing fears for the health of the Sultan, who is represented as not likely to live long.

Candia.—Private letters from Candia, dated the 18th June, state that no event of importance had taken place in that island since the last advices of the 8th inst. The insurgents still continued to receive succour and ammunition from Greece in spite of the blockade, which it was very difficult to enforce, and had endeavoured to take the small fort of Castelli, outside Cape Spada, but after vain efforts were repulsed by the garrison. The Caloyios of the convent of Ghonia, inside the bay, had offered an asylum to the insurgent families; and the armed Greeks had been attacked by a Turkish cutter, which, after three hours' fire, did not succeed in creating any favourable diversion, and, besides, did not effect any harm. An Arab colonel was sent from the camp to Fort Castelli, and took possession of the convent and neighbouring villages, but the insurgents had, after these conflicts, retreated to the Selin mountains. The insurgents of the Sphakia mountains afterwards took advantage of the absence of the Arabs sent to the succour of the garrison of fort Castelli to attack the camp of Mustapha Pacha, and, after a few skirmishes, retreated to the defiles whence they had come. The Circassian leader, Dely Mehemet, was wounded in the left hand, but all these engagements were unimportant. A blockade had been declared of the whole isle, excepting the ports of Canea, Sude, Retiano, and Candia, so that the island of St. Theodore is comprised within the line. After the last engagement the Turks and Greeks decapitated the dead on the field; thirty-three insurgents, besides others, were mutilated by the Turks, in reprisals, as they stated, for the similar conduct of the insurgents. The Consul of France had made earnest demands that Tahir Pacha and Mustapha Pacha should abstain from such excesses on their prisoners, and Tahir Pacha, it is said, promised the Consul to give orders that the lives of the prisoners should be respected.

Egypt.—Accounts from Alexandria state that the last firman, addressed to Mehemet Ali, was accompanied by a confidential letter announcing that the execution of the conditions imposed on him would depend upon ulterior circumstances. The Porte, moreover, it is said, has declared to Mehemet Ali that in future all differences which may arise between him and the Sultan must be submitted directly to the Divan, in order not to initiate the European Powers with questions relative to the internal government of the Empire. In the mean time, the Pacha is continuing the fortifications and preparations for the defence of Alexandria.—Subsequent accounts from Alexandria dated the 9th inst. inform us that Saib Muhib Effendi was to return in a few days on board the *Nile* steamer to Constantinople, and to take five millions of piastres as second part of the tribute. It is affirmed that the Pacha has offered an annual tribute of two millions of dollars if he is left at liberty with respect to his internal administration, otherwise he will pay only one million. On the 7th inst. about 400 Egyptians returned to Constantinople, who either deserted or were taken prisoners in Syria. They were immediately dismissed, and though the Sultan's order was that they should return to their homes, it is thought that they will sooner or later be incorporated in the army.

United States.—By the packet-ships *England* and *Garrick*, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we received New York papers to the 26th ult. Their contents are not important. The case of Mr. M'Leod was brought before the House of Representatives on the 24th ult., on a resolution offered by Mr. Floyd, which was to the following effect:—That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether any officer of the army of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the state of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander M'Leod; and if so, to communicate to this house copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer. Mr. Floyd, after recapitulating the circumstances under which the proceedings against Mr. M'Leod had gone forward, said it was the general impression that a high military officer had been despatched by the Treasury Department to interfere in the trial. The belief had caused much excitement and indignation, which could, however, be removed by a denial of the act. The moving of the resolution led to a debate of some length on the case of Mr. M'Leod and the conduct of the Federal Government in reference to it. The house adjourned before the debate was concluded. Congress was chiefly engaged in considering the financial plans which had been brought before them, but nothing had been decided as to the 'fiscal agent.' It was generally believed that the Sub-treasury Bill would be repealed, and a National Bank established. —By the subsequent arrival of the steam-ship *Columbia*, at Liverpool, on Wednesday, we have intelligence from New York to the 1st inst. The bill for incorporating a Fiscal Bank of the United States had been pressed in the Senate with all the strength which the government party could muster. It had been met by strong opposition, which was principally grounded on the haste with which a matter of such importance had been urged upon the attention of the Legislature. The motion for the third reading was met by a resolution for an adjournment, which, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Mr. Clay and the supporters of the bill, was carried. On the following day the debate on the bill was further postponed, but the house undertook several verbal alterations, and there was no doubt it would be carried. A bill had been brought forward by Mr. Fillmore from the committee of ways and means for authorising a loan of 12 millions of dollars. It was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union. The debate on Mr. Floyd's resolution respecting the affair of Mr. M'Leod was not concluded when the packed sailed.

Canada.—We have received Canada Journals to the 24th ult. They contain the proceedings in the new Parliament of the United Provinces. One of the debates had been particularly exciting. A member had moved an amendment, to the effect that the Act of Reunion was not, in some of its details, acceptable to subjects of French origin. Upon this amendment, which, as a matter of order, was first discussed, a stormy debate occurred. The motion was rejected by a large majority. The address reported was, as usual, the mere echo of the speech, but one of the members had moved another, containing a sort of protest against the act of union, as embodying grievances to Lower Canada, and containing features inconsistent with justice and the common rights of British subjects. It was under discussion when the accounts came away.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89½ to ⅝, and for August 89¾ to ⅞; 3 per Cents. Reduced, 90; 3½ per Cents. Reduced, 99⅛; New 3½ per Cents., 98⅝; Long Annuities (expiring the 5th of January, 1860), 12-15-16.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Approaching Royal Visits.—It is stated by a Ministerial paper that her Majesty is about to pay a series of visits to several noble families whose residences are within a moderate distance of town; and that as early as next week, her Majesty, with H.R.H. Prince Albert, will honour the Earl and Countess Cowper with their company at Pansanger. It is further added, that the Queen has been pleased to accept an invitation from the Duke and Duchess of Bedford to pass a few days at Woburn Abbey, where, it is said, preparations have already commenced for their reception. It is also stated that the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster will afterwards be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and his Royal Highness at Moor Park. The entertainments on these occasions, it is said, will be of a private description, in consequence of the Court being in mourning for the Queen of Hanover.

Removal of a Middlesex Magistrate.—In our last Number we gave a report of the proceedings at a meeting of Middlesex Magistrates, in consequence of the removal of Mr. Moreton Dyer from the Commission of the Peace, together with the principal portion of the published evidence on which the necessity for his removal was founded. Mr. Dyer has since considered it necessary to publish his own statement of the case, together with a letter of explanation forwarded by him to the Marquis of Normanby. In this letter Mr. Dyer admits that he had entertained the idea of effecting the liberation of Mr. Medhurst, and had several conversations with him on the subject, but says that he only did so from a feeling of sympathy for his position. Mr. Dyer states that the prisoner had earnestly requested him to take some steps to effect this object, at the same time expressing, in very strong terms, his grief and wretchedness at his continued imprisonment, as well as his conviction that its prolongation would affect his mind and put an end to his existence. He adds, that feeling desirous to procure, if possible, a remission of his sentence, he had seriously thought over the case, and was induced to suppose that Mr. Medhurst, by offering a large sum of money to a national charity, might lessen the adverse feeling of the public towards him—that it might be deemed a propitiation in his favour, as well as a circumstance calculated to induce an extension of mercy towards him, if such an offering were spontaneously made by the prisoner and his family; and that he had, consequently, at a subsequent interview, detailed to Mr. Medhurst the plan by which he hoped to effect his liberation. Mr. Dyer concludes by saying that he is now fully sensible of the error into which he had been led, and he sincerely deplores that even a feeling of commiseration should have induced him to interfere with respect to the punishment of the prisoner. At the same time he declares that he never did so from any interested motives, or from the hope or expectation that he should, directly or indirectly, derive the slightest profit, benefit, or advantage from such interference. He also adds, that neither the name of the Marquis of Normanby, nor any other person, was ever used or referred to by him as a means by which the desired end was hoped to be obtained, beyond the fact of his Lordship's being the official personage to whom any petition for a prisoner's pardon could be addressed.—In connexion with this subject it is stated, that an application has been made to the Secretary of State for the immediate release of Mr. Medhurst from prison, in consequence of serious illness under which he is at present suffering. It seems that for some time past a great change has been visible in his health, which has been much increased through anxiety and excitement occasioned by the recent affair between himself and Mr. Dyer. The symptoms of his disease, it is added, became so alarming that a physician was called in, and, after a consultation, it was pronounced that his death would certainly be hastened were he to be kept in prison much longer. A certificate to that effect was consequently prepared, and communicated to the visiting magistrates of the prison, who held a meeting on the subject on Tuesday, when it was resolved that a communication should be forwarded to the Secretary of State, stating the whole of the circumstances connected with Mr. Medhurst's case, together with the medical certificate. It is thought that the result will be an order for the prisoner's release.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—It appears from the table of mortality of the metropolis that the total number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1841, was—males, 383; females, 308; the weekly average in 1838-39 having been—males, 475; females, 451.

Floating Pier at Blackfriars Bridge.—On Tuesday a gentleman attended at Guildhall to complain of the dangerous accommodation afforded to passengers landing from the steam-boats at Blackfriars-bridge. He referred to the floating pier, where, as we noticed in our paper at the time, a young woman was lately drowned, in landing from a steam-boat. The party stated that having reached Vauxhall by railway on Sunday afternoon, he got on board one of the steamers, and desired to be landed at Blackfriars-bridge. When he stepped on the pier, it immediately turned over, and precipitated him to the bottom of the river. Fortunately he could swim; but it was difficult to do so, as there was a considerable draught from the motion of the vessel. If a lady had met with the same accident, she would probably have been drowned; and he therefore considered it his duty to make a public complaint of the dangerous state of that pier. Sir P. Laurie, the magistrate

in attendance, thanked him for taking the trouble, and said that the conservancy jury had viewed it a few days since, and were about to present it as a nuisance. The City Solicitor would then be instructed to take immediate steps to abate it.

St. Saviour's Church.—In our last Number we alluded to the alleged dangerous state of the tower of this church. On Wednesday a public vestry was held, to take such measures as might be necessary to ascertain its stability. It appears that the proceedings were looked forward to with an unusual degree of interest, not merely by the inhabitants, but by antiquaries, as some of the rumours have gone so far as to state, that if the bells were again set in motion the tower would fall, and bury beneath its weight the church, which is stated to be one of the few specimens of English architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries now remaining entire in the metropolis. It was stated at the meeting, that in order to ascertain the solidity of the tower, the architect had applied to the bell-warden to have the bells rung, for the purpose of enabling him to form a complete survey as to the strength and durability of the tower. The latter was, however, out of town; but lest any doubt should exist in the mind of the bell-warden as to his issuing such an order, it was thought that an order of vestry should be made for the ringing of the bells, thus removing all responsibility from the warden, who, perhaps, from the rumours in circulation, would not like to give such an order, although the architect entertained not the slightest doubt of the perfect safety and stability of the tower. It was stated on behalf of the architect, that the only way to ascertain whether the tower is perfectly safe or not, is to have the bells rung, and while that is being done, he might watch the effect produced by minutely examining the whole of the buttresses connected with the tower. It also appeared that the warden of the account, in his statement respecting the cracks which had shown themselves on each side of the altar of the new church, had not mentioned whether they were only in the whitewash, or whether they were old or new cracks. It was consequently moved, that the bell-warden do give the necessary orders to have the bells rung. After some discussion, this motion was rejected; and it was finally resolved that the bell-warden be requested to allow the bells to be rung in accordance to the wish of the architect, and that the architect, after the examination of the tower, report thereon to the vestry. In accordance with this resolution, the bells have since been rung, when a minute examination was made by the architect; and after four hours' heavy ringing, not the slightest expansion in any of the fissures was discovered. It appears that they have been in the stones for centuries, and it is consequently inferred that the alarm for the safety of the tower was unfounded.

Importation of Cattle and Meat from Scotland.—It appears that the importation of Scotch cattle and meat into the port of London is increasing; during the past week no fewer than 400 bullocks, 1000 sheep, and 3[illegible]0 pigs, having been landed at the wharfs in the neighbourhood of the Tower from Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, and Berwick, exclusive of about 100 tons of dead meat. A steam-ship arrived at Wapping on Tuesday, from Dundee, with 100 oxen, 70 sheep, and 100 pigs. It is stated, that after paying the expenses of embarking and landing and freight, amounting to 2*l.* 10*s.* per head, the Scottish graziers obtain a larger profit than they could realise by a sale in Scotland without any of these expenses.

Wood Pavement.—The introduction of wood-pavements appears likely to become very general in the metropolis; several of the great thoroughfares being either already paved in this way, or in progress of being so. It appears that the small portion laid down in front of Whitehall, which has been tried more than two years, has succeeded very well. Some few days since, a considerable portion of it was raised, to make an alteration in the gas-pipes, when the bed of concrete on which the wood rests, and the pins, which unite the blocks, were found as entire as when first laid down; the abrasure which has taken place on the wood for the two years not having exceeded the eighth of an inch. The north side of High Holborn, being that portion of the thoroughfare which is within the parish of St. Andrew's, is also paving with this material.

Harrow School.—The last of the annual commemorations at this school, which has just taken place, was attended by a numerous company, and the recitations were unusually interesting. Among the visitors were Sir R. Peel, Viscount Strangford, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Mr. Wordsworth the poet, and many other distinguished individuals. Mr. F. Peel's Latin essay gained the prize-medal presented annually by Sir R Peel to the school. Mr. H. M. Wilkins's Greek Iambics, from Shakspeare, and his Greek prose for the Hope prize, a translation from Lord Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," received great commendation; Mr. Ripley's recitation of the *Ibam forte viâ sacrâ* of Horace was much applauded; and all the recitations were given with good taste and intelligence. At the collation which followed, Sir R. Peel, on his health being drunk, expressed with much feeling his gratification at the distinction his son had acquired, not for ability only, but for good conduct. The proposal of Mr. Wordsworth's health, introduced in a speech by his nephew, the head master, was hailed with applause. The venerable poet briefly acknowledged the compliment, and was heartily cheered.

The Fairy Surveying Vessel.—The subscription for the relief of the widows, orphans, &c., of the warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines, who perished in this vessel has been closed, and the proceeds, amounting to 2,262*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, appropriated for the benefit of the parties having claims on the committee. 1,710*l.* 13*s* 1*d.* have been placed in various savings-banks, under proper trustees, for weekly payment to certain of the widows, and a payment of a sum to each of their children generally, at a future period when of a proper age to receive it. 450*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* were paid to several of the most necessitous throughout the winter in weekly payments. About 50*l.* has been set apart as a reserve fund, and about an equal sum was expended in advertisements, circulars, &c., with the best effect. The number of persons relieved by the committee were 62, viz.—widows, 15; sons, 16; daughters, 19; mothers, 7; fathers, 1; and sisters, 4.

Improvements at Knightsbridge.—It is stated that the new entrance into Hyde Park will be where the Bull public-house now stands. This new entrance is to be called Albert's Gate. The houses on the side of the Park leading to Hyde Park-corner are to be taken down, the Dean and Chapter having agreed to sell them to Government for completing these improvements. It is also said that the Marquis of Abercorn intends to build a mansion on the site of the Cannon Brewery.

Thunder Storm.—On Thursday the metropolis and neighbourhood for miles round was visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied in many parts by heavy falls of rain and hail. The morning had been, from an early hour, remarkably fine, but about ten o'clock heavy clouds began to gather from the south, although the lower current of wind was from the north, and soon after eleven the sky became quite overcast, and the storm burst forth. Over Kingston, Richmond, and the adjacent parts, it appears to have been particularly severe, the hailstones being of great size, some exceeding that of a large gooseberry, and the lightning was exceedingly vivid. At East Sheen, the gardener of Dr. Byng was struck by the lightning, depriving him of his sight; and though it is hoped his sight may be restored, he still remains very ill from the shock. The storm lasted about an hour, but during the afternoon thunder was heard at intervals, and about seven in the evening the storm again returned, but with diminished violence, the heavy rain continuing till a late hour.

The Ship "Trafalgar."—It is stated that several gentlemen of experience have been sent down by the Lords of the Admiralty to inspect and report upon the state of this fine ship, at Sheerness, who have reported that she is decidedly the most perfect of her class in her Majesty's service, and that when fully equipped for sea she will not be equalled. From her peculiar construction, she only strained three-quarters of an inch when launched, which is said to be a very rare occurrence for so large a ship. When the *Nelson*, a vessel of similar tonnage, was launched in 1814 at Woolwich, she strained to the extent of 8 inches 6-8ths, —her draught of water being 14 ft. 11 in. forward, and aft 18 ft. 5 in. The *Trafalgar* draws, forward, 13 ft. 3 in., and aft 18 ft. 3 in.

Accidents.—On Tuesday evening a fatal accident occurred near the Elephant and Castle, by which a girl about four years of age lost her life, and three other persons were seriously injured. It appears that whilst a person, named Atcheler, and his wife were proceeding in a chaise along St. George's Road, the horse took fright, and became unmanageable; when, attempting to cross the road, the step of the chaise caught her clothes and dragged her upwards of 100 yards: on being picked up she was found to be quite dead. The horse continued his course, and soon afterwards knocked down another child, who sustained a concussion of the brain, besides other injuries. On arriving at the Elephant and Castle, the animal dashed the chaise against a cart, by which it was shattered to pieces, and Mr. and Mrs. Atcheler were thrown into the road with great violence. Mr. Atcheler was seriously injured, but the lady escaped with a few bruises. The horse was ultimately stopped by a policeman, without doing further damage.—Mr. Bailey, the Astronomer and Secretary to the Royal Society, who met with a serious accident a short time since by being knocked down by a horse in the Strand, and the particulars of which we noticed at the time, was removed from the Charing Cross Hospital to his own house in a sedan on Sunday, that being, it seems, the earliest time his medical attendants would consent to his being moved. It is stated, however, that he is in such a weak and reduced state as to render it dangerous for him to undergo the excitement of seeing even his nearest relations, or to allow him to speak more than is absolutely necessary.—On Tuesday afternoon, while a number of convicts were employed in excavating the ground in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, betwixt the boring and carriage departments, for the purpose of affording room to lay pipes to convey water to a steam-engine about to be erected in connexion with the boring machines, the sand-bank gave way after the convicts had attained a considerable depth, and covered five of them under it. Prompt assistance was rendered, and four of them were released without being materially hurt; the other was also soon taken out, but life was extinct. The others being only partially covered, were but slightly injured. To prevent any chance of future accidents, a number of sappers have been employed to shore up the banks while the digging is proceeding.

Stabbing.—On Saturday afternoon, while a man named Maxwell, a cab-driver, was sitting in a public-house in Baker-street, Portman-square, his wife entered the room and found him in company with several male and female acquaintances. She instantly quitted the house without speaking a word, but returning shortly afterwards, went up to her husband, and struck him a violent blow on the side, and then hastily quitted the room. It was then discovered that she had stabbed him with a knife, which was completely buried in his side up to the handle. The weapon was immediately extracted by one of his companions, and he was conveyed to the Middlesex Hospital. His wife was apprehended, and has since been examined before a magistrate, when evidence to the above effect was given, and a medical certificate, which stated, that though in a very dangerous condition, there was some hope of Maxwell's recovery. The prisoner, who declined saying anything, and was remanded for further examination, appears to have been influenced by feelings of jealousy and revenge.

Fires.—On Saturday a serious fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Knott, builder, High-street, Deptford. It first commenced in a shop at the rear of Mr. Knott's dwelling-house, and soon communicated to the house. A policeman, who happened to be passing at the time, entered the house, and, at much risk to himself, succeeded in rescuing Mr. Knott, who was confined to his bed from illness. The fire did considerable damage, destroying no less than four houses.

Provincial News.

Manchester.—A melancholy accident has occurred in this town, by which four lives were lost and a great many others placed in imminent peril. The catastrophe was caused by the falling of a large mill, in Bradford-road, belonging to extensive cotton spinners and manufacturers. The mill, it appears, is a very large one, seven stories high, and that part of it which has fallen was built on the fire-proof principle, with cast-iron beams extending from one side wall to the other, and arched with brick. The doors were composed of fire-tiles, and the roof was also made of iron, and covered with asphalte instead of slates. In April, the proprietors commenced making an extensive addition, in length, to the fire-proof wing, which was not yet completed. On the morning of the accident, a noise was heard by some females engaged at their work, as reelers, on the third story of the new wing, when an alarm was at once given, and all of them, thirty-six in number, hurried to the entrance of the old mill, which they had scarcely reached when the whole of the building in which they had been at work fell in with a loud crash. At this time, a number of labourers were employed on the building, four of whom were buried in the ruins. Two of them were on the top of the mill, and finding the roof giving way under them, they jumped on the parapet, with a view of saving themselves; but the walls followed the floors, and they were precipitated to the bottom and buried amongst the ruins. The two others were inside the building and shared the same fate. A tradesman, who was at the time in the fourth floor, standing over the arch, felt the floor giving way under his feet, and had a very narrow escape. The new building was thirty feet in width inside the walls, and the floors were arched on cast-iron beams, extended across the whole width, being supported by one iron pillar only in the centre of each beam. The four men killed by the accident were rescued from the ruins with as little delay as possible, but were all dead except one, who died in the course of an hour. An inquest has been held on the bodies, at which several witnesses were examined; but it was eventually postponed, in order that some experienced surveyors might be examined as to the state of the building.

Rochdale.—The *Leeds Mercury* informs us, that on Saturday a Mr. Rothwell appeared before the magistrates of this town to answer a summons taken out by the overseer of Batchingworth and Calderbrook, for refusing to pay his poor-rate, amounting to 7*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* Mr. Rothwell defended himself against the claim, on the ground that the overseer had given him a receipt for his rates, in order to enable him to vote, in August last, in favour of a church-rate. The landlord, whose name was on the rate book, and who had formerly paid the rate, refused on this occasion to pay, because the receipt and voting ticket had been handed over to the tenant. The magistrates decided, that, as the overseer had given the tenant, Rothwell, a certificate that all rates were paid, he must refund the money to the township out of his own pocket; and the case was dismissed.

Calverley.—On Saturday night, the gamekeeper to Mr. Horsfall, of this place, came up with two young men in the woods poaching, one of whom had been but a short time released from Wakefield; they had a dog with them, and the gamekeeper states, that in raising his gun to shoot it, the gun went off before he got it to his shoulder, and lodged the contents in the bodies of the two poachers. One of them is dangerously wounded. The gamekeeper has since surrendered himself.

Norwich.—The *Norwich Mercury* states, that the improvement in the crops, in that part of the country, from the recent rains, has been very great. The wheats have become much increased in the ear, and the growth of the barley has been equally marked, both in the stalk and ear. It is even stated by one agriculturist, that his barley has risen twelve inches in ten days. It is, however, thought that neither crop will be quite equal to that of last year, though there are very fine appearances on some of the heavy and light lands of Norfolk. The second crop of hay, it is added, will be greatly increased; and a fortnight more of sunshine will bring on an early harvest.

Faversham.—Much excitement has been occasioned in this place, in consequence of a journeyman gunsmith having attempted to kill his wife. The weapon used was a common pocket-knife, with which he inflicted a severe wound across the throat. He afterwards attempted his own life with the same weapon. It is stated that the prisoner and his wife have led an unhappy life: that they had been separated for several years, and had only rejoined each other a few months. The man, it seems, is but slightly injured. He was taken into custody and examined before the magistrates, but the woman not being well enough to appear, he was remanded for another week.

Windsor.—On Tuesday, the riding-master of the King of Prussia arrived at the Castle with a black horse and mare, lately brought to this country as a present to Prince

Albert. The animals are said to be of an exceedingly rare and beautiful description, and are remarkable for their symmetry and superiority of action. Originally they formed part of the celebrated Trakehnen stud, and it is stated, that when the King of Prussia was informed that the Prince was anxious to form a collection of the best horses which His Royal Highness could procure, His Majesty selected the above animals, and ordered that they should be forthwith conveyed to England. On seeing them, the Prince expressed his admiration of their beauty, and ordered that they should be taken to the new stables at Cumberland Lodge.

Torquay.—A melancholy accident has recently happened at this place, the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, brother of the Earl of Devon, having met with a premature death, under very distressing circumstances. It seems that he had been on a visit to his noble relatives at their seat, Powderham Castle, whence he proceeded to this place for the benefit of sea-bathing. On the day after his arrival, whilst swimming a short distance from the beach, it is supposed he was seized with the cramp, and was drowned. Other accounts state, that being seized with the premonitory symptoms of apoplexy, caused by the shock which his system received from the sudden immersion in cold water, he made a rush to the shore, and expired on the beach. The right hon. gentleman, who was in the fifty-ninth year of his age, formerly filled the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Commissioner of the Board of Control, and was several years member of Parliament for Totness.

Bradworthy.—The Devonshire papers state that a few days since, an old farmer, seventy years of age, residing at this place, was deluded by some gipsies into the belief, that his age and infirmities were the result of the influence of a witch; and was persuaded to advance them fifty-three pounds, which would dispel the web of enchantment which entwined his existence, and restore him to the health and vigour of youth. The offer, it seems, was eagerly accepted; the farmer retired to his bed, and dreamt that the much-desired metamorphosis was already accomplished; but on waking in the morning, he found that he was as old as ever, and fifty-three pounds poorer; the gipsies having disappeared with the money.

Derby.—The *Sheffield Patriot* gives the following strange account of a phenomenon that occurred at this place:—"On Thursday week, during a heavy thunderstorm, the rain poured down in torrents mixed with half-melted ice, which battered against the windows in large patches; and incredible as it may appear, hundreds of small fishes, and frogs in great abundance, descended with the torrents of rain. The fish were from half an inch to two inches long, and a few considerably larger, one weighing three ounces; some of the fish had very hard, pointed spikes on their backs, and are commonly called suttle-backs. Many were picked up alive. The frogs were from the size of a horse-bean to that of a garden-bean; numbers of them came down alive, but the bulk were killed by the fall on the hard pavement. It is also stated that many shrubberies were severely injured in this neighbourhood by the same storm."

Newcastle.—On Monday the workmen of this town who are out of employment met at the Forth to consider what was best to be done for themselves and families. The attendance was numerous. They agreed to present a petition to the mayor, requesting him to call a public meeting, to take into consideration the distress of the working classes. A deputation waited upon the mayor, who told them that he would lay their petition before the other magistrates.

Cheadle.—On Sunday two carters from this place went to Uttoxeter, and on their way back quarrelled as to which had the stronger horse. To decide the question, they agreed to draw them tail to tail. The consequence was that one of the horses, worth upwards of 30*l.*, was pulled over by the other, and being drawn to a considerable distance along the turnpike-road, was severely cut and mangled.

Wolverhampton.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* states it as a fact not generally known, that a person allowing a horse to stray on the turnpike-roads is subject, if convicted, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and that the magistrates have no power to mitigate the sentence. A man named Broomhall, living in Salop-street, in that town, was taken into custody for this offence on Monday: but upon his paying a fine of 20*s.* to the National School, and all expenses, the proceedings against him were withdrawn.

Devonport.—The preparations for the ensuing meeting of the British Association, which will be held in this town on the 29th inst., and continue its sittings until the 4th of August, are nearly complete. At the last meeting, which took place at Glasgow, the Rev. Professor Whewell was appointed president, and the Earls of Morley and Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Eliot, M.P., Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, and Sir Charles Lemon, Barts., some of whom are expected to take an active interest in the meeting, were chosen vice-presidents. The reception-room, where members will attend for the purpose of obtaining information and making inquiries, is provided at the Royal Hotel; and the Mechanics' and Literary Institutions, the Town-hall, and various other commodious places will be appropriated to the holding of general and sectional meetings. There will also be a room appropriated as a temporary museum for the reception of apparatus, natural and artificial products, &c., on the plan commenced at Newcastle in 1838. Various excursions, and amongst others to the rich geological and mining fields of Cornwall, are spoken of. The ready access to Plymouth by steam from London and Dublin, it is thought, will attract a great number of visitors from both places.

Lancaster.—A correspondent has forwarded to us the following census of the population in each of the townships of the Lancaster union for the years 1831 and 1841; a comparison between which may be interesting to many of our readers. The township of Ettel, about four miles from this city, contains two large manufactories, and that of Skerton is merely divided from Lancaster by the river, and its population is employed in the city, which will explain the reason why these two townships have so great a proportion over the others.

	1841.	1831.
Lancaster	14,075	12,613
Aldcliffe	111	96
Ashton-with Stodday	185	213
Bulk	113	102
Carnforth	305	299
Cockerham	817	577
Ettel	2,218	2,217
Heaton-with-Oxcliffe	152	170
Middleton	200	177
Overton	385	336
Over Wyersdale	679	872
Priest Hutton	241	263
Scotforth	643	557
Silverdale	252	240
Skerton	1,665	1,351
Thurnham	708	526
Warton-with-Lindreth	630	558
Yealand Conyers	322	294
Yealand Redmayne	212	227

The return for Lancaster includes the inmates of the asylum, 611; the castle, 558; and the workhouse, 134. The number of houses in Lancaster are 2,301 inhabited, 61 uninhabited, and 11 being built.

Tything.—On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Bowyer, of this place, was returning to his home from the Grand Stand, Pitchcroft, on entering the first field leading to the Moors, he was attacked by three men, one of whom knocked him down by a violent blow on the head, with a bludgeon. Mr. Bowyer rose, and speedily recovering himself, knocked down with his fist the man who had first struck him, as well as another who had come to his assistance; but the odds were too great. They set upon Mr. Bowyer altogether, beat him in a very severe manner, and robbed him of all the silver he had about him. Mr. Bowyer was left upon the ground in a state of insensibility, but was discovered by a person passing that way shortly after the affair, who conveyed him to the Infirmary, where he received such surgical aid as his condition demanded. He was afterwards conveyed home, suffering greatly from the treatment he had received; but it is hoped he will do well. No clue has yet been obtained to the detection of the ruffians.

Hereford.—A local paper states that the hay-harvest in this county has been greatly retarded by the heavy and continued rains. In some places the ripe grass has not been mown, and it is running to seed and becoming useless. The wheat and barley crops have not as yet sustained much damage, the rain having rather contributed to swell the ears, but a succession of warm dry weather is now much required. Saturday and Sunday there were very high winds, which did much mischief in the orchards, where the crop is more partial than was at first anticipated. The hops are going on favourably; at least there are as yet but few complaints. The neighbouring county of Worcestershire is said to be much in advance as regards the hay-crop, a great portion of which was secured in good condition, previously to the late rains; much, however, still remains flat on the field, awaiting sunny days. The produce of the other crops—corn, vegetables, and fruit—it is thought, will amount to a full average.

Nantwich.—The election for the county has not passed off without some serious rioting in this town, and one man has been killed by the mob. It appears that he was seated on a coach, when a stone, thrown by the rioters, knocked his hat off. He requested the coach to be stopped whilst he recovered it, when a stone from a second volley struck him on the temple and killed him on the spot. But for the precautions taken to preserve the peace, it is thought that some serious consequences would have ensued, as one of the conservative candidates is said to have received a number of anonymous letters, threatening his life if he ventured to enter the town; but no serious consequences resulted, beyond the loss of life above referred to.

Wigan.—An inquest was held in this town on Monday, respecting the death of a man, named Winstanley, who died from the effects of blows received on his head, in an electioneering affray on the 26th ult. The jury, after hearing the evidence, which occupied the whole day, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against a person called Kelley, who is not yet apprehended, and against two others, named Maguire and Royle, as aiders and abetters. Maguire and Royle were consequently committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

Mold.—Great excitement prevailed in this town during the election, which gave rise to some serious disturbances. Several houses were attacked, and considerable damage done. A detachment of the 68th regiment of foot marched into the town, and such were the apprehensions of a serious riot, that it was considered expedient to parade them through the town. The disturbance, however, had by this time so far subsided, that it was unnecessary for the military to act. The riot act was read, the mob separated, and the election passed off without further violence.

Rotherham.—An inquest has been held on the bodies of the persons who met with their death at the recent launch of a vessel at this place, as noticed in our Number of last week. The jury were occupied for four hours, in going from one house to another, for the purpose of viewing the bodies. The following evidence of one of the witnesses shows the precise manner in which the accident happened. Mr. Cadman, for whom the vessel was built, said that he was present when she was launched; and as she was leaving the stays, about half over on the balance, the parties on board rushed to the leeward side of the vessel, to see the effect of its dashing into the water. By that means, the weight of the men and boys caused her to overturn before she reached the water, which was about three feet from the stays. Witness was standing on a fly-boat in the cut, at the head of the vessel, and had a good view of it. He had examined the vessel, the ways, and packings, and thought it altogether perfectly safe, having seen vessels launched before from the same yard. The men were perfectly sober and steady, and conducted the business in the usual manner, and to his satisfaction. She did not pause till the rush took place; witness thought she was within eighteen inches of the end of the ways; and he considered it to have been entirely accidental. The result of the inquest is not yet known.

Railways.—The London and Brighton Railway was opened on Monday, the whole line, so far as it is at present completed, having been previously examined by the Inspector-General, Sir F. Smith, who reported favourably to the Board of Trade on the construction and durability of the work. The first train started from Brighton at seven o'clock in the morning, with about one hundred passengers, and arrived at the station at London-bridge at eleven, having performed the journey with safety and regularity. It is stated, that there is no doubt of the whole of the line being opened by the middle of August. A few days since, a delay of the trains, for some hours, took place in the Box tunnel, on the line of the Great Western Railway, in consequence of some of the carriages going off the rails. The passengers, however, though much alarmed, met with no serious injury. A considerable depression in the shares of this railway has taken place, owing, it is said, to a report at the Stock-Exchange, that the directors are about to call on the proprietors for an additional loan of 1,000,000*l.*, to complete the line. On Thursday morning, a portion of the tunnel at Fareham, on the Gosport Branch Railway, fell in to the extent of about fifty yards. This accident will postpone the opening of this branch for perhaps two months. The soil of the hill through which it passes is clay with sand, and the cause of the fracture was the slipping of a large body of earth, and its pressure, not on the top, but on one side of the arch. No one was injured. On the day of the accident, it was to have been inspected by Sir F. Smith, preparatory to its opening to the public. The following calculation of the last weekly returns of twenty-nine railways, 981 miles in length, has been published by the Railway Magazine. The number of passengers, on eighteen railways, is stated at 233,765, whence it is inferred, that the total for the week must be above 400,000. The receipts for passengers, on twenty-nine railways, was 54,677*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; and for goods, on twenty-two railways, 12,428*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; total 67,105*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, being an average of 68*l.* 10*s.* a mile, per week. The traffic would thus appear to be at the rate of more than three millions a year, and the number carried, to be fifteen millions of passengers.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Great confusion and disorder prevailed throughout this city during the whole of the election. The military and police being in strong force, prevented any dangerous outbreak, but serious riots occurred in various parts, more especially in Bolton-street, Capel-street, and Cork-hill. The windows of several houses were demolished, and many persons severely ill-treated, but no lives appear to have been sacrificed. Mr. Gorman, barrister-at-law, was severely assaulted by the mob in Capel-street; and several wounds were inflicted upon his head before he was rescued by the police. A large body of the mob proceeded to the house of an aged gentleman named Cradock, and having forced an entrance, proceeded to search the premises, in order to drag the owner to the hustings. They found him ill in bed, and on declaring his inability to comply with their demand, they fell upon him with bludgeons, and inflicted two fractures on his skull. He was conveyed to the Meath Hospital, where the wounds were pronounced to be of a dangerous character. One of the crowd was fired at and badly wounded, as it is stated, by one of his own party.

Waterford.—The peace of this city has likewise been disturbed by the elections, which unfortunately have not passed off without loss of life. Several persons have been seriously wounded by the knives of the mob. The Sheriff was trampled on, and nearly killed; and it became necessary to read the Riot Act. Eleven youths were severely wounded by a person named Morgan, who, it appears, three times fired on the mob from the windows of his house. One has since died, and two others are said to be in a dangerous state; the rest were more or less severely wounded. An attack was immediately after made on the house by the mob, but Mr. Morgan was rescued by the police, and conducted in safety to the Mayor's office; where, after a long examination, he was committed to take his trial for the offence; the Mayor stating that he would not take bail.

Belfast.—This town is represented to have been like one besieged during the continuance of the elections. Several severe conflicts took place, and some blood was shed on both sides. One person was obliged to fire a fowling-piece, with small shot, on the crowd, who were breaking his windows; and another house, in rear of the hall, was so violently attacked, that the owner was also obliged to fire with small shot on the mob. A strong body of military, horse and foot, were quartered in various parts of the town, by whose presence the rioters were somewhat kept in check; but notwithstanding their interference, several houses were attacked, and much damage done. No lives, however, appear to have been lost.

Clonmel.—Serious riots occurred in this town on Saturday and on Monday evening, arising out of the elections.

An altercation, it appears, took place between the people and the military, when the chief-constable received a blow from a stone on the forehead, which knocked him off his horse; and a trooper was at the same time dismounted by the mob. The officer in command then gave orders to the soldiers to load, and the police fired, when four men were shot, and the mob dispersed. None of the men were killed on the spot, but several were severely wounded. The chief-constable is stated to be in great danger. During another affray a gentleman named O'Brien received such severe injury from a blow of a stone on the head, that his life was considered, for some time, to be in danger. The carriages of several gentlemen were broken, and in the conflict one of the mob was stabbed in the chest.—On Tuesday a man named Scully was shot dead by the police at Bansha. The police, it appears, were escorting the Conservative voters, and when within three miles of Tipperary the mob pelted them with stones, and the police fired. Three persons were wounded, but not mortally. There was a rencontre also at New Birmingham, near Killenaule, where three of the country people were shot dead, and several others wounded.

Carlow.—This town also has been the scene of very great excitement, in consequence of the elections. The place is represented as having appeared like Belfast—a town besieged, being crowded with artillery, cavalry, infantry, and police, to keep down any attempt at rioting on the part of the mobs, which had congregated from the neighbouring country to no less a number, it is stated, than 150,000. Notwithstanding, however, the formidable display of military force, some serious rioting took place. Several persons were wounded, and a brickbat was hurled at an officer of the 10th Hussars, who cut his assailant to the ground.—On Monday morning, information was sent to the resident magistrate, to the effect that much danger was anticipated from the arrival of a mob from Kilkenny. Instructions were accordingly given to the sheriff, who despatched a troop of the 10th Hussars, and the artillery with cannon. When they had proceeded about half a mile out of the town on the Kilkenny road, they saw a crowd of persons, numbering at least 300, approach. Half of them were armed with pikes, and there seems to have been reason to suppose that the others were armed with pistols. The magistrate read the Riot Act, and ordered them to return to Kilkenny. At first they seemed disinclined to obey, but subsequently retreated, finding that the military were determined to do their duty. They then crossed a field, thinking to reach the town by another road, but were overtaken and forced to return. The Riot Act was again read, and they finally returned to Kilkenny without the occurrence of any serious consequences.

Ferns.—On Saturday four men were apprehended at this place, on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Butler Bryan, an account of which we gave in a previous Number. They were residents here, and had been tenants, but were ejected because they did not improve their holdings. One of them has turned approver, and the others, it is thought, will be convicted. It had been supposed that the murderer had come from Tipperary, because the threatening letters which Mr. Bryan had received were dated from "Cashel," although not bearing the post-mark of that town.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Tuesday morning, two medical students, who had quarrelled on the previous evening, met in a field to the south of Grange House, in the neighbourhood of this city, accompanied by their seconds, to settle the dispute with a brace of pistols. The preliminaries being arranged, the parties exchanged shots, the consequence of which was, that one of them (a young man named Burns) was severely wounded in the left leg. Medical assistance having been procured, the wound was dressed, and Burns conveyed to his lodging in Drummond-street. The other party immediately absconded. The seconds, however, have been apprehended.

Roxburghshire.—The elections for this county were attended with disturbances that at one time threatened serious consequences. It seems that information having reached the sheriff that preparations had been made to waylay a party of the Edin police, employed in keeping the peace, he called in a troop of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, to escort them out of the town. The police were conveyed in two omnibuses, escorted by the troops; but were assailed by a volley of large stones, hurled against them and the soldiers by the mob. The Riot Act was read by the Lord-lieutenant, who headed the troops in person, and a skirmish took place; but though several persons were wounded, no lives appear to have been lost.

Strowan.—The *Glasgow Courier* informs us, that on the 1st July, as Mr. Stirling of that place was on his way to fish in the pond at Drummond Castle, and when within the deer park, he flushed a brood of young woodcocks. Three of them flew over the park fence; the old one fluttered along the ground, and picked up one smaller than the rest in her claws. Mr. Stirling put her up three different times, in order that he might be certain of the fact. The fourth time the old bird dropped the young one close to the paling, among some ferns, where it could not be found. This is regarded as a curious fact in natural history, as it has been hitherto held that these birds do not breed in Scotland.

Inverness.—The accounts from this neighbourhood speak favourably of the prospects of sportsmen on hill and moor. Grouse are stated to be very strong and plentiful, and so rich a promise of game has not been known for many years.

SPORTING.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING, WEDNESDAY.—*The Croxteth Stakes of 15 Sovs. Each, with 30 added (7 Subs.).* Lord Eglinton's b. c. Dr. Caius, 4 yrs. (Lye), 1; Mr. Ridsdale's Bloomsbury, 5 yrs., 2; Duke of Cleveland's ch. c. Oxton, 3 yrs., 3; Mr. Gravdon ind. ch. c. by Zealot, out of Zillah, 3 yrs., 4; Sir R. W. Bulkeley's b f. by Colwick, sister to Ainderby, 3 yrs. 5. Betting—5 to 4 agst Bloomsbury taken, and 6 to 4 agst Dr. Caius. Bloomsbury took the lead after the first 50 yards, and made the running to the distance, where the Doctor went up, and defeated him cleverly by a neck.

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 Sovs. Each (6 Subs.).—Mr. Mostyn's b. c. Prince Caradoc (allowed 3 lbs.), walked over.

The Sefton Stakes of 30 Sovs. Each (8 Subs.).—Col. Crauford's Ermengardis (Templeman), 1; Sir R. W. Bulkeley's b. f. by Birdcatcher, d. by Caccia Piatti, 2; Lord Stanley's Nightshade, 3. Betting—5 to 4 on the winner, 7 to 4 agst the Birdcatcher filly, and 5 to 1 agst Nightshade. Emengardis made all the play, and after a good race up the distance won cleverly by a length.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 Sovs. each. Off.

The Mersey Stakes of 25 Sovs. each, and 50 added; T.Y.C. (16 Subs.).—Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Misdeal (J. Day), 1; Mr. J. Osborn's br. f. The Gipsy Queen, 2; Lord Stanley's b. c. by Bay Middleton out of Rochana, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Duke of Cleveland's bk. c. Pharold, Mr. Edmondstone's ch. f. The Nun, Sir C. Monk's b. c. by Langar, dam by Filho da Puta; Sir T. Stanley's ch. c. bro. to Susanetta, and Mr. Woodhouse's br. c. Havannah. Betting—5 to 2 agst Misdeal, 7 to 2 agst Lord Stanley's c., 7 to 2 agst the Gipsy Queen, and 4 to 1 agst Pharold. Misdeal had the best of the start, made all the running, and won in a canter by four lengths. After the race Mr. Osborn claimed the stakes, on the ground that Misdeal was before the post when the start took place: but the stewards, on investigation, decided that it was a fair start.

The Maiden Plate of 70l., the second to receive 10l.: Heats, once round and a distance.—

Mr. Clark's br. c. Gammon-Box, 3 yrs. (Francis)	0 3 1 1
Mr. Powlett's Hawkesbury, 4 yrs.	0 1 2 2
Sir T. Stanley's ch. c. by Battledore or Peter Lely—Augustina, 3 yrs.	1 4 4 dr
Mr. Hunter's Devergild, 4 yrs.	0 5 3 dr
Mr. R. J. Mostyn's Myrtle, 5 yrs.	2 2 dr
Mr. Houldsworth's Barelegs, 3 yrs.	3 dr
Mr. Meiklam's Georgiana, 3 yrs.	0 dr

The weather was favourable in the extreme, and the company quite as numerous as is usually seen on the first day.

THURSDAY.—*The Liverpool Cup.*—Mr. Allen's Orelia, 1; Mr. Maher's Johnny, 2. Twenty-two started: none others placed. Betting 11 to 1 agst the winner. Won by a length.

The Foal Stakes of 100 Sovs. each. Lord Westminster's Lampoon walked over.—*Chesterfield Stakes of 30 Sovs. each,* won by Mr. Osborne's Master Thomas.—*The Derby Handicap of 10 Sovs. each, 80 added.* Lord Eglintoun's Dr. Caius 1, several others ran.—*A Free Handicap of 10 Sovs. each, 25 added.* Eight ran; won by Mr. Loy's Ararat.—*The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas.* Duke of Cleveland's Sampson, 5, 1, 1: Mr. Kirby's Kingston Robin, 1, 3, 2; four others started.

Miscellaneous.

The New Jerusalem.—Under this title, a correspondent has sent us the following article:—"A new motive power, of the most simple character and easy construction, has been discovered by Captain Giles, of the Jerusalem Coffee-house, late captain of the *Mercury*. The drawings illustrative of the plan show an action which appears capable of being maintained in perpetuity as well as with great regularity. It is applicable to a variety of purposes which require precision of motion and equality of force, whilst its powers may be increased to a vast extent."—This beautiful specimen of newspaper philosophy has been going the round of the journals; and emanating, as it appears to do, from the same place which revealed the important truth that charcoal might be burnt without a chimney where suffocation was not objected to, seems to promise that we are on the eve of a scientific millennium, the first indications of which are heat without fuel, and power *in perpetuo* without a cause.—*Anon.*

Instinct of Animals.—One day lately a weasel and a windhover were on the look-out for fresh meat for dinner. It happened that the weasel caught a mouse when it was traversing the bottom of a hedge; this circumstance did not escape the notice of the hawk, and to all appearance it intended to seize both the weasel and its prey; but the weasel saw its winged enemy making towards it with all speed, and had just time to take shelter under a few rotten sticks, when the hawk perched upon the branch of a young tree a few feet above it, and there it watched the weasel with as great earnestness as ever any grimalkin did a mouse. The person who observed them approached very near the hawk before it noticed him, when it took wing, and the weasel, seeing that it was gone, walked off with the mouse between its teeth.—*P. M.*

Railways in the United States.—A list of all the railways in operation and in progress in the United States up to the year 1840, gives some interesting results. In the state of New York there were 27 railways, 22 of which were in operation. The New York and Erie, which is to extend, when completed, 454 miles, was progressing, but no part was opened. It was chartered in 1832, and was estimated to cost 1,234,567*l.*; average cost per mile, 2,720*l.* The New York and Albany is also among the number not at present in operation. Its length is 140¾ miles, and it was chartered in 1832. When completed, its total cost will be 579,220*l.*; average cost per mile, 4,115*l.* The New York and Haarlem, which is in operation, only extends 7¾ miles, yet in its construction it is said to have been the most expensive in the Union. It was chartered in 1831, and opened in 1839. Its total cost was 240,741*l.*; average cost per mile, 31,802*l.* In the state of New England there were 21 railways, of which 19 were in operation. The Norwich and Worcester appears to be the chief: it is 59 miles long, and in full operation. It was chartered in 1832, and opened in 1840. Total cost, 303,496*l.*; average cost per mile, 5,144*l.* In the state of New Jersey there were 7 railways, and all in operation. The Camden and Amboy extended 61 miles, with a branch of 31 miles, and employed 17 locomotives. Total cost, 555,555*l.*; average cost per mile, 6,039*l.* In the state of Pennsylvania there were 36 railways, of which 29 were in operation. The Philadelphia and Reading, 102 miles in length, 54¼ of which is in operation, and the Philadelphia and Columbia, 82 miles in length and in full operation, appear to be the two chief. The total cost of the former is estimated at 944,520*l.*; average cost per mile, 9,260*l.*, and the total cost of the latter, 823,000*l.*; average cost per mile, 10,037*l.* In the state of Delaware the only railway was the Newcastle and Frenchtown, 16 miles in length, and completed. The total cost of it was 82,336*l.*; average cost per mile 5,146*l.* In the state of Maryland there were 8 railways, of which 6 were in full operation. The Baltimore and Ohio was 435 miles in length, but 350 miles yet remained to be opened. It was chartered in 1827, and was first opened in 1834. Its total cost was estimated at 2,685,255*l.*; average cost per mile, 6,173*l.* The Eastern Shore Railway was laid out as 118 miles in length, but was only progressing. It would, it was estimated, cost 311,520*l.*; average cost per mile, 2,640*l.* In the state of Virginia there were 10 railways, of which all were in operation, and two only remained to be entirely completed. One of these was the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac, the largest in the state, it extending 75½ miles. Four miles remained to be completed. It was chartered in 1834, and opened in 1837. Its estimated cost was 302,000*l.*; average cost per mile, 4,000*l.* In the state of North Carolina there were 3 railways. The Wilmington and Raleigh was 161 miles in length, and in full operation. The total cost was estimated at 370,300*l.*; average cost per mile, 2,300*l.* In the state of South Carolina there were two railways, one (the Charleston and Hamburgh) extending 136 miles. It was in full operation. Total cost, 494,000*l.*; average cost per mile, 3,633*l.* In the state of Georgia there were 4 railways, 3 of which were in full operation. In the state of Florida there were 4 railways, of which 3 were in full operation; the works of the one called the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, which was to extend 156½ miles, had been suspended. In the state of Alabama there were 7 railways, of which the Selma and Tennesse was the greatest work; it extended 170 miles, but no portion of it was at present opened. It was estimated to cost 340,000*l.*; average per mile, 2,000*l.* In the state of Louisiana there were 10 railways, the principal of which were in operation, but the New Orleans and Nashville was not yet completed. In the state of Mississippi there were 5 railways; the Mississippi was 140 miles in length, but not yet completed. It was estimated to cost 700,000*l.*; average per mile, 5,000*l.* In the state of Tennesse there were 3; in the state of Kentucky, 2; in the state of Ohio, 6; and in the state of Indiana, 2 railways; the principal of which were partly opened, and all appeared to have been but recently chartered. In the state of Michigan there were 10 railways; the central, extending 196 miles, the southern, extending 189 miles, and the northern, 201½ miles, were three state works commenced in 1837, extending from east to west through the peninsula, and were estimated to cost upwards of 1,332,000*l.* Only 38 miles were at present completed, and they were upon the central line. In the state of Illinois there were 11 railways; 9 of which were state works, and would, it was estimated, cost 3,285,000*l.*; of these the central was the greatest, extending, as it did, 450 miles. The general results of this table show that railways have been introduced in 24 states of the Union; that the number of different lines of railways, either completed or in progress, is 179; that of these only 16 were undertaken by state Governments, and that the remainder were undertaken by about 160 different corporations, with or without the assistance of the state Governments; that railways were first chartered in America in 1826; that the first railway was opened in 1827, and was the Quincy, in Massachusetts, only 4 miles in length; that the total length of railways in operation, either completed or only part completed, is 3,430 miles, while the total length of all the railways in operation or in progress is 9,378 miles.

Nature of Gelatine.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, the first part of a report was read by the Committee appointed, not less than ten years ago, to inquire into the nature of gelatine, the best means of obtaining it from animal substances, and the expediency of substituting it as an alimentary matter in the place of meat. The portion read was chiefly confined to a review of the processes employed prior to the appointment of the commission. It appears that as long ago as 1680, the celebrated French physician, Papin, had occupied himself with experiments for obtaining gelatine from bones, and had employed steam for that purpose. About a century later, just at the commencement of the Revolution, several French chemists, and among them M. Darcet, continued experiments of this nature, and much enthusiasm was excited by the idea that they would lead to a more economical kind of food for the support of the lower classes. Every bit of bone, horn, &c., was then looked on as so much solidified gelatine, and a great many false expectations were raised. M. Darcet at that time reported that gelatine could be obtained from bones in greater quantities than from meat; but that it was totally insipid, and required much seasoning before it could be made sufficiently palatable for culinary purposes. His son continued the experiments after his death for thirty years, and arrived at the conviction that, if the bones are properly managed, four oxen may be made to yield as much nutriment as five do on the common plan. M. Darcet's machines for extracting gelatine (cylinders into which steam is turned after they are partially filled with bones) were put up in several hospitals, and continued to act for many years. They still are at work at the Hospital of St. Louis; but some objections were raised to the gelatine they produced at the Hospital of La Charité, and elsewhere, as not being nutritious; and a method was adopted in which acids were employed. Dr. Donné then made some experiments on the nutritiousness of gelatine, and tried to feed dogs on it exclusively; but he found that these animals allowed themselves to die of hunger rather than touch it. It has also been found in glue manufactories that rats never touch pure gelatine, and dogs fed on bread soaked in gelatine become greatly reduced, but that three or four

spoonfuls of soup made from meat, given daily, proves enough to recover them. This was the state of the question ten years ago, when the commission was appointed; and the experiments were then continued by M. Magendie, at the College de France, with gelatine extracted by steam, on dogs. The further reading of the report containing the results of these experiments was then adjourned to a future meeting.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*City Improvements. Judgment University of Oxford v. the Lord Mayor and Burgess of the City of London.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the Vice-Chancellor. A motion was made before his Honour, as reported in our last Number, on behalf of the University of Oxford, for a special injunction to restrain the Corporation of the City of London from taking down certain houses situate in Lad-lane, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, for improving the approaches to London-bridge. The houses were underleased to Mr. Norris at a considerable rental. Four years of the term were unexpired, and the Corporation of London, who had very extensive compulsory powers under the Act for the improvement of that part of the city, had determined upon widening Lad-lane and throwing into the street several feet of the site on which the two houses in question stood. They intended to take a slice off, beginning with a foot and a half, and ending with seventeen feet in thickness. The University of Oxford, who are the owners of these houses, insisted that the Corporation of London had only power under the Act to take so much of the property as should be required for the purposes of the improvement, and not to retain the remainder. The Vice-Chancellor expressed his opinion that the City of London was not exceeding its authority. The Act of Parliament was intended to confer a power of improving that part of London, which would also include the building of suitable houses along the new street. His Honour thought it a mere speculative motion, and refused it with costs. The Lord Chancellor, after going through the different sections of the Act which related to the case, said that power was given to the Corporation of London to widen the street by taking down houses and buildings; that if it had been the intention to permit parts of houses to be taken down, the Act would have stated "so much" of any houses and buildings. It had been said, that other sections alluded to the removing of portions of buildings; but the only part of the Act which did so was the 11th section, that provided for the taking of a portion of any property where both parties agreed to such an arrangement; clearly there was no part of the Act which expressly provided for a case like the present, that of a party being owner of the property wishing to prevent the Corporation from taking the whole they might require for improvements. If, therefore, the Act gave the Corporation power to act as they intended to do, the only question was, whether there was any intention on the part of the Corporation to make an improper use of those powers. His Lordship was of opinion that if any such case had been made out, it was in the power of the Court to prevent such powers being unfairly exercised. It would be necessary to make out a very strong case to call for the interference of the Court. The duty of the Corporation under this Act was to improve the town by making a new street, and not only to make a passage through some dilapidated buildings. It was impossible to say here that the Corporation had not acted with discretion; the application must, therefore, be refused with costs, and his Honour the Vice-Chancellor's decision confirmed.

The Evesham Union v. Smith.—This was an appeal from the Master of the Rolls. The bill had been filed to compel the defendant to complete his contract for the purchase of four cottages, which were sold by the guardians of the poor. The Master of the Rolls decreed in favour of the guardians, and ordered the defendant to pay interest on the purchase-money, and all the costs of the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor commenced by observing, that he had been of opinion when the case was heard, that the appeal was brought purely for costs, and he had, therefore, looked into the cases bearing on that question, and particularly into that of Angel v. Davis, 4th Mylne and Craig, which had been referred to by counsel as one of those in which he had relaxed the rule of hearing no appeals brought merely for costs. Now, on looking into that case his Lordship found that he had not relaxed the rule, and that he had expressly stated at the time that there was no necessity for any relaxation of the rule, because the circumstances of the case were very peculiar, and the costs were specifically prayed as part of the relief sought by the bill. In the case of Taylor v. Southgate, which was also referred to, the circumstances of the case were peculiar, and a question was raised in the appeal which fully justified it being presented to the notice of the court. In the present case, the appeal was from that part of the decree which ordered the defendant to pay the costs, and no argument had been addressed to the court which had not a reference to that question. There were no peculiar circumstances which could make an exception to the rule, and his Lordship, therefore, felt himself bound to dismiss the appeal with costs.

Browne v. Thorpe.—The plaintiff by his bill sought a transfer to him of 50 shares in the Northern and Central Bank of Manchester, or a repayment of the sum he paid for them to a Mr. Strutton. The shares were purchased in April 1836, for a sum of 806*l.*, but they were not immediately transferred into the name of the plaintiff, because the stipulations in the deed of copartnership rendered it necessary that the consent of the managers of the bank should be obtained to the transfer. Before the managers met for that purpose Mr. Strutton became bankrupt, and the bank claimed to retain the shares, on the ground that they had a lien on them for a debt due to them by Strutton.—Mr. Richards and Mr. Mylne, for the plaintiff, contended that the bank advanced to Strutton the money with which he purchased the shares, and that they co-operated with him in making a sale to Brown, and that by such conduct they deprived themselves of the power to retain the shares for any debt due by Strutton.—Mr. Wigram and Mr. Bacon, for the bank, maintained that the managers did not advance the money to Strutton, and that there was nothing in their transactions with the parties which could deprive them of their lien. They argued, also, that Brown had notice of the stipulation in the deed which precluded the managers of the bank from allowing the transfer without the formal consent of the directors; for he had asked the question at the bank in Manchester, and been told that in case of bankruptcy he would lose his money.—Mr. Geldart, for the assignees of Strutton, submitted that they had been always willing to make the transfer to Brown.—Mr. Richards having replied, the Lord Chancellor said he must look into the depositions before he gave judgment.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Studely v. Wells.*—Mr. K. Bruce moved that the defendants, Wells, Mackeal, and Harrison, might pay into court a very large sum of stock amounting to several thousand pounds trust moneys, in respect to which they had been guilty of a great breach of trust. The property in question was the estate of a Mr. Wells, who, by his will, appointed three trustees to hold it until certain children [illegible] trustees were requested to secure, and to transfer the funds to the three trustees already named, who very shortly afterwards sold out the stocks, and lent them to Wells and Mackeal, two of [illegible], who were in partnership together. Mr. Harrison [illegible] was no further concerned in the business than in [illegible] the transaction. Wells and Mackeal have since [illegible], upon which event the breach of trust was brought to light. His Honour considered it a very clear case. Although Mr. Harrison had not taken any of the money to himself, he had assisted his co-trustees in receiving it, and must be held responsible for the consequent loss. The order was made that he should transfer the trust funds into court.

Beard v. Claudet.—Mr. Barry, the patentee in trust for Messrs. Daguerre and Niepe, the French inventors of the Daguerreotype apparatus, in consideration of 200*l.* granted a letter of licence to the defendant, Antonio Claudet, for the use of three of the machines, and the letter of licence contained a clause to this effect,—that if at any time any contract should be entered into by or on behalf of the inventors, Daguerre and Niepe, for the sale of the invention to government or to any person, it should be compulsory on them to repurchase the interest of Claudet on paying him the 200*l.* The plaintiff had lately purchased the whole patent for 1000*l.*, and the question which was now raised upon a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the use of the invention was, whether, under the clause, it was compulsory on Claudet to give up the letter of licence on being paid the 200*l.* It appeared from affidavits that the letter of licence, prepared in draft, provided only that the patentees should have the option of repurchase, and that it had been afterwards altered into the present form. The plaintiff contended that the clause, which was, in form, an agreement of both parties, implied as much an obligation on Claudet to sell as on the patentees to purchase, while Claudet contended the clause was inserted solely for his own protection, and that he was at liberty, if he pleased, to retain the licence, notwithstanding any sale of the patent. Mr. K. Bruce, and Mr. Torriano, appeared for the motion. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Drewry opposed it. His Honour said he was at present precluded from looking beyond the terms of the agreement itself, and he was of opinion that the term "compulsory" bound both parties, and if the defendant had had any such notion floating in his mind as that he could not be compelled to sell, the agreement did not express it. It was a proper case for an injunction.

ROLLS' COURT.—*Willett v. Jones & Others.*—This was a cause of considerable interest to executors. It was a motion calling upon the defendant, David Jones, the executor of Isabella Alderson, to pay into court 181*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, balance admitted by his answer of the personal estate of the testatrix, and also the further sum of 150*l.* stated to be paid by him to John Wilson on account of costs. Isabella Alderson, of Kendal, spinster, by her will of the 24th April, 1839, bequeathed the residue of her property unto George Alderson, Mary Alderson, Harriet Alderson, and Henrietta Ann Alderson, the son and daughters of George Alderson, of Bury St. Edmund's, share and share alike, and appointed the defendant Jones her executor. Upon her death the defendant proved her will. Mary Alderson married George Willett, and Harriet Alderson married Jasper Willett, and by them the bill was filed against Jones, the executor, and George Alderson, the son; and the remaining daughter, Mrs. Hustler, with her husband, James Devereux Hustler, were also made defendants. The bill charged that Jones pretended that the four parties were not the persons designated in the testatrix's will as the son and daughters of George Alderson, of Bury St. Edmund's; that an alleged claim of a Mr. Moreland was only a pretence of Jones to avoid payment; that there was no reason to doubt the identities of the son and daughters of Alderson, &c.; and prayed for a declaration that the four parties were the persons intended by the testatrix, and also for an account. The defendant Jones admitted the balance of 181*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; and the contested point was the payment into court of the 150*l.* Mr. Kindersley said the bill was filed by residuary legatees, alleging that the debts and legacies were all paid. The executor, who was a Dissenting minister with limited means, was ready to pay the 181*l.*, but stated that he had put the 150*l.* into the hands of his solicitor. Lord Langdale.—Was the executor to retain so much money for costs, it not being said that any costs had been paid, but that the 150*l.* had been placed in the hands of his solicitor? Was that allowable? Mr. Kindersley.—It had been allowed to executors, in cases before the Vice-Chancellor, between them and residuary legatees, to retain money for costs; and it would be extremely difficult in that part of the country where the defendant lived to get a solicitor to act without something in hand to carry on the war with. The solicitor might very properly expect to have money in hand; and it was more proper for the defendant to place the 150*l.* with his solicitor than to retain it himself: he obtained no profit or credit by so doing. The Court would not, until decree on further directions, take the whole of the residue out of the hands of the executor in a case between him and residuary legatees; nor would the Court now take out of the defendant's hands every farthing of the assets, the first object of which assets was to protect him in the performance of his duty as executor. The money was not too much to be retained for two suits. The George Alderson, of Bury St. Edmund's, designated in the will could not be found. It was not thought fit by the plaintiffs, the Willetts, to join with the other residuary legatees: they did not all row in the same boat, they were pulling different ways. An expense of 20*l.* had been actually incurred in sending up a special messenger with the answer, for until the railroad was in operation one guard came up all the way. Large expenses out of pocket had been incurred in the defence, which Jones would have to make good to his solicitor, who might refuse to return the money, in which case Jones would be sent to prison, merely because residuary legatees chose to file a bill against him, and to insist that he should not have means of defending the suit. —Mr. Wilbraham: The situation of executors was so responsible, that the rule was that they were not to be called upon to pay over the residue without a suit, for otherwise they would never be safe from the demands of creditors, but would be liable to their actions, from which payment to the residuary legatee would be no discharge. The defendant's answer might have been a refusal to pay the residue without a decree of the Court, but his solicitor had merely required documentary evidence of the identity of the legatees as the son and daughters of the George Alderson of Bury St. Edmund's. Executors were not bound to act upon presumption, and here a declaration was required, but no evidence had been produced. The executor was entitled to evidence that George Alderson, the father, had resided in Bury, and was also entitled to an indemnity, or otherwise he might refuse to act except under the direction of the Court. If executors were bound to pay over every farthing in their hands when made parties to a suit, few would undertake the office. If an executor were poor, what solicitor would undertake his defence, and make large payments without an advance? Jones was pressed with the adverse claims of residuary legatees, and ought not to be left without a penny to defend himself. He had incurred the risk of costs from his desire to save expense by administering without the direction of the Court. The only item objected to was 20*l.* for a journey to London, where he came to find out the parties really entitled.—Mr. Pemberton replied. The defendant proved the will on the 9th September, 1839, at which time the whole of the property (excepting furniture and money in the house) amounting to 150*l.* bore interest. The defendant took this money away from personal security bearing interest, and it might have occurred to him that it was not right to keep it in his own hands on personal security not bearing interest; but he kept every farthing (excepting 100*l.* which he paid in discharge of debts and legacies) for two years, during which time it would have produced 20*l.* each year. He took it out of security bearing interest; keeping it without interest on his own personal security, being a person against whom the order, to use his learned friend's expression would, if made, come like a bark. [illegible] the money being [illegible] period [illegible] the Court [illegible] after [illegible] and going [illegible] account, and after the suit was filed he represented that he had placed 150*l.* in the hands of his solicitor, to whom not one shilling was due, obviously to avoid [illegible] Court. If the money was in the hands of the solicitor, it was so as his agent, probably to be returned the day after the motion was disposed of. His lordship would not permit a party to elude the Court by suffering the money to be shuffled from the executor to the solicitor. Within three weeks after the will was proved, he got the whole of the money into his own possession, giving no security, and taking it from where it bore interest. The money ought to be paid into Court for the benefit of those poor persons who, from their indigence, had the strongest reason to have it made productive.—Lord Langdale. It had been claimed for the executor as a species of right that he was entitled to hold the money, and it was urged that it was not the course of the Court to take it out of his hands, where it ought to be left to answer the demands that might be made upon the executor. That argument would be applicable to all calls upon executors for payment of money into Court, and was now used against residuary legatees in a case where no debts or legacies remained to be satisfied. He was not aware of there being any such rule. Where executors must ultimately be entitled to costs, there being no question about the matter, it was reasonable they should retain some assets towards them; but the question here was, whether the defendant was, under the circumstances, at all entitled to any costs; and that could only be settled on the hearing of the cause. The plaintiffs claimed under the will; the defendant said they had not made out their title; the plaintiffs said it was so clearly made out that it ought to have been recognised, and that the costs of the suit for obtaining its recognition ought to be paid by the defendants. He was not now in a condition to determine that question, but the defendant ought not to keep in his hands that money to which he could only be entitled if he got his costs. There must be an order for him to pay it in. If an expense of 20*l.* had been incurred in bringing up the answer, and had been occasioned by the fault or want of courtesy of the plaintiffs, it was improper, but he could not judge of that now. The money, when paid into Court, would be answerable to the defendant for his costs, if, under the circumstances, he should be entitled to any.

SECONDARIES' COURT.—*The Metropolitan Wood Pavement Company.—Vertue and another v. Geary.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, timber merchants, against the defendant, the patentee of the Wood Paving Company, to recover for goods sold and delivered, and also to claim damages for the non-fulfilment of a contract entered into between the parties. From the evidence it appeared that in the month of August last the plaintiffs received an order for 6000 blocks of Norway fir, which were to be cut in a peculiar shape, for which they were to receive 2¾*d.* per block. Prior to the order being completed, an order was given to make the number 7000, and a direction given by Mr. Geary that they should be sent to Pickford's, to be transmitted by him to Birmingham. The wood was cut in Mr. Darge's yard, at Rotherhithe. After the delivery of the above, another order was given for 30,000 blocks, at 2¾*d.* per block, only 1900 of which had been taken away to Sir Francis Head's. The defendant not wishing to receive the remainder, and the blocks being of no use but for the purpose for which they were cut, the plaintiffs were compelled to bring the present action, as they had to pay Darge not only for the cutting of them, but rent for the space they had taken up in his yard, which amounted to 14*l.* Mr. Darge having stated that the timber was not worth more than 30*l.* in the way it was now cut, for firewood, the Secondary summed up, and said there could not be a doubt that the plaintiffs had sustained considerable injury by the non-fulfilment of the contract, and it was for the jury to assess the amount of damages with respect to the delivery of the 7000 blocks that had been delivered. The jury then returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the 7000 blocks delivered, together with the 1900 sent to Sir F. Head, of 95*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and for the non-fulfilment of the contract, Damages, 300*l.*

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 16.—There has not been much English Wheat fresh up since Monday, but on the sales to-day 1*s.* to 2*s.* advance has been realized. Foreign sells more freely at rather improving prices, and bonded is held 1*s.* to 2*s.* higher, and some sales have been effected accordingly, but the speculators pay the advance reluctantly.—Barley, Peas and Beans sell quite as well, and Oats are improving in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	56 to 67	Red	56 to 65
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	60 to 66	White	68 to 70
Barley. . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 34	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	24 to 25	Potato	28 to 35
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 22		
Rye	36 to 42	Harrow	34 to 40
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Longpod — to —
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Grey 40 to 42
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	40 to 44	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 4	62 4	29 7	22 4	35 4	38 2	38 2
— 11	62 2	30 2	22 2	37 9	37 4	39 8
— 18	62 5	30 10	21 10	36 10	36 7	38 3
— 25	63 5	31 6	21 11	35 9	38 0	37 11
July 2	63 11	31 11	22 1	35 6	39 3	40 11
— 9	64 3	31 9	22 2	33 5	36 3	42 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 1	30 11	22 1	34 11	38 3	39 6
Duties	23 1	6 0	13 9	16 3	12 6	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Lingham, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-hill, wine-merchant—W. Butterworth, Sunderland Wharf and Rye-terrace, Peckham, coal-merchant—J. Butterworth, London-leather-warehouses, Bermondsey, and Walworth-place, Lambeth, leather factor—L. Robinson, grazier, Guisburn, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Penny, builder, Southampton.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Miller, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, wine-merchant, Great Scotland-yard, distiller, and Battersea, sugar manufacturer—C. Colls, C. Thompson, and R. P. Harris, jun., Lombard-street, bill-brokers—J. S. Daintry and J. Ryle, Manchester, bankers—R. Root, Wardington, Oxfordshire, draper—H. H. Downman, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, tin-plate manufacturer—W. L. Prattman, and M. Forster, timber-merchants, Copley, Durham—J. Stammer, brush-dealer, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex—T. Milnership, coal-master, Mosely New Colliery, Staffordshire—W. B. Winter, builder, Bristol—M. Merentie, merchant, King William-street, City—H. W. Prentis, grocer, Rayleigh, Essex—J. Williams, innkeeper, Ledbury—T. Jordan, broker, Wolverhampton—J. Atkinson, bobbin-manufacturer, Greenbank, Westmorland—G. Wilson and R. Briddon, machine-makers, Salford.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Arthur and A. Kinnear, Glasgow, and Dunlop, Dumbartonshire, merchants—A. Currie, Cumnock, Ayrshire, innkeeper—J. M'Kelar and Co., Glasgow, printers—J. George, Alva, Banffshire, farmer—J. Monteith, jun., Glasgow, painter—A. Lambert, Fraserburgh, draper—W. D. Hill, Glasgow, manufacturer—A. Watt, Edinburgh, upholsterer.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th inst., the lady of Dr. Willan, Penzance, of a son—On the 13th inst., in Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Metcalfe, of a son—On the 12th inst., in Harley-street, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a son—On the 12th inst., at 77, St. Helen's-place, Mrs. Halkett, of a son, still-born—On the 13th inst., at Camberwell-grove, the lady of the Rev. T. B. Murray, of a son—At Peckham-lodge, Surrey, on the 13th inst., the wife of R. Nash, Esq., of a son—The wife of Mr. E. J. Smith, of 33, Paddington-grove, Kennington, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Bridge-house-place, Southwark, Mrs. J. C. W. Lewis, of a son—On the 13th inst., Mrs. L. Engelbach, of Old Dorset-place, Clapham-road, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Eltham, Kent, the lady of T. B. Brown, surgeon, Coventry, of a son—On the [illegible] inst., the wife of J. B. Brown, surgeon, Coventry, M.D., of a son—On the [illegible] inst., the wife of [illegible], Knaught-terrace, Hyde-park, of a son—At Greenwich, on the [illegible] inst., Mrs. [illegible], of a son.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, by special license, at her father's house, in the presence of Prince George and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and a [illegible] party of the royal [illegible], Viscount Villiers, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, to Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.—On Monday, by special license, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Charles Fitzroy, second daughter of E. Stanley, Esq., and Lady Mary Stanley.—On the 10th inst., at Winchmore-hill, J. French, Esq., of Winchmore-hill, to Jane Stable, of Edmonton—On the 13th inst., at St. Pancras, C. H. Luxmoore, Esq., of Gordon-square, to Maria Charlotte Augusta, eldest daughter of Sir John J. Hansler, of Tavistock-square—On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. Phillimore, Vicar of Wilton, Bucks, to Harriette Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. W. Prescott, Esq., of Hendon, Middlesex.

DIED.—At Bromfield, Salop, on the 10th inst., the Rev. T. Wilkins, M.A., aged 83, Rector of Church Leton, Worcestershire, Vicar of [illegible], and Chaplain to the Right Honble. Lord Mayo—[illegible] Bromfield, on the [illegible] inst., after a short illness, Mr. [illegible], aged 17, [illegible] Mr. [illegible], of Lord-street, Liverpool—On the [illegible] inst., at Hampstead, Mr. [illegible], aged [illegible] years

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 30. SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

GRAND FESTA DI FIORI, and Miscellaneous FLOWER-SHOW, NEXT TUESDAY.—The ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their Second Summer Show for 1841, on TUESDAY, 27th of JULY, when 90 Prizes of Silver Cups, Medals, and Plate will be awarded to the successful exhibitors of the following productions:—Picotees, Roses, Carnations, Heartease, Cut Flowers, Pelargoniums, Collections of Miscellaneous Plants, Ericas, Cockscombs, Balsams, Calceolarias, Fruit grown in England, Vegetables grown in England, Pines grown in England, Grapes grown in England, Collections of 24 Succulents, single specimen Plants of any genus, Collections of Plants of six distinct genera, and Orchideous Plants in Flower. Extra Prizes, to the amount of 30 guineas, are also offered by members of the Society for—12 blooms of white-ground Picotees, two silver cups and four other prizes; light-edged do., single bloom, one prize; heavy-edged do., single bloom, one prize; bizarre Carnation, do., one prize; flaked do., do., one prize; named collections of 24 cut Indigenous Plants, in flower, the Linnæan Medal; and subscription Prizes for seedling Picotees.—The Flowers will be arranged in their respective classes, under the immense Marquees supplied by Messrs. W. Staff and Son.—The whole of the peculiar and unequalled entertainments of the establishment will be added to the Horticultural display, including, a Grand Promedade Musicale et Champetre—Unrivalled Menagerie, with all the recent additions—Danson's stupendous Modelled Panorama of Rome—The Roman Cavalcade—Illumination of St. Peter's—Girandola of St. Angelo, &c.

Flowers, &c., must be in the Gardens by 9 o'clock.—Gates open at 1.—Concert commences at 6.—Girandola at Dusk.

*** Admission, One Shilling.

WILMOT'S New and Superior BLACK HAMBRO' GRAPE, for which the Horticultural Society awarded Prizes at their last two Shows, may be seen in Covent Garden, and Plants may be had at his forcing establishment, Brentford End, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

SUMMERLANDS AND CITY NURSERIES, HEAVITREE ROAD, EXETER.

CHARLES SCLATER & SON'S NEW HYBRID ANEMONE.—This splendid Anemone is very large, and comprises every shade of colour, but superior to anything of the kind ever offered to the Public. They have been shown to many hundreds of admirers from the middle of March to the present time, and allowed to be by far the most beautiful description of Anemone ever seen.

The Roots may be had as above, and of Messrs. WARNER and Co., 28, Cornhill, London, at 8*s*. per dozen.

Exeter, June 22nd, 1841.

G. CHARLWOOD, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST, &c., 14, TAVISTOCK-ROW, COVENT-GARDEN,

BEGS to inform the Public, Amateurs of CACTI, and the Trade generally, that he has received from Monsieur LOUIS DESCHAMPS from Havre, recently imported from Mexico, 20 Cases of assorted CACTI, MAMMILLARIA, and other genera, containing Twenty-eight species in each, to be sold at 50*s*. per Case; also Two Cases containing an assortment of CEREUS SENILIS in sizes, MAMMILLARIA, ECHINOCACTI, and other species, to be immediately disposed of at very reasonable prices; he also begs to state that Monsieur Deschamps informs him, that he has some fine specimens of Senilis, from six to seven feet high, in good condition, which he will send over on application.—July 24th, 1841.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

GARDEN NETS, FISHING-NETS, SHEEP-NETS.—For Gardens: New Herring Fishing Net, one-inch mesh, 1½d. per square yard, dipped in Kyan's Preparation to prevent decay; New Wasp and Fly Netting, Woollen and Worsted Netting, Green-binding for Flowers, Canvass for Shading; Russia Mats, Metallic Labels, &c., &c. For Fishing: Several Drag, Seine, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, ready for use. Casting Nets, large size, Draw Nets, Bait Nets, &c., &c., on very moderate terms. Sheep-folding Net, 3 feet 6 inches high, 7d. per yard, made of strong tarred cord; same height, of lighter cord, 4½d. per yard. Net for fences against Dogs, Cats, Hares, Rabbits, &c., 2d. per yard, made of three-strand twine. Net for enclosing Fowls, Pheasants, and covering Yards. Nets made to order. Mended Herring Fishing Net for Gardens, ¾d. per yard, Rick Cloths and Marquees, dipped in Kyan's Preparation to prevent Mildew and Rot, 2s. per square yard, including the lines, pullies, &c.—Robt. Richardson, 21, Tonbridge Place, New-road. St. Pancras.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, FLORIST to HER MAJESTY.

J. T. WILLMER, NURSERYMAN, SUNBURY, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists generally, that his unrivalled Collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES are now in flower, and will continue so for three weeks, comprising all the newest and finest varieties in cultivation. Also that splendid S. B. Carnation, Hale's Prince Albert, which will be sent out for the first time in the autumn of 1841, and may be seen also at Messrs. WARNER and WARNER'S, Cornhill.

Coaches from the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, and White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, to Sunbury, five times a-day.

Admittance gratis.—Sunbury, July 22d, 1841.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong pricked Plants are now ready, good runners after the middle of August. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

WANTED, A PROPAGATOR, in one of the principal Provincial Nurseries. He will be required exclusively for Propagation, and must have had extensive practice. Liberal encouragement will be given.—Apply, by letter only, to A. B. U., 8, London-terrace, Hackney-road.

A SELECT LIST OF PLANTS

OFFERED BY

HUGH LOW AND CO., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON.

STOVE PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Alstrœmeria Ligtu	3	6
Angelonia grandiflora	5	0
Ardisia crenulata	2	6
serrulata (Bladhia japonica)	3	6
Aristolochia ciliaris	5	0
Æschynanthus grandiflorus	3	6
parasiticus	3	6
ramosissimus	5	0
Buonapartea juncea	7	6
Clerodendrum paniculatum	5	0
speciosissimum	3	6
Cerbera Manghas	5	0
Clivia nobilis (Imatophyllum Aitonii)	7	6
Columnea longiflora	21	0
Costus speciosus	10	6
Crinum erubescens	7	6
Cyrtanthus obliquus	5	0
Dionæa muscipula	7	6
Echeveria gibbiflora	5	0
pulverulenta	5	0
Euphorbia Bronnii	5	0
jacquiniflora (fulgens)	2	6
splendens	2	6
Ficus elastica	3	6
Franciscea Hopeana (uniflora)	2	6
Gardenia florida	1	6
radicans	1	6
Rothmannii	10	6
Thunbergii	5	0
Geissomeria longiflora	5	0
Gesnera barbata	5	0
bulbosa	2	6
Cooperii	3	6
Douglasii	3	6
mollis	7	6

	s.	d.
Gesnera oblongata	2	6
splendens	2	6
sp. nova, 9 in. to 1 ft. very fine	21	0
zebrina	21	0
Gloxinia candida	1	6
caulescens	1	6
grandiflora	2	6
maxima	2	6
Menziesii	2	6
rubra	10	6
speciosa	1	6
alba	1	6
Goldfussia glomerata	7	6
Ixora Bandhuca	5	0
coccinea	3	6
flammea	5	0
Inga pulcherrima	21	0
Jacquinia ruscifolia	5	0
Justicia speciosa	1	6
Lasiandra petiolata	7	6
Laurus Cinnamomum	15	0
Lobelia surinamensis	2	6
Luculia gratissima	10	6
Magnolia pumila	5	0
Musa Cavendishii	21	0
Myrtus pimenta	7	6
tomentosa	10	6
Nepenthes distillatoria	10	6
Pancratium Amboinense	3	6
Caribæum	2	6
Poinsettia pulcherrima	3	6
Psidium Cattleyanum	3	6
Rondeletia odorata (speciosa)	10	6
Ruellia azurea	2	6
Sabiniana	5	0
Russelia juncea	2	6
Spironema fragrans	3	6
Streptocarpus Rhexii	1	6

STOVE CREEPERS.

	s.	d.
Allamanda Cathartica	5	0
Banisteria tenuis	7	6
Batatas Bonariensis	3	6
Bignonia uncinata	5	0
venusta	5	0
Bougainvillea spectabilis	3	6
Ceropegia bulbosa	2	6
elegans	5	0
Combretum grandiflorum purpureum (Poivrea coccinea)	5	0
Convolvulus pentanthus		
Echites torosa	10	6
nova spe. fol. atropurp.	21	0
Hoya carnosa	2	6
Ipomœa ficifolia	5	0
gossypifolia	3	6
Horsfalliæ	7	6
hybrida, Lee's	21	0
insignis	3	6
Learii	2	6
Sellowii	3	6
triloba	7	6
Jasminum azoricum	2	6

	s.	d.
Jasminum laurinum	7	6
multiflorum	2	6
Sambac	2	6
Mandevilla suaveolens	5	0
Morrenia odorata	7	6
Passiflora alata	2	6
Kermesina	2	6
Loudoniana	2	6
onychina	2	6
phœnicea	2	6
princeps	3	6
quadrangularis	2	6
Petræa volubilis	7	6
Phillibertia grandiflora	2	6
Stephanotus floribundus	10	6
Thunbergia alata	1	6
alba (leucantha)	1	6
aurantiaca	2	6
Bakerii		
coccinea	3	6
fragrans	2	6
grandiflora	7	6
Hawtayniana	10	6
Thryallis brachystachya	7	6

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Abutilon striatum (Sida picta)	2	6
Acacia alata	2	6
biflora	21	0
ciliaris	5	0
cyanophylla	5	0
dealbata	2	6
Dillwynifolia	3	6
discolor	2	6
falcata	2	6
impressa	2	6
lanata	2	6
Kermesina	10	6
longifolia	2	6
longissima	2	6
mucronata	2	6
myrtifolia	3	6
pendula	2	6
pinnata	5	0
platyptera	21	0
pubescens	5	0
pulchella	1	6
magna	5	0
scabra	3	6
suaveolens	1	6
triangularis, new	21	0
verticillata	1	6
vestita	2	6
Acrophyllum venosum		

	s.	d.
Agnostis sinuata	105	0
Agapanthus umbellatus	1	6
fol. var.	3	6
Aitonia Capensis	5	0
Alonsoa grandiflora	1	0
Amphicome arguta	2	6
Anagallis grandiflora	1	6
lilacina	1	6
Phillipsii	1	6
Parksii	3	6
Andersonia sprengelioides	2	6
Andromeda buxifolia	3	6
Anigozanthus coccineus	3	6
humilis	21	0
Manglesii	7	6
Anthocercis albicans	3	6
floribundus	2	6
viscosus	5	0
Aotus ferrugineus	2	6
villosus	2	6
Araucaria (Altingia braziliensis	42	0
Cunninghamii	105	0
excelsa	63	0
Aralia crassifolia		
Aristea cyanea	2	6
Aster argophyllus	1	6
Astelia Banksii	10	6
Azalea indica alba, 1s. 6d to	42	0

	s.	d.
Azalea indica alba pl.	7	6
fol. variegata	21	0
Danielsiana	3	6
floribunda	7	6
Georgeana	21	0
lateritia	5	0
alba	10	6
(Gledstanei)		
macrantha	5	0
purpurea	21	0
rubra	21	0
superba	21	0
phœnicea	1	6
alba	10	6
purpurea cœrulea	10	6
Smithii coccinea	2	6
spectabilis	21	0
undulata	10	6
variegata	5	0
Robertsonii	21	0
Woodsii	10	6
reticulata	21	0
Banksia attenuata	21	0
coccinea	63	0
ericæfolia	2	6
grandis	10	6
Hugelii		
latifolia	2	6
littoralis	2	6
marcescens	2	6
Menziesii	21	0
occidentalis		
macrophylla	42	0
pulchella	42	0
speciosa	10	6
spinulosa	3	6
Solandra		
Bauera rubioides	2	6
Beaufortia decussata	2	6
Boronia alata	5	0
anemonæfolia	105	0
crenulata	7	6
denticulata	2	6
pinnata	7	6
ledifolia	105	0
serrulata	2	6
viminea	21	0
Bossiæa alata	10	6
ensata	2	6
heterophylla	3	6
linifolia		
prostrata	2	6
scolopendria	2	6
thymifolia	2	6
Bouvardia splendens	5	0
triphylla	1	0
Brugmansia lutea	2	6
sanguinea	5	0
suaveolens	2	6
Buddlea Madagascariensis	2	6
Burchellia capensis	2	6
speciosa	5	0
Burtonia conferta	5	0
violacea	5	0
Cactus Cereus grandiflorus	1	6
Pfeifferii	5	0
lanuginosus	5	0
Mallissonii	3	6
triangularis	2	6
Epiphyllum Ackermanni	1	6
Jenkinsonii	1	6
Makoyii, a splendid flower in the way of Ackermannia major, with the full purple tint of speciosissimum	10	6
speciosissimum	1	6
truncatum	1	6
Calendula chrysanthemoides graminifolia	5	0
Caloquesia aromatica	3	6
Callistachys longifolia		
Chorozema lancifolia	5	0
ovata	3	6
Calothamnus quadrifidus	5	0
villosus	5	0
Cæsalpinia aculeata	5	0
Camellia japonica		
alba, pl. fol. white	3	6
simplex	3	6
Althæflora	5	0
amabilis, Smith's	42	0
anemonæflora	3	6
alba	5	0
atrorubens	5	0
candidissima	7	6
Chandleri	5	0

	s.	d.
Camellia Japonica cœlestina	s.	d.
Cunningham's	21	0
Colvillii	5	0
corallina	3	0
Dillenii	10	6
delicatissima	5	0
Donkelaerii	5	0
Dorsettii	7	6
Duchesse d'Orleans	42	0
Eclipse	5	0
elegans, Chandler's	5	0
eximia	5	0
fimbriata	5	0
flavescens (Lady Hume's blush)	3	6
florida	5	0
Fordii	7	6
Francofurtensis	10	6
Gilesii	7	6
gloriosa	7	6
Grand Frederick, or Floyii	42	0
imbricata	5	0
alba	10	6
insignis	7	6
King	7	6
Lady Hill	42	0
Landrethii	21	0
Lawrenceana	21	0
Leeana superba (Bealii or Sieboldii)	10	6
Lefevreana	7	6
Makoyii, Low.		
minuta	7	6
myrtifolia	5	0
nobilissima	7	6
ochroleuca	10	6
Paxtonii	21	0
Pæoniflora	5	0
philadelphica	42	0
picturata	7	6
Pompone	3	6
Prattii	42	0
Princess Royal (Low)		
punctata	5	0
Queen of England, Fielder's	63	0
reticulata	7	6
Robertsonii	42	0
rubra pl.		
Louckiana	3	6
rubescens	42	0
Sasanqua Rosea (maliflora)	5	0
Sweetii	5	0
tricolor	7	6
triumphans	7	6
variegata (dble. striped)	3	6
Victoria Antwerpensis	10	6
Welbankii	5	0
Woodsii	5	0
Candollea cuneiformis	3	6
Chilodia scutellarioides	5	0
Chironia angustifolia	1	6
frutescens	1	6
jasminoides	1	6
trinervis	2	6
Chorozema cordatum	2	6
Dicksonii	5	0
Henchmannii	2	6
ilicifolium	2	6
macrophyllum	5	0
mucronatum	42	0
ovatum	7	6
spartioides	15	0
varium	3	6
nanum	7	6
ilicifolium	5	0
rotundifolium	7	6
Cineraria amelloides	1	0
Cissa	3	6
[illegible]	1	6
Henderson	1	6
King	1	6
New Blush	1	6
pulchella	1	0
Queen	1	6
Shaweana	3	6
Waterhouseana	2	6
Clianthus puniceus	2	6
carneus, (Streblorhiza speciosa)		

Low and Co.'s *Select List of Plants—continued.*

	s.	d.
Coleonema rubrum	2	6
tenuissimum	3	6
Conospermum taxifolium		
Correæa bicolor	21	0
cordata	21	0
Grevillii	5	0
Harrisii	10	6
pulchella	2	6
rosea	7	6
rufa	5	0
speciosa	2	6
ventricosa	7	6
Cosmelia rubra	7	6
Crotalaria purpurea	3	6
speciosa	3	6
Crowea saligna	2	6
Cyclopia genistoides	3	6
Cyclogyne canescens	10	6
Cytisus angustifolius		
argenteus	7	6
Canariensis	1	0
elegans	3	6
Dacrydium cupressinum	63	0
Daphne Dauphina	3	6
Indica	2	6
rubra	5	0
japonica . 31s. 6d. to	63	0
Daviesia cordata		
falcata	42	0
juncea	42	0
linifolia	7	6
horrida	63	0
Daviesia pungens	7	6
quadrilatera	63	0
ulicina	5	0
Dillwynia cinerascens	2	6
ericifolia	2	6
floribunda	3	6
glycinifolia	7	6
parvifolia	3	6
rudis	7	6
speciosa	3	6
Diosma ameena	2	6
capitata	1	6
ciliaris	1	6
fragrans	3	6
speciosa	1	6
tetragona	2	6
uniflora	2	6
Diplacus glutinosus	1	6
puniceus	1	6
Diplolæna Dampierii	7	6
Diplopeltis Hugelii	7	6
Dodonæa pinnata	2	6
Dracophyllum capitatum	7	6
secundum	7	6
Dryandra floribunda	21	0
mucronata	63	0
nervosa	63	0
nivea	21	0
pteridifolia	105	0
Enkianthus quinqueflorus	15	0
Euphorbia sp. nova Swan River	10	6
Epacris attenuata	2	6
cereiflora	7	6
coccinea		
grandiflora	1	6
heteronema	1	6
impressa	1	6
microphylla	3	6
nivalis	1	6
onosmæflora	5	0
paludosa	1	6
pulchella	1	6
pungens	1	6
rosea	3	6
variabilis	2	6
Erica abietina	1	3
acuminata	3	6
albens	2	6
ampullacea	3	6
vittata	7	6
andromedæflora	2	6
arbuscula	2	0
Archeriana	3	6
australis	1	6
Banksia purpurea	3	6
Beaumontiana	3	6
bicolor	2	6
Blandfordiana	2	6
Bonplandiana	2	6
barbata	5	0
Bowieana	1	6
campanulata	2	6
carinata	3	6
cerinthoides	1	6
major	2	6
Cliffordiana	2	0
colorans	1	6
costata	2	6
superba	2	6
cubica major	5	0
minor	1	6
cupressina	2	0
curviflora rubra	1	3
daphneflora	2	0
delecta	3	6
densa	3	[illegible]
depressa	3	[illegible]
echiniora purpurea	[illegible]	6
ecata	1	3
empetroides	1	6
Ewerana	1	6
exima	3	6
exsurgens	2	6
ferruginea	10	6
gracilis	1	0
grandiflora	3	6
grandinosa	2	6
Hartnellii	3	6
Hiemea	2	6
halicacaba	5	0
hyacinthiflora	3	6
hybrida	1	0
hyemalis	1	6
ignescens	1	0
inflata	3	6
infundibuliformis	3	6
Irsyana	3	6
intermedia	2	6
Jasminiflora	5	0
Jussiana	2	6
lactiflora	2	6
lanata	1	6
Lambertia rosea	3	6
linnæoides	2	0
Linnæa superba	1	6
longiflora	2	6

	s.	d.
Erica mammosa pallida	1	6
purpurea	1	6
margaritacea	1	0
mirabilis	2	6
mundula	2	6
Muscaria	2	6
nigrita	1	6
odora rosea	2	6
ovata	1	6
Patersonii	2	6
pellucida	2	0
persoluta	1	0
perspicua nana	1	6
picta	3	6
pinea	3	6
prægnans	3	6
coccinea	3	6
præstans	2	0
pulchella	5	0
pyramidalis	1	6
quadriflora	2	0
regerminans	1	0
rosea	2	6
rubens	1	0
rubra calyx	1	6
Sebana	2	6
lutea	2	6
sordida	1	0
splendens	3	6
spuria	1	6
Solandra	2	6
sulphurea	1	6
tenella	1	6
Thunbergii	2	6
translucens rosea	1	6
tricolor	2	6
trossula	1	6
tubiflora	1	0
Uhria pilosa	2	6
ventricosa carnea	1	6
superba	1	6
hirsuta	1	6
rosea	2	6
stellata	2	6
tenuifolia coccinea	3	6
venusta	2	6
vernix	2	6
coccinea	2	6
verticillata	1	6
major	1	6
viscaria	2	6
vestita alba	3	6
fulgida	1	6
purpurea	2	6
viridiflora	1	6
Westphalingia	2	6
Wilmoreana	2	0
Eriostemon cuspidatum	15	0
myoporoides		
Erinus lychnidea	1	6
Euchilus obcordatus	2	6
Erodium incarnatum	2	6
Eugenia australis	2	6
Eupatorium odoratissimum	2	6
rugosum	1	6
Eutaxia Baxterii	3	6
myrtifolia	1	0
pungens	3	6
Fabiana imbricata	2	0
Fuchsia affinis	7	6
corymbiflora	5	0
Chandlerii	2	6
cordata	15	0
Clintonia	5	0
Devoniana	2	6
longiflora splendens floribunda	7	6
pendula terminalis	3	6
racemiflora	10	6
sanguinea	3	6
Standishii	3	6
Tilleryana	10	6
Youellii	10	6
fulgens	1	0
Gardoquia betonicæfolia	3	6
Gilliesii	1	6
Hookeri	2	0
multiflora	1	6
Gastrolobium bilobum	5	0
cordatum	63	0
retusum	7	6
verticillatum	63	0
Genista fragrans	2	6
linifolia	1	6
monosperma	21	0
rhodopnæa	1	0
Gnidia aurea	1	6
pinifolia	1	6
tomentosa	1	6
Gompholobium grandiflorum	10	6
latifolium	15	0
mucronatum	31	6
polymorphum	5	0
splendens	7	6
tenellum	10	6
tenuifolium	7	6
versicolor	7	6
Grevillea argentea	21	0
Baueri	1	6
concinna	5	0
ferruginea	21	0
linearis	5	0
longifolia		
planifolia	5	0
rosmarinifolia	1	6
sericea	5	0
sulphurea	2	6
Hakea, 10 sorts from the Swan River at	3	6
Helichrysum humile	1	6
proliferum	2	6
rupestre	1	6
sesamoides	1	6
Hermannia flammea	1	6
Hibbertia Cunninghamii	3	6
Hibiscus Cameronii		
Wrayæ		
splendens		
Hovea apiculata	42	0
Celsi	3	6
ilicifolia	31	6
hirsuta	10	6
linearis	7	6
lanceolata	7	6
longifolia	7	6
Manglesii	10	6
pungens	15	0
purpurea	5	0

	s.	d.
Hypericum Ægyptiacum	2	6
Illicium floridanum	2	6
religiosum	21	0
Indigofera australis	2	6
Jacksonia grandiflora	7	6
Scoparia	5	0
Knightia excelsa	63	0
Labichea punctata	7	6
Lachnæa eriocephala	3	6
purpurea	7	6
Lalage hoveæfolia	63	0
Lantana Sellowii	1	0
Lambertia formosa	3	6
Lasiopetalum purpureum	3	6
ferrugineum	3	6
solanaceum	2	6
Laurus Tawa	31	6
salicifolia	31	6
Lechenaultia biloba	7	6
Drummondii	7	6
formosa	1	0
Leucopogon Richei	3	6
Lisianthus Russellianus, 2s. 6d. to	5	0
Ligustrum spicatum	5	0
Linum flavum	1	0
quadrifolium	1	6
Lobelia discolor	7	6
Logania Patersonii	5	0
revoluta	5	0
Lycium africanum	2	6
Lysinema pentapetalum	7	6
Magnolia fuscata	5	0
Malva Crecana	1	6
concinna	2	6
Munroana	3	6
Mathiola tristis	1	0
Manglesia glabrata	5	0
Lawrenceana	7	6
trifurcata	7	6
Melaleuca splendens	3	6
thymifolia	2	6
Mentzelia stipitata	2	6
Metrosideros floribunda	1	6
saligna	2	6
Mira eucalyptoides	21	0
Mirbelia Baxteri (Oxylobium scandens)	2	6
dilatata	10	6
floribunda		
grandiflora	15	0
ilicifolia	21	0
reticulata	3	6
Myrsine Urvillei	31	6
Myrtus Melastomoides	5	0
Oldenlandia Deppii	2	6
Oxylobium arborescens	10	6
capitatum	10	6
cuneatum	42	0
cordifolium	2	6
obovatum	42	0
Pultenæa	5	0
Passerina grandiflora	3	6
Persoonia linearis	5	0
Petrophila, four sorts at	7	6
Phylica imbricata	3	6
Phymatanthus tricolor (Pelargonium)	1	6
Phyllocladus trachyneuroides	147	0
Pimelea decussata	1	6
drupacea	1	6
hispida	2	6
hypericifolia		
linifolia	1	6
nana	7	6
nivea	7	6
spectabilis	63	0
Pittosporum Cunninghamii	10	6
Platylobium triangulate	2	0
formosum	7	6
parviflorum	10	6
Podalyria floribunda	3	6
sericea	3	6
styracifolia	2	6
Podolobium heterophyllum	15	0
staurophyllum	15	0
trilobatum	15	0
Polygala attenuata	1	6
bracteolata	2	6
cordifolia	2	6
filiformis	2	6
grandiflora	2	6
Heisterii Muraltia)	1	6
myrtifolia	2	6
Portulaca rubra	2	6
Thellusonii	3	6
Pomaderris discolor	3	6
villosa	3	6
Primula sinensis alba pl.	15	0
rubra pl.		
Proteas, in six sorts at	3	6

GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.

	s.	d.
Antirrhinum molle	1	6
Bignonia capreolata	3	6
Cherere	3	6
Pandora	3	6
Billardiera mutabilis	1	6
melocarpa	1	6
Brachysema latifolium	3	6
undulatum	1	6
Canavana bonariensis	3	6
Chorozema rhombeum	2	6
spectabile, Lindley	7	6
Cobæa scandens	1	0
stipularis lutea	3	6
Comesperma gracilis	3	6
Dolichos lignosus	1	6
Eccremocarpus scaber	1	0
Hardenbergia digitata	7	6
Hovea scandens	21	0
Jasminum grandiflorum	2	6
heterophyllum	3	6
Chrysanthemum	5	0
undulatum	1	6
Kadsura japonica	15	0
Kennedia coccinea	2	0
Comptoniana	2	6
glabrata	2	6
inophylla, vera	31	6
floribunda very fine, free bloomer, and of a better habit than inophylla	7	6
monophylla (bimaculata)	2	6
Macryattæ	7	6

	s.	d.
Prostanthera Lasianthos	3	6
rotundifolia	3	6
violacea	2	6
Psoralea aculeata	1	6
Pultenæa biloba	5	0
Daphnoides	2	6
flexilis	2	6
mucronata	5	0
polygalæfolia	2	6
rosmarinifolia	7	6
stricta	1	0
stipularis	5	0
subumbellata	1	0
vestita	5	0
Pallasiana	5	0
Rhododendron arboreum	7	6
album	31	6
Cunninghamii	21	0
Nobleanum	21	0
Princeps	10	6
tigrinum	42	0
Bakerii	42	0
Harringtonii	42	0
Cavendishii	42	0
Biburyensis	42	0
Cliveanum	42	0
barbatum		
Zeylanicum	42	0
Rollissonii (nobile)	42	0
rubricaule	31	6
strictum	31	6
Farrerae	31	6
campanulatum	10	6
Roella ciliata	1	6
Schotia latifolia	7	6
speciosa	3	6
Selago Gilliesii	1	0
Salvia patens (per doz.)	9	0
regla	10	6
tubifera	10	6
Siphocampylos bicolor	2	6
Cavanillesii		
revoluta (spicata)	7	6
Solanum laciniatum	3	6
Sowerbæa juncea	5	0
Sprengelia incarnata	2	6
Statice arborea	15	0
foliosa	2	6
monopetala	2	6
Dickinsonii	147	0
puberula	2	6
sinuata	2	6
Stenanthera pinifolia	3	6
Stenochilus maculatus	2	6
viscosus	2	6
Stylidium adnatum	1	6
ciliatum	7	6
graminifolium	3	6
Drummondii	63	0
laricifolium	2	6
sp. nova Swan River (rose colour)	10	6
Swainsonia galegæfolia	2	6
alba	3	6
Tasmannia aromatica	10	6
Telopea speciosissima	42	0
Templetonia glauca	3	6
retusa	3	6
Thea viridis	3	6
Thomasia canescens		
dumosa	1	6
glutinosa		
Thysanotus intricatus		
proliferus	15	0
Tweedia cœrulea	1	6
Verbena amabilis	3	6
Arraniana	9	9
Buistii	1	6
Elfordiensis	1	6
Hylandsii	1	0
ignea	1	6
incisa	9	9
insignis	3	6
Hendersonii	1	6
lactea	3	6
Melindres	9	9
latifolia	9	9
mirabilis	3	6
Neillii	3	0
pulchella	9	9
alba	1	0
rosea elegans	3	6
triumphans	3	6
Teucrioides	1	0
Iveryana	3	6
Tweediana	9	9
latifolia	1	0
Viminaria denudata	2	6
Westringia longifolia	1	6
Witsenia corymbosa	5	0
Maura		
Yucca filifolia	31	6
aloides fol. varieg	15	6
Zieria Smithii	3	6

	s.	d.
Testudinaria elephantipes	7	6
Tropæolum brachyceras	3	6
pentaphyllum	1	6
tricolorum	3	6
grandiflorum (Jarrattii	7	6

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Aconitum sinense	2	6
Stokeanum	1	6
uncinatum	1	0
Achillea grandiflora	0	9
ligustica	0	9
Ptarmica	0	9
Acorus Calamus	0	9
gramineus	0	9
Adenophora communis	0	9
Adonis vernalis	0	9
Ajuga pyramidalis	0	9
reptans alba	1	0
Alchemilla montana	0	9
Albuca altissima	2	6
Aletris farinosa	2	6
Allium roseum	0	9
flavum	0	9
albidum	0	9
Alyssum variegatum	0	9
Alstrœmeria acutifolia	5	0
aurantiaca	1	6
Hookeri	2	6
oculata	2	6
pelegrina	1	6
alba	3	6
psittacina	2	6
pulchella (Simsii)	2	6
tricolor	3	6
Amaryllis Atamasco	1	0
Ammobium alatum	0	9
Anemone Popeana	5	0
sylvestris	3	6
thalictroides	1	6
vitifolia	2	0
Hepatica		
dble. red	0	9
single do.	0	9
do. white	0	9
do. blue	0	9
Anomatheca cruenta	0	9
Antirrhinum caryophylloides	1	0
double white	1	0
montevidense	1	0
ochroleucum superbum	1	6
Aquilegia canadensis	1	0
glandulosa	1	6
Aralia nudicaulis	1	0
Arabis præcox	0	9
Arenaria longifolia	0	9
nardifolia	0	9
Arnica Bellidiastrum	0	9
Aristolochia Clematitis	0	9
Arum maculatum	0	9
Asarum europæum	0	9
canadense	0	9
virginicum	0	9
Asclepias tuberosa	2	6
Asperula montana	0	9
Aspidistra sinensis	3	6
Aster paludosus	0	9
Astrantia variegata	5	0
Aubrietia deltoidea	0	9
Baptisia australis	0	9
Barbarea taurica	0	9
Betonica officinalis	0	9
stricta	0	9
Bellium crassifolium	0	9
Calopogon pulchellum	2	0
Camassia esculenta	7	5
Campanula alpina	3	6
betonicæfolia	1	0
carpatica	0	9
alba	1	6
cephalantha	0	9
fragilis	1	6
hirsuta	2	6
garganica	1	0
alba	1	6
grandiflora	2	6
macrantha	1	0
nitida	0	9
persicifolia	0	9
pl.	0	9
pumila	0	9
alba	1	0
pulla (pusilla)	1	0
pyramidalis	1	0
alba	1	0
rubra	0	9
sarmatica	1	6
saxatilis	3	6
Trachelium album	1	0
Cardamine asarifolia	0	9
Carex latifolia	0	9
Carduus acanthoides	0	9
Catananche bicolor	1	6
Centaurea Fischerii	1	0
macrocephala	0	9
scabra	0	9
Cheiranthus Cheiri fl., pl.		
purpurea variegata	1	6
ochroleuca	1	6
Chelone angustifolia	1	0
barbata	1	0
alba (Antwerpensis	1	6
obliqua alba	1	0
Chicus heterophyllus	0	9
Cimicifuga palmata	0	9
racemosa	0	9
Circæa alpina	0	9
Clematis erecta	0	9
recoluta	0	9
Collinsonia tuberosa	1	6
Comarum palustre	0	9
Coronilla iberica	0	9
Conostylis Americana	2	6
Convallaria angustifolia	1	0
majalis pl.		
marginata	1	6
verticillata	1	0
Coptis trifoliata	0	9
Cornus canadensis	1	0
Crucianella stylosa	0	9
Cyclamen Coum	1	6
europæum album	1	6
persicum	1	0
album	1	6
vernum	2	6
Cypripedium acaule	1	6
parviflorum	1	6

	s.	d.
Tropæolum tuberosum	9	9
Vitis heterophylla	7	6
Wistaria Backhouseana	15	0
Zichya pannosa		
tricolor	7	6
villosa	42	0

	s.	d.
Cypripedium spectabile	1	6
Dalibarda fragarioides	0	9
Dactylis glomerata fol. varieg	0	9
Delphinium Barlowii	2	6
grandiflorum	0	9
mesoleucum	1	6
sinense maximum	1	0
Dentaria diphylla	0	9
Dianthus barbatus albus pl.	2	6
aggregatus pl.	1	6
pumilus	1	6
superbus	1	6
superbissimus	1	6
Dodecatheon Meadea	1	6
elegans	1	6
giganteum	1	6
Dracocephalum grandiflorum	2	6
Ruyschianum	1	6
Drosera filiformis	7	6
Dryas integrifolia	2	6
octopetala	2	6
Equisetum hyemale	0	9
variegatum	0	9
Epilobium latifolium	0	9
trifoliatum	0	9
Epimedium diphyllum	1	6
grandiflorum	2	6
muschianum	3	6
violaceum	7	6
Erigeron Villarsii	0	9
Eryngium planum	0	9
Erythronium Americanum	0	9
Fumaria Hallerii	0	9
Funkia cucullata	1	6
longifolia	1	6
Gaillardia aristata	0	9
picta	1	0
Galega montana	0	9
Gazania rigens	1	0
Gentiana acaulis	0	9
alba		
alpina	3	6
angustifolia	7	6
asclepiadea	1	6
alba		
cruciata	1	6
lutea	1	6
punctata	5	0
purpurea	3	6
saponaria	1	6
verna	1	6
Geranium argenteum	3	6
Richardii	1	0
Geum sanguineum	0	6
strictum	0	9
Gladiolus byzantinus	0	9
cardinalis	1	0
communis	0	9
albus	0	9
roseus	0	9
ruber	0	9
Psittacinus	0	6
Gillenia trifoliata (Spiræa)	2	6
Gnaphalium dioicum roseum	0	9
Gratiola officinalis	0	9
Galium creticum	0	9
verum	0	9
album	0	9
Habenaria ciliaris	1	6
fimbriata	1	6
incisa	1	6
Helleborus niger	0	9
hyemalis	0	9
fœtidus	0	9
Helonias asphodeloides	3	6
dioica	2	6
bullata (latifolia)	2	6
Hemerocallis flava	0	9
lancifolia	1	6
marginata	2	6
Sieboldii	1	6
Hesperis matronalis alba plena	0	9
speciosa	2	6
Hieracium eriophyllum	0	9
maculatum	0	9
tenuifolium	0	9
Hydrastis canadensis	0	9
Hydrophyllum maculatum	0	9
Hypoxis stellata	0	9
Iris deflexa	2	6
Pavonia	1	6
pumila	0	9
cœrulea	0	9
prismatica	3	6
Susiana	1	0
Jasione perennis	1	0
Jeffersonia diphylla	3	6
Lathyrus grandiflorus	0	9
latifolius	0	9
albus	2	6
Leonotis Leonurus	2	6
Liatris spicata	1	0
Lilium atrosanguineum	5	0
maculatum	7	6
Canadense	1	0
chalcedonicum	0	9
eximium	2	6
japonicum	3	6
lancifolium punctatum from 10s. 6d. to 63	0	
lancifolium album, from 10s. 6d. to 63	0	
rubrum (speciosum)	1	6
longiflorum	1	0
superbum	7	6
tenuifolium		
Thunbergianum (venustum	7	6
Linaria alba	1	0
Linnæa borealis	1	6
Linum monogynum	1	0
Lithospermum album	0	9
maritimum	0	9
Lobelia Attontoweriensis	0	9
cardinalis	0	9
fulgens	1	6
ignea	0	9
longifolia hybrida	0	9

	s.	d.
Lobelia Millerii	1	0
propinqua	0	9
splendens	0	9
unidentata	1	0
Lotus corniculatus pl.	3	6
Lupinus polyphyllus	0	9
albus	1	0
Lychnis Bungeana	1	6
Chalcedonica	0	6
pl.	0	9
coronata	1	6
flos Cuculi pl.	1	6
fulgens	1	0
Viscaria alba	2	6
Lysimachia ciliata	0	9
Melanthium virginicum	1	6
Menyanthes trifoliata	1	6
Mimulus Beauty of Cheshunt	0	9
Harrissonii	1	0
Magnet	0	9
Moore's pulchella	1	6
Queen Ann	0	9
Wilsonii	0	9
William the 4th	0	9
Mitella diphylla	1	0
Monsonia speciosa	2	6
lobata	2	6
Myosotis palustris	0	9
Nepeta grandiflora	0	9
Nuttalia grandiflora	5	0
Onoclea sensibilis	3	6
Œnothera macrocarpa	1	3
missouriensis	1	3
Orchis blephariglottis	1	6
Ornithogalum niveum	7	6
Origanum creticum	0	9
Orobus canescens	1	6
Fischerii	1	6
Oxalis Bowieana	1	0
Deppii	1	0
floribunda	1	0
Parnassia asarifolia	1	6
Pæonia albiflora Pottsii	7	6
Claptoniensis	42	0
Lowei	42	0
Queen Victoria	42	0
festiva	63	0
Reevesii	7	6
Pentstemon gentianoides	1	0
coccineum	1	6
major	7	6
splendens	3	6
Morisonii splendid, with a large black throat	10	6
glandulosum	2	6
campanulatum	1	0
Murrayanum	7	6
speciosum	2	6
Phleum nodosum variegatum	0	9
Phalangium Liliago	1	6
Phlox amœna	1	6
aristata	1	6
Brownii	1	0
divaricata	1	0
alba		
frondosa	1	6
læta	1	6
omniflora	1	0
pilosa	1	6
præcox alba	2	6
Riversii	1	6
triflora	1	0
verna	0	9
purpurea	1	6
Youngii	1	6
Physostegia imbricata	1	0
Polemonium cæruleum	0	9
pulcherrimum	0	9
Polygonatum Thunbergii	1	0
Polygonum scandens	0	9
Potentilla atrosanguinea	0	9
Dahurica	2	6
formosa	0	9
Garnieriana	3	6
Hopwoodiana	1	0
leucochroa	7	6
Mackayana	1	0
Mayana	1	0
Russelliana	0	9
pedata pl.	0	9
Shepherdii	1	6
Tonguii	1	6
Primula ciliata purpurea	2	6
Cortusoides	0	9
Double yellow	1	0
white	1	0
crimson	1	0
velvet	1	0

	s.	d.
Primula farinosa	1	0
helvetica	1	6
hirsuta	1	0
integrifolia	1	0
longifolia	2	6
marginata	1	0
minima	1	0
nivalis	1	6
occidentalis	1	6
ovata	1	0
pusilla	3	6
scotica	1	0
verticillata	1	9
vulgaris pl. nova	2	6
Prunella ovata	0	9
verticillata	0	6
Pulmonaria maculata	0	9
mollis	0	9
Pyrethrum grandiflorum	0	9
Ramonda pyrenaica	1	6
Ranunculus aconitifolius pl.	1	6
Rhexia virginica	1	6
Rubus arcticus	1	6
Rudbeckia laciniata	0	9
Sabbatia corymbosa	2	6
Salvia indica	1	0
Sarracenia purpurea	1	6
Sangumaria canadensis	1	0
Saponaria ocymoides	1	0
Saxifraga ligulata	2	6
oppositifolia	0	9
rivularis	0	9
villosa	0	9
Scilla amœna	1	0
alba	1	0
bifolia	1	0
alba	1	0
Peruviana	1	6
alba	1	0
verna	1	0
alba	1	0
Sedum ochroleucum	1	0
Sieboldii	1	0
Sempervivum globiferum	0	9
Silene acaulis	1	0
maritima	0	9
flos Cuculi pl.	1	0
laciniata	2	6
Sisyrinchium grandiflorum	2	6
odoratissimum	7	6
Soldanella alpina	1	0
Clusii	1	6
minima	1	6
montana	1	6
Spigelia marylandica	2	6
Spiræa Aruncus	0	9
filipendula pl.	0	9
japonica	2	0
lobata	5	0
Stachys coccinea	1	6
speciosa	2	6
Stenactis speciosa	0	9
Stipa pinnata	0	9
Statice altaica	1	6
coriacea	1	6
elata	1	6
floribunda	1	6
incana	5	0
latifolia	1	6
ovalifolia	2	6
ramosa	1	6
speciosa	5	0
undulata	1	6
virgata	1	6
Thermopsis fabacea	1	0
Thlaspi montanum	0	9
Tradescantia ciliata	0	9
virginica	0	9
alba	0	9
Trientalis europæa	1	6
Trillium atropurpureum	2	6
cernuum	1	6
grandiflorum	1	6
pictum	2	6
Tritoma media	1	6
Uvularia grandiflora	1	6
Veronica serpyllifolia	0	9
urticæfolia	0	9
Viola frutescens	2	6
pedata	1	6
alba		
palmata	1	6
pubescens	1	0
sagittata	0	9
Vinca minor	0	9
Waldsteinia geoides	0	9
Watsonia incarnata	1	6
Wulfenia carinthiaca	1	0
Zephyranthes Andersonii	1	6
candida	1	0
grandiflora	1	0

HARDY AND HALF-HARDY SHRUBS, TREES, &c.

	s.	d.
Andromeda floribunda (strong)	42	0
tetragona	7	6
Aralia japonica	2	6
Araucaria imbricata	15	0
Arbutus photiniæfolia	21	0
magnifica	21	0
Clethroides	21	0
procera	7	6
tomentosa	10	6
Azara integrifolia	3	6
Benthamia fragifera	1	6
Berberis aristata	2	6
Chitrya	1	6
dulcis	3	6
empetrifolia	3	6
trifoliata		
Bignonia grandiflora	2	6
Buddlea globosa	1	6
Calycanthus præcox	3	6
Callitris australis	2	6
equisetifolia	2	6
triquetra	2	6
Ceanothus azureus	2	6
Clematis azurea grandiflora	5	0
bicolor Sieboldii	3	6
cylindrica	2	6
florida	1	6
fl. pl.	1	6
montana	3	6
nepalensis	1	6
odorata	1	0
viticella (purple)	1	0
(red)	1	0
Coronilla glauca	0	9

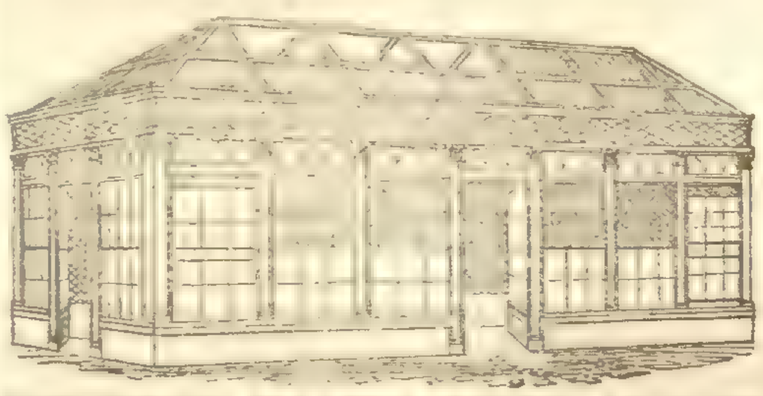
	s.	d.
Cotoneaster denticulata	21	0
rotundifolia	7	6
Cupressus torulosus	5	0
australis	3	6
Cytisus purpureus albus	2	6
Daphne alpina	5	0
Cneorum	1	6
maximum	2	6
collina	2	6
Gnidium	3	6
lutetiana	5	0
Tarton-raira	5	0
Deutzia corymbosa (canescens)	1	6
scabra	1	0
undulata	1	6
Epigæa repens	2	6
Erica carnea	1	0
cinerea atropurpurea	1	0
alba	1	0
pumila	1	0
major	1	0
montrosa	1	0
Mackayana	1	6
tetralix alba	1	0
pallida	1	0
vulgaris lutea	1	0
aurea	1	0
decumbens	1	0
alba	1	0
pumila	1	0
fl. pl.	1	0
procumbens alba	1	0
pulchella	1	0
argentea	1	0
elata alba	1	0

	s.	d.
Erica vulgaris tomentosa	1	0
rubra	1	0
stricta	1	0
coccinea	1	0
major alba	1	0
vagans alba	1	0
pallida	1	0
ciliata	1	0
mediterranea glauca	1	0
hibernica	1	0
ramulosa	1	0
scoparia	1	0
Escallonia Cumingii	2	6
montevidensis	2	6
rubra	1	6
viscosa	1	6
Euonymus japonicus	1	6
fol. argent.	1	6
fol. aur.	3	6
obovatus	1	0
nanus	1	6
Heimia salicifolia	2	6
Jasminum Wallichianum	2	6
Juniperus Bermudiana	3	6
nana	3	6
Kerria japonica simplex	1	6
Lonicera flexuosa	1	6
flava	1	6
Douglasii	3	6
Ledebourii	3	6
Leycesteria formosa	1	6
Magnolia glauca, small	1	6
grandiflora	3	6
Exmouth	3	6
conspicua	3	6
macrophylla 10s 6d to	31	6
purpurea	2	6
tripetala	2	0
Soulangeana	5	0
Mahonia aquifolia	1	6
glumacea	7	6
repens	2	6
tenuifolia	63	0
Menziesia polifolia	1	0
alba	1	0
atropurpurea	1	0
cærulea	5	0
Passiflora cærulea	1	6
Mayana	1	6
palmata	1	6
Pæonia arborea, (Moutan)	5	0
rosea	10	6
papaveracea	7	6
Pernettia mucronata, Arbutus	2	6
phillyreæfolia	2	6

	s.	d.
Philadelphus speciosus	2	6
Gordonianus	2	6
Pinus Canariensis	5	0
cœrulea	7	6
Devoniana	21	0
Cembra, small	1	0
Deodara (Cedrus) small	2	6
excelsa 2s 6d to	10	6
filifolia	10	6
Hartwegii	10	6
longifolia	10	6
Luscombeana (Cephalonica)	1	6
Menziesii	7	6
Mughus	1	0
oocarpa	10	6
patula	5	0
Pallasiana	7	6
Pithyusa	7	6
pinea	1	6
Pseudo-Strobus	5	0
Russelliana	21	0
Teocote	5	0
Podocarpus latifolius	10	6
longifolius	10	6
macrophyllus	10	6
Makoyii	7	6
Polygala Chamæbuxus	1	6
Prunus colchicus		
Quercus Fordii		
confertifolia	7	6
rugosa mexicana	10	6
sp. Mexico	2	6
Rhododendron caucasicum	5	0
album	12	6
hyacinthiflorum fine double	21	0
Lowii	10	6
multimaculatum	10	6
Chamæcistus	10	6
Ribes augustum	1	6
sanguineum 4s per doz.		
Menziesii		
Salix reticulata	3	6
Spiræa ariæfolia	1	6
argentea	1	6
Solanum crispum	2	6
Syringa Josikæa	2	6
Taxus nucifera	5	0
hibernica	2	6
Vaccinium ovatum	3	6
Virgilia capensis	1	6
Wistaria Consequana	1	6
brachybotrys (floribunda) frutescens	1	6

Fine Collections of Orchidaceous Plants, Roses, Pelargoniums, Ghent Azaleas, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Trained Wall-trees, &c.

N.B.—A reference to some respectable House in London will be required from unknown Correspondents.



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SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for now more than 15 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

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*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

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*** Notice.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S ODONTO."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

It is requested that the following errors may be corrected in the last week's advertisement of the award of Medals in the Society's Garden:—

For "Mr. Harrison," in one place, and for "Mr. William Henderson," in another, "gardener to Sir George Beaumont," *read* "Mr. Montgomery Henderson;" and add to the list of winners of Silver Banksian Medals,—

41. Mr. R. Henbrey, jun., of Croydon, for Pinks.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday . . West London Gardeners' Association . 8 P.M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—July 27th, South London (Surrey Zoological Gardens.) July 29th, Lynn—Louth.

THE meeting of the British Association at Plymouth will have commenced before our next paper goes to press. We trust that many interesting questions connected with both vegetable physiology and the application of scientific discoveries to the art of cultivation will be then discussed, and we have taken means to secure ample reports of all connected with these subjects which does occur. We cannot, however, but regret that no section is formed in the Association for such branches of inquiry, and that Botany and Vegetable Physiology should be included in the same class with Zoology. Until this is remedied, we fear the Association must expect but little assistance from the botanists of this or other countries. The geologists would not be flattered by being huddled up with chemists or mechanicians; and it is not to be expected that those who cultivate other branches of science should approve of similar treatment. If a section is hereafter formed for Vegetable Physiology, Horticulture, and Agriculture, so far as the latter subjects are connected with the former, we can venture to promise the Association the zealous co-operation of some men, at least, who now stand aloof, or look but coldly on their proceedings.

That a reform in this respect may be hoped for, we cannot but anticipate, from the good sense of the Council and General Committee, who have already given notice of their intention to propose many alterations in the mode of conducting the business. From a circular before us which has just been issued, we learn, among other things, that the public dinners are to be done away with altogether, or much improved in their management. Notice is given of the following motion:—"That as the great attendance of members at the meetings renders it almost impracticable to find a room sufficiently large to enable them all to dine together, and as the advantages arising from that practice do not appear to be such as to render it desirable to make great efforts or incur great cost for this purpose, it be suggested that such dinners for the whole Association be not attempted, except where there exist a sufficiently large room and other favourable circumstances; and that in such cases the toasts be few, and the list of them be prepared by the General Secretaries." We sincerely trust, for the sake of the character of the Association, that this motion will be carried without a dissentient voice. We have sometimes looked with astonishment upon the scenes of confusion and uproar which these dinners have presented, and we have scarcely been able to persuade ourselves that they were really an assemblage of English gentlemen. In the eyes of foreigners, such orgies, together with the endless toasts, bad speeches, and eternal bandying of compliments from one to the other of the speakers, have certainly not tended to elevate the Association, if they have not rendered it ridiculous.

When a similar meeting was held some years since in Vienna, where the coarseness, at least, of our English dinners, and the absurdity of the speeches, were avoided, some verses were circulated, which we are happy to offer to the Association upon the present occasion.

Was wollen die Gelehrte aus der Ferne?
Suchen sie der Lauf der Cometen, der Sterne?
Forschen sie nach dem Gang der Flüsse?
Oder andre Naturereignisse?
Oder suchen sie vielleicht gar dem Stein der Weisen?
O nein! nur wo man am besten kann speisen.

OF all things the most difficult in a small garden is to maintain a continual succession of gay flowers without incurring much expense; and annuals are usually employed for this purpose,—with how little success let the shabby borders and the naked ground of such places attest by the time that Midsummer is past. Up to that period the garden has perhaps been carpeted with flowers, but their beauty must fade, their green leaves and gay flowers are succeeded by a dying foliage and dingy seed-vessels, and if they are pulled up, great holes are left in the borders till new seedlings shall have sprung into flower in the place of those which have perished. This is fatal to the beauty of the effect, and no keeping, however skilful, can remedy it when annuals are employed. The only resource is in Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Petunias, and such plants as require protection in winter, which numberless gardeners cannot give them.

It is nevertheless possible to maintain a garden in a state of the greatest beauty from the first visit of spring to the last fading ray of autumn sunshine, by the simple practice of growing annuals and other plants of a similar nature in pots. And for this purpose, an ample variety may be had for 3*d*. a seed-paper, without having recourse to any means more costly. Not that the common method of growing plants in pots will answer this end; on the contrary, managed as they usually are, annuals in pots are the most miserable objects in a garden, for the pots become so dry, from the continual evaporation of water through their porous sides, that the plants are literally starved. The method to pursue in preparing pots for receiving annuals is this:—in the first place lay a crock over the hole in the bottom of the pot, then fill the pot to about one-third or one-half of its depth with wet moss pressed very close, and over that put rich light soil, in which the annual seeds are to be sown, or young plants are to be pricked out. The pot is then placed in a common pan, and the latter is filled with water in wet weather. The moss absorbs the water freely and parts with it slowly; at the same time it forms a mass of moist materials in which the roots of a plant will freely spread. By these simple means the annuals are completely guarded from all the evils of dryness, and they grow with the same health, though not to the same size, perhaps, as if planted out in the open border. Such pots can be distributed over the garden wherever a vacancy occurs, and will decorate the borders beneath trees and bushes, where no such plants will grow in the open ground itself. Their sides are rapidly covered with their own lower branches, or may be concealed by the foliage of each other; as soon as one is shabby, it is removed, and succeeded by another in full beauty; and by a little management, chiefly consisting in repeated sowings at short intervals, no interruption to the succession of flowers need be experienced. Another advantage of this plan consists in the facility with which the arrangement of colours and grouping of individuals can be effected and varied. Bulbs may be treated in the same manner, and then will never be destroyed by the careless spade of the garden-labourer. The only point to observe is, that each pot should be at least six inches in diameter, and should rarely contain more than a single plant, unless in the case of species of very small size naturally, or of bulbous plants.

By this means, a few hundred pots to begin with, and a few shillings' worth of seeds each year, will keep every little court round London in the state of a rich bouquet for at least nine months in the year.

This is no ideal scheme, but a mere statement of the practice observed in one of the prettiest and best-kept of little gardens near town; and we recommend our readers to follow it in earnest, without delay. Many annuals will still flower if sown now, and others will prepare themselves for the first crop of flowers next spring.

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. V.

It has been supposed that the allusion in one of these papers to the comparative prevalence of pulmonary disease in England and in France, was made on the supposition that close stoves were in the latter country generally used for the purpose of warming. This was not the case. I was aware that in most parts of France the wood fires are made under very open chimneys. On the frontiers of Belgium and Germany, however, I believe that stoves are extensively employed, while the French mode of cookery subjects their kitchens to something much more resembling stove-heat than the English. But putting these considerations aside, remembering only that many parts of France have a climate which, in reference to disorders of the lungs, might be called sanatory, it is somewhat remarkable, if true, that the aggregate quantity of such disorders should be greater relatively to the entire population than in England.

Well-authenticated returns of this sort from Germany, and particularly from Russia, would be very valuable. In the narrative of M. Von Wrangel's expedition, before quoted, it is stated that some persons found exposure to the rigours of an arctic climate preferable to the close heat of stove-warmed dwellings. It is reasonable, indeed, that any mode of warming which acts principally upon the air must be prejudicial to the lungs of those who on quitting their houses breathe a naturally cold atmosphere. I have little doubt that part of the difficulty experienced in preserving exotic animals has resulted from exposing them to artificially-warmed air, and that the list of consumptive monkeys would be reduced by giving them, under proper restrictions, the radiant heat of open fires, and the enjoyment of an atmosphere more nearly resembling the cool breezes which play among the branches of their native trees in the wilderness.

The following invocation to the summer wind, by a deservedly popular poet of America, the country in which atmospheric philosophy appears to have been most successfully studied, will furnish some idea of the sufferings inflicted on the denizens of the forest by penning them in air-heated chambers.

It is a sultry day; the sun has drunk
The dew that lay upon the morning grass;
There is no rustling in the lofty elm
That canopies my dwelling, and its shade
Scarce cools me. The plants around
Feel the too-potent fervours: the tall maize
Rolls up its long green leaves; the clover droops
Its tender foliage, and declines its blooms.
But far in the fierce sun-shine tower the hills,
With all their growth of woods, silent and stern,
As if the scorching heat and dazzling light
Were but an element they loved.
For me, I lie
Languidly in the shade, where the thick turf,
Yet virgin from the kisses of the sun,
Retains some freshness, and I woo the wind
That still delays its coming. Why so slow,
Gentle and voluble spirit of the air?
O come, and breathe upon the fainting earth
Coolness and life.

To return for a moment to dwelling-houses, it may be remarked that the objections to stove-warming do not apply to halls and staircases, the reservoirs from which the open fires of the chambers draw their supplies of air, nor in any serious degree to apartments used only for short periods. No quantity of heat given to the air of the hall or staircase diminishes the rapidity of the change within the rooms, nor does it affect the quantity of ventilation; it merely substitutes a warmed for a cold current, and as this current has not to *warm* the apartment, but simply to check as little as may be the radiant heat of the open fire, a judicious arrangement of this sort is perhaps the best that can be adopted. A cold ventilation is, however, unquestionably better than none, and when we feel disposed to regret that the poor alone have not the benefit of those improvements in the construction of grates by which economy in the fuel has been promoted, we find some consolation in thinking of the salutary change of air thus enforced upon apartments, which, occupied as they are both day and night, is quite essential. How much of the improved health of the metropolis is due to the abundant supply of sea-coal, the use of which in the reign of Edward the First was forbidden, and which for many years was comparatively scarce and costly, it is difficult to say. Expensive fuel has an inevitable tendency to produce disease, by compelling the poor to obtain warmth at the sacrifice of pure air. This is perhaps a more effective cause of the difference between ancient and modern London, and between Paris and London, than the different supplies of water and drainage. The more wholesome way of living in London, as compared with Paris, was asserted by Sir William Petty in the 17th century, the supply of sea-coal having then become so plentiful as to account for great part of the difference. A healthy city requires, in short, the same provisions as a good conservatory,—solar light, radiant heat, fresh air, good water, and perfect drainage.

Taking it now for granted that whatever may be Nature's opinion of a vacuum, she certainly *abhors hot air*, we may proceed to inquire into the best modes of producing that heat whose distribution and employment we have been so long discussing.

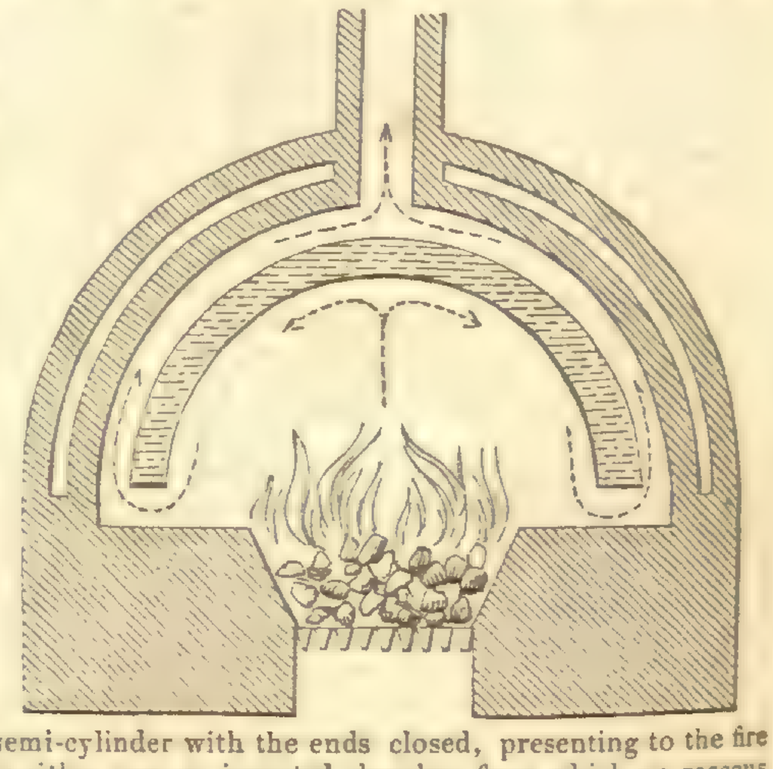
In regard to the economy of fires and furnaces, two very opposite and equally erroneous notions will be found to prevail. According to one, the quantity of heat which may be evolved from a given portion of fuel is almost indefinite, supposing only that the mode of abstracting it can be indefinitely varied. Thus it has happened that the owner of a kitchen range, fancying that the back of his fire was idle, while the front was roasting his beef, has determined to reclaim the wasted coals. He forthwith places a boiler behind the grate, and takes a set of circulating pipes to warm his library,—an operation which succeeds very indifferently as regards the library, but which fails not to arouse the indignation of his cook, who finds the spit and the kettle robbed of half their dues. The fact is that the quantity of heat producible from a certain quantity of coal is as limited as if heat were the most tangible material in nature, and every fresh demand upon a fire must be supplied at the expense of those previously existing. In all those cases, therefore, where conservatories have been heated partly by a boiler with circulating water and partly by the flue-heat from the same furnace, no effect is produced by the double operation, which might not have been as well or better obtained by water-pipes alone from a well-set boiler.

The other error consists in supposing heat to be so transient or evanescent, that unless it be seized and appropriated at the very moment of its evolution, it is lost for ever. Hence the desire frequently manifested to place the fuel in the closest possible contact with the boiler, to surround it with boilers, to make even the furnace-bars into little boilers; all which is, I believe, not merely useless but injurious, because it confounds two operations which are essentially distinct, and which require different conditions for their success. The production of heat is one thing; its transference is another. If I were to write a recipe for setting a boiler in the style of the renowned Mrs. Glasse, I should begin "*First catch your heat;*" then, inasmuch as heat may be for aught I know preserved undiminished till it can be conveniently absorbed, place a boiler in such a position as not to prejudice the act of combustion by which the heat is to be produced, but to receive the greatest possible quantity of the heat before it can escape into the chimney. It may be assumed that there are but two modes in which heat once created can be lost: the first is by its absorption into matter, either solid, liquid, or gaseous; and the second is by radiation into space. It may be equally assumed, therefore, that heat generated at the surface of the earth might be applied unimpaired to a boiler at the summit of a lofty tower, provided the walls of the tower were heat-tight. This would be, perhaps, rather an extreme case; but there can be little doubt that the two considerations have been unnecessarily intermixed, and hence the greater part of the bad combustion and the smoke which disgrace and disfigure the metropolis, and which arise principally because the owners of steam-engines are not content first to *catch* their heat and then to *use* it. Perfect combustion is promoted by intensity of temperature, and the generation of heat is proportioned to the perfection and rapidity of the combustion, while the heating of water and the generation of steam are *impeded* by excessive temperature, and require only a moderate heat acting upon a widely-extended surface. Let then the fuel be consumed by a rapid and intense combustion, and afterwards dilute the heat in its application to the water by the size and distance of the boiler, always taking care to receive as much as convenient in the shape of radiation, and to depend as little as possible upon the smoke and gases which may carry a large portion of their charge into the chimney before it can be abstracted.

This is in my opinion the true solution of the problem recently advertised by the civic authorities with the view of relieving London from the annoyance of its increasing steam-engine funnels. If we look into a brassfounder's furnace, and then at the sort of combustion going on in any ordinary boiler-encompassed fire-place, we shall be struck with the difference, and shall be led to inquire why a modification of the smelting furnace might not be applied to the boiler. The boilers of railway-engines acting at excessively high pressures and temperatures are not so unfavourable to the combustion of their fuel, though it is by no means impossible that so much of their boilers as surrounds the fire is the least effective portion. However this may be, it is certain that for all common purposes the close contact of the boiler and the fuel is mutually prejudicial, and that the detention of the gases and smoke in contact with the boiler by means of circuitous flues is also ineffective and injurious.

In the examples of boiler-setting usually published, not more than a half or a third of the lower surface is exposed to the direct radiation from the fire, everything being sacrificed to the close contact of the fire with the water, and to the supposed efficacy of the air-carried heat in the circuitous flues. In this respect the conical boiler of Mr. Rogers is a decided improvement, as it exposes the whole of its inner surface to the direct action of the fire, while it retains the error, as I deem it, of burning its fuel within cold walls.

In the annexed diagram I have endeavoured to explain my idea of efficient boiler-setting. The boiler in the figure may be considered either as a hemisphere or as a



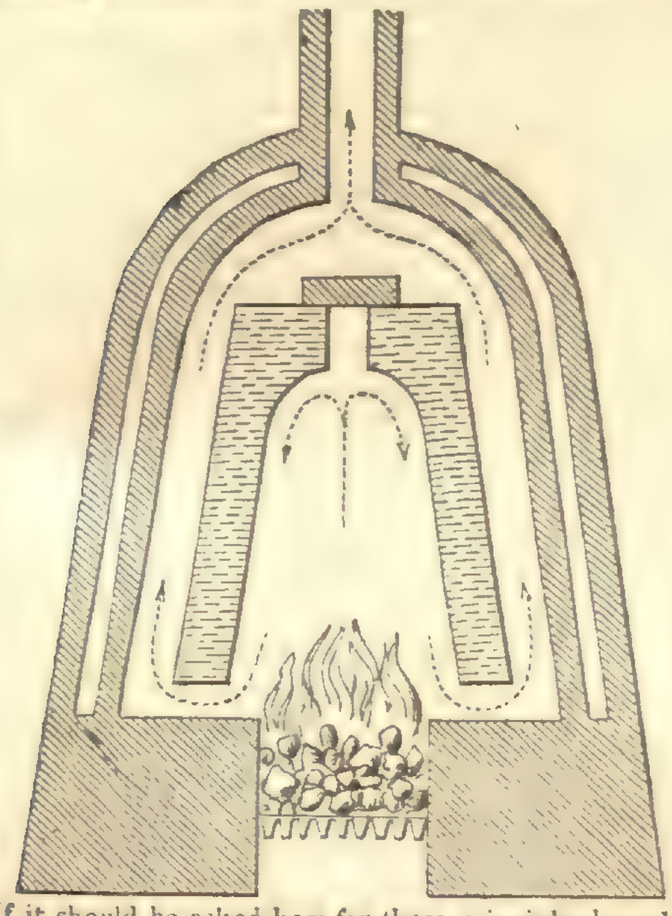
semi-cylinder with the ends closed, presenting to the fire in either case an inverted chamber, from which no gaseous matter escapes but by descending to the lower edge, which being supported only at intervals, leaves an almost uninterrupted channel for the flame and smoke to play round the whole upper surface. The fire is contained in a brick case, so situated that every part may radiate freely to every part of the under surface of the boiler, and this free radiation, to so large and so favourable a surface, of heat reduced by distance to that degree of intensity which is favourable to its absorption by the water, will exhaust, I believe, a very large portion of the effective power of the fuel, which, under such circumstances, may be of any description, and may be burnt subject to the most perfect control. The dotted arrows show the probable course of the flame and gaseous products, the heating powers of which must be sufficiently exhausted by the whole upper surface of the boiler, and of the arched vault in which it is contained: their escape would, of course, be limited as usual by a valve in the flue.

I feel confident, however, that the heat obtained from the smoke-flues is very trifling compared with that obtainable from the radiation of the fuel itself, provided that radiation have fair play. Bad combustion not merely produces less heat, but it interposes between the fuel and the boiler a cloud sufficient to intercept we know not how much of the already impaired heating power; and when the fire, after wasting a prodigious quantity of fuel in the shape of soot, becomes cleared, the heating power which results for a short time is too great for the small quantity of boiler surface exposed to it, and a repellent action ensues between the overheated iron and the water, similar to that in the well-known experiment of the drop of water in the red-hot capsule. Thus in a boiler-surrounded furnace every part of the process is bad. There is first imperfect combustion, and consequently a small portion of heat,—rendered effectually still smaller by the screen of smoke between the fuel and the boiler; and there is next good combustion, too good indeed for the distance and quantity of the surface upon which it is to act.

It seems rather paradoxical to assert that the boiler can be too close to the fire; and when I have quoted the brassfounder's furnace as an example of good combustion, the reply has been, that the founder closely surrounds his crucible with the fuel. And he does rightly, because the melting point of brass is something like 3800°, being fully four times greater than the red heat, which is sufficient to excite the repellent action between metal and water, and to stop the further transference of heat from the one to the other. A drop of water in the founder's crucible would remain there an indefinite period unvaporized; but that is no reason why we should not obtain the benefit of a somewhat similar combustion, and diminish the intensity of the heat to the proper pitch by the distance of the boiler, and the extent of surface exposed to it.

In ordinary boiler-setting, what is called the bridge, which is intended to direct the rising flame and gases into close contact with the boiler, but which at the same time shuts out a large space from the radiation, is, I believe, a totally injurious contrivance; by diminishing the primary radiation to the boiler, we of necessity give a larger portion of heat to the gases, which it is sufficiently difficult to reclaim during their rapid passage through the thereby overheated flues, and which escape with an unnecessarily large share of heat into the chimney.

Mr. Rogers's conical boiler before mentioned, and which is in many respects of a good form, would be nevertheless, I think, more effective if set upon principles resembling those I have endeavoured to explain, and which are exemplified in the annexed figure. The simplicity of the circulation in this and the former case will be no recommendation to many persons, but I have little fear in appealing to experience on this point.



If it should be asked how far these principles have been applied to the boilers of the large house at Chiswick, it may be stated that they were in the first instance set in the ordinary way, exposing, however, nearly half their lower surfaces to the direct action of the fire, and the flues making two turns before they escaped into the main shaft. In this state they appeared to perform as well as usual, but circumstances connected with the land-springs having rendered it necessary to reset them, I was induced to try the application of the principles here laid down, as far as the case allowed. The fires were lowered six inches, so as to burn principally within brickwork, and the draft made to take but one turn, going *under* the whole lower surface, and returning over the whole upper surface; the end of the chambers formed by the boilers, which were of the horse-shoe make, being at the same time so closed as to prevent the escape of the gaseous matters till they had descended to the lower edge of the boilers; thus, of course, keeping the hottest portion against the boiler till the heat had been abstracted. These alterations included, more or less perfectly, all the points of the proposed plan except one, and that the most important; namely, the exposure of the entire under surface to the radiation from the fuel. The change, nevertheless, produced a decided improvement over the former setting, and they worked, I believe, most satisfactorily through the last severe winter.

There is a prevailing notion that the boiler can scarcely hold too little water in proportion to its surface; and for this reason the distance between the opposite sides has been excessively reduced. The professed object of this diminution is having a small quantity of water to heat and keep hot; but this is altogether, I believe, a fallacy, which I will notice in connexion with the similarly erroneous proposition to use small pipes instead of large. For the present I would recommend that the shell of water be not less than from six to nine inches in depth.

Before concluding the subject of boilers, it may be well to notice the expediency of having in all cases of importance two boilers and furnaces, each of them sufficient when fully urged to preserve the plants from injury under ordinary circumstances. The dangers of exposing a valuable collection to the casualties of a single apparatus are obvious, and the double arrangement gives the further advantage of using only one when a very moderate elevation of temperature is required. With this view the pipes should be arranged so that each boiler may command every part of the house or houses.

The proper size of the boiler and fire-grate have been made the subject of elaborate calculation, which the imperfections and uncertainties of the practical details render of little value. The following, as a general rule, will be found, perhaps, as good as if it were demonstrated by algebraic formulæ:—Take the cubic contents of the house, and for half-hardy plants give to every 100 feet 10 square inches of boiler-surface and one square inch of fire-grate. For tropical plants double these proportions, and for forcing-houses take intermediate proportions, according to the temperature required.—*A. Ainger.*

P.S. A correspondent of the *Chronicle* (July 10th) has criticised the charge of "wastefulness," applied to air-heating; it may therefore be necessary to say, that *air-heating* was called "wasteful" only as being more costly than *radiant heat*; and it was presumed to be less favourable to the perfect development of plants, because radiant heat was thought more nearly to resemble nature. It may be perfectly true, nevertheless, that flowers forced in a skilfully-controlled atmosphere, even of heated air, were as fine as any exposed to out-door cultivation in such a climate as ours. The real question, is whether they would not have been produced better and cheaper by the use of radiant heat.

ENTOMOLOGY.

No. XII. HUMBLE-BEES.—Does the gardener know why his Broad-beans have not produced a fair crop this summer? if not, we can inform him. When the beans were in full flower towards the end of May, my attention was called to the injuries they had sustained in the horticultural gardens from the attacks of bees. More than three-fourths of the blossoms at that time had been perforated on the upper side of the calyx, near the centre or a little towards the base (*fig.* 2), and likewise through the upper lobe of the flower; and this was the ingenious contrivance of the humble-bees to get at the honey contained in the nectary, and which they effected very readily by nibbling a hole with their strong mandibles (4),* through which they could insert their strong horny proboscis; and this operation necessarily proves a very great detriment to the crop, as the perforated blossoms, with very few exceptions, are not able to perfect their seed-vessels; so that out of knots containing from five to eight flowers, only one or two I observed had escaped the attacks of the bees and would form their pods.

In June, I examined some Horse-beans that were suffering in the same way to a great extent, and it was amusing to witness the investigations which a humble-bee made of the sweet-scented flowers, roving from one stem to another, and alighting with the greatest precision, with its head over the calyx, just putting its proboscis to the aperture, and then departing to survey another. It may be inferred from the instinct of this little animal, that the flowers which were untouched and which it did not perforate were destitute of honey at the time, and that some, at least of the wounded ones, continued to secrete that fluid after they had been tapped; and this opinion is strengthened by a late inspection of the crop, when I found many pods with a rough brown wound near the base, which was distorted and deficient of beans, excepting two or three at some distance from the puncture.

The humble-bees, amounting to thirty-five species, form one of the finest groups of insects in this country, and, from their size and striking colours, are well known by every one; those which I detected sucking the beans, were the Bombus terrestris and B. lucorum of Linnæus; the former is densely clothed with fine hairs, of an intense black colour, with a broad band of bright ochre at the fore part of the thorax; a similar band towards the base of the abdomen, and two or three of the apical segments, are of the same colour, unless bleached by age, when they are often whitish or even pure white; the legs are strong; the feet brownish; the wings are stained with yellow, brownish at the apex, the nervures being pitch-brown (*fig.* 3).

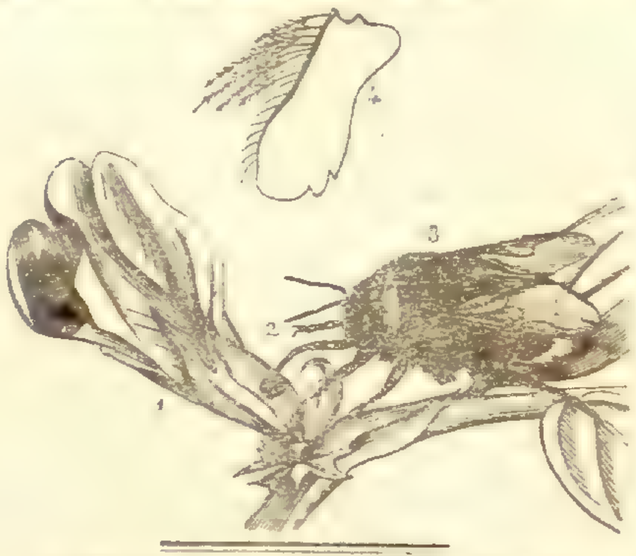
Humble-bees form their nests at the roots of trees and amongst loose rubbish, such as heaps of bricks and stones covered with earth, also in cavities of old walls; they are covered with moss, collected in the summer, and are sometimes lined with wax. The comb is formed of oval cocoons, irregularly clustered together, and made of a kind of silk, daubed over with wax; they vary in size and number, sometimes amounting to sixty. In the earliest days of spring, the female humble-bees emerge from their winter quarters where they had hybernated, and collect pollen and honey from the catkins of the willows; later in the season the neuters appear, but the males are not common until the autumn, when the Thistle-flowers afford them an abundant supply of honey, in which they delight and partake of so freely, that these jovial bees are often seen reeling about as if intoxicated, throwing out their legs in a very grotesque manner, and eventually nestling in the soft flowers, fall asleep at the approach of night.

I believe that the hive-bees are accused of participating in the spoliation of the Bean-crops, but there seems to be little doubt that the female humble-bees are the parties who first wound the calyx in the manner described; and they will travel a long distance, I expect, in search of food. I am convinced that, at least, four-fifths of the crops I have inspected are destroyed this season; it would, therefore, be a very desirable object with the Bean-grower to avoid such a loss, and no better means could be adopted than to destroy the humble-bees' nests at the end of summer, and employ children to catch and kill the females in the Bean-fields as soon as the first blossoms have expanded.

It is probable that many other plants suffer from the same cause, for I am informed that the calyx and flowers of the Azalea are often punctured by the bees; and I have heard of the Honeysuckle being subject to similar injuries.

It may be remarked, that all the leaves of the Broad-beans of the crop first alluded to, had the edges indented, and they exhibited the same appearance last week, but I am ignorant of the animal that has caused this strange appearance; it is possible that it may be the work of woodlice or of earwigs, and I shall be glad if any one will confirm or set me right on the subject; for as it is presumed to be a nocturnal operation, I have not the opportunity of settling the question.—*Ruricola.*

* For other parts of the mouth, &c., see Curtis's *Brit. Ent.*, Pl. 564.



COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXVII.

THERE are none of our common fruits so universally esteemed as the Strawberry. It is regarded alike by the peer and the peasant as a delicious luxury, and not the least of its many recommendations is that, if managed with very little more than an ordinary share of attention, it is capable in some soils of being brought to as great perfection in the cottage garden as in any of our first-rate establishments. It frequently occupies the edge of a garden walk or border, so as to encroach as little as possible on the space required for vegetables; and in such situations where the exposure was open and favourable we have seen some large crops produced. The soil which appears to be the best for Strawberries is a strong rich loam, but they will succeed very well in almost any soil that has been properly manured and is in good condition. There are so many excellent varieties of this fruit now cultivated, that we have some difficulty in making a selection of the kinds most to be depended on. Perhaps the Old Pine, Grove-end Scarlet, and the Red and White Alpine, are as good bearers as any we can recommend. All of them are readily increased by runners, and every cottager desirous of possessing a nice Strawberry-bed should now endeavour to procure some runners of the kinds just mentioned, or of any other approved sort, and prick them out in a sheltered part of the garden, where they can be shaded and taken care of until the season arrives for planting them in the situation they are intended to occupy. An excellent plan for growing Strawberries was some years ago described by Mr. Byers of Swansea, and having ourselves witnessed its success in various places where it has been tried, we would recommend its adoption wherever it can be conveniently done. It may be termed a Strawberry-wall, and is formed in the following manner:—a steep bank of suitable soil is first prepared, and a layer of stones or bricks about six inches high is placed evenly along the bottom of it. This is covered a couple of inches deep with good soil, and the runners planted in it six or eight inches apart. Another layer of stones is then placed over the first one, and made to slope inwards, which is again covered and planted with runners as before. The same process is repeated until the wall or bank is raised to a sufficient height. Strawberries grown in this manner are always earlier and cleaner than from a border, and another advantage is that more plants may be grown in a small space of ground than by any other method in general use.

Clear away any crops that are over, and get ready the ground for such as are intended for winter use. Transplant some more Cauliflower for heading in autumn, and put out more Savoys, Brussels Sprouts, and Cabbages, as opportunities occur. The Celery that was transplanted will occasionally require to be watered and earthed up, these being essential points in its cultivation that must be particularly attended to at this season by those who are desirous of growing it well. A dry day should be selected for earthing it, and care is to be taken to confine the leaves close together, so as to prevent any of the soil from getting into the hearts of the plants and injuring them. Plant out some more in the same manner as directed at p. 412.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Packing Fruit for Carriage.—In furtherance of the Editor's observations on this subject, I beg leave to suggest the following plan, which is found better than any other for ensuring the safe transport of delicate philosophical instruments, and is equally adapted to ripe fruit. Having packed the fruit in the inner case with soft cotton, or whatever may be deemed best for the purpose, let that case be suspended within the other by lines or cords. Suppose, for instance, that the outer case is two or three inches clear all round the inner case, and that eight cords proceeded from the eight outer corners of the one, and were fastened to the eight internal corners of the other case. In this way, whatever side was uppermost, the inner case would be suspended from the four upper cords, the four lower ones serving only to steady it, and to prevent its swinging against the outer case. If the whole be turned upside down, the functions of the cords become reversed, so that they must all be strong enough to perform either office, about which, however, there is no difficulty. I have

bestowed great attention on all the known modes of checking vibration, and have no hesitation in recommending this as incomparably superior to any stuffing of moss, hay, or shavings; and it may, perhaps, have the additional merit of preventing the chance of imparting unpleasant flavour, which might arise from a compact mass of vegetable matter between the two cases. It is not essential to use exactly eight cords, nor to fasten them from angle to angle of the cases. Any arrangement by which the inner case is suspended, and at the same time prevented from swinging against the outer case, will equally well answer the purpose. A still better plan for those who have frequently very choice specimens of fruit to transmit, would be to insulate the inner case by spiral springs, with the addition of small portions of felt or woollen cloth, to limit the vibrations, on the same principle as my supports for microscopes; the springs would be very cheaply made, and would avoid the repeated trouble of packing or tying: but the cords will do extremely well.—*A. Ross, Regent-st.*

Yucca gloriosa.—In the *Chronicle*, No. 29, you give a long list of gold and silver medals, awarded to successful competitors at the Horticultural Gardens. A lady, a resident of this town, has, at this time, a most magnificent plant of Yucca gloriosa in flower, entirely managed by herself; it stands nine feet high, and has upwards of 800 perfect blossoms on it; the foliage is of a very fine colour, and, in fact, the plant has a most enchanting appearance, and could it have been placed amongst the splendid specimens at the Horticultural Show, I doubt whether there were any that could have surpassed it in beauty.—*W., Maidstone.*

Cucumber-growing.—In the *Chronicle* of last week, I am asked to give my opinion as to the advantage of shutters to cover dung-linings in early forcing. I do not use them, but think them necessary, particularly for the front linings, to throw off the water that falls on the lights. I have a friend who has them in use, so constructed as to convey the water, falling on the lights, to the east and west corners of his pit, where it falls into a small drain and is conveyed away. The advantage must be so evident as to render it unnecessary to say more respecting them; still I am aware there is a difference of opinion as to their use. I have been told by a good practical gardener, who had them in use, that they prevented the dung's fermenting freely, and were worse than useless. Should particulars as to the material used and the construction of my friend's covers be useful, I will have much pleasure in sending them.—*George Mills, Gunnersbury.*

Bad Butter.—Since I came to reside here, I purchased two excellent cows, and put them on the lawn with some sheep. To my great annoyance, while I found the milk and the cream perfectly good, the butter was abominably bad, of a taste I cannot describe, and not much harder than thick cream, and of a dirty white colour. On inquiry I found that this had been experienced before I came here. I am not acquainted with any particular plants that thus affect the quality of butter, for it must be something in the food; and I should be thankful if you, or any correspondent, can point out any, and say whether there be any mode of getting rid of them without breaking up the grass.—*Beechwood, N. B.*

Honey-dew.—That saccharine matter is profusely produced by aphides of every description is a fact long known to naturalists; and from observations I have made on several of the species, I am inclined to think that Honey-dew is the produce of the aphis, and not a spontaneous exudation from the tree. In corroboration of the fact of the enormous quantity produced by a single aphis, I beg to call your attention to the following statement:—Some years since, observing some lettuces in a drooping state, I pulled one up, and found the lower part of the stem and the roots covered with the brown aphis which feeds on the Lettuce, Endive, &c., and which is of considerable size. A colony of ants were in attendance, and I spent many days in watching their proceedings with these aphides: the ant mounted on the back of the aphis, and commenced drumming with his fore feet on the back and sides of the aphis, which continued feeding on the Lettuce, and in due time a pellucid drop, as large as a pin's head, was ejected from the abdomen of the aphis, and as greedily sucked up by the ant; this was frequently repeated, and always with some effect, though the discharge was not always the same in quantity; on tasting the ejected matter it was very sweet, but impregnated with the bitter of the Lettuce. From the quantity produced by one aphis, I am not surprised at the quantity of honey-dew which I have seen entirely covering a large Rose and a Honeysuckle. As many of the aphides fly, I see no reason why a large flight of them should not have pitched on an Oak-tree, and have produced the effect described by Sir O. Mosley. I have never yet met with honey-dew where I did not find the aphis, but I am not prepared to say that the exudation of some trees may not produce saccharine matter. What is the cause of the exudation is a question I leave to others: I say, the perforation of the aphis.—*Walter Henry Hill, Pembridge Rectory, Herefordshire.*

On Cause and Effect.—In corroboration of the remarks in the leading article of No. 28, I would first beg leave to observe, that I have long since laid it down as a law of nature, "that no plant or tree will fructify, until it has acquired a surface of stalk, branches, and leaves, proportioned to the food it is supplied with;" but then may arise the question, How can the term "food" be applicable to plants, which cannot take anything into their system but in a state of solution in water? And this opens a wide field for discussion; for although it is notorious that plants require as constant a supply of nutritive matter, and that their nature and their health are as variable, as animals, yet there is only one term for the nutritive matter required, which is, manure; and one term only for ill health, which is, blight! Now what would be thought of our physicians and surgeons, if they had only one term for nourishment, and one term for disease? And yet gardeners, who are professedly the physicians and surgeons of the vegetable world, have but one term for the required nourishment, and but one term for disease!! The colour and comparative size of the leaves of a plant, afford as strong evidence of the health and condition of a plant, as the tongue and pulse do that of animals. Is it not obvious then, that before any great progress can be made in the advancement of the science of Horticulture, a vocabulary should be established? You may be gratified by the sight of a fine specimen, and by the knowledge that such can be produced; but although you thus value the effect, how much more valuable would be a knowledge of the cause of such an effect, which alone would enable you to produce the same!—*Jos. Hayward.*—In No. 20, you say, "a method at least as efficient as Mr. Penn's, of warming a house by hot air, was published in the year 1824, by Mr. John Haywood;" if you allude to my book, you will perceive it should have been—*Joseph Hayward.*

Retrospective Criticism.—The subject of plants casting their flowers seems to have attracted much attention lately. It has been generally attributed to want of vigour in the plant; and in corroboration of this statement, we have noticed, that Lupinus polyphyllus albus, and other plants liable to this accident, are most apt to do so in dry weather, when the supply of food is more limited. We have often arrested it by copious supplies of water to the above plant. In the case of the double yellow Rose and others which seem peculiarly apt to do so, there should be plenty of manure-water, and mulching, applied a little before the flower opens, or so soon as the flower-buds are fairly formed; and to prevent the effect of a full stimulus of light, the flowers should be shaded a few days before they burst. Double yellow Roses have been known to flower well when grown on a south border, and their tops trained over to the north side of the wall; and shading would have a similar effect. We would, from observation, incline to be of Mr. Murray's opinion, about the cause of what is called honey-dew. Beech hedges are very subject to its attacks; and we were always of opinion that the aphides were more plentiful, when, from late spring frosts, severe droughts, or other causes of disease, the sap of the plant, in place of going to form new shoots, by the healthy action of the newly-developed leaves, was extravasated in the form of a sweet gummy consistence on the leaves. Like other insects, the aphides will likely have a power of finding out where their food is in the greatest abundance. This season the Larches have been much hurt in the young shoots here by spring frost; the Beech was not sprung at the time: and the aphides are to be found more than usually plentiful on the Larch. Some of the young shoots however are gorged and swelled in the vessels of the young wood, as if punctured; perhaps both causes may sometimes be in operation. Mr. Tillery's opinion about magnesian limestone being prejudicial, is in accordance with that of Sir Humphry Davy; who ascribed it to the magnesia, when calcined, and having parted with its carbonic acid, not recovering its carbonic acid so quickly as lime, and remaining longer in a caustic state, being thus more apt to be taken up in that state by the roots, and acting deleteriously on the vegetable tissue. On the making of Gooseberry-cuttings (in winter), it may be remarked, they always succeed best when the articulation, or socket, that joins the young branch to the old, is pulled out along with the cutting, when separated from the bush; and as there are generally a great many buds at the base, if these are not scraped carefully off, and also all the other buds, except from four to six at the top of the shoot, the suckers complained of in the *Chronicle* are likely to appear.—*R. Lymburn, Kilmarnock.*

Law of Gardens.—As you have, in a former Number of the *Chronicle*, quoted an Act of Parliament respecting the offence of stealing from gardens, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to know, that the law also affords ample remedy for any wilful damage to them; and that by the 7 & 8 of George 4th, cap. 30, sec. 19, malicious injuries, to the extent of 1*l.* to any tree, sapling, or shrub, growing in any park, pleasure-ground, garden, orchard, or avenue, or in any ground belonging to any dwelling-house, is felony, punishable with transportation for seven years, or two years' imprisonment; and by the 21st section, the maliciously destroying, or damaging, with intent to destroy, any plant, root, fruit, or vegetable production, growing in any orchard, garden, nursery-ground, hothouse, greenhouse, or conservatory, is punishable with imprisonment for six calendar months with hard labour, or forfeiture of the value of the injury and 20*l.*—*A Subscriber.*

Change of Seasons.—I was lately looking over the *Kalendarium Hortense* of John Evelyn, and was somewhat surprised at the early notice there given for grafting. Under the notice of work to be done in the month of January, in the orchard and olitory garden, we are directed "to gather scions for graffs before the buds sprout, and about the latter end of the month graff them in the stock." John Reid, an early Scotch author on gardening, who lived, I think, about the same period as Evelyn, in his monthly directions for the kitchen-garden, tells us in January "to gather graffs ere they sprout, and near the end graff:" and in February he says grafting is now in season. These directions were given about 160 years ago. Could the springs be earlier then than they are now? If they were, I think it would be at variance with the observations of the late Mr. Knight; for I believe I have seen a paper of his somewhere, in which he made some remarks upon the changes of the climate of England, and the conclusion he came to was, that the springs are earlier now than they were about the time that Evelyn lived. In that excellent work "The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen-Garden," we are informed that the best time for grafting is the month of March, but it may be commenced as soon as the sap in the stock is fairly in motion, and may be continued during the first half of April. Perhaps you could give some information whether the climate has changed, or the practice of grafting improved, or if there be any rule founded upon physiological principles for directing the practitioner in that department of gardening.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

[Our correspondent must observe, that the dates mentioned by Evelyn and Reid, being according to the Old Style, must be forwarded 11 days; so that the period of commencing to graft, instead of the latter end of January, must be understood as referring to the beginning of February. That the month of January is a good time "to gather graffs ere they sprout," should still be kept in mind; for the more the buds of the scion are expanded, the less is the chance of success. Grafting may then be proceeded with any time during February, March, and even April, if the spring is a backward one; but March is, generally speaking, the best season. Whether the seasons were formerly earlier than they now are, is a question on which there are different opinions. That they have of late years been extremely variable, is certain; but such was also the case a century back; and on an average there appears little or no difference between those of the present and those of the past century. In Reid's *Kalendar*, published in 1721, it is mentioned among the directions for March, that "graffing is yet in season." In April it is remarked, that "the weather is commonly unsettled in this month, the nights frequently frosty, and blighting winds from the east are still to be expected." Switzer wrote in 1724, and the period of ripening which he ascribes to the varieties of fruits described in his treatise agree very well in general with the time of their ripening as observed of late years. The specimens for the drawings in Langley's *Pomona* were grown at Twickenham, in 1727, the year and day of the month when ripe being engraved upon the plates. Any one unacquainted with the earliness of that locality would, however, be led to suppose that the seasons must have been at that period much earlier; for example, the old Scarlet Strawberry is stated to have been ripe on the 21st of May (10th, O. S.)—yet it is certain that, about the same time, ripe Strawberries were brought from the above place, or from its neighbourhood, from the open air, in the present season. On comparing the periods of blossoming of Peaches, Cherries, Plums, &c., in 1727, with those of 1827, there appears no material deviation. La Place concludes, from astronomical observations, that the mean temperature of the earth has undergone no sensible change for the last 2000 years.]

To destroy the Brown Scale.—I have succeeded in finding an effectual method of destroying this insect, by dipping a painter's brush in the brown or impure pyroligneous acid, and brushing the insects over with it. It may safely be applied when the insect is on the stem or branch of a plant. The acid is destructive to all tender leaves, but does not injure thick and smooth leaves, such as the scale generally adheres to. I have only had an opportunity of trying it on the leaves of one plant in my vinery, viz., Nerium Oleander splendens, the leaves of which have not been in the least injured. Perhaps some of your readers will take the trouble of trying the acid on one or two of the leaves of other plants infected by the Scale, and inform you of the result, whether those leaves have been injured by the application. The brown pyroligneous acid is also a most effectual remedy for the American blight, Aphis lanigera.—*N. T.*

Bread.—As the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* have been promised a series of articles on cooking vegetables, it may not be amiss to begin with the most important, viz.: Wheat. It was to me for many years perfectly unaccountable that while everybody was found to rail at the introduction of alum into their bread, no baker could be found to supply bread without it; and as the ostensible pretence for using alum was merely rendering the bread whiter, there appeared no adequate motive for its continued employment. No desire has been more general in the metropolis for many years than that for bread free from the sourness, harshness, and other bad qualities presented by London bread after it is two days old. It was perfectly incredible that this state of things should have existed for years on a mere question of colour; and on mentioning the subject to an intelligent country baker, I was informed that the colour was merely a pretence; that the real object of the alum was to cause a larger absorption of water, and therefore to make a certain quantity of flour produce a loaf five or ten per cent. heavier than would otherwise be practicable. How far this is true I am unable to say; and if true, I draw from it no inference unfavourable to the bakers, who are, I believe, as hard worked and as moderately remunerated as any class of tradesmen in the kingdom. In most of these cases the fault is not so much with the trade as with the public, who look to no consideration except price, and who must therefore be imposed upon before they will consent to let a man live by his calling. For all this there is no remedy like knowledge of the truth, and with the view of eliciting that truth I send these crude observations. If it be a fact that a ninepenny loaf may be dearer as well as whiter than a tenpenny one of equal weight and of similar flour, it must be doing good service to enlighten the public on this point. Competition will exercise no greater influence over the baker's profits with this knowledge than without it. The word *profits* is indeed inappropriate to the trade of baking, which is one of those to which, more perhaps than to any other, may be applied Adam Smith's distinction between profit, properly so called, and those nominal profits which are really the payment of labour and skill.—*A.*

To destroy the Aphis Lanigera on Apple-Trees.—My attention has been attracted to an article in p. 310 by Dr. Horner. Some three or four years ago this identical coal-tar was recommended as a certain remedy, in a paper in *Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine*, and without giving the matter the slightest consideration as to what effect it might have on the circulation of the sap and the health of the bark, I permitted my gardener to paint his trees with coal-tar when he considered necessary. My orchard was in a fair bearing state, having been planted about twelve years; the consequence was, that some of the trees died, and all of them were very much injured. The coal-tar destroys the bark of the Apple-tree wherever it is anointed, and I consider it the most dangerous nostrum ever brought into notice. A little oil rubbed with a fine painter's brush into the crevices when you discover the insect, is both safe and efficacious; also turpentine, pyroligneous acid, urine, vinegar, &c., may be used in the same way with impunity and success. I am recovering the trees slowly by scraping off the dead bark and plastering the ravages with a healing composition.—*John Thackeray, Notts.*

Earth-heating.—Mr. Ainger, in his fourth article on the production, distribution, and preservation of heat, &c., says, "The application of bottom heat to an exposed border, with or without the assistance of a heated wall, is one of the experiments which remains to be tried." It is somewhat strange that the utility of such a process should remain until now to be tested. I have no doubt but it will prove advantageous to gardening in a great variety of ways, when once it is brought under proper management. Some years ago, when they were preparing the ground where a boiler was to be placed belonging to a coal-work, the men came upon an old drain that happened to be in that part of the field where they were at work. A house was built near for the engineer, and part of the ground adjoining the house was enclosed for a garden. Shortly after the engine was at work, it was observed that some of the vegetables in the garden were growing much faster than the others. It caused some surprise at first, but it was soon found out that it was in the line of the old drain that the early vegetables were growing, and that the heat from the boiler ascending the drain was the cause of their earliness. Young Beans fit for use were gathered above the drain, while those planted at the same time in a more sheltered situation were scarcely formed in the pod. I think another mode might be tried for communicating bottom heat to borders or other parts of a garden, although somewhat different from that recommended by Mr. Ainger: a number of drains made somewhat similar to the furrow and ridge plan of roofing conservatories, the pipes for heating to be placed in the bottom of the furrows, and the furrows to be filled with small stones, and the whole covered with turf, to prevent the earth getting between the stones; the plan is simple, and might soon be tried.—*P. Mackenzie.*

Salvia Patens.—Your correspondent "S." complains of the blooms of his Salvia patens dropping off; I should fancy there must have been two varieties introduced at the same time. I had plants from two sources when they first came out: one was a vigorous-grower and retained its blooms; the other, rather stinted in growth, and had smaller blooms, which it dropped in the manner complained of. I grew both of them in various ways, in all of which the former did well; but the latter regularly failed. I, therefore, threw the whole of the bad one away, and have never had to complain of the same fault since. *M. Henderson, Coleorton Hall.*

Alpine Strawberries.—In order to obtain a late crop, I think the best mode of cultivation is to keep the plants clear of runners. This allows the light and air to get to the leaves, and prevents the damp from rotting the fruit late in the autumn. Although the white Alpine is not so common as the red, I think in flavour it is far superior to the latter.—*K.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July 15, 1841.—The Paris markets are just now filled with Picotees and Carnations; good showy plants in pots fetch from six to twelve sous, and large bouquets two and four. The gardens in the faubourgs of Belleville, Ménilmontant, and St. Antoine have long been celebrated for these delicious flowers; many acres of seedlings are here annually raised for this trade, and very many English, either captivated by the fantastic colours or lowness of price, become purchasers; but however attractive these may be as garden varieties, they are not such as would satisfy your readers, who are more or less emulous of standing first at an exhibition. In this country, Pink and Picotee shows are entirely unknown, and it cannot therefore be expected that the standard of excellence should be so well understood as in England; for after all, it is only through public exhibitions that the good or bad qualities of a flower can be thoroughly developed. The best collections of named varieties (florist's flowers) in Paris are those of Messrs. Tripet, Ruganot, Duval, and Dubos; and in the country, the cities of Caen, Le Mans, and Nancy are famous for the yellow and slate colours. The following notes of a visit to both the Paris and country growers will make known the best French varieties I have yet seen, and many of them, I feel confident, would not disgrace a first-rate stand. WHITE GROUNDS:—Chevard, veined red scarlet; Palmire, bordered lilac purple; Rossie, bordered dark rose purple; Caroline Lejeune, bordered vermilion; Le Printemps, bordered rose purple; Verdeye, bordered violet purple: Arthemise, bordered dark purple: Jacquin, veined carmine purple; Thenard, pencilled vermilion; Vicomte Dode, bordered red carmine; Venus, pencilled rosy scarlet; Van Eden, bordered red crimson; La Séduisante, bordered dark carmine; Comtesse de Lepine, bordered rose carmine; Vivet, bordered bright rose; Gallez, pencilled violet purple; Madrid, pencilled rose; Psyche, veined pale rose; Delisle, pencilled rose: Alonzo, pencilled crimson purple; Francia, bordered purple; Comte Simion, veined red purple; Goudre, pencilled light rose; Astarlie, pencilled purple: Boissy D'Anglas, pencilled red purple; Le Plesance, bordered red purple; Carioline, pencilled vermilion; Justine, pencilled rose carmine: Clementine Foy, veined violet purple; L'Amour, pencilled pale rose. YELLOW GROUNDS:—Dufraisse, lemon-pencilled violet purple: Josephine Godez, yellow-bordered purple; Riego, lemon-pencilled rose; Comte Bastard, apricot-feathered rose; Baron Cressac, lemon-veined purple; Kale Veries, lemon-bordered red crimson: Bragare, orange-bordered rose; Agathe Lejeune, lemon-veined rose; Jules Cæsar, lemon-veined purple: Madame Marjolin, lemon-pencilled scarlet and purple; Salter, yellow-bordered puce and brown orange; Anjou, yellow-pencilled Amaranthe; Gontier, yellow-bordered red crimson; Saphos, lemon-pencilled rose; Hyménée, lemon-bordered rose carmine; Atten, lemon-bordered purple; Diogène, lemon-pencilled violet; Madame Sand, lemon-pencilled purple; Bertin, yellow-bordered violet purple; Laure, apricot-bordered red crimson; Germinie, yellow-bordered rosy orange; Prince D'Eslaye, yellow-bordered vermilion: Vicomtesse Debancourt, lemon-bordered purple: Biblise, yellow-bordered red purple; Modeste, crème-bordered purple; Biestanger, crème-bordered purple crimson; Poiteau, rosy lemon and slate; Taglioni, lemon-pencilled rose; Corinne, yellow-bordered purple; Guizot, apricot-bordered carmine. SLATE GROUNDS:—Dos, shaded and striped red; Paillet, shaded and pencilled vermilion; Leblanc, shaded orange and red; La Foudre, pencilled vermilion; Maréchal Lascourt, shaded rose and carmine.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 20th.—J. R. Gowen, Esq., in the chair. The Earl Somers, G. C. Tugwell, J. Ames, T. B. L. Baker, and F. J. Delafosse, Esqrs. were elected. Mrs. Lawrence exhibited a fine collection of plants, among which were some exquisitely-grown Heaths, particularly one called tricolor superba, which was quite a mass of bright pink; the other plants worthy of notice, were a very dark variety of Genera splendens, the beautiful purple Statice foliosa, a singular variety of Cycnoches Loddigesii, with a much shorter column than usual, a handsome specimen of Mandevilla suaveolens, and a curious New Zealand plant, with small white flowers, called Xanthosia rotundifolia. A Banksian Medal was awarded for the Heaths in this collection. From Mr. Jackson were seven handsome Heaths, which gained a Banksian medal; among them were Jacksoniana, a seedling raised between retorta and Irbyana, of a beautiful purplish crimson colour, a dark red variety of tricolor, and a pink and white metulæflora. In addition to these there were four seedling Pelargoniums; the one most worthy of notice was Marchioness of Exeter, white with a dark purple spot on the upper petals. Mr. J. Henchman sent a plant of Ipomœa tyrianthina, which, however, gave but little idea of the beauty of the plant, and specimens of Echeveria lurida, a Mexican species well adapted for a greenhouse, where a dry atmosphere is maintained; those exhibited had lost their colour, apparently from having been grown in too much heat. Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq., had a Knightian medal awarded him for Cattleya superba, a species from Guatemala, at present rare, and difficult to cultivate: it is remarkable for the fine deep crimson purple blotch at the end of the labellum. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince sent a good specimen of the rare Mirbelia dilatata, a plant having singular leaves, broadest at the upper end, and bearing at the ends of the branches a number of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers, which in a wild state are more conspicuous than the foliage; with this were exhibited specimens of Pyrola rotundifolia, a local British species, but not very uncommon; a Banksian medal was awarded to the Mirbelia. Mr. Henderson exhibited a beautiful plant of Ipomœa Learii, growing and flowering freely in a pot; it does not require the heat that most of the other species do, but succeeds perfectly in a cold conservatory, and will no doubt be a useful plant for external decoration during the summer; it was stated to be a native of Buenos Ayres, notwithstanding that Mr. Lear, Mr. Knight's collector, had found it in Ceylon: with this were sent a basket of double white Chinese Primroses, in fine flower; a block of wood covered with moss, among which grew Æschynanthus grandiflorus, and cut flowers of Perguaria odoratissima, trained in festoons over the wooden block, and Allamanda cathartica, a fine old stove plant; the Chinese Primroses may be made to flower at all seasons if kept in moderate heat, and shaded from the sun; a Banksian medal was awarded for them, the Ipomœa and the Æschynanthus. Mrs. Goldsmid sent some seedling Pelargoniums, raised in Jersey, which, however, were scarcely in flower, and not equal to many others already in cultivation. Mr. Hogg exhibited 18 varieties of Carnations, and 24 Picotees of first-rate excellence considering the late unfavourable weather; a Banksian medal was given for them. Mr. Lumsden, gr. to H. Bevan, Esq., and Mr. Sellers, gr. to L. V. Watkins, Esq., had Banksian medals awarded them for their excellent specimens of Ripley Queen Pine; the latter sent also some good black Hambro' Grapes, and Mr. Davis exhibited some handsome Muscat of Alexandria Grapes. Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. de Malpas Grey Egerton, sent some Murray Nectarines, and a Royal George Peach. Mr. Mills exhibited a branch of his frame Cucumber, which had four fruit swelled off at the following joints, one of which, however, had been cut off; they had been raised under a hand-glass without bottom-heat, and show that this variety is equally good for hand-glass culture, as it is for frame. Mr. Williamson sent the new watering-pot described and figured at p. 454. Among the plants from the garden of the Society, were Miltonia spectabilis, a handsome Orchidaceous plant, with a remarkably broad purple lip, and two handsome specimens of Humea elegans, looking like fountains of small red flowers; in a large conservatory, where there is sufficient room for them to attain a large size, they form most graceful objects. The cut flowers included the magnificent Fuchsia corymbiflora, whose fine blossoms hang down somewhat in the way of the brilliant stars in a sky-rocket; F. cordifolia, a very pretty species, which will probably become much handsomer, and Salvia Regla, a splendid scarlet species that thrives in the open ground during the summer.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 20th.—Mr. Fairbairn in the Chair. Mr. Small was elected. The secretary brought two seedling Dahlias for the opinion of the Society, which was as follows:—Rose colour: petals generally good and of considerable depth; medium size; pleasing colour: rather sunk in the eye, but deserving cultivation. Crimson: rich in colour: petals decidedly good; too much sunk in the eye; rather small, but a very promising flower.

July 22d.—Show of Carnations and Picotees.—The first exhibition of this Society has been looked forward to with interest, and the support it received from the lovers of Floriculture has amply fulfilled the expectations of those interested in its success. There was an admirable display both by amateurs and nurserymen, and although the season has been unfavourable for developing in perfection the beauties of the Carnation, the stands bore no evidence of this, for flowers in better condition or finer in colour we never saw. The room was well attended during the whole of the day, and the visitors appeared much gratified. The encomiums the flowers called forth were but a just tribute to the skill and attention required to produce them in such perfect condition. In addition to the stands for competition, collections were contributed by Messrs. Willmer, Norman, and Orson. The 1st and 2d prizes for seedling Picotees were awarded to T. Barnard, Esq. No. 1, named Mrs. Barnard, was a light-edged Rose; this very beautiful seedling is a full-sized flower, composed of very broad, round, smooth-edged petals, of pure white and good texture; the petals are of a cupped form, edged by a bright delicate rose colour, which is confined to the margin, leaving the white free from specks. The petals are 18 in number, and gradually diminish towards the centre of the flower; 3 or 4 small ones in the centre forming the crown. It is a very elegant and remarkable variety, differing much in appearance from those commonly seen, the petals being so very large. It is a decided acquisition, and will no doubt be the parent of a fine race of flowers of the same character. Mr. Wildman exhibited specimens of his seedling Carnation named Marshal Soult. Mr. Willmer brought a pan of superb Picotees, which must have taken the first prize had they not been disqualified: their names were Willmer's Charon, Diadem, Queen, Miss Desborough, Mrs. Eunal, Diana, Teazer, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Waine's Victoria, Wood's Margaretta, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington. The following is an official list of the prizes.—Carnations, in stands of 12 dissimilar blooms. AMATEURS: 1st, to Mr. Dowler, for Telemachus, Bonpland, Wilson's Harriet, Rainbow, Amato, Puxley's Prince Albert, Duke of York, Iris, Strong's King, and 3 seedlings; 2d, to Mr. Burrup for Dalton's Lancashire Lass, Wood's William IV., Strong's King, Martin's President, Yates' Supreme, Amato, William Caxton, Willmer's Conquering Hero, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Roxburgh, Duke of Manchester, and Middlesex Hero. NURSERYMEN: 1st, to Mr. Willmer, for Wood's William IV., Strong's Duke of York, Ely's Duke of Devonshire, Hale's Prince Albert, Willmer's Solander, Wallace's Beauty of Bradley, Rainbow, Duke of Northumberland, Lady Croly, Brook's Garland, Bishop of London, and Count Palma; 2d, to Mr. Norman, for Grenadier, Mrs. Smith, Col. Wanman, Sir R. Peel, Lady Loudon, Norman's Mary Ann, Sir G. Osborn, Strong's King, La Belle Orpheline, Duchess of Marlborough, Martin's Virgin Queen, and Splendid; 3rd, to Mr. Dickson for Davey's Tower of Babel, Gregory's Alfred, Smith's Wellington, Marquis of Chandos, Chambers's Kate, Willmer's Duchess of Kent, Stone's Venus, Brook's Flora's Garland, Middlesex Hero, Conquering Hero, Hogg's Champion, and Jacques' Iris.—Picotees, White grounds, in stands of 12 dissimilar blooms. AMATEURS: 1st, to Mr. Burrup, for Waine's Victoria, Annesley's Sanspareil, Burrough's Sylph, Hogg's Queen of England, Orson's Adelaide, Hufton's Miss Willoughby, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Miss Desborough, Vespasian, Willmer's Queen, Heath's Superb, and Wood's Agrippina; 2nd, to Mr. Dowler, for Hogg's Queen of England, Lady St. Muir, Gidding's Diana, Green's Queen of England, Wood's Captain Wood, Annesley's Plenipo, Dickson's Duke of Cambridge, Willmer's Emma, Gidding's Teazer, Lydia, and two seedlings; 3rd, to Mr. Woodman, for Brook's Emma, Lord Eldon, Vespasian, Sir R. Hill, Tintorette, Sykes' Eliza, Princess Victoria, Moonraker, and 3 seedlings. NURSERYMEN: 1st, to Mr. Norman, for Youell's Fair Ellen, Harlequin, Hogg's Miss Campbell, Crask's Victoria, Willmore's Agnes, Sykes' Eliza, Wood's Ophelia, Gidding's Diana, Wilson's Plus perfect, Waine's Victoria, Lady St. Muir, and Franklin; 2nd, to Mr. Dickson, for Waine's Victoria, Teazer, Vespasian, Brook's Miss Brook, Annesley's Sanspareil, Green's Victoria, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Wood's Agrippina, Hogg's Queen of England, Barnard's Bride, Sykes' Eliza, and seedling. Seedlings, Single Blooms: 1st Class Prizes were awarded to Mr. Barnard for his Picotee, Barnard's Miss Barnard, and to Mr. Willmer for a Carnation, which, however, in the opinion of the judges, was too like Ely's Duke of Devonshire.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 30th.—At a special council—P. Pusey, Esq., president, in the chair—125 new members were elected.

The President read to the Council a letter addressed to him by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, informing the Council that he regretted much that it would not be in his power to attend at Liverpool, and therefore hoped they would appoint some one to be Vice-President at the Council Dinner on the Wednesday of the week of the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Barker, Earl Spencer was requested to represent the noble Duke on that occasion, as the former President of the Society.—The President stated to the Council the claims which Dr. Daubeny of the University of Oxford, Professor Johnston of the University of Durham, and Dr. Sprengel of Prussia, had to the honour of being elected honorary members of the Society; Dr. Daubeny having embarked with a lively interest on the subject of experimental researches in agricultural chemistry, and placed his lectures, as the new Professor of Agriculture at Oxford, at the disposal of the Society; Professor Johnston having commenced the publication of a work on agricultural geology, not only drawn up in a very plain and intelligible style, but which had received the high commendation of Dr. Buckland (a gentleman so well known and appreciated by the members of the Society); and Dr. Sprengel being not only one of the most distinguished agricultural writers of the Continent, and superintending at that time the direction of an experimental farm of the King of Prussia, but the author of a paper on animal manures, which had been already translated from the German, and printed in the 4th Part of the Society's Journal. On the motion of Earl Spencer, seconded by Mr. Bramston, these gentlemen were then unanimously elected honorary members of the Society.—The Council then proceeded to elect of judges of stock, &c., for the Liverpool meeting; and the list of names sent in by members of the Council of those gentlemen best suited, from their high standing in a sound and thorough knowledge of stock, and discrimination in estimating their comparative merits, having been read, the requisite number of judges for each class of the subjects of exhibition was selected.—A letter from Lord Portman, on the subject of the prizes to be offered by the Society at the Bristol meeting, and Mr. Hobbs's motion on the propriety of raising the scale of prizes on that occasion, having been brought forward and discussed, the Council proceeded to examine and correct the preliminary prize-sheet, which had been submitted to the general inspection of the members at the last anniversary meeting; and the terms and amount of each prize in the list being fixed, the President announced that, in accordance with the bye-law specially enacted on that point, no further alteration could be made in the Bristol prizes, which were now finally settled.—Mr. Manning, the Society's agent in the transmission of Journals to members in Australia, communicated to the Council a resolution which had been passed at the quarterly meeting of the Western Australian Agricultural Society at Guildford, near Perth, on the Swan River, and transmitted by Mr. Moore, the chairman of the Society, and member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in reference to a constant interchange of communication between the two societies. The Council unanimously resolved that the Western Australian Agricultural Society be placed on the list of corresponding societies of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and a set of the Journals be transmitted to the Australian Society, as the first step in carrying the desired object into effect.—Messrs. Evanson and Pole, of Wimborne, communicated the following statement on the epidemic, and their mode of treatment:—"The epidemic among cattle has [illegible] in our vicinity, a fearful progress, though proving [illegible] fatal. There are [illegible] remedies have [illegible] We had the honour of a communication [illegible] Professor Sewell's circular [illegible] to us, and we [illegible] to your valuable Society [illegible] it may have established on the [illegible] following remedies with success in the first [illegible] of the disease, when other remedies have failed:—emetic tartar, one drachm; camphor and nitre, of each two drachms; sulphur, two ounces; ginger powder, one ounce; and Epsom salts, one pound. Lotion for the

mouth—Blue vitriol and alum, of each two drachms; nitre, one drachm; boiling water, one quart: when cold, add, solution of chloride of lime, one ounce. Lotion for the feet—Blue and white vitriol, of each half-an-ounce; alum, one ounce; boiling water, one quart: when cold, add, solution of chloride of lime, one ounce. We have in many cases bled freely, but have almost invariably prescribed the remedies of your circular with complete success. We shall feel most grateful for your reply, and shall be gratified in being the means of disseminating your opinions for the benefit of those around us in Shropshire and Cheshire."—Mr. Henry Hudson, jun., of Wich, near Pershore, Worcestershire, also informed the Society that the disease had broken out among his cows; the one first affected appearing to be lame, had a sore throat, and gave but little milk—the lameness arising more from the joints than the feet. The next day the milk was almost gone, the mouth had become very sore, and the animal refused all food, incessantly moving about her jaws, while a considerable quantity of saliva ran from her mouth.—Communications were received from Mr. Peter Love, of Manor House, near Naseby, Northamptonshire, informing the Council that he was trying all the different artificial manures in the growth of Turnips, both on red and black land, and would furnish the Society with the results he obtained; Mr. Love also suggested the desirableness of a prize for an implement to level the old crooked high lands or stitches so frequent in Northamptonshire; and from Sir Francis Mackenzie, of Cowan House, Ross-shire, on the best modes of rendering the exhibition of stock and the trial of implements at the Liverpool meeting both instructive and interesting.

July 7th.—Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., in the Chair. 207 new Members were elected.—The principal business of the day consisted in settling the arrangements for the great meeting at Liverpool on the 19th inst.—G. N. Young, Esq., having been deputed by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia to this country, for the purchase of the best stock, implements, and seeds for importation into that province, and to establish such communication and correspondence with societies and individuals in this part of the empire, as might tend to promote the objects of our colonial agriculture in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, presented to the Council various documents connected with the institution, and the immediate object of his missions, including the act of the provincial legislature for the encouragement of agriculture and rural economy, by the establishment of this Central Agricultural Board, and placing at its disposal the sum of 500*l.* per annum, "for the importation from abroad of the most improved implements of husbandry, and also of seeds and live stock of various kinds; in the encouraging and circulating of agricultural publications, and the diffusion of knowledge on the different branches of husbandry and agricultural improvement, inviting the farmers in the several counties of the province to form themselves into societies conformable to the act, and to enter into correspondence with the central board, who would be happy to receive and consider all such suggestions as may be offered for the improvement of provincial husbandry, and to furnish such information or assistance (by importation or otherwise) as may be in their power, for promoting the views of such general societies in connexion with the central board."—On the motion of Sir C. Lemon, seconded by Col. Challoner, the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia was elected a corresponding society of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and a set of the Journals of the Society directed to be presented to that body accordingly.—J. H. Hodgetts Foley, Esq., of Prestwood, near Stourbridge, presented to the Society a copy of the rules and regulations of the Stewpony Agricultural Society; R. B. Harvey, Esq., of Harleston, Norfolk, a complete set of the Reports of the Harleston Farmers' Club; and Professor Royle, of the East India House, a further supply of Pine-tree seeds for distribution.

Boulogne Flower-show.—The first exhibition took place on June 19, 20, and 21. The number of plants sent by the various gentlemen and gardeners in the neighbourhood formed an admirable coup-d'œil. Mr. Lettsom, of Maquetra, was one of the largest contributors. His Geraniums and Calceolarias were particularly fine; also his specimens of Hoya carnosa, Dolichos lignosus, Deutzia scabra, Mimulus cardinalis, and many others. The succulents exhibited by M. Duflos attracted much attention, particularly Cereus senilis and an Echinocactus in flower. M. Gradelle's collection was extremely numerous and good, as were M. Lordez's. Among the best specimens shown were Plumbago capensis, Pimelea decussata, Burchedia capensis, Nerium splendens, Ixora coccinea, Metrosideros floribunda, &c. Mr. Masters, of Canterbury, exhibited some very beautiful Heaths; among them were fulgida nana, intermedia, ventricosa superba, rosea, vestita. Mr. Masters also exhibited Gloxinia rubra, and Sollya linifolia, both of which are quite new. Epidendron crassifolium was growing on a block of wood, and excited great surprise. Pelargoniums, Comte de Paris, splendidum, and Emily, were also extremely beautiful. We observed an ingenious instrument to protect small plants, cuttings, seed crops, or even large fruit-trees, from the destructive ravages of slugs and snails, by galvanism.—*Boulogne Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Great Agricultural Meeting in Germany.—We learn from a circular which has just reached us, that the Fifth General Assembly of the Agriculturists and Silviculturists of Germany will be held at Doberan, near Rostock, from the 1st to the 8th September next, both days inclusive, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. In inviting to the above Assembly all such of the British Agriculturists and Breeders as feel interested in its object, the President entertains the hope that Agricultural Societies in England and Scotland will depute members to represent the various bodies at the meeting. The following arrangements are settled:—The first general meeting will open on the 2nd September, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. As at prior meetings, the time between the hours occupied by the Sections will be appropriated to the Show of Horses and Cattle, Races, and Exhibitions of Agricultural produce, implements, machines, and collections. Papers and communications intended to be read to the Sections, should be transmitted at least a fortnight previous to the 1st September. The following are the Sections:—1. On Sheep and the Culture of Flocks; 2. On the Breed of Horses for Races and Show. (This Section will be rendered of especial interest by a large show of Mecklenburg-bred horses and foals, both farming, half and thorough bred, with the additional attraction of brilliant races.) 3. On Horned Cattle; 4. On Agricultural Implements and Machines. 5. On Silviculture; 6. On Horticulture and Industry; 7. On Geology and the formation of a Geognostic Collection. A list of Questions to be submitted for discussion at the several sections may be obtained in London, on application to Mr. Kreeft, Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 8, Billiter-street, Leadenhall-st.

A Wash for Fruit-trees to kill Insects, &c.—(As adopted with great success by M. Williams, Esq. of Scorrier-House.—Take 1 lb. of tobacco, 1 lb. of sulphur of brimstone, and 2 ounces of nux vomica. Boil in 4 gallons of water, until reduced to 2 gallons. To these 2 gallons add one-eighth part of a pint of common turpentine and 1 lb. of barrel soap mixed together; then add some soot and some powdered lime in equal quantities, so as to make the liquor of a proper consistency, about the thickness of common paint for doors or windows. In February apply the liquor to the trees with a paint-brush, taking care not to let the brush touch the faces with the back stroke, as that would break off the buds; but always letting the brush lay the stuff on from the stocks to the extremity of the branches.—*Falmouth Packet.*

The Acacia Tree.—Cattle are exceedingly fond of its leaves, which they find an agreeable nourishment. The leaves may be given them either green or dry; alone, or mixed with hay or chopped straw. When thus used, the tree should be pollarded or kept as a stool. It is, however, of no importance for this purpose, except in countries where there is a difficulty in obtaining green food from common agricultural crops.—*G. S. R.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Ditton Park, the seat of Lord Montague.—There is in flower here a plant of Yucca gloriosa, with six flower-stems, and each stem bears on it upwards of 450 blooms. To-day I counted on the six stems 2704 flowers. The plant at 15 inches from the ground measures 25½ inches round the stem.—*David Burton, July* 17.

Rolleston Hall, near Burton on Trent.—The rare plants at this place have been much benefited by the moist weather, notwithstanding that heavy thunder-storms have lately beaten down some of the more delicate flowers. There is a most luxuriant plant of Ipomœa Leari in the Orchidaceous house, which has produced daily from 30 to 40 blossoms for the last fortnight. Calandrinia discolor and grandiflora, with Portulaca Thellusonii, are in fine flower in the frames. The plants of these which had been placed in the open beds have been considerably injured by the heavy rains. The foliage of the trees is peculiarly luxuriant this year; but the Limes have suffered generally from a caterpillar of one of the Tortrices. Several of the choice Firs have made leading shoots of six or seven inches; but the most astonishing growth is apparent in the circumference of many of the forest trees. Amongst others, a Sycamore near the north-west angle of the house, which in April 1840 measured at 3 feet from the ground, 5 feet 8 inches in girth, now measures 6 feet 3½ inches; a Quercus Cerris near the rookery, which did not at the former period exceed 3 feet 3 inches, is now increased to 3 feet 10½ inches; and a common Oak pedunculata, which was then 5 feet 4 inches in circumference, rather exceeds, at the present time, 5 feet 9 inches. These comparative dimensions appear extraordinary, considering that they have been taken within a year and a quarter of each other. The Cedar of Lebanon is by no means a slow-growing tree; one of these, which Sir Oswald Mosley planted in 1805, rather exceeds 4 feet 6 inches in girth at three feet from the ground, and is at least 35 feet high.—*July* 7.

Rivers' Nursery, Sawbridgeworth.—A very complete collection of Roses is cultivated here, but as we have already at p. 384, 438, and 456 described a great number of the better varieties, we shall only mention a few of the more curious or beautiful kinds that we saw in flower. Among the Chinas were several valuable for their changeable properties, opening of a light rose, then becoming darker, and finally dying off quite crimson; the varieties that possess this singularity are Belle Isidore, Etna, Rubens, Camellia panaché, and Virginie. An Italian variety called Manettii, of strong growth, has been found to make an excellent stock for Teas and Chinas. Among the finest things that we saw, was a quarter of dwarf Rose du Roi, growing and flowering with the greatest luxuriance; they made the surrounding air "redolent with Roses." A large number of Pears, Apples, Cherries, and Plums are root-pruned, and have consequently formed compact little bushes, in some instances covered with fruit. Mr. Rivers has found that scions taken from Pear trees worked on Quinces grow very well, but if worked on Pear-stocks they almost invariably die. A number of Cherries have been grafted on Mahaleb stocks and succeeded well; they are excellent, as making much better dwarf plants than when grafted on the common stock. A number of interesting experiments on different manures have been tried, and the following are the results up to this time:—Lance's humus is a much better top-dressing for Roses than ammonia; half-inch bone-dust is an excellent manure for Tea and China Roses planted in a close soil, in consequence of its acting mechanically as drainage, as well as a manure; nitrate of soda as a top-dressing for seed-beds of Spruce Fir, killed them all; but Lance's humus put on some beds of young Elms, has accelerated their growth considerably. We observed a very ingenious method for preserving seeds in pots from mice and birds, or preventing them being washed out by rain, as well as equalising the temperature; it consisted of a circular plate of burnt clay, about the same thickness as the pot, perforated with holes; it is laid on the top of the pot when the seeds are sown. One of the houses was heated by means of an Arnott's stove, with a pan of hot water placed on the top of it, connected with an air-chamber; by this means a gentle bottom-heat is obtained, as well as a moist atmosphere. Another house, about 55 ft. long, was also heated with a 20-inch Arnott's stove; this house was ventilated by means of wooden shutters placed behind and in front, the top-lights being fixed on the top of the 4-inch brick walls, without plates or rafters. A large collection of hardy plants is grown here, and there are handsome specimens of some of the kinds, particularly a large Fern-leaved Beech close to the house, which is, indeed, quite a tree; and the original plant of Quercus Turneri, which is, without doubt, a seedling. Salix americana pendula, grafted standard high, forms a very elegant tree, with glaucous foliage, and fine purple shoots; and Acacia hispida major, also grafted as a standard, suffers little from the wind if the tips of the young shoots are kept constantly pinched off. Among the new and rare plants we observed Ligustrum angustifolium, a handsome evergreen shrub, said to be hardy; the purple-leaved common Berberry; a hybrid Pyrus between spectabilis and japonica, which has larger and higher-coloured flowers than the former, and Spiræa venusta, a handsome herbaceous plant, with the habit of ulmifolia, but which has bright pink flowers. Quercus spicata and Clematis Sieboldii, planted in a rather cold soil, survived the last winter uninjured without protection.—*July* 19.

Messrs. Dickson's, Acre Lane.—The Picotees and Carnations are the attraction at the present time here; the plants are in the most healthy and vigorous condition. The collection is very choice: it comprises the best of the old varieties, with the finest of the new kinds, and a few that are not yet in general cultivation. We particularly noticed two crimson bizarres—Bucknell's Charlemagne and Chambers' Kate, both flowers of first-rate properties, with the colour finely distributed: and a scarlet bizarre marked S. B. 11, we consider the finest flower of its class we ever saw. The Picotees are very beautiful, and in great perfection. We noticed no less than six Queen Victorias, raised by different growers, they are all fine and desirable varieties; but we think the palm of victory is borne away by Wain's—a most delicate light edged rose. Sharp's Hector, a light-edged red, is a new flower of first-rate properties; and for purity of white and substance of petal, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, a heavy-edged red, is not surpassed. In light edged purples, Gilden's Vespasian, Annesley's Sanspareille, and Heath's superb, were our favourites, and Vere's Belle of the Village, a light-edged rose, and another marked D. X. X. were extremely beautiful. Heath's Mercury, a new light bizarre Picotee, is worthy attention. Ely's bright Venus, Willmer's Hero of Middlesex, Brook's Flora's Garland, and Hogg's Colonel of the Blues, were perfect in their class; as were Cartwright's Rainbow, Holloway's Defiance, and Pocklsey's Prince Albert, a fine crimson bizarre. Stone's Venus, a pink and purple bizarre, a fine and desirable variety, is quite distinct in its way. Those we have noticed, attracted our attention, either from their novelty, beauty of colour, or perfection in which they were grown. As a collection it is the most select we have seen.—*July* 20.

Reviews.

The Phytologist is a new monthly periodical, of which two numbers have appeared. It professes to be established as a Botanical Journal, combining a popular character with scientific accuracy, and devoted exclusively to this subject, and it is to be illustrated by woodcuts. We fear the work will hardly prove scientific enough for the botanist, nor gossiping enough for the general reader. The principal article yet published, is a long and rather entertaining history of the British Lycopodia; in which, however, we meet with an instance of carelessness that, we own, surprises us. Speaking of the common Clubmoss, the author asks, "Is it possible that Lightfoot has made free with the remark in Wahlenberg's Flora Suecica, that the Swedes call the plant Mattegräs, a most appropriate name, being simply equivalent to matted grass, and not at all implying its employment in the manufacture of mats!" Now this is rather a singular inquiry, considering that Wahlenberg could hardly have been born when Lightfoot published his Flora Scotica. We trust Mr. Newman, the Editor of the "Phytologist," will set his face against the very injudicious practice of multiplying species upon insufficient grounds; an evil already intolerable, and which, if persevered in, bids fair to undermine the foundations of systematical botany. We are the more anxious upon this point, because as his work is intended for the many, and especially for British botany, he may be the means of effecting much good or evil, according to the course he takes in the outset.

A Catalogue of the Plants growing near Banbury has appeared from the pen of Mr. Gulliver, already well known for his valuable minute researches in animal anatomy. It will be useful to those who reside in the district to which it refers, and will, we trust, be the means of giving an object of inquiry to many who, in the absence of such a guide, would scarcely think of the wild flowers that strew their daily path.

Loddiges' Orchideæ has just been reprinted, and is certainly the most remarkable list of those plants which we have ever seen. No fewer than 1,654 species and varieties of these plants are enumerated, with their native countries and date of introduction, every one of which is now growing in the Nursery at Hackney. To give an idea of the extraordinary richness of this vast collection, it is sufficient to say, that it comprehends 9 Cypripediums, 21 Saccolabiums, 33 Odontoglossums, 161 Oncidiums, and 217 Epidendrums.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Many cultivators prefer this season to Spring for propagating Heaths. They may, however, be put in with success whenever sufficiently ripened; cuttings can be obtained, except perhaps in the depth of winter, if a few well-defined rules be observed in preparing and selecting them. The preferable shoots are those issuing immediately from old wood when they have acquired a sufficient degree of firmness to prevent their damping, soon after they are inserted in sand. In preparing the cuttings, if they are in a proper state the leaves will readily strip without tearing as far as it is necessary, and the lower end must be cut or pared smooth with a very sharp knife near its previous union with the old wood (if such cuttings can be procured), the size of the cuttings must depend upon the habit of the species; delicate kinds will be scarce half an inch, whilst strong kinds will be more than double that length. In selecting cuttings for one pot of several kinds, those nearest in habit should be classed together. The pots should be filled within about an inch of the rim, with potsherds broken rather small: over these a layer of mossy peat, and then filled up with pure white pit sand, pressed very firm and well watered. It is immaterial whether bell-glasses are put over them or not, as they root readily without if placed in the closest part of a stove where the sun does not reach, except early or late in the day; but there is no objection to the use of glasses, and they are necessary if the cuttings are placed in an airy situation; but they must then be wiped dry frequently, and removed gradually when the cuttings are rooted. The cuttings must be watered once or twice a day.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—If the succession plants have filled their pots well with roots, they may now be potted into their fruiting pots; choose a calm day for doing this, as exposure to a drying wind, even for a short time, immediately on leaving a high moist temperature, is injurious, and everything that can in the remotest degree tend to check them ought, if possible, to be avoided; they should, therefore, be returned to the bed as expeditiously as possible. In potting, make the soil firm about the necks of the plants, where it should be somewhat raised, to throw the water to the sides, and to encourage the emission of young roots. Do not remove the drainage of the last pots from the bottom of the plants, if their roots retain them, as they will assist water to pass off more freely, which, as we said before, is highly important. Replunging them upon smaller pots placed mouth upwards will render them less liable to be injured if the beds become overheated, which must be watched with the utmost vigilance, as loss of roots at this season would be irremediable: after the plants are potted they should be very carefully replunged, without shaking them in their pots, or injuring their leaves, after which a little water should be given, to settle the new soil, and keep the house closer, and shaded for a few days, if there are no vines trained up the rafters. Give the whole of the plants occasional dewings over their leaves, also the surface of the tan-beds,—and water at the root, according to the state of the plant and the weather, bearing in mind that it is better to give a little frequently than much at one time.

Vinery.—The main things requiring attention now are regular supplies of air, cleanliness, and the adoption of measures to prevent the increase of insects. Where the Grapes are ripe or ripening, air should be admitted as early in the morning as the weather will permit. Immediately that red spider is perceived upon the leaves, those infested, and the front flue, should be dusted with sulphur,—shutting up the house warm and dry early in the afternoon for a few days. Continue to remove laterals and superfluous young growths as before.

Peach-house.—If the Peaches are ripe, or ripening, in the later houses, they should have large supplies of air given them early in the day, and shut up dry and warm early in the afternoon. Should wet weather occur, gentle fires may be lighted to expel damp, or it will affect the flavour of the fruit. As soon as the fruit is gathered, adopt measures for completely destroying insects before the lights are removed; fumigate with tobacco for green fly, and coat the flue with sulphur and light a gentle fire in the evening after the house is closed, to destroy red spider.

FIG-HOUSE.—A little air may be left on all night, and abundance during the day; thin away some of the oldest leaves, that the sun may penetrate to the fruit. Do not allow the plants to suffer for water, and preserve a moist atmosphere.

CUCUMBERS may now be sown for growing in pots in Pine pits, where there is not an erection for them to fruit in during winter; the seeds should not be germinated in a great heat, or rendered tender after they are up by the same means, but placed in a temperature where they will grow strong and healthy; upon this much of the after-success will depend. The maximum fire-heat should not be more than 70°: with a much higher temperature their tissue will be soft and watery, and therefore not so well fitted for withstanding the effects of sunless weather, which they may be expected to endure. Continue to thin out bad leaves, to remove weak or exhausted shoots, and to give regular supplies of water to the others as before.

MELONS.—Give the plants frequent sprinklings over their leaves; this will be found more conducive to their health than too frequent waterings at the root, particularly in frame culture, where the drainage is often imperfect. Give air in proportion to the weather, and the heat of the beds should be left on day and night, except for a short period after syringing in the decline of the day.

Out-door Department.

Continue to hoe between all advancing crops, make new plantations of the rooted cuttings of herbs, protect Radish pods and other seeds from birds.

ENDIVE.—Plant out in drills as before for succession.

LETTUCE.—Plant out for succession.

RADISH.—The white and black-rooted Spanish may now be sown in a moist situation.

SHALLOTS AND GARLIC may be taken up if the leaves are turning yellow, and after drying in the sun for a short time, be tied up in bunches, and suspended in a dry, airy situation.

SPINACH.—Select a well-manured plot of ground to sow the first winter crop of Flanders Spinach upon.

SALADING.—Keep a succession sown and blanched.

Orchard.—Continue to nail in the young growths of wall-trees, and pinch off useless laterals; any Pear or Plum trees which had their foreright shoots shortened early, and have grown again, may now have them cut back to three or four eyes. Make new plantations of Strawberries. Take care that no choice kinds of fruit-trees, whether standards or on walls, are allowed to bring too much fruit to maturity. Continue to bud where the bark rises freely; keep the fruit-borders stirred frequently, also the soil about Gooseberries and Currants.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Plentiful supplies of air and water are the great desiderata, making a difference, as we have repeated before, between the quantity given those growing fast, and others whose growths are matured; inexperienced persons are apt to overlook the importance of this, and the paucity of flowers in many stoves is attributable to its neglect. Give air as early in the morning as the weather will permit, and continue to propagate desirable plants whenever the means present themselves.

GREENHOUSE.—The plants placed out should be examined daily to see that they do no not suffer by, or for water; let no dead leaves or weeds remain about them, and in every other respect bestow as much attention upon them as if they occupied the house. Keep the house as gay and varied as possible with annuals. Repot any fast-growing plants, and perform any necessary repairs or painting now, or at least before the plants are placed in their winter quarters.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Succulents of most kinds may now be successfully propagated. Pot off rooted cuttings, and supply their places by others of half-hardy plants, from the flower-garden. Inarch Camellias, and pay particular attention to air and watering.

Out-door Department.

Keep Dahlias neatly tied up, and set decoys for earwigs in them; those pegged down must be looked over very often for fear of injury by winds. Continue to layer Carnations and Picotees, to propagate Wall-flowers and other perennials; allow no irregular growths, decaying flowers, dead leaves, &c., to be seen; mow lawns, sweep and roll walks, &c., as before.

NURSERY.—Continue to bud Roses whilst the bark rises freely; look over young trees in rows, and remove any improper growths; destroy weeds, &c.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Continue to prune young planted trees as before recommended; remove dead branches from Firs; repair walls and fences, and clean hedgerows.—*Joseph Parton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

CONTINUE to cut back Roses, particularly Chinas, Tea-scented, and the like, as soon as they are out of flower; also pick off the dead blossoms from the Perpetuals, by which means many of the varieties will produce flowers till late in autumn. Top-dress Auriculas; a good compost is, rich, but thoroughly rotted manure, coarse sand, and a little leaf mould; they should have an eastern or western exposure. Pay great attention to the advancing flowers of Carnations and Picotees; shade them from rain or sun, and when nearly expanded dress them, that is, place their petals regularly on the card. Dahlias should be kept constantly well tied up, or if high winds occur they will be broken off close to the ground; thin out their branches where they are too thick, in order to insure good flowers. Where Box edgings are used, they must be kept neatly clipped; the late wet weather will, in most instances, have caused them to grow irregularly. Roll gravel-walks, and keep them weeded; mow lawns, and hoe and rake borders, when the weather permits. Give plenty of air to greenhouse plants, and in dry weather do not spare water; but should the wet weather continue, water must be but sparingly given, or damp may ensue. Re-pot all plants that require it, and put in cuttings of Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Fuchsias, and the like.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

DURING the summer months our peas and various other vegetables are considerably injured by the caterpillars of the Gamma Moth, Plusia gamma. The caterpillar is beset with greenish hairs, has a brown head, and on the back a yellow streak, and on the sides one or two lightish yellow or white ones. When fully grown, which takes place in the course of a few weeks, it forms a white cocoon and changes into a blackish-brown pupa. There are three or four generations of moths during the summer, which appear at intervals between April and October; in the latter month we have seen them fluttering round flowers at dusk literally by thousands; this remark applies more particularly to the southern counties of England. The wings are about an inch across, the upper ones are varied with grey and brown, having quite a silvery hue, and towards the centre there is a perfect silvery Greek letter gamma (γ) with a rusty spot close beside it; the lower wings are pale ashy brown, with the nervure and hinder margin deep brown. There are few remedies that can be applied to this pest; perhaps the best of all is hand-picking the caterpillars; though attracting the moths when they appear in very large quantities might not be without its use.

State of the Weather for the Week ending July 22, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 16	29.977	29.874	72	44	58.0	N.	.01
Saturday 17	[illegible]	29.820	75	49	62.0	S.	
Sunday 18	29.742	29.634	75	48	61.5	N.W.	
Monday 19	[illegible]	29.795	73	54	63.5	W.	.07
Tuesday 20	29.690	29.493	63	55	59.0	S.W.	.20
Wednesday 21	29.685	29.469	67	54	60.5	S.W.	.10
Thursday 22	29.829	29.724	67	51	59.0	W.	
Average	29.819	29.637	70.3	50.7	60.5		.47

July 16. Cloudy; sultry; clear at night.

17. Very fine.
18. Uniformly overcast; fine at night.
19. Showery; sultry at intervals; very fine; cloudy.
20. Heavy rain.
21. Overcast; showery with brisk wind; fine.
22. Cloudy; squall with heavy rain at 2 P.M.; fine at night.—The mean temperature of the week was 2° below the average for 15 years.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending July 31, 1841.

July	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 25	74.8	52.2	63.0	3	0.22 in.	2	2	1	—	—	2	7	1
Mon. 26	74.0	52.4	63.2	6	0.70	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	1
Tues. 27	75.4	51.2	63.3	3	0.31	1	2	3	—	2	4	2	1
Wed. 28	77.8	53.9	65.8	7	0.39	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	1
Thurs. 29	75.6	52.4	64.0	8	1.31	—	1	4	—	2	5	1	2
Fri. 30	75.2	49.3	62.3	9	0.93	2	2	3	—	1	2	5	—
Sat. 31	74.8	50.4	62.6	4	0.66	1	3	1	—	3	2	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 28th, in 1835—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 27th, in 1829—thermometer 42°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 23rd, 1841.

THE continued wet weather has considerably injured some kinds of fruit, and depreciated their value. Samples of good quality, however, command an excellent price, and find a pretty ready sale.—*Fruits.* Pines are fine, and plentiful; the kinds are principally Providence and Queen. Grapes are excellent; both black and white abound. Peaches and Nectarines are of good quality, but some are not very well coloured. Plums are becoming more plentiful. A few common Pears are offered at from 5s. to 6s. per bushel; but the Citron des Carmes fetch from 3s. to 4s. per half-sieve. Apples are becoming abundant: the kinds are, white and red Juneatings, Codlins, and Hawthorndens. Many samples of Cherries, Gooseberries, and Currants are almost spoilt by the rain, though some are pretty good.—*Vegetables.* The remarks made in our last week's Report apply equally to this. The supply of Cauliflowers continues large, and the quality excellent. Peas and Beans of many good varieties abound. A large quantity of Onions has been brought to market during the week. Young Carrots and Turnips are abundant, and are improved in quality. The supply of new Potatoes is fast increasing. Salading of all kinds is excellent.—*Flowers.* Many plants in pots have been exhibited; among them we observed Dahlias, Campanula pyramidalis, Calceolarias, and Sollyas. The cut flowers included a good pan of Picotees and Carnations from Messrs. Dickson.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, per bushel, 5s to 7s
Pears, per half-sieve, 3s 6d to 5s
Strawberries, pr. pottle, 6d to 1s 6d
Raspberries, Red, pr. gall. (2 pot.) 5d to 1s
— White, pr. gallon, 1s to 1s 2d
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 20s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 20s
Apricots, Foreign, pr. pun., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— English, pr. pun. 2s to 3s
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
Greengages, per punnet, 2s to 2s 6d
Cherries, Bigarreau, pr. dz. lb., 10s to 12s
— Red, per half-sieve, 6s to 8s
Gooseberries, pr. hf. sve., 2s to 3s
Currants, Black, pr. hf. sve., 5s 6d to 7s
— White, " 4s to 5s
— Red, " 5s to 7s 6d
Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 7s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 3s to 6s
Melons, English, each, 3s to 5s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s 6d to 7s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
— per 100, 8s to 18s
— Bitter, per 100, 10s to 18s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 7s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Walnuts, per bush. 16s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 20s to 24s
— Barcelona, 20s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 3d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 5s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 5s
— per half-sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— per sack, 4s 6d to 8s
Kidney Beans, p. hf. sve., 2s 6d to 3s
Broad Beans, per sieve, 1s 6d
Potatoes, New, per ton, 70s to 140s
— per cwt. 3s 6d to 7s
— per bushel, 1s 9d to 3s 6d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s 6d to 4s
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 3s to 5s
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bunch. 3s to 5s
Red Beet, per dozen, 2s
— Young, per bunch, 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s
Radish, Red, per doz. hands, 1s
Radish, Turnip, per doz. bunch., 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s 6d
Onions, Old, per half-sieve, 4s 6d
— Green, per bunch, 3d to 6d
Leeks, per doz. bunch., 2s to 3s
Shallots, per pound, 3d
— Young, per bunch, 4d
Asparagus, per bund. Large, 4s
— Sprue or Small, 1s 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s 6d
— Cos, 6d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bund. (12 to 15) 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 3s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 4s
Vegetable Marrow, p. doz., 6d to 1s 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Capiscums, Green, per 100, 2s

Notices to Correspondents.

To answer *A. B.* would require more space than we can spare. The best book on making wine is Macculloch's Treatise upon the subject, which we recommend him to purchase.

The insects from *An Old Gardener* which infest his Cucumbers, &c., are certainly minute Aphides, and we cannot instruct him better how to destroy them than we did at p. 441.—*R.*

The Pear-leaf from *A Young Gardener* seems to have been eaten by the Caterpillar of a Tenthredo, but the box was crushed and the insects destroyed. If he will favour us with some living specimens, we hope to be able to suggest a remedy.—*R.*

C. P.'s insects destroying the capsules of the White Mustard, are the Caterpillars of the Cabbage Butterfly, Pontia Brassicæ.—*R.*

R. R. wishes to know if any one has reared the Maggots found eating the Peas in the pods, and he is desirous to learn what they changed to.

An Amateur inquires for the best mode of raising Seedling Pelargoniums, and the right management of old plants, so as best to ensure the ripening of the seed. He says he has this season taken much pains to cross-impregnate several of the most beautiful varieties, such as Sylph, Conservative, Coronation, &c. &c.; has attended particularly to the exclusion of insects, and to depriving each flower of its own pollen, and he has apparently succeeded in setting the seed, judging from the numerous seed-vessels which have made their appearance; but he is much annoyed, after all his trouble, at the prospect of losing his crop of seed, for he observes that the seed-vessels in many instances, after having attained considerable length, turn yellow and die off, without maturing any seed. His plants are of moderate size, and in a most healthy state—have flowered abundantly and well, so that he is quite at a loss as to the cause of his disappointment. We shall be glad to hear from any of those knowing in these matters what they can suggest. For ourselves, our opinion is, that such seed-vessels as drop off were never fertilised. It is not enough to apply pollen to a stigma to insure this effect. It is also necessary, 1st, That the application take place under warm sunshine, and in hot weather; 2, That the pollen should be perfect. The constitution of many Pelargoniums is so debilitated, that not one grain of pollen in a thousand will act. The partial swelling of the seed-vessel is no proof that the seed is set; the seed-vessels of plants will often grow even unto maturity, without the pollen having even touched the stigma, as in the Cucumber, but it more commonly falls off.

J. H.—In this country fruit-trees never make more than one circle of wood in a year, unless some accident, or an unusually wet autumn succeeding a long dry summer, should force them into a second growth, very different from that which commonly takes place. The circle indicates what the leaves have been doing from the time when they first unfolded to the period of their final decay. At first, growing fast, and acting with great energy, they form wood rapidly, but it is loose in texture, and abounds in the large open vessels whose mouths are seen in a cross section. At a later period they secrete more slowly, form the wood more compactly, and among it very few or none of the large vessels just spoken of. This difference of density on the two sides of the layer of wood causes the appearance of rings. We would refer "J. H." to the Garden Memoranda of to-day, where he will see at what rate the trees have been growing at Rolleston Hall; also to p. 35, where the same subject is adverted to.

Mr. Plant's Anisanthus is new, and a fine thing. If he will oblige us with a good specimen, it shall be drawn for publication. The other is Antholyza tubulosa. The Calceolarias with yellow grounds are decidedly the best in his collection; the dark varieties are too dingy, they want distinctness and richness. The curious and beautiful manner in which the others are spotted makes them objects of great interest. We have no means of distinguishing them, but there are six varieties that we consider very desirable; the forms are good, and the marking is so varied and distinct from each other, that they will prove great acquisitions to this beautiful class of flowers.

An Amateur, Bucklands.—Your Pansy is a very fine flower, but it is not sufficiently distinct from some others in cultivation to send out as a new variety. If you have an opportunity, compare it with Thompson's Coronation, to which it bears so strong a resemblance that an ordinary observer would imagine it was the same flower. Upon close examination slight differences will be perceived: Coronation has the advantage over your flower in general form; the upper petals in your Pansy being rather too high, and the band of purple surrounding the side petals joins in the upper part in Coronation, but stops a little short of the union in your flower, rendering the shield-like form of the ground-colour less perfect. The marking in the under petal is better in your flower, and the edges of the petals are more even, than in Coronation. The substance of the petals, and the colour, are so similar, that we doubt if the two flowers could be shown in the same stand.

G. B. K.—The complaint you make of your Pe-tsai, or Chinese Cabbage, running to seed, is universal. It appears that no certain means of persuading it to cabbage have yet been found. We are told, however, that at Pekin it sometimes weighs 15lbs. or 20lbs.; and it sometimes does turn in and cabbage even in Europe; but in that case it is not larger than a good-sized Cos or Cabbage Lettuce. The only hope we have of getting it to assume a better habit is by selecting those plants for seed exclusively which do form a heart. The specimens sown for a late autumn crop answer the purpose best. It is considered in all respects more delicate than a Cabbage, and more easy of digestion. It should be dressed exactly like that vegetable.

Salopian.—The Mesembryanthemum (?) is Teucrium Marum, or Cat's Thyme. The Moss is Lycopódium denticulatum. The American shrub is Rhododendron davúricum. Eremógone davúrica is the same as Arenária davúrica.—The visits to the nurseries are all drawn up by our own reporter, after very careful inspection, and they may be thoroughly depended upon as *bona fide* representations. We shall never admit an advertisement in disguise; for what may appear in the advertising columns we, of course, do not hold ourselves answerable.

Mr. Mackenzie says, "Indagator" will easily know what he means by the Cuckoo's destructiveness of small birds if he will only fancy himself in bed in an upper chamber along with a bed-fellow that has the desire to appropriate the bed to himself, and, having both the power and the will, takes "Indagator" upon his shoulders, and throws him from the attic story into the street below. In a somewhat similar manner the young Cuckoo is said to heave out the young Hedge-sparrow from the nest in which they were all hatched. If "Indagator" will turn to the Philosophical Transactions for 1788, he will find an article on the subject by Dr. Jenner, that will perhaps convince him that the Cuckoo destroys many small birds; or he may consult Gregory's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, article Cuculus. "Think weel o' the Gowk," says the Corporal, "for muckle gude he does in a garden; mony a ane hae I shot wi' gebbies fu' o' caterpillars." "Alas, poor birds! they deserved a better fate," quoth Uncle Toby.

Dianthus.—The following is a recipe for making lime-water, given at p. 153:—Lime-water is prepared by putting a quantity of lime into water, stirring it a few times, and then allowing the lime to settle; the clear liquor that floats is what is used.

A Constant Reader, and *A. C. B.*—At p. 40 there is a notice of the Wireworm, and some remedies for it recommended: where this insect is very numerous, it is extremely difficult to get rid of it; by continually stirring the earth, however, many will be destroyed by birds. Mice must be caught in traps; the figure of a trap is as simple as any.

N. T. says he has never been able to grow any good Carrots in his garden, they having always been so much worm-eaten as to be nearly useless. When, therefore, he sowed the early Horn Carrot in the spring, he dug into the bed, previously to sowing the seed, the mixture of sand and spirit of tar recommended in the *Chronicle* of January 23. He had a fine, flourishing crop, the roots being quite clean and free from worm-holes, when they were young; but now that they are grown to a good size, they are quite as much injured by the worms or maggots as they were in any former year. He inquires whether, as Mr. Duncan prepared his Carrot-beds with the spirit of tar in the autumn before, the failure is, in this instance, owing to its being done in the spring instead of the autumn. If this injury to the Carrot is done by a fly which lays its eggs at the bottom of the young Carrot, one should think, says our Correspondent, that the application of spirit of tar was the most likely to succeed at the time, or after, the seed was sown, before the strong scent of the tar was evaporated.—We presume our Correspondent's Carrots are infested with the maggots of a fly called Psila Rosæ, which has defied every remedy hitherto proposed. This fly is found on various plants, and, it is believed, deposits its eggs amongst the leaves at the crown of the Carrot, where their young larvæ work their way either through into the root or down the outside: if such be the case, even the spirits of tar would not affect their existence. Without, however, examining the diseased plants, and seeing the living larvæ, it is impossible to say with certainty that the mischief alluded to is produced by this fly; but if sufficient materials be forwarded to Mr. Curtis, 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road, he will endeavour to determine the species, which would be very desirable, as many complaints have been made regarding the "rust," as it is termed, in the Carrots.—*R.*

Iolie.—You understand rightly the meaning of the expression "Top Chrysanthemums." By cutting off the upper part of the leading shoot at this time of the year lateral branches are produced, the plant is rendered bushy, and each lateral will bear flowers. Let us beg you to make no apologies.

J. Atkins.—Spiræa Lindleyana.

G. H., Maldon.—Fumária capreolata.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We learn from France that the disturbances which have broken out at Toulouse and other provincial cities in consequence of the recent fiscal measures of the Ministry, still give rise to serious apprehensions. The extraordinary Commissioner sent by Government to Toulouse has disbanded the National Guard, and has instituted proceedings against the leaders of the popular party; ten thousand troops have been concentrated on the city, and vigorous measures adopted to prevent a renewal of the outbreak; but although the city was tranquil at the date of the last despatches, great anxiety prevails for the result. Recent accounts from the German frontier announce a disturbance of a similar character at Strasburg; and public feeling is said to be much excited in the central provinces of France. It is also stated that the forthcoming anniversary of the three days of the Revolution is regarded with anxiety in Paris, and that military precautions, on an extensive scale, have been adopted to counteract any insurrectionary movement.—In Spain, the attention of parties is occupied with the recent decision of the Chambers on the guardianship of the young Queen, and with the proposal of Government to cede the islands of Fernando Po, and Annabon, to this country for the sum of 60,000*l.* The cession appears to be regarded by many parties at Madrid as a dangerous precedent; and it is considered probable that the sum offered will not be paid into the Spanish Treasury, but will be applied to liquidate the arrears of the British Legion, for the payment of whose claims a further instalment of 30,000*l.* has been transmitted to England.—Our news from Portugal refers chiefly to the financial condition of the country, and to the different measures under discussion for the redemption of the floating debt.—From Germany, we learn that a commercial crisis has been produced in Vienna by the stoppage of two banking houses of large connexions; and that the Government was expected to issue Treasury bonds to relieve the merchants compromised by these failures.—In Switzerland, the question of the convents of Argau is still unsettled: the Diet has again declared their suppression illegal, and has resolved by a large majority that the Canton of Argau be summoned to execute its decrees without further delay.—We learn from Holland that the question of mixed marriages, and other points at issue between that country and the Papal Court, have been satisfactorily arranged, and that the Dutch Government has granted political and civil equality to all its subjects.—Recent letters from Naples announce the discovery of a conspiracy, said to have for its object the independence of Italy as one state; but the scheme has excited little alarm, partly in consequence of its impracticable purposes, and partly from the small numbers of its partisans.—From the Levant, we learn that the acceptance of the firman by Mehemet Ali has produced so much satisfaction at Constantinople, that a diminution of the tribute is confidently anticipated; the insurrection in Bulgaria appears to be nearly at an end; and the remonstrances of the European Powers have led to the adoption of conciliatory measures towards the Christian population of Syria. From Candia the information is still contradictory, but it is considered likely that the insurgents will not hold out much longer.—From Egypt we learn that the commercial monopoly of the Pacha still continues in full force, and that the prohibitions against the export of flax have been extended to all the productions of the country. The plague is decreasing in Alexandria, and the Pacha is making great progress with the fortifications of the city.—Advices from Persia mention the anxiety of the Schah to come to an arrangement with this country, and the complete evacuation of Herat by the Persian forces.—The intelligence from the United States during the week is not important; Congress has not yet adopted any decisive measure in reference to Mr. M'Leod, and no other question of general interest has occurred since the receipt of our advices of last week.

At home, the Elections throughout the United Kingdom are now concluded; and the result shows a large majority for the Conservative party. In a recent address to the Electors of London, Lord John Russell has declared that the present Ministry will hold office until the assembling of the new Parliament, and that their resignation will follow the disapproval of their policy. In anticipation of this event, much speculation is afloat as to the composition of the new Ministry; but nothing of a decisive character is yet known.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and still continue at Windsor. The health of His Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant is improving. In consequence of the Queen of the Belgians prolonging her visit to the Queen and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle, her Majesty and Royal Consort have deferred their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, to which we referred in our last week's Number, until Monday next. On leaving Woburn, where the royal guests will stay two or three days, her Majesty and the Prince go to Panshanger, the seat of the Earl and Countess Cowper, from whence they will proceed to Wrest-park, Bedfordshire, the seat of Earl and Countess De Grey. The Marquis of Headfort has succeeded the Earl of Fingall, as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen; and Sir F. Stovin has succeeded Mr. Rich as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

The New Parliament.—The following Table completes the returns from the remaining Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of the United Kingdom. Our last Table gave the result of the Elections in 385 Counties and Boroughs; we now give the total result of the representation throughout the kingdom. The number of Members of the House of Commons is 658, but the double returns for Thetford and Cardigan increase the following Table of the new Parliament by two. It is, perhaps, necessary to state, that as every Member of doubtful politics is claimed by both parties, there are few accounts of the actual majority which precisely agree; and in many party-statements of the result the double returns are calculated on one side, and not on the other.

401 Cities and Boroughs. *Last Parliament.*	Lib.	Con.	658 Members. *New Parliament.*	Lib.	Con.
England and Wales	227	273	England and Wales	197	305
Scotland . .	34	19	Scotland . .	31	22
Ireland . . .	58	37	Ireland . . .	61	44
	329	329		289	371
					289
			Conservative Majority . . .		82

Places and Constituency.	Last Election. Lib.	Last Election. Con.	Members Returned.	Numbers Polled.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Numbers Polled.
SCOTLAND.								
1 Banffshire, 745 .	1		Duff . .	309	1		Redhaven, *c*	266
1 Elgin and Nairn, 604		1	Bruce . .	372		1	Gen. Duff, *l*	173
1 Wigton County, 1063		1	*n*Dalrymple	403	1		Blair, *c* .	398
IRELAND.								
2 Belfast, 4234 .		2	Tennent .	927		1	E. Belfast, *l*	823
			Johnson .	913		1	Ross, *l* .	794
2 Carlow Co., 1759	1	1	Bruen . .	705		1	Yates, *l* .	697
			*n*Bunbury .	704		1	O'Connell, *l*.	696
2 Clare, 1785 . .	2		Macnamara	1111	1		Vandaleur, *c*	222
			O'Brien .	1107	1			
2 Cork Co., 3706 .	2		*n*D. O'Connell	1256	1		Leader, *c* .	406
			Roche . .	1256	1		Longfield, *c*	357
2 Donegal County, 1446		2	Hayes . .			1	Unopposed	
			Conolly .			1		
2 Dublin County, 2039	2		*n*Hamilton .	1051		1	Brabazon, *l*	1009
			*n*Taylor .	1042		1	Evans, *l* .	1006
2 Fermanagh, 2271		2	Brooke .			1	Unopposed	
			Archdall .			1		
2 Kerry, 1401 .	1	1	M. J. O'Connell	652	1		Blennerhasset, *c*	428
			*n*Browne .	652	1		Hickson, *c* .	64
2 Longford, 1388 .	2		L. White .	621	1		Lefroy, *c* .	482
			H. White .	621	1			
2 Louth, 918 . .	2		Bellew .	447	1		Fortescue, *c*	358
			*n*Dawson .	430	1		M'Intosh, *c*	4
2 Tipperary, 4143 .	2		Cave . .	1042	1		Barker, *c* .	407
			*n*Maher .	1053	1		Maude, *c* .	380
2 Wexford County, 3604	2		*n*Hatton .	727	1		Morgan, *c* .	444
			Power . .	744	1			
2 Wicklow, 2340 .	1	1	*n*Acton .	663		1	Grattan, *l* .	563
			Howard .	603		1		

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

		No. of Mem.	Lib.	Con.	Total.
England	69 Counties . . .	144	19	125	144
	189 Cities and Boroughs	323	169	155	324*
	2 Universities . .	4	0	4	4
	Total England	471			
Wales .	12 Counties . . .	15	2	13	15
	14 Cities and Boroughs	14	7	8	15†
	Total Wales .	29			
Scotland	30 Counties . . .	30	10	20	30
	21 Cities and Boroughs	23	21	2	23
	Total Scotland	53			
Ireland	32 Counties . . .	64	38	26	64
	33 Cities and Boroughs	39	23	16	39
	1 University . . .	2	0	2	2
	Total Ireland .	105	289	371	660
				Deduct Two Double Returns	2
	Total number of Members .	658			658

* Including *Thetford* as a double return.
† Including *Cardigan* as a double return.

Mail Guards.—A Ministerial paper states that by a recent regulation of the Post-office, guards of mail-coaches are prohibited from receiving fees from passengers, under penalty of dismissal; and their salaries have consequently been increased on a scale which is graduated by length of service. The lowest rate of remuneration, it is said, is fixed at 70*l.* per annum, and the highest salary does not exceed 120*l.* This new arrangement, it is thought, will be beneficial to the passenger traffic on the mails.

Foreign.

France.—*Disturbances at Toulouse.*—The French domestic news is confined almost entirely to these disturbances, which absorb the attention of all the journals. The following appear to be the particulars of the outbreak which again took place on the 12th and 13th, and which we briefly referred to in our last Number, as communicated by telegraphic despatch. At noon, on the 12th, a large body of armed men proceeded to the Veterinary School to invite the students to join them; after which, they repaired to the Place St. Etienne, and having erected a number of barricades, advanced against the Prefecture. The Prefect then ordered the National Guard to be called out; but before this could be effected, a collision took place between the rioters and the military, in which a young man was killed. The tumult was then at its height; in less than an hour 15 or 20 barricades were established, and the inhabitants having carried the stones to the tops of their houses, were prepared to offer a determined resistance: the troops, on the other side, had intrenched themselves in several houses, and an engagement was about to commence, when the National Guards made their appearance, and by their presence calmed the popular excitement. In the course of the evening all the posts were evacuated by the troops and surrendered to the National Guards. At 10 o'clock, a large body of the rioters collected before the house of the Attorney-General, and demanded the liberation of the prisoners arrested on the previous day. The magistrate having refused to accede to this demand, they proceeded to the prison with the intention of breaking in and rescuing their friends, when it was announced to them by the mayor that the prisoners should be liberated in the morning; on hearing which, the people desisted from their purpose, and retired. Early in the following morning the telegraphs were destroyed, and the National Guard having notified to the new Prefect, that they could not answer for the public tranquillity if he did not resign and withdraw, he obeyed their injunction, and shortly afterwards a proclamation, signed by the Lieutenant-General and Attorney-General, was posted in the streets, to the effect that all cause of disorder had ceased, inasmuch as the obnoxious Prefect had quitted the city. The prisoners were then discharged, the Senior Councillor of the Prefecture was invested with the administration, and the people celebrated their victory by lighting a large bonfire in front of the Prefecture. On the receipt of the intelligence of these proceedings in Paris, M. Maurice Duval, former Prefect of Nantes, was immediately appointed Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government, and Provisional Prefect of Toulouse. M. Duval at once quitted Paris, and arrived at Toulouse on Sunday evening, while a large reinforcement of troops, to the number, it is stated, of 10,000 men, were ordered to concentrate on the city, from different quarters. Subsequent accounts inform us that the tranquillity of the city had not been disturbed on Sunday night or Monday morning. M. Duval had commenced his administration by disbanding the National Guards; and proceedings were instituted against the authors of the late disturbances. Government have since superseded the Prefect, the Attorney-General, and the Lieutenant-General, who commanded at Toulouse.—Subsequent accounts from Paris, dated Wednesday, inform us that a telegraphic despatch had been received on that day, announcing that all was quiet at Toulouse, and that order had not been disturbed in any of the adjacent places. It appears, however, that notwithstanding the reassuring character of this despatch, extreme anxiety still existed in Paris on this subject, in consequence of a general belief that the orders given by Marshal Soult to the new military and civil authorities at Toulouse were of a most decided character. Reports had also been received in the capital from Strasburg, where the Mayor and Municipal Council have refused, as was the case at Toulouse, to assist the revenue officers in their fiscal operations.

The approaching Fêtes.—The anniversary of the "three days" of the Revolution appears to be looked forward to with some apprehension by Government, and it is stated that at no period since that event in 1830, have such extensive precautions been taken to ensure public tranquillity in Paris, as at the present time. The Government is said to be apprehensive that the secret societies may take advantage of the late occurrences at Toulouse, to excite disturbances in the capital. The troops are confined to their barracks, and visited every two hours by general officers, to see that they are sufficiently supplied with ammunition, and otherwise ready for service. The effective force of the Municipal Guard has been raised, by Royal ordinance, to 3,244 rank and file, and 692 horses. The infantry is to be divided into 16 companies, and the cavalry into five squadrons. Some apprehensions appear also to exist respecting the state of public feeling in Champagne.

The Fleet.—The effects of the settlement of the Eastern question appear to be already felt at Toulon. Admiral Lasusse has received counter orders, and is not to go to the Levant; but Capt. Leray, it is stated, will proceed there with three ships, after having touched at Tunis. The squadron, commanded by Admiral Hugon, returned to Toulon on the 14th inst.

Taxation in France.—The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the proceeds of the indirect taxes and revenues during the first six months of 1841, which amounted on the 30th June to 341,989,000f.—viz., 163,462,000f. for Jan., Feb., and March; and 178,527,000f. for April, May, and June. As compared with the revenue during the the corresponding period of 1839, there is an increase of 28,241,000f., and of 8,273,000f. over 1840. The items which exhibit the greatest augmentation are, 1, foreign sugars, the duties on which exceed those of 1840 by 4,136,000f., whilst there was a falling off of 1,407,000f. in those on colonial sugars; 2, liquors, 1,609,000f.; 3, home-made sugar, 1,408,000f.; 4, customs and navigation, 1,266,000f.; 5, public carriages, internal navigation, &c., 1,528,000f.; tobacco, 1,412,000f.; 6, postage of letters, mails, steam-packets, 1,100,000f., &c. The only articles in which there is a reduction are the duties on registrations and mortgages, amounting to 1,579,000f.; those levied on the consumption of sugar along the coast, 1,359,000f., on gunpowder 163,000f., and colonial sugar.

The late "Infernal Machine."—Long details have been given, from time to time, in the journals, of an infernal machine, found on the person of an English artisan, whose arrest and examination at Boulogne we noticed in

this paper at the time. It is now officially announced that the examinations have established the truth of his story, and that he had gone openly to France, to offer the machine to the Government for sale.

Algeria.—Generals Bugeaud and Negrier have addressed to the Minister of War long reports of the operations in Africa; they are, however, of no interest to English readers, being confined to the relation of unprofitable marches to intercept the Arabs, who appear to succeed in escaping from the French divisions while they hang upon their rear, causing them some loss in killed and wounded, which is still further increased by the effect of the climate.

SPAIN.—The press and the public mind are occupied with the votes of the united Chambers on the Guardianship question, the decision respecting which we briefly announced in our last Number, as communicated by the French telegraph. In the sitting of the Chamber on the 11th inst., M. Arguelles thanked the assembly for the mark of esteem which it had conferred upon him, by choosing him as Guardian of the Queen; but suggested a doubt as to the propriety of his continuing to discharge, at the same time, the functions of Deputy and President of the Chamber. This question however, on being put to the vote, was decided in the affirmative, by a majority of 131 votes against 2. M. Arguelles then resumed the chair, and read to the assembly a message from the Senate, ratifying the decision relative to the guardianship, which both Houses had jointly adopted the preceding day. The debate on the budget was concluded, and it was supposed that the Chamber would be prorogued about the 20th of the present month, and reassembled in October. In the sitting of the Senate on the 9th inst., the President of the Council brought in a bill, to the effect that Government be authorised to cede to Great Britain the Islands of Fernando Po and Annobon, on the Coast of Guinea, in consideration of a sum of 60,000*l.* sterling, offered by this country, conformable to a special convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by Her Catholic Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty, to be submitted to the Cortes after being ratified. The President then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee, which was agreed to. This cession was regarded by many at Madrid as establishing a dangerous precedent; for though these islands are admitted to be of but little value, a similar transfer of the Philippine or Balearic Islands, it was thought, might hereafter be demanded. It was surmised that the 60,000*l.* consideration money would not be paid into the Treasury, but handed over to reimburse the British Legion; for the payment of whose claims a further instalment of 30,000*l.* was sent off to this country on the 10th inst.—Accounts from Barcelona report some disturbances which took place in that town on the 7th inst.; the operatives having dug up paving-stones, and erected barricades to stop a sale of confiscated merchandise. Order was eventually restored by the Captain-General and the municipality giving up the proposed auction.

PORTUGAL.—We have received, by the usual weekly packet, news from Lisbon to the 12th inst. The special committee elected by the Chamber of Deputies to revise the voluminous reports of the late Royal Commission and of the Government upon the financial state of the country had not yet presented the result of their labours. The documents referred to in the first report of the Royal Commission had been presented for distribution; and, among other things, contain a statement of the amount of the Floating or Non-Consolidated Debt, made up to the end of June. It appears that under the various heads of arrears of payments, old royal bonds, paper-money, Titulos issued on the national property, and passive debt of various descriptions, there is the large total of upwards of 25,000 contos of reis, or above six millions sterling, of which the modified sum now proposed by the Commission to be capitalised amounts to 3000 contos. The expenses incurred by the steps taken to repel a Spanish invasion, are shown to have been under 200 contos (50,000*l.*), instead of 3000, as stated by the opposition. The amount of uncollected revenues of various kinds due to Government up to June, abating certain sums estimated as likely to be received during the present year, together with that of reserved national property unsold, military commendas, &c., is above 15,000 contos, or nearly four millions sterling. This fund, of which a large proportion appears unlikely to be collected, is designed by the Commission to form the basis for the redemption of the floating debt.—The accounts received of the series of earthquakes which destroyed the town of Villa da Praia, in the island of Terceira, which we referred to in our last Number, state that 565 houses and several churches have been entirely destroyed, and that the loss of property was estimated at 300,000*l.* sterling. The Queen and King Consort had set the example of a subscription to the sufferers, which was going on at Lisbon, and in the islands, and Government had sent twelve contos of reis for their immediate assistance. It does not appear that any lives were lost; but several persons were injured in a rush to escape from church during one of the shocks.

GERMANY.—Intelligence has been received from Vienna of the failure of two large banking-houses, Steiner and Co. and Geymuller; the announcement of which had caused much sensation in that city, and produced a commercial crisis. It was expected that Government would issue Treasury bonds to the amount of 5,000,000 florins, to relieve the merchants involved by these failures, which appear to have had a serious effect upon the value of all descriptions of joint-stock shares. It is added that four other banking-houses were seriously compromised. The intended meeting between Prince Metternich and the King of Prussia was not to take place, some obstacles having arisen, which, it was believed, referred to religious matters. Subsequent accounts inform us that the Prince is seriously indisposed, with an attack of intermitted fever.—The Prussian Cabinet has announced to the Holy See that it would not officially acknowledge the nomination of the Canon Yvan to the functions of Vicar-General of the diocese of Cologne, but that it would not oppose his administration. It was, in consequence, believed that the affair would be arranged. The *Leipzig Gazette* says, that more than is apparent depends on the termination of the quarrel between Rome and the Prussian Government. The latter, in 1821, established two metropolitan Catholic churches and chapters, and six suffragan bishops, with an income of 200,000 dollars. Lands were to be bought and applied to this; but this has not yet been done, and a quarrel with Rome may endanger the whole establishment. The *Suabian Mercury*, under date Breslau, the 9th inst., states, that the spirit which animates the inhabitants of that city is proved by the result of the late elections, where the deputies chosen are all supporters of the late address presented by the municipality to the King. The predominant wish of the people is for a constitution, which has been manifested on every occasion.—We learn by intelligence received from Munich, that the Provincial Council of Upper Bavaria has, according to a resolution adopted at its last meeting, proposed to the King to introduce again the Order of the Jesuits; and that the public are in anxious expectation of the King's decision; which, however, it is thought, cannot be doubtful. The same accounts state that the King has been pleased to grant permission to the Rev. Mr. Doyle, priest of a Roman Catholic congregation in London, who is at present at Munich, to collect subscriptions till the end of September, towards the erection of a Roman church in London, and has himself headed the list with a subscription of 1000 florins.—The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following account of the number of passengers conveyed on the German railroads, and the gross receipts during the month of June. Vienna to Brunn, 22,128 passengers; receipts for passengers and goods, 71,304 florins. Munich to Augsburg, 25,037 passengers; receipts 26,565 florins. Manheim to Heidelberg, 29,409 passengers. Nuremberg to Furth, 44,647 passengers; receipts, 5,213 florins. Leipsic to Dresden, 50,249 passengers; receipts, 38,881 rix dollars. Dusseldorf to Elberfield, 31,724 passengers. Magdeburgh to Leipsic, 57,239 passengers. Berlin to Potsdam, 67,299 passengers. Mentz to Frankfort, 82,326 passengers; receipts, 43,246 florins. Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle, number of passengers and amount of receipts not known. Berlin to Anhalt, 24,642 passengers. Vienna to Raab: this road was opened as far as Baden in May, and on the 20th June to Neustadt. On the 27th June, there were 17,000 passengers conveyed, and on the 29th, 20,000. Lintz to Budweis (in the month of May) 1,603 passengers. Lintz to Gununden (May) 11,061 passengers, and 46,434 quintals of goods. Presburgh to Tyrnaur, the first of the railways in Hungary, number of passengers from the 28th September, 1840, to the 30th April, 1841, 25,132; receipts, 5,467 florins. The florin is equal to two francs and a half.

SWITZERLAND.—The question of the convents of Argau still remains open. In the interval of the session, Argau remained tranquil, but took no steps to meet the wishes of the Diet to compromise the quarrel with the Catholics. The Diet finding nothing had been done, has insisted on its veto, declaring the suppression of the convents illegal; and the matter has again been agitated, on the motion for guaranteeing the Argovian constitution. On the 12th inst., the Diet resolved, by a majority of 13½ states, that the canton of Argau should be summoned to execute its decree, relative to the suppressed convents, without further delay.—At the sitting of the Diet on the 15th inst., the report of the Executive Council of the Canton of Tesino upon the re-establishment of tranquillity was laid before the Vorort. The Council called upon the Vorort to summon the Governments of Northern Italy to deliver over the accomplices of the insurrection, and to send from the frontiers the individuals compromised, who had taken refuge in their territory. It was decided by a large majority that the documents should be printed, and a commission appointed to present a report and adopt the necessary measures. The nomination of the commission was then proceeded with.

HOLLAND.—Accounts from Amsterdam state that the late mission, with which the Pope's nuncio has been entrusted to this court, and of the importance of which much notice had been taken by the journals, has completely succeeded. The Dutch cabinet grants perfect political and civil equality to the Protestants and Roman Catholics; and the question of mixed marriages has also been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

RUSSIA.—The *Prussian State Gazette* mentions that in the afternoon of the 10th ult., a violent hurricane commenced blowing at Moscow, which, in less than a quarter of an hour, stripped the roofs off 252 houses, and threw down a great number of chimneys. The roof of the great theatre was blown down into the street; and the Riding-school, the Naval Hospital, and the Convent of the Epiphany suffered severely. The cross upon the cathedral was bent double, and that of another church was thrown down. The amount of injury done had not yet been ascertained.

ITALY.—Accounts from Naples, dated the 30th ult., mention that the British merchants interested in the sulphur question had arrived in that city from Sicily to receive the indemnity awarded them for losses sustained by the contract. Naples had again experienced several shocks of an earthquake, but without sustaining any damage; at Tarento, however, several houses were thrown down; but the inhabitants had time to escape without injury.—Letters from Leghorn of the 8th inst. state that the Sardinian government had placed at the disposal of the owners of the *Pollux* steamer two cut-down frigates and the engines necessary to undertake the salvage of that vessel, which, as our readers will recollect, was lately sunk by coming in contact with the Neapolitan steamer *Montgibello*. — The *Augsburg Gazette* contains advices from Naples, which state that a political conspiracy has been discovered there, the object of which was to proclaim the independence of Italy as one State. The conspirators, it is said, were few, and of little influence.

BELGIUM.—Negotiations, it is said, are going on between M. Guizot and King Leopold for a commercial treaty between France and Belgium, which, it appears, is not to be a mere convention limited to certain reciprocal concessions, but will extend to an actual treaty of commercial union between the two countries. The *Mémorial de la Sambre*, a Belgian paper, adds that it is proposed to suppress the whole line of custom-houses between Belgium and France; to transfer the French line of custom-houses to the Dutch and German frontier of Belgium, reserving to France the administration of that portion of the custom-house service, and the exclusive control over the custom-house officers; and to make over to Belgium the whole amount of the customs duties received on her frontiers by these French officers, with an additional sum of money equivalent to one quarter of the amount of these duties, which would be paid by France.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens, dated the 29th ult., explain the cause of M. Mavrocordato's having resigned the task of forming a Ministry. This correspondence states, that the first condition stipulated for by M. Mavrocordato was, that the Bavarians occupying office should be removed by degrees, and that their situations should be filled by Greeks. To this arrangement King Otho, after much persuasion, consented. M. Mavrocordato next required that the responsible Ministers should not be controlled by irresponsible advisers, who claim the merit of every success, and constitute an intermediate power between the Ministers and the throne. The King consented to this arrangement, which was considered to be a great point gained. It was the appointment of Minister of War that caused M. Mavrocordato to decline office. It seems that he had made it an imperative condition that this office should be filled by a Greek, and to this the King would not consent, upon which Mavrocordato withdrew. It is also stated that the new ministry, headed by M. Conduriotti, not being able to agree with King Otho about their *programme*, had resigned immediately.—A very serious accident occurred on the 29th ult. in the harbour of the Piræus, on board a French corvette. A large quantity of gunpowder, spread out to dry on deck, was accidentally set fire to by a sailor who was playing with the lock of the life-buoy, when the whole exploded, carrying away the poop, killing three men, and severely wounding ten.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—The last accounts from Constantinople refer to the lively satisfaction manifested by all classes of the population on receipt of the intelligence that the hatti-scheriff of the Sultan had been accepted by Mehemet Ali. His Highness, to whom Rifaat Pacha hastened to communicate the despatches from Alexandria the day after their arrival, expressed his satisfaction at their contents, and repeatedly declared, that this affair being now settled, he would devote his attention entirely to the improvement of the interior administration of the empire. The attention of the Council held on the 23rd at the Divan, and at which were present the body of the Ulemas and all the high functionaries of the state, was taken up in reading the despatches of Mehemet Ali and Said Muhib Effendi, relative to the submission of the Pacha; but nothing was decided on that day relative to the amount of the tribute, upon which Mehemet Ali grounds his only objections. This point was to be the object of a special deliberation when Said Muhib Effendi, who was charged by the Pacha of Egypt to support his claims, should have returned to Constantinople, where he was shortly expected. A fresh issue of paper money, to the amount of 500,000*l.*, had taken place. The plague was still in the Lazaretto, and seven had died out of 19 attacked. The Sultan's health still continues very precarious.—Recent intelligence from Bulgaria stated that the disturbances in that province were nearly appeased. The insurgents, who had retired into the mountains, daily presented themselves, in small parties, to make their submission to the authorities, and the few who persisted in their rebellion had left the country. The Government had given its agents in the country the instructions and powers necessary to effect a prompt and complete pacification of it, and intended even to send money to indemnify the inhabitants who had suffered by the late events. Ismet Pacha, late Governor of Broussa, arrived at Constantinople on the 26th, and was to lose no time in repairing to Nissa, to assume the administration of that district.—It is stated that the Austrian Internuncio had a long conference with Rifaat Bey at Constantinople on the 19th ult., in which the basis of a new hatti-scheriff was agreed on, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the Christian population in Syria. The next day there was a full meeting of the Divan, when those arrangements were fully approved by that body. According to the Malta papers, a letter had been addressed by the Porte to the Governors of Damascus, Aleppo, and St. Jean d'Acre, as well as to the military commandants of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Syria, exhorting them, upon the pain of deposition, to treat all the subjects of the Turkish empire with equal justice, and more especially as to religion. The Christian priests, it is stated, are to be treated with the same regard as Mussulman priests, and the Christian churches and monasteries of Syria are to be maintained inviolate. This letter of the Sultan is thought to be the result of the late representations of the great Christian Powers regarding the protection of Christians in Syria.—

From subsequent advices received from Constantinople by way of Vienna, dated the 30th ult., three days later than the intelligence brought by the Levant mail, we learn that the Ottoman Government expected that the disturbances in Candia would soon be quelled, notwithstanding the assistance of the Greeks, who, it is said, had gone so far as to construct fire-ships at Syra to burn the Turkish fleet, in consequence of which the Porte had made a serious remonstrance to King Otho. The three Patriarchs of the Greek, Armenian, and Jewish communities received on the 30th, from Rifaat Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, copies of the firman addressed to the new Governor of Jerusalem, for the guarantee of the respective religions. The *Augsburg Gazette* and *Austrian Observer* confirm the intelligence, and official despatches have reached Paris, announcing that the Porte, yielding to the wishes of the Powers which signed the 15th of July treaty, had granted to the Christians of Syria the concessions and guarantees demanded.—Advices from Belgrade, of the 15th, announce that the orders of Government for the disarmament of the Turkish population was being carried into effect. This measure, it appears, has been rendered necessary from the disputes between the Turks and the Christians, two of the latter having been lately killed in a religious and political argument in a public café.

Candia.—The accounts from this island continue to be contradictory. The most recent news is said to be unfavourable for the insurgents, who have been unable to withstand the numerous troops sent from Constantinople and Albania. They had retired to the mountains, and it is said that the Turks, being unable to follow them, had committed great excesses, by putting to the sword men, women, and children in the unarmed villages of the plains. Tahir Pacha is said to have been wounded in a skirmish. The Greek Government is represented as affording every encouragement to the insurgents.

Egypt.—Our news from Alexandria comes down to the 27th ult. An amicable arrangement was anticipated in respect to the tribute. Since the solemn proclamation, however, of the Sultan's hatti-scheriff, no change had taken place in the interior administration of the country, and the same system of commercial monopoly still continued in full force as before. The prohibition against exporting flax seed had been extended to all the other productions of Egypt, and government spies had been sent into the provinces to observe and denounce such as should dare to sell their crops to the merchants. The markets had been so badly supplied with provisions, that an absolute scarcity existed. The agriculturists were compelled to sell their stocks to the Government, and the latter supplied the merchants according to its caprice; the Pacha being of opinion that the time had not yet arrived for establishing freedom of commerce, and being determined to monopolise all the resources of the country in order to supply funds to discharge the arrears of pay due to his troops and civil officers, which, it is said, amount to 500,000,000 piasters. Kiamil Effendi and Said Muhib Effendi, the Turkish commissioners, left Alexandria on the evening of the 7th for Constantinople, with the instalment of the tribute. The plague was rapidly decreasing, and the fleet and arsenal had been declared out of quarantine. The East India and China Association had sent an address to Mehemet Ali, which was presented on the 20th ult., but the Pacha had not yet replied to it. The fortifications at Alexandria were still in progress of being strengthened, and the Pacha himself assisted at the trial made on the 22d ult. of the guns in the new battery erected near the Lazaretto. On the 21st ult. Col. Napier arrived at Alexandria from Malta. The object of his mission was to demand the surrender of the Syrian troops who were retained in Egypt in the Pacha's service, for which purpose he waited upon Boghos Bey, who in reply to his application said, that the Pacha was at present too much occupied to attend to the matter, but that he would do so when he had arranged his affairs with the Sultan. The same evening Mehemet Ali despatched a courier to Cairo, with instructions to Ibrahim Pacha to proceed to Alexandria, and on the 25th a salute of 21 guns announced his arrival at the palace. The fleet was decorated with colours, and fired a royal salute, and the Consuls hoisted their flags in honour of the heir to the Pachalic.

Persia.—The *Malta Times* states that a letter, dated Trebisond, the 17th ult., mentions the receipt of despatches from Persia, to the effect that the Shah showed an anxiety to come to an arrangement with Great Britain. The evacuation of the fortress of Ghorian is also confirmed. There is besides a report of a great victory obtained by the Anglo-Indian troops in Affghanistan. Subsequent accounts derived from letters dated Teheran announce as positive that the territory of Herat had been entirely evacuated by the Persian forces, agreeably to the desires of the British Cabinet. It was accordingly hoped that the differences which had arisen lately between Great Britain and Persia would now be satisfactorily adjusted.

United States.—The New York packet-ship *Oxford* arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing papers one day later than those by the last arrival. The news they contain, however, is altogether unimportant. A report had reached Philadelphia respecting the *President* steam-ship, the particulars of which will be found under our Metropolitan news. The Secretary of the Navy, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 12th ult., requesting the President to cause to be communicated to that body, if not incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of the Minister in England with the officers of the Mediterranean squadron, in consequence of which the squadron left that station, has reported to the President the paper embracing the correspondence and despatches called for.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89⅝, to ¾; ditto for the Account, 89⅞, sellers; Three per Cents. Reduced, 90 to ⅛; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99½ to ⅝; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98⅝ to ¾; Bank Stock, 171 to 2.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Houses of Parliament.—A number of workmen are at present engaged in making alterations in the Houses of Lords and Commons. In both, the bar has been advanced upwards of ten feet into the body of the House, which, it is expected, will prove of great convenience, during the examination of witnesses. The chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms has also been removed, and placed even with the bar, by which there will be several rows of seats for members at the back of the serjeant's chair. In the passages of the House of Lords, various experiments are making, the object of which is to obtain, if possible, a regular heat and better ventilation.

The President Steam Ship.—By the arrival of the New York packet ship *Oxford*, at Liverpool, on Wednesday, we learn that a report had reached Philadelphia to the effect, that the captain of a ship arrived from Trinidad had during his homeward voyage fallen in with the wreck of a steamer, supposed to be burnt to the water's edge, which he considered to be the *President*; an opinion which appears to be coincided in by the New York and Philadelphia public. The account given by the captain states, that when ninety miles south of Cape Hatteras, at five A.M. of the 24th ult., he fell in with a wreck, which proved to be that of a steam-boat; the middle part of the hull only was visible as it rose with the swell of the sea; having borne down close to it, he could clearly discover some part of the heavy machinery, such as crank, shaft, &c.; part of the frame of one wheel, and the timber of her guards, was out of water, and appeared as if a boiler had been thrown off; he could see no white streaks, and she had very much the appearance of having been on fire; he saw no person, and therefore did not think it necessary to board the wreck; the weather at the time was pleasant, with light wind.

The Pier at Blackfriars Bridge.—At a Court of Aldermen, held on Wednesday, Sir P. Laurie said that he considered it necessary to call the attention of the Court to the dangerous condition of the temporary pier at Blackfriars-bridge, where a late accident occurred, which proved fatal. He said that he understood the inquest jury of the county had presented the subject to the Court of Conservancy, and he wished to know whether anything had been done to remedy the evil complained of? The Lord Mayor said, that the question had been referred to the City Solicitor, who had instructions to apply to the parties particularly interested, to make the necessary arrangements to abate what was justly considered a great public nuisance. He should order a jury for the city and county of London to be summoned for the 12th Aug. to inquire into the state of the pier. The result of this inquiry, it is thought, will be the erection of a pier at the Bridewell side of the bridge.

The new Percussion Shells.—On Monday, a detachment of the Royal Artillery attended in the marshes of Woolwich, to make further experiments with the percussion shells invented by Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Reece. In a former Number we gave the results of the last trial; on the present occasion they were as follows:—No. 1. A 32-pounder shell, invented by Mr. Wilkinson, struck the bulwark, and went through the second erection, exploding, and entering the earth of the butt immediately behind the object aimed at. No. 2. A 68-pounder shell, invented by Mr. Napier. On the word of command being given and the hammer pulled, it missed fire. Mr. Reece's 32-pounder shell was then fired, and was entered as No. 2. On this occasion the shell appeared to explode about eighty yards before it reached the bulwark, and it was the opinion of some officers present, that it burst in the air; Mr. Reece and others, however, thought that it had grazed the ground before it exploded. No. 3. Mr. Napier's 68-pounder shell, on being fired, struck the bulwark and exploded betwixt the two erections, scattering the fragments eastward and westward to an extent of several hundred yards. No. 4. Mr. Wilkinson's struck the bulwark, went through both erections, and burst on entering the earth of the butt, after it had gone some depth. No. 5. Mr. Napier's struck the bulwark and went through both erections, and entered the earth of the butt, but did not burst. No. 6. Mr. Reece's gun, in compliance with his request, was elevated considerably in its range. On being fired, the shell went through the first bulwark, exploding immediately afterwards, and scattering the fragments in the interior betwixt the two, tearing the wood to pieces and lodging deeply in the erection in the rear. No. 7. Mr. Wilkinson's shell went through both bulwarks and exploded in the butt. No. 8. Mr. Napier's shell went through the bulwark and exploded betwixt the erections. No. 9. Mr. Reece's shell exploded in the butt, after having passed through both erections. No. 10. Mr. Wilkinson's shell exploded almost immediately on emerging from the mouth of the gun, the pieces spreading over an immense range, several fragments having passed within about five or six yards of the spot where the officer and gunners, who attended to notice the effect of the shot, were standing. The distance was about 180 or 200 yards in front of the bulwark. No. 11. Mr. Napier's shell passed through both erections, and entered the earth of the butt without exploding. Mr. Reece, having no more shells, did not fire at this round. This concluded the experiments with these remarkable projectiles for the present, the result having been considered by the judges present as very satisfactory. It appears that when the experiments with percussion shells were made last year in France, it was ascertained that under the most favourable circumstances not one in four exploded; but the result of the trials at Woolwich show that, under every circumstance, the shells invented by Mr. Reece have exploded without failure, although they have been about eight months lying in the Royal Arsenal, the same period as Mr. Napier's and Mr. Wilkinson's. Out of Mr. Napier's seven, five exploded; and out of Mr. Wilkinson's seven, three or four exploded, one being doubtful on the previous occasion.

Metropolitan Improvements.—A meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was very numerously attended, has been held for the purpose of considering what steps should be adopted in reference to the proposed new street from Coventry-street to Long-acre, and to appoint a committee to consider the title of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Swanclose estate, for a portion of which his lordship has made a claim of 60,000*l.* The details of the business entered into principally bore upon the high value which the noble marquis placed upon his land, contrasted with the small amount of rate which he paid (16*l.* 10*s.* a-year). Upon this ground the meeting determined to resist his lordship's demand; and a committee was appointed for the purpose. It appears that the value of the estate, the title of which is now disputed after a lapse of 200 years, is very considerable.

Shipping of the Port of London.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of St. Katharine's Dock Company, held on Monday, some interesting facts, in connexion with British commerce and the shipping of the port of London, were detailed in the report read by the chairman. It appeared that the increase in the arrivals of shipping in these docks, compared with the returns of the corresponding period of 1840, amounted to 45 vessels, and 9,562 tons; viz.:—11 vessels from the East Indies and the Mauritius, 9 ships of 4,290 tons from the West Indies, 8 of 989 tons from Sidney and Van Diemen's Land, 6 vessels of 1,252 tons; from the outports of the United Kingdom, the increase was 3 vessels of 479 tons. The great decrease was as regarded Spain, the decline being 7 vessels, but whose united tonnage was only 992 tons. The chief increase in the arrivals during the past six months had been from South America. The general business of the docks had increased, notwithstanding the falling off in the China trade, in consequence of the present state of our relations with that country. The increase in the quantity of goods in the company's warehouses was 6,000 tons as compared with the returns to the end of June 1840. But though there had been this increase in the amount of shipping as respected these docks, it was shown that, taking the returns for the whole port of London, there had been a decrease of 191 ships and 13,048 tons, which fell, however, entirely upon foreign vessels: for the British vessels entered had increased in number by 73 of 23,250 tons, during the six months ending the 5th July, 1841, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total arrivals at the St. Katharine Docks were, from the 1st Jan. to the 30th June, 270, and the tonnage 66,283 tons; of this number there were 8 vessels of 1,966 tons from Russia, 2 from Prussia, Germany, and Holland, of 145 tons; 13 from Sidney and Van Diemen's Land of 3,422 tons; 41 from the East Indies and the Mauritius of 17,433 tons; 20 from the West Indies of 3,328 tons; 32 from North America of 15,360 tons; 18 from South America of 4,210 tons; 29 from Africa and the Cape of Good Hope of 4,228 tons; 50 from the Mediterranean of 7,673 tons; 19 from Spain of 2,272 tons; 15 from France of 2,592 tons; and 3 from the ports of the United Kingdom of 3,661 tons. Taking the port of London altogether, the arrivals in the six months ending the 5th July were 1,910 British vessels of 397,000 tons, and 730 foreign of 41,700 tons, or altogether 2,640 ships of 508,700 tons.

Wimbledon Common.—On Monday Mr. James Roberts, a market-gardener, residing in the vicinity of this common, was charged before the magistrate at Wandsworth, with wilfully obstructing Mr. Dann, manorial constable, in the execution of his duty, and with unlawfully preventing the impounding of a horse. Mr. Elliot, deputy-keeper of Wimbledon-common and Putney-heath, under Earl Spencer, the lord of the manor of Wimbledon, said, that for a length of time Putney-heath, which is merely a portion of Wimbledon-common, had been infested with gipsies. They had in some measure prevented them from encamping on the common, but that restriction had amounted to nothing at last, as the defendant, who went by the title of "King of Wimbledon-common," and was a great supporter of privileges, had allowed the gipsies to encamp upon a field of his, and, though they could not pitch their tents, they turned their horses and donkeys out on the common. At a court-leet held recently, it was decided that copyholders resident on the manor should have power to turn a portion of their cattle out upon the common, and that other persons not copyholders might turn a horse, cow, or other animal out by paying 6d. per week to the keeper of the common, the money to be expended in draining and levelling the ground. The gipsies, however, in defiance of these regulations, turned their cattle upon the common, as did defendant, who was not a copyholder, and refused to pay. On Sunday witness employed Mr. Dann and others to impound the cattle found on the common under the circumstances above mentioned, and they were in the act of doing so when the defendant interfered and drove off a horse belonging to him, which was amongst those going to the pound. He also used language calculated to excite the mob to a breach of the peace. Mr. Dann's deposition was to the same effect. The defendant said, he saw no reason why there should be any hindrance to

any person turning cattle upon the common. With respect to the charge, he paid 6d. per week for one of the horses they were driving; the other, an old one, he kept at home, but on Sunday not being supplied with sufficient water, he had gone in search of some over the common, the grass of which he could not eat off, as he was stiff-necked. He considered he did no harm in driving them home. The magistrate said that court-leet law would not justify him in convicting the defendant for the offence complained of. It had not been proved that he had committed any assault, or that he had made use of abusive language, and he should therefore discharge him.

Apprehension of Coiners.—Information having been received by the police, that a party of coiners were in the habit of assembling in Plumtree-court, Shoe-lane, for the purpose of manufacturing base coin, on Saturday afternoon four policemen proceeded thither for the purpose of seizing them. On their arrival, finding that the doors were fastened, they made a forcible entry, when they discovered a man standing before a large fire in the act of melting, together with moulds and implements for manufacturing coin. A large quantity of new counterfeit sixpences were lying on a table, and a female in the further part of the room was washing them. On seeing the officers, the man threw down the moulds, and jumping upon them, broke them to pieces; but the officers collected the fragments and seized the whole of the implements, together with spoons and other articles of Queen's metal, &c. When about to take them into custody, they made a determined resistance, but were at length overpowered and conveyed to the station house. They were afterwards taken before the magistrates at Hatton-garden; but the offence and apprehension having taken place in the City, the case was referred to the City authorities, who remanded the prisoners for the purpose of securing the attendance of the authorities of the Mint.

Robberies.—On Saturday a man named Lee was examined before the magistrate at Kensington, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of Strawberries, the property of Mr. T. Wells, market-gardener at Brook-green, Hammersmith. Mr. Wells stated, that on the afternoon of the previous day, going accidentally to a portion of his ground, adjoining a brickfield, in which a large number of men and boys were employed, he was astonished at finding no less than from 20 to 25 men and boys in his strawberry beds, hard at work gathering them. On seeing complainant they all ran off in different directions, and the only one he could catch was the prisoner, whom he seized just as he jumped over the fence into Mr. Bird's field, with about a pottle of Strawberries in his handkerchief. His hedges had been broken, the beds trodden down, and even some of the green fruit plucked. The number of men was, in his opinion, larger than the boys. The defendant said that he was not aware he was acting wrongly. He did not go into the field until told by one of the other men it was "all right," and he thought the complainant had given them leave to take the Strawberries. Complainant denied that he had given any one leave to pick his fruit. It was not likely he should do so, since he lived by the produce of the ground. The brickmakers earned large wages in the summer, yet he had to pay poor-rates to keep them in the winter, and if not able to pay, his goods were liable to be seized for their support. The magistrate said it was a wholesale system of robbery, and a most serious offence; and although it was defendant's first offence, it was his duty to inflict the highest penalty, which was, to sentence him to hard labour in the House of Correction for one calendar month.—On Tuesday a man named Davis, who was fashionably attired, was charged with stealing a purse from a lady at Greenwich Hospital. Mrs. Norris stated that she was in the Painted Hall of the Hospital with her husband and children. The prisoner was near her, and she felt his hand at her pocket. Shortly afterwards she missed her purse containing silver, when she seized the prisoner, and accused him of the robbery. He made no reply. Mr. Norris stated that he secured the prisoner, whom he saw throw a handkerchief and the purse in a corner as he was leaving the hall. The person in attendance at the hall also stated that he saw the prisoner throw away the purse, which he picked up. The prisoner, who declined making any defence, was fully committed for trial.

Accidents.—On Monday afternoon, a melancholy accident, which was attended by the loss of three lives, occurred at Westminster-bridge. It appears that a young man, of the name of Harbour, residing in the neighbourhood of Croydon, was married on Sunday, and on the following day, in company with five friends, took a boat at Hungerford-market, with a view of having a row up the river. On their return, however, through the bad management of the rower, the wherry was driven across one of the piers and instantly split, and of the seven who were in her, three, including the young man himself, were drowned.—On Tuesday night, several men in the employ of Mr. Harland, farmer, of Hendon, after their day's labour, went into an outhouse attached to their master's premises, for the purpose of having some beer and smoking their pipes. Some time afterwards, one of the domestics observed smoke issue from the shed, which was then found to be on fire. By timely exertion it was prevented from extending, and when got under three men were found on the ground with their clothing and persons more or less burnt. Their pots and pipes were lying near them, and it was evident they had fallen asleep. One of them had his right arm nearly burnt off, the other two were scorched severely.

Fires.—On Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the Yorkshire Stingo, Blackfriars-road. A policeman gave the alarm, and the inmates were rescued. Owing to the plentiful supply of water, and the timely arrival of the engines, it was soon subdued, but not before the inside of the house was much burnt and the whole of the household furniture destroyed.—In the afternoon of the same day, a fire broke out in some new hayricks, belonging to Mr. Egerton, Southend, Bromley. Every exertion was made by some labouring men, who were at work in the adjoining fields, to subdue it; but, in consequence of the want of water, the fire spread considerably, communicating with three other ricks, and destroying a great deal of property before it was ultimately got under. The fire was caused by the overheating of the hay, which was quite green.—On Tuesday morning, a serious fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Farebrother, Kingsland-road. It was discovered by a policeman, who gave an alarm, and the family effected their escape from the top of the house. Although there were several engines soon on the spot and a plentiful supply of water was obtained, it was found impossible to save any portion of the house or its contents. The adjoining houses, however, were saved without sustaining much damage. The cause of the fire is not known, the place appearing perfectly safe when the family retired to rest.—On the same day, Marshall's Kineorama, in Pall-mall, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to fire. It appears that, for the purpose of exhibiting the views in the most effective manner, a framework covered with canvas forms the outer portion of the exhibition, and the scenes being placed in the background, a strong light is necessary to produce the desired effect. At the upper portion of the framework was some oiled silk drapery, for the purpose of throwing a strong reflection on the paintings. By some accident, whilst lighting the gas, the taper caught the oiled silk drapery, and in an instant, the whole front of the framework and canvas was in a blaze. The fire, however, was soon got under, without doing any considerable damage.—On Wednesday morning, a serious fire took place at the stackyard of Mr. Longworthy, East Acton, which, for some hours, threatened the destruction of six extensive hayricks. The loss sustained is estimated at about 100*l.* The fire was occasioned by the heating of new hay.—On Thursday morning a destructive fire occurred on the premises in High-street, Chatham, belonging to Mr. Kilvinton, coal-merchant, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the warehouse, containing 40 tons of coal, counting-house, and premises, were in flames. Three adjoining houses soon fell a prey to the flames, although the military of the garrison were speedily on the spot, and rendered efficient service. The loss of property is stated to be very great.—On Thursday morning a fire was discovered by the police in the lower part of the Greyhound public-house, Brick-street, Piccadilly, which, however, was got under without causing any serious damage. Its origin was subsequently discovered to be from a pipe of lighted tobacco being left on a chair near the wainscoting in the bar.—On Wednesday evening the numerous engines stationed in the City were called out to a large fire in Aldersgate-street, which was caused by an explosion in the laboratory of Messrs. Atkinson and Co., chemists and druggists, in that street. The damage done, however, was not great.

Provincial News.

Barnard Castle.—Within the last few days the inhabitants of this place have been thrown into a state of considerable excitement, by the discovery of a murder committed in the neighbourhood. The name of the deceased was Chapelow, a farm-servant, in the employment of Mr. Hunter, of Pecknal. It appears, that he was at the house of Mr. Straker, on Sunday evening, and that he left about eleven in company with a man named Dent. He proceeded along Bridgegate, on his road home, and was afterwards found in a yard about twenty minutes after he had left the house. He had received several kicks on his body, and was severely bruised, but life was not extinct. He was conveyed home, where he lingered in a state of insensibility until Monday, when he died without being able to give any clue to the perpetrators of the deed. Dent, and two other men, have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

Billinghurst.—A few days since, a singular accident occurred in the family of Mr. Aylward, of the King's Head Inn, in this place. It appears that the barn being infested with rats, a rat-catcher was employed to ferret them out. After some time the family were alarmed by the shrieks of the nurse, who had charge of an infant nine months old. She had left the child sleeping in an upper room, and on her return was alarmed by seeing a ferret, which had fixed itself on one of the child's temples. The nurse seized the animal, and with great difficulty forced it to relinquish its hold; it, however, bit her several times severely before assistance arrived, and struggled to get back to the infant, who would, it is thought, have been killed but for the timely arrival of the nurse.

Boreham.—The late thunder-storm, of the 15th inst., which was so severely felt in other parts of the country, has occasioned considerable destruction of property, &c., in the county of Essex, though unattended with any loss of human life. It was very severely felt at this place. At Bull's Lodge Farm, two horses, which were feeding in a stable, were struck by lightning, and killed on the spot: no marks of the electric fluid were visible on them, nor did the buildings or any other stock in the yard sustain the least injury. A thatched barn at Brook's Farm was also struck and set on fire, and a barn, two stables, and other outbuildings, with fourteen quarters of Wheat, were consumed before the fire could be subdued. The dwelling-house was situated in an opposite direction, or it is thought that it also would have been destroyed. The damage is estimated at about 500*l.* At Coggeshall, the thunder and lightning were very severe, and an elm tree, near the turnpike, was struck, and shivered from top to bottom. The electric fluid struck the buildings of Mr. Blyth, at Thorpe, and though every assistance was rendered by the neighbours, the barn, stabling, and sheds were destroyed. The damage done amounted to between six and seven hundred pounds. At Little Baddow, a large tree was struck and shivered to splinters, and portions of it carried a distance of forty yards.

Braintree.—A vestry meeting of the parishioners of this place has been held, pursuant to a notice given by the churchwardens, in accordance with a monition from the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of London, commanding them to make a rate for the repairs of the church, and defraying the necessary expenses for the decent celebration of divine service. A rate of two shillings in the pound was proposed, which, it was stated, was absolutely necessary to effect the repairs of the church, the expense of which having been estimated by an architect, would amount to not less than 713*l.*, together with 20*l.* additional for incidental outlays. An amendment was then moved to the effect, "that all compulsory payments, for the support of the religious services of any sect or people, were unsanctioned by any portion of the New Testament, and opposed to the spirit of religion; and that compulsory church-rates, and more especially such rates upon Dissenters, appearing to be a most unjust tax, and an ecclesiastical imposition adverse to religious liberty, this vestry feels bound to refuse such a rate." The chairman then put the amendment, and declared it carried by a large majority. One of the churchwardens then stated that it became the duty of the churchwardens, and those who were willing to obey the monition of the Bishop of London, themselves to make a rate, the validity of which would be tried hereafter. He would therefore submit to them, as a substantive motion, that the amendment having been carried in opposition to the proposed rate, no rate had been made by that vestry meeting. The rate of two shillings in the pound was then made by the churchwardens, and signed by them and the vicar and several of the parishioners. A protest was entered on the minute-book by the opposite party, and the meeting separated.

Cheltenham.—An extensive robbery has been committed in the rooms occupied by Sir W. Cotton, in one of the hotels of this town. The property stolen consists of several orders and military decorations, including the Grand Cross of the Bath, and four others, all richly set in diamonds and other precious stones; also a purse, containing upwards of 60*l.* in gold and notes, a bill of exchange, and several other documents and articles of considerable value—all of which were deposited in the sitting-room immediately adjoining the bedchamber in which Sir Willoughby slept. The box containing the orders, &c., was found on the morning after the robbery, in a garden in the Bath road, but had been completely rifled of its contents. Two or three persons have been apprehended on suspicion, but sufficient evidence has not been brought against them to warrant their committal. On the same night, and it is supposed by the same parties, the rooms of Sir W. Pole, who occupied apartments in the same hotel, were entered, and a dressing-case of Lady Pole's broken open; but nothing was removed from it, although it contained several articles of great value. The thieves, it is thought, were disturbed before they could secure any farther booty.

Colchester.—A few days since, a boy named Abbott, 13 years of age, effected an entrance at the roof of St. Martin's Church, in this town, in search of young jackdaws, and in stepping between the joists of the ceiling the lath and plaster gave way, and he fell a depth of upwards of 40 feet upon the pavement in the aisle of the church. Two other boys, who were in the churchyard, holding the ladder by which he had ascended, ran away on seeing him fall. About four hours after, two men were surprised to see the boy come out of one of the church windows; and on inquiring the cause, it appeared, that he was unconscious of what had happened, that he had fallen asleep in the church, and had lain in the aisle in a state of insensibility during that period, and on recovering got out of the church, not knowing what imminent peril he had been placed in. None of his limbs were fractured, nor was he at all injured.

Dartford.—This neighbourhood, in common with many other parts of the country, was visited with a heavy thunderstorm on Thursday, the 15th inst., which continued for several hours, attended with a great deal of hail. The lightning set fire to a large stubble stack at Darenth Court-lodge, the farm of Mr. Chapman. The fire at one time was alarming, as the barns and lodges adjoined the stack; but the timely arrival of the engines from this place got it under without doing any further damage. The lightning also set fire to a granary belonging to Mr. Armstrong, of Southfleet, and destroyed the building and its contents.

Dover.—The journals of this town state that the late heavy rains have been very detrimental to the hay harvest in the neighbourhood; but that the wheat and barley crops do not yet seem to have sustained much injury, having stood up exceedingly well against the high winds and heavy rains. Dry and warm weather is, however, much wanted. Of the Hops no general complaint has been made: and it is therefore inferred that they are in a promising condition.—The same papers state that, in the thunder-storm of the 15th inst., an agricultural labourer, while driving a cart at Warehorn, in the Weald of Kent, was struck by lightning, and killed on the spot.

Gloucester.—The papers of this city state that upon no occasion scarcely, since the city has become a port, has there been such a general depression of trade as has existed in it for the last six weeks. Business of all descriptions seems suspended, and, though in the midst of summer, there are larger numbers of persons out of employment than there were when the severe frost of last winter put a stop to inland navigation. Tradesmen complain that their shops are unvisited by customers, and their wares cannot

be disposed of; whilst numbers of children are kept from the British and other schools, and left in idleness about the streets, because their parents cannot afford to pay the small weekly sum charged for their education.

Hereford.—Within the last few days, workmen have been employed in erecting strong barricades at the avenues leading round the cathedral of this city, for the purpose of preventing any person from promenading on the gravel-walks adjacent; and the dean has issued a circular, cautioning the public not to walk near the building, as the centre tower cannot be considered safe, after the discoveries made a short time since by Mr. Cottingham, and noticed in our paper at the time. It appears that the danger is now considered so imminent, that the organ has been taken down, lest it should be crushed beneath the ruins, in the event of the tower falling. It is stated that the restoration of this fine edifice will cost upwards of 10,000*l.*

Hertford.—Preparations upon an extensive scale are making for the reception of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper, where they are expected to arrive on the 29th inst. Measures have been adopted in the different towns through which the Royal procession will pass to testify their loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign. A meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held in the Shire Hall on Wednesday, to adopt the necessary means for marking their sense of the honour conferred upon their neighbourhood. Addresses were carried from the corporation and inhabitants generally, expressive of their feelings of loyalty and attachment, and a committee formed to ascertain in what mode it will please her Majesty to receive them, and for the purpose of taking other measures of testifying their joy upon the occasion.

Liverpool.—It is stated, that Government has, on the recommendation of Sir W. Colebrook, the recently appointed Governor of New Brunswick, entered into a contract for the running a steam-packet weekly from this port to Halifax, and back, during eight months of the year; a measure which is thought to be of the highest importance to the British provinces of North America. A local paper states, that there has been uninterrupted fine weather in this neighbourhood since St. Swithin's Day, although there was a deluge of rain on that ominous anniversary. In consequence, a large quantity of hay has been secured, and the corn crops are very much improved. Three weeks of fine weather, it is thought, will do much to secure a fair, if not an abundant, harvest.

Manchester.—The Joint Stock Bank of this town, which for some time past has been the only one of this description in the county of Lancashire, has come to a resolution to withdraw its notes payable to bearer on demand, and to cease any further issues. This bank was established in the year 1828, and commenced its issues shortly afterwards, and having given the principle a fair trial, and finding that a circulation of local notes is objectionable in that county, its directors have at length decided to discontinue their issues, and to use hereafter the notes of the Bank of England only. In singular contrast to the weather experienced at Liverpool and its neighbourhood, and showing how impossible it is to judge of the weather in this country from any mere local experience, it appears that not a day has passed in this town since St. Swithin's—and indeed, scarcely one since the 15th June, when the weather first broke—without heavy rain.

Margate.—On Sunday it blew a gale from the north-east, and a great number of vessels in the Channel were put to considerable inconvenience, and compelled to go into the nearest ports, or were driven out to sea. Several large ships, outward-bound, in the Queen's Channel, were for several hours in considerable danger from the fury of the wind. The storm was accompanied with heavy showers of rain. Two steamers, which left London in the morning for this place, were unable to put in here; the danger of going alongside the jetty, in consequence of the high wind and heavy sea, appearing so great that they stood out for Ramsgate, where they succeeded in landing their passengers. The growing crops in the neighbourhood of this town and Ramsgate appear to have suffered much from the late heavy showers, and many fields of Wheat are laid by the wind and rain. The prospects for the farmer, it is stated, begin to wear a gloomy aspect, and fair weather is much wanted to ripen the Corn, which in some places is very backward.

Monmouth.—On the evening of Thursday the 15th instant, this town and neighbourhood were visited by a very heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail: the latter remaining on the ground for some hours after the storm was over. A large oak tree, situated on Troy Farm, was struck by the electric fluid, and the bark split and shivered to fragments; and two sheep, which were lying near it, were killed on the spot.

Portsmouth.—Operations have for some time past been proceeding here with considerable success, for the removal of the wreck of the *Boyne*, which ship, it will be remembered, was lost off this harbour, by fire, during the late war. On the 8th inst., two charges of 100lb. and 60lb. of powder were lowered into the after part of the ship, and fired with considerable effect by Daniell's battery. The diver visited the spot on the following day, and the workmen were then employed in removing what they could by means of a machine constructed for the purpose. A great deal of mud was removed, and considerable quantities of timber and iron work were brought up. But the most curious thing recovered on this occasion was an ornamented brass field-piece, of three inches and a quarter calibre, and four feet in extreme length, having the following inscription in Swedish:—"With God's help, by King Charles XII., taken at the battle of Clitzow, 9th July, 1702." It is considered to be a singular coincidence, that this gun should thus be recovered on the anniversary of the day on which Charles XII. took it from the Poles. In addition to the above inscription, it has also a shield bearing on it two swords crossed. This cannon is supposed to have been brought by the *Boyne* from Guadaloupe, as she had in her many trophies from that island when she was burnt. The operations on the wreck are still proceeding.

Rye-Market.—A melancholy accident occurred in this place on Monday, whereby three children lost their lives. About one o'clock the Red Rover coach, from Ludlow, stopped at the Falcon Inn, while a waggon was coming in the opposite direction, heavily loaded. A few yards before reaching the coach, the horses started into a gallop, and the street being very narrow, drew the waggon on to the causeway, where there were a number of children, some of whom were dragged into the houses, but three of them, a boy and two girls, were knocked down and run over. One was killed on the spot, and the other two survived only two hours.

Sunderland.—On Saturday, a general meeting of the shipowners of this town was held at the Exchange Buildings, on the subject of the present depressed state of the coal-trade. There was a numerous and respectable attendance, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting, stating that the shipowners now only realised from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per ton for conveying coals to the London market, which was not a sufficient price to pay the current expenses of the vessel, without any reference to insurance or profit. In order to remedy this state of things, it was proposed, either that the price of the best coal should be lowered by the coalowners, the vessels freighted by them at a fixed rate, or the sale restricted until October. A coalowner, who was present, suggested that a committee of shipowners should be appointed to meet a committee of coalowners. He believed that three-fourths of the collieries were worked at a certain loss, and was confident that a larger supply of coals had not been sent to the London market than it required, or than was conveyed in the same time last year. He was, therefore, unable to suggest a remedy for the evil under which the coalowners and shipowners alike laboured. Two other gentlemen who addressed the meeting strongly urged that the coals were kept at too high a price, and that it was the duty of the coalowners to reduce them. In answer to an observation, that any reduction in the north would be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the south, it was represented that if this were the case, there would be an increased consumption, which would, at least, be of some benefit to the shipowners. It was then resolved, without opposition, that in the present depressed state of the coal trade, ships, instead of making remunerating profits, are suffering a certain loss, which will shortly affect the shipowners to a very serious, if not ruinous, extent; and it being the opinion of the meeting, that not less than 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton freight to London, from the present time to the 1st Oct., will afford a fair return for capital, the meeting strongly recommend shipowners to refrain from loading unless that amount is obtained. It was also resolved, that a deputation from the meeting should wait upon the coalowners for the purpose of conferring with them, with the view to relieve the depressed state of the trade.

Wakefield.—On Sunday, a serious fire occurred near this town, by which several thousand pounds' worth of property was destroyed. It broke out on the extensive worsted mills in the village of Horbury, about five miles from this place. The engines attached to the village were quickly on the spot, but all attempts to check the progress of the flames were unavailing, and in the course of an hour and a half the roof gave way, and the entire premises were destroyed. The loss is stated to be considerable. It has been ascertained that the fire originated in spontaneous combustion amongst a quantity of cotton waste, that had collected on the third story of the mills.

Wateringbury.—A local paper states that on Thursday, the 15th inst. this neighbourhood was visited by one of the most severe thunder-storms that have been experienced for years, continuing four or five hours with scarcely any cessation. The lightning was extremely vivid, and a barn in the parish of Nettlestead was fired by it, and two barns and other farm buildings completely destroyed. The same account states that the Hops have grown rapidly within the last fortnight, and have a very healthy appearance. There are several pieces of slack bine: and the Corn of all descriptions promises a good crop. The Hay harvest is chiefly finished, and has been most abundant, and generally well secured. The Rowens have grown luxuriantly since the heavy rains, which, it is hoped, will tend to lower the present high prices of agricultural produce.

Weston.—A few days since, some thieves effected an entrance through a thick stone wall into the house of Mr. Petterson, of this place. Their purpose appeared to have been robbery with violence, as they brought with them two large bludgeons and a knife; which, in their hurry to escape, they were obliged to leave behind them, together with a ladder which they had taken from an adjoining field. It seems that a dog belonging to a neighbour of Mr. Petterson gave the alarm, and the owner of it calling out, the thieves supposed that they had been detected in their attempt, and ran off. A reward of 10*l.* has been offered by the Weston Guardian Society for their apprehension, but it has not yet been effectual.

Wymondham.—A murder was committed, on Saturday, between this place and Hethersett. It appears, that a poor girl, whose name is not known, and who was weeding in a field by Wymondham-common, on that day, was assaulted by a young man in the neighbourhood, who, with a knife which she carried about her person, cut her throat, and then dragged her through the corn to a pond. Not returning home at night, she was missed, and a search being made for her on Sunday, the body was found in the pond: suspicion having fallen on the young man, he was apprehended, and at a coroner's inquest held on Monday, the jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him; when he was fully committed to Norwich Castle to take his trial.

York.—The trial of the parties implicated in the murder of Mr. Cocker, of Knaresborough, an account of which appeared in this paper at the time, came on at the assizes, in this city, on Monday. The court was greatly crowded, principally by inhabitants from Knaresborough, where the excitement produced by the event is said to have been greater than has been known since the time of Eugene Aram. The prisoners, whose names are, Burlinson, Gill, and Nuttall, are all young men, scarcely above 20 years of age. The counsel for the prosecution having briefly detailed the nature of the evidence that would be laid before the jury, several witnesses were examined, whose testimony clearly established the guilt of the prisoners. It afterwards appeared, that they had all confessed being concerned in the murder, but each prisoner denied that he was the person who committed it. After the evidence had been concluded, Mr. Justice Wightman summed up, and went in detail through every portion of the evidence. There was nothing, he said, which had been proved in the case which would reduce the offence in law from murder to manslaughter. If the jury saw anything in the evidence which they thought would justify them in inferring such circumstances, it was no doubt open to them to give such a verdict; but if they did not, it was their bounden duty, regardless of all consequences, to return a verdict of murder. The jury returned a verdict "guilty of murder" against all the prisoners. His Lordship then addressed a few impressive sentences to the prisoners, and left them, without hope, for execution.

Railways.—On Monday, two trains of empty waggons came in collision on the Taff Vale Railway, near Maesmawr, by which one of the engine-drivers was killed on the spot. No other person was injured, and the cause of the accident does not appear to have had any relation whatever to the safety of the passenger trains.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and Greenwich Railway has recently taken place. The report stated that the new capital would be found sufficient for the objects contemplated; that instalments to the amount of 92,308*l.* had fallen due, of which 84,072*l.* had been paid, leaving 8,236*l.* in arrear; and that the directors would require a further sum of 50,000*l.*, but would defer the issuing of further shares for that purpose until the Brighton Railway was thoroughly opened. The erection of one uniform building as a joint station for the Croydon, Brighton, and Dover Railways, would cost considerably less than the 60,000*l.* raised for that construction. The gross receipts for the passenger traffic for the last half-year were not equal to that of 1840, being 26,468*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* against 27,121*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, or 652*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* less, which was entirely owing to the comparative unproductiveness of the fairs of Easter and Whitsuntide, which realised 926*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* less than in 1840. The Sunday traffic showed a diminution of 276*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; but the weekly traffic showed an increase of 550*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* It having been found necessary to close the footpath during the progress of the new works, a sum of 233*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* was lost in consequence. The Directors had reduced the current expenses about 1,400*l.* compared with the half-year of 1840, and the result of their proceedings showed a net profit of 3,449*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, to which was to be added a reserve of 751*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* The report advised the discontinuance of the second-class carriages, and a reduction of the shilling fares to ninepence, and the eightpenny fares to sixpence; and, in conclusion, recommended a dividend of 4*s.* A resolution was then passed adopting the report, and declaring a dividend of 4*s.* a share.—A general meeting of proprietors of the London and Blackwall Railway has also been held for the purpose of considering the proposal of the directors for raising a further sum of money for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the company, and completing the railway to the City terminus. After a long discussion between the proprietors and board of directors upon the necessity of raising the money, and the prospects of the railway, a resolution was passed unanimously for raising a further sum of 200,000*l.* for extending the works of the railway to Fenchurch-street, and settling liabilities, by the issue of new shares to that amount, at the rate of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per additional share, to be taken by the present proprietors in proportion to the number they possessed. It appeared that the extension line would be opened by Wednesday the 29th inst., and that the receipts average 1,000*l.* weekly. From the 6th July, 1840, to the 30th June, 1841, the receipts were 32,657*l.*, and the number of passengers, 1,848,000.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways in operation for the last week:—London and Birmingham, 17,435*l.*; Greenwich, 926*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,257*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; South Western, 6,307*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; Northern and Eastern, 909*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,909*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,930*l.*; North Midland, 4,406*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; Hull and Selby, 810*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 323*l.*; Great North of England, 1,442*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and London and Blackwall, 1,0[illegible]4*l.* 7*s.* 1[illegible]*d.* No public return is made by the Great Western Railway.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The marriage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was postponed some short time since in consequence of the death of his father, Earl Fortescue, will be celebrated on Monday, at the Viceregal Lodge.

Kerry.—Two gentlemen named Mr. M'Sweeny and Mr. Fitzgerald, friends of the opposing candidates for this county, were bound over to keep the peace on Friday, while preparing to take the field near Glin, county of Limerick, to settle an affair of honour which arose at the election.

Wexford.—A local paper states, that as a clergyman of this diocese, accompanied by two ladies, was returning home from the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy on Saturday night, they were violently assaulted, while passing through Taghmon, by a mob, which had been chairing Mr. Hawkshaw. The elder lady was struck on the head and neck by several stones, and, it is said, is suffering from concussion of the brain in consequence. The younger lady received a serious blow on the hip, and the driver was struck severely on the side by a large stone, which was hurled at the clergyman's head by one of the mob, but fortunately missed him. Two of them having then in vain endeavoured to seize the horse's head, one caught the elder lady's foot and attempted to drag her from the car: the speed, however, at which the horse was driven, combined with her own resistance, defeated this attempt, and the party escaped without receiving further injury.

Waterford.—On Saturday the Mayor attended the Court, in order to give an opportunity of bailing Mr. Morgan, who has been in prison since the 8th inst., on which evening he fired out upon a crowd that was rioting round his house during the late election, and an account of which we gave in a previous Number. A solicitor, who attended on his behalf, said that he thought it would be better that he should remain in prison until the assizes, which were now near at hand; as information had reached his family of such a nature that they considered his life might be endangered if he were now enlarged; and, besides, it might not be an easy matter to procure persons just now to become bail for him. The Mayor said, that if the prisoner did not wish to be bailed out, there was an end of the matter; and he fully admitted the propriety of the manner in which the solicitor had conducted the case. His Worship further stated, that he had made it a point that morning to visit the children wounded. They were all doing well, and three or four of them were to be discharged that day. Even with respect to the girl who was the most seriously injured, the accounts were now favourable; and there was some hope she might recover her sight.

Leitrim.—The Dublin papers state, that accounts from the West of Ireland represent the state of the Potato crop to be very unpropitious; in many places they have come up thin in the ground, whilst in other districts the vegetation has been too rapid. On the whole, the appearances in this and some of the neighbouring counties is very disheartening. Among the black cattle the distemper still continues, and in some districts with increased fatality.

Cork.—The local journals inform us, that this city and neighbourhood were visited with a fall of rain on Thursday the 15th inst., which, for intensity and duration, has not been equalled here for some years. It descended in torrents for hours, and was accompanied with several loud peals of thunder. The following day, however, brought fine and genial weather; and the crops continue to promise well.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—From the prevalence of easterly and westerly winds, the weather in this neighbourhood has for some time been cold and chilly, and latterly has been attended with heavy falls of rain. Vegetation, although benefited by the rain after the long and severe drought, is injured by the cold; and where the Wheat is in flower, some uneasiness is felt from the effects of the cold and rain on it. The Hay-making has been much retarded, and in some cases injured from the same cause; and its value has been still further deteriorated by unpropitious weather.

Leith.—The *Edinburgh Observer* states, that considerable excitement at present prevails in this town in consequence of reports that her Majesty's Advocate, Mr. Rutherford, is about to retire from the representation of these burghs, in expectation of being elevated to the bench, as it is thought that Lord Jeffrey will resign, on account of his recent serious indisposition.

Glasgow.—In connexion with the late forgeries committed in this city, by Gavin Scott, which we have referred to in several previous Numbers, a local paper says that a letter has been received from Marseilles, in which it is stated that the Minister of the Interior had written to the authorities of that city, stating that the prisoner would be given up, on security being granted that he would be removed from France.—The *Argus* states that a letter was received on Tuesday from Mr. Dickens, in answer to the invitation to accept of a public dinner from the citizens of this town, in which he expresses his regret that, in consequence of his presence being required immediately in London, he cannot at present receive the tribute of respect intended for him. He at the same time states, that he will probably be in Glasgow in the months of September or October, when he will be happy to comply with the request, should this arrangement meet the wishes of the gentlemen from whom it proceeded.

Dunbar.—The *Caledonian Mercury* states, that the herring-fishery at this place is fairly begun, under very favourable appearances. On the night of the 15th inst., although rather stormy for the season, several boats went off both from this place and the Cove, and several delivered from 1,000 to 1,200 fish. Next week all the boats from these two places will be ready, and it is expected that a considerable accession will then be made from the upper ports of the Frith.

Fife.—The local papers state, that the weather during the past week has been both cold and wet. Rain has fallen in great abundance, and the ground is completely soaked with water. In the intervals between the heavy showers the air was close and warm, and the appearance of the clouds indicated thunder, but they moved away without any discharge of the electric fluid. The crops in the neighbourhood are a little laid with the heavy rain.

Perthshire.—The *Perthshire Advertiser* states, that in this county the weather still continues rainy to excess; and in many places wheat and other grains of rank growth are laid to some extent. It adds, that there is still no appearance of more settled weather.

Ayrshire.—A local paper informs us, that during the past three weeks the weather in this county has been rather changeable, but, on the whole, favourable to the country. It has been productive of no very bad results, with the exception of the Hay harvest, which has, in some early districts, been partially retarded. Hay cutting has only during the last fortnight become general, and the weather has not been thus far unfavourable to its progress. Every species of crop presents the appearance of great plenty; and Oats, in particular, are expected to be considerably above an average. Wheat also bears out the very favourable expectations raised with respect to it at the latter end of spring. Potatoes are now considered secure from all injury, and sanguine hopes are entertained of an abundant supply. Although the Turnip braird in some situations suffered from the severe drought that prevailed during the months of May and June, yet the prospects generally apparent give indication of a full crop. From the cause above mentioned, those that were sown early are not likely to do so well as the later crop; which, now that all fears from the ravages of the fly are removed, holds out the promise of plenty.

Dunboe.—A distressing accident, accompanied by loss of life, has recently occurred at this place. A fishing-boat, in returning to land, was upset in the breakers, and all on board perished, in sight of their wives and relatives, who were on the shore at the time. By this accident it appears that four widows, sixteen orphans, and an aged parent, have been deprived of their means of support.

Hawick.—Great rejoicings have taken place in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the celebration, on Tuesday, of the marriage of Lord John Russell with Lady Fanny Elliot, second daughter of the Earl of Minto. The ceremony took place at Minto House, in the presence of a select circle of relatives; and in the evening the noble Lord and his bride started for Bowhill, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, near Selkirk, where it is said they purpose residing until the second week in the ensuing month.

SPORTING.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—(*Concluded from last week.*)

FRIDAY.—*The Knowsley Dinner Stakes of* 100 *Sovs. each* (6 *subs.*)—Lord Westminster's Lampoon walked over.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 *Sovs. each, with* 50 *added* (16 *subs.*)—Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius beat Lord Westminster's Maroon. Betting—5 to 4 on Dr. Caius, who made all the running, and won easy by a length.

The Liverpool St. Leger Stakes of 25 *Sovs. each, p.p., with* 100 *added; the second to receive* 50*l. out of the Stakes* (35 *subs.*)—At the second and final start Mr. Ogden's Brother to Harpurhey jumped off in front, but was immediately passed by the Duke of Cleveland's Middleham, who made running to the stable turn, Col. Crauford's Ermengardis lying second, Mr. Goodman's Belgrade third, Brother to Harpurhey fourth, Lord Westminster's Satirist and Col. Cradock's Pagan fifth and sixth, and Mr. Mostyn's Prince Caradoc last. In making the turn, a fellow within the rails threw a stick into the course, which nearly threw the last-mentioned horse, and occasioned him a loss of two or three lengths; Belgrade now ran past Middleham, and made strong running, Ermengardis and Brother to Harpurhey next, and the others in the positions already mentioned. At the straight running Satirist and Prince Caradoc closed with the leading horses, and on nearing the distance Middleham, Prince Caradoc, and Satirist passed Belgrade in succession, and finished the race, Middleham taking the lead, and winning very easily by a length. A severe race for second terminated in favour of the Prince by a neck; nothing else was up. Betting—7 to 4 agst Satirist, 4 to 1 agst Pagan, 9 to 2 agst Middleham, 6 to 1 agst Belgrade and Brother to Harpurhey, and 8 to 1 agst Prince Caradoc.

The Stand Cup of 100 *Sovs. added to a Handicap of* 15 *Sovs. each* (26 *subs.*)—Lord Stanley's Cornuto made the first running, followed by Mr. Graydon's Clinker, Mr. Orde's Queen Bee, Lord Miltown's Cruiskeen, and Sir W. Bulkeley's Spring-heel'd Jack, all well up. On rounding the top turn Clinker took the lead from Cornuto, which he retained until within a few strides of the distance, where Cruiskeen and Queen Bee went a-head, Mr. Meiklam's Broadwath joining them directly after. A head-and-head race now commenced, and was contested with great spirit to the end, Cruiskeen winning in the last stride by a very short half-length, and Queen Bee beating Broadwath by a head. The second saves his stake. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. St. Paul's Calypso, Lord G Bentinck's Naworth, Major Hay's Retriever, Lord Eglinton's The Young-'un, and Mr. Mostyn's Trustee. Betting—5 to 2 agst Calypso and Cornuto, 4 to 1 agst Cruiskeen, and 8 to 1 each agst Clinker, Queen Bee, and the Young-'un.

The Stanley Stakes of 15 *Sovs. each* (10 *subs.*).—Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Misdeal (Howlett), 1; Mr. Osborn's The Gipsy Queen, 2; Lord Stanley's Lady of the Lune, 3; Mr. Ogden's Brother to Harpurhey, 4; Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Cerito, 5; Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, 6.—Before starting Lord G. Bentinck stated publicly, that in order to prove that the start for the Mersey stakes was perfectly fair, and that it was impossible the result could have been otherwise, he had given his jocky instructions to start two lengths behind every other horse in the race. After this 2 to 1 was laid freely on Misdeal, who was started according to order, and won in a canter by a length.

The Selling Stakes of 5 *Sovs. each, with* 70 *added; the second to receive* 10 *Sovs. out of the Stakes* (11 *subs.*) *Heats once round.*—Mr. Meiklam's Mac Willie (Templeman), 6 1 1; Hon. T. O. Poulett's Hawksbury, 1 2 2; Mr. Watt's ch. c. by Zealot-Zillah, 3 3 dr.; Mr. O'Meagher's Kilmoyler, 2 4 dr.; Lord Miltown's Semiramide, 5 5 dr.; Mr. Speed's Rough Robin, 4 dr.—Each heat won easy.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The Goodwood Stakes betting was more animated than on Monday, but scarcely more important: the alterations were confined to Welfare, Henri Quatre, Portrait, and the Maid, each having been in demand at an improvement on the last quotations. The Maid one of G. Dawson's lot made her appearance at 30 to 1, and was afterwards backed freely at ten points less; at the close no offer against her exceeded the price mentioned below. A change of considerable interest is noticeable in the Cup. Nautilus declined from 9 to 2 to 7 to 1, and as a doubt is entertained whether Vendredi will go, the French party will probably call in the assistance of Oakstick and Lantara, to enable them to pull through. In consequence of this decline Pocahontas became first favourite at a greatly-improved figure. Colwick, like Nautilus, was on the retreat, and Charles XII., without being backed, took the position filled by the mares on Monday. 28 to 1 was taken freely about Robert de Gorham for the Derby, and 10 to 1 would have been taken about Middleham for the St. Leger. Closing prices:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

9 to 2	agst	Dr. Caius (taken)	14 to 1	agst	Master Tommy
10	1	Welfare (taken)	16	1	Isabella
10	1	Henry Quatre (taken)	17	1	The Maid
11	1	Exit (taken)	20	1	Confusionee
11	1	Portrait (taken)	10	1	The Maid and I-am-not-aware (taken)
13	1	Orelia (taken)			
13	1	Monopé			

GOODWOOD CUP.

7 to 2	agst	Pocahontas	9 to 1	agst	Colwick
6	1	Charles XII.	20	1	Tearaway
7	1	Nautilus			

DERBY.

28 to 1 agst Robert de Gorham (taken).

Miscellaneous.

Changes in the Solar Spots.—A correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* states, that "it has been lately noticed that two large clusters of spots were traversing the sun's disc, and that a third cluster had appeared on the morning of the 23d ult. On the morning of the 27th, one of the two former clusters had entirely disappeared, though it had scarcely arrived at the middle of the disc. It consisted of one pretty large and five smaller spots. This change, it is thought, must have taken place during the 25th and 26th ult. Some of the small spots in the third cluster, also, have since disappeared. The large spot connected with the other cluster, which appeared with a compact dark nucleus, and which was reckoned to be nearly the size of the earth, has since that time been divided into two parts, with a bright space between them, and they are both included within one regular penumbra. These changes, accomplished in so short a time, in masses of matter larger than the whole extent of the terraqueous globe, indicate that vast changes are constantly going forward, either in the solid body of the sun, or in his luminous atmosphere, and that powerful agents, far surpassing what we can now conceive, are in incessant operation to produce so astonishing effects. Perhaps the overwhelming of America by the Atlantic Ocean, or the violent disruption of Africa from the continent of Asia, would not exhibit phenomena more wonderful than the sudden disappearance of some of the large solar spots."

Commerce and Navigation of the United States.—From the annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States, it appears that the imports during the year 1840 amounted to 107,141,519 dollars, and the exports to 132,085,946 dollars. Of the exports 113,895,634 dollars were domestic articles, and 18,190,312 dollars foreign articles. Of the domestic articles 92,030,898 dollars were exported in American vessels, and 21,864,736 dollars in foreign vessels. The registered tonnage for the year was 899,764 tons, enrolled and licensed 1,176,694 tons, fishing vessels 104,304 tons, whaling vessels 136,926 tons. The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year ending Sept. 1840, amounted to 118,309 tons, of which 56,121 were registered, and 32,187 enrolled.

Sugar in the United States.—The *Newbury-port Herald* says, the quantity of sugar made in Louisiana in 1839 was 249,937 hhds. of 1000lbs. each; in New York, 10,094 hhds.; in Tennessee, 6,989 hhds.; in New Hampshire, 1,097 hhds.; in Massachusetts, 579 hhds.; in Maine, 238 hhds.; in Pennsylvania, 1,556 hhds.; in Virginia, 1,530 hhds.; in Vermont, 4,221; in Illinois, 2,720.

Ancient Coins.—The French papers announce that her Majesty has sent as a present to King Louis-Philippe a portion of the 7,000 ancient pieces of coin which were found at Cuerdale in Lancashire last year, none of which are of later date than 910, and of which nearly 3,000 were of the Anglo-Saxon era. The pieces sent, which are 195 in number, are of silver coin; and among them are two of Charlemagne, one of Louis-le-Debonnaire, with the surname of *Pius*—nine of Charles the Bold, struck in different towns, with others of Louis II., Carloman, Eudes, Charles the Simple, Beranger, and Lambert. Among those of the Anglo-Saxons are seven of Alfred the Great, six of Saint Edmund, and forty various pieces without any names of kings, several of which are curious imitations of the French Carlovingian coins. They are all in fine preservation, and several were previously unknown.

Insects in Chalk.—It appears from recent statements made by Professor Ehrenberg, that he has made some remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that a cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of microscopical animalcula, and consequently a pound weight of chalk contains above ten millions. From his researches it appears probable that all the strata of chalk in Europe are the product of microscopical animalcula, most of them invisible to the naked eye.

The Hair-worm.—A correspondent, Mr. M. Saul, has furnished us with a copy of a letter which he has recently published on the hair-worm, in the *Lancaster Gazette*, and from which the following are extracts:—This worm "has been truly named, as it has the appearance of a hair taken from the tail of a young horse, but it requires a very powerful magnifier to obtain its true colour and head. We are informed by naturalists, that they live in waters and clayey earth. I had occasion to sink down in my garden to obtain water, which I found about nine feet from the surface of the ground, on a bed of marl; and I there fixed a small wood reservoir to reserve the water I wanted, and the same has been drawn off every day. On Sunday last, on going down to take a little water out, I was astonished to meet with one of these wonderful animals. At first I supposed it was a hair that had been dropped down by some bird, whilst carrying it to its nest. It appeared about 12 inches long, and then shot forth to about two feet. I then supposed it was the spring ascending through a small aperture at the bottom of the reservoir and had carried the hair forward, as all the water had been taken out that morning. It then began to fold itself up in a most singular manner, and I was convinced

it was a living animal. I put it into a dish of water, and carried it into the house and placed it on the table, so that I might watch its movements, but was not able to make out what sort of a head it had. I therefore put it into a bottle of water, but in removing it on the point of my pen, it appeared as if dead and stiff, looking like a piece of fine wire. I dropped it into the bottle of water, and it then began to move very sharply. I took it to a medical friend, who soon gave me its name, and viewed it through a very strong magnifier. We were then able to make out its head and colour, which is light brown." Mr. Saul adds, that the worm was deposited in the Museum of the Natural History Society of Lancaster.

St. Swithin's Day.—The following is given in Brand's "Popular Antiquities" as the origin of the old adage:—"If it rain on St. Swithin's Day, there will be rain more or less for forty-five succeeding days." In the year 865, St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, to which rank he was raised by King Ethelwolf, the Dane, dying, was canonised by the Pope. He was singular for his desire to be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops, which request was complied with; but the monks, on his being canonised, taking it into their heads that it was disgraceful for the saint to lie in the open churchyard, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done with solemn procession on the 15th of July. It rained, however, so violently on that day, and for forty days succeeding, as had hardly ever been known, which made them set aside their design as heretical and blasphemous; and, instead, they erected a chapel over his grave, at which many miracles are said to have been wrought.

Antiquities.—As some men were employed in digging gault a short time since in Haddenham Fen, Isle of Ely, and had got about five feet below the surface, their spades came in contact with a hard substance, which they imagined would prove to be an old oak tree, many of which have been frequently found in the fens within a few feet of the surface; but, on removing the soil around it, they discovered it to be an ancient canoe, bottom upwards, in length twenty-six feet, and in breadth something above four feet, with rowlocks for three pairs of oars: about five feet in length was broken off the canoe in getting it out. It appeared on close inspection to be hollowed out from the trunk of a single tree. There is no means of determining how long it may have remained embedded in the soil, or whether it was used by our Saxon ancestors, or by the Romans when they conquered this island; but there appears to be little doubt that many centuries have elapsed since its formation.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Durham and Sunderland Railway Company* v. *Wawn.*—This case was one of much singularity. The defendant, who is the new Member for South Shields, was a tenant in common of some lands and buildings across which the plaintiffs wished to make their railway. The other tenants in common of the same property granted to the company a long lease of the premises, in which the defendant declined to concur. The railway company, notwithstanding his objection, took possession under their lease, pulled down the houses, and laid down their railway. The defendant then brought ejectment against the company, but failed on a technical objection. He then brought a second action of ejectment. On this trial it was argued on behalf of the company that the defendant was not ousted, as he might walk over the railway as much as he chose, although he might thereby incur some personal danger in case of a train going by at the same moment. The Court of Exchequer, however, held that though pulling down the buildings was no ouster, yet laying the railway across the site was ouster, and Mr. Wawn recovered judgment in ejectment for his share of the premises. The sheriff being about to execute the writ, the company filed their bill in this Court for an injunction, not, as they said, to restrain the execution of the writ by the sheriff, but to restrain the defendant from taking up the iron rails of the railway. The Master of the Rolls granted the injunction *ex parte*, but afterwards, on motion, dissolved it. The company appealed. It was argued on behalf of the defendant, that inasmuch as laying down the rails had been held to be ouster, taking them up again was the only way of recovering possession, and that equity had no jurisdiction to interfere against a plain legal right. The Lord Chancellor having taken time to consider his judgment, said, that it had been intimated to him there would be no difficulty in coming to an arrangement but for some feeling which existed between the parties, and which he could not enter into on the consideration of a right of property. Mr. Hare, for the defendant, said that the latter had been always ready to act with the utmost liberality towards the company, but he certainly desired from them an expression of their sense of the impropriety of dealing with his property in the unauthorized manner in which they had done, and he resisted any attempt of the company to compel him to execute the lease by any proceedings in this Court. Upon the bill being dismissed, and all costs at law and in equity, as between solicitor and client, paid to him, the defendant would execute the lease. The Lord Chancellor said that, as to the apology, it was a matter he could have nothing to do with, but upon execution of the lease the company ought to submit to the other terms insisted upon. The company, by their counsel, agreed to the proposition, and the case was disposed of accordingly.

In Re Bridge, a Lunatic.—This was a petition presented in the name of a lunatic for leave to traverse the finding of the jury who pronounced him insane. Mr. Rogers, who supported the petition, contended that the petitioner was competent to manage his own affairs, although somewhat weak in mind, being 72 years of age. They relied on the statute of 2 Edward VI., chap. 8, by which it was provided that every person aggrieved by an inquisition of lunacy might have a traverse at his pleasure. The cases of *ex parte* Sherwood, in Vesey 19, and of *ex parte* Ferne, Vesey 3, were cited in support of the petition. Mr. Wakefield, who opposed the petition on behalf of the nephew of the lunatic, who had sued out the commission, argued that it was entirely within the discretion of the Lord Chancellor to grant or refuse the traverse, notwithstanding the language used in the statute; and that his Lordship could therefore look into the evidence and consider the state of the lunatic before he laid any additional expense on a very small property. All that the lunatic possessed was 1,000*l.*, and an annuity, or personal, of 60*l.* a year, although he was under the delusion that Miss Tilney Long had made him a present of 100,000*l.* for saving her life. The relatives of the lunatic had no motive in suing out the commission except protecting his person and property, and they were content to abide by the decision of his Lordship on the evidence. The statute of Edward gave the lunatic no right to the traverse unless the Lord Chancellor saw reason for it. So thought Lords Hardwicke and Thurlow, and so also thought Lord Eldon, and there were several cases in the registrar's book which showed that his Lordship had acted on that impression. There were also the cases of *ex parte* Barnsley and *ex parte* Roberts, decided by Lord Hardwicke under the same impression. Mr. Rogers was content to take the same order that had been made in *ex parte* Sherwood. The Lord Chancellor would not suspend the working of the commission, but directed the Master to go on with the usual inquiries, and ordered Mr. Hassal, the friend of the lunatic, to attend and make such suggestions as he thought proper with respect to the future residence and comfort of the lunatic. The costs to be for the present reserved.

Beard v. *Claudet.*—This was a motion to discharge the order of the Vice-Chancellor, which restrained the defendant from continuing to use a license to take likenesses under the patent invention of Messrs. Daguerre and Niepce, which we gave under our Law Report last week. Our readers will recollect that the plaintiff is the assignee of the patent, and the agreement provided that in the event of any sale of the rights of the patentees to the Government of Great Britain or otherwise, it should be compulsory on the patentees to repurchase the license of the defendant. A sale has taken place, but the defendant finding the license profitable, refused to resell it on the demand of the assignee. The Vice-Chancellor being of opinion that he was bound to resell, granted an injunction last week to prevent any further use of the license.—Mr. Stuart and Mr. Drewry now argued that the deed could not be construed into a mutual compulsion. The compulsion to purchase was on the part of the patentees, but there was no compulsion on the defendant to sell.—Mr. Wigram and Mr. Terrens supported the injunction, and maintained that the contract was mutual. The word compulsory was to be read as if it was written, shall purchase.—The Lord Chancellor stopped Mr. Stuart in reply, and said he thought the case could not be brought under the class of those in which the Court interfered, until the plaintiff established his legal right. He must, therefore, go for that purpose to a court of law.—Mr. Wigram pressed on his Lordship's attention the hardship of compelling the plaintiff to go to a court of law on the mere construction of a clause in a deed, when there was not a single fact to be tried. It was a question on the meaning of a deed, and his client would much prefer the decision of the Court to that of 12 jurymen.—The Lord Chancellor admitted there were no facts to be tried, and that the language of the deed was obscure and hardly intelligible. His Lordship thought, however, that he could not see his way clear without the verdict of a jury; and, repeating his opinion that there must be a trial, dissolved the injunction, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring such action as he might be advised.—On the application of Mr. Wigram, his Lordship also directed an account to be kept, the present motion standing over till the trial is heard.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Duke of Leeds* v. *Lord Amherst.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction which had been granted *ex parte* during the long vacation last year, restraining the defendants, who were the executors and trustees of the late Duke of Leeds, from selling certain leases of the family estates in Cornwall, which were bequeathed to them by the late Duke upon certain trusts. It appeared the late Duke, under his marriage settlement, was possessed of powers of making leases, which far exceeded the usual leasing powers in marriage settlements. Some years ago, upon the marriage of the present Duke, a great deal of negotiation went on between the parties and their legal advisers as to the terms upon which the estates should be resettled. The present Duke, by this bill, alleged that an understanding was then come to between himself and the late Duke, his father, that the present Duke should abandon certain claims he had for acts of equitable waste in cutting timber which the late Duke had committed, in consideration of which the late Duke should agree not to exercise his extraordinary leasing powers. The case made by the bill was that the late Duke had broken this agreement, and it prayed to have the benefit of the agreement or payment of compensation for the waste out of the late Duke's assets. The defendants maintained that there never had been any such understanding. The late Duke, it was true, had once or twice offered upon terms to give up his leasing powers: but the negotiation had wholly failed, and there was not the slightest ground for saying there had been any such understanding as the bill suggested. It appeared there was a great deal of personal feeling in the matter, and grave allegations were made that Mr. Wharton, the present Duke's agent, upon whose affidavit the injunction had been obtained, had suppressed very material written documents, which would have shown there was no ground for the injunction. And for this reason the costs of the motion were insisted on. His Honour went through the answer as well as the affidavit of Mr. Wharton, the omissions of which had been much commented on, and expressed his opinion that without attributing to Mr. Wharton the least degree of misrepresentation (and nothing he had heard had injured that gentleman in his opinion), it certainly did appear Mr. Wharton had not sufficiently adverted to a variety of facts which must have been in his knowledge, and which would have materially varied the interpretation his Honour had been led to put upon the facts which had been stated. Had he known those additional facts, he would not have granted the injunction, which must, therefore, be dissolved with costs.

ROLLS' COURT.—*Fowler* v. *Wood.*—Mr. Pemberton moved to dissolve an injunction for restricting Sir Matthew Wood and Jacob Osborne from proceeding in an action of replevin, and also for leave for William Thompson and Elizabeth his wife, and others, to appear and prosecute the action; or that one-fourth part of two sums paid into court on account of rent, amounting to 926*l.* 4*s.*, might be paid to each of them, Sir Matthew Wood and Jacob Osborne, or else that the Court would direct an issue of *devisavit vel non* to try whether the property passed by the will of the testator, Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester. Mr. S. Sharpe, for the heirs-at-law, expressed his desire that the cause might be tried as early as possible. It was postponed because the counsel were also engaged in the hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. They would consent to the issue. Lord Langdale then directed the following issues.—A trial of the issue *devisavit vel non* on the two documents A. and B., which were alleged to constitute the will; and secondly, a trial of the issue *devisavit vel non* in the document B., if the first were found in the negative. Wood, Osborne, and Chadburne to be plaintiffs, and the co-heirs to be defendants; Surman to be bound by the trial. The trial to take place at the present Gloucester assizes before a special jury, to be elected from persons not resident within twelve miles of Gloucester. The judge to have leave to indorse special circumstances in the *postea*. At a subsequent sitting of the Court, the issues in this case were again mentioned by Mr. Sharpe, and, after some discussion, they were resettled. Mr. Sharpe explained the object of the issues to be, that on the trial this objection should be open for the heir at law to take,—that the parties claiming as devisees could not succeed unless clothed in the character of executors.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK.—*Civil Side. Before Lord Denman.*—*Curry* v. *Foster.*—This was a special jury cause of some interest to farmers and agriculturists. The action was brought to try the right of the plaintiff to turn cattle on a certain common, called Newby-common. The real parties were understood to be a Mr. Ingleby, a gentleman of property at Clapham, the landlord of the plaintiff, and Mr. Farrer, lord of the manor of Clapham, near Ingleborough, in the West Riding. The claim set up was under a user for 30 years last past, in the course of which the plaintiff failed to make out the user for one or two of the years during the term of 30, but which interval did not occur either at the commencement or at the end of that term. It appeared that in 1776, one John Ingleby, an ancestor of the plaintiff's landlord, bought a piece of land called Bogholes, consisting of eight acres, five of which were freehold, and the remainder three acres copyhold, of the manor of Newby, and for which the annual quit-rent of 6*d.* was payable to the lord. In 1781 John Ingleby conveyed the property to his son, John Stephen Ingleby, who in 1783 was admitted to the copyhold part, and devised it to his son, Columbus Ingleby. In 1788 Columbus had purchased two other closes, one of a person named Robinson, and another of a person named Jackson, and in 1790 was admitted to the old part. Between that time and the year 1836 this property passed through two other generations of the family, and in that year was sold by Thomas Ingleby, the then possessor, to Mr. Farrer, the lord of the manor of Clapham, and the present real defendant. Besides the land at Bogholes, the Inglebys possessed a farm called Mealing Scales and Brocky Banks, which they still held, and in respect of which the plaintiff claimed the right of common in question, and for which Dudgeon, the steward of the manor, had, since the sale of Bogholes to Mr. Farrer, in 1836, taken a quit-rent of 2*s.* 9*d.*, which it was contended was an admission that Mealing Scales and Brocky Banks were within the manor, and a right of common upon the wastes. To rebut this, it was stated by the steward, that the 2*s.* 9*d.* really all belonged to Bogholes and the two closes, and ought not to have been taken since the purchase of that property by Mr. Farrer in 1836, and that it was a mistake. The plaintiff called a number of old persons who carried back the enjoyment by turning on of cattle for 30 years with the omission of one or two years in the body of that term, as before mentioned, and who also spoke to the boundary of the different properties and the manor. Mr. Cresswell objected that the Prescription Act, under which the plaintiff set up his claim, required proof of enjoyment in every one of the 30 years which were necessary to establish that right. On the other hand, it was contended, that if the right was exercised whenever, during the 30 years, the plaintiff desired to exercise it, the statute would be satisfied, although there were intervals during which it was not proved to be exercised. His Lordship seemed inclined to the opinion that a continuous exercise of the right must be proved, and reserved the point for the opinion of the Court above, but declined to stop the case. Mr. Cresswell addressed the jury, and called some witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. Dundas replied; and, the case being summed up, the jury retired, and remained locked up till past seven o'clock, when his Lordship, being about to leave the court, sent to know if they wished to put any question to him upon the evidence. The jury came into the box, and said they were ten to two. His Lordship said, he did not wish to know either how or why they were divided in the opinion, but if they wished any question to be asked he could answer. He then, in answer to questions, told them that a farm out of the manor might have a right of common within it, while a farm in it might possibly have no right; that only 6*d.* rent was proved to belong to the property sold to Mr. Farrer, and the 2*s.* 9*d.*, unless, as the steward said, it was taken by mistake, was not accounted for, otherwise than supposing it to be payable in respect of Mealing Scales or Brocky Banks, or both. The jury deliberated for a few minutes, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with nominal damages, the action being brought to try the right.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 23.—We have had but little English Wheat at Market since Monday, and prices are 1*s.* to 2*s.* higher. Free Foreign sells at a similar improvement; the weather having continued unsettled all the week, with several complaints of the crops, prices for Bonded advanced 2*s.* per qr. on Wednesday last, and 2*s.* more this morning, but there was a little reaction towards the close, and the trade was not so lively.—Barley is in demand, but Peas and Beans are a slow sale.—The Oat Trade is 1*s.* higher.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 70	Red	56 to 66
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		60 to 68	White	66 to 72
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 34	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	33 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	40 to 44	Grey 40 to 42

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 11 . . .	62 2	30 2	22 2	33 9	37 4	39 2
— 18 . . .	62 5	30 10	21 10	36 10	38 7	38 3
— 25 . . .	63 5	31 6	21 11	35 9	38 0	37 11
July 2 . . .	63 11	31 11	22 1	35 6	39 3	40 11
— 9 . . .	64 3	31 9	22 2	33 5	38 3	42 4
— 16 . . .	64 11	33 6	22 14	35 2	39 5	44 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 6	31 5	22 1	34 11	38 6	40 6
Duties . .	23 8	15 4	13 9	18 8	18 6	9 8

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—C. Maybery, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, Old Brompton, Middlesex.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—H. Sidebotham, Haughton, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer—J. Berenburg, Blomfield-street, City, tobacconist—J. Ryle, banker, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.—C Daly, Red Lion-square, bookseller—S. Hopkins, Croydon, grocer—J. H. Barlow, Change alley, Cornhill, stockbroker—J. Dix, Broad-street, Lambeth-walk, licensed-victualler—H. Ford, Aylesbury, grocer—J. Newman, Lewes, saddler—R. Catlin, Leicester, horse dealer—J. Copplestone, Plymouth, grocer—W. Cocking, Beeston, Bedfordshire, market-gardener—W. Walley, Salford, Lancashire, flour-dealer—J Williams, Bangor, shipwright—J. Tatis, Greenacre's Moor, Oldham, grocer—J. Bass, Brecon, Brecknockshire, draper—W. R. Ravenscroft, Manchester, banker—W. Newton and J. Newton, silk-throwsters, Macclesfield, Cheshire—W. Butterworth, corn merchant, Peckham—J. Fox, tailor and draper, minories—J. Butterworth, leather-factor, Bermondsey, Surrey—T. Lingham, wine-merchant, Cross-lane, City—R. Westhead, victualler, Waterloo, Lancashire—G. Baldry, jun., innkeeper, Ipswich—C. Strutton, timber-merchant, Nine-elms—J. Green and W. Green, timber-merchants, Wetherby, Yorkshire—J Morris, cowkeeper, Earl's Court, Leicester-square—B. Coleman, broker, Liverpool—H. Cunliffe, shopkeeper, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Craig, clothier, Bridgend, Dalkeith—C. Donaldson, Glasgow, manufacturer—T. Dobie, Edinburgh, road-contractor—J. Baxter, Currielea, Perthshire, distiller—W. Harvey, junr, Campbeltown, tanner—R. Laing and N. Boag, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, cotton-spinners—J. M'Intosh and Co., Glasgow, waterproof manufacturers—J. M'Kenzie, Edinburgh, jeweller—J. F. M'Glashan, Glasgow, flax-merchant H. Gordon, or Smith, Stockbridge, Edinburgh, ship-carpenter.

BIRTHS.—On Thursday, the 15th inst., the lady of T. Ware, Esq., of No. [illegible], Kingsland road, solicitor, of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at St. John's College, Oxford, Mrs. Wynter, of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at 20, Spring-gardens, Mrs. G. G. Scott, of a son—At Rugby, on the 18th inst., the lady of F. J. Pigou, Esq., of a daughter—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., the lady of the Rev. J. T. White, Christ's Hospital, of a daughter.

MARRIED—At Hill-place, Glasgow, on the 6th inst., Mr. T. Johnston, bookseller, London, to Mary Eliza Small, eldest daughter of the late T. Small, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh—On Saturday, the 17th inst, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. Ruttledge, of Hanover-street, to Mary-Anne, widow of the late Mr. J. Ellis, of Prince's-street, Hanover-square—On the 17th inst., at Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury, J. W. Martin, Esq., of Shobrough, Gloucestershire, to Sophia, youngest daughter of W. Whitehouse, Esq, of New Ferry, Cheshire—On the 18th inst., at Hampstead Church, R. Preston, Esq., of Park-street, Westminster, to Susan, second daughter of T. Sharpe, Esq., M.P., of Hampstead-heath, Middlesex, and E. Kent-square, at the same place—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 20th inst., the Rev. W. Nyren, [illegible] J. Sowle, Esq., of [illegible]—On the same day, at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. W. Nyren, Esq., of Bromley, Middlesex, to Mary, second daughter of S. R. Heseltine, Esq, of the same place—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Capt. the Hon. F. Pelham, R.N. (brother to the Earl of Chichester,) to Ellen Kate, daughter of R. Mitchell, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.

DIED—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., at her residence at Brighton, Ann Cu[illegible] the late G. Inman, Esq., aged 83—On the 14th inst., at St. Andrew's, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Baldwin, eldest and last surviving daughter of the late G. Hudson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Queen Lan[illegible] in that parish—On Sunday, the 15th inst., R. Wa[illegible], Esq., of Gray's Inn-square, aged 78—On Sunday, the [illegible] inst., [illegible], sincerely regretted daughter of the late Mr. W. Osborne, of Fulham, Middlesex, [illegible] and regretted by all who knew her—On Sunday, [illegible] Thames, [illegible] Esq., in his [illegible] year, at his residence, [illegible] Street, W. Stanton, Esq., in the 81st year of his age, after a long illness, [illegible] Frederick, fourth son of W. Chance, Esq., of Spring-grove, Birmingham—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., in Belgrave-square, Lady Des Voeux, wife of Sir C. Des Voeux, Bart.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at his residence, No. 37, City-road, Mr. W. Wright, in his 70th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 31. SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

IPSWICH CUCUMBER SOCIETY.
PRESIDENT—The Mayor of Ipswich, P. B. Long, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Capt Aplin, Melton Lodge.

The First Grand Show, open to all England, will take place at Ipswich on the Second Tuesday in February 1842, when A SILVER CUP will be given for the best Brace of Cucumbers.—Printed Rules, with further particulars, will shortly be ready, and may be had on application to THOS. WILD, Hon. Sec.
3, Tavern-street, Ipswich.

R. ORSON, Florist, 4, Orange-row, Kennington-road, begs to call the attention of Gentlemen Amateurs and Florists to his Catalogue of choice Carnations and Picotees, which is now ready, and may be had on application, either personally or by letter, post-paid, enclosing a Post-office stamp.

WILMOT'S New and Superior BLACK HAMBRO' GRAPE, for which the Horticultural Society awarded Prizes at their last two Shows, may be seen in Covent Garden, and Plants may be had at his forcing establishment, Brentford End, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.—ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.
W. AND F. YOUELL, NURSERYMEN, &c. to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that they have at this time several dozen of strong healthy Plants of Araucaria imbricata, from seed, in 60-size Pots, to dispose of, on such terms as will meet the views of those who intend planting this beautiful, noble, and very ornamental tree, which is now proved perfectly hardy.

PINE PLANTS.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FINE STRONG SUCCESSIONS, late the property of a Gentleman deceased; are perfectly clean, and Fifty are strong enough to fruit by Christmas. Apply to A. M., care of Mr MACKAY, Nurseryman, Stoke Newington.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong pricked Plants are now ready, good runners after the middle of August. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND CARNATION & PICOTEE SHOW.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have the pleasure of informing the admirers of the above Flowers that their SPLENDID EXHIBITION will commence on MONDAY, 2d of AUGUST, and continue for Three Weeks. Their Collection is the most select and extensive in the Kingdom, consisting of a great many new varieties.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 28, 1841.

SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF CACTI FROM MEXICO, for Sale by Auction, by PROTHEROE and MORRIS, at the Auction Mart, on Thursday, 12th August, 1841.—These Splendid Plants have been collected, at an enormous expenditure, between the parallels of Latitude 20° and 23° to the East of the Cordillera Mountains, some of them at an elevation of 9000ft. above the level of the sea, where the thermometer varies from 62° to 72° in the shade: from Terra Catienta, or Low Country, Great Barauco, watered by the Rio Grande. This importation comprises new and unnamed specimens of splendid, gorgeous, and sporting varieties of these rare and magnificent gifts of Flora. They are to be viewed at BUNNEY's Nursery, Kingsland. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, Place of View, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, CHISWICK.—H. HEWETSON, from having personally examined the various articles at this Show for exhibiting Flowers, &c., to the greatest advantage, has manufactured in ZINC, a variety of articles, to which he begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists generally.

Pansy, Ranunculus, Pink, Carnation, and Picotee Trays, for 12, 24, 36, and 48 blooms each, in cases complete
Garden Hand Frames and Blooming Frames, Glazed and Unglazed.
Dahlia Trays and Tubes for Cut Roses.
Dahlia Shades, Picotee and Pink Shades.
Watering Pots in the greatest variety.
Flower Labels of every Shape in use; with Gray's Horticultural Ink.
Improved Galvanic Plant Protectors.
Garden Pumps and Syringes at very moderate prices.

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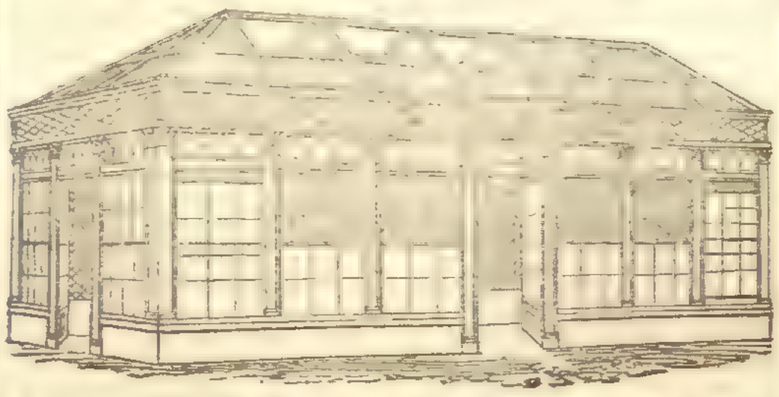

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COUNTRY SHOWS.

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society.—The Summer Show was held on the 14th of July last at Cambridge, and was numerously and highly respectably attended. There was a choice selection of fruit and flowers, and amongst them some fine gooseberries, shown by Mr. Widnall. They were greatly admired for their extraordinary size, being a new variety, called Widnall's Antwerp **Superb. An extra prize for Strawberries was adjudged to Mr.** Newman, which were the largest we ever recollect seeing exhibited. The following was the award of the judges:—Best Pine Queen, Mr. Headly. Melon, for flavour, Hampton Court, Mr. Headley; 2nd, Hampton Court, Messrs. Hudson. Black Grapes (Hamburgh), Mr. Carling. White Grapes (Muscat), Mr. Headly. Cherries, best for flavour, Black Eagle, Mr. Headly; 2nd May Duke, Mr. Giddings. Raspberries Antwerp Superb, Mr. Widnall; 2nd, Mr. J. Taylor. Red Gooseberries, for weight (12 to lb.), Mr. Giddings; 2nd, (14 to lb.), Mr. Widnal. White ditto (14 to lb.), Mr. Widnall; 2nd, Ostrich, (16 to lb.), Mr. Giddings. Yellow ditto (Leader 15 to lb.), Mr. Giddings; 2nd (14 to lb.), Mr. Widnall. Green ditto (Bumper, 16 to lb.), Mr. Giddings; 2nd (17 to lb.) Mr. Widnal. Heaviest Gooseberry (Wonderful), Mr. **Newman; 2nd (Wonderful), Mr. Giddings. Gooseberries, 1lb. for flavour** (Champagne), Messrs. Hudson; 2nd (Champagne), **Mr. H. Green. Red Currants, for weight, (32 b. to lb.), Mr. Giddings**; 2nd Red Grape, (30 b. to lb.), Mr. H. Green. White ditto (35 b. to lb.), Mr. Giddings. 2nd White Dutch, (40 b. to lb.), Mr. **H. Green.** Carnations five various Paul Pry, Puxley's No. 3, Rosabella Maid of Athens, Seedling, Mr. Headly; 2nd Paul **Pry, Queen of Sheba, Queen of Roses, Wilson's William 4th, Un**known, Mr. J. E. Marshall. Seedling Carnation (Queen of **Scarlets), Mr. Twitchett; 2nd, Mr. J. E. Marshall. Six Picotees** (Prince George, Sarah Tearer, Queen of England, Miss Willoughby, Seedling, Sir Henry), 2nd, (Sir Robt. Peel, Glory, and **three Seedlings), Mr. Giddings. Seedling Picotee**, Mr. Giddings; **2nd**, Mr. Headly. Dahlias, six various (Pickwick, Le Grand Baudin, Andrew Hofer, Miss Johnson, Rival Sussex, Grace Darling), Mr. Widnall. 2nd (Unique, Argo, Marquis of Northampton, Ruby, Sussex Coral, Rienzi), Mr. Ready. Three Balsams, Mrs. R. Foster. 2nd, Messrs. Hudson. Coxcomb, Mr. Tomlin; 2nd Mrs. R. Foster. Plant in a pot (Fuchsia globosa), Mr. **Ready; 2nd (Giant Scarlet Geranium), Mr. Widnall. Collection** of Plants (ex. 20), Mr. Widnall; 2nd, Mr. H. Green. Ditto not **ex 20**, Mr. Biggs; 2nd, Messrs. Hudson. Cut Flowers, Mr. Jasper Taylor. 2nd, Messrs. Hudson; Basket of Vegetables, Mr. **Newman; 2nd, Messrs. Hudson. Lettuces, Mr. H. Green; 2nd,** (Cashiobury), Mr. Jasper Taylor. Extra Prize:—Strawberries, Mr. Newman. In addition to these, 10 Prizes were given to Cot**tagers.**—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Felton Florists' Society.—The fourth Show for the season was held on July 26th, at the Coach and Horses Inn, when the prizes were awarded as follows, viz.: Pinks—the 1st prize to Mr. B. **Burn, gr. to C. W. Bigge, Esq., Linden, for Bexley's Beauty: the 2d and 4th to Mr. W. Harrison, for Brook's Eclipse and Barrett's Conqueror; the 3d to Mr. J. Hudson, for Acre's Lord Brougham;** and the 5th and 6th to Mr. J. Riddle, gr. to J. H. **Hinde, Esq., M.P., for Lord Archibald Hamilton and Burn's Glory of Linden. Roses—the 1st prize to Mr. J. Hudson, for Sir Walter Scott; the 2d to Mr. Burn, for White Moss; the 3d to Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., M.P., for Agatha Favourite: the 4th to** Mr. W. Harrison, for Louis-Philippe; and the 5th and 6th to **Mr. Burn, for Incomparable and Linden Seedling Rose. The prize for the best seedling Pink was also awarded to Mr. Burn for a beautifully-laced seedling which he named Lord Howick; much** regret was expressed by the judges that only one seedling prize **was allowed by the Society, as another seedling was exhibited by** the same gentleman which excited general admiration; it was named Princess Royal. These seedlings possess first-rate properties; having full high crowns, and being well laced, they will take their stand among the finest varieties cultivated in the north of England.

Guernsey Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition was held July 14th, in the Fish-market; but it poured with rain so incessantly the whole day, that nothing short of the most unflinching zeal in the cause, both on the part of the contributors **and visitors, could have made it even what it was. The circular stand at the upper end of the market was entirely occupied by** the plants which Mr. C. De Jersey sent in for the second year's **display of the following flowers, for which the large Challenge**able Medal was obtained by him in 1840, namely:—Larkspurs, **Zinnias, Balsams, Petunias, Pansies, and Salpiglossis. These** plants were in good condition; the Petunias in fine bloom, and **some of the Salpiglossis of remarkable beauty. The same gen**tleman likewise contributed a fine collection of upwards of forty **varieties of fruit, including a Melon, Apricots, Plums, and all the best sorts of Lancashire Gooseberries. The Treasurer sent in an excellent basket of Vegetables, the best, perhaps, that was ever showed here; a large contribution of miscellaneous Greenhouse Plants; and three vases containing bouquets of cut Flowers, arranged in exceedingly good taste, and forming altogether one of the most ornamental objects in the exhibition.** Mr. Vidamour's garden was, as usual, conspicuous for the quantity and merit of its various productions; amongst these were the only **Dahlias that were exhibited, Morello and Mayduke Cherries, Strawberries, Plums, &c. This gentleman also contributed the major part of the few Carnations and Picotees which were shown. Mr. H. Dobree had a good plant of Lilium longiflorum in fine bloom, a few Carnations, and the following Geraniums:—Best** single specimen, Gaines's Lelia Jones; 2nd ditto, Fosterii rosea: best six: Styph, Alicia, Speculum Munui, Vesta, Alexandrina, and Fanny Garth. Mr. G. W. Hoyle exhibited a pretty collection of Cacti in fine healthy condition, and a brace of well-grown Cucumbers. Medalist.—Mr. C. De Jersey, for 25 Pansies, 6 Petunias, 6 Salpiglossis, 3 Zinnias, 6 Double Dwarf Larkspurs, and 3 Balsams, for the large Challengeable Medal. Premium Cards.—**Mr. C. De Jersey, for Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables; Capt. Ap**pleton, for Flowers and Vegetables; **Mr. J. Vidamour**, for ditto, ditto. Honorary Prizes. Flowers. One seedling yellow Picotee, **Mr. J. Vidamour: 1 named ditto, ditto; 2nd best ditto, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 6 named ditto, Mr. J. Vidamour; 1 seedling** Picotee, with white ground, Mr. J. Cockburn; 6 seedling white Picotees, Mr. J. Vidamour; white Picotee, purple edge, ditto, **white Picotee, red edge, Mr. J. Cockburn: scarlet flake Carna**tion, named, Mr. J. Vidamour; 2nd best ditto, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; purple flake, ditto; 2nd best ditto, Mr. J. Vidamour; crimson Bizarre, ditto; 2nd best ditto, ditto; purple and pink Bizarre, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 6 named Carnations (each different), Mr. J. Vidamour; collection of Roses cut flowers, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.: best Greenhouse Plant, ditto; 2nd best ditto, Mr. J. Cockburn: named Herbaceous Calceolaria, Capt. Appleton: 1 Geranium, named, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2nd best ditto, ditto; 6 Geraniums, named, ditto: best Heath, Mr. J. Vidamour: best Dahlia, named, Mr. J. Cockburn; show of Dahlias, named, Mr. J. Vidamour; show of ditto, Capt. Appleton: Alstrœmerias, ditto, 2nd best ditto, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.: Balsam, Mr. J. Cockburn; 2nd best ditto, ditto: collection of Larkspurs, Capt. Appleton; 2nd best ditto, ditto. Bouquet, ditto; 2nd best ditto, ditto: show of Salpiglossis, ditto: show of Petunias, ditto: German Stocks, Mr. J. Vidamour, collection of ditto, Capt. Appleton. Extra Prizes. Show of seedling yellow Picotees, Mr. C. De Jersey; show of ditto, Mr. J. Vidamour, show of seedling white ground Picotees, Mr. C. De Jersey; show of yellow ground ditto, ditto: Rose Neuf Poitevine Rose, Mr. G. W. Hoyle: a plant of Anagallis Phillyrea grandiflora, Mrs. Ram: show of Cockscombs, Mr. C. De Jersey: show of Balsams, Capt. Appleton: show of Hardy and Tender Annuals, ditto: show of seedling Geraniums, Mrs. Ram: show of Zonal Mallows, Mr. J. Cockburn: 3 Balsams, Mr. J. Hubert: Gesneras, ditto, Mr. J. Cockburn: collection of Echinocacti, Mr. G. W. Hoyle: seedling white ground Picotees, Mr. J. Vidamour: show of Pansies, Capt. Appleton: Orange Tree, **Mr. G. W. Hoyle: Tweedia cærulea**, ditto. Fruits.—Plate large red Dutch Currants, Mr. J. Vidamour; plate large white ditto, Mr. W. Le Cocq; plate small white ditto, Capt. Appleton. Vegetables.—Basket of Vegetables, Capt. Appleton; 2nd best ditto, Mr. C. De Jersey: 3 artichokes, do.; brace of Cucumbers, Mr. G. W. Hoyle: dish of Green Peas, not less than 1 lb. pods, Mr. J. Vidamour: 3 Marrows, Lettuces, Mr. C. De Jersey; 3 Cabbage ditto, ditto: 3 stems of Celery, white, Capt. Appleton: 3 heads of Celery, red, ditto: **6 Carrots, Mr. P. Martin: 6 Parsneps, ditto:** 3 Cabbages (Vantack), Mr. J. Cockburn; 3 of any other sort, Mr. W. Le Cocq: dish of early Round Potatoes, Mr. P. Martin: dish Kidney ditto, Mr. J. Cockburn: 6 white Onions, Mr. P. Martin: 6 Portugal ditto, Mr. W. Le Cocq: 6 black Baltic ditto, ditto: 6 Shallots, Capt. Appleton: 6 Mexican ditto, ditto. In addition to these, 76 Prizes were awarded to Cottagers for a variety of productions.—*Guernsey Star.*

Hinckley Horticultural and Floral Society.—An exhibition was held June 24th, at the Town-hall. There was a plentiful supply of flowers, "sweet flowers," to attract the ladies—plenty of vegetables to interest the sturdiest growers—and plenty of fruits to make all their mouths water together. The cottagers' depart**ment was much better supplied than usual, realising** in some measure the anxious wishes of the Committee, as expressed in their last year's report, that of "diffusing a taste for horticultural pursuits amongst the humbler classes." The following prizes were distributed: 1st Kidney Potatoes, Mrs. Johnson; 2nd, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth. 1st and 2nd Round Potatoes, Mr. G. Ward. 1st Turnips, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth; 2nd, Mr. Tomlinson. 1st Peas, **Rev. Mr. Bickersteth; 2nd, Rev. J. Fisher. Cauliflowers, Mr.** Tomlinson. 1st Cabbage, Mr. Williamson; 2nd, Mrs. Johnson; **extra, Mr. T. Taylor. 1st Lettuce, Mr. W. Gutteridge; 2nd, Mrs.** Johnson. 1st Onions (autumn-sown), Mr. E. Morley; 2nd, Mr. G. Ward. Fruits.—1st Strawberries, Mr. W. Williamson; 2nd, Rev. J. Fisher. Gooseberries, Mr. Burgess. 1st and 2nd Cucumbers, Mr. E. Morley. Roses. 1st three, Rev. J. Woods; 2nd three, Mr. J. M'Ewan. 3rd three, Mr. G. Ward; best single bloom (Coup d'amour), Mr. G. Ward; extra prize, given by Mr. Cole, for the best twelve, of not less than six sorts, Mr. G. Ward. Pinks.—1st pan of six varieties, containing Elizabeth, George the Fourth, Lady Haggerstone, Duke of St. Alban's, Westlake's **Hero, one unknown; 2nd pan of six (blooms unnamed), Mr. D.** Ward. 1st pan of three varieties, Mr. D. Ward; 2nd pan, Mr. G. Ward. Pansies.—1st twelve varieties, Mr. T. Taylor; 2nd, Mr. T. C. Harris. 1st six varieties, Miss Alkin; 2nd, Mr. T. Taylor. **Cut Flowers.—1st bouquet, Mrs. Wm. M'Ewan; 2nd, Mrs. Ward,** Post-house; 3rd Miss Shipman: extra, Mr. Argent. Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants. 1st, Fuchsia fulgens, R. S. J. Winterton, **Esq.; 2nd, Cactus Jenkinsoni, Mr. H. M. Ward; 3rd, Calceolaria**, and 4th, Cactus Akermanii, Mr. J. M'Ewan. 1st Geranium, Beauty of Ware, Mrs. W. M'Ewan; 2nd, Mrs. G. Ward. Extra Prizes. Pine, R. S. J. Winterton, Esq.; Strawberries, E. T. L. Jarvis, Esq.; Premier bouquet, Mrs. N. Ward; Victoria Rhubarb, Mr. Williamson. In addition to these, 15 cottagers' prizes were **awarded.**—*Leicester Chronicle.*

Horncastle Floral and Horticultural Society.—**The first exhibition took place on the 29th day of June. The supply of fruits,** flowers, and vegetables was both choice and plentiful, amongst which we noticed more particularly two superb trays of cut Geraniums, sent by the Rev. J. D. Waite; some unusually large Strawberries, sent by J. H. Short, Esq., and a very choice collection of Greenhouse Plants by the Rev. E. Smythe. The speci**mens on the cottagers' table were both numerous and fine, and it was remarked by the judge that the Potatoes were the best he** had seen this season. Between 5*l.* and 6*l.* was distributed **amongst the cottagers. As soon as the doors were opened the** room was filled with a fashionable company, who expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements and decorations. It appeared to be the general opinion that this society is rapidly progressing. Towards the close of the day the children of the national school were, at the request of the Rev. W. S. White, permitted to see the exhibition. The following prizes were awarded. Prizes to Members.—Cut Flowers. Six Ranunculuses, **1st, Dr. Barton; 2d, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Tray of 6 Panzies,** 1st and 2d, Rev. J. D. Waite; 3d, Rev. E. Smythe. Seedling **Pansy, 1st, 2d, and 3d, Rev. A. Peacock; Pink, 1st and 3d, Mr. Snaith; 2d, Dr. Barton. Dark-laced Pink, 1st and 3d, Rev. J. D.** Waite, 2d, Rev. J. Fawssett. Red-laced Pink, 1st, Rev. E. **Smythe: 2d and 3d, Rev. J. Fawssett. Plain Pink, 1st, Dr. Bar**ton; 2d, G. Gilliatt, Esq.; 3d, Rev. J. D. Waite. **Pan of 6 Roses,** 1st, J. H. Short, Esq.; 2d, Rev. J. Fawssett. Collection of Roses, 1st, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, Rev. Robt. Hotchkin. Hardy Bouquet, **1st, Mr. Turner; 2d, Rev. E. R. H. G. Palmer. Hardy and Exotic Bouquet, Rev. J. Fawssett. Basket of Cut Flowers, 1st, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D.; 2d, Mr. Snaith.** Plants.—Stove Plants, 1st, **Ipomœa Learii, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, Phillibertia, Rev. E. Smythe; 3d, Thunbergia aurantiaca, Rev. J. Fawssett. Best Cactus, J. H. Short, Esq. Pelargonium, 1st, Discount, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, Vivid, Rev. J. Fawsset; 3d, Sylph, Mr. Snaith. Four Pelar**goniums, 1st, Joan d'Arc, Lowndes' Perfection, Queen Victoria, Admiral Napier, Mr. Snaith; 2d, Climax, Beauty of Ware, Lowndes' Perfection, Crawfordiana, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D.; 3d, Jewess, Pictum, Lansezeranium, Smith's Scarlet, Rev. E. Smythe, Herbaceous Calceolaria, 1st, seedling, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, seedling, ditto; 3d, seedling, ditto. Shrubby Calceolaria, 1st, Majoreana, Rev. E. Palmer; 2d, Majoreana superba; 3d, Beauty of Hallamshire, ditto. Best Fuchsia (fulgens), Rev. E. Smythe. Best collection of Fuchsias, Rev. E. Smythe. Balsam, 1st and 2d, Mr. Wilson. Annual in bloom, 1st, Clintonia pulchella, Rev. E. Palmer. 2d, Collinsia bicolor, ditto: 3d, Schizanthus pinnatus, ditto. Plant in bloom, 1st, Sollya linearis, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, Salvia patens, Rev. E. Palmer: 3d, Cineraria Grandesii, Rev. E. Smythe. Best Stock, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Best Petunia, Superba, Rev. J. Fawssett. Collection of Verbenas, 1st, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, Rev. J. Fawssett. Mimuluses, 1st, Harrisonii, Mr. Snaith; 2d, Cardinalis, Mr. Snaith; 3d, Harrisonii, Rev. J. **Fawssett. Best Greenhouse Climber, Thunbergia, Rev. E.** Smythe. Fruits.—Green fleshed Melon, 1st, Rev. E. Smythe, **2d, ditto; 3d, ditto. Dish of Cherries, 1st, Mrs. Wm. Gilliatt;** 2d, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D.; 3d, Mr. Stephenson. Dish of Straw**berries for size, 1st, J. H. Short, Esq.: 2d, do.; 3d, do. Dish of** ditto for flavour, 1st, G. Gilliatt, Esq.; 2d, ditto; 3d, Mr. Ste**phenson. Best dish of Raspberries, J. H. Short, Esq. Dish of** Green Gooseberries, 1st, J. H. Short, Esq.; 2d, ditto; 3d, Rev. E. Smythe. Best dish of Currants (black and white), J. H. Short, Esq. Vegetables.—Cucumbers, 1st, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2d, **ditto; 3d, Rev. R. Hotchkin. Dish of Peas, 1st, J. H. Short,** Esq.; 2d, ditto; 3d, Rev. E. Smythe. Dish of Beans, 1st, Mr. **Kenrick; 2d, J. H. Short, Esq. Brace of Cauliflowers, 1st, J. H.** Short, Esq.; 2d, Rev. J. D. Waite; 3d, ditto. Best dish of new **Potatoes, round, Rev. E. Smith. Six Artichokes, 1st, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, Rev. R. Hotchkin. Six Onions, 1st, Rev. E. Smythe;** 2d, Rev. R. Hotchkin; 3d, T. Fawssett, Esq. Best 2 Cabbage Lettuces, Mr. Wilson. Best Kidney Beans, Rev. E. Smythe. **Brace of Cabbages, 1st, Rev. E. Smythe; 2d, J. H. Short, Esq. Bunch of Carrots, 1st, J. H. Short, Esq.; 2d, ditto; 3d, Mr. Wil**son. Dish of new Potatoes (kidney), 1st, J. H. Short, Esq.; 2d, **ditto; 3d, Rev. E. Smythe.** Extra Prizes.—Two collections of cut Geraniums, Rev. J. D. Waite. Collection of Zinnias, Rev. J. Fawssett. Prize offered to Amateurs only by Mr. Crowder.—Best 25 varieties of the flowers of Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Rev. J. Fawssett.

Leicestershire Floral and Horticultural Society.—**The second** exhibition took place at the Exchange-rooms, Leicester. The following appeared to claim especial notice:—Black Hamburgh Grapes, with berries of a prodigious size, from T. Smith, Esq., with Strawberries, Cauliflowers, &c., all exhibited in excellent condition. Mr. G. Walker's Cucumbers reflected great credit on the judicious management which had been bestowed upon them, being beautifully grown specimens. Mr. Hudson's Seedling Pinks of last year (the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire) again justified the high character given them, and when more generally grown cannot fail to become leading favourities. T. Deer, Esq., with others, kindly contributed to the decoration of the room. The awards of the judges were as under. First Class Pinks. 1st pan of six Plants, Mr. R. Marris, with Faulkner's Duke of St. Alban's, Greasley's beauty of Leicester, Bosson's Elizabeth, Bow's Suwarrow, Hudson's Duchess **of Devonshire, and Marris's Lady of the Lake; 2d pan, Mr. G.** Hudson, with Faulkner's Duke of St. Alban's, Hudson's Duke of Devonshire, Seedling Red Lace, Criterion, Westlake's Hero, and Hudson's Duchess of Devonshire; 3d pan, Mr. G. Hudson, with Faulkner's Duke of St. Alban's, Gradslaw's Greenlee, Criterion, Seedling, Westlake's Hero and Seedling. Second Class Pinks. 1st pan of three, Mr. R. Marris, with Faulkner's Duke of St. Alban's, Holmes's Coronation, and Marris's Lady of the Lake; 2d pan, Mr. G. Hudson, with Lord Milton, Hudson's Magnificent, and Seedling. Classes: Purple laced, 1, Hudson's Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Hudson; 2, Bow's Suwarrow, Mr. R. Marris; 3, Hudson's Albion, Mr. G. Hudson; 4, Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans, Mr. J. Coleman; 5, Faulkner's Dreadnought, Mr. R. Marris; **6, Seedling, Mr. W. Musson; 7, Faulkner's Perfection, Mr. R. Marris; 8, Little Benjamin, Mr. G. Hudson. Red-laced 1,** Criterion, **Mr. J. Coleman; 2, Seedling, Mr. G. Hudson; 3 and 4,** Seedlings, Mr. W. Musson; 5, Admiral Codrington, Mr. J. Coleman; 6, Bossom's Elizabeth, Mr. J. Coleman; 7, Marris's Emma Louisa, Mr. R. Harris, jun.; 8, Rosabel, Mr. G. Hudson. Black and White or Plain, 1, Parry's Union, Mr. R. Marris; 2, Seedling, Mr. W. Musson; 3, Seedling, Mr. R. Marris; 4, Westlake's Hero, Mr. R. Harris, jun.; 5, Marris's Lady of the Lake, Mr. R. Marris; 6, Seedling, Mr. R. Marris; 7, Hudson's Duchess of Devonshire; 8, Snowball, Mr. R. Harris, junior.—Roses: Nurserymen's Class,—best pan of 12, Mr. **G. Walker. Gentlemen's Gardeners' Class,—1 and 2,—Bent,** gr. to J. Biggs, Esq. **Amateurs' Class,—best 6, Mr. W. Musson. Classes: Dark or Purple—1st, Mr. J. Smalley; 2d, Mr. W. Kelley; 3d, Mr. G. Hudson. Moss—1st, Rev. S. Wigg; 2d, Mr. Herbert; 3d, Mr. W. Kelley. Crimson or Scarlet—1st and 2d, Mr. W. Kelley; 3d, Mr. W. Musson. Mottled or Striped—1st, Mr. J. Smalley; 2d and 3d, Mr. Herbert. White or Blush White, 1st, Mr. W. Kelley; 2d and 3d, Mr. Herbert. Pansies: best 12 and best 6, Mr. J. Coleman. Herbaceous Plants: best 12 hardy, Mr. G.** Walker. Stove Plants: best 6, Mr. J. Mott, with Statice arborea, Ruellia formosa, Ficus elastica, Acrostichum aleicorne, Streptocarpus Rhexii, and Burchellia capensis. Greenhouse Plants: best 6, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., with Pimelea decussata, Calceolaria punctata, Erica Hibbertia, Fuchsia fulgens, globosa, and Hydrangea; **2d 6, Dr. Shaw, with Fuchsia fulgens, globosa, Heliotropium, Pentstemon gentianoides, Loaza lateritia, and Calceolaria grandissima. Balsams: Extra prize to — Tester, gr. to Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. Geraniums: 1st 6, J. Phillips, Esq., with Coronation, Nosegay, Lady Carlisle, Maid of Athens, Garth's Perfection, and Alexandrina; 2d 6, J. Phillips, Esq., with Prima Donna, Belladonna, Ovid, Lord Auckland, Foster's Alicia, and Splendissima.** Fruits.—1st black Grapes—black Hamburgh, T. Smith, Esq., Birstall; 1st white Grapes—white Muscadine, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. 1st and 2d Melon, Cantaleupe, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. 1st Strawberries, Mr. G. Walker; 2d, T. Smith, Esq. Vegetables.—1st and 2d brace of Cucumbers, Mr. G. Walker. French Beans, W. Betts, Esq. Peas, Cauliflowers, Kidney and Round Potatoes, T. Smith, Esq. Lettuce, Mr. G. Hudson. Turnips, Mr. G. **Walker. Non-subscribers: Geraniums from Mrs. Goodwin, Pingle; Pinks from Messrs. Greasley and Co; and a miscel**laneous collection from Mr. J. Cartwright.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

Whitehaven Horticultural Society.—**The third exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, took place on June the 8th, and was attended by a large number of amateurs, and ladies and gentlemen belonging to the town and neighbourhood. The rooms** were set out in their usual order, and the **main attractions** of the day were pinks and roses. Of the former flower many admirable and perfect specimens ornamented the centre table, but amongst the Roses no very attractive beauties appeared. The Pansies were the theme of general praise. They were more in number, more brilliant in colour, and finer in shape and form, than were ever before shown at any previous exhibition in this town. The best lot belonged to a gentleman who did not enter them for competition; but Mr. White's were also exceedingly good, and deserved the premium they obtained. The Heaths and Geraniums exhibited were also greatly admired. The Greenhouse and other plants and flowers sent for competition and decoration were numerous, and generally in fine bloom; they drew forth many expressions of praise; and, as a whole, they certainly formed an imposing and lovely sight. The Bouquets were numerous and handsome; one from Mr. Dodd was the largest, and towered in the centre of the room with great magnificence; but in this department the tasteful handiwork of Mr. R. Elliot carried off the principal prize with a very showy and elegant article. The awards were as follows:—Roses, Moss, three double: 1st, Miss Mossop; 2d, H. Brownrigg, gr. to T. Hartley, Esq.; 3d, Mrs. Spedding; 4th J. Gaitskell. China: 1st, Mrs. Spedding; 2d and 3d, H. Brownrigg; 4th, J. Gaitskell; 5th and 6th, R. Elliot, gr. to G. Hartley, Esq. Scotch: 1st, Mrs. Spedding; 2d, J. White; 3d, W. Gilchrist, gr. to T. Ainsworth, Esq.; 4th and 5th, J. Gaitskell; 6th, H. Brownrigg. Noisette: 1st, H. Brownrigg; 2d, Mrs. Spedding; 3d, R. Elliot; 4th, J. White; 5th, J. Gaitskell. Crimson, Garden: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, H. Brownrigg; 6th, J. White. Red: 1st, H. Brownrigg; 2d and 5th, J. Gaitskell; 3d and 4th, J. White; 6th, J. Steel, gr. to W. Peile, Esq. Blush 1st, J. White; 2d, H. Brownrigg; 3d, J. Gaitskell; 4th, S. Dodd, gr. to the Earl of Lonsdale; 5th, W. Gilchrist; 6th, H. Brownrigg. White: 1st and 2d, W. Ellwood; 3d, R. Elliot; 4th, J. Thompson; 5th and 6th, J. Steel. Pinks, Purple-laced: 1st and 3d, J. White; 2d, 4th, and 5th, J. Gaitskell; 6th, S. Dodd. Red laced: 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, S. Dodd; 5th, Miss Mossop. Black and White: 1st, Miss Mossop; 2d and 3d, J. Gaitskell; 4th, S. Dodd; 5th, W. Ellwood; 6th, J. Steel. Pansies, best Pan of Twenty: 1st, J. White; 2d, Dr. Gibson. Anemones, Garden, best Pan of Six double: 1st and 2d, J. Gaitskell. Heaths: 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, do., Eximia, Epistomia, Ventricosa grandiflora superba, Cupica major, Curviflora; 2d, Miss Lowther, Mundula. Geraniums: 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th, S. Dodd, Garth's Perfection, King, Fosterii rosea, Jewess; 2d, R. Elliot, Lowndes' Perfection; 3d, W. Gird, Alexandrina. Greenhouse or Stove Plants: 1st and 5th, S. Dodd, Lagerstrœmia indica, Maurandya antirrhiniflora; 2d and 4th, R. Elliot, Clematis Sieboldii, Crassula cocinnea; 3d, J. Gaitskell, Lechenaultia formosa. Plants sent solely for Decoration: 1st and 2d, S. Dodd; 3d, R. Elliot; 4th, J. Robinson. Hardy Plants, not forced, rarest and best-bloomed: 1st, R. Elliot, Alstrœmeria aurea; 2d, I. Fisher, gr. to J. Hartley, Esq.; 3d, I. Fisher; 4th, J. Gaitskell, Gladiolus Herbertii; 5th, J. Steel, Campanula urticifolia; 6th, J. White, Spigelia marilandica. British Plant, not forced: 1st and 2d, R. Elliot, Statice spathulata, Lithospermum officinalis. Bouquet: 1st, R. Elliot; 2d, I. Fisher; 3d, S. Dodd; 4th, J. Gaitskell; 5, J. White; Bouquet of British Plants: 1st, R. Elliot, 70 varieties; 2d, I. Fisher; 3d, J. Gaitskell. Melons, best ripe, not less than 2 lbs.: 1st, R. Elliot, Priory, 2lbs. 3oz.; 2d do., Musk, 5½ lbs. Currants, Black, ½ lb. in fewest bunches: 1st, W. Brydson; 2d, H. Brownrigg. Red: 1st, H. Brownrigg; 2d, T. Davidson. White: 1st, W. Brydson; 2d, J. Steel. Gooseberries, One Quart Ripe: 1st, H. Frears; 2d, W. Brydson. Heaviest Dish of 25 Gooseberries: 1st and 2d, J. Gaitskell. Cherries, 50 of any kind: 1st and 2d, I. Fisher, May Duke, Bleeding Heart. Strawberries, One Quart in the Husks: 1st, J. White; 2d, I. Fisher. Heaviest Dish of 25 Strawberries: 1st and 2d, J. White. Cauliflowers, best 2 heads: 1st, T. Davidson; 2d, W. Brydson. Cucumbers, best pair: 1st, H. Frears; 2d, I. Fisher. Peas, One Quart in Pods fit for Table: 1st, H. Frears; 2d, W. Brydson. Extra Prizes: Pan of Pinks, J. White; Cabbages, W. Thornton; W. Pitt; Drumhead Lettuce, W. Brydson; Green Cos Lettuce, P. Fisher; Victoria Rhubarb, S. Dodd; Turnips, H. Frears.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during August, September, October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Aug. 3rd, Sept. 7th, Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, July 29, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Floricultural	8 P.M.

LOCAL SHOWS.—August 4th, Norwich. August 5th, Everton.

THE squares and public places of London, the old suburban gardens, and the little courts in front of new-built rows and villas, have an evil name, so far as plants are concerned. We are assured that soil and air are alike pestiferous there; grave old gardeners shake their heads and talk of former days, and tell how the smoke and the manufactories have poisoned the air so that no plant can breathe it; and then they look back upon the *tempus actum*, as on days of purity and health for man, and beast, and plant, but which have long since gone away. Battersea fields and Lambeth, once so gay with gardens, are desolated by gas-works, and water-works, and lucifer-works; and Chelsea, which, in the days of good Sir Hans, was a Paradise of pleasant flowers, has become a wilderness of dying weeds and plants obscene. As to the squares, one might as well attempt to cultivate a coal-field as those soot-begrimed and poisoned places. At least, so affirm the old, and sage, and practical gardeners, who, strong in the *prestige* of their experience, despise the new-fangled notions of younger men. The latter, however, are a stiff-necked, obstinate race, and they are not willing to regard London as one of the adits to Avernus, though peradventure the ancient practical gardeners aforesaid would make it look so. They admit that modern contamination, both vegetable and human, is very great; but they assert that it is no greater than it was a century ago. Which is right, is a question of some interest, alike to the inhabitants of Mayfair and Westminster, and to the dwellers in the murky regions of Moorfields. We shall endeavour then, with what skill we may, to settle this important question, which has occupied our thoughts for some years past.

The air is poisoned, and the earth is poisoned, in London; plants cannot live in air and earth that are poisoned; therefore plants cannot live in London. Nothing can be more logical; but is it true?

If the earth is poisoned, it must be with something that falls from the sky; for nothing is brought to London which is not also carried elsewhere. Now what falls from the sky is ammonia in rain-water, and soot consisting of carbonaceous matter and ammonia, both well suited to the food of plants, and, in fact, employed as the most effectual of manures. The earth, then, is *not* poisoned.

If the air is poisoned, it must be by the innumerable fires and manufactories that defile all things with their smoke. And here the experiments of men of science are appealed to triumphantly, in proof of the pestiferous ingredients in a Metropolitan atmosphere. Have not Drs. Christison and Turner, it is said, proved experimentally that half a cubic inch of muriatic acid gas in 20,000 volumes of air will destroy a plant in 24 hours? is it not true that sulphurous acid gas, vomited forth incessantly by our sea-coal fires, has the same fatal qualities? is not the air of London charged with these emanations? and has not Mr. Ward, of Wellclose-square, shown that plants will grow in mid-London in his air-tight boxes, although they would perish in the open air? and does not all this prove irrefragably that the atmosphere of London is deadly, and that there is no hope for the gentle flower-loving citizens? Nothing can be more true than these assertions; but it does not appear to us that they prove anything applicable to the case of London.

When one kind of gas is mixed with another in free air, the diffusibility of these subtle elements is such, that they are immediately lost in space, and the atmosphere remains as at first, so far as chemical tests can discover; so that no chemical difference is ascertainable between the air of one place and that of another—between that of a smoky town and of a clear-skied village. Or, supposing that it is not so, still evidence does not show that such a vitiated atmosphere affects plants. Look at Belgrave-square, or Euston-square, or the Chelsea Botanic Garden: many plants there, in the open air, are as healthy as those at Claremont; and they manifest no signs of a vitiated atmosphere, of which the first symptom is a yellowness at the ends of the leaves. On the contrary, the leaves are deep green and healthy in the majority of cases.

With regard to Mr. Ward's cases, they are not air-tight, nor anything like it. On the contrary, the atmosphere, by its pressure, enters freely at every fissure, and the chemical condition of the air within them is the same as that on the outside. This has already been insisted upon by Mr. Newman, in his ingenious work on British Ferns. That the plants within are healthy is admitted; this, then, is a proof that the air is not vitiated. But suppose for a moment that Mr. Ward's cases are air-tight, no one will pretend that a common greenhouse is so. There, at least, the air enters without let or hindrance. Now, we will produce a garden, filled with the most varied kinds of vegetation, which, in one of these suburban stations, shall have all the plants in the open air healthy, where they are fully exposed to the so-called noxious atmosphere, and shall have all those in the houses sickly; so that, in such a case, the air, if noxious, is not so when it surrounds plants beneath the sky, and only becomes so when they are cooped up beneath a glass roof.

We therefore join issue with our septuagenarian friends, and deny that the atmosphere of London is noxious to plants in consequence of the deleterious gases that it contains, and that the soil is poisoned.

Do we, then, also deny that the vegetation of London is often miserable? Surely not. But we must beg those who are anxious to know why it really is so, in many cases, to suspend their curiosity till next week.

IN another column, we print a paper by Mr. Forsyth, gardener to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers, upon the subject of garden-pots. As the author is a most skilful, practical man, his opinions are entitled to much attention, and we are not disposed to differ from him in anything, except his observations on drainage. He undervalues the use of crocks, and considers that holes enough, as large as quills, in the very bottom of the pot, will be sufficient drainage. There we think him wrong, because we fear that such holes will be much more likely to choke up than the irregular interstices of the fragments of pottery commonly in use, and which he condemns. We, however, recommend his observations to the serious consideration of our readers.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF VANILLA.

IT was for many years considered that Vanilla aromatica was the only species that produced the Vanilla pods of commerce; and such continued to be the general opinion until 1836, when Professor Morren, of Liege, succeeded in fruiting Vanilla planifolia; an account of which is given in the "Annals of Natural History" for 1839. It appears from M. Morren's observations, that much misconception has existed on this subject; that several species have been confounded under the name of V. aromatica; and that, whatever species it may be that produces the Mexican Vanilla, there can be no question that Vanilla planifolia is one of those which produce odoriferous pods, equal in every respect to those imported from Mexico. And, farther, that the plant said to be introduced in 1793 by Miller, under the name of Vanilla aromatica, does not now exist in England; the plant commonly found in hothouses being the Vanilla planifolia of Andrews, introduced in 1800. The Vanilla of commerce is a long, narrow, black pod, which opens into two equal parts, and is filled with a profusion of small seeds; it is delightfully fragrant, and is used chiefly by cooks and confectioners to give a rich flavour to their confections and dishes; the principal supply is imported from Mexico, and the pods cost in London about a shilling or one and sixpence each. This high price no doubt tends to limit the use of Vanilla, even at the tables of the opulent; and as a cheaper and more abundant supply would be highly desirable, I shall offer a few observations on the cultivation of the plant on the rafters of the stove, where, with attention, it may be brought to produce its fruit in tolerable plenty. About five years ago, I planted a plant of Vanilla planifolia in a border at the back of a stove; the portion of the border set apart for the plant was filled with coarse peat, from which the finer mould had been sifted, mixed with a small portion of finely broken potsherds. In this mixture it has continued to grow vigorously ever since. It soon reached the top of the iron pillar to which it was trained, and was then led along iron rods crossing the rafters at the back of the house: in this situation the plant produces flowers every spring. In 1839, I read in the "Annals of Natural History," Professor Morren's Paper on the production of Vanilla in Europe, in which he first communicated the fact, that in a cultivated state, fruit is only to be obtained by means of artificial fecundation. Soon after, when the plant came into flower, I followed the directions of the Professor, and succeeded in getting a few pods to set, but, in consequence of mistaking the true position of the stigma on the column, my success was only partial. The pods which set, however, came to maturity in the spring of 1840; they were equally fragrant with the imported fruit; some of them were used to flavour ices which were served at the table of Earl Fitzwilliam, and found to possess the proper flavour. With the crop of flowers which opened in the spring of 1840, I had more success; setting then became a matter of certainty; and on fifty-three racemes of flowers, two hundred and forty pods had set when the plant ceased flowering. At this time, Dec. 10th, there are two hundred and thirty-six pods on the plant, all in a healthy and promising state: and should they all arrive at maturity—of which there is now every probability—they will, if valued at the lowest price at which Vanilla is sold in the shops, be worth 11*l.* 16*s.* In a pecuniary view, therefore, the cultivation of Vanilla planifolia is not undeserving of attention, and as a stove climber, few plants have a better claim to notice; its rich green fleshy leaves, and highly curious flowers, might entitle it to a place in the plant stove; but as a fruit-bearing plant it would not less fitly occupy a place in the Pine stove. In either place the cultivation of the plant is most simple; a border composed of turfy-peat mixed with potsherds or rough gravel, or perhaps any other soil, the particles of which are coarse enough to admit the free passage of water, will be equally suitable. It may be trained, and will attach itself either to wooden or iron pillars, or to wires; but the points of the shoots must be occasionally broken off to make them throw out side branches, and thereby give a greater space for the production of fruit, the plant having naturally little disposition to branch. As it will be evident that success in the cultivation of Vanilla must almost entirely depend on the attention paid to the fertilising of the stigma, I shall briefly state the manner of performing that operation:—In the flowers of Vanilla planifolia, three sepals and three petals surround the column which bears the anther and stigma; the former of these, a dilated appendage attached to the summit of the column by a narrow curved neck, contains within a cavity, on its lower surface, the pollen masses. This appendage, by means of its curved neck, bends towards the lower surface of the column, where it rests upon an organ, called the retinaculum, which interposes between the anther and the stigmatic surface of the column; this latter, projecting from the column, lies immediately under the retinaculum, and terminates a bearded glandular process which covers the lower surface of the column. The retinaculum, which is concave towards the stigma, effectually prevents all contact between that and the anther; it is therefore necessary to remove the retinaculum, in order that the anther and stigma may be brought together, and this will be best effected by means of a pair of narrow-pointed stout forceps. These are carefully introduced sideways between the anther and stigma, seizing the retinaculum and tearing it off in the direction of the anther. The anther is then drawn out and pressed down on the stigmatic surface of the column, and the operation is completed. If this operation is properly performed, the setting is certain; the flowers will not drop, but remain for a considerable time on, or continue fixed to the fruit. In about twenty-four hours, the fruit will be perceptibly elongated, and at the end of twelve months it will be ripe. It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that the plant must be planted and trained in such a situation in the house, that when the flowers come out they may be easily approached; they mostly open during the night or in the morning, therefore the fittest time to fecundate all flowers that may be open or are opening is the morning, and this must be attended to day by day as long as the plant is in flower. In Mexico, I believe the pods undergo some preparation, probably to preserve them from drying up and parting with their properties; the method I have adopted for that purpose is to put them in a close-corked bottle, which appears to preserve them perfectly: there are a number of small crystals on the surface of each pod, which are no doubt crystals of benzoin.—*J. Henderson, Milton, near Peterborough.*

IMPROVEMENT OF FLOWER-POTS.

MUCH has been said about ornamental flower-pots or vases being injurious to plants grown in them, whether made of hewn stone or of composition and painted, or of stone ware or china, or indeed any material excepting red brick earth; and even that, when hard burnt, is said to be particularly injurious. These ideas, like many others unsupported by practical evidence, are seldom questioned, but are handed down in writing, and otherwise instilled into the minds of young cultivators. Now leaving cast-iron vases out of the question, because their corrosion is evidently injurious to vegetable life, let us take the extreme case of a flower-pot being burnt so hard that its substance resembles that of a slag or clinker of the furnace; even then its bad effects, if any, are strangely overrated, and somehow or other have never been detected by me. On the contrary, I have seen Alpine plants growing beautifully in the old crucibles that had been used for smelting copper. I can bear witness that the innocent pot is blamed and broken outright, when the real cause of failure is either overlooked or unknown; and I doubt much if the quality of the pot has above one per cent. of influence on the health of the plants, provided it is made of the proper shape, which in my opinion is that of the frustum of a cone inverted, whose width or diameter over the top is exactly the same as the depth, and whose bottom or smaller diameter is exactly one-third less, all inside measure. Thus pots 12in. deep by 12in. wide should be 8in. at bottom, and not more, but rather less, that being the safer side to err on, or 9in. by 9in., 6in.; or 6in. by 6in., 4in.; or 3in. by 3in., 2in., and so on, care being taken that they are manufactured as straight and smooth as possible, to preserve the roots from injury by coming in contact with inequalities on the inner surface of the pots in the process of shifting.

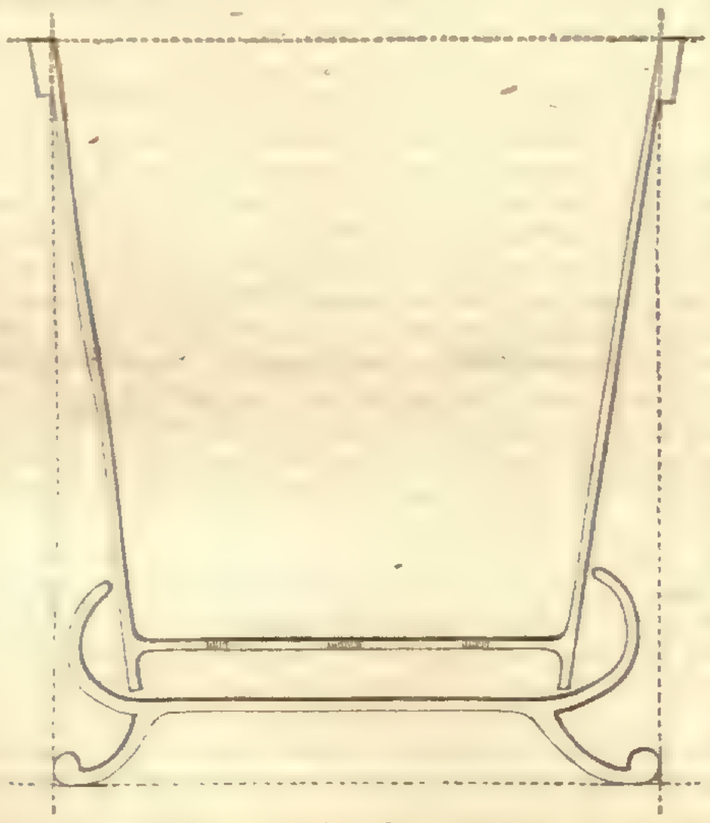
I have often been told that the porous nature of a pot is beneficial to the plant, as admitting air to the roots; as a drain to absorb superfluous water, and as a sponge to supply moisture to the roots after the soil in the pot has become dry. Be it so. In the Edinburgh Botanic Garden I observed the finest specimens of Heaths I had ever seen, but so far from their being all in soft burnt pots, as one might naturally enough have expected to see them, they were living and doing well in wooden tubs well pitched and painted, without any pores besides the holes in the bottom; and here I cannot help remarking that tubs for Orange-trees and other large plants are generally built more like a cylinder than the frustum of a cone, and in such shaped tubs when the soil cracks away from the sides it cannot close tight again, since the whole weight of the ball of earth is on the bottom, instead of being equalised

all over the inner surface, as it must be if the tub tapers towards the bottom in the proportions above described; in such there never can be open cracks to any extent around the sides, since the ball of earth must rest more on the sides than it does on the bottom—in the same way that a common brass plug in a sink closes tightly the tapering mouth of a pipe, without resting on anything but the sides. As all the roots of Orange and other trees naturally run towards the sides of the tub in the outset, it is essentially necessary for the welfare of the plant that that particular point be rendered dark, firm, and moist, which it cannot be in tubs so nearly approaching the shape of the cylinder. In the latter case, too, the ball, resting principally on the bottom, renders the tub as tight as possible in the only place where it is essentially necessary for the drainage that it should be open.—But to return to the subject of ordinary flower-pots.

The porous flower-pot has, in my opinion, nothing to recommend it but its cheapness, and certainly many faults to condemn it. In the first place the very nature of the pot is objectionable, for there is no knowing what it really consists of, since pots must vary in their natures and be as different from one another in their properties as the earths of which they are made; but allowing that they are quite neutral when they are first used, they cannot long remain so. Supposing a new pot to pass through the ordinary routine of Strawberry-forcing for a season, till its substance becomes quite saturated with dirty water from the dung and soil, till green scum covers the outside, and when emptied and washed to look clean-like is next used for the stinking-rooted Acacia for another season. After this it is not likely that such a pot if even steeped in boiling-water would yield a tasteless fluid or remain quite neutral, so as neither to aid nor injure the roots of a delicate plant potted in it, but rather that notwithstanding its having been washed, it would still remain more or less tinctured with the essence of that with which it had been so long and so closely associated; in the same way that a water-butt made of an old rum-puncheon makes the water taste and smell of the ardent spirit that had soaked into its substance. So far, indeed, as regards nursery and forcing departments, where pots are little seen by any except workmen, the common porous flower-pot may answer; but for the finer ornamental plants, whose habits require composts and treatment almost as various as the countries they come from, it is very necessary that the pot should be as clean as a drinking-cup, so as in no way to interfere by admixture of its properties with the compost proper for the plant. This never can be the case when unglazed pots of brick-earth are used; for however beneficial burnt clay of some kinds may be as a manure to particular tribes of plants, it is ridiculous to apply it immediately in contact with the roots of plants of all kinds, whether those roots originally inhabited the earth, the air, or the water. Let me also remark that burnt clay is none of nature's composts, and therefore never was a natural source of nourishment; and I am of opinion that to this practice of having a body of burnt clay applied to the roots may be traced the difficulty and disappointment experienced in the culture of many interesting plants which it is next to impossible to keep alive in pots. I therefore prefer that a pot should be glazed, and thus remain neutral, with a smooth, clean face; for I need not tell your readers that it is not the pot, but the compost in the pot, that materially affects a plant; although a plant may be, and doubtless often is, injured by the pot.

At the exhibition in the Chiswick gardens in May last a plant was observed trained over a trellis, forming a sort of apron in front of the pot; I take this as a hint that the grower did not admire the sight of the red brick pot more than I did on such a day, and therefore had taken measures beforehand to make the trellis hide it. Other exhibitors had propped up the pots, so as to make their Pelargoniums lean forward, for the double purpose of exhibiting the crown of the plant and giving the flowers the advantage of their own fine foliage for a background, instead of green baize, and of hiding the great, ugly red pots, which, though cleaned and scrubbed for the occasion, and containing admirable specimens of the finest flowers, were incurably ugly. This brick-like appearance of flower-pots has induced those who keep flowers in their windows to have their flower-pots painted or otherwise decorated so as in some degree to harmonise with the rich interior of the room. But in addition to the objections I have already made to common flower-pots, is the enormous waste of labour to clean them, for they require to be washed once a month to have them fit to be seen by the family, and it is not without much unpleasant and unprofitable labour that the rough porous surface of unglazed earthenware can be scrubbed to look clean-like. On the other hand, if the pot were glazed inside and out, like household crockery, it could scarcely ever want washing; and when it did, a mere rinse in water, or even with the syringe, as it stands on the stage, would easily carry off all that could adhere to such a polished surface; and when empty, a man could wash it, not clean-like, but clean, almost as fast as another could stack away. In point of economy, too, I have no hesitation in saying, that the saving would be very great; for though glazed pots cost double what unglazed ones do, yet the length of time they will last, will make them cheaper after all. The water which gets into the clay of common pots causes them to moulder away, and the softer the pot the sooner it goes; so that when every care is taken of the pots, one feels ashamed to own the number that go for crocks in a year. When I consulted our potter on the subject of glazing common pots, he said they must manufacture them more slender for that purpose, since the common pots, when glazed, would be unnecessarily strong and clumsy, not workmanlike at all, as an article of half that body would by glazing become double the strength. Here, then, we have an article more elegant and durable, of one half the bulk, and yet double the strength of common pots, and with a bright smooth surface, almost as hard as flint, which will not absorb dirt nor allow it to adhere, and of a pleasing colour, for it may be manufactured of any hue to harmonise with surrounding objects, easily cleaned, and as regards compost, neither adding to nor taking from its properties, but remaining as neutral as flint. In common pots, what with the pot itself and the broken crocks in the bottom, soaked in dirt, and covered with scum, one fourth part of the compost may be said to consist of miry clay, which must either do good or harm. Crocks, by the bye, in the bottom of a pot, are an example of the thoughtless manner in which one man will follow another for years without knowing why. Instead of having pots porous everywhere, excepting where the pores or small holes are really wanted, I would have not fewer than 6 quill-sized holes in a half-pint pot (a 60), and in the same proportion with larger ones, taking care that the holes are made from the inside, with a clean smooth arras. Also on no account would I have flat-bottomed pots, but there should be a rim or foot, like that around the bottom of a common tin watering-pot. The plants will then be better drained than now, and as all the pots will thus be crocked to the gardener's hands before they leave the pottery, there will be no more picking the old crocks out of the ball before the plant is repotted, and no labour lost in crocking pots in fine weather, or in breaking up old potsherds under cover, for crocks, in rainy days. I have no patience to see the space, generally too small, inside a pot filled up an inch or two with stones or rubbish of broken pots, as if one never could have enough of burnt clay in the culture of every tribe of plants.

Pots for ordinary purposes I should prefer to be of a dark stone colour, as being neither gaudy nor gloomy—Warren's paste blacking-pots are the sort of thing I mean. I would also prefer a flat rim at the top (instead of a round one) as if the pot had a hoop round it for strength. The accompanying section will show this, and also the place for the bottom and the foot. The holes in the bottom can scarcely be wrong, so as there are plenty of them quill-sized.



I fear some will say, "glazed pots with porous bottoms won't do," "because they won't," "they know they won't." To such persons I can say nothing; but those who are willing to take a useful hint, especially where cleanliness and economy are so much concerned, I can assure that cuttings strike freely in glazed pots, and that the delicately-rooted Tropæolum tricolor is here now growing vigorously in a well-painted vase, not to mention a second time Mr. M'Nab's Heaths that do so well in wood. I have given a section of a saucer or stand, to complete the vase-like appearance of my pots when the plants are exhibited. The saucer or stand here given is made deep and wide to contain enough water without any risk of its overflowing, and injuring the furniture or soiling the floor of the room where the plants may be placed. I am quite persuaded that properly-shaped glazed pots, when they come to be generally known, will be sought after as much as they are now shunned, whilst those now in general use will not be counted worth carriage from the potteries. Should any such be wanted, your readers need only show this copy of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to any intelligent potter, and he will understand the nature of the article wanted; or they may apply at once to our potter, Mr. Legg, of the Furnace-lane End, Staffordshire, whom they will find a very honest and civil man.—*Alex. Forsyth, Alton Towers, 16th July*, 1841.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXVIII.

The ensuing month is always one of the busiest with cottagers and farm labourers, who cannot, therefore, be expected to devote so much time to the culture of their gardens and small allotments as they were enabled to do in the early part of the season; but we are sanguine enough to hope that such of them as have an eye to the future, will be able to find an hour or two, in the course of each week, for attending to the few things we are about to notice. Among these, we would particularly mention the Broccoli intended as a principal crop for next spring, which should now be finally transplanted without delay. To make room for this, some of the early summer crops will have to be removed, and afterwards the ground must be well manured and dug. A deep drill is then to be made with the hoe, in the same manner as was formerly recommended to be done before planting any of the Cabbage tribe, and the plants inserted in it with the trowel, two feet asunder. Hoe between the crops of Savoys and Cauliflower that were put out some time ago, and draw a little earth around them if they seem to require it. Thin out the young Turnips as they advance, and where the last sowing has failed, another may still be made for a winter supply. Towards the latter end of the week prepare a small bed, and make a sowing of Early York and Vanack Cabbage to stand the winter, and come into use the ensuing spring and summer. It is of importance not to defer the sowing of this crop later than the 10th of August. See to the Shallots that were directed to be planted in the beginning of March. They will now have arrived at maturity, and should be taken up whenever their leaves become yellow and begin to decay. The single bulbs, in addition to increasing in size, will be found to have formed a mass of other bulbs around them, which need not be separated for the present, but the whole removed entire to some airy place, and allowed to remain until they are perfectly dry. The earth is then to be shaken from them, and the bunches, after being tied together, are to be strung up and preserved like onions.

Be particular in attending to the Vines. Take an early opportunity to go over them again, and stop the laterals and any other superfluous shoots. The fruit will now be swelling gradually on the bunches, and some of the latter, perhaps, may require to be thinned. For this purpose, it is necessary to use a small pair of scissors that will cut well at the points; and, at this first thinning, select the bunches that are most forward, and reduce the number of berries on each, full one half, by cutting out all the smallest and such as are too close together. This is an important operation in the culture of the Vine, and the size and flavour of the fruit will very much depend on its being seasonably as well as judiciously performed.—*M.E.H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Carnations, &c.—Carnations just now engage the Florist's attention. Allow me to state the following circumstance:—In the same pot were planted two layers from a purple flake, which had entirely run for a year or two past; however, the flower-stalk of one plant had, by some accident, been cracked nearly through at a joint, and the flowers on this plant are clean, the other plant continuing to produce run flowers. Is the deficiency of sap occasioned by the crack, the cause of the flower's returning to the flaked or perfect state? Is the self or run-state occasioned by too great a supply of sap? We always see run-plants the most luxuriant and hardy, perhaps because they have an extra supply of roots. Has the soil anything to do with this running? Might we not truly say, that the self or run-state was the natural and perfect one, and that the perfect Florist's flower is sickly, leprous, deformed, unnatural? Books tell us to be most careful of the poorest seeds and weakest seedlings, as these are most likely to produce good Florists' flowers. These conditions seem to point at a scanty supply of sap. I do not think the soil has anything to do with the running of Carnations, but my very limited experience hardly warrants my giving an opinion. Any information on these points will oblige.—Some time ago, one of your correspondents stated that he had lost the hybrid China-rose Miralba, which is with me extremely hardy, pretty free-growing, and easily propagated by layers; it grows in an open situation exposed to all weathers. On the other hand, Indica major, which he called hardy, never keeps alive above the ground with me, unless very well protected; peat-earth heaped against it I find the best preservative. Jaune Desprez, Aimé Vibert, Cerise, and Fellemberg are generally killed to the ground with me; they were all so last winter, on south and east walls. Fulgens, hybrid China, grows freely but never blooms, and I wish any of your subscribers would tell me how to bloom it; I have grown it in pots, budded in the open border, and on its own roots against a wall, but never saw a flower nor a bud upon it. Victor Hugo, hybrid China, is a good rose and blooms without fail every season, and I wish you would give the names of one or two others equally certain; this information is valuable to those who have only small gardens. The maggot or grub which destroys the Pink and Carnation, first appearing like a drop of white paint on the leaf, and eating out the hearts of the seedlings and pipings, has been most abundant this year, and has destroyed me a large stock of seedlings. Books tell us to sprinkle Scotch snuff or ground black pepper on the plants, but I fear this would hardly reach the insect once in a score times. Can any better remedy be devised, and is there any way to keep earwigs from the blooms of Carnations growing in beds or pots plunged in the ground? Is it better, when seed is desired from Carnations and Pinks, to thin the flower-beds or allow them to remain?—Dr. Lindley says, in his "Theory of Horticulture," p. 181, that semi-double Anemones and Ranunculi will rarely yield double varieties—does this apply at all to Carnations? Florists, both here and in London, tell me that a semi-double flower of Carnation generally produces the best seedlings; to be sure, a bursting pod, which seems owing to the number of short round-formed leathery petals in it, is a great objection to a Carnation.—*G. Slow, Potter Newton.* [We trust some of our florist friends will furnish answers to these inquiries. We should expect that the effect of excessive vigour would be to produce that mixing and running together of colours, which spoils a Carnation flower. The extent to which it has this year taken place is probably connected with the wet weather, and consequent strong growth of the plants.]

Bad Butter.—Answer to *N. B.* respecting bad butter: Good cream will certainly produce good butter under good management; the churn cleaned with soap will cause

butter to be as described by *N. B.* Let the churn be well scrubbed with sand and put into a copper of boiling water and boiled ten minutes; let it then be put in an airy place to dry, and before using, let it be rinsed out with clean cold water. When the cream is breaking into butter, add a little clean cold water to it.—*Mrs. M., Gunnersbury.*—If there are trees (particularly Ash) in the pasture, the butter is probably affected by the leaves the cows eat (for butter is often affected by leaves, when milk and cream are not perceptibly so). Let the cows be turned into a grass park (Scotice) free from trees, for a week, and try if the butter mends; if it does not, the pasture is in fault. Do not break it up (too much the habit in Scotland), but surface-drain the land well, and give it a good dressing of lime compost. Query—May not the fault be in the mode of making the butter?—*D P.*

British Association.—Retrospective of the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, I send you the following free translation of your German epigram of last week. I wish it had the point and terseness of the original. But though I subscribe most heartily to your timely warning, do not suppose that I judge very hardly of the rare convivialities of men of science, or of the occasional exchange of the divine afflatus of Hermes for the fumes of the grosser godhead; when they bethink them

"What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attic taste, with wine, whence we may rise,
To hear the lute well touch'd, or artful voice
Warble immortal notes and Tuscan air?
He who of those delights can judge and spare,
To interpose them oft is not unwise."

Neither let us be envious of due praise to men who grace their nobility by swelling the triumphs of art by their most efficient aid.

Translation.

Whence comes this crowd of learned men?
And what their object here?
Would they the distant star-lights ken,
Or comet's wild career?

Why mountains rise or rivers flow?
Or any other thing
Midst Nature's secret works, to know
The origin and spring?

Ah no! they seek the festive board,
And where they best may dine.
And wait the smile of Duke or Lord,
And greet the flow of wine! *P. P.*

Public Parks.—In a leading article on this subject, the *Gardeners' Chronicle* very earnestly advocated the entire opening of the Regent's and other parks to the public; a proposal from which I beg leave to dissent, though I recognise most fully, as paramount to all other considerations, the promotion of the health and rational enjoyments of the humbler classes of society. I differ merely as to the best mode of accomplishing this important object, which is, perhaps, one of the best which can employ a statesman's thoughts; for although the poet may have been quite correct in saying

Of all the evils that mankind endure,
How small the part that Kings can cause or cure!

it is nevertheless certain, that if a Government can exercise any influence on the happiness of a people, it must be by providing them with refining and salutary amusements, and thus seducing them from the mere gratifications of sense, rather than by prohibitions. Among the means for this purpose, public gardens and parks hold a prominent place; but a park near a large town, thrown entirely open, soon becomes, like Hyde Park, a brownish-looking desert, neither useful nor picturesque. The Regent's Park, on the contrary, as at present arranged, is, I think, precisely what it ought to be. In walking northward up the main public avenue, we have on the left hand a somewhat extensive and very beautiful pastoral scene,—a wide expanse of brilliant green pasturage, enlivened by the colours and movements of the cows, whose breath mixing with the scent of the sweet herbage, comes wafted on the breezes innocent of dust. The whole forms a delightful and most enjoyable picture, infinitely superior to anything that could be afforded by a universally trodden space, of whatever dimensions. If, then, it should appear that the production of a revenue from portions of land so appropriated is not merely compatible with, but conducive to the enjoyments of those for whom such parks are and ought to be especially intended, it furnishes additional inducements to increase their number, as they do not, when so employed, involve quite so large a pecuniary sacrifice.—*A.*

The American Blight.—It has seldom been my misfortune to read a less just criticism or comment than that of Mr. Thackeray, Notts, in the last week's *Chronicle.* I recommended, for the cure of the American blight on Apple-trees, coal-tar to be applied with a small brush, and only to the part affected. Mr. Thackeray, however, directed his gardener to "paint the trees!" and to repeat the operation as often as he thought proper! and then complains that the bark was injured, and denounces the coal-tar as a "dangerous nostrum." Had he ordered his gardener but to "paint the trees" assiduously with fresh butter or melted tallow candles, I suspect they would soon have presented an appearance very far from healthy. Mr. Thackeray does not use, but *abuse*, the remedy. Were a person who was directed to apply a little mercurial ointment to a sore finger, rather to besmear his whole body with it, would he be justified in complaining of salivation? or, on being requested to apply a little ointment of Spanish flies to a painful wrist, were he straightway to envelope his whole frame in one huge blister, would he, of right, complain that his skin was injured? The trees to which I directed the coal-tar to be applied last summer, are now free from blight—of vigorous, healthy appearance, and heavily laden with fruit. So far from its being dangerous, I am satisfied that it is equally safe and much more efficacious than oil of turpentine and urine, recommended by Mr. Thackeray. The term "nostrum," is equally unfortunate and inapplicable, as the word signifies a *secret* remedy. In conclusion, let me entreat your readers, and especially Mr. Thackeray, to reflect that *it is the proper and timely application of an agent that really constitutes it a remedy.—F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull.*

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—In the spring of this year my Gooseberry-trees were much infected with caterpillars. I tried various ways to destroy them, one of which was to throw over the trees fresh slacked lime: but this had no effect whatever, and to know whether quicklime would kill them or not, I put some into the lime and covered them up with it, but I soon observed them creeping out and making their escape. I at last had recourse to hand-picking, and, by a little perseverance, soon destroyed all the caterpillars in my small garden, and thought that I had, for this year at least, done with them; but I discovered to my surprise this morning, that the trees were again covered with the destructive things, and on examination, found numbers of the leaves lined with eggs in the same way as I had observed them in the spring. Various remedies have been proposed for their destruction, none of which, I think, are effectual except hand-picking, which in large gardens would be a tedious operation, and my object is to induce some of your more experienced correspondents to attend to this subject, and find out, if possible, some ready mode of destroying the caterpillar, or of otherwise preserving the trees from its destructive ravages. —*W. W.* [We most sincerely desire to hear of some *effectual* remedy for this pest.]

Rabbits.—A correspondent, *J. A.*, wishes to know the best mode of catching rabbits. We should be glad of some information upon this head.

Laws of Gardens.—The few following remarks may prove beneficial to some of your numerous readers, and perchance save them many useless and unpleasant differences either as landlords or outgoing and incoming tenants: —Annual roots and flowers planted in a garden may be removed by any tenant, and so may young fruit-trees and shrubs in the garden or nursery of a person to whom the same has been let for the purpose of sale or trade—2 East's Reports, page 88. But unless a garden, or orchard, or other land, has been so let as nursery ground, no tenant can, as between him and the landlord, remove any flower, root, tree, or shrub, not strictly an annual, or not usually taken up at one season of the year and replanted at another; and if without authority he should remove the same, he would be liable to an action for the waste. And if a tenant, of any description, has made Strawberry-beds, he cannot, either before or at the expiration of his tenancy, and whilst they are likely to continue productive, remove or destroy the same, without being liable to an action for injury to the landlord or succeeding tenant—1 Campbell's Reports, p. 227.—*A Subscriber.*

On Striking Cuttings in Water.—Certainly, as old as the towers of our oldest churches. A method is now practised by gardeners which succeeds well with fibrous-rooted plants. Put a quantity of the finest and closest moss into a shallow pan; insert your cuttings with a joint left at the foot of the cutting; then, or previously, saturate the moss with soft water, and let the bottom of the pan be kept constantly wet. A gentle heat will assist in forming roots amongst the moss, and the most minute cuttings will seldom fail. Another plan not generally known, is to take a large flower-pot, insert one of the most porous about half the size into it, plug up the hole in the bottom and fill it (the smaller pot) with water, and fill the vacancy between the two pots with mould; insert your cutting into the mould, and place the pots in the greenhouse: this is particularly adapted to cuttings of Roses and Pelargoniums, Calceolarias and Salvias. As the water in the centre absorbs it must be renewed.—*Walter Henry Hill.*

Honey Dew.—I am induced to trouble you with the following remarks, in addition to my first communication upon the subject of "Honey Dew." As it must be evident that, where there are no aphides, the honey dew must be a secretion directly from the leaves, it appears that we have to consider whether the honey dew, in case of aphides, be directly from the injured leaves, or mediately through the abstraction of saccharine matter, and a consequent ejection of it by the aphides. I have no reason to believe it to result from ejection, for the authorities I have seen have never been confirmed by the cases which have fallen under my observation. In some cases, I found it a mode of conveyance not adequate to the supply; in all, altogether inadmissible; for the aphides have been situated on the under side of the leaf, while the upper side of the same leaf has been exuding the saccharine matter. To have been the ejection of the aphides, it ought to have proceeded from the under side of the leaf; but in all cases of honey dew, I found the upper surface of the leaf the part always affected by it. Every observation I have made leads me to the conclusion that it proceeded directly from the injured vessels of the leaves, and not mediately by abstraction and consequent ejection of the aphides. A certain degree of heat, of course, is necessary, in order to produce a separation of the saccharine matter and to bring it into such a state of attenuation that it may be exuded; indeed, in dry hot weather, its presence near the upper surface of the leaves of such trees as are subject to honey dew may be detected by the actual reflection of the rays of the sun. That the aphides and the honey dew should disappear together is but a reasonable expectation; they must die when the temperature becomes such that they can no longer obtain a supply of necessary food—again, because the aphides are capable of extracting and transmitting saccharine matter, it does not therefore follow that the honey dew is so produced. If this argument were good, it would follow, for the same reason, that bees produced the honey dew. When it is asserted "that the aphides insert their suckers into the tender bark and absorb the sap without intermission," to me this appears an absurdity, unless there be, at the same time, a continual ejection. If abstraction and ejection be going on at the same time, how shall we distinguish this from the case of a puncture or rupture of some congested vessel of the leaf on which the aphides are situated, and the flow of the liquid directly from the opening? You will perceive that I have touched upon some of the arguments by which the ejection of the aphides is urged as the probable and general cause of honey dew. If each individual interested in my inquiries turn himself to the study of the book of nature, he will be proceeding in a manner the best adapted for ascertaining the true cause.—*C. G. R.*

Disease in Oats.—I am obliged by the notice taken of my inquiry as to the disease in my Oats by *S.* You have misprinted a word in my former letter, and thus made me appear to write nonsense. "It attacks oats, *after* (not *often*) pease, turnips, pasture, potatoes, and barley, &c." The misprint makes me say that the disease attacks not only oats, but many other kinds of crops. If the disease arose from grubs, why should not barley, wheat, or rye, suffer? It never was known to attack wheat, rye, or barley, nor was it known in this country till crop 1836 or 1837. As to want of rooks causing it, I only wish *S.* had a tithe of our Ross-shire rook stock, and I think he would cry, "enough." I suspect *S.* farms a garden, when he talks of applying lime, nitrate of soda, &c. and mixing them well into the soil at seed-time. Doing this every two or three years, and over some hundred acres, would be both injudicious and impracticable. The microscope declares the roots to be perfectly free from injury, and if one or two may have been injured, surely 50 to 60 that remain would be sufficient to prevent the plant withering as it does. Paring and burning are quite impracticable in a 5-course shift. Pickling might of course be useful to oats as well as to wheat, and I shall try some pickled next season, if spared till then. I believe 8 to 10 quarters of oats are by no means uncommon crops hereabouts to the Scots acre, which is a ¼ larger than the imperial measure. I trust that some friend will kindly hit upon the true cause of the disease, and inform me through your excellent paper. Your opinion as to its depending on some deleterious matter in the soil seems the most plausible reason, yet it is difficult to imagine any great difference of soil in patches so circumscribed as mine often are. How could I get the soil analysed, as I do not profess to be able to manage that myself?—*Kinellan.* [We believe soil is analysed at a very reasonable expense by Mr. Phillips at the office of Woods, &c., London.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Teneriffe, May 28th.—As we made a short stay at this island, I took advantage of the opportunity to go on shore, but as the time was limited, I confined my observations almost entirely to the plants cultivated about the town of Santa Cruz. In the first place, I visited the vegetable and fruit market, in which Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Potatoes, and Artichokes were in great plenty; there was also a small quantity of Green Peas and French Beans, but of bad quality. Garlic is offered for sale all over the town, the poorer class even stink of it. Of Figs, a few were offered for sale. The scarcity of fruit is owing to its not being ripe yet, as there are cultivated, Guavas, Oranges, Lemons, Peaches, Papaws, Bananas; of vegetables grown, I saw Radishes, Lettuce, small Sallad, Beet Root, Cauliflowers, Onions, Capsicums, Tomata, Egg-plant, &c.: flowers, as an object of cultivation, appear to be totally neglected, except a few of the most gaudy, and those grow without any attention being paid to them; the only exception that came under my observation was the Carnation, which flower is in great requisition; as presenting one of these flowers to a lady is an act of politeness. I saw a solitary instance of the Single Dahlia in the garden of the English Consul, and was told there are some fine specimens of the Brugmansia—this also seems to be a favourite, and of Nerium splendens. In a small cottage garden, a short distance from the town, there was a plant of Poinciana pulcherrima, which, as a rare thing, had the precaution and pains taken of being planted in a pot, and its fine scarlet bracts seemed to delight the cultivator; it was known by the appellation of Flora de Pasco. Among the information that I received from the people was, that it is requisite to have a fresh supply of Potatoes from England about every third year, as by that time they degenerate so as to be of little value to plant; and that their corn is chiefly from Spain, of which I was shown some fine samples; the grain of that grown on the island is very small, the harvest of which is over at this time. On the sides of the hills, is cultivated the Cactus for the Cochineal insect, which is produced of a good quality. But the duty levied by the British Government upon its introduction into England, prevents the cultivator being able to compete with Mexico. Owing to its being the dry season, I met with but few indigenous plants, the principal of which was a species of Euphorbia, I suppose Canariensis, a Lavender, a few Compositæ and Leguminosæ; I have no doubt but plenty were to be found if time would have permitted; as it was, I did not see the Vine culture, as it lies on the opposite side of the island.

St. Vincent, Cape de Verd, June 3rd.—I have but little to communicate of this island, as it is scarcely anything but bare rocks; the only cultivation is at the foot of a mountain on the east side of the island, and this is the garden of the Governor; in this is [illegible] of short staple and middling quality, also a few Figs, Bananas, Indian Corn, and a species of Pinguins. I also found a solitary plant of the Lemon, and some Guavas; of indigenous plants the most conspicuous is a species of Tamarisk, which flourishes with the sand blown up into hills round the stem to the height of 10 or 15 feet; the temperature of

his sand was 102° at the depth of six inches; with the bulb only just immersed it rose to 120° F., the height of the scale of the instrument that I had with me; a Sedum grows in great plenty with the sand round it in the same manner, but the height does not exceed two feet. On the hills is a kind of Euphorbia of a shrubby habit of growth. Lavender is very common, but at this time nearly dried up. On the side of one of the mountains, by a spring of water, I found a beautiful Statice, with nearly ovate leaves, and flowers of a delicate white, about the size of tartarica; a Cyperus and a few Gramineæ were at this place also. Among the Cotton is an Asclepias with large flowers; and in a few places a species of Cassia. You will judge of the state of vegetation at this island when informed that they have had no rain since last July, and but little then. The inhabitants of this place get most of their Vegetables and Fruits from the island of St. Antonio; the Bananas and Indian Corn are good; those are the only kind I could see, but they tell me that it is more fruitful in a great degree than St Vincent's. I beg to mention an instance of the hospitality of those poor people, as it were, shut out from the rest of the world: as we were wandering about tired with our exertions in ascending the mountains, we came to a solitary hut tenanted by a black, his wife, and about five children; they, seeing that we were weary, milked the goats to give us drink, and cooked fish to eat: I made as luxurious a dinner as ever I did after botanising on Wimbledon Common on a hot day; upon wishing to remunerate the black for what we had received, he put it back, as much as to say that he did not do it for gain. The tops of the mountains produce a few Lichens. The temperature of the spring water was 78° F., and from the depth of about 30 feet. I have also found another Cotton plantation, and one of Indian Corn at the height of 2400 feet.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT PLYMOUTH.

We have as yet received no reports of the proceedings of the Association, but the following paper has been circulated among the members:—

Suggestions for Experiments on the Conservation of Vegetative Powers in Seeds.—These Experiments are intended to determine the following questions.—1. What is the longest period during which the seeds of any plant under any circumstances can retain their vegetative powers? 2. What is the extent of this period in each of the natural orders, genera, and species of plants? and how far is it a *distinctive* character in such groups? 3. How far is the extent of this period dependent on the apparent characters of the seed, such as size, hardness of covering, hardness of internal substance, oiliness, mucilage, &c.? 4. What are the circumstances of situation, temperature, dryness, seclusion from the atmosphere, &c., most favourable to the preservation of seeds? To answer these questions satisfactorily will require the accumulation of a large mass of facts; and although there are many difficulties in the way of this investigation, and many years may elapse before it can be brought to maturity, yet it is desirable that the British Association should commence the collection of materials for the purpose. It is proposed then to invite botanists and others to make the following series of experiments, and to communicate the results to the British Association. These experiments are either Retrospective or Prospective. A. Retrospective Experiments.—1. By collecting samples of ancient soils from situations where vegetation cannot now take place, and by exposing these soils to air, light, warmth, and moisture, to ascertain whether any, and if any, what, species of plants spontaneously vegetate in them. N.B. Care must of course be taken that no seeds obtain admittance into these soils from external sources, such as the air or water introduced to promote vegetation. These ancient soils are either *natural* or *artificial* deposits. The *natural* deposits are either of *past* geological periods or of the *recent* period. *a.* The deposits of past periods are either secondary or tertiary. N.B. There is every possible reason to believe that the age even of the latest of these deposits is far beyond the maximum period through which vegetative powers can be preserved, yet as many accounts are recorded of seeds vegetating spontaneously in such soils, it would be well to set these statements at rest by actual experiment. In such experiments state the formation, and describe the geological phenomena of the locality, with the depth from the present surface at which the soil was obtained. *b.* Natural deposits of the recent period may be classed as follows:—alluvions of rivers, tidal warp land, shell marl, peat, surface-soil buried by landslips, surface-soil buried by volcanic eruptions. In these cases state the nature of the soil, the depth from the surface, &c., and especially endeavour to obtain an approximate date to each specimen of soil, by comparing its depth from the surface with the present rate of deposition, or by consulting historical records. It would be well to submit to experiment a series of samples of soil from successive depths at the same locality. *c.* Artificial deposits are as follows:—ancient tumuli, ancient encampments; the soil beneath the foundations of buildings; the soil with which graves, wells, mines, or other excavations have been filled up; ridges of arable land, &c. In these cases state, as before, the depth from the surface, and ascertain from historical sources the approximate age of the deposit. 2. By trying experiments on actual seeds which exist in artificial repositories. These are—seeds in old herbaria and botanical museums; seeds obtained from mummies, funereal urns, Pompeii, Herculaneum, &c.; dated samples of old seeds from nurserymen and seedsmen. In these cases, state the circumstances in which the seeds have been preserved, and their date as nearly as it can be ascertained. B. Prospective Experiments.—In this mode of experimenting it is proposed to form deposits of various kinds of seeds under different conditions, and to place a portion of them at successive periods in circumstances calculated to excite the process of vegetation. In the case of certain species or families of plants, it would perhaps require many centuries to determine the limit of their powers of vegetation, yet it is probable that a very few years would suffice to fix the maximum duration of the greater number, and many interesting results might thus be obtained even by the present generation of botanists. It is proposed then to form a collection of seeds of a great variety of plants including, as far as possible, at least one species of every genus, and to pack them up carefully labelled, either alone, or mixed with various materials, as sand, sawdust, melted wax or tallow, clay, garden mould, &c., in various vessels, as glass bottles, porous earthen jars, wooden boxes, metal cases, &c., placed in various situations, as under-ground, in cellars, dry apartments, &c. At certain intervals increasing in extent, say at first every two years, then every five, every ten, and, at the lapse of a century, every twenty years, a small number say twenty of each kind of seed, from each combination of circumstances, to be taken out and sown in an appropriate soil and temperature, and an exact register kept of the number of seeds which vegetate compared with those which fail. Should it appear desirable for this project to be carried out by the British Association, it would be most effectually accomplished by committing a collection of seeds, formed on the above plan, to some qualified person whose duty it should be, for a small annual stipend, to take charge of them, and at stated periods to select portions of them for experiment, keeping an accurate register of the results. In this manner it is believed that in regard to the large majority of plants, the limit of their vegetative durability would be determined in a very few years, and a large mass of vulgar errors on this subject, which now pass current for facts, would be cancelled and exploded. N.B. The most effectual way of exciting vegetation in seeds of great antiquity is to sow them in a hotbed, under glass, and in a light soil moderately watered.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

It is quite impossible for us to find room for even a curtailed report of the very important proceedings of the Liverpool meeting, for a full account of which we must refer our readers to the newspapers specially devoted to agricultural affairs. It occupied the week from July 19th to the 24th inclusive. On Monday the Council made the necessary arrangements for the week. On Tuesday the prizes for Implements were awarded; and afterwards the Council dined with the Mayor. Messrs. Garrett and Son exhibited examples of every implement required for the cultivation of the various soils, as well as for every other purpose of the farm. Among them was a drill, No. 36, A, perfectly suited to every agricultural purpose for which a drill is applicable. Corn and manure may be deposited together down the same conductors, or through separate coulters which are provided to follow. The grass-seed engine accompanying this drill is applicable to sow at the same time with spring-corn and manure. Thus the whole business of manuring corn and grass seeding, is ably performed in one process. This implement after the manuring and seeding the land is over, may be converted into an excellent horse-hoe by taking out the coulters and drilling apparatus, and substituting hoes into the same levers, which, by the aid of the swing steerage, may be guided to a nicety between the rows of corn at whatever distances apart. It is not too complicated for general use. A seed-sowing engine, No. 45, A, is so constructed, that the small heavy seeds, such as clover, trefoil, and suckling, are delivered from caps, while the lighter grass-seeds, such as rye, grass, &c., are with the same operation brushed out of a separate apartment in the box, down the same conductors with the other seed. By this means the required quantities of each seed are evenly sown over the land. In addition to these, Messrs. Garrett sent an improved horse-hoe, two improved horse-power portable thrashing machines, and an improved drill for general purposes. Messrs. Ransome exhibited no less than 36 kinds of ploughs, besides chaff-engines, turnip-cutters, oil-cake breakers, and a portable thrashing machine, worked by steam instead of horses. Mr. Lance sent a model of a machine for depositing Lance's and Co.'s granulated humus and carbon manure at the same time with turnip seed, or by shifting the box, any kind of grain. The same instrument will draw the drill at the same time, if required, or a hoe may be fixed, the boxes removed when it will pass between any narrow cropping: when the drill is worked at the same time with seed and manure, a lad is required to pull the machine, otherwise it is worked by one youth only. In addition to this, were a collection of agricultural soils, with specimens of rocks and strata, as the origin of their formation—arranged according to their geological position, from Kent to Cornwall; a collection of extraneous manures, arranged according to their chemical and mineral constitution, and specimens of the effects of the manures on sterile soils. Mr. W. Groundsell exhibited a thrashing machine, four-horse power, upon a new principle; it has been worked, and given great satisfaction. Mr. Howard sent one patent iron plough for general purposes, and one patent light plough for one horse, 4 sets of patent wrought iron harrows, and two horse-hoes. From Mr. H. H. Wright there was a double furrow-plough, of the kind in general use in Shropshire. Mr. J. Hamilton exhibited a cheese-press, a model draining plough five other ploughs three harrows, a turnip-drill, and a cheese press of double power, all made of iron. Messrs. Sanders and Williams sent seven ploughs, one scuffler, some sets of harrows, and a turnip-cutter. From J. Wilkie there were five ploughs, an expanding horse-hoe, with drill-harrow attached, and wheel on beam, and a brake, scarifier or cultivator, of iron; broad shares or chisel points may be employed at pleasure. Mr. J. West exhibited a common two-horse plough, double-drill plough for two horses, and subsoil plough, intended to perform the double operation of laying over the surface and subsoiling at the same time, without bringing any of the subsoil to the surface. With these was a grubber, or scarifier, turnip and manure drill, and corn and grass-seed sowing machine. By this improved machine one man and one horse may sow from 12 to 15 acres per day, at a moderate computation. Messrs. Drummond and Sons had a very large collection of implements, including a dynamometer for ascertaining the draught of ploughs. Mr. J. Winrow sent a small machine for destroying the Turnip-fly, by steaming between the rows, which may also be used for steaming food for cattle; and an improved Turnip-cutter, fixed underneath a cart, to be worked either by hand or by horse power, and to cut the Turnips and spread them on the land at the same time; it will cut either for beast or sheep. Mr. J. Gardener had a Turnip-cutter: Mr. B. Edgington, a rick-cloth, tent, waggon-cloth, horse-cloths, sacks, flags, ropes, and sheep-netting; Mr. T. Buxton, a four-horse thrashing-machine: a seven-rowed Turnip, Corn, and manure drill; a two-rowed land presser, with corn and manure drill attached; a five-knived straw-cutter, to work by horse-power: Messrs. Perry, Barrett, and Exall, a double-furrow plough; eight single-wheeled ploughs, of their own invention and manufacture; a patent wire-worm roller; a gorse crushing machine, &c. Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, two large ploughs; a graves-cutter; a large draining plough; a lever: and several smaller machines. Mr. E. Edwards, horse-power machinery; its merit consists in its doing its work effectually with a small power, the simplicity of its construction, and mode of working. Mr. W. Crosskill, of Beverley Yorkshire, a four-horse thrashing-machine—the peculiarities are simplicity, and consequently low price; a Turnip-drill for seed, of simple management: a clod-crusher roller, for rolling wheat on light soils and useful for stopping the wire worm; a liquid-manure cart, with copper pump and flexible hose attached to cart, and also fitted with brass valve and lever: Mr. J. Brewster, a Turnip-cutter. Mr. T. Bigg, dipping apparatus, of his own invention: the Rev. W. L. Rham, A.M., an implement for preparing the land and depositing the seed. Mr. M. Lea, a square churn, with a fly-wheel, on friction-rollers, and an oval churn, worked by cogs on spindles in an upright position, causing two fans to revolve towards each other. Messrs. White and Leith, a drill for sowing eight rows of corn, turnips, seeds, and general tillage; a drill to sow one row of Turnips, and tillage on ridges; a cake-crusher, for cattle, sheep, &c.; a chaff-cutter; a patching-drill, used when Turnips come up partially; a scarifier, or Moss-harrow, to be used on old Grass land, and a machine for cutting Hay or Straw, and Turnips, and for bruising and mixing the same together with a sort of pulp, for cattle, &c., to be worked by man's power. Mr. R. Beart, a patent machine for making drain tiles: Mr. R. Greaves, barn and warehouse paving. Mr. H. Hannam, a single horse skeleton harvest-cart, intended by its lowness, lightness, and capaciousness, to carry the largest load that one horse is capable, in any situation, of drawing. and Earl Ducie, a thrashing machine, driven by two men: the principle of this machine is to scutch out the corn, and it is effected by presenting the corn to the drum as a tangent to a circle, not at right or any other angle to the axis of the drum; two men can scutch out four bushels and a half of barley in an hour with this machine: Mr. Wedlake exhibited a diboling machine, for the purpose of dibbling Wheat, other grain, or seed, instead of drilling it; a hay-making machine, for the purpose of shaking out the grass; two winnowing-machines, for the purpose of winnowing or cleaning corn; two chaff machines, for the purpose of cutting Hay or Straw into chaff; and many others. Mr J. Cartmell sent a mill for crushing Oats and Beans; two machines for cutting Hay and Straw, and a Turnip-cutter for sheep. Mr. J. Rawes had a model of a furrow draining-plough of his own invention; Mr. W. Blurton, a cheese-turner, a curd-slicer, and an implement for the destruction of Couch-foot; and Mr. T. Taylor, patent saddles. Seed Wheat, White. Samples were sent by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Pocock, Mr. Fullard, Mr. King, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Maydwell, and Col. Le Couteur. Seed Wheat, Red.—Samples were sent by Mr J. Pain, Mr. E. D. Falkner, and Mr. Wakely. Roots, Seeds, &c.—T. Gibbs & Co. exhibited samples of seeds of all the natural grasses used in laying land to permanent pasture, and improving old leys; also of Turnips, Clovers, Wheats, Barley, Oats, and other agricultural seeds; dried plants of the natural and artificial Grasses, and other agricultural plants; specimens, in the ear and straw, of various kinds of Wheat, &c.; roots of this year's growth of the new White Carrot, a variety which has been found to be a valuable addition to agricultural roots, from its great produce and nutritive qualities; some roots of the long red Mangold Wurtzel, and of the globe kind, of the growth of 1840. Mr. W. Sherrard sent a sample of Heligoland Beans. Mr. G. Gibbs had specimens of various Wheats in ear; ditto of the Kintbury Skinless Barley, and several other varieties in ear; samples of the grain of several varieties of Wheat: samples of Barley in grain; specimens of the herbage of Grasses; samples of Seeds of ditto; specimens of a Clover, the seed of which was found in wool, imported from South America, specimen of a new variety of Tare, principally for Sheep-feed; roots of different agricultural Carrots, various samples of agricultural seeds. Mr. T. Fullard exhibited three varieties of Wheat, one of Barley, one of Tares, one of Oats, one of White Tares, one of Beans, and Turnips of many varieties. Mr. H. D. Cormack sent specimens of natural Grasses, dried and in the growing state; also agricultural seeds. Mr. W Skirving sent Roots and Trees, and samples of Seeds: specimens of Swede Turnips, introduced by himself; also specimens of the Araucaria imbricata, or Chili Pine Tree. At the Mayor's dinner, on Tuesday, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., sat on his right, and on his left, Earl Spencer, Earl Talbot, and Lord Sandon. The following gentlemen, among others, were also present: Sir C Lemon, Bart, J. W Childers, Esq, M.P, the Hon. R. Clive, M.P, and H Handley, Esq. On Wednesday, the judges determined the prizes in the Cattle-yard, and afterwards the Council dinner took place, at which the award was read: 27 prizes were given for Cattle—3 for Stallions, 17 for Sheep, 2 for Boars, and 2 for Sows. The Seed Wheats selected for trial by the Society, in competition for the prize of 50s., were the Belle Vue Talavera Wheat, exhibited by Col. Le Couteur, and the Chidham Wheat, exhibited by Mr. D. Maydull. At the Council dinner, in the evening, P. Pusey Esq., M P., presided: Earl Spencer occupied the Vice chair, and about 463 noblemen and gentlemen sat down, among whom were Lords Sandon, Talbot, Stanley, Ilchester, St. John and Ingestre; Sir C. Burrell, Bart., M P., Sir J. Johnstone, and J. W Patten, Esq, M.P. The chairman, when proposing the health of Mr. Bates, the successful competitor for Short-horned Bulls, alluded to the recent improvement in the breed of our stock. He said—I was not able to enter into the merits of all the improvements that have been made under the encouragement of this Society; but, as I was accidentally reading the other day some portion of an old History of England,, published about 200 years ago, I could not but be struck with the very different state of our stock to what stock was then described to be, and with the difference of opinion which existed then on the subject and at the present time. Gentlemen I am not going to detain you to-night by reading over to you the History of England—[Laughter] but there are one or two curious facts in an old history, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which are worth referring to by way of contrast with facts now well known respecting the breed of stock, and to those I will draw your attention. The author says, that in those days "England was well known for surmounting other countries in the breed of cattle, as may be proved with ease, for where are oxen commonly more large of bone?" [Laughter.] He then proceeds—"In most places our graziers are now grown to be so cunning, that if they do but see an ox or bullock and come to the feeling of him, they will give a guess at his weight, and how many score or stone of flesh and tallow he beareth—how the butcher may live by the sale, and what he may have for the skin and tallow—[Laughter]—which is a point of skill not commonly practised heretofore. Some such graziers also are reported to ride with velvet coats and chains of gold about them." [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I think we have made considerable progress in the weight of cattle, and in judging of their weight, since old Holinshed's days, but here follows a point in which I doubt if we have made much progress. He says, "And in their absence the absence of the husbands their wives will not let to supply those turns with no less skill than their husbands!" [Great laughter.] Gentlemen, hear the remainder of the sentence—"which is an hard work for the poor butcher, sith he, through this means, can seldom be rich or wealthy by his trade." [Renewed laughter.] Gentlemen, he proceeds to state, that our own breed of cattle have long had the advantage of others, and he says—"Their horns also are known to be more fair and large in England than in any other places, except those which are to be seen among the Peones, which quantity, although it be given to our breed generally by nature, yet it is now and then helped also by art." So that we see in those days science was called in to the assistance of agriculture. [Laughter.] I don't, however, think much of their science, because they say when beasts "be very young," breeders will "oftentimes anoint their budding horns or tender tips with honey, which mollifieth the natural hardness of that substance, and thereby maketh them to grow unto a notable greatness:" [Laughter;] certes, it is not strange in England to see oxen whose horns have the length of a yard, or three feet, between the tips." [Renewed laughter.] Gentlemen, it is not often we see them now. After the healths of Earl Spencer, Lord Stanley, and some others, had been drunk, the meeting separated.

On Thursday, the show of Cattle and implements was open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and the dinner of the Society took place in the pavilion, in the yard of the Old Infirmary. Shortly after 4 o'clock the chairman, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., entered the building, accompanied by the principal guests, and took the chair. At the same moment the vice-chairman, H. Handley, Esq., entered, and took his seat as vice-president. On the right of the President were seated the Mayor, Lord Sandon, M.P., Lord Ingestre, M.P., Lord F Egerton, M.P., Earl Spencer, Sir C. Burrell, M.P., Sir C. Morgan, Lord Lisburne, Sir T Brancker, J. W. Patten, Esq., M.P., and Professor Daubeny. On the left of the President were Lord Stanley, M P., Earl Talbot, the Earl of Chichester, Professor Buckland, Lord Mostyn, Professor Johnston, the Earl of Aylsford, the Hon L Mostyn, M.P, Sir J Mordaunt, M P, R. Palmer, Esq., M P., Viscount Emlyn, M.P., Lord Blantyre, and T M Miles, Esq., M.P. Altogether there were 2,300 persons present. After the usual toasts had been drunk, Lord Stanley proposed, "Success and Prosperity to the Royal Agricultural Society," and in doing so, he discussed the principal topics connected with Agriculture. He spoke at considerable length on the great importance of draining. He observed that in his own and some neighbouring counties, from the imperfectly constructed drains the course of the water was choked up, and this, combined with a soil of natural tenacity and extreme retentiveness, caused to overflow for a part of the year a superabundance of water, which greatly obstructed the productiveness of the soil, and which, extending over large tracts of ground, contributed to his conscientious belief to alter the character of the climate and atmosphere. It thus at once checked the fertility of the soil, and prevented those influences which were necessary for bringing our crops to maturity. He went on to say, that next to drainage the most important subject was probably manure; "On this subject," he said, "what discoveries have been made already—how much has science been gradually adding to the stock of information! How much has practice added to the means of economising, and of advantageously combining, all the substances which tend to form good earth! And yet, ordinary as this may seem, how great doubts yet remain to be solved, and that require investigation concern-

ing it! calling in aid the highest branches of science, and the speculating of the practical agriculturist, as to what manner, in what proportions, having regard to what clayey affinities of soil, and [illegible] to particular times of application, [illegible] science may effect any, what [illegible] treatment. [illegible] which has been made into this very port within the last two months, and which consists of the deposit made by certain fowls of the Pacific coast. This [illegible] to fertilize the fields of England. What a field was this [illegible] by many, and who shall say what will be the result of future inquiries as to the influences which may affect the [illegible] and that which is appropriate?" He then [illegible] the application of the [illegible] power for the purpose of [illegible] pointed out the success which has attended it, and in [illegible] agriculture as a science, he observed that "Zoology, botany, chemistry, meteorology, are brought to bear on the great practical problem which the agriculturist has to solve, what would give the largest return to the cultivator at the smallest comparative expense" He finally pointed out the many benefits which were likely to be conferred on the agriculture of this country by means of the Royal Agricultural Society. After "Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce," "The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool," and many other toasts had been drunk, the chairman vacated his seat about half-past eight. On Friday the show of Cattle and Implements continued open, and on Saturday the Sale of Stock in the show yard took place.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Tuesday, July 27th.—The fourth show took place at the Surrey Gardens, and attracted a very numerous company. The chief feature was the numerous collections of Carnations and Picotees which were splendid; they would, indeed, have formed a very good show of themselves. The collections of cut Roses, from Messrs. Lane and Sons, and Paul and Sons, were excellent; the former had 12 or 14 large boxes in fine order. The collections of plants were not so numerous as usual, but they were amply made up for by the cut flowers. Among Mr. Edmonds' plants, that gained the first prize, were some excellent Fuchsias and a fine Pelargonium, called the Shrubland Scarlet. Among Mr. Young's there was a specimen of Vallota purpurea, and one ortwo pretty Ferns. Mr. Patticson's Fuchsias were very handsome; and among Mr. Attee's plants were good specimens of Erica viridiflora, Gesnera, tancalis, and Erythrina laurifolia. Mr. Fairbairn had some fine Heaths, and a rather pretty blue Campanula, called elegans, and Mr. Jackson's collection included several Gloxinias, Hameas, and Sollya saliciana. The collection of British Plants sent by Mr. Bruce, and to which the Linnean medal was awarded, was excellent, and Mr. Gaines's Pelargoniums must not be forgotten, which, considering the time of year, were very good. In addition to the articles sent for competition, we observed a collection of Succulents, from W. T. Iliff, Esq., a collection of Roses and Yaccas, from Messrs. Perry and Co., flowers of a new seedling Passiflower, called the new sweet scented, from Mr. Upright; and Pavetta caffra, from Messrs. Loddiges. A collection of Alstrœmerias from Mr Garrett had an extra prize awarded them; they were beautifully grown, and made quite a gay bank of blossom. The following is an official return of the award:—

CLASS THE FIRST.—*Amateurs, Members only.*—The best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 12 pots, Mr. Edmonds; the 2d best do., Mr. J. F. Young. Roses, in collections of 12 varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, Mr. Garrett. For the best 12 blooms of Carnations, Buckhall's Charlemagne, Chambers' Kate, Squire's Defiance, Flora's Garland, Willmer's Solimar, Puxley's Prince Albert, Lady Rowley, Hero of Middlesex, Chambers' Wellington, Stone's Venus, and Duke of Beaufort, Mr Bucknall; the 2d best do., Mr. Hammer; the 3d best do., Mr Dowler. For the best 12 blooms of White-ground Picotees (Plenipo, Waine's Victoria, Pullen's Lady Peel, Miss Willmott, Willmer's Cassia, Queen of England, Lady Hasser, Miss Anderson, Pluperfect, Wilson's Julia, Sharp's Wellington, and Willman's Isabella), Mr. Edmonds; the 2d best do., Mr. Bridges; the 3d best do., Mr. S. Smith; the 4th best do., Mr. Clerk. Heartsease, in stands of 24 varieties, Mr. Walton; the 2d best do., Mr. Pope; the 3d best do., Mr. Edmonds; the 4th best do., Mr. Dalton. The best collection of Cut Flowers, Mr. Davis; the 2d best do., Mr. Bushell.

CLASS THE SECOND.—*Gentlemen's Gardeners* entering in their own Names.—The best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 24 pots, Mr. Patticson, principally Fuchsias; the 2d best do., Mr. Attee; the 3d best do., Mr. Garrett. Ericas, in collections of not less than 6 varieties, Mr. Gaines. The best collection of 12 Cockscombs, Mr. Storter. The best 12 blooms of Carnations, Mr. Embleton. The best 12 blooms of White-ground Picotees, Mr. Livingston. The best collection of 24 Heartsease, Mr. Hancock; the 2d best do., Mr. Black. The best collection of Cut Flowers, Mr. J. Lewis; the 2d best do., Mr. Bruce; the 3d best do., Mr. Grotenham. The best collection of 6 sorts of Fruit grown in England, Mr. Bruce; the 2d best do., Mr. Best. The best collection of 6 sorts of Vegetables grown in England, Mr. Garrett; the 2d best do., Mr. Hancock.

CLASS THE THIRD.—*Nurserymen, Market-Gardeners, and Florists.*—The best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 48 pots, Mr. Fairbairn; the 2d best do., Mr. Jackson. The best collection of Pelargoniums, in 12 varieties, Mr. Gaines. Ericas, in collections of not less than 8 varieties, Mr. Jackson. The best collection of Roses, in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, Mr. Lane; the 2d best do., Mr. Paul. Roses, in collections of 12 varieties, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, Mr. Paul. The best 12 blooms of Carnations, Mr. Norman; the 2d best do., Mr. Buckhall's Duke of Wellington, Willmer's Prince Albert, Gregory's King Alfred, Woolard's Major Boreum, Ely's Duchess of Devonshire, Hooper's Rajah, Willmer's Duchess of Northumberland, Count Palino, Mr. Willmer; the 3d best do., Mr. Gaines. The best 12 blooms of White-ground Picotees, Sharp's Wellington, Willmer's Queen, Waine's Queen, Waine's Victoria, Diadem, Agnes, Giddings's Diana, Tanner, Miss Hennell, Sneyd's Hector, [illegible] Mr. Willmer; the 2d best do., Mr. Norman; the 3d best do., Mr. Dawson. [illegible] Mr. Denyer; the 2d best do., Mr. Fairbairn. The best collection of six sorts of Fruit, grown in England, Pines and Grapes excepted, [illegible] Mr. Best; the 2d best do., [illegible] Mr. Bruce; the 3d best do., [illegible] Mr. Martin. The best collection of Vegetables grown in England, not to exceed 12 sorts, Mr. Martin; the 2d best do., Mr. J. Gaines.

[illegible] Clerodendrum squamatum, Mr. Pince; the 2d best do., [illegible]. The best Specimen Plant (Triptilion spectabile), Mr. Dawson; the 2d best do., Mr. Dawson; the 3d do., Mr. [illegible].

EXTRA PRIZES OFFERED BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.—*To Amateurs.*—By Mr. J. Dickson, for the best 12 white-ground Picotees (Purpurea elegans, Miss Hennel, Waine's Victoria, Hufton's Q. Sheba, Churche's Victoria, Diana P., Pluperfect, Sanspareil, Diana R., [illegible]), Mr. Edmonds; the 2d best do., [illegible] Mr. Edmonds. For the best 12 blooms of Carnations, Buckhall's Duke of Wellington, Willmer's Queen, Willmer's Duchess of Northumberland, Diadem, Agnes, Giddings's Diana, Tanner, Miss Hennell, [illegible], Mr. Willmer; the 2d best do., Mr. Norman; the 3d best do., Mr. Dawson. [illegible] Mr. Denyer; the 2d best do., Mr. Fairbairn. The best collection of six sorts of Fruit, grown in England, Pines and Grapes excepted, [illegible] Mr. Best; the 2d best do., [illegible] Mr. Bruce; the 3d best do., [illegible] Mr. Martin. The best collection of Vegetables grown in England, not to exceed 12 sorts, Mr. Martin; the 2d best do., Mr. J. Gaines.

To Nurserymen.—By subscription, for the best 12 white-ground Picotees (Barrange's Duchess of Bedford, Orson's Queen Adelaide, Gidding's Diana, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, [illegible]), one guinea Mr. Twitchet. For the best flaked do., do. (Brook's Flora's Garland), one guinea, Mr. Bucknall. For the best [illegible], Mr. Bucknall. For the best collection of Cut Flowers, Mr. Bucknall. By W. T. Iliff, Esq., a silver medal, for the best collection of cut Evergreen Plants, [illegible], Mr. Grant.

EXTRA PRIZES.—For Stocks, Ten Weeks, to Mr. Brooks and Mr. Bridges; [illegible] Mr. Tanner and Mr. [illegible]; for Petunias, Mr. Barnes; [illegible] Mr. Lane; Cineraria, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Attee; Melons, Mr. Best, Mr. Martin, and Mr. J. F. Young; Pines, Mr. Bruce; Vegetables, Mr. [illegible]; Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Mr. Dawson; Mr. [illegible]; Mr. [illegible]; Mr. Garrett; Mr. H. Tansley, and Mr. A. Reed. Alstrœmerias, Mr. Garrett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Manure called Guano.—This substance is obtained from islands in the South Seas, where it forms a stratum many feet thick, it being the accumulation for ages of the excrement of innumerable sea fowl. It is used as a manure with great advantage on the coast of Peru, where the soil is otherwise extremely sterile. Its composition is said to be—

Earthy insoluble salts, principally phosphate of lime,	29 2
Soluble salts, fixed alkaline sulphate, and chloride,	2 5
Organic matter,	68 3
	100

The organic matter consists of

Lithic acid,	16 1
Ammonia,	8 7
Other organic matter,	43 5
	68 3

We extract the following account of its effects in Mr Skirving's Nursery at Liverpool, from an excellent report of the proceedings of the great Agricultural Meeting there, as given in the *New Farmers' Journal*:—"The Guano is of a brown chocolate colour, and forms a fine powder resembling snuff. Its extraordinary effects in fertilising the soil far exceeds all manures hitherto known, and though used in comparatively small quantities, was most satisfactorily shown. Equal patches of perennial grass, and of Italian rye grass, also of Swedish turnips, all sown at the same time, some without manure, some with farmyard manure at the rate of 20 tons to the acre, some with Guano at the rate of 3 cwt per acre, afforded undeniable proof of the great superiority of the latter as a manure, in the superabundance of the crop produced, amounting to probably a per-centage of 25 in its favour. In point of economy this new manure also promises to become invaluable, as it can be imported at 20s. to 25s. a cwt. A similar difference is also obvious from the same manure used in a grass field belonging to the same gentleman, on the west side of Walton-road. Many of the members of the Agricultural Association who have seen its effects, have expressed an opinion that it is the finest thing they have ever seen, and that the import of the Guano will become of the utmost value to the agriculture of the country generally."

The Dovaston Yew.—This very remarkable variety differs from the common form in the extraordinary tenuity of its branches; in the leaves being broader, suddenly, and not gradually, brought to a point; and in the drupes being frequently in pairs. I have dedicated it to the memory of its rescuer and planter, the late Mr. John Dovaston, of Westerton, a self-educated gentleman of great ingenuity, talent, and science, devotedly attached to planting and botany. The following description was furnished by his son, J. F. M. Dovaston, Esq.:—"It is about 60 years since my father had with his own hands sunk and constructed a pump, and the soil being loose, it continually fell in: he secured it with wooden ties, but foreseeing their speedy decay he planted near to it a Yew-tree, which he bought of a poor cobbler for sixpence, who had plucked it up from a hedge bank near Shrewsbury, rightly judging that the roots and twining stems of the Yew tribe would hold up the soil. They did so: and in consequence of its utility, the Yew (as you have in your good memories witnessed) grew into a tree of the most striking and distinguished beauty, spreading horizontally all around to the diameter of 63 feet, with a single stem [illegible] in height, each branch in every direction dangling in tressy verdure down to the very ground, pendulous and playful [illegible] the dew drops; and at sunrise, it would seem that Titania and her fairies [illegible] to prose: this tree has food for the philosopher, as we [illegible] and exuberantly profuse in female [illegible] from which I have [illegible] such persons as may be curious in these matters."—*Leighton's Flora of Shropshire*, abridged.

The Melon.—The Melon is the [illegible] over a Melon of Toorkistan, which he cut up in India after his conquest: its flavour brought his native country and other dear associations to memory. There are two distinct species of Melons, which the people class into hot and cold: the first ripens in June, and is the common musk or scented Melon of India, and not superior in flavour: the other ripens in July, and is the true Melon of Toorkistan: in appearance it is not unlike a Water-Melon, and comes to maturity after being seven months in the ground. It is much larger than the common sort, and generally of an oval shape, exceeding two and three feet in circumference. Some are more large; and those which ripen in the autumn have exceeded five feet. One has a notion that what is large cannot be delicate or high-flavoured, but no fruit can be more luscious than the Melon of Bokhara. I always looked upon the Melon as an inferior fruit till I went to that country; nor do I believe their flavour will be credited by any one who has not tasted them. The Melons of India, Caboul, and even Persia, bear no comparison with them—not even the celebrated fruit of Ispahan itself. The pulp is rather hard, about two inches thick, and is sweet to the very skin, which, with the inhabitants is the great proof of superiority. A kind of molasses is extracted from these Melons, which might be easily converted into sugar. There are various kinds of Melons: the best is named "Ak kechin," and has a green and yellow-coloured skin; another is called "Ak nubat," which means white sugar-candy: it is yellow, and exceedingly rich. The winter Melon is of a dark green colour, called "Kara kooboak," and said to surpass all the others. Bokhara appears to be the native country of the Melon, having a dry climate, sandy soil, and great facilities for irrigation. Melons may be purchased in Bokhara throughout the year, and are preserved by merely hanging them up apart from one another; for which those of the winter crop are best suited.—*Burnes' Travels in Bokhara.*

A Botanist's Night on the Pyrenees.—My guide, Jean Argaro, a person thoroughly acquainted with these Spanish mountains, and I, had been on our pointes, or on our legs, ever since four in the morning, and it was near six in the afternoon before we issued from the gorge of Bahvierna. The paths over which the poor animals had travelled, were such that one would have supposed they could scarcely have had strength to stand; but no sooner did they find themselves in a country with which they were acquainted, than they galloped off with us wherever the road would possibly allow, and by nightfall we were lodged in the Spanish Hospice de Bernesque. Here I slept soundly on the stone floor, in a hovel about sixty feet long, fifteen broad, and six or seven feet high in the middle, along with twenty-two Spaniards, smugglers, custom-house carabineers, charcoal and lime-burners, labourers, and shepherds, together with two women, three children, four horses, two mules, three asses, poultry, pigs, &c. &c. Fifteen of us men occupied the middle room, about fifteen feet square; we gathered round the fire, which, as usual, was made in the centre of the floor, and the smoke hovered about us like a cloud, down to three feet from the ground, before it escaped through the roof, which, with the stone walls and floor, were, of course, as black as any chimney. And thus do many of the Spaniards live the whole summer, scarcely taking off their clothes once a month, and never having anything more than a blanket-cloak interposed between them and the stones on which they extend themselves at night. When a cavalcade-[illegible] came [illegible] from time to time during the night, and, squatting before the fire, dung on it some branches of the Pinus [illegible] which is full of turpentine, the vivid light, reflected on the ragged steeples around me, had an [illegible] appearance, and almost made me forget the [illegible] of hunger and watchy eyes which were produced from the same cause.—*Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

[illegible] Two-lined Aspidistra.—A strong [illegible] broad shallow stigma. Over the [illegible] the stigma, which itself recedes in order to meet the gland; [illegible] late Mr. Bowdich, who found it at Cape Coast Castle [illegible]

[illegible] *phyte.*—A Mexican species, allied to E. fragrans, imported by Messrs. Loddiges. It has the same habit, but the pseudo-bulbs are [illegible] ers are pale pea-green, with the exception of [illegible] striated with bright deep purple rays.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cypripedium barbatum. Bearded Cypripedium. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—A very fine herbaceous plant, allied to C. venustum, insigne, and purpuratum, gathered at Sincapore, on Mount Ophir, by Mr. Cuming. It has flowers richly stained with purple, and streaked with green veins upon a white ground. It has flowered with Messrs. Loddiges.—*Bot. Reg.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Broughton Hall, the seat of the Rev. J. Clowes.—Being in the neighbourhood of Manchester, I called at Broughton Hall. The intelligent gardener, Mr. W. Hammond, walked with me through the domain, which is remarkable for its rockwork, lake, and neat keeping. The rockery has an imposing appearance; in the formation of it immense masses of stone have been conveyed a considerable distance, amongst which the Rhododendrons and other plants have located themselves. I was then shown the splendid collection of Orchidaceæ: the house in which they are grown is perfectly unique and well adapted for them. The gardener informed me that the genera and species in the collection amounted to 575 known, and something like 150 unposited specimens, which have not yet bloomed. The rafters of the stove are elegantly festooned with Passifloras, Pergularias and other rambling creepers, and hundreds of blossoms suspending themselves from the roof in all parts of the house, which together with the odoriferous Orchidaceæ in bloom diffuse a most delightful fragrance around. I add a list of some Orchidaceæ, which were in fine bloom, viz.:—Acanthophippium bicolor, Aeropera Loddigesii, Agassia pulchella, Barlingtonia venusta and maculata, Brassia venosa, Cattleya Mossiæ; Cirrhæa tristis, Warreana, obtusata, and picta; Chysis aurea, Cirrhopétalum nutans Cleisóstoma róseum; Cycnoches Loddigésii, ventricosum and chlorochilum; Dendróbium alpestre, revolutum, chrysanthum, and crumenatum; Epidendrum cinnabarinum, macrochilum, and two new varieties of cochleatum; Aeranthes grandiflora, several species of Gongora, Huntleya violacea with five flowers, Lutsia alpina, Mormodes pardina, Masdevallia infracta, Miltonia spectabilis and candida, Maxillaria vitellina, Warreana, viridis, and many others; Notylia tenuis and punctata, Oncidium roseum, papilio major, filipes, tetrapetalum, and many others; Phalænopsis amabilis, Ponera gramineiflora, Pleurothallis pectinata and several others; Odontoglossum hastatum, with 7 feet scape and 90 expanded blooms; Paxtóma rósea, Peristeria stapelioides and pendula; Phajus bicolor, 6 feet high, and albus, with 2 scapes; Stema pallida, Stanhopea oculata and grandiflora, Vanda multiflora with three scapes, &c. Besides these there are at least 50 others showing bloom. There are upon the lawn several singular Yews, spreading upon the grass, and covering several yards of ground, though they do not exceed 3 feet high, and showing no disposition at all to grow upright. I was informed that before being planted here, they had been grown in a nursery as stools for propagating from, which appears to have given them quite a prostrate habit.—*A Constant Reader.*

Himley Hall, the seat of Lord Dudley and Ward.—The mansion is beautifully situated in the midst of an extensive and rich park of 600 acres, abounding with deer, and enclosed by a substantial stone wall. To the west a magnificent sheet of water of about 17 acres is seen, and there are the various lakes which cover about 50 acres filled with numerous aquatic plants. In the background on the left, a steep rocky hill, finely clad with ancient and modern trees, appears, while the woods and hills gradually rise towards the horizon, where the spire of Sedgely church, and the windmill towards Dudley, lift their heads amidst the picturesque scene here, so totally secluded, by a barrier of hills, from the manufacturing towns beyond. The upper part of the park, the woods and water on the right, appear to great advantage; the village church is a pleasing object, and the rising back-ground over Swindon common and Ashwood is enriched by the distant hills and woods at Enville, the seat of the Earl of Stamford. The walks through the woods and plantation extend between six and seven miles. Walking along my attention was taken by an old veteran Yew that has stood the vicissitudes of many centuries; and I was afterwards furnished with the following lines written by one of the late lord's visitors, W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq.

"This stately Yew, which has for ages stood,
The gloomy monarch of its native wood,
Perhaps some Norman baron planted here,
Who lived by rapine and who ruled by fear;
The tree a symbol of its master's mind,
Emblem of death, and fatal to mankind.
Beneath its boughs no verdant plants are seen,
Its baneful branches poison every green;
And thus the feudal tyrant's hated reign
Oppress'd the village and laid waste the plain.
To these dire scenes a happier age succeeds,
No despot threatens and no vassal bleeds;
At Himley now the poor man finds relief,
Forgets his poverty and checks his grief,
Raises his languid eyes and drooping head,
To bless the liberal hand that gives him bread:
While in the mansion mirth and song attend,
To cheer the stranger and delight the friend.
But still the Yew, though hast'ning to decay,
Retains the venom of its pristine day,
Its branches still their gloomy nature show,
And frown upon the cheerful scene below."

This old Yew is likely to survive many ages yet; it measures, at one foot from the ground, 24 feet 10 inches in circumference. Some distance on, is a Yew remarkable for its fine trunk; its extreme height is 80 feet, at two feet from the ground it is 12 feet 6 inches in circumference, and at 27 feet 6 inches, 11 feet in circumference. The Oak, the pride of England, towers above its humble neighbours in majestic style—a sure proof of the rich iron and coal mines below its roots. When a boy, tramping over the Glamorganshire hills and vales I always admired the splendour of the oak, where its bark shines as if varnished when its roots penetrate the coal and iron mines. Adjoining the park are spacious woods, through which are commodious carriage-drives intersecting each other for many miles. On the south and west sides of the house are well-arranged gravel-walks, disposed about the lawn are numerous clumps of flowers, such as Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, Hydrangeas, Fuchsias, Salvias, Tropæolums, Pansies and Petunias, in masses, and several beds of American plants, all forming a pleasing and cheerful contrast to the lofty monarchs above the house. From this we walked for some distance to the westward, and entered a lofty greenhouse, and conservatory, and orangery, whose inmates were mostly turned out for the summer. In the kitchen-garden are three peach houses, six vineries, one stove, three pine pits well stocked with healthy plants, large mushroom-houses, fine ranges of pits, and three new houses erecting for propagating and forcing early flowers. Mr. Writhe, the gardener, has not been there many months, but appears an intelligent young man, a true lover of British plants, which he is collecting from all parts.—*R. A.*

Henderson's Nursery, Pine-apple Place.—Among the numerous objects worthy of remark here, were some new seedling Verbenas with somewhat of the habit of Teucrioides, but having much higher coloured flowers: they are Princess Royal, fine lilac rose; King, rich scarlet, with a rather prominent yellow eye; and Maxima, deep rose: they are all remarkable for their breadth of petal. In the stove, the various creepers in full flower were the most prominent objects; the air was filled with the delicious scent of Pergularia odoratissima, and the eye was gratified with the yellow Allamanda cathartica, and Ipomœa learii, twining about covered with flowers. We observed an Ipomœa called Hardingii, raised between Horsfalliæ and Mexicana, which pleased us; it produces short joints with large clusters of rosy-lilac flowers with a purplish centre at every joint—it was trained along the middle bench of the house among other climbers, and produced a very good effect. Several Orchidaceæ were in blossom, and among them we noticed a Zygopetalum, probably a variety of Mackaii, with a white labellum a good deal striped with purple: a good plant of Gongora atropurpurea; and Epidendrum fragrans. Costus nepalensis was in fine flower; its corolla is delicate white, while the floral envelopes are crimson, forming altogether a very handsome spike. Æschynanthus grandiflorus seems to grow well here in all situations: we were told, however, that it grew much stronger attached to wood-blocks than it did in pots. A plant of Pentstemon Murrayanum was in better health than it is usually seen; its leaves had a fine glaucous appearance, and it had thrown up a handsome spike of scarlet flowers. A Lobelia from Mexico made a fine show with its scarlet feathery-looking spike; it was given to Messrs. Henderson by the Hon. W. F. Strangways.—*M., July 26.*

Hogg's Nursery, Paddington.—The Carnations and Picotees have bloomed remarkably here, notwithstanding that the garden in which they are grown is entirely surrounded with houses. Among the Picotees we were pleased with, were Ophelia, red-edged and pencilled; Crask's Queen Victoria, purple-edged; Pluperfect, also purple edged, and remarkably clear white ground; Miss Willeskie, scarlet edged and pencilled; Slope, red-edged; and Rosetta, a pretty straw-colour, pencilled with rose. The most remarkable Carnations were Puxley's Prince Albert, a large crimson Bizarre; Brook's Flora's Garland, a fine rose flake; Sharpe's Defiance, a scarlet Bizarre; Hogg's Epaminondas, a pink and purple Bizarre; Hogg's Vesuvius, a scarlet flake, with remarkably bold petals; and Wilson's Harriet, a fine rose flake. All the plants looked remarkably healthy, and were, we were informed, almost all raised by layers.—*M., July 26.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Renanthera coccinea being one of the most beautiful of epiphytes, and included in almost every collection, although rarely seen in flower, it may be interesting to some, if an account of the management by which we have succeeded in flowering it, and have again at this time several flower-spikes advancing, be given. We select two small crooked Birch-trees, which, when fastened together in a wide mouthed pot, will hold a quantity of moss up their stems; the plants are twisted about these, and their roots introduced into the moss, throughout the winter they are kept cool and dry, notice being taken of the stems and roots becoming dry and shrivelled, which they will do, only taking care that they are not allowed to lose their colour; early in the spring they are placed in an intermediate temperature, between stove and greenhouse, or in the coolest part of the stove, near where air is admitted—the object of this being to cause them to make short-jointed growths in a stove-heat they grow too fast, making long-jointed stems, which never flower, and the moss kept well watered; in a very short time both stem and roots will become plump and commence to grow; in about three months the watering is gradually decreased, and the plants placed near the glass, where they will obtain abundance of light, and remain to mature their growths, and probably flower.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Commence, or continue if begun, the autumn-shifting of succession fruiters, and younger plants, taking every precaution against checking their growth, as recommended before; we cannot too strongly advise the use of smaller pots, placed mouth upwards, to plunge the larger plants upon, as, by doing this, they may be plunged nearly to the rim, under circumstances which would otherwise prove destruction to their roots; the heat of the tan bed at the bottom of the small pots should not be allowed to rise higher than 90° or 95°; persons having some experience will be able, by having pointed stakes thrust in several parts of the beds, to detect if the heat rises above this, by drawing them out and feeling them with the hand when it is warm; if they feel uncomfortably hot in the hand, then there is danger. Expedition being an important object in replunging, at all times, we recommend the use of a line stretched along the tan-bed as a guide, setting the necks of the plants by it in the row, first plunging the centre and the two end plants, to take the level by; after this a row is put in very expeditiously. We mention this because we have seldom seen it used, and it does away with a great deal of unnecessary labour, and in a great measure ensures the pots being set level, which is highly important. When crowns and suckers are struck and kept in dung-beds through the winter, dung should be prepared for that purpose now. Preserve a moist atmosphere, and give air and water, as before recommended.

Vinery.—Have a constant regard for cleanliness, preventing, as much as possible, everything which may tend to create dust. Where there is ripe fruit, remove any laterals that may now appear, and reduce the foliage if too dense, or tie up the leaves neatly where they appear to shade the fruit from the sun. Continue to give air early in the morning, and preserve a moist atmosphere when the fruit is swelling.

Peach-house.—Take care that no branches in the early house are so loose as to be injured by rubbing each other in windy weather, when exposed; remove laterals, to admit all the sun possible to the ripening wood; too much air, in dry weather, cannot be given where there is ripening fruit, but close up early in the afternoon, and light gentle fires in wet weather.

Fig-house.—As with Peaches, too much air cannot be given where there is ripe fruit, early in the day; but rather more care is requisite to avoid sudden changes of temperature, by cold winds, &c., for fear of checking the flow of sap, and thereby causing the advancing fruit to fall off.

Cucumbers.—Do not allow the foliage on any of the plants to become too thick, and continue, as before, to regulate the shoots, removing superfluous ones and deformed fruit whilst young; the linings must be slightly renewed, if necessary; for if the beds are allowed to become cold, and lengthened wet weather occur, handsome fruit must not be expected. If not done, sow for pot culture.

Melons will now require daily examination, removing, as in Cucumbers, all superfluous growths, &c. If the weather continue hot, leave a little air on all night; do not allow the fruit to lie on its side, as many, and especially thin-skinned kinds, become injured and deformed, but set them on their ends; prepare dung for linings, as additional heat will be required next month; water as before.

Mushrooms.—Preserve a humid atmosphere, but give air for a portion of every day in the morning or evening.

Out-door Department.

Remove all early crops of Peas, Cauliflower, &c., and thoroughly clean the surface of the ground before preparing it for other crops; if slugs have been troublesome on the piece, sow it with quicklime; winter-greens may still be planted; continue to plant out rooted slips of herbs, to hoe between and earth-up all advancing crops as they require it; gather herbs for drying; preserve seeds from birds, &c.

Artichokes.—Cut down the stems as soon as the heads are gathered, and free the suckers from the dead leaves of the old plants and weeds.

Broccoli.—Choose a good strong soil for planting out the late kinds upon, in drills, puddling their roots and watering them if necessary.

Carrots.—Sow early Horn in a sheltered situation for standing through the winter for spring.

Celery.—Earth-up the earliest for use; that intended for winter and spring use should not be earthed too early, as is often the case, the only object of earthing-up being to blanch it; putting soil to it early causes it to be worm eaten, which assists its early decay, and renders it more susceptible of frost.

Kidney Beans.—Sow the latest crop of Dwarf Negro; soak the seeds before sowing, and water the drills if the ground be dry.

Lettuce.—Make a final sowing of summer kinds of Cos and Cabbage.

Salading.—Blanch Endive, sow Mustard and Cress, a few few short-top Radishes and Onions.

Orchard.—Look over Vines on walls, to stop lateral shoots, and keep them neatly nailed in; the fruit will now be swelling fast; take care that it is not shaded or crowded with the leaves; remove laterals also from Peaches and other wall trees, and remove a few leaves where necessary to expose the fruit to the sun; give the trees frequent washings with the engine in dry weather; continue to bud where desirable if the bark rise freely; Currants or Gooseberries on north walls, as soon as ripe, may be covered up dry with mats for keeping; keep the ground about all fruit-trees frequently hoed and raked; destroy wasps, earwigs, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Succulents which have been growing in dung-beds and have matured their growths, may be returned to the stove and watered very cautiously to prevent entanglement and crooked growths; look over creepers and tie them up very often; give abundance of air in the morning as before, and close early in the afternoon; water the plants individually as they require it; sow Ipomœas, Thunbergias, and similar seeds as soon as ripe, to obtain strong plants for spring.

Greenhouse.—Take care that no plants set out-of-doors root through the bottom of the pots, and where an inclination to do this is observed, the plant should be potted; pay particular attention to the watering of all plants growing in peat-earth, as Heaths; some of the Camellias for flowering early, which have set their buds, should now be brought in; give air abundantly and attend to cleanliness.

Pits and Frames.—The Citrus tribe may now be successfully budded; put in cuttings of Chinese Azaleas in sand; pot off rooted cuttings of all kinds; give Chrysanthemums in pots manure-water every other day; repot any young plants intended to flower through the winter in the greenhouse, as Primula, Rhodanthe, &c.

Out-door Department.

Keep Dahlias neatly tied in; if they are planted in a situation and soil which render mulching necessary; cover the dung over with a thin layer of soil—this will take away its disagreeable appearance and prevent insects harbouring in it. Continue to layer Carnations where the grass has been too short before; carefully remove offsets of Auriculas and repot the old plants; tie up advancing flower-stems neatly, and remove decayed ones; mow lawns; roll and sweep walks, &c., as before.

Nursery.—Budding may still be performed where the bark rises freely; put in cuttings of Laurel, Box, Privet, &c.; look over young trees and shrubs of all kinds, and regulate their growths, water young evergreens, and destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue the pruning of young trees, as before make preparations for planting clean hedges; repair fences, &c.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

In our last Number, p. 484, the manner of growing annuals in pots, for producing a succession of flowers during the autumn, is described; the kinds that succeed best under this management are those which grow and flower quickly, such as the Nemophilas, Eutocas, ten-week Stocks, Leptosiphons, Gilias, Clarkias, some of the Godetias and Œnotheras, and the Virginian Stocks. Continue to keep Dahlias carefully tied in, and set traps for earwigs. In dry situations, an occasional watering must be given them, and now and then some liquid manure. Pipings of Carnations and Pinks may still be made, as described in p. 368. Some persons shorten the tops of the leaves of the pipings; this, however, we think unnecessary, and it is besides at variance with the principle of striking cuttings. Take care that plants in pots placed out of doors for the summer do not suffer for water, or that their roots do not penetrate through the pot into the earth. Pay particular attention to the watering of plants indoors, as, if Heaths and the like are neglected, death is almost sure to ensue; and if Camellias, after they have formed the flower-buds, get dry, they are certain to fall off without expanding. Destroy insects by every possible means.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

As the Dahlias are just coming into flower, we select for our notice the earwig, Forficula auricularia, an insect that often disappoints the hopes of the fancier by eating holes in the petals of a new seedling, or a favourite variety, and thus entirely destroying the beauty of the flower. Its English name, earwig, refers to an old superstition, which represented the insect as very dangerous to mankind; and certainly the forceps-like appendage at the end of its body gives it a rather formidable appearance; it is, however, only injurious to fruits and flowers. When fully grown, this insect is about eight or ten lines long, and about two lines in breadth, and its colour is brown; the wing-cases are very short, and under them the wings are folded up both longitudinally and transversely. The different stages of this insect are not so perceptible as in most others, but in the larva and pupa states it is much smaller and not so horny as when in the perfect state. The female is remarkable for the great care and attention she pays to her eggs, and it is said that she moves them from place to place in order to obtain a supply of moisture, as ants do. Many remedies have been recommended; among others, amateurs of Pinks and Carnations still place the feet of their flower-stands in water; this, however, as far as earwigs are concerned, is of very little value, as they can use their wings freely, and fly frequently at night. Traps, such as bean or reed-stalks, lobster-claws, flower-pots, &c., are the most useful, as they creep into them in the morning after their nocturnal excursions. Mouffet tells us of the "ox-hoofs, hog's-hoofs, or old cast things," used as traps for them by the English women, "who hate them exceedingly, because of Clove Gilliflowers that they eat and spoil."

State of the Weather for the Week ending July 29, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick

July		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	23	29.999	29.915	64	52	58.5	N.W.	.01
Saturday	24	30.133	30.085	60	50	55.0	N.E.	
Sunday	25	30.127	30.071	68	51	59.5	N.E.	
Monday	26	30.074	30.022	72	53	62.5	S.W.	
Tuesday	27	29.990	29.943	70	49	59.5	N.W.	
Wednesday	28	29.839	29.774	72	47	59.5	S.W.	
Thursday	29	29.760	29.722	65	48	56.5	W.	.01
Average		29.989	29.944	67.3	50.1	58.7		.02

July 23. Cloudy and fine.
24. Overcast; fine.
25. Overcast; very fine; clear at night.
26. Light haze in the morning; fine; clear.
27. Fine; light haze; clear and cool at night.
28. Overcast; cloudy; clear and cold.
29. Cold and dry; windy; very slight rain at night.

The mean temperature of the week was about 5° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending August 7, 1841.

August		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	1	76.0	52.6	64.3	5	0.43 in.	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	—
Mon.	2	76.3	54.4	65.4	6	0.65	1	3	1	—	5	1	2	1
Tues.	3	75.4	54.2	64.3	7	0.50	2	1	1	1	2		3	1
Wed.	4	75.2	53.1	64.2	8	0.24	—	1	1	2	3	5	2	1
Thurs.	5	74.3	52.6	63.5	5	0.23	—	2	2	1	1	4	2	3
Fri.	6	72.6	53.4	63.0	7	0.53	—	3	1	1	3	4	2	1
Sat.	7	73.8	50.4	62.1	4	0.57	—	2	2	—	4	7	—	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 3d, in 1840—thermometer 87°; and the lowest on the 6th, in 1833—thermometer 38°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 30th, 1841.

The supply of several kinds of fruit, such as Currants, Strawberries, and Raspberries, is decreasing; the samples in the market, however, command a very fair price. Vegetables are, generally speaking, excellent, and in most cases the supply is pretty large. *Fruits.* Providence and Queen Pines of excellent quality are abundant. The supply of Grapes is gradually increasing, and the prices are consequently not quite so high as they were. Peaches and Nectarines are generally fine. Plums, of several varieties, are plentiful; the Green-gages in the market are all imported. A few Windsor Pears have made their appearance, but they are unripe; Green Chisels are abundant. The supply of Apples is large, and there are many fine samples of Red and White Juneatings. Cherries are by no means plentiful.—*Vegetables.* Cauliflowers are fine, and abundant. Cimeter Peas are still the favourite kind, and the samples are generally excellent. Broad Beans of several varieties, and French Beans, are plentiful. Carrots and Turnips are pretty good. Onions are abundant, and very good in quality. The supply of new Potatoes, of various kinds, is still increasing. Lettuces and the other Salading of the season are excellent.—*Flowers.* There have been no novelties this week among the plants in pots brought to the market. Among the Cut Flowers we observed Allamanda cathartica, some rare Heaths, and some fine pans of Picotees and Carnations.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Cherries Morello, pr. half-sieve, 4s 6d	Currants, Black, pr. hf. sve., 3s 6d to 4s 6d
— — Wal. pr. lb., 9d to 1s	— White, ,, 3s to 4s
— Red, per doz. lbs., 2s 6d to 3s	— Red, for Wine, 3s 6d to 4s
Apples, dessert, per bushel, 4s to 7s	— — for dessert, 5s to 6s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 5s to 7s	Cucumbers, per dozen, 3s to 5s
Strawberries, per pottle, 6d to 1s 6d	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s 6d to 7s
Raspberries, Red, pr. gallon, 8d to 1s	Oranges, per doz., 2s to 4s
— White, pr. gallon, 8d to 1s	— per 100, 16s to 20s
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 20s	— Bitter, per 100, 8s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 20s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Apricots, Foreign, pr. doz., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— per 100, 11s to 16s
— English, pr. pun. 2s to 3s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
— per half sieve, 4s to 8s.	Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs., 16s to 20s
Greengages, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d	Nuts, per bushel—
Gooseberries, pr. hf. sve., 2s to 4s	— Brazil, 20s
— per sieve, 3s 6d to 6s	— Spanish, 24s
Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 7s	— Barcelona, 28s
Melons, English, each, 3s to 5s	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Shallots, per pound, 8d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 5s	Asparagus, per bund. Large, 3s to 4s
Peas, per sieve, 1s 6d to 4s	— Sprue or Small, 1s 6d to 2s
— per half sieve, 1s to 2s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s 6d
— per sack, 4s 6d to 10s	— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
Kidney Beans, p. hf. sve., 2s to 3s	Celery, per bund. (12 to 15) 1s to 1s 6d
Broad Beans, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Potatoes, New, per ton, 70s to 140s	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 4d to 9d
— per cwt. 3s 6d to 7s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
— per bushel, 1s 9d to 3s 6d	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 4s	Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 2s to 5s	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 3s
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bunch. 3s to 6s	— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Red Beet, per dozen, 3s to 4s	Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s to 5s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Radish, Red, per doz. bunds., 9d to 1s	Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 3s
Radish, Turnip, p. doz. bunch., 1s to 1s 6d	Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s	Basil, per doz. bunches, 4s
Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4s	Lavender, dried, p. doz bunch., 3s to 6s
— Green, per bunch, 4d to 6d	Vegetable Marrow, p. doz., 9d to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bunch., 2s to 3s	Chillis, Ripe, per 100, 2s to 2s 6d
Garlic, per pound, 6d to 8d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Beta.—The best way to manage fresh-imported Fir-seeds is to sow them directly in dry loam (not to use the least particle of peat), about half-an inch deep, pressing the soil a little firm when covering the seeds, and not to give any water until the seeds begin to vegetate, as there is always moisture sufficient, either absorbed by the soil from the atmosphere, or in the seeds themselves, for commencing vegetation. To cause them to vegetate as quickly after sowing as possible, place them in dry heat, more particularly if the seeds are old or damaged, taking great care, however, that they are removed to a much cooler place before they are fairly above ground. The Fir-seeds sent are in the following condition:—Abies Webbiana, not a perfect seed in the paper, Abies Deodara, in bad condition, having been heated, which is easily detected, by the seeds being blistered; Pinus excelsa, probably in good condition, not being so easily injured by being heated, in consequence of the thick, hard shell; Pinus Gerardiana is a tree allied to the Stone Pine. The best way to treat Strelitzia augusta is to make it rest during the winter and early spring, which may be done by allowing the plant to become nearly dry; and then increasing the water by degrees, the next summer, until the plant almost becomes a sub-aquatic; if that will not make it flower the following season, the plant must be removed, to give it a check. This species, during the growing season, likes a great quantity of heat, light, and moisture: probably your plant is too much shaded, and kept too damp all the year when not in a growing state.

Somertoniensis.—The immediate cause of the diseased state of the pith and wood of your Peach-trees is a defective elaboration of sap, either in quantity or quality, or perhaps both. Farther, the cause of the leaves not duly performing their functions may be traced to insects, climate, or a bad subsoil. You must, however, direct your attention, in the first place, to *draining your borders most effectually*, for your trees will never thrive so long as the water which descends along the declivity is in contact with their roots. It chills them till towards autumn; and the shoots, which the trees only then make freely, have neither heat nor light sufficient to perfect them. By all means let the communication of this source of cold and moisture be cut off, and plant, or replant, your trees almost on the surface.

J. A.—We were not aware that the questions had been overlooked. Cereus speciosissimus must be grown in heat and moisture, and under all the light it can possibly bear, until its branches are well formed; it must then be gradually hardened, and exposed to a drier air, but must be always kept in as much light as can be obtained. Quicklime is the best substance to add to the manure you mention. To make Datura arborea flower at two feet high, the cuttings of the young branches which are about to flower must be struck. Amaryllises will flower over and over again, if kept growing freely while vegetating, then kept dry, and repotted as soon as they are ready to recommence their growth.

A Constant Reader will kill the Moss on his lawn by watering it with the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works mixed with water, in the proportion of 1 to 8. It may make his Grass brown, but the latter will soon recover.

C. D. must seek in his soil or situation for the ill health of his Roses. The leaves are infested with red spider. We should suppose they are suffering from excessive heat or excessive dryness. At all events, there is no parasitical fungus, nor any other insect than that above mentioned.

X. Y. Z., Cornwall.—There is no advantage in cutting off the tips of the leaves of Carnation and Pink cuttings; and the best growers now discontinue the practice. It was done, no doubt, with a view to diminish the perspiration of the cuttings; but whatever effect was so produced was more than counterbalanced by the slowness with which roots were formed.

Eboracensis.—Can there be any question as to which is most troublesome to a gardener, a Pinery or an Orangery: the houses being of the same dimensions. The former, of course, beyond all comparison.

Acenel.—The Madagascar Periwinkle is a stove plant of the easiest cultivation. You may raise it from seeds or cuttings in a stove or hotbed. Pot it in light soil, such as equal parts of loam, peat and leaf-mould, and take care that the pots are properly drained. When in a young state, top the plants, and they will, by this means, form fine bushes. Keep them near the glass, and shade them only when the sun is powerful.

Gnomonicus.—The following are the names of your Grasses:—No. 1, Bromus asper; 2, Trisetum flavescens; 3, Lólium perenne; 4, Holcus lanatus; 5, Phleum pratense; 6, Agrostis vulgaris.

T. C., Macclesfield.—The Currants are, no doubt, a mere sport; just as a purple Chrysanthemum upon a bush usually bearing yellow flowers.

M. W., Derby, has sent the following plants, viz.—No. 1, Lycopodium alpinum; 2, Lycopodium clavatum; 3, Empetrum nigrum; 4, Asclepias syriaca; 5, Scabiosa ochroleuca.

Mr. Halliday's bulb is Zephyranthes Atamasco.

A Constant Reader.—No. 1 is probably Oxleya xanthóxylon; No. 2 is Tristania macrophylla; so far as we can ascertain from plants not in flower.

M. C.'s fungus is Agáricus óreades, and is an excellent ingredient in sauce, if strung on lines and dried in a shady place. Its powder is used.

T. J.—The Æschynanthus grandiflorus, formerly called Incarvillea parasitica, never produces the thread like processes you speak of. In all probability your plant is attacked by a Cuscuta. We do not recognise the other plants you mention by your description.

W. G.—Your Rose-leaves are not attacked by insects, but by Uredo Rosæ and Puccinia Rosæ, two parasitical fungi. It is, in fact, a case of Rose-mildew. There is no remedy. You may, perhaps diminish the evil another year by now picking off all the leaves and burning them.

H. E.—The discrepancy about Resedaceæ arises from the difficulty of determining what the part of its flower really are. If the fringed bodies are really petals it then belongs to Thalamiflorae; if they are regarded as abortive male flowers surrounding a perfect hermaphrodite flower, then the order belongs to Monochlamydeæ. It is an error to place it in Calycifloræ. There is a long discussion of this matter in the first edition of Lindley's Natural System of Botany.

U. B., Clapham, and *Alfred.*—No time is to be lost in raising annuals for flowering late in the Autumn. For this purpose take any that come to hand quickly, such as Virginian Stock, Venus's Looking-glass, Dwarf Larkspurs, Pot Marigold, Malope, the Nemophilas, Collinsias, Platystemon californicum, Eutoca viscida, the Silenes, and Linarias, Lavateras, Chrysanthemum coronarium, Lupines, Agrostemmas, Poppies, and such species. If they are not ready in time for this year, they will begin the crop of flowers next year. We recommend you to provide a succession of these hardy annuals by monthly sowings up to the beginning of October.

B. asks our opinion upon a disputed prize given at a Horticultural Show in the North. "In the Prize Circular there is a premium offered for the best 24 Cherries unforced. Now those which gained the prize were taken from a tree which grows on the back trellis of a Peach-house, in which for the last three years there has not been any fire or artificial heat of any sort, except the protection afforded by the glass. The question is, are those Cherries forced or not?"—[In our opinion they undoubtedly must be considered as having been forced.]

J. B. W. is not forgotten. The coal-tar question is adverted to this day.

C. E.—Many thanks for your good intentions. The communication you promise will be most welcome. We do not, however, at all agree with you in the proposed plan of emigration: no good would come of it. Nevertheless, others may think differently, and we have no objection to print your views upon the subject.

R. E.—The Coniferous papers are not forgotten, but will go on presently.

A Constant Reader must ascribe the white scaly substance on his Clianthus leaves to the unhealthy state of his plant. It does not appear to be the production of insects; it is certainly not a parasitical fungus, but seems to be a spontaneous exudation from the plant itself. At all events, it is exterior to the plant. We apprehend that the scaliness will disappear if the Clianthus is put into soil and in situation more congenial to it.

A Lady of small means shall be fully answered next week.

Camilla.—We are inclined to attribute the buds dropping off your Camellia to an imperfect drainage; for either a superabundance of water, or a scarcity, will produce this effect after the buds are formed.

Pen.—Succory-seed may be obtained at Mr. Charlwood's, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden.

A Constant Reader.—Your flower is Verbascum phœniceum, one of the prettiest kinds; it is perfectly hardy, and propagated like other perennials by division of the root, or by seed. Bernard is a pretty perpetual Rose; its colour is rose with a salmon tint, and it is cupped and very double, but rather small.

J. P. H. W.—Arnott's stoves, furnished with a pan in which water can evaporate, will answer the purpose for small greenhouses; but they must be very carefully managed, and we do not recommend them, on account of the difficulty of getting servants to attend to them properly. To answer the purpose, they must, however, be extremely well made, and be furnished with a hopper; that is, a reservoir for fuel.

Mr. Watson's Pansy was quite shrivelled up when it reached us.

Inquisitive's plants are,—1, Spiræa tomentosa; 2, Spiræa chamædrifólia; and 3, Prinos prunifolius.—Those from *B. O.* are Verbascum nigrum, and a Grass called Catabrosa (or Aira) aquática.

The Ferns from *M. M. D.* are,—1, Cystea fragilis; 2, the same; 3, Lastræa formerly Aspidium dilatatum; 4, Asplénium Adiantum nigrum. We recommend Mr. Newman's work on British Ferns to this correspondent.

A Constant Reader.—Chria nobilis is sometimes very stubborn, and does not make any perceptible growth for some years. However, if it is potted in rich earth, plunged in heat during its growing season, it will generally do pretty well. During the summer it should be placed in a common greenhouse, and about November it should be removed to the stove, where, if the plant is large enough, it will soon send up a spike of flowers, which will expand the following April or May.

N.—"Hoare on the Vine," and "Neil's Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden," are excellent books. The mode of making beds of Hautbois Strawberries recommended at p. 414, is very good when you have the sexes separate. The best way, however, is to procure the Prolific Hautbois, and to plant it like other varieties. Very likely your Peas are over-stimulated by manure. Questions 2 and 5 shall be answered next week.

Some papers requiring wood-cuts are under consideration or in preparation.

A Subscriber.—It is not yet too late to pinch off the tops of your Chrysanthemums, notwithstanding they have not been stopped since they were potted early in the season.

A Subscriber, Mossley.—The Calceolaria you enclosed is very like a variety called "The Lady of the Lake," but there are so many that bear a close resemblance to it that it is impossible to tell with certainty. A paper on the culture of the Calceolaria appeared in the 22nd Number of the *Chronicle*, by Mr. Catleugh, which will furnish you with all the information you require. The following varieties will suit your purpose in every respect:—Lord Douglas, Alba purpurea, Alba punctata, Fanny Kemble, Speciosa, Mackeyana, Rosea flava superba, Magniflora grandiflora.

J. G.—The form of your Pansy is good, and it has a distinct and well-marked eye, but the petals want substance, and the edges are too serrated; the marking in the side petals appears to be uncertain and indistinct, and this is a fault; for however delicate a colour may be, it should always be defined.

W. P.—Your plants are. 1, Bartsia odóntites; 2, Epilóbium hirsutum; 3 and 4, no specimens; 5, Hypéricum pulchrum; 6, Hypericum quadrangulare; 7, Epilóbium montanum; 8, Potentilla argentea; 9, Vicia Cracca; 10, Sýmphytum officinale; 11, Barbarea vulgaris; 12, Centaurea nigra; 13, Scutellária galericulata; 14, Achillea Ptarmica; 15, Achillea millefólium; 16, Stellária némorum; 17, Agrostis vulgaris; 18, Agrostis alba; 19, Milium effusum; 20, Festuca Myurus; 21, Molínia cærulea; 22, Trisetum flavescens.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch reached town yesterday from Marseilles, announcing the arrival at that port, of the overland mail from India; the dates from Bombay are to the 19th June; there is no news from China, but Sir Gordon Bremer had quitted Calcutta with reinforcements for Canton. Until the arrival of the mail, no further particulars can be known.—Another despatch reached town last night by express from Liverpool, announcing the arrival of the *Britannia* steamship from Halifax, bringing the important decision of the Supreme Court, that Mr. M'Leod shall be brought to trial; it appears, however, to be the general impression at New York, that on pleading his irresponsibility under the Law of Nations, the jury will at once acquit him. The judgment of the Court occupies about ten columns of the American Papers; it declares that the judges did not consider it their province to examine the grounds of the defence, because the question whether the act was committed or not, and the guilt or innocence of a party indicted for a capital crime, are matters for a jury alone to determine.—Our European News is also of considerable interest; we learn from France that the intelligence from Toulouse and the other Provincial towns concerned in the late disturbances is satisfactory; no new revolt or collision has taken place, and Government has adopted vigorous measures for repressing the spirit of insurrection, and for bringing to justice the parties implicated in the riots. The accounts, however, show that resistance to the fiscal measures of the Government is becoming more general and decided; in Metz, Auxerre, Bordeaux, and other places, the authorities have refused to co-operate in enforcing the ministerial census; and it is reported that a similar feeling exists in the Municipal Council of Paris. The ceremonies in honour of the "three days" of July have commenced without any demonstration of popular feeling; and although preparations on an extensive scale have been made in anticipation of an outbreak, it is believed that the fêtes will pass off quietly.—Our intelligence from Spain informs us that Queen Christina has published a strong protest against the decree of the Cortes depriving her of the guardianship of her children, and of the management of their property; and that the Chamber has granted her an allowance of large amount, as the jointure stipulated on her marriage with King Ferdinand. Fresh collisions have taken place between the Spanish coast-guard and the British cruisers, which have given rise to renewed expressions of hostility towards this country both in the journals and in the Chambers; and a sum of twelve millions of reals has been voted for the construction and equipment of vessels of war for the protection of the coasts. The committee appointed to consider the project of raising a loan has approved of the ministerial plan, but the negotiations for obtaining it from the capitalists still continue fruitless.—Our news from Portugal informs us that Russia is prepared to recognize Donna Maria, and it is supposed that Government will obtain from the Special Committee of the Chambers a vote of confidence to enable them to carry out their proposed reforms and financial projects.—From Austria we learn that the recent failures of the banks still continue to occupy attention, and that their effects have been severely felt by all classes throughout the empire, and especially by the commercial and agricultural interests in Hungary.—In Switzerland, the Grand Council of Argau has resolved on offering certain concessions to the Diet, by which it agrees to re-establish a few of the convents, but still insists on the absolute suppression of those which took part in the late revolt. It is considered doubtful whether the Diet will accept these terms, and the result is looked for with much anxiety.—Advices from the Polish frontier state, that the Emperor of Russia contemplates the reorganisation of the Polish Chambers, and intends to return to the Poles their national arms.—In the Levant a perfect understanding appears to exist between the Ottoman Government and the Pacha of Egypt; the tribute has been permanently reduced; and in anticipation of the fatal termination of the Sultan's illness, a plot is said to be in progress for making Mehemet Ali Grand Vizier, and guardian of the young Prince. Syria is in a more tranquil state; the Porte has sent firmans to the local Governors, directing them to give full protection to the Jews, and to treat them with the consideration paid to the Christian inhabitants. The intelligence from Candia is unfavourable to the insurgents, who have been defeated in two engagements; the Turkish troops have committed great excesses, and it is not expected that the Greeks will be able to hold out much longer.

At home, political excitement appears in a great measure to have subsided; and the public press, during the past week, has been more agreeably occupied in recording the progress of her Majesty and Prince Albert during their visits to Woburn Abbey and Panshanger. The line of their route was marked by every demonstration of loyalty, and all classes and parties appear to have taken advantage of the occasion to give a hearty English welcome to the royal party.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle, on Monday afternoon, for Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; her Majesty's progress throughout the whole of the route, an account of which is given in another part of our paper, was marked by every demonstration of loyalty and attachment. Her Majesty and the Prince remained at Woburn Abbey until Thursday, when they proceeded to Panshanger, Herts, to honour the Earl and Countess Cowper with a visit. On the following morning the Royal party honoured Viscount Melbourne with a visit at his seat, Brocket Hall, to partake of a *déjeûné*, again returning to Panshanger in the evening. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will return to Windsor Castle this day. The Duke de Brabant continues to improve, and has taken daily rides in Windsor Park with his august mother, the Queen of the Belgians.

New Post-Office Order.—The Postmaster General has issued an order by which petitions addressed to Parliament, and forwarded by post to Members of either House, if they do not exceed 32 ounces in weight, are exempt from postage provided they are sent without covers or in covers open at the sides. No letter, however, may be enclosed in such petition intended to be sent free of postage, the practice being illegal; and if any enclosure is found in a petition, it will be subject to the full rates of postage.

Ecclesiastical Commission.—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England having carefully considered how the limited amount of funds at present at their disposal may be best distributed, have found it necessary to confine their augmentations, in the first instance, to a particular class of benefices; and they have resolved to recommend to her Majesty in Council the granting, out of the annual proceeds of suspended canonries in cathedral and collegiate churches now accruing to them, such augmentations as may be requisite to secure an average annual net income of 150*l.* to the incumbent of every benefice or church, with cure of souls (viz., being either a parish church, or a church or chapel, with a district legally assigned), having a population amounting to 2000, and being in the patronage of the Crown, of any archbishop or bishop, dean and chapter, dean, archdeacon, prebendary, or other dignitary or officer in any cathedral or collegiate church, or of any rector or vicar; the Commissioners, nevertheless, reserving to themselves a right to abstain from recommending such augmentation in any case in which, from special circumstances, they shall be of opinion that it is not at present expedient to do so. And the Commissioners are also ready to receive, for future consideration, any offer of a benefaction, to meet an augmentation out of the funds at their disposal, to any benefice, whether in public or private patronage, having a like amount of population, and an average annual net income below 200*l.*

Official Appointments.—Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, K.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed Sir T. Harvey as Commander-in-Chief of the West India and North American station, takes his departure the first week in Sept. for Bermuda, and will hoist his flag in the *Malabar*.

The New Parliament.—In order to present our readers with a complete account of the recent elections we give below an alphabetical list of the Members returned to the Imperial Parliament by the different constituencies of the United Kingdom, distinguishing their political principles by double columns, as before. It now appears that Mr. Harford, one of the Members included in the double return for Cardigan, has expressed his determination not to interfere with the other Member, Mr. Pryse, who will accordingly take his seat without opposition. This will reduce the majority by one.

Alphabetical List of Members of the House of Commons, returned to serve in the 14th Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the 2nd of Queen Victoria. The Double Returns are marked with an Asterisk *.

	Lib.	Con.
Abercrombie, Col., Clackmannan	1	
Acheson, Vis., Armagh Co.	1	
A'Court, Capt., Tamworth		1
Ackers, J., Ludlow		1
Acland, Sir T., Devon, N.		1
Acland, Somerset, W.		1
Acton, Col., Wicklow Co.		1
Adare, Vis., Glamorganshire		1
Adderley, C. B., Staffordsh.		1
Aglionby, H. A., Cockermouth	1	
Ainsworth, P., Bolton	1	
Aldam, J. J., Leeds		
Alexander, M., Antrim Co.		1
Alford, Lord, Bedfordsh		1
Allix, J. P., Cambridgesh.		1
Anson, Sir G., Lichfield		
Anson, Hon. G., Staffordshire, S.		
Antrobus, E., Surrey, E.		1
Arbuthnot, Hon. H., Kincardineshire		1
Arenoold, R., Kildare	1	
Arundall, M. E., Fermanagh		1
Armstrong, A., King's Co.	1	
Astell, W., Bedfordshire		1
Ashley, Lord, Dorsetshire		1
Ashley, Hon. A. H. C., Dorchester		
Attwood, J., Harwich	1	
Attwood, M., Wattenaven	1	
Bagge, W., Norfolk, W.	1	
Baget, Hn. W., Denbighsh.	1	
Baillie, J., Herefordshire	1	
Baillie, Col. H., Honiton	1	
Baillie, J., Worcester	1	
Baillie, H. J., Inverness-sh	1	
Bainbridge, E. T., Taunton		
Baird, W., Fife burghs	1	
Baldwin, C. B., Totnes	1	
Balfour, J. M., Haddington	1	
Bankes, G., Dorsetshire		1
Bannerman, A., Aberdeen	1	
Barclay, D., Sunderland	1	
Baring, Right Hon. F. T., Portsmouth	1	
Baring, Hon. B., Thetford		1
Baring, H. B., Marlborough		1
Barnard, G. E., Greenwich	1	
Barneby, J., Worcestershire, E.		1
Barrington, Ld. Berkshire		1
Baskerville, T. B. M., Herefordshire		1
Bateson, Sir R., Londonderry		1
Beckett, J., Leeds		1
Bell, J., Tarsk	1	
Bell, M., Northum., S.	1	
Bellew, R. M., Louth		1
Benett, J., Wilts, S.		1
Bentinck, Lord G., Lynn	1	
Beresford, Capt., Athlone	1	
Beresford, Maj., Harwich	1	
Berkeley, Hn. C. F., Cheltenham	1	
Berkeley, Hn. F., Gloucester	1	
Berkeley, Hon. F., Bristol	1	
Berkeley, Hon. G., Gloucestershire, W.	1	
Bernal, R., jun., Wycombe	1	
Blackburne, J., Warrington	1	
Blackstone, W., Wallingfd	1	
Blake, M. J., Galway	1	
Blake, Sir Val., Galway	1	
Blake, M., Mayo County	1	
Blackmore, R., Wells	1	
Blewitt, R. J., Monmouth	1	
Bodkin, J., Galway County	1	
Bodkin, W. H., Rochester	1	
Boldero, Capt., Chippenham	1	
Borthwick, P., Evesham	1	
Boscawen, Ld., Cornwall, W.	1	
Botfield, B., Ludlow		1
Bowes, J., Durham, S.	1	
Bowring, Dr., Bolton	1	
Bradshaw, J., Canterbury		1
Bramston, T. W., Essex, S.		1
Bridgeman, H., Ennis	1	
Broadley, Yorkshire, E. R.		1
Brocklehurst, H. Bridgewtr		1
Brocklehurst, Macclesfield	1	
Brodie, G. B., Salisbury	1	
Brook, Sir A. B., Fermanagh		1
Brotherton, J., Salford	1	
Brown, Hon. W., Kerry	1	
Browne, R. D., Mayo Co.	1	
Browning, J. S., Boston		1
Bruce, C. L. C., Elgin shire		1
Bruce, Ld. F., Marlborough		
Bruce, Lord, Southampton		1
Bruen, Col., Carlow		1
Bryan, Maj., Kilkenny Co.	1	
Buck, L. W., Devon N.		1
Buckley, E., Newcastle-under-Lyme		1
Bulkeley, Sir R. W., Flint	1	
Butler, C., Liskeard	1	
Butler, E., Stafford	1	
Butler, Sir J. Y., Devon, S.		1
Bunbury, H., Carlow		1
Burdett, Sir F., Wilts, N.		1
Burrell, Sir C., Shoreham		1
Burroughs, H., Norfolk, E.		1
Butler, P., Kilkenny Co.	1	
Byng, Rt. Hn. G., Chatham	1	
Byng, G., Middlesex	1	
Callaghan, D., Cork City	1	
Campbell, W., Argyllshire		1
Campbell, Hn. H., Berwicksh		1
Canning, Sir S., Lynn		1
Carew, Hn. S., Waterfd Co.	1	
Carnegie, Hn. Capt., Stafford		1
Cartwright, R. C., Northamptonshire, S.		1
Castlereagh, Vis., Down Co.		1
Cave, R. O., Tipperary Co.	1	
Cavendish, C. C., Youghall	1	
Cavendish, Hon. G., Derbyshire, N.		1
Cayley, E. S., Yorkshire, N.	1	
Chalmers, P., Montrose	1	
Chapman, B., Westmeath	1	
Chapman, A., Whitby		
Charteris, Hon. F., Gloucester, E.		1
Chelsea, Lord, Reading		1
Chetwode, Sir J., Buckghm.		1
Childers, J. W., Malton	1	
Cholmondeley, Hon. H., Montgomery		1
Christopher, R. A., Lincolns. N.		1
Christmas, W., Waterford City		1
Chute, W., Norfolk, W.		1
Clay, W., Tower Hamlets	1	
Clayton, Sir W., Marlow	1	
Clayton, R., Aylesbury		1
Clements, Lord, Leitrim	1	
Clements, Colonel, Cavan		1
Clerk, Sir G., Stamford		1
Clive, Hon. R., Salop, S.		1
Clive, E. B., Hereford	1	
Cobden, R., Stockport	1	
Codrington, Gloucester, E.		1
Cochrane, Hon. W. R. Richmond	1	
Cole, Hon. A. H., Enniskillen		1
Collett, W. R., Lincoln		1
Collins, W., Warwick	1	
Colville, Derbyshire, S.		1
Compton, H. C., Hants, S.		1
Conolly, Col., Donegal		1
Coote, Sir C., Queen's Co.		1
Copeland, W. T., Stoke-upon-Trent		1
Corry, Rt. Hn. T., Tyrone		1
Courtenay, Ld., Devonsh. S.		1
Cowper, Hon. W., Hertford	1	
Craig, W. G., Edinburgh	1	
Crawford, S., Rochdale	1	
Cresswell, C., Liverpool		1
Cresswell, B., Northumb. N.		1
Cripps, W., Cirencester		1
Crosse, T. B., Wigan		1
Currie, R., Northampton	1	
Curteis, H. H., Rye	1	
Dalrymple, Capt., Wigtonshire	1	
Dalmeny, Lord, Stirling	1	
Damer, Col. D., Portarlington		1
Darby, G., Sussex, E.		1
Darlington, Earl, Salop, S.		1
Dashwood, G., Wycombe	1	
Dawnay, Hn. H., Rutlandsh		1
Dawson, M., Louth	1	
Denison, E. B., Yorksh. W.		1
Denison, J. E., Malton	1	
Denison, W. H., Surrey, W.	1	
Denistoun, J., Glasgow	1	
D'Eyncourt, Rt. Hn. C. T., Lambeth	1	
Dick, Q., Maldon		1
Dickinson, J., Somerset, W.		1
Disraeli, B., Shrewsbury		1
Divett, E., Exeter	1	
Dodd, G., Maidstone		1
Douglas, Sir C. E., Warwick		1
Douglas, J. S., Rochester		1
Douro, Marq., Norwich		1
Dowdeswell, J., Tewkesbury		1
Drax, J. S. W. E., Wareham	1	
Drummond, H., Perthsh		1
Duff, J., Banffshire	1	
Dundas, T. D., Allingdon		1
Dugdale, W., Warwicksh. N.		1
Duke, Sir J., Boston	1	
Duncan, G., Dundee	1	
Duncan, Lord, Bath	1	
Duncombe, T., Finsbury	1	
Duncombe, Hn. W., Yorkshire, N. R.		1
Duncombe, Capt., East Retford		1
Dundas, Cpt. D., Greenwich	1	
Dundas, Hn. J., Richmond	1	
Dundas, D., Sutherlandsh.	1	
Dundas, F., Orkney	1	
Dupre, C. G., Bucks		1
East, J. B., Winchester		1
Easthope, J., Leicester	1	
Eastnor, Lord, Reigate		1
Eaton, R., Cambridgesh.		1
Ebrington, Ld., Plymouth	1	
Egerton, Ld. F., Lancash. S.		1
Egerton, W. T., Cheshire, N.		1
Egerton, Sir P., Cheshire, S.		1
Eliot, Lord, Cornwall, E.		1
Ellice, E. jun., St. Andrew's	1	
Ellice, E., Coventry	1	
Ellis, Wynne, Leicester	1	
Elphinstone, H., Lewes	1	
Emlyn, Ld., Pembrokesh		1
Escott, B., Winchester		1
Escourt, T., Oxford Univ.		1
Esmonde, Sir T., Wexford	1	
Etwall, R., Andover	1	
*Euston, E., Thetford	1	
Evans, W., Derbyshire, N.	1	
Ewart, W., Dumfries	1	
Farnham, E., Leicester, N.		1
Feilden, W., Blackburn		1
Fellowes, E., Huntingdonshire		1
Ferguson, Sir R., Derry Cit.	1	
Ferguson, Col. Kirkaldy	1	
Ferrand, W., Knaresboro'		1
Fielden, J., Oldham	1	
Filmer, Sir E., Kent, W.	1	
Fitzharris, Lord, Wilton	1	
Fitzalan, Lord, Arundel	1	
Fitzroy, Lord C., Bury St. Edmund's	1	
Fitzroy, Capt., Durham	1	
Fitzwilliam, Hon. W., Peterborough		1
Fleetwood, Sir H., Preston	1	
Fleming, J. W., Hants, S.	1	
*Flower, Sir C., Thetford	1	
Follett, Sir W., Exeter	1	
Forbes, W., Stirlingshire	1	
Forester, Hn. G., Wenlock	1	
Forman, T. S., Bridgewater	1	
Forster, M., Berwick	1	
Fox, Col., Tower Hamlets	1	
Fremantle, Sir T., Buckingham		1
French, F., Roscommon	1	
Fuller, A. E., Sussex, E.	1	
Gaskell, J. M., Wenlock	1	
Gibson, T. M., Manchester	1	
Gill, J., Plymouth	1	
Gladstone, W. E., Newark	1	
Godson, R., Kidderminster	1	
Gordon, Ld. F., Forfarsh.	1	
Gordon, Hon. Capt., Aberdeenshire	1	
Gore, Col., New Ross	1	
Gore, W. O., Salop, N.	1	
Gore, W. R. O., Sligo Co.	1	
Gore, M., Barnstaple	1	
Goring, C., Shoreham	1	
Goulburn, Right Hon. H., Cambridge Univ.	1	
Graham, Sir J., Dorchester	1	
Grainger, C., Durham	1	
Granby, Marq., Stamford	1	
Grant, Sir A., Cambridge	1	
Grattan, H., Meath	1	
Greenaway, C., Leominst.	1	
Greenhall, P., Wigan	1	
Greene, T., Lancaster	1	
Grey, Sir G., Devonport	1	
Grimsditch, T., Macclesfield	1	
Grimston, Vis., Hertfordsh	1	
Grogan, E., Dublin City	1	
Grosvenor, Ld. R., Chester	1	
Guest, Sir J., Merthyr Tyd.	1	
Hale, R. B., Gloucester, W.	1	
Halford, H., Leicestersh. S.	1	
Hall, Sir B., Marylebone	1	
Hamilton, Ld. C., Tyrone Co.	1	
Hamilton, H., Dublin Co.	1	
Hamilton, Cpt., Aylesbury	1	
Hamilton, W., Newport, I. Wight	1	
Hanmer, Sir T., Hull	1	
Harcourt, G. G., Oxfordsh.	1	
Hardinge, Sir H., Launceston	1	
Hardy, J., Bradford	1	
Harford, S., Lewes	1	
*Harford, J., Cardigan	1	
Harris, J., Newcastle-under-Lyme	1	
Hastie, A., Paisley	1	
Hatton, Capt. Wexford Co.	1	
Hawes, Benj., Lambeth	1	
Hawkes, T., Dudley	1	
Hay, Sir A. L., Elgin Burghs	1	
Hayes, Sir E. S., Donegal	1	
Hayter, W. G., Wells	1	
Heathcote, Sir W., Hants, N.	1	
Heathcote, C., Rutlandsh.	1	
Heathcoat, J., Tiverton	1	
Heneage, E., Grimsby	1	
Heneage, G. H., Devizes	1	
Henley, J. W., Oxfordsh.	1	
Henniker, Lord, Suffolk, E.	1	
Hepburn, Sir T., Haddingtonshire	1	
Herbert, Hon. S., Wilts, S.	1	
Heron, Sir R., Peterboro'	1	
Hill, Lord M., Evesham	1	
Hill, Sir R., Salop, N.	1	
Hillsborough, Earl, Down	1	
Hindle, J. H., Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	
Hindley, C., Ashton	1	
Hobhouse, H. W., Hereford	1	
Hobhouse, Sir J. C., Nottingham	1	
Hodgson, F., Barnstaple	1	
Hodgson, R., Berwick	1	
Hogg, J. W., Beverley	1	
Honeyd, R., Hastings	1	
Holmes, Hon. W., Isle of Wight	1	
Hope, Hon. C., Linlithgowshire	1	
Hope, B., Maidstone	1	
Hope, G. W., Weymouth	1	
Hornby, J., Blackburn	1	
Horsman, E., Cockermouth	1	
Hoskins, K., Hereford	1	
Hotham, Ld., Yorksh. E. R.		1
Houldsworth, J., Notts, N.		1
Houldsworth, J., Wakefield	1	
Howard, Hn. C., Cumberland, E.	1	
Howard, Hn. J., Malmesbury	1	
Howard, H., Shaftesbury	1	
Howard, Capt., Morpeth	1	
Howard, P. H., Carlisle	1	
Howard, Capt., Cricklade	1	
Howard, Sir R., Wicklow County		1
Hughes, W. B., Carnarvon		1
Humphery, Ald., Southwark	1	
Hutt, W., Gateshead	1	
Ingestre, Lord, Staffordshire, S.		1
Inglis, Sir R., Oxford Univ.		1
Irton, S., Cumberland, W.		1
Irving, J., Autrim Co.		1
Jackson, J. D., Bandon		1
James, Sir W., Hull		1
James, W., Cumberland, E.	1	
Jardine, W., Ashburton	1	
Jermyn, Ld., Bury St. Ed		1
Jervis, J., Chester	1	
Johnson, Gen., Oldham	1	
Johnson, J., Belfast		1
Johnstone, A., Kilmarnock	1	
Johnstone, J., Dumfriesshire		1
Johnston, Sir J., Scarbro'		1
Jolliffe, Sir W., Petersfield		1
Jones, J., Carmarthensh.		1
Jones, Capt., Londonderry County		1
Kelburne, Ld., Ayrshire		1
Kemble, H., Surrey, E.		1
Kerr, D., Downpatrick		1
Kerrison, Sir E., Eye		1
Kirk, P., Carrickfergus		1
Knatchbull, Sir E., Kent, East		1
Knight, H. G., Notts, N.		1
Knight, J. W., Worcester, West		1
Knightley, Sir C., Northamptonshire, S.		1
Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H., Taunton	1	
Lambton, H., Durham, N.	1	
Langston, J. H., Oxford	1	
Langton, Col. G., Somerset, E.	1	
Larpent, G. De H., Nottingham	1	
Law, Hon. C. E., Cambridge Univ.	1	
Lawson, A., Knaresboro'	1	
Layard, Capt., Carlow	1	
Leader, J., Westminster	1	
Lefevre, C. S., Hants, N.	1	
Lefroy, Rt. Hon. T., Dublin Univ.	1	
Legh, C., Cheshire, N.	1	
Leicester, Lord, Bodmin	1	
Lennox, Ld. A., Chichester	1	
Liddell, Hon. H., Durham, North	1	
Lincoln, Ld., Notts, S.	1	
Lindsay, H. H., Sandwich	1	
Lister, E. C., Bradford	1	
Listowel, Earl of, St. Albans	1	
Litton, E. Coleraine	1	
Loch, J., Wick Burghs	1	
Lockhart, W., Lanarksh.	1	
Long, W., Wilts, N.	1	
Lopes, Sir R., Westbury	1	
Lowther, J., York	1	
Lowther, Ld., Westmoreland	1	
Lowther, Hon. Col., Westmoreland	1	
Lyall, G., London	1	
Lygon, Gen., Worcester, West	1	
Macaulay, Rt. Hon. T. B., Edinburgh	1	
M'Geachy, F., Honiton	1	
M'Kenzie, T., Ross-shire	1	
Mackenzie, W. F., Peeblesshire	1	
Mackinnon, W. A., Lymington	1	
Maclean, D., Oxford	1	
Macnamara, Major, Clare County	1	
M'Taggart, J., Wigton	1	
Maher, P., Tipperary Co.	1	
Mahon, Lord, Hertford	1	
Mainwaring, T., Denbigh	1	
Mangles, R. D., Guildford	1	
Manners, Lord C., Leicester, N.	1	
Manners, Lord J., Newark	1	
March, Earl of, Sussex, W.	1	
Majoribanks, S., Hythe	1	
Marsham, Ld., Kent, W.	1	
Marshall, W., Carlisle	1	
Marsland, H., Stockport	1	
Martin, J., Tewkesbury	1	
Martin, T., Galway Co.	1	
Martin, W., Newport, Isle of Wight	1	
Marton, G., Lancaster	1	
Martyn, C., Southampton	1	
Master, T., Cirencester	1	
Masterman, J., London	1	
Maule, Rt. Hon. F., Perth	1	
Maunsell, T. P., Northampton, N.	1	
Meteard, H., Fynemouth	1	
Meynell, H., Lisburne	1	
Miles, P., Bristol	1	
Miles, W., Somersetshire	1	
Milnes, M. Pontefract	1	
Mitchell, T. A., Bridport	1	
Mordaunt, Sir J., Warwickshire, S.	1	
Morgan, O., Monmouthsh.	1	
Morgan, C. R., Brecon	1	
Morris, D., Carmarthen	1	
Morrison, J., Inverness		
Mostyn, E. M. L., Flintsh.	1	
Murray, E., Derbyshire, S.		
Muntz, G., Birmingham	1	
Murphy, F. S., Cork City	1	
Murray, C. S., Perth		
Murray, A., Kirkcudbright	1	
Napier, Sir C., Marylebone	1	
Neeld, J., Cricklade		
Neeld, J., Cambridgeshire		
Neville, R., Wilts, N.		
Newry, Ld., Newry		
Nicholl, J., Cardiff		
Norreys, Ld., Oxfordshire		
Norreys, Sir D., Marlow	1	
Northland, Ld., Dungannon		
O'Brien, Northampton, N.	1	
O'Brien, W. S., Limerick County	1	
O'Brien, J., Limerick City	1	
O'Brien, C., Clare Co.	1	
O'Connell, D., Meath Co.	1	
O'Connell, D., Cork Co.	1	
O'Connell, M., Tralee	1	
O'Connell, M., Kerry	1	
O'Connell, J., Kilkenny	1	
O'Brien, Hon., Roscommon	1	
O'Ferrall More, Kildare	1	
Ogle, S., Northumberld. S.		
Ord, W., Newcastle upon Tyne	1	
Ossulston, Ld., Northumberland, N.	1	
Oswald, J., Glasgow	1	
Owen, Sir J., Pembroke	1	
Packe, Leicestershire, S.	1	
Paget, Col., Beaumaris	1	
Paget, Ld. A., Lichfield	1	
Paget, Ld. W., Andover	1	
Pakington, J., Droitwich	1	
Palmer, G., Essex, S.	1	
Palmer, R., Berkshire	1	
Palmerston, Ld., Tiverton	1	
Parker, J., Sheffield	1	
Patten, J., Lancashire, N.	1	
Pechell, Capt., Brighton	1	
Peel, Sir R., Tamworth	1	
Peel, Col., Huntingdon	1	
Pemberton, T., Ripon	1	
Pendarves, E., Cornwall	1	
Pennant, D., Carnarvonshire	1	
Perceval, Col., Sligo Co.	1	
Philips, G. R., Poole	1	
Philips, M., Manchester	1	
Phillipps, Sir R. B., Haverfordwest		
Phillpotts, J., Gloucester	1	
Pigot, R., Bridgenorth		
Pigott, R. D., Clonmel	1	
Pinney, W., Lyme	1	
Planta, Right Hon. J. C., Hastings	1	
Plumptre, J. P., Kent, E.	1	
Plumridge, Captain, Falmouth	1	
Polund, Capt., Bedford	1	
Pollington, Ld., Pontefract	1	
Pollock, Sir F., Huntingd.	1	
Ponsonby, Hon. C., Poole		
Ponsonby, Hon. J., Derby	1	
Powell, Col. W., Cardigansh	1	
Powell, C., Limerick Co.	1	
Power, Wexford Co.	1	
Praed, W., St. Ives	1	
Price, R., Radnor	1	
Pringle, A., Selkirkshire	1	
Protheroe, E., Halifax	1	
*Pryse, Pryse, Cardigan	1	
Pusey, P., Berkshire	1	
Rae, Sir W., Buteshire	1	
Ramsay, J., Edinburghsh	1	
Ramsbottom, J., Windsor	1	
Rashleigh, Cornwall, E.	1	
Rawdon, Col., Armagh	1	
Reade, M., Waterford City	1	
Redington, T. N., Dundalk	1	
Reid, Sir J. R., Dover	1	
Rennie, G., jun., Ipswich	1	
Repton, G. W., St. Albans	1	
Ricardo, L., Stoke-upon-Trent	1	
Rice, E., Dover	1	
Richards, R., Merionethsh	1	
Roche, Sir D., Limerick City	1	
Roche, E. B., Cork Co.	1	
Roebuck, J. A., Bath	1	
Rolleston, Col., Nottinghamshire, S.	1	
Rose, Sir G., Christchurch	1	
Round, J., Maldon	1	
Round, C., Essex, N.	1	
Rous, Capt., Westminster	1	
Rumbold, C. E., Yarmouth	1	
Rundle, J., Tavistock	1	
Rushbrook, Col., Suffolk, W.	1	
Russell, Ld. E., Tavistock	1	
Russell, Lord J., London	1	
Russell, C., Reading	1	
Russell, J., Staffordsh., N.	1	
Rutherford, A., Leith	1	
Ryder, Hon. D., Hertfordshire	1	
Sandersson, R., Colchester	1	
Sandon, Lord, Liverpool	1	
Scarlett, Horsham	1	
Scholefield, J., Birmingham	1	
Scott, W. C., Walsall	1	
Scott, Hn. F., Roxburghsh	1	
Scrope, G. P., Stroud	1	
Seale, Sir J., Dartmouth	1	
Seymour, Lord, Totnes	1	
Seymour, Sir R., Minehurst	1	
Shaw, F., Dublin City	1	
Shiel, R. L., Dungarvon	1	
Shelburne, Lord, Calne	1	
Sheppard, T., Frome	1	
Shirley, E. J., Warwicksh	1	
Shirley, E., Monaghan	1	
Sibthorp, Col., Lincoln	1	
Smith, A., Hertfordshire	1	
Smith, B., Norwich	1	
Smith, J. A., Chichester	1	
Smith, V., Northampton	1	
Smollet, Dumbartonshire	1	
Smythe, Hon. M., Canterbury	1	

	Lib.	Con.
Smyth, Sir G., Colchester		1
Sombre, D D., Sudbury	1	
Somers, J P, Sligo	1	
Somerset, Lord G, Monmouthshire		1
Somerville, Sir W, Drogheda	1	
Sotheron, P. H., Devizes		1
Stanley, Ld., Lancash., N.		1
Stanley, E, Cumberld, W		1
Stanley, Hn W. Anglesea	1	
Stansfield, W, Haddersfld	1	
Staunton, Sir G., Portsmouth	1	
Staunton, W. H., Stroud	1	
Stewart, P M., Renfrewsh.	1	
Stewart, Ld. J., Ayr Burghs	1	
Stewart, J., Lymington		1
Stock, Dr., Cashel	1	
Strutt, E. Derby	1	
Stricland, Sir G., Preston	1	
Stuart, W, Waterford Co	1	
Stuart, H, Bedford		1
Sturt, H, Dorsetshire		1
Sugden, Sir E, Ripon		1
Sutton, C. M, Cambridge		1
Talbot, C., Glamorganshire		1
Tancred, H. W, Banbury	1	
Taylor, A., Worcestersh., E		1
Taylor, Capt, Dublin Co		1
Tennent, E., Belfast		1
Thesiger, F., Woodstock		1
Thompson, W., Sunderland		1
Thornhill, G, Huntingdonshire		1
Thornely, T., Wolverhmpt.	1	
Tollemache, Hon. F., Grantham		1
Tollemache, Hon. J, Cheshire, S.		1
Tomline, G, Shrewsbury		1
Towneley, C., Beverley	1	
Trail, G., Caithness-shire	1	
Trench, Sir F., Scarboro'		1
Trevor, Hon. G. R., Carmarthenshire		1
Trollope, Sir J., Lincolnshire, S.		1
Trotter, J, Surrey, W.		1
Troubridge, Sir T., Sandwich	1	
Tufnell, H., Devonport	1	
Tuite, H. M, Westmeath	1	
Turner, E., Truro	1	
Turner, C., Lincolnsh., S		1
Tyrrell, Sir J., Essex, N.		1
Vane Lord H., Durham, S	1	
Vere, Sir C B., Suffolk, E		1
Verner, Col., Armagh Co.		1
Vernon, G., East Retford		1
Vesey, Hon. T., Queen's Co.		1
Villiers, Lord, Weymouth		1
Villiers, Hon. C., Wolverhampton	1	
Villiers, F., Sudbury	1	
Vivian, Capt., Falmouth		
Vivian, Major, Bodmin	1	
Vivian, J. H., Swansea	1	
Vivian, J. E., Truro		1
Vyvyan, Sir R., Helston		1
Waddington, H. S., Suffolk, W.		1
Wakley, T., Finsbury	1	
Walker, R., Bury	1	
Wall, B., Guildford	1	
Wallace, R., Greenock	1	
Wash. Sir J. B., Radnorshire		1
Warburton, H. Bridport	1	
Ward. H. G., Sheffield	1	
Wason, R., Ipswich	1	
Watson, W. H., Kinsale	1	
Wawn, J., South Shields	1	
Welby, G. E., Grantham		1
Wemyss, J. E., Fifeshire	1	
West J. B, Dublin City		1
Westenra, Hon. J., King's Co.	1	
Westenra, Hon. H., Monaghan	1	
White, S, Leitrim	1	
White. Col. H., Longford	1	
White. L., Longford	1	
Whitmore, T. C., Bridgnorth		1
Wigney, J. N, Brighton	1	
Wigram, J, Leominster		1
Wilbraham. Hon. R., Lancashire, S.		1
Wilde. Sir T, Worcester	1	
Williams, W., Coventry	1	
Williams Marlow		1
Wilmot. Sir E., Warwickshire, N.		1
Wilson, J., Clitheroe	1	
Wilshere. W., Yarmouth	1	
Winnington. Sir T., Bewdley	1	
Wood, B., Southwark	1	
Wood, C., Halifax	1	
Wood. G. W., Kendal	1	
Wood. Sir M., London	1	
Wood, Col., Brecknocksh.		1
Wood Col. T., Middlesex		1
Wodehouse. J., Norfolk, E.		1
Worsley. Lord, Lincolnsh.	1	
Wortley. Hon. S., Yorkshire. W.		1
Wrightson W. A., Northallerton	1	
Wyndham, Cl., Sussex, W.		1
Wyndham. W., Salisbury		1
Wynn. C. Montgomeryish.		1
Wynn Sir W., Denbighsh.		1
Yorke, H R., York	1	
Yorke, Hn. E. Cambridgeshire		1
Young. Sir W. L., Bucks.		1
Young J., Cavan		1
Total Conservatives		371
Liberals		289
		82
Deduct Harford (Cardigan)		1
		81

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Disturbances at Toulouse.*—The intelligence from this city, brought by the Paris and provincial journals since the publication of our last week's Number, is satisfactory, inasmuch as it informs us that no new revolt or collision had taken place: at the same time, however, it shows that while the Government was adopting all possible means for enforcing observance of the laws and for repressing the spirit of insubordination, resistance to the fiscal measures ordered by M. Humann was apparently becoming more strong and general. A proclamation had been addressed to the people by the new Prefect, M. Duval, which, at the same time that it was firm, was conciliatory, and calculated to soothe the irritated feelings of the citizens. This appears to have been the only decisive step yet taken in reference to the late proceedings, but preparations were making for trying some of the instigators of the riot, and the preliminary judicial measures were proceeding. The new General, who arrived on the night of the 21st inst., had assumed the command of the military, and had reviewed the 8,000 soldiers concentrated at Toulouse. All the posts occupied by the National Guard had been given up to the troops of the line. Subsequent accounts inform us that the proceedings against the parties implicated in the late riots were carried on with extreme activity, and new arrests were daily taking place.

The late Fiscal Measures.—A long Ministerial article has been published by the *Moniteur*, which protests strongly against the attacks and exaggerations of the opposition journals on the subject of the fiscal measures of the Minister of Finance, contending at the same time for their perfect legality. It remarks that 20,000 communes have submitted to the new census, and that it is not because a dozen or fifteen communes have opposed its execution that Government is to be intimidated, or that it will abandon the course in strict accordance with the laws, sanctioned moreover by the explicit approbation of the Chambers. If in some towns, it adds, the census had met with difficulties, and public peace had been disturbed, it was only because the authorities had not displayed that degree of firmness which their duty required of them. In connexion with this subject, the *Journal du Peuple* asserts that the municipal council of Paris intends to resist M. Humann's plan for surcharging the door and window-tax: but this important intelligence is not confirmed by any of the leading journals: the mayor of Metz had caused a notice to be placarded in that town, stating that M. Humann's circular is a violation of the laws. Accounts from Auxerre state that the municipal council of that town having been convoked for the purpose of deliberating upon M. Humann's fiscal measures, had refused its concurrence, and declared that none of its members should accompany the fiscal agents in their domiciliary visits; the Mayor attempted in vain to call a second meeting. The same accounts inform us that the supervisor of taxes having commenced his operations at the small town of Gradignan, near Bordeaux, was permitted to proceed until it was found that he had increased the taxes on a pastrycook from 17 to 57 francs, when the entire population became excited, and the municipal council unanimously determined to refuse to assist the inspector.

The Sinking Fund.—An official statement has been published of the operations of the sinking fund during the months of April, May, and June, 1841, from which it appears that a capital of 6,148,981f. was appropriated by the treasury, in that interval, to redeem 211,201f. rentes in the 3 per Cents., and 25,233f. in the 4 per Cents., in all 236,434f. According to the report of the Committee of Surveillance of the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations for the same month, the sums existing in it, on the 31st March, 1841, amounted to 318,339,522f. 62c.: the receipts, in the course of those three months, were 49,639,123f. 51c., and the expenditure 32,992,387f. 63c., leaving a sum of 335,386,258f. 80c. in the Caisse on the 30th June, 1841.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon announce the sailing of the fleet, under Admiral Hugon, from that port, on the 22nd inst.; its object and destination however are not stated. Admiral Lasusse was unable to accompany the fleet in consequence of an accident—the breaking or dislocation of his arm. Some surprise and speculation appear to have been excited by the sailing of this squadron; it having been considered that one of the consequences of the signing of the London protocol would be a gradual disarmament. It was, however, stated that the vessels were only victualled for one month, and it was therefore concluded that they would not leave the coasts of France, Italy, Spain, and Africa. The same accounts add that two ships of the line and one frigate, under the command of M. Leray, at present before Tunis, would proceed to the Levant.—Subsequent intelligence has been received, which states that the destination of Admiral Hugon's squadron was no longer doubtful; that three ships of the line would remain before Tunis, and that the rest would resume the Smyrna station.

The Weather.—The accounts received from various parts of the country announce the most gratifying improvement in the state of the weather, which had been for some time past of a character to raise the most gloomy forebodings with respect to the crops. It is added, that should this favourable improvement only continue for eight or ten days longer, the harvests, which are both good and abundant, will be safe, and the principal portion of them will have been housed.

The Fêtes.—These fêtes, in celebration of the "three days" of the Revolution of 1830, commenced on Wednesday, but the ceremony of that day consisted merely in Church services for the slain during the Revolution. Vague rumours of disturbances continued to prevail, and the extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities seem to encourage them, but no riotous indications had as yet been manifested, and it was generally expected that the fêtes would pass over, as heretofore, without any disorders. It is stated that there is in Paris a garrison of 70,000, and a well-provided street-artillery prepared for instant employment.

ALGERIA.—Letters from Algiers of the 13th inst. state, that the Governor-General will resume his operations in the autumn, when the province of Oran will be the theatre of war. In the mean while, his endeavours are directed to insure the tranquillity of the colonies established in the Mitidjah. Gen. Lamoricière was at Mascara, and was to follow up the system of *razzias* against the Arab population. An expedition which marched from Mostaganem to receive the submission of a tribe, had met with a check, and lost, it is said, 50 men, which had inspired the natives with fresh courage. The French troops continued to be much harassed in their garrisons.

SPAIN.—A protest, which has given rise to much discussion in the journals, has been published by Maria Christina de Bourbon, against the decree of the Cortes which deprives her of the guardianship of her daughters, or rather of the management of their property. The senate and the deputies, it is stated, are at issue as to the manner of taking the oaths to be imposed on the new guardian of the Queen. In the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion on the budget of the marine, a deputy moved an amendment, to the effect that 12,000,000 reals should be appropriated to the construction, equipment, and armament of vessels of war, at Ferrol, Carthagena, and Cadiz, in order, he said, to protect national independence, which was menaced along the whole coast of the kingdom. M. Olozaga, in the name of the committee, combated the motion, declaring that the national independence had nothing to fear; but the motion was nevertheless adopted by the house.—An affray had taken place at Algesiras, between the Spanish coast-guard and some British sailors, the news of which had excited considerable irritation in Madrid, and called forth some severe remarks on this country from the journals. In reply to some questions connected with this affair, put to the Government in the Chamber on the 17th, the Ministry said that the Cabinet had demanded satisfaction of the British Government on the subject. On the same day the Chamber adopted, after some discussion, the article of the budget granting Queen Christina an allowance of 3,900,000 reals, being the amount of the jointure stipulated on her marriage with King Ferdinand VII. The article was carried by 95 votes against 27. The Committee appointed to report upon the Government plan of raising a loan of 60,000,000 reals had approved of the project; but the negotiations of the minister for the purpose of obtaining the advance of this loan from the capitalists had hitherto been fruitless, although the proceeds of the salt monopoly were to be given as a guarantee. The prorogation of the Cortes is now expected to take place in the first week of August.—An officer arrived in Madrid, on the 13th inst., from the Balearic Islands, with despatches from the Governor, announcing that considerable agitation prevailed there in consequence of the influx of a number of English officers who were believed to entertain some projects on those islands. The English, it was said, intended to begin by establishing a military hospital at Palma; but this is opposed by the Government, who have sent there 3000 men and a large sum of money to be employed in the defence of those islands.—Letters from Malaga of the 12th inst. mention that no intelligence had reached that place from Alhucema, but that a force of 8,000 men was then concentrated near the town ready to be embarked, should the revolted garrison not have made its submission. The same letters add, that the English had of late landed upwards of 500 bales of prohibited goods on that part of the coast of Andalusia.—Subsequent accounts from Madrid inform us, that the Regent had ordered that the 24th inst., which was the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Maria Christina, should not be observed, and that no levee would be held at Court. There were some reports of changes in the Ministry; and the retirement of the Ministers of War and Finance was particularly spoken of, M. Marliani being mentioned as likely to succeed the latter. A majority in the Cortes, in their sitting on the 21st, divided by 83 voices against 26, that the property of the secular clergy was national and for sale.—Accounts from Barcelona state, that the authorities have ordered the march from that town of the regiment of the Royal Guard, against which the population had risen. It is also said that the garrison of Alhucema, consisting of 70 men, had surrendered, on condition that their lives should be spared; but that they had been removed to Malaga, where the greater portion were sentenced to be shot, notwithstanding the promise thus given.—A letter from Algesiras of the 14th inst. informs us, that the Commander of the San Roque, on hearing of the attempt committed by the English sailors on the coast-guard in the night of the 7th, had crossed the lines and had a warm altercation with the Governor of Gibraltar. The latter, it appears, refused to give him a satisfactory explanation of the conduct of the crew of the English vessel. But after some discussion he at length consented to restore the captured boat, which was brought back to the bay by the English.

PORTUGAL.—By the usual weekly steamer we have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 19th inst. It had been announced, that Russia was prepared to recognise the Queen, and it was reported that Chevalier Lubinski was to come as minister from that power, and Monsignor Fornarini as Nuncio from Rome. No report had as yet been presented by the Special Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the various financial projects lately brought forward by the government and the royal commission; it was expected that it would terminate in government getting a vote of confidence to carry out its proposed reforms and financial projects. From an abstract of the budget which has been published, according to the present estimates for the year June 30, 1841, to June 30, 1842, it appears, that the total revenue and expenditure are as follows:—Revenue, 11,091,279,210 dollars; expenditure, 11,083,666,603 dollars. The Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill for collecting the decima tax for another year, and were still considering the question of the foraes, or land imposts. There were some rumours of changes in the Ministry; but if these should take place, it is thought that they will be unimportant.

GERMANY.—The accounts from Vienna state, that the recent failures of the large banking-houses to which we referred in our last Number, still continue to occupy much attention in that city. Lists have been circulated of persons who had lost large sums, amongst whom were the names of the Empress-mother, and several princes of the Imperial family. The amount of their paper discounted by the National Bank, and still unpaid, amounted to from 400,000 to 500,000 florins. This failure had already caused the ruin of six other houses of the second or third class; but private letters state that commercial affairs in Vienna were beginning to assume a less unfavourable appearance. The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d inst., under date Pest, states that in consequence of the commercial crisis at Vienna, a most unfavourable reaction had taken place throughout Hungary, and that some of the best-established houses had been obliged to suspend their payments. Credit and confidence had disappeared, and the price of native produce, particularly of wool, had fallen considerably. The last accounts inform us that Prince Metternich was completely recovered from his indisposition, and quitted Vienna on the 21st for his tour in Bohemia. An earthquake had been felt on the 18th inst., at the Observatory at Vienna, which caused no damage, but a second shock was felt in the neighbourhood of Wiener Neustadt, which seriously injured several houses.—The King of Prussia has issued a cabinet order directing that, in future, any foreigner wishing to marry a Prussian subject, within the territories of Prussia, must produce a certificate of the local authorities at home, attesting that, by the laws of such country, the marriage can be contracted, and will be deemed valid there.—A petition was forwarded on the 16th inst. by the notable inhabitants of Saarbruck, in Rhenish Prussia, to the Provincial Diet, praying for various reforms in the institutions of the country. They require, amongst other concessions, an extension of the liberty of the press, and a reorganisation of the district corporations. A convention has been made between the Governments of Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Frankfort, for the formation of a railroad between Cassel and Frankfort, by the way of Marbourg and Grison.—A

thunder-storm, accompanied by a hurricane, passed over Berlin, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., doing considerable damage. In the park and other places many of the largest trees were thrown down; the corn which was cut in the fields was raised into the air, and carried to a distance of several miles. The roofs of several buildings were stripped off, the windows driven in, and many persons thrown down. The fine roof of the tavern belonging to the iron railway company, before the Anhalt-gate, weighing about 200 cwt., was torn off and carried into the city, and it became necessary to cut it to pieces in order to remove it. The same storm did considerable damage at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and other places.—The following statistics have been published, relative to the city of Berlin.—In the year 1816, the number of criminals brought to trial amounted to 876. From the year 1817 to 1838, the number of criminal cases increased to 3439. In 1816, the inhabitants of Berlin amounted to 170,000. In the year 1838 they had increased to 340,000; and at present, the population amounts to 351,511 inhabitants; while crime has increased in proportion.—The Cologne papers state that nine divisions of the bridge of boats at that place were carried away by it, but fortunately no one was lost, though many people were on the bridge at the time. One of the divisions with a carriage on it floated down the river several leagues. The effects of this storm, which was, as our readers will recollect, very general throughout the United Kingdom, appears to have been felt over many parts of Germany, Switzerland, and France, during the same day.—It is reported that the return of the Archbishop of Cologne to his diocese was not expected, as he had displeased the Pope by paying no attention to an autograph letter of his Holiness.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Berne, of the 20th inst., state that the Grand Council of Argau has adopted by a majority of 108 votes against 80, the following resolution concerning the question of the convents: first, the convents and the nunnery of Hermetschwyl, which has taken a special part in the revolt, are to be suppressed; secondly, the other nunneries will be re-established, on condition that the necessary reforms be introduced into them; thirdly, the property belonging to the suppressed convents will be, by modification of the former decree, exclusively left to the churches and to the Catholic schools, to the education and assistance of the poor. If the majority of the Helvetian Diet does not declare itself satisfied with this concession, which is the only one the canton of Argau can make, the concession will be considered as null, and the Grand Council reject all responsibility with respect to the results which a resolution of the Diet might bring on by rejecting such a concession. It is thought that this decision of the Diet will lead to serious consequences.—The Swiss papers state that, on the morning of the 18th inst., a hurricane, such as has hardly been remembered, broke over the lakes of Geneva and Neufchâtel, the principal violence of the storm being concentrated round Lausanne. Several vessels were sunk, trees of great size rooted up, and several buildings levelled with the ground. The road from Lausanne to Villeneuve was carried away in several places. Heavy falls of hail and rain accompanied the wind, and the damage done to the crops and fruit trees was very great. The quay at Vevey was also seriously injured.

Russia.—Accounts from Warsaw inform us that by an imperial ordinance of the 15th ult., the Government of Cracow is to be called henceforth the Government of Kielce, after the capital town, to avoid the identity of name with the adjoining Republic of Cracow.—Private letters from the Polish provinces, of the 12th inst., state that the Emperor contemplates re-establishing the two Polish Chambers, dissolved by an Imperial decree of the 25th Feb. 1832, and returning to the Poles their national arms.—Accounts received at Odessa from the seat of war in the Caucasus state, that the 14th division of the Russian army had crossed the river Laba, in April, in effecting which, eight officers and three hundred soldiers were killed. The fort of Williaminow had been successfully cannonaded towards the end of May. The garrison of the fort of Gagra had lost fifty men, who had been sent in search of a detachment whose absence had been prolonged. The same accounts add, that the Russians serve with reluctance, and lose annually in the Circassian war 30,000 men, by the enemy or sickness.

Italy.—Six persons concerned in the conspiracy, alluded to in our last Number, to erect the whole of Italy into an independent nation, have been arrested at Naples, and three of them sentenced to death. It is, however, thought that his Sicilian Majesty, who has never had a political criminal executed, will commute the sentence.—Letters from Bologna of the 16th inst. announce that a political society had been organised there, under the name of *Ferdinandina*, with the avowed object of uniting Italy with Austria.—Accounts from Turin of the 16th inst. announce that the arrangements relative to an annual pension of 200,000f. (8000*l.*) sterling, to be paid by the absolute Powers to Don Carlos, were nearly completed. The Prussian Government had acceded to the conditions. The Government of Naples, however, refuses to increase the allowance which it pays already, but it is thought that the Government of Sardinia will supply the deficiency. It is also stated that his Sardinian Majesty is about to take measures for making a tunnel on an immense scale through part of Mont Cenis, in order to diminish the difficulty of that route into Italy.—Accounts from Rome of the 14th inst. state, that Count Brahe had arrived in that city from Berlin, for the purpose of arranging the affair of the Archbishop of Cologne, and that of the Chapter of Treves.—We learn from Genoa, that the three surviving brothers of the Emperor Napoleon, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, are at present in that city, where the Government appears to pay them every respect.

Greece.—The Cabinet was definitively constituted on the 6th inst. in the following manner:—Mavrocordato, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior; Christides, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Metaxa, Minister of War; Valetas, of Public Instruction and Religious Affairs; Melas, of Justice; Kriesis, of Marine. The Ministry of Finance is confided provisionally to M. Tisameos. Private letters of the 10th announce that all Bivarians are to be discharged from office, and that Mavrocordato was very popular.

Turkey and Syria.—From Constantinople we learn that Said Bey and Sami Bey, the former son of Mehemet Ali, and the latter his aide-de-camp, had arrived in that capital on the 6th inst. with presents for the Sultan, and 11,000 purses, or nearly 50,000*l.* on account of the tribute. The Consuls of the four Powers had received orders to be ready to return to Alexandria. The Sultan's health still seems to be declining, and a plot is said to be in progress for appointing Mehemet Ali Grand Vizier and Guardian to the young Prince, in case of the Sultan's death. The Porte had addressed a firman to the Governor of Jerusalem, respecting the Jews of Syria and Palestine, in which he is directed to give full and entire protection to the Jews, and treat them in every respect as he had been ordered to treat the Christians. Letters from Beyrout of the 25th ult. state that the Pachas in the neighbourhood of Acre and Damascus had so completely returned to the old system, and disregarded the hatti-scheriff, that the Porte had recalled them, and that the mountaineers persisted in their determination not to pay taxes. There remained at Beyrout a detachment of English Artillerymen and a Military Staff sufficient for a corps of 10,000 men. No new cases of plague had taken place in Syria, and the general state of the country is said to be satisfactory.—The latest accounts inform us that the disturbances in Bosnia begin to assume a serious character. Mahmoud Pacha, of Tusla, on the frontiers of Sclavonia, had raised the standard of revolt and attacked the Vizier, who was obliged to retreat before a superior force. Tusla had become the rendezvous of all discontented Mussulmans and Christians, to whom Mahmoud furnishes arms indiscriminately, in order to reinforce his army. It is said, that the Pacha has several Russian and French officers in his service.—The Porte, it is stated, has summoned the *Retif*, or militia force of Anatolia and Roumelia, to Constantinople, so as to collect 50,000 men there, but for what purpose was unknown.

Candia.—The intelligence received from this island is unfavourable to the insurgents. Since the 18th several skirmishes had taken place on different points of the island, in all of which the Greeks had been worsted; and the result of each engagement was the submission of one or more villages. There had been, besides, two serious encounters, in which 2,000 men on each side were engaged. The insurgents were defeated in both, and the provinces of Apokorona and Kissamos had been reduced to submission. The Greeks, it is added, were in some measure surrounded in the mountains of Sphakia by Tahir Pacha, who was waiting the arrival of 2,000 Albanians (800 of whom had just landed) to attack them in their last stronghold. A cutter and two large boats, laden with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, had been captured off Sphakia by the blockading squadron. A Turkish steamer, with troops on board, reached La Suda on the 22d ult., and the flotilla lately sent from Constantinople to reinforce the division of Tahir Pacha was seen off Syra on the 30th ult. steering towards Candia. The Turkish troops, it is stated, continue to commit the greatest excesses after their victories. We learn by subsequent intelligence from Smyrna, that a Greek schooner had arrived there on the 8th, bringing the news of the entire pacification of Candia and that the Archbishop of the island had addressed a letter to the Ottoman Ministers, in which he bore testimony to the prudent and moderate conduct of Tahir Pacha under the most trying circumstances, and which he states had obtained the universal approbation of the inhabitants; but this statement requires confirmation.

Egypt.—We have accounts from Alexandria, received by the Levant mail, to the 6th inst. A perfectly good understanding continued to exist between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. Said Muhib Effendi, the Sultan's envoy, previously to his departure from Alexandria, on the 26th ult., agreed on the part of the Porte to reduce the amount of tribute to be paid annually to 25,000,000 piasters, with which the Pacha is said to have been well pleased. With respect to freedom of trade, all produce is bought and sold by the Government alone, and the monopoly is described as having never been more severely exercised than at the present time. Ibrahim Pacha was still at Alexandria; the plague had ceased, and the Nile was rising favourably. When the steamer, conveying the Levant mail, was on the point of starting, a despatch from the Grand Vizier at Constantinople arrived at Alexandria, commanding Mehemet Ali, in consequence of a revolt having taken place in Arabia, to send troops and provisions to Hedjz, and the holy cities, to maintain good order there, and promising that the expenses of the expedition should be allowed out of the tribute to be paid by Mehemet Ali to the Porte.

United States.—By the arrival of the packet-ship *Patrick Henry*, at Liverpool, on Tuesday night, we have received New York Papers to the 7th inst. The proceedings in Congress chiefly relate to the Bank Bill in the Senate, and the Distribution of the Public Lands and Pre-emption Bills in the House of Representatives. The former bill was still in committee; and the Whigs were said to be divided among themselves on the bill. It was even rumoured that the President would not sign the bill which Mr. Clay and his friends had matured. The President had transmitted to Congress a message in writing, accompanied by the memorial from New York, praying the passing of a bankrupt law. The anniversary of the declaration of independence had been celebrated on the 5th inst., the 4th having fallen on Sunday. With respect to the case of M'Leod, the decision of the Supreme Court, which had commenced its July term on the 5th inst., would, it was supposed, be given in a few days afterwards. All the members of the Court had, it was rumoured, prepared written opinions to deliver on the case. The decision of the Court, it is thought, will be brought by the next arrival. The papers contain various speculations as to the wreck of the supposed burnt steamer which had been seen off Cape Hatteras. A portion of wreck conjectured to have been part of that vessel, had been washed up in Castine-bay, in the state of Maine, on a promontory of Penobscot-bay, and the New Orleans papers give the particulars of a wreck, also supposed to be that of the *President*, which was fallen in with by the ship *North Bend*, on the 2d June, in lat. 30. 30, long. 75, and which will be found under our Metropolitan news.—The arrival of the *Britannia* steam-ship, from Halifax, has since put us in possession of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mr. M'Leod. The Judges have determined that he shall be brought to trial, and have given a long statement of the grounds on which their decision is founded; but no doubt appears to be entertained of his ultimate acquittal. The *Britannia* performed her voyage in *nine days*,—the most rapid passage known.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89⅝, to ¾; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅞ to 90; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98⅞ to 9; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98⅜ to ½; Bank Stock, 170 to 171; Exchequer Bills, 16*s.* to 18*s.* premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Niger Expedition.—We have received a letter from one of our correspondents engaged in the Niger Expedition; it is dated St. Vincent's, Cape de Verds, June 3d, and was forwarded by the Portuguese packet which left the islands on the same day. Our correspondent says, "Our voyage has been very favourable; we have had fine weather and fair winds since we left England, and all things seem to go on well as yet." We hope shortly to be able to announce the safe arrival of the Expedition.

Infant Orphan Asylum.—On Saturday, H.R.H. Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the new building belonging to this charity, at Wanstead. The Prince came to town from Windsor by a special train, and was escorted from the terminus by a troop of the Essex yeomanry. On his arrival at the ground, H.R.H. was received by the Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, the City authorities, and by a numerous assemblage of company. After the usual ceremonies were gone through, the Prince partook of a luncheon at the Eagle Tavern, and in acknowledgment of the feeling with which his health had been proposed by the Bishop of London, expressed the pleasure which he felt in assisting in the work of charity on that occasion. The Prince then returned to Windsor Castle.

Release of Mr. Medhurst.—This person, whose case has lately acquired additional interest, in consequence of the removal of Mr. Moreton Dyer from the commission of the peace, the particulars connected with which have appeared at some length in previous numbers of this paper, was on Saturday released from his confinement, upon an order sent down from the Home Office. It appears that his release has been effected in consequence of the representations made by his medical attendants to the Marquis of Normanby as to the state of his health, from which the worst result was anticipated, unless he were at once set at liberty. The excitement created in the mind of the prisoner by the recent proceedings, arising out of the alleged proposition of the ex-magistrate, is supposed to be the cause to which the failure of his health may be attributed.

The New Percussion Shells.—Some experiments, in accordance with the directions of the Board of Ordnance, have been made in the artillery practice ground, Woolwich, with the new percussion-shells invented by the Duke of Normandie and those made by Mr. Smart. The peculiar merit of these shells appears to be that they are not discharged by means of a fusee—a process which is generally somewhat uncertain, but by means of a cap filled with detonating powder, which is intended to explode whenever the shell strikes its object. Several rounds were fired from twenty-four and thirty-two pounders at a wooden bulwark, painted so as to resemble the side of a ship, and at about four hundred yards' distance. Owing, however, to some defect in the fastening of the cap, the success was not so complete as had been anticipated, the shells bursting, in every instance, as soon as liberated from the muzzle of the gun. A little experience however, it was thought, would easily remedy this defect. The shells invented by Mr. Smart, in which it appears the end to be obtained is the same, though the means are different, succeeded better. They burst whenever the mark was struck; and it was the opinion of the officers who superintended the proceedings, that, from the splintering of the wood, the holes produced by such firing could not be plugged. These experiments, it is said, will be shortly repeated, when the alteration in the shells necessary to ensure success, have been executed.

The Wood Pavement.—On Saturday, the Marylebone vestry were occupied, during their entire sitting, with the consideration of the long-agitated question as to whether Oxford-street should be paved with wood. The matter had undergone a lengthened discussion on the previous Saturday, when it was adjourned. Upon that occasion, a report was read from the committee appointed to superintend the paving experiments in Oxford street, in which

they agreed unanimously, that having from time to time carefully examined the state of the paving laid down by the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company, since October 1839, they could not approve of it. After a long discussion, a vote was taken on the adoption of this report, when the numbers were 31 for, and 21 against it. The report was accordingly received and adopted.—In connexion with this subject, Sir P. Laurie appeared at the Mansion-house on Tuesday, for the purpose of complaining of the wooden pavement in the Poultry. He stated, that although the horses in the omnibuses contrived to get over the blocks, it was most dangerous for gentlemen either to ride or drive over them; and that, in fact, the lives and limbs of men and horses were, in his opinion, in imminent hazard wherever the wooden pavement was laid down. The Lord Mayor said, that he was not aware that this description of pavement was generally considered so dangerous as Sir Peter Laurie represented it to be. The latter, however, maintained that its mischievous effects were quite palpable, and he hoped that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would turn their attention to a subject of such paramount importance. He should himself mention the nuisance in the justice-room as a notice of his future intention. The streetkeeper of the Poultry being asked to state the result of his daily observations of the wooden pavement, said, that when the blocks were partly wet, the country horses, which were not used to such pavement, frequently met with accidents.

The Census.—The returns of the population of the parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster, and the various parishes and unions adjoining the cities of London and Westminster, have been sent in to the Registrar General, and give the following results:—

1841	City of Westminster . . .	229,703	1,139,452
	Metropolitan parishes . .	909,749	
1831	City of Westminster . . .	209,036	974,466
	Metropolitan parishes . .	764,430	

Excess of 1841 over 1831, 164,986 for the city of Westminster and the metropolitan parishes. Ditto of females for 1841, 50,996, without referring to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. It appears that with the exception of Wapping and Saffron-hill liberty, there are more females than males in all the parishes; and the exception with respect to these two appears to be occasioned by the circumstance, that Saffron-hill contains many lodging-houses for men only, while Wapping is the great resort for sailors. The excess of females in Islington is accounted for by the large number of ladies' schools. Including the city of London and the southern metropolitan parishes, it is thought that the increase of population will exceed 200,000.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—During the week ending on the 17th inst., 761 persons died within the metropolitan districts; the average weekly deaths during the last three years having been 926. During the week ending on the 17th, 77 children died of convulsions, and 35 of hydrocephalus. Of consumption, there died 150 persons; of diseases in the digestive organs, 47; of old age, 42; of privation, 2; and by violent deaths, 21. The table of deaths, for the week ending on the 24th inst., gives the following results:—males, 400; females, 356. Weekly average, 1838-9-40—males, 475; females, 451.

The President Steam-ship.—By the arrival of the packet-ship, *Patrick Henry*, from New York, we learn that intelligence had been received at New Orleans of a wreck having been fallen in with by the ship *North Bend*, on the 2nd June, in lat 30. 30, long. 75.: and which, like the wreck reported in this paper last week, as having been seen off Cape Hatteras, is supposed to be that of the *President*. The following are the particulars as given in the American papers:—"On the 2nd June, the *North Bend* passed close to the side of a large vessel, her lower deck-beams burnt off to midships, the deck appearing to have blown off, as the spikes were in the beams, all the fastening left, as also two large dagger knees left standing; the lower deck-way was painted red. The Captain considered that it must have been a large ship from the size of the timbers, and could not have been long a wreck, as everything was quite clean. The carpenter of the *North Bend* expressed his conviction that the wreck seen was a part of the *President*, as he had seen the English steamers in New York, and, from the formation of everything, particularly the dagger knees, as well as the painting of the waterways, he had no doubt of it. She appeared to have been destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder or steam, for it was thought that if she had been laden with any combustible matter, she would have burned to the water's edge and sunk. If she had taken fire in lat. 38, it is considered probable that she would have drifted down to where she was seen. Nothing further had been ascertained respecting the wreck stated to have been fallen in with by the captain of the *Augusta*, off Cape Hatteras. It is also reported from Norway, that a wreck has been cast up on the coast of Dramman, which it is thought may be that of this unfortunate steamer, from the circumstance that the greater number of wrecks occurring near the shores of America are generally found to be thrown up on the coast of Norway.

City Improvements.—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, reports were brought up on petitions from merchants and others, for a new street from the Mansion-house to Southwark-bridge, and on considering the practicability of forming an avenue from Great Eastcheap to St. Michael's church. They represented, that at present the state of the funds would not admit of carrying into effect improvements so desirable; that the extensive improvements in progress from Lad-lane to the Post-office occasioned an expenditure so considerable, as to prevent any of the City cash from being made available for those projects; but that it was hoped the former would be soon undertaken, and that other great improvements would follow as speedily as possible. A gentleman present said that the City had been greatly relieved by the opening of the new London-bridge, as the immense traffic over that bridge testified; and he trusted that as the line to Southwark-bridge would be attended with but slight expense and the convenience would be very great, immediate measures would be adopted to carry into effect so important an improvement, especially as there was every expectation entertained that the bridge toll would soon cease. The reports were then severally agreed to, upon the understanding that all the improvements alluded to should be undertaken as soon as the corporation funds could be made available to such purposes.—At the same meeting of the Court, a discussion having arisen as to the propriety of interring bodies within the City, a resolution was proposed and carried unanimously, that it be referred to the City Lands Committee, to examine into the means of sepulture in the City, and the state and condition of all the churchyards, places, and vaults, for burying the dead therein, and also whether it is expedient that an end should be put to the interment of the dead within the City, and to report thereon to the Court.

Accidents.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday, at the Marble-works, Pimlico, to Mr. C. Reid, son of the builder of that place. It appears that six men, under the direction of deceased, were engaged in removing some large marble slabs from the steam machine, by which they had been cut. The slabs were supported almost perpendicularly upon a stage, composed of cement surrounded by brickwork, and were considered to be perfectly secure. They were pulling off the seventh to place it upon rollers, and to convey it to the adjoining wharf, when the composition forming the stage gave way, and the marble, although it had been propped up, fell towards the workmen. All the labourers escaped unhurt, but deceased, who was directly in front, had not time to move before the slabs fell upon his neck and crushed it against the opposite wall. He was extricated as quickly as possible, but from the great weight of the marble he was quite insensible, and died a few hours after. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death."

Inquests.—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Sydenham, on the Rev. J. Dyer, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank of water. Deceased was a Baptist minister at Sydenham, and appeared to have been labouring for some time under considerable excitement, in consequence of over-anxiety arising from public business. He had been for a great number of years the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, and it seems that he had actually issued printed circulars, calling a meeting of neighbouring ministers, in matters connected with the Religious Tract Society, to meet at the hour at which the jury were sitting on his body. Verdict "Temporary Insanity."—On Saturday, an inquest was held at Horsly-down, on Caroline Harbour, aged twenty-one; the young woman who, with her husband and another person, were drowned by an accident on the river last week, and which we noticed in our last Number. The jury deliberated for some time, the majority being of opinion that a heavy deodand should be laid upon the boat, to show their disapprobation of the practice of letting out boats to inexperienced persons. The boat-builder, of whom the skiff had been hired, stated that it was licensed to carry six persons besides a waterman, and was of ample dimensions. He was always very cautious to whom he let boats, and in the present instance he was assured that the parties were fully competent to manage the skiff. Verdict, "Accidental death."—An inquest has been held on Mr. Cleak, formerly builder at Hoxton. The body, it appears, had been buried, but again disinterred in consequence of certain rumours, affecting the character of the widow, by whom it was said deceased had been poisoned. These reports appear to have originated from the circumstance of their having lived unhappily together. The inquiry, which occupied two sittings, terminated on Tuesday, when a medical man, who had made an accurate examination of the contents of the stomach, having deposed that it was perfectly healthy and exhibited no traces whatever of poison, the coroner said that the evidence was most decisive. It clearly proved that deceased died of natural disease, and entirely exonerated his wife from all suspicion of having in any way hastened it. The Jury then returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Provincial News.

Bedford.—On Monday, the day appointed for the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey, this town, and all the villages in the vicinity, presented an unusual scene of gaiety and bustle. The Royal progress through the intermediate villages from Windsor Castle to Bedfordshire excited general interest, and met with the most enthusiastic greeting. The Duke of Wellington arrived at the Abbey about 2 P.M., together with the other distinguished personages invited to meet her Majesty. The town presented the appearance of a general holiday; business was totally suspended, and nearly every shop was closed. The influx of strangers exceeded anything ever before witnessed by the oldest individual, and very indifferent accommodation could only be secured as a favour. Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the Park about six o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Hussars; troops having been stationed every nine miles throughout the whole distance from Windsor to the Abbey. On arriving at the Park gates, the tenantry of the Duke of Bedford on horseback fell in with the Royal procession, and accompanied the cavalcade in regular order to the Abbey. The carriage-way for the last half-mile was densely crowded with spectators and horsemen; the former of whom are supposed to have been not less than 7,000, and the latter at least 500. The Royal standard was then hoisted at the mansion, which the Queen and Prince soon entered, amidst the cheering of the spectators. Shortly afterwards her Majesty made her appearance at the balcony, and was received by the assemblage of persons in front of the house with great enthusiasm. A select circle of visitors had the honour of dining with the Royal party in the evening, and the whole neighbourhood was the scene of general rejoicing and illuminations in honour of the event. Her Majesty and the Prince visited various places in the neighbourhood, and appeared to be highly gratified with the arrangements of the Abbey and its extensive grounds, particularly with the Conservatory and gardens. The Royal party left on Thursday for Panshanger.

Brighton.—A public meeting has been held in the Town-hall of this place, for the purpose of auditing the accounts of the churchwardens for the past year, and the prolonged dispute which has existed here about church-rates caused it to be numerously attended. The rate had been held by the magistrates to be invalid, but the only remedy proposed to the parishioners was the rejection of the accounts. The magistrates refused to enforce the payment of the rate, and the Court of Queen's Bench was applied to for a *mandamus* to compel them. The court suggested that the magistrates should accept an indemnity from the churchwardens, and issue distress warrants. Proceedings had been taken under the indemnity, but the magistrates had not ventured to issue the warrants. After a long discussion, the meeting terminated in the appointment of a committee to investigate the accounts. On Sunday a serious accident occurred to one of the Red vans, whilst on its way from London to this place. It appears that it was laden with about seven tons of luggage, and eight passengers, and whilst proceeding down Reigate-hill, with the skid on the wheels, it broke down, and fell on one side. The driver and guard saved themselves by jumping off, but met with several severe injuries; and the greater number of the passengers were seriously injured by the heavy boxes falling on them. No lives however were lost. Another of these vans, it seems, broke down at the same place on the previous night, but the accident was not attended by any serious consequences.

Cardigan.—Mr. Harford, one of the recently-elected members for this borough, for which, as we have stated in previous Numbers, a double return was made, in consequence of the Aberystwith poll-books being lost, has issued an address, in which he states, that being convinced that the poll-books would have given a majority of 20 votes to Mr. Pryse, he shall decline taking any advantage of the circumstance of their loss to impede Mr. Pryse from taking possession of his seat in the ensuing Parliament; and should the present election be void from the same cause, or any informality in consequence thereof, he shall feel equally restricted from opposing his re-election; at the same time he reserves the right of petitioning against the present return on legal grounds.

Chesham.—Information having been received of the intention of the Queen to pass through this town on her way from Windsor to Woburn, the inhabitants determined upon giving a hearty welcome to her Majesty. The Royal procession was met at the top of the hill by the Hon. C. Cavendish and his son, at the head of a great body of their tenants and personal friends, who escorted her Majesty along the road and through the town, in which were assembled a large number of people anxious to testify their loyalty and affection. In the evening there were great rejoicings in celebration of the event throughout the town and neighbourhood.

Dover.—A fatal accident occurred off this port, on Saturday, by which eight lives were lost. It appears that during the night two vessels, one of which was Russian and the other Prussian, came so violently into collision while sailing in contrary directions, that the latter almost immediately sunk, before the crew could take to their boats; and the captain, six men, and a boy were drowned. The night, it appears, was very dark, and they did not see each other until it was too late to avoid the collision. The Russian vessel has been brought into this harbour to undergo repairs, and from the serious injuries she sustained, it has been considered surprising that she did not also go down.

Exeter.—The local papers contain a long account of a murder committed in this neighbourhood. The deceased, a gentleman of respectability, named Bennett, residing in this city, was found on Saturday amongst the rushes in the river, near Trew's Weir, and from the appearances on the body there seems to be little doubt of his having met with his death by violence. It appears, that on the day previous he went down to the neighbourhood of the fair in the Bonhay, where he imprudently made a display of the money he had about him, and got into conversation with two women, who lodged on the bank of the river opposite to where the body was found. Deceased, when he left the fair, was followed by three men, suspicious characters, who had been watching him, and had heard his conversation with the women. Several persons have been taken into custody on suspicion of being the murderers, but nothing positive is yet known. An inquest has since been held, and the jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder by drowning" against persons unknown. Of the seven or eight persons in custody, one of them, a young man named Pitts, is strongly suspected of having been concerned in the murder.

Liverpool.—An inquest has been held in this town on Ellen Boyd, a young woman who was wounded during the rioting at the recent elections, by the firing of a pistol from the house of Mr. Casement, as noticed in this paper at the time. A surgeon deposed, that she died of tetanus, brought on by two wounds received from small shot, one on the right side, and the other on the ancle. The jury returned

a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide;" and the coroner said he fully concurred in the propriety of the verdict.

Longford.—The *Derbyshire Chronicle* mentions, in proof of the beneficial effects to be derived from underdraining, that there is a field on the estate of the Earl of Leicester, at this place, which some years ago brought forth rushes in such abundance that the occupier gave leave to anybody to carry them away who would be at the trouble to mow them. Three years ago the field was drained, and this year, it seems, the present occupier, Mr. Robinson, has cut from it three tons an acre of the most excellent herbage.

Maidstone.—A trial, which had created some interest among the Kentish agriculturists, was decided in this town on Tuesday, at the Crown Court. Two labourers were indicted for maliciously destroying 30 hop-bines growing on poles, in a plantation of hops, the property of Mr. Neames, of Selling. The counsel for the prosecution said, that the offence was one of a very serious nature, and, unless repressed, was calculated to do irreparable injury to any hop-grower circumstanced as the prosecutor. Previous to the 3d July the prisoners were in his employ, and were engaged to attend the bines in one of his hop-plantations. On the 5th the prosecutor, on examining the work upon which the prisoners had been engaged, felt dissatisfied with it, and told them that unless they did their business better he would not pay them. The prisoners made no observations, but immediately returned to the plantation, as the prosecutor supposed, to proceed with their work; but, instead of doing so, they took their tools and went away, at the same time informing another labourer that they did not intend to do any more work. On the same evening it was discovered that the bines in question had been destroyed, and it appeared as though the injury they had sustained had been done with the toe of a heavy shoe and a hoe; suspicion fell upon the prisoners, and they were apprehended the same night. On the following morning the shoes worn by the prisoners were compared with the footmarks round the injured bine, and they were found to correspond entirely. The jury, however, *acquitted* the prisoners.

Manchester.—The following are the returns of the census for this town, including the townships of Chorlton-on-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick &c. Males, 78,983; females, 84,464; total, 163,447. The classification of the above returns is obtained from the five registrars' districts, which comprise the older and better known fourteen police districts of the township. According to the official returns of the census of 1821, and that of 1831, taking thence the populations at those periods of the several police districts, included in the above return, in one registrar's district, it appears, that there were in 1821, 108,016; 1831, 142,026; 1841, 163,447; the total increase of the population of the township, during the ten years ending in 1831, having been 34,010, or about 31½ per cent.; while the increase during the last ten years ending last month, was 21,421, or little more than 15 per cent.

Newcastle.—A singular case of death, arising from eating muscles, has recently occurred in this town. It appeared by the evidence given at the inquest, which was held on Saturday, that deceased, who was the wife of a cabinet-maker, had eaten some muscles for supper, of which she had partaken freely; she was shortly afterwards seized with violent shivering and vomiting, which continued for two days, when she expired. A medical man gave it as his opinion that her death was occasioned by the pernicious effects of the muscles, which he stated were well known to be peculiarly hurtful to some constitutions, and which produced death in the present instance either by their own poisonous influence, or by causing severe cholic, which proved fatal. Verdict, "Died of sickness, produced by eating muscles."

Panshanger.—On Thursday, her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived here from Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Earl and Countess Cowper. The royal party were received at different parts of their route with every demonstration of attachment; and at St. Albans a procession was formed by the civic authorities to accompany her Majesty through the town, and express their sense of the honour paid them. Her Majesty and the Prince arrived at Panshanger at two o'clock, amid the cheers of a large multitude of persons assembled in the Park. On Friday, the Queen paid a visit to Brocket Hall, the seat of Lord Melbourne, and a deputation from the inhabitants of Hertford presented an address to her Majesty yesterday. The Royal Party proposed to leave for Windsor Castle this day.

Portsmouth.—The operations against the wreck of the Royal George are still proceeding. On the 17th inst. a 32-pounder was got up, and afterwards the armourer's vice, the latter, with the exception of the steel spring, in a very perfect state. The military divers also have not been idle, so that a good deal of timber has been recovered during the neaps; but on the 19th inst. the diving was discontinued, and the raking commenced, on account of the spring tides. On the 20th a violent gale of wind stopped the work altogether. On the 23d a piece of timber was caught and pulled out of the mud, in which it had been buried, by one of the half anchor creepers, from which it broke off, and rose to the surface. This proved to be the remains of the mainmast, the only part of the wreck that ever floated: all the other fir timber, from being so long immersed, had become heavier than water, so that none of it was got up without being slung. On the 23d the removal of the wreck was renewed by five divers, as usual. On comparing the soundings taken on the 14th and 15th of this month, with the soundings in May, it appears that the height of the shoal of mud in which the remains of the wreck are imbedded has been reduced about two feet three inches in the space of two months. At present the highest part of the shoal is only seven feet above the general level of the anchorage, which is 13 fathoms under the low water of neap tides.—On Monday, Admiral Sir R. Stopford landed from the Princess Charlotte; a large concourse of persons assembled on the ramparts and platform battery, and loudly cheered the vessel as she passed in. An anxious desire was manifested by all classes to welcome the gallant admiral on his return to England, and to express their sense of his services on the coast of Syria.

Plymouth.—A local paper gives the following account of the escape of a convict from the prison in this town. On Sunday morning when Cook, one of the town sergeants, took their breakfasts into a cell where three men were confined, one of them, named Randell, who is under sentence of transportation for 14 years, snatched the prison keys from his hand, and knocked him down with them. He then produced a knife, and, using threats, stripped off the town sergeant's trousers and put them on himself, taking from him three sovereigns and his watch. He then took a frock-coat from a fellow-prisoner, and having fastened the town sergeant on the bed with his face downwards, made his escape. The other prisoners were afraid to interfere, in consequence of Randell's threats. It appears that in the year 1837 the convict was sent to the hulks for seven years for robbery, but in consequence of good conduct he was freed after about four years' confinement. He had, however, only been at liberty 16 days when he stole a check for 50*l.* from the master of a ship lying here, and for this robbery was sentenced to 14 years' transportation. Subsequent accounts inform us that the prisoner was traced into Cornwall, and has been captured at Liskeard.

Shrewsbury.—On Monday, Thomas Simms was tried at this place, charged with the highway robbery committed near Newport, on the 5th June, on Benjamin Nicholls, and with stealing from him 150 half-crowns, 500 shillings, and other moneys, the property of William Brittain, the circumstances of which were reported in this paper at the time. After a lengthened trial, which did not elicit any further facts than have been already made known, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and sentence of death was accordingly recorded against him.

Silverton.—The Devonshire papers give the following account of an extraordinary crop of wheat, self-sown. It appears that Mr. White, of Yolton, in this parish, has a field of wheat, of four acres, which has sown itself by the corn falling from the ears at the last harvest. Mr. White's intention, it is stated, was to have sown this field with turnips, but conceiving that the ploughing up such blades of wheat as presented themselves would be a species of destruction, he determined to risk the matter, and the result is a fine crop of wheat, some of the ears being nearly a quarter of a yard in length. It is thought that there will be from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and that it will be sufficiently ripe to cut in less than a fortnight, should the weather prove favourable.

Southampton.—The great increase which has recently taken place in the trade of this port appears from the following account of the exports for the quarter ended on the 5th inst., compared with the quarter ended on the 5th July, 1840. Quarter ending July 5, 1840: value of British manufactured goods exported during the quarter to France and the Channel Islands, 31,000*l.*; of foreign goods from bonded warehouses, 3000*l.*; total, 34,000*l.* Quarter ended July 5, 1841: value of British manufactured goods exported to France and the Channel Islands, 40,000*l.*; foreign goods from bonded warehouses, 5000*l.*; total, 45,000*l.* British goods exported to Lisbon and Gibraltar, 65,000*l.*; foreign goods, 30,000*l.*; total, 95,000*l.* British goods exported to Malta and Alexandria, 155,000*l.*; foreign goods, 3000*l.*; total, 158,000*l.*—Total increase on the quarter, viz., on British goods, 89,000*l.*; on foreign goods, 35,000*l.*; making together, 124,000*l.* The imports have also considerably increased, but not in the same ratio. The duties paid on the imports here during the quarter amount to nearly 17,000*l.*—The works of the Artesian well in this town are now in full progress, and the depth of 344 feet has been attained. The soil at this depth is a hard clay having the appearance of dark-coloured rock, but softening on exposure to the air. Should no unforeseen difficulty arise, an early completion of the work is anticipated; and it is thought that the town will soon possess an unfailing supply of pure water.

Stafford.—On Saturday, William Simpson was tried here, before Mr. Justice Coltman, for the murder of Wm. Hewitt, near Wehley Moor, on the 19th June, the circumstances connected with which we have already given in this Paper. After a protracted trial, during which strong circumstantial evidence was adduced against the prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, to the evident astonishment, it is stated, of the Judge and Court. The prisoner, however, has been again taken into custody, and committed to take his trial at the next Assizes, for robbery with violence, upon the deceased. It is reported that since his discharge he has made a statement which leaves no doubt that he was the murderer.

Stockport.—Great distress at present prevails among the manufacturing population of this town, in consequence of the number of hands out of employ, and the short time which has been worked at a number of mills during several months. This state of things, it is said, is likely to be augmented, as the whole of the workpeople employed at the mills in Higher Hillgate and Newbridge-lane are expected to be thrown out of employment at the end of the week, having received notice that the concerns will be closed, and their services no longer required. The above establishments have for several years been working under inspection, and upwards of 1000 hands will be thrown out of employment by their stoppage.

Windsor.—A few days since, three men met with an accident, in consequence of a portion of the scaffolding upon which they were at work, in the Pony-court, attached to the new stabling in the Home Park, giving way, and causing them to fall upwards of 20 feet to the ground. One was severely injured, and rendered unable to resume his work; the other two, though much bruised, were not seriously hurt. As soon as the Queen was made aware of the accident, she sent the Equerry in Waiting to ascertain the state of their injuries, and before leaving Windsor for Woburn Abbey, her Majesty sent the sum of 5*l.* to the Clerk of the Works, to be divided by him amongst the sufferers, as he might think best.

West Bromwich.—A few days since a fatal accident occurred at Hately-heath colliery, near this place. Three men, it seems, were employed in bricking the shaft of a pit, upon a scaffold, about nine feet from the bottom, when a man named Holden, who had just come out of the pit, hearing a great noise, turned round and saw the banksman, and a quantity of bricks falling down the shaft. He immediately ran to the shaft, and found the banksman hanging in it by his shoe, which had fortunately caught some projection at the mouth of the pit, and having seized him by the legs, dragged him up, without his having sustained any injury. Every exertion was then made to rescue the three men below, and Holden went down into the pit, but found them all lying at the bottom quite dead. At the inquest held on their bodies, a verdict of Accidental Death was returned, with a deodand of 10*s.* on the bricks.

York.—At the recent adjourned Visitation of the Archbishop, Dr. Phillimore, the Commissary, as soon as the Court was opened, said that he understood that the Dean was desirous of making some apology for the contempt he had offered. Dr. Cockburn then came forward and delivered a long written address, in which he stated that he wished again to be admitted to the friendship of the Archbishop, and that he was sorry if he had said or done anything which had given dissatisfaction. He admitted the impropriety of allowing any pecuniary considerations whatever to influence the disposal of any ecclesiastical livings for the benefit of the Church, whatever local questions or technical distinctions might be raised to it. He also wished to state his entire conviction of the right of the Archbishop to inquire into the conduct of his clergy in his visitorial Court, and his assurance that any resistance which he might have offered to the proceedings of the Court was not intended to invade that right. For the intemperate expressions he might have used in connexion with this inquiry he was truly sorry, and he begged leave to apologise to the Archbishop, and also to Dr. Phillimore as his representative. Dr. Phillimore said, he collected from what the Dean had said, that he was willing to atone, as far as possible, for the contempt he had offered to the court, and the resistance he had interposed to its jurisdiction and authority. If that attempt had been persisted in, it might have led to the severest censure and punishment. He was content, he said, under the apology now offered, to remit all the penalties of the Dean's contumacy, and after admonishing him not to offend in the premises for the future, declared him absolved from his contempt. The Commisary then proceeded to comment on the late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, which had ruled that, by a recent statute, this court was divested of all authority to pass sentence of deprivation in cases of simony; and the sentence of this court to that effect was therefore void. The court, however, he said, had a right to inquire into such cases, with a view to ulterior proceedings. The prohibition of the Court of Queen's Bench was confined to the sentence only on the question of simony, which had come suddenly upon this court during the inquiry; but all the other acts continued to be of binding authority and obligation.

Railways.—On Tuesday, a young man named Chandler died at the London Hospital, from the effects of a recent accident on the Northern and Eastern Railway. It appears that on the 7th inst., he was engaged in throwing gravel into a waggon on the line near Broxbourne, when in stepping up a mound of gravel he slipped and fell sideways on the line, just at the time a train was passing, when one of the ballast-waggons went over his body, by which his leg and arm were broken, and his spine much injured.—On Saturday, as Mr. Lyford, a farmer, residing at Hanney, was proceeding along the line of the Great Western Railway on foot for the purpose of taking the train at the Farringdon-road station, he suddenly fell down in a fit, at the moment one of the trains was approaching. His fall was fortunately witnessed by a man near at hand, who hastened to his aid, and, by dragging him from his perilous situation, prevented the catastrophe which must otherwise have ensued. Mr. Lyford, who was insensible, was conveyed to the station, where he was so far recovered in a short time as to be enabled to proceed by the train on his way to Cheltenham.—On Tuesday a serious accident, which it is thought will prove fatal, happened to a man named Wilkes, on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway. It appears from the statement of two of his fellow-labourers, that he was engaged as one of the night gang, and was employed in the deep cutting at Brentwood-hill, about nineteen miles from London. About one o'clock in the morning, they were proceeding along the cutting to their work, followed by Wilkes, when a portion of one of the sides of the cutting gave way, and fell upon the latter, burying him beneath a ton of sand and gravel, from which he was dug out as speedily as possible, apparently lifeless, and conveyed to the London Hospital, where he continues without any hope of recovery.—On the first week of the entire line of the Great Western Railway being opened, the receipts were 12,500*l.*; and for the last week, they have amounted to the sum of 13,823*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Monday, the nuptials of his Excellency the Earl Fortescue and Lady Somerville were solemnized

at the Viceregal Lodge, by the Lord Bishop of Cashel. The ceremony was private, only the immediate relatives of the parties being present. The noble bridegroom with his bride afterwards left for Maretimo, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, at Black Rock.—It is stated, that information had been received at the Castle, of an outbreak being meditated in the county of Kilkenny and the adjacent parts of the county of Carlow, and that Sir E. Blakeney, the General Commander in Chief, had taken prompt measures to counteract it; and a considerable reinforcement of troops had received immediate orders for the disturbed localities. The troops detached in various parts of the country, for the preservation of the peace at the late elections, have received from Sir E. Blakeney a flattering tribute to their good conduct during the discharge of this important duty.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, at which Mr. O'Connell was present. After the secretary had read the correspondence of the week, Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at considerable length. He spoke with some warmth on the subject of the recent elections, and the present state of political parties, exposing his own views as to the imminent danger threatened to the country, from the approaching advent of a Conservative Ministry. He concluded by stating it as his firm belief, that the Conservatives could not, for any length of time, retain power from the opposition which their principles, and the course they would be compelled to pursue, would meet with in that country; and that repeal was the only remedy for the evils to which Ireland was about to be subjected.

Carlow.—Mr. Caleb Tyndal has been tried on the charge of having fired on the mob, during the election riots, on the 27th ult., an account of which we gave at the time, and with having wounded one person. After the case had been opened on the part of the crown, a number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence, however, established no new facts, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

Belfast.—Considerable sensation was created in this town on the arrival of the Reindeer steamer, from Liverpool, on account of the sudden death, on board, of Lord Dufferin. His Lordship, it appears, complained of indisposition on leaving Liverpool, and directed the steward of the steamer to bring him a dose of morphine, which he swallowed on going to bed. During the night he breathed heavily in his sleep; and at seven on the following morning he was observed still asleep, and at nine he was found dead in his berth. An inquest has been held on the body, at which it was proved by the evidence of a medical man, who had made a post-mortem examination, that the noble Lord came by his death from taking an over-dose of morphine. Verdict accordingly.—A local paper states that a few days since, a number of whales, of the species called the "bottle-nosed," made their appearance in Lough Swilly, between Fahan and the island of Inch. Every boat on the Lough was in a short time manned, and in the course of the day all the whales, to the number of seventy-six, were driven on the Inch shore and captured. One of them measured twenty-seven feet in length, and is supposed to be about five tons weight.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The line of railway between this city and Glasgow, is rapidly proceeding towards completion. The buildings at the entrance of the tunnel are now nearly finished, and a long range of stone sheds have been erected for the carriages and engines. The long tunnel, commencing at the head of Queen-street and terminating at Keppoch-hill, will, it is said, be finished in a short time; and a person can already walk through it from end to end. The booking-office is completed, and all the other operations at the depôt are going forward expeditiously. Beyond the tunnel a number of bridges have been erected, on which the permanent rails are laid down. At Cowlairs large buildings are erected for workshops, and an engine-house for the stationary engine. Should the weather continue favourable, it is thought that the line will be opened throughout in the course of a few weeks.

Glasgow.—On Monday, Gavin Scott, whose case, involving charges of forgery and fraud to the extent of 8,600*l.*, on a house in this city, has excited much interest among mercantile classes, was placed at the bar of the Police Court, and remanded for examination. The prisoner, who is represented as being rather engaging in his personal appearance, paid great attention to the charges read by the Procurator-Fiscal; and when asked if he was Gavin Scott, briefly answered in the affirmative. The magistrate then told him that he was to be detained for examination as to the charges he had heard; when he bowed to the Court, and was led away in custody.

Paisley.—Several extensive failures have taken place amongst the shawl manufacturers in this town, which have created great sensation over all the western districts of Scotland. Amongst the houses which have suspended payments, are a number of the most extensive and enterprising in the trade; and whatever may be the ultimate issue, it is certain that the immediate effect must be a great number of unemployed work-people; and that not less than from one to two thousand people, of one description and another, must be discharged in the course of another week. One house alone is stated to have failed to the amount of 80,000*l.*

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES, TUESDAY.—In consequence of the great number of races, it was originally intended that they should commence each day at 12 o'clock. It was, however, subsequently decided that the start should take place an hour later. The weather was, on the whole, favourable, and the company appears to have been as numerous as could have been expected.

The Craven Stakes of 10 Sovs. each, 9 Subs.—Lord Bentinck's Naworth made the running to the turn, when Mr. Jones's Portrait took it up and kept in front to the distance; Mr. Etwall's Melody colt then took the lead, followed by Mr. Goodman's Belgrade, and won easy by a length. Betting—10 to 6 agst Melody, 5 to 2 agst Portrait, and 4 to 1 agst Belgrade.

The Larant Stakes of 50 sovs. each (11 Subs.)—Lord Bentinck's Misdeal made play for about 300 yards, and was then headed by Mr Sadler's Passion, who went on at a great pace to the distance, where Misdeal gave up. The Duke of Richmond's Eaglesfield made his rush at the grand stand, but was beaten by a neck very cleverly. Betting—7 to 4 on Misdeal, 2 to 1 against Passion, and 5 to 1 agst Eaglesfield.

The Drawing Room Stakes of 25 Sovs. each; the second to receive 100 Sovs. out of the Stakes, and the winner to pay 25 Sovs. to the Judge. 27 Subs. to the Sweepstakes, and 16 to the honours.—Mr Sadler's Defy made the running at starting, followed by Lord Exeter's Cesarewitch, the other lying behind; they ran so till near the turn for the straight finish, where Lord Bentinck's Mustapha went in front and made play to the distance, where Lord Albemarle's Ralph passed him and had the rest of the race to himself, and won in a canter by two lengths. Betting—2 to 1 on Ralph, 4 to 1 agst Mustapha and 8 to 1 agst Cesarewitch.

Sweepstakes of 300 Sovs. each, 19 Subs.—Lord Bentinck's Capote went away with a lead of several lengths, followed by Lord Westminster's Launcelot, Mr. Bowes's Black Beck third, and Col. Anson's Black Bess last. In making the turn of the clump Launcelot broke down, and the second place was taken by Black Beck. In rising the hill to the last turn Capote gave way, and Black Beck took the lead, which he maintained to the distance, where Black Bess challenged, and won cleverly by a length. The pace was very good for the first three miles, but slow at the finish. Betting 6 to 4 agst Black Bess 2 to 1 each agst Black Beck and Capote, and 10 to 1 agst Launcelot.

The Hum Stakes of 100 Sovs. each, 41 Subs.—Lord Bentinck's Firebrand made play for a quarter of a mile, and then resigned to the Duke of Richmond's Baleine filly, who was joined at the distance by Col. Peel's Hester Colt, and Mr. Gregory's Barrier. These three ran nearly head and head till within ten strides of the chair, when Mr. Wreford's Victoria colt rushed in and won by a head. It was one of the finest races ever seen. The winner was not mentioned in the betting; which was 5 to 4 on the Hester Colt, 3 to 1 agst Baleine, and 6 to 1 each agst Elopement and Barrier.

The Goodwood Club Stakes of 10 Sovs. each. To be ridden by members of the Goodwood Club (11 Subs.)—Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, 1; Mr. Gardnor's Dismal Jemmy, 2; Mr. Osbaldeston's Currycomb, 3, Captain Rous's Perfume, 4. Dismal Jemmy made the running to the distance where the others closed with him, and a fine race home was won by a head only. Betting, 5 to 4 on Currycomb.

Sweepstakes of 200 Sovs. each, 14 Subs. Lord Chesterfield's Johnny Faa, (Nat.) 1; Duke of Beaufort's c., by Camel Miss Craven's d., 2; Lord G. Bentinck's Flytrap, 3. Betting—6 to 4 on Miss Craven colt, and to 1 agst Johnny Faa. A remarkably fine race between the 1st and 2d, and won by a head only. Flytrap was beaten off.

The Welter Stakes of 20 sovs. each. Craven Stakes Course, Gents. riders. 15 Subs.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Mountain Sylph, owner, 1; Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, 2. Betting 4 to 1 on the mare. Won cleverly by a length.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 50l., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. The winner to be sold for 80l. Heats T. Y. C.—Mr. Dawson's The Drone, Lye, 0 1 1, Mr. Sadler's Variety, 1 0 2; Capt. Pettat's Victor, 0 2 3; Mr. Verratt's Maid of the Mill, 2 0 dr.; Mr. Wright's Wanton, 3 0 dr.; Lord Miltown's Semiramide, 0 0 dr.; Mr. Hook's Miss Nowell, 0 0 dr.; Lord G. Bentinck's Gobemouche, 0 dr. Betting—5 to 4 agst Victor, 7 to 2 agst Variety. A good race, but won easy at last.

Match; 200. h ft. One Mile.—Mr. Treen's Una received forfeit from Mr. Theobald's The Black Duchess. A long and excellent day's sport did not finish until within a few minutes of 7 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—The weather in the early part of the day was so threatening, that great numbers gave up an anticipated treat, and reserved themselves for the cup on Thursday. The wind was very high, accompanied occasionally by showers; it cleared up about noon, but the effect was evident, as the company on the course was considerably below par both in number and rank.

The City Members' Plate of 50 sovs., with 50 added by the Ladies. Heats once round.—Mr. Shelley's Huon, (Chapple) 1 1; Mr. Smith's The Maid, 3 2; Mr. Greville's Perseus 2 dr.; Mr. Wright's Folly, wrong side of post, dis. The first heat was won by half a length, and the second by two lengths. The Maid was the favourite for both heats.

The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs. each. The second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the Stakes. 151 Subs.—The start was made under the personal direction of Lord G. Bentinck, and was one of the best ever seen. Lady Liverpool took the lead at a good pace, followed by Master Tommy, Wirristrew, Exit, Henri Quatre, and Monsieur Le Sage, with the ruck so close up that we cannot attempt to say what else was in front. They ran in this way to the first turn, where Master Tommy displaced Lady Liverpool, and carried the running round the clump to the hill, Mr. Goodman's Orelia now lying up. Carlotta and Isabella then took the lead, the former having her neck in advance, Orelia, Lord Lichfield's Corsair, Exit, and Monops following them. Carlotta was beaten at the distance, and immediately after Orelia and Corsair headed Isabella, the mare leading. This pair finished the race, Orelia winning easy by two lengths, and the Corsair beating Exit and Isabella by a length; the last-mentioned two were nearly head and head at the finish. Monops and several others were well up. Mr. Goodman declared to win with Isabella. Betting, 10 to 1 agst Monops, 10 to 1 agst Carlotta, 11 to 1 agst Henri Quatre, 12 to 1 agst Exit, 13 to 1 agst Orelia, 100 to 7 agst Master Tommy, 100 to 6 agst Corsair, 100 to 6 agst Isabella, and 20 to 1 agst any other.

The Cowdry Stakes of 25 sovs. each. T. Y. C. (3 Subs.)—Mr. Treen's Benedetta, Conolly 1; Mr. King's Tommy 2. Lord G. Bentinck's Straw Hat 3. Betting, 5 to 4 agst Benedetta, who won a good race by a length.

The Steward's Cup of 300l. added to a handicap of 5 sovs each. T Y C (30 Subs.)—Hon. G. S. Byng's Garry Owen, (Nat. 1); Mr Osbaldeston's Currycomb, 2. Lord Eglinton's Potentate, 3; Betting, 3 to 1 agst Garryowen, 9 to 1 agst Potentate, and 8 to 1 agst Currycomb. Garryowen made all the running at a great pace, and won by two lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. About 3 miles, 5 furlongs.—Duke of Richmond's The Currier, Rogers 1; Mr. Goodman's Belgrade, 2; Sir C. Cockerell's Lady Liverpool, 3. Betting, 5 to 4 agst Currier taken, and 6 to 5 agst Belgrade. The Currier made all the running, and won by nearly a distance.

The City Plate of 100 Sovs., with 50 added by a Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs. each; the second receives 10l. out of the Stakes. Mile heats. (13 subs.)—Mr. Mostyn's Trustee, Darling, 3 1 1, Mr. Etwall's c. by Mulatto, out of Melody, 1 2 2, Lord Eglinton's Amulet, 4 3 dr.; Mr. Osbaldeston's Mountain Sylph, 2 dr. First three—2 to 1 on Melody c., and 3 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph, won by half a length. Second heat—7 to 2 on Melody c., won by two lengths. Third heat—3 to 1 on Trustee; won by six lengths.

THURSDAY.—This being the "Cup Day," as usual attracted a more numerous assemblage than on its two predecessors, and at an early hour all the avenues leading to the course exhibited scenes of great bustle and animation. The weather was as favourable as could be desired, and although the "stars" of the *beau monde* were absent, there was no lack of respectable visitors. The Grand Stand was moderately filled, and the place assigned for the reception of carriages presented an agreeable variety of gay and happy groups. The day's racing commenced with—

The Racing Stakes of 50 Sovs. each (16 subs.)—2 to 1 on Mustapha. Lord Albemarle's Perfume colt made the first running, but on getting into the straight course was headed by Lord Bentinck's Mustapha: in the run up the distance, however, the Perfume colt gained upon him by degrees, and won at the post by a head. Betting—2 to 1 on Mustapha.

The Sussex Stakes of 25 Sovs. each.—Mr Treen's Barrier (Conolly) 1; Mr. Etwall's Palladium, 2; Mr. Fox's Darling, 3; Lord Exeter's Albion, 4; Duke of Bedford's Envoy, 5; Lord G. Bentinck's Crusade, 6.—Even on Palladium, 2 to 1 agst Barrier, and 3 to 1 agst Envoy. Barrier made nearly all the running, and won cleverly by half a length. Nothing was near the first two.

Sweepstakes of 25 Sovs. each, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C.—Col. Peel's c. by The Colonel, out of Hester (Nat.), 1; Mr. Dixon's Lady Banks, 2; Lord G. Bentinck's Straw Hat, 3; Mr. Herbett's Nessus foiled. Betting 7 to 4 on Hester colt, and 5 to 2 agst Nessus. The favourite made all the running, and won by ten lengths.

The Malcomb Stakes of 50 Sovs. each. T Y C. (13 subs.)—Mr. Treen's Barrier (Conolly), 1; Duke of Richmond's Eaglesfield, 2. 2 to 1 on Barrier, who was never headed, and won by half a length.

The Goodwood Cup, by subscription of 20 Sovs. each, and 100 added, the second to receive 100l. out of the stakes. Cup Course. 51 subs.—Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII. Maroon, 1; Mr. Lichtwald's Hyllus, 2; Mr. Edison's The Recorder, 3. The following also started:—The Pretendant, Bulwark, Maroon, Colwick, Pocahontas, Oakstick (French bred), and Nautilus (French bred). Betting 3 to 1 agst Hyllus, 11 to 2 agst Charles XII., 6 to 1 agst Maroon, 8 to 1 agst Recorder, 7 to 1 agst Nautilus, 15 to 1 agst Oakstick, 20 to 1 agst Pocahontas, 25 to 1 agst Bulwark, and 26 to 1 agst Colwick; won by a head, after a fine race.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate (Handicap) of 100 Sovs. Last Mile.—Mr Goodman's Remnant (Wakefield), 1; Mr. I. Day's Melcher, 2; Mr. Etwall's c. by Mulatto—Melody, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—The Hon. S. Herbert's Arctic, Lord Chesterfield's All Fours, Mr. Wright's Folly, Mr. Verrall's Maid of the Mill; Mr. Booth's Benjamin, Mr. Smith's The Maid, Mr. I. Day's f. by Nimrod, out of Busk, Duke of Richmond's Sherbet, Mr Litchwald's c. Courtesan, Colonel Wyndham's Monsieur Le Sage, and Mr. Treen's Benedetta. Betting—2 to 1 agst All Fours, 4 to 1 agst Remnant, 5 to 1 agst The Melody c., 7 to 1 agst Folly, 7 to 1 agst Benjamin, and 8 to 1 agst The Maid; won by a length.

The Anglesey Stakes of 15 Sovs. each; to be ridden by Officers of the Army or Navy. New Mile. (11 subs.)—Mr. Osbaldeston's Currycomb (Owner), 1; Mr. Gardnor's Dismal Jemmy, 2; Lord Eglinton's Amulet, 3; Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, 4, Mr. Smith's The Maid, 5; Lord March na. ch. g. Victor, 6. Betting 7 to 2 agst Victor, 3 to 1 agst Dismal Jemmy, and 2 to 1 agst Currycomb; won by two lengths. The race for the Cup was judiciously fixed for a quarter past three o'clock, so that those who came from a distance had ample time to reach the scene of action.

The Orleans Cup, given by H R.H. the Duke of Orleans, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each, h ft; the second receives £50 out of the stakes; three yrs-old, 7st; four, 9st; five, 9st 7lb; six and aged, 9st 10lb; mares, &c. allowed 4lb; maiden three-yrs-old, 4lb; maiden four, 7lb, maiden five, 10lb; maiden six and upwards, 14lb; the winner of the Goodwood Cup, Chester, Newton, Liverpool, and Ascot, 5lb extra. 15 subs. Goodwood Cup Course. Duke of Richmond's Mus, aged (Rogers) 1, Mr. Lytchwald's Hyllus, 5 yrs, 2; Gen. Wyndham's Aspatria, 3 yrs, 3; Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha, 3 yrs, 4. Betting—3 to 1 on Hyllus, 5 to 1 agst Mus, 6 to 1 agst Aspatria, and 10 to 1 agst Mustapha. Won by a length.

FRIDAY.—*The Nassau (Handicap) Stakes of 50 Sovs. each, for three-yrs old fillies, 8st 7lb. The new mile. 10 Subs.*—Lord Exeter's f. by Reveller, out of Green Mantle (Darling) 1; Mr. Payne's Australia, by Langar, 2; Colonel Wyndham's f. by Nonsense, dam by Whisker, 3, Colonel Anson's Witch of Wheeley Hill, 4; Mr. Fox's Delusive, 5. Betting—7 to 4 on Australia, 3 to 1 agst Delusive, and 7 to 1 agst the winner. Won by half a length.

Produce Sweepstakes of 100 Sovs. each, h ft; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. Last mile and a half of Q.P.C. 43 Subs.—Lord Albemarle's Ralph, Robinson 1, Mr. Thormanby's Elingo, 2; Mr. Mostyn's Prince Caradoc (allowed 3lbs), 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Westminster's Marshal Soult; Lord Albemarle's c. Buffalo, by Taurus, out of Perfume (allowed 3lb); Mr. Rush's c. by Plenipo, out of Perkins' dam (allowed 3lb); and Lord Exeter's Abydos. Betting—5 to 4 agst Ralph, 7 to 4 agst Prince Caradoc, and 4 to 1 agst Marshal Soult. Won by a head.

The Chesterfield Cup, by subs of 15 Sovs each, for all ages, two-yrs old excepted (Handicap). Craven Course, 29 subs.—Lord Eglinton's Dr Caius, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb, Lye 1; Lord Westminster's Maroon, 4 yrs, 8 st, 5 lb, 2; Duke of Richmond's Mus, aged, 8st 11lb, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Petrit's St. Francis, 6 yrs 9st 8lb; Lord Eglinton's Potentate, aged, 9 st; Lord Lichfield's The Corsair, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb; Mr. Byng's Garry Owen, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb; Mr. Bowes's Black Beck, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb; Lord Chesterfield's Henri Quatre, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Mr. Greville's Perseus, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb, Mr Dixon's Knighsbridge, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; and Lord G. Bentinck's Holcaste, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb. Betting: 7 to 2 agst The Corsair, 4 to 1 agst St. Francis, 4 to 1 agst Mus, 6 to 1 agst Henri Quatre, 6 to 1 agst Holcaste, 4 to 1 agst Garry Owen, 10 to 1 agst Maroon, and 10 to 1 agst Dr. Caius. Won by half a length.

1st Class of the March Stakes, of 10 Sovs. each, 5 ft. for all ages (Handicap). The last three quarters of a mile on the D. S. C. To be ridden by Members of the Goodwood Cup. 18 subs.—Mr. Isaac Day's f. by Nimrod, out of Busk, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb, Captain Pettat, 1; Lord G. Bentinck's Capote, 4 yrs, 11st 4lb, 2. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Smith named Vulcan, 4 yrs, 11 st; Lord Eglinton's Amulet, 4 yrs, 10st 10lb; Duke of Richmond's Sherbet, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb. Won by a head.

Second Class of the March Stakes &c.—Mr. Smith's The Maid, 4 yrs, 10st 3lb (Capt. Petrat) 1; Lord Albemarle's Buffalo, by Taurus, 3 yrs, 10st 7lb, 2; Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, 4 yrs, 11st 7lb, 3.

Law.

HOME CIRCUIT.—CIVIL SIDE (before Mr. Serg. Taddy and a special Jury).—*Black and others* v. *the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford.*—This remarkable tithe case, which excited so much interest among agriculturists, was decided at the recent Assizes at Chelmsford. It was a feigned issue under the act of Parliament to try whether the defendants were entitled to take the tithes upon certain lands in the parishes of Rettendon and Hornchurch in kind, or under a modus. Sir W. Follett said he appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, who were owners or occupiers of certain lands in the parish of Rettendon, situate on the north side of the ancient highway from Rettendon to Downham, and the question the jury would be called on to decide was, whether they should pay the tithe upon their lands in kind, at least, whether it originally was liable to that species of payment, or whether under an ancient grant the right of tithes. By the Tithe Commutation Act, the jury were, perhaps, aware that the old mode of payment of tithes was abolished, and a permanent rent charge upon the land was substituted in lieu of that impost, and the amount of this rent-charge was, of course, regulated by the former amount of tithe that was paid, and it of course was very different in amount where a modus existed and where the tithes were taken in kind. The Tithe Commutation Act was not intended at all to affect existing interests. If land was tithe free, the rent-charge was paid accordingly, and if there was a modus, it was regulated by the amount paid. From what, however, had already taken place in this suit, he could not help thinking that the Wardens of New College were endeavouring, by the means of the Tithe Commutation Act, to raise a new property to themselves, and one to which, in his opinion, upon looking at the evidence and the other circumstances, they had no legal or rightful claim, and he could only attribute their defence in the present

suit to the circumstance of their acting as a corporation, as they were all well aware that a body of men would adopt proceedings in defence of any supposed right which an individual would shrink from attempting. He should be enabled to show the jury that, for a great many years, no payment in kind for hay had ever been made, and he should be enabled to show by documents obtained from the chest of the College itself, that for centuries a custom had existed of paying 3d. an acre for the tithe of hay, and that the College had over and over again granted leases upon that principle, and notwithstanding all this, they had now thought proper to compel the landholders and the occupiers of this district to come into Court and prove their legal exemption from the payment of the tithe in kind. He cheerfully accepted the challenge, and he had not the least doubt that it would be an easy task for him to satisfy the jury of the existence of the right that was set up by his clients. The learned counsel then explained that he should, by documentary evidence, show that, for centuries, a custom had existed in the portion of the parish referred to, of paying a tithe of 4d. an acre upon hay land that had not been ploughed, and 3d. for that which had been ploughed; and he said this principle had always been acted upon, and although the College might now find it to be unprofitable to them, they were not, therefore, to compel the farmers and the landowners to pay them a larger amount than they had a legal right to demand. According to the old fiction of law, the modus was declared to have existed from the time of Richard I., but of course it was utterly impossible that evidence should be adduced to prove that, and the law, besides, did not require it, for the presumption of law was, that where a presumptive right was shown to have existed for a great many years, and within living memory extending to that period, that it should be taken as having always existed, and the law required no other evidence; and by a recent act of the Legislature it was declared, that where a party had had the enjoyment and possession of an estate, undisturbedly, for 30 years, no title that might be entered up, however good that title might be, should disturb him in his possession; and the same principle would apply to the present case; and if he showed them that the landowners had enjoyed their property upon the terms referred to for the period mentioned, no one had a right now to disturb them. An act of parliament had been passed in 1832, which declared, that where the existence of a modus was proved for 30 years, unless some contrary evidence or proof of some arrangement was tendered in opposition to it, that it must be held to establish the right; and the same act said, that where proof of its existence for 60 years was given, no evidence would shake it. There were, however, some excepted cases, and the College probably thought they came within their scope; but, without reference to that act at all, he should contend that he was entitled to their verdict. He must confess that he was surprised at the proceedings of the College: for, besides the evidence of the witnesses he should produce on behalf of the plaintiffs' case, to speak from their own knowledge as to the existence of the modus, he should show by documents from the College muniments that it had existed for centuries, and had never been questioned till the present time. The learned counsel then read an extract from a lease granted by the College to Lady Anne Wade in 1625, one of the covenants of which was, that a return should be made of the boundaries, &c., and also of the customs and the mode of paying the tithes on corn and hay, and to which a return was made that the corn was taken in kind, but that the hay was by ancient custom paid for at 3d. an acre on land that had been ploughed, and 4d. where it had not, and he said there were several other similar leases and similar returns, one of which was dated as far back as 1595. He could not conceive how it was possible that the College, with the knowledge of the existence of such documents as these, should attempt to oppose the right that was set up, for he was quite sure that no evidence they could produce would destroy their effect. The learned counsel said, that his case did not rest entirely upon the documents he had already referred to, for there was another very curious document that had been fortunately laid hold of during the proceedings, which likewise went to establish the right. It appeared that in 1650, at the time of the Commonwealth, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed, that was called the Committee of Plundered Ministers, and they were desirous to raise the stipends of the subordinate members of the Church, and, among others, to augment the stipend of the vicar of Hornchurch, and they called upon the College to do so. They, however, were very unwilling to make the proposed increase, and they sent two of their Fellows to London to make interest in their behalf, and they applied to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and also to a celebrated lawyer of that time, named Heneage Finch, who drew up a case on their behalf; and in a letter to the College, the Fellows said they had engaged the assistance of a cunning lawyer and a good Speaker, but that the great thing was to get a good store of Parliament men to support them. On that very case so drawn up, the College, as a ground for not paying the proposed augmentation, said that there was a "custom" which made the tithe very small, and that the payment proposed would be more than they were worth. He was at a loss, under these circumstances, to imagine what case the defendants would attempt to set up; but from some circumstances that had transpired, he believed it would be said that the property was originally in the hands of a convent of the monks of Mont St. Bernard in Savoy, and he believed that some old lease or other document would be brought forward, and, by the aid of witnesses capable of explaining the language of the period, an attempt would be made to show that at some time or other the tithe of hay had been paid in kind. Even admitting that any proof of this kind should be adduced, he was prepared to contend that it could not affect his case, and he should with confidence leave the matter in the hands of the jury. A number of witnesses were then called, and a variety of documentary evidence was produced in proof. Mr. Serg. Channell then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. He observed that the College were only endeavouring to obtain by the present suit what every individual in this country was entitled to, those rights to which they considered they had a legal claim, and when, in an inquiry before one of the Tithe Commissioners, those rights had been already admitted, he thought the observations that had been made by his learned friend, Sir W. Follett, upon the College authorities, might have been well spared. The learned counsel then proceeded to state that he should show, by documents much more ancient than those produced on the other side, that a tithe in kind had been taken upon hay on this property, and at this remote period there was no mention of any modus; and if he satisfied the jury upon that, he said he should be entitled to their verdict. A deed was then produced, bearing date in the reign of Edward the Third, by which the land in question, with the tithes upon hay, corn, &c., appeared to have been leased to one Sir William Walter; and two gentlemen, named Black and Catlin, versed in the character of writings of this description, were examined, and they gave their version of the contents of the document in question. It was, however, worded in so ambiguous a manner, and there were so many abbreviated words, that it appeared very difficult to ascertain the real terms of the deed. After the evidence had proceeded some length, the Court said it might be a saving of the public time if Mr. Channell would state whether he intended to call witnesses to contradict the statements of the witnesses for the plaintiff as to the modus, or composition, of 3d. an acre having been paid for a great number of years. The evidence was most distinct and conclusive, and there could be no doubt, that from the year 1702, for a much greater number of years than was required by the statute to establish the right, the sum of 3d. an acre had been paid. It might, perhaps, therefore, be a saving of time and convenience, if it were stated what line of evidence was intended. Serg. Channell said, that inasmuch as the alleged modus had not been paid at the time, or within one year of the passing of the statute referred to, the right could not be made out by a proof of its payment for the number of years specified, and he should therefore contend that the claim could not be made out under the statute, but that the plaintiffs must go upon the alleged prescriptive right. He would at once admit that he could not produce any evidence to contradict the testimony as to the payment of the modus for a great number of years, but upon the question of the prescriptive right, he should propose to adduce a variety of documentary evidence in support of the claim set up by the College. The case then proceeded, and a variety of documents were produced, and among them was a deed granted in the 8th year of the reign of Richard II. by the monks of St. Bernard in Savoy, by which they leased the tithes of hay, corn, sheep, &c., to certain parties, on payment of five marks yearly. At that period it seemed that the property in question was in the hands of the above convent, or at least such of its members as were resident in England. The proceedings continued during three whole days, when Sir W. Follett replied on behalf of the plaintiff, and remarked upon the difficulty of ascertaining the actual meaning of the expressions used in such very ancient deeds as those that had been produced by the defendants, and also begged the jury to remember that the antiquaries who had been produced as witnesses, themselves appeared to be entirely in the dark as to the meaning of some of the expressions made use of, admitting that many of them might be interpreted in very different ways. This being the case, he put it to the jury whether such evidence ought to weigh against the proof of living witnesses, who had, themselves, for a great number of years paid the modus now sought to be established. Mr. Serg. Taddy was then about to address the jury, when they intimated that they had made up their minds, and they immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff, thus establishing the modus as of right being attached to the land in question. The extent of the property so situated is said to be nearly 10,000 acres, and the property interest at stake was said to be whether, under the modus, 3d. an acre should be paid, or whether, under the ordinary mode of taking the tithe, about 10s. an acre could be demanded.

M'Intosh v. the Wardens and others of New College, Oxford.—This was an action tried before Mr. Serg. Taddy and a special jury, the plaintiff setting up for certain land in his possession a total exemption from the payment of tithe, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Rolls' Court.—*The Attorney-General v. the Master, &c., of Dulwich College.*—His Lordship, the Master of the Rolls, has given judgment in this case, which was argued in the months of December and January last. His Lordship said that this information prayed that it might be decreed who were the parties entitled to participate in the funds and revenues of the College; that the charity might be extended to a greater number of objects; that directions might be given for carrying into effect the charitable purposes of the founder, and for securing to the scholars in the school the benefits intended for them; that the number of scholars might be increased; that it might be referred to the Master to inquire what alterations ought to be made in the regulations now in force as to the residence of the members, &c., and that the Master might approve of a scheme. By letters patent of King James I., dated June 21, 1619, licence was granted to Edward Alleyne "for the maintenance of poor men, women, and children, and the education of the said poor children, to found one College in Dulwich, to endure for ever, and consist of one Master, one Warden, four Fellows, six poor Brethren, six poor Sisters, and twelve poor Scholars, to be maintained, educated, and governed according to such ordinances and statutes as the said Edward Alleyne should make in his lifetime, or by any person or persons who should be specially nominated thereto after his death, and that the said Edward Alleyne and persons so nominated should have full power to make ordinances, constitutions, and statutes for the maintenance, education, and government of the said Master, Wardens, Fellows, poor Brethren, Sisters, and Scholars." He directed "The College so to be erected to be called the College of God's Gift, and that the said Master, Warden, &c., and their successors should be a body corporate with perpetual succession." By the said letters patent, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being was appointed "to be for ever visitor of the said College, and to have power over the same, and persons therein, to visit, order, and punish according to the ecclesiastical laws of England, and according to such constitutions and ordinances as the said Edward Alleyne should make." Pursuant to this license, by deed, dated 13th September, 1619, "the said Edward Alleyne established one College in Dulwich, and nominated the Master, Warden, four Fellows, six poor Brethren, six poor Sisters, and twelve poor Scholars, to have perpetual succession according to such statutes and rules as should be made in the manner in the said letters patent mentioned." By deed, dated 24th April, 1620, "the said Edward Alleyne conveyed the lands in the said letters patent mentioned to the sole and only use of the Master, Warden, four Fellows, six poor Brethren, six poor Sisters, and twelve poor Scholars and their successors for ever, and to no other intent, use, or purpose whatever." On the 29th of September, 1626, being six years after the endowment, the founder established certain statutes and ordinances, "for the maintenance, education, and government" of the College, stating the qualification of the Master, Warden, Fellows, poor Brethren, Sisters, and Scholars, the duties which they would be required to perform, and how the revenues were to be distributed. In framing these statutes, it would appear that the founder considered that he was in some respect at liberty to vary the foundation and College which he had established, for he appointed "six Chaunters for music and singing in the chapel, who should be called and deemed Junior Fellows; six Assistants, touching the ordering of the College and revenues thereof, and thirty Members." The poor Brethren and Sisters he directed to be chosen in equal proportion from the parishes of St. Botolph without, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour, in Southwark; and St. Giles without, Cripplegate; and the two churchwardens from each of those parishes were to be "Assistants to the Master, Warden," &c. The churchwardens and vestry in each of these parishes were to choose ten poor persons to be Members of the College, to be admitted first into the almshouses, and elected from thence into the College. By this will, dated in 1626, he gave certain specific bequests to the college, and directed his executors to build almshouses for the poor members. The estates with which he had endowed the College being insufficient for all the purposes contemplated, and the assets being insufficient to provide the almshouses, a bill was filed in this court by the churchwardens of St. Botolph against the college and the surviving executor. In the answer to that bill the College alleged that the lands were only sufficient to bear the expense of the first foundation: that the addition of the chanters and poor members was not warrantable at law, and that they thought that they were not bound either in law or equity to part with any part of their revenues for those purposes. The surviving executor admitted that he had 120*l.* in his hands, with which he was ready to build almshouses, if the parish would provide the land. In this state of things an order was made by consent for the executor to pay to the plaintiffs the 120*l.*, security being given that it should be duly employed, and that if there should hereafter be an overplus of income, the College would devote it to the support of those persons. A subsequent period, there being some further disagreement, Archbishop Sheldon, in 1664, and Archbishop Wake, in 1724, made ordinances for the regulation of the College. Archbishop Wake, in his seventeenth order, stated that the founder had no authority to a point assistant or to increase the number of the fellows. Some time afterwards an information was filed by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Samuel Higgs, against the College, and the decree made by Lord Chancellor King states that the founder, by his ordinances of the 29th of September, 1626, could not add any new members to the body corporate; but he ordered the churchwardens to be nominated assistants, but without prejudice to the Archbishop's right of visitation. The non-payment to the out-members appeared to have been acquiesced in until the report of the charity commissioners. The present information was filed in 1836. The points urged in support of the information were, that a trust was created by the charter for a purpose beyond the maintenance of the College, and that the interference of the Court was requisite to establish rules for the internal regulation of the College. First, as to the trust to carry into effect other charitable purposes by means of the College. It was admitted in argument that the founder could not alter the corporation, or engraft new members on it. The letters patent authorised Edward Alleyne, for the maintenance of poor men, women, and children, and the education of the said poor children, to found one College in Dulwich to endure for ever, to consist of certain persons who were enumerated. By the deed of the 24th of April, 1620, he conveyed his lands "to the sole and only use of the master, warden, &c., and their successors for ever, and to no other intent, use, or purpose whatsoever." He (the Master of the Rolls) was of opinion that the College, being thus established and endowed under the license, the founder could not make any alteration in the constitution of the College, or divert the revenue with which he had endowed the College to any other parties whatsoever. The object of the foundation was to maintain, educate, and govern the specified and enumerated members of the College, and any ordinance diverting the revenues to a different object was invalid. He, therefore, was of opinion that no trust was created for the persons the founder desired to make members, nor for the general purposes of charity. The next question was, whether any such abuses existed in the internal regulation of the College, or in the administration of its revenues, as would render the interference of the Court necessary. He was of opinion that there were not. There was a special visitor appointed by the founder, and if the charges brought against the College were true, he thought that they were properly matters of visitorial jurisdiction. The only question on which he had felt any doubt was, whether the Attorney-General had authority to sue in the form which had been adopted in this case. It was not necessary for him to give an opinion on that point; and, therefore, on the other grounds, he should dismiss the information.

MARK LANE, Friday, July 30. There has not been much Wheat fresh up since Monday, and fine Red being much wanted by the millers, we have succeeded in making 1*s.* advance on such descriptions, and White sells on the same terms as on Monday. Free Foreign is fully as dear. There are many buyers of Bonded, but they are not disposed to pay higher prices than on Monday, although some few sales have been made at 1*s.* to 2*s.* advance.—Barley, Peas and Beans sell on about the same terms. Inferior Oats are 6*d.* dearer, but other sorts are unaltered in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.			*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	. . .	White	56 to 72	Red	56 to 67
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		. .	60 to 68	White	66 to 72
Barley	Malting and distilling		28 to 34	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	. . . .	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	. . . .	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish		Feed	16 to 22	Potato	23 to 25
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	.	32 to 40	Tick	38 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	. . .	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White		32 to 37	Maple	40 to 43	Grey 40 to 42

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 18 . . .	62 5	30 10	21 10	36 10	38 7	38 3
— 25 . . .	63 5	31 6	21 11	35 9	38 0	37 1
July 2 . . .	63 11	31 11	22 1	35 6	39 3	40 11
— 9 . . .	64 3	31 9	22 2	33 5	38 3	42 4
— 16 . . .	64 11	32 6	22 4	35 2	39 5	44 8
— 23 . . .	66 3	32 9	22 9	35 5	39 6	42 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 2	31 11	22 2	35 4	38 10	41 4
Duties . .	22 8	15 4	13 9	16 9	12 6	8 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—G. Anton and G. D. Mitchell, 56, Corn-Exchange, Mark-lane, corn factors—D. Lodge, bleacher, Tottington Lower-End, Lancashire—T. Atkinson, druggist, Lancaster.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Harlow, Macclesfield, Cheshire, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Patterson, 6, Cateaton street, London, warehouseman—G. Stanley, late of 10, Portland-place, Kensington, and of 8, Great Winchester-street, London, afterwards of 34, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and now of Southampton, manufacturer of bituminous pavement—M. Warden, late of 38, Carey street, Lincoln's inn, lodging house keeper—J. Heap, jun., Manchester, merchant—W. Haskayne, Liverpool, ship-chandler—J. Woods, Roundhill, Lancashire, cattle-jobber—W. White and T. Broad, Newport, Isle of Wight, wine and brandy merchants—J. Lloyd and W. Lloyd, Atherstone, Warwickshire, builders—J. Bradley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, iron merchant—T. Porter, Liverpool, egg-merchant—J. Gratrix, Preston, Lancashire, machine-maker—B. Sarson, Birmingham, and Dudley Port, Staffordshire, ironmaster—L. Llewellyn, maltster, Aberdare, Glamorgan—T. Smith, flagger and slater, Preston, Lancaster—H. Gurney, licensed victualler, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove—T. Cave, jun., merchant, Liverpool—H. Herricks, licensed victualler, Prospect-place, St. George's-road, Southwark—D. Sims, pickle dealer, Portsmouth-place, Lower Kennington-lane, Surrey—E. Emery, victualler, Islington green—O. Pidgeon, tobacconist, Shrewsbury—J. Clements, grocer, Upper Thames-street—T. Pickstock, merchant, London—J. Twisse, power loom cloth-manufacturer, Manchester—S. Chadwick, cotton-spinner, Heywood, Heap, Lancashire—A. Wise, N. Baker, and W. Searle, bankers, Totnes, Devonshire—R. Peart, rope maker, Newark, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Hope, Annan, common brewer—W. Simson, Edinburgh, grocer—J. Duncan, late of Tairlaw, but now of Lindsaystone, and D. Cowan, late of Auchensoul, but now of Glasgow, cattle-dealers.

BIRTHS.—On the 26th inst., at his house, Cambridge street, Hyde Park, the lady of R. H. Purcell, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—On the 26th inst. at Norwood lodge, Surrey, the lady of J. Maudslay, Esq., of a daughter—On Monday, the 26th inst., at Hyde Park gate, Kensington, the lady of J. P. Barlow, Esq., of a daughter—On the 27th inst., at 34, Charterhouse square, the lady of J. J. Turner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 8th of June, at Paris, the Count de Moreton Chabrillan to Cecile, third daughter of the late Peter de Domecq, Esq., of Xerez de la Frontera—On Tuesday, the 27th inst., at Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Emma, daughter of the late J. H. Franks, of Misterton hall, Leicestershire, and Cadogan place, to the Rev. H. T. Hecker, of Sevenoaks, Kent—On the 27th inst., at St. Pancras Church, W. A. S. Westoby, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's inn, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Mary Frances, only daughter of Mr. E. H. Baldock, of Hanway street—On Tuesday, the 27th inst., at St. Pancras, H. Forster, Esq., third son of the late C. Forster, Esq., of Virginia water, to Augusta, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq., of Woburn-square—On the 27th, at the parish church of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Rood-lane, the Rev. C. R. Alford, B.A., late curate of Finningley, Notts., incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, to Sarah Jacasho, eldest daughter of the late John Fleet, Esq., of Fenchurch street.

DIED.—On the 3d of March last, at his residence, Campbell-town, Van Diemen's land, of rapid consumption, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. D. Nell, third son of Mr. J. Nell, of Broad street-buildings, London—After a short illness, at Newcastle on Tyne, R. Uniacke, Esq., Paymaster of the 16th regiment of infantry—On the 17th inst., on board the Hon. Company's ship Edinburgh, Capt. W. B. Staff, of her Majesty's 26th regiment, Cameronians, on his passage home from China—On the 2d inst., Isabella, relict of the late E. Hutchins, of Gerrard-street, Soho, in the 72d year of her age—On the 20th inst., Susannah, the beloved wife of Mr. G. Barber, of High-street, Deptford—At Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 24th inst., Anna Maria, wife of T. Haslax, Esq., of Portland place, London, and Chadacre hall, Suffolk.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 32. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

SALT-HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, open to all England.—The above Exhibition will take place in the Grounds of Botham's Hotel, Salt hill, on Tuesday, the 28th September next, on the most extensive scale. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

SALISBURY-PLAIN DAHLIAS. Aug. 27th, 1841.—Full Particulars of this Grand Exhibition at Everley, where *Three Silver Cups, value Ten Guineas Each*, will be given, may be had of the Honourable Secretary, J. Keynes, Salisbury.—Aug 5.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND CARNATION & PICOTEE SHOW.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have the pleasure of informing the admirers of the above Flowers that their SPLENDID EXHIBITION commenced on MONDAY last, 2d of AUGUST, and will continue for Three Weeks. Their Collection is the most select and extensive in the kingdom, consisting of a great many new varieties. Admission gratis.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 28, 1841.

LIVING PLANTS FROM BRAZIL.

HENRY STUTCHBURY has just received from Rio Janeiro a consignment of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, CACTI, &c., growing in glass-cases; also various Roots, mostly Bulbs, and a variety of Seeds. To be seen, and particulars had, at 47, Theobald's Road, Bloomsbury, London.

THE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.

P. CONWAY begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has still on hand some GOOD STRONG PLANTS OF THIS SPLENDID GERANIUM, at 3*s*. 6*d*. in, or showing Flower; and at the same time he humbly offers them his very successful method of cultivation, whereby it may be had to flower nearly 9 months of the year.—The Cherry Orchard, Old Brompton Road, near the West London Cemetery.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just harvested his superior PANSY SEED. This and the nexth month, September, being the best months for sowing to have a fine spring show of that favourite flower, he will be glad of their early orders for Seed, which can be sent, per Post, free, at the following prices, per Packet—2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., to 10*s*. At the same time he begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has fine Plants of all the approved show varieties at considerably reduced prices, a full Catologue of which, with a List of Carnations, Picotees, and Fuchsias, may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, London.—5th August, 1841.

G. CHARLWOOD, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST, &c., 14, TAVISTOCK-ROW, COVENT-GARDEN, begs to inform the Public, Amateurs of Cacti, and the Trade generally, that he has still on sale Monsr. Louis Deschamps' Collection, from Havre, recently imported from Mexico, as previously advertised, on the 24th July, viz., Twenty Cases of assorted CACTI, MAMMILLARIA, and other Genera, containing 28 species in each, to be sold at 50*s*. per case; also Two Cases containing an assortment of CEREUS SENILIS, in sizes, MAMMILLARIA, ECHINOCACTI, and other species, to be immediately disposed of, at very reasonable prices. He also begs to state, that Monsr. Deschamps informs him that he has some fine specimens of Senilis, from six to seven feet high, in good condition, which he will send over on application.—August 7th, 1841.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

WM. IVERY, Nurseryman, Peckham, near London, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he can now offer strong bulbs of Tropæolum Jarrattii, propagated by cuttings, at the undernamed prices:—Good Bulbs 42*s*. per doz., or 5*s*. each; Extra Strong 63*s*. per doz., or 7*s*. 6*d*. each. Can also be had of Flanagan & Co., 9, Mansion House-street; or Warner & Warner, 28, Cornhill. Remittance of reference expected from unknown Correspondents. Can be sent to any part of the kingdom by post.

SPLENDID PLANTS of LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS in full flower, to be seen at JAMES CUTHILL'S, Florist, Love-walk, Denmark-hill, Camberwell. J. C. ventures to assert that he has the largest and most healthy stock in this country, well repaying the trouble of a visit to him. The same plants from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 2*l*. each.

N.B.—Also very fine Grapes, at from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per lb., sent to any distance.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

GARDEN NETS, FISHING-NETS, SHEEP-NETS.—For Gardens: New Herring Fishing Net, one-inch mesh, 1½d. per square yard, dipped in Kyan's Preparation to prevent decay. New Wasp and Fly Netting, Woollen and Worsted Netting, Green-binding for Flowers, Canvass for Shooting, Russia Mats, Metallic Labels, &c., &c. For Fishing: Several Drag, Seine, Flue, and Trammel Nets, from 4 to 200 yards long each, ready for use. Casting Nets, large size, Draw Nets, Bait Nets, &c., &c., on very moderate terms. Sheep-folding Net, 3 feet 6 inches high, 7d. per yard made of strong tarred cord; same height, of lighter cord, 4½d. per yard. Net for fences against Dogs, Cats, Hares, Rabbits, &c., 2d. per yard, made of three-strand twine. Net for enclosing Fowls, Pheasants, and covering Yards. Nets made to order. Meuded Herring Fishing Net for Gardens, 3d. per yard. Rick Cloths and Marquees, dipped in Kyan's Preparation to prevent Mildew and Rot, 2s. per square yard, including the lines, pullies, &c.—Robt. Richardson, 21, Tonbridge Place, New-road, St. Pancras.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, who has had good experience in the business. Can have a good character from his late master. Address, A. B., care of T. Brown, 5, London-street, Pentonville.

AS UNDER GARDENER in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, a Young Man of Unexceptionable Character. Direct to J. B., Mr. Rogers's Nursery, Battersea, London.

A PREMIUM will be given to a Head Gardener, or Nurseryman, who will procure for the writer, aged 21, a situation as Under Gardener. He has been accustomed to the same in various departments, but wishes to place himself under a Head Gardener. Can have a good Character. Address A. B., Mrs. Broadrip, 12, Park-place, East-lane, Walworth.

A SITUATION IS WANTED either where Forcing is required, or otherwise, for a GARDENER, a Married Man, with small family, and about 30 years of age. He can bring a satisfactory character of six years from his present employer, who inserts this advertisement for him. The south of England would be preferred. Address—Stephen Lester, Widmerpool, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

AS GARDENER and BAILIFF.—A middle-aged Married Man without encumbrance. He has grown Pines to the highest perfection, will be found skilful in all Horticultural pursuits, understands the Norfolk Husbandry, he being brought up under the greatest Horticulturist in that county. Character will bear the strictest investigation. Application to be made at Mr. Porter's, No. 30, New Church-street, Portman Market.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, 29 years of age, who well understands the management of a Kitchen Garden, Forcing and Greenhouses, &c., &c. He can have a 5 years' character from the situation he is now leaving. His wife has had the care of Poultry and Dairy, and would be willing to undertake a similar situation. Address to Messrs. Atkins and Jeyes, Northampton.

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A middle-aged Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of his profession, is in want of a situation in the above capacity. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he lived nearly 6 years. Address A. B., at either Messrs. Low and Co.'s., Nurserymen, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London.

PINE PLANTS FOR SALE.—Thirty well-grown Fruiting Providence; likewise some Antiguas, Enviles, and Queens, in 12-size pots. Also succession of the above varieties, warranted clean. Apply at 34, Wych-street, Strand.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants: at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

TO BE SOLD, a well-established and rapidly-increasing NURSERY CONCERN, in the centre of the Midland Counties, and one mile from a principal Railway Station, occupying Fourteen Acres of ground, on Lease for the unexpired term of eight years, with the right of purchase, and containing excellent Greenhouse, Forcing-houses, and Frames, all in complete repair, and of ample size: with a Cottage Residence, Seed Warehouse, Counting-houses, Stabling, &c. The Stock, comprising a large and valuable collection of Greenhouse and Stove Plants, Ornamental Shrubs and Forest Trees, to be taken at a valuation. To an enterprising party, with a moderate capital, it offers one of the finest openings in the kingdom. For particulars apply to Messrs. Nobles, Fleet-street; or Messrs. Beck and Henderson, Strand, London: or to Mr. Julius Mott, Leicester.

WIRE-WORK HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, Manor House, Manor Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-Stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS on improved and economical principles. Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea: Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water upon the circulation of air, or by any other means with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built, Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns. Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trellises; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-glasses; Tables, with and without numbers; Castors; Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete: Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework. Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery: Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A FULL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the MEETING to assemble at PLYMOUTH on the 29th July; with ABSTRACTS of all important PAPERS read in the SECTIONS, will appear in Double Numbers of

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLES kept by order of the Council of the Royal Society, and furnished *exclusively* to this Journal. With MISCELLANEA—including all that is likely to interest the informed and intelligent.

London: published at 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, and may be ordered of all Booksellers and Newsmen. Wholesale Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; for Ireland, Mr. Cumming, Dublin; and for the Continent, M. Baudry, 3, Quais Malaquais, Paris.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for now more than 15 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., ZINC MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca: a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14*s*. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c., Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an efficacious creamy liquid, pleasing in effect as a cosmetic, for removing Sunburn, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Spots, Redness, and all other Cutaneous Disfigurements, renders the skin soft, fair, fair, and smooth; imparts a healthy glow to the complexion, and renders a delicately white neck, hand, and arm. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the unpleasant atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful in allaying irritation after shaving. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. 6*d*. per bottle, duty included.

Observe.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the cork; also printed in Red on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted by process, fully at Chiswick, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses already cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Exhibition.—The Summer Show was held on the 9th of July, when the following awards were made:—Mr. Calloy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., took 7 prizes, for best bunch of Red Grapes, best 6 Dahlias, best collection of Dahlias, best 6 Ericas, best 6 Calceolarias, 2d best Fuchsias, the best 6 Greenhouse Plants, the best collection in flower of do., the best 6 Verbenas, the best 6 Geraniums, the best and largest collection of do. in flower, the 2d best Herbaceous Plants, the 2d best Roses, the best bunch exotic cut flowers, best collection of hardy shrubs in flower, and a premium for the best specimen of Greenhouse and Stove Plant, and for the best Cauliflowers. The large collection of Geraniums contained in this gardener's basket, being some of the newest sorts and prize flowers, were specimens and much admired.—Mr. Kelly, gr. to J. Russell, Esq., took 5 prizes and 1 honorary, for best Green Grapes, for 2d best Black, best Orange tree in bearing, 2d best Dahlias, 2d best Geraniums, the best collection of Pansies, best 6 Balsams, best 6 Coxcombs, a beautiful specimen of Seedling Pansies, 2d best Cauliflowers, 2d best Cabbage, best Red Celery, 2d best Cucumbers, best Lettuce, best Onions.—George Mack, gr. to Mrs. Cooper, 5 prizes, for best dish Green Gooseberries, the best 6 Figs, 2d best Herbaceous Plants, 2d best bunch cut flowers, and best quart of Peas.—Mr. Wheran, gr. to Sir A. De Vere, 4 Prizes: the best Melon for weight, best Oranges, the best 3 Stove Plants, and best dish of Mushrooms.—Mr. Nunan, gr. to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart., 2 prizes: best Apples and best Kidney Beans.—Mr. Cronin, gr. to Mrs. Barry, 1 prize, for a collection of good Pansies.—Mr. Gaynor, gr. to Captain Stacpoole, 4 prizes; for dish Red Gooseberries, and dish of good Green do., the best 6 Heads of Cabbage, and a good dish of Potatoes.—J. Quin, gr. to Rev. E. Croker, 2 prizes, for a dish of good Strawberries, and for best bunch of hardy cut flowers.—Mr. M'Mahon, gr. to M. Fitt, Esq., 6 prizes: a prize for Hardy Annuals, the best Cactus, and best collection of Cactuses in bloom, 2d best Calceolarias, the best 6 Fuchsias, best 12 Herbaceous Plants.—Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Monsell, Esq., 1 prize for best dish Red Currants.—Mr. Hackney, gr. to F. Spaight, Esq., 5 prizes. For best Black Grapes, 2d best Green Grapes, best 6 Peaches, best 6 Nectarines, and best White Celery.—Mr. O'Donnell, gr. to W. C. Gason, Esq., 2 prizes, for a good bunch of Red Grapes, and the best brace of Cucumbers.—Mr. Heafy, gr. to Lord Clarina, 9 Prizes, for best Melon, not green, 2d best Peaches, for best 12 Pears, best leaf of Cherries for size, best dish of Red Gooseberries, best 12 Carrots, the best Parsnips, the best dish of Potatoes, and 2d best collection of Vegetables.—Mr. Gardner, gr. to A. Furlong, Esq., 1 prize, for best dish of White Currants.—W. Graves, Esq., took 1st prize for best collection of cut Roses.—Mr. Lacy, gr. to the Hon. J. P. Venker, 3 prizes: for a good leaf of Cherries for flavour, the best leaf of Strawberries of a superior kind, and the best 12 Turnips.—Mr. Delany, gr. to H. O'Grady, Esq., 2 prizes: a 1st prize for the best specimen of green-fleshed Melon of a superior kind, and the best 6 pines.

Royal Cornwall Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition was held in the Assembly Room, Truro, when there was a very good attendance of the neighbouring gentry, and a large number of ladies present. The show of flowers was very good, but smaller than usual. There was a considerable number of Orchidaceous Plants, among which we noticed a beautiful specimen of Cattleya Loddigesii, with seven flowers; the Oncidium carthaginense, Rodriguezia planifolia, with seven spikes, and beautifully grown, and the Epidendrum cochleatum, all from G. C. Fox, Esq. There was also among the Stove Plants, Gloxinia rubra, Ipomœa Learii, and Allamanda cathartica. There was a small collection of flowers in one of the side tables, among which we noticed particularly the Salvia patens, Fuchsia fulgens, Clematis bicolor, and some beautiful Calceolarias. There was also an excellent show of cut-flowers, among which we may particularly notice the Heartsease and Roses. The boxes of Geraniums exhibited, of which there were four, were all of them so beautiful that it must have been very difficult to decide as to which of them should be awarded the prize. Fuchsias were exhibited for a silver cup, of the value of three guineas, given by Mr. A. Pontey, and it was awarded by the judges to P. E. Lyne, Esq. The Hearths, of which there was a good variety, maintained the reputation of the County. At the end of the room was an ornamental device of cut flowers, consisting of a hundred varieties of greenhouse and garden flowers, tastefully arranged, having the letters "V. R. A." growing out of a bed of beautiful flowers of every variety, and being surmounted by the Cornish Arms, which had on either side of it a handsome shield. The first prize was awarded for this to Mr. C. N. Simmons. But on the other side of the glass where this stood, was another, and a far more beautiful and ingenious device, which could only have been formed by great labour and a well directed mind. This was surmounted by a crown and two sceptres, under which were the Cornish Arms, and at the foot on each side a bird's nest, with several birds in different places, all looking exceedingly natural; under these was our good Cornish Motto "One and All," and below this several horticultural implements. All these were formed of flowers, arranged with excellent taste, on a mossy ground, but there were not so many varieties of flowers as in the other device. The premium was awarded to S. Moyle, Esq. Of the Fruit there was a large and good display, consisting particularly of Pines, Melons, Grapes, Cherries, Gooseberries, Black and Red Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, &c. The collection of Gooseberries, consisting of 36 varieties, was excellent. The Cottagers' exhibition was equal to that from the Gentlemen's [illegible]. The flowers were beautiful, and the Roses in the Cottagers' were fresher than those in other parts of the room. This part of the exhibition has never been exceeded at this season of the year. The vegetables exhibited by the Cottagers consisted of everything most useful, and their Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Beans and Potatoes were of large growth and excellent quality. The market gardeners had an excellent show of culinary vegetables, in which some Lettuces and Cauliflowers shone conspicuously. The following is the award: Farrs.—Highest flavoured Pineapple (Queen), G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d do. Black Jamaica, J. Vivian, Esq. For the best collection of Grapes, one bunch of not less than 6 different sorts, Muscat of Alexandria, Muscat of Tottenham Park, Dutch Sweetwater, Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, White Chasselas, White Frontignac, White Sweetwater, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d best do., Mr. N. Mitchell. Best bunch of Grapes, White Frontignac, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best flavoured Melon, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d do., J. Vivian, Esq. Best quart of Cherries, May Duke, Mr. N. Mitchell; 2d do., B. Sampson, Esq. Best collection of Gooseberries, six of a sort (8 sorts), J. Vivian, Esq.; 2d do. (46 sorts), G. C. Fox, Esq. Best quart of yellow Gooseberries, J. Vivian, Esq.; do. green or white (Prophet's Bowling), Mr. J. Bishop, jun.; do. red, Lancashire Lad, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best quart of white Currants, Mr. S. Treseder; do. red, Knight's Red, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; do. black, Naples Black, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best quart of white Raspberries, S. Moyle, Esq.; do. red, B. Sampson, Esq. Best quart of Strawberries, Mr. J. Treseder; 2d do., J. Vivian, Esq. Best collection of Fruit of several sorts, Pine-apple, Jamaica; Melon; Cherries, May Duke; Raspberries, Lord's Prolific, Red Antwerp; Strawberries, Carolinas, white Carolinas, American Scarlets; Gooseberries, Queen of the Yellow, Warrington's red, White Lion, Early Black, Early Green; Currants, white, red, black; Apples, Grange's, Downton's Seedling. J. Vivian, Esq. Best [illegible] Pine-apple, G. C. Fox, Esq.—Extra. Alpine Wild Strawberries, G. N. Simmons, Esq. Yellow Gooseberries, B. Sampson, Esq. Collection of Fruit, Mrs. S. Moyle, Esq.—Flowers. Best Stove Plants named, Gloxinia rubra, Rondeletia speciosa, Cattleya Loddigesii, Gloxinia with Ipomœa, Epidendrum cochleatum, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d ditto, ditto, Gesnera Lindleyana, Stachytarpheta Hybrida, Vinca rosea ocellata, Gesnera bulbosa, Eranthemum bicolor, Stachytarpheta mutabilis, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best specimen (Allamanda cathartica), W. Dunbar, Esq. Best [illegible] specimens of Greenhouse Plants, in pots, not Geraniums (Alstrœmeria psittacina, Clematis Sieboldii, Fuchsia tricolor and fulgens, Amphicome arguta), G. C. Fox, Esq. Ditto, Wm. Daubuz, Esq. Best hanging specimen of ditto, Maurandya barclayana, J. Vivian, Esq. Best collection of Geraniums, 36 varieties, cut specimens, Foster's Roy, Windsor, Centrette Paris, Jacob, Bultec's Versuch, Lyne's Neapolitan Seedling, Cassell's Cyrus, Freeman, Amethyst, Lynes' Diadem, Seedling, Gibraltar, Conservative, Lyne's Peri of the West, Lyne's Queen of England, Clarissa, Garth's Elizabeth, Seedling, Seedling, Garth's Jupiter, Lyne's Picta perfecta, Foster's Neapolitan, Florence, Lyne's Circassian, Bridesmaid, Lady Carlisle, Lyne's Consort, Lyne's Countess of M. Edgcumbe, Sultan, a silver cup, value three guineas, given by Mr. E. Pontey and P. E. Lyne, Esq., Plymouth. Best 6 Geraniums, named varieties, in pots, Arabella, Beatrice, Matilda, Warrior, Smith's Emperor, Pontey's Rival, C. W. Turner, Esq.; 2d ditto, ditto, Alicia, Climax, Jewess, Florence, Coronation, Sir R. Newman, A. E. Neville, Esq. Best seedling Geranium, being a new and distinct variety, raised in the county by the exhibitor within the last two years, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best 6 named Heaths, in pots, Coventryana, ventricosa vellata, tricolor, cubica major, ventricosa superba, Cullena, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best named collection of Roses, not less than 18 distinct blooms, silver medal. Provins—Unique, Blush, Wellington, Grand Agatha; Moss—White Bath, Luxembourg, French Crimson; French Tricolor superba, Sir W. Scott, Pivoine, Charmante Sinite, Guerin's Gift, Rien ne me surpasse, Agloe Anemone, Sœur Hospitaliere, Bizarre marbrée, Princess Victoria, Mourning, Wellington, Renonculee, Triomphe de France, Lourteide, Legouve, Aspasie, Duc de Cazes, Duc de Grache; Hybrid Provins—Duchesse d'Orleans, Agathe Bouquet superb, Hybrid China—Lamarque, Victor Hugo, Fulgens, Triomphe de Lagay, Triomphe de Guerin, Brown's superb, Cocinea superba, William the Fourth, Alba, Sophie de Marsilie, Blanchefleur, Madame Campan, Attila; Damask—Leda, Coralie, Madame de Maintenon; Multiflora hybrida, Perpetual—Fion, Bernard, Aurinus, Crimson, Dennis's hybrid, striped, Marie Louise, Bourbon—Gloire des Rosamenes; Tea-scented—Smith's yellow, Odorata, Caroline, Jaune Desprez; Noisette—Charles X., Louis-Philippe, &c. &c., Austrian Briar (Harrisonii), G. N. Simmons, Esq.; 2d best ditto, R. W. Fox, Esq. Best 6 Roses, of named sorts, George IV., Ruga, Noisette multiflora, Gallica blush, Centifolia, Purple Grevillii, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d ditto, ditto, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best 6 Pinks, of sorts, G. N. Simmons, Esq. Best 6 Calceolarias (Indescribable, Napoleon, Queen's grandiflora, Morgiana, and two seedlings), W. Daubuz, Esq. Best collection of Stocks (Russian or Brompton), Mrs. W. Warren. Best collection of Mimulus, Mr. J. Rickard. Best collection of Larkspurs, J. Vivian, Esq. Best collection of Lupines, J. Vivian, Esq. Best collection of Hardy Annuals (a list containing the names to accompany the collection), the Botanic Garden, for 1840, given by B. Marnd, Esq. Best collection of Perennials (100 sorts), G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d ditto, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best collection of Pentstemons, Mr. N. Mitchell. Best collection of Heartsease (Wellington, Duke of Wellington, Robin Adair, Grand Duke of Russia, Miss Molesworth, Hope, Sir Humphry Davy, Duchess of Kent, Golden Sovereign, Countess of Bridgewater, Lass of Richmond-hill, Mulberry, and several others), W. J. Rawlings, Esq. Best collection of cut flowers, in an ornamental device, C. N. Simmons, Esq., Bilbersville. Extra.—Cockscombs, three pounds of each, Celosia cristata and flavescens, G. C. Fox, Esq. Eight seedling Geraniums, C. W. Fox, Esq. Stove specimen, Ipomœa Learii, G. C. Fox, Esq. Ornamental Device, S. Moyle, Esq. Gloxinia rubra, S. Davey, Esq. Vegetables.—Best two quarts of Peas, Woodford's Green Marrow, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d ditto, Waterloo, J. Vivian, Esq. Best brace of Cauliflowers, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; 2d ditto, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best three Lettuces, Dunnett's, R. W. Fox, Esq. Best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. S. Treseder; 2d ditto, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best 12 Carrots, Altringham, R. W. Fox, Esq. Extra. Artichokes, Green Globe, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Seed Onions, W. Daubuz, Esq. Rhubarb, S. Moyle, Esq. Market Gardeners' Prizes.—Best basket of Vegetables, Mr. Stephen Treseder; 2d ditto ditto, Mr. John Bishop, jun.; 3d ditto ditto, Mr. John Treseder. Besides these, 10 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.—*West Briton.*

Sheffield Fruit and Horticultural Exhibition.—The summer show was held on June 16th, at the Botanical Gardens, on which occasion there was a numerous and respectable attendance of the gentry of the neighbourhood as well as from other towns. Among the great variety of plants exhibited on this occasion, we noticed particularly a remarkably fine specimen of Fuchsia fulgens, which was greatly admired; also, several Ericas, Epacris, Petunias, Oncidium Papilio or Butterfly plants, with other Orchidaceous and tropical productions. The following prizes were awarded:—To Mr. Ford, gr. to G. Younge, Esq., for best Orchidaceous plant, best collection of three ditto, best and 2d best Erica ditto, best Greenhouse Plant, 2d best ditto, best display of Cut Flowers, 1d best specimen of Vegetables, in general use, 2d best Onions. To T. R. Short, Esq., for best Stove Plant, 3d best ditto, best hardy Shrub, best Mushrooms, best white Grapes, best black ditto, best grisly ditto. Among a variety of articles exhibited by Mr. Short, were a dish of sweet Potatoes from South America, a specimen of the fruit of a Pinus used as an article of food in Italy, and a dish of Apples and Pears in excellent preservation. To Mr. R. Brookes, gr. to T. Dyson, Esq., for 3d best Brompton Stock, 2d best Cucumbers, best Kidney Potatoes, best round ditto, 2d best Cabbages, best Carrots, best Parsley, best Cos Lettuce, 2d best Peas. To Mr. J. Woodhead, gr. to R. Martin, Esq., for best Brompton Stock, 3d best Greenhouse Plant, best Radishes, best Spinach, best Cherries. To Mr. F. Gowin, for best Fuchsia, 2d best ditto, 3d best ditto, best collection of Roses, best collection of Geraniums, 2d best ditto, 3d best ditto, best collection of Pansies, 2d best ditto. A variety of Hybrid Fuchsias, with an extensive assortment of new and splendid Geraniums, were exhibited by Mr. Gowin, and set for competition. To W. Parker, Esq., for the best vase of Cucumbers. To Mr. T. Gowin, for best Vegetable in general use, 2d best ditto, best Peas, best Asparagus, 2d best Potatoes, 3d best Cucumbers, 3d best Gooseberries, best Cabbage Lettuce, best Onions of 1840, 2d best Onions of 1841, best Radishes, 2d best Cos Lettuce. To Mrs. T. Milton, for 2d best display of Cut Flowers, 2d best Cherries, best Onions of 1841, best Gooseberries, 2d best Asparagus, 2d best Mushrooms, 2d best collection of Roses, best French Beans, best Cabbages, best Turnips. Mr. Moyle exhibited four varieties of seedling Strawberries, of a superior kind, both in size and flavour, which he has named China, British Queen, Prince Albert, and Deptford.—*Sheffield Independent.*

South Essex Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition took place in Wanstead Park on July the 1st. The following were the principal prizes awarded:—For a large collection of Plants, Nurserymen's Class, 1st prize, Mr. F. Fraser, Lea Bridge Road. Gardeners' Class, 1st prize, Mr. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. S. Gadd, gr. to F. Lenox, Esq. Small Collection, 1st prize, Mr. W. Wright, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Rushout; 2nd, Mr. Sherrington, gr. to Mrs. Middleton. Amateurs' Class, 1st prize, Mr. Poole; 2nd, Mr. Brock; 3rd, Mr. Mallard. Single specimen of a Plant in flower: 1st prize, Mr. Frazer; 2d, Mr. Gadd; 3d, Mr. Kyle. Ditto Amateurs': 1st prize, Mr. Ford; 2d, Mr. Brock, Twelve Geraniums, Nurserymen: 1st prize, Mr. F. Fraser. Six ditto: 1st prize, Mr. Pamplin; 2d, Mr. R. M'Pherson, jun. Twelve ditto, Gardeners': 1st prize, Mr. W. Wright. Six ditto: 1st prize, Mr. S. Gadd; 2d, Mr. B. Daley, gr. to R. F. Reynolds, Esq. For do. Amateurs: 1st prize, Mr. T. Poole; 2d, Mr. Poole; 3d, Mr. Brock. For some specimen Seedling Geraniums: 1st Prize, Mr. Pamplin. Twelve Calceolarias: 1st prize, Mr. Kyle; 2nd, Mr. Wright. Four do. Amateurs': 1st prize, Mr. Poole; 2d, Mr. Mallard. Twelve Ericas: 1st prize, Mr. F. Fraser. Four Perennials: 2d prize; Mr. Smart, gr. to B. Branfill, Esq. Four Cockscombs: 1st prize, Mr. W. Green, gr. to J. Sheppard, Esq.; 2d, Mr. W. Wright; 3d, Mr. Black, gr. to C. T. Holcomb, Esq. Balsams: 1st prize, Mr. Linsdell. Single specimen of Fuchsia: 1st prize, Mr. W. Wright; 2d, Mr. Pamplin; 3d, Mr. Gadd. Nosegay: 1st prize, Mr. Pamplin. Four Flowers: 1st prize, Mr. Wright; 2d, Mr. Kyle; 3d, Mr. Gadd. Roses, Nurserymen's: 1st, Mr. Paul; 2d, Mr. Fraser; 3d, Mr. Macpherson. Roses, Gardeners': 1st prize, Mr. L. Frost, gr. to C. Tebbutt, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Kyle. Amateurs': 1st prize, Mr. Ford; 2nd, Mr. Poole. H. Eard, Nurseryman: 1st prize, Mr. J. May. Gardeners': 1st prize, Mr. Daley; 2d, Mr. Gadd. Amateurs': 1st prize, Mr. Pells; 2d, Mr. Poole. Pinks: 1st prize, Mr. Norman, also 3d for Carnations, and 1st prize, Picotees. Orchidaceous Plants: 1st prize, Mr. Crouche, gr. to Jno. Aucard, Esq. Three Seedling Fuchsias: 1st prize, Mr. Kyle. Black Grapes: 1st prize, Mr. Black; 2d, Mr. J. Loudon, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq.; 3d, Mr. Kyle. White Grapes: 2d prize, Mr. D. Robertson. Strawberries: 1st prize, Mr. Sherrington; 2nd, Mr. G. Dyer, gr. to A. Chapman, Esq. Pines: 1st prize, Mr. W. Wright; 2d, Mr. Sherrington. Peaches: 2nd prize, Mr. Kyle. Nectarines: 1st prize, Mr. Kyle. Green-fleshed Melon: 1st prize, Mr. L. Frost; 2nd, Mr. D. Robertson. Scarlet Melon: 1st prize, Mr. Frost; 2nd, Mr. Black. Hybrid Melon: 1st prize, Mr. J. Loudon. Cherries: 1st prize, Mr. Smart; 2d, Mr. Robertson; 3d, Mr. House, gr. to W. Fry, Esq. Red Currants: 1st prize, Mr. Carter. White do.: 1st prize, Mr. J. Spurging; 2d, Mr. Smart. Black Currants: 1st prize, Mr. Frost. Gooseberries: 1st prize, Mr. Cumbers; 2d, Mr. Frost. Cucumbers: 1st prize, Mr. Hatcher, gr. to R. Reynolds, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Dyer; 3d, Mr. Frost. Raspberries: 1st prize, Mr. M'Pherson; 2d, Mr. Sherrington. Basket of 6 kinds of Vegetables: 1st prize, Mr. Frost; 2d, Mr. Dyer; 3d, Mr. Spurging. Ditto Amateurs': 1st prize, Mr. J. Duck; 2nd, Mr. G. H. Lovegrove. Dessert Apples, 1840: 1st prize, Mr. Black. Grapes in Pots: 1st prize, Mr. W. Wright.

Stamford Horticultural Society.—The following is the list of the prizes awarded at the exhibition on Wednesday, June 9:—The best dealer's pan of 12 Pinks, Mr. Almey; names of flowers—Benjamin, Dreadnought, Ramforth's Prudence, Falkner's Comus, Queen Adelaide, Sir Rowland Hill, Brown's Duchess of St. Albans, Pearson's Criterion, Pearson's Tyrian, Neill's Paragon, Victory, Greenside. The best amateur's pan of ditto, Marchioness of Exeter; names of flowers—Stephen's Waterloo, Bexley Hero, Davey's Lord Cornwallis, Willmer's Eclipse, Davey's Britannia, Petmane's Rainbow, Knight's Lady Acland, Ford's Hero, Jordane's Lady Grey, Victoria, Pigott's Romeo, Queen Adelaide. The 2d best ditto, Mr. Banks; names of flowers—Hanfield Rose, Barnett's Burleigh Hero, Knight's Lady Acland, Mager's Lady, Petmane's Rainbow, Man's Miss Summan, West's Midshipman, Green's Bailey Hero, Humby's Regulator, Man's Miss Turner, Barnett's Bakley Hero, Jeffrey's Lord Nelson. The best pair of purple laced Pinks, J. Phillips, Esq.; names—Queen of the Fairies, Queen of Pinks. The best pair of red-laced ditto, Mr. Banks, Hogg's Victory. The best collection of Roses, not less than 20 varieties, for Dealers, Mr. Glenn—Victor Hugo, Crested Moss, Madame Hardy, Coup d'Amour, General Lamarque, Crimson Perpetual, L'Eclatante, Village Maid, Globe White Hip, Miralba, Becquet, Blush Moss, Moss Luxemburg, White Moss, Princess Victoria, Madame Dubarry, Reine des Vierges, Rivers' Superb Tuscan, Lady Stuart, Brennus, Louis-Philippe, Hybrid Blanche, Bourbon Marshal Villars, Noisette Lamarque, Victor Tracy, George the Fourth, Ayrshire, Ruga, Triomphe de Laffay. The 2d best ditto, Mr. Algar; names—Noisette Bougainville, Donna Maria, Bonaparte, Leda, Blush Celestial, Lee's Perpetual, Ruga, Crested Moss, Crimson Moss, White Moss, Violet Blue, Philippine, Palliaro, Rosa Mundi, Unique, Tuscany, Damask, Red Violet, Grand Swiss, Blush 100 leaf, Blush Cluster, Royal Purple, Adolphe Cachel, King of the Roses, Double Velvet, Gomah, Scarlet China, Noisette Grandiflora. The best collection of Roses, not less than 20 varieties, for Amateurs, W. Stevenson, Esq.; names—Colonel Fabvier, Bijoudes Amateurs, Triomphe de Rennes, Jane Seymour, Marnie, Hortense Beauharnais, King of Rome, Lady Stuart, Louis-Philippe, Lord John Russell, Microphylla Garnora plena, Brown's Superb, Cynthee, Charles Duval, Triumph of Angers, Titus. The 2d best ditto, Capt. Chadwick. The best pair of dark Roses, Mr. Glenn; name—Gen. Lamarque. The best pair of crimson ditto, W. Stevenson, Esq.; names—Beauté Vive. The best pair of light do, W. Stevenson, Esq.; name—Lady Stuart. Robert Christian, gardener. The best collection of Calceolarias (not less than 10 varieties), Marchioness of Exeter; names—Eliza, Superb, Buff, Rugosa angustifolia, Rugosa, Invincible, Lord Bagot, Alba purpurea, Indescribable, Shankeyana, Victoria. The best collection of Fuchsias (not less than 8), Marchioness of Exeter; names—Fulgens, Globosa elegans, Chatonia, Grandiflora splendens, Magnificence, Standishii. The best collection of Greenhouse Plants (not less than 12), Countess of Lindsey. Best collection of Stove Plants (not less than 10), Countess of Lindsey. The best stand of 6 Geraniums, Rev. H. Chaplain; names—Mary Queen of Scots, Alicia, Colossus, Lady Bridport, Foster's Rose, Cecilia C. Prisby, gardener. The best seedling Geranium, Countess of Lindsey. The best bouquet from one garden, Dr. Hopkinson. The best device in flowers, Mrs. Roberts, Tinwell; the 2d best ditto, T. Hotchkin, Esq. The best 6 specimens of hardy Cut Flowers, of different varieties, Mrs. Roberts—Dianthus, Bee Larkspur, Scarlet Lychnis, White Lychnis, Tall White Iris, Dwarf Lychnidea. Robert Manton, gardener. The best pair of double red Stocks, Scarlet Brompton, Mrs. Eaton. The best basket of Fruit from one garden, Rev. H. Chaplin. The best Pine Apple (Enville), Marquis of Exeter; the second best ditto, ditto, Lord Carbery, James Monty, gardener. The best Melon, for flavour (Egyptian Green Fleshed), Lord Carbery; the 2d best ditto, Green Egyptian, M. Jackson, Esq. The best dish of Strawberries (Myatt's Pine), Mrs. Thompson, Stamford; the 2d best ditto, Keen's Seedlings, Lord Carbery, James Monty, gardener. The best 2 bunches of Grapes, of any colour or variety, White Muscat and Black Hamburgh, G. Sowerby, Esq. The best pound of Cherries, Early Duke, Mrs. Haynes; the 2d best ditto, May Duke, Gen. Johnson. The best basket of Vegetables from one garden, Rev. H. Chaplin; the 2d best ditto, Mr. Sharman. The best dish of Peas, Mrs. Eaton. The best dish of early Potatoes from the natural ground, J. Phillips, Esq. The best brace of Cucumbers, General Johnson; the 2d best ditto, T. Girdlestone, Esq. The best brace of Cauliflowers, Mrs. Haynes. The best brace of Artichokes, M. W. Jackson, Esq. The best dish of Windsor Beans, Mr. Holland. The best dish of Mazagan Beans, S. Girdlestone, Esq. The best 2 Cos Lettuces, Mrs. Eaton; the 2 second best ditto, Miss Wingfield. The 4 best heads of Celery, Mr. Sharman. Extra Prizes.—Splendid collection of Heaths (Ventricosa, Reflexa, Viridiflora), Marchioness of Exeter. Coxcombs, Marchioness of Exeter. Coxcombs, J. Phillips, Esq. Roses, Sir J. Trollope. Poppies, Mrs. Thompson. Dahlias in pots, J. Miles, Esq. Pine, Marquis of Exeter. Melon (Wright's Netted Scarlet), M. Jackson, Esq. Melon (Hallnery Greenskin), G. Sowerby, Esq. Strawberries (Keen's Seedling), Capt. Chadwick. Peaches (Noblesse), T. Hotchkin, Esq. Apples (Ribston Pippins), Mrs. Hunt, Ketton. Basket of Fruit, C. Grantham, Esq. Strawberries, for variety (Myatt's Pine, Elton Pine, Keen's Seedling, Alpine, Hautbois), Mrs. Thompson. Raspberries (Antwerp), Gen. Johnson. Cucumbers (Walker's long frame), J. Phillips, Esq. Basket of Vegetables, ditto. Besides these, 11 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

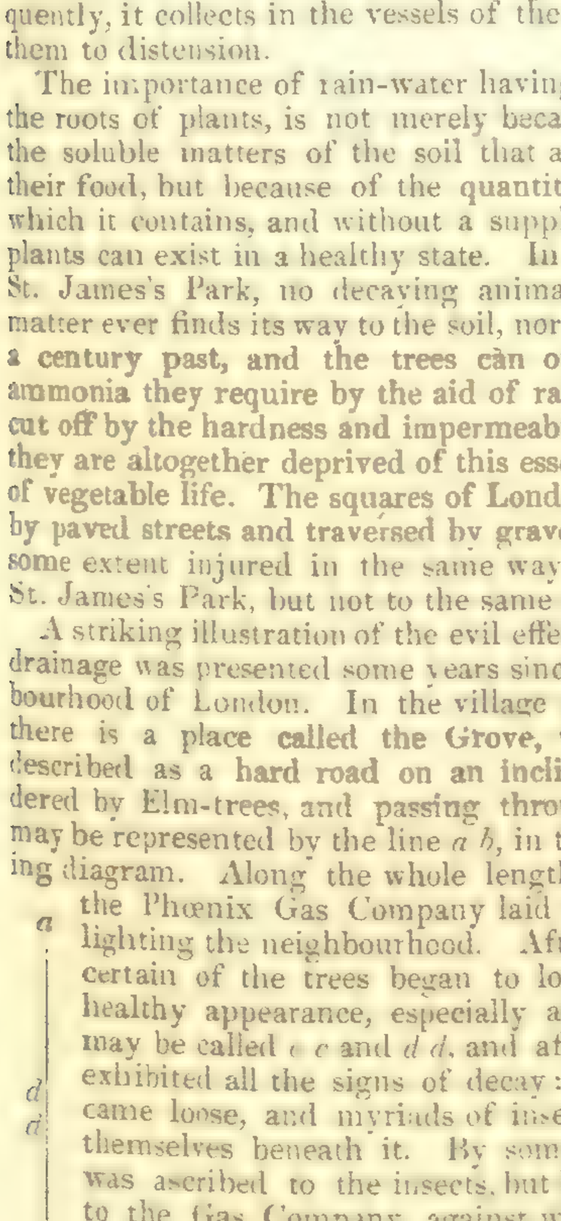
SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841.

We trust that the observations last week offered by us are sufficient to show the fallacy of the common notion that the air and earth of London and its environs are poisoned by gaseous matter on the one hand, and by a mysterious something on the other. If it really were so, there would be no chance of improving the health of London plants when they are sickly, or of preserving that of others not yet in a state of suffering. In pointing out the true cause of the unhealthy state of London vegetation, we hope to be also able to suggest effectual and practicable remedies.

One cause is doubtless the excessive compactness of the soil in many places, as an example of which we may take St. James's Park. In that situation the trees are constantly dying, and the greater part are in a state of decay. They stand on earth pressed so hard by the trampling of passengers and the rolling of carriages, that only a very small portion of the rain that falls upon it can soak into the ground. Their leaves are, therefore, formed in an unhealthy manner, and their action becomes more and more feeble year by year. The effect of this is annually to render the woody matter of the trunk less completely organised; for its solidification can only take place in consequence of the introduction of secretions formed by the leaves, and the leaves will form secretions of whatever kind with more or less activity according to their state of health. One of the symptoms attending plants in this feeble condition is the collection of fluid undigested matter in their interior, and its conversion by degrees into a putrid slime; when such trees are eagerly attacked by insects, and become an excellent nest for their larvæ. The reason of this seems to be that, small as the quantity of fluid may be which the roots are able to obtain from the soil, it is more, nevertheless, than the leaves can dispose of: and consequently, it collects in the vessels of the trunk and fills them to distension.

The importance of rain-water having free access to the roots of plants, is not merely because it dissolves the soluble matters of the soil that are required for their food, but because of the quantity of ammonia which it contains, and without a supply of which no plants can exist in a healthy state. In such places as St. James's Park, no decaying animal or vegetable matter ever finds its way to the soil, nor has done so for a century past, and the trees can only obtain the ammonia they require by the aid of rain; that being cut off by the hardness and impermeability of the soil, they are altogether deprived of this essential principle of vegetable life. The squares of London, surrounded by paved streets and traversed by gravel walks, are to some extent injured in the same way as the trees in St. James's Park, but not to the same amount.

A striking illustration of the evil effects of excessive drainage was presented some years since in the neighbourhood of London. In the village of Camberwell there is a place called the Grove, which may be described as a hard road on an inclined plane, bordered by Elm-trees, and passing through fields. It may be represented by the line *a b*, in the accompanying diagram. Along the whole length of this grove the Phœnix Gas Company laid down pipes for lighting the neighbourhood. After some time, certain of the trees began to lose their former healthy appearance, especially at places which may be called *c c* and *d d*, and after a time they exhibited all the signs of decay: their bark became loose, and myriads of insects established themselves beneath it. By some the mischief was ascribed to the insects, but by the majority to the Gas Company, against whom an action was forthwith commenced. There was, however, one little difficulty in the case of the plaintiffs in this matter: the gas pipes ran from *a* to *b*, and the mischief occurred only at *c c* and *d d*; now if the Phœnix Gas Company poisoned any of the trees, they must have poisoned them all, which was not the case. The real cause of the injury was eventually ascertained to be this:—at *c c* and *e e* deep excavations had been made for the foundations of houses, thus placing the trees there on the edge of a perpendicular bank; so that on one side the roots had been partially destroyed and the ground was laid dry by the excavations, while on the other the road was so hard and so much sloped, as to cause the rain to run off instead of soaking into it. In this instance, law proved to be justice, and the Gas Company were not punished for the sins of the builders; it was, however, a narrow escape, so strong is prejudice, and so little real knowledge of the true causes of things does the mass of society possess.



Another and more general cause of the bad vegetation of London is to be found in the exhausted soil. We have formerly adverted to this subject (No. XI., page 163), and would refer our readers to what was then said upon it. The food of plants derived from soil consists of various substances, particular combinations of which are required in order to maintain a plant in health. These substances are—water, carbonic acid, ammonia, potash, or soda, and certain others; but more especially those now mentioned. Neither water, nor carbonic acid, nor ammonia in any form, nor potash or soda, will of themselves sustain vegetation, as has been lately proved experimentally in the garden of the Horticultural Society; nor will a part of them without the others. Whatever quantity of these substances the earth contains, plants are perpetually diminishing; and if a garden originally possesses only a limited amount in its soil, it must be at last exhausted, unless such matter is restored. Now, in London squares and gardens, nothing is restored artificially; for the decaying leaves of trees, and the herbage of annuals, all formed at the expense of the soil, are removed, and no manure is given in their place. A process of exhaustion is therefore always in operation, and no counterbalancing effect is produced by replenishment. What, however, man removes, Nature renews, to a certain extent. The atmosphere yields carbonic acid and ammonia, and probably in sufficient quantity; for, in London, the soot which falls so copiously is a perpetual source of manure, so far as a supply of carbon and ammonia is required. What are not renewed by natural processes, are the alkalies, potash and soda, which, although produced by the gradual destruction of fragments of rocks lying in the soil are so yielded much too slowly for the necessities of a close and copious vegetation. Nature replaces them, when left to herself, by the decay of leaves, in which they most abound; but we remove the leaves. A story is related of a certain German, who, wishing to obtain a large quantity of potash planted his estate with Wormwood, in which that alkali is lodged in unusual abundance. He obtained his potash, but at the expense of all his crops for some years after; for the Wormwood so completely deprived the soil of this important substance, that his land was converted from fertility to sterility. Here then lies, as we conceive, another of the true causes of the bad vegetation of London; and we entertain no doubt that it is one of the principal causes. The remedy is obviously the application, not of manure, in the sense in which this word is usually understood, for soot furnishes that in sufficient quantity, but of alkaline substances, such as nitrate of soda, saltpetre, or equivalent salts.

We anticipate only two objections to this view, and these we will, therefore, meet at once. It may be said that in some of the gardens and squares of London, plants do grow well. This is, no doubt, true; but those squares are such as have been planted but recently, and in which the soil has not yet become worn out; as, for example, Belgrave-square and Euston-square. As to the gardens near the sandy banks of the Thames, in such places the supply of potash seems to be continually renewed by the rapid destruction of the loose soil that occurs in such places. It may also be alleged, that even in the worst places in London some plants grow; as, for instance, Lilacs in Leicester-square. With respect to these cases, we must observe, that if they do grow, it is most miserably; and that even if it were the contrary, it would be no evidence against the views we have been advocating; because it has been ascertained experimentally that different plants require very different quantities of alkaline food. For instance, it appears from the analysis of chemists, that while dried Oak leaves contain as much as 7.5 per cent. of ashes, Fir leaves contain only 29, the herbage of Wheat 15, of Barley 8, and of Oats 4: so that Oats may grow on land that contains nearly 14 times less alkaline matter than is required for the Oak.

Our limits forbid our pursuing the subject further to-day. We shall next week return to it, especially for the purpose of giving further attention to the action of a sooty atmosphere on plants.

Some inquiry was made last week about the cause of "running, or foulness," in Carnations. We are happy in being able to announce the appearance in our columns before long of a paper on the subject, by our excellent correspondent Dr. Horner, who at one time possessed a splendid collection of this favourite flower. We are sure our floricultural readers will look for this communication with as much interest as ourselves.

It is a long time since we particularly invited attention to the affairs of Cottagers; it will be seen, however, from our weekly notes on Cottage Gardens, and from occasional memoranda elsewhere that we have had no intention of losing sight of what appears to us among the most important means of improving the condition of the labouring man. We now insert the following interesting report of some proceedings at Reigate, which are well deserving of perusal and for which we are indebted to a correspondent.

Reigate.—On Friday evening, July the 23rd instant, the premiums offered for the best-cultivated Cottage Gardens within the parish were adjudged to the successful candidates, in sums of two sovereigns, a sovereign and a half, one sovereign, a half sovereign, and five shillings, and the unsuccessful candidates—if unsuccessful they could properly be considered, as enjoying the profit as well as the pleasure of the improved cultivation of their gardens—were presented each, with some book on gardening, or rural or domestic economy, a copy of Watts's Hymns for the children, and half a crown in money, as marking the general approbation. After supper, in the presence of a few friends to rural improvement and the well-being of the labouring classes, the candidates, sixteen in number, were addressed with a few words of advice, and encouragement in bee keeping; on grafting, budding, and pruning the cultivation of the vine; the care of garden tools; and the making and preservation of manure. Above all, they were assured of the great importance of the proper education and training of their children; that, of late years, many observing and reflecting persons had proposed, and carried into effect, what are termed Schools of Industry, at which have been combined the usual school instruction, and the exercise of manual employments. Workshops and gardens have therefore been attached to schools, for the employment of the boys out of school-hours. Already the best results have ensued. The boys pursue their studies with vigour and spirit, while they are engaged in them—they make a corresponding progress; and they are released before their attention begins to flag, to some manual occupation in the workshop, or in the cultivation of the garden. All boys love to use tools, and they have a great aptitude to acquire dexterity in handling them if they are allowed the opportunities; their ingenuity and invention are perpetually exercised in their use, and they are delighted to apply them to useful purposes. Most boys are pleased to work in a garden; and that propensity may be indulged, both as a reward for particular application, and as a part of the daily occupation, and it is found that boys will acquire a better and more permanent knowledge of whatever they are taught in the school, if a part of their time be employed in active occupation out of doors; and by being engaged in planting a variety of vegetables, they have a constant succession of occupation, with its attendant and healthful thoughtfulness, anxiety, care, inspection, and reward. There is a considerable gaiety and alacrity in all this; the boys are taught to sing many cheerful songs—they strike up a tune as they go to their work—"Work away, work away." Their tools are taken down from their appropriate places, and are duly returned to them, so that there is a place for everything, and everything in its place. Of all habits that give value to industry and exertion, a habit of order tends most to promote comfort and favour virtue; it is, too, a habit in which the labouring classes are too apt to be deficient. With the arrangement of the tools, an accurate keeping of accounts will be found to promote prudence and foresight. A love for gardening is therefore implanted in our nature, and when that, or farming operations, can form a part of the education of youth, with due scholastic instruction, and the cultivation of moral and religious principles by parents and teachers, the best results may be expected. The individual so taught, if he becomes a farming labourer, is sure to give satisfaction to his employer. He has implanted in him the very elements of industry, combined with skill and ability to do any kind of work. He can turn his hand to any employment that may offer. In due time he marries, and has a dwelling of his own, and becomes the father of a family. He is in want of conveniences, and makes good use of his time. In wet weather he can be employed in various other arts, of which he has made himself master. He can make baskets, brooms, crates, hurdles, and various kinds of cutting and hooking. He can repair his furniture, and make various useful improvements. He can assist the education of his children, and teach them everything he had himself been taught, and turn their minds to everything that is good and virtuous. His happiness is in his family and his fireside; he has a glowing consciousness of being the source of their comfort; and has no wish to leave his happy home for the company of idle and vicious men, who would, if they could, lead him to squander in criminal indulgences those earnings which ought to be devoted to the maintenance of his wife and children. At the proper seasons, and when he has spare time, he can cultivate and embellish his garden, in which he can be assisted by his wife and children; and they are delighted to assist him. Such a man is likely to make a prudent and judicious choice in a wife, and not to marry prematurely. His home is therefore sure to be comfortably and neatly arranged—everything in order and in good repair; his children clean and well clothed; his garden fruitful in vegetables—vines and fruit trees trained round the house. The front [illegible] with Roses and Jasmines, and borders of [illegible] in front. It is of importance to inspire a taste for, and a knowledge of the manner of cultivating flowers. They are [illegible] within the power of every person to command; they [illegible] a sense of beauty and [illegible] many of evils, and [illegible] a [illegible] in all around. These are indications of the peace and happiness which prevail in the family, and the result of the [illegible] of the parent, who has every [illegible] those who are so near and dear to him, and never wishes to [illegible] any comforts or enjoyments in which he [illegible] participate with him. In conclusion, the men were [illegible] a Cottage Gardeners' Society, for instruction, to meet monthly, to exchange books, and the occasional inspection of each other's gardens: and the party separated in the hope of meeting in greater strength and numbers next year.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XIII.

Currant and Gooseberry Insects.—There is no [illegible] discover [illegible] gardener who wishes to rid his crops of noxious [illegible] than to find specifics strongly recommended [illegible] by one person, [illegible] the same breath [illegible] by another. This may [illegible] sufficient [illegible] their application. [illegible] point, which [illegible]

A tree or a plant loses its fruit or its leaves; a remedy is applied, and it does not succeed: what is the reason? The plant has not attacked by the species of insect for which the remedy had been intended. [illegible] by bringing upon [illegible] mischief [illegible] rules: indeed, [illegible] though it may [illegible] applying [illegible] the insect undertakes its [illegible] our lost to survive and [illegible] however slowly this may appear [illegible] must regulate our proceedings. [illegible] following opinions respecting the best means of preventing the ravages com- [illegible] these [illegible] have been beneficial, and [illegible] of a remedy [illegible] but there are at least, three distinct species, the caterpillars of which are often confounded under the denomination of Currant and

Gooseberry destroyers, although two of them differ very essentially in their economy.

The 1st, Phalæna Grossulariata (Linn.*), is one of our most striking and beautiful "Geometra," called the Magpie-moth: there are few gardens where it may not be seen flying in the evening, towards the end of July, or resting with its wings closed under a leaf or against the side of a wall during the day. After pairing, the females lay their eggs upon a leaf (fig. 1), from which the little looping caterpillars hatch in September, and, living through the winter, they begin to feed again in the spring, and are not full-grown until the third week in May, and sometimes it is the end of June before they become pupæ; in about three weeks from that time the moths appear, and are consequently found from the middle of June to the end of July, or later, according to the temperature of the season. When these larvæ abound, which they mostly do on bushes, under old walls or hedges, they frequently strip the Red Currant and Gooseberry bushes of their leaves, nothing but the foot-stalks being left; they will sometimes attack the Sloe, and even the Peach and Almond tree: it is a handsome caterpillar when full-grown, forming a graceful loop as it walks (fig. 2), from which circumstance such insects have been called Geometræ; it is slightly hairy, of a cream colour, spotted with black, having orange spots down the sides, so that it greatly resembles the moth in colour, which is very unusual. Having arrived at maturity, it spins a web, so loosely constructed, that sometimes the pupa falls out; it is either attached to the twigs, or concealed in crevices in walls, palings, &c.; the chrysalis is shining black, with a few orange rings round the segments of the body. The moth is of a cream colour, the spots black (fig. 3); the thorax and abdomen, a space near the base of the upper wings, as well as an oblique stripe beyond the centre, are of a fine orange colour; the horns are a little the thickest in the males, but not pectinated, as is often the case in this family.

Towards the end of last May, I saw some Currant-bushes completely defoliated by the caterpillars of the Magpie-moth, so that it was impossible the fruit could be worth gathering; this might have been prevented by hand-picking when they were about half-grown, and as they do not readily fall down, such leaves as have several upon them may be broken off, or detached with a pair of scissors, and put into a jug with the rest, to be destroyed with boiling water, or at once crushed under foot; but as the eggs are laid upon the leaves, and the young larvæ feed upon the latter, one of the best means of getting rid of this troublesome insect is to burn the leaves as soon as they fall down in the autumn.

The 2nd species, Phalæna Vanaria (Linn.†), the L. or V. Geometra, is a smaller moth, also abundant in gardens in June and July: the horns of the male are pectinated; the wings are of an ash colour, and freckled; the upper have four brown marks on the superior margin, the second crossing the centre of the wing, and forming a V or L: the larva is a looper, having only ten legs; it infests the Red Currant and Gooseberry bushes, feeding upon the leaves, and is found in May; it is about an inch long, bluish-green, with two white dorsal and two yellow lateral lines; it is dotted with little black tubercles, which produce short black hairs; it changes late in May to a chestnut-coloured chrysalis, in a slight web, on the surface of the earth.

As the young caterpillars are brought to life almost as soon as the leaves unfold, they are often as injurious as those of the Magpie-moth; they may also be collected by hand-picking; but as they undergo their metamorphoses upon the earth, lime and hot water may be employed, as will be explained when we discuss the ravages of the Tenthredo, with which it is suspected this larva has often been confounded, different as they are in economy, and readily to be distinguished by one being furnished with more than twice as many feet as the other.—*Ruricola.*

* Abraxas of Leach: vide Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. 515.
† Hallas of Godart and Curtis's Guide Gen. 909.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXIX.

Embrace every opportunity now to proceed with the thinning of the Grapes, as recommended last week, and be careful, in handling the bunches, to twist the stems as little as possible, for fear of injuring them, and thereby preventing the fruit from swelling. Continue also to take advantage of showery weather, and prepare the portions of ground that are occasionally becoming vacant about this time for being filled up with other crops that will come into use in winter. Wherever it is intended to plant any of the Cabbage and Broccoli tribes, it will be advisable to manure the ground well, previously to its being dug, and to plant it immediately afterwards while it is fresh and moist. Attend to the crops that were recently put out, and see that they are not checked in their growth for want of water in dry weather. In this respect the Celery must not be neglected. It is a marshy plant, in its wild state; and when cultivated, it is all the better when supplied with plenty of water. To be good, it is necessary that Celery should be made to grow fast; and this is only to be accomplished by keeping it moist, and frequently earthing it up. If there is room, another row or two may be planted across the trench as before. In favourable situations, the Cucumbers will now be coming into a bearing state. Go over them occasionally, and stop the shoots as formerly directed. Where they are too numerous, the weakest must be thinned out, and the main branches trained neatly over the ground, and secured by small pegs. Where any fruit has attained a proper size, it should be cut, and not allowed to remain any longer on the plant than necessary; otherwise they will greatly weaken it, and prevent other fruit from coming forward. The Vegetable Marrow, in some respects, will require to be similarly treated, and to have the laterals shortened and thinned, as well as the main branches regulated and secured. Some of the fruit will probably be fit for use about this time; and as few Cottagers are acquainted with the mode of dressing them, perhaps we cannot do better than subjoin the following directions, which we find in the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, vol. iv., part ii.: Take the fruit when about half-grown, cut it lengthways through the middle; if large, cut it into three or four slices; take off the outer skin; cut into small dice about half through one side of the slices; then scrape a little of the fat of bacon, and put it into a saucepan with some Parsley and Shallots, chopped very small, and let them fry a little; add about a table-spoonful of flour, with a little salt and pepper mixed all together; then put the slices of Vegetable Marrow into a stew-pan with a cover, and the fried seasoning over them, and let the whole stew a little on a slow fire until they become tender.

Bees.—During this month, if the weather proves favourable, the bees will resume their former activity, and a great deal of honey will be collected. In order that none of it may be wasted, the Cottager must keep a watchful eye upon his hives, and protect them from the ravages of stranger bees and wasps. The latter now begin to be very troublesome, and will soon commit great havoc unless means are speedily taken to check them by destroying their nests. It will also be prudent to contract the entrance as much as possible about this time, so as to leave only bare room for the working bees to go in and out. If this precaution is neglected, the wasps will be sure to gain admission into the hive; and when once obtained, they will never cease from annoying the inmates until they have either driven them out of it, or deprived them of its contents. In an ungenial autumn (Dr. Bevan observes), it is not uncommon for bees that are ill managed, and not properly fed, to plunder the hoards of their own species; and bees that have thus acquired predatory habits, become great annoyers of industrious and well-fed colonies; they are known by the name of the corsair bees, and the best remedy against their attacks will be found in adopting the same precaution of narrowing the entrance as in the case of wasps, or a change in the situation of the hives.—*M. E. H.*

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XIX.

Animal substances are far more liable to undergo decomposition than vegetable matters, in consequence of the peculiar character of nitrogen, which, as previously stated, has a comparatively weak affinity for other elements, and accordingly has a constant tendency to escape from its combinations, and so cause their decomposition. Under these circumstances, however, the nitrogen is not given off in a free state; but whilst thus escaping from a compound in which it was combined with carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, it almost always combines again with one of these three elements, and thus gives rise to the formation of ammonia, or nitric acid, according to the circumstances under which the change takes place. It is always observed that two substances, which have but a comparatively weak affinity for each other under ordinary conditions, and which are unable to combine together when mixed, have their power of combination very greatly increased when they are brought together at the moment when one or both are being evolved or expelled from a previous combination. Substances whilst thus being set at liberty are said to be in a nascent state, and are able to form combinations which under ordinary circumstances they would be totally unable to do. Thus we know that nitrogen and oxygen are constantly mixed together in the atmosphere, and yet they are unable to combine; but when nitrogen is in a nascent state, or whilst being evolved during the decay of animal substances, or other compounds containing it, under certain conditions combination is able to take place, and nitric acid is formed. This condition of substances is very important to be remembered, as it shows us that the substances evolved during decomposition are in a peculiar state, which renders them more capable of entering into new combinations with each other than they are under ordinary circumstances.

When animal substances are exposed to air and moisture, they rapidly undergo a change, and are, for the most part, converted into carbonic acid, ammonia, and water. The rapidity with which this change takes place depends greatly upon the access of air, and also upon the temperature or degree of heat to which the substances are exposed. When matters undergoing this change are mixed with alkaline or earthy bases, which have a strong affinity for acids, they form, during decomposition, nitric acid, in consequence of the union of the nitrogen with a quantity of oxygen.

Animal substances, like the vegetable matters in the soil, are of value in several ways: like them they affect the texture and absorptive qualities of the soil, though, from their great proneness to decay, their effects are more temporary. Their principal value consists in the nitrogen and earthy matters which they add to the soil, the former of which being combined either with hydrogen or oxygen, is in a state to be absorbed by plants, and able to enter into new combinations. The earthy substances contained in larger or smaller quantity by all animal matters, are, for the most part, those which, being derived principally from the vegetables on which the animals feed, are also those requisite for the growth of plants. Some of the animal substances added to the soil, contain a very large quantity of earthy matters; these are useful principally for the sake of their earthy constituents, and also as assisting in condensing and absorbing ammonia from the air: whilst other animal materials, such as the more perishable parts of dead animals, are chiefly useful for the ammonia or nitric acid which they evolve during decay. They are likewise, however, of service to the soil by facilitating the decay of vegetable matters, and thus assisting in their conversion into the substances capable of being absorbed by plants.

Whilst organic substances, and more especially animal matters, are decaying, they commonly emit a very offensive smell: now as neither water, carbonic acid, ammonia, nor nitric acid can cause this, it is evident that some other substance must, at the same time, be formed. The fact is, that the nauseous odour given off under these circumstances is occasioned by the formation of a small quantity of a peculiar gas, called sulphuretted hydrogen, composed of sulphur, or brimstone, and hydrogen, which, though hardly able to combine with each other under common circumstances, when brought together unite readily when the hydrogen is in that peculiarly nascent state above adverted to. Thus when organic substances, containing small quantities of sulphates, decay, a portion of the hydrogen, whilst set at liberty, combines with some of the sulphur contained in the sulphates, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas is formed. This gas not only has an exceedingly offensive smell, but is also very poisonous, and would probably occasion many accidents, were it not that its strong and very disagreeable odour soon warns us of its presence, and obliges us to adopt measures to disperse it by ventilation, or other means. This gas is evolved in considerable quantity during the decay of eggs, and likewise during the decomposition of nearly all animal substances; though its odour is not unfrequently almost overpowered by the strong pungent smell of the ammonia evolved at the same time. Whilst such decaying substances are exposed to the air, the sulphuretted hydrogen gas thus formed is dissipated, and carried away in the atmosphere; but at the same time a large quantity of the ammonia also formed is lost, and this is of course highly objectionable; for the value of these kinds of manure depends mainly upon the quantity of nitrogen which they are able to supply to the plants, and everything tending to assist in retaining that substance in the soil, and rendering it available to the growth of plants, is advantageous; whilst, on the other hand, everything increasing its loss or dissipation in the air, lessens the value of the manure, and renders its application of less service.

The quantity of decaying animal matter in the soil is likewise of very great importance, for too great a proportion seriously injures many plants. It must always be remembered, that although ammonia and carbonic acid are the principal food of plants, there is a limit to the quantity of these subtances they can absorb; and that too great a supply of them is not only useless, but even objectionable, as it is highly injurious to the plants.—*E.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Cottagers.—It is not to wild flowers alone that the members of the Horticultural Society of this place confine their attention. A great increase has taken place in the number of house-plants; with many their house-room was too small to contain their collection of plants, and a number got small frames with glazed lights, but with all their care many of their best plants died during winter. Instead of this circumstance damping their ardour, it only served to increase it. A few have erected small greenhouses to preserve their favourite flowers; some may smile at the idea of a poor man possessing a greenhouse, but we hope that it will not be the smile of contempt; for the poor man may have as much pleasure in preserving a few tender plants through the winter in his own rude way, as those who have larger collections and the best methods of cultivation to aid them. Some of these are small erections at the end of their cottages, with glass roofs; and the heat that comes through the wall from the fire in the house is sufficient to keep out the frost; others have a furnace and small flue connected with it. In these simple structures they preserve their Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Myrtles, Chinese Roses, Verbenas, tender Calceolarias, Hydrangeas, &c. A small frame upon a farmer's dunghill is found to be very useful at times for starting Dahlias and other flowers that are required early. While we wish all success to attend the exertions made by the rural population in gardening, we would advise young gardeners to unreef their intellects, for it is a pity to see a face covered with the blush of ignorance before those that are looked upon as their inferiors. Some time ago a few boys received some lessons in Botany; they were made acquainted with the characters of the classes of the Linnean system: one of the boys was endeavouring to put his knowledge into practice, but was puzzled with the common Groundsel; not knowing to what order of the 19th class it belonged, he applied to a gardener whom he met with, and requested him to put him right; but the boy was greatly disappointed when he found that the person to whom he had made application knew as little about Syngenesia and its orders as the youngest Simia Satyrus in the Zoological gardens.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Coal Tar.—Is there any chemical difference in the coal-tar procured from different sorts of coal? A correspondent in your last Number states, that some trees to which "gas-tar" was applied were either killed or seriously injured; while, on the other hand, some persons strongly recommend it for the purpose mentioned. I have often seen the stems of old trees regularly painted with coal-tar, without the least injury to them; but it is death to young wood, apparently by preventing the bark from performing its functions. It will not prevent cattle from peeling trees, as I have lately experienced.—*J. B. Whiting.*—[Coal-tar is just the same in nature, whatever the kind of coal may be from which it is made; the quantity of naphtha it contains will of course vary with the coal, and mode of collecting. The tar is usually mixed with ammoniacal liquor, the composition of which is various; but the tar when separated is always nearly the same in composition.]

Hardy Aquatic.—One of the finest of our hardy aquatics is the double Sagittaria latifolia, of which I have lately seen beautiful specimens 3 feet high, loaded with the panicles of large double white flowers.—*X.* [It is cultivated as easily as the Butomus, or Flowering Rush, and in the same manner.]

Humble Bees.—In Number 30 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I find under the head "Entomology," an account of humble-bees. I trust I have not a brother-farmer who would think of following the advice of *Ruricola*, viz., to destroy the humble-bees' nests at the end of summer, and what is still more absurd, to employ thirty or forty children to run over and tread down a fine crop of Beans, when in full bloom, for the purpose of killing a few poor harmless humble-bees. I am of opinion that not a single Bean-pod has ever been injured by humble-bees. The Providence that gave the Bean for the service of man, also, in infinite wisdom, provided within its blossoms a rich repast for certain tribes of insects; and the same All-wise Providence has so securely protected the tender seed-pod, that if examined with a microscope, not a single pod will be found injured in a large field. The "rough brown wounds" *Ruricola* speaks of, are caused after the blossom has fallen, and the deficiency of beans in some pods by imperfect impregnation. "Vain main would be wise."—*An Old Farmer.*

Honey-dew.—The disputants on the origin of honey-dew will perhaps be interested by the following fact. A plant of the Canary-bird Tropæolum, trained up a pillar in the conservatory here, was much infested with aphides. An Erythrina, which stood near this pillar, had some of its leaves overhung by the branches of the Tropæolum, and the leaves so overhung, although perfectly free from aphides, were covered with honey-dew on their upper surface, but there was not a trace of that substance on any other part of the Erythrina; in this case, therefore, the honey-dew was evidently produced by the insects on the Tropæolum, whence it fell upon the plant below.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Melons.—In the work quoted from at p. 503, Lieut. Burnes states, that seeds of the Bokhara Melons had been brought to this country. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Chronicle* can tell us something about them, and whether seeds are procurable.—*J. B. Whiting.*—[Seeds are sent for to Col. Stoddart, by permission of Lord Palmerston.]

Grapes.—If Van Mons' seedling Grape, mentioned at p. 473, is not greatly over-rated, it must be a very desirable sort, and well worth the attention of the Horticultural world.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Garden Pots.—I have read Mr. Forsyth's epistle on the subject of garden-pots. The very pleasant style in which it is written makes it very pleasant reading. Ay, sir, the mere speculations of such a man are almost bewitching; but I cannot say that there is, at least to my oblique senses, anything in them that makes a very forcible impression. So far, indeed, as a uniformly neat, clean, pleasing appearance is concerned. Mr. F.'s plan and ideas respecting flower-pots, particularly at such a place as Alton Towers, may be important; but the glazed pot for general purposes, I fancy, will never become general. Mr. F.'s remarks, to my mind, are far too sweeping, and in some instances, I presume to think, he is wrong; in others right: so that wrong and right make up all that belongs to human nature. But to the glazed flower-pots. Mr. F. says, "but for the finer ornamental plants whose habits require compost and treatment almost quite, I say, as various as the countries they come from, it is necessary that the pot should be as clean as a drinking-cup, so as in no way to interfere, by admixture of its properties, with the compost proper for the plant." Mr. F. assumes that a *baked* flower-pot is analogous to burnt clay, than which nothing can be further from the fact; in the case of a flower-pot the particles of clay are drawn closer together, not calcined or disintegrated, as is the case of burning clay for manure, so that the reasoning on this head stands for nothing. I here perceive that Mr. F. has left himself a snug little creep-hole, by introducing "the finer ornamental plants," but we shall see anon. Notwithstanding "finer ornamental," by which I fancy Mr. F. might get out of the glazed "flower-pot," I think, as doubtless most of your readers will, that he means his new pot to be the universal pot. If so, I doubt if we shall have anything very select to put into it in a short time hence. But we will look at the matter a little closer. Suppose Mr. F. were to gather a plant from the top of a mountain, or an old wall, "Teucrium Chamædrys," for instance; and another, the pretty "Narthecium ossifragum," from a Lancashire bog; would he put each one into his glazed pots with the same drainage, or rather with no drainage at all? I should think not. But these, perhaps, are not what Mr. F. would call the "finer ornamental plants;" be it so. Again; suppose Mr. F. were to purchase a first-rate collection of Auriculas, at the cost of about 20*l.*, would he put them into his glazed pots, on the same conditions as those mentioned above? However, if he will do this, and submit the plants to the usual treatment that is found to succeed well with Auriculas, and give the public the benefit of his experience, about this day twelvemonth, I am sure the amateurs would be very glad of the boon, because the Auricula is a fine plant, an ornamental plant, and a stage plant; and the glazed pot of dark stone colour would harmonise beautifully with the lovely foliage and flowers of the Auricula.—*S. H. P.*—[We have another letter or two on this subject, to which we shall return next week.]

Mildew in Peach Trees.—If any one will make known the cause and cure of the mildew in the Peach Tree, he would render an important service to many. From every examination I have been able to give it, I conclude that it is a parasitical vegetation, and not an exudation or animalculum. Yet if such be the case, it must be very singular in its selection, for in my garden, where the Peach and the Nectarine grow side by side, the Peach trees are all infested and the Nectarines are not at all affected with it.—*H.* [The cause is well known to be the attack of a microscopical fungus, called Oidium erysiphoides, alias Sporotrichum macrosporum, alias Torula botryoides. For information concerning the best modes of cure, if anything better than flour of sulphur is known, we should be much obliged.]

The Pine-Apple and Norwood Loam.—It is well known to the majority of cultivators of Pine-Apples in the immediate neighbourhood of London, that no soil is so suitable to them as the loam obtained at Norwood, and usually denominated Norwood loam. In this they grow with great rapidity; the leaves are short, thick, and broad, giving the plant a robust appearance: the roots are exceedingly strong and abundant, and the fruit always swells well. Living at a considerable distance from London, the loam in question is not obtainable by me; but during the time I have been a Pine-grower, some six years, my attention has been repeatedly given to the above-stated fact, with a view to the finding of a loam equally fit in my own neighbourhood, but hitherto without success. There are three remarks I have heard from Pine-growers near London. 1st, that the loam is very poor; 2ndly, that the plants succeed best in it without any admixture of dung; and 3rdly, that no worms ever are found in the pots. That it is poor, the place where it is obtained seems to bear sufficient evidence of. I have visited it at several times and seasons, and always observed its barrenness. Gardeners call it a strong loam, yet water passes freely through it. Now if it be poor, how is it the Pine succeeds so well in it? For all authors who have written on the Pine, recommend a very rich soil. Is there anything in this soil not generally existing in others, that is peculiarly congenial to the Pine? And why, if dung be mixed with it, do the Pines not succeed so well? Again, why do worms object to it? Is not this an evidence of poverty? I have thrown out these remarks, hoping the subject may be taken up by Pine-growers and Horticulturists, and some light be thrown thereon. I have formed certain opinions upon the subject, with which at another time I will trespass upon your readers.—*Flora.*—[There is no doubt that Norwood loam is very good for the growth of the Pine-apple, as has been frequently proved in the neighbourhood of London. It is impossible, without chemical analysis, to say what is peculiar in its composition. From its general appearance one would be inclined to believe it intermediate between pasture-loam and the London clay: and it certainly has some of the stiff-setting property of the latter.]

Watering-Pots.—I am at a loss to know in what respect Mr. Williamson's watering-pot, described in No. 28, is superior to mine, and I think your readers should have it explained to them. Simplicity of construction in any kind of apparatus is always the first point we should aim at. Now, in Mr. Williamson's can there are two cranks and a spiral spring (such springs are the worst of all modes of producing elastic pressure): in my can there is but one crank and a bow-spring; in Mr. W.'s, they are immersed in water and difficult to be got at to repair when out of order; in mine they are out of the water and easily got at to repair. Mr. W. has placed his valve at the extremity of the tube, its action would be quite as effectual if placed as it is in mine, and he would thereby have saved 20 inches in the length of his connecting rod. I prefer the rose being curved as it is in mine for watering plants, as it enables me to get at them in any direction, especially when in pots; a straight pipe does not answer so well. The rose which Mr. Williams uses for seedlings will be a useful adjunct, but in my opinion the column of water is not sufficient to produce the effect so efficiently as a garden syringe. I hope Mr. Williamson will not be displeased with my remarks; I can assure him it gives me great pleasure to see other plans—no doubt we both have the same object in view, that of being useful to others: I think my production will have one good effect, that of inducing Mr. W. to send his watering-can to the Horticultural Society.—*H. I.*

Rabbits.—A correspondent of the *Chronicle* wishes to know the best mode of catching Rabbits. The plan I have adopted for that purpose, is to take a quantity of red sand and spread it about one yard square in the place which they frequented; on that set a common Rabbit-trap or two; cover them lightly over with the sand, so that no part of them can be seen, or the rabbits will be shy of coming near the sand. They will be attracted to the sand from its being of a different colour to the soil of the garden. If it be yellow soil, sandy peat would answer best; or, indeed, they will almost invariably find out and play upon any spot of ground that has been fresh dug or stirred up. I have been much pestered with Rabbits, and have frequently had recourse to this plan, (which is common in Lincolnshire,) and never failed to entrap them.—*R. C.*

Oranges.—I have read a great many observations from time to time in the *Chronicle*, among other things, about the species of the Orange tribe. I incline to think that they are merely seedling varieties, like Apples; and in confirmation of this, I will tell you what is the case in the West Indies, particularly in Jamaica. Many parts of that island are full of the Orange tribe, growing wild—it may in districts be said to be covered with them. They spring up spontaneously everywhere, varying in size of every gradation, from the Lime to the Shaddock. In many instances they equal the finest Western Island Oranges in flavour; and they vary from this to a degree of sourness which I have known instantaneously to draw blood from the mouth, accompanied by most severe pain. There you may see the Lemon, the Citron, the Forbidden Fruit, the Shaddock, the Lime, the sour, the bitter, and the sweet Orange, all growing miscellaneously together. They are round, flattened, rough, smooth, oblong, and pear-shaped, thick and thin-skinned, juicy and dry, some with and some without seeds, and some bearing seeds at the eye, outside the fruit. In short, there is every variety of which I can imagine the fruit to be capable. In passing through the country, you may observe some of the trees without a fruit upon them, and others loaded to excess. The former are the good trees, and the negroes have carefully gathered the fruit. Beware how you touch the latter; they are all sour or bitter, or bad in some way or other. The way in which the general diffusion of these plants is accounted for, is by supposing that the negroes are in the habit of sowing the seeds when they eat the fruit; be it however as it may, the island may be said to abound in them to excess. The finest are found in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, where we may suppose that the Spaniards originally planted them, and where the produce of the trees may be improved by age. I have often thought that by a little care and attention, and a proper execution of the law for the protection of this kind of property, the Orange might become a very considerable article of export from Jamaica to America. But such speculations are out of place here. I only mean now to call your attention to the innumerable varieties produced in Jamaica from the seed of the Orange tribe.—*C. D.*

Substitute for Loam.—Having had some difficulty this year in obtaining a good loose, loamy compost in which to strike some cuttings of Pelargoniums and other plants in the open ground (surrounded only by a wooden frame without lights, and protected by night simply with mats), I have had recourse to the simple expedient of making use of finely-cut chaff (equal parts hay and straw) to effect my object, and it has answered remarkably well. The chaff being carefully sifted to free it from the hay-seeds, and well raked in with a short-toothed rake, not only keeps the top soil loose and light, but prevents the slugs, &c., from attacking the young plants. If you think this worth noticing for the benefit of Cottage Gardeners, you are welcome to make use of it, and will oblige *A Subscriber.*

English Merit neglected.—In witnessing the prizes awarded to those who could produce the finest flowers, fruits, and vegetables, at the South London Floricultural Society, I cannot express how much I felt hurt to see what I considered a curiosity worthy the attention of all Englishmen passed by without a simple reward—Vines growing in small garden-pots, and bearing each a cluster of Grapes nearly as large as the Vine, and the first which had been brought before the eye of the public; and, because it was the first, although so great a curiosity, the inventor was allowed to withdraw his plants unrewarded. Was that justice?—[Yes. There was no skill shown in the cultivation of these plants, and the person who exhibited them could have known nothing of gardening to suppose his plants possessed any merit. More skilful or impartial judges than those at the last Floricultural Meeting could not have been selected; and the person concerning whom our correspondent has addressed us, would have shown more good sense in acquiescing quietly in their decision than in railing at them.]

Dahlias (437).—The description of the appearance of prize Dahlias is too true. They are not to be tolerated even in the kitchen-garden, when be lecked, as they usually are, except that one in the centre of each square might serve the purpose, as it deserves the name of a scare-scrow.—*S.*

Calceolarias, Hardy (453).—A variety? called Kelliana is perfectly hardy in the North of England; it has borne every winter since 1835 with me without suffering from frost in any situation, and without the slightest protection. From it I think a race of beautiful [illegible] Herbaceous Calceolarias might be originated, which would, like their parent, continue in flower for [illegible] C. plantaginea and C. [illegible] I [illegible] to the list of hardy plants. [illegible] winter, and shoot afresh [illegible]

Salvia patens (454).—My plant is grown in a pot.—*S.*

Stanhopea oculata (454).—Will Mr. Rogers be kind enough to describe the "inverted basket," on which he grows this plant?—*S.*

Seeds of Aponogeton.—I write for the purpose of describing to you a rather singular phenomenon which I observed yesterday while committing to the water some seeds of the Aponogeton distachyon, and which you will probably have it in your power to notice. On their touching the surface, some of the seeds instantly began to move in starts and whirls, and had every appearance of living insects. On close observation I found that a considerable force (how produced is a mystery) was exerted to throw off what remained, after I had rubbed them, of the pithy

matter from the pod which still adhered to them. As soon as they had rid themselves of this, they sank. This is one of the most curious things I have ever seen.—*G. S. M.* [We have in vain sought for this phenomenon, and recommend it to the observation of physiologists who have greater facilities for procuring the seed of Aponogeton than we possess.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

August 3rd.—R. H. Solly, Esq. in the chair. J. Wilkey and J. T. Wacey, Esqs. were elected. Mr. T. Jackson had a Knightian medal awarded him, for a special collection of Heaths, among them were Jacksonianas and Aristidea in bloom, mentioned in p. 467, besides some handsome varieties of Erica and Ampulacea. Mr. Lawson, gr. to H. Trevanion, Esq., exhibited a fine plant of Erica Eweriana, for which a Knightian medal was given. From Mr. Thomas, gr. to C. Barlow, Esq., there were specimens of one than pulverulentum and a species of Brassia from Bolivia, of which it is said that the pseudobulbs very much resemble those of A. Zeyherianum. A Banksian certificate was given to Mr. Knight, gr. to C. Eddy, Esq., for flowers of a sweet-scented Passiflora, of the size, spotted petals, and blue rays, and appears to be very near P. incarnata, if not a variety of that species. A Banksian medal was awarded to R. Harrison, Esq., for Stanhopea Martiana imported from Mexico. Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., had a fine collection of plants including Erica princeps and two varieties of ampulacea—Cyrtochilum superbum, a handsome species, bearing several panicles of scarlet flowers, and the pretty Sobralia macrantha; a Banksian medal was given for this collection. Mrs. Lawrence sent plants of the singular Cyrtopodium Lindleyanum. Erica jasminiflora rubra, Stanhopea insignis, and the handsome scarlet Gesnera bulbosa; a Banksian medal was awarded for the latter. Messrs. Peck and Henderson exhibited a fine collection of annuals, consisting of 24 varieties of German Stocks, for which a Banksian medal was given; 18 varieties of Poppy, and several varieties of French and African Marigolds. Mr. Dean, gr. to J. Bateman, Esq., sent flowers of the beautiful Cattleya Harrisoniæ, Stanhopea tigrina—unfortunately broken to pieces, Dinema polybulbon, Trigonidium obtusum, and Cycnoches Loddigesii—to the latter a Banksian certificate was awarded. Mr. Venables, gr. to W. Harrison, Esq., exhibited a specimen of the handsome Fuchsia corymbiflora, and two Queen Pines, one weighing 4lbs., and the other 3lbs. 5oz. A Banksian certificate was given for the former, and a Banksian medal for the latter. Mr. D. M'Ewen sent specimens of a seedling Plum. Mr. Chapman exhibited some excellent Black Hamburgh and Dutch Sweetwater Grapes; and Mr. Wilmot had a Knightian medal for a basket of Black Hamburgh Grapes, and 6 Moscow Queen Pines, which weighed respectively 5lbs. 6oz., 3lbs., 2lbs. 14oz., 2lbs. 10oz., and two of 2lbs. 10oz. Mr. J. Roberts exhibited ingenious Models of Portable Greenhouses. The plants from the Garden included the beautiful Cattleya crispa and Harrisoniæ, the butterfly Oncidium, Phaius albus, and Hymenocallis panamensis.

ERRATUM.—In the Report upon the exhibition at the Garden on July 19, the Orchidaceous plants named Galeandra Bauerii and Mormodes citrinum were not exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence, but by George Barker, Esq., of Birmingham.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Magnesian Limestone.—On Monday, Dr. Daubeny read a paper on the Disintegration of Dolomitic Rocks, in which, after describing the nature and results of the process as at present going on in the Tyrol, he proceeded to inquire into the influence of magnesia in the soil, and the mode in which its presence sometimes affects the growth of plants. He concluded that magnesia was not injurious to plants as a constituent of the soil, but was only hurtful to vegetation when in a caustic state, in consequence of its property of remaining for a long time in that condition. Its presence in limestone seems to improve what was objectionable, either from its property of remaining for a long time caustic when burnt, or from its tendency to raise the carbonate of lime with which it is associated insoluble in water, in consequence of the strong affinity which the carbonate of lime and magnesia have for each other. He suggested that soils formed on dolomitic, or serpentine rocks, might be greatly improved by the addition of a small quantity of white sulphuretted, which would render the lime and magnesia soluble in water, and by assisting in the disintegration of the rock, greatly improve the character of the soil. Mr. Phillips suggested that the same effect might be produced more economically by spreading iron pyrites over the soil, the decomposition of which would produce sulphuric acid and oxide of iron, the former would combine with the lime and magnesia, whilst the latter would be added to the soil.

Action of Arsenic on Plants.—Dr. Daubeny stated to the chemical section of the British Association, that the late Mr. Davies Gilbert had observed that leguminous plants grew and flourished in pulverised arsenical pyrites nearly as well as in ordinary soil. Dr. Daubeny had repeated and verified the observation, and subsequently tried the effects of soluble and of arsenious acid on growing plants, and found that, provided the quantities were not very strong, they had very little influence on them. In the case of the arsenical pyrites, the arsenic being not in a soluble state would of course exert very little influence on plants.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second competition meeting of the season was held on the 27th ult., at the Society's Garden, Inverleith, when prizes were awarded as follows:—For seedling exotics, first prize to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, for Cattleya bicolor, Epacris grandiflora, Statice arborea, and Erica vestitiflora; and 2d, to Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for Helicrysum proliferum, Statice arborea, Cattleya bicolor, and Phænocoma decorosa. For finest vines of Fuchsia, exclusive of varieties of fulgens, to Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Archibald Robertson, for virgata and globosa, the specimens being large and well flowered. For fine hybrid varieties of Fuchsia fulgens, first premium to Mr. P. Thompson, gr. to Lord Advocate Rutherfurd, for two seedlings of great beauty, but not yet named; and second premium to Mr. Young, for Standishii and Greyiana. For tropical Orchidaceous plants, first prize to Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Lord Melville, for Miltonia spectabilis and Cattleya Forbesii; and second, to Mr. R. Middleton, gr. to Dr. Neill, for Oncidium pulchellum and O. pumilum. In Cape Heaths there were seven competitors, each producing four species, and the plants were of the most beautiful description. Three awards were made—1st, to Mr. J. Grant, gr. to Colonel Flahault, for spuria, cernua alba, pendulifera, and ventricosa; 2d, to Mr. D. Fowlis, gr. to Mr. Blair, for ventricosa alba, ventricosa superba, tricolor, and metuliflora; and 3d, to Mr. Stirling, for prægnans, ventricosa, Shannoniana, and tubiflora alba. For American Verbenas, a premium was voted to Mr. Addison, for melindres superba, grandiflora, cuspidata, Hendersonii, albicans, and Buisii, the specimens being large and finely trained. For the best recently introduced exotic perennial, a premium was assigned to Mr. Young, for Angelonia grandiflora. The display of Pelargoniums was magnificent, there being six competitors, and each competitor producing six plants in pots covered with splendid flowers. The Committee made three awards:—1st, to Mr. J. Scott, gr. to the Dean of Faculty, for Garth's Perfection, Sylph, Beatrice, Joan of Arc, and Roseum elegans; 2d, to Mr. Downie, for Conservative, Sylph, Joan of Arc, Grand Duke, Foster's Mary, and Garth's Perfection; 3d, to Mr. Young, for Gaines' King, James' Masterpiece, Foster's Sylph, Prima Donna, Joan of Arc, and Louis Quatorze. And for a seedling of merit, off Alicia, an extra premium was also voted to Mr. Young. The show of Pinks was likewise brilliant; two premiums were awarded:—1st, to Mr. G. James, gr. to J. Balfour, Esq., whose twenty flowers were, Princess Victoria, Omnibus, Mary, George IV., Queen Victoria, Neptune, Warrior, Village Maid, Robert Burns, Cardinal, Miss Dalhousie, Conqueror, Prince Albert, Black Prince, Minerva, Sylphides, Egyptian Prince, Pattison's Queen Victoria, Royal Duke, and Swarrow; 2d, to Mr. W. Cuthbertson, gr. to the Earl of Rosebery, for Falconar's Jupiter, Rose Diana, Paisley Reform, Omnibus, Pattison's Queen Victoria, Falconar's Cardinal, Hardie's Queen, John Bull, and the following sorts, raised at Dalmeny Park by Mr. Cuthbertson—Lady Waterford, Duchess of Devonshire, Countess of Rosebery, Lady Anson, Lady Louisa Primrose, Lady Theresa, Mrs. Pattison, Frederica, Lady Anne Primrose, Charlie, and Queen Victoria. The prize for the finest recently introduced annual flower was assigned to Mr. Grow, for Portulaca Thellusonii. For a stand of French and African Marigolds, of large size and great beauty, a premium was voted to Mr. P. Grieve, gr. to W. Walker, Esq.; and for a small but choice collection of early Dahlias, another premium was awarded to Mr. James. Specimens of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, of very large size, 7 stalks weighing 25 lb. were considered deserving of a premium, which was accordingly given to Mr. A. Tod. In the 2 tents on the lawn were many articles of great merit both for rarity and beauty, placed there not for competition, but to aid the Society's Exhibition. The largest and finest shrubby plants were, as usual, from the noble collection of the Royal Botanic Garden; particularly Cape Heaths of great size; a magnificent Orange tree in fruit; a Fuchsia gracilis 12 feet high, clothed with flowers, and some very beautiful tropical Orchidaceous plants, especially Cattleya crispa. Some admirable specimens were from the hothouses of the Horticultural Society itself; in particular, Oncidium flexuosum, a very large tuft, decked with hundreds of its bright yellow blossoms; Mimulus atrosanguineus, Helichrysum rivulum, and Gardoquia betonicoides. Messrs. Dickson and Sons contributed a number of hybrid Fuchsias, including large plants of all the finer varieties; a rich collection of 30 different kinds of Pelargoniums, of great beauty; and also some remarkable plants, particularly Convolvulus pentanthus, Tweedia versicolor, Gardoquia Hookerii, Burtonia conferta, and Osbeckia caulescens. By Messrs. Lawson and Son, there were exhibited a rich collection of 30 named kinds of Roses; a flowering specimen of the new Indian Cress, Tropæolum Moritzianum; two pans of splendid Pansies, and a pan of choice Pinks. Messrs. Thomas and William Handasyde sent a collection of named Pinks of great beauty, and also a collection of named Pansies of uncommon excellence. Professor Dunbar contributed a large collection of greenhouse plants, particularly elegant specimens of Achania malvaviscus, Clematis azurea, Salvia patens, and several admirable Cape Heaths, such as tricolor dumosa, tricolor speciosa, tricolor vera, Savillii major, viridiflora, and Bergiana. There was a very lovely specimen of Phlox omniflora from General Robertson's; also from the same garden a tray of 20 blooms of Pelargoniums, and another of seedling Pansies. A remarkably well grown plant of Hydrangea portensis, with very large heads of flowers, and the Coral-tree, Erythrina laurifolia, in blossom from Mr. Henderson's, attracted much notice. Some fine specimens were sent from Lord Melville's garden, including most beautiful flowers of Tacsonia pinnatistipula. A series of French Roses from Granton Garden excited much attention, several of the kinds being new to this part of the country, and the bloom very perfect. Some beautiful Cape Heaths and splendid Geraniums, sent from St. Germains Garden, added greatly to the show. There was a collection of seedling Pinks, raised by Mr. Denham, gr. to Sir J. Forrest, Bart., containing some promising flowers; and collections of early Dahlia blooms and of seedling Pansies, from Parson's Green Garden, were much admired. From Moredun Garden there were some capital plants, especially Ericæ, including a large specimen of E. reflexa alba, densely clothed with flowers, and from Prestongrange Garden, the Cape Heaths were likewise admirable. The attention of the amateur florists present was much drawn to a collection of choice Pinks from Dr. Alison's garden; and to a box containing seedling Pansies, some with large flowers of exquisite beauty.—*R. N.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

ARIDES BROOKEII. Brooke's Arides. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This most beautiful species has lately flowered in the collection of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, after whom it is named. In the magnitude of its blossoms it infinitely surpasses any other species with which we are acquainted, the lip alone being upwards of an inch long, beautifully tipped with rose-colour. The other parts of the flower are of a brilliant white. In the form of the labellum the species slightly resembles A. odoratum, but it is nevertheless so entirely distinct in other respects, that it is unnecessary to contrast the species. In its habit it is stiff and erect, the leaves being only five inches long, while the racemes are more than double the length. Mr. Jones, the skilful gardener at Norton, is unfortunately unable to give any account of the native country of the plant, but it doubtless comes from the "gorgeous East."—*Bot. Reg.*

SCHOMBURGKIA TIBICINIS. Cow's-horn Orchis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This noble plant, the Cow's-horn Orchis of Honduras, has been for some years in our gardens, whither it was originally sent by Mr. Skinner. It nearly produced its flowers some time since with Mr. Bateman, but the gigantic flowering-stem was accidentally broken before the blossoms expanded. Lady Acland has at last been so fortunate as to obtain it at Killerton in perfection, by the good management of Mr. Craggs, her ladyship's gardener, and it was exhibited at the last great meeting in the Horticultural Society's Garden. The flowers when fully expanded are about two and a half inches wide, a deep pink speckled with white on the outside, and rich chocolate-red within. The lip is white in the middle, but deep rose colour at the sides, with a short chocolate-red middle lobe. Upon the whole, perhaps, it disappoints the expectation formed by its huge pseudo-bulbs and flowering-stem eight or nine feet long, but it is a very fine thing.—*Bot. Reg.*

EPIDENDRUM NUTIFERUM. Frog bearing Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A fine plant in the way of E. nutans, with large greenish flowers spotted with deep brown. It is a native of Mexico, and was imported by Mr. Barker.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Garden of a Country Residence.—"We now sallied into the garden, and I own I was disappointed. I expected a French or Italian taste, or perhaps both, engrafted on the modern English;—trellises, balustrades, busts, hothouses, conservatories. Except the last (of no great dimensions), there were none of these. There was an abundance of natural flowers, and some beautiful exotics; but these were, I thought, too much mingled with beds of herbs for culinary purposes, of which the flowers formed the borders. This produced a style nearer the preceding, than the then century, in which, indeed, the useful seemed to interfere rather too much with the ornamental, not to weaken the appearance of the latter. There was even an approximation to the *ferme ornée*, which I knew many critics would censure. There was a piece of water, which had all the appearance of a pond (for it was too small for a lake), and was only divided from the garden by an open fence, letting in the view of whatever cattle might choose to drink, or cool themselves in it. This appeared to derogate from the trim garden seclusion which is so recommended by the learned in those matters; and I own I myself thought it a fault. This, however, I did not venture to remark to him; indeed, as he was a man who had a reason for everything, whether for or against general customs, I expected, as it turned out, that he would himself explain the apparent solecism. Observing what I thought of it, he began his defence with animation, as if I had already touched upon a hobby of his which he would not have censured. 'Why, there it is,' said he; 'I see what is in your mind; and that you are one of the *petits maîtres* of landscape gardening, who call yourselves men of taste, and think you monopolise it. You have nature and simplicity always in your mouths, yet are always departing from them. What sight in nature can be more gratifying than to see that meek, patient, and bountiful animal (pointing to a cow), revelling in the feast which nature has provided for her in the flowery mead she crops, or the clear water she drinks? Exclusive of the pleasure which to see this alone creates in a benevolent mind, for the animal's sake, what ideas of luscious plenty does it not call up for our own! How pleasant, not to say beautiful (from the associations of the foaming pails of the dairy, which it creates), is the sight of these useful creatures, cooling themselves in the water, or drinking it without fear of harm, and all to contribute to our comfort and our plenty. These are what I call the simple, because the natural, and therefore the primitive pleasures of man. They were those which man enjoyed before he was made an artificial character, or built palaces and hanging gardens; for Eden was before Babylon.' I was struck with his energy about this, and perhaps to hear what he had more to say (for I began to agree with him), I said, all that was abstractedly true of a farm, but there were persons who might think the sight not so compatible with garden elegance. 'Why, taking you at your word,' said he, 'what can even be more elegant? For you see my cows are handsome in shape, and have polished skins, denoting by their sleekness health, and therefore happiness to themselves, of which the possessor of them must necessarily partake. Hence one of the necessary parts of taste itself (which is to produce pleasurable sensations) is completely exemplified; and the more so, because it is moral and mental pleasure, as all notions of happy feelings or prospects are. In this, therefore, this simple sight exceeds that of the most costly specimens of art, diamonds, or what is beyond them, sculpture or painting. But it is even sensual—if that is what you fine people require; for what can equal the perfume of the atmosphere occasioned by the mere breathing of these delightful animals?' At this he snuffed up the air, as if to prove his assertion beyond contradiction, and I confess he compelled me to follow his example, not merely from imitation, for it equalled the purest essence of flowers. For the sake of argument, however, I pointed at the unsightly track made by his favourites in passing to and from the pond. 'Ay,' said he, 'I allow that is a defect, and a drawback if you will; and if you saw it from the *parterre*, or the windows of the house, or in any of the immediate walks around, it might be an eyesore to you professors of taste. But you see, that in those parts it is completely planted out from the eye, and you must come expressly to this spot to behold the unsightliness. Could the sightly parts of a farm be viewed alone, I would have them in the midst of the garden; they and the flowers would mutually set off one another. Even as it is, the flowers of the field, and the pleasure given by the sight of the animals, counterbalance the disadvantages.' Here I thought him wrong, his strong partiality to natural tastes not sufficiently distinguishing their differences: so I observed that it seemed to me he was blending the garden and farm-yard too much together. 'I agree with you,' said he, 'that the exhibition belongs rather to farming than gardening: but what law prevents a union of both, if you can keep the disagreeables out of sight, and only preserve the agreeables?—and then, what more pleasing than these condemned objects? As to their proximity to the house, I prefer the pleasure arising from the sense of convenience and household advantages which it gives (for that in itself is a strong natural pleasure), to the total want of this interest, occasioned by the fastidiousness of banishing them so far off, that out of sight, they are out of mind. It is astonishing what havoc this fastidiousness makes in our stock of happiness, when, under a false notion of elegance, it persuades us to part with the notion, that as men, we are to feel wants, and that to supply them is our natural employment. No; I would rather have the smell of tedded grass, or kine, and that little Alderney close even to my drawing-room windows, were Queen Charlotte herself and her daughters there, than all the finery of lawns and Orange trees, without a single reminiscence of our real condition. How much,' added he, 'do kings and queens, and overgrown nobles, and minions of wealth, lose, in being deprived of this sentiment, by having all things done for them! Who would not be miserable with Fortunatus' wishing-cap!' 'I would not indeed,' said he, 'exchange the elegance, beauty, and perfume, and above all, the *soothing* of this spot, for all the gratifications which ambition can give. For when did ambition cause anything like the delight of the mere opening buds of the spring, the blush and the sweetness of the Rose, or what has been appropriately called 'the noble plainness of the Lily?' I say 'soothing,' because it is the most appropriate term I can apply to it, when in a particular frame of mind. For if anything ruffles me (which, thank God! in this retirement is but seldom), if I have any unpleasant feeling to get the better of, or even any bad public news, half a dozen turns in this daisy-studded walk, particularly if fresh with showers, recovers me directly.' 'That,' said I, 'I can fully comprehend, and the soothing you have mentioned makes me feel the propriety of, perhaps, an extraordinary comparison which Bacon makes of the perfume of a

garden, to strains of music floating in the air, 'coming and going.' 'I thank you for recollecting it,' said Mr. Manners; 'for, though extraordinary, it is a pretty comparison, and it were amusing to follow it up. It, however, can be only to the softer and more pathetic airs of music that flowers can be likened, and even they must be of the gentler and more delicate kind; those Violets and Lilies-of-the-Valley, for example, those Anemones, Heartsease, Polyanthus, and we may admit a few young Rosebuds. These may remind us of the softer and more pathetic, as well as elegant strains in the graceful minuets of Handel and Gluck. But very full-blown Roses, Narcissus, Pinks, and gaudy Tulips do not come under the head of *soothing*, any more than choruses, overtures, or grand sinfonias.' 'If I mistake not, I left here yesterday a book (we were close to an alcove), where all I feel on this subject is developed in far better language than mine.' At this, having found the book, he read:—'Gardens have charms, that to me exceed all the pleasures of life. It was a garden that was the earthly paradise of our first parents in a state of innocence: it was in a garden that Epicurus taught his philosophy, who was said to have understood true pleasure the best of any man. But suffice it to say, that when you grow into years—*when you begin to exercise the mind* more than the body, as men before they grow old always do—then you will find the help of it to contemplation; then the walks, the trees, the plants, the birds, the open air, all fellow-creatures of yours, made together with you, for his pleasure—who is the Author of all things—will please you indeed; when especially the innocence, calmness, and serenity of your thoughts, make you fit for so divine and ravishing an exercise.' 'And yet,' observed Mr. Manners, resuming it, 'as to gardens, I have a crotchet which you will perhaps be shocked with. Much as I love, admire, and delight in flowers, if I had but one, I should prefer the kitchen-garden.' 'What, lose the elegance of flowers?' 'Yes, rather than the benefit of herbs. For again I say, *man thinks of what is necessary before what is ornamental*; he was a cook before he was a gentleman; and I regard *scentless* flowers, at least, with all their painted charms, and even those that emit the sweetest perfumes, when I think how ephemeral they are, as I have regarded many of their pretty and perfumed sisters in the world, as beautiful and as ephemeral as they. How many of these look fair and bloom for a time, but are only attractive to the eye, and for the moment, and are wholly without power to charm the mind or fix the heart. Such are by far too many of those beautiful Tulips of flesh and blood (all show, but no fragrance), who throng our drawing-rooms, radiant in colours, brim-full of accomplishments (made so by what is called female education), but totally devoid of powers of companionship, or capacity to perform the higher duties of the sex.' 'As I must bow to your experience,' observed I, 'I have upon this nothing to say; but whatever may be said of the flowers of a drawing-room, I never will believe that these Roses of nature, while they smell so sweet, are useless. Indeed, as has been well said, no one can be unhappy in the atmosphere of flowers.' 'Pray observe,' answered Mr. Manners, 'that in what I said to their disparagement I only spoke of scentless flowers; and, even in regard to them, of their ephemeral character. For, spite of these defects, all flowers, I gladly own, because always glad to praise and thank Him who made so much for our happiness, were expressly designed to contribute to it. For though their honey may be extracted by other creatures, their beauty and perfume can have been made only for man. Man alone can, by sentiment, draw out and appreciate this part of their value, and feel it enhanced by the gratitude it inspires. It is therefore I can never walk the garden without feeling a sense of thankfulness amounting to genuine religion.' I honoured him more and more for these sentiments, but could not help observing, 'You do not, then, think a bed of even scentless flowers so useless, still less those that perfume the air, though ephemeral?' 'Far from it,' he replied, 'while they look so lovely and smell so sweet. But how long do they do so? Sweet to-day, the reverse to-morrow, without a sign left of their utility. Whereas, all those tribes of roots and vegetables, wholesome esculents, and sanative herbs, are full of lasting benefit to our lives and constitutions. To lose them would bring real misery upon all, but especially the poor; to cultivate, tend, and enjoy them, therefore, is a lasting pleasure as a lasting duty. A bed of painted wonders is, to be sure, more gaudy and flaunting, or, if you will, more gorgeous and proud, than the humble *olitory* (to use Evelyn's expression). They seem to affect royalty in the comparison; but I agree with the quaint but vivid Hervey—'A kitchen-garden looks, methinks, like a plain and frugal republic. Whatever may resemble the pomp of courts or the ensigns of royalty is banished from this humble community.' I now perceived the reason for what I, at first, did not quite like—the close mixture of flowers and herbs which Mr. Manners had thus explained. As to the keeping of the borders, or the walks, nothing could be more perfect, and I expressed my admiration of it."—*De Clifford, or the Constant Man.*

New Source of Amber.—Professor Liebig has lately obtained a fossil lignite, or brown coal, from under trap rocks near Gruneberg, containing resin turned into amber. This is a very different matrix from that of the amber of Prussia.—*W.*

Drunken Bees.—We regret extremely to announce that some honest humble-bees of our acquaintance have taken to drinking, and to such excess, that they are daily found reeling and tumbling about the door of their houses of call. Their public-houses are the blossoms of the Passion-flower, which flow over with the intoxicating beverage; and there, not content with drinking like decent bees, they plunge their great hairy heads into the beautiful goblet that Nature has formed in such plants, thrusting each other aside, or climbing over each other's shoulders, till the flowers bend beneath their weight. After a time they become so stupid, that it is in vain to pull them by the skirts, and advise them to go home, instead of wasting their time in tippling: they are, however, goodnatured when in their cups, and show no resentment at being disturbed; on the contrary, they hold fast to their wine-cup, and crawl back to it as fast as they are pulled away—unless, indeed, they fairly lose their legs and tumble down, in which case they lie sprawling on the ground, quite unable to get up again.

Third Meeting of the Italian Scientific Association.—The following notice has been issued by the managers of this association:—"In the circular dated the 28th Dec. last, it was announced to the cultivators of Natural Science that their third annual meeting would take place at Florence, in the second half of the approaching month of September, and that a second notice would contain the announcement of the principal details necessary to be known by those who purpose honouring the association with their presence, or enlightening it with their doctrine. In accomplishment of this promise we have the gratification of announcing that H. I. and R. H. our gracious Sovereign has granted for the daily meetings of the different sections a sufficient number of rooms in the Museum of Physics and Natural History annexed to the royal residence of the Palazzo Pitti, and has appropriated to the general meetings of the association the Hall of the *Cinque-cento* in the Government palace, known under the name of the Palazzo Vecchio. In order to facilitate the arrival and stay of the scientific visitors in Florence, H. I. and R. H. has given the necessary orders that, in imitation of what has been done elsewhere, the members of the association should meet with all the attention due to their quality and to the object which calls them to Florence. In this metropolis they will find, from the 10th of September forward, an office established in the ground-floor of the Palazzo formerly Riccardi in the Via Larga, where they will daily receive *carte di permanenza* from 7 till 11 o'clock; and they will also find persons authorised to verify their right of admission to the association, and others charged with the special duty of giving information and assistance as to procuring lodgings, and to communicate anything which may enable them immediately to enjoy the advantages of the meeting. During the meeting of the association, in order to render the communications between the members more continuous and useful to the progress of science, there will be daily served a common table, and every evening the gallery and library of the above-mentioned Palazzo Riccardi will be open for their entertainment. All these provisions, which will certainly be seconded by the private efforts of the citizens, proud of receiving in Florence guests so worthy of honour, will show that nothing will be omitted to testify the respect due to Italian and foreign men of science, or to increase the utility and splendour of an event which will always remain a glorious one in the Florentine history."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Blair Adam.—There are in the garden here two beds of Gladiolus cardinalis each 3 ft. by 12, in full bloom; there cannot be less than 500 spikes in great beauty at the present time.—*A. M.* July 12.

The Duke of Sutheriland's Villa, West-hill, Wandsworth.—The grounds here are well laid out with reference to the surrounding scenery, of which most extensive views may be obtained. The kitchen-gardening and forcing here are excellent; and we could not but admire the fine crops of Cucumbers that were hanging in the roots of two vines introduced to them. In order to prolong crops of early Cherries, boxes are fitted against the wall, glass frames placed on them, and within an Arbutus tree is set, and by these means the Cherries continue perfect in April, with comparatively little trouble. In one of the greenhouses we observed two large specimen Fuchsias with a most pendulous habit, and in the Orangery, besides some large Orange trees, there was a specimen Torch Thistle, Cereus hexagonus, not less than 30 or 40 feet high, growing from top to bottom with Cactus speciosus, so as when in bloom to look like a pyramid of pink flowers. In a small flower garden between the kitchen-garden and the mansion, there is a greenhouse in which some Camellias are planted out; they are growing with great vigour, and have formed a vast number of flower-buds. From this house a very extensive view over the Kent and Surrey hills is obtained; and the shrubbery, by which it is surrounded, completely separates it, and the small flower garden in front of it, from the rest of the grounds, and forms a kind of frame to the picture. The flower garden contains only a few beds, and is planted with [illegible] contained Calceolaria angustifolia, with a tall plant of Salvia patens in the centre, and had an edging of Oak. A walk by the side of the greenhouse leads us through a shrubbery to the garden front of the mansion. The walk through this shrubbery was, in those places where the trees would not allow the turf to grow, edged [illegible] Three sides of the mansion are surrounded by a small flower garden, the bounds of which are defined by an edging of various plants, which [illegible] deal the appearance of a ribbon. [illegible] consists of lawn. On each side of the house there are trellises for creepers, which [illegible] side them.—[illegible]

Reviews.

A History of British Ferns. By Edward Newman, F.L.S.; 8vo. Van Voorst.

THIS book forms one of the series of works on Natural History which Mr. Van Voorst is publishing. It is an 8vo. of 104 pages, containing a very entertaining account of our beautiful wild Ferns. Each species is illustrated by wood-cuts, showing its usual and unusual appearance; there is abundant information concerning the situations in which the wild species are found; and we are happy to find that the false species of speculative writers have been cut down with an unsparing but well directed hand.

In determining the limits of the genera, Mr. Newman has judiciously followed the course first pointed out by Mr. Adolphe Brongniart, in his work on Fossil Plants, and since followed by Presl, Smith, and others; namely, to trust more to the disposition of the veins in the leaves, or fronds, as they are vulgarly called, than to mere differences in the patches of spore cases (seeds), and although this has rendered some changes in nomenclature unavoidable, it is an inconvenience much more than counterbalanced by the advantages attending it.

To those who are interested in cultivating Ferns, we can recommend this book for its utility; to those who occupy themselves with mere Fern collecting, for its sound views of the limits of species; and to those who merely seek for a volume of light reading in Natural History, for the agreeable manner in which it is written.

We shall illustrate this by a few extracts. The following is the author's account of his first becoming interested in the study of Ferns.

"The cultivation of Ferns is becoming a fashionable pursuit. It is no longer confined to the botanist and horticulturist; almost every one possessing good taste has made, more or less successfully, an attempt to rear this tribe of plants. Ferns constitute so beautiful a portion of the creation, whether they ornament our ruins with their light and graceful foliage, wave their bright tresses from our weather-beaten rocks, or clothe with evergreen verdure our forests and our hedgerows, that it seems next to impossible to behold them without experiencing emotions of pleasure. Years before Ferns had become to me as friends with familiar faces, I could not pass them without turning to feast my eyes on what I thought their excessive loveliness. It cannot then excite much wonder, although I regret to say it has incurred some blame, that I should turn aside from a more laborious, to embrace for a brief period a more delightful study: I am not the first since Hylas who has loitered in the path of duty, and amused himself with the flowers by the way.

"It was while wandering among the Welsh mountains, in the autumn of 1837, that I first felt any desire to know the names of Ferns. I had often observed the variety that half covered some of those bleak and desolate regions, where fern is cut, dried, and housed as the only litter that can be obtained for horses; but now, for the first time, I gathered hundreds of fronds, and employed the evenings in arranging them into supposed species. I found that three species were abundant in the most dreary and exposed wilds; but where some rill tumbled over a precipitous bank, or a ledge of rocks, keeping the surface in a state of perpetual moisture, half a score others were sure to be growing: in the chasm at Ponterwydd I think I counted fourteen distinct kinds."

Speaking of the method to be followed in making a fernery, we find many good practical directions, to which it is indispensable to pay attention. For instance:—

"Whenever I met with a Fern which I thought would be worth the trouble of removing, I invariably noticed the situation in which it grew—whether it was naturally exposed to sun, rain, and wind; whether it grew on a horizontal, or perpendicular surface; and whether its fronds were erect, horizontal, or pendulous; whether its roots enjoyed depth of earth, or were simply

'Moored in the rifted rock.'

And having thus minutely observed every natural peculiarity, my next object, when the Ferns had reached home, was, to copy Nature as closely as I could; not, indeed, to imitate rocks and mountains by a structure of flints, Bath-bricks, or clinkers, but simply by supplying to each, as far as possible, the adjuncts which it naturally enjoyed: thus, some bog-lovers, as Osmunda regalis, were placed in slight excavations, which I could readily flood with water; others, as Ceterach officinarum, which, almost deserting its native station on rocks, has established itself on our mortared walls, I supplied with crumbled mortar, carefully introduced between the stones, and placed the root so that, in all rains, and in the constant waterings in which ferneries rejoice, it should remain as dry as possible; for to the roots of some Ferns wet is as injurious as it is needful to the well-being of others. With regard to Osmunda, and those plants which require perpetual moisture, the only effectual way of supplying it is by planting them in a vessel (a grape-jar, for instance) filled with bog-earth; this could be immersed in the ground, and any degree of moisture might be maintained without trouble, as the vessel would prevent it from being rapidly absorbed by the surrounding earth.

"A fernery, to supersede the necessity of care and attention, should possess abundant space, a pure atmosphere, a variety of surface, natural shade, and a natural fall of water; but all these advantages can be so closely imitated, that I believe there scarcely exists in the United Kingdom a spot of a few square yards in which the zealous amateur might not accomplish everything he desired, and, with attention, cause the artificial to exceed in beauty the natural fernery: for the destruction by frost and wind, both highly injurious to Ferns, may, with a little management, be completely obviated.

"In my own fernery I possess but one natural advantage—that of an atmosphere tolerably free from smoke [illegible] trees, etc., [illegible] with: on the north, there is an [illegible] entirely covered with shrubs to the top, [illegible] the east, are some large [illegible] summer morning's sun; at noon, the south wall casts its shadow on those Ferns which are placed properly within its reach, and those [illegible] for a single half hour, when a [illegible] is shining uncovered in the [illegible]. Within the space enclosed by the walls are [illegible] buildings, by a fancy denominated rock-works, but which are in fact close imitations of the most unpicturesque stone walls that ever deformed the face of a hedgeless country. In Scotland I have seen such walls,

when built against a bank to prevent its crumbling into a newly-cut road, covered with a continuous garden of our most beautiful Ferns—Athyrium Filix femina, Polypodium Phegopteris, and P. Dryopteris, Lastræa Oreopteris, and L. dilatata Cystopteris fragilis, and Allosorus crispus, I have seen crowded together for hundreds of yards: the water from the land above is continually filtering through the walls, and thus the roots are supplied with a perpetual moisture. With a view of imitating this on a small scale, my formal walls have been built; each is slanting at a slight angle from the perpendicular, and they face different points of the compass. One, situate under a thick Portugal Laurel, has never yet been visited by a ray of sunshine—

"The beams of the warm sun play round it in vain;"

they cannot reach it; a second enjoys half an hour's sun; a third basks in sunshine till noon; and thus all are varied.

"Even with this choice of situation, and after having noted the natural habitat, I find it best to obtain, when possible, a number of roots of the same species, and to plant them in every situation: for instance, I have placed Ceterach officinarum and Scolopendrium vulgare side by side in the darkest shade and the brightest sunlight; but Ceterach loves sun and drought, Scolopendrium darkness and moisture; so where Scolopendrium thrives Ceterach pines, and where Ceterach thrives Scolopendrium pines. Thus, by giving to each an abundant choice, you allow it to suit itself with a congenial situation, which is even better than condemning it to the result of your observations, which may have been erroneous.

"Having introduced your Ferns on these principles of adapting the situation to each, the next grand point is to keep them well watered: and this is best effected by a garden-engine, from which, by a pressure of the thumb on the stream, it may be made to descend in an almost imperceptible shower, which is much more beneficial than a heavy watering. If there has been no rain during the day, the watering should be repeated every evening during the summer; but when the fronds have ceased to grow, when those which are deciduous have disappeared, and those which are persistent have assumed their full size and substance, then should nothing more be done to urge them forward; for all require a period of rest, a season in which the sap seems to circulate less freely, and a state of sloth or torpidity supervenes; this cannot be disturbed or hastened without injuring the strength and vigour of the plant for the ensuing year.

"It will be found a great improvement to a fernery to introduce a number of Mosses and Marchantiæ; the latter are particularly useful, they speedily cover the earth and stones, and keep the surface in that state of moisture which is so very advantageous. All kinds of grasses, on the contrary, should be exterminated, for they are of so rapid a growth, and vigorous a nature, that they quickly overpower, weaken, and finally destroy the more delicate among the Ferns."

But the prefatory remarks abound in useful practical matter of this kind.

The following may be taken as a fair specimen of the manner in which the systematical part of the work is treated:

"The genus Cystopteris was established by Bernhardi, and appears to have been adopted by nearly all subsequent botanists; it contains but a limited number of species, all of which frequent moist or mountainous districts, rooting in the fissures of rocks, or the interstices of stone walls. They are plants of small size, of erect but elegant growth, and are of a remarkably brittle character, whence the excellent specific name of fragilis. In this country we have but one of these species, and on this much labour, perseverance, and ingenuity have been expended, in the hope of exalting some of the more remarkable of its Protean fronds to the dignity of species. So absorbing is this spirit of species-making, that I believe nothing less than a month's ramble in the alpine districts of Caernarvonshire or Argyleshire could possibly undeceive those who have thoroughly imbibed a belief in the validity of these species; and as those who are strongest in the study are frequently the weakest on the mountains, I doubt not that many will long cherish them with unwavering faith."

That the author is himself no laggard in the pursuit of Natural History, the following graphic account of his discovery of the Bristle Fern in Ireland, affords good evidence.

"I hunted the waterfalls all round Killarney with great diligence, particularly those of O'Sullivan and Derrycunehy, but without any success, and it was only at the often-recorded habitat of Turk that I found the slightest trace of Trichomanes. I here found it to the left of the seat whence tourists take the first view of the fall. About fifteen yards higher up the stream, the rocky bank on the left projects into the river: this projection is only to be approached by leaping from stone to stone along the bed of the torrent, which, in times of flood, as happened to be the case when I paid it this visit, is rather an exciting and ticklish operation: you are so close to the fall as to be covered by the spray, and the roar is almost deafening. Having reached the projection, the botanist must ascend it by means of the roots and branches, a feat very readily performed; and there is a little platform at the top, where he can stand very comfortably; and while so standing, he will find the rocky bank just on a level with his eyes completely clothed with Trichomanes, the dark green fronds hanging heavily down, dripping with wet, and, if the sun happen to shine, begemmed with sparkling drops: it is a beautiful sight, and well worth the wet stockings, which, when the flood is on, form a necessary accompaniment of the expedition. The scenery around is well worthy of the rare fern which it cherishes in its bosom."

In conclusion, we can recommend this little work to all who care for either the cultivation of hardy Ferns, or the study of our native species. It is just such books as this which render Natural History so attractive to everybody who finds other pleasures in a country life, besides hunting, coursing, fishing, and shooting.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

This being the season we prefer for making Mushroom spawn, the method pursued in its formation may be acceptable to some readers, by which we have never failed in a crop, although usually making sufficient to last for three or more years' consumption at a time. Procure fresh horse-droppings equal to one-fourth, the same quantity of deer or sheep dung, one-fourth of cow-dung, gathered dry from a pasture, and the remainder of turfy-loam: the horse-droppings should have some of the short litter left amongst them, or a little chopped straw may be added to make the ingredients when formed into bricks adhere more securely; when moderately dry the whole must be well mixed together, and allowed to remain in a heap until it heats moderately; it is then to be worked up with water till it becomes of the consistence of stiff mortar, in which state it is well beaten with the edge of a heavy piece of board made for the purpose, until it is thoroughly incorporated. A box or mould, similar to those used by brickmakers, of the required size, is then firmly filled with the mixture, which is then turned out carefully on its side on the floor of an open shed, where it remains until its surface is sufficiently hardened to admit of its being turned. When it has become so dry that a hole may be bored in the side without cracking the brick, it is ready to receive the spawn, which is put in by boring two or three holes about half through, and thrusting in each a piece of old spawn, the size of a walnut; the holes are then filled up close with some of the same mixture of which the bricks are made, and piled up together, so that air may pass freely through them. As soon as the surface of the holes are dry, a layer of horse-droppings or well-prepared dung, about a foot thick, is spread level; upon this the bricks are piled together as before in the form of a ridge, and over the whole some dung is spread to confine the heat arising from the layer below, which should be regulated to about 60°, by more or less covering, after remaining in this state for five or six weeks, until the spawn has run through the whole brick, which is easily ascertained by breaking one. If allowed to run too much, the spawn will not keep so well, and perishes more readily when put in a new bed, whether rather too warm or cold. It only remains after this to thoroughly dry the brick, before it is stored away, for which purpose a late vinery, or any other airy place where a dry atmosphere is maintained, is the most suitable.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—The potting of succession Pine-plants of all ages may be continued, observing the directions given in the last two Numbers. Examine the heat of the tan-beds daily, as in a few hours there sometimes occurs a serious increase of heat; worms being observed upon the surface of the bed, or very near it, may be taken generally as an omen that the bed is heating too violently; under such circumstances a watering with lime-water will kill the worms and tend to cool the bed. Plants lately potted should not have much water given them at the roots, until they have become somewhat established in the new soil, which a few days will effect, if they are in good health, but frequent dewings overhead will be of great benefit to them, and preserve a moist atmosphere in the houses. Supply the fruiters liberally with water, except those changing colour. Give air as abundantly as the weather will permit, but newly-potted plants should be kept closer for a few days. This is a suitable time to clean flues, or hot-water pipes, and walls, and to paint the inside of the houses, which is advisable even if they are not in a very bad state, as one thin coat will cost little, is laid on very quickly, and it will repay its cost in cleanliness and preservation.

Vinery.—Thin-out carefully any diseased or badly-coloured berries, if such occur, from leaving too many on the vine, or other causes: by removing them early it prevents their increase by contamination, and the gaps in the bunches caused by their removal get filled up by the surrounding berries. Continue to remove all superfluous growths, and light gentle fires in the day-time if necessary, to dispel moisture where the fruit is ripe, and keep up a free circulation of air whenever practicable.

Peach-house.—The late dull and wet weather has materially affected the flavour of the ripening Peaches; lighting gentle fires in the day-time is the best means of counteracting the want of sun, and the use of as little water as possible in the houses during such weather. Continue to tie in neatly advancing growths, to remove improper ones, and check the increase of mildew or red spider by the use of sulphur as recommended before.

Melons.—Keep the plants free from damped leaves, and thin them out where crowded; give them water according to the state of forwardness their fruit is in; more at the roots of such plants whose fruit is swelling, and reducing or withholding it entirely where the fruit is near maturity; never neglect to sprinkle them overhead daily in fine weather, and give air freely in the morning, when the weather will permit; allow the heat by no means to decline; renovate the linings if necessary.

Cucumbers.—The plants on ridges should be regularly laid out and pegged down, or they are liable to injury from high winds and heavy rains; remove all decaying leaves. In continued wet and cold weather a covering of mats will be of great advantage in maintaining the plants in health and preventing the early appearance of mildew; those in pits or frames must be treated as before, watering them in the morning, and in proportion to the state of the weather; the linings will probably require a little refreshing after the late rains.

Out-door Department.

Hoe between and earth-up all advancing crops of Cauliflower, Winter Greens, &c.; gather herbs in flower, as Winter Savory, Basil, and Thyme; for drying which, choose a shaded place; remove all crops immediately after they have ceased to be useful; destroy weeds everywhere, and if from the wet weather they have been allowed to get large, rake them off.

Beans, Kidney.—Earth-up the advancing crops; in gathering do not leave a few for seeds throughout the piece, as this practice shortens their period of bearing; but leave a few rows ungathered, if seeds are required.

Cabbage.—Sow for the principal spring crop; the best kinds for which are, Early York, Early Nonpareil, Vanack, Early Imperial, Brompton, and Fulham; sow them in an open situation, where the young plants will not be drawn up weak. Sow, also, in the same manner, Red Dutch Cabbage for pickling.

Endive.—Make the latest sowing for spring supply; hoe between those advancing, and tie up to blanch the earliest, for immediate use.

Onions.—Spring-planted Onions should now have their tops laid down horizontally, without breaking them, and sow, if not already done, for drawing young.

Turnips.—Sow the main winter crop of White Stone, in the same manner as recommended for the last sowing; a few of any other late kinds may be sown at the same time.

Salading.—Keep up a regular succession.

Orchard.—Give Peaches and Nectarines on walls a good engineing if dry weather occur; hang up bottles partly filled with sweetened beer-dregs against fruit-walls, to catch wasps and flies; examine early buds, to see that the tie does not pinch the shoot. Continue to make new plantations of Strawberries, and hoe frequently about all fruit-trees and bushes.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Many Orchideous plants may now be removed from the growing-house to a cooler situation, as Dendrobium nobile, cærulescens, and any other species which flower during the cool season, or immediately after; when they commence to grow, this being the habit of numerous Orchideæ, it might serve as a guide to exhibitors, and enable them to produce many plants in flower during the autumn exhibitions, where they are usually so scarce: plants intended to flower in autumn should be induced to grow as early in spring as possible, to allow them to be rested early. Give air, water, &c., as before.

Greenhouse.—Pick off the decaying flowers from Heaths and all other plants, except seed be wanted; leaving them on after their beauty has faded is injurious to the plants, and slovenly in appearance. Continue to repot any plants requiring it, to tie up creepers, and to pay a strict attention to cleanliness.

Pits and Frames.—Keep Chrysanthemums neatly tied up, and repot them into their flowering pots; remove suckers from them, and supply them liberally with water. Continue to propagate all desirable plants from the flower-garden, to pot off rooted cuttings and seedlings, and allow nothing to suffer for water; a little Mignonette may be sown in pots, and placed in an airy frame, to flower in midwinter.

Out-door Department.

Continue to keep Dahlias neatly and securely tied in, and destroy earwigs from about them; neatly stake all flowering plants; let no annuals remain after their flowers are decayed; keep the beds and borders free from weeds or dead leaves, the grass regularly mown, the walks clean and rolled, &c.

Nursery.—Look over the earliest buds of Roses, &c., and retie them if they pinch the growing shoot; continue to prune young trees in nursery lines, as before, evergreens may be transplanted carefully in damp weather; destroy weeds before they get large.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue to prepare ground for future plantations, as before, and regulate the branches of young trees; clear strong herbage from about newly-planted ones; dress hedges of every description, and build fences.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Mignonette should now be sown in pots for flowering through the winter; and in order to keep up a good succession, a few pots should be sown at intervals of a week or two. As soon as plants are out of flower, whether in-doors or out, the seed-vessels should be cut off, excepting in cases where it is wished to procure seed. Cut down and repot all Pelargoniums out of flower, and afterwards set them out-of-doors in a shady situation. Sow, as soon as ripe, the seeds saved from choice Calceolarias or Pelargoniums, for if they are not sown till next spring the plants will not flower till the second summer. The seed should be sown in pans filled with a light compost, set on a greenhouse shelf, and watered carefully. As soon as the young plants are up, they should be immediately pricked out into other pans, and afterwards repotted into single pots. Train creepers, and tie up regularly all plants still growing. Chrysanthemums, if they have filled the pots in which they are growing, should be immediately shifted into pots a size larger; and shoots having a tendency to grow tall should have the top pinched off; give them plenty of water, and occasionally a little liquid manure. Continue to put in cuttings of all plants, where they can be obtained. Cuttings of Verbenas, Petunias, Mesembryanthemums, Fuchsias, and the like, may be thickly planted round the edges of pots, and after being shaded a few days they may be placed on a greenhouse shelf near the glass, where they may either remain for the winter or be potted off when rooted.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Many of the rows of Elms in the neighbourhood of London suffer a good deal in some years from the attacks of the caterpillar of the Wood Leopard Moth, Zeuzera Æsculi, which though generally considered rare, sometimes occurs rather plentifully. The moth, which appears in July and August, is one of our most beautiful kinds; the wings are rather scantily clothed with scales, and the nervures are yellowish; the upper wings are thickly sprinkled with dark-blue spots, which are largest in the female; the lower wings are white at the inner angle, and faintly spotted at the base, but there is a distinct row of spots round the hinder margin. The body is covered with dark-blue down. When the wings of the male are expanded they extend about 2 inches, but those of the female frequently exceed 2½ inches. The caterpillar is hatched in the course of the present month, and it acquires its growth in the June following; it is yellow, with a number of raised shining black dots on it, on each of which there is a hair. It forms a strong web under the bark of the tree on which it has fed, in which it changes to a brownish-yellow pupa; on the back of the segments of the body there are a number of fine hooks, and a horn-like point on the head. The caterpillar feeds not only on the wood of the Elm, but also on that of many fruit-trees, such as the Apple and the Pear. There are but few remedies that can be successfully applied: one is to collect the moths when they appear; and it is recommended to blow tobacco-smoke into the holes in the trunks of the trees made by these caterpillars, which is not unlikely to dislodge them.

MIGRATIONS OF BIRDS.

The business of incubation being now over with most birds, the migrations again commence. The Sanderling, the Mountain Finch, the Siskin, the Grey Gull, the Blue Gull, the Crossbeak, the Godwit, the Bar-tailed Godwit, the Cambridge Godwit, the Purple Sandpiper and the Purre, usually visit us during the early part and middle of the present month; and the Grey Plover and the Knot arrive toward the latter end. The following generally take their departure in the course of August:—The Razor-bill, the Field Titlark, the Dottrel, the Turtle Dove, the Quail, the Cuckoo, the Swift, the Bunting, the Puffin, the Red-legged Smew, the Foolish Guillemot, the Lapwing, and the Wryneck.

State of the Weather for the Week ending August 5, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
July		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	30	29.695	29.621	63	48	55.5	N.W.	
Saturday	31	29.622	29.576	62	44	53.0	W.	.11
August								
Sunday	1	29.923	29.790	66	49	57.5	S.W.	.09
Monday	2	29.937	29.765	70	58	64.0	S.W.	.38
Tuesday	3	29.691	29.411	73	57	65.0	S.W.	.38
Wednesday	4	29.785	29.385	69	57	63.0	N. S.W.	.01
Thursday	5	29.742	29.609	64	57	60.5		.99
Average		29.770	29.594	66.7	52.8	59.7		

July 30. Fine but cool in the morning; cloudy and fine.
31. Fine; rain; cloudy and fine; cold at night.
August 1. Slight showers; cloudy and fine.
2. Cloudy and fine; rain at night.
3. Hazy; cloudy and mild; constant rain at night.
4. Overcast; mild and quite calm in afternoon; fine at night.
5. Fine; slight rain with brisk wind.

The mean temperature of the week was fully 4° below the average; the nights were not colder than usual, but the days were more than 8° below the mean, owing to the clouded state of the atmosphere.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending August 14, 1841.

August		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N	N.E	E	S.E	S	S.W	W	N.W
Sun.	8	75.5	48.3	61.9	2	0.20 in.	2	3	2	—	1	4	3	—
Mon.	9	77.2	52.0	64.6	4	0.33	1	3	1	—	3	4	3	—
Tues.	10	78.6	54.2	65.4	6	0.15	—	1	2	—	4		4	—
Wed.	11	78.2	51.3	63.7	6	0.36	—	—	2	—	2	6	4	1
Thurs.	12	75.9	51.2	63.5	4	0.11	—	1	1	—	3	5	4	1
Fri.	13	73.6	49.2	61.4	6	1.14	—	3	1	1	2	6	2	2
Sat.	14	72.0	49.8	60.8	5	0.67	—	4	2	1	2	3	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1835—thermometer 92°; and the lowest on the 13th, in 1839—thermometer 32°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 6th, 1841.

THE cold wet weather of the last week has considerably shortened the supplies of Currants and Gooseberries, as well as having impaired their quality: other kinds of fruit remain about the same as last week. Vegetables of most kinds are abundant and good. As might be expected at this season, Cut Flowers and Plants in pots abound, but the former, owing perhaps to the weather, last but a very short time.—*Fruit.* Pines of the usual varieties are abundant. The supply of Grapes is much greater than the demand, and though of excellent quality, they fetch a rather low price. Plums have become very abundant. Considering the season, Peaches and Nectarines are excellent. The supply of Apples is large. Among Pears, the Jargonelles command the best price, and the Citrons des Carmes are next in value. Good English Melons have been rather scarce. Gooseberries and Currants are indifferent.—*Vegetables.* The supply of Cauliflowers has decreased a good deal. Cabbages are excellent and very cheap. The remarks made in our last Report on Peas and Beans apply equally to this; we noticed some good Scarlet Runners brought in this week. A quantity of excellent Spanish Onions have made their appearance. Carrots and Turnips are abundant, as well as new Potatoes of various kinds. Salading of all kinds is exceeding plentiful.—*Flowers.* Among the plants in pots we observed several Passion-flowers, Balsams, Cockscombs, and Lilies. The Cut Flowers included some varieties of Zinnia elegans, and Daphne Cneorum.

PRICES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Cherries, Morello, (Wall) pr. lb., 1s to 2s	Cucumbers, per dozen, 2s to 6s
— — pr. half-sieve, 4s to 7s	Melons, English, each, 3s to 5s
Apples, per bushel, 3s to 6s	— Dutch, 1s 6d to 3s
Pears, dessert, pr. half-sieve, 2s 6d to 6s	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s 6d to 5s
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 20s	Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 20s	— per 100, 7s to 18s
Apricots, per dozen, 1s to 3s	— Bitter, per 100, 3s to 10s
Plums, dessert, pr. punnet, 10d to 1s 6d	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— Orlean, pr. hf.-sve., 2s 6d to 3s. 6d	— per 100, 7s to 14s
— Violet, pr. hf.-sieve, 2s 6d to 4s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Greengages, per punnet, 1s 6d to 2s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
— Baking, pr. hf. sve., 3s to 5s	Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 20s
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2s 6d to 5s	Filberts, English, pr. lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Currants, Black, pr. hf. sve., 3s 6d to 6s.	Nuts, per bushel—
— White, ,, 2s 6d to 4s	— Brazil, 20s
— Red, for Wine, 3s 6d to 5s	— Spanish, 24s
— — for dessert, 5s to 6s	— Barcelona, 28s
Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 7s	— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 4d to 10d	Spinach, per sieve, 2s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 3s to 5s	Onions, for pick., pr. half sieve, 3s to 4s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 5s	— Green, per doz. bunch, 3s to 4s
— per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 5s
— per sack, 4s 6d to 10s	Leeks, per doz. bunch., 1s to 2s
Kidney Beans, p. hf. sve., 2s 6d to 3s 6d	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Broad Beans, per hf. sieve, 1s 6d to 1s 9d	— Cos, 9d to 1s
Scarlet Runners, per half sieve, 2s	Endive, per score, 1s to 2s
Potatoes, New, per ten, 5s to 9s	Celery, per bund. (12 to 15) 9d to 1s
— per cwt 2s 6d to 4s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 3s	Watercress, p. doz. small bchs. 6d to 8d
— Kidney, per bush., 3s to 3s 6d	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s 2d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 3s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 2s to 5s	Vegetable Marrow, p. doz., 6d to 1s 6d
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bunch. 3s to 5s	Tomatoes, per punnet, 1s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 1s 6d to 2s	Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s 6d to 5s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 2s
Radish, Turnip, p. doz. bunch., 1s to 1s 6d	

Notices to Correspondents.

A. M.—No. 1 is Salisbúria adiantifólia; 2 is the cut-leaved Alder. Mr. Paxton's book is very useful to gardeners and amateurs.

T. A. Forster.—1 is a variety of Epidendrum cochleatum; 2 is Epidendrum inversum.

A Constant Subscriber will find it decidedly advantageous to cut off the runners of Strawberry plants. This is practised by the best cultivators in the neighbourhood of London; and if not always done in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, it is because runners of the different varieties are required to be preserved for giving away. The more your beds are matted with plants, the more these will draw the moisture out of the soil. What would be just sufficient for supplying the evaporation of a moderate quantity of plants would be completely exhausted by an excessive number. Stirring the soil so as not to injure the roots, mulching with grass or litter, or paving with flat tiles or small round pebbles, and occasional waterings, are the best means to adopt. In thin soil the plantations will require to be more frequently renewed than where it is deeper, and of a more substantial quality.

A Lady, North Devon.—1. The only thing to be done to standard Roses after they have bloomed is to prevent them from producing seeds, and to thin them if their shoots are crowding one another. They may be pruned any time in spring before they begin to grow. This may be done in two ways: either by cutting the shoots back, and leaving only one bud at the base, or by merely thinning out the wood and shortening the points of the shoots. In the latter way they flower profusely, hang down, and look very graceful. This treatment applies to all standards. 2. Stopping a plant is merely pinching out the growing point; the other way would be, *cutting it down or back.* By looking back to the 12th No. of the *Chronicle* (p. 181) you will find a very good account of the way in which private collections of Pelargoniums ought to be treated, which will probably answer your purpose. 3. Geraniums and most of the herbaceous species of Salvia may be cut down and their roots pruned, when they are taken out of the open border in autumn: Fuchsias should not be pruned or cut down until they begin to grow in spring. It is best to propagate Petunias and Verbenas from cuttings in the autumn, and not to be at the trouble of taking up the old roots. Geraniums need not be potted at this time in over-rich soil. 4. There are various ways of managing a small hotbed for raising tender annuals, &c. First of all, the bed must be brought to a proper temperature (say 65°) before the seeds are sown, or the cuttings put into it. Some persons make a bed of soil on the top of the dung, and saw the seeds in patches in it: others sow them in shallow pots and pans, and the young plants are then more easily transplanted. In either case it should be so contrived that when the seeds vegetate they may be near the glass, as in early spring: when this is done, all the light which can be had is requisite to prevent the plants from having a drawn and sickly appearance. Keep the frame close and warm when the seeds are vegetating: give it more air gradually from this time until the plants are ready for transplanting in the open border, and by this treatment you will prevent them from suffering much from the change, particularly if you choose moist weather for putting them out. 5. Calliopsis, and Coreopsis, require no particular treatment; both grow as freely as any of our hardy annuals. 6. If Californian annuals are sown in the autumn they will flower early in spring, and as most of them live through ordinary winters this practice is certainly a good one; but you must neither bury them one inch nor eight inches, with soil, as all that is required is merely to cover them, and this can be done with a quarter or half an inch, according to the size of the seed. We have not at hand the first edition of Mrs. Loudon's "Gardening for Ladies", but we do not find any such statement as that you mention in the second edition. To direct seeds to be buried eight inches deep must be either a misprint or an inadvertence. 7. Chelone barbata is perfectly hardy; Pentstemon gentianoides—if this is the one you mean by the name of mulgedii—is rather tender about London, but will probably be sufficiently hardy to bear your climate.

A Constant Reader will find Tropæolum tricolorum strike freely thus:—Take off the cuttings when the flowers are beginning to expand, and prepare them in the usual manner, putting about 18 into a 16-sized pot; take one-third of potsherds for drainage, and cover them with peat and a little mould, and fill up the pot with silver sand; then plunge it into another prepared in the same way, and place a bell-glass over the cuttings, keeping them not too moist, and under a temperature of 60° or 65°. If the seeds are properly ripened and carefully gathered, they will vegetate freely in light sandy soil under the same temperature.

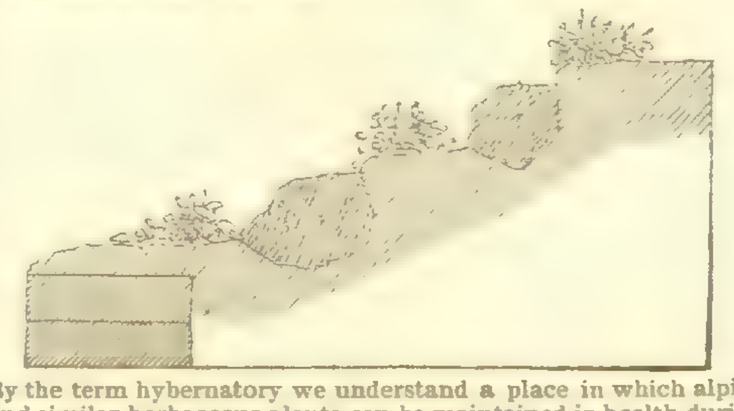
Has any one observed if the caterpillars which defoliated the Gooseberry-bushes this season were exactly alike? It is said that they will appear again this month: if they do, Mr. Curtis would feel obliged by specimens of the larvæ with the injured leaves sent to 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.

P. M.—According to Mr. Bentham, who is the great authority in all that relates to Labiate plants, Lamium album and L. maculatum are mere varieties; to which he adds L. rugosum, rubrum, mutabile, hirsutum, stoloniferum, grandiflorum, lævigatum, melissæfolium, niveum, and foliosum, combining them all under the name of L. vulgatum.

We are much concerned for the delicate state of *Delfite's* eyes, but we can assure her, notwithstanding the fears and affirmations of her neighbours, that her eyes will be improved, not destroyed, by reading our small print. The sense of seeing, like that of taste and smell, is capable of so much training that we should not be surprised to hear our fair correspondent complain, a twelvemonth hence, that the print is too large. At all events, Mr. Ross of the Regent-circus sells the best spectacles in London, as our own old eyes can testify.

The inquiry from *H. M.* was certainly received, and as certainly answered, but as we do not find it upon looking back to previous *Notices*, we suppose it was missed in the printing-office. The plant is Kleinia articulata, sometimes called the Roman-candle. It is from the Cape of Good Hope, and will grow well in the window of a sitting-room if sparingly supplied with moisture. It has no relationship to a Geranium.

N.—The following is a section of the manner in which a Strawberry bank should be built:—



By the term hybernatory we understand a place in which alpine and similar herbaceous plants can be maintained in health during winter. All that appears to us necessary for such plants are, 1, perfect drainage; 2, perfect ventilation, so as to have no confined damp air round them; 3, darkness in winter; 4, a gradual increase of light in spring; 5, protection from spring frosts.

To *A. D.* we recommend Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden.

Charles Gordon.—Three shillings and sixpence or four shillings; but the Physiology was written so long ago that it requires correction.

A Subscriber.—The plant is Sphærolóbium vimíneum. To make Tropæolum tuberosum flower well, you must keep it in a pot in a place fully exposed to the sun.

A Lady's plant is Œnothera odorata.

We trust no *Subscriber* of ours will allow himself to be misled by the atheistical opinion that plants, even the smallest, can spring up spontaneously without seed. The whole doctrine of equivocal generation is founded on ignorance, and supported by infidelity. God has created everything with inconceivable skill and precision, and to every living thing He has assigned seed from which it is to spring, and from which alone it can be produced. If it were otherwise, the world would speedily become chaos again. When Thistles and Poppies appear to spring up spontaneously, the seed is always deposited in the ground.

Mr. Buckland's plants are Thunbergia fragrans and Digitalis (now Isoplexis) canariensis. Pelargoniums may be grafted with the greatest facility one on the other; no particular kind being, as far as we know, better than another. Mr. Ansell, who first exhibited them treated in this manner, took old "long-legged" specimens and cut off their heads, grafting them with better kinds in the common manner called "whip-grafting."

J. S. T.—The best way to destroy the Thrips in your Melon-pits is to occasionally fumigate them with tobacco, admit afterwards as much air as possible, and syringe the plants frequently.

A. B.—Liquid manure is prepared by putting a quantity of any kind of putrescent manure, such as stable-dung, cow dung, &c., into water, and letting it remain there till the water becomes pretty dark-coloured. When once you have begun to water plants with liquid manure, you must give it them, at least, every other time of watering. Lime-water is described in p. 489. Tobacco-water is made by pouring hot water on common Shag tobacco; about 1oz. to half-a-gallon of water, if the tobacco is strong, will be sufficient. The decoction is then suffered to remain till cold, when the tobacco may be taken out, and the liquid is fit for use. Both tobacco and lime water may be kept for a considerable time.

Hortus.—The child is like the parent; if you sow seed from refuse Turnips, you will have a refuse stock. Seed for Turnips should be always saved from the handsomest and most perfect roots, just as animals are propagated from the most faultless parents. In either kingdom of nature the improved races which have been obtained by the arts of domestication would degenerate into the wild stock, if the utmost care were not taken in the breeding. The Carrot and Mangel-wurzel are both disposed, when wild, to flower the first year they are sown, and then their roots are small and worthless; but by continually picking out those which do not run, and saving them for seed, the disposition to run has been checked, and the succulent-rooted races have been secured. If you save seed from those which run the first year, your stock will, in the course of a year or two, run back to the wild sort.

We recommend *A Subscriber* to suit his convenience in determining the height of the front wall of the Vinery he proposes to build. The lower it is kept the better, perhaps; but the material thing is to introduce the stems of the Vines as near the surface as he can, and to take care that they are not introduced till the stem is so long that the upper part of it will be freely exposed to light below the glass. We prefer planting on the outside, and protecting the border in winter with litter, so as to keep the roots from severe frost. In that case there is no object in having the front wall on arches. The most useful Vines for a common greenhouse are the Black Hamburgh, the Black Prince, the White Dutch Sweetwater, and the White Muscadine. None of these require early-forcing.

A. Y.'s plant is Roella ciliata. The Oriental plane will strike from cuttings, but is generally propagated by layering.

Game Flavour.—We believe the story about American Wheat to be a sample of American imposition, but are willing to hear.

A Salopian.—No. 2 is Sedum acre; No. 1 is a variety of it. Nos. 3 and 4 are Saxifrages, the first perhaps Saxifraga Aizóon, and the other S. cotyledon. No. 5 is Sedum album; 6, Sedum populifólium; 7, Semperivum villosum; 8, Galium boreale. The Solanum cannot be determined by a leaf. It seems to us that Mr. London means the edgings of beds in a conservatory, and not out of doors, that Lycopódium denticulatum is used for. It can certainly be so applied if the air is damp.

The plants from *P. G.* are,—1, an Asplenium, perhaps longicaule, but it is impossible to judge from such a wretched specimen. 2, Cerastium tomentosum.—Those from *Hortus* are,—1, Cystopteris fragilis; 2, Asplenium Trichomanes; 3, Polypodium vulgare; 4, Lastræa (formerly Aspidium). Flix Mas.—That from *A. Gordon* is Melica uniflora; Melica nutans.—Those from *M. C.* as far as we can ascertain from plants in so miserable a state, are,—1, Campanula Médium; 2, Calendula pluvialis; 3, Shortia californica; 4, Sphenogyne speciosa; 5, Ageratum mexicanum; 6, Eupatorium, perhaps glandulosum.

A few inquiries necessarily stand over.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR intelligence from France informs us that the accounts from Toulouse continue satisfactory; the vigorous measures adopted by the Extraordinary Commissioner for the suppression of the recent riots, appear to have been successful: several arrests have taken place since the National Guard was disbanded; and the late Mayor and the Commissary of Police will speedily be brought to trial. The disturbance at Strasburg has ceased, but passive resistance to the fiscal measures of Government is increasing in the central departments. The fêtes of July have passed off quietly both in Paris and in the provinces, and no attempt was made to disturb the peace; indeed, the popular enthusiasm for the festival appears to have greatly subsided. The Minister of Finance is said to have submitted to the Council several proposals for reducing the expenditure to a level with the public revenues, in consequence of the present being an inauspicious period for effecting the contemplated loan; but nearly all his colleagues are stated to be opposed to this arrangement. — Advices from Spain mention that the protest of Queen Christina against the decree depriving her of the guardianship of her daughters, has created much excitement in the political circles of Madrid; and special councils have been held by the Regent to deliberate on its contents: the new Guardian has taken the oaths of office, and has been formally installed in his important post. The Chamber of Deputies has authorised the Ministry to raise a new loan of three millions of dollars on the mortgage of some branches of the revenue; and the British Ambassador is said to have offered satisfactory explanations of the recent seizures of Spanish ships at Algesiras and other ports.—We learn from Germany that the Prussian Government has made certain concessions in the affair of Cologne which will facilitate the negotiations for arranging the difference with Rome; the second Hanoverian Chamber has addressed a protest to the Germanic Diet against its recent dissolution by the King, and states that it refused to grant the subsidies because the restraint imposed upon it by the King had so changed its character that it was no longer a legally-constituted body.—Letters from Italy announce the occurrence of a serious riot at Rome during a recent execution; the military were compelled to act with energy against the mob, and several lives were lost; the affair was at first supposed to have a political origin, but there appears to be no foundation for the belief.—From the Levant we learn that tranquillity is re-established in Bulgaria, and that the new Pacha has conciliated the Christian population by measures of justice and humanity. The news from Syria is also satisfactory; the Haaroun is quiet; the recent outbreak, which was much exaggerated, having been directed against the Arabs, not against the Government, who have given the inhabitants the aid of a military force to repel any future attacks. In Egypt, a report gains ground that the Pacha is so completely restored to favour, that a marriage is contemplated between his son Said Bey, and the sister of the Sultan. The last advices from Candia represent the cause of the insurgents as hopeless; the Greeks had been defeated in every engagement, additional ships of war had arrived to enforce the blockade, and discord was beginning to prevail among the chiefs of the insurrection.—The overland mail from India has not brought any intelligence of great importance: in Scinde and Affghanistan, affairs have undergone little change since the date of the last despatches; the Punjaub is still in a disturbed state, and the news from Nepaul is by no means favourable. In Herat, tranquillity prevailed, and no further difficulties from Yar Mohammed were apprehended. Sir Gordon Bremer left Calcutta on the 26th May for Canton, with strong reinforcements and some armed small craft for river service. Opinions appear to have been divided in Calcutta, whether the immediate object of the expedition was the recapture of Chusan or a direct advance on Pekin; doubts were, however, expressed whether the season was not too late to allow the expedition to proceed up the Peiho river this year. The emperor appears to be resolved on offering a vigorous resistance, and on bringing the question to a final issue.

At Home, Lord John Russell has addressed a circular to the ministerial members of the House of Commons, announcing that Parliament will meet on Thursday the 19th inst., and that the House of Commons will immediately proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and to the consideration of business of the highest importance. It is understoood that Sir Robert Peel will not oppose the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of the new Parliament.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert returned to Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon, where they still continue. The Queen of the Belgians and the Duke de Broglie took their departure from the Castle on Saturday, shortly after the return of Her Majesty. The royal party remained at Blackheath that night, and on the following morning left for Woolwich, where they embarked for Ostend.—The Duchess of Bedford has succeeded the Dowager Lady Lyttelton as the Lady in

Waiting; and Lady C. S. Cocks has succeeded the Hon. Miss Pitt as the Maid of Honour in Waiting. Major Keppel has succeeded Sir F. Stovin as the Groom in Waiting, and Lord A. Paget has succeeded Col. Buckley as Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty; Colonel Wylde has succeeded Col. Bouverie as Equerry in Waiting on the Prince.

Official Appointments. — Major-Gen. Hill has been appointed to succeed Sir Hugh Gough as Commander of the Forces at Madras, the latter having replaced the late Sir S. F. Whittingham at that Presidency.—Sir Chas. Augustus Fitzroy has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

Foreign.

France.—*Disturbances at Toulouse.*—This affair continues to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion in the journals, and doubts appear still to be entertained of its peaceful termination. The measures, however, adopted by Government have been firm and decided. M. Duval, the Extraordinary Commissioner, published on the 30th ult., two ordinances of the King, one dissolving the National Guard, and the other the Municipal Council of the city. The new Municipality had been installed, and had entered on its functions, in spite of a determined opposition on the part of the former municipality, which the Extraordinary Commissioner had been obliged to summon to obedience by means of the police. M. Arzac, the late Mayor, has also been arrested by M. Duval, and it is stated that, instead of being brought before a jury, he will be tried by the Correctional Police. M. Lenormant, who was Commissary of Police during the disturbances, resigned his office, and proceeded to Paris, where however he was arrested immediately on alighting from the coach, conducted to the Prefecture, and afterwards committed to the Conciergerie, where he remains in the closest confinement, not being suffered to see any one; and his papers have been placed under seal. The reason of this measure, however is not stated. The examinations, with respect to the late riots, are proceeding with great activity; but as yet it appears difficult to anticipate the results they will produce. It is said that all persons, to whom arms were distributed, or who procured them during the recent disturbances, are to be disarmed. The military authorities still keep themselves ready to suppress at once, by the most energetic measures, the slightest attempt to create disorder. On the 26th, in consequence of some apprehensions that the removal of the National Guard from its posts, and an intended serenade to General St. Michel, would cause some agitation, orders were immediately issued to the Horse Chasseurs, quartered at Montauban, to take up a position at the gates of the city, whilst those stationed at Blagnac were enjoined to have their horses saddled and be ready to mount at a moment's notice. The infantry were confined to their barracks, ball-cartridges were distributed among the troops, and the artillery had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to sally from their quarters and repair to the principal squares. But the peaceful state of the city has rendered it unnecessary to call these resources into action.

The Fêtes of July.—These fêtes terminated, on Thursday night, with illuminations and fireworks, and without the slightest attempt at disorder. Indeed, there appears to have been but little spirit manifested in the rejoicings on this occasion; so much so, that some of the journals take occasion to complain that the enthusiasm of the French character has died away. The National Guards were not reviewed, whilst last year they attended the inauguration of the Column of the Bastile. Accounts had also been received in Paris from Bordeaux, Perpignan, Toulon, Marseilles, Strasburg, and from a number of other towns, announcing that these anniversaries had been everywhere celebrated amidst a considerable affluence of people, and in the most perfect order.

The late Fiscal Measures.—It appears that in one of the departments of the centre of France a passive resistance is made to M. Humann's fiscal measures by the population refusing to provide either food or lodging for the supervisors of taxes at any price, and thereby rendering it difficult, and sometimes impossible, for them to execute the duties imposed on them. This system commenced in the department of the Cher, and is extending to others. At Nismes, Caen, and other towns, the inhabitants refuse to open their doors to the officers. The disturbances at Strasburg have ceased. It is still asserted, as mentioned in our last Number, that the Municipal Council of Paris is decidedly opposed to the new system of taxation; the Council, however, is very guarded in its declarations. In connexion with this subject, it is calculated by the journals, from the returns of the new census already known, that upwards of 100,000 houses, which have never been rated for taxes, will now be made to contribute their portions.

The Budget.—It is stated, that the Minister of Finance has submitted to the Council several propositions having for their object to reduce the expenditures of the budget of 1843 to a level with the public revenues. Considering the peace of Europe to be secured for a long time by the Convention of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and desirous to accomplish the promises made to the Chambers during the last session, he is said to have called upon his colleagues to effect in their respective departments such deductions as will diminish the weight of the public burdens. He is moreover said to have represented, that foreign loans and the present embarrassments felt by several Austrian bankers, render the present time a most inauspicious one for effecting the contemplated loan. To these proposals, however, though warmly supported by the Minister of Public Works, most of the ministers are stated to be strongly opposed. The discussion of this important question was adjourned at one of the last Cabinet Councils, but it is thought that it will soon be resumed, and probably lead to new ministerial complications.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon state, that the French squadron, under Admiral Hugon, has returned to the island of Hyeres, and would put to sea on the 3d inst.; but private letters announce, that it had gone to the Balearic Islands, and would remain some days off Palma. The division under Capt. Leray, composed of two ships of the line, and a frigate, were to join in the inauguration of the monument to the memory of St. Louis near Tunis.

The Fortifications.—The works in all parts of the line are proceeding with considerable activity, and the King daily visits some portion of them. On Monday his Majesty inspected the works in progress on Mount Valerien, where a detachment of 150 engineers, 400 civil operatives, and a battalion of the 39th Regt. of Infantry, were engaged. After examining the position and effect of the bastions, his Majesty went through the camp of the 39th at Ruel, and from thence repaired to St. Denis, where he laid the first stone of the double couronne of the north and of the fort of the east.

Consumption of Meat in Paris.—The decrease in the supplies of meat, attributed to the heavy customs levied on the provisions brought into the capital, is shown by the following return just published:—The consumption of meat during the month of July amounted to 5,686 oxen, 1,784 cows, 6,944 calves, and 36,747 sheep, which, compared with that of the corresponding month of 1840, shows a falling off of 89 oxen, 130 cows, 372 calves, and 3,268 sheep.

Madame Laffarge.—The trial for the robbery of the diamonds was fixed to take place on Thursday, but, according to a letter from Tulle, the prisoner will not make her appearance in Court, or if she does it will only be to move for a postponement, to allow her time to summon more witnesses. If there are any new grounds of defence they do not seem to be known, but the general belief is that she will suffer judgment by default, and then there must necessarily be another hearing. M. Paillet, her counsel, it is said, will not be at Tulle on this occasion. Public curiosity on the subject is stated to be much abated, and almost reduced to absolute indifference.

Algeria. — A telegraphic despatch, received from Toulon, announces, that Mascara, abandoned some time since, has been re-occupied by the French, who have placed in it 2000 men, with provisions to last them till October. General Lamouriciere had quitted that place and returned to Mostaganem. The opposition papers make complaints against the Government, for not colonising the Algerine territory, and for not having closed with the offer of Baron Stockmar, who proposed to locate some Swiss there. Gen. Bugeaud seems, however, to limit his present endeavours towards guarding the small spot of fertile hill-ground immediately around Algiers, and which is to be enclosed by a ditch, and guarded by 150 blockhouses, 500 yards asunder.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Tessino of the 28th ult. state, that the rebellious communes had been sentenced by the Council of State to pay fines and war contributions varying from 500 to 20,000 francs, according to the different degrees of criminality attributed to them, and that the property of the insurgents had been confiscated.

Spain.—The Regent was presented on the 25th ult., with the ex-queen Maria Christina's protestation against the decree of the Cortes depriving her of the guardianship of her daughters. It was rumoured that Louis Philippe had appended to it a declaration of his disapprobation of the measure, as being derogatory to the common right of sovereigns; but this report has since been officially contradicted. The protest of the Ex-queen appears to have created a great sensation in the palace. Ministers immediately assembled, and the British ambassador was called in, and was present at the deliberations of the Council. The ceremony of administering the oaths to the new guardian took place on the following day; the two legislative bodies having assembled for the purpose in the hall of the Senate. All the public tribunes were filled with spectators; but the British ambassador was prevented by indisposition from attending. There were not more than 110 deputies and senators present, and the ceremony did not occupy more than a quarter of an hour. M. Arguelles was ushered in by the four Secretaries of the Cortes, and when he had taken the oath drawn up by the Legislature, the President told him that he was authorised to discharge the functions of guardian. M. Arguelles then withdrew, and the assembly broke up. The Chamber of Deputies was still engaged in discussing the clergy bill, and others relative to the advance of 60 millions of reals, the principle articles of which had been adopted. The British ambassador had a long conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 23d ult. Government, it appears, had strongly protested against the seizure of the Spanish boat at Algesiras, on the 16th ult., which we mentioned in our last Number, and it was stated, that the English ambassador had offered M. Gonzales some satisfactory explanations on the subject. It is also said, that M. Guizot has offered to make amends for the aggressions of the French in the Aldudes, provided the facts of the violation of the territory be satisfactorily proved. Nine Spanish clergymen arrived at the Aldudes from Estella on the 25th ult. They had refused to comply with the Regent's injunction respecting the Pope's bull, and emigrated to France. Subsequent accounts inform us that the Chamber, by a vote of 57 against 30, has authorised the raising of three millions of dollars at six per cent. at par, on the mortgage of some branches of the revenue.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 26th ult. It appears that Government had obtained from the Chamber permission for the reports of its finance committee upon the different subjects submitted to it, to be presented separately at its convenience, without waiting for the completion of the whole before bringing it before them. This arrangement, it is hoped, will expedite the passing of the most essential reforms without unnecessary delay. The discussion on the Foraes was not concluded. The bill for authorising the collection of the decima for another year had passed the Senate; and Senhor Avila is said to be acting upon his avowed system of retrenchment. The political relations with Spain appear to be far from satisfactory, but no doubt is entertained of the amicable dispositions both of the regent and prime minister of that country. An envoy from Morocco had arrived at Lisbon to make some pecuniary demand, arising from the presents made every year by Government, and from the advances made to its consul at Tangiers.

Germany.—Our intelligence this week is not of much interest.—Letters from Vienna of the 29th ult. mention that on the previous day the Bourse there was officially informed of the conclusion of the loan, which has been for some time contemplated; and the communication was accompanied by a declaration that Government would not reduce the interest thereon, nor the interest on the Metallique, during fifteen years. The same letters give the following estimate of the extent of the failures in that city since the commencement of the late crisis: "Steiner, nephew, for 1,400,000 florins; Steiner & Co., 4,000,000 florins; Geymuller & Co., 8,000,000 florins; Alexander Poss, 60,000 florins; L. C. Smekal, 60,000 florins; Adolphe Leon, 80,000 florins; Pierre Belloni, 2,000,000 florins; Moses Abraham, 100,000 florins; Osgi Askerogin, 60,000 florins; Widow J. W. de Tromanus & Co., 1,000,000 florins; F. Falkenberg, banker, 200,000 florins; Voigruber & Koechel, 100,000 florins; Samuel de Mayo, 20,000 florins; Polack, brothers, 100,000 florins, making a total of 17,180,000 florins (about 34,360,000f.) The house of Sabatey Seme suspended its payments, but resumed them again. It appears, however, that the liabilities of the firms are so widely spread throughout Europe, that Vienna will have to sustain but a small portion of the above-mentioned losses. Accounts from Gratz, dated the 24th ult., state, that as soon as the present commercial crisis shall have ceased, the intended railroad from Vienna to Trieste will commence: and that the proprietors in Styria have declared their willingness to contribute towards its completion. The expenses are estimated at 32,000,000 florins, and it is calculated that the transport of travellers and merchandise will produce an annual rental of 4,800,000 florins. The Hanau papers of the 27th ult. state that the shares of the Vienna National Bank had declined 20 florins, in consequence of the failure of five commercial houses at Trieste.—It is reported at Berlin that the European Powers propose to recognise the two Governments of Spain and Portugal, after having made a regulation relative to Don Carlos and Don Miguel. It appears to be still uncertain how far Count Bruhl will succeed in arranging the Prussian difference with Rome. The Prussian government has made a concession in not insisting on the election of the vicar chosen by the chapter for the management of the diocese of Cologne. The Pope, it seems, named a counter-vicar, a Dr. Iwen; but the Prussian government has declared that it does not acknowledge this vicar, at the same time, however, promising that it will not oppose his administering the religious duties of the diocese. The Pope appears to be involved in a similar dispute with Nassau. Dr. Mohr was selected as the fit candidate for the bishopric of Limberg, but the Pope has declared the choice uncanonical. The Hamburg papers allude to a treaty between the United States and the Prussian Union, establishing reciprocal rights of shipping similar to the treaty with England.—The Baden Chamber has been discussing the best means of keeping a good military force on foot, to avoid the sudden expense of raising troops, as was the case last year. The German Diet, however, propose taking this question into its consideration, and will probably recommend an extension of the Prussian system of landwehr, or militia, to the South German States. Baden has re-established the permission to send horses to France, and the other states, it is thought, will imitate the example.

Hanover.—The Second Chamber of the States have addressed a protest to the Germanic Diet against its recent dissolution by the King. This protest declares that the constitution of 1838 is null, as it was not voted by a Chamber legally constituted, and that it has not been approved of by the country, from many parts of which remonstrances have been sent, although the new order of things has not been openly attacked. The Chamber also protests strongly against the declaration of the King, that his Ministers were responsible only to himself, and not to the country at large, and states that if it refused to vote the subsidies, it was because the country conceived that the restraint put upon it by the King had so changed its character that it was no longer a body legally constituted for the enactment of laws.

Belgium.—A letter from Brussels states that the Customs' Union Treaty between France and Belgium is warmly desired by King Leopold and his ministers, with the exception of General Buisen. This proposed union, however, appears to be unfavourably regarded by the German papers, who are disposed to look on it as a measure of political aggrandisement, disguised under the name of commercial interests, and, consequently, likely to endanger the European equilibrium: which neither Germany nor any of the Five Great Powers would suffer to be concluded without mature consideration.

Italy.—A letter, dated Leghorn, 24th ult., gives an account of the following phenomenon, which occurred

there on the 17th ult. About 3 o'clock in the morning, an extremely hot wind set in with gusts from the south-west, which is compared to the steam produced by a heated furnace; in consequence of which every one rose, finding themselves much oppressed. Four thermometers, exposed by scientific persons, at mid-day marked 26 Reau. degrees; at 1 o'clock, 27½; at a quarter past 1, 28; at half-past 1, 29; at 2, 30. At this point the thermometers, after having vacillated as the wind rose and fell, until 3 o'clock, descended gradually until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, when they marked only 26 degrees. At the same time the elevation of the quicksilver in the barometer was 28 inches without variation. During the morning of the 22d, at half-past 2, three shocks of an earthquake were felt, accompanied by a considerable noise from the west. Much apprehension appears to be entertained that some calamities would be announced from other parts of Italy. Subsequent accounts inform us that the same wind and heat were felt at Lucca, but no mention is made of any earthquake. Private letters from Rome also state, that there was a violent gale of wind from the south on the 15th and 16th ult., which brought into the city a great cloud of grasshoppers, and did much damage to the vines in the environs. The thermometer at the Observatory marked on these days 28 7-10 and 29 5-10 of Reaumur, 96 to 99 of Fahrenheit, and on the 17th rose to 33 6-10 R., 107 F. This is the same degree of heat as was experienced by the French Army when crossing the deserts of Syria in June 1799. The same phenomena were experienced at Florence on the 17th, and it is said that several balls of fire were seen to burst in the air.—A serious tumult, attended with great loss of life, took place at Rome on the 20th ult., on the occasion of the execution of three criminals. An execution, it appears, is an unusual thing in that city, and a large crowd had assembled to witness it. During the execution of two of the criminals there was no symptom of disturbance, but the third being brought upon the scaffold uttered fearful imprecations on the crowd, and no sooner had his head fallen than loud cries were heard, and thousands, struck with terror, but scarcely knowing why, sought safety in flight. A number of desperate characters immediately took advantage of the confusion to rob and plunder the fugitives, and the police attempted to interfere in vain. Troops were called out, the church bells tolled; and the tumult was at one time so alarming, that at the Castle of St. Angelo the guns were loaded, and the gunners stood with lighted matches in their hands. The panic spread to both banks of the Tiber, the Piazza del Popolo, and the Capitol, where persons were running about crying for aid. At length, after the crowd had been dispersed by the military, numbers of bodies were seen lying in the streets as upon a field of battle. The number of persons killed was ascertained to be 12; 200 were wounded, 50 of them severely, and were immediately conveyed to the hospitals. More than 300 persons were arrested by the police and troops. The actual origin of the tumult does not appear to be known; by some it is ascribed to the circumstance that the people threw stones at the heads of the criminals, which were stuck upon pikes; others say that the populace attempted to get possession of the bodies, to drag them through the streets. The *Diario* of Rome says, that it has been proved that the panic was caused by premeditated design to create a tumult, in the midst of which robbers might reap a harvest, and that it will not reply to reports that attribute the event to political or disaffected motives.—Letters from Turin of the 29th ult. announce that the King of Sardinia had recently met with an accident by falling from his horse while riding, but that he had entirely recovered from its effects, which were not so serious as at first believed.

TURKEY.—The latest accounts state that perfect tranquillity had been established throughout Bulgaria. The Christians had returned to their villages, and Yacoub Pasha was every day conciliating the inhabitants by measures of justice and humanity. Albania and Macedonia were equally tranquil. The Servian Government had entered into negotiations with the Russian Consul for the supply of 15,000 muskets, of Russian manufacture, for the Servian Army. A Turkish steamer reached Constantinople on the 9th ult., bringing despatches of a favourable nature from Tahir Pacha, whose expedition against the Candiote insurgents was considered in that capital as terminated. The intelligence received from Syria continued to be satisfactory. The affair of the Haroun has been settled, and it appears that the nature of the insurrection was misunderstood, even at the Porte; the outbreak, which was much exaggerated, not having been against the Government, but against the Arabs. The latter, it seems, had been accustomed from time immemorial to exact redemption money for pasture land. This exaction had been abolished by Mehemet Ali, but was again put in force on the return of Syria to the Sultan's rule. Nejib Pasha, not being aware of the exact nature of the ferment, sent troops to the Haaroun, the population of which at first opposed their approach; but, upon matters being explained, the Pacha directed his soldiers to assist the complainants, expelled the Arabs, and compelled them to renounce all future attempts to extort the payment of tribute.

EGYPT.—The last intelligence from Alexandria states that Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim were anxiously awaiting the return of the steamer *Nile* from Constantinople, to learn the nature of the reception Said Bey met with in the capital, and to ascertain whether Kosrew Pasha had been definitively recalled from exile. In the mean time a strict investigation was going forward relative to the charges against Sporai Hassa, who had been degraded from the rank of Arif Bey to that of Multazem Sam for peculation. The Pasha has discontinued manufacturing muskets at Cairo. The Army now consists of 16 regiments of the line only, instead of 24, independent of the Cavalry, which is mostly composed of Syrians. These 16 regiments had been reduced by the plague and sickness to 30,000 men. The Consuls of the four powers were shortly expected to return to Alexandria.

CANDIA.—The last accounts from Candia are dated the 8th. The cause of the insurgents then appeared to be hopeless. Since the arrival of Tahir Pasha, the Greeks had been worsted in nearly every engagement; and in the last, fought on the 21st June, they lost 30 or 35 killed, 8 prisoners, and about 100 wounded. Six other encounters had taken place previously, in which the Candiots lost several hundred men. The arrival of seven additional vessels of war from Constantinople to reinforce the blockade had ruined all the hopes of the Greeks, who appear to have relied on receiving some assistance from the Continent. Several of their chiefs had taken to flight, and others had sought refuge in the mountains. Several deputations had presented themselves to Mustapha Pasha to offer submission, and some villages had surrendered their arms; while discord was beginning to prevail among the chiefs of the insurrection. Fresh reinforcements were daily expected from Albania. The Pasha of Janina had collected the 2,000 Albanians sent for by Tahir Pasha, and a portion of them had been already embarked in a steamer, which was to sail from Prevesa to Candia on the 7th ult. The rest were to follow in several transports freighted for the purpose. The excesses and cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers are still the subject of complaint. After the action of the 21st June, they sacked and destroyed the villages which had submitted, burned their crops, robbed the churches, and mutilated the prisoners. All these atrocities, it is said, were committed in spite of orders issued by Mustapha Pasha, enjoining the observance of the strictest discipline. Tahir Pasha had repaired to the spot to inquire into these facts, and the European Consuls had remonstrated with him on the subject, but he replied that he had been unable to master the fury of the soldiers.

INDIA.—By the arrival of the Overland Mail we are enabled to give the details of the intelligence announced last week by the telegraphic despatch from Marseilles. The news altogether is not of great importance. Affairs in Scinde and Affghanistan continue nearly the same as at the departure of the last Mail. The Punjaub still remained in a distracted state, and the Governor of Cashmere had been murdered. From Nepaul the accounts are not favourable. Dost Mohammed was in Calcutta, where he was treated with marked attention and respect. In Herat things were quiet, and Yar Mohammed appears likely to give no further trouble.—An attempt had been lately made by an Arab, who enlisted a few soldiers, to create confusion in the South Mahratta country, where he seized the fort of Buddamee; but some troops having been sent against him, he was speedily routed, and the fort retaken.—Sir G. G. Bremer left Calcutta on the 26th May, for Canton. The expeditions from Calcutta and Madras had sailed with the 55th and 49th Regiments, a detachment of Artillery and Sappers, and a company of native rifles. With the expedition were some armed small craft for river service. Opinions were divided whether the immediate object of the expedition was the recapture of Chusan, or a direct advance on Pekin. The *Sesostris*, steamer, two iron steamers, and the *Larne*, frigate, were waiting in Bombay the arrival of Admiral Sir W. Parker and Sir H. Pottinger.

CHINA.—The news brought by the Overland Mail is to the 2d April, only two days later than that received by the mail in June. The reinforcements from India, under the command of Sir G. Bremer, were expected to arrive by the beginning of July: and as soon as his Excellency rejoins the squadron it is thought that hostile operations will be immediately renewed. It was, however, expected that the expedition will be too late to get up the Peiho river, so as to make an advance on Pekin this year. Its arrival however was looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, for upon the successful management of this force will probably depend the question of our future relations with the Chinese. At Macao our troops and the fleet still remained in position awaiting reinforcements and orders, while the Emperor, inflamed to the highest pitch of anger by the presumptuous proceedings of the British in attacking his towns and destroying his ships, was issuing the most violent edicts and decrees against them. One of these, in reference to the capture of the Bogue forts, breathes an implacable spirit of revenge, and concludes by saying, that the English have now carried their unsubmissive rebellion to such an extreme that he (the Emperor) swears that "both powers shall not stand, but that one or the other must conquer or die."

UNITED STATES.—In our last Number we briefly referred to the important intelligence communicated by express from Liverpool, and brought by the *Britannia*, steamer, on the subject of Mr. M'Leod. The journals brought by this conveyance are occupied at great length, and almost exclusively, with this question, but our space will not admit of giving all the details: and, indeed, the decision of the Supreme Council to bring Mr. M'Leod to trial embraces all that is of interest or importance to the general reader. A report of some interest had been made in the House of Representatives by the Committee on Naval affairs. A squadron of steam-ships was earnestly urged, and it was proposed to aid individuals or companies in the establishment of lines of armed steamers between some of the principal northern and southern ports of the United States and foreign ports. The introduction of steam power into the Naval armaments of Europe is referred to: and the report says that there are about 10,000 black troops in the West Indies, disciplined and commanded by white officers, and designed, it is supposed, "to be employed in any future contest between England and the United States. These troops," the report adds, "would, with armed steamers, command the seas about Cape Florida and the Gulf, and perhaps cut off and take possession of all the rich commerce of the Mississippi." A home squadron is therefore recommended to be immediately established, and the committee propose that the Secretary of the Navy shall report upon the subject at the next session of Congress.

CITY.

Money-market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89½, to ⅝; ditto for the Account, 89¾ buyers; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅞ to 90; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98⅞ to 99; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 169 to ½; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 16s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Wood Pavement.—At the adjourned meeting of the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday last, a long discussion took place on the experimental pavement in Oxford-street. As we noticed last week, the committee appointed to watch the progress and result of this experiment brought up their report on the previous Saturday, stating that they could not approve of the adoption of wood as a pavement for that extensive thoroughfare. At the present meeting, the question whether that report should be confirmed was considered, and it was finally resolved in the negative, upon a division of 27 to 25. This result, being in favour of the wood pavement, has given much satisfaction to the inhabitants of Oxford-street, and it is now believed that the new paving will be no longer delayed.

Church Rates at Hackney.—The parish of Hackney has for some weeks past been much agitated on the subject of church-rates. On Saturday, at the close of a three-days' poll, the numbers for the rate were 771, and against it 454; thus carrying the rate by a majority of 317 votes. On the same occasion, there was a similar majority in favour of passing the churchwardens' accounts.

New Line of Steamers.—In a previous Number, we referred to the contemplated establishment of a new line of Steamers, for the purpose of carrying the mails between this country and a large portion of the Western hemisphere. The following additional particulars on the subject have since been published:—The capital of the company is 1,500,000*l.*, and will be under the direction of the leading merchants of London. A constant communication between the two countries will be maintained, twice every month, by means of fourteen steamers, of 470 horse power, and 1500 tons burden, of which twelve will be constantly in active service, with a spare steamer in this country and one in America. They are intended chiefly to carry passengers, and each vessel will contain about one hundred berths. They will be a little larger than the vessels in Mr. Cunard's line, and consequently, it is thought, will perform their voyages with equal if not greater celerity, as by far the greater portion of their work will be done in a milder and more settled climate. The combination under which they are to work will embrace a regular conveyance, twice every month, with every port and place, insular and continental, from Surinam on the east to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico on the west, and from Halifax, by New York, on the north, to Chagres on the south. In the transmission of the mails, no more time will be occupied at any place than is sufficient to exchange mails and passengers. It is stated that the course outwards, from Europe to New Orleans, will be by Madeira (probably also Teneriffe), Barbadoes, St. Thomas's, Porto Rico, and Havannah, and the time calculated to accomplish it, including stoppages, is twenty-five and a half days. The course to this country will be by Havannah, Nassau, and Fayal. The time from New Orleans to London is calculated at twenty-two days: but should the steamers perform their voyages at the average rates of Mr. Cunard's line, it is thought that this time, both outwards and inwards, will be diminished by nearly two days. At Nassau the great line will be connected with North America, which it will likewise connect with the whole of the West Indies, including the coast of South America and the Gulf of Mexico. From New Orleans to New York, by Havannah and Nassau, it is expected will occupy from eight to nine days each way; from New Orleans to St. Thomas, three: from St. Thomas to New Orleans, seven: from New Orleans to Barbadoes, ten; and from Barbadoes to New Orleans, nine to nine and a half days: from New Orleans to Laguayra, the same period: and so on, in equal proportions, throughout the widely-extended communication. It is expected that these steamers will come into operation in the course of a few months.

Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension-bridge.—A chain or suspension bridge is in course of construction across the Thames, from Hungerford-market to the Lambeth bank, at a short distance west of Messrs. Goding's brewery, and in a line with the Belvidere-road. The want of such a communication has very generally been felt since the erection of H[illegible] The design of the bridge [illegible] from each bank of the river [illegible] of the terraced roof of the colonnade between the two taverns, [illegible] through the galleries over the [illegible] to Hungerford-street and the Strand. The total cost is estimated at 10[illegible], and the returns, derived from a calculation of the traffic of the existing bridges, at 9,01[illegible] *l.* a-year. The works are now in active progress, and it is expected

that the bridge will be completed in about 18 months. The design is by Mr. Brunel, jun., the engineer of the suspension-bridge now constructing at Clifton.

The Penitentiary—At the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, Sir P. Laurie, the sitting magistrate, stated that he had authority for assuring the public that the penitentiary system was about to be completely altered; that after the long trial which had been given to the solitary process in this place of punishment, it was at length discovered that the rigorous plan adopted was not productive of the good anticipated; that instead of causing an improvement of morals, it deprived several of the prisoners confined within its walls of the use of their reason altogether; and that Government was at length awakened to the necessity of prison reform as regarded this place of punishment. It was however suggested, by some one present, that the model prison, which Government is at present building, would be the means of establishing a more rigorous series of punishments than even the penitentiary was capable of inflicting; and that the plan upon which this new prison is constructing, is such as to encourage every fear that great powers will be given to those who superintend the inmates. Sir P. Laurie said that he had no apprehensions of the kind; at all events one serious evil was about to disappear, and he really did not think it possible that it could be substituted by anything so objectionable.

Metropolitan Post.—The following statement of the number of letters which have passed through the General and district posts, during the last four weeks, as compared with the same period in 1839 and 1840, has been published by the Post-office authorities.

THROUGH THE GENERAL POST.

	No. of Letters.
Four weeks, ending 31st July, 1841 . . .	5,522,833
Corresponding period of 1840	3,900,235
Ditto, as nearly as can be given of 1839 . .	1,704,977
Increase since 1840, on the four weeks' letters	1,622,598
Increase since 1839, on the four weeks' letters	3,817,856

THROUGH THE DISTRICT POST.

Four weeks, ending 31st July, 1841 . . .	1,743,268
Corresponding period of 1840	1,592,480
Ditto, as nearly as can be given of 1839 . .	1,021,386
Increase since 1840, on the four weeks' letters	150,788
Increase since 1839, on the four weeks' letters	721,882

Mortality among the Woolwich Convicts.—It appears that scarcely a week passes without the attendance of the coroner being required to investigate the deaths of some of the convicts at Woolwich. On Wednesday, an inquest was held on two convicts, when the jury, after a long investigation, returned a verdict, in accordance with the medical attendant's evidence, "That deceased died from natural causes."

Billingsgate Market.—Wednesday being the first legalised day for the sale of oysters, this market was, at an early hour, crowded by a great number of persons, anxious to obtain the first supply. There were fifty smacks, with full cargoes, which appear to have been soon disposed of. There were, however, no native oysters; this description, it seems, not making its appearance in the London market till the second week in September.

Assault on a Commanding Officer.—On Saturday, as Major Smith, the commander of a detachment of the 15th regiment, was passing down the Lower-road, Deptford, he met a private, named Duckwood, in a state of intoxication, and desired him to go to his barracks. The man walked for a few moments, when he suddenly turned round and struck Major Smith a violent blow; after which, he conducted himself with great violence to some persons who attempted to seize him, and seriously injured one of them. After considerable resistance, however, he was at length secured and taken to the barracks. On the following morning he was brought in custody before Major Smith, who, on his expressing great contrition for his outrageous behaviour, severely admonished him, and ordered him to be confined to barracks for two months.

New Percussion Shells.—It appears that several other parties, in addition to the gentlemen who recently made experiments with percussion shells in the marshes at Woolwich, accounts of which have appeared in previous Numbers of our paper, having applied to the Board of Ordnance to be permitted to make further experiments with shells constructed by them, their request has been complied with, and the experiments will take place immediately after the hay-crop is got in, which it is expected will be shortly, as there are only about twenty acres to cut.

Shipwreck.—On Tuesday, intelligence was received, by the underwriters at Lloyd's, of the loss of the ship *St. George*, on the coast of America, whereby seventeen lives were lost. She belonged to Messrs. Fletcher and Sons, Lower Shadwell, to which place most of her crew belonged; and the information has occasioned a deep sensation throughout the whole of the east end of the metropolis. The unfortunate calamity happened on the night of the 17th June, on the Florida shores, and all on board, excepting two seamen and the cabin boy, perished. She was on her voyage to New Orleans, having left London on the 29th April. The ship and cargo are valued at 12,000*l.*

Inquests.—An inquest has been held at the Cathedral Coffee-house, St. Paul's Church-yard, on Dr. Richard King, aged fifty-six, Principal Examiner at Apothecaries' Hall, who died suddenly in that hotel, during the night. The proprietor of the hotel stated that deceased arrived at his house about four o'clock on Thursday, and, after taking some refreshments, went out, saying that he would take his usual supper when he returned. He came back about eleven and went to bed. The chambermaid deposed that at night deceased appeared to be in good health and spirits; but that at ten o'clock on the following morning, as he had not risen, she went into his room, and saw him lying dead on the bed. No phial or suspicious matter was found in the room, and the contents of his carpet bag consisted only of the usual articles. Verdict, "Found dead." An examination of the body has since been made, when it was ascertained that deceased had died of an affection of the heart.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held at Homerton on Mrs. Tudor, aged twenty-nine, who met with her death from being thrown out of a chaise. Several witnesses were examined, from whose testimony it appeared that a few days previously, deceased, who was in a four-wheeled chaise in company with her husband, the Rev. Mr. Tudor, and two of her daughters, was passing across Chadwell-heath, when a dray, the property of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., the horses of which had taken fright, came in collision with their vehicle, and turned it over, precipitating the whole of them into the road. Deceased was taken up insensible, and on being removed home it was discovered that she had received a concussion of the brain, from the effects of which she died. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Accidents.—Sir F. Burdett met with an accident a few days since, but not of a serious nature. It appears that whilst riding in the neighbourhood of Ember Court, near Hampton, his horse came in contact with a gate, from which the hon. Baronet received some bruises, but they were of a nature only to produce temporary inconvenience. —Mr. Baily, the astronomer, has at length recovered from the injuries he received by being run over in the Strand on the 21st June. Our readers will recollect that this gentleman was conveyed, immediately after the accident, to the Charing Cross Hospital, where he remained for many weeks in a state of considerable danger. On leaving the institution, a few days since, Mr. Baily presented the Treasurer with a donation of 100*l.*, in acknowledgment of the benefit and attention he had experienced while a patient within its walls.

Fires.—On Wednesday, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Few, carpenter, Red Lion-street. The inmates escaped from the roof; but while rescuing the inhabitants from one of the adjoining houses, one of the fire-escape men fell from a height of forty feet, by which he was very seriously injured.—On Tuesday night a fire, which was fortunately subdued before it did much damage, broke out on board the steam-ship *Duchess of Sutherland*, which had just arrived from Aberdeen, with one hundred passengers and a large cargo. It originated in the engine-room, and was caused by the ignition of the coals in the bunker, by the heat of the furnaces during the voyage. By cutting away a portion of the deck and throwing quantities of water into the hold, the flames were got under before they had made much progress.—At an early hour this morning a serious fire broke out in one of the extensive granaries in Thames-street, which is said to have destroyed the entire range of buildings between that street and the river; but as it occurred so recently no particulars are yet known.

Provincial News.

Beaumaris.—On Monday, in virtue of a precept issued to the High-sheriff of Anglesea, a court was held at the Shire-hall of this town, to decide between the owners of the Skerries Light and Rock and the Trinity Board, pursuant to the act of parliament empowering the Brethren to purchase and govern all lighthouses in the United Kingdom. After a long trial, the jury gave a verdict for the owners of the lighthouse of 440,000*l.*, which the Liverpool *Albion* says was considered to be its value.

Birmingham.—Mr. Muntz, M.P. for this town, met with a serious accident on Monday. He was proceeding towards his home on horseback, at a slow canter, and was near the top of the hill beyond Hockley-brook, when his horse suddenly sprang into a gallop, and rushed towards a lamp-post on its left. Mr. Muntz contrived, at the moment of coming into contact with the post, to sway to one side, and thus received the shock on his shoulder. He was, however, thrown with violence to the ground, and on recovering himself, found that his collar-bone was broken. He succeeded in walking home, and it appears that he is now doing well. The head of the horse was fractured by the violence of the blow.—The following is an abstract of the census returns for this borough: Inhabited houses, 36,104; uninhabited houses, 3,793; houses building, 352; inhabitants (males), 88,305; inhabitants (females), 94,393; total number of inhabitants, 182,698.

Brentwood.—A fire, involving loss of life, has occurred in the village of Horndon-on-the-hill, near this place, which consumed the whole of the premises attached to the Bell Inn, and seriously damaged several houses that adjoined. The person who perished was a female, the wife of a labouring man, and from the evidence adduced at the inquest there appears to be no doubt that the fire originated from accident.

Bristol.—The *Mammoth* steamer at present building in this port will, it is thought, combine a greater number and variety of untried principles than were ever before united in one enterprise of the same magnitude. These are, first, the large size of the vessel herself, made entirely of plate-iron; her engines, nearly 1,200 horse power, having cylinders 120 inches in diameter, without any piston rods or beams, the connecting rod laying hold immediately on the piston, and a moveable hollow casting playing through a stuffing-box in the top of the piston, to give play to the connecting rod; an unlimited application of the expansive principle; and lastly, the absence of paddle-wheels and paddle-boxes, the propelling power being on the principle of the Archimedaen screw and revolving under her quarters.—The local journals mention, as an instance of "sharp practice," that during a recent sitting of the Insolvent Court in the Guildhall of this city, a thief found his way into the Judge's private room, and stole the Learned Commissioner's hat.—As a gentleman named Rose, with his wife, was returning to this city a few days since, from Stapleton Mill, when near the Black Swan he was fired at by some one from an adjacent field, and the bullet struck the wall about a yard from them. They immediately hastened into the town and gave information of the circumstance to the police, but no clue to the detection of the offender has yet been obtained.

Cambridge.—A few nights since a cash-box, containing money and securities to the amount of 2,500*l.*, the property of the cook of St. John's College, was abstracted from a drawer in the larder, to which entrance had been obtained by breaking a small piece of glass from one of the window-panes, and unclosing the catch of the window. A man named Day, who had the care of ten sets of rooms, being suspected, was apprehended; and his shoes corresponding with some footmarks in the larder, the rooms in his charge were searched, and in one of them the cash-box was found, unopened. The prisoner was accordingly committed for further examination.

Canterbury.—The following has been published as a correct statement of the population of this city, as made up from the recent returns: Inhabitants in the city and borough, 17,320; inhabitants of the barrack department, 2,012; total, 19,332.

Chelmsford.—On Sunday morning a labouring man, named May, who has brought up two grandsons at Laindon-hills, their mother being dead, desired one of them to go to church, when the lad refusing, a quarrel ensued, and the old man turning round hastily, with a bottle in his hand, struck him with it in the temple, which caused a concussion of the brain, of which he died. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Manslaughter returned against the grandfather, who has been committed to take his trial. The prisoner is between sixty and seventy years of age, and has always borne a good character.

Dartford.—A short time since the banks of the river opposite the canal broke away, and the water rushing through, covered nearly 800 acres of the marshes, destroyed a quantity of hay, and considerably damaged the corn. This, it is thought, will add to the expense of the intended canal, and impede the works for a short period.

Exeter.—The parties apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Bennett, as reported in our last week's Number, have undergone several examinations before the magistrates; but, in consequence of the reporters of the press not being allowed to be present, the particulars of the investigation are not known. It appears, however, that one of them, named Brinsmead, has made a full confession, in which he states, that the young man Pitts, already alluded to as the party most strongly suspected, actually committed the murder; that he was with him at the time, but did not interfere; and that no one else was present or concerned in it.—At the late assizes in this city, William Major was tried before Mr. Baron Rolfe, on the charge of administering poison to his son-in-law, Thomas Coombs, of Thorncombe, an account of which appeared in a previous Number. After a lengthened trial, and the examination of a great many witnesses, whose evidence satisfactorily proved the guilt of the prisoner, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty;" and the learned judge in passing sentence, informed the prisoner that there was no hope of his being pardoned.

Gloucester.—Some sensation was excited in this city a few days since, by the report that a man had thrown himself into the basin and was drowned, and that his companion, instead of rendering assistance, stood by, coolly smoking his pipe. The man who destroyed himself was a shoemaker, named Hill, and his companion a tailor, named Brown. It seems they had walked together towards the basin, Hill having to receive some money from the captain of a ship there; but as soon as they reached the edge of the basin, the latter suddenly cried out "Good-bye" to his companion, and threw himself into the water. Brown went to the edge and looked at him, then picked up his hat, putting it under his arm, and sat down quietly smoking his pipe with great indifference. An inquest was held, when, after Brown and several witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased had drowned himself, being at the time in a state of temporary insanity, with a strong expression of censure as regarded the conduct of Brown.

Huddersfield.—The Leeds papers state that on Thursday morning, the 29th ult., a quantity of snow fell on the high ground between Delph and this place, which at this season of the year is regarded as an extraordinary phenomenon.

Hull.—An attempt was made to set fire to the Circus in this town, while preparations were making for the dinner given on the meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society. Some workmen who happened to be on the spot were attracted by a smell of burning, and discovered an oyster-shell, filled with tow and other combustibles, near the north-east angle of the building, carefully covered over with boards, so as to communicate with the outward wood wall of the Circus: had not the discovery been made thus early, the whole building, it is thought, would in a short time have been in flames, and, from the nature of the construction, there would have been little chance of saving it. An investigation has been commenced, and a large reward offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

Kendal.—On Sunday afternoon, the Engineer coach, which runs between the Lancaster railway terminus and Carlisle, when on its return from the latter place, was overturned at Cold Harbour, about four miles from this town. It appears that strong opposition exists between the stage and mail coaches, as to which can arrive first in the various towns on the road, in order to secure the greatest number of passengers; and to effect this object, the horses are driven at a dangerous speed. This seems to have been the case on the present occasion: the Engineer having the lead of the mails, was proceeding at a great

rate, when the traces of the leading horse were forced from their fastenings, causing a temporary check; and the coach, which was heavily laden, began to swerve from one side to the other. This being perceived by one of the passengers, Mr. Hayward, farmer, of Hurtlesham, Suffolk, he immediately leaped from the coach, and his head coming in contact with the ground, he was killed on the spot. After this the coach proceeded a short distance and then upset, throwing all the passengers with great violence to the ground. The horses, however, still continued to drag the coach some distance, by which two gentlemen who had fallen under it were seriously hurt.

Liverpool.—On Monday an inquest was held on Antonio Tuscano, an Italian, who was murdered by a countryman of his own, on the night of July 12, at a lodging-house in Thurlow-street. It appeared from the evidence that on the night in question deceased went up stairs to bed about 12 o'clock; the prisoner having gone up previously. Between three and four the inmates heard some one exclaiming in Italian that he was burnt; and the prisoner immediately afterwards was seen running down stairs. Deceased was then found with his face and body covered over with a kind of thin porridge, exclaiming that he was scalded to death, and that the prisoner had done it. The deposition of deceased taken before his death was produced, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who is named Cappello. He has been committed to take his trial at the approaching assizes. — The following are given as the returns of the recent census for this borough. It should be premised, however, that besides the parish of Liverpool, the townships of Everton, Kirkdale, West Derby, and Toxteth Park are included in the Parliamentary borough. The aggregate population is 293,963, giving an increase of 30,220, or 74 per cent.; the population of the Parliamentary borough, in 1831, having been 195,961; but at that period the borough was not so extensive as it now is, the limits having been extended by the Boundaries' Act: no just comparison can therefore be made between them.

Manchester.—The commercial condition and prospects of this town are represented as being of a very discouraging character. Several large failures have lately taken place, and a great number of workmen are thrown out of employ. It is thought that the mischief will continue to increase, and that every day will add to the list of unemployed hands who can at present barely exist. As a presumed consequence of this critical state of things, the *Manchester Times* states that Lord Francis Egerton is about to raise a Yeomanry corps, from amongst his numerous tenants, in order to be prepared against any disturbances that may possibly take place; and that the example is likely to be followed by several other landed proprietors in the neighbourhood; but this is explained in another local journal by the fact that his Lordship has recently been appointed Commandant of the Lancashire Yeomanry, and that the raising of a new corps is a customary acknowledgment of the honour conferred by that appointment.

Newmarket.—On Tuesday, as the Marquis of Exeter was proceeding from London to this town, when between Wadesmill and Barkway, some persons driving two waggons, and riding inside, began to flog the horses, whereby one of the waggons was driven against the carriage of the Marquis, breaking one of the panels, and severely cutting his Lordship: on arriving at Barkway medical assistance was procured, and, although seriously hurt, the Marquis was enabled to proceed upon his journey.

Plymouth.—This town and neighbourhood have been the scene of much excitement and gaiety during the last week, in consequence of the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science. The proceedings commenced on Thursday morning, but broke up at an early hour, as is usually the case on the first day. On Friday, the sectional business commenced by the reading of a number of papers on different subjects; on Saturday none of the sections met, all the members having joined in excursions to the different interesting localities in the neighbourhood. The largest party, consisting of the geologists, to the number of 200, went on an excursion to view the Elvan dykes of Cornwall on the edge of Dartmoor, and the town of Tavistock with the mines at Mary Tavy. Two steam-vessels, placed at the disposal of the Association by the Admiralty, were employed in excursions to the Eddystone lighthouse, and the Breakwater; and to explore the scenery of the Tamar. The former was well attended, the visit to these two great national works having excited general interest. On Monday the great object of attraction was the launch of the ship *Hindostan*, at the Dock-yard, which, in spite of most unfavourable weather, drew a multitude of spectators from the neighbouring country. Several papers, on different scientific subjects, were read in the course of the same day, and it was determined that the next meeting of the Association should be held at Manchester, in June next. The number of non-resident members who have been present on this occasion has been 455; the least attendance, it seems, of any of the meetings, with the exception of the first at York.

Portsmouth.—On Wednesday, a public dinner was given by the corporation of this town to Admiral Sir R. Stopford, for the purpose of expressing to him their high sense of his services during the recent events on the coast of Syria and Egypt. The assembly was a very numerous one and comprised a great number of officers and gentlemen of distinction. On his health being proposed, the gallant Admiral spoke at considerable length, chiefly in reference to the late operations in the Levant. While vindicating himself from some insinuations against him for relying too much on the judgment of the officers under his command, he took the opportunity to pay a flattering eulogium on all his officers in the expedition, and especially on Commodore Napier. The admiral, in reference to these charges, stated that wherever concentrated operations were necessary, as at Beyrout and Acre, he was always present at his post, and he felt that the simple fact of the operations extending near a line of three degrees of latitude, if not more, would be a sufficient answer to the charge; unless, he said, "he possessed, as Commander-in-chief, a power which a countryman of his own attributed to the birds and the fishes, of being in two places at once." The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Marquis of Anglesea, Sir Edward Codrington, General Sir Hercules Pakenham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Commodore Napier, who said that "he could assure the meeting as an officer holding a high command in the Syrian expedition, that there was not an officer or a man engaged in that service who did not on all occasions look up to the Gallant Admiral with the most perfect and entire satisfaction and reliance."—An explosion of 650 lbs. of powder applied to the wreck of the *Royal George* took place last week, and being fired about the time of low water, produced a similar effect in miniature to those of the great explosions of last year. Notwithstanding a violent gale at the time, several yachts and small vessels came out to witness the operation, which disengaged a piece of mast from the mud, about four or five feet long, that floated to the surface and drifted to the eastward. A boat ordered to secure it, by Col. Pasley, failed in the attempt, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather. Next day, though it still blew a gale, and the lumps pitched violently, five divers were employed as usual, and a quantity of wreck was secured.

Pucklechurch.—A few days since a lad named Fry was found dead at the bottom of a coalpit, near this place, under the following circumstances. Between four and five in the morning, the boy's father was heard inquiring of several men if they had seen him, at the same time expressing his fears that he was in the pit. Two men shortly after descended into the pit, and at the bottom found the remains of the lad, who had been dead apparently some hours. An inquest was held on Monday, when, after a lengthened examination of the witnesses, the jury returned a verdict, "Found dead in a pit, though by what means he came there was unknown to them." It is stated that the magistrates have since taken up the subject, and caused the father to be held in custody on the charge of murder.

Ramsgate.—A few days since, as the *Trinity* steam-yacht was surveying round the Goodwin Sands, the Captain espied some men clinging to oars, about four miles from the land, between the South Foreland and the South Sandhead Light; he instantly made towards them, and though blowing very hard at the time, lowered two boats, and succeeded in saving three out of four, the other having sunk with the boat previously to their arrival. It appeared that they were a boat's crew belonging to Deal.

Southampton.—During the past month four steam-vessels have been running between this place and Havre, and have made seventy-nine voyages, carrying about 3000 passengers, the greater proportion of whom were taken across for less than 5*s.* each, owing to the opposition between the owners of the French and English boats, which appears likely to continue.

Stockport.—The trial of the four Sandys for poisoning Mary Ann Sandys, the daughter of two of the prisoners, took place at the recent assizes, and caused great interest in the town. The examination of witnesses occupied several days. The fact of arsenic being found in the cellar occupied by the prisoners was established; and the parties who subsequently occupied the cellar were called to prove that they had not placed it there since they came into occupation. The evidence taken before the coroner was then adduced; after which the counsel for the prisoners addressed the jury, contending that the evidence was insufficient to warrant the conclusion that the prisoners were guilty. The attorney-general replied, and the learned judge summed up the evidence at great length. The jury, after retiring for about a quarter of an hour, returned into court with a verdict of "Not guilty." The learned judge then directed that the prisoners should be arraigned on the coroner's inquisition, in order that a similar verdict might be recorded; but the officer of the court said that that document was not in existence, the residence of the coroner having been on fire, where, amongst the property destroyed, was the inquisition in question. On the following day, Robert and Ann Sandys were again placed at the bar charged with the murder of Elizabeth, another of their daughters, aged only 6 months. After a long argument on the form of the indictment, the evidence was proceeded with. It occupied several hours, and was in substance similar to that adduced on the former trial. It appeared that on the 7th June the male prisoner entered deceased a member of the Philanthropic Burial Society; that on the 9th Sept. following he made inquiries as to whether she was entitled to the benefit of the society in case of death. He was told she was not. The following week he made similar inquiries, and was told she then was. On the 20th deceased was seen by a neighbour very ill, and the prisoners said she had been ill about a fortnight. On the 24th she died, and was buried the following day, the male prisoner having in the mean time received 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the allowance of the society. He also gave two different accounts of her illness to the registrar and the sexton of the Roman Catholic chapel, where she was buried. Suspicions arising, on the 17th Oct. the body was disinterred, examined, and arsenic found in the stomach. The appearances also proved that she had died of poison. The mother of deceased averred that she had not taken any food from any one but herself and her husband. Mr. Wolsby addressed the jury at great length, contending that the case amounted to nothing more than one of strong suspicion, and therefore the jury ought to give the prisoners the benefit of the doubt in which it was involved. The learned judge having summed up, the jury retired; and after an hour's consultation found Robert Sandys guilty, and acquitted the mother. The judge ordered the prisoner to be retained in custody until the next assizes, in consequence of a motion for an arrest of judgment.

Sunderland.—A public meeting has been held at the Exchange-buildings, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to meet the coal-owners on the depressed state of the coal-trade, which we noticed in a previous Number. The substance of the report was as follows:—The coal-owners refused to lower the price of coals, and when the inadequate remuneration received by the ship-owner was mentioned, it was found that the price of Sunderland coals had risen to 21*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* higher than when the previous meeting was held. The coal-owners objected to freighting vessels, and suggested that so many vessels going up to London at the end of each month, and obtaining their clearances at the beginning, tended to depress the market, and that sufficient pains were not taken by the factors in the sale of the coals. In answer to a question whether they would watch the price of coals in the London market, and when they fell below the price at which the ship-owners could afford to sell them restrict the sales? the coal-owners replied that they had a strong wish to do so, and begged that the ship-owners would keep up a communication with them on the subject. A long discussion then arose as to the propriety of further urging on the coal-owners the adoption of the freightage system, the lowering of the price of coals, or the restriction of the sales when the price of coals was below a certain amount; but objections were urged to each of these plans. A conversation followed as to whether a return to the rotation system would be advisable, but no resolution was come to on the subject. The shipping interest here is in a very depressed state, many vessels are laid up, and a greater number of seamen out of employment than has been the case for many years.

Tewkesbury.—A few days since some workmen employed in raising stone from one of the lias quarries on Brockbridge-common, made a discovery, 14ft. from the surface, of what they thought the bones of a fish, and of which they gave information to Mr. Dudfield, of this place, who proceeded to the spot, and found it to be, on examination, the fossil remains of an ichthyosaurus. Mr. Dudfield succeeded in disinterring it, and upon minute examination found that he had obtained a beautiful and perfect skeleton of this antediluvial animal. The entire specimen measures 6ft. 10in. in length, having the head, the whole of the spine, consisting of upwards of 100 vertebræ, with many of the spinal processes, and tail perfect, even to the smallest point, two of the paddles or fins quite perfect, and a considerable portion of a third, both the scapulas, and many of the ribs.

Thirsk.—An attempt has been made, within the last few days, to set fire to the church in this town. It seems that the clerk on entering it to ring the evening bell, perceived a strong smell of burnt wood, and on making a strict search, discovered that two fires had been kindled under the steps of one of the seats, by placing a large pan from one of the stoves upon some flags: the coals, however, not being sufficiently powerful to set fire to the beams under which they were placed, had only partially burnt them, and then expired. The incendiary, in order to kindle the fire, had broken up the beadle's wand and rake, and had brought a bench from the altar table and placed it upon the stairs. Had the plan succeeded, the fire would probably have communicated to the organ-gallery, and have destroyed the building, as there is no engine in the place.

Uxbridge.—On Saturday this town was the scene of great animation and rejoicing, on the occasion of Her Majesty and Prince Albert passing through it on their return to Windsor from Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper. Shortly afterwards, however, an affray, which terminated fatally, took place between a sergeant of the militia and a man named Tillerson. The quarrel appears to have originated out of some objectionable remarks made by the latter in reference to the Queen, which the Serjeant resented, and a fight ensued, in which Tillerson received a violent blow on the head, by being thrown on the stone floor, from the effects of which he died. The prisoner was examined before the bench of Magistrates, who came to the decision that it was a case of manslaughter, and therefore committed him to take his trial, not allowing him to be admitted to bail. An inquest, however, was subsequently held, and the jury returned a verdict "That deceased died from a fracture of his skull, accidentally caused by his head being come into violent contact with the stone flooring of the kitchen." After this decision of the jury the Magistrates admitted the prisoner to bail.

Windsor.—The fishing-temple at Virginia Water is undergoing a thorough repair and re-decorating, and it is stated that her Majesty and the Prince will pay frequent visits there during the stay of the court at Windsor. A new floating-bath has also been prepared for the use of Prince Albert on the lake, and the small frigate has been launched.—In consequence of the reports of the architects that the grand western window of St. George's Chapel is in a dangerous state, the Dean and Chapter have resolved that the massive stonework shall be taken down, and the window entirely rebuilt, the valuable stained glass being in the mean time carefully preserved. It is stated that her Majesty will shortly review the 72d Highlanders in the Home Park, on which occasion she will present that regiment with a new pair of colours. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and a numerous staff are expected to be present.—It seems that notwithstanding every precaution taken by her Majesty's keepers, deer-stealing to a considerable extent has been carried on in the Great Park during the whole of

the summer. On Monday, a man named Atkins, who has been long suspected, was examined before the magistrates on a charge of having killed a deer on Sunday. The evidence adduced by one of the keepers, who heard the report of a gun, and arrived on the spot in time to seize the prisoner, as he was walking off with the deer on his shoulders, was conclusive: and he was committed to take his trial for the offence, which appears to be a capital one, if committed within the limits of a Royal Park.

Railways.—The extended line of the London and Blackwall Railway, from the Minories to Fenchurch-street, having been surveyed by order of Government, was opened to the public on Monday morning. It was first opened from the Minories to Blackwall in July 1840, and it appears from statements published by the Company, that the trains have conveyed, during the first year, not less than between two and three millions of passengers. The cost of this railway, it is stated, has been greater in proportion than that of any other; the purchase of property on the extension line alone having been estimated at 153,660*l.*, and it is thought that the total cost of the whole will not be less than 1,000,000*l.* The present earnings are stated to be about 1100*l.* per week on the average, but it is supposed that the amount will be considerably increased by the opening of the new line.—On Sunday morning, immediately after the Croydon train on the London and Brighton Railway had left the Sydenham station, one of the pipes of the cylinder burst with a loud noise. Great danger was apprehended from the Brighton train, which was momentarily expected, coming in contact, but signals of the accident having been forwarded towards Croydon, it was fortunately stopped, and after a delay of half an hour the train and disabled engine were got to the Dartmouth Arms station, and proceeded from thence down the inclined plane to New Cross without difficulty, followed by the Brighton.—On Saturday morning, an accident, similar to that reported in our last, occurred on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway, near Brentwood, by which a man, named Hopkinson, received such serious injuries that he is not expected to live. It appears that he belonged to what is called the night gang of workmen, who relieve the labourers employed in the day, and continue at work during the night. Early that morning as they were engaged in forming a cutting on the line, a part of the earth on one side fell in. All the men, except Hopkinson, escaped in time, but he was buried under the embankment, and a long time elapsed before he could be extricated. On being removed to the hospital, it was ascertained that all his ribs and both legs were broken, and that he had received serious internal injury. The works on the line of this railway at the eastern part of Colchester are rapidly progressing. The embankment from Springfield over the river Chelmer has been raised to within a few rods of the bridge now erecting, by which the line will pass over New-street, the arch of the bridge being completed. The embankment also at the western side of the town is fast approaching the river Cann, and both these contracts are expected to be completed early in the spring.—A lengthened inquest has been held on Joseph Bentley, who, it will be remembered, was recently killed by the collision of two engines on the Taff Vale Railway. Deceased was the driver of one of the engines, and the jury were of opinion that he was the principal cause of the accident from not having obeyed the instructions given to him.—The works on the line of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway are proceeding rapidly in the neighbourhood of Wickwar, where 600 additional labourers have lately been put on.—The Stockport Viaduct, on the line of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, which was completed in December, is now declared perfectly safe and ready for all the purposes of the railway. The permanent rails have been laid, and the first or trial trip was made a few days since. The company's superintendent of the carriages having examined the vehicles, about twelve of them were attached to two engines; and amid the firing of guns, and the cheers of a multitude of spectators, they proceeded to the entrance of the Viaduct, and having passed through it, a distance of one third of a mile, again returned amid the acclamations of the passengers. The experiment was altogether successful, and unattended by any accident. In the course of the same day, the solidity of other portions of the line was tested to the entire satisfaction of the Directors. This railway was first opened on the 4th June, 1839; and the whole length to Crewe will, it is said, be ready for passengers in March.—For some time, a number of men have been employed in the erection of filters on the top of the terminus on the Greenwich Railway, for the purpose of supplying the engines with pure water, it having been discovered that the water that has been used has occasioned considerable injury and wear to the machinery. There are also similar filters at the New Cross station, on the Croydon line.—The following calculation of the last weekly returns of thirty-three Railways, 1205 miles in length, has been published by the *Railway Times*:—Number of passengers on 22 Railways 307,362, whence it is inferred that the total for the week must be above 400,000. The receipts for passengers on 33 Railways, 76,357*l.* 2*s.*; do. for goods on 25 Railways, 15,758*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*: total, 92,115*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, making an average of 76*l.* 15*s.* per mile per week. The traffic, therefore, it is thought, is certainly at the rate of more than 4¾ millions a year, and carrying 21 millions of passengers.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The census for Ireland, taken in June, is not yet completed; but sufficient progress, it is stated, has been made in the arrangement of the returns from a great variety of districts to afford grounds for judging of the general results. The returns show that a considerable check has been given, within the last 10 years, to the progressive increase of the population. According to the census of 1821 it was 6,801,827; and in 1831 it had increased to 7,767,401; the increase in these 10 years being nearly one million, or about 16 per cent. Previously to 1821 the increase had been in a much greater ratio, the population having nearly doubled itself within the period of half a century. The rate of increase, however, between 1831 and 1841 will not, it is said, be more than five per cent.; and in the County of Carlow there appears to have been an actual decrease.—On Saturday Mr. Cockson, who, it will be remembered, fired during the late elections upon a body of rioters who were trying to break into his house, thereby wounding a man in the hand, applied to the head office for liberty to carry arms for his protection, in consequence of having received some very threatening notices, from which he considered his life in danger. The magistrates, however, did not think the application regular, and declined to give permission. Notwithstanding this refusal, Mr. Cockson stated his determination at once to provide himself with the means of effectually defending himself.—General orders have been issued by Government to the stipendiary magistrates and police to arrest all persons noticed as having been concerned in the recent outrages, wherever the voters were obstructed in their access to the poll, whether by personal violence or absolute confinement of the voters, as in the cases of Carlow, Limerick, and other places.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held, at the Corn Exchange, on Monday. Mr. O'Connell was present, and announced his intention of holding meetings frequently until the meeting of Parliament, which he understood would take place on the 19th inst., the day when the writs were made returnable. A paper was then read from the secretary of the Philadelphia Repeal Association, enclosing the sum of 200*l.*, as its contribution to the repeal cause. A letter was also read from the President of the Transatlantic Society, in which, amongst other statements, was one to the effect that if necessary, the sum of 30,000*l.* could be raised immediately in America, for the promotion of the demand for Repeal. A letter was next read from a manufacturer at Manchester, promising to send over some handloom weavers to this country. Mr. O'Connell, in moving the insertion of this letter on the minutes, said, that up to the present time, those who thought with him had sedulously avoided the introduction of politics into the question of Irish manufactures; but the time was now come when a line should be drawn, on one side of which those with bad politics should stand, and on the other the friends of their country, the Repealers. He intended to introduce the subject at the Board of Trade on Wednesday, and he would then bring to the test who were Repealers and who were not. There could be no genuine encouragement of Irish manufactures until they had repeal. The learned gentleman then proceeded to address the meeting on the usual topics; accusing England of being animated by a deep-rooted hatred towards the people of Ireland, and commenting on the dangerous consequences which he thought would unavoidably result to both countries from the establishment of a Conservative Government; and in conclusion, alluding to the progress of steam improvements, he requested the Conservatives to recollect that steam-boats could come from America to Ireland in ten days.

Waterford.—A Repeal Meeting has been held by Mr. O'Connell on the hill of Ballybricken, in this county. The assembly, which is described as having been very great, was addressed by Mr. O'Connell at considerable length, on the subject of the recent elections, and on the usual topics connected with the question of Repeal. The meeting, after having been addressed by several other gentlemen, quietly dispersed.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Instructions have been received by the Post-office authorities in this city from the Postmaster-General, to despatch a morning mail, as formerly, to the towns on the east coast. These orders will be carried into effect in a few days.

Leith.—The returns of the census for this town have not yet been fully completed, but from what is known on the subject, it is thought that the population of the district does not much exceed 26,000, being an increase of only about 1,000 since last census.

Glasgow.—It is said that Gavin Scott, whose recent embezzlement has brought him so prominently before the public, has made an unreserved admission of all the charges brought against him, stating, however, that the act of forgery was not premeditated, but the sudden result of momentary temptation. He has also stated that on leaving this town he sailed from Greenock to Liverpool, and thence to London, where he assumed the name of Graham; that he cashed the checks under the name of Henry Gordon, and then started for the Continent under that of Douglas. During the few days he remained in London he lost or squandered 2000*l.* He then went, by way of Southampton, to Havre, from whence he proceeded to Paris, and then on to Marseilles, at which place, after remaining two days, he was captured, as our readers are aware, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch received from Paris to that effect. On the arrival of Mr. M'Gregor, one of the principals of the defrauded house, with a policeman, Scott at once told them where the money he had was deposited: but on examination it was found that considerably more than 1000*l.* had been taken away, of which he states that he knows nothing. He further adds that he went to Marseilles without any ulterior object, although when there he entertained a notion of proceeding to Egypt, but that he had not time to carry his intention into effect before he was apprehended. He is about 25 years of age, and well educated. The money brought home amounts only to about 4,390*l.*, but it is hoped that more will yet be recovered.—The census for this city has been completed, and shows that the population has risen since 1831, from 202,426 to 280,676, being an increase in the ten years of 78,250. The population of all the other places in the county have, it is stated, increased in the same proportion. The number of houses, however, does not appear to have kept pace with this increase. In 1831, the number of inhabited houses in the royalty was 19,290, and while the same boundary has had an increase of 33,031 to the population, the number of additional dwelling houses to accommodate them is only 3,551. If there were the same proportion of house accommodation as in 1831, the inhabited houses would be not less than 25,463.

Paisley.—The recent failures in this town, noticed in our last Number, continue to be the subject of general conversation. There has, however, been no addition to these unfortunate occurrences, and several houses, supposed to be in commercial difficulties, have gone on freely up to the present time. The amount of the late failures, so far as has been ascertained, will not be less than 450,000*l.* The total number of houses that have stopped payment, or failed altogether in this town, within the last three weeks, is stated to be from twenty-five to thirty.

Dundee.—The accounts of the state of trade in this town are very discouraging. A failure of a mill-spinning concern took place about a fortnight ago, with obligations, it is said, to the extent of nearly 100,000*l.*, and which has involved others to a serious amount. Several foreign houses in the flax trade, it is also understood, will be considerable losers by these failures; and this, added to the general depression in business, has greatly affected the Baltic trade, of which this time of the year is usually the busiest season.

Fife.—The road trustees in this county have resolved that, after Whitsunday 1842, the rate of toll on one-horse chaises shall be reduced from ninepence to sixpence.

Peterhead.—All the British ships have now arrived at this port from the Greenland whale-fishery. Five of them came in on Saturday, and one on Sunday, all having left the fishing about the 15th ult. The total quantity of oil is 465 tuns, being the produce of 57 whales and 18,969 seals, all caught by vessels from this port, there having been no other British ships at that fishing this season. All the masters, it seems, concur in stating that an abundance of whales, mostly young ones, were seen during the season, and that the weather continued most favourable; but they were prevented from making a more successful fishing in consequence of the condition of the ice.

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES.—(*Concluded from last week.*)

We subjoin the following additional particulars of Friday's races:—

Nassau Stakes.—Lord Exeter's filly went off with the lead, followed by the Witch of Whorley-hill and Australia, the latter having the Nonsense filly by her side to the distance, where Australia went up to the Green Mantle filly, and at the stand challenged her, but was defeated, after a smart race home, by half a length. The Nonsense filly was a respectable third, and beat the Witch cleverly: Derisive beaten off.

The Prodnose Stakes. Prince Caradoc was first off, but was soon headed by Buffalo, who went on at a true pace, followed by the Prince and Mr. Rush's colt: Ralph and Abydos together, with Eringo and Marshal Soult behind them. These positions were maintained to the turn into the straight running, where Mr. Rush's colt was beaten off, and Ralph closed with his horses. Prince Caradoc then went to the Buffalo, and ran with him to the distance: here the latter fell off, and Eringo and Abydos joined the front rank. Prince Caradoc went on with the lead to the stand, where Eringo went up close to the lower rails, Ralph making his rush at the same moment on the other side, Abydos lying between him and Prince Caradoc. A fine race ensued between the four, and ended in favour of Ralph, who bore upon the Prince and Abydos by a head; Eringo, by Ralph's swerving, getting the second place, and beating Caradoc by about half a length. Abydos was close to the latter at the finish, Buffalo some length behind this lot, Marshal Soult sixth, and Mr. Rush's last.

Chesterfield Cup.—Mus made the running, followed by a ruck of horses to the distance, where Maroon, Dr. Caius, and Garry Owen joined him, and they ran nearly abreast to within a few strides of home, when the Doctor headed the lot, and won by half a length. The Corsair and Perseus were well up with Garry Owen. This is the third year in succession that Lord Eglinton has won this cup.

First Class of the March Stakes.—Sherbet took the lead, followed by Capote, with the Busk filly in waiting. Half-way between the turn and the distance Amulet made a push for the front, but failed, and at the distance fell behind, in company with Sherbet. Capote went on with the running, the Busk filly attending him till close to the post, where he made a rush and won by half a length; Sherbet was an indifferent third, and the others were beaten off.

Second Class.—The favourite had it all her own way, and won by three lengths.

The Orleans Cup.—This race was one of the slowest ever run, and, as far as Hyllus was concerned, appears to have been run under very suspicious circumstances. Aspatria went off in front, followed by Mus—Hyllus third, and Mustapha last. At the turn Mus passed the filly, but with so little improvement in the speed that on reaching the Craven starting-post nearly four minutes had elapsed. It continued in the same way round the clump, but mended slightly in rising the hill for the last turn, the positions remaining as before. Aspatria was beaten at the distance, and Buckle, who was on Hyllus, became second; immediately after he endeavoured to obtain the lead, but had no chance against Mus, whose superior speed enabled him to maintain his position to the end, and win cleverly by a length. The time taken to run the distance was six minutes and thirty-two seconds, being about a minute and a half more than the cup was run in on Thursday.

BRIGHTON RACES.

These fashionable races commenced on Wednesday, and brought together an unusual assemblage of visitors; indeed, the town has seldom been known so full.

WEDNESDAY.—*The Brighton Stakes, of 25 Sovs each, with 100 added; the second saves his stake.* 22 subs.—Capt Gardiner's lo Nat, 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Carlotta, 2. Mr. Booth's Benjamin, Lord Albemarle's Exit, Mr. Goodman's Mungo Parke, General Wyndham's Aspatria, Colonel Wyndham's Monsieur Le Sage, Mr. Shelley's Huon, and Mr. Rush's c. by Plenipo. out of Obelisk's dam, also started, but were not placed. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Carlotta, 7 to 2 agst Benjamin, 3 to 1 agst Exit, a. 14 to 1

agst Ion. A fine race between the first two was won on the post by a head; Huon was third.

[illegible] *Plate of* [illegible], *added to a Sweepstakes of* [illegible] *Sovs.* [illegible] *Heats.* [illegible] Mr. Goodman's Orelia, Nat, 1. 1; Sir G. Heathcote's [illegible] Nanette, 2 dr.; Mr. Booth's Benjamin, [illegible] Won in a canter.

[illegible] *of* 50*l.*, *added to a Sweepstakes of* 5 *Sovs. each*; [illegible] *Heats.* [illegible] Mr. Batchly's Promenade, [illegible] 1. 0. 1 [illegible]; Mr. Wright's Lolly, 1. 1. 4. 2; Lord Eguntor's Amuret, 4. 0. 2 dr.; Sir G. Heathcote's 1, by Emilius, out of Jane, 3. 3. 3 dr. The third and fourth heats were won very easily.

Sweepstakes of 10 *Sovs. each, for horses the property of officers of the Royal Scots Greys; to be ridden by officers of the regiment.*—Won in a canter by Lord W. Hill's Light Bob (late Magic) beating Mr. Barnett's Battledore.—The weather was fine, and the company numerous.

THURSDAY.—*The Two-years-old Stakes of* 30 *Sovs. each. T.Y.C.*—Mr. Shelley's Iole (Nat,, 1; Mr. Coleman's Gazelle, 2; Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen, 3. Even on Gazelle, and 6 to 4 agst Iole. Won by a length.

The Queen's Plate of 100 *Guineas. Heats.*—Mr. Goodman's Orelia, 1 1; Sir G. Heathcote's Argos, 3. 2; Mr. Booth's Benjamin, 2 dr. Both heats won in a canter.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—There was no meeting to-day, but on Tuesday the settling for the Goodwood drew nearly as large an attendance as is usually seen on the Tuesday after Epsom, and as the process of paying and receiving was necessarily confined to the room, its limited size occasioned considerable inconvenience. Everything passed off quietly, and although this essential *finale* to the most brilliant of meetings was not brought to a close until after six o'clock, a few straggling bets were laid on future events at the undermentioned prices:—

DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

5 to 4	agst	Coronation (taken)	8	1	The 'Squire and Tearaway (taken)
9	2	Van Amburgh (taken			
8	1	Middleham (taken)	4	1	Middleham, Tearaway, and Eringo (taken)
35	1	The 'Squire (taken)			
36	1	Tearaway (taken)			

DONCASTER CUP.

15[illegible] to [illegible], and [illegible] two or three times, were laid against Hyllus.

DERBY, 1842.

[illegible] to	[illegible] agst	[illegible] (taken)	40 to 1	agst	Nessus (taken)
1	1	[illegible] (taken)	40	1	Esparero
12	1	[illegible] (taken)	50	1	Auckland (taken)
20	1	[illegible] (taken)	50	1	Figaway (taken)
		and afterwards offered)	1000	10	Preparation (taken)
22	1	Wiseacre (taken)	100	1	Manta colt (taken).
25	1	William de Fortibus (ta)			

Miscellaneous.

Capture of a Slaver.—The following statement relative to the capture of a Portuguese slaver is extracted from the log of H.M. schooner *Fawn*. Lieut. Foote, cruising on the South American station:—"On the 19th February, Campas, on the coast of Brazil, about 12 miles, observed a large brig standing in for the land; altered our course so as to cut her off if possible. On approaching, she appeared to have no idea of our being a man-of-war; allowed her to close within range of our long 32-pounder, fired a gun over her, and another as quickly as possible a head. She then up with her helm, attempted to run, but appeared in great confusion. We continued to throw the shot over ahead and astern of her, without intention of striking, as we were positive of slaves being on board. After a short time she was increasing her speed. We then determined to put a shot into the hull, but with great regret, on account of the unfortunate beings on board. Shots were then thrown under her stern twice; a third was about to be fired, when we observed her round to. In about 20 minutes we came up and boarded her. The slaves were all below, with the hatches on; on turning them up, a scene presented itself enough to sicken the heart even of a Portuguese; the living, the dying, and the dead, huddled together in one mass! Some unfortunates suffering from small-pox, even in the confluent state, covered from head to foot; some distressingly ill with ophthalmia; a few perfectly blind: others, living skeletons, with difficulty crawled from below, unable to bear the weight of their own bodies; mothers with young infants hanging to their breasts, unable to give them a drop of nourishment! How they had brought them thus far appeared astonishing; all were perfectly naked—their limbs much excoriated from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below the atmosphere was insupportable. How beings could breathe in it and live, appeared incredible! Several were under the loose planks, which were called the deck, dying—one dead!" This unfortunate brig, named *Dous Fevereiro*, sailed from Bahia fort, Benguela, with 510 slaves: of these, previously to her capture, she had lost 135. The *Fawn* carried her prize to Rio Janeiro. On the passage, and in the harbour, subsequently to her arrival, 25 died of the sufferings they had undergone. Mr. Ouseley, the British Minister at Rio, decided on sending the brig, with part of her cargo, for adjudication, to the nearest British colony. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, 20 more deaths occurred before reaching Berbice, making a total of 184, or 36 per cent on the cargo embarked.

Nature of Gelatine.—In our 28th Number we gave the first part of a report read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the nature of gelatine. At the sitting on the 25th ult. the reading of this report was again resumed by M. Magendie. He proceeded to give an account of the experiments which, as we stated in our previous Number, had been commenced ten years ago, but were not terminated. In the first series it was attempted to feed dogs entirely on gelatine, given either dissolved in jelly, without any other nutriment whatever. Several would not touch it at all, others ate it for a few days, and then rejected it; all, however, died of starvation within the seventh. The next series of experiments consisted in giving gelatine made agreeable to the taste, particularly in the form found in the pork-shops, which appears to be generally most sought after. The dogs to whom it was given ate it in general with much avidity for a few days; then they refused it altogether, and all died of starvation within three weeks. In a third series several dogs were subjected, some to complete abstinence, and others to pure water for their sole nourishment. Under this system the young dogs generally died directly, some not surviving 48 hours; of the older ones those which had nothing at all given them died in just the same time as those which had been forced to live on gelatine alone; whereas those which took water lived from six to ten days longer. The fourth series consisted of alimentary substances, such as bread, eggs, &c., mixed with gelatine and given to dogs. Some of them who had as much as a pound English of gelatine daily, lived 80 or 90 days,—but all grew thin, and ultimately perished; but if, while they were ill, fresh meat was given, an amelioration took place immediately. The fifth series was that of giving to the dogs the soup made of gelatine as prepared for the patients at the Hospital St. Louis, and the soup of the Dutch Company. An animal fed on the former substance exclusively was well for 56 days, but got very thin; at the end of that time the latter substance was administered, and he got fat directly. Another, fed from the first on the second substance, became very fat on it; but, on the 56th day, the first kind of soup was substituted, and he became thin almost directly. In a sixth series dogs were fed on bones, from which the calcareous salts had been extracted by muriatic acid. Some beef-bones thus treated were totally refused by the dogs; and, in the end, they altogether refused mutton-bones on which they had at first fed, and died of starvation. A seventh series consisted of the administering beef-tendons and pure water, allowing the dog to eat as much as it liked. The first day the animal ate 3 lbs. of tendons, but at last became ill, and was only restored by having bones mixed with the food. The further reading of the report was then again adjourned.

Electro-magnetic Printing Telegraph.—A new application of the extraordinary powers of electro-magnetism has been recently discovered, and is at present illustrated by lectures at the Polytechnic Institution. The machine with which this application is demonstrated is called the "Electro magnetic Printing Telegraph," and the object of its construction is to enable a person, in one place, to carry on a rapid printed correspondence (either by the usual letters of the alphabet, or by private signals) with another person, in another place, and at any distance. The principle upon which it is constructed is something similar to that of the electric clocks and the electro-telegraph, the electro-magnet being the main agent in all three; the mode of working it is, however, essentially different. The particular object contemplated by the inventor of this new communicator is to afford the means of transmitting information—for instance, from London to Plymouth—in a second of time; and not only thus rapidly to transmit it, but to print it in a perfectly clear type at the same moment, so that any attendance at the place where the correspondence is addressed is dispensed with, so far as the working of the machine itself is concerned. The apparatus consists of a dial-plate with the alphabet in a circle upon it, and a revolving hand. From this plate wires are conducted to a small frame fitted up with two electro-magnets having communication with a cylinder, an inking roller, and a wheel, the edge of which latter contains the letters of the alphabet. The wheel with the letters on it is placed between the inking roller and the cylinder; and the cylinder is surrounded by the paper on which the printing is to be produced. These three separate parts all revolve horizontally. By moving the hand of the dial-plate to the letter required to be printed, a current of the galvanic fluid is directed to the magnet governing the wheel, which thereupon turns round, until it presents the same letter to the surface of the paper, and a second supply of the same current being then directed as before, the wheel is made to press the letter against the paper, on which it leaves a printed impression, in consequence of being previously inked by the roller. Thus, whatever letter is indicated by the dial-plate is instantly afterwards printed at the other end of the wires by the united agency of the cylinder, wheel, and ink-roller. These experiments being performed in a lecture-room, the two machines are only a few yards apart; but whether there are any unforeseen obstacles to the success of the operation on a more extended scale, can only be determined by further practical trials commensurate with the results which it at present appears to promise.

Meteoric Stone.—During the thunder-storm on the 22d inst. a "fire-ball" was seen to fall in a field at Elton, near Bury, adjoining to the gardens of the Manor, part of which is now in the possession of the gamekeeper to Mr. Cocksedge. It has somewhat the appearance of coal, with marks of fire on the fracture surface, smells strongly of sulphur, and when entire was [illegible] in a man's hand. A straight track of the stone than to be easily traceable across four fields from the spot where the ball was found, commencing with a mark like [illegible] which were shivered, passing through a plantation where the leaves were singed, breaking down [illegible], and turning up and scattering some turfs over [illegible] passed.

The Round Towers of Ireland.—Within [illegible] an interesting discovery has been made which will throw some light on the origin of the round towers. It appears that some time since, Mr. [illegible], proprietor of Ardmore, intended to erect [illegible] and explored the interior down to the foundation. After some difficulty he removed an accumulation of small stones, under which were large masses of rock, and, having reached as low down as within a few inches of the external foundation, he found another series of large rocks so closely wedged together that it was difficult to introduce any implement between them; but after considerable difficulty these were also removed, and at length a perfectly smooth floor of mortar was reached, beyond which it was feared they would be unable to proceed. But still persevering, the mortar was removed, under which was found a bed of mould, and under this, some feet below the outside foundation, lying prostrate from east to west, a human skeleton. As the space within which the body was found was necessarily contracted, and as it was thought that it would be dangerous to approach too near the walls, the head and feet were permitted to remain buried, but all the other bones were visible.

Chess.—The *Chess-player's Chronicle* contains an account of a singular discovery made in the course of the last twelve month, which throws some light upon the early history of this game after its arrival in Europe. It was thus announced in the Scottish newspapers of June last:—"Some months ago a very curious discovery was made in the parish of Uig, Isle of Lewis, which must prove highly interesting to antiquaries. A peasant of the place, whilst digging in a sandbank, found upwards of 70 pieces of bone, most of them representing kings, bishops, and knights, dismounted and on horseback. The figures are of excellent workmanship, and, judging from the costume, certainly of very remote antiquity. That they were originally carved for the ancient purpose of chess-play seems the most probable conjecture, and had been destined to relieve the sadness of cloistered seclusion; for they were discovered near the ruin known to have been a nunnery, and still named *Taignir collechin dugh an Uig*—'the House of Black Women in Uig.' With the other articles was found a buckle of the same kind of bone or ivory, beautifully executed, and in perfect preservation, as are all the rest." These figures now form a part of the national collection of antiquities in the British Museum. The number of the chessmen, exclusive of the 14 tablemen, or draughtmen, and the fibula found with them, amounts to 67; of which number 19 are pawns, the rest superior pieces. Of these 6 are kings, 5 queens, 13 bishops, 14 knights, and 10 pieces or warders, which here take the place of the rook or castle, forming altogether the materials of six or more sets. For the sake of distinction, part of them were originally stained of a dark red or beet-root colour; but having been so long subject to the action of salt water, the colouring matter in most cases has been discharged. The pieces vary also in size, according to the sets of which they formed a part; and although so many remain, it is difficult at present to select even two sets which correspond exactly.

Antiquities.—The researches of Sir Richard Hoare among the Wiltshire barrows have again been rewarded by success. Several of those in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge were recently opened by that gentleman, and an unusual number and variety of Celtic ornaments were discovered; among these remains are beads, buckles, and brooches, in amber, [illegible], and gold.

Population of the United States.—The particulars of the population of the United States, as exhibited in the return made to Congress under the last census, was received by the late arrival from New York. It appears to comprise 14,181,575 whites, 386,069 free coloured, and 2,483,536 others, making a grand total population of 17,051,180. The number of seamen in the service of the United States is estimated at 6100, but is not included in the above return.

The Rock Harmonicon.—Under this name a singular musical instrument is now exhibiting in Grosvenor-street, consisting of rough stones collected in the immediate neighbourhood of Snowdon. The longest of these stones is four feet six inches in length, about an inch and a half in thickness, and three in breadth; and the shortest is about six inches in length, half an inch in thickness, and an inch in breadth. They are placed across a pair of wooden bars covered with twisted straw, and form the keys, which are struck by wooden hammers, and emit very melodious sounds. The power of the instrument extends to a compass of two octaves and a half, accompanied by all the semitones. Three sons of the inventor perform on the instrument, and produce remarkable effects from what at first sight appears a rough assemblage of transverse bars of stone. The inventor is said to have been upwards of 13 years employed in bringing his invention to perfection.

Natural History.—A letter from Berlin of the 14th inst. states, that a few days previously Professor Ehrenbergvient, in examining what was supposed to be a bed of peat, five feet in thickness, and at a depth of fourteen from the surface of some marshy ground, in the quarter of Queen Louisa, where workmen were digging the foundation of a house, discovered that instead of peat it was a mass of living animals, in shells similar to those which had been discovered in the territory of Prussia, and in the port of [illegible], but which were not [illegible]. It is supposed [illegible] is of considerable extent.

A [illegible]—The *Pilot* of Le Havre [illegible] correspondent at [illegible] [illegible] see the [illegible] distance. The weasel came again, and, missing [illegible] was greatly agitated, and soon became swollen [illegible] Following the direction the little animal had [illegible] the person soon descried a large [illegible] his footsteps, erected itself as if [illegible] [illegible]

The B[illegible]—[illegible] the [illegible] breaking of the shell [illegible] they were laid. During [illegible] the mother up curled up on the eggs, [illegible] attempt to touch or take them away. As soon as the first egg was broken, the mother left them for the first time and ate, which she had not done during the whole period of incubation. Her meal

being a rabbit and four pounds of beef. The young serpents all got through their shells within four days; they were about 20 inches long, and endeavoured to exercise their tiny jaws in biting anything that lay in their reach. They have since been in a thriving state, are very agile, and are considered to be fine samples of their species.

Relics of the Rebellion in 1745.—A short time since some men were engaged in the drainage of part of Loch Farraline, they came upon a quantity of old fire-arms, a brass blunderbuss in excellent preservation, about 12 muskets, the scabbard of a sword, and other articles. The loch is situated in the high mountains above Loch Ness. It seems that there has been a tradition among the people of the district for many years that a quantity of arms was thrown into the lake at the stormy period of the rebellion in 1745, which appears to be confirmed by this occurrence. As the drainage proceeds it is thought that other discoveries of the same kind will be made, in accordance with the popular belief of the peasantry. In the immediate neighbourhood of the spot is the house of Gortuleg, which in 1745 was the property of Mr. Fraser, chamberlain and agent of Lord Lovat. Lovat himself resided at Gortuleg at this interesting time, and hence it is supposed took place this accumulation of fire-arms, which were afterwards thrown into the loch when the battle of Culloden had decided the fate of the Jacobites.

Law.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—*Wood* v. *Goodlake*.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have had several meetings on this important and long-litigated cause, relative to the will of the late Mr. Wood, of Gloucester, and have appointed Monday, the 16th inst., as the day on which they will deliver judgment.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Neeld* v. *Duke of Beaufort*.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case argued some months ago, and given in this Paper at the time. It was an appeal against the injunction of the Vice-Chancellor, restraining the Commissioners of Enclosure from effecting an exchange of lands between the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Neeld. The difference between the parties was as to an agreement by the Duke to exchange Dunley-gorse, in the parish of Littleton Drew, in Wiltshire, for other woodland, but on no other terms. His Lordship said, the written instructions given by the Duke to his agent containing no stipulation as to wood land, those terms could not be imported into the agreement by means of parol testimony. The Duke could not therefore imperil his own agreements, and having no equity, the order for the injunction, and also that restraining Mr. Neeld's proceedings at law to recover Dunley-gorse, must consequently be discharged.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Cornewall* v. *Cornewall*.—In this cause the following important questions arose, under the will of Sir George Cornewall: First, whether specific legacies were applicable to the payment of specialty debts before devised estates, or whether they should both contribute proportionably? Secondly, whether a bequest of "all my articles of domestic use or ornament" would pass a library of books worth 400*l.*? Thirdly, whether a bequest to the testator's wife of wines, and a carriage and horses, and the use of his books, gave the widow the entire property in the library, or only the use of the books for her life? The Vice-Chancellor thought that the specific legacies must be exhausted in payment of specific debts before any part of the devised estate could be applied. His Honour was also of opinion that the words "articles of domestic use," were quite sufficient to pass the books, which, if not included in articles of domestic use, were certainly articles of domestic ornament; but that since the word *use* was applied to the books, and not to the other property, she could only have them for her life.

Tulloch v. *Hardy*.—The question in this cause arose under the will of Sir John Louthe, Bart., late of Great Molten, Norfolk, in which was contained a clause providing that a mansion-house and suitable offices fit for the residence of the owner of his estate, should be erected on some convenient spot in the parish of Bylaugh, in Norfolk, either in the testator's life-time, or after his death to be erected by his trustee after his death according to such plan as he should in his life time approve of; or if he should die before such a plan should be completed, then according to such plan as the trustees for the time being, with the consent of the person for the time being beneficially entitled to the immediate freehold of the property under his will, should adopt. And in order to provide a fund for the erection of the said mansion-house, he gave to his executors the sum of 20,000*l.* The question was, whether the mansion-house should be built on a certain plan prepared by the late Mr. Wilkins, the architect, or on what other plan; and the point now raised for the decision of the Court was, whether the sum allotted by the testator in his will for building the mansion-house, together with the accumulation, belonged to any and which of the parties. The Vice-Chancellor, after reading the clause of the will referred to, said that it was plain there was an express trust for the erection of a mansion-house, and that the trustees were to commence building it forthwith.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—NORFOLK CIRCUIT, NORWICH.—*Before Mr. Baron Alderson and a Special Jury.—Prosser and another, Executors of Thomas Howes*, v.—*Jennings, Esq.*—This important case, which was regarded with much great interest by the Insurance Companies, was an action brought against the Chairman of the Alliance Company, but three or four other offices were interested in the result. The plaintiffs sought to recover 15,000*l.*, being the sum covered by a policy of insurance on the life of the testator. The pleas were, that Howes had falsely represented the state of his health and habits, and that the policy was void for fraud. The person the insurance on whose life formed the subject of this action, was a young man of the age of 24 when he died in December last. He had been a maker of surgeon's instruments, and was a native of Yarmouth. In 1835 he went to Hull, and set up the same business there, but it did not succeed, and in a few months he gave it up, or rather it was given up. In October 1839, he returned to Yarmouth, where his father, who is mayor of Yarmouth, and a brewer, advanced him various sums of money for his transactions. In order to secure those and some contemplated loans, it was arranged that Howes should insure his life, and the policy in question, with four others to the amount in the whole of [illegible], were effected in different London offices. Two others were proposed, but either dropped or declined. These policies were to have been assigned to Palmer, and the deed was drawn, but not executed. This was in October 1840. Some short time after the policies were effected, the assured became alarmingly ill, and a surgeon was sent for, who found him past cure, suffering under acute inflammation of the lungs [illegible] and died on the 4th of November. On the 9th of November he made his will, wholly in favour of Mr. Palmer, and the will was drawn by a clerk of Palmer's, who said that [illegible] conversation [illegible] with his sister about it, and that he was [illegible] until after it was executed. In due time, the policies were [illegible] Howes, applied to the offices for the amount of the [illegible], and they refused to pay on the ground that [illegible] had wilfully concealed facts which he ought to have disclosed. In support of the case of the plaintiffs, medical and other witnesses were called, who stated that Howes was a man of temperate habits, never drinking anything but a glass or two of porter or ale with his meals. The medical men, and amongst them the referees of the insurance offices, deposed to having made a minute examination of the testator, when they could discover no indication whatever of disease of any kind. This evidence ran to very great length, and certainly seemed to present very formidable difficulties to the counsel engaged for the defendant. At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Law, the Recorder of London, addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, who represents the Alliance Assurance Company, and opened the case [illegible] part he was instructed to lay before the Jury. [illegible] gentleman's eloquent speech occupied considerable [illegible] and pointed out the suspicious circumstances under which the insurances had been effected, not by the young man himself, who was in extremely poor circumstances, but by a lawyer who was to receive the benefit. Some witnesses from Hull were then called, who proved that Howe's mother died in 1840, of consumption, and that in that and the previous year Howes himself was afflicted with the same disease. Medical men, who had attended the deceased very recently, stated that he was warned by them that he would not live a year unless he confined himself to a very much smaller quantity of fermented liquor than he was in the habit of drinking, and was distinctly told that he was consumptive. The learned Baron here interposed, observing that if uncontradicted, this evidence fully made out that plea of the defendant, which alleged that Howes obtained the policy by fraudulent misrepresentation, inasmuch as he represented that he never had had a medical attendant, in answer to their inquiries on that head. His Lordship having consulted Mr. Justice Williams on the point, and his opinion concurring with his own, he directed the Jury to find for the defendant on that issue, and discharged them as to the other.

IPSWICH.—(Before Mr. Baron Alderson and a Special Jury.)—*Morris, Clerk*, v. *the Duke of Norfolk*.—This action was brought for the purpose of deciding whether "the Hall Farm," belonging to defendant, in the parish of Shelfhanger, was subject to a modus of 14*l.* a year, or whether it ought to render tithe in kind. The noble duke insisted that the modus only was payable; the plaintiff, on the contrary, contended that he was entitled to the full value of the tithes of the land. The plaintiff is rector of the parish of Shelfhanger, having been presented to the living by the late Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1803; the defendant is owner of the farm called "the Hall Farm," in respect of the tithe of which this controversy has arisen, the contents of which are about 400 acres. When Mr. Morris came to the living in 1803, he found that his three or four immediate predecessors had not taken tithe in kind for the Hall Farm, but had received a money payment of 14*l.* per annum in lieu. He did not inquire into the title to receive or pay this small sum instead of the valuable tithe of so large a farm, but finding it paid, in point of fact, he continued to receive it until the year 1818; and he was induced to acquiesce the rather that his patron in the living was the owner of the farm. In the year 1815 the late Duke died, and the present defendant succeeded to the title and the estates of the dukedom; and in 1820 the plaintiff filed a bill in the Exchequer against the then occupier of the farm to compel him to set out, and account for the tithes of the farm; but it was not proceeded with. Upon the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, the tithes of Shelfhanger were extinguished, and a money payment substituted, and the tithe-commissioner, finding that the sum of 14*l.* had been received, as already stated, for nearly a century, allowed it as a valid modus, and awarded that that sum, and no more, should be charged upon the Hall Farm: and it was to try the validity of this award that the present action was brought. In support of the plaintiff's case, evidence was given of the payment of the 14*l.* to the rector as far back as living memory extended, and four small books, in the handwriting of a deceased rector, were put in, which carried the payment as far back as the year 1741. These entries were of "Shelfhanger compositions," and there was nothing in them to show that they might not have been compositions in the usual sense of that term—namely, payments by voluntary agreement, and not compulsory moduses. The evidence of an aged deceased parishioner, taken in writing just previously to his death, stated that he heard the payment called a modus in the presence of Mr. Burroughs, a former rector. In order to satisfy the jury that the Hall Farm was an "ancient" farm, several surveys, taken by order of Queen Elizabeth, when these and other lands of the Duke of Norfolk were forfeited to the Crown by his attainder for high treason, were put in evidence by the defendant. But, whilst they showed the antiquity of the farm, they showed also that it had been "theretofore letten for 28*l.* by the year;" the commissioners, however, added that they understood it was then let for 100*l.* per annum, which they thought "too dear a pennyworth by 20*l.* a year for any farmer to make a living by." Mr. Andrews having addressed the jury for the plaintiff, Mr. Baron Alderson summed up the evidence. The question, his Lordship told the jury, was whether upon this evidence the defendant had satisfied them that the payment in question had existed "from all time"—that is, from the year 1189, which the law had fixed as the time of the commencement of "legal memory." If they were satisfied that it existed at that early period, the modus was valid; but if it did not, in point of fact, then exist, it could have had no legal origin, for it could not lawfully originate since that time. It could not be reasonably supposed that the Duke of Norfolk, or any one, could lay before a jury positive evidence of the existence of the payment as a modus in the remote period to which he had referred: it was sufficient that he gave evidence of modern usage, supported, if possible, by some ancient documents, from which juries might reasonably presume, in the absence of other circumstances, that what had existed as far back as living memory extended had its origin before the commencement of legal memory. That was a question of fact for the jury, and in deciding it they would not forget that the sum of 14*l.* in the present day would be equal to a very large sum indeed in the Reign of Richard the First, that is, in the year 1189. He believed it was then equal to about 210*l.*, and they would, therefore, pause before they found that so large a sum could have been then paid as a modus by the occupier of this farm, especially when they recollected that in the reign of Elizabeth, 400 years subsequent to the reign of Richard, the entire value of the land to rent was found, by the evidence put in by the defendant himself, to be under [illegible] a year. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, thus disaffirming the modus. The learned judge said he quite agreed with their verdict: that he had seen many cases of this kind, but none so weak as this.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Before Mr. Justice Coleridge.—*Doe d. m. James Scott* v. *Roger and William Scott*.—This was an action to recover certain lands at Penerain, in the parish of Goodrich, in this county. The lessor of the plaintiff and the defendants are all brothers, residing at Goodrich, and the sons of an old farmer, named Roger Scott, who died on the 19th March 1837, at the age of [illegible]. By his will, dated 7th Feb., 1831, he bequeathed the house and garden in which he lived, the property in dispute, to his eldest son, the lessor of the plaintiff. On behalf of the defendants, a deed of gift of the same property to them, executed by the old man on the 9th March, 1837, a week before his death, was put in, and the case turned upon the validity of this deed. The lessor of the plaintiff contended, that at the time of its execution the old man was incapable of disposing of his property, and unconscious of what he was doing; and in support of this case, Mr. Rogers, a surgeon at [illegible], who had attended him in his last illness, [illegible] disposing of his property on the day on which it was executed. A daughter-in-law of deceased, who attended him also in his last illness, stated that he laboured under delusion, supposing at one time that dogs were hunting in his room, at another that the house was on fire, without any foundation for such fancies. She recollected the day on which the deed was signed, and said that after those who had witnessed his execution of it left the room, she asked him if he could not afford to leave his other children more than he had done? To which he replied, "I don't know what they have done—let me alone, let me die." It appeared, from the cross-examination of this witness, that she had stated to Mr. Edwards, the solicitor who prepared and witnessed the deed, that she thought the old man fit to execute it. On the part of the defendants, a witness, named Andrews, deposed that on the 2nd March, 1837, old Roger Scott desired him, the witness, to get a deed made "to make his place" to Roger and William, saying that he should not do anything for his daughter-in-law (the wife of the lessor of the plaintiff), and that the old man was perfectly sensible, and knew what he was talking about. Witness accordingly gave directions to Messrs. Edwards, solicitors at Ross, who prepared the deed, and on the 6th March their clerk took it to the old man's residence, when the old man not being well, the deed was not executed. On the 9th, Mr. Edwards himself came over. The old man was better; Mr. Edwards read the deed out very loud, as he was very deaf, but he could hear what was said, and he then executed it in the presence of the witness, Mr. Edwards, a man named Jenkins, and his daughter-in-law; no one guided his hand; the plaintiff was in the kitchen at the time, and said his father was not fit to do any business then. The room was rather dark, and the old man said "some clear sunshiny day he should like to have the deed to look over it." This statement was confirmed by Mr. Edwards, and Jenkins, who both spoke to the competency of the deceased to transact and understand business. The jury, after a lengthened trial, returned a verdict for the defendants, thereby establishing the validity of the deed.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6.—Having had a great deal of heavy rain since Monday, there has been great excitement in the Wheat Trade, particularly in Bonded, of which a large quantity changed hands on Wednesday, at an advance of 3*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter, and in some instances even more; to-day, the weather being fine, there was less animation, but the above improvement was fully maintained, and more money was demanded. English was 1*s.* to 2*s.* dearer than on Monday.—Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as last quoted, and the same may be noted of Oats.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	58 to 74	Red	56 to 68
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	White	60 to 68	White	66 to 72
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 34	Grinding	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow	34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	Maple	38 to 46	Grey	36 to 40

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 25	63 5	31 6	21 11	35 2	38 0	37 11
July 2	63 11	31 11	22 1	35 8	39 3	40 11
— 9	64 3	31 9	22 2	33 5	38 3	40 4
— 16	64 11	32 6	22 4	35 2	39 5	44 8
— 23	66 3	32 9	22 9	35 5	39 6	42 4
— 30	68 3	33 11	23 1	35 7	40 3	44 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	65 2	32 5	22 5	35 1	39 1	42 0
Duties	21 8	13 10	13 9	16 9	11 0	6 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Midlane, jun., Brading, Hampshire, ironmonger—C. Trapps, victualler, Abridge, Essex.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—W. Lait, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, victualler—J. Ingham, Bain, near Snaith, Yorkshire, seed-merchant—A. Wetzlar and J. Wetzlar, lace manufacturers, Nottingham.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Cottingham, jun., Three Tuns-court, Southwark, hop-factor—J. Appleton, Walnut tree-walk, Lambeth, corn dealer—F. Peuce, Berwick-street, Soho, and Oxford street, coach maker—S. Thompson, Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, colman—S. N. Wright, Wooburn, Buckinghamshire, paper manufacturer—S. H. Armitage, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and M. Dodgson, Manchester, maltsters—E. C. Radford, J. Radford, and J. J. Radford, Manchester, ironfounders—C. Cross, Bristol, tea dealer—P. Mann, Leeds, army contractor—L. Robinson, Orley, Yorkshire, innkeeper—J. [illegible], innkeeper, Leeds—P. Tagg, [illegible] merchant, Tooley-st., Southwark—A. Thomson, merchant, Leadenhall-st.—W. Jennings, maltster, Ipswich, Suffolk—F. Stubbs, linendraper, Colchester, Lancashire—H. Wood and A. Wood, Blackburn, hat factors, Basinghall street—S. Stocks, sen., and S. Stocks, jun., bleachers, Manchester—H. Greenaway, painter and plumber, Bristol—A. T. Harwood, lodging-house keeper, Streatham, Surrey—R. T. Jones, chemist, Oxford—W. Graburn, factor, Downham Market, Norfolk—G. E. Denenham, builder, Camden town—A. Wise, W. S. Bentall, and R. Farwell, bankers, Totnes.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Rev. W. Jaffray, Dumbarton—J. Cook, Paisley, silk-manufacturer—D. Robb, Dundee, merchant—A. Henderson, Linktown, Kirkcaldy, grocer—J. Baird and J. Wallace, Paisley, manufacturers—J. Anderson, Glasgow, merchant—A. and T. Pattison and J. Bennie, Edinburgh, coach-builders and spirit dealers—J. Gilchrist, of Blackhall Dye-works, near Paisley, dyer—J. M'Naughtan, of Paisley, manufacturer—J. Lamont, of Greenock, shipowner—J. Macdonald and J. Macdonald, of Glasgow, and at Ryefield, near Dalry, calico printers.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st ult., at the Rectory-house, Rimpton, the wife of the Rev. M. Hawtrey, of a son—On the 31st ult., at Vine Lodge, Sevenoaks, the lady of J. Rogers, Esq., of a daughter—On the 31st ult., at Blendworth Lodge, Horndean, the lady of Sir W. W. Knighton, Bart., of a son, still-born—On the 1st inst., in Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of J. Bates, Esq., of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at St. Keinteignhead Rectory, Devon, George and Lukin, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Phillpotts, of a son—On the 2d inst., the lady of F. B. Atkinson, Esq., of Rampsbeck-lodge, near Penrith, Cumberland, of a son—On the 3d inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. G. M. Simpson, New Grove-house, Bromley, the wife of Sir G. Simpson, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., in Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of H. J. Butt, Esq., of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at the residence of J. F. Barnett, Esq., Mayplace, Kent, the lady of T. F. Robinson, Esq., of a son—On the 4th inst., the lady of W. M. Berkeley, Esq., of Larkhall Lane, Clapham, of a son—At Nottingham, Bayswater, the lady of C. C. Brooke, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 29th ult., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, P. Puffer, Esq., of Michael's-place, Brompton, to Miss Steedman, of Pimlico-place, Edinburgh—On the 3d inst., at St. John's Church, Roundhay, T. Shaffner, Esq., third son of Sir G. Shaffner, Bart., of Cromer, in the county of Sussex, to Mary, second daughter of J. Brown, Esq., of Harehills-grove, near Leeds—On the 3d inst., at St. James's, H. B. Jones, of Duke-street, St. James's, Esq., to Miss Sophia Pike, of Bedford-square, and of Ramridge-house, Hants—On the 3d inst., at Chetwynd, Shropshire, J. M'Culloch, Esq., of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, to Harriett Fleming Fisher, daughter of R. Fisher, Esq., of Chetwynd-lodge—On the 3d inst., at St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. C. S. Chessman, of Church street, Camberwell, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Leathwaite, of Canterbury-row, Kennington—On the 4th inst., at the house of her father, Dinah, second daughter of S. Mawson, Esq., of 3, Berners-street, Oxford street, and Rue Vivienne, Paris, to R. Lyon, Esq., of High Holborn.

DIED.—On the 16th of January last, at Port Philip, on board the ship Salsette, of which he was chief officer, Mr. J. Richardson, aged 22, much and deeply regretted by all who knew him, to whom he was endeared by his many amiable qualities—On the 3d of July, at Evans, State of New York, Mrs. Lydia Merryweather Laurie, wife of R. Cumming, Esq., aged 41—On the 27th ult., at Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Lang, Esq.—On the 30th ult., at the residence of his grandfather, Barston Hall, near Solihull, Staffordshire, Charles Edward, second son of the late Mr. C. Foundrey, formerly of Solihull, in the same county—On the 31st ult., at Homerton, Emma, wife of the Rev. S. Tyler, of Woodham Ferrers, Essex—On the 2d inst., at Falmouth, after a protracted illness, Jane, the wife of W. Broad, Esq., of that town—On the 3d inst., in the 24th year of her age, Charlotte Maria, wife of Mr. F. Falay, and eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Stein, of Hanover-street, Westminster.

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Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard street, Fleet street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, August 7, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 33. SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841. PRICE 6d.

SALT-HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, open to all England.—The above Exhibition will take place in the Grounds of Botham's Hotel, Salt hill, on Tuesday, the 28th September next, on the most extensive scale. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

SALISBURY-PLAIN DAHLIA SHOW, Aug. 27th, 1841.—Full Particulars of this Grand Exhibition at Everley, where *Three Silver Cups, value Ten Guineas Each*, will be given, may be had of the Honorary Secretary, J. KEYNES, Salisbury.
August 5.

DAHLIA SHOW.—OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

AT the next Show of the HALSTEAD and NORTH ESSEX FLORCULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held on FRIDAY, 17th Sept., 1841, a SPLENDID SILVER CUP, value 20 Guineas, will be given for the Best Twelve Dahlias. Entrance fee 10s. 6d. Flowers to be brought in between the hours of 8 and 11.

JAMES FLAVELL, Hon. Secretary.

N.B. Persons desirous of exhibiting are requested to inform the Secretary on or before the 10th of September next.
Halstead, August 11, 1841.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND CARNATION & PICOTEE SHOW.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ADELAIDE.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have the pleasure of informing the admirers of the above Flowers that their SPLENDID EXHIBITION commenced on MONDAY last, 2d of AUGUST, and will continue for Three Weeks. Their Collection is the most select and extensive in the kingdom, consisting of a great many new varieties. Admission gratis.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 28, 1841.

G. CHARLWOOD, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST, &c., 14, TAVISTOCK-ROW, COVENT-GARDEN, begs to inform the Public, Amateurs of Cacti, and the Trade generally, that he has still on sale Monsr. Louis Deschamps' Collection, from Havre, recently imported from Mexico, as previously advertised, on the 24th July, viz., Twenty Cases of assorted CACTI, MAMMILLARIA, and other Genera, containing 28 species in each, to be sold at 50s. per case; also Two Cases containing an assortment of CEREUS SENILIS, in sizes, MAMMILLARIA, ECHINOCACTI, and other species, to be immediately disposed of, at very reasonable prices. He also begs to state, that Monsr. Deschamps informs him that he has some fine specimens of Senilis, from six to seven feet high, in good condition, which he will send over on application.—August 7th, 1841.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be [illegible] its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the [illegible] as attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just harvested his superior PANSY SEED. This and the next month, September, being the best months for sowing to have a fine spring show of that favourite flower, he will be glad of their early orders for Seed, which can be sent, per Post, free, at the following prices, per Packet—2s 6d., 3s., to 10s. At the same time he begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has fine Plants of all the approved show varieties at considerably reduced prices, a full Catalogue of which, with a List of Carnations, Picotees, and Fuchsias, may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, and of Mr. Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; Messrs. Warners, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan & Co., 9, Mansion House-street, London; and Mr. Wm. May, Hope Nursery, near Bidale, Yorkshire.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush, near London, begs to return his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and all his Friends, who have kindly favoured him with their orders for his boxes of Dutch Flower roots last season. H. C. having received many kind letters of satisfaction, begs to announce that he has for sale from the present time till January next, Boxes with the undernamed BULBS, each box at 2l., or half the quantity at 1l., to be delivered free of expense at any part in London. H. C. begs to state that he is able this season to augment the collection of Hyacinths and Iris with beautiful Seedlings unequalled in colour and form; that he is able to do so, he takes the liberty of referring his Friends to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of April last. Should any Amateur prefer any sort to be left out and any other to be put in, H. C. will do so, providing it is of the same value.—12 named Hyacinths, 12 named fine Tulips, 12 mixed Tulips, 12 Ranunculus, 12 Anemones, 12 Gladiolus, 12 new Iris Angelica, 12 Bouquet Narcissus, 12 Due Van Tholl, 12 striped Due Van Haarlem, 12 Iris Hispanica, 100 mixed Crocuses, and also an Engraving from nature of his New Seedling double Blush, Victoria Regina, and his Alexander the Great.

DAUBENTONIA TRIPETIANA.—Messrs. TRIPET and LEBLANC, Nurserymen, Paris, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will have strong Plants of this new and beautiful Greenhouse Plant, the Daubentonia Tripetiana described in the Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris, and also figured in the Ladies' Magazine of Gardening by Mr. London, in March last), ready for sale on the first of June, 1842, at Four Guineas each.

All Orders addressed to Messrs. TRIPET & LEBLANC, No. 19, Boulevart des Capucins, Paris, and also to Messrs. HENDERSON & Co., Pineapple-place, London (who have kindly consented to receive them), will be duly attended to.

WANTED AN UNDER GARDENER who has had good practice in growing Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Pines, and Grapes. A good character for general conduct and capability is indispensable. Address, post-paid, to Alex. Walker, Kingsbury-grove, Middlesex.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, 36 years of age, who has had great practical experience in all the branches of his profession in several of the first families in the North. Can have a five years' character from the gentleman whom he has newly left. Address, G. G., No. 5, Kensington-terrace, Bayswater.

AS GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Man aged 38, who has a practical knowledge of his business in both branches; understands early Forcing of Vines, Peaches, &c., wishes to superintend a Farm, as he is particularly fond of Stock; can have an unexceptionable character from his last place; and is a native of North Briton. Direct, A. B., Mr. Park's, Ironmonger, 24, High-street, Marylebone. All letters post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, 29 years of age, who well understands the management of a Kitchen Garden, Forcing and Greenhouses, &c., &c. He can have a 5 years' character from the situation he is now leaving. His wife has had the care of Poultry and Dairy, and would be willing to undertake a similar situation. Address to Messrs. Atkins and Jeyes, Northampton.

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A middle-aged Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of his profession, is in want of a situation, in the above capacity. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he lived nearly 6 years. Address A. B., at either Messrs. Low and Co.'s., Nurserymen, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London.

A GARDENER IN WANT OF A SITUATION, who has had great experience in every department of Forcing and Plants, Flower and Kitchen-garden, Wall Trees, and the management of Forest Trees; character and capability may be relied on: a Married Man, whose Daughter can manage for him. Age 53, strong, active, and industrious; wages, &c. to be mentioned in the first reply. Address, pre-paid, W. B., Post-office, Bath.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER in a family where another is kept, a Single Man, aged 35. Can be well recommended by three or four respectable families in Scotland, as well as by the family he is about to leave, where he has lived nearly three years. Understands his business in all its branches. Apply to J. L. Ross, Blunt House, Croydon, Surrey.

WANTED a Married Man as HEAD GARDENER, who is quite competent to undertake the Management of a Pinery, Hothouses, &c., and thoroughly understands the Forcing of Flowers. The Wife is expected to undertake the Dairy. The wages are 75l. per annum, with a Cottage and Coals. Application to be made personally, or by letter, to JOHN SCATCHERD, Esq., Southgate, Middlesex.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man, who is very successful in the management of the Kitchen-garden in all its departments, including the forcing of Cucumbers, Melons, &c., and who has also some knowledge of the care of a Greenhouse and Conservatory, and the cultivation of the Flower-garden. Any Lady or Gentleman wanting a useful and active servant is requested to address a line to A. B., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office. The most respectable reference can be given as to character.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants, at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet street; or the Proprietor, on the premises, or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

TO BE SOLD, nearly new, the Top and Front Lights and Rafters of a Greenhouse, 10 feet long by 11 wide, with Furnace, &c.: also a Three light Frame, 12 feet by 4, Two-light ditto, 6 feet by 4; and One ditto, 4 by 4, for 8l.
Apply, No. 3, Kent-place, Chalk road, King's Cross.

TO BE SOLD, a well-established and rapidly-increasing NURSERY CONCERN, in the centre of the Midland Counties, and one mile from a principal Railway Station, occupying Fourteen Acres of ground, on Lease for the unexpired term of eight years, with the right of purchase, and containing excellent Greenhouse, Forcing houses, and Frames, all in good repair, and of ample size: with a Cottage Residence, Seed Warehouse, Counting-houses, Stabling, &c. The Stock, comprising a large and valuable collection of Greenhouse and Stove Plants, Ornamental Shrubs and Forest Trees, to be taken at a valuation. To an enterprising party, with a moderate capital, it offers one of the finest openings in the kingdom. For particulars apply to Messrs. Nobles, Fleet-street; or Messrs. Beck and Henderson, Strand, London; or to Mr. Julius Mott, Leicester.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water (upon the circulation of air, or by any other means) with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be the most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Cottam's Hot water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses on the Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns, Iron Palisades and Trellises; Cast iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-glasses, Tables, with and without dampers; Cast-iron Numerals for Flower Pots in the water, Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Horse Machines, Syringes, Fire-engines, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Fruit-gatherers, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Straw Wattling, &c.; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework, Archimedean Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery. Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at the MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A FULL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the MEETING which assembled at PLYMOUTH on the 29th July; with ABSTRACTS of all important PAPERS read in the SECTIONS, will appear in Double Numbers of

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London: published at 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, and may be ordered of all Booksellers and Newsmen. Wholesale Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh; for Ireland, Mr. Cumming, Dublin; and for the Continent, M. Baudry, 3, Quais Malaquais, Paris.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery: they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, HOT-HOUSE BUILDERS and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, to inspect their works and premises, where they will see a variety of Horticultural Erections and Works in hand with many improvements.

SHEET GLASS being extensively used by them, they can now supply that superior article in LARGE LONG PANES nearly as CHEAP as the common Crown Glass.

THEIR HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which has so successfully answered the required purpose, having been proved on some of the most extensive scales for more than 10 years, is upon the most simple and economical principles. References may be had and their works seen at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollinson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Cutbush's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., Zinc Manufacturers, 22, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca, a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14s. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1s. 3d. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c., Garden Hand Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, [illegible] all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING.—This Material is strongly recommended as a durable and Light Roofing, particularly adapted for Farm, and every description of Agricultural Buildings.—Also as a PROTECTING MATERIAL FOR PLANTS from injury by exposure to the weather. For the latter purpose it is now used in the Gardens of the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT CHISWICK.

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COUNTRY SHOWS.

Bath Horticultural Show.—The fourth Show of the season took place on July 23rd, at Sydney Gardens. The exhibition was in all departments attractive, and in "florists' flowers," and in "fruit and vegetables," was surpassingly fine. In the various tents were displayed as good a collection of flowers as were ever witnessed, the admirably arranged so as to give the whole a magnificent effect. The fruit and vegetable exhibition was so extensive that it occupied one whole tent and part of another to display it. The fruit comprised a large collection of Pines, from the Burdham Down Nursery, Figs growing in pots, belonging to Mr. Kitley, Grapes ditto, T. Sturge, Esq., Gooseberries unequaled in size and flavour, Mr. Rogers, Cherries various, Plums various, Currants black, white and red, strawberries and Capsicums. The remainder of the fruit, and the finest show, was in the adjoining tent, and comprised some magnificent Pines from the gardens of the Marquis of Lansdowne, P. J. Miles, Esq., and C. C. Elwes, Esq. The finest of all belonged to the first, or was called the Enville, of superb growth and size; the others the Queen's, Moscow Queen, Orahaite growing in pots, Russian Queen, and Jamaica. The Melons were in great profusion, and of fine flavour, as were the Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums, Raspberries, and above all strawberries, some of which, grown by R. Cruttwell, Esq., were of surpassing size. List of Prizes.—Collection of Cut Flowers.—Roses, 6 varieties, 1st prize, Mr. Bennett; 2d, Mr. Cole. Carnations, 12 varieties, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Parker; 3d, Mr. Sealy. Picotees, 12 varieties, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Miller; 3d, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. Picotees, white ground, 12 varieties, 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. Parker. 6 varieties, 1st prize, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Miller; 3d, Mr. Hiscocks. Yellow, 3 varieties, 1st prize, Mr. Parker; 2d, Mr. Nash. Dahlias, 6 varieties, 1st prize, Mr. Sainsbury; 2d, Mr. Walters. Annuals, 24 varieties, 1st prize, Mr. Cole; 2d, Mr. Davis. Stocks, 24 varieties, 1st and 2d prizes, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Single Specimens.—Carnation, Bizarre, 1st prize, Mr. Sealy; 2d, Mr. Walters. Flake, 1st prize, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Parker. Seedling, 1st prize, Mr. Sealy. Picotee, yellow ground, 1st prize, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Parker; white ground, 1st, Mr. Sealy; 2d, Mr. Sealy; 3d, Mr. Hooper. Seedling, 1st, Mr. Cole. Basket of Cut Flowers, 1st, Mr. Targett; 2d, Miss Bayley; 3d, Mr. Pyatt. Collections of Plants.—Stove Plants, 3 varieties, 1st prize, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Greenhouse Plants, 4 varieties, 1st, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Amaryllis, 4 varieties, 1st, Mr. Targett. Balsams, 4 varieties, 1st and 2d, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Annuals, 2 varieties, 1st, Miss Bayley. Perennials or Biennials, 5 varieties, 1st, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Cockscombs, 4 varieties, 1st, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Liddiard. Extra Prizes.—Heaths, 1st, C. C. Elwes, Esq.; 2d, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Single Specimen-Plants.—Stove Plant, 1st, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Greenhouse Plant, 1st, C. C. Elwes, Esq. Heath, 1st, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Balsam, 1st, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Cockscomb, 1st, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Basket of Plants, 1st, C. C. Elwes, Esq.; 2d, Miss Bayley; 3d, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Extra Prizes.—Carnations, Mr. Parker. Picotees, Mr. Miller, Mr. Parker. Fruit.—Pineapple, white, 1st, Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq. Black, 1st, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Grapes, black, 1st, Mr. Spencer; 2d, Mr. Minty. White, 1st, Mr. Hatch; 2d, Mr. Spencer. Any colour, 1st, Mr. Minty. Melons, 1st, Mr. Spencer; 2d, Mr. Salmon. Peaches, 1st, Miss Hooper; 2d, Mr. Cook. Nectarines, 1st, Miss Hooper. Apricots, 1st, Mr. Salter; 2d, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq. Figs, 1st, Mr. J. Kitley. Cherries, 1st, Mr. Salter; 2d, Mr. Sparks. Raspberries, Red, 1st, Mr. Cannings. White, 1st, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq. Currants, White, 1st, Mr. Cannings. Red, 1st, Mr. Cannings. Black, 1st, Mr. Smith. Gooseberries, any colour, 1st, Mr. Liddiard; 2d and 3d, Mr. Shackle. Red and yellow, 1st and 2d, Mr. R. Rogers; 3d, Miss Bayley. Green and white, 1st and 2d, Mr. R. Rogers; 3d, Miss Bayley. Plums, 1st, Mr. Martin. Vegetables.—Scarlet Runners, 1st, Mr. Sparks; 2d, Mr. Gready. Dwarf Kidney Beans, 1st and 2d, Mr. Liddiard. Vegetable Marrow, 1st, Mr. Pearce. Artichokes, 1st, Mr. Liddiard. Cauliflower, 1st, Mr. Gerrish. Peas, 1st, Mr. Gready; 2d, Mr. Russell. Broad Beans, Mr. G. R. Fisher; 2d, Mr. Gerrish. Garden Turnips, 1st, Mr. Liddiard; 2d, Mr. Cook, sen. Any colour, J. Morrish, Esq. Carrots, 1st, Mr. Canning; 2d, Mr. Gerrish. Onions, 1st, Mr. Shackle; 2d, Mr. Liddiard. Lettuces, 1st, Mr. Kite. A Salad, 1st, T. Emerson, Esq. Extra Prizes.—Grapes, J. Stone, Esq. Strawberries, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq.—*Bath Journal.*

Devon and Exeter Floricultural Society.—The third exhibition took place July 22d, in the pleasure-ground, in front of the residence of C. Brutton, Esq., which that gentleman had kindly placed at the disposal of the committee for this purpose. The display of flowers, and especially of Carnations, Picotees, and Geraniums, was unusually splendid. They were arranged on stands, under marquees, and were very generally admired. Mr. Colson sent a particularly fine collection of Pinks and Picotees, and there was also a good collection of plants from the nursery of Sclater and Son, consisting of Gesnera Cooperii, Abutilon striatum, Fuchsia zonellia, very fine and new, Gloxinia grandiflora, Anagallis cærulea grandiflora, Cassia multiflora; also a very beautiful collection of Carnations and Picotees. There was also exhibited, not for a prize, a splendid collection of Heartsease from the garden of W. Couch, Esq., and a fine collection of Heartsease from Messrs. Sclater and Son. The prizes were awarded as follows. Carnations, given by Mr. Willmer, open to all exhibitors. For the best stand of nine blooms, a piece of plate, value two guineas, to Mr. Colson (Willmer's Conquering Hero, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Hufton's Duke of Wellington, Wood's William IV., Lady Barrington, Leighton's Atlas, Foxhunter, Burgess's Mary, Jacques's Iris.) Picotees. The best stand of nine blooms, a piece of plate value two guineas, to Mr. Colson (Jacques's Meteor, Ophelia, Agrippina, Colonel of the Guards, Plenipotentiary, Eringobragh, Mary Anne, Cox's Carthage, Jean Hourn). Carnations, a piece of plate, value two guineas, open to subscribers only. The best stand of nine blooms, Willmer's Earl of Uxbridge, Wonder of the World, Willmer's Clytemnestra, Conquering Hero, Paul Pry, Queen of the Roses, Willmer's Phoenix, Jacques's Grandiana, and Ely's Bright Venus, to Mr. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells. Picotees, a piece of plate, value two guineas, the best stand of nine blooms, Willmer's Zimmerman, Agrippina, Eringobragh, Magnum Bonum, Willmer's Acantha, Beauty of Hemmingford, Plenipotentiary, Wood's Sir R. Hussey, and Strong's Esther, to Mr. Griffin. Best six Carnations, 5s.; Mr. R. Webber (Willmer's Conquering Hero, Memnon, Moore's William the Fourth, Jacques's Iris, Brooke's Claudius, and Earl Grey). Second best do., 3s. 6d., ditto. Best six Picotees, 5s. Jacques's Meteor, Giddin's Don Juan, Willmer's Mary Anne, seedling, Lady Plymouth, seedling. Second best ditto, 3s. 6d., do. Plants: Best miscellaneous collection, 10s. 6d., to Mr. Griffin, consisting of fine specimens of Elichrysum proliferum, Erica tricolor, Irbyana, amplumacea, Juliana, viridiflora, ventricosa superba, Dryandra formosa, Grevillea robusta. Geraniums, Sylph, Priory Queen, Gem of the West, Bride of Devon, and Conservative. 2d best collection, 7s. 6d., to Mr. Elms, gr. to H. Porter, Esq.; 3d best do., 5s., to Mr. J. Clark. Geraniums, best collection, 7s. 6d., to Mr. J. Clark; 2d do., 5s., to Mr. Griffin. Hardy Herbaceous Plants, best collection, 5s., to Mr. J. Clark. Roses, best collection, 5s.; 2d do., 3s. 6d., to Mr. H. Elms. Heartsease, best collection of 24, 5s., Mr. J. Clark; 2d do., to Mr. Colman, gr. to Dr. Barham. Bouquet, best, 5s., to Mr. H. Elms. Extra Prizes: to J. B. Sanders, Esq., for Plants; to Mr. Griffin, for Roses; and to Mr. Elms, for Dahlias.—*Western Luminary.*

Dorking, Surrey.—The first Cottagers' Horticultural Exhibition for this season took place on July 31st, and was supplied with excellently grown Fruit, Vegetables, and Nosegays, and was very creditable to the cottagers of this district. The show was numerously attended by a very respectable assemblage of visitors. C. Barclay, Esq., at the appointed hour, briefly addressed the cottagers in favour of cottage horticulture, and gave away the Prizes to the successful candidates. Great credit is due to the above gentleman for the very liberal support he bestows on horticulture generally, likewise to many other neighbouring gentlemen. Prizes.—1st 12 cabbages, J. Taylor, 4s.; 2d ditto, J. Worsfold, 2s. 6d.; 3d ditto, H. Letts, 3s.; 4th ditto, T. Adams, 2s. 6d.; 5th ditto, J. Sayers, 2s. 1st 3 Lettuces, E. Bird, 3s.; 2d ditto, J. Lane, 2s. 6d.; 3d ditto, E. Coleman, 2s. 1st 12 Turnips, Widow Brett, 3s.; 2d ditto, J. Taylor, 2s. 6d.; 3d ditto, Widow Brett, 2s.; 4th ditto, J. Brown, 2s. 6d.; 5th ditto, J. Lane, 2s. 1st 12 Potatoes, Dickens, G. Rose, 4s. 6d.; 2d ditto, T. Adams, 3s.; 3d ditto, T. Price, 2s. 6d.; 4th ditto, J. Martin, 2s.; extra prize, ditto, J. Lawrence, 3s. 1st 12 Potatoes, E. Bird, 4s. 6d.; 2d ditto, T. Adams, 4s.; 3d ditto, J. Martin, 3s. 6d.; 4th ditto, G. Rose, 3s.; 5th ditto, R. Miller, 2s. 6d.; 6th ditto, H. Letts, 2s. 1st pottle Scarlet Runners, T. Adams, 3s. 6d.; 2d ditto, R. Miller, 2s.; 3d ditto, J. Harrison, 2s. 6d.; 4th ditto, T. Nye, 2s. 1st gallon Broad Beans, J. Worsfold, 3s. 6d.; 2d ditto, J. Lane, 3s.; 3d ditto, E. Coleman, 2s. 6d.; 4th ditto, H. Letts, 2s. 1st gallon Peas, E. Aisbett, 3s. 6d.; 2d ditto, Widow Brett, 3s.; 3d ditto, J. Taylor, 2s. 6d.; 4th ditto, G. Wilkins, 2s. extra prize, ditto, R. Mayhew, 2s. 1st Collection of Vegetables, T. Adams, 3s.; 2d ditto, J. Taylor, 2s. extra prize, ditto, T. Miller, 2s. 1st 24 bunches Black Currants, R. Worsfold, 4s.; 2d ditto, J. Mitchell, 2s. 1st 24 bunches Red Currants, R. Plaw, 4s.; 2d ditto, G. Bridger, 3s. 6d.; 3d ditto, G. Rose, 3s. 1st 24 bunches White Currants, J. Harrison, 3s.; 2d ditto, R. Plaw, 2s. 1st 24 Gooseberries, T. Price, 4s.; 2d ditto, J. Worsfold, 3s.; 3d ditto, R. Plaw, 2s.

Henley Horticultural Society.—The third show of the season took place on July 26th, in the grounds of Phyllis Court, and attracted a very large company. We are happy to bear testimony to the great value of the productions exhibited by the different classes, and have no hesitation in saying that the display was superior to that of any former year at a corresponding period. The collections and stands of flowers were marked by great beauty, and the designs in cut flowers evinced much taste. Fruit and Vegetables, the former in particular, were not so in more extensive competition, but of extraordinary merit. The cottagers' table astonished even its most sanguine supporters; it was upwards of 30 feet long, and extended the whole length of the large tent, and was not only filled throughout, but inconveniently crowded; nor was it in numbers alone that it exceeded any former display, for it was acknowledged by many present that the great bulk of the articles exhibited in them was of equal merit with those of the upper tables. The awards were as follows.—First Table. W. P. Freeman, Esq., collection of Plants; black and white Grapes and Gooseberries; C. Lane, Esq., Peas, Peas, and Cabbage; Mr. Lynn, Cut Flowers, Vegetable Marrows and Lettuce; Mrs. A. Wright, Pine and Cockscombs; Mrs. Hood, Melon and Gooseberries; Lady Morris, Geraniums and Dahlias; J. Moore, Esq., Cherries; Hon. F. West, Melon (the large silver medal), and French Beans; Mrs. Over, collection of Plants; Mr. Hunt, Pansies; Mr. Batten, Pansies, Marigolds, Balsams, Carnations, and Picotees; Lord Camoys, Grapes, Melon, Cauliflowers, Celery, and Turnips; Mr. Alleway, a Vine, Grapes, Melon, Gooseberries, Cucumbers, Stocks, Carnations, Picotees, Carrots, Peas, and seedling Carnation. Amateurs' Table. Mr. Collins, Celery and Carrots; Mr. H. N. Byles, Cherries, Poppies, and Vegetable Marrows; Mr. Churchill, Cut Flowers, Currants red and white, Plums, Cabbage, Turnips, Peas, Pansies, Marigolds, and Picotees; Mr. Jeston, Apricots; Mr. Coster, Picotees, Gooseberries, and red and white Currants; Mr. Crook, Peas, Carrots, and French Beans; Mr. Elgee, collection of Plants and Gooseberries; Mr. S. Cooper, French Beans; Mr. P. B. Cooper, Melon; Miss E. Ovey, nosegay; Mr. Fletcher, Apples; Miss Stapleton, Cherries; Mr. Hickman, Cut Flowers and Potatoes; Mr. Hoare, collection of Plants, Fuchsias, Stocks, Potatoes, Cockscombs, Design in Flowers, and specimen Plant; Mr. Hunt, Pansies; Mr. Benwell, Culinary Apples.—*Windsor Express.*

Liverpool Horticultural Show.—The exhibition took place at the Botanic Gardens, on July 22nd, and was one of the most brilliant that was ever witnessed in this part of the kingdom. The grounds were in beautiful order, and the numerous walks were filled with company. A number of marquees and tents were pitched on the grass at various points among the shrubbery, and upwards of 100 flags were displayed. Two large tents were fixed in front of the Conservatory, with tables for the flowers, plants, &c. Many fine plants and flowers were shown by Mr. Skirving, Messrs. Davies, and others, not competitors, and the exhibition altogether was of the first order. Among other beautiful specimens were a collection of Geraniums, contributed by Messrs. Dean. A basket of flowers from H. Jones, Esq., was also much admired; as was also a double-faced Dahlia, forming one of a set contributed by R. Stubbs, Esq. The finest articles in the fruit department were some beautiful Strawberries from Mrs. Taylor, a plate of splendid Peaches, from Lord Blantyre, which won an extra prize; and some very beautiful Melons from various parties. Plants, First Class.—The first prize, of 10*l.*, was awarded to C. Horsfall, Esq., for the best collection of not less than 20, containing, at least, 17 distinct varieties or species of stove and greenhouse plants. The second prize, of 8*l.*, was won by Mrs. Cropper, whose 20 contained, among other choice plants, a beautiful Alstrœmeria tricolor. Second Class.—First prize, 7*l.*, won by C. S. Parker, Esq., 15 specimens, including a Gesnera Cooperii. Second prize won by Mrs. Cropper, 15 specimens, including an Erica odorata. Third Class.—First prize, 4*l.*, won by R. Alison, Esq., 15 specimens, including a Gongora maculata. Second prize, 3*l.*, won by C. Horsfall, Esq., 10 specimens. Fourth Class.—First prize, 2*l.*, won by C. Tayleure, Esq., 3 specimens, including a Vanda Roxburghii. Second prize, 27., won by E. Foster, Esq., 3 specimens, including a Tabernæmontana coronaria. Fifth Class.—An extra prize was won by Mr. J. Marriatt, 20 specimens, including a Fuchsia fulgens. Fruits, First Class.—First prize, 5*l.*, won by O. F. Meyrick, Esq., and also the second prize of 3*l.* Second Class.—First prize, 5*l.*, won by A. B. Falkner, Esq. Second prize, 2*l.*, won by T. Brocklehurst, Esq. Third Class prize, of 1*l.*, won by Mrs. Preston. Fourth Class prize, of 1*l.*, won by Mrs. T. Foster. Extra prizes were awarded to Lord Blantyre, for Peaches; to W. R. Preston, Esq., for three beautiful Pine apples; to J. Moss, Esq., for a plate of Grapes, and to Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., for different kinds of fruit.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Upper Annandale Horticultural Society.—The first show was held at Moffat on the 9th of July, in the ball-room attached to the Annandale Arms Inn. The different articles exhibited were, as usual, of first-rate kinds, and were generally admitted to be equal, if not superior, to those brought forward upon former occasions. The show of Roses and Honeysuckles was fine, and during the day was much admired. The ornamental bouquets were not so numerous as we have seen, but the deficiency in this respect was amply atoned for by the presence of a beautiful emblematical representation of Peace and Plenty, composed of some of the finest fruits and flowers which Craigielands garden could produce. The Judges awarded the Prizes as follows.—Best 6 early Carrots—1st, H. Wilson; 2d, W. Drummond; 3d, J. Hamilton. Best 6 early Turnips—1st, J. Halliday; 2d, J. Dickson; 3d, H. Wilson. Heaviest 20 pods of early Peas—1st, Mr. Gibson; 2d, Mr. Wilson; 3d, T. Jardine, Esq. Heaviest 12 early Potatoes—1st, J. Halliday; 2d, G. Johnstone; 3d, J. Hamilton. Best 2 early Cabbages—1st, J. Halliday; 2d, H. Wilson; 3d, J. Henderson. Best 20 Cherries—1st, Mr. Biggar; 2d, J. Hastie; 3d, T. Little. Best pint Keene's Seedling Strawberries—1st, J. Henderson; 2d, Mr. Gibson. Best pint Strawberries, any sort—1st, H. Wilson; 2d, D. Porteus; 3d, J. Henderson. Best 4 Pinks—1st, J. Anderson; 2d, J. Hastie; 3d, J. Williamson. Best 4 Roses—1st, J. Hamilton; 2d, J. Dickson; 3d, S. M'Millan. Best 4 Violets or Pansies—1st, J. Hastie; 2d, J. Anderson; 3d, J. Anderson. Best 4 Calceolarias—1st, J. Hastie; 2d, Mr. Biggar; 3d, J. Henderson. Best 3 Stocks—1st, J. Anderson. Best Bouquet Design—J. Henderson. Mrs. Hope Johnstone's Extra Prizes—Best 4 Roses—1st, W. Drummond; 2d, D. Porteus; 3d, J. Fisher. Best Honeysuckle—1st, J. Hastie; 2d, J. Anderson. Extra Prize by Two Members of Committee:—Best Bouquet—J. Kellock.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Wisbech Floral and Horticultural Society.—A show was held on July 28th, and, in consequence of the bad state of the weather, it was very inferior, and the company small. The following prizes were awarded, viz.—The best Grapes and Melon, W. Peckover, Esq.; the best Peaches, do., the Rev. H. Farish; the best Cherries (1 lb.), Mr. Thirkel; the best Gooseberries (1½), heaviest do., and pound of Currants, fewest bunches, Mr. N. Taylor; the best Strawberries, Mr. P. Ward; the best Carnation, Picotee, and collection of do., not less than 8, Mr. Hudson; the best Fuchsia, H. Jackson, Esq.; the best collection of Pansies, Mr. P. Ward; the best collection of Roses, not less than 12, Rev. W. G. Townley; the 2d best do., Mr. N. Taylor; the best collection of Greenhouse Plants, not less than 8, different, W. Peckover, Esq.; the 2d best do., Mr. W. Woodcock; the best collection of 12 different Annuals, W. Peckover, Esq.; the 2d best do., Mr. N. Taylor; the best Exotic in flower, W. Peckover, Esq.; the best Dahlia, Mr. Hulton; the best 6 Balsams, most varieties, Mr. W. Woodcock; best Carrots (6), Mr. J. Freestone; 2d best do., and best Turnips (6), Mr. P. Ward; the 2d best do., Mr. Thirkel; the best Peas, half-a-peck, Mr. Freestone; the 2d best do., and best Potatoes, half a peck, Mr. P. Ward; the 2d best do., and best French Beans, Mr. Freestone; the 2d best do., and best Artichokes, Mr. Thirkel. By B. Maund, Esq., F.L.S.—The large-paper edition of the Botanical Garden for 1839 for the best collection of not less than 20 species, cut or in pots, of the flowers of Hardy Annual, or Perennial Herbaceous Plants or Shrubs, W. Peckover, Esq.—*Norwich Mercury.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during September, October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Sept. 7th, Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

MEETING IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . Floricultural . . . . . 8 P.M.

THE last subject of examination, with reference to London, is the effect produced upon vegetation by the particles of soot with which its atmosphere is loaded. This is the most real of all the evils that beset a London vegetation, and that which there is no guarding against, so far as plants in the open air are concerned.

The leaves of plants are pierced with innumerable pores, technically called stomates, so minute that the most acute vision fails to detect them unassisted by the microscope. These pores pass through the skin of the leaf into its interior, and thus keep open the communication between the curious air-caverns which it contains and the external air. Such pores abound on both sides of a leaf, but especially on the lower side, and enable a plant to breathe. To breathe is as necessary to a plant as to an animal, and whatever interferes with this function injures the health of a plant to an equivalent amount. It is conceived that soot, collecting over the surface of a leaf, chokes up these pores and so destroys their health.

No doubt this may be true. No doubt if soot is allowed to deposit upon plants to such an extent as to form a continuous layer on them, or anything like a continuous layer, it will injure them. But does it ever so collect? Perhaps in Evergreens it may be so, and hence the ill success attendant upon their cultivation in London. But in deciduous plants it can scarcely form a serious disadvantage: firstly, because soot is deposited principally during winter, when the coal-fires are burning in greatest numbers, and at that time deciduous trees have no leaves; and secondly, because whatever may happen to the upper surface of leaves, soot can scarcely fall to any great extent upon their under surface, on which the breathing-pores principally reside. It is also to be borne in mind, that rains are continually removing the soot as it falls on leaves, independently of which the breathing pores are much smaller than the interstices in particles of soot; so that even if the latter lie upon leaves, they will not seriously choke up their pores, unless they lie in greater quantity than we usually remark.

That soot is no very serious enemy to the health of London vegetation is sufficiently proved, independently of all argument, by the fact that newly-planted squares thrive, and that it is only in the older squares that plants become unhealthy. Yet soot does not collect upon plants in greater proportional quantity when they are old than when they are young.

We shall next week endeavour to gather together into a connected argument all the points now treated of, and to show by what means it is probable that the vegetation of the metropolis, and of all such places, may be improved.

WE have received from one of our correspondents a letter urging us to point out to masters the advantage of allowing their gardeners to visit one another for the purpose of mutual instruction. The writer strongly urges the utility of this practice to both the employer and employed, and complains that, in most cases, when it is allowed, the gardener is required to pay his own travelling expenses. That the privilege of visiting as many gardens and garden establishments as are within a reasonable distance is useful, no man can doubt; for in the absence of such opportunities, a gardener has no chance of improving his methods of cultivation, but must remain year after year in a stationary position, as to skill; or at the most, he can only increase his knowledge by the slow process of individual experimenting. That the employer will also derive advantage from the augmented skill of his servant is too obvious to require any argument; but we cannot conceive it possible that gardeners are ever debarred from the privilege of visiting their brethren to a reasonable extent: at least we know of no such instance; neither do we imagine that any employer would object to allow the reasonable expenses incurred in such visits. It must, however, be obvious to all reflecting gardeners that this is a point upon which a journalist can only offer a general opinion, and that all arrangements relating to the payment of expenses are, like other money transactions between individuals, subjects of private agreement, with which it is impossible for strangers to interfere. If there are any gardeners really debarred from visiting their brethren unless at their own expense, we recommend them to represent the matter to their employers in a respectful manner, and we have no doubt that they will meet with attention. English gentlemen may be economical, either from principle or necessity, but they are rarely niggards. Let it not be supposed, however, that we approve of a gardener's being often absent from his duties; on the contrary, there is no business that requires such continual personal superintendence as that of gardening, and which will less bear to be delegated to others. In our opinion, therefore, although it is most desirable that a gardener should be occasionally absent on visits to his neighbours, it is absolutely necessary that he should be generally among his plants.

WE have lately witnessed a most singular fact, having the greatest interest in Vegetable Physiology. In the garden of John Radford, Esq., of Winchmore Hill, near London, there stands a Bay tree, which appeared to be killed by the frost of last winter, and the whole of whose leaves became brown and apparently dead. Of the latter, many fell off as Spring advanced, and the branches gradually acquired new leaves. In this there was nothing at all remarkable; but the singular fact is, that the leaves—hard, brown, dry, and, to all appearance, dead—have gradually recovered their green colour, and are in some cases completely restored to life! The green colour makes its appearance at the base of the leaf in the first instance, and spreads upwards along, and right and left of, the midrib. There can be no mistake about this circumstance, for so very strange a phenomenon naturally attracted attention; and we learn from Mr. Radford, that he has distinguished the dead-looking leaves with notches and other marks, in order to be quite sure that it is they which are restored to life. A leaf now before us, marked as dead a week ago, has now the green colour spreading along it, in the manner we have described, to the length of rather more than an inch. If any of our readers have ever seen a similar case, we shall be greatly obliged for an account of it. That the Sweet Bay tree should never be cut down after it appears to be killed with frost, is well known; but that its perfectly dead leaves should be capable of reviving in this extraordinary manner, is to us an event without a parallel in either the animal or vegetable kingdom.

SOME time since an advertisement appeared in this Paper for a Gardener, who was wanted for India. We are now permitted to state, that the inquiry was made on account of the East India Company; and we have the satisfaction to add, that on Thursday last, Mr. John Milner was appointed by the Court of Directors to the important situation of Gardener in the Botanic Garden at Saharunpur. As may be readily imagined, the number of candidates was considerable: and among them were several whose qualifications would have rendered them eligible; but the testimonials of Mr. Milner were so much beyond all the others as to leave no doubt about the propriety of appointing him. Several years spent in the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, at Chatsworth, and elsewhere, in situations where gardening of all kinds is practised under the best instructors, and with the most ample opportunities for improvement, are advantages which few men can expect to possess, and of which no one could have made a better use than Mr. Milner. Those young men who have been unsuccessful on the present occasion, will do well to improve themselves against a future opportunity; for they may rest assured that others will occur before long; and so far as we have any voice in such events, the best men, be they who they may, will always be recommended. The influence of persons of rank will never have the smallest weight with us, unless supported by the most satisfactory evidence as to qualification.

ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH CUTTINGS SHOULD BE PLACED AFTER THEY ARE MADE.

HAVING selected cuttings for propagation and made them according to the principles already explained, the next thing to be understood relates to the circumstances in which they should be placed. This is of as great consequence as a knowledge of the way to make them; for unless they are properly attended to when made, the propagator cannot expect to be successful. In this part of the operation there are two things to be considered—planting them in proper sand or soil, and surrounding them with an atmosphere containing a certain degree of moisure. The pots for the insertion of the cuttings must be well drained with broken pots and a layer of turfy loam or peat, because this places the degree of moisture always at the command of the propagator, which is of the greatest advantage. Above this layer of turfy substance it is in many cases found useful to put a thin stratum of the soil in which the plant is found to grow best, and the remainder of the space is then filled up with sand. This arrangement is contrived to allow the cuttings to root in the sand, and afterwards to find their way down to the soil out of which they can draw a greater degree of nutriment for their support. Although useful in certain cases, in by far the greater number it is unnecessary, the sand alone above good drainage being all that is required.

Almost all cuttings will strike readily in the silver sand common in the neighbourhood of London: but as this is not indispensable to success, those who cannot procure it may easily find a substitute. There are many nurseries and gardens in various parts of the country where this kind of sand cannot be procured, but where other kinds abound in which cuttings root very freely. Nurserymen and gardeners generally prefer sand which is as free from iron as possible, as this substance is supposed to be extremely injurious. In the present state of our physiological knowledge, experience is the only sure guide in the selection of soils, because horticultural chemistry lags behind and does not come to the assistance of the gardener. On this account we are in a great measure ignorant of the reason why sand should be more fit for striking cuttings generally than the soil in which these cuttings delight to grow after they are struck. It is probably owing to the mutilated cutting having the power of sucking up certain substances in the soil which it cannot assimilate, and which, instead of forming true sap and woody matter, only gorges and finally rots the tissue; while on the other hand the damp sand is able to furnish little else than water, this being nearly all which is required at this time.

There are a great number of plants of robust growth, such as Roses, Laurels, Pelargoniums, and Chrysanthemums, which strike readily in common garden soil; there are others which form roots in water, and there are many more which require to be suspended in hot damp stoves, in order to form healthy and permanent roots. The latter are chiefly Orchidaceæ, or plants which grow upon trees in hot tropical jungles, and which are now so much cultivated and admired in our stoves.

Pounded charcoal has also been much talked of lately as a powerful means to induce cuttings to send out roots for their support. Its effects in this respect are said to be very wonderful, causing plants to strike root which are extremely difficult to increase, and this in a very short space of time. The experiments connected with this subject which have been most before the public lately are those of Mr. Edward Lukas, published in Liebig's Organic Chemistry. They have been fully noticed in this paper when that work was reviewed, and, therefore, those who wish to prove the correctness of the statements concerning the effects of charcoal may easily do so.

The proper depth that cuttings should be inserted in the sand, soil, or charcoal, varies with the different kinds. The strong cuttings, which are not liable to be affected by too much moisture, may be put deeper than the weaker kinds, which are very liable to damp off.

There is an account in the *Horticultural Transactions* of a mode of striking Orange and Lemon cuttings by inserting them deep enough for the base of the cutting to touch the bottom of the pot. These are just the sort of things which are not liable to suffer from deep insertion, particularly if the bark and wood are fully matured; on the contrary, the sand will keep the bark moist, and have the same effect as the matting and grafting-clay has in the operations of budding and grafting. But in by far the greater number of cases, the cuttings should only be inserted so deep as to support themselves in an upright position. Gardeners are well aware of the advantage of having the base of the cuttings of many sorts of plants in contact with, or near the sides of, the propagating pot. That cuttings like this, must be evident from the fact of the roots in the act of formation spreading themselves over this part, and down amongst the broken pots which form the drainage, evidently deriving the required nutriment from such substances. A surface of this kind to a greater extent may be obtained by putting a smaller pot within a larger one, draining them in the usual way, and then filling them both up with sand. Another plan having the same object in view has been suggested by Mr. Forsyth in the *Gardener's Magazine*, which is, to put a small pot stopped with clay at the bottom into a larger one, the space between the two being filled with sand in the usual way; the small one in the middle is then filled with water, which filters slowly through the pot into the sand where the cuttings are. The plan is very ingenious, but it is liable to two objections, particularly if bell-glasses are used, and these appear to prevent its being generally adopted: a deal of room is lost in the middle of the pot, and the condensation of water which is continually evaporating rots the cuttings.

After the cuttings have been put in, they must then be well watered; and this will carry down the particles of sand and make them much firmer than if the sand had been watered previously, as is sometimes done. Having pointed out how that part of a cutting which is destined to form roots should be treated, I must now direct attention to the upper part which is to develop the stem and leaves. When the operation is at this stage, it will be particularly necessary to call to mind the principles already explained, when pointing out the proper number of leaves which ought to be left upon the cutting. If the leaves are of a very soft nature and perspire freely, it will be of the greatest utility to cover them with a bell-glass, which will keep a certain degree of moisture always round them, until they form roots and can supply themselves through their proper system. Various kinds of bell-glasses are used for this purpose, but the common one, which is most simple in its construction, is generally preferred. Some are made double, filled with air between the sides; others have a groove round the bottom on the inside to hold water, which is continually evaporating, and supply moisture to the leaves; and others, again, are made of blue or violet-coloured glass, which is said to possess some chemical stimulating properties which assist in the growth of the cuttings. I believe the principal use of this glass is to afford that degree of shade which is requisite, and that it matters not whether this is produced by it or by any other kind. Besides these, there is the common hand-glass, which is so useful to cover cuttings which are planted to root in the open border; and lastly, the frame or pit for those kinds which require bottom-heat. The whole of these contrivances not only generate and retain a warm and moist atmosphere, but also afford a certain

degree of shade which is indispensable when the rays of the sun are powerful: and even this will be found insufficient in very clear weather, unless where coloured glass is used—and then the most simple way is to throw a mat over the frame. It must ever be kept in mind, however, that both these things—the surrounding the cuttings with moisture, and shading them from the sun—may be overdone; in the one case the cuttings will damp off, in the other the leaves will not decompose carbonic acid, and of course the production of roots will be retarded. The individual who would be a successful propagator, therefore, must fully understand these principles, and hold the balance most carefully in his hands; for on this depends much of his success. In practice, he will find it necessary to dry the bell-glasses frequently, owing to the condensation which is continually taking place upon them; to give all the light he possibly can if he propagates during the winter months; to shade well in the middle of the sunny days of summer, and to remove the shade early in the afternoon, so that the cuttings may enjoy the morning and evening rays.

Many plants will not strike root without a high temperature and bottom-heat, and hence the use of the hotbed and frame. These are principally plants which are indigenous to the tropical and warmer parts of the world; but by far the greater number, whether of those of this class or of those which grow wild in cooler regions, strike easier and more quickly when this is applied. There are many, however, such as some of the hard-wooded plants of the Cape and New Holland, which do not require it, and to which it is injurious. But these things will come in detail before the readers of the *Chronicle*, in its quotations from books on practical botany, and in the letters of correspondents.—*R. F.*

OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO THE GROWING OF CERTAIN PLANTS IN WAYS DIFFERENT FROM THE ORDINARY METHODS OF TREATMENT.

(*Read before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, by Mr.* J. Macnab, Jun., *April* 8, 1841.)

As the rage for novelties in the Horticultural world is annually on the increase, I beg leave to submit the result of a few experiments relative to the growth of certain plants which have existed for the last three years under circumstances very different from what are seen in Nature, or even in cultivation.

Since the taste for the cultivation of Orchidaceæ has come into fashion, many singular and fantastic methods have been resorted to for perfecting them. Some are grown in pyramids of peat and cork, and in baskets; others in rustic wooden boxes of various shapes; also in wire baskets and pots of different forms and devices. Besides these, Cocoa nut husks, blocks of wood, and artificial branches are also turned to account, with numerous designs of pots or baskets of copper, zinc, and porcelain. Many of these are suspended from the rafters by means of copper wires. As the atmosphere of stoves and houses for the growth of Orchidaceous plants is generally kept moist, the various forms of pots, &c. alluded to are extensively employed throughout the country for giving character to such houses.

During the autumn of 1837, which was the time when we first commenced to cultivate Orchidaceæ at the Horticultural Garden. I had but few specimens, and being anxious to give our stove somewhat the appearance of those Epiphyte houses which I had a short time before seen in England, I suspended such Orchidaceous plants as I could then spare from the shelves; still the house looked bare above. In order, therefore, to remedy this evil, I looked round to ascertain how many plants I had that were likely to submit to treatment similar to that of Orchidaceous plants. I first fixed upon three specimens of Ficus elastica, all of the same size and age, having previously seen a large one suspended in the stove of the Royal Botanic Garden here, where it has existed for many years in a moist and shady part of the house, with its roots wholly deprived of soil. The three specimens which I experimented upon during the winter of 1837-38 were treated in the following ways, and now present the appearance which I shall endeavour to describe and to represent by the accompanying figures:—The three plants were very healthy, each standing one foot above the pot. After washing the soil completely from their roots, one of the plants (fig. 1) was suspended at the back part of the house, where it receives shade by the ordinary stove plants, and only receives moisture while syringing the house of a morning. This plant is still alive and healthy, and continues expanding its foliage, although slowly when compared with the other specimens. The leaves are also less numerous, and scarcely in the same state of perfection. The second specimen was treated as in fig. 2, and hangs in the front part of the house, where it is freely exposed to the sun, both leaves and roots. It is now and has been all along in a free-growing state.—Above it is suspended an inverted bell-glass of water, from which a few plies of worsted thread are employed on the principle of a syphon, to bring a constant supply of water upon the plant. The worsted thread is rolled gently round the stem to allow the moisture to run from it over the roots. Notwithstanding that the roots are freely exposed to the sun, the spongioles at the extremity of each are quite perfect and healthy. This plant produces its leaves freely, is now two feet in height, and does not appear to want its natural support, or show any signs of flagging even during the hottest days. The third specimen was more roughly treated than either of the foregoing, and the result, though very remarkable, is precisely what I had expected to see. Instead of being suspended, as in fig. 2, it was turned upside down, and supplied with moisture in the same way. When suspended, it had no side shoots, nor had it the least appearance of producing any, being merely a straight stem, terminated with a tuft of leaves. During the first winter it did not seem to relish much its new position: it was however quite evident that the top would have turned up had the stem been soft and flexible; but as it was comparatively hard and woody, the leaves only did so. During the spring of 1838, the shoot in the centre of the plant rotted out, and finally all the leaves decayed and dropped off. The plant had now a wretched appearance, and was seemingly dead. As the roots and a portion of the stem appeared fresh, I still kept it suspended, and in the course of four months after, two buds began to break, one on each side of the stem, which afterwards became developed into branches. The plant now goes on growing as if nothing had happened, and has the appearance of the drawing, fig. 3. Notwithstanding that the plant is inverted, the new shoots produced all grow upwards. The plant has now a peculiar appearance, owing to the roots coming down amongst the branches. This experiment shows that it is impossible to reverse nature: the top will ascend and the root descend, in spite of all that can be done, and whether grown in soil or in air.

Fig. 1.

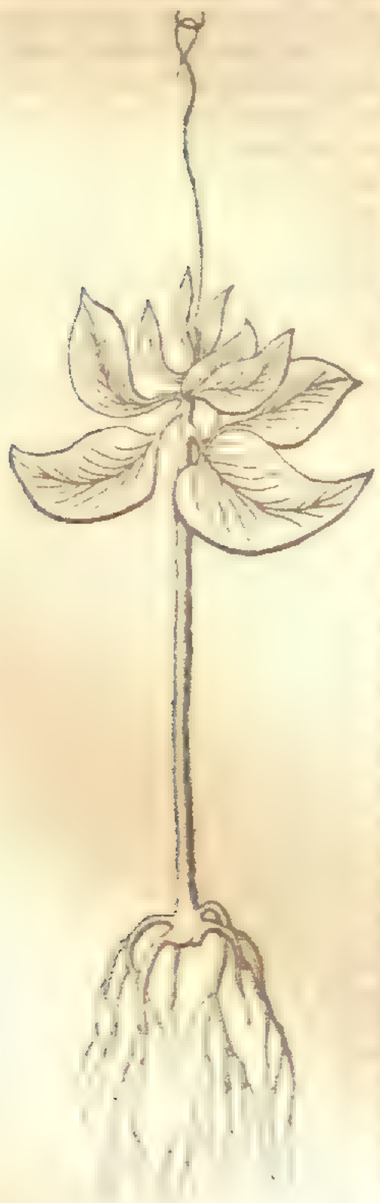

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

During the winter of 1837-8, I had a fine tuft in a pot of the Hare's-foot Fern (Polypodium aureum), a native of the West Indies. This plant was rather an incumbrance for a small stove, owing to its large and handsome fronds drooping over the pot, as in fig. 4. It was therefore necessary that it should stand close to a path, to allow the leaves room to hang down. In consequence of the dependent habit, the beauty of the fructification is quite hid, being placed on the under surface of the fronds. No Fern in cultivation has its sori, or frutification, so large and conspicuous as Polypodium aureum. The stems, or rather the upper exposed portion of the roots, lie on the surface of the pot, and are, above all things, like hare's feet. At the time mentioned I took the plant out of its pot, and rolled up the root portion with Hypnum Moss without divesting it of its soil. This being done, I passed through it a copper wire, and suspended it upside down to the roof of the house. In the course of a month after being thus treated, the leaves dropped off at their articulated joints at the surface of the plant. Early in the spring of 1838 four strong shoots began to unrol themselves: I watched them carefully to see which direction they were likely to take; I certainly expected that the leaves would twist, and then hang down in a similar manner as when grown in a pot. Instead of this, the fronds uncoiled themselves completely upwards with straight, hard, clean stems, and turned all the backs of the leaves outwards; the upper extremity of each drooping in such a way as to prevent the sun or rain, probably the latter, from injuring the sori below. (Fig. 5 represents the Polypodium in its inverted state.)

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

I am of opinion that this is decidedly the best method of growing the Hare's-foot Fern. The plant is rendered not only more ornamental, but it is in every respect the best mode of making it display its beautiful fructification. The root portion, or ball, can also be usefully adapted for growing some of the minor Orchidaceæ, such as Oncidium triquetrum, Pleurothallis prolifera, Dendrobium pulchellum, and such like. The Orchidaceæ flower uncommonly freely in this situation.

Another Fern which I have found to assume a very picturesque appearance when suspended from the roof of the house, is the Elk's-horn Fern (Acrostichum alcicorne), a native of New South Wales. This singular Fern is provided not only with its ordinary leaves, which are branched like the horn of the Elk, and whence its name, but also with large, flat, reniform bodies, resembling leaves, which spread themselves out on the surface of the pot, or whatever substance the plant may be growing on. Fig. 6 represents a plant of Acrostichum alcicorne taken out of a pot during the summer of 1838. The ball or root portion was rolled round with Hypnum Moss, and then suspended.

Fig. 6.

It had not been long hung up before bodies resembling roots protruded to the outside of the Moss, when swellings became perceptible at their extremities; by-and-by these swellings enlarged into flat reniform bodies many inches in diameter. The root portion remains attached at one edge, and on the outer surface of the attached point a bud is formed which finally becomes developed into true leaves. At this time (Feb. 1841) the whole surface of the ball is covered with them, and true leaves are now beginning to form themselves right under the plant. I had a very fine plant of Acrostichum growing in a pot, and standing in rather a shady part of the house. This plant had several of the large reniform leaves standing upright amongst the true ones. I suspended the plant with its pot in the most exposed part of the house. After being so treated, all the reniform leaves produced were turned downwards on the outside of the pot, as if to prevent the sun drying up the roots within. No sooner was the front exterior of the pot covered, than the roots descended outside between the pot and its artificial covering, and produced young plants at their extremities. During Feb. 1839 I took a plant of Euphorbia splendens out of its pot, and rolled the ball of roots up with Moss, and then suspended it, inverted, to the roof of the house. The branches very soon assumed an upright position, and it still continues to grow and flower as if nothing had been done to it.

The last example which I shall mention, is in reference to the Bilbergia nudicaulis, a native of Trinidad. A plant of this species was taken out of its pot during the winter of 1837-38, and suspended with copper wire, as all the others were, to the roof of the house. During the spring of 1838 it threw out a beautiful spike of flowers; after flowering, a shoot was produced on the lower side of the plant, which also flowered during the spring of 1839. When this flowering shoot decayed, another was produced which flowered freely last spring. This curious plant is entirely supported by the water which it holds within the folds of its leaves. When first hung up, it was not more than a foot long; it is now 2 feet 6 inches in length, and has no perceptible roots. It is now producing shoots freely at both extremities, as represented in fig. 7. Other plants of different descriptions are now in

Fig. 7.

progress of experiment, but a year or two must elapse before I can say with certainty how they are to succeed.—*Cal. Hort. Soc. Garden, Edinburgh, Feb.* 1841.

COTTAGE GARDENS, No. XXX.

Protect by every possible means any fruit that is now approaching maturity, before it becomes a prey to the numerous swarms of flies and wasps, which in warm seasons begin to be very annoying and destructive about this time. Among Plums it may not be amiss to suspend some bottles half filled with sour beer, honey, and water, or any clammy liquid that will answer the purpose of entrapping insects; and in favourable situations where a Peach or Nectarine tree is cultivated we should recommend the covering of the fruit very thinly with wadding as soon as there is the least appearance of any of them being injured. This seldom happens until the fruit has attained its usual size and begun to colour, when the above cheap and simple expedient for effectually preserving them sound on the trees may then be resorted to. Gather up any of the early kinds of Apples and Pears that are blown down by the high winds, which not unfrequently occur at this season, and do considerable damage in places that are exposed. Lay the fruit carefully aside on a dry floor or shelf, and let those which are bruised the most be placed by themselves, and be the first selected for use. Continue to remove the summer crops and prepare the ground as formerly recommended for other vegetables. Plant out those that were omitted last week, and be particular in keeping every part of the garden well stocked, and clear from weeds. Towards the latter end of the week a small sowing of Cauliflower may be made in an open sheltered spot; and should the winter not prove too severe, the plants now raised will be very serviceable in coming into use the following season about the beginning of June. We think they deserve a trial, although a few of the plants may only succeed. Where Parsley is in demand, and the spring-sown crop has either failed or is considered insufficient for a winter supply, an edging may now be formed of the best curled sort, which will probably come up sooner from seed sown at this time, and succeed better, than that which was sown in spring. Parsley will grow in any common garden-soil, whether the situation be shaded or exposed; but when too dry it is more liable to run to seed than when it is partially shaded and moist. Although not an annual, and spring or autumn sowing is always preferable to continuing the old plants, still the latter may be made to last for more than a year by cutting off the flower-stems as soon as they make their appearance. Look to the Onion crop, which is sometimes greatly injured at this season if it happens to be wet, the rain causing a second growth to take place, and thereby preventing the swelling and ripening of the bulbs. When this is the case, it will be advisable to go over them carefully, and bend down, without breaking them, all those that are large and thick-necked; the effect of which will be to check the growth of the stem and leaves, and enlarge that of the root.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Public Parks.—Your correspondent *A.*, in the *Chronicle* of the 31st, takes a just view of this subject. Surely it is better for the enjoyment of every class, not to throw open the whole ground to be trod upon and destroy the verdure. In St. James's Park, the verdure is only preserved by alternately keeping parts of it shut up for feeding sheep. By the by, light moveable iron hurdles, or even sheep-nets, would look better than the unsightly, clumsy wattled hurdles made use of. The idea of throwing open the whole of every public park was much encouraged by some members of the late parliament, who overlooked the inconsistency of their exclaiming at other times against the profligate expenditure of public money—when it was obvious that the rents arising from those parts of public parks that were not thrown open, went into the public purse and *pro tanto* relieved the said public from taxation to meet the expense of keeping the parks in good order. While I quite agree with *A.* on this subject, I must protest against the accuracy of his quotation: Goldsmith's lines are,

"How small of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure."

D. P.

[If the entire opening of the Parks were to destroy their verdure, we should be the last to advocate the expediency of the measure. But as the verdure is not destroyed in those parts of the Regent's Park where the public has admission now, we do not see how it could be injured in other parts of the same ground under the same circumstances. It is of course to pedestrians only that they should be accessible, horsemen being kept to the roadways. The free admission of pedestrians need not interfere with the pasturage; and if it did, we cannot think it good policy to grasp at some trifling amount of rent, at the expense of the comfort of the respectable part of the lower classes. We are glad to see by the papers that the whole park is to be opened to the public to-morrow.]

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—No. 1. I have heard that the following simple remedy was proved to be quite efficacious by the gentleman who gave me the information. I have not seen it tried:—Sprinkle the bushes with water from a watering-pot or garden-engine, and then dash dust or dry soil on them. This forms mud on the surface, which I suppose is not to the taste of these vegetable gourmands.—*Samuel Buckland.*—No. 2. Make a strong decoction of the root of the white Hellebore (Veratrum album), with some green tops of the Elder, say one pound of the Hellebore-root and a good handful of Elder-tops to one gallon of water. I have no doubt, by syringing the trees with the liquid when cold, it will kill the caterpillars; for about ten years ago, I thus completely destroyed all those on a quickset hedge. The day should be fine, that the liquid may be dried on the leaves; as I believe the caterpillars are principally destroyed by eating the leaves on which the poison has dried. I do not attach much importance to the Elder, but having used it with the Hellebore, I have mentioned it that persons may try them together, or not, as they think fit. The roots of some of the Aconitums would answer equally well.—*H. Groom, Walworth.*—No. 3. We have, for some years, used Hellebore, and found it very effectual; in this district it is generally used. Some years ago, we had a valuable lot of plants, which were like to be destroyed altogether, and had kept one man picking for about eight days, at a great expense and little execution. We had tried quicklime, potash, and soda, without effect, and tobacco juice is very apt to kill the foliage. We then tried the Hellebore powder, an improvement on the strong tobacco snuff, sometimes used for the same purpose; and had all our bushes completely cured at the expense of half a pound of Hellebore, and my own and a man's work for a morning. The way we use it, is to cause one of the men to hold up the branches, and expose the under side of the leaves, when we dust it with our finger and thumb, wherever the caterpillars are to be seen; if the powder is dry, and if not it should be toasted before the fire, it disperses into a cloud, and wherever a particle reaches the caterpillars, the latter may be seen to collapse as if stabbed, and in an hour or two nothing but the skin is left. Some prefer dusting it up from below with a puff, without examining where the caterpillars are; in this way, there is more waste of powder and less trouble. Some dust it on from above with a dredge box, but it does not reach the caterpillars so readily in this way. A great many prefer an infusion of the powder in water, which is said to be very efficient, but we have always preferred our first plan. Disappointments have often occurred from the powder having lost its pungency by being long kept and damp: if it has only lately been damped, it may be helped by toasting before the fire; but if old and damp, which may be known by its making only a faint impression on the nostrils, it will do no good.—*R. Lymburn.* [We have to thank several other correspondents for communications to the same effect.]

Budding.—A great deal depends on the bark being cut smooth; a method not noticed by your former correspondent is a great help as to this. In the act of cutting out the piece of wood with the bud, if there is much to be done, the knife is soon blunted in the edge and the bark cuts rough; indeed, even when the knife is newly sharpened it will always come out rougher than with the following plan, and besides the bark is apt to be hurt by extracting the wood after it is cut off the shoot. All these may be prevented, by cutting the bark all round the bud, to the exact shape and size wanted, without cutting the wood at all. After this, if the thumb is applied to the side of the bud and gently squeezed upwards, the bud will come out as smooth as glass, in the cut, if the bark is free; and unless it is so, the budding is not like to do well. For Cherries, Plums, Peaches, and fruit trees in general, this is the best of all methods; the piece of wood is apt to fly out between the bud and bark if the bud is well ripened, but it is apt to fly out at any rate by any of the methods; the base of the bud is however uninjured, and as remarked by your correspondent, if this is left the wood is easily regenerated. It has been long the general opinion in the trade, that the wood is essential; but we have often marked pieces of work done with buds where the wood had come out so hollow at the eye that the base of the bud could not be perceived, and they generally succeeded better than the other buds.—*R. Lymburn.*

Disease in Oats.—It was about two years ago remarked by an intelligent Ayrshire farmer, in the *Ayr Advertiser*, that much of what was called warning in corn, was caused by the state of the ground. If the soil was ploughed damp, or was naturally adhesive, it was apt to lie in coarse lumps; and though smoothed above, holes might be left below, to which, when the roots penetrated, if the weather was dry, failures would occur. If the ground was broken up from the ley, and not properly pulverised—or if heaved by frost, or perhaps naturally spongy or mossy—from whatever cause, if the interstices below were too large, the crop failed, and was greatly benefited by rolling and heavy showers. The worms appear to be blamed for more than they are guilty of.—*R. Lymburn, Kilmarnock.*

American Blight and Coal Tar.—I assume Coal Tar and Gas Tar to be different names for the same article. I applied Gas Tar to an apple tree very much affected with the American blight, by means of a paint-brush, on all the unsound portions of the bark only in which the blight existed. The blight was entirely destroyed, and has never since made its appearance on the tree; the health of which was greatly improved. This application was made five years ago.—*C. Lawrence.*

Humble Bees.—Your correspondent "Ruricola" is correct, I have no doubt, as to the injury done by the humble-bee; and he, as well as any other party desirous of ocular demonstration, may be gratified by a visit to Messrs. Chandler and Sons' Nursery [illegible] Fuchsia Chandleri, per[illegible] the upper side of the c[illegible] attention had been drawn to the [illegible] speedily effected on the [illegible] of the Campanula [illegible] which they contrived very [illegible] their apparently drunken revels amongst the flowers, the petals of which soon drooped, and rapidly advanced to decay, after these bustling gentry had retreated from their gambols.—*Georgius.* [We add the following answer by *Ruricola*, to an Old Farmer: "No one can be more sensible of the wisdom and goodness of Providence than myself, and in nothing are these attributes more wonderfully exhibited than in the insect world. My observations, however, are not a matter of *opinion*, but are founded upon *facts*, which

can be attested by many who take delight in the investigation of the creation. Ever since the paper on the humble-bee went to press numbers of Fuschias and Larkspurs have been found *perforated* by the bees in the same way as the Broad-beans and Azaleas."]

Rabbits.—*J. A.* should have been more precise in his question as to the "best method of catching (destroying, we presume) rabbits," if he means those that particularly annoy him. Of rabbits in general there are various modes of destruction, according to circumstances. If they are found in burrows in open ground, as in a warren, they can be caught by ferreting and netting the holes; but that requires some skill and practice;—but the most effectual mode is to dig them out, and that work common labourers can perform: running a long flexible rod of hazel or willow into the hole to ascertain its direction, very much lessens the labour, by digging down to the extremity of the rod. Always fill up and ram down burrows after they are dug up: if reopened, you know where to dig again for rabbits. They can also be caught by setting steel-traps at the entrance of their holes; also, by setting springes in their runs in open ground; but these two methods require skill, particularly the last. If they infest woods with thick under cover, or furze coverts, which they are apt to do where the soil is stiff and difficult to burrow in, netting is the best plan,—in which case the method is to intersect the coverts with straight narrow cuts, say 3 feet wide, meeting each other at right angles, so as to enclose a square of from a quarter to half an acre, according to the length of your net; then a row of stout stakes, about three feet high, and about ten feet distant from each other, are driven into the ground, and to the upper end of the stake a hang-net is attached by the cord that runs through the upper side of the net, the net being deeper than the stakes are long, to allow it to hang loosely when let down. The stakes being arranged and the net properly fixed above, the cord at the lower side of the net must be *slightly* hung up to the top of the stakes, so as to leave a free passage for the rabbits below the net; the net must be thus suspended all night when the rabbits go out to feed. About mid-day, when they will be mostly returned to covert, a boy should be sent quietly (for quiet in your preparations is the soul of rabbit-catching) along the line of net to let down the *lower* cord, and a man or boy set to watch at the angles, so as each to command a view of two sides of the net; then let in dogs and beaters within the enclosed square, and the rabbits will bolt into the net and soon entangle themselves. The watchers should run up and despatch each rabbit as it is caught, and leave it in the net, that it may not in its struggles to get out discompose the net. This may be repeated for a night or two, according to your success, then shift the net to another section of the covert. It is not a bad plan before the net is let down, to run dogs, *if well broke*, through the neighbouring fields to drive the loiterers into cover. Dogs at first will be apt to bolt into the net, but a little wholesome correction soon teaches them to "understand ways." To return to J. A.'s question—If your rabbits are very plentiful, it would be the most economical to let your rabbits to a warrener for the winter months, when rabbit-skins are most valuable, say from the middle of November to the middle of February, making it clearly understood, he is to have them for that season *only*; this will make it his interest to catch all he can, and to leave no more breeders than he can help. When the engagement with him is closed, set to work without delay, (for the breeding season will be beginning,) in digging out and all other means of destruction, and carry that on till the advance of vegetation interrupts you. The nests of rabbits should be carefully sought after, and the young ones destroyed. The breeding burrows, called *stops* in some places, are made by the doe-rabbit, separate and at a little distance from the common burrows, and never deep, often in a field that is up for hay, or in a corn-field; she carefully closes them up when she goes to feed, and opens them when she returns to give suck to her young. Instinct teaches her this to keep out her natural enemies, polecats, weasels, &c. &c., and it is supposed also to guard her young from the buck rabbit, who from another instinct wishes to put an end to the mother's nursing. Finally, whomsoever you employ to destroy your rabbits, avoid a gamekeeper more especially your own: not that we suspect gamekeepers to be less honest, though there may be still some *Black Georges* among them, but not less attached to their own interest than other folk. Rabbit-skins are too valuable to allow them cordially to wish for the extirpation of the race, within their own beat. The wish expressed "for some information on this head," must be our apology for this long essay, and, as it is, the subject is not done justice to in the eyes of a planter, and be it remembered, the trade of a warrener is a *science*. —*M. D—P., August 14th, 1841.* [We have to thank some other friends for communications upon this subject; but the foregoing letter seems to state all that is required, with the exception of improvements in traps. A novelty of the latter kind we shall publish shortly, as soon as the woodcut is ready.]

Hygrometers.—That the hygrometrical state of the atmosphere of our hothouses is of the first importance is now allowed by all; and the only question seems to be, which is the best and most useful Hygrometer. Professor Daniell's is unquestionably the best, but it is unfit for the hands of the working gardener, because a delicate experiment must be made every time the state of the air is examined. Leslie's, of which Mr. Harris's (381) seems a modification, is a very good one, though it has this disadvantage, that its divisions are, in a great measure, arbitrary, and totally different from those of a thermometer, to which gardeners are accustomed. After all, I consider the wet-bulb thermometer, which has been long known, though recently improved in form, under the name of Mason's Hygrometer, is the one best fitted for the hothouse, being "simple, self-acting economical, and certain," and requiring the least attention to keep it in working order. Mason's instrument is, however, not indispensable, as every gardener may readily convert any common thermometer into a hygrometer. All that is required is to cut away a portion of the wood on which the tube is mounted, so as freely to expose the bulb, and to cover the latter with a fold of cambric, to which water must be supplied by means of a few threads from a phial placed near. Of course another thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the air, requires to be suspended near to that with the wet bulb, and care must be taken that when dry, both mark the same degree of heat. To be quite accurate the dry-bulb thermometer should be covered with a similar piece of cambric, though this is hardly necessary, and may be inconvenient where the syringe is so often used. Other modifications may be adopted, such as Rutherford's thermometer; or by using Six's, or one constructed after Dr. Traill's method, the maximum and minimum of moisture can be registered by one bulb. The theory of all these instruments is known to every one; and to facilitate observations on the subject, and to save the trouble of calculation, some little time ago I prepared and had printed a table of the dew-point, to be hung up near the instrument, of which I enclose a copy. —*G. Wailes.*

Table of the Dew-Point when the temperature of the air, *in the shade*, is between 55° and 100° of Fahrenheit.

Temperature.	Difference between the Dry and Moistened Thermometers in degrees of Fahrenheit.														
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°
55°	53	50	48	46	43	41	39	36	34	32	29	27	25	22	20
56	54	51	49	47	44	42	40	37	35	33	30	28	26	23	21
57	55	52	50	48	45	43	41	38	36	34	31	29	27	24	22
58	56	53	51	49	46	44	42	39	37	35	32	30	28	25	23
59	57	54	52	50	47	45	43	40	38	36	33	31	29	26	24
60	**58**	**55**	**53**	**51**	**48**	**46**	**44**	**41**	**39**	**37**	**34**	**32**	**30**	**27**	**25**
61	59	56	54	52	49	47	45	42	40	38	35	33	31	28	26
62	60	57	55	53	50	48	46	43	41	39	36	34	32	29	27
63	61	58	56	54	51	49	47	44	42	40	37	35	33	30	28
64	62	59	57	55	52	50	48	45	43	41	38	36	34	31	29
65	63	60	58	56	53	51	49	46	44	42	39	37	35	32	30
66	64	61	59	57	54	52	50	47	45	43	40	38	36	33	31
67	65	62	60	58	55	53	51	48	46	44	41	39	37	34	32
68	66	63	61	59	56	54	52	49	47	45	42	40	38	35	33
69	67	64	62	60	57	55	53	50	48	45	43	41	39	36	34
70	68	65	63	61	58	56	54	51	49	47	44	42	40	37	35
71	**69**	**66**	**64**	**62**	**59**	**57**	**55**	**52**	**50**	**48**	**45**	**43**	**41**	**38**	**36**
72	70	67	65	63	60	58	56	53	51	49	46	44	42	39	37
73	71	68	66	64	61	59	57	54	52	50	47	45	43	40	38
74	72	69	67	65	62	60	58	55	53	51	48	46	44	41	39
75	73	70	68	66	63	61	59	56	54	52	49	47	45	42	40
76	74	71	69	67	64	62	60	57	55	53	50	48	46	43	41
77	75	72	70	**68**	**65**	**63**	**61**	**58**	**56**	**54**	**51**	**49**	**47**	**44**	**42**
78	76	73	71	**69**	**66**	**64**	**62**	**59**	**57**	**55**	**52**	**50**	**48**	**45**	**43**
79	77	74	72	70	67	65	63	60	58	56	53	51	49	46	44
80	78	75	73	71	68	66	64	61	59	57	54	52	50	47	45
81	79	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	60	58	55	53	51	48	46
82	80	77	75	73	70	68	66	63	61	59	56	54	52	49	47
83	81	78	76	74	71	69	67	64	62	60	57	55	53	50	48
84	82	79	77	75	72	70	68	65	63	61	58	56	54	51	49
85	83	80	78	76	73	71	69	66	64	62	59	57	55	52	50
86	84	81	79	77	74	72	70	67	65	63	60	58	56	53	51
87	**85**	**82**	**80**	**78**	**75**	**73**	**71**	**68**	**66**	**64**	**61**	**59**	**57**	**54**	**52**
88	86	83	81	79	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	60	58	55	53
89	87	84	82	80	77	75	73	70	68	66	63	61	**59**	**56**	**54**
90	88	85	83	81	78	76	74	71	69	67	64	62	60	57	55
91	89	86	84	82	79	77	75	72	70	68	65	63	61	58	56
92	90	87	85	83	80	78	76	73	71	69	66	64	62	59	57
93	91	88	86	84	81	79	77	74	72	70	67	65	63	60	58
94	92	89	87	85	82	80	78	75	73	71	68	66	64	61	59
95	93	90	88	86	83	81	79	76	74	72	69	67	65	62	60
96	94	91	89	87	84	82	80	77	75	73	70	68	66	63	61
97	95	92	90	88	85	83	81	78	76	74	71	69	67	64	62
98	96	93	91	89	86	84	82	79	77	75	72	70	68	65	63
99	97	94	92	90	87	85	83	80	78	76	73	71	69	66	64
100	98	95	93	91	88	86	84	81	79	77	74	72	70	67	65

The bulbs of both thermometers should be covered with a fold of white silk or muslin, and pure water supplied to one of them from a phial or other vessel placed near it by a thread of floss silk acting as a siphon. The cover of the moistened bulb and the thread must be renewed occasionally.—The above Table is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, but the true decreasing ratio is 2·33 for each degree of depression indicated by the moistened thermometer.—To find the corresponding degree of Leslie's hygrometer, multiply the number of degrees of difference between the dry and moistened thermometers by 6.

[After having obtained, by Mason's hygrometer, 1st, the temperature of the air, as indicated by the dry thermometer, and, 2d, the difference between that and the indication of the wet-bulb thermometer, the dew-point can be ascertained by the accompanying table, thus:—

Supposing the temperature of the air, as indicated by the dry thermometer, is . . . . 70°
Whilst the wet-bulb thermometer is . . . 64°

Degrees of dryness by this instrument . . 6°

If we look in the left-hand column, headed "temperature," we shall find 70°; opposite this, and under 6° in the top column we find 56°, the dew-point, or temperature at which the dew is deposited, according to Daniell's hygrometer, and 70° — 56° = 14° the degree of dryness by Daniell's instrument. By practice, or rather experience, a gardener would form as true a notion of the condition of his plants, with regard to moisture, by the indications of one instrument as he would by the other. He would learn that by Mason's 3 degrees was a moderate state of dryness, but that 12° was excessive, just as easily as he would by observing 7 degrees of dryness was moderate, according to Daniell's, but that 28° was parching (3 and 7, 12 and 28 are the corresponding degrees on the two instruments). So far these instruments are on an equality as regards their results; whilst Mason's has the advantage of not requiring any experiment to be made, nor an expensive substance like ether to be applied. The state of dryness, however, is not all that is obtained from Daniell's, for the dew-point is found at the same time without any calculation. When the gardener knows this, supposing it is 56°, as in the above case, he knows that no copious deposition will take place so long as the glass of his house is not cooled below that temperature; and if the external air is not likely to be lower than this in the course of the night, he need not trouble himself about covering.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

April 8th, 1841.—Dr. Greville, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Rev. P. Somerville, H.M.S. Be[illegible], was elected a non-resident Fellow. The following con[illegible] 1. Notice of a variety of Papaver [illegible] by Dr. J. H. Balfour. A [illegible] cles with appressed and patent hairs on the same [illegible] of how little importance these characters are in determining the species in this genus. 2. Remarks on the structure and [illegible] bary of Marchantia, by Mr. G. Dickie, Aberdeen. The [illegible] gave an account of some portions of the minute structure of the frends, the peduncles, the receptacles, and of the bodies called anthers, accompanied by microscopic drawings of these. He [illegible] gued that the genus Marchantia, from the observations he had made, formed a link between Jungermannia and Riccia, and might be appropriately styled a compound genus. 3. Notice of the disappearance of plants from particular localities, by Mr. [illegible] Just, Bury, Lancashire. The disappearance of Lepanorchis [illegible] Orchis latifolia, var. alba, and Orchis maculata, from [illegible] English localities, was mentioned; also the tendency of some white varieties of plants to revert to their original [illegible] On some anomalous methods of cultivating plants in pots, by Mr. James M'Nab. This paper is printed entire in a [illegible] part of our Journal. 5. On the Timber Trees of Ceylon, by E. F. Kelaart. The economical uses of nearly 10 species of timber trees found in Ceylon were mentioned by Mr. Kelaart, and specimens of most of their woods were exhibited. Many of these were especially remarkable for their closeness of grain and beauty, and were stated to afford excellent materials for furniture and for building houses, ships, &c. As yet, comparatively few of these woods are imported into Europe, the Ebony, Calamander and Satin woods, being almost the only kinds found in the European market. Mr. K. noticed particularly the woods of the following species, viz.—Egle marmelos, Diospyros Ebenaster, [illegible] suta, and Ebenus; Cocos nucifera, Artocarpus integrifolia, and pubescens; Berrya Ammonilla, Mesua ferrea, Caryota urens, Heliocarpus serratus, Vitex trifolia, Dalbergia arborea, Cassia fistula, Sappan, Swietenia Chloroxylon, Hibiscus tiliaceus, [illegible] pusilla, Bauhinia tomentosa, Cassia Fistula, Calyptranthes Jambolana, Areca Catechu, Rhizophora gymnorhiza, Anacardium occidentale, Laurus Cinnamomum, Michelia grandiflora, Calophyllum Inophyllum and acuminatum, Dillenia dentata, Vateria indica, Dipterocarpus turbinatus, Melia Azedarach, Mangifera indica, Cassia longifolia, Lagerstrœmia Regina, Mimusops Elengi, Borassus flabelliformis, Tamarindus indica, Tectona grandis, Murraya exotica. Several donations to the Library were presented by Mr. Trevelyan and Dr. Balfour. Some valuable collections of specimens were also presented, including plants from Norfolk Island, brought home in 1789 by Lieut. (afterwards Admiral) Ball, from Mr. Trevelyan; Australian plants from Dr. Stanger; plants from Madeira, from Dr. J. Macaulay and Mr. J. B. Hamilton, &c. &c.

Erratum. The proceedings of this Society inserted in the 26th June were misdated May 25, instead of March 25.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

On some species of European Pines, by Capt. S. E. Widdrington, R.N.—In this paper the author gave an account of his observations upon Pines, during a recent tour in Austria and Upper Germany. *Pinus austriaca*, or nigrescens, partly covers the plain of Austria to the south and east of Vienna. It also occurs between Neustadt and the foot of the mountains that divide Austria and Styria, and on the hills near Baden; but in ascending the range, it is soon displaced by the Spruce and Scotch Firs. Considering the elevation and geography of these habitats, the author considered that it must be placed in the zone below sylvestris; at the same time there is no question that it is sufficiently hardy to resist any cold to which it is liable to be exposed in Great Britain. This species is very nearly connected with P. taurica, or Pallasiana. The foliage is scarcely to be distinguished, but on comparing the cones of the two species as grown in the Botanical Garden at Vienna, the author was struck with the difference in the form of the scales. From the quick growth of this tree, the great beauty of its foliage, which is long, thick and tangled, and of the deepest green, as well as the great value of the timber, which the Austrian woodmen consider superior to that of P. sylvestris, it cannot too strongly be recommended to the attention of planters. It is equally fitted for the forest or the park, for use or for ornament, and its deep hues would form an admirable contrast with the light and transparent foliage of the elegant Pinus hispanica: and it cannot be too generally used as a substitute for the Pinaster, which has lately unfortunately been tried in some parts of the West of England, the timber of that species being comparatively valueless, and in every other respect inferior to Pinus austriaca. The author strongly urged on those who have the care of making Fir plantations for future utility, to plant the evergreens which are to remain at the requisite distances, and to have the fillings up entirely of Larch. He was of opinion that by adopting this method, several advantages accrue. The woodmen make no mistakes in selecting during the process of thinning, and no spaces are left too open or too close. The evergreens which require more or less care when young, are more readily looked after, and their places supplied where necessary in case of failure. The Larch should be planted a year or two before the evergreens, by which time the grass is grown, and affords a shelter and protection against the destruction of game, &c. The trifling difference in the shelter between the evergreen and deciduous species is more apparent than real, and is more than counterbalanced by the superior value of the Larch thinning, and the additional fertility imparted to the soil by the fall of the leaves. By having only a definite number of evergreens, the landlord can afford to have better sorts and expend more care upon the rearing them. *Pinus Pumilio.*—The author had found the difficulty of obtaining information respecting this curious tree so great that it, from the inspection of the beautiful specimens at Dropmore, and in some other collections, he had not been quite satisfied of its being a distinct species, he might, in the summary mode of compilers who treat on trees they never saw in their native forests, set it down as a "Mountain variety" of some other species. No doubt, however, on the subject his late tour in Upper Germany has completely enabled him to remove. He first met with it, though sparingly, in Upper Styria. In the Salzkammergut it is abundant, though high up, and above the Scotch and Spruce which form the mass of the forests in that beautiful region. By far the largest portion was met with in the Bavarian Alps, where it inhabits from the base almost to the summit, and in every sort of ground. An extensive swamp or morass adjoining the Chiensee, the principal lake of Bavaria, is covered with it, and the effect of its dwarf and even surface a few feet above the ground is curiously contrasted with the lofty forests of Spruce and Scotch Fir which surround the marsh wherever the ground is sufficiently dry to bear them. Although it flourishes in this strange locality, where no other fir or scarcely any other tree can exist, marshy ground is by no means its only or favourite habitat. In the neighbouring mountains, where it is extremely abundant, the author found it at the base of the crags, in the dry gravelly beds of the torrent, it gradually creeps up the limestone to the very summit of the range which separates Bavaria and the Austrian Tyrol, living up to the very limits of trees. When seen in these situations from below, it could not by the unpractised eye be distinguished from furze or gorse. The peculiar form of this tree consists in its having no regular leader. Immediately above the ground it divides into a number of smaller stems and branches, which either sweep along the ground, their extremities pointing upwards or rising at once at

an angle of 30° to 45°, accordingly as the neighbourhood or the locality has permitted it to expand. Occasionally, and amongst countless thousands, the author did not see above one or two examples of an attempt to grow straight, and throw up a single stem; but the failure of attaining size or elevation, shows, in these instances, the creeping and true habit of the tree. The height attained is rarely above 5 or 6 feet, the diameter of the largest trees being from 20 to 25 feet: though this size is rare, and the appearance is so regular that in looking over an extensive level planted with it, it is quite as even as the surface of a gorse cover. The foliage in form and colour resembles that of P. uncinata, but the leaves are shorter, though standing out in the peculiarly rigid manner of that species. The cones are small, dark coloured, and differ from both P. sylvestris and P. uncinata. From the localities it inhabits, it must be placed very high in the scale by the side of P. Cembra and P. cucinata. The author was the more particular in describing this singular species, in order to guard those who may not have the opportunity of seeing it *in situ*, from confounding it, as so many have done, with the stunted individuals of P. Cembra, P. sylvestris, and P. uncinata, which are always found at the summit of their respective zones in the high Alps and Pyrenees, and have been confounded under the general name of Pumilio. As to the economical uses of this tree, it is clear they amount to very little, its wood being only used for inlaying for furniture, such as parts of chairs and the like. To those, however, who possess extensive parks, by planting them 15 feet apart, and taking care of them during their early growth, they would be curious and useful covers for game.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Aug. 4.—32 gentlemen were elected Members of the Society.—The President stated, that agreeably with the unanimous resolutions of the Council at its first assembling in Liverpool, after the termination of the business of the meeting, he had addressed letters of thanks, in the name of the Council, and on behalf of the Society, to the following gentlemen and public bodies in that town: To the Mayor, Sir Joshua Walmsley, the Police Committee, R. Earle, Esq., the Mechanics' Institution, Messrs. Falkner and Lace, Messrs. Lucas, the Proprietors of the Race-ground, the Earl of Derby, Harrington and Liverpool Water Co., the Liverpool Library, the Liverpool Athenæum, the Royal Institution of Liverpool, and to the Union News Room." The Council unanimously confirmed the vote of thanks to P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., the late President of the Society, moved at the former Council by T. Raymond Barker, Esq., and seconded by Earl Spencer.—Colonel Challoner, Chairman of the Finance Committee, laid before the Council the report of the meeting, and the result of the examination of the accounts, held that day; informing the Council that the Committee before leaving Liverpool had, agreeably with the orders of the Council, left with Messrs. Holme the sum of 1500*l.* on account of the building of the pavilion and the erections of the cattle-yard; with Mr. Radley, of the Adelphi, the sum of 1000*l.* on account of the supply of the Council and Pavilion Dinners; and with Mr. Ledger, one of the stewards of the yard, the sum of 500*l.* on account of the disbursement of expenses connected with the show-yard, leaving the residuary balance on each of these three accounts to be finally adjusted at a future meeting of the Committee. Col. Challoner further reported that the Committee recommended that cheques should be drawn for the amount of prizes respectively due to the successful competitors at the Liverpool meeting in the department of cattle, implements, extra stock, &c., or prize essays; and that the mileage of the judges who had kindly lent their valuable aid on the occasion, should be paid as their accounts were sent in and received. The Committee also recommending that Post-office orders, payable to the Secretary, should be suggested as the most direct and satisfactory medium for the payment of subscriptions due from members to the Society,—the Council directed a proof of the Bristol Prize Sheet to be laid before them by Wednesday next, and a printed copy, when finally approved, transmitted by post to each member of the Society.—The President was requested by the Council to announce to the authorities of Bristol the intention of the Society to hold their next annual country meeting in that city, and request their co-operation in carrying out the objects of the Society; and the following gentlemen were named members of the General Bristol Committee:—The President, Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer, W. Miles, Esq., M.P., Hon. Capt. Spencer; T. R. Barker, Esq., Col. Challoner, W. Shaw, Esq.; H. Gibbs, Esq.; J. Lean, Esq., W. G. Hayter, Esq., M.P.; J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P.; Col. Austen. It was also decided that a deputation, selected from the foregoing committee, should proceed to Bristol for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible sites for the Pavilion and Council Dinner, as well as for the Cattle and Implement Yard, and to make such arrangements in reference to other points of the business as may seem desirable. Earl Spencer, Col. Challoner, Hon. Capt. Spencer, Mr. Shaw, Mr. J. Kimberley, the Rev. J. Linton, and Mr. Hobbs, communicated to the Council various suggestions in reference to the next annual county meeting, which were discussed and referred to the Bristol Committee. The Journal, Finance, and Geological Committees were revived for the ensuing season, and the Veterinary Committee restored for the express object of completing their labours in reference to the Epidemic Reports. D. Barclay, Esq., M.P., gave notice that at a future monthly council he should propose an alteration in the bye-law, regulating the date at which committees at present expire with the annual county meeting, and should move that all committees should expire with the general meeting in December. The name of Col. Austen was added to the Finance Committee, and that of Mr. Kimberley to the Journal Committee.—Viscount Duncannon, First Commissioner of H. M. Woods and Forests, communicated to the Council two Reports made to the Government by Professor Phillips, F.R.S., Chemical Director of the Museum of Economic Geology, on the alleged powers of sulphate of copper to protect sailcloth from the injuries of time and weather; and on the question of the application of nitrate of soda as a manure.—J. D. C. Sowerby, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Botanic Society, informed the Council that the Botanic Society "had prepared a plot of ground for the reception of plants useful in agriculture, which have been, or hereafter may be, introduced into England, and for experiments upon such plants as are likely to become useful to the agriculturist." Mr. Sowerby further stated, "that the Botanic Society would gladly receive any seeds, roots, or plants, and any suggestions for their management, that the Royal Agricultural Society of England, or any of its members, might feel disposed to favour the Society with. Various documents, connected with the great meeting of the German agriculturists at Dresden, in the first week of September, and of the Italian Congress of Natural Science at Florence, in the second week of the same month, in the present year, were communicated.—Sir Humphry Davy having in the year 1813 called the attention of the agricultural world to the peculiar properties of the sea-fowl's excrements as manure, and Professor Sprengel having referred to it in his article on "Animal Manures," translated and printed in the 16th part of the Society's Journal, the importation of two cargoes of the guano or manure, announced by Mr. Castelain as being on their way to the port of Liverpool, and the result of Mr. Skirving's trials, extracted at the Liverpool meeting, having excited the general attention of the members of the Society, Mr. Macdonald, of St. Madron's Court, London, and Mr. W. Earnest Wright, the Naturalist of the Falkland Islands, have been made communications on this subject. Sir Humphry Davy, in his Agricultural Chemistry, has made the following remarks on this subject:—"Amongst excrementitious solid substances used as manures, one of the most powerful is the dung of birds that feed on animal food, particularly the dung of sea-birds. The guano, which is used to a great extent in South America, and which is the manure that fertilizes the sterile plains of Peru, is a production of this kind. It exists abundantly, as we are informed by M. de Humboldt, on the small islands in the South Sea, at Chinche, Ilo, Iza, and Arica. Fifty vessels are laden with it annually at Chinche, each of which carries from 1500 to 2000 cubic feet. It is used as a manure only in very small quantities; and particularly for crops of maize. I made some experiments on specimens of guano sent from South America to the Board of Agriculture in 1805. It appeared as a fine brown powder: it blackened by heat and gave off strong ammoniacal fumes; treated with nitric acid it afforded uric acid. In 1806, MM. Fourcroy and Vauquelin published an elaborate analysis of guano. They state that it contains a fourth part of its weight of uric acid, partly saturated with ammonia, and partly with potassa; some phosphoric acid combined with the same bases, and likewise with lime; small quantities of sulphate and muriate of potassa, a little fatty matter, and some quartzose sand. It is easy to explain its fertilising properties: from its composition it might be supposed to be a very powerful manure. It requires water for the solution of its soluble matter to enable it to produce its full beneficial effect on crops. The dung of sea-birds has, I believe, never been used as a manure in this country; but it is probable, that even the soil of the small islands on our coast, much frequented by them, would fertilise. Some dung of sea-birds brought from a rock on the coast of Merionethshire, produced a powerful but transient effect on grass. It was tried, at my request, by Sir Robert Vaughan, at Nannau. The rains in our climate must tend very much to injure this species of manure, where it is exposed to them soon after its deposition; but it may probably be found to great perfection in caverns or clefts in rocks, haunted by cormorants and gulls. I examined some recent cormorant's dung which I found on a rock near Cape Lizard, in Cornwall. It had not at all the appearance of the guano; was of a greyish-white colour; had a very fetid smell, like that of putrid animal matter. When acted on by quicklime it gave abundance of ammonia: treated with nitric acid it yielded uric acid."—Mr. Macdonald's communication stated that the guano had been tried upon 60 different farms, and on every different crop, and had not only not failed in any one instance, but in every case had been the cause of an astonishing produce. That Mr. Smith, of Gunton Park, in Norfolk, had applied 4 bushels (weighing about 200 lbs.) to a statute acre, and on the equal and adjoining part of the same field had applied 15 bushels of bone-dust: both having been drilled into the ground with the seed-wheat: the guano gave 6 quarters 2 bushels 1½ peck, and the bone-dust 4¾ quarters, of wheat. That the guano in appearance was a dry powder, weighing 52lbs. to the bushel: and that for use 4 bushels of guano, mixed with one bushel of wood charcoal in powder, formed the proper quantity to be applied to the acre, the charcoal having the peculiar property of porous bodies of holding the gaseous ammonia within its interstices, and thus rendering the manure less fugitive, it having been found that such mixture with charcoal rendered the second year's crop almost as abundant as the first. Mr. Macdonald recommends the guano to be either drilled in with the seed, or sown broad-cast with a light ploughing or harrowing in: and that not only for Wheat, but in the case of Clover, Turnips, Barley, Oats, and especially Hops, its effects were still more evident and favourable. Mr. Macdonald concludes his communication by giving the following chemical analysis of 100 parts of the guano:—"Bone-earth or phosphate of lime, 30½ parts; sulphates and muriates, 3; lithic acid, 15; ammonia, 15; other organic matter, 36½.—Mr. E. Wright, the naturalist sent out by the Earl of Derby to prosecute his researches in the Falkland Islands (and to which station he intends immediately to return), informed the Society of the immense quantities of penguins' excrements collected in various localities in those islands so favourably situated for supplying the article as an object of commercial import in our homeward-bound vessels. Mr. Whitington, director of the Falkland Islands Association, also announced to the Society his having received a most interesting collection of specimens of varieties of grasses, &c. from those islands. The Rev. Mr. Risom informed the Council that the guano was only three fourths heavier than water, and required a peculiar geological locality for its remaining uninjured in the large deposits in which it had been found, and a climate in which neither rain nor strong dews fell on the ground, the manure being composed of animal matter and salts, and consequently so liable to decomposition unless remaining in a perfectly dry state. Both Sprengel and Liebig having referred to the importance of preventing ammonia from flying off from manure in the form of gas, by saturating and fixing it by means of some acid, which would again yield it to the decomposing powers of plants; Dr. Daubeny in his third lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, suggested the conversion of gypsum, or sulphate of lime, into a sulphate of ammonia, by means of the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works, and Messrs. Gill and Smith, acting on this suggestion, have undertaken to prepare for sale, at 1*l.* per cwt., the sulphate of ammonia from this source, and of which they presented a sample to the Society.—Mr. Kimberley submitted to the inspection of the Council a specimen of the red marl used with very good effect on the thin gravels and weak soils in South Derbyshire, and in Staffordshire, near Burton-on-Trent.—Mr. Danson communicated to the Society a paper by Mr. Rowlandson, on the cheap production of carbonates of calcium and ammonia as saline manures: Mr. R. Collins, a paper on the gestation of cows; Mr. Wills, a circular of queries relative to the employment of the poor; Mr. Bullen, Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, the prize sheet of that society; Mr. Deck, a prospectus of his Agricultural Geology, in progress; Mrs. Coate, on the temporary substitution of sheets sewn together for rick-cloths: Mr. Read, on the essential exclusion of horses having any existing constitutional defect, or any inherent or hereditary disease, as breeding animals; Mr. Sleaman, on the use of soda, nitre, and salt as a manure for meadow land: Mr. W. L. Wakeley, on the quantity and quality of the flour made from his wheat: Mr. Ground, on his machine for cleansing corn and seeds; and Mr. G. Read, on the Dombasle ploughs.—Mr. Coddington, of Lincoln, presented a copy of the Report of the Ballytore Agricultural Society in Ireland; the Statistical Society of London, the last part of their Proceedings; Mr. Waterston, the first part of his Cyclopædia of Commerce; and Mr. T. N. Parker, a set of his cubical measures, and one of the quicksilver levels invented by him.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Tuesday, August 3.—Mr. Wright in the chair. Mr. M'Elroy was elected. The increase of articles, both for exhibition and judgment, was considerable; among the former were some good Heartsease, from Mr. May; Hardee and Queen of the Whites, two seedlings, were excellent. The following were sent for the opinion of the Society, which was expressed as under:—From Mr. Orson, a Seedling crimson Bizarre Carnation, form good, colour very high and fine, white in some petals pure, in others questionable; size small; pod good. From Mr. Holliday, No. 1 and 2 Picotee, a first-class flower, although slightly serrated; pod good. No. 2, E., petal and colour good, but thin and small, pod good. No. 2, R., edging not clear enough, petals small; pod good. [illegible] Bizarre Carnation, colours high, but the stripes not sufficiently [illegible] or full; altogether an inferior flower. From Mr. Smith, a Seedling Dahlia of 1840, No. 21, sulphur, tipped with white, not worth cultivating as a show-flower. Another Seedling of 1840, No. 1, [illegible] petal and colour good, one bloom sunk in the centre, the other better, it [illegible] pass a more correct judgment, the judges recommended Mr. Smith to send flowers of this variety again. From Mr. Wildman, Seedling Dahlia of 1841, white, a first-rate flower, and decidedly the best of its class; it is to be called "Bianca." Leila, French white, with a purplish tinge, a good second-class flower. From Mr. Paice, gr. to J. Goodson, Esq., Seedling Dahlia of 1840, No. 4, yellow, quite a second rate flower. Another Seedling of 1840, very [illegible] orange, petals thick and good, [illegible] in the centre; the judges [illegible] that flowers of this should be sent again. The Panshanger will take place in the middle of September, particulars of which will be arranged on Tuesday the 17th inst., when a special meeting of the committee will take place for the consideration of that and other subjects. In order to secure daylight for viewing the specimens, the attendance of the committee will in future be required at 6 o'clock, in consequence of the great increase of flowers sent for judgment, besides those brought for exhibition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Imported Plants for Sale.—There are now on sale in London, as will be seen from our advertising columns, two considerable collections of plants. That announced by Mr. Stutchbury consists of many kinds of Orchidaceous plants from Rio, among which are several Cattleyas, and some very large and fine stems of what seems to be Cyrtopódium punctatum, the latter in excellent condition. Some of the others will require skilful management after they are put into cultivation, or we should fear that they will die. There is also a good many bulbs, Cactaceous plants, and tubers in good condition, and some creepers in a glazed case. At Mr. Charlwood's in Covent Garden the plants are wholly Cactaceous, and chiefly Echinocacti and Mammillarias. There are 28 species, all which have arrived in excellent condition. Among them are excellent specimens of Cereus senilis, varying from 6 in. to 2½ feet in height; and also good plants of Echinocactus corniger us, and Opuntia microdasys.

The Weather.—The quantity of rain that had fallen near London in the course of the present year, up to the 5th of this month, was 15·22 inches; which exceeds the average amount for the same period by 2$\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—We are extremely glad to find that improvements are in progress here. That persons, provided they do not touch the plants, should be permitted to walk through the grounds without attendance, is of itself a great step beyond the old system. On inquiry we found that there was a large increase of respectable company: and we are informed that neither plants nor flowers have been injured by the visitors since the alteration, which was made last April. Another point gained is an arrangement of the greenhouse and stove plants, as far as can be done, in natural groups. One house has had the stages taken out, and in it is placed the unrivalled collection of Proteaceæ. If this be carried out to its fullest extent, and the names of the tribes appended, as well as of the individuals which compose them, a tolerably accurate knowledge of plants will be readily obtained by merely walking among them. We hope to see the stage taken out of the large Aloe house; at present, singular as the plants appear, yet they would look much better if set quite on the ground. The rockery in front of this house is to be removed, and in its stead will be formed a garden of herbaceous plants, arranged according to the natural system. The collection of Orchidaceous plants has been considerably increased; at present they occupy the house formerly devoted to Ferns, but we hope before long to see a structure more suitable to them. The principal Ferns have been removed to a large house, in the front of which preparations are making for planting out a collection of hardy species. Among other proofs of the advantage to Kew of being placed under the direction of Sir William Hooker, is the exchange of duplicates in the collection, which is now in progress, and which will rapidly supply the vacancies in the collection; by this means we hope soon to see a good set of Heaths, which at present is a desideratum. With little trouble and expense a small span-roofed house, now containing a few Balsams and Pelargoniums, might be turned into an excellent heathery. We trust that among the earliest improvements will be an entire renovation of the Palm house; many of the magnificent specimens, which must be between 50 and 60 years old, are now pushing through the glass, and are much injured from want of room. It is also to be hoped that the present inefficient means of heating the houses will be done away with. If for the flues now used, a good system of hot-water heating were adopted, not only would there be an atmosphere more suited to the growth of plants, but in two or three years the outlay would be repaid in the saving of fuel, the consumption of which must now be excessive.—*W. M., Aug.* 9.

Ealing Park, the Seat of Mrs. Lawrence.—In the short space of two years this place has been transformed from a comparative wilderness to a finished garden, abounding in statues, fountains, rockeries, and other necessary adjuncts. Passing through a door on the right of the mansion, we come immediately on an extensive lawn, skirted with shrubs and trees, with here and there a clump of flowers, and having at the upper end a ruined arch. On the left is a conservatory, used for Camellias and Oranges, but now filled with large specimens of Fuchsias. From this, a gravel walk leads us by the house, through some arches to match the conservatory, to a circular piece of water with a colossal statue in the centre, and four figures, two of which are fountains, placed at equal distances round it. That part of the walk between the water and the arches has a number of statues on pedestals on each side of it, and a flight of stone steps takes us down to the turf-walk with which the water is surrounded; the banks are planted with low shrubs and herbaceous plants. Just through the arches, a walk on our left hand leads to a small dairy prettily fitted up with busts, and having a fountain in the centre. In the yard, between the dairy and the dwelling-house, entirely enclosed with walls, many of the large specimens of Heaths and Australian plants are placed for the summer: all the pots are set on slates, which prevents the worms from getting into them. Passing through the dairy again, and leaving it to our left, a walk leads round a bank from which a view over a lawn is obtained, with a stream of water with an island in the middle distance; and the ground at the back, rising gently, and having numerous trees dotted over it, forms a good background; following this walk, we pass alongside the circular piece of water, next under some large trees, and suddenly we come upon a rockery lying quite in a hollow. The banks are clothed with Rhododendrons and other evergreens mixed with flowering herbaceous plants: in the hollow the principal objects are two rustic fountains, over which ferns and other plants are growing freely. Round the inner edge of the hollow various stumps and roots of trees are placed, some of which are filled with flowering plants. Coming out of the hollow, a winding walk leads us under a trellis covered with Ivy, and on which various creepers are trained, into a small flower garden, the opposite boundary of which is defined by the [illegible] in the centre of this garden there is a fountain [illegible] it a statue of Bacchus [illegible] several vases placed regularly about. The [illegible] the flower-beds are cut out is square, and in [illegible] that the hothouses masses of rock are thrown up, w[illegible] site corners there are two summer-houses form[illegible] over which [illegible] The [illegible] conceived by a mass of [illegible] built on a foundation of rock. The centre building is the hothouse, and the two wings are greenhouses; the two latter have at present nothing [illegible] in them, but the latter is filled with fine plants. A[illegible] we observed Pancratium speciosum and M[illegible] each exhaling their delicious perfume. [illegible] a [illegible] roofing-house, which [illegible] that it is admirably adapted to the tribe of plants shown in it, is evident by their luxuriance. The Ferns which cover the back wall with an uncommon and varied verdure, seem to enjoy themselves as much as if they were in their native habitats, and numerous Orchidaceæ were doing

equally well. Among the Orchidaceous plants, Peristeria elata had thrown up six stately spikes of white flowers; Oncidium Lanceanum had no less than five stems covered with blossom; and Cattleya labiata has two spikes which will be expanded in a short time. We observed a plant of Miltonia spectabilis which, instead of having the sepals and petals of the flowers white, had them with a deep purple stripe in the centre. The aquatics in the aquarium are very flourishing; Nymphæa cærulea has grown as strong as any white Waterlily we ever saw, and the Papyrus antiquorum had stems not less than 18 feet high. Behind this range of plant houses there is a small kitchen garden, in which are numerous small houses and pits all devoted to the growth of plants, and passing through this garden, a door brings us on to the lawn, and we get a view of the mansion through the arch before mentioned, and near this another walk leads us again by the house.—*W. M., Aug. 9th.*

Reviews.

De l'Agriculture et de la Condition des Agriculteurs en Irlande et dans la Grande Bretagne. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris: Treuttel et Wurtz.

This work consists of translations and extracts from the report of the committee appointed in 1833 to inquire into the state of the agricultural poor in Great Britain and Ireland. There is nothing in it which throws any light on the agriculture of Great Britain and Ireland which may not be gathered in the report itself. The remarks are below criticism. They ascribe the slow progress of agriculture to the division of farms, and the *marriage of the clergy*. They hold out a *corporation of bachelors* as the beau idéal for the promotion of agriculture, and laud the monastic institutions. There are no doubt some judicious observations in the work; but we think it gives an erroneous idea of the agricultural state of Great Britain and Ireland. It can certainly be of little use to the agriculturist, and not much to the political economist.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

There is little difficulty in obtaining good crops of forced Strawberries, by attending to a few simple rules, if care be taken to have them strong, well-matured plants for forcing. Select for this purpose at this season a sufficient number of the best runners from approved kinds to have choice from, and plant them six inches apart in beds, upon a strong border in a dry and sheltered situation. As soon as the leaves have withered, mulch them lightly with well-rotted manure, and if very severe weather occur, protect them for the time with fern or litter. They must be kept the following spring free from weeds and runners, removing also any flowers as they appear. Towards the latter end of May, or beginning of June, whenever dull or rainy weather may occur, remove them carefully into 48-sized pots: it is optional with the grower whether one, two, or three plants are put in one pot, according to his object being quality or quantity, but we desiring fine fruit in preference to number, only place one of the strongest, or two of the weaker, in one pot, using enriched melon soil or turfy loam; place them, when potted, in a situation where they can be readily shaded for a short time, and receive regular supplies of water if necessary. About the latter end of July, or early in August, these pots will be filled with roots, when the plants must be repotted into flat 32-sized pots, usually termed Strawberry-pots, and at this time plunged in old tan, or coal ashes; the best manner of plunging them we find to be, forming beds wide enough to contain five rows of pots, when plunged, upon a hard or gravelly surface, to prevent them rooting through, by framing in spaces of the required size, with outside boards or slabs, of the same width as the depth of the pots, and filling them up with old tan or ashes; the plants remain here until wanted to take in, and are easily protected from severe frosts. It will be found an excellent plan to preserve the finest forced plants, which are not much exhausted for forcing the first the next season, these from their long period of rest and well-ripened buds are predisposed to break earlier and stronger than the others; some of them, if the autumn is moist, will be excited and produce flowers, which must be immediately pinched out; they should have their balls carefully reduced, and be repotted in larger pots early in August, protecting them from the late autumnal rains, and from frost. The above methods occupy more time than using the earliest runners of one season for the following one, but the great yield and certainty of a crop amply repay the trouble.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door and Forcing Department.

Pinery.—Pay the greatest attention to the heating of the beds, in the manner before recommended, and give such abundance of air on fine days as will prevent the thermometer rising much above 85°, but close the houses early in the day; it is impossible to lay down a rule for watering, although at this season the plants will take more than at any other; but it is well to bear constantly in mind, that over-much is so far the greater evil, and a medium state the best. Where dung beds are used for rooting and preserving crowns and suckers throughout the winter, they should be prepared now, that they may become settled and sweetened previously to the young plants being placed upon them; as soon as they are settled level, clean old sifted tan may be spread in the frames to plunge in, about one foot deep. Prepare new tan by turning it over, to prevent it burning, as it does not maintain its heat or last so long when this is allowed to take place.

Vinery.—Be cautious of being water or allowing damp to exist where there are ripe grapes, more especially thin-skinned kinds, as Sweet-water, Lombardy, &c., or the berries will crack immediately; to avoid this, in wet weather it will be necessary to light gentle fires in the day time and give air if possible.

Peach House.—As soon as the fruit is gathered from the late houses, the trees should have free exposure during fine weather, but it is not advisable to remove the lights, as in case of continued wet or dull weather the trees will be benefited, and the wood assisted in ripening early, by lighting gentle fires, and giving abundance of air at the intervals they the sashes really tied in.

Melons.—From the continued moist weather great caution in watering must be exercised, and a good heat kept up in the beds by lindings, to allow the giving of air; look them over very often, to stop or remove laterals, and crowded or decaying leaves; if this is neglected more than a week it becomes necessary to remove too many at one time, thereby weakening the plants, and probably preventing the young fruit from swelling off.

Cucumbers.—Pot off singly, in small pots, the plants intended for pit culture as soon as their first rough leaf appears, placing them where they will receive plenty of air and light, keeping up a good heat to the plants in frames, and do not allow them to overbear themselves, removing all deformed fruit, bad leaves, &c., as recommended for Melons; gather Gherkins from the plants out of doors before they become large, and do not allow any to remain on for seed, or the plants will not be so prolific.

Mushrooms.—Make preparations, by getting suitable dung, and for beds for winter.

Out-door Department.

If the autumn growths of weeds are now effectually destroyed, they will not again be so troublesome for the season; hoe between the rows, stir the surface and earth-up all advancing crops of Winter Greens, Cauliflowers, &c. Thin-out to proper distances succession crops, and gather in dry weather vegetables for drying, as Cauliflower, Kidney Beans, Nasturtiums, Radish-pods, and sweet herbs.

Celery.—The first sown for Celewort will now probably be ready for planting out, one foot apart.

Cauliflower.—In the northern counties and cold districts the sowing for the early summer crop must be made towards the end of the week; sow them thin, in a situation where the plants will rise strong.

Celery.—Continue to earth-up the earliest, for autumn use.

Endive.—Plant out for succession.

Lettuce.—Sow for standing through the winter such kinds as Brown Cos, Brown Dutch, Hammersmith Hardy Green, Black-seeded green Cos, and Imperial Cabbage.

Spinach.—Make preparations for sowing the main crop of Flanders Spinach for winter, at the end of the week. Choose a rich soil and shaded situation for the purpose.

Salading.—Keep a succession sown and blanched.

Orchard.—Continue to keep all wall-trees neatly trained in; where it is desirable to encourage a shoot from the base of a bearing-branch in Peaches or Nectarines, the terminal one should now be stopped; thin the leaves from about wall-fruit; look over Vines on walls; remove laterals formed above the fruit, and admit all the sun possible to the bunches; prune foreright shoots from Figs, and destroy wasps, snails, and weeds.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—All stove succulents had better now be removed to the house first being neatly tied up and cleaned; those whose growths are matured must be cautiously watered; a situation where they will obtain abundance of light should be chosen. Any plants requiring it, or those which it is desirous should flower in spring, as Musa, should be potted now, that their pots may be filled with roots before winter; water each plant according to its habit and state of growth, and give air at every favourable opportunity.

Greenhouse.—Tender species likely to suffer from heavy rains may be returned to the house; any hard wooded plants requiring larger pots should be shifted now, that they may become re-established before winter. Attend particularly to tying up, to avoid injury by high winds; encourage the most promising shoots of headed-down plants, by removing the others, &c.

Pits and Frames.—Put in cuttings of single red Camellias for Stocks, some persons inarch them at the same time with cuttings of double kinds, inserting both their ends in the soil and afterwards cutting away the stem of the double kind, when united and rooted. Continue to put in cuttings of Geraniums, Calceolarias, &c.; any young plants in seed-pots should be potted off now, or they will not get established before winter. Repot young Dahlias for pot-roots, and put in cuttings of fine kinds.

Out-door Department.

Attend to the staking and tying-up of flowering plants, especially Dahlias, and entrap earwigs, or the flowers will be eaten. Take up bulbous roots whose leaves are decayed, as Ranunculus and Anemones. Tulips and others ready for storing by should first be carefully cleaned. Weed, sweep, and roll walks, mow lawns, and attend to general neatness, as before.

Nursery.—Continue the last week's operations.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Regulate the growths of young trees, reducing any branches inclined to take the lead, as before recommended. This is a proper time to prune the Gean Cherry, as it heals over, and does not gum as when pruned at other seasons. Prepare for future planting, &c.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

As the wind has been rather strong lately, Dahlias will require constant attention; thin their branches where required, and keep them well tied up. To secure them it is not a bad plan to place three stakes at equal distances apart round a plant, and then to tie strong pieces of matting from one stake to the other. Chrysanthemums planted in beds out of doors should be pegged down regularly over the bed, so that when they come into bloom they will cover the ground with a gay carpet. Auriculas in pots should now be placed in frames. Any seed that is ripe should be gathered, and of Polyanthuses as well, and sown immediately in light sandy soil in pans, and set on a greenhouse bench. The late rains will have encouraged weeds to spring up in the beds and borders; they must be hoed or pulled up directly they make their appearance. Keep the lawn mown, and the edges neatly cut. Any plants in pots out of doors that are getting too much water from the rain, should be immediately put under cover; this may generally be known by the water never passing through the pot, and the plant soon becoming sickly: bad drainage is usually the cause of this. Propagate all desirable plants as cuttings can be obtained. With Verbenas, and plants like them, which root readily, a good stock may be obtained by layering the plants out-of-doors; the only thing required, is to press the shoot into the earth, and it will root readily, even without making the usual slit at a joint.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

If frequently happens that Plums begin to ripen before their usual time, and fall off the trees; this is caused by the red grub or caterpillar of the Plum—Carpocapsa nigricana. If the Plums that have fallen off be examined, a small red caterpillar will be found within it; the caterpillar, being generally full-grown when the Plum falls off, soon creeps out, and penetrates between the loose pieces of bark of the stem of the Plum-tree, where it encloses itself in a case in which it remains during the winter. Early in the spring it changes into a light-brown pupa, and the moth emerges about June. The moth is not so large as a house-fly; its wings are almost black, and when the sun is shining on them they have a remarkably metallic lustre; on the outer edge of the forewings there is an appearance of fine silver-dust. The moth, soon after its appearance, lays its eggs on a Plum, and the young caterpillars when hatched eat into it, and the wound soon heals over, and the caterpillar is well fed, at the same time that the Plum continues to grow and ripen. Among the remedies proposed to lessen the ravages of this insect, it is recommended to shake the trees, and remove all the fruit that falls off; and another good method is to scrape the rough pieces of bark off the stem, under which the cocoons are concealed; this must be done late in the autumn, or early in the spring.

State of the Weather for the Week ending August 12, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

August	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 6	29.86	29.663	67	57	62.0	W.	.07
Saturday 7	29.863	29.783	74	53	66.0	W.	
Sunday 8	29.7[illegible]	29.6[illegible]	67	52	59.5	S.	.01
Monday 9	29.634	29.596	7[illegible]	49	59.5	W.	.01
Tuesday 10	29.800	29.678	68	55	61.5	S	.20
Wednesday 11	29.662	29.488	68	47	57.0	S.W.	.30
Thursday 12	29.[illegible]	29.[illegible]	65	41	53.0	N.W.	
Average	29.789	29.671	68.4	51.1	59.8		.75

August 6. Overcast, fine; rain at night.
7. Light clouds; fine; overcast.
8. Rain; cloudy and fine: overcast at night.
9. Very fine, clear at night.
10. Very fine, with sunshine, cloudy towards night; heavy rain.
11. Stormy with heavy rain.
12. Tolerably fine in the morning: cloudy; very fine: clear and cold at night.—The average of maximum temperature during the week was 7° lower than usual; that of the minimum was not lower.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending August 21, 1841.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 15	72.0	50.3	61.4	5	0.37 in.	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	3
Mon. 16	73.1	51.5	62.8	4	0.58	—	—	1	1	2	4	5	2
Tues. 17	73.8	51.8	62.8	9	0.54	1	—	—	1	3	3	5	2
Wed. 18	72.4	52.5	62.4	7	0.38	1	4	1	1	3	2	3	—
Thurs. 19	73.1	50.3	61.7	5	0.34	—	1	1	1	1	3	5	3
Fri. 20	73.2	52.5	62.9	7	0.13	1	—	1	—	4	1	6	2
Sat. 21	73.5	50.1	61.3	5	0.62	2	1	—	1	3	3	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1835—thermometer 88°; and the lowest on the 20th, in 1839—thermometer 37°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 13th, 1841.

The supply of most articles has been generally good, and the demand greater than last week. Prices are for the most part nearly the same as last week. Plants in pots and Cut Flowers are, as usual, plentiful.—*Fruit.* Pines are tolerably abundant; the kinds are chiefly Queen and Providence. Good Grapes are plentiful, and fetch from 2s. to 5s. per lb. Many kinds of Plums are in the market; New Orleans are worth from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per punnet, Goliah from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., and Muscle from 6s. to 7s. per sieve. There is a large supply of Greengages. Peaches and Nectarines are excellent. Apricots are abundant, both for table and preserving; they are, however, rather small and indifferent. Among Apples we observe that Kerry Pippins, Quarrendens, and the Peach, are the favourites. Some fine Jargonelle Pears may be had from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per doz. Filberts are abundant and pretty good, at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries may still be had.—*Vegetables.* Generally speaking, the remarks made on vegetables last week apply equally to this. The chief novelties are the various articles for pickling, including Radish-pods, Onions, Nasturtiums, and green and ripe Capsicums. Mushrooms for making Ketchup are abundant. Endive has made its appearance, and is pretty good. The supply of Lettuces is large, but rather indifferent. A few Tomatoes may be obtained.—*Flowers.* Among the plants in pots are some very good double Tuberoses. The Cut Flowers are the same as last week.

PRICES, Saturday, August 14, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Cherries, Morello, pr. lb., 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	Cucumbers, per dozen, 1s. to 4s.
Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 2s. 6d. to 5s.	Gherkins, per 100, 1s. to 1s. 3d.
— dessert, per bushel, 3s. to 6s.	Melons, English, each, 3s. to 5s.
Pears, dessert, pr. half sieve, 5s. to 12s.	— Dutch, 1s. 6d.
Raspberries, Red, per gal. (2 pot.) 3d.	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s. to 4s.
Peaches, per dozen, 12s. to 18s.	Oranges, per doz., 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s. to 18s.	— per 100, 8s. to 16s.
Apricots, per dozen, 1s. to 2s.	— Bitter, per 100, 8s.
Plums, dessert, pr. punnet, 10d. to 2s. 6d.	Lemons, per doz. 1s. to 2s.
— Violet, pr. hf.-sieve, 3s. to 6s.	— per 100, 7s. to 14s.
— Orlean, pr. hf.-sve., 2s. 6d. to 5s.	Almonds, per peck, 8s.
— Muscle, pr. sieve, 6s. to 7s.	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s.
Greengages, per punnet, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	Walnuts, per bushel, 16s.
— Baking, pr. ht. sve., 4s. to 10s.	— pickling, pr. 100, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 3s. 6d. to 5s.	Filberts, English, pr. lb., 1s. to 1s. 3d.
Currants, Black, pr. hf. sve., 5s. to 6s.	Nuts, per bushel—
— White, ,, 4s. to 5s.	— Brazil, 20s.
— Red, for Wine, 3s. 6d. to 7s.	— Spanish, 24s.
— — for dessert, 5s. to 6s.	— Barcelona, 28s.
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s. to 7s.	— Turkey, 16s.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d. to 9d.	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s. 6d.
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 5s. to 8s.	Garlic, per lb., 8d. to 1s.
Peas, per sieve, 2s. to 4s.	Shallots, per lb., 6d. to 1s.
— per half sieve, 1s. 3d. to 2s.	Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d. to 1s.
— per sack, 4s. 6d. to 8s.	— Turnip, per bunch, 9d. to 1s.
Kidney Beans, p. hf. sve., 2s. 6d. to 3s.	— Pods, per half sieve, 1s. 6d.
Broad Beans, per sieve, 2s. 6d.	Spinach, per sieve, 2s. to 2s. 6d.
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 2s.	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s. 6d.
Potatoes, New, per ton, 50s. to 70s.	— Cos, 9d. to 1s.
— per cwt. 2s. 6d. to 3s.	Endive, per score, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
— per bushel, 1s. 6d. to 3s.	Celery, per bund. (12 to 15) 1s. to 1s. 6d.
— Kidney, per bush., 3s. 6d. to 5s.	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d.
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s. to 3s.	Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d. to 1s.
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 3s. to 5s.	Tomatoes, per punnet, 1s. 6d.
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s. to 5s.	Capsicums, Green, per 100, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s. 6d. to 5s.	— Ripe, per 100, 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Onions, for pick., pr. half sieve, 2s. to 3s.	Mushrooms, per pottle, 2s. 6d.
— Green, per doz. bunch, 2s. 6d. to 4s.	Nasturtiums, p. hf. sieve, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s. to 4s.	

Notices to Correspondents.

An Original Subscriber.—There are several varieties of the Pansy with the border colour entirely surrounding the under petals. The side petals in your specimen are defective in form, and there is at least one third of the border where the colour is absent; had it been quite perfect, your flower is upon too small a scale for the present taste of Pansy cultivators.

A Subscriber from the Commencement.—In the following list the Calceolarias are among the finest. As the seedlings of this year have generally been exhibited without names, we have no means of making our correspondents acquainted with them.

Fire King	Climax
Green's King	Queen of England
Prince Albert	Masterpiece
Royal Standard	Prima Donna
Miss Antrobus	Gem
Nonsuch	Alstonii
Delight	Duchess of Gloucester
Mirabilis	Dusty Miller
Eva	Juba
Criterion	Bride
Model of Perfection	Barnes's King
Violacea superba	Magnum Bonum.

A Young Gardener's paper on Cucumber-beds shall appear soon. A woodcut has to be prepared.

E. D. T. Z.—We have not forgotten our promise.

A Subscriber may use either lime-stone or soft rubble-stone for the bottom of his Vine-border. They act chiefly as a secure means of drainage.

W. T.—There is a White Rosa indica which flowers nearly as abundantly and long as the Red. It is the very pretty White Rose of which there are many plants on both sides of the walk in the Horticultural Society's Garden leading from the Committee-room southward.

L. G.—The best way to treat Fuchsias planted in the open border, more particularly the tenderer kinds, is to take them up about November, pot them in large pots, and place them under the stage in a greenhouse, or they may be preserved by being placed in a box filled with dry mould or sand, and put in a dry cellar. The only difference in the two cases is, that in the latter they must be potted and removed much earlier in the spring to a place where there is plenty of light and but little artificial heat. The more hardy kinds from Chili, such as the old F. coccinea, discolor, virgata, macrostema, globosa, and the seedlings raised from them, will live during winter in the open border if treated thus:—About the end of November, after they have done flowering, cut them down to within four or six inches of the ground, covering them all over, and about one foot all round the plant, with fine gravel or sand, forming it into a cone, so as to throw off the wet; rotten dung, tan, and similar substances always look unsightly, and retain too much moisture. Should you wish to preserve more of the stems, it is requisite to take some thick hay bands and wind all the branches close together. If a few slates are placed over the sand, it is of great service, as Fuchsias always suffer more from retaining moisture than from cold. All this care will, however, be unavailable unless you shall have observed, before planting, that the place is well drained, especially as regards the Mexican kinds, such as F. fulgens, microphylla, and the hybrids raised from them. The latter, however, should always be taken up and treated as above stated, for they are tenderer than any of the others. The sand must be removed as soon as the danger of spring frosts is over. It is probable that they may flower better if killed down than if cut down, but the experiment is not a very safe one, and certainly they must be protected in some way in the latitude of London. Variegated plants are in a sickly state, and whatever tends to render them healthy destroys their markings. In the case of your variegated Syringa, which is becoming plain, you should immediately cut away all the shoots that have green leaves, or at least all the strong ones. In the autumn take it up and replant it, making the soil light and poor, by mixing with it coarse gravel, lime rubbish, or any similar substance; afterwards destroy all the shoots with green leaves whenever they begin to appear.

Mr. Hamerton's plant is, no doubt, some kind of Acer (Sycamore or Maple), and not a Platanus at all. If he sends us a leaf, we will say what species it is.

We think *A Lady Gardener* may safely trust to a pit covered with oiled cotton, as a winter protection to her Petunias and similar plants, provided she will guard it with mats, or other material, in cold weather, so as to exclude frost. A little of the latter will do no harm, provided the plants are kept dry.

Mr. Warren will find full information concerning Gooseberry Caterpillars in our paper of to-day.

R. R. wishes to know if any one has ever caught the common Earwigs on the wing? If they do fly, it must be by night. Also, what is the best method of frightening Sparrows away from Scarlet-beans, as the birds alight on the sticks and pick off all the blossoms? Will feathers, or pieces of tin fastened to string, be serviceable?

In return for *A Young Gardener's* communication, we will suggest a remedy for the Slug-like larvæ infesting his Pear-trees. Whilst they are black and slimy, dusting the tree with finely-powdered unslacked lime will destroy them, as it sticks to their skins; or syringing the leaves with tobacco-water (2 ozs. of tobacco to a gallon of water) will speedily destroy them; but before the foliage gets dry, pure water should be thrown over it to cleanse the leaves from all impurity.—*R.*

B. Smith's plant is Selago fasciculata. Those from *B. O.* are Carex flava, fulva, Melica nutans (a stunted specimen), and Silene vespertina.

G.—The seeds of Phlox Drummondii are sown in spring, and treated as a tender annual. They are afterwards potted in small pots, in rich free soil, and when well established and strong are then planted out in beds in the garden. Perhaps your soil is too poor, or sets too hard.

If *A Subscriber* means Heracleum Sphondýlium by the term Hogweed, he may extirpate it easily by cutting down the stems as soon as the young seeds are forming, and before they ripen. It is little more than a biennial, will perish after flowering, and if not perpetuated by seeds must perish.

A Constant Reader.—You acted very properly in taking up and replanting your wall trees. You cannot do better than take them up again in the end of autumn. Drain, trench, and elevate the border, if you have materials to do so; then replant your trees, keeping their roots near the surface, and declining but very little from a horizontal position. Their past removal will have rendered them better fitted for the future. You will find this mode far more advantageous than trusting to any local applications whatever, for such only remove secondary effects, if they do so much, leaving the primary cause still at work. Take care that Beaufortia decussata has a season of rest, and that it is fully exposed to light and air while growing. It will then flower freely enough, unless it is too much stimulated by excessive richness in the soil, in which case it must have its roots cramped.

O. P. Q.—We cannot determine plants by sketches and descriptions. No. 2 is Stellária gramínea, No. 3 is Carex intermédia.

Clericus.—No. 1, Lantana aculeata; No. 2, Goldfússia anisophylla.

Puella.—No. 1, Juncus conglomeratus; 2, specimen too bad for determination, perhaps Pimpinella magna: 3, Trichódium caninum; 4, Aira flexuosa.

Pinus.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the common Spruce Fir; 3 is the variety called tenuifolia.

H. G. would be glad to know if there is any Act of Parliament prohibiting the felling of Oak timber at certain periods of the year?

Mr. Calder's plant is not British, but is the rare Melissa microphylla, formerly called Thymus corsicus. We cannot give an opinion as to the advantage of nitrate of soda to Tulips; the experiment of manuring them with this substance not having been tried, that we know of. If given at all, it must be in small quantities, and after they begin to get into leaf. It would be better to try it on some worthless sorts in the first instance, such as Van Thols, Parrots, and the like.

Mr. Curtis is much obliged to *Mr. Shipp*, and likewise to *Mr. A. Alves*, for the Currant caterpillars. The large horned larva sent by the latter will change to a moth called Sphinx Tiliæ.

Alpha.—The following Andromedas are the hardiest, most distinct from each other, and handsomest. They may be easily procured at any *good* nursery.—A. speciosa and pulverulenta are the most showy of all the deciduous species, with beautiful large, white, bell-shaped flowers, which are produced in great profusion along the stems about the month of June. A. mariana, a very desirable plant with bright, shining, ovate, deciduous leaves, and numerous dense clusters of rather large pinkish-white flowers, produced from May to July. A. arborea, a beautiful deciduous species, with rather large oblong pointed leaves and terminal clusters of white flowers, in June. A. frondosa, also known under the name of A. tomentosa, is easily distinguished by its rather large deciduous, oblong-ovate, silky, white leaves, with the veins very prominent, and by its leafy panicle of downy white flowers, which are produced in May and June. A. axillaris is a fine species with large bright evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, having dense clusters of small white flowers at the axil of each leaf, produced in June; this is one of the hardiest and most robust. the A. Catesbæi is a variety of it. A. floribunda, one of the scarcest of the evergreen species; it has rather small, pointed, bright-green leaves, and terminal close panicles of small white flowers, on upright shoots, early in spring. A. calyculata, and its varieties, are the most hardy of all, and, as small shrubs, among the most desirable, producing numerous recurved racemes of small white flowers along the branches from February to April. A. polifolia, and its varieties, among which A. rosmarinifolia must be included, are ornamental evergreens, much resembling a small Rosemary-bush, with numerous terminal clusters of bright pink flowers.

M. G.'s case of a Dahlia, Brown's quilled Perfection, changing in half the flower, from a deep rose-colour to a bright orange, is one of those "sports" which we occasionally see without being able to explain.

T. T. H.—The way to treat Campanula pyramidalis is to take a strong old plant, after flowering, about August, to shake it out of its pot, and select the strongest roots, cutting them into lengths of three or four inches, according to the thickness, and to put them into small 60-pots filled with any good, light, rich soil. Then place them in a frame, keeping it shut up close, and after a few days water them rather freely. When they are well rooted and have formed young leaves, they must be shifted into larger pots, and kept growing as long as possible, but care must be taken not to draw them up weakly, as, if this happens, all hope of flowering them well is destroyed. The plants must be kept tolerably dry and free from frost during winter, and in the following summer must be shifted into large pots filled with rich soil and copiously watered. They must not be fully exposed to the sun, as, if this happens, they are apt to lose the bottom leaves. The Robinia Pseudo-acacia, or Acacia tree, and its varieties, are subject to become unhealthy, if planted in a confined place, or if surrounded thickly by other plants, especially if the situation is a damp one. The best way is to cut them down close to the ground. They will then send up vigorous shoots if the situation is not too confined or damp, and by selecting one of the strongest shoots, at the same time destroying all the others, a handsome tree will soon be made. It is impossible to recover an old sickly one.

Hortensis.—There must be something wrong with the roots of your two species of Hydrangeas, probably the soil has got hard and sour. You should examine the roots and put them in well-drained pots amongst fairly peat. Or you may tie them upon blocks of wood surrounded with sphagnum, and suspend them in a moist place in the stove. If you manage them in the latter way, take care that they are kept continually moist; potting them is the safest plan. If Cherries are pulled, and the buds at the base of the fruit-stalk destroyed, the crop for next year will certainly be injured: hence the practice of cutting them. Gather them in any way you please, but do not injure the buds. To flower your plants of Brunsvigia Josephinæ you must put them into bottom-heat as soon as they show signs of growth, and rest them as you are now doing when the growing season is past; but take care that nothing injures or shades their leaves while they are growing.

X. Y. Z.—We have a paper in hand from a Correspondent upon the subject of growing plants in charcoal. Very little is at present known about it in this country. It is said to be the means of making the most difficult kinds strike root readily from cuttings. Gloxinias, and plants of that description, are made to flower freely, to remain a long time in flower, and at the same time the colours are rendered more deep and brilliant. From several experiments which have come under our own observation, we are inclined to believe many of the statements concerning it much exaggerated. It is certainly useful for mixing with strong rich soil used for many plants, such as Orange trees; but then it is questionable whether its effects are of more than a mechanical nature in keeping the soil loose. The proportions in these cases should be about one third or one-fourth. Gardenia florida will live in a greenhouse or even out of doors in summer; but to have it in high health and beauty, you must give it bottom-heat early in spring. A common dung-frame will suit it very well, where it may be kept until the flowers are forming; remove it then into the greenhouse, and it will remain in beauty during the greater part of the summer.

An Improver is no doubt aware that Moss in meadows is usually destroyed, either mechanically, as by rakes and harrows with close-set teeth, or by draining and liming. When these fail, such land is broken up and made to undergo a course of tillage. If, however, he will procure some ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, and dilute it with water in the proportion of 1 to 7 of the latter, and water his land with the mixture, the moss will perish and the grass acquire twofold strength. He may seem to have killed his grass also, but the latter though brown and scorched will recover in the course of the winter. There is no means known of making old roots decay. They should be always grubbed up.

One who is fond of Wall Fruit and an Original Subscriber.—Your Plum and other fruit trees on walls, being only four years old, could not have hitherto made a better use of their time than by only producing wood. As they do this profusely, your chief care should be to train the wood at length, and in a position inclining more to the horizontal than to the perpendicular—excepting, however, the central shoot, which should be quite perpendicular. You may take them up and replant them in autumn with advantage, if you do it carefully, trenching and otherwise improving the state of the border before replanting: but with regard to pruning their roots, you will find, when once your trees begin to bear against a south wall they will require all their roots. You will probably have no objection to thinning the branches of your Apple trees adjoining your wall border. The best time for making a Strawberry plantation is as soon as the runners are sufficiently rooted.

We really must remonstrate with *Gramaca* for expecting us to take the trouble of naming Grasses sent in the form of a handful of hay. When specimens are to be named, they must be pressed flat, kept separate, and carefully selected. As far as we can make anything of such miserable pieces, they are as follows: No. 1, 14, 35, Agrostis vulgaris; 2, Holcus lanatus; 3, 6, 17, 19, 29, Agrostis alba; 4, Cynosurus cristatus; 5, Phleum pratense; 7, Dactylis glomerata; 8, 20, Holcus mollis; 9, Arrhenathérum avenáceum; 10, Bromus mollis: 12, Lolium perenne; 13, Triticum repens: 16, Poa annua: 18, Aira flexuosa; 21, Tríticum caninum; 22, 24, Anthoxanthum odoratum, 23, Mélica uniflora; 25, Festuca pratensis; 26, Lúzula Forsteri; 27, Aira cæspitosa; 28, 30, Bromus asper; 32, Brachypodium pinnatum; 31, 33, 34, Bromus sterilis. We are very willing to assist young Gardeners, or others, in thus naming their plants; but they ought to endeavour, in the first instance, to ascertain them for themselves; and at all events they should sort their specimens, so as not to send one species under several different numbers.

J.—It is by no means unusual for some kinds of Stapelias to produce seed in this country, but whether it is for Orbea (Stapelia) Curtisii we are not aware.

A Constant Reader.—The same bulb of the Guernsey Lily is said never to flower well a second time, but as it produces an abundance of offsets, flowers may be obtained every year. The bulb should be kept growing till the offsets are matured. When the leaves begin to turn yellow, water should be gradually discontinued, and the bulbs may remain in the earth till they show some appearance of growing, when they should be potted in a rich sandy soil, and well supplied with water.

Miles.—Your bulbs of Gladiolus cardinalis should, when the leaves have died away, be taken up and separated, and stored away in a dry place till they show symptoms of growing, when they should be potted in rich sandy loam.

D. L. Barker.—Your plant is common Costmary, Balsamita vulgaris.

J. G. Fox.—Cuckoos, we believe, are fed on grubs of various kinds, and worms.

A Bateman would be glad of any information about the worm infesting Onions and Carrots. He has watered his Onions and Carrots 3 or 4 times with soda dissolved in water, but it has done no good, as scarcely one plant is left in the beds, and there was a beautiful crop in the spring. [The Onion-worm is the larva of the Onion fly, described and figured at p. 296. The Carrot worm is also the larva of a small fly, and the only way we know of diminishing the pest, is to pull up the infested Carrots and destroy the grubs within them.]

Georgius.—Salvia splendens will flower readily in any free soil, and in pots sufficiently large to keep the leaves healthy. 48's, 32's, and 24's are generally used, unless where very large plants are wanted, and then larger pots are employed. It frequently flowers much later in the season than this, and therefore you must have a little patience with it. The cold and wet season is the cause of the plants looking so unhealthy out-of-doors.

A Constant Reader, Hampstead.—The shrivelled state in which your seedling Carnation arrived, rendered it impossible to judge of its general appearance: upon unfolding some of the petals we were disappointed in finding it a very ordinary flower, destitute of the white ground, dull in colour, and rather thin of petals. If you grow your flowers from seed, you will have many like it. We trust the next flower you send will demand a more favourable notice.

The specimens from *Flora* are extremely interesting, and will be noticed fully hereafter.

Geo. Rogers, Chiswick.—Your friend's Pansy has many good properties; the form and size are both in its favour, the eye is large and bold, the brilliant hue of the marginal colour, surrounding the lower petals, gives the flower a very lively appearance, which effect is increased by the ground colour being remarkably clear, delicate, and free from any stain; the upper petals are purple, the flower is of a good moderate substance, and we consider it a very desirable variety; the edges of the petals are defective in not being sufficiently smooth.

Z. X.—The improvement which has taken place of late years in the form and substance of the flowers of the Pelargonium, give your Seedlings the appearance of belonging to the "Old School." The lower petals in all your specimens are too long and narrow; they are also too flimsy in texture, and the spot in the upper petals partakes too much of a veiny character. No. 2 is the best flower, partaking in a less degree of the faults of the others, and the edges of the petals being perfectly smooth, and free from the raggedness observable in No. 1.

E. E. will find Ayres's book on Cucumbers advertised in some former Number of the *Chronicle*. To give the prices of books would render us liable to Advertisement-duty. It is a good book.

Gramen.—Grass land should be manured either at this season, or in the spring, before the grass begins to grow.

We regret to find that want of room this week compels us to delay answers to several Correspondents.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE news from France is almost exclusively confined to details of the proceedings in regard to the recent census, and to the resistance made to that unpopular measure. Toulouse continues quiet, and the re-establishment of public order is proceeding without opposition. The example, however, has been followed by other places, and the municipal councils of numerous important towns have resolved on opposing to the official inquiry every impediment short of actual insurrection. A large division of the fleet has been despatched to the Levant, for the avowed purpose of watching the course of events, in the present unsettled state of the Turkish provinces: another squadron has recently sailed from Toulon, and much speculation is afloat as to the real motive for concentrating so powerful a force. It is rumoured in Paris that on the approaching inauguration of the Napoleon column at Boulogne, the King intends to grant an amnesty to Prince Louis Napoleon and his companions, who are now prisoners in the castle of Ham.—From Spain we learn that the publication of the protest of the Queen-Dowager in the Madrid papers, has caused great sensation in the capital, and has given rise to an animated debate in the Chambers. The Government has since published the manifesto of the Regent in answer to that document, in which it is contended, that although Queen Christina was appointed guardian to her daughters by the will of the late king, the authority of that will has been superseded by the decision of the Cortes, which are declared to be the only constitutional guardians of the public rights. A decree for the partial disbandment of the royal guard, and a manifesto against the late allocution of the Pope, have likewise been published: the latter is regarded as a declaration of war against the Holy See, and is expected to add materially to the embarrassments of the Peninsula. The investigation into the cause of the recent collisions between the British and Spanish cruisers at Algesiras, and elsewhere, has proved that the company which had contracted for the coast-guard service were the first aggressors; and that much smuggling has for some time prevailed in the vessels of the company, under the assumed sanction of the Government service.—In Portugal the debates on the Foraes have been postponed, in order to enter upon the question of Finance, the Special Committee having rejected the recent proposals of the Royal Commissioners in regard to the future management of the financial interests.—Our German news informs us that the King of Prussia has resolved on establishing commissions of the provincial states during the interval of the sessions; and that the plan is forthwith to be adopted in the Rhenish provinces. A disturbance lately broke out among the workmen in the armoury at Potsdam, which made it necessary to call in the assistance of an armed force; but the leaders were arrested, and tranquillity was soon restored. The German Diet has rejected the memorial addressed to it by the Second Chamber of the States of Hanover, protesting against the proceedings of the King and the Constitution of 1833.—The report gains ground that the Emperor of Russia intends to re-establish the Kingdom of Poland as constituted in 1815, if the peace of the country continues undisturbed.—From Switzerland we learn that the middle course adopted by Argau, in its concessions to the Diet, has been rejected: a majority of that body having declared itself dissatisfied with the conduct of that canton, and demanded the appointment of a new commission. The intelligence from Tessino is also unfavourable, and the intervention of the federal government is now considered inevitable.—The advices from Turkey state that the measures of the newly-appointed Pacha have completely restored the tranquillity of Bulgaria, and that the Christian inhabitants have been encouraged to return to their homes. The spirit of revolt is not, however, extinguished in the provinces on the Danube; a fresh disturbance has occurred in Wallachia, and there is reason to believe that the outbreak has extensive ramifications. In Syria an insurrection has broken out among the Maroutes of Mount Lebanon, who have taken arms against the government; and it is reported in Constantinople that the Sultan intends to transfer the province to the Emir Beschir, on payment of a tribute. Much speculation is afloat as to the object of Said Bey's mission to the Porte, some believing that it has reference to the reduction of the tribute, while others consider it to be the accomplishment of a Mahometan union against the efforts of the Eastern Christians, which are considered likely to produce a crisis in Turkey at no very distant period.

At Home, preparations are making for the meeting of Parliament on Thursday next, and it is expected that Her Majesty will open it in person on the 24th. Intelligence has reached town during the week of the successful progress of the Euphrates expedition, and of the arrival of the iron steamboats at Beles on that river on the 31st of May. Letters have also been received, announcing the safe return of Capt. Ross to Hobart Town from his exploring voyage to the South Pole, during which he approached within 100 miles of the magnetic Pole without the occurrence of a single casualty.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty is expected to return to town on Monday. On Thursday H.R.H. Prince Albert reviewed the 72d Highlanders, in the Home Park.

Official Appointments.—A Ministerial paper states, that Admiral Sir George Cockburn is about to proceed to the Mediterranean, to take the command of our Fleet in that sea.

Diplomatic Movements.—The late Prussian Minister, Baron Bülow, has, after a residence of nearly 20 years, finally retired from his diplomatic duties at this Court.—Mr. Rush, for several years Secretary of Legation from the United States at this Court, has relinquished his official duties, and left London on his return to America.

Post Office.—The following is a weekly statement, made up from official returns, of the letters delivered in the whole United Kingdom in the years 1839, 1840, and 1841:—

Week ending	June 20, 1841, . . .	3,773,136
,,	June 21, 1840, . . .	3,221,206
,,	Nov. 24, 1839, . . .	1,585,973
Increase since	1840 on the week's letters, .	551,930
,,	1839 ,, ,, .	2,187,163

Foreign.

France.—*Disturbances at Toulouse.*—The last telegraphic despatches inform us that this city continues perfectly quiet, and that considerable progress has been made in the re-establishment of public order. The disarming of the disbanded National Guard was proceeding without any impediment, and the officers of the Municipality were scarcely sufficient to receive the arms surrendered by that body. The legal investigations were going on actively, and the responsible publishers of three opposition papers had been arrested. The announcement of the arrest of M. Arzac, the ex-Mayor, given in our last Number, was premature: he has, however, been examined as a witness by the magistrates. Threats of death are said to have been addressed to the new Mayor and his colleagues; in consequence of which M. Larigandière, one of the Municipal Council, has thought fit to send in his resignation. Subsequent accounts inform us that all continues quiet in this city. Further arrests took place on the 5th inst., and several of those previously arrested had been liberated. The number of muskets given up by the National Guards amounted to more than two thousand, and on Sunday Gen. Rulhières reviewed the troops of the line amidst a very large assemblage of spectators.

The late Fiscal Measures.—The example of Toulouse, in opposing the measures of the Minister of Finance, has been followed by other towns in the south of France. On the 2d inst. a disturbance took place at Libourne, the second city of the department of the Gironde, in consequence of an attempt made by the Inspector of Taxes to commence the census without being accompanied by the local authorities. The majority of the inhabitants closed their doors, and crowds having assembled, a serious disturbance was feared, which however was prevented by the Mayor temporising with the mob, and issuing a proclamation to the effect that the local executive had refused to sanction the census, unless accompanied by certain guarantees. Expostulations ensued, and promises were made, which it was hoped might lead to some new arrangement with the agent of the Central Government; and the census was consequently postponed for some days. Another demonstration was made by the Municipal Council of Marseilles, at its sitting of the 27th ult., when a long proposition protesting against the measures of the Minister of Finance was adopted by four out of six. The document concludes by calling on the Central Government to abandon the new regulations, which the Council declares are opposed to law and custom, and to propose at the next meeting of the Chamber a motion to abrogate so much of the law in respect to the system of subdivision in the taxation as infringes upon the old plan of repartition. It likewise blames the illegal opposition displayed at Toulouse, but insists upon the right of free and legal discussion of the Municipalities. The Municipal Council of Bordeaux have also protested against the census: and the Mayor and his two colleagues have waited on the Prefect to inform him of their determination not to afford any aid to the revenue officers in the execution of their measures. The Municipal Councils of Orleans and Seurre have also declared that the attachment of revenue officers to the Municipal functionaries is illegal, and that the latter ought alone to be charged with the operation of the census. The Municipal Council of Dijon have appointed a committee to inquire into the subject, and from its composition it is expected to declare against the measures of Government. At Tours, also, the Mayor has refused his concurrence, and the Municipal Councils of Aix and Orleans have in like manner protested against them.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon inform us that Admiral Lasusse sailed from that port on the 8th inst. with two ships of the line, having received orders to repair to the Levant, and to unite under his command all the French ships of war in those seas. This measure is supposed to be connected with the declining health of the Sultan, and with the unsettled state of the Asiatic provinces.—On the 2d inst., Admiral Hugon's squadron, consisting of 12 sail of the line, one frigate, and a corvette, anchored in the roads of Algiers.

Trial of Madame Laffarge.—The trial of Madame Laffarge, for the robbery of the diamonds, came on before the Criminal Court of Tulle, on the 5th inst. The counsel for the defence demanded a delay of three months, to allow time for the appearance of a witness from Algiers, whom Madame Laffarge wished to bring forward as evidence against the prosecution. The Procureur du Roi opposed the demand, and the jury having also rejected it, the counsel for the prisoner stated that his client intended to allow judgment to go by default, and leave was given her by the Procureur-General to withdraw. Several witnesses were then examined, and, after a long inquiry, Madame Laffarge was found guilty; the diamonds were ordered to be restored, and the Leotaud family, having their ulterior remedy against the prisoner, were adjudged to pay the costs.

Slavery in the Colonies.—Since the last account of emancipation of slaves in the French Colonies, published on the 1st June, the following additional numbers have been received:—Martinique, 140 enfranchisements; Guadaloupe, 253; French Guyana, 45; Bourbon, 70. Total, 488.

Imports and Exports of Grain.—According to returns published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the quantity of wheat imported into France during the first six months of 1841, amounted to 88,695 metrical quintals; other grain, 6,289; and flour, 485. The exports of those articles, in the same interval, were—wheat, 11,914 metrical quintals; other grain, 42,853; and flour, 18,314. The quantity stored in the entrepôts on the 1st July last, was—wheat, 120,761 metrical quintals; other grain, 24,260; and flour, 28,050.

Algeria.—Letters from Algiers of the 27th ult. have brought unfavourable news from the province of Oran. General Bugeaud had no sooner terminated his expeditions than Abd-el-Kader appears to have begun his. The Emir, having collected his forces, harassed and attacked the corps returning from Mascara to the sea-coast at Mostaganem, whereby a battalion of Chasseurs were placed in considerable danger, and lost, it is stated, 70 men. Other accounts say, that General Lamoricière with difficulty reached Mostaganem, with the loss of one-third of his force. Throughout this portion of the Regency the French are shut up in their fortresses, and have been obliged to kill and salt the cattle and horses for their support, while in the mean time the Arabs have succeeded in getting in their harvest.

Spain.—The protest and letter addressed to the regent by the ex-queen Christina have been copied by the Madrid papers from the Paris prints, and appear to have created considerable sensation. In the sitting of the Chamber on the 31st, several deputies called on the ministry to communicate them to the Cortes, observing that the protest was an offence against the national representation, and that Government evinced a want of firmness and dignity by keeping it secret, and by not publishing it before it appeared in the journals; that it was, moreover, a formal attack upon the movement of September; and the cabinet should not forget that it was indebted for its existence to that movement. It was also urged that if ministers were ashamed of their origin, they ought to resign their functions. The President of the Council in reply observed that the Government must act with the reserve and prudence imposed upon it by its mission. It could not wish that the protest of Queen Christina should be made a pretext for inflaming the public mind, and for bringing about fresh commotions. For this reason, therefore, he hastened to inform the Chamber that the manifesto in reply to the protest was already prepared; and that not only would the document be communicated to the Cortes, but the cabinet was ready to make known its opinion on the affair, if necessary. M. Arguelles, the new guardian to her Majesty, received on the 31st all the officers of the royal household, to whom he announced that he would make no changes in the household department, except such as were absolutely indispensable. Nevertheless, it was reported that the widow of General Mina would replace the Marchioness of Santa Cruz in the office of governess of the Queen; and it was also believed that the patriarch of the Indies, who fills the functions of prelate of the palace, would be superseded in that post: but the mention of Madame Mina's name had not given satisfaction. It is stated that the Minister of Finance intends shortly to remit 80,000*l.* towards the payment of dividends on the capitalised dividend warrants to those bondholders who would accept the three per cent. offered; and that he purposes to send an agent to London to explain matters clearly, and if his terms should be refused, to resign. The long-debated affair of the 60,000,000 of reals has passed, the salt and stamp taxes having been mortgaged to it. On the 1st inst. the deputies commenced the discussion of the Recruiting Bill to raise 50,000 additional men; and the senate is expected to close its sitting after the passing of a few laws now pending. On the subject of the recent disputes between the Spaniards and English at Algesiras and elsewhere, it appears to have been clearly proved that the former were the aggressors. It seems that a noted smuggler of the neighbourhood had been admitted with his boat into the Guarda-costa Company: and that he had been in the habit of running into the Bay of Gibraltar to spy out the state of affairs. He had been chased out of it, and on the 7th the boat was again discovered, when it was followed, and ultimately fired at by the British launch. Further intelligence has since been received of the proceedings of the Company. It appears that one of their cruisers has seized far out at sea, and where no right of seizure exists, a British vessel, laden with cotton and tobacco; and, having put the crew ashore at Malaga, brought the prize into Carthagena. Accounts from this place of the 24th ult. state that an English war-steamer had arrived in that port, to exact the restitution of the capture, which demand was not acceded to by the Government, on the plea that the vessel seized was laden with contraband goods, upon which the steamer put out to sea, the captain notifying his intention of seizing the guarda-costa, and showing no quarter to the crew. It is further said that the British legation has formally demanded that the crew of the guarda-costa be surrendered to the English, that they may be punished as pirates, and expiate their crime at Gibraltar. None of the Spanish authorities have denied the fact, nor has any justification of the men been attempted. Subsequent accounts inform us that the manifesto of the Regent, in answer to the protest of the Ex-queen Christina, was published on the 5th inst. This document commences by stating that the protest would have been considered as a private, and not political paper, if it had not been accompanied by a letter addressed to the Duke de Victoria, ordering him to publish it in the *Madrid Gazette*. It then asserts that the nation only was qualified to choose a guardian for the Queen, and that any authority derived from any other source is in itself null and contrary to the spirit of the constitution. The Regency does not deny that the Queen Mother was named guardian by the will of Ferdinand, but says that the will and everything else concerning the Royal Family and the nation must be submitted to the Cortes as far as public rights are concerned, and that it is equally useless to invoke any other law of the monarchy, since the changes which have taken place in the constitution control and overrule those laws, and no power can exist in the state which does not originate with the existing Legislative bodies. The manifesto concludes by calling on the people to disregard anything which does not come recommended by the Cortes and the Regency, assuring them that the constituted Government, supported as it is by the laws, by the army, and by the National Guard and public opinion, will triumph over the enemies of the country.—The Official Gazette also contains a decree of partial disbandment of the Royal Guard. The Body Guards, two regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry, the Artillery, and the militia of the Guard are suppressed. A violent manifesto has also been published on the part of the Cabinet against the late Allocution of the Pope, to which we referred in a previous Number. This document is regarded as a declaration of war between Spain and the Papal See, and as adding materially to the serious aspect of affairs in this country. It is also stated that Government has received reports of an alarming nature from the Captains Generals of Navarre and Valencia respecting the little dependence to be placed on the troops stationed there.—It is now said to be certain that General Mina's widow succeeds the Marchioness de Santa Cruz as the Queen's governess, and that she has, in fact, commenced her duties.

Portugal.—We have news from Lisbon to the 2d inst. The Chamber of Deputies had postponed the long-protracted debates on the question of the Foraes, in order to enter upon that of finance, the special committee having given in a report upon the proposal of the late royal commission in favour of a stoppage in the payments due previously to the 1st July last, and capitalisation of the arrears. The committee agree with Government in repudiating this project, and the debate upon their report commenced on the 2d inst. A serious fire which broke out on the 1st, had destroyed a large pile of buildings belonging to the Braganza family, called the Thesoaro Velho, part of which was occupied by a cabinet-maker, part by a silk and woollen factory, and the rest by numerous families. It was entirely destroyed, and several lives are said to have been lost. The English, French, and Portuguese sailors took an active part in helping to extinguish it.

Germany.—Accounts from Vienna inform us that great preparations are making for the military manœuvres of the autumn, when the Prince of Prussia will inspect the army of 98,000 men, including the federal contingent of Austria. These troops are garrisoned in Bohemia, Moravia, and Lower Austria; a corps of cavalry is to be established near Prague, and more troops concentrated at Bottau in Styria. The railroad for Stockerau will be continued to Lintz, in order to bring the fortress nearer to the capital.—The "Augsburg Gazette," as the semi-official organ of the Government, gives some interesting statistical information on the subject of Austrian manufactures, being a reply to an article on this subject that lately appeared in the *British and Foreign Review*. This article endeavoured to show that the number of factories and the amount of capital employed in manufacturing in that country, notwithstanding it had declared itself able to stand alone without foreign co-operation, by no means suffices to meet the wants of a population of 35 millions; and this reasoning was founded upon the official returns of the Government, drawn up for the purpose of levying the industry tax, according to the reports of manufacturers, controlled by the Provincial Governments. In order, however, to show the prosperity of manufacturing industry in Austria, the "Augsburg Gazette" gives us the number of factories to the end of the year 1839; and from this statement it appears that the empire, exclusive of Hungary, Transylvania, and the military frontier in which industry is not taxed, but in which also there are properly speaking no manufactures, contained in that year, 13,361; and in 1837, 13,389. The term manufacturer, however, appears to be widely extended, and embraces many tradesmen who in this country would not assume the title. The diminutive scale also, on which many of the establishments are erected must be taken into account, as well as the fact that by far the greater number are found in the provinces of Lombardy and Venice. The Government account also shows a small diminution in the total number, and it is known that a rapid increase in the population within two years has taken place. The following are the official returns published by the Government in reference to this subject; giving the number of the several manufactories in the Austrian Empire for the year 1839: Silk spinning and weaving, 5,044; brandy,

whisky, and liqueur distilleries, 813; flax, hemp, spinning factories, linen and cotton weaving establishments, 1,003; iron foundries and hammers, 756; paper, paper-hangings, and card manufactories, 427; cotton and woollen spinning and weaving, 364; steel and other metal workers, 145; wooden wares, 206; glass and plate glass, 206; china and earthenware, 176; copper foundries and hammers, 151; clothmakers, 147; brass, zinc, pin, and button factories, 136; colour and chemical preparation factories, 84; sugar-refiners, 110; various factories, 3,593.—Private correspondence from the Austrian frontier mentions a serious accident which happened on the 18th ult. to the Duke of Bordeaux, in the environs of Kirchberg. It seems that whilst out riding, his horse took fright at a peasant's cart, reared and fell, the Prince undermost, causing a fracture of the upper part of the thigh-bone. He is, however, said to be doing favourably. The unfortunate effects following the late failures in Vienna are beginning to subside, and the funds continue firm, although railroad shares have not recovered the shock.—Accounts from Berlin state that the King of Prussia is proceeding to fulfil his promise of allowing standing commissions of the Provincial States to exist during the interval of the sessions; and an ordonnance has appeared regulating this commission for the Rhenish provinces. It is to consist of twelve members, chosen by a majority of votes; but the printing the names of speakers in the reports of the debates is not permitted. The Rhenish Provincial Diet has terminated its sittings, during which subjects of high importance for the monarchy are said to have been discussed with moderation. We learn from Potsdam that on the 28th ult., the workmen of the manufactory of arms in that town, excited by some Frenchmen employed in the establishment, refused to submit to a reduction in their salaries, and broke out into actual revolt. They beat the police and the gendarmes, and the authorities found it necessary to call in an armed force to reduce the revolters to order. The leaders having been arrested, tranquillity was soon restored. No less than 700 workmen, it seems, are employed in this manufactory.—The question of leave of absence, which has for some time agitated the states of Baden, has just received its solution by a Royal ordonnance of the Grand Duke, dated the 5th inst., in which it is formally declared that, in refusing leave of absence to the public functionaries who are Deputies, he only uses an international right, and that his Ministry had done its duty by defending it against the pretensions of the Chamber of Deputies, which had fallen into error when it disputed this right. His Royal Highness expresses the hope that, after mature deliberation, the Chamber will rectify its mistake.—The accounts from the banks of the Rhine hold out unfavourable prospects of the vintage. The hurricane which lately occurred there seems to have destroyed all hopes of even a moderate supply.

SWITZERLAND.—The question of the Swiss Convention still remains unsettled. The Government of Argau, it seems, had adopted a sort of middle course, half yielding to the Diet, half resisting—restoring the nunneries, but not the monasteries, in hopes that a majority of the Diet could not be found to press it further. It appears, however, to have been mistaken. A majority of the Diet declared itself, on the 7th, dissatisfied with the conduct of Argau; and twelve States have demanded the appointment of a new commission. Letters from Berne state that the attention of the Diet has been unexpectedly called to alarming news from the Canton of Tessino, which renders federal intervention inevitable. The conquering party has exasperated the population by acts of vengeance violating the constitution and the laws of humanity. One valley alone has had to pay 52,000 liri of extraordinary contributions, to redeem itself from the military executions with which it was threatened for having taken up arms against the Government of 1839. The commission sitting at Locarno is daily pronouncing new proscriptions. The partisans of the former Government are emigrating into Lombardy and Piedmont, where they are received with the same hospitality as the Italian proscripts met with ten years ago in Tessino. But this, it is thought, may, in course of time, lead to disastrous collision between the authorities and police-officers of the two countries; and it is this apprehension which appears to have made the Diet feel that its interposition is necessary. Tessino contains numerous convents, which, like all the monasteries existing in Switzerland in 1818, are protected by article 12 of the Federal Compact; and it is considered to be the duty of the Diet to save them from the confiscation with which they are menaced by the Liberals of the Canton, unless it would witness much greater embarrassments than those created by the affair of Argau, considering that all these convents were founded at the time when Tessino formed an integral part of the Duchy of Milan, and that Austria would thereby have a just pretext for exclaiming against their secularisation, as a violation of the rights of their founders.

HANOVER.—The memorial addressed to the German Diet by several Deputies of the dissolved Assembly of the Estates, noticed in our last Number, has been entirely rejected by the Diet. The grounds, however, are not stated on which the Diet wholly declined accepting it. A royal decree has been published, stating that under existing circumstances the prohibition to export horses for other States than those of the Confederation was removed.

HOLLAND.—The plan for funding the floating debt, though much opposed in some of the Dutch papers, seems to be adhered to by the Government, and it is, therefore, thought likely that it will be soon carried into effect. Accounts from the Hague also inform us that the financial law proposed by the Minister of that department for the anticipated conversion of the Deferred into Active Debt, has been unanimously approved by the Council of State.

BELGIUM.—We learn from Brussels, that a sudden and unexpected change took place on the 5th inst. in the Belgian Cabinet. M. de Mulinear, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, though he retains his seat in the Council of Ministers. He is superseded by the Finance Minister, whose place is taken by the Director of the Belgian Bank. Report says that Count de Mulinear was opposed to the projected Customs' union between France and Belgium, and that this has been the cause of his resignation.—The Belgian journals express alarm at learning that the new Spanish tariff greatly augments the duty on linens. The duty is but from 15 to 20 per cent. But the classification according to the number of threads is such, as in some instances to raise the duty to 40, and even 70 per cent. They also blame the ordonnance raising the duty on thread imported into Belgium, even though the importation is yearly decreasing and the export yearly increasing. Thus, Belgium exported but 1,324,000 francs' worth of thread in 1838, whilst the exportation of 1841 will be at least four millions.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that the Emperor is disposed to re-establish the kingdom of Poland as constituted in 1815, provided the peace of the country continues undisturbed, as it has done during the last eight years. The Emperor was to repair to Warsaw to take upon himself the initiative of that measure, which had been recommended by Prince Paskewitsch, but was opposed by a strong party in the Imperial Cabinet.—It appears from a statement of the commerce of Cronstadt, the port of St. Petersburg, that there has been a diminution on imports in the first six months of 1841, and an augmentation of exports.

ITALY.—Accounts from Naples, to the 28th ult. inform us that the King will not go into Sicily until the designs and plans for the alterations to be made in the Lazaretto at Messina are determined upon. The revenues of the city of Naples are said to be so ample, that hitherto it has never had occasion to raise the smallest loan; but it is so anxious to complete some important works that it has decided upon borrowing 500,000 ducats, rather more than 2,000,000 francs. Messrs. Rothschild have offered to make the advance at 5¼ per cent., but it is said the city will give no more than 5, nor allow any commission. The heat had for several days been excessive, but had latterly become so sensibly diminished as to be supportable. Venice letters of the 29th ult. allude to fears entertained that the Trieste failures would be followed by a commercial crisis in Venice.

TURKEY and SYRIA.—Letters from the frontiers of Turkey state that the humanity displayed by Yacoub Pacha had gained him the sympathy of the inhabitants of Bulgaria. He had addressed to the Christians who had not yet returned to their homes an invitation to that effect, promising them pardon for the past and protection for the future; and had even offered to supply them with means to rebuild their houses. Intelligence had been received from Beyrout that an insurrection had broken out among the Maronites of Mount Lebanon, and that all the tribes had taken arms. They not only refused to pay tribute, but demanded restitution of 300,000 piastres advanced by them. It was said that the Turks, supported by the English, were about to attack them. It was reported in Constantinople that the Government intended to make over the administration of Syria to the Emir Bechir, in consideration of a certain tribute. Some cases of plague had appeared in the Lazaretto, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and two of Said Bey's suite had been attacked by the disease. Nevertheless, all the Egyptians attached to the Viceroy's mission had received free pratique, and were to be lodged in the Seraglio. Said Bey had not yet had an audience of the Sultan, but preparations were making for that purpose on an extensive scale. Various conjectures were afloat relative to the object of his mission. Some reports stated that it was to obtain a diminution in the amount of tribute; whilst others asserted that Mehemet Ali wished to form a strict union of all the influential Osmanlis against the efforts of the eastern Christians, which are considered likely to produce a speedy crisis in Turkey. According to the last census, the Ottoman empire contains 23,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 16,000,000 profess the Mahometan religion, and 7,000,000 are Christians and Jews. The Turkish population at Constantinople had tripled since the suppression of the Janissaries, and the Government asserts that the population is increasing throughout the empire. The population of Asiatic Turkey comprises 10,000,000 Mussulmans, and only 2,000,000 Christians. Subsequent intelligence has been received from the Turkish frontier, stating that a revolt broke out on the 24th ult. amongst the Christian population against the Turkish authorities of Braila, and the bridge of communication with the Danube was, as a measure of precaution, cut down. Six hundred Bulgarian prisoners had in the morning solicited permission to return home, and the revolt assumed a menacing aspect, as these refused to submit. At length they were allowed to go, when they said they should quit the city according to their own convenience, perhaps in the evening, and take up a more hostile position. It was feared the revolt has extensive ramifications. The same accounts announce the great preparations for war carrying on over all the Turkish empire, in order to the suppression of the spirit of revolt shown by the Christians.

CANDIA.—Despatches of a recent date have been received at the Porte from Tahir Pacha, from which there appears to be little doubt of the immediate submission and pacification of this island. These despatches also contain some explanations connected with the late operations there, which tend to refute the charges made against the Pacha and his officers, of having permitted excesses to be committed by their troops on the conquered insurgents. These statements are said to be not only exaggerated, but entirely without foundation.

EGYPT.—Accounts from Alexandria mention that Mehemet Ali had given large orders both in France and Belgium for Paixhans guns, to be used in the fortifications of that city; and that the British are strengthening the fortifications of St. Jean d'Acre. It is further stated, that the Sultan has requested the Pacha to send troops to the Hedjaz, the expedition to be made at the expense of the Porte. Mehemet Ali had already received two million piastres from the Turkish treasury for this purpose, and it was thought that Kurschid Pacha would command the detachment.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the New York packet-ship *North America*, we have advices from that city to the 20th ult., three days later than those previously received. They furnish, however, but little news of political or commercial importance. The debates in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Fortification Bill have been spirited and interesting. The difficulties arising out of the affair of Mr. M'Leod, and the unsettled boundary question, seem to have created a strong feeling in favour of increasing the navy and strengthening the fortifications on the sea-coast and lakes. Two new steam-frigates are ordered to be built at Boston, and the bills appropriating 600,000 dollars for the purchase of naval ordnance, and 50,000 of the above sum to be expended in experiments, new cannon, &c., have passed the house, and are expected to pass the senate. There appears to be some division of opinion in the public mind as to the correctness of the judgment pronounced in the Supreme Court of New York in Mr. M'Leod's case. Many contend that the question should be entirely left to the United States, and several influential papers also avow that doctrine—even in New York itself. Mr. Pickens, however, the author of the Report from the Committee of Foreign Relations, during a recent debate in the House, pronounced the opinion of the Court an able one, which never could be gainsaid in the United States or in Great Britain. He further expressed his hope that Mr. M'Leod would be tried, as such a proceeding was due to the independence and rights of New York; but he hoped that he would have a fair hearing, and, above all, he considered it due to the people of New York, to their character, and their institutions, that he should have an impartial trial. Several other members in the course of the same debate stated their approval of the opinion delivered by the Supreme Court, and some seemed to think that the present state of the relations between the two countries was such as warranted them in concluding that war was not improbable.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Accounts received from this colony during the week inform us that the distressed state to which the Cape wine trade has been reduced had excited serious attention, and that a public meeting was about to take place for the purpose of considering the means of alleviating it. A Chamber of Commerce had been formed for protecting the interests of trade. Emancipation had not worked well, the blacks being generally refractory, quitting their employment at their own pleasure, and very frequently at unseasonable times. The want of free labourers was greatly felt, and a society had been formed for the promotion of juvenile immigration. Graham's Town had been infested with swarms of locusts, but the crops having been mostly housed, but little damage had been done by them. A company had taken up the subject of steam navigation, and a sum had been subscribed to purchase a vessel to ply between that place and Cape Town.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89¼ to ⅜; ditto for the Account, 89⅜ to ½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅝ to ¾; Three-and-a Half per Cents. Reduced, 98¾ to ⅞; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 167½ to 8½; Exchequer Bills, 14*s.* to 16*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Euphrates Expedition.—Intelligence has been received at the India Board of the arrival of the Company's two armed iron steam-boats at Beles, on the Euphrates. This event took place on the 31st May. The actual distance of the voyage up the river was 1130 miles; the ascent occupied 273 hours, or about nineteen days and a half. The average rate of steaming was three miles and seven furlongs an hour. The Tigris and the Euphrates have thus been opened to vessels of considerable burden, and the ascent and descent of these streams it is expected will now be made available for the purposes of commerce as well as of civilization. The conduct of the crews is stated to have been most exemplary, and not a single casualty occurred during the whole voyage.

Expedition to the South Pole.—A letter has been received at Lloyd's from Hobart Town, dated April 17th, stating that H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror* had returned to that port, after an exploring voyage of six months to the South Pole. Nothing official had transpired, but it was understood that the expedition had been attended with complete success, for although they did not reach the exact position of the magnetic pole, owing to the immense barriers of ice and ice-covered mountains that intervened, they were enabled to fix it at 100 miles' distance from them, as nearly as could be ascertained from the observation of the needle. As soon as the season should admit of it, Capt. Ross intended to resume his Antarctic explorations. The expedition had penetrated 4° further south than the French or Americans. The positions marked by the former were found to be correct, but the Americans are said to have fallen into some extraordinary errors. The officers and crews were all in good health, and had not suffered a single casualty.

Census of the City.—From the returns sent in by the superintendent registrars of the City Unions, it appears

that the total population is 126,242; and that in 1831 it was 123,897; thus showing an increase in the last ten years of 2,345. The excess of females over males is shown to be 2,673. In these returns the following establishments are included:—The Fleet Prison, 230 persons; the East London Union Workhouse, 157; the West London Union Workhouse, 387; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 533; Bridewell Hospital, 154; Newgate, 265; the Giltspur-street Compter, 210; Whitecross-street Prison, 385; the Workhouse in Bishopsgate, 297; and St. Sepulchre's Workhouse, containing 85. Many of the parishes within the walls of the City, and which are formed into the City of London Union, have a population of between 100 and 200 persons. According to the return of 1831 of the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock, Threadneedle-street, the population was only 72. According to the same return there were only twelve parishes which contained more than 1,000 persons, the most populous being St. Ann, Blackfriars, whose population was 2,622; Christ Church, Newgate-street, the same number: and St. Stephen, Coleman-street, which had a population of 1,014.

The Livery of London.—The following statement exhibits the present number of Liverymen belonging to each Company, and also the aggregate number qualified as such to vote at the election of the City Members:—Armourers and braziers, 73; apothecaries, 26; barbers, 116; bakers, 225; basketmakers, 6; blacksmiths, 94; bowyers, 47; brewers, 45; brodereurs, 28; butchers, 163; carpenters, 111; clockmakers, 99; clothworkers, 123; coach and coach harness-makers, 66; combmakers, 15; cordwainers, 97; coopers, 239; cooks, 136; curriers, 98; cutlers, 91; distillers, 38; drapers, 282; dyers, 117; fanmakers, 19; farriers, 80; feltmongers, 83; fishmongers, 287; fletchers, 18; framework knitters, 44; fruiterers, 41; founders, 70: glass-sellers, 58; girdlers, 78; glaziers, 57; glovers, 119; goldsmiths, 151; gold and silver wire-drawers, 40; gunmakers, 29; haberdashers, 368; innholders, 307; ironmongers, 79: joiners, 116; leathersellers, 106; loriners, 234: playing-card makers, 68; merchant tailors, 236; mercers, 77; masons, 42; musicians, 79; needlemakers, 332; pattenmakers, 115; painter stainers, 111; pewterers, 64; plasterers, 26; plumbers, 50; poulterers, 28; saddlers, 60; salters, 131; scriveners, 35; shipwrights, 91; silk-throwsters, 7; skinners, 125; spectacle-makers, 81; stationers, 381; tallow-chandlers, 117; tin-plate workers, 53; turners, 63; tylers and plasterers, 108; vintners, 282; upholsterers, 86: wax-chandlers, 66; weavers, 86; wheelwrights, 117; woolmen, 17; total, 7,782.

Metropolitan Improvements.—We noticed in a former Number a dispute that had arisen between the Marquis of Salisbury and the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, relative to a large estate for which the parish only receives a rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year. The estate in question occupies a large portion of one side of St. Martin's-lane, part of Newport-street, and other places, out of which, it is said, the Marquis derives an income of 10,000*l.* a year. A new street has been proposed through part of this property, and for a small portion of it the Marquis has sent in a claim to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to the amount of 60,000*l.* The parish, in order to ascertain whether they have not a right to more than 2*l.* 10*s.* a-year out of this great rental, recently appointed a committee to draw up a report on the subject; and on Saturday a meeting of rate-payers was held, for the purpose of receiving their report. The vestry-clerk, being requested to read it, stated that the inquiries were of a very difficult nature, that their labour had not been brought to a close, and that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the parish if they laid before the parishioners what they had yet done. After a long discussion the inquiry was ordered to be continued, and the meeting adjourned, until the committee had completed their report. This claim of the parish appears to have excited an unusual degree of interest.

Wood Pavement.—The Marylebone vestry held another meeting on Saturday, when the propriety of the adoption of the wood-pavement in Oxford-street was again discussed. After a long debate it was resolved, by a majority of two to one, that the experience of its advantage was so great as to justify the vestry in extending the wooden pavement from Wells-street to Vere-street.

Church-rates.—The attempt to carry a church-rate for West Hackney has been defeated, after a three days' poll, by a considerable majority, the numbers at the close being, for the rate 206—against it 332.

Regent's Park.—A great number of workmen are at present busily engaged, under the directions of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, making preparations for the opening of the Great Park, for the accommodation of the public. At the bottom of the plantations of the Marquis of Hertford's villa, a suspension chain-bridge is erected over the ornamental waters, the entrance to which will be from that part of the park fronting Hanover-terrace. Several other entrances are making in various parts of the park for the accommodation of the public, at which small lodges are to be built for the keepers. Numbers of gravel-walks are also making throughout the interior of the park, all of which will be speedily opened.

Metropolitan Post.—Within the last week additional facilities have been afforded by Government for posting letters in London; which, in consequence of a new arrangement, can now be done an hour later than formerly, at the branch offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough: and till half-past six at Lombard-street: letters may be posted till a quarter past six, on payment of a late fee of a penny; but in order to enjoy this convenience, it is necessary that all inland letters should be stamped, and that the fee of 1*d.* should be paid by an additional stamp affixed to the letter. Foreign letters may be thus stamped or pre-paid in money, at the option of the sender. Any letters not conforming to this regulation, and posted without an additional stamp, will be treated as though they were intended for the next day's post. The following is the statement of the number of London letters for the last month, as compared with the corresponding period in 1839 and 1840:—

THROUGH THE GENERAL POST.	
Four weeks, ending Aug. 7, 1841 . . .	5,488,916
Corresponding period of 1840	3,928,687
Ditto, as nearly as can be given of 1839 . .	1,620,413
Increase since 1840, on the four weeks' letters	1,560,229
Ditto 1839 ditto . .	3,868,503
THROUGH THE DISTRICT POST.	
Four weeks, ending Aug. 7, 1841 . . .	1,694,702
Corresponding period of 1840	1,548,003
Ditto, as nearly as can be given of 1839 . .	1,021,386
Increase since 1840, on the four weeks' letters	146,699
Ditto 1839 ditto . . .	673,316

Pier at Grays.—Among the projected improvements in different parts of the River may be mentioned the erection of a convenient pier at the town of Grays, by which means the hazardous practice of using small boats in conveying people on board the steamers will be entirely removed. The pier is to extend 450 feet into the river, and will have sufficient water, at the lowest state of the tide, to allow boats drawing eight feet to come alongside. It is to be commenced in the course of a week, and completed in about two or three months.

Population of Hackney.—The account of the population of St. John's, Hackney, as taken by the late census, has been just published. It appears that the total number of houses in this district is 6,964, and that the population is 38,881, of whom 16,310 are males, and 21,571 females. According to the census taken in 1831 the number of houses was 6,394, and the population 31,132, of whom 13,561 were males and 17,571 females. Thus the total increase since 1831 amounts to 6,749.

Navigation of the River.—On Thursday a Court of Conservancy was held at the Guildhall for the purpose of selecting a jury to examine into the condition of the Thames within the civic limits, in consequence of some serious complaints having been made by the gentlemen of the last Middlesex and Surrey conservancy juries that several encroachments and nuisances had been made in parts of the river to which their supervision did not extend. The jury having been charged, proceeded to the river and examined the various parts in which obstructions and nuisances were said to exist; and on their return to the court, handed in a presentment specifying the principal encroachments which had come under their observation; and which consisted chiefly of the erection of piers or landing-places projecting at different parts into the river, more especially the one at Blackfriars-bridge, which has been already referred to in this Paper. The recorder then stated to them that his lordship and the corporation would take immediate measures to remove effectually such nuisances as they had pointed out, and were calculated to cause danger and prejudice to the public.

Thames Tunnel.—On Thursday Sir Isambard Brunel descended the Wapping shaft, and passed from one end of the tunnel to the other under the river, and made his exit by the shaft in Rotherhithe, returning across the river in a boat. He was warmly congratulated by the workmen and others assembled, as the first person who had ever passed under the Thames by means of that undertaking. The chairman of the company, accompanied by another gentleman, afterwards descended into the tunnel on the Rotherhithe side, and soon made their appearance in the shaft at Wapping, having also passed under the entire breadth of the river. It does not appear, however, that the tunnel is completed, though the shield extends to within ten feet of the Wapping shaft, and a drift-way or water-course has been formed from the shaft into the tunnel, through which these gentlemen passed. It is expected that one of the archways will be open for foot-passengers in the course of a few months.

Fires.—The destructive fire which broke out in Thames-street on Saturday, and which we noticed in our Paper of that day, occurred on the premises of Messrs. Smith, corn merchants. The whole of the extensive buildings facing the river have been entirely destroyed, together with the valuable stock, consisting of 1300 quarters of beans, several thousand quarters of barley and oats, besides large quantities of other grain and seeds of different descriptions. The estimated loss of premises and stock is 100,000*l.* Great fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the adjoining houses, and more particularly of some extensive tallow and vitriol warehouses, situated in the immediate neighbourhood. By means of an abundant supply of water this was, in a great measure, prevented; and, though several warehouses and buildings were much damaged, the loss has been principally confined to the destruction of Messrs. Smith's premises.—A fire, attended with loss of life, has also occurred at Chatham. The building destroyed was situate on the banks of the Medway, and was formerly used as a herring-hang, but had been recently enlarged, for carrying on an oil-manufactory. On the premises were erected three stills for the purpose of distilling oil from ingredients known only to the occupiers, Messrs. Chesson and Holding. The former, whose life has been sacrificed, appears to have been at the time of the fire attending to one of the refining-stills, there being no one else on the premises; and it is thought that the still, which the partner admits to have been badly made and insecure, must have burst, and that the inflammable materials contained in it immediately set the place on fire. Deceased is supposed to have been suffocated in his attempt to escape, and was afterwards found dead among the ruins. An inquest has been held, when the jury returned a verdict that he was found burnt to death. The foreman and some of the jury considered it highly necessary that the coroner should severely reprimand the surviving partner for working a still of so bad a construction.—On Monday a fire broke out in the bed-rooms of the New Reform Club-house, Pall Mall. For nearly half-an-hour previously to its discovery, a strong smell of fire was perceptible in the building, and on some of the domestics proceeding up stairs, and opening one of the doors on the third floor, they found the flooring in flames. On the arrival of the firemen, they commenced cutting up the flooring, when four large beams and joists were found to be on fire. It was, however, soon subdued. The cause is supposed to be the overheating of the flues.—On Tuesday a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Fleetwood, Clapham-common, whereby a large quantity of valuable books and furniture was destroyed, and the whole premises much damaged. It is supposed to have originated by Mr. Fleetwood having dropped a cigar in the library.—On Wednesday, a destructive fire broke out in the Grove, Blackheath, by which property to a large amount was destroyed. It occurred at the residence of Capt. Waller. Some time elapsed before it could be subdued, and it is not known how it originated.—On Tuesday a fire broke out in the Britannia Inn, near her Majesty's Victualling-office, Deptford. Active measures were immediately adopted to arrest its progress, but notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, and the aid of numerous engines, the flames spread and communicated to the outhouses of Mr. Masson, the Market-gardener. The fire was not got under until the above premises were in a great measure destroyed; the loss is estimated at 200*l.*

Inquests.—A few days since a melancholy instance of the danger of leaving about fire-arms in a loaded state, occurred to Mr. Samuel Brown, a respectable market-gardener, residing at Lower Edmonton. It appears that deceased had a lodger of the name of Davies, a policeman, who on the day of the accident came into a room where Mr. Brown was sitting, and, after some friendly conversation, began to examine a gun lying on the floor, when it went off, and the contents entered the body of Mr. Brown. He was immediately removed to the London Hospital, where the wounds were examined, and the bullet detected in the intestines, but it could not be extracted, and he died about five hours after his admission. It appeared that deceased had no recollection of having left the gun loaded. He was about 40 years of age, and much respected in the neighbourhood. At the inquest held on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, from misadventure."—In the course of an inquest held on Monday, before Mr. Wakley, a juror asked if the witness, a female, might not be allowed to sit down. Mr. Wakley replied that it might seem ungallant to refuse such a request on behalf of a female, but, excepting under certain circumstances, he deemed it a very bad plan for witnesses to be sitting while giving their evidence, for they might chance to fall asleep, while standing kept them awake. He did not know whether the jurymen themselves, for the very same cause, should not be required to stand, for he often met with jurymen who seemed much inclined to take a nap. He recollected on one occasion a very stout gentleman, who was summoned as a juryman, and who, after being sworn and seated, desired the person next him to take a pin, and when he saw him going to sleep, which he was sure he should do, to prick him with it. He presently after dosed off, but the person who held the pin, not knowing his temper, refrained from using it, and let him slumber till he was aroused by the beadle, when he became quite angry at not having been pricked by the gentleman he had appointed to watch him, and was with difficulty pacified. At an inquest at Harrow some months since, the beadle was obliged, during the inquiry, to be continually handing snuff to the jury to enliven them; and at a more recent inquest which he held in Marylebone, after viewing the body, and before any witnesses had been examined, the foreman went home, and on the beadle being sent for him, he actually found him in bed, and fast asleep. To prevent, therefore, the witnesses falling into such a lethargic state, he adopted the plan pursued in all other Courts, namely, to make them give their testimony standing.—A lengthened inquiry has taken place at Spitalfields, on a person named Anne Bradford, who, it was stated, had died in consequence of ill usage received from her husband. The principal charge against the husband was, that he had violently pushed her down on the floor in a public-house in Whitechapel, when she went there to prevail upon him to go home. But the evidence was contradictory, and did not substantiate that charge. Many of the witnesses deposed that he had not ill-used deceased; that he was a sober and industrious man: that before he pushed deceased, which he did very slightly, he received many blows and much provocation from her; and that the injury of which she died could not have been inflicted by him: while other witnesses maintained that he was an intemperate character, that he often ill-used his wife, and had been heard to threaten to destroy her: and that on the night after the affray in the public-house, deceased, while in the room with him, had been heard to cry out "Murder!" She died a few days after of injuries to the head, which the surgeon stated might have been produced by blows or falls. The statements were so conflicting, that, by the suggestion of the Coroner, an open verdict was returned, releasing the husband from the charge.

Provincial News.

Harvest Prospects.—The interest connected with the approaching harvest induces us to throw together, under this head, all the intelligence on the subject which our provincial news has supplied during the past week.

The accounts from different parts of the country complain very generally of the long-continued unseasonable weather; at the same time, however, they appear to concur in representing the corn-crops as likely to prove productive, and of an average character, should the weather take a favourable turn, and afford only a short continuance of sunshine to ripen them and admit of cutting. The reports, however, from different counties somewhat vary. From *Sussex* we learn that the harvest has partially commenced, the reaping being most forward in the western part. Reaping has also commenced in *Essex*; but the crops are spoken of as much injured by the long continuance of wet. The wheat is said to be laid in many places, and fears are entertained of the mildew; whilst weeds are exceedingly numerous, and in some places stand almost as thick as the wheat. Barley and oats are in better condition; and a considerable quantity of rye has been cut, which looks well. In *Norfolk* the harvest is partially begun; but many fields, though covered with abundance, are described as being under the influence of mildew to some extent. Oats, wheat, and barley, in small quantities, have been cut; but the barley exhibits nearly everywhere two growths, which it is feared will retard and injure the crop, otherwise very large and fine: while the wheat has scarcely, in any part, become fully ripe, and in most places retains its transition colour in the ear and the green in the stalk. The *Derbyshire* papers state that the wheat-crops are suffering from mildew, and the red rust has damaged the ear to a considerable extent; and even where the crop is strong it has been thrown down by the late heavy rains. The barley is said to be doing tolerably well, although the whole of the crops stand in need of hot sunny weather. In *Oxfordshire* the farmers appear to think that the late chilly and changeable season will make the harvest late, and prove injurious, although the wheat at present looks healthy, and promises good crops. The oats and other grain are expected to yield well if they have fine weather; and it is thought that many of the farmers will cut next week. In *Northamptonshire* the prospects are represented to be unpromising; and but little progress towards ripening has been made during the last week or two. The ear looks well set, but the straw is somewhat dark, an appearance which is said to be the frequent forerunner of mildew. A fortnight's fine weather, it is thought, would realise even yet the anticipation of a fair average crop. On fine loamy lands the wire-worm has made great havoc, but on the strong clays the crops are reported generally good. Harvest commenced in *Bedfordshire* nearly a fortnight ago, and on the whole is spoken of favourably. It has also begun in *Buckinghamshire*, and the crop is represented as promising, the ear being full and large. The *Hampshire* papers inform us that harvest has partially commenced in that county. The wheat cut or cutting appears, however, to be far from ripe, and the weather has not, for some weeks back, been such as to hasten its fitness for the sickle. In *Staffordshire* the weather is much complained of, and even the harvest is not yet finished. With respect to the corn-crops, they have not as yet sustained much positive damage, although in some instances they are partially laid. In *Cumberland* the papers speak unfavourably of the condition of the crops, which appear to have received considerable damage from the late stormy weather. In *Herefordshire*, also, the wheats have, in many places, been much beaten down by rain; but reaping is expected to commence next week in many forward parts of the county.

Barnsley.—On Wednesday a daring burglary and outrage were committed at the house of Mr. Bramham, farmer and publican, at Burton, near this town. It seems that about two o'clock in the morning Mr. Bramham was aroused by the barking of the dog, and on going down stairs was met by two thieves, who immediately fell on him, and struck him several severe blows, one with a poker, the other with a plough-coulter, until they left him on the ground, as they supposed dead, and then made off. Every assistance was immediately procured, and although Mr. Bramham's head was severely cut, hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery. The entrance into the house had been effected through the cellar window, by wrenching off five strong iron stanchions, which it is thought must have required the force of more than two men. They had succeeded in getting away a quantity of meat and other articles. On the following morning three men were apprehended on suspicion, two of whom have since been identified by Mr. Bramham as the men by whom he was attacked. They have accordingly been committed to take their trial.

Cardiff.—A few weeks ago we noticed the refusal of the workmen at the iron works to give more than 4½*d.* per lb. for meat. The Welsh papers inform us that this determination still continues, and that the number of sheep required for the works between Abergavenny and this town is less by 2000 per week than it was 12 months ago. There is also a very great decrease in the sale of veal and beef, which entails considerable loss on the agriculturists.

Carlisle.—It will be remembered that on the 29th June, the day of the nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough, some serious rioting took place, during which a police-officer, named Jardine, was killed. At the Assizes held here on Monday, John Kirkpatrick was indicted for the murder, and James Jackson for aiding in the crime. It appeared from the evidence of the superintendent of police, that on the day in question, a crowd collected in front of the hustings and followed the candidates from thence to the coffee-house. The mob then became extremely riotous, and stones and other missiles were made use of, until it became necessary to take measures for dispersing them. There were but seven policemen besides the superintendent, who were drawn up in front of the coffee-house, and on receiving the order, they drew their staves and advanced on the crowd. Their assailants fell back, but stones continued to be thrown, and deceased received a blow from one on the head, from whose hand did not appear. The police had reached the centre of the square, when the superintendent perceived Jardine fall, and while on his hands and knees, endeavouring to recover himself, Jackson struck him on the head with a stick, which he held with both his hands. Jardine was much hurt, and died the following morning. It appeared from further evidence, that shortly before Jardine fell, the prisoner Kirkpatrick was seen near the Market-place, where he pulled a life-preserver from his breast, fastened it to his wrist, and then proceeded towards the coffee-house. By other testimony he was traced to the spot where Jardine fell, and was seen to strike him, from behind, a severe blow on the head, and it was then, while on the ground endeavouring to recover himself, that Jackson struck him with the stick. The Jury found Kirkpatrick guilty of manslaughter, and acquitted Jackson. Lord Denman, in summing up, expressed the necessity of supporting the authority of the law, and of the duty of all people to submit to it, without taking the remedy into their own hands. He then addressed Kirkpatrick, and said that had the Jury found him guilty of murder, he would certainly have been left for execution, and as it was, the enormity of the offence would be marked by the severity of the sentence, which was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of 15 years.

Cheltenham.—The trial of Moses Harwood and James Andrews, the parties who were apprehended on suspicion of having stolen, from one of the hotels in this town, the property belonging to Sir Willoughby Cotton, noticed in this Paper at the time, has taken place at Gloucester, and terminated in their conviction. The case occupied the attention of the court for nearly 6 hours, and excited much interest from the value of the property stolen, and the daring nature of the robbery. The evidence connecting the prisoners with its commission was altogether circumstantial, but was made quite conclusive against Andrews, by his own confession after his apprehension. The jury found them both guilty of the theft, but not of the burglary; and they were sentenced, Harwood to 15, and Andrews to 10 years' transportation. The property stolen has been recovered, with the exception of a valuable miniature and about 50 sovereigns.

Exeter.—A further examination of the parties now in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Bennet, noticed in our last and previous Numbers, took place on Monday. The investigation was again strictly private, but it appears that no facts were elicited beyond what has already been communicated to the public. Brinsmead persists in the statement which we gave in our last week's Number, but it is not thought to be an honest one as far as he himself is concerned. A reward of 150*l.* has been offered for such information as may lead to a conviction, and a promise of pardon to any accomplice, not the actual murderer, engaged in the commission of the crime. 100*l.* of the reward is offered by government, and 50*l.* by the relatives of the deceased.—The Royal clemency has been extended to William Major, who was convicted, as we mentioned in our last Number, of having poisoned his son-in-law, and condemned to death. Her Majesty, in consequence of the report made to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Baron Rolfe's recommendation for mercy, has been pleased to spare the aged man's life, who is represented as being in a state of second childhood. The reprieve is said to have been granted in consequence of the suspicious character of the evidence given by the wife of the deceased, upon which alone he was convicted.

Gloucester.—The celebrated cause arising out of the will of the late Mr. Wood came on for trial in this city on Monday, but, as will be seen under our Law intelligence, the proceedings were brought to a premature close, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of special jurors. The trial, consequently, has been postponed for the present. As, however, the case has excited so much interest with the public generally, and the question involved in the proceedings is one of such great magnitude, it may be interesting to our readers to be furnished with an authentic detail of the amount of wealth which this singular character died possessed of, and which is stated to be as follows:—New Annuities, 66,221*l.* 11*s.*; East India Stock, 3,000*l.*; Three per Cent. Consols, 57,500*l.*; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 333,098*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; Bank Long Annuities, 9*l.* 5*s.*; Three per Cents. Reduced, 9,380*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; Reduced Three-and-a-half per Cents., 181,000*l.*; Bank Stock, 52,000*l.*; Rents due from his freehold and copyhold property at the time of his death, 4,677*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; Rents of leaseholds due at his death, 710*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; Mortgages, 15,639*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; Interest on do. due at his death, 1,391*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; Bonds, bills, and notes of hand, 5,408*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; Interest on ditto at his death, 395*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; Banking accounts due to his estate at the same time, 11,225*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; Debts owing to him for shop-goods, 138*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Balance of cash in the hands of Sir John Lubbock and Co., 9,756*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Cash found in his house, 2,426*l.* 10*s.*; Silver, 49*l.* 1*s.*; Copper, 11*d.*; Bank-notes, 5,287*l.*; Check, 9*l.*; Old gold—six five-guinea pieces, five two-guinea ditto, nine one-guinea ditto, two foreign pieces; all which were sold for 51*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Old silver—69 pieces, produced 5*l.* 4*s.*; One old gold piece, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Rents of his leaseholds, 711*l.* 4*s.*; Wearing-apparel, 5*l.*; Household furniture, 223*l.*; Plate, 256*l.*; Stock in trade, 579*l.* 16*s.* Total, 781,107*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Added to this amount of personal property, the freehold estates valued at 200,000*l.*; so that, with five years' interest, the time already consumed in this disputed law-suit, his whole property is estimated at the sum of nearly 1,200,000*l.* Mr. Wood, who died in April 1836, at the age of 80, was a native of this city, and carried on business here for a great many years as a draper and banker. The Judges of the Privy Council intend, as mentioned in our last Number, to give their decision on this important case on Monday next, when the parties interested will know the destination of this ample fortune.

Hereford.—A few days since a determined attempt at murder and suicide was committed at Llangarron, in this county, by a shoemaker named Strong. The person he attempted to murder was his wife, from whose account it appears that her husband, on coming down stairs to breakfast, asked her how she was; and on her answering, "Very poorly," he produced a razor, and, saying that that would make her better, threw her across the table, and attempted to cut her throat with it. In the scuffle she pushed her hand to her neck, and thus saved the main bloodvessel, but had two of her fingers cut to the bone. On her escaping from him he inflicted a deep wound across his own throat. Surgical aid was immediately procured, and their wounds were dressed; but as the man appeared still bent on self-destruction, he was put under restraint. They both continue alive, but there appears to be little hope of their recovery.

Huddersfield.—On Monday a serious explosion took place at Dowse's factory, at Mold-green, near this town, in consequence of the bursting of a large boiler, which it seems had been but recently erected on the premises, and by which two young women have been killed, and four others very severely scalded. It is not known by what accident the bursting was occasioned.—During the past week the different manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire have been visited by Lord Ashley, whose object has been to acquire full information respecting the wants and interests of the manufacturing population, and to advocate the necessity of a ten hours' factory bill. On Wednesday his lordship visited this town with the same view, and was met by a great number of manufacturers and mill-owners of all political opinions, from whom he received every attention. His lordship strongly advocated the necessity of an act limiting the period of work to ten hours, but the masters, while they promised that they would not oppose, at the same time candidly told him that they could not aid or assist him. In the evening, his lordship attended a numerous meeting at the court-house, at which were present a large number of operatives. After again addressing them at considerable length on the same subject, resolutions to the following effect were proposed and carried unanimously: "That a Ten Hours' Factory Bill would be advantageous both to employers and employed: That no child ought to be admitted to work until 12 years of age: That no women ought to be employed in any factories after marriage: And that all dangerous machinery ought to be boxed off, to prevent the misfortunes which so frequently occur in consequence of its being left unguarded.

Liverpool.—A deliberate act of suicide was committed a few days since by one of the passengers on board a steam-boat running between this town and Seacombe. Deceased was a middle-aged man, and was described by some as a gentleman in appearance, by others as one of the better class of workmen. When the boat had reached the middle of the river, he ran towards the side of the vessel, and jumped into the stream. He soon rose to the surface, and was carried off by the tide, but seemed to swim well. The steamer was immediately put about, and the boat sent after him; but when it had nearly reached the spot he seemed to let himself sink on purpose, and was seen no more. Nothing is known of his name or connexion, but it seems to be the impression of those who saw him on board that he was insane.—From a recently-published statement of the deliveries of raw sugar in this port, from the 1st Jan. to the 24th July, it appears that the West India amounted, in 1841, to 39,301 hhds. and tces., current price 36*s.* 0½*d.* per cwt.; in 1840, to 57,340 hhds. and tces., current price 57*s.* 2¾*d.* per cwt.; Mauritius, in 1841, 224,177 bags; in 1840, 356,992 bags. In the East India there is not much difference, arising, it is said, from its being extensively used to reduce the quality of West India. From this statement, therefore, it appears that the consumption of sugar is nearly one-third less, notwithstanding a fall in price of one-third; and this is accounted for by the diminished means of the people to consume it, from want of employment. Trade in this town is said to be at present more dull than it has ever been known; and another failure was announced on Monday, though it was not to any great extent.

Manchester.—In our last Number we inserted a report, published in the local papers, in reference to Lord Francis Egerton's connexion with the Lancashire Yeomanry. His lordship has since written a letter to the London journals correcting the misstatements made by the provincial journals on this subject, and from which it appears that his lordship has neither raised a troop of Yeomanry, nor taken any positive step towards such an addition to this description of public force. The accounts of the state of trade in this town, and the neighbouring manufacturing districts, still continue of a very gloomy and depressing character.—At the Wesleyan Conference held here a few days since, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, a clergyman of the Established Church, recommending a union of the Wesleyans with the church, was brought before the conference, and gave rise to a long and interesting discussion. Among the speakers was Dr. Banting, who took occasion to observe, in reference to one portion of the letter, stating that those of the Wesleyan ministers who had passed the presidential chair should be made bishops, that no power whatever should ever induce or compel him to be made a bishop. He had received, he

said, a great number of communications on the subject of the union of the Methodists with the church; and he was induced to believe that many persons attributed to him an influence which he did not possess. Why those communications were addressed to him he could not conceive; but the fact was, that he had received two letters from members of Parliament, thanking him for their elections, though he did not know those gentlemen, had had no previous communication with them, and was totally ignorant, before they themselves informed him, that they had been elected at all. In the course of the discussion it was stated that no official correspondence could be entered into with Mr. Hodgson, as he could have no power or authority to make any proposition that would be regarded by the church at large as authoritative. It was, however, resolved that a reply be sent to him, thanking him for his kind motives in writing the letter, and expressing a desire that greater unanimity of feeling may obtain among all religious denominations. On the question of the silk gown, the Conference has decided that no preacher shall wear it without express permission from the Conference: and Dr. Bunting, by the direction of the committee, administered a reproof to the Rev. W. Bunting and the Rev. Mr. Waddy, of Hull, for having appeared in the gown in the pulpit.

Newport.—Sixteen thousand tons of coal are shipped every week from this port; which, at the recent advance of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton, circulates 1,200*l.* a week more than was paid two months ago.

Norwich.—The following is the return of the census for this city: Saint Mary in the Marsh, or the precincts of the Close, included in the census 1831, has been since added to St. Faith's Union, and is enumerated therein. In 1831 the census included the precincts of the Close, amounting to 611. The precincts in the census of 1841 are transferred to the St. Faith's Union, the number being 498. Total: 1841, 61,796: 1831, including Precincts, 61,347; increase, 449.—In a case of church-rates heard a few days since in the Consistorial Court of this city, from the parish of St. Margaret's, Lynn, a point of some importance was raised, and, so far as the judgment of this court extends, decided. It appears to have been generally considered that in questions of church-rates, the justices have jurisdiction, and the ecclesiastical courts have none, when the party neglecting to pay has not himself disputed the validity of the rate. The present defendants had accordingly pleaded that that they had never disputed the validity; that they had been summoned before the justices, and dismissed because the plaintiffs were not prepared to prove their case by producing the rate; that they had always been ready to pay the rate, had tendered it after they were cited to this court, and were, therefore, not within the jurisdiction of the court. Their allegation pleading these facts was, however, rejected as irrelevant, and the effect of this is, to decide that where a church-rate has by any person been disputed in an ecclesiastical court, the justices have no longer any jurisdiction, and proceedings for recovery against the parishioners can be only taken in the ecclesiastical courts. The counsel for the defendants, however, gave notice of appeal against this decision, and a term probatory on the plaintiffs was obtained.

Slough.—Upon the estate of Mr. Harvey, at Black Park, Langley, about two miles from this place, there was, until lately, a large piece of water, in many places upwards of 15 feet deep, and covering an extent of nearly 20 acres. Some saw-mills have recently been erected near this spot; and it having been discovered that a considerable leakage had taken place, it was resolved that the culvert, several feet below the surface of the earth, should be bored down to in order to ascertain if the flood-gates were faulty. While this work was in progress and nearly completed, the weight of the water forced up the culvert, scattering the bricks and earth in various directions; and in the course of a short time this large sheet of water was dispersed, inundating the neighbourhood of George green and Langley to the depth of several feet for a considerable distance. The lake is now nearly dry, and can be walked across at any part. The fish, of which it contained a large quantity, are dispersed among the various ditches, and a considerable portion have been left dead in those places over which the current passed.

Sunderland.—A serious explosion has taken place at Thornley Colliery, about fourteen miles from this town, by which nine men and boys lost their lives, and several others have been seriously injured. It appears that many other men were in the pit at the time, but they fortunately escaped unhurt. At the inquest, several witnesses were examined, but nothing satisfactory was adduced to prove how the accident originated. The coroner intimated that there could be no doubt that it was accidental, and this being also the opinion of the jury, they returned a verdict accordingly.—At this time 64 ships are building on the banks of the Wear, and 65 recently launched are lying in the river fitting out and for sale, making a total of 129, many of them of large tonnage.—On Monday much interest was felt by the inhabitants of this town and the Wearmouths, in witnessing the boldly removal of the large stone lighthouse, on the north pier, at the entrance to the harbour, to a new station nearer the extreme end of the pier. The process was effected by undermining the tower, and placing it on a track, by which it was moved along a railway laid for the purpose, upwards of 20 feet towards its intended site. Another week, it is said, must elapse before it can be moved further: as that time will be required to prepare the railway for the remainder of the distance.

Wales.—The Judges on the Welsh Circuit appear to have had very little to do in the way of criminal business. This has been the case now for several assizes, and is looked upon as a circumstance highly creditable to the principality. At Anglesey there was only one prisoner for trial, a female, charged with common larceny, who pleaded guilty. At the Flintshire Assizes there were only two indictments for felony—one for cow-stealing, the other for robbery. At the Denbighshire Assizes there were no prisoners in the gaol for trial, and only three out on bail, on a charge which the grand jury ignored.

Warrington.—It appears that this township, according to the census taken on the 7th June, contains 18,969 inhabitants, of which 9,185 are males, and 9,784 females.

Windsor.—Extensive alterations and improvements are about to be carried into effect at Frogmore Lodge, in consequence of arrangements having been made by the Crown with the Princess Sophia, for the possession of that valuable property. A portion of the grounds (which include upwards of 300 acres) extending towards Old Windsor, and consisting of 20 acres, is to be immediately appropriated to kitchen-gardens, for the supply of vegetables and fruit to the royal palaces; and as soon as these are completed, the Maestricht gardens, in the Home Park, will be entirely done away with, and the ground they now occupy thrown into the Park. The royal kitchen-gardens at Cumberland and Cranbourne Lodges, in the Great Park, will be also dispensed with. At the former lodge the only portion of the gardens which will be preserved will be the splendid and enormous Grape-vine, supposed to be the most prolific and extensive in the kingdom, if not in the world. A short time since it was thinned of upwards of 17,000 bunches, in order to leave room for the remainder to grow and ripen. A handsome terrace, with a wall in front, 800 feet long, will be constructed within the gardens, for the promenade of the royal family, extending nearly to the length of one side, with several flights of stone steps leading to it from the gardens. A gravelled road will be made from Frogmore-house, for the accommodation of her Majesty to proceed to the terrace and gardens, each side of which will be planted with flowers, shrubs, and evergreens. A high oak fence is to be built, upwards of 1,000 yards in length, and the old boundary wall, to the extent of 900 feet in length, abutting on the high road leading from Frogmore to Old Windsor, is to be considerably heightened. The beautiful conservatory in the Great Park, erected by George IV., at the cottage, is to be taken down and placed in the new gardens. The contracts at present entered into will, it is stated, amount to about 11,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*; and the final completion of the various alterations and improvements will cost about 20,000*l.* Extensive repairs and embellishments are also to be proceeded with immediately in the interior of the mansion, to render it fit for the occupation of the Duchess of Kent, and for the occasional visits of her Majesty. During the lifetime of Queen Charlotte, Frogmore Lodge was used by her Majesty as a nursery for the younger branches of the royal family; and it is thought that a portion of the house is intended to be appropriated by her present Majesty to a similar purpose.

York.—On Saturday, the last sentence of the law was carried into execution upon John Burlinson, Henry Nuttall, and Charles Gill, the three young men who, our readers will remember, were recently convicted at the Assizes in this city, for the murder of Mr. Cocker of Knaresborough; the circumstances connected with which produced at the time so great a sensation in that town.

Railways.—The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Junction Company has been held at Liverpool, and a dividend of 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the half-year declared. The cost of this railway (including land and all expenses), 78 miles of road, was stated to be 1,644,435*l.*, or 21,082*l.* per mile. The purchase of the Warrington and Newton line (4¾ miles) was 65,463*l.*, or 13,781*l.* per mile. The purchase of the Chester and Crewe lines (21 miles), 270,115*l.*, or 12,863*l.* per mile. The total cost of 103¾ miles of road was 1,980,014*l.* The stock of engines, carriages, &c., was 258,206*l.*, making a total cost of line and works of 2,238,220*l.*, equal to 21,525*l.* per mile for the whole 103¾ miles. The capital, in shares of 100*l.*, 50*l.*, and 25*l.*, was 2,203,300*l.*, and the land unsold, &c., 30,000*l.*; making altogether 2,233,300*l.*—On Monday the half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the London and Brighton railway took place at the London Tavern. The secretary read a long report, of which the following are the most interesting points:—During the first week of the line being opened (on the 12th ult.), to Hayward's Heath (15 miles this side of Brighton), 2,483 persons travelled by it, and paid fares amounting to 925*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and since that day the numbers have gradually increased, being for the last week 5,291 passengers, and the cash paid 2,140*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The whole line from London to Brighton was expected to be opened by the 14th Sept., when two hours, it is thought, will suffice for the journey. The number of registered shares was 35,200. The total receipts to the 30th June were 2,008,940*l.* 8*s.*, and the total expenditure 1,951,906*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance of 57,023*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, which, with the additional sum raised, will, it is expected, be sufficient to complete the line, at a cost of 2,289,081*l.* On the Shoreham branch the number of passengers was 190,081, and the fares 6,281*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; the carrying account, and the wharfage of goods, showed an income of 4,872*l.* 19*s.*, leaving a balance for the half-year of 1,734*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in favour of the company.—It is proposed to establish, immediately, a railway from Gravesend to Rochester, in the direction of the Thames and Medway Canal; by means of which the journey from London to Rochester and Chatham will be reduced to one hour and a half; the survey from Rochester to Maidstone has already commenced, and is now proceeding through the valley of the Medway, crossing at Cuxton.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on John Hopkins, who died on Saturday, from the effects of injuries received on the Eastern Counties Railway, on the 30th ult., when, as stated in our Number of that week, he was crushed by the accidental giving way of an embankment near Brentwood. After a long inquiry a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—On Monday, a serious accident occurred on the Croydon Railroad, near the works at Penge Common, to a young man named Friday. It appears that he was employed in edging some waggons loaded with clay down an inclined plane, when one of them was forced off the rails by the impetus, and severely fractured his leg. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.—On Saturday, as a gentleman named Cooper, of Faringdon, was driving with his wife towards Swindon, when near the line of the Great Western Railway his horse took fright, at a train, which happened to be passing, and becoming unmanageable, ran away at great speed, and overtaking another gig, ran against it with such force that both vehicles were upset. Mr. Cooper was killed on the spot, but his wife and the gentleman in the other gig escaped with only a few bruises. An inquest has been held and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned; but the jury were of opinion that there should be a fence on the top of the embankment of the railway, to hide the trains from the view of persons travelling along the road from Hacrowbridge to South Maston, as it seems that several accidents from the same cause have lately occurred near that place.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways in operation for the past week:—Brighton, 1,759*l.*; Blackwall, 1,077*l.*; Hull and Selby, 891*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,765*l.*; North Midland, 1,658*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,923*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,245*l.*; South Western, 7,691*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,327*l.*; Great Western, 14,934*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 859*l.*; Birmingham, 18,596*l.*; Eastern Counties, 942*l.*; and Great North of England, 1,457*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway took place on Thursday. A long report was read, from which it appeared that contracts were entered into for the formation of the line from Brentwood to Colchester, and the whole line was expected to be completely opened to the latter place by Sept. 1842. A clear balance of profit remained from the traffic of 14,444*l.*, equal to 5*s.* per share. The total cash received to the 4th July, 1841, amounted to 1,659,351*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and the balance remaining in hand was 4,462*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The expense of the line to Colchester (50 miles) is reckoned at 2,300,000*l.*, which is 34,000*l.* per mile, independently of the London viaduct. The number of directors was reduced from 22 to 18. After some remarks the report was adopted, and the balance of 14,444*l.* applicable to a dividend, was reserved till next February.—On Thursday, the general meeting of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company took place at the London Tavern. From the report for the last half-year it appeared that the railway had been completed as far as the Harlow road, 22½ miles from London, 7 miles from Broxbourne, and within 2 of Bishop's Stortford; and it was the intention of the directors to keep in view the carrying out the line to Cambridge, and the northern and eastern counties. Since the opening of the line 330,090 passengers had travelled by the railway, and during the three days that the line had been extended to the Harlow road there had been an increased return of 114*l.* over the corresponding three days of the previous week. The balance-sheet showed the capital of the company to be 408,359*l.* 9*s.* The receipts for traffic amounted to 14,187*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, and, after deducting all expenses, left a balance in favour of the company of 4,110 1[illegible]*s.* 9*d.* The report having been adopted, as also a resolution declaring a dividend of 15*s.* per share, a long discussion ensued on an application made by Mr. J. Williams, to be allowed to the end of the year to pay up his calls on 562 one-hundred pound shares, which had been declared forfeited, paying upon them five per cent. The chairman stated that Mr. Williams had received the indulgence twice, and he, as an individual proprietor, should oppose its further extension. Mr. Williams said he held in his hand a receipt for 1,333 scrip shares which he had taken in the concern on condition that no more new shares were to be raised, but the promise had not been kept. After some further discussion, a motion and amendment on the subject were moved, which resulted in the indulgence applied for being granted.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Countess Fortescue, is expected shortly to take his departure for England.—One of the rioters concerned in the outrage committed on Captain Cradock, during the late election for this City, and noticed by us at the time, has been arrested. The case is returned for trial at commission, to obtain time to ascertain the result, as Capt. Cradock is still in danger, and should the case terminate fatally the indictment will be for murder.—Considerable increase has lately been made, and appears still to be making, to the military force in this country. During the past week, the 4th Dragoon Guards embarked at Glasgow for Belfast, and the 29th Regiment of Foot has been passed over here from the same place.—The accounts received from different parts of the country respecting the crops are not very favourable, and complaints are general of the mischief done by the long continuance of wet and unseasonable weather. Considerable injury, it is said, has already been done to wheat, especially in the Midland and Southern counties, although previously to the last week, the wheat and oat crops bore a very promising and even luxuriant appearance. Still, however, it is thought that the mischief may soon be remedied by a short continuance of fine sunny weather; and there appear to be no serious apprehensions of the harvest proving less abundant than it did last year. With respect to oats and barley, they are both stated to be average-looking crops, par-

ticularly the former. Potatoes are not generally so good as it was thought they would be, the late crop being very bad in many districts; but new potatoes are becoming abundant, and at present are a great relief to the poor, particularly as they are getting dry.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. Mr. O'Connell opened the proceedings by putting his son, Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P. for Kilkenny, in the chair, and moving that J. J. O'Connell, aged four days, his youngest grandson, be enrolled a member of the Association. Several letters, enclosing sums of money, were then read, after which Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length and on the usual topics connected with the question of repeal. In alluding to the approaching establishment of a Conservative Government, he said that the conquest of Ireland had been spoken of:—"Let the Conservatives, he said, try it if they dare, and he would be found in the front of the battle which would be raised to strike them down. Let them not think, if they attempted it, that they would succeed in ruling over Irish serfs; no, he told them, if they came for conquest, they would ride only over dead bodies to the last man. In the presence of civilised Europe—in the hearing of America, where there were 22,000 Irishmen within two days' march of New York—in the presence of the universe they dared to talk of conquest; and the language too had been addressed, not to a miserable gang of Chartists, but to the cultivated gentry of the country. He wished that they would attempt to conquer them; he shuddered at the contemplation of the scenes which might ensue, but if the day did come, he should rejoice in the hour which would enable him to stand forth for Ireland."

Portpatrick.—On Saturday this town was visited by a water-spout, which did serious damage, causing the almost entire destruction of upwards of twenty houses; no lives, however, were lost.

Rathfarnham.—It will be remembered by our readers that, as far back as February, an Italian organ-player was murdered at this place under mysterious circumstances; which, though several persons were apprehended at the time and examined, have never been cleared up. It appears that within the last few days, three or four persons have again been taken up, charged with the murder; and it is stated that strong suspicion of guilt is attached to them. Nothing however is yet positively known, but an examination before the magistrates is to take place in a day or two, when it is expected that something will be elicited to throw light on this mysterious affair.

Carlow.—The magistrates have held a meeting, at which the disturbed state of the county occupied their attention. The result of their deliberations, was a resolution to apply to the Lord Lieutenant for an additional body of police; at the same time requesting that the county may have the services of men already drilled.

Dungannon.—Mr. Bewley, Queen's Counsel, has been directed by the Lord Lieutenant, to hold an inquiry at this town into the conduct of Major Snow, stipendiary magistrate, of Lord Northland, and Mr. Pole, justice of the peace, with reference to certain proceedings during the recent election, and also into the conduct of the police on that occasion.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Friday, the 6th inst., the election of the sixteen representative peers of Scotland took place in the Picture Gallery of the Palace of Holyrood. The following were elected:—Marquess of Tweeddale; Earls Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscounts Arbuthnot and Strathallan; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville (of Culross), Reay, and Rollo; and the Marquess of Queensbury. The only alterations were the substitution of Earl Seafield and Lord Rollo for Earl Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their own consent.—On Friday, between two and three P.M., the shock of an earthquake was felt in different parts of Scotland, which, in several places, shook the houses perceptibly, and was accompanied by a noise resembling the rolling of a number of heavily-laden carriages. It was felt distinctly through the western parts of Stirlingshire and Perthshire; in some places more than others. At Comrie it is said that no less than thirty shocks had been experienced during the past week, but the one on Friday was by far the heaviest, and is described as having brought all the inhabitants of the village to the street, and put a stop to all work for some time. A few stones fell from the gable of a house, and part of a stone dike in the neighbourhood was also shaken down. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and the day was dark, gloomy, and cold. The other places where it appears to have been most felt were Perth, Aberfeldy, Fortingall, Auchterarder, Crieff, and Doune. In none, however, did any serious accident occur.—The accounts of the weather and the state of the crops in this country are something more favourable than those of England and Ireland. The variable character of the weather is, however, a subject of general complaint; and though the crops are stated to be still looking well, a few days of dry and warm weather appear to be much desired. At the same time, all the accounts agree that though a late harvest is unavoidable, there is great reason to hope that it will prove a good and even abundant one. The hay-crop appears to be generally secured, and, although rather under an average, the current price of wheat has already come to market is stated to be from 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per 100 stones, which is considered to be rather low.—According to the returns of the recent census, the population of this city is 138,194: in 1831, it was 136,054, thus showing an apparent increase in the ten years of 2,140. But in 1831 the population of the Castle was not included, and, deducting its present amount, 1,022, the real increase in the ten years is only 1,118.

Inverness.—The river Ness has lately been very productive, and has afforded better angling and net-fishing than has been experienced for several years. All the northern streams have lately been highly successful, and the present season will form a bright one in the fisherman's calendar. From Aberdeen 600 boxes were shipped last week for the Thames, and about 700 from Perth and Dundee. The weekly supply from Scotland to the London market is about 1,000 boxes per week, and fine salmon may now be purchased in the Metropolis for 6*d.* and 7*d.* a pound.

Glasgow.—Another serious failure has occurred in this city, which has had the effect of augmenting the embarrassment and distress in Paisley, which we noticed in our last Number, and where the number of recent bankruptcies now amounts to not less than thirty.

Dunbar.—The herring-fishery is not proceeding favourably at this place, the weather having been unsettled with a heavy sea. Some boats have taken a fair quantity, but others have scarcely paid their expenses, and no herrings have yet been cured for keep. At Eyemouth the fishery steadily improves. At Stromness the boats have been averaging six crans; but the average has come down to four; the most successful boat of the season has delivered twenty-four crans. At Wick, and on the coast of Caithness, the fishery has fairly commenced; and though the quantity caught is trifling, still it is greater than at the same period last year. Five hundred boats have already put to sea in that district, and a great many are expected from the west country, which have been detained by easterly winds.

THEATRICALS.

HAYMARKET.—A piece, entitled *Foreign Affairs, or the Court of Queen Anne*, has been brought out at this theatre with complete success. It is one of several pieces lately got up for Madlle. Celeste, and a dramatic effort of this kind has seldom been more successful, for the house was kept in excellent humour to its close; and the announcement of its nightly repetition was received with enthusiastic applause. The piece bears marks of foreign origin, although it has probably been considerably altered by the English dramatist, and it is in its *morale* of a broader cast of humour than has been latterly prevalent upon the Haymarket stage. The scene is laid in the time and at the Court of Queen Anne, just after the conclusion of a memorable peace with France. An *attaché* of the embassy in London, under the title of *Count Louis*, is inveigled (though only a boy of 16) into a marriage contract with *Lady Bell*, the daughter of the Scotch *Marchioness of Dumbarton*, who seeks to gain a point of ambition in the union, but who has yet the characteristic national caution to put a temporary check upon the ardour of the French youth by procuring the insertion of a clause in his marriage articles, imposing the necessity of separation until his majority shall be attained. The result is, that *Count Louis*, treated as a boy, and desirous of seeming and acting as a man, goes through all sorts of intrigues and adventures, peculiarly characteristic of both English and French vanity. A *Sir James Courtall*, a fop of the old school, persuades him that he must force his way into the renown of manhood, and this he proceeds to do in a way that recoils ridiculously enough upon his tutor, and is fraught with comic adventure to himself. Moreover, his own wife, finding that he is courting every one in the world but herself, begins to wish to be included (exclusively) in the category of his attentions; and the comedy of course ends in his discarding all levities, and being properly recognised as husband by *Lady Bell* and the world. The incidents which link together and run through the adventures of the *Count* are too many to record; but they have great drollery about them, and follow each other with much spirit and briskness of effect. The part of young Frenchman was sustained by Celeste, who set off the character with the utmost vivacity, and nothing could exceed the enthusiastic clamour with which the audience called for her at the fall of the curtain. Mr. Webster's *Fop* and libertine was a lively and efficient performance, and Mr. Strickland gained much applause as a selfish old Baron, who had laid himself out to catch the widow of a rich citizen, and succeeded. There is a remarkable and almost startling freedom about this comic drama; and the smartness of its dialogue and the humour of its situations and incidents are likely to make it popular, although it is without pretension to high literary merit. It has been got up with great pains and attention to the dresses, scenery, and appointments.

SPORTING.

BRIGHTON RACES

[illegible]

THURSDAY. Concluded.—[illegible] Lord Darlington's Amulet (Oates), [illegible] Mr. [illegible]'s Mariner (Park), 2 1 2; Capt. Gardner's Dismal Jemmy, [illegible] Clematis, 3 3 dr.; Mr. Clifton's Playfellow, 4 dr. The first and second heats were won by a head, and the third by half a length.

FRIDAY.—*Handicap of 3 sovs. each*, [illegible]—Mr. Shelley's Huon (Chappie), 1; Mr. [illegible], 2; Gen. Wyndham's Aspatria, 3; Lord [illegible] Won by a neck, after a good race from the half distance.

Handicap of 3 sovs. each, [illegible]—Mr. [illegible]'s Greenbury, [illegible]; Gen. Wyndham's [illegible]; Mr. [illegible]'s Playfellow, [illegible] dr.; Mr. [illegible]'s [illegible], 7 4 dr.; Mr. Shelley's Hollespent, 3 dr.; Mr. Smith's Myrtle, 4 dr. The first heat was won by a length, and the others in a canter.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, [illegible]—Capt. Barnett's Battledore (Mr. Johnstone), [illegible]; Mr. Ewart's Cerito, 2 dr.; Mr. Grant's Maid of the Mist, dr. Won in a canter.

A Handicap Race concluded the day's sport.

HAITERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—St. Leger. A report that Coronation had been on the decline at Wolverhampton had some effect on the odds in the early part of the afternoon, 7 to 4 having been offered in two or three places; his friends, however, "took heart," and at the close he was very steady at 5 to 4. The other favourites were backed for small sums.—*The Derby.* 28 and 25 to 1 were laid agst Wiseacre, 25 to 1 agst the Hester colt, 30 to 1 agst William de Fortinos, and 50 to 1, to 50*l.*, a pony having previously been laid out at ten points less. A dull afternoon finished as follows:—

ST. LEGER.

[illegible]				[illegible]	
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	2	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
3	1	Mundlenam (taken)	1	25	1	Lampoon (taken)

DERBY.

[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]		

The Doncaster Cup this year will be of the value of 100*l.* only, and will be raised by subscribers of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Corporation. The weights are altered, and those who have laid 12 and 14 to 1 agst Flyaway will have the worst of it, as he is entitled to 7lbs. allowance as a mare or horse.

Miscellaneous.

New Steam-Coach.—A steam-carriage on an improved principle was on Saturday tried on the road between Regent's-park and Tottenham. The carriage has four transverse seats, each of which accommodates four persons; the boiler and apparatus are behind the seats; the conductor sits on the front seat and guides it by a handle, which rises from the foot-board. The distance run was between eight and nine miles, and was traversed in rather less than half-an-hour, notwithstanding that the road undulates considerably, and there are some steep ascents. The speed up hill was at the rate of 12 miles an hour; on level ground, 14: and on the descents, 16 or 18 miles. There is no visible escape of steam, nor is there any annoyance from smoke. The trip appears to have proved satisfactory, as it showed that a carriage of this sort can be used on any roads, that it is capable of ascending the steepest hills with ease and safety, and can pass through crowded streets with as much facility as a stage-coach.

Coal Mines.—To prove the almost inexhaustible nature of the supply of coal in this country, a Morning Paper states that the Welsh coal-fields alone extend over 1,200 square miles, and that there are 23 beds of workable coal, having an average thickness of 9·5 feet. Each acre will yield about 100,000 tons, being at the rate of 65,000,000 tons per mile. If from this we deduct one-half for waste, and the minor extent of the upper beds, a supply of coal equal to 32,000,000 tons per square mile will be afforded. If it be conceded that 5,000,000 are equal to one-third of the consumption in England, then each square mile of the Welsh coal-field will meet a proportionate consumption of a hundred years; and as there are from 1,000 to 2,000 square miles in this district, it would supply England with coal for 2,000 years after all the English mines were exhausted.

Geological Discoveries.—The Lincoln papers state, that on Saturday a gentleman of Stamford, while examining some gravel excavated in the parish of Stibbington, near Wansford, discovered a vertebral bone in a fossil state, which is thought to be a fragment of the skeleton of a plesiosaurus, together with several curious specimens of fossil fruit, &c., which have been deposited in the museum of the Stamford Institution.—The Liverpool papers inform us that a few days since some workmen, engaged in a stone quarry in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's, uncovered two trees, embedded in the stone about 15 feet below the surface of the earth. The bark of the trees was carbonised, and covered with perfect impressions of the leaves and branches of plants.

Floating Island.—We learn from Cumberland that the floating island in Derwent-water was on Monday the 19th ult. discovered above the surface of the lake. The last appearance of this phenomenon is said to have been in July and August 1837.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Du Biel* v. *Thomson.*—This was a bill to compel the executors of the late Mr. Andrew Poulett Thomson to pay a sum of 10,000*l.* which Mr. Thomson had agreed to bequeath to the plaintiff, on condition of the Baron du Biel settling a sum of 500*l.* a-year on his wife, the daughter of Mr. Thomson. As we noticed the case in a former stage, our readers may recollect that the agreement was made by the two sons of Mr. Thomson, one of them the present Lord Sydenham, and they, on the part of their father, and, as it was alleged, with his full concurrence, agreed to pay a sum of 10,000*l.* on the marriage, and the farther sum of 10,000*l.* on the conditions specified. The Baroness du Biel died, leaving one child, the plaintiff in the suit, and Mr. Thomson, under a [illegible] that he was not [illegible] after that [illegible] for the Baron or his family, [illegible] the sum in dispute. The Master of the Rolls, [illegible] decreed in favour of the plaintiff, and an appeal against that decree was argued in April last at Westminster, when the Lord Chancellor now gave judgment, and observed that the [illegible] of the want of a formal contract to bequeath [illegible] could not be sustained. If a party made such a [illegible] would influence the conduct of another, and in the present case it did influence the Baron du Biel, for he made the settlement on his wife, it was quite sufficient to warrant the interference of the Court to procure a realisation of his expectations. In Hodgson v. Hutchinson, 5 Viner's Abridg. 522; in Montague v. Mascall, 1 Strange and Wakefield; and in Fothergill's case, 2 Vesey, 322, [illegible] very strong instances of such interference. In the [illegible] case the [illegible] had been induced to settle a sum [illegible] of Mr. Thomson, on the under-[illegible] beneath 10,000*l.*, to be [illegible] di[illegible] [illegible] Mr. Thomson [illegible] Lordship [illegible] contrary. [illegible] the decree of the Master of the Rolls [illegible].

[illegible]—The bill in this case was filed to compel the [illegible] of a person named Clear to restore a part of the estate which had been distributed among them under a decree for the administration of the intestate's estate in a former suit. The defendants, in their answer, admitted the distribution, but alleged that the plaintiffs and their solicito r

had ample notice of the distribution, and made no objection to it at the time. The Lord Chancellor now gave judgment, and observed that the defence was good as to some, but not the whole, of the plaintiffs. It was impossible to proceed that some of the plaintiffs knew of the distribution, but there were others who did not; and they could not now be precluded from seeking relief. The defect of the suit was, that those persons who had a right, were joined with others who had none. The bill must, therefore, be dismissed, with costs; but that result did not prevent the proper parties from praying relief by a new suit.

Marling v. *Hunt*.—This was an appeal from an order of the Vice-Chancellor, refusing an injunction to restrain a violation of the plaintiff's patent, for making solid-headed pins, and had been argued for several days. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, commenced by observing that a person named Hunt had some years ago taken out a patent for making pins by a process which was clearly pointed out in his specification. In consequence, however, of the hole into which the head of the pin was driven being larger in diameter than the head of the pin, the process failed to produce a head of proper size and hardness, and the patent was not acted on. The plaintiff's taking up the patent of Hunt and improving on it, had produced a pin which was formed by forcing the wire to expand in a hole of the same size as the head of the pin. The defendant also took Hunt's patent to a certain extent, and caused the wire to expand, instead of crushing it, as in Hunt's plan. So far the plaintiff and the defendant agreed, but the defendant claimed to be the inventor of an improved die. After all the circumstances of the case, and after an attentive examination of the models and drawings, his Lordship came to the conclusion that there was enough in the case, as presented to him, to prevent him from saying with absolute certainty that the Court would not be doing great injustice if it granted an injunction to restrain the defendants at present from using their machinery. His Lordship thought there was a substantial question to be tried between the parties in a court of law, and that it would be better to say nothing of the impression on his mind with respect to the merits of the case. The only ground on which he had allowed the argument to proceed was in order to ascertain whether he could not at once adjudicate against the defendant as a violator of the plaintiff's patent. If he could not with certainty come to the conclusion that there was a violation, then his Lordship thought he would be doing a great wrong to interfere. It had been very properly stated in the course of the argument that the rule of the Court was not to interfere with legal rights before a trial at law, unless it was demonstrated that there was a violation. Great mischief, his Lordship was sorry to say, had been too often done by the Court not keeping in view the sphere in which it could properly exercise its jurisdiction of granting injunctions. The Court might be wrong in the conclusion it came to with respect to a copyright or a patent, and when it was so it possessed no means of replacing a defendant in the position he occupied before the issuing of the injunction. No doubt the plaintiff might also to some extent suffer injury from a refusal to grant an injunction, but the injury inflicted on him bore no comparison with that suffered by a defendant. On that ground, therefore, his Lordship came to the conclusion, that in the present case he ought not to interfere. An action must be tried, and the right of the plaintiff established at law, before the Court could with propriety grant an injunction. His Lordship therefore affirmed the order of the Vice-Chancellor.

Macreth v. *Dunn*.—This bill claimed a specific performance of a contract to sell an estate, which was purchased in 1834 by the plaintiff and a person named Richardson. The plaintiff thought the title defective, and applied for an inquiry before the Master. Richardson, on the contrary, was willing to take the estate without inquiry. The present bill made Richardson a co-defendant, on the ground that there was collusion between him and the seller, who declined to complete the sale, as the property has risen much in value. The main question was, whether a bill of such a nature could be supported by one purchaser, without the other concurring. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said he was of opinion that a plaintiff under such circumstances could sustain a suit for specific performance. There being no objection to the form of the bill, his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff must have a decree with a reference to the Master to inquire into the title.

Bacer v. *Marris*.—This appeal was argued in July. In the year 1805 a Mr. Dent lent a sum of money on bond to Thomas Marris, a banker at Boston, in Lincolnshire. Marris became bankrupt in 1812, and Dent proved, under the commission, for a sum of 1,063*l.*, principal and interest, then due on the bond, and carried in a charge for that amount in the Master's Office, under the authority of a decree made in 1816. Since that time, various dividends have been paid to the amount of twenty shillings in the pound on the original debt. In 1840, the Master made his report, and in applying the dividends due to Mr. Dent, he first calculated the sum due for interest, and then appropriated the surplus to the reduction of the principal. Exceptions were taken to this report, and the Vice-Chancellor allowed them, declaring that the account had not been taken in the usual manner, because by the mode in which the appropriations were made, there was a sum now due equal to the original debt, although twenty shillings in the pound had been paid, while, if another mode of calculation had been adopted, the debt would have been extinguished. The Lord Chancellor now gave judgment, and observed, that if the existence of a surplus in a bankrupt estate, after the payment of twenty shillings in the pound, was not a thing of very rare occurrence, the case before him would be a very important one. The appropriation of a surplus in such cases was regulated by the statute 6 Geo. IV., c. 16, sec. 132, and in his Lordship's opinion, there was sufficient in that to regulate the case without any other authority. It had been contended, however, that the practice which was laid down by Lord Hardwicke, in the case of Brindley v. Geddere, 1 Atk. 75, had been modified by what was done in *re parte* Higginbotham, 2 G. and J. 122. His Lordship said he had directed inquiries to be made in the subject of the practice but the cases where a surplus arose were of such rare occurrence that the inquiry produced no satisfactory result. It had been contended that the practice was altered by what took place in Devaynes v. Noble, but his Lordship thought that case made no alteration. Lord Hardwicke, in the case referred to, held that the interest was referable to the original debt, as long as that remained undischarged. But the principle laid down was older than the time of Lord Hardwicke, and derived from the civil law. There was, therefore, nothing to support the contrary opinion, except the case of *ex parte* Higginbotham, and his Lordship was of opinion, both on principle and authority, that the mode of computation adopted by the Master was the proper one, and that the order of the Vice-Chancellor, allowing the exceptions, must be overruled.

Wood v. *Lamarch*.—This was a bill for the special performance of a contract for the purchase of copyhold property from the assignees of a bankrupt. The purchaser objected to the title on the ground that the property was not effectually released from the claim of the wife of the bankrupt to take dower. The Master reported in favour of the title, and exceptions were taken to that report and heard by the Lord Chancellor, who was of opinion that the Master's finding ought to be confirmed. The case has been since reheard. The Lord Chancellor now said that having given the matter further consideration, he was still of opinion that a good title had been made by the assignees.

Ex parte Bingham, in Lunacy.—This was an application for leave to traverse the finding of the jury. It was contended in the argument for the petitioner, that it was found, under the statute of the 2 Edward VI., that the petitioner was of sound mind, and that it had no discretion. The Lord Chancellor observed that the opinions of his predecessors in the great seal were conflicting. Lords Hardwicke and Thurlow had been of opinion that the Court possessed a discretion, while Lords Rosslyn and Eldon thought that the traverse was a matter of right, and could not be refused. His Lordship felt himself bound to follow the judgments of Lords Rosslyn and Eldon, because it was to be presumed that they took the decisions of Lords Hardwicke and Thurlow into mature consideration before they differed from them. From that as well as other reasons his Lordship felt he could not refuse the application; but he thought the friends of the lunatic ought to consider well before they inflicted any further expense on his small property, as his Lordship had seen Mr. Bridge, and was of opinion that the jury had come to a very proper conclusion.

Rolls Court.—*Power* v. *Wood*.—Mr. Pemberton mentioned the order for the trial at Gloucester of the issues settled by the Court relative to the will of the late James Wood, and said that the trial had failed of effect, as our readers will perceive from the report of the proceedings given below under Assize Intelligence. It was to be tried by a special jury summoned from places above a certain distance from Gloucester, and it was understood that if a sufficient number of jurymen did not attend, either party might pray a *tales*. Out of the 24 summoned, eight only attended. It was proposed to pray a *tales*, but that was objected to by the heirs at law, the order did not state a *tales*. It was then proposed to try the cause by the eight special jurymen, but that was refused. Application to have the cause adjourned to the following day was also refused; and that the Court might be adjourned for an hour, to give time for the other special jurymen to come in, was refused. Immense expense had been incurred, important witnesses had been served with subpœnas with great difficulty, and the whole expense and object of the order made by this Court had been frustrated by the construction put upon it. It was always supposed that where a special jury was directed by this Court, the ordinary rule entitling parties to pray a *tales* would prevail. The assizes for Bristol were on the 18th inst., and he would ask permission to give the other side notice of application for an order to try the issues at those assizes. Lord Langdale granted permission, and appointed Thursday next to hear the application.

Meyer v. *Montriou and others*.—Lord Langdale pronounced his decision upon this motion heard on Saturday. The motion asked for the payment into court of 5,300*l.*, balance of trust-moneys sold out by the trustees of the settlement on the marriage of John and Margaret Meyer. The settlement contained a power to change the trustees, and securities and various deeds were executed for appointing new trustees, and by deed executed in November 1823, George Meyer, William Ancrum, and William Montriou became the trustees. The funds comprised were 2,334*l.* Consols, various sums amounting in all to 4,385*l.* Reduced, and 1,000*l.* Navy Fives, which were transferred into the names of these trustees. In 1824, part of the Reduced were sold under a power granted to George Meyer, by the two other trustees: in 1825 another part was sold, and in 1826 the remainder of the Reduced Annuities were sold by Meyer under a power executed by Ancrum and Montriou. The bill alleged that the sums amounted altogether to upwards of 6,300*l.*, but Montriou said that the whole he received was 1,063*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, that he duly applied 1,000*l.* in a manner authorised by the settlement, and that the remaining 63*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* was paid by him to John Meyer, the husband. The plaintiffs alleged that the whole of the money, with the exception of 1,000*l.*, was misapplied, and they called upon Montriou to pay 5,300*l.* into court. It was in answer contended that Montriou could not upon motion be called to pay into court more money than had actually come into his hands, which was only 1,063*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, and that the 63*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* was the only sum not duly applied. He admitted that the stock was all standing in the joint names of the trustees, had been sold out for the purpose of investing the proceeds in other securities yielding a larger income, and that he had received the 1,063*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, but alleged that he was in no other way concerned in the sales of the stock than by executing the power of attorney, and that he was not privy to the actual sale, but that the moneys were received by George Meyer, with the permission of his brother John Meyer. He gave no very satisfactory account of the produce of the sale received by George and John Meyer, and if the facts should appear at the hearing no otherwise than at present, he (Lord Langdale) thought Montriou would be held liable. Upon the answer Montriou did not admit any misapplication, he gave an unsatisfactory account of the investments made by Meyer, but there being only an admission of his execution of the power which enabled the sale of the stock, and no admission that the money was misapplied, he (Lord Langdale) could not order him to pay into court moneys which he had not actually received. The case of "Collis v. Collis" was not applicable, and was no authority for the order now asked. The plaintiffs further contend that Montriou appeared by his answer to have received 2,500*l.*, in addition to the 1,063*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The first sale of stock was in October 1824, for 2,624*l.* 13*s.*; and supposing that to have been received by George Meyer, the trustee, or, with his permission, by John Meyer, the husband, he advanced to Houghton 2,500*l.*, upon the security of two policies of assurance, and the deposit of the lease of a house in King's Arms Yard. Montriou stated he was unable to set forth whether this 2,500*l.* was the produce of any part of the trust-fund; but Houghton died, his executors received 2,000*l.* due upon one of the policies, and sold the leasehold house for 500*l.* Houghton was insolvent; Jeremiah Houghton was one of his executors, and a large creditor, and it was agreed that only 1000*l.* should be applied in reduction of the 2,500*l.* debt., but that the remainder should be a charge upon the other policy, and the 1,000*l.* was paid to John Meyer, the husband. There was no account of the 500*l.* There was great probability that the 2,500*l.* was trust-money, but considering that Montriou might have the policy in his hands as solicitor for John Meyer or otherwise, he (Lord Langdale) could not come to the conclusion that it was so clearly trust-money misapplied as to order it to be brought into court upon motion. The last October dividends (171*l.*) was not included in the notice of motion. The order must be confined to the payment into court of the 63*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Sheriffs' Court.—*Buckingham* v. *Lisham*.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, a seedsman in Wiltshire, against the defendant, an extensive farmer in Hampshire, to recover the value of a sack of green round turnip seed and the price of six sacks. George Jeffreys proved, that he was in the employ of the plaintiff and delivered the goods to defendant. He also delivered 20lb. of tap seed and 20lb. of white globe seed to him. The green round seed was 10*d.* per lb., and the other two 1*s.* 1*d.* In reply to a question if he knew why the green round is charged less for than the other seeds, witness said, to the great amusement of the court, that he only knew tap and white globe were always dearer, and that green round was always cheaper. He then proceeded, in defiance of the remonstrances of the learned counsel, to detail the washing, the breakfasting, the dressing, the walking, the talking and the drinking of defendant and himself when he called upon him for payment of the account, and his statement created much merriment. For the defence it was contended that defendant ordered a sack of green round turnip seed of the plaintiff for the purpose of planting it for the use of his sheep during the winter; that the plaintiff, instead of executing the order, sent him a mixture of green round tap and white globe seeds, and the two latter rotted in the ground during the winter months, and thereby put defendant to considerable expense and inconvenience, as he was compelled to send out his sheep during the wet weather; and as the damages sustained by him was greater than the value of the seeds, it was contended that the plaintiff must be nonsuited. Defendant's friend appeared that he received the seed of the plaintiff's servant, and kept it locked up until it was given out to be sown by the agricultural labourers. It did not get mixed at defendant's. Being asked if any turnips had been sown in the same fields in the previous year, witness stared at the learned counsel, and rubbed the off of his coat over his mouth several times. The counsel told him that he had better scratch his head. The witness accordingly began to scratch his head most industriously, which excited much laughter. He, however, still refused to answer and the counsel said he would leave the jury to form their own opinion of him. After the examination of several other witnesses in support of the defence, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1*s.*

Assize Intelligence, Oxford Circuit, Gloucester.—*Wood, Bart., and others*, v. *Thompson and others*.—Monday having been fixed on for the hearing of this important trial, which has excited so much public interest and attention, the Court was at an early hour crowded by great numbers anxious to witness the proceedings. At the sitting of the Court, the list of special jurors was called over, but seven only answered to their names. Mr. Justice Coleridge then imposed a fine of 50*l.* upon each of the absent jurors, who had been regularly summoned, and for whose non-appearance no valid excuse was offered. Mr. Kelly, for the plaintiffs, then prayed a *tales*. To this, however, Sir F. Pollock, on the part of the defendants, refused to consent: when a long discussion arose, in which nearly all the counsel on both sides were heard at some length, as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted under these somewhat unusual circumstances; at the close of which, Mr. Justice Coleridge proceeded to consult with Mr. Justice Coltman, and on returning into Court, decided in favour of Sir F. Pollock's objection, and stopped the trial. It is computed that the costs incurred in bringing the matter to trial on this occasion have been little short of seventeen or eighteen hundred pounds.

MARK LANE, Friday, August 13.—On Wednesday the market was much excited owing to the heavy rain the previous night, and large quantities of bonded Wheat changed hands at 2*s.* to 3*s.* advance; yesterday and to-day the weather has been fine, and although bonded Wheat is held pretty firmly at the same rates, the demand has been rather limited.—English Wheat is selling at Monday's quotations.—Barley, Peas, and Beans realise the same prices.—More money is asked for Oats, but not generally paid.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	64 to 70	Red	56 to 70
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		60 to 74	White	65 to 74
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 34	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Potands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	18 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	32 to 40	Tick	33 to 42	Harrow 34 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 42	Grey 36 to 40

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 2	63 11	35 1	22 1	35 6	39 3	40 11
— 9	64 3	31 9	22 2	33 5	38 3	42 4
— 16	64 11	32 6	22 4	35 2	39 5	44 8
— 23	66 3	32 9	22 9	35 5	39 6	42 4
— 30	68 3	33 11	23 1	35 7	40 3	44 1
August 6	70 5	34 6	23 9	35 11	41 5	44 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	66 4	32 11	22 8	35 2	39 8	43 2
Duties	20 8	13 10	13 9	16 9	11 0	5 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—M. Blood, 12, North Audley-street, surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—J. Hetherington, King's Arms yard, City, wholesale tea-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—T. Pickstock, merchant, Clement's-lane, London.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Taylor, Royston, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—J. A. Warren and J. F. Taylor, Little Hermitage-street, St. George's-in-the-East, ship-chandlers—P. Parr, Manchester, silk manufacturer—H. Ford, Manchester, linen-draper—H. Nelson, late of Pendleton, Lancashire, provision shopkeeper—G. B. Scholes, late of Lockstock-hall, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—T. Wilson, Liverpool, fancy shawl dealer—J. Brooks, Baptist Mills, Bristol, British sugar manufacturer—G. East, Birmingham, general merchant—G. Antram and G. D. Mottley, commissioners, Mark-lane, London—J. Newham and G. Pearson, linen-drapers, Ryde, Isle of Wight—J. White, ship-builder, East Cowes, Isle of Wight—J. Smith, T. Edgley, and B. Smith, lace-men, Manchester—A. Foster, draper, Bridgwater—W. Losh and J. Losh, calico-printers, Manchester—G. Thompson, victualler, South Shields—G. Newton, builder, Martock, Somersetshire—H. Clifton, grocer, Worcester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Keller, Glasgow, builder—T. Johnstone, sometime of Edinburgh, grocer, but now of Trinity, market-gardener.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th inst., at Edinburgh, the wife of A. L. Montgomery, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Norwood, the wife of T. W. Vernon, Esq., of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at St. German's-place, Blackheath, Mrs. Sutherland, of a son—On Sunday, the 8th inst., at No. 1, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury square, the lady of W. J. White, Esq., of a son—On the 9th inst., Mrs. Hogard, of 5, Bath-terrace, Camberwell New-road, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., in Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the lady of T. B. Clarke, Esq., of a daughter—On the 9th inst., in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of P. Wilmot, Esq., barrister at law, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 4th inst., at Trinity Chapel, Edinburgh, W. Mitchell, son of J. Boyd, Esq., of Broadmeadows, Selkirkshire, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Hamilton, Esq., M.D., St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, and of Kildonnan, Ayrshire—On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's, Hammersmith, Mr. W. Bayo, of London, to Charlotte, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. B. Angell, of Nelson-square, Great Surrey-street—On the 7th inst., at Great Malvern, A. Scott, Esq., of Leghorn, to Lydia Constantia, youngest daughter of the late G. Strickland, Esq., of Newton, Yorkshire—On the 7th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, S. Dance, Esq., 3d Regiment Bath, only son of T. Daniel, Esq., of Bryanston-place, Bryanston-square, and of Braisted, Essex, to Gratiana Pulcriana, second daughter of Capt. H. H. Spence, R.N., of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and of Malling-house, Sussex—On the 6th inst., at the District Church of St. Mary, Bryanston-square, Marylebone, L. Frederick G. Von Gerstein Hohenstein, of his Prussian Majesty's 14th Regiment, garrisoned at Wesel, on the Rhine, to Lucy Maria, second daughter of the late T. Oakes, Esq., of Upper Seymour-street, formerly member of Government in the Presidency of Madras, East Indies.

DIED.—On the 8th Feb., at his residence, Aunia Lodge, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 48, J. J. Gregory, Esq., R.N., fourth son of the late W. Gregory, Esq.—On the 1st inst., at Northam, E. W. Brown, Esq., aged 77—On the 3d inst., at Blexhill, near Banbury, after a short but severe illness, the Rev. W. West, curate of the same parish, much esteemed by all who knew him, aged 52—On the 6th inst., at the Rectory, Great Stanmore, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. R. Cluverius, in the 81st year of her age—On the 7th inst., at Corsham, Wilts, of consumption, aged 23, Catherine Margaret Massey, second daughter of the late Major-Gen. G. Massey, C.B., formerly Governor of the Island of St. Lucia—On the 7th inst., at Norwood, aged 22, Matilda Jane, wife of T. W. Vernon, Esq.—On the 7th inst., at Sunningdale, Berks, in her 71st year of her age, Katherine Platt, of St. Andrew-place, Regent's Park, relict of the late J. Platt, Esq.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 34. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

TAMWORTH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 17th of September.

First Prize, for the best pan of 24 Dahlias (Dissimilar Blooms), a Silver Cup of 20*l*. Entrance, 10*s*. each.

Second Prize, for the second best pan of 24 Dahlias, the amount of Entrances.

Third Prize, for the best pan of 12 Dahlias, a Sweepstakes of Five Shillings each.

The usual Prizes will be given to the Members of the Society, and to the Cottagers, for Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. &c.

Farther particulars may be had by application to the Honofary Secretary.

WM. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

DAHLIA SHOW, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.—The Show of the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON will take place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Thursday, the 23rd of September, when the following Prizes will be awarded:—

NURSERYMEN.—36 Blooms, 3*l*., 2*l*., and 1*l*.

AMATEURS.—24 Blooms, 3*l*. and 1*l*. 10*s*. 12 Blooms, 2*l*., 1*l*., and 10*s*. Entrance, Members 3*s*. 6*d*., Non-members 7*s*., but no one to show in two classes.

CLASS SHOWING SINGLE BLOOMS.—1, for the best Purple, Crimson, or Dark Serf; 2, best Rose; 3, Scarlet; 4, Yellow, or Primrose; 5, White, or Blush-white; 6, Edged Flower, 5*s*. each; but in each case to be doubled should a Seedling take the Prize. Entrance, Members 1*s*., Non-Members 2*s*.

SEEDLINGS.—The number of Prizes to be awarded by the Judges.—1841, Single Blooms: 1st Class Prize, 10*s*; 2d ditto, 5*s*. 1840, Six Blooms: 1st Class Prize, 10*s*.; 2d ditto, 5*s*. Entrance, Members 2*s*., Non-Members 4*s*.

Notice to be given to the Secretary on or before Tuesday, the 21st Sept., and Exhibitors to show in their own stands.

T. C. WILDMAN, Secretary.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, and general Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, to take place on Wednesday, 15th Sept., 1841, in Saint Andrew's Hall, Norwich, by permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, when UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be given in Plate and Money to the Successful Competitors.

The Committee have determined, in addition to the numerous and Valuable Prizes to be given to the Members of the Society for Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables (for the particulars of which see their Prize List), to give the following Prizes, open to all England:—

FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

FIRST CLASS.

The Best 24 Dissimilar Blooms of Dahlias—a Piece of Plate of the *bona fide* value of 10*l*.

The Second Best 24 do.—the large Silver Medal.

The Third Best 24 do.—the Crawshay Silver Medal.

Entrance 10*s*.

SECOND CLASS.

The Best 12 Dissimilar Blooms—a Piece of Plate of the *bona fide* value of 5*l*.

The Second Best 12 do.—the Crawshay Silver Medal.

The Third Best 12 do.—the large Bronze Medal.

Entrance 5*s*.

THIRD CLASS.

The Best 6 Dissimilar Blooms—a Piece of Plate of the *bona fide* value of 3*l*.

The Second Best 6 do.—the large Bronze Medal.

Entrance 3*s*.

FOURTH CLASS.

The Best 3 Dissimilar Blooms a Piece of Plate of the *bona fide* value of 2*l*.

The Second Best 3 do.—the Crawshay Bronze Medal.

Entrance 2*s*. 6*d*.

FIFTH CLASS.

The Best Single Bloom in each of the following Colours—the large Silver Medal:—1 Orange, 2 Scarlet, 3 Dark Red, 4 Pink and Rose, 5 Crimson, 6 Lilac, 7 Purple, 8 Dark, 9 White, 10 White-tipped or edged, 11 Yellow, 12 Shaded or Striped.

Entrance 1*s*. each Bloom.

SIXTH CLASS.

The Best Single Bloom of Scarlet le Grand—a Silver Cup to be presented by Mr. Winfield.

Entrance 1*s*. each Bloom.

FOR NURSERYMEN AND AMATEURS.

SEVENTH CLASS.

The Best 48 Dissimilar Blooms—a Silver Cup of the *bona fide* value of 15*l*.

The Second Best 48 do.—a Silver Cup of the *bona fide* value of 5*l*. Entrance 1*l*.

EIGHTH CLASS.

The Best Seedling not sent out, Three Blooms will be required—the large Silver Medal.

Entrance 1*s*.

Six Prizes will be awarded to Members for Devices and Mottos in Dahlias or other Flowers (no Entrance).

REGULATIONS.

The Entrance to be made and the Money paid to the Secretary on or before the 11th September next, after which time the amount will be doubled.

Any persons duly qualified may enter for one or more of the before-named Prizes.

All Exhibitors to sign a Declaration that the Flowers produced by them are of their own growth, and have been in their possession at least two months; and any person Exhibiting Flowers belonging to another, and entering them as his own, shall forfeit all claim to any Prizes that may have been awarded.

The Blooms to be Exhibited on stands with raised tubes.

Every Bloom to have its correct name attached, and be staged by half-past Ten o'clock in the morning, and each Exhibitor shall furnish the Secretary with a list of the Names of the Blooms exhibited by him. No more than the exact number to be exhibited.

No seedling Dahlia will be allowed to be exhibited except as a Seedling.

Should any of the Blooms on examination after the Award be found by the Judges to be mutilated, or improved by Artificial means, the Exhibitor shall forfeit all Claim to any Prize which may have been so awarded.

The Rules of the Metropolitan Society will be strictly adhered to by the Judges, who will be furnished with them; and any Exhibitor may have a Copy of these Rules on application to the Secretary.

The Plate Prizes to be delivered to the Successful Competitors at the Dinner.

No Productions to be removed by Exhibitors until Four o'clock.

CHAS. S. GILMAN, Hon. Secretary.

Bethel Street, Norwich, August 17th, 1841.

FORM OF DECLARATION.—"*I do hereby declare that the Blooms now exhibited by me were all cut from Plants now growing and cultivated on premises in my occupation, and have been in my possession for the last two months.*"

Dated this 15th day of September, 1841.

The Hall will be Open from One o'clock until Four. Admission for Non-Subscribers 1*s*. each.

There will be a Dinner of the Members and Friends of the Society at the Norfolk Hotel, at Five o'clock, at which the Plate Prizes will be given. Tickets 5*s* 6*d*. each (including a Pint of Wine and Dessert), to be had at the Bar.

SALT-HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, open to all England.—The above Exhibition will take place in the Grounds of Botham's Hotel, Salt hill, on Tuesday, the 28th September next, on the most extensive scale. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND

THE AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, and VEGETABLES, will be held on Thursday, the 9th day of September, 1841, in the Grounds of the YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, under the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the county, and upon the same liberal scale as former years.

The Schedules of Prizes may be had, upon application to Mr. H. BAINES, at the Museum, or Mr. W. HARTLEY, Fossgate, Secretary to the Committee of Management.

Museum, York, August 12, 1841.

GRAND DAHLIA SHOW AT THE HULL BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF DAHLIAS, &c., will be held in the Botanic Garden, Hull, on the 2nd of September next, when a SILVER CUP, value Twelve Guineas, and Prizes in Money to the amount of nearly SIXTY POUNDS, will be given.

The splendid Fete will close in the evening with a gorgeous DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, under the management of Messrs. HENGLER and JONES, Pyrotechnists at Vauxhall Gardens, and Artists in Fireworks to Her Majesty.

Schedules of Prizes, &c., may be had gratis, on application to Mr. SMITH, Curator of the Garden.

F. R. HORNER, M.D., President of the Botanic Garden.

Hull, 17th Aug. 1841.

MERRICK'S ROYAL VICTORIA VINE, so much admired by the Queen, may now be seen in full perfection at BUSCOT PARK, the seat of PRYSE PRYSE, ESQ., M.P. It has been successful at Stafford Hall, and many other Horticultural Shows; also been much admired by the Rev. S. Carlisle, Romford, in Essex, and many other gentlemen, too numerous to mention. Good strong two-year-old Plants may now be had from the established Vine at 10*s*. 6*d*. per Plant. Remittance, or reference, required from Strangers, and orders received by JOHN MERRICK, BUSCOT PARK.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush, near London, begs to return his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and all his Friends, who have kindly favoured him with their orders for his boxes of Dutch Flower roots last season. H. C. having received many kind letters of satisfaction, begs to announce that he has for sale from the present time till January next, Boxes with the undernamed BULBS, each box at 2*l*., or half the quantity at 1*l*., to be delivered free of expense at any part in London. H. C. begs to state that he is able this season to augment the collection of Hyacinths and Iris with beautiful Seedlings unequalled in colour and form, that he is able to do so, he takes the liberty of referring his Friends to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of April last. Should any Amateur prefer any sort to be left out and any other to be put in, H. C. will do so, providing it is of the same value.—12 named Hyacinths, 12 named fine Tulips, 12 mixed Tulips, 12 Ranunculus, 12 Anemones, 12 Gladiolus, 12 new Iris Angelica, 12 Bouquet Narcissus, 12 Duc Van Tholl, 12 striped Duc Van Haarlem, 12 Iris Hispanica, 100 mixed Crocuses, and also an Engraving from nature of his New Seedling double Blush, Victoria Regina, and his Alexander the Great.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just harvested his superior PANSY SEED. This and the next month, September, being the best months for sowing to have a fine spring show of that favourite flower, he will be glad of their early orders for Seed, which can be sent, per Post, free, at the following prices, per Packet—1*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*., to 10*s*. At the same time he begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has fine Plants of all the approved show varieties at considerably reduced prices, a full Catalogue of which, with a List of Carnations, Picotees, and Fuchsias, may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Egmonton, and of Mr. Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; Messrs. Warners, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan & Co., 9, Mansion House-street, London; and Mr. Wm. May, Hope Nursery, near Bidale, Yorkshire.

NOTICE.—TO ROSE-GROWERS, AMATEURS, &c. &c.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near Uckfield, Sussex.—The Rose World in general are respectfully informed that WM. WOOD & SON'S very extensive and newly-arranged CATALOGUE OF ROSES is now ready for distribution, and will be sent GRATIS on application to the Nursery at Maresfield, and may be had in London of Messrs. NIXON & SON, 123, Great Portland-street; Messrs. WARNER & WARNER, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. CARTER, 238, High Holborn; and at the Office of this Paper. (Certainly no Rose Amateur ought to be without it.)

N.B. The Stock of Roses is very extensive indeed, and the plants are now making the most luxuriant growth.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and Fixed complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete from 1*l* 8*s*. Garden-Lights Made and Glazed, 1*s*. per foot, at JAS. WATT'S Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. Reference given.

WARNER & WARNER, Seedsmen and Florists, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are now sending out Plants of the following splendid NEW STRAWBERRIES:—Myatt's British Queen, at 5*l*. per 100; Myatt's Eliza, at 1*l*. per 100. All other good varieties at reasonable Prices.

28, Cornhill, Aug. 20th, 1841.

TULIPS.—A choice Bed, of 48 Rows, to be disposed of, containing nearly 200 varieties of the leading flowers; the cause of parting with the above being ill health. Also a quantity of Ranunculus, all Scotch Seedlings, which took FIRST Prizes at the ONLY TWO Societies at which they were exhibited, 1841. A guarantee of correctness will be given if required.

Apply, if by letter, post-paid, C. WOOLNOUGH, 6, Bateman's-row, Shoreditch.

AS GARDENER, a Married Man, age 25, who has had good practice in the business, and can undertake the management of Hothouse, Greenhouse, Conservatory, &c. Is willing to make himself useful, and can have a good character. Direct to J. R., Mrs. Smith's, 1, Alfred-place, Hornsey-road, Holloway.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, THOS. BLAKE, late of Shirley Park, near Croydon, where he lived five years; he is a person capable of taking any situation that may offer. A line addressed (pre-paid), No. 21, St. Peter's-place, Hammersmith, will be duly attended to.

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A middle-aged Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of his profession, is in want of a situation, in the above capacity. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he lived nearly 6 years. Address A. B., at either Messrs. Low and Co.'s, Nurserymen, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A FULL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the MEETING which assembled at PLYMOUTH on the 29th July; with ABSTRACTS of all important PAPERS read in the SECTIONS, will appear in Double Numbers of

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HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to draw the attention of the public to a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are [illegible] that they may be furnished with List [illegible] every particular regarding the above article, [illegible] so successfully at Chatsworth, [illegible] to J. LEAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, [illegible]-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

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Any quantity supplied at 14s. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1s. 3d. per yard.

Zinc Fanlights, Sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c., Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Safes and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

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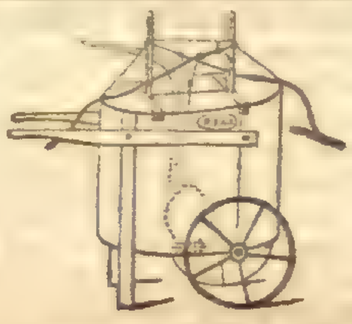
TO BE LET for a term of 7, 14, or 21 Years, at the option of the Tenant, and entered on at Michaelmas next, a large and productive GARDEN, situate in the upper part of the fashionable and fast-increasing town of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. The want of a good Nursery and Flower-garden in the town has long been a matter of complaint with the inhabitants of Ryde and its neighbourhood, and the present affords an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a good business.

For Particulars apply to Messrs. HEARN, Solicitors, Ryde.



THE frequent occurrence of Fire, with the sacrifice of Human Life and Property, is enough to arouse the attention of every thinking mind. J. READ begs to inform the public that he has invented a Double-acting Fire Engine, upon an entirely new principle, to contain 40 gallons of water; it will pass through a common doorway, and work by four men, discharging 20 gallons per minute to a distance of 60ft. It is particularly adapted for agricultural buildings in cases of accidental or incendiary fires, and, with a proper length of hose, would convey water to any part of a mansion, &c. &c., yet so portable it may be kept in a hall or staircase. The valves being solid metal can never get out of repair, if standing by for months will be ready to act in an instant, and by shifting the fulcrum pin, may be worked by ONE man with ease for all Horticultural purposes, which the patentee can safely warrant from 30 years' practice in the science.—May be seen and proved at J. READ's, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience. The proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit, during whom thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth; viz.—Feverish Heats, Fits, Convulsions, Sickness of Stomach, and Debility accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½d. by J. STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet in return of post, free of expense.

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SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

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THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

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TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, & GARDENERS.—A douceur will be given to any person who can procure a SITUATION AS GARDENER for a Married Man, age 38, with a two years' good character, and five years' previous. Strict secrecy will be kept. Address A. B., 11, South-place, Lower-road, Islington.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society.—The third competition of this Society, for the present year, was held in the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, on July 21st, when the following prizes were awarded:—For the best Green-fleshed Melon, to T. Darling, gr., Woodhill; 2d do. to A. Murray, gr., Auchlunies. Best Hybrid Melon, to T. Darling; 2d do. to J. Wood, gr., Logie; 3d do. to J. Leslie, Esq. Best Grapes, to Wm. Gallow, gr., Scotstown; 2d and 3d do. to C. Runcy, Esq. Best Gooseberries, to J. Wattie, gr., Clerkseat; 2d do. to J. Meffet, gr., Pitmuxton; 3d do. to J. Simpson, gr., Elmhill. Best Strawberries, to G. Cardno, gr., Cornhill; 2d do. to A. Milne, gr., Carnationfield; 3d do. to W. Hurry, gr., Feugh Cottage. Best Cauliflower, to T. Darling; 2d do. to N. Glennie, gr., Fintray, 3d do. to J. Wood. Best Seedling Pinks, to W. Knowles, gr., Lessendrum; 2d do. J. Berrie, gr., Broadford; 3d **do. to W. Chalmers, gr., Lochhead. Best Stage Pinks, to J. Berrie; 2d do. to T. Milne; 3d do. to A. Brown, gr., Heathcote.** Best Calceolarias, to A. Mackie, gr., Arbuthnott; 2d do. to J. Dallachy, gr., Haddo House; 3d do. to A. Mackie. Best Irises, to J. Watt, gr., Manse of Banchory; 2d and 3d do. to T. Milne; 4th do. to Mr. G. Williamson. Best Roses, to W. Chalmers, 2d do. to J. Davie, gr., Raemoir; 3d do. to W. Joss, gr., Banchory. Best Herbaceous Plants, to D. Gillon, gr., Durris; 2d do. to J. Dallachy, 3d do. to J. Wood. Best Cockscombs, to T. Darling; 2d do. to J. Dallachy; 3d do. to J. Wood. Best Succulent Plants, to Mr. A. Forbes. Best Greenhouse Plants, to G. Cardno, 2d do. to Wm. Joss, gr., Banchory. Best Ornamental Border Flower, to N. Glennie. An extra prize was awarded to T. Darling, for a plant of Brunsvigia Josephinæ, in full flower; and a second to J. Booth, for a beautiful Crassula, also in flower.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

Newcastle Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The July show was held on the 2d ult., when the following Prizes were awarded:—Best-flavoured Pine apple, the silver medal to Mr. J. Reid, **gr. to W. Losh, Esq.; 2d best ditto, the 2d silver medal to Mr.** W. Kelly, gr. to A. Donkin, Esq. Best Melon, the 2d silver medal **to Mr. J. Clark, gr. to Mrs. Bewicke; 2d best ditto, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson, gr. to M. Anderson, Esq. Dish of best-**flavoured black Grapes, named, the silver medal to Mr. J. Clark. Dish of best flavoured Grapes of other colours, named, the silver medal to Mr. J. Clark. Best dish of Strawberries of sorts, named, **the 2d silver medal to Mr. G. Forman, gr. to J.** Lamb, Esq. Best dish of Cherries of sorts, named, the 2d silver medal to Mr. T. Watson, gr. to Mrs Kirsopp. Best bouquet of 6 double Pinks of sorts, named, the 2d silver medal to Mr. J. Wilson; 2d best ditto, the bronze medal to Mr. I. Scott. Best bouquet of 6 double Ranunculuses of sorts, named, the 2d silver medal to Mr. J. Morris; 2d best ditto, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Morris. Best Alstrœmeria, the 2d silver medal to Mr. A. Hedley, gr. to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. Best Balsam, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Reid. Best double Rose, the 2d silver medal to Mr. J. Watson, 2d best ditto, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson. Best bouquet of 12 double Roses of any description of sorts, named, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson, 2d best ditto, the 2d bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson. Best bouquet of double Stocks, the 2d bronze medal to Mr. T. Wallis, gr. to C. Blackett, Esq. Best bouquet of Irises of sorts, the 2d bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson. Best 3 Gladioluses, the bronze medal to G. Wailes, Esq. Best bouquet of Martagon Lilies, the 2d bronze medal to Mr. W. Kelly. Best Petunia in pot, the 2d bronze medal to Mr. J. Deans, gr. to Miss Cuth**bert. Best Exotic Plant in flower, named, the 2d silver medal to Mr. G. Forman; 2d best ditto, the bronze medal to Mr. A. Hedley.** Best bouquet of Flowers, the silver medal to Mr. T. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson. Best 6 Geraniums, the silver medal to Mr. J. Taylor, gr. to B. O. Mitford, Esq. best 3 Geraniums, the 2d silver medal to Mr. J. Taylor. Seedling Geranium, an honorary bronze medal to Mr. H. Newton. For an excellent collection of Flowers of various sorts, an honorary small bronze medal to Mrs. Surtees.

Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland.—The exhibition and concert, *à la Musard*, of this society, at the Rotunda, Dublin, had great attractions for the public, and passed off much to the gratification of all present. The stages exhibited a superb display of exotics. The particulars of the prizes are set forth as follows:—PRIVATE GARDENS: Stove Plants, best 6, Hon. Col. Wingfield, gr. Mr. J. C. Humphreys. Greenhouse Plants, best 6, E. J. Nolan, Esq., gr. Mr. T. Maher. Pelargoniums, best 6 dark, W. M'Kay, Esq., gr. Mr. P. Hynes. Best 6 light do., 1st prize, E. J. Nolan, Esq.; 2d ditto, J. H. Evans, Esq. Best 6 mixed, 1st prize, E. J. Nolan, Esq.; 2d ditto, J. H. Evans, Esq. Ericas, best 6, 1st prize, E. J. Nolan, Esq.; 2d ditto, Hon. Col. Wingfield. Exotic, best grown single specimen, E. J. Nolan, Esq.; best in flower, — Abbot, Esq., gr. Mr. W. Canill. Calceolarias, best 6 shrubby, W. M'Kay, Esq.; best 6 herbaceous, Hon. Col. Wingfield. Mimuluses, best 3, 1st prize, W. M'Kay, Esq.; 2d ditto, J. H. **Evans, Esq. Fuchsias, best 6, — Abbot, Esq.; best grown speci**men, — Abbot, Esq. Ornamental Plants, best 8, 1st prize, E. J. Nolan, Esq.; 2d ditto, Col. Wingfield. Herbaceous Plants, best 4 hardy, W. M'Kay, Esq. Bouquet, Hardy, 1st prize, Rev. C. Woolsley, gr. Mr. H. Montgomery; 2d ditto, J. H. Evans, Esq. Exotic, Hardy, 1st prize, J. H. Evans, Esq.; 2d ditto, Rev. C. Woolsley, Esq. Pinks, best 24, six varieties, R. Chesnorn, Esq., **gr. Mr. Kane; best 12, black and white, 3 varieties, 1st prize, J. Walsh, Esq.; 2d ditto, J. W. Lane, Esq. Ranunculuses, best 18 distinct varieties, H. Stock, Esq., gr. Mr. J. Campbell. Roses,** best 12 named, Col. Wingfield. Pansies, best 24, distinct varieties, J. Sturgeon, Esq. Genus Citrus, best single specimen, Col. Wingfield. A beautiful basket of Cockscombs, from R. Maunsell, Esq., was awarded an honorary prize. PUBLIC GARDENS: Stove Plants, best 6, Mr. Hagarty. Greenhouse Plants, best 6, 1st prize, Mr. Hagarty, 2d prize, Mr. J. M'Laine, Harold's Cross. Pelargoniums, best 6 dark, Mr. J. M'Laine; best 6 light, 1st prize, Mr. J. M'Laine; 2d ditto, Mr. C. Ramsay; best 6 mixed, 1st prize, Mr. J. M'Laine; 2d ditto, Mr. Hagarty. Ericas, best 6, 1st prize, Mr. J. M'Laine; 2d ditto, Mr. Hagarty. Exotic, best grown specimen, Mr. Hagarty; best in flower, Mr. Hagarty. Calceolarias, best 6 shrubby, Mr. M'Laine. Mimuluses, best 3, Mr. M'Laine. Fuchsias, best grown specimen in flower, Mr. M'Laine. Ornamental Plants best 12 in varieties, 1st prize, Mr. Charles Ramsay; 2d ditto, Mr. M'Laine. Herbaceous Hardy, best 4, 1st prize, Mr. M'Laine; 2d ditto, Mr Hagarty. Hardy bouquet, Mr. M'Laine. Annuals or Biennials, best 6, Mr. M'Laine. OPEN COMPETITION: Stove Plants, best single seed**ling, Col. Wingfield; best three seedlings, Col. Wingfield. Green**house Plants, two seedlings, Mr. M'Laine. Pelargonium, light seedling, Mr. M'Laine; 6 mixed ditto, Mr. M'Laine. Mimulus, single seedling, J. H. Evans, Esq. Pinks, best laced seedling, 1st prize, Capt. Johnston, Parnell-place; 2d ditto, Mr. J. Goodbody; black and white seedling, 1st prize, Mr. B. Fox; 2d ditto, Capt. Johnston. Pelargoniums, best 6, Citizen's Corp., Mr. J. M'Laine; Society's gold medal, J. Jameson, Esq.; Mr. Collins, best 3 seedlings, silver medal, Col. Wingfield. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Melons, Persian or greenflesh, Mr. J. Ogilvie; any variety, R. Maunsell, Esq., gr. Mr. Berry. Grapes, best black bunch flavour, 1st prize, Mr. Alexander; 2d ditto, Col. Connolly, gr. Mr. W. Kelly; white ditto, 1st prize, Col. Connolly; 2d ditto, Mr. Alexander; any variety, 1st prize, Mr. Alexander; 2d ditto, Col. Connolly. Cherries, best dish of 24, 1st prize, Mrs. Vesey, Lucan, gr. Mr. W. Lumsden; 2d ditto, H. Macleish, Esq., gr. Mr. J. Kenny. Strawberries, best dish of 24, Capt. Johnston. Peaches, best 6, 1st prize, Mr. Alexander; 2d ditto, Col. Connolly. Citrons, Mr. J. Ogilvie. Cauliflowers, best 3 heads, H. Maunsell, Esq., gr. Mr. J. Kenny. Peas, best dish, J. Sturgeon, Esq., gr. Mr. H. Johnstone. Carrots, best 12, Mr. Lumsden. Cucumbers, — Wallace, Esq., gr. Mr. Leavy.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Staines Horticultural Society.—On July 25th last our peaceable little town was crowded by visitors to view the varied productions exhibited at the second show, which took place in the Boys' School-room. The doors had not been opened five minutes ere the room was crowded to excess. Among the beautiful specimens exhibited, the productions of W. H. Storey, Esq., F.H.S., were deservedly admired, as well as the splendid collection of Carnations and Picotees exhibited by Mr. Wilmer; also the fine collection of Dahlias, and dish of Hamburgh Grapes exhibited by Mr. Small, allowed to be the best specimens shown this season, and which received the praise of all present. A collection of Cockscombs, and two specimen plants, exhibited by Mr. Newton, were really splendid, and merited the warmest praise; as was also the collection of Roses exhibited by Messrs. Cobbett. This was a stand of Roses, in all the beautiful and varied tints of nature, occupying 20 feet in length. Many other productions were deserving especial notice, amongst which were those of W. Beck, Esq., Mr. F. Ashby, &c. The following is a list of the successful competitors to whom prizes were awarded: NURSERYMEN'S CLASS, **1st prize, Carnations, Mr. Wilmer; 1st do., Stocks, Mr. Wilmer; 1st, Collection of Flowers, Mr. Wilmer; 1st, Roses, Messrs.** Cobbett; 2d, Carnations, Mr. King; 1st, Dahlias and Grapes, Mr. Small. GARDENERS' CLASS.—1st, 6 Geraniums, Mr. Newton, gr. to G. S. Harcourt, Esq. Extra Prize, 6 Cockscombs, Mr. Newton. 1st, 6 annuals, Mr. Newton; 1st, 6 Verbenas, ditto; 1st, Currants, ditto; 1st, Apricots, ditto; 1st, Melon, Mr. J. Riddle, gr. to Mr. F. Ashby; 1st, Cherries, Mr. Riddle; 1st, Gooseberries, Mr. J. Riddle; 2d, Balsams, ditto; 1st, Fuchsia fulgens and Thunbergia aurantiaca, Mr. Howe, gr. to W. F. Smith, Esq., Uxbridge. Extra Prize: Cut Flowers, Mr. Howe. 1st, Heartsease, ditto; 1st, Roses, Mr. Marsh, gr. to Miss Pope; 1st, Cut Flowers, ditto; 1st, Raspberries, Mr. Evans, gr. to J. N. Heale, Esq.; 1st, Black Currants, Mr. Evans; 2nd, Gooseberries, ditto; 1st, Cauliflowers, Mr. Paul, gr. to J. Finch, Esq.; 1st, Carrots, Mr. Cuthbert, gr. to — Gill, Esq.; 1st, Cherries, ditto; 1st, Cabbage, Mr. J. Adams. AMATEURS' CLASS.—Extra Prize: Cut Flowers, W. Beck, Esq. 1st, Verbenas, W. Beck, Esq.; 2d, Heartsease, ditto; 1st, Fuchsia formosa, W. H. Storey, Esq., F.H.S.; 1st, 6 Cape Heaths, ditto; **2d, Gooseberries, Mr. J. Allman; 1st, Potatoes, Mr. Yeldham.** Extra Prize: Mr. Dobson. 1st, Bouquet, Mr. G. Gammon. Extra Prize: Apples, Mr. Roake.—*Windsor Express.*

Sunderland Floral and Horticultural Society.—The Summer Exhibition was held on the 13th of July, in the large Polytechnic Hall of the Athenæum, when there was a very large and fashionable attendance. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—Gold Medal presented by R. Pemberton, Esq., for the best collection of Fruits, to Mr. J. Ross, his gr. For the best 3 Ranunculuses (Tenderesse, Suprema, Duke of York), to Mr. T. Hull, jun.; 2nd best 3 ditto (Melange des Beautes, Coronation, Rose Primo), Mr. T. Pattison. Best 6 Ranunculuses (Rose Mignon, Benjamin, Flora, Sabinus, two Supremas), to Mr. T. Hull, jun.; 2nd best 6 ditto (Pretiosa, Sabinus, Beauté fin, Skiddaw, Cassandra, Suprema), Mr. T. Hull, jun. Best Double Pink (Bexley's Beauty), Mr. I. Mallin. Best 3 Double Pinks (Davies' Juliet, Shakspere, Daveys' Lord Wellington), Mr. T. Hull, jun.; 2nd best 3 ditto (Barret's Conqueror, Napoleon, Shakspere), Mr. T. Hull. Best 6 Double Pinks (Birdwell's Hero, two Kames' Ringleader, Davies' Juliet, Stevens' Waterloo, Bates' Freeholder), Mr. I. Mallin. Best 3 Pelargoniums—Geraniums—(Aglaia, Grampian, Climax), Mr. J. Hastie; 2nd best 3 ditto (Sylph, Conservative, Fosterrosea), Mr. T. Harper. Best 3 Calceolarias (Conspicua sanguinea, **Negro** Boy, Shakspere), **Mr. J. Hastie. Best 6** Hardy Roses (Tuscany, Triumph, Blandina, Celestial, **Grand Purple**), Mr. T. Cook, gr. to Sir H. Williamson, Bart. Best 12 ditto (Damask, York and Lancaster, Celestial, Scarlet Moss, two Tuscany, Provins, Red Belgic, Barney, Favourite Mignon, Dutch Provins, Blush Provins), Mr. T. Cook; 2nd best ditto, to Mr. G. Bayles, gr. to the Rev. T. Baker. Best Bouquet of Hardy Roses, Mr. J. Rutter, gr. to Mrs. Reed; 2nd best ditto, Mr. J. Ross, gr. to R. Pemberton, Esq. Best 3 Greenhouse Plants (Crassula coccinea, Fuchsia fulgens, Lobelia), Mr. J. Ross. Best 3 Stove Plants (Pancratium, Amaryllis reginæ, Justicia picta), Mr. J. Ross. Best Bouquet of Flowers, Mr. R. Cloughton; 2nd best ditto, Mr. G. Bayles; 3rd best ditto, Mr. J. Ross. Best 3 bunches of Black Grapes, Hambro', Frontignac, and Lombardy), Mr. J. Rutter; 2nd best 3 ditto (Hambro', Lombardy), Mr. J. Ross. Best 3 bunches of White Grapes (Frontignac), R. A. Davison, Esq. Best-flavoured Melon (Cuthill's), Mr. T. Cook; 2nd best ditto, Mr. T. Cook. Best Strawberries, Mr. T. Cook. Best Cherries of sorts (Mayduke, Early Mayduke, Black Heart), Mr. T. Cook. Best 6 Cauliflowers, Mr. J. Rutter. A copy of Maund's *Botanic Garden* for 1840, to Misses Watson (Amateurs) for the best Collection of Hardy Flowers, consisting of 70 species. A copy of the same work to Mr. G. Bayles, gr. to the Rev. T. Baker, Whitburn, for a similar collection of 50 species. Extra Prizes were awarded to Mr. J. Ross for a splendid plant of Yucca obliqua; to Mr. J. Blair, gr. to W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., for two fine Gloxinias; to Mr. J. Robinson, for a collection of Iris; to H. Gibson & son, for a most superb collection of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, &c.; to R. A. Davison, Esq. for a dish of remarkably fine Cherries; to G. Allen, gr. to W. R. Robinson, Esq., for a dish of Figs; to Mr. J. Rutter, for a very fine-grown Cucumber (Manchester Prize), measuring two feet long, and weighing 5½lbs.; to Mr. J. Stamp, gr. to T. Barnes, Esq., for a brace of fine Melons (Early Cuthill); to G. Dale, gr. to R. Fenwick, Esq., for a Model of the House now erecting, and the grounds as intended to be laid out for T. Gales, Esq., near Grindon.—*Sunderland Herald.*

***The Eastern Border Horticultural Society.*—The second meeting** was held in the Red Lion Assembly-room, Berwick, on July 24th, when the premiums awarded were as follows:—For the best six varieties of Roses, one flower each, A. Aitken; 2d do., W. Affleck. For the best six varieties of Pinks, one flower each, J. Davidson; 2d do., W. Affleck. For the best six varieties of Calceolarias, A. Aitken; 2d do., Mrs Clay. For the best twelve Gooseberries for weight, A. Aitken; 2d do., W. Affleck. For the best dish of Strawberries, three dozen of any kind, M. Smith; 2d do., W. Affleck. For the best dish of May-Duke Cherries, four dozen, W. Affleck; 2d do., Mrs. Clay. For the best dish of Black Currants, W. Affleck; 2d do., Mrs. Clay. For the best brace of Cucumbers, W. Affleck; 2d do., A. Aitken. For the best two Cauliflowers, A. Aitken; 2d do., J. Davidson. For the best Fuchsia, of any sort, in or out of pot, Mrs. Clay. For the best bouquet of Flowers, A. Aitken; 2d do., W. Affleck. Sweepstakes for the best nine sorts of Pinks, J. Davidson. The Mayor has offered a medal, value 2l., for the best six Dahlias, and the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, who gave the medal last year, has given 5s. as a prize for the best dish of Plums, of sorts, for the show in September.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during September, October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Sept. 7th, Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
LOCAL SHOWS.—August 24th, Cheltenham. August 27th, Everton.

THE remarks which have now been made upon the atmosphere of London, with reference to vegetation, will have shown our readers what the causes really are to which the unhealthy condition of plants there is attributable. An exhausted and impermeable soil has been seen to be the worst evil to contend with, and a sooty air the next. The question now to consider is, how far these disadvantages can be guarded against.

If London, with other great towns, suffers from local evils, almost inseparable from the gathering together of houses in vast numbers, it, on the other hand, possesses, in a most abundant supply of water, means peculiarly well adapted for palliating the inconvenience, if not for removing it entirely. The water companies are able to lay on an ample supply wherever it is required, and it is to water, in a great measure, that we must look for assistance. Perhaps our views of the remedial measures to be adopted will be most intelligible if we suppose a London square to be placed under our direction for the purpose of being brought into a state of health.

The first step to take would be to renovate the soil, by moving as much as possible of that which exists there now, replacing it with fresh earth from a fertile neighbourhood; of what particular quality the soil should be would be of little importance, provided it is neither chalky, nor too sandy, nor composed of London clay, the most unmanageable of all the kinds of earth. Supposing this were an impossible measure on account of its expense, or for other reasons, we should give the land a good dressing of well-decayed manure, bone-dust, and wood-ashes, nitrate of soda, or some equivalent material. This would restore its nutritive qualities to the soil.

In performing this operation, we should cause the soil to be loosened to at least the depth of three feet, and we should take measures to preserve it in that condition afterwards; so that rain might soak into it, and reach the roots without obstruction. If this were not attended to, all other care would be in vain.

The next object with us would be, to have water laid on in so many places that, without much labour, the ground might be copiously moistened whenever it is necessary; a system of irrigation might be contrived for very hot summers, and a powerful water-engine might be used for ordinary purposes. By these means the dryness of the atmosphere in confined places surrounded by houses might be efficiently controlled.

The last point would be to obtain some mechanical means of dashing water violently over the branches of trees and among bushes, so as to knock off the particles of soot that adhere to them. Although such a method would not wash trees clean, it certainly would disturb the soot sufficiently to preserve the health of the plants thus operated upon. It would be chiefly necessary in the first and last parts of the growing season, when alone the soot of a large part of London is inconvenient.

Finally, we would place the execution of the plan under some really good, intelligent gardener, and not entrust it to those whose notion of gardening extends no further than mowing grass, sweeping gravel-walks, and perhaps scratching a few annual seeds into the ground. The former would probably strike out other methods of improvement, which can scarcely occur to any one not actually and personally engaged in conducting operations of this nature; the latter would misunderstand and mismanage the business prescribed to him, if he did not actually defeat the plan from mere obstinacy.

Let it not, however, be supposed from these remarks that we expect a London garden ever to be what a country garden is. It may be made fair to the eye, and answer all general purposes of decoration; it may abound in flowers and shady trees, and may be green with the softest turf; of that we entertain no doubt; but no art can make it clean; "the trail of the serpent will be over it all;" the impurities of the air will stick to the flowers and the bushes, and the turf, however, verdant and elastic; and a garden in mid London, however beautiful, will be a thing to gaze upon and not to touch.

That there is an unreasonable amount of prejudice about town gardens is evident from one well-known fact, of which an intelligent correspondent has reminded us. It is not many years since complaints were heard everywhere of the impossibility of growing Cape Heaths in the nurseries near London, on account of the smoke from the new buildings erected near them. Nevertheless, while the buildings have surrounded the nurseries more and more closely, Cape Heaths are grown better than they ever were before.

WE last week received from a country nurseryman a paragraph which he particularly requested us to insert as a communication to our readers. In this report our modest correspondent, under a feigned name, spoke of his "very extensive and well-selected collections"—"of the vast number of his pots being really surprising"—"of the elegant correctness of the blooms, surpassing anything else we had seen this season"—"of the unremitting care and attention of the owner," &c; and he further assured our readers that "his collection, as to extent, variety, and quantity of flowers, is one of the first in this kingdom." Nor was our labour to end here; we were further instructed to make mention of a certain seedling "totally distinct and superior in form and colour from any yet introduced, and considered by the best judges to be a first-class flower."

It will, we trust, excite no surprise in our readers that we should have refused to identify ourselves with this report, which, however our worthy correspondent may regard it, to us appears neither more nor less than a puff, calculated to deceive the unwary if put forth under our authority, and only fit for appearance as an advertisement. We therefore, although overflowing with kindness, civilly declined giving it insertion, informing the writer that we do not introduce reports upon nurseries unless they are the result of personal inspection by either ourselves or our agents. At this the good man has waxed wroth, and has written us a letter, which for his own sake we withhold, as we omit the mention of his name; our only object in noticing the matter at all being to let people see that we will not, either for fear or favour, lend ourselves to misstatements; and all puffs are such. The moment a newspaper panders to the vanity or personal interest of individuals, its utility and character are gone. We will only add that our angry correspondent has after all but little room for complaint, since his letter has been quietly inserted in the *Gardeners' Gazette* in the manner he desired; where it will remain for reference and quotation hereafter, to the great advantage of the public.

CACTACEOUS PLANTS.

THIS being the best season for engrafting the different kinds of Epiphyllum and other Cacti, I beg to give an outline of my practice, for any such readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* as are, like myself, growers and admirers of that most splendid family of plants, but are not acquainted with the simple treatment that they require. I grow for stocks, Pereskia aculeata, Cereus hexagonus, and Cereus speciosissimus; I prefer the latter, on account of its hardy, lasting, and robust habit. I grow the stocks freely till they attain the height that I want them. Some I grow with 5 or 6 stems, from 1 to 5 feet high; others I grow with 1 stem, from 1 to 4 feet; the short stems I engraft at the top with the Epiphyllum speciosum and Ackermannii, the tall single stems with E. truncatum, and some from the surface of the pot to the top, all of which is of course according to individual fancy; E. truncatum should always be engrafted high, without which, from its drooping habit, the greater part of the beauty of the bloom is lost. The grafts that I find to succeed the best, are young-growing shoots, about 1½ or 2 inches long. I pare off the outer skin or bark for about ½ an inch at the base of the graft, and cut what is intended to be inserted into the stock in the shape of a wedge; I then make an incision in the angles or top of the stock, with a pointed stick made the same shape as the scion. When the grafts are first put in, to prevent their slipping out, I pass through each a small wooden peg or the spine of a thorn; I then cover each with a small piece of moss, and place them in a shady damp house, and syringe them over the tops occasionally in the evening; they will all adhere to the stocks in ten days or a fortnight, and make good plants by winter. By engrafting the showing kinds of Cacti on the stocks that I recommend above, noble specimens can be grown in a few years from 1 to 10 feet high if required, and the size and colour of the blooms are much superior to what they ever produce when grown on their own roots. E. truncatum by the above treatment becomes quite a hardy greenhouse plant, and will bloom three months later than it does when grown in the stove on its own roots in the usual way.

Beautiful as many of the above family are, they are not one in ten worth growing as ornamental plants, unless a Botanical collection is the object of the cultivator: that being our object, we confine our collection to the following species and varieties, which are, I believe, the most desirable kinds, viz.:—

Epiphyllum speciosum
- grandiflorum
- rubrum
- majus

Ackermannii
- majus
- grandiflorum
- cæruleum
- purpureum
- Greenii

truncatum
- violaceum

Jenkinsonii

Epiphyllum Jenkinsonii majus
- minus
- coccineum
- multiflorum

Cereus Smithianus
- variegatus

Mallisonii
- superbus

grandiflorus
triangularis
flagelliformis
elegans.

Should you consider a general account of my practice in the cultivation of those specimens that were exhibited at the London Horticultural Show this last season, and at Regent-street, worth a place in the *Chronicle*, I shall have much pleasure in sending it you in a few weeks.—*John Green, Gardener to Sir Edward Antrobus, Lower Cheam.* [We wish for this most particularly.]

ON THE CAUSES OF FOULNESS OF COLOUR IN THE CARNATION.

THERE are few circumstances which cause so much disappointment to the practical florist as the running into colour, or sporting, as it is technically called, of his flowers. It might naturally have been concluded, that a subject of such vast moment to him would have been, from the first, carefully investigated, and its cause explained and made manifest, in order to its being remedied. Nothing, however, has been attempted respecting it; so indisposed are men to think for themselves, and so apt are they to follow the beaten track: hence, ignorance is allowed to prevail, and error to be perpetuated.

It is the opinion commonly prevalent among florists, that the cause of sporting, or foulness of colour, in the Carnation, is to be attributed to an over-nutritious soil; and hence the remedy as universally prescribed is the growing of them in a poorer or reduced soil, to make them return to, or preserve them in, a clean state. It is my fixed belief, however, that the converse of this is the case, viz.—That the cause of sporting or running of the colour in this flower is really dependent on a deficiency of nourishment, either in quality or quantity. On considering the history and economy of the Carnation, we find that it is naturally single, consisting of five petals, and is also a self, or a flower of one colour. Now it is by cultivation in our gardens that it becomes double, the stamens being converted into petals, and is also made to break into those beautiful stripes which constitute the flake and the bizarre. And as it is exalted cultivation which has changed its character and raised it to this condition, so are neglect in its culture, and deficiency of proper nutriment, the cause of its degenerating and running back again to its pristine state; reducing it first to a self, and eventually, indeed, to a single flower. Any circumstances, therefore, which deprive the plant of a due and full supply of suitable food, whether it be a poor soil, or it be a cold and ungenial season, which cramps the energies of the plant, and prevents the due elaboration of its nutrient juices, will cause the flower to degenerate and its colours to run. I consider an untoward season tantamount to a poor soil in its ultimate effects on the plant. The flake or bizarre state I repeat, is manifestly the effect of high cultivation, and the running into a foul or self state must be considered a degeneration, induced by a low degree of culture, or defective supply of suitable nutriment; and in this view of the case nothing appears to be more unphilosophical, and more inconsistent with reason, observation, and fact, than the attributing the variegated and brilliant colours of the Carnation to a leprosy, a degeneration, and weakness of the vital energies of the plant. The Pink affords equal illustration of the position I wish to establish: it, also, is naturally single, but by culture it becomes double, and acquires the beautiful laced colour on the edges of the petal; in unpropitious seasons, however, or when grown in poor soil, this characteristic marking, like the stripes of the Carnation, becomes indistinct, or is altogether wanting. In the case of the Tulip also, the circumstances are the same: if the bulb of the finest flower be left in the ground, it becomes flushed and foul in colour, and eventually turns to a self or breeder state; for the bulb year after year sending down its roots into the same portion of soil, at length exhausts it, and hence, unable to meet with a due supply of food, it degenerates into its former state of a self-coloured flower.

I have but one experiment to adduce on this subject, interesting as it is, as well to the vegetable physiologist as to the practical florist. I planted in pots ten layers of a run purple flake Carnation,—Ely's Lady Hewley,—five of them in poor garden soil, the other five in cow manure six years' old, with a due portion of sand. Those which grew in the poor soil still continued selfs; while of the latter three bloomed beautifully clear-flaked flowers, the remaining two still continuing in the self or run state. This, like a single experiment, is corroborative of my theory.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* mentions the case of a Carnation which had been foul in colour for two years, becoming clean on its stalk being nearly cracked in two at a joint, and supposes that the return to a clean state was owing to the over-supply of nourishment, which he thinks to be the cause of foulness, being cut off from the flower. As this is a striking example, apparently strongly militating against my theory, I shall take the liberty of giving its true explanation, and it may serve to show how seemingly, only, are the objections which may [illegible] occur to the minds of some florists on this subject. I hold of this fact, then, as very strong proof of the truth of my own opinion; and will show the reason why, if a Carnation is thus cracked at a joint, the flowers above will have a greater abundance of nourishment, and hence will, in all probability, become clean. As thus, the nutritious juices absorbed by the roots are propelled upwards, even through the small portion of the uncracked stem, and after being transmitted to the flower-buds, their course downwards to the plant and roots is checked, obstructed, and rendered almost impossible, at the cracked joint: hence an unusually abundant supply is maintained at the top of the flower-stalk. The flowers there situated, thus plentifully supplied with nutritious food, break into all those fine stripes which cultivation has naturally induced in them. Further, it is especially worthy of remark, as greatly establishing the truth of the above explanation, that when the stalk of a Carnation is cracked at

a joint (a circumstance not unfrequent in wet seasons), the flowers are for the most part large, fine, and boldly developed. Indeed, this is precisely what happens, and admits of explanation on the same principle as the ringing of Apple-trees; that is, making incisions through the bark, to cause them to bear more plentifully; in other words, arresting the flow of sap downwards from the branches to the root, and thus, by augmenting its supply in the upper parts, rendering it subservient to the greater production of fruit.

The compost most suitable for the Carnation is, simply, two parts old pasture sods, two years old, and one part old frame manure, three years old, with a sufficient addition of coarse river-sand, to prevent tenacity of the soil. Pasture sods reduced to mould are preferable to soil taken from a greater depth, inasmuch as they contain the fibrous roots of the Grass, which, during their gradual decay, afford a constant supply of most acceptable nourishment. I must here close my observations on this delicate, and, to the florist, most important subject; with the assurance, however, that though more important engagements have compelled me to dismount a favourite hobby-horse, the cultivation of florist's flowers, I shall always be ready to communicate the reminiscences of a florist, when information is sought for, as in the present instance, on an important subject—for he is, of all men, the greatest miser who is a niggard of knowledge.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull, 10th Aug.*, 1841.

✕ ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XIV.

The Gooseberry and Currant Saw-Fly.—Most of the Hymenoptera, or Flies with four transparent wings, are beneficial to man; the immense family of Ichneumons, the minute Diplolepidæ, and the powerful Sand-wasps, being all parasitical animals, which, by depositing their eggs in the bodies or upon the skins of the larvæ of noxious insects, keep them within certain limits; otherwise it is doubtful whether any crop would reward our toils. Such, however, is not the character of the Saw-flies, or Tenthredos, as they are termed by Linnæus; for there are few insects that prove more fatal, when favoured by congenial seasons. It is only a few years since whole districts of Turnips were completely consumed by Athalia spinarum*. Our beautiful Rose-trees are subject to the attacks of five different species; and, amongst them, Hylotoma Rosæ†, which skeletonizes the leaves; then our Plum, Cherry, and Pear trees have the upper cuticle and parenchyma so completely rubbed off by the shiny, slug-like larvæ of Tenthredo Cerasi, that the crops, especially of Pears, are often materially injured. Our Raspberry-bushes also are subject to the invasion of another species; and the extensive devastations of the Gooseberry Saw-fly are fresh in the memory of every cultivator: indeed I believe there are broods of the larvæ still at work.

This insect was described in 1823 by a French author, Le Pelletier de Saint Fargeau, under the name of Nematus trimaculatus; and it is also called N. Ribesii, Tenthredo Grossulariæ, and T. ventricosa; but the first name has, I believe, the right of priority. The fly is of an ochreous colour; the antennæ are almost as long as the body, setaceous, brown above, and nine-jointed, the two basal joints small; the crown of the head, eyes, three large united spots on the centre of the trunk, as well as a large patch on the breast or sternum, are black; the body is orange, sometimes bright; the wings, which expand two-thirds of an inch, are iridescent; the reticulated nervures, the thickened costal edge of the superior wings, terminated by a callous spot, called the stigma, are brown, as are also the tips of the hinder shanks, and their tarsi, or feet (fig. 5).

The flies emerge unheeded from their tombs the beginning of April, and the female soon deposits her eggs close to the sides of the principal nervures on the under side of the leaves (fig. 2), which is very remarkable, for all the females of this extensive family are furnished with an instrument called the saw, for the purpose of cutting into the leaves and stalks, and introducing the eggs between the cuticles, or under the bark. In about a week the larvæ

hatch, and commence feeding on the leaf on which they are stationed, and soon riddle them full of small holes: thus they go on feeding and changing their successive skins as they increase in size, until they are three-fourths of an inch long, when they are seen scattered round the edges of a partly-demolished leaf, holding by their fore legs, with their tails turned up, or lying on one side. At this time they are dull pale green; the first thoracic segment is deep yellow, and the penultimate of the same colour; the head, feet, and tail are black, and each segment is dotted with the same colour, some of them having 24 spots ranged in rows down the back, those on the sides being more irregular, and one near the base of each foot is large; every one of these black tubercles produces a hair: they have six pectoral sharp, horny feet, with which they always hold fast; the fourth segment seemed to be destitute of feet, but the six following were each furnished with a pair of fleshy legs which assist them in walking, and there is a similar pair at the extremity of the last segment (fig. 3).

There seems to be a succession of broods, from the early spring until October occasionally; but the greatest numbers are congregated in May and the beginning of June, when, I understand, they have caused 20*l.* or 30*l.* of damage in a market-garden, near London, in one season; but in the neighbourhood of Blandford, last year, the second attack upon the Gooseberry-bushes in July and August was, if possible, more devastating than the first. Having defoliated a bush, leaving nothing of the foliage excepting the footstalk, and sometimes a portion of the main rib, and being arrived at maturity, they cast their skins again, and then lose all their black spots, becoming of a uniform pale green, with two little black dots on the head, the spaces behind it and towards the tail retaining the yellow tint. After resting awhile, they descend into the earth, and spin a yellow-brown cocoon, formed of silk and gluten of so thick a texture, that it is impervious (fig. 4); from these the summer broods of flies come up in less than three weeks, but the autumnal ones remain in them, curled up in the larva state, until the following spring, when they change to pupæ in time to produce flies, as the Currant and Gooseberry-trees are coming into leaf.

There are two modes of proceeding to rid our gardens of this terrible scourge: to catch the flies, or search for the eggs and cut off the infested leaves, is scarcely practicable: our plan is, therefore, to look for the caterpillars; for small as they are at first, they are easily detected by the perforated leaves; and when half-grown they are visible enough, and after that period they commit the greatest havoc, having inordinate appetites, and scarcely ceasing from their gluttony, except when their jackets become so tight that they are obliged to change. Hand-picking is, therefore, attended with great success in small gardens, but in plantations it is easier to sprinkle strong lime-water, as it is termed, over the leaves, which will destroy the caterpillar; or syringe the bushes well, and then dust them with quicklime, having previously laid a good quantity round the stem to prevent their re-ascending the bush: it is said also that water heated to 140° Fahr., and thrown forcibly upon the bushes, through the rose of an engine or watering-pot, will kill the larvæ, without injuring the tenderest leaves on the bushes. The other method alluded to is, to destroy the pupæ; and this seems to be best effected by scraping away the earth from the roots early in the spring, and drawing it into a deep trench between the bushes, covering it over and trampling it well down. If boiling hot water be used, either in autumn or spring, to kill the pupæ, it should be put on the earth when it is quite dry; the soil must be lifted two inches, and returned as soon as the water is poured in, that as the heat passes off it may destroy the animals encased in their shells.—*Ruricola.*

Erratum.—In Entomology, No. XIII., *Vauaria* is misprinted *Vanaria.*

* Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. 817.
† Ibid, pl. 65, for the dissections, &c.

COTTAGE-GARDENS.—No. XXXI.

It is at this season that the Cottage-garden, when properly managed, becomes an object of peculiar interest and beauty, many of its gayest ornaments, such as Hollyhocks, Dahlias, Lobelias, and a great variety of other autumnal flowering plants, being now in perfection. The strong-growing kinds have probably been attended to before this time, as it is necessary in the early stage of their growth to furnish them with stakes of sufficient strength for their support in stormy weather. In general, however, the operation of staking and tieing up plants is not considered of so much importance as we think it ought to be. It is frequently too long delayed, or so indifferently performed, that much of the beauty of the plants is lost, and the borders or beds in which they are grown present an untidy appearance, although perfectly free from weeds and neatly kept in every other respect. Those who undertake the cultivation of flowers should be particular in timely attending to this matter, as nothing is more unsightly in a garden than to see plants entirely neglected and injuring one another, or carelessly tied up to rough clumsy stakes, which, from being quite unsuited for the purpose, always disfigure them. The greatest art in staking plants of any description is to conceal, as much as possible, the materials which support them, and to keep the stems and branches in their natural position. Each stake, therefore, should be nearly straight, but no larger than may appear necessary for supporting the plant to which it is intended to be placed, nor so high by several inches as the plant itself. Previously to staking and tying up the principal stems, the small straggling shoots should be removed, and no more left on each plant than there is room for getting neatly fastened to the stake, without bundling them together so close as is usually done. Dahlias and Hollyhocks, but especially the former, which are great favourites with cottagers, should only be permitted to have a single stem, which will invariably produce much larger and finer flowers than where two or more stems are suffered to remain on the plant. If our former directions were attended to, these and similar tall-growing plants will only now require to have some of their side shoots tied up and regulated, that were not sufficiently advanced the last time of going over. Dwarf-growing plants, on the other hand, will require to be pegged down and trained neatly over the space allotted for them. Cuttings may be made of Verbenas, and such other showy plants as are easily propagated. If put in the ground now, they will have time to acquire good roots before winter.—*M. E. H.*

THE WEATHER.

The following is a statement of the mean atmospheric pressure, temperature in the shade, and amount of rain, from the 1st of January to the 15th of August of the present year, compared with the average mean of 15 preceding years, from 1826 to 1840 inclusive. The difference is marked (†) when above, and (—) when below the average.

1841.	Mean Barom. Pressure.	Difference from Average.	Mean Temperature.	Difference from Average.	Amount of Rain.	Difference from Average.
	Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.
January .	29.757	—0.106	34.25	—2.11	2.60	†0.14
February .	29.770	—0.166	36.60	—3.71	0.76	—0.87
March .	29.912	—0.032	46.35	†4.19	1.32	—0.01
April . .	29.838	—0.045	47.09	—0·45	1 58	—0.87
May . .	29.860	—0.106	58.09	†2.93	2.16	†0.53
June . .	29.922	—0.049	58.43	—2.48	2.45	†0.47
July . .	29.819	—0.144	59.30	—4.14	3.56	†1.13
August 1 to 15 inclusive	29.719	—0.232	60.51	—2.92	1.88	†0.33
	29.824	—0.110	50.08	—1.08	16.31	†2.13

From the above it appears that the mean height of the barometer has been lower than the average in every month. The amount of rain was greater than usual in January, somewhat less than the average in the three succeeding months; but considerably in excess during the months of May, June, July, and first half of August. The temperature was below the mean in January and February; but exceeded it by more than 4° in March; was very little deficient in April; and in May it again exceeded the average by nearly 3°. In June the temperature was nearly 2½ below the mean; in July it was more than 4°; and little short of 3° below during the first fortnight of August.

A change, much for the better, has taken place in the state of the weather since the 15th inst., and if any inference is to be drawn from the foregoing statement, it must be in favour of fine weather; for before the mean height of the barometer can attain even its lowest annual average, taking into account its hitherto low condition, it must average as high as 30,000 during the remainder of the season. That it will not average this, there is no instance on record to prove; and when it stands so high, the fall of rain is comparatively limited. A fine autumn, so much wanted, is therefore likely to ensue.—*R. Thompson, Garden of the Horticultural Society.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Roses.—One of your correspondents inquires how the Hybrid China Rose "Fulgens" is made to flower? Simply by using the knife very sparingly in the pruning season. If you cut back the Hybrid Chinas, as you ought to do ordinary Roses, many, and especially Fulgens, will not flower the next season. I did not discover this for some time, and obtained an amazing growth of wood without any flowers; since I have shortened the shoots of the preceding summer about one fourth part only of their length, I have found this rose bloom as freely as any. The best mode of training this rose and its brethren, Beauty of Billiard, Brennus, Legouvé, Triomphe d'Angers, &c., all splendid free-growing roses, is to get them standard high, and place against them an iron stake made thus, the feet made square and flat and 18 inches long, the stake branching off to support an iron ring three feet in diameter, which should stand about two or three inches lower than the head of the stock. At the winter pruning, a sufficient number of the shoots must be brought down all round the circle, and tied with tar twine. These roses, thus treated, will present magnificent heads of flower the following summer.—*C. Lawrence.*

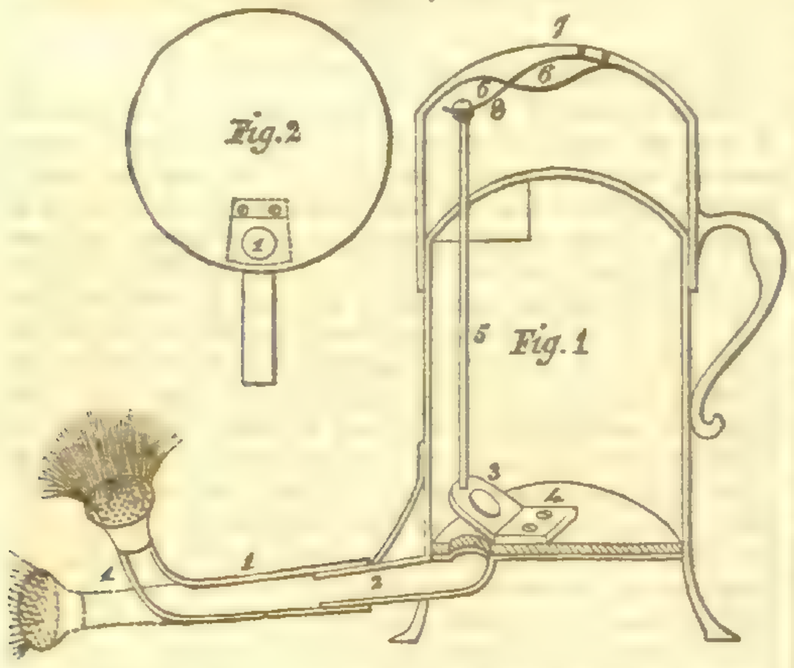
Humble Bees.—A correspondent informs us that he has observed these insects two or three times this year lying dead in numbers under lime-trees in flower, and that in one instance he found a honey-bee among the carcases. He inquires whether this arises from any deleterious quality in the Lime-tree blossom, or whether they are killed by the honey-bee, or from what else did their death arise? [The first question we can answer positively in the negative; the latter we commend to our correspondents for an explanation.]

Laws of Gardens.—Gardens are particularly named and protected in the modern Acts against larceny, &c. and the power to enter either them or orchards is also excepted in the Highway and other Acts; and therefore, it is not an unusual expedient to plant fruit-trees in a field to prevent the turning a road over the same. Garden-grounds used for trade are as much protected by the exception as private pleasure-gardens, and an injunction against entering them for the purpose of a highway may be equally obtained in the one case as the other; and where a close had been planted with shrubs within the last six years, and recently with potatoes, it was held to be a garden within the meaning of the Act.—*A Subscriber.*

Rabbits.—In your paper of July 31, you desire information concerning the best mode of catching rabbits. I have been in the habit of catching from 2000 to 2500 (or employing others to do so) for the last eight years, and the following is my method:—1st, Purchase some good ferrets, price from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* each: be particular to keep them clean and airy, but not too cold. 2dly, Purchase, or make yourself, a good supply of "purse-nets" (which I suppose I need not describe); also, long nets, 1 yard high and 30 or 40 yards long, which are fastened at each end to 2 strong stakes, for the convenience of folding the net on, and setting it round the warren; also a few light sticks to keep up the top line of the long net. Being thus provided, proceed to the rabbit-warren; set the purse-nets

over the small burrows, and your long nets round the whole lot of holes of a large burrow, keeping the bottom line of it towards the holes and the sticks propping it up outside; then turn your ferrets in and seize the rabbits when they come into the net. Catch as many as you can that way while daylight lasts; then go home to supper, and turn out again with the long nets only, and two *still-mouthed* dogs, keen-nosed and swift of foot. Proceed silently under the wind to the warren, and set your nets contrariwise to the morning, viz. with the bottom line towards the fields where the rabbits are feeding, and the prop-sticks against the burrows. Leaving an assistant at the end of each long net with his hand on the top line, take a long circuit with your dogs, and when you conceive that you have gone far enough to entrap the rabbits between you and the nets, loose the dogs and quarter your ground, making but little noise till you arrive at the net again. Those at the nets will tell when a rabbit comes in by the sudden jerk the line gives their hand; they must then run down the line, kill the rabbit, and quickly return to their position.—*A Subscriber.*

An Improved Watering-Pot.—As improved watering-pots are described and figured at pages 298 and 454, I beg to submit the following one as well adapted for cottagers, as it can be constructed at a very little more expense than those in general use. In the annexed sketch, fig. 1 represents a section of the can; 1, 1, are moveable tubes, having roses on their upper ends, while the lower ends slide over the tube 2, fixed into the can; 3 is a valve placed over this tube, made of strong leather, and having a small block of wood on the top like those in common pumps; the bottom of the can being wood, the valve is screwed on it, as shown at 4, in such a manner as to be easily taken off when it requires to be repaired. The rod, 5, is connected with the valve 3, and the spring 6; when used, the can may be held by the handle, either in the right hand or the left; by drawing up the spring 6, with the forefinger, the valve 3 is raised by means of the connecting rod 5, and consequently the water flows into the tubes 1 and 2: as soon as the finger is removed from the spring, the valve falls, and the water is stopped. The spring is fixed on the under side of the handle, and nearly all enclosed in that part, made to fit the hand. Fig. 2 represents the bottom of the can; the dotted lines showing the size of the valve: 1, shows the point at which the water flows into the tubes.—*M. Saul, Lancaster.*



Honey-dew.—I was glad to perceive, in the *Chronicle* of the 17th ult., that Sir Oswald Mosley had again taken up his pen to resume the subject of Honey-dew. As respects my admission that it may be unattended by aphides, it is not, as some of your readers might suppose, any new admission, for I distinctly stated as long ago as 1827, in the 5th chapter of the "Honey Bee," that I *believed* it would "be found that there are two sorts of honey-dew,—the one a secretion from the surface of the leaf, the other a deposition from the body of the aphis." I made this statement purely on the authority of persons on whom I was disposed to rely, not from actual observation, never having seen a single instance of the absence of aphides during the presence of honey-dew. In this failure of a distinct observation of honey-dew apart from aphides, I can adduce similar statements on the part of former naturalists, as well as by those of the present day. In the *Chronicle* of the 24th ult. Mr. Walter Hill, who appears to be a close observer of natural phenomena, assures us that he never witnessed an instance of honey-dew unaccompanied by aphides. I certainly cannot deny Mr. Murray's statement, "that there is oftentimes honey-dew in abundance where the aphis is not *to be* discovered:" and I can very easily believe it to have existed where the aphis *was not* discovered. This I conceive to have happened in the case which occurred to Sir Oswald Mosley; for his seeing none on the inferior branches of the tree certainly affords no evidence of their non-existence on the superior ones. Had such an instance fallen under my own observation, I should at once have concluded that the honey-dew had trickled down from those branches, and have immediately searched aloft for the aphides, in the fullest confidence of finding them there. I do not possess, nor have I access to, "The Journal of a Naturalist," but I think Mr. White has taken a very unphilosophical view of the matter, and affords no sort of evidence in favour of either opinion—certainly he makes no reference to the agency or non-agency of aphides, and his editor, in a note, agrees entirely with the advocates of the aphid theory. In those rare instances, for I must regard them as rare, where the leaves of particular trees exude a saccharine juice, I think it may admit of a doubt whether it is of the same quality as that which is ejected by aphides; whether the former may not be a morbid secretion from an unhealthy plant, while the latter is extracted from a plant in full vigour. I am fortified in this conjecture by a hint thrown out upon the subject by the late Sir James E. Smith, as well as by Mr. Golding's reply to Sir Oswald Mosley's questions. "So far," says the latter, "from the Hop-plant being in a sickly state when attacked by the aphides, the greatest injury is inflicted upon those in vigorous health; for if any of the plants get through an aphid season, it is those in a weakly, sapless condition, which do not supply a sufficiency of nutriment for the rapid development of a numerous brood. Such (as is usual) was the case last year; what few Hops were gathered in the infected districts, being produced in such weakly, sapless plantations; while, on the contrary, plants in vigorous health were so pertinaciously adhered to as to have no chance of recovery afforded them. The honey-dew of the Hop is *never* present, but as a concomitant of aphides: and in our land of Oaks, whenever those giants of the forest are dripping sweets, it is *uniformly* the produce of aphides." I stated in my last letter, that I considered a moist and warm atmosphere essential to the production of honey-dew, not merely from its action on the juices of the trees, but from its effect on the vigour of the insects, which become paralysed by a very moderate degree of cold, and if it be considerable, as I said in my last, they are wholly deprived of existence. If the hypothesis of secretion were well founded, why should the ants so diligently wait for it to pass through the bodies of the aphides, instead of imbibing it in a direct way from the leaves, as the aphides themselves do? This process was witnessed by Mr. Walter Hill, and I thank him for this confirmation of the statement of Peter Huber—it shows so clearly that the aphides are not only capable, but in the habit of extracting saccharine juices from the sap-vessels of plants. This admitted, all appears simple and easy of explanation.—*Edward Bevan.*

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—No. 4. If they are the larvæ of Nematus Ribesii, which I hope your correspondent Ruricola will soon illustrate, they may be readily killed by sprinkling the trees with salt on a damp evening; if dry weather, water the bushes first with a syringe or water-pot, but let it be late in the evening, or after the sun is gone down. I find this a most effectual remedy.—*C. M.*—No. 5. Last year the caterpillars destroyed nearly a whole break of gooseberries in this garden; they made their appearance again this season and proceeded to do the same thing. On their first being observed I tried to stop them by having them picked off, but they soon got ahead of the pickers. Recourse was then had to shaking the bushes, tramping and beating them into the soil with the back of the spade, but before the men could reach the far end of the row they were to be seen mounting up the bushes quite brisk at the other. The next thing was a pretty strong dose of tobacco-water carefully applied with the syringe, so that both sides of the leaves were thoroughly wetted; this was repeated several times, but all to no purpose, as they still kept on eating the leaves in spite of all that could be done. The last thing tried was flour of sulphur dusted regularly over the bushes, so that every leaf had a part of it. As soon as this was applied they stopped their ravages and soon after disappeared, whether to come back again I do not know. After this application the Champaigne variety shed a great quantity of its leaves, which at first I took to be the effects of the sulphur, but the other sorts upon the same break not dropping any of their leaves, and all being served alike, the defoliation of the former must have been attributable to something else.—*John Halliday, Elmham Hall.*

Fuchsia Corymbiflora.—In January last I purchased a small plant of this, 4½ inches in height; I gave it a little heat in the early part of the season; in a short time it grew rapidly, filling the pot with roots; the soil I use is peat, loam, and sand, with a good drainage of half-burnt potsherds; I repeatedly shifted it, till at last I got it into a No. 1 pot, in which I expected to see it flower, but it kept growing, with no hopes of its flowering. As I found it to be a strong feeder, I occasionally watered it with liquid manure, which produced a beautiful large dark green foliage within six inches of the surface of the pot. I eventually shifted it into a large square tub, in which it now stands in the conservatory, 9 feet high, 3 inches in the single stem with 14 large branches, and is covering with flowers beautifully.—*W. M'Donald, Gardener to Wm. Stuart Esq. Addenham Abbey, Herts.*

Propagation by aid of Charcoal.—By the kindness of Professor Martius I was allowed to inspect the propagating apparatus in the Botanical Garden at Munich. It is so fully described by the inventor in the *Garten Zeitung*, (see *Gard. Mag.* of June last,) that little remains to be added, excepting to state the results. The strongest proof that the plan is good, is, that it continues to act with the most complete success, although the author of it has been removed to Ratisbon; for it is well known that many plans are indebted for their success to the unwearied attention of the parent eye, and that, from passing into other hands, they are frequently allowed to languish and decay. Nothing can be more simple than the whole apparatus. It is nothing more than a common pit, with a flue along the middle, on which is a reservoir of water, the steam from which passes through the bed of charcoal which is placed above it. Upon the charcoal, small glass frames of the commonest kind are placed, to exclude the air from the cuttings in their early age. It may be suggested, and indeed would immediately strike any one who examines the apparatus, that the success may be owing to the moist heat in which the cuttings are constantly kept. No question it is so in part, but I am quite satisfied the extraordinary results I witnessed are quite as much owing to the menstruum of propagation as to the decided advantage above stated; and I doubt whether peat and sand, under any circumstances, would cause the quantity of roots to be produced which I saw there at the end of three weeks' insertion in the bed. It is necessary that the charcoal should be fine, but not in dust, which will consolidate and prevent the fibres penetrating in every direction, as they do when it is of the proper size. In some part of the process, fine peat is mixed with the charcoal; but I think this is rather in the rooting afterwards, and that the first process of striking, in most species, succeeds best in the pure material. From what has been stated, it is clear the necessary apparatus is simple of application, and of little cost; a part of any flued pit, or one heated by hot water, would answer every purpose; though in any nursery, or even gentleman's establishment, the making one on purpose would be of trifling expense, compared to the results, as, owing to the rapidity of the operation, a very small bed would suffice. With respect to the virtues of the charcoal itself producing the results we are considering, I have little doubt that they consist principally in the porous and perfectly permeable nature of it. The heat and moisture are constantly present and passing through, without any saturation or stagnation, or induration, taking place. There may be something in the vegetative powers of it, but I imagine this to be the true cause for propagation. Many of the plants on which it succeeded are known to be the most difficult to strike. There is another valuable article (see *Gardener's Mag.* of June) from Mr. Lukas, on the raising seeds in snow. I have no doubt that this is a grand secret or marvel gained on nature, by the discovery of one of her own modes of operation. It is exactly analogous to the methods followed by nature in the High Alps; and there is no doubt the Gentians and other seeds of difficult growth might easily be made to germinate by it. Mr. Lukas recommends sand to cover the young plants, on their first appearance; but it is doubtful whether fine tan would not answer a better purpose.—*S. E. W., Carlton.*

Old Specimens of Ivy.—I think I must be under a delusion, for I have seen this day, growing by the memorable ruins of Fountaine's Abbey, an aged Ash tree which is encircled by beautiful Ivy in rich luxuriance, the stem of which Ivy has attained the immense size of 3 ft. 2 in. in girth! Can it indeed be correct that Ivy ever attains this size? it certainly appears that the leaf-bearing branches proceed from this stem; but having never read or heard of Ivy reaching this size, I am inclined to think myself under a delusion.—*Ignorama.* [It is true, madam, that the Ivy does acquire as large size as you describe; you may therefore dismiss your apprehension of having been in a waking dream. Mr. Loudon mentions an instance at Brockley Hall, in Somersetshire, of an Ivy stem 11⅓ in. in diameter at 1 foot from the ground; and a far more remarkable one at Morpeth, which grows out of a crevice in a rough stone wall by a cottage, which at the height of 9 ft. from the ground is 19½ in. in diameter. De Candolle speaks of another at Gigean, near Montpelier, which was six feet in circumference at the base, and divided into two great trunks, from two to five feet in circumference; these trunks grew at first erect, and afterwards rested upon a wall. The branches of this plant covered 72 yards square, and the whole height was eighteen feet when De Candolle examined it, but it had been larger; he estimated its age at 433 years.]

Flower-pots.—Seeing in p. 449 an article on the improvement of Flower-pots, in which there are some errors, I beg to offer a few remarks which my experience has suggested. Hard-burnt and glazed pots are at variance with the nature of plants, though they might suit those of strong growth, and those that have large fibres, such as specimens in the summer when the atmosphere is warm and dry; glazed pots may also answer for aquatic plants, but that they will do for plants generally does not agree with my experience. I have had six large houses of plants to water every day, summer and winter; I have therefore seen the difference between hard-burnt pots and porous pots, both well drained. The water passes freely through well-drained porous pots, and the plant receives benefit from the water, because it is in accordance with nature; for instance, rain passes through the earth, and does not lodge round the roots of plants, and cause them to take up more than is good for them. In hard-burnt pots, if they are not well drained, the water will lodge, and soon render the earth sour; and should the plant be delicate and the pot not filled with roots, the plant will rot between wind and water, that is, just under the surface of the soil. Hard-burnt pots will do for plunging, and for plants of quick growth; but crocks, properly used, are of great value to plants with small pots: for the pores will grow freely between crocks, and adhere to them. Put two plants at the same time, one on a crock and the other not, both in the same soil, and turn them out of the pots when well rooted; then the utility of crocks will be seen. I do not agree with Mr. Forsyth as to the trouble of moving crocks at every potting, for it is not requisite to remove them in all cases. For instance, if a plant comes off a mountain where it has free air and drainage, would that plant do as well in a damp valley where the roots will not only get sodden with water, but the plant be likewise deprived of a free current of air? I have seen plants grown in many vessels in the summer, without any drainage-hole; but I would not recommend that for a general practice, because winter is the time that the atmosphere is cold and damp, yet plants require water; and it ought to drain quickly from them, or else the mould will become stagnated and sour. Therefore I recommend those that have favourite plants to give them plenty of drainage; those that have well-grown plants need not be ashamed of

their pots. As far as regards drainage, it argues thus: if a man takes more to eat or drink than he can well digest, it does him harm; and if the plant has more water than it can evaporate and discharge, it must become injured.—*J. Cooper, Battersea Fields.*

Wash against Mildew on Peach Trees.—In p. 517, a correspondent wishes to know of a cure for mildewed Peach-trees. I am happy to be able to send you a recipe which I have made use of for upwards of 20 years, and have never failed in making a perfect cure. Take a quart of alcohol and 2lbs. of sulphur; mix them together, and with a small paint-brush, in the spring, when the buds are swelling, paint the trees all over, on both young and old wood. The trees ought to be unnailed, so that every part may be got at with ease. I have made use of strong whiskey or rum, and found both to answer well. In 1839 I had several Peach-trees very much mildewed; so much so, that the fruit was rendered useless. In the following spring I applied the mixture effectually, as not a leaf was infected; the trees made strong healthy shoots, and this year I have an excellent crop of fruit free from mildew.—*J. Murray, Woodford.*

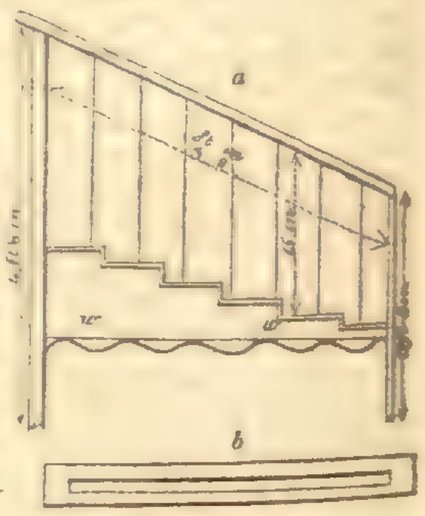
Devastation among Trees.—As I presume you are the protector of all that is interesting in horticultural matters, may I solicit your appeal in favour of a Chesnut-tree doomed to destruction on the edge of the late grounds of Sir W. de Crespigny, at Denmark-hill Road, Camberwell, nearly opposite the Chapel? Though not a particularly picturesque tree, it is rendered a favourite among the neighbours resident in Camberwell parish, from its bringing forth its flowers and leaves full three weeks in every season before any other Chesnut that is known. This morning I heard it was to be cut down, though it is in nobody's way among all the improvements (?) and sacrilege among some centenarian Cedars going on there, and I can only hope your giving publicity to the wishes of the neighbourhood may save it.—* [We wish we could succeed. Surely no one would be so ill-advised as to destroy such a tree as this without some pressing necessity. Nothing is so barbarous as the indiscriminate destruction of fine trees.]

Carnations and Picotees.—We have received several inquiries regarding the best Carnations and Picotees which have recently made their appearance, and which can be recommended as show-flowers of first-rate properties. The following list contains what we have noticed as being the best:—Bucknell's Charlemagne, crimson bizarre,—the petal is of a fine form, even on the edge, stripes narrow and clearly marked, white pure, with good crown and plenty of petals; Chambers' Kate, pink and purple biz., large and well-formed petals, fine crown, good pod, and the colour well distributed; Bucknell's Talma, cr. biz., colour well distributed in narrow stripes; Twitchet's Don John, sc. biz., a flower of extraordinary brilliancy of colour; Martin's Splendid; this is one of the finest sc. biz. we have seen; the petals are firm and slightly cupped, even on the edge, with a good distribution of the colours. Among the Flakes, Headley's Empress of the Purples, dark purple flake; Headley's Incognita, light pur. fl. Wilson's Harriet, a rose flake of fine properties, forming a rival to Brooks' Flora's Garland; Wigges' Earl of Leicester, sc. fl.; Foster's Wellington, a bright sc. fl. Willmer's Endymion, a delicate rose-fl. Picotees—Barnard's Mrs. Barnard: the properties of this flower we noticed, p. 487. We are not certain if it will be let out this season if not, we recommend our readers to procure Barraud's Bride as a substitute, a delicate rose, light-edged Picotee, somewhat in the same style, composed of large broad petals, a flower of first-rate properties; Barraud's Eclipse, a very heavy-edged crimson; Garrat's Lady Dacre, light-ed. delicate rose: this flower closely resembles Waines' Queen Victoria, it has the advantage of opening better, and will, we think, prove a greater favourite. Willmer's Duke of Cornwall, light-ed. del. rose. Barraud's Cornelius, very heavy-ed. red; Barraud's Portia, heavy-ed. rose; Hufton's Nehemiah, very heavy-ed. purple; Wilson's Fanny Irby, light-ed. del. rose; Headley's Sarah, light-ed. red; Giddings' Sir R. Peel, heavy-ed. red; Col. Foreman, light ed. pur., colour very distinct, and regular in its pencilling. There are, no doubt, many flowers possessing first-rate properties which have appeared this season that have not come under our notice; those, however, we have mentioned we can recommend.

Humble-Bees.—Perhaps some of your readers may like to hear a few more particulars about the humble-bees which bore holes in flowers, and thus extract the nectar. This operation has been performed on a large scale in the Zoological Gardens.—Near the refection-house there is a fine bed of Stachys coccinea, every flower in which has one, and sometimes two, small irregular slits, or orifices, on the upper side of the corolla near its base. I observed some plants of Marvel of Peru, and of Salvia coccinea, with holes in similar positions; but in Salvia Grahami they were without exception cut through the calyx, which is in this species elongated. The tubular corolla of Pentstemon argutus is rather broader than in the above flowers, and two holes are always bored in it by the side of each other, and just above the calyx. All these orifices are so small that they might easily be overlooked; I first noticed them a week since, when, from the brown colour of their edges, they appeared to have been made some time before. The beds of Stachys and Pentstemon are frequented by numerous humble-bees of many very different kinds; at one moment I saw between twenty and thirty round a bed of the latter flower; they fly very quickly from flower to flower, and always alight with their heads just over the little orifices, into which they most dexterously insert their proboscis, and in the case of the Pentstemon, first into the orifice on one side and then into the other, so that they thus extract the nectar on both sides of the germen. Besides the humble-bees, I saw some hive-bees on the Pentstemon; they were, however, much less dexterous, and generally alighted across the flower, or on the calyx, and thus lost time. The orifices in all the above-mentioned flowers are made on the upper side of the corolla: I was, therefore, surprised to find, close by, a large bed of the common Antirrhinum in which all the flowers had one or two irregular slits, or holes, on the under side of the corolla at its base, close to the small protuberance which represents the spur in Linaria, and therefore directly in front of the nectary at the foot of the germen. From the position of these orifices they cannot be seen without turning up the flower; but the humble-bees seemed to understand this method of picking pockets full as well as the other, and never hesitated where to go, but quickly flew from the under side of one flower to that of another. Now I can speak positively, as far as the experience of part of two summers goes, that country humble-bees are not so cunning, and invariably crawl into the flower by forcing open the elastic lower lip; and a very pretty spectacle it is to watch them. All the flowers of Salvia Grahami and the Antirrhinum, which I looked at in different parts of the garden, were bored; and out of the many hundreds in bloom in the two large beds of Stachys and Pentstemon, I could not find one without its little orifice, nor did I see one bee crawl in at the mouth. Nevertheless I found, and the fact appears to me very curious, two separate plants of the Stachys coccinea, and one large one of the Pentstemon argutus, with all their flowers unbored; from the scratches on the lower lip of the flowers of two former plants I have no doubt that many bees had entered in the usual way, and I actually saw one bee crawling into the flowers of the Pentstemon. One is tempted to conjecture that in these plants each humble-bee as it came, not finding a hole ready cut, thought it less trouble to extract the nectar by the mouth than to make one; but that on the beds of the same flowers, where very many bees were rivalling each other in getting honey, some few set to work boring holes, and others copied the example. From the comparative fewness of the hive-bees on the Pentstemon, their evident awkwardness in finding the orifices, and the smallness of their mandibles, I can hardly doubt they were profiting by the workmanship and the example of the humble-bees: should this be verified, it will, I think, be a very instructive case of acquired knowledge in insects. We should be astonished did one genus of monkeys adopt from another a particular manner of opening hard-shelled fruit; how much more so ought we to be in a tribe of insects so pre-eminent for their instinctive faculties, which are generally supposed to be in inverse ratio to the intellectual! Moreover, from what I have above stated regarding the Antirrhinum, I much suspect that the practice of boring holes in its flowers is likewise a piece of acquired knowledge, whether the Humble-bees do it instinctively or not in other cases. Although I have said that country humble-bees appear to be less cunning than London ones, yet I confess I saw this June, in Staffordshire, some in the act of cutting holes at the base of the corolla of the Rhododendron azaleoides; the greater number entered the mouth of the corolla, as indeed was evident from the quantity of pollen on the stigma, brought by the bees from neighbouring Azaleas—this hybrid not having a single grain of pollen of its own. One bee was seen which entered the mouth of some of the flowers and cut holes in others; this shows that the orifices are made simply to save trouble, and not because the bee cannot extract the nectar from the long tube. In the Stachys and Pentstemon it is also evident that the bees cut the holes because they can fly much quicker from the upper surface of one flower to that of another, than clamber in on the fringed edge of the lower lip. I have no doubt by this means they are able to visit twice the number of flowers in the same time. Your correspondent (p. 485) says that the Honeysuckle is sometimes bored; I never happened to notice this, but I have seen pollen-gathering humble-bees show much skill in forcing open the yet-closed mouth of the young flowers and extracting the pollen; flowers which had been open, apparently even for a day, they at once passed over, whereas the nectar-seeking humble-bees stopped at them. If the mouth of the flower was absolutely close, without any one segment having started, the bees from the difficulty of the attempt immediately gave it up. Your correspondent attributes the failure of his Bean-crop to the apertures made by the bees: but when we remember how the petals of many flowers may be manipulated in hybridising them, without preventing their fructification, we may well doubt this view. But I conceive they may be indirectly the cause of the crop failing, not by their making the orifice, but by their not extracting the nectar in the manner nature intended them; for I have observed that when papilionaceous flowers are mature, (and actually in the case of the Bean,) bees alighting on the wing-petal, as they always do to reach the nectar at the base of the standard-petal, depress the wing-petals together with the keel, by which movement the grains of pollen together with the stigma are forced out, and both rubbed against one side of the bee's body, already generally well dusted with the pollen of other flowers of the same species. If all those flowers, even hermaphrodite ones, which are attractive to insects, almost necessarily require their intervention, as is supposed with much probability by Christian Sprengel (Entd. Geheim.), to remove the pollen from the anthers to the stigma, what unworthy members of society are these humble-bees, thus to cheat, by boring a hole into the flower instead of brushing over the stamens and pistils, the, so imagined, final cause of their existence! Although I can believe that such wicked bees may be injurious to the seedsman, one would lament to see these industrious, happy-looking creatures punished with the severity proposed by your correspondent. Moreover, the florist, I believe, ought rather to praise them for this ingenious method of obtaining the nectar, instead of by the old-fashioned natural one: for let him look how torn and scratched the lower petals of some flowers are—for instance, those of the Mimulus roseus, and the wing-petals of some Everlasting-peas. The little orifice which the bees make, in order to avoid clambering in at the mouth, is hardly visible; whereas all the flowers in some beds of the Mimulus, at the Zoological Gardens are sadly defaced. Let any one who doubts the use of bees in the fructification of hermaphrodite flowers watch and admire the manner in which the flat surface of the divided stigma of this Mimulus licks the back of the entering bees, which is generally well-dusted already with pollen; and then how admirably the two divisions of the stigma, endowed with a sensitive faculty, close like a forceps on the included granules of pollen! I will only farther remark, that after the facts here noticed, one may well doubt C. K. Sprengel's view, that the streaks and spots of colour (saft-maal) on the corolla of most nectariferous flowers, serve as guides to insects, that they may readily find out where the nectar-vessel lies. I think the bees which flew so quickly from flower to flower on the under sides of the Antirrhinum, or those which bored the pair of holes on the Pentstemon, or those which bored through calyx and corolla in the Salvia, would tell Mr. Sprengel, that although he might want such aids, they did not. I know hardly any flower which bees open and insert their proboscis into, more rapidly, than the common tall Linaria, which has a little purplish well-closed flower; I have watched one humble-bee suck twenty-four flowers in one minute; yet on this flower there are no streaks of colour to guide these quick and clever workmen.—*C. Darwin.*

Strawberries.—What is here called the Elton, or Elton Pine, is reckoned superior to the Downton; it resembles the Downton in the foliage, but is much larger, and a profuse bearer, fine for preserves. Myatt's Pine-apple we have seen to grow profusely on light, rich, sandy alluvial soils, near the sea. In such situations, other Strawberries are apt to throw out too many runners, and for such Myatt's Pine is well adapted.—*R. Lymburn.*

Auricula Frame.—At p. 296, Dr. Horner gave some account of an Auricula frame, which we have no doubt is one of the best contrivances yet invented for many other plants besides Auriculas, and especially for Alpines. One of our correspondents having expressed his doubts as to the exact manner in which it is constructed, Dr. Horner has been so obliging as to favour us with the following plan and additional explanation:—"If you send the annexed to Mr. W., any workman will at once understand it. It is an end view of the frame, which, by measurement, is 4ft. 8in. at the back, 3ft. 8in. in front, 3ft. 8in. in depth, from front to back, and 15in. from the shelves to the glass top-light; the rise between the shelves is two inches, and the whole length of the frame (two lights) is 7ft. 2in. The shelves are made 5in. in breadth, with about one inch sawn out of the middle the whole length, simply that the pots may not stand in wet or damp; the air thus also permeates the crocks inside the pot; this is, I am convinced, important, for I always found large, succulent, healthy roots, lying among and protruding into the crocks, as if in the enjoyment of air, very different from the discoloured, matted, half-rotting mass, when my plan of potting, &c., is not followed; *w w* is simply a skirting-board of strong deal, partly for ornament round the frame, and in part for strength, and for breaking the wind from blowing, may-be too roughly, in eddies, among the pots; the top-lights slide, or may be pulled down in front, as the lights of a green-house, &c. I may just add that as the shelves could not carry so large a weight of pots throughout, they are supported midway by a rest, as at the ends. Fig *a* is a vertical section of the frame; *b* is a shelf with an inch sawn out of the middle.—*F. R. Horner.*"



Strawberries.—The method of preparing Strawberry plants for forcing, described in p. 536, is a good one where time and trouble are of no consequence; but I have for the last 15 years adopted a plan which answers well, and by which good strong plants are procured in one month from the present year's runners. The compost I use is good strong loam well mixed with rotten dung from the hotbed linings; 24-sized pots are the best for Keen's seedlings, and 32's for Grove-end Scarlets. The latter variety answers for early forcing better than any other sort when Strawberries are wanted by the end of March. Having filled the pots with the compost, they are removed at once to the Strawberry quarters, and arranged on each side of the rows amongst the runners. The middle of July, when the plants are emitting roots, is the proper time to begin the operation of laying; having previously prepared a quantity of pegs, the runners that are rooted into the ground are carefully removed, and their roots inserted in the pots and pegged down. I put three plants into the 24 pots, and one in the 32's; they immediately begin growing, being supported by the mother-plant, and will only require occasional watering in dry weather. When the plants are well rooted, which is in about one month, I detach them from the old plants, and they are removed to their winter-quarters. Beds are prepared for them with a bottom of coal-ashes, and they are plunged in old tan; each bed is surrounded with a stratum of coal-

ashes six inches wide, and as high as the top of the pots, which prevents worms from working amongst them. I have prepared above a thousand pots this season in this way, which are now (the 17th August) strong plants, the foliage covering the tops of the pots, and they have still two months more to grow. By these means I have always obtained a good crop, and the Seedlings will attain a size equal to any I have seen produced on the natural beds. While on the subject of forcing Strawberries, I may state that I saw about 50 pots of Myatt's British Queen forced in a small greenhouse at Camberwell, which were superior to any other sort: the beautiful colour of the fruit, its large size, and its good flavour, will make it a desirable variety for forcing.—*James Brown, Gardener to Lord Southampton, Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Hobarton, Van Diemen's Land, April 8, 1841.—For the following most interesting extracts from the private letter of an officer with Captain James Ross's expedition of discovery, we are indebted to the kindness of a friend:—"The season here has been dreadfully hot, and everything is burnt up. Lady Franklin is gone to New Zealand, in the *Favourite*, but is expected back very soon. For ourselves, we have indeed had a most glorious and successful cruize to the southward, and seen many quite unexpected wonders, though it has been very unprolific of plants. We reached 78° 3′ south lat., and approached the south magnetic pole, as near as was possible, within 150 miles, having laid down its position with perfect accuracy from observations made to the N.W. and S.W. of its position. We have run along, and roughly surveyed an enormous tract of land, extending from 72° to 79° S. lat.; every part of it farther south than any hitherto discovered; and our progress was finally arrested by a stupendous barrier of ice, running 300 miles E. and W. Our intention was to make observations on the actual site of the Magnetic Pole, and also to institute a series of experiments with such instruments as must be used on land. From the first object we were debarred by the pole lying *inland*, among a stupendous chain of mountains, covered from their tops to the sea-beach with everlasting snow and ice. Nor can the mainland be anywhere approached, as the sea is covered with streams of ice floes, bergs, &c., and the entire coast is lined with enormous tabular masses, filling up all the bays, and sometimes extending in an unbroken line for many miles. In approaching such a coast, danger arises from the chance of a shift of wind, or a gale, which would prevent our working off, when all the ice would set down on the coast and give us what is called 'a jam;' or (quite as bad), we might find ourselves becalmed, and frozen in, for the sun has here no power to melt the ice—even in the height of summer: wintering in such a latitude, Capt. Ross pronounced to be quite impracticable, as we should be frozen fast, and only get out when a current should take 'the pack,' which should imbed us to the north, and melt it in warmer water. All the Polar voyagers were astonished beyond measure at the stupendous masses of ice, and their singularly regular figure; they were all square or oblong squares, generally about 60 or 100 feet out of water, and of course 7 times that below it, for 7-8ths are always under water. They are all formed along the coast and drifted north from it; 84 have been counted at one time from the masthead, of all sizes, from 1-4th of a mile to 6 miles long: this was in about 70° South latitude. The whole of the land surveyed, from 70° to 79°, presented the appearance of range upon range of peaked mountains, clad everywhere with snow, except, indeed, where the precipices were too perpendicular to allow of its lying: and these are exposed to constant disintegration, from the masses of snow rolling down from above along their faces, and sweeping huge masses into the icebergs below, which, when transported from the coast by a gale, remove along with them these erratic boulders. All the coast of one island on which we landed is surrounded with masses of ice more or less covered with sand-stone and rocks. In such situations it is impossible for plants to grow, and when I add, that the whole time we were within the Antarctic Circle the thermometer never rose above 32°, and very rarely was even so high, you will not be surprised; on board ship the average range was 18° 24′ (never below 12°); of course it was much colder on shore. The sun is very powerless here: in 75° N., the sun in summer raises the mercury in a black bulb thermometer to 100° and upwards, but here only to 42°. The sea is equally unproductive with the land: its temperature averaged 29°, and 28° is the freezing point of sea-water. When near the shore I have been always looking for some trace of vegetation in the sea, but I am now convinced that in this longitude vegetation does not enter the circle. Emerald Island, off which we passed some sea-weed, is probably the southern limit. The success of this expedition in geographical discovery is really wonderful, and shows what perseverance can do. At one time we thought we were going on to the true S. Pole when we were brought up by the land, turning from S. to E., where there was a fine volcano spouting fire and smoke in 79°, and about 9000 feet high covered all over with eternal snow, except just round the crater, where the heat had melted it off. I can give you no idea of the glorious views we have enjoyed—they are stupendous and imposing, especially when there was any fine weather; with the sun never setting among huge bergs, the water and sky both as blue, or rather more intensely blue than I have ever seen them in the Tropics, and all the coast one mass of beautiful peaks of snow; when the sun gets low, these reflect the most brilliant tints of golden yellow and scarlet. And then to see the dark cloud of smoke tinged with flame rising from the volcano in a perfect column; one side jet-black, the other reflecting the colours of the sun; turning off at a right angle by some current of wind, and stretching many miles to leeward. This was a sight surpassing everything I could imagine, and was extremely heightened by the idea that we had penetrated far beyond what was once thought practicable. It really caused a feeling of awe to steal over us all, in considering our own total insignificance and helplessness. Everything beyond what we see is enveloped in a mystery reserved for future voyagers to fathom. During our stay at Lord Auckland's Groupe, (from the 20th of Nov. to the 12th of Dec.,) we found two Tree Ferns and many new species. There are some remarkable new genera, and perhaps a new natural order, among them. There are three undescribed species of Andræa among the Mosses, a fine new Conostomum, Bartramia, and Polytrichum, together with some others; two pretty Hookeriæ, &c. At Campbell's Island our stay was very short. The two Tree Ferns grow there also, with several additional plants and many Mosses.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

August 11th.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. Forty-seven gentlemen were elected members of the Society. The Council decided that such members of the Society as had made trials of the nitrate of soda this year should send in a statement of the result produced upon their crops by the application of that substance as a manure, informing the Society of the details of weight and measure in each experiment, and stating whether the trials respectively were attended with success or failure.—The Council also decided that the following recommendations of Professor Henslow should be made known to such of the members of the Society as intended to transmit specimens of Wheat this year for the Society's museum:—"There should be about six entire specimens of each variety, with the root and leaves attached. Each variety should be formed into a separate bundle, by being tied to a stick or flat board; and the ears should be wrapped in paper, to prevent friction: each bundle should be labelled. A few additional ears about a dozen, of different sizes, should be put up, wrapped in paper: and this packet should also be labelled. There should be about half a pint of seed of each variety, or, where so much cannot be spared, about 20 seeds may be sent in a phial, and this also labelled. One of these labels should contain, besides the name of the variety, as many of the following particulars as can be ascertained, namely—1, the name of the grower; 2, the parish and county where grown; 3, the nature of the soil; 4, any general observations respecting the amount of produce, peculiarity of culture, or precise conditions under which the culture took place. Where several bundles are packed in the same box, the whole should be carefully and closely packed, to prevent injury from mutual friction during their carriage.—The Rev. W. L. Rham exhibited specimens of the Flemish Winter Barley, of which 11½ qrs. per acre were reaped, near Ghent, in 1840. Mr. Rham also exhibited another variety of winter Barley, originally from Brabant, with short, compact, six-rowed ears, and the straw rather shorter than the preceding: this variety was also very productive, and had been sown and reaped at the same time as the other. The specimen grew at Winkfield, in Berkshire, from seed of the above crop, in March last, and was reaped on the 9th of August. The straw was long and thick, and the produce much greater than that of common Barley, but had not been at that time accurately ascertained.—The judges at the Liverpool meeting having recommended the following samples of seed-wheat to be tried in the ensuing season, in reference to the prizes offered by the Society for the best white and red Wheat, H. Handley, Esq., W. Miles, Esq., M.P., and G. Kimberley, Esq., have been requested by the Council to try them comparatively on their farms in Lincolnshire, Somersetshire, and Surrey, and to report the result to the Council; namely—Colonel Le Couteur's "Belle Vue Talavera" white (spring or winter) Wheat grown in the year 1840, on an argillaceous soil on his farm at Belle Vue, in the island of Jersey, made after Potatoes, manured for wheat with lime, about nine hogsheads to the acre, drilled at 7 inches, 3 bushels of seed-wheat to the acre, producing 46 to 47 bushels per acre. Mr. D. Maydwell's "Chidham" white Wheat, grown in 1840 on a chalk soil on his farm of Highlands, near Leatherhead, Surrey (grown from a clover ley, with seven cart-loads of horse-dung per acre drilled. Mr. J. Pain's red Wheat, grown in 1840 on a gravel soil, on the farm of the Rev. H. D. Ward, from seed obtained from Mr. Johnson: the preceding crop was mixed clovers, fed off with sheep, no extra manure being used; the seed was sown broadcast, at about two bushels and three pecks per acre. Mr. W. L. Wakeley's "Champion Red" Wheat, grown in 1840 on a sandy loam soil on the farm of the Earl of Thanet, from seed obtained 9 years previously from R. Geord, Esq.: the Champion Red Wheat was grown on a bean stubble, and its peculiarities consist in its producing, in Mr. Wakeley's opinion, a greater quantity of flour from a bushel, and with less offal, than any other kind he was acquainted with. The Agricultural class of the Society of Arts at Geneva presented their printed notices of proceedings from October 1839, to January 1841, along with a copy of M. Favre's work, entitled "Le Vétérinaire Campagnard: Manuel Genevois de Médecine Vétérinaire, pratique et usuelle, à l'usage des Propriétaires de Chevaux et de gros Betail."

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 17th.—Mr. Dickson in the chair. A dark violet seedling Heart-ease was sent by Mr. Bridges for the opinion of the Society, which was as follows. Form good, worth growing, but not a first-rate flower. Mr. Henbury also sent two seedling Heartseases, on which the following opinion was given.—No. 1, a pretty dark bordER flower, but not good enough for show. No. 2. Of this two imperfect blooms were sent: lower petal good, form not first-rate, but worth growing. Mr. Ansell brought an excellent scarlet Bizarre Carnation named James Webb, on which the following judgment was passed.—Form good, petals even on the edges, colour well distributed, with the markings distinct. Two Pelargoniums were placed on the table by Mr. Chapman, but as no notice was given that they were sent for judgment, they were passed, one of the regulations of the Society strictly requiring that flowers submitted for judgment should be accompanied by a sealed letter with the name and address of the party sending them. This rule should always be attended to, as its neglect may lead to much disappointment. The better flower of the two in form, size, and colour, bore a close resemblance to Gaines's Gauntlet, and will, we understand, be sent out under the name of the Setting Sun. Mr. Widdman exhibited flowers of a beautiful seedling Dahlia, called Hope Triumphant; its colour is deep rose, and its form excellent.

Market Gardeners, Nurserymen, Farmers', and Landed Association.—Last week the general annual meeting of the members of the above association was held at the Rainbow Tavern, Kingstreet, Covent-garden, for the purpose of receiving the report of last year, electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting the usual business of business. Mr. J. Wyatt in the chair. The report of the society as for the protection of the general interests of the market gardeners, nurserymen, and farmers, and for the charitable relief of decayed members or their families either by quarterly or monthly allowance. Mr. John Wilmot was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Moment and Manton were re-elected, the former as treasurer, and the latter as secretary. The other business of the society having been disposed of, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

The following is an official return of the prizes awarded for Agricultural Implements at the Liverpool Meeting:—1. Ploughs: To J. White, for the best subsoil plough, 10 sovs., and for his swing plough, 5 sovs.; to the Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn, for his swing plough, 5 sovs.; to E. D. Barker, for his swing plough, 5 sovs.; to Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich, for their two-wheeled plough, marked N. L., 5 sovs.; to Mr. J. Howard, for his patent Scotch two wheeled plough, 5 sovs.; to Messrs. Sandars, Williams, and Taylor, for their 2 wheeled plough, 5 sovs.; to Messrs. Perry, Barrett, and Exall, for their one-horse plough, 5 sovs.; to C. Hart, for the double-furrow plough invented by him, 10 sovs.; to T. Glover, for the turf and stubble paring plough, invented by him, and exhibited by the Hon. H. W. Wilson, 4 sovs.; to J. Smith, for his turnwrest plough with a drill, 3 sovs. 2. Cultivating Implements: To the Earl of Ducie, for his Uley cultivator, 15 sovs.; to Messrs. Ransome, for Biddell's extirpating harrow, manufactured and also exhibited by them, 10 sovs. 3. Drills: To R. Hornsby, for his drill for general purposes, 25 sovs.; and for his Turnip and manure drill, 10 sovs.; to Messrs. Garrett and Son, for their drill for general purposes, 10 sovs.; to Mr. J. Smyth, for his drill for general purposes, 10 sovs.; to Messrs. Drummond and Sons, for their manure and Turnip hand-drill, 3 sovs.; to Messrs. Garrett and Son, for their improved horse-hoe, 5 sovs.; to Mr. J. Hamilton, for his improved horse-hoe, 2 sovs.; to the Earl of Ducie, for his parallel expanding horse-hoe, 3 sovs. 5. Chaff-cutter: To the Earl of Ducie, for his Uley chaff-cutter, 10 sovs. 6. Corn and Cake Crushers: To J. Cartmel, for his corn-crusher, 3 sovs.; to Messrs. Garrett and Son, for their cake-breaker, 2 sovs. 7. Corn and Seed Cleaner: to J. Cooch, for his cleaning-machine, invented by the late J. Cooch, 10 sovs. 8. Gorse-crusher: To Messrs. White and Leith, for the best Gorse-rusher, invented by J. White, 20 sovs. 9. Roots, Seeds, &c.: To Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co., for their exhibition of roots and seeds, 5 sovs. 10. Miscellaneous: To J. C. Grant, for his lever horse drag rake, 5 sovs.; to W. Blurton, for his cheese-drying turn frame, 3 sovs.; to R. Parkinson, for his pendulum churn, 2 sovs.; to M. Lea, for his double-acting vertical churn, 2 sovs.; to T. Huckvale, for his implement for hoeing and thinning Turnips, 3 sovs.; to T. Wedlake, for his dibbling machine, 10 sovs.; to Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, for their portable weighing-machine for pigs and sheep, 3 sovs.; to do. for cutting and breaking "Graves" manure, 3 sovs.; to G. Townshend, for his Turnip-cutting cart, for expeditiously and effectively cutting Turnips, and spreading them when cut over the turf for cattle, &c., 5 sovs.; to J. Brewster, for his Turnip-cutter for beasts, 2 sovs.; to Messrs. Summers and Sworder, for their Barley Hummeller and Blower connected, 3 sovs.; to T. Wedlake, for his improved hay-making machine, invented by himself, 2 sovs.; to J. Smith, for his chain brush, or web harrow, 2 sovs. Special Commendations: The Rev. W. L. Rham's, Winkfield, dibbling machine; the Earl Ducie's hand threshing-machine; and Messrs. Ransome's double lever threshing-machine, and their portable disc steam-engine, for agricultural purposes.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Epidendrum phœnicium. Deep purple Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A noble plant from Cuba, introduced by Messrs. Loddiges. Large pseudo-bulbs roundish ovate and two-leaved, a panicle from two to three feet high, and large scentless flowers are its characteristics. The sepals and petals are of a leathery texture and deep purple, a little mottled with green specks both inside and out. The lip is nearly an inch and a half long, of the clear bright violet of Cattleya labiata, and with the same deep crimson veins and stains in the middle; it is much undulated, and of a thin, not leathery texture. This plant is still finer than Epidendrum macrochilum.—*Bot. Reg.*

Eria convallarioides. Lily-of-the-Valley-like Eria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This plant has at last been obtained by Messrs. Loddiges. It has small whitish flowers, collected in close heads in the axils of broad striated leaves; they have no smell, and the species proves much less pretty than was expected.—*Bot. Reg.*

Bignonia speciosa. Showy flowered Bignonia. (*Stove Climber.*)—This is a very ornamental species when trained along the roof of a stove. A plant was received at the garden of the Caledonian Horticultural Society from Woburn Abbey in November 1839, and flowered in April and May 1841. It had been imported under the name here adopted from Mr. Tweedie at Buenos Ayres, having been found by him in Uraguay. The stem is long and straggling; the flowers are large and handsome, and borne in pairs at the ends of the branches; when fully expanded they are about three inches long and two inches across; their colour is lilac, but the tube is yellowish without, and brighter yellow within, and streaked with lilac.—*Bot. Mag.*

Physianthus albicans. Golden-haired Physianthus. (*Stove Climber.*—This handsome stove climber first flowered in a stove in the garden at Hales, near Liverpool, the seat of — Blackburn, Esq., in October 1837. It was covered with blossom, each flower remaining long in perfection. It is identical with Gardner's wild specimens collected in the province of Ceará, Brazil. A cutting from the Hales plant flowered in the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in October, 1840, but it will never be seen in the same perfection as at Hales, unless, as there, it is planted in a border under glass—not kept in a pot. The stem is densely covered with spreading, harsh, yellow hairs; the leaves are from 3 to 4½ inches long, and hairy on both sides; and the flowers are slightly hairy near the throat, greenish-white, veined, and fragrant.—*Bot. Mag.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Botanic Garden, Birmingham.—There is now in a state of fructification the rare Cibotium Baranyetz, the Barometz or Scythian Lamb, concerning whose fabulous history Darwin's beautiful lines may not be familiar to everybody.

> Cradled in snow and fann'd by arctic air,
> Shines, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair;
> Rooted in earth each cloven hoof descends,
> And round and round her flexile neck she bends;
> Crops the grey moss and hoary thyme,
> Or laps with rosy tongue the melting rime;
> Eyes with meek love the cottage her distant dam,
> Or seems to bleat a [illegible]

This plant has now fruited here, under the care of Mr. Cameron, for the second time; but we have not seen it in that state elsewhere. It is one of the most beautiful of all Ferns.

Knight's Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea.—In the Orchidaceous house there is a specimen of Houlletia Brocklehurstiana coming into flower, we believe for the second time in this country, and also a strong plant of Miltonia spectabilis, bearing two spikes: the latter has not the usual yellow appearance, but, on the contrary, its petals and lips are of a fine pale green. We noticed a magnificent Cattleya Harrisóniæ with six fine rosy lilac blossoms fully expanded. Trained over the roof of this house is Passiflora Loudoni, in company with Ipomœa Horsfalliæ; the latter has almost finished flowering for the season, but the former supplies its place, and is now abundantly producing its elegant crimson blossoms. Among greenhouse plants in flower at this season, Rhododendron speciosa especially deserves notice, from the great freedom with which it blossoms, from the long succession of flowers which are produced, and from the plant bearing [illegible] the great Cape [illegible] Chlianthus [illegible] and a large [illegible] stocked with [illegible] The latter is one finest annual lately introduced. [illegible] it is found to be rather impatient of water, though it soon suffers from drought. The compost that appears to suit it best, is a mixture of loam, well-rotted dung, and peat; constant shifting is necessary, as it will not bear

overpotting. In one of the houses a specimen of the old double-flowered Clerodendron odoratissimum was shedding its fragrance around, and made us regret that the great influx of new plants should have caused so many of our old favourites to be, comparatively speaking, neglected. Along the centre walk specimens of between 150 and 170 species and varieties of the Pine and Fir tribe are arranged. They are all in pots; and among them we observed a number of the rare Pinus Lambertiana in excellent condition. We were delighted with some beds of German Asters, which happened to be in full perfection: the flowers were large, beautifully quilled, and of every shade of blue, purple, rose, pink, and lilac, some pure white, and others striped. One of the most novel objects here, but by no means the least beautiful, is a bed of Japan Lilies; they have survived the winter, and now nearly every plant is borne down by the weight of its large white bell. Andromeda floribunda, which has so long been considered as difficult to propagate, is freely increased by layering: either the old wood, or partly old and new, is preferred. We were shown several stools which had been layered, and scarcely one had failed.—*W. M., August* 16.

Lee's Nursery, Hammersmith.—Many fine Heaths were in blossom here, and among them was mammosa major, a variety with large ribbed crimson tubes, valuable for producing a succession of flowers throughout the winter; the other kinds now in flower are verticillata, whose blossoms are the colour of red sealing-wax; Bowieana has white tubes; Ceriuthoides major, large scarlet trusses; cúbica major, neat pink bells; and hispida, pinkish globes. We observed a singular Alstrœmeria, said to have been imported from Belgium, named Errembaultii, apparently raised between tricolor and psittacina: it was like the latter, but instead of being red was light pink. In the Orchidaceous house a large plant of Cymbidium sinense had thrown up several spikes of dingy-coloured flowers, particularly valuable for their fine scent; the singular Maxillaria picta had numerous pale yellow blossoms, prettily spotted with purple, expanded, and a plant of Oncidium incurvum had produced an elegant spike of delicate white blossoms, marked with lilac. In the border in front of this house Siphocampylus bicolor was growing and flowering freely: it had survived last winter, as well as Fuchsia Clintonia, a variety remarkable for its upright and symmetrical habit, red wood, and for the fine colour of its blossoms. The collection of Cacti has been considerably increased; a large number of Cereus seedlings from 6 in. to 4 and 5 ft. presented a singular appearance; the seedlings planted out in boxes of sand mentioned in p. 312, have made a rapid growth. Echinocactus pycnacantha had produced several brilliant yellow flowers, and two or three of the Mammillarias were studded with crimson fruit. We saw some plants of Ipomœa hybrida flowering quite as freely, though the clusters are not so large as Horsfalliæ; its flowers are purplish lilac, and in form like the latter. In the vinery many Grapes were being tested; one called Duzetta, a rather handsome-looking thin-skinned purple variety, produces abundant crops, but just before ripening the berries shrivel, and die off: it has been tried for several years in different situations, but the results have always been the same. In a bed out-of doors we observed a new Salvia, called Prunelloides, with leaves like a Prunella; the flowers are deep blue, with a white patch in the throat, and produced abundantly; from its dwarf habit it will be a valuable addition to the flower-garden during the summer.—*W. M., August* 16.

Reviews.

***Papers communicated to the Royal Institution of South Wales.* By L. W. Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S, and J. D. Llewelyn, Esq., F.R.S. Swansea, 1841.**

In this little pamphlet there are some observations on the effects of the winter of 1840-41 on the Shrubberies at Sketty Hall, near Swansea, from which we make a few extracts.

"This frost was of longer continuance, and nearly, if not quite as intense, as that of 1837-8; for," says Mr. Dillwyn, "though I have not noted the thermometer to be much below 20° at Sketty, yet it descended to 10° at some places in the neighbourhood. To account for the less injury which our shrubberies sustained, it must be recollected not only that the winter of 1837-8 was preceded by a summer remarkably unfavourable for the process of lignification, but that the weather in December was so unusually mild, as to have given a premature stimulus to vegetation; and from these circumstances trees and shrubs had become particularly susceptible of injury when the severe frost set in at the commencement of 1838. In that winter it moreover appeared, that much of the damage was occasioned by the repeated alternations which, towards the end of January, took place from intense cold to thaw, and back to frost; and it was then that the Laurestinuses, and other hardy evergreens, first exhibited any mark of distress in this neighbourhood. In our last winter, there has been no such abrupt alternations; the wood had become well ripened in the preceding summer; the weather in December had been seasonably cold; at the end of January, the only plant killed was Viburnum odoratissimum; and no others than the following had begun to droop:—viz., Acacia dealbata, 14 feet high, so far as it extended beyond the protection of some adjoining Laurels; Brugmansia coccinea, and Melianthus major. During the first week in February, the frost was accompanied by a piercing blast from the east, and a fine standard of Acacia armata, and several other tender evergreens, which, at an equally low temperature in the two preceding months, had retained a rich foliage, then first assumed a scorched appearance and ultimately died, or at least lost their leaves."

The following are the more remarkable plants which Mr. Dillwyn states to have been uninjured:—Arbutus Andrachne, hybrida, and procera, uninjured or nearly so; but A. Unedo, particularly when under 12 or 15 years old, is killed or more or less severely injured everywhere. Azara dentata, upper shoots slightly injured; Benthamia fragifera, lost only a few leaves; Bignonia capreolata, on the S. front of Singleton, uninjured: Camellia japonica, uninjured in front of a S. wall; Ceanothus azureus on a W. wall uninjured, and C. thyrsiflorus at Singleton has the top shoots killed; Cornus macrophylla, raised from Himalaya seeds, uninjured; Cunninghamia sinensis uninjured, and also in a more exposed situation at Penllargare; Cydonia japonica, everywhere uninjured; Daphne gnidium, Tartonraira, collina, oleoides, and alpina are uninjured; Davaua latifolia nearly uninjured against a S. wall, protected only by a coping. Deutzia scabra and corymbosa quite uninjured; Eriobotrya japonica, slightly injured; Escallonia montevidensis, rubra, glutinosa, and pulverulenta, have only the top shoots injured, but E. floribunda at Singleton is killed nearly to the ground; Hippophae salicifolia, uninjured; Jasminum revolutum, and at Lanelay, on an open trellis, J. pubigerum uninjured; J. humile, at Singleton, is consideraby hurt; Leptospermum scoparium and pubescens, on an E. wall, and obovatum on a S. wall, uninjured, or very nearly so; Ligustrum lucidum, uninjured; Pæonia moutan, and papaveracea, here and in a more exposed situation at Penllergare are uninjured; Paliurus aculeatus, much injured; Photinea arbutifolia and P. serrulata, uninjured; Pistachia terebinthus and P. vera, uninjured; Pittosporum tobira, uninjured; Raphiolepis rubra, in front of a S. wall, lost only a few leaves, and is now in full blossom; Rhododendron arboreum, and many hybrids and other common species, in exposed situations, uninjured; Rosa bracteata, microphylla, and multiflora, had the top branches more or less hurt, but the Banksian, Musk Cluster, and other less tender Roses were uninjured; Solanum crispum, not materially hurt against the front of a conservatory; Spartium junceum, nearly killed almost everywhere; but in a large collection of this genus at Singleton, I have not observed any other species besides S. scorpius to be more than slightly injured. Stranvæsia glaucescens, only the last year's shoots injured."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

We stated in a former Number that many Orchidaceæ require removing to a cooler temperature than they are usually grown in, to rest them, and induce them to flower freely. As this might lead to serious mistakes if not done judiciously and with proper subjects, we will suggest one or two examples of plants requiring different treatment to produce the same effects. It is well known that in their native habitats, different species are found in flower at all seasons; and that the seasons vary so much as not to be alike favourable to the production of flowers in them all, although all the seasons are adorned with some. This will explain why some species are recommended to be exposed to a cool and dry, or warm and dry temperature, as well as to the hot and moist growing season, for the production of flowers; for without this change many plants would continue to grow until their powers were exhausted, but without flowering, as has been the case with many fine Orchidaceæ, before their culture was understood as now. Those requiring a cool and dry treatment at present, are such as flower when the plant is at rest, as Dendrobium cærulescens, nobile, Cambridgeanum, &c. They should, therefore, be placed in a temperate house, allowed plenty of air, and no water for six weeks, or two months, by which time their flower-buds will be formed; those requiring a warm and dry treatment are such as Dendrobium densiflorum, aggregatum and others, which flower just before they commence to grow, and should now be kept in the stove, but with very little water until their flower-buds are seen; and those requiring the regular treatment of growing plants are such as Cœlogyne, Cirrhæa, &c., which flower most profusely whilst in a growing state, and which a lengthened period of dryness would ensure the loss of their leaves and health.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—As the plants at this season are in the height of their growth, great care must be taken to give air at every opportunity, let the favourable period be ever so short in duration; for if the heat in the beds is brisk, and continued dull weather occurs, the want of air is certain to produce long, pale-coloured, thin leaves and weak stems. These consequences are the more to be guarded against in succession fruiters, or the usual secretions stored up by them at this period will be so diminished as to prevent their showing fruit when they ought, or at least cause the fruit to be proportionably weak and small with the leaves, and probably deformed. As the plants are now growing fast, water will be required more frequently, especially to the large ones, if plunged upon smaller pots, as we have recommended, their drainage being thereby rendered more perfect, and no accumulated moisture remaining about the bottoms of their pots; never use cold spring water, rain-water is best for watering—endeavour, therefore, to save all that falls upon the houses for this purpose; manure-water may be occasionally given, according to the state of the plants—the stronger and healthier they are, the more nourishment they will advantageously digest.

Vinery.—The main thing still to be attended to where the fruit is ripe, is to give air in abundance in clear weather, or whenever the sun has any drying influence; and when the contrary is the case, to use precautionary means to counteract the effects of damp, as abstaining from the use of water in the houses, and lighting gentle fires to warm the flues, and at the same time opening the lights a little, to create a current of dry air; immediately remove any cracked or bad berries as they appear. Where the system of successional bearing-rods is practised, that is, pruning out the oldest of three every year and supplying its place by the next, the cutting out of this rod, or, in fact, the pruning, should be performed as soon as the fruit is cut, and the wood thoroughly ripened; this method being chiefly followed by those who desire large bunches. The effects of early pruning, even before the leaves have fallen, will be that the secretion, which would have been expended in the removed branch, is deposited in the remaining ones, rendering them additionally vigorous, but this system of pruning is not so well adapted as the spur for early crops.

Peach-house.—Give the late houses air to the fullest extent during the day, but reduce at night, or close entirely, if cold or wet; destroy mildew and red spider with sulphur, in the manner recommended before; keep the shoots neatly tied in, and thin out any unnecessary or crowded branches; see that the lights and fittings of the earliest house be put in the best condition for the forthcoming season.

Melons.—Do not allow too many fruit to set upon the late kinds, and place those which are set in an upright and somewhat elevated position, to keep them dry; look over the plants regularly, to remove superfluous growths, and decaying or crowded leaves; take care that a sufficient heat is kept up in the beds, to allow you occasionally to dry the plants, by giving air during every kind of weather; and be cautious in watering at the root too copiously, but frequently dew the plants from a fine-rosed watering-pot on fine days.

Cucumbers.—The above observations apply equally to Cucumbers in frames or pits; especially avoid allowing them to overbear themselves: those plants on the ridges should have the hand-glasses continued over them, and if they are covered with mats during cold wet nights, it will be of advantage to them. In gathering Gherkins allow none to remain on the plants from disease or deformity, or their fertility will be impaired.

Mushroom-house.—Prepare horse-droppings or dung for beds by frequent turning: the most important thing to guard against is putting the materials together too wet, as it causes them to heat violently at first, and then become suddenly cold; but let them be in a medium state of dryness, and the beds then cannot be made too firm.

Out-door Department.

Continue the destruction of weeds and the loosening of the surface soil about advancing crops; earth-up Celery at favourable times, but do it carefully, that is, by not too much at one time, or allowing the soil to enter the hearts of the plants. Tie up Endive to blanch when dry; cut herbs in flower for drying or distilling; gather articles for pickling; protect seeds, &c.

Asparagus.—Keep all the beds free from weeds.

Cauliflower.—Do not delay making the sowing for spring after the 24th of the month.

Cardoons.—May now be earthed-up for blanching, first enveloping the length of stem to be earthed with straw or hay-bands.

Coleworts.—Continue to plant out.

Lettuce.—Sow the kinds for wintering out-of-doors, if not already done.

Onions.—Strong-necked ones should be carefully laid down with the hand, without breaking their leaves; this assists their ripening, and consequently their after-keeping; some white Spanish or brown Portugal may now be sown in a sheltered situation for spring planting.

Spinach.—Sow the main winter crop, as recommended in our last, in a sheltered situation, but not in a shaded one, as misprinted last week.

Salading.—Keep up a succession of all kinds.

Orchard.—Protect ripening fruit from insects, and use every known means to prevent their increase. Keep all the wall trees neatly nailed in, and continue to thin out superfluous branches from Vines, &c.; remove runners from Strawberries; attend to early buds and destroy weeds.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Attend to Orchidaceæ and other stove-plants with water as their different stages of growth require; but generally much less is necessary now. Keep climbers regularly tied in, but not so close as to cause an appearance of formality; check any disposition to make second weak growths in flowering plants, by reducing the water given them; continue to give air freely.

Greenhouse.—Geraniums which have been pruned down, and whose buds are again started, may be reduced to smaller pots for winter; hard-wooded plants out-doors which attempt to make late autumn-growths from the moist season should have them pinched off, and be rather more sparing of water to them; take care that no plant suffers from imperfect drainage.

Pits and Frames.—Sow Ten-week Stocks and Mignonette in pots for flowering in spring; pot Auriculas and Polyanthus, if not already done; transplant Neapolitan Violets upon their flowering-beds, taking care that they are well drained, but do not place a frame upon them until the weather renders it necessary; a few may be reserved in pots for forcing in winter. Continue to propagate and pot off rooted plants for the flower-garden; pot off the earliest layers of Carnations and other Dianthus, as soon as rooted; put in cuttings of Heartsease for the spring bloom; water carefully and give air copiously.

Out-door Department.

The weather latterly has been against high keeping; but persevere to maintain cleanliness by keeping all plants neatly tied up, the lawns mown, the beds and borders neatly raked, and the walks and edgings neat and clean; see that the early buds of Roses, &c., are not pinched by the ties; remove decaying flowers from Dahlias, and all other plants, unless seed be desirable.

Nursery.—Cuttings of Laurel, Yew, and similar evergreens may now be put in. Seedling evergreens may be carefully transplanted in damp weather; the layering of evergreens of all kinds may now be commenced, and continue the pruning of young trees in rows; examine all newly-budded ones and destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue the operations recommended last week, and the cleaning and dressing of hedges of all kinds.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Advantage must be taken of the few dry days to gather such seeds as are ripe; they should carefully be kept separate, and if not wanted to be sown immediately, must be dried for a few days in the sun; but seeds of curious perennials had better be sown in pots directly they are ripe. Dahlias will require constant attention; we mentioned last week a simple means of securing them against winds, but this will be of no use without former ties are looked to, for sometimes the stem is found half cut through by the matting, after having grown a short time. When this happens, the former tie must be immediately uncut, and another secure one made near it. Pelargoniums that have begun to make a fresh growth after being cut down, may now be repotted; in doing this, the old earth should be entirely shaken from the roots; the compost now used need not be so rich as that applied in the spring. When repotted they should be placed in a frame, where they may remain till they have rooted, after which they should be removed to the greenhouse. Any rooted cuttings or seedlings that it is desirable to grow on fast should be repotted, or they will not have time to establish themselves before the winter. Any specimens of tender plants put out in the open border for the summer, if out of pot, should be frequently watered, and afterwards have their roots cut, before being taken up. Without this precaution such plants are almost sure to die. Attend as before to walks, lawns, and insects.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

There are few of us but have been disappointed on cracking a Filbert to find it filled with either black or brown dust, or a white maggot, instead of the kernel; this is caused by the Nut Weevil (Balaninus nucum), and sometimes its ravages are carried to such an extent as to destroy the entire crop. The insect is brown, with darker bands, is about a quarter of an inch long, and has a long horny beak, about the middle of which are placed the antennæ. When the nut is in a young state, the female Weevil pierces it with her beak or rostrum, and makes a hole, in which she deposits a single egg. The maggot is hatched in about a fortnight, and continues feeding in the interior of the nut till it is full-grown. The nut falls when the maggot is full-grown, and then eats its way out, and goes into the earth, where it becomes a pupa. The maggot has no legs, nor, indeed, has it any use for them, being hatched in the midst of its food: and when the nut remains on the tree, it forces itself out of the hole it eats in the nut, and falls almost immediately to the ground. The only remedy we are aware of is, in the course of the present month, to frequently shake the trees, which will cause all the eaten nuts to fall to the ground, when they must be collected and burned.

State of the Weather for the Week ending August 19, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

August		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	13	29.886	29.772	70	54	62.0	S.	.30
Saturday	14	29.719	29.590	73	54	63.0	S.W.	.04
Sunday	15	29.746	29.687	70	50	60.0	S.W.	
Monday	16	29.921	29.851	74	58	66.0	S	
Tuesday	17	30.056	29.969	75	56	65.5	W.	
Wednesday	18	30.173	30.140	76	58	66.0	W.	
Thursday	19	30.197	30.006	77	47	62.0	S.W.	
Average		29.957	29.885	73.4	53.6	63.5		.34

August 13. Overcast; cloudy; overcast at night.
14. Rain; showery with sultry intervals, and warm S.W. wind; clear at night.
15. Cloudy and fine; clear.
16. Slightly overcast; cloudy and fine; clear.
17. Overcast; cloudy; overcast at night.
18. Hazy; fine, overcast and fine in the evening.
19. Very fine with bright sunshine: clear at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending August 28, 1841.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 22	71.1	53.4	62.2	7	0.42 in.	—	2	—	—	1	5	5	1
Mon. 23	71.6	49.5	60.5	8	0.69	—	1	—	—	1	2	8	2
Tues. 24	71.5	48.8	60.2	8	0.52	—	2	—	—	4	3	3	3
Wed. 25	71.4	50.5	60.9	6	0.88	1	—	1	1	4	3	4	1
Thurs. 26	71.7	47.5	59.6	5	0.44	—	1	1	—	5	3	3	2
Fri. 27	72.2	46.6	60.4	5	0.48	—	1	2	—	1	3	5	3
Sat. 28	71.9	50.6	61.3	7	0.80	—	2	2	—	2	1	5	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, in 1826—thermometer 83°; and the lowest on the 26th, in 1837—thermometer 39°.—Winds from points ranging between S. and N.W. are by far the most prevalent for the week.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 20th, 1841.

The late fine weather has considerably improved the quality of most articles offered. The supply during the week has been plentiful, and the demand pretty brisk. Plants in pots and cut flowers are abundant.—*Fruit.* Pines of good quality are plentiful; the kinds are Providence and Queen, with a few Black Jamaica. The supply of Grapes is large, and the prices are rather lower than last week. Plums abound; one of the finest is Purple Gage, which fetches from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s* per punnet; and White Magnum-bonum fetch 4*s.* to 5*s.* per half-sieve; Muscles are worth from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per bushel; and Green-gages from 6*s.* to 10*s.* Damsons have made their appearance, and are offered at from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per sieve. Peaches and Nectarines are cheaper than they were last week. Apricots are plentiful, and vary in price from 10*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, according to quality. Apples are extremely abundant; in addition to those mentioned last week, Gravenstein and Astracan may be obtained The supply of Pears is pretty large; Jargonelles are the best, and they fetch from 5*s* to 6*s.* per half-sieve, while Windsors are worth about 6*s* per bushel. Filberts are plentiful, and some samples are offered at 50*s.* per 100 lbs. A few red Currants may still be had, but the quality is not very good.—*Vegetables.* Vegetables differ very little from last week. A tolerable sample of Broccoli is offered at 1*s* per bundle. Cauliflowers are plentiful, and of pretty good quality The various articles for pickling mentioned in our last, remain about the same. Some excellent red Celery is in the market. Tomatoes are abundant. Endive, Lettuce, and the other kinds of salading are much improved.—*Flowers.* No novelties among plants in pots have been offered this week. The cut flowers include some good Dahlias, Carnations, and Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, August 21, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 3*s* to 6*s*	Melons, English, each, 1*s* to 5*s*
— dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 8*s*	— Dutch, 1*s* 6*d*
Pears, dessert, pr. half-sieve, 4*s* to 7*s*	Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 3*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	— Portugal, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Nectarines, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Apricots, per dozen, 6*d* to 3*s*	— per 100, 8*s* to 16*s*
Plums, dessert, pr. punnet, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— Muscle, pr. half sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	— per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
— Violet, pr. hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Almonds, per peck, 8*s*
Damsons, per sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Greengages, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s*
— Baking, pr. hf.-sve., 4*s* to 6*s*	Filberts, English, pr. lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
Gooseberries, per half-sieve, 4*s* 6*d*	Nuts, per bushel—
Currants, Red, per half-sieve, 5*s*	— Brazil, 20*s*
Mulberries, per gallon, 8*d* to 1*s*	— Spanish, 20*s*
Figs, per dozen, 3*s* to 6*s*	— Barcelona, 23*s*
Pine Apple, perlb. 5*s* to 7*s*	— Turkey, 16*s*
Cucumbers, per dozen, 6*d* to 4*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 8*d*	Radish, p. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 8*d*
Broccoli, Purple, per bunch, 8*d* to 1*s*	— Turnip, per doz. bunches, 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4*s* to 8*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* to 5*s*	Onions, for pick., pr. hf.-sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Green, per doz. bunch, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— per sack, 5*s* to 12*s*	— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Kidney Beans, p. hf. sve., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broad Beans, per sieve, 3*s*	Garlic, per lb., 6*d* to 8*d*
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 2*s*	Shallots, per lb., 6*d* to 10*d*
Potatoes, New, per ton, 70*s* to 100*s*	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— per cwt. 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*	— Cos, 1*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 9*d* to 3*s*	Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bush., 4*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Celery, per bund. (12 to 15) 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2*s* to 3*s*	Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 4*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 2*s* to 4*s*	Parsley, per half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*	Tomatoes, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per bunch, 1*s*	Capsicums, Green, per 100, 1*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s*	— Ripe, per 100, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

A Lady.—There are numberless books giving the names of British wild flowers; Hooker's Flora Scotica, and British Flora, and Lindley's Synopsis of the British Flora, are those most in use. There are so many ways of drying plants, that almost every botanist has a plan of his own. The only points to attend to are to dry the specimens quickly, thoroughly, and beneath a pressure that will not crush them. If they are succulent or apt to cast their leaves, they should be dipped in boiling water previously to being placed under pressure. Our own method is to place each specimen within a sheet of brown paper, and to interpose several empty sheets between each that is filled; then to place them in a napkin press, and to press them gently for the first day or two, just enough to prevent the leaves and flowers from shrivelling. When the papers are quite damp, we separate them, spread them on the floor of a room where they can become a little dry, and then gather them together and place them in the press as before, rather increasing the pressure. This operation is repeated daily, till the plants are quite dry. A quicker and better way is to shift the plants daily out of their damp papers into hot and dry ones, immediately pressing them down; but this is more troublesome than the other. It is not necessary to preserve the roots, and it is inconvenient to do so. The specimens when thoroughly dry should be fastened in a book with *weak* carpenter's glue; any delicate parts to which the glue cannot be conveniently applied, being fixed down afterwards with adhesive straps. The latter are made by smearing common writing-paper with a thick solution of gum arabic and gum tragacanth, and allowing it to dry, when it becomes adhesive like sticking-plaster, and can be cut into strips of any size. The paper should be stout foolscap, merely cut smooth at the edges; and every leaf should be separate, not sewn up into a book. We will ere long give full directions about all these matters.

J. T.—As far as we can ascertain from a withered leaf and flower, the plant is Gesnera aggregata.

E. F.—The plant is Pulicária dysentérica. The Rose-apple, or pincushion, is formed by the puncture of a small fly called Cynips Rosæ. If *E. F.* has been unanswered, it has been accidentally, or his letter has never reached us. We answer everybody.

A Subscriber.—If you will turn to the figure of the bird-trap, p. 469, you will see that the cord to which weights are attached passes through the front side of a block *e*, and that the end of the wire is fixed into the same block, but at a short distance backward. The effect of this is to give the weight a slight leverage, which is sufficient to pull the wire forward, when the catch *d* is disturbed in consequence of the bird attacking *a*. The block moves freely upon the screwhead shown at its lower side.

A *Constant Reader's* plant is Pardanthus chinensis.

R. R.—That ear-wigs have the power of flying, though they are not often seen to exert that power, is very certain. By a careful separation of the upper wings or sheaths their beautifully-folded and delicate wings are exhibited most clearly; with a fine needle the wings may be unpacked and replaced again with facility. Feathers and all other scaring devices answer only for a time; the sparrows soon get accustomed to them, and treat one's most *brilliant* efforts with the utmost contempt. I find the only effectual apparatus to be a net thrown over the plants. Old mended herring-netting answers the purpose very well, and is sold cheap at Richardson's, No. 21, Tonbridge place, New-road, and I think this dingy protector infinitely more useful than all the "bright things that gleam," which I have tried, to prevent the attacks of the sparrows.—*Charles Bathurst, Siddington, near Cirencester.*

An Aberdonian will never obtain pure seed of Melons from setting them only, unless he keeps off all access from the pollen of other varieties. No doubt the Melon-flower may be influenced by pollen, either after the act of setting seems complete, or before it has taken place. We agree with you that Melon fruit set at different periods on the same Melon plant does not succeed so well as when started simultaneously: thus suppose you wish to obtain four fruits from under one light and from one plant, it is most proper to set them at the same time, or as nearly so as can be effected. But some of the best Melon growers, for instance Mr. Mills, prefer obtaining the same number of fruits by planting 4 plants in the same hill; and then of course only one fruit on each plant ought to be encouraged. On this subject see also p. 310.

The fruit from *Stow House* is the Cherry Plum.

S. N. V. received.—We shall endeavour to illustrate his very useful paper with a wood-cut, which will cause some delay in publishing it.

R. D.—Your Heath is not any of the forms known to us. It comes nearest to E. nana in corolla, and to E. cruenta in habit and calyx. It is probably a garden variety of E. nana; or more likely a hybrid, of which E. nana is one of the parents.

E. R.—Plants of the Brassica tribe are said to become blind when, by the punctures of insects, the progress of the central bud is arrested; and consequently the future production of heart-leaves becomes impossible. The heart is liable to be completely overgrown by the bases of the foot stalks of previously-formed leaves. The plants should be closely inspected before planting out from the seed-beds; and the latter should be made in different situations. You cannot depend on the bearing of the lateral shoots of your vines; the older wood now bearing fruit will form fruit-bearing spurs for next year.

Thanks to *Mr. Barnes.* We always give the names of winning flowers in our published reports of exhibitions, provided they are sent us; but as we have no power of being in all places at the same time, and in every other place besides, we are wholly dependent for information upon the local secretaries, who probably find it impracticable to get the names from exhibitors. We know, from our own experience, how difficult it is to do so.

R. H.—The plant is a Desmódium; but in so large and difficult a genus, the species cannot be determined from so small a specimen. If from the Himalayas, it may be Desmódium elongatum. Should you desire further information, we must trouble you for three or four leaves, more flowers, fruit, and some account of the country from which the plant has been received.

C. M.—Great numbers of cases of Trifolium repens becoming viviparous have occurred this year. Your plants are, 1, Comptónia asplenifólia; 2, Solidago angustifólia; 3, the white var. of Verónica marítima; 4, Phlox carolina? specimen very bad.

Mr. T. Webster's minute insects, which have infested his Cucumbers for three years, are some species of Ixodes, supposed to have been introduced with the Fern which is used for litter. It might easily be mistaken for the Red Spider, but evidently does not belong to the same genus. As Ixodes ricinus attacks dogs, and yet abundant amongst Fern, it would be rather singular to find an animal so nearly allied, if not the same, abstracting its nourishment from plants.—*R.*

X. Y. Z.—Common rolled Tobacco will answer quite as well, and even better, than shag, for making tobacco-water. The proportions in which it should be used may be rather less than the latter, as it is stronger. We consider fumigation the most effectual means of destroying the aphides in houses, providing it is properly done.

J. D. Parks—The principal recommendation in your Pelargonium is its size; it is the largest we have seen, measuring more than 2¾ inches each way; the flower is of a uniform ground colour, with a pencilled spot in the upper petals. It belongs to an old class of flowers, held now in slight estimation.

An Original Subscriber.—The Scotch Rose may be increased by layering, but the layers are seldom fit to remove before the second season. The layering must be done about the end of June, in the ordinary way, and only the smaller or slenderer shoots used for that purpose. Scotch Roses are very difficult to strike from cuttings; when this is attempted, only the young wood must be used and struck on heat. The quickest way to increase them when the plants are young, is either to bud or graft them (at the proper season for such operations), choosing either the Sweet or Austrian Briar for the stock on which to work them. The grafting must be performed by rind-grafting, and if carefully done succeeds very well. We are not acquainted with more than one perpetual kind of Scotch Rose.

A Welshman's plants are, 1, Phalaris arundinacea, and 2, the variegated variety of the same plant The insects are, No. 1, Tortrix oxyacanthana; 2. Tortrix tripunctana; 3, Phryganea varia; 4, Bombyx Caia; 5, Geometra elinguaria.—*R.*

Mr. Barnes.—The notice we gave in a former Number of your Pansy is confirmed by the specimens you have now sent us; its beauties and defects were then fairly stated. Your seedling No. 24, is not so good in form, and the notch in the under petal is a great objection, as well as the size of the flower; the colour is very pretty.

T. A. M.'s Caterpillars are those of the Currant Saw-fly, figured and described in this day's *Chronicle*: and the orange-bodied insect sent with them is the parent fly, called Nematus trimaculatus. As there is great fear of the caterpillars immediately re-ascending the trees, when they have been forcibly detached by syringing, the stems should be previously brushed over with train or fish oil. The two larvæ are Wire-worms.—*R.*

Clivia.—Lisianthus Russellianus should be raised from seed early in summer, and kept in a close frame with a little heat to get the plants up and strong enough to stand the winter. They should not be potted in pure loam, but this should be well mixed with peat, leaf-mould, and sand, to make a free and open compost. In winter they should be kept in a warm pit, with a temperature of from 50° to 55°, and not overwatered. When spring comes round, repot them, top the young shoots, and water more liberally. You will find it the best way to keep the plants always in a temperature higher than a greenhouse, unless in the summer and autumn months, when they begin to flower. If once allowed to get unhealthy either by being kept too cold, or from any other cause, it is almost impossible to recover them. The name of the flower sent is Vallota purpurea.

Clericus will be able to reduce our *Chronicle*, at the end of a year to the dimensions of an ordinary volume, by cutting off the three last leaves of each Number; that part is occupied with general news only, and will not be included in the Index, which we intend to make as complete as possible. We are much obliged by our Correspondent's suggestions, which, with many others, will be taken into consideration before a second volume is commenced.

A Gardener asks whether by the expression "Climbing plants" is meant those which require nailing or tying, as Roses, Wisterias, Petunias, &c &c: or those only which, like Ivy, will cling of themselves to the wall or trellis against which they are planted? [We answer that both are included under this term. In a horticultural sense, a Climbing plant is that which requires support for its *long feeble* branches. We do not, however, consider a Petunia to come within the meaning of the word.]

D. P.—We stand corrected, and yet the word was not used in an offensive sense. On the contrary, without quite agreeing with our correspondent in the high opinion he entertains of the department of Government to which he alludes, we most readily admit that in many respects the management of it deserves great praise. In some of its details it requires to be looked after. The reason why the Bay-tree should not be cut down when apparently killed by frost, is that it will frequently recover in an unexpected manner, and put forth new branches where it seemed dead. No doubt it will often shoot up, if it is cut down; but in that case years will be required to restore the parts cut away. It seems, too, as if this kind of tree, when out of health, as it is when frost-bitten, was unable to bear extensive wounds. An answer to the other question shall be given next week.

Hibernia.—The reason why the fruit of Fuchsias drops off along with the blossom, is that it has not been fertilised. Put some pollen on the stigma, and it will set and hold on.

J. R. D.—Lawns require so much larger a proportion of Grass seeds than mere pasture-land, that the quantity to be employed is very much a question of expense. The smallest quantity we would recommend for the bank is 4lbs. Crested Dog's-tail, 1 bushel of Sheep's Fescue or hard Fescue, and 1 bushel of Meadow Poa. For the level, 6lbs. Crested Dog's-tail, 1½ bushel Rye Grass, ½ bushel Meadow Fescue, ½ bushel Meadow Poa, and 3lbs. of White Clover.

Mr. Wigan.—The address is,—Mr. John Squires, 2, Albany-place, Edward-street, Regent's Park.

A Lady.—Your Caterpillar is the larva of the Puss Moth, Cerura vinula, one of our most beautiful kinds.

Erratum.—P. 534, *for* Ever since the paper, *read* Even, &c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The chief event of the week has been the meeting of the second Parliament of Her Majesty, which was opened on Thursday by commission. The proceedings in the House of Lords were confined to the preliminary forms on the opening of a new Parliament; after the Queen's commission had been read to the Members of both Houses, the Peers took the oaths in the usual manner, and the House of Commons retired for the purpose of choosing a Speaker, when Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unanimously re-elected. In the brief debate which ensued, Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel, as the leaders of their respective parties, took occasion to express their entire approbation of the ability, judgment, and impartiality with which the Speaker had discharged the duties of his high office in the last Parliament.

Our foreign news is of considerable interest:—We learn from France that the Minister of Finance has addressed a circular to the Prefects of Departments on the subject of the late census, explaining the law, and calling upon the authorities to support it. It appears, however, that the municipal bodies continue to resist the measure, and hostile movements have again taken place in several provincial cities. The fêtes, in honour of the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon at Boulogne, have passed off quietly and without any manifestation of political feeling, although an attempt was made to create a disturbance for the presumed purposes of plunder.—In Spain public attention is completely absorbed by the manifesto of the Regent in reply to the allocution of the Pope, and by the order for the partial disbandment of the Royal Guard. Some fears of an insurrectionary movement appear to have existed, but the precautionary measures adopted by the Government have hitherto been successful in maintaining order. The manifesto addressed to the Pope is very energetic in its tone; it declares that the time is gone by when the policy of nations is to be guided by the mandates of the Vatican, and that the Government will hold no communication with the Holy See until it has acknowledged Queen Isabella as the legitimate Sovereign of Spain.—From Germany we learn that great anxiety still exists in Austria on account of additional failures in the commercial world, and in some parts of the empire trade is said to be completely suspended.—In Switzerland a report is current that France, Austria, and Prussia have demanded a conference on the subject of the Argau Convents; and accounts from Berne inform us that the Diet, having in vain demanded explanations of the recent sale of the conventual property, has resolved on calling upon the canton to suspend such operations and withhold the ratification of the sales.—From the Levant we learn that Saib Bey, the son of the Pacha of Egypt, has had an audience of the Sultan and the great officers of state, by whom he has been received with much distinction: the affair of the tribute is not yet settled, but no doubt of a speedy arrangement is entertained. The accounts from Syria are unsatisfactory; anarchy still prevails throughout the province, and the inhabitants of Lebanon openly refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. The rebellion in Candia is virtually suppressed, a large number of the insurgents having surrendered themselves to the commanders of the British ships, in which they have since been conveyed to Greece. In Egypt the Nile is rising favourably, and a plentiful harvest is anticipated. The Pacha is actively employed in the arrangement of his forces, preparatory, it is said, to a campaign in Arabia, at the request of the Porte.—Accounts from China have been published in the Ministerial Papers during the week, which are said to have been delayed until the present time, in consequence of their arrival at Bombay too late to be included in the last overland mail; if authentic, which appears to be doubted, the Chinese Government has violated every engagement with Captain Elliot, and the Emperor has issued a decree commanding the authorities to destroy the Teas and other articles of British commerce. The arrival of the *Great Western* has, however, brought news from China which appears to confirm these statements; this news is not of so recent a date as the preceding, but it states that an attack on Pekin was expected on the return of Sir G. Bremer from Calcutta.—The intelligence from the United States announces that the new bill for constructing additional ships of war and steamers for the defence of the coast has been passed. The trial of Mr. M'Leod is not expected to take place before September, and the venue has been changed, by order of the Supreme Court, to the county of Oneida. The report that an appeal would be made by Mr. M'Leod against the recent decision of the Court is said to be unfounded.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor Castle. On Wednesday, Her Majesty paid a visit to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, at Bagshot-park. The Earl of Fingal has succeeded the Marquess of Headfort as the lord in waiting on the Queen; and the Hon. Mr. Howard has succeeded the Hon. Major Keppel. Lord A. Paget

has been succeeded by Col. Buckley as the equerry in waiting on Her Majesty.

Creation of Peers.—It was announced in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to create six new peers. The Earl of Surrey has been called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Maltravers. A peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred on the Earl of Stair, who will take his seat as Baron Oxenford of Cousland. Peerages of the United Kingdom have also been conferred on the Earl of Belfast, who will sit as Baron Ennishowen and Carrickfergus; and on the Earl of Kenmure, who will take his seat as Baron Kenmure. Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., has been raised to the peerage by the name, style, and title of Baron Vivian of Glyn and of Truro; and Sir Henry Parnell, Bart., has been created Baron Congleton of Congleton. Her Majesty has also been pleased to raise Lord Segrave to the dignity of an earl, by the name, style, and title of Earl Fitzhardinge. A similar honour has been conferred upon Lord Barham, who has been created a baron, viscount, and earl of the United Kingdom, under the name, style, and title of Baron Noel of Ridlington, Viscount Campden of Campden, and Earl of Gainsborough.

Official Appointments.—The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has been appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Scott. The following appointments also appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday:—Mr. W. P. Adams, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Bogota, to be Secretary of Legation to the Mexican Republic. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., to be Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China; Mr. Charles A. Lander, to be Consul at the Dardanelles; Mr. Robert Steuart, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada; Mr. Alfred Septimus Walne, to be Consul at Cairo; Mr. Robert Taylor, to be Consul at Bagdad; Mr. Thompson Curry, to be Consul at Ostend; Mr. Richard Ryan, to be Consul at Para.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is reported that Mr. Hume will replace Mr. Chalmers as member for the Montrose burghs; Mr. Chalmers, it is said, being willing to resign in favour of that gentleman.—A ministerial paper states that Lord Rancliffe has announced himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest, in South Nottinghamshire, whenever a new election shall take place.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Bradford, in consequence of the death of Mr. Lister.

Post Office.—A ministerial paper states that measures are now in progress for effecting a considerable and beneficial extension of post-office distribution in the rural districts. The principle which has been adopted is said to be the establishment of a post-office in every registrar's district which is at present without one: an arrangement under which, it is stated, about four hundred places, many of which are now ten and some even twenty miles from any post-office, will, for the first time, enjoy all the conveniences of communication by post.

Foreign.

France.—*The late Fiscal Measures.*—The Minister of Finance has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the departments on the subject of the census, explaining the law, and answering what he terms the exaggerated statements which have been made respecting its intent and operation. In many places, however, the municipal authorities still continue to resist the measure, and concur with the people in condemning it. It was asserted, some time since, that the Municipal Council of Paris had adopted resolutions in opposition to these measures. This, however, was then contradicted by the ministerial organs; but the matter is now set at rest, by the publication of the minutes of the municipality at its sitting of July 16. This document, though important as indicative of the spirit of the municipality of the capital, would be uninteresting to our readers, as it is merely a dry legal discussion of the rights and privileges of municipalities as laid down by the law. It instructs the Prefect to apply to the Minister of Finance, and, if necessary, to resort to all legal means, in order that the tax might be collected in conformity with the law as established in the time of the republic. It claims the municipal right as above that of the central government, and concludes by characterising the whole fiscal system of M. Humann, "as unprecedented, intolerable, and anti-municipal." Some further disorders have taken place in the departments, arising from the same cause: the most serious of which appear to have occurred at St. Livrade, near Villeneuve d'Agen, on the 10th inst. The tocsin was rung by the excited population, and the peasantry of the neighbourhood having flocked into the town, the revenue officers were compelled to hide themselves and effect their escape to Agen. The mail-coach was stopped and robbed, and the sub-prefect having no force but the gendarmerie at his disposal, took refuge in the central prison of Eysses. A barricade was raised upon the bridge situate at the entrance of Villeneuve, and the communication between the two banks was for a short time interrupted. Orders were immediately given to direct a sufficient body of troops to the town, but before their arrival the inhabitants seemed to have become aware of the fault they had committed; and a deputation waited upon the Prefect to implore his clemency. The barricade was then removed, and the communications re-established. Serious disturbances also took place at Bordeaux, on the evening of the 12th inst. Groups assembled before the houses of the town-councillors who had expressed an opinion favourable to M. Humann's measures, and broke their windows. They dispersed, however, at the appearance of the military. On the 13th, fresh bodies of the people more numerous than those of the preceding day were formed. They broke the lamps, attempted to force the doors, and uttered threatening cries against the municipal authorities. All these demonstrations were suffered to be made for some time before the troops were called upon to act, when the people again dispersed. The principal towns where the census has already been successfully opposed, are Lille, Caen, Arles, Aix, Beaucaire, Strasburgh, Beauvais, and Dijon.

Disturbances at Toulouse.—Tranquillity continues to prevail in this city, and all fear of further disturbance seems to have subsided. The arms of the National Guard, ordered to be surrendered, were heaped up in a cart, hung with crape, and thus conducted to the Prefecture, where they were delivered peaceably, but amid a great concourse of people. The municipal councils of Villenouvelle and Montesquieu, which protested against the late fiscal measures on the 10th inst., have voted a congratulatory address to the members of the late municipality of Toulouse; and the national guards have prepared an address to their comrades of that city. It is further stated, that symptoms of discontent have appeared in one of the battalions of the line at Toulouse; and that the officers are equally dissatisfied, as they cannot understand the necessity for the severe duty to which they are subjected, while the population continue so peaceable and inoffensive. The census was to have been resumed in this city on the 16th, but in consequence, it is stated, of the alarming intelligence received in the morning of the 14th from the neighbouring districts, its resumption has been postponed to the close of next week. A supply of ball cartridges was forwarded on the 13th from the arsenal here to Agen, to be distributed to the troops on their march for that town from the 10th and 11th military divisions.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon inform us that the fleet of Admiral Hugon did not make a long stay at Algiers; that it had been met at sea, on the 8th inst., by a steamer hastily sent off from Toulon, a few days before, with despatches for the admiral; who, it was said, had been ordered back immediately to that port, where he was hourly expected on the 12th. The same accounts add, that an English vessel of war had constantly followed the movements of the squadron. Subsequent intelligence has been received of the arrival of the admiral with his squadron on the 14th; when he was ordered to proceed to the island of Hyères. Information has been received from the same place, that the French were already withdrawing the hospitals which they had established in the island of Minorca, in consequence of the cession demanded by Great Britain of a footing in one of the Balearic Islands, should the French be allowed to remain in that island; and that so many invalids had come from thence, that it would be found necessary to form an addition to the military hospital at Toulon. It is supposed that the hospital for the sick returning from Africa will now be stationed at the island of Hyères. The departure of Rear-admiral Lassusse's division for the Levant was believed in Toulon to be connected with the recent mission of MM. Piscatory and Foy to Greece; the real object of which, however, does not appear to be known. The French navy is about to enlist this year a great number of recruits; which circumstance, notwithstanding the report that six ships of the line are immediately to be paid off, leads the journals to conclude that the disarmament of any part of the fleet is not contemplated.

Fêtes at Boulogne.—The long-anticipated fêtes on the inauguration of the statue of the Emperor Napoleon have been celebrated in this town with great pomp and ceremony. Although, however, the rejoicings were very general, there does not appear to have been that degree of enthusiasm manifested which was expected from the character of the French. As far as all political feeling was concerned, scarcely any appears to have been manifested, and the event would have passed off with merely peaceful amusements, and amid the greatest tranquillity, but for an attack on the Theatre on Tuesday night, which rendered military interference necessary. It is however stated, that the disturbance was got up either for the sake of plunder or for the gratification of vindictive feelings, and had no connexion whatever with party politics.

Spain.—The new Regent does not seem to shrink from energetic measures, as the difficulties of his position increase. His uncompromising replies to the ex-Queen's protest, and the Pope's allocution, were accompanied by an act which, it was thought, would give rise to an insurrectionary movement—the partial disbandment of the Royal Guard; and the official *Gazette* of the 7th inst. now publishes a decree accepting the resignation by the Captain-General Don Jose de Palafox, Duke of Saragossa, of the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Guard, which is confided temporarily to Major-General Don Pedro Chacon, Captain-General of New Castile. The decree for the re-organization of the Guard had hitherto created no excitement of an alarming nature. Government, it seems, was well prepared to repress any seditious attempt, and had ordered the arrest of the two sons of General Balboa, who were believed to have repaired to Madrid for the purpose of profiting by the discontent of the Royal Guard to get up an insurrectionary movement. The six suppressed regiments of Infantry mustered 7,200 men, the two provincial regts. 2,400, the two regts. of Cavalry 1,000, and the Brigade of Artillery 400; or 11,000 men, whose maintenance cost the State as much as 40,000 soldiers of the line. The Government manifesto, in reply to the Pope's allocution, briefly referred to in our last Number, appears to be of a rather hostile character, and the Pope is told in no courteous terms, that the time is gone by when Cabinets are to be affected by the thunders of the Vatican, and that the Regency of Spain will not have any communication, or permit any intercourse, with the Holy See until after it shall have acknowledged the young Isabel II. as the legitimate Queen of Spain, and that no attention will be paid to any of its mandates. This important document, which is of considerable length, concludes with the following words:—"Everything considered, the violent allocution of the Holy Father must be regarded as a declaration of war against Queen Isabella II., against the safety of the state and the constitution: it is a real manifesto in favour of the vanquished and expelled Pretender; it is a scandalous provocation to schism, disorder, and revolt. The Government of her Majesty, without being wanting in good faith and honour, cannot silently countenance so enormous an attempt, and it is its duty to prosecute the repression of that act by every means placed within its hands—by reason, propriety, the discipline of the church, and the power of a great and noble nation, so indignantly insulted." Since the publication of this manifesto, the priests had been openly insulted in the streets of Madrid, and it was even rumoured that the Regent would declare war against the Pope, but no credence was given to the report. The new Guardian continues to change all the members of the Queen's household; the Duke d'Osuna had sent in his resignation as Chamberlain of the Queen, and 11 Ladies of Honour had been dismissed. The Senate on the 9th inst. were occupied in passing several bills voted by the Second Chamber. The committee appointed to report on the letter of General Don Francisco Narvaez, who had written to the Senate a letter of excuse for his non-attendance to his senatorial duties, being in France, adding some severe reflections at the same time on the vote of the Cortes depriving the ex-Queen of the guardianship of her daughters, had declared that the obnoxious letter was drawn up in too offensive terms for the Senate to take any notice of it. The majority of the financial commission of the Chamber of Deputies have made their report to the following effect: that the decree of the Provisional Regency of 21st Jan. for the capitalisation of the consolidated debt, foreign and domestic, up to the end of 1840, is extended to the overdue interest, past and to come, of the same debt of the current year 1841; that the Government is to render account to the Cortes of the result of the capitalisation by virtue of the same decree of the present law; and that the laws of 17th April, 1838, and 21st June, 1840, are rescinded. The Government has renewed its orders to the foral deputations of the Basque provinces relative to the expiration, on the 10th, of the period for the regulation of their *fueros*, in virtue of the law of the 25th Oct. 1839, assuring them of its determination to do its duty, and casting the responsibility of any resistance upon the commissaries of those provinces. Very little hope appears to be entertained in Madrid that Señor Surra Y. Rull, Minister of Finance, will be able to overcome the difficulties of his post, and from the opposition on the part of the capitalists his speedy resignation is anticipated. It appears that satisfactory explanations have been exchanged between the British and Spanish authorities, respecting the affair at Algesiras, which we have referred to in previous Numbers, the latter, it is stated, admitting that they have been in the wrong.—Letters from Seville, Cadiz, Puerto de Santa Maria, Jerez de la Frontera, Ciudad Real, and Malaga, announce that shocks of an earthquake had been felt in those towns, lasting some seconds, but no damage had occurred. In the sitting of the Chamber on the 10th inst., one of the deputies accused Government of being the sole cause of the increasing discredit of the finances of Spain, and attributed to their weakness the reaction aimed at by the fallen party. The Ministers of War and of the Interior both replied with some energy to this assertion, acknowledging, indeed, the existence of plots on the part of the fallen party, but at the same time showing that Government had taken every measure to defeat them. They said that the army of Catalonia was certainly destitute, but not more so than the other corps of the army, which was owing to the circumstance of Government not having funds sufficiently considerable to dispose of. The revenues from Cuba were mortgaged for two years more, those from Puerto Rico for three, and from the Philippines for four, and the produce of the mines of Almaden would not be reversible to the Treasury before 1843. Such, they stated, was the financial situation of the country at the accession to power of the Gonzales Ministry; since which time the present Cabinet had done all in its power to equalise the receipts and the expenditure. Ten thousand troops have been concentrated by the Regent in the neighbourhood of the capital, but no motive is assigned for this measure.

Portugal.—Our intelligence from Lisbon is to the 9th inst. The capitalisation project of the late Royal Commission, against which the Deputies' Committee had delivered their report in conformity with the views of Government, has been brought under discussion, and rejected by the Chamber after three days' debate by 65 votes against 16. An estimate of receipts and expenditure, founded upon the views of the royal commission, was submitted to the Chamber, and referred to the special finance committee. It appears that since the revolution of 1836, twenty months' arrears have accumulated, showing a deficiency of four months in each year. It is stated that the estimates calculated on as arising from the new taxes are too favourable, and that there will be a deficit of 2,000 contos this year. It appears to have been the constant practice for years to put down the decima at a sum which could never be expected to be realised, and which, instead of the 2,000 and 2,500 contos calculated on, has not averaged more than 1,000 contos, which is nearly the exact sum at which it was estimated in 1835. The Customs' returns, moreover, show a progressive falling off for some years past, which the increased duties, it is thought, will hardly remedy. The Spanish Government are taking strong measures to prevent the smuggling of foreign goods into Spain over the frontier, which have already occasioned

orders from the north of Portugal to be countermanded. A Carlist guerilla had also appeared on the frontiers, and as great excitement appears to prevail in Spain against the Lisbon Government, it was feared that the Spaniards would take advantage of the event to commit some act of aggression. Several severe shocks of an earthquake had been felt at Leira from the 30th ult. to the 3d inst., which so terrified the inhabitants that many of them went out at night to sleep in the fields, but no serious damage has been sustained. A slight shock was also felt at Lisbon, about 10 P.M. on the 2d inst.—Accounts from Lisbon, dated the 31st ult., state that the secret society called the "Society of the Faith" has organised new clubs at Cintra, which accompanied the Court to that place. The Comte de Faiha has denounced as members of the society the Dukes of Palmella and Terceira, Count de Villareal, the Marquis of Frontera, and others exercising great influence over public affairs. The diplomatists of the Holy Alliance, it is said, are daily expected to foment the dispute with Spain; and the Court of Rome has by secret instructions ordered the establishment of four new convents in Portugal to serve as clubs for the reception of the religious and the secular orders, who are to be then further initiated into the policy of the Holy See in its hostilities against Spain. All letters from Spain are opened at the Post-office.

GERMANY.—The intelligence brought by the Journals this week is not of much importance. Great anxiety still appears to exist in the financial world, and two first-rate houses, which however are not named, are said to be menaced by a similar fate to that of Steiner, Geymuller, and, others, whose failures we have before reported. One of the principal causes of these commercial disasters is supposed to be the speculation the bankers made on a rise in anticipation of the pacific termination of the Egyptian question; but the news of the Oriental insurrections having thrown out their policy, and fallen unexpectedly upon the speculators, a very serious deficit awaits them. Every effort for the pacification of the public mind appears to have failed, and new bankruptcies, more or less considerable, have taken place at Prague, Pesth, Trieste, &c. It is added that in Bohemia also the financial crisis of 1811 was nothing compared to the stagnation of trade this year, aggravated by the recent failure of the Vienna houses. As there is not much money in the country, the richest manufacturers have been compelled to practise the credit system; and this source having now failed, a suspension of payments has been the consequence. The Austrian Government have removed the restrictions on the export of horses. A letter from Kirchberg, of the 4th inst., announces that the Duke of Bordeaux was considerably better, and no ill consequences were likely to ensue from his accident.—The Frankfort Papers give the result of the sitting of the Assembly of the States on the 11th. The object of the meeting was to propose a general amnesty to all political prisoners. The commission rejected the proposition, but the Assembly resolved to invite Government to a consideration of a project of law for the speedy regulation of the subject. The Senate of Frankfort has forbidden the papers of that city from publishing the prices of the funds on Sundays.—Letters from Berlin of the 7th inst. assert that the late sitting of the Diet to receive Baron Bulow, the new Prussian Minister, was for the purpose of hearing a communication from the Prussian Government on the subject of fresh regulations for the press, as also for the organisation of the federal army. The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 11th inst. says that a recent decree places under the immediate inspection of the Minister of Public Instruction all preceptors to whom private individual education is confided, as well as masters of the public schools. The Government, it is stated, intends, in case the rainy weather should continue, to restrict the exportation of corn and the distillery of brandy from potatoes, that there may be no want of those necessary articles. The real object of the mission of the Count de Bruhl to the Court of Rome is said to be the appointment of a coadjutor to the Archbishop of Cologne; and Professor Killermann, of Munster, is expected to be promoted to that office. Potsdam letters of the 2d inst. announce the failure of the first banking firm in that town.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Basle Gazette* intimates that France, Austria, and Prussia have demanded of the President of the Diet a conference on the subject of the Argau convents. Accounts from Berne of the 14th inst. inform us that the commission on this question communicated to the Diet on the 12th, that Argau had recently sold some of the property of the convent of Muri, contrary to the resolution of the Diet of the 2d April, and demanded that the deputy for that canton should give explanations. The deputy wished for delay in order that he might write to his Government for instructions, but the Diet decided that he should explain at once, and he thereupon stated that the measure was merely an administrative one, and could not be carried into full effect before November. The Diet then voted by a majority of 12½ States to 8 that the canton of Argau should be desired to suspend all such operations, and not to ratify the sales which had already taken place. —It is stated that Prince Metternich has addressed a fresh note to the Austrian Minister relative to the convents of Argau, insisting on the re-establishment of the convent of Muri, and announcing that the Emperor will resort to every means to enforce respect of his rights. The note, it is said, is couched in very energetic terms.

BELGIUM.—Accounts from Brussels inform us that the subject of the coming harvest is at present the topic of general interest. The accounts state that the rye has been well got in, with few exceptions, in all the sandy districts, which constitute half of the great provinces in the kingdom. In those districts where the soil is stiff and clayey the harvest is not so far advanced. It is further added that all the barns of the great farmers are full of corn of last year's crop, which has been scarcely touched. In order to show that trade is in a flourishing condition in this country, the journals state that the internal consumption of coal has doubled in ten years; and that the number of furnaces has doubled, and steam-engines tripled, since 1830. The exportation of coal, checked at first by the lowering of the French duties on the coast, has since redoubled its activity, and cannot be estimated at less than a million of tons for the present year. Government have lately purchased of the British and American Steam Company the *British Queen*, steam-ship. It is not yet known for what employment she is intended, but it is thought that she is destined to open and continue a communication between Belgium and the United States.

RUSSIA.—An imperial manifesto has been published commanding a levy of five men out of every thousand in all the departments of the East. Those districts, however, which have suffered from bad crops are to be exempt from its operation. The Government of Orel, hitherto counted one of the Western Governments, is to be reckoned among the Eastern. Accounts from the frontiers of Poland state that the Russian Government is desirous of conciliating the inhabitants of that country, who are said to believe that Poland will be restored to the rank of a nation under the auspices of the Duke of Leuchtenberg as Viceroy.

DENMARK.—A Copenhagen Journal informs us that the Railroad Company from Kiel to Gluckstadt in Holstein has made an arrangement with the English steam-boat companies for conveying travellers from England to the Baltic across their line, by which means a traveller will be able to go from London to Kiel, on the Baltic, in 30 hours.—The Budget for 1841 has been published, being the first document of the kind ever exposed to the people at large. From it, it appears that the excess of the revenue over the expenditure for the year is 702,120 rix-dollars, or 3,482,515 francs. According to modifications which the king proposes to make in the different branches of the administration, this surplus will annually increase. The army is from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, and the navy is composed of six ships of the line, six frigates, and a proportionate number of corvettes, brigs, schooners, and cutters. The expense of the army and navy is put down in the budget at 3,562,600 rix-dollars, or 17,640,496 francs.

ITALY.—A letter from Rome, of the 29th ult., gives additional details of the serious occurrences which arose out of the execution of the three assassins, on the 20th. reported in this Paper at the time. It seems that a woman and two children were found dead on the ground; eight were mortally wounded, 89 had severe wounds which have not proved mortal, 10 had limbs broken, and 587 received bruises and other injuries. When the people were cleared away from the spot, there were found upon it 479 men's hats, 99 of which belonged to abbés and other ecclesiastics; 89 short cloaks belonging to abbés, and two monks' frocks: 180 women's caps and bonnets, and 10 reticules and purses, were also picked up.—It is stated that there is every reason to conclude that the good understanding between the courts of Rome and Prussia is daily becoming more and more confirmed.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens, of the 31st ult., inform us that on the preceding day a British frigate and sloop arrived at the Piræus from Candia, having on board all the members of the Cretan provisional Government, who, having, it is stated, been betrayed, had no other alternative left but to surrender to the Turks or escape on board the English squadron. Valentzas had again made his appearance in Thessaly, at the head of a party of insurgents, and intended, it was believed, to march on Volo. A serious difference has taken place between King Otho and his Ministers, arising out of the recall of the late Minister M. Tzinos, and other acts on the part of his Majesty in opposition to the stipulations of M. Mavrocordato, and it was deemed highly probable that M. Mavrocordato would, ere long, resign his office.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we are in receipt of intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. On the 21st, immediately after terminating his quarantine, Said Bey, son of Mehemet Ali, accompanied by Sami Bey and his suite, repaired to the palace of the Minister of Finance, which had been prepared for his reception. On the 23rd he waited on the Grand Vizier and the other Ministers, by whom he was received with the greatest distinction, and on the 26th was admitted to a private audience of the Sultan, who treated him with much affability and kindness. The affair of the tribute has not yet been definitively settled, but no doubt appears to be entertained of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement. Saib Mubib Effendi, the late envoy of the Porte to Alexandria, having been appointed Mustachir of the Grand Vizier, was installed in that post on the 25th. Another squadron and expedition is fitting out at Constantinople, the destination of which is said to be Tunis, for the purpose of compelling the Bey to pay the annual tribute to which he is bound. An English architect has arrived in this capital, for the purpose of rebuilding the palace of the British embassy, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago.—The Smyrna papers announce the occurrence of a calamitous fire in that city, which broke out on the night of the 28th, in a coffee-house attached to the jewellery bazaar, and continued 18 hours, destroying 10,000 houses in the Turkish and Jews' quarters, several mosques, synagogues, and bazaars, and depriving 20,000 individuals of a home. Forty infirm women and children are said to have perished. The Austrian Admiral was among the first to render every possible aid, and to the 400 seamen and marines of his squadron much credit is said to be due for saving the remainder of the city.—The accounts from Syria state that anarchy still prevails in that country. The inhabitants of Lebanon openly persist in refusing to acknowledge the authority of the Sultan, and declare that they will not consent to pay the taxes levied. A relation of the Pacha of Beyrout sent to collect the duties has been wounded, and 50,000 piastres taken from him. The Government couriers are intercepted, but commercial advice-bearers are not molested.

CANDIA.—The accounts from this island, which are to the 19th ult., describe the insurrection as drawing to a close, and state that, with the exception of 2,000 or 3,000 men, who sought refuge in the mountains of Sphakia, all the insurgents have laid down their arms, after having been worsted in repeated engagements. The European consuls had recommended them to submit under reasonable conditions, and had offered a passage to Greece in the British and French ships of war to all who were willing to leave the island. Many gladly availed themselves of this offer, and among the number were most of the foreigners who had repaired to Candia to join in the insurrection. Some of these latter, as they fled, were fired upon by the few remaining insurgents, a body of whom, to the number of one hundred, under a daring chief, have, it is said, committed acts of violence in the villages.

EGYPT.—Our intelligence from Alexandria, brought by the Levant mail, is to the 26th ult. It is not of great importance, but it confirms previous advices that the Sultan is fully disposed to resort to the aid of Mehemet Ali, for the arrangement of the affairs of the Porte in Arabia, and perhaps in Syria. The Nile was rising favourably, and a plentiful harvest was anticipated. Ibrahim Pacha was still at Alexandria, and the plague had entirely ceased. Mehemet Ali, it appears, is not diminishing his armament or military precautions. He had set on foot an active impressment for forcing the fellahs to labour in his shifliks. The national guard and the seamen of the fleet were constantly drilled and exercised in the use of fire-arms and cannon. At the same time, 4,000 seamen, under the command of four captains in the navy, were about to be sent to the Delta, to cultivate the Pacha's lands. The firde, or capitation tax, was still levied throughout the country with the utmost rigour. It is said that free trade will be permitted next year. The following is an official return of the quantity of corn, &c., of the crop of 1840, exported from Egypt to the 26th July, 1841:—Wheat, 314,791 ardebs; barley, 317,694 do.; maize, 16,173 do.; beans, 426,912 do.; peas, 12,240 do.; lentils, 20,000 do.; total 1,107,810 ardebs.

CHINA.—By a letter from Macao, dated April 27th, nearly a month later than the last accounts from China, and which arrived at Bombay, together with other letters from Madras, too late to be enclosed in the overland mail, we learn that the Chinese local Government has violated the agreement made with Capt. Elliot, for the renewal of trade with British subjects. Since the 1st there had been scarcely any supply of tea by smuggling, which appears to have been calculated on; the unexpected vigilance of the mandarins having disappointed these expectations. About the 17th, a decree arrived from the Emperor, couched in very violent terms, ordering all authorities, civil and military, in the province of Canton, to destroy all the teas, rhubarb, and other articles necessary for the English barbarians. This order had been rigidly obeyed, and it was thought that one-half of the crop of teas is already destroyed, and that the work is still going on. Indemnity was promised by the same decree to those whose property might be destroyed, and rewards for those who discovered secreted articles. Numerous fire-vessels had been sent down the river among the shipping. The American papers received in town this morning by the *Great Western* contain intelligence from China, apparently confirming the preceding account, and stating that Canton was evacuated after the destruction of the Bogue Forts, and that on the return of Sir G. Bremer a demonstration would be made on Pekin. Mr. Bligh and Mr. Toole, mates of the *Blenheim*, and Mr. Field, late chief officer of the *Snipe*, had been murdered by the Chinese. The bodies of the two former have not been recovered.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival at Bristol yesterday morning of the *Great Western*, in 12½ days, we have received New York papers to the 7th inst.; their contents however are unimportant. The Bank Bill had passed the Senate after prolonged debates; the final vote being 26 to 23. The Bill was immediately sent to the House of Representatives, where it was read a first time, and ordered to be brought up for a second reading. The Loan Bill, empowering the Executive to raise 12,000,000 dollars for the service of the Union, had also passed the Senate. The Home Squadron Bill, appropriating 789,310 dollars for two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers, to be employed in the defence of the coast, had passed the House of Representatives. The Fortification Bill and other bills were still before Congress. All the prominent measures for which the extra session had been convoked would, there was no doubt, pass. Several journals, it appears, had confidently stated that, in the case of Mr. M'Leod, an appeal would be taken from the recent decision of the Supreme Court to the Court of Errors. This statement, however, proves to be unfounded; and the Senate having, during the session of last winter, expressed an opinion on the main question, in the form of a resolution, little prospect was offered of a change of the decision of the Supreme Court on the prisoner's case. That Court had, on the application of Mr. M'Leod's counsel, granted an order changing the venue for his trial to Oneida county; and it was not expected to take place before September. Mr. M'Leod was in charge of the sheriff of that county, in whose custody he would remain until his trial, which he was anxious should take place as soon as possible, being entirely confident of his ability to furnish the most conclusive proof that he had no participation in the outrage for which he stands indicted.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—This being the day appointed for the meeting of the second Parliament of her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, on entering the House at half-past two o'clock, addressed their Lordships as follows:—"My Lords, Her Majesty not thinking fit to be present here this day in her Royal person, has been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under the great seal for the opening and holding this Parliament." The Lords Commissioners then took their seats in front of the throne, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed by the Lord Chancellor to summon the Commons, when the Chief Clerk appeared at the bar, accompanied by several Members. The commission in the usual form having been read,

The Lord Chancellor said, "My Lords and Gentlemen,—We have it in command from her Majesty to let you know that you shall hereafter be informed of the cause of calling this Parliament together, but it being necessary that a Speaker for the House of Commons should first be chosen, you will, for that purpose, return to the place prepared for your meeting, and there be pleased to choose a Speaker, and present such person whom you shall so choose here to-morrow, at two o'clock, for her Majesty's Royal approbation."

The Members of the House of Commons then withdrew.

No bishop being present, prayers were read by Lord Bayning, who is in holy orders, and who sits in the House as a temporal Peer. The Lord Chancellor and several other Peers, among whom were the Earl of Surrey, Lord Vivian, and Earl Belfast, who have recently been raised to the Peerage, then took the oaths with the usual formalities.

Friday.—The Lord Chancellor attended to give her Majesty's assent to the election of the Speaker of the House of Commons. The Commons accordingly attended for this purpose at the bar of the House, and her Majesty's approbation was conferred with the usual formalities. The rights and privileges of the Commons were then confirmed as usual on behalf of the Queen, and after the Members of the Lower House had withdrawn, the Peers not present on Thursday proceeded to take the oaths, when they adjourned to this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday.—The Members began to assemble at an early hour, and at half-past two there was a full attendance, the leaders of both sides being present. The Usher of the Black Rod having desired the attendance of Members in the House of Lords, the Chief Clerk, followed by a considerable number of Members, immediately obeyed the summons, and on their return,

Lord Worsley rose and said, in obedience to her Majesty's summons he begged to propose that they should proceed to elect a Speaker. Considering that they were now going to discuss questions of the greatest importance, considering also that it was necessary to have some person to preside over them, to check those occasional altercations which unfortunately occurred in the course of their debates, and which were calculated not only to prevent discussion, but to lower that House in the estimation of the public, he hoped that the right hon. gentleman whom he was now about to propose for that high office would be acceptable generally to the House. He hoped so, more especially because the right hon. gentleman had already presided in that House, and had done so to the satisfaction of the Members who had seats in the House during the last Parliament; and he was sure that if the new members could have heard the testimony that was borne to the right hon. gentleman's conduct in the chair, both by the right hon. Bart. the Member for Tamworth, and the Noble Lord the Member for North Lancashire, he was sure that they also would be glad to have their debates presided over by that right hon. gentleman, whose name stood so high in the estimation of that House and the country, both for his private virtues and for the public character he had so long maintained. The hon. Member concluded by proposing, that the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre do take the Chair of the House as Speaker.

Mr. Edward Buller, in seconding the motion, bore testimony to the high qualifications of the right hon. gentleman for such an important office, and said that the House had now for a long time known his strict impartiality, and no one could ever fail to bow with submission to his decisions. They had most of them witnessed the manner in which he had already conducted himself in the chair. They had seen in him the combination of temper and of firmness, and they knew that he was capable of controlling the unruly passions of the House. They were aware that they might trust to him for the maintenance of its dignity and its honour; and he felt satisfied that the right hon. gentleman was fully acquainted with the principles of the constitution and with the privileges of the House, and with all the forms and usages by which they were protected; and he was persuaded that, if ever those privileges were endangered, they might confidently rely upon his temper and firmness for maintaining them for the welfare of the people. He would detain the House no longer than to express a hope that on that occasion there would be no difference of opinion, and that they would concur in unanimously re-electing the right hon. gentleman nominated by the noble Lord.

Sir R. Peel rose, and said that it was his intention to act on this occasion upon the principle for which he contended in the year 1835, and upon which he acted in 1839, upon the occasion of the re-election of Mr. Abercromby to fill the chair of that House; and in conformity with that precedent he should give his vote in favour of the right hon. gentleman. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to explain the grounds, founded, he said, on precedents in the best periods of the history of the House, upon which he was prepared to support the present motion; and added that he did not think it necessary that a gentleman who had constitutionally and ably discharged the duties of the Speakership having been elected to that office, should be displaced, because his political opinions were not in accordance with those of the majority of the House. The right hon. Baronet concluded by saying that he thought the right hon. gentleman now proposed had fulfilled the expectations entertained of him by his side of the House. He had conducted himself in the chair, in the regulation of its debates, with the highest integrity and impartiality. He thought he had manifested an attention to that most important branch of their public duties—the conduct of private business—which entitled him to the respectful acknowledgments of the House, and by his integrity and impartiality had established that moral influence which was fully as efficacious in maintaining his authority as any power with which he could be vested. Without further discussion therefore he felt great satisfaction in giving his support to the right hon. gentleman who had just been proposed and seconded.—Mr. Lefevre having expressed his sense of the favourable opinion of the House, the motion was agreed to by acclamation, and the right hon. gentleman was led to the chair by Lord Worsley and Mr. E. Buller. He then repeated his acknowledgments; and

Lord J. Russell rose and said that he begged to congratulate the right hon. gentleman on his re-election, or he thought he ought rather to congratulate the House, because, in the first place, the first act in which they had been engaged was one in which the House had unanimously concurred; and, in the second place, because they had secured a Speaker to preside over their debates, who, whether they looked to his high authority in regulating parliamentary discussions, to his aptitude for the conducting its private and public business, to his knowledge of the privileges of the House, and of the rules and orders for the regulation of their proceedings, was most eminently qualified to fill that high situation. His Lordship then proceeded to explain the principles on which he had acted in 1835, and said that he desired to mention, merely for the sake of preventing misconception, that it was not solely because he was of opinion that on that occasion the Speaker ought to be the organ of the majority of the House that he opposed the re-election of Mr. Manners Sutton. There were various other circumstances connected with that election. His qualifications for the chair—qualifications to which he had ever borne his humble testimony—were, he admitted, very great; but in spite of the experience which he had in conducting the business of the House, and notwithstanding the favourable manner in which his conduct was viewed, he had considered it his duty to propose another member for the chair. He should not, however, allude to the matter further than to say that a mere difference of political opinion did not constitute the sole ground of his objection. The House, he thought, would feel that it would not be right for him to enter further into the discussion, for he was unwilling to say anything inconsistent with the respect he entertained for Lord Canterbury, and the manner in which he conducted the business of the House. His Lordship then added, addressing the Speaker, that he trusted whatever discussions might take place, whatever warmth of party feeling might be elicited, that his advice would always be listened to, and that, as they were assured of the impartial manner with which his decisions would be made, they should feel that their own dignity and the convenience of the House would be best consulted by at once yielding to that authority whenever it might be interposed.—The House then adjourned.

Friday.—The Speaker and Members present attended at the House of Peers, to receive her Majesty's approbation of the choice of a Speaker. In less than five minutes the Speaker returned to the chair, and stated in the usual form that the House had been to the House of Peers, where the Lords authorised by her Majesty's Commission had signified the Royal approval of the choice the House had made of a Speaker. He added, that he had then claimed at the bar all the usual and undoubted privileges of freedom from arrest, freedom of speech, &c. The Speaker then reminded the House that their first duty was to proceed to take the oaths prescribed by law, which were then administered to the Members present.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the Account, closed at 89⅜ to ½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89¾ to ⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98⅞ to 9; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¾ to ⅞; Bank Stock, 168 to 9; Exchequer Bills, 12*s.* to 14*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Census.—The following is the official return of the population of the undermentioned Metropolitan parishes, as taken at the recent census. The last column shows the population of each parish by the census of 1831:—

	Males.	Females	Total.	1831.
Lambeth	52,658	63,160	115,818	87,856
Poplar	9,806	10,552	20,358	16,849
Bow and Bromley	5,315	5,718	11,033	10,619
St. Olave's	3,683	3,690	7,373	10,150
St. John's	4,703	5,127	9,830	9,871
St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals and Institutions	1,299	58	1,357	—
St. Mary, Rotherhithe	6,658	7,258	13,916	12,875
Camberwell	5,985	8,189	14,174	28,231
Peckham, with Dulwich	10,917	14,571	25,488	
St. Mary, Newington	24,905	29,700	54,605	44,526
St. George, Southwark	22,693	23,925	46,618	39,769
St. Saviour's	9,036	9,182	18,218	10,006
Christchurch	6,294	7,642	14,636	13,705
Total	164,622	188,772	353,394	292,457
Excess over the year 1831			60,937	
Excess of females over males			24,150	

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday the 7th Aug., 1841, was 759, of which 377 were males and 382 females; while the weekly average during the three preceding years (obtained by dividing the deaths in the three years by 156, the number of weeks) amounted to 926.

Regent's Park.—The new entrance-gates of this park, six in number, were thrown open to the public on Sunday morning by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The suspension chain bridges over the ornamental waters adjoining the plantations of the Marquis of Hertford's house appeared to be much admired: they are paved with large Yorkshire stones, and are level with the gravel-walks. Another bridge of this description, and 56 yards in length, is about to be erected over the broad part of the ornamental waters fronting Sussex-place. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have granted the Marquis of Hertford four acres of extra land, to be added to his plantations, two acres to Mr. Goldsmid, and three to Mr. Holford, fronting North Lodge-gate. A number of workmen are engaged erecting light iron fences around the grounds, and also between the walks on the banks of the ornamental waters.

Thames Tunnel.—The shaft on the Wapping side of the river in which the circular staircase is to be formed for foot-passengers has now almost entirely disappeared; and not more than five feet of it appears above the ground. A month ago it was on a level with the tops of the adjoining houses, and its gradual sinking as the earth below is excavated appears to have excited much surprise. In depth it is 60 feet. Since Sir Isambard Brunel, and three other gentlemen, passed under the driftway connecting the shaft with the tunnel, as noticed in our last Number, many others have also passed from one shore to the other by the same means; and the entire completion of the work is considered to be near at hand.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday, the Marylebone vestry again devoted much of their time to the question of extending the wood pavement in Oxford-street. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that at the meeting of the vestry on Saturday week, the board passed a resolution to the effect that they were ready to receive tenders from any parties to pave that part of Oxford-street which runs between Wells-street and Vere-street, with wood. Such at least was the effect of the resolution agreed to on that occasion; but on the minutes being read over on Saturday last, the motion appeared to be set forth as though the board were prepared to enter into a contract, for the purpose expressed, with the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company; and it was therefore moved, that the minute be not confirmed. After a long discussion, the vestry divided, when the numbers were—For the non-confirmation, 30; against the motion, 22; majority, 8.

Metropolitan Improvements.—A new street has been recently formed opposite Mill-pond-street, Bermondsey, crossing the mill-pond by means of a bridge, and leading into Rotherhithe facing the new church in Paradise-street, which is now seen to much advantage from the entrance of the street. The new thoroughfare leads direct to the Deptford Lower-road, and the entrance of the Thames Tunnel, avoiding a more circuitous route to those places, and materially improving the neighbourhood, and the health of the inhabitants, by the removal of some old and ruinous tenements.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.—On Wednesday, a vestry was held at this church, to take into consideration a letter received from the Bishop of Winchester, and to adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary thereon. The following brief outline of the circumstances which led to the present meeting may be necessary to afford some explanation of its proceedings:—It appears that for some years past excited feelings have existed in the parish against the church, in consequence of the very large sums of money annually required for its repairs. Rates were made and contested, and ultimately refused; and the result was, that legal proceedings were adopted, and a rate enforced: but to get rid of the cause, in the year 1838 it was agreed at a public vestry, that as it was found to be impossible to restore the north nave of the old church, a new place of worship should be built, capable of containing 2,000 persons, at a cost not to exceed 8,000*l.* This was to be finished and opened within two years, under a penalty of 500*l.*, and 5*l.* per week afterwards. According to the contract, the church ought to have been completed in June 1840; but although apparently nearly finished, the opening is still delayed. This has induced the bishop of the diocese (Winchester) to take up the subject, and visit the building. On the 3d inst., a vestry was held for the purpose of ascertaining when the church was to be opened, when a resolution, insisting that the wardens should at once take possession of the church, and proceed to open it for divine service, was negatived, and an amendment adopted to the effect that the church should not be taken possession of until finished, according to the terms of the contract. These proceedings were subsequently made known to the bishop, who wrote to the vestry on the subject, and the present meeting was held in consequence. After some conversation, the bishop's letter was read; it expressed great dissatisfaction with the delay that had occurred, and urged the wardens to name a day for the re-opening of the church. A discussion of some length then ensued, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the bishop. The result of this conference is looked for with much interest by the whole parish.

Sheerness.—A report is in circulation in this place that it is the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to require all the mechanics superannuated from the dockyard, to attend muster in order to pass the examination of the surgeon; and all who may be pronounced able to work will be required to return to the yard and resume their work, or in default of so doing, to relinquish their pensions. The report adds, that this step is to be taken in consequence of complaints having been made that of late years many able-bodied men have been superannuated from the dockyards, who have immediately gone to private yards and obtained work.

Accident.—On Monday an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the river near Richmond. It appears that a steamer, while on her return to London from Twickenham, and when opposite the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, ran down a punt in which three gentlemen were fishing. Two of the number were saved by a boat from the steamer; but the third, a Mr. Lewis, aged 20, son of a surgeon at Kew, was drowned, and the body was not found until an hour after. The captain and mate of the steamer were taken into custody on their arrival at Richmond. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned, with a deodand of 20*l.* on the steamer. Notwithstanding this verdict, however, the captain and mate of the vessel have been committed by the magistrates of Richmond to take their trial for manslaughter.

Attempted Murder.—On Saturday night a soldier, in the uniform of the 15th regiment, went into the shop of Mr. Larom, clothes salesman, in Goswell-street, and bargained for the purchase of a pair of trowsers and a coat, which he put on over his uniform; and having agreed upon the price, he pretended that the trowsers he had on were so tight that he could not get at his money. At his request Mr. Larom proceeded to assist him; but, while so occupied, the soldier suddenly stabbed him in the throat with a knife, and then ran off. Mr. Larom was knocked down by the blow, the knife having struck against the collar-bone, and inflicted a deep wound which bled copiously. His life, however, is not considered to be in danger. The soldier has not yet been apprehended.

Fires.—On Sunday a fire broke out in High-street, St. Giles's, in an extensive china warehouse. By timely assistance, however, the flames were confined to the premises on which they commenced. The damage is estimated at 500*l.*—On Monday, the varnish manufactory belonging to Messrs. Williams and White, Maiden-lane, Battlebridge, with the whole of the stock and premises, was destroyed by fire, which originated in the overboiling of a quantity of varnish.—On Tuesday a serious fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Best and Townsend, undertakers, Greenwich. By the prompt arrival of the engines, the flames were confined to the lower part of the premises, which have sustained very material injury. The origin of the fire is not known.

Robberies.—On Sunday, the house of Mr. Card, Leadenhall-market, was entered by means of skeleton keys, and gold and Bank of England notes to the amount of 500*l.* carried off. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves, and the recovery of the

stolen property.—On Saturday information was given to the police that the premises of Mr. Carruthers, of Staines, had been entered the previous night, and several articles of value stolen from them. A suspected character, named Collyer, was in consequence apprehended at Cobham, and duplicates of some of the property being found on his person, he was committed to Newgate for trial. While awaiting, at Eltham, the arrival of a cart to convey him to Newgate, he was allowed to remain in the bench-room; when, watching a favourable opportunity, he jumped out of one of the windows, and ran off across the country. Several mounted police immediately galloped off in pursuit, and after a long run, the prisoner took refuge in Hanworth Park, the seat of Mr. Perkins, which for some time afforded him a shelter from his pursuers. The police, however, divided themselves into small parties and scoured the wood, and ultimately the prisoner was discovered in a high tree, when he was seized and conveyed to Newgate.

Provincial News.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The favourable change in the weather has had the effect of raising the hopes of farmers, and considerably advancing the operations of harvest, which at the close of last week appeared to be endangered by the long continuance of rain. The accounts from the provinces state that if the present warm and seasonable weather continues, the injury done to the crops will nowhere be to any great or serious extent; and that though the harvest may have been retarded, it will ultimately be secured in fair condition, and of average quantity. The news from all parts of the country coincides in representing the present change in the weather as occurring most opportunely, and as having given rise to a general display of industry in all the farming districts. In *Kent* and the *Isle of Thanet* the farmers have been busy cutting during the week, in all directions; and in the latter place, which abounds in corn-fields, it is said that the crops are likely to turn out much better than was expected. In *Gloucestershire* reaping has already become general, and the crops are expected even to exceed an average crop. The barley is abundant, and of excellent quality, and the late rains have proved beneficial in producing a bountiful crop of potatoes, which are stated to have been never known more abundant. In *Lincolnshire*, where a great extent of land has been laid out in wheat, the crops are represented as good, strong in the straw, and even above average; though in some places slightly damaged by the rain, which it is thought will have the effect of retarding the harvest for at least a fortnight. The accounts received from *Lancashire* vary: in the neighbourhood of Lancaster a correspondent informs us that the crops have not been injured in the least by the bad weather, and that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest, a quantity of barley having been already cut. The hay-harvest also, which is only just over, has proved favourable on the whole; and new hay may be had for 3d. the stone, on account of there being still in hand a large stock of last year's produce.—From different other counties the reports are much the same, though they vary slightly as to the extent of damage done to the crops, which however appears to be nowhere so great as might have been expected, considering the quantity of rain that has fallen within the last few weeks. The general conclusion arrived at seems to be that with a due continuance of fine weather, of which there appears to be every prospect, the harvest will, after all, prove a favourable one, and realise at least an average both in amount and quality.

Birmingham.—A man named Charles Webb, respectably connected, and about 40 years of age, was brought before the sitting magistrates on Tuesday, charged with having, as far back as the 5th of Dec. 1828, stolen in this town, or received, knowing it to have been stolen, a letter containing bank-notes and bills to a large amount, said to be between 600*l.* and 700*l.* It was some time before the miscarriage of the letter was ascertained, when the strictest investigation was set on foot by the Post-office authorities, but no clue could be obtained, further than that the letter had been duly posted, but had never come to hand. The particulars of the bills and notes having been made public, it was ascertained that the property had been negotiated by the prisoner at a banking-house at Calais, five days after the robbery had been committed, and immediately after which occurrence it was ascertained that Webb had left this place. Further inquiries were instituted as to the mode in which the prisoner possessed himself of the letter, when it was discovered that his brother was employed as a sorter and deliverer in the post-office here, through whom the robbery had been effected. The brother was in consequence apprehended, and underwent a series of examinations, but was eventually liberated for want of sufficient evidence. Every effort was then directed to secure the person of Webb, both in this country and on the Continent, and in this fruitless pursuit, which continued upwards of 12 months, nearly 1000*l.* were said to have been expended. The warrant taken out for his apprehension was indorsed by the magistrates of almost every county in England, and no exertion or expense appears to have been spared to bring him to justice, the sum of 100 guineas having been offered for his apprehension by the Post-office authorities. During the present week, however, the keeper of the Birmingham prison received intelligence that Webb had arrived in this neighbourhood, and succeeded in securing him on Tuesday in Edgbaston, after the lapse of nearly 13 years from the period of the robbery. He was brought before the magistrates in the course of the day, and was remanded until Thursday; but it is not expected that the case can be gone into for a week or ten days, in order to afford time for procuring the necessary evidence from France and other quarters.

Bognor.—A fatal accident has occurred here within the last few days. As the butler and footman of Mr. Fitzpatrick were bathing at Felpham, the sea running very strong, they were both carried suddenly out of their depth, and although assistance was at once rendered, they could not be rescued until both were insensible. Every effort was tried to restore them, which in the case of the butler was successful, but proved ineffectual with the footman. An inquest was held on Saturday, and a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" returned.

Bristol.—A party of about 12 young people from South Petherton, who had been on a tour of pleasure to this city and neighbourhood, visited a few days since the cliffs at Clifton, and when at the summit two of them ventured in the suspended basket, which swings beneath a bar of iron about 700 feet in length, at the altitude of about 252 feet above the surface of the water. They had not, however, proceeded above two-thirds across the river, when the life-rope, the only means by which they could regain the starting point, suddenly snapped asunder, and coiled itself around the rigging of a steamer that was passing beneath. For some moments the vessel drew the basket downward many feet out of its vertical position, when it loosened its hold from the ship and was hurled to and fro over the centre of the river, occasioning great alarm to their companions who witnessed their perilous situation. Their threatened destruction was, however, happily prevented, by means of the opposite rope, which, by great dexterity, was caught before falling from the cliff, and they were eventually drawn back safe to land.

Dudley.—A disposition to rioting has been manifested by the colliers in this neighbourhood. It seems that a great number of furnaces have recently been blown out, and a decrease in the consumption of coal occurring in consequence many of the miners have been put upon short time, and are now only employed three or four days a week. In addition to a decrease of labour, the masters signified their intention of reducing the wages of one class of workmen, from 3*s.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* a day. This reduction the men resolved upon resisting, and therefore proceeded to several pits where some others continued working, and endeavoured to dissuade them from doing so at the reduced price. At some of the works the men turned out, but at others the masters resisted, and the mob proceeded to cut the ropes at the pits; fights ensued between the parties, and the police were called out. They, however, were found insufficient, and fears being entertained that more serious disturbances might follow, the magistrates sent an express to Birmingham for a troop of soldiers. On their arrival, however, they found that the main body of the mob had dispersed, and after staying in the outskirts of the town a short time the soldiers returned, and were billeted in various parts of the town. One young man, said to be the ringleader, has been apprehended, and committed to take his trial; and the officers are in search of others who are known to have taken part in the affray. It does not appear that any one has been seriously injured. The military still continue in the town, but no further outbreak has taken place. The accounts given of the commercial prospects here are of a very gloomy character, and hundreds of workmen are said to be out of employ, without any prospect of amendment.

Exeter.—On Saturday, the final examination took place before the county magistrates, of the persons who have been for some days in custody, on suspicion of having murdered Mr. Bennett, referred to in previous Numbers of this Paper, when the young men, Pitts and Brinsmead, were committed to take their trial on the charge of wilful murder. The examination was, as on the previous occasions, private; but it is stated, that the scene in the room was one of mutual accusation—each of the men attributing to the other the particular act by which death was caused; and so great is said to have been their animosity towards each other, that the turnkeys had some difficulty in preventing them from fighting in the presence of the justices.

Gloucester.—Some curiosity has been excited in this city during the last few days by the departure of great numbers of country people of the denomination called Mormonites, for what they term the "New Jerusalem" in America. Some of them, who it seems have with this view broken up comfortable establishments at home, are greatly advanced in age, but they believe, it is said, that on their arrival at the American paradise they shall be made young again, and live for a thousand years! A few days since about 70 of these people went down the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal to Sharpness Point, and a waggon-load of the same description of persons took their departure for the same destination, with the intention of embarking for America. In connexion with this subject, it appears, from a recent Canadian paper, that a man named Smith, the originator of this extraordinary delusion, has been apprehended, and is now in gaol.

Heaton Norris.—It is stated, that nearly 1000 persons have been thrown out of employment in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the recent failure of a large manufacturing house at Manchester.

Hull.—The accounts from this port of the present state of trade and commercial prospects are very discouraging, and it is stated, that although it is the middle of summer, and a considerable portion of the arrivals from foreign ports has already taken place, such is the deadness of trade that the applications for relief at the workhouse are as numerous as during the severest month of the last winter.

Jersey.—A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of life has occurred in this island within the last few days. It seems that a young gentleman, son of Sir G. Clerk, while standing on the brink of a rock at Grene de Lec, in company with two friends, was swept off by a wave which dashed in from the sea, when he immediately sank, and was drowned in the sight of his companions.

Lancaster.—At the recent Assizes in this city the grand jury found a true bill against Mr. Acland, who has gained so much notoriety as an anti-corn lecturer, for a libel on the mayor. It appears that the offence was committed during the lectures delivered by Mr. Acland previously to the recent election.

Manchester.—The Conference of dissenting ministers of various religious denominations appointed to meet in this town, on the subject of the present state of the Corn-laws, held their first meeting on Tuesday. About 650 ministers were present, and the convocation determined to continue their sittings, morning and evening, for several days. The first day's proceedings consisted chiefly of preliminary arrangements, after which the meeting was addressed at some length by the Earl of Ducie. On Wednesday, after the preliminary business had been gone through, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan delivered a long speech, and concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That the Conference, drawn together from various parts of the United Kingdom, by a general conviction of the existence of long-continued and still-increasing distress affecting the community at large, and bearing with peculiar severity on the industrious classes, finds this conviction deeply confirmed by various statements and documentary evidence now laid before them, which clearly prove that vast numbers are incapable of obtaining by their labour sufficiency of the common necessaries of life for the support of themselves and their families." This resolution being carried, the meeting was next addressed by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, who proposed the second resolution, which was also carried unanimously, and was to the effect, "That, in the judgment of the Conference, the prevailing distress tends to arrest the progress of education, to prevent the exercise of domestic and social affections, to induce immoral habits, and to prevent attendance on religious subjects." On Thursday, after the preliminary business of the day had been gone through, the chairman announced that a deputation of working engineers was present; one of whom came forward, and, on behalf of the deputation, read a long statement of the distress of the working classes, and the necessity of repealing the Corn-laws, in order to afford them adequate relief. A similar address was then read by a deputation of hand-loom weavers; after which several ministers spoke, but not at any length, the chairman finding it necessary, in consequence of the great number of persons desirous of addressing the meeting, to limit each speaker to five minutes. All the speeches alluded to the state of the labouring classes, and to the share which they considered the Corn-laws have had in producing their present distressed condition. After the conference with the operatives, the meeting adjourned. In connexion with this subject, it appears that the Anti-Corn-law League sent an invitation to the Wesleyan Conference to attend the meeting; but this was declined, on the ground, that as a body of ministers they did not consider themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of a subject on which such different opinions are conscientiously entertained by large classes of the people, and which they considered to be primarily a question of political economy.

Newcastle.—It is stated, that almost the entire coast of Northumberland is at present greatly infested with French fishing-boats, to the annoyance and injury of the people of the coast engaged in the herring fishery, and a government cutter has been ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to take her station at the mouth of the Tyne, for the purpose of affording protection to our fishermen, if necessary. The season, it is added, bids fair to be highly productive in herrings.—On Monday, as three gentlemen were sailing up the river Tees, the boat unfortunately upset. They succeeded for some time in holding by the mast-head, which was above water, but two of the three attempted reaching the shore by swimming, and after struggling for upwards of a mile, disappeared, and were both drowned. The gentleman saved was picked up by a steamer, after clinging to the mast for upwards of an hour.

Portsmouth.—Another serious collision has taken place in the Channel, though happily unattended with loss of life. On Sunday night, the *Vernon* East Indiaman, with a number of passengers on board, on her way down Channel, and when near the South Foreland, came into violent contact with a large Norway bark, called the *Olsen*, which was sailing up Channel in the opposite direction. It seems they did not see each other, the night being very dark, until they were within half-a-dozen cables' length, and then all endeavours to avoid the catastrophe were useless. The shock appears to have been fearful, both ships being under a press of sail at the time. The *Olsen*, however, being the lighter vessel, received the greatest injury, the *Vernon* running completely into her bows down to the water's edge, carrying away her own cutwater, besides causing other extensive damage. On the vessels being disengaged, it was discovered that the *Olsen* was sinking, when the Captain and crew fortunately got on board the *Vernon*, and in a few minutes afterwards the former went down head foremost. The *Vernon* being in a very dangerous state, her commander lost no time in making for this port, which he reached safely on the following morning, and landed the crew of the *Olsen* and his own passengers. In the course of Monday several yachts proceeded to the South Foreland for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any [illegible] in saving the ship, but it is feared [illegible] in consequence of her lying on her beam ends, and in deep water. The vessel is stated to be insured, and her loss is supposed to be 2,000*l.*

Sunderland.—On Tuesday, an explosion, attended with loss of life, took place in a coal-pit at Haswell, two miles from Thornley, where, as related in our last Number, an explosion, attended with very calamitous results, occurred last week. It appears that a deputy over-man had gone

down into the pit to examine if it was in a safe condition, previously to the second party of men commencing work. On examining the north district he found a bracket broken, and in attempting to repair it, removed it so as to cause an escape of gas, which exploded at the candle which he held, and he was killed on the spot. Four other men working in the neighbourhood were burnt, one of them very severely. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned.

Wales.—Notwithstanding the long continuance of wet weather, which is generally found to be prejudicial to the young birds, the game in this part of the country is stated to be very abundant. The grouse on Brechfa mountain, the Breconshire hills, and in several parts of Cardiganshire, are very numerous, and the birds are said to be strong and not over shy. Partridges also are numerous, and particularly strong on the wing.—It appears that there is not a single pawnbroker in the town of Carmarthen; "a fact," says the *Welshman*, "which illustrates the virtue and prudence of her inhabitants."—According to the returns of the recent census, it appears that the population of Merthyr is double what it was in 1821.—Newport has been in a state of some excitement since Sunday, in consequence of the sudden death of a lady, named Mrs. Rawle, under circumstances that make it supposed she was poisoned. In consequence of these suspicions, and various rumours being afloat on the subject, an inquest has been held, and adjourned to allow time for the medical men to make an examination of the body.

Windsor.—On Saturday an accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred to a portion of the Royal party while at Virginia Water. Her Majesty, in taking her accustomed airing on that day, drove through the park to Virginia Water, to witness the hunting of Prince Albert's pack of beagles. The Hon. Miss Cavendish, with Lady Ida Hay and the Earl of Erroll, followed in a pony phaeton and four; the Prince and his attendants being on horseback. On the Royal party arriving near the Obelisk, the carriages were drawn up close to the mound, in order to afford her Majesty a good view of the sport, when the barking of the dogs caused one of the ponies in the phaeton, driven by Lord Erroll, to turn restive, and rearing, it threw its rider, kicking him on the head as he fell. The ladders being then uncontrolled, ran down the mound towards the lake, dragging the wheels over the dismounted postilion. Lord Erroll immediately jumped out of the carriage, and fortunately rescued the two ladies without their having sustained any other injury than a few bruises. The other postilion, assisted by Prince Albert and the attendants of the Queen, succeeded after a time in disengaging the pony from the carriage, by cutting the traces, when it immediately plunged into the lake, and swam about for some distance, but was afterwards recovered. Her Majesty, who immediately dismounted on witnessing the accident, was considerably alarmed for the safety of the ladies in the phaeton; and it is thought that but for the timely assistance rendered by the Prince and the attendants, the whole party would have been dragged into the lake, which at this part is 14 feet deep, and that loss of life would have been the result. An express was immediately sent off by her Majesty to Windsor, for a surgeon to attend the postilion, who was found to be seriously injured; but he is since ascertained to be doing favourably.—In reference to the statement made in our last Number, respecting the proposed Royal Garden at Frogmore, a ministerial paper gives the following explanation of the reasons which have led to the contemplated alterations. "Much inconvenience, (it states) has been experienced, and great expense incurred, in keeping up various small and widely-detached gardens, for the supply of the Queen's table and the requirements of the household. The result of an inquiry, conducted by official persons, and aided by the information and experience of eminent horticulturists, has led to the projection of one large garden, on soil peculiarly fitted for the purpose, in this neighbourhood, and the abandonment of nearly the whole of the kitchen-gardens in present use. The accomplishment of this, it is thought, will ultimately effect a material saving in the establishments and services of every kind, while the public will be called upon to make no contribution for the purpose. The garden at Kensington, containing nearly 30 acres, is to be entirely relinquished, and the ground let out as sites for villas. The produce of the ground-rents will accomplish all that is desired at Frogmore, and the surplus, if any, will be applied to purposes strictly public, and of the same description in other of the royal parks or gardens.—A number of improvements, at the suggestion of his H. R. H. Prince Albert, are making in the slopes under the superintendence of Mr. Ingram, the Royal gardener, among which are a grotto and waterfall, to be constructed in the cavity formed by the excavation of an embankment of chalky strata."

Wolverhampton.—A long-lived investigation has taken place in this town respecting the death of three miners, which took place under the following circumstances: It appears that they were employed at the Willenhall-road colliery, and on Thursday morning they got into a water-barrel with a man named Haynes in order to descend the pit; they had proceeded about 150 yards, when the pit chain commenced running; the barrel fell into the sump, by which one of them was drowned and the other two instantly killed by the falling of the chain. The chain, which was about three tons weight, also struck Haynes, but without causing any serious injury. The chain, which was new, had been properly fastened to the drum barrel the day before, and it is thought that it must have been unfastened by some person intentionally, and handbills have been issued offering a reward of 20*l.* on the conviction of the offender or offenders. In consequence of their suspicions, the jury brought in an open verdict.

Railways.—The sixteenth half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the London and Birmingham Railway has been held this week. From the report it appeared that the traffic account for the half-year ending the 30th June, amounted to 382,452*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, which was made up as follows:—Passengers, 262,893*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; mails, 7,125*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; horses, carriages, &c., 16,970*l.* 3*s.*; parcels, 24,670*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; merchandise, 67,617*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; cattle, 3,105*l.* 16*s.*; total, 382,452*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Out of this was abstracted, for management and maintenance of way, 112,936*l.*, which is 6,490*l.* less than in the preceding half-year, or 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per cent. decrease, while the traffic had increased 11*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per cent. From the balance of the traffic account 192,148*l.* was applicable towards a dividend, at the rate of 4*l.* 5*s.* per cent. for the half-year. The total capital of the Company was 5,743,049*l.* 7*s.* The total receipts for the half-year were 833,017*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and the disbursements 526,778*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance of 306,239*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The number of passengers in the last half-year was 354,322, or daily 1,957, and the miles travelled 23,399,936. The bill for the line from Stafford to Rugby having been lost, the directors were arranging for one to Gloucester. The verdict of 2,000*l.*, found by the coroner's jury against the Company, had been annulled by a superior court. After the reading of the report, an amendment was moved that the dividend be made 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent.; which led to a long discussion, but was eventually withdrawn, and the report adopted. It appeared from a statement made, that a free school for the education of 100 boys and 100 girls has been established under the auspices of the directors, for the children of the servants of the Company, and that 75 boys are now in the school; and also a benefit society, out of which 420 persons had been relieved, and upwards of 700*l.* distributed.—At the ninth annual general meeting of the Grand Junction Railway Company just held at Liverpool, the directors' report was read, from which it appeared that the receipts on this line for the half-year ending 30th June, 1841, have been for coaching, conveyance of carriages, horses, mails, and parcels, 161,771*l.* 2*s.*; and for conveyance of merchandise and live stock, 46,738*l.* 2*s.*; total, 208,509*l.* 4*s.* The expenses amounted altogether only to 40*l.* 5*s.* per cent. on the receipts. The total expenditure, including the toll to the Liverpool and Manchester Company, has been 93,920*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The net receipts of the half-year, with the balance of 680*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* carried over from the preceding half-year, and the addition of 1,768*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* from the fund reserved in Jan. 1840, afford a dividend of 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. upon the total expenditure of the Company. The report was then received, and a dividend of 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. declared on all the shares.—On Saturday a labourer, named Berryman, was walking along the line of the South-Western Railway, near Chertsey, when he was knocked down by the mail-train, and left in a state of insensibility, the whole of the carriages having passed over his hand. He was discovered about half-an-hour afterwards, and brought to the terminus at Nine Elms, and afterwards taken to St. George's Hospital, where amputation at the wrist was performed. On the same day a fatal accident occurred at Ashton, on the line of the Great Western Railway. It seems that several men had been drinking at Chelvey, and afterwards proceeded along the line towards Ashton, where one of them fell across the railway, and the train, arriving shortly afterwards, passed over him and killed him on the spot. The others, who lay alongside the railway, escaped unhurt.—On Saturday, the mail from London to Hull was delayed for a considerable time, in consequence of the engine and carriages having been thrown off the road, by two horses getting on the line near Birmingham. The horses were killed, but no further accident occurred.—A serious accident has occurred on the works of the London and Brighton Railway, near Hayward's-heath. It appears that whilst one of the waggon-trains laden with earth was running down an inclined plane, one of the workmen slipped and fell on the rail, and the waggons passed over one of his legs. Immediately afterwards the train was met by a line of empty waggons, and, it is supposed from the alarm caused by the first accident, a boy employed on the line got between the trains, and was crushed in a serious manner. They were both conveyed to the Sussex County Hospital, where they lie with little hope of recovery.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on Sunday to one of the clerks of the Great Western Railway Company, named Walker, at the Southall station. It appears that upon one of the up-trains leaving Southall, he rode on the steps of one of the carriages a short distance, and jumping off at the time the train had attained considerable velocity, he was thrown down, and his right foot falling upon the rail, the whole of the carriages passed over it, dividing half the limb. The occurrence of this accident is expected to lead to a prohibition of the dangerous practice by which it was occasioned.—The tenth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Blackwall Railway took place on Thursday. On this occasion an opportunity was afforded to Alderman Humphery, M.P., against whom on previous occasions some serious charges had been made, to explain the circumstances under which he had sold certain shares in the company, and in consequence of which he had resigned his seat as one of the directors. We have abstained from alluding to this case before, until Alderman Humphery had an opportunity of giving his explanation. After the report had been read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the number of passengers carried on the railway during the year ending in July have been 1,864,756, the chairman said that in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of the directors that Alderman Humphery had sold shares in the company of which he was not possessed, a discussion had taken place among the board, which had resulted in the resignation of that gentleman. This information was given to the last meeting, and Alderman Humphery had since that time published a paper, in which he reflected on the character of his colleagues. Since that time the secretary of the company had published a letter, stating that the directors repudiated all the charges which Alderman Humphery had brought against them. What, therefore, the directors first proposed to do was to give Mr. Humphery an opportunity to enter into an explanation, not only of his own conduct, but of the reasons which had induced him to make the charges he had done against others. Alderman Humphery, in making his explanation, stated that it had been said that he had sold some hundreds of shares to injure the company. But the fact was, that he had sold no more than one hundred; and these he certainly would not have sold, if he had understood at the time the real nature of what he was doing. However, his only reason for doing so was, that he saw he should not have an opportunity again of getting so much money for his shares. It had been said in the papers, that he had sold shares again and again, until he brought down the shares to 11 discount. But he affirmed solemnly, that the transaction which had been explained was the only one he had ever been concerned in, either in buying or selling shares; and he had never had any shares in any joint-stock or railway company before this in his life. He then read a letter from the secretary, proving that he had put his name to a promissory note for 10,000*l.*, which had been signed by all the directors; in order to show that he could not want to depreciate the property when he had incurred so large a liability. The charges which he had made against some of the directors of having calls in arrear, he begged again to repeat. He then came to the charge that the directors had voted 500*l.* to one of their own body for expenses incurred by him in obtaining the Act of Parliament. He said he had opposed that vote; but stated at the time, that if paid at all, it ought to be paid out of the fees of the directors, which latter, however, he had always contended ought never to be paid until the line was opened. In conclusion, he assured the meeting that he always felt, and still did feel, the strongest interest in the prosperity of the company; and if he had unwittingly done anything which could tend to injure it, he would make amends by doing it great good. After some observations from the chairman, and other directors present, a resolution was passed, unanimously, to the effect that the meeting having heard the statements of Mr. Alderman Humphery, were of opinion that the directors were completely exculpated from the charges he had made against them.—The receipts of the principal railways in operation for the last week were as follows:—Brighton, 2,356*l.*; Blackwall, 1,177*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,902*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,348*l.*; North Midland, 4,891*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,204*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,106*l.*; South Western, 7,028*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,278*l.*; Great Western, 14,729*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 885*l.*; Birmingham, 19,388*l.*, Manchester and Birmingham, 300*l.*; Eastern Counties, 920*l.*; and Great North of England, 1,465*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It appears that the present military force in this country is to be further augmented by the addition of three regiments of infantry from England; the first in order being the 61st, from Woolwich; the other two are not named, but it is thought that the service companies of some of the corps recently returned from North America are those destined for this duty. The 4th Royal Irish Dragoons have also arrived from Scotland, Dundalk being the head-quarters, and the remaining troops are detached to Belfast and Athlone. The 7th Dragoons have also arrived here from Norwich, but their precise destination is not at present known.—A numerous meeting has been held in this city, for the purpose of considering "the most suitable means of testifying the national admiration of the public character of Lord Viscount Morpeth, and to mark the gratitude of the Irish people towards his lordship for his long and useful labours on behalf of this country, and his eminent services to the cause of civil and religious liberty." An address to this effect was unanimously adopted after many speeches had been delivered; and it was resolved that it should be printed and circulated for signature. A resolution was also adopted, inviting Lord Morpeth to a public dinner, to take place on the 9th Sept. when the address will be presented to him.—Three of the coal-porters, charged with the outrage committed on Captain Cradock, during the late elections, alluded to in our last Number, have been finally committed to take their trial, the magistrate refusing an application made by the counsel for the Repeal Association to admit them to bail.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. Mr. O'Connell took the opportunity to call the attention of the meeting to the subject of what he termed the fabricated outrages in Ireland, and said that much injury had been done to the country by the dissemination of fictitious outrages by the Conservative press. An attempt was afterwards made by Mr J. O'Connell to bring forward a resolution repudiating any intention of Catholic Ascendancy, in the event of their obtaining a repeal of the Union. The proposition, however, was opposed by Mr. O'Connell as unnecessary, and was, consequently, not persevered in.

Drogheda.—Mr. O'Connell has visited this place for the purpose of attending a meeting convened by the inhabitants to petition for a repeal of the Union. The learned gentleman was also invited to a public entertainment got up by the different trades of the town. On his arrival at Ballintrough, where the united trades had been assembled, he was received with loud acclamation. The procession then returned in the same order as it had left the town;

and when it reached the west gate the numbers assembled amounted, it is said, to upwards of 20,000. The whole body then proceeded to the Merchants' Quay, opposite the shipping, where Mr. O'Connell addressed them at great length on the usual topics connected with the question of repeal. Upwards of 500 gentlemen were present at the entertainment given in the evening.

Clonmel.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that, during the late elections for this county, some serious disturbances took place, and that among other outrages, a party of voters, on their way to the hustings, were attacked by a large mob, near New Birmingham, and after a severe conflict compelled to return home. On Monday night a body of military proceeded to New Birmingham, together with a large police force, for the purpose of arresting several parties, against whom informations had been sworn for having been concerned in the above riot. After a fatiguing night's search, they at length succeeded in arresting fifteen, many of whom were taken in their beds with their clothes on, ready, it appears, at the first alarm to make their escape. The magistrates remained in the town several hours, for the purpose of giving the prisoners an opportunity of finding bail, which they all refused to do. As the crowd had commenced assembling in great numbers, and from the excitement which prevailed there appeared great danger of a riot, the magistrates, under a strong escort of military and police, determined on proceeding with their prisoners to this town, where they arrived in safety on Tuesday evening, when all the prisoners were lodged in gaol.

Galway.—We noticed in a previous Number the charge brought against Mr. Arthur St. George, of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Heathers, which, it will be remembered, occurred here some months since. It now appears that the informations sworn against that gentleman have appeared to the prosecuting counsel for the crown so trivial and inconclusive, that they do not feel themselves justified in sending up a bill to the Grand Jury.

Dungannon.—The inquiry, noticed by us last week, as instituted by the Lord Lieutenant with respect to the conduct of Major Snow, Lord Northland, M.P., and Mr. Pole, his lordship's agent, in connexion with the recent elections, commenced here on Monday. The memorial set forth that various riots and outrages had been committed by the friends of Lord Northland, but was signed by persons who neither resided in the town nor county, and by some who had indictments preferred against them at the last assizes. A protest was handed to the barrister appointed to hold the investigation on the part of Lord Northland, on the grounds of his lordship's absence, and that he had not received any notice, nor could be in time for the inquiry; adding that a committee of the House of Commons was the only proper tribunal to investigate such charges as were preferred. On Tuesday the investigation was resumed, but the commissioner not having the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, it is thought that the obstacles in the way of the investigation will seriously impede the proceedings.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The validity of the decree of the Court of Session, suspending the sentence of the assembly of 1840, which has already been noticed in this Paper, by which the Strathbogie ministers were suspended from their functions, is now likely to be determined upon argument. This decree, it seems, was pronounced in absence, the church not choosing to appear before the civil courts to plead a matter purely spiritual. The seven ministers, however, not content with getting their interdict, craved further, and have obtained a decree for expenses. These, though for a decree in absence, which usually costs a few pounds, amount to 120*l.*, and for this a charge has been given. To resist this, a suspension has been brought, on the ground, mainly, that the court having no jurisdiction in the subject matter of the process, could not award expenses; and thus in deciding a purely civil question regarding the payment of money, as to which all parties may and ought to plead before the court, the question of the court's jurisdiction will be fully argued.

Glasgow.—A few days ago a number of the workmen of Lancefield and Finnieston cotton factories struck, in consequence of their wages being lowered to the extent, they state, of fifty per cent. This reduction they complain of as uncalled for, and an abridgement of what they held to be nothing more than barely sufficient to support them. Placards, containing statements to this effect, have been posted on the walls in the neighbourhood of the works, and a good deal of excitement has been created among the tradespeople of the districts. A few new hands have come into Lancefield works at the reduced wages; and, in consequence of some annoyance given them, it has been found necessary to guard the works with an extra police force at the meal hours and at night, in order that the new workers may proceed unmolested to and from their work. On one occasion, while the police were conducting several of the new hands to their homes, they were assaulted and pelted with stones by a number of persons collected about the place. It is, however, now stated that an arrangement has been come to between the Finnieston workers and their employers, and that the old hands have again returned to their work.

Greenock.—Emigration is still going on to a very great extent from this place to South Australia. The majority of emigrants, it appears, are of the agricultural class, among whom are a considerable number of females. Two ships, one with 269, and the other with 236 passengers, have left for Port Philip during the past week.

Paisley.—At a meeting of the unemployed operatives of this town, held on the 10th inst., a series of resolutions were adopted, among which was one stating that they determined to emigrate to Port Philip or Sidney, instead of remaining at home with little or no chance of employment, dependent for subsistence on the subscriptions of the charitable, and a burthen on their richer brethren. This resolution, they expressed a hope, would be looked on as laudable on their part, and be countenanced by all who wish to see their countrymen living independently by means of their own honest industry, instead of being degraded into the condition of paupers. As, however, it seems free passages cannot be obtained without the emigrants being properly clothed, and as they were unable to do this, they further resolved to appeal to her Majesty and the Government, and to their wealthier countrymen, in the hope that they will be induced to extend their aid to them on this occasion.

Rothsay.—A case of alleged murder, said to be perpetrated by a husband on his wife, occurred on Saturday at this place. The accused is a fisherman named Bruce, and his wife, it seems, had been addicted to habits of intemperance. On Saturday afternoon words ensued between the parties, which led the neighbours to suspect that Bruce had been using violence towards his wife. Subsequently the house was entered, when the woman was found dead in her bed, with her head severely fractured, and other marks of violence on her person. The husband was examined on Monday, and committed for trial. He denies, however, that he inflicted the wounds, and declares they were occasioned by a fall.

Kirkhill.—On Tuesday a farm-servant of Mr. Callum, Druimchardine, in this parish, having been sent on some errand to the farm of Easter Craggag, took up a fowling-piece, which had been imprudently exposed on the premises, and, not being aware that the gun was loaded, pointed the muzzle to a girl, with whom, it appears, he was on terms of courtship, jocularly saying he would shoot her, when the gun went off, and the contents were lodged in the girl's head. She only survived about an hour and a half. The case has been investigated by the proper authorities, when the man was discharged on account of his entire ignorance of there being shot in the gun.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The only bet made this day was 1,000 to 35 agst Lamplen for the Doncaster St. Leger; and the only offers were even between the field and Coronation (take 5 to 4), 4 to 1 agst Van Amburgh, 11 to 1 agst Tearaway, and 13 to 1 agst The Squire. As the Doncaster Cup Stakes, advertised to close on the 7th inst., did not fill, the Corporation have determined to give a free Cup, value 20*l.* Sovs. It is understood that the bets hitherto made are void.

ROYAL YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The annual Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the great aquatic festival of the year, has taken place this week at Cowes, which was the scene of much gaiety on the occasion. The race commenced on Monday, and passed off with considerable *éclat*, there being an unusually numerous attendance of yachts and company. The contest for the Members' Cup on Monday proved one of the most interesting matches in the records of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Eleven yachts of all classes started from a boat moored off the Castle, having been stationed under the direction of the Commodore, the Earl of Yarborough. Owing to the wind and tide it was determined that the yachts should proceed to the westward, and not to the eastward, as is generally the case. On arriving off Gurnet Bay all the vessels were in full sail, their course being to the Yarmouth Roads, where a vessel was stationed, after rounding which they returned, passing the Castle in the subjoined order:—

	Tons.	Hour.	Min.	Sec.
Mr. Meiklam's Talisman,	87	1	35	6
Mr. Frankland's Cynthia,	40	1	36	10
Mr. Beach's Aurora,	40	1	27	0
Mr. Corbet's Hebe,	68	1	40	0
Mr Delafield's Naiad,	70	1	41	0
Capt. Corry's Phebe,	33	1	34	20
The Marquis of Ormond's Gem,	123	1	14	47
Mr. Bayley's Nymph,	31	1	18	0
Mr. Ackers's Brilliant,	393	1	50	45

They then passed the station to the westward, and pursued their course past Ryde and No-Man's-Land Bay, to a vessel off the Nab light, from whence they again arrived at the starting vessel off the Castle, as follows:—

	Hour.	Min.	Sec.
Talisman,	5	21	25
Naiad,	5	30	25
Hebe,	5	35	40
Aurora,	5	36	50
Cynthia,	5	39	0
Phebe,	5	40	47
Gem,	5	44	0
Nymph,	5	45	30

The course marked out was together 45 miles, and as a second was allowed for every ton to each mile, according to the tonnage of each yacht, Capt. Corry's Phebe was declared to be the winner.

On Wednesday Her Majesty's Cup was run for, and the three following yachts started:—Cynthia, cutter, Mr. R. Frankland, 30 tons; Aurora, cutter, Mr. W. Beach, 39 tons; Phebe, cutter, Capt. A. L. Corry, R.N., [illegible] tons. Having taken their stations, according to the sailing regulations of the Club, off the Castle, they started at [illegible] o'clock with a westerly wind. The course selected was round a vessel off the Nab, back to the station, to Yarmouth, and from thence to return to the starting vessel. Shortly after five the yachts came in sight, and they rounded the starting vessel, amidst the discharge of cannon, as follows:—

	Hour.	Min.	Sec.
Aurora	[illegible]	15	5
Cynthia	[illegible]	20	25
Phebe	[illegible]	30	[illegible]

From this it will be seen that the Aurora was the first that rounded the starting vessel by two minutes, but from some departure from the sailing regulations made by that yacht, the noble men and gentlemen forming the committee awarded her Majesty's cup to the owner of the Cynthia.

The weather throughout was very pleasant, and the wind favourable for showing off the sailing qualities of the several yachts to the best advantage.

Miscellaneous.

Antiquities.—As the workmen at Notting-hill Park, Bayswater, were recently excavating the ground for the foundations of some houses about to be erected there, they discovered about seven feet below the turf, and near the apex of the hill, a stone coffin lying in the direction of south to north, formed out of one piece of sandstone, and measuring six feet in length in the interior. The head, which was to the north, lay in a semicircular cavity, and the bones were in a good state of preservation. A flat stone, without any inscription or device, covered them. About ten feet to the west, and within fifty yards of the Hippodrome fence, was another skeleton, imbedded in lime; and at five feet distance a third, lying parallel with the stone coffin, and with their skulls in a similar direction. The hill has the character of a tumulus, and is a commanding object from the adjacent country; but there are no remains of any walls or foundations which can denote that the site was ever occupied by any buildings dedicated to religious or sepulchral purposes.

New Filtering Process.—The daily papers inform us that a new process of filtration, on a large scale, has been discovered by a gentleman of St. Petersburgh, who has recently arrived in this country for the purpose of submitting his invention to the metropolitan water companies, and other large establishments requiring a constant supply of pure water. The principle of the apparatus has not yet been made known to the public, but a patent is being secured for it: and it is stated to be so perfect in its nature and operations, that the largest quantities of water can be filtered in an extraordinarily short time by once passing through the apparatus, and that a stream from the most impure source may be rendered perfectly translucent, and fit for all purposes. The perfection of the machinery appears to consist chiefly in this fact, that while in the ordinary filtering apparatus impure water must pass through several times to become fit for use, by this process once is sufficient for a perfect purification, whatever may be the state of the water: and water already comparatively pure, such as that supplied by the New River Company, may be rendered as bright and clear as crystal, and equal in appearance to water taken from the best springs. In order to give some idea of the capabilities of the apparatus, it is stated that a working model, 5 feet square, will, under ordinary circumstances, filter 2,165,000 gallons in 24 hours, supplied by a pipe of three inches' bore. This model has been visited, it seems, by several parties connected with the different Water Companies, and by many scientific personages, who, it is said, have all expressed their entire satisfaction with its results, and with the complete success of the experiment.

Longevity.—The veracity of the following remarkable instance of longevity may, it is said, be readily observed by any person who will consult the parish register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch: Thomas Carn died the 28th Jan., 1588, at the astonishing age of 207 years! He was born in the reign of Richard II., 1381, and lived in the reigns of 12 Kings and Queens, namely, Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Law.

Privy Council.—*Goodlake and Others* v. *Wood and Others, in the matter of James Wood's Will.*—The long-expected judgment in this important case was delivered on Tuesday. In order, however, to enable our readers more clearly to understand the merits of the case, we have thought it desirable first to give some explanation relative to the three documents which will be found referred to in the judgment, and on the authenticity of which the entire question appears to hinge. It seems that after the death of Mr. Wood three testamentary papers were found; two of them bearing date respectively the 2nd and 3rd Dec. 1834; propounded together as containing his will, and both in the handwriting of Mr. Chadborn, the confidential solicitor of deceased, and who, it will be seen, is named one of the executors and universal legatees. The third paper purports to be a codicil to the preceding. The first paper, which is marked A, purports to appoint four gentlemen executors, and to desire that they would retain to themselves all his ready moneys, securities, and personal estate, subject to the payment of his just debts, and such legacies as he might hereafter direct; this is described as "Instructions for the will of me, James Wood, Esq., of Gloucester," it also purports to have been signed by deceased, but is unattested by any witnesses. The second paper, which is marked B, and dated Dec. 2nd, was executed by deceased in the presence of three witnesses, and purports to dispose of all the estates, real and personal, of which deceased was possessed, "to go amongst my executors and their heirs, in equal proportions, subject to any debts, or to any legacies or bequests of any part thereof, if any, which I may hereafter make." The third paper, which is the codicil mentioned, bears date July 1835, without any day of the month affixed. It is alleged to be all in the handwriting of deceased, and to have been signed by him, but is unattested by witnesses, and its purport is to give legacies, to a very large amount, to certain individuals therein named, and also to the corporation of Gloucester, to which body it recites that deceased had, by a former codicil, given a very large sum (about 140,000*l.*); and in the present codicil he directs that 60,000*l.* more should be given to them for the same purposes as he had before expressed. With these preliminary remarks, without which the grounds on which the decision of the Privy Council is given could not be clearly understood, we proceed to give the written judgment as read by Lord Lyndhurst and which was to the following effect:—This was an appeal against the judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court, pronounced against the validity of an instrument, called the will of James Wood, of Gloucester, dated in July 1835. The testator was an inhabitant of Gloucester, he was 80 years of age at the time of his decease. He had been for many years extensively in business as a mercer and draper, and had acquired a fortune. In consequence of his retirement from business, he purchased a large mansion, and the large estate of Longhope, he had accumulated a large amount of property, estimated at some hundreds of thousands of pounds. The relative family circumstances attending the testamentary transaction, and the mysterious nature of others, have led to the contest now at issue, and have produced a full and able argument of four days, which has been attentively listened to by the Council and the house at large. On account of the long argument of the learned counsel, whose decision was appealed against, the facts of this case have been so clearly stated to the Council by the learned judge, that there is little left for us to do but to state the substance of the evidence, upon which we shall be obliged to condense it into a small compass. And first, it cannot be contested that there was no doubt raised as to the perfect sanity of the testator, although he was far advanced in years. There was no failure of his powers to the last, and that no question had been raised that the instruments had been executed under the influence of any individual; indeed, any such inference would be inconsistent with the known character of the testator. The question which they had to consider was, the validity of two instruments, dated the 2d and 3d of December, 1834, and severally marked A and B, and the circumstances connected with those in-

struments; and here their lordships felt it their duty to say that throughout the whole proceedings they had been most anxious to prevent themselves from being influenced in their judgment by the misconduct of some of the parties in these transactions. They would first consider the paper marked B. It was attested by three witnesses; their attestation was duly proved, and their lordships could not doubt that it was the handwriting of the testator. But this paper was inoperative in itself. By this paper the testator's property was given to his executors, and those executors were not named in it. Their lordships could not think that this was through any mistake. The execution was not done in a hurry. Chadborne, by whom the will was drawn, was a lawyer of experience; the testator was aware of the nature of such instruments, it was read over to him twice, he was a man of business and experience, he had had experience in making wills, and the necessary inference was, that he must mean, by giving his property to his executors, to give it to executors either already named, or who might be hereafter named. The first was the natural construction, the latter a forced one. If he had referred to executors thereafter to be appointed, it was almost as a matter of course that he would have referred to them as "executors hereafter to be appointed," or in words to that effect. Their lordships thought that when the testator executed the testamentary paper, he meant to give effect to it. Why should he have given his property to his executors if he had not fixed upon the parties? Without their appointment, the distinction would have been wholly inoperative, and he would naturally have warned them if he had not already done so. It was obvious that he knew he was doing a perfect act; he was anxious that Chadborne should make his will, and when he executed it he asked the witnesses whether he could alter it. Why ask the question if something else was to be done to make it valid? It was also to be observed, that there was no trace of any after-named executors. Yet, in the codicil which would be afterwards mentioned, and which their lordships did not doubt was in the same hand-writing, the testator said, "I wish my executors to give" such and such sums. He said also distinctly, "and I confirm all other bequests, and I give all the rest of my property to my executors for their own use." It might be said there had been an intermediate appointment of executors, and that the appointment had been purloined or destroyed. But as the will disposed of real as well as personal property, to be effective it must have been attested by three witnesses; and if any instrument had been executed in the interval, it was scarcely possible that there should have been no trace. Considering the interval of time which had elapsed, it was scarcely possible to suppose that evidence of the fact would not have been obtained. All these facts led them to the conclusion that the testator had named his executors before he executed the paper B. That being their lordships' opinion as to the import and construction of paper B, the next question was, whether legally there was such an instrument at all, which was referred to in it, and that led to the consideration of the paper A; was it made on the 2d December, and signed by the testator? Of the handwriting their lordships were quite satisfied. They were convinced by the evidence that that paper was in the handwriting of the testator. It was entitled, "Instructions for my will," and its language was—"I request Sir Matthew Wood, Alderman of the city of London, John Chadborne, Jacob Osborne, and J. S. Surman, all of the city of Gloucester, to be my executors, and I appoint them to be my executors accordingly." That paper, therefore, purporting to be drawn up and signed by the testator, expressly named the four gentlemen before alluded to as executors. Again, that paper began by referring to the instructions he had before given for making the will. It began—"I, James Wood, of the city of Gloucester, declare this to be my will, as directed by me in my instructions." If paper A were genuine, then there was no reason to doubt that the executors, to whom the testator bequeathed his property, were described in the paper entitled "Instructions," and dated the 2d of December; and the natural inference would be, that in naming the executors in paper B, he meant those whom he had named to be his executors in the paper of the 2d December. Their lordships were of opinion that if the paper were genuine no reasonable doubt could be entertained that both papers, considered together, made a will, and were entitled to be admitted to proof. If the parties named in paper B meant the executors already named, they must be the same who were named in the instructions of the day before, otherwise there must have been some appointment in the interval of a few hours, and while no person was present; and of that assumption there was not a title of proof adduced. It had been argued at the bar that the instructions for the paper A could not be the instructions referred to, because in the latter he disposed of his property, not according to the former instructions, but in a different manner. In the first he gave property to persons as joint tenants, and in the latter as tenants in common. That objection did not appear to their lordships to be of very great weight, because the instructions were general; but, as a matter of course, the will was more precise, in that there was not only no inconsistency, but it was quite natural, and of every-day occurrence. The second objection was as to the disposition of the real property. It was said in the paper A that he would dispose of it to such persons and in such parts as he might do by any indorsement thereon. By the paper marked B the disposition was by a separate paper, and without indorsement. But there did not occur anything inconsistent in this circumstance. For this reason, proceeding upon the assumption that paper A was the act of the testator, and signed by him on the day it bears date, the will was set up. They were satisfied the paper was genuine. They believed it to be signed by the testator in his own handwriting, on the day on which it bore date, the 2d of December, and that there had been no addition. The date was obviously written at the same time, but the body of the paper was in the handwriting of one of the legatees, who would take largely under it, and it came from the hands of the legatees, and not from the custody of the testator, nor from among his papers. This, and the conduct of Chadborne, justly created great suspicion; and if, according to the rule laid down by the Ecclesiastical Courts, wherever the handwriting of the testator was disputed, the proof of that handwriting was not sufficient, but there must be corroborative evidence; was there such evidence in the present case? and if so, was it sufficient to satisfy them that the paper A was what it purported to be, and that when the testator signed the paper B he meant by the term executors, the executors mentioned in paper A? In considering that question, it was not immaterial to observe that Chadborne, Osborne, and Surman, the parties named as executors, were all present, or at hand, when the will was signed, but they were not attesting witnesses; it was witnessed by the testator's two servants and a stranger, who was Chadborne's clerk; the inference to be drawn from this circumstance was obvious, that it was intended that they should take no interest under the will. There was in this nothing improbable in such a supposition, either from the parties appointed as executors from the amount of the property intended to be ultimately received by them. In considering the evidence as to the recognition, their lordships would pass by the evidence of the loose and general conversation of the testator, and the less reliance could be placed upon them in consequence of the low cunning exhibited in the character of the testator. But it was in proof that upon all occasions, when speaking of his will, he had always named, sometimes Sir M. Wood, sometimes Chadborne, and sometimes the other two, but always some of the four gentlemen who were named as executors in the will as the executors, and never any one else. But the most important recognitions were those proved by Sutton and Stevens, to which it would be proper for the Court to advert; and first, in order to show what the motives of the testator were, and that would be seen by the conversation that took place on the 1st and 4th of December. It appeared that Sutton was upon intimate terms with the testator, and that the testator had at different times expressed dissatisfaction at the profits of the bank diminishing. Sutton, as it appeared from the evidence, reminded the testator that unless people were satisfied that their balances would be immediately receivable on his death, in the event of his death, the business of the bank must diminish, notwithstanding the excellence of the security. On the 1st of September, 1834, Sutton, in the afternoon, called upon the testator, wishing to speak to him about making a will. Sutton did not then see the testator, but went away, saying he would call again in the evening. Soon after six o'clock he did call again, and then he saw the testator. They conversed for some time upon general topics, till at length Sutton said he thought the testator ought to make his will. The reply was very short. The testator said, "Ay, ay; I must." The subject was then dropped, and Sutton left. Of the date of this conversation Sutton was certain, as he made a note of it at the time. In the same week, on the 4th of September, Sutton again called upon the testator, and reverted to the subject of the previous conversation. The testator on that occasion said, "I have settled my affairs, my debts will be paid when I die." Taking the whole of these conversations together, they thought that the testator must have meant that he had so settled his affairs that his debts would be paid immediately upon his death, which could only be the case in the event of his having appointed executors. On the 1st of September the testator declared that he had not made his will, and three days afterwards he said he had settled his affairs. The appointment of executors must have taken place between the 1st and 4th of September, thus corresponding precisely with the dates of the papers A and B, and showing that in not naming executors in the one paper, the testator must have referred to a prior instrument. Sutton added that the impression upon his mind was too powerful to be forgotten, because it struck him as remarkable that the testator did not say he had made his will, but only that he had settled his affairs, an expression that struck him forcibly. His impression was that the testator had not made a will; he seemed to have understood from the conversations that occurred that the testator had made a will so far only as to secure the payment of his debts in the event of his death, and he continued to bank with the testator. This materially confirmed the case of the appellants. There was then the evidence of Stevens, upon which considerable stress had been laid. He and his father had deposits in the hands of the testator to the amount of about 2,000*l.*, and were, therefore, naturally desirous of knowing what he had done as to making a will. Stevens was directed by his father to call upon the testator and to withdraw their balance unless a satisfactory explanation was given upon this head. Stevens made the application, and the testator said to him, "I respect your father, go and tell him I have made my will; I have left my property to four individuals, or four good men, he did not recollect exactly which term he used, who will pay you and your father, and everybody else. One of them is Alderman Wood, and another is Jacob," meaning his clerk. Upon this assurance Stevens continued to bank with the testator. The answer of Mrs. Goodlake, which, however, under all the circumstances, and in the absence of cross-examination, could not have much weight, confirmed this. She saw the testator on the forenoon of the Monday before his death, and spoke to him about the propriety of making a will, upon which occasion the testator, after tracing his relationship to the respondent, said, "My cousin John is a good sort of a man, all will be right by-and by." He further told her not to fret herself with the fear that he would fiddle away his property; and he spoke in high terms of Alderman Wood, of his faithful servant Osborne, and of his cousin John, whom, he said, he always loved. The result then was, that they were of opinion that the paper A, entitled Instructions, was signed by the testator, and on the day it bore date; that in the paper B the testator referred to those Instructions, and to the persons therein named as executors; that in addition, the proof of the handwriting was sufficient to satisfy them that paper A was the act of the testator; and that in paper B the testator referred to the executors previously named in paper A. It must not be understood that they were of opinion that the case was free from doubt; on the contrary, they considered that it was involved in difficulty, and that there were many circumstances in it painfully obscure. After long and careful consideration, however, they were of opinion that the balance of evidence was in favour of the appellants. Next, as to the codicil. They were of opinion that both the body of the instrument and the signature were in the handwriting of the testator. The evidence in the affirmative so greatly preponderated, as to satisfy them entirely; and it derived further strength from the conduct of the executors themselves. They were intimately acquainted with the handwriting of the testator; they saw the codicil and examined it, and expressed no doubt as to its genuineness. They acted as if it were genuine, and did not alter their course till some time after it was discovered. According to the rule of practice before adverted to, the Ecclesiastical Court would not grant probate on the sole evidence of the handwriting of the testator, there must be some confirmatory evidence. They thought in this case, in addition to the very strong evidence of the handwriting, that there were several circumstances that left no doubt in their minds that the codicil was the act of the testator. The evidence showed that he had it in contemplation to make a codicil or codicils, and that he did not intend to leave so large a property to be enjoyed by his executors. Besides, he had often spoken of what he intended to do for the city of Gloucester. There was also the bequest to Samuel Wood of 14,000*l.*, and to his family another sum of 6,000*l.* This would make 20,000*l.*; and Samuel Wood had six children. The testator had also given the same sum to two other relations; and, in a conversation he had with Samuel Wood, he had inquired the number of his children, and this bequest appeared to have been the result of that conversation. These circumstances, of more or less weight, and the peculiar intention shown in the evidence, went to confirm the codicil, and, added to the consideration of the evidence, satisfied their Lordships that the codicil was the act of the testator. But this came nobody knew whence, and nobody knew from whom. It was sent by post, in an anonymous letter. These circumstances were justly calculated to raise suspicion in an ordinary case, but the evidence in the present case tended to the conclusion that this codicil was the act of the testator. The previous codicil was referred to. It was proved that Chadborne had been at the house of the testator at an early hour after his death. The explanation given was not sufficient; it was admitted that papers were destroyed, one of which, at least, was probably of a testamentary nature. Now that was a circumstance which tended to weaken the force of the objection. Then again, with regard to the charge brought against the executors in the letter enclosing the codicil. Would a person forging the codicil make such a charge? How could he possibly have known or suspected that papers had been burnt? These persons were all men of respectable characters. No one could have suspected that such an occurrence had taken place, and yet the charge turned out to be true. What inference could be drawn from that, but that the person who had produced this paper had had some knowledge of the transaction, and that explained the circumstance of the previous codicil referred to not being produced. But then it was alleged that this codicil had been cancelled. Now the onus of proving that it had been cancelled certainly lay upon those who opposed its admission. It appeared that a corner had been burnt, and that the paper had been torn through across the signature, but there were no circumstances to show when this had been done; there was nothing to show that it had not been done by the testator or in his presence. It had been argued that this codicil must have been cancelled, because the other codicil to which it alluded was not forthcoming; but it was obvious that that codicil might have been destroyed with other papers, and the present codicil was not found among the testator's papers, it was in other hands. It was in evidence that the papers had been improperly dealt with, that they had passed through other hands, and that there had been fraud. Therefore, from the mere fact of the other codicil not being forthcoming, they could come to no safe conclusion that it was the testator's intention to cancel the codicil produced. But even if it had been found among the testator's testamentary papers after his death, it would require further evidence than any that had yet been produced, to show that this codicil had been cancelled. It was, therefore, the opinion of their lordships that this was a codicil, and that it ought to be admitted to proof. There was still one other question to decide, and that was the question of costs. With regard to the costs, under all the circumstances of the case, their lordships were of opinion that it would be reasonable and proper that all the costs in that Court, as well as in the Court below, should be paid out of the estate."—The result of this judgment is to reverse the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner, and to give the full possession of this vast property to Sir Matthew Wood and his co-executors, subject only to the payment of the legacies, which are of trifling amount compared with the magnitude of the property to which they have thus succeeded.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—HOME CIRCUIT, CROYDON.—*Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Special Jury.*)—*Panter* v. *Grantley.*—The proceedings in this cause, which we reported in a previous Number of this Paper, have been brought to a close, after a very long inquiry. In summing up, the Lord Chief Justice addressed the Jury, and said that the present action was against the defendant for a trespass and assault upon the plaintiff; but there had been no proof of an assault, and that part of the subject must, therefore, be dismissed from their minds, as they were bound to give their verdict upon the evidence alone. The learned Judge then proceeded to remark upon the circumstances of the case; and he said it was for the Jury to decide whether Lord Grantley had made out a clear title to the property in question; and if the Jury thought he had failed in so doing, the plaintiff had a legal title by possession, and the trespass must be taken as proved; and the only question would then be the amount of damages that should be awarded to the plaintiff for the suffering and the inconvenience that he had undergone. The Jury then retired, and after being absent about half an hour, they returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 275*l.*

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* 0*s* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap-ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s* 0*d* to 25*s* 0*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 26*s* 0*d* to 28*s* 0*d* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; the Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per cwt.—*New Farmers' Journal.*

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Scott, of Brickhill-lane, Upper Thames-street, merchant—J. Williamson, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, merchant—J. Ward, of 3, Albert terrace, Shepherd and Shepherdess walk, City road, cabinet-maker—G. Hutchinson, of 2, Huntley-street, Bedford square, cabinet maker—

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—G. P. Irving, late of Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, but now of Richmond, Surrey, ship owner.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—W. Worsfold, coach-smith and spring-maker, Margaret-street, Cavendish square—R. Southall, jun., factor, Birmingham—G. Evans, draper, Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Stuchfield, of Church-street, Paddington-green, horse-dealer—T. Nutter, of Paul street, Finsbury square, brewer—F. Jones, of the City road, draper—C. Tripps, of Ardleigh, Essex, victualler—W. H. Lamport, of Plymouth, Devonshire, jeweller—J. F. Lewis, of the Grange, Lassy, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturer—T. Atkinson, of Lancaster, druggist—T. Hewson, of Leeds, grocer—B. Wright, of Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, draper—H. Medley, and W. Backhouse, of Leeds, oil-merchants—N. Claughton, of Dixon mill, Yeadon, Yorkshire, fulling-miller—J. Crutchley, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, pawnbroker—W. Fawcett, of Manchester, Colne, Lancashire, and London, manufacturer—J. Darcy and R. Dierden, of Sutton, Lancashire, alkali-manufacturers—A. Cassebeer, Manchester, merchant—M. Bland, surgeon, Audley street, Grosvenor-square—C. Mayberry, apothecary, Hart's court, Old Brompton—R. R. Tumings, grocer, Birmingham—J. Lea, sen., and T. Patrick, butchers, Worcester—J. Hillman, victualler, Exeter Arms, Burleigh street, Strand—R. Cooke, cooper, Bermondsey—A. Duncan and C. Duncan, merchants, Tokenhouse-yard, City—H. Warburton, joiner and builder, Manchester—R. Brett, corn-factor, Stoke Bardolph, Nottingham—R. C. Squibb, rope-maker, East Cowes, Southampton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Dunn, of Edinburgh and Glasgow, optician—J. C. Macdonald, of Edinburgh, doctor—T. M. Thompson, of Glasgow, timber-merchant—T. Ferguson, of Cumnock, Ayrshire, carrier—J. Fisher, of Auchtergaven, Perthshire, innkeeper—J. Inglis, of Glasgow, plaster—I. Frame, or Fasie, and J. Fasie, jun., of Glasgow, bookbinders—A. Anderson, Glasgow, writer—W. Bentley and Co., Glasgow, merchants—J. Wilson, Edinburgh, general merchant.

BIRTHS.—At Roseau, Dominica, on the 18th of June, the lady of J. Laidlaw, Esq., Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, of a daughter—At Leeds, on the 13th inst., Mrs. G. A. Cator, of a son—On the 14th inst., in York-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of H. Baron, Esq., of a son—On the 14th inst., at Beckenham, Kent, the lady of H. Jenner, Esq., of a son and heir—On the same day, at 2, Warnelifle-terrace, St. John's Wood-road, Mrs. T. Southey, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., at St. Helen's place, the lady of J. Gardner, Esq., of a son—On the 15th inst., in Hyde-Park square, the wife of Capt. H. R. Brandreth, Royal Engineers, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Hammersmith, the lady of W. Muse, Esq., R.N., of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Clapham rise, the lady of G. Simpson, Esq., of a son—At Charlton Rectory, on the 16th inst., Mrs. A. Drummond, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Church-street, Borough, Mrs. E. T. Murray, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 3d inst., at Himley, the Rev. K. E. A. Money, eldest son of the Rev. K. E. Money, of Mount Marde, to Emma Kemp, widow of the late Rev. J. R. Mitford, Menaccan, Cornwall—On the 14th inst., at Cobham, Surrey, Henry, second son of the Rev. I. Hall, A.M., to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. F. Crawter, of Cobham, Surrey—On the 14th inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mr. O. Williams, of Camberwell, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Shepherd, of Plymouth—At Paris, Count Frederick Cialonieri, to Sophy, daughter of the Hon. R. Ferrall, of Copenhagen and the Island of St. Croix, Chamberlain to his Danish Majesty—On the 16th, at St. Peter's, Wisbech, Mr. E. Hyde, of Windsor, to Emma, daughter of R. Ward, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.—On Tuesday last, in the 15th year of his age, after a painful illness, J. Merrick, son of Mr. J. Merrick, gardener to Pryse Pryse, Esq., M.P., of Buscot Park—On the 12th inst., at Debden-green, Loughton, Essex, Mr. Wicherby—On the 13th inst., at Cowslip Cottage, near Dorking, E. Bourn, eldest son of the Rev. E. Tagart, of Bayswater, aged nearly three years—At Hastings, in Sussex, on the 13th inst., W. Jones, Esq., surgeon, late of Mount street, Grosvenor square—On the 14th inst., at Brighton, Susanna, daughter of the late J. Montgomrey, Esq., of Brentford, aged 26—On the 14th inst., at his residence at Dulwich, after a short but painful illness, J. Wills, Esq., Proctor, son of the late, and father of the present, J. Wills, Proctor, Doctors'-commons—On the 17th inst., at Wavendon House, in the county of Bucks, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart., aged 79.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 35. SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

THE WANDSWORTH HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION for DAHLIAS, PLANTS, &c. &c., will be held on Wednesday, 15th September. Particulars may be had on application to the Secretary.

J. GRAY, Vice Secretary.

THE GRAND SHOW of the WINDSOR and ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 8th of September next.

WM. WRIGHT, Hon. Sec.

OPEN DAHLIA SHOW.

THE FLORAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY **of the borough of SUNDERLAND, at their Exhibition, to** be held in the large and splendid Polytechnic Hall of the Athenæum, on Tuesday, the 21st of September, will, in addition to their numerous Prizes offered to Subscribers, have Classes for Nurserymen, Gentlemen's Gardeners, and Amateurs, for the Exhibition of Dahlias, open to all England, particulars of which may be had by applying to Mr. DAVID GIBSON, Nurseryman, or to Mr JAMES HILL, Furnishing Ironmonger, the Secretaries of the Society. Entrances to be notified and paid to the Secretaries on or before the 15th, after which the amount of entrance will be **doubled.**

Sunderland, August 18, 1841.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, and general Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, on Wednesday, 15th Sept., 1841, in Saint Andrew's **Hall, Norwich, when Prizes will be offered in Classes for 48, 24, 12, 6, 3, and Single Blooms, and also for Winfield's Scarlet le Grand, &c.**

The particulars of these Prizes and Regulations were advertized in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 21st inst., and may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Bethel Street, Norwich.

The President (R. Sanderson, Esq., M.P.) will also give TWO SILVER CUPS, as extra Prizes, for the best brace of Melons and the best Grapes grown in the county.

The Sixth Class (Scarlet le Grand), advertised last week as **open to Amateurs only, will be open to both Amateurs and Nurserymen.**

25th August, 1841.

UXBRIDGE HORTICULTURAL and FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—**A Grand Exhibition of Dahlias, Fruits,** and Flowers will take place at the New Public Rooms, on Friday, **the 10th day of September, 1841. The Cottagers' Prizes will be** distributed at Three o'clock on the day of exhibition.—Gardeners or gentlemen subscribing 1*l.* annually, are entitled to show, by paying 1*s.* entrance to each class they show in. Honorary members subscribing 10*s.* annually, are entitled to two tickets to each exhibition, 15*s.* to three tickets, 1*l.* to four tickets, and an **extra ticket for each 5*s.* subscribed. Tickets will be sent to the subscribers one week previously to the show. The rooms will be open from Two to Six o'clock for the admission of honorary members and their friends, and to the public from Half past Three to Six o'clock. Admission 1*s.* A band from London will attend.—Everything intended to be shown must be labelled with its proper name, and delivered to the Secretary by half-past ten o'clock, and nothing can be admitted after eleven. All persons exhibiting must leave the room before one o'clock, and not return until five o'clock.**

***** No exhibitor will be allowed to enter the room until he has entered and paid for every production he intends to show.**

For further particulars see Society's Prospectus: address by letter, prepaid, to the Secretary. THOS. MAN LAKE,

Uxbridge, August, 21, 1841. Hon. Sec.

SALT HILL

GRAND DAHLIA EXHIBITION, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, will take place in the Grounds of Botham's **Hotel, on Tuesday, the 28th of September, 1841, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, when Prizes in Plate to the amount of EIGHTY POUNDS will be awarded.**

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Marquis of Thomond	G. S. Harcourt, Esq.
The R. H. the Earl of Orkney	R. H. Cox, Esq.
The R. H. Lord Boston	G. Grote, Esq.
C. R. Scott Murray, Esq., M.P.	J. Walter, Esq.
Sir George Nugent, Bart.	R. Torin, Esq.
R. Rice Clayton, Esq., M.P.	Captain Bulkley
Sir W. L. Young, Bart., M.P.	J. Bent, Esq.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Flowers to be in the Gardens by Ten o'clock, and ready for the Judges by Eleven precisely.

Exhibitors to provide their own Stands.

Seedlings not to be exhibited in the Stands with named Flowers.

Should any Blooms, on examination, be found mutilated, the **Exhibitor to lose all claim to any Prize which may have been awarded him.**

No Exhibitor to take more than One Prize in each Class, except for seedlings.

Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that the Flowers produced by them are their own growth and property.

The Judges to be chosen by the Exhibitors.

The Exhibition to be open to Subscribers at One o'clock, and to the Public, on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* each; and from Three till Six, on payment of 1*s.* each.

The Prizes to be given immediately after the Dinner, when the successful competitors will be required to deliver a list of the names of their flowers.

Each Exhibitor to take a Dinner Ticket.

All Entries to be made by the 21st September, after which Double Entrance.

No Stand to be removed before Six o'clock.

PRIZES.

First Class, 36 dissimilar Blooms, Four **Prizes; Second Class,** 24 ditto, Six Prizes; Third Class (Amateurs', 24 ditto, Six Prizes; Fourth Class (Gentlemen's Gardeners), 24 ditto, Six Prizes; Fifth Class (**Seedlings of 1840), Four Blooms; Sixth Class (Seedlings of 1841), One ditto.**

Entrance to the First Class, 15*s.*; to the Second, Third, and Fourth Classes, 10*s.* 6*d.*; to the Fifth Class, 5*s.*; and to the Sixth Class, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The First Prize in the Fifth and Sixth Classes will be a SILVER CUP, of the value of 5*l.* The number of Prizes One-third of the Entries.

Trains leave the Great Western Railway station, at Paddington, every hour throughout the day, and arrive at Slough in forty minutes, being within ten minutes' walk of the Gardens at Salt-hill. **A full Military Band will attend during the Show. All communications to be addressed (postage free) to**

MR. THOMAS BROWN, Slough, Honorary Secretary.

TO FLORISTS IN GENERAL.

AT A MEETING held at Mr. Joseph Ashworth's VICTORIA GARDENS, BURY, on Thursday, the 19th of August, it was agreed that a Meeting should be called at the Black Boy, Short Millgate, Manchester, on the first Tuesday **in September, at Five o'clock in the evening, when Chairman,** Secretary, and Committee, should be agreed upon by the Meeting for the purpose of forming a FLORIST'S SOCIETY for trying the merits and demerits of Florist's Flowers, then and there to carry out any Resolutions formed by the Society.

(Signed)	Mr. Lodge	Mr. Reddon	Mr. Davenport
	Race	Ashworth	Kay
	Cross	Dunderdale	Cheetham
	Gaksell	Astley	Ashworth.
	Openshaw	Williamson	

August, 21st, 1841.

HEARTSEASE.

JOHN POPE and SONS' fine Seedling HEARTSEASE will be ready to send out after the 1st of September,—viz., Lion Superb, King Tom, and Princess Royal, the three for 22*s.* 6*d.*, package included. They are fine round formed flowers, distinct colours, beautiful eyes, and fit for a stand of twelve; they **have been generally admired by those who have seen them in bloom. The usual discount to the trade. A remittance will be** required from strangers.—Handsworth Nursery, nr. Birmingham.

WARNER & WARNER, Seedsmen and Florists, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they are now sending out Plants of the following splendid NEW STRAWBERRIES:—Myatt's British Queen, at 5*l.* per 100; Myatt's Eliza, at 1*l.* per 100. All other good varieties at reasonable Prices.

28, Cornhill, Aug. 20th, 1841.

T. and C. LOCKHART, Florists, &c., 156, Cheapside, London, respectfully inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that their List of Flower-roots, &c., will appear **in the September and October Numbers of Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet.** Their Pansy seed of this year's growth, and **warranted of the best quality, will be forwarded, post-paid, in packets at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each. A Catalogue of Pansies, Picotees, and Carnations will shortly be published. September is the best month for sowing Pansy seed, as well as for putting out the** plants to flower early in the spring.

HORWOOD'S new Seedling DAHLIA, PRINCESS **ROYAL.—Orders are now taken by WARNER & WARNER,** 28, Cornhill, for the above named much admired flower, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per Plant. It is allowed by good judges to be superior to any of its class ever exhibited. A beautiful rich primrose-colour, combined with a perfect symmetry of form, renders it well worthy the attention of every cultivator of the Dahlia. Specimen Flowers **may now be seen at 28, Cornhill.**

SOLANUM MACRANTHERUM, **figured in the** Botanical Register for Feb. 1841.—This splendid attribute to the Conservatory or Greenhouse, flowering throughout the **autumn months, is now offered to the Public in well-established Plants at 42*s.* each, by W. BRIDGWATER PAGE,** Nurseryman, &c., Southampton.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, **Shepherd's Bush, near London,** begs to return his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and all his Friends, who have kindly favoured him with their orders for his boxes of Dutch Flower-roots last season. H. C. having received many kind letters of satisfaction, begs to announce that he has for sale from the present time till January next, Boxes with the undernamed BULBS, each box at 2*l.*, or half the quantity at 1*l.*, to be delivered free of expense at any part in London. H. C. begs to state that he is able this **season to augment the collection of Hyacinths and Iris with beautiful Seedlings unequalled in colour and form,** that he is able to do so, he takes the liberty of referring his Friends to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of April last. Should any Amateur prefer any sort to be left out and any other to be put in, H. C. will do so, providing it is of the same value.—12 named Hyacinths, 12 named fine Tulips, 12 mixed Tulips, 12 Ranunculus, **12 Anemones, 12 Gladiolus, 12 new Iris Angelica, 12 Bouquet Narcissus, 12 Duc Van Tholl, 12 striped Duc Van Haarlem, 12 Iris Hispanica, 100 mixed Crocuses, and also an Engraving from nature of his New Seedling double Blush, Victoria Regina, and his Alexander the Great.**

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, **THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.**

Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY **begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just** harvested his superior PANSY SEED. **This and the next month,** September, being the best months for sowing to have a fine **spring show of that favourite flower, he will be glad of their early orders for Seed, which can be sent, per Post, free, at the following prices, per Packet—2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.*** At the same time he **begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has fine Plants of all** the approved show varieties at considerably reduced prices, a full Catalogue of which, with a List of Carnations, Picotees, and Fuchsias, **may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery,** Belmonton, and of Mr. Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; Messrs. Warners, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanigan & Co., 3, Mansion House-street, London; and Mr. Wm. May, Hope Nursery, near Beverley, Yorkshire.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and Fixed complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom, warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete from 1*l.* 5*s.* Garden-Lights Made and Glazed, **1*s.* per foot, at JAS. WATT'S** Sash Manufactory, Claremont-**place, Old Kent-road. Reference given.**

DAUBENTONIA TRIPETIANA.—Messrs. TRIPET and LEBLANC, Nurserymen, Paris, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will have strong Plants of this new and beautiful Greenhouse Plant, the Daubentonia Tripetiana described in the Annales de la Société d'Horticulture de Paris, **and also figured in the Ladies' Magazine of Gardening by Mr.** Loudon, in March last, ready for sale on the first of June, 1842, at Four Guineas each.

All Orders addressed to Messrs. TRIPET & LEBLANC, No. 19, Boulevart des Capucins, Paris, and also to Messrs. HENDERSON & Co., Pineapple place, London who have kindly consented to receive them, will be duly attended to.

WANTED a Second-hand GREENHOUSE, in a good state, about 17 feet by 9 feet. Apply by letter, post paid, to J. S., 2, Castle court, Birchin lane, Cornhill.

AS GARDENER, a Single Man, who has had good practice in the Kitchen-Garden, Frames, and Greenhouses for 10 years. Can be highly recommended from his employer. Direct G. S., post-office, Norwood, Surrey.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER, a Single Man, who can undertake Hothouse, Conservatory, Greenhouse, Flower, and Kitchen-Gardens, and can have a good cha**racter. Direct to A.B., Amos Grove Gardens, Southgate, Middlesex.**

WANTED, as GARDENER, a married man, without **incumbrance, who understands Forcing Grapes and Pines, the Kitchen-garden, and Flowers.—Apply at Messrs. Harvey and Son's, bakers, corner of Charlotte-street and Weymouth-street, Portland-place.**

GARDENER WANTED for a permanency, who well understands his business, can have an unexceptionable cha**racter; is not afraid of work, can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Wages, One Guinea per week. Apply by letter only (prepaid), stating qualifications, character, and length of previous service, to A. B., at Mr. Charlwood's, Seedsman, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden.**

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a mar**ried man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the management of Stove and Greenhouse Plants and the general routine of gardening, and whose wife has no objection to taking charge of a dairy. He can have an unexceptionable character from his last place.**

Address, A.B., Mr. Youell's Nursery, Woolwich.

WANTED, as GROUND-FOREMAN, a respectable, **clever man, who has a thorough knowledge of the Nursery Business, and is a good Propagator of Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Fruit-trees, &c. &c. Unexceptionable references will be required as to ability and correct moral conduct.**

Applications—stating terms, &c.—to be made to Messrs. Veitch and Son, Nurserymen, Exeter.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS, FLORISTS, and others.—TO LET, on Lease, for the unexpired term of 19 Years, a Market-Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees of the **most choice sorts in full bearing; together with a good Dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings for the business. Situate about 5 miles from town, and in a very improving neighbourhood. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Hoog, Florists, Paddington-street, Paddington Green.**

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—**Wants a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 40, of very extensive experience and practice, whose abilities and** character will not disappoint his employers. **Letters addressed** to W. R., care of Mr. Taylor, **Nursery and Seedsman, Preston,** Lancashire, will meet with **immediate attention.**

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A middle-aged Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of his profession, is in want of a situation, in the above capacity. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he lived nearly 6 years. **Address A. B., at either Messrs. Low and Co.'s., Nurserymen, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London.**

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

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COUNTRY SHOWS.

Brechin Horticultural Society.—The summer show was held in the Farmer's hall on the 28th of July. There was a rich display of flowers, fruit, and vegetables. Two splendid Campanula pyramidalis, from Brechin Castle, and superb bouquets from the grounds of Messrs. Henderson and Sons, and Messrs. Dickson and Turnbull, and others, contributed to the decoration of the table, which was covered with a profusion of the choicest flowers and fruit. The articles exhibited evinced great improvement in their culture since the formation of the society. The prizes were awarded as under:—Class First.—Roses, best 6, Mr. J. Lindsay; 2d, Mr. A. Duncan; best 20, Mr. A. Thomson. Pinks, best and 2d, and best and 2d seedling, Mr. D. Lawson. Sweet-Williams, best, Dr. Douglas; 2d, Mr. W. Duncan. Irises, best, Mr. P. Keith; 2d, D. Lawson. Calceolarias, best and 2d, Mr. A. Forbes. Hardy Herbaceous Plants, best, A. Forbes. Pansies, best 6, W. Duncan; 2d and best 12, J. Lindsay; best seedling, Mr. A. Mather; 2d, Mr. D. Crighton; 3d, J. Lindsay; 4th, Mr. A. Mather. Antirrhinums, best, Mr. D. Crabb. Ranunculuses, best, W. Duncan. Greenhouse Plants, best, Mr. Mackie. Annuals, best, P. Keith; Balsams, best, P. Keith. Bouquets, best, from the open border, A. Forbes; best of wild plants, Mr. R. Oaxenhead. Shrubs in flower, best, J. Lindsay. Dahlias, best, J. Lindsay. Grapes, best of any kind, and heaviest bunch of black Hamburgh, J. Lindsay. Melon, best and 2d, P. Keith. Cucumbers, best, Mr. J. Nicoll. Strawberries, best Keen's seedling, D. Crabb; 2d, J. Lindsay; best rose, P. Keith; 2d, Mr. A. Mather; best of any other sort, J. Lindsay; best seedling, Mr. A. Mather. Cherries, Mayduke, best, W. Anderson, Esq. Currants, best black and best white, P. Keith; best red, A. Forbes. Gooseberries, best, D. Crabb. Carrots, best, W. Sharpe, Esq.; 2d, A. Thomson. Onions, heaviest, J. Nicoll. Cauliflower, best, J. Lindsay; 2d, A. Forbes. Class Second.—Roses, best, Mr. A. Mather; 2d, D. Lawson. Pansies, best 6, various, Mr. A. Mather; 2d, Mr. J. Blackhall; best seedling, Mr. Burn; 2d and 3d, Mr. Sharpe. Pinks, best, D. Lawson; 2d, Mr. D. Crighton. Verbenas, best, Mr. J. Coupar; 2d, W. Duncan. Calceolarias, best, W. Duncan; 2d, Dr. Douglas. Geraniums, best, J. Blackhall; 2d, Mr. J. Mackie. Hardy Annuals, best, Mr. W. Fullerton; 2d, Dr. Douglas. Balsams, best, Mr. J. Mackie; 2d, Dr. Douglas. Dahlias, best and 2d, J. Blackhall. Apples, preserved, best and 2d, Mr. D. Crighton. Strawberries, best and 2d Keen's seedling, W. Sievewright; best rose, Mrs. Peter; largest, Mr. D. Shiress. Cherries, Mayduke, best, Mr. D. Duke. Peas, best, R. Oaxenhead. Carrots, best, Mr. J. Mackie. Turnips, best white, Mr. A. Mitchell; 2d, Mr. Sharpe; best Maltese, J. Burn; 2d, J. Blackhall. Cauliflower, best, D. Shiress; 2d, A. Mitchell. Cabbage, early, best, Mr. J. Crabb; 2d, Mr. J. Fergusson. Vegetables, best, Rev. J. M'Cosh; 2d, Mr. G. Anderson.—*Montrose Review.*

Felton Florists' Society.—The annual Show of Carnations and Picotees was held at the Northumberland Arms Inn, August 23d, when the Prizes were awarded as follows: Carnations.—The 1st Prize to Mr. W. Harrison, for Ely's Duke of Bedford; the 2d to Mr. B. Burn, gr. to C. W. Bigge, Esq., for Hogg's Sylva; the 3d and 5th to Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., M.P., for Ely's Captain Ross and Hogg's Foxhunter; and the 4th and 6th to Mr. J. Hudson, for Hepworth's Leader and Leighton's Bellerophon. Picotees.—The 1st Prize to Mr. W. Harrison, for Ely's Mrs. Hemmingway; the 2d to Mr. J. Hudson, for Willmer's Alcides; the 3d and 4th to Mr. A. Gowens, for Tyso's Aspasia and Telford's Fanny Kemble; and the 5th and 6th to Mr. B. Burn, for Martin's Union and Mark Anthony. The Seedling Prize was awarded to Mr. Burn, for a Picotee of a beautiful yellow ground, and edged and freckled with lightish brown.—*W. H.*

Royal Berkshire Horticultural Society.—The third exhibition took place in the Castle grounds, Wallingford, July 28th.—The centre of the tables throughout the large tent was richly ornamented with flowering plants, among which we noticed a fine specimen of Yucca gloriosa exhibited by J. Field, Esq.; also some new and handsome Fuchsias, including corymbiflora, elegans, stylosa, Standishii, &c., by W. S. Clarke, Esq., and Mr. J. S. Cooke. The Carnations and Picotees were more numerous, and surpassed in splendour any former exhibition. The stand of 50 Picotees shown by G. Edmonds, Esq., for which the royal silver medal was awarded, contained many first-rate varieties, which were large in size and clean and rich in colouring. The collections also of Mr. Willmer and the Rev. A. H. Matthews were deservedly admired. The assortments of Cut Flowers were very excellent, and there were several exhibitors for the prize offered by Mr. Maund. This gentleman, who is the editor of the *Botanist* and *Botanic Garden*, kindly presented the Society with a volume of the latter work, to be given for the best collection of not less than 20 species of hardy annuals, perennials, and herbaceous plants. Mr. Spencer was the successful competitor. The tables on the right-hand side were occupied chiefly with fruits, and we noticed some fine Melons, Pines, Grapes, &c., exhibited by the Rev. R. D. Hampden, D.D., W. S. Blackstone, Esq., M.P., R. H. Betteridge, Esq., and other gentlemen. List of Prizes awarded:—R. W. Atkinson, Esq., seedling Potatoes (kidney), 1st. C. A. Allnatt, Esq., Onions, autumn-sown, 3d. Mr. C. Alleway, Melon (by weight), 1st; Cherries (by weight), 1st; do. (by flavour), 1st. Gooseberries, 1st; Peas, 2d; Grape-tree in fruit, prize recommended; black Grapes, 1st; Carnations (12), 1st, Picotees (12), 4th; Carnation (seedling), 2d; Stocks, 1st. W. Belcher, Esq., Carnations (12), 2d; Melons (by weight), 2d. Mr. Batten, Carnations (12), 5th; Stocks, 2d. R. H. Betteridge, Esq., Melon (by weight), 2d; Roses (18), 2d; Cabbage (large), 1st. J. Betteridge, Esq., Cabbage (small), 1st. J. S. Bowles, Esq., Dahlias (12), 1st, Onions (autumn-sown), 2d. W. S. Blackstone, Esq., M.P., Pine, 1st; Cockscombs, 1st; Plums, 1st; Apricots, 1st; Grapes (black) 2d. Cabbage (large), 2d; French Beans, 1st; Onions (autumn-sown), 1st; Potatoes (round), 2d; do. (kidney), 1st. T. Barnard, Esq., Picotees (12), 3d. Mr. W. Butler, Dahlias (12), 2d. W. S. Clarke, Esq., collection of Fuchsias, 1st; Peas, 1st; Kidney Beans, 2d. Mr. J. S. Cooke, Apples, 1st; Scabious, 2d; Larkspurs, 2d; Stocks, 2d; Verbenas, 1st; Geranium (seedling), 2d; 3 specimen Fuchsias, 1st, Pansy (seedling), 1st. Mr. R. Costar, Currants (red), 1st, do. (white), 1st; Potatoes (round), 1st. G. Edmonds, Esq., Picotees (collection of 50), the royal medal; Picotees (12), 1st. J. Field, Esq., Greenhouse Plants (6), 1st. Rev. Dr. Hampden, Melon (by flavour), 1st; Marigolds (24), 2d, Lettuce (Cos), 1st; J. K. Hedges, Esq., collection of Cut Flowers, prize recommended. Rev. A. H. Matthews, Picotees (50), 3d, do. (12), 3d, Carnation (seedling), 3d. Mrs. R. A. Newton, Plums, 1st; Nosegay, 2d; Carrots (long), 2d. Rev. R. Roberts, Currants, 2d. Potatoes (kidney), 2d. Mr. Spencer, Maund's prize. Messrs. Tyso and Son, collection of Plants, 2d; Carnations (12), 4th, Turnips, 3d. Mr. West, Cabbage (small), 2d; J. W. Workman, Esq., Marigolds (24), 1st. E. Wells, Esq., Greenhouse Plants (6), 2d. Mr. J. Willmer, Picotees (50), 2d; do. (12), 1st; Carnations (12), 1st; do. (seedling), 2d. Mr. Woodbridge, Carnations (12), 4th; Currants, 2d; Gooseberries, 3d.—The cottagers' tent was well filled with very excellent vegetables and fruits, for which 49 prizes were awarded.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society.—The summer exhibition took place July 29th: the display of flowers and fruit was not so splendid as usual: but there were some very pretty things among the plants. The vegetables were fine, especially those of the cottagers, which were abundant and excellent. The following prizes were awarded:—Subscribers'. Flowers.—Best 3 Geraniums, Rev. C. Bayley; 2d, do. Best 3 Balsams, D. Denne, Esq. Best 3 Cockscombs, do. Best 3 Perennials, Mrs. Papillon. Best 3 Annuals, Mr. Sankey. Best Climbing Plant, Mr. Keeler. Best 3 Fuchsias, D. Denne, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. Sankey. Best Fuchsia, Lady Bridges. Best 3 Heaths, Mr. Keeler. Best 3 Greenhouse Plants, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. Sankey; best 1 do., J. Godfrey, Esq. Cut Flowers.—Best 6 Roses, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2d do., do. Best 6 Dahlias, Mr. Jullion; 2d do., J. P. Plumptre, Esq. Best 6 Carnations, the Rev. G. Hodgson. Best 6 Picotees, do. Best 12 Heartseases, Mr. Jullion; 2d best do., do.; best 6 German Stocks, Mr. Dadds; 2d do., Mr. H. Branford. Best 12 Perennials, Mr. Sankey. Best 12 annuals, R. Brooke, Esq. Best Bouquet, including greenhouse or forced and hardy flowers, the Rev. C. Bayley. Best bouquet of hardy flowers only, J. P. Plumptre, Esq.; best floral device arm-chair, Mr. W. Brandford; 2d ditto basket, Miss Rigden.—Fruit. Best Melon, G. C. Oxenden, Esq.; 2d do, Lady Montresor. Best bunch of purple Grapes, do; 2d do., D. Denne, Esq. Best bunch of white Grapes, Lady Bridges; 2d do., D. Denne, Esq. Best 6 Apricots, Lady Montresor. Best 12 Plums, J. B. Plumptre, Esq. Best pound of Cherries grown against a wall, Lady Montresor. Best do., not grown against a wall, Mr. E. Tucker; 2d ditto, Mr. Cousens. Best 30 red Gooseberries, Mr. J. Elgar, best do., green, Mr. Stubberfield; best do., yellow, D. Denne, Esq., best do., white, Mr. Petley. Best pound of red Currants, Mr. G. Harris; best pound of black do., Mr. Cousens; best pound of white do., Mr. Harrison. Best half-pound of red Raspberries, Mr. Sankey; best half-pound white do., R. Brooke, Esq. Best 30 Strawberries, Mr. J. Elgar. Best 8 dessert Apples, 1840, Mr. Jullion. Best 6 dessert Apples, 1841, do. Best 6 kitchen Apples, 1840, Mr. T. Gibbs; best do., 1841, Mr. Harrison. Best 8 Pears, Mr. Cousens. Vegetables.—Best pint of green Peas without pod, Mr. Cart; 2d ditto, Mr. Fostall. Best pint of broad Beans, do. Best Cauliflower, Mrs. Dickens. Best Cabbage, do. Best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. Stubberfield; 2d do., Mr. G. Denne. Best 6 Onions, the Rev. J. A. Wright. Best basket of 12 sorts of Vegetables, Mr. Cornwall. Extra: Basket of Vegetables, Mr. D. Deverson. Melon, Mrs. Dickens. Seedling Gooseberry, Mr. J. Elgar. Geranium, Mrs. Papillon. Seedling Picotee, do. In addition to these, 55 prizes were given to Cottagers for various productions, and 5l. was distributed in 13 prizes for the best-cultivated cottage gardens.—*Kent Herald.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during September, October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Sept. 7th, Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday { Royal Botanic . . . . . 3 P.M.
{ West London Gardeners' Association 8 P.M.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science is one of those combinations which are capable of producing much advantage, or of working still more mischief, to the progress of knowledge, according to the manner in which they are conducted. We have always regarded it as a mighty lever by which the mind of the unthinking part of the community may be raised to a perception of the great advantages derivable from science applied to practical purposes; and we think the Association has, in general, applied its power with judgment and effect. It was, therefore, with any feeling rather than of ill-will that we, a few weeks ago, offered some observations upon certain parts of its management, which in the opinion of many of its best friends were likely, if unarrested, to lower the Association in the eyes of the world. On the contrary, for the sake of calling attention strongly to the subject, we spoke out freely and without reserve, even at the risk of offending many of our personal friends. The points to which we more particularly adverted were, firstly, the public dinners, with the bad taste of giving complimentary toasts, and the wretched speeches which they too often elicited; and secondly, the inconvenience of mixing up Botany and Zoology in the same section. Those who witnessed the public dinners at Liverpool and Glasgow, especially at the latter place, will feel that we said nothing more strong of them than they deserved; and the justice of our objections has been tacitly admitted by the Council, who have agreed to the motion of which notice was given, as stated at p. 483. We have now to lay before our readers the following letter from a correspondent well acquainted with the working of the Association, and one whose high scientific station entitles his opinion to the greatest attention.

When the British Association is assailed on what some are pleased to denominate church-principles (at least, if the *Times* newspaper * be taken as an authority on such matters); principles, according to which it would seem that the mere assembling together of men of science, who may chance to entertain different opinions on religious subjects, is to be treated as a grave offence, which no advantages to mankind, arising from their joint exertions, can be sufficient to expiate; one feels more disposed to smile at the extravagance than to expose the unsoundness of such a species of objection, and may content oneself with simply protesting against restrictions being set upon the intercourse of men of science, which no one in the present condition of society would dream of imposing in other cases, where either public utility or individual advantage were the objects in view. But the case is different, when exception is taken, not against the existence of such a body as the British Association, but against its actual management, and it then behoves its well-wishers carefully to weigh every suggestion that may be offered with reference to its proceedings, from whatever quarter it originates, and to press upon the acting committee the adoption of any changes which may seem to hold out a reasonable prospect of improvement.

I am, therefore, not indisposed to recall to the recollection of your readers an article that appeared in your Number for July 24th on this subject, conceiving that the Association is likely to derive more advantage from having the attention of its members drawn to the hints it contains, than prejudice from the somewhat exaggerated colouring in which its failings have been exposed to the public eye.

In the first place, then, I admit the desirableness of disconnecting as much as possible botany from zoology; and as the medical section of late has been but badly attended, owing in part to the difficulty of inducing the leading members of the faculty to leave their business for the sake of attending such meetings, and in part to the existence of a special Medical Association, framed in great measure on the same model, it might be worth considering, whether it would not be preferable to unite it with zoology, on the ground that the questions likely to be discussed by the medical portion of the section would, in general, not be of a strictly professional character, but would have reference rather to human and comparative physiology, in which the zoologist feels himself almost equally interested. At the same time I must warn you, that unless botanists will consent to imitate the example of their geological brethren by attending in larger numbers, and sending up more papers for discussion, this separation will not operate to their advantage, since, on the last occasion, there appeared to be ample time for all that was brought before this section, although the papers relating to zoology and to botany were read on different days, in order not to interfere with each other.

I now approach a subject to which, perhaps, the attention of the members cannot be too frequently directed, even though it be at the risk of inducing an exaggerated idea of the extent of the evil complained of, in the minds of those who, standing aloof from our proceedings, learn them chiefly through the medium of the press.

No doubt it is essential for the respectability of the body in question, and for the high ends which it aims at fulfilling, that its members should never lose sight of its main object—that of advancing the boundaries of scientific knowledge—and that on occasions of mere popular display, if such should unavoidably occur, a greater sobriety of language and a less lavish interchange of compliments should be adhered to, than has been the case at some former meetings. But when the Association is taunted, on the ground of the good attendance on the ordinaries, or on the bad speeches that sometimes follow in their train, it ought to be recollected that the former often present the only expedient by which a stranger can avoid becoming a burden upon the hospitality of the local members, and that the practice of toast-giving, by which this sorry exhibition of oratory is elicited, seems so inveterate a habit amongst Englishmen on such occasions, that it is more easy to declaim against than wholly to prevent it.

That the members of the British Association in general are, with one or two splendid exceptions, but indifferent orators, seems to me a subject rather of congratulation than of regret: it shows, at least, that they have for the most part made science *bonâ fide* their pursuit, and are not obnoxious to the charge of resorting to such meetings for any less legitimate purpose.

Upon the whole, whatever may have been the case on some former occasions, I flatter myself there was not much in the proceedings at Plymouth to fix upon us the accusation preferred in the German lines which you quoted; nor do I think that persons who have assisted at such *tables-d'hôte* as those which usurped the three best hours of the day during the meeting of the German Association which I once attended, will be disposed to admit any superiority on the part of our Continental brethren in their mode of arranging that ignoble but yet indispensable part of the occupations of the scientific week.

In one respect, however, matters at Plymouth might have been managed better;—I mean in the provisions for the evenings, two of which, from a wish to cater for the entertainment of the ladies, and others who were not supposed to interest themselves in matters of deep research, the Committee thought fit to reserve for popular expositions of scientific inventions.

In this I really think they formed a mistaken estimate of those whose tastes they consulted; for the exemplary patience with which the ladies at Plymouth listened to some of the profoundest disquisitions at the Plymouth lecture ought to have rescued them, at least, from the imputation of being such babes in science as to require this milk-and-water diet to be set before them. Seriously, without denying that the evening meetings may afford a convenient opportunity for bringing before the public any novel views or discoveries which happen to excite at the time an unusual share of interest, or intending to deprecate the very luminous and appropriate explanation afforded us on one of those occasions of the method by which the launch of a man-of-war is conducted, I should be disposed to object to the setting apart of any portion of the week to such a purpose, for the sake of providing for the contingency of such materials being presented; for an arrangement of this kind may often force the committee, in default of something better, to put up with some second-rate lecturer, or with some young aspirant, who may on such occasions safely indulge his appetite for notoriety, without fear of having his credentials scrutinised.

It would be better, in my humble judgment, to revert to the old practice of reserving the evening meetings for a *resumé* of what had been done at the sections in the morning preceding, and for discussions on some of the questions of the greatest interest that had been mooted. Thus one of the objects upon which much stress was laid in the original scheme of the Association, but which of late has been too much lost sight of, would be fulfilled, by rendering the whole body, to a certain extent, participators in the business of each of the sections, instead of being parcelled out into distinct Societies of Geologists, Chemists, Botanists, and the like; whilst the leading members of each department would be brought into more frequent communication, and be induced to unfold their views on the subjects to which their attention had been principally directed, without the form of being announced beforehand as coming forward in the capacity of lecturers.—I beg to subscribe myself, *An Old Member of the British Association.*

We shall only presume to add one suggestion of our own to those contained in the preceding letter, which seems to touch all the other points that require consideration. Our correspondent says that if a separate section is formed for Botany, the regulation will not operate to the advantage of the cultivators of that branch of science unless they attend in greater numbers than heretofore, and send up more papers for discussion. This is no doubt true; but it will not be fair to throw blame upon Botanists if the former part of this hint should prove hereafter to be well applied. Whether they attend or not depends more upon the Association itself than upon Botanists, the greater part of whom are engaged professionally in the towns till the beginning of August, and cannot be expected to quit them for a week at an earlier period. This is so much the case, that to fix the meetings of the Association in June or July is virtually to prohibit the attendance of such men. It operated thus even this year, although the meeting did not commence till the very end of July; and will exclude Botanists still further next year, if the meeting in Manchester should really be held in June, as is at present settled. With regard to papers for discussion, if the section is expressly stated to comprehend pure Botany, Vegetable Physiology, and the application of these subjects to Agriculture and Horticulture, we see no cause to apprehend any deficiency in that respect.

* See an article in that Journal for Aug. 6th.

A PROPOSITION by Mr. Forsyth, the Earl of Shrewsbury's gardener at Alton Towers, to use glazed instead of unglazed earthenware for flower-pots, to which we lately gave insertion (p. 499), has excited a good deal of attention. We have already printed two or three letters upon the subject, and we have many others before us, all condemning the plan as a decidedly bad one. We have not indeed a single letter in favour of the proposition. In this case, theory does not clash with theory, but practice opposes practice—Mr. Forsyth, an excellent gardener, advocating the use of glazed pots for practical reasons, and others opposing him upon the same field. The greater part of the writers on this subject avoid giving any reasons for their opinion; others explain upon definite grounds their preference for soft-burnt, unglazed pots. The latter we proceed to examine.

The well-known fact that the roots of plants invariably direct themselves to the sides of pots, and then follow them, is referred to as one proof that the roots have a predilection for the material with which they are in contact. But it is not stated that the same thing would not happen in a glazed pot; and we have no doubt that it would, for this simple reason, that roots have always a tendency to spread away from the stem,—a most wise provision of Nature, in order to enable them to be continually reaching new soil out of which to extract their food. When roots are in a pot, their course outwards is soon stopped, and then they necessarily follow the sides of a pot just as they do those of a brick or a stone in the open ground.

Then it is alleged that the porous sides of an unglazed pot allow air to communicate freely with the roots. But no plants are ever so placed as to have their roots cut off from communication with the atmosphere; the loose crocks used for drainage, and the interstices in the soil itself, enable the air to reach the roots without any assistance from the sides of the pots. Moreover, no such contrivance exists in Nature.

Others consider that the porous sides of soft-burnt pots act as a continual drain, carrying off the superfluous water of the soil. This is no doubt true; but there is as much inconvenience as advantage attending it, because, in dry weather, the earth in pots is disadvantageously dried by the escape of vapour through their sides. Besides, such a mode of drainage cannot be necessary if the bottom of the pots is preserved in a proper state.

We are not aware that our correspondents have assigned any other reasons for their preference for soft unglazed pots. In the absence, therefore, of better arguments, we must keep our opinion, that the only way of settling this question is to try glazed pots against unglazed ones—not in half a-dozen cases, for it is always difficult to draw conclusions from so small a number of instances—but in such quantity as to secure the observer against accidental errors either one way or the other. There is one point of common practice connected with Mr. Forsyth's plan, which in itself affords some evidence that he is right, namely, that slate boxes are much employed to grow plants in, and we never heard any gardener complain of them; yet they are much harder than the hardest pots, whether glazed or unglazed.

We have thought it right to place the subject thus before our readers, in order that they may see what the real state of the question is. Nevertheless, we are very far from undervaluing the opinions of those gardeners who, without being able to give any reasons, simply oppose their experience to that of the advocates of glazed pots. On the contrary, we are perhaps inclined to think they are right, although not for any of the reasons that have been assigned. It is very well known that the roots of plants love to apply themselves in the open soil to fragments of soft pottery, to pieces of soft sandstone, to broken bricks, to lumps of old mortar, or to similar porous substances. It has been usually supposed that the moisture contained in such materials is what the roots are in search of; but it may be suspected that another reason exists. It appears, from the researches of chemists, that all such substances as those we have enumerated have the power of condensing within their pores certain gaseous matters, such as ammonia and carbonic acid, and afterwards of parting with them slowly. Now these gaseous matters are among the most general and important of all the substances on which plants feed; no wonder then that the roots should attach themselves to them with so much tenacity. But if the sides of soft garden-pots have the same property, as is probable, they will in reality be reservoirs of vegetable food, and be a most efficient means of stealing it from the atmosphere and conveying it to plants. Hard-burnt pots, on the contrary,

will possess this quality less, because of their smaller porosity; and glazed pots will not possess it at all. Therefore, in that case, glazed pots will be far less suited for plants to grow in than such as are merely soft-burnt.

CONIFEROUS PLANTS.—No. II.

Section III.—European species.

This section contains few new or rare species, as compared with the preceding ones; nevertheless, some of the most distinct forms have lately been discovered, and, being European, it is singular how they should have remained so long unnoticed by botanists.

1st Division.—The slender two-leaved Pines, or those resembling the Aleppo Pine (P. halepensis).

26. Pinus Brutia, or conglomerata. Leaves stiffer than those of the following kind; cones numerous, ovate, nearly sessile, and crowded together; they are about the size of those of the Aleppo Pine, but more ovate. This species, according to Link, attains, on the mountains of Calabria, as large a size as Pinus Laricio. It is hardier than many of the Aleppo Pines belonging to this division, having withstood the severe winter of 1837-8, when all the others were killed. The timber is hard and full of resin.

27. P. Pithyusa. Leaves mostly in twos, but sometimes in threes, and longer than those of the preceding kind. Probably this is only a variety of P. halepensis, or maritima of Lambert, with the cones longer, larger, and more ovate. It is said to be found plentifully in Greece, is as hardy as the Aleppo Pine, and the timber is about the same in quality. The plant is rather scarce at present, and only to be found in good collections.

2d Division.—The robust two-leaved species, or those strong-growing kinds resembling the Cluster Pinaster, and Corsican (Larício) Pines.

28. P. nigricans, or austriaca. This is probably only a distinct variety of the Corsican Pine, with more numerous and spreading branches, very dark, slender, green leaves, in long white sheaths; the leaves are thickly set on the branches, and the buds are long and pointed. It is a native of Austria—in the Breema forest; is very ornamental, grows at higher altitudes than the Silver Fir, and is said to be a valuable timber, which produces a greater quantity of turpentine than any other kind.

29. P. hispanica, or pyrenáica. A fine two-leaved Pine, with much the habit of the Corsican, but the young shoots are of a light yellowish-brown colour, and the leaves are denser, much slenderer, and of a lighter green than that species. In Spain it is called the *pino pincel*, on account of the leaves, which are long and fine, but strong and upright, and arranged thickly round the young shoots like a painter's camel-hair pencil. It is quite hardy, and attains a large size on the Pyrenees.

30. P. romana. This Pine resembles P. nigricans very much, but it has longer and rather slenderer leaves. It is the celebrated P. caramanica of the French, and grows to a very large size. It is sometimes called P. neglecta. It is not a variety of the Cluster Pine, as supposed by some, but has the resinous sharp-pointed buds of the Corsican section.

31. P. Ascarena. This is only a robust variety of the Cluster Pine, with the leaves nearly double the size, and of a much lighter green; but, like it, it has imbricated, non-resinous buds. It is found in abundance round the village of Ascaren in Italy, and is desirable as an ornamental tree.

32. P. Lemoniana. This curious Pine is nothing more than a variety of the Cluster Pine, with the cones becoming terminal and smaller in the old trees, and in the young ones the shoots and cones form one, or, in other words, the young shoots, as it were, grow through the cones, so that the scales of the cones form the bark of the shoots; this takes place only in vigorous young trees, for when stunted they form single cones at the extremities of the branches, and the plant generally dies prematurely. It was first brought into notice by Sir Charles Lemon, who described it in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. It was found growing on his estate in Cornwall about 1825.

3d Division.—The Silver or Spruce Firs.

33. Picea cephalónica, or Mount Enos Fir. One of the most distinct and singular species lately introduced, with rigid lanceolate leaves, resembling the Brazilian Araucaria, but much smaller: they are also set all round the branches, and not, as is the case with most of the Silver Firs, in two rows. The leaves are slightly twisted at the base, silvery-white beneath, with a conspicuous green band along the mid rib on the under side, and differing from all others (except the following) in terminating in a long sharp prickle, and in having the footstalk dilated lengthwise in the direction of the branches. The leaves are thickly set on the branches, there being from 20 to 30 on an inch of the young shoot; the buds are rather large, blunt, yellowish-brown, and nearly destitute of resin. It forms a large tree, growing 60 or 70 feet high and 9 or 10 feet in circumference, with numerous horizontal branches; the cones are larger than those of the Cedar of Lebanon, and a little longer; the scales of the cones are deciduous, and the seeds are soft, angular, and full of turpentine, like those of the Silver Fir. The timber is hard and durable, as stated by Sir Charles Napier in the Arboretum Britannicum, where he says, that in pulling down some old buildings in the town of Argostoli in Cephalonia, which had been on it from 150 to 300 years, all the wood of the Black Forest Fir (P. cephalonica) was as hard as Oak and perfectly sound. The tree is as hardy as the Cedar, and was introduced by Sir C. Napier, who first noticed it growing on the Black Mountain of Cephalonia, at an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet: but it has since been found on the shore of the Mediterranean, as plants raised from seeds collected there have proved identical.

34. P. Pinsapo, or the Mount Atlas Cedar. This singular Fir was supposed by some, when in a young state, to be the same with, or nearly related to P. cephalonica; but now it has developed its natural habits it certainly is very distinct, as is shown by the following comparison:—In P. Pinsapo the leaves are not much above half the size of those of cephalonica, and of a much lighter green, slightly glaucous on the under side, with the green band along the midrib not very distinct; they are also more dense on the young shoots, being from 30 to 40 on an inch; the buds also differ, in being much smaller, and covered with a coat of white resin, which gives them (when dry) a very conspicuous appearance, while those of cephalonica are larger, light-brown, and nearly destitute of resin. The Pinsapo also differs in the buds not beginning to burst for three weeks after those of the cephalonica have (which is favourable to its growth in this country, as it will not be liable to be destroyed by the late frosts in Spring). It was first made known in England by Professor De Candolle, who sent seeds, marked as P. Pinsapo, or Mount Atlas Cedar, in 1837; but more recently it has been described by Dr. Boissier, who found it at St. Bermeja, and on the mountains of Malaga in Spain. The cones are the same size as those of cephalonica; but the wings of the seeds are said to project beyond the scales of the cones, which is not the case with that species. The tree is quite hardy, and will, no doubt, make a valuable timber tree, better suited to the variable climate of England than either the Silver or Cephalonian Firs, being less excitable than them. It is now tolerably plentiful, seed being easily procured from Paris.

COTTAGE-GARDENS.—No. XXXII.

Every corner of the garden will now be occupied either with the vegetables in daily use, or other kinds intended to come forward for a winter supply. Where circumstances have prevented any of the latter from being earlier put out, they may still be planted as vacancies occur by the removal of the summer crops, but the sooner they are attended to the better. Those that were first planted, will now require to have the soil well stirred between the rows with the hoe, not only to destroy the weeds which grow so rapidly at this season, but to prepare and loosen it for being drawn to the plants occasionally in fine weather as they advance in growth. A little powdered hot lime should also be thinly sprinkled along the rows early in the morning or late at night, to destroy the numerous small slugs which are so destructive to the stems and leaves of the young plants after they are earthed up. By this time the last-sown Turnips will be sufficiently advanced for hoeing and thinning; and the Succory, unless it has been already gone over, should be weeded and thinned without delay, so as to leave the plants from nine inches to a foot apart. The thinnings may be replanted in another place, if thought necessary, care being taken not to double up or injure their tapering roots in putting them into the ground. Besides attending to the main crops, there are others which may be considered of secondary importance that ought not to be neglected by those who have time to spare and room for their culture, such as Spinach and Lettuces, of both of which sowings should be made in the course of the week to stand the winter. For this purpose, an open sheltered spot should be selected and sown with Flanders Spinach, which will be found quite as hardy as the prickly-seeded variety, and far superior to it in other respects. Sow the seeds broad-cast regularly over the surface, rather thin than otherwise, and rake them well into the ground. A few Lettuce-seeds may be scattered among them, although, when it can be done, we should prefer making a separate sowing, in a warm situation, of the Hardy Hammersmith, Hardy Green Cos, or any other good sort that is capable of enduring a little frost. They will be fit for transplanting in the course of a month or six weeks, if they are limed and protected from slugs on making their appearance above ground—a precaution which must always be adopted with sowings that are made either early in the spring or late in autumn. Finish gathering aromatic herbs, such as Mint, Pennyroyal, Thyme, and Sweet Marjoram. They should be cut in a fine day, when they are quite free from wet or dew on their leaves, and removed to an airy shaded situation until they are perfectly dry.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—I agree with *W. W.*, p. 501, in thinking that the most effectual way to destroy Gooseberry-caterpillars after the fruit has attained maturity, or nearly so, is hand-picking; but in the early part of the season, or as soon as the caterpillars make their appearance on the trees, I would recommend him to use white hellebore in a powdered state. My method is to add one pound of hellebore to about eight gallons of water, and apply the mixture to the bushes with a garden engine: it should be applied only in dry weather; if washed off by rain before it has time to dry on the leaves, it will be ineffectual. I concur with Mr. Groom in thinking that the caterpillars are destroyed by eating the hellebore, which they must do by devouring the leaves. I believe that the external application of hellebore powder to caterpillars would only impede their progress for a time, like any other small dust. The most efficient mode, therefore, of destroying the caterpillars, is by applying the dose to the upper surface of the leaves, which also saves the expense of employing an additional man to hold up the branches, as seems necessary when the powder is applied to their under side.—*W. B., St. Ives.*

Plant-Baskets.—I have much pleasure in complying with the desire of your correspondent *S.*, and enclose a sketch of what I called an inverted basket for growing Stanhopeas; it is made of elder-wood, the pieces varying from 1¼ to 2½ inches diameter; the larger being sawn down the middle. About 6½ inches square at the base will be found the most convenient size for planting young plants, which I generally grow in pots when first I receive them, and plant on frames when they have formed two new bulbs. The interior of the frame is filled with peat and crocks, and a little peat put round the roots when first planted. As the plant advances, lumps of peat are pegged on over the sides of the pyramid, into which the roots run; and

if necessary, in the course of two or three years, a new bottom is added, which is merely a square frame two or more bars deep. My largest plant grows on a frame nine inches square at the bottom, and about ten high. It has been transferred twice since it was first planted in a basket. The object of this form is to compel all the flower-spikes to grow outwards, while it is easy to provide for the increase of the plant without disturbing its roots. I prefer elder-wood as more durable than any other, and its texture seems particularly agreeable to the roots. It should be dried for a year before use, and used with the bark on, as the roots specially delight in running under the bark and through the pith.—*J. Rogers, August 9th, 1841.*

Cottage Gardens.—If that man be thought worthy of his country's regard who can make two stalks of corn grow where only one grew before, surely the cottager who has more than tripled his crop of vegetables ought not to pass unnoticed. This is one of the immediate benefits resulting from Horticultural Societies among cottagers. By means of draining, and trenching, and dunging, and selecting good varieties of vegetables, much good may be effected; but dung, and labour, and seed may all be lost upon a wet piece of ground: it is, therefore, of the utmost importance for the cottager to ascertain the nature of his ground; if it is stiff and wet, a little trouble on his part may soon render it dry and pliable—it will soon repay him for his trouble. Shallow digging is another thing to be avoided; the ground should undergo trenching after it is drained; if the subsoil be unfit to come to the surface, it should, at any rate, be loosened; this will tend greatly to better its condition. Some soils, again, may be too dry and light; but by using stiffening materials, we have known a tolerable good garden formed out of the rubbish of a sandstone quarry. One member says, that before the Society was formed in this place, his garden would scarcely produce vegetables sufficient for his broth for his dinner on Sabbath; but by the attention he has paid to it, from the same spot of ground he can have vegetables for his family for every day of the week, and a considerable quantity over for his pig. Besides bettering the condition of the rural population, these societies have a tendency to make more intelligent members of society; they are set a-thinking by means of them; they inquire, where the best sorts of vegetables and flowers are to be had, the sort of manure that suits them best, and the best method of treating them; they are not satisfied that they are cultivating Cabbages, and Onions, and Carrots, and Turnips—they must know the kinds they cultivate, in order to prove them. Their knowledge sometimes prevents them from being imposed upon. One man was in search of some flowers that he required: he was offered some of an inferior quality; he told the person who offered them, that he could not accept of them, that he knew the properties of a good flower, and he could not afford room in his small garden to grow a bad one. If this simple rule were more generally acted upon, many a collection would be purged of inferior articles, and much vexation prevented.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Viriparous Cucumber.—The following extraordinary circumstance took place at Goddington, near Ashford, the seat of the Rev. N. Toke. The gardener (Mr. Pilcher), on opening a Cucumber, discovered several young plants which had perfected their seed-leaves; these he immediately placed in a frame, and in the course of a few weeks he will be cutting fruit from them, and at the same time from the parent plant, which is still in good health and vigour.—*A. M.*

Birch Felling and Pruning.—The "Young Forester" says, at p. 365, that, respecting the Vine, I am right, but as respecting the Birch, I am in error. In the next sentence he admits I am right, from his own practice, as regards the pruning of young Birch at the season when the sap is in full motion, but expresses his doubts of it as applicable to other trees or shrubs, and thinks there must have been some cause unnoticed to make the difference respecting cutting the Hawthorn hedge I mentioned. But facts are facts. I can, however, say nothing more of that now, as it is so long ago; but my conviction of its correctness was complete at the time. I have had few opportunities of trying experiments on these subjects since 1825; but I was satisfied, from my own practice, as well as from that of other experienced persons, that in cutting for underwood, the most vigorous and numerous shoots are produced from stools cut late in the spring, and that Birch of the age of 20 years, or older, is apt to be killed or much weakened if cut in the autumn or early winter months. Not being able, however, to refer to any experiment of my own, and as the "Young Forester" so positively asserts, "If Birch of 20 years' growth is cut off soon after it

breaks into leaf, I am quite convinced from observation it would bleed to death," I would not be so rude as to contradict him on that particular point till I had had further information from others. However, it is indisputable that spring is the proper season for cutting young Birch, Hazel, Oak, Hagberry, or Birdcherry (Prunus padus), and numerous other kinds I could specify if necessary. I have lately been informed of some strong Azaleas, cut down this last spring in a nursery, for stools, after the sap was in full motion, that are making the most promising and vigorous shoots. This very spring I had cut down an old Willow tree (a copious bleeder), partly decayed in the trunk after it was in full leaf, and it has made most vigorous shoots near four feet in length already; some Hawthorns also have broken well, and are making strong shoots. Being, then, as I have stated, convinced of the truth of what I said about cutting young trees and underwood in the spring, except in the case of Birches of 20 years' growth and upwards; and yet being always open to conviction, and cautious not to advance anything but what I am convinced is correct; I will add extracts from a letter I have just received from a very experienced friend of mine, who has been most of a long life a valuer of timber and underwood, to whom I had written on the subject: "I received your letter of the 27th ult., and am sorry I could not answer it sooner. I have now seen Mr. Browell, of the Hagg, and many other intelligent persons concerned in the management of woods and plantations, all of whom are of opinion that the early part of the spring, when the bud has appeared and swelled considerably, is the best season for cutting down Birches (say the latter part of March or beginning of April, according to the forwardness of the season), for a profitable succeeding growth. They are also of opinion, that when the leaves are fully expanded, there is a more vigorous growth from the stools of the Birches then cut down, than from such as are cut in the latter part of autumn or in midwinter. I beg to state that the late Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley, for upwards of 20 years previously to his death, caused the whole of his Birches, Ash, &c., which were intermixed with such Oaks as were to be thinned, to be cut down at the same time with the Oaks (in the month of May and June), which gave rise to a good deal of discussion among our knowing Foresters as to the effect of cutting Birches, &c., at that season, and upon a careful examination, the stools were found to have made as numerous and vigorous shoots as could be desired. Mr. Ralph Fenwick, of Marlow Hill, agent to the late Lord Strathmore, and the present Mr. Bowes of Gibside, William Ellison, Esq., Lintzgreen, and R. W. Browell, Esq., Hagg, and myself, were several years ago fully convinced that cutting Birches in sap did not occasion any defect in the succeeding growth from the stools. I have taken particular notice for several years of Hazels which have been cut off when peeling the Oaks, and observed that they had invariably made most healthy, strong shoots. Robert Smith Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley, had upwards of four hundred Birches cut down at Milkwell Burn in May and June 1840, and a similar number cut at the same place (no difference of soil or situation) in Sept. last; the succeeding growth from which I have carefully examined, and found the growth from the stools of those cut in the sap to be much preferable to those from the stools that were cut in September. The above-named Birches were of more than 20 years' growth. I have also examined the stools of several Birches of very old growth which were cut in June last year upon Byerside estate, belonging to Mr. Surtees, and found the shoots very promising. About six years ago, a great number of Birches, of full 50 years' growth, were cut down at Pedomsoak, about nine miles from this place, the succeeding growth from which is now most flourishing. Those trees were cut in the first week of May. I have also consulted many old experienced Corf-rod cutters, all of whom say that they have always found the best crop of rods from such stools as had been cut in the latter end of March or beginning of April. Mr. Joseph Nicholson, of this village, who has the management of some woods here, cut down, in the middle of March, a Hagberry, of about nine inches diameter, and at about the same time, a Hazel, of about 3 inches diameter across the stools; and in the Sept. following, he took from the stools of the former a shoot of the extraordinary length of 6 ft. 11 in., and from the latter, a shoot 5 ft. 3½ in. I saw and measured the shoots myself. I have, from my own experience for several years past, been convinced of the results attending the cutting down of Birches, Hagberries, &c, at the before-stated seasons, to be as above represented; and am glad that my opinion is corroborated by so many experienced, intelligent persons. —C. S." I shall leave the above facts to speak for themselves, observing only that there appears in all these instances no bleeding to death of Birches of twenty years' growth and upwards, that are cut down in the sap or leaf. With respect to the Corf-rods above alluded to, I may observe that there is a great profit derived every three of four years from those used in the coal-mines in the counties of Durham and Northumberland: and every seven or eight years, or a little longer, to make crates for the glass-manufactories, and for pit-props used in the coal-mines about Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shields, and Sunderland. Such wood is chiefly composed of Birch, Alder, Hagberry, young Oak, &c. The Corf-rods are the long young shoots of Hazel, Hagberry, Birch, and young Oak chiefly; consequently the underwood is of great value in that district, and the owners of such woods pay great attention to the best method of increasing the produce for such purposes. They have a common saying there, that a plantation of Birch and Alder will buy the horse, before Oak would buy the saddle, from the former coming so much sooner to profit.—*W. Billington, Underhill, near Oswestry, Aug.* 16.

The Bay.—No. I.—In your statement of the recovery of Mr. Radford's Bay-tree (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 531, Aug. 14) from the effects of the last winter's frost, you and that gentleman have surely over-estimated the power of revival of the dead, or apparently dead, parts. Such an exception to the general rule in the phenomena of vegetable life is, as you observe, very extraordinary, and deserves further investigation. I have two Bays which I have this year treated differently. One stands isolated on the grass, the other is backed by a wall and flanked by other shrubs. On examining the former one in the spring, I found it so nearly like what it was after the unparalleled frost of 1837-8, that I cut it down to the ground, and it has grown again this year as vigorously as it did then, when treated in the same way. The latter being more sheltered, appeared to be less deeply injured, and I left it to itself. This also, I ought to mention, was killed to the ground, and cut down three years ago, like the other; it now exhibits parts in three conditions of revival and decay. The lower and more sheltered parts are of a lively green and in active growth; the middle are partially recovered from the dusky-green hue which they had in the beginning; and the upper and extreme branches have withered and stand out with their dead leaves adhering to them; and the whole has a very shabby appearance. Amongst the middle and injured, but not perfectly dead, parts, we may observe the process of recovery going on exactly in a ratio corresponding with the extent of the injury or degree of disorganisation effected by the frost. Of this middle portion, the lowest, greenest, and the least withered branches throw off strong lateral shoots; higher up, the leaves have sloughed, and the axillary buds are feebly enlarging; nearer the extremities, the process of exfoliation seems to be more languid, and the leaves still adhere, but are in a blighted state, and will most probably perish, along with the twigs to which they are attached, next winter, even if it be a mild one. The extreme branches are everywhere destroyed, dried up, and can certainly never recover. It is in the middle parts that I observe the appearance you speak of, of leaves with green petioles, and greenish centres, but brown edges. The green is of a dusky hue, differing very much from the aspect of the healthier parts of the plant; and the twigs to which they are attached are of the same dark colour, and though still alive, seem not likely to be in a condition to resist the cold of an ordinary winter. I marked some of these after the receipt of your last week's paper, and I do not now see any signs of improvement, notwithstanding the favourable state of the weather for the last ten days. The withered edges of the leaves remain in the same state, and the branches to which they are attached remain shrunk and dark, whilst the parts below are plump and green, and throwing out fresh shoots. I suspect that, on stricter examination, it will be found that the Bay is not an exception to the general rule with plants of the same degree of succulence and constitutional delicacy. The Fig, for instance, exhibits in its branches the same gradations of injury and power of revival, with the exception of the leaves, which are always discharged by the cold of our winters; and the Laurestinus may be observed to be partially recoverable in the same way when not killed outright. In such cases, I presume, the frost deranges and impairs the functional powers of the parts without actually bursting the vessels and disorganising them, and that they are partially or entirely recoverable in the ratio of the extent of the injury. With regard to treatment: my own experience is in favour of cutting down the Bay when frosted, as you do any of the other hardy evergreens. It is not by any means untenacious of life, and I have never been disappointed in seeing it shoot and grow again much more handsomely than if left to recover itself through its dead boughs. I once moved a large stump after it had been so cut down; it did not shoot the first year, but it did the second.—*P. P.* No. II.—You mention an extraordinary case of the dead leaves of a Bay-tree becoming green again, and court inquiry. I presume the fact may be well known to gardeners, that Thuja and Juniperus, and perhaps other allied genera of Coniferæ, recover from a dead-like state; at least I have witnessed this, and concluded it must be well known.—*J. S. Henslow.* [We can assure our readers that the revival of the Bay-tree was exactly as stated, p. 531.]

Nitrate of Soda.—From the importance of manure as an auxiliary to gardening, I am induced to send the results of some experiments I have made with nitrate of soda, which, though partaking more of an agricultural than a horticultural nature, may yet be interesting to some of your readers. In March last I sowed a piece of ground with Barley which had previously been Swede Turnips and eaten off by sheep, and the ground, by being manured with them, would undoubtedly have produced a fair crop without the nitrate of soda, which, after ploughing, I sowed in the proportion of one cwt. per acre, and harrowed in together with the seed, and about a month afterwards Red Clover was sown and the ground rolled. As I naturally expected a good crop, I was not disappointed, as I think it would be impossible for a heavier crop to stand on any ground; and if the late untoward weather had not beaten it down, and consequently wasted a great portion of it, I would have endeavoured to calculate the quantity per acre. At present it presents rather a disorderly appearance, it being ripe, and the Clover nearly as high as the Corn. The singular luxuriance of the Clover I attribute to the nitrate. I also find by some experiments on Grass lands, that a decided improvement was manifest wherever it had been applied, and as I sowed it in detached places in a meadow field, such spots were easily recognised when the Grass was cut. A friend of mine had sown half a field in Grass in a similar way, only as it was in ridges he sowed each alternate one: the appearance in June was perceptible half a mile off; the deep verdant hue of the dressed ridge as compared with its fellow made it look something like corduroy. He has extensively used it these three years, and repudiates the idea of its being a mere stimulant, as he finds his Grass growing every year since with undiminished luxuriance. I must admit that I, as well as others, was doubtful of its efficacy, until upon trial I found out my error; I am therefore wishful to recommend it to the notice of all persons desirous of improving their Grass lands. One trial will, I think, convince them that there is no interested quackery in puffing up nitrate of soda, as is sometimes supposed, and that bulky manures are not the only means of rendering poor and worn-out pasture-lands verdant and productive. I think Grass land, or anything requiring a lengthened degree of luxuriance, is more benefited by it than grain or tubers, requiring some time to mature themselves. I found that by dressing a bed of Onions with it in April, a visible improvement took place in the foliage; but I am sorry to add, that the greenness of the foliage still continues, while the bulbs have made but little progress, although the others in the adjoining beds have ripened theirs. From other experiments, I have arrived at the conclusion that where a great and rapid growth is wanted, as with Lettuce, Celery, the whole Cabbage tribe, &c., nitrate of soda may be advantageously used; but it should be entirely withheld where too much grossness is unnecessary, as in Peas, Beans, and Potatoes, which, by its application, run all to haulm. Not having tried it upon fruit-trees or flowers, I am unable to say what its effects may be there.—*S. N. V.* [We trust to hear often from this correspondent.]

To prevent Wasps and large Flies from entering Hives.—In order to prevent wasps and large flies from robbing bees, place two small bottles on each side of the entrance to the hive, and fill them about half full with sugar and water, or sour beer, or vinegar and water; this will attract the wasps and flies, but not the bees. I have adopted this with great success for some years, and have drowned quantities of wasps and flies, but not a single bee.—*A Townsman.*

American Blight.—We use a recipe, recommended some years ago in the *Gardener's Magazine*. When any of the Rider Apple Trees we get down from London for the wall are found to be affected, which may be known by the whiteness, like hoar frost, appearing on the crevices of the bark, we prepare some sulphuric acid (vitriol) by diluting it to the consistency of what is sold to the apothecaries' shops, under the name of Sour Drops (about seven times the quantity of water being added); this is well rubbed into all the crevices with a cloth, and we have never found it fail or do any harm; if any pieces have been overlooked, the trees may be examined a week or two after.—*R. Lymburn.*

Strawberries.—There certainly is no disputing about taste, and every day proves the old adage more and more correct. With Mr. W., therefore, I cannot agree that the Alpine Strawberry is one of the best: indeed to my palate it is, except the larger White Chili, the very worst. It perfumes a garden, it is true, and looks pretty and inviting—but to me, like the Apples of Sodom, it deceives, and is truly worthless. There is no firmness in the fruit, no sweetness, and no flavour, unless a tart, acid kind of sharpness can be so called. But to me it is a mockery to call it a Strawberry, unless eaten with wine or cream, and double its weight of sugar. Perhaps I should say that my palate may be vitiated, as I cannot eat a tart of any kind that has not more sugar than fruit put into it; and cannot eat a Mulberry, my favourite fruit, unless I cover it with sugar,—the same with Melon, &c., &c. Now, to me it would be so very desirable a thing to obtain an Alpine Strawberry with the Hautbois flavour, that I could wish a society to be formed for the purpose, on the principle of the Essex Cucumber Society, open to all England, and large prizes given for the Alpine Strawberry with firm, sweet substance, and Hautbois flavour. If you will put the society on foot, I will subscribe 2*l.* annually towards it; and if one hundred persons will do the same, we may have prizes worth contending for, as I would not give a single prize till the Strawberry was produced entirely differing from anything of the kind now raised. I have seedling Alpines now in my garden of large size and beautiful appearance, but to me worthless—mere balls of windy, frothy, watery acids, with a little perfume. Premiums also may well be given for the following desiderata: to preserve Green Peas, Broad Beans, French Beans, and Celery—in a cheap form—like green Gooseberries, so as to admit of being preserved by the bushel, for winter and spring use, and the Celery for the summer months for soup. Small cottage-gardens would then be of some value, as they might reserve the whole of the summer produce of these things, which they did not require in their families, for the winter market. Prizes also may be given for the best and cheapest mode of protecting fruit trees from frost, in orchards; for accelerating the ripening of fruit; for retarding ditto; and producing figs under glass from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st of July. Also to the best mode of producing, on a large scale, Carolina Strawberries, for the market, from the 1st of Sept. to the 25th Nov. Let us attempt something that has not been done before.—*B. S. K.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Cabul, Sept. 22, 1840.—While last I ascended the Kohr Baba, the westerly prolongation of the Hindoo Koosh; this chain, to where that I have seen it, exceeds 17,000 feet; I reached about 15,500. The trip was of use in extending my knowledge of the limits of vegetation. I found this to be altogether peculiar above 13,500: the plants most in the ting elevation were a Papaveracea, a Cruciferæ, a Polygonum, and a fourth indeterminata. I have received Mr. Bowman's paper on Cuscuta, read

before the British Association; it appears to me to be far more satisfactory; I doubt the accuracy of naming Cuscuta from the plants on which they grow, for in this country, in which many species are found, none appear to be limited to particular plants; the most curious circumstance I have met with is their attachment to Grasses; but I regret to say I did not examine this anatomically. Their attachment to Dicotyledons take place precisely as in Loranthus: both central and external systems of the parasite pass into the stock; in Orobanche the passage is of ducts, and their expansion or the lignous system is very distinct, and when closely examined may be very instructive.—*W. G.*

Paris, August 12, 1841.—*Roses.*—The season has been hitherto extremely inauspicious for all kinds of Roses, **and with the exception of those which bloomed early in May, very few have been at all in character; the delicious fragrance and lustrous colouring which usually adorn the roses of France and more southern climates have been altogether wanting this summer, in consequence of the succession of storms, cold winds, and rain, which have prevailed ever since the end of May; it is therefore hardly fair to form an opinion of the new varieties which were sent out last autumn, and as the best of the older ones have been fully described in the *Chronicle* during the recent exhibitions, I shall only make mention of some seedlings not yet in the trade. Among the tens of thousands annually raised, but very few are sufficiently good and distinct to be worth saving, and I believe none of first-rate excellence were obtained last year either at the Luxembourg, Neuilly, Montmorency, Angers, or Lyons; by far the best that I have seen are those of Mons. Desprez, who is the most successful amateur cultivator of Bengals, Bourbons, and hybrid Chinas in France; he has made this branch of horticulture his particular study for the last twenty years, and that splendid variety, "Jaune Desprez," will for ever perpetuate his fame.** His seedlings of this year number nearly 20,000, of which 700 or 800 are from Gloire des Rosomènes, but very few of these have yet bloomed. The Horticultural Company of Mont Parnasse bought 12 or 15 varieties of him in 1838 and 1839, since which he has not disposed of any of his stock; his flowers, Dr. Roques, Madame Desprez, Elise Lemare, Jaune Desprez, Carmine D'Yebles, Madame Roussell, &c. &c., give full proof of his skill and perseverance, and at the same time afford a sufficient guarantee that none but flowers of first-rate qualities are put into commerce by him. Malgré the wretched rainy weather and havoc caused by the *ver blanc*, I remarked several fine things in his seed-beds of 1839 and 1840. Letters *Y. Y.*—Bourbon, splendid large flower, very double, fine form, dark carmine-purple, and immense bloomer. *X. D.*—Bourbon, rose-purple, spotted white, large and cupped. *N. 4.*—Bourbon, lilac-purple, an exceedingly free bloomer, and very pretty, but not large. *Y. F.*—Bourbon, rose-purple, fine large, well-made flower. *J.*—The cream-marbled Apricot, very fine and large. *L. 5.*—The sulphur and yellow, fine and large. *J. R.*—Bengal, dark carmine, large and fine. *T. E.*—Hybrid Perpetual, dark rose-carmine, shaded violet, large fine flower. *X. L.*—Hybrid Perpetual, dark rose-lilac, fine, but not very large. *R. 6.*—Perpetual, rosy-blush, or peach colour, very fine large flower. I am not aware that any proposition has been made to him for these Roses, but I know that they are thought very highly of by the trade here, and I think some of our English growers would find it a profitable speculation to enter into an arrangement with him for the stock. His address is "Mons. Desprez, Propriétaire, à Yebles, près Guignes, Seine-et-Marne"—(his family understand and speak English). **Mons. Souchet has also raised** several good Bourbons, but unfortunately most of them are too nearly allied to known varieties; there is one, however, very fine and distinct, a dark crimson, large, and of fine form; this is entirely in his own hands, and he wants about 15*l.* for the stock. M. Cornu has obtained a hybrid Perpetual, something in the way of Fulgorie as to colour, with the habit of Rose du Roi; this will be sent out in pots in the autumn, and is a decided acquisition. There are many other novelties to come out, but as Roses now are very much like the Dahlias in England, some few fine, and a great many very indifferent, I shall not trouble you with any description of those I have not myself seen.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

We have already given parts of the proceedings of the Association at their late meeting at Plymouth. We now lay before our readers a continuation of what took place there in those subjects which relate to Chemistry, Botany, or Rural Economy. The following were the officers and committee of the Natural History section:—President, Dr. Richardson. Vice-Presidents, Professors Henslow and Owen, and Mr. J. E. Gray. Secretaries, Dr. Lankester, Mr. R. Patterson, and Mr. J. Couch. Committee—Colonels H. Smith and Sykes, Professor Daubeny, Messrs. Austen, H. Strickland, H. E. Strickland, Bowman, Ball, Lister, R. Taylor, Rev. W. Hore and W. Garrett. We have already adverted [illegible] to the inconvenience of thus placing together subjects so distinct and usually followed by quite different observers. The mere botanists, geologists, and comparative anatomists in short the organic world, but it is different departments, and it is seldom that men are met with in the present day who [illegible] any deep interest in all. From this ill-advised measure [illegible] Lamarck [illegible] offers, and it will suffer more and more [illegible] to sit and listen to a [illegible] papers [illegible] and [illegible]. If the papers on these [illegible] alternately, it is a chance if persons [illegible] here. We have observed for many years the [illegible] regulations, and we believe they will [illegible] the section, if some remedy be not applied.

[illegible] section, was by Professor Henslow, [illegible] of members in his attempts at perfecting the [illegible] of the Wheat-midge Cecidomyia tritici. He stated that he had not been able to breed a single fly from many hundred larvæ which he had procured from the barns in his neighbourhood, during the winter months, by sifting the chaff immediately after the corn had been dressed. Mr. Curtis had been equally unsuccessful. The inquiry to which he was anxious to direct the attention of naturalists, was, whether the flies which appear in myriads during the first week of June, and then deposit their eggs in the ears of wheat, have proceeded from larvæ which had entered the ground, and had there assumed the pupa state, or from larvæ which are housed in great profusion with the corn, and are concealed in the ears. He considered it of importance to determine this point correctly, as the possibility of checking the pest probably depended upon the result. The Professor then exhibited specimens of Puccinia graminis mildew in connexion with Uredo rubigo, Aecema rosæ in connexion with Uredo rosæ, and Phragmidium obtusum in connexion with Uredo potentillæ, for the purpose of illustrating and confirming an opinion he had advanced in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, that rust and mildew were produced by the same fungus, and also of showing generally that all the species referred to the genus Uredo were probably only imperfect states of certain fungi belonging to Puccinia and other allied genera.—Mr. R. Taylor stated that the American Philosophical Society had published a paper on this subject, written by a lady, and was at present prosecuting further inquiries.—Prof. Henslow said, that the American insect was the Hessian fly. It belonged to the genus Cecidomyia, but was a different species from the wheat midge.—Mr. Webb Hall wished to know if Prof. Henslow thought the wheat-midge an effect of a disordered state in the plant, or a cause of it.—Prof. Henslow replied, that he had always considered the insect as the entire cause. Mr. Roberts inquired **what was the opinion as to the berberry (Berberis vulgaris) being** the cause.—Mr. Webb Hall observed, that this question had two sources of interest; first, that of the history of the fungus, and second, its relation to agriculture. He thought that in all cases in which rust appeared, the plants were previously unhealthy, and that this state might be guarded against by proper precautions. The state of the plant which predisposed it to the attacks of fungi, he believed to be one of plethora. If land was too highly manured, plants became diseased. He had seen whole fields saved from disease by the appearance of fine weather. He did not think the barberry produced the disease; the fact was, that **what produced rust in one would produce it in the other. In Wiltshire an opinion prevailed that a want of air produced unhealthiness in plants, and, consequently, they were cutting down their hedges for the purpose of affording more air.—Prof. Henslow observed, that corn had often been sown around berberries, and** no mildew had been the result; but, at the same time, the evi**dence on the other side was strong, and he could not give a positive opinion.**

The next Botanical paper read was that from Captain S. E. Widdrington, a full report of which we published last week. A Member stated, that it would be very desirable to introduce the Pinus austriaca. The reason that the Pinaster was so extensively introduced into the West of England was, that it withstood the blasts of the south-west winds better than any other pine. Prof. Robison had been informed by an Italian botanist, that the Pinus maritima resisted the sea-winds, and was grown in considerable quantities on the coasts of Italy. He had tried to **grow it in the north of Ireland, but found the climate too cold. A Member stated that P. maritima had been planted, and was** flourishing at Torquay.

On Friday the papers were entirely zoological. On Monday the proceedings commenced with a paper by Mr. G. Bartlett, entitled —*A Comparative View of Animal and Vegetable Physiology.*—The characteristic features of analogy exhibited between animals and plants in the processes of digestion, circulation, respiration, &c. as seen in differently-constituted genera of each class, were detailed; and the necessity of never losing sight, in all calculations on the character of organic bodies, of an invisible vital principle which pervades not only every fibre in the muscular or cellular organisation, but permeates every atom of each fluid matter drawn into the assimilating medium.

In all the animal creation, these operations are in every case fixed and determinate in their character in proportion to the distance they are placed from a dependence on the will of the creature by whom they are possessed, for assistance in the operation. Allusion was **also made to organic changes which have taken place** in the character of the structure of the horse and dog, and the relationship of the causes to these which have influenced the varying form of the human race, standing as man does a still more typical example of this power of accommodating itself to new conditions affecting feeding grounds, climate ranges, &c. The necessity was also dwelt upon, that in order to arrive at well-grounded conclusions concerning the philosophy of animal or vegetable life at the present hour, recourse must be had to the study of those lines of operation, antagonistic principles, &c. which had been contemporaneously developed with the first forms of the two great classes: and that they progressively increased in number and perfection of structure as geological epochs rolled on. A diagram was exhibited to elucidate the character and forms of these antagonistic principles, either at **times from atmospheric agents, at others from organised bodies** or friendly agents, at other times favouring the development of new forms and described the identity of laws visible at the earliest periods of mundane existence, as those which can be traced as influencing every atom of organisation at the present hour; showing us the same chemical or mechanical means used to blend cause and effect—the same causes producing necessitous circumstances among newly-created mediums, and the same lines of operation attendant on the spontaneous supply as those visible at the present hour.

Descriptions were also given of the comparative circumstances under which the germs of animal and vegetable life are first developed in their respective natures, the conditions of the embryos, &c., in the fœtus, &c. Also the names and sensorial powers of animal tissues, and their analogies in vegetation, and the geographical and geological conditions which influence vegetation in various latitudes and longitudes, were minutely detailed.

Allusion was particularly made to the conditions, **chemical and** geographical, under which Salix arctica exists—a plant or tree which lives at the extreme limits of dicotyledonous vegetation in the northern regions, which seldom attains above the height of 3 to 6 inches. This diminutive structure the author attributed entirely to the fibrising effects of the constant light to which the plant is subjected during the arctic summer, when the sap of which there is no lack of chemical agents in the soil to produce or to make available the rudiments of, has scarcely time to reach the rigid leaves ere it is decomposed, and every pore in the medullary process soon becomes obstructed; and although plants may in these regions grow in spots where they receive the influence of hot springs, we find them scarcely, if at all, affected by this circumstance. The presence of the light constantly decomposing the carbonic acid, which with difficulty reaches pores, connected, causes this means of decomposition. While, on the other hand, in the Brazils, the most favourable climate in the world for vegetable growth, the nights are cold and dark, and the plants are enabled to regain from the atmosphere at that period oxygen sufficient to counteract the fibrising effect of the vertical sun by day, which would otherwise, if able to exist at all, be mere abortions. It is evident that the arctic plant could not maintain an existence but for its hibernising beneath the snow a great part of the year. An objection was made by the Rev. Professor Henslow, that similar results were witnessed on mountains beneath the equator, and that the reason was the intensity of the light but here cases are different—for although there is light during the day, yet the plant has quite as much rest at night as an inhabitant of the plains; but the light here has no means, from the attenuation of the atmosphere, of being available to the structure, and this attenuation is evidently the sole cause, both directly and indirectly, of the stunted growth of plants living at lines of perpetual snow in the tropical regions. This attenuation of the **atmosphere the arctic plant never feels, but, on the contrary, exists in the purest, most condensed atmosphere; and probably** with more carbonic acid as an ingredient than in any other latitude whatever.

The paper was very long, and embraced a wide field of inquiry. Several of the more important points in vegetable physiology were alluded to, and the following deductions were made:

Dr. Lankester stated that care should be taken in generalising upon a subject like that of the identity of structure in animals and vegetables. That there was an identity of structure in organised bodies in the early stages of their growth, the researches of Schleiden, Schwann, and Barry had, he thought, proved. As the members of each kingdom advanced towards maturity, they became more dissimilar, hence the difficulties of making a comparison between their functions. The sap was not the analogue of the blood, but possibly the lacteals was. The existence of a nervous system in plants was altogether an hypothesis, resting on anything like proof. **The motions of the leaves of certain plants were more like the irritability of muscular fibre than the contraction and volition which were the result of nerves in the animal. The processes of secretion in the roots of plants was not analogous to that of excretion in animals. The inferences of M'Caire and De Candolle, from their experiments on this subject, were premature. The deposits in question from the roots of plants consisted of materials which were in superabundance in the system of the plant. The reason why the same species of plant would not grow the one after the other, was that the first exhausted the soil of the material necessary for the nourishment of the next. In some parts of the world wheat-crops had been obtained for years in succession where the supply of nutriment was sufficient. Liebig, in his late admirable work on Organic Chemistry, has admitted on too slight grounds the correctness of M'Caire's and De Candolle's views with regard to root-excretions.** Dr. Lankester also related that he had lately heard of a method of colouring the wood of trees, by introducing colouring matter into the trunk; the colouring matter was afterwards excreted from the roots, and the plants in the neighbourhood of these trees were destroyed, although the plant that was coloured did not appear to **suffer. Professor Henslow, who was not present during the reading of the paper, stated that he had seen apparently sound objections made to the fairness of De Candolle's inferences with regard to the excretions of the roots of plants. The experiment so often quoted of immersing the roots of a plant in two glasses** of water, the one containing sugar of lead and the other not, **and the passage of the sugar of lead from one glass to the other, might be explained on a different principle to that of supposing it** to be an absorbing and excretory process. The fact is, the roots of the plant being injured, the interchange of fluids would take **place by a single process of endosmose.** Dr. Lankester observed that Meyen and Meyer had repeated De Candolle's experiment with water plants, which could sustain no injury to their roots by being removed, and found that in these plants the passage of the poisonous fluid from one glass to the other could not be detected although the most careful reagents were employed.

Mr. Ball, of Belfast, related an instance of the effect of animal exhalations on plants. Wishing to procure the bones of the head of a young porpoise, without the trouble of maceration or dissection, he placed it in a stone-jar, and put upon it about a quart of maggots or larvæ of the common house-fly, and set the vessel in his fern-house, a little building comprising about 10 cubic feet. In about 6 hours after, on returning to the house, he found that all his plants were suffering. The ferns had lost their green and were turning yellow or red; the leaves of the Oxalis hung down and fell off as soon as touched; all the other plants suffered more or less. There was no smell of ammonia or other noxious gas. The weather was not hot, and the porpoise's head had not been out of the water more than 30 hours. Dr. Lankester thought it must arise from the presence of some injurious gas given off from the decomposing head, and quoted the well-known experiments of Turner and Christison to prove how small a quantity of many noxious gases would destroy the life of vegetables. Professor Henslow thought the mere consumption of oxygen and the giving out of carbonic acid by the maggots, in so small a place, might produce the effect mentioned. The exhalations of plants were sometimes deemed deleterious, and the mildew had been attributed to the exhalations from the Berberry, which are **very powerful at some seasons of the year.**

Specimens were shown by Mr. Denny, of Leeds, and by Mr. Littleton, of Saltash, of a monstrous Rose and Pear. The Rose had had its pistil converted into a complete branch. The Pear had a second one growing from its apex. A question arose as to whether these transformations were more frequent in wet than in dry weather. The Rev. Mr. Hoare had met with viviparous Cynosurus very abundant during a wet season. Several members thought wet had an influence in producing these monstrous developements. Several instances of departure from normal structure were related by Professor Henslow, Dr. Lankester, and others.

The next paper was some remarks on the Flora of Devon and Cornwall, by the Rev. W. S. Hore. Jones's "Flora Devoniensis," published about 12 years ago, has served as a basis for the flora of the two western counties of Devon and Cornwall, **which, from their position, form one of the districts into which** Great Britain would naturally be divided by the geographical botanist. The number of Phanerogamous species recorded by Jones is 774. 41 additional species are now considered for Devon, and 31 for Cornwall, which would raise the number of plants indigenous to the two counties to 846. The most interesting discoveries since the time of Jones are Anthericum ebracteatum, Trichonema Columnæ, Viola Curtisii, Cicendia filiformis, Linosyris, Trifolium Bocconi, and Hypericum linarifolium. Physospermum cornubiense, hitherto supposed to be restricted to the neighbourhood of Bodmin, is now mentioned as growing near Tavistock, in Devon. The old habitat of Scirpus Holoschœnus, on Braunton Barrows, has been destroyed by the shifting of the sand; a new spot, where the plant is in some abundance, has, however, been exposed by the same cause. It is not improbable that ere long it may become extinct.

On Tuesday the President, Dr. Richardson, laid upon the table **a copy of the Supplement to the Algæ Danmonienses,** or drawings of specimens of marine plants, by Mary Wyatt. He stated that the work was superintended by Mrs. Griffiths, whose knowledge of marine plants he believed was not exceeded by any one living. He also stated that the profits of this work were devoted to the support of the individual who prepared them, who was formerly a domestic in the family of Mrs. Griffiths. The last paper of interesting to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, was a report from a committee, consisting of Professor Lindley, Mr. Strickland, Dr. Daubeny, and others, for the purpose of making experiments on the growth and vitality of seeds.—(This has already been printed at page 502.)

In the CHEMICAL SECTION, in addition to what we have already reported (p. 518), the following subjects were brought forward.

Dr. Daubeny read a paper "On the Disintegration of the Dolomitic Rocks of the Tyrol." The author attempted to explain, **without resorting to volcanic agency, the abrupt form, extraordinary height, naked outline, and fissured surface of the dolomitic rocks of the Tyrol. He attributed the above circumstances to the slow rate at which decomposition proceeds in rocks consisting of** pure dolomite, and the strength of the cohesion which binds together the particles of this rock, owing to which even those portions which stand prominent in consequence of the removal by the agents of destruction of their contiguous parts, often remain unaffected by those mechanical forces which would tend to the projecting portions of a rock less inclining in its texture to become detached. The cause, therefore, of the greater height maintained by the dolomites of the Tyrol, than by the primitive rocks which accompany them, seems to be the slower rate at which decomposition has proceeded in the former, whilst we hold **and jagged outline they display may have been produced by the** tenacity with which their parts cohere. The sterile character of these same rocks, even in parts which are not precipitous, ap**pears to be owing to the slowness with which they decompose, as well as perhaps to the absence of organic remains.** Dr. Dau-

beny considered that Magnesia was not itself hurtful to vegetation; its presence in limestone used for agricultural purposes might produce two bad effects, however; for when burnt and then applied to land, it would continue caustic for a very long period, in consequence of the slowness with which caustic magnesia absorbs carbonic acid from the air; whilst, if applied in its raw state to the land, it would have far less beneficial effects than common limestone, in consequence of the property which the carbonate of magnesia has of rendering carbonate of lime insoluble in rain-water, from the strong affinity which the two carbonates have for each other. He concluded with some suggestions as to the means of fertilising rocks containing magnesia, where from the slowness of their decomposition they continue sterile; and proposed in such cases to accelerate the disintegration, by pouring upon the subsoil diluted sulphuric acid.

Mr Prideaux suggested that great advantage might be derived in the serpentine district of the Lizard, from spreading over the surface a thin layer of the iron pyrites, which being so abundantly supplied in the immediate neighbourhood would be very inexpensive. The decomposition which would ensue would afford sulphuric acid to combine with the magnesia of the rock, and oxide of iron, which is well known to be favourable to vegetation.—A Member feared the arsenic combined with the pyrites of Cornwall would render the use of them as suggested by Mr. Prideaux highly detrimental.—Dr. Daubeny remarked, that Mr. Davies Gilbert had informed him that water impregnated with arsenic was found to be anything but injurious to the growth of leguminous plants. Dr. Daubeny also stated that he had made many experiments—watering plants with water containing arsenious acid, and that certainly it did not appear to him that it exerted any injurious influence, unless the water was very strongly impregnated with it.

Dr. Daubeny also brought forward a paper "On Manures, considered as Stimulants to Vegetation." In this paper he discussed the question as to the sense in which manures can be considered to act as stimulants to plants. It is evident that if the term stimulus be understood in an acceptation similar to that in which it is employed with reference to the animal economy, it ought to be confined to bodies which, by their presence, assist in promoting the secretion and assimilation of the nutritious materials present, and ought not to include such as themselves afford materials for secretion. Thus, salt and other condiments do not themselves nourish the animal, but, by their presence, induce its secreting surfaces to assimilate more readily the substances presented to them. Now it becomes a fit subject for inquiry, whether manures operate in the former manner or in the latter; and likewise whether the fact, that certain of them act less beneficially at subsequent periods of their application than they did at first, admits of being explained on the recognised principle "that stimuli lose their full effect upon living matter when frequently repeated." Dr. Daubeny adduced several facts, which led to the inference that the nitrates of soda and of potass operate favourably upon certain crops by communicating to them nitrogen; and that the reason why these salts sometimes have appeared to leave the land in a worse condition than before their use, is not owing to their being stimuli, and therefore amenable to the law above quoted, but is because the free supply of nitrogen afforded by the decomposition of the nitrates, had caused the plant to absorb a larger portion of those other ingredients, such as phosphate of lime, silicate of potass, &c., which are present only in a limited quantity in the soil, thus tending to exhaust it of these materials, and causing thereby an inferior crop to be produced on the following year. Now, though it may be true that the nitrates in this manner indirectly stimulate the vital energies of the plant, yet it was conceived that the term stimulus had better be abandoned with reference to such cases, as its adoption might lead to an erroneous impression in the mind of the farmer with respect to the proper mode of restoring to the land its original fertility. If the theory suggested by the author be the true one, it will follow, that the proper remedy would be, not to discontinue the use of the nitrates, but by the application of home-manure, &c., at intermediate periods, to restore to the land those other ingredients which had been abstracted from it in too large a quantity. To determine what materials are wanting, and in what proportions they ought to be applied, independently of the empirical plan of ascertaining, by repeated trials, the substances which, by their addition, succeed best in remedying the deficiency, two methods present themselves. The first, a difficult one, is to learn, by a minute analysis of the soil, whether the ingredients which the crop requires are actually present, and to add to these a quantity equal to that which the intended crop is calculated to contain. The second—a more practical scheme—is to estimate, in the first place, how much of these substances exist in the crop taken off the ground, and then to add to it at least an equivalent quantity in the shape of manure. The Professor suggested that a kind of book-keeping should be undertaken in farming establishments on this principle, a debtor and creditor account being made out of the quantity of nitrogen, of earthy phosphates, of alkali, &c., abstracted in the form of crop, and restored in that of manure each year, and concluded by specifying certain points relative to this subject which require further investigation. 1st, To confirm or disprove his theory, with respect to the operation of the nitrates, by determining whether they actually diminish in quantity, and finally disappear after several successive crops have been grown upon land impregnated with these salts. 2ndly, Whether the same applies to common salt and other mineral manures as to the nitrates, or whether any of them act directly as stimuli. 3rdly, More extended and exact data relative to the amount of alkaline and earthy salts, and of nitrogen present in the various crops cultivated by the farmer, as well as in the manures he employs.

In an extract from a letter of Professor Liebig, that chemist states that he has been engaged in a series of experiments on Legumine, a modification of gluten found in Beans, Peas, and other leguminous plants, and has arrived at the conclusion that it is identical with the casein in milk of animals, being precisely similar in composition to that substance, and besides containing the same salts as casein.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. John's Wort. (Hypericum perforatum.)—This common hedge plant is gathered with superstitious awe as a "plant of power," by youthful lovers in our county and North Wales, on Midsummer night, "the night of St. John;" and by its fresh or withered state on the ensuing morn, "the voiceless flower" is deemed to prognosticate their future fortune in matrimony. If fresh, it was saved "to deck the young bride in her bridal hour;" but if withered, it seemed to say, "more meet for a burial than bridal day."

"Thou silver glow-worm, oh, lend me thy light,
I must gather the mystic St. John's Wort to-night,
The wonderful herb whose leaf will decide
If the coming year will make me a bride."

—*Leighton's Flora of Shropshire.*

Cheap and Valuable Manure.—Raise a platform of earth, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length, according to the quantity wanted on the headland of a field. On the first stratum of earth lay a thin stratum of lime fresh upon the kiln, dissolve or slake this with salt brine or sea-water, from the nose of a watering pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken and mixed, so that the mass may be thoroughly incorporated. This compost doubles the crops of Potatoes and Cabbages, and is actually better than stable-dung.—*Globe.*

Meteoric Paper.—The microscope has been ably employed by Ehrenberg to determine the composition of the Meteoric Paper of 1686, and which he states is a product of Confervæ and Infusoria, now existing on our globe. According to this author the substance known by the name of Meteoric Paper, and which fell near Rauden, in Courland, in 1686, is formed of filaments of Conferva crispata, thickly matted together, with remains of a Nostoc, 29 well-preserved species of Infusoria, and the cases of Daphina pulex. Of the 29 Infusoria eight only have siliceous loricæ, the rest have soft coverings. In the Meteoric Paper of Schwazenberg, Ehrenberg found Conferva capillaris, C. punctalis, and Oscillatoria limosa, along with twenty distinct species of Infusoria, &c. In a mass found in Sweden, Œdogonium vesicatum (Link), Infusoria, and the pollen of some Coniferæ were discovered.—*Microscopic Journal.*

Latent Vegetation.—Some ground turned up in Bushy-park last winter, which had probably not been disturbed since the time of Charles I., was covered in the following summer with Mignonette, Pansies, and wild Raspberries, none of which grow in the neighbourhood.

Natural History of Chusan.—A brief printed account has reached us of the collections made by Dr. Cantor, Assistant-Surgeon, during his employment with Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, on expedition to China, 1840.—The following were the animals observed and collected at Chusan:—Noctilio? Canis sinensis, Felis catus? Felis ——? (wild cat), Manis (the Indian species), Sus, Equus caballus, E. asinus, Bos taurus (allied to the Brahmuny bull), Capra. None of the larger wild beasts occur, most likely in consequence of a thick population. Of domesticated animals, the pig, affording the most favourite animal food, is prodigiously numerous. Few horses and oxen, the latter used exclusively for the plough. Goats numerous. Few wild birds (in consequence of the absence of forests), chiefly grallatores, crows, sparrows, swallows. Of domesticated fowl—geese, ducks, fowl, plentiful, of large size and excellent quality. Thirteen genera of reptiles are in the collection. Southern and Central China are crowded with these creatures beyond description. In Chusan the Naja appears the only venomous terrestrial serpent. None of the larger Saurians. All the forms of reptiles are tropical, except Rana esculenta. The fresh-water fishes are all tropical forms, with the exception perhaps of Anguilla, which resembles the European species. Little can be said of the Pelagic fishes, as unfortunately the fishermen had followed the example of most of the other inhabitants, who deserted the vicinity of the English. Among molluscs, considering the limited extent of the locality, the number of genera is remarkable. The Lymnea bears a strong resemblance to L. rivalis, Sowerby, but appears to be the only European form. Of annulate animals were found Hirudo officinalis, and a Hirudo? (head in the shape of a hammer, also found by Mr. Griffith in the Naga hills in 1836.) Of Crustaceans, Pagurus and Crangon were found. Six genera of Arachnids were observed, remarkable for their specific and numerical strength. The greater number of Insects are not identified. Tropical forms prevalent (strong resemblance to the insects of Assam and Sylhet collected by Messrs. M'Clelland and Griffith, in 1835-6). Nepa, and a few butterflies, apparently European. The following plants were flowering in Chusan in July, August, and September, viz.—*Ranunculaceæ*, Ranunculus aquatilis; *Nymphæaceæ*, Nelumbium speciosum; *Brassicaceæ*, Thlaspi bursa pastoris? Brassica, Sinapis arvensis; *Resedaceæ*, Reseda luteola? *Oxalidaceæ*, Oxalis stricta; *Hypericaceæ*, Hypericum montanum, and perforatum; *Vitaceæ*, Vitis vinifera; *Aurantiaceæ*, Citrus (3 or 4 species); *Ternstræmiaceæ*, Thea viridis, Camellia; *Malvaceæ*, Gossypium, Hibiscus; *Aceraceæ*, Acer; *Celastraceæ*, Ilex; *Papilionaceæ*, many species; *Rosaceæ*; α. *Amygdaleæ*, Amygdalus persica (the Apricot), and a Prunus; β. *Dryadeæ*, Geum rivale, Rubus idæus and Chamæmorus, Fragraria; γ. *Roseæ*, Rosa sinica; δ. *Pomeæ*, Pomum, Pyrus, Cydonia; *Myrtaceæ*, Myrtus, Punica granatum; *Portulaceæ*, Portulaca; *Crassulaceæ*, Sempervivum, Sedum acre; *Araliaceæ*, Hedera helix; *Apiaceæ*, Carum carui, Daucus Carota; *Caprifoliaceæ*, Sambucus japonica; *Cucurbitaceæ*, Cucumis Melo, (Water-melon and several other species), Momordica balsamina; *Compositæ*, Gnaphalium, Inula, Senecio, Chrysanthemum, Artemisia sinensis, and 2 or 3 more species; *Labiatæ*, Rosmarinus officinalis, a Mentha? an Origanum? and another: *Boraginaceæ*, Symphytum? *Verbenaceæ*, Verbena; *Solanaceæ*, Nicotiana tabacum, Datura metel, Solanum nigrum and dulcamara, Capsicum; *Convolvulaceæ*, Convolvulus batatas, and another; *Polygonaceæ*, Polygonum (several sp.), Rumex acetosa, Rheum; *Chenopodiaceæ*, Chen. bonus Henricus; *Urticaceæ*, Morus nigra and alba, Cannabis ——? Humulus lupulus; *Juglandaceæ*, Juglans regia; *Corylaceæ*, Quercus——? *Salicaceæ*, Salix babylonica, and another; *Coniferæ*, Pinus ——? Juniperus ——? *Zingiberaceæ*, Zingiber officinalis. Borassus, Musa, Betel, attain a small size, produce no ripe fruit, and are all found in gardens. *Alismaceæ*, Alisma plantago? *Liliaceæ*, Lilium ——? Allium (several sp.); *Iridaceæ*, Iris ——? *Graminaceæ*, Triticum, Oryza, Zea mays, Milium, Panicum; *Filices*; *Musci*; *Fungi*. European forms are much more frequent in the botanical than in the animal kingdom. Plants characteristic of this part of China are, Tea shrub; Stillingia sebifera (Tallow-tree); Dryandra cordata (Varnish-tree); Humulus lupulus (Hops). The tropical forms attain but a small size, their fruits do not ripen, and the brilliancy of the flowers is strikingly inferior to that of the Indian flora. In the month of August the thermometer rises to 115°, in December it sinks to 22°. The geological features of Chusan are primary rocks (the highest about 1800ft.), and valleys with alluvial soil. The whole line of coast from Macao to Chusan appears to be primary formation.

Derivation of the Word Barometz.—This word, now familiar to English readers as the name of the fabulous Scythian lamb, should be written Baranyetz; it literally signifies Lamb, and is derived from Baran—Russian for Sheep.—*W.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Knowsley Hall—the seat of the Earl of Derby—is a very large irregular building situated within eight miles north-east of Liverpool, and two miles of the market-town of Prescot; the west front of the Hall commands an extensive view over the flat plain leading from it towards the sea. The east front, which is about 160 yards in length, looks into the flower garden and beyond lawns; the sight is suddenly interrupted by the rising of a hilly plantation, about one mile to the eastward. There are many splendidly-furnished rooms besides a picture gallery in the Hall, all of which contain many valuable family and Scriptural paintings, most of which are by old and eminent artists. The northern extremity of the mansion is principally occupied by the Earl of Derby's Museum, which I shall hereafter more particularly notice. Within 200 yards to the south-east of the mansion are two lakes, on which are kept both black and white swans, with several other beautiful kinds of aquatic birds; the surpassing beauty of the lakes and their feathery inhabitants present a most pleasing effect, and tend much to heighten the landscape. To the north east of the Hall, about one mile, a beautiful sheet of water is situated, and upwards of one mile in length; it contains several small artificial islands—these tend in a surprising degree to add beauty to the lake, and afford great shelter to the hundreds of beautiful water-fowl with which it abounds. On the west margin of the lake has been erected by the present Earl of Derby a most handsome building, called the Boat-house, and in the Gothic style of architecture; one part of the building is occupied by his Lordship's boatman, the other is appropriated for the reception of those who may be allowed to participate in the sports of the lake, and is most splendidly furnished; the interior of the walls and the ceilings are covered with old oak-carvings, the furniture being of a superb description and in a uniform antique style. The park in which the Hall is situated is between 15 and 16 miles in circumference, the greater part of which is enclosed by a high wall; several of the entrances of the park are ornamented with beautiful lodges lately erected, after drawings furnished by W. Burn, Esq., of Edinburgh; the park is well stocked with timber, and contains about 500 deer, consisting of five species. There are many fine carriage-drives in the park, and a great many improvements have been effected within these last few years by the present Earl of Derby. The gardens at Knowsley are very extensive, particularly the forcing and kitchen departments; the kitchen-garden contains about seven statute acres, and is enclosed by a high wall and belt of trees; it is divided by two hot walls, running longitudinally from east to west; the walls of the kitchen-garden are well stocked with Peach, Nectarine, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, and the finer sorts of Pear trees; the soil of the kitchen-garden is a stiff wet loam; it is, however capable of producing good crops. The kitchen-garden is divided into four quarters; in the centre of each is a circular pond, from which the garden is supplied with water in dry weather. The forcing department may be considered as very extensive, there being a great quantity of Grapes, Peaches, Cherries, Figs, Pine-apples, Melons, and Cucumbers grown; besides the forcing houses used in growing these fruits, there are several ranges of pits used for growing Melons and culinary vegetables. The ornamental department is likewise very extensive, with the exception of the flower-garden; however, a new one is now in progress. There is a good collection of Cape Bulbs, Stove, Greenhouse, and Orchidaceous plants; it may be said the latter is a very choice one—the Earl of Derby is very partial to Orchidaceæ, and his excellent collection may be attributed in a great measure to the exertions of his Lordship's collectors, who are in various parts of the world, and from time to time keep transmitting to Knowsley what Orchidaceæ they may deem valuable. The greenhouse is a large but old edifice well stocked with plants; it is now in contemplation to have it removed and supplanted by a large conservatory. The pleasure grounds contain about 30 acres and are well kept. As the aviary and museum at Knowsley are great objects of attraction, perhaps a comprehensive description of the unique collection of Natural History, particularly of Ornithology, contained in these places may not be unacceptable to many of your readers. The principal object of the Earl of Derby, besides a desire to possess living animals for the elucidation of the science of Natural History, has ever been to introduce such animals as are likely to become useful either as food or to furnish materials for manufacturing purposes. His Lordship has been eminently successful as regards the Alpaca or Peruvian sheep, which at the present time occupies so much attention, particularly by those engaged in pastoral pursuits. There is a small flock at Knowsley, and the wool upon them which his Lordship has bred in England is found to be much superior to that imported from South America: for a more detailed account I refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, Number [illegible], under the head "Alpaca Wool Trade." There are many species of deer, antelopes, and other animals, which his Lordship is attempting to naturalise: but to advert more particularly to the subject would, I fear, occupy more space than the columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* would permit. The large collection of pigeons and pheasants adds greatly to the beauty of the aviary. The ostrich, emu, rhea, cassowary, and many other beautiful and rare birds never fail to delight visitors by their grotesque figures and beautiful plumage. There is a numerous collection of carnivorous birds and parrots, both of which engross the visitor's attention. The ponds in the aviary are adorned with a beautiful and valuable collection of rare species of water fowl from most parts of the world; this assemblage of aquatic birds is said to be the finest in Europe. The Ornithologist would find a rich treat for observation, and he would amply repay a visit from any part of the kingdom. The aviary at Knowsley covers an area of about [illegible] acres. The museum occupies two large rooms in the Hall, which are filled entirely with birds, and it is now in contemplation to fit up another room for the reception of other objects of Natural History, [illegible] may be formed of the extent and value of the [illegible] is known the museum contains above [illegible] species [illegible] and a third of this number unstuffed [illegible] admission may be obtained to visit the aviary, museum, and [illegible] by applying to the Earl of Derby, who is ever willing to give permission to strangers wishing to see these places either from motives of curiosity or amusement.—*From a Correspondent, August 11th, 1841.*

Reviews.

A few Plain Remarks upon the New Poor Law consists of some well-intentioned arguments to show that this law, which is stigmatised by some persons as "unjust, arbitrary, oppressive, and unchristian," is neither unjust nor unchristian, because its main principle is that it expects industry of all persons able to work. The writer is of opinion, that the real cause of the hardships of the able-bodied poor is "not their being deprived of out-door relief, but their being suffered, or I might say obliged, to remain out of employment." He forcibly and justly

urges upon farmers and land-owners the benefit that would arise from a better cultivation of land, which he thinks would give employment to all the industrious labourers in the country. The substance of his own views is thus stated by himself at the conclusion of his little pamphlet, which we recommend to the attentive perusal of our rural friends:—

"1st, The farmers lose by not employing the poor, because the land which they farm, and by which they earn their subsistence, yields less than it would do if they employed more labourers upon it, and so is less profitable to them. 2dly, They lose, because they have to contribute towards the support in a workhouse of many of those to whom they refuse labour; if they employed them upon their farms, they would get a return for the money expended upon them, whereas what they have to pay to the poor's-rates is so much money sunk, and the more persons there are out of employment, the higher are the poor's-rates, and the more money are they called upon to sink. 3dly, The farmers lose by the depredations and thefts committed upon them by the unemployed—for though it is frequently made a ground of attack upon the New Poor Law that it drives men to commit crime, it is in reality want of employment that does this; under the old law it was the unemployed, who received parish relief, that committed the greater part of the depredations on agricultural property; under the new law it is the unemployed, who refuse parish relief, that do so—whence it may be seen that idle men, whether receiving parish relief or not, are likely to become dishonest, and that it is neither ease in procuring parish relief which keeps them from thieving, nor difficulty in obtaining parish relief which drives them to it, but it is want of employment which makes them have recourse to such evil ways; it is idleness that produces vice—employ them and you take away the chief motives to, and opportunity of thieving; employ them and you use one great means of keeping them honest and preserving your own property: the man in regular work receiving regular wages has enough for the supply of the necessaries of life, and being in strong exercise all day, is glad of quiet rest in his bed, and is not inclined to keep late hours, and to wander about at night, pilfering and plundering the property of others. 4thly, There is yet another way in which the farmers lose by not employing the poor—they have to contribute towards the payment of foreign labourers for feeding us, and doing the work which ought to be done at home—the less labour they employ on the land, the less is the quantity of produce which they raise from the land—and the less corn there is grown in this country, the more do we require from other countries to supply our wants, and the purchase of foreign corn is a considerable and serious drain upon the resources of this country. In one of the papers lately put forth by that very useful Society called the Labourer's Friend Society, it is stated, 'that in only seven months, from June to December 1839, there were 1,440,755 qrs. of wheat imported at the average price of 68s. 8d.; and so, according to the return printed by Parliament, there were sent out of this country about five millions sterling to reward foreign labourers, whilst our own were kept against their wills, unemployed, and so useless at home,'—and it is indeed piteous, as the same writer observes, to behold the many able bodied men in vain soliciting work in the parishes to which they belong; it is grievous to behold this for their own sakes, and not less lamentable for their country's prosperity and safety; as their labour would first enrich tenants, then landlords, and through them circulate amongst all trades and professions who cannot partake of what is not first raised from the soil. The late increase in the price of corn was expected to have occasioned the employment of more labourers on the land, but agricultural tenants finding that fewer qrs. of wheat would pay their rent at 68s. than at 40s., have omitted to take proper pains to raise as much as they could from the soil; but they should remember that the payment of their own rents is not the only point they have to consider, but that it is a duty they owe to their country to raise as much produce from their land as possible, and a duty they owe to the poor to employ as many as possible,—for it is the duty of all of us in whatever condition of life we are placed not merely to think how we may enrich ourselves, but how we may benefit the community at large; and farmers should remember that the diminution in the rates under the New Poor Law places more in their hands to be expended in the employment of the poor, and which, if so expended, will produce a return, and not lie sunk as before."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

It will be well at this season, when there is usually some leisure time, to procure fresh soil for the various garden purposes, that it may, by being ridged, and frequently turned during the ensuing winter, be pulverised by the frosts. Soil for fruit-tree borders, and especially for new Vine borders, should have this treatment, and be mixed now with bones, oyster-shells, manure, &c., that by these turnings they may be well incorporated together. Numerous inquiries and complaints have reached us this season respecting the shanking of Grapes, we would advise all who are suffering by this disease, and we believe, from the wet season, they are many, to examine their borders, for we are convinced, by experience, that there the evil originates, and most commonly by imperfect drainage, or deeply-buried roots, and that the surest cure will be the removal of these causes, by lifting their Vines and draining their borders in such a manner as will prevent the roots penetrating too deeply; if the loss of the crop of a whole house cannot be spared, it may be accomplished gradually, even by one or two Vines at a time.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—As soon as the newly-potted plants show that they have taken root in the fresh soil, which will be readily perceived by their leaves widening, and becoming less pliable if felt with the hand, water may be given them more freely. If the weather is dry and clear, keep the atmosphere of the houses where such plants are more humid, by frequently sprinkling them overhead lightly, and by wetting the paths and flues until this stiffening of the leaves is apparent; after which air may be admitted more freely, and the usual routine of treatment continued as before putting; but neither at this nor any other time must the bark-beds be neglected to be examined frequently, for fear of a sudden increase of heat. Keep up a brisk heat by linings of dung to the frames containing crowns and suckers, such being necessary to their rooting freely. Any fruiting plants in large pots which have not thrown up fruit, should have all the old soil removed from the top of the pots, a few of their lower leaves stripped off, and be filled up with fresh earth; if this can be accomplished without removing the plant, it should, for large plants are so very liable to injury by removal from the pit, that although apparently trifling at the time, it is the cause of their fruiting at an improper season.

Vinery.—This is a good time to manure vine borders, if necessary; or should dry weather occur, the surface may be loosened up, and be copiously watered with manure-water. The early vines, if the leaves have commenced falling, may be pruned; and if the spur system is practised, as it generally is for early forcing, it will be found safest to leave two eyes to break, instead of one, as it sometimes will occur that from dull, or very severe or wet weather, rendering constant fire-heat necessary, the roots and buds do not act in unison, and the vines consequently break their first buds weakly, in which case pruning to two eyes allows the first shoots to be removed if they do not show fruit; and the lower buds then start, which, from the increased activity of the vine, break stronger, and will not be the cause of much delay or loss of time whereas if one bud had been relied on, a failure in the crop would have been the consequence. This precaution in pruning is not necessary for vines intended to start later in the season. Continue to preserve a dry atmosphere where grapes are hanging. Vines in pots for early forcing may now also be pruned, and placed in some cool dry situation, where they may be protected from heavy rains.

Peach-house.—Remove any weak soft shoots which the trees may attempt to make, and keep all the shoots neatly tied in. If mildew becomes troublesome, as many of the infected points as can be spared should be removed, and those left carefully dusted with sulphur.

Fig-house.—Give abundance of air, but less water than heretofore, that a gradual state of rest may be induced.

Melons.—Continue to remove decaying leaves and superfluous growths as before; the plants will require less water at the roots now, but the sprinklings overhead should be continued whenever the weather is sufficiently fine to admit of their being dried before night. Maintain, by linings or other means, a temperature not lower than 70°, which will enable you to give air at most times.

Cucumbers.—Continue to thin out, and stop as before; and close the lights early in the day. If the plants upon ridges are not protected from heavy rains, they will become mildewed; examine them weekly to remove diseased leaves or fruit. The closer those for pickling are gathered, the more productive the plants will be. Do not stop the leaders of the young plants intended for fruiting through the winter.

Mushroom-house.—Continue to prepare dung, and make beds for the winter and spring bearing.

Alpine Strawberries, in pots, should be divested of their flowers.

Out-door Department.

Suffer no crops to remain on the ground after they cease to be useful; they are often allowed to do so, by persons disliking the appearance of vacant ground, but this is unwise. Keep Broccoli and winter Greens regularly hoed, as much of their after success depends on this; gather seeds and extirpate weeds.

Celery.—Earth-up during fine weather; break up the soil in the morning, and put it to the plants after it has dried; take care not to add too much earth at one time.

Endive.—Plant out for succession and blanch for use.

Leeks which have not been planted in deep drills, or in a hole made by a large dibble, should have some earth drawn to them to blanch their lower parts.

Onions should be drawn when dry weather occurs; as soon as their necks become weak, if they are allowed to remain on the ground and moist weather ensue, they will throw out fresh roots, which impairs their after keeping; sow for spring, if not already done.

Parsley which is too thick, or has its leaves withered, may now be cut over close to the ground.

Radish.—Short top or the turnip kinds may now be sown.

Spinach for winter may yet be sown, if not already done.

Turnips.—Hoe and thin the advancing crops.

Vegetable Marrow.—The closer the fruit is kept cut, the more productive will the plants be.

Salading.—Sow such as Chervil, Corn-salad, Cress, &c.

Orchard.—Wall-trees and espaliers will not require such constant attention now, but any autumnal weak growths must be displaced; by keeping all the trees closely nailed in, the wood is assisted in maturing; Raspberry canes which have ripened their fruit should be cut away—this will invigorate the young canes. Clear Strawberries of runners or litter; new plantations may still be made; thin out Grapes on the open walls where fruit fit for dessert is wished; destroy wasps and other insects.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Orchidaceæ and stove plants in general will need much less water; the great aim of the cultivator should now be to get the growths of all his plants matured as soon as possible, and decreasing the supplies of water, and giving air very freely during fine weather, is the usual way of accomplishing this; attend particularly to cleanliness; Gloxinias, Sinningias, &c. may now be increased by cuttings or leaves; such plants as young Musas and other fast-growers may be repotted as they require it.

Greenhouse.—The principal things requiring attention are tying up the plants and general neatness, removing any plants whose flowers are decayed into less conspicuous situations, and returning to the house the tender kinds. Heaths are apt at this season to be infested with mildew; they should be immediately dusted with sulphur, and the leaves kept dry. Many of the best growers prefer this season for potting Camellias; they grow fastest in rich turfy loam, but flower better by having one half sandy peat or leaf-mould mixed with it; perfect drainage is highly essential to their well-doing.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to put in cuttings of all kinds of half hardy plants for the flower-garden; pot off any layers of Dianthus as soon as rooted; pot Carnations and Pinks for early forcing; sow Ten-week Stocks, and plant out Neapolitan Violets, if not done. Sow also Schizanthus retusus, Hookerii, &c.; also Nemophila, Rhodanthe for flowering in the Greenhouse during the winter.

Out-door Department.

Make new beds or prepare the old ones for Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculus, &c.; remove decayed flower stalks; attend carefully to Dahlias to prevent their being broken by the wind, or their flowers being destroyed by insects, sow grass-seeds for lawns; propagate perennials; finish planting autumn-flowering bulbs, and mow, sweep, &c., as before.

Nursery.—Put in cuttings of evergreens, and continue layering the young wood of Laurestinus, Phillyreas, &c.; prune evergreens, and continue the regulating the shoots of young plants in nursery rows; destroy weeds, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Prune young plantations as before recommended, prepare ground for planting; repair fences; build walls, &c.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

The late rainy weather will have caused a large crop of weeds to spring up, consequently flower-beds and borders must be hoed and raked immediately. The wet will also have made the Dahlias grow rapidly, and thus rendered them liable to be injured even by slight winds, consequently they must have their branches thinned out, and those left kept constantly tied in. Cuttings of Heartsease, for flowering in the spring, should now be put in. The simplest plan is to plant them in a shady situation, in leaf-mould and sand, and place a hand-glass over them, when they will require but little attention beyond being kept free from slugs and insects. Look to the buds of Roses; and if they should be pinched by the matting, untie it, and replace it more loosely. Laurels and most evergreens may be carefully transplanted, if required; they will then become well established before the winter. Annuals, such as Mignonette, Ten-week Stocks, Collinsias, Clintonias, and Nemophilas, may now be sown in pots, for flowering early in the spring. Give air freely to greenhouse plants, but use water sparingly during rainy weather. Plants that it is wished to grow into large specimens must be frequently examined, and, if they require it, shifted into larger pots. Those specimens that have completed their growth, and have done flowering, should be scantily supplied with water, or they will most likely make another growth, which will be weak, and prevent the flowers from being properly developed next year.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Most of the Asparagus plantations in the neighbourhood of the metropolis are considerably injured during the summer and autumn by the larva of a small and very pretty beetle, called the Asparagus Beetle Crioceris Asparagi. These larvæ, which abound from June to September, not only eat off all the leaves, but even gnaw the rind from the stem of the plants. The eggs are oval, and fixed on the plant by one of their ends, one being sometimes attached to the end of another. The larvæ are hatched in a little time; they are short, thick and fleshy, covered with hairs, wrinkled, ash-coloured, with black head and legs; they move very slowly, and when alarmed, emit a blackish fluid from their mouth. When full-grown, the larvæ go into the ground, where they construct a thick cocoon, in which they assume the pupa state. In a short time the perfect insect appears; it is about a quarter of an inch long, of a blue-black colour, with cream-coloured or yellow spots on the wing-cases, and a red thorax. To lessen the ravages of this insect, little more can be done than to collect them by handpicking, or by shaking them into a net. As many beetles, however, may be found at the time the Asparagus is cut, we recommend that all these should be destroyed before they have an opportunity of depositing their eggs.

State of the Weather for the Week ending August 26, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

August	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 20	29.734	29.638	80	51	65.5	W.	
Saturday 21	29.903	29.797	72	48	60.0	S.	
Sunday 22	29.874	29.800	68	54	61.0	S.	.88
Monday 23	29.834	29.797	72	44	58.0	W.	.01
Tuesday 24	30.094	30.043	67	45	56.0	N.	.13
Wednesday 25	30.079	30.059	67	60	63.5	S.W	.07
Thursday 26	30.225	30.181	79	62	70.5	S.W.	
Average	29.970	29.901	72.1	52.0	62.5		.79

August 20. Overcast; very fine.
21. Fine; cloudy; clear at night.
22. Cloudy; heavy rain at night.
23. Rain; cloudy and fine; overcast.
24. Clear in the morning; showery; clear and cool at night.
25. Slight rain; drizzly; overcast.
26. Hazy and mild; very fine; sultry; slightly overcast at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 4, 1841.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 29	70.2	50.1	60.1	6	0.58 in.	3	—	3	—	1	5	2	1
Mon. 30	71.4	49.4	60.4	5	0.92	—	2	1	—	2	3	4	3
Tues. 31	69.2	49.8	59.5	4	0.93	—	4	1	—	2	2	4	2
Sept.													
Wed. 1	69.2	49.3	59.2	9	1.50	1	3	1	3	—	3	2	2
Thurs. 2	69.2	48.4	58.8	8	0.23	3	3	—	1	1	3	4	—
Fri. 3	68.9	48.1	58.5	7	0.45	1	3	—	1	3	2	4	1
Sat. 4	69.7	49.7	59.7	8	0.58	3	3	—	—	4	3	2	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 3d Sept. 1835—thermometer 83°; and the lowest on the 1st Sept. 1833—thermometer 38°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 27th, 1841.

The continued fine weather has improved the quality as well as increased the supply of most articles. Fruits of all kinds have been very plentiful, but the demand has been rather dull. *Fruit.* The remarks made on Pines last week apply equally to this. The supply of Grapes is large; we observed some excellent Muscat of Alexandria, which are worth from 5s. to 8s. per lb. During the week, Syrian Grapes have made their appearance at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Among Plums, Muscles are rather less in price than they were last week, and Orleans are almost gone. Peaches and Nectarines are abundant: a large quantity have also been imported. The supply of Apples is large: the kinds are the same as those mentioned last week. The better kinds of Pears are realising about 9s. per half-sieve, while the common sorts are only worth 5s. or 6s. per bushel. Crabs of various kinds, for tarts and preserving, are plentiful. Filberts are abundant; but though they look pretty well, they are a good deal attacked by the maggot. *Vegetables.* Cauliflowers are rather scarcer than they were last week. White and Purple Broccoli are both pretty good. Gherkins are plentiful at about 9s. per thousand. Some of the samples of Red Celery are of large size, and of excellent quality. The warm weather has improved the Tomatoes, which are becoming more plentiful. Some good Endive may be obtained. Lettuce, and other kinds of Salading, are generally good. Mushrooms are indifferent and scarce; as much as 3s. and 4s. per pottle have been given this week for them.

PRICES, Saturday, August 29, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 2s 6d to 5s
— dessert, per bushel, 5s to 8s
Pears, dessert, pr. half-sieve, 3s to 6s
Raspberries, Red, per gallon, 9d to 1s
Peaches, per dozen, 1s to 4s
Nectarines, per dozen, 1s to 4s
Apricots, per dozen, 1s to 4s
Plums, dessert, pr. punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
— Muscles, pr. half sieve, 3s 6d to 6s
— Orleans, per hf.-sieve, 3s to 5s
— White, Magnum Bonum, per half-sieve, 3s 6d to 5s
Damsons, per half sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Greengages, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
— Baking, pr. hf.-sve., 5s to 10s
Gooseberries, per basket, 2s
Currants, Red, per basket, 2s
Mulberries, per gallon, 9d to 1s
Figs, per dozen, 3s to 4s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 1s to 6s
Melons, English, each, 1s to 5s
— Dutch, 1s 6d
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 1s 6d to 5s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s
— per 100, 8s to 14s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s
Filberts, English, pr. lb., 6d to 1s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 24s
— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 1s 3d
— Purple, 6d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 8s
Peas, per sieve, 4s to 5s
— per half sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
— per sack, 6s to 14s
Kidney Beans, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Broad Beans, per sieve, 3s
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Potatoes, per ton, 70s to 120s
5s — per cwt. 3s 6d to 6s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 3s
— Kidney, per bush., 4s 6d to 6s
Artichokes, French, per doz. 3s to 5s
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 2s to 4s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, per doz. bunch., 8d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Onions, per half sieve, 4s
— for pick., pr. hf.-sve., 3s to 3s 6d
— Green, per doz. bunch, 4s to 5s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 4s
Garlic, per lb., 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 8d to 1s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s 6d
— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Celery, per bund., 12 to 15, 9d to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 9d
Tarragon, per doz. branches, 2s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 1s
Radish Pods, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Nasturtiums, — 1s 6d to 2s
Cucumbers, per doz., 9s to 12s
Tomatoes, per half sieve, 4s 6d
Capsicums, Green, per 100, 4s 6d to 8s
— Ripe, per 100, 1s to 2s 6d
Angelica Stalks, per lb., 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3s to 4s
Truffles, English, per lb., 2s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

As many Correspondents write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose inquiries are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

X. Y. P.—The following plants can be had in any nursery where a collection of herbaceous plants is kept.—Salvia fulgens, Alstrœmèria pulchella, Digitalis ferruginea, Lilium tigrinum, Lupinus grandiflorus, Linaria dalmatica, Pentstemon gentianoides, Gladiolus communis, Polygonum divaricatum, Iris xiphium, Epilóbium angustissmum, Phlox paniculata alba. They correspond in height with Lobélia fulgens and Campanula pyramidalis. Sedums may be procured from the same place which supplies these.

A Salopian Subscriber.—No plants will flourish in a shady situation among trees and shrubs, except such as flower before the foliage of the trees is expanded, viz.:—Adonis vernalis, Anemone nemorosa, Trollius europæus and asiaticus, Hepatica triloba, Scilla peruviana, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Fritillaria meleagris. Pæonia officinalis, and other species. Next to these are common rough herbaceous plants. For creepers you must be contented with Ivy and the American Ampelopsis.

H. W. D.—The two Ferns are the same, and both Aspidium rigidum. Would you oblige us with live roots at the proper season?

A Novice.—No. 1 is Asplenium Ruta murária; 2 is Stachys palustris.

Rochdaliensis has sent—No. 1, Lólium perenne; 2, Holcus lanatus; 4, Arrhenatherum avenácum; 4 and 6, Agrostis alba; 5, Agrostis vulgaris.

X. Y. Z., Cornwall.—The reason you cannot fertilize Nicotiana suaveolens with Petunia is that they are not the same genus. No plants will set each other that are not very nearly allied; Mr. Knight thought they must be the same species. It is certain that plants of even the same genus will not always cross, as, for instance, the Gooseberry and Currant, and the Apple and Pear.

Kneb.va.—The grass is a wild British species, Agrostis spica-venti, and of no known use; it is very near the Fiorin. The seeds are Madia sativa, much grown for oil in Germany, but not at all suited to climates with a cool damp summer.

C. C.—It is a good plan to remove the bell-glasses now and then from Heath cuttings, to allow any damp to dry off. In dull weather you may let them remain a little while off after watering, and you will generally find it necessary to take them and dry them with a cloth once or twice a day. We would rather water from the top than plunge the pots in water. Where Roses have covered the walls, any of the strong "water" shoots may be cut out, for these are not required; dwarf garden Roses, either growing upon their own roots or budded, if too thick may be thinned, and some of the very long shoots may be stopped.

Fragaria.—The varieties of Strawberries you mention are in the Garden of the Horticultural Society. Most of the nurserymen about London are Fellows of that Society, and any of them can, in consequence, procure you plants of the Strawberries you desire. The Coul Laté Scarlet ripens about the same time as the Elton. Turner's Pine is later, of a good size, and an abundant bearer, but of no merit as regards flavour. With regard to a succession of Rhubarb, the earliest are some varieties raised by Sir George S. Mackenzie, and they appear to continue to grow the latest. Myatt's Victoria, Buck's Scarlet, Rheum undulatum, and R. caspicum, will afford an intermediate supply. There is no variety fit to pull after Midsummer. The Rheum Emodi is the latest.

R. J. H.—If the wood of your Vines is well ripened, it will not suffer from any frost likely to occur in your climate; but the roots of your Vines in pots should be well protected, by plunging the pots in leaves, or by covering them with litter, if you cannot place them under glass. If you coil your shoots when growing, they will break all the better. The number of eyes to be left depends on the strength of the shoots, say from 6 to 12. In order to ripen the wood of your Vines in the stove, stop the shoots now, and give plenty of air. The composts for Vines in pots are various: fresh rich turfy loam, well mixed with rotten cow-dung, old lime rubbish, and some bone-dust, is very good.

A Constant Reader.—If Vines are on a well-drained bottom, they are not particular in regard to the precise quantity of manure; you may give each Vine four bushels of half-inch bones, so much will do good; and if you bestow 10 bushels, you will do no harm. Your old Vines will certainly be improved by the application, if their roots are not too deep.

Thanks to a *Country Rector.*—The leaves of Vines should not press against the glass; therefore you will find, on observing the length of the petioles, that the trellis ought not to be nearer to the glass than 9in.

B. C. F.—A sieve contains about 5 pecks; a Currant sieve, 2½ pecks. A punnet is a round flat basket that holds from 12 to 18 good-sized Plums.

A. B.—The mealy bug may be eradicated by "washing the plants with lime, black sulphur, and water. ¼ pint of lime and ¼ oz. of sulphur are well mixed together, and put into two gallons of water, stir them well, and when the ingredients have settled, the water will be fit for use."

A. W.—Pelargoniums require a light rich soil, composed of leaf mould, well-rotted manure, a small quantity of loam, and a little sand. When first potted off, the earth need not be so rich as that used afterwards, especially if done in the autumn. Primula sinensis must be grown in well drained pots filled with about equal parts of loam, sandy peat, and well-rotted manure or vegetable mould. Great care must be taken that the plants are not overwatered, or they soon become sickly and die. An airy part of the greenhouse is the most suitable situation for them.

Mr. O. Thurlow, of Jersey, some time since asked us if we knew anything of an American Wheat said to be "far superior to Mr. Manford's, and to grow in peat, bog, and wet marshy grounds, producing there a crop more luxuriant and prolific than ordinary Wheat would in the best cultivated soil, &c.; yea, he was given to understand it prefers this poorest of soil. It is said to have been discovered by a Quaker, and to have been made known unto the Royal Agricultural Society in London, who, from the simple, Quaker-like style of the applicant's letter, passed it off unnoticed, when it was parted with to some institution in America, for a consideration of about 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* On seeing a sample of the said Wheat, it appeared remarkably fat, bulky, and beautiful to look at, being very pulpy and delicately white. A gentleman who has just returned from America, mentions his having seen a quantity of it growing in some swampy situations in Long Island, opposite New York, and that it was looking very florid and fine." We told our correspondent at the time that we did not believe the story, but would inquire. We can now say that the statement respecting the Royal Agricultural Society is false; and we have no doubt that all the remainder of the story is what is vulgarly called humbug.

R. W.—The roots of your old, decaying Swan's-egg Pear tree have doubtless got into the cold clay subsoil you mention, and perhaps the best advice would be to allow the gardener to carry his threat into execution. But as you are anxious to give it yet a chance, you must prune it in autumn, not in spring, and give its roots plenty of manure. Bullocks' blood has been applied in similar cases with good effect. Let the upper portion of roots have every encouragement afforded them.

Mr. Girling.—No. 3 is the best seedling Verbena you sent; it possesses more decided colour than the other two, and, if a free-flowering variety, would be desirable as a border flower. Nos. 1 and 2 are too deficient in colour, and too much like many varieties that have been raised from V. teucrioides.

J. J. C.—Lime water mixed with a small quantity of tobacco-water, is one of the best things for destroying either the Black or Green Fly on Dahlias out of doors; but we fear the insect complained of by *J. J. C.* is a kind of Thrips which attacks and discolours the flowers, and is one of the greatest pests which the Dahlia-fancier has to contend with at this season. As the nights become colder it will disappear. The best and cheapest remedy for it, is to dust the upper part of the plant slightly over with either sulphur or Scotch snuff. The quantity of fresh lime required for making lime-water is not very much, as the water will only hold a certain quantity of lime in solution, let the quantity be ever so great that is put into it. Fresh cow or horse dung put round the bottoms of Dahlias is not injurious in a very dry season, but in a wet one like the present it causes them to become too luxuriant in foliage, and less productive of good flowers.

Ignoramus can propagate the two common Heaths by collecting their seeds when ripe, and sowing them in light soil under a shaded situation. The seeds are small brown bodies, enclosed in a hard capsule, protected by the withered corolla. Melons crack in consequence of their receiving more fluid food than they can assimilate. The remedy is full exposure to the sun; but in such seasons as this, that remedy cannot be applied, and the next is to withhold water.

A Constant Reader's shrub is Rhus Cótinus, the Venetian Sumach, or Wig-tree.

We have never before received from *C. B.* the question now put to us. The only known edging for flower-borders dwarfer than Box, is Gentianella, the next best is Common Thrift, replanted every year.

P. P. P.—The Alfalfa Clover is common Lucerne.

A Subscriber's plant is Cúscuta Epíthymum.

Mr. Pattison has our best thanks for his pamphlet. We shall call attention to it at the earliest opportunity.

Anonymous.—The best time for sowing the seeds of Gentianella is as soon as they are ripe; otherwise, in the first week of May.

A Constant Reader, Warwickshire, has sent No. 1, Serissa fœtida, double; 2. Pelargónium vitifólium; 3. Begonia discolor.

J. G. Eggleston's plants are—No. 1, Tamus communis; 2, Népeta violácea; 3, Verónica marítima; 4, Veronica austríaca; 5, Cótula Chrysanthemifólia.

D. B.—We cannot conceive that any advantage is likely to arise from leaving the runners on Myatt's Pine Strawberry. The runners draw nourishment from the old plant; but the latter receives nothing in return from the runners,—these in fact possessing fresher powers of vitality, are more than a match for the old plants when their roots enter into competition with those of the latter in the way of collecting food. But in the cultivation of the above difficult variety, some do leave the runners to root for future bearing, in prepared soil in the adjoining spaces. You may reckon yourself among the fortunate possessors of this excellent but shy-growing Strawberry, if you have any runners to dispose of, for some have none to replace even their rapidly-decreasing original stock. The seeds of the true Alpine Strawberry may be obtained from the Paris seedsmen. The seeds should be sown in a bed of light rich soil, or in pans, and the plants afterwards planted where they are to remain for fruiting, the soil being trenched and well mixed with rotten dung. You may insure a more abundant crop late in the season, by cutting off the blossoms that appear previously to June.—If your Ribston Pippin Trees are not too old, remove them in autumn the moment the leaves have fallen, and, trenching the soil, replant near the surface. You *may* graft one on a branch of a Jargonelle Pear; a few years will satisfy you as to the result—if it live so long. You will find a suitable list of culinary and dessert Apples in No. 4, p. 53.

Elizabeth.—The time for propagating Sollya heterophylla is the end of July, when the plant is in a luxuriant state. Place your cuttings in pots filled thus,—one-third of potsherds covered with a little moss, and the rest silver sand; cover them with a bell-glass, and place them in a humid atmosphere, with the temperature of 60°.

F. inquires whether any of our Correspondents can tell him whether this damp season has had the same effect upon their Rhododendrons ferrugineum and hirsutum that it has upon his, viz., to make them blow a second time almost as abundantly as in the spring?

G. W. J.—To dry Algæ, steep them in fresh water, and keep renewing it till the salt is removed. Then float them in a shallow pan; introduce paper beneath them: raise it gently, so as to allow the delicate ramifications to fall on the paper without being disturbed; dry them in the shade, and then press them in a common napkin press, between several folds of paper.

G. G. O.—The plant is Leycestéria formosa, a hardy shrub from the North of India.

Salopian.—No. 1 is Saxifraga rotundifolia; No. 2 is not a Saxifraga at all, nor can we tell from its present state what it is. It looks like Lychnis alpina. Manure the Pæonies, but do not transplant them, unless they are growing in a wet situation. Vitis odoratissima is a well-known North American Vine, so named because of its fragrant flowers. Lilium japonicum will grow three feet high, not five; and the streak on its flowers is reddish olive-brown, not blue.

D. P.—It is a well-authenticated fact that the Papaw-tree rapidly brings fresh-killed meat into a tender state, if suspended among its branches, but the cause and theory of the operation are not yet explained. Most probably trees that possess this power give off some volatile substance which induces in meat a tendency to decomposition, or accelerates that change which flesh undergoes when exposed to the air. Experiments as to the cause of this singular effect produced by the Fig if it be a fact, might be easily made, and would probably lead to interesting results. At present chemistry can throw no light upon the subject.

Larmawl.—Nothing is more troublesome, or difficult to extirpate, than Rib grass (Plantago lanceolata). To expose the roots to the winter will hardly kill them; if ploughed up, they should be removed by harrowing. For meadows the best Grasses are—Meadow Fescue, Meadow Poa, Cat's-tail, and Foxtail; the latter is, however, rather coarse.

Arbor.—It is impossible to say what has killed the trees, without actual inspection. We may, however, safely assure you that the lime did not.

Fraxinus.—We cannot perceive any disease in the Ash leaves sent us. The small hair-like bodies, two lines in length, bearing a minute knob, are probably the eggs of Hemerobius Perla.

Anonymous.—Certainly this has not been a bad year for annuals. The excuse offered for the absence of them should not be admitted. We suspect the cause of your having no flowers is precisely what you mention. It is very strange that gardeners should so much prefer hoeing up young seedling weeds to using timely care in pulling up the old plants, and so preventing the seeds being sown.

C. F.—The notch in the under petal of your Pansy is a glaring fault, and the deeper yellow of the ground-colour of the same petal is an objection also. The flower is too small. We should prefer seeing your flowers when you consider them in the greatest perfection; we cannot tell how large a flower may have come, and we never speculate on the size it may attain; our opinion is formed from the specimen sent for examination.

Mr. Plant.—The following is the result of our examination of your Calceolaria blooms.—Nos. 21, 22, 31, 32, 56, we consider worthless, from the ground-colour being foul and indistinct. 9 is not worth keeping; 27 is not sufficiently new. 25—we have many varieties similar to this, with the advantage of having larger flowers. 47 not distinct enough; 49 and 51 are both very pretty varieties—49 has the clearest ground, and the cap being pure yellow gives it a lively appearance; 45, yellow ground, with very large spots surrounded by a band of smaller ones—a fine variety: 50, light-yellow ground with large spots—a bright and beautiful flower. The four last-mentioned flowers are good in form; the marking is different in each, and they form very desirable varieties. Pray send the Anisanthus in a box, and wrapped up in wet brown paper, by coach or railway.

A great many inquiries came much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings in Parliament on the opening of the session, and the stirring topics introduced into the Queen's Speech in explanation of the general policy of Ministers, have completely occupied public attention during the week. Her Majesty's Speech was delivered by commission on Tuesday, and the Address in reply to it was moved in the usual manner in the House of Peers, when an amendment, expressive of want of confidence in Ministers, was moved and carried by a majority of 72. In the Commons a similar course was adopted; an amendment to the Address was moved by the Conservative party, and a debate ensued which was prolonged through four successive nights, and did not terminate until this morning, when a division took place, giving a majority of 91 against Ministers.—Our provincial news conveys favourable intelligence in regard to the progress and prospects of the harvest; although in some districts a partial decrease is anticipated, the crops in general are expected to yield a fair average result.

In France, the enforcement of the census is still a source of discontent among the people and of embarrassment to the government; the papers are occupied with details of the resistance offered to the measure, and Toulouse, and other important towns, are still in an unsettled state, although popular feeling is controlled by the presence of a large military force. The accounts of the harvest are favourable in the neighbourhood of Paris, but discouraging in many of the provinces.—Our news from Spain is not important; the excitement in regard to the recent measures of the Regency having somewhat subsided. The dispute between the Basque provinces and the Central Government on the subject of the fueros is not yet arranged; and Government has postponed to next year the discussion relative to the cession of Fernando Po and Annobon to Great Britain, from the apprehension that it might be rejected if pressed at the present time.—From Germany we learn that the finances of the Austrian Government are greatly embarrassed, and that all commercial enterprise is suspended; additional failures have occurred in Vienna and Trieste, and the difficulties of Government have been increased by a revolt among the Polish officers of the army in Gallicia. The treaty for the prolongation of the German Customs' Union has been promulgated in Berlin, and the King of Prussia has published a decree addressed to the Diet of Posen, announcing his determination to resist any attempt to separate the Grand Duchy from the Monarchy.—In Switzerland much interest has been excited throughout all the States of the Confederation by the interference of Austria, Prussia, and France in regard to the convents of Argau; and it is stated that the Allied Powers have called upon the Diet to enforce the Federal compact and compel the canton to respect its decrees.—From the Levant we learn that peace has been completely re-established in Bulgaria. A conspiracy has taken place among the troops encamped at Constantinople; but it does not appear to have had any political object, and was suppressed without difficulty.—The Candian rebellion has terminated in the capitulation of the insurgents, who have surrendered on condition of a full amnesty.—Our news from China contains further particulars from the American papers received by the *Great Western*, and briefly noticed in our last. It appears that the Emperor has adopted severe measures against the local commissioners for making concessions to the English, and has declared his resolution to conquer or perish in the struggle. A truce, however, is said to have been signed, permitting a temporary trade; but it was believed that this arrangement could not continue, and that the English would be again obliged to return to Macao.—From the United States we have little news of importance: much doubt is entertained whether the President will pass the Bank Bill, even in a modified form. In regard to Mr. M'Leod, a correspondence is said to have taken place between the Secretary of State and the Governor of the province, the object of which was the removal of the case into the federal court; but the negotiation was unsuccessful, and the trial will consequently come on in Oneida county on the 19th of next month.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and remain at Windsor Castle. The Prince came to town on Monday to preside at a meeting of the School of Design at Somerset House, particulars of which will be found under our Metropolitan news. Wednesday being the birthday of his Royal Highness, was observed with the usual honours both in London and Windsor. Lord A. Paget has succeeded Col. Buckley as the Equerry in waiting on the Queen.

Creation of Baronets.—The following gentlemen have been raised to the dignity of Baronets of the United Kingdom, during the last week:—Henry Dymoke, Esq., of Scrivelsby-court, Lincolnshire, the champion of England; Thomas Joseph Trafford, Esq., of Trafford-park, Lancashire; William Lawson, Esq., of Brough Hall, Yorkshire; Charles Tempest, Esq., of Broughton Hall, Yorkshire; Andrew Armstrong, Esq., of Gallen-priory, King's County: William Clay, Esq., of Falwell Lodge, Middlesex; John M'Taggart, Esq., of Ardwell, Wigtonshire;

Henry Winston Barron, Esq., of Bellevue, Kilkenny; George Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey; Denis Le Marchant, Esq., of Cobham-place, Surrey; Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq., of St. John's Lodge, Regent's-park; John Easthope, Esq., of Fir-grove, Surrey; and John Power, Esq., of Roebuck-house, Dublin.

Official Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains the following appointments:—The Right Hon. Sir E. Grey, Knt., to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies. Lt.-Col. Hamelin Trelawny, to be Governor of the island of St. Helena. W. Ramsbottom, Esq., to be Secretary, Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, at Barbadoes. B. C. C. Pine, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone. W. Price, Esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in the Virgin Islands. The Hon. C. S. Cowper, now Secretary of Legation at Florence, to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm. A. Buchanan, Esq., now First Attaché to the Embassy at St. Petersburgh, to be Secretary of Legation at Florence. C. W. Turner, Esq., to be Consul at Mobile.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is stated that Mr. Busfield will be a candidate on the Liberal interest, and Mr. Wilberforce on the Conservative interest, for the representation of Bradford, vacant by the death of Mr. Lister. It is also rumoured that the Right Hon. J. C. Herries will come forward on the Conservative interest for the same borough. It is said that Sir T. Trowbridge is about to vacate his seat for Sandwich, in consequence of being appointed to the Government of South Australia, and that Admiral Sir G. Cockburn is likely to come forward on the Conservative interest.—Petitions have been presented from Great Marlow, Nottingham, Weymouth, Thetford, and Clitheroe, complaining of the recent returns for those boroughs, and praying for a Parliamentary inquiry.

Public Debt.—The returns lately published by order of the House of Commons, relative to the public debt of this country, state that the unredeemed capital of the public funded debt on the 5th Jan., 1828, was 777,476,892*l.*; in 1831, 757,486,996*l.*; and in 1841, 766,371,725*l.*; that the amount of Exchequer-bills, outstanding in the same years, was respectively 27,546,850*l.*, 27,271,650*l.*, and 22,271,050*l.*, the second amount including the issue under the act of 11 George IV., cap. 26, to pay off the proprietors of 4 per Cent. Annuities, amounting on the 5th Jan., 1831, to 1,602,000*l.*; that the amount of terminable annuities, whether for lives or years, was for these years respectively, 2,610,754*l.*, 3,297,375*l.*, and 4,114,021*l.*; that the sums required to defray the charge of the interest and management of the permanent public debt during these periods were 25,779,115*l.*, 24,577,379*l.*, and 24,442,355*l.*; and that the sums paid or required to defray the interest on Exchequer-bills for these years were 873,246*l.*, 675,000*l.*, and 818,041*l.* The amount of all payments made out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, other than on account of interest and management of the national debt and the civil list was, for the year ending the 5th Jan., 1828, 1,853,172*l.*; for the year ending the same month in 1831, 1,625,941*l.*; and for the year ending 1841, 2,552,791*l.*

Foreign.

France.—*The late Fiscal Measures.*—The enforcement of the census according to the law appears to be still the source of serious embarrassment and uneasiness to the Government; and the journals continue to be almost exclusively occupied with long details of its execution and resistance. Opposition to its enforcement has commenced in the north of France, and tumults still continue to break out in the south. At Ceret, Amusson, and other places, they have been put down by the military. At Bordeaux order has been restored; but 194 persons have been arrested. In Lille some serious disturbances have taken place. Large mobs collected in the streets and proceeded to acts of violence, and it became necessary for the military to charge, when several persons were wounded and one man killed. Several arrests were made, and the prisoners lodged in the citadel. Rouen and Evreux still resist the census; and at Nismes it has been taken without any fiscal officer, and without including the floating population, as the ministerial orders required. At Perpignan and St. Leviade, where resistance was at first shown, the census has proceeded without difficulty. Grenoble is said to have waived opposition, as well as Agen, chief town of the department of Lot and Garonne, where the resistance was recently so formidable. At Villeneuve there has also been a disturbance, a barricade was erected, and a stoppage of communication took place. At Livonhac, in the same department, the workmen employed on the canal of the Lot threatened the comptroller to slay him if he proceeded to register. The surrounding parishes rung their bells, and the insurrection threatened at one time to become serious. Troops, however, were poured in from Rhodez, who put an end to the rising. Riots also took place on the 20th at Niort; the fiscal agents were assaulted, and the military called in, and several arrests ensued. Cahors, Aubenas, Privas, and 222 communes in the Ardèche, have submitted to the tax; and the municipal council of Lyons has voted 5,000f. for the expenses of the census. In consequence of the very general opposition manifested to the measure, the *Temps* asserted that a cabinet council has been held to consider the question, when it was resolved to suspend its enforcement throughout the country, except in respect to newly-built houses, and that a Ministerial decree had been sent to all the municipalities not to apply it to the *Patenties*. This statement, however, has since been officially contradicted by the *Moniteur*; and the *Temps*, with other papers that had inserted the article from it, have been seized by order of Government.

Disturbances at Toulouse.—Considerable excitement still prevails in this city, although the operation of the census is going on without any overt opposition. The inhabitants remain quietly at home, but refuse to open their doors to the commissioners. The town is still guarded as in war-time; loaded cannon are planted in the public square; business in a great measure appears to be at a stand; and many shops are closed. Upwards of 4000 houses, however, have submitted to the measure, and about 2,500 yet remain.

Foreign and Home Policy.—At a public dinner given on Sunday, to M. Guizot, at Lisieux, that minister took the opportunity to make some remarks on the foreign and domestic topics incidental to French policy. M. Guizot drew a distinction between the policy of his predecessor, M. Thiers, and that of the present Cabinet; and endeavoured to show how much the peace of the world had gained by the change. He said, that France had been enlightened and tranquillised as to the treaty of July, and that confidence and security had been restored to Europe. The internal affairs of the country were also treated by M. Guizot at some length. He explained, that the vast outlay for the armaments made by the late cabinet, had caused financial difficulties, and compelled the Minister of Finance to secure a budget equally proportioned for all classes. Hence the census, out of which had arisen serious disorders, but which Government had met by the simple execution of the laws. M. Guizot concluded a long and powerful speech, by advocating the prerogatives of the monarchy, and making a strong appeal in favour of the principles of the present ministry, which he stated to be in strict accordance with the views of the king.

Trade with America.—The journals discuss and complain of the new American tariff, which levies 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the importation of those articles of luxury which constitute French produce. This tariff is to come into operation on the 1st Sept., so that several French cargoes, sent out under the idea that a long discussion and other delays would not allow the tariff to come into operation so soon, will have to pay a duty of 20 per cent. instead of entering free: and the silks, wines, and modes of France will suffer much from the alteration. The Americans, it seems, were not at liberty until July 1841 to alter the duty on French wines; it having been fixed for ten years up to that period as an indemnity for the French abandoning the right of having their vessels received at New Orleans as those of the most favoured nation. The journals recommend that France should retaliate by abrogating their reciprocity navigation treaty of 1822 with the United States.

The Harvest.—The fine weather which has prevailed for the last few days in Paris has caused a considerable fall in the price of wheat; and the farmers in the neighbourhood of the capital have taken advantage of the favourable change to get in their crops, which were found to be much less injured than was expected. Reaping oats has commenced, and the prospect of a luxuriant crop is better than has been seen for many years. In the provinces the price of corn has increased at Bar-sur-Aube, Gyon, Evreux, Issoudun, Le Mans, Montlery, Meaux, Morlaix, Nerie, Roye, Saumur, St. Germain-en-Laye, Sens, Thouars, Troyes, and Verneuil: and has decreased only at Amiens and Brie. At Issoudun it is calculated that the falling off in the produce, as compared with last year, will amount to two-fifths. The accounts from Morlaix of the 16th are equally unfavourable. The sun did not appear during last month; the rain continues to fall without interruption, and all hopes of fine weather have been given up. Part of the wheat has been cut, and the rest is still standing, but in very bad condition; and it is stated, that not only in that district, but in all the western departments, it will be of a quality inferior to that of last year. At Nantes, and in its neighbourhood, the crops, notwithstanding the variations of the temperature, are expected to be abundant and of a good quality; and at Saumur, the harvest was considered to be out of danger.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon of the 18th inst. state that Admiral Hugon's squadron was soon to put to sea again, and that twelve ships of the line were expected to be despatched on a cruise off the coast of Spain. This however appears to be only a rumour, other accounts stating that the destination of the fleet will be the Dardanelles. The Levant division, under Admiral Lasusse, will, it is thought, proceed to Vourla to winter. A French squadron arrived on July 18th at Tunis, where it was expected to remain many months; after a conference which the commander had with the Bey, the garrison of La Goulette had been increased from 1200 to 6000 men.

Algeria.—Recent advices from Algiers state that on the 6th the Governor-general, having received important despatches from Mostaganem, set out immediately for that town. Extensive disaffection was said to have manifested itself among the adherents of Abd-el-Kader in that neighbourhood, and the submission of a few tribes in Oran was expected. From subsequent accounts we learn that the power of Abd-el-Kader is on the decline, and great preparations were making for a fresh campaign against him. It was said he had sued for peace, and that he had received for answer that the first condition of the treaty must be his emigration for France. A Royal ordonnance of the 4th authorises the Minister of War to use the extraordinary credit of 3,431,000f. out of the votes for 1841 to meet "urgent expenses" in Algeria. These expenses are reported to be the bribes offered by Gen. Bugeaud for the submission of certain tribes.

Spain.—Madrid papers and letters of this week contain little news of interest or importance. The dispute with Rome, and the mode of raising the loan of 60 millions of reals, appear to be the subjects which chiefly occupy public attention. The Senate has voted the Budget Reform Bill, by 62 against 15; it was engaged in the discussion of the supplies, and had adopted, without the least opposition, the budgets of the Queen's household, of the two Chambers, of the Sinking Fund, and of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Justice. It was expected that the session would be closed on the 23rd. An official return has been published of the public revenues, during the month of July, from which it appears that the receipts amounted to 88,567,457 reals, and the expenditure to 84,534,701 reals, leaving a balance in the Treasury of 4,032,756 reals. That part of the new tariff, which respects tonnage duty, is declared to be in force. All foreign vessels, from 400 tons to 20 quintals, are to pay 120 reals per ton, and 2-3ds per cent. over and above for tonnage duty. The disputes with the French Government, on the subject of the frontier question at the Aldudes, was expected to be amicably arranged. The authorities in Catalonia had settled the difference with the Syndic of the Republic of Anderra, separating France from Spain at the Eastern Pyrenees, as to the smugglers and criminals who were in the habit of taking refuge in Anderra. Letters from St. Sebastian state, that the Basque provinces had declined appointing commissioners to regulate, with the central Government, the question of the local fueros.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 16th inst. The special finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies had presented a general report upon the questions submitted to it, agreeing, generally, with the system of reductions and new taxations proposed by the late royal commission, and adopted by the Government; but disapproving of two of the proposed imposts, and the tax on common wine consumed at Oporto; which it desires to substitute by some other tax less onerous. The committee proposes twelve projects of law for present adoption, some of which are to carry out the views of Government respecting gradual retrenchment; others are measures for increasing the revenue: thus the tax on the sale of property is to be raised from 5 to 10 per cent.,—that on produce of all kinds consumed in Lisbon is to be extended from the city to the suburbs and contiguous district—the custom-house tariff is to be augmented, and the premium or drawback of 15 per cent., now given to goods imported in Portuguese shipping, is to be abolished. A tax is also put on Portuguese colonial produce. Ten per cent. is to be levied upon salaries, and the same amount on the dividends of the internal funded debt. The proceeds of the new taxes are to be paid over to the Board of Public Credit, which is to be charged with the payment of the foreign dividends. The committee prefers to leave the payment of pensions, half-pay, &c. to the charge of the Treasury, as at present, and not to transfer them to the Board of Public Credit, as proposed. It appears that the Spaniards are taking very strong measures to prevent the passage of foreign goods over the Portuguese frontier, and have a large military force employed for that purpose. A petition has been presented from the mercantile body in Lisbon against the abolition of the differential duties. Great quantities of English cotton goods have been despatched at the Lisbon custom-house to escape the operation of the new tariff, which came into force on the 21st. The further alterations proposed would chiefly affect woollens. A decree has been published admitting vessels coming in ballast to enjoy the privileges accorded to such vessels, although having on board packages containing books, machinery, and instruments of various kinds, provided the amount was not more than 1-300th part of the tonnage of the vessel. The guerillas have become very daring in the south of the country, and have committed some serious outrages.

Germany.—Letters from Vienna of the 14th inst. state that the finances of the Austrian Government are in a most embarassed state, and that all commercial enterprise is completely paralysed. These accounts add that the public debt amounts to 600,000,000 florins, which for 35,000,000 of inhabitants, causes each person to pay 17½ florins taxes, whilst in Prussia each person pays only 9½ rix-dollars; in Bavaria, 12½ florins; in Hanover, 10¼; Saxony, 7; and Wurtemberg, 9. The public debt is increasing instead of diminishing, and to prevent total ruin to the country, it is thought that there must be a complete change in its financial system. Her revenues are 155 millions of florins, and there are 950 convents possessing 500 millions of florins capital. The monopolies and the large number of functionaries cost immense sums to the state; and whilst the late failures show a deficit of 30 millions of florins, the assets amount to but one-third of that sum. Another large failure has taken place in Vienna, the house of Thomayer and Co.: and accounts from Trieste inform us that several commercial failures have occurred in that city. Private letters from Vienna state that a serious revolt had broken out in Gallicia among the Polish officers and sub-officers of the Austrian army.—The accounts received of the health of the Duke of Bordeaux are satisfactory.—We find in the *Prussian State Gazette* of the 17th inst., that the treaty between Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden, for a prolongation of the Germanic Customs' Union, was promulgated on the 16th. The same paper of the 16th inst. contains a decree of the King of Prussia on the subject of the discussions in the last session of the Provincial Diet of the Grand Duchy of Posen, as to whether a separation from the Prussian monarchy would be proper. The King states that as the Grand Duchy was appended to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna, he cannot permit the question of separation to be raised; that he will always take into consideration the local wants of the Duchy, and direct his attention to its welfare; but that it must be

on the essential condition of its remaining incorporated with the kingdom. His Majesty reminds his Polish subjects that attempts to effect a separation would bring great responsibility upon the parties concerned.—Another decree has also been published by the King, addressed to the Provincial Diet of the Duchy of Pomerania and the Principality of Rugen, for closing the session. It expresses the high satisfaction of the King at the zeal and attachment of the Diet, and contains assurances of undiminished affection towards his Pomeranian subjects.—A conference took place on the 15th inst. between his Majesty, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the German Diet, the object of which was to decide upon the system of decree to be adopted by the Germanic Confederation.

Switzerland.—The interference of the Austrian, Prussian, and French Envoys in the affairs of the Convents of Argau, alluded to in our last Number, gives still further importance to this question. It is stated that the Austrian Minister has recently received further despatches from Prince Metternich, instructing him to recommend the Confederation to observe punctually the terms of the Federal compact, and not to follow a radical line of policy, which may lead to the destruction of the Confederation. The remonstrances of Austria, on the affair of the Convent of Muri, are not renewed for the moment, because that power is confident, the Prince says, that the Diet will not allow the convent to be suppressed. But if the Federal power should be too weak to cause the compact and the law to be observed by Argau, then the Emperor will feel himself obliged to use all the means in his power for enforcing his rights with regard to this convent. This note, it is added, is supported by Prussia, Russia, and France. Accounts from Berne state, that the majority of the commission appointed by the Diet proposes pressing the Canton of Argau to restore all the convents except Wettingen; and that it advises a separation of the religious communities. Other members of the commission propose to re-establish the convents of Muri and Hermetschuytz only. Subsequent accounts to the 21st inst. inform us that the affair of the Convents is beginning to assume a serious aspect in the Cantons of Thurgovia, Schaffhausen, and Glaris, in consequence of the irritation caused by the last votes of the deputation of Zurich. Two grand meetings are to be held, one at Kappeln, the other at Winterthur, and a committee appointed to protect the interests of the people. Letters from Berne to the 17th inst. state, that nothing is known of the real intentions of the commission for the examination of the question; but the majority of the Argovians, it is stated, are determined to maintain the resolutions adopted latterly by the Grand Council. The Bernese are to be convened to a meeting at Mensingen, for the purpose of denouncing the treason to Protestantism shown by the Deputies of Zurich. The adjournment of the Diet is announced to take place on the 1st October.

Russia.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 16th inst. announces a change in the financial measures of this country, and a consequent change of Ministers. It is expected, as a result of these changes, that a treaty of commerce will be concluded with Prussia. Accounts from Odessa announce that several commercial houses there have suspended their payments, amongst others that of Eslinger and Co., for 400,000 rubles, and Isais for 200,000.—Private letters from the same place state, that June and July there have been exceedingly dry and hot months, and that on the 21st of the latter month there was a thunder-storm and hurricane, but no rain.

Italy.—Letters from Rome, of the 9th inst., inform us that Don Miguel, who is now living in a retired manner at Albano, was on the point of leaving, without the place of his destination being known; but it was supposed he would fix his residence at Modena, the Duke having given him an invitation. He still refuses, it is said, to abdicate for a pecuniary consideration, but is greatly in want of money. An Ambassador from Lisbon was expected at Rome, the Viscount de Carreira being called to Paris. Advices from Florence mention the death of the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Princess Maria Anna.

Turkey.—Accounts from the frontiers, of the 15th inst., inform us of the perfect re-establishment of peace in Bulgaria. The rebels of Braila, after experiencing a loss of five men killed, nine wounded, and seventeen prisoners, and causing a loss to the Wallachians of one officer killed and two soldiers wounded in a skirmish, submitted to the regular troops, and next day the chiefs of the revolt also surrendered.—We also learn that an order has been given by the Vladika of Montenegro for the fabrication of 2000 muskets and 500 quintals of powder. The reason of these preparations, however, was not known, as the affair of the limitation of the frontier had been settled with the Russian and Ottoman commissioners, the Vladika having assented to the propositions of Selim Bey relative to the positions on Herzegovina, opposite Montenegro.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 4th inst. inform us that the troops encamped before Scutari had formed a plot to rise in arms, murder the sentries, and return home; but the conspiracy having been discovered in time, the instigators were severely punished. The number of troops has been augmented by the arrival of the regiments of militia of Rolo Joned and Broussa. A courier had arrived with the adhesion of France to the final protocol of London, which news produced a favourable impression. The plague reappeared at Constantinople on the 30th ult. Information is said to have been received of the entire destruction of the town of Bayazid by earthquake, but it appears to require confirmation.

Candia.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 1st instant, received through Vienna, state that Mustapha Pacha having advanced towards Sphakia with a portion of his forces, whilst Tahir Pacha kept up a close blockade of the coast, the Candiot insurgents were thus placed between two fires, and were obliged to submit. Subsequent accounts to the 4th inst. confirm the above intelligence, and announce the entire pacification of the island, the insurgents having all capitulated. Tahir Pacha, it is added, had promised them a full and entire amnesty.

China.—With respect to the authenticity of the letter stated to have been received from Macao, the contents of which we gave in our last Number as doubtful, *Galignani's Messenger*, in which it originally appeared, has since given the following explanation. It states that, although some of the London papers strongly doubt the authenticity of the information thus conveyed, the letter in question was actually forwarded from Alexandria, and the reason given at the time for its date being later than those by the last mail appeared to be reasonable; but, though it believes the communication to be genuine, it cannot guarantee the fact. The files of American papers brought by the *Great Western* steam-ship, whose arrival we briefly noticed in our last number, give the details of the news from China, brought to New York by the ship *Akbar*. From these accounts we learn, that immediately after the fall of the Bogue Forts the city of Canton was evacuated by all who could afford to leave, taking with them their families and property; that all the business part of the suburbs had been deserted, and scarcely any one was to be seen. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue reaching Pekin, the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners, one a near relative, to proceed to Canton, and to exterminate the English, swearing in his edict that both Powers could not stand, and one or the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered in chains to the capital to be tried as a traitor, for having degraded himself so much as to meet the Plenipotentiary, or to listen to the cession of Hong Kong. Two of the important functionaries reached Canton in time to behold the success of the British arms, and to sign the truce and sanction a temporary trade. Captain Elliot was at Canton, protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of Yishan, the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and who would be compelled, it was thought, by force of necessity, to sanction the arrangements made by his colleagues. Four men-of-war were stationed in the Macao passage, above Canton, three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they would remain, to insure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery on the part of the local authorities. The other vessels were at the Bogue, Macao, and Hong Kong. The loss of the Chinese in the various engagements was estimated at 2500 or 3000 men, and about 800 pieces of cannon. The Chinese Admiral, Kewang, fell in defence of the Bogue Forts, as did two other mandarins of high rank. The captain of a British transport, arriving at Chusan after the surrender of that island to the Chinese, was slain on landing. The day after the fall of the Bogue Forts rewards were offered for the capture or destruction of British ships; 100,000 dollars for a line-of-battle ship, 10,000 for a steamer, 50,000 for the Admiral or Captain Elliot, if taken alive, and 30,000 for either of their heads. Teas were high and scarce. The Hong merchants would only deal for cash, and insisted on being paid before the teas were delivered. It was believed that the arrangements for trade could not last long, and that the English would be again compelled to leave for Macao. A large encampment of Chinese troops was visible from the factories, at a little distance from Canton, and the number was daily increasing. Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough arrived on the 21st March, as Commander-in-Chief of the land forces; and Sir Gordon Bremer was expected to return from Bengal about the 1st June, when the fleet, it was thought, would go north to make a demonstration upon the capital.

United States.—The New York papers brought by the *Independence* packet, which arrived at Liverpool last night, contain intelligence to the 9th inst. Nothing of importance had occurred since the sailing of the last mail steamer. The Bank bill was passed by a majority of 31. There had been a great diversity of opinion as to its success, but it was thought very probable it would pass with some modifications; and the only question now remaining is, whether the President will agree to or veto it; but those of moderate opinions think the President will assent to it.—The trial of Mr. M'Leod still agitated the public, and by private advices we learn that a long and angry correspondence had passed between Secretary Webster and Governor Seaward, the former unsuccessfully using his endeavours to have the prisoner brought into the federal court. His trial was to come on in the September circuit on the 10th, in Oneida county.—The prospects of the harvest were flattering: the wheat and cotton crops looking well, and giving every prospect of an abundant harvest. The population of the American union, as reported in the census drawn up in 1840, by order of Congress, exceeds 17,000,000 souls, divided among the separate states as follows:—Maine, 501,793; Massachusetts, 737,699; Rhode Island, 108,830; New York, 2,428,921; Pennsylvania, 1,724,022; Maryland, 469,232; South Carolina, 594,398; Tennessee, 829,210; District of Columbia, 43,712; Georgia, 691,392; Louisiana, 351,176; Ohio, 1,519,467; Illinois, 474,404; Arkansas, 95,642; Wisconsin, 30,752; New Hampshire, 284,574; Connecticut, 310,015; Vermont, 291,948; New Jersey, 373,306; Delaware, 78,085; Virginia, 1,239,797; Mississipi, 375,651; Florida, 54,297; North Carolina, 753,110; Alabama, 509,645; Kentucky, 777,397; Indiana, 685,314; Missouri, 381,102; Michigan, 211,705; Iowa, 43,068.—Total population of the States, 17,100,572. In the present state of the relations between the two countries, it may be interesting to our readers to be furnished with an authentic statement of the comparative strength of the Navies of Great Britain and the United States. The following table, drawn up in America, though perhaps not perfectly accurate, may be considered correct as far as that country is considered, and gives the tonnage, number of ships of war and merchantmen, together with the number of seamen at present possessed by England, France, and the United States:—

—	Amount of Tonnage	Number of Merchant Vessels.	Number of Seamen.	Vessels of War of all descriptions.
England	3,347,000	27,525	251,642	565
France	647,000	5,371	37,000	350
United States .	1,000,000	18,006	105,000	68

From this statement it would appear that the mercantile interests of the United States have far less protection, in proportion to their extent, than those of any other maritime country.

Canada.—There is no news of any prominent interest. The progress of public business in the provincial Parliament had been slow, in consequence of the election committees. From returns laid before the Legislature, it appears that the debt of Upper Canada amounts to the very large sum of 1,190,000*l.* currency, while that of Lower Canada is put down at 113,000*l.* It is stated that his Excellency the Governor General does not intend to return to England until next spring, having determined to hold a winter session of the Legislature, some of the important measures of his administration not being in a sufficient state of forwardness to lay before Parliament at present.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The House met at two o'clock, and the swearing-in of Peers commenced soon afterwards, and continued until four.

Monday.—The swearing in of Peers was again resumed, and among other noble Lords who took the oaths were the following, who have recently been elevated to the peerage:—Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, who was introduced in the usual form as Baron Congleton, and Sir John Campbell, who was introduced with the same forms as Baron Campbell.

Tuesday.—Their Lordships met shortly before two, when the usual ceremony of examining the vaults and cellars of both Houses was gone through. The Lords Commissioners having then taken their seats, the Lord Chancellor directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to hear the royal speech on the opening of Parliament. In a few minutes the Speaker and a great number of members appeared at the bar, when, the royal commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor said—Her Majesty not being present this day, I am commanded to read the following most gracious speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament. Her Majesty continues to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her Majesty the most friendly relations. Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, was concluded between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished, and it is gratifying to her Majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased. Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal Powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace. Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you that in consequence of the evacuation of Gheriun by the Persian troops, her Majesty has ordered her minister to the Court of Persia to return to Teheran. Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her Plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese Government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her Majesty has sent to the China Seas; but her Majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make. Her Majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1830, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honour to both parties, by the aid of her Majesty's mediation. The debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the purpose of public works, is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her Majesty has authorised the Governor-General to make a communication on the subject to the Council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and I trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have to assure you that her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are here especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenues. Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner most convenient to her people, and it has appeared to her Majesty, after this declaration, that you may, at this time, properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to [illegible] to the revenue, while they are felt [illegible] examine whether the principle of protection, upon which some of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people. Her Majesty is desirous that [illegible] which regulate the trade in corn. It [illegible] whether these laws do not aggravate the evil [illegible] supply, whether they do not [illegible] the currency, and by their operation [illegible] increase the privations of the great mass of the community. Her Majesty feeling the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

After her Majesty's speech had been read by the Lord Chancellor the House adjourned till five o'clock, when the debate was opened by Earl Spencer, who, in a speech of great length, proceeded to defend the whole system of policy, foreign and domestic, pursued by Government. Adverting to the recommenda-

tions in the speech from the throne, to apply the true principles of trade in such a way as to promote the true interests of the nation, his lordship proceeded to examine successively the various parts of the budget, and said that he had himself first proposed, about ten years ago, the alteration of the timber duties. He next alluded to the sugar duties, endeavouring to show the necessity for an alteration of them, and that such alteration would not interfere with the measure for the abolition of slavery. His Lordship then came to the recommendation in the speech of their attention to the state of the law respecting the importation of foreign corn. The grossest misrepresentations had been spread abroad on this subject, both on one side and the other. He was himself entirely dependent on agriculture, and he could not believe that the price of corn would fall in consequence of the proposed change so as to throw thousands of acres out of cultivation. He had no hesitation in saying that the present Corn-laws were not protective to the farmer. Opening the trade would, he thought, benefit our manufacturers, and would be of great advantage to every interest in the country. His Lordship concluded by observing that with most of her Majesty's Ministers he had long been in the habit of acting. He felt confidence in them when they came into office: he felt sanguine as to the policy which they would pursue, and he was glad to say that he felt every confidence in them still. His Lordship then proposed the address, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech. He was seconded by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who went at great length into the question of the Corn laws, endeavouring to show that the present law was of no benefit to agriculture.

The Earl of RIPON then rose to move an Amendment, which, as he explained, was of necessity one expressing simply that the Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of the House. The noble Earl entered on a review of the financial policy of Government, which, he contended, exhibited a mismanagement—a want of arrangement which was quite unpardonable. With respect to the timber duty, he was not disposed, in the abstract, to dispute their proposition but how the commerce of the country was to be benefited by an addition of 100 per cent. upon the duty of the articles, he was at a loss to conjecture. The increase of revenue could only be to the extent to which Baltic superseded Canada timber, and as a scheme of finance the alteration was a complete fallacy. With respect to the sugar duties, their Lordships ought not, he considered, to adopt the alteration proposed. On the subject of the Corn laws his Lordship said that it was neither unjust nor uncharitable for him to infer that free trade and no protection was the end of the whole scheme; and added that the question for their Lordships to consider was, whether they could place confidence in a Government introducing such a project. His Lordship then concluded by proposing as an amendment that an address be presented to her Majesty—"Humbly to represent to her Majesty that we observe with great concern that the public expenditure has of late in each of several successive years exceeded the annual income, and that we are convinced of the necessity of adopting measures for the purpose of remedying so great an evil. To assure her Majesty that we are deeply sensible of the importance of those considerations, to which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct our attention, in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn. That in deciding the course which it may be advisable to pursue with reference to such matters, it will be our earnest desire to consult the interest and promote the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. That we feel it, however, to be our duty humbly to submit to her Majesty that it is essential to the satisfactory results of our deliberations upon these and other matters of public concern, that her Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country, and respectfully to represent to her Majesty that that confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of her Majesty. To assure her Majesty that in the gracious expression of her Majesty's deep sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, we recognise an additional proof of her Majesty's tender regard for the welfare of her subjects, and that we cordially join in the prayer of her Majesty, that all our deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her people."

Lord FITZWILLIAM then spoke in defence of the Ministry, and was followed by Lord LYTTELTON, who briefly explained the reasons which induced him to divide in favour of the amendment.

Lord MELBOURNE then rose, and entered into a defence of his policy. His Lordship said that he had listened to his noble friend the Earl of Ripon with great deference for his abilities, with great deference for his information, and with great respect for his candour, and he must say that seeing the superstructure he was about to raise, a more meagre, slender, or fragile foundation it would be impossible to have laid down. The noble Lord proceeded to say that the amendment had come upon him most unexpectedly, and that he was ignorant that there existed in that House the spirit on which the motion seemed to proceed. They all knew, he said, that there were a great many factious motions in the late House of Commons, and continual motions of want of confidence, but there was not the least intimation that their Lordships sympathised with, or countenanced any such proceeding. Their Lordships were reposing a tranquil confidence in the present Government, when suddenly, on the grounds stated by the noble Lord, unexpectedly, contrary to all former precedent, the noble Lord came forward with this distinct motion of a want of confidence in her Majesty's Government. His Lordship, then referring to the Corn question, said that notwithstanding all the statements which his noble friend had made—notwithstanding all the deductions which he drew from the fluctuations in the price of other articles, he could not but feel certain that the adoption of a fixed duty would give greater steadiness to the market in corn. It appeared to him self-evident that such must be its effect. He knew from the nature of the trade in corn that the prices would alter and fluctuate: but that a fixed duty would produce a greater steadiness of price and a more even and regular current of trade, it was in his mind impossible to question. He would fairly state very shortly to their Lordships the great arguments which had always weighed with him on this subject. He had certainly been, on former occasions, for putting off the agitation and discussion of this question, which, whenever it came on, he knew must be attended with the circumstances of excitement which his noble friend had described. But he always knew that come it must; he always knew that it was not to be avoided; he always knew that it was entirely a question of time, and he begged of their Lordships to consider what he had always stated, as the gist of this question, namely, that these laws have been introduced and supported by those who have a direct interest in maintaining them. They were sanctioned by two houses of legislature, one of which is entirely composed of landholders, and the majority of the other consists of the same class, and he meant to say that this was not a state of things which they should look on with complacency. He was not accustomed to speak in the language of dictation or of admonition; but he told them that it was not safe for the governing powers of a country to stand in such a situation as to be open to an imputation of so popular, so plausible, and so specious a nature as that which he had described; and he assured their Lordships that they would find it absolutely necessary to put these laws some day or other on a more reasonable and satisfactory foundation.

The Duke of WELLINGTON spoke at some length, and vigorously attacked several of the points in the address, but said that he should reserve his opinion upon the Corn-laws until the question should come more legitimately before the House. He said that the grounds on which the amendment was founded were, first, the subject of the finances of the country, and the fatal consequences of that neglect were proved by the state in which the finances were found at the period when it became necessary to review them in the late session of Parliament. During a period of 5 years a debt had accumulated of about 7,000,000*l.*, and there was moreover a vast deficiency in the revenue, and his noble friend had stated very truly that this debt and deficiency were to be attributed to the practice adopted by Government of creating large charges by carrying on extensive operations, of which no man more approved than he did, but at the same time making no due provision for them. His noble friend therefore was justified in stating that there was a want of financial foresight in noble Lords opposite; and in his opinion the fact was sufficient to show the incapability of her Majesty's present Ministers to manage the finances of the country. The noble Duke then proceeded to animadvert strongly on several measures of the Government, especially the time chosen for the dissolution of Parliament, which he could not but regard as unfortunate considering the agitation caused by the question of the Corn-laws, and he could not but think that it might have been deemed proper by the noble Viscount to avoid advising her Majesty to introduce words into her speech delivered from the throne in June last calculated certainly to excite animosity in the country upon this subject, at a period when a general election was immediately pending, and fitted to convey an opinion to the public that her Majesty had a strong feeling upon the subject. The noble Viscount ought not, he thought, to have embarked her Majesty's name in this cause, as had been done in the speech from the throne in July, and still less in that delivered by the Lords Commissioners that day. His Grace, in conclusion, referring to the Corn law question, said that he would most earnestly recommend to their Lordships, for the sake of the peace of the country, ay, and for the sake of the lower classes of the community, not to lend themselves to any project which would lead to the destruction of the country's cultivation—a branch of national industry which was most important to the welfare of all classes. He had in the course of his life been in various countries in different parts of the world, and had opportunities of knowing the circumstances of the various classes of their inhabitants, but in his whole experience England was the only country in which he ever found that the poor man, if possessed of honesty and industry, would be quite certain of acquiring a competence.

The Duke of RICHMOND followed, and in a long speech defended the Corn-laws as at present existing.—Lord LANSDOWNE replied to the attacks which had been made upon the policy of the Ministry.—Lord COVENTRY stated his motives for supporting the amendment; after which Lord BROUGHAM spoke at great length, stating his intention of voting in favour of the address. The House then divided, when the numbers were,—For the address 96; for the amendment 158, Majority against Ministers, 72.

Friday.—The Earl of ERROLL, as Lord Steward of the Household, presented her Majesty's answer to the amended Address. It was as follows:—"It gives me great satisfaction to find that the House of Lords are deeply sensible of the importance of the considerations to which I directed their attention, in reference to the commerce of the country and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn; and that in deciding on the course which it may be desirable to pursue, it will be their earnest desire to consult the interests and promote the welfare of all classes of my subjects. Being always desirous of attending to the advice of Parliament, I will take into immediate consideration the other important matters contained in your Address."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The swearing-in of Members was again resumed; and nothing else of the slightest public interest occurred.

Tuesday.—The Commons were summoned to attend in the House of Peers to hear the Queen's speech read. On their return, the Speaker read the speech from the chair, when Mr. MARK PHILIPS rose to move the address. As the representative of one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, he, said he should have a preference for that part of the speech which related to the continued preservation of peace. He regarded France as the natural ally of England; and though he disapproved of the opium trade, he certainly thought that the moderation which characterised our warlike operations against a people so destitute of good faith as the Chinese, was highly honourable to the country. Referring to the financial part of the speech, he considered the proposal to revise the protective duties of the country as one of very great importance; and though aware that there was a difference of opinion on the subject in the House, he could undertake to affirm that great unanimity prevailed respecting it in the commercial world. With respect to that portion of the speech which referred to the currency, he firmly believed that the position of the Bank of England could never be one of security under the present system of Corn-laws. After introducing a number of details relative to our exports, as proving the decline of our manufacturing industry, the hon. Gentleman referred to the forebodings which were entertained respecting Mr. Huskisson's commercial reforms, and how completely these forebodings had been disproved by the successful results; and after dwelling on the fortitude with which the people bore their sufferings, called upon the House to respond to her Majesty's prayer for their relief. He then moved an address in accordance with the speech from the throne.—Mr. J. DUNDAS, in seconding the address, went cursorily through the principal topics of the speech, and then expressed his hope that the doctor about to be called in, who had declined to disclose before-hand his system of treatment, would in this, as in former instances, adopt the prescriptions of his rival practitioners.—After the address had been put from the chair, the Hon. STUART WORTLEY rose to propose an amendment. If, he said, he required an apology for appearing before the House, he would find it in the circumstances under which he appeared there. Her Majesty had been advised to appeal to the country: an answer had been returned; and he might, without egotism, say that he was the bearer of no inconsiderable portion of that answer. The course which he now took, in moving an amendment, was not only respectful to the Crown, but in accordance with the example which had been set by Ministers themselves in 1835, when his predecessor in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lord Morpeth, took a similar course in opposition to Sir R. Peel. Ministers had no right, he thought, on the present occasion, to mix up questions of free trade in a question strictly of want of confidence. They had forfeited the confidence of the country: and in their conduct on peace, retrenchment, and reform, had abandoned their professions. The hon. Member then reviewed the foreign policy of Ministers, and bore testimony to the patience with which the people bore their sufferings; but stated his belief that the country, having calmly looked at the questions brought before them by Ministers, had seen that something was to be said on both sides. Whatever was true or valuable in free trade and he would not say that there was nothing valuable in it—did not depend on Lord J. Russell. There was contradiction between Lord Melbourne and Lord J. Russell, the one declared that a fixed duty was proposed for protection: the other professed that by it he wanted to strike a blow at all monopolies. Government had lost the confidence of the country; and the first duty of the House was to declare that it had no confidence in Ministers. The hon. Member concluded by moving the amendment, given under our lords' report. Lord BAILIE seconded the amendment. He said that the recent dissolution could have been justified only by a successful event: its failure was conclusive against the Government. Ministers had tried to engross the public mind with the subject of free trade—conveniently for themselves, if attention could thus have been diverted from their various delinquencies; but the public had come to the conclusion that their schemes had neither the caution of Mr. Huskisson, nor the manliness of the ultra school. For his own part, he could consent to no plan of free trade which was to throw vast numbers of his fellow-subjects irremediably out of employ.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that Ministers were as glad as their opponents that the time had come for fully expounding their policy; and for quitting their position, if that policy should be disapproved by the House. He admitted the course taken by the Opposition to be a fair one; but he had listened in vain to learn what policy it was on which they were prepared to bestow their approbation. The right hon. Member then claimed credit to Lord Grey's government for having done all that was possible, and under difficult circumstances, to fulfil their pledges of peace, economy, and reform. As to economy, it was rather the province of Opposition than of Ministers, to control expense; but Ministers had conducted their expenses in the spirit of economy, which was all they had assumed to do. As to reforms, they had effected many in which they had no party object whatever, and he looked back to these reforms with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. In matters of commerce there had, he said, been but little of legislative reform from any ministry. He then recapitulated the commercial measures introduced by Government last spring, beginning with the bill for the relief of the West Indians from the old limitations of their markets, and proceeding to the proposals of alteration in the sugar-duties and in the corn laws. On this last subject he professed himself unable to understand the views of those who brought forward the amendment, but if ever there was a time for revising those laws, he thought it was the present. For some time past we had annually imported 1,500,000 quarters of corn; and it was idle, therefore, to talk about preserving ourselves in a state of independence of foreign supply. Our imports of corn from Ireland, too, had been for some years on the decrease. He then commented severely on the fraud occasioned by the present mode of taking the averages—a fraud which he knew of no means to prevent, but by which the landed interests were deprived of their desired protection for the benefit, and at the pleasure, of speculators and gamblers. Whatever protection, therefore, the House might think fit to give, ought, in his opinion, to be given in the shape of a fixed duty; nor could he comprehend how a sliding scale, which was applicable to no other commerce, should be good for the trade in corn. The right hon. Member concluded by calling upon the opposite leaders to declare their own view of public policy, for the country, he said, would not be satisfied if the result of this debate should be a mere recommendation of a change of Ministers, instead of an undertaking to consider the great questions referred by her Majesty to the House.—After Mr. D'Israeli had addressed the House in support of the amendment, he was followed by Mr. BERNAL, jun., who thought that the Corn laws ought to have been remodelled before the present Poor-law was passed.—Commodore NAPIER desired the Opposition to remember that the wars waged by this Government, if they had been little wars, had been wars of little expense, and productive of great results; those wars had given a free government to Spain, and had put down a gross tyranny in Syria.—Lord POLLINGTON admitted that the best part of the Ministerial policy was the foreign; but thought that even as to this there was but too much ground for censure. He adverted to the composition of the majority on his own side. It was a majority returned by the counties, while the rotten boroughs of Malton and Calne were represented on the Ministerial benches.

Mr. ROEBUCK declared that he should vote in favour of the amendment, but not for the reasons given by those who brought it forward; for his cause of dislike to the Whigs was, that they too much resembled the Tories. The present question would be, he considered, which party would serve the public best; and, in order to decide that, he would take a retrospect of the conduct of both. The Whigs were now ruined: not, however, by the Conservative feeling of the people, but by their own misconduct—by their stopping short in the reforms required of them, and they could recover their power only by a long, virtuous course of opposition. It was unavailing for Ministers to complain that they had been defeated by bribery and intimidation, for these were the natural incidents of the system which they had protected. Looking back for the last ten years, he found Sir R. Peel and his party opposing all reforms. The Conservatives at the late elections had, moreover, basely and with every vulgar art endeavoured to gain favour by condemning the Poor law, which their leader had supported, and their leader had not dared to rebuke them. Such were the merits of the two contending parties. The Tories would now rule, for they represented the majority. It was the majority, indeed, of the constituencies, not of the people: but that was the fault of the Ministers, who would not invest the people with the elective power. He then reviewed certain parts of the foreign policy of Ministers. He condemned the war with China, and declared his entire approval of the conduct pursued by the American Government in the affair of Mr. M'Leod, upon which he entered into a long disquisition.—Mr. MUNTZ said a few words in explanation of his own views as to the effect of Corn-laws upon wages; and Mr. EWART moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after some opposition, was assented to.

Wednesday.—The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. EWART. He began by complaining that sympathy was not enough for the people; they asked for bread and must not be put off with a stone. He admitted that the constituencies had decided against the existing Government, and that it must now, therefore, make way for a new Ministry; but he expected that Sir R. Peel, as in the case of the Catholic question, would himself do the very thing he had resisted. The remainder of the hon. Member's speech was a lengthened disquisition upon those general principles of political economy on which the doctrines of free trade are founded.—Capt. HAMILTON contended that the question before the House was not one of free trade, but of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers. Hon. members on the ministerial side of the House might speak against time on abstract questions; but the real question was—Do her Majesty's Ministers possess the confidence of the country?—Mr. WARD admitted that the election of the member who had moved the amendment was a great triumph to his party; but thought it also one of the greatest mistakes which had been made by the people. Members seemed to have two sets of opinions—one for the hustings, and one for the House. The mover had presented himself to the West Riding as the champion of the Corn-laws; but in his speech to this House he had taken no notice whatever of that subject. The harvest, he said, would soon neutralise the efforts of the new majority. His accounts led him to anticipate a woful deficiency, which would be seriously aggravated by a few more such days as that which had just closed. Such at least were his accounts; perhaps they varied with each man's political wishes. He did not wish to make the weather a party question; but he would have the House remember that four millions sterling in gold must go out of the country to purchase the supply which would be wanted. The hon. Member then went on to argue for the principle of a fixed duty, as against that of a sliding-scale; and concluded by saying that wherever he looked he saw cause of alarm; and whether that alarm came from Ireland, or from the continued influence of the "sliding scale" on the condition of the country, he saw nothing to induce him to record his vote against Ministers.

Mr. MANNERS SUTTON stated that his father, Lord Canterbury, had felt great pain from the indistinct charge brought against him by Lord J. Russell on the recent election of the speaker. He put it to the noble Lord to remove that impression. Lord J. RUSSELL explained that his reference to Lord Canterbury was indistinct, because he did not wish to revive the subject. It had been stated that his only ground of opposition to the election of Lord Canterbury, in 1835, to the Speaker's chair, was, that he did not represent the opinions of the majority of the House. Now, he had given another reason in 1835. He had the greatest respect for the conduct of Lord Canterbury while he filled the chair: he was a high authority in the House but when he found that he had attended meetings of the Privy Council, and had consulted with the heads of the Conservative party respecting the dissolution of the House of Commons, he had felt that Lord Canterbury had broken through the impartiality and respect due to the House in so doing; and on that ground he had opposed his re-election to the chair.

Dr. BOWRING enlarged on the present suffering of the manufacturing poor, and ascribed it to the Corn-laws. He represented the impossibility of preserving foreign commerce without great legislative alterations; and warned the House that it must either go

forward towards liberalism, or backward toward perdition.—Mr. P. Stewart denied that the question of confidence in the Ministry was the only proper matter of this debate. Representing a great Scotch county, where distress prevailed among the agricultural as well as among the manufacturing classes, he would contend for the principle of free trade advanced by the ministerial budget. It would, he thought, only be fair to give credit to Ministers, not only for their conduct in managing our foreign relations, but for the beneficial legislation of several years past. The hon. Member concluded with a declaration that he would not rest by day or by night from worrying his opponents to carry out the principles for which he had now been contending.—Mr. Sharman Crawford denied that the existing Corn-laws are for the advantage of the agricultural interest in general. He found fault with some omissions in the address, but declined to support the amendment.—Mr. Cobden contended that the Corn-laws were essentially an income tax, pressing with an inordinate severity on the labourer, as contrasted with the classes above them. The argument that an increase in the supply of food would lower wages was essentially a fallacy; for by exchanging with all countries we would increase our trade; an increase of trade would cause an additional demand for labour, and an increased demand for labour would raise wages. The reports produced at the recent conference of ministers at Manchester exhibited a lamentable account of the diminution in the people's means of subsistence. The hon. Member then proceeded to warn Sir R. Peel and his supporters against trifling with the feelings of the country. He was himself, he said, neither a Whig nor a Tory in the House; he was a free trader: and he thanked the Whig Ministers for coming out of the ranks of the monopolists, and meeting him two-thirds of the way. If Sir R. Peel would go a little farther, and meet him on his own ground, he would take rank amongst his supporters. Mr. Bailey said that, if convinced that a total repeal of the Corn-laws would benefit the country, he would give his vote for their repeal. He was bound to legislate for the general good; but he did not think that a repeal of the Corn-laws would effect that object.—Mr. Brotherton asked for equal justice: the commercial interest, he said, wanted no protection; and they could not think of letting the agricultural interest be protected to their injury. The price of corn was higher at present than it was in 1815, while the price of manufactures was reduced one-third.

Mr. H. Grattan said, that at no one election in Ireland had there been any expression of determination to maintain the Corn-laws—a sign that the Irish would make great personal sacrifices to show their disapprobation of the threatened change of Ministry. It was not respectful to the Crown to say, that you would give no answer to its message until it should have dismissed its messengers. The party opposite boasted of their majority; it had been returned by bribery,—it had been returned by intimidation. The party who were now declaring war against Ireland had better beware of America. He would not fight the battle of such a party against an American, or any other external invasion. He censured the ingratitude of the English people to the Whig Ministry, and trusted that his own countrymen would ever be united in the cause of civil and religious freedom.—Lord Worsley disapproved of the amendment as containing nothing specific.—After a few words from Mr. Hastie, the adjournment of the House was moved by Lord Sandon, which was agreed to.

Thursday.—Before the adjourned debate was resumed, Lord Palmerston, in reply to some questions put by Mr. Roebuck, on the subject of the negotiations with the United States, in reference to Mr. M'Leod, said that the Government of the United States had officially recognised the principle of international law, asserted by the British Government as applicable to that gentleman; and he trusted that this statement would tend to relieve the minds of any persons who might think that the present state of the question with regard to Mr. M'Leod was likely to bring on any serious differences between the two countries. The noble Lord, however, concluded by saying that he must decline to anticipate what may be the conduct of the United States in carrying out the principle of international law which they had thus recognised.

Lord Sandon, in opening the adjourned debate, contended that the late Parliament had not been dissolved on the question of the import duties, but on the character of Ministers. It was quite impossible to enter into the question of the Corn-laws in a debate on the Address. The only question, he thought, before the House, as he had also stated when he appealed to his constituents, was, whether or not Ministers possessed their confidence.—Mr. Gibson said he had no interest in the mere party question to which Lord Sandon would confine the discussion. He contended that the noble Lord had not been returned by the commercial constituency of Liverpool, but by the corrupt body of freemen, and therefore he was not, in fact, the true representative of that great commercial city. Here the Speaker interposed, and Mr. Gibson explained that he by no means intended to say that Lord Sandon was not the legal representative of Liverpool. The hon. Member concluded by saying that the great party opposite to him might rest assured that they could not stifle the discussion; the Corn-laws were opposed to the commercial principles of justice, and, therefore, they would be repealed.—Mr. Borthwick did not consider the question before the House to be one of Corn-laws, sugar, or timber, but who were to be the individuals who were to carry on the Government in the name of her Majesty.—Mr. Smith O'Brien vindicated the policy of Government, and expressed his astonishment at the course pursued by the Conservative party.—Col. Sibthorp regretted that the time had at last come when Ministers were to be driven from office. He did not wish them to tender their resignation—he hoped to see them, in a day or two, "drummed" out. He felt confident that Sir R. Peel would surmount the difficulties which were said to await him in governing the country.—After some observations from Mr. Powell, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Elliott, the two former in favour of the Address, and the latter in opposition to it,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said that he was surprised to hear it asserted that Parliament did not dare to discuss the question of the Corn-laws. Lord Sandon had said, speaking for his party, that he would not enter into the question of duties on corn, or sugar, or timber. The silence and mystery preserved on the opposition side of the House were singular and unparalleled; the Conservatives had an undoubted right to bring to an early conclusion the question of who should govern the country; but surely a great party on the eve of entering into office should give the country some indications of their intentions. He then entered into a review of the past history of Government, with respect to peace, reform, and retrenchment, and produced a number of statistical details, in order to vindicate Government from the charge of profligate and reckless expenditure which had been brought against it. Called upon as the country had been to sustain the expenses of necessary wars, such as that of China, he considered it was impossible to provide for them out of the ordinary resources of the country, especially when the large reduction of taxation was taken into account, these expenses must be provided for; and though the plans of the future Cabinet still remained a profound secret, the time must come when the mystery would be revealed. He earnestly called upon the United Interest in the day of its power to be wise in time, and settle those great financial questions now agitating the country.

Mr. Ellice replied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He entered into the question of the sugar duty, and contended that the predictions which had been made on his side of the House as to increased supply and consumption, had been strikingly fulfilled. He also took up the subject of the timber duties, and read a letter from Lord Sydenham, Governor-general of Canada, addressed to Lord J. Russell, in which it was stated that great alarm existed there under the idea of a change in the timber duties. He then reviewed the statistics of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and contended that he had taken credit for reductions to which he was not entitled; that Ministers were not now on their trial, for the trial took place in the last Parliament, and all that now remained was to pass judgment upon them.—Mr. Wakley commented on the strange mode of keeping the public accounts, by which the two financial gentlemen who had last spoken could draw from figures such opposite results. Ministers, he said, had not lost his confidence, for they never possessed it; he supported them for want of a better; but he doubted if the administration of Sir R. Peel would prove more acceptable to the Radical party in the House than that of the Whigs. The hon. Member then called upon Sir R. Peel to exercise his undoubted ability without control, should he be called to power, and offered his hearty support to him, should he pursue measures calculated to benefit the country. But should he fail—should he suffer himself to be mischievously controlled, then he should feel it his duty to form one of a national opposition. On the conclusion of this speech, the debate was again adjourned.

Friday.—The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Milnes, and continued by Mr. Rennie, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Hawes, and Lord F. Egerton; when Mr. O'Connell defended the policy of Ministers, and expatiated on the benefits they had conferred in the mitigation of the criminal law; in the diminution of the stamp duties; in lowering the postage, in the facilities given to the marriages of Dissenters; in the reduction of the tithe; in the destruction of rotten boroughs and self-elected corporations; in the emancipation of 100,000 slaves; and in the improved and conciliatory administration of Ireland. He then condemned the proceedings of the Tory party as the opponents of civil and religious freedom, and the especial foes of Irish rights.

Sir R. Peel said he rejoiced in the return of a friendly, he hoped a cordial, relation with France. He was anxious that all the European Powers should profit by the generally pacific feelings of the time, to diminish their armaments and relieve their population. The true security of states was now no longer in their moats and castles, but in the spirit of their people. He regretted the omission in the speech of any allusion to America; for he feared it arose from the difficulty of saying anything that would have been satisfactory. He had been censured for not disclosing his policy. He forbore to do so from a feeling of duty; but he would say that he was, and always had been, friendly to the principles of free trade. His present reserve on the subject of the timber duties was amply justified by the circumstances of Canada, as apparent from a recently published despatch of Lord J. Russell to the Governor. On the proposal as to sugar duties, he had withheld his assent, in consideration, first, of the circumstances of Cuban slavery, and secondly, and mainly, on the ground of the increased supply now flowing in from our own colonies, and of the increased consumption now going on in the mother country. With respect to the Corn-laws, he had declared, and he now repeated, that he preferred a sliding scale to a fixed duty, but he reserved to himself the right of altering the details of that scale. How those details should be adjusted it would have been preposterous in him to state beforehand. Had he stated any details of his own, there would have been a general attempt to discount them with the people; and, moreover, on his accession to office, he would have been irrevocably tied to every particular thereof. If, now, he came into office, he should accede to it with the consciousness that he gained it by direct means. He would take it by no intrigue, by no unworthy combination, but by walking in the straight paths of the Constitution; and he would relinquish it the moment he should cease to be supported by the House and the people.

Lord John Russell, admitting the constitutional power of the House to displace a Ministry, insisted that for the exercise of that power satisfactory reasons ought to be shown. When former Ministries had been displaced, it was on some leading objection to their policy. Now, the present Ministry had throughout been a successful one. First, in Foreign Affairs, they had redeemed the pledge originally given by Lord Grey, and had obtained for this country an accession of political power. Next, as to the colonies, the Ministry had suppressed rebellion in Canada, and restored a healthy feeling in that country; and the rest of the colonies were in a tranquil and prosperous state. In Great Britain the disposition of the people was quiet and loyal; and in Ireland there was no disaffection to the Crown. It was against a Government thus successful that this motion of dismissal was directed. Sir R. Peel had rested the proposal for a change of Government on their conduct with respect to the budget. They had brought their measures forward in that shape because they believed that it was the shape most likely to advance them. Sir R. Peel would have power enough to carry liberal measures, and his responsibility would be proportionate. There were serious differences, however, between him and his supporters; for instance, on the Poor-law, which Mr. Wortley had used as an instrument for ejecting Lord Morpeth, but of which he now sought to bring in the strong advocates, the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel. By this and fifty other such misrepresentations it was that the present Ministers were assailed. At all events, he had the consolation to feel that Ministers had done their utmost to advance the great principles of commercial as well as of civil liberty.

The House divided at three A.M., when there appeared—

For the Address, ...	269
For the Amendment, ...	360
Majority against Ministers, . . .	—91

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89⅜ to ½, for the Account 89¾ to ⅞; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12 15-16 to ⅞.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

School of Design.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, on Monday, at the third annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Government School of Design, which took place at Somerset House, in the presence of a numerous audience. His Royal Highness was conducted to the chair by Mr. Labouchere and Lord Dungannon, and was received with much enthusiasm. After the reading of the report by the secretary, and an address from Mr. Cockerell, the Prince proceeded to distribute the prizes. Mr. Labouchere, the president, also addressed the meeting, and explained the utility of the institution in a speech of some length. A vote of thanks having then been passed to his Royal Highness for having condescended to preside on the occasion, his Royal Highness rose and said: "I thank you for your kindness. It gives me great pleasure to see the prosperity of this institution, and I hope that prosperity will be always increasing." Having examined the works to which prizes had been awarded, the Prince withdrew amidst the acclamations of the company.

The Parks.—We announced in a previous Number, that the Regent's-park is now thrown open to the public. The first object appears to have been to make the whole of its disposable area available as early as possible in the season; the formation of proper footpaths, and the execution of various other services yet requisite to make it complete, proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will admit. The greatest, however, of the projected improvements connected with this measure, it is said, is yet to come. In addition to the five entrances already made, a sixth will be formed, to afford admission into the park, from what is termed the inner circle. The ornamental water will be crossed by a suspension-bridge, of nearly 150 feet span; and the line of the path of which it is to form the connexion will extend, with scarcely any deviation, from the entrance at York gate to the summit of Primrose-hill. Plans for connecting the property recently acquired there with the Regent's-park, from which it is in part divided by a public road, are stated to be under consideration, which it is hoped will successfully dispose of the difficulties hitherto interposed in the way of preserving the continuity of the park to the entrance of its new boundary in that direction. The upper part of the Green Park also, at the entrance near Hyde-park-corner, which was marshy and inconvenient to pass in winter and rainy weather, has just been repaired, and the long-complained-of inconvenience removed. It is not intended, it is said, to graze horned cattle there again, or to suffer anything else to interfere with the recreation of the public. Seats are now erected, and the new gravel-walks are agreeable promenades.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The inhabitants of the Metropolis will be gratified to learn that on Thursday, on the motion of Sir M. Wood, the House of Commons appointed a Committee, composed of Sir R. Peel, Sir R. Inglis, Lord Lowther, and other Members, for the purpose of taking into consideration any plans for the improvement of the metropolis which they may deem worthy of their consideration; and also the petitions which had been presented to the House in the last Parliament for the purchase of the interests of the proprietors of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall bridges, in order to their being immediately opened to the use of the public free from toll, and to report their opinion as to the expediency of adopting any of the said improvements; and also as to the best means of carrying the same into effect.

Bartholomew Fair.—On Wednesday, a deputation from the inhabitants of Smithfield waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house with a memorial, stating that the partial abatement of St. Bartholomew Fair, which took place last year, had in no way lessened the inconvenience arising to the trade of the neighbourhood, and concluded by praying that the fair should be regulated by the plan of 1839 or discontinued altogether. The Lord Mayor said that he did not think he could interfere in the matter. The subject, he said, lay with the Markets' Committee, who acted upon the suggestions of the City solicitor, to whom the question of the abolition of the fair had been referred, and who had considered it with great care, and reported to the committee. All that he had to do in the matter was to proclaim the fair. He thought that if the inhabitants would memorialize for its abolition altogether, it would be extinguished this year on the spot. It was the determination of the Legislature to put down all festivals of the kind; and he should, therefore, refer the memorial to the Markets' Committee, who would deal with it according to their judgment. It is thought that the result will be the entire suppression of this fair, which has now been held for several centuries, on the authority of charters which secured many privileges to the City.

Destruction of Spurious Tea.—On Monday, pursuant to arrangement previously made with the Excise authorities, a large quantity of spurious tea, which had been seized at different places within the district, was destroyed by fire at Shoreditch. The condemnation of the article in question took place in February, when the secrets of its manufacture were fully exposed before the magistrates, and an account of the proceedings given in this Paper. The ushers of the court, with the principal excise-officers, were present to witness the execution of the warrants, which were preceded by the reading of a formal proclamation. The affair occasioned much excitement in the neighbourhood.

Woolwich Dock-yard.—Government have recently ordered the opening of the fungus-pits in this yard, which had been closed in August 1836, for the purpose of testing the virtues of Sir W. Burnett's process for rendering wood, cordage, and all descriptions of woollen free from the effects of dry rot. The result, from the report of the officers deputed by the Admiralty to superintend the experiments, appears to be successful, the prepared wood being as clear and sound when it came out as when first deposited. Some samples of prepared canvas and calico have been submitted to the same test, with their counterpart unprepared, and the former were as sound as when taken from the loom, whilst the unprepared was entirely destroyed. In consequence of these favourable results, the Admiralty have been induced to take the patent under their especial patronage, and a large iron tank is erecting, with air and force pumps, for the speedy saturation of timber, in the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Other tanks are also in the course of formation at Chatham dock-yard. It would likewise appear that metals are prevented from oxidation by this process, and consequently the fastenings of ships' timbers are preserved from rust or decay. It is also said that articles prepared with this material will become less inflammable in proportion to the strength of the solution used.

Mortality of Woolwich Convicts.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Woolwich, on a convict who died of bronchitis, after only three days' illness. The numerous deaths that have occurred in the hulks, and through this complaint have, as our readers are aware, excited much interest. Dr. Hope, one of the surgeons to the convicts, stated that deceased was brought into the hospital suffering under bronchitis in its most destructive form, of which he died. He had never seen such a case in the whole of his experience. In reply to a question from a juror, whether he did not think the system of hulking very injurious to the health of the convict, Dr. Hope replied in the ne-

gative, and said that the deaths of the convicts are not equal to the bills of mortality. A juror said that the deaths had been most alarming: in the months of January, February, and March they had died at the rate of thirty a month. Dr. Hope denied this, adding that the mortality at least among his own patients was on the decrease. He was himself, he said, perfectly satisfied with the Hospital-ship, and added that the Under Secretary of State had employed a very able man to inquire into the subject, who had also expressed himself satisfied. A juror said it was very evident that there was something wrong in the system. The Coroner said the deaths were on the decrease, and that during last winter they had been more than double any previous year in his or his father's coronership. The jury, after some further discussion, returned a verdict "That deceased died of bronchitis."

Chelsea.—Among other alterations and improvements to be made in this vicinity, a large square of houses in the Italian style of architecture is about to be erected, from the designs of Mr. Elore, on the site of Mr. Colvill's Nursery-garden, opposite Chelsea Hospital and the Royal Military Asylum grounds. It is said that an ornamental nursery and pleasure-garden, conservatories, &c., will be enclosed in the centre; and that Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods, &c., contemplate an alteration in the line of the grounds of the Military Asylum in connexion with these improvements, and for widening that portion of the King's-road.

Brentford.—Two officers, whose names were given as Capt. Naylor and Cornet Walter de Winton, were on Wednesday fined five pounds each by the magistrates of this place, for throwing detonating balls from the windows of a carriage while passing through the town. One of the balls, it seems, struck a female in the neck with considerable violence, and greatly alarmed her by the explosion.

Robbery.—The following robbery was committed on Monday, on the Rev. Mr. Wilks, a clergyman residing in Sussex. It seems that on the afternoon of that day he entered an omnibus in Cheapside, for the purpose of returning to the west-end of town, at which time he had in his possession his banker's-book, containing a bank-warrant for 500*l.*, a check for 10*l.*, and eighteen Bank of England notes for 5*l.* each. On arriving at the corner of St. Martin's-lane he alighted, but had not proceeded far before he thought of his banker's-book, and on searching his pocket found it gone with its contents. Mr. Wilks was unable to give any description of the persons who sat by him in the omnibus, and no trace of the property has been discovered.

Fires.—On Monday, a fire was discovered in the blacksmith's shop, in Her Majesty's Dock-yard, at Deptford, adjoining the premises in which the pitch is heated for making patent bricks for steam engines. A plentiful supply of water being immediately procured, the fire was prevented from extending beyond the smithy, and the damage done was not of a very serious nature. The accident occurred either from the chimney being foul, or from the pitch boiling over; the precise cause, however, has not been ascertained.—On Sunday, a fire attended with considerable loss of property took place in Spitalfields, near the church; and so serious did it become at one time, that it was feared the whole street would be destroyed. The flames, however, were at length subdued, after consuming two houses and seriously damaging several others. It is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of an oven in a bakehouse where it originated.—On Tuesday, a serious fire broke out in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. Numerous engines were soon on the spot, and by their aid the flames were got under one hour after their commencement, but the loss incurred is stated to be considerable.

Provincial News.

Harvest Prospects.—The weather during the past week has on the whole been favourable for the operations of harvest, and accounts from all parts of the country show that considerable progress has been made in reaping and securing the crops. The information thus received still leads to the conclusion that though in some parts there may be a partial failure, the crops will on the whole yield a fair average. In the southern counties of England the crops are found to be generally abundant, and are indeed represented as above an average. In the Midland district their appearance is altogether various; and this appears to have given rise to the many conflicting statements on the subject. Further north, however, and more particularly on the eastern coast of England, there is said to be a plentiful appearance, especially in the Wheat crops, which are abundant and heading. There seems to be little doubt that the appearance of the crops in spring was everywhere very promising; but a cold and rainy June and the summer, for want of its usual quantity of heat, has not realised the promise of spring; and this has caused much variation in the appearance of the growing corn, even upon lands closely adjoining each other. Thus while *Rutlandshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, it is said, will yield, with tolerable harvest weather, a full average crop, some parts of *Leicestershire* and *Warwickshire* are expected to have a deficiency. *Lincolnshire*, also, on the Eastern side, notwithstanding it has been visited with heavy rains, appears likely to yield an abundant supply, while on its western side the wheat crops are represented as very thin, and the ears unusually small. In nearly the whole of *Yorkshire* the Corn crops, and especially the Wheat, are stated to be in a forward and promising state; while in a few parts of that county, and in a great part of *Lancashire*, the local journals state that there is a manifest scarcity. The rains of the past few weeks appear to have been in a great measure local, and have been little felt either in the northern or southern counties,—though *Kent*, *Essex*, and *Sussex*, which are Wheat counties, seem to have had more than they wanted. So far, however, as we can collect from these varied reports, it would appear that, taking the country throughout, the crops will yield a fair average; and that the harvest, which is already much advanced in many districts, will, with a further continuance of fine weather, be successfully concluded.

Birmingham.—On Monday, Charles Webb the person charged with stealing from the Post-office in this town, in the year 1829, a letter containing notes and bills to the amount of 503*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, was again brought up for examination before the county magistrate. The solicitor to the Post-office appeared on the part of the prosecution. The reporters of the press were informed by the bench that the proceedings must be considered as strictly private, as it was feared that the evidence then to be brought forward, if published, might tend to defeat the ends of justice. After taking the depositions of witnesses as to the loss of the letter, the apprehension of the prisoner, &c., the further hearing of the case was adjourned, to give time for witnesses to be brought from Dover and Calais, who, it is said, will identify Webb as the man who negotiated the stolen notes at those places within a few days after the robbery was committed.

Brighton.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the advantages likely to arise by setting up a floating breakwater in front of the town, and to consider the plan of Capt. Taylor, R.N., who had sent a model of a section of the breakwater for inspection. The principle of this model is that of breaking the waves by opposing to them an open framework of wood, so moored as to yield readily to the force of the waves. There were about 600 persons present, including most of the influential inhabitants of the town. Capt. Taylor went into a minute explanation of his invention; and the advantages likely to result if the project were carried into effect were pointed out by persons who addressed the meeting, among which were named a harbour of refuge for fishermen and merchant vessels, the protection to this town in the event of war, the importance of enabling passengers to land in all weathers at the chain pier, and the possibility of its rendering this the principal route between London and Paris. Resolutions were then passed in support of the project, and in favour of laying down by way of experiment seven sections of the breakwater without delay, and a committee was appointed in order to carry the object into effect.

Dover.—A new line of telegraph from this port to London is now in progress, which, when established, is expected to be of great advantage to the mercantile world. A telegraph is erecting for the purpose on the top of the shot-manufactory, at Topping's-wharf, Tooley-street, which will be the London terminus. Another station on Forest-hill, Peckham Rye, is nearly completed; and others on elevated spots throughout the line will be finished in a short time, and in about two months it is expected that the whole line from this place to London will be in active operation. The code of signals to be used are those of Lieut. Watson, R.N.; and the telegraph will be similar to that established between Holyhead and London, which has been working upwards of fourteen years.

Gloucester.—The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the celebrated will cause of Mr. Wood, has formed a prominent topic of consideration during the week, throughout the county; and in this city more particularly it has given rise to much excitement. The reversal of the judgment of Sir H. Jenner, and the establishment of the codicil, in which this city is so largely interested, do not appear to have been expected; and the feelings of rejoicing and surprise with which the news was hailed were therefore the stronger. The effect of this judgment is that Sir M. Wood, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Surman, and Mr. Chadborn's representatives are entitled to probate of the papers under which they are constituted executors and residuary legatees, and under which, subject to the payment of the legacies in the codicil, and the costs of all parties, about 400,000*l.*, speaking in round numbers, will be divisible between the executors. This estimate however refers to the personal property only, of which we gave in a former Number minute details. The total amount of the legacies bequeathed by the codicil is 350,000*l.*, to which must be added the interest which has accrued since the death of the testator. The following is a copy of this document which appears to have come to light in so extraordinary a manner:—"In a codicil to my will I give to the corporation of Gloucester 140,000*l.* In this, I wish my executors would give 60,000*l.* to them for the same purpose as I have before named. I would also give to my friends, Mr. Phillpotts 50,000*l.*, and Mr. Geo. Connell 10,000*l.*, and to Mr. Thos. Helps, Cheapside, London, 30,000*l.*, and Mrs. Goodlake, mother of Mr. Surman, and to Thos. Wood, Smith-street, Chelsea, each 20,000*l.*, and Saml. Wood, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, 14,000*l.*, and the latter gentleman's family 6,000*l.*; and I confirm all other bequests, and give the rest of my property to the executors for their own interest." The decision of the Judicial Committee does not affect the title to the landed estates, which, it is thought, the co-heirs will still contest.

Liverpool.—One of the most severe thunder-storms ever remembered in this town occurred here on Monday night. The evening had been close and sultry, and at sunset the sky looked particularly wild, and partial rain, with occasional flashes of lightning, continued till about two in the morning, when the storm increased with great violence, and two modern churches were nearly destroyed by it. The tower and steeple of St. Michael's are so greatly injured that they are expected to give way; and police are stationed at the thoroughfares leading to it, to prevent persons from venturing near the spot. St. Martin's is also greatly damaged; and the expense in again repairing them, it is thought, will be very considerable.—A preliminary investigation has been held before the magistrates in this town respecting some unaccountable fires that have taken place in the dwelling-house of the Misses Prescott, who keep a boarding-house in Cornwallis-street, St. James's church. It seems that the first fire took place in the house during the day, in separate apartments, the first about nine in the morning, the second at three in the afternoon, and the third in the evening, all arising from causes that appeared inexplicable, and over which there yet hangs considerable mystery, though strong suspicions are entertained against one of the female servants. When the case was first gone into, the younger of the two female servants was placed at the bar as the suspected incendiary. After a short examination, however, it appeared to the magistrate that she could not be the guilty party, and she was liberated and received as a witness; the elder servant, Catherine Redman, who had come as a witness, was then taken into custody and placed in the dock. Several witnesses were examined at considerable length, but their testimony failed in doing more than attaching strong suspicion to Redman, who has been remanded for further examination.—Our readers will remember that some months since an attempt was made by a respectable person, named Jenner, residing in this town, to destroy his wife and family. In this attempt, the circumstances of which created at the time so general an excitement, not only in this city, but throughout the country, he so far succeeded that he killed his wife and seriously wounded one of his sons with a pistol. His trial for the murder came on at the assizes on Tuesday, when after a lengthened investigation and the examination of several medical witnesses, who considered that the prisoner's state of mind was doubtful, the jury brought in a verdict of "Acquittal on the ground of insanity."

Malpas.—Considerable sensation has been excited in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the poisoning of a young woman of the name of Edge, the daughter of a small farmer, residing in the parish of Edge, near this place. The party accused of the murder is an elder sister of deceased. It appears that this young woman went over to her sister to visit her, and that the morning after her arrival she was taken ill, and died in the course of the same day. Suspicion having been excited, an examination of the body was made, when a quantity of arsenic was found in the stomach. On inquiry it was found that the sister had bought a quantity of this poison in the neighbourhood a day before her sister's visit, and that the account of the use to which she applied it was unsatisfactory. After a lengthened investigation before the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Anne Edge, who has been committed to take her trial. It appears that a brother of the prisoner, eight years of age, died suddenly, about seven weeks since, under similar circumstances; and the body having been disinterred, poison has also been found in the stomach. No adequate motive is assigned for the perpetration of either of the murders.

Manchester.—The Conference of Dissenting Ministers assembled in this town, to take into consideration the present state of the Corn-laws, terminated its sittings on Saturday. In our last Number we gave an account of the proceedings up to Thursday. In the evening of that day the Conference again met, when, after a little preliminary business, an address to the Queen, which was considered to embody the opinion and views of the Conference as to the Corn and provision laws, was read and carried unanimously. A long address of the same nature to the people of England was then read, after which a petition to the House of Commons was adopted, praying the House to take into its serious consideration the great distress of the labouring classes, and the present state of the provision laws, and especially the Corn-laws, which, in the opinion of the Conference, had wrought all the evil and misery at present existing in this country. A resolution was then moved and carried, to the effect that "the Conference earnestly recommends all who may approve it, to set apart Monday, the 6th Sept., as a day for humiliation and prayer." It was further resolved that, while the Conference declines to prescribe any distinct or specific plan of operations to be pursued by the members after this meeting breaks up, they pledge themselves that they will never cease in their efforts till the enactments which restrict the supplies of food are expunged from the statute book. A committee was then appointed to superintend the printing and circulation of the address to the people of the United Kingdom. A deputation from the Operative Anti-Corn-law Association was then admitted, when one of their number read an address from the Association, containing their sentiments on the Corn-law question, and thanking the Conference for their exertions in behalf of the poor. On Friday the Conference again met, when its attention was occupied in hearing a great number of speeches from the different ministers present, without, however, adopting any resolutions of importance. On Saturday, the last day of its sitting, the Assembly was again entirely occupied with hearing speeches: among the speakers was Mr. Gisborne, M.P., who addressed the meeting at considerable length. The substance of all the speeches was a brief statement of the evils attendant on the working of the Corn-laws in the local districts of the respective ministers. After a resolution had been adopted, returning thanks to those gentlemen with whom the Conference originated, and to their friends in this town and neighbourhood for their hospitality, a deputation from the Anti-Corn-law League was admitted, when Mr. Alderman Cobden, on behalf of the Association, read to the meeting a paper on the subject of the Corn-laws; after which a valedictory address was delivered by Mr. George Thompson. At the

close of this speech, which was of great length, the meeting was briefly addressed by the Chairman, and the customary votes of thanks having been passed, the proceedings of the Conference closed.

Portsmouth.—During the three weeks that have elapsed since our last notice of the operations against the wreck of the Royal George, the removal of the wreck has been going on steadily and successfully. More timber was got up on the 2d inst. than on any former day of the present season, and a few days since a brass 24-pounder was fished up, being the fifth gun this season. On the 16th inst., a charge of 160lb was fired against a small bank of mud, full of staves of casks, &c., which it demolished; and on descending again, the diver slung a number of large fragments, laid bare by the explosion. The charge was fired by a young lady, daughter of a general officer who was present; and the explosion was witnessed by the French general, Vicomte De Henin, who was in Sir E. Codrington's yacht at the time with his family. A great improvement in the mode of getting up the timbers of the wreck has been in full operation this season. Every diver is provided with an iron pricker, with which he feels for large timbers buried under the mud, on discovering any of which he introduces an iron dog below it, with an eye at top, to which a strong rope is attached, and worked by the men at the crab or capstan of the lump from which he descended. Thus the timbers are raised above the surface of the mud; after which the diver, who stands by watching this process, and interchanging signals with the men above, attaches chain slings to it, by which it is finally raised. Without this ingenious, though simple expedient, it is thought that not above one-half of the masses of wreck removed this year could have been got up.

Rochdale.—A few days since as several workmen were repairing a cotton-mill, which had been for a considerable time unoccupied, at Townhead, one of the gables gave way, and three men were buried in the ruins. Two of them were soon after extricated without much injury, but the third was killed. No other particular damage occurred.

Stokesley.—During the widening of the bridge at this place, a discovery was recently made of a skeleton supposed to be that of a man who was murdered ten years ago, and robbed of one hundred pounds. It seems, that at the time suspicion fell on a man named Goldsborough; but, for want of sufficient evidence, he was acquitted. The case has undergone investigation by the magistrates, who considered the suspicion still stronger against Goldsborough, who affirmed that deceased set sail for America. Deceased also left another hundred pounds in the hands of a gentleman here, which has never been asked for. He was seen last in the company of Goldsborough, and his clothes and watch were found on the person of the latter. A coroner's inquest has since been held on the remains, when a surgeon deposed that the bones were those of a male subject, and that he had received a blow on the back part of the head, by which the skull was broken in, and also the bones of the nose; and that all the bones presented appearances showing that the individual had come to his death by an act of violence. Several other witnesses were examined, including the brother of deceased, who deposed to a number of suspicious circumstances connecting Goldsborough with the death of deceased. A man named Grundy appears also, by his own admission, to have been in some way concerned in the transaction. He stated that Goldsborough had told him that he had shot deceased, and that he would shoot him if he ever disclosed it. The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, denied the charge, and persisted that, to the best of his knowledge, deceased had gone to America. The magistrates then committed Goldsborough to take his trial, and also the prisoner Grundy; but said they would admit the latter to bail, in the sum of 300*l.*, if he could procure it. Grundy has since committed suicide in his cell in York Castle. A coroner's inquest has been held on his body, and a verdict of "Felo de se" returned.

Windsor.—A few days ago the Hon. Major Keppel had a narrow escape from drowning. It appears that the Major and Lord Alfred Paget went to that part of the river near Romney Weir to bathe, when owing to the water being drawn from the weir, which the Major was not aware of, the force of the current was of such violence that it caused him to sink. A waterman seeing the accident, instantly put off in his punt, and was fortunate enough to grasp him as he rose for the third time, and conveyed him to the shore. The Major was greatly exhausted, but after a short time he recovered, and was enabled to walk to the castle, accompanied by Lord A. Paget.—Extensive improvements are about to be carried into effect at Eton College. It appears that the manner in which the boys on the foundation of the College are now lodged not being considered by the provost and fellows of Eton in accordance with the present habits and feelings of society, and being in many respects objectionable, the authorities of the college have determined that extensive alterations shall be forthwith carried into effect, in order that commodious apartments may be provided for sleeping and for study, and likewise for those meals which the boys do not at present take in their College Hall. From the estimates it seems that the desired objects cannot be effectually obtained at a less expense than 26,000*l.* A meeting of old Etonians was lately held in London, when it was resolved, "that old Etonians be solicited to subscribe, and exert themselves in obtaining subscriptions for carrying the contemplated improvements into effect." The subscriptions, it is said, already amount to upwards of 5,000*l.*

York.—Considerable surprise has been excited in this city by the receipt, on Sunday evening, of a letter from the Home Office, intimating that the Secretary of State was prepared to advise her Majesty immediately to grant a free pardon to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who was committed to the castle on the 14th May, 1840, for a period of 18 months; the term would consequently have expired in November next. Monday, it is said, is the day fixed for his leaving the castle, and great preparations are making by the Chartists to celebrate his liberation.

Railways.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Cuckfield on William Miller, a labourer, employed on the works of the London and Brighton Railway. It appeared that he was engaged at Hayward's heath driving a train of earth waggons, which, on account of the slippery state of the rails, ran back again after arriving at their destination. Deceased seized an iron bar to put under the last wheel to stop them; but the force with which the waggons were going wrenched it out of his hand, and threw him upon the rail, when one of the waggons passed over him and killed him on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—On Tuesday a serious accident happened to a man named James White, at the Greenwich terminus of the London and Greenwich Railway. It appears, that a large cistern is now erecting there for the purpose of supplying the engines with water, and White, who is a plumber, was at work at the top of it, when he fell off, the height being nearly sixty feet. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where the injuries were found to be so great that no hopes are entertained of his life.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—In consequence of the departure of Lord Campbell for London, to take his seat in the House of Lords, the great seals have been placed in commission. The commissioners appointed are the Chief Baron, Baron Richards, and Justice Perrin.—The trial of the three men, charged with being concerned in the outrage committed on Capt. Cradock during the recent elections, already referred to in this paper, has terminated in their acquittal; the evidence adduced not being sufficient to identify them as the parties immediately concerned in the outrage, the counsel for the crown at once gave up the case, and the prisoners were discharged.—A meeting of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society has been held, when a letter was read from the Under Secretary, stating, in reply to an application for money, that the Lord Lieutenant had instructed him to say that there was no parliamentary grant for the present year.—The 1st division of the 7th Dragoon Guards arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday. The south, it is reported, is the destination of this regiment. The 29th Regiment, from Belfast, are also under orders for this city, to replace the 98th, which latter regiment proceeds to Cork previously to embarkation for the Mauritius.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, when a subscription of five pounds was handed in from Sir R. Musgrave, Bart. Mr. O'Connell, in moving the thanks of the Association to this gentleman, said, he hoped soon to see him in the upper house of the Irish Parliament. A long letter, containing a subscription of 100*l.* from the repealers of New York, was read; and Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., moved its insertion on the minutes. He said that the people of Ireland would take the advice of the Americans, and no longer submit to the mockery of British legislation. This determination was the more necessary, because they were threatened with Tory domination. Mr. O'Connell made several speeches, but they contained no new topics of any interest, and consisted chiefly of praise of America and the Americans, and the Repeal of the Union.—The counties of Clare, Limerick, and Cork, and the cities of Limerick and Cork, have unanimously adopted petitions to the legislature, in support of the proposed railroads in this country, which, it is expected, will shortly be commenced.

Carlow.—The following serious outrage was committed in this county a few days since. While a man, named Cummins, a herdsman, was inspecting his master's cattle on the lands of Ballybit, he was suddenly attacked by two men, who knocked him down with a bludgeon, after which they cut him with knives, and left him on the spot as they supposed dead. The men, who were strangers, then proceeded in the direction of Tullow. On the following day, Cummins, who had been carried to his home, was visited by a magistrate, by whom his depositions were taken: but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The reason of his having been thus attacked, is stated to be his enmity to his master, a Mr. Salter, against whose life a plot had been formed which he had frustrated. It appears that Mr. Salter visited the lands of Ballybit on particular days, and it was in contemplation to assassinate him on one of these days, as the following facts stated by Cummins would seem to prove. A few days before the election, while the latter was walking over the farm, he discovered two men lying in wait inside a ditch, who immediately rushed upon him with pistols, knocked him down, and made him swear not only not to give the slightest intelligence to Mr. Salter of what he had witnessed, but to use his endeavours to inveigle him into the angle in which they were lying in wait. He was, however, no sooner permitted to escape than he despatched a messenger, by a different route, to acquaint Mr. Salter with what had happened: the messenger met that gentleman on the road, riding towards the spot where the men (supposed to be from Kilkenny) were waiting for him, when he turned back and escaped falling into their hands. In consequence of this, it is thought that the above attack was made on Cummins. No trace of the parties concerned in the outrage has yet been discovered.—We recently mentioned that the magistrates of this county had made an application to the Lord Lieutenant for an increase to the police force, in consequence of the disturbed state of the county. To this application Lord Morpeth, as Secretary for Ireland, has replied that he has received directions from the Lord Lieutenant to inform them, that his Excellency will give immediate orders for carrying their application into effect.

SCOTLAND.

Kirkaldy.—The following statement shows the increase in the manufactures of this and the neighbouring towns, since 1736. Towards the beginning of last century, a little was done in the making of linen cloth, ticks, &c., which gave employment to weavers residing in Linktown, Leslie, and Dysart, as well as in this place. In 1736, the number of yards manufactured amounted to 178,000, or fully 100 miles; while it is calculated that the quantity of cloth of all kinds now manufactured in this place, Linktown, Dysart, and Leslie, may be about 25,000,000 yards, or upwards of 14,000 miles.

Skye.—One of the Inverness Journals states it as a singular fact, that while such constant rains have prevailed in that neighbourhood, the weather in Skye and the other western islands, usually so very wet, has been remarkably dry and fine. So favourable a season has not been witnessed there for many years; and one farmer is said to have had the good fortune to cut, winnow, and stack an excellent crop of hay, without one drop of rain.

Queensferry.—A serious steam-boat collision occurred a few days since in the Frith of Forth, just above this place. The *Dumbarton*, which carries goods between Leith and Alloa, was proceeding to the latter port, when she was met by the *Albert* steamer, from Stirling to Granton, which was coming down with the stream, having between 200 and 300 passengers on board. When opposite Kincardine the two boats came in contact, the bows of the latter striking the former right amidships, and the crew, five in number, had barely time to get on board the *Albert* when the *Dumbarton* sank, and in two minutes only the tops of her mast and funnel were seen above water.

Dumfries.—The *Dumfries Courier* states that about two miles from that town stands a remarkable beech-tree, one of the finest in the whole district, upon which various persons have engraved their names, some so late as the year 1838. Among the first of these appears the name of Robert Burns, 1791, but it is uncertain whether carved by himself or by some other person. From certain turns in the letters it is thought very probable that they were cut by the bard's own hand.

Miscellaneous.

Navigation of the Euphrates.—In a recent Number we gave a brief account of the arrival of two steamers at Belis, on the Euphrates, and of the successful termination thus far of the expedition up that river. The following particulars have since appeared in the daily papers, abridged from an article on the subject in the *Literary Gazette*. It will be recollected that in the previous expedition, after the loss of the *Tigris* steamer, the *Euphrates* attempted the ascent, but failed on account of her deep draught of water, which amounted to three feet, while the *Tigris* only drew eighteen inches. Col. Chesney and the officers of the *Euphrates* having returned to England, the charge of the steamer left was entrusted to Captain Lynch, of the Indian navy, who, between that period and the present, effected two remarkable exploits: first, the ascent of the river Tigris, as far as close to where it receives the Great Zab, and where he was not stopped by want of water, but by the force of the current; the second, the transport of the steamer from the river Tigris to the Euphrates, by the most northerly of the canals on the alluvial plain of Babylonia. In the accomplishment of this latter task, the paddle-boxes were sometimes both suspended over hard and dry land. Government, however, never abandoned the original undertaking; and between that period and this, no fewer than four iron steamers, of light draught of water, and constructed for river service, have been sent out to the Euphrates; and two of these steamers, said to be the *Nitocris* and *Semiramis*, have now accomplished what puts beyond all doubt the long-vexed question as to the possibility of navigating this river. The relation of one or two curious facts, in connexion with the progress of these events, may, perhaps, be interesting to our readers. The successful result of the mission, sent by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the patriarch of the Chaldean Christians in Kurdistan, and which mission sprang out of this expedition, appears to have awakened the greatest interest among all to whom the fate of the Eastern Christian nations possesses the slightest attraction; but has influenced still more strongly the opposing churches of the New World, one branch of which had already a very extensive mission at Urumiah, in Persia, and close to the Chaldean mountaineers. Two missions have, in consequence, reached Mosul this spring and summer. The first is composed of two clergymen with their wives, one of whom is to remain in the Mesopotamian capital, the other is to take up his residence in the mountains. These parties are Congregationalists; and a third (Dr. Grant), who has already distinguished himself by his labours among these interesting people, has left Constantinople, and is on his way to the same field. In the mean time, the Episcopalian mission of the United States has not been inactive. The Rev. Mr. Stocking, of the United States Episcopal Church, known by his travels in eastern countries, has arrived at Mosul, in hopes of inducing a Chaldean bishop to return with him to the New World. In this activity for the welfare of the Chaldeans which has suddenly sprung up, England alone appears to have been slow in her operations. It is, however, stated that Mr. Rassam, who is now her Majesty's vice-consul at Mosul, will do all that is in his power to keep up the friendly alliance, established by the mission, of which he was a member. The next interesting fact concerns more general civilization, and is to the effect that a gentleman, also connected with the Euphrates expedition, and holding an official situation at Bagdad, has had sent over to that

place many of the latest improvements in agricultural implements, and amongst them a large number of ploughs, a press for cotton, &c. These he intends to bring into full operation, with the assistance of natives only; he will improve the means of irrigation; besides which he intends introducing the cultivation of cotton and sugar, for both of which the country is said to be well adapted.

The Galvano-plastic Process.—A letter from Munich informs us, that the celebrated Bavarian sculptor Stigelmayer has brought to such perfection his galvano-plastic process, that its effects would be deemed fabulous were they not publicly exhibited in the Museum of the Society of Arts. In the space of two or three hours, colossal statues in plaster are covered with a coat of copper, which takes with the greatest accuracy the most minute and delicate touches, giving the whole all the appearance and solidity of the finest casts in bronze. M. Stigelmayer has also applied his process to the smallest objects, as flowers, plants, and even insects, bringing them out with such accuracy, that they seem to have been executed by the hands of the most skilful artists.

The Sun's Rotation.—The *Munich Gazette* publishes a note from Professor Gruithuisen, announcing that he has ascertained the exact time in which the sun makes its rotation upon its own axis. He finds that the sideral rotation is made in 25 days, 14 hours, 54 minutes, and 5 seconds; and its synodic rotation in 27 days, 13 hours, 17 minutes, and 19 seconds.

Shower of Stones.—On the evening of the 25th ult., during a violent storm at Navarres, Balbaita, and other parts of the country, a heavy cloud burst, and shed, as the Madrid papers assert, an abundant shower of stones, which covered the ground for the space of a league and a half. Some of them are said to have weighed half a pound, injuring the cattle, and killing a great number of birds.

Chinese Guns.—A piece of Chinese artillery taken from the Admiral's junk at the Island of Chusan has been sent to this country by Capt. Trail, who was present with the expedition. The gun is six feet in length, with a bore of about two inches in diameter, admitting a ball of about two pounds in weight, and is said to have much the appearance of a street lamp-post. It is composed of separate bars, hooped together like artillery in ancient times, of which the celebrated gun "Mons Meg," in Edinburgh Castle, is a specimen. It appears to be of considerable antiquity, the touch-hole being greatly enlarged, and the gun otherwise worn by rust. It has been presented to the Museum of the Dundee Institution, and a similar one has also been forwarded to Cupar-Fife.

The Wickliffes.—It appears, from an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, to be a fact not generally known, that there were living at the same period two John Wickliffes—both born about the same time, both educated as ecclesiastics at Oxford, and becoming there the heads of houses, the one of Canterbury, the other of Baliol—both prebendaries, the one of Worcester, the other of Chichester—and both dying within a year of each other. This is the more remarkable, as the name of Wickliffe is a local one, and the only locality in England bearing the name is the village about six miles from the town of Richmond in Yorkshire, where the Reformer is said to have been born in or about the year 1324. This fact may not only clear him from several apparent inconsistencies of conduct, but from the graver charge preferred by several writers, that the zeal which he displayed in withstanding the errors of papacy was occasioned by nothing else than the loss of the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, Oxford, of which they say he was first deprived by Archbishop Langham, and finally by Pope Urban the Fifth, and that "what he afterwards did was merely out of revenge, and not all of conscience, and that being a man of good parts, he exercised them to an evil end." Light is, however, thrown upon these matters by the discovery of the fact that the Warden of Canterbury Hall and the Reformer were two distinct individuals.

Law.

HOME CIRCUIT.—CROYDON.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, and a Special Jury.)

Bogle v. *Lawson.*—This action, which want of space prevented our giving in our last Number, was brought by Mr. Allen George Bogle, against Mr. J. J. Lawson, for a libel published in the *Times* newspaper. The defendant had pleaded first, not guilty, and secondly, a justification. Our readers will remember that an extensive conspiracy was discovered some months since by means of which letters of credit, forged on the bank of Glyn, Halifax, and Co., were circulated over a large part of the Continent, and that the facts connected with it were disclosed in judicial proceedings at the time, in which letters and other documents left no doubt either as to the existence of the conspiracy itself, or the guilt of the parties. In the account of the transaction which appeared in the *Times*, the name of Mr. Bogle, partner in a bank at Florence, was introduced in a manner that led to the present action. The interest of the case arose from the extent to the conspiracy it developed, but it was also [illegible] the extensive exertions made by the *Times* in establishing their information, in a case where the transactions were spread over a number of countries, and where the evidence could only be obtained by inquiries conducted abroad, amidst all kinds of obstacles, and at an enormous expense.—Mr. Thesiger, in behalf of the plaintiff, said that, in this momentous contest, the plaintiff came forward under great disadvantages; he had to contend with a very powerful adversary in the person of the representative of the *Times*, although his actual calumniator was unknown. The plaintiff had for many years been an active officer in the navy, and was allied to a family of great respectability. Some years ago his father died, and subsequently his mother married Mr. [illegible], a gentleman who at that time resided in Scotland. [illegible], however, impelled Mr. [illegible] to find up his [illegible] at Florence, where he remained with his family for some time, [illegible] went to reside at Florence. Mr. Bogle subsequently [illegible] the same city, where he became partner in a banking [illegible] under the name of Bogle, Kerrick, and [illegible]. The learned Counsel then read the article complained of, which appeared in the Times journal of the 20th May, 1840, and which purported to be from their Brussels Correspondent. This article went on to state that a conspiracy had been discovered on the Continent, by which it was intended to plunder the Continental bankers by means of false letters of credit on the bank of Messrs. Glyn and Co., of London; that the parties, as far as could then be ascertained, were 14 in number, whose names were given: amongst them were Cunningham Graham, an anonymous partner in the house of Bogle, Kerrick, and Co., and Allen Bogle, son-in-law of Cunningham Graham, and chief partner in the house of Bogle and Co.; there was also the name of the Marquis de Bourbel. Then followed the examination of some witnesses taken before the authorities at Florence, and copies of some letters found upon some of the conspirators, directing the manner in which the money so raised was to be disposed of. In one of those letters it said, "That Bogle would get his share of the money easily, as he would not have much to do in the affair." The Counsel concluded by asking the jury whether, under those circumstances, the defendant was justified in inserting so serious a charge against a person, who up to that period had sustained an unblemished character, and said he would throw himself into their hands, trusting to their judgment, and relying upon their protection, and hoping that by their verdict they would restore his reputation. A number of witnesses were then examined on behalf of the plaintiff; after which Sir W. Follett addressed the jury for the defendant, and said that he quite concurred in the observations that had fallen from his learned friend that the question the jury were now called upon to decide was one of very great importance, not only to the plaintiff, but to the public at large, and also to the commercial interests of the country. The action was defended by the proprietors of the *Times*, because they felt it was due to the character of the paper and for the benefit of the public that they should do so. They had made a statement containing matter of great importance to the public—they believed it to be true, and they were bound to produce evidence in support of it. The learned Counsel said he would now proceed to lay before the jury the circumstances of this conspiracy; and in a matter of such vital importance in a commercial community he might be excused for going into some little detail upon the subject. They had heard that the plaintiff was the son-in-law of Mr. Graham, and it would not be necessary to enter into any particulars of his previous history, but to state that he at length went to Florence, where he established himself with two other gentlemen in business as bankers. Messrs. Glyn and Co., of London, it appeared, had a mode of doing business by giving circular letters of credit to the bankers in the different towns of the Continent, which letters were signed by one of the partners; and any person holding one of those letters was enabled to get money at any banker's with whom Messrs. Glyn kept an account, all over the Continent of Europe; and the only voucher for the genuineness of the instrument was the signature of one of the partners, and no letter of advice was sent. The learned Counsel then said that by means of a tracing machine an exact fac-simile of a signature could be obtained, and he believed he should be able to satisfy the jury that the forged letters of credit made use of in the course of this conspiracy were signed by means of such a machine, so that the forged signature was most accurate. He should also be able to show that the forgery was completed at Florence, he feared by the elder Graham, and that it was arranged that ten or twelve of the conspirators should go to different parts of the Continent, obtaining money in all directions, and they were then to proceed to England and divide it among them. It would appear that in 1839 the Marquis Bourbel, one of the conspirators, with the elder Graham, his son Alexander, and the plaintiff, were at Florence; and the first-mentioned person, who did not bear a very reputable character, resided near that city, and had a banking account with the house of Bogle, Kerrick, and Co. It would be impossible for them to prove the conspiracy by the statements of the parties themselves; but from the circumstances he should lay before them he did not think there could be any doubt that at this time the scheme was first concocted. It had been shown that the letters of credit that had been referred to were not left in the care of the bankers; and there was, therefore, a difficulty how to get a signature of one of the firm. It appeared that at this time a gentleman named Nicholson resided at Florence, and he had a letter of credit for 1,500*l.*, and the bank of the plaintiff was applied to to advance money upon that letter in the ordinary course of business; and Mr. Nicholson, contrary to the usual custom, left this letter of credit in the custody of Mr. Kerrick, one of the partners. This, then, would give an opportunity of obtaining the signature, and he should show that in 1839 the plaintiff, by a false pretence, that Mr. Nicholson wanted to draw money upon the letter of credit, obtained possession of it from Mr. Kerrick. He should prove to the jury that Mr. Nicholson made no application of the sort, and after it had been several hours in Mr. Bogle's possession he returned it to Mr. Kerrick. Mr. Graham was ordered to leave Florence, and after he was gone a small machine was sent to the bank for him, the object of which machine was to enable any one to obtain an exact fac-simile of any writing submitted to its operation, and there was no doubt but that this had been made use of to obtain the genuine signature from the letter of credit he had referred to, and which was afterwards transferred to the forged documents; and this must naturally lead to the conclusion that Bourbel, Graham, and Bogle, were the original promoters of the conspiracy. What could Bogle want to gain possession of the letter of credit for, and what object could he have, when they considered the circumstance of the tracing-machine, but to obtain a copy from the genuine signature? He should show the jury that after this, Bourbel and the Baron Ageneau, another of the party, proceeded to London, where they obtained from Messrs. Glyn and Co. a letter of credit for 150*l.*, and having drawn back all the money except 5*l.* at Paris, they returned to London, and they there induced Perry, another party concerned in the conspiracy, to engrave a plate for them, and having previously purchased a quantity of the same description of paper as that used by Messrs. Glyn and Co. for the genuine letters, a great number were struck off; and as nothing was now wanted but the signature, they set off to Florence with the forged letters to get the signature added to them. It would be proved that upon Bourbel's return to Florence he was in a private room with the plaintiff, with the door locked, for several hours, and the circumstance was remarked as being an unusual one by Mr Kerrick. It would be proved that immediately after this one of the party, who went by the name of the Marquis de Pendry, presented a forged letter of credit for 2,000*l.* to different bankers at Bologna and Trieste, and obtained the whole amount. The learned Counsel then went on to detail the farther proceedings of the party, and said that a number of subordinate agents were employed, who proceeded to different parts of the Continent, and succeeded in obtaining large sums of money upon the forged documents. The scheme, however, it appeared, was put an end to by the proceedings of one of the parties named Perry, in Belgium, who, having received 700*l.* upon one letter of credit from a banker at Brussels, presented the same letter almost immediately afterwards to a banker at Antwerp, and this excited surprise, and he and a woman named Angelina Pipe, who had accompanied him, were taken into custody, and they were subsequently condemned, the former to 15, and the latter to 12 years at the galleys. When this man was taken into custody, he made the deposition that had appeared, and then openly accused the plaintiff Bogle of being concerned in the conspiracy, and the matter was looked upon in such a light that a communication was sent to the Chargé d'Affaires of this country at Florence, and Mr Kerrick, the plaintiff's partner, was sent for, and the statement was shown to him. Mr Kerrick, as might be expected, was dreadfully affected at what he heard, as up to that time he had not the slightest suspicion of the honour of his partner. He immediately sent for Mr Bogle and told him the charge that was made against him and instead of his asserting his innocence, or doing that which an innocent man would have done under the circumstances, he appeared to sink under the accusation, and he at once consented to retire from all connexion with the bank. He was entreated to deny the charge, but he did not do so; and he put it to the jury whether this was the conduct of an innocent man. Why did he retire from the partnership? Why did he shrink from entering into any explanation of the charge made against him, if he were not guilty? Finding that no explanation was offered by the plaintiff, the Tuscan Government interfered, and the plaintiff was ordered to leave Florence in five days. Though another day's delay was requested as a favour, it was refused, and he was compelled to leave Florence at the specified time. After Bogle had left Florence several letters addressed to Bourbel and C. Smith, Esq., no such person being known, were received in parcels addressed as private communications to the plaintiff, which were subsequently opened with the consent of the authorities, and they all referred to the proceedings of the conspiracy and the mode in which it had been carried out. The learned Counsel then proceeded to remark at some length upon the circumstances of the case, and concluded by stating that he had the greatest confidence that when all the facts were laid before the jury they would be satisfied of the truth of the alleged libel, and that they would return a verdict for the defendant.—A great body of evidence was then adduced on behalf of the defendant, after which the Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing: and the Lord Chief Justice refused to certify, which compels the plaintiff to pay his own costs.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.—The fine weather has caused a dullness to prevail in the market for Wheat to-day, but the same prices have been realized: the sellers for Bonded will not give way, or buyers could be found at a decline of a few shillings. Other articles are unaltered in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	64 to 70	Red	64 to 74
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		64 to [illegible]	White	[illegible]
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	[illegible]
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		38 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	39 to 40	Tick	40 to 42	Harrow 40 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	44 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	38 to 42	Grey 36 to 40

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July	16	64 11	32 6	22 4	35 2	39 5	44 3
—	23	66 3	32 9	22 9	35 8	39 6	42 4
—	30	68 3	33 11	23 1	35 7	40 3	41 [illegible]
August	6	70 5	34 6	23 9	35 11	41 5	44 5
—	13	72 5	35 11	23 6	36 3	42 1	44 1
—	20	74 7	37 0	24 7	36 3	44 3	45 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		69 6	34 5	23 4	36 1	41 2	44 3
Duties		13 8	10 10	12 3	15 6	9 0	3 6

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Graves, 5*l* to 5*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton; Lance's Carbon, 12*s* per qr.; Lance's Humus, 14*s* per qr., Soap-ashes, 10*s* per ton; Artificial manure, 12*s* per qr.; Poittevin's Patent Disinfected Manure, 13*s* 6*d* per qr.; Nitrate of Soda, 22*s* 0*d* to 26*s* 0*d* per cwt.; Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre, 26*s* 0*d* to 28*s* 0*d* per cwt.; Willey Dust, 4*l* 4*s* per ton; the Urate of the London Manure Company, 5*l* 5*s* per ton; Alexander's Chie-fou, or Chinese Manure, 21*s* per cwt.—*New Farmer's Journal.*

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—T. Nickson, of Blackpool, Lancashire, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Hardy, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, iron master.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Bonner and C. Gibbons, furniture-brokers, Thame, Oxfordshire (as far as regards C. Gibbons only).

BANKRUPTS.—J. B. King, of 17, Old Broad-street, London, carpenter—J. Gilles, of Hartlepool, Durham, shipowner—E. Allies, of Alfrick, Worcestershire, timber merchant—F. Parker, of Masbrough and Ickles Mills, Yorkshire—G. Short, jun., of Salisbury, Wiltshire, grocer—R. Robinson, of the Low Lights, North Shields, Northumberland, common-brewer—R. Phelps, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener—J. Midlane, jun., of Brading, Isle of Wight, ironmonger—T. Burgon, merchant, Walbrook-buildings, City—E. J. Troughton, merchant, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill—J. L. Wilson, and W. A. Turner, warehousemen, Wood-street, Cheapside—H. Thompson, [illegible], Nafferton Mills, Driffield, Yorkshire—D. W. Morris, draper, Tredegar, Monmouthshire—W. Richardson, joiner, Kingston upon Hull—W. I. Law, chemist, Manchester—G. Muirhead, tailor, Oxford-street—J. M. Jubber, wine-merchant, Oxford—J. B. Williams, ironmonger, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Cock, of Dundee, manufacturer—J. Robb, of Edinburgh, builder—G. Bruce, Edinburgh, baker—A. Farquhar, Peterhead, ironmonger—R. Stuart, Glasgow, bookseller.

BIRTHS.—At Findrassie-house, North Britain, on the 12th inst., the wife of R. D. Foster, Esq., of a daughter—On Friday, the 13th inst., at Southampton, the lady of the Rev. A. J. Howell, of a son—On the 16th inst., at Brighton, the wife of C. [illegible], Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—At Newton Rectory, near Sudbury, on the 24th inst., the wife of the Rev. C. Sturt, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., in Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, Mrs. R. M. Bagster, of a son—On the 18th inst., at Dawnshire-hill, Hampstead, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, of a daughter—On the 18th inst., in Albion-street, Hyde Park, the lady of W. Robinson, Esq., of a daughter—On the 20th inst., the wife of J. Howell, Esq., of a son—On the 20th inst., in Y[illegible]-terrace, the wife of J. F[illegible], Esq., of a daughter—On the 20th inst., in Cambridge-place, Brompton, Mrs. A. Davis, of a daughter—On the 20th inst., the wife of H. L. D[illegible], Esq., of Torrington-square, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., at Leamington, T. B. Aymer, Esq., [illegible] son of Col. Aymer, to Amelia Octavia, sixth daughter of the late [illegible] Gunson, Esq., of the Chantry, Suffolk—At Lewisham, on the 16th inst., Lieut. Col. Brown, of the 79th Highlanders, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late R. Stone, Esq., of Systenham, Kent—At Hendon, on the 19th inst., E. B. Hooke, of Phillipot-lane, London, Esq., to Avis, youngest daughter of the late F. Lamont, of Lyssowrnby, Jamaica, Esq.—On the 19th inst., at Dawlish, Devon, W. Cosens, Esq., of Langdon, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. C. Stafford, chaplain to the British factory at Oporto—On the 19th inst., at Farnham, W. H. Warland, Esq., of Hunter's River, New South Wales, to Susanna, daughter of S. Clark, Esq., late of Poole, Dorsetshire—On the 19th inst., at South Hackney Church, P. Cooper, Esq., of Appleby, Leicestershire, to Mary Jeken, eldest daughter of K. Kingsford, Esq., of Hackney.

DIED.—At Connaught-place, George Frederick, second son of Sir R. Fitz-Wygram, Bart., aged 23—At Jersey, on the 6th inst., aged 21, William, fourth son of Sir G. Clerk, Bart.—On the 12th inst., at Leipsic, H. Fruhling, Esq., partner of Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen, in London—On the 13th inst., Frances Maria Dick, aged 17 years and 10 months, third surviving daughter of G. S. Dick, Esq., of Mirzapore, Bengal, and grand daughter of Lieut.-Gen. George Dick, of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 17th inst., at his residence, Bedford-place, Russell-square, R. Milne, Esq., of Manchester, many years a resident in Philadelphia, United States—On the 18th inst., at No. 4, Mill-street, Hanover-square, J. Marsden, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, in the 64th year of his age—At his house at Fulham, on the 20th inst., Theodore Edward Hook, Esq., in the 53d year of his age.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 36. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the Year 1842. The Exhibitions will take place in the months of May, June, and July, **upon Saturdays, under the following regulations.**

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether **Fellows of the Society or not, will be at** liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that the provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens, **&c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.**

As it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 a.m., and, as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors, or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half past 8 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are **specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 10 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.**

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. **No box** with a fixed lid will, on **any pretence, be allowed to stand upon** the tables. If a box not **constructed of the dimensions above** given is sent in, it may be **placed on the tables, if there is room** for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

	£	s.	d.
C. The Certificate . . . . . value	0	10	0
SB. Silver Banksian Medal	1	0	0
SK. Silver Knightian ditto	1	5	0
LS. Large Silver ditto	1	15	0
SG. Large Silver Gilt ditto	4	0	0
GB. Gold Banksian ditto	7	0	0
GK. Gold Knightian ditto	10	0	0
LG. Large Gold ditto	20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. If within one month after the Third Exhibition of the year no intimation shall **have been received from an exhibitor of the** manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in **consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.**

To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

CLASS I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GK, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—N.B. No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit as in F.
G. **Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.**
H. **Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.**
I. **Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.**
K. **Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SK, SB.**
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. **Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.**
O. **Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Teas-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—N.B. No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.**
P. Stove or Greenhouse **Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60** plants, GK, GG, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—N.B. Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

CLASS II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, CB, LS, SK.—N.B. The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. **Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.**
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Every seedling **must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more** than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown **in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers** as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grew on the plant.

CLASS III.—Fruit, for which market gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, **exhibit independently of each other.**—N.B. All fruit must be ripe **and well coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.**

Z. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least **three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—N.B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.**
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pineapples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required **to bear in mind that the Society's** Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being **not so much to encourage the** Collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener: they are also not to make any awards in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a large single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE LAST FETE OF THE SEASON.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society will hold their Grand AUTUMNAL DAHLIA SHOW on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, being the **third and last Floral Fête of the present year. Nurserymen,** Florists, and Amateurs are earnestly invited to co-operate with the Committee in their strenuous endeavours to prove the Society worthy of the high patronage it has recently been honoured with, by rendering the forthcoming exhibition at the Gardens **one of unexampled magnitude and splendour. Seventy-three** Gold and Silver Medals will be distributed as Prizes for the Dahlia in all its varieties, and the other floral products of the season. Intending Exhibitors may learn full particulars at the Gardens.

OPEN DAHLIA SHOW.

THE FLORAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY **of the borough of SUNDERLAND, at their Exhibition, to** be held in the large and splendid Polytechnic Hall of the Athenæum, on Tuesday, the 21st of September, will, in addition to their numerous Prizes offered to Subscribers, have Classes for Nurserymen, Gentlemen's Gardeners, and Amateurs, for the Exhibition of Dahlias, open to all England, particulars of which **may be had by applying to Mr. DAVID GIBSON, Nurseryman, or to Mr. JAMES HILL, Furnishing Ironmonger, the Secretaries of** the Society. Entrances to be notified and paid to the Secretaries on or before the 17th, after which the amount of entrance will be doubled.—Sunderland, August 18, 1841.

SHEFFIELD BOTANIC GARDENS.

THE AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, in the Gardens of the Society, under the patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry, when the following Prizes will be given for Dahlias:—

For the Best stand of 36 Blooms of different sorts, 3*l.*; for the **Second Best, 3*l.*; for the Third Best, 1*l.***

For the Best stand of 18 Blooms of different sorts, for Amateurs and Gentlemen's Gardeners only, 2*l.*; Second best, 1*l.*; Third Best, 10s.

For further **particulars see the Schedules, which** may be had on application to Mr. Williamson, Curator, **at the Gardens.**

N.B.—Splendid **Specimens of Sheffield Manufacture may be** had, on application, **by successful competitors who prefer them to money.**

THE HEXHAM FLORAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its SECOND ANNUAL SHOW of DAHLIAS, **EXOTIC PLANTS, CUT FLOWERS,** FRUITS, VEGETABLES, **&c. &c., in a spacious Pavilion** (100ft. by 40ft.) in the Garden of the **WHITE HART INN, HEXHAM,** on Thursday and Friday, the **6th and 17th of September, 1841.**—Further particulars may be known by applying to the Secretaries.

ROBERT CHARLTON, Wall.
HENRY WALTON, Hexham.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush, near London, begs to return his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and all his Friends, who have kindly favoured him with their orders for his boxes of Dutch Flower roots last season. H. C. having received many kind letters of satisfaction, begs to announce that he has for sale from the [illegible] January next. Boxes with the undermentioned BULBS, may be had at 2*l.*, or half the quantity at 1*l.*, to be delivered free of expense at any part in London. H. C. begs to state that he is able this season to augment the collection of Hyacinths and Iris with beautiful Seedlings unequalled in colour and form; that he is able to do so, he takes the liberty of referring his Friends to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Society of Arts*, last. Should any Amateur prefer any sort to be left out and another to be put in, H. C. will do so, providing it is of the same value.—12 named Hyacinths, 12 named Tulips, 12 named Tulips, 2 Ranunculus, 12 named Anemones, 12 Gladiolus, 12 new Late Anemones, 12 Jonquil, 12 Narcissus, 12 Dble Van Thol, 12 single Dble Van Thol, 12 mixed Crocuses, and also an engraving from Iris Hispanica, his mixed Crocuses, and also an engraving from nature of his New Seedling double Cloth, Victoria Regina, and his Alexander the Great.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH NURSERY, HERTS.—T. RIVERS, jun., informs his friends that the Trains, per Northern and Eastern Railway, from Shoreditch, run daily to the Harlow station, one mile from the Nursery. In addition to the Hollyhock, the largest collections of Roses, the stock of seedling Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c. is worthy the attention of the Trade.

J. SHEPPARD, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, WINCHESTER, begs to inform the lovers of HEARTSEASE, "SHEPPARD'S LAURA" will be ready to be sent out by the end of September 1841. It is a first-rate flower, **a fine large black eye, white ground with blue margin, very round, and of the largest size. Price 5*s.* per plant.**

Agents, Messrs. WARNER and Co., Seedsmen and Florists, 28, Cornhill, London.

TULIPS.—To AMATEURS and Others. FOR SALE, THIRTY ROWS of the best collection of TULIPS ever offered; comprising, in addition to the old choice sorts—viz., Louis d'Or, Polyphemus, Rose Cumuze extra, David, &c.—the extra fine **new varieties, Duke of Devonshire, Prince Albert,** Princess Royal, Rose, Sir Charles Napier, Bez., (the last two **not yet out), and several other first-rate flowers** broke last season. **Also a few Breeders, with Stage, &c. &c.**—For particulars, **address by letter only (post paid) to "J. K.," Messrs. COLLINS** and PEPPERILL's, Stationers, Bolingbroke row, Walworth.

CHOICE IRISES, HYACINTHS, ANEMONES, &c.

J. SUTTON and SON respectfully announce **the arrival from Haarlem of their BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS, which are in good condition, and prices generally low.**

J. S. and SON trust that from the numerous prizes which have been awarded to themselves and their customers for HYACINTHS, IRISES, and ANEMONES, the cultivators of these **Flowers** will confidently entrust them with their Orders **this season; and early orders will have the preference of scarce varieties. Descriptive Catalogues are ready for delivery, post-paid.**—*Reading Nursery, Sept. 4th.*

HORWOOD'S new Seedling DAHLIA, PRINCESS **ROYAL.—Orders are now taken by WARNER & WARNER,** 28, Cornhill, for the above-named much admired flower, **at 10*s.* 6*d.*** per Plant. It is allowed by good judges to be superior to any of its class ever exhibited. A beautiful rich primrose-colour, combined with a perfect symmetry of form, renders it well worthy the attention of every cultivator of the Dahlia. Specimen Flowers may now be seen at 28, Cornhill.

T. and C. LOCKHART, Florists, &c., 156, Cheapside, London, respectfully inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that their List of Flower-roots, &c., will appear **in the September and October Numbers of Harrison's Floricultural** Cabinet. Their Pansy seed of this year's growth, and warranted of the best quality, will be forwarded, post-paid, in packets at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* each. A Catalogue of Pansies, Picotees, and Carnations will shortly be published. September is the best **month for sowing Pansy seed, as well as for putting out the** plants to flower early in the spring.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to announce that they have arranged to send out this autumn the following new and splendid varieties of CARNATIONS:—

Bucknall's Charlemagne, Crimson Bizarre			10	6
Tama	Do.	Do.	10	6
Chamber's Kate	**Do.**	**Do.**	**10**	**6**
PICOTEES.				
Barnard's Colonel Forman, Light Red Edged			10	6
Barraud's Cornelius, Heavy Red Edged			**15**	**0**
Eclipse, Crimson Edged			10	6
Portia, Heavy Rose Edged			10	6
Bride, Light Rose Edged			10	6

These Flowers are very different in character from any previously raised, and will be found desirable additions to any collection, however small. They have obtained first prizes at the principal shows round London, and are considered by competent judges to be the best in their class. All orders addressed to Messrs. DICKSON, Acre Lane, Brixton, Surrey, will be attended to punctually.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per **hundred.**

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY begs to inform his Friends and **the Public,** that he has just harvested **his superior PANSY SEED.** This and the next month, September, being the best months for sowing to have a fine spring show of that favourite flower, he will be glad of their early orders for seed, which can be sent, per Post, free, at the following prices per Packet—[illegible] At the same time he begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has for Plants of all the superior show varieties of [illegible], a full Catalogue of which, with a list of Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, and of Mr. Wilkinson, Market place, Manchester; Messrs. Warners, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan & Co., 9, Monsoon-house-street, London; and Mr. Wm. May, Hope Nursery, near Reigate, Surrey.

SPLENDID SEEDLING GERANIUMS.—THOMAS TARNAM, jun., having purchased the entire stock of Seedling Geraniums raised by Charles Thurtell, Esq., last summer, begs to offer the following select List, which for perfection in form and richness of colour are not to be surpassed by any collection of Geraniums in the kingdom.

		£	s.	d.
Thurtell's	Britannia	2	2	0
,,	Bancal	2	2	0
,,	Wonder of the West . . .	2	2	0
,,	Ne plus ultra	2	2	0
,,	Surprise	2	2	0
,,	Warner	2	2	0
,,	[illegible]	2	2	0
,,	[illegible]	2	2	0
,,	[illegible]	2	2	0
,,	[illegible]	1	1	0
,,	[illegible]	1	1	0
,,	[illegible]	1	1	0
,,	[illegible]	1	1	0
,,	[illegible]	1	1	0

Strong plants of the above, with a vast number of *others*, will be ready for delivery in the latter end of October.—N.B. The usual allowance to the Trade.—**Belmont Nursery,** Stoke, near Devonport, Sept. 1st, 1841.

NEW ROSE LEAF PINKS.—Duke of Wellington, beautiful clear white, with black lacing. Henry Cabes, dark red ace, 3s per pair.—Notman and Son warrant them first at show Pinks; they were awarded a silver medal in June at the London Horticultural Society, and exhibited in three first stands this season. The proprietor, Mr. Wakefield, of the "Florist's Guide," considering them very superior varieties, has been pleased to figure Henry in his July Number of the "Guide." Catalogues may be had gratis, on prepaid application, of their select show Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Tulips,—the choice of 37 years' collecting.—Bulb Fields, Woolwich.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle-aged Married Man, who perfectly understands his business in all its departments, and who can have an unexceptionable character from his last situation, where he has been living Eleven Years. Direct, at Mr Pierce's Nursery, Yeovil, Somerset.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man, 27 years of age, who understands Horticulture in all its branches, having been engaged during the last four years in the Chatsworth Gardens; and can have an unexceptionable character. No situation will be taken where there is not a second Gardener employed.—Address, T. E., Mr. Smith's, Rose Cottage, Turnham-green.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a quantity of dwarf early flowering ALPINE PLANTS, such as Erinus Alpinus, Gentiana Acaulis, Phlox Nivalis, Hepaticas, Primulas, Saxifragas, &c. The object is Early Spring Flowering Plants, and those which bloom not later than the end of June. Any person who has such to dispose of, in the usual way of business, or in exchange for other Plants, may address a letter, containing a list of kinds and particulars, to Mr. Marnock, Botanic Gardens, Inner Circle, Regent's park.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, & OTHERS.

The Advertiser, a Young Man of active habits, with some experience and taste in Gardening, is desirous of placing himself with a person to enable him eventually to become a professional. Can advance a moderate premium, and would require in return a Salary commensurate with services rendered by him. Apply to J. C. at Mr. Boy's, Market place, Sandwich, Kent.

WANTED, as GROUND-FOREMAN, a respectable, clever man, who has a thorough knowledge of the Nursery Business, and is a good Propagator of Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Fruit trees, &c. &c. Unexceptionable references will be required as to ability and correct moral conduct.

Applications—stating terms, &c.—to be made to Messrs. Veitch and Son, Nurserymen, Exeter.

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A middle-aged Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of his profession, is in want of a situation in the above capacity. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he lived nearly 6 years. Address A. B., at either Messrs. Low and Co's, Nurserymen, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

IRON BEDSTEADS, ORNAMENTAL FENCING, &c.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to view a variety of Patterns of the above articles at Stephenson & Co's Warehouses, 61, Gracechurch-street, City, where also may be seen Cooper's Patent Central-fire Guns and Pistols, and Samuel Hall's Patent Stoves for Warming Churches, Halls, &c. &c.

N.B. Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot water on an improved principle, by Chanter's Patent Smoke consuming Furnaces which can be adapted to any apparatus, now in use at the Gardens of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, and many others of the Nobility, with the most unqualified satisfaction.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

TO BE LET for a term of 7, 14, or 21 Years, at the option of the Tenant, and entered on at Michaelmas next, a large and productive GARDEN, situate in the upper part of the fashionable and fast-increasing town of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. The want of a good Nursery and Flower-garden in the town has long been a matter of complaint with the inhabitants of Ryde and its neighbourhood, and the present affords an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a good business.

For Particulars apply to Messrs. Hearn, Solicitors, Ryde.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. Rogers, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. Shewen having had the opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical. It may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place; Mr Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Sons, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no Preparation.—Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, Saint Paul's, London; Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and all Chemists and Stationers.

N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking Linen without a preparation, many of which are prepared without reference to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and Fixed complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three light Cucumber and Melon boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the kingdom, warranted best material. Two light Boxes and Lights complete from 12 4s. Garden-Lights Made and Glazed, 1s. per foot, at JAS. WATT'S Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. Reference given.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Islington, near Islington. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS for DAHLIAS and other DELICATE PLANTS.—TREGGON & CO., Zinc Manufacturers, 22, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, to these useful, cheap, and durable Protectors, made of Zinc and Copper, which, by galvanic action, preserve the most delicate plants from the destructive attacks of the mollusca: a representation of which, with full particulars, will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 27th March.

Any quantity supplied at 14s. per dozen.

The same principle is also applicable for the Protectors of Fruit Trees, by straps of zinc and copper, judiciously placed to the wall and round the stems of trees. This they supply at 1s. 3d. per yard.

Zinc Flowlights, sashlights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hotbeds, Forcing Frames, &c., Garden Hand Frames, Engines, Watering Pots, Perforated Gates and Covers, Baths, and all the various useful articles manufactured from Zinc, supplied on the first terms.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, Ornamental Summer-houses, and Buildings of every description.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2 WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water upon the circulation of air, or by any other means, with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1,000 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers, Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built; Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns; Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete, Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Dusty Rakes, Transplanters, Watering pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches and every description of Fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery. Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their Manufactory, 2, Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

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The following are specimens of the low rates of Premiums for the Assurance of £100, which the method of Investment in Australasia adopted by this Company, enables it to offer to the public.

Age	20	30	40	50	60
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To EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies, the Company offers the permission to proceed to and reside in any of those Colonies without extra Premium, and to pay their Premiums and obtain a Settlement of their Claims in the same. For Residence in New Zealand a moderate extra Premium is charged.

TO ALL PERSONS the Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital,—of permission to retain one-third of the Premium in their own hands, the portion so retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the Policy when it becomes a Claim,—of Ascending, Descending, and other Scales of Premiums, and of Participation in Profits.

Prospectuses and full Particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street. By order of the Board,

CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience. The proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit, during which time thousands of children have been relieved entirely from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth, viz.—Fevers, Fits, Convulsions, Sickness of Stomach, and Debility, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½d. by J. Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom: or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

FLOWER SHOWS.

THE FLORIST'S JOURNAL, Nos. 19 and 20, contain a complete List of the Exhibitions and Prizes for the country. The FLORIST'S JOURNAL is published monthly with a coloured representation of some new Flower. Price Sixpence. London: Hoyland Partridge, 12, Fleet-street.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST for AUGUST, price Sixpence, contains a Complete and Original History of the GOOSEBERRY GRUB, by Rusticus of Gravelming.

J. Van Voorst, Paternoster Row.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Leamington Horticultural Fete.—The first floral and horticultural exhibition for the season was held at Messrs. Magnall and Co's gardens, on the Edmondscote road, on Wednesday and Thursday last. The first day proved unfavourable for the attendance of visitors, the rain continuing to fall during the greater part of the morning. Notwithstanding this, however, a considerable number of persons visited the gardens in the course of the afternoon, and although the state of the weather could not permit them, with any degree of comfort to themselves, to stray out of the precincts of the marquees erected for the occasion, yet the character of the exhibition was such as could not but prove highly interesting to the scientific cultivator, as well as afford ample opportunity to those who delight "To weave

Fancies with flowers, and borrow from their hue
A colour for their thoughts,"

to gratify their favourite pursuit. On the second day the weather was extremely propitious, and the attendance highly respectable; the ladies, as is generally the case, formed the greater part of the company. We have long speculated within ourselves as to the existence of a mystic sympathy between women and flowers, and are more than ever assured that it does exist, the cause, perhaps, being the similarity in the nature and features of each. They excite our admiration for the beautiful, whilst their delicacy and helplessness appeal, in language not to be mistaken, to that fostering protection which "all men are or at least ought to be most prompt in bestowing."—The business of the day commenced by the appointment of the following gentlemen as judges of the Dahlia department.—Messrs. Sharp, Stoke, near Coventry; Mitchell, of Piltdown Nursery, Sussex; Sheppard, Beckett, Perkins, Leamington; and Kimberley, Pinley, near Coventry. That magnificent flower, the Dahlia, which imparts so much adornment to our parterres, giving a confusion of rich rose, crimson, and gold, and purple, was competed for, in admirable style, by the various growers of Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Sussex, Derbyshire, &c. The first prize, the Leamington cup, a chaste and elegant specimen of British art, was won by Mr Wignall, of Grantchester, near Cambridge: his flowers, 24 in number, consisted of the Queen, Eclipse Conductor, Argo, Lady Dartmouth, Conservative (Low), Bloomsbury (Pamplin), Charles XII (Pamplin), Egyptian Prince, Stuart Worthley, Pelelope, Regina, Unique, Rouge-et-Noir, Beauty of the Plain, Bishop of Salisbury, Grace Darling, Maid of Bath, Duchess of Richmond, Hope, Pelwick, Andrew Hofer, Le Grand Baudin, Eclipse Cambridge. The second prize was awarded to Mr. Sheppard, and the third to Mr. Mitchell. The best 12 blooms were awarded to Mr. Sheppard. The best 24 blooms for the Ladies' Cup was gained by Mr Kimberley. The second prize was awarded to Mr Sadler, Compton Court, near Alcester, a gentleman distinguished in this part of the country for his botanical knowledge. In the succeeding sweepstakes the successful competitors were—Messrs. Bishop of Stoneleigh; Mann, of Thelsford; Perkins, of Leamington; Sharp, of Stoke; Baddeley Harris, of Weston; and Bromwich, of Myton. The prize for the best seedlings was adjudged to Mr. Wignall, of Cambridge; and the second to Mr Sadler. The best design to Mr Sutton, of Kenilworth. The first prize for the best collection of Pansies, that beautiful flower which forms a leading feature in almost every little garden throughout the kingdom the greater part of the year, was awarded to Mr. Holmes, and the second to Messrs. Moyle and Co. The best stand of 24 varieties was displayed by Mr. Holmes. The best six seedlings were produced by the same gentleman, and a similar stand of Asters gained for Mr. Baddeley the prize of one sovereign; the second prize (10s.) was awarded to Mr Joseph Browridge of Emscote. The premium of one sovereign was adjudged to Mr Barnes, of Warwick, for a truly splendid collection of greenhouse plants; for the best basket of fruit, a prize to the same amount was given to Mr. Phipps, of Farnborough. The claimants of lowly merit produced the fruits of their labour, and were liberally rewarded; the unsuccessful candidates were also allowed an adequate compensation for their loss of time. The marquees were tastefully festooned with Dahlias and other brilliant flowers. There were two statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, decorated with coronal flowers, in the principal marquee, and a target and a balloon, with its parachute, displayed a mass of beauty which excited general admiration. There were also stands of Roses, &c. The fruit was a fine department of the show, and the vegetables were also of a very commendable character.

Dorking Horticultural Society.—The annual show and dinner took place on August 27, at the Red Lion Inn Assembly-room. There was a good exhibition of Fruit, Flowers, &c., and after the show the members sat down to an excellent dinner. After the usual toasts had been given, the chairman, C. Barclay, Esq. addressed the assembly in favour of horticultural societies, and pointed out the value of cultivators meeting periodically to congratulate each other on their success, and on the general improvement of horticulture. The following is a list of the awards:—1st Pine, Mrs. Evelyn, gr. Mr Dick, 1l. 10s.; 2d ditto, Lord Abinger, gr. Mr J. Gadd, 1l.; 3d ditto, Col. Howard, gr. Mr. Hislop, 15s. 1st Melon, H. T. Hope, Esq., gr. Mr. Whiting, 12s. 6d.; 2d ditto, Lord Abinger, gr. Mr. J. Gadd, 10s 6d.; 3d ditto, Earl Surrey, gr. Mr. Haben, 9s.; 4th ditto, Mr. J. Ivery, 7s.; 5th ditto, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, gr. Mr. Heratage, 5s. 1st bunch of Grapes, C. Barclay, Esq., gr. Mr. Scott, 12s. 6d.; 2d ditto, Lord Abinger, gr. Mr. Gadd, 10s.; 3d ditto, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, gr. Mr Heratage, 7s. 6d.; 4th ditto, Mr. R. Gadd, 5s. 1st 9 Peaches, Col. Howard, gr. Mr. Hislop, 8s.; 2d ditto, J. B. Hankey, Esq., gr. Mr. Barns, 6s.; 3d ditto, C. Barclay, Esq., gr. Mr. Scott, 4s. 1st 9 Nectarines, J. B. Hankey, Esq., gr. Mr Barns, 8s.; 2d ditto, Mr. J. Ivery, 6s.; 3d ditto, Sir B. Brodie, gr. Mr. Oliver, 4s. 1st 12 Pears, Miss Caroline, gr. Mr. Truelove, 7s.; 2d ditto, Earl Surrey, gr. Mr. Haben, 5s.; 3d ditto, Lord Abinger, gr. Mr J. Gadd, 3s. 1st 12 Plums, C. Barclay, Esq., gr. Mr. W. Scott, 7s. 2d ditto, Lord Monson, gr. Mr. Apted, 5s.; 3d ditto, Miss Lawton, gr. Mr. Scott, 3s. 1st 12 Dessert Apples, H. T. Hope, Esq., gr. Mr. Whiting, 7s.; 2d ditto, Mr. J. Ivery, 5s.; 3d ditto, Mrs Cherrington, gr. Mr. Johnson, 3s. 1st 2 lb of Filberts, Mr. Ivery, 7s.; 2d ditto, Miss Caroline, gr. Mr. Truelove, 4s. 1st 2 heads of Celery, W. Price, Esq., gr. Mr G. Croucher, 6s.; 2d ditto, Mrs Cherrington, gr. Mr Johnson, 5s.; 3d ditto, C. C. Dixon, Esq., gr. Mr. J. Briggs, 4s. 1st collection of 6 Greenhouse Plants, J. B. Hankey, Esq., gr. Mr. Barns, 8s.; 2d ditto, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, gr. Mr. Heratage, 6s.; 3d ditto, Mr Ivery, 4s. 1st Specimen Plant, J. B. Hankey, Esq., gr. Mr. Barns, 8s.; 2d ditto, H. T. Hope, Esq., gr. Mr. Whiting, 6s.; 3d ditto, J. Smallpeece, Esq., gr. Mr. Reid, 4s. 1st 6 Cockscombs, H. T. Hope, Esq., gr. Mr. Whiting, 4s.; 2d ditto, Mr. J. Ivery, 3s. 1st 6 Balsams, Mr R. Gadd, 4s.; 2d ditto, H. T. Hope, Esq., gr. Mr. Whiting, 3s. 1st 12 Dahlias, Mr. Winton, Amateur, 10s.; 2d ditto, T. Nash, Esq., Amateur, 12s.; 3d ditto, no competition. 1st, 24 ditto, ditto, 7s. 6d. 1st 24 Dahlias, open to all classes, Mr Winton, 15s.; 2d ditto, Lord Abinger, gr. Mr J. Gadd, 12s. 6d.; 3d ditto, Mrs Clayton, gr. Mr. Scott, 10s.; 4th ditto, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, gr. Mr. Heratage, 7s. 6d. 1st Seedling Dahlia, C. C. Dixon, Esq., gr. Mr. J. Briggs, 8s.; 2d ditto, no competition, 6s.; 3d ditto, ditto, 4s. 1st plate of Mulberries, extra prize, Rev. A. Burmister, 2s. 6d. 1st plate of Currants, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d. 2 Cockscombs, extra prize, Dr. Gordon, gr. Mr. Matthews, 2s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during September, October, November, December, and January: viz.—on Sept. 7th, Oct. 7th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Pomological	8 P.M.

Local Shows.—Sept. 3, Glasgow, Fingask, Windsor. Sept. 14th, Spilsby, Uxbridge.

NOTHING more plainly indicates the anxiety of the public to carry the improvement of their gardens to its furthest possible limit than the eagerness with which what are called seedlings are sought after by cultivators of every degree. Knowing that it is by seedlings alone that much progress in amelioration can be made, the mere name of such a thing has irresistible attractions for the great mass of garden-lovers. There are some who even suppose that, to be a seedling, a plant must necessarily be better than its parent; and there are others who regard the raising a seedling as a prodigious effort of horticultural skill. The former forget how often in the moral world the child is inferior to its parents, and that races may be degraded as well as elevated. The latter seem unconscious that myriads of seedlings are constantly springing up around them without the assistance of art, and to which they attach no importance. The child raises a crop of mustard and cress in a warm flannel near the fire, and mistaking the wonderful creative power of Nature, thus for the first time brought within the range of his perception, for something that proceeds from his own art, may be well excused for his childish triumph over nothing. But the grown-up person, who equally claims credit for the same operation, must only expect to receive commendation when by art skilfully applied, or by long and unwearying industry, he has succeeded in improving the beauty or increasing the utility of savage nature. The man who first obtained a fleshy-rooted Carrot from the tough and woody root which grows unnoticed upon our downs, obtained a signal triumph, and to him all honour should be due; but we cannot concede the same praise to his descendant, who merely raises a crop of young Carrots from the seed already bettered to his hand. When the question is put in this way, no one can avoid perceiving how baseless are the claims of those who demand attention for a plant merely because it is a seedling; and yet we daily see such claims preferred. One person points you out an Orange tree, and tells you how he raised it from a pip, and offers you a cutting as a great favour. If by chance you inquire what the merits of this new Orange may be, you are told that, upon that point, the possessor has no information, but that it is a seedling. Another man brings you an Apple—tells you he raised it from seed—calls it the "Pride of Pippington," and presses you to have scions of it for distribution among your friends. It is in vain to say that you can perceive no novelty in the fruit, and little merit; that it is inferior in beauty to one thing, and in flavour to another, and that your garden is filled with Apples already; no refusal can be accepted,—for is not the Pride of Pippington a seedling? A third person brings a plant to a horticultural exhibition—offers it to the judges for approval, in full confidence that it will gain a prize. Let us suppose this plant to be the Silverwood of the Cape; the judges pass it by; the exhibitor is angry, and demands their reasons. It is in vain to say—"Why, Sir, this plant is a common tree from the Cape of Good Hope, which has been in the gardens of England for two centuries; it is to be found in all collections where such plants are cared for, has flowered repeatedly, and the specimen exhibited by you is by no means in a good state of health." This is far from satisfying the owner, who cries—"Is this the way that merit is to be rewarded? Did I not raise the plant myself? and is it not a seedling?"

Finally, there are those who hold the opinion that every seedling is different from all other seedlings, and, therefore, that a plant, if proved to have been raised from seed, is by the same evidence proved to be new. This may be literally true; it is probable that no two individuals among men were ever the same in all points and circumstances; but what then? To what practical inference does such an assumption lead? Are we to distinguish every blade of grass and every bush and every head of corn by some separate name, because of its differences from its neighbours—because its leaf is a hair's-breadth shorter or its stem a trifle more crooked, or its colour darker to the amount of what our neighbours call a *soupçon*? No argument would be required to show the absurdity of this; and yet the plan is practically acted upon.

No plant ought to be, either botanically or horticulturally, distinguished from others, unless it has some plain and undoubted features remarkable and peculiar to itself. A difference is not a distinction. When, therefore, persons advertise a seedling this, or a seedling that, the true question to examine is, not whether it is really a seedling, but whether it is distinct from others of its kind. The first question cannot possibly interest any one except its owner.

We have been led to these remarks by the numerous inquiries of our correspondents concerning the new Grapes of the present season. Concerning these the accounts are as conflicting as any disputant could desire. On the one hand they are asserted to be seedlings, on the other it is positively declared that they are no such thing. The Black Hamburgh and the Black Prince are, according to one class of our correspondents, the same as some of these varieties, while others assure us they are wholly different and really raised from seed. We have already shown that the latter is no recommendation in our eyes; and if so in other races of plants, still less is it a merit in the case of grapes.

Eight or ten years ago the late Mr. Money gave a flourishing account of two seedling grapes; and everybody bought plants of the "Muscat Eshcolata" and the "Eshcolata superba" at a guinea each. After a time the plants fruited, when the first was found to be the same as the White Muscat of Alexandria, and the last as a worthless old sort known by various names, of which Black Raisin is perhaps the most proper. Mr. Money also sent out another professedly new Grape, to which the singular name of "Money's West's St. Peter's" was given; it was said to have been raised from seed by a person named West, but no one can distinguish it from the Raisin des Carmes. So again a Grape called Wilmot's new Muscat is not distinct from the French Chasselas musqué: an excellent variety, by the way. Now we do not at all question the veracity of those who say they raised the above-mentioned sorts from seed; on the contrary, we may safely admit, at least for argument's sake, that they did; but what then? Are they on that account worth a guinea each, while those from which they cannot be distinguished are only worth three and-sixpence? We leave our readers to answer this question for themselves.

In Grapes then, as in other things, the question to be answered is not whether a plant is a seedling, but whether it is really distinct from all other Grapes in cultivation. In the opinion of some of our correspondents, that noble variety called Wilmot's New Hamburgh is only the Black Hamburgh well cultivated; one, who says that he saw it growing on the tree, declares that he can see no difference between it and the Black Hamburgh. Now in general one may take the word of an honest man for what he sees; but not always, and especially not in such a case as this. Mr. Wilmot's Grape has small, round, loose bunches, with very large uneven berries; that is not the usual character of the Black Hamburgh; but the latter may certainly be made to assume such an appearance by thinning and high cultivation. Indeed we must admit that we have seen single berries of the Black Hamburgh Grape even larger than any of Mr. Wilmot's. It is, however, to be observed, that in such instances the berries were the exception to the usual rule, while the large size and rugged appearance of Mr. Wilmot's are evidently the habitual marks of the variety. What, however, are of far more importance than size and the surface of the fruit, are its taste and texture. If the former can be influenced by cultivation, the latter cannot. A gardener may thin a White Muscadine Grape till its bunch and berries are like those of a Muscat of Alexandria, but he will never make it have either the musky flavour or the firm solid flesh of the Muscat. Now this is very nearly the case with Mr. Wilmot's; it has a flesh almost as firm and solid as a Portugal Grape, and is not at all like the Black Hamburgh in those important particulars. There can, therefore, be no doubt that it is quite distinct from that sort. If we are asked whether it is equally distinct from other Black Grapes, we answer without hesitation, yes, so far as we can ascertain. We have consulted some of the most skilful Grape-growers of this country and the Continent, and we cannot learn that any one is acquainted with it.

With regard to Chapman's Seedling and the Royal Victoria Vine, we have not at present had opportunities of examining them.

WE to-day insert the regulations which will be observed next year at the great Exhibitions in the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. There will also be found in another column some observations by a correspondent upon the rules in force last season, to which, and some other matters relating to the same subject, we shall return next week. We shall for the present only observe, that most of the suggestions of our correspondent are met by the new regulations, which have been framed with an anxious desire to consult the real interests of gardening.

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE, IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. VI.

ON looking at the designs for boiler-setting, given in Mr. Tredgold's Treatise on Warming, I find that I have much understated the defects of the ordinary plans. In the examples there given not more than one-tenth of the working surface is exposed to the direct action of the fire. The whole energy of the burning fuel is, therefore, directed to what may be called a mere spot in comparison with that extended space on which it might act, but for the perverse ingenuity with which it is shut out. It is no answer to this objection that the boiler is of large capacity, and contains a great bulk of water; the ill consequences of urging an intense heat against a small portion of iron are little, if at all, obviated by increasing the quantity of water contained in the boiler. In fact, the greater inequality of temperature which is thus aimed at between the inner and outer surfaces of the metal would (if produceable) be even more prejudicial and destructive than the excessive heat at both surfaces which, doubtless, obtains, in spite of the mass of water. There is a certain maximum rate at which water will abstract heat from metal with which it is in contact; and the only effect of increasing the supply of heat is to excite that repellent action between the two which has been already described, and which Mr. Perkins ingeniously attempted to overcome by inducing in the water an artificially rapid circulation, which constantly brought fresh portions of water near the overheated metal, but which did not, I believe, produce the requisite closeness of contact between the water and the iron. This plan, therefore, ingenious as it was, is inadequate to making a large quantity of heat pass safely and economically through a small quantity of metal; still less effective is the recommendation to make, with this object, the boiler of large capacity.

The plan which I have ventured to suggest, of producing intense combustion, and placing the boiler at such a distance that the radiant heat may spread over a large surface, furnishes, I believe, the key to efficient and economical boiler-setting.

Having heated our boiler, the next consideration is to diffuse that heat rapidly through the pipes,—a problem of extreme simplicity, but which has sometimes not been solved, by failing to attend to the most obvious considerations. The basis of the whole system is this,—that whenever a vessel, of any form, containing an elastic or non-elastic fluid, is partially heated, motion will immediately take place in the fluid; and so far from its being difficult to produce this motion, the only difficulty, as was mentioned in the case of air in steam cylinder jackets, is to prevent the movement. It occurs under the slightest differences of temperature, and the result is, that in nature no fluid matter is quiet. Warm water in an exposed vessel is in constant motion down the cooling walls, and up the protected centre, while liquids, cooling and evaporating under the microscope, are seen to describe the most extraordinary evolutions. In short, the whole fluid world, whether heating or cooling, maintains a perpetual motion, which requires only a few simple considerations to direct to our own purposes.

In illustration of the simplest form of circulation, let the annexed figure represent a section of any enclosed space containing air, the opposite sides of which have temperatures differing in any sensible degree; there will then infallibly occur in the air a continuous movement up the warmer and down the cooler side, as shown by the dotted arrows; while in the centre of the space the conflict of the ascending and descending currents will create numberless little whirlwinds, which will, to a certain extent, interfere with and check the main currents. For this reason it is found that a diaphragm to separate the two currents promotes the freedom and increases the rapidity of the circulation, by confining the two streams within their proper limits.

By this diaphragm the vessel has become converted into an ascending and descending pipe; the more rapid circulation in which, spite of the increased surface exposed to friction with the circulating matter, leads to the inquiry, What is the nature and amount of that friction of fluids in pipes, about which so much is said, and so little generally understood? In the first place, it appears to be forgotten that the friction of the fluid against the pipe cannot be greater than that of the fluid against itself; because if it were so, the moving fluid has only to leave an indefinitely thin film of its own substance against the surface of the pipe, and the resulting friction would then be fluid against fluid. This consideration will enable us to put aside many alarms as to the success of heating apparatus founded on calculations of the motive force measured in ounces, and made to appear insufficient when balanced against the so-called friction of some hundred feet of pipe. It should be remembered, however, that an extremely small force continually acting produces by accumulation great effects: a child with by long, though slight, pressure with its hand give motion to a man-of-war in a quiet dock; or, to take a very different case, that of the glass balloons which are made to ascend and descend in water, by compressing the air within them, how immeasurably small is the change in the specific gravity of the balloon, by which, nevertheless, a rapid movement is instantaneously communicated! Nor must this last example be considered trifling in comparison with that of

water in pipes, for it is in some respects a severe case as compared with the pipes. The ascent or descent of the balloon in water involves a large quantity of friction between the particles of the fluid, inasmuch as there is a constant displacement of the water, and a rush of the water so displaced to fill the space vacated by the moving balloon. The number and confusion of the intestinal currents so created must produce friction incomparably greater than any arising from continuous motion in a pipe of uniform bore. If it be replied that these currents are those of fluid against fluid, it has been already shown that this is the worst sort of friction that can exist in a pipe: I am disposed, however, to believe that fluids conform to the example of all other things, and that friction amongst themselves is more severe than that against foreign bodies. In looking at water flowing by the side of a ship or the piers of a bridge in a stream, no perceptible retardation is discoverable in those parts which come in contact with the not very smooth surface of the planks in one case, or with the granite in the other. There is never any indication of sensible friction between the fluid and the solid; whereas in any case where the friction can be determined so as to take place in the fluid rather than against the walls of the containing vessel, it may be shown to be considerable. Few persons probably are aware that an ordinary hand-basin, with a plug, will discharge its contents when the water is soaped, in one-fourth of the time that is required with pure water. Here the nature of the course taken by the escaping water (of which always the upper portion goes first) is evidently *over* the lower portion, and the inter-friction which thus becomes considerable with the pure fluid, is diminished to one-fourth by the mixture of a little soap: I do not, therefore, advise the use of soaped water for hot-water circulations where the power is feeble, but the fact is stated for the benefit of any who choose to make the application.

The fact that the friction of water against water is greater than against foreign bodies is further proved by the force required to propel a square-ended as compared with a cut-water solid, or by the resistance offered by piers of bridges differently formed. When the cut-water of a bridge is so formed that the water runs against the whole surface, the friction is least; a square, or nearly square end, which maintains in front of it a portion of what is called dead water, against which the stream impinges and rubs, instead of against the stone, increases the resistance very greatly.

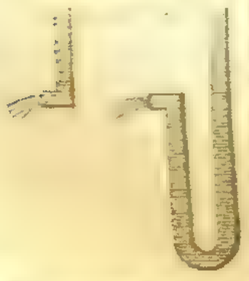
The influence deducible from these facts in relation to our present purpose is this, that in every hot-water circulation there should be the least possible liability to produce intestinal currents or eddies; that the water should, as much as may be, move in a mass. With this view sharp and numerous bends in the pipes should be avoided; and above all, we should guard against *strictures*, which *wire-draw* the water, and create a quantity of inter-friction, infinitely more prejudicial than that against the walls of the pipes.

With well-arranged pipes, then, the friction is doubtless very small; but the inertia of the water is an obstacle of considerable amount, which, like the friction, will increase with every change of direction, with bends, and with strictures.

The value of the resistance offered by friction and inertia will increase rapidly also with increased velocity, and will be affected by so many circumstances that it would be utterly impossible to make any calculation of them. We are obliged, therefore, to estimate the quantity of resistance by knowing that it is certainly below that of the force which overcomes it, and which is more easily estimated. In any system of pipes, however complicated or numerous, if the sum of the products of the specific gravities of the ascending columns multiplied by their several lengths, measured vertically, be less than the corresponding sum of the descending columns, motion will result which will be more rapid as this difference is greater.

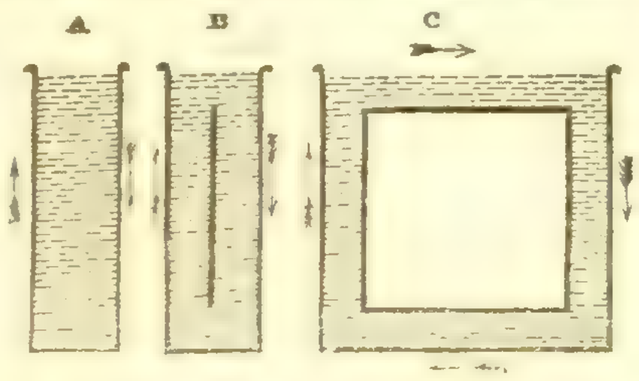
It would be useless, however, to give a minute example of this calculation, because no design for hot-water pipes can be safely made from such elements. In the first place, the temperatures of the several portions of the pipe can never be predicted with sufficient accuracy for such a purpose. Where the circulation is simple and does not descend below the level of the boiler, every alternation of ascent and descent creates a force which, however small its amount, is in favour of the movement. When we descend below the level of the boiler, we create a power against the movement of the water; but as we seldom make a descent except for the sake of passing an obstacle, the temperatures of the ascending and descending columns are not often sufficiently different to offer much resistance. In all such cases, however, it is prudent to have an obvious preponderance of power in favour of the circulation, of which an example will be given presently.

The amount of the motive force may be thus roughly illustrated:—If the water in the annexed syphon had, when cold, stood in each leg as high as the top of the shorter leg, and if that in the longer leg had been heated so as to expand it as shown in the figure, the water would flow out at the shorter leg with the same force as if it flowed from a column equal to the difference in height of the two legs; equal, in fact, to the column shown on the left hand of the syphon. The expansion is, however, always very much less than here supposed; it is so small, indeed, within any attainable varieties of temperature, that the motive power would appear to be quite inadequate to its object, but for those considerations by which we have seen that the friction of fluids in regular pipes is by no means so serious an obstacle as is sometimes supposed.



The facility with which water may be made to circulate is a fact which, like the facility with which carriages may be propelled on iron rails, has grown up by experience in opposition to predictions against its success. It is, nevertheless, a phenomenon, when properly considered, perfectly consistent with theory, which, however, is frequently not produced, owing to ignorance of its elementary principles; and which never can be produced in opposition to those principles.

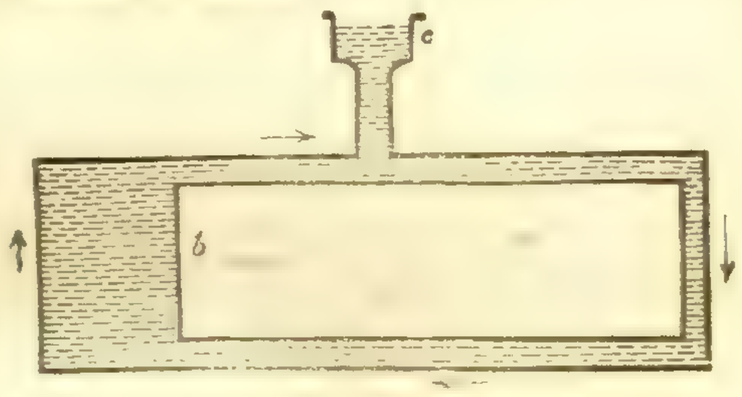
The annexed figures, A, B, C, representing three vessels



containing water, will simply illustrate the principles of the movement. In all of them the left-hand side, or that having an ascending arrow, is supposed, from some cause, to be the warmest. In A the ascending and descending currents would interfere with each other, as before mentioned, in regard to air, creating whirls and eddies which would check each other's movement. In B the diaphragm, by preventing this intermixture, and by preventing also the exchange of temperature otherwise than by circulation, would greatly increase its velocity; and in C the velocity would be still further increased by the horizontal distance between the ascending and descending columns, which would cause them to exhibit greater differences of specific gravity.

Here, then, we see gradually produced the three elements of power: 1. Freedom from intestinal movements. 2. Substituting the friction of water against some other substance, for that of water against water. 3. Difference of specific gravity, by causing the water to become much cooler in the descending than in the ascending chamber.

We have now only to imagine this last chamber to be closed and unequally divided, forming what may be called a boiler at *b*, with a cistern at *c*, and we have a hot-water apparatus in the simplest form.



A. Ainger.

P. S. I was much gratified to find my proposal for earth-heating independently of glazed houses supported by the results of the accidental experiment related by Mr. Mackenzie in the *Chronicle* of July 24.

I doubt, however, whether the mode of laying the pipes which he suggested, would be so good as having them accessible in a vaulted cavity, where we might make a certain number of them into trough-pipes, the vapour from which ascending into the soil would be a most effective means of distributing the heat, and might perhaps supersede the necessity of watering: if so, it would tend very much to preserve the earth in that loose condition which is favourable to the roots of the plants. I think, indeed, that this circumstance might form an important distinction; for artificial watering is in many respects an indifferent substitute for rain—though rain, perhaps, and especially heavy rain, produces a hardening effect upon the soil which it requires much attention to undo. It might, therefore, be a good experiment to grow plants in a vapour-warmed soil, sheltered by a glass roof from the rains and from night radiation, but freely exposed to the air and wind.

The mode of vaulting over the cavity by hollow earthen voussoirs, which I formerly described, though perhaps the best for transmitting the heat, is not essential. An arch turned with bricks laid open-wise, as in the walls of hot-beds, and covered with leaves or moss to prevent the earth running into the apertures, might possibly answer the purpose.

While on the subject of earth-warming, it may be worth while to notice the fact mentioned in *Redding's History of Wines*, that in some vineyards on the Rhine, when the mornings in April and May are likely to be frosty, it is the practice, about an hour before sunrise, to burn litter among the vines, or to heat the ground with torches of straw, continuing the process till the sun begins to shine on the plants. The same writer states that in Poland, Prussia, and parts of Germany, the frost is kept from the stems of fruit-trees by surrounding them with cords of straw or hemp, whose ends dip into vessels of spring-water, the temperature of which is (I presume) communicated to the trees by the capillary action through the cords. This is a curious, and if the statement of its success be correct, a very ingenious process. It will be remarked how completely all these practical results point to the efficacy of warming the earth and the plants, instead of warming the air: indeed, the delusion that has existed on this subject, the palpable absurdity of attempting to warm either animals or vegetables by means of the air, is quite wonderful, when it is considered how constant are the allusions to warm suns and cool atmospheres, and how seldom (except in treatises on warming) warmed air is mentioned, otherwise than as the instrument of the pestilence. Turning, a few days since, for another purpose, to *Roscoe's Lorenzo de' Medici*, I stumbled on the following passage, in a letter from Politiano to Ficino:—

"When you are incommoded," says he, "with the heat of the season in your retreat at Careggi, you will perhaps think the shelter of Fiesole not undeserving your notice. Seated between the sloping sides of the mountain, we have here water in abundance, and being constantly refreshed with moderate winds, find little inconvenience from the glare of the sun."

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XV.

Earwigs.—The structure of these animals is very curious and beautiful; but, common as they are, few persons have a correct knowledge of their economy, for, being objects of aversion, every one only thinks of destroying them; and this, unfortunately, arises more from early impressions of terror, dictated by the vulgar notion of their getting into the human ear, than from any rational motives. It is certainly remarkable that in several countries these insects have received appellations indicative, as in England, of this disagreeable propensity; in France they are called Perce-oreille, in Germany Ohrwurm, in Sweden Oremask or Earworm; but these trivial names were given at the remotest periods, when the pastoral and hardy lives of mankind would naturally expose them to such annoyances, and when prejudice lost nothing from the superstition and ignorance which then existed.

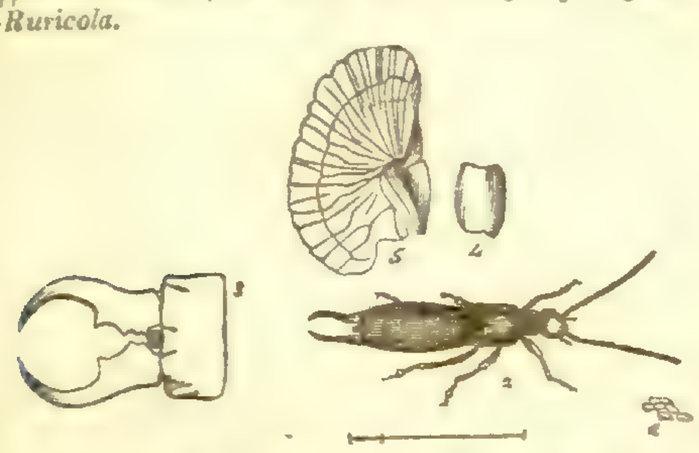
Until very lately I had never seen the eggs of the Earwig; De Geer, however, had long since stated that the female broods over them like a hen, and apparently protects and feeds her young: I had placed a female in a cup, with some mould and the leaf of a scarlet-bean, which these insects are particularly fond of, and she soon laid 14 oval eggs on the earth; they were opake and yellowish (fig. 1); in a short time she removed them to the surface of the leaf, and I found her nestling amongst them; unfortunately they were either destroyed by the parent or eaten by some young woodlice, which were concealed in the cup. The young Earwigs are similar in form to their parents, and are equally active, but much smaller, of course, different in colour, destitute of wings, and the forceps are straighter and not horny; when they have arrived at the pupa state they bear a still greater resemblance to the mature insects, having rudimentary elytra: they cast their skins from time to time, and immediately after this operation they are of a yellowish-white, excepting the black eyes. Having arrived at their final state, both sexes are provided with wings, which are most curiously folded upon the back, and nearly concealed beneath the wing-cases: that these organs are sufficiently ample to sustain them in flight is not to be doubted; and F. borealis having been taken on the wing in the heat of the day last month is a confirmation of the general opinion; it is, however, not the less remarkable that having this power, they should so seldom avail themselves of it. There is a small species called Labia minor, which seems attached to muck-heaps, and sometimes flies in such immense swarms in the sunshine, that I was once covered with them in an instant, when sketching from nature; and I very much doubt if our large common Earwigs fly in the night, for their wings are too delicate to withstand the slightest humidity.

There are two species of true Earwigs, one of which is named Forficula borealis,* Dr. Leach having met with it in Scotland; but it is equally abundant in the South of England, under loose bark, stones, &c.; the males are distinguished by much longer forceps than our common garden one has, which was named by Linnæus Forficula auricularia; the head is of a chesnut colour, the eyes black; thorax and wing-cases (4) ochreous, as well as the horny covering of the wings extending beyond the elytra, which have a sinuated brown line, more or less, surrounding them, the disc of the thorax being dark-brown; the wings, when expanded, resemble a shell called Haliotis or Ear-shell (5): The female (fig. 2) has seven distinct segments in her body, and on each side of the 5th and 6th from the apex there are two little ridges; but these are on the 7th and 8th from the apex in the males, in which sex there are nine visible segments: the forceps in the female are very slightly curved and form a beak when closed; but those of the male are considerably curved (3), with a few internal teeth at the base, and both sexes have a short process at the apex of the abdomen; the horns are 14-jointed; the legs are furnished with a three-jointed foot, the middle-joint is bilobed, and the 3d has two claws at the apex.

A vast portion of insects feed only during one portion of their lives, and are therefore comparatively harmless, excepting when they are in the larva state; but Earwigs commence eating as soon as they leave the egg-shell, and continue their devastations, changing their skins as they grow, until they arrive at maturity, and even then they do not die, as is often the case with this class of animals, after having deposited their eggs. Thus, we find on shaking a flower, small ashy-brown Earwigs, not more than a line long, and very soft, with every intermediate gradation in size up to the full stature of their adult parents, which are protected by a beautiful coat of mail. Every one who has a garden, however small, or whatever its situation, is well aware of the mischievous works of the Earwigs, as indicated by the bowls of tobacco-pipes and lobsters' claws which are suspended over the flowers to catch the enemy. In early spring they eat off the tender leaves and shoots as fast as they appear above ground, and when more advanced they nibble their edges and perforate the foliage. As summer approaches our choicest flowers are attacked,

* Vide Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. and fol. 560.

and in the autumn the most valuable fruits fall a prey to their appetites, and it is only the cold and frosts of November that check their incursions, when they retreat under bark and stones to hybernate. Their warfare is carried on by night, and as they hide themselves on the approach of day they are not difficult to capture, although it is impossible to annihilate them. The plan of placing an inverted garden-pot at the top of a stick is, I think, the best for flowers: I find they prefer straw to hay, and I could catch none when I put moss into the pots, which ought to be small for this purpose, and if painted green, are less conspicuous, and consequently less offensive to the eye in a garden; the stakes also should be tall to be effective. For wall-fruit the tubes of various plants cut into lengths of four or five inches should be stuck between the branches, and taken down every morning and shaken over a pail of water, or blown through, and the vermin stamped upon as they fall out: reeds, the stalks of Broad Beans, Sun-flowers, and Hollyhocks are excellent for this purpose; but it is necessary to force the pith out of the latter two before they are fit for use, or folded paper may be successfully employed in their absence. Any choice flower can be protected by winding tow, which has been dipped in sweet oil, round the stem as high up as possible. —*Ruricola.*



COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXIII.

PRESERVE neatness wherever it is practicable, and continue to clear away the haulm and decayed stems of such vegetables as are no longer useful, so as the ground which they occupied may be manured and got ready for the reception of other crops. See to the onions, which if sown as we recommended, in the latter end of February or the beginning of March, will most probably have attained their full size by this time, and be now in a fit state for taking up. The proper period for doing so is always indicated by the shrinking and partial decay of the stem and leaves. When this is observed, advantage should be taken of fine weather to draw the bulbs out of the ground, and after gently twisting the top of each, the whole are to be thinly spread over the bed with their roots upwards, in order that by exposure to the sun and air for a few days they may become sufficiently dry and matured for preserving sound and good during the winter. However simple the operation of preparing the crop for housing may appear, it is really of more importance than is generally considered, and to its being performed in a careless manner, may be frequently traced the cause of the failure of some particular kinds of Onion, which are known to keep well, and are valued on that account. It should, therefore, be borne in mind by those who are fond of this vegetable, that its quality for long keeping will very much depend on the degree of care which is taken not to bruise the bulbs in pulling them out of the ground, or in handling them afterwards, as it is necessary if the weather is showery to turn them over several times until they are perfectly dry and fit for removal. When thoroughly ripened, they are to be deprived of their fibrous roots, and the greater portion of their leaves, and then taken to some dry airy place, where they can be attended to and turned over occasionally, if anywise thick, until an opportunity offers of getting them plaited, or tied up in bunches, which is the easiest and perhaps the best method that can be adopted for keeping them. The manner of stringing Onions is familiar to almost every cottager, and our describing it may to many appear superfluous. It is performed in this way:—Take three or four in your hand by the decayed part of the stem, and tie them together with a bit of matting or packthread, which is afterwards to be bound round the end of a piece of hay-band or straw rope. When these are secured, take two or three more and wrap the thread round them in the same manner, and continue adding and fastening them to the rope in the centre, until the bunch becomes of a proper size, which is usually about eighteen or twenty inches long. The flat round bulbs are generally the best for keeping, and are to be preferred to those that are of an oblong shape and thick at the neck, which should be singled out by themselves for using before the others. To prevent their spreading and emitting roots, which often render them inferior for culinary purposes at an early period of the season, we would recommend a heated iron to be applied for a few seconds to the nozzle, so as to sear it. This we have reason to believe will be found an effectual mode of preserving them.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Sterile Apricots.—For some years past, I have been trying several experiments with an Apricot tree, in order to produce fruit, but they have all failed. The tree appears quite healthy. About three years ago it was lifted, and the roots pruned and placed nearer the surface. After that treatment, it produced blossoms in abundance; the calyx, corolla, and stamens appeared to be as healthy as any gardener could wish for, but in the great majority of the blossoms not a rudiment of a pistil was to be seen, and in those few blossoms where they made their appearance, the style and stigma were in a shrivelled state; the tree was also protected at night while in blossom. Is there any cure for such a disease, or should the tree be planted in a bonfire as quickly as possible? Is it known whether the stamens will endure a greater degree of cold than the pistils?—*Peter Mackenzie.* [We solicit information upon these points.]

Roses.—One of our correspondents asked us some time since for lists of the finest Roses arranged in a popular manner. We referred the question to Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, who has most obligingly answered it as follows:—In reply to "A. B." I give the following list of Roses, grouped according to their respective colours and qualities. When there are two or three varieties of the same name belonging to different families, the name of the family is given in a parenthesis. WHITE ROSES: Princesse de Lamballe, Madame Hardy, Melanie, La Vestale, Clara Sylvain, Madame Bureau (or Les Infidélités de Lisette), Madame Plantier (Hybrid China), New Globe Hip, L'Ingenue and Acidalie.—PALE FLESH-COLOURED ROSES: Blanchefleur, Elizabeth, Celinette, Rosine Dupont, Comtesse de Lacépède, Lady Stuart, Josephine Beauharnois, Coralie, Eugène Hardy and Mrs. Bosanquet.—BLUSH ROSES, deeper in colour than the foregoing: Grande Agathe, Blush Moss, Nelly, Aspasie, Duchesse d'Orléans, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Triomphe de Guérin, Rachel Ruysch, Sophie de Marsilly, Queen of Denmark.—ROSE-COLOURED ROSES of different shades: La Séduisante, Crivalis, La Ville de Bruxelles, Aurélie Lamare, Leo the Tenth, Guerin's Gift, Duchess of Buccleuch, Enchanteresse, La Volupté, Richelieu (Verdier), Charles Duval, Hypocrate, Charles Louis, and Coupe d'Amour.—BRIGHT RED ROSES: Raucourt, Rien ne me surpasse, Eclatante, Beauté vive, Henri Barbet, Brennus, Daphne, Prince Charles, Odeur de pâte d'amande, Colonel Combes.—SCARLET ROSES: Kean, Oriflamme, Rouge Eblouissante, Assemblage des Beautés, Decandolle, Fabvier, Beauty of Billiard, Fulgens, Triomphe d'Angers, Grand Capitaine, Gloire de Rosamène, and Vesta.—BRIGHT CRIMSON ROSES: Grandissima, Luxembourg Moss, Princess Victoria, Sylvain (Hybrid China), Crimson Perpetual, Cramoisie supérieure, Aubernon, Wilberforce, Parigot, Coquette de Montmorency.—MAROON OR DEEP VELVET CRIMSON ROSES: Oracle du Siècle, Superb Tuscany (Rivers), La Majestueuse, Leopold, Orpheline de Juillet, Madame Mortier, Madame Lafayette, Monteau, Catel, Prince Albert (perpetual), George the Fourth, and Becquet.—PURPLE ROSES: Violet Cremer, Belle Cramoisie, Cramoisie Picotée, Egérie, Belle Parabère, Marshal Soult, Petit Pierre, General Foy, Doctor Guépin, Grilony.—CRIMSON PURPLE ROSES: Boule de Nanteuil (very deep), Sir Walter Scott (Gallica), Madame Dubarry, Pompone Bicolor, Antinous (Perpetual), Crimson Globe, Crimson Boursault, Boulogne (Noisette), Legouvé and Aurora.—YELLOW ROSES: Harrisonii, and Double Yellow Austrian Briar (Williams).—SULPHUR AND LEMON-COLOURED ROSES: Smith's Yellow, Elise Sauvage (inclining to orange in centre of flower), Pactolus or Le Pactole, Princesse Hélène (Luxembourg), Globe Yellow, Ne plus ultra (Noisette), Lutescens mutabilis, Espérance, Duchesse de Mecklembourg, and Monstrueuse (Noisette).—FAWN-COLOURED ROSES: Queen of Bourbons, Jaune Desprez, Euphrosine, Nankin, Barbot, Mansais, Triomphe du Luxembourg, Rêve du Bonheur, Abricoté, and Safrano.—THE LARGEST ROSES known are, Glory of France, Tree Pæony, Reine de Bassora, Sylvie, Madame Cottin, Celine, King of Holland, Dutch Provence, Leo the Tenth, Leontine, Gen. Foy, and Brennus.—THE MOST FRAGRANT ROSES are, Riego (Hybrid China), Euphrosine (Noisette), Ne plus ultra (do.), Crimson Perpetual, Prince Albert (Perpetual), Old Provence or Cabbage Rose, Common Moss, Crested Provence or Moss, the Odeur de pâte d'amande (curious), Stanwell Perpetual, Jaune Desprez (Noisette), Bernard Perpetual, Triomphe du Luxembourg (tea-scented), Silene (tea-scented).—THE MOST DOUBLE AND PERFECT ROSES are, Kean, Boule de Nanteuil, Grandissima, Richelieu (Verdier), Aurélie Lamare, La Volupté, Lady Stuart, Sylvain (Hybrid China), Queen of Denmark, Sophie de Marsilly (a superb Rose), Blanchefleur, Crivalis, La Ville de Bruxelles, and Nelly.—THE LATEST BLOOMERS are, Augustine Lenèvre, Latifolia, Fulgorie, Madame Laffay, Coquette de Montmorency, Louis Philippe d'Angers, Armosa, Gloire de Rosamène, Mrs. Bosanquet, Triomphante, Gabrielle, and Claudius Plantier. Perfect flowers were gathered from plants of these sorts the beginning of December 1840, after the severe frost of the 28th of November.—THE EARLIEST Roses are all the varieties of Scotch Roses, and Pompone, Burgundy, Mossy Pompone, De Meaux, Spong's, Harrisonii, Double Yellow Austrian Briar (Williams'), Fulgens, George the Fourth, Coutard, Princesse de Lamballe, and Pompone Blanc.

Nitrate of Soda.—I have been making more trials with the solution of nitrate of soda, six ounces to four gallons of water. I have tried it on Lettuces, and the effect was very immediate and permanent, by giving a deeper colour to the foliage, as well as great firmness: and the growth of the plants watered was more rapid than that of those not so watered. My Celery grows very quick and has far outstripped that where no nitrate of soda was used with the dung. I have tried it also on Fuchsias and Geraniums growing in the open border, and I thought with decisive good effect, and certainly without any bad.—*John Wedgwood.*

Charcoal as a Soil for Plants.—I observe lately, under the head of "Notices to Correspondents,—*X. Y. Z.*" upon the subject of growing plants in charcoal, that you say, "it is questionable whether its effects are more than of a mechanical nature in keeping the soil loose." As the following observation, contained in a popular work now in the course of publication, on vegetable physiology, published by Tanner and Co., London, speaks very conclusively on this subject, I take the liberty of calling your attention to it. "It is essential to the rapid growth of a plant that this part of its nourishment" (carbonic acid) "should be taken by its roots as well as by its leaves. The carbonic acid may be furnished in two ways: either the soil may absorb it from the atmosphere, or the decay of some of the matter contained in it may disengage this product. It is a remarkable property possessed by several porous substances, of absorbing gases, and especially carbonic acid gas, to the amount of many times their own bulk. Of all these, charcoal is one of the most powerful in this respect, and it has been found that many plants may be grown in powdered charcoal, if sufficiently supplied with water, more luxuriantly than in any other soil. The charcoal itself undergoes no change, but it absorbs carbonic acid gas from the air; this is dissolved by the water, which is taken up by the roots, and thus it is introduced into the system. In such cases the plant derives its solid matter as completely from the atmosphere alone, as if its roots were entirely exposed to it; for not a particle of the charcoal is dissolved, and it, therefore, affords no nutriment to the plants."—Page 117, section 179.—*A Country Rector.*

The Lily of the Valley.—The advice which you gave some time since to an inquirer, to grow Lilies of the Valley in the shade, is quite opposed to the humble experience of myself and others. The best bed I have ever seen of it is at the foot of a south wall, where for the last 30 years I have never known it fail to blossom profusely. The double-flowering sort seems, I think, more disposed to bloom in the shade; but best of all when its roots are confined in a large pot. The pink, or rather dull lilac one, flowered with me this year for the first time—it seems very shy.—*A Salopian.*—[Thus doctors differ; we can only say, that the most healthy and finest Lilies of the Valley *we* have ever seen, have been at the foot of old walls in a shaded situation.]

Crinum capense; a hardy amphibious bulb.—I wish you would call attention in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to my recommendation of Crinum capense for covering small islands, as affording, by its abundant arched foliage, the best possible covert for wild fowl, and producing an abundant succession of beautiful flowers throughout the summer, and even the autumn. This plant is equally capable of flowering, and ripening its seed, when planted in a border, or two feet under the surface of the water, but thrives best in a border with abundance of water, or in a rainy season. It would be best planted a little above the level of the water. The seed sprouts as soon as it is ripe, and the young plants should be sheltered in pots the first and second winter, and then planted out, taking care that the weeds do not smother them while young. The bulbs, when full-grown, are so hardy, that, although they are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, I have had the neck of one, which had been left standing in water, imprisoned in ice two or three inches thick for a fortnight without injury to the plant. Nursery-gardeners might easily raise it from seed to sell it by the hundred.—*W. Herbert.*

Pelargoniums.—I have this day received from the Horticultural Society the list of prizes awarded to the successful exhibitors at Chiswick, and it has reminded me of a former intention to offer a few remarks upon the subject of Pelargoniums, &c., through the medium of your paper. The award of the judges both at the gardens and in the list runs thus:—To such a one for a seedling Geranium, such a medal, without specifying to which flower of the number exhibited by that grower it is awarded. In this particular the plan at Chiswick seems to me not so good as that adopted at provincial shows, where a card is attached to every plant bearing a prize. As a very humble grower of seedling Geraniums, I should have exceedingly liked to have known which of the several flowers shown by the successful candidates were considered the deserving ones—it would have assisted my judgment, and aided me in the selection of plants to seed from—as it was, the growers themselves, did not known to which of their flowers they owed their well-merited distinction. As respects the prizes themselves, I would suggest whether the council of the Horticultural Society might not with propriety offer a better medal than the silver Knightian specifically for seedling Geraniums; at present no prize is offered. When we consider whole houses are devoted to their cultivation, that out of hundreds not a score are sufficiently good to exhibit in competition, and that Pelargoniums take a high place in the attractions of the Chiswick shows, and are in universal esteem and cultivation, I really think a first-rate seedling ought not to take a worse standing than the exhibition of flowers of very meritorious character, though from size and elaborate training making a very great and attractive display. That seedlings are objects of great interest was manifest at the middle show at the past season, when the tent in which they were exhibited was crowded to suffocation the whole day. But I think the manner in which seedlings are exhibited is open to great objections. Let us think for a moment what constitutes a really fine Pelargonium. If I am right, beauty and abundance of flower, closeness of habit, and bright healthy foliage. The exhibitor will not have on his stand the finest flower, if the habit and foliage be bad, nor will he ever keep a plant for the latter qualities unaccompanied with a corresponding flower. Now how can judge of the real value of plants when we have exhibited two or more out blooms thrown up in the closest leaves the greenhouse will produce and tastefully fixed in a stand or small pot surrounded with moss. I am aware of the difficulty which many would find in bringing their plants—difficulties that would completely deter them from showing at all—but I think that might be met by plants competing with plants

and single blooms (mind, single blooms) with blooms. I am sure I can answer from experience that the cost to the Society of an additional medal or two would be nothing compared with the cost to the exhibitors, unless the latter claim the liberality of the Society in repaying expenses incurred in getting their productions to Chiswick. Purchasers also require protection. Before me is a nurseryman's list with prices attached to Geraniums, from three guineas downward. Numerous are the orders given at Chiswick for plants when they shall be first sent out, the flowers only of which are there shown, and many of which would find but few customers if their real merits were exhibited in the plants themselves. Now it is a very great disappointment to find that a plant whose only merit consists in a truss of, say three fine flowers, has cost a guinea or two, that its habit is radically bad, and that you have no prospect of a fine truss upon it. Indeed you cannot persuade yourself it is the same, for the flower, although similar in colours, is not beautifully cupped as the bloom you saw at Chiswick, except for a short time after it opens, and it is not till you have cut a fresh bloom, fixed it nicely in a couple of prime leaves, and set it up in moss, &c., that you are convinced of having bought your "pig in a poke." In conclusion, may I beg the favour of some correspondent conversant with the subject stating what are the properties of a real fine Pelargonium? Am I right in believing them to consist of a large-sized flower, say $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, round, the lower as well as upper petals forming no angles, quite smooth, a truss of 6 pips at least, brilliancy and distinctness of colour, fleshy in substance to the very edge, nicely cupped, and not falling back after being open a short time, no feathering up the petals or propensity to burn, throwing its truss well out of the foliage, and supporting it without a crutch, and these combined with a close habit and large delicate foliage. If I am right in this estimate, has it not yet to be obtained? I believe so, spite of the surpassing beauty of the flowers exhibited by Mr. Foster at the June meeting, and of those shown in July by Messrs. Wilson, Catleugh, Gaines, &c., which were indeed deserving the admiration they obtained.—*Edward Beck, of Isleworth, Amateur.*

Vines.—I shall feel much obliged to any of your practical subscribers if they will give an account of the best mode of pruning Vines on the spurring system. I wish to know how short the spurs should be cut,—whether they do not lengthen every year; and if so, whether it is necessary to bring in fresh wood, and how often? Whether the bunches are as heavy and the berries as large and well-flavoured as when grown upon new wood every year? In short, I shall feel grateful for any further information, in addition to the answers to the above queries, they may be pleased to give.—*W. D.*

Mule Lobelia.—This plant was raised at Spofforth by impregnating the Peruvian L. Pentlandica, which is a low trailing plant, with pollen of the Oaxacan L. lateritia, which is a twiner. L. Pentlandica has larger and brighter flowers than lateritia, the segments standing apart so as to show the gland-like integuments at the base of the filaments. In lateritia the segments touch; in the mule they also touch, but are sloped off at the base so as to show the gland-like substance. The small scarlet processes from it which are conspicuous in lateritia, are almost obsolete in Pentlandica, but strong in the mule. The seed-pod of the Peruvian plant is short and turbinate, of the Oaxacan long and cylindrical. The mule is a twiner; has intermediate foliage, and seed-pods of intermediate shape. It is perfectly fertile, and the seedlings raised from its seed, which was obtained while it was standing at a very short distance from the two parent plants, are nevertheless as true as if the mule had been a naturally distinct species. Both are hardier and handsomer than lateritia. Plants of the mule having been given away, it appears to have been named in some nurserymen's catalogues L. Herberti. No person who can obtain the mule would wish to cultivate lateritia for ornament, its general aspect being similar, but very inferior.—*W. Herbert.*

The Robin.—While directing my man about weeding the grave, my eye was attracted by something fluttering amongst the shrubs on one side of the carriage-road; a second glance discovered a poor Robin labouring under some very serious embarrassment,—apparently its head held down to its side by something. As the poor thing tumbled about in its endeavours to escape observation, my curiosity was excited to know the cause of its extraordinary motions, and stepping into the shrubs, I caught hold of it, when to my great surprise I found that its head was actually hooked to its wing by its own bill. The upper part of the bill was passed through the sinews, or whatever be the proper term, of the thick part of the wing, within the first joint, and formed into a perfect hook, being at least the third of an inch longer than the lower part, and thus holding the head firmly to the wing, without the least chance of escape. I showed it to my man, who stared with astonishment,—next I took it to my wife, and her mother, who is on a short visit with us. I then brought it into my study, and with a penknife cut off the tip end of the bill, or rather hook, in order that hereafter it might have the means of feeding itself, though still the upper part remained longer than the lower, and formed quite a cross-bill. It was then carried to the place where it was found, that it might the more readily be met with by its nursing parent, and when it had undergone the scrutiny of the gardener a second time, was permitted to make free use of its wings for the first time in its life, which it did as well as could be expected. It was a this-year's bird,—had got its red breast, but was putting on its winter garment; the poor thing, also, was in very fair condition. Has a circumstance of this sort to your knowledge, sir, ever been noticed before?—and what could have been the cause, not only of its bill being fastened to the wing, but the upper becoming so much longer than the lower part, as well as so tapering and small? I enclose the tip end cut off.—*Discipulus.*

Salvia patens makes a splendid bed. The flower-spikes should be cut off for a time, and the young shoots regularly pegged down till they nearly cover the bed, when the flowers will be produced so numerously as to form one mass of intense blue. I have seen the honey-bee extracting honey through a hole in the tube of this flower, in the way described by Mr. Darwin.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

Gladiolus Cardinalis.—In p. 537 I observe it recommended that the roots of the Gladiolus cardinalis "should, when the leaves have died away, be taken up and separated;" but I adopt a different system of cultivating this splendid flower. This season I have growing, in a square space of about 12ft. by 7ft., 500 clumps of Gladiolus cardinalis, which are the admiration of all visitors. About the beginning of October, when I wish to propagate them, I take from well established plants a cluster of corms about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet in circumference, and plant them one foot apart, and two or three inches deep, in beds two feet wide, with a little sand at the bottom of the bulbs. In 1839 I planted a bed in this manner, with as little care as I would exert in planting any common Herbaceous plant; they have had no protection since that time; and in 1840-41 the bed was a mass of strong flowering stems. They will grow here without protection during winter, in any part of the garden, even although the soil is naturally cold and wet: and I believe the reason that they grow and flower so freely is that their roots are not divided. I recommend single bulbs to be grown in pots, and protected during winter, especially from damp, until they form a cluster of bulbs; when these have attained sufficient size, they may be planted out with safety. When forced, this plant forms a brilliant ornament for the Greenhouse in the beginning of summer. In the month of October I take 8 or 12-sized pots, and fill them with as large a mass of the strongest corms as the pots will admit, and protect them till they are required for forcing; this I do every year, and obtain from 6 to 12 spikes of flower in each pot.—*A. Mackenzie.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

August 30.—The second promenade was held in the Society's garden, and attracted a numerous and fashionable company. The appearance of the grounds is considerably improved since we last saw them in June, owing in part to a large extent being now covered with grass. The American garden has been laid out, and is in part planted: the beds are all edged with different kinds of low-growing Heaths, each sort extending to the end of a genus or section of a genus, and thus showing the divisions. The plants are for the most part named: the kind of tally used is a zinc plate fixed on a wooden stem: the zinc is painted brown, and the name of the plant white; the scientific and English names of the plant, the authority, the native country, and the date of introduction into England, are given. A garden for early flowers is laid out in small terraces; it is in a forward state, but not yet planted. As a protection, banks are thrown up round it, on which dwarf shrubs will be placed. The Pinetum has been formed, and is partly planted; on one side an undulated bank has been thrown up, which forms the north west boundary of the garden, and several of the knolls on this bank are occupied by Spruce Firs. Over the walk, underneath this bank, a rustic archway, constructed of burnt bricks, is thrown; and a little further on is another, through which it is intended to enter the conservatory. Between the last archway and the conservatory, the walk is bordered on each side with low walls: and among the rough bricks of which they are built, Ferns, Sedums, and Saxifrages are growing. This kind of walk will prepare the mind for the conservatory, in which, at this end, there will be a bank of rock work, so that the spectator will hardly know when he has entered it. Previously to the promenade the annual meeting of the Fellows took place. The report of the Council for the last year was read and adopted. It being the anniversary of the Society, a ballot took place for the President and Council for the year ensuing, and the following were elected:—COUNCIL, 1841-1842. Earl of Surrey, *President.* The Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Normanby, Earl of Albemarle, Bishop of Durham, Sir G. Staunton, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir B. Carnac, Sir R. Smirke, Sir J. L. Goldsmid, H. J. Hope, Esq., T. Wyse, Esq., C. Deane, Esq., B. B. Cabbell, Esq., J. Disney, Esq., J. P. Fearon, Esq., F. J. Farre, M.D., E. Majoribanks, Esq., D. Jardine, Esq., W. Roxburgh, M.D., R. Rushbrooke, Esq., G. G. Sigmond, M.D., R. Taylor, Esq., T. Willey, Esq., G. Bishop, Esq., A. Francis, Esq., J. W. Freshfield, Esq., Capt. Grindley, E. Prior, and H. Clarke, Esq.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Aug. 25th.—His Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair. 32 new Members were elected. The Council unanimously decided that a deputation from the Society, consisting of three members, should attend the great annual meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, to be held this year at Berwick-on-Tweed, on the 30th of Sept., and W. Shaw, Esq., and H. S. Thompson, Esq., were requested by the Council to form part of such deputation.—The judges having represented to the Council that a prize of 5*l.* had been awarded by them at the Liverpool meeting, to Mr. Skirving, of Queen-square, for his exhibition of roots, seeds, manures, &c., on that occasion, and had publicly announced their decision at that time by affixing to his collection a prize placard, the Council decided that a cheque should be drawn for this amount, and Mr. Skirving's name be registered in the list of successful exhibitors.—W. Miles, Esq., M. P., one of the members of the Society selected by the Council to try the comparative merits of the samples of seed-wheat exhibited at the Liverpool meeting, for the prizes offered by the Society, informed the Council of his intention to plant, together with the prize-wheats, in October next, other wheats, both red and white, on the same soil and the same fields, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, where he hoped they would be seen growing together, and inspected by the members, at the Bristol meeting next year, not less than one acre and a half of each, separated from each other 18 in., two bushels and a half of seed to be drilled in upon a clover-ley, previously manured with 10 bushels of bones per acre.—W. R. Browne, Esq., presented to the Society specimens of wheat from standing crops of the present year, grown in North Wiltshire, namely—Whitington Wheat, very smutty: Clover's red Wheat, a promising crop: and Burwell Wheat (150 acres clean and good); the seed obtained from Burwell as precured for the last 30 years. Mr. Browne promised a further report of the resulting particulars relating to these crops.—G. Kimberley, Esq., presented a supply of Siberian vetch seed, for the use of such members of the Council as were desirous of making trial of its value. Mr. Kimberley stated that this was a most prolific kind of vetch, and should be planted in the month of September or beginning of October, rather closer together than in the case of Beans.—S. N. Talbot, Esq., presented to the Council a collection of some of the native Grasses of Van Diemen's land, obtained by him during his residence in that colony: consisting of—1. The Kangaroo Grass, which grew favourably on all soils, requiring to be sown thick, and yielding two tons per acre. 2. Swamp Grass, found growing generally in good soils, requiring to be sown thin, and yielding from two to three tons per acre; and three other varieties without names. Mr. Talbot also sent a supply of the seed of the Kangaroo and Swamp Grasses, for distribution and trial, and recommended their being sown in the mildest climate near the sea-side, in order that the Grasses might become gradually acclimatised. Mr. Talbot suggested the propriety of sowing the seeds with as little delay as possible, and expressed his confidence that the cultivation of these Grasses in England would be attended with success, on account of the similarity of this climate with Van Diemen's Land, requesting to be favoured with the results obtained by the Society in this trial, and expressing his desire to communicate any further information that might be desired on the subject of cultivation of these colonial Grasses.—The Council returned their thanks to Mr. Talbot, and directed the seeds to be distributed among the members present, and a portion of each variety to be transmitted to Earl Spencer, Mr. J. Morton, and the Royal Botanical Society of London.—C. W. Hoskyns, Esq., presented to the Council an elaborate paper, the result of many years' experience, on the subject of pruning, promising a further communication, in continuation and completion of the paper, on the pruning or rather gradual reduction of large branches, a part of his researches which C. W. Hoskyns, Esq., regarded as the most new, if not the most valuable of the whole. Mr. Hoskyns considered the points themselves adverted to in this treatise as well worthy of dissemination, however the discussion of them might have suffered from any deficiency in his own powers of treating the subject, and he particularly invited the attention of the Journal Committee to their importance, regarding the publication of the Society as the only channel through which they could come to the homes of farmers and practical men, instead of confined as hitherto, to books and men of science only. The Council returned their thanks to C. W. Hoskyns, Esq. for this paper, which was referred to the Journal Committee.—F. Joly, Esq., communicated to the Society an interesting account, from one of his correspondents in Peru, of the natural production of nitrate of soda, as found in its native beds in South America, along with details connected with the mode of purifying salt, the quantities obtained, and the price it originally bears as an article of commerce.—This communication was referred to the Journal Committee, and the thanks of the Council voted to Mr. Joly for communicating it to the Society.—Communications were received from Mr. J. Walker, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. G. N. Young, deputy from the Nova Scotian Board of Agriculture; Mr. Warren, with a copy of his Farmer's Account Book, and from the editor of the American Cultivator.

THE WEST-LONDON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.

Jan. 26.—Mr. SHEARER read his paper on forcing the Hyacinth, which was as follows:—In the beginning of October a few bulbs are placed in pots and glasses; the single sorts are best for early forcing, which if required, could be flowered at Christmas; others are planted at the end of October, and another lot about the middle of November. The pots used are upright thirty-twos, about seven inches deep and four inches wide; the soil half road-sand and half leaf-mould, with good drainage, and the bulb is gently pressed into the soil above the brim of the pot. The pots are placed on coal ashes in any open part of the garden, and covered to the depth of eight inches with old tan or leaf-mould, as a rustiness or canker is produced on the young leaves and flowers, if they come in contact with coal-ashes. In eight or ten weeks they will generally be found in a fit state to be removed to the greenhouse or coal-pit; from thence the most forward are taken to a house in which the temperature is kept from 60° to 65°, and placed about eighteen inches from the glass. If any show indications of expanding their flowers before the stem is of sufficient length above the bulb, a piece of brown paper, of the desired length of the stem, is wrapped around the pot, and then placed in a Cucumber-frame, with the temperature from 70° to 75°. In the latter end of December, or early in January, they rise six or eight inches in about 10 days; if later in the season, they advance quicker. When fully expanded, the plants are taken to a house where the temperature is 60°, and finally to the greenhouse. The same practice is adopted when Hyacinths are grown in glasses; first placing them in a dark room to encourage the protrusion of roots, with a change of water once a week until they are removed into the frame or forcing-house, when a fresh supply must be given every day. The constituent elements by which plants are supported was thus explained,—That carbon is obtained by them in the form of carbonic acid gas, derived from the atmosphere, generated there by the respiration of animals, and in the soil by the decay of vegetable matter, that, with its compounds, is absorbed by the roots and inhaled by the leaves: when acted upon by heat and light, the carbon is retained and the oxygen evolved. Among other observations he remarked that the roots of plants appropriated for their own support the nutritious matter contained in the water; that the residue caused putrefaction and generated animalcula destructive to vegetable life: hence the necessity of changing the water when the Hyacinths are in a rapidly growing state. He produced on the table two fine specimens grown in glasses; in one of the glasses a table-spoonful of charcoal was mixed with the water, and in the other the same quantity of chalk carbonate of lime, by which experiments repeatedly tried he proved their efficacy in preserving the waters pure from the time the bulbs were put on the glasses until they had done flowering.

Mr. MASSIE agreed with Mr. Shearer that coal-ashes injured the tops of the leaves: he preferred old tan, as leaf-mould was generally infested with slugs. The water he used was preserved by boiling it. For growing Hyacinths in beds, he recommended that the greater portion of the compost should be decomposed cow-dung.

Mr. GUILFOYLE always covered with leaves the compost he used, which was half road-scrapings, quarter cow-dung, and quarter light loam.

Mr. CATE considered that the vegetable particles in water are destroyed either by boiling, by the admixture of lime or of charcoal, or, as directed by Mr. Kernan, by a small quantity of nitre, to perpetuate its freshness.

Mr. MORSE found a difficulty in forcing the double-yellow varieties. When removed from the tan he always covered them with loose hay, to induce them to throw up good stems; he found in cutting the bulbs of such as did not rise well, that they were rotten; he was fearful when the brown paper was removed that a sudden exposure to light would injure the leaves, but in all other particulars he approved of the essay.

Mr. GUILFOYLE alluded to the practice adopted in Holland, where they were grown and increased in soils naturally sandy; he used cow-dung and coarse sand for flowering them in beds.

Mr. MORSE observed, that after forcing, the bulbs were not restored to their original vigour for three years; he planted them four inches deep in cow-dung and loam, but always found it difficult to procure good bulbs from offsets.

Mr. CATE thought that deep planting was the best way to restore them to vigour. He mentioned a system adopted at Woburn Abbey, and believed that a gay appearance could be given to flower-gardens in early spring, by planting in beds and forming into groups of diversified colours, Scillas, Anemones, Cyclamens, with many other bulbs invaluable for early flowering.

Mr. SHEARER had never observed any difficulty in forcing the double yellow Hyacinths. The specimens exhibited were Daniel O'Connell and Princess Charlotte: he tried to grow them in sand and in dark places, but not with the same success as with the system he detailed.

The SECRETARY then read the following communication from Mr. H. Bowers, in answer to a request to be favoured with an

account of his system of growing Hyacinths in moss. "I procure a quantity of sound bulbs, such as feel weighty, and have a clean sound rim at bottom; then number each variety, and make a list of them. This prepared, about the 20th October I procure a quantity of the greatest moss, which, if matted, I separate; also a number of clean pots of three sizes, large 48's, large 32's, and flat 24's. Place an oyster-shell or a piece of potsherd at the bottom of each pot, and fill them closely with the prepared moss to appear like a heaped measure. I then take the 48 size, and displace with the finger a little of the moss in the centre, where the bulb is carefully pressed in. As the work proceeds, I rub a little white paint on the side of the pot, and with a lead pencil mark the number of the sort as per list, and one letter signifying the colour, as R, for blue. I then take the next size, 32, and in like manner place three bulbs at equal distances, and of three distinct colours, after which the flat 24 is used, on which four or five are to be placed. The fifth bulb is the strongest, and placed in the middle a little elevated in the moss, which gives a pyramidal appearance to the group. The pots containing three or four bulbs should be numbered on the sides close to the bulbs, by which they will be distinctly known; the fifth marked with an asterisk. When all are done in this order, I give them a general watering, and place them in a three-light box, or in a sheltered corner of the melon-ground, with other bulbs, covered with twelve inches of coal-ashes or old tan; and from thence they are taken to the forcing-house as required, until the middle of March, when the remainder are removed to a frame or greenhouse, and flowered for the drawing room. They require plenty of air, protection from frost, and must be watered every third day in fine weather, and once a week in dull seasons. I have placed pans of water under some, but without any beneficial effect. Instead after various experiments, I prefer the regular application of water, as the season will admit. In the course of three weeks they will push forth spongelets into the moss, where they will flourish vigorously. The heat of the succession Pine stove will bring them into flower in three or four weeks in December, January, and February, and in a much shorter period as the season advances. I always use clear water of the temperature of the house; and where there is no cistern, vessels filled with water placed in the house during the night will be fit for use next morning. When the plants are in flower they may be placed in fancy baskets, as they are extremely light, and the pots may be easily concealed by strewing a little fresh moss over the surface, or in other situations, without fear of injuring the furniture; or the pots may be taken away by turning the plant down and tapping the pot all round with the hand until the moss and root slip out, when they could be placed in baskets, vases, or in other ornaments, without injuring the roots or breaking the mass; place some moss round the sides to keep them steady, sprinkle the whole with clean water, and remove them to their places. Having set the baskets on large trays, water may be given from a fine rose watering pot twice a-week, over the flowers, to refresh them and to renew their sweet odour." He advised, when the plants are in flower, to take them out of the pots, as directed, and to pick all the moss from the roots; then to pass a thread loosely round the roots, and to slip them into the glasses filled with water: and when the flower-guards are put on, they may be placed in windows. The glasses should be filled with fresh water every third day.

The Committee returned thanks for "Kollar on the Insects injurious to Gardens," presented by Mr. Sherwood; "Lee's Introduction to Gardening," by Mr T. Stone; and "The Botanic Annual," by R. Mudie, Esq., from Mr. Black.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

OXALIS FRUTICOSA. The shrubby Wood-sorrel. (*Stove Shrub.*)—Nothing in the vegetable kingdom is more curious than the way in which plants are enabled to alter one organ so as to perform the office of another, when that other is from any cause destroyed, or undeveloped. Thus, in Cactaceous and other succulent plants which have no leaves, the surface of the stem is greatly enlarged, and performs the office of ore taking and digesting; in the Cobretum, which has no tendrils to climb with, the stalks of the leaves hook back, and furnish the plant with claws of strength; when, in the Wattle trees of our Australian colonies, nature refuses to continue the appearance of leaves, straightway the leafstalks flatten and expand, and take their place; and so of multitudes of others. Oxalis fruticosa is an illustration of this singular property. It is a Wood-sorrel in every part of its organization, except, indeed, that it forms a woody stem and so becomes a shrub—and yet how entirely unlike a Wood-sorrel is its appearance! instead of the pretty irritable trefoil foliage so universal among those plants, it has broad lanceolate blades, with almost the veins of a Grass-leaf. Upon looking, however, with some care among the branches, we detect here and there the triple foliage of the Wood-sorrel at the ends of some of those blades, and so we learn that they too are flattened leafstalks made into substitutes for the leaves which drop off. Other species of this singular race of Wood-sorrels occur in Brazil. The present species inhabits the woods about Rio Janeiro, where it is by no means uncommon; it has been lately flowered by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The habit is very different from the tuberous herbaceous kinds. It requires a higher temperature than the greenhouse, and is commonly grown in the moist stove. The soil should consist of equal parts of peat, leaf mould, and loam. It is propagated by cuttings, or by a careful division of the roots. When seeds can be procured, they should be sown in light soil on a gentle hot-bed.—*Bot. Reg.*

SALVIA TUBIFLORA. Tube-flowered Salvia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—One of Mr. Hartweg's discoveries in Mexico, whence the Horticultural Society received the seed. It has much the habit of the old Salvia lamiifolia, otherwise called amœna, but is greatly superior in point of beauty. It forms a bush about three feet high, branching, and well covered with leaves, and at the end of every one of the branches there appear the long racemes of slender purple flowers, which are so disposed as to form a drooping or overhanging ornament. In colour they resemble those of such plants as Justicia elegans, and are very different from any of the other sages now in our gardens. This pretty half-shrubby species requires the same treatment as other Mexican ones, and strikes freely from cuttings of the young wood; but, like all the small-flowered Mexican kind, is not fit for planting in the open border during summer, as it only flowers at the latter part of autumn, and in the winter months.—*Bot. Reg.*

CHOROZEMA SPECIOSUM. Showy Chorozema. (*Greenhouse Dwarf.*) A Swan River shrub of great beauty, in consequence of its long drooping clusters of orange-coloured flowers, which appear in profusion in the months of winter. It is far superior to both C. rhombeum and ovatum in all respects, and differs from both in foliage, and in its many-flowered racemes. C. ovatum has, moreover, winged branches and notched leaves, neither of which are found in this. It is a greenhouse shrub of very easy cultivation. It grows best in a light fibrous soil composed of peat and leaf mould, with a little loam and sand. Seeds are produced from it in abundance, and therefore it may easily be increased in this way, or by cuttings, which strike readily in silver-sand. The red spider is very fond of its leaves, and therefore its attacks must be carefully guarded against. It is well adapted for covering a small trellis in a pot, but it grows and flowers in greater beauty if planted out in a light well-drained border.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Scottish Thistle.—On this interesting but doubtful subject Mr Dovaston has communicated to me the following particulars:—"With regard to what peculiar Thistle is the floral badge of Scotland, it was an object of most particular inquiry with me in my long and laborious tour in that interesting country, in company with our eminently botanical friend Bowman. At Dumfries, around the grave of the poet Burns, was planted profusely the Onopordum Acanthium, which in the rich sepulchral soil grew very large, and much resembled the Scotch Thistle in emblematic engravings. We were, however, told by an intelligent gentleman in the Hebrides, Donald M'Lean, a young chieftain, that what he showed us, the Carduus eriophorus, was the Scotch Thistle. At Inverness, Sir James Grant said the Scotch Thistle was the only one that drooped, Carduus nutans. After many such remarks, we were at length told by a very intellectual gardener at Roslin, and by Sir William Drummond at Hawthorden, that no particular thistle, but any thistle the poet or painter chose, was the national flower of Scotland; and this opinion we heard repeated in Edinburgh, at the tables of several learned and hospitable gentlemen. Though generally emblematical of the whole nation, it is in particular the badge of the clan Stewart. On the wet side of some hills we not unfrequently found the C. heterophyllus, or Gentle Thistle, which was much and justly admired, and by some (erroneously) thought peculiar to Scotland. This, however, could not be the national emblem, as, being destitute of thorns, it would ill accord with their formidable Latin motto."—*Leighton's Flora of Shropshire.*

New Rose.—We understand that the Bourbon seedling Rose, marked Y. Y., in M. Despretz's collection, mentioned in our Paris correspondence last week, has just been sold to a French nurseryman for 1000 francs.

Substitute for Sugar.—There is a curious and common substitute for sugar called "Turunjubeen." It is a saccharine gum, which exudes from the well-known shrub called the Camel's Thorn, or the "Khari-shootur." Towards the end of August, when this shrub is in flower, it may be seen in the morning covered with drops like dew, which are shaken into a cloth placed beneath the bush, and form what is called "Turunjubeen." Some hundred maunds are collected annually, and the whole sweetmeats and confections used in the country are prepared from it; it is also exported. Though the "Khari-shootur" be a plant common to most of the countries in Asia, it does not always, as in Bokhara, produce "Turunjubeen." The gum is unknown in India and Cabool, and not found westward of Bokhara, or near that capital; though in great plenty to the eastward, near Kurshee and Samarcand. It appears to be peculiar to certain soils, abounding in dry deserts, and is probably the rich sap of the shrub, which exudes and hardens into small grains. The inhabitants entertain an absurd opinion that it is really dew; but I never heard that it was made by an insect, as has been asserted. It cannot be doubted that sugar could be manufactured from it.—*Burnes' Travels in Bokhara.*

Double Cocoa Nut.—The following account of the Lodoicea Sechellarum was lately read before the Asiatic Society:—This production, which has been long known under the appellation of the Double Sea-Cocoa-nut, grows only on two small islands of the Sechelles group, lying nearly under the equator. Many centuries before the place of its growth was known, portions of this nut had been frequently carried by the oceanic currents to the Maldive Islands and the Malabar coast; and the most absurd fables were current respecting its origin and virtues. It was generally supposed to grow at the bottom of the sea; and the votaries of Vishnu devoutly believed that when that deity was churning the ocean, he broke off several of the branches from the tree, that they might float upon the surface and be a specific for all the ills that afflict mankind. The Lodoicea attains a height of eighty or ninety feet, and is surmounted by a beautiful crown of winged and palmated leaves. The diameter of the stem varies from twelve to fifteen inches; and the whole is so flexible, that the tops of those trees which stand in each other's vicinity strike against and chafe each other in a strong breeze, making an extraordinary noise. The leaves open like a fan. They are of large size, often attaining to a length of twenty feet, with a breadth of ten or twelve; and in some few cases, to thirty feet in length, including the petiole, which is of sufficient strength to support the weight of a man. The fruit is generally double, sometimes triple, and even quadruple; and with its enclosing drupe attains a length of thirteen inches, with a circumference of three feet, and sometimes weighs from forty to fifty lbs. A full-grown specimen, on the Society's table, measured twenty inches in length. The immature fruit, called by the colonists "coco tendre," is easily cut with a knife, and it then affords a sweet and melting aliment, of an agreeable taste. When the fruit is ripe, it drops on the ground, and is no longer fit for food. In a few months, if not buried in the earth or exposed to the rays of the sun, the fallen nut begins to germinate, and a new plant is formed. A remarkable circumstance connected with this tree is the length of time necessary to mature its fruit, and the long duration of its bloom. It bears only one spadix in each year, and yet has often above ten in bloom at once; it has flowers and fruits of all ages at one time. The tree grows on all kinds of soil, from the sandy shore to the arid mountain top; but the finest are found in deep gorges, on lump platforms, covered with vegetable matter. In such situations, the great height and slender diameter of the stem, and the length of its enormous leaves, produces a fine effect; though, near the sea-shore, its leaves, torn by the storms and hanging in long strips, give it a desolate appearance. It is to be regretted that the tree is not cultivated, and that a practice has prevailed of cutting it down in order to get at the fruit and tender leaves. The writer of the notice, in fact, expresses his fears that the species will be, ere long, entirely lost. The uses of the Lodoicea are numerous. When young, its fruit is a refreshing article of food; when ripe, it furnishes oil. Its germ, when developed, is a sweet dish. The hard shell is formed into excellent vessels for drawing and carrying water, and the whole nut is used in India as a medicine. The wood is used for building, and is split open to form good water channels, and excellent palisades for fencing. Its leaves are used for thatching, and when platted they are made into hats, bonnets, baskets, fans, and a number of tasteful works, for which the ladies of the Sechelles are celebrated.—*Athenæum.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mrs. Marryatt's, Wimbledon Common.—The view from the back of the mansion is fine, from the trees being exceedingly well grouped over an extensive lawn and meadow beyond, while the back ground is formed by a belt that encircles the estate. As a relief to the fore and back grounds, the middle distance is made up of a piece of water about seven acres in extent. Nearly in the centre of this is a small island clothed with trees and shrubs, and at the upper end is another on which is a ruined chapel, forming a picturesque object from several points of view. Near the edge of the lake is a splendid specimen of Magnolia acuminata upwards of 60 ft. high, and clothed with branches from its summit to the ground. Near this is a walk leading over an iron bridge, and through a natural copse, to what on the outside appears a Grecian temple, but on entering we were not a little surprised to find an imitation of the fabled caverns of the deep. The walls were resplendent with shells of the most showy description; among the more beautiful were some Haliotis, arranged somewhat like chain armour, which glittered with all the colours of the rainbow. Leaving this fairy palace, and returning along the same walk, we pass over a meadow, from which a good view of the mansion is obtained, and soon enter the flower garden, which is crowded with beds of brilliant flowers, rustic baskets, and devices of several kinds. On the right, forming one boundary of the garden, are the principal plant houses, the centre being a greenhouse, while one wing is formed by two vineries, and the other by the Ixia house and Orchidaceous house. Among the plants worthy of notice in the greenhouse is a fine specimen of Fuchsia affinis; it is growing in a large pot filled with turfy loam and peat, and is producing an abundance of wood and handsome leaves. Tristania nerifolia formed a mass of yellow, well relieved by its dark green foliage, and the lovely Lilium lancifolium album, "that once was mistress of the field," is Queen of Beauty here. In the Ixia house are many fine specimens of Strelitzias, Crinums, and Hedychiums, all in excellent health. The Orchidaceous house contains many large and well-grown specimens, particularly of the different Stanhopeas, we could but observe the immense balls of Moss in which they were grown suspended from the roof. The rare Cattleya crispa has thrown up two strong flower stems, Cattleya Harrisiniana had eight or nine of its beautiful blooms in high perfection; Miltonia spectabilis, with its broad purple labellum, was at once singular and showy. The dependent spikes of flowers of Acropera Loddigesii, though not conspicuous, yet, from their curious form, were attractive, and the many varieties of Gongora looked more like insects than flowers, and exhaled a delicious scent. In this house we observed Guzmannia tricolor coming into flower; in order to bloom this well, it is necessary to give it a season of rest, and afterwards to grow it in a moist heat; the compost which appears to suit it best is turfy peat, sand, and loam. Gloriosa superba had produced several of its singular crumpled flowers, varying in colour from yellow to red. In front of the house a little rock is thrown up, and on the edge of the lawn on the other side of the walk is a row of pillar Roses, which, when in full bloom, must form a most conspicuous object. A walk passes all round the flower-garden, and on the side opposite to the entrance is an arcade of Roses; from the centre of this a view is obtained of the garden, with a fountain in the centre. Still following the walk, we pass, on the side opposite the greenhouses, a bank made of pieces of stone, the plants growing among which are all British. As a fit companion to this, on the edge of the lawn is a clump of Yuccas growing out of stumps of trees, presenting a most picturesque group. As a contrast to the roughness of this is a recess round which Ivy is entwined, from the centre of which a view is obtained across the garden to the houses; a small bed of British Ferns are growing here. Coming out of the recess, we pass a fine bank of Rhododendrons, to the point where we entered the garden. Among the many objects worthy of notice in the garden, are two large specimens of Brainstone Madrepore, round which the pretty little blue Lobelia gracilis was growing. The Rose tent must have, endid earlier in the season; it is formed of 12 pillars, and a tall one in the centre, ropes being drawn from the top of the centre one to each of the others, and over the poles and ropes the Roses are trained; within, in the centre is a rustic basket filled with Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and other showy plants. To match this tent is a handsome deciduous Cypress, which has had its head cut out, and its branches trained horizontally, thus forming a pleasant shade. Some of the smaller circles were occupied by single specimens of Humea elegans, which from being out of doors had become almost scarlet. Among a group of Rhododendrons were some Lilium superbum, which were between 13 and 14 ft. high, being most conspicuous objects. Leaving the flower garden by the same walk we entered, we turn to the right, and pass by a large Orangery covered with Ivy, and then round to the lawn-front of the mansion. The grounds are about 100 acres in extent, and the walks round are about 2½ miles long. Among the trees grouped and dotted over the lawn are many magnificent evergreen Oaks and Beeches arranged in such a manner as to produce a park-like appearance.—*H. M., Aug. 25.*

Rev. John [illegible], Broughton Hall.—There is in bloom in the Orchidaceous house here Barkeria caudata, venusta, and maculata, individually; these have made only one scape each, but have developed already 22 flowers. Singular as it may appear, this little colony luxuriates in a lump of common willow roots of about 10 inches diameter, and is suspended from the roof of the house. Taking into account the short space of time since these were put in [illegible], their progress of ramification is far beyond anything of the kind yet seen.

The Flower-house of T. Brocklehurst, Esq.—I have the privilege of [illegible] the superb collection of Orchidaceæ belonging to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., at the Fence, and his gardener, Mr [illegible], is successful in cultivating and flowering this interesting family. The plants are in the greatest health and luxuriance, and the following are now in flower:—Vanda teres Loddigesii, and a dark variety; [illegible] var.; this variety has large [illegible] lips; the [illegible] lighter and more intensely [illegible] than detail, there are [illegible] Angræcum sesquipedale; [illegible] Lancetilla, several vars.; B. Henchmanni; Bolbophyllum barbigerum, a plant of this curious species has 15 flower-stems; Acineta Humboldtii has 16 flower-stems; B. [illegible]; [illegible] smaller, but brighter [illegible] with 32 flowers; C. [illegible] flowers of this splendid variety [illegible]; C. intermedia; C. [illegible] very pleasing; C. citrina; [illegible]; Cycnoches [illegible]; E. [illegible] clavatum; E. cochleatum [illegible] stripes; E. inversum; E. [illegible] with 5 flower-stems; E. [illegible]; E. elongatum; E. [illegible]; E. macrostachya; Geodorum dilatatum; [illegible] maculata, and many others; one named G. speciosa is a splendid flower; Maxillaria Steelii, several plants are in flower grown in pots hung up with wire from the roof, and kept

constantly well watered; M. macrophylla, a noble plant, with upwards of 20 large flowers; M. vitellina; M. congesta very dark and pretty; Monacanthus viridis, var. reflexa; Miltonia spectabilis, a variety with a broad purple lip: M. Russelliana: Myanthus [illegible], Oncidium [illegible]: O. Papilio, large variety. O. Papilio marginatum—these are fine plants and almost constantly in flower; O. leucochilum; O. leucochilum, var. this has a larger labellum, and is brighter coloured. O. deltoideum. O. Baueri, var., brighter coloured, and the spots more distinct: O. Lanceanum, and a variety with a white lip, both handsome. O. ornithorhynchum: Peristeria elata, a good specimen, with 3 stems 7 feet high, one stem has 2 spikes on it, spread out of pendulous habit, P. pendula: P. Barkeriana, a noble specimen with 4 spikes with 12 to 14 flowers on each: Phaius alnus, of Stanhopeas there are many fine specimens, among them there is a species from Mexico like S. oculata, but the labellum is differently formed, and has 6 black spots upon it, besides the pins eyes on the sepals and petals; S. eburnea and grandiflora, several plants of each in flower; Sarcanthus roetratus; S. teretifolius; Trigonidium obtusum; T. Egertonianum; Trichocentrum fuscum, a different variety to that which is figured; Zygopetalum maxillare, a fine plant with 14 spikes of beautiful blue, purple, and green flowers. Z. rostratum: Z. Mackai. The curious climber, Momordica Balsamina, runs in the houses in various directions, producing an abundance of its beautiful orange coloured fruit. In its green state I was told it makes a nice pickle. The moist heat of these houses seems to suit the Pine-apple, as they swell off their fruit boldly, and the plants are healthy; two Envilles have been lately cut, weighing together 15 lbs. Ferns and Mosses seem quite at home, of each there are some beautiful specimens. Among the plants recently added to the collection I noticed Cephalotus follicularis, Galeandra devoniana, and a very broad short-leaved Vanda, or Aerides, presented to Mr. Brocklehurst by J. Moss, Esq., which promises to be a splendid plant.—*W. Barnett, Chester-road, Macclesfield, Aug. 24.*

Hampton Court.—The gardens here are in excellent keeping; the gravel walks are clean, the lawn kept mown, the edges being clipped and not pared off, and the borders, considering the late wet weather, are pretty free from weeds. The beds round the lawn are filled with flowering plants of the most showy description; one square, which attracted considerable attention, was edged with scarlet Verbena, next which was a row of Fuchsia fulgens, and the centre was occupied by a clump of Salvia patens. Notwithstanding the gardens are laid out in a regular manner, the flowers and plants are in many instances so arranged that the formality is hardly perceptible, and the brilliant masses of colour distributed round the lawn offer a striking contrast to the dark green of the trees in the Home Park. The large vine, which is now covered with fruit, is the admiration of everybody: there cannot be less than 1500 bunches of Grapes at present on it. The weight of the crop is estimated at 1400lbs. The longest branch extends above 110 ft., and the stem at 3 ft. from the ground is 27 in. in circumference; the fruit is distributed very regularly over the plant, the largest bunches being at the further end of the house. The walk leading to the Vinery has the fine collection of old Orange-trees arranged on each side of it; most of the specimens were in good health, and their flowers gave to the surrounding air a delicious fragrance only equalled by the groves of the "sweet south." The walls which extend on each side of the Palace fronting the lawn are well covered with climbing plants, many of which are still full of flower, though the wet season has induced in many instances a luxuriant growth, and thus prevented the development of the blossoms. The Rose Acacias trained against this wall are handsome objects, and here and there large clusters of the rose-coloured flowers are still to be seen. The Trumpet-flower, Bignonia radicans, was also very showy. Many of the plants in the narrow border under these walls have grown rather too high, and consequently the effect intended to be produced by the plants on the walls is sometimes destroyed. Altogether, however, this establishment is excellently kept, and happy are we to state that though hundreds of persons of all classes visit the gardens during the week, little or no injury has ever been committed.—*W. M., August 31st.*

Groom's Nursery, Walworth.—There are in flower here about 50 large and well grown plants of the Japanese Lilium lancifolium. They consist chiefly of the white variety; but there are among them a few of purpuratum, which are distinguished by some light spots and a pinkish tinge in the bottom of the flowers. Many of the plants are between 7 and 8 feet high, and have from 12 to 17 blooms on a stem in the different stages, from the small bud to the full-blown flower. They have been treated as described by Mr. Groom in his paper on the cultivation of Lilium lancifolium, at p. 658. A more beautiful object can scarcely be conceived than a well-grown specimen of the white variety, whose flowers rival in whiteness "unsunned snow."—*W. M., Sept. 1.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The planting out of choice Pinks into their flowering-bed should not be delayed after this time; the plants should not be chosen for their size, but for possessing an upright strong leader, and few side shoots; bushy plants, as they are termed, usually throw up numerous flower-stems, whereas the great object of the grower of fine flowers is to obtain one or two strong ones, to the exclusion of all others. The bed should be raised above the surrounding surface about six inches, and made to slope each way; this assists in keeping the soil dry about the plants during winter. Pinks, like Carnations, delight in a rich compost, and we recommend the following:—A good loamy soil, well broken up, about 18in. deep; then add to the surface a good coating of well-rotted cow-dung and lime rubbish, about six inches thick; this should be dug in, and carefully mixed with the top spit of the bed. From nine inches to one foot is the most suitable distance to plant them; pot-off, also, at this time for forcing, and plant out permanently in the flower-garden.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The suckers and crowns lately potted and plunged, or planted in a bed, should have no water given them at their lower ends, until it is ascertained that they have formed roots to absorb it; and until this takes place the young plants should not be allowed to exhaust themselves by perspiration, to prevent which air should be given them cautiously. During the middle of clear days they should be kept shaded, and moistened over the leaves by a gentle syringing of tepid water, in such sufficient moisture arising from the bed, in which a brisk heat must be maintained by linings. Pits or frames heated by tan are preferable to structures heated by fire for Pine plants in their early stages of growth; they grow quicker, and a premature disposition to fruit is not so frequent an occurrence as in plants reared in large houses heated by fire. In windy weather give air cautiously to all the plants, as they are readily checked during this their most rapid-growing season. If continued cold or cold weather occurs sufficient fires must be lighted in the afternoon, to maintain the temperature during the night from 65° to 70°.

Vinery.—Continue, if necessary, to use the means so often recommended to exclude damp and bad berries from the houses where the fruit is ripe. The latest Grapes will now be colouring; a little fire in the afternoon may be occasionally necessary in dull weather, and remove all superfluous growths, to admit the greatest possible light. Vines which have been cut down after having matured an early crop of fruit, or young ones which have been allowed to break themselves without artificial excitement, will still be growing fast, but the lower laterals may now be broken off without endangering the buds at their base pushing, but will cause them to swell and become more prominent, and break stronger next year; the young rods should not be allowed to elongate too far at this season before they are stopped; but this in a great measure will depend upon their strength.

Peach house.—If the leaves have not fallen off the trees in the earliest house, they may be assisted to disengage themselves from the wood, by being gently swept upwards with some fine Birch twigs; they often remain attached to the wood long after they have ceased to perform their functions, a harbour for insects, and by shading the wood, retarding its perfect maturation; any weak or useless shoots may be removed at the same time: treat the later houses as before. If a few strong Parsley roots are now planted in the early house, they will be found of great service during severe weather in spring: some may be potted at the same time, and the sides of wide-mouthed pots, for introducing in mild heat with the same view.

Figs.—Reduce the supply of moisture, and give free exposure wherever the fruit is approaching maturity.

Cherries.—The trees in tubs intended for forcing would now be benefited by being top-dressed with rotten dung, and at the same time have the useless wood pruned from them.

Mulberries.—Continue to stop weak growths and remove decaying leaves as before; in thinning out leaves, do not leave a portion of the footstalk, as it soon rots and encourages damp; water more sparingly now, and always on clear mornings, and do not allow the heat of the beds to decline for want of renewing the linings.

Cucumbers.—The above observations for Melons apply equally to Cucumbers. The earliest sown plants for stove culture will probably by this time be ready for removal into their fruiting-tubs, and cuttings for this mode of culture may still be struck.

Mushroom-house.—Any new-made beds, maintaining a steady heat of 65° or 70°, may be spawned; it is better to insert smaller pieces of spawn close together than larger ones wider apart.

French Beans may be sown in pots or boxes.

Out-door Department.

The destruction of weeds, housing Onions, drying herbs, earthing Celery and Cardoons, and blanching Endive, must be particularly attended to. Continue to gather articles for pickling, and ripe seeds; thin out winter Spinach and Turnips to nine inches or one foot apart, and industriously ply the hoe between all advancing crops, &c.

Artichokes.—Remove the old flower stalks, and clean away the old leaves from about the young suckers.

Cabbage.—Continue to plant out for Coleworts until sufficient space is occupied by them; the August-sown plants for Spring Cabbage will now be sufficiently advanced to prick out about four inches apart to strengthen.

Endive.—Choose a dry warm situation for planting out a succession.

Lettuce.—Plant out successions for a late crop.

Radish.—Sow Short-top and Turnip, if not done last week.

Sage, and some other herbs, may be potted now, to be kept protected from the severe weather for cutting green.

Salading.—Keep up a regular succession.

Orchard.—Carefully gather and store fruit, and adopt means for protecting that on walls from the attacks of wasps and birds; keep fruit-tree borders frequently hoed and raked; examine Vines and Figs often, to thin out crowded shoots and leaves; commence preparations for making new fruit-tree borders; and examine buds, that the ties are not pinching them.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Succulents, if not carefully dried or ripened off, after having been excited to rapid growth by dung-heat, are apt to decay in spots; to prevent these spreading, remove the diseased part as soon as it is observed, and apply quick lime to the wound; to assist their ripening a warm dry atmosphere should be maintained and but little water allowed them; red spider sometimes attacks them, but is readily destroyed by dusting the whole plant with sulphur.

Green-house.—Get the house in immediate readiness for the reception of the plants, and proceed to prepare the plants for their winter quarters, by tying them into neat forms, without crowding them or allowing them to occupy more room than necessary: the appearance of the house through the winter in a great measure depends upon this; prepare some composts to top-dress those plants which have not been potted.

Pits and Frames.—(See last week's directions.)—Propagate China Roses; give water more sparingly now and in the morning, in preference to evening.

Out-door Department.

Continue to pay the greatest attention to neatness, in tying-up all flowering-plants neatly, and cutting down decayed ones; propagate herbaceous perennials, as Pæonies, Iris, Primula, Gentiana, &c.; prepare beds for Pinks; plant Box and other edgings; lay turf, mow, roll, sweep, &c., as before.

Nursery.—Put in cuttings of evergreens, and transplant where necessary; sow the stones of Almonds, Plums, Cherries, &c., for stocks; remove the ties from buds securely united; transplant from seed-beds any seedlings which require thinning, and gather tree-seeds of all kinds which are now ripe.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Make preparations for immediate planting, and continue to prune young trees in plantations; all new-sown coppices should now be thoroughly cleaned; walls built with mortar should now be as speedily finished as possible, otherwise they will not become dry before frost comes, which will injure them.—*Joseph Paxton*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

As the season advances, plants in pots that have been placed out of doors for the summer must be gradually removed to the greenhouse. Succulents should be among the first; and it will be found a great convenience hereafter if plants requiring the same treatment are arranged together. All dry bulbs that show indications of growth should be immediately planted. the compost used, whether out of doors in beds or in pots, should generally be a sandy peat mixed with well-rotted manure and leaf-mould. Plants recently struck, and growing at present in hot-beds, should be gradually hardened off by exposure to air, in order that they may with safety be removed to the greenhouse for the winter. Biennials may still be sown if not done before, as well as annuals for early blooming. Beds and borders will require constant attention to keep the weeds down, and prevent the Dahlias and other herbaceous plants from making a too luxuriant growth. Where Dahlias are grown for the purpose of exhibiting the flowers, they should be carefully examined every morning, and the green caterpillars that are frequently found among the petals, which they greatly disfigure, be destroyed. Earwig traps should also be looked at at the same time,—for if the cultivator is not unremitting in his attempts to destroy these insects, he will have but little chance of showing perfect flowers. Lawns should be kept closely mown, and the edges clipped. Gravel-walks should be hand-weeded, if, as is not unlikely at this season, a crop of grass is springing up on them.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

In some seasons the Fir plantations in Scotland suffer considerably from the ravages of the larva of a Saw-fly called Lophyrus rufus. The perfect insect appears about the latter end of August, or the beginning of September. The male is about 3 lines long, with a shining black body, reddish brown legs and light transparent wings, with a black mark on the margin of the upper ones. The female is rather larger than the male, with the body yellowish brown, and the thorax black, the wings are transparent, and very prismatic. The caterpillars sometimes appear in families consisting of from 50 to 100 individuals: they have 22 feet, are greyish green in colour, with a shining black head, and a black longitudinal line. When touched, they emit a resinous fluid from their mouths. They gnaw the young shoots as well as eat the leaves of different kinds of Firs. They are full-grown in June, and are then about six lines long. At this time they leave the tree and form a cocoon, so small compared with their size, that they are obliged to lie in a curved direction. In this state they remain for a month, and sometimes two, when the perfect insects appear, and deposit the eggs on the leaves of the trees. In Austria the caterpillars of this Saw-fly have frequently done considerable mischief. Many remedies have been tried to lessen the ravages of this insect, and one of the best is to remove the leaves and moss, among which the caterpillars form their cocoons from under the trees; many may be caught by shaking the trees infested with them. Birds, mice, Ichneumon flies, and various other kinds, are their natural enemies.

MIGRATIONS OF BIRDS.

The following usually arrive during the present month:—The Bean Goose, the Sea Curlew, the Snipe the Jack Snipe, the Gannet, the Green Sandpiper, the Purple Sandpiper, the Cambridge Godwit, the Fieldfare and the Redwing. The departures are, the Fern Owl, the Ring Dotterel, the Green Plover, the Whitethroat, the lesser Whitethroat, the Blackcap the Sedge Warbler, the Reed Warbler, the Nightingale, the Wood Wren, the Pettychaps, the Grasshopper-Lark, the Reed Sparrow, the Swallow, the Redbacked Shrike, the Spotted Flycatcher, the Pied Flycatcher, the Stone Curlew, the Chiffchaff, the Yellow Wren, the Wheatear, the common Tern, the lesser Tern, the Sandwich Tern, the Roseate Tern, the Black Tern, the Ruff, and the Ring Ouzel

State of the Weather for the Week ending September 2, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick

August		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday	27	30.214	30.142	81	51	66.0	S.W.	
Saturday	28	30.189	30.125	77	52	64.5	W.	
Sunday	29	30.159	29.930	81	51	66.0	S.W.	
Monday	30	29.998	29.840	80	67	73.5	S.	
Tuesday	31	29.844	29.729	74	45	59.5	N.W.	.02
Sept.								
Wednesday	1	30.092	29.991	72	36	54.0	S.	
Thursday	2	29.913	29.792	73	48	60.5	S.	
Average		30.053	29.928	76.8	50.0	63.4		.02

August 27. Heavy dew; cloudy and hot; overcast and fine.
28. Foggy in the morning; very fine with hot sun; clear at night.
29. Slight fog; very fine; clear.
30. Foggy in the morning; sultry; very fine.
31. Cloudy and mild; overcast and fine; slight rain.
Sept. 1. Cloudy and fine; very fine; cold at night.
2. Slight fog; very fine; clear and mild at night.

The temperature was above the average for the week; and the weather throughout exceedingly fine, with plenty of sun-heat.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 11, 1841.

Sept.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	5	69.2	49.0	59.1	7	0.30 in.	1	4	—	—	2	3	4	1
Mon.	6	69.7	49.2	59.4	8	0.70	—	2	2	—	—	7	4	—
Tues.	7	67.9	48.6	58.2	9	0.32	1	2	—	1	4	4	1	2
Wed.	8	68.0	49.2	58.6	8	0.65	1	2	—	1	3	5	2	1
Thurs.	9	66.6	49.7	58.2	9	1.09	—	1	—	1	4	3	3	2
Fri.	10	68.4	48.2	58.3	10	1.27	—	—	1	—	4	3	6	1
Sat.	11	67.4	47.0	57.2	8	0.46	1	—	—	—	4	4	4	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 7th, in 1835—thermometer 80°; and the lowest on the 10th, in 1838—thermometer 34°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending September 3, 1841.

The supply of most articles has been very extensive during the week, and, generally speaking, the quality has been pretty good. The demand has been tolerably steady, and the prices differ but little from our last quotations. *Fruit.* Pines are abundant, the kinds being chiefly Queens, Providences, and Envilles. The supply of hothouse Grapes is plentiful; we observed some good Royal Muscadine. Nutmeg Plums are abundant, and are worth from 3s. to 4s. per bushel; Greengages are excellent, and fetch from 10s. to 14s. per bushel. Peaches and Nectarines are abundant, at from 1s. to 3s. per doz. Among Apples we noticed a fine sample of Gravenstein, for which 3s. per half sieve was asked. Williams's Summer Bon Chretien and common Bergamot Pears have made their appearance. Jargonelles are nearly gone. Crabs of various kinds are worth 2s. to 3s. per half-sieve. Berberries, for preserving, are worth 3s. per half-sieve. There has been a large importation of Walnuts from Belgium during the week; they are of excellent quality. *Vegetables.*—Cauliflowers are not so abundant as they were, but their place is supplied by Broccoli, which is plentiful. Cabbages, both red and white, are abundant. Red Celery is unusually fine, in consequence of the late wet weather. The supply of Carrots, Turnips, and Parsneps is large. Tomatoes are of large size and abundant. Endive, Lettuce, and other kinds of salading, are good, and the supply is plentiful. Mushrooms are still scarce and high-priced.

PRICES, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Apples, dessert, per bushel, 5s to 7s
Pears, dessert, pr. half-sieve, 3s to 6s
Crabs, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s
Raspberries, Red, per gallon, 1s to 1s 6d
Peaches, per dozen, 1s 6d to 5s
Nectarines, per dozen, 1s 6d to 5s
Apricots, per dozen, 6d to 4s
Plums, dessert, pr. punnet, 9d to 1s
— Muscles, per half-sieve, 4s to 6s
Damsons, per half-sieve, 3s to 4s 6d
Greengages, per punnet, 1s to 2s 6d
— Baking, pr. hf. sve., 3s to 10s
Gooseberries, per basket, 9d to 1s
Currants, Red, per basket, 1s 6d
Mulberries, per gallon, 8d to 1s
Figs, per dozen, 3s 6d
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 6d to 6s
Berberries, per half-sieve, 3s
Melons, English, each, 1s to 5s 6d
— Dutch, 1s 6d
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 1s 6d to 5s
— Spanish, per lb., 1s to 1s 3d
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 9s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 7s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Walnuts, per 100, 2s
Filberts, English, pr. lb., 8d to 1s
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s 6d to 3s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s
— Purple, 6d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 2s
Peas, per sieve, 1s 6d to 5s
— per half sieve, 1s to 2s 6d
— per sack, 4s to 12s
Kidney Beans, per half sieve, 2s to 3s
Broad Beans, per sieve, 2s
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 120s
— per cwt. 3s to 6s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 3s
— Kidney, per bush., 3s
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 6s
Turnips, per doz. bunch., 2s to 4s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 2s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s 6d
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 8d to 1s
— Turnip, pr. doz. bunch., 10d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 6d to 8d
Onions, for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2s to 4
— Green, per doz. bunch, 2s to 3s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Shallots, per lb., 8d to 1s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s 6d
— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Celery, per bund. (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 4d
Parsley, per half sieve, 9d
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 1s
Tomatoes, per half sieve, 4s to 4s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

As many Correspondents write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose questions are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

Vitis.—"Hoare on the Vine" does not also treat on the "forcing of that plant."

Roxburghshire says that he has a common Laurel of a most healthy appearance, which he partly cut down last year, and which has sent from the part cut down beautiful white branches, some of them nearly two feet long: and what is remarkable, not only are the whole of the leaves perfectly white, but also the bark. They appear vigorous and healthy, and are exceedingly pretty. The other part of the shrub not cut down retains the usual appearance. He wishes to know if a white variety could be obtained by taking cuttings from these white branches, on the same principle that Fern-leaved Beech was obtained. [It is possible that this white variety may be fixed by propagating the colourless branches; it will, however, like all variegated varieties, have a strong disposition to run back to its original green colour. Echium violaceum is quite hardy.]

C. B. P.'s plants are,—No. 1, Beta maritima; 2, Mercurialis annua, male; 3, Barbarea vulgaris; 4, Torilis nodosa; 5, Mercurialis annua, female.

Rusticus.—The White Banksian Rose is a very indifferent flow-

erer under the best treatment, although much hardier than the yellow variety, and only blossoms tolerably well when of a large size. The principal cause of its not flowering better is usually owing to the young shoots being damaged by the late spring frosts, and by a small grub which almost invariably attacks the young shoots. When checked by the cold weather in spring, the best way to treat it is to stop the strong shoots about Midsummer, and to cut away the very weak ones at the winter pruning, but by no means to shorten the smaller ones. You should force the plant to grow vigorously; syringe it after the winter pruning with a mixture of soap-suds and sulphur or lime water, and protect it from the late spring frosts as much as you can.

C. T. C.—The best and cheapest way to treat Grass lawns or banks that are subject to crack in dry weather, is to fill up the cracks with any light sandy soil when they are most open in dry weather, and afterwards to roll the ground, when sufficiently soft just to allow the roller to make an impression upon it, but not when it is very soft, for if so, it will cause it to crack worse when it again becomes very dry. Persevere in filling up the cracks; if they are large sow a few Grass seeds upon the fresh soil, it will then soon become firm, and crack but little after the first year. To place nine inches of strong soil round the roots of a Mulberry tree is bad, unless the tree is very old, in that case it will make but little difference, unless the soil that is put over the roots be very rich and the tree is in a dry situation; then it will, after a time, cause it to grow more vigorously, and, of course, to bear better fruit.

Georgius.—Your plant is Lysimachia Ephémerum. Poa annua is not a proper grass for a small lawn in the middle of a town. Use Crested Dog's-tail, Poa pratensis, and Festuca ovina, with a little white Clover. They may be had true of all *respectable* seedsmen.

Mr. Hamerton's letter has been received, with many thanks. We shall almost immediately commence a series of articles on Arboriculture, of which that from Mr. H. will form a *valuable* part. The Sycamore is one of the common kinds; there are two common sorts, one with red leaf-stalks and red fruit, the other with yellow leaf-stalks and green fruit.

A Constant Subscriber's question about Dahlia insects was answered last week, p. 569, col. 1, under "J. J. C." The Primrose and many other vernal plants are flowering this autumn, in consequence of our long wet summer, which they, no doubt, mistake for a new spring.

M. B.—Your plant is the very rare and beautiful Cobúrgia incarnata. The best way of managing it is not to grow it in a pot at all, but to plant it in rich alluvial soil in the open ground in the summer, and to take it up and keep it dry, or nearly so, in winter. It will not bear frost. Mr. Herbert recommends the application of heat, after the full growth of leaves, as the most likely way to promote the flowering, and a hot autumn will furnish this heat. If in health, the plant will flower every year. Have you a bulb to give away?

A Young Gardener wishes for our opinion on the following point:—Whether in a well-cultivated kitchen-garden of an acre and upwards, vegetables may not be successfully raised from seeds saved in it, when a favourable season and opportunity present themselves, being careful to select a change of ground for the different crops. Also how frequently we consider a change to fresh seed essential? [Our answer to this is a strong recommendation to the "Young Gardener" not to save any seed himself, unless it is some one kind at a time of very different species of vegetables, *e. g.*—one kind of Onion, one of Pea, one of Lettuce, and so on, and never to attempt to save the seed of either Turnips, or any of the Cabbage tribe. The reason for our giving him this advice is, that in small gardens it is impossible to prevent the bees and other insects from mixing the pollen of one sort with the stigma of others, the result of which is a race of worthless mules. The seedsmen obtain their seeds from numerous growers, each of whom saves some one kind of vegetable and no other, and so avoids the evil of muling.]

Anti-dog-Latin will find some observations on the subject of his letter in our leader next week. Cuttings should never be planted in soil mixed with rotten dung: the soil for them should be poor and when they have struck root they may be removed to more stimulating materials. It is unimportant whether the slit, or tongue, of a layer is made on the upper or under side, except that herbaceous plants being apt to snap, from their brittleness, are less exposed to that accident if the tongue is made on the upper side of the bent shoot. The under side of a layer is that which rests upon the soil when bent down. To make a tongue, you cut about half-way through a shoot, by drawing the knife from below upward just beneath a bud. Any gardener will show you how to do it: and it is difficult to describe these operations so as to be understood.

A. M.'s plant cannot be determined by such a specimen. His vines root from the stem because the air in which they grow is very damp; it is of no consequence. We recommend Mr. Loudon's "Villa Garden Directory."

M. D.'s Rose is infested by a fungus called Uredo Rosæ, and not by an insect.

C. B. will obtain the information he desires from an excellent memorandum concerning Roses, in the "Home Correspondence" of to-day. Any Nurseryman will supply them.

R. G.—No. 1 is the larva of the great Cockchafer, Melolontha vulgaris; and No. 2 is the maggot of a beetle, probably of Aphodius fossor, which lives in excrementitious substances.

M. W. is Lycopódium alpinum.

An Original Subscriber.—Clianthus puniceus usually flowers in great profusion whether grown in a pot or planted out in the border of the greenhouse. If the winters are generally severe where you are, the best thing you can do is to take up the plant, preserving the roots with great care, and shortening a few of the longest side branches. You must then keep it in a shaded situation for a few days, and it will flower abundantly next spring. Examine the roots of your Oleander, and see that they are in a healthy condition. If the soil is infested with worms, and the drainage choked up, repot the plant. You ought then to keep it in the lightest part of your greenhouse. Your Pear-trees are probably too vigorous; examine the roots in winter, and cut off any of them which are getting too deep in the soil; the others you may spread out near the surface of the border, taking care not to injure the young fibres.

Clea.—Vines should be planted in the outside border, and brought through the wall into the house. If, however, you intend your Vinery for very early forcing, it will be best to plant the Vines in the inside border. The following climbers will suit you:—Hardenbergia macrophylla, H. digitata, and H. ovata; Kennedya Marryattæ, Mandevilla suaveolens, Tecoma capensis, Dolichos lignosus, Mimosa marginata, Tacsonia pinnati-stipula, and any of the hybrids of Passiflora cærulea. The greater part of the Ipomœas require more heat than you intend to keep in your greenhouse, but Ipomœa Learii would be likely to succeed. The true Iris pallida is easily procured in any good nursery. The genus is very confused, and this species has been published under four or five different names.

R. Stroud.—Your Dahlia blooms did not arrive in a state that would enable us to form a fair opinion of their merits: one was much injured by caterpillars, the other was too far gone. There are so many finely-formed flowers of the particular colour of your seedling, that any new candidate to rank with them must possess first-rate properties: your flower appears to be second-rate, but if you will send a bloom in a more perfect condition we shall be happy to give you a more particular opinion.

J. G.—A herbaceous plant is better known by negative than positive attributes. It is not an annual, nor a biennial, nor a bulb, nor a shrub. It is a perennial whose stem dies every year, but which renews its growth each succeeding spring, and flowers repeatedly year after year.

J. W. C.—Johnson on Manures (a 12*s* book) is the best we have upon the subject of soils, manures, and their application.

To C. H.—As you are anxious to improve your collection of Carnations and Picotees, we insert the following list. Many of the varieties are quite new, and they are all flowers possessing first-rate properties, therefore any of them that are not already in your possession, you may add with confidence. We are not certain that the Picotee (Mrs. Barnard) will be sent out this season; we noticed it in the collection of Mr. Dickson, of Acre lane, through whom it will most probably find its way to the public:—

Scarlet Bizarres.
Roi des Capucins
Martin's Splendid
Wild's Surpass Perfection
Strong's Duke of York
— King
Twitchett's Don John
Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire
Sharp's Defiance
Willmer's Conquering Hero
Rainford's Game Boy
Squire's Commander
Wood's Lord Milton.

Crimson Bizarres.
Puxley's Prince Albert
Bucknall's Charlemagne
— Talma
Chambers's Kate
Barranger's Enchantress
Cartwright's Rainbow
Barnard's Duke of Roxburgh
Gregory's King Alfred
Wakefield's Paul Pry
Holmes's Count Palini
Strong's Linnæus
Parker's Sophia

Pink and Purple Bizarres.
Stone's Venus
General Bertrand
Jacques's Iris
Try's Leonidas
Strong's Princess of Denmark
Willmer's Duchess of Kent
Stretch's King
Henley's King
Hooper's Rajah
Franklin's Queen of Hearts
Hogg's Epaminondas
— Princess Marie

Purple Flakes.
Stone's Venus
Queen Charlotte
Martin's President
Palmer's Defiance
Turner's Princess Charlotte
Headley's Empress of Purples
— Incognita
Brooks's Duke of Beaufort
Willmer's Solander
— Bishop of London
Strong's Esther
— Eliza

Scarlet Flakes.
Forster's Wellington
Wigg's Earl of Leicester
Willmer's Hero of Middlesex
Wilson's William the Fourth
Addenbrook's Lydia
Barrenger's Hope
Hulton's Magnificent
Ely's Bright Venus
Page's Queen Caroline
Pearson's Rising Sun
Burgess's Mary Ann
Hodges's Bright Phœbus

Rose and Pink Flakes.
Brooks's Flora's Garland
Wilson's Harriet
Sycamore's Lady Rowley
Jacques's Queen
— Phœbus
Willmer's Endymion
— Timandra
Ely's Lovely Ann
Barrenger's Apollo
Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire
Piggot's Queen Adelaide
Dalton's Lancashire Lass

Red-edged Picotees.
Sharp's Duke of Wellington
— Hector
— Criterion
Headley's Sarah
Barraud's Eclipse
— Cornelius
Wood's Lord Byron
— Queen Victoria
Giddins's Teaser
— Sir Robert Peel
— Lady Surrey
Russell's Incomparable

Purple-edged Picotees.
Ely's Doctor Horner
— Grace Darling
Giddins's Mrs. Hennel
— Vespasian
Dickson's Trip to Cambridge
Crask's Queen Victoria
Barnard's Colonel Foreman
Annesley's Lanspareil
Hogg's Queen of England
Heath's Superb
Hufton's Miss Willoughby
Wilson's Pluperfect

Rose-edged Picotees.
Green's Queen Victoria
Giddins's Miss Desborough
Barnard's Mrs. Barnard
Barraud's Portia
Sykes's Eliza
Neville's Queen Victoria
Giddins's Diana
Garrat's Lady Dacre
Barraud's Bride
Waine's Queen Victoria
Wilson's Fanny Irby
Vere's Belle Village

Mr. Goldain.—The plant sold in the nurseries under the name of Pentstemon fruticosum is certainly no more than a very trifling variety of the scarlet P. gentianoides.

A Young Gardener will probably find M'Intosh's Practical Gardener the best book for his purpose. The price is, we think, somewhere about 25*s.*, but that can be learned of any bookseller.

A. S.—No. 1 is Leycestéria formosa. No. 2 is the Melilot called Bokhara Clover.

J. G. Fox.—If your young Cuckoos are not dead, the following, which we have received from a Correspondent, may be of service to you.—"We never could keep one any length of time: and have always found them in Wagtails' nests; now they always feed their young on flies, worms, and other small insects. But it is out of the question for us to come at these during the winter, so that we substitute small pieces of meat, bread, and egg mixed together. There is a man in Suffolk who says they will eat almost anything that you like to give them, but that it is the winter that kills them: and he has never heard of one being kept in that part of the country."

W. K.—Too much dissimilarity in the growth of the Nottingham and large Dutch Medlar is doubtless the cause of the latter dropping its fruit when grafted upon the former. The Plum is the Blue Perdrigon.

C. C.—The power of obtaining Carolina Strawberries from the 1st Sept. to the 30th Nov., is mentioned at p. 565, not as a thing done, but as an art which it is desirable to acquire. We should think it put possible to do it.

The Apricots sent by *Phillis* are both the Moorpark: the Pear is the Jargonelle.

A Novice.—The plant is Sphenógyne speciosa. Seeds of the Musk plant may be had at any shop where flower-seeds are sold. They are sure to grow if scattered upon the ground in a damp shady place.

C. H.—We should advise you to obtain the opinion of the experienced farmers in your neighbourhood upon the points in question. It is impossible for persons at a distance, and ignorant of soil and climate, to advise you safely. We should think, however, the best way would be to manure well for a crop of some sort, and to sow the Grass seeds with the crop. We fear no good machine can be had at a low price for crushing bones. If we are to advise the kinds of Grasses to be sown, we must know the nature of the soil, and the part of Great Britain where they are to be sown.

J. M. N.—The Oak is much disfigured this year by the singular cones you have sent us. Our own trees abound in them. They are evidently enlarged buds; but whether produced by insects, or by the constant rains of this summer, or in what other way, we do not know.

T. M. L.—Nitrate of soda applied in the spring, or even now that grass is beginning to grow, at the rate of 1 cwt. an acre, most undoubtedly acts with great energy as a manure to grass-land. The great point is to apply it in wet or damp weather, and when the grass is actually beginning to grow. We recommend the spring as rather better than the autumn for this work.

Introducers must not ask us to name plants if he packs them in wool without first covering them with tissue paper. The Orchidaceous plant is Gróbya Amhérstiæ. The Gesnera seems to be Sutton's, but who can tell from a fragment so badly packed?

J. G. J.—We should think Myatt's Pine Strawberries might be sold if advertised at a moderate price. But the difficulty is to teach people how to grow them. We do not know how to do it.

Mr. Epps must excuse our undertaking to name foreign seeds. He cannot be aware of the impossibility of executing such a commission. To name those he has sent us would take us a week, and they are far from the most difficult. They are probably Chinese, and certainly of no value whatever. Whether a greenhouse can be removed by a tenant or not will depend upon his lease. In general the wood and glass can be removed, but the brickwork not.

J. B. Zeeley.—We will send by post an Extract from the morning papers, giving the information required, and referring to full particulars of the trial.

Received, Messrs. *Errington*, *Forsyth*, *Ewing*, and many more.

Many Correspondents' letters arrived too late to be answered this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE resignation of Ministers, consequent on the recent divisions on the Address, was officially announced on Monday in both Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty having been pleased to accept their resignation, Sir Robert Peel was commanded by the Queen to form a new Administration; and Parliament adjourned for a week to give time for the necessary arrangements. The list of the new Ministers proposed by Sir Robert Peel, in accordance with these commands, having met with her Majesty's approval, a Privy Council was held at Claremont yesterday, when the members of the new Cabinet were formally presented to the Queen, and kissed hands on receiving the seals of office. A list of these appointments completed, with the exception of a few minor offices which are not yet finally settled, will be found under our Home News. It is understood that the new writs rendered necessary by the accession of those Ministers to office who have seats in the House of Commons, will be moved on Monday next, and that both Houses, at their rising on that evening, will adjourn until Monday fortnight, the 20th inst. It is also understood that the first Cabinet Council of the new administration will be held at the Foreign Office this day.

The arrival of the overland mail at Marseilles has brought intelligence from China to the 20th May, and from Bombay to the 19th July. We learn, from this, that China remained in the same state; the Emperor was still resolved on offering a vigorous resistance, and had ordered a numerous muster of troops, which were to be commanded by his brother in person. During the truce allowed to Capt. Elliot a large export of tea had been effected, and Hong-Kong was again occupied by the British. Admiral Parker and Sir H. Pottinger had arrived at Bombay, and left for China on the 7th July.—The news from the Levant, brought by the same mail, is not of great importance; in Egypt the Pacha appears to be organizing a considerable fleet, and making large additions to his military force; the disturbances in Arabia are likely to be arranged without hostile interference, the Grand Sheriff of Mecca having offered his submission on condition that the Porte will confirm him in his Government. The insurrection in Candia is completely put down; and on the return of Tahir Pacha to Constantinople, it is expected that an expedition under his command will be sent against Tunis.—Our intelligence from France announces that the reduction of the naval and military preparations, so long urged upon the Government by the European Powers, has commenced; several troops have been disbanded, and it is expected that the navy will shortly be reduced to the ordinary peace establishment. The census is now proceeding quietly throughout the country, and the spirit of resistance is fast subsiding. The report that the French had abandoned their military hospital at Port Mahon is confirmed, and orders have been issued for its immediate evacuation.—From Spain we learn that the Cortes were prorogued on the 24th ult., after adopting several bills without discussion, the most important of which were for the alienation of clerical property and for building a new palace for the Chamber of Deputies. Government have withdrawn their proposal for the cession of Fernando Po and Annobon to Great Britain, having been able to fulfil their obligations to British subjects by the adoption of other means. The state of the Basque provinces still gives rise to uneasiness, and a large body of troops has been despatched for the purpose of protecting the enforcement of the new law relative to the fueros. Advices from Lisbon, as well as from Madrid, state that the misunderstanding with Portugal has begun to assume a serious aspect, but no doubts appear to be entertained of an amicable adjustment.—From Prussia we learn that the differences with the Holy See are on the point of being satisfactorily settled, and that the treaty for the continuation of the German Commercial League has been officially published.—The Swiss Convent question assumes additional importance; the Cantons have refused to make further concessions, and the Diet was expected to adjourn in order to allow time for the Cantons to give fresh instructions to their deputies.—The French Government has published a manifesto, addressed to the European Powers on the affairs of Greece. This document, which has caused much sensation in that country, points out the causes of its present unsettled state, and calls upon the European Cabinets to suggest such reforms as may appear necessary to give vigour and stability to its government.—The arrival of the mail steamer from Halifax has brought recent news from the United States, but it is not of great importance. Doubts were entertained whether the President would assent to the Bank Bill, respecting which so much excitement has prevailed in the commercial world. Nothing new had transpired relating to the affair of Mr. M'Leod, and the public were quietly awaiting the result of his trial.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, who continue well, left Windsor on Wednesday, for Claremont, where they at present remain. The

Duchess of Sutherland has resigned her appointment as Mistress of the Robes, and the Duchess of Bedford and the Marchioness of Normanby have resigned their offices as Ladies in Waiting; her Majesty has been pleased to accept these resignations. It is reported that the Duchess of Buccleugh will be the new Mistress of the Robes.

The New Ministry.—On Sunday evening a special messenger arrived at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, with a communication from her Majesty, requiring the attendance of the right hon. baronet at Windsor Castle on the following day. Sir R. Peel had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, when he received the Queen's commands to form a new Administration. The right hon. baronet again waited on her Majesty, at Windsor, on Tuesday, and submitted the following list of the new Cabinet, which met with her Majesty's approval:—

THE CABINET.

Leader of the House of Lords, without Office	Duke of Wellington.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council	Lord Wharncliffe.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Buckingham.
First Lord of the Treasury	Sir Robert Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Haddington.
Secretary for the Home Department	Sir J. Graham.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Earl of Aberdeen.
Secretary for the Colonies	Lord Stanley.
President of the Board of Trade	Earl of Ripon.
President of the Board of Control	Lord Ellenborough.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Goulburn.
Secretary at War	Sir Henry Hardinge.
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces	Sir Edw. Knatchbull.

NOT MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl De Grey.
Secretary for Ireland	Lord Eliot.
Commander-in-Chief	Lord Hill.
Master-General of the Ordnance	Sir Geo. Murray.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Hon. Sydney Herbert.
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury	Sir Geo. Clerk. Sir Thos. Fremantle.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
Attorney-General	Sir F. Pollock.
Solicitor-General	Sir W. Follett.
Chancellor for Ireland	Sir E. Sugden.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. Blackburne.
Postmaster-General	Lord Lowther, with a Peerage.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord Granville Somerset.
First Commissioner of Woods & Forests.	Earl of Lincoln.
Under Secretaries of State, Foreign Department	Lord Claude Hamilton. Viscount Canning.
Under Secretary of State, Colonial Department	Mr. G. W. Hope.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty	Sir George Cockburn. Rt. Hon. H. T. Corry.
Under Secretary of State, Home Department	Bingham Baring, Esq.
Secretary of the Board of Control	Hon. J. Stuart Wortley.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	Duke of Rutland.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Ernest Bruce.
Lord Steward	Earl of Liverpool.
Master of the Horse	Earl of Jersey.
Master of the Buck Hounds	Earl of Rosslyn.

It is understood that the Earl of Morton, Viscount Powerscourt, and Lord Sidney will be the Lords in Waiting; Capt. Meynell and Mr. Gore, Grooms in Waiting; and that an offer of a seat at the Board of Admiralty has been made to Vice Admiral Sir W. H. Gage. The Queen held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon, at Claremont, for the purpose of receiving the seals of office from the late Ministers, and for administering the oaths of office to the members of the new Administration. The late ministers, on their arrival at Claremont, had an audience of Her Majesty and resigned their seals, after which they immediately took their departure for town. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord G. Somerset, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord E. Bruce, were then admitted and took the oaths on their appointment. The Privy Council then followed, at which the other Ministers were confirmed in their offices.

Official Changes.—In consequence of a communication received a short time since at the Colonial Office, from Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, representing the necessity of his return to England, on account of ill-health, her Majesty was pleased to grant his Lordship leave of absence. A despatch, however, has been received this week tendering his Lordship's resignation, which her Majesty has been pleased to accept.

Post-office arrangements.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a Treasury warrant, directing that after the 11th Oct. the rate of postage on any letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in any part of the United Kingdom, for Bremen, and conveyed either by a private ship or packet direct to Bremen, or by the way of Hamburgh or Cuxhaven, shall be reduced to sixpence. Also that on every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to Bremen, transmitted by the post between Bremen and any other country or place beyond the seas, through the United Kingdom, conveyed direct by packet, boat, or private ship, between the United Kingdom and Bremen, or Hamburgh, Cuxhaven, or Hanover, and conveyed from or to the United Kingdom to or from any such other country or place beyond the seas by private ship, there shall be charged and taken a uniform rate of British postage of one shilling and twopence.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—There is no domestic news of any interest; the political crisis in this country, and the recent debates and votes of the English Houses of Parliament, are the principal topics that occupy the attention of the journals. The notice taken in the Queen's speech of the re-establishment of amicable relations between the two Governments, appears to have afforded very general satisfaction, and is hailed as an evidence of the restoration of good harmony between the Powers of Europe. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, and especially that portion of it referring to France and to M. Guizot, has also created great sensation in the political circles of Paris.

The late Fiscal Measures.—It appears that the census is now proceeding quietly throughout the country, and the spirit of resistance to its enforcement is fast subsiding. Out of 20 Councils-General of the departments who had met to make known their opinion on the question, 19 had declared in favour of its legality; and one, that of the North, had divided in equal portions on the question. The Council of the department of Upper Garonne, of which Toulouse is the capital, with only one dissenting voice, declared the census in itself to be necessary and legal, but the decision relative to the legality of the mode of carrying it into effect was taken by only 14 against 12. The Council of State of Paris has also given its decision in favour of the measure, which has been put in force throughout three-fourths of the capital. To combat these statements the opposition journals remark that there are as yet only 20 out of 86 Councils-General who have delivered their opinions, but that those of Aisne, Vienne, Vendée, Manche, and Côtes du Nord, would give unfavourble decisions. Independently of which it adds, that the majorities in favour of the census have been exceedingly small, and that in a question of law there ought not to be one dissenting opinion. Subsequent accounts inform us that the Councils-General continue to declare in favour of the census. Some slight disturbances were still taking place, but not of a nature worthy of notice. Mr. Lenormand, the Toulouse ex-Commissary of Police, who has been in close confinement in Paris for neglect of duty during the riots, has been sent off, under an escort, to Toulouse, to take his trial at the Assizes.

The Army.—It appears that that portion of the Army which would have finished its term of service on 31st Dec. has received its discharge. This measure was carried into effect in Paris and its environs on Monday. It was also reported that the soldiers whose term of service would expire on the 31st Dec. next year, will be provisionally discharged the moment when the conscripts of the present year shall have passed through their first drills. Each of those contingents is estimated at 60,000 men.—It is stated that it is M. Humann's intention to reduce the army to 320,000 men, and the marine to ten armed vessels: and that he is supported by MM. Teste and Guizot, but opposed by Marshal Soult. Other accounts affirm that the Marshal is not opposed to the disarmaments. The reduction of the navy will be effected by laying up the large ships, and by increasing the number of frigates and steamers.

Railroads.—The Departmental Councils appear to have taken up the Railroad question with vigour. The Council of the department of Loire and Cher proposes to guarantee the interest on 50,000*l.*, to construct a railroad between Orleans and Tours, and the interest on 32,000*l.* for the railroad from Orleans to Vierzon. The town of Blois had already voted a guarantee of the interest on a capital of a million in favour of the Orleans and Nantes Railway. The same movement is going on in the different towns of the department, and the department of Indre-et-Loire, which is alike interested in the undertaking, will, it is thought, contribute towards it.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon inform us that the Mediterranean squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Hugon, again sailed from that port on the 26th ult., to continue its manœuvres. From intelligence brought by the Overland Mail, arrived at Marseilles, we learn that Rear-Admiral Lasusse anchored on the 20th ult. before Athens with two ships of the line. Information has also been received from Toulon, confirming the report that the French had abandoned their Military hospital at Port Mahon. Orders had been received to evacuate the establishment with all possible speed, and several vessels had arrived for the purpose of conveying the sick and convalescent to France.

Disturbance at Caen.—A riot took place at Caen on the 23d ult., on the occasion of M. Guizot visiting that city. The *National*, opposition paper, states, that upwards of 3000 citizens of all classes assembled to express their feelings of hostility to that Minister, and that the tumult at length became so great and the mob so violent that it was necessary to call in the Military. The populace then dispersed, but continued to parade the streets during the night, singing the Marseillaise hymn. It is added that M. Guizot had come to the city to preside at the Council-General, but quitted it without doing so on the occurrence of this outbreak.

The Harvest.—The continued fine weather in the north of France has enabled the farmers to gather in their crops, under the most favourable circumstances; and the accounts from those departments all concur in describing the wheat crop as very abundant. The prices had risen at Arcis-sur-Aube, Gace, and Laferté Gaucher; and fallen at Beaumont (Oise), Chatellerault, Chateaugoutier, Ploudan, Mirebeau, Neubourg, Orbec, Rouen, and Sablé. The price of flour at Paris remained stationary; but it was still thought that the price of bread would undergo an increase of one centime per kilogramme at the close of the month.

Algeria.—Accounts from Algiers, of the 15th ult., state that the preparations for the next campaign were already commenced; that the expedition would take the field in Sept., and proceed to Mascara, and that it would plough and sow the fields in the neighbourhood of that town, and leave strong detachments to protect the crops. It was believed at Oran that Abd-el-Kader had marched against Teujin, the Bey of Ain Madhy, who had raised the standard against the Emir. The same accounts add, that near Beni-Mered the continuous ditch had been crossed by the Arabs, who carried off a great number of oxen. Some of them were recovered by the troops, who immediately went in pursuit, but 87 were lost. A blockhouse had since been erected at this spot, which was the weakest point of the enclosure. Groups of marauders were daily seen in the plain and near the model farm, but they seemed to be merely on the look-out, and caused little uneasiness. It is stated that Government has discontinued making the bread necessary for the supply of the troops in Algeria, and that this change has been caused by reports which criminate certain agents charged with that part of the commissariat service. The furnishing of bread for Algeria has been contracted for ten years from the 1st Oct.

SPAIN.—The Cortes were prorogued on the 24th ult., after having adopted, on the 23d, a number of bills without any discussion, namely, the Military Pension bill, by 65 to 11; the bill for the Alienation of the Clerical Property, by 48 to 28; that of the Guadarama Canal, by 64 to 12; and that for the construction of a palace for the Chamber of Deputies, by 50 against 26. On the same day the Minister for Foreign Affairs withdrew the bill for the proposed cession to England of the islands of Annabon and Fernando Po, which we have before referred to. M. Gonzales explained this course by stating that the Government, having been able by other means to fulfil certain obligations which it contracted with Great Britain, the project of alienating those islands had been abandoned. It appears that all the recent difficulties in regard to the loan of 60 millions of reals have been removed, and that Government will shortly be in possession of that sum. The Board of Directors of the Bank of San Fernando, at its meeting of the 23d, authorised the giving of a credit of 60,000*l.* on London to pay the overdue dividends and sinking fund on the debentures issued to English subjects by virtue of the Ofalia convention, and which were to be transmitted to London on the 24th or 25th ult. Although there appears at present to be no serious cause for alarm, Government have thought proper to march a considerable body of troops to the Basque provinces, to protect the enforcement of the new law relative to the *fueros*. Five battalions, with Cavalry and Artillery, amounting to 3000 men, were already stationed on the banks of the Ebro, and were at the disposal of the Captain-General of those provinces. Commissaries from Alava, Biscay, and Guipuscoa, had arrived at Madrid to arrange the fueros before the ensuing session. Great fears appear to be entertained at Madrid of a serious misunderstanding with Portugal; an amicable adjustment of which, should it once break out, it is thought would be exceedingly difficult. The Government appears to be seriously turning its attention to the suppression of smuggling in various parts of the kingdom; and seeing, it is said, that they cannot immediately set aside their contract with the coast-guard service, have allocated bodies of troops of the regular service to co-operate in the most exposed districts, or, as it is believed, to be a check on the contractors and their subordinates, who are suspected of entertaining too good an understanding with the contrabandistas in many places. The Valencians are addressing energetic petitions to Government, praying that the foreign cotton now lying in their custom-house shall be again ordered to be exported, declaring that their manufactures will be ruined if the sales be permitted to continue of English cotton prints at 3½ reals per vara of a quality equal to the national fabrics, which cannot be produced at 6 reals per vara. The condition of the crops are favourably spoken of throughout the country; and it is added that Spain will be enabled, in consequence of the abundant harvest, to export this year from half a million to seven hundred thousand quarters of wheat.—Subsequent accounts inform us that Government was becoming somewhat alarmed respecting the dispositions of the army. In Catalonia, in the Basque provinces, and at Valladolid, the discontent of the troops had nearly degenerated into revolt. In this last city it is said the soldiers were with difficulty prevailed upon to allow the initials of the ex-Queen Christina to be removed from their shakos. It is also added that the Cabinet had received information that Gen. Ramon Narvaez had arrived in Madrid, on his way to Gibraltar, with the purpose, it was suspected, of attempting to land in the south of Spain, to raise a movement on behalf of the ex-Queen Christina. Government, however, was on the alert to oppose this plan.

PORTUGAL.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 23rd ult. The Cortes do not appear to be making much progress with the financial projects, and from the length to which the session had extended, it was thought not improbable that the questions would have to be disposed of by giving a vote of confidence to Government, and thus authorising it to carry out the measures in question. A bill for making provision for the working clergy had passed the Chamber of Deputies. The Spanish Government had, it appears, formally demanded the withdrawal of all deposits of goods the entry of which into Spain is prohibited by its laws from Elvas, Braganza, and the other Portuguese frontier towns. The Portuguese Government, however, could not comply with this demand, which would infringe the right of British subjects to reside in any part of Portugal, and would be contrary to the treaties existing between Portugal and England. It was expected that the Marquis Saldanha would be sent again on a special mission to the Spanish Government, and would then proceed to Vienna. It was thought that a good deal of the misunderstanding between the two Peninsular Governments arises from the little knowledge possessed by the Spaniards of the real state of things in Portugal, and from the conduct of the Spanish Minister at Lisbon, who, it was believed, had identified himself with the revolutionary party. The harvest both of corn and oil would, it was expected, prove less than an average one; and the price of wheat in Lisbon was so high that, although orders had been received from England at a maximum of 60s., none of them, it was thought, would be executed unless the Azores, where prices were much lower, could send a supply. The corn in the Spanish provinces adjoining Portugal was only about half the price it was at Lisbon; and

it was thought that the opening of the Douro would cause a good deal of Spanish corn to be sent to England.

GERMANY.—Our intelligence this week is of a more favourable nature and commercial affairs are beginning to assume, at Vienna, a less alarming aspect. The funds have shown a tendency to rise, but little business was doing, as the capitalists, it is stated, were still anxious about the East, and were unwilling to enter into any extensive speculations until all the serious questions which agitate that quarter of the globe should be arranged. The Pacha of Egypt's continued armaments had occasioned much apprehension.—Accounts from Berlin inform us that the treaty for the continuation of the German Commercial League has at length appeared in the official collection of laws, published in that city. It states that the treaty is concluded between Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Baden, the Grand Duchy and Electorate of Hesse, the States of Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, for twelve years from the 1st Jan. 1842, to the 31st Dec. 1853; subject however to certain modifications and additions, specified at great length, but which would be of little interest to an English reader.—The Diet has decided that the renewed demand for the payment of forced loans made by the former government of Westphalia, in the years 1808, 1810, and 1812, and which has long been a subject of negotiation between the governments interested therein, cannot be definitively answered, as nothing can be done until there be a perfect unity of opinion between the governments. A letter from Baden states that the railway on the left bank of the Rhine is proceeding with activity. At Carlsruhe the works have been commenced on the place where the station is to be fixed, outside the Ettlingen gate. On the 16th ult. a contract was accepted for furnishing 80,000 quintals of rails. The section from Kehl to Appenwighe is advancing rapidly, and that from Heidelberg to Carlsruhe, it is thought, will be opened about the end of 1843. The railway between Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle is now completed, and a trial was made on the 22nd ult., which was in every respect satisfactory. The ceremony of opening was fixed for the 1st inst., and the line will be opened for the use of the public on the 6th. For the present the trains are to go only twice a day backwards and forwards, and no goods are to be conveyed. The works on the railway between Aix-la-Chapelle and the Belgian frontier are also proceeding rapidly, and it is expected that they will be completed in eighteen months. The third portion of the railroad from Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder, by Dessau and Kerwig, has also been opened to the public, and the King of Prussia has authorised the construction of a railway from Breslau to the frontiers of Saxony, passing through Leignitz and Goertletz.—The Frankfort papers publish the text of the commercial treaty, concluded on the 22d Oct. 1840, between Prussia and the States of the German Customs' Union on one part, and the Ottoman Porte on the other. This treaty, which is the same in effect as that between Great Britain and the Porte, allowance being made for certain necessary modifications, is based on a footing of reciprocity, and relieves German merchants from the old charges exacted in Turkey.

HANOVER.—Accounts received through Hamburg, of the 19th ult., mention a rumour that Lord Palmerston had addressed an energetic note to the Hanoverian government against the delay in the negotiations respecting the duties levied at Stade, and declaring that the English government would only consent to pay a duty of 1-16th per cent. These accounts add that it was believed that the English government would send, if necessary, a vessel of war to the Elbe to protect the rights of British subjects.

SWITZERLAND.—The President of the Great Council of Argau, and other deputies, have published an address, setting forth that after the reform of the constitution all parties were satisfied, except those connected with the convents; that these convents, for the third time within twenty years, had excited civil war, and accordingly they were suppressed. At the invitation of the Diet, however, the executive offered to restore the three least guilty convents, and devoted almost the whole of their revenues to the education of the Catholic children, but more than this, they will not cede, even to violence. In the meeting of the Diet on the 23rd, the deputy for Argau held the same language. The convents of Thurgau, the Canton adjoining Argau, were also brought under discussion by a petition. The Thurgauian convents had, it seems, gone beyond their means and got into debt, and the state took the administration of their property. The monks, however, complained that enough was not allowed them, and that fresh novices were prevented from joining them. The deputy of Argau admitted the latter fact, but said that the monks were too numerous already for their funds. It was suggested in the Diet to order the restoration to the convent of the management of their property; but this was negatived, and the affair dropped. It was proposed to adjourn the Diet till October, to allow time for the Cantons to give fresh instructions to their deputies. Subsequent intelligence to the 2rth ult., informs us that some fears are entertained that there will be, when the Diet leaves Berne, a movement which will preclude the possibility of a pacific solution of the affair of the convents.

HOLLAND.—Private letters from Ostend inform us that a severe storm of thunder and lightning, with hail and rain, passed over that city on the 23rd ult., in the evening; the lightning struck the barracks of Hazegras, and did some damage to the roof; it set fire to the mainsail of a ship entering the harbour, and to a mill in the neighbourhood, which, however, was soon extinguished.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome of the 20th ult. state, that the differences between Prussia and the Holy See were on the point of being satisfactorily adjusted, and that the Prussian Envoy had already apprized his court, by courier, of the success of his mission. A table of mosaic work, which the Pope intended to send to Mehemet Ali, as a return for some alabaster columns with which the Pacha had presented his holiness, is stated to exceed in beauty everything that has been done of the kind.—According to the census of the population of Naples, made for last year, the inhabitants of the capital amounted, on the 1st Jan., to 337,865. The births had been 13,916, and deaths 13,465. Among the latter was that of a woman at 103, and those of 129 persons between 90 and 100. It is stated that the Neapolitan Government have resolved upon undertaking some new excavations at Herculaneum, and it is added that they will be on an extensive scale. Negotiations have commenced already with this view for the purchase of various estates on the spot; and so soon as these purchases have been completed the works will be commenced. A commission of antiquaries and architects is to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior and the Royal Academy of Sciences to preside over the operations of the workmen; and many interesting discoveries will no doubt be made.—Letters from Turin state that the King of Sardinia still entertains the project of cutting a tunnel through the Alps, in order to facilitate the communications between France and Italy. The necessity for abandoning the present road over Mont Cenis is allowed; the new projected road will pass by Oulx following the course of the Doire, and ascending a narrow valley in a north-westerly direction, leading directly to the foot of an elevated peak, through which a tunnel can be readily cut, as its length will not be more than 25,000 feet. This tunnel will come out in a valley which joins the pass of Maurienne and the present road below St. Michel.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence received from Bessarabia, dated the 6th ult., states, that notwithstanding the incessant efforts to subdue the population of the Caucasus, the news from the theatre of war in that country was not satisfactory for the Russian arms.

SWEDEN.—The government, according to a letter from Stockholm, has, in conformity with a work lately published by the Prince Royal, issued a royal ordonnance for the immediate erection of two vast cellular prisons, one at the northern extremity of that city, and the other at Oerebo, the chief town of the province of Nerike. It is also declared to be the intention of the King to recommend to the Storthing, at its next meeting at Christiana, to direct the establishment of several similar houses in Norway.

GREECE.—Advices received from Athens of the 12th ult. were not satisfactory, and a *coup de main* was feared from the Imperialists. The Leipsic Universal Gazette of the 27th ult. publishes a despatch of the French Cabinet on the internal situation of this country, addressed to the European Powers, on the 11th of August, 1841, which seems to have produced great sensation. After enumerating the sacrifices made by Great Britain, France, and Russia, in order to constitute this kingdom, the document proceeds to describe the increase in the population in Greece, the progress of agriculture, and the augmentation of the public revenues, which, it says, now balance the expenditure, and in which it sees the indication of a vital power, which might be paralysed or compromised by the weakness or neglect of the administration. Although admitting that King Otho and his people have alone the right to remedy abuses and avert dangers, exaggerated perhaps, but nevertheless real to a certain extent, the French Government deems it expedient that not only the Powers, parties to the treaty of the 8th July, 1827, but those who subsequently established more or less intimate relations with the Greek Government, should unite in giving it advice, calculated to ward off an impending catastrophe. This advice should not appear to emanate from rival influences, whose opposition might be the cause of domestic discord in the country; it should be matured, and presented in such a manner as not to wound the susceptibility of the Government or people of Greece, in order thereby to secure to the friendly Powers that moral authority, without which the evils attempted to be removed would only become worse. The greatest of those evils, in the opinion of France, lies in the weakness and inertness of the government, which, assailed by all parties, finds support in none. The French Government suggests that it might be possible to find, in the existing and acknowledged institutions of Greece, the means of imparting to the Greek Government the activity, regularity, and countenance which it needs, in obviating abuses and preparing the way for more auspicious times. For that purpose it might suffice to extend the attributes of the Council of State, by adding to that institution provincial and municipal councils, the basis of which already existed in the country under the domination of the Turks. These are the reforms which France recommends; and the French Cabinet invites the other Cabinets to communicate to it the result of their deliberations on the subject, and reminds them that it is a question of honour with the European Cabinets to remedy, in this kingdom, which they founded, evils calculated to compromise the country and all the interests connected therewith.—A letter received from Ancona, dated the 13th ult., states that an event has lately occurred, which threatens to renew the angry feeling which lately subsisted between the Porte and Greece, and which there seemed great reason to hope had been removed. It appears that, towards the end of July, about 200 or 300 Greeks, under the command of a Capt. Valenza, sailed up the bay of Volo, and landed at Armiran, in the hope of inducing the Thessalian Greeks to join them in delivering themselves from the Turkish yoke. In these expectations, however, they were disappointed, not meeting with the least encouragement on the part of the Christian inhabitants of the district. Not pleased with his reception here, Valenza moved forward with his small force to Velestin, and took up his position at the junction of the roads from Volo and from Armiran to Larissa, whither he imagined all the discontented spirits of the surrounding districts would flock to join him. After waiting here in vain for upwards of forty-eight hours, he came to the determination of leading his handful of men to the attack of Larissa, where the Turkish Pacha resides. Namik Pacha had, however, in the mean time collected several hundreds of Albanians, who marched forward to meet the insurgents, whom they totally routed after a short resistance; and thus ended an expedition, which appears to have been got up without any connexion with the interior of the country, but which, it is thought, may widen the breach previously existing between the two Governments.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—Accounts from Constantinople mention the arrival in that city of an agent of the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, Mohammed Ebn Aun. This prince has offered his submission on the condition that the Porte will confirm him in his Government. The Envoy of the Porte, Selim Effendi, had been well received in Arabia, but the Divan still appeared desirous of leaving the arrangement with Mahommed Ebn Aun to the Pacha of Egypt. In the mean time the Sheriff was going on with his armaments, and had already got together 60,000 Bedouin Arabs. Subsequent accounts, to the 11th ult., inform us that the Divan has resolved upon sending Tahir Pacha, on his return from Candia, with an expedition against Tunis.—The Supreme Council has resolved to accept a tribute from the populations of the Lebanon, instead of exacting the taxes as levied in other parts of the Ottoman empire. It is hoped that this arrangement may tend to pacify Syria.

CANDIA.—Intelligence received through Athens, of the 12th ult., gives new details relative to the termination of the late insurrection in this island. From this statement it would appear that the rebels were betrayed by a certain Rousset Bourdoumbani, who had assumed the command of the Sphakiotes, and that this person was bribed by the Turks, and opened a passage to them into the interior. Upon this, a portion of the insurgents took refuge on board the English ships, and the rest divided themselves into small bands, in the hope of still being able to resist the Turks. The chief of the late provisional Government has declared that his intention and that of his colleagues was not to abandon the Candiotes, and that the English had conveyed them to the Piræus against their will, after touching at several places to spread the news of their defeat and injure their cause.

EGYPT.—We learn, by accounts received from Constantinople, that Mehemet Ali, in addition to his other military preparations, is organizing a considerable fleet, and is building a large vessel of the line, six frigates, and as many sloops of war, which he intends mounting with French cannon.—The Overland Mail brings intelligence to the 16th ult., stating that the Sultan has reduced the tribute from 80,000 to 60,000 purses; the Pacha had hoped for a reduction to half that amount. The Consuls of Austria, England, and Russia, had arrived.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail reached Marseilles on Tuesday; and the following summary of the intelligence brought by it was immediately communicated by telegraph to Paris: the date of the mail's leaving Bombay was the 19th July. China on the 20th May was in the same state; the Emperor was still decided on resisting, and he had ordered a numerous muster of troops, which were to be commanded by his brother in person. Admiral Parker and Sir H. Pottinger left Bombay for China on the 7th July in the steamer *Sesostris*.—The arrival of the express this morning has put us in possession of the details of this intelligence. The accounts from Canton describe the Chinese mandarins as decidedly hostile to the British, and state that the truce allowed to Captain Elliot, during which a large export of tea had been effected, had in reality no other object than to enable them to take measures for expelling the barbarians. The emperor continues to fulminate proclamations, not only against the invaders of his country, but also against such of the mandarins and officers as he conceives do not do their duty most efficiently. A large army was collecting in the neighbourhood of Canton, which city was, notwithstanding its great trade, left by numbers of the inhabitants, who dread their own soldiery as much as they do the foreigners. Capt. Elliot, whose great object appears hitherto to have been to secure the annual export of tea, was still temporizing with the Chinese authorities, and had succeeded in having 11,000,000 lbs. shipped before the 18th of May; and there were hopes that an equal or greater quantity would be on board before the end of that month. Hong Kong was again occupied by the British, and the Chief Commissioner busied himself during some time in laying out plans for a city; but on the 18th of May, at the time when it was said said that several ships were about to proceed anew to Pechelee, and there to demand a settlement from the very Court of Pekin, he went in the *Nemesis* steamer up the Canton river, as if apprehensions were entertained of an attack by the Chinese on the foreign factories, or on the *Algerine* and *Modeste*, stationed near them. It is therefore feared that ere this a conflict has occurred, in which the city of Canton may have been subjected to a conflagration, in order to give the Chinese a lasting example.—From India we learn that the monsoon, which has been attended with an unusual fall of rain, continued to paralyse all movements on the Bombay side. The army west of the Indus has suffered much from sickness, particularly at Kotra. The news from the Persian Gulf is, that the Vizier of Shah Kamran had made terms with Persia, and that he had given up Ghorian to the Persian Monarch, and consented to make himself a vassal of Persia and of the Czar, rather than of Shah Soojah and England. It is considered highly probable that an expedition will be

soon despatched against the Shah of Herat, who will be soon obliged to yield homage to his liege the Monarch of Affghanistan. The newspapers contain a long account of a brilliant affair between Colonel Wymer, of the Bengal Army, and a portion of the Affghan tribe of the Ghilzies, who are disaffected towards the actual King of Affghanistan. 3000 of the enemy were repulsed by Colonel Wymer's force, amounting only to a few hundred men of the Bengal Infantry, who sustained scarcely any loss.—From the Punjaub the intelligence is that Shere Singh has succeeded in bringing his troops into some order, and that comparative tranquillity prevailed. There was a report that Earl Auckland had demanded 10,000 men as a reinforcement from the Sikh Chieftan, but it requires confirmation. The disturbance at Berdamee having been quelled by its capture, the soldiers engaged in the attack on that fort have obtained booty to the amount, as it is stated, of 10,000*l*.

United States.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Saturday, of the Royal Mail steamer *Acadia*, we are in the receipt of American journals to the 18th ult. They do not contain any political news of interest. No announcement had been made as to the intention of the President respecting the Bank Bill, which, as we noticed in our last Number, had passed Congress. The rumour that he would veto it gained ground, and appears to have produced considerable sensation. The Loan, Bank and Sub-Treasury, Land, and Revenue Bills, were advancing through Congress; and the prospect of their passing into laws had, it is said, inspired confidence among men of business. As a proof of the influence these measures exercised on business, the trade of New York had revived considerably, and the prospect of a fair fall business was good. There is nothing new relating to the affair of Mr. M'Leod.—The Buffalo papers contain an account of a distressing calamity, which had occurred on Lake Erie. The steam-boat of that name, on her voyage from Buffalo for Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire on the 10th ult., and 172 passengers lost their lives. The papers are occupied at great length with the details of this melancholy event. It seems that four hours after leaving Buffalo, and when about eight miles from the shore, a slight explosion was heard on board, and almost instantly the whole vessel was enveloped in flames, which defied all attempts to subdue them. The boats were launched, but were immediately swamped alongside. A few only were rescued by another steamer, which came to their help; and upwards of 170 lost their lives, the greater number of whom were German and Swiss emigrants. The fire is supposed to have originated from several vessels, filled with turpentine, having been placed by some painters, who were passengers, on the deck immediately over the boilers; and having burst with the heat, their inflammable contents caught fire, and rapidly communicated to every part of the boat.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the disposal of some unimportant routine business, Viscount Melbourne rose and said that he considered it his duty to acquaint their Lordships that in consequence of the vote that was come to by the other House of Parliament on Saturday morning, which was precisely similar in terms to the vote which was come to by their Lordships at an earlier period of the week, on the part of his colleagues and himself, he had tendered to her Majesty the resignation of the offices which they held, which resignation her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept and they now continued to hold those offices only until their successors were appointed.—On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday. The Lord Chancellor moved the first reading of a Bill to indemnify a noble Lord (Earl of Scarborough) from penalties incurred by having omitted to subscribe the roll after taking the oaths. The Bill was then read a first time, and, on the motion of the same noble and learned Lord, the standing orders were suspended, in order to enable it to pass on Monday.—On the motion of the Marquis of Normanby, the Borough Improvements Bill, and the Buildings Regulation Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed; and the Drainage of Towns Bill was postponed.—On the motion of Viscount Duncannon, the House then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The House met at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report on the amended Address, when Mr. T. Duncombe inquired whether or not the paragraph introduced by way of amendment was intended to express sympathy with the people's distresses? He thought the phraseology contained in the original address more sympathetic with the people, and at the same time more respectful to the Crown.

Sir R. Peel expressed his opinion that the Address now brought up was quite as respectful to her Majesty as that which had been originally proposed, and that it distinctly admitted the prevalence of distress among certain classes. For himself he did not hesitate to say how deeply he regretted the privations to which a portion of the people was exposed. He could only speak as an individual Member of the House, in which capacity alone he was entitled to act. But in the first place he could take it upon himself to assure the Hon. Member that there was no intention whatever of evading the subject alluded to in the original address. In fact, the terms of the address proposed by Ministers were not known at the time the amendment was drawn up, and therefore the Honourable Member would perceive at once that there could have been no deliberate intention of departing from it. As to what had fallen from the Hon. Member in reference to the respect due to her Majesty, while he was ready to say that the original Address was perfectly respectful, he could not admit that the Amendment fell at all short of it. The original Address stated that the House joined with her Majesty in her expressions of sympathy for the distresses of the people: and the Amendment assured her that in these expressions the House recognizes an additional proof of her Majesty's tender regard for the welfare of her subjects. He must further say with regard to the admission of the existence of distress, that the admission appeared to him to be amply and sufficiently made in the amended Address. He was, for his own part, perfectly ready to admit that there are many persons in the country suffering great privations from want of employment, and that this should be the case he regretted as deeply as one. But it really appeared to him, first, that the amendment made a full and ample admission of the existence of that distress; and, in the next place, that the amendment was at least as respectful to the Crown—if, indeed, it were not more so—as the original Address. With this explanation he trusted the Hon. Gentleman's scruples would be satisfied.—Mr. Duncombe said that as the distress was admitted, he was satisfied.—Mr. S. Crawford then moved another amendment, purporting that the distress deplored in the speech was mainly attributable to the non-representation of the people in Parliament, and that the House would feel it their duty to consider the means of so extending and regulating the suffrage and the mode of its exercise, as to give to the working classes their just weight in the representative body. He did not, he said, desire universal suffrage, but a suffrage which should give a fair representation. From the want of it, he considered, arose unjust wars, unjust legislation, unjust monopoly, of which the present Corn-laws were the most grievous instance. There was no danger in confiding the suffrage to the working classes, who had a vital interest in the public prosperity, and had evinced the truest zeal for freedom. He brought forward this motion as a test of the liberal feelings of the House; it would show who were the friends of the people and who were not.—Gen. Johnson seconded the motion.—Mr. Ward said that he must decline supporting an amendment on so important a subject, brought forward at a moment when virtually there was no Ministry in existence and without any sufficient notice or consultation. It was an insult to the people so to deal with their cause, and a vote in such circumstances could be no test of the strength of the Radical party. Sir R. Peel was now the representative of the majority of the constituencies, and his measures ought to be heard before any step of this nature should be taken. He should therefore, retire before the division.—Mr. Roebuck expressed his intention to follow the same course. Sir R. Peel, he said, ought to be tried, though it was to be feared that he would be found wanting. This was not a question to be brought on at a sidewind, at the tail of a tiresome debate. Mr. Wallace assured the gentlemen opposite, that what had just happened was not to be taken as a symptom of any split among the Radical party. They would be found an united body when the time for action should arrive.—Mr. T. Duncombe inveighed against the conduct of those foes in the guise of friends who had just declared their intention of leaving the Reformers in the lurch. He justified and approved this motion. Sir R. Peel would soon find that there would be no repose till an extension of the franchise should be carried.—Dr. Bowring said he would try by supporting this motion to infuse one drop of sweetness into the people's cup of disappointment.—Mr. Williams said he was no party man, and would support any measures which he should think useful to the people.—Mr. Protheroe thought this question ought not to be introduced in the present situation of affairs.—Mr. Turner, though he wished the franchise enlarged, thought the present moment an unfit one for the discussion of the subject.—Colonel Rawdon did not concur in the opinion that this was an improper time for stirring the question of reform. As a statement of grievances might constitutionally precede a vote of supply, so it might fitly precede a change of Administration. The House then divided on Mr. Crawford's motion, which was negatived by 283 against 39.

Monday.—Several petitions were presented, amongst which was one by Sir V. Blake, against the continuance of the oath of supremacy, from an individual, stated to be an ex-member of Parliament, but whom he did not name. It afterwards appeared, however, that it was signed by the hon. Member himself; and on the Speaker stating that in that case it ought to be presented by some other member of the House, the petition was withdrawn.

Lord Marcus Hill then appeared at the bar, and being called upon, said that her Majesty had been waited upon pursuant to the resolution of the House; and that he was desired by her Majesty to read her Majesty's gracious answer, which was as follows:—"It is a great satisfaction to me to find that the House of Commons is deeply sensible of the importance of those considerations to which I directed its attention, with reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn; and that in deciding on the course which it may be desirable to pursue it will be its earnest desire to consult the interests and promote the welfare of all classes of my subjects. Ever anxious to listen to the advice of my Parliament, I will take immediate measures for the formation of a new Administration."

Lord J. Russell then rose and said that after the division on Friday night her Majesty's ministers had thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which had just been communicated to the House, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new Administration. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and they, therefore, now only held office until other Ministers could be appointed to the offices which they respectively filled. The noble Lord then proceeded to say that they had, on public grounds, considered it incumbent on them to take the opinion of Parliament upon their late measures and to continue their struggle up to the present point. They had come into office with great measures, and with great measures they quitted it. On important subjects they had triumphed, and on important subjects they were content to fall. It had been the duty of Lord Melbourne to advise a young and inexperienced Sovereign, a duty which he considered he had faithfully discharged; and the Administration over which he presided had shown equal anxiety for the constitution and for the prerogative. With respect to himself, he would venture to say that, though others might bring higher talents to the public service, yet none would devote themselves to it with greater assiduity; that during the time that he had been placed in the situation which he had the honour to hold, no considerations of a private nature, no wish for other occupations and amusements, had diverted his attention from the public duties at the office which he held, and his public duties in that House; and that he had endeavoured to give every moment he could spare to the performance of those duties. That he might have failed in judgment as to the measures he had proposed, or the measures he had carried into effect, he did not mean then to dispute; all he wished to assure the House was, that he had endeavoured to the best of his power and ability to exercise the power with which he had been entrusted, for the promotion of the best interests of the Sovereign whom he had the honour to serve, and the country to which he was responsible. In all the future consultations of the House, he and his friends would continue to offer the best councils which it might be in their power to afford, and he could assure the House that he should always be ready, in whatever circumstances he might happen to be placed, to express his conscientious conviction; and whether he agreed with the ministers of the day, or were opposed to them, he should always be ready to give such an opinion as would, in his belief, tend to the permanence and improvement of our institutions; never defending abuses as if they were institutions, nor ever ready to sacrifice institutions as if they were abuses. The noble Lord concluded by saying that he had only in addition to express his thanks for the personal consideration and courtesy which he had received from public men of all parties; and to move that the House at its rising should adjourn to Monday.

Lord Stanley then rose and said that the circumstances which had just been announced by the noble Lord must preclude any member from entering into any discussion upon that announcement, and must convince the whole House of the impropriety of entering into any discussion upon the observations of the noble Lord with regard to the bygone transactions which had led to the differences between the two great parties in this House, and ultimately to the resignation of her Majesty's Ministers. He rejoiced to concur with the noble Lord in attesting the absence of all personal bitterness on either side; and he desired to do justice to the high honour of Lord J. Russell, and to the perseverance and ability with which he had performed his arduous duties. After the division on the sugar question, it became obvious that Ministers had no alternative but to resign or dissolve. The latter course was one which undoubtedly they were entitled to take, and the decision of the people had been a conclusive one. But the noble Lord had said that on the first day of the session her Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty to submit great measures to the House, and that they had been rejected by the House. Now he must take the liberty of saying to the House and to the noble Lord that that was not an accurate statement of the question; because by no possible acquiescence in the Address would the House have assented to the individual measures proposed, nor by refusing to assent to the Address did the House in any manner determine upon the principle of the measures brought under discussion. But what the House did say, and what he thought the House was justified in saying, was this, that under the circumstances in which the House was placed, the considerations to which the Crown had invited their attention were considerations of too grave importance to be deliberated on incidentally in the House of Commons, which could come to no decision upon those measures in the form in which they were presented, and also in the absence of any Government possessing the confidence of the House and the country. Therefore it was that the opposition had thought it right on the first day on which they had an opportunity not to refuse their assent to any recommendations from the Throne, but at once to assert that the House had not that confidence in her Majesty's present advisers which would justify them in proposing measures of great importance to the consideration of Parliament. The noble Lord proceeded to say that he could not but regret that her Majesty's Speech had been so framed as to be liable to a misconstruction in the eyes of the public to which he was sure the noble Lord would, of all men, not desire that it should be subject. He could not but feel that the advice of Government to consider great questions, coupled with the words in which the Speech was couched, was calculated to create an impression perfectly erroneous, and perfectly unconstitutional if it had been correct, that those recommendations were the recommendations of the Crown, and not the recommendations of the Ministers, the constitutional advisers of the Crown. The noble Lord concluded by saying that he gave credit to the retiring Ministers that they would not endeavour to embarass their successors by any factious opposition; and that in whatever hands power might be placed, they would watch with equal satisfaction the progress of measures which might redound to the happiness, prosperity, and welfare of the country.—Lord J. Russell said he was sorry that there should exist in any quarter such a misconstruction as the noble Lord had alluded to; but he thought that the speech advised to her Majesty was so generally understood as the speech of Ministers that he had been in hopes no misconstruction could arise. However, he was quite ready to say, and he hoped that no such misconstruction would any longer exist, that the speech was the advice of Ministers, and that they alone were responsible for it.—Mr. Stuart Wortley desired to correct some misapprehensions in Lord J. Russell's speech on the address. The noble Lord had, he said, been wholly misinformed as to the part which at his election for Yorkshire, he had taken on the subject of the Poor Law. So far from giving any pledge against it, he had declined large offers of support, because they were coupled with the condition of his undertaking to vote for the total repeal of that measure.

Lord J. Russell referred to passages of Mr. Wortley's election address, which he considered as tending at least to excite undue irritation on the subject of the Poor Law. If Mr. Wortley entertained an opinion so unfavourable to that law, he thought that he ought not to have passed over the subject of it in the speech by which he had prefaced his motion for the amendment to the address. The motion for adjournment was then agreed to.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89½ to ⅝, for the Account 89⅞ to 90; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98½ to ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 14s. to 16s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Testimonial to Sir David Wilkie.—On Saturday, a public meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate method of doing honour to the memory of this distinguished artist. Sir Robert Peel presided, and among many other noblemen and gentlemen present, were Lord John Russell, the Duke of Sutherland, Viscount Mahon, Lord Burghersh, and Lord Townshend. Sir R. Peel addressed the meeting at some length, highly eulogising the great talents and private worth of Sir David Wilkie; and concluded by expressing the hope that all present would cordially co-operate with him in the promotion of the end for which they had assembled. It was then moved by the Duke of Sutherland "that it was the opinion of the meeting that the genius of Sir David Wilkie is of that high order which entitles him not only to the admiration and gratitude of his country, but to be publicly regarded among those whom she loves to honour." This having been carried by acclamation, it was moved by Lord John Russell, that this memorial should be a permanent and characteristic testimonial of his worth as a man, and his great excellence as a British artist." Lord Mahon proposed the third resolution: "That a statue which preserves the manly and well-remembered exterior, and expresses with skill and taste the locks and sentiment of the late Sir D. Wilkie, would be the most appropriate testimonial." After some discussion on the subject of this motion, it was ultimately carried, and it was then resolved, "That this statue, the more effectually to excite the young to emulation, and to fulfil the object of honouring genius, should be erected in the National Gallery, and that application should be made to the trustees of the National Gallery for the necessary permission." A committee was appointed to carry these resolutions into effect. The subscriptions received in the room amounted, it is said, to upwards of 1000*l*.

Repeal Meeting.—On Monday, the friends of Mr. O'Connell invited him to a public dinner, at Highbury Barn Tavern, for the purpose of showing their sense of his services in the cause of repeal. The room was crowded, and upwards of 700 persons sat down to dinner. After the customary healths had been drunk, Mr. Hogan proposed the Repeal of the Union in a short speech, in which he said it was impossible that Ireland could have her means or her industry developed unless they first had a domestic Parliament, and unless the chiefs of Ireland joined with the people. Mr. O'Connell's health was then drunk, after which that gentleman rose and addressed the assembly at great length. He commenced by saying that the great battle of the country was begun. They had come to a period when there could be no submission to friends on the one part, or of compromise with enemies on the other. They had got rid of the trammels of party, and a new era had arisen. England had nothing for the future to look forward to but Reform—substantial and Radical Reform, even to the extent of general suffrage; and the

Irish required for themselves the Repeal of the Union. He then proceeded to comment, at considerable length, on the recent events that have terminated in a change of ministry. Reverting to the question of repeal, he said, it might be asked why he should dare to violate a solemn compact between two nations? He would answer that question by asking another. Was it a compact? If it should be answered "Yes," then his reply must be that the party so answering was either a very audacious denier of the truth, or one who was exceedingly ignorant of history. It was, he contended, no compact, unless that is to be called a compact for which a civil war was prevented, in order that when Irishmen were engaged in a battle with one another, the opportunity might be allowed to a foreign faction to run away with their liberties. It was passed at a period when there was not a particle of liberty left in Ireland, not even the vestige of it, and was carried by the vilest bribery that ever yet was thought of. There were three millions expended in direct bribery alone; and there were 2,075,000*l.* for the purchase of boroughs alone. That was, he said, a fact proved by parliamentary papers. With atrocity unparalleled, with power used tyrannically, with force, fraud, and bribery, by the suffocation of the public voice, by the destruction of countless innocent people, was the union consummated. Respect it as a compact? He abhorred it as the blackest of crimes. And this was the union which he was not to remedy. Should he be told that this was language which he ought to conceal from the people of England? Win or lose, he should have truth on his side. When the Tories came into power, he knew that they would have a set of judges in Ireland such as never were assembled together before; and they would have juries who, before the indictment was read, would write their verdict of guilty. His course, however, was fixed: he asked any man of common sense and humanity if there was the least chance of Ireland getting justice from a Tory Parliament? Mr. O'Connell then concluded by saying, that he pledged himself that while he lived he would not cease to struggle for national independence. There should be no violence, no riot, no tumult, no sacrifice of property, and no drop of blood should be shed. Ireland had hearts and hands enough—she had judgment and conscience enough—and she was eminently entitled to be raised to the station of an independent nation, chained by a golden link to the crown of Great Britain, but equally free—more virtuous he believed, and he trusted in God more prosperous. After several other toasts appropriate to the occasion had been proposed, the meeting quietly broke up.

Spitalfields School of Design.—The first annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this institution took place on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Lord R. Grosvenor. The treasurer having read the report of the committee, which stated that the school, which had been open only for six months, had already met with a success which gave an earnest of its permanent utility, the chairman, in a short and appropriate address, expatiated on the merits of the school and the exertions of its founders, the steadiness and industry of the pupils, and the benefits to be gained by them; after which he delivered the several prizes to the successful students.

Population of Marylebone.—At a vestry meeting, held on Saturday, the vestry clerk read a communication from the Superintendent Registrar, showing the sum-total of the abstract of enumerators' schedules for each registrar's district of the parish; from which document it appeared that the number of houses in the parish inhabited was 14,316, uninhabited 574, building 187, total 15,077. The amount of population was, males 61,079, females 78,375, total 139,454. It showed that there had been an increase of about 20,000 souls in the parish within the last ten years, or 2,000 annually.

Colonial Society.—On Monday a meeting of the Colonial Society was held, the Earl of Mountcashel in the chair, for the purpose of considering certain resolutions which had been come to by the North American Committee on the case of Mr. M'Leod. The resolutions, which were of a strong character, stated that the committee had forborne to interfere while there had been any hope of Mr. M'Leod's release, but since the decision of the New York Courts to send him to trial had become known, they felt bound to protest against the unparalleled outrage to which that gentleman had been subjected, and that in the event of any further atrocity being committed against him, they trusted that her Majesty would direct all the energies of her empire to the vindication of the national honour, as they considered it was only by so doing that the safety of the inhabitants of our vast colonial possessions could be ensured. These resolutions were confirmed by the meeting; and it was further resolved that they should be transmitted, through the chairman, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

New Royal Exchange.—The first contract for the foundation of this building was completed on Tuesday, and the Gresham Committee met on Wednesday to receive tenders for the second contract, which is for the completion of the whole edifice. Fourteen of the principal builders of London had been applied to, and it was determined that each tender should contain two prices—the one being for executing the mason work with the best Portland stone; the other, the additional price for using magnesian limestone, similar to that introduced at the Houses of Lords and Commons. The amount of the highest tender, which was that of Messrs. H. Ward & Co., was, for Portland stone, 135,000*l.*; and for magnesian limestone, 138,500*l.* The lowest tender, which was that of Mr. Thomas Jackson, was, for the former stone, 115,900*l.*; and for the latter, 12[illegible],700*l.* The tender of Mr. Jackson was consequently accepted. The whole of the works are to be completed by Midsummer 1844.

Bartholomew Fair.—This long-established fair, of which we took some notice in our last Number, was opened yesterday by the proclamation of the Lord Mayor. On the previous day the usual proclamation was made from the Pie-poudre Court, calling on all who take part in the fair "to pay their stallage, pickage, customs, tolls, and duties to such court," and to all freemen who trade to produce their licenses. With this fair the very ancient, and most expeditious, as well as cheapest, court of law and justice in the country, will probably expire, as Bartholomew fair is nearly the only place in the kingdom where any vestige remains of its former powers. It now merely collects the rents for Lord Kensington, the lord of the manor, whose steward presides, and who was, until the last few years, a judge of all the civil cases, and of many important criminal ones relating to the said fair. This court was established in the reign of Edward III., for the summary redress of all grievances at fairs, its original name, *pied poudre*, being derived, according to antiquaries, from the dusty feet of the suitors, or because justice was there administered as speedily as it was possible to wipe the dust from the shoes of the feet of the applicants. When this fair was at its zenith, many of the cases brought before the court were highly ludicrous as well as interesting, as numerous breaches of contract amongst the dramatic performers, and invasions of stallage and standing-room, formed the subject of its judicial investigation. Of late years all cases of criminal delinquency have been sent at once to the Compter. The procession called "Lady Holland's Mob" on the midnight before the proclamation, showed a great falling-off in the numbers that usually attended that ceremonial; and from the general character of the fair this year little doubt seems to be entertained that it will be the last of its celebration.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—From the table of mortality, showing the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, 21st August, it appears that the total number were, males, 388; females, 388. Weekly average, 1838-9-40, males, 475; females, 451.

Improvements on the Thames.—By permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, Captain Bullock, of the *Fearless* steam-vessel, recently engaged in the Government surveys of the North Seas, commenced on Tuesday an inspection of the Thames, from Staines-bridge to Yantlett-creek, within the jurisdiction of the city. Both shores from London-bridge to Chelsea have already been surveyed; and it is said that some important suggestions will be made in consequence, as well for the improvement of the banks of the river as to give facilities to its navigation.

Importation of Meat, &c.—We have before noticed the increasing supply of provisions sent from Scotland to the metropolitan markets. During the last week an unusually large quantity of cattle, fish, and grouse, were brought into London by several Scotch steamers; one of which, in addition to upwards of 100 cattle and sheep, and 200 boxes of salmon, imported upwards of 150 boxes of grouse from the moors. The supply of provisions of all kinds from Scotland by the steamers has now become regular, and the demand is said to be good.

Accidents.—On Sunday evening, as the *Hardy* Greenwich steamer, with a number of passengers, was proceeding down the river, she struck against the anchor of a collier, lying off Shadwell, and so rapidly filled with water, that she sunk in a few minutes. The passengers jumped into the coal-barges alongside, where they remained until the arrival of a steamer, which took them on to Greenwich. Much alarm prevailed for their safety, but they were all rescued without receiving any personal injury. The vessel remained under water until Monday, when she was raised without much difficulty.—On Saturday a fatal accident occurred at the distillery of Mr. Vickers, Stoney-street, Borough. Three workmen employed in repairing the dwelling-house were occupied in removing the flooring over the hall, when suddenly the joists of the floor gave way, and they were all precipitated a depth of 40 feet. One of them expired in a few minutes, another experienced serious injuries, and lies in a dangerous state; but the third escaped without sustaining any material injury.

Fires.—On Monday night a fire broke out in the Broadway, Blackfriars. The premises were in the occupation of a wardrobe-dealer, the whole of whose stock has been destroyed. Fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the adjoining premises, but the exertions of the firemen prevented the flames from reaching them.—On Thursday a fire broke out in Whitechapel at the back of the Pavilion Theatre. It originated in a lodging-house, from the carelessness of one of the inmates. By prompt assistance, however, the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining houses, and the damage done was not great.—On Wednesday a serious fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Cook and Sons, plumbers, Grove Row, Mile-end Road, by which the premises were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.—On Thursday a quantity of lucifer matches in boxes, exposed for sale in the window of a shop in Upper Thames-street, were ignited by the heat of the sun and exploded, setting fire to various articles in the window. The flames were at one time rather alarming, but they were extinguished before much damage was done.—On Wednesday a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Archbutt, pawnbroker, Blackfriars Road. It commenced in the cellars, in which were a quantity of beds, carpets, &c., and is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, from the circumstance of there having been no light admitted into the cellars for some days before. It is thought that one of the beds containing rags mixed with flock, must have been damp, and being closely piled, became heated, and ultimately burst into flames. The stock in the cellars was consumed, but little other damage was done.

Hampton Court.—It is stated that two more rooms at this palace are shortly to be thrown open to public inspection. Prior to the accession of William IV., in 1830, nineteen state-rooms were exhibited to the public, and the number of pictures contained in them was about two hundred. It appears that there will now be twenty-four rooms shown to visitors, and the pictures in them will exceed eight hundred. Among the paintings about to be made public for the first time, are many of much interest, including a Boar Hunt, by Snyders; a fine old Francia, one or two Grinsh roughs, one or two pictures by Hoppner, a curious full-length portrait of Gondomar the Spanish ambassador here in the reign of James I., and many others.

Provincial News.

State and Progress of Harvest.—Since our last, the harvest, for every kind of crop, has made rapid and satisfactory progress; and the accounts received from all parts of the country continue to be on the whole highly favourable. The alarm felt some time since seems now in a great measure to have subsided; and it is only in a few places that there appears to be a partial failure of some particular description of grain. It is stated that there is a considerably greater breadth of wheat sown this year, than has ever before been cultivated. The greater portion of it has already been housed, and farmers, it is said, are for the most part satisfied with their crops, which, both in quantity and quality, are found much to exceed their recent expectations. A good deal of barley has also been cut; and even beans have, in some places, been stacked. In both these grains the crops are represented as being of the first quality, and very thick on the ground. Oats, also, are described as looking well, and although laid flat in many places by the late heavy rains, they have recovered, and now present a healthy appearance. Potatoes are, in general, abundant and good. The pastures are represented as luxuriant, and the second crop of grass abundant; in consequence of which hay is selling heavily, and the price is rather on the decline. The hops, about which considerable apprehension was felt, are regaining a favourable appearance. The vines are described as free from disease, and, though rather backward, are not unpromising; while the fly, it is said, are more abundant than they have ever been known. On the whole, it is thought that the season will be one which will afford but little occasion for complaint.

Aylesbury.—On Monday, Robert Stephenson, son of a respectable farmer at Iver, was committed to the gaol of this city on the capital charge of wounding with intent to murder, under the following circumstances. It appeared that a few evenings before, as a youth named Franklin was returning home from Colnbrook across the fields, he fell in with the prisoner, and while crossing a stile, his foot caught the prisoner's heel, in consequence of which an altercation took place between them, which, however, soon ended; and Franklin went home, unconscious that he had received any injury. During the night, however, he experienced some pain in his back, and the next morning it was discovered that he had been stabbed by some sharp instrument. A surgeon, who was called in, ascertained that the instrument had entered so far as to slightly penetrate the lung. The lad is, however, doing well at present, and the wound is not considered likely to terminate fatally.

Birmingham.—On Monday, Charles Webb, who, as we have noticed in a previous number, was apprehended on the 17th ult., on suspicion of being concerned in stealing a letter from the post-office here in the year 1823, was again brought up for examination before the magistrates. A solicitor appeared on behalf of the Post-office authorities. Fourteen witnesses were examined, whose evidence all tended to implicate the prisoner in the robbery; after which the solicitor for the Post-office applied to have the prisoner again remanded, as it was probable, he stated, that much more important evidence might yet be obtained. The prisoner's solicitor wished to know if the magistrates would admit him to bail. It was, however, decided that it was not a bailable offence; and the prisoner was remanded for a fortnight. The case excited much interest, and the investigation lasted several hours.

Bristol.—A few days ago, a man named Hopper was stabbed in the public streets of this city. Before his death, which took place shortly afterwards, he deposed that he had never seen the party who stabbed him before; but that the latter said he knew him, and could soon settle him, adding, that if he said anything, it should be the last word he ever spoke. He did not strike him or give him any provocation. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned. The prisoner confessed his guilt as soon as taken by the police, but he declined saying anything at the inquest.

Chepstow.—The restoration of the church of this town, said to be the finest relic of Norman architecture in Great Britain, has just been completed. The chancel and transepts, which were destroyed by the fall of the tower about 150 years since, have been rebuilt; and the church, originally built on the plan of a cathedral, is now restored to its former dimensions, and contains 1,800 sittings, 800 of which are free.

Falmouth.—The Cornish papers inform us that the pilchard fishery has commenced, and that large shoals have been seen off the coast, many of which have been taken by the drift-boats. The seines have also secured some hogsheads, but not to any great amount as yet. The promise of a successful fishery is stated to be good.

Hastings.—On Saturday a serious accident happened to the mail, whilst proceeding from this town to London. It appears that shortly after passing through Tunbridge Wells, the horses became restive, and set off at full speed.

They had not, however, gone far when they came to a turn in the road, leading from Tunbridge Wells to the Maidstone road, when, notwithstanding every attempt was made by the coachman to keep them in the middle of the road, they ran the coach against a post, upsetting it with great violence. The driver was thrown off and killed on the spot; and the guard was also seriously injured. The passengers appear to have escaped with a few bruises.

Isle of Wight.—The scenery of Alum Bay has, in consequence of a landslip, lately undergone such changes that visitors of last season would scarcely recognise the locality. Those who have visited this neighbourhood will remember that a deep, narrow ravine separates the line of cliffs having vertical stripes of coloured sands of the richest colours from those to the eastward, composed of horizontal cliffs, under which are situated the pits of white sand used in glass manufactories. From Headon Hill, above these cliffs, landslips occasionally take place, generally in the winter. Three very considerable founders have occurred during the present summer; the last and most extraordinary of which took place on Sunday morning the 22nd ult., when a large body, between two and three hundred yards in depth, separated from the main land and fell into the sea, covering the sandpits in work, and carrying in its progress to the sea the stages, barrows, and tools of all descriptions, and the picturesque little house erected on the cliff for the accommodation of the workmen. This event fortunately occurred on a Sunday, for had it taken place when the men were at work, it is thought that the loss of life would have been considerable.

Liverpool.—A fatal accident has occurred in this town to a young man named Kewley, from the incautious use of fire-arms. It appears that he had gone out in a boat with another person named Moore, and proceeded up the river for the purpose of shooting gulls; and while so engaged, by some inadvertence on the part of Moore, the gun held by Kewley was accidentally discharged, and the whole contents entered his throat, causing almost immediate death. Some suspicion having been excited, in consequence of Moore's not having at first stated all the circumstances of the accident when he returned with the dead body in the boat, he was taken into custody; but on further investigation, the magistrate was satisfied that the accident occurred as above related, and he was immediately discharged.—At the late assizes in this town, Girolamo Capello, the Italian charged with the murder of a fellow-countryman, named Toscani, as reported in a previous number of this paper, was found guilty, and the Lord Chief Justice has left him for execution. The jury, on his trial, recommended him to mercy on the ground of his previous good character, and several gentlemen, under the conviction that this recommendation was a just one, have got up a petition in his favour, praying that the sentence may be commuted to transportation for life.

Leices.—About three years ago, the body of a woman, named Smith, was found in a pond near the rectory at Ringmer, a village about four miles from this place; and a coroner's jury, after investigating the circumstances, returned a verdict of "Found drowned." There were however, it is said, some points connected with the case not satisfactorily cleared up at the time. Some other circumstances have recently come to the knowledge of the East Sussex constabulary, who, in consequence, apprehended four men on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of deceased and they have undergone two or three private examinations before the magistrates here. As, however, the case may turn out to be merely one of suspicion, the magistrates have kept their investigations secret, and all that is known of the matter is, that the woman, on the night previous to being found dead in the pond, had been at a public-house at Ringmer, in company with the prisoners and some other persons, including a man who immediately afterwards left the neighbourhood, and went no one knew where. It is also remembered that the herbage near the bank of the pond bore the marks of having been trampled on, and one of the prisoners, it is said, has been seen with articles in his possession which have since been identified as the property of deceased.

Manchester.—An extensive robbery of plate, watches, and jewellery, to the amount, it is said, of 1,700*l.*, was committed on Sunday on the premises of Mr. Thelwell, silversmith, St Anne's-square. The circumstances under which it was effected are enveloped in mystery. It appears that the property was safe on Sunday morning, when the watchman employed to watch the premises went home; and that two men were seen, between ten and eleven, coming out with boxes. On examining the premises, no marks of violence were found upon any of the doors, except on one leading from the house to the yard, the staple of which was found at a distance from the door. It is supposed, however, that it was unscrewed by a screw-driver, which was kept in the shop, and that the thieves had either concealed themselves in the shop prior to the robbery, or had entered with false keys. It seems that some months ago a quantity of communion plate, of the value of several hundred pounds, was stolen from the same premises, also in a mysterious manner, the perpetrators of which were never discovered.

Matlock.—The "*Derby Reporter*" states that a few days ago a great quantity of hay was observed floating in the air above this place, a portion of which continued for five minutes falling to the ground; and that the elevation attained by some part of it could not have been less than a thousand feet. It was ascertained to have been taken up by a whirlwind from a close in the occupation of Mr. Hartle, at Bonsall. The haymakers say there was no perceptible wind at the time, but that all at once about a third part of the hay which was spread abroad assumed a rapid rotatory motion, and at the same time it was propelled violently upwards, and that this continued for the space of half a minute, leaving the ground bare at the spot. At an apparent height of three or four yards it took a direction over Masson, passing over this place in the direction of Alfreton. A similar phenomenon, it is added, occurred the same day in a field of Mr. Eaton's at Tansley. Here there was no wind at the surface of the earth, but the hay on attaining a considerable altitude was carried, by a brisk upper current, in the direction of Cromford, being nearly opposite to that taken in the case first mentioned.

Newark.—On the night of the 26th ult. a fire was discovered in the farmyard of Mr. Marshall, farmer, of Kilvington, near this town, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, in consequence of its having commenced at a strawstack which was not at all heated. Before the engines from this town could arrive, six stacks were destroyed; but fortunately there were no wheat-stacks burnt, the fire being confined to straw, hay, peas, and bean-stacks. The damage done is estimated at between 500*l.* and 600*l.* A reward has been offered for the discovery of the supposed incendiary.

Oundle.—A forgery, involving the loss of about 400*l.*, was on Saturday successfully practised in this town upon the branch of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Joint-stock Bank. A person who, it is ascertained, arrived that day from Boston, presented a cheque for 400*l.*, purporting to be drawn by a well-known customer of the bank, and some scruples of the cashier being removed, he paid the sum in notes of the firm. On Monday it was ascertained that the cheque had been altered from 4*l* to 400*l.* The agent here immediately proceeded to London; but the notes had been changed for cash at Messrs. Barclay's early in the forenoon. At present nothing further is known of the party by whom the fraud was committed.

Petersfield.—The Salisbury papers state that on Saturday a servant-girl, named Lipscombe, living in this town, being suspected of having stolen some property belonging to her mistress, her box was searched, when the missing articles were found; and on being further questioned, she "wished she might be struck dead" if she knew anything of it, although there subsequently appeared no doubt but she had secreted them. Her mistress, after a serious admonition, dismissed her from her service. She returned to her friends, who live about three miles from this town, and in a few hours was a corpse, having died, it is said, in a state of great suffering early the next morning.

Stockport.—The following statistical report gives a rather gloomy description of the trade and population of this town:—The amount of steam and water power in the borough is nearly 4,000 horses, and the number of hands employed, per horse power, is calculated at from five to six. The amount of power unemployed at this time is 500 horses; and the short time worked by the mills partially going, since March, has entailed, it is stated, a loss upon the town equal to the entire stoppage of one full fourth of the power now in motion. Since the year 1835, the reductions of wages in the cotton manufacture have been equal to 1200*l.* per week upon the whole productive power of the borough, and about 800*l* per week upon the present limited production. There are in the borough about 12,000 houses, including shops, taverns, &c.; of these, above 2000 are unoccupied, including many shops and several public houses. Of the nearly 10,000 houses, &c., occupied, the loss to the proprietors from the non-payment and reductions of rent is said to be equal to the whole rental of one-third of this property, as compared with the year 1835; and which, together with the loss by the 2000 unoccupied, is equal to the entire loss, as compared with the above year, of the rental of 5000 houses, &c., out of 12,000. It is said that shoemakers, tailors, and other artificers not producing articles of primary necessity, have not had, upon the average, half work during the past five years; and the ruin of tradesmen, owing to the diminished means and the diminished consumption of the people, is represented as very extensive. The amount paid for common provisions by the inhabitants is now above 2,000*l.* per week more than in 1835, and the amount paid less to the revenue, in consequence of the falling off in the consumption of groceries, spirits, beer, &c., is calculated at 2,000*l* per week, or 100,000*l.* per annum. In 1835 there were 127 public and 260 beer-houses, whereas now several of these houses are closed, and the beer-houses have decreased in number to 120. In consequence of this state of things, a disposition to emigrate appears to prevail among the inhabitants to a great extent; numbers have already gone, and many are preparing to take the same step.

Thirsk.—In a previous number we gave an account of an attempt to set fire to the church in this place on the night of the 20th July. A few days ago a man waited on the clergyman and confessed that he had committed the act, and that he had been unable to rest until he surrendered himself up to justice. He has undergone an examination before the magistrates, and been committed to York Castle to take his trial for the offence. He refuses to give his name or the place to which he belongs. He was seen in the church the day before the fire by a person employed in putting up a new clock, and did not go to his lodgings until the evening. He is from the south of Scotland, but will not say any more, being afraid, it is supposed, to disgrace his family.

Railways.—On Monday, as the train which leaves Rawlinson Bridge, the temporary station of the Bolton and Preston Railway, at half-past three, P.M., was near its destination at Manchester, the passengers were alarmed by observing the engineer and fireman jump off the engine, the train proceeding at its usual speed, and no means being apparent of arresting its progress until it came in contact with the buildings of the station-house. Fortunately, by the help of the break applied by the guard, and, with the aid of the porters and others, who ran along throwing obstacles on the rails, the course of the carriage was so far arrested as to enable an engine man to mount the engine and take the direction. On arriving at the station in New Bailey-street, it was found that a loaded waggon had been carelessly left upon the rails on which the train was approaching, but owing to the curved nature of the line at that place the engineer was unable to perceive the danger until close upon it. He immediately warned the men about the waggon by sounding his whistle, but fearing that their efforts to move the waggon in time would be ineffectual, he shut off the steam, and together with the fireman jumped off the engine. Happily the men were enabled to move the waggon just in time, otherwise, it is thought, the concussion would have been attended with serious consequences.—On Monday morning several hundred persons arrived at the London terminus of the Birmingham Railway. Being nearly two hours before the usual arrival of the first train, the circumstance excited attention, and, on inquiry, it was ascertained that they had arrived by a special train, which had left Birmingham at six o'clock, and had been engaged by the Mechanics' Institute of that town to convey to London 500 mechanics and their families on an excursion of pleasure. The parties again returned on Wednesday evening, arrangements having been made for their visiting, free of expense, the Colosseum, the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park, the Royal Gallery, Lowther-arcade, United Service Institution, and some other exhibitions.—On Monday a public meeting was held at Brighton for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of manifesting some public token of respect to the directors of the London and Brighton Railway Company, by inviting them to a public dinner or otherwise, on the occasion of opening the railroad from London to Brighton, on the 14th of this month. Nearly 200 persons were present, and resolutions in furtherance of the object were unanimously adopted.—On Tuesday, an accident, which it is feared may terminate fatally, occurred on the London and Blackwall Railway. It appears that a labourer in the employ of the company was walking along the line, when one of the trains came by, and an iron frame, projecting from the carriages, into which, when dark, it is usual to place a lamp, struck him on the head, and rendered him insensible. A policeman went immediately to his assistance, and he was conveyed to the London Hospital. On examination, it was ascertained that he had received a severe concussion of the brain, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.—A few days since a labourer at work in the cutting on the Eastern Counties line of railway at Brentwood was killed in the following manner. He was engaged with several others in undermining a portion of earth, preparatory to a fall, and notice of its descent was given by the man stationed for that purpose, when all his companions got away, but he stood as if paralysed and unable to move. The earth in consequence fell upon him, and killed him on the spot. Nearly a hundred of his companions stood by at the time, unable to render any assistance.—A fatal accident has occurred on the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Wraxall, to a labouring man named Chorley. It seems he was one of a body of men employed during the night in what is termed ballasting, and that about eleven-o'clock, he, with his companions, sat down for the purpose of resting. They all fell asleep, and deceased, who was very near the line, it is supposed, must have fallen across the rail; and the mail-train coming down at its usual hour, passed over him and killed him on the spot. The train, it seems, proceeded to Bridgewater without stopping, no one in it being conscious of any accident having occurred, from its not having in the least disturbed the motion of the train.—The general half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway took place on Thursday, at Bristol. Some interest appears to have been excited on the occasion from a report that the Directors intended to ask for a loan of half a million on this undertaking, which has already cost nearly six millions of money; and also from the circumstance of the dividend about to be declared being the first since the opening of the line throughout. The report, which was read by the Secretary, was of considerable length; but the principal matters referred to were as follows:—The total amount of receipts for the half-year, ending 3 th June last, was 187,780*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenses were, for the same period, 84,380*l.* 0*s* 7*d.*, being 44,935*l.* per cent. on the receipts. The number of passengers conveyed was 659,557, for an aggregate number of 15,587,798 miles. The result showed a net income on the half-year of 193,400*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and 1,177*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* from the coaching department arising out of the agreement with the coach proprietors; and this, added to the undivided profits of the last half-year, gave a total profit of 110,330*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, 63,590*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* of which had to be applied to the payment of interest, and the remainder to be applied as a dividend. The directors had therefore declared a dividend of 3*l.* per cent. per annum. The receipts since the opening of the line throughout, on the 1st July, showed an average on four successive weeks of 14,844*l.* 11*s.* per week. The total amount of capital required is 6,150,000*l.*, independent of a plant to work the two lines (Great Western Union and Bristol and Exeter), which was estimated at 150,000*l.* more. After expressing their regret that their expenditure should have exceeded their estimates, the directors recommended an issue of loan-notes to the amount of 550,000*l.* It was then announced that, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, the board had determined to reduce their number from 24 to 18; and the report concluded by stating that the usual accounts were furnished. After the reports had been read, a long and desultory conver-

sation took place; but the principal point appeared to be the desire of a large number of shareholders to get some pledge from the directors that no further sums, or at all events not more than 50,000*l.*, would be required; and the meeting was eventually satisfied on this head. Information respecting the proportion contributed by the two branch lines of Cirencester and Bridgwater was also demanded, when the the chairman said the average receipts of the branch lines, for the first two months, was 1,601*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per week, and the average for the last four weeks was 1,839*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* The several resolutions, adopting the report, authorising the issue of loan-notes, and sanctioning the reduction of the board of directors, were subsequently passed.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the North Midland Railway Company has been held at Derby. The report, as read by the Secretary, stated that the accounts of income and expenditure for the last half-year, leave a sufficient surplus, including that for the previous half-year, to warrant the directors in recommending a dividend of 2*l.* per share upon the 100*l.* shares, and of 1*l.* upon those of 50*l.* In this account is comprised every item of current expense, including interest upon loans and such repairs of the permanent way as have become chargeable during the past year. The traffic is stated to be steadily improving in all its branches, although hitherto checked chiefly by the distressed state of the manufacturing districts, so much so, that the directors feel no hesitation in recommending the proprietors to divide nearly the whole amount of the profit already realized. By a comparison of the weekly receipts between the 30th June and the present time, with those of the same period last year, it appears that an increase of about 64 per cent. upon the traffic has taken place; and it is thought that the same relative proportion will be maintained during the remainder of the year. The increase in goods and mineral traffic has been gradual and certain, and arrangements are in progress to develope to the fullest extent these sources of revenue. The cost of locomotive power is 14¼*d.* per mile. All the works on the line, including the tunnels, are said to be in the most efficient state; and when the station at Normanton, now erecting at the joint expense of this and the Manchester and Leeds and York and North Midland Companies, is completed, little more will remain to be done. In conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary in his report to the sub-committee, the board have determined forthwith to close the offices in London, and to concentrate the whole establishment at Derby.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, when a letter was read from New York, enclosing 25*l.*; one from Massachusetts with 40*l.*, from the parish of Killalee, 17*l.*; from Youghal, 31*l.*; Newry, 18*l.*; and various smaller sums. A letter was also read from Mr. O'Connell, recommending the most active measures to be adopted in the present state of affairs, for the promotion of the cause of repeal; and Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., addressed the meeting on the same subject at considerable length.—On Monday night the Italian Opera was produced at the theatre of this city. The opera chosen for representation was *I Puritani*, and Madame Grisi, with MM. Lablache and Mario, were received with a hearty welcome by a very crowded audience. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, and the Countess Fortescue were present on the occasion.

Drogheda.—A few days since four bailiffs proceeded from this town to Rosnaree, distant four miles, to execute a civil bill decree, obtained for debt against the property of a man named Patrick Caragher. On reaching his residence they met his brother, who told them, that if one of them would accompany him to the village of Duleek, he would have the matter arranged. This was acceded to, but during their absence the three men who remained in charge of the property proceeded to drive the cattle off the grounds; whilst doing this, a gun was fired from one of the windows of the dwelling-house, the discharge lodging in the arm of one of the bailiffs, and seriously wounding it. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Caragher, the supposed assassin, but he has not yet been apprehended.

Donnybrook.—On the late fair-day in this town, on the 26th ult., the proprietors took measures to ascertain an average of the number of persons who entered the town between the hours of nine A.M. and six P.M., the period specified by the police regulations. The result of this calculation was the great number of 74,792, being a large proportion of the adult population of Dublin. The quantity of cows, heifers, sheep, pigs, &c., which entered the "custom gap" was very considerable. The number of horses present was supposed to be upwards of 2500, mostly adapted for the saddle or draught of the lighter description. This fair is said to be one of the most ancient either in Great Britain or Ireland, having been instituted by King John, in the year 1205, when he empowered Myles Fitz Henry (then "Justyce of Irelonde,") to institute "ane faire at John's Well, and the other at Donny Bourne."

Belfast.—On Wednesday the 25th ult., the *Solway* steamer, whilst on her way from this port to Carlisle, laden with cattle and horses, and having about two hundred passengers on board, struck upon Drumruff Bar, owing to the foggy state of the weather. She beat violently over the bank, and made water so rapidly that the captain, in order to save the passengers, was obliged to run her ashore, near the mouth of the Nith. One hundred and fifty-six cattle were thrown overboard, and the passengers were, after some difficulty, landed without the loss of any lives. The vessel has sustained considerable damage, but hopes are entertained that she may be got off, and be prevented from becoming a total wreck.

SCOTLAND.

Stromness.—The annual appearance of whales off this coast took place last week, their approach being first seen off Houghton-head about six in the morning. An exciting scene immediately followed; all the boats in the harbour, from fifty to sixty in number, immediately started in pursuit, and after a sharp run the whales, to the number of 150, were all run aground on the Cairston shore, and immediately despatched. Each whale was considered to be, on an average, worth about 3*l.*, making their aggregate value 450*l.*

Paisley.—A public meeting has been held in this town, Sir W. Napier in the chair, for the purpose of considering the best means of affording relief to the unemployed operatives of this place, and of the county generally. Baillie Murray, in stating the object of the meeting, said that there was very great distress in the town at the present time—that the number of heads of families out of employment, and relying for support upon the relief committee, amounted to 658, their dependents to 1934, making in all 2592 persons who at present had no other means of subsistence than that derived from this source. The committee had expended 830*l.*; the subscriptions received, including voluntary assessment, amounted to 630*l.*, leaving the committee about 200*l.* in debt. The sum received from the voluntary assessment was 250*l.* in the town, and 150*l* in the Abbey parish, and the remaining 200*l.* had been collected by subscription, partly in the town and partly in the county. The chairman said he was happy to state that there was a prospect of some of the weavers being soon employed. He understood that the sum subscribed in the town had been very small, in consequence, perhaps, of almost all the principal manufacturers being bankrupt. Letters were read from several gentlemen who had been prevented from attending the meeting, intimating subscriptions varying from 10*l.* to 100*l.*, in the event of a general subscription being resolved upon. A resolution was then carried that a subscription be entered into for the relief of the unemployed operatives of this town and the county generally, and a committee was appointed for the distribution of the funds. It was also agreed that the clerk should be instructed to communicate the resolution of the meeting to all the landholders in the county, with a request for subscriptions. The sums subscribed at the meeting amounted to about 170*l.*—A serious fire has occurred on the premises of Messrs. Harrow, Wilson, & Co., calico-printers at Crosslee, near this town, which has done considerable damage. The premises destroyed were occupied as a colour-house and pattern-rooms, and, from the great number of patterns destroyed, nearly one hundred persons, it is said, will be deprived of work, till new patterns are prepared. Besides the stock of colours, dye stuffs, &c., and a large assortment of old and new pattern blocks, there was also a heavy stock of silks and mousselines de laine in the premises, nearly all of which have been destroyed.

THEATRICALS.

Haymarket.—On Wednesday a new farce was produced entitled *The Boarding School*, by Mr. Bernard. It appears to be a sketchy trifle, intended to provoke good humour, and is rather pervaded with mirth than satire. The farce has little plot. Three Yeomanry officers, Capt. Harcourt, Lieut. Varley, and Cornet Kavanagh, respectively enacted by Messrs. John Webster, Webster, and F. Vining, are called out on active service, in order to quell disturbances arising from the depredations of the celebrated "Swing." They have succeeded in restoring tranquillity, and are bewailing the dullness of their station, and the total absence of anything like a *distraction* which it affords, when their discontent is suddenly converted into the extreme of joy by the appearance on the horizon of a phalanx of school-girls returning from a walk. The whole train of young ladies pass in review before the young officers, who exchange glances, winks, and nods, with each particular object of his fancy, until they disappear within the precincts of the scholastic sanctuary, the schoolmistress (Mrs. W. Clifford) bringing up the rear, and immediately followed by Jones (Mr. David Rees), a nondescript footboy, whose innocent qualities recommend him as a fit inmate of the establishment. The procession closed, each officer begins to extol his individual charmer, and the Captain lays a wager with his brother officers that he will be first at the feet of his chosen one. In effect this he orders them off on distant duty, to extinguish certain imaginary fires—they remonstrate—he is inexorable, and appeals to the call of patriotism. During their absence he effects his entrance into the play-ground under the disguise of an old apple-woman, and while conversing with his fair one he hears the sound of a flageolet, and soon after a human voice utters forth a couplet of "There's nought so sweet in life." These effects are soon followed by their causes—viz., his two brother officers, who make their appearance, and all three throw themselves at the same time at the feet of their heroines, in which position they are discovered by the mistress, accompanied by a farmer, to whom she is showing the admirable discipline of her establishment. A confusion ensues, and the young gentlemen take to their heels; but, though retreating, not defeated. They again return, disguised respectively as a writing master, a geography master, and a dancing master, which gives rise to some amusing scenes, after which follows the denouement, which is managed very cleverly. All the actors supported their parts with becoming spirit, particularly the three heroines, personated by Mrs. Stirling, Miss Charles, and Miss P. Horton, and their three lovers. The farce was received throughout with great laughter, and was announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

Euphrates Expedition.—In connexion with this subject, which we have already referred to in previous numbers, a French paper publishes some private correspondence, dated Aleppo, June 10, which may interest our readers as a foreign account of the expedition. It states that the English steam-boats, *Nimrod* and *Nitocris*, arrived at Beles, on the Euphrates, after a navigation of 16 days and a distance of 375 leagues. Lieutenant Campbell, who commanded the expedition, had ascertained that both the Tigris and Euphrates are navigable for large vessels, and that those rivers present a new passage to the British possessions in India. "Documents stolen from M. Lascaris at Alexandria, in the year 1814," continues the writer, "contained important information collected by this gentleman, who was despatched by the Emperor Napoleon to explore Mesopotamia and the Euphrates, in order to ascertain the possibility of discovering a passage to India by the Orontes. The British Ministry determined to verify those plans. Colonel Chesney was deputed on this mission in the year 1835. Great Britain then ascertained that the Orontes, which falls into the Mediterranean, was navigable as far as Latakia (the ancient Antioch). That the ancient harbour of Seleucia, situate at the mouth of this river, could be rendered an excellent harbour at a small expense. That it was easy to make a road to Aleppo, and thence to the Euphrates, through the vallies, and that the distance, 45 leagues, could be easily traversed. A coal-bed was discovered at the foot of Mount Taurus, 16 leagues from Tarsus. Near this coal-bed, which is of considerable extent, has been discovered an iron-mine, which gives 60 per cent of metal. These mines are surrounded by oak woods of great value." The writer calculates that the journey may be made from Bombay to Liverpool in 34 days—viz., from Bombay to Beles, 16 days; from Beles to Alexandretta, 3 days; thence to Liverpool 15. The letter concludes by stating that there is no doubt that in a few years the English will monopolise the trade of Bagdad, Bassora, Aleppo, and all Mesopotamia.

The Meteors.—We extract from a recent number of the *Athenæum*, the following interesting communication, dated Aug. 15, from Sir J. Herschel, on the subject of the periodical return of the meteors in August and November:—"The bright moonlight of the 9th inst. having prevented my obtaining satisfactory observations of the meteors, to whose periodical return on the 9th and 10th of this month Professor Quetelet has drawn much attention, as being more regular than the displays of the 12th and 13th Nov., allow me, in place of observations for the current year, to offer as my contribution to our stock of knowledge on the subject, the following incidental mention of such an occurrence, which occurs in Sir W. Hamilton's account of the great eruption of Vesuvius in Aug. 1799, printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, volume 70, which will be read with the more interest, the periodical nature of the phenomena being then unknown, and its occurrence being ascribed by him to some local electrical agency developed by the volcanic ejections. 'Aug. 9, 1799,' after describing the phenomena of the eruption during the day till seven o'clock at night, 'when all was calm,' Sir W. Hamilton goes on to say, 'it was universally remarked, that the air this night, for many hours after the eruption, was filled with meteors, such as are vulgarly called falling stars. They shot generally in a horizontal direction, leaving a luminous train behind them, but which quickly disappeared. The night was remarkably fine, starlight, and without a cloud. This kind of electrical fire seemed to be harmless, and never to reach the ground; whereas, that with which the black volcanic cloud of last night was pregnant, appeared mischievous, like that which attends a severe thunder-storm.' The meteors of Aug. 9, 1840, in so far as I observed them, radiated almost without exception from a point in the heavens very near the star Gamma, in the constellation Perseus; which is almost coincident with the point near the star B Camelopardali) from which I observed them to emanate on the 10th Aug., 1839. Facts of this nature appear almost decisive in favour of the opinion that a zone or zones of these bodies revolve about the sun, and are intersected by the earth in its annual revolution."

Capture of a Slaver.—The following particulars of the capture of a slave-ship have been received from H.M.S. *Acorn*, 18, Commander Adams, off the coast of Africa:—"Being in lat. 5° 16′ N., long. 17° 51′ W., on the 6th July, at 2 30 a.m., a long, low, suspicious-looking brig was observed hovering upon our weather quarter; made all sail in chase, which continued until 2 p.m., when the stranger finding we could out-carry him, bore up, and set his starboard sail; at 3 10 p.m., fired a shot at him and hoisted our colours, which he returned with his long pivot-gun, and hoisted Portuguese colours. A running fight was kept up for upwards of two hours, when we got alongside, and poured a heavy fire of canister-shot, when his men fled from their quarters, and he surrendered and hauled down his colours. She proved to be a well-known Spanish slave brig *Gabriel* (which a short time since beat off the boats of the *Termagant*, and killed and wounded many of her men), with a cargo valued at 50,000 dollars, from the Havanna, bound to Cabanda, to purchase 800 slaves. She was fitted with shackles, slave-deck, shackles, and everything complete to take that number off the coast. The captain could not be found, and it is supposed he jumped overboard when the vessel struck. This vessel also answers the description of the brig that some time ago plundered the *Windermere* Indiaman. When taken possession of, she had a crew of 65 Spaniards, mounted one long 24-pounder on a pivot, and two 24-pounder carronades. We sent her to St. Helena for adjudication."

Germination of Seeds.—Oxygen is the principal stimulus to plants, and without its presence seeds will not ger-

minate. On this account germination goes on quickly in metallic oxides, especially in minium. In oil, on the contrary, carbon, hydrogen, filings of lead, iron, and copper, as well as in powdered molybdene and in alkalies, no seeds ever germinate. At the temperature of 2[illegible]° Reu., all seeds vegetate most rapidly when steeped in oxymuriatic acid. For common purposes, oxymuriatic acid may be procured thus without difficulty:—Take a cubic inch of water, a teaspoonful of common muriatic acid, two teaspoonfuls of oxide of manganese; mix these, and place the seeds therein. Digest the whole with a heat of 18-30° Reu., and in this seeds will germinate speedily; but it is necessary to take the seeds out as soon as the coracle appears. Besides oxygen, ammonia favours the germination of seeds; hence they germinate almost immediately when placed in dung. Cow dung consists of muriatic acid and ammonia. In fluids, which contain no oxygen, seeds will not germinate. The Chinese always dip their seeds in liquid manure until they swell, and germination begins to appear; they consider that it hastens the growth of plants, as well as defends them **from insects** hidden in the ground in which the seeds are sown; and that it preserves their turnips from the fly. They apply it also to the roots of fruit-trees, which contributes much to their growth and vigour—particularly apples and vines. Their bulbous roots and succulent plants thrive best in sand. Seeds soaked a few days in train-oil will not be touched by insects when sown; even mice will not touch them. Melon and other seeds were taken by Sir Joseph Banks to Otaheite, and planted in a fresh spot of ground; but as none of them came up, he supposed that they were spoiled by the total exclusion of fresh air—they having been carried from England in bottles, sealed up with rosin. In order to preserve seeds in a state fit for vegetation, they must never be closed in bottles; for a due proportion of air and moisture is necessary for them: it is on this account that they keep exceedingly well surrounded by raisins or moist **sugar. Seeds of firs, pines, &c., should** be planted with their point downwards, otherwise they will not grow.—*Indagator.*

Law.

Assize Intelligence, Northern Circuit, Civil Side.—[*Before Mr. Justice Wightman.*]—*The Apothecaries' Company* v. *Greenough.*—This was an action by the Master, Wardens, and Governors of the Apothecaries' Company in London against the defendant, Henry Greenough, of St. Helen's, to recover certain penalties for having practised as an apothecary, not being duly qualified. The case had been tried at a former assizes, when much discussion took place as to the meaning of the terms in the Act conferring their powers on the Apothecaries' Company. It was then decided by the learned judge before whom the case was tried, that the case of defendant was within the exemption in the Act, and that he was not liable to the penalties imposed. That ruling, however, has been reversed, the Court above being of opinion that the preparing and dispensing of medicine by chemists and druggists meant the preparing and dispensing from prescriptions previously given, and did not enable them to administer medicine on their own authority. The case was undefended, and a verdict was returned for plaintiffs.—Damages 20*l.*

Mackenzie v. *Cole and another.*—This was an action to recover a sum of 81*l.* 9*s.*, being the value of a number of shares in the North Midland Railway, sold for the plaintiff, and it created some interest among bankers, stock and share brokers, &c. It appeared that in 1835 a person of the name of Boult had commenced business as a sharebroker in Liverpool. He was introduced by a person of the name of Hutton to defendants, who are sharebrokers in London, and began to do business with them, it being agreed that the commission should be equally divided between them. In August 1839, Mr Boult entered into a partnership with a person of the name of Addison, and communicated this fact to Messrs. Cole and Mitchens, who expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangement. Mr. Boult had stated to defendants that he did not intend to do business on his own account, but as broker merely, and would always give the defendants the names of his principals, if they wished it. They, in return, expressed their opinion that this would be unnecessary, unless in cases where stamps would be required. On this basis a good deal of business was transacted between the parties. In the beginning of the present year plaintiff employed Boult and Addison to sell the shares now in question. They were finally disposed of through defendants to parties in London, and the money paid. The plaintiff repeatedly applied to Boult and Addison for the amount, but in vain, and they finally became bankrupt. It was now alleged that the business relations subsisting between Boult and Addison on the one part, and defendants on the other, constituted a partnership, and that defendants were liable for the amount. It was finally agreed that the matter should be turned into a special case for the opinion of the court above, and subject to this a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Vignoles v. *Lefroy.*—This was an action to recover compensation for work and labour as an engineer. The defendant is the Right Hon. T. Lefroy, M.P., who, it was contended, was liable as a director of the Great Central Irish Railway Company, for which the work had been done. Mr. Douglas proceeded to state the plaintiff's case, who, it appeared, is the well-known engineer, under whose directions the East Union, the Midland Counties, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railways have been executed. He claimed in the present action a sum of [illegible] pounds for services performed at the request of the defendant and others in surveying and laying out the Great Central Irish Railway. The defendant had pleaded that he was never liable to any such claim, and had further pleaded that, if ever so liable, the plaintiff had been paid. The defendant, however, was in the year 1836 a director of the company, and continued to take an active part in the business during the time that the claim of the plaintiff accrued. He was, therefore, liable to the plaintiff for what was due for these services, and in case of a verdict against him, would have had his remedy against his co-contractors. The speculation was set on foot in the year 1839. At that period it was thought by a number of gentlemen resident in or connected with Ireland that it would be extremely desirable that a railway should be carried from Dublin westward to the town of Sligo, a distance of 120 or 130 miles. They met in Dublin, formed a provisional committee, and [illegible] the necessary staff for carrying forward the undertaking. The [illegible] of the highest [illegible] were [illegible] to the public [illegible] a great part of the [illegible] the provisional committee. Their meetings took place in Dublin and London, at the offices of the solicitors for the company, and Mr. Lefroy, who was present, chosen as chairman, [illegible] that an engineer should be appointed, and a person of the name of Vignoles was suggested, but in a great [illegible] defendant it was decided that the services of plaintiff should be engaged, and accordingly, after some preliminary proceedings, a letter was written to him, offering him the office. This was accepted on the 4th June, and immediately took steps for proceeding with the survey. He was at that moment engaged with other matter in England, but he sent over a number of his pupils under a gentleman of the name of Nimmo, who had been with him for upwards of ten years, and in whom he had confidence. He himself followed on the 13th June. A provisional meeting was held at Dublin, the defendant in the chair, at which matters connected with the railway were discussed, and it was ordered that the surveys should be proceeded with. The plaintiff **having seen proceedings fairly commenced, and** having put matters under the superintendence of persons in whom he had confidence, returned to England. On the 18th June the provisional committee held another meeting in Palace-yard, when the affairs of the company were again discussed. At this meeting also the defendant presided. Further reinforcements were sent to Ireland to accelerate the survey, and Mr. Vignolles himself frequently crossed the water in the exercise of a general superintendence over the whole. Defendant continued to take a warm interest in the undertaking. The learned Counsel then read several letters from defendant to the plaintiff to establish this part of his case. On the 19th Sept. plaintiff's report on the various lines was handed in, and nothing remained to be done but to make the necessary lodgments of plans in the Parliamentary offices, with a view to procuring a bill in the next session of Parliament. On the 21st Sept. another meeting of the provisional committee was held, on the proceedings of which he understood some portion of the defence would be **founded. The facts, however, would be found not to affect the question. There had been about that time some prospect of a royal commission being appointed to examine into the** subject of a general plan of Irish railways, and Mr. Vignolles was anxious to be appointed engineer. Defendant and other members of the committee thought it would be desirable that he should obtain that office, and it was agreed that his name should cease to appear as the engineer to the Great Central Railway Company, but that Mr. Nimmo should be his representative and carry on the undertaking under the advice and superintendence of plaintiff. In everything, therefore, but the name, matters continued, after the meeting of the 21st Sept., on the same footing as they had been before. Mr Nimmo was, unfortunately, dead. **Had he been living, his testimony would at once have put an end to all question whether he acted independently or merely** under the direction of Mr. Vignolles. The evidence, however, which could still be adduced in the case would probably satisfy the jury upon that point. There was a **plea of payment on the** record, but the plaintiff had never received more than 500*l.* **His charge was 40*l.* per mile on 126 miles. If any payments had been** made to Mr. Nimmo, as the plaintiff's agent, credit would be given for them, but for the balance the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict. Evidence was then called in in support of the plaintiff's case. Mr. Cresswell objected that there was no evi**dence of any contract between the plaintiff and defendant to go** to a jury. His Lordship thought there was, but reserved the point. Mr. Cresswell then addressed the jury for defendant, **going in detail through all the circumstances of the case, and contending that there was no evidence whatever of any contract** by the defendant. As a member of Parliament he had, with others, encouraged what was a great public undertaking; but it would be a very serious matter to infer that, because he had attended some meetings of this provisional committee, and assisted them with his advice, he was therefore to be supposed to have contracted to pay a sum of about 5,000*l.* But under any circumstances the charge of 40*l.* per mile would be an extravagant one, and plaintiff himself, for the same services, did not receive from the royal commission more than 16*l.* per mile. A number of witnesses were then called for the defence; after which, his Lordship having gone through the facts of the case, the jury decided that defendant had contracted with the plaintiff; that the latter had ceased to be engineer in the September when he was appointed engineer to the royal commission, but that there was still due to him, for his services up to that period, a sum of 1,980*l.*—Verdict for the plaintiff for that amount.

Bray v. *Jackson.*—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and false imprisonment. It appears that a person of the name of Coates had been convicted of a forgery on a bank at Stockport. A memorial to the Secretary of State was got up in his favour, and the plaintiff and a person of the name of Baker, the uncle of the culprit, made themselves active in procuring signatures. Among others there was attached to it the name of Mr. Archibald Vieurs. On the 17th May the plaintiff and Baker called on the defendant, at the Bank, for the purpose of laying the memorial before him, and, if possible, of procuring his signature also. He was not within, and they left the petition for him. He called twice subsequently, and on the third occasion found him just coming into the bank. He had, it appeared, in the interval, taken the petition to the Court-house, where the magistrates were assembled, when it was handed round for their examination. The opinion seemed to be that the signature of Mr. Vieurs was a forgery and the petition was finally put into the hands of a police officer, who, accompanied by a second, went down to the bank, and arrived there about the time that the defendant entered. The defendant stated to the plaintiff and Mr. Baker that he believed the signature was a forgery, alleging as a reason that that gentleman always wrote his Christian names by initials, and not in full, as it was in the petition. The policemen then took the parties into custody. They were taken to the police-office and detained for about an hour, when it proved that the signature was genuine, and they were released. For the defendant it was contended, that it was not he who had given the parties into custody, or caused them to be arrested. It was alleged that he had merely, in the presence of the officers, stated his belief that the signature was a forgery, but that the latter had acted on their own responsibility in making the arrest.—Mr. Cresswell contended that the defendant had been the cause of the arrest of the parties, and that the present defence was an attempt to juggle the plaintiff out of his right to a remedy against the party who had really inflicted the wrong of which he complained.—His Lordship, in summing up, said in that form of action it was necessary, to enable them to return a verdict for the plaintiff, that they must be satisfied of the defendant having been a party to the arrest. The arrest was clearly unjustifiable. The signature was genuine, and even if it had not been so, he knew of no statute which would make the offence a felony, so as to justify an arrest without a warrant. To make it such, it must be done with intent to defraud some one.—Verdict for the defendant.

Sharp and others v. *Great Western Railway Company.*—This was an action for a balance due from the company, on account of a number of engines supplied by the plaintiffs. The engines, it appeared, had been supplied by contract, according to the terms of which they were to undergo a trial of 1000 miles, the plaintiffs to be liable for any breakage from defect of materials, and if any such trial should not take place within a month the plaintiffs were, at the end of that period, to be discharged from further liability. The engines were to be of the best materials. It was now sought, on the part of the defence, to show, in reduction of the plaintiffs' claim, that the copper of the fire boxes was of inferior quality, and had, in consequence, very soon worn out. His Lordship held, however, that, under the contract, that course was not open to the defendants, and their only remedy, if at all, was by means of a cross action for a breach of warranty. Verdict **for the plaintiffs—662*l.***

Central Criminal Court.—Charles Munday, captain of a Richmond and London steamboat, called *The Richmond* and Henry Dacus, mate of the same vessel, surrendered to take their trial for the manslaughter of Edward Lewis, the circumstances connected with whose death we noticed in a former Number. From the statement of counsel for the prosecution it appeared that on the 16th ult. deceased, accompanied by several friends, was fishing in the Thames, nearly opposite the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, a short distance beyond Richmond bridge. The parties were fishing from two boats, four being in a punt, and two others in a skiff attached. About five in the afternoon, the *Richmond* came down upon them, struck the punt, and precipi**tated the party into the water. Assistance was immediately ren**dered, when they were all extricated, with the exception of deceased, who was unfortunately drowned. An inquest was subsequently held upon the body, and the jury gave a verdict of Accidental Death, but levied a small deodand on the vessel. Previously to the inquest the prisoners had been taken into custody, and the magistrate before whom they were taken considered it a case which ought to be further inquired into, and accordingly bound **deceased's friends over to prosecute. A great number of witnesses** were called in support of the indictment, and it was attempted to be shown that the captain at the time of the accident was intoxicated, but the evidence negatived such a presumption. It was proved that the accident was occasioned by the edge of the paddle-box slightly touching the end of the boat, and causing it to upset. The counsel for the prisoners submitted that the occurrence was purely accidental; and that, consequently, the commander of a vessel was not criminally liable. The learned gentleman referred to several cases in support of his argument.—Mr. Justice Erskine said it was a question entirely for the consideration of the Jury, who at once acquitted the prisoners.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The St. Leger, as far as betting is concerned is settled as a certainty for the winner of the Derby; the offers were to bet 11 to 8 on him, but we have no doubt that 6 to 4 might have been obtained without the least difficulty had any one been disposed to back the field. 7 to 2 was taken once **to a small sum about Van Amburgh, 9 to 1 offered agst the Squire, 15 to 1 agst Tearaway (no friends), and 25 to 1 laid to a trifle agst Galaor. Offers to bet 6 to 4 that the Squire beats anything bar two, and 2 to 1 that he beats Middleham. It was reported that Tearaway is arrived in England.**

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 3.—We have had an additional supply of new Wheat by land carriage samples this morning, which met with a dull sale at a decline of 2*s.* per qr., and old is 3*s.* to 4*s.* lower. Bonded Wheat is only saleable at a decline of 6*s.* to 8*s.* per qr. from the highest prices realized a fortnight ago, but there are not many holders who will submit to such a reduction. There is no alteration in Barley, Peas or Beans.—Oats are declining in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	64 to 75	Red	64 to 74
—— Norfolk, Lincoln-shire and Yorkshire . .		64 to 72	White	66 to 73
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling		28 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Potands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	25 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		40 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 39 to 40	Tick	40 to 42	Harrow	40 to 44
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 44 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	38 to 42	Grey	36 to 40

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 23 . . .	66 3	32 9	22 9	35 5	39 6	42 4
— 30 . . .	68 3	33 11	23 1	35 7	40 3	44 1
August 6 . . .	77 5	31 6	23 9	35 11	41 5	44 5
— 13 . . .	72 5	35 11	23 6	36 3	42 1	43 1
— 20 . . .	74 7	37 0	24 7	38 3	44 3	46 8
— 27 . . .	76 1	39 7	24 5	40 0	43 9	48 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	71 1	35 7	23 3	36 11	41 11	44 10
Duties . .	6 8	9 4	12 3	15 6	8 0	3 9

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Walker and J. Walker, St. John's square, Clerkenwell, manufacturers of apparatus for heating buildings.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—J. Hetherington, King's Arms-yard, London, wholesale tea dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Williamson, Nicholas lane, Lombard street, City, merchant—J. Scott, Brick hill lane, Upper Thames-street, City, merchant—H. Bentall, Cecil-street, Strand, coal merchant—C. Dacre, Oxford street, jeweler—A. Dyson, Sheffield, Yorkshire, platers on steel—E. Jeffery, Exeter, builder—A. A. Nesbitt, Leeds, stuff merchant—T. F. Beanes and J. E. Beanes, Manchester, dry salters—J. Reynolds, sen., and J. Reynolds, jun., dry salters, Dowgate dock, Upper Thames-street—J. Fayler, grocer, Ipswich—R. J. Dawson, and P. Vance, merchants, Liverpool—T. Warmington, hosier, Burbage, Leicestershire—J. Jewett, wine cooper, Bethnal green, Middlesex—H. Kipping, brokers, Maidstone—R. Davies, commission merchant, Pulgwerney, Newport, Monmouthshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Ross, Forfar, innkeeper—J. G. Morrison, Craigend, coal dealer—A. Kerr, Murraygate, grocer.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th ult., at the Rectory, Froxfield, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. T. G. P. Atwood, of a daughter—On the 31st ult., in North street, Chichester, the lady of M. Smooke, Esq., of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at No. 44, Smith-street, Chelsea, the lady of E. Williamson, Esq., of a son—On the 1st inst., the lady of S. Y. Benyon, Esq., of Denston park, near Newmarket, of a son—On the 1st inst., in Bryanstone square, Mrs. H. F. Broadwood, of a daughter—On the 2d inst., Mrs. J. T. Hazard, of a son—On the 30th ult., at Vassall-road, Brixton, Mrs. Faith, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., Mrs. T. Allnutt, of Langmere, of a daughter, still-born—On the 29th ult., at Swanton Novers, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. E. B. Webster, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at Mere, Wilts, the lady of J. J. Dyer, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, W. T. Fawcett, Esq., of Adelaide place, London bridge, to Frances, second daughter of T. Slater, Esq., of High street, Kensington—On the 2d inst., at Rodgersfield, vicar of Chew Magna, Somerset, Onslow Ommanney, Esq., of North street, son of the late Sir F. M. Ommanney, to Helen, third daughter of the Rev. R. Greaves, rector of Ratherfield, Sussex—On the 2d inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Dr. Morris, J. S. Robinson, Esq., eldest son of Sir R. Robinson, to Sarah Bridger, only daughter of A. Deane, of Barham-wood, Herts, Esq., and grand daughter of Lord [illegible]—On the 2d ult., at Corsham Court, P. Hooper, Esq., of Easton house, Wilts, to Frances Emily, only daughter of E. G. Freeman, Esq., of Corsham—On the 30th ult., at St. Mark's, Mydleton square, A. W. Pearse, chemist, &c., Pentonville, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. T. Silvester, Banbury.

DIED.—On the 7th ult., at Rotherham, after a short illness, Mr. Knight, of Kingston upon Thames, in his 82d year—At Bath, on the 23d ult., aged 23, A. C. Gordon, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and second son of J. Gordon, Esq., of Fitzroy square—On the 25th ult., at his father's house, Mr. T. Wood, eldest son of Mr. J. Wood, of the Old Kent road, in the 21st year of his age—At St. Johns Wood, on the 28th ult., of disease of the heart, aged 52, Col. G. E. H. Gordon, Captain (half pay), 71st regiment, formerly Aide de Camp to the Duke of Orleans, and Equerry to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester—On the 29th ult., at Iver, Bucks, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. C. Campbell, late Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 37. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

THE WANDSWORTH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION will take place on Wednesday, the 15th inst., for Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables, when a number of Prizes will be given for deserving Productions.

HALSTEAD & NORTH ESSEX HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GRAND DAHLIA SHOW. — OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.—The last Show for the season will take place in Marquees, to be erected for the purpose in a pleasant Pasture near the GEORGE INN, HALSTEAD, on FRIDAY the 17th inst., when, in addition to the numerous Prizes given to Members, a SPLENDID SILVER CUP, of Twenty Guineas value, will be given for the best Twelve Dahlias. Entrance-Fee, 10*s*. 6*d*. Persons desirous of Exhibiting, are requested to inform the Secretary immediately, from whom Regulations, &c. may be obtained. All Productions must be sent in between the Hours of Eight and Eleven. Public View from One to Four.

Halstead, Sept. 1, 1841. JAMES FLAVELL, Hon. Sec.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE DAHLIA SHOW of the ABOVE SOCIETY, open to all England, will be held on THURSDAY, the 23d SEPTEMBER, at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.

Amateurs growing 200 Plants, 24 Blooms, 1st prize, 3*l*.; 2d, 2*l*.
Ditto under 200 Plants, 1st Prize, 2*l*.; 2d, 1*l*.; 3d, 10*s*.
Nurserymen, 36 Blooms, 1st prize, 3*l*.; 2d, 2*l*.; 3d, 1*l*.

Entrance,—Members, 3*s*. 6*d*.: Non-Members, 7*s*.

Open to all Classes.

For the best Purple, Crimson, or Dark Serf, 5*s*.; Rose, 5*s*.; Scarlet, 5*s*.; Yellow or Primrose, 5*s*.; White or Blush White, 5*s*.; Edged Flower, 5*s*.; but in each case to be doubled should a Seedling take the prize.

Entrance,—Members, 1*s*.; Non-Members, 2*s*.

SEEDLINGS.—The number to be at the discretion of the Judges. 1st Class Prize, 10*s*.; 2d Class Prize, 5*s*.

Entrance,—Members, 2*s*.; Non-Members, 4*s*.

Notice to be given to the Secretary, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on or before Tuesday, the 21st inst.; after which the Entrance will be double. The Flowers to be ready at 11 o'clock precisely, and Exhibitors to provide their own Stands. The Society and Friends will dine at 5 o'clock. Dinner, including Waiters, 3*s*. 6*d*.; and it is requested that parties who intend to dine will apprize the Secretary of their intention as soon as possible. T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE LAST FETE OF THE SEASON.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society will hold their Grand AUTUMNAL DAHLIA SHOW in these admirably adapted Grounds, on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, being the third and last Floral Fête of the present year. Seventy-three Gold and Silver Medals will be distributed in the following Classes:—Dahlias in Stands of 50, 24, and 12 dissimilar blooms: Seedling Dahlias of 1840, Seedling Dahlias of 1841, Asters, Miscellaneous Collections, Heartsease, Cut flowers, Cockscombs, Roses, Collections of Specimen Plants, Single Specimen do., Orchideous Plants in Flower, Seedling Heartsease, Fruit, Grapes, Pines, and Vegetables, grown in England, and an Extra Prize offered by R. Seldon, Esq., to Amateurs, Members, for the best Twelve Dahlias dissimilar blooms. The Great Pavilion, 300 feet in length, will be appropriated to the innumerable varieties of the Dahlia; the other subjects for competition will be displayed in spacious and handsomely decorated Marquees erected in various parts of the Grounds. The unique Musical Entertainments and Pyrotechnic Spectacles, for which the Establishment is so peculiarly distinguished, will be combined with the attractions offered by the Society; viz., the Promenade Musicale; the justly-celebrated and unrivalled Zoological Collection; Danson's stupendous Panoramic Tableau of "Rome from the Tiber;" the grand Roman Cavalcade; the magnificent representation of the Instantaneous Illumination of St. Peter's: and Southby's incomparable *chef-d'œuvre* imitative of the gorgeous Girandola of St. Angelo, in which that great master of the pyrotechnic art will introduce a superb emblematic device in honour of the occasion: with all the extraordinary and splendid effects that elicited such rapturous admiration at the last Fête.—Gates open at One: Concert commences at half-past Five, Girandola at half-past Eight. Admission One Shilling.

CROYDON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SIXTH EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, FRUIT, &c., for Prizes, will take place in the Gardens of Fairfield House, on THURSDAY, Sept. 16th, 1841; on which occasion a Military Band will be in attendance. Admittance from two o'clock till 5. Subscribers Gratis.—Non Subscribers, one Shilling.—Children, Sixpence. Gardeners of Subscribers and Cottagers exhibiting, will be admitted *Gratis* after 4 o'clock. The Members of the Society, and Friends introduced by them will dine together at the GREYHOUND on the day of the Exhibition, at 5 o'clock precisely.—Tickets 10*s*. 6*d*. each, to be obtained of Mr. Gardener, the Landlord, on or before Monday, the 13th September.

*** Tickets and Lists of the Prizes may be obtained at Cosnett's Repository, Mrs. Ebbutt's, and Mr. Henbrey's, High-street, Croydon; and at Messrs. Ackermann and Co's., Strand; where Subscriptions and Donations may be received.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.

THE AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION of the DEVON and EXETER BOTANICAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at LONGDON'S PUBLIC ROOMS, in Exeter, on Friday the 24th of September instant, when Prizes in Plate will be awarded for SEEDLING DAHLIAS, open to competition to all England. Three Blooms to be exhibited of those raised in 1840, and one Bloom of those raised in 1841. Entrance 5*s*. Flowers consigned to the care of the Committee, 26*a*, High-street, Exeter, will meet with every attention. Carriage to be paid.

Sept. 1, 1841. JOHN DUNSTON, F. L. S., Hon. Secretary.

SPLENDID SEEDLING GERANIUMS.—THOMAS TATHAM, Jun., having purchased the entire stock of Seedling Geraniums raised by Charles Thurtell, Esq., last summer, begs to offer the following Select List, which for perfection in form and richness of colour are not to be surpassed by any collection of Geraniums in the Kingdom.

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Thurtell's Britannia	2	2	0
,, Radical	2	2	0
,, Wonder of the West	2	2	0
,, Ne plus ultra	2	2	0
,, Surprise	2	2	0
,, Warrior	2	2	0
,, Masterpiece	2	2	0
,, Ultra flora	2	2	0
,, Queen	2	2	0
,, Queen Consort	1	1	0
,, Queen Dowager	1	1	0
,, Alva	1	1	0
,, Armada	1	1	0
,, Lady Minto	1	1	0

Strong plants of the above, with a vast number of others, will be ready for delivery by the middle or latter end of October.—N.B. The usual allowance to the Trade.—Belmont Nursery, Stoke, near Devonport, Sept. 1st, 1841.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH NURSERY, HERTS.—T. RIVERS, jun., informs his friends that the Trains, per Northern and Eastern Railway, from Shoreditch, run daily to the Harlow station, one mile from the Nursery. In addition to one of the largest collections of Roses, the stock of seedling Evergreens and Ornamental Trees, &c. &c. is worthy the attention of the Trade.

J. SHEPPARD, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, WINCHESTER, begs to inform the lovers of HEARTSEASE, that "SHEPPARD'S LAURA" will be ready to be sent out by the end of September 1841. It is a first-rate flower; a fine large black eye, white ground with blue margin, very round, and of the largest size. Price 5*s*. per plant.

Agents, Messrs. WARNER and Co., Seedsmen and Florists, 28, Cornhill, London.

IMPORTANT TO NURSERYMEN AND THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c. &c.

WM. WOOD & SON'S wholesale CATALOGUE OF ROSES, &c., is just Published, calculated at prices highly advantageous to the purchaser, and in consequence of the immense increase of Stock, dealers may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed to any extent.

Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

NOTICE TO ROSE-AMATEURS, &c.

Woodland's Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, and at Paris.

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends, and Amateurs in General, that their newly-arranged CATALOGUE OF ROSES is now ready, and will be sent GRATIS on application to the Nursery, and in London of Messrs. Nixon & Son, 123, Great Portland-street; Messrs. Warner & Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; also at the office of this paper.

N.B. No Rose Fancier should be without it.

T. and C. LOCKHART, Florists, &c., 156, Cheapside, London, beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their List of Bulbs in the September and October Numbers of Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet. Their List of Pansies, Picotees, and Carnations, which has just been published, may be had Gratis. Their best Pansy-seed will be forwarded in packets, post paid, at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. each, and may also be had of M. Lockhart, Florist, &c., 4, Ducie-place, Manchester.

CHOICE IRISES, HYACINTHS, ANEMONES, &c.

J. SUTTON and SON respectfully announce the arrival from Haarlem of their BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS, which are in good condition, and prices generally low.

J. S. and SON trust that from the numerous prizes which have been awarded to themselves and their customers for HYACINTHS, IRISES, and ANEMONES, the cultivators of these Flowers will confidently entrust them with their Orders this season; and early orders will have the preference of scarce varieties. Descriptive Catalogues are ready for delivery, post-paid.—*Reading Nursery. Sept. 4th.*

JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, ALBION-PLACE, LOWER BROUGHTON, near MANCHESTER, respectfully announces that his Catalogue of TULIPS, AURICULAS, and POLYANTHUSES, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.

J. S. can supply Amateurs at the following prices, package included:—

Auriculas,	20 varieties, one of each,		25*s*.
Ditto,	30	ditto, ditto,	40*s*.
Polyanthuses,	10	ditto, ditto,	15*s*.

Orders from unknown correspondents will not be attended to, unless accompanied with a remittance.

CACTI.—TO AMATEURS and NURSERYMEN.—To be SOLD, by Tender for the whole or for any of the following Lots, on or before the 21st Sept., inst.

LOT 1.—A collection consisting of upwards of 150 valuable and highly interesting Cacti in pots, some of the plants exceeding seven feet in height.

LOT 2.—Two rare Araucarias in boxes, the shortest plant being above six feet high.

LOT 3.—Several ornamental thriving Pine plants in large pots, and a few other greenhouse plants.

LOT 4.—A Greenhouse consisting of 36 double slides, about 24 yards long by 5 wide and 6 high.

On the Tenders being approved the Lot to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser.

The Lots will be shown at Boyton House, near Warminster, Wilts, by Imber, the gardener, and the Tenders received by Messrs. Hertslet and Scott, 31, Norfolk-street, Strand, London. Coaches between Bath and Salisbury pass through Warminster daily.

TO THE LOVERS OF GERANIUMS.

THE end of this month will be parted with, to Gentlemen and Amateur Florists, that fine Seedling Geranium named "LAVINIA," fifteen plants, only seven of which are booked to Gentlemen (fine growers of that beautiful Flower), each having seen the original and pronounced it good. One of the properties of this fine Flower is its elegant round under Petals. Six Plants from the above number for sale, at 10*s*. each—no abatement. Apply, prepaid, to Mr. Eyre, Farnham, Surrey, where a drawing of the Flower may be seen.

H. CORSTEN, Florist to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush, near London, begs to return his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and all his Friends, who have kindly favoured him with their orders for his boxes of Dutch Flower-roots last season. H. C. having received many kind letters of satisfaction, begs to announce that he has for sale from the present time till January next, Boxes with the undernamed BULBS, each box at 21*s*., or half the quantity at 11*s*., to be delivered free of expense at any part in London. H. C. begs to state that he has [illegible] season to warrant the selection of bulbs this year. [illegible] beautiful seedlings unsurpassed in colour and form. [illegible] able terms, he takes the liberty of referring his Friends to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of April last. Should any Amateur prefer any sort to be left out and any other to be put in, H. C. will do so, providing it is of the same value.—12 named Hyacinths, 12 named fine Tulips, 12 mixed Tulips, 12 Ranunculus, 12 Anemones, 12 Gladiolus, 12 new Iris Angelica, 12 Bouquet Narcissus, 12 Duc Van Tholl, 12 striped Duc Van Haarlem, 12 Iris Hispanica, 100 mixed Crocuses, and also an Engraving from nature of his New Seedling double Blush, Victoria Regina, and his Alexander the Great.

CATALOGUES OF MESSRS. W. & J. YOUELL'S Extensive Collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES may be had upon application at Great Yarmouth Nursery.

CAPE NURSERY, SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

WM. PLIMLEY, late of the Royal Forcing Gardens, Kensington, has now on hand about 500 Fruiting PINE PLANTS for Sale, principally of the Ripley Queen, with a great variety of Trained and other Fruit Trees.

THE SHRUBLAND SCARLET GERANIUM.

P. CONWAY begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has still on hand some GOOD STRONG PLANTS OF THIS SPLENDID GERANIUM, at 3*s*. 6*d*. in, or showing Flower, and at the same time he humbly offers them his very successful method of cultivation, whereby it may be had to flower nearly 9 months of the year.—The Cherry Orchard, Old Brompton Road, near the West London Cemetery.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to announce that their DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, of which they are extensive Importers, will this season be found unusually fine in quality. The very lowest prices will be charged.

Catalogues will be forwarded on application, through the Post-Office.—Nursery, Hackney, Sept. 10th.

LIVING PLANTS FROM BRAZIL.

HENRY STUTCHBURY has still on hand part of a consignment of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, CACTI, &c., from Rio Janeiro, growing in glass-cases, also various Roots, mostly Bulbs, and a variety of Seeds. To be seen, and particulars had, at 47, Theobald's Road, Bloomsbury, London.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA & TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE, UNION-ROAD NURSERY, PLYMOUTH, takes the liberty of informing the nobility, gentry, and his friends in general, that he has a few dozen fine bulbs of Tropæolum Tricolorum to dispose of at 12*s*. per dozen; they are in 6-sized pots, and are very luxuriant. Also, some fine Seedling Plants of that valuable and highly ornamental tree, Araucaria Imbricata, which has been proved to be perfectly hardy, having stood the late severe winter without the least protection.

W. E. R. would also call the attention of the admirers of Geraniums to his splendid Seedlings, which will be shortly sent out to the public; viz., Lyne's Circassian, Consort, and Magnificent; Wood's Ivanhoe, Sir George Hoste, President, and Lady Hoste; descriptions of which can be had on application.

Remittance or reference is expected from unknown correspondents.—Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, Aug. 25, 1841.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.

Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.

Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.

Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

TO CULTIVATORS OF THE HEARTSEASE.

JOHN HENCHMAN begs to inform growers of the PANSY that he has ready for delivery healthy young plants of the choicest varieties at present in cultivation.

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
12 Seedling varieties, raised by himself and certain amateur growers	2	2	0
The choicest varieties of last season, including those sent out by Thompson, Lane, King, and other growers, selected from 150 kinds, and possessing the approved style of eye—per dozen	1	1	0
Ditto ditto, superior, per ditto	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, very select, per ditto	2	2	0
25 good show flowers	1	0	0

A few packets of seed at 5*s*.

In calling attention to the very low figure at which the above are offered, J. H. begs to state that he has been induced, by the advice of several friends, to adopt the lowest possible prices, and that from the advertised prices there can be no reduction.

A remittance respectfully requested.

Edmonton, London, Sept. 11th, 1841.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY begs to offer the following superb Pansies, which have all been proved first-rate Show varieties, viz.—Alice Bean (May's), 5*s*.; Beauty of Hitchin, or Paul Pry, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Catharine (Ward's), 5*s*.; Champion (King's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Colonel Dundas (May's), 5*s*.; Conservative (Cook's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Diana Vernon (May's), 5*s*.; Eclipse (Thomson's), 7*s*. 6*d*.; Goldsmith (May's), 5*s*.; Imogene, (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Jewess (Warren's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Louisa (Ward's), 5*s*.; Mrs. Long (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Mrs. Ward (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Nichol Jarvie (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Perfection (Bennett's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Peter Dick (May's), 5*s*.; Prince Albert (Thomson's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Sir John Rae Reid (May's), 5*s*.; Souter Johnny (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Triumph (Cook's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Van Amburgh (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Waverley (May's), [illegible]; Wilmot's Lady [illegible], or taking the above collection of 24 varieties, [illegible] package included, or any 12 varieties selected from them, [illegible] package included. [illegible] of the best new show varieties for [illegible] package included. Also a large collection by name, from 1*s*. to 6*d*. each, a full catalogue of which, with a list of Carnations, Picotees, and Fuchsias, may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton; Messrs. Warner's, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s, 9, Mansion-house-street, London; Mr. Watkinson's Market Place, Manchester; and Mr. Wm. May's, Hope Nursery, near Bolton, Yorkshire.

J.M. begs to return his most [illegible] for the very liberal encouragement he has received for his superior Pansies and plants; and this being decidedly the most [illegible] for cultivating that favourite flower, the Pansy, to ensure a [illegible] he will be glad of their [illegible] on the [illegible] of September.

N.B.—J. M. [illegible] packets of the superior Pansy [illegible] of 12 varieties, [illegible] 12 varieties, [illegible] 12 varieties, [illegible]

ROMAN NARCISSUS FLOWER-ROOTS.

PAPER-WHITE ITALIAN NARCISSUS, SOLEIL-D'OR [illegible]—G. MARSANO informs the Nobility, Seedsmen, Nurserymen, and Florists, that he has received his annual importation from Italy of the above Flower-roots. Likewise GENOA MACARONI, [illegible], and 1-lb. boxes. Orders will be executed at the usual wholesale prices. These Italian Bulbous Roots will be in flower before Christmas. Orders will be punctually executed on application to G. Marsano, Italian Oil Merchant, Seedsman and Florist, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brooke's-market, Leather-lane, Holborn, London.

NEW ROSE LEAF PINKS.—DUKE OF WELLINGTON, beautiful clear white, with black bright. HENRY CREED, dark red lace, 1s. per pair.—NORMAN and SON warrant them first-rate show Pinks. They were awarded a silver medal in June at the London Horticultural Society, and exhibited for the first stands this season, the proprietor Mr. Wakefield of the "Florist's Guide," considering them very superior varieties, has been pleased to figure Henry in his July Number of the "Guide." Catalogues may be had gratis, on prepaid application, of their select show Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Tulips,—the choice of 37 years' collecting.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to announce that they have arranged to send out this autumn the following new and splendid varieties of CARNATIONS:—

Bucknall's Charlemagne, Crimson Bizarre	10	6
Talma Do. Do.	10	6
Chamber's Kate Do. Do.	10	6
PICOTEES.		
Barnard's Colonel Freeman, Light Red Edged	10	6
Barnard's Cornelius, Heavy Red Edged	15	0
Eclipse, Crimson Edged	10	6
Portia, Heavy Rose Edged	10	6
Bride, Light Rose Edged	10	6

These Flowers are very different in character from any previously raised, and will be found desirable additions to any collection, however small. They have obtained first prizes at the principal shows round London, and are considered by competent judges to be the best in their class. All orders addressed to Messrs. DICKSON, Acre Lane, Brixton, Surrey, will be attended to punctually.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER, a middle-aged man without encumbrance, who has recently left the service of a Nobleman. Can produce the most satisfactory references. Address J. [illegible], at Mr. Ratty's, North End, Fulham.

AS GARDENER, an experienced married man, aged 38, without family, who has a practical knowledge of his business in every department. The wife as Cook, Dairy, or Laundry-maid, or to live in a Lodge. Direct pp. to W. S., Mr. Conway's, Nurseryman, Old Brompton, Middlesex.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 27, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in every department, perfectly understands the laying out of PLEASURE and ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS, also the management of PLANTATIONS, MEADOW LAND, and STOCK. Direct A. B. S., 7, Strand. Satisfactory references will be given.

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.—To be LET on LEASE, at Bedford New-road, Clapham, a large GARDEN that BUILD covered at north, together nearly two acres, [illegible] three Forcing-houses and two Cottages, in superior repair, well fenced in and by walls on two sides, with fine choice Fruit Trees. For further particulars apply to the gardener, at Mr. S. W. Cattley's, on the premises, which are freely supplied with Thames and spring water. Immediate possession.

AS GARDENER, a married man, aged 38, who has been brought up to the profession from childhood, and perfectly understands the whole management of Forcing, Kitchen and Flower Gardens, with the management of Woods and Plantations. In regard to character, satisfactory references will be given. Direct G. L., Mr. [illegible], Gardener, Maidenhead.

PATENT ASPHALTE COVERING for FARM-BUILDINGS, &c.—This material, from its extreme lightness and cheapness, is found to be a most desirable protecting material for every description of Agricultural building, and for preserving floats from injury by exposure to the weather is in considerable use, it is adopted by the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick.—Address, Thos. John Craggs, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a steady, active MAN of good address, either married or single, as SHOPMAN. He will also be required to attend to Visitors and assist in Propagating. None need apply whose characters will not bear the strictest investigation as to sobriety and general good conduct. Application, stating terms, &c. to be made to M. W. E. Rayman, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle-aged Married Man, who perfectly understands his business in all its departments, and who can have an unexceptionable character from his last situation, where he has been living Eleven Years. Direct, at Mr. Rice's Nursery, Yeovil, Somerset.

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A [illegible] Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of the profession, and in early life was in the above capacity [illegible] Testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he has lived nearly 8 years. Address A. B., at either Mr. [illegible], Nurseries, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Mr. [illegible], Paddington.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS. To be DISPOSED OF, [illegible] and SEED BUSINESS, [illegible] years, comprising three acres of [illegible], Greenhouses, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, [illegible] Greenhouses, and Fields well stocked with [illegible]. The above Nursery is situated [illegible], with easy communication [illegible] possession [illegible]. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Cisterns, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

, Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS [illegible] informed that they may [illegible] Prices, and every particular regarding [illegible] which has been adopted so successfully [illegible] application to J. BLAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Merchant, [illegible], St. James's, and 190, Eaton [illegible].

Orders [illegible] quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses [illegible] size, and punctually executed on [illegible] terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no preparation.—Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, Saint Paul's, London, Liverpool and Stockbridge, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, and all Chemists and Stationers.

N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking Linen without a preparation, many of which are prepared without reference to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and fixed complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom, warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete from 1l. 5s. Garden Lights Made and Glazed, 1s. per foot, at JAS. WATT'S Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. Reference given.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water (upon the circulation of air, or by any other means) with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1[illegible]0 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers, Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built; Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns; Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden-pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing; also Hare and Rabbit proof Fencing, Pleasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of Fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery: Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Angle Boiler Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL £200,000—IN 2,000 SHARES.

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The following are specimens of the low rates of Premiums for the Assurance of £100, which the method of Investment in Australasia adopted by the Company, enables it to offer to the public.

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Prospectuses and full Particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 122, Pall-mall, by order of the board,

CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH, SPEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The [illegible] of these [illegible] tion during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience (the proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit,) during which time thousands of children have been [illegible] from all those distressing symptoms which [illegible] FEVERISH HEATS, FITS, CONVULSIONS, SICKNESS OF STOMACH, and DEBILITY, arising from the Teething Period of Infancy.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½d. by J. SPEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, or any Party sending to the Agent, by enclosing a Stamp in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Tetbury Horticultural Society.—The first show took place in the Trades' Hall, July 21st, when the following prizes were awarded:—Pansies, best 6, Mr. W. Black; 2d and 3d, Mr. A. Laird, best variety, W. Black; 2d, A. Laird; 3d, Mr. J. Cameron. Best seedling, Mr. C. Black; 2d, Mr. Smith. Best of any kind, Mr. W. Smith. Roses, best, Mr. A. Duncan; 2d, Mr. G. Jarron; 3d, C. Black. Best variety, A. Duncan; 2d, C. Black. Best China and Hybrid, C. Black; 2d, A. Duncan. Best Scots, C. Black; 2d, A. Duncan. Pansies, best, Mr. J. Gunn; 2d, Mr. A. Whammond; 3d, Mr. Laird. Best variety, A. W[illegible]; 2d, J. Gunn. Best and second best seedling, J. [illegible]. Best Verbenas, best, A. Duncan; 2d, [illegible]; Mr. J. Gunn. Irises, best, C. Black; 2d, Mr. D. Williamson; [illegible] A. Laird. Best variety, C. Black. Minulluses, best, A. Duncan; 2d, G. Jarron; 3d, W. Black. Balsams, best and second, C. Black; 3d, W. Black. Calceolarias, best 6, G. Jarron; 2d, J. Gunn; 3d, A. Whammond. Best variety, C. Black. Herbaceous Plants, best, C. Black; 2d, G. Jarron; 3d, W. Black. Pelargoniums, best, Mr. Smith. Antirrhinums, best, J. Gunn; 2d, A. Whammond; 3d, J. Cameron. Stocks, best variety, Lieut. Lyall; 2d, G. Jarron; 3d, W. Black. Hardy Annuals, best W. Black; 2d, Lieutenant Lyall; 3d, C. Black. Bouquets, best, J. Cameron; 2d, D. Williamson; 3d, W. Smith. Greenhouse Plants, best, excluding [illegible], Mr. Smith; 2d and 3d, G. Jarron. Grapes, best-flavoured, C. Black; heaviest black Hamburgh, G. Jarron; heaviest Muscat, C. Black. Cherries, best, J. Baillie; 2d, D. Williamson; 3d, C. Black. Melon, best, 2d and 3d, C. Black. Cucumbers, best, C. Black; 2d, Mr. G. Watt. Strawberries, best keeper's seedling, A. Duncan; 2d, D. Williamson; 3d, G. Jarron. Best of any other kind, J. Baillie; 2d, C. Black; 3d, G. Watt. Gooseberries, largest and heaviest, J. Cameron; 2d, Mr. A. Millar, Colliston; 3d, C. Black. Currants, best black, Mr. J. Swan; 2d, A. Duncan; 3d, C. Black. Best red, W. Smith; 2d, G. Jarron; 3d, J. Baillie. Best white, W. Smith; 2d, J. Cameron; 3d, D. Williamson. Rasps, best red, C. Black; 2d, A. Duncan; 3d, W. Smith. Best white, A. Duncan. Cauliflowers, best, C. Black; 2d, W. Black; 3d, A. Duncan. Vegetables, best, C. Black; 2d, A. Duncan. Artichokes, best, C. Black. Potatoes, best, Mr. J. Mill; 2d, G. Jarron; 3d, W. Smith. Cabbages, best, J. Cameron; 2d, C. Black; 3d, A. Millar. Rhubarb, best, C. Black; 2d, D. Williamson; 3d, A. Duncan. Lettuce, best, 2d and 3d, C. Black. Turnips, best, J. Baillie; 2d, A. Duncan; 3d, J. Mill. EXTRA PRIZES FOR PANSIES: Best variety, A. Duncan; 2d, J. Gunn; 3d, A. Whammond. Some fine Dahlias were exhibited by Mr. Swan and Mr. W. Black.—*Montrose Review.*

Huntingdonshire Horticultural and Floricultural Society.—The twentieth anniversary was held on the 27th of July, at Huntingdon. We never recollect so large a supply of flowers and fruit exhibited for competition as on the present occasion. The large assembly-room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers; and we must not omit to notice a large and handsome design in flowers by Mr. Mann, gr. to the Earl of Sandwich. Splendid specimens of plants from the conservatories of D. Veasey, Esq. and Mrs. Wood graced each end of the room. The following list of prizes was awarded:—FLOWERS.—Carnation, bizarre scarlet: 1st, Hepworth's Albion, Mr. F. Barringer; 2d, ditto, Mr. Giddings; 3d, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. F. Barringer; 4th, Moore's William IV., Mr. Giddings. Purple: 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Barringer's Surprise, Mr. F. Barringer. Flake scarlet: 1st, Mr. Wood; 2d and 4th, Lydia, Mr. F. Barringer; 3d, Rob Roy, Mr. Giddings. Purple: 1st, Mr. Marshall; 2d and 3d, Queen of Sheba, Mr. Giddings; 4th, ditto, Mr. F. Barringer. Rose: 1st, Mr. Franklin; 2d, Barringer's Apollo, Mr. F. Barringer; 3d, Ely's Lovely Anne, Mr. J. Barringer; 4th, Mr. Wood. Best in any colour: Barringer's Surprise, Mr. F. Barringer. Seedling: 1st, Barringer's Masterpiece, Mr. F. Barringer; 2d, not named, ditto; 3d, not named, Mr. Headley. Picotee, purple: 1st, Mr. Headley; 2d, Grand Duchess, Mr. Giddings; 3d, Mr. Franklin; 4th, Mr. Marshall. Rose, ditto: 1st, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Barringer; 2d, ditto, Mr. Wood; 3d, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Giddings: 4th, ditto. Scarlet, or pale red: 1st, Mr. Headley; 2d, Sharp's Conqueror, Mr. F. Barringer; 3d, Mr. Franklin; 4th, Mr. Marshall. Rose: 1st and 2d, Mr. Marshall; 3d, Mr. Franklin; 4th, Mr. Headley. Yellow: 1st and 2d, Martin's Q. Victoria, Mr. F. Barringer; 3d, ditto, Mr. Franklin; 4th, ditto, Mr. Giddings. Best of any colour, Mr. Headley. Seedling: 1st, Giddings's Lady Alice Peel, Mr. Giddings; 2d, Barringer's Fairy Queen, Mr. F. Barringer; 3d, Giddings's Nonsuch, Mr. Giddings. Dahlias, 3 best: 1st and 2d, Mr. W. Horne; 3d, Mr. Beckwith; 4th, Mr. Headland. Cocscomb, in a pot, Mr. Walker. Hollyhocks: 1st, Mr. Wood; 2d, D. Veasey, Esq. Pot Plants not less than 20: 1st, Mr. Wood; 2d, D. Veasey, Esq. Stocks, 6 varieties: Mr. Mann. Greenhouse Plant: G. Rust, Esq. Best hardy ditto: D. Veasey, Esq. Early Melon, best-flavoured, Mr. Laird; 2d, Mr. J. Barringer. Dessert any variety: D. Martin, Esq. Gooseberry, heaviest red: 1st, Wakefield, Mr. Giddings; 2d, ditto, Mr. Wood; 3d, ditto, Mr. Veasey. Yellow: 1st, Leader, Mr. Giddings; 2d, ditto, Mr. Veasey; 3d, Gamer, Mr. Wood. Green: 1st, Thumper, Mr. Newman; 2d, ditto, Mr. Giddings; 3d, Tally-ho, Mr. Wood. White: 1st, Eagle, Mr. Giddings; 2d, Mr. Wood; 3d, Ostrich, Mr. Newman. Any colour: Wonderful, Mr. Giddings. Heaviest—fewest in number to lb.: 1st, 12 berries, Mr. Giddings; 2d, 12 berries, Mr. Wood; 3d, 16 berries, Mr. Newman. Best-flavoured dish: 1st, Mr. W. Fordham; 2d, Mr. Laird; 3d, G. Rust, Esq. Currants, white, fewest to lb.: 1st, 31 bunches, Mr. Giddings; 2d, 39 bunches, Mr. Fordham. Red: 1st, 22 bunches, Mr. Slight; 2d, 34 bunches, Mr. Giddings. Cherries, best-flavoured lb.: 1st, Mr. Laird; 2d, Mr. Wood; 3d, Mr. W. Fordham. Grapes: 1st and 2d, Mr. Laird; 3d, Mr. Headly. Pine: Mr. Headly. Peaches: 1st, Mr. Gordon; 2d and 3d, Mr. Mann. Nectarines: 1st, Mr. Mann; 2d, Mr. Gordon; 3d, Mr. Laird. Apricots: Mr. Slight. Figs, best dish, not less than 12, Mr. Gordon. Basket of Fruit: Mr. Newman. Basket of Vegetables: Mr. Newman. Honey: Rev. J. Standly's prizes: 1st, Mr. Slight; 2d, Mr. Price. Extra Prizes were awarded to Mr. Wood and Mr. Raye, for collections of 24 Pansies; and to Mr. Mann, gr. to the Earl of Sandwich, for a Design beautifully executed in Flowers. Two exquisite Drawings of Flowers from Nature, by Mrs. Barringer, elicited the admiration of all present.

Vale of Evesham Horticultural and Floral Society.—The fourth show of this Society took place on the 16th of July, when the following Prizes were awarded. CARNATIONS.—Scarlet Bizarres: 1st, Walmsley's Conquering Hero, Mr. Holmes; 2d, Walmsley's William the 4th, W. Barnes, Esq.; 3d, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Holmes. Crimson Bizarres: 1st, Holmes's Count Palatine, Mr. Holmes; 2d, Holmes's Catherine; 3d, Gregory's King Arthur, W. Barnes, Esq. Scarlet Flakes: 1st, Sculthorpe, Mr. Holmes; 2d, Holmes's Lord Grey; 3d, ditto; 4th, Gregory's, ditto. Purple Flakes: 1st, [illegible], Mr. Holmes; 2d, Unknown, S. Hunter, Esq. Rose Seedling, W. Barnes, Esq. Unknown Flakes: 1st, Ely's Lovely Ann, Mr. Holmes; 2d, [illegible]; 3d, Paxman's [illegible]. PICOTEES.—Red: 1st, Lord's Marshal, ditto, Mr. Holmes; 2d, Unknown, S. Hunter, Esq.; 3d, Seedling, W. Barnes, Esq. Purple: 1st, Toone's Maria, Mr. Holmes; 2d, Clark's Superior, ditto. BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.—Mr. Clarke. PANSIES.—W. Barnes, Esq. DAHLIAS.—1st, Suffolk Hero, Mr. Clarke; 2d, Marquis of Lorne, ditto; 3d, [illegible], ditto; 4th, Lady Fordwich, [illegible]; 5th, Duchess of Leven, ditto; 6th, [illegible]. Show or Fancy Flowers: 1st, [illegible], Mr. Clarke; 2d, Duchess Helena, ditto; 3d, [illegible]. COCKSCOMB.—R. Ashwin, Esq. HARDY ANNUALS.—Mr. Clarke. PELARGONIUMS.—Rev. J. Hincks. GERANIUMS.—Henry [illegible]: 1st, Atlas, Mr. Price; 2d, [illegible]. Heavy [illegible], Mr. Price; 2d, Leader, ditto. Green: 1st, Pea[illegible], Mr. Price; 2d, Thumper, ditto. White: 1st, Ostrich, Mr. Price; 2d, Tallyho, ditto. CURRANTS.—Red: Mrs. Ashwin. White: Mrs. Ashwin. GRAPES.—Black: E. Rudge, Esq. White: Mr. H. Gibbs. MELON.—R. Ashwin, Esq. CUCUMBERS.—R. Ashwin, Esq. APRICOTS.—Specimen: 1st, W. Soley, Esq.; 2d, Rev. W. Byrd, Esq. APPLES.—Dessert: 1st, Mrs. Ashwin; 2d, Mr. [illegible]. RASPBERRIES.—Dessert: 1st, Mrs. Ashwin; 2d, Mr. [illegible]. CURRANTS.—Red: R. Ashwin, Esq. White: Mr. [illegible]. STRAWBERRIES.—Black: Mr. S. Amos, jun. EXTRA PRIZES.—Kalsanthes coccinea: E. Rudge, Esq. Onions and Broad Beans: W. Beddington, Esq. In addition to these, 6 Prizes were awarded to Cottagers.—*Worcester Journal.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during October, November, December, and January: viz.,—on Oct. 5th, Nov. 3rd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Local Shows.—Sept. 14, Canterbury, Surrey Zoological Gardens, Worcester. Sept. 15th, Nottingham, Wakefield, Sept. 16, Cheltenham, Halifax, Leeds, Lynn. Sept. 17th, Aylesbury, Lancaster.

Now that the rules which it is intended to observe at the Exhibitions to be held next year in the garden of the Horticultural Society of London have been promulgated, we must beg the permission of our readers to point out in what respects we consider them most essentially improved.

In the first place, the manner of exchanging the medals one for another, or for articles of plate, has been simplified; and the introduction of two new forms of reward—one lower than any of those formerly given, and the other higher than the Large Silver, and lower than the Gold Banksian—will be found to be attended with advantage to the exhibitors. This arrangement will often enable the Judges to confer marks of distinction upon small exhibitors, to whom a medal could not with propriety be assigned. It will also secure to some exhibitors a higher prize than the Large Silver, by furnishing the judges with a medal lower than the Gold Banksian; and what is of more importance still, it will render it possible for the judges to apportion the medals with more precision, according to the comparative merits of the exhibitors. This, and the securing the judges an additional hour for considering their award, will, it is to be presumed, render the distribution of prizes as satisfactory as it is in the nature of things that it should be.

It will, in the next place, be seen that exhibitors are called upon to furnish a correct list of the names of all the objects exhibited by them. This is now required in order that the officers of the Society may have the means of attaching names to everything put upon the tables, from Florists' flowers up to large general collections. Complaints that this is not done have always been numerous; but there are great practical difficulties about it when so little time is to be found, more especially considering the importance of such names being accurate in all respects. On former occasions, when it has been attempted, the plan has failed; now, however, that an additional hour is obtained for the clerks, it appears more practicable. It is so very important a measure, that we trust gardeners will do everything in their power to assist in its execution; and we know that neither expense nor diligence will be spared on the part of the Society.

Many slight alterations have been made in the number of plants to be exhibited under each head. These will be readily discovered upon going through the subjects of exhibition. The most material change is among Orchidaceous plants, which are to be shown under two letters only instead of four, and for which the number of medals has been reduced. This has become necessary in part from the absence of sufficient competition among the growers of flowers of this sort, and in part from the difficulties that formerly attended their cultivation having been so far overcome that less skill is demanded of the grower than formerly. When we add that the value of the prizes awarded at the Garden to Orchidaceous plants alone, during the last season, amounted to between one hundred and thirty and forty pounds, we have stated enough to satisfy our readers that it has become necessary to introduce some change as respects that class of flowers.

Roses have been reduced within narrower limits, and subjected to a simple classification. Under the old regulations there was nothing to prevent any one of the great Rose-growers filling a tent with his own productions; and in all cases quantity was the object that the exhibitors strove to produce. As it is now arranged, quality will be the first consideration; and he who has only a small private collection will be placed on equal terms with him who has acres of Roses. Each grower has thirty feet of boxes assigned to him, and if only twenty exhibitors contend for the prizes, 300 feet of tables will be occupied by Roses alone, which is, we think, as much as the Society can undertake to provide. Even to do this new arrangements are required, and a new large tent will have to be provided, in which alone the Pelargoniums will be exhibited. A blaze of gorgeous colouring will be produced by this arrangement, such as has never before been seen among flowers.

Another point of great consequence to those who have only small gardens is the introduction of a rule to prevent the exhibitors of large collections also producing small ones. That they should do so was never contemplated by the Society, and was most prejudicial to the interests of a large class of growers; because Mr. Thomas, who exhibited sixty stove and greenhouse plants, could have no difficulty, with such means, in picking out six more, with which smaller people could not possibly contend. By the present arrangements, the same person will not be allowed to show both a large and a small collection of either stove and greenhouse plants or Cape Heaths, but must confine himself to the one or the other. This regulation is so fair that we can anticipate no objection to it on the part of any reasonable and unselfish exhibitor.

Everything relating to seedling Florists' flowers has been re-arranged. They are to form a class by themselves, and are subject to special rules. The judges are restrained from considering any flower among them that is not named. This is a very important precaution, and the absence of it was justly a subject of observation on the part of one of our correspondents last week (p. 581). It is attended with great public inconvenience to award a medal to a batch of seedlings without specifying to which; because those seedlings must necessarily possess unequal degrees of merit, and to give the same medal to them all is to assign to each the same merit. Considering that to have gained a medal as a seedling at one of these shows of the Horticultural Society is regarded by the public as a warranty of the excellence of the article, and ensures a large sale to the possessor of it, such a rule becomes indispensable. We believe, however, that practically the consequence of showing several seedlings in one lot has been more frequently injurious to the exhibitor than to the public; for the judges, not being able to separate the first-rate from the second-rate sorts, have passed the whole of them by.

The last subject to which we have to advert is that of Fruit. The exhibition in July satisfactorily established the fact that there were plenty of fruit-growers able and willing to compete on these occasions, if opportunity is afforded them, and sufficient encouragement given. That the country growers are at least equal to those near London is also proved; partly by the fruit sent up on the occasion just alluded to, and partly by such collections as that of Grapes, from Mr. Matthew Wilson's gardens, last Tuesday placed on the tables of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street. The only thing required is a better mode of packing than is usually adopted, and this is amply provided by Mr. Ross's excellent contrivance, mentioned by us at p. 485. But market gardeners, and those who, without being so called, regularly grow fruit for market, have the same advantage over the gardeners of gentlemen as nurserymen have in the production of flowers; and therefore it is now arranged that market gardeners, &c., shall show against one another in one class, and gentlemen's gardeners in a separate class. Thus each competitor will be placed on fair ground, "tye and tye, and no favour," as the sailors used to say when pigtails were worn in the Navy.

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XX.

THE important influence which water has on the changes which vegetable substances are liable to undergo, has already been alluded to, when speaking of gluten and the other similar substances which enter into the composition of seeds. All these substances, which under the joint action of air and moisture are so liable to undergo various changes, become comparatively fixed and unchangeable, when well dried and protected from the access of water. During the germination of seeds a great change takes place in the nature of the substances comprising them. Carbonic acid is formed by the combination of a portion of the carbon which they contain with oxygen of the air. The conditions requisite to the germination of seeds, are moisture, a certain degree of heat, and the presence of air. Light appears to be prejudicial, and, therefore, darkness may be said to be also necessary to the perfect germination of seeds, and these conditions are all secured by a good soil. The office performed by moisture is in the first place principally mechanical, serving to soften and swell up the dry matters composing the seed, and by assisting in the introduction of air, to facilitate the changes requisite to germination: it likewise acts chemically, its presence being essential to the conversion of starch into gum and sugar, and the other effects produced by the action of the air. When seeds germinate in a confined portion of air, we find that the air does not increase in bulk at all: the nitrogen is not at all affected, but the oxygen is found to have combined with a quantity of carbon, and become converted into carbonic acid, and in consequence, the insoluble and nutritious matter which contained in the seeds has changed into more easily soluble, sweet, and more nutritious matter, in any substance, fit for the nourishment of the embryo plant before its roots and leaves are sufficiently developed to enable it to derive support from the different sources of food presented to it by the air and soil. When the access of air is prevented, whilst at the same time the seeds are exposed to moisture, they are unable to undergo this change: germination, or the growth of the embryo, cannot take place, and the seeds decay: a portion of the water is decomposed, and the oxygen and hydrogen which it contained unite with the elements of the vegetable matter, and form carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, and other substances.

The chemical changes attendant on the process of germination are very different from those which go on during the growth of a complete plant: before the formation of leaves, and in the very earliest stages of its growth, a plant requires only warmth, moisture, and the presence of air; but subsequently, it requires, in addition to these, carbonic acid and light. It is the oxygen of the air alone which is essential to the germination of seeds, as the nitrogen being unable to combine with carbon, is quite useless in diminishing the quantity of that substance contained in the seeds: its presence in the air is, however, very useful, serving to dilute the oxygen and prevent its acting too rapidly. Seeds are found to germinate very quickly in pure oxygen gas, but the plants produced are weak and unhealthy. In the next stage of the growth of plants, or when they have leaves, they begin to absorb carbon from the air instead of parting with it, and this they do by decomposing the carbonic acid always present in the air, which they are able to effect when exposed to the influence of light. When seeds are sown in the earth, they are placed in a situation where they are protected from the action of light, and exposed to the influence of air and moisture: and provided they are sufficiently warm, that is, above the freezing point of water, they will germinate and produce plants. Below that temperature seeds cannot germinate, because, as has been already said, the action of water is in the first instance to soften the seed, and this of course it cannot effect when so cold as to assume the solid form itself. If buried too deep in the soil, the free access of air to the seeds will be retarded, or even perhaps wholly prevented, and under these circumstances of course they cannot grow. The nature of the soil too is of considerable importance: very clayey soils allow a less perfect action of air than those which are of a more porous and open structure, and in the former, therefore, the process of germination proceeds more slowly. When the young plants appear above the surface of the ground, their mode of growth is changed; they then require air and light, and being no longer preserved by the soil from the action of light, are immediately able to effect the decomposition of carbonic acid.

The roots of a plant require little more than moisture; and the water which they obtain from the soil contains those saline and gaseous matters which the plants want, whilst the leaves require carbonic acid, ammonia, and the influence of light, and these they obtain by growing up into the air. When they are shaded from the light, or covered up, either artificially, or by the leaves of surrounding plants, the action of light is impeded, and they are unable to effect the proper decomposition of carbonic acid. Every one knows that under these circumstances plants become unhealthy and send up long weak shoots, endeavouring to reach the light, and to place their leaves in a situation where they will be exposed to its influence.

The germination of seeds may be readily effected in water, although they are for the most part unable to grow and vegetate under that fluid. The change, which under ordinary conditions is effected in seeds by the oxygen of the air, is, under these circumstances, caused by the oxygen of the small quantity of common air always dissolved or held in solution by water. In no case can a seed germinate unless free oxygen is present, or some other means exist by which a portion of the carbon in the seed can be removed, so as to cause the change in the constituents of the seed before described.

In the process of malting or converting raw grain into malt, the object to be attained is to change a large portion of the starch and gluten which the Barley contains into gum and sugar. This is effected by steeping the grain in cold water, and then heaping it up together on the floor of the malt-house: it is thus placed in the most favourable conditions for germination, and in consequence the chemical changes attendant on that process immediately commence. The seeds lose carbon, and at the same time convert the oxygen of the air into carbonic acid; the embryo or young plant begins to increase in size, and the grain becomes warm from the heat evolved by the chemical action. If this were suffered to continue, the sugar and gum formed would be consumed by the growing young plant, and the malt would then become useless: when, therefore, the process has proceeded to a certain extent, it is stopped by the gradual application of heat, which, by driving off the water and drying the grain, destroys the conditions requisite for the further growth of the young plant, and preserves the grain in the state most proper for the uses of the brewer and distiller.—*E.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

APHIDES.—Among the numerous pests to which the Horticulturist and Agriculturist are subject, the insects comprised in the family Aphidæ occupy a conspicuous position. This family belongs to the natural order Homoptera, or insects with four wings of a similar membranaceous consistence; the anterior larger than the posterior, and not overlapping each other in repose. Their history is interesting, inasmuch as it presents to our senses many circumstances of an extraordinary and almost anomalous kind; it has attracted the attention of many celebrated Entomologists, but much still remains to be investigated; and without it a more complete knowledge of their habits and structure than has [illegible] no remedy against their depredations [illegible] can be satisfactorily suggested. [illegible] have wings, others have [illegible] wings are confined to the males [illegible] prevails in this respect among the several divisions and genera of the family, on which account no classification of them can be founded, depending upon this part of their structure. Their colour also varies considerably, and that in the same species, according to their age and the nutrition they have received: we must not, therefore, place much reliance upon this circumstance as a point of distinction. But the length of the antennæ and proboscis, together with the presence or absence of peculiar tubercles attached to the abdomen, and of a white mealy or

cottony substance, in which some of them are enveloped, form very satisfactory marks by which the species may be separated from each other, and these again further arranged into genera. Subsequent to the period at which the first female founds her colony, the Aphides live in society, and attach themselves to the plant upon which they feed, by the insertion of the proboscis into the tender parts of the young shoots, the recently-formed alburnum, or the parenchyma of the lower side of the leaves. Whilst thus employed they are almost motionless, and, at all times, their progression is slow, being stupified as it were with the sweet juices they imbibe. It is not uncommon to see them congregated together in layers, one above another, and those which are uppermost, being the most full-grown, walking slowly over the rest, or engaged in the act of parturition. For a discovery of the wonderful mode in which these insects are propagated, we are indebted to M. Bonnet, and his researches have been subsequently confirmed by many other scientific observers. It is unnecessary to allude to it further in this place, but the curious reader will find ample details upon the subject in the works of Bonnet, Réaumur, De Geer, Duvau, Curtis, and Dutrochet. The specific names of these insects have usually been given to them from the various vegetable productions upon which they are located; but upon further investigation, it is more than probable that different plants may be found liable to the depredations of the same species, in which case their nomenclature will require some modification. In the course of our observations, it is proposed to enumerate the different genera into which this family can be most conveniently divided, with the leading characters of each, so as to enable the practical gardener easily to distinguish them, and to learn in what particular situation he may look for them with the greatest success; some suggestions will also be given with respect to the most effectual means of preventing their depredations, or, at least, of confining them to as limited an extent as possible. Such an inquiry will not, we trust, be uninteresting to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; and in some of the future Numbers, the promise herein contained we shall endeavour to fulfil to the best of our ability.—*Oswald Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXIV.

The wet and unseasonable weather which has so generally prevailed during the summer has been very much against the culture and fruiting of Vines in the open air; indeed, it is only in some of the warmest situations where they possibly can have prospered; and even there we learn the crop is an indifferent one, and has been so retarded for the want of sunshine that the fruit will be late in ripening, and devoid of flavour. In ordinary seasons, however, the prospect at this time is very different, as the Grapes, after having been properly thinned and attended to, are now nearly swelled to their full size, and beginning to show some appearances of approaching ripeness. This is first indicated by the berries of the white Grapes becoming soft and transparent, whilst those of the black varieties assume a purplish tinge, which increases more and more until the fruit is fully matured. Whenever any change of this nature takes place, all handling and thinning of the bunches must be avoided, as no reduction in the number of the berries can now be of much service in increasing the size of those that are left. In fact they should not be disturbed after they have undergone the last thinning, which it is desirable to give them either previous to their "stoning," or during the period when that process is going forward, which is usually in August or very early in September. The only thing, perhaps, they may now require will be, to train the fruiting branches as close to the wall as possible, taking care at the same time in doing so not to expose the bunches to the scorching rays of the sun, or allow them to be shaded by more than the thickness of a single leaf. On no account, however, would we recommend the removal of any leaves from the branches, as is sometimes done when they appear to be too crowded, under the mistaken notion that, by exposing the bunches to the full action of the sun, it will cause them to ripen earlier and be higher flavoured. On the contrary, it is worthy of remark, and ought to be generally known, that Grapes which are so exposed seldom or never attain the size and flavour of those that hang in close contact with the wall and are partially shaded. The shoots intended for the bearing wood of next year should now be shortened and closely nailed, so as to receive the full benefit of the wall and be perfectly matured before winter. It will also be advisable to go over the Vines again and pinch off the laterals. Do not omit attending to the growing crops of Cabbages, Cauliflower, and Broccoli. Keep the whole clear of weeds, and take the opportunity of dry weather to draw a little earth to them occasionally as they advance. The Celery should be particularly attended to in this respect, and earthed up with care as formerly directed.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bifacial Oak.—The enclosed leaves are from an old Oak-tree standing in one of the gardens here, the bole measuring about 10 feet in circumference, in height 14 feet, and containing nearly 90 feet solid measure, the branches reaching 240 feet in circumference. The half of the foliage (on the north side) is very light green, while the half on the other facing the sun is of a very dark green, the young wood in each side resembling the colour of the leaf. There is no appearance of decay, nor any unhealthy or sickly appearance whatever, on either side. A great many large and splendid Oaks are to be found round the domain, and elsewhere about the place, but none with this singular difference in the foliage.—*H. L., Farnham, near Cream.* [The leaves sent by our correspondent are those of a broad-leaved variety of Quercus pedunculata, the long-stalked or white Oak. The pale ones are the colour of Oak-leaves just unfolding in the spring; the dark ones are of the deepest green of summer; both appear equally healthy. We can offer no explanation of this singular phenomenon.]

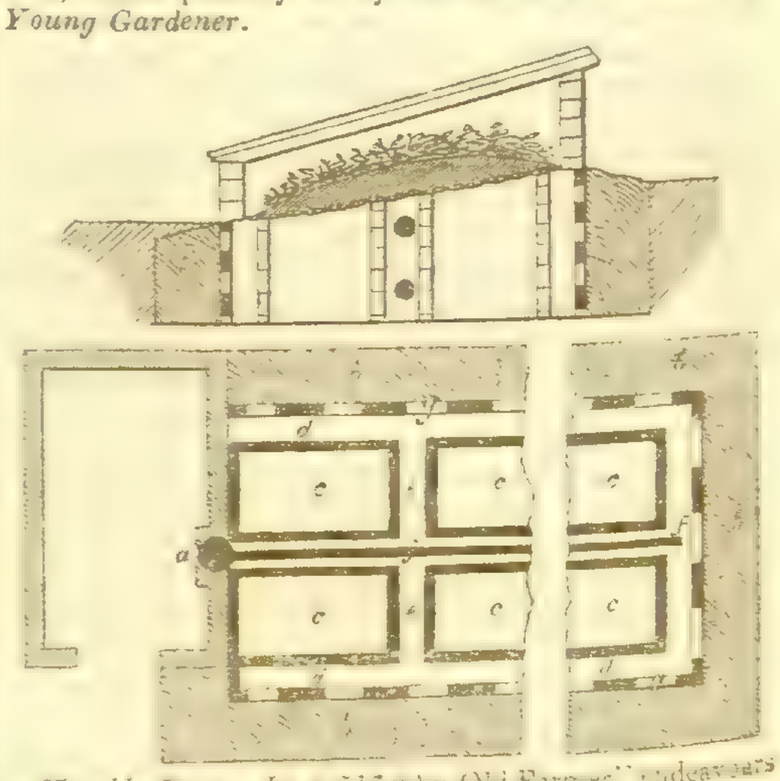
To make Specimen Fuchsias.—In order to have specimen-plants of Fuchsias, I put in cuttings in the beginning of August: planting them round the rims of 5in. pots, filled with light sandy soil, and well drained: they are then placed in a Cucumber-frame till sufficiently rooted, and afterwards removed to a cool and airy part of the greenhouse, where they remain till February. In that month they are potted-off into small sixties, and when well rooted in these pots choice is made of two or more healthy and well-shaped plants of each variety, which are put into larger pots, according to their size. While young, care must be taken that the earth in which they are growing does not become soured by over-water, or the plants will soon become sickly. When they have filled these pots with roots, the plants must be removed into larger pots, and carefully tied up to sticks, in order to keep the leading shoots upright, as several of the varieties have a tendency to grow downward, and it is only with constant care that these varieties are kept vigorous. About the second week in June they are shifted for the last time into pots sufficiently large to bloom them in; in potting particular attention must be paid to the drainage, so that the superabundant water may easily pass off. Plants treated in this manner will begin to bloom profusely at the latter end of July, and continue flowering till the end of September; during this period the pots should be placed in pans, so that the plant may be well supplied with water, and yet not constantly soaked in it. In this manner I have grown gracilis, Ricartonia, virgata, grandiflora, globosa major, microphylla, inflata, and reflexa; and no doubt the same system might be applied with equal success to the more recently-raised varieties. Gracilis, inflata, and Ricartonia, are now (August 2d) more than 4ft. high; reflexa, globosa major, and virgata, above 3ft.: and grandiflora and microphylla nearly 3ft. The soil used for these plants was equal parts of loam, leaf-mould, and well-rotted dung, with as much sand added as rendered the compost porous. Plants thus treated, with their shoots pruned into three or four buds, form beautiful objects for turning out into the flower-garden the following summer; but if very large specimens are required, their pot-room must be increased, and they should be grown in the open air.—*G. G. Watson, Norton Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Radiation.—The gardener, as well as the agriculturist, would be much benefited by attending diligently to the phenomena connected with radiation. Dark and rough surfaces, cæteris paribus, radiate best, and a flat superficies, parallel with the line of the horizon, better than an inclined plane. The grass-plat is bedewed when the rolled gravel walk or the flag-stone is dry. A mossy surface might maintain a perennial spring in an arid soil. During the prevalence of dry weather the surface of the ground should be frequently stirred to maintain a rough surface, and clothed at night with a woollen net, having small meshes; the dews deposited by radiation would be copious during the prevalence of a clear and cloudless sky; for such a condition, conjoined with a tranquil atmosphere, are circumstances essential to the formation and deposition of dew, in contact with a radiating surface. An agitated atmosphere and a beclouded sky are antagonists to radiation and the formation of dew. The conditions referred to being stipulated, place a Laurel or Magnolia leaf in juxta-position with one of the Great Mullein on a flat or exposed surface, and it will be found that the former is dry while the latter is bedewed. These principles serve to illustrate the protection of the early blossom on fruit-trees attached to walls, by intercepting the aspect of the heavens by means of screens, however thin and filmy their texture, provided they are opaque. The mat which covers the hotbed accomplishes this, and so far prevents the loss of temperature by radiation; but as the surface of that mat is also a radiator, the dews will condense upon it, and as evaporation is a powerful source of cold, when the dew exhales the frame will be cooled, so that what is accomplished in the one case is undone in the other. A screen not in contact, or insulated by non-conductors of caloric, will subserve the purpose more efficiently.—*J. Murray.*

Campanula pyramidalis.—I think *T. T. H.*, in p. 537, must be mistaken with regard to the treatment of Campanula pyramidalis, which is by no means a tender plant; at least, I have several in blossom in the garden, both blue and white, where they have been for the last two years without the slightest protection. One of the flower-spikes is six feet high, with hundreds of blooms and buds on it. The plants all grow in a strong loam—in fact, a clay, well manured; the offsets readily take root by merely planting them in the open ground where they are intended to flower; some of them will blossom the following year, and the others the year after. I had one plant in a pot in a window all the winter, where it began to throw up four or five flower-stems; this was turned out of the pot into the border, but it is not nearly so fine as the others, all the leaves having fallen off and the flower-stems not being more than two feet high.—*W. C. F., Perth.*

To Preserve Fuchsias through the Winter.—It is recommended, in p. 536, to take up and keep Fuchsias in the greenhouse, also to cut them down in November and protect them with a light covering of litter, &c. In one of our flower-gardens, which is exposed both to the south-west and north-east, there are several beds of Fuchsias that have stood four years without any protection, and are, at present, like large bouquets, a complete mass of flowers. They are not cut down till the beds are dressed in spring, as I consider the dead wood forms a protection to the living during the winter. The sorts in the beds, are Thompsoniana, virgata, gracilis, coccinea, globosa, conica, and discolor. The latter, in mild winters, becomes a shrub, remaining uninjured almost to the extremities of the shoots; but it does not form near so good a shrub as it does a bush, after being killed to the ground like the others, in severe winters.—*John Halliday, Elmham Hall, Norfolk.*—[We are aware that the Fuchsia will survive the winter, in Norfolk and elsewhere to the north of London; but it is only in very dry soil, as far as we have ever seen.]

An Improved Cucumber Pit.—Among the various structures, and the different modes of heating them at present resorted to, for the successful growth of Cucumbers in winter, that described by Mr. Mills in his Treatise (Chap. 4, p. 47) seems to be the most approved. By the use of it he asserts fruit may be produced every month in the year with ease and certainty. This is not at all improbable, as with due care and proper management fruit can be produced in the depth of winter, on the common dung beds, though these are not without many disadvantages, from which indeed Mills's pit is not altogether free. It is evident his pit can never be generally adopted, as it ensures success only to those who can always be provided with a store of dung, and to those that are not confined to quantity, and have, like Mr. Mills, plenty prepared, and ready for use as soon as it is wanted. But how different will it be with the gardener who has not this command of dung! and there are many under the necessity of begging from the bailiff a few loads to renew their linings with, and probably do not get them for a week after they are required. Under such circumstances, how is a man to act? Bricks heaped on each other, on an improved principle, he finds does not resist the cold and chilly blast of a dreary winter's day. All his former work is rendered useless, his plants perish, the crop is lost, and perhaps his character and place also. Another point in Mills's pit that is to be doubted is, whether the heat emitted from the sides of the chamber is regularly diffused, and whether there is enough to warm the centre, as well as the parts immediately adjacent. If this is not the case, how can there be uniformity of temperature, the most essential object to the gardener in the early forcing of Cucumbers? A system, therefore, whereby the gardener would be enabled to bid defiance alike to the severity of the weather and the uncivil bailiff, and by which he could keep the temperature of his pit to any degree he pleases, is evidently wanting; and it surely ought to be the constant endeavour of every person connected with gardening to try to effect the desired object. With that view, and the hope of at least its being an improvement, I offer the following system for the opinion of your readers, though it may be as great a failure as many at present in use. I have not had an opportunity of testing it myself, yet the publication of it will enable others to make a just estimate of its value. The cavity for linings (*b* in the figure), the pigeon-hole walls (*g*), and the outward chambers (*d*), are to correspond with Mr. Mills's system; but from the outward chamber, cross chambers, or passages (*c c*), are to lead to a centre one (*f*), which runs along the middle of the pit, to be built of bricks on edge, in the form of flues, and covered with tiles. These are to be placed at regular distances apart (say 6 feet), on which are to rest hurdles, to support the soil in which the plants are to grow; (*c, c, c, c, c, c,*) are the spaces between the cross passages over which the hurdles are placed. The centre chamber is to contain a flow and return pipe, leading from a small apparatus (the kind I would recommend is Rogers's), or boiler placed at one end, as seen in the sketch at (*a*), which can be worked at pleasure, if the severity of the weather renders it necessary, or during the intervals between the decline and renewal of heat in the linings. By means of the cross passages (*e, e,* in the figure), the heated air from the linings and pipes is more regularly distributed throughout the pit. There is no doubt that by means of the boiler the disadvantages previously adverted to are done away with; and it seems reasonable that the small space (*c*) is more regularly heated, surrounded as it is by heated air, than the whole body of the pit (4 times its area) could possibly be by the outward chamber.—*A Young Gardener.*



Humble Bees.—In p. 517 "An Old Farmer" endeavours to refute the statement of "Rusticola" respecting Humble-bees boring the sides of the flowers of the Garden Bean. Although I have not observed it in this particular case, I have in the Scarlet-Runner, having had crops of it almost destroyed by them: and if your correspondent will watch through the season a crop of Runners, he will see that the

bees bore with their proboscis through the lower part of the petals, and on examination he will find the germ either entirely or nearly cut off, thereby rendering it abortive. I am no enemy to bees, believing they do more good by impregnating flowers than harm by spoiling a few crops. —*W. Chorlton, Manchester.*

Glazed Flower-pots.—Whilst the subject of glazed flower-pots, broached by Mr. Forsyth (apparently an ingenious person), is fresh in the mind of the horticultural public, I beg to offer a few remarks, the result of experience. I have no doubt that could it be proved that plants succeeded as well in glazed pots as in unglazed ones, a great advantage would accrue from their adoption, inasmuch as in the case of shifting plants, it is evident that the fonder they are of the material the faster they adhere to it; so far so good, but what a destruction of the principal fibres takes place in shifting, in many cases, as every plant-grower can abundantly testify. Now I presume that the glazed pots would be free from this evil, but I am much afraid they would be liable to a far greater. Every good gardener knows full well, by a round of experience, that when pots become mossed over on the outside (in consequence of bad drainage within, or inclement seasons without, or probably both combined) that the plant will no longer thrive. How is this? why simply because a plant in a pot has only one-half the chances for the escape of water which a plant in the open soil possesses. Thus, then, in a pot, the moisture a plant receives, unless permitted to pass rapidly downwards, through excellent drainage, is forced to wait, if I may so term it, until it be transmitted (by, I suppose, capillary attraction, through organic matter in the soil) to the sides of the pot; and here, if the pot be hard baked, or glazed, or encrusted with moss, it becomes arrested for an unseasonable time, to the destruction of the fine fibres, by (as I imagine) the exclusion of air, which would appear to act, if I may play with an analogy for once, in a similar manner on plants as the exclusion of air, when waters are frozen, does on fishes: however, this is, perhaps, assuming rather too much, for I am aware that it will not do to make sport with analogies. I, however, give Mr. Forsyth credit for drawing attention to the subject; but I, for one, must be content to "endure the evils I have, rather than fly too suddenly to those I know not of." Much, or most of the moss which is engendered on the sides of pots, might be prevented; 1st, by increased attention to drainage; 2d, by having trellissed stages, or boards of some kind above the ground level, to prevent the ascent of worms: 3d, by washing the pots clean before inserting plants in them; 4th, by taking care in all in-door cases where much moisture is preserved in the atmosphere, to have free circulation of air; and, lastly, by selecting pots of a proper degree of hardness from the potters. However, as to the merits or demerits of glazed pots, it is a matter soon to be set at rest by experiment; and when once determined by practical tests to be advantageous or not, we may leave the rest of the affair in the regions of philosophy. I could have wished much that Mr. F.'s experiments in the way of glazed pots had extended somewhat farther than the Tropæolum tricolorum; if they have done so, it would, perhaps, have been as well for him to have given a list of those kinds he has proved. As to tubs, they are a better non-conductor of heat than pots in the first place; and in the second, they are at the best but a mass of vegetable manure in some stage or other of decay. With regard to Mr. F.'s antipathy to burnt clay, as he terms it, at which he seems to wax very wroth, it is strange that nurserymen and plant-cultivators all over Britain, by no means an insignificant body of men in point either of education or experience, should persist in the use of abundance of crocks in the bottoms of pots: so much so indeed that we generally reckon on a good cultivator where the pots are crocked rather more than usual: still I have an idea that much improvement may and will be made in the mode of draining pots. I have tried several experiments on this head, and if useful to the *Chronicle*, will feel pleasure in describing them at some future time. In conclusion, I hope my remarks may not offend, as I would rather be found to stimulate than check inquiry in such matters.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park.*

The Bay Tree.—Feeling anxious to discover the true cause of the phenomenon which has engaged attention lately, I send you another portion of the Bay. On the 5th of Aug. I marked about 30 leaves with the letter R.; some were entirely brown, others were just commencing their recovery: up to the 28th they appeared to make very rapid progress, some having become entirely green; but these last few days have proved unfavourable to the completion of the process in most of those that were not considerably advanced previously to my marking them. One small branch, which being well covered with apparently dead leaves, I thought would prove the point satisfactorily, was unfortunately much exposed to the sun, so that it does not look so healthy as the single leaves which were situated in more remote parts of the tree. I think that the cessation of the process may in some measure be attributed to the rapid growth of the young shoots which have been thrown out lately, requiring all the sap that the tree can furnish for their own growth. The single leaves are taken from various parts of the tree being in a more perfect state of convalescence.—*John Radford, Winchmore Hill.* [We examined the evidence supplied by our correspondent, and we entertain no doubt that leaves, apparently quite dead, have revived, and regained their green colour. Since writing the foregoing we have received from Mr. Collier, of Leicester, some Portugal Laurel leaves, with an assurance that in the garden of Mr. J. Bakewell, of Castle Donington, a similar revival has taken place. The leaves appeared quite dead, but new life seemed to emanate from the stem and spread gradually through them.]

Rhododendron ferrugineum.—We find from our correspondents, and from our own observation, that Rhododendrons are coming into flower very generally. This is unfortunate, because the blooming next year will be injured. It arises, as we have before stated, from the incessant warm rains, and will be found connected with a very general change of flowers into branches. Those who are interested about Vegetable Morphology should avail themselves of the abundant evidence afforded upon that subject by this wet season.

Blue Hydrangeas.—The Hydrangeas at this place are very beautiful; you may see one plant covered with blue, and the very next with red flowers. I send you inclosed two little bits of two bunches, one blue and one red, which grew on one plant on adjoining shoots, alike in exposure to sun and air. There are several others of each variety on the same plant. Is this usual?—*A Lady, Malvern-wells.* [By no means.]

Bees.—Your correspondent who mentions the Humble-bees dead under the Lime-trees would have seen, if he had been fortunate in his observation, the bees alive under the lime-trees, but much stupefied, and apparently drunk. In a few minutes after they die they become a hollow carcase; I have not been able to detect by what means. The Bees, however, were not all, nor were the majority, humble-bees, but the earth-bee. I have noticed a few working-bees among the dead. It seems to me that their stupefied state may not be attributed to any previous attack from any other bee. Am I wrong when I think that I remember to have heard or read that a strong liquor is made in some country from distillation of Lime-leaves? —*Vigil.* [As the Lime-tree contains much sugar, its leaves would perhaps ferment, and then a spirit might be obtained from them; but the Bee has no power of this sort, and we have not heard of the practice alluded to by our correspondent.]

Hot Water.—The success of every cultivator either of forced fruits or exotic plants depends, in a great measure, upon the proper construction of the buildings applied to these purposes, and particularly to the command of heat and moisture. The superiority of hot water for heating, over any other plan, when properly applied, is undoubted by all that have ever had the least experience in gardening. We are indebted for the many improvements that have been made in the cultivation of early fruits, tropical and other plants, to those talented men who have made so much progress in the construction of boilers and the arrangement of pipes. After the number of years that hot water has been used for horticultural purposes, and the beneficial results that have brought it so very generally into use, one would suppose that every person about to improve his garden was acquainted with the different plans that had been found to answer. But the contrary is the fact; for I have lately visited many gentlemen's seats, and in several places the houses are heated in the most complicated and unsatisfactory manner: in others they are put up at an enormous expense, with a great sacrifice of fuel and labour. At one of the latter places, the gardener, after the greatest care and unwearied exertion last winter, lost most of his valuable plants, and others were much injured. The gardener was, in consequence, accused by his employer of want of ability and of neglect, and discharged. In another gentleman's garden I found a new range of beautiful vineries heated by the person who had put up the apparatus at the last-mentioned place, all of which were a complete failure. The gardener was accused of being prejudiced and of neglect, and like the last-named, although an excellent gardener, was discharged. This system of heating has been forced upon many gardeners, to their ruin, by a person whose great practice as a forcing gardener gives him a claim to attention which he certainly does not deserve. I make this statement as a reason why I ask you to allow me and others to lay before the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* the results of our experience in heating horticultural buildings; for in such cases as those above stated, the gentleman spends large sums of money, to be disappointed, while the gardener and the progress of gardening are very much injured. The number of different persons who profess to fix up hot-water apparatus being so numerous, it would be a tedious task to give a description of the merits or demerits of each: I will, therefore, confine my remarks to what I have had the management of for fourteen years. The first hot-water apparatus was put up here by Mr. Fowler: on making some alterations, four years since, Messrs. Weeks's plan was substituted, which is simple, economical, and powerful. One boiler heats a stove and a detached range of cucumber-pits, as stated in p. 36, while another heats three large vineries. We always begin forcing the first vinery the 1st of Dec., and the others in succession; and this boiler has given sufficient command of heat during the late severe winters, and altogether proved highly satisfactory. I cannot too strongly recommend the practice of laying the pipes in troughs spoken of in p. 36. Open cisterns, and the pipes passing through tanks of water, as in Mrs. Lawrence's orchidaceous-house, at Eaton-park, produce a humid atmosphere far superior to that obtained by syringing, or throwing water on the walks of the house. Messrs. Weeks have recently made in their apparatus what I consider a most valuable improvement; it is that which we have wanted, and what Mr. Penn's plan had some pretensions to, namely, the admission of pure atmospheric air, which they now introduce through their hot-water pipes, near the surface, in all parts of the house. The principle is simple: the pipes they use are four inches in diameter in the inside, in which they fix one two inches in diameter; this inner pipe is put into the large one in lengths of about four feet, each end of which is turned through the large hot-water pipe, one outward and the other inward. The end that is taken outward is passed through the front wall, and the other end into the house; thus the air passes through the small pipe into the house. Now it will be seen that the large 4-inch pipe which is fixed in the usual way above-ground, for the purpose of heating the house, and which is full of hot water, has an internal pipe for air: the air being introduced from the outside of the wall has to pass through the body of hot water, and by so doing it gains such a degree of heat that, by placing the ball of the thermometer close to the end of the air-pipe inside the house, it will rise to 160° or 170°, and the circulation of air is so quick that the leaves of plants are kept in constant motion by a stream of fresh and heated air coming in at every four feet. I have paid attention to the manner that the air is heated and circulated, and am satisfied that the result will be most beneficial: this I have no doubt will be understood. But I would recommend any horticulturist to pay Messrs. Weeks a visit, at their manufactory, Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, and I am sure that they will be amply repaid for their trouble.—*John Green.*

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—Seeing your remarks this week in your paper on the Myatt's Pine Strawberry, "that though a most delicious fruit, yet the great difficulty in fruiting it, and also in increasing it, makes it not a desirable plant to introduce,"—now, Sir, will you allow me to give you my experience in growing it this season? I planted two good-sized beds of it in old cow-dung mixed with a rich, loamy soil, and watered the plants abundantly in May and June. I planted them in April, and though only runners, yet I had most delicious fruit, and what is, from your statements, very unusual, I had runners sufficient to fill up my beds, and also to give to my friends: and also, which is very unexpected to me and strange to you, my beds are now throwing out most beautiful blossoms: whether they will set or not, I very much fear.—*G. G., Edgbaston.*

Roses.—The following errors require to be corrected in the list of Roses given last week by Mr. Rivers:—Boule de Nanteuil should be Comte Boula de N., abbreviated to Boula de N. Esperance should be Emerance. Augustine Lelieure should be Augustine Lelieur. Finally, Les infidélités should be L'infidelite. We much regret that inaccuracies of this kind should creep into our columns; but really the foreign names of florists' flowers are extremely difficult to understand.

The Gooseberry Caterpillar.—I never recollect any season in which this pest made such determined and repeated attacks upon the Gooseberry and Currant trees. I have always found hand-picking the only sure mode of arresting their progress, but this season that was unavailing; for after employing many persons to pick off and destroy the caterpillars, and looking over the trees carefully to see that the work had been effectually done, in the course of a week I found the grub as thick as ever. I had the picking repeated with the same result—I could not think whence they came, knowing they did not come, as my old gardener would have it, from the blighty air. On examining the leaves carefully, from the edge of which the mature caterpillars had been picked, I observed a numerous progeny, on the under surface, of very minute caterpillars, hardly visible from being exactly the colour of the leaf. I then had every leaf picked, on which a caterpillar was found, into a bucket and burned them, and suffered no further inconvenience. I therefore recommend your correspondent, in future, to keep a look-out for the first appearance of the enemy, and to pick and destroy every leaf on which he is found.—*C. Lawrence.*

Rabbits.—There is no difficulty in completely eradicating them from a garden; by tracing them to their ambush when snow is on the ground in winter, with a gun and dog for such as may be on the surface under bushes, and a net and ferret for such as may be in earths: in the summer, if they enter the garden from hedges, their track is easily discovered. A wire placed in the run, the bottom of which is set three inches from the ground, is certain destruction. If it be doubtful whence they come, it is easy enough to see where they come by their scratching up the soil. Procure some iron rabbit-traps, very similar to those used for rats, with a chain a foot long with an iron pin attached: take out sufficient mould to let the trap and chain just under the level of the ground, fasten the chain by the pin into the ground, and cover over the whole very lightly with earth, leaving no part of the trap visible. By perseverance, the enemy is quickly destroyed in this way. But, be it remembered that this will catch cats as well as rabbits, and that you should shut up your cats at night while these traps are set, or they will probably be roaming pretty near the rabbits. One morning I found the leg of a rabbit in one of these traps: I thought the escape of the animal almost miraculous, it had been so firmly caught: I was shocked at the idea of the suffering of the poor animal deprived of its leg, and I hesitated to set the trap again. However, my gardener set it at night, and to my surprise, on walking round in the morning, I found one of my cats in this very trap. It seemed a most extraordinary piece of ill luck, that out of several acres of pleasure-ground, this unfortunate cat should have visited this particular spot. The same day, my gardener found in the tool-house, to which the cats always resort in the day-time, the remains of a rabbit, which at once developed the whole mystery. The cat having found the rabbit struggling in the trap, bit off the leg and carried away the prize; and having resorted to the same place on the next night, in hopes of a similar prize, was caught by the leg. —*C. Lawrence.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 7.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart. was elected. A fine collection of plants was sent by Mrs. Lawrence, including the rare Griffinia hyacinthina, with

two heads of blue flowers; a handsome specimen of Hymenocallis amœna, with a large corymb of sweet-scented white blossoms. Curcuma Roscoeana, with a long orange-scarlet spike—this is described as being vivid scarlet in India, but from want of light, or some other cause, it always assumes in this country an orange tint; a fine Oncidium lanceanum; Maxillaria picta, a singular dingy-flowered species; the beautiful Cattleya violacea; and a handsome specimen of Mandevilla suaveolens; a large silver medal was awarded for this collection. Messrs. Rollison and Sons exhibited a fine collection principally of Orchidaceæ, for which a large silver medal was given; there was a magnificent specimen of Cattleya crispa with 12 spikes of flowers in full beauty; a large plant of the Aerides odoratum, the most fragrant of the tribe; a curious little Dendrobium called aggeratum from its growing at a greater elevation on the Himalaya mountains than any of its congeners; a superb specimen of Lilium speciosum, one of the Japan species with dark rose-coloured flowers, shading off gradually to pure white at the tips of the petals; a fine plant of Lilium lancifolium album; and a specimen of the singular Gastrochilus Jenkinsii, with dingy red flowers produced on the surface of the soil. Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield, brought flowers of a seedling Verbena. Messrs. Henderson exhibited Bæckia camphorosmæ, a pretty species, with heath-like leaves and white flowers, from Swan River; Campanula stricta; and the hairy variety of Acacia pulchella. Mrs. Wray also sent a specimen of Bæckia camphorosmæ. A Banksian medal was awarded to Messrs. Veitch of Exeter, for a new Gesnera called zebrina; its leaves are dark green, marked with purple in the veins, and its flowers are scarlet, with a yellow throat. From Mr. Eames, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, was a specimen of Catasetum citrinum, with bright yellow flowers, one of the best of the genus. Mr. Pullen exhibited a seedling scarlet Pelargonium, somewhat like the Conway scarlet, but having the flowers rather different in colour, and slightly earlier. Mr. Cuthill sent a good specimen of Lisianthus Russellianus, with its fine violet flowers in full perfection, and its glaucous leaves healthy; a certificate was awarded for it. J. Bateman, Esq. exhibited a spike of the magnificent Odontoglossum grande, whose flowers somewhat resemble a gorgeous butterfly with brown and golden wings; a Banksian medal was given for it. Mr. Ansell sent a specimen of a seedling Fuchsia, raised from fulgens; its stems and leaves were pale green, without the red tint of that species, but its flowers differed but little from it: with this was sent a collection of Dahlias, and a new seedling of a maroon colour, and well shaped. Mr. Gaines, Messrs. Brown, and Mr. Back also exhibited seedling Dahlias; and a good collection was sent by C. Knight, Esq. Mr. Rivers sent a box of unique Roses, and one of crimson perpetuals: the former variety has been made an autumnal flower, by having its blooming shoots cut back in June, just as the buds commence swelling. Mrs. Marryat sent a very large Water Melon, and a collection of cut blossoms of Passion-flowers, including the beautiful Tacsonia pinnatistipula. Mr. Davis sent two seedling Apples, raised from the yellow Costard; and G. S. L. Camden, Esq. some seedling Apricots. Mr. Mills exhibited a specimen of his early frame Cucumber, and one called the Yarmouth hybrid, both grown in a box in the pine-stove. Mr. Roberts sent specimens of five different varieties of Grapes grown on young vines two years planted; and certainly for size and weight of the bunches, we should think they have never been surpassed: a large silver medal was awarded them. The kinds were Cannon Hall Muscat; one bunch weighed 2lbs. 3oz., and some of the berries measured 1¼ inch in circumference: an extraordinary bunch of the white Nice, which weighed 7¾, was not quite ripe; and from its usually being brought to table in this state, it is but little esteemed; when, however, it is well ripened its berries assume an amber tint, and become high flavoured: black Hamburgh, Black Prince, black Damascus, and black Morocco; a bunch of the first, weighing 2lbs. 5oz.; of the second, 2lbs. 15oz.; of the third, 1lb. 11oz.; and of the fourth, 2lbs. 7oz. Mr. Stewart, gr. to W. Bagge, Esq., had a Banksian certificate given for his Black Hamburgh Grapes and a seedling with small round berries. Mr. R. Buck sent a bunch of Cannon Hall Muscat Grapes weighing 1 lb. 11 oz.; specimens of two varieties of Deccan Grapes, which were of little value, and a bunch or two of the Kishmish, a small stoneless kind which produces the Sultana raisins of the shops; a Banksian medal was awarded for this. The Grapes from Mr. Roberts were as fine specimens of cultivation as are ever seen near London; but the Hamburghs wanted colour. This defect was avoided by Mr. Bagge's gardener, whose black Grapes were as jetty as they ever can be in the brightest and most sunny season. A bunch of Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, from A. Brooke, Esq., of Petistree, weighed 1¾ lb., and, although much inferior in size to others on the table, was in a perfect state of maturity; a Banksian certificate was awarded for it. Mr. W. Dowson, gr. to W. Leaf, Esq., exhibited a specimen of the Otaheite Pine weighing 3 lbs., and one called the new Pitch-Lake Pine weighing 2 lbs. 13 oz.; the latter is said to attain the weight of 20 lbs., but as there are many varieties growing about the Pitch-Lake in Trinidad, it is probable that the present variety is not one of those kinds which produce fruit of so great a weight. T. N. Spong, Esq., sent a sample of saline sulphurised Peat. It is said to be a manure of essential service in agriculture in Norfolk; the constituents of 1000 grains of this Peat are vegetable matter 666, alumina 294, chloride of sodium 28, sulphate of soda 4, chloride of potassium 1, chloride of magnesia 2, and sulphate of lime 1. From the garden of the Society were many beautiful and rare plants; the most novel were two importations from Guatemala, Achimenes longiflora and A. rosea, related to the well-known Cyrtha pulchella; the former has large violet flowers nearly two inches across, and the latter has pretty deep rose-coloured blossoms, resembling the old Cyrtha pulchella; they are both apparently of easy culture and will certainly be most desirable additions to our collection. Besides these there were Bessera elegans, a delicate bulbous plant with scarlet flowers somewhat like a Fuchsia; two varieties of Stanhopea oculata, one known by the name of Wardii, and Grammatophyllum multiflorum, which was exhibited at the previous meeting five weeks before, and its flowers were still in high perfection. The cut flowers were Salvia Regla, Pentstemon gentianoides coccineum, and fruticosum, so nearly alike as scarcely to be distinguished when apart; and a fine spike of Hedychium Garnerianum, cut from a plant growing in the large conservatory, which during the winter is kept as low as 44°. The fruit consisted of Royal Charlotte, Bellegarde, and Barrington Peaches: Elruge and Violette Hâtive Nectarines; and Reine Claude, Violette, and Pond's seedling Plums.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 7th.—Mr. Good in the Chair. Messrs. Alexander, Appleby, and Holliday were elected. The Dahlias sent for the opinion of the Society were all raised in 1849, and were as follows:—From Mr. Harris, a dark seedling "fine showy flower, but has a confused centre," from Mr. Ansell a dark variety, named Marquis of Camden, "general form first rate, petals good, and cupping well in the centre; the only apparent defect is a slight want of fullness in the centre; it is, however, a desirable show flower:" and from Mr. Gaines Orange Perfection, "first rate:" Emperor, "petals good but rather confused." Many others were sent, but in consequence of six blooms of last year's seedlings being required by the Society, no judgment was passed on them. Mr. Pullen sent a Pelargonium, the opinion of which was that "it is a novelty, but too near several other varieties to be worthy of any particular notice."

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 4th.—The Duke of Richmond in the Chair. Fourteen new members were elected. Mr. R. Barker presented the report of the Fruit Committee, which was read and adopted.—The Duke of Richmond, as Chairman of the general Bristol Committee, informed the Council of his intention to summon the Committee to hold its first meeting on the 5th of October, for the purpose of entering upon the consideration of the preliminary arrangements and organisation of the general plans to be adopted under each department of the business of the meeting.—C. Gabell, Esq., informed the Council that during attendance at the Liverpool Meeting, and having with interest on the trial of implements on that occasion, and especially on the operations with the subsoil ploughs, he saw none of them which appeared to him of equal simplicity, economy of horse-draught, and efficiency, with a simple subsoil plough he had constructed for his own use in Wales. Mr. Gabell, considering that the six, or even four horses, required by the Deanston plough were not teams that many farmers on a small scale could command, who were precluded, consequently, from availing themselves of that valuable implement, regarded it of the first importance to have a plough equally efficient in its operation that could be worked with fewer horses; and stated that the one of which he sent a description to the Society was worked with two carriage-horses and could go when required eighteen inches deep, but, however, stirring the soil so much as these already indicate, having no fin, nor moving very large stones, but easily breaking the crust formed by the sole of the plough, and making it pervious to the air and water. Mr. Gabell stated that, having only two horses, he used his new plough last spring after the harrows, first in the same direction as the furrow, next across it, and then diagonally in the direction of corner to corner, and found that it completely loosened the soil, and appeared effectually to prepare it for the Belgian Carrots (which at that time were doing as well as the season and other circumstances could give Mr. Gabell a right to expect). Mr. Gabell had also used it as a sub-turf plough, and thought the implement still better calculated for that work, the resulting crop appearing to be so much increased by the operation that he intended to sub-turf most of the grass-land on his farm. The Council having ordered thanks to Mr. Gabell for this communication, referred it to the Journal Committee.—C. Alderman, Esq., informed the Council that the Guano Manure, recently brought into notice at the Liverpool Meeting, was well known and estimated by the late Sir J. Banks, who recommended it as a powerful manure; and that many experiments were made on its effects by Major-General Beatson, who applied it to Potatoes and Mangel-wurzel.—Mr. H. Lowder presented specimens of the Festuca Loliacea, or Darnel-like Fescue, from grass-land mown in the early part of the summer, accompanied by a written communication containing observations on the peculiarities of this grass. Mr. Lowder considered the failure of this grass in the perfecting of its seed to arise from the ravages of an insect, of the aphis or plant-louse tribe, from the circumstance of his having observed, on every ten out of eleven seed-stalks that he collected, the heads of many such insects closely embedded between the valves of the flowers, and obviously in the act of feeding, and most probably extracting the saccharine matter from the germ, which, in that manner injured, would necessarily become unproductive. Mr. Lowder considered that the attacks of an insect, the females of which, according to Réaumur, may each, in the course of five generations, become the origin of nearly six billions of such depredators, could not easily be guarded against; but that the grass in question possessed so many good qualities, that he thought it might be regarded as deserving of some attempts to enable it to produce good seed; and suggested that perhaps the first step to free the plant from the insect might be taken in promoting the flowering of the Festuca Loliacea at an earlier period than that in which the young brood of the insect is produced. Mr. Lowder concluded his remarks by hoping that others more competent than himself might be induced to extend their researches into the practicability of adding another valuable variety to our present not very extended list of cultivated grasses.—Messrs. J. Robertson and J. R. Smith, joint-secretaries of the Annapolis County Agricultural Society, addressed a letter to the Council, expressing their desire to enter into communication with the Society, and transmit for its members such specimens of seeds as the province of Nova Scotia, from time to time, presented as suitable objects for the consideration of the Society, and worthy of trial in England.—F. Clowes, Esq., signified his intention of transmitting to the Society the results of his trials made this year with the nitrate of soda on wheat and barley.—Mr. C. Johnson presented the first part of his new work, entitled the "Farmer's Encyclopædia," and Mr. Youatt the last number of the "Veterinarian," the respective editors of the "Mark Lane Express," "Bell's Weekly Messenger," "New Farmer's Journal," "Gardeners' Chronicle," "Magnet," "Cambridge Advertiser," "Essex Standard," "Chelmsford Chronicle," "County (Hertford) Press," and "Hampshire Independent," having presented during the session the consecutive numbers of their respective publications.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Berberis coriaria. The Tanner's Berberry. (*Hardy Evergreen Shrub.*)—There are now several Nepal Berberries in our gardens, all handsome evergreen shrubs. The first that came over was the Hill raisin of the Nepalese, with coarsely-veined leaves, short racemes, and fruit remarkable for the thick bloom that overspreads its purple skin. Then we had B. aristata, a more slender plant, with glossy fine-veined leaves, and long half-corymbose racemes of flowers. Afterwards appeared the more rare B. floribunda, with narrow graceful racemes of small flowers, which clothe the axis of the inflorescence from the very base. To these we have a fourth to add, called by Dr. Royle B. coriaria; it has narrow lanceolate leaves, firmly netted, green on both sides, for the most part entire, but occasionally furnished with bristle pointed teeth. From B. asiatica it differs in its finely veined leaves and larger flowers: from B. aristata, in its more lanceolate leaves and shorter less corymbose racemes; and from B. floribunda, in its short racemes, large flowers, and much smaller foliage. Its red fruit, without bloom, affords another mark of recognition. In the gardens it is a robust shrub, with much the appearance of B. asiatica, and quite as hardy, flowering in June, and easily increased by seeds; which should be sown directly they are ripe, for if not sown till the following spring, they probably will remain twelve months before they vegetate; whereas if sown directly they are ripe, they come up the next spring. It may also be increased by layers, but they require two years before they are fit to separate from the mother plant. It was raised by the Horticultural Society from seeds received from Dr. Royle in 1835.—*Bot. Reg.*

Odontoglossum pulchellum. Pretty Tooth-tongue. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This pretty epiphyte was flowered by Mr. Bateman, in February last, and afterwards at Chatsworth. It is a native of Guatemala. The more striking features in it are the long thin pseudo-bulbs, the very narrow grassy leaves, and the singular protuberance at the base of the white lip. This protuberance is deep yellow spotted with crimson, very fleshy, firm and shining, and is almost horseshoe-shaped in front, while it is distinctly three-lobed behind, in consequence of two deep depressions. It is now well known that many Orchidaceous plants from Mexico and Guatemala require less heat than is generally kept in our usual stoves, and to many of them it is particularly injurious if applied at those seasons when the plants are in a resting state. This is a plant belonging to this class, and therefore there is nothing worse for it than over-excitement caused by the application of a high temperature and moisture at those seasons when it should be kept cool and dry. It grows either potted in fibrous peat or suspended from the rafters of the house, and is propagated like all other plants of this kind, by division.—*Bot. Reg.*

Æschynanthus grandiflorus. Large-flowered Blushwort. (*Stove Parasite.*)—Of all the stove plants in cultivation this is one of the handsomest and the most easy to manage. To cultivate it all that is required is a very damp stove, with a log of wood to which a cutting may be tied; it will immediately put forth its ivy-like roots, cling to the log, and speedily, that is to say in a few months, convert itself into a pendulous bush, every one of whose branches is terminated by a cluster of deep scarlet flowers. It not only requires a strong damp atmosphere during the growing and flowering season, but afterwards it should be rested; not, however, in the way generally followed with such plants, but by letting it remain in the same house, and keeping it in the same temperature; for it is a mistaken, yet almost natural, idea to suppose that plants cannot be rested without placing them in a much cooler atmosphere than that in which they were grown; care should also be taken not to rest plants directly after flowering, as is a common practice, but to cause them to make their growth for the ensuing season, and then to rest them in the way above stated; especially if inclined to a tropical climate. The species strikes freely from cutting, and flowers at various times of the year.—*Bot. Reg.*

Bossiæa paucifolia. Scattered-leaved Bossiæa. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A little Swan River bush, with winged branches, a few scattered obovate leaves, and yellow and brown flowers of by no means a striking appearance. It has flowered with R. Mangles, Esq., of Sunninghill, Messrs. Lucas & Co., of Clapton, and in the garden of the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spurless Variety of Dog Violet.—We have lately received specimens of a form of Viola canina, in which the flowers are said to be always destitute of a spur: thus assuming a regular figure. It has been found abundantly in Bedfordshire by Mrs. Gye, a correspondent of Professor Daubeny. Thus, in the Violets, we have on the one hand this return to a regular type, and on the other, a complete state of irregularity in those instances, observed in V. rothomagensis, hirta, and others, in which the petals have each a spur. This lady's Violet is at this season of the year apetalous—a frequent occurrence in V. mirabilis, montana, and many others; including the common Sweet Violet.

Agriculture in India.—The Indian papers received by the Overland Mail contain the monthly report of the meeting of the Agricultural Society for May last. The principal communication made was the report of the Botanical Garden at Saharunpore, by which it appeared, that in compliance with Lord Auckland's orders, large parties of collectors had been sent out early in the seed season of 1839 to the Himalaya, who had made a valuable collection of seeds. The Lucerne, sent from Candahar, and the Affghan Clover (Trifolium giganteum) had flourished in England; but the latter, which is said to be important on account of its luxuriance and the avidity with which it is sought for by cattle, had not attracted much attention. It is too tender for our winters. By the superintendent of the botanical garden, a constant succession of useful seeds, agricultural, vegetable, and medicinal, had been received both from the India House and other parts. The Carob-tree, the seeds of which are eaten in Syria, was found to thrive, and expected to prove of great benefit to the poorer classes in India. Egyptian wheat had likewise proved productive, and an assortment of seeds from Switzerland had been found superior to articles of the same sort hitherto cultivated in India. An experiment had been tried which augured well for the cultivation of cotton. Some specimens of soil from the island of Cheduba had been analysed, as well as some specimens of American soil, and they were found to be precisely identical. In a few years, it was expected that the island and its vicinity would produce cotton equal to the very best in America. All these facts illustrate the great development of which our Indian possessions are susceptible, and the continually new sources that may be opened in them.—*Abridged from the Times.*

Prolific Potato.—An extraordinary quantity of potatoes, the production of one root, of the golden cup species, was last week dug up from the garden of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., of Tissington Hall, in this county, amounting in all to 160, most of which were fit for use.—*Derbyshire Chronicle.*

Vineyard in England.—For the following account of a Vineyard at Blackheath we are indebted to Sir H. Bunbury, who found it among the papers of Sir Thomas Hanmer, one of his ancestors, who belonged to the Court of Charles the First. The date of the memorandum is, however, rather uncertain. Sir Thomas Hanmer was obliged to take refuge in France at the close of Charles the First's last campaign against the Parliament; but he obtained permission to return to England about 1653, and remained under surveillance in Suffolk (not being permitted to reside at his own seat in Wales), till the restoration of the House of Stuart. He died in 1678. It is, however, probable that the paper was written before the civil wars: for as Sir Thomas dwelt during his exile in wine-growing countries, and was an observant and zealous gardener, he must have been familiar in the latter part of his life with modes of training and managing vines which were common in France, but which appear to have struck him as novelties at the time he wrote his account of the vineyard at Blackheath:—The soyle of this vineyard which was a part of Blackheath, near Greenwich, in Kent is extream barren (as it seems to bee) of a light whitish sand mixt with small stones; on the earth naturally grows nothing but ling and furss. The situation is on the side of an hill, which lyes full facing on the south, well defended by the hills from the north and west wynds. The parcell of ground was betwixt one and two acres. The earth was in the summer time or autumn digged into shallow trenches and ridges. A little before or after Christmas, as the weather was open and fair, the yong-rooted vines which came most from cuttings and were of three years' growth in the nursery before removing hither were set in the trenches here in straight lines two yards asunder each vine. Betwixt each rank of vines there was a path 4 feet wide to go betwixt the vines and dig and prein them; from each root two of the strongest shoots only were suffered to grow up every yeare, which were tyed up to a stake of about 4 feet high, and soe stood till the lynd vines begin to sprout out, which was in Aprill, and the tops of each of these two shoots are bowed down to a stake, stucke betwixt every two roots, and tyed archwise to the said stake; one of the two braunches is tyed to the right-hand stake, and the other to the left-hand stake. Remember in May

and June, when the vines are archt thus, and that they flower for grapes, to lap or cut off the great wind red shoots above the flowers to feed and give them sap the better. These two shoots aforesaid bowed soe downe put forth yong branches at the joynts, which will fall and hang down to the very earth, and bare grapes to the ground. The lowest grapes are sweetest, and are ripe sconest, because of the reflexion from the earth. Every yeare the root from whence the aforesaid two shoots grew will put forth severall new sheets, which must bee suffered all to grow till pruning-time, which is from Christmas till March: in that tyme you must cut away the said two old shoots within one joynt of the head of the old stock (which head should bee a foot higher than the earth), and suffer the two strongest new shoots of this last yeare to stand up to be tyed to the stake till they are archt down in April or March as aforesaid. Then you must cut away close all the sprouts and shoots besides the two aforesaid from the roote and head of the stocke, except two only, which must bee the strongest next to the first two, and those two must not bee cut of more than two eyes or joynts of the stocke, and are left soe to serve for the two shoots for the year following, when the other two shoots are cut away. And this order must bee observed yearly in pruinings of these vineyard vines. The pruinings of vines which grow high on walls or trees is quite another way. Colonel Blount says that vines cannot stand too dry nor never need watering, and prosper best in a shallow earth, where the roots cannot run down deep as on rockes or gravell. Springs must be drained away from a vineyard, if there bee any; the roots cannot endure wett. The Colonell sayth he uses no dung nor compost to this barren earth of his vineyard, which is very strange. The ground must bee kept cleand from weeds with hoeing, and the weeds may lye to rot about the bind-roots. The fittest vines for a vineyard in England are thought to bee the white and the Red Muscadin; the Red Corant Grape with stones, and the severall Frontiniack vines, as good as any, or better.

Fuchsia radicans.—This new species, found in Brazil by Mr. Miers, is now flowering in several collections. In the Birmingham Botanic Garden, the original tree received from Mr. Miers, now eight or nine feet long, has showed no flowers, yet of three plants of it, each about two feet high, one is in flower and the other two in bud. Our readers will be glad to know this, and that the Brazilian species is likely to flower at nearly as small a size as other sorts of Fuchsias, now that it has been brought to a flowering state. We hear from Mr. Cameron that it does better in a greenhouse than in the stove, which seems to be too hot for it.

Myrtle a Substitute for Sumac.—M. Colançon has substituted, it is said, with success, the Myrtle leaves dried in a stove and powdered, as an application in the arts for the Sumac of Sicily.—*Athenæum.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Barton Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.—A Fuchsia conica, which was planted four years ago in the open ground of the conservatory at this place, was cut, in last March, to a bare pole five feet high and ten inches in girth, at half a foot above the ground. It is now twelve feet high, with twenty-six lateral, and three upright branches, from five to seven feet long each, all laden with trusses of blossom in every part, and occupying a space of thirty feet in circumference. The treatment of the plant has been giving it good loam and peat-earth mixed with the dung of sheep and cows, and regularly cutting it in closely every spring. It has been for months past one of the most beautiful objects we ever beheld, such is the profusion of its flowers and the graceful bending of its branches under the weight of the innumerable tassels.

J. Allcard, Esq., Stratford green.—Passing through the house we enter the garden immediately fronting it, a lawn, at the lower end of which is a collection of Coniferæ planted singly. A walk leads from the house to the left to the plant-houses, the first which we enter is used as a greenhouse, and has in the centre a bed, in which Camellias, Azaleas, and the like, are growing; and in the centre of this is a clump of rockwork, filled with various kinds of Ferns growing in all their native luxuriance. Out of the centre of this mass a fine specimen of Cibotium culcita rises, and its elegant foliage forms a good shade for the tender species growing underneath it; it is found to succeed much better in a moderate temperature than in a high one. On the front stage are many curious species, and among them we observed a healthy plant of Hymenophyllum Wilsoni, one of our rarest kinds, at present growing under a handglass in peat kept very moist. The place between the grounds and the bench is occupied by tubs, in which Myrtles and Camellias are trained; this not only gives the house a more finished appearance, but also serves to hide the pipes or flues. At the lower end of the house, on the right, we pass through a door into the Fern stove. The walls are entirely covered with bark, out of which spring Ferns of the most elegant and diversified forms; we have seen many stoves, and collections of Ferns, but never do we recollect having seen anything so novel or more beautiful in its way than this. This collection, we were informed, consists of upwards of 200 distinct species and varieties. We were shown the singular Hemionitis palmata, producing young plants from the leaves of parent plants; and, well may you call it so, under one was covered with seed, the pattern resembling some of the fossil rocks so much admired in our Gothic churches and halls. The soil in which they are usually grown is very sandy peat, which, bearing out those observations, thrives perfectly. On leaving this house we enter one devoted to Orchidaceæ, while from the roofs, suspended in baskets of all kinds, and fixed to the rafters, hangs a great variety of plants, for the most part in full flower. In a small pit, in a corner, we saw the aspect of a bog, the plants in flower were [illegible] most ornamental foliage, from its pale yellow and pretty spotted with purple; near it, on a log of wood, a Sarracenia purpurea was flowering; the flower-spikes covered with insects, whose antennæ were in perpetual motion, the beard or fringe on the labellum being affected by the light current of air; Myanthus cernuus had thrown up a spike of its singular brown blossoms, resembling insects more than flowers; several Stanhopeas diffused around their luscious scent, and the flowers depending from the baskets in which they grew, and the labellum resembling insects. On [illegible] and it has [illegible] down like strings, and root into the pots below. The other side of the house is a dead tree, whose branches "with mosses rare are tapestried," from among which spring Ferns and Orchidaceæ in great profusion. On the front bench of this house are two boxes covered with hand-glasses, and filled with leaf-mould and light sandy loam; these are used for raising seedling Ferns, which come up in great abundance. The walls of the house, like the preceding, are cased with bark, out of which spring Ferns, Pothoses, and Orchidaceæ. Leaving this house, we enter a stove opposite the fernery, at present devoted to a small collection of Cacti; over the top Pereskia aculeata has been trained, and since grafted with several kinds of Epiphyllum and Cereus, which, when in flower, must form a gorgeous roof. Passing through this, we again enter the greenhouse, from whence we may go round to the brick front of the house or turn to the left in front of the greenhouses. On the edge of the lawn and directly opposite them are several circular beds; one composed of Cape Heaths presented a very unusual appearance, the kinds in bloom were Bowieana, ampullacea, fulgida, and grandinosa; they were planted quite out, and we were told that one or the other of them had been in flower since they were first put out. At the lower end of the lawn, in the centre, is a flower covered with Ivy, and a little distance from it, on each side, are two arched trellises also covered with Ivy; these lead into the flower garden, which is arranged in a series of semicircles, composed chiefly of square beds, each filled with some different plant. At the upper end of this is a fine range of houses built on the ridge and furrow system of Paxton. When first built, the water collected on the glass ran down the rafter and dripped on the plants below. To obviate this a groove has been made on each side of the rafter connected with a small pipe at the front of the house; through this the water passes underneath the front bench. On the right of the houses is a neat old English cottage for the gardener, and passing through a door near it, we enter the kitchen-garden; from this there is a walk, with a flower border on each side, which leads round two meadows and connected with the garden by a door on the left of the greenhouses. At intervals along this border a collection of Crataegi and other ornamental trees is planted, and in the centre of the walk, near the boundary, is a rustic summer house, from the back of which a view of the Northern and Eastern Railway, which passes just beneath, is obtained. In front of this house is a small geometric garden, with the walks paved with pebbles. Returning into the flower garden, and passing along the right hand side of the lawn, nearly opposite the greenhouses, is a summer-house constructed of wood and covered with Ivy; at the back of this is a square opening resembling a cavern, in which are large and handsome masses of stalactite, and by means of a mirror, the length of the cave is considerably increased. This summer house stands on low rockwork covered with hardy Ferns. Between this and the dwelling house is an aviary containing some Cockatoos, curious Pigeons, and Canaries. A collection of curious birds are also running about on the lawn, and among them we observed a Godwit.—*W. M., Jun. 6.*

Reviews.

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THIS is an excellent Number of the Proceedings of the Society. It commences with an entertaining and highly instructive account of the state of agriculture in Northumberland, by Mr. Grey of Dilston. Then follow papers by Mr. Curtis on the Turnip-fly; by Mr. Rodwell on the Italian Rye Grass; by Mr. Milburn on Early Spring-feed; by Professor Henslow on Smut and Mildew; by Dr. Daubeny on the scientific principles by which the application of manures should be regulated; and the Part closes with miscellaneous communications, chiefly concerning points of practical agriculture, especially the results of experiments in manures.

Among the interesting subjects touched upon in Mr. Grey's Northumbrian paper, we select the following for extract.—"The manner of hiring and paying hinds, or farm-servants who are householders, in the north of England, is as follows:—Each man is provided with a cottage and small garden upon the farm, free of rent, for himself and family; several of whom, in many cases, are engaged for the year upon the farm as well as himself. The wages of the hind are chiefly paid in kind; those of his son or sons, if he has any able to work, either in money, or partly in money and partly in grain, as best suits his convenience: but it is generally an object with him to have such a proportion of the earnings of his family paid in kind as will keep him out of the market for such articles as meal, potatoes, cheese, bacon, milk, &c.; and notwithstanding what the economists say about money being the only proper medium of exchange for labour, as well as other things, the custom of paying farm-labourers in kind works well for both master and servant. In times when grain sells at a high price, the conditions of the hind will cost his master more than the ordinary rate of wages for day-labourers at the same season; but, on the other hand, in times of great depression, the conditions are the same, though at such times the farmer would be compelled to sell nearly double the produce to enable him to pay his labourers in cash. He has also a benefit in paying for his labour in an article which otherwise would cause him some expense in sending to market, and in disposing of which he might incur the risk of making a bad debt with his corn-merchant. The produce of his little garden, his small potatoes, and the refuse of his dairy, enable the hind to fatten two pigs in the year. The keep of a cow, supplied entirely by his master, consists of pasturage in summer, and a ton of hay, or an equivalent in turnips, generally ten cart-loads if white turnips, or five of white and three of Swedes, and as much straw as he chooses in winter. This is reckoned to cost the farmer eight or nine pounds; but if the cow be a good one, it is evident that the advantage must be much more than that to a family. The calf, if early in the season, sells for forty shillings, or thereabouts; if later, perhaps for thirty shillings; and if the good wife be a frugal manager, she will sell forty or fifty shillings' worth of butter, besides an ample supply of milk and cheese for the use of the family. The wool received gives employment to the females to spin, and knit it into stockings in the winter evenings, or it is sent, after being spun into yarn, to be made into blankets. In this way habits of industry and economy are promoted, and domestic and social virtues engendered and preserved, in a manner and to an extent unknown in those districts where the younger members of a family are early driven from the shelter of their paternal roof and the control of a parent's eye; or where the parents, deserted by their children, are forced to take refuge, under the infirmities of age or the pressure of want, in the corrupting atmosphere of a parish workhouse. Look into one of our north-country cottages during a winter's evening, and you will probably see assembled the family group round a cheerful coal-fire—which, by the way, is an inestimable blessing to all classes, but chiefly to the poor of this country—females knitting or spinning—the father, perhaps, mending shoes—an art almost all acquire—and one of the young ones reading for the amusement of the whole circle; and contrast this with the condition of many young men employed as farm-servants in the southern counties, who, being paid board-wages, club together to have their comfortless meal cooked in a neighbouring cottage, with no house to call their home, left to sleep in an outhouse or hay-loft, subject to the contamination of idle companions, with no parent's eye to watch their actions and no parent's voice to warn them of their errors; and say which situation is best calculated to promote domestic comfort, family affection, and moral rectitude. The possession of a cow is to the northern hind an object of endeavour and ambition. He cannot marry and establish himself in life without one: at least he knows that he ought not to marry till he can purchase one—and this is the first step towards independence that is generally aimed at; salutary alike as a check and a stimulus. This point gained—a cottage respectably furnished, and a situation obtained under a good master—he brings home his bride; feeling that he is a useful, and, comparatively, an independent man. The situation of a hind living upon the premises, and hired for a year, possesses this decided advantage—that in seasons when employment is scarce—when day-labourers are turned adrift—however unproductive his services may be to his master, his wages go on—even months of confinement from ill-health produce no diminution in his income; and thus it is, that though his wages per day may seem but small, yet at the end of the year, he is found in better circumstances than those artisans or labourers by the piece, who, though obtaining nominally higher wages, are liable to much loss of time and uncertainty of employment. It may seem hard, at first sight, that the farmer, whose servant, after having entered upon his service for a year, has fallen ill and become unable to work, should still have to make good his bargain; but such is the custom; and were it otherwise, the family would soon, in many cases, be thrown on the parish funds. The farmer may as well then take the chance of supporting his own for a while as be compelled to contribute to the support of all who might fall into similar circumstances throughout the parish. But by far the best reason for the custom is, that it gives rise to a feeling of gratitude to a master for having afforded gratuitous relief, and a desire, which I have often heard expressed by servants, to make up for a loss he had sustained by the best services they could bestow; and surely the sacrifice is not too great, if it saves an honest man from the feeling of degradation, which ought, and still sometimes does attend the application for parochial support."

The result of this method of paying farm-servants is represented as being so satisfactory, that on one farm in Northumberland, at Michaelmas last, the half-year's balance due to the servants by their employers amounted to sums varying between 4*l.* 9*s.* 10½*d.* and 23*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; and some of their men are set down as having been 18, 20, 25, and 30 years on the farm.

Mr. Curtis discusses the habits of the Turnip-fly and the means of diminishing its injurious effects; and he gives the following as the conclusions to which his inquiries have led him: There are at least two species of Turnip-flies, the striped and the brassy. The habits of the latter are not known. The eggs of the former are laid upon the under side of the rough leaf, from April to September: they hatch in ten days. The maggots live between the two skins or cuticles of the rough leaf, and arrive at maturity in sixteen days. The chrysalis is buried just beneath the surface of the earth, where it remains about a fortnight. The beetles live through the winter in a torpid state, and revive in the spring, when they destroy the two first leaves, called the cotyledons, or seed leaves. There are five or six broods in a season. These insects are most to be feared in fine seasons. Heavy rains, cold springs, and long droughts, destroy them. Their scent is very perfect: the beetles fly against the wind, and are attracted from a distance. To extirpate them during the first three stages is apparently most difficult. The beetles are sheltered in hedges, banks, under bark of trees, &c. Their parasites have not yet been discovered. First appearance of the beetles to be principally observed, as affording the best chance in applying remedies. Manure to render soil obnoxious to the insects scarcely to be expected. Rapid growth of the plant the best security: to secure which, sow plenty of seed, and of the same age. Burning beneficial, by destroying the chrysalides. Sheep-folding must destroy the insects in every stage. Deep-ploughing excellent when the chrysalides are in the soil. Drilling far superior to broadcast, and believed in Scotland to keep away the beetles. Dangerous to sow on a fresh crop; and long raw manure harbours the beetles. Lime and soot, the benefit derived from them [illegible] doubtful. Mangel-wurzel [illegible]; and Swedes probably less [illegible] than turnips. Mixing white turnips with Swedes [illegible] the beetles may be [illegible] of the former. Early sowing [illegible]. Destroy Charlock, [illegible] fields and hedges, as they afford supplies to the beetles before the Turnips come up. Hoeing and thus harass and destroy the beetles. Watering the crops, especially with weak brine, beneficial. Pitfall and painted boards useful in destroying the beetles. Fumigation by burning stubble, &c., will keep off the beetles.

Mr. Rodwell strongly recommends the Italian Rye Grass, and shows the rapid growth and luxuriance of this grass

as an early spring food, as well as its great productiveness during the summer; and in every case where it has been tested, the preference given to it by every kind of cattle.

Mr. Milburn's paper on Early Spring-feed is chiefly occupied with arguments to show the superiority of Rye for this purpose. He says—"1. Provision of excellent green food is made at a season of the year when of all others it is most wanted. 2. It is produced without sacrificing any portion of the usual rotations pursued on a farm, and with little extra labour, nor does it interfere with the management of any preceding or succeeding crops. 3. It will grow on any soil, but is especially calculated for poor loose sand, when every other green esculent is more or less uncertain. 4. It will bear any degree of frost to which our climate is subject, and is sufficiently hardy to defy the effects of the coldest situations in the country, being there cultivated instead of wheat for a corn crop from necessity. 5. It is as inexpensive or more so than any grass or leguminous plant. 6. It is readily consumed by stock, especially young animals. 7. It improves rather than deteriorates the soil upon which it is grown."

In the paper on Rust and Mildew, Professor Henslow demonstrates the truth of the opinion mentioned by us at page 5, that these two fungi, although regarded by botanists as distinct, are really the same plant in different states, and he answers the objections made by Mr. Louis Vilmorin, at page 70.—(*To be continued.*)

Flora's World, or the Flower-Gardener's Library. Edited by Walter M'Gregor Logan. No. I.

The first number of this Work is devoted to the Heartsease, and contains a paper by Mr. Thomson, of Iver, giving a short and interesting history of the progress made by him in the improvements of this flower. The details of his experience in its propagation and management are also given by the editor in plain and intelligible language, and contain every information required for its successful cultivation. The introduction by the editor, and the notes appended to Mr. Thomson's Essay, are made up of copious extracts from different authors, which are dispersed through various publications, and either corroborate Mr. T.'s ideas or further illustrate the subject.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Perhaps no other class of men are more frequently visited by disappointments, or oftener experience how great mischiefs are brought about by little neglects, than gardeners. We are more particularly led to remark this from observing the effects caused by the severe frost of the 5th inst., which has destroyed the hopes of prizes of many a Dahlia-grower, and of farther produce from the French Beans, Cucumbers, and all other equally tender esculents in both large and small gardens of the district visited, which, in some instances, by timely precautions might have been prevented. To create useless regrets is not our wish, but to give some advice for the future: the immediate object of which is the treatment Dahlias should receive after being injured thus early in the season. To cut them down, as some will feel disposed to do under these circumstances, will be to ensure their rotting through the winter, from their immature state, and the superabundance of fluids the roots at present contain. We have experienced this from those which we have been compelled to cut down in conspicuous situations perishing, whilst others, which had their injured parts only removed, and their roots protected from heavy rains by having a layer of dry old tan placed round them, were preserved in health.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Continue a good heat by linings to the crowns and suckers in dung-pits; the lights should be raised a little for a short time every morning, to let off the steam accumulated during the night. Any suckers on fruiting plants which are not sufficiently advanced to remove, and the sorts are desirable, should have the lower leaves stripped from the old plants and some fresh earth put round the bared stem, to encourage the roots, which the leaves confined, to strike into; this will give renewed vigour to the old plants which will be communicated to the suckers. Give the successions occasional waterings of liquid manure, but let it first be warmed by the addition of some hot water. The plants will require water frequently now, during clear weather, but do not give much at one time. The reason for preferring frequent slight waterings to copious ones at longer intervals is, that the surface soil in the pots, of large ones especially, gets so very dry as not to be favourable to the production or growth of surface roots, which are highly important to the plant's well-doing, as every one who grows Pines knows that from the upper part of the potted stem the youngest and most vigorous roots are protruded, the pots being plunged, the moisture communicated from the tan keeps the soil about the lower roots in such a state as to render copious waterings unnecessary, and very frequently hurtful.

Vinery.—Continue to preserve a dry atmosphere where ripe Grapes are hanging, by lighting gentle fires when necessary, and give abundance of air as soon as the wood is matured in any of the houses; commence immediate preparations for another season by cleaning out the flues, painting if necessary, or at least thoroughly washing every part of the woodwork, and whitewashing the walls, we prefer one coating of thin paint, which is laid on at little cost, and combines preservation with cleanliness. Peel the loose outside bark off the earliest Vines in wet weather, as it can then be stripped off with facility, but do not use a knife for this purpose, as it can scarcely be used without injuring the inner bark.

Peach-house.—The trees in late houses should have copious syringings on clear mornings, and abundance of air, out be closed early in the afternoon, warm and dry: get the lights of the early house ready for use, the flues cleaned, if not done, and the borders forked over, and manured if necessary.

Melons must still be looked over and examined as frequently as before, but they will not now require so much thinning at a time; but the stopping of superfluous growths and the removal of decayed leaves must not be neglected: be sparing of water at the roots where the fruit is full swelled, but by no means allow the plants to suffer from drought whilst the atmosphere in the frame is kept moist, as this will cause ripe fruit to crack. Continue good linings to the beds, to enable air to be given freely, which is of great importance to the fruit's flavour at this season.

Cucumbers which are still bearing in frames should have similar treatment to the above; cover up those on ridges, if it is desirable to preserve them in a bearing state: the earliest plants for pot or tub culture should now be removed into their permanent quarters, if not done, in doing which the most important things to be considered are, perfect drainage and a highly enriched soil, of a fibrous texture. Mr. Mills, an excellent grower, recommends one half well-rotted dung, with turfy peat: and some others turfy loam and dung; and we believe the plants will succeed well in either, if properly treated in other respects. Allow room on the surface of the fruiting pots, to add earth to cover the roots as they appear on the surface; syringe the plants overhead once every day at the least. All frames and lights which are not in use should be immediately cleaned and painted if necessary, that it may become hardened before they will be again required.

Out-door Department.

Gather without delay such as Cauliflower, French Beans, Nasturtium Seeds, Capsicums, &c. for pickling, where the frost has not already rendered it too late. Continue to earth up Celery, &c. at favourable opportunities; and to thin advancing crops of Spinach, Turnips, &c.

Cabbage.—Make a plantation of some of the earliest of the August-sown plants: plant them one foot apart as for Coleworts; and in spring every intermediate row may be drawn out for use as Coleworts, and the remainder left to form hearts for cabbage. Prick out some in beds to strengthen as recommended last week, if not done.

Endive.—Plant out in dry warm situations, as under walls or palings.

Lettuce.—Prepare a frame for spring Lettuce, by raising it to a south aspect, and filling it with light loamy soil to within three or four inches of the glass, and making it to slope at the same angle. After it has been neatly levelled, sow thickly upon it seeds of the White and Green Cos Lettuces, and at the same time some of the Egyptian black-seeded Cos, which is a hardier kind than the two former. Cover the seeds regularly about one-fourth of an inch thick, and keep the lights close until the plants are up, after which they must be hardened by degrees until they will bear free exposure, which must be given, except in severe frosts or wet weather.

Onions.—This wet season has produced very many thick-necked Onions. In storing they should be kept for earliest use.

Potatoes.—Early kinds may be taken up and housed.

Salading.—Keep a succession sown, blanched, &c.

Orchard.—Continue to gather and store various fruits as they ripen, on dry days: too much care cannot be taken to prevent bruises; and be sure also that the kinds are ready for gathering. A very simple but sure test, for Apples and Pears, is to divide one, when, if the seeds are brown, they may be gathered. Strawberry plantations may yet be made. Expose Grapes to the sun, by clearing the leaves from about them. Hoe and clean about all kinds of fruit-trees and bushes. In some places the gooseberry caterpillar has made a second appearance: we have found brushing them off with a few birch twigs, then wetting them from a fine rose of a watering-pot, and sprinkling the surface under the bushes with lime, effectual.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In door Department.

Stove.—Those who have followed the directions given for growing the beautiful Eschynanthus grandiflorus will now have it showing flower. To bring these to perfection water must be discontinued; for if they are syringed overhead, the flowers will drop off therefore, on the appearance of the first flower buds, which will be as soon as the plants have matured their growth, the plants should be removed to a dry house, or be placed where water will not reach them. A little water may, however, be given at the roots occasionally, say once a fortnight; admit air freely upon favourable occasions, but water sparingly.

Greenhouse.—Continue to remove the plants to their winter quarters, and examine each plant as to its drainage, &c. before it is housed. Pelargoniums, and similar plants newly potted, may be kept rather warm until established; but hard-wooded plants should have all the air possible given them, without giving them too much water.

Pits and Frames.—Annuals, as Rhodanthe, Collinsia, Schizanthus, Mignonette, Ten weeks' Stocks, &c., may still be sown for Spring-flowering. The repotting of Chrysanthemums into their blooming-pots should not be delayed. Put in cuttings of China Roses; divide herbaceous Calceolarias; allow no dead leaves to remain on the plants; be sparing of water, but give air freely.

Out-door Department.

Any choice plants which have been planted out during the summer should now be repotted. Remove all decaying annuals, and re-fill the beds immediately from the reserve garden, or prepare them for bulbs. Transplant Heartsease, Pinks, and Herbaceous plants. Mow lawns, sweep and roll walks, lay turf, box edgings, &c.

Nursery.—Continue last week's operations.

Forest and Coppice-Woods.—Prune and regulate the growths of young plantations as before. Prepare for planting, and clean young Copse woods, as upon this their after success much depends.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

As annuals decay in beds or borders, they should be removed, and the ground prepared for bulbs or Pinks, which may now be advantageously planted. For choosing Pinks, and also for making beds, we refer to the directions given in p. 584. Cuttings of Pansies that have rooted should be potted in sixties filled with leaf-mould, well-rotted cow-dung and sand or road scrapings; after potting they may be placed in a shady situation, where they can be easily protected in case of severe weather. Cuttings of all ornamental plants for the flower garden should be immediately planted. A very good way is to make up a bed of light soil, and plant them pretty close together in rows, and cover them with a frame, in this they may remain till required for planting out in the spring. Of course only the more hardy kinds should be treated thus,—those that are rather tender should be planted thickly round the edges of pots, and after they have rooted be wintered in the greenhouse. Give as much air as possible to the greenhouse, both night and day, and give water sparingly to those plants that have made their growths. Watch carefully for insects, and destroy them immediately they appear.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

The willow plantations in the neighbourhood of London occasionally suffer a good deal from the attacks of the larva of the Musk-beetle, Cerambyx moschatus, which feeds on the wood of the trees. The Beetle, which appears during the summer and autumn, is very handsome, being of a fine green colour, with bluish legs and antennæ; it varies in size from an inch to an inch and a half, and its antennæ are as long as its body. The Beetle is remarkable for a fine scent, more like attar of roses than musk, often so powerful as to render the insects easily discovered on the trees; this scent is said to be the strongest in the females, and is like the light of the glow-worm, supposed to serve as a guide for the males. The larvæ reside in the interior of the trees, forming large channels, and consequently doing considerable mischief; they are soft and fleshy, and of a dirty white colour: their heads are flat and broad, and are furnished with strong horny jaws. Few remedies can be applied, as the insect is an internal feeder,—but we should think if the same means were employed as are recommended in a previous Number for destroying the larva of the Wood Leopard Moth, they would be attended with some success. Many fine pieces of timber imported from foreign countries are often completely spoiled by the attacks of the larvæ of different kinds of the race to which the Musk-beetle belongs.

State of the Weather for the Week ending September 9, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday	3	29.6[illegible]	29.439	72	50	61.0	S.W.	.48
Saturday	4	29.7[illegible]	29.444	55	41	48.0	W.	.32
Sunday	5	29.823	29.753	56	36	46.0	E.	.04
Monday	6	29.725	29.704	61	37	49.0	S.	
Tuesday	7	29.734	29.542	62	49	55.5	S	.17
Wednesday	8	29.95[illegible]	29.717	70	51	60.5	S.W.	
Thursday	9	30.01[illegible]	29.969	68	56	62.0	S.	
Average		29.8[illegible]7	29.657	63.4	45.7	54.5		1.01

Sept. 3. Very fine; showery; heavy rain at night.

4. Boisterous in the morning; stormy and wet, cloudy and cold at night.

5. Cloudy and fine; rain; hazy and cold at night.

6. Dense fog; fine in the afternoon; foggy.

7. Foggy; rain at noon; cloudy.

8. Fine; cloudy and mild at night.

9. Hazy; overcast and fine.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 18, 1841.

Sept.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. Z.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	12	65.3	44.8	55.0	7	0.49 in.	2	—	—	1	1	2	9	—	1
Mon.	13	65.6	45.3	55.5	8	0.40	1	—	2	—	2	4	5	1	
Tues.	14	65.8	46.1	56.1	8	0.84	1	—	4	1	2	2	5	—	
Wed.	15	66.1	44.7	55.4	8	0.63	—	2	1	1	2	1	3	5	
Thurs.	16	66.2	47.4	56.8	7	0.50	1	3	2	—	0	1	1	1	
Fri.	17	67.5	47.8	57.6	6	0.80	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	
Sat.	18	65.3	46.0	54.9	7	0.76	—	4	1	—	1	5	3	1	

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 16th and 17th, in 1834—thermometer 78°; and the lowest on the 17th, in 1840—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending September 10, 1841.

The supply of most articles has been large during the week, and, consequently, prices have fallen a little. The demand for some things has by no means equalled the supply.—*Fruit.* The remarks made on Pines in our last Report apply equally to this. Hothouse Grapes are abundant, and fetch from 2s. to 4s. per lb. The supply of Plums is a little diminished, but Coe's Golden Drop and the Purple Gage have made their appearance; the former are worth from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per punnet, and the latter 9d. to 1s. 3d. A good supply of Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots is kept up. Apples of many varieties are exceedingly plentiful; we observed a few Ingestries and some good Kerry Pippins. Among Pears, William's Bon Chrétien are the favourite. French and Dutch Walnuts have been largely imported during the week; the former are superior.—*Vegetables.* Cauliflowers are rather scarce, and consequently, a little higher priced than they were. Broccoli is abundant. Both red and white Cabbage of excellent quality is plentiful. Carrots and Turnips are good and abundant. Many of the samples of Celery are of unusual size. Endive, Lettuces, and other kinds of salading are good and plentiful. Tomatoes are finer than usual; but the supply, it is expected, will be rather short.—*Flowers.* Among the plants in pots we noticed a quantity of blooming Myrtles and Fuchsias; the Cut Flowers included some good Carnations, Roses, Heaths, Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and Gardenias.

PRICES, Saturday, Sept 11, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 3s to 5s
— dessert, per bushel, 4s to 8s
Pears, dessert, pr. half-sieve, 2s to 5s
Raspberries, Red, per gallon, 9d to 1s
Peaches, per dozen, 1s to 2s 6d
Nectarines, per dozen, 1s to 2s 6d
Apricots, per dozen, 6d to 2s
Plums, dessert, pr. punnet, 9d to 1s 3d
— Muscle, pr. half-sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Damsons, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 5s
Greengages, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
— Baking, pr. half-sieve, 5s to 10s
Gooseberries, per basket, 1s
Currants, Red, per basket, 1s to 1s 6d
Mulberries, per gallon, 6d to 1s
Figs, per dozen, 3s to 4s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 6d to 6s
Melons, English, each, 1s to 3s
— Dutch, 1s 6d
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 4s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s 6d
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 2s to 3s
— per 100, 10s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 7s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Walnuts, per bushel, 10s
Filberts, English, pr. lb., 9d to 1s
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s 6d
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 24s
— Barcelona, 24s to 28s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s
— Purple, 6d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 4s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 6s
Kidney Beans, per half sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
Broad Beans, per sieve, 2s
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 9d to 1s 3d
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 120s
— per cwt 2s 6d to 6s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 3s
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 6s
Turnips, White, p. dz. bunch, 1s 6d to 3s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 1s to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 8d
— Turnip, pr doz. bunch, 9d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 8d to 1s
Onions, for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2s to 3s
— Green, per doz. bunch, 1s 6d to 2s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
— Cos, 1s to 1s 3d
Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Celery, per bund. (12 to 18) 6d to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 4d
Parsley, per half sieve, 9d
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Marjoram, p. doz. bunches, 3s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 1s
Tomatoes, per half sieve, 4s to 5s
Capsicums, Green, per 100, 1s to 2s
— Ripe, per 100, 2s to 4s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3s to 4s
Truffles, English, per lb. 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

As many Correspondents write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose questions are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

Roi.—The plants are,—No. 1, Asplénium Adiantum nigrum; 2, Hordeum pratense (Meadow Barley); 3, Bromus squarrosus; 4, Scabiosa succisa; 5, Blechnum boreale, a young plant; 6, Asplénium Trichómanes; 7, Polygonum aviculare; 8, Bromus asper.

S. Buckland.—The fungus is Agaricus cepæstipes, a common inhabitant of hothouses.

X. Y. Z.—Both the plants are Calamintha officinális. We are ignorant of the cause of the change of colour in the Hydrangea. The way in which it is turned blue near London is by planting it in a kind of loam found at Hampstead; and it is supposed that the effect is owing to the iron in this loam, but that is very uncertain.

A Lady.—The Œnotheras are correctly named. The undulata is a variety of odorata. The third kind, which we took for odorata when it was before sent us, appears to be mollissima.

A. Z.—No. 1 is, Catasetum discolor, a green variety; 2 is Epidendrum ciliare.

J. C. L.—We shall give a title-page at the end of the year, so as to make each year a perfect volume.

X. Y.—The plant is the Bladder-nut (Staphylea quinquefolia). We cannot judge of the crab by your description.

E. C.—All the plants noticed as new, &c. are in the country, and may generally be procured either of Nurserymen or of the Horticultural Society. Some, however, are in the possession of private individuals. We usually state out of what collections they are obtained.

C. D.—The Horticultural Society always distributes the Alpine Strawberry seed among the Fellows. The Chili Pine-tree (Araucária imbricata or Dombeyi) is quite hardy: it likes a bleak, rocky situation, and only suffers in low damp places. It is as well, however, to screen it for the first winter after it is planted out.

B. R. R.—Slaked lime, wetted to the consistence of paint, and applied to the old wood of Peach and Nectarine-trees, at the winter or spring nailing, will not injure the wood, retard the free circulation of the sap, or in any way check the vigour of the trees. Rank-growing Ivy, at the back of a Peach-wall, by the roots penetrating through or under the foundation into the border, ought not to be any detriment to the trees, whose roots should be far above the foundations. The roots of the Ivy may, however, shoot upwards in the rich soil of the border, and if this happens, they will injure the Peach-trees seriously. Peach and Nectarine-trees, under general circumstances, will continue vigorous in growth and fruitfulness for 30 or 40 years, but this depends upon soil, situation, and management. A border, in which Peaches have been growing for a century, is very much exhausted for the growth of that tree, and requires to be renewed.

Vigil.—We are not aware that sulphate of ammonia has ever been used as a manure; according to Liebig it should be very powerful. The object of making it is to fix the ammonia, which is so essential to vegetation, in the form of a soluble salt. Some gypsum mixed with ammoniacal liquor has been prepared in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, but no result has yet been had. The Agricultural Society's Office is in Cavendish-square.

C. B.—The fruit is that of Cucifera Thebaica, the Doom-palm of Egypt. The rind is certainly very like gingerbread, both in taste, appearance, and smell.

A Hard-working Gardener has no reason to complain of us. We were asked whether there is any reason why annuals should not grow this year as well as other years, and we said there was no reason; is not that true? We condemned the practice of allowing weeds to seed; and is that not a vile practice? These things have surely no connexion with our correspondent's letter. If, as he says, he is excessively overworked, which appears from his letter to be the case, he should represent the fact to his employer, and if assistance is not afforded him he had better seek another place. It is quite impossible for one man, with an assistant, to manage 5468 square yards of kitchen-garden; a range of houses 38 yards long, occupied with Pines, Vines, &c.; 274 yards of walls, for the most part occupied with trees on both sides; upwards of 1200 plants in pots; more than two acres of Lawn, Shrubberies, and coach-drive; a considerable range of framing, &c. &c. We cannot suppose any one would expect such a thing.

Q.'s letter about a fruit-room had been laid by for consideration. We will endeavour next week to find room for a notice about it.

C. B.—The fresher cow-dung is the better. It will make a good manure for bushes of any kind, especially on light land, but it is not strong. Try nitrate of soda, at the rate of 2 cwt. an acre, for Roses; applying it in a fluid state when the Roses are shooting in the spring.

W. Turner.—The plants are, 1, Orobanche minor; 2, Epipactis grandiflora; 3, Orchis Morio; 4, Sedum Teléphium; 5, Filago Germánica.

Kirby L.—The Fern is Aspidium Filix-mas in a barren state. The Moss is Hypnum velutinum.

Mr. Beechly must excuse our naming seeds or seedlings. A plant, to be determined correctly, must be in flower. However, for this once we will state that No. 1 is probably Acacia farnesiana, tender; 4 is Gleditschia triacanthos, hardy; 5 is Ceratónia siliqua, tender; 6 is apparently Gleditschia horrida, hardy.

Anonymous.—It is impossible to say what the Campanula is from so bad a specimen; two flowers are no evidence of the general characters of a species in a large genus like Campanula. The Dianthus is campestris.

Mr. Whiting's plant, No. 3, is Sida dioica, the male kind. The Gesnera is bulbosa, of which there are several varieties. Thunbergia Hawtayneana has dull red flowers. The Melastomaceous plant seems to be Rhexia Mariana.

G. G.—Your object is certainly praiseworthy; but we anticipate no success in arranging bickerings and quarrels, except upon compulsion, in a world so full of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. We cannot insert the letter, because it relates to matters quite foreign to the subjects on which our *Chronicle* treats.

A Country Vicar writes thus:—"I have a garden which has been made 10 years. At the time of its being made it was planted far too thick with young Apple-trees, especially on each side of a carriage-drive which passes through it. These Apple-trees are now just in full bearing, and yielding very good crops; but if they are allowed to increase in size as they have of late years, I shall soon have neither carriage-drive nor kitchen-garden. In November 1849, I cut enough out of them to form a small wood-pile; but they outgrow all my pruning. Now I wish to have your opinion on the following questions:—Can I with safety head down these trees so as to form of them low bushy standards? If so, when should it be done, and how many years' crops must be sacrificed thereby? Do you recommend, in case of heading-down, Forsyth's Composition, or any similar one, to be applied to the parts cut?"—[Our answer is the following:—The trees may be headed down without their life being endangered, if done *before winter*; if deferred till spring they will be apt to canker. Forsyth's Composition is very good for preventing water from soaking into the wounds; but the actual process of healing results from the vital action of the tree. You may reckon on at least 4 years before the branches which push forth in consequence of heading-down commence to bear; and shortening these shoots, in order to limit their growth, tends to make them throw out more shoots, instead of forming fruit-buds. You must then check their luxuriance by a careful removal and replantation of the trees.]

A Lady.—Cuttings of the Chinese or any of the climbing sorts of Roses, may be put in any time during the summer and autumn. The layering of the garden sorts, such as Bourbons and Perpetuals, should be done in the winter or spring, before they begin to grow. These sorts may also be propagated by dividing and planting the large fleshy roots in winter, or by cuttings after they have made their summer growth, and also by budding in the end of June and July. All these sorts require the same treatment, unless you possess some of the more tender hybrids, which, in many parts of the country, must be protected in winter. Layering is easily performed. Dig round your plant; select those shoots which spring from the bottom, draw them gently out a little, cut them about half through in a slanting direction, as near the root as possible, and then peg them down and cover them with soil.

A Subscriber.—The disk-like hairy bodies found on the under side of the leaves of the Oak are called Oak spangles. Their origin is uncertain, but they are probably the production of insects. It is said, indeed, that they are certainly the work of a Cynips.

*** Cocksfoot Grass is one of the coarsest kinds, and only valuable because it will thrive on poor light land, where other grasses would be blown away. There it is invaluable. With respect to Timothy Grass it is no doubt one of our most useful sorts; but it does not come to hand so quickly as others, such as Meadow Fescue for instance; nor does it suit any except meadow land. It is quite unfit for upland pastures.

A Subscriber.—Rhododendrons may be layered any time, except when they are in flower. In layering them they require little more than to peg down either the one or two year old wood, and to be covered about two inches deep with sandy soil. They are two years before they are fit to remove. The best time for the operation is either autumn or spring. An Apple-tree 25 years old may be removed if it is prepared the previous year by cutting the roots round in the same way as recommended by Mr. Rivers, for root-pruning, shortening the tops in proportion at the same time. The best mode of renovating an old shrubbery is in the first place to cut down all the coarse overgrown shrubs, and to head back the better sorts and evergreens, then to loosen the soil as much as possible, without injuring the roots. If the soil is very poor, dig in a quantity of rotten dung; keep them from being overhung by large trees this is indispensable. Nitrate of soda is an excellent manure for woody plants, if sown at the rate of 3lb. to a rod; but its effect is transitory, little effect being produced after the first season. Lime rubbish is very good when the soil is stiff. Now is an excellent time to plant Strawberries, if the plants are strong.

A. G. W.—Keep your Ginger plants perfectly dry all the winter; divide the roots in spring; pot them in small pots, and start them when potted in a hotbed or stove. You must then plant them out in a pit or some other place where there is a mild bottom-heat, and you can grow them fast, and you will have large roots by the autumn, when they must be taken up. The same plants will do again. For preserving, the young and newly-formed roots, while yet tender, must be employed. When your Amaryllis (Sprekelia) formosissima begins to grow, plunge it in bottom-heat, and keep it there until the leaves begin to turn yellow and its growth is completed. At this stage remove it to a dry place, and let it remain until the return of the growing season. These plants are often thrown aside—either after they have flowered, or when it is evident that they will not flower—before they have completed their growth, and are consequently much injured.

F. C.—You will find the following list of Carnations and Picotees well adapted for a beginner; they are good flowers, and very moderate in price,—from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per pair. You cannot do better than use the compost recommended by Dr. Horner, p. 548. Do not be too sanguine; all florists' flowers require experience to cultivate them with success:—

Scarlet Bizarres.
Bijou de Clermont
Roi des Capucins
Strong's King
Hepworth's Leader
Gabell's Duke of Sussex
Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire
Willmer's Conquering Hero
Wheeler's Victoria
Ely's Jolly Dragoon
Hoyle's Duke of Leeds
Walmsley's William Fourth
Young's Sir Robert Peel

Crimson Bizarres.
Wakefield's Paul-Pry
Cartwright's Rainbow
Parker's Sophia
Pugh's Haidee
Willmer's Duke of Sussex
Davey's Rainbow
Ely's Duke of Bedford
Young's Earl Grey
Jarret's Lucretia
Gregory's King Alfred
Jacques's Georgiana
Holloway's Defiance

Pink and Purple.
General Bertrand
Jacques's Iris
Try's Leonidas
Webb's Earl Grey
Strong's Princess of Denmark
— Linnæus
Hogg's Princess Marie
— Epaminondas
Willmer's Queen Victoria
— Duchess of Kent

Purple Flakes.
Fulbrook's Grenadier
Strong's Esther
— Eliza
Jones's Eliza
Muscroft's Village Maid
Turner's Princess Charlotte
Hogg's Colonel of the Blues
— Lord Andover
Leighton's Bellerophon
Castle's Lady Barrington
Lascelles's Queen of Sheba
Allway's Wonder of the World

Scarlet Flakes.
Orson's Rob Roy
Hufton's Magnificent
Addenbroke's Lydia
Smith's Marquis of Chandos
Wood's Madame Malibran
Ely's Bright Venus
Wilson's William the Fourth
Smith's Sir R. Vivian
Page's Queen Caroline
Pugh's Lady Hill
Hodge's Bright Phœbus
Pearson's Madam Mara

Rose Flakes.
Ely's Lovely Anne
Martin's Village Maid
Willmer's Timandra
Hogg's Lady Domville
Davey's Tower of Babel
Dalton's Lancashire Lass
Coquette de Paris
Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire
Jacques's Queen
— Phœbus
Piggott's Queen Adelaide
Wood's Queen Anne

Red Picotees.
Sharp's Red Rover
— Unique
Gidden's Teaser
— Laura
— Don Juan
Ely's John Bull
Wood's Marshal Soult
— Lord Byron
— Queen Victoria
— Colonel Street
Russell's Incomparable
Martin's Princess Victoria

Purple Picotees.
Gidden's Vespasian
Wood's Agrippina
— Vespasian
— Chancellor
Martin's Queen Adelaide
— Miss Harriet
Jeane's Moonraker
Hogg's Queen of England
Willmer's Queen
— Mary-Anne
Heath's Superb
Ely's Dr. Horner

Rose and Scarlet.
Sykes's Eliza
Brookes's Miss Brookes
Gidden's Miss Desborough
— Lady Emily
Wood's Marcus
Willmer's Agnes
Neville's Mrs. Waylett
— Mount Etna
Smith's Duchess of Kent
Veare's Belle of the Village
Hogg's Victoria Regina
Purchas's Granta

Mr. Lane.—Hybrid China Roses or Perpetuals must be shown in letter O. We think the space of 30 feet, allotted to each person for Roses, sufficient. Exhibitors must decide for themselves in what way they will show. The judges will not be guided by the quantity of kinds a man may exhibit, but by their quality.

C. N.—Your fingers and toes—we beg pardon, those of your Cauliflowers—are really in a miserable state. Soot and Charcoal-dust, spread half-an-inch thick over the ground, are said to be among the best remedies. Wood-ashes have also been spoken of. Mr. Cuthbert Johnson suggests that a dressing of the *dry* lime to be had at most of the gasworks, should be dug in, and we think this well worth a trial; for the substance is exceedingly cheap, and can do no harm.

F. I. C.—The small snails that infest your Orchidaceous plants, are Zonites pura, or nitidula. A correspondent in p. 22, says that "the best way of getting rid of them is to cut pieces of the tender pith of a Cabbage-stalk, and lay them about your plants, examining them soon after dark, and again early in the morning. The snails evidently prefer the Cabbage to the tougher stems of the Orchidaceæ, and we have killed as many as 30 at once on a piece not three inches long. Their favourite food is the flower-buds of Stanhopeas, and whenever they perish, when the flowers are half grown, snails may be suspected. The latter hide by the dozen in the large bracts which enclose the buds."

Mr. Plant.—Your seedling Calceolaria, No. 34, a yellow ground colour, covered with large bright brown spots, is a finely-formed flower, and a very beautiful variety.

W. L. N.—Your plants are 1, Senecio sylvaticus; 2, Hieracium sylvaticum; 3, Hieracium Sabaudum; 4, Hieracium sylvaticum, var. maculatum; 5, Hieracium umbellatum.

G.—The best time to remove the suckers of Berberis aquifolium, repens, and dulcis, is about the end of September, taking care that they are well rooted before they are removed from the mother plant. When separated they should be potted in good light soil, and placed in a cold pit or frame for the winter, but they must not be allowed to get dry during that time.

J. T. Little.—The impurity of the atmosphere is not the cause of your failures in the cultivation of the Pansy. Either your ground is too wet, or much infested with slugs and other animals, which attack the roots of the plants. If you are anxious to continue growing them, you should make a bed about a foot deep with fresh soil, after you have removed that kind in which they now grow; and if your situation is naturally wet you must drain the bottom well. The best soil is equal parts of loam and sandy peat well manured. They will strike in any free soil behind a wall or hedge which keeps the sun off them; a hand-glass is very useful for the purpose, but not absolutely necessary. You should be continually propagating, so as to be able to replace those which damp off. If your soil burns, put your bed on a good layer of cow-dung.

A. B.—Wilmot's Grape is firm-fleshed, not tender and watery, like a Hamburgh. It is pretty much like it in taste.

X. Y. Z.—Mr. Ritkas's paper on charcoal has not been reviewed in the *Chronicle*.

Mr. Algernon Herbert's insects are the Hylurgus piniperda; we are sorry to say they are very frequent, and not to be driven away by any means at present known. They appear to attack the Pines only, and not species of Fir or Abies.

J. J.—In all probability your Vines have been injured by some sudden escape of gas from your flues: or by the introduction of deleterious matter into the atmosphere otherwise. It is not absolutely necessary that your flues should have been recently heated, for old flues often give out a most offensive effluvium in close wet weather.

A Constant Reader whose Hautbois Strawberries are now flowering and fruiting, must attribute that circumstance to the wetness of the season, in connexion with his having checked their growth in the spring. In the case of all kinds of Strawberries, the disposition to flower late is promoted by any check which prevents their flowering freely at the usual season.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR Foreign news, which includes the detailed intelligence from India and China, brought by the last overland mail, whose arrival we were merely able to announce in our last Number, will be found more than usually interesting. From India, we learn that the principal event which has occurred in the provinces north of the Indus, is the defeat of the Ghilzies by the British forces. The country has been thrown into a state of great excitement by this unexpected collision with our troops, and it is said that Major Lynch, the political agent, has in consequence resigned. The news from Scinde is unsatisfactory; severe sickness has broken out among the troops, and little change has yet been effected in political matters. The Punjaub appears more settled; the latest advices from Lahore mention that the British Government have called upon Shere Singh, for a force of 10,000 men, which are supposed to be destined for a new campaign against Herat. The Shah of Persia has surrendered Ghorian, so long the object of diplomatic negotiations, but has assumed the Sovereignty of Herat itself, which has been surrendered to him by our late ally Kamran Shah, who has thereby defeated the great object of British policy in erecting it into an independent kingdom. From China, the despatches inform us of the fate of Keshen the late Imperial Commissioner, and the military preparations of the Emperor for a new campaign. Hong Kong has been re-occupied as a permanent possession of the British Crown. Trade has been partially resumed, and Commissioner Lin, so well known for his determined opposition to the English, has been appointed successor to Keshen.—In France, the enforcement of the census still causes some partial troubles, but opposition to the measure is greatly allayed, and no recent outbreak has occurred. The evacuation of Port Mahon is said to have given rise to a temporary misunderstanding with the Spanish authorities; and the fleet has been recalled to Toulon for the purpose, it is said, of tranquillising the public mind respecting the disarmament. The Finance Minister has postponed the raising of a loan, on the ground that the present prospect of a European peace must lead to a reduction in the naval and military estimates of the Great Powers.—We have little news from Spain beyond the celebration of the Anniversary of the September Revolution which passed off quietly, and the amnesty granted by the Regent to all Carlist soldiers and officers under the rank of Colonel. Public attention throughout the Peninsula has been much occupied with the state of the relations between Spain and Portugal, with respect to the question of frontier privileges; but it was believed in Lisbon that it would be settled by the mediation of Great Britain.—From Germany, we learn that, in anticipation of continued peace, the Austrian Government intends to disband the army after the autumnal reviews; and from Switzerland, that the Church question, in spite of the interference of Austria and the other Catholic Powers, is still the cause of great excitement, and little doubt is entertained that the Diet will again adjourn the question for future negotiation.—From the Levant we learn that the Divan has resolved on reducing the tribute paid by the Syrian mountaineers, and that a proposal which had been made for appointing Mehemet Ali Grand Vizier had been declined. A disturbance had broken out on the banks of the Lower Danube, in consequence of an attempt to raise recruits in Wallachia for the Bulgarian insurrection; several persons were killed, but the outbreak was effectually suppressed.

At home, the arrangements of the Conservative Ministry are nearly completed; writs have been issued for the new elections in those places where vacancies have been caused by the acceptance of office, and Parliament, after assembling for routine business in the beginning of the week, has adjourned to the 16th inst. The accounts from the provinces represent the harvest as in a great measure concluded, and convey the gratifying assurance that the result, with very few exceptions, will be a fair average crop.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal have remained at Claremont during the week, and are expected to leave this afternoon on their return to Windsor Castle, accompanied by the members of the new household. The Princess Royal was so much indisposed on Sunday morning as to render the presence of Sir J. Clark and Dr. Locock necessary; but her Royal Highness is now sufficiently [illegible] for removal to Windsor. The [illegible] House-hold have been [illegible]:—The Earl of Delawarr, Lord [illegible]; Hon. Jermyn, Treasurer; Col. Dawson Damer, Comptroller; Lord Forester, Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; the Marquis of Lothian, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Capt. Meynell, M.P., and J. R. Ormsby, Esq., Grooms in Waiting; the Marquis of Ormond, Earl Hardwicke, Earl of Morton, the Earl of Warwick, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Rivers, Lords in Waiting; Lord C. Wellesley and Col. Arbuthnot, Equerries; the Duchess of Buccleugh, Mistress of the Robes; the Marchioness Camden, the Countess of Charlemont, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Portman, Lady Barham, Ladies of the Bedchamber;

and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Maid of Honour, in the room of the Hon. Miss Pitt, who has resigned. It appears that the previous announcement of the Duke of Rutland as Lord Chamberlain was premature. In Prince Albert's Household, the Marquis of Exeter has been appointed Groom of the Stole; Sir George Anson retains his appointment as Groom of the Bedchamber, and has, consequently, resigned his seat in Parliament; the Earl of Morley and Lord Robert Grosvenor have retired. It is understood that Mr. George Edward Anson will be continued in the office of Treasurer to the Prince.

Ministerial Arrangements.—In addition to the arrangements mentioned in our last, the following appointments have been announced during the week. It will be perceived that the Under Secretaryship of the Home Department will not be filled by Mr. Bingham Baring, as was at first stated, that gentleman having accepted office as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Under Secretary, Home Department	Hon. C. M. Sutton, M.P.
Joint Secretaries of Board of Control	Mr. E. Tennent, M.P. Hon. Wm Baring.
Judge Advocate General	Dr. Nichol.
Lord Advocate	Sir William Rae, Bart. Mr. J. M. Cuskell.
Lords of the Treasury	Mr. Bingham Baring. Mr. John Young. Mr. Alexander Pringle.
Lords of the Admiralty	Adm. Sir G. Cockburn. Vice-Adm. Sir W. Gage. Hon. Capt. Gordon. Capt. Sir G. F. Seymour.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Sir Edward Sugden.
Solicitor General for Ireland	Serjeant Jackson.
Solicitor General for Scotland	Mr. Duncan M'Neill.
Surveyor General of Ordnance	Colonel Peel.
Clerk of Ordnance	Capt. Boldero.
Storekeeper of Ordnance	Mr. F. R. Bonham.
Serjeant-at-Arms	Colonel Perceval.
Governor General of Canada	Sir Charles Bagot.

The first Cabinet Council of the New Administration took place on Saturday; and on Monday the Earl of Aberdeen, as Foreign Secretary, held the usual State Levee in Downing-street, which was attended by all the Foreign Ambassadors and Chargés d'Affaires at present in London.

Parliamentary Movements.—Twenty-seven seats are now vacant by the recent Ministerial appointments, and the new writs having been issued on Wednesday, the elections will immediately take place. Few of them appear likely to be contested. At Newark, Mr. Gisborne, formerly the Liberal Member for South Derbyshire, will oppose Mr. Gladstone; and at Lichfield Capt. Dyott is mentioned as the Conservative candidate, in opposition to Lord Leveson on the Liberal interest. The vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Lord Lowther, the new Postmaster-General, to the Peerage, will be contested by Alderman Thompson, who has retired from the representation of Sunderland, for which Mr. Wolverley Atwood, the late candidate for London, has come forward. Mr. Perceval is mentioned as the candidate for the County of Sligo, vacated by his father's appointment as Serjeant-at-Arms. In addition to these vacancies, Mr. Warburton has retired from Bridport, for which Mr. Baillie Cochrane is named as the Conservative candidate. The elevation of the Hon. W. Duncombe to the Peerage has also created a vacancy for the North Riding of Yorkshire. The Speaker has nominated the following Members Chairmen of Election Committees:—Lord Sandon, Hon. S. Herbert, Mr. W. Patten, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Mr. J. Loch, and Sir G. Grey.

Foreign.

France.—*The Census.*—The enforcement of this measure still causes some partial troubles. At Grenoble there have been some attempts to produce a disturbance, as also at Villegrande, but troops were immediately marched from Lyons to repress any open outbreak. In other localities, citizens shut their houses; but the registry is still effected in one way or other. In Paris, the registry goes on, yet no apartment has been entered, the fiscal officers contenting themselves with taking information from the porters. Similar forbearance in provincial towns has avoided fresh tumult, and allayed opposition. The Departmental Councils and the Municipal Councils have come to directly contrary opinions on the point: but the Chamber of Deputies will finally decide, and settle all disputed points.

Evacuation of Port Mahon.—The opposition papers during the past week have been filled with angry discussions on a demand said to have been made by the Spanish authorities of Minorca, for a sum of 10,000f., quarantine fees and expenses, incurred by a French corvette (La Victorieuse), previously to the evacuation of the military hospital. It was also affirmed that the captain of the corvette had been warned that his vessel would be fired upon should she attempt to sail before this claim had been settled. The ministerial papers, however, contradict the report, and add that the proceedings passed off without any difficulty, and that the invalids received every attention from the Spanish authorities. Notwithstanding this denial, the opposition journals continue to comment on the transaction in terms of great indignation; and state, in confirmation of the fact, that an angry correspondence had taken place between the Madrid Cabinet and the French Government, on the subject of the sudden notice given by the authorities of the Balearic Islands, for the French to evacuate the hospital. This is, however, explained by a subsequent statement, which appears to be official, that the local authorities of Mahon took upon themselves, without authority, to give the French naval officers warning that the lease of the Hospital Island would not be renewed: that the French Government had complained of the proceeding to the Spanish Minister, and announced its determination not to renew the lease, as measures had been taken for the removal of the sick to the coast of France.

The Fleet.—Much speculation has been excited at Toulon by the sudden recal of the fleet into the roads from the islands of Hyeres; while another division of the squadron has been ordered to return to Brest. The ships stationed off Barcelona have also received orders to put to sea with special despatches. Some accounts represent this measure as adopted by Government, for the purpose of tranquillising the public mind respecting the disarmament and reduction of the fleet; while others state that France is under engagements to the Bey of Tunis, to oppose the Porte by force, in the event of a Turkish expedition being sent against that Regency. The fleet under Admiral Hugon anchored in the roads of Toulon on the 1st. Marseilles papers of the 3rd announce the arrival a Tunisian steamer, with the Chevalier Rafo, the Bey's Prime Minister, who has come on a mission to France.

The Loan.—The ministerial papers contain a semi-official article, which has made some sensation in Paris. It states that the Minister of Finance finds his position so much improved, that he will not be forced to make a loan, which was originally intended to meet the deficits left by the preceding Cabinet. It says that the elections in England, and the advent of a Conservative Cabinet, render a good understanding with France more than probable, and that one of the first consequences of that understanding must be a reduction in the naval and military estimates in both countries. It affirms that England will considerably reduce her navy on the 1st Jan. next, and that France will immediately follow the example, that all apprehension of war and all uncertainty have vanished, and that the same spirit and policy prevail over the entire continent. Government is represented as devising means calculated to diminish the amount of the deficiencies; and the Minister of Finance is said to be certain, from positive information he has obtained, that he will be able to balance the expenditures and receipts in the budget, which will be presented next session to the Chambers.

The Metropolis.—A commission has been appointed by the Prefect of the Seine, to take into consideration a project for improving the navigation of the river within and below the capital. Part of the plan consists in establishing this navigation on the left branch, running along one side of the Cité. Another plan attached to it is the construction on the centre of the Pont Neuf of a vast building, from which eight turbines, of the force of 4,000 horse power, would throw immense quantities of water into every quarter of the city.—The gallery of the Palais Royal, which contains the series of historical pictures representing the various scenes of which that edifice has been the theatre, is about to have added to it two more paintings—one representing the reception by the Royal Family of France of Queen Maria Christina; and the other the signing, by her Spanish Majesty, of her protest against the Decree of the Cortes, which deprived her of her rights as guardian of Queen Isabella.

Spain.—There is little news of interest in the advices from Madrid. The Chambers have closed, and political excitement seems to have subsided for the moment. The mode in which the loan of sixty millions, authorised by the Cortes, is to be realised, has not yet been definitively fixed upon. On the 28th a cabinet council was held, said to have been for the purpose of adopting energetic measures against the press, or, as others allege, for quelling the insubordination of several corps of the army. It was reported during the day that troubles had broken out at Segovia, and that one company of a regiment of the line had participated in the movement. It was also stated that an attempt at insurrection has been made, but promptly repressed, in the garrison of Algesiras. This circumstance is attributed to the intrigues of General Narvaez, at Gibraltar, where he is suspected of endeavouring to excite in Andalusia, of which province he was once Captain-General, an insurrection in favour of Queen Christina as Regent and Guardian.—The change in the Administration of the palace of Madrid, and of the royal patrimony, is proceeding satisfactorily. In all that respects personal attention to her Majesty and sister, the conduct and appearance of the servants of the household, the state of the palace, gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c., the change, it is said, has already effected much improvement. The neighbourhood of the palace of Madrid, totally neglected or covered with ruins, is to be ornamented and put in order. The country palaces of La Granja and the Casa del Campo, allowed to go to ruin in the time of Maria Christina, are in progress of repair. Upwards of a hundred men are employed at the first of these palaces. The grounds of the royal park of Aranjuez are in like manner to be improved, and large additions made to the plantings, for which the seeds of various ornamental trees and plants are already ordered from Cuba and the United States.—The Anniversary of the Revolution of September was celebrated on the 1st, without any party demonstrations; and the Regent has issued a decree extending the amnesty to all Carlist soldiers and officers under the rank of Colonel.

Portugal.—The arrival of the packet has put us in possession of news from Lisbon to the 30th ult. The law for the new system of taxation had been the subject of debate in the House of Deputies during the preceding week. The 10 per cent. on the civil list passed after a warm discussion from the opposition, who insisted that if such a tax were necessary, it ought to extend to every branch of the public service, beginning with the royal household, whence such an example would be well received. The ministerial majority, however, objected, and argued upon the inviolability of the Crown: and the exemption of the royal household from participating in the new impost was decided upon.—Public attention was occupied with the state of relations with Spain and Portugal, and the demands made by the former on the latter country, with respect to the removal of deposits of goods prohibited by Spanish laws from Portuguese towns near the frontier. This demand is now avowed to be based on the Treaty of Badajos of 1801, by which Spain, in alliance with France, obliged Portugal to close her ports against us, and to remove all deposits of British goods from the frontiers of Spain. The treaty was, however, rendered null and void by Spain herself, who, instead of fulfilling her part of it, by which she had guaranteed the integrity of the Portuguese possessions to the house of Braganza, shortly afterwards entered into the secret treaty of Fontainebleau with Napoleon, by which Portugal was to be divided into three parts, and the house of Braganza was also to be despoiled of its foreign possessions. The Portuguese Government had appealed to England on the subject, and acting under the advice of Lord Howard de Walden, had firmly refused compliance.

Germany.—We learn from Vienna that the notes of Prince Metternich to the French Cabinet having procured the assent of France to the general disarmament of Europe, the reduction of the Austrian army will take place in October, after the autumnal reviews. Much satisfaction is expressed at the general prospect of peace; and private letters mention an anecdote in which Prince Metternich admits that politics are so slumbering that his office has become a sinecure.—The surgeons in attendance on the Duke de Bordeaux have issued an official account of the recent accident to his royal highness, from which it appears that the prince is doing well, and that no untoward results are anticipated.—Grätz, in Styria, and Stuttgart, appear to be the points of greatest interest for travellers in Southern Germany during the autumn. In the former city the festivities attendant on the visit of the emperor and empress have commenced. They were received by the whole garrison and civic guard under arms, and with every display of attachment by the inhabitants, who are as much distinguished in the empire for gaiety of temperament, as their city is for its picturesque site. The imperial party will, after a short stay, proceed to Ischel; but Grätz will continue attractive throughout the autumn by means of the exhibition of works of industry and the fine arts, which has been established by the Archduke John. The festivities of Stuttgart begin on the 28th Sept., the birthday of the King of Würtemberg, and are intended to commemorate the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.—The Prussian Government has opened the railway from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle, a distance of 45 miles, which will greatly facilitate the journey from Ostend or Antwerp to the Rhine. It is stated in the Prussian papers, that the king has offered to contribute 10,000 thalers to the restoration of the cathedral at Cologne; that a similar sum will be furnished by the cathedral itself, and by private collections. An occurrence similar to that which recently excited so much indignation in London, viz., the wanton destruction of works of art in public exhibitions, has recently taken place at Cologne. One of the finest pictures in the present exhibition of that city has been wantonly cut. It represented two children, and was the production of Augustus von Emde of Cassel, who had sold it for a considerable price. A large landscape from Düsseldorf, not yet sold, has also been seriously injured; and a small statue has been broken. The offender has not been discovered, and there is no clue to the motive which could have prompted these acts of mischief.

Switzerland.—Letters from Switzerland represent the Canton of Argau as in a state of the greatest excitement at the decisions of the Diet. The population has enrolled itself into numerous volunteer corps, and the canton declares itself determined to defend its right to reform its clerical affairs, without being exposed to foreign interference. Meanwhile the committee charged with the examination of the questions at issue have sent in their report; and the President of the Diet has recommended that this body should declare itself satisfied with the concessions of Argau. Little doubt was entertained that the Diet would again adjourn the final settlement of the question.

Italy.—The Marseilles papers announce, on the authority of letters received by the last Italian courier, the death of Silvio Pellico, the celebrated poet and author of *Le mie Prigioni*, whose misfortunes and genius have attracted such universal sympathy, and whose liberal principles caused his long imprisonment by the Austrian government.—Letters from Rome announce the intention of the Pope to undertake a pilgrimage to the shrines of Assisi and Loretto. His holiness will not extend his excursion to Bologna, though a deputation from that city requested him to honour that city with his presence. He will proceed in the first place to the Santa Casa at Loretto, and then visit the monastery of St. Romoaldo, at Fabriano, and the tomb of St. Francesco, at Assisi, which three sanctuaries are to receive costly presents on this occasion. His holiness will lodge only in convents, or in the palaces of bishops or of legates, and has declined all invitations from private individuals.—The death of the Prince and ex-Cardinal Odescalchi, at Modena, whither he was conveyed from Verona, though not wholly unexpected, has excited the regret of all classes who knew him while Vicar of Rome, previously to his resignation of the cardinal's hat.—A mission from Abyssinia had arrived in Rome with a letter from the Prince of Tigre, and costly presents, on the 17th Aug. The envoys were admitted to an audience of the Pope, who entered into conversation with them, Cardinal Mezzofanti, the apostolic prefect De Jacobi, and Monsignore Gidabarda, serving in turn as interpreters. The other members of the embassy, among whom are several Ethiopian doctors, priests, and monks, were then introduced, with the whole of their suite. A letter from the sovereign of Abyssinia was presented to the Pope, and Dr. Desta, formerly secretary to the Emperor Sabagaris, read the letter aloud. It was immediately translated into Italian by Cardinal Mezzofanti and Sig. de Jacobi. The

reception given by his holiness to the deputation was most affable, and he promised to grant them another audience, when he would deliver his answer to the letter.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg mention the destruction of one of the principal theatres in that city by fire, on the 18th ult. The audience at first imagined that the lights visible behind the curtain were preparatory to a display of fireworks; they began to express their delight by shouts of applause, and disregarded the vociferations of the actors, that the house was on fire, believing that it was a trick of the scene. At length the manager undeceived them by drawing up the curtain, when the flames burst into the body of the house, and the rush to the doors was so sudden and violent that many lost their lives. The consequences might have been more serious but for the exertions of one of the audience, who has since received from the emperor a pension for life for his services on the occasion.—On the 26th ult., another accident occurred: the great hall of St. George, in the Winter palace, which had just been rebuilt, gave way, and all the splendid Italian paintings and vases which it contained were destroyed. The loss is estimated at several milions of francs. No life was lost, and the remainder of the Palace was saved. On the day before the accident a chapter of the Order of St. George was held in the hall.

TURKEY.—The Divan has been occupied with the consideration of the complaints made by the Syrian mountaineers respecting the amount of their tribute, and has resolved on reducing it to a sum in proportion to the present resources of the country. The Augsburg papers state that the Divan had also debated for several days upon a proposal to appoint Mehemet Ali Grand Vizier, who would then resign the pachalic of Egypt to Ibrahim, and that the proposition was declined. In the Divan the votes are said to have been equal, but the decision above stated was formed after a conference with the department of foreign affairs, at which the representatives of the five powers were present. Lord Ponsonby was to embark on the 26th ult. for England, and M. de Pontois, the French ambassador, was in daily expectation of leave to return to France.—A serious disturbance had occurred at Ibraila, on the Danube, in consequence of an attempt to raise recruits for the avowed purpose of lending assistance to the Bulgarian insurgents. It appears that about 200 Servians had landed at Ibraila for this purpose, and after inducing several persons to join their party, refused to submit to the Wallachian authorities. They were then attacked by the troops, and about 100 were killed, after an obstinate resistance of eight hours.—Advices from Smyrna state, that according to the returns made up at the British consulate, the number of houses destroyed by the late fire had been ascertained to amount to 7,284, and the total loss 125,850,000 piastres.—A report has reached Marseilles, that the insurrection in Candia has been revived, but the account appears to require confirmation.

EGYPT.—The return of the consuls to Alexandria has produced much satisfaction to the European residents. Orders had been received from Constantinople for the immediate liberation of the Syrian troops, and Col. Napier and Mustapha Bey were present to superintend their embarkation. The Pacha was preparing a frigate to receive them; but as they are spread over the country, some time will be necessary to collect them. Ibrahim Pacha is at present residing on his estates, devoting his attention to the cultivation of the land. He has also assumed the direction of the woollen and cotton factory at Fouah. The rise of the Nile is not yet to be calculated upon. A few weeks ago an excess of inundation was feared, but subsequently the rise has so far moderated that these apprehensions are for the moment appeased; and there is good reason now to hope the inundation will reach its highest point of utility without causing the ravages so severely felt last year. An Egyptian frigate is said to be preparing to convey a cargo of wheat for the pacha's account to Liverpool, where the profits are to be expended in docking and fitting the vessel out in proper English man-of-war style, that she may serve as a model-vessel on her return.

INDIA, SCINDE, AND AFFGHANISTAN.—The intelligence of which we gave a brief summary in our last Number has since reached us in detail. The only event worthy of special notice which has occurred in the provinces north of the Indus is the defeat of a body of Ghilzies upwards of 3,000 strong, by a small force under the command of Col. Wymer, of the Bengal army. From some circumstances that have lately come to light, it would seem that a recent attack on the small fort in the neighbourhood of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, by the force under Major Lynch, was an act of injudicious aggression on the part of the British agent. The accounts state that the Ghilzies had for some time past been much excited, and exhibited considerable dissatisfaction at the erection of the new fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, at which our people were working, and that the political agent, with the view of seeing something of their disposition, went about the country with a body-guard, composed of two wings of the Shah's cavalry. In the course of his progress he arrived at the little fort, afterwards taken, and observing some people at the gate, who, on his approach commenced waving their swords, he instantly attacked them: and in a short time, the gate was blown in, and the place captured. A great number of Ghilzies were killed, but few prisoners taken. It afterwards proved that the chief to whom this fort belonged was a friend to Shah Soojah, and the most disastrous results have attended the affair. One engagement has already taken place, in which Col. Wymer, with 400 of the 38th Native Infantry, a body of horse under Capt. Leeson, and four horse artillery guns, achieved a victory over at least 4000 of the enemy. The garrison at Kelat-i-Ghilzie, being surrounded by 3000 or 4000 Ghilzies, and it being considered inexpedient to attack them, an express was sent to Candahar for more troops, and Col. Wymer was directed to proceed thither, in command of the above-mentioned force, in compliance with the requisition. When the colonel was within a day or two's march of the place of destination, the Ghilzies left Kelat, and made for the troops which were approaching. Capt. Macien, the officer commanding the garrison, sallied out with a portion of his men, and gave chase, but not being able to overtake them, halted for the night. The Ghilzies proceeded, and came up in the night to Col. Wymer's force, which was encamped, and which they immediately attacked. The Sepoys formed in front, and several times repulsed the enemy, who manifested throughout a determined spirit of resolution, but were at length routed and driven off. 70 of the enemy were killed, and a great number wounded. Our loss was four killed, and 15 wounded. The latest information from the Ghilzie country states that the people continue much excited, and that Auchter-Khan, chief of the Zumindamer district, is assembling troops as expeditiously as possible. It is believed that Major Lynch has resigned his appointment of political agent.—The intelligence from SCINDE, since the last overland mail, is of a melancholy nature; our troops at Kotra, Shoran, Quetta, Dadur, and Moostung, having been visited with most severe and distressing sickness. The malady has prevailed more extensively at the two first-mentioned places than at the others. Some idea of it may be formed from the fact that at Kotra two-thirds of the force were in hospital, and 30 or 40 were falling sick daily: there was scarcely an officer fit for duty. Major Liddell, Capt. Rebenack, Dr. Carlos, Lieut. Reveley, and Ensign Hunt, have fallen victims to the pestilential climate. Even the camels are said to be dying by scores. With regard to political affairs there is little news; Col. Stacey has renewed his negotiations with Nusseer Khan; but their success is considered as doubtful as ever. The political agent, Mr. Ross Bell, has resigned; and it was expected that he would be succeeded by Major Outram, who will have political charge of Upper and Lower Scinde.—Matters are becoming rather more settled in the PUNJAUB. The latest intelligence from Lahore states that the soldiers of the Sikh army have become more tractable, and that the country is in consequence much more tranquil. Private letters mention that the British Government have called upon Shere Singh for a force of 10,000 men, with all necessary supplies, for service in the ensuing cold season. It is conjectured that the object of this requisition is to test the fidelity of our Sikh allies, who, by the treaty entered into with Runjeet Singh, previously to the restoration of Shah Soojah, are bound to assist us with a body of men, if necessary to the full completion of that political measure. On the other hand, it is said that these troops are required for bonâ fide service, and are to form part of a force to be sent against Herat in the ensuing season.—Accounts from ADEN state, that the Arabs had stopped the usual supplies of provisions, and had murdered the military interpreter under the guns, as well as five natives, and it was expected they would should shortly make another general attack.—Letters from the MAURITIUS mention the total destruction of the *David Scott* and the *Republic*, Indiamen, by fire in that port; the first on the 12th, the latter on the 21st June.

PERSIA. — The news from Persia by this mail has created some surprise among those who have taken an interest in our relations with that kingdom, and watched the progress of the recent negotiations. The Shah has surrendered Ghorian—so long the subject of contention—to the Herattees, but has assumed the sovereignty of Herat itself, which kingdom has been given up to him by our ally, Kamran Shah. During the absence of Dr. Riach, the British agent, for the purpose of seeing the arrangement relative to the resignation of Ghorian carried into effect, a relation of Kamran arrived at the Persian court, bringing letters stating that the English had been expelled from Herat, and offering the place to the Shah. It was duly accepted, and Kamran was appointed governor of his late kingdom. As this event may exercise an important influence on our future relations with Persia, it may be interesting to our readers to be reminded that in all our negotiations with Persia throughout the last six years the one great point of British policy has been to erect Herat into an independent princedom, and then to make it a friendly one to our Affghan arrangements, whatever these might be. In 1837, when the Shah of Persia threatened Kamran Shah with summary chastisement for the aggressions he had for years indulged in, Great Britain interfered between the vassal and his punishment; and in 1838 when the Persian monarch actually invested Herat, Sir John M'Niel appeared in camp to accomplish an immediate accommodation; and on the 20th of June, an expedition sent from Bombay to Karrack purposely to distract the attention of Persia, effectively relieved Kamran Shah of all fears from that quarter for the future. This being accomplished, and the independence of Herat being, as it was conceived, secure, its aggrandizement and power were to be effected; and until recently the British mission has not returned to the Court of Teheran, because until Feb., 1841, Ghorian, the great object of contention, had never been formally attached to the Herattee dominions. Meanwhile to secure the friendship of Kamran Shah, Major Tod was deputed as envoy to his court; and between July, 1839, and February, 1841, the envoy is said to have expended 300,000*l.* in retaining the Chief and his Vizier.

CHINA.—The arrival of the Canton and Indian newspapers since the publication of our last, has put us in possession of some further details respecting Chinese affairs, which may interest our readers. It appears that the Emperor was so indignant at the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, that he had issued an edict, accusing Keshen, the late Imperial Commissioner, of having received bribes from the English; in consequence of which his Celestial Majesty degraded him from his rank, ordered him to be put to death, cut asunder at the waist, and all his relatives and followers to be beheaded. Keshen's sole crime seems to have been his implicit obedience to the orders of his superiors, but as the result had been unsuccessful, the misfortune of course was visited upon his head. Commissioner Lin, of whom we have not lately heard much, is said to have been the chief instrument in the fall of Keshen, whom he has since succeeded in command of the Chinese army. Keshen had also told the Emperor some plain, but unpalatable truths, in an able memorial respecting the Bogue forts, on which account he was accused of having received bribes. Another mandarin of high rank was also accused of traitorously combining with the English, and sentenced to be put to death by having his flesh cut in small pieces from his bones; and the country for 27 miles round his native place was to be laid waste. An Imperial edict had also appeared, announcing that the Emperor's brother was to take the field with an army of 50,000 men, for the purpose of exterminating the English, and it appears that these had already set out for Canton; and if they did not succeed, then the Emperor would take the field in person, at the head of a levy *en masse*, from the northern provinces of his dominions. Captain Elliot had appointed Capt. Caine, of the 26th Reg., chief magistrate of Hong-Kong, which has been re-occupied, and drawn up a code of regulations for the administration of justice. Several public buildings had been erected on the island, and everything indicated an intention of its being retained as a permanent possession of the British Crown. Capt. Elliot had issued a notice intimating that land would be granted to Her Majesty's subjects on terms something similar to those adopted in Australia. The general impression, however, was that there will be very few purchasers. An official newspaper, called the *Hong-Kong Gazette*, had been commenced, in which all the various notifications and proclamations were duly promulgated. It appears that the Chinese were putting Chusan in a state of defence. A vessel which had lately returned from that island to Macao brought information of several new forts having been erected. The walls of Tinghae were likewise undergoing repair; which was regarded as a symptom of a long and severe struggle. No doubt was entertained that the authorities at Canton were merely endeavouring to gain time, with the view of collecting a large force, before they resumed offensive operations. A ship from England, with provisions for the expedition, had sailed north direct to Chusan, knowing nothing of recent alterations, when her commander (Capt. Stead, R.N.) being suddenly seized upon, was murdered by the mandarins. Trade had been partially resumed, but sadly to our disadvantage; everything being sold about one-third above the customary prices, and no goods being purchased from us in return. By the middle of April many of the merchants had returned to Canton, where they found their former premises exactly as they had been left. At the date of these advices the British flag once more floated over the factories. On the 11th April, Capt. Elliot issued a circular, stating that trade was going on well at Canton, and that nearly one-third of the teas of the season had been got out. In the mean time the preparations for carrying on the war continue in India. The new Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, and the Admiral, Sir William Parker, arrived at Bombay on the morning of the 7th July, and set out for their ultimate destination on the 17th, in the steam frigate *Sesostris*. The admiral examined the arsenal and dockyard of Bombay in order to know their capabilities, and is said to have observed, that "the Chinese dispute may be settled in a few months, or it may last for years." It is understood that the policy to be pursued by the new Plenipotentiary is, as nearly as possible, the reverse of that which has been hitherto acted upon. A strict blockade of the whole southern and western coast is immediately to be put in force; the mouth of the great river is to be effectually guarded, and the utmost care taken to avoid unnecessarily irritating the natives, who, from the first, have appeared favourably disposed. The island of Amoy, of which a very promising description is given, will, it is said, be occupied as soon as the dispositions for the blockade are completed; and, from its position, deeply embayed in the main land and nearly opposite to the island of Formosa, it is expected that it will be an excellent exchange for the pestilential Chusan. It is also said that as soon as the navigation of the Yellow Sea is open, which it will not be for six months, the Plenipotentiary will proceed in person to Pekin, accompanied by the greater part of the squadron, as far as ships of such burden can be navigated in safety, and will probably have his first interview with the Emperor under the sixty-eight pounder batteries of the steamers. — The amount of tea exported under the Extraordinary Convention of Capt. Elliot with the local authorities, including the shipments made since the 1st Oct. last, is stated at 13,944,721 lbs. black; 2,262,799 lbs. green, making altogether about sixteen millions of pounds. As [illegible] more could be got out in [illegible], since the Chinese would only deal for [illegible] dollars were becoming extremely scarce. The [illegible] instance of the execution of Keshen and the appointment of Lin as his successor, who has all along been notorious for his hatred to the English, have induced many persons well acquainted with the country to entertain serious fears for the safety of the whole of the Hong merchants, who, it is considered, may very probably be sacrificed for their intercourse with our factory, although acting under the orders of the late imperial commissioner.—The preceding intelligence sets at rest the question as to the authenticity of the Macao letter, noticed by us in a recent Number, with a

qualification respecting its doubtful character. Our readers will remember that this document was stated to have arrived too late to be included in the late overland mail; it is now ascertained to be a fabrication, and the information it professed to convey is proved to be entirely at variance with the authentic news given above. This discovery has created some interest in commercial circles, and it is stated by a Morning Paper that those persons in the tea trade who have been made the victims of it have come to the determination of sifting the affair thoroughly, so as to discover and expose, and if possible to punish, the authors and all other persons implicated in the fraud.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape Papers have been received this week, bringing news to the 29th June, by which we find that the wine trade has rapidly diminished since the talk of a treaty between France and England for the admission of French wines at a modified duty. Should this treaty be consummated, the Cape wine farmers apprehend that their chief market will be cut off. The decrease in the export of wine in 1840 was one-half, as compared with 1839, the value of the customs returns in that year being 33,074*l.*, while in the latter year it was 69,475*l.* A public meeting had been held to take these facts into consideration, and the resolutions adopted were to be forwarded to Government by the Colonial Governor. There was to be a meeting of the Shareholders of the South African Bank, at which was to be discussed the propriety of issuing notes. The colonists were also, among their local improvements, advocating their right to a Representative Assembly. It is considered essential to represent the interests of the various districts, which seem to be improving, not only in agricultural prosperity, but likewise in moral excellence. The Graham's-town Papers state that the aggressions of the Caffres on the eastern frontier were extending, and the murder of an Englishman named Rudman, employed as an overseer on a farm at Dryflat, by some of these marauders, had called forth a public appeal in favour of more stringent measures to curb the excesses of these tribes. The Caffre chiefs were to be summoned to Fort Beaufort on the subject, which was being investigated in the most searching manner. The locusts had done much damage at Winterberg; and a heavy fall of snow at Graaff Reinet had destroyed upwards of 200 head of sheep.

West Indies and Mexico.—By the last packet which arrived at Falmouth, we received intelligence from the different West India Islands to a late date. The Jamaica papers have no very interesting news as regards that island, but they contain accounts from Carthagena to the 23d July, from which we learn that Carmona, the federal chief of Santa Martha, had marched upon that city with a levied force of 700 men, calling upon the villages in his way to disown the Constitutional Government and declare in favour of Federalism. In Carthagena there was every disposition to support the government to the last, but it was feared that they would not be able, from the want of provisions, to hold out till assistance arrived at Bogota. In the mean time, government had issued a decree allowing all provisions to enter duty free. The crops at Jamaica had as yet a favourable appearance, but the soil was not sufficiently irrigated to form a positive opinion; there was in some districts a great want of rain. A serious epidemic had broken out among the 60th Rifles, stationed at Fort Augusta, several deaths had ensued, and upwards of 150 individuals were then in the hospital; out of the detachment of 100 men of the same regiment at Newcastle, 20 were laid up with dysentery. The late cold and rainy weather is suggested as the cause of sickness in the latter place. The Kingston Papers say that about 50 of the emigrants lately arrived from Belfast and Scotland were leaving for New York in the schooner *Emma*. In Demerara and Barbadoes business matters were proceeding much as usual, and in the latter island there had been seasonable showers. The planters in the various islands were endeavouring, according to all accounts, to increase their crops of produce, and the peasantry evinced a disposition to co-operate with their employers. In some of the districts the African emigrants were still discontented, and would not work on the same terms as the native free labourer. From the Trinidad papers it appears that a committee has been formed for the purpose of inquiring into the agricultural resources and general capabilities of the island. The body of evidence produced would tend to establish a high degree of fertility in the soil, the greater portion of which is represented as peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of sugar, while the remainder would be found fitted to produce cotton, cocoa, coffee, &c., in abundance. It would offer also, by the nature of the country, and the quantity of timber in which it abounds, great facilities for the formation of railways, with which advantages, and a proper supply and judicious system of labour, the island, it is thought, might be raised to the highest importance and prosperity.—Advices from Mexico are to the 7th July. Yucatan had hoisted a flag of its own, spangled with stars after the United States fashion: but with the exception of that province and Tabasco, all was quiet. General Santa Anna had been appointed to the military command of the department of Vera Cruz. The Mexican revenue had undergone a fresh diminution; to obtain a loan of 1,000,000 dollars, of which less than half had been received, government had pledged 12 per cent. of its import duties: so that, in consequence of this and the former reductions, it was in the receipt of no more than 21 per cent. of its customs.—Papers from Bogota, which have been received to the 2nd June, are chiefly filled with documents giving a detailed account of a complete victory of the government forces over the rebels commanded by Vesga, at Salamina. A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and among the prisoners was the leader Vesga, while by the government forces scarcely any loss was sustained. The victory seems to be considered the most decisive that has yet been gained over the rebels. Telegraphic despatches showed that order had been completely restored in the provinces of Cauca and Buenaventura.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Upon the reassembling of the House this evening, after the late short cessation of Parliamentary business, the change of seats customary upon the advent of a new Administration to office took place, the Conservatives establishing themselves upon the benches which had been for so long a period occupied by their opponents, while the latter took possession of those on the left of the Speaker.

The House having then resolved itself into committee, the discussion of the Bill for the institution of New Courts of Equity was resumed.—Lord Brougham objected to the appointment of more than one additional Judge in Equity, and indeed to even that appointment being made permanent. Lord Cottenham, however, contended that two additional Judges at least would be necessary to relieve the suitors from the evils of delay, and to clear off the present heavy arrear. Any addition of judicial aid in the Equity Courts less than that would not be sufficient to relieve the suitors from the evils of delay and consequent great arrears. It was the general opinion of the witnesses examined before the committee—all of them men of great professional experience—that the addition of one judge to the Equity Courts would not be sufficient to dispose of the arrears; and some even doubted whether the aid now proposed would be sufficient. Indeed, so great had been the delay in many cases, that several solicitors advised their clients not to go into Chancery, if they could find redress in any other courts.

Lord Brougham's proposed amendment being therefore negatived, and the consideration of the one moved by Lord Campbell being postponed until a future occasion, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time this day.

A message from the Commons, brought up by Sir T. Fremantle and others, informed their Lordships that the Commons had agreed, without any amendment, to the Earl of Scarborough's Indemnity Bill.

Lord Wicklow called the attention of their Lordships to an evident omission in a Bill passed last session abolishing the punishment of death in certain cases, the provisions of which, however, did not extend to Ireland, but applied only to Great Britain. Now, he considered it a singular anomaly that there should be one law for the punishment of the same class of crimes in one part of the United Kingdom and another in another, and that what was punished with a milder sentence in one place should be visited with the penalty of death in another. He had felt it his duty to call the attention of the noble Marquis lately at the head of the Home Department to the circumstance, and pointed out to him that as a considerable period must elapse before the act came into operation, there would be time to remove the anomaly. The noble Marquis at the time gave him what he considered as a pledge that Government would take up the matter, but as the noble Marquis having retired from office was not in a condition to fulfil that pledge, he begged to call the attention of his noble friends the members of the Government to the subject, and hoped that something would be done in it.—The Duke of Wellington promised the immediate attention of Government to the omission.

Tuesday.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the 21st Annual Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from a person named Winter, who complained of the delay which had arisen in the consideration of a case of appeal now pending before their Lordships, in which he was a suitor. The questions at issue involved points of law of such peculiar difficulty, that the judges to whom, as forming a court of appeal, they had been referred, were equally divided in opinion, and as the petitioner was upwards of 70 years of age, it was of the utmost importance to him that a speedy decision should be made. His Lordship then called the attention of the House to the state of our penal statutes, many of which still existed on the statute-book, although imposing penalties which had in practice long become obsolete on the omission or commission of certain acts, but which might be so put in force as to become the instruments of great oppression. The case of which they had recently occasion to take cognizance, in which a noble Lord had inadvertently voted without subscribing the Parliamentary roll, and in which it had been necessary to pass a bill expressly shielding the noble offender from the consequences of his misapprehension, was but a single instance of the necessity for a revision of the law. Another had been recently afforded in the conduct of some magistrates who had thought proper to put into execution an obsolete statute under which several persons had been fined for having absented themselves from divine service in the parish church. The fines, it was true, were not much, but there were besides costs in cases where the parties refused to pay. In one case the costs were 14s., and in another 24s., and for non-payment one party was imprisoned six weeks, and the other 61 days. Now, he supposed their Lordships would agree with him in thinking that any person anxious to see parish churches duly attended on Sundays could not well hit upon a mode worse calculated to insure that object than those coercing fines. Indeed, it was about the best mode of insuring church non-attendance that could be devised; besides, as he had said, this power was liable to be perverted to most capricious purposes. He cast no blame on anybody; but surely our statutes ought not to be left in such a state. He had heard blame cast for having many of these fines received on account of the Sovereign, or of the state, but there was no option when once the statute was enforced. He mentioned these circumstances for the purpose of having the attention of Government, and particularly of his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, directed to the subject. The law ought to be altered on these matters, or perhaps, what would be better, there ought not to be any law at all on many of them; and he trusted that it would no longer be left in a state in which to enforce it was disgraceful.

On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bill for the amendment of the Act relating to Foreign Consecration to the office of Bishop was read a third time and passed. The Administration of Justice Bill was also read a third time, an amendment moved by Lord Campbell, and rendering more explicit the clause relating to the eligibility of Irish barristers to the offices proposed to be created, having been adopted.

The Earl of Glengall called the attention of the Government to a petition from the rate-payers of the city of Dublin, complaining of the alterations made in the burgess-roll, by which the municipal elections in Dublin must be regulated.

The Duke of Wellington said the matter was properly one for the consideration of the local and Poor-law authorities; but he would nevertheless mention the subject to the Home Secretary.

Wednesday.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Earl of Scarborough's Relief Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, and the Duke of Wellington.—Their Lordships immediately afterwards adjourned till Monday, the 20th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—So many members of the new Government were necessarily absent till after their re-election, that the Ministry was represented by Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir George Clerk, the Secretaries of the Treasury. In this House also the relative position of gentlemen was altered, and, with the single exception of Mr. Wakley, who retained his former seat, Members had completely changed places. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Macaulay were the only members of the late Cabinet to be seen on the opposition side of the house.

The Clerk read a list of petitions from the following places complaining of undue returns.—From Cork county, Sudbury, Athlone, Gloucester, Southampton, Kinsale, Dublin, Nottingham, the Elgin burghs, county Kerry, county Tipperary, Lichfield, Blackburn, Dudley, Rochester, Newport (Isle of Wight), Bewdley, Newry, Wigton, Flint, Cardigan, Reading, Louth, Penryn and Falmouth.

Messengers from the Lords brought down a bill having for its object the indemnification of the Right Hon. John Saville Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, from the penalties incurred by him in having sat and voted in the House of Lords, without having first duly taken the oaths, and signed the Parliamentary roll, to which they asked the concurrence of the House.—Sir T. Fremantle briefly stated the object of the bill, and said, that he had been requested to apply to the House that the standing orders might be suspended and the bill passed through all its stages that evening. The hon. Gentleman cited the case of the Earl of Harborough, in 1820, as a precedent.—Lord Palmerston expressed his assent.—Mr. Wakley said, that he did not mean to oppose the bill, but rose to express a hope that when, through ignorance, a poor man violated the law, the same course would be pursued in respect of his offence.—The bill then went through its several stages, and was passed and returned to the Lords without amendment.

Dr. Bowring gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before that House copies of the Custom-house tariffs regulating the imports and exports in different countries, with the weights, measures, and amounts of duties stated in British weights, measures, and moneys. Also that he should move for a committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the prohibitions to the importation of foreign cattle, sheep, lambs, and swine; and also for a committee to consider the propriety of facilitating the importation of butter, cheese, hams, and pork, salt provisions and potatoes.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that whenever the House should go into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, he should move that the board of commissioners should be abolished, and that all the powers exercised by them which might be considered requisite to the working of the measure, should be transferred to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The hon. Member also gave notice, that as soon as the responsible Ministers of the Crown should have taken their seats in that House, he should move that copies of all the instructions sent out to Mr. Fox (our Minister to the United States), since the despatch of Mr. Webster, relative to the affair of Mr. M'Leod, should be laid before the House.

Mr. Bodkin gave notice that he should, on an early day, bring forward a motion on the amendment of the criminal law.

The order of the day having been read for considering the speech of the Lords Commissioners, containing her Majesty's answer to the address, Sir G. Clerk said, that, in the absence of the responsible Ministers of the Crown, he did not rise for the purpose of making any motion which could give rise to discussion. He had merely to put into the hands of the Speaker the sessional motion which it was usual to pass before any other business could be taken—viz., "That this House will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee for granting a supply to her Majesty." The motion having been agreed to, it was ordered that the committee on the Navy Pay Bill be taken on Wednesday.

Tuesday.—The Speaker announced that the Clerk of Recognizances had reported the sufficiency of the sureties tendered for the prosecution of the election petitions for Great Marlow, Nottingham, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Thetford, Clitheroe, Lewes, Wigan, Rutlandshire, and Harwich.—Mr. West presented a petition from 1,000 rate-payers of the city of Dublin, to the same effect as the one presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Glengall.—On the motion of Sir G. Clerk, the message from the Lords relating to the Earl of Scarborough's Relief Bill, the Colonisation of New Zealand, the Effects of the Banks of Issue on the Circulation, and the Embankment of the River Thames, was taken into consideration, and the report ordered to be communicated to their lordships.

Petitions were brought up against the returns for Thetford, county Carlow, Downpatrick, Rutlandshire, Stafford, Wareham, Belfast, Barnstaple, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Windsor, Harwich, St. Ives, Lyme Regis, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Merthyr Tydvil, Waterford, and Caernarvon.

Mr. Yorke gave notice that on the introduction of the Poor Law Bill, he should move the insertion of a clause to prevent the commissioners from enforcing the separation of man and wife, where the application for relief arises from infirmity and not from improvidence or crime.—Dr. Bowring gave notice that on an early day he should call the attention of the House to the case of the Rajah of Sattara; and postponed to the 21st inst. his motion for a return of taxes levied upon land in the different states of Europe.—Mr. Attwood moved for several returns connected with the imports and shipping interests of the Isle of Man.—On the motion of Mr. Greene, the order of the day for the consideration of the report on private business was postponed to Friday, the 17th inst.

The House went into a committee of supply, Sir T. Fremantle in the chair. A resolution that a supply be granted to her Majesty was agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House on Wednesday.

Wednesday.—The Speaker announced that he had received a letter from Mr. O'Connell, stating that, having been returned for the county of Meath and the county of Cork, he had made his choice to sit for the latter. The Speaker added, that as a petition had been presented against the election of the learned Member for the county of Cork, it would not be in his power to make his selection until after that petition had been adjudicated upon.

Sir Thomas Fremantle then moved that new writs be issued for Tamworth, in the room of Sir R. Peel: Cambridge University, in the room of Mr. Goulburn; North Lancashire, in the room of Lord Stanley; Dorchester, in the room of Sir J. Graham; East Kent, in the room of Sir E. Knatchbull; Launceston, in the room of Sir H. Hardinge; South Nottinghamshire, in the room of Lord Lincoln; Monmouthshire, in the room of Lord G. Somerset; Westmoreland, in the room of Lord Lowther; Carlow, in the room of Dr. Nicholl; East Cornwall, in the room of Lord Eliot, Bury St. Edmund's, in the room of Earl Jermyn; Marlborough, in the room of Mr. H. B. Baring and Lord E. Bruce; Newark, in the room of Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Huntingdon, in the room of Sir F. Pollock and Col. Peel; Exeter, in the room of Sir W. Pole; Bute, in the room of Sir W. Rae; Wenlock, in the room of Mr. M. Gaskell; Sligo, in the room of Col. Perceval; Selkirkshire, in the room of Mr. Pringle; Aberdeenshire, in the room of Hon. Capt. Gordon; Tyrone, in the room of Hon. H. T. L. Corry; Chippenham, in the room of Capt. Boldero; Lisburn, in the room of Capt. Meynell, all of whom have vacated their seats by accepting office under the new Administration, or by appointments in the Royal Household. Sir T. Fremantle then moved new writs for Bridport, in the room of Mr. Warburton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; for the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the Hon. W. Duncombe, now Lord Feversham; for Bradford, in the room of Mr. Lister, deceased; and for Sunderland, in the room of Ald. Thompson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. J. Ponsonby moved a new writ for Lichfield, in the room of Sir G. Anson, who has accepted the stewardship of Poyning.

Mr. Roebuck then called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege alleged to have been committed by the *Times* newspaper, in an article relating to the hon. Member. The gravamen of the offence seemed to be that he was stated to have been "made an honourable gentleman by dint of getting into Parliament." The hon. and learned Member declined to submit a definite motion on the subject, but concluded by recommending to other Members, if they should be attacked in a similar way, to horsewhip Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*. Here there was a general cry of "Order," and Mr. Roebuck at length moved

that the printer be called to the bar.—Sir G. CLERK suggested that the regular course would be to move the preliminary resolution, that the article in question was a breach of the privileges of the House.—Mr. ROEBUCK accordingly altered the terms of his motion; but, no hon. Member having been found to second it, it fell to the ground.

Mr. MILNES gave notice that after the recess he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act of William the Third as related to compulsory attendance at divine service.

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Crown to lease the lands connected with Kensington Palace, for the purposes of building.

Several motions having been postponed until after the adjournment, the report of the resolution of supply to her Majesty was received, and the Committee of Supply fixed for Friday, the 17th. On the motion of Sir G. CLERK, the House, at its rising, adjourned to Thursday, the 16th inst.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89⅞ to ¾; for the Account 90⅛ sellers; New Three-and-a Half per Cents., 98⅝ to ¾; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 14s. premium. The business done to-day was not extensive, but the quotations of the leading stock were an advance upon Thursday of nearly a quarter per cent.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—We announced in a late number, that a Parliamentary committee had been appointed for the consideration of various plans for the improvement of the metropolis. The city authorities, it appears, are already taking measures in furtherance of this desirable object; and Mr. Walker, the engineer, accompanied by the harbour-masters and other officers of the Navigation Committee, have recently surveyed the banks of the river above Vauxhall-bridge, and laid down a line of embankment for the improvement of the navigation. On Tuesday Mr. Walker was attended by Mr. Cubitt, the builder, and by Mr. Simpson, the engineer of the Chelsea Water-works, when a plan was agreed to be recommended, embracing a spacious promenade in the front of the extensive range of squares and crescent now in progress of erection by Mr. Cubitt. The line is intended to follow the course of the river, so as to fall into the Mall at Chelsea, and will constitute one of the greatest modern improvements of the metropolis. The Navigation Committee, while they protect the river from encroachments, are said to be determined to prevent the walks upon the banks from being inclosed. It is hoped this example may be followed lower down the river, but at present the private interests of wharfingers and others, who have appropriated to themselves the exclusive use of the banks in the more populous parts of the metropolis, interpose a great impediment, and effectually shut out the public from the advantages of an open and healthful promenade, such as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of so many European capitals.—A commodious road has recently been opened on the Marquess of Westminster's Pimlico estate, leading from the Vauxhall-bridge-road, in a line through Warwick, Eccleston, Chester, Eaton, Belgrave, and Lowndes squares, to the intended new entrance into Hyde-park, which is to be called Albert's-gate.—In connexion with these improvements we may mention that the new buildings at the British Museum are proceeding rapidly, under the superintendence of Sir R. Smirke; and preparations have already been made for the erection of the grand entrance, in place of the present frontage.

Wood Pavement.—The disputes so long pending between the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Giles, respecting the pavement of Holborn, having been settled by the vestry of the latter parish consenting to adopt the wood pavement, the greater part of that important thoroughfare is now paving with this material.—At the last meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a long discussion took place on the wood pavement in Oxford-street, and more particularly on the question of repairs, in the event of any being required during the time that the vestry might be disposed to continue the experiment. Upon this subject it was stated that the company were willing to keep the pavement which had stood the test of trial in Oxford-street in repair for the sum of 200*l.* a-year, an amount far below the expense of repairing the same distance of macadamized road. It was ultimately agreed that the wood pavement already laid down in Oxford-street be paid for, and that it be continued as an experiment under the superintendence of the parish-surveyor.

The Metropolitan Roads.—At a vestry meeting of the parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, held on Saturday, a letter from the commissioners of metropolitan roads was laid before the meeting, which stated that, in consequence of the decreased traffic occasioned by the preference given to railroads, the amount of tolls have become so much reduced as to compel the commissioners to discontinue the expense of lighting gas lamps along the sides of the various roads around the metropolis. It appeared also that the commissioners for the same reason had failed to place kerb-stones to the paths at the sides of the road, which have been recently paved at a great expense to the parish; and that the gas company are on the point of raising their price from 3*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* per lamp. These announcements were received with much regret, from the conviction that the present mode of lighting the roads around the metropolis, has contributed materially to the prevention of crime.

Royal Institution.—A paragraph has appeared in the daily papers, stating that the health of Mr. Faraday had so seriously declined, that it has been found necessary for him to resign his professorship in this institution: the public will however be gratified to learn that this statement has been contradicted by Mr. Brande, and that the indisposition which rendered it advisable for this eminent chemist temporarily to discontinue his scientific labours has nearly disappeared; he is now enjoying himself in Switzerland in excellent health and spirits, and with every probability of being able to resume his usual occupations on his return in the course of the ensuing month.

City Cemeteries.—Another cemetery in the suburbs of the city was consecrated on Saturday by the Bishop of London. It is in the Tower Hamlets district, at a short distance from the Mile End Road, and comprises an extent of 30 acres. The Lord Mayor and City authorities were present at the ceremony, and at the entertainment which followed the Bishop took occasion to express his approbation of public cemeteries in the suburbs of large towns, both on the ground of the health of the inhabitants, and on that of public convenience. It was stated on his departure that the Bishop intends to bring in a bill in the present session of Parliament to prevent any further interments in the city.

Marylebone Bank.—An adjourned meeting of shareholders has been held this week at the Bank, in Cavendish-square, to receive the report of a committee appointed in August last, for the investigation of the affairs, with a view to the dissolution of the Company. It appeared from the minutes of the last meeting that Mr. David Hannay, the managing director, had overdrawn his account with the bank to the amount of 14,300*l.* and 2,200*l.* for shares, making altogether 16,500*l.* Mr. Abraham, chairman of the shareholders' committee, regretted that after the lapse of a month the committee were not in a condition to lay before the shareholders such a report on the affairs of the bank as it was their duty and disposition to have submitted. The reason was that the committee had not yet obtained the requisite information from the accountant, who said "that he found the books in such a complicated state, that he could not make them out; and that the accounts of the bank had been admirably kept for the purpose intended; that facts were not recorded until long after their occurrence; and that the whole system was obviously designed to serve the purposes of fraud." The directors had issued a circular to the shareholders, suggesting the necessity for a further extension of time in order to a thorough investigation of the accounts; for up to the present moment they were completely in the dark as to the real state of the affairs; they knew nothing whatever of the assets of the bank; and could, therefore, make no report. It appeared from subsequent statements that the London and Westminster Bank is a creditor for 15,000*l.*, and that an advance of 25,000*l.* had been made by other parties; that when it was reported the bank had made 1000*l.* profit, there had actually been a loss of 3000*l.*; that the dividend had been made by debiting certain gentlemen's accounts for commissions improperly, and crediting them afterwards, and that the salaries of the clerks in the establishment had not been paid until after the dividend was declared. The solicitor stated that after the strong expression made at the last meeting of the necessity for taking some steps to prevent Mr. Hannay from quitting the country pending the investigation, the directors in pursuance of a bond of 10,000*l.*, which Mr. Hannay had given as security for good conduct, and by virtue of a judge's order, had ordered his arrest, and he was now in the Fleet prison. It was then agreed that a special meeting of shareholders be called for the 4th Nov. next.

Chartist Meeting.—A meeting was held on Monday night at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. Feargus O'Connor to London on his release from imprisonment. Although it was held at very short notice, the hall was thronged. Upon the platform were a number of the most noted metropolitan Chartists, and among the crowd were many females. Mr. O'Connor was received with the most enthusiastic expressions of welcome. He addressed the meeting at some length, and with great energy. He said that his zeal was in no way diminished; that his motto was still, "No surrender;" that he was delighted to see the crowd that welcomed him, and their cheers showed that the enthusiasm for the charter was still as high as he trusted it would ever remain until the charter was the law of the land. A number of resolutions, condemnatory of Mr. O'Connor's imprisonment, and sympathising with Frost and the other chartist convicts, were passed; and the evening was far advanced before the meeting separated.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The deaths of 376 males and 369 females were registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending the 28th ult., which shows a decrease compared with the weekly averages of 1839-39, and 40, of 99 males, and 82 females. Of the 745 deaths recorded in the past week, 371 were persons under 15 years of age, 240 between 15 and 60 years of age, and 134 of 60 years of age and upwards.

Accidents.—On Saturday evening an explosion took place in a lamp-black manufactory at Stepney. It appears that the fire of the furnace, which is fed by oil, had gone out, when a workman thrust a lighted paper through a hole to rekindle it, and a violent explosion immediately followed, by which the iron plate of the furnace, and the brickwork of the chimney, were blown out. On being removed from the rubbish, the man's jacket was found to be on fire, and his face and both hands were seriously burnt. The man's son, who stood near, was also injured. The cause of the explosion was said to have been an accumulation of damp air, as the building was quite new.—On Tuesday morning, an explosion occurred at the [illegible] manufactory in Fitzroy-square, Lambeth. [illegible] men and boys were at work in the factory, when a sudden explosion was heard, and the whole place was enveloped in flames. The fire, however, was fortunately soon [illegible] prevented from extending [illegible] premises. It is fortunate that no further damage ensued, as from the nature of the surrounding buildings the consequences must have been serious.

Fires.—On Thursday night considerable alarm was created in the Eastern districts of the metropolis by the discovery of a fire on board the *Kelso*, a large vessel of about 900 tons, which was fitting up for the conveyance of emigrants to New Zealand, and was to have sailed in about a fortnight. It is the duty of the watchmen to go round every night at eight o'clock and see that the fires and lights are duly extinguished. Whether this was neglected or not has not yet been ascertained, but the fire broke out at nine o'clock. Every exertion was made to clear out the rest of the shipping lying in the import dock: this was ultimately effected, and the Company's engines were brought into play. Finding, however, that they failed in subduing the flames, communications were forwarded to the different stations, and in a short time the Brigade and several other engines arrived, but the fire was not extinguished till the vessel had been scuttled. The *Kelso* had about half her cargo on board, the whole of which is destroyed or rendered useless. The greater portion of the forepart, including the foremast and forecastle, is burnt, but the principal part of the standing rigging is fortunately uninjured. The ship, was making her voyage under contract with the New Zealand Company, and was the property of Alderman Pirie. It is said that she was insured.—On the same day a fire broke out in Bread-street, Cheapside. It originated in a large room on the first floor, occupied as a warehouse by Mr. Davis, a fur dealer. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the apartments where they broke out. The store-room was filled with valuable furs, ermine boas, robes, &c., which were destroyed and damaged to the amount of 2,000*l.*

Woolwich.—On Saturday a farewell dinner was given by the officers of the Royal Artillery, to Lieut.-General Lord Vivian, on his retiring from office as Master-General of the Ordnance. In the course of the evening, his lordship in returning thanks for his health being drunk, alluded to the present efficient state of the Royal Artillery, and pointed out the necessity of watching the progress of improvements in other countries, in order to surpass them if possible in this. Lord Bloomfield presided on the occasion, and the meeting was fully attended by the officers of the corps.—On Monday three cadets, Messrs. Grant, Russell, and Gilbert, were brought before the magistrates, charged with an assault on the police on Saturday night. It was stated that the cadets, in number about 50, had a quarrel among themselves in the public streets, about half-past eleven at night, and on the police interfering, the cadets attacked and nearly overpowered the officers. In the disturbance which ensued, the cadets are said to have been extremely violent, and the affair at one time was considered likely to lead to a serious riot. The magistrate imposed the mitigated fine of 40*s.* each, on condition that they would apologise publicly for the offence.—The corvette *Aurora*, 20 guns, belonging to the king of Sardinia, is at present anchored off the Royal Arsenal, having been sent here from Genoa, to take in ordnance stores for the use of the Sardinian navy.

Bushy Park.—Some alarm was created in the establishment of her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Bushy, on Friday last, by the discovery of the dead body of an infant, under circumstances tending to induce suspicion that it had come to its death by unfair means. Mr. Holberton, the surgeon to the Queen Dowager, was sent for, and in consequence of facts that had come to his knowledge and other circumstances, a young laundry maid was taken into custody, and conveyed to the station at Kingston, on the charge of having unlawfully concealed the birth of the infant; having undergone an examination, she was remanded to await the result of the coroner's inquest. On Monday a jury was empanelled before the coroner, when several witnesses were examined, but there was no direct evidence tending to confirm the suspicion, and the jury, after a lengthened inquiry, returned a verdict that the child was found dead, but that there was no evidence to show by what means it had come by its death, or who was its mother. The young woman was then taken before a magistrate of Sunbury, when a further inquiry took place, which terminated in her release from custody.

Provincial News.

The Harvest.—The unsettled state of the weather in the beginning of the week somewhat retarded the operations of the harvest-field; but notwithstanding the storm of Saturday and Sunday, considerable progress has been made in securing the crops. In Sussex, Kent, and Hants, accounts represent the quantity of wheat now remaining to be carried as very small. In Staffordshire a considerable breadth of wheat, and most of the barley and oats, have been safely secured; and for the most part they are of average quality and quantity. In Northumberland the harvest has been most abundant, and much corn has already been stacked in excellent condition. In Durham the wheat is said to approach [illegible] average crop; and it is generally conceded that the quality will be better in the northern counties than in the southern districts. In the west of England the greater part of the wheat has been secured in good condition, and there is every prospect of a fair average [illegible].

Bath.—Some excitement has been created in this city by the suicide of Mr. Todd, one of the engineers and surveyors employed on that portion of the Great Western Railway, which is [illegible] this neighbourhood. His [illegible] had [illegible] great [illegible] on Friday he was found lying in [illegible] severed from his body. [illegible] it was at first supposed [illegible] himself; while all the previous symptoms exhibited by him induced others to believe that he undoubtedly must have done so. A coroner's jury was assembled, and after an adjournment, brought in a verdict that he committed suicide, being of unsound mind at the time.

Chesterfield.—Early on Thursday last, the inhabitants of Wingerworth, near this town, were roused by an alarm of fire, the flames from which proceeded from a Dutch barn at Wingerworth-hall, the seat of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. It appears that there was a large quantity of old and new hay in the barn, to the amount, it is said of 100 tons. The fire originated from the new hay, which, not being in a good condition when carried, ignited and communicated to the roof of the building. Great exertions were used to get under the fire, and a large quantity of hay was carted, but it was so much injured as to be almost worthless. The exertions of the neighbours and workmen at length subdued the flames, but the damage done is said to be considerable.

Cowes.—We understand that it is proposed to construct on the East Cowes Park estate very extensive Botanical Gardens, embracing about 10 acres of the most picturesque portion of the estate, including Stockbin Wood, and affording great variety of soil and climate, in consequence of the ground rising to a height of 170 feet above the esplanade of the harbour. It is proposed to establish an Isle of Wight Botanical Society, with a committee of management likely to include the names of the most eminent London and provincial botanists. The great expense of laying out the grounds will be borne by the proprietor of the estate, who has employed Mr. Rogers, of Southampton, for that purpose, under the direction of a celebrated landscape gardener.

Deal.—The arrangements for the establishment of a New Light on Goodwin Sands are making satisfactory progress; and it is finally arranged that the cast-iron casson, which is now nearly completed, will be floated to its berth on the north-east end of the Sands, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.: it will then be fixed to the chalk rock, which Mr. Bush, the engineer, calculates on finding about thirty feet below the surface of the sand. The casson will thus form a base upon which a lofty column of stone will be raised, surmounted with a light. This undertaking is not only designed as a beacon to warn the mariner off these sands, which have been so fatal to thousands, but it is also intended as a guide from the North Sea through a wash-way hitherto impracticable. This channel is about half a mile wide, and leads into a capacious bay within the Goodwin, having from thirty to forty feet water, and sheltered from every point, so that ships will ride there with safety in all weathers. It is expected that the Duke of Wellington, who takes a lively interest in the undertaking, will be present on the occasion.

Exmouth.—The foundation stone of the great Sea-wall, now erecting at this place, at the expense of Lord Rolle, was laid on Monday. The town will derive so many advantages from this desirable improvement, as a watering-place and resort for invalids, that the ceremony brought together a large number of persons interested in its prosperity. The town exhibited a scene of much gaiety on the occasion, and the event was celebrated with the usual festivities.

Gloucester.—The will and codicil of the late Mr. J. Wood was proved on Saturday, in the Registry of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Jacob Osborne, and Mr. John Surman, the surviving executors. The property personally is sworn under 1,000,000*l.* The probate amounts to 13,700*l.* The legacy-duty is ten per cent, except upon that portion given to Mrs. Goodlake and Mr. Surman, which will pay six per cent.

Hull.—A general meeting of the inhabitants of this borough has been held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a petition to the House of Commons, praying the house to take into their earliest consideration the present sufferings of the people, caused by a restricted commerce, and an exclusive commercial system, and not to impose any additional taxes upon an already over-burdened people, until the recommendations of their own committee on import duties have been fully and fairly tried. The first resolution, declaratory of existing distress, caused by the restricted state of the business of the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners, operating upon the trading and labouring classes to such a degree as to demand the attention of the legislature, was moved by Sir William Loraine, and seconded by George Pryme, Esq., late M.P. for Cambridge. Although himself extensively interested in agriculture, both as an owner and a cultivator of the soil, he declared his conviction that the further opening of our trade with foreign nations, by the admission of their produce, would advance the welfare of all classes in this country, including the landowners and agriculturists. Mr. Wade then expressed the same opinion, and stated from his experience for forty years as a merchant in Hull, he could truly say that the freights were never before during that period so low as at present. He thought it would have been better to wait until the places of the new cabinet were before the country, before the present meeting had been called, but supported the motion. An amendment was moved, declaring that universal suffrage was the great thing wanted to remedy the distresses of the people, which, on a division, was lost. The original motion was then unanimously agreed to, as were the subsequent resolutions, and the petition founded thereon.

Lancaster.—Much interest has been excited in this neighbourhood by the publication, in the London papers, of the case of eleven men imprisoned in the county gaols for not attending church. The first of these occurred in Feb. 1839, and the last in May 1840, and the term of imprisonment varied from 2 to 63 days. The transaction was mentioned in the sixth Report of the Prison Inspectors, but it seems to have escaped general attention until the present time. The publication of these facts has not been without its results, Lord Brougham having called the attention of the House of Lords to the subject on Tuesday night; and Mr. Milnes having subsequently given notice in the House of Commons of a motion for the repeal of the statute enforcing attendance at divine service.

Leeds.—A meeting has recently been held in this town, to take into consideration the present depressed circumstances of the working population. It was composed of delegates from the different factories, mills, and workshops, in the town and neighbourhood. After some discussion it was resolved, that an address be issued to the workmen of the United Kingdom, calling upon them to adopt measures to ascertain the number of operatives out of employment, in order that the result may be laid before the Legislature.

Liverpool.—The *British Queen* steamer, recently sold to the Belgian Government, and which has been so long running between this port and New York, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp. The British and American Steam Company have, it is said, received for her the sum of 60,000*l.* from the Belgian Government. For the *President* the same company received above 70,000*l.* from the underwriters. The losses sustained by the company since its establishment are supposed not to be less than 80,000*l.* nor more than 100,000*l.*—The depression in every branch of trade which has so long been felt in the manufacturing districts, is beginning to produce its natural consequences. Failures and commercial embarrassments are on the increase, and some of the houses which have failed during the present week, both here and in Manchester, are large firms, whose stoppage must produce disastrous results. Among these is the large establishment of Messrs. Molyneux, Witherby, and Co., of this town, extensively engaged in the cotton trade, whose liabilities are estimated at between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* The liabilities of Messrs. Maury and Son, also engaged in the cotton trade, will not, it is said, exceed 60,000*l.*, one-third of which is secured. Messrs. Anderson, Garrow, and Co., another important failure, are in the Canada trade. Four or five Manchester houses of more or less repute, and whose united liabilities are said to amount to between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.*, have also declared their inability to meet their engagements during the past week.—A respite, during her Majesty's pleasure, signed by the Home Secretary, has been received for Girolomo Capella, the convict under sentence of death in Kirkdale gaol for murder.

Lynn.—Since the opening of the new cut from Eau Brink to this town, which took place about 20 years ago, the old channel, which was very wide and spacious, by which the water of the Ouse and its tributary streams were formerly conveyed to Lynn, has been gradually silting up, and much of it has now become firm land, producing rich and flourishing herbage. A portion of this newly recovered land, containing about 900 acres, which is now embanked and fenced with live quick-set fences, and divided into convenient pieces for occupation, was recently let by auction, and the annual rental obtained for it averages nearly 3*l.* per acre. Calculating upon this ratio, it is assumed that if an embankment of the Wash were to be effected, the annual value of the land obtained by that undertaking might reasonably be estimated at not less than 500,000*l.* At the last quarterly meeting of the town-council, a copy of a memorial presented to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, referring to the inclosure of the Great Level of the Wash, was produced, and it was stated that the application to Parliament upon the subject will be renewed in the ensuing session.

Manchester.—The address to her Majesty adopted at the late conference of dissenting ministers has been presented to the Queen through the Secretary of State, and very graciously received. It commenced with expressions of loyalty and attachment to the throne, and of the interest felt by the meeting in the questions which had called them together. It concluded by saying that, "Brought by our professional avocations into daily intercourse with the more numerous classes of our fellow-subjects, it is, as it has for some time past been, our painful lot to witness scenes of wide-spread, heart-rending, and ever-deepening distress, arising mainly—as alas! is too obvious—from a want of adequate employ, and a consequent destitution to a very great extent of the common necessaries of life. In endeavouring to ascertain the cause of this most deplorable state of things we beg to assure your Majesty, that, after a patient and dispassionate investigation, we have been constrained to admit the conviction that it is to be found primarily and chiefly in those laws which, by unrighteously interfering with the arrangements of our beneficent Creator, produce an artificial scarcity of food, impose shackles on trade and commerce, cramp the efforts of industry, and, even where they seem to benefit, occasion only a delusive advantage. Encouraged by the painful solicitude which your Majesty has uniformly manifested for the well-being of your subjects, we humbly yet most earnestly solicit your Majesty's interposition, so far as it can be constitutionally rendered; assured that nothing more becomes the dignity or answers to the office of princes or potentates than an imitation of the Sovereign Ruler, who is good to all, and whose tender mercies are over all His works." The number of ministers present at the late conference were—Baptists, 182; Bible Christians, 2; Calvinist, 1; Calvinistic Methodists, 2; Christian Church, 2; Christian Congregation, 1; Church of England, 2; Church of Scotland, 2; Congregational Churches, 2; Congregational Methodist, 1; Countess of Huntingdon, 4; Independents, 274; Independent Methodist, 1; Inghamites, 3; Methodist, 1; Methodists, New Connexion, 21; Nazarene Church, 1; New Church, 1; Oldham-street Society, 1; Presbyterians, 8; Primitive Methodists, 9; Roman Catholics, 10; Scotch Relief, 12; Scotch Seceders, 30; Swedenborgians, 4; Unitarians, 23; Wesleyan Association, 18; Wesleyan Methodists, 2. Total, 620.

Northampton.—The local papers mention the following as an example worthy of imitation:—An agricultural labourer named George Lett, of North Crawley, who, by honest industry, sober habits, and economy, saved a sufficient sum of money to purchase a freehold house in the parish, stated that the first rent he received should be given away in bread. Accordingly, on Saturday last, half a year's rent, amounting to 2*l.*, having been paid, he gave the money to the baker to furnish bread to be distributed at church the following day. A loaf was given to every child belonging to the Sunday school, and the remainder to the most distressed poor of the parish who attended church.

Nottingham.—A novel but prodigal expedient for acquiring the reputation of an extensive business was recently discovered in this county. On the 9th ult., as a farmer, of South Muskham, was walking in his fields, he found a quantity of loaves in a turnip field; supposing them to have been stolen, he caused the field to be further searched, when another lot was found, making in the whole forty-eight quartern loaves and a half of white bread; upon inquiry it was found that they had been thrown into the field by a baker lately set up in business at Newark, who had been taking bread into the country to sell with his horse and cart, but not being so fortunate as to dispose of it, and wishing to keep up an appearance of doing a great business by returning from his journey every day with an empty cart, he threw his loaves into the field. He had thrown a quantity into other fields at Maplebeck, and also at Kersall. As soon as it was discovered the baker disappeared; and it being supposed that he must be mad, fears were entertained that he had drowned himself. The river Devon was dragged; but while this was performing, news reached Newark that he had been seen in this city: all anxiety respecting him then ceased, and his friends began to condemn his folly. The bread found was distributed amongst the poor.

Southampton.—The storm which visited the metropolis and other places, on Friday last, was severely felt in this town and throughout the whole district of the New Forest. It lasted only one hour, but the amount of damage is considerable. Several trees were torn out of the ground, the streets were filled with tiles, and the water covered with wreck. A yacht, while her sails were being furled, had two men washed overboard, but with great exertion they were saved; a gig was upset; a brig brought up in the harbour, but before the sails could be got in they were blown into ribbons; a vessel sunk off Chapel Wharf, and a fisherman's boat was swamped off Calshot and four lives lost. The whole district was one scene of devastation, and scarcely a house escaped. Fortunately, the harvest was nearly got in, so that little damage was sustained by outstanding crops.

Stockport.—At the Police Court, on Saturday, Ann Sandys, one of the party tried at the late Chester Assizes, on a charge of poisoning children, was brought before the magistrates, charged with neglect of her family. Our readers will doubtless recollect, that the husband of this woman was found guilty of murder, and that she was acquitted in consequence of it being considered that she had acted under his instigation. At the time of their committal on the charge in Oct. 1840, two of their surviving children were placed in the workhouse, where they still remain. On the liberation of the prisoner at the late assizes, she obstinately refused either to take her children out of the workhouse, or contribute towards their support. Under these circumstances she was brought before the bench. It appeared that she belonged to Roscommon; and as she refused to be removed to that place, she was committed for one month to hard labour.—The prospect of the working classes of this borough continues to be of the most gloomy description. It is stated, that at this moment there cannot be less than 2000 factory operatives out of employ; and that this number will be considerably increased before the end of another week, in consequence of the stoppage of machinery at different mills. A large portion of those who are so fortunate as to be in work are only employed between three and four days a-week. Scarcely a day passes but some individuals are disposing of their furniture, preparatory to their emigration to America, or elsewhere. These individuals are not idle, dissolute characters, whose loss might be considered a gain to society; but, generally speaking, they are honest, industrious artisans, who, by the distress which stares them in the face, are compelled to leave the country. The local papers remark, that it is difficult to predict what may be the state of this once flourishing town, unless a speedy improvement in the cotton trade takes place: but already nearly one-fifth of the dwellings in the borough are unoccupied, and the owners of the property which is tenanted are in many cases unable to obtain rent.

Uverstone.—The following melancholy circumstance has recently occurred in a village near this town. A gentleman residing in the village having been away from home for a few weeks, upon returning late one evening, in his joy to see all his family, ran up stairs, and, with more fondness than prudence, took up in his arms his little girl, four years old, that was fast asleep, and spoke to it. The child opened its eyes, and not recognising its parent, uttered a shrill cry, and seemed agitated: the fright was fatal in its consequences, for the little creature became bereft of reason, and now appears little better than a confirmed idiot.

Railways.—The half-yearly meeting of the London and Croydon Railway Company took place on Tuesday. The report congratulated the proprietors on the partial opening of the Brighton line, and the immediate prospect of its entire completion. A great diminution in the expenditure of the half-year had taken place, but there was also a decrease of receipts from passengers, which was attributable to the high toll payable to the Greenwich Company. On that part of the railway, independent of the

Greenwich toll—namely, between Croydon and New Cross, the directors have reduced the fares; the result has been that the number of passengers between those stations has been doubled, as compared with July, 1840. The accession of the Brighton Railway encouraged the directors to hope, that at the next general meeting they would be able to recommend a dividend, while the expected opening of the south-eastern line would not fail to improve much further the prospects of the company. The total capital received by the company to the 31st of July, 1841, was 631,815*l.* 14*s.* 6½*d.* The coaching and carrying account for the half-year realised 17,545*l.* 6*s.* 6½*d.*, and the expenditure was 15,449*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance of 2,095*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.*, to which add a former balance of 7,956*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, making 10,051*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* The number of passengers during the half-year was 51,569 first class, 168,627 second class, 24,511 third class; total 244,707 passengers. The toll paid by the Brighton Company to the Croydon Company, since the opening of the Brighton line, was 1,330*l.*—The works of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, between Bridgwater and Taunton, are proceeding rapidly, and preparations are also making between Taunton and Exeter. Not only, according to all present prospects, will the railway be opened from Bridgwater to Taunton about June, 1842, but the company are not without hopes of being enabled also to take the railway to Wellington by the end of the autumn of that year. Wellington is about twenty-five miles from Exeter, and will be reached by coach in two hours and a half; consequently the time between that city and London will then be reduced to less than nine hours, to Bath about five; and it is confidently stated that the railway will reach Exeter about the year 1844, when the distance between Exeter and London, 193 miles, will be performed by the first class trains in six hours and half.—On Wednesday, a general meeting of the subscribers of the West London Railway took place at the Company's offices in Abchurch-lane. The object was to consider the resolutions of a former meeting for raising a further sum of 40,000*l.* for completing the works, and for other purposes. The report stated that the directors had proceeded to raise that sum in 20,000 new shares, but only 9,623 had been taken up by the proprietors; they were, therefore, desirous that some better plan should be devised to prevent the abandonment of the scheme, the total amount paid up in the new shares being only 1,471*l.* 10*s.* The disbursements to 31st of Dec. 1840, were 128,335*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and the receipts 122,562*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance of 5,752*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The liabilities to 30th June, 1841, were 11,331*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, out of which 3,737*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* was due to the Bank for advances on bills given for old shares. The report having been received, a long discussion ensued, from which it appeared that in addition to the above sum to connect the line with the Great Western, 25,000*l.* would be required to join the London and Birmingham Railway. A resolution was passed giving the directors power to carry out the resolution for raising the 40,000*l* at their discretion; and on the motion of Sir J. S. Lillie, the instalments paid on the new shares not having reached the sum contemplated, were agreed to be refunded by the directors to the subscribers.—On Tuesday night a serious accident occurred on the Great Western Railway. The mail train to London had arrived at the station at Wootton-Bassett, at which place, in consequence of the commencement of an incline, an engine as usual was attached behind. The train then proceeded, but had not gone far before the first engine went off the trams, and the carriages being propelled by the engine behind, came in collision with it. Several passengers sustained injury. One gentleman was picked up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to Wootton-Bassett, where it was found that his ancle was fractured, and that he had received severe contusions. Two other passengers were also much bruised, but were, at their own request, brought on to town. Other persons, including the guards, conductors, &c. were more or less injured.—A fatal collision took place on Tuesday, at the Euxton station, on the North Union Railway, between a coal-train and the stage-coach running from Chorley to Southport; which ended in the death of the Rev. R. Ivy, Independent minister at Duckenfield, and the serious injury of the coachman, seven passengers, and the keeper of the station-house. At this part of the line the railway passes over the turnpike road leading from Bolton, Chorley, and other parts to Southport. There is a gate on both sides, and a man named Nixon resides at the station-house, whose duty it is to see the gates are regularly closed against anything passing along the turnpike-road, every time a train is observed coming along the line. On Tuesday, when the Southport coach arrived at the station, the station keeper was in the house taking his dinner, when he saw a train of empty coal-waggons coming down the line at such a speed as to lead him to conclude that the coach could not get across the line before the train reached the station. Unfortunately, he had omitted to close the gates, and seeing the danger likely to accrue, he ran out of the station-house, and, calling to the coachman to pull up, made a rush at the leading horse, but missing it, he caught hold of one of the wheelers, and had scarcely stopped the coach, when the train, which was driven before the engine, came in contact with the wheel horses, and dragging them on the line, caught the coach and splintered it to atoms. The fore horse broke away, but the wheelers were killed on the spot. The passengers were found for the most part in a state of insensibility, lying amongst the broken portions of the coach. The Rev. R. Ivy was picked up dead, at a distance of 40 yards from the station. The railway was strewed with the broken particles of the coach for a distance of 170 yards, and one of the horses was dragged a greater distance.—On Tuesday night another collision took place at the Farrington Station, on the same Railway. It appears that the train leaving Manchester and Liverpool for Preston, at five o'clock in the evening, was rather later than usual. The train stopped at Farrington station, to put down passengers and to attach the red signal lamp to the hind carriage. While this was arranging, the London mail train came up, and running into the train on the rails, smashed a horse-box loaded with sporting dogs to atoms. Mr. Threlfall, maltster, of Preston, had a thigh broken, and all the other passengers were more or less injured. The engineer of the first train, seeing the danger, put his steam on, and then jumped off the engine. The suddenness of start caused the engine to break away from the train, and it ran at a frightful pace through Preston station, on to the Lancaster line, and was at last fortunately stopped without doing any injury.—The following are the receipts for the principal Railways for the past week:—Blackwall, 1,205*l.*; Brighton, 2,191*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,006*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,012*l.*; North Midland, 4,895*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,927*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,011*l.*; South-Western, 7,142*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,253*l.*; Great Western, 14,618*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,053*l.*; Birmingham, 18,214*l.*; Great North of England, 1,586*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 356*l.*; and Eastern Counties, 971*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Queen's letter has arrived for the appointment of Lords Justices, during the brief period that will elapse between the departure of the Lord-Lieutenant, who left on Thursday, and the arrival of Earl de Grey, who is expected in the course of next week. On his arrival a Privy Council will be held, when the oaths of office will be administered to his Excellency in presence of the Lords Justices. It is generally believed that Mr. Lucas, late member for Monaghan, will be the new Under-Secretary; Mr. G. A. Hamilton has also been spoken of, but the appointment of Mr. Lucas is considered more probable. In the legal circles, Mr. Pennefather and Lord Chief-Justice Dogherty have been mentioned as the new Lord-Chancellor; but it is now announced that Sir Edward Sugden has accepted that high office.—There was a grand field day on Saturday in the Phœnix-park, as a military farewell to Earl Fortescue. Prince George of Cambridge was with his regiment in the field. After a variety of manœuvres the several regiments marched past in quick and slow time, and then formed into line. The officers were ordered to advance, when the noble Earl took occasion to express his admiration of the manner in which the troops had conducted themselves during the period of his Viceroyalty, under peculiarly exciting circumstances.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell spoke at some length in condemnation of the Chartists, and implored the Irish to avoid Chartism as they would any secret or illegal society which would involve their liberties. He said that the Chartists had disturbed and broken up reform meetings—they had, to a certain extent, joined with the Tory Radicals, who scoffed at all religion. He would, therefore, never have any connexion with Chartism—he abominated its principles, and detested its doings. The Irish looked for the amelioration of their wrongs by legal and constitutional means. In regard to their future plans, he was anxious to know what course the people of Ireland would adopt. He would suggest that this association meet every week as heretofore, not for the purpose of demanding repeal, but to petition. A petition should be prepared and discussed at every meeting. The first petition should be for the repeal—and the next for the extension of the franchise. They should have petitions for the enlargement of the representation, and many for the abolition of the rest of the tithe rent-charge. He proceeded at considerable length to address the meeting on the propriety of uniting heartily in their demand for the repeal of the union; he hoped the people and the Liberal press would now moderate their tone, while doing so they could increase their energies in favour of liberty, and they would avoid a repetition of those conflicts and attachments which the new law officers were so much accustomed to put in force in Ireland. It was then referred to the committee to prepare the draft of a petition for the repeal of the union, to be considered by the association at their next meeting.—At the police-office on Friday, a young girl, called Bridget Lanigan, was brought before the magistrates for being discovered walking along the quays in a sailor's dress. She stated that her father was a boatman at Tarbert, on the banks of the Shannon, and being compelled to leave home by the conduct of a step-mother, who continually reproached her for her maintenance, she determined to come to Dublin in hopes of her bread; she determined to come to Dublin in hopes of finding a situation. Her stock of money, however, was soon exhausted, and not succeeding in obtaining employment, she assumed the dress and character of a sailor, and intended to apply to the owners of the ships for a situation or cabin-boy. The affair excited no part for the situation of cabin-boy. The affair excited much interest in the court, and a subscription was begun under the sanction of the magistrates to convey her back to her native place. The amount raised was very soon sufficient for this purpose, and the girl has since been sent home to her friends.

Fermanagh.—The official correspondence between Mr. Nixon, the late high sheriff, and the Government, has at length made its appearance. It will be remembered that a statement appeared in the public papers, that the return of members of Parliament for this county, signed and sealed by Mr. Nixon, as high sheriff, bore a seal inscribed "the Pope in the priory," with various devices derogatory to the Roman Catholic religion; and that the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of this proceeding, thought it right to remove that gentleman from the commission of the peace. Mr. Nixon has since published the correspondence, stating that "he neither saw the seal in question before nor since the return, and that he was not aware of the impression complained of, until he received Lord Morpeth's letter, inquiring into the transaction; and if that letter had been such as gentlemen are accustomed to receive, he should have felt it his duty to have given in reply the amplest explanation."

Ballyshannon.—A few nights ago, a child having died in the port of this town, the neighbours gathered to the wake, in the upper part of the house, where the corpse lay; the rooms were crowded by persons, who were amusing themselves with the usual games practised on such occasions, when the lofts fell, carrying with them the corpse and visitors. A beam, which supported the loft, fell on the mother of the corpse, who sat in the room on the ground-floor, and fractured her skull. A young man was so severely injured that he died on the following day; and fifteen other persons were seriously injured.

Belfast.—The changeable weather during the past week has excited apprehensions for the safety of the crops, which are said to be in a precarious state. In some parts of the country, the rain has been incessant; still a few weeks of fine weather would fully realize the promise of an abundant harvest. In Sligo, the crops now present a deplorable appearance; and in Limerick the rains have been so violent, that the produce has been entirely swept away from some of the exposed lands. The poor have sustained great losses in their potato-gardens; and where they had flax drying, not a vestige of it has been left.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Tuesday night, the range of shops immediately under the south arch of George the Fourth's Bridge, Cowgate, was observed to be on fire. The alarm was speedily given, but from the erections being entirely of wood, and filled with old furniture and other combustible materials, they were soon enveloped in flames. When the conflagration was at its height, the effect is described as very striking, the flames curling round the lofty arches of the bridge, and throwing a brilliant light on the old and picturesque houses of the Cowgate. The flames beat with great force upon the arch and its pillars, which have sustained considerable damage, and are disfigured by the action of the heat, being splintered and almost charred in many places. The injury, however, is not such as to endanger the stability of the arch, although it will cost a considerable sum to restore it to its former condition.

Paisley.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Renfrew has been held in this town, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of affording relief to the unemployed operatives in their present emergency. Sir W. M. Napier was in the chair. After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, it was resolved that a subscription be entered into for the relief of the operatives. From the statements laid before the meeting, it appeared that the number of heads of families out of employment, and relying for support upon the relief committee, amount to 658, their dependents to 1934, making in all 2592 persons who at present have no other means of subsistance than what is derived from this source. The committee had expended 830*l.*; the subscriptions received, including voluntary assessment, amounted to 630*l.*, leaving the committee about 200*l.* in debt. The sum received from the voluntary assessment was 250*l.* in the town, and 17*l.* in the Abbey parish, and the remaining 260*l.* had been collected by subscription, partly in the town and partly in the county.

Stirling.—In consequence of the heavy rains of last week, the Devon rose to an alarming height, overflowing all its banks. As might be expected from the condition of the crops, much injury has been sustained. From the haugh of Dollar downwards, all the fields and meadows contiguous to the stream were totally submerged. Large quantities of meadow hay were carried away; all the corn within sweep of the current was laid level with the ground, like pike destroyed. At Devonside, near Tillicoultry, the water rose to within three inches of the inundation which occurred some years ago during harvest, and was so destructive. It is said, however, that about Glendovan the river has been more swollen than at this side of the Ochils. In the Glendevan part of the course, it has probably not been so high for centuries. Over the turnpike road, and a little above the church, the waters rushed for some hundred yards about three feet deep, and at one part threatened to cut it asunder. It is believed that had the flood lasted an hour longer, the parish church and yard would have been washed away.—Some notion of the success of the salmon fishery this season in Scotland may be formed from the following facts:—The arrivals in London of salmon for a period of seven days, being from the 1st to the 11th of August, from Spey, Tay, Aberdeen, and Tweed alone, amounted to no less than 11,000 boxes. Presuming that the salmon sold at 6*d.* per lb., and the gross at 5*s.*, the value of each box would be 2*l.* 15*s.*; so that the value of the salmon sent to the metropolis alone, during the above short period, from the four quarters mentioned, must have amounted to no less than 41,000*l.*

The Moors.—We learn from the Inverness papers that grouse-shooting this season on the Highland moors and forests has been, on the whole, very unsatisfactory, so much from scarcity of birds as from the extreme backwardness of the season, and wild weather. Sportsmen have therefore had a great deal of trouble, and bagged very few birds. From Perthshire the accounts from the moors continue to be as favourable as those of the first week; but the sportsmen are more moderate in the hours they spend on the hills, and more select in the choice of the birds than during the first days of the season. The game boxes continue to average about 100 a day, the greater part of which are forwarded by steam to Dundee, and the

remainder to Edinburgh and Glasgow. The superiority of the Perthshire moors, in grouse, is this year very decided over the more northerly counties; and in the south the sport has proved an almost total failure. Accounts from Ayr inform us that the birds in that part of the country have not been so numerous or so strong on the wing for the last six years; and the prevalence of wet and stormy weather has since driven them into packs; so that, although the sportsman sees plenty, he cannot get even within cry of them. These remarks apply to extensive tracts of moor beyond Kilwinning on the north, and Girvan on the south; and are also confirmed by accounts from Wigtonshire. Partridges are numerous, but the late severe rains have been much against them. It is feared that some may have been lost in the wet standing grain.

Aberdeen.—In consequence of the recent order issued by the church party in the commission of the assembly, that all ministers should, from their respective pulpits, inculcate the doctrine of infallibility to which the Kirk now lays claim, the churchmen of this city have come forward to resist it; and the following resolution is now in course of signature among the members of the different churches in the city:—"The subscribers, members of congregations in the several parish churches and other churches of the establishment in Aberdeen, understand that a meeting of commissioners, appointed at the last general assembly, have recently recommended to clergymen of the church to take, what are described as 'all prudent means' of calling the attention of their flocks to certain doctrines said to be held by the church. These assumed doctrines are the recently-introduced veto or non-intrusion law, and the consequent claim of independence or irresponsibility; and the subscribers being convinced that if the clergyman's office, and particularly the pulpit, shall be employed, even occasionally, and in the slightest degree, on matters so questionable, and so unconnected with the real principles of Christianity, it will be a dereliction of duty—a certain source of strife—a public scandal in the church—and a corruption and abuse of worship and discipline, and of religion itself; they deprecate, and therefore resolve, by all proper and legitimate means in their power, to prevent so disorderly and unholy a use of the public station and privileges which the ministers of religion enjoy."

Glasgow.—The railway from this city to Edinburgh, which is rapidly approaching its completion, continues to increase in interest as the operations are drawing to a close. On Wednesday last, the first locomotive engine which has yet traversed the line at Falkirk made its appearance. On leaving the tunnel, it proceeded as far as the excavation going on at the hill of Croy, ten miles further on, some idea of which may be formed from the statement, that the cutting is upwards of 200 yards in length, and 70 feet in depth, through solid whinstone. The operations in every part of the line are proceeding with the most vigilant activity, and promise an early completion.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—Madame Vestris re-opened this Theatre for the season on Monday, with *Midsummer Night's Dream.* The house was crowded, and the reception given to the principal performers was a sufficient proof that the popularity of the management has in no degree declined. *Midsummer Night's Dream* has been so carefully brought upon the stage by the taste, elaboration, and expense which Madame Vestris never spares, and has, by a repetition of performances, so perfected the actors in their several parts, that no new points for criticism could be expected to present themselves in the representation of Monday. The only change of character was that of Mr. Oxberry for Mr. Keeley, as *Flute*, the bellows-mender, and this perhaps does not make any favourable difference, for Mr. Keeley's quiet humour was more droll and appropriate than his successor's more animated extravagance, in this character, although Mr. Oxberry is an acquisition in a general sense to the comic strength of the company. Nearly all the actors received a warm and cordial welcome.—The arrangements of Madame Vestris for the ensuing season are said to include many additional attractions. Miss A. Kemble is engaged as *prima donna*, and it is stated that *Norma* is getting up for her *début*. The appearance of Mr. Charles Kemble is said to depend upon the contingencies of health and strength permitting a further trial of his constitution after his recent serious indisposition. In connexion with these movements, we may notice the report that Mrs. Butler is about to return to the stage, which appears to want confirmation; and the positive contradiction given by the Hon. Mrs. Norton to a statement which has appeared in several papers that she intended to adopt the stage as a profession.

Vauxhall Gardens.—In consequence of this "royal property," which has now been open as a place of public entertainment for more than one hundred and eleven years, having been announced to be peremptorily disposed of by public auction on Thursday, it was opened for the last time on Wednesday evening, and attracted a numerous company, to take a last farewell of a spot so long celebrated among the public amusements of the metropolis. The entertainments commenced with a *Concert d'Été*, in two parts; after which various feats and ballets were exhibited. The amusements terminated with illuminations, among which the motto "Farewell" was [illegible] by many thousand variegated lamps.—On Thursday the property was brought to the hammer at Garraway's, by Mr. Lofficld, pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery, under the bankruptcy of Messrs. Gye and Hughes, the late proprietors. In his address, the auctioneer stated that the term "Royal" was not a mere honorary distinction conferred by the patronage of Royalty, the Gardens being copyhold of the manor of her Majesty, as lady of the manor of Kennington, in right of her Duchy of Cornwall, and it was subject only to a small quit rent of 1*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The property extended over about eleven acres, and it was calculated that it would afford ample space for the erection of 300 houses; it had cost the late proprietors upwards of 60,000*l.* Some time elapsed before any bidding was offered, when 10,000*l.* was named; the bidding gradually advanced, and finally closed at 20,200*l.*

New Amphitheatre.—It is stated that Mr. Batty, the proprietor of a numerous stud of horses, has purchased the site of ground at present occupied as the National Swimming Baths, in the Westminster-road, for the erection of an amphitheatre for horse-riding and other equestrian exercises, on the plan of Astley's. The season, it is said, will commence in the early part of the ensuing month.

Miscellaneous.

The Premiership.—The following is a list of the several noblemen and gentlemen who have held the office of Prime Minister since 1820, according to the order of their succession to the premiership, viz., the Earl of Liverpool (deceased), Viscount Goderich (now Earl of Ripon), Mr. Canning (deceased), the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Viscount Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel once more, the latter gentleman being now, for the third time, head of the Government. It will be seen, from this, that the majority of the above Premiers were members of the House of Lords. Viscount Melbourne has been Prime Minister three times, first, in 1834, on the resignation of Earl Grey; second, in May, 1835, after Sir R. Peel had been driven from office by the division on the Irish Appropriation Clauses, and thirdly, in May 1839, after the temporary resignation of the Whig Ministry upon their defeat on the Jamaica Bill. Sir R. Peel was first made Premier by his late Majesty William IV., in Nov. 1834, and was intrusted by Queen Victoria with the formation of the new Government in May, 1839, which was, however, abruptly terminated by the return of the Whigs to office. It is now nearly seven years since a Conservative Administration was really installed in power, the Whigs having held office, with a very brief interregnum, for nearly 11 years.

London and Provincial Newspapers.—The following is a summary of the newspapers published in the United Kingdom at the present time:—In London, daily, 12; weekly, 69; monthly, 12; at various other periods, 18; total, 111. In the Provinces—Bedford, 1; Berkshire, 3; Buckinghamshire, 3; Cambridgeshire, 3; Cheshire, 6; Cornwall, 5; Cumberland, 5; Derbyshire, 4; Devonshire, 12; Dorsetshire, 4; Essex, 3; Gloucestershire, 13; Hampshire, 4; Herefordshire, 2; Hertfordshire, 2; Kent, 12; Lancashire, 26; Leicestershire, 4; Lincolnshire, 5; Middlesex, 2; Monmouthshire, 2; Norfolk, 3; Northamptonshire, 2; Northumberland, 8; Nottinghamshire, 4; Oxfordshire, 3; Somersetshire, 6; Shropshire, 3; Staffordshire, 5; Suffolk, 5; Sussex, 5; Warwickshire, 10; Westmoreland, 2; Wiltshire, 5; Worcestershire, 5; Yorkshire, 27; total, in England, 214. In Ireland, 79; in Scotland, 66; and in Wales, 8; making a total in the United Kingdom of 469 newspapers. The recent official returns give the following as the number of stamps issued to the four leading morning papers, during the last three years ending the 5th Jan., 1841, which is interesting as affording some idea of the circulation of the London papers.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
The Times . . .	3,650,000	4,300,000	5,060,000
The Morning Chronicle .	2,075,000	2,028,000	2,075,000
The Morning Herald .	1,925,000	1,920,000	1,976,000
The Morning Post . .	875,000	1,006,000	1,125,000

The following Table gives the amount paid for advertisement duty during the same period:—

	1839.			1840.			1841.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Times . .	11,238	3	0	12,638	0	6	13,887	0	0
The Chronicle .	4,619	0	6	4,492	7	0	4,607	2	0
The Herald . .	4,796	9	6	4,405	8	6	4,415	2	0
The Post . .	3,191	9	6	3,191	14	0	3,467	14	0

The number of stamps issued to these papers in March of the present year was as follows:—The Times, 425,000; Morning Chronicle, 156,000; Morning Herald, 164,000; Morning Post, 100,000.

A New Island.—The *Hull Rockingham* gives an account of an island which has, it says, for a long series of years been gradually forming between Whitton-ness and Oyster-ness, in the Humber, and at present is in extent about 3[illegible]0 acres. Mr. Read, of Barton Stather, has taken it from Government, and a short time since entered into possession. The surface is covered with a fine crop of grass, and about a hundred head of cattle are already feeding on it; there is, as yet, but one house.

Law.

Prerogative Court.—*In the Goods of Alice Kelham.*—This case related to certain alterations in a will which the testator neglected to have attested. The deceased died on the 27th July, leaving personal property of the value of [illegible], besides a real estate worth 2,000*l.* She left a will and two codicils, which were found locked up in a box, of which the last the key, in her [illegible]. The will was dated in [illegible], the codicils in 1833 and 1839. The will was [illegible] the deceased [illegible] after the year 1833. In favour of Mr. Kelham, her executor, but, unfortunately, she had not had the alterations attested. They were, however, [illegible] the will, and [illegible] the will and the words were left in the alteration, except by having recourse to parol evidence, which is excluded.—The Court directed that the paper should be examined by persons skilled in making out writing attempted to be obliterated.

In the Goods of John Lynn, otherwise Finlay.—The deceased in this case died on the 11th March, a widower, without child or parent. On the 7th April administration of his effects was granted to Alexander Lynn, his brother, but who described the deceased as a "bachelor." The *alias* was accounted for in this way:—The deceased had been impressed into the navy in 1796, and deserted; upon which he assumed his mother's name of Finlay, which he retained till his death, at which time he was a publican, having been a master of a vessel till 1823. The Court required some explanation as to the circumstance of certain stock, of which Mr. Alexander Lynn had got possession, having been purchased in the name of "John Lynn, mariner," as well as proof that he was the same person as "John Finlay, publican."

Arches' Court.—*The Streatham Church-rate.*—Dr. Daubeny, who sat for Sir H. Jenner, admitted the libel in a suit for subtraction of church-rate, brought by the churchwardens of Streatham against Mr. Phillips, an inhabitant of the parish. The validity of the rate was not now disputed, but a libel, to enforce its payment, was necessary. The party proceeded against was called, but did not appear, and the libel was admitted.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—In consequence of Warwick Races, the attendance was thin and betting flat, at the following prices:—

ST. LEGER.

2 to 1	on	Coronation (taken)	20 to 1	agst	Satirist (taken)
3	1 agst	Scott's lot (offered)	20	1 each agst	Bringo and Satirist (taken in one bet)
5	1	Van Amburgh (offered)			
8	1	The 'Squire (offered)			

DERBY.

20	1	Hester colt (taken)	2,000 to 60	Auckland (taken)
20	1	Bro. to Phœnix (offer.)		

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 10.—Since Monday the supply of English Wheat has been very small, and sales have been made fully equal to that day's currency. There were several country buyers of Bonded Wheat at market, but higher rates could not be obtained, and the business was not extensive.—Barley, Peas and Beans sold on about the same terms, and Oats are declining in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	62 to 70	Red	[illegible]		
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . .		60 to 63	White	60 to 65		
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32		
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Potands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24		
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28		
—— Irish	Feed	19 to 22	Potato	22 to 25		
Rye		36 to 42				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . .	39 to 40	Tick	40 to 42	Harrow	40 to 44	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	44 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —	
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	34 to 40	Grey	32 to 34	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans	Peas
July 30 . . .	68 3	33 11	23 1	35 7	40 3	44 1
August 6 . . .	70 5	34 6	23 9	35 11	41 5	44 5
— 13 . . .	72 5	35 11	23 6	36 3	42 1	42 1
— 20 . . .	74 7	37 0	24 7	36 3	44 3	46 6
— 27 . . .	76 1	39 7	24 5	40 0	43 9	46 5
Sept. 3 . . .	74 1	39 1	24 3	40 1	44 0	45 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	72 8	36 8	23 11	37 8	42 6	45 4
Duties . .	2 8	9 4	12 3	14 0	8 6	3 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Saunders, J. Farmer, and T. H. Saunders, Basinghall-street, woollen-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Potter and S. Potter, Manchester, calico-printers—G. Potter, S. Potter, and J. Krauss, Manchester, calico-printers—T. Richardson, Manchester, tobacconist—T. Barlow, Manchester, shoe-dealer—A. A. Nesbitt, Leeds, stuff-merchant—W. Caton, Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger—J. Molineux, sen., Liverpool, professor of music—W. Pilling, cotton-manufacturer, Droylsden, Lancashire—M. Spence, cloth-dresser, Holbeck, Yorkshire—T. Brown and B. Brown, linen-drapers, Wakefield—T. B. Molyneux and P. Witherby, merchants, Liverpool—R. Hodgson, merchant, Leeds—J. Littleford, coach maker, High-street, Marylebone—J. Buckley, J. Buckley, and H. Buckley, cotton-manufacturers, Manchester—S. R. Toms, warehouseman, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside—W. Fretwell, colonial-merchant, Leeds—W. Walker and J. Walker, manufacturers of apparatus for heating buildings, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Gatenby, Greenock, hair-dresser—S. Dove, Glasgow, victualler.

BIRTHS.—On the 2d inst., at Trennalon, the lady of Capt. J. J. Tucker, R.N., of a daughter, still-born—On the 3d inst., at Gibson-square, Islington, the lady of Dr. A. [illegible], of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Wenhaston, Suffolk, the wife of Mr. R. W. Barleigh, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at Maryland Point, Stratford, Mrs. B. [illegible], of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at Dorking, the lady of J. Crawford, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son—On the 5th inst., at Clapton, Mrs. W. Ferris, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., in Carlton-terrace, Lady Lyttelton, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Nottingham-place, Mrs. G. Stow, of a son—On the 6th inst., at 23, Torrington-square, the lady of John Romilly, Esq., of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at the Royal Infirmary, Waterloo-bridge-road, the lady of W. B. Hemming, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 6th of May, at Macao, D. L. Burn, Esq., to Elizabeth Anne, third daughter of the late D. Brice, Esq.—On the 2d inst., at Hayes, Middlesex, the Rev. J. M. Gerard, second son of J. Gerard, Esq., of Amberd, Somersetshire, to Katherine Emma, third daughter of Capt. J. Grant, of Hayes—On the 2d inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, Francis Spittal, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs, third son of Sir James Spittal, of Edinburgh, to Eliza, relict of D. Dick, Esq., of Greenock, and second daughter of the late C. Mackenzie, Esq., of Mount Gerald, North Britain—On the 3d inst., Maria Frederica Morgan, relict of the late A. Morgan, Esq., of Batavia, to T. Walshe, Esq., late of Havannah—On the 4th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. R. J. Hawkes, of Long Acre, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late T. Harrison, Esq., of the Tavistock Hotel, Covent garden, and of Kensal-green, Middlesex.

DIED.—On the 15th of June, at Calcutta, Mr. E. M. Stephenson, R.N., aged 2[illegible]—On the 25th ult., in the 4th year of her age, Anne, widow of the late J. Hamer, Esq., of Great House, in the county of Radnor—On the 30th ult., drowned near Rugby, while exerting himself to save the life of a schoolfellow, John [illegible], second son of J. Walker, Esq., of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire, in the 16th year of his age—On the 1st inst., at Tickhill, Yorkshire, the Rev. F. H. Marshall, A.M., vicar of Pontefract, in the 85th year of his age—On the 3d inst., after a short illness, J. Spratt, Esq., aged 52, late of Cheque yard, Dowgate Hill—On the 3d inst., at Sutton, J. M. Jackson, Esq., of the Island of St. Vincent's, in his 80th year—On the 3d inst., at the Parsonage, Plaxtol, near Sevenoaks, aged 76, the Rev. J. W. Wynne, 20 years incumbent of that place—On the 3d inst., J. Rees, Esq., surgeon, Blackfriars-road, in the 52d year of his age—On the 4th inst., at Croydon, in her 30th year, Mary, widow of the late Mr. B. Chrees.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 38. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE DAHLIA SHOW of the ABOVE SOCIETY, open to all England, will be held on THURSDAY, the 23d SEPTEMBER, at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.

Amateurs growing 200 Plants, 24 Blooms, 1st prize, 3*l*.; 2d, 2*l*.
Ditto under 200 Plants, 1st Prize, 2*l*.; 2d, 1*l*.; 3d, 10*s*.
Nurserymen, 36 Blooms, 1st prize, 3*l*.; 2d, 2*l*.; 3d, 1*l*.
Entrance,—Members, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Non-Members, 7*s*.

Open to all Classes.

For the best Purple, Crimson, or Dark Self, 5*s*.: Rose, 5*s*.; Scarlet, 5*s*.: Yellow or Primrose, 5*s*.; White or Blush White, 5*s*.; Edged Flower, 5*s*., but in each case to be doubled should a Seedling take the prize.

Entrance,—Members, 1*s*.; Non-Members, 2*s*.

SEEDLINGS.—The number to be at the discretion of the Judges. 1st Class Prize, 10*s*.; 2d Class Prize, 5*s*.

Entrance,—Members, 2*s*.; Non-Members, 4*s*.

Notice to be given to the Secretary, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on or before Tuesday, the 21st inst.; after which the Entrance will be double. The Flowers to be ready at 11 o'clock precisely, and Exhibitors to provide their own Stands. The Society and Friends will dine at 5 o'clock. Dinner, including Waiters, 3*s*. 6*d*.; and it is requested that parties who intend to dine will apprize the Secretary of their intention as soon as possible.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

SALT HILL

GRAND DAHLIA EXHIBITION, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, will take place in the Grounds of Botham's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 28th of September, 1841, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, when Prizes in Plate to the amount of EIGHTY POUNDS will be awarded.

PRESIDENT.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Marquis of Thomond	G. S. Harcourt, Esq.
The R. H. the Earl of Orkney	R. H. Cox, Esq.
The R. H. Lord Boston	G. Grote, Esq.
C. R. Scott Murray, Esq., M.P.	J. Walter, Esq.
Sir George Nugent, Bart.	R. Torin, Esq.
R. Rice Clayton, Esq., M.P.	Captain Bulkley
Sir W. L. Young, Bart., M.P.	J. Bent, Esq.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Flowers to be in the Gardens by Ten o'clock, and ready for the Judges by Eleven precisely.

Exhibitors to provide their own Stands.

Seedlings not to be exhibited in the Stands with named Flowers.

Should any Blooms, on examination, be found mutilated, the Exhibitor to lose all claim to any Prize which may have been awarded him.

No Exhibitor to take more than One Prize in each Class, except for Seedlings.

Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that the Flowers produced by them are their own growth and property.

The Judges to be chosen by the Exhibitors.

The Exhibition to be open to Subscribers at One o'clock, and to the Public, on payment of 2*s*. 6*d*. each; and from Three till Six, on payment of 1*s*. each.

The Prizes to be given immediately after the Dinner, when the successful competitors will be required to deliver a list of the names of their flowers.

Each Exhibitor to take a Dinner Ticket.

All Entries to be made by the 21st September, after which Double Entrance.

No Stand to be removed before Six o'clock.

PRIZES.

First Class, 36 dissimilar Blooms, Four Prizes; Second Class, 24 ditto, Six Prizes; Third Class (Amateurs), 24 ditto, Six Prizes; Fourth Class (Gentlemen's Gardeners), 24 ditto, Six Prizes: Fifth Class Seedlings of 1840, Four Blooms; Sixth Class (Seedlings of 1841), One ditto.

Entrance to the First Class, 15*s*.; to the Second, Third, and Fourth Classes, 10*s*. 6*d*.; to the Fifth Class, 5*s*.; and to the Sixth Class, 2*s*. 6*d*.

The First Prize in the Fifth and Sixth Classes will be a SILVER CUP, of the value of 5*l*. The number of Prizes One-third of the Entries.

Trains leave the Great Western Railway Station, at Paddington, every hour throughout the day, and arrive at Slough in forty minutes; being within ten minutes' walk of the Gardens at Salt-hill. A full Military Band will attend during the Show. All communications to be addressed (postage free) to

MR. THOMAS BROWN, Slough, Honorary Secretary.

NURSERY STOCK.

MR. JOHN KING begs to give notice that he is instructed to sell by Auction, on Wednesday, the 22d Sept., at 10, on the premises, Caledonian Nursery, Stoke Newington, the REMAINING STOCK of the late MR. THOS. ROSS, by order of the Executor, without reserve. Comprising:—Standard and Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, a Quantity of Limes from 8 to 12ft., St. Mulberries, American Plants, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, &c. Also a Quantity of Potatoes, and Mangel Wurzel, Hand glasses, Pots, and a few Lots of Household Furniture, &c. May be viewed till the Sale. Catalogues on the Premises, Mr. Lake's, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Hyacinth Villa, Shepherd's Bush, near London, begs to return his thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and all his Friends, who have kindly favoured him with their orders for his boxes of Dutch Flower-roots last season. H. C. having received many kind letters of satisfaction, begs to announce that he has for sale from the present time till January next, Boxes with the undernamed BULBS, each box at 2*l*., or half the quantity at 1*l*. to be delivered free of expense at any part in London. H. C. begs to state that he is able this season to augment the collection of Hyacinths and Iris with beautiful Seedlings unequalled in colour and form, that he is able to do so, he takes the liberty of referring his Friends to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of April last. Should any Amateur prefer any sort to be left out and any other to be put in, H. C. will do so, providing it is of the same value.—12 named Hyacinths, 12 named fine Tulips; 12 mixed Tulips, 12 Ranunculus, 12 Anemones, 12 Gladiolus, 12 new Iris Angelica, 12 Bouquet Narcissus, 12 Duc Van Tholl, 12 striped Duc Van Haarlem, 12 Iris Hispanica, 100 mixed Crocuses, and also an Engraving from nature of his New Seedling double Blush, Victoria Regina, and his Alexander the Great.

J. RIVERS is preparing an improved descriptive CATALOGUE of ROSES, which will be ready for delivery by the end of the month. Applications, inclosing a 2*d*. stamp, will be attended to.—*Sawbridgeworth, Sept. 8th.*

CATALOGUES OF MESSRS. W. & J. YOUELL'S Extensive Collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES may be had upon application at Great Yarmouth Nursery.

J. F. WOOD, FLORIST, of the Coppice near Nottingham, has a Quantity of BREEDER TULIPS to dispose of, at 30*s*. per doz., from which those Splendid Roses, Lady Middleton, Lady Crew, and Queen Boadicea are constantly breaking. J. F. W. has no objection to exchange them for other Florist's Flowers of merit. Also Lee's Mary Purple Picotees, and Hutton's Patriarch Scarlet Bizarre, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per pair. The Stock not being very large, early applications are requested.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to announce that their DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS have arrived in excellent condition, and being selected one year older than those usually imported, they will be found exceedingly fine, and will be offered at very low prices. Catalogues may be had on application at the Nursery, Hackney.

SPECIMEN ARAUCARIAS.

CHAS. VAN GEERT, NURSERYMAN & FLORIST, ANTWERP, BELGIUM, begs to announce to Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Trade in general, that he is instructed by the Proprietor to Sell by Private Contract, TWO SPLENDID ARAUCARIAS: the one, Excelsa, being 23 feet in height and 48 feet in circumference; the other, Braziliensis, being 20 feet in height and 30 feet in circumference. Both carefully cultivated in strong, large Tubs, and in the most perfect health; to be had free at the Antwerp Dock, price 80*l*. Application, by Post-paid Letters, addressed to Chas. Van Geert, care of Mr. George Rhan, Crescent, Minories, London.

J. SHEPPARD, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, WINCHESTER, begs to inform the lovers of HEARTSEASE, that "SHEPPARD'S LAURA" will be ready to be sent out by the end of September 1841. It is a first-rate flower; a fine large black eye, white ground with blue margin, very round, and of the largest size. Price 5*s*. per plant.

Agents, Messrs. WARNER and Co., Seed-men and Florists, 28, Cornhill, London.

TO THE LOVERS OF GERANIUMS.

THE end of this month will be parted with, to Gentlemen and Amateur Florists, that fine Seedling Geranium named "LAVINIA," fifteen plants, only seven of which are hooked to Gentlemen fine growers of that beautiful Flower each having seen the original and pronounced it good. One of the properties of this fine Flower is its elegant round under Petals. Six Plants from the above number for sale, at 40*s*. each—no abatement. Apply, prepaid, to Mr. Eyre, Farnham, Surrey, where a drawing of the Flower may be seen.

SPLENDID SEEDLING PANSIES.

MESSRS. MAYLE and Co. beg to inform Amateurs and the Trade, that they can now supply a few Plants of the following FIVE SUPERB VARIETIES of PANSIES, for 1*l*., which they can warrant to be of first-rate quality, and a very valuable acquistion to the grower:—

1.—SIR EDWARD MOSTYN. The largest variety yet raised, beautiful eye, stiff petals, and fine form. A few were sold in the Spring to growers in the neighbourhood for 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

2.—LORD MANNERS. Fine belted bronze, and in shape perfect.

3.—LORD CANTERBURY. Very large, stiff petals, and fine form.

4.—MANNERS SUTTON. Beautiful light flower, fine form, and dark eye.

5.—PERCY. Large white, distinctly edged with purple round each petal, fine form.

The STOCK being small, especially of Sir Edward Mostyn, which is sold separately, price 7*s*. 6*d*., early application is absolutely necessary. All the Plants are strong and healthy. Strong Plants, also of the best and newest varieties in cultivation, as under:—

Superior Show Flowers, per doz . . . . 1*l*. 1*s*.
The choicest in cultivation, including many sent out this season, per doz. . . . . 1*l*. 10*s*.

N. B.—A Reference will be expected from unknown correspondents.—Royal Leamington Nursery Grounds, Sept. 15, 1841.

T. ANSELL begs respectfully to offer the following select LIST OF PLANTS at the prices annexed—

CAMELLIAS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Atrococcinea	15	0	Heteropetala alba	7	6
Beallii	10	6	Imbricata alba	10	6
Bruciana	21	0	King	7	6
Carswelliana	5	0	Magnificans alba	7	6
Colvillii	5	0	Perfection	15	0
Candidissima	7	6	Regina	5	0
Eximia	5	0	Sweetii	5	0
Emilia grandiflora	21	0	Tricolor	7	6
Francofurtensis	10	6	Triumphans	7	6
Hendersonia	3	6	Victoria Antwerpiensis	10	6

AZALEA INDICA.

Alba pleno	5	0	Herberti	7	6
Cœrulescens	10	6	Lateritia	3	6
Concolor	5	0	Macrantha	5	0
Candidissima	5	0	Masters' Rose	5	0
— Maximum	31	6	Speciosa	3	6
Folia variegata	21	0	Speciosissima	10	6
Gheustanesii			Variegata	3	6
Georgiana	21	0	Woodsii	10	6

FUCHSIAS.

Floribunda magna	3	6	Affinis	3	6
Cordifolia	3	6	Triumphans	3	6
Corymbiflora	3	6	Splendens	3	6
Youelii	3	6	May's Seedlings (last yr's)	1	6

GERANIUMS.

Prince Albert (Gaines's)	Zenobia (Pince's)
Cerito (ditto)	Cressida (Morton's)
Little Wonder (ditto)	Gem of the West
Bridesmaid (Catleugh's)	

With Conservative, Coronation, Florence, Sultan, and all the leading varieties of last year.

T. A. in addition, has an extensive assortment of each of the above kinds of plants at low prices; also strong plants of Brachysema latifolia, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s* 6*d*.; Combretum purpureum 3*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*., Salvia prunellioides, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Salvia regla, 5*s*., Salvia tuniflora, 5*s*., Hardenbergia digitata, 7*s* 6*d*.; Cassia stipularis (yellow), 2*s*. 6*d*.; Leptospermum arborescens spectabile, 3*s*. 6*d*. (See "Paxton's Magazine" for May 1841.

Any orders that T. A. may be favoured with will be thankfully received, and carefully packed to any part of the kingdom.

A great variety of Dahlia roots adapted for Exportation.

Camden Nursery, Camden Town, near the Entrance to the London and Birmingham Railway, Sept. 3, 1841.

IMPORTANT TO NURSERYMEN AND THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c. &c.

WM. WOOD & SON'S wholesale CATALOGUE OF ROSES, &c., is just published, calculated at prices highly advantageous to the purchaser, and in consequence of the immense increase of Stock, dealers may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed to any extent.

Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

T. and C. LOCKHART, Florists, &c., 156, Cheapside, London, beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their List of Bulbs in the September and October Numbers of Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet. Their List of Pansies, Picotees, and Carnations, which has just been published, may be had Gratis. Their best Pansy-seed will be forwarded in packets, post paid, at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s* each, and may also be had of M. Lockhart, Florist, &c., 4, Ducie-place, Manchester.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

A. J. STEWART, FLORIST, &c. SALT-HILL NURSERY, near WINDSOR, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Floral Amateurs, generally, to the following selection of CAMELLIAS, which comprises nearly every choice and approved variety in cultivation. The plants are in fine healthy condition, and vary in height from 1 to 2½ feet, excepting those preceded by an asterisk, which are only from 6 to 12 inches.

From 21*s*. to 42*s*. each.

Admiral Nelson, Alba Londinensis, *Smith's Amabilis, Belle Sophie, *Bellina Major, Bruciana, Calypso, Colletii, Duchesse D'Orleans, Elegantissima Nova, Felicita Vera, *Forbesii, Frédéric le Grand or Floyii, Henri Favre, *Incomparabilis Vera or Cocquettii, Montii, Spectabilis Grandiflora, *Venera.—12 of the above sorts 15*l*.

From 10*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s* each.

Alba Grandiflora, Anemoneflora Rosea Depressa, Beallii or Sieboldii, Buckhana, *Carminea, Claritas, Clawseana, Cooperii, Daclenii, Eliza, *Emilie Grandiflora, Francofurtensis, Heteropetala Alba, Lady E. Campbell, Lady Henrietta, Magnificans Alba, Ochroleuca, *Pendula Vera, Palmer's Perfection, Pictorum Roseum, Roulinii, Seberymakersii, Serratifolia, Spectabilis Maculata, Spofforthiana, *Squamosa, Susannah.—20 of the above sorts 10*l*.

From 7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

Amelia Boyd, Atrovinlacea, Berleziana, Candidissima, Carsevelliana, Charlemagne, Colvilii Rubra, Conchiflora Alba, Delicatissima, Cunningham's Elata, Fordii, *Gigantea, Grunellii, Hendersonii, Imbricata Alba, Imbricata Tricolor, Juliana, King, Latifolia Macrantha, Lefevriana, Minuta, Nobilissima, Parksii, Pencillata, Picturata, Pulcherrima, Reticulata, Striped Waratah, Superbissima Grandissima, Tricolor, Triumphans, Victoria Antwerpiensis.—20 of the above sorts 7*l*.

From 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

Alba Plena, Althæaflora, Campbellii, Chandlerii, Colvillii, Compacta, Conchiflora Rubra, Concinna, Conspicua, Delecta, Donkelarii, Dorsettii, Eclipse, Chandler's Elegans, Elphinstonia, Epsomensis, Eximia, Fairleyli, Fimbriata, Florida, Futtung, Gilesii, Imbricata, Macrophylla, Myrtifolia, Nutrutah Waratah, Pronevana, Punctata or Invincible, Punctata Major, Rosa Sinensis, Speciosa, Superba, Sweetiana, Wilbrahamii, Woodsii, Youngii.—20 of the above sorts 5*l*.

A Remittance or Reference in London, is respectfully solicited from unknown Correspondents.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.—JAMES MAY begs to offer the following superb Pansies, which have all been proved first-rate Show varieties, viz.—Alice Bean (May's), 5*s*.; Beauty of Hitchin, or Paul Pry, 3*s*. 6*d*.: Catharine (Ward's), 5*s*.; Champion (King's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Colonel Dundas (May's), 5*s*.; Conservative (Cook's), 3*s*. 6*d*.: Diana Vernon (May's), 5*s*.; Eclipse (Thomson's), 7*s*. 6*d*.; Goldsmith (May's), 5*s*., Imogene, (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Jewess (Warren's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Louisa (Ward's) 5*s*.; Mrs. Long (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Mrs. Ward (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Nichol Jarvie (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*., Perfection (Bennett's), 3*s* 6*d*.; Peter Dick (May's), 5*s*.: Prince Albert (Thomson's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Sir John Rae Reid (May's), 5*s*.; Souter Johnny (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*., Triumph (Cook's), 3*s*. 6*d*., Van Amburgh (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Waverley (May's), 3*s*. 6*d*.; Windsor Castle (Cook's), 2*s*. 6*d*., or taking the above collection of 24 varieties, 6*l*. 6*s*. package included, or any 12 varieties selected from them 3*l*. 3*s*., package included. 30 of the best old show varieties for 21*s*., package included. Also a large collection by name, from 1*s*. to 6*d*. each, a full catalogue of which, with a list of Carnations, Picotees, and Fuchsias, may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton; Messrs. Warner's, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s, 9, Mansion house-street, London; Mr. Watkinson's, Market Place, Manchester; and Mr. Wm. May's, Hope Nursery, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

J.M. begs to return his most sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received for his superior Pansy-seed and plants, and this being decidedly the best time for planting that favourite flower, the Pansy, to ensure a fine Spring bloom, he will be glad of their early orders, which shall have his best attention.

N.B.—J. M. begs to inform the public he has still a few packets of his superior Pansy seed left, which may be had from himself or any of the parties named in this advertisement, at the following prices per packet—2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., to 10*s*.; none warranted genuine unless they bear J. M.'s seal and signature. J. M. begs to inform his patrons and friends that he is authorized by one of the largest establishments in London to offer the finest possible Dutch Bulbs of every description, at the lowest prices, which can be packed along with the Pansies.

Fine strong Plants of May's Superb Crimson Sweet William, at 6*s*. per dozen. Seed, 1*s*. per packet.

Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, September.

NEW ROSE LEAF PINKS.—DUKE OF WELLINGTON, beautiful clear white, with black lacing; HENRY CARRO, dark red lace 5*s*. per pair.—NORMAN and SON warrant them first-rate show Pinks; they were awarded a silver medal in June at the London Horticultural Society, and exhibited in three first stands [illegible] Mr. Wakeling of the "Florist's Guide," considered them very superior varieties, has been pleased to figure Henry in his July Number of the "Guide." Catalogues may be had gratis, on prepaid application, of their select show Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Tulips,—the choice of 37 years' collecting.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that his SIX SPLENDID SEEDLING CINERARIAS, as exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, and South London Society, and greatly admired—

No. $\frac{4}{1}$. Rival King,
No. 2. Royal Blue.
No. 3. Eclipse, shaded Blue,
No. 4. Imperial, Dark Blue,
No. $\frac{5}{15}$. Grandissima, Bright Crimson,
No. 12. Queen Victoria, pure White, large—

the Six for 30s., or 7s. 6d. per plant, may be had after the 27th inst. Tropæolum Jarrattii and tricolor.

Remittance, or reference, from unknown correspondents.

TO CULTIVATORS OF THE HEARTSEASE.

JOHN HENCHMAN begs to inform growers of the PANSY that he has ready for delivery healthy young plants of the choicest varieties at present in cultivation.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Seedling varieties, raised by himself and certain amateur growers	2	2	0
The choicest varieties of last season, including those sent out by Thompson, Lane, King, and other growers, selected from 150 kinds, and possessing the approved style of eye—per dozen	1	1	0
Ditto ditto, superior, per ditto	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, very select, per ditto	2	2	0
25 good show flowers	1	0	0

A few packets of seed at 5s.

In calling attention to the very low figure at which the above are offered, J. H. begs to state that he has been induced, by the advice of several friends, to adopt the lowest possible prices, and that from the advertised prices there can be no reduction.

A remittance respectfully requested.

Edmonton, London, Sept. 11th, 1841.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to announce that they have arranged to send out this autumn the following new and splendid varieties of CARNATIONS:—

Bucknall's Charlemagne,	Crimson	Bizarre	10	6
Talma	Do.	Do.	10	6
Chambers' Kate	Do.	Do.	10	6
PICOTEES.				
Barnard's Colonel Foreman,	Light Red	Edged	10	6
Barraud's Cornelius,	Heavy Red	Edged	15	0
Eclipse,	Crimson	Edged	10	6
Portia,	Heavy Rose	Edged	10	6
Bride,	Light Rose	Edged	10	6

These Flowers are very different in character from any previously raised, and will be found desirable additions to any collection, however small. They have obtained first prizes at the principal shows round London, and are considered by competent judges to be the best in their class. All orders addressed to Messrs. DICKSON, Acre Lane, Brixton, Surrey, will be attended to punctually.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 27th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Stopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Wilmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water (upon the circulation of air, or by any other means) with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1200 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot-water Boilers; Iron Conservatories and Forcing-houses built; Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns; Iron Dahlia-sticks and Trainers; Cast-iron Bordering; Cucumber Hand-lights; Tallies, with and without numbers; Cast-iron Numbers for Dahlia Roots in the winter; Garden Engines, Cast-iron Rollers, Mowing Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels; Garden Tools in chests complete; Garden Chairs and Stools for one or more persons; Ornamental Vases, Wire Basket-work and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden pots, Shears and Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Transplanters, Watering-pots, &c. &c. Improved Running Fencing, Hurdles, Strained Wire Fencing, also Hare and Rabbit-proof Fencing, Pheasantries, Wire Arches, and every description of fancy Wirework, Agricultural Machines, and Furnishing Ironmongery. Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgic Cooking Stoves, &c. &c.—Show Rooms at their MANUFACTORY, 2, WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD STREET.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.—Rhododendrons, Camellias, Orange trees, Azaleas, Pæonies, Auriculas, &c., to be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. John Knight, at Mr. Bowley's Rooms, Conduit-street, Bond-street, on THURSDAY, the 16th Sept., at 12. Comprising—A Collection of the most superb varieties of Hybrid Rhododendrons, large Plants and fine Specimens; also a choice Collection of Camellias, consisting of the King, Queen, Philippe, Emma, &c. &c. Fine Orange trees, Azaleas, Pæonies, Auriculas, &c. &c. May be viewed the day previous, and Catalogues at the Rooms, of Messrs. Seaman and Warner, Sweetman, Cornhill, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an odoriferous creamy liquid, pleasingly efficacious in dissipating Sunburns, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Spots, Redness, and all other Cutaneous Disfigurements; renders the Skin delicately fair, soft, and smooth; imparts a healthy juvenile bloom to the Complexion, and realises a delicately white neck, hand, and arm. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the unpleasant atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful in allaying irritation after shaving. Price 1s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Observe—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the cork; also printed in Red on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed.

WANTED by a steady and sober Young Man, a situation as PROPAGATOR and FOREMAN in the Houses. Please to direct to B. C., 20, Ernest-street, Regent's-park.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER, J. BEVIS, late Gardener to J. Allcard, Esq., Stratford-green, Essex, with whom he lived seven years. He is a married man, without incumbrance, 48 years of age; having had the charge of men for 18 years past, feels competent to undertake any Nobleman or Gentleman's situation that may offer, for which testimonials may be had. Direct, J. Bevis, Canberry-row, Kingston, Surrey.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, & OTHERS. The Advertiser, a Young Man of active habits, with some experience and taste in Gardening, is desirous of placing himself with a person to enable him eventually to become a professional. Can advance a moderate premium, and would require in return a Salary commensurate with services rendered by him. Apply to J. C. at Mr. Boy's, Market-place, Sandwich, Kent.

AS GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 30, without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, understands forcing Flower and Kitchen Gardens, whose wife could take charge of the Laundry if required. Can have a good character from his last place, in which he lived two years.—Direct A. B., Mr. Fraser's Nursery, Leyton, Essex.

AS GARDENER, or as GARDENER & FORESTER.—A middle-aged Married Man, who has had great experience in all the branches of his profession, is in want of a situation in the above capacity. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to ability and character can be given, and reference made to his last Employer, with whom he lived nearly 6 years. Address A. B., at either Messrs. Low and Co.'s., Nurserymen, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, or Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Place, Edgeware-road, Paddington, London.

TO LET, a NURSERY—not a large one—but in an excellent state of cultivation, and well cropped. Particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Noble and Co., Seed-merchants, Fleet-street, London; or Mr. John Stidolph, Nurseryman, Rickmansworth, Herts. Letters to be prepaid.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.—To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no Preparation.—Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, Saint Paul's, London; Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and all Chemists and Stationers.

N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking Linen without a preparation, many of which are prepared without reference to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

CAPITAL £200,000—IN 2,000 SHARES.

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The following are specimens of the low rates of Premiums for the Assurance of £100, which the method of Investment in Australasia adopted by this Company, enables it to offer to the public.

Age	20	30	40	50	60
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To EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies, the Company offers the permission to proceed to and reside in any of those Colonies without extra Premium, and to pay their Premiums and obtain a Settlement of their Claims in the same. For Residence in New Zealand a moderate extra Premium is charged.

To ALL PERSONS the Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital,—of permission to retain one-third of the Premium in their own hands (the portion so retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the Policy when it becomes a Claim,—Ascending, Descending, and other Scales of Premiums, and of Participation in Profits.

Prospectuses and full Particulars may be had at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street. By order of the Board,

CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

HUBER ON THE HONEY-BEE.

In duodecimo, with Engravings, price 6s. cloth,

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURAL HISTORY of the HONEY-BEE, by FRANCIS HUBER.

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VACANCIES FOR PUPILS.

THERE IS NOW A VACANCY FOR A RESIDENT PUPIL at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. Arrangements are made so as to enable the Pupil to commence and complete his medical education during his apprenticeship, and under very favourable circumstances. There is also a Vacancy for a NON-RESIDENT PUPIL. Application to be made to the Apothecary at the Hospital.

University College Hospital, Sept. 8, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

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BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society.—The second meeting was held at the Assembly-rooms, Low Pavement, on the 4th of August. Considering the late severe weather, we were agreeably surprised to see so many of our favourites. The Carnations, that we could scarcely expect in these sunless days, were fine. The stove and other plants from the gardens of G. Walker, Esq. and F. Wright, Esq., attracted great attention. The greenhouse plants, in consequence of the lateness of the season, were not so abundant as usual. The fruit was arranged in luxuriant profusion, and the quality exquisite, particularly the Pines, Grapes, &c., from the gardens of G. Walker, Esq., F. Wright, Esq., and J. Milnes, Esq. The following is a list of the awards:—Carnations, 1st pan, Mr. Pickering, Hufton's Patriarch, Paul Pry, Rob Roy, Mrs. Pickering, Princess Charlotte, Derby Willow, Lady Peel, Hufton's Nehemiah, Pickering's Harriett: 2d pan, Mr. Beardsley, Hufton's Patriarch, Lord Milton, Earl of Leicester, Cottage Girl, Princess Charlotte, Prince George, Bowley's Ann, Nehemiah, Madame Nivier; 3d pan, Mr. Wood, Leader, Lord Milton, Marquis of Granby, M. Walker, Milward's Premier, Boothman's Victoria, Hufton's Minerva, Smith's Nonsuch, Wood's Victoria; 4th pan, Mr. Taylor, Patriarch, Paul Pry, Ringleader, Fair Flora, Bellerophon, Boothman's Victoria, Lee's Mary, Derby Willow, Sharp's Criterion. Seedlings, Mr. Robinson. Scarlet Bizarres: Unknown, Mr. Pickering; do., Mr. Wood; Leader, Mr. Beardsley; Patriarch, Mr. Pickering; seedling, do. Crimson Bizarres. Paul Pry, Mr. Beardsley; Wood's William Fourth, Mr. Taylor, Esquire Munday, Mr. Pickering. Paul Pry, Mr. Pickering; Tally-ho, Mr. Beardsley. Scarlet Flakes: Ringleader, Mr. Pickering, Madame Mara, Mr. Taylor; Wood's Comet, do.; Madame Mara, Mr. Pickering. Purple Flakes: Bellerophon, Mr. Beardsley; Turner's Charlotte Mr. Pickering; Mungo Park, do.; Princess Charlotte, do. Alfred the Great, Mr. Beardsley. Rose Flakes: Mrs. Pickering, Mr. Pickering; Sarah, Mr. Wood. Heavy-edged Red Picotee: Bowley's Ann, Mr. Beardsley, Derby Willow, Mr. Pickering; Little Wonder, do. Light-edged Red Picotee: Miss Bacon, Mr. Taylor; Sharp's Criterion, do.; Bowley's Ann, do.; Seedling No. 1, Mr. Pickering. Heavy edged Purple Picotee: Clegg's Bloomsbury, Mr. Pickering; Boothman's Victoria, Mr. Beardsley; Nehemiah, Mr. Pickering; Seedling, do. Light-edged Purple Picotee: Harriett, Mr. Pickering; Seedling, Mr. Beardsley; Elizabeth, do.; H. Isabella, do.; Emily, do. PLANTS, Best Stove Plant, Clerodendrum speciosissimum, G. Walker, Esq.; 2d, do., Vinca Rosea, do.; Greenhouse, Nerium splendens, Messrs. Needham and Green; 2d, Crassula coccinea, Mr. Spencer; Calceolaria Atkinsonia, Messrs. Needham and Green; Erica eximia, F. Wright, Esq.; 2d do., do.; Six Herbaceous Plants, Mr. Robinson; Collection of Cut Flowers, Mr. Wood, 2d do., Mr. Robinson; Fuchsia, Mr. Spencer, 2d do., Messrs. Needham and Green; Basket of Cut Flowers, Mr. Robinson. EXTRA PRIZES: Collection of Orchidaceous Plants, Cattleya crispa, Loddigesii, Harrisonia, G. Walker, Esq.; Collection of Three Greenhouse Plants, Statice puberula, Pelargonium tricolor, Begonia, F. Wright, Esq.; Collection of Three Herbaceous Plants, Pentstemon Gentianoides, Phlox Brilliant, and Rosea, Mr. Spencer; 2d do., Œnothera fruticosa, Antirrhinum album, Aconitum versicolor, Mr. T. Wright, Three German Stocks, do. Two Vines in Pots, in bearing state, Mr. Hopcroft. The Botanic Garden for 1840, a prize given by B. Maund, F.L.S., for the best amateur's collection of 20 species of hardy annuals, or perennial herbaceous plants or shrubs, was awarded to J. Nevill, Esq. The best Pan of 20 Pansies, open to dealers and amateurs, Mr. F. Wood; 2d do., Mr. S. Shilton; Pan of 20 Pansies, amateurs only, do.; 2d do., Mr. S. Wright; 3d do., Mr. J. Nevill; Pan of 12 Pansies, amateurs only, Mr. S. Shilton; Seedlings, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, do. FRUIT:—The Best Pine, Green Providence, J. Milnes, Esq.; Black Grapes, Frontignan, do.; 2d do., Hambro', do.; White Grapes, Frontignan, F. Wright Esq.; 2d do do., J. Wright, Esq.; Grizzly ditto, Frontignan, do.; Melon, Netted, Messrs. Needham and Green; Six Apricots, Orange, F. Wright, Esq.; Six Peaches, Royal George, Messrs. Needham and Green. Six Nectarines, Fairchild's, Open Walls, G. Walker Esq.; Red Plums, Precoce de Tours, do., 2d do., Blue Gage, do.; White Currants, F. Wright, Esq.; Red do., do.; Black do., Mr. S. Shilton, 2d do., F. Wright; Cherries, May Duke, do.; Strawberries, Wilmot's, Mr. F. Wood; 2d, do. do. do.; Pears, Crawford, do.; 2d do., Citron des Carmes, Messrs. Needham and Green; White Raspberries, F. Wright, Esq.; 2d do., J. Milnes, Esq.; Red Raspberries, Mr. F. Wood; 2d do., Red Antwerp, F. Wright, Esq.; White Gooseberries, Eagle, Mr. Taylor, Red do.; Lion, do.; Green do., Gunner, do.; Red do., rough flavour, Mr. J. Nevill, 2d do. do. EXTRA PRIZES—Black Naples Currants, Mr. S. Shilton; Guava, G. Walker, Esq.; Cathac Pears, last year's, Mr. S. Shilton, Windsor Beans, F. Wright, Esq. VEGETABLES—The Best Peas, Knight's Marrows, Mr. J. Robinson; 2d do., Gretto F. Wright, Esq.; French Beans, Black Speckled, do.; 2d do., New Cream-coloured, G. Walker, Esq.; Brace Cauliflowers, do.; 2d do. do.; Brace Cucumbers, Mr. J. Spencer; 2d do. Vinery, Scotfolds, Mr. J. Robinson; Mushrooms, Messrs. Needham and Green; Lettuce, Drumhead, F. Wright, Esq.; 2d do. do., Messrs. Needham and Green; Cabbage, Imperial, do.; Carrots, Altringham, F. Wright, Esq.; Turnips, do.; Parsneps, do.; Autumn-sown Onions, Tripoli, Mr. Winfield; 2d do. do., Messrs. Needham and Green; Spring do., Spanish, do.; 2d do. do., Mr. J. Robinson; Shallots, German, Mr. Winfield; 2d do. do., Mr. S. Shilton; Endive, Messrs. Needham and Green; Parsley, do.; 2d do., Mr. Winfield; Potatoes, Ash-leaf Kidney, G. Walker, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. Pickering; Celery, do.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
LOCAL SHOWS.—Sept. 21, East Dereham, Sunderland. Sept. 22, Stoke Newington. Sept. 23, Crown and Anchor, Strand. Sept. 24, Exeter.

IT is not without reason that one of our correspondents has been pressing us to give an account of the manner in which a fruit-room should be constructed; for, upon looking into some of our English works on that subject, we find the directions very far from what we can commend. We find, too, that there is much truth in one of the assertions made by our correspondent, namely, that "about many gentlemen's premises, who are men of wealth too, their gardeners stow away their winter store of fruit in dirty holes; so that it is no wonder that it spoils, gets musty or frozen, or is eaten by mice, rats, and other vermin." That such should be the case would be astonishing if we did not every day see similar instances of inconsistency. One man will spend a large sum of money in building a house upon the plans of the most skilful architects, will hurry on the workmen as if life and death depended on their speed, and then will have the walls unpainted and papered for years. Another will construct a beautiful conservatory, glaze it with plate glass, and spare no cost upon its decoration, and then will be alarmed at the cost of heating it, and grudge the few pounds required to furnish it with ornamental plants. Finally, in the case of the fruit-room, we find instances of thousands of pounds expended in walls for fruit-trees, and borders for fruit-trees, and in fruit-trees themselves, and an excellent gardener engaged to manage these things, and no provision made to receive and preserve the produce; as if fruit could be kept like potatoes or turnips. No mistake can be greater than to suppose a good crop of fruit to be the one thing essential in a garden; to preserve it in good order, and to ripen it properly, is an art in itself, for which much convenience is absolutely indispensable. Our French neighbours excite our admiration by the beauty of their winter fruit; and people say it is their climate that gives it such excellence; but *we* say, look into their fruit-rooms.

We shall this week explain what the principles are upon which we conceive a perfect fruit-room should be constructed; next week we shall endeavour to show how these principles may be most conveniently carried into execution.

Darkness, a low and steady temperature, dryness, and exclusion of the external air, are the great points to secure.

It is well known to all intelligent gardeners, that if the light of the sun strikes upon a plant, the latter immediately parts with its moisture by perspiration, and that it does so in proportion to the force exercised upon it by the sun, and independent of temperature. The greatest amount of perspiration takes place beneath the direct rays of the sun, and the smallest in those places to which daylight reaches with most difficulty. Now the surface of a fruit perspires like that of a leaf, although not to the same amount. When a leaf perspires while growing on a tree it is immediately supplied with more water by the stem, and thus is enabled to bear the loss produced by light striking on its surface; but when a leaf is plucked it withers, because there is no longer a source of supply for it. So it is with a fruit; while growing on the tree it is perpetually supplied by the stem with water enough to replace that which is all day long flying off from its surface; but as soon as it is gathered, that source of supply is removed, and then if the light strikes it ever so feebly it loses weight without being able to replace its loss. It is thus that fruit becomes shrivelled and withered prematurely. Light should therefore have no access to a good fruit-room.

Temperature should be low and uniform. If it is high, that is to say much above 40°, the juices of the fruit will have a tendency to decompose, and thus decay will be accelerated; if, on the contrary, it is below 32°, decomposition of another kind is produced in consequence of the chemical action of freezing. In any case fluctuations of temperature are productive of decay. A steady temperature of 35°–40°, with a dry atmosphere, will be found the best for most kinds of fruit. Some Pears of the late kinds are, however, better for being kept in a temperature as high as 60°, for this ripens them, deprives them of their grittiness, and improves their quality very essentially. We do not, however, conceive that the general construction of the fruit-room ought to be altered on their account; we would rather make some special arrangement for such cases.

All authors and all practical men are agreed in recommending the air of the fruit-room to be dry. Dampness produces mouldiness, encourages the growth of minute fungi, and accelerates the progress of decay the moment that commences, from whatever cause. It is, however, to be understood that we do not mean by dryness what is chemically so called, but merely that condition of the air to which the term is commonly applied. It is for the sake of preserving this state of the air of the fruit-room that constant ventilation is recommended by many persons; but in that recommendation we do not by any means concur. A power of thorough ventilation must, no doubt, be possessed by the gardener, to be used in case of necessity, for the purpose of removing offensive smells, arising from the putrefaction of fruit. But the power should be rarely exercised: and if the commencement of decay is watched with vigilance, if no substances liable to decay are introduced, if fruit is removed as soon as it begins to spot—and, finally, if perfect neatness is maintained, there will seldom be any occasion for ventilation.

A FRUIT-ROOM SHOULD BE AS NEAT AS A DAIRY.

One reason why ventilation by continual currents of air is objectionable, is, that they incessantly carry off from fruit the moisture it contains, and thus act in the same way as light, producing shrivelling, and destroying that plump appearance which gives its beauty to fruit. Another reason is, that an equable temperature is scarcely to be maintained when the air is constantly changed. It may be said indeed that the sweating of fruit throws into the air so much free moisture, that constant ventilation becomes indispensable in order to remove this excessive humidity. But we answer, that no fruit should be allowed to sweat in the fruit-room. An airy place should be provided expressly for that purpose. No doubt occasional ventilation is necessary; and, as we have already stated, the means of effecting it completely should be provided; but it should be had recourse to as seldom as possible. When your room is once stored with fruit, close it hermetically, says Mr. Vilmorin.

It is recommended in books that there should be in every fruit-room a small fire-place for the purpose of drying the air; but it seems to us that this is a rule "more justified in the breach than in the observance." The occasional use of a fire is necessarily attended by fluctuations of temperature, which are precisely what should be avoided; and if the room is well constructed a fire can rarely be required, either for drying the air or for regulating the temperature.

But after all, the best fruit-room will be useless, if the gardener does not take care that his fruit is gathered and stored up properly. If fruit is handled roughly, rolled about from basket to basket, and all sorts of specimens are introduced indiscriminately into the fruit-room, no art will keep it from premature decay. It should always be handled with gentleness and care; spotted or shrivelled, or second crop specimens, should be excluded, and perfect specimens only should be stowed away. The care of the French, in this respect, deserves to be imitated: "Let every sort of fruit be gathered separately," says one of their most practical writers; "do not even mix the fruit from wall or espalier trees with that from standards, not even though they are the same sort, because those from the wall, or espalier, will ripen soonest. As you gather them, place them gently in baskets, and when you transfer them to the shelves where they are finally to remain, arrange them side by side, *with their eye downwards*."

Before we close these preliminary remarks, it will be as well to advert to the materials used in packing up fruit, when stored away in chests or hampers. It matters little what such materials are, provided they are perfectly dry, not disposed to re absorb moisture from the air, and quite free from taste. But there are few common materials which answer to this description. Hay and straw and moss almost always become musty in confined situations, such as we would have a fruit-room; they are naturally damp, and they become more so by attracting the moisture given off by the fruit. They ought, then never, to be used in their ordinary state, and moss never, under any circumstances. It has been found, however, that if good wheat straw is kiln-dried till it becomes brittle, it will not readily take moisture, and then becomes an excellent material for packing. When such straw cannot be had, the next best material is Fern, thoroughly dried; and if neither the one nor the other is procurable, fine pit sand, previously baked, in order to drive off the moisture it contains, may be used advantageously.

As we have already stated, we shall next week return to this subject.

WE learn from the Parliamentary proceedings, that on Thursday evening Sir Thomas Fremantle moved for leave to bring in a bill "to authorise the leasing the Royal kitchen-gardens at Kensington for building purposes, and to enable Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to expend the value thereof in the formation and improvement of the Royal gardens." We rejoice that this measure, which was one of those contemplated by the late Ministers, has been at last brought forward by so strong a Government as that of Sir Robert Peel. Had it been otherwise, we should have almost despaired of its being carried; so much does misunderstanding appear to prevail concerning the real nature of the plan. We find, for instance, Mr. Protheroe declaring that he should give it his determined opposition. "It appeared to him absurd, when they were granting large sums of money for additional Parks and places of recreation and public walks, that the Government should propose to give away a large portion of Kensington-gardens." Mr. Wakley asserted that "the people were already murmuring on the subject, as they considered it would be a great evil to deprive them for ever of an open space of ground such as this. It was situated in a densely-populated district, and if it were thrown open it would be of immense advantage to the inhabitants of Kensington and its vicinity." Mr. Ewart is said to have followed on the same side.

Our space not permitting us to go into the question this week, we shall only observe, that no objections can be more frivolous than such as these. The whole space which it is proposed to lease out is not more than 20 acres; it does not belong to "Kensington Gardens," and never could belong to them, unless the pasturage attached to the Palace were destroyed; it is not an open, but an enclosed space of ground, being a part of the old kitchen-garden of Kensington Palace; to throw it open could not be of any further advantage to the inhabitants of Kensington; and, on the contrary, to lease it out in the manner proposed by Government will be the greatest convenience not only to the people of Kensington and Bayswater, but to the public in general.

Now that the question is fairly opened, we shall go into the whole subject of the Royal Gardens in our paper of next week, when we shall produce evidence in support of these assertions.

ON THE VINE.—No. I.

THE Grape is the fruit of all others the most agreeable to the palate and constitution of the generality of mankind, and has been cultivated in the temperate climates of the civilised portion of the globe from time immemorial. In the countries where the heat of the summer is not sufficient to ripen it in the open air, artificial means have been resorted to to bring the fruit to perfection. In no country has this been so successfully accomplished as in Great Britain. As I have had for more than 20 years the Vine under my care, I hope I may, without presumption, be allowed to make public the result of my experience. I do not pretend to know more, or to have had better success than my brethren. It is for the benefit of the younger labourers in the vineyard, and the public generally, that I am induced to fulfil the promise made to you some months ago, of sending a communication on this subject.

For the sake of perspicuity, I shall divide the culture of the Vine into four heads:

1. Propagation; 2. Making the border; 3. Pruning; 4. General Management.

1. *Propagation by Cuttings.*—Various are the methods recommended to propagate the Vine by cuttings. My practice, however, is by the "bud system," by which I mean taking a single bud with about half an inch of wood on each side of it, and inserting it in a pot four inches in diameter, filled with light rich soil, covering the bud half an inch, and pressing the earth firmly about it. I then place the pots in a bark bed, or dung bed covered with sawdust: either of these will do, provided the heat is moderate. They will soon shoot up above the soil, and begin to send out roots, when I water very sparingly for a time, increasing the quantity as they require it. Air is given on all mild days to make them become stout and of a good colour. As soon as the roots reach the sides of the pots, I give them a shift into large pots, which operation may be done thrice during the growing season. They will require sticks to support them, and all the superfluous laterals and tendrils are removed. I ripen the wood by keeping as dry an atmosphere in the pit or frame as possible during the latter part of the season, endeavouring to attain this without any reduction of temperature, which should average about 70° Fah. When the wood is sufficiently ripened, I keep them in a cool house or frame, just protected from frost until the planting season. If this management has been properly conducted, they will be quite strong enough for that purpose. Vines raised in this manner are the nearest approach to the natural mode of increase by seeds, and will fruit more freely and last longer than larger cuttings.

By Seed.—To raise new varieties, seeds must be saved, and when this is intended, it is always desirable to improve upon those we already possess. To accomplish this, impregnation of different kinds must be resorted to. For example, a black Grape, as good a bearer, as fine a fruit as the black Hamburgh, with a Muscat flavour, is a desideratum. The most likely means to obtain this is, carefully to remove all the anthers from a bunch of Black Hamburgh Grapes before the pollen bursts, and to use the pollen of a Tokay or Muscat of Alexandria to set the bloom with, carefully excluding all the insects by a net bag, till the berries are fairly set. Sow the seeds thus obtained in the spring, and pot and repot the seedlings, until they are large enough to fruit, which had better take place in pots, until they are proved, when some valuable varieties will, no doubt, reward the cultivator for his attention.

The Coiling System.—A very ingenious method of pro-

pagating the Vine (to be grown and fruited in pots) was discovered, and strongly recommended by Mr. Mearns, the worthy curator of the Leeds Zoological Garden, during the time that he was gardener at Welbeck. Though it has not succeeded as well as that respectable horticulturist expected, yet it may be useful to a certain extent where there are means to carry it out properly. The method of coiling Vines may be thus shortly described:—Procure some long Vine branches two years old, with a good one-year's shoot at the end, well ripened; fill a large pot about one-third with light rich soil, then begin to coil the two-years old wood in the pot close to the soil, bending it slowly to prevent breaking it; coil the shoot round and round the pot, until it reaches the brim, leaving the most of the young wood out of the pot, after which fill up the pot with soil. Plunge the pots in fresh-gathered leaves, or bark, in a north aspect in the open air. This should be done as soon as the wood is ripe, in order to obtain roots before they are put into the forcing-house. The heat there at first should be very moderate, not more than 50° for the first month, and then increase gradually up to 70° by the time they are in bloom. By attending properly to this, and frequently syringing the plants, fruit may be obtained the first year, or if not, excellent wood for bearing the second year *.—*T. Appleby, the Fence, Macclesfield.*—(*To be continued.*)

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXV.

The Kidney Bean and Scarlet-runner are two of the most useful vegetables for a family which can be cultivated by the cottager, and where our directions respecting them have been attended to there will now be an abundant supply of fine large pods, which, although generally esteemed, are seldom preserved and made so much of with us as they are on the Continent. There they form a dish at almost every table both in summer and winter, and the method of preserving them is so easy, and attended with so little trouble and expense, that we think it would be greatly to the advantage of cottagers in this country if they were to adopt the same practice, which is as follows:—The green pods are gathered when crisp and full grown, before they become hard and woody; after being cut into slices, they are well rubbed with salt on a board, and put into a stone jar, or a small barrel that is open at one end, with a few vine leaves to cover them. Over these a flat piece of slate is laid, and a stone placed upon it, for the purpose of compressing and keeping the beans in the brine in which they are salted. Nothing more is necessary to be done, besides covering the jar and putting it aside, not on the floor, but on a shelf in a dry place until the beans are wanted for use, for which they will be fit in about six weeks or two months after they have been pickled. Before being cooked they must be soaked in water for some time, and afterwards dressed the same as if fresh.

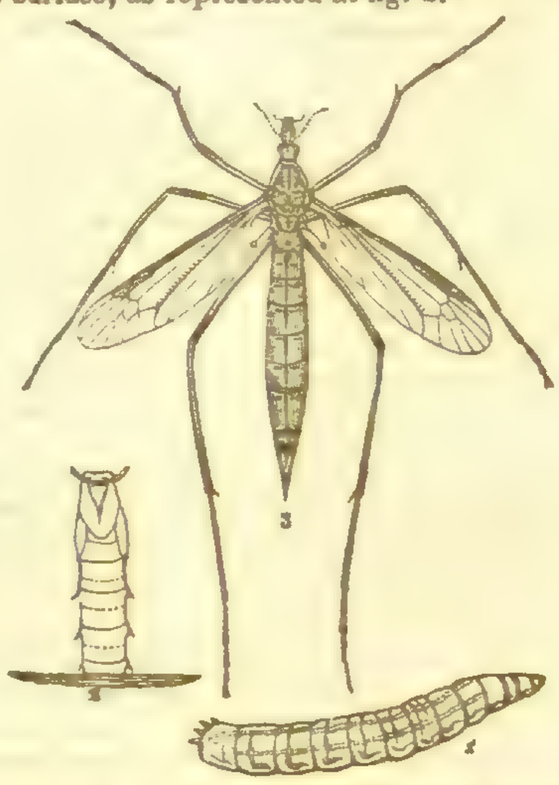
Bees.—This is an important month with cottagers who have bees, as it is now about the proper time to determine on the hives that are to be deprived of their honey, and on those which are considered the best to be reserved for store. As regards the latter, we may observe that unless a hive contains fourteen or fifteen pounds weight of honey, it is doubtful whether it will be able to survive the winter. Those that weigh eleven or twelve pounds, and which it may be desirable to keep, should now be fed until they have gained the proper weight; but any that are lighter than this must have all their honey taken from them, and the bees united to another stock. We have done this successfully ourselves, by following the directions contained in a very useful little work by Mr. J. H. Payne, of Bury St. Edmunds, from which we subjoin the following extract:—"In the morning of a fine day in September, blow a few puffs of tobacco smoke from a pipe or fumigating bellows in at the door of the hive, turn up the hive and give it a little more smoke; then proceed to cut out all the combs in succession, beginning with the smallest, sweeping the bees with a feather off each piece back into the hive, placing the combs into a dish and covering them with a cloth. The bees now remain as destitute of food as they were on the day of their swarming; replace the hive on its board in the same place it stood when full, and leave it till the evening, by which time the bees will be clustered together like a new swarm. Soon after sunset, blow a few puffs of tobacco smoke in at the door of the hive, to which the deprived swarm is to be joined; then turning it up and resting it upon the ground, sprinkle it between all the combs, but especially where the bees are thickest, with honey; six or eight table spoonfuls generally suffice; spread a cloth upon the ground, and with one shake throw the bees out of the deprived hive upon the cloth; then place the hive that was sprinkled with honey over the bees that are heaped upon the cloth, and in a very short time they will have joined the others, and appear as if they all had originally belonged to the same family."—*M. E. H.*

ENTOMOLOGY, No. XVI.

Crane-flies.—Daddy-long-legs and Old-father-long-legs are the trivial names given to the large gnats, which, at this period of the year, are swarming in our pasture-lands, fields, and pleasure-grounds, and in some gardens bordering on low lands they are frequently abundant. Familiar as every child is with "Daddy-long-legs," its transformations and history are but imperfectly known, and even cultivators little suspect that the surface-grubs or Leather-jackets, as the dirty looking larvæ are called, which do so much mischief in the market-gardens, are the offspring of our old and familiar acquaintance; such, however, is undoubtedly the case. It is impossible to glance at the paling, which surrounds any grass land at this season, as for instance that in the Regent's Park, without observing these gnats, especially in the morning, resting with their legs extended and their wings half spread, under the shade of the thorns and trees; and if viewed with attention, five sixths of them will be found to be females. Even in the chilly and frosty mornings of October, they are often abundant, hanging by their fore feet cheerless and stupified with cold, their wings covered with dew and lying closed on their backs; as the day advances, they become reanimated, and at every step through the grass multitudes of the gnats rise dragging their long legs and bodies after them. It is uncertain whether the later specimens hybernate, but there can be little doubt that some of the larvæ or pupæ live through the winter, from which flies occasionally make their appearance again in May.

Linnæus named the Crane-fly Tipula Oleracea, from its larvæ being found at the roots of cabbages: both sexes are of a brownish-ochre or tawny colour; the head is small, almost globose, with a stoutish rostrum; the horns are short, setaceous, and composed of thirteen joints *; the eyes are black; the thorax and scutel cinereous; the abdomen is long and spindle-shaped in the female (fig. 3), and terminated by three horny processes, forming the ovipositor; the two wings have many cells and are stained with brown, the costal margin, stigma, and nervures being much darker; the poisers are long, slender, and clubbed; the legs are long, stout, and brown, excepting the base of the thighs and shanks, which are rusty; the feet are composed of five joints, furnished with minute claws and cushions at the apex; the male has much longer legs, and the abdomen is linear and clubbed at the apex.

The female has the power of expelling her eggs with considerable force: they are oval-conical and shining black, and not unfrequently amount to 300, which fall probably amongst the grass and herbage as she flies along; but some naturalists are of opinion that they are deposited on sheep and other dung. From these eggs maggots are produced, which eventually become an inch long and as thick as a small goose-quill; they are of a dirty, earthy colour, with two pale wavy lines along the back, formed by the intestines shining through the thick skin (fig. 1.): when unmolested they protrude their little black heads, and elongate the anterior segments, exhibiting two little rust-coloured antennæ. The tail is thick and truncated, with four spines or rather fleshy tubercles above and two beneath. I first observed some of these larvæ in the garden at the commencement of May, and occasionally found them at the roots of scarlet-beans, lettuces, potatoes, &c. until the first week in August, when various Correspondents sent me very large specimens which had been destroying the roots of carnations, dahlias, and other garden flowers; and last year they were reported to have been very destructive to grass in Golden-square. It seems remarkable that Reaumur should have been of opinion that they fed upon the earth; and Bouché maintains that these larvæ live only on the decayed roots of vegetables, and on half-rotten manure: and it is stated by others, that they come to the surface of the earth by night, in multitudes, to feed. During August and September they change to long dirty-brown pupæ, with two slender horn-like appendages on each side of the head, the segments and tail being spiny, which enables them to work their way to the surface of the earth, when the Gnat bursting the thoracic plate, crawls forth, dragging the pupa-case partially out of the earth, so that sometimes thousands may be seen sticking perpendicularly from the surface, as represented at fig. 2.



As these grubs not unfrequently do considerable mischief, it is advisable to check them under such circumstances, especially in gardens. It is said that lime-water will not kill them, but probably if quick-lime was scattered on the ground at night it would destroy them when they come to the surface to feed; and all the Gnats that are found on the walls, palings, ground, or elsewhere, should be killed, especially the female, which would prevent any eggs being deposited in the ground. A mixture of lime and gas-water distributed by a watering-pot over grass, has completely exterminated the larvæ where they had been exceedingly destructive; and by sweeping the grass with a bag-net, like an angler's landing-net, only covered with canvas, immense numbers of the Gnats might be taken and destroyed. The beautiful Aranea Diadema catches many of these Tipulæ in its webs, which are spread so curiously at the decline of summer; but the strength of this gnat, and the facility with which it leaves an entangled leg behind, often disappoints the ferocious spider of his prey. I have, however, seen a young and small one seize the base of the body, and by steady perseverance eventually subdue his long-legged victim. Birds also come in for their share, and the Jack snipe is so fond of the larvæ that they are very often found in his crop.—*Ruricola.*

* I think this system, notwithstanding all that has been said against it, is worth a trial where there is plenty of room. Where there is not, it is ridiculous to attempt it.—*T. A.*

* The details, dissections, &c. will be found in Curtis's Brit. Ent. fol. and pl. 493.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Treatment of Datura Arborea, or Brugmansia suaveolens.—As it is generally, I believe, considered that this beautiful plant requires a large pot, it may be worth while to mention, that I have had one for four years in a pot nine inches in diameter; and that I have not even disturbed the roots until this spring, when a few of the outer fibres were removed and replaced by fresh earth. My plan is to keep it quite dry and torpid during the winter, to cut it down very low in March, and to keep it in moderate heat for about two months, when it is removed to the greenhouse. The number of flowers has each year been more than the preceding. It has now 36 full-sized flowers open, and six more nearly so—three were accidentally broken off. The stem is eight inches in circumference, the plant about six feet high (all but a few inches being this year's growth), and it is well covered with large and healthy leaves.—*P. W. J., Rochester.*

Nurserymen's Advertisements.—Since the publication of your excellent paper I have scarcely seen a Number of the *Gardener's Gazette*, but I met with one by chance the other day, in which the leading article dwelt on the advantages of nurserymen advertising sets of plants which might be sent by post, and I only wish you could persuade some of your advertising friends to try the experiment, as I am persuaded, with Mr. Loudon, it would be profitable to the seller, and a great accommodation to lovers of flowers, who, like myself, live at a great distance from town. I have received several plants in this way, and nothing can come better than they all have. I very lately had a dozen Pansies from Mr. James May in a tin box, two dozen British Queen Strawberry plants from Mr. Myatt in a bladder, and two dozen Swainston Seedlings, from Messrs. Forrest, and I am confident it would be worth while for some nurserymen to pay a little attention to this mode of sending out plants; for instance they might advertise a list of Calceolarias, stating that any 6 or 8 or 10, as the case might be, could be sent by post for 2*s.* 6*d.*; and so they might say of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Pansies; and many Herbaceous plants might be sent, as I received my Strawberries, in a bladder; and a few groups of choice sorts in each thus advertised I think would pay well.—*α, β, γ.*

Hydrangeas.—A fortnight since I observed the very remarkable fact, noticed in your last by "A Lady, Malvern Wells," of the Hydrangeas having pink and blue flowers on shoots growing from one root. I thought it somewhat singular at the time, but was inclined to believe from the appearance of some of the cymes, that the pink ones would change colour, which I have since found to be the case, as the whole of them are now of a beautiful blue. The plant is growing in very wet bog-earth, on a north border, shaded with timber trees. Another small plant on the same border has on it two cymes of blue flowers and one of pink. Yesterday I saw a large plant growing in a cottage garden, having upon it pink and blue flowers. I have no doubt "A Lady" will find the pink flowers change to blue.—*Henry Ogle, Rosehill Gardens.*

Radiation.—I can bear testimony to the "assertion of Mr. J. Murray, that a mossy surface might maintain a perennial spring in an arid soil." My garden is an arid soil, in a sunny and exposed situation, and I found that my Azaleas, though planted in a good heath soil, dwindled and died away. When I replaced them I surrounded them with moss, and put flints upon that, and since that time they have flourished as well as if they were in the most favoured situation. Will you give us a definition of radiation? I do not think if we were to consult Johnson his would be satisfactory to gardeners. Do you imagine any gardener can understand Mr. Daniel's definition, page 138 of the Theory of Horticulture? I am obliged to confess it is too scientific for me, and I do not understand one sentence of it.—*G.* [Radiation may be defined to be *loss of heat in space.* The earth freezes in the winter beneath a clear sky, in consequence of its heat flying off into space. A fire heats objects exposed to it by parting with its heat in lines radiating from a centre formed by itself.]

Dressing Flowers for Exhibition.—I was much gratified in looking at your leading article this morning, to find so many judicious alterations in the rules by which the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society are, in future, to be regulated, having, some time since, suggested the necessity of altering the mode of displaying Roses, which hitherto has been a complete puzzle-pate to the most efficient judges you could select. I trust that in future the intelligence of the Judge will be able to discriminate, and award, according to the real merit of the flower, which, heretofore has been a literal impossibility. Whether the new regulations will embrace what I formerly suggested, can hardly be gathered from the observations you made upon them. My suggestion was to have the flowers borne up, so that the judges could really see what they are, as produced naturally on their stems, without being bundled together, and forced into unnatural positions. My present object is principally to state to you what I observed at the last exhibition, and which, if carried a shade further, would answer completely in showing the flower in its natural and unconstrained condition. Viewing (I think it was) Mr. Lane's collection, I observed his Roses stood higher above the moss, and were not so much

choked and strangled in their tyings as most others. I felt tempted to examine one bunch, and found it stood in a zinc tube (with water of course), and was so raised on the branch or foot-stalk, that a trifle more would have quite realised my views as to the mode of putting up the flowers. I profess no superior wisdom, but it has long been my opinion that at all exhibitions, horticultural and floral, everything like handicraft trickery in manipulating, and what they call "dressing" of flowers, ought to be rigorously excluded; and that the things should be shown as they grow, else it is not the best grower that gains the award, but the most artful and practised manipulator. These things and the pothouse-scenes often going together, brought many of our old-established "shows" into deserved disrepute in various towns throughout the country; and now they are revived on a greatly improved footing, let them not fall into disgrace by the recurrence of old objectionable practices. This of course does not apply to the training of plants, which must be regulated by the nature and mode of their growth.—*An Old Judge.*

"*C. N.'s Fingers and Toes.*"—A little quicklime put in the hole with the plant when planting Cauliflowers or Broccoli, is a complete cure for what is called "clubbing," as has been strongly and decidedly exemplified in a garden not 100 yards from where I now write.—*J. Hislop, Ashtead.*

The Savine.—It is not, perhaps, generally known how beautiful an ornament to a lawn the Savine (Juniperus Sabina) makes, when left to take its natural growth in an open space and kindly soil. I have one on my lawn, which is now about twenty-five years old, and measures twenty-two yards in circumference. Its branches radiate from a single stem, which is invisible in the centre, feathering all round without gap or blemish, down to the grass, and rising only about three feet in the middle. It is at all times a pleasing object, but in the spring, when it has put forth its tender shoots, or in the autumn, when bespangled with dew, it is particularly beautiful.—*P. P.* [How true is this eulogium! and yet how much is the Savin neglected! It is among the hardiest of plants, and will grow equally well in light land and in heavy, not refusing even that most stubborn of all soils the London clay. On the lawn, on the skirts of a shrubbery and upon rockwork, it is the most beautiful of all the Junipers in cultivation.]

Putty, to remove Old (457).—The glaziers use a warm iron, which being passed a few times over the putty, renders it quite soft.—*S.*

Trifacial Oranges.—With regard to Boghoz Bey's trifacial Citron, the fact of the existence of such a fruit will not strike those who are acquainted with the varieties of Citrons in the countries where they are largely cultivated, as impossible. It is well known that in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Sicily, there is a fruit commonly called the Sweet Lemon—insipid, would be a better name for it. It is possible that the fruit so called in different places is not exactly the same variety; it is, however, notorious for being subject to a very singular variation in Spain and Italy, and probably wherever it is grown, viz., that of bearing the divisions of pulp within one single fruit, of different flavours. The common story is, that the sour and sweet divisions are regularly alternate; but that is not the case generally, though it may have occurred. Boghoz Bey's fruit may be only a more remarkable variety of this sweet, or rather mixed, lemon. The idea that such varieties, though propagated by grafting, owe their origin to it, is new, and requires confirmation.—*W.*

Gooseberries.—Observing in p. 392 the description of bathing Gooseberries, and wishing to see the result, I placed some in pans on June 14th. The fruit will not be ripe for three weeks, consequently they will have had the water for seven weeks before ripening. With me, however, they have all either burst, or, what is here called, coddled. Some years since much was said about a similar plan: a basin of water was placed under the berry; a piece of woollen cord was then put in the water, and passed round the stalk of the berry, in such a manner that the two ends of the cord remained in the water, and formed a conductor of moisture to the berry; but this was found not to increase the size of the berry at all. Those berries intended for Gooseberry shows are carefully protected from wet, because, should a slight shower fall on them at the time they are swelling and ripening, they burst. This to persons who are raising seedlings is a great disappointment, for, should it be a wet season when they first ripen fruit, the raiser's hopes are destroyed for a year. Gooseberries intended for seed are taken, when ripe, from the bushes, and planted in a warm and dry situation. The following spring they are well watered, after which the seedlings soon make their appearance; and in October they are transplanted to a warm, moist situation. In p. 53, I described a method of obtaining an abundant crop, and at the present time the branches of my young trees have more the appearance of large bunches of Grapes than of branches of Gooseberries. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that the large varieties of Gooseberries produce a small crop, for, in reality, they are most abundant bearers. It is the soil, situation, and age of the plant that must be considered: a Gooseberry-bush is thought in its prime for bearing large fruit when about 5 years old. Let me ask the grower who produced the large berries described in page 118, for the information of those who have not yet cultivated this fruit, whether his bushes grow in a high situation, with a gravelly subsoil—if they are well sheltered from the winds, and have the full benefit of the sun; or whether they are grown below some higher grounds, so that they have the benefit of the water that comes down from above? This I consider an important point, as I am persuaded the Gooseberry requires a warm and rich soil, well supplied with moisture from below, and a situation sheltered from the wind, and having the full benefit of the sun. The watering-pot is of little use to Gooseberry-bushes if they have no other supply. At present I have Potatoes growing among my Gooseberries, and in this dry season they have proved an advantage to them, for they prevented the ground being dried up by the sun. These bushes have made much new wood, and have produced an abundant crop of large fruit. I have plants of the same varieties growing in a similar situation, but they have no Potatoes planted near them, and have been exposed to the full influence of the sun's rays; these have made no wood, and the greatest part of the fruit fell off, and the leaves are unhealthy. At the commencement of the *Gardener's Magazine*, the editor was prejudiced against the Lancaster Gooseberries; but in July 1831, Mr. and Mrs. Loudon were in Lancaster, and had an opportunity of tasting some of them. In the *Gardener's Magazine* for the following October, p. 555, it is mentioned, that "we tasted several varieties of the large Lancashire Gooseberries, and we must state that, contrary to our previous prejudices as to the flavour of these being inferior to that of the old ones of smaller size, we were compelled to acknowledge it to be superior for preserving, as well as for eating, and that they require both less boiling and less sugar."—*A Townsman.*

Compost for Orchidaceæ.—I have lately used the following compost with great success for orchidaceous plants. I procure a quantity of sphagnum, or common bog Moss; I have it dried, and then chopped small. To this I add half-rotten Willow or Poplar wood (I prefer these woods on account of their lightness and the absence of resin), chopped into small pieces of various sizes, the largest not bigger than pigeon's eggs. To these I add the under stratum of sphagnum which has become almost peat, likewise chopped firm,—the whole in about equal parts. These make altogether a light open compost, which appears admirably to suit the plants, as they root in it freely, and thrive to my entire satisfaction. I use it chiefly for the species that grow upon trees. For such as grow upon the ground I use stronger compost, an account of which has already appeared in the *Chronicle.*—*T. Appleby.*

Green Fly.—Having observed in your paper many remedies for the green-fly, perhaps the following, though very simple, may be unknown to some individuals. Last year the plants in pots in my greenhouse were so much infested with green-fly, that their health was materially injured. I took the plants, having placed them in a horizontal position, and put them under a cock of strong flowing water, twisting the plant so as to allow the water to reach every part. By this means I succeeded in entirely banishing such torments, and never found one insect on a plant that had been treated in this way.—*Anonymous.*

Nitrate of Soda.—"S. N. V.'s" remark towards the close of his communication at p. 565 of your last Number is rather too sweeping, that this salt should be entirely withheld from Peas, Beans, and Potatoes. In the cultivation of a sharp and quick soil, I have employed it as a garden manure with great success in forwarding and prolonging crops of Peas for the table, particularly in those situations where the haulm has at an early stage turned yellow at the root, and checked the maturing of successive pickings. From my present garden I have known myself to fail in bringing two supplies to table from each crop in succession, till I applied nitrate of soda in solution during their early growth. In the case of French Beans, I have for several years failed to bring more than one scanty supply into the house—some years being altogether blanks—till, by the successful application of nitrate of soda as above (about one part in a hundred), I have at length succeeded to my most sanguine expectations.—*F. H. S.*

The Venetian Sumach.—There is not a more ornamental shrub during the summer and autumn months than Rhus Cotinus; and yet it is seldom seen occupying a conspicuous place in pleasure-grounds. A plant here measures 70 feet in circumference at the extremities of the branches, and is strikingly handsome, its feathery panicles being so numerous as almost to hide the foliage. These, when they first expand, are of a yellowish green colour; but by exposure to the sun they acquire a fine deep red tint on their upper sides, which adds greatly to their beauty as they droop in masses, or wave gracefully in the wind.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

Honey Dew.—In a vinery, where forcing was commenced about the 12th December last, was placed, at one end, a tall specimen of Cactus speciosissimus, just high enough to reach the vines above it, which are trained one under each rafter. The Cactus was infected with the common brown scale; when the period arrived for thinning out the berries from the bunches, or at least while in the course of thinning, I observed signs of honey-dew on the leaves and bunches on that part of the vine immediately over the Cactus; I directly concluded that green-fly in some part of the house was the cause of it, but after strict search I could find none: meantime the honey-dew kept increasing; I endeavoured to arrest its progress by syringing that part more so than the rest of the house, but that seemed to have no effect on it; it did not, however, spread far, confining itself mostly to the one vine and slightly infecting that part of the other nearest to the Cactus; I therefore suspected it to be the cause of the evil, and immediately removed it to the other end of the house, and placed it on the back path, in which situation its top did not reach the vines by eighteen inches; still the honey-dew kept increasing amazingly over where the Cactus had stood. At this time I observed on the stalk of a leaf a large brown scale—the same sort as those on the Cactus before mentioned—it was nearly enveloped with honey, and from it a great many young were spreading in every direction, although I could find none excepting where the honey-dew had, as it were, been first placed for their nourishment, as they seemed to thrive amazingly in it. I think there can be no doubt that the scale was, in this case, the only cause of the honey-dew, it having got on the vines from the Cactus; and as farther proof, after the Cactus had been removed to the other end of the house as before stated, the same results again took place on the vine immediately above it, although in a slighter degree, while no trace of it can be seen on those vines in the intervening part of the house which the Cactus did not come near to.—*Geo. W. Dick, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Effect of Soot on Pelargoniums.—In April last (see p. 265), I asked your opinion respecting the specks on the leaves of my Pelargoniums: you answered me, that you thought they might be occasioned by some very minute insects, but that you wished me to send in a short time a few more leaves for your judgment. I omitted to do so, but since that period I have observed them closely, and have come to the conclusion that the spots on the leaves are occasioned by a deposit of small particles of soot on them, and reading, in p. 547, your account of the action of soot on vegetation it reminded me of some notes I made on the subject. In April, at the time I wrote to you, I perceived my Pelargoniums were looking sickly, and that the leaves were rapidly assuming a yellow tint. At this time the front and top sashes of my greenhouse, which is in the centre of the town, were occasionally opened. I noticed that numerous particles of soot had collected on the surface and under part of the leaves, more particularly on the former, and that those leaves were the only ones affected; I also observed that the soot did not immediately act on its accumulating, but in the course of two or three weeks the soot disappeared in such a manner as though the leaves had absorbed it, and very minute transparent spots were visible. In a few weeks the leaves appeared to suffer from the accumulation, by their gradually turning yellow. I have observed similar effects on other persons' plants, though not to the extent that mine were affected, from the circumstance of their houses being near the outside of the town; but from the observations I have made on my Pelargoniums out-of-doors, which have been slightly injured by the soot, I should say that the foliage and health of all plants situated in and near a town are more or less injured. This is particularly the case in a dry season, when there is no rain to wash off the accumulated particles of soot.—*X. Y. Z., Cornwall.*

The Destruction of Moss.—It is mentioned in p. 537, that ammoniacal liquor, diluted with water in the proportion of one to seven of the latter, will destroy Moss. I have tried the experiment with pure gas-water, diluted with water in the proportion of one to two, and also with nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre. I have found the latter to be the most effectual, and more productive afterwards. I inclose two roots of grass which sprung upon a patch of land covered with Moss in the spring, but having been watered with pure gas it has entirely disappeared.—*A Subscriber.*

Flanders Spinach.—In your *Chronicle* for Aug. 28th, p. 564 *b*, you recommend the cottager to sow the Flanders Spinach, which will be found quite as hardy as the prickly-seeded variety; from which it would appear that the true Flanders Spinach has a smooth seed. But when I have sent for it to different gardeners in the country, they send a prickly seed, which led me to suppose that there must be two varieties of the Flanders, as of the common Spinach. I therefore applied to a London seedsman for the smooth-seeded and prickly, who sent the latter, but said there was no smooth-seeded. Will you, therefore, have the goodness to inform your readers, whether the true Flanders Spinach has a smooth seed; and if so, where it may be had genuine?—*N. T.* [The true Flanders Spinach has smooth seeds. We have usually imported it from Continental seedsmen.]

Vines.—In answer to W. D.'s inquiries in p. 582, respecting the best mode of pruning trees on the spurring system, I give my own practice; but whether it is the best system I must leave him and others to judge. In order to be understood, I will suppose that the vines have been trained in what I call the old rod system, all over the glass, to the beginning of the summer. When the pruning season arrives, I cut the vines down to the ground; these will make one, two, or more shoots, according to their strength, which reach the whole length of the rafters. The wood so obtained, when the pruning season again is at hand, if two or more shoots have been left on a plant, I reduce to one, selecting the best, and cutting it to the same length as the rafter. Many persons will be at a loss to know how so long a rod or shoot can be made to break and show fruit at every eye, which is necessary in order to insure a full and regular crop the whole length of the rafter. My plan is so simple and so effectual that anybody who reads the description of it may do it. When the housing season arrives, if my vines are out I bring them in, but immediately turn them out again through a hole in the adjoining front light, excepting 2½ feet at the lower extremity. I then commence forcing in the usual way; the cold which the vines are exposed to outside prevents the sap flowing beyond the part within the house, consequently confines it to three or four eyes; the sap being thus kept to three or four eyes, they soon begin to move. When these are so far advanced as to insure their success, and as the sap increases, I begin to draw in my vine gradually, one eye at a time, until the whole is in the house. By these means I never fail to obtain a full and regular crop, the berries and wood being always ripe at the lower extremity of the vine first. As the foregoing may be considered an answer to the latter of W. D.'s inquiries, I now come to the subject of pruning on the spurring system. In pruning these vines, I cut the spurs down to one eye, and when housing season again arrives, I treat them as

before; but a little more attention is required in bringing in a succession of bearing wood. It is well known in forcing vines pruned on the spur system, that besides the one eye left upon each spur, a number of eyes will be formed about and between the spurs and the main stem. In looking over these, after they have made their appearance, care should be taken to rub off all, with the exception of one or two to a spur, and those should be left in the most favourable situation, on the upper side, or front of the spur. Having selected a shoot, tie it down close to the main stem, and stop it at the second or third joints; this stopping must be repeated three or four times, until the wood at the lower extremity of the shoot becomes brown, and the lower eye visible; after that, the shoot may be allowed to grow and assist in ripening the crop. This crop being disposed of, the pruning season again comes round, and I scarcely need add, that I cut away the old spur and the young one down to one eye as before, and by this system I never fail to obtain a full crop, the bunches and berries being large and high-flavoured.—*M. Power, Raynham.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

DOBERAN MEETING OF GERMAN AGRICULTURISTS AND SILVICULTURISTS.

The members assembled from the 1st to the 8th Sept, on which day a general meeting was held. The President, Count Osten Sacken, stated the objects for which the members had met, after which they divided and formed themselves into different sections, viz.:—On Sheep and the Culture of Flocks; on technical Agriculture; on the Breed of Horses: on Horned Cattle; on Geology and formation of Geognostic Collections; on Agricultural Implements and Machines, on Pomology, &c; on Silviculture. The meetings of the sections lasted eight days, commencing at half-past six o'clock every morning and continuing till 11 o'clock: from 12 to 1 o'clock each day, a general meeting was in the Grand Saloon of Doberan, in which a resumé was given of the labours of the different sections of the preceding day. Two o'clock was the hour for dinner in the Grand Saloon, and an equally large one adjoining it, in which about 700 persons were comfortably placed, at the head of which the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, and the royal family, also took their places. At half-past nine o'clock (evening) supper commenced, of which the royal family also partook. During the afternoon the sections either met or the different shows were inspected, viz.:—1. The Fleeces, which were placed in a tent erected for the purpose, 150 feet long and 48 feet wide, in which were placed four rows of tables, exhibiting a splendid collection of fleeces from Mecklenburg, Hungary, Saxony, and different other countries; they were arranged by Mr. Jeppe with great skill, &c., and created the greatest interest. 2. Agricultural Implements, as ploughs, &c., collected from various countries, and the newest inventions from England; also a large thrashing machine from Mr. Croskill, in Beverley, sent by Mr. Carr, of Tuschenbeck; one afternoon was allotted for putting this machine and some others in operation, and another afternoon for working the various ploughs, &c., on a field near Doberan. The newest inventions, and also several of very ancient date, were tried, and created great interest. 3 There was also a show of Horned Cattle, the best breeds of Mecklenburg, England, &c. 4. The show of Horses was first-rate, nearly 150, half and full blood, besides a vast number of splendid working horses. This exhibition proved the advanced and superior state of breeding of horses in Mecklenburg. 5. A geognostic collection was also exhibited. 6. Also a show of pigs of immense size and superior breed. 7 The Grand Duke had destined his musical hall, a large handsome circular building, for the exhibition of various agricultural plants, as Grasses, Wheat, Oats, Barley, &c. &c., Turnips, Vetches, &c., and many other articles of industry and agriculture, there were upwards of 1000 different species and varieties of the former, exclusive of 200 sorts of Potatoes and many other interesting productions, a great proportion of which had been sent by Mr. J. G. Booth, of Hamburg. 8. The races on the 7th and 8th Sept. were conducted and turned out in a first-rate style, and the horses produced left nothing to wish for. 9. For the Silvicultural section upwards of 100 different Pinus and Abies had been sent in living specimens from the Flottbeck nurseries, accompanied by a descriptive account by Mr. John Booth, of which 1000 copies were distributed, and for which the president of the silvicultural section returned a vote of thanks. The number of members amounted to upwards of 900, and Doberan being a famous watering-place, it was, besides, at the time, crowded with fashionable company. The great condescension and affability of the Grand Duke, and the hearty and friendly welcome all members met with from his Royal Highness, proved not only the interest he took in the matter, but added greatly to the hearty intercourse and the hilarity of all present. Members were present from all countries of Germany, Denmark, England, France, Russia, Poland, &c. The end of Sept. next year the meeting will assemble at Stuttgart. Besides magnificent fire-works, a handsome and well-conducted theatre, the Grand Duke gave a splendid ball, to which were invited the members of the assembly. The whole was conducted (from first to last) in such a manner that, no doubt, every one present left perfectly satisfied, both spiritually and physically. The results of the mass of discussions in the various sections will be published in extenso very soon.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Autumn Show was held September 14th at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and attracted a numerous company. The number of Dahlias exhibited was not so large, nor was the quality so good as we expected, owing, no doubt, to the unfavourable season. The 1st prize for Seedling Dahlias of 1840 was awarded to Sparrey's Conqueror of the Plain, a dark flower of first-rate properties; and 2nd to Lady Harland, a fine Lilac. There were some good flowers exhibited to which prizes were not awarded and we think the Society were rather sparing of their medals in this department. Catleugh's Lady Ann Murray is a well-formed stiff-petalled flower, of a mottled rosy colour; and from the number of blooms exhibited there is no doubt that Wildman's Hope Triumphant is a constant and capital flower. Gaines' Orange Perfection is a finely-formed flower, but the colour is not sufficiently distinct to please us. The seedlings of 1841 selected for prizes were—1st, a dark flower of Mr. Wharton's, possessing a finely-formed petal; and although the bloom was not a good one, there was sufficient to indicate fine properties. Wildman's Bianca, white, obtained the second prize. Any kind of improvement in White or Yellow Dahlias we always welcome with great pleasure, and this is decidedly the best white we have seen; it possesses fine properties, is of a good size, and well up in the centre, it is a valuable and desirable flower. A seedling White was also exhibited by Mr. Neville, called Princess Royal; it is a remarkably clear and pure white, but it wants the well-formed petal of Bianca. Mr. Wilmer's pan of 50 blooms was very handsome, and included a number of the best varieties. Among cut flowers there was a good collection of Roses from Messrs. Paul and Sons; a new seedling Aster from Mr. Halley, called Queen, was very double, pink, and had flat petals; it had the aspect of a chrysanthemum rather than of an Aster. A collection of English Grasses, from Mr. Turner, presented a novel appearance; and Mr. Cuthill exhibited a stand of Marigolds and Dahlias, so arranged as to form the letters "V. R." The plants in pots made ample amends for the deficiency among Dahlias; they were more numerous and of better quality than usual. Among single specimens, Mr. Tansley exhibited a large and handsome plant of Fuchsia corymbiflora. Mr. Dawson sent a well-grown Gardoquia Hookeri, quite refulgent with scarlet flowers; Mr. Cuthill's Lisianthus Russellianus was in great beauty; and Mr. Curtis's Erica Irbyana was covered with Pink tubes. The collections of plants were extensive: in Class II. Mr. Atlee's gained the first prize, those that attracted attention were Boronia pinnata, covered with pretty pink blossoms, a handsome specimen of Crowea saligna, having numerous rose-coloured stars imbedded as it were in a green firmament, and one of the best-grown plants of Erica Ewerriana we have ever seen. The second prize was given to Mr. Bruce, among whose plants were Clerodendron speciosissimum, with a fine head of vivid scarlet flowers; a good plant of Crinum erubescens; a Pancratium amœnum, and Achimenes coccinea, which presented quite a mass of scarlet. The third prize was awarded to Mr. Coutts, whose collection included a good specimen of the Elk's Horn Acrostichum, a large Polypodium aureum, and Aphelandra cristata, with several spikes of orange-scarlet flowers. Mr. Groom exhibited some plants of the Lilies mentioned at p. 584; and Mr. Townley a collection of Cacti, which included Cereus senilis, Mammillaria Wildii, Echinocactus Fyresii, and E. Ottonis. The collection of Fruit was tolerably extensive, and among them were some excellent Grapes from Mr. Chapman; many of the Apples and Pears shown were winter fruit, and consequently unripe.

The following is the official return of the Prizes awarded:—

Class the First.—Amateurs, Members only.—For the best 24 Dahlias, Dissimilar Blooms, gold medal, Mr Knight. 2d ditto, large silver medal, Mr. Humber; 3d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Prockter; 4th ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Lidgard. For the best 12 Dahlias, Dissimilar Blooms, large silver medal, Mr. Cook; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Trevers; 3d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Wildman; 4th ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Bell; 5th ditto, second small silver medal, Mr. Clark. For the best 12 Asters, small silver medal, Mr. Bridges. For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 12 pots, middle silver medal, Mr. Allnutt. For the best Heartsease, in stands of 24 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Bridges. For the best collection of Cut Flowers, middle silver medal, Mr. Davis; 2d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Bushell.

Class the Second.—Gentlemen's Gardeners (Entering in their own Names).—For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 24 pots (Orchidaceous Plants excluded), gold medal, Mr. Atlee; 2d ditto, large silver medal, Mr. Bruce; 3d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Coutts; 4th ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Pattison. For the best 24 Dahlias, Dissimilar Blooms, large silver medal, Mr. Mortiboy; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Cowan; 3d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Bunkett; 4th ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Gunner; 5th ditto, second small silver medal, Mr. Baker. For the best 24 Asters, Dissimilar Blooms, small silver medal, Mr. Foster. For Heartsease, in stands of 36 varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Hancock; 2d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Foster. For the best collection of Cut Flowers, large silver medal, Mr. Bruce; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Inwood; 3d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Mosely.

Class the Third.—Nurserymen, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—For the best 50 Dahlias, Dissimilar Blooms, in their own stands, gold medal, Mr. Wilmer; 2d ditto, large silver medal, Mr. Tylor; 3d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Brown: 4th ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Gaines; 5th ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Jackson. For the best 24 Dahlias, Dissimilar Blooms, large silver medal, Mr. T. Back; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. King: 3d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Alexander. For the best 36 Asters, small silver medal, Mr. Henbrey. For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 36 pots, large silver medal, Mr. Jackson: 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Fairburn; 3d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Denyer. For the best collection of Roses, in bunches (exhibited in their own boxes), large silver medal, Mr. Paul For Heartsease, in stands of 50 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Buxton; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Henbrey. For the best collection of Cut Flowers, middle silver medal, Mr. Fairburn; 2d ditto, small silver medal, Mr Denyer.

Open to all Classes.—For the best Specimen Plant, large silver medal, Mr. H. Townley; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Wilson, 3d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Dawson. For the best Seedling Dahlia of 1840 (not less than Four Blooms), middle silver medal. Mr. Sparrey: 2d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Jeffries. For the best Seedling Dahlia of 1841 (Single Bloom), middle silver medal, Mr. Wharton; 2d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Wildman. For the best Four Sorts of Fruit grown in England (excluding Grapes and Pines), large silver medal, Mr. Best. For the best basket of Grapes grown in England, middle silver medal, Mr. R. J. Chapman; 2d ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Bruce. For the best Pine grown in England, middle silver medal, Mr. Andrews. For the best collection of Vegetables grown in England, large silver medal, Mr. Martin; 2d ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. J. Gaines.

Extra Prize Offered by R. Seldon, Esq., to Amateurs not keeping a regular Gardener, Members of the Society.—For the best 12 Dahlias, Dissimilar Blooms, middle silver medal, Mr. Humber.

Extra Prizes were given for:—Miscellaneous collections of Plants, Mr. Foster, Mr. Gard, and Mr. Townley. Collection of Ericas, Mr. Wilson. Collection of Cacti, Mr. Townley. Specimen Plants, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Cuthill. Asters, Mr. Edmonds. Seedling White Verbena, Mr. Mortlock. Dried Grapes, Mr. Turner. Collection of Melons, Mr. Martin. Collection of Fruit, Mr. Bursill, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. J. Gaines. Grapes, Mr. Elroy.

Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The thirty-eighth exhibition took place on July 31, at Exeter. There was a magnificent collection of flowers and plants, including some of the choicest specimens of native growth, as well as several rare and beautiful productions of foreign climes. The show of fruit and vegetables was also particularly fine. The room was, as usual, enriched by contributions from the gardens of Mrs. Wells, J. W. Buller, Esq., Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., &c. &c., and the splendid specimens sent to the room by Messrs. Veitch, Mr. Pince, and Messrs. Sclater, added very materially to the attraction of the exhibition. Mr. Griffin, gardener to Mrs. Wells, contributed largely to the embellishment of the room, some plants being particularly conspicuous from their rarity and beauty, others from being such fine specimens, especially the Heaths. The following were particularly worthy of notice:—Stanhopea insignis, Cattleya Harrisoniæ, Epidendron cuspidatum, E. cnipticum, Oncidium papilio, or Butterfly Plant, Sarcanthus rostratus, Æschynanthus parasiticus, Gloxinia rubra, Echites suberecta, Hedychium flavum; there were very fine specimens of Erica ampúllacea, Irbyana, Juliana, depressa, tricolor elegans, ferruginea, infundibuliformis, Elichrysum proliferum, Státice arbórea, Astelma eximia; also a fine collection of Fuchsias, the most striking of which was corymbiflora, 10 feet in height, and bushy in proportion, each shoot terminating with a corymb of flowers, some of them full two feet in length, composed of long crimson tubes. We must not close the list without noticing Lechenaultia biloba, with its deep blue flowers, a plant recently introduced into this country, but esteemed as a good greenhouse plant; there were also fine collections of Carnations and Picotees. On the fruit table we also observed a fine Pine, Melon, and some excellent Grapes. The following is the award:—Fruit.—The best Pine apple, not less than 8lbs., 20s.; 2d ditto, not less than 2½lbs., 15s., S. T. Kekewich, Esq. The best dish of black Grapes, 15s., Capt. Toll: do., white do., 15s.: do., Grapes of sorts, named, 15s., J. W. Buller, Esq. The best Melon, 15s., H. Porter, Esq.; 2d do., 7s., Mrs. Mitchell. The best dish of 6 Apricots, 7s., J. W. Buller, Esq. do., purple Plums, 5s., C. Parr, Esq.; do., light-coloured do., 5s., do: do., white Cherries, not less than 1lb., 5s., T. Jackson, Esq.; do., black do. (not Morellos), 5s., Mrs. Wyatt: do., red Gooseberries, 5s., C. Parr, Esq.; do., white do., 5s., Mr. Jas. Clarke; do., amber do., 5s.; do., green do., 5s., J. W. Buller: do., Champagne Currants, 5s.; do., red do., 5s., Sir T. D. Acland; do., white do., 5s., H. Porter, Esq.; do., black do., 5s.: do., Raspberries, red, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; do. do., white, 5s., H. Porter, Esq. The best dish of the finest flavoured Strawberries, 5s., S. Kingdon, Esq. [illegible] dessert Apples, the growth of the present year, 5s., Marchioness of Headfort: the best dish of ripe dessert Pears, not less than 6, 5s., H. Porter, Esq. Extra Prizes.—Fruit.—Apples, 1840, 3s. 6d., T. Porter, Esq. Purple Plums, 3s. 6d., Marchioness of Headfort. Vegetables.—The best brace of Cucumbers, 7s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2d do., 5s., Capt. Toll. The best dish of Peas, named, 5s. J. W. Buller, Esq.: do., dwarf Kidney-Beans, 5s., C. Parr, Esq.: do, Scarlet-runners, 5s., Marchioness of Headfort: do., Broad-beans, 5s., J. Huxham, Esq.: do, Artichokes, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq.: do., 3 Cabbages, 5s., J. Huxham, Esq.: do., 3 Cauliflowers, 5s.; do., 6 Cos Lettuces, 5s, H. Porter, Esq.: do., 6 Cabbage do., 5s., R. R. Sanders, Esq. The best dish of red Potatoes, 5s., S. T. Kekewich, Esq.: do. white do., 5s., do., Kidney do., 5s., C. Parr, Esq.: do., seedling do., raised by the exhibitor, 7s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2d best do., 5s., W. Kingdon, Esq. The best dish of Onions, the growth of 1841, 5s., C. Parr, Esq.: ditto, Shallots, 5s., R. R. Sanders, Esq.: do. bunch of 12 Turnips, 5s.: do., 12 Carrots, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; do., Celery, 5s., W. Kingdon, Esq. Extra Prizes.—Vegetables.—Cabbage, 2s. 6d., J. W. Buller, Esq. Kidney Potatoes, 2s. 6d., S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Walnut-leaved Kidney Potatoes, 2s. 6d.; Cauliflowers, 2s. 6d, J. Porter, Esq. Seedling Potatoes, 3s., J. W. Buller, Esq. Flowers and Plants.—Orchidaceæ.—The best group of 6 Plants, 20s., Mrs Wells; 2d best do, 15s., J. W. Buller, Esq. The newest and best specimens, 10s, Sir T. D. Acland; 2d best do., 7s., Mrs. Wells. Stove Plants (not Orchidaceæ).—The 6 best specimens, 20s., H. Porter, Esq.; the 2d best do., 15s.; the newest and best do., 10s., J. W. Buller, Esq. Greenhouse Plants.—The best group of 12 plants, 20s., Mrs. Wells; 2d best do., 15s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; the 3 newest and best sorts, 10s., Mrs. Wells; the 3 2d best do., 7s, J. W. Buller, Esq. The 12 best Cape Heaths, 10s., Mrs. Wells. The 6 best do. do., 7s., Mr. J. Clark. The 3 best new Fuchsias, 10s.; the 3 2d best do., 7s.; the best collection of do., 7s., Mrs. Wells. 6 newest and best Pelargoniums, 10s., Mr. J. Clark. Herbaceous Plants.—The best 12 Hardy Plants, 7s., Mr J. Clark; 2d do., 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; the newest and best single specimen, 5s., Mr. J. Clark. The 6 best Verbenas, 5s., Mrs. Granger. Roses.—The best collection of any kind, 7s.; 2d best do., 5s., H. Porter, Esq. Carnations and Picotees.—The 6 best Bizarres, 7s., Mr. Colson; the 6 2d best do., 5s.; the 6 best Flakes, 7s., Mr. J. Clark; the 6 2d do., 5s., Mrs. Wells. The best collection, not less than 12 varieties, 7s., Mr. Colson; 2d best do., 5s., W. Kingdon, Esq. The 12 best Picotees, 7s., Mr. Colson; the 12 2d best do., 5s., Mrs. Wells; the 6 best yellow do., 7s., Mr. Colson; the 6 2d best do., 5s., Mr. Gray. Heartsease. The best 24 sorts, 7s., Mrs. J. Clark: the 12 newest and best sorts, 7s, Mr. J. Clark; the 12 2d best do., 5s., T. Porter, Esq. Tender Annuals.—The 6 best Cockscombs in pots, 5s. The 6 best Balsams in do., 5s.; the newest and best of any kind, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq. The best Bouquet of Flowers, 7s., Mrs. Granger; 2d do., 5s., H. Porter, Esq. Extra Flowers and Plants.—Achyranthes, 7s., Mrs. Wells. Fuchsias, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq. Herbaceous Plants, 5s., H. Porter, Esq. Pentstemon, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq. Group of Herbaceous Plants, 5s.; Verbenas, 3s. 6d.; Liatris, 5s., Sir T. D. Acland. Carnations, 3s. 6d., Mr. R. Webber. Seedling Picotee, 5s., Mrs. Granger. Collection of Picotees and Carnations, 3s. 6d., Mrs. Wells. Seedling Heartsease, 5s., T. W. Gray, Esq. Bouquet of Flowers, 3s. 6d., S T Kekewich, Esq. Phlox, 2s. 6d., Mrs. Granger. Calceolarias, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq. Miscellaneous collection of Stove Plants, 7s. 6d.; do. of greenhouse do., 5s., Mrs. Wells. Thirty-seven Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.—*Western Luminary.*

Everton and Kirkdale Floral and Horticultural Society.—The summer exhibition took place at Kirkdale, August the 5th, and was well attended. The premier stove plants were remarkably fine. Amongst them was Erythrina herbacea, from C. S. Parker, Esq. G. Reid, gr. The Ipomœa tyrianthina, from Mr. Skirving's, a splendid plant lately introduced from Mexico, obtained the first prize. The flower is of pure colour at present, but will, when full blown, present different tints. The premier greenhouse prize was awarded to T. B. Molyneux, Esq., R. Dwerryhouse, gr., for a beautiful specimen of the Datura arborea. The Oncidium Papilio or "butterfly" plant, the flower of which strongly resembles that insect, in wings, head, antennæ, &c., the wings of an amber colour spotted with bright yellow, attracted much attention. This rare variety of the plant, from Mr. Skirving's, obtained the first prize. A specimen of the Fuchsia corymbiflora, a Mexican plant of great size and beauty, from the same successful grower, gained the first greenhouse prize. The Araucaria imbricata, or Chili Pine, and the Araucaria excelsa, a native of Norfolk Island, from the same grounds, were much admired. There were also several beautiful Balsams, from C. S. Parker, Esq. The fruits, notwithstanding the late unfavourable state of the weather for ripening, were of the finest quality, and of extraordinary size. A prize of a case of pruning instruments and a Kentucky axe, given by the President, was awarded to Mr. Jennings, gr. to the Earl of Derby, for the best collection of fruits and vegetables. An extra prize for the above was also awarded to R. Leyland, Esq. A. Brown, gr. The following is a list of the prizes:—Carnations: Premier Prizes, 1st pan of 7 varieties, Mr. Lodge; 2d, Mr. Soorn; 3d, Mr. Gaskell. Scarlet Bizarre, 1st, 2d, and 3d, Mr. Soorn, 4th, Mr. Lodge; 5th, Mr. Lowe. Pink Bizarre, 1st, Mr Lowe, 2d, Mr. Roby; 3d, Mr. W. Evans; 4th and 5th, Mr. Soorn. Scarlet Flake, 1st, Mr. Lowe; 2d and 5th, Mr. Lodge, 3d, Mr. T. Roby, 4th, Mr. Soorn. Pink Flake, 1st and 4th, Mr. Lowe; 2d, Mr. Roby, 3d and 5th, Mr. Evans. Purple Flake, 1st, Mr. Lowe; 2d, Mr. Lodge; 3d and 5th, Mr. J. Winward; 4th, Mr. Soorn. Red Picotee, 1st, 3d, and 5th, Mr. Soorn; 2d, Mr. New; 4th, Mr. Roby. Purple Picotee, 1st and 5th Mr Soorn, 2d, Mr. Lodge, 3d, Mr. Roby; 4th, Mr. Evans. Maiden Grower's Prize, Best pan, Mr. J. B. Leatherbarrow. Best Stove Plant, Erythrina herbacea, C. S. Parker, Esq. Best Greenhouse Plant, Datura arborea, T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Stove Plants, 1st, Mr. Skirving, 2d, R. Alison, Esq.; 3d, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 4th, J. G. Woodhouse, Esq. M. Burrows, gr.) Greenhouse Plants, 1st and 2d, Mr. Skirving; 3d, R. Leyland, Esq.; 4th, Mr. T. Davies. Pelargoniums, 1st, 2d, and 3d, Mr. T. Davies. Ericas.—1st, C. S. Parker, Esq; 2d, Mr. T. Davies, 3d, R. Leyland, Esq. Herbaceous, 1st, R. Leyland, Esq.; 2d, Messrs. Whalley; 3d, J. C. Shaw, Esq. Orchidaceous, 1st, Mr. Skirving; 2d, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 3d, R. Alison, jun., Esq. Pansies, 1st, Mr. T. Davies, 2d, Mr. O'Grady, 3d, Mr. Thompson. Dahlias, 1st and 3d, Mr. Thompson; 2d, W. Smith, Esq. Basket of Plants, 1st, Mr. Skirving; 2d, Messrs. Whalley. Cut Flowers, 1st, W. H. Goore, Esq.; 2d, J. C. Shaw, Esq. (Wm. Cook, gr.) Bouquet, R. Alison, jun., Esq. Pines, 1st, W. R. Preston, Esq. (J. Manley, gr.); 2d, Mr. Jennings. Melons, 1st, W. H. Goore, Esq.; 2d, H. Moss, Esq. P. Manley, gr.) 3d, Mr. J. Sothern, T. Smallshwaite, gr. Peaches, H. Garnett, Esq. Nectarines, do. Apricots, 1st, Mr. T. Harrison; 2d, W. Smith, Esq. Black Grapes, 1st, W. Smith, Esq. D. Murray, gr.) 2d, Mrs. Phillips; 3d, J. G. Woodhouse, Esq. White Grapes, 1st and 2d, J. G. Woodhouse, Esq. Black Currants, W. P. Freme, Esq. G. Evans, gr. White Currants, do. Red Currants, Mr. H. Garnett. Cherries, 1st, R. Alison, jun., Esq.; 2d, Mr. H. Garnett; extra, T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Apples, 1st, Mr. J. Soorn; 2d, H. Moss, Esq. Pears, 1st, J. C. Shaw, Esq.; 2d, Mr. T. Harrison; extra, H. Moss, Esq. Plums, (extra), W. R. Preston, Esq. Red Gooseberries, W. P. Freme, Esq. White Gooseberries, W. R. Preston, Esq. Yellow Gooseberries, do. Green Gooseberries, do. Onions Autumn, Mr. W. E. Makin. Onions Spring, W. P. Freme, Esq. Celery, 1st, Mr. W. J. Gandy; 2d, W. P. Freme, Esq.; extra, T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Cauliflowers, 1st, Mr. W. J. Gandy; 2d, Rev. J. Brooks. Lettuce, 1st, Mr. J. B. Leatherbarrow; 2d, Mr. W. E. Makin. Cucumbers, 1st, H. Moss, Esq.; 2d and 3d, J. Sothern, Esq. Vegetable Marrow, T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Cabbage, R. Alison, jun.,

Esq. Rhubarb (extra), Mr. W. H. Goore. Carrots, R. Leyland, Esq Turnips, Rev. J. Brooks. Strawberries (extra), Mrs. Squires. Kidney Beans (extra), H. Moss, Esq Pelargoniums (extra), Mr. T. Davies. Basket of Plants (extra), J. C. Shaw, Esq. Fuchsia fulgens, Mr. W. Skirving. Melons (extra), Mr. Joyce. Apples of 1849, Mr. W. J. Gandy.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Substitute for Jesuits' Bark.—The British colony of Demerara has been found to contain a valuable medicine, which promises to be an efficient substitute for Cinchona. The bark, and in a particular degree the seeds, of a tree found there, contain a bitter *alkali*, which was firs detected in an impure form by a Mr. Rodie, resident in Guiana. It has been employed successfully as a substitute for Cinchona in agues. Dr. Maclagan, of Edinburgh, has been investigating this subject chemically, and it is hoped will soon publish the result of his researches. The tree is the *Greenheart* of the colonists; a Lauraceous plant, with very large fruit, resembling a French Walnut in size.

Galvanic Etching.—We learn from the "Linnæa," that Dr. Goeppert has succeeded in applying the galvanoplastic process of Jacobi to microscopical drawings. He had sketched a microscopical drawing of the curious seeds of Gymnadenia conopsea upon a polished copper-plate, covered with a ground of oxide of iron (Eisenroth), turpentine and oil of turpentine; having exposed it to the galvanic process, a coating of copper formed upon it, with the drawing so distinctly preserved, that it furnished excellent prints. In the seeds of this plant, as well as of other Orchidaceæ, the walls of the testa, which consists of transparent cells, are said by Goeppert to present extremely delicate spiral stripes.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Belmont, near Faversham, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Harris.—Few gardens in this neighbourhood are so well kept as that at Belmont; and the collection of plants includes many of the more recent introductions. In the stove we saw in bloom a handsome specimen of Lisianthus Russellianus; it was growing in sandy loam and peat. Ixora coccinea was flourishing under nearly the same treatment; Ceropegia elegans, Passiflora princeps, and Ipomœa Learii were blooming in magnificent profusion upon the rafters; and several varieties of Gesnera were just opening their blossoms. The greenhouse contained a well-grown specimen of Statice arborea and Bignonia grandiflora in full blossom. We also observed Witsenia corymbosa, with fine blue flowers; it was growing in soil in which was a large proportion of sand, and it was kept very dry. Brachycome iberidifolia has blown in the borders all the summer in great luxuriance. Among Roses, Devomensis and Prince Albert were the most remarkable. The flower garden was enlivened by a splendid bed of Gladiolus, among which were ramosus, floribundus, cardinalis, and psittacinus. There was the largest specimen of Pentstemon Murrayanum we have ever seen. As this plant seldom succeeds a second year, cuttings are struck in August, and kept close under glass in the greenhouse during the winter,—the following March they are placed in a cold frame and planted out in light rich soil in May. The same treatment is also applied to P. speciosum, although it is here usually raised from seed. Among Orchidaceous plants, Zygopetalon Mackai. Maxillaria Deppei, Angræcum distachyum, several Gongeras, Oncidium flexuosum, and Papilio and Catasetum tridentatum, were in various stages of flowering.—*A. M., Aug.* 13.

Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney.—In the Orchidaceous house are many singular as well as beautiful plants in flower. The first object that attracted our notice was a Cycnoches called macalatum, with a crowded spike of green flowers spotted with brown, and having a pretty white-fringed labellum: the flower-stem is drooping, but when held horizontally the flowers have very much the appearance of a row of swans: a plant of C. chlorochilon had also produced two large green flowers as remarkable for their swan-like shape as for their delicious odour. Various kinds of Zygopetalums were in flower; among them were, rostratum, remarkable for its fine broad white labellum, sometimes prettily striped with pink, and Mackaii, with a deep purple labellum, and green sepals and petals spotted with purple. The elegant Dendrobium crumenatum had an abundance of its delicate white flowers in full beauty, and they filled the air immediately about them with sweetness. D. secundum had also thrown out a spike of its pretty rosy flowers. The blossoms of Brasavola cucullata, one of the first of the tribe that was cultivated in our hothouses, seemed at a little distance like so many enormous white spiders: notwithstanding this, when closely examined, they yield in beauty to none of their recently-introduced congeners. A plant of Rodriguezia secunda growing on a block of wood, had thrown out several spikes of its pretty rose-coloured flowers, which, from their number, made more show than they usually do when grown in a pot. Several kinds of Cattleya were in full beauty: the one we admired most was C. bicolor, whose rosy olive-coloured sepals and petals were relieved by a rich crimson labellum: of this kind there was a variety having minute dots on the sepals and petals. The pretty Paxtonia rosea was, as usual, in flower this is one of the easiest of the tribe to cultivate, and particularly valuable on account of the long duration of its flowering-season. Another plant desirable for the same reasons is Ornithidium coccineum, whose scarlet flowers are produced nearly all the year round. Oncidium trulliferum is not so showy as some of the others, but bears a number of pretty dull-yellow flowers, which last a considerable time. Trigonidium obtusum, a singular species from Demerara, had a number of triangular buff flowers expanded, though by no means a showy plant, yet the curious form of its blossoms would warrant its being retained in any collection. Coelogyne fuliginosa had several buff flowers expanded; the labellum is rich brown, with several ridges and crests, which, when slightly magnified, have a beautiful appearance, almost resembling a chain of mountains in miniature. One of the most singular plants in flower was a new species of Mormodes aromaticum from Mexico, of a light-yellow, very regularly striped or rather lined with brown: the labellum is fixed to the top of the column, and the whole flower is as it were drawn on one side; on the slightest attempt to unfetter the labellum, the small pollen masses are ejected from the column to a considerable distance. Several kinds of Miltonia were in flower, but the most remarkable was Clowesii; the sepals and petals are yellowish, or orange, handed with brown, and the upper part of the labellum is purple and the lower part yellow, the peculiar tints are very different from anything we have yet seen. One of the greatest oddities was Masdevallia infracta, whose sepals are joined together and form a tube, at the bottom of which are the petals, labellum and column: each of the sepals is elongated, and the two lower ones hang down, and exactly resemble the tusks of the Walrus, while the upper one takes a direction like the horn in the fabled unicorn. Arundina bambusifolia had several of its beautiful flowers in perfection, they are rosy lilac, with a fine rich crimson purple labellum; and a small plant of the rare Comparettia rosea had produced a spike of its exquisite blossoms, remarkable for having a long spur formed by two of the sepals. Some of the Catasetums are singular, but as a genus it is not remarkable for the beauty of its flowers; C. citrinum, however, bears handsome spikes of bright yellow blossoms, a plant of which, growing in part of a cocoa-nut shell suspended from the roof of the house, formed a contrast to C. laminatum, whose green blossoms, striped with brown, resembled so many strange insects. We have seen many curious Orchidaceous plants, but there was a new species of Cirrhopetalum with several heads of flowers expanded, that presented a most singular appearance, from the sepals being very narrow and long, and falling over like long silky white hairs, and with the Old Man's head Cereus, it might well be called senile. A plant of Curcuma Roscoeana had produced a fine scarlet spike of much more vivid colour than is usually seen in this country.—*W. M., Aug.* 13

J. Sheepshanks, Esq.'s, Blackheath.—Our former notice of this garden was given in June, when the annuals were beginning to flower. since that time a constant succession of bloom has been produced by the simple and effective plan of sowing those annuals in drills which have but a short flowering existence, and filling the spaces between with Verbenas, Heliotropes, Pentstemons and such plants as will come into flower as the annuals decline, and continue in all their beauty till the "Ice King again usurps his sovereignty." This plan with a little careful management may be made to answer admirably; and by putting the plants in early, they gain firm hold of the earth, are strong, vigorous, and in full flower by the time the annuals are removed: thus no blank or unoccupied spaces are left in the garden. We observed Schizopeta on Walkeri sown in drills, with Pentstemon gentianoides coccineum between; Platystemon californica treated in the same way, with Heliotropes. Lupinus nanus was accompanied by Lobelia propinqua; Sphenogyne speciosa with Verbena melindres. This variation in the colour of the beds forms an agreeable change. Callichroa platyglossa, a fragrant and pretty annual, was succeeded by Phlox Drummondii; and Schizanthus Hookerii by Salvia patens, &c. The fine and healthy beds of Salpiglossis, we were informed, were sown broad-cast, and succeeded far better by this method than when raised in heat and planted out. The greatest attention is paid here to saving and collecting seed from the choicest varieties only: the bad and ordinary kinds are rooted up as soon as they appear, that no contamination may arise from bad association: the good effects resulting from this practice is better seen in those plants that have a disposition to sport, such as the Phlox Drummondii, Petunias, &c. These are raised every season from seed; and the same beautiful varieties are perpetuated: and no specimens of plants of this nature are propagated by cuttings, unless some extraordinary variety appears. The Salvias, Gilardia picta, &c. are treated in the same way. This mode economises labour and space during the winter months, and you also enjoy the pleasing anticipation which results from raising seedlings. No better evidence of the beneficial effects arising from this plan need be afforded, than in the beautiful beds of Phlox Drummondii, which continue to blossom in the greatest abundance; and the Convolvulus major, which contains an admirable mixture of varieties, ranging from the most delicate tint to the deepest colour seen in the flower. The varieties of the Petunias are also excellent. The fine collection of Hollyhocks affords also another instance of this: and we were happy to see this old favourite duly honoured in this garden. It has, in many places, been neglected of late years for the more showy attractions of the Dahlia, but where space can be afforded both should be grown; it looks best, as found here, among shrubs, where its noble spikes of flowers are seen rising from among them, and with Dahlias planted a little in advance, an advantageous contrast is afforded by the difference in their habit and the colour of their flowers. The sloping bank of Verbenas, which occupies nearly the entire width of the garden, and which is divided into beds containing all the choice varieties, has been very gay, forming brilliant masses of colour, which no other flower is capable of showing; this bank, which terminates on rising ground, is crowned by a quantity of Petunias, which continues the gaiety of the bed. We noticed a small bed of seedling Verbenas, which contained some new and distinct varieties, particularly a clear bright pink, with a rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube, and a lighter kind in the same way, these are both desirable acquisitions; a light lilac, a deep rose, and a bright purple, were also worthy attention. Two large beds of Pentstemon gentianoides coccineum, and P. fruticosum, growing side by side, affords an opportunity of fairly testing the merits of these varieties: the difference in colour is very slight, in habit the comparison turns in favour of fruticosum, they both merit extensive cultivation, they are handsome, and the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. In front of the house some large specimen plants of Salvia patens have displayed a great quantity of bloom; as many as 150 spikes were in flower on each plant, forming altogether a mass of rich azure colour. In the beds immediately at the entrance to the garden many fine plants are removed from the greenhouse and planted out: we noticed fine specimens of Brugmansia sanguinea blossoming very freely; and the delicious aromatic odour exhaled from the splendid flowers of B. arborea fills the garden in the evening with a grateful perfume. Yuccas, Fuchsia fulgens, and other choice flowers, make this part of the grounds very attractive. In small circular beds the Frogmore Scarlet, planted round Smith's Giant Scarlet, had a very good effect: and the perfect symmetry of a bed of Salvia fulgens particularly pleased us. In other parts of the garden large patches of Nierembergia, Diplacus puniceus, and large beds of Hibiscus africanus, Calandrinia (use for Papaver alpinum, Anagalis, &c. have been in fine bloom. Many fine varieties of Pansies, Pelargoniums, Cinerarias, and Calceolarias have been raised from seed, and a double Geum we noticed as an acquisition. In the houses we observed Lisianthus Russellianus coming into flower, and Ipomœa rubro-cœrulea and I. Learii promising to reward the care bestowed upon them. The Abutilon striatum has been covered with its beautiful flowers during the summer, and still continues to show its blossoms, although not in such profusion as in the earlier part of the season.—*Sept. 6th.*

Reviews.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Vol. II. Part 2. London: Murray.

(Second Notice.)

THE observations by Dr. Daubeny upon the application of manures are full of valuable hints and observations, of which the following extracts, from the part relating to ammonia, will give but a faint idea.

"But is ammonia so uniformly present wherever plants are to be found, as the foregoing explanation appears to assume?

"Considering that this gas is rather the constant result of animal decomposition, its presence in recently-manured soil, or even generally near the great resorts of man, may perhaps be readily conceded: but are we authorised to regard it as the source of nitrogen in plants that grow in places remote from human habitation, where decaying animal matter cannot so constanty present itself?

"This question, which had embarrassed all those who formerly indulged in speculations on the subject, seems at length to have been set at rest by the researches of Liebig.

"'Experiments made,' he says, 'in his laboratory at Giessen, with the greatest care and exactness, have placed the presence of ammonia in rain-water beyond all doubt. It had hitherto escaped observation, merely because no one thought of searching for it.' All the rain-water which he examined was collected 600 paces west of Giessen, whilst the wind was blowing towards the town in that direction. It could not therefore have been derived from any animal exhalations proceeding from that source. When several hundred pounds of this water were distilled in a copper still, and the first two or three pounds that came over had been evaporated with the addition of a little muriatic acid, very distinct crystals of sal-ammoniac were obtained.

"Hence there can be no doubt that ammonia must be constantly present, combined probably with carbonic acid, in the atmosphere we breathe, although in quantities too minute to be appreciable.

"Its amount, as inferred from the indications afforded by the rain or snow-water that has been examined, appears to be very variable, being greater in summer than in winter, during long-protracted drought than after a continuance of wet; but this is no more than might be expected when we reflect that it must be principally derived from the decomposition proceeding in various parts of the globe of all kinds of animal exuviæ, the volatile products of which, until otherwise appropriated, will be retained in the general body of the atmosphere as in a common reservoir.

> 'Semper enim quodcunque fluit de rebus, id omne
> Aeris in magnum fertur mare: qui nisi contra
> Corpora retribuat rebus, recreetque fluenteis,
> Omnia jam resoluta forent, et in Aera versa.'

"Thus ammonia will be constantly presented to the roots of plants in union with the rain-water that has descended from the heavens, even where the vegetable mould is so entirely destitute of animal matter as to be incapable of supplying it.

"There is also another principle which may be called in to explain the manner in which gaseous matters are brought into contact with the absorbing surfaces of plants.

"It was originally shown by Saussure that charcoal has the property of absorbing and even condensing within its pores various gaseous matters; and Faraday observed, not many years ago, the singular facility with which earthy and metallic powders of all descriptions absorb ammonia, when present either in the air or in the bodies with which they are brought into contact.

"Reasoning upon these facts, I was myself led last spring to undertake a few experiments with the view of ascertaining whether vegetable mould had not the same property, and I found accordingly that both carbonic acid and ammoniacal gases were condensed with its pores, as they would be within those of a lump of charcoal.

"Liebig in his late volume has made the same remark, and has extended it to the oxides of iron, to pipe-clay, &c., and hence we have a mode of accounting for the absorption of ammonia by plants, even in countries where the absence or the rare occurrence of rain might otherwise deprive them of a due supply of this necessary ingredient.

"Nor are we any longer at a loss to trace the ammonia into the substance of the plant, which derives from it its nitrogen.

"That it does actually find its way into the vegetable organisation, we are assured by the researches of Professor Liebig, who ascertained that the saccharine juice which flows from the different varieties of maple, even when growing in soils that were not manured, contains a large proportion of ammonia.

"The same is the case with the juice extracted from beet-root for the purpose of preparing sugar, and the products of the distillation of herbs, flowers, and roots, with water, contain ammoniacal salts.

"So also does the juice of the fresh tobacco-leaf, and that which exudes from the vine, when an incision is made into it during the period that the sap is flowing.

"Its occurrence in short in the juices of plants seems not less certain than its existence in the atmosphere; and there can be little doubt that it is the decomposition of this compound which mainly supplies the nitrogen present in the constitution of organic bodies.

"It may be inferred, however, from some experiments made by Boussingault, that a great difference exists between plants in their power of assimilating nitrogen; and to this difference that chemist is disposed to attribute the advantage of alternately growing what are called fallow-crops, for the purpose of refreshing the soil.

"'During germination,' he remarks, 'the quantity of azote which seeds contain appears to be on the increase, but there is this curious difference between different kinds, that whilst those of leguminous plants, sown in pure earth and moistened with nothing but distilled water obtained an increase of nitrogen which the atmosphere alone could have afforded, those of barley and other cerealia remained in that respect stationary, unless manure were afforded.'

"Boussingault also shows, in a subsequent memoir, that peas, clover, and other legumes, absorb azote, even when planted in a soil that contains no decomposing animal or vegetable matter, but that the cerealia, although, if so placed, they may grow, do not appear to secrete this principle.

"Boussingault, however, does not go so far as to maintain that the latter in no stage of their existence are capable of discharging this function, but only that the plant must have already arrived at a higher state of vigour, in order to derive its supply from such a source.

"It is on the same principle, that although the animal in general obtains its food from the various organic bodies on which he subsists, yet that in an early stage of existence, before his organs are fitted for undertaking the labour of assimilating such materials, nature has provided him in his mother's milk with aliment already almost elaborated.

"It is thus, too, that in the seed the embryo is surrounded with a mass of albumen, from which it derives its support, until its roots become sufficiently vigorous to extract nourishment from the ground.

"Hence it becomes in most cases necessary that crops cultivated as articles of food should have access to vegetable or animal manure from which they may derive their azote; but as this supply would soon be exhausted, were

it not at the same time regenerated from the atmosphere, we see the advantage of intercalating a green fallow-crop ploughed into the ground with others, as leguminous plants, according to the experiments of Boussingault, have the greatest power of absorbing nitrogen from the air.

"On the same principle this chemist suggests the introduction of the Jerusalem artichoke into light soils, which, owing to the entire absence of mould, appear irreclaimably barren; this vegetable, the tubers of which afford nourishment to cattle almost equal to potatoes, having great power of absorbing both carbon and nitrogen from the air, and thus by degrees generating a certain amount of soil.

"I have seen this vegetable very commonly cultivated for the use of cattle in the light lands of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and in certain parts of Alsace."

Among the experimentalists we have Mr. W. S. Dugdale stating, that he finds nitrate of soda much superior to nitrate of potash and saltpetre as a manure, on both gravel and clay. On the contrary, on dry soils, with sand, sandy loam, and crag subsoils, Mr. Rodwell derives little or no advantage from nitrate of soda as a manure for Lucerne, Beetroot, Swedish Turnips, White Turnips, Peas, Barley, and Wheat. On the other hand, Mr. Newman finds nitrate of soda very advantageous. He says that the increase on the wheat and on the wheat-straw is more than one-fourth; on the oats nearly the same, and on the oat-straw almost one-third. In his experiments the nitrate of soda was only beneficial on land that was out of condition; if this should prove to be its general character, it will indeed be a valuable auxiliary as a top-dressing in the spring.

Mr. Miles speaks thus of the appearance of his Turnips, manured with glue dross, a cheap substance to be had abundantly—"For a fortnight previous to the 29th of August, in the west we had most delightful rains; and I find the following note in my farm-book:—'The experiment looking very well; but the turnips manured with the glue-dross most come on—the luxuriance of the foliage wonderful, having assumed that fine purple appearance which I have before observed in other roots similarly manured.' About the 10th of September the crop was attacked by mildew: the Swedes manured with the glue-dross, however, were scarcely injured, whilst all the others were hard-hit. The consequence of which was that the roots of these went on swelling, whilst the others were for some time at a complete stand-still."

And he gives the following return of the result of this experiment

PURPLE-TOP SWEDES.—1840.

Arable Produce from the 18 and 27-inch Distance.

	Tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Common Manure.			
18 inches	21	15	0
27 inches	15	19	64
In favour of 18-inch distance	5	15	48
Glue-dross.			
18 inches	22	9	6
27 inches	16	1	47
In favour of 18-inch distance	6	7	71
Bones.			
27 inches	20	5	89
18 inches	16	4	44
In favour of 27-inch distance	4	1	45

Mr. Christopher gives a favourable account of the effect of Poittevin's manure on light land, but it failed with him upon strong clay. In like manner, Mr. Compton's experiments upon heavy undrained land are unfavourable with respect to Poittevin's manure, as compared with either horse dung, cow dung, bones, or soot and ashes. His tables furnish the following data, as to the produce of ¼ of an acre of land:—

	Cwt.	lbs.
27 Inch Rows.		
Cow dung, 5 loads	79	0
Horse dung, 5 loads	80	0
Half-inch bones, 5 bushels	73	82
Poittevin's Manure, 6½ bushels	74	26
18 Inch Rows.		
Cow dung, 5 loads	87	73
Horse dung, 5 loads	101	0
Half-inch Bones, 5 bushels	89	12
Poittevin's Manure, 6½ bushels	82	0
Soot and Ashes, 5 bushels	90	0
Bone refuse, with Soot and Ashes, cost 16s.	80	0
Grass and Weeds, 5 loads green	64	0

The Farmer's Magazine for September contains, as usual, a considerable quantity of useful agricultural information, chiefly gleaned from the volumes of the *Mark Lane Express*. It is illustrated with a well-executed portrait of one of Mr. Arbuthnot's short-horned heifers, and a figure of Mr. Hornby's prize drop-drill.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

THE season for replanting choice bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Anemones, &c is now approaching; and this is a good time to prepare beds and mix soils for their reception; beds for bulbs of this class should not be less than two feet deep, and always in an open airy situation, but sheltered from high winds; the compost should be turned and mixed thoroughly before the beds are filled, and the dung recommended to be mixed with the soils should not be allowed to come in contact with the bulbs, never nearer to Hyacinths than one foot, for Tulips the same; but if good rich maiden loam can be procured, no dung is necessary, as it is frequently the cause of the colours running. For Anemones the dung may be mixed with the soil at six inches below the bulbs; for Hyacinths the soil should be, for the lower part of the bed, one part turfy loam, one of coarse sand, one of well-rotted cow dung, and one of decayed leaves,—the upper part should be minus the dung; for Tulips no soil suits them better than the pure loam of Norwood, as obtained about London, without any admixture; for Anemones, good rich turfy loam, with an admixture of one-fourth well-rotted cow or horse dung, the soils should be well mixed now, and the beds filled in a week or ten days.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Continue to watch the state of the bottom heat, and keep the tan in the beds in a medium state of moisture; the pointed stakes which are kept in the bed to ascertain its heat, will also, upon examination, indicate its state, as regards moisture, and if the bed becomes dry, the surface should be loosened up between the pots, and receive a copious watering; the good effects of this will become apparent in a few days, in the plants being found bedewed with moisture in the mornings, and in the increased firmness of their leaves. All the Pines will require water according to the state of the weather, and the quantity of roots the pots contain:—plants in large pots requiring less water than similar plants in smaller ones; and those whose pots are well filled with roots may receive manure-water oftener than plants having few roots; Queens, Ripley, Envilles, &c. may be more freely watered than Providence, Black Jamaica, Montserrat, and other black kinds. Continue to collect and pot Suckers and Crowns; any that are rooted should have a little water given them, and be gradually inured to air, by allowing the lights to remain unclosed longer in the mornings, when opened to permit the egress of steam, and to dry the plants; prepare tan by turning, for renewing the fruiting-bed, and give air at every possible opportunity.

VINERY.—The latest Vines may still require looking over, to remove weak growths. Should red spider become troublesome, sulphur must be used for its extirpation, in the way most convenient, by a thin layer on the front flue, or by carefully sponging the leaves with a mixture of soft-soap and sulphur dissolved in warm water, without touching the fruit in either case; the house may be kept warmer for two or three days. Watch for and remove any decaying berries as soon as they appear, and give air as early in the mornings as possible, where there is ripe fruit. The ripened wood of Vines on the spur system may be shortened back to three or four eyes, as soon as the fruit is cut, and be pruned as soon as the leaves have fallen; and rods which have been allowed to grow long may be cut to nearly the desired lengths intended to break, as soon as sufficient of the lower wood is perfectly ripened: by doing this before the leaves fall, the few eyes which have to be supplied become more prominent, and are predisposed to break quicker and stronger.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Have the lights of the earliest house, if they have been removed, in readiness, that they may be put on if the weather becomes very wet, otherwise they are as well off at present; continue to engine the trees in the later houses to keep them clean, and bring off the loosened leaves, and thin out any weak or crowded branches; do not delay any alterations of furnaces, or the cleaning of flues in early houses, that the new work may get dry before fires are required in them.

FIG AND CHERRY-HOUSES.—Keep the borders perfectly clear from weeds, allow the trees free exposure day and night during dry weather, but close if wet weather continue; the plants in tubs, if they have been topdressed with rotted manure, may receive clear water, otherwise manure water should be given them.

MELONS.—Continue the directions given in our last for those in frames, and where there is fruit still swelling off, take care that the heat in the beds is not allowed to decline. Persian or other Melons grown in pots or tubs in a stove, must be kept thinned of weak growths, and receive manure water frequently, until the fruit is nearly ripe.

CUCUMBERS.—Where they are still bearing in frames, do not allow the heat to decline. Those intended for fruiting in pits or the Pine Stove, must not be stopped until they have reached the required length; the laterals from the main stem become the bearing wood; syringe them daily.

STRAWBERRIES.—Some plants of Alpines should now be placed in a cool pit to succeed those out-of-doors; let them, however, have free exposure until bad weather comes.

FRENCH BEANS, if sufficiently advanced, may be potted in old mushroom dung and loam.

Out-Door Department.

Diligently destroy weeds, never allow them to seed; two hoeings whilst the weeds are small is better than one which requires raking, and may be accomplished in the same time; clear Savoys and other winter crops from dead leaves, and choose a dry day to hoe between the last-sown Spinach and Turnips.

CABBAGE.—Plant out as recommended last week if not done.

CAULIFLOWER.—The forwardest plants of the August sowing will probably now be sufficiently advanced for pricking out upon a sheltered border, some in beds to be replanted under hand-glasses in October, and some in beds of a proper size, to be covered with a frame and lights when winter approaches; they should be planted in rows about three inches apart; destroy all deformed plants.

CELERY.—Before earthing up the later crops, they should be copiously watered at the root, if necessary; continue to earth the early at fine intervals.

LETTUCE.—Do not delay the sowing for spring Lettuce recommended last week after the twentieth of the month.

ONIONS which are dried should be tied up in small bunches, and suspended in an airy situation; this in many families will be found a much more economical plan than tying them up in long ropes, as the daily supply can be better regulated.

POTATOES.—Early kinds intended for seed should lie exposed above ground a short time previously to storing away.

SALADING.—Keep a succession sown and blanched.

Orchard.—In storing fruit, place that which will be fit for use first in situations easiest of access: in fruit-rooms fitted up with shelves, the lower ones should be used for the early fruit. Preserve Grapes and other fruit from wasps by nets or bags, and by suspending bottles containing sweetened beer dregs. Gather Alpine Strawberries for seed; prepare for making new borders, and destroy weeds about fruit-trees and bushes of all kinds.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—The most important thing requiring attention just now is the maturing the growths of all tender plants, and to facilitate this give the house liberal supplies of air in favourable weather, and use much less water than heretofore; this also applies to tender bulbs, as Amaryllis, &c.; as soon as they get thoroughly ripened and have cast their leaves they will begin to protrude their flowering stems; when this is perceived they must be potted.

GREENHOUSE.—The above observations for ripening the young growths, apply also to greenhouse plants. Continue to house your plants from their summer quarters, and take up those plants which it is desirable to save from the open border, and pot them. Give the plants abundance of air day and night, but decrease the supplies of water, regulate the growths of all hard-wooded kinds previously to placing them in their winter situations.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Pinch off the tops of young plants assuming a straggling growth. Cuttings which have been put in some time, and are not yet rooted, should have an increase of heat to hasten this. Pot old stools of Carnations for forcing as soon as their layers are potted; do not allow young store plants to exhaust themselves in flowering, and give them free exposure in dry weather.

Out-door Department.

Although the beauty of the flower-garden may now begin to decline, do not cease to keep it equally neat and clean, as before, but even more so, if possible. Dahlias yet remaining in perfection must have great attention bestowed upon them to keep them so: allow no decaying flowers to remain, and keep them neatly tied in; Tigridia pavonia, if the foliage is turned yellow, may be taken up. Gather seeds, mow lawns, sweep and roll walks, plant box edgings, &c.

NURSERY.—Deciduous seedlings which cast their leaves early may now be transplanted; prepare for protecting young tender shrubs and trees; sow stones of fruits for stocks; sow Rose seeds; remove and transplant in nursery rows suckers of various flowering shrubs, &c.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Follow last week's directions, and gather tree seeds of all kinds ripe.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

MOST of the tenderer Alpine plants cultivated in pots, and the finer varieties of Auriculas, should in the course of the present month be placed in a cold frame for the winter, and every means be taken that they do not suffer from damp. Such kinds of perennials growing in borders as have finished flowering may be taken up and separated during rainy weather; but not otherwise. Constant attention must be paid to the ripening of seeds, for if they are not gathered immediately they are ready, many kinds will be lost: many tender kinds may be assisted in maturing their seeds by placing a hand-glass over them. At the present time great judgment is requisite in giving ventilation to greenhouses, for though during favourable weather as much air as possible may be given, during rain and at night, when chilly, the house ought to be closed. This, however, must be gradually done in mild weather, leaving some of the front lights or ventilators open, for after the excess of light and air the plants have had while out of doors, it will be requisite to accustom them by degrees to the confined air of the house.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

MANY of our favourite vegetables are frequently much injured by the caterpillar of the yellow underwing moth, Triphæna Pronuba. The caterpillar is hatched in July or August, and if the egg has been deposited on a Cabbage or Cauliflower, the young larva immediately eats its way to the centre, on which it feeds till it is full grown, when it is about 2 inches long, greenish, or brownish green in colour, with two rows of black spots on the back. During the winter, it lies beneath stones or clods of earth, and in April or May it descends a few inches below the surface, where it changes to a reddish pupa, from which the perfect moth emerges in June or July. The moth varies in size from two to two-and-a-half inches; the upper wings are brownish or greyish, with an indistinct kidney-shaped spot near the centre; the lower wings are bright yellow, with a narrow black band. The moth varies considerably in its colour and markings, scarcely two individuals ever being exactly alike. The caterpillar, though it most frequently is found on the Cabbage or Cauliflower, yet sometimes does considerable mischief to Celery, and even the young leaves and flower-buds of Auriculas, Primroses, and Violets are destroyed by it. The only remedy we can suggest is, now that the caterpillars have nearly acquired their growth, to search for and destroy them.

State of the Weather for the Week ending September 16, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	10	30.002	29.985	74	55	64.5	S.W.	
Saturday	11	30.052	29.976	78	54	66.0	N.E.	
Sunday	12	29.923	29.598	84	56	70.0	S.E.	
Monday	13	29.843	29.815	79	59	69.0	E.	
Tuesday	14	29.803	29.580	78	55	66.5	S.E.	
Wednesday	15	29.886	29.847	66	55	60.5	S.	.08
Thursday	16	29.876	29.830	71	41	56.0	S.	.41
Average		29.912	29.804	75.7	53.5	64.6		.67

Sept. 10. Hazy; very fine; clear at night.
11. Foggy; very fine with sunshine; clear and fine.
12. Very fine; hot with bright sunshine; clear and mild at night.
13. Slight haze; clearing; hot and sunny; clear and fine.
14. Dry haze; very fine; cloudy at night.
15. Very fine; cloudless and hot; lightning with showers at night.
16. Very fine; clear and cool at night.

The weather throughout the week has been almost uninterruptedly fine. The temperature was unusually high for the period of the season, being more than 8° above the average for the week, and 1° above the mean of July, the hottest month of summer.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 25, 1841.

Sept.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	19	65.7	47.1	56.4	8	0.60 in.	3	—	2	—	5	1	4	2
Mon.	20	66.3	44.5	55.4	6	0.45	—	2	3	1	—	3	4	2
Tues.	21	66.0	44.1	55.0	6	0.30	2	—	3	1	5	—	3	2
Wed.	22	66.8	45.0	55.9	7	0.40	—	—	3	1	4	5	1	1
Thurs.	23	66.8	45.7	56.2	7	0.38	—	2	3	1	4	2	2	—
Fri.	24	65.8	47.6	56.7	7	0.75	—	1	2	1	4	5	2	—
Sat.	25	66.2	46.5	56.3	6	0.18	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, in 1832—thermometer 82°; and the lowest on the 21st, in 1836—thermometer 32°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending September 17, 1841.

THE continued fine weather has rendered the supply of most articles unusually large: prices, however, remain pretty steady, though the demand is rather dull.—*Fruit.* Pines are abundant, at from 5s. to 8s. per lb. Hothouse Grapes are plentiful, and the better samples are worth about 4s. per lb. Imperatrice and Coe's Golden Drop Plums are the favourites. Good Peaches and Nectarines have advanced considerably in price. Apples are exceedingly abundant, as are common Pears; we observed some good Beurré de Capiaumont Pears, for which 4s. per half-sieve were asked. The supply of Walnuts and Filberts is large; the former are generally of excellent quality.—*Vegetables.* Generally speaking, the remarks made on vegetables in our last Report apply to the present one. Cauliflowers are by no means plentiful. Cabbage of excellent quality abounds. French Beans and Scarlet-runners of good quality are plentiful. Carrots and Turnips are excellent. Scorzonera and Salsifie have made their appearance, and are of good quality. Salading of all kinds is abundant. Celery is fine, and the supply pretty large. Handsome samples of Tomatoes continue to be brought. Nasturtiums and Radish pods for pickling may still be obtained.—*Flowers.* Among cut flowers we noticed several Camellias, and some pretty Heaths.

PRICES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 2s 6d to 5s
— dessert, per bushel, 3s 6d to 7s
Pears, dessert, pr. hf.-sieve, 2s 6d to 7s
Raspberries, Red. per gallon, 1s
Peaches, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s
Nectarines, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s
Apricots, per dozen, 8d to 1s 6d
Plums, Coe's Golden drop, pr. punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
— Imperatrice, per punnet, 1s
Damsons, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 4s
Bullaces, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s
Mulberries, per gallon, 6d to 10d
Figs, per dozen, 3s to 4s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 6d to 6s
Melons, English, each, 2s to 5s
Melons, Dutch, 1s 6d
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 1s 6d to 4s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 2s to 4s
— per 100, 14s to 40s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Walnuts, per bushel, New, 20s to 23s
Filberts, English, pr. lb., 9d to 1s
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 1s 6d
— Purple, 6d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 5s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 5s
Kidney Beans, p. hlf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Broad Beans, per sieve, 2s
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 9d to 1s 3d
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 100s
— per cwt. 3s to 5s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush, 2s to 2s 6d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 5s
Turnips, White, per dz. bunch, 1s to 2s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s to 2s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 6d to 1s 6d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 2d to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 1s
— Turnip, pr. dz. bunch., 10d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 8d to 1s
Onions, for pick., pr. hf.-sve., 2s to 2s 6d
— Green, per doz. bunch, 3s to 4s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 1s
— Coe, 9d to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s
Celery, Red, pr. bund. (12 to 15) 1s to 1s
— White, pr. bund., 8d to 1s 2d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 9d
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s

Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz bunches, 2s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Marjoram, p. doz. bunches, 3s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s

Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 1s
Tomatoes, per half sieve, 3s 6d to 4s
Capsicums, Green, per 100, 1s to 1s 6d
— Ripe, per 100, 2s to 4s
Chilis, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s
Angelica Stalks, per pound, 8d
Truffles, English, per pound, 8s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

As many CORRESPONDENTS write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose questions are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

An Amateur writes thus:—Four years back I bought a considerable quantity of Peach and Nectarine trees from a great London Nurseryman, and since they are come into bearing I find them nearly all wrong named; I have, therefore, troubled you with 30 specimens, and if you will give me the true names, I shall esteem it a favour. After I know their correct names I shall probably tell you the name of the party I had them of, as I think there is nothing which wants regulating so much. [The fruits are. Peaches.—No. 1, Old Newington; 3, 7, 12, 15, 20 or 26?, 28, Royal George; 4, Red Magdalen? (of Miller); 5, Belle garde; 8, 17, Catherine; 11, Chancellor; 14, 22, Late Admirable; 16, 18, 25, Noblesse; 27, Grosse Mignonne: 29, Royal Charlotte. Nectarines, Nos. 2, 13, 19, 21, 23, 30, Violette Hâtive; 6, 20, Pitmaston Orange; 9, Elruge; 10, 24, Old Newington. If any nurseryman has sold these fruits as distinct kinds he has committed a fraud for which he deserves to be exposed. Such cases were once very common; but we had hoped that they were no longer to be heard of.]

G. G.—No. 2 is the Ribston Pippin; 4, Nonsuch; 6, Rymer; 7, 10, 13, Hawthornden; 12, Golden Pippin; 14, Keswick Codlin; 16, Northern Greening; 17, Franklin's Golden Pippin; No. 3 is not ripe; and No. 15 is a sort of Pearmain not known. The best criterion for judging when Apples are fit to gather is when the stalk separates easily from the spur, by merely lifting up the Apple.

M. E.—The plants are Linária spúria and Valeriana dioica. The plants inquired for are generally to be found in good Botanic Gardens. Few persons understand the art of making botanical drawings; artists' drawings of flowers are usually resemblances, not likenesses. We propose some day to give a series of papers on the art of drawing botanically. If you will send us a specimen of your skill, we will with pleasure give our opinion of it *privately*.

Omikron.—If sheep be turned upon a lawn, surrounded by a belt of Evergreens, such as Laurels, Laurestinus, Privet, &c., to which they could have undisturbed access, they would feed upon the shrubs; and if so the Laurels would probably kill them; but the Privet and Laurestinus would do no harm.

T. R. has sent us a specimen of a Nectarine produced between two Peaches on the same branch "of a Peach-tree," which he planted with 11 others 15 years ago, when he made the garden to his present residence. The Peach-tree on which the Nectarine grew stands next to a Nectarine, and his conception is, that it is the work of the Bees. We do not agree in opinion with our correspondent upon this head. Such curious instances are not very uncommon. A fruit has even been seen half a Nectarine and half a Peach; that is to say, with one side smooth and the other rough. They are regarded as accidental "sports," for which we have no means of accounting. The Peach appears to have been the parent of the Nectarine; and it is supposed that at some remote period a branch of the former having sported to the latter, was seized upon by a gardener and perpetuated by budding. That tendency which formerly existed continues still, as is indicated by such cases as that of Mr. R. The bees could not have been the cause, because the action of pollen has not the power of changing the fruit to which it is communicated; it is only the embryo, in the seed, that is affected.

Moses Dix—Nos. 1, 8, 11, Hawthornden; 2, Hoary Morning; 3, Fearn's Pippin; 4, Hollandbury; 5, 7, Ribston Pippin; 6, Golden Reinette; 9, French Crab; 12, Beauty of Kent; No. 10 cannot be ascertained in its unripe state. If the trees of Nos. 3 and 6 are young, and you particularly wish to preserve them, you may remove and replant them nearer the surface; otherwise, replace with sorts less subject to canker.

Mr. Elliott's Plum is the Royale Hative.

Bath.—A complete list of British Orchidaceæ will be found in "Lindley's Synopsis of the British Flora." They are all of the Linnean class Gynandria. None of them are parasites; many are epiphytes, that is, plants growing *upon* others, but not, like parasites, growing *out* of them.

An Amateur.—Chorizema spectabilis has not been long enough in cultivation for us to say whether or not it will twine up a column 10ft. or 11ft. high. We, however, fear it is too small to reach such a height. We should think Messrs. Loddiges would be able to supply the plants inquired about. The Yellow Rhododendron that produced so great a sensation last year, is not of the clear colour of Azalea pontica, but somewhat of a buff tint, very handsome, however.

Philo-physicus.—There is no such paragraph in the *Chronicle*: at least we can neither remember nor find such a one. A hedge may certainly be formed with any kind of shrub, by setting straight and tall stems, divested of all their shoots, at equi distant intervals; and then training all lateral shoots made subsequently, from one stem to the other, leaving what may be termed windows, or peep-holes, to suit the fancy. Laurels will answer this purpose. One-year old layers may be obtained in the country for 25s. per 100. We should plant them for this purpose 18 inches apart; but a hedge cannot be obtained in one year by such means.

A Subscriber who asks us to lay out his garden for him, gives us a task we cannot well execute by words, the only means we possess. Some hints will probably be furnished at page 518. The best plan of proceeding is to surround it with a border of flowers, wherever there is a walk, and we presume there will be a walk all round. Such a border should be at least 3ft. wide. Within this we should plant espalier fruit trees, and the interior space we should divide into compartments for the cultivation of vegetables. The espalier trees should have 2ft. of border for themselves. Nothing is worth planting on the wall which looks to the north-east, except Morello Cherries, Apples, and Imperatrice or Catharine Plums.

X. Y. Z.—The plant is probably some Iris, but we do not quite recognise it. It is not Acorus Calamus. The Californian Annuals are the best you can sow; but any hardy kinds will flower early in the spring if sown now.

Inquisitor Naturæ.—The plants are,—1, Helianthemum vulgare; 2, Scabiosa succisa; 3, Bartsia odontites; 4, Teucrium Scorodonia.

Mr. Meynell.—So little is known about the diseases of trees that we are really unable to say with confidence what has brought your Ontario Poplars to their present condition. It is most likely to be too much water at the roots.

H. R.'s inquiry about Fuchsias is answered in the Home Correspondence of to-day.

Juvenis.—You will not succeed in growing Grapes and stove-plants and Orchidaceous plants in the same house. The treatment which each requires being so different, you cannot do justice to them all. We have seen stove-plants grown in a vinery in winter, but then it is so arranged that the Vines could be taken to the outside when the house was occupied in this way.

J. B. H.—There must be something wrong in your treatment of Bignonia capreolata and Wistaria sinensis, but what that is, it is difficult to say without knowing something more of your mode of managing your greenhouse. You should keep the temperature very low in winter, giving very little water to the plants at that period of the year. In the spring when they begin to grow let them have plenty of light and air, and see that the wood is well ripened by autumn. You should propagate the Wistaria, and plant it out-of-doors against a wall.

A Lady.—In answer to *R. R.*'s question regarding the flight of Earwigs says, "Once in my life I did see an Earwig flying, and was delighted at observing the size and delicacy of the wings, and the operation of folding them up assisted by the tail. It was in the day-time, and I had never seen any figure which exhibited the organs of flight with which that common insect is furnished."

Mr. Fielder.—The following may be recommended for an orchard as free bearers and long keepers:—*Kitchen Apples*: Beauty of Kent, Blenheim Pippin, Dumelow's Seedling, Bedfordshire Foundling, Alfreston, Braband Bellefleur, London Pippin, Rymer, Northern Greening, Royal Russet, Hormead Pearmain, Norfolk Beaufin, French Crab, Tower of Glammis, Colville Malingré, Green Fulwood, Gloria Mundi, Hawthornden, Bath, Mère de Ménage, Norfolk Paradise, Baxter's Pearmain, Gooseberry Pippin, Waltham Abbey Seedling, Yorkshire Greening. *Table Apples*: King of the Pippins, Golden Reinette, Hughes' Golden Pippin, Court of Wick, Margeil, Ribston Pippin, Adams's Pearmain, Herefordshire Pearmain, Pack-horse, Pearson's Plate, Beachamwell, Reinette du Canada, Braddick's Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Scarlet Nonpareil, Boston Russet, Court-pendu Plat, New Rock Pippin, Pennington's Seedling, Syke House Russet, Pitmaston Russet Nonpareil, Cockle Pippin, Dutch Mignonne, Sam Young, Sturmer Pippin. *Plums*: Drap-d'or, Royale Hâtive, Nectarine, Black Morocco, Royale de Tours, Green Gage.

R. D.—It is not too late to propagate Lobelia ignea. You had better take up the old plant at the commencement of winter, put it in a pot, and keep it in a dry situation. In the spring you will be able to make several plants by dividing the old one.

The insects which annoy *An Old Gardener* by attacking his Cucumbers and Melons are, it is true, not what is termed the "Green Fly;" they are, nevertheless, an *Aphis*, which, I think, abounds in most hot-houses. If tobacco-smoke does not kill them, surely it must be for want of persevering, by repeated fumigations at short intervals. As already stated, tobacco-water will kill all aphides, and if applied warm will kill them more expeditiously; but the great secret is to persevere not only until the enemy is subdued, but entirely eradicated.—*R.*

R. R. has heard that the spikes of the Maize when the corn is formed are boiled and eaten like Asparagus in India. Can any one give him the best process, or any particulars on this head? for some which were at table lately were detestable, being neither good nor tender.

J. R.—We shall be happy to insert any notice of the railroad in question which may be sent to us for the purpose; but our information respecting the weekly traffic is derived from the daily papers, which seldom notice the one mentioned by our correspondent.

T. R.—The seedling Nepal Berberry is not B. coriaria, which is not glaucous. It is probably the "Hill raisin" B. asiática.

α. β. γ.—The dealers in Calceolarias will no doubt furnish the followihg at a price not exceeding 5s. Mr. Catleugh certainly will:—Madonna, Mr. Kemble, Fanny Kemble, Rosea superba, Hope, Hero, Splendidum, Enchantress, Topaz, Victory, Elizabeth, Defiance Criterion, Coronaria, Sylph, Sunbeam, Sulphurea splendense, Alstoni superb, Alba punctata, Speciosa, Sulphurea splendens, Aurea grandiflora, Arborea grandiflora, Glory. We know nothing of the Victoria Raspberry. The best early Strawberry is Keen's Seedling. The earliest of all is the Old Scarlet, but, though good, it is a shy bearer. The Grove End Scarlet, a most abundant bearer, ripens a little before Keen's Seedling, but it contains more acidity. We will endeavour to meet your wishes about the list of flowers.

J. P. R.—The following are the most showy hardy annuals suited for sowing in the autumn September to stand the winter in the open border; but much of their success depends on the season: whether the autumn is mild or the winter severe. They should not be sown in rich soil, and old seeds should be preferred to new (that is, the seeds collected the previous season), because plants raised from new seeds are more vigorous, and consequently not so likely to stand a severe winter.—Collinsia bicolor and grandiflora, the first with light purple and white, and the latter with deep purple flowers; Nemophila insignis and atomaria, one with beautiful blue, and the other with dotted white flowers; Clarkia pulchella, with rose, and the variety with pure white flowers; Eucharidium concinnum, with lively pink flowers; Erysimum Perof-skianum, with deep orange-coloured flowers; Godetia Lindleyana and rubicunda, one with purplish and the other with fine rose-coloured flowers; Platystemon californicum, with pretty lemon-coloured flowers; Leptosiphon androsaceum and Gilia tricolor, neat little plants, with flowers varying from white to purple; Callichroa platyglossa, with gay yellow flowers, and bordered with lemon, Limnanthes Douglasii, with yellow flowers, edged with white. The Charlton or Early Frame Pois le plus hâtif of the French are the best Peas for early sowing; they should be sown about the end of November, in a well-sheltered place, with a south exposure and rather dry situation; they require little further, except a slight dressing with fine coal-ashes when they first make their appearance above ground; afterwards, as they advance, draw a little soil up to them on a dry day; shelter them in severe weather with a few Spruce branches, to break off the cutting winds. Peas may be obtained much earlier, and at less risk, by sowing them on Mr. Knight's plan in pots, in the forcing-house, about the beginning of February, and afterwards transplanting them to the open border, giving them the same treatment as above, for those sown in the open ground. Peas raised in the forcing house, and removed when sufficiently large for transplanting, will not suffer from cold or frost, if placed in a cold pit or frame for 48 hours previously to planting in the open border; they will not produce so abundant a crop as those sown in the open border, but certainly one much earlier. Crinum capense might be purchased of Mr. Carter, seedsman, Holborn.

E. Herts—Lettuce Seed always fails and becomes mouldy in wet summers. In planting out either Lettuce or Cabbage-plants the roots should be left as they are drawn from the seed bed. We cannot give a reason why dogs frequently roll themselves in putrid substances.

C. B.—It is stated in a former Number of the *Chronicle*, that Salvia patens is hardy: it having lived through the winter with Mr. Forrest of Kensington. We have no experience concerning it ourselves, except as a plant requiring winter shelter.

W. W.—If your Apricot trees are free from mildew, the dropping of their fruit at so advanced a period of its growth is doubtless occasioned by excessive dryness of the soil, which you must endeavour to counteract by digging in rotten manure before spring, and timely mulching and watering in summer.

A Townsman.—We do not know the cause of the spotting; it appears to be some chemical action, and is peculiar to certain varieties, especially those of American origin.

G. H.—We can read little more than half your letter, the remainder being mashed up along with the gourd it enveloped. If the latter is a rambling plant, it is probably the great Potiron; but it is impossible to tell without seeing the ripe fruit. The great Potiron is used as food for both men and cattle, in the Southern parts of Europe.

A. S.—A rain gage may be had for either 24s. or 10s., of Messrs. Ross and Co. of the Regent Circus, Regent-street, London.

Ignoramus.—We will inquire.

Anonymous.—He who would preserve walnuts well must observe the following precautions:—They must be perfectly ripe when gathered; they must be thoroughly dried in the sun before they are stored away; no perceptible dampness should on any account be permitted to adhere to them. They should then be packed away in jars, with the mouth closed up. If they become mouldy they must be taken out, cleaned, again dried, and then replaced as before.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE intelligence received this week from France possesses a very melancholy interest. On Monday afternoon, the inhabitants of Paris were thrown into a state of great excitement by another attempt to assassinate a member of the Royal family; the young Duke d'Aumale having been fired at during his triumphal entry into the capital, at the head of his regiment, after a long service in Africa. The Prince was accompanied by his three brothers, all of whom were equally exposed to the attack; but they providentially escaped, the ball having been intercepted by a horse belonging to a field officer in the Prince's suite, which was killed on the spot. The assassin was immediately arrested, and was with difficulty saved from summary justice; he will be tried on Thursday next by the Chamber of Peers. Public attention, although principally occupied by this painful occurrence, has been much excited by the seditious movements of the working-classes in Paris, and by a serious revolt in Auvergne. At Paris, the outbreak was confined to the lower quarters of the city, and although it was characterised by great violence of language, the people have hitherto been kept in check by the prompt measures of the police. The disturbances at Clermont Ferrand, the capital of Auvergne, were of a more alarming nature; the populace erected barricades, destroyed the gates, and fired on the troops, which appear to have had much difficulty in repressing the rioters; several lives were lost, and a large number of persons were dangerously wounded. At Macon, also, a collision of a threatening character has taken place between the military and the people, but its origin seems to have been free from any political feeling. The excitement created by these events has been increased by a rumour prevalent in Paris for some days past, that the Duke de Bordeaux had died of lock-jaw, produced by his recent accident; but no official intimation has yet been received by the Government, and the statement is considered to require confirmation.—From Spain there is little news of interest; the journals are occupied with financial matters and with discussions relative to the communications between Queen Isabella and her mother; the Cabinet has acceded to the request of the Infante Don Francesco de Paulo, who applied for permission to return to Spain, in order to reside permanently at Madrid; and the Marquis of Saldanha is expected from Lisbon on a special mission, in order to arrange the differences with the Portuguese Government.—The accession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the German Customs' Union, so long opposed by Belgium, is no longer doubtful; arrangements having been made for removing the frontier Custom-houses, and for allowing the free importation of agricultural produce.—From Germany we learn the commencement of the autumnal reviews in Silesia, and the anticipated retirement of Prince Esterhazy from diplomatic life, after so long a residence in London.—Advices from Greece announce that the new Ministry of Mavrocordato has been dissolved, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in the way of that popular statesman by his Majesty; the affairs of Greece are represented as becoming daily more complicated, and fears are entertained at Athens that an insurrection may break out against the Bavarian rule.—The arrival of the Levant mail has put us in possession of recent intelligence from Turkey; the most important news is the announcement that the Divan has decided on postponing the expedition to Tunis, which had given rise to fears of a collision with France; the accounts from Wallachia and Mollavia state that no further attempts have been made to disturb the public peace; and the long-disputed question of the Syrian taxes has been brought to a conclusion.—We learn by recent arrivals from New York that the President has refused to ratify the bill to incorporate the Bank of the United States, which had passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and was a favourite measure of the majority.

At home, the re-elections have proceeded quietly, and have nearly all terminated without opposition. Parliament re-assembled on Thursday after the adjournment; when Sir R. Peel entered into an explanation of the intentions of Government. He proposed to adopt the estimates of the late Ministry, and to continue the Poor Law Bill, without alteration until July 1842, in order to give time for a deliberate consideration of the subject. He announced also that he merely meant to make a temporary provision for the deficiency of the revenue, and did not intend during the present session to propose any measure of a more permanent character for the purpose of equalising the revenue and expenditure of the country; considering it advisable that time should be given to the new Government to weigh maturely the measures they might think fit to submit connected with the present financial and commercial crisis.—Our readers will read with interest that part of our parliamentary report containing a discussion on the subject of the proposed bills for annexing the gardens and grounds of Frogmore to Windsor Castle, and for authorising the Government to lease the kitchen-gardens at Kensington for building purposes, and expend the value thereof in the formation and improvement of the Royal Gardens.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal returned on Saturday from Claremont to Windsor Castle, where they still remain. The Princess has recovered from her recent indisposition, and Her Majesty and the Prince continue well. During the week, Prince Albert, accompanied by the officers of his household, enjoyed the diversion of shooting at the Flemish Farm. On Tuesday, the Queen held a Privy Council at the Castle, which was attended by nearly all the Cabinet, and by several members of the Royal Household; after the Council broke up, the Prince drove Her Majesty in the Park, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, and a numerous suite; and in the evening, the Ministers present at the Council had the honour of dining with Her Majesty and slept at the Castle. Viscount Sydney has succeeded the Earl of Listowel as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Sir William Lumley as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has returned to his residence at Kew.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The following may be useful to our readers, as a complete list of the recent appointments:—

THE CABINET.	
Duke of Wellington.	
First Lord of the Treasury	Sir R. Peel
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. H. Goulburn
President of the Council	Lord Wharncliffe
Privy Seal	Duke of Buckingham
Home Secretary	Sir James Graham
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Aberdeen
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Haddington
President of the Board of Control	Lord Ellenborough
President of the Board of Trade	Earl of Ripon
Secretary at War	Sir H. Hardinge
Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces	Sir E. Knatchbull
Postmaster-General	Lord Lowther
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord G. Somerset
Woods and Forests	Earl of Lincoln
Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint	Mr. W. E. Gladstone
Lords of the Treasury	Mr. Alexander Pringle Mr. H. B. Baring Mr. J. Young Mr. J. Milnes Gaskell
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury	Sir G. Clerk Sir T. Fremantle
Secretaries of the Board of Control	Hon. W. Baring Mr. Emerson Tennent
Home Under-Secretary	Hon. C. M. Sutton
Foreign Under-Secretary	Lord Canning
Colonial Under-Secretary	Mr. G. W. Hope
Lords of the Admiralty	Sir G. Cockburn Sir W. Gage Sir G. Seymour Hon. Capt. Gordon Hon. H. L. Corry
Secretary of the Admiralty	Hon. Sidney Herbert
Master-General of the Ordnance	Sir G. Murray
Storekeeper of the Ordnance	Mr. J. R. Bonham
Clerk of the Ordnance	Capt. Boldero
Surveyor General of the Ordnance	Col. Peel
Attorney-General	Sir F. Pollock
Solicitor-General	Sir W. Follett
Judge Advocate	Dr. Nichol
Sergeant-at-Arms	Col. Perceval
Clerk Marshal	Lord C. Wellesley
SCOTLAND.	
Lord Advocate	Sir W. Rae
Solicitor-General	Mr. Duncan M'Neil
IRELAND.	
Lord Lieutenant	Earl De Grey
Lord Chancellor	Sir E. Sugden
Chief Secretary	Lord Eliot
Attorney-General	Mr. Blackburne
Solicitor-General	Sergeant Jackson
THE COLONIES.	
Governor General of Canada	Sir C. Bagot
QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.	
Lord Chamberlain	Earl Delawarr
Lord Steward	Earl of Liverpool
Master of the Horse	Earl of Jersey
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Rosslyn
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Marquis of Lothian
Captain of the Gentlemen Pensioners	Lord Forester
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Ernest Bruce
Treasurer of the Household	Earl Jermyn
Comptroller of the Household	Col. Dawson Damer
Lords in Waiting	Lord Aboyne Lord Rivers Lord Hardwicke Lord Byron Earl of Warwick Viscount Sydney Earl of Morton Marquis of Ormonde
Grooms in Waiting	Captain Meynell Mr. Ormsby Gore
Equerry in Waiting	Col. Arbuthnot
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Buccleugh
Ladies of the Bedchamber	Marchioness Camden Lady Lyttelton Lady Portman Lady Barham Countess of Charlemont
PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.	
Groom of the Stole	Marquis of Exeter

CHAIRMEN OF ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Lord Sandon	Mr. More O'Ferrall
Mr. Sidney Herbert	Mr. J. Loch
Mr. Wilson Patten	Sir G. Grey

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

To the First Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Edward Drummond Mr. Stevenson.
To the Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. C. R. Pemberton
To the First Lord of the Admiralty	Capt. Hamilton, R.N.
To the Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Mr. Charles Dawkins
To the Secretary for the Colonies	Colonel Wheatham
To the President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Alexander Gordon
To the President of the Board of Control	The Hon. Henry Law
To the Secretaries of the Treasury	Mr. Crafer Mr. Courtenay
To the Secretary of the Admiralty	Mr. O. B. Piers
To the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Mr. Ellerthorp

The New Elections.—The elections, rendered necessary by the late Ministerial arrangements, have nearly all terminated without opposition; at Tamworth, Mr. Acland, the Anti-corn-law lecturer, opposed Sir Robert Peel, but the right Hon. Bart. was returned without being personally present on the occasion. Sir James Graham has been returned for Dorchester, Sir W. Follett for Exeter, Lord Ernest Bruce and Mr. Bingham Baring for Marlborough, Mr. Gladstone for Newark, Sir F. Pollock and Col. Peel for Huntingdon, Capt. Boldero for Chippenham, Lord Jermyn for Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Gaskell for Wenlock, the Earl of Lincoln for South Nottinghamshire, Mr. Goulburn for Cambridge University, Lord Leveson for Lichfield, and Sir Henry Hardinge for Launceston, without opposition. Among the other vacancies, not caused by the change of Ministry, that occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Warburton, at Bridport, has been filled up by the return of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, unopposed; and the election for Bradford, vacant by the death of Mr. Lister, has terminated by the return of Mr. Busfield, the Whig candidate, by a majority of four over Mr. Wilberforce. At Sunderland, the nomination took place on Wednesday, when the show of hands was in favour of Col. Thompson, the Chartist candidate, who withdrew, however, as soon as a poll was demanded. Lord Dungannon had previously resigned, in consideration of Mr. Attwod's "superior qualifications to represent a shipping and commercial community." The contest terminated on Thursday by the return of Lord Howick, the numbers being for Lord Howick, 700; for Mr. Attwood, 457; majority 243.

Official Appointments.—It is understood that Sir R. Gordon, G.C.B., will be appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, in the room of Lord Beauvale, and that Lord Burghersh will probably succeed Mr. Temple as Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Naples. It is also believed that Mr. Greene, the member for Lancaster, will be appointed Chairman of Ways and Means.

Foreign.

France.—*Attempted Assassination of the Princes.*—On Monday Paris was thrown into a state of excitement by the news that the young Duke d'Aumale had been fired at during his entrance into Paris at the head of his regiment. The Duke was riding between his brothers, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, accompanied by the Duke of Montpensier, so that the assassin might be said to have fired at the four. The ball or balls struck the horses of Gen. Schneider and Col. Le Vaillant, the latter of which was killed. The particulars of this melancholy affair appear to be as follows:—The return of the 17th Light Infantry, under the command of the Duke d'Aumale, the fourth son of Louis Philippe, after a long service in Africa, had called forth public demonstrations in honour of the regiment, in all the towns through which it had passed on the march to Paris: and Government had resolved to do honour to its arrival in the capital by a triumphal entry. The column formed of the 17th Light Infantry arrived in Paris by the Orleans railroad on Monday morning, and was marching down the Faubourg St. Antoine, preceded and followed by detachments of Cuirassiers and Municipal Guards, and having the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale at their head, when just as they reached the Hospice St. Antoine, a man presented himself before the Princes armed with two pistols, and snapped them at the Duke d'Aumale. One only of those weapons went off; but the ball, instead of hitting him, struck the horse of Lieut.-Col. Le Vaillant, who rode beside the Prince. The animal, an Arab courser of great value, which the Colonel had during nine years in Africa, was struck as he raised his head, and saved the Prince. The horse fell dead on the spot; that of General Schneider was also mortally wounded in the shoulder. The regiment, indignant at this atrocity, immediately lowered their muskets, and were about to charge the mob, but the Duke d'Aumale ordered them to remain. When the first emotion had subsided, the people cried, "Long live the King! Long live the Princes and the 17th!" The Duke d'Aumale, who had remained calm during this painful trial, turned, smiling, to his brother, the Duke d'Orleans, and said—"It appears I begin to be reckoned of some consequence, since they wish to kill me." The people immediately took to flight, bearing the assassin with them, but one among them seized him by the hair, and prevented his escape. He was dressed in a frock coat, wearing over it a short blouse called a *bourgerou*, for the purpose, probably, of concealing his weapons. His name is Nicolas Pappart; he has resided about three years in Paris as a sawyer, and is a native of Larouilly in the department of the Vosges. It is said that he was once a soldier in the regiment, and having struck his bayonet into the thigh of his captain, was condemned to death by a court-martial, but was pardoned. The moment that the escape of the Princes was ascertained, the people testified their joy by loud shouts. The assassin was with difficulty saved from summary justice, and immediately transferred to the Conciergerie. On approaching the Tuileries, the King, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, Marshal Soult, and a numerous staff, came out to meet his son, and the interview is described as most affecting. The King and the other members of the Royal Family were loudly cheered by the troops. In the afternoon, the regiment proceeded to Neuilly, when his Majesty gave a grand banquet to 6,000 guests in honour of its arrival. The Chancellor of France has since addressed summonses to the Peers to assemble on Monday next, the 21st, for the purpose of proceeding to the trial of the assassin.

Disturbances in Paris.—During several days of the past week, men known to belong to secret associations had been seen to mix with the groups of workmen who usually meet to take their meals on the Quai de Gèvres, and in the adjoining streets. The authorities at first confined themselves to watching their movements, but on the 10th, the language held by those persons was of so seditious a nature, that the police thought proper to interfere, and arrested two of them. On the 11th, matters assumed a still more important character. Towards 8 o'clock, p.m., about 300 individuals, between 16 and 20 years of age, all dressed in blouses, assembled on the Place du Châtelet, and began to cry—"Down with Louis Philippe! The Republic for ever! Down with Guizot!" This band was immediately dispersed by a brigade of police, not, however, without meeting opposition. Stones were thrown at the police, several of whom were struck, and the officer in command was dangerously wounded. From the Place du Châtelet, these men, directed by chiefs wearing blouses and caps, ascended the Rue St. Denis, singing the "Marseillaise," and crying "Down with Louis Philippe the Republic for ever! Blood! we must have blood!" They then marched through other streets, vociferating the same cries. They entered several mercers' shops and carried off pieces of red cloth, which they fixed to the ends of sticks to serve as banners. They then returned to the Rue St. Denis, and thence to the Place du Châtelet, where they formed into close columns, with the intention of assailing the police; but the moment they perceived them they took to flight. At midnight all was tranquil. The disturbances, however, were renewed on Sunday night, but the precautions of the civil and military authorities put a stop in time to the proceedings. On Tuesday night new assemblages took place on the same spots, but no open outbreak occurred.

Riots in the Provinces.—A collision of a serious nature, but without any apparent political character, has taken place at Macon, between the military and a certain class of labourers on the quays claiming exclusive privileges for the landing of the wines, which form the great trade of that town. The rioters in question, known as *portefaix* or porters, were in opposition to the wine-coopers. The authorities established regulations approved of by the Central Government in favour of the latter. On the 9th the porters assembled in a mass, and the disturbance began by about 20 women exclaiming against the employment of the coopers. The quays were taken possession of by the rioters, and after the mob had been five times summoned to retire, the porters attacked the soldiers of the 44th, and a conflict took place, in which four persons were killed, and several wounded. The firing ceased after the first discharge as the crowd dispersed, but stones were subsequently thrown at the soldiers and the authorities, several of whom were wounded. Tranquillity prevailed at the last accounts, but the excitement in the town still continues. Although this unfortunate affair had no political character, it is very likely to assume one, as the Opposition prints already attack the conduct of the troops for wantonly firing on the rioters, and complain that the National Guard was not called in to quell the disturbances instead of the regular troops.—A seditious movement, of which the census was the pretext, took place at Clermont Ferrand, the capital of Auvergne, on the 10th. For some time past emissaries of the anarchical parties had been labouring to excite the population to revolt. On the 9th, the factions erected several barricades, which were carried and destroyed by the troops; and on the 10th the disorders recommenced. Large assemblages of people traversed the streets, committing acts of violence even in the heart of the city. They then attacked the armed force, killed four soldiers, and wounded 15 or 16. The troops were then ordered to fire, and several of the insurgents were killed and wounded. The courier who arrived in Paris on Sunday morning, passed through Clermont at 10, p.m., but was unable to get the despatches; the people were then burning the gates, and the fighting continued. A telegraphic despatch since received in Paris states that all was quiet in the town on the 13th, and that patrols continued to march through the streets, meeting with no resistance. The Paris papers are filled with contradictory details as to these disturbances. The Opposition Journals insist that they were purposely organised and got up by the police: and the *National* of Sunday was seized for an article on the disturbances at Macon, in which it says that "the Government neglects no opportunity of bringing the army into collision with the citizens, and of habituating the army to shed the blood of the people." It affirms in a subsequent number that the real motive of the seizure is to induce a belief that the affair at Clermont Ferrand and the *émeutes* at the Place du Châtelet, in Paris, were connected together in some plot against the Government.

The Evacuation of Mahon.—The excitement which recently prevailed on the evacuation of the French Hospital in the Balearic Islands has somewhat subsided since the occurrence of so many new topics of public interest. It has, however, been officially announced, that the French Government had already determined that the renewal of the lease should not be called for, and that the Spanish Ministry denies having authorised the Governor of Minorca to call for the evacuation of the island. It is indeed admitted that the Spanish Government had deliberated on the expediency of renewing the lease, and also whether the wants of the Spanish military service might not require the evacuation of the hospital, at a more or less proximate period, but that nothing had yet been decided on the subject; that, in all cases, the Regency would afford every facility, and treat with all possible regard the invalids which France might leave in the island; and that if the French Government required the continuance of the hospital, the Government of Her Catholic Majesty was disposed to renew the lease, and thereby to testify its gratitude for the services which it had received, and still continued to receive, from France.

The Buonaparte Family.—It has been announced on

the authority of private letters from Paris that the Cabinet after a conference which lasted three days, has decided on not carrying into effect the proposed amnesty to Prince Louis Napoleon and the other political prisoners implicated in the affair of Boulogne. We learn from Lyons that the Prince de Musignano (son of Lucien Buonaparte), who had been attending the meetings and excursions of the Scientific Congress in that city, had been ordered by the magistrates to quit the French dominions, having entered without authority from the Government. The papers add that on his journey out of the French territories, the Prince was followed by a crowd of people who saluted him in terms which must have gratified the vanity of the nephew of Napoleon, but which were nevertheless of a seditious character.

State of Trade.—Accounts from all parts of France represent commercial distress as spreading throughout the provinces. In Paris this is peculiarly observable, and in an especial manner in the Palais Royal, which in a commercial sense is said to be rapidly declining.—A failure has occurred at Provins which has caused distress and consternation throughout an extensive district; M. Gervais, a notary and member of the Chamber of Deputies, having failed for four millions of francs (160,000*l.*) The number of his creditors exceeds 600, and the loss will amount to 75 per cent. The town of Provins is said to be completely paralysed; all the cafés and theatres are closed. M. Gervais is now in custody by order of Government for a sum of 300,000f. paid to him for a contract for horses, which he had not fulfilled.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain is not of great interest, being confined chiefly to the decrees respecting financial matters. The official Gazette has published the decree of the Cortes authorising Government to raise a loan of 60,000,000 reals at 6 per cent., and to centralise the credits constituting the floating debt; together with the terms on which Government intends to contract a loan of 45,000,000 reals, mortgaged on the proceeds of the salt monopoly, and another of 17,000,000 on those of the stamp duties. It has also promulgated the law of the Cortes, declaring all the property of the secular clergy to be annexed to the national domain. The 60,000*l.* bills for the debenture holders left Madrid on the 2d, and it was said that the Minister of Finance hoped to remit, on the 18th, the long promised sums to pay the dividends on the Capitalisation Three per Cents. Private letters mention that his Royal Highness the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo had demanded the formal authority of the Government to return to Spain, and that the Cabinet has resolved to forward to his Royal Highness, who is now living at Bordeaux, the necessary passports to return with his family to reside permanently at Madrid. The papers are filled with controversies respecting the selection of the French Ambassador at Madrid, as the medium of communication between Queen Isabella and her mother; but the details present little interest to the English reader. The death of the celebrated Spanish poet, Moratin, long resident at Paris as an exile, had caused some excitement in Madrid, and his mortal remains were to be conveyed to Spain, where, during life, he suffered so many indignities.

PORTUGAL.—The unsatisfactory state of the relations between Spain and Portugal still continue to occupy attention at Lisbon, and it is now arranged that the Marquis Saldanha will go to Madrid on a special mission, for the purpose of bringing about a better state of feeling. In the Chamber of Deputies the proceedings had been chiefly confined to Financial projects; the bill for abolishing the differential duties existing in favour of the national flag has been carried by a majority of 36, although the mercantile community in all the ports of the kingdom had strongly protested against it. On some question arising in the Chambers relative to the alarming increase of the guerilhas in the Algarve, and their maintaining a serious political character, the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, in admitting the fact, stated the want of military force, and more especially the means for carrying on any active operations; the latter minister also mentioned that the Spanish Government had made an offer of troops to co-operate for the extirpation of these bandits, who infest both countries indiscriminately. The *Vasco da Gama*, 84, was launched on the 2d inst., in the presence of the Queen, King Consort, the Empress, the Infantas, and a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Lisbon and its neighbourhood. The launch of a line-of-battle ship had become so unusual a spectacle in Lisbon that it was quite an event. The Tagus was covered with hundreds of boats and barges loaded with spectators; an English brig of war, a French corvette, and several Portuguese ships, moved from their ordinary positions, and anchored near the arsenal on this occasion; and the festivities in honour of the event formed an agreeable diversion from the late bustle of political matters.

SWITZERLAND.—The President of the Diet, M. Neuhaus, adjourned the session on the 8th until the 25th Oct. In his address he expressed a hope that, at the period of their re-assembling, they would return provided with full powers to solve the question of the convents of Argau agreeably to the enlightened ideas of the age.—A letter from Zurich mentions that Professor Agassiz, M. Duchatelet, of Nantes; Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh; Mr. Heath, of Cambridge; Etienne Dessoer, of Liege; and Prury-Shod, of Neuembourg, ascended on the 27th ult. to the highest point of the Jungfrau Horn, the well-known glacier of the Canton of Berne. They were obliged to cut steps with their hatchets in the ice. They had six guides with them, one of whom was a shepherd, 70 years of age, who had already ascended the mountain three times. On arriving at the summit the travellers took some meteorological observations, and planted a flag, on which are inscribed their names and the date of their ascent.

BELGIUM.—The *British Queen* steamer, bearing the Belgian, English, and American flags, arrived at Antwerp from Liverpool on the 9th, and excited the surprise and admiration of the spectators who crowded the quays. The persons admitted on board were lavish in their praises of the elegance with which it is furnished and the good arrangements of the chambers and saloons.—The accession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the German Customs' Union is no longer doubtful, and the final arrangements will be shortly completed. Notices have been posted up throughout the Duchy announcing the free importation to and from Germany of corn, bark, and some other productions. Travellers are no longer stopped at the Prussian custom-houses on the frontier, or, rather, there are no custom-houses on that side, and Prussian custom-house officers have been sent to the Belgian frontiers.

GERMANY.—The great autumnal reviews have already commenced at Liegnitz, in Silesia. The King and Queen of Prussia arrived at Liegnitz on the 31st ult., and were received with every mark of loyalty. There were previously assembled in the town the Archdukes Ferdinand, Maximilian, Charles, and Ferdinand, of Austria Prince and Princess Frederick, of the Netherlands, Prince Charles of Bavaria, the Electoral Prince of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Frederick of Hesse; and the Emperor of Russia was daily expected. Numerous English noblemen and travellers, and a great number of officers, had arrived from all parts of Europe. A letter from Breslau, of the 1st inst., states that the establishment of the camps of Liegnitz and Kapodorf has put the whole country in motion. Upwards of 30,000 horses are daily employed in conveying travellers and baggage, and the two camps will comprise 80,000 men.—The German Papers contain the following comparative statement of the armies of France, Prussia, Austria, and the States of the Confederation. Prussia has 14,000,000 inhabitants, and can raise 532,000 men. Austria has a population of 32,000,000 souls; its army is 750,000 strong; and if this power would adopt the Prussian system, it could easily raise 1,216,000 men. The Germanic Confederation, without reckoning Austria and Prussia, has a population of 16,000,000, and an army of 195,920 men. If it followed the Prussian system, it could easily have 608,000 men. The confederation could bring out an army of 370,000 men. France out of a population of 35,000,000 has an army of 840,000 men. If it adopted the Prussian system, it might increase the army to 1,330,000 men. Thus, all these forces joined, form in Germany 1,652,000 men, and after the Prussian system the army might be increased to 2,356,000 men. Thus France would have 812,000 men less than the Confederation. If they adopted the Prussian system France would have 1,026 men less. Germany would thus be strong enough to contend with Russia and France united; and could oppose 1,350,000 men to France, and 1,000,000 to Russia.—A granite column 42 feet high, and surmounted by a figure of Victory, has been erected on the Place de la Belle Alliance, at Berlin, in commemoration of the successes of the Prussian army over Napoleon, and is to be inaugurated on the 15th of next month, the birth-day of the present king.—Letters from Vienna state that preparations are already making for the marriage of the Archduchess Adelheid, second daughter of the Archduke Rainier, with the Crown Prince of Sardinia; it is expected that the nuptials will be solemnised by procuration towards the end of September. They also announce that Prince Esterhazy, who was in Vienna, had again repeated to Prince Metternich his serious intention of quitting diplomatic life, by giving up the London Embassy. The state of Prince Esterhazy's health, and his desire to look after his vast estates, are mentioned as his reasons for quitting political life; and his retirement was regarded in Vienna as certain.—The Queen of Greece has arrived at Oldenburg, on a visit to the Grand Duke, her father, where it is believed that King Otho will also arrive shortly.—M. Thiers entered Nuremberg on the 6th inst., and immediately began visiting the curiosities of that interesting city. In the evening he had a charivari; and Becker's song on the Rhine was sung under his window at the hotel, but the police arrested the disturbers.—Letters from Wiesbaden mention that Prince Metternich is still residing at Johannisberg. The activity of his Highness, although apparently reposing from the fatigues of state affairs, finds no truce even in his residence on the banks of the Rhine, and the chateau is already filled with diplomatists from different European Courts. The Cologne papers state that in the course of the operations in the cathedral of that city for the restoration of the pictures of the Saviour and the Apostles Peter and John, the workmen had brought to light several colossal figures which had been obliterated with whitewash during the last century.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that St. George's-hall, in the winter Palace, which lately fell in, as announced by us last week, was of immense dimensions, and had just been repaired and decorated in a style of magnificence of which some idea may be formed when it is known that there was used in it Carrara marble to the value of 600,000*l.*—The town of Orel was partly destroyed by fire on the 8th July. The Cathedral, the Court of Justice, and seventy houses were reduced to ashes. The coffers and the archives were saved. An imperial decree has just been issued forbidding the introduction of foreign gunpowder into the Transcaucasian territory, along the whole line of boundary with Persia, Turkey, and the Caspian Sea.—300 workmen are now daily employed in rebuilding the Imperial palace in the Kremlin at Moscow, which was pulled down four years ago. The new building is made fire-proof, the very rafters being of iron, and no wood being employed except for the floors. This Palace is to be heated by means of 250 metal pipes communicating with every part of the building, and proceeding from a furnace contained in the vaults below. The ornamental gilding alone costs 300,000 rubles. A joint-stock company in England has obtained the Emperor's permission to make a railway from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and will begin its operation perhaps this autumn, but certainly in the spring. Five years are allowed to complete the whole line, which will be 33 miles longer than the common road between Moscow and the capital; it is intended to pass through to Bybinsk, in the government of Yoroslaw, on the right bank of the Volga, because that town carries on the most extensive corn trade with St. Petersburg, and all vessels laden with the produce of the south discharge their cargoes at that place.

DENMARK.—Letters from Copenhagen state that Mrs. Fry and her brother, Mr. Gurney, have been visiting the prisons in that city, and delivering lectures for the promulgation of their philanthropic views. The *Fadreland* states also that a meeting was held on the 27th ult. at Mrs. Fry's residence, which was attended by a number of individuals of both sexes who feel an interest in the improvement of prison discipline. Mrs. Fry stated to the assembled company that she was obliged to leave Copenhagen that day, but expressed a hope that even before her departure some steps might be taken for the promotion of the objects they had in view, feeling as she did that it was not sufficient to take an interest in a thing, but to adopt at the same time active measures to bring it into practical operation. At her suggestion it was then determined to form a society for the purpose, and a provisional committee of six gentlemen and six ladies was immediately appointed to frame the regulations of the society. Mrs. Fry and Mr. Gurney were named as the founders of the institution, and they immediately subscribed the sum of 20*l.* towards carrying its objects into effect.

SWEDEN.—Accounts from Stockholm announce that Madlle. Taglioni arrived in that, her native city, on the 22d. On the following day this celebrated dancer dined with the Count Cederhjelm, manager of the Theatre Royal, and made her first appearance on the 30th at that theatre, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of a crowded assemblage. The Queen, together with the Prince and Princess Royal, honoured the theatre with their presence on the occasion.

GREECE.—Advices have been received stating that the new ministry is dissolved. Mavrocordato, worn out with the obstacles thrown in his way by King Otho, had definitively resigned, and another Cabinet was in progress of formation, under the auspices of MM. Christides and Criezis. The affairs of Greece were daily becoming more complicated, and an insurrection against the Bavarian rule was anticipated. The Candiot refugees have arrived at Egina, where they number 500 men, and refuse to lay down their arms.

ITALY.—The report of the death of Silvio Pellico has been formally contradicted. A letter received from him is the best proof that the illustrious author of "Le Prigioni" is in perfect health.—Letters from Rome announce that the Pope commenced his pilgrimage to Assisi and Loreto on the 9th inst.—Accounts from Leghorn inform us that the hull of the *Pollux* steamer, which was lately run down by the *Mongibello*, has been got into 6 fathoms water, and that there is every hope of raising the vessel, and thereby saving all the specie and other valuables on board. A fatal duel took place on the 4th near that city between Mr. Plowden, the English banker at Florence, and Dr. Crooke, Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Lucca; they fought at a distance of 12 feet, and Dr. Crooke was killed on the spot. Mr. Plowden fled in the direction of Modena, but he has been arrested, and now awaits his trial by the Italian laws as an assassin.—Letters from Naples state that four days' heat have lately been experienced there, such as never was known before. Vegetation is all burnt up, but no apparent change took place in the atmosphere except the excessive rise of temperature.

TURKEY.—The arrival of the Levant mail has brought letters from Constantinople to the 28th ult. The most important news brought by it is the announcement that the Turkish government are not about to send their expedition to Tunis, which had given rise to fears of a collision with the French. The expedition, though not directed for the present against Tunis, will, however, probably visit Tripoli, of which the Pacha, Asker, has been setting all authority at defiance. The British Engineer and Artillery Officers superintending the fortifications in Syria are to be recalled, and the papers state that the question of the impost is settled, by requiring the mountaineers to pay 3,500 purses, or 17 [illegible], raising the tax themselves, and extending the commercial treaties to Syria. The Sultan's health has so much improved as to allow him to make frequent excursions on the Bosphorus.—Accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia state that no further attempts have been made to disturb the public peace. The true origin of the revolt at Ibraila, noticed in our last, remains a mystery. But popular rumour attributes it to a [illegible] dex agency, and looks upon it as a [illegible] general plan of attack ascribed to that [illegible]. A considerable sensation has been produced at Pera by the reported conversion of two German officers to the Mahomedan faith. One of these, Baron Von [illegible], formerly a captain in the Austrian service, and now lieutenant-col. in that of the Sultan, was on the point of being initiated in the extreme rites of Islamism. The effect produced by this reported conversion is the greater, since there is no instance of any Frank Roman Catholic of family having embraced Islamism since the days of the celebrated Count de Bonneval, who, about a century past, became a member of the order of dancing dervishes, after obtaining the rank of Pacha.—The two firmans recently published against the dress and shopping propensities of the Turkish ladies,

have been followed by another decree from the Ulemas and other guardians of public morals, against the fashion of wearing European stockings, latterly become prevalent among the higher classes of Turkish females. As English ladies may not be aware of the dangers to which they are exposed by the practice, we subjoin a few extracts from the firman, which is a curious illustration of Turkish prejudices in the 19th century:—"Fascinated by the pernicious example of fore-doomed she-Kaffirs, who unblushingly expose to the sun and moon almost all that a bountiful Creator has accorded them, so that these luminaries are fain to conceal themselves behind clouds, in token of modest reprobation—the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of true believers, as well as the slaves their property, have adopted certain innovations, tending to cut them off from those enjoyments, beyond human intelligence, promised to the blessed in Paradise. The innovations alluded to are the wearing of woven stockings adhering to the form. Now, it is not written that these things are of themselves illicit; but things licit become unlawful from misapplication, and inattention to these facts has produced much scandal out of doors, and sharp disputes within, not to mention inconvenience to purses. Instances, indeed, have come to our ears where, in order to procure coin for the purchase of these superfluities, the stomachs of children and dependents have remained empty. This is most reprehensible, and a manifest violation of all revealed ordinances. It is of common occurrence to hear indiscreet persons attribute to the innocent winds, and to other accidents, the reprehensible results of their own premeditated self-love and coquetry. This is an augmentation of backsliding, and merits objurgation. Let those whom it may concern, both high and low, take warning, therefore. If they neglect to do so, they will subject themselves to a depreciation of honour in this world, and they will be responsible, hereafter, for adding to the number of burned souls that already inhabit a most distressing place."

Egypt.—The overland mail has brought little intelligence from Egypt. The Nile was rising favourably, and a good harvest was expected. Additional facilities have been afforded to overland travellers to India by the order recently given by the Lords of the Treasury, that the steamer shall always wait 24 hours after the outward mail for India has been embarked at Suez to allow time for the passengers to reach the vessel. To appreciate to its full extent the benefit to be derived from this alteration, it is necessary to be aware, that at the period when the mail is conveyed to Suez, almost every beast of burden and conveyance of every description is engaged in its transmission, and that consequently the passengers who have just arrived in Egypt have heretofore experienced great difficulty in overtaking the steamer, the missing of which subjects them to a month's delay in a most undesirable place. These additional 24 hours will allow them leisurely to follow, without the risk of losing the opportunity of continuing their journey without delay.

United States.—The packet-ship *New York* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, and the *Columbia* steam-ship, from Halifax, arrived on Tuesday, after a passage of 11 days. The papers from New York, brought by the latter vessel, are to the 31st ult. The President, as was expected, had vetoed the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States. In a message dated the 16th ult., and transmitted to Congress, he stated at length his objections to the bill. The principal reason assigned by him for this decision is, that it gives a power to Congress over individual States, which he considers to be at variance with the spirit of the constitution. The rejection of the bill, which, having passed the Senate and the House of Representatives, was a favourite measure of the majority, had produced a great sensation at Washington, and had given rise to severe personal insults to the President, and to a variety of rumours. At first the act of vetoing the bill would, it was thought, cause the breaking up of the Cabinet; but at the date of the latest accounts no resignation had taken place. The Bankrupt Bill, after an extraordinary opposition, had been sent up for the President's approval.—The number of lives lost in the recent destruction of the steamer *Erie* by fire, has been much greater than was at first supposed; upwards of 200 persons having perished in that catastrophe. Another series of fatal accidents is announced in the papers brought by this arrival; an explosion of gunpowder has taken place at Syracuse, in the state of New York, by which 31 persons were killed and 57 wounded, several of the latter mortally. On the Mississippi, the steamers *Missouri* and *Marmion* have been accidentally burnt: the *Caroline* has sunk, and the *Louisiana* exploded, causing the death of 16 soldiers and five of the crew; 11 persons were seriously scalded; the *Swan* also exploded below New Orleans on the 17th, by which four passengers were killed and 13 wounded.—Our readers will doubtless recollect the tragedy attendant on the loss of the ship *William Brown*, which was sunk by striking an iceberg, when 16 of the passengers, who got into the long-boat, were afterwards thrown into the sea by the crew. One of the sailors of this vessel, a Swede, has been apprehended in New York, and sworn to by some of the passengers who were saved in the long boat, as having thrown the men and women into the sea. The evidence they gave is described as of a most distressing character, and the accused was committed to take his trial on the charge of murder. Much excitement prevails throughout the Union in consequence of the seizure of the United States' consul at Matanzas by the Spanish authorities, arising out of a dispute respecting the property of an American subject who died intestate. Parties of all shades of politics are said to be awaiting with anxiety the result of Mr. M'Leod's trial, which takes place on Monday, the 27th.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday.—The House met, pursuant to adjournment, this evening, when those members of the new Administration who had been re-instated by their constituents in the seats which their acceptance of office had rendered it necessary for them to vacate, again appeared at the table, and took the usual oaths.

New writs were issued for the borough of Portarlington and the county of Cavan, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Damer and Mr. Young; and Mr. Rennie gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that measures might be taken to afford greater safety in the amusement of skaiting in the Parks, by reducing the depth of the ornamental waters to four feet.

Sir R. Peel, in moving the production of a paper connected with the works for the accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament, observed that it would probably be for the convenience of the House that he should take this opportunity of stating what he had to propose with respect to the course of business during the present sitting. He intended to adopt, without exception, and without alteration, the estimates submitted by the late Ministers. In former instances, when the estimates had been voted by instalments, the second instalment had been taken in one sum; but on this occasion, as the first vote had been in the mass, he thought it would be better to take the second item by item. He would, however, have one addition to propose, for flues and other works necessary to the warming of the new Houses of Parliament. The amount required for these purposes being about 80,000*l.*, he thought it would not be expedient that such an expense should be incurred without the previous sanction of the House. With respect to expiring laws, it would be necessary to make provision for their continuance. He would propose to continue the existing Poor Law, with its present establishment, to the 31st of next July; whether by the same act by which other expiring laws should be continued, or by some separate act, he would leave it to the House to decide. With respect to the trials of election petitions, he would not propose any specific measure; but he trusted that the committee, in whose discretion that subject mainly rested, would concur in what he believed to be the feeling of the House, that those trials should not be begun in the present sittings. With respect to finance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take the opportunity of the earliest Committee of Ways and Means to state the details of the measures immediately necessary for the public service. The total sum requisite would amount to about 2,500,000*l.* The permanent measures of finance, which would be necessary for the equalisation of revenue and expenditure, it was not the intention of Ministers in the present session to announce, and he must solicit a like interval for stating their intentions in regard to other measures of great importance. The duty of forming the new administration had so fully occupied his time, that it had been impossible for him yet to mature his decisions. "I have no wish whatever," said the Rt. Hon. Bart., "to interpose any unnecessary delay, and I forbear from immediate legislation on matters of such importance, not on account of the advanced period of the year—not on account of the deficient attendance of Members—not on account of the calls or temptations of other avocations—all considerations of which ought, in my opinion, and under such circumstances, to be sacrificed, and not suffered to interpose the slightest difficulty in the way of considering the affairs of the country. The ground on which I forbear from calling the attention of Parliament to measures of such consequence is, that I confess I have thought, from the circumstances which took place, and the general expressions which were made use of previous to the last election, that there was a general disposition and desire on the part of gentlemen opposite to give to her Majesty's Government a fair opportunity of considering those measures which it might be their wish to bring forward. I think that that opportunity ought to be given, and at the same time that those measures ought to be considered and brought forward on the earliest possible occasion. Considering, however, the great importance of those measures, I trust that I have not rendered myself liable to the charge of not having done that by which the interests of the country will be best consulted, in expressing my opinion that those interests will be best taken care of by a fair time being allowed to her Majesty's Government for the mature consideration of the questions connected with the financial arrangements of the country."

Lord J. Russell approved the course proposed with respect to the estimates; and if any of them should be objected to, he would give them his support. But before the House should go into committee upon them on Friday, he should feel it his duty to state his views of the present position of public affairs. He did not consider that during the few days which have elapsed since the new Government came into office it could have given any attention to the great measures to which Sir R. Peel had adverted; but considering the length of time which has elapsed since important measures had been proposed by the late Government, and considering the state of the country, he had heard with great concern that it was not Sir R. Peel's intention to propose any measure of relief during the present session. He inferred, from what the Right Hon. Baronet had stated, that having made temporary provision for the security of public credit, and having obtained a renewal of the poor-law, he did not intend that the House of Commons should meet again till the ordinary time in February; he should, therefore, take the opportunity of going into a committee of supply to state clearly what, in his opinion, should be the course pursued in the present condition of the country.—It was then arranged that during the present session, the appointed business of each day should begin at 5, if there should be petitions to occupy the House till that hour, otherwise at, or as soon as possible after, half past 4.

Sir T. Fremantle moved for leave to bring in two bills which had been left by the late Government in a state of great forwardness. The first was for annexing the mansion house, gardens, and grounds at Frogmore to Windsor Castle. The object of the second bill was to authorise the leasing the Royal kitchen gardens at Kensington for building purposes, and to enable her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to expend the value thereof in the formation and improvement of the Royal Gardens, and to enable the said Commissioners, on behalf of her Majesty to purchase lands of copyhold or customary tenure. Great inconvenience arose from having a number of detached kitchen gardens, which it was most desirable to consolidate for the use of the Royal establishment, and he hoped the house would allow the measure to be brought in.—Mr. Goulburn having seconded the motion,

Mr. Protheroe observed, that as the present Government were not responsible for this measure, it having originated with the late Government, he could not be suspected of any party motive in giving it his most determined opposition. It appeared to him very absurd that at a moment when they were granting large sums of money for additional parks and places of recreation and public walks, the Government should propose to give away a large portion of Kensington-gardens, and if not exactly of those gardens, of land belonging to the Crown adjacent to them, and to what was called the old garden in the time of George II. He thought that nothing could be more injudicious than to build on that ground, and he strongly recommended his hon. friend to reconsider the subject. He was of opinion, that as that neighbourhood was becoming more populous every year, this piece of ground ought to be annexed to Kensington Gardens, and that for the purpose of consolidating the kitchen gardens the Government should ask for a special grant.

Mr. W. Williams wished to know what would be the probable amount of income derived from the letting of this land? He highly approved of the measure, but he objected to the purpose for which the profits of the land would be applied. In the present distressed state of the working classes of the country, and the embarrassed state of the finances, and considering the vast expenditure of money which annually took place for the royal palaces and the royal family, he did think that the product of those crown rents should be applied to the maintenance and keeping in repair of those royal palaces.

Sir T. Fremantle said, that the income would be about 1,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Wakley said, it therefore appeared that for the paltry sum of 1,000*l.* a-year, the fine old piece of ground which was situated between the palace towards the east, and the church in Kensington towards the west, was to be entirely sacrificed. The hon. gentleman opposite had remarked that this measure had been brought forward by the late administration; yet this was one of the great measures in which both administrations concurred. That was certainly a bad beginning. Now, he entreated the right hon. baronet to go to Kensington, and see the ground that it was now proposed to sacrifice. The people were already murmuring on the subject, as they considered it would be a great evil to deprive them for ever of an open space of ground such as this, at a time when thousands of pounds were being spent to supply the inhabitants in other portions of the metropolis with places of recreation. It was situated in a densely-populated district, and if it were thrown open it would be of immense advantage to the inhabitants of Kensington and its vicinity. He was really astonished that the late administration, who pretended to be the friends of the people, should have formed the project of building on such a piece of ground as this; and he hoped, in considering the question, that the House would think a little of the poor as well as of the rich.

Sir R. Peel said, that as the new Ministers had adopted this measure, they adopted also the responsibility of it. He must say, that as regarded the administration of the parks, the noble colleague of the noble lord was entitled to great credit. The exertions of Lord Duncannon to improve the parks, and to promote the enjoyment and contribute to the health of the people, while he (Sir R. Peel) guarded himself against going further in praise of his administration, were certainly entitled to his admiration, and had commanded a considerable share of his confidence, and he acceded to the bringing forward of this measure with greater readiness when he heard that it had received the approbation of that noble lord, and that it came recommended to him from so good an authority. If the question merely applied to the consolidation of these six gardens, it must appear, as they were the cause of much unnecessary expense, that economy would be the result of their consolidation; and it was proposed, in order to defray the expense of that process, that a certain piece of ground belonging to the Crown should be built upon. That piece of ground did not belong to the department of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; it was devoted entirely to horticultural purposes, and the public had not access to it. The letting of it for building was solely for the purpose of meeting the expense of altering and consolidating those gardens, which were at present attended with an unnecessary outlay, and he therefore hoped the House would not object to the introduction of the measure.

Mr. Ewart thought it would be more desirable that the ground should be appropriated to the use of the public. The consolidation of the gardens was certainly very desirable, but it was not desirable that this piece of ground should be built upon and thereby closed for ever to the use of the public. He sincerely hoped that the idea of opening the Regent's-park would be acted upon, and that the Government would also see the propriety of allowing Kew-park to be open to the public every day instead of but two days in each week; and of rendering the privilege of driving or riding in Richmond-park not an exclusive but a general one.

Sir T. Fremantle said, that the subject should meet with attention.—The bills were then read a first time without further opposition.

Friday.—Sir R. Peel having moved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. Russell rose to make the promised statement of his opinions. After referring to the pacific prospect of foreign affairs, his Lordship said, the time was come for the consideration of the Corn-laws and the distressed state of the people; and as the matter had already been before the country for four months, no cause for delay could be pleaded, far less that it should be postponed for five months longer. As to the state of the manufacturing districts, he did not say that the House could make laws to meet every possible contingency, but it was bound to pass laws which would not interfere with the industry of the country. We were losing our foreign markets, and our trade and commerce were declining. He was firmly of opinion that had the House approved of the measures proposed in April last, a revival of trade would have been the result; and by adopting them they would also have declared to the whole world that, by conducting commerce on free and liberal principles, they sought to preserve general peace and promote civilisation. As an individual member of the House, he disclaimed the responsibility laid on it by Sir R. Peel in postponing the consideration of the question.

Sir R. Peel considered that Lord John Russell had a perfect right to raise the present discussion. After expressing his strong feeling of abhorrence at the recent attempt at assassination in France, he stated his conviction that intimate relations between that country and this were essential to the peace of Europe and the progress of civilisation. He viewed our relations with the United States with great anxiety, but hoped that the prevailing good sense of each country would lead to an amicable arrangement. With respect to the condition of the country, he had hoped that, after an exclusion from office of ten years, he would have been allowed time to prepare his measures. If he was to blame for not bringing forward a measure on the corn-laws within one month after his accession to power, what must be thought of that ministry which had been five years in office without doing so? He had come into office, and found a deficiency, extending over five years, of nearly eight millions; the deficiency for the present year being two millions and a half; and within one month of his accession to power he was asked to propose measures to supply that deficiency. He did not estimate lightly the distinctions of office; but nothing but a determination independently and conscientiously to discharge its functions could induce him to make the sacrifices he had done, and he was prepared to retire from the harassing position he held when he found he could not be of service to the country.

Lord Palmerston succeeded, and was followed by Mr. Villiers, Mr. Cobden, Lord Sandon, and other Members, when Mr. Fielden moved an amendment, that it was the duty of the House to inquire into the existing distress, and that no supplies of money should be voted till such inquiry were made. The amendment was seconded by Dr. Bowring, and was rejected by 149 to 41. Mr. Greene was then, on the motion of Sir R. Peel, elected Chairman of Ways and Means, and the House adjourned to Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89¾ to ⅞; for the Account 90⅛ buyers; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98⅞ to 9; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 14s.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—The progress of the works at the new Houses of Parliament has been entirely suspended for some days in consequence of a strike of the workmen, and the sound of hammer and chisel is unheard in this immense range of buildings. It appears that on Saturday night the stonemasons, to the number of 468, refused to return on Monday morning, in consequence of some dispute between them and Mr. Allen, the foreman

of the contractors. The cause of grievance alleged by the workmen is, that they are not now allowed time to refresh themselves, which they have been heretofore accustomed to have, under pain of immediate discharge. During the whole of Monday the men were outside the building waiting in expectation that their grievances would be remedied, but such not being the case, on Tuesday morning the whole of them came to the works in a body and took away their tools, expressing their determination not to return to work unless the foreman is dismissed. A great number of labourers are still employed on the works, but if the absence of the mechanics be protracted, their discharge, it is said, must also take place. In consequence of these proceedings, a month has been allowed to collect a fresh supply of workmen; and it is said that in the event of this failing, Mr. Barry will require some fresh arrangements to be made with the men, as he will not consent to the stoppage of the works for any longer period. All the other workmen employed by the contractors at the Nelson Monument and at Woolwich dock-yard, have applied to their club for permission to strike likewise. In the mean time it is announced that Lord Ashley, after making inquiries respecting the occurrence, has consented to present a petition from the masons to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in which they state the grievances they have laboured under since they were engaged upon the buildings.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is announced in the daily Papers that for the purpose of affording a commodious approach to the new buildings erected on the Marquis of Westminster's estate, government has recommended that a street be opened out of the Vauxhall-bridge-road through Mr. Elliott's pleasure grounds and the gardens of Emanuel Hospital; that York-street and Tothill-street be widened to the west entrance of the Abbey; the pavement in Rochester-row made more commodious; part of the Strutton-ground taken down; and that Pye-street, Orchard-street, and the Almonry be removed altogether. The government surveyors report that these improvements can be accomplished at a slight expense, as most of the property belongs to the Crown, the Abbey, and Emanuel Hospital.

Raising of the Kelso.—In our last we gave an account of the burning of the ship *Kelso* in the West India Dock, which it was found necessary to sink by scuttling. An attempt was made on Tuesday to raise her, but without success. Upwards of five feet of water was first let out of the dock, in order to get near the scuttling holes, which were then stopped, and six double-actioned pumps were manned and rigged. Although the pumping was continued for five hours, it was found impossible to empty her; the water was therefore again let into the dock, and the vessel continued submerged. Since these experiments were made, the raising of the ship has been undertaken by Mr. Fraser of the General Salvage Company, the inventor of the patent diving dress used by the divers on the wreck of the *Royal George*. He commenced operations on Thursday morning. Having fitted on his diving dress and helmet, he went down and surveyed the ship, and ascertained that in scuttling, the hull had been much injured. There were several large holes, and planks torn away on each side under the stern, and also in her bows. This survey occupied some time, and when he had ascertained the situation of the holes, he was drawn up again, and provided himself with implements, planking, &c., and was again lowered. At twelve o'clock he was joined by a diver wearing one of the patent water-dresses. Air was supplied to them from pumps worked by four men on the poop of the ship, the only part of her hull above water. Some of the holes were 10 feet, and others 15 feet below the surface of the water, and the ballast hole was also opened, and had to be stopped. Mr. Fraser and his assistant plied their hammers vigorously until 5 o'clock, at which time they had succeeded in covering all the holes with planking, and were again raised by the labourers in attendance. Mr. Fraser was under water on the last occasion exactly five hours, and was working hard all the time. A great number of persons assembled at the pier-head to witness the operations, and it was generally expected that the vessel would be afloat yesterday. After leaving this vessel, Mr. Fraser proceeded to Gravesend to superintend the operations now going forward to raise the ship *Betly*, laden with corn, from Dantsic, which was run down by another vessel in the Lower Hope a few days since, and now lies sunk in eight fathoms water, nearly in midchannel, forming a serious impediment to the navigation. His divers have been at work there for the last three days, and have already succeeded in fastening chains under her bottom. It is said that the sum of 500*l.* will be paid for raising the *Kelso*, and double that sum for lifting the *Betly*.

Alleged Case of Total Abstinence.—A few weeks ago, an Irishman, named Bernard Cavanagh, exhibited himself in the metropolis as a person who had gone without food for upwards of five years. A medical gentleman who attended one of these exhibitions at the Assembly Rooms, Theobald's Road, expressed strong doubts as to the alleged powers of Cavanagh, and the latter offered to be locked up in a room for ten days under the care of any number of gentlemen of the medical profession. This offer was accepted, and the medical gentleman who disputed the powers of Cavanagh in this respect, and Dr. Kenny, were appointed to superintend the test. Cavanagh was, after having been carefully examined in order to see that he had no food whatever concealed about his person, placed in a room on the top floor of the medical gentleman's house, and the lock of the door was sealed up in order to prevent the slightest communication. The room in which he was confined is 15 feet by 9, and 7 feet high. It is a garret, and is situate in the most busy part of Lamb's Conduit-street. He wished to have the window as well as the fireplace sealed, but the parties who made the experiment, fearful of the ill consequences of shutting up a man in so small an apartment, refused to accede to this request. On Thursday, the term having expired, the seal was broken, and the door opened in the presence of upwards of thirty medical and scientific gentlemen. When Cavanagh came forward, he was found to be quite hearty, though apparently somewhat thinner than when he was locked up. The only communication that had been held with him during his confinement was knocking at the room door and asking how he was, to which he invariably answered, perfectly well. A number of questions were put to him by the medical gentlemen present, many of which he declined answering; and he refused either to be weighed or to show his tongue when called upon to do so. The case was looked upon by the medical gentlemen present as one of a very singular character; and whilst some expressed themselves satisfied with the test, others had strong doubts. The majority, however, declined giving an opinion.

Fires.—On Sunday evening, a destructive fire broke out in the house of Mr. Salmon, fruiterer, opposite the Green-park in Piccadilly. The house will be recollected by most persons familiar with that part of the metropolis, from its unique appearance, each floor being fitted up with an ornamental wooden balcony of peculiar construction, and from the fact of its being next door to the mansion of the Duke of Grafton, at the corner of Clarges-street. The rapid progress of the flames, from the inflammable nature of the building, prevented from the first all hope of saving any portion of it, and considerable delay having arisen in the arrival of the engines, great fears were for some time entertained that the Duke's mansion would also be destroyed. Before ten o'clock the flames had attained their greatest height. Several engines were by this time in full play, and lengths of hose having been hauled up to the roof of the next house, an immense volume of water was poured on the burning ruins. By half-past ten the house of Mr. Salmon was completely gutted; the upper rooms of the Duke of Grafton's mansion were seriously injured, and it was only by extraordinary exertions that the remaining portion of the building was saved. At 11 o'clock the flames were so far subdued that the men began to suspend their operations; but some fire still appearing in the lower part of Mr. Salmon's premises, three firemen of the County Office entered the premises for the purpose of extinguishing it. They had nearly succeeded, when the roof and party-wall fell in and buried two of the firemen beneath the ruins. One of them, named West, was killed on the spot, and the other, called Weaver, had both legs broken. In order to extricate him it was necessary to break through the party-wall of the next house, and to saw in two several timbers by which he was pressed down. These operations occupied several hours, and it was not until six o'clock on Monday morning that the unfortunate man could be released. He was then conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he lies without the slightest hope of his recovery. The amount of damage is much greater than was at first anticipated; the whole of Mr. Salmon's premises, with stock and furniture, were consumed; the upper part of the Duke of Grafton's house was greatly injured, and the water penetrated the drawing-room floor, where much damage was occasioned; the premises at 87, Piccadilly, belonging to Mr. Salmon, but occupied by Mr. Ashley, a stationer, were partially destroyed by the falling of the party-wall; and the adjoining house occupied by Mr. Nixon, was also much injured.—The floors of the houses which were most damaged fell on Monday, and the fronts have since fallen, but without any further loss of life. All the property was insured except the stock of Mr. Ashley, who has lost everything by the calamity. In regard to the origin of the fire, it appears that the family were staying at Gravesend, the shop being left in charge of one of the sons, who gave the shopman leave to go out on Sunday evening, and shortly afterwards went out himself, leaving a lighted candle on the staircase. An inquest, adjourned from Monday, was held on Wednesday evening on the body of West, and several witnesses were examined whose evidence confirmed the preceding account, but could give no satisfactory explanation of the cause of the fire. The statements of the parties examined were contradictory, and much mystery still seems to hang over the affair. Mr. Salmon, who was present, stated in regard to the insurances, that he should lose about 720*l.* by the event, and that if the account-books were destroyed, he was likely to lose nearly two-thirds of the insurance on his own property. The Coroner and Jury expressed their opinion that it was a very mysterious affair, and a verdict was returned "that the deceased came by his death in his endeavours to extinguish the fire, but how the fire originated there was no evidence to show."

Accidents.—On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a fatal accident occurred in the vicinity of Southwark-bridge. The *Orion*, Ipswich steam-vessel, having been moored in the middle of the river, one of the sailors named Clementson hailed the vessel for the small boat to take him on board. Receiving no answer, he went into the George Inn, Southwark-bridge, where he prevailed on a party of sailors, belonging to the *Pearl* Gravesend steamer, to row him to his vessel, beside which their own steamer was moored. The boat had not proceeded above ten or twelve yards from Bankside, when one of the men belonging to the Gravesend steamer, named Thornton, leaped overboard. The other three rushed to the side of the boat, and the suddenness of the movement causing it to lurch, they were all precipitated into the water, and the whole four perished. After great exertions one of the bodies, that of Clementson, was found before it could have been 20 minutes in the water, but every effort to restore animation was unsuccessful. Two of the other bodies have since been recovered, but that of Thornton was not found till Wednesday. An inquest was held on the three bodies on Monday, when the evidence appeared to prove that the unfortunate affair was purely accidental, although doubts are still entertained that Thornton leapt overboard for the purpose of committing suicide. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."—The long-protracted inquiry respecting the death of James Walters, one of the seamen of the *Topaz* steamer, who was killed in the collision between her and the *Beacon* brig off Erith Reach some days ago, was brought to a conclusion on Monday. The evidence was very contradictory, but its general purport may be gathered from the following verdict:—"The jury are of opinion that the deceased, James Walters, came by his death through being drowned by the collision between the *Topaz* and the *Beacon*, and they levy a deodand of 1*s.* upon the *Topaz*. The jury cannot help expressing their unanimous opinion that great blame attaches to those in command of the *Topaz* on the occasion, in not making an immediate inquiry or look out to ascertain if any person had gone overboard from the collision; also their condemnation of the practice of captains of steam-vessels leaving the deck during so short a passage as that between Gravesend and London; and also that it is to be regretted that earlier measures were not adopted by the mate, who had the command of the *Topaz*, to prevent the collision."—On Tuesday the brig *Isabella*, a Hamburgh trader, laden with 1400 quarters of wheat and a cargo of wool, was stranded near the Shadwell entrance of the London Dock. It appears that the vessel arrived off the dock about an hour too late for the tide, and by some mismanagement was allowed to take the ground in such a position that her seams opened, and it was doubtful whether she could again be floated. On the rising of the tide, however, she was lifted by lighters alongside the dock, when her cargo was discharged, but it was almost entirely spoiled, and the vessel was a perfect wreck.—An accident occurred to the *Moonlight* iron steamer, on Tuesday, on her way from London-bridge to Chelsea. After landing passengers at Blackfriars, she proceeded through the second arch of the bridge and came into collision with one of the barges moored off the wharf, when the paddle-box was carried away. Much alarm prevailed among the passengers on board, but the damage done was much less than was supposed; the accident is said to have been caused by the unusual strength of the tide.

Provincial News.

Berwick.—A fatal accident occurred at the herring-fishing on Friday last, by which three widows and seventeen children have been rendered destitute. On that evening, all the boats engaged in the fishery at the various stations on this part of the coast put to sea as usual; and the weather continued favourable for their operations until midnight, when a severe gale sprang up, in which some of the boats were seriously damaged. One of them, belonging to Eyemouth, was driven on the rocks at Marshall-meadows, and the crew consisting of five men, the skipper, his son, and two nephews, with a labouring man employed on board, were drowned. The bodies were all recovered on the following day, and a subscription has been opened for the relief of the families, who are reduced to poverty by this accident.

Bradford.—Much excitement has prevailed in the town during the week, in consequence of the contested election for the representation of the borough, vacant by the death of Mr. Lister. The proceedings commenced on Tuesday, and were rather of a peculiar character; the committee of Mr. Busfeild having, from a regard for the memory of their late member, declined the use of music and flags, so that nothing was to be seen in front of the hustings, and indeed throughout the town, but the colours of Mr. Wilberforce, the Conservative candidate. A meeting of the Chartists was held on Monday, to consider the most desirable course for the Chartist electors to pursue at the election, at which it was resolved—"That in consequence of the utter disregard of the Whigs for their professions of respect for public opinion, in rejecting the superior claims of Colonel Thompson, it is quite apparent that till the Whigs are completely annihilated as a party, the attainment of the people's charter will be frustrated; and, therefore, this meeting recommend the Chartist electors, as the most likely means of advocating their cause under present circumstances, to vote for the Tory candidate."

Chepstow.—This town has been thrown into a state of great excitement, by the murder of an unfortunate girl, named Sophia Fleming, by a man called James, whom she had supported for some months past. It appears that his feelings of jealousy were excited by seeing her walking with another man, when he struck her violently in her side, and after lingering in great agony for some days, sleeping under a hayrick at night and unable to procure a lodging by day, she was at length brought to the poor-house in this town, where she expired. The man was apprehended and taken before the magistrates, when the circumstances of the case, which were of an affecting nature, were made known. The prisoner is said to have been unmoved by the inquiry and to have shown no emotion or feeling for his victim. On Saturday, he was committed to take his trial for wilful murder, and the coroner's inquest has since returned a verdict to the same effect.

Brighton.—On Thursday morning the east end of the town was thrown into a state of excitement, by a report that a gentleman had been murdered during the night. It appears that two men of the names of Kelsey and Apted occupied a house belonging to the deceased, who was a gentleman of independent property, named Hunt, residing at Cumberland-place. Kelsey and Apted being in arrear for rent, Mrs. Hunt called upon them to request

payment, but was received with abuse. Mr. Hunt subsequently called, and not returning home, his wife became alarmed, and proceeded to the house between 11 and 12, when she discovered her husband lying on the floor quite dead. Mrs. Hunt states that he left his home in perfect health. The police arrived shortly afterwards, and found deceased's hat broken to pieces, and a bruise under the right ear. They immediately took the two men into custody, whom they found in the house at the time: they said Mr. Hunt had dropped down dead. The evidence, however, at an inquest held on Thursday, did not implicate the prisoners, and the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Hunt died from apoplexy.

Dorchester.—The election for this borough, rendered necessary by Sir James Graham's acceptance of office, took place on Monday. Various rumours of a contest had been circulated, and the name of a Chartist agitator was mentioned as likely to be brought forward, but the event passed off quietly, and the right hon. baronet was returned without opposition.—A destructive fire broke out last week at Fordington, a few miles from this town, by which twenty-five houses and property to the amount of some thousands of pounds were destroyed. It originated on the premises of a baker in the centre of the village, and spread with great rapidity, the engines being almost useless in consequence of the scarcity of water. The fire continued unabated for several hours, and was at length checked by pulling down three houses, which cut off the communication. Forty-five families are said to have been burned out, but no lives were lost.

Gloucester.—The musical festival, which was the usual triennial celebration of the united choirs of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, terminated on Friday last; and in spite of the musical talent engaged on the occasion was attended with considerable loss. The choral band consisted of 54 treebles, 46 tenors, and 50 basses, and the entire orchestra of between three and four hundred voices. The attendance was very numerous, and included the principal families of the county and neighbourhood; but in a pecuniary point of view, the festival has not equalled expectation, the collections at the cathedral on behalf of the charity having fallen nearly 200*l.* below the receipts of 1838. The following is a statement of their amount:—Tuesday, 130*l.* 12*s.* 4*d*; Wednesday, 126*l.* 7*s.* 11*d*; Thursday, 155*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Friday, 121*l.* 1*s.* 4*d*; total, 533*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* In 1838, the total was 704*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, showing on the present occasion a falling off of 171*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* On Tuesday, the actual collection at the door was under 50*l.*, but it was increased to the amount above stated by checks and donations received from friends of the charity who were unable to be present.

Ipswich.—On Saturday night about twelve o'clock, as Mr. Young, solicitor, of Woolpit, was returning home with his wife in his gig from this town, he was stopped on the Woolpit-road by four footpads, in the dress of countrymen, and robbed of a purse, containing money and some checks, among which was one for 1000*l.* Mr. Young was thrown out of the gig: the wheel passed over his leg, and for a time disabled him; and his wife was also robbed. The thieves then made them get into the gig and drive off, threatening them with violence if they returned to give an alarm. On Sunday morning several of the articles stolen from Mr. Young were found on the spot by the police constables. The checks have been stopped, and there is no doubt that the robbers will soon be captured.

Lancaster.—A correspondent informs us that great excitement has recently prevailed in this city, on the subject of Church Rates. On Saturday, the 4th inst., the magistrates' room was thronged with people, owing to a rumour which had prevailed for some days previous, that E. Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe, would appear, in answer to summonses for non-payment of 15*s.* 11*d.* for Church Rates. Previous to the case being entered into, a preliminary objection was taken to any magistrate being on the bench to decide it who was a rate-payer to the parish. Three magistrates accordingly withdrew. Mr. Dawson defended the case in person, and contended that no rate had been laid by the vestry, and consequently the information could not be sustained. It appears that a vestry meeting was held in May last, and a rate of 102*l.* proposed; that two amendments were moved, one to adjourn to a more spacious building, the other to postpone the consideration of the question. The vicar refused to put these amendments, but offered to receive an amendment that no rate be laid, which the parishioners rejected as illegal. The vicar then declined an offer to collect it by voluntary subscriptions, and refused to put the motion for the rate; and upon these grounds it was contended, not that the rate was invalid, but that no rate whatever was passed. It was established, however, by evidence, that although the vicar refused to put the rate to the vote, he gave notice that he would consider it as passed if a direct negative was not proposed within five minutes. After a long hearing, the magistrates decided that the two amendments proposed at the vestry meeting were not relative, and therefore the chairman was not obliged to put them; and that the chairman was justified in stating that he should consider the rate as being passed, if no one proposed within five minutes that there should be no rate. The bench having thus decided that a rate was actually laid, the amount due was immediately paid.

Manchester.—A public meeting took place on Thursday, pursuant to a requisition, signed by the leading houses in this town, the names to which, as published in the local papers, occupy several columns. The object of the meeting, as expressed in the requisition, was "to consider the present distressed state of the population of this town and neighbourhood, and the alarming prospects of the approaching winter; and the propriety of memorialising the Queen, praying her Majesty not to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament until they have entered upon a full consideration of the corn and provision laws, which, in the opinion of the requisitionists, are the main causes of the existing sufferings of the people." It was very numerously attended, and several speeches were made on the topics alluded to, after which the address mentioned in the requisition was carried.—The local papers mention the following singular case of poisoning from eating disordered veal:—A farmer residing at Spotland recently sold a sickly calf to a butcher in his neighbourhood, who killed it, and sold the meat in cheap lots, at 2½*d.* and 3*d.* per lb., to people chiefly in the neighbourhood of Whitworth, all of whom were taken more or less ill immediately after eating it. Twenty-seven persons, it is said, were seriously affected by the food, an old man died, and several persons now remain in a dangerous condition. On Tuesday an inquest was held, when, after a patient investigation, a verdict was returned which legally exonerated the vendors of the disordered meat; they were, however, severely admonished, and informed that if another death ensued from the same cause, it would probably be the painful duty of the jury to send them to Kirkdale for trial.

Newcastle-under-Lyne.—Great excitement has prevailed here during the past week, in consequence of the seizure of a number of sacks containing a mixture resembling flour, which report represented to be plaster of Paris, on the premises of the Union Mill Company, in this town. A circumstance that added to the popular indignation on the subject was, that the chief magistrate of the borough was one of the mill-owners implicated in the charge. At an investigation which has taken place before the county magistrates, it appeared that the head police officer had been for some time watching the proceedings of a person named Copeland, residing in the neighbourhood, from information that great quantities of an article resembling flour were taken to his house, and then dispersed in various directions. On Saturday week the officer found a cart belonging to the Union Mill standing at Copeland's door. Ten sacks were put into the cart, and conveyed to Union Mill; but upon its arrival there the suspected cargo was seized. One of the men employed in the mill, in answer to questions of the police, said the bags contained pigs'-meat; while another man said they contained best seconds. A portion of the contents of the sacks was then taken out, and analysed by a chemist, who declared his opinion that the substance in the bags was sulphate of lime. Upon being burned and mixed with water it became solid, exactly like plaster of Paris; and there was but a very slight mixture of vegetable matter in it. Mr. Bull, one of the Union Mill Company, in answer to the charge, said that he had been in want of pigs'-meat; that Copeland had been recommended to him by a respectable miller at Maisly, as having a large quantity of an article which he manufactured from potatoes; and for which he gave him an order, but not one ounce of it had been used at their mill. The charge of having a mixture on the premises, apparently for the purpose of mixing with flour, was considered by the magistrates to be made out; and the Mill Company were accordingly fined 10*l.* with costs. The police-officer then said he had another information to lay against the same parties, for having adulterated flour on the premises; but the investigation of it was postponed. A charge was also preferred against a flour-dealer named Beardsmore, whose cart had been often seen by the officer at Copeland's door by four o'clock in the morning. This person acknowledged having made extensive use of the composition; but stated, that on finding its deleterious effects he had buried what he had not sold in the soil, and endeavoured to get back from his customers what was not consumed. The magistrates, taking into consideration this acknowledgement, fined him in the mitigated penalty of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* When the defendants left the court, they were assailed by the populace with showers of stones, and had to be escorted out of town by the police.

Nottingham.—Amidst the general depression of trade throughout this county, much surprise has been excited by the announcement that the acceptances of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company have been dishonoured, their London agents having refused to meet them for want of sufficient funds. This joint-stock bank commenced business in April, 1834; the nominal capital was 500,000*l.*, and at the end of 1836, since which date, it is said, there have been no additional payments, the amount of capital paid up was 81,450*l.* Their branches are five in number. They had an extensive business, and a large amount of the bills were drawn by a house in New York. Although the bills were dishonoured, the London agents continued on Saturday to pay the notes issued by the bank, which were generally of a small amount. On Monday, however, they declined the notes which were presented in an early part of the day, requesting the presentees to wait till the close of business. The directors immediately went to town, and have been busied in endeavouring to come to arrangements with various banking-houses, offering to transfer the agency in case the needful assistance were afforded; but although it was stated by the friends of the establishment that there are ample assets to meet all demands, it does not appear that the directors have been able to effect an arrangement with any of the banks private or joint-stock, in the city.

Tamworth.—The election for this borough took place on Monday, and would have passed off without affording any ground for observation but for an unexpected contest; Mr. Acland, the anti-corn-law lecturer, having appeared in opposition to Sir Robert Peel. After the usual formalities had been gone through, Mr. Acland addressed the electors in a speech of three hours' duration; a show of hands was then called for, and three only were held up for Mr. Acland. He then demanded a poll; but the mayor declared Sir R. Peel to be duly elected. Sir Robert was not present, Mr. W. Yates Peel appearing as his representative.

Wales.—The festivities of Wynnstay, the family seat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, commenced last week, and have been continued on a scale of magnificence seldom before witnessed in any part of the principality. On the occasion of his coming of age last May, almost every town and hamlet in Wales made some public display in honour of the event; but as the season of the year was not favourable to the gathering together of the family connexions, the festivities at Wynnstay were postponed until the present time. The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Lord Hill, the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Earl Powis, and a large party of the nobility and gentry connected with the baronet's family, amounting to upwards of 500, were present on the occasion; and the local papers are filled with details of the hospitalities, which were not confined to the visitors at Wynnstay, but were extended to the poor of Ruabon and the surrounding villages.

Windsor.—On Monday morning the 72nd Highlanders, under the command of Col. Arbuthnot, marched to the Home Park in review order, for the purpose of going through the manœuvres of a field day and sham fight in view of the Victoria Tower at the Castle and the North Terrace, where her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the members of the Court, had stationed themselves. The main body of the regiment having taken its ground near the wall of the New Terrace, observed an outlying picquet of the enemy, represented by the 3rd company, under the command of Capt. Robinson, strongly posted, with an advanced chain of sections, in the direction of the left flank of the column: on which the regiment took ground to the right, and then continued its advance—its left flank being protected by the Grenadiers, thrown out as skirmishers. The enemy, having called in his skirmishers and detached parties, moved in a parallel line, observing the march of the column: which, on gaining the open ground, deployed into line, the Grenadier company covering the movement. The advanced guard of the enemy, after a few shots, retired, disputing the ground. The regiment then changed position to its left, and having driven in the advanced guard, formed squares to receive cavalry. In the mean time, a detachment of the enemy, taking advantage of the thickly wooded nature of the ground on the left flank of the column, succeeded in gaining its rear, and commenced a sharp attack on the reserve. This body, however, was soon compelled, by the superior fire of the reserve, to retire and rejoin the advanced guard of the enemy. The regiment afterwards changed position to its left, throwing forward a strong body of skirmishers, which, after some hard fighting, dislodged the enemy, who retired across the open ground; and after making a short stand under cover of the avenue, the regiment returned to its quarters. Her Majesty and Prince Albert witnessed the manœuvres with great interest; and both the Queen and his Royal Highness appeared highly gratified with the order and discipline of the regiment.—On Sunday, a circumstance occurred at Clewer church, near this town, which created considerable surprise amongst the congregation. The Rev. W. H. Roberts, the rector, has been residing for some time past at Boulogne. During his retirement, his duties have been performed by the Rev. Mr. Gould, upon whom an apparitor, from the Ecclesiastical Court, waited for the purpose of notifying that a writ of sequestration of the rector's income, arising from the living of Clewer, having been issued for the payment of his debts, it was his duty to read the same in church, at a certain period of divine service. Mr. Gould, however, having refused to do this, the apparitor stationed himself at the church porch, when the congregation were retiring, and there read the writ, announcing that a portion each year was to be sequestrated by order of the bishop of the diocese, to liquidate various debts, amounting to 1,009*l.* 6*s.*

Yarmouth.—On Sunday night a collision, attendant with the total loss of the schooner *Surprise*, belonging to Jersey, took place in the roads off this port. It appears that the vessel was on her voyage to Cadiz, having left Newcastle on the previous Thursday. On Sunday evening she arrived off Cromer Lighthouse, and in bearing down Channel a violent gale came on from the north-west, which by ten o'clock had increased to a hurricane. The vessel weathered the storm and was making about ten miles an hour, when she was run into by a collier brig called the *Robert and Ann*, belonging to Sunderland. The collision was fatal, the *Surprise* being cut down to the water's edge, and the bows of the brig partially driven in. As soon as they were disentangled, it was discovered that the schooner was in a sinking state, and the crew, in the hope of running her on shore, took to the pumps; the water, however, gained rapidly upon them, and they were compelled to take to the long-boat and stand clear of the vessel. In about half an hour she drifted on the Cross Sands, and became a total wreck. The crew were picked up at daybreak, and safely landed: the other vessel was saved.

York.—A convocation of the clergy of this province has been held in the Chapter-house of the Minster, as is usual on the assembling of a new Parliament. The Very Rev. Dr. Cockburn, the Dean, presided as commissioner. The Archdeacon of Durham appeared on behalf of the bishop of the diocese, with the Archdeacon of Northumberland, the clergy of the archdeaconries of Durham and Northumberland, the keepers and the clergy of the peculiar jurisdiction of Allerton and Allertonshire, belonging to the Bishop and Chapter of Durham, and protested for their exemptions and liberties, which were, as usual on

such occasions, objected by the commissioner. There were also archdeacons and proctors present, representing the archdeacons and clergy of the other archdeaconries within the province. The business was of the usual routine character, and nothing of particular interest occurred.

Railways.—On Saturday afternoon a fatal collision took place on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad between one of the engines and the Exquisite coach, at the terminus at Bridgewater. The coaches taking passengers from the down-trains have to cross the rails, and the Exquisite while crossing, was met by the engine as it was proceeding to turn, and came with such force against it that the coach was smashed to atoms; the driver and the passengers were thrown to a considerable distance, and severely injured. One of them, Mr. Burford of Bristol, lies in a precarious state. The engine was turned over from the violence of the concussion, and fell upon a poor woman who was selling fruit; both her legs were broken, and she died shortly afterwards. The horses escaped, and it is considered extraordinary that all the passengers were not killed, as the coach was so smashed that scarcely a piece a foot square could be found.—An inquest has been held on the Rev. R. Ivy, who was killed on Tuesday week, at the Euston station of the North Union Railway, by the collision of one of the trains with the Southport coach. The particulars of this accident appeared in our last number; it will therefore be sufficient to state that from the evidence adduced it appeared that the gates of the turnpike road were open and unattended, that it was not usual to sound the whistle on approaching the station, and that an embankment prevented carts and coaches on the road being seen from the line. The solicitor of the company stated that the gate-keepers had great difficulty in keeping the gates closed, as several persons, including gentlemen whose names appeared in the commission of the peace for the county, had threatened to pull them down, alleging that the company had no right to obstruct the turnpike road. After several witnesses had been examined, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of the Great North of England Railway was held at Darlington, being the first meeting since the opening of the line. After a dividend, at the rate of five per cent., had been carried, the directors laid before the proprietors the proceedings of a meeting of railway deputies, held at York on the preceding day, at which deputations were present from the Great North of England, the York and North Midland, the North Midland, and the Midland Counties, the Leeds and Manchester, the Newcastle and Carlisle, and the Durham and Brandling Junctions, with other parties interested in the extension of the line to Newcastle. Resolutions were passed that a new company be formed; that they issue shares to the extent of 500,000*l.*; that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for ten years be guaranteed in certain proportions by the different companies to the holders of shares, and that the original proprietors in these undertakings have the offer of the shares. The intention was to take up the Great North of England line at its junction with the Stockton and Darlington Railway, to follow the Parliamentary line of the former, with some trifling deviations, to Shincliffe, a distance of 15 miles, and then communication would be obtained with Gateshead by means of the Stanhope, the Durham and Brandling Junction Railways. It was proposed that an Act of Parliament be obtained, and the line leased to the Great North of England Company, which would have its management. The distance by this route is five miles longer than the original projected line, and the plan is recommended by Mr. R. Stephenson, the engineer. The statement of these particulars was received with approbation by the meeting, which was adjourned until October, when it is expected that the whole scheme will be developed.—A statement of the sums received on the principal railroads of Great Britain in one week has been published by the *Railway Magazine*. It includes the money received for passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, mails, and merchandise. The returns were not made up on the same day, but they all include a week's traffic, and afford therefore a fair comparison:—Birmingham and Derby Junction, 1,314*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,102*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; Dundee and Arbroath, 309*l.* 10*s.*; Eastern Counties, 918*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; Glasgow and Ayr, 1,693*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 1,049*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; Grand Junction, Chester, and Crewe, 9,791*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Great North of England, 1,352*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; Great Western, 11,844*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; Hull and Selby, 1,091*l.* 6*s.*; Lancaster and Preston Junction, 564*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,786*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; London and Birmingham, 19,217*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; London and Blackwall, 653*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; London and Brighton, 1,912*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; Ditto Shoreham Branch, 242*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; London and Croydon, 650*l.* 0*s.* 11½*d.*; London and Greenwich, 933*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; London and South Western, 7,371*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, 653*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 742*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,166*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; Midland Counties, 2,964*l.* 11*s.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,770*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Northern and Eastern, 475*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; North Midland, 4,896*l.* 4*s.* 10¾*d.*; North Union, 1,411*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; Preston and Wyre, 660*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Ulster, 173*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; York and North Midland, 1,783*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—In consequence of the severe gale which prevailed off Wicklow Head on Thursday, the 9th, the *Merlin* steamer, in which the Earl and Countess Fortescue had embarked for Ilfracombe, was obliged to put back. His Lordship accordingly returned to Marettimo, and sailed again on the 10th.—The new Lord Lieutenant, Earl de Grey, arrived on Wednesday morning, and was received with every demonstration of respect. His Excellency arrived in Kingstown at half-past six, and remained on board until eleven; he then commenced his progress towards town in his own carriage, followed by an immense company, and attended by an escort of the 10th Hussars. At Ball's Bridge he was met by the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities. His Excellency here left his carriage and rode into town, accompanied by his staff and a host of gentlemen on horseback. There followed in the rear upwards of 150 private equipages. The streets were lined with military. At twelve o'clock the procession reached the Castle, where the Privy Council were assembled. The Councillors in attendance were the Duke of Leinster, the Bishop of Kildare, the Attorney-General, Mr. Pigott, Mr. F. Shaw, the Chief Baron, &c. As soon as his Excellency was sworn in, a salute was fired from the battery in the Phœnix Park, and a *feu de joie* from the military drawn up in College Green. Immediately after the ceremony a levee was held, which was attended by Prince George of Cambridge, and a large number of the nobility.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell said that several letters had been received from various parts of England, stating that the Chartists were abandoning Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and joining the Repeal Associations in England. He would have nothing to do with this Society if the Chartists got into it. He accused the Chartists of breaking up all Liberal meetings in England, and said that wherever the Chartists were to be found, they were the decided enemies of the Irish people; in fact, of the moderate Liberal party all over the empire. The Irish people wanted no stimulus to repeal; they were proceeding as prosperously as they could desire towards obtaining their views. He concluded this portion of his speech by moving resolutions that the Secretary write to the Repealers in Birmingham and other places in England, cautioning them against forming any connexion with the Chartists. The Chartists had affected to be reformers in England, for the purpose of betraying the cause of reform, and now they affected to be repealers, in the hope of destroying the cause of repeal; in fact, they wanted to put down all public demonstrations, except those in favour of Chartism. He then brought forward a draught of the first petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Union. He said, that he meant to bring forward a series of these petitions, and in the present one he had confined himself to a consideration of the means which had been adopted to carry the Union. It was stated by the supporters of that measure that it was a solemn bargain and compact between the two countries, and that England was bound to abide by it. But in this petition he demonstrated that it was not a compact, but an infringement of their liberties carried by force, fraud, and bribery. It was not a mutual stipulation, but a direct oppression on the Irish people, and leaving that fact to fester in the English mind, he would bring forward the next day of meeting another petition on a different topic. He then proceeded to assert that nothing of good for Ireland was to be expected from the present Administration, that there was no hope for Ireland but in repeal, and in the formation of a new reform party, having for its objects the extension of the franchise, the shortening of Parliament, and the abolition of the remainder of the tithe-rent charge.—On Tuesday, a deputation, consisting of at least one thousand gentlemen of rank and station in the country, assembled at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of presenting to Lord Morpeth the Address of the Reformers of Ireland, complimenting him on his conduct in public and private life, and expressing regret for his retirement from office. The Duke of Leinster, who presided on the occasion, stated, on presenting the Address, that it was signed by two hundred and fifty thousand names; fifty-four of whom are peers, twenty-nine honourables, twenty-five baronets, ninety-seven deputy lieutenants, four hundred and two magistrates, twelve Roman Catholics bishops, together with a considerable number of Protestant and Dissenting clergymen of various denominations, and that a great number of signatures were still coming up from the country. Lord Morpeth in replying, stated that he felt proud that such an address had been presented to him, not only because the names of those highest in the land were appended to it, but because he believed its sentiments were echoed by the Irish people. He congratulated the country on the conduct pursued by the people, during the time that he had been amongst them. He had found amongst them every thing that could excite and rivet attachment. Throughout the whole course of his life he should seize every opportunity of evincing the attachment they had excited; and he should treasure that address as the richest heirloom which he could hand down to his descendants.—The public banquet given to Lord Morpeth took place on Tuesday evening, in the Theatre Royal. The Marquess of Clanricarde presided, and the festival was attended by Reformers from all parts of Ireland. In reply to his health being drank, Lord Morpeth spoke at considerable length, reviewing the whole policy of the late Administration in regard to Ireland, and contrasting its present state with that in which they found it. His Lordship was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause, and concluded by saying—"When I look back upon the past history of Ireland, and upon her present capabilities—upon all that she has suffered, and all that she has done, and all that she may become—when I perceive how much she has contributed in some ways to the weakness, and in others to the strength of England—how her own exhaustion and throes have rolled back upon that country with fearful retribution, how she has shed upon every page of their blended history the traces of her prowess and intellect—the light that still flashes from the sword of Wellington, or that plays upon the lyre of Moore—I can form no wish but that two such nations should enter into the fullest and frankest participation of every civil right and every national privilege—that they should repose in the same liberties, and flourish from the same sources, and that they should be more and more encouraged and adapted to essay the task of honour and the way to greatness. And, gentlemen, whatever may be the object—and whatever may be the spot upon which the energies of the empire may be called into action—whether it is to plant our standards upon the walls of Candahar, or under the batteries of Pekin, or above the ruins of Acre; whether it is to open the Euphrates to our merchants, and the Niger to our missionaries—whether it is to consolidate dependencies like Canada, or to stem the southern seas with free institutions and with Christian worship, as Ireland has through all past records shared in every high achievement with England, and has let blood freely mingle upon the crest of the billow and upon the bayonet of the foeman, so I trust that she is determined through many an age to share those brighter triumphs which will impart to the haunts of barbarism all the benefits of civilisation, and which will establish in the abodes of the Heathen the religion of the Cross. And now having been led to say thus much by the circumstances of the time and the occasion, in taking leave of you as the members of a political party—of those amongst whom I have acted, and by whom I have been supported, I can only express my unshaken reliance in the strength and endurance of the many links which unite and cement our sympathies. I believe that may best be resolved into an ardent attachment to the cause of civil and religious freedom—not in the cold letter, but in the living spirit—not in the formal language of the lips, but in the deep devotion of the heart. Viewed as such our cause is grounded upon an immortal principle, and you may all rest assured that it will bring to its adherents no shame. As for myself individually, it is my painful, although at the same time gratifying office, to bid farewell to associates whose prompt and active zeal has lightened the load of business and shared and smoothed the responsibilities of office—to friends whose warm and steady kindness has gladdened for years the recreations, and enriched the storehouse of kindly and pleasant recollections—and to the people, who must ever command my respectful and affectionate attachment, sympathy, and gratitude, whenever I have the means to serve—as long as I have the power to remember."

Fermanagh.—On Saturday a meeting of the county magistracy was convened by Col. Crichton, the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of conveying to Sir Robert Peel their protest against any participation in the act connected with the removal of Mr. Nixon from the shrievalty of the county. A document was accordingly drawn up and signed by 37 magistrates, expressive of their disapprobation of the insult offered to the feelings of the Roman Catholics by the act alluded to: and concluding with the following declaration:—"We take the earliest opportunity of entering our decided protest in condemnation of an offensive seal having been affixed to the return of the writ as disavowed by our late high sheriff, and we totally disconnect ourselves with the person or persons who could be guilty of any act which could impair the kindly feelings that, up to the present period, have so happily existed in Fermanagh between all classes of her Majesty's subjects; and we feel it right to state, that in no part of the empire does greater tranquillity or more marked obedience to the law exist than in our loyal and united county." In acknowledging the receipt of this protest, Sir R. Peel expresses his belief that the sentiments it conveys are calculated to discourage throughout Ireland provoking and irritating demonstrations of party feeling, and to remove the causes of dissension and ill will; and that the proceeding which the magistrates have adopted is calculated to give strength and confidence to the Government. "It assures me," says the right hon. Baronet, "that the course which I have firmly resolved to pursue with respect to the administration of Irish affairs will meet with the cordial support of those whose friendly co-operation is almost essential to its success. My firm persuasion also is, that it will be followed by consequences much more important than any that are connected with mere party interests; that by setting the generous example of forbearance, and by allaying angry feelings, it will go far to paralyse the agitation by which Ireland has been distracted, and to enable the real friends of that country (whatever be their religious distinctions), to lay the foundations of internal peace and social improvement."

SCOTLAND.

Inverness.—A melancholy accident occurred in this neighbourhood last week, which has carried distress into a large and respectable circle. On Monday afternoon, Dr. Basil Tytler, son of the late Alex. Fraser Tytler, Esq., and nephew of the present sheriff, was in a boat on the river Ness, in company with Mr. W. Fraser, of Culduthel. The boat had got into a strong current, and Mr. Fraser, feeling that he could not hold on, called to Dr. Tytler to come to his assistance. On the latter repairing to the same part of the boat, his additional weight brought it to the level of the water, and when they began to pull it immediately filled. Mr. Fraser contrived to swim ashore, but Dr. Tytler struggled to regain his place, being encumbered with a heavy pair of water-boots. On making a third attempt the boat upset, and the unfortunate gentleman lost his hold, whilst the boat floated rapidly down the stream. An alarm was given, but the strength and rapidity of the stream frustrated every effort to recover the body. Intelligence of the accident soon reached this town, and hundreds of people repaired to the old bridge; the water was dragged, and several expert swimmers entered the river in various directions. All their attempts, however, proved unavailing, and there is every reason to suppose that the body was carried out to sea. Dr. Tytler was only 26 years of age; he had studied medicine under Sir Charles Bell, and was already distinguished for his professional acquirements.

Forres.—We learn by the local papers that in the late heavy rains the burn of Forres was so much swollen that it burst over the embankments in the vicinity of the town, and inundated the whole of the low fields. The waters ran along the Grantown-road, passed the new market-green, flooding the houses to the depth of 18 inches. Below the Castle-bridge the road was partly swept away, and the Mossett now occupies the site. The corn-fields in the vicinity were also partially laid under water, and by the sides of the road masses of stones and gravel were brought down. It was at one time feared that the Starwell and Castle bridges would have been destroyed by the trees and other floating materials which were accumulating above them. The burn of Altyre swept away two or three bridges lately constructed on the estate of Sir W. G. Camming, one of them a stone bridge erected only two years ago at an expense of 130*l.* The Findhorn, although much larger than usual, kept within its boundary on the Forres side; but the embankments at Moy were carried off, and a considerable portion of the land in that district submerged.

Kirriemuir.—The weaving trade in this town is at present in a very depressed state. It has been more or less so, indeed, for the last four or five years, but it was never worse than at this moment. Besides the scarcity of employment the wages are also extremely low; for even of those who are in full employment the average wages do not exceed five shillings per week. As might be expected, this state of things is but too apparent, not only in the scanty furniture and clothing of the people, but in their dejected spirits, which have been exhausted with uselessly hoping for improvement. The neighbouring towns of Forfar and Alyth are also suffering from the same cause.

SPORTING.

DONCASTER RACES.

The Races commenced on Monday, under indifferent auspices, arising out of the variety of circumstances which have occurred during the last three or four months to diminish the ordinary attractions of the race-course, the most powerful of which have been the general election, and the depressed state of trade in all parts of the country. These causes naturally affect Doncaster as well as places of less note; but others, of a local and peculiar character, may be mentioned. Many of the former supporters of Doncaster have settled their accounts, and some, whose names were wont to appear as its zealous patrons, have withdrawn altogether from the turf. This is not all: the extraordinary ease with which the Derby was won destroyed the St. Leger as a betting race, and had not that been the case, the ruinous character of the settling would have produced the same effect. Another untoward circumstance was the omission of the stewards of 1840 to appoint their successors, so that on the whole, the present was hardly expected to prove a good meeting.

Monday.—The weather was all that could be desired, but the list "held the word of promise to the ear but broke it to the hope," six races in appearance having dwindled down to three in reality, and those of a very unpretending character. The company was thin, the betting dull in the extreme.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 Sovs. each, with 30 added by the Corporation; 3 yrs 7st 5lb, 4 yrs 8st 5lb, 5 yrs 8st 12lb, 6 yrs and aged, 9st. Mile and half. 2 subs. No race.

The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft; for 2 yr old Colts 8st 7lb, and Fillies 8st 5lb. The winner gives six dozen of Champagne to the Racing Club. Red House in. 26 subs.

Colonel Anson's b c Attila by Colwick . (Scott) 1
Mr. Ramsay's ch c Cabrera, by Tomboy . . . 2
Colonel Cradock's b f Sally, by Sheet Anchor . . 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Brooke's br f Idolatry, Mr. Jacques's Playfellow, and Mr. Powlett's b f by Bay Middleton, out of Fanny.

Betting,—5 to 2 agst Attila, 2 to 1 agst Mr. Powlett's filly, 4 to 1 agst Idolatry, and 6 to 1 agst Cabrera. After a false start Attila took the lead, and kept it at a capital pace to the end, winning, after a smart race from the Grand Stand, by half a neck, without being touched, nothing was near the first two.

Produce Stakes of 100 Sovs. each. h ft; for 4 yrs old Colts, 8st 7lb, and Fillies. 8st 3lb; 3lbs allowed, &c. Two Miles. 5 subs.—Mr. Orde's b f Queen Bee (allowed 3lbs), walked over.

Match, 200, h ft. 8st 5lb each, St. Leger Course.

Col. Cradock's br c Gallipot, 4 yrs . (Templeman) 1
Lord Kelburne's ch c Pathfinder, 4 yrs . . . 2

Betting,—3 to 1 on Gallipot, who had it all to himself, his opponent being pulled-up at the distance.

Handicap of 10 Sovs. each, h ft, with 30 added by the Corporation. Two Miles. 5 subs.

Mr. Thornhill's E. O., 3 yrs, 7st . . . (Pettit) 1
Lord Kelburn's b c by Muley Moloch, d by Actæon, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb 2
Mr. Bell's b m La Sage Femme, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb . . 3
Mr. Doncaster's Fitz Gambol, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb . . 4

Betting,—Even on La Sage Femme and 2 to 1 agst E. O. The favourite made tremendous running, followed by E. O. and Muley Moloch colt till within two distances of home, where she was beaten, and the other two went on; at the stand E. O left the Muley Moloch colt, and won very easy by a length.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas; for 3 yrs 7st 9lb, 4 yrs 9st, 5 yrs 9st 9lb. 6 yrs and aged, 10st. Four Miles.—Duke of Cleveland's b b Sampson, 5 yrs, walked over.

Tuesday.—In spite of the favourable weather, the St. Leger this day proved a failure, even compared with the worst of recent years, during which it has been progressively declining; and the fact was established by the apathy observable at the betting-rooms on Monday night, and by the appearance of the town this morning, which lacked most of the attributes of former St. Leger days.

The four yrs old stakes of 20 sovs. each, h ft, with 50 added by the Corporation; for Colts 8st 7lb, Fillies 8st 3lb; Maidens allowed 5lbs. the winner of the St. Leger 5lbs extra. Mile and half. 7 subs.

Col. Cradock's b c Gallipot, by Physician (Marson) 1
Mr. Meiklam's Broadwath 2

6 to 4 on Broadwath, who made the running, but was headed at the stand, and beaten easily.

Handicap of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 70 added by the Innkeepers of Doncaster. The second saves his stake. St. Leger Course. 13 subs.

Mr. Heseltine's b m Shadow, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb (Heseltine) 1
Sir C. Monck's b m Garland, 6 yrs, 8st . . . 2
Lord Chesterfield's ch h All Fours, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb . 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Heywood's Mr. Wrappy, Mr. Allen's Phaon, Mr. Mann's Miss le Gros, Mr. [illegible]'s Mountain Sylph, and Mr. Kirby's Kingston Robin.

Betting,—5 to 2 agst Shadow, 5 to 2 agst All Fours, 5 to 1 agst Garland, and [illegible] agst Kingston Robin. Garland made all the play, followed by Shadow and Kingston Robin to the distance, where Shadow [illegible], defeated Garland at the stand, and won easy by a length.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft; for 3-year old Colts, 8st 7lb, and Fillies, 8st 2lb; the second to receive 100l. out of the stakes. St. Leger Course. 135 subs.

Lord Westminster's b c Satirist, by Pantaloon . (Scott) 1
Mr. Rawlinson's b c Coronation, by Sir Hercules . (J. Day) 2
Mr. Bell's b c The Squire, by the Saddler . (Heseltine) 0
Col. Cradock's b c Pagan, by Muley Moloch . (Templeman) 0
Mr. S. King's b c Cattonian, by Muley Moloch (J. Holmes) 0
Col. Crauford's b f Ermengardis, by Langar . (Cartwright) 0
Lord Westminster's b c Van Amburgh, by Pantaloon . (Nat) 0
Mr. Thornhill's ch c Eringo, by Emilius . . (P. Conolly) 0
Mr. Gascoigne's b c Jack Shephard, by Voltaire . (Marson) 0
Mr. Gascoigne's ch c Quiz Arnold, by Langar . . (Lye) 0
Mr. Vansittart's b c Galaor, by Muley Moloch . (Wakefield) 0

Latest Betting.—2 to 1 on Coronation. 6 to 1 agst Satirist, 7 to 1 agst Van Amburgh, 16 to 1 agst The Squire, 18 to 1 agst Eringo, and 30 to 1 agst Galaor. The horses reached the post within a few minutes of the appointed time, and got off with only one failure. Cattonian took the lead, followed by Coronation and Scott's two, in which order they ran to the gravel road, where Coronation took up the running at a steady pace, Van Amburgh lying behind, Satirist and Cattonian next, and then the ruck, The Squire and Galaor being in the rear. In this manner the race progressed to the mile-post, where Satirist and Van Amburgh changed places, and Cattonian fell back, Eringo being now in an advanced position. In making the Red House turn Eringo failed in an attempt to reach the leading horses, and a similar attempt of Pagan's met with the same want of success. The Squire now showed in front, but having to go round his horses did not reach Satirist till half-way between the Red House and the road; he then took his ground, and in company with Satirist waited on the crack to the distance, where Satirist went up and headed Coronation about a neck. John Day here gave his horse a pull, but it was evident that he was in difficulty; he certainly rallied at the stand, but tired every stride from want of condition, and was beaten with the struggle home by half a neck; the Squire was about three parts of a length behind Coronation; Pagan was fourth, Van Amburgh and Ermengardis 5th and 6th, and Jack Sheppard 7th: Galaor and Eringo were the last two. Value of the stakes 3,500*l.* The race was run in three minutes and twenty-two seconds. It seems to be the common opinion that Coronation lost the race from want of adequate preparation, and that he was not beaten on his merits.

The Two-yrs-old Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft; Colts, 8st 6lb; and Fillies, 8st 3lb Red House in. 5 subs

Lord Westminster's b c Auckland, by Touchstone . (Nat) 1
Mr. Garforth's gr f by the Saddler, out of Don John's Dam 2

4 to 1 on Auckland, who made the running, and won in a canter.

The Cleveland Stakes of 20 sovs. each, h ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added by the Corporation. One mile. 16 subs, 2 declared.

Mr. Meiklam's Broadwath, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb (Cartwright) 1
Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb 2
Mr. Watson's Milksop, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb 3

Betting.—6 and 7 to 4 on Dr. Caius, and 4 to 1 agst Milksop.

A good race between Broadwath and the Doctor, but won cleverly at last.

Wednesday.—The sales, the settling, and the conference which took place this day between the gentlemen of the club and the corporation, for the purpose of placing the races on a better footing, kept the visitors in full employment until after two o'clock; indeed many did not reach the course until long after that hour, the insignificant character of the entries having failed to excite the slightest possible interest. The meeting at the club-room was attended by a deputation from the corporation, who stated that, at a meeting of the corporation, it had been resolved to place the sum of 500*l.* at the disposal of the stewards, in addition to the sum of 200 guineas to the cup, and independent of the town subscription; they were then informed that, provided the sum of 1000*l.*, including the town and innkeepers' plates, was placed at the disposal of a racing committee, the noblemen and gentlemen who had hitherto patronised Doncaster were willing to continue their support to the races, but not otherwise.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-old colts and fillies. Mile and a half. 6 subs.

Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh walked over.

The Doncaster Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added, for three-year-olds and upwards. Two miles. 7 subs.

Mr. Orde's Bee's-wing walked over.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added; the winner to be sold for 200l., &c. St. Leger Course. 9 subs.

Mr. Edison's The Recorder, 5 yrs, 8st, 7lb (Scott) . . 1
Duke of Cleveland's Oxton, 3 yrs, 6st, 12lb . . . 2
Sir R. Bulkeley's Springheeled Jack, 4 yrs, 8st . . . 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Osbaldeston's Currycomb, Mr. Harrison's Oakbranch, Mr. Hayward's Mr. Whippy, and Mr. Wilkins's Clem o' the Cleugh.

Betting—6 to 4 agst Recorder, and 3 to 1 agst Springheeled Jack. The Favourite made all the running, and won cleverly by three parts of a length. He was claimed.

The Corporation Plate of 30l.—the second to receive 9 gs. Two mile heats.

Mr. Heseltine's b. m. The Shadow, 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. . 1 1
Mr. Osbaldiston's Currycomb, 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. . . 2 2

A meeting of the corporation was held this evening, when it was resolved that the sum of 1000*l.* should be placed at the disposal of a racing committee for the next year's races.

Miscellaneous.

Travelling in France.—In April last the diligence between Rochechouart and Limoges, when conveying a number of witnesses to appear on a trial about to come on before the Court at Limoges, was overturned, and many of the passengers were more or less seriously injured. All arrangements for a compromise having failed, actions were recently brought against M. Penicaud, the proprietor of the diligence, and the following sums awarded to be paid by him for the damages occasioned. The list is curious:—For a broken thigh, 3,300f.; a bruise on the abdomen, 800f.; a wound in the head, 600f.; the entire loss of a nose, 4,500f.; a broken rib, 1,000f.; a broken shoulder, 1,000f.; a rupture, 2,000f.; a wound in the head, 600f.; a contusion, 500f.; do., 400f. Total, 14,700f. —The following case, also illustrative of the law of "the road" in France, has just been decided by the Juge de Paix of the 5th arrondissement of Paris:—Two gentlemen had taken their places for the outside of a diligence belonging to Toulouse and Co., but being much annoyed by a large dog which had been placed there by the conductor, and which snarped at them and tore their clothes, they refused to go on, and continued their route in a carriage with post-horses, and subsequently sent in the bill for the amount to the diligence company. Messrs. Toulouse and Co. refused to pay, but the judge awarded the full amount, on the ground that passengers were not to be thus annoyed or alarmed, and were entitled in such case to take post-horses at the expense of the party creating the annoyance.

A Royal Bill of Fare.—The *Journal des Débats* states, that the tables laid for the banquet given by King Louis Philippe at Neuilly, on Monday afternoon, covered a space of 2,500 yards, or more than half a league in extent. The provisions consisted of 1,559 dishes, composed of 500 fowls, 300 turkeys, 200 pies, 250 hams, 218 sides of veal, 220 sides of beef, 63 Compiegne pies, 60 dishes of fruit, 5,500 bottles of red wine, and 3,000 bottles of champagne.

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 18.—The trade for English Wheat continues exceedingly heavy and cheaper, the attention of the buyers being directed to the Foreign, for which there is a steady demand at Monday's prices: at a trifling decline, which the holders are not disposed to submit to, there would be an extensive business doing. Barley, Peas and Beans sell at the same prices, and the Oat trade continues exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	52 to 70	Red	56 to 66		
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		6[illegible] to 68	White	60 to 63		
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32		
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 26	Feed	20 to 24		
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28		
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25		
Rye		36 to 42				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	36 to 38	Tick	40 to 41	Harrow	40 to 42	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	42 to 46	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —	
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	34 to 40	Grey	32 to 36	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 6 . . .	70 5	34 6	23 9	35 11	40 5	44 5
— 13 . . .	72 5	35 11	23 6	36 3	42 1	43 1
— 20 . . .	74 7	37 0	24 7	38 3	44 3	46 8
— 27 . . .	76 1	39 7	24 5	40 0	43 9	48 5
Sept. 3 . . .	74 1	39 1	24 3	40 1	44 0	45 4
— 10 . . .	71 2	39 10	23 6	39 1	44 8	44 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	73 2	37 8	24 0	38 3	43 5	45 5
Duties . .	1 0	6 4	10 9	12 6	5 0	2 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. C. Mott, wine-merchant, Loughborough.

BANKRUPTS.—J. C. Mais, of 26, Lime street, City, merchant—J. Lamont, J. D. Stewart, and J. Maltravers, of Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, City, brewers—J. Saunders, J. Fanner, and T. H. Saunders, of Basinghall-street, City, and Bradford, Wiltshire, woollen manufacturers—J. Poulton, sen., of Leominster, Herefordshire, builder—R. Davies and E. Fopson, late of Pilgwenlly, Monmouthshire, ship brokers—J. Bailey, of Burslem, Staffordshire, innkeeper—J. Davies and F. Dickerson, of Plymouth, Devonshire, merchants—J. Mill, merchant, Bishopsgate-street Within, City—D. Rowland, linen-draper, Horsham, Sussex—B. Howell, linen draper, Oxford street—G. Williams, linen draper, Aldgate, London—R. Potter, J. Potter, and J. Potter, cotton spinners, Manchester—S. Jupp, corn merchant, Littlehampton, Sussex—R. R. Walker and R. J. Peel, Scotch and Manchester warehousemen, Manchester—T. Ragg, hosier, Birmingham—G. Forster, woollen-draper, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—R. Saville, haberdasher, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Nichol, of Edinburgh, lithographer—A. Grant, late of Carnousie, Banffshire, Esquire—A. Orrock, of Edinburgh, wine-merchant—T. Common, of Langholm, draper—R. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, spirit-dealer—J. M'Gregor, sen., and J. M'Gregor, jun., of Patrick Bank, near Paisley, calico-printers—J. Morison, of Paisley, machine-maker—J. Taylor, of Perth, printer—R. Stewart and T. Henderson, of Glasgow, commission-agents.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., in Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Tahourdin, of a son—On the 12th inst., in Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. B. Turner, of a daughter—On the 12th inst., at Hamilton terrace, Mrs. H. T. Wright, of a son—On Sunday, the 12th inst., at Avenue House, Tottenham-green, the lady of K. Rickman, Esq., of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at No. 7, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, the lady of J. P. Poyer, Esq., of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at Clapham, Mrs. T. Howell, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., at 4, Connaught-place West, the wife of W. Cunningham, Esq., of a daughter—On the 15th inst., Mrs. L. J. Hansard, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, of a son—On the 15th inst., the lady of T. Brown, Esq., of Colebrook-park, Tunbridge-wells, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Hornsey, Mrs. C. Hitchcock, of a son—On the 15th inst., Mrs. J. M. Lee, of a daughter—On the 15th inst., at the house of her father, Mrs. T. Mason, of 70, High Holborn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst., Mr. C. Edwards, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, to Cornelia, eldest daughter of the late W. Waller, Esq., of Elverton, near Feversham—On the 9th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, R. L. Burne, Esq., of the Bank of England, Bristol, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late W. Bastin, Esq., of St. Julians, Cheltenham—On the 9th inst., in Scotland, A. Y. Bird, Esq., of Kidderminster, to Miss Louisa Harper, of Wyndham-place, Bryanstone-square—At Cairn, near Belfast, on the 14th inst., William, third son of J. Heriot, Esq., Fol[illegible]whalls, Berwickshire, to Mary, second daughter of the late S. Young, Esq., Dalkeith—On the 14th inst., at St. Pancras, Mr. J. Huggins, of Sidmouth-street, Regent-square, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of W. Kilbe, Esq., Lime-street, City—At Calcutta, on the 12th June, the Hon. H. F. H. Fery, third son of the late Lord Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick, to Amelia Mary, second daughter of Captain Rowland Money, R.N. C.B.

DIED.—At Melville Castle, North Britain, North Britain, on the 10th inst., the Viscountess Melville—On the 4th inst., at Ramsgate, aged 84, Mrs. Kincaid, relict of A. Kincaid, Esq., of Edinburgh—On the 7th inst., at Baden Baden, Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. Tustin, Esq., of Fludyer-street, Whitehall—At Ipswich, on the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Studd, relict of the late E. Studd, Esq., aged 72—At Clifton, on the 9th inst., Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Quarrel, Cheltenham—On the 9th inst., at her residence, Ealing terrace, Ealing, after a painful illness, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Trehern—On the 10th inst., at Hampstead, after a few days' illness, Louisa, daughter of E. Barker, Esq., of the Edgeware-road, aged nine years—On the 10th inst., at her residence in Regent-street, Elinor Barnes, wife of Mr. A. Linney, aged 47.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 39. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

TO DAHLIA-GROWERS, &c. &c.

SALT HILL GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND DAHLIA EXHIBITION, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

All interested in the culture of this beautiful flower will do well by attending the Salt Hill Show, on Tuesday the 28th inst., when TWO SILVER CUPS, of the value of 5*l*. each, will be awarded as First Prizes for Seedlings of 1840 and 1841, and other Prizes on a liberal scale to all of sufficient merit. From the entries already received, the competition in these, as well as the other Classes, will be very great.

Trains leave the Great Western Railway Station, at Paddington, every hour throughout the day, and arrive at Slough in forty minutes; being within ten minutes' walk of the Gardens at Salt-hill. All flowers must be in the grounds by 10 o'clock. The early trains leave Paddington at 6, 8, and 9 o'clock.

The Exhibition will be open to Subscribers at 1 o'clock, and to the Public, on payment of 2*s*. 6*d*. each; and from 3 till 6, on payment of 1*s*. each.

T. RIVERS, Jun., is preparing an improved descriptive CATALOGUE of ROSES, which will be ready for delivery by the end of the month. Applications, inclosing a 2*d*. stamp, will be attended to.—*Sawbridgeworth, Sept. 8th.*

CATALOGUES OF MESSRS. W. & J. YOUELL'S Extensive Collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES may be had upon application at Great Yarmouth Nursery.

NOTICE TO ROSE-AMATEURS, &c.

Woodland's Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, and at Paris.

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends, and Amateurs in General, that their newly-arranged CATALOGUE OF ROSES is now ready, and will be sent GRATIS on application to the Nursery, and in London of Messrs. Nixon & Son, 123, Great Portland-street; Messrs. Warner & Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; also at the office of this paper.

N.B. No Rose Fancier should be without it.

JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, ALBION-PLACE, LOWER BROUGHTON, near MANCHESTER, respectfully announces that his Catalogue of TULIPS, AURICULAS, and POLYANTHUSES, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.

J. S. can supply Amateurs at the following prices, package included:—

Auriculas, .	20	varieties,	one of each,	25*s*.
Ditto, . . .	30	ditto,	ditto,	40*s*.
Polyanthuses,	10	ditto,	ditto,	15*s*.

Orders from unknown correspondents will not be attended to, unless accompanied with a remittance.

NEW HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREE.

W. SKIRVING, OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL,

begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has succeeded in raising from seed a considerable quantity of that rare and beautiful tree, the ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or CHILI PINE, which he now offers to their notice, at 25*l*. per 100, or 5*s*. 6*d*. each. The plants are one year old, about six inches high, in single pots, and can be safely sent to any part of the kingdom. The Araucaria imbricata is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be by far the most ornamental hardy Forest Tree ever introduced to Britain. Of its hardiness the advertiser can positively speak, having tested it minutely on his own grounds for three severe winters, and found it fully as hardy as the Scots Fir. He has also further and ample proof, both at Kew and Dropmore, where some of the oldest plants in this country are now growing: likewise the testimony of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, that it is thriving equally well on his estate in the Highlands of Scotland.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory reference, will be faithfully and promptly executed.

NEW ROSE LEAF PINKS.—DUKE OF WELLINGTON, beautiful clear white, with black lacing; HENRY CREED, dark red lace, 5*s*. per pair.—NORMAN and SON warrant them first-rate show Pinks; they were awarded a silver medal in June at the London Horticultural Society, and exhibited in three first stands this season: the proprietor (Mr. Wakeling of the "Florist's Guide," considering them very superior varieties, has been pleased to figure Henry in his July Number of the "Guide." Catalogues may be had gratis, on prepaid application, of their select show Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Tulips,—the choice of 37 years' collecting.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.

SAMUEL WIDNALL, FLORIST, &c. GRANTCHESTER, near CAMBRIDGE, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Public to his SEEDLING DAHLIAS raised in 1840, particularly one of which S. W. has purchased the entire Stock, and which only came before the public to appreciate its merits on Wednesday and Thursday last.—The raisers of this magnificent Dahlia, Messrs. HUDSON, sent to the Cambridge Horticultural Show, on Wednesday last, a large stand of this splendid flower but did not obtain the Seedling Prize, in consequence of its taking that Prize the previous year. A great number of blooms were also sent to the Floricultural Society of London on Thursday, but did not arrive in time to compete. At both the above-named places, however, it was unanimously allowed to be the finest Dahlia of its class ever produced, both in form and colour, being a pale amber, beautifully edged with pink, and of the most perfect symmetry. It is now named HUDSON'S PRINCESS ROYAL.

The blooms were sent from the Crown and Anchor to Messrs. Warner and Warner's, 28, Cornhill, where they may be seen, and where a supply of fresh blooms will be sent on Wednesday the 29th inst., together with some other specimens of S. W.'s own raising. Orders will be punctually attended to by S. W., Grantchester, Cambridge; and Messrs. Warner, as above.—Plants to be sent out the first week in May 1842, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

PINE PLANTS.

W. DAVIS, Gardener, Green-street, Chelsea, has upwards of 1000 Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to dispose of cheap, principally Ripley Queens, but some good Blacks; all warranted perfectly clean, and as to health and growth, W. D. invites an inspection.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to announce that their DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS have arrived in excellent condition, and being selected one year older than those usually imported, they will be found exceedingly fine, and will be offered at very low prices. Catalogues may be had on application at the Nursery, Hackney.

J. KERNAN begs to call attention to his choice Collection of DUTCH HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS, and other Bulbous Roots, which he has just received in unusually fine condition; and having selected those only certain of flowering well and of a decided colour, whether under the head Red, Blue, or White, which he finds give more general satisfaction than an ostentatious display of new names possessing no character, and deserving none, he has, therefore, nearly doubled the former quantity of such sorts as he can confidently recommend. The early sorts, as indicated by the letter E., are universally the best for glasses; those marked L., or late, more suited for pots. Catalogues, with directions for growing, may be had at 4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

SEEDLING PINK.

R. HENBREY, JUN., Seedsman and Florist, Croydon, begs to inform his Friends and the public, that his fine dark-laced PINK, DIAMOND, is now ready, price 5*s*. per pair, or six pairs 24*s*. Has been seen and ordered by Messrs. Willmer, Atwell, Norman, Bridges, &c.

A choice collection, consisting of 180 varieties; 100 pairs finest 3*l*.; 50 do. do., 2*l*.; 25 do. do., 1*l*. 2*s*.; 12 do. do., 12*s*. Heartsease, extra per dozen, 20*s*.; very fine, 10*s*.; selected seed, 5*s*. per packet.

Catalogues can be had on prepaid application.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA, MONYPENNII.

MORRIS TODD, Rolvenden, Kent, respectfully offers to the public a very distinct and highly beautiful variety; the flowers are more than half as big again as Standishii, and it blooms in racemes of a highly beautiful Rosy Carmine, and is of a strong and magnificent habit: each branch throws out collateral branches and blooms to the stem, and shows a complete mass of its flowers, unrivalled. A first Banksian Medal was given to it at the last Horticultural Society's Show, and a prize was awarded to it at the Weald of Kent Show in June last: and the Judges pronounced it the best of all the Fuchsias they had seen. Good strong plants will be sent out in November next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, when orders will be thankfully received at Mr. G. Charlwood's, 14, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; and of Mr. T. Trinder, Forest Hill, Peckham, and Mr. C. Weeks, Blackheath Park.

ROSES.

MESSRS. LANE and SON are preparing their New and Descriptive CATALOGUE OF ROSES, which will be shortly ready for delivery, and promptly forwarded to applicants inclosing a 2*d*. stamp. To their kind Patrons and Customers, to whom they take this opportunity of respectfully returning thanks, Catalogues shall be forwarded free, as usual.

HEARTSEASE.—LANE and SON have the following New Heartsease, selected from their SEEDLINGS, ready for delivery, viz.—Queen of England, Princess Royal, Fanny Elsler, and Ali Pacha, at 5*s*. each. Good old varieties they sell at 6*s*. to 24*s*. per doz. Incomparable or Marquis of Westminster, 3*s*. 6*d*. each. Hope, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.—Any of the above Heartsease can be forwarded by post, if required.

Great Berkhampstead, Herts, 20th Sept., 1841.

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that his SIX SPLENDID SEEDLING CINERARIAS, as exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, and South London Society, and greatly admired—

No. $\frac{4}{1}\frac{0}{0}$. Rival King,
No. 2. Royal Blue.
No. 3. Eclipse, shaded Blue,
No. 4. Imperial, Dark Blue,
No. $\frac{5}{1}\frac{0}{5}$. Grandissima, Bright Crimson,
No. 12. Queen Victoria, pure White, large—

the Six for 30*s*., or 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, may be had after the 27th inst. Tropæolum Jarrattii and tricolor.

Remittance, or reference, from unknown correspondents.

TO CULTIVATORS OF THE HEARTSEASE.

JOHN HENCHMAN begs to inform growers of the PANSY that he has ready for delivery healthy young plants of the choicest varieties at present in cultivation.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Seedling varieties, raised by himself and certain amateur growers	2	2	0
The choicest varieties of last season, including those sent out by Thompson, Lane, King, and other growers, selected from 150 kinds, and possessing the approved style of eye—per dozen	1	1	0
Ditto ditto, superior, per ditto	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, very select, per ditto	2	2	0
25 good show flowers	1	0	0

A few packets of seed at 5*s*.

In calling attention to the very low figure at which the above are offered, J. H. begs to state that he has been induced, by the advice of several friends, to adopt the lowest possible prices, and that from the advertised prices there can be no reduction.

A remittance respectfully requested.

Edmonton, London, Sept. 11th, 1841.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to announce that they have arranged to send out this autumn the following new and splendid varieties of CARNATIONS:—

Bucknall's Charlemagne,	Crimson	Bizarre . .	10	6
Tama	Do.	Do. . .	10	6
Chambers' Kate	Do.	Do. . .	10	6
PICOTEES.				
Barnard's Colonel Foreman,	Light Red	Edged .	10	6
Barraud's Cornelius,	Heavy Red	Edged .	15	0
Eclipse,	Crimson	Edged . . .	10	6
Portia,	Heavy Rose	Edged . . .	10	6
Bride,	Light Rose	Edged . . .	10	6

These Flowers are very different in character from any previously raised, and will be found desirable additions to any collection, however small. They have obtained first prizes at the principal shows round London, and are considered by competent judges to be the best in their class. All orders addressed to Messrs. DICKSON, Acre Lane, Brixton, Surrey, will be attended to punctually.

AS GARDENER to a Nobleman or Gentleman, a Young Man, with a good character from the places he has lived in. A single-handed place not accepted. Age 30. Is a native of North Britain. Direct to Mr. H. Duncan, 10, Pitfield-street, Hoxton.

AS GARDENER, or Gardener and Bailiff, a Married Man, age 38, thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, can have a satisfactory character from his last place. Address W. H., Mr. Tansley's, Sion Nursery, near the Beulah Spa, Croydon.

AS GARDENER, where one or more are kept, or as NURSERY FOREMAN, a MARRIED MAN, aged 39; has a general knowledge of his business; can have an excellent character.—Address H. W., Post-office, Brenchly, Kent.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged 19 Years, a Situation under a Head Gardener, where he would have an opportunity of gaining an extensive knowledge of the business; and having no means wherewith to give a Premium, he will have no objection to accept of a low salary as an equivalent.—Address, with terms and particulars, to Mr. WM. FARNELL, at JAMES BOYCE and SON's, Alcester-street, Birmingham.

AS FOREMAN in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Garden, a YOUNG MAN aged 24, who well understands the management of Orchideous, Stove, and Greenhouse Plants; and likewise a general routine of Gardening. Unexceptionable references can be given, and has no objection to any part of England.—Address A. B., at Mr. Lunt's, Fruiterer, Mitcham, Surrey.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as SHOPMAN or CLERK, who has had considerable experience in the above capacities, and has a general knowledge of Plants. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to A. B., at Messrs. Noble's, Seedsmen, &c., 152, Fleet-street, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 37, without incumbrance, who has had a general practice in the cultivation of Pines, Vines, and Peaches; also the Flower and Kitchen-garden; can have a five years' character from his last situation. Apply to Mr. Perry, Nurseryman, Banbury.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibitions of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years; for further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs. J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pine-apple-place, Edgeware-road.

TO NURSERYMEN.—WANTS a SITUATION as PROPAGATOR, a steady, active Man, 40 years of age, who understands the propagation and cultivation of Cape and other exotic plants, has also a general knowledge of the out door business of a Nursery, for which, together with moral conduct, he can produce the most undoubted testimony. Apply to A. B., 5, Brunswick Grove, Hornsey-road, Islington.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to intimate to those who have purchased a new [illegible] or other houses where [illegible] at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

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N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking Linen without a preparation, many of which are prepared with nitrate of silver or other chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

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*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the LEASE of a small compact NURSERY, of which 37½ years are yet unexpired, together with Stock, numerous Greenhouses, Pits, Sheds, Stabling, &c., situated one mile from one of the principal CITIES in the WEST OF ENGLAND, containing from 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; possesses capabilities for an immense Local Trade, independently of Trade through Connexion. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the Proprietor's disposing of the same. Apply for particulars to Mr. Low, Nurseryman, Clapton; or to Mr. Nutting, Seedsman, Lyon's Wharf, London.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS. To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

AURICULAS AND TULIPS.

THE Executors of the late Mr. THOMAS HOGG beg to offer for sale by private contract, the whole of their valuable and extensive collections of AURICULAS and TULIPS; the former consists of about 800 Plants, and comprises most of the varieties in cultivation, as well as some excellent Seedlings. Amongst the Tulips will be found many new and fine varieties, and most of the old and approved kinds. Also a few hundreds of Clark's celebrated Seedling Breeder Tulips, and some of the late T. Hogg's own Seedlings, which have produced many beautiful Flowers, price 2*l.* per hundred; also some fine mixed Tulips, chiefly from named Flowers, 10*s.* per do.; good mixed ditto, at 5*s.* per do.

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MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce they are instructed to offer to Public Competition the Third Week in October in consequence of the Lease having nearly expired, and removing to Stratford, the celebrated STOCK of the above Nursery, consisting of Fruit Trees, of the most approved kinds, many thousand Splendid Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Deciduous Shrubs, &c.—The Stock may be viewed 14 days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises; at the principal Nurseries and Seed-shops; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

N.B.—G. H. BUNNEY will in future supply all orders he may be favoured with from his Nursery, at Maryland Point, Stratford, and further particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

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Taylor and Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

BIRMINGHAM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE third exhibition was held at the Botanic Garden on July the 29th. The day was showery and unfavourable, but notwithstanding, there was a good attendance of company. Some of the more remarkable specimens on the tables were 26 Orchidaceous plants and a cut specimen of Cattleya superba from G. Barker, Esq.; Cattleya crispa from J. Willmore, Esq.; seedling Calceolarias and large Ericas from W. C. Alston, Esq. A display of fruit from Mr. Beddard, gr. to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, amongst which were fine Grapes, Peaches, and Melons; also some good Pines and other fruit from the garden of J. Taylor, Esq. The Cottagers' table was covered with fine-grown vegetables and small fruits. Messrs. Pope and Sons had a collection of miscellaneous cut flowers and Roses.

Winning Varieties.—ORCHIDACEÆ: Huntleya meleagris, Cattleya crispa, Cycnoches chlorochilon grandiflorum and Cycnoches maculatum, Phaius albus, Cattleya intermedia, Aerides odoratum, Zygopetalum cochleare, Mormodes citrinum, Stanhopea tigrina, Epidendrum pastoris, Maxillaria Barringtonii, and Cymbidium lancifolium. STOVE PLANTS: Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Gloxinia hirsuta, Caladium variegatum, Gloriosa superba, GREENHOUSE PLANTS: Statice sinuata, Tecoma grandiflora, Fuchsia Standishii, Mesembryanthemum multiflorum. AMARYLLIDACEÆ: Amaryllis magnifica. ERICAS: reflexa and viridiflora, ventricosa vestitoides, ventricosa. PELARGONIUMS: splendidum, Conservative, William the Conqueror, Smith's superb. CALCEOLARIAS: Oldfordiana. SALPIGLOSSIS: Barclayana and picta. CARNATIONS: Premier, Rainbow. PICOTEES: Premier, purple-edged. DAHLIAS: Marquis of Lothian, Beauty of the Plain, Lewisham Rival, Argo. ROSES: Yellow Noisette, Odorata, Madame Dubarry, Fanny Paulot. PINES: Queen, Enville, Black Antigua. GRAPES: White Tokay, Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Red Magdalen, Noblesse Peach. MELONS: Green-fleshed, Beechwood. APPLES: Margaret. CHERRIES: Mayduke, Elton. STRAWBERRIES: Knevitt's Pine, Myatt's Pine, Elton. RASPBERRIES: Red Antwerp. GOOSEBERRIES: Young Wonderful. CURRANTS: White Dutch, Black Naples. CUCUMBERS: Manchester Defiance. KIDNEY BEANS: Dun, Speckled. POTATOES: Aubrey Kidney, Early Fulham. TURNIPS: Early Stone, Early Dutch. CELERY: Manchester. LETTUCES: Bath Cos, Drumhead. In addition to the above, 26 Cottagers' prizes were awarded.

Winners.—T. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq.; T. Williams, gr. to J. Willmore, Esq.; T. Jones, gr. to W. Robins, Esq.; T. Bartlett, gr. to D. Houghton, Esq.; J. Clift, gr. to W. C. Alston, Esq.; W. Carpenter, gr. to J. Taylor, Esq.: W. Mussell, gr. to J. Mason, Esq.; Messrs. J. Pope & Sons; Mr. J. Moore; Mr. F. Brewer; J. Kendrick, gr. to J. V. Ledsam, Esq.; Mr. W. Earl; G. Fisher, gr. to W. Anderton, Esq.; Mr. T. Beach; J. Beddard, gr. to the Earl of Stamford; B. Mason, gr. to E. Bullock, Esq.; E. Upston, gr. to H. Dawes, Esq.; J. Sadler; B. Usherwood, gr. to T. Small, Esq.; C. Birch, Esq.; W. Gatenfield, gr. to J. Mason, Esq.

CHELTENHAM HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth exhibition took place July 27th.

Winning Varieties.—CARNATIONS: Brown's Bishop of Gloucester, Bellerophon, Earl Grey, Queen Adelaide, Duke of Devonshire, Beech's Friendship, Lady Cave, Pope's Victory, Lady Ridley, Duchess of Newcastle, Flora's Garland, Squire Carter, Will Cobbett, Brooks's Eliza, Squire Clarke, Jaques's Rose Flake, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Kinfare Hero, London Queen, Violet Superb, Adelaide, Bright Phœbus, William IV., Duchess of Kent, Lydia, Strong's King, Colonel of the Blues, Ely's Lady Gardener, King of the Roses, Cartwright's Rainbow, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Wilmer's Regina. PICOTEES: Martin's Queen Victoria, Charles X., Mr. Vesavious, Arnott's Seedling, Martin's Prince George, Seedling, Martin's Queen of Victory, Wood's Phetard, Lady Peel, Will Stutley, Grace Darling, Hemmingford Beauty, Sharpe's Clique, Queen of England, Wilmer's Laytonia, Waine's Victoria, Maid of the Mill, Agrippina, Wilmer's Momus, Wakefield's Zilia, Wilmer's Acanthea, Miss Campbell, Martin's Prince George, Green's Moonraker, Woodfield's Miss Bacon, Mayo's Wellington, Green's Faunus, Donna Maria, Pigott's Elira, Nestor, Pigott's Zimmerman, Lady of the Lake, Madame Lemarge, Beechman's Venus. FUCHSIAS: fulgens, Standishii. PELARGONIUMS: Lucretia. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: Pentstemon centranthifolia coccineum, Phlox omniflora. PLANTS, MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION: Mimulus Cardinalis, Salvia patens, Fuchsia fulgens, Antirrhinum Caryophylloides, Verbena splendens, Erica ampullacea, racemata, nudiflora, Irbyana, Bowieana, reflexa, Wesphalingia, Jasminea, Brachycomeberidifolia, Phlox omniflora, Rhododendron speciosa, Gloxinia speciosa, Lilium Japonicum. PINES: Queen, Providence. MELONS: Green Egyptian, Green Flesh. GRAPES: Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, Muscadine. PEACHES: Gray's Mignonne, Royal George. NECTARINES: Brugnon, Scarlet Hâtive. APRICOTS: Brussels. CHERRIES: Elton, bigarreau. APPLES: Juneating, Hawthorndean. PEARS: Jargonelle, Green Chisel. GOOSEBERRIES: Champagne, Lion, Whitesmith's, Ostrich, Leader, Eagle. CELERY: Seymour's New White, Red Giant. PEAS: Berkshire Defiance, Seymeter. CARROTS: Altringham, Long Orange. BEANS: Windsor, Scarlet Runners, Cream-coloured. Prizes were awarded to Cottagers for Potatoes and Carrots.

Winners.—H. Thompson, Esq., Rev. F. Laing, P. Thompson, Esq., Miss C. Colmore, W. Pitt, Esq., J. Taylor, Esq., Mrs. Newhall, Lady Prinn, Sir R. Wolseley, Mrs. Dolphin, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. Blackman, Mr. W. Heath, Dr. Irving, Miss Wallace, Lady Rickets, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Pipe, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Hurlston, Mr. Dovey, Mr. Middlemiss, Mr. Meggs, Mr. Holbert, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Rider, Mr. Dale, Mr. Utterson.

DUMFRIES HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

THE 28th anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the gallery of the New Markets on the 16th inst. The show of Fruit and Flowers was more limited than usual on anniversary occasions, owing to the rainy nature of the season, the absence of heat till very recently, and the numerous branch societies that have sprung from the parent trunk established in Dumfries, now nearly thirty years ago. Still many beautiful articles were shown both in the Fruit and Floral departments, such as Grapes, Melons, Peaches, Apricots, Plums &c.; Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Pansies, with a creditable variety of other Flowers. Of extra articles, we noticed large Onions, Carrots, Turnips, Savoys, and Cabbages, grown at Coulheath, by Mr. Johnston. Bailie Beck sent a sheaf of Peas to the exhibition, of a new and highly prolific variety, which is called the Sickle Pea, from the marked resemblance the pod bears to an instrument which is wielded so usefully in gathering in the fruits of the earth.

Winning Varieties.—Portulacca Thellusoni is the only one mentioned.

Winners.—R. Clark, gr. to J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., M.P.; J. Webster, gr. to J. H. Maxwell, Esq.: Mr. Hastings; G. Craig, gr. to J. S. Lyon, Esq.; W. Maxwell, Esq.; Mr. P. Graham; Mr. J. Learmont; Mr. J. Wells; Mr. J. Kennedy; O'Lochlan, gr. to M. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. J. Fergusson; Mr. Colquhoun, gr. to H. Stewart, Esq.

KENT AND CANTERBURY FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Sept. 14th, the last show for this season took place in the Old Palace tea-gardens. The appearance of the green was considerably improved by five figures, principally from the antique, lent for the occasion by Mr. Welby. They represented Flora, the Muses, Bacchante, Pomona, and Music. Mr. Shepherd showed about two dozen succulents, including some good and rare sorts. There was a magnificent show of Dahlias, especially by the Rev. C. Oxenden; and a few good Cockscombs. The display of fruit far surpassed the flowers; there was an excellent assortment of nearly every kind. In one collection alone, the Rev. G. P. Marsh's, there were 53 sorts. The Cottagers' Vegetables were particularly good. Some Celery sent by Mr. G. Hall weighed 7 lbs. a head, though not full-grown. The plants shown by Mr. Masters were numerous and beautiful. Among them we particularly observed Acropera Loddigesii, Epidendrum [illegible], Maxillaria Deppei, Zygopetalon Mackaii, Passiflora [illegible], Tweedia cærulea, and an enormous specimen of Lycaste, nearly 6 feet in circumference. A tray containing a large variety of South American Lichens, also from Mr. Masters, engaged much attention, being different from anything else. We must congratulate the subscribers upon the admirable success which has attended the exhibitions this season, and the prosperous condition of the society. While other societies are on the decline, this bids fair to become the first in the county, and so long as it imparts the gratification it has this year, it will, we firmly believe, never be wanting in support.

Winning Varieties.—STOVE: Pereskia Bleo, Philibertia grandiflora, Hoya carnosa. GREENHOUSE: Sollya heterophylla, Epacris grandiflora, Sinningia guttata, Datura arborea, Hypericum, Erythrina Crista-galli, Gardia simplex, Thunbergia aurantiaca. FUCHSIAS: Youngii, fulgens, corymbiflora. CALCEOLARIAS: Pizarro, Phidias, Criterion, Purpurea, Don Quixote. ANNUALS: Impatiens candida, Impatiens glandulifera. DAHLIAS: Hope, Defiance, Argo, Conservative, Bridesmaid, Lady Middleton, Metella, Marquis of Lothian, Pickwick, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Roxburghe, Maid of Bath, Frances, Duchess of Richmond, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, Suffolk Hero, President of the West, Springfield Rival, Rival Sussex, Hero of Wakefield, Lady Mill, Amato, Grace Darling. ROSES: Royal Crimson, Isaure Laolée, Pink, monthly: Queen of the Bourbons. PLUMS: Green gage, Coe's Golden Drop. 29 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.

Winners.—J. G. Shepherd, Esq., Mrs. Webb, J. Cates, Esq., T. Dorman, Esq., Rev. W. Brockman, Mrs. Rutter, F. King, Esq., Rev. C. H. Hallett, Rev. C. Oxenden, Rev. J. G. Hodgson, E. Knight, Esq., Mrs. Kenrick, Archdeacon Croft, Mr. Fullum, Rev. H. Buckley, Esq., Lady Grey de Ruthyn, W. Abbott, Esq., Mr. Parrinton, Plumptree, T. L. Burch, Esq., R. Halford, Esq., O. Snoulten, Esq., Marchioness of Conyngham, Mr. R. Filmer, Rev. G. P. Marsh, W. H. Baldock, Esq.

KENILWORTH.

The Annual Grand Dahlia Show was held in the National School Room, on Friday last, when some splendid specimens of most of the finest kinds in cultivation were exhibited by the growers in the neighbourhood. The principal prize was awarded to Mr. Burbery, of Stoneleigh, for the best 24 blooms. The first seedling prize was awarded to Mr. Sadler, gr., of Coughton Court, near Alcester, for his fine specimen, Sir Edward Thornton, which is one of the most splendid varieties ever raised—its colour, a rich velvet puce, and its shape perfect symmetry. Messrs. Mayle and Co., of the Leamington Nursery, and Mr. Burbery, exhibited collections, but not for competition. The designs displayed great ingenuity and taste; they were highly commended, as was also the fine collection of vegetables, which was both varied and abundant. The arrangements for the show were very judicious, and elicited, as they deserved, the highest praise from all present.

WALLINGFORD HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The last show for the season took place on Sept. 16, in the Castle Grounds.

Winning Varieties.—None reported.

Winners.—C. A. Allnatt, Esq., W. S. Blackstone, Esq., Mr. Butler, R. H. Betteridge, Esq., J. S. Bowles, Esq., Mr. Bradford, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Costar, W. S. Clarke, Esq., Mr. J. S. Cooke, J. Field, Esq., Rev. R. D. Hampden, Mr. Hillier, Rev. A. H. Matthews, Mrs. Newton, P. Pusey, Esq., Mr. Spencer, Messrs. Tyso and Son, Mr. R. Tyrrell, Mr. Woodbridge, E. Wells, Esq., Mr. West, T. W. Workman, Esq.—Fifty-four prizes were awarded to cottagers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
LOCAL SHOWS—Sept. 27, Cheltenham. Sept. 28, Salt-Hill.

THE opposition offered, both in and out of Parliament, to the plan entertained by Government of making some extensive changes in the Royal Gardens, connected with which is the leasing out a portion of the old kitchen-gardens attached to Kensington Palace, was last week briefly adverted to (p. 611). The subject was on Monday again mentioned in the House of Commons, when Mr. Wakley expressed a wish that the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government should himself visit the spot proposed to be built upon; in which case the plan, he was certain, would not be proceeded with. Sir R. Peel said he had been on the spot, and the result of his visit was decidedly favourable to the plan. "The public were at present wholly excluded from the ground to be built upon; and it should be recollected that it was proposed to build villas, not a continuous street, which would assure to the neighbourhood a more healthful circulation of air than a long range of kitchen-gardens with manure lying upon the ground for half the year." Mr. Wakley, finding himself beaten upon this point, admitted that villas might be advantageous instead of prejudicial to the public; he, however, feared while they were taking away the gardens attached to Kensington Palace, the Royal inmates would by and by come before Parliament and demand a provision for new gardens. Whereupon, Sir T. Fremantle assured the hon. gentleman that the Royal inmates of Kensington Palace derived no advantage whatever from Kensington Kitchen-gardens; the produce being supplied exclusively to Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle; so that there was no ground for his apprehensions. The bill to enable Government to lease out the ground in dispute was then read a second time, and has since been passed.

It would, we think, be an improvement in the manner of discussing public questions if those who enter into them would first make themselves acquainted with the facts concerning which they debate. The bit of ground the leasing out of which was to be so detrimental to public interests, so injurious to London lungs, so fatal to the ventilation of the good people of Kensington, and such a shocking piece of *brigandage* on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, consists of about 20 acres, enclosed and intersected with high walls, lying at the back of the stables of Kensington Palace, and reaching to the Bayswater Road, where it contracts the carriage-way, and deprives the inhabitants of the opposite side of the road of both air and sun. Its interior is occupied by a wretched orchard, and some fruit and kitchen gardens, once valuable, but now worn out, unproductive, and ruinous. *Between this plot of ground and what are, properly speaking, Kensington Gardens, lies a paddock*, in which the horses of the Royal inmates of Kensington Palace are turned out to graze. Although attached to Kensington Palace, and formerly intended for its service, these old Kitchen-gardens have long been used exclusively for the supply of the Sovereign; and the residents in Kensington Palace have had no more to do with them than the hon. Member for Finsbury.

It appears that Government, having been made aware of the inutility of maintaining these Kitchen-gardens, was desirous of suppressing them, and of converting their site into a source of income, to be applied to the improvement of the horticultural establishments of her Majesty, without applying to Parliament for assistance. The plan, we believe, is to open a wide road from the gates of the Palace in Kensington-street to Bayswater, turning it to the west so as to avoid the Palace-stables, and letting out the ground now occupied by the Kitchen-gardens in question, for villa residences, after the manner of those in the Regent's Park. At the same time it is intended, as we understand, to pull down the hideous old boundary wall in Bayswater, and to widen the road there considerably. Thus the Bayswater and Kensington Roads will be connected by a good drive and a series of handsome villas, in exchange for Kitchen-gardens crowded with dying fruit-trees, and redolent of manure. It is to this exchange that gentlemen have bestirred themselves to get up an opposition!

Few persons, we believe, are aware of the real state of the Royal Gardens, or know in what parts of the land they are to be found. Who, indeed, in this country, ever heard of a Royal Garden, properly so called? The grounds at Windsor named the Slopes, or the pretty plot at their end, next Queen Adelaide's Lodge, are not gardens, any more than the open space behind Buckingham Palace, in the state in which it has been hitherto maintained. The Slopes are plantations, and the so-called garden at Buckingham Palace is a private "square." The only thing approaching a pleasure-garden belonging to the British Crown is the geometrical flower-garden belonging to the private apartments of Windsor Castle, which, however well kept and gay with flowers, is as guiltless of shade, or other garden attributes, as the Castle courts themselves. Kew Palace, indeed, had once a Botanic Garden, but that, after an abortive attempt on the part of some gentlemen connected with Lord Melbourne's Government to break it up, is separated from the Crown, and is now transferred to the public; and as Hampton Court is no longer a Royal residence, the fine old neglected gardens there need not be mentioned.

Nevertheless, there *are* Royal Gardens. There is one at Brighton, of microscropical minuteness; there is, or rather was, another old and worn out at Kensington for vegetables and fruit; another, worse, at Hampton Court, for fruit and vegetables; another, better, at Kew, for vegetables and fruit; and at Windsor there are gardens at Maestricht, Frogmore, Cumberland Lodge, and Cranbourne, two of which are no better than swamps, and all for the same great purpose of furnishing her Majesty's cook and confectioner with materials on which to exercise their skill. Seven ancient establishments are thus maintained at the cost of the Privy purse, either unproductive or distant from the places where they are required; for it is long since any sovereign of England has lived at Kensington, Hampton, or Cumberland Lodge. Can anyone, then, blame the Government which is desirous of putting an end to such a state of things, of suppressing so many bad and scattered gardens, and of replacing them by a few which shall be productive and near at hand? Such we understand to be the plan now in contemplation—to suppress Kensington and Hampton Court Gardens either wholly or chiefly, together with those scattered over the vicinity of Windsor; to render the fruit and kitchen garden at Kew effective for the supply of Buckingham Palace, and to form an entirely new one at Windsor, for the service of the Castle. For the latter, a considerable sum of money is required; and we think that Government worthy of support, instead of censure, which defrays the expense by an advantageous application of Crown land, without coming to the country for the means.

To consolidate and improve the Kitchen-gardens is, doubtless, a desirable object; but we trust that Government will not stop there. We also confidently anticipate the announcement of an intention of forming a noble pleasure-garden at Windsor, worthy of the mightiest of the princes of the earth. The finest gardens in the world are attached to the residences of British noblemen; and it is disgraceful to the country that the Queen of England should be deprived of luxuries enjoyed by so many of her subjects.

In the mean while we are rejoiced to find that material improvements are in progress at Windsor, a will be seen by the report among our Garden Memoranda of to-day.

SOME short time ago we gave a prominent place to an observation of one of our correspondents, that the Bay-tree possesses the singular property of recovering the healthy green of life after being to all appearance dead. This has elicited some remarks, of which a part has already been printed, and to which we now beg to add the following letter; premising, however, that the writer does not appear to apprehend the exact nature of the original observation. It was this: that leaves *wholly* brown, and seemingly, therefore, dead, were carefully marked; and were found to regain their green colour by slow degrees, the renewal of verdure beginning at the base, along the midrib, and thence spreading gradually to the circumference. About this there could be no mistake, because numerous leaves were most carefully marked, and entire brownness was found to change gradually into green. It is doubtless probable that life was not wholly extinct in these leaves, although it seemed to be; for we cannot suppose that a leaf actually dead has been restored to life; but the question is, what indicates death if the destruction of the green colour of a leaf does not? and the practical application of the fact is to warn us against cutting down the Bay-tree because it is brown and, so far as external appearance can be trusted, past recovery. Having premised thus much, we leave our correspondent to speak for himself.

Nothing has transpired since you first ventured to concur in opinion with Mr. Radford that the Bay differed from other evergreens in the manner of the revivification of its frost-bitten parts, to invalidate my supposition that the case was overrated, and that further and more accurate observation would show the fallacy of such conclusions. The qualified manner in which Mr. R. speaks of the progress of revival (p. 597), inclines me to think that he is already disposed to modify his opinion. The source of the fallacy I believe to be in that gentleman's having mistaken the signs of partial injury for those of progressive recovery. A leaf has some green in it, because it is not quite killed, not because it is beginning to revive; and a branch which is alive at the bottom and dead and breaking off at top, has still a little life and a little green bark in the middle; and this is just the state it was in before the process of recovery began. Mr. R. sees his plant gradually recover its healthy appearance, by the dropping of its dead leaves, or their being whipped off by the wind, and the protrusion of new shoots, and some small revival in injured parts not past recovery; and because he finds leaves with green central parts and brown edges intermixed with the more vivacious parts of the shrub, he mistakes this for evidence of an intermediate stage of revival. In my short notice of the week before last I said that the same partial and gradational injury was to be observed in the Laurestinus and Fig, and I might say the Myrtle and many others; and the same partial and gradational power of recovery. Professor Henslow says the same of Thuja and Juniperus; and Mr. Collier says that Portugal Laurel revives in like manner. As far as my own observation goes I should say rather that the Portugal Laurel and the Juniperus never are actually frost-bitten. In hard frosts the circulation of their juices is stopped, and their leaves droop and are almost shrivelled; but they quickly recover, because their vessels are not burst and their organisation destroyed. In the Bay, as in all the others, it appears to me that if the medulla is destroyed there can be no revival, or none but a feeble and transient show of it, in either twigs or leaves. I could send you specimens of the several conditions of parts on which I have observed the same appearances as Mr. Radford has done; but with the opposite inference. I believe them to be the gradations of decay or signs of injury, he of resuscitation. Practically, it is well to observe that where, for screen or shelter, it is advisable to preserve as much of a frost-bitten Bay-tree as possible, the chance should be taken for its growing up again through its dead parts. But where you wish to substitute a more sightly object, and have a handsome green shrub, which will be the case in a single season, in the place of a brown and blighted one, it is best to cut it down. This may be done, I am certain, where soil and situation are favourable, with the sure prospect of a revival, like any other of its tribe; or as vigorous as the growth of your *Chronicle*, or of the young "Bay-tree" of the Psalmist, "planted by the rivers."—*P. P.*

The press of other matter compels us to defer our concluding observations upon a fruit-room.

ON THE VINE.—No. II.

2. *Border Making.*—A most important point in the successful cultivation of the Vine, is making the border. Unless this is properly done, however excellent the internal management, however good the construction of the house, and however well it may be heated, if the Vine is not right at the root, all the expense, labour, and attention will end in disappointment. The site of the Vinery should, if possible, be neither too high, nor too low, though of the two an elevated situation is to be preferred. But whatever the situation is, the border must be well and effectually drained. If the situation of the Vinery is in a flat country, the front wall ought to be as high as the border is deep. In this case I take off only the surface spit of the soil, that is, about nine inches; but should the situation be elevated, I take out as much more—my object being to raise the border above the natural level of the surrounding soil, but this is not so requisite in a high situation as in a low one. The width of the border need not be more than 20 feet, and should not be less than 15 feet. It is a good general rule to have the border the same width as the houses. The width of the border being determined, and the soil removed, the top spit, if it be good, may be mixed with the compost; I then slope the bottom with a gentle descent from the houses, making it pretty firm. This I call the floor of the border; at the extreme edge I caused to be built an open drain, extending six inches below the level of the floor, and six inches above it, by one foot wide. The sides are built in the pigeon-hole manner, to allow a ready passage for the superfluous water. I have this floor paved with strong slates or thin flags, and then it is covered all over with broken stones or brick ends about the size of a man's fist. When these are levelled, I cover them either with small twigs, bean-straw, or thin turf laid with the grassy side downward. This is to prevent the soil from falling amongst the stones below. It is now ready for the compost. The best compost for the Vine is the thin top spit from an old pasture, chopped and thoroughly mixed with one-fourth rotten horse-dung, and one-fourth rotten leaves, or one-third dung when leaves cannot be had. Bones are excellent, broken small, and mixed in the compost, but not indispensable. The question now is, how deep should the border be? I am no advocate for deep borders for Vines, or any other fruit trees; two feet in a low damp situation, or three feet in a high dry one, is quite deep enough. To provide for the compost settling below the wall plate, I place boards, or thin slates, against the houses, and keep the border at least six inches above its intended level. This should be done early in autumn, to allow the earth to settle before the planting time. In this place I take the opportunity of stating my opinion on cropping fruit-tree borders, and more especially the Vine border. I strongly reprobate the custom. It is true that fine vegetables may be thus grown, but the injury they do to the Vine is incalculable; not only drawing the nourishment out of the soil, but causing a good deal of treading, more than is necessary where no vegetables are grown. There ought not to be a foot placed on the border; whenever it is needful to walk upon it, boards should be laid on in the places where the person must tread. A border made in this manner will last many years, with the help of a covering of dung every autumn,

to be pointed in with a three-pronged fork, when the winter is over. The Vines I intend to plant I place in a forcing-house early in spring, in baskets lined with thin turf, and filled up round the balls with leaf-mould. The two top buds only are allowed to push. I keep two for fear of accidents, removing one after the Vines are planted and quite safe. As soon as the warm weather of May or June sets in, I consider it is then the best time for planting. Holes sufficiently large are opened, the Vines are brought out one at a time, the baskets sunk, and left to rot, only just covering them; I then give a good watering, and secure the Vines to the rafters, which finishes the operation of planting.*—*T. Appleby, The Fence, Macclesfield.*—(*To be continued.*)

RURAL CHEMISTRY.—No. XXI.

The substances requisite for the growth of plants may be classed under two heads,—those which by combining together form various organic matters, such as lignin, gum, albumen, gluten, starch, &c.; and those saline and earthy substances which have been before alluded to as entering into the composition of all plants. The organic parts of plants are entirely formed by the four elements, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon; all of which are supplied to the plants, by both the air and soil, in the forms of water, ammonia, and carbonic acid. These three substances are always present in greater or less quantity in the air, and from the common atmospheric changes—the fall of rain and dew,—are necessarily gradually brought down to the earth. The inorganic substances which are absorbed by the roots of plants dissolved in water are almost entirely obtained from the soil exclusively. When we burn plants or vegetable substances we invariably find a quantity of ash remains; this consists of saline and earthy substances, varying in nature and quantity with the soil on which the plants grow. The ashes of some plants are always found to contain particular salts, the presence of which in the soil is evidently of considerable importance to the healthy growth of these plants. The continual growth of plants on a soil of course diminishes the quantity of these saline matters, and the soil would necessarily become gradually less capable of supporting the growth of successive crops, unless either the nature of the plants cultivated on it was continually changed, or the salts thus abstracted were from time to time replaced, either naturally, by the decomposition of stones, or artificially, by the application of manures. There is one source, however, whence soils derive a continual supply of saline matters, which is the sea. The water constantly evaporating from the surface of the sea always holds in solution a very small quantity of salt, which being carried away by the winds is brought down to the surface of the ground by rain. In this way the soil, often to a very great distance from the sea, obtains a small but constant supply of muriate of soda and the other saline substances contained in sea-water.

With respect to the natural sources of saline matters in the soil, it must be observed that although their nature and quantity are in great measure influenced by the composition of the subsoil and stony substratum, yet it frequently happens that from want of mixture the soil is deficient in some of those very substances which the subsoil is rich in; and in consequence the soil becomes greatly improved by mixture, or by spreading over the surface some of the decomposing stones dug from below. The system of subsoil ploughing, so successfully practised in many parts of the country, is connected with this subject, and depends mainly upon the advantages derived from admixture of the subsoil with the surface. In this operation a plough is employed to break up and pulverise the soil to a considerable depth below the surface, without bringing the soil so disturbed up to the top; by this process the permeablity of the soil to air is greatly increased, and in consequence the subsoil is soon brought into a fit state to be mixed with the ordinary soil, by the use of a suitable plough. Part of the benefit derived from this operation is doubtless due to the greater openness conferred upon the soil, which permits a more perfect access of air and moisture, and allows the roots of the growing plants more easily to penetrate throughout it; but at the same time advantage is also derived from the greater supply of saline and soluble earthy matters which are thus made available for the use of the plants. We are apt to think that a soil must necessarily contain portions of those substances, which enter into the composition of the substratum; but this is by no means always the case. Thus the surface-soil of a chalk district is not unfrequently nearly wholly destitute of calcareous or chalky matters, and soils in such situations are often greatly improved by spreading lime over the surface. It is therefore of high importance to know the nature and composition of the subsoil, as well as the surface soil, for by a judicious use of the former, the soil itself may frequently be greatly improved and probably some saving effected in the quantity of manure required for the land.

The artificial sources of earthy and saline compounds are very numerous, and their applicability to particular soils, usually depends upon local circumstances; in general, however, those manures are best which supply the required salts at the same time that they yield ammonia and carbonic acid to the growing plants. Ashes, bone-dust, and many other similar substances are chiefly valuable for the saline and earthy matters they yield; whilst dung and the more common kinds of vegetable and animal manures, yield in addition ammonia and carbonic acid. Saline substances assist vegetation in two ways; some are directly absorbed by plants, whilst others are useful in causing the formation of different salts, without being themselves absorbed by growing vegetables.

Many plants are found to contain peculiar salts which do not exist in the soil in which the plants grow, but which have been formed at the same time with the gum, sugar, and other vegetable substances they contain. These salts are composed of the ordinary bases, such as potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, which are derived from the soil, combined with peculiar vegetable acids formed during the growth of the plants. There are a great number of these vegetable acids, which differ in properties and chemical characters, but agree in being all composed of the same four elements, or some of them, which constitute all organic substances. These acids are formed in the organs of plants by the combination of the elements of carbonic acid, ammonia, and water, like gluten, albumen, and the other similar substances; but the salts of these acids cannot be formed in the plants unless the bases which constitute them are present in the soil in a state capable of being dissolved by water and absorbed by the roots of the plants, and not already in combination with an acid for which they have a more powerful attraction than they have for the peculiar organic acid generated by the plant. These salts are not found in the ashes of plants, because the organic acids, like all other organic substances, are decomposed by heat, and hence in the ashes of plants we only find carbonates of those bases which were previously combined with organic acids; the bases having combined with carbonic acid, after the decomposition of the vegetable acids.—*E.*

* Hothouses in which the Pineapple or ornamental plants are grown, are often made use of as a Vinery. Such houses ought to have the front windows moveable, to allow the Vines to be drawn out, and fully exposed, as soon as the wood is ripened. The best plan is to have a double front, the inner one to be removed while the Vines are in, and to be replaced while they are out, or at least during severe frost, when the space between the two front windows is a fine situation for the Vines. Air must be given to that space during occasional sunshine or warm weather, to keep the temperature low. When the houses are devoted solely to the Vine (which is by far the best plan,) the roof should be moveable, and be taken off during their period of rest.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Aphides.—The typical genus of the Aphidæ, which we may designate by the name of Aphis proper, is distinguished from other genera of the same family by the length of the antennæ, which frequently exceed that of the body, and often equal that of the wings; these antennæ are also setaceous or bristle-shaped, but never hairy, excepting occasionally at their extremity; they consist of seven joints, and are inserted near the eyes of the insect. The proboscis is comparatively short, composed of four or five oblong joints, longer and more slender in the females. The abdomen terminates in a cone more or less pointed, and bears two tubercles or tubular processes, which are either longer or shorter than the extreme point of the abdomen. As the species are numerous, a convenient subdivision of them may be based upon this last character; those Aphides with tubercles projecting beyond the abdomen forming the first, and those with tubercles not extending beyond the abdomen forming the second division. We shall now proceed to give some account of each species, as far as the same has fallen under our observation; premising nevertheless, that it is not our intention to comprehend the whole of this numerous family, for such an undertaking would extend to an almost endless variety of plants upon which they are found to subsist.

GENUS—APHIS.

First Subdivision: such as have Tubercles Longer than the Abdomen.

1*st Species.*—Aphis Rosæ.—The cultivator of Roses need not be informed that the beauty of his flowers and the health of his plants are materially affected by Aphides of a considerable size, which attack the under side of the buds and tender leaves, and surround the young shoots in immense numbers. Their usual colour is light-green, with legs, antennæ, and tubercles of a dark-brown. Among them a few individuals may be found of a reddish-brown colour; the largest of these appear much swollen, and as they are never seen to produce young in this state, it is presumed that they are oviparous females. They frequently cast their outer skins, which may be seen hanging around the stems of the plants they frequent like so many white shrouds; and although the young ones partake of a similar form with the old ones, their parts are not fully developed until they have undergone repeated sloughings. Both sexes of this Aphis are occasionally winged, but the majority of such winged insects as appear in the autumn are males; these are remarkable, even before they become winged, by a considerable enlargement of the thorax and an indication of imperfect wings. The abdomen of the males has a double row of black spots on each side, and in each sex, when they have attained their perfect state, the abdomen is terminated by a small semi-transparent tail or style, inclining rather upwards. The wings are transparent and iridescent in certain lights. We may frequently discover singular excresences on the tubercles, and sometimes on the antennæ, of these insects, which in all probability are the effect of disease. A full account of the peculiar habits of the Rose-Aphis will be found in a paper by Dr. Richardson, in the 41st volume of the Philosophical Transactions, to which the reader is referred for further information.

2*nd Species.*—Aphis Loniceræ.—This is an insect of a more oblong and less oval form than the last; it is found on the stem and under side of the leaves of the common Woodbine, and is generally of a dingy green colour; the antennæ and tubercles are shorter than those of the Rose-Aphis, and each individual has two dark stains, one on each side of the body, which may be rudiments of future wings, although we have not been so fortunate as to find it in a winged state. The abdomen ends in a small tail or style of the same colour as the body; the legs, tubercles, and antennæ are all of a darker hue.

3*d Species.*—Aphis Cerasi—is a small species found beneath the leaves of the Morello Cherry-tree, which appear, when infested, as if they had been sprinkled with soot; their colour, however, when seen through a microscope, is a dull pink, turning to a reddish-brown in the older ones; their eyes are black; the antennæ, legs, and tubercles, if anything, a shade lighter than the body; their form is ovate, with the head rather large, and the abdomen somewhat elongated, and terminated by a short pilose style; the tubercles are placed nearer to its termintion than usual, and rather curve inwards. The male, which appears in September, is nearly of the same colour, but darker about the head and thorax, with large transparent and iridescent wings.

4*th Species.*—Aphis Coryli—is found upon the Nut-tree, but seldom in any great quantity, and it does not seem to be very injurious to the plants it infests. The antennæ are longer than the body, and it generally carries them more erect than other species do. The colour is of a pale-green, and both sexes are occasionally winged.

5*th Species.*—Aphis Dahliæ.—An amber-coloured Aphis occasionally infests the involucre and flower-stems of the Dahlia; the eyes are of a dark blood-colour; legs, tubercles, and antennæ of the same colour as the body; the abdomen is rather elongated, and, in the perfect insect, terminates in a short thick style. The skin of this Aphis in a pregnant state is so transparent, that, by the aid of a microscope, the red eyes of the young Aphides may be seen through it from within. But few males are visible; they are black, or very dark-brown, with transparent wings, the costa and stigma of which are semi-transparent, and of a fuscous hue.

6*th Species.*—Aphis Sonchi.—A small species of a greenish-brown colour, found on the Sow-thistle, with the abdomen rather pointed, but not ending in a style; the antennæ, tubercles, and legs are nearly transparent.

7*th Species.*—Aphis Ribis.—Immense numbers of this species may be found in July and August clustered like bees around the young stems of Red Currant-trees; they are of a yellowish-green colour in their early state, approaching nearly to a black at a more advanced period. The male is a black fly with transparent wings; the costa and stigma of which are opaque, and of a yellowish-colour, and pilose texture. These insects emit a very powerful smell, somewhat resembling that of the blossom of the Spanish Chesnut tree.

8*th Species.*—Aphis Cardui.—A dark-brown or almost black species, congregates together in dense masses upon the stems of the common Thistle; the antennæ are as long as, or rather longer than, the body; proboscis short and tubercles long.

9*th Species.*—Aphis Ligustri.—A very small but destructive species, injurious to the foliage of Privet hedges; they are at first of a straw-colour, with brown eyes, antennæ, and tubercles; but they become of a dirty-brown as they advance in age. I have not as yet detected any winged individuals among them.—*Oswald Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXVI.

Attend to the sowings that were made last month, and see that the seed-beds are kept clear of weeds, and the young plants protected from slugs. The Cabbages will most probably be fit for transplanting, and are to be treated in the same manner as directed at page 259, for those sown in spring. An open situation is always better suited for rearing them than one that is shaded; but in either case it is desirable, when pricking out the plants at this season, to give them plenty of room, so as to keep them dwarf, and cause their stems to become hard and woody before the approach of winter. The great object of transplanting is to check their rapid growth and prevent them from running to seed in the spring, which they frequently do when suffered to remain too long in the seed-bed. Go over the Spinach the first fine day, and thin the plants to proper distances. Attend to our former directions on this subject as given at page 196. This is generally considered to be a good time for making a plantation of Strawberries, although many prefer waiting until spring. Where our suggestions for growing them in the manner described at page 485 could not be conveniently adopted, we should now recommend the planting of the runners that were then procured, either in a bed, or in the borders adjoining the principal walk, to which they will serve as an edging. The latter situation will probably be the most advantageous for them, and when this is determined on, let the ground be well manured and dug. A line is then to be stretched along the borders, at about fifteen inches from the walk, and the runners, which will now be fine rooted plants, are to be carefully removed with balls of earth attached to them, and inserted with a trowel at the distance of fifteen or eighteen inches from one another. A few may remain in the nursery bed until spring, to replace any failure that may happen in the course of the winter.

The flower borders now begin to show some signs of autumn, and will require frequent attention to keep them neat and orderly. Such plants as have done flowering and not wanted to ripen seed must be cut down, and have their stems removed whenever they become unsightly. Others again, like the Dahlia, that are still in perfection, should be trimmed and tied up; and if the ground is weedy, run the hoe through it and endeavour to keep the whole as neat and clean as possible. Transplant any Pinks or Carnations that have struck root to the places where they are intended to remain and flower next season. Prepare little patches for planting Crocuses, Anemones, and any other favourite spring flowers, which may now be put into the ground or deferred, if more convenient, to the middle of October.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Potatoe Crop.—A correspondent having requested information concerning the reported failure of the Potatoe crop in some parts of Scotland, Mr. Mackenzie has favoured us with the following letter on the subject :—"I will endeavour, as far as I am able, to oblige 'A Young Gardener;' there is nothing gives me greater pleasure than giving and receiving knowledge. I believe that a partial failure has taken place in the Potatoe crop in some parts of Stirlingshire ; but a considerable allowance must be made for a farmer's grumbling. If they would grumble and get on, their discontent might be endured ; but it is too bad, after having violated almost every physical law that was destined to nourish the Potatoe, to look upward with a scowling countenance and accuse High Heaven as the cause of their misfortune. As far as my experience and observation go, I believe that there is a combination of causes at work to produce a failure in the Potato crop. I will point out some of them, in order that farmers and others may escape an evil that is fraught with so much danger to the community. It is a well-known fact that much land still remains to be drained, and often upon such land will farmers risk their Potato crop, and in seasons such as the present, it is not to be wondered at that their prospects are blasted, for they help on the destruction themselves most expeditiously. They must give their Potatoes the same system of working in a wet season as they do in a dry one ; and after their land becomes like mortar from the treatment it receives, as if to hasten on the work of destruction, the Potatoes are frequently earthed up when the soil is full of moisture ; the consequence is, the bottom and sides of the drill become as smooth as a new-made flower-pot from the hand of the potter, the sides soon harden, and the spongelets of the roots are sealed up for life, and the earthing, instead of being a benefit, is the source of much evil ; the drill is like an elongated flower-pot, without drainage, containing stagnant water. Would not the iron plough shed tears of sorrow if it was sensible of the injury it was doing? A failure will also take place sometimes in well-prepared ground; this will happen from the manner in which the sets are used after cutting. Instead of putting them thin upon a cool floor, they are often heaped in a corner of the Potato-house, as if it was necessary they should undergo a fermentative process before planting. In this case it is not very likely that a healthy shoot will come from a set in which the germinative power is nearly extinct before planting. There is another cause which I think has had a bad effect upon some part of the Potato crop this season. In the month of May there was some very warm weather, and during that time Potato planting was going on, the sets were often exposed for hours under a burning sky—the thermometer ranging from 100° to 110° in the sun, covered up in hot earth, and remaining so for several days afterwards. One would almost as soon expect a hen to hatch chickens from boiled eggs as look for a crop of Potatoes from such treatment. These, I think, are the principal causes of the failure complained of. I am sorry that anything which I have written should have nettled 'A Young Gardener,' but he should try and not read the *Chronicle* with so much obliquity as he appears to have read some part of my communications, or it will prove of little use to him. The only advice that I will give to such persons as may chance to fall in with such things as Urtica urens, is that of old Aaron Hill, which runs thus,—

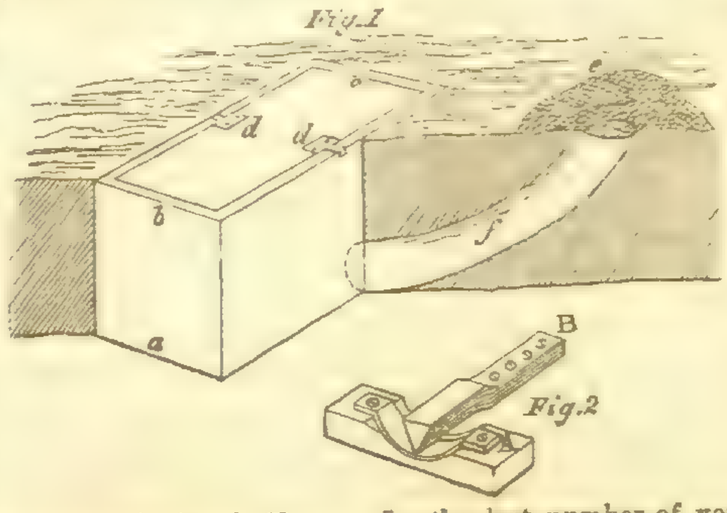
Tender-hearted stroke a Nettle,
'Twill sting you for your pains ;
Seize it like a lad of mettle,
It soft as silk remains.

—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Club in Cabbages.—I am obliged by your suggestion respecting the club, of which I sent you specimens, and which I shall be happy to try, as well as that suggested by Mr. Hislop. I do not mean to doubt the success attending the latter, but I may state what has occurred to me, which is as follows :—In planting some Cauliflowers in the spring I was advised to use lime or lime-water ; I accordingly prepared a quantity of the latter, and had all the plants in one compartment dipped in this mixture ; the result was, every plant died. I have also used soot-water, from which I find benefit, but not a cure.—*C. W.*

Management of the Amaryllis.—Having more than once observed directions in the *Chronicle* for the cultivation of Stove Amaryllis, which are likely, if my experience be correct, to prove very injurious to them, I am induced to send you a few remarks thereon. The point I allude to is the direction to re-pot them as soon as they show flower, or before they begin to grow. When first I cultivated Amaryllis I pursued this plan, to the destruction of many of my bulbs, and whenever I have recurred to it since, or seen it tried by others, the same effect, either of complete or partial decay, has followed. If Amaryllis be shifted into fresh pots, either soon after the leaves die off, or just before they begin to grow, the whole of the young roots perish, and decay so begun extends to the coats of the bulbs, forming a canker, which it is almost impossible to cure. The management which I should recommend is invariably to re-pot such bulbs as require it when their foliage is in full vigour or still growing, say in June or July, or earlier, according to the treatment they have received. When the foliage dies at the tips water should be gradually withheld, and the bulbs kept dry till the flower-buds appear. When the stem is half grown water may be administered very moderately, but the plant should not have much till its leaves are six inches long. The plants I here refer to are Johnsoni, psittacina, regina, and the numerous hybrids between these and aulica and equestris ; Amaryllis aulica and a species from Brazil nearly allied to it never die down, and should be grown in a moderate hothouse, where they never have much heat or much sun. They require very large pots, and should be disturbed as little as possible, and never dried off, as the deciduous species. I find the very strongest loam, almost resembling clay, is best suited to these plants, and of course the pots should be well drained. As far as I have observed, most Amaryllis (Hippeastrum, Herbert) make root at the end of summer, and it is in the fibres thus made that the deposit of sap takes place to supply the future flower. When Messrs. Colvill some years ago adopted the plan of taking up their bulbs and laying them on shelves till they flowered, their practice did not differ materially from that now recommended, for the fibres were preserved, and the plants not potted, till the buds had started well ; they were then potted and kept rather dry ; under this treatment, however, they did not flower as strongly as when kept in pots. The Amaryllis is a glorious tube now much neglected, principally, I believe, because from mismanagement they fail to flower. While on this subject I may mention that by following the Rev. Mr. Herbert's directions I have never failed to flower Brunvigia Josephina every second year. This year its head of flowers is 9ft. 9in. round, and about 2ft. 6in. high. Having two or three bulbs, one or more blooms with me every autumn. The treatment is simply thus :—Plant it in a large well-drained pot, a 16. Keep it in a light greenhouse all the winter exposed to plenty of light ; in summer remove it to a pit or frame, exposed to the sun, and kept shut. The pot must stand in a pan of sand, which must be kept always moist. The flower-stem will appear in July or August, and flower early in September. It should then be cut down, and the plant removed to the greenhouse, but by no means plunged in bottom-heat, as recommended in the *Chronicle* some weeks ago. The appearance of the leaves is delayed by flowering, so that the plant seldom completes its growth the year it flowers, as in the alternate years.—*J. R.*

Rabbits.—The following method of destroying rabbits has been adopted for some years in this neighbourhood (Lancaster), and may be serviceable to your correspondent in p. 501. The trap, fig. 1, after it has been once set requires no resetting, so that let the rabbits come ever so fast, it is always ready to receive them, and it is of no consequence on what part of the trap they come, for as soon as they are on it, it moves with them and down they go to the bottom, when the trap resets itself. Fig. 1, *c*, represents the top of the trap, a kind of platform, even with the surface of the ground ; it may be made of any depth from *a* to *b*, so that the moving part, *c*, has room to work when rabbits are in the trap ; this part moves by means of two points, *d*, *d*, fixed on the rim of the frame. It works in a similar manner to a scale beam, and always comes even with the surface when nothing is on it. After the rabbit has fallen into the trap it will try to escape, and then will get entangled in a bag net at *e*, where it may be easily secured. If the rabbits do not run into the bag net, a knock or two on the moveable platform will frighten them into it. "R. C.," in p. 517, states, that colour will attract rabbits ; the top of the trap may therefore be painted and sanded, which will be a sufficient inducement to them without placing greens on it. Fig. 2, shows the working part, *d*, *d*, in fig. 1 ; A is the frame, and B is the moveable part. In fig. 1, the earth is removed to show *a*, *b*, and *f*, a run which leads from the trap to the bag net at *e*.—*A Townsman.*



Canker in Fruit Trees.—In the last number of your *Chronicle*, I find the following passage in answer to a Country Vicar : "The trees (apple trees) may be headed down without life being endangered, if done before winter —if deferred till spring they will be apt to canker." This is one of the most important pomological (if not more extensive) observations that I have ever seen, and I would beg to ask you, with a sincere desire to be instructed, upon what you formed the assertion ; is it upon theory, or is it upon actual practical observation? We all know the extensive mischief canker produces upon fruit trees, and I would submit to you, as connected with the Horticultural Society, whether, if there is any ground whatever for the opinion you have expressed as above, it would not be worth their while to make extensive experiments in the matter. The barbarous and course manner in which apple trees are cut, and headed, and mutilated by a sort of farrier grafter, who abounds in this country, has often surprised me ; but if your observation is true, I no longer wonder at the miserable and unproductive state in which hundreds of orchards are to be found, where no expense has been spared ; but the trees headed in the spring, and regrafted without mercy. Supposing your observation to be well founded, does it not almost follow as a consequence, that since grafting must be done in the spring, and always requires more or less heading, the practice of budding even old fruit trees would be far preferable? Should you think these observations of sufficient consequence, perhaps you will contrive to give their substance, in connexion with your answer, that your opinion may be public upon the matter.—Yours, *An Orchardist, Hereford.*

—[The assertion relative to the propriety of heading down apple-trees before winter (we may say in November or December), was made from ample experience, and was unconnected with theoretical considerations ; as was also the additional statement, that "if deferred till spring, they will be apt to canker." A new head can be formed much sooner by grafting old trees, than by budding them. Our correspondent's objections to grafting are only valid when the lopping off the branches preparatory to the operation is deferred till spring. If so deferred, the sap being in brisk motion, bleeding or an extravasation of sap takes place, which deluges the scion ; and as the sap becomes chemically changed or decomposed, it kills the alburnum, often to a considerable extent, along the stump on which the scion is placed ; whilst the sudden privation of circulating sap, by lopping, deranges the economy of the remaining portion of the plant. Such limbs as are to be grafted should be decided upon long before the season for performing the operation ; they should be shortened before the commencement of vegetation, as in the case of pruning, to within a little of the place where the graft is intended to be placed. No harm will be done by taking off a little more, so as to make a fresh section, at the time of grafting. By following these directions the process of healing, instead of decay, will proceed with the advance of vegetation.]

Manures.—In your report of the proceedings of the British Association, it appears that Doctor Lankester considered that Macaire and De Candolle's experiments are incorrect respecting the excrements from the roots of plants being such as to prevent a second year's beneficial growth of the same plant on the same ground, and affirmed that wheat has been grown fifty years in succession on the same land, which was confirmed by Professor Henslow and others. It further appears, that Dr. Daubeny read a paper on manures, wherein he suggested a kind of book-keeping, on the principle of a debtor and creditor, of the quantity of nitrogen, of earthy phosphates, of alkali, &c., abstracted in the form of a crop and restored in that of manure each year. I wish to try practically the above theory of Dr. Lankester, with the principle of Dr. Daubeny, but break down in not knowing how to get a sufficient quantity of nitrogen to balance the account, and should be glad of your aiding me in advice, if there be any imperfection in my calculation ; because it must be a great national benefit if, by any process, a succession of wheat crops can be grown on the same land ; much more so, if it can be discovered that it can be so grown and yield a remuneration ; but my difficulty is this :—1 acre, of 160 rods, is credited by a good produce this year of 1¼ ton of straw ; of 40 bushels of wheat, weighing 65lbs. per bushel, 2600lbs. For the purpose of reproducing in each year an equally good crop, I wish to substitute the equivalents. For the 1¼ ton of straw, I can put 13 carts of dung, which will afford more than an equivalent of the component parts of the straw, as silicate of potassa, &c. For the wheat, Sir Humphrey Davy gives an analysis of

7	bran, &c.
70	starch
23	gluten
100	

Of this the bran can be substituted = 182lbs., being exactly the material above taken away. The starch consisting of carbon and the elements of water, is understood to be derived entirely from the atmosphere, therefore needs no substitutes ; the gluten consisting, according to Sir H. Davy, of as nearly as possible the same ingredients as albumen, which is given as :—

carbon	52.883
oxygen	23.872
hydrogen	7.540
azote	15.705
	100

Of this, the carbon, I continue to suppose, is derivable from the atmosphere ; the oxygen and hydrogen, though not in exactly the same proportions as in water, might in nature's alembic be still absorbed from the water, and form the above proportions in the plant, which is the first question I should be glad that you confirmed. The second is, that in the above 2600lbs. of wheat grown, there appears to be $\frac{23}{100}$ of gluten ; 598lbs. of gluten, consisting of $\frac{15.705}{100}$ of azote, making the whole 94lbs. of azote or nitrogen (if chemistry can be calculated thus by figures). My difficulty is to know what is to be substituted as this equivalent. I have read through Liebig's chapter of the nitrogen of plants, which says, though the rain contains much ammonia, "yet it is less than the straw, roots, and grain of corn, which might grow on the same surface, would contain." This difference must be substituted by manures, and he says animal manure acts by the formation of ammonia ; at the same time, he writes, solid excrements contain but little nitrogen. If solid excrements would do, pig dung and horse dung are at my command ; but then I know not what quantities would afford the above equivalent of nitrogen or bran ; the husk of wheat seems, by Sir H. Davy's analysis, further confirmed by the following passage from Liebig to be likely to meet the object. "Phosphate of magnesia with ammonia is an invariable constituent of the seeds of all kinds of grasses. It is contained in the outer horny husk, and is introduced into bread along with the flour and also into beer. The bran of flour contains the greatest quantity of it." If bran would do, what quantity had I better try? I am aware, apart from this object, that bran is an excellent manure, containing as it does phosphate of lime and magnesia in such quantities as to be quite equal to bone manure, united in the exact due proportions fitting for the organs of the plants of which it has formed a part ; and with this

great advantage of being exceedingly cheap, now to be purchased at five shillings per cwt., whilst the price of bones is ten to twelve shillings per cwt., nitrate of soda twenty-two shillings, and nitrate of potassa twenty-seven shillings per cwt. This has induced me to commence experiments with bran for all crops, as a substitute for other manures, which, as far as they have yet proceeded, have proved most satisfactory.—*H. S.* [The theory of excretions of plants is now generally doubted, because the experiments of Macaire, on which it was founded, have on repetition given very different results from those which he obtained. The subject is still open to investigation, for as yet we have no unquestionable evidence of any process of excretion, like that assumed by Macaire, &c. With regard to the system of book-keeping proposed by Dr. Daubeny, and its application to special purposes, such as the continued cultivation of wheat, or any other plant on the same ground,—it must be observed that we have not yet all the data which are requisite to enable us with any certainty to make such calculations. It is of the greatest importance, however, to note down the practical results obtained by farmers, as by this means alone can we hope to arrive at certain and accurate conclusions. The composition of soils and manures is so various, and the constituents of them essential to the growth of plants so little known, that it is hardly reasonable yet to expect that abstract rules for the application of definite quantities of manures can be laid down. The suggestion of Dr. D. is, notwithstanding, very important, and may to a certain extent be immediately followed out. The estimation of the quantity of nitrogen in common manures is of course more difficult and uncertain than the per-centage of earthy matters, because from the tendency which the nitrogen has to escape in the form of ammonia, the quantity contained in manure will naturally vary greatly according to the extent to which decomposition has proceeded, and according as circumstances have been favourable to the escape or preservation of the ammonia formed. (The quantity of nitrogen present in manures is stated by Liebig in his Chapter on Manures, from p. 174 to p. 203.) According to Liebig, plants derive all their hydrogen from the decomposition of water; he says (p. 65), "All the hydrogen necessary for the formation of an organic compound is supplied to a plant by the decomposition of water."—*E.*]

Fuchsias.—Fuchsias from Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, and the hybrids raised from them, are the most tender kinds. The best of these species are F. fulgens, corymbiflora, cordifolia, splendens, and radicans. The latter, which is new and flowering for the first time, is said to climb upon the trees in Brazil, sending its branches from one to another, and throwing out roots from its stem, like an epiphyte. F. cylindracea is a curious small flowering species from Mexico, very distinct from any of its tribe, and rather pretty. F. microphylla major is a fine variety, with much larger flowers than F. microphylla. The hybrids from F. fulgens are numerous, but there is a great similarity amongst them; some of the best are F. Standishii, Chandlerii, eximia, grand flora maxima, majestica, and stylosa conspicua. The hardiest sorts are those from Port Famine and Chili, and the hybrids raised from them. F. discolor, from Port Famine, is the hardiest of all. The best of the Chilian varieties are, F. coccinea, conica, Thompsoniana, gracilis, virgata, inflata, longiflora, grandiflora superba, Thompson's formosa elegans, Bruesterii. F. globosa and Walton seedling are inclined to form dwarf pendent bushes; F. Ricartonia, a most beautiful kind, makes a fine tree, and F. adolphina creeps along the ground, and is pretty when grafted upon the top of the stem of one of the taller kinds. The Port Famine and the Chili kinds are those which must be depended upon for a bed out-of-doors; the tender ones can be mixed among them in summer. F. excorticata is a curious New Zealand species, with green and purple flowers and broad light green leaves. Most of the Chili kinds may either be made trees or dwarf bushes by pruning. The being able in the way some describe to save the tender kinds in winter is very doubtful, particularly in a winter like the last. If we were inclined to risk them, we should drain the ground well where we plant them, and in winter cover the plants with dry straw, and then keep the wet from it with some prepared calico, or some other thick warm material.—*R.*

On the Destruction of Wasps.—I have for many years had great numbers of wasp-nests destroyed, without having been able in any moderate degree to preserve the fruit from their depredation. The greatest quantity taken in any one year has been about eighty-four nests, say within a mile of my garden; and the squibs, which are sold by dealers in fireworks at sixpence and one shilling per dozen, answer this purpose. The object of this communication is to state, that the wasps did not visit my garden this year till the 10th of September, and to mention the circumstances which may, in some degree, have prevented them. Although not of themselves sufficient to account for the fact, they will probably be useful in leading to further inquiry. It is supposed that many wasps survive the winter, which, for the most part, are impregnated females; and they are occasionally found abroad too early in the spring, when a little warm weather has tempted them to leave their hiding-places prematurely; and I am inclined to think, that the extent of this circumstance has a great effect in increasing or reducing the number of nests, dependent, as it may be in a great degree, on the number of impregnated females which have saved themselves from the inclemency of the weather. There is a great advantage, therefore, in destroying all wasps met with in the spring; two or three dozens were killed about the garden in April and May of this year, for which a small payment as head-money was allowed; and it is thought that nearly as many more were killed in the windows of the house during the same period.—August 24th. There is a greater abundance of common fruits, such as Gooseberries, Currants, Plums, and Cherries, all particularly attractive to wasps, in my garden, than perhaps ever occurred before at this season; and not a single wasp was observed within the walls, and only one wasp was seen outside the walls previously to the 14th of August; from the 14th to 21st of August eight nests were taken, and four more on the 1st of September, between 100 yards and a quarter of a mile from the garden; and no more nests have been heard of to this time, 12th of September. The nests were of ordinary dimensions, some containing large wasps, others small ones, and some of middling sizes. On the 25th of August, one of the small wasps above mentioned was taken in the garden, the only one which had been seen there: and I cannot give a better description of it than by its weight, which was exactly one grain. About six wasps were seen and taken in the garden, and very few seen there between the 25th and 31st of August, when they came in great numbers, and made such havoc with the Orleans plums, that what remained of them were gathered on that day; the wasps then attacked the Green-gage plums and the Apricots, which were, therefore, all gathered on the 10th of September; and the wasps will soon make an end of the fine red Gooseberries, which are closely packed in mats, preferring them to the small quantity of wall-fruit, Currants, and Grapes.—13th of September. The reduction of the number of wasp-nests, seems to be accounted for by supposing that the wasps, which are met with and killed in the spring, indicate that many more are abroad prematurely, and are destroyed by the cold weather; but the most unaccountable fact is, that while twelve wasp-nests existed, and for nine days after they were destroyed, scarcely any wasps were to be seen; and that for four days afterwards, to the 13th of September, they became remarkably troublesome, and are likely to continue so.—September 17th. The wasps continue to be very troublesome, but no nests are to be found.—*P.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The autumn meeting of this Society was held at their Garden at Edinburgh on the 2d current. The day proved unfavourable, and the attendance of company was not large, but the fruit and flowers were numerous, and in general of excellent quality.

For the prize offered for the best three sorts of Peaches, three of each, there were five competitors. The silver medal was voted to Mr. Nicol Cathie, gr. to Lord Abercromby, Airthrey, for White Magdalen, Red Magdalen, and Galande; and a 2d prize to Mr. John Robertson, gr. to Lord Gray, Kinfauns, for Early Purple, French Mignonne, and Galande.

For the best three sorts of Grapes, one bunch of each, there were four competitors. The silver medal was again assigned to Mr. Cathie, Airthrey, for Warren's Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, and Royal Muscadine, the clusters and berries being remarkably large, and the Vines only two years planted in July last. A 2d premium was awarded to Mr. Peter Crocket, gr. to Colonel Ferguson, Raith, for Black Hamburgh, Grizzly Frontignac, and Royal Muscadine; and a 3d to Mr. Andrew Cossar, gr. to Lady Hay, King's Meadows, for Black Hamburgh, Black Damascus, and Black Frontignac.

For the best-grown Pine-apple, of any variety, there were four competitors. The silver medal was voted to Mr. James Dodds, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, at Scone, for a Lemon Queen, weighing 4lb. 9oz., including crown; and a 2d premium to Mr. John Gow, gr. to Count Flahault, Tulliallan, for an Enville.

For the best pint-basket of Elton Strawberries, the medal was voted to Mr. Alexander Fowlis, gr. to Admiral Sir Philip H. C. Durham, Bart., of Polton.

For the best twelve Carnations there were seven competitors. The silver medal was assigned to Mr. Peter Thomson, gr. to Lord Advocate Rutherford, Craigiehall, whose flowers were remarkably large and fine, the kinds being Puxley's Sylvia, Hogg's Colonel of the Blues, Hogg's Champion, Foster's Duke of Wellington, Ely's Lady Ely, Jacques's Queen of Roses, Sir Robert Wilson, Hercules, Ely's Mr. Granger, Ely's Jolly Dragoon, Hogg's Lady Stanley, and Lee's Colonel. A 2d prize was voted to Mr William White, gr. to Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., Riccarton, for Elizabeth, Jolly Dragoon, Miltiades, Bucknall's Rienzi, William Cobbett, Colonel Taylor, Lady Ely, Crimson Bizarre not named, Corman's Flake, Mrs. White, Lady of the Lake, and Corman's No. 1. And a 3d premium to Mr. James Muir, gr. to William Mitchell Innes, Esq., Parson's Green, for First West York, Maud's Rowton, Lancashire Lass, Lord Eldon, Cherry-cheeked Patty, Mayor of Ripon, Walmsey's William the Fourth, Smith's Margaret-Anne, Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, Avonden Lass, Woodhead's Spitfire, and Ashworth's Memnon.

For the best six Picotees, there were eight competitors. The medal was awarded to Mr. James Pousty, gr. to Mrs. Boswell, Balmuto, for Stewart's Adelaide, Matchless, Fletcher's Dean, Mr. Watt, Prince George, and Duchess of St. Alban's; and a 2d premium to Mr. White, Riccarton, for Princess Amelia, Lady Bagot, Giddin's Duchess of Kent, Wood's Cornet, Nonsuch, and Lady Hussey.

The Dahlia competition was the most extensive and brilliant ever witnessed in Edinburgh; three sets of premiums being offered,—1st to Nurserymen; 2d to Practical Gardeners; and 3d to Amateurs; each class competing among themselves.

For the prize offered to Nurserymen, for the finest 20 blooms, there were four competitors; and the silver medal was found due to the collection sent by Messrs. Eagle and Henderson, Leith Walk, consisting of Marquis of Lothian, Duchess of Richmond, Maid of Bath, Hero of Navarino, Bishop of Winchester, Pickwick, Egyptian King, Fanny Keynes, Conqueror of the World, Hope, Cox's Yellow Defiance, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Phenomenon, Wheeler's Maria, Rival Sussex, Hero of Sevenoaks, Lady Dunglas, Springall's Conqueror, Widnall's Rienzi, and one marked "unknown." A 2d premium was voted for another collection, belonging to Messrs. Thomas and William Handasyde, Fisherrow, the kinds being Begbie's Metella, Cox's Defiance, Lady Milne, Fanny Keynes, Bishop of Winchester, Whales's Phenomenon, Miss Johnston, Lady Middleton, Unrivalled of South Hants, Holmes's Exquisite, Marquis of Lothian, Bree's Rosa, Upway Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Optima, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Climax, and Bowling-green Rival. And a 3d premium to Messrs. James Dickson and Sons, for a collection consisting of Widnall's Perfection, Miss Johnston, Hon. Stewart Wortley, Marquis of Lothian, Ansell's Rouge et Noir, Catleugh's Tournament, Whales's Phenomenon, Widnall's Argo, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Beaumont Rose, Cormack's Nicholas Nickleby, Catleugh's Eclipse, Widnall's Rienzi, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Henry Fletcher, Spang's Admirable, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, Bree's Rosa, and Low's Conservative.

For the prize offered to practical gardeners for the finest 20 Dahlia blooms, there were no fewer than ten competitors, and three premiums were awarded. 1st, the Silver medal to Mr. Peter Thomson, gr. Craigiehall, for Conservative, Duchess of Richmond, Lewisham Rival, Marquis of Lothian, Queen of Sarum, Miss Johnston, Wheeler's Maria, Grace Darling, Rival Sussex, Unique, Homer, Egyptian King, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Arbina Foster, Hope, Nicholas Nickleby, Wames' Standard, Phenomenon, and Virgin Queen. A 2d premium to Mr James Dodds, gr., Scone, for Bloomsbury, Model of Perfection, Yellow Defiance, Grace Darling, Optima, Climax, Maria, Challenger, Duchess of Richmond, Lewisham Rival, Pickwick, Don John, Bloomsbury the Second, Metella, President of the West, Wonder, Miss Johnston, Admirable, Springfield Rival, and Beauty of the Plain. And a 3d premium to Mr. William Thom, gr. to David Anderson, Esq., St. Germains, for Homer, Pickwick, Defiance, Maria, Optima, Fanny Keynes, Advancer, Sir Henry Fletcher, Hope, Amato, Marquis, Beauty of the Plain, Argo, Bloomsbury, Miss Johnston, Rienzi, Bishop of Winchester, Egyptian King, Metella, and Charles Twelfth.

For the prize offered for the 12 best Dahlia blooms, produced by amateurs not regularly employing practical gardeners, four competitors appeared. The silver medal was voted to Mr. John Sanderson, Monktonhall, Musselburgh, whose flowers were Optima, Unique, Lady Kinnaird, Marquis of Lothian, Heroine, Ruby, Knight's Victory, Miss Anne Argerstein, Springfield Rival, Dancefort Rival, Argo, and Amato; and a second medal to Isaac Anderson, Esq., Maryfield, Easter-road, for Yellow Defiance, Pickwick, Argo, Victory, Lady Dunglas, Ruby, Glory of Plymouth, Bishop of Winchester, Beauty of the Plain, Heaney's Perfection, Seedling of 1841, and Bowling green Rival.

In regard to seedling Dahlias, the committee reported that although nine competitors produced seedlings raised either in 1840 or 1841, yet as the programme specified that "unless the seedling were of real merit, no prize would be awarded," they felt themselves bound to state that, although there were several good seedling flowers produced, there was not one of sufficient merit to justify them in bestowing the Society's stamp upon it as a standard flower.

Extra premiums were awarded to Mr. Wm. Denholm, gr. to the Lord Provost, Sir James Forrest, Bart., Comiston, for a fine specimen of the Duke of Bedford Melon; to Mr. Pousty, Balmuto, for a dish of Royal George Peaches of very large size; to Mr James Thomson, gr. to Wm. Keith, Esq., Corstorphine-hill, for fine Moorpark Apricots; to Mr. John Finlayson, Kincaldrum, for 16 fine seedling Pansies; to Mr. George James, gr. to James Balfour, Esq., of Pilrig, for a case of seedling Pinks; to Messrs. Sang and Son, Kirkaldy Nurseries, for a very remarkable bouquet composed wholly of tropical orchideous plants, including flowers of Oncidium Lanceanum and Zygopetalum maxillare; to Mr. James Kelly, Inverleith Nurseries, for several very large and splendid specimens of Lisianthus Russellianus, in full flower, evincing admirable cultivation; and to Mr. Fowlis, Woodhouselee, for a case of very beautiful Hollyhocks. On this occasion the judges were occupied for several hours in making the awards, considerable difficulty having been experienced in coming to a satisfactory decision regarding the comparative merit of some of the competing collections, especially in regard to the Dahlias, although the committee were favoured with the assistance of several distinguished practical connoisseurs from a distance, particularly Mr. Sang from Kirkaldy, Mr. Shiells from Erskine, and Mr. Addison from Gosford. The celebrated Mr. Loudon of Bayswater, happening to be in Edinburgh, attended the meeting, and expressed his high approbation of the quality of the fruits and flowers, as reflecting great credit on Scottish horticulturists.

Among numerous articles sent for exhibition only, and receiving the thanks of the committee, the following attracted particular notice:—Fine Cape Heaths, from Professor Dunbar, Rose Park; a splendid plant of Gongora maculata in flower, from Mrs. Robert Haig, View Park; from the Royal Botanic Garden, two very large specimens of Fuchsia corymbiflora, with their superb trusses of dark crimson flowers, the first time these have been seen in Scotland; a remarkably luxuriant single specimen of the Eton Strawberry, weighing an ounce and three-quarters, from the garden of Mr. George Proctor, Kirkaldy; a magnificent collection of Dahlias, besides the 20 sent for competition, from Messrs. Handasyde of Fisherrow, who also exhibited a very large head of Sulphur Broccoli, raised solely on sand and pan-ashes, the refuse from Pinkie salt pans; and a most splendid display of Pansies from the Golden Acres Nursery of Messrs. Lawson and Son.—*P. N.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Report on the Saharunpore Botanic Garden.—The first paper read was a report by Dr. Falconer on the E. I. Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpore, since its enlarged organisation by Lord Auckland, when the establishment was increased, and the Himalayan Garden at Mussooree re-established. In order to facilitate the introduction of useful and ornamental species into India, and the transmission of collections of seeds from the Himalayas to Europe, to both of which objects the attention of the superintendent was specially directed by the Governor general, parties of seed-collectors were sent out in the season of 1839, and collections obtained from Kemaon, from the hill tracts between the heads of the Ganges and Sutlej, up to the Snowy Mountains, from Cashmere and the adjoining portions of Thibet, and one from Affghanistan. For the last the superintendent was indebted to Mr. Griffith, who was employed there on special botanical duty. In the previous year, 1838, a large mixed collection of upwards of 500 species from the Himalayas was sent at different times by the overland route, but as many of those had been thought hardly worthy of cultivation in England, in the despatches of 1839-40 attention was directed more to abundant supplies of selected species than to numerical variety. The seeds reached England in excellent order, and for their successful germination the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick may be referred to, and the letters which accompanied the report. As regarded the introduction of valuable species into India, a nearly constant succession since November, 1839, of seeds of Agricultural, Vegetable, Medicinal, useful, and ornamental plants, suited to the climate of Northern India, had been received from the India-house through Dr. Royle. Large despatches of seeds had also been received from other places, under the measures adopted by the Right Hon. the Governor General. Several hundred plants of the Carob-tree, the seeds of which have long been used as an article of food in Syria, in years of scarcity, have been raised, eventually to be distributed to the inhabitants of the dry and sandy tracts of the north-western provinces, to whom they will be a valuable boon. The pods of the Carob-tree at present sell in the bazaars of Upper India, at the rate of 10 Rupees per seer. The Latakia Tobacco and Egyptian Wheat had also been introduced, and were growing freely. Part of the supplies received from Dr. Royle comprised an assortment of Agricultural grain-seeds from Switzerland, in general far superior as articles of food to the same sorts in common cultivated in India; and it is a well-known fact that grains continuously grown on the same spot gradually wear out, and importations from distant localities are therefore required to keep up the produce at the highest standard of quality. On comparing the Switzerland with the best Indian grains of the same sort, the superiority of the former was very apparent. The body of the seed of European Wheat was formed of a farinaceous powdery albumen, which flew off into a fine dust on crushing, while the Indian grains were seen to consist of a hard bony-looking albumen, which was broken with difficulty. Three sorts of Egyptian Wheat are growing freely in the Botanic Garden, and the produce will admit of extensive distribution. They are extremely productive, and, as compared with the Indian sorts, much less dependent on moisture.

Large additions of ornamental and useful species had also been made to the hill-garden at Mussooree from the supplies forwarded by the Court of Directors. Among the useful plants introduced may be mentioned various fruit-trees and medicinal plants; among the latter, of Rhubarb 12 species, Belladonna, Henbane, Aconite, Datura, Althæa, with Assafœtida, and Gum Ammoniacum Plants, and Prangos pabularia, from the borders of Central Asia into the Saharunpore Garden and its Himalaya Nursery.

In the Massooree or Hill Nursery, several Pine-trees and fruit-trees from Europe and Cashmere were becoming established; an Apple-tree, originally introduced by Dr. Royle, bore fruit closely allied to the Ribston Pippin, and equal in flavour to the best English Apples; some of the specimens weighed 11 ounces. The vegetable seeds have, for the most part, been very successful, and yielded excellent products.

In evidence of the amount of utility of the Botanic Garden in the dissemination of seeds and vegetable products, Dr. Falconer refers to the "Abstracts of Distribution," comprising the period which has elapsed since the date of the new organisation. If compared with the former similar documents, it will be seen that the amount of distributions had nearly doubled under the new system. Mauritius Sugar-cane has this year been grown of a quality equal to the value of above 300 Rupees per acre for the raw cane. A trial of the cultivation of Hemp had also been made on a large scale in compliance with the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 29th Feb., 1840, and the produce is now in the course of being worked up. Hop plants raised by Captain Kirke, of Deyrah, from seed introduced by the Governor-general in 1838, grow freely in the Massooree Garden; but Dr. Falconer conceives that there is little or no prospect of a good Hop crop being produced, in consequence of the periodical rains, which will interfere with the flowering or seed-setting season, on which the crop entirely depends. Dr. Falconer is of opinion that Hops could be grown of the best quality in many parts of Affghanistan—the conditions of soil and climate in regard to heat and rain being most favourably combined; and he therefore recommends to the favourable consideration of Government this as an object for experimental trial, as, from the extensive scale on which European troops are now employed there, beer for the consumption of the soldiers might be manufactured in Caubul with advantage. An analogous case to the Hop occurs in the Vine, which both at Deyrah and Massooree grows luxuriantly in the open air; the fruit sets and forms freely, but before it has time to ripen the rains come on, and the grapes are destroyed.

Dr. Falconer has also had the public gardens at Agra put in communication with him, as well as the Tea Nurseries in Kemaon, where the growth of the Tea plant had been very successful, and respecting which Dr. F. promises a separate report.

Introduction of Himalayan Seeds into England.—In reference to the introduction of Himalayan plants into England by the overland route, and to which reference is made above, a notice was read by the President from Dr. Royle on the success of many of these seeds, but especially of the Himalayan Pines and Candahar Lucerne, and Clover from Affghanistan. The Himalayan Pines, but especially the Deodar, had often been sent by sea, but few had ever vegetated, with the exception of some brought originally by the Hon. H. W. Leslie Melville. Those sent overland have vegetated everywhere in Great Britain and Ireland, as far north as Forfar, and south as Cornwall. The plants have withstood the severity of winter, even when seedlings. The older plants withstood the severity of the last winter as well as of that of 1837-38, and there is, therefore, no doubt of the Himalayan Pines being well suited to the English climate, where some of them, as the Deodar, will, no doubt, become valuable timber trees. The kinds introduced and established are the Pinus Deodara, excelsa, Gerardiana, and Khutro, with Abies Webbiana, and perhaps Abies Pindrow. The Lucerne seed was sent by Mr. Griffith from Candahar, and is of the same species as that already common in Europe. But both in Ireland and in the neighbourhood of London, it grew so luxuriantly, and yielded so heavy a crop, that some were induced to consider it as a new species. It, however, retains one characteristic of its native clime—that of coming in very early in the season, and may, therefore, be valuable as a green crop. Mr. Groom, of Walworth, on the 19th March, when he sent cut specimens six inches long, wrote, "From its very early character I think it will become a most valuable addition, as, besides growing rapidly, it will produce a heavy crop." The Clover is a new species, which has been called Trifolium giganteum, and of which the seed was sent by Mr. Griffith from Affghanistan. In the neighbourhood of London, in Essex, and in the north of Ireland, this clover has grown luxuriantly, having tall and thick, but soft and succulent stalks, which were frequently cut down, and again grew freely and rapidly. Mr. Ogilby, secretary of the Zoological Society, having had it sown in the north of Ireland in drills, took the precaution of having the space it covered carefully measured, as he was struck by the great growth it had made. On making the first cutting he found that in the green state it yielded at the enormous rate of 37 tons per acre. The moisture of the climate probably contributed to the result. But in the neighbourhood of London, also, where it had been sown in a good soil, it grew freely, with the stems soft in texture, and bore cutting several times, always throwing out fresh leaves, and was much relished by horses fed with it. Mr. Ogilby is of opinion that it will prove the greatest boon to English agriculture since the introduction of the Turnip. Dr. Royle suggests that it found not to ripen its seed readily, or that the plant loses its characteristic properties on becoming established, the seed might regularly be imported as an article of trade, and it might arrive time enough for sowing in April, after having been ripened in Cabool.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 21st.—Mr. Groom, in the Chair. Messrs. G. Mills, Bridges, Jefferies, Day, Wilding, and J. Newman were elected. Mr. Headley brought four seedling Dahlias, upon which the Society passed the following opinion:—1st, seedling of 1840, deep red scarlet, "petal and form first rate, centre inclined to be rather confused, but in every other respect a desirable flower." 2d, seedling of 1840, orange pink, "a large and noble flower, but not the petal to constitute a first-rate variety, though its colour renders it desirable." 3d, seedling of 1841, dark crimson purple, "a fine handsome flower, but the petals are not so shaped as to render it first-rate." 4th, seedling of 1841, deep crimson, "a large noble variety, but too coarse petalled for a show flower."—Messrs. Back and Smith sent a seedling of 1840, upon which the following judgment was given:—"Colour ruby tinged with salmon; shape good; petals generally good, but wanting arrangement; centre not perfect in any one flower."—Mr. Weldon brought a rose-coloured seedling of 1841, the opinion given on which was, that it is "a pretty neat flower, petals good, centre first-rate." The Judges recommended Mr. Weldon to try this variety again.—Mr. Wilding sent a seedling of 1839, colour deep rose, "petals good, but the centre of the flower too much sunk."

Sept. 22d.—The Dahlia Show was held at the Crown and Anchor Strand, and considering the unfavourable weather, was pretty well attended. The flowers were, generally speaking, of excellent quality. Mr. Widnall exhibited a stand of Hudson's Princess Royal, a remarkable variety, large in size, and buff colour tipped with rosy-purple. Mr. Gaines, Mr. Bragg, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Whales, also sent seedlings; those sent by the latter were, we believe, for competition, but they arrived too late. In addition to the Dahlias, Messrs. Paul and Son sent a good collection of autumn Roses, and Mr. Ivery, a seedling Verbena, called Queen: the flowers are pure white and deliciously scented, and the habit is good, and Messrs. Brown and Attwell also sent a pretty seedling Verbena, of a salmony red in colour. The following is an official list of the awards:—Amateurs, growing 200 plants and upwards, 12 blooms—1st, Mr. Knight, with Optima, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Maria, Unique, Lewisham Rival, Beaudine, Henrietta, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, Bloomsbury, Upward's Rival, Highgate Rival, Conservative, Conqueror of the World, Hylas Exquisite, Nicholas Nickleby, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Suffolk Hero, Glory of Plymouth, Garrick, Chef d'œuvre. 2d, Mr. Cook, with Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Le Grand Baudin, Hactee, Birmingham Hero, Maria, Springfield Rival, President, Phenomenon, Bishop of Salisbury, Nicholas Nickleby, Rouge et Noir, Admirable, Fanny Keynes, Andrew Hofer, Barson's Beauty, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Widnall's Eclipse, Hope, Constance, Tournament, Conservative. Growing under 200 plants, 12 blooms—1st, Mr. Headley, flowers not named; 2d, Mr. Bates, with Pickwick, Unique, Penelope, Sir T. Ashly, President of the West, Maria, Le Grand Baudin, Pavonia, Hope, Coronal. 3d, Mr. Lidgard, with Widnall's Queen, Springfield Rival, Maria, Andrew Hofer, Grand Tournament, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Conservative, Kentish Glory, Rouge et Noir, Grace Darling, Tournament. NURSERYMEN: Best 36 Blooms, Mr. Bates; 2d, Mr. Hadland; 3d, Mr. King. OPEN TO ALL CLASSES: Best purple, crimson, or dark Self, Mr. Lidgard, with Springfield Rival; best Rose, Mr. Wildman, with Hope Triumphant; best scarlet, Mr. Headley, with Phenomenon; best yellow, Mr. Wildman, with Climax; best white, Mr. Attwell; and best edged, Mr. Headley. Of Seedlings raised in 1840, 6 blooms of each being exhibited there was not one considered by the Judges sufficiently perfect to entitle it to rank as a first-class flower: several, however, possessing good properties were placed as second-class flowers, and stood in the following order:—1st, Mr. Headley, Phœnix, a deep scarlet. This is a large and finely-formed flower, having a good petal, with the eye slightly sunk, and wanting a little more regularity in the centre to give it a claim to rank in the first class. 2d, Mr. Catleugh, Lady Ann Murray. The blooms of this flower looked rather small beside Phœnix and one or two other varieties: it is a desirable flower, of a mottled rosy colour, stiff petal, and is a well-formed and constant flower. 3d, Messrs. Brown, a flower much resembling Hope. 4th, Mr. Brown, Marquis of Lansdowne; a very large and well-formed Dahlia, rather coarse, and a little sunk in the eye: of an indescribable dull red colour. 5th, Mr. Mountjoy, Horace; a good dark. 6th, Mr. Jefferies, a lilac; a desirable colour, named Lady Harland. There were several seedlings of the present season exhibited, and among them some promising flowers. The following were selected by the Judges:—FIRST CLASS.—Wildman's Bianca; a large fine white—a decided improvement upon those already out. SECOND CLASS.—1st, a dark seedling from Mr. Mountjoy; rather small. If it attains size, from the quality of the petal and fine form of the flower, we have no doubt of its taking rank as a first-class flower. 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, were promising seedlings from Mr. Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of De Candolle.—We lament to say that our letters bring intelligence of the decease of this distinguished botanist and most amiable man, at Geneva, in the evening of September the 9th. He had long been afflicted severely with a dropsical complaint; and was only relieved from his sufferings at the approach of death. The whole botanical world may be regarded as forming the family of De Candolle, and by them his loss will be severely felt. Of the life of one whose labours are so universally known, a hurried sketch, such as our columns can alone admit, would be an ill compliment to the dead, and a poor satisfaction to the living. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with observing, that the great features of M. De Candolle's character were perfect uprightness of conduct and independence of mind in private life, and in the science to which his career was devoted, great learning, sagacity, industry, and good sense, with a just appreciation of the real value of the writings of his contemporaries. Of his numerous publications his *Organographie* and *Physiologie Végétale*, his *Théorie élémentaire*, and his celebrated *Prodromus*, are doubtless the works to which posterity will most commonly refer. We trust that the eighth volume of the latter work is in so advanced a state as to enable his relatives to publish it; but after that, however much there may be to hope, there is more to fear.

Death of Prince Butera.—We have also the sad office of announcing the death of Prince Butera, at Wiesbaden, a few days since. This gentleman, originally an officer in the Hanoverian service, married the Princess Butera, whose title he assumed, with her extensive Sicilian possessions. He has long been well known for his fondness for horticultural pursuits; and the loss of so active and intelligent a proprietor will be much felt in Sicily.

Spurless variety of Dog Violet.—In our notice of this at p. 599, we unfortunately ascribed its discovery to Mrs. Gye—it should have been to Miss Gage.

Calotype Drawings.—Mr. Fox Talbot has lately been applying the Calotype process of drawing, mentioned at p. 223, to fixing on paper the portraits of flowers; and if we are to judge from his first attempt, there seems to be great probability that the art will be much better adapted to that purpose than the process of Daguerre. The specimen to which we allude, and which is now before us, is a Dahlia, in a glass vessel. Great fidelity and a fine vigorous tone are produced, as if it had been just sketched upon paper with Indian ink, by some master-hand. The middle tints are, however, wanting, which, of course, impairs the effect of the representation. We really begin to hope that good photographic drawings on paper may be expected ere long.

Botanical Information.—We understand that Mr. Bentham is rapidly proceeding with his examination of the Mimoseous leguminous plants, and that he has already determined 180 species of the true genus Mimosa, of which not more than 40 are described in De Candolle's Prodromus. Professor Parlatore of Palermo is preparing for publication a monograph of the genus Fumaria proper.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Croxteth Hall, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, is situated about five miles east of Liverpool. The Gardens are not extensive. The Kitchen-Garden contains about two acres, and is surrounded by a wall about twelve high well furnished with a variety of Peach, Plum, Apricot, and Pear-trees. The soil of the Kitchen Garden is excellently adapted for growing both fruits and vegetables. On the north of the Kitchen-Garden stands an excellent range of Forcing-houses, in which are grown Grapes, Pines, and Cucumbers. Immediately on the west of the Kitchen-Garden has lately been erected a handsome fruiting Pine house, well heated with hot water pipes. Bottom heat is produced to the Pines by hot water pipes running underneath the material in which the Pines are plunged; these pipes are connected with the same boiler as those which produce heat to the house. The Flower-Garden at Croxteth is situated to the west of the Hall, and comprises several acres; formerly it was very small, but within these last two years it has been much enlarged and improved, and at present presents a very gay appearance.—*Florist's Correspondent.*

The Grounds at Windsor Castle are undergoing extensive alterations and some great improvements have been already made. Several openings have been pierced through the plantations on the slopes, so that from the top one or two beautiful views are obtained of the Home Park and the surrounding country. These openings are for the most planted with low evergreens, and one entirely with laurels, which will soon form a fine green mass. The old chalk-pit is being converted into a rockwork, which, when completed, will, from its size, have a very imposing effect. A small walk on the top of the slope will lead through a covered rockwork passage, along the face of the rock; and pass out into a walk near Adelaide Lodge. About the centre of this walk a small grotto will be formed, from which a view of the whole may be obtained; at the base of the rock an irregular piece of water will be made; and walks will also be formed on each side of the rock, from that at the base of the slope to the one that passes along the face of the rock. A large piece of ground has been taken from the Park and converted into an extensive lawn. Two broad walks leading from different sides of the Castle pass on each side of the lawn, and meet near the public road, which has been sunk some feet, and an iron bridge has been thrown over it, from which the walk passes to the dairy and dog kennel. Between the Castle and the point of junction of the two walks, a clump of Rhododendrons is planted on the margin of that nearest the edge of the slope, and a little beyond is a handsome specimen of Araucaria imbricata obtained from Kew; this is planted so that in coming up from Adelaide Lodge it seems placed between two vases, at the top of the flight of stone steps by which we ascend to the lawn; near this also a tolerable collection of Coniferæ is planted. A flower-garden has been laid out in front of the Chester Tower; the beds are all rectangular figures, as being most in accordance with the situation of the garden; they are filled with the most showy description of plants, which, though the season is so far advanced, appear to be quite in their prime. We particularly admired the masses of the Frogmore Scarlet Pelargoniums, which in the brightness of its colour exceeds any other variety; the old double Senecio formed a rich mass of purple, and the different varieties of Verbenas made handsome groups; a variety has been raised here between Teucriides and one of the varieties of Tweediana, which is of a salmony rose-colour, with a dark eye, and has, especially in the evening, a fine scent. A flower border has been made just under the terrace wall, and on the wall many fine creepers are trained. In the Orangery is one of the finest specimens of Fuchsia corymbiflora we have yet seen: it is about 8ft. high, in the most perfect health, and covered with its beautiful crimson tubes. A bank has been thrown up against the stables and planted; the plants employed are evergreens, such as Hollies, Red Cedars, and the like; they were planted quite late in the season, and notwithstanding that many were 15 or 20 years old, and had not been previously removed, they have made an excellent growth, and look as though they had been established for years. The Maestricht and other kitchen gardens are to be done away with, and in their stead a piece of land, about 20 acres in extent, has been selected at Frogmore. The soil and situation of this new garden is, we are informed, admirably adapted to the purpose.—*W. M., Sept. 20th.*

Reviews.

A Manual of British Algæ. By the Hon. W. H. Harvey. 8vo. London. Van Voorst.

It is now eleven years since Dr. Greville's *Algæ Britannicæ* were published, concerning which we may safely assert that a more useful or beautiful book on British Natural History has never appeared. It is, however, incomplete, being confined to what are called the jointless (inarticulated) genera, and therefore excludes a large number of the most interesting of our fresh-water species of this order. To supply the deficiency, and at the same time to present detailed characters of the species in a systematical form, was the task that Mr. Harvey set before him; and, as botanists, we are happy to bear our testimony to the skill with which it has been executed. The only regret that we feel, is that in these days of cheap illustrations so very difficult a subject as the study of Sea-weeds, and their allies in fresh water, should have been left in a standard work like that before us without a series of explanatory figures. As it is, the book is indispensable to every one who studies the Natural History of Great Britain.

Books on systematical Botany rarely provide materials for extract, we must, however, take from the prefatory matter the following account of the younger Agardh's discoveries concerning the motion of the reproductive granules (sporules or seeds) of some of these curious plants:—

"The filaments of Conferva ærea are, as is known, articulated or divided at equal distances into little compartments (joints), which have no communication among themselves other than what results from the permeability of the dissepiments. The green matter contained in these joints appears at first altogether homogeneous, as if it were fluid: but in a more advanced state it becomes more and more granular. The granules are, at their formation, found adhering to the inner surface of the membrane, but they soon detach themselves, and the irregular figure which they present at first passes to that of a sphere. These granules congregate by degrees in the middle of the joint, into a mass, at first elliptical, but which at length becomes perfectly sphærical. All these changes are conformable to phenomena known in vegetable life; those which are to follow have more analogy with the phenomena of animal life. At this stage an important metamorphosis exhibits itself, by a motion of swarming (un mouvement de fourmillement) in the green matter. The granules of which it is composed detach themselves from the mass, one after another, and having thus become free, they move about in the vacant space of the joint with an extreme rapidity. At the same time the exterior membrane of the joint is observed to swell in one point, till it there forms a little mamilla, which is to become the point from which the moving granules finally issue. By the extension of the membrane for the formation of the mamilla, the tender fibres of which it is composed separating, cause an opening at the end of the mamilla, and it is by this passage that the granules escape. At first they issue in a body, but soon those which remain, swimming in a much larger space, have much more difficulty in escaping, and it is only after innumerable knockings (frottements) against the walls of their prison, that they succeed in finding an exit. From the first instant of the motion one observes that the granules, or sporules, are furnished with a little beak, a kind of anterior process, always distinguishable from the body of the seed by its paler colour. It is on the vibrations of this beak that the motion, as I conceive, depends; at least I have never been able to discover any cilia. However, I will not venture to deny the existence of these, for with a very high power of a compound microscope one sees the granules surrounded with a hyaline border, as we find among the ciliated Infusoria on apply-

ing a glass of insufficient power. The sporules, during their motion, always present this beak in front of their body, as if it served to show them the way; but when they cease to move, by bending it back along the side of their body, they resume the sphærical form, so that before and after the motion one sees no trace of this beak. The motion of the sporules before their exit from the joint consists principally in quick dartings along the walls of the articulation, knocking themselves against them by innumerable shocks; and in some cases we are almost forced to believe that it is by this motion of the sporules that the mamilla is formed. Escaped from their prison they continue their motion for one or two hours, and retiring always towards the darker edge of the vessel, sometimes they prolong their wandering courses, sometimes they remain in the same place, causing their beak to vibrate in rapid circles. Finally they collect in dense masses, containing innumerable grains, and attach themselves to some extraneous body at the bottom or on the surface of the water, where they hasten to develope filaments like those of the mother plant. The sphærical sporules elongate at first into egg-shaped bags, attached to the strange body by the narrowest end. Their development only consists in a continual expansion, without emitting any root. The green internal matter divides in the middle by a partition, which appears at first sight as a hyaline mucilage, but which gradually changes into a complete diaphragm. It is thus, by successive divisions of the joint thus formed, that the young plant increases. The position of the mamilla in each joint is uncertain, at least I have seen it very different in neighbouring joints. The exit of the sporules does not take place at the same time in the different joints. One often sees those of one of the articulations already escaped, while in the neighbouring one they are not yet completely formed. Commonly the uppermost joints empty themselves first, so that it is not rare to see all the upper part of a filament entirely transparent, whilst the lower part continues still to develope. In this manner the formation and dissemination of the seeds continues during the whole summer, and thus a single filament suffices for the formation of an infinite quantity of sporules. If one remembers that each joint contains perhaps many hundreds of spores, it is not astonishing that the water becomes perfecty coloured with them; so that we might readily take for a Protococcus, or other simple Alga, what are only the spores of a Conferva. I suspect that from such a mistake have arisen the theories of metamorphosis proposed by many modern algologists."

The Kitchen Garden, extracted from the British Almanack of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1837, has been republished by Mr. Charles Knight in a separate form, and we think unadvisedly. That the author of it should recommend parsley to be sown in drills, *an inch and a half deep*, in March, is in itself a startling circumstance, not calculated to inspire confidence in his directions, which, indeed, are too open to criticism in other respects. He recommends the early York Cabbage, while the Vannack and Russian varieties, in all respects so much superior, are unnoticed. Then there is a total omission of all perennial crops, such as Rhubarb, Sea-kale, Asparagus, and Artichokes, as well as of such indispensable annuals as Broccoli, Cauliflower, Winter Spinach, Endive, and Beet. The proportion of ground assigned to the various crops is of little value, for every man must be guided by his own experience in that matter, no two families requiring the same quantity of a given vegetable. Finally, in this, as in many other calendars, the most material point in the management of kitchen gardens is left out, that is to say, the arrangement of the succession crops in such a manner, that the least possible time is lost.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Now that the fruit from walls is for the most part gathered, it is a favourable time for making or renewing fruit tree borders; and as we have seen these often formed upon very erroneous principles, we offer one or two observations upon what we consider of the greatest importance in their formation. It would seem to be the opinion of many, that a deep rich soil is the first requisite; but experience disproves this. The securing to the roots the greatest quantity of atmospheric heat, and the most equitable supply of moisture, are the subjects demanding the greatest attention, as upon these depend not only the fruitfulness of the plants and the quality of the fruit, but also the health and longevity of the trees. Therefore, draining the borders in such a manner as to carry off all stagnant water, and to preclude the roots from penetrating too deep, or to the subsoil, which is the principal cause of canker and other diseases, is the most important point to be attended to. Next to draining in importance is the proper depth of the borders and shallow planting. The best kind of draining will suggest itself according to circumstances, either by numerous small drains across the border to a large one in front, or by a layer over the whole surface of a sufficient thickness; the depth of the borders need never be more than two feet, but the greater the width the better, that the roots may extend themselves for fresh food. In planting, place the tree upon a slightly elevated hillock, spreading the roots out horizontally, and mulch the surface above them.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Late fruit in the fruiting-house may now be arranged by themselves, and any plants which have thrown up this autumn may be plunged next them to ripen in succession; but this will not apply where it is the practice to set the fruiting plants in their final places next month; we, however, prefer delaying this until spring, although we know no objection to the practice, if the fruiting-house is free from drip, and can be kept at a proper temperature without excess of fire-heat. When they are placed in autumn, particular attention should be paid to the state of the renewed beds before the plants are removed to them, that no great variation in the bottom heat takes place between the beds they are removed from, and those they are taken to: where tan is used, it should be previously frequently turned that it may all be in a similar state; and when leaves are the heating material they should be got together as soon as they fall. Those of Oak, Chestnut, and Birch are the most lasting, and ought therefore to be reserved for the Pines. Continue to water with manure, or clear water, as advised last week, and to give air at every possible opportunity. Keep the heat of the beds containing crowns and suckers at a temperature of 75° or 80°, by renewing the linings as often as necessary, and syringe the plants overhead upon fine mornings when air can be given freely.

Vinery.—Continue to maintain a dry atmosphere when the fruit is ripe; whenever the Grapes are cut, the maturation of the wood may be assisted by giving abundance of air early in the morning, closing again soon in the day, and preserving a dry atmosphere, securing this when necessary by lighting fires; but by no means mutilate or break the leafstalks, as is the practice of some; it is unnatural, and consequently bad, as it suddenly interrupts the descent of true sap from the leaves.

Peach-House.—Syringe the trees in the late houses every fine morning until the leaves fall; pinch off any late growths, and keep the shoots neatly secured to the wires.

Melons.—Continue to look over the plants as often as before; if young fruit set very thick upon the late Melons, as is frequently the case at this season, they must be thinned off. Cover up at night, according to the state of the weather, keeping, if possible, the internal temperature to about 70° at night, with a little air left on; cut ripe fruit intended for immediate use in the morning.

Cucumbers.—Should canker make its appearance, it is usually the effect of cold; therefore the linings should be renovated, and be rather more sparing of water; or if mildew is observed, the affected parts should be dusted very lightly with sulphur in a dry state. As soon as the roots of plants in tubs appear upon the surface, about an inch of soil should be added. Syringe them overhead as before recommended.

Kidney Beans.—Another sowing in pots or boxes may now be made.

Out-door Department.

Do not delay the potting of any kinds of herbs which it may be desirable to force. Pursue unrelentingly the destruction of injurious insects and weeds; perseverance in this is the only sure means of making them less troublesome hereafter.

Cardoons.—Bind up the leaves with hay or straw bands to the height you intend adding soil, to blanch them

Cauliflower.—Prick out, if not done as recommended last week.

Celery.—Earth-up to blanch at fine intervals.

Lettuces.—Plant some where they may receive protection should the weather render it necessary.

Salading.—Keep a succession sown and blanched.

Orchard.—Continue during dry weather to gather and store fruit, taking care to preserve the sorts distinct from each other. Keep the young shoots of wall-trees neatly nailed in. Peaches, Nectarines, or Apricot-trees may be removed, if necessary, as soon as the wood is ripe; prepare soils for new borders; destroy weeds and insects.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—The principal subject requiring attention here, and in other structures containing tender plants at this season, is hardening the young growths to fit them for enduring the unfavourable dark weather usually experienced in this climate during winter. Water, when necessary, in the mornings, and give air freely at every favourable opportunity; endeavour to group plants together as much as possible which require similar treatment.

Greenhouse.—Orange and Lemon-trees should have their crowded branches thinned out, and freed from all dead wood; none of the plants which have been housed should be allowed to retain crowded branches, but be regulated that air may pass freely through them; water rather sparingly and always in the morning. Where a house or pit is to be devoted to Chinese Chrysanthemums they should be neatly tied up and taken in to flower, but give them free exposure in fine weather.

Pits and Frames.—Pot in turfy loam and sandy peat bulbs for forcing early of Hyacinths, Narcissus, Jonquils, early Tulips, &c.—Prune and pot Roses for the same purpose; also Persian Lilacs and various American plants; water young seedlings and fresh-rooted cuttings very cautiously. Geraniums, Petunias, Verbenas, and other similar plants, should have their growths hardened as much as possible by exposure, except in continued wet or very cold weather. Any bulbs or tuberous-rooted plants assuming a state of rest must not have much water given them, but just sufficient to prevent them from ceasing to grow too suddenly.

Out-door Department.

As gaiety decreases, let neatness and order increase; allow no decaying flowers to remain, and prepare for refilling the vacant beds with bulbs or evergreens for winter and spring. Keep all the beds and borders clean and neatly raked; support all plants requiring it; plant box-edgings; lay turf; mow lawns, roll walks, &c.

Nursery.—Prepare ground for the general transplanting of evergreens next month; deciduous trees and shrubs may be transplanted as soon as their leaves begin to decay; plant suckers of Roses, Lilacs, &c.; pot any tender seedling evergreens, as Rhododendron, Magnolia, &c.; plant evergreen hedges; layer evergreens, and take off layers where rooted; destroy weeds, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue the regulating and pruning of young plantations if not finished; prepare ground for planting as directed before: prune dead branches close by the bole of the Fir tribe; clean about young copse plantations; clear drains; repair fences, &c.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Preparations should now be made for planting bulbs; where it is intended to form a bed the soil should be taken out about two feet in depth, and the bed filled with light sandy loam, vegetable mould, and well rotted manure; or, in the case of Cape bulbs, with peat and sand or sand and vegetable mould. Annuals may still be sown for early blooming, and a good selection will be found in p. 617. Box edgings may be planted in the following way: the soil should be dug and made quite even on the surface; then a line must be stretched in the direction of the edging: next, a narrow shallow trench should be cut out on the side of the line next the walk with a spade, and then the Box must be planted regularly in the trench, the tops of the plants being about an inch above the surface; and the earth should then be pressed firmly over the roots. The most important point to attend to is, cutting the trench on the side of the line next the walk, in order that the soil may be put about the roots of the plants, and the gravel laid over it. Continue to gather seeds as they ripen. Attend carefully to the ventilation of the greenhouse, and also to the watering of the plants; the supply of water should be gradually decreased, as the present damp weather will make many plants commence growing afresh.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Occasionally our vegetables are considerably injured by the Caterpillar of a very small, but beautiful Moth, called Glyphypteryx Roeserla, which appears at intervals from April till the end of September. The Caterpillar is yellowish green, with a shining blackish brown head, and having on the first segment of the body two black spots, and a few small dots; two or three of them live together under a thin white web. When fully fed, the Caterpillars leave the plants on which they have been subsisting, and seek some crack in a tree or wall, where they spin a slight cocoon, and change to pupæ; in this state they remain ten or twelve days, when the perfect insect emerges. The Moth, when its wings are expanded, is about 5 lines long: the head, body, and feet are black, with a shining metallic appearance: the antennæ are black, with white rings, and the upper wings are yellow, with black edges and about 5 silvery spots disposed in the shape of a cross: the under wings are blackish, and as well as the upper have long fringes. It is difficult to find means to destroy so minute an enemy as the present, but where it attacks Spinach, as it sometimes does, and destroys all the leaves, it is much better to pull up the plants with Caterpillars on them, and burn them; where they appear only in small quantities hand-picking may answer very well.

State of the Weather for the Week ending September 23, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	17	29.887	29.[illegible]3	69	41	56.0	W.	
Saturday	18	29.[illegible]63	29.892	72	50	61.0	S.	
Sunday	19	30.037	29.972	74	54	64.0	E.	
Monday	20	30.109	30.056	74	69	66.5	S.E.	
Tuesday	21	29.909	29.7[illegible]	70	56	63.0	E.	
Wednesday	22	29.827	29.613	71	52	61.0	S	.10
Thursday	23	29.617	29.578	66	49	57.5	S.	.30
								.23
Average		29.890	29.817	70.3	51.7	61.0		.63

Sept. 17. Clear and cool; cloudless and exceedingly fine; clear at night.

18. Foggy in the morning; very fine; clear.

19. Foggy; very fine; overcast and mild at night.

20. Hazy and mild; slight dry haze; overcast and fine.

21. Hazy; fine; clear in the evening; windy at intervals, with rain at night.

22. Rain; very fine; cloudy and mild; lightning with heavy showers at night.

23. Rain; heavy showers throughout the day; rain at night.

The mean temperature of the week was about 5° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 2, 1841.

Sept.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	26	67.3	47.4	57.3	10	0.69 in.	—	3	1	1	6	4	—	—
Mon.	27	66.3	45.8	56.0	8	0.55	—	—	1	1	3	4	5	1
Tues.	28	65.4	45.6	55.5	6	0.52	—	1	1	1	6	4	1	1
Wed.	29	65.8	45.6	55.7	7	0.34	—	—	2	2	4	4	2	1
Thurs.	30	64.6	44.4	54.5	6	0.58	2	—	—	—	4	2	4	—
Oct.														
Fri.	1	63.6	47.3	55.6	7	0.53	1	—	2	2	6	3	1	—
Sat.	2	64.8	43.4	53.9	8	0.48	1	1	1	—	5	5	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 26th, in 1828—thermometer 79°; and the lowest on the 27th, in the same year—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending September 24, 1841.

There has been a large supply of most articles during the week, and the prices remain about the same, the demand being by no means brisk.—*Fruit.* Pines of the usual varieties are plentiful. Hothouse Grapes are abundant, the kinds being chiefly Royal Muscadine and Black Hambro'. The best samples of Peaches and Nectarines are worth from 5*s.* to 8*s* per dozen. Common Damsons are plentiful at from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; Prune Damsons are worth a little more. The supply of Apples is very large; the kinds are, Ribston Pippin, King of the Pippins, Fearn's Pippin, Scarlet and Summer Nonpareil and Alexander. Common Bergamot Pears are abundant at from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per bushel; Gansell's Bergamot have appeared, and are fetching from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen. Some excellent samples of English Walnuts are offered, and are realising a rather higher price than those imported.—*Vegetables.* Broccoli of excellent quality is plentiful. The supply of Cauliflower is gradually lessening. Cabbage of several kinds abounds. French Beans and Scarlet Runners are plentiful, and pretty good. Carrots and Turnips are fine. Scorzonera and Salsify are excellent, but not very abundant. The supply of Celery is pretty large, and the quality excellent. Salading of all kinds is plentiful. Tomatoes, owing to the late fine weather, are more plentiful than usual.—*Flowers.* Among Cut Flowers a few good Dahlias have been exhibited.

PRICES, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— dessert, per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 8*s*
Pears, dessert, pr. hf.-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 2*s* to 7*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 3*s* to 8*s*
Apricots, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Damsons, per half-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Bullaces, per half sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d*
— White, per half-sieve, 2*s*
Mulberries, per gallon, 6*d* to 10*d*
Figs, per dozen, 3*s* to 4*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Cucumbers, per dozen, 6*d* to 6*s*
Melons, English, each, 2*s* to 5*s*
— Dutch, 1*s* 6*d*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Oranges, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 30*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 12*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs., 70*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 24*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s* to 28*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 4*d* to 1*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 10*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Kidney Beans, p. hlf. sve., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broad Beans, per sieve, 3*s*
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 60*s* to 100*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Artichokes, French, per doz. 3*s* 6*d* to 8*s*
— Jerusalem, pr. half sieve, 2*s*
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, per doz bunches, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s*
— Turnip, pr. dz. bunch., 10*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 3*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Onions, for pick., pr hf.-sve., 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Green, per doz. bunch, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Garlic, per lb., 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 8*d* to 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 3*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Celery, Red, p. bund (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— White, pr bund., 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9*d*
Tarragon, per doz bunches, 2*s*
Fennel, per doz bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

As many Correspondents write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose questions are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

W. Taylor.—The best book on Geography for a Gardener is "Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography."

H. R.—The notes upon Fuchsias were necessarily omitted last week, but are inserted now.

G. G.—The nurserymen will supply you with Crinum capense. Mr. Carter, seedsman, in Holborn, had a considerable quantity of it from the Dean of Manchester, a year or two ago. Mr. Herbert thinks it would probably root in the mud at the bottom of a pond.

J. G.—We incline to think a Chunk stove is the best heating apparatus for a *very* small greenhouse, 7ft. long by 5ft. wide. A collection of Pelargoniums may certainly be preserved by it from the frost with as little trouble as possible.

W. D.—The boiler that we use for heating by hot-water, as stated by me in No. 37 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, is of Mr. Weeks's invention. It is about 4 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches high: it forms a kind of long arch, and is entirely composed of 1¼ inch pipes. The great power is gained by the large surface that is exposed to the fire, and the small quantity of water that it contains. I use a mixture of small coals and coke for fuel. I cannot state the exact quantity of fuel consumed, but should think about the same quantity as would be required for an ordinary smoke flue furnace. The attention to the fires depends upon the state of the weather. In very severe weather we make them up at ten o'clock in the evening, when they will not require any more looking to till six next morning.—*John Green.*

A Subscriber.—Apple-trees now in blossom, and producing small Apples, are affected by the long wet weather of autumn, and the warmer days that have succeeded it. Extirpation, by pulling it up, is the only mode of destroying Sorrel which is spreading over a lawn.

W. C.—The seedling Oaks are destroyed by the spawn of a fungus to which they are very subject, particularly in a wet season like the past. The growth of the fungus is favoured by the acorns having been sown too thickly, and in a damp situation or

wet season decaying so as to enable the spawn to run rapidly over the beds, destroying every plant that comes within its reach. The best way to destroy it is to use lime-water or nitrate of soda. All beds intended for Acorns should be dressed with either fresh lime, wood-ashes, or charcoal dust; and care must be taken that the Acorns are not sown too thick.

J. B. J.—Cucumber growers prefer well-decayed to fresh manure. Mr. Ayres recommends four parts of turfy loam from an old pasture, two parts leaf-mould, and two parts peat with white sand in it. If the Russelia juncea does not flower, it may be supposed that "J. B. J." does not give it heat and light enough, and that he does not rest it properly.

A Constant Reader's plants are,—No. 1, Pelargónium tricolor; 2, Mesembryánthemum aurántium; 3, Catananche cœrúlea; 4, Chrysócoma Linósyris; 5, Lythrum alatum. The Pentstemon cannot be determined by such a fragment as is sent.

Salopian's plants are,—Solanum crispum and Berberis aristata. Vitis odoratissima is the same as V. ripária. The Augustine Leheur Rose is correctly described by Mr. Rivers as a very erect-growing one. The Rose-grower who says the contrary has a wrong plant.

H. K. R.—No. 1 is Carex ovata: 2 is Juncus biglumis.

R. G. had better try Mr. Hislop's remedy for clubbing-in Cauliflowers, exactly as he directs it to be performed. He can try his own plan also, and report to us the results.

T. H.—Many thanks for the paper and the specimens. The former we will use and the latter return soon with many thanks.

Omega.—It is well known that exposing either ripe or unripe Potatoes to a warm atmosphere forwards their vegetation, and of course the earlier they are taken up the more of such heat they will receive before the temperature of the season declines lower than is sufficient to excite them. But as some persons succeed well in raising early Potatoes, by placing ripened sets in a warm situation, so as to gradually start them just before planting, the propriety of using unripe sets is rendered doubtful. The quality of the produce will certainly be affected by so doing, either for the better or for the worse; we are inclined to think that the produce will ultimately become deteriorated; if not, why should extensive cultivators import for sets the best Potatoes they can purchase. Large tubers cut into sets, containing each a single eye, are preferable to small Potatoes with the eyes cut out excepting one, even supposing the weight to be the same in both cases. Here lies the difference:—The large Potato has a large eye or bud, which remains undiminished in the section composing the set; on the contrary, the small Potato has a small eye or bud, from which, in the first instance, only a weakly shoot proceeds; whereas the other starts vigorously, producing early an extensive breadth of foliage, supported on a stem capable of bearing it up in the light, and hence producing better tubers than either one weak stem, or a multitude of such.

Philo-Pentstemon.—The seeds of Phlox Drummondii should be sown in pots filled with light sandy soil, about the beginning of March, and placed in a dry situation either in the greenhouse or warm pit, but not subjected to any bottom-heat; if sown on heat they will seldom germinate until it has subsided, and the atmosphere has become dry. The seeds of Pentstemons should be sown in the autumn in pans placed in a cold pit; they will not vegetate before the spring; if not sown before the spring they will not vegetate till the following spring, unless stimulated by artificial heat, which is very injurious to them. This applies principally to the North American species; the Mexican ones germinate more freely, and will bear a little artificial heat, particularly if the seed is old. Alstrœmerias require bottom-heat. Scarlet Geraniums are best planted out in a dry season; but in a wet one like the present they would flower much better if they were plunged in the pots: the great cause, however, of their not flowering when planted out, is because the soil is either too rich or too strong. The best way to preserve a stock of plants of Pentstemon gentianoides, coccineum, and argutum through the winter, is to take a sufficient number of cuttings and strike them about the end of August, in a cold frame, and afterwards either pot them off, or let them remain in the cutting-pots, as circumstances may allow. If there is not plenty of room for keeping them during winter let them remain in the cutting-pots until spring; if there is room pot them off. P. argutum is quite hardy, and does not require renewing every season; old plants taken up will not make such vigorous plants as young ones in the spring; besides, they take up much more room during winter.

Tyro's plants are Medicago lupulina, and maculata, Geranium dissectum, Torilis nodosa, and Rumex pulcher.

Our very old friend's seedling from Bermuda is an Acacia; but as to the species our editorial sagacity is at fault. "By their fruit shall ye know them," has been said, but never "by their leaf," and that a little one. We might as well be expected to recognise our fair correspondent by her eyebrows when a baby. It must be nursed in the greenhouse during winter, and hardened in the open air during the fine weather of summer. Supposing that the little thing should live it will probably form a small tree.

A Subscriber.—The variety you wish to cultivate is called the *Green Strawberry*: and it is very subject to mould, as you describe. Plant in an open situation, in rows two feet apart; keep these clear the first season; allow the runners to occupy the spaces the second summer, and then dig down the old rows in autumn. Make a fresh plantation every third or fourth year.

An Admirer of Clean Plants.—Your dirty Roses are overrun with a parasitical fungus called Cladosporium herbarum. We should strip off all the infected leaves and burn them; or if that were too tedious we would cut off the branches and expose them to the same fate. We should take up the plants and change the soil in the end of October, and next year if the enemy appears we should attack him vigorously with lime-water or flour-of-sulphur, trying the former in the first instance. All these failing, we should lay down our *arma cæstusque*, that is, our drugs and our syringe, not as conquerors, but as vanquished. Seriously, whatever will cure the mildew of Peaches will probably cure the Cladosporium also.

Mr. Reid's informant has made a slight mistake in fancying that he raised the two Grapes which have been sent to us; they are both old well-known varieties. One is the white Cornichon, the other is the red Cornichon. The white is well ripened and sugary. According to Noisette, "Jardin Fruitier," it ripens at Paris much better than the violet. On the principle of like producing like, it is just possible that the Grapes sent may be seedlings from the above-named varieties: but as they are stated to have sprung up *spontaneously*, it is natural to suppose that the parent plants must have been growing somewhere near. Does a *Neighbouring Gardener* know anything of this being the case? One thing he must know, which it would be desirable to learn from him, and that is, the mode of managing seedling Vines so as *to produce fruit in three years.*

A. Maccie.—Your Dahlia, No. 13, has one great defect, that of being neither a white nor a lilac, but partaking of both, from the petals opening white and changing to lilac after it has been a short time expanded: the petal and general form of the flower are good.

A. S., Cambridge Heath.—Your seedling Dahlia, tipped with bright rosy crimson, is a very pretty flower, of a good form, but the petal not being of the right shape, and turning back flat too soon, disqualifies it from being a show-flower, if it is of a dwarf habit it will be an acquisition for the border, from its bright and lively colour. The other seedling, a bright rosy purple, we think very highly of, in the form and quality of the petal, and in the general form of the flower, we consider it first rate: it did not revive in water so well as the other specimen, and we are anxious to see another bloom to confirm our opinion of its properties.

Highland Laddie.—Sow the Plane-tree seeds in March in rather a dry situation, or in pans in the autumn, if you can give them the protection of a cold frame or pit during winter. The cause of young Firs and Larches being unhealthy and dying must be owing to something in the soil, probably to its being too light or to your having grown the same kind of Plants before. Nitrate soda, mixed with water, at the rate of 1½ lb. to the square rod, most probably will cure the evil. Send us your advertisement, we will insert it, and you can remit the amount in a post-office order.

T. Wild.—We think the proposed rules for the Ipswich Cucumber Society good as far as they go; but in our opinion there should be the additional rule that every fruit doctored, so as to appear to be covered with a bloom that does not belong to it, should be disqualified, whatever its merit may be.

Letitia.—You are by no means the only person whom the Dahlia growers and showers have disgusted. The best way to lay out such a narrow piece of ground for convenience and effect on the edge of a very steep hill would be either to make a border with a walk along the front, or to form it into an uneven surface with rockwork, when it may be made to look very gay during the autumn, by planting any of the following plants, if you have any convenience for protecting the more tender of them during winter:—Fuchsias, Heartsease, Verbenas, Petunias, Salvia cardinalis and patens, Hydrangeas, Lobelias, Scarlet and other Geraniums, China Asters, French Marygolds, Anagallis, Pentstemon gentianoides and varieties; shrubby Calceolarias, Mimulus cardinalis and varieties; Œnothera macrocarpa and other late flowering sorts; Potentilla Russelliana and others; Golden Rods, Michaelmas Daisies (the small and handsome sorts), Statice, Rudbeckias, &c. These and a few dwarf evergreens, such as Laurestinus, Box, Yew, Holly, Juniper, and Berberis aquifolium, intermixed with some of the more showy hardy annuals (sown at a later season than ordinary), such as the Nemophilas, Collinsias, Gilias, Godetias, Leptosiphons, &c., and such autumn-flowering bulbs as Amaryllis lutea, Belladonna Lily, Gladiolus psittacinus, Autumn Cyclamen and Crocus, will render your garden extremely gay. We cannot direct the laying-out of grounds, as that requires personal inspection.

An Inquirer.—There is no good work on Nursery operations. Nitrate of soda, at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, applied in the spring, when fruit trees are beginning to grow, is an excellent manure; so are wood-ashes. But we are uncertain whether it suits Coniferous plants, which, as "Inquirer" so well knows, are killed or greatly injured by common manure. Coniferous plants will not grow well in heavy land, and require no assistance in light land.

G.—The notice about M. Desprez' Roses was furnished by our Paris correspondent, and was merely an account of what he had seen when on a visit to his nursery. How could that be an advertisement? The Horticultural Society has obtained a new double yellow Rose from Persia, but what it is worth remains to be seen. Double Yellow Roses will *not* grow in the Society's garden.

A. Z.—The Bokhara Clover Melilotus leucantha is a tall coarse-growing plant, which, in its young state, is said to make good food for cattle. Mr. Gorrie, in the "Gardener's Magazine" for 1840, says it will prove useful in alternate husbandry; but we are of opinion that, from its coarse nature, it is unfit for cultivation in this country, where so many better fodder plants ma be grown.

S. W. Lilium peregrinum may be obtained either at Messrs. Loddiges', at Hackney; or Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea.

Ignoramus.—Trifolium incarnatum should be sown from the last week in August till the second in September, when the plant will be fit either to feed down, or cut green, or be hayed the following season.

A Young Gardener has certainly used bone-dust in very large proportions in potting his Oranges and Camellias, to have produced the effects he describes. If he is inclined to try it again as a manure for such plants, he should put a thin stratum of it above the drainage, and mix it with the soil in the proportion of one to twelve or sixteen. If his Orange plants have lost their leaves, or if they are not growing, we would recommend him to re-pot them, removing at the same time a considerable quantity of the old soil; and then, as soon as they begin to grow, prune them back to the young shoots. The Camellias also may be re-potted, and the old balls well loosened. See that they do not suffer for want of water, and that they are kept in a close-shaded house for a short time after the shifting. The same with the Orange-trees.

W. G.—For a small greenhouse, such as you describe, a roof rather flat answers the purpose best. We would, therefore, advise you to slope your roof to an angle of 25 degrees. This angle, with 13ft. wide, will of course require the back wall about 6ft. higher than the front one. You ought to have front sashes in your 5ft. of front wall. The proper time for potting Oncidium Papilio and Cypripedium insigne is any time after they have finished their season's growth, or before they begin to grow in spring. Both require a season of rest in winter when not growing.

Alpha.—Your request about domestic greenhouses and their management shall be attended to shortly.

An Amateur.—If the head of your Orange-tree is dead, we would of course recommend you to cut it down to that part where the young shoots are; if not dead, you should then rub off the young shoots from the stem. If the top is alive—which you may easily tell by trying the bark with your knife—you ought to re-pot the plant, to drain the pot well, and at the same time to remove any of the old sour soil. Put the plant in a shaded greenhouse, where it will soon begin to send out young shoots all over, and if any of the old branches are long and straggling, they may be shortened and thinned. Water will only take up a certain quantity of lime to hold in solution, and that quantity is very small, only about 13 grains to the pint under the most favourable circumstances. The most simple way to make lime-water therefore is to put into a tub a much larger quantity of lime than the water will take up at once, and when this water is used, to fill up the tub again and again until the greater part of the lime is disolved.

Hibernia.—You may cut down your Petunia now, and put in the top as cuttings. It is not possible for us to say why your seeds of Fuchsia fulgens have not ripened before falling off, but the plant cannot be healthy. The seed-vessels are quite green when ripe, but the seeds are of a dark colour. Are not yours in this state? The only effectual remedy for the wire-worm is picking and destroying it. You will see some remarks upon this subject in a late number of the *Chronicle*. We do not know anything about Fuchsia Wormaldii

G. T.—The soil for Fig-trees should be a light rich loam on a dry open bottom, if not so naturally it must be made so by brick and lime rubbish so disposed as may best carry off superabundant moisture. Whilst however, this is kept in view, it must also be understood that the plants must be well supplied with water, otherwise they are apt to drop their fruit. A south aspect is best. With regard to pruning, it is first necessary to observe that the fig makes a shoot in the early part of summer; this either ceases to lengthen for a time about midsummer, or its progress is at all events extremely slow. Fruit is being formed in the mean time on the young shoot; but such fruit, although it may attain a considerable size, rarely acquires perfection in this climate out of doors. It therefore becomes advisable to remove it as it forms. On that part of the shoot produced after Midsummer embryo fruits are generally formed; and if these do not become too far grown, they live through the winter under proper protection, and ripen in the ensuing summer. It is therefore evident that the shoots last produced must be preserved, and that pruning must consist in thinning out the branches where overcrowded, or occasionally shortening where a supply of wood is required. Your trees, growing wild, must be well thinned, and trained horizontally or pendulous, protecting in winter with spruce branches.

B.—Some of the ornamental kinds of Gladiolus, the low growing species of Lilies, the Amaryllis belladonna, and the different kinds of Ixias, you will find useful. The kind of soil most suitable for them is sandy loam, vegetable mould, and a little well-rotted manure; the best time for potting them is when they show indications of growing.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE learn from France that the disturbed state of Paris still continues to excite uneasiness; and that an attempt of the rioters to renew their meetings has called for the most vigilant precautions on the part of the authorities. Numerous arrests have taken place, and patrols of cavalry are still necessary to maintain order in the streets of the disaffected quarters. The preliminary meeting of the Chamber of Peers, convened for the trial of the assassin who fired at the Princes, took place on Tuesday, when a Committee was appointed to prepare the usual report preparatory to the trial. In addition to the facts mentioned in our last Number, it is stated that the prisoner has made disclosures which have led to the arrest of several persons who participated in the attempt. In the Provinces, it appears that tranquillity has been again restored, although it is stated that the whole armed force in the towns is necessary to prevent an open revolt. The Royal decree, authorising the Minister of Finance to raise a portion of the loan voted by the Chambers, has at length been published; the amount to be raised is 150 millions of francs, and it is stated that the Minister had endeavoured to provide for the expenses of the country without recurring to the loan, but the recent insurrectionary movements had induced the Cabinet to appeal to credit for the purpose of showing that the confidence of capitalists was not diminished.—We learn from the Peninsula that the differences between Spain and Portugal on the subject of the frontier tariff are expected to be satisfactorily arranged, and that the Marquis of Saldanha was daily expected in Madrid, as the Ambassador to whom the settlement of the question had been entrusted on the part of Portugal. The financial projects proposed by the special committee of the Portuguese Chamber still occupy the attention of the Legislature, and nearly all of them have been passed. Private letters from Lisbon announce the important fact that the Pope, Russia, Austria, and Prussia have at length appointed Ambassadors to the Court of Donna Maria, who are daily expected to present their credentials.—From Germany we learn that the rumour of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux, which we mentioned in our last, was premature; the accounts from Vienna state that he is fast recovering, and that the use of the limb is expected to be restored before the end of the ensuing month. Letters from Frankfort mention that active progress is making in the fortifications of Mayence, and that a serious disturbance occurred in that city on the 11th, arising out of a quarrel between the Austrian garrison and the populace. The Germanic Diet is said to have decided on important measures relative to the organization of the federal army, and the construction of additional fortresses in the south-western states of the confederation.—The arrangements for uniting the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the German Customs' Union, have been suddenly suspended, and the Prussian custom-house officers have been ordered to return to Prussia. It is said that the King of Holland has refused his sanction to the treaty under which this measure was to be effected, and that the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs has consequently resigned his office.—Accounts from the Levant mention that the Pacha of Egypt has expressed his willingness to send home the Syrian soldiers, and that the anxiety which prevailed respecting Arabia has diminished. Much excitement has been occasioned in Constantinople by the disaffection of the troops, which are said to have made some hostile demonstrations on account of the non-payment of their arrears, and to have called for an inquiry into the management of the finances in all the departments of government.

At home, the House of Commons has been occupied during the week with the passing of the estimates, and with several unopposed bills. The discussion on the Frogmore Lodge Bill and on the Royal Gardens Bill was resumed on Monday; both measures met with some opposition, but were read last night for the third time and passed. The Bill for the Continuation of the Poor Law Commission has also been introduced, and is to be resumed next week, after the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Ways and Means has been submitted to the House.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor. The Queen and the Prince have taken their usual exercise during the week in the parks and gardens of the Castle. The Duke of Sussex arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to Her Majesty. His Royal Highness was received by Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting; Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Otway, Groom in Waiting; and Col. Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Countess of Dunmore and the Hon. Mrs. Georgiana Mary Anson to be two of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary; and Capt. the Hon. A. N. Hood to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The New Elections.—With the exception of two or three in Ireland, not yet determined, the remainder of the

elections rendered necessary by the late ministerial arrangements, and which were not terminated last week, have now been concluded by the re-election, without opposition, of the several candidates. Lord Stanley has been returned for the Northern Division of Lancashire; the Hon. O. Duncombe for the North Riding of Yorkshire; Sir E. Knatchbull for East Kent; Dr. Nicholl for Cardiff; the Hon. Capt. Gordon for Aberdeenshire; and Lord Eliot for Bodmin. Mr. Alderman Thompson has also been elected without opposition for Westmoreland, vacant by the recent elevation to the peerage of Viscount Lowther; Capt. Meynell has likewise been returned for Lisburn. A vacancy has occurred in the representation of the borough of Wilton, in consequence of the accession of Viscount Fitzharris to the title of Earl of Malmesbury; Lord Somerton, eldest son of the Earl of Normanton, is the candidate on the Conservative interest. It is now announced that Mr. Perceval will be the Conservative candidate for the county of Sligo, vacant by the appointment of his father, Col. Perceval, as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Controverted Election Petitions.—The following is a correct list of the places for which petitions against the sitting members have been presented:—Great Marlow, Nottingham town (3 petitions), Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Thetford (2), Clitheroe (2), Lewes, Belfast (3), Longford, Harwich (3), Wigan, Rutland (2), Waterford city (2), Wakefield (2), Sudbury (2), Bridport, Ipswich, Cardigan borough, Cork county, Kerry, Dudley, Wigton, Rochester, Athlone, Gloucester city, Dublin city (this petition has been abandoned), Blackburn, Louth, Tipperary, Lichfield, Southampton town, Flint, Newry, Newport, Kinsale, Elgin burghs, Bewdley, Reading, Penryn and Falmouth, Wareham, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Carlow county, Lyme Regis, Merthyr Tydvil, Shrewsbury, Downpatrick, Barnstaple, Stafford borough, St. Ives, New Windsor, Carnarvon borough.—Total, 50 places.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Attempted Assassination of the Princes.*—The preliminary meeting of the Court of Peers, to declare its competency to try Quesinet, which appears to be the real name of the assassin who fired at the Princes, and not Pappart, as was at first supposed, took place on Tuesday, when a Committee of Inquiry was named to report on the evidence. This report, it is said, will take some time to draw up, although there appears to be a disposition to bring on the trial as soon as possible. In addition to the facts connected with this affair, given in our last number, it is stated that the prisoner has made certain revelations which have warranted the arrest of several persons who took an active part in the attempt. Four of them are said to have participated in the perpetration of the crime, and one is represented as having lent his shoulder as a support for the hand of the assassin, to enable him to take better aim. The number of persons already under arrest is said to be from 17 to 20. Quesinet, it now seems, was never a soldier of the 17th Regiment, nor could he have had any cause of vengeance against its Colonel, or any of its officers. He enlisted in 1832 in the 15th Regiment; in 1835 he menaced and insulted his corporal, and was condemned to five years' imprisonment, with the bullet attached. His time of imprisonment was commuted to a year; but he escaped a few days previous to the expiration of his time, and came to Paris, where he has lived in different quarters under the feigned name of Pappart, and under this name he was some time since condemned to six months' imprisonment for assault.

Disturbances in Paris.—The state of the capital continues to excite uneasiness, as the tumultuous assemblages referred to in our last number have since been renewed in what are known as the fighting quarters of the city, and, though not to the same serious extent, they still appear to call for the most vigilant precautions on the part of the Civil and Military authorities. On Friday, and the two subsequent evenings, considerable bodies of workmen assembled in the quarters of St. Denis and St. Martin, and the Municipal Guards had to clear the streets from time to time by charges of Cavalry, and upwards of 100 individuals were arrested and lodged in the Conciergerie. Several persons who had been arrested for forming part of the crowds during the last week have been set at liberty, and the rest will be brought to trial as speedily as possible. The police have inspected the shops of the armourers and gunsmiths in the capital, within the last few days, in order to see whether the regulations for keeping fire-arms in such a state that they cannot be immediately used, are complied with; and the journals assert that the police have seized in some of these shops a large number of sword sticks. The opposition journals, however, persist in their assertions that the disturbances are provoked only by the police, and that the leaders of the revolutionary party have no intention to make any serious attempt against the Government at the present moment.—The latest intelligence informs us that all continued quiet in the capital. A search was made by the police on Monday, in the lodge of a portress, in the Rue de Chironne, and many arms and ammunition were seized. The woman was arrested, and has been given up for trial. The Tribunal of Correctional Police sat on Tuesday to try several persons arrested during the recent disturbances, when several convictions and sentences were passed. The defences set up by most of them were on trivial grounds, and could not be sustained by evidence. None of them appear to have had any violent political intentions, but to have been carried away by momentary excitement, having done what they saw others doing, without clearly knowing what they were about.

Riots in the Provinces.—We learn from the intelligence received from the departments that tranquillity has again been everywhere restored, but private accounts from various parts appear to show that the whole armed force in the towns is merely sufficient to prevent an open revolt. An official account has been published of the late disturbances at Clermont, which differs little from the statement given in our last number. It asserts that several parties had been sent from Clermont to stir up the neighbouring villages, and that the emissaries of the Secret Societies quitted the town on the 11th, since which period order had been restored. About 40 arrests had taken place, and the prisons, it is said, could no longer hold the number in custody. Four more soldiers and two journeymen have since died of their wounds, received during the riots. The *National* was seized at the post on Saturday, in consequence of certain statements made in it respecting this insurrection, and the provincial journals have been seized in numbers on the same charge. At Toulouse on the 15th, extraordinary precautions were taken, in consequence of some alarming accounts received at the Prefecture; but the population continued quiet in the midst of these military demonstrations.

The Loan.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the long-expected Royal decree, countersigned by the Minister of Finance, authorising the latter to raise a portion of the Loan of 150 millions of francs (18,000,000*l.*), by virtue of the bill passed by the Chambers. The amount of the present sum to be raised is 150 millions of francs (6,000,000*l.*), in three per cent. stock. Some of the journals declare that M. Humann was opposed to this measure, and had provided for the expenses until the 1st Jan., without any necessity for recurring to a loan, but that the majority of the council was against him. The council, they add, deemed that the circumstances were no longer the same as they were a short time since. The disorders of the provinces, the insurrection at Clermont, and the recent attempt at assassination, might, it was thought, deceive Europe; and, therefore, Government, appealing to credit in the midst of these circumstances, wished to show that the confidence of capitalists was not diminished.

The Fortifications.—Private letters inform us that the congregation in Paris and its neighbourhood of so many thousands of labourers, employed on the fortifications, and which include all the worst characters in the capital and the provinces, was beginning to occasion uneasiness. Already three of the contractors had thrown up their engagements, the officers of engineers under whose inspection they were bound to proceed having insisted that the work should be properly done. Many hundred labourers were in consequence thrown out of employment, a circumstance which suggested fears for the period when the works would be terminated. Further accounts on the same subject add that though the fortifications were now of a nature that they could not be abandoned, the works for the continuous wall were almost everywhere suspended, and the labourers were so badly paid that they were leaving, to work on railroads, or to go to Algiers.

Algeria.—Private accounts from Algiers, dated the 9th inst., state that this province continued perfectly tranquil. At Blidah everything indicated peace. The French post placed at the summit of Mount Atlas had not been molested, and at this extreme frontier the Arabs continued as quiet as after the treaty of peace. The accounts terminate by observing that the evacuation of the hospital at Mahon had produced a very bad effect among the troops.

SPAIN.—Our news from Madrid this week does not possess much interest. The change in the English Ministry appears to have excited some sensation in that capital. A decree has been published by the Regent dividing the kingdom into 14 military divisions. By another decree the period of service for the recruits is fixed at five years in the active army and at three in the militia. A circular had been published, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the political chiefs of the kingdom, recommending them to enforce strict execution of the decrees relative to the press, and not to permit the circulation of any journal or periodical publication, the responsible editor of which should be imprisoned or sentenced by the jury, until a new editor should be substituted in his stead.—The Marquis de Saldanha was expected to arrive in the capital in a few days. His journey is said to be connected with the operation of the new tariff on the Portuguese frontier. The negotiations between the Cabinet and the English Ambassador respecting the introduction of British cotton goods into Spain had been suddenly broken off. The conferences between the Basque Commissioners and the Ministers had as yet produced no satisfactory result; and it would appear that a favourable solution of the question at issue was not expected, as Government had just issued orders for fresh troops to be marched to the north. Accounts from St. Sebastian state that an attempt of the authorities to seize a large quantity of arms and ammunition, concealed by the peasants of that neighbourhood, had failed, and that although civil war did not exist, murders and robberies were frequent in that province. Intelligence had been received from Mahon of the 1st inst., announcing that the French had quietly evacuated the military hospital of the Islet del Rey, but had left several vessels of war off Mahon, under the pretext of protecting the merchant vessels of their nation. It appears that the Minister of Finance still encounters many obstacles in attempting to realise the necessary sums for paying the dividend on the new capitalised stock, and it is thought that he will either shortly accomplish that object or resign. Great complaints are making by the Moderado press against the severity exercised towards its members. Some agitation is feared, as the articles are very violent, and the new political chief of Madrid, Senor Escalante, seems to have received very precise and vigorous orders relative to the periodical press. The first measure in consequence has been the seizure of the *Correo*, the responsible editor of which was fined 500 reals, but having protested against the measure, notwithstanding the prohibition intimated in the Minister's circular, he was for the last offence condemned to the maximum of the penalty, viz., two years' imprisonment. Another journal has been more violent still, having published an article in reply to the communication of the political chief, in which the editor asserts his intention of disobeying laws he considers bad, unless constrained at the point of the bayonet, and that his paper should be published in spite of his circular.

PORTUGAL.—We have received Lisbon news to the 13th inst. The twelve financial projects proposed by the special committee of the Chamber of Deputies had nearly all been passed. The one under discussion when the mail left was the 11th, by which the board of public credit is to be endowed with the proceeds of the new taxes already voted, and to take upon itself the payment of the foreign dividends. Several of the projects that have passed the Deputies had been taken up to the Senate.—Government had applied for authority to pay the legal expenses, and collect the revenues from the end of the present month till the end of June next, a proposal which was expected to excite much opposition. It had been referred to the Finance Committee, which had not presented its report when the packet left. The differential duties, by which a drawback was given upon foreign goods imported in Portuguese shipping, have been repealed, so that the duties established by the tariff will have to be paid indifferently by all; but an equivalent additional duty will also be imposed on goods imported in the shipping of countries which levy differential duties on Portuguese shipping. Those of this country, for instance, will be liable to pay the additional duties of 1-5th on the whole amount, as long as our orders in Council against Portuguese shipping continue in force. The carrying trade is limited by an additional duty of 20 per cent. on the amount of duties, being levied on goods imported in any other vessels than Portuguese, or vessels belonging to the country from which the goods are exported. It seems to be expected that the Cortes will not conclude their labours before the middle of next month. A private letter received from Lisbon, said to be derived from a highly influential quarter, announces the important fact that the Pope, Russia, Austria, and Prussia have appointed ambassadors to the court of her most Catholic Majesty, who are daily expected to present their credentials. It also communicates that decisive measures have been taken by the finance minister for endowing the board of public credit with ample means for the punctual payment of the future dividends on the foreign debt.

GERMANY.—The journals of this week bring us no intelligence of importance, but are occupied exclusively with topics of mere local interest.—The rumour of the death of the Duke de Bordeaux, which we noticed in our last, was premature, and appears to have originated on the Paris Stock Exchange. Letters from Vienna of the 11th inst. state nothing of his illness; and those from Kirchberg of the 7th announce that he was fast progressing towards perfect recovery; the pains and irritation of the nerves had diminished, and his general health was good. On the 22d inst. the apparatus was to be removed, and before Oct. 15 his surgeons, it is said, rely confidently that the use of the limb will be restored, when he will leave for Vienna.—It appears that notwithstanding peace is now considered to be certain, the fortifications of Mayence are advancing with great activity, and are to be prosecuted as long as the weather continues fine; there seems to be even a question of not interrupting them during the ensuing winter. The Prussian garrison is also as strong as before, although a reduction is anticipated. Mention is made of a serious disturbance which took place in that town on the 11th, the Austrian soldiers in the garrison having quarrelled with the populace; when one of the latter was killed, and several persons wounded.—Letters from Frankfort state that in consequence of the late armaments of France, on account of the Eastern question, important measures are to be enforced by the Germanic Diet relative to the organisation of the federal army. Federal fortresses are first to be erected in the south-west part of Germany, and the affairs of the Confederation are said to form the principal object of Prince Metternich's conferences at Johannisberg. The Prince was to leave that place on the 15th or 16th inst., on his return to Vienna, where the Prince of Prussia was also expected. Confidence was returning in the commercial circles of Vienna, and the funds were rising slowly.—The merchants of Strasburg were to have a conference shortly with German traders on the subject of a reduction of the tariffs. The whole line of railroad between Strasburg and Bale was opened on Sunday by the Minister of Public Works, the Prefect of the Bas Rhin and the other authorities, who assembled at the Koenigshoffen station at Strasburg, and immediately started for Mulhausen. The train then continued on its course to Bale. In consequence of the opening of this direct and rapid communication, it is expected that the number of travellers passing through Strasburgh will become much more numerous.

BELGIUM.—Intelligence has been received from Luxembourg that the measures, referred to in our last Number, for carrying into effect the accession of the Grand Duchy to the German Customs' Union have been suspended, and that even the Prussian custom-house officers, who were already in Luxembourg, have received orders to return to Prussia. In connexion with the same subject, private letters had been received at Antwerp, from the Hague, dated the 14th inst., conveying the intelligence of the resignation of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs: a step which is attributed to the determination of the king not to sign or sanction the treaty of commerce, by which Dutch Luxembourg is joined to the Prussian Union of Customs.—The steam-ship *British Queen*, recently purchased by this Government, is preparing, it is said, for

a voyage to Constantinople.—A serious accident happened near Liege last week. It appears that the railway station is three miles from the town, and that the usual conveyance is an omnibus twenty feet high. In consequence of the overloading of one of these vehicles, there being from twenty-five to thirty passengers, besides an unusual proportion of luggage, it was upset in descending the hill, a mile from its destination. Twelve persons were wounded; the most severely injured was an English lady, the Hon. Mrs. Ives, who received a wound in the head; her courier is likely to be a cripple for life; and a French gentleman had his leg broken. An action has been commenced against the proprietors, and the damages laid at 20,000f.

GREECE.—We learn from the *Augsburg Gazette* that the Athens National Bank is shortly to be opened, although the capital, 2,600,000 drachms, is not yet invested, there being only one million and a half. The commercial crisis at Vienna had caused a reaction at Athens, and determined several failures.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome inform us that the Pope, who has re-established the order of St. John of Jerusalem within his states, has formed the idea of calling it back to the primitive object of its institution, whence it derived its name of Hospitallers of St. John, and has conferred on it the direction of the pontifical military hospital, into which soldiers of every class are received. As soon as the Lieutenant of the Order was made acquainted with this intention of his Holiness, he proceeded to prepare for the purpose the vast building granted by the Pope to the order, near the Ponte Sisto, in which 300 beds have been placed, and which was ready on the 1st inst. to receive as many sick. The Pope has been in person, with all due ceremony, to bestow his benediction on the new establishment.—The *Giornale delle Due Sicilie* states, that a shock of an earthquake was felt on the 24th ult., at Sulmona, in Abruzzo Ultra II., the birthplace of Ovid, but no disaster occurred. On the 25th, a sharp shock was felt at Caramanico.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople inform us that in consequence of Major Napier's desire that the Syrian soldiers still in the Egyptian army should be discharged by Mehemet Ali, and sent back to their country, the Pasha has demanded of the Porte whether it is the will of the Sultan that so considerable a number of soldiers should quit his army at a time when the employment of an Egyptian corps might be necessary in Arabia. The Porte has been lately occupied with the consideration of this point, without having come to any decision. The last steam-boat, however, brought fresh despatches from Mehemet Ali, in which he declares his readiness to send home the Syrian soldiers, and acknowledges that his former anxiety respecting Arabia is diminished. What answer the Porte intends to give to these new declarations of the Pasha is not yet known. The conferences of the Ministers of the Porte are said to be now directed to the internal administration of the country and the finance, in which, however, it appears to experience great embarrassment. The taxes received in the capital are the only resource on which Government can calculate, and the regular troops at Scutari have received, it is said, no pay for some months.—Subsequent accounts from Constantinople to the 1st inst., state that serious alarm began to be felt in that capital, on account of the manifestations of a disorganised and mutinous condition of the army. It is stated that the army, which the introduction of European discipline has hitherto rendered a passive instrument in the hands of Government, having been at length roused by not being paid for nine months, seems disposed to dictate its own terms, and interfere with the civil administration of the empire. The Pachas and officers forming the council of war presented, on the 28th ult., a memorial to the Sultan, wherein they did not confine themselves to the representation of their own grievances, but stated that there were abuses in the administration of the finances, that the Ministers and their creatures, and the whole body of civilians, had their salaries punctually paid to them, while nine months' arrears were owing to the army; and, finally, the only remedy for these evils was, that publicity should be given to the accounts of the State, that all might judge if they were fairly administered. This memorial, Mustapha Pacha, the Seraskier, who is known to be favourable to the views of the malcontents, undertook to present to the Sultan. An intrigue, however, had in the meanwhile been set afoot by Riza Pacha, the High Chamberlain, who, having tampered with the officers of the Imperial Guard, induced them to draw up a counter-petition expressive of their satisfaction and devotion to Government. This document had also to be presented, by virtue of his office, by the Seraskier; but in so doing he observed to his Highness, that there was nothing out of the usual course in it, and that the declarations it contained, whether true or not, were such as he was in the habit of hearing every day, whereas in this other memorial, he added, presenting that of the troops of the line, "Your Highness will find something new, and on that account worthier of your attention." The Sultan has referred both these memorials to the Council of Ministers, so that the only immediate result expected from them is the dismissal of the Seraskier, or Riza Pacha. The spirit, however, which has thus manifested itself among the troops, it is thought, will sooner or later be productive of the most dangerous consequences. They are already thirty thousand strong at Constantinople, and when joined by the redif or militia, who are now marching there, and who, it is feared, will make common cause with them, they will become very formidable.—About two hundred houses were burned in a fire which took place a few weeks ago in a quarter of Constantinople called Eyoub. This being only a common occurrence, no particular notice was taken of it at the time, but it has since been discovered that it was the work of incendiaries, and several Greeks and Armenians have been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in it. Several placards have also been posted in the streets, threatening further conflagrations; so that the inhabitants, their houses being all constructed of wood, are in a great state of alarm. Government has also issued a firman, prohibiting them to leave their houses, with or without lanterns, after sunset.

CANADA.—No news of importance was received from Canada by the last Halifax packet. The Municipal Bill had been carried through the House of Assembly by a majority of 12. The Governor-General had sent to the House a message recommending for the consideration of the members divers works of internal improvement, the total cost of which was estimated at 1,170,000*l.*, provincial sterling, to be spread over a period of five years, necessary for their completion. As Canada has no funds in hand, the Governor-General proposes that the money be borrowed, and that the Provincial Parliament make provision for the interest, about 90,000*l.* per annum, which his lordship proposes to accomplish in part by the establishment of a Government bank. The message produced a great sensation, and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed in French and English. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia were about to petition her Majesty for a union of Nova Scotia with New Brunswick.—On the 27th ult. an extensive fire broke out at St. John's, New Brunswick, in the ship-yard of Messrs. Owens and Duncan in the village of Portland. It is said to have had its origin in the firing of a quantity of chips, and sprinklings of tar, at the bows of a new vessel nearly completed in the ship-yard, by a red-hot bolt which fell from the hands of one of the workmen engaged in enlarging a hole in a portion of the ship's rigging. The fire immediately communicated from the chips to the bottom of the vessel, which had been newly tarred, and soon spread to all parts of the yards and ship, defying every attempt to extinguish it. From the ship the flames extended to the workshops in the vicinity, and from them to the village. The fire raged without intermission for nearly five hours, and consumed property of the value of which no correct estimate can yet be formed, but which is supposed to amount to 25,000*l.* The following, however, have been given as the probable losses:—53 houses burned and pulled down, valued at 17,500*l.*; Wesleyan chapel burned, 2,000*l.*; ship on the stocks, partly rigged, 7,000*l.*; rigging, &c., not in the ship, 1,000*l.*; furniture, goods, &c., destroyed, 2,500*l*; making a total of 30,000*l.* Two hundred families, containing 1,150 people, have been turned out of house and home, 600 of whom may be said to be left destitute by this melancholy occurrence.—The Baron Friedrickstal had arrived in New York from Honduras, and sailed for Europe. In the interior of Yucatan he went over the newly-discovered ruins of the cities of Uxmal and "Chictun Itza," both of which are said to surpass Palenque in magnificence. The Baron took the necessary apparatus with him for Daguerréotype drawings, which will, it is said, be soon presented to the scientific and antiquarian world.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, complaining that in despite of the stringent laws which had been passed, and the many negotiations which had been entered into with foreign countries, for the suppression of the slave trade, British skill and capital were still largely employed in speculations which depended for the necessary supply of labour on the import of slaves from Africa. The conductors of these establishments, which were principally for the working of the mines in Brazil and Cuba, were almost openly engaged in the illicit traffic, the means for conducting which were furnished from this country, and the object of the petition was to have the scope of the present law so extended as to include within its operation the class of dealings which were charged against those agents and their principals at home. The petitioners also prayed that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the truth of their allegations. Lord RIPON agreed that if it could be shown that British subjects were so implicated as was alleged, a case would be made out for the interference of Parliament.

On the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, a committee was then appointed to take into consideration a report by Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, relating to the warming and ventilation of those buildings.—Lord COTTENHAM explained to the House the nature of the bills which he had introduced on the first day of the present session, the object of which, he said, was to establish local jurisdictions which would bring home justice to all parts of the country, not only in relation to small debts, but to all other matters where the subject-matter was small, and where the parties could hardly obtain redress according to the present state of the law. The noble lord, after further entering into the details of these bills, concluded by stating that it was not his intention to urge them during the present session, but that he would lose no time in bringing them forward on the re-assembling of Parliament after the prorogation.

Thursday.—The business of the House was merely of a formal nature, and consisted in the presentation of petitions and moving for papers. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Rev Sir H. Lees praying their Lordships to address her Majesty to issue her Royal proclamation for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the United Kingdom. The noble and learned Lord, however, dissented from the views of the petitioner.—The Earl of RADNOR presented a petition from Manchester, praying for the repeal of all duties on beef, pork, butter, lard, grain of every known description, and the meal made from all or any of them.—The Earl of DEVON presented a petition from Mr. A. Murray, complaining of the loss sustained by the estate of Messrs. Stevenson and Co., in consequence of the default of Mr. Abbott, an official assignee. The noble Earl contended that the House could not of itself remedy the evil. Lord BROUGHAM explained the mode in which he had originally appointed official assignees, and expressed his opinion that, notwithstanding what had unfortunately occurred, he thought the institution of the office a very great improvement on the old system. Lord COTTENHAM said that on hearing of the default of Mr. Abbott, he had referred the whole subject to a commission comprising some of the first merchants in the City. They had not yet made a report, but he had no doubt that when they should have done so, they would be found to have collected much valuable information.—The Earl of DUCIE presented the petition of the Conference of Ministers at Manchester, on the subject of the Corn-laws. The noble Lord read the petition at length, and then took occasion to ask a few questions, to which, however, he received no answer.—Lord COTTENHAM moved for certain returns from the Court of Chancery and the Court of Exchequer, continued till the sittings after Trinity term, which were ordered.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he should, on Monday next, submit a proposition to their Lordships, with a view to obtain their concurrence in an address to the throne, to call upon the Home department at the beginning of each session to lay before Parliament a statement of anything that might have been done in the interval between that and the previous session, in consequence of the reports of the prison inspectors. In making this motion he should state grounds which he thought would induce the House to agree to it, though he perhaps had no right to anticipate any opposition.—Lord CAMPBELL then moved for copies of any correspondence that had taken place between the Home Government and that of India respecting the exercise of their spiritual functions by Roman Catholic missionaries in Hindostan. The noble Lord having stated that he had been many years out of the country, proceeded to detail the circumstances on which his motion was founded. They seemed to have reference to a dispute between some Irish Jesuits and the resident Portuguese priests as to the rights to certain temporalities claimed by the former, but enjoyed by the latter under a Papal Bull issued about 200 years ago. His Lordship mentioned that individuals of the Catholic church had been imprisoned by the Company's local authorities, and that some of them, as he had been informed, had actually been submitted to the torture. Lord ELLENBOROUGH indignantly denied the last part of the story, explained the real facts of the case, and declared that, so far from objecting to the fullest inquiry, he would move for additional papers on the subject. The noble Lord subsequently did this, and both motions were agreed to.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a petition from some Dissenters at Homerton, complaining of the national distress, and expressed his regret that her Majesty's Government had decided upon so long a delay in making that inquiry into it, or in taking those measures respecting it, which sooner or later must be made. The Duke of WELLINGTON said it was impossible that any inquiry could be made which would have been brought to a close during the present session of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Sir J. GRAHAM and Dr. NICHOLL took the oaths and their seats for Dorchester and Cardiff. The SPEAKER reported the sufficiency of the sureties offered for prosecuting petitions against the returns for Thetford, Nottingham, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lyme Regis, Merthyr Tydvil, Harwich, Stafford, Hythe, Rutlandshire, Windsor, Lewes, and Wareham. In answer to a question from Mr HAWES, Sir R. INGLIS said that he did not mean, during the present session, to submit a motion on the subject of Church Extension. On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. ORWAY CAVE, referring to the postponement of the discussion on the Corn laws, lamented, that after the delay which had already occurred, the door of the House of Commons was to be closed against the suffering manufacturers for five months more. He believed, however, that the holy alliance between the Conservatives and the Chartists had begun to totter. He wished to know whether it was intended to re-introduce the Irish Registration Bill? The formation of the Cabinet, and the known opinions of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Stanley, were, he thought, such as to preclude any confidence in the Administration of Ireland. That country was placed in this dilemma,—that if she remained tranquil it was said she felt no grievance; if she engaged in agitation the disturbance was made an argument against all relief.

Sir R. PEEL answered, that he did not pledge himself to bring forward precisely the same Registration Bill as in the last session; but he hoped, with the aid of Lord Stanley, to produce a measure to combine the correction of existing abuses with the preservation of the franchise as nearly as possible on its present principle.

Sir C. NAPIER complained that no naval officer had been appointed, as had usually been the case, to the Board of Ordnance. Sir R. PEEL said, it had not been the invariable usage to place a naval officer at the Board of Ordnance, and appealed, in proof of his respect for the navy, to the mode in which he had constituted the Board of Admiralty. Capt. PECHELL, and other Naval Members, contended that the first Lord of Admiralty ought always to be an officer of the Navy.

In answer to a question from Mr. FIELDEN, Sir R. PEEL undertook that in the bill to be introduced for the continuance of expiring acts a special reference should be made to the Poor Law. Sir T. WILDE called the attention of the House to the fact of Sir E. Sugden still sitting in the House as Member for Ripon after it had been announced that he had accepted the office of Chancellor of Ireland. He contended that it was a dangerous precedent, and a violation of the Act of Parliament. Sir E. SUGDEN, in reply, did not consider that he had lost his character as Member for Ripon, until the necessary forms had been gone through for creating him Chancellor of Ireland. Lord J. RUSSELL thought it expedient to have a uniform practice in reference to the vacation of seats consequent on acceptance of office, and considered that Sir T. Wilde was quite justified in calling the attention of the House to the subject.

Sir R. PEEL, in answer to a question from Dr. Bowring, explained that the impost of nine per cent. now levied in Syria by the Turkish Government was in substitution for a variety of small duties, and assured the House that England would use all proper influence with Turkey to prevent any injury to the Syrians from the great change they had undergone.

After some remarks from Mr. THORNELY and Mr YORKE on the subject of the Corn-laws, and the present distressed state of the country, the SPEAKER put the question for going into Committee, and a division was called for by Mr. Crawford, when there were for the motion 156, against it 22. The House then went into Committee on the remaining estimates, beginning with the Civil Contingencies, various items of which were objected to by Mr. WILLIAMS. Lord J. RUSSELL, as the leader in the House of Commons of the Government by which these estimates had been framed, defended the items questioned by Mr. Williams. Some of those expenses, he said, no doubt, might be spared, if none but persons of fortune were appointed; and it was true that men were sometimes found willing even to accept offices, which, so far from increasing their fortunes, obliged them to draw upon their own finances. But he did not think it fair that the country should take advantage of that honourable ambition in order to strip those who served her.—The vote for Civil Contingencies was then passed.

The Miscellaneous Estimates then followed, one item of which was for £51,654 10*s.*, to complete the sum necessary for defraying the charge for repairs, &c., of public buildings and also for the maintenance and repairs of Royal Palaces and works in the Royal Gardens, previously charged upon the Civil List. Mr. Williams objected to this vote, which he considered too large, and observed that the greater number of the Royal Palaces were kept up for the benefit not of Her Majesty, but of persons who had no claims to the residences allotted to them therein. For instance, there was Kensington Palace, occupied, he believed, by only a very small portion of the Royal Family. Some of the inmates of it who formerly lived there had since received certain annual sums to provide other residences, and he thought it hard that plan were adopted with regard to the whole of them, and the palace done away with, and the private gardens attached to it thrown open to the public, a great saving and a great advantage would at once be conferred on the public. It appeared that there were not less than nine Royal palaces or residences maintained at the public expense, namely, Windsor Castle, the Pavilion at Brighton, Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, Kew Palace, Hampton-court Palace, Claremont (the residence of the King of the Belgians, entailing an annual expense of 14,000*l.*), and Marlborough House (the residence of the Queen Dowager, upon which no less than 20,000*l.* was very recently expended). He thought that

many of these palaces might be done away with without entailing the slightest inconvenience on any members of the Royal Family, and, in the present state of the finances of the country, he was quite certain that all unnecessary expenses for things of this sort ought to be discontinued.—Mr. Wakley expressed his regret that the House of Commons should pay so little attention to the voting of the supplies. The request of Sir R. Peel for time to propose his measures, was, he thought, a reasonable one. His administration was one of great talent, and it enjoyed the confidence of a great majority of the wealth and intelligence of the country.—Mr. Fielden replied to Mr. Wakley, and reminded him that redress of grievances used to precede granting of supplies.—Mr. Ewart found nothing prescribed by Mr. Wakley but patience. If that was his only remedy, he would soon have to hold an inquest on the patient. Sir R. Peel's remedy ought by this time to have been ready. The hon. Member then entered into some discussion upon the estimates immediately before the House, and referring to several points contained in them, said he rejoiced to find that several palaces and parks, especially the Regent's Park, had been, within the last year, made more accessible to the public. A short time ago he had occasion to pass through the Regent's Park, and he was delighted to see the number of persons who had taken advantage of the admission given to them. He only wished that Richmond Park was thrown open to the people in the same way; and he trusted that the Secretary for the Treasury would have an opportunity of turning his attention to the subject. He hoped, also, that the large park at Kew, which was now closed during the whole week, with the exception of two days, would be thrown open to the people. After suggesting several improvements which might be made in Hampton-court Palace, the hon. Member expressed a hope that care would be taken to preserve to the public the whole of the open space attached to Kensington-gardens, by throwing open the remaining portion of the two separate gardens.—Sir R. Inglis observed that since the transfer of the Crown's hereditary revenues to the nation, the nation was bound to maintain the Royal parks and palaces. But why should the parks of the Sovereign be thrown open any more than those of private noblemen? There was already a thoroughfare through Richmond Park, and they had no more right to deprive the Crown of its right in the property belonging to it than they had to take away the right of any private proprietor to that which he possessed.—Mr. Ewart said that persons on horseback, or in carriages, were admitted into Richmond Park, but the decent shopkeeper of Richmond was not privileged to walk in it. The parks, no doubt, were held by the Crown in its own right; but they were also held for the advantage of the people, and he should like to see them all thrown open for their admission.—The item in question, and others, were then voted.

Some discussion took place on the subject of throwing open to the public the room called the King's Library in the British Museum; to which proposal Sir R. Peel expressed himself as opposed. The Right Hon. Bart. stated, in reply to a question, that the new catalogue of the books of the library would be published in the course of two or three weeks.—Several Members then addressed the Committee on different other votes being proposed. One of these was for the expenses of the Caledonian Canal, to which Mr. Williams called attention, entering at considerable length into the subject. Sir R. Peel admitted the justice of Mr. Williams's objections, and agreed that the vote should be withdrawn, in order that the matter might be investigated.—Another vote for the expenses of the Home Department raised a discussion on the appointment of Mr. Vizard, as solicitor to the Home Department.—Sir J. Graham, in reply to Col. Sibthorp, who had brought the subject before the committee, intimated that it was intended to terminate the appointment; and Sir T. Wilde vindicated the character of Mr. Vizard, and contended that such an appointment was essential to the conducting of public business. Sir R. Peel, in reply to Sir T. Wilde, stated that, from his own experience, he did not think such an arrangement necessary.—Mr. Williams then objected to the grant for Secret Service-money, and on a division there were 144 to 7 in favour of the vote.—Mr. Plumptre objected to the grant to Maynooth, on the ground that he could not vote the public money for the propagation of error. Some observations were made by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. M. O'Connell, and other Members. Sir R. Peel declared his intention of acting as he had always done with respect to this grant, and, after several Members had spoken, Mr. Plumptre pressed his amendment to a division, when there were 99 to 23 in favour of the grant.

All the miscellaneous votes having now been gone through, the House resumed, and Sir T. Fremantle moved the second reading of the Frogmore-lodge Bill. Mr. Protheroe strongly objected to the bill. He said he had heard no argument whatever in its favour, and he felt very much inclined to divide the house against the second reading. Mr. Wakley recommended the hon. Member not to divide against the bill. If Ministers were determined to carry it, there was no use whatever in opposing them. He had expressed a wish that the right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government should himself visit the spot proposed to be built upon; and if the right hon. gentleman had followed his advice, the present bill, he was certain, would not have been proceeded with.

Sir R. Peel said he had taken the hon. gentleman's advice. He had been on the spot, and the result of his visit was decidedly favourable to the bill. The public were at present wholly excluded from the ground to be built upon; and then it should be recollected that it was proposed to build villas, not a continuous street, which would assure to the neighbourhood perhaps a more healthful circulation of air than a long range of kitchen gardens, with manure lying upon the ground for half the year. Upon the whole, if the consolidation of the royal gardens were admitted to be a useful object, it certainly appeared much more advantageous to carry out the object in the manner now proposed than by calling upon the House to vote 1,000*l.* to defray the expenses.—Mr. Wakley admitted that if villas, and not a street, were to be built, the result might even be advantageous instead of prejudicial to the public. He wished, however, to know whether Kensington Palace was to be kept up, for he very much feared while they were now taking away the gardens attached to it, the royal inmates would by-and-by come before Parliament, and demand a provision for new gardens. Sir T. Fremantle assured the hon. gentleman that the royal inmates of Kensington derived no advantage whatever from Kensington gardens. They only supplied Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, so that there was no ground whatever for his apprehensions. After a few words from Mr. Ewart and Mr. Protheroe, who declined dividing the House on the question, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday. Several other unopposed bills were then advanced in their respective stages.

Tuesday.—A new writ for Ripon took precedence of the other appointed business. It was brought on by Sir T. Wilde, and Sir R. Peel at once declared that he would not oppose it, though he doubted whether there had yet been such an acceptance of office by Sir E. Sugden as would legally vacate his seat. Sir T. Wilde was of opinion that much mischief might arise if the Crown could hold the promise of an office over the head of a member continuing to sit in that house. Sir R. Peel said he would not prolong this debate, for he was willing to accede to the motion for a new writ in the present case. He had no objection to some positive settlement of the question; perhaps an offer from a responsible minister in writing, followed by a written acceptance, should be sufficient to create the vacancy. Lord J. Russell thought that to require this would be to introduce a new practice. The new writ was then ordered.—Mr. Villiers requested to know to what period Sir R. Peel intended to prorogue Parliament? Sir R. Peel said it was impossible for him to answer such a question. Mr. Villiers said that as the right hon. Baronet had been understood to state that Parliament would be assembled at the ordinary period, the general inference was that the next session would not begin till February. Sir R. Peel made no reply.

Commodore Sir C. Napier gave notice that he should next session move that a naval officer be appointed to the head of the Admiralty, on the same principle that a soldier was appointed to the head of the army, a lawyer to the head of the law, and a clergyman to the head of the church.

Mr. Ewart moved a series of resolutions, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of altering the constitution of committees on private business, rendering them more efficient, and preventing the possible imputation against the members composing them of being actuated by motives of personal interest.—Mr. Estcourt disapproved of the proposed change at the present moment, and moved the previous question.

Sir R. Peel was quite aware that much odium had attached, in general estimation, to the conduct of committees on private bills; but thought that the improvements already made, and the knowledge that the public attention was now fixed on their proceedings, would operate the desired improvement. At all events he was disposed to try the existing system a little longer. Sir G. Clerk recommended it to Mr. Ewart to withdraw his resolutions for the present, in consideration of the great number of members who, being new to Parliament, had not yet acquired sufficient experience to legislate advantageously upon a matter of practice. Lord J. Russell wished to render these tribunals more judicial; but was not prepared to go the length of excluding all local interests, and would vote for the previous question.

Sir R. Peel was sorry that Mr. Ewart meant to divide upon this question. It would be better first to try the effect of the recent improvements, which, with the strong feeling now prevalent in the public mind against the abuses of private committees, were likely to operate in a very beneficial way upon the character of these tribunals. Suppose a railway bill, which the members for several counties were interested to defeat; the consequence of allowing all these to address the committee would carry the whole object by the mere consumption of time; for the committee could not exercise over members claiming to speak for their constituents the control which they possessed over counsel. He disliked the principle of a total exclusion, and feared that it would stimulate the excluded members into a more pertinacious exercise of their right to debate the matter in the House, the consequence of which would be to multiply scenes by no means creditable to its character. Mr. Ewart then consented to withdraw his motion.—Mr. Rennie moved an address, praying the Crown to reduce the depth of the Serpentine, and of the canal in St. James's Park, to four feet, for the safety of bathers and skaters. He quoted returns, showing a loss of no fewer than 34 lives in the course of the last five years, and called upon the House to provide against the continuance of such an evil, which, he contended, it would be practicable to prevent at a very inconsiderable cost. The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected, not only that the cost would be very great, but that the water, if rendered thus shallow, would become extremely offensive, as the Serpentine had, in fact, been, until it was deepened at a great expense. The effect of the proposal would be to drive the bathers to other waters, and more lives would perish in the Thames than were now lost in the parks. The motion was then withdrawn.—Sir R. Peel stated that for the convenience of those members who might wish to discuss the intended enactment for the continuance of the Poor-law commission, he had framed it as a separate bill from the general bill for the continuation of expiring laws; and he explained that any modification to be proposed respecting that commission must be by way of instruction before the House should go into committee on the bill. Leave was given to introduce both bills, which were soon afterwards brought in and read a first time.—The Lunatics Bill passed through committee, after Mr. Wakley had moved an amendment, which he was subsequently induced to withdraw, proposing that the duration of the bill should be one year instead of four, as provided by the bill. It was ordered that the report be brought up on Wednesday.

Wednesday.—Sir E. Knatchbull and the Hon. O. Duncombe took the oaths and their seats, respectively, for East Kent and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Several orders of the day were then disposed of without opposition. On the motion for going into Committee on the Royal Gardens Bill, Mr. Protheroe said his objections against it had not been removed by any argument or explanation he had heard, and he should therefore say no to the measure. He considered the proposition as calculated to injure both Kensington Palace and the Gardens; and in this respect in particular, that if, as was very probable, the Crown should at a future time wish to take down the present dilapidated Palace there and build another on the spot, the occupation of this space by villas, let out on leases to private individuals, might be found exceedingly inconvenient and prejudicial. There was certainly one advantage proposed in the bill, that of opening a new public road from Kensington to Bayswater, but in other respects the measure seemed to him very objectionable. Sir R. Inglis concurred with the hon. gentleman in thinking that the occupation of this garden in the way proposed might be found exceedingly inconvenient, should the present Palace at a future time be replaced by a new structure. Mr. Protheroe, however, did not proceed to a division, and the bill went through a Committee, the third reading being fixed for Friday. The Frogmore Lodge Bill also went through Committee. A few other bills were then disposed of.

On the motion for the second reading of the Poor-law Commission Bill, Dr. Bowring professed his readiness to leave this subject in the hands of Sir R. Peel. Mr. S. Wortley hoped an opportunity would be given for the expression of opinion by those Members who desired important alterations in the existing Poor-law. Sir R. Peel repeated what he had said on a former night, that Friday, the day intended for the commitment of the bill, would be the most convenient time for its discussion; those Members who were desirous of alterations in it giving previous notice of any instructions to the Committee which they might desire to propose. He had heard that an expectation had arisen in some parts of Ireland that Ministers intended an alteration in the Irish Poor-law, and would take this opportunity to say that there was no foundation for any such opinion. Mr. Wakley thought it important that on Friday every Member desiring an alteration in any main provision of the Poor-law should state his opinions, in order that Ministers might have due notification of the objects desired by the House of Commons. He was content to support the temporary continuance of the commission as now proposed, and if Sir R. Peel did not defend himself on that point, he would defend him. The late Ministry had sought to prolong the commission for ten years, a proposal which disgusted the people. Sir R. Peel had then suggested five years, which was carried. Sir R. Peel, therefore, now that he was in office, might have said consistently enough, that the bill ought to be continued for five years; but Sir R. Peel did not say this; he asked only a prolongation until next year, intending meanwhile to consider the whole subject. No Minister, he thought, could act more candidly.—Mr. Rice urged upon Ministers the expediency of giving to the Corn-law question a priority of discussion before the question of the Poor-law.

Sir R. Peel jocularly acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Wakley for his volunteer defence. It would not have been possible for Government to determine what modifications might be requisite in the Poor Law until they should have had an opportunity of ascertaining how local circumstances might affect its operation in different districts. However, in asking at present a prolongation of only six months, he did not intend to pledge himself that he would hereafter propose no further extension, but merely to take the time required for the due consideration of a subject so important.—Mr. C. Wood hoped it would not be understood that the Poor law was to be only a temporary one. He trusted that any alterations intended by Sir R. Peel would be in consonance with the main principles of the measure.—Sir R. Peel explained that he did not mean to accede, in the discussion of Friday, to any amendments on the Poor-law itself. The only discussion that could properly be taken would be on the continuance of the Commission.—Lord J. Russell deprecated any attempt to introduce alterations of the Poor-law into the continuation bill now in progress. He rejoiced that there was no intention of altering the Irish Poor-law, which, he was convinced, would work well for Ireland when the first political excitement attendant on it should have passed away.—Mr. Fielden regretted that Sir R. Peel should imitate the policy of Lord Grey. Lord Grey had introduced a coercion bill for Ireland, and this Poor Law which Sir R. Peel had vindicated, was a coercion bill for England. It was one, he considered, which could never be carried out.—Mr. Escott would support the second reading of the bill, but thought that an excuse for such a proceeding was fairly due to the country, and that such an excuse would be found in the necessity of full time for the consideration of a subject so important in itself, and on which it was so difficult to obtain, amid conflicting opinions, any complete information. He wished to know why Lord J. Russell had chosen the moment of his letting the Poor-law Commission drop, to commence an agitation on the Corn Laws.—Mr. Ward was convinced that the most intelligent men on both sides concurred in approving the principle of the Poor-law.—Mr. Ferrand attacked the Poor-law, but in language so disrespectful to some of its authors, that the Speaker severely reprimanded him.—Mr. Bodkin hoped that means would be found to mitigate particular hardships, without infringing the general principle of the bill.—The bill was then read a second time, and Friday proposed for the Committee.—Mr. Wakley urged the appointment of a later day, but Sir R. Peel resisted that suggestion, observing that it was not intended to open the whole question of the Poor-law, but merely to continue for a short period the existing Commission.

Friday.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer postponed the Committee of Ways and Means till Monday next. After some routine business, the bill providing a retired annuity to the Vice-Chancellor drew forth some observations from Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Wakley, who considered the amount proposed to be too large. Sir R. Peel and Sir John Easthope defended the amount. A division took place, on Mr. Ewart's motion, that the amount be reduced from 3,500*l.* to 3,000*l.*, when it was lost by 150 to 36.—The Administration of Justice Bill went through Committee, after a desultory discussion, and a division on an amendment moved by Mr. Ward, the effect of which would have been to deprive Mr. Scarlett of the compensation proposed to be given, when there appeared for the clause 140, against it 81—majority 59. The remaining clauses of the bill were then disposed of, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday. The Royal Gardens Bill and the Frogmore Lodge Bill were then passed.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. P. M. Stewart rose to call attention to a petition which he had presented on the 21st September last, from the provost, magistrates, and town-council of Paisley, on the present distressed condition of the manufacturers of the county of Renfrew. He read some statements respecting the appalling distress existing in Paisley and its neighbourhood, which, one of the writers said, was a disgrace to a Christian country. The silent system pursued by the Government, with the single exception of Sir R. Peel, was not likely to satisfy the country.—After some observations from Mr. M. Gibson and Mr. Parker, Sir R. Peel said that the plan he intended to pursue, was to ask the house to give him a short time to prepare his measures for repairing the enormous financial embarrassments of the country. A general election had taken place under the auspices of the late government, and before that election he had declared that he had no intention of bringing forward a general financial scheme. The country had, notwithstanding, decided against the late ministry; and since his acceptance of office, nearly thirty members of the government had been returned without opposition, with the exception of the very formidable opposition of Mr. Acland. He had not expected that Mr. Stewart had intended to raise a discussion; and certainly the series of very bad jokes in his speech, was not in harmony with that sympathy with the sufferings of his constituents which was to be expected. He admitted the existing distress; but it was of importance that they should not be driven into hasty legislation in providing a remedy. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had formerly attributed the distress to the misconduct of the Bank of England and the lavish accommodation of joint-stock banks, which had stimulated overproduction, but now they attributed it to the Corn-laws. While admitting the existence of distress, he did not despair of returning improvement; and he produced the returns of the savings banks, showing an increase in the United Kingdom during June and August of the present year, as a proof of his assertion.

Mr. M. Phillips, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Walker, and Sir J. Easthope, then joined in the debate, and after some remarks from Mr. Villiers and Mr. Cobden, the House was addressed by Capt. Carnegie, Mr. Thorneley, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Aglionby, and Capt. Fitzroy, who contended that the opposition was uselessly wasting time by prolonging the discussion when no motion had been submitted.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and on the motion of Capt. Boldero, the supplementary Ordnance Estimates were voted. Sir C. Napier pressed on Sir R. Peel the propriety of having a naval officer on the Board of Ordnance; and considerable amusement was created by the discussion, in which Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Palmerston, and other Members, took part; and some striking statements were made by Sir C. Napier and others as to the condition of the arms supplied to the navy.

The votes having passed the Committee, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next. The Poor-law Commission Bill was postponed to the same day.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money, and 89½ to 89⅝ for the Account; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98½ to 98⅝; India Stock, 246½ to 247½; India Bonds, 1 to 4; and Exchequer Bills, 15 to 17 prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—The following are additional particulars connected with the suspension of the works at the new Houses of Parliament, noticed in our last Number. It appears that the number of masons employed were 222, and the whole of them, principally provincial, belong to the "Birmingham Union of Masons," an institution established for the purpose of protecting the labourer against the master. The men as a body, it is stated, have no fault whatever to find, but a few, 16 or 17 in number, have considered themselves ill-used, and to redress their wrongs, all are obliged by the laws of the Union to strike. Various complaints at different times have been made against the foreman, but all, on being inquired into by the contractors, were found to be trivial; and satisfactory arrangements with the men were soon again effected. On the present occasion, however, on the grounds mentioned in our last, they came to the determination of demanding the dismissal of the foreman, and this not being yielded by the contractors, they left their employment. In the mean time the work at these buildings continues to be suspended. On Tuesday a public meeting of the masons was held, for the purpose of fully

explaining the cause of their recent strike. Several persons addressed the meeting; one of whom stated, among other grievances, that the foreman had locked up a pump in Palace Yard to prevent the labourers from getting a can of water. A resolution was subsequently moved and carried unanimously—that they felt themselves perfectly justified in the steps they had taken relative to the strike: and another resolution was also carried, that the masons of London, not employed at the works, acquiesced in its propriety. The statement noticed in our last, that Lord Ashley had consented to present a petition from the masons to the department of Woods and Forests, has since been contradicted. On Saturday the Commissioners of that Board made known to the contractors, that whatever they might suggest, the Commissioners would assist them in carrying out, as far as it lay in their power.

City Law Courts.—A special Court of Common Council has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the City Lands Committee relative to important improvements in the law courts of the City. A lengthened report was read detailing the improvements proposed, the expense of which is estimated at 8 600*l.*; and, after some discussion, a division took place, the numbers being—for the report 49, against it 31; majority 18 in favour of the improvements.

Marylebone.—On Saturday, a meeting of the vestry of this parish was held, at which Mr. Gibson gave notice of a petition to be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until it had considered the present critical state of the country, and the proposed alteration in the existing Corn Laws. A long discussion followed as to whether such a resolution could be received by the vestry, as it was a parochial and not a political body. The chairman, who was opposed to receiving it, stated his intention of not doing so without the order of the vestry; but added, that if they thought proper, they might vote him out of the chair. A gentleman present said that, as the representatives of 140,000 souls, the vestry, he thought, had a right to express some opinion. There were upwards of 1,600 persons at that time in the workhouse; and, in addition to 700 loaves per day, there was something like 200*l.* per week distributed amongst the outdoor poor; and he hoped the vestry would do their duty in this matter. The question was then put, and upon a division, Mr. Gibson's motion was carried by a majority of 23 to 9.

Southwark.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough was held on Monday, in pursuance of a requisition sent to the high bailiff to that effect, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the country. The meeting was numerously attended, and was addressed by several speakers at considerable length. Two resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously, stating that the meeting had watched with great anxiety and alarm accounts from the manufacturing and other districts which exhibit a rapid increase of commercial distress, want of employment, and all the evils consequent thereon, aggravated by a high price of food; and that in consequence of the apprehended deficiency of the present harvest, the country is already threatened with a derangement of its currency and monetary affairs, from the necessity of importing corn under the unwise provisions of the present laws. A petition to the Queen, embodying the substance of the resolutions, and praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until it had taken these questions into its serious consideration, was then read, and was carried, after some opposition from a few Chartists, who moved an amendment.

Victoria Park.—The preparations for the commencement of this new Park, which appear to be regarded with much anxiety at the east end of the metropolis, will take place, it is said, early in the spring; and several plans have already been submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The ground has been surveyed, and the different parties holding possession of property have received notices to leave. The site of the Park is generally flat and has few trees of any magnitude. The new workhouse for the Bethnal-green union is in progress of construction near the spot, which, it is feared, will present an unsightly appearance to the visitors of the Park.

Gas and Water Companies.—Some of the parishes in the eastern districts of the metropolis have lately been making a valuation survey of the length and bores of the various main and branch services belonging to the water companies in their respective parishes, as also the length of the gas pipes laid down, and all property belonging to them, for the purpose of rating them on a fair and equitable per-centage, in the place of allowing the companies to compound for them by the payment of a stipulated annual sum as heretofore, and which composition, it is said, has been found to be much beneath their actual value. The example, it seems, is about to be followed by other parishes in the southern districts, which are making surveys for the same purpose, where it is expected that the source of revenue increased by rating will be much more considerable in consequence of the large quantity of water and gas pipes laid down by several companies competing with each other.

Raising of the Kelso and Betly.—In our last we gave a detailed account of the measures taken by Mr. Fraser for the purpose of raising the *Kelso*, sunk in the West India Docks, as far as they had then proceeded. On Saturday the pumps were resumed, and the vessel gradually rose as the water was diminished in her hold. The operations of Mr. Fraser and his men were observed with anxiety by a large number of spectators until three o'clock, when the vessel was again afloat, and was hauled in safety alongside the quay in the bason of the docks. Mr. Fraser has also succeeded in raising the ship *Betly*, sunk in the lower Hope at Gravesend. After stopping the leaks in the manner adopted with the *Kelso*, she was raised with her whole cargo in her on Saturday morning, and has since been towed up the river by a steamer, and taken into the docks at Rotherhithe, where she has discharged her cargo. The ingenious contrivance of a new diving apparatus, by which Mr. Fraser has been enabled to raise these two vessels, and which, it is said, enables the workmen to remain under water, however deep, for any period of time, will henceforth, it is thought, be generally used, and greatly facilitate the raising of sunken ships.

General Steam Coach Company.—On Monday a meeting of gentlemen was held at the London Tavern for the purpose of forming a company for the conveyance of passengers on common roads by steam carriages. After the chairman had briefly adverted to the advantages of such an undertaking, a secretary was appointed, who read the prospectus of the company, and met the various objections to such a mode of conveyance. Mr. John Squire, the inventor of the steam-carriage adopted by the company, was appointed engineer, and a number of gentlemen were elected provisional directors for carrying out the objects of the company, which is to consist of a capital of 100,000*l.*, in 5,000 shares of 20*l.* with a deposit of 5*l* each.

Murders.—On Tuesday night much excitement prevailed in the east of the metropolis in consequence of a report that a person named Burdon, landlord of the King's Head public-house in Eastcheap, had been murdered, and an attempt made at the same time on the lives of his sister and wife, who were living with him. The particulars of the case appear to be as follows:—A man named Blakesley, whose wife it seems was employed in the house, entered the King's Head about ten P.M., and, appearing to be greatly agitated, proceeded behind the bar, where deceased was sitting on a chair dosing, and his (Blakesley's) wife serving the customers; the man, without saying a word, drew from his pocket a butcher's knife, and made a thrust at his wife, wounding her in a serious manner. Her screams awoke Mr. Burdon, who, while in the act of rising from his seat, was stabbed in the stomach by Blakesley, who, after making an attempt to strike Mrs. Burdon, stepped over the body of his victim, and made his escape. Mr. Burdon expired in a few minutes after, and the wounded woman continues in a very dangerous condition. An inquest was held on Mr. Burdon, on Thursday. The investigation lasted several hours and the following are the additional particulars elicited from the witnesses:—The murderer, Robert Blakesley, is the son of a clothier in Basinghall-street, in an extensive way of business. He is 28 years of age, and seems to have been a very dissolute character, on which account he had been discarded by his father. Some time since he became acquainted with the deceased's sister, and in consequence of his representations prevailed on Mr. Burdon to give her to him in marriage. They lived, however, only a short time together, and after he had spent all the money he had by her, she returned to her brother's house. Blakesley had made several attempts to induce her to live with him again, but this Mr. Burdon opposed, until he could show that he was in a condition to support her. This appears to have exasperated Blakesley, and to have been the cause which urged him to the commission of the crime. It further appeared that on the Tuesday afternoon he bought the knife with which the murder was committed, at a cutler's in Whitechapel. It was a large long knife, and before purchasing it he desired that the edge of it might be sharpened on both sides, as he wanted it for pruning young trees, so that when he made an opening in a branch it would cut both ways without the knife being turned. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Robert Blakesley. He has not yet been apprehended, and no clue has been obtained to his retreat, though the strictest search has been made after him, and it appears to be the general impression that he has drowned himself.—The neighbourhood of Deptford was much alarmed on Saturday by a report that an old man named Beckworth, living in New King-street, had been discovered dead in his bed under circumstances that rendered it probable he had been murdered. Suspicion attached to his wife and a man named Eustace, who were consequently apprehended. At the inquest evidence was adduced to prove that deceased and his wife were constantly quarrelling, and often fought; and that the male prisoner was frequently concerned in these affrays. The witnesses, however, gave their evidence in a loose and contradictory manner. A policeman proved that he had on several occasions witnessed the most cruel treatment on the part of the wife and Eustace towards the old man. Surgical evidence went to show that the death of deceased was caused by extravasation of blood on the brain, produced by violent means and not by natural causes, the bruises appearing to be recent. Eustace denied having ever struck deceased, and his wife declined saying more than that she had found him lying dead by her side in the morning. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against both prisoners, who were consequently committed to Newgate to take their trial.

Provincial News.

THE HARVEST.—The harvest has at length been brought to a close almost generally throughout the country; if we except some of the northern districts of the kingdom, and even there it appears that little now remains to be done. In Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire the country is universally cleared of corn, and although to the north of the Trent there are some fields yet uncut, to the south of that river the harvest appears to have been all housed. The general character of the reports from the most important districts is favourable; the produce of the country is represented as a fair average one; and even in those places where the quantity has been somewhat deficient, the quality is stated to be generally sound and good. From the southern and western counties favourable accounts prevail; and in the important and extensive counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, taking them generally, there appears to be no complaint made. Notwithstanding the heavy falls of rain which occurred a few weeks since, and which did partial damage to the corn in those parts of Cheshire and Lancashire on the sea-shore, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, it has not proved to be of any serious extent, and the fine weather which has since, for the most part, prevailed, had the effect of restoring the crops, so that the corn has generally been found to be sound and abundant in the ear. At many markets in the several counties there has already been a considerable supply of corn, a good deal consisting entirely of the new crop; but the trade appears to have been dull in consequence of the expected liberation of foreign bonded corn; an anticipation which has this week been realized, by the release from bond of nearly 1,500,000 quarters at the minimum duty of 1*s.* per qr.

Bridgewater.—On Monday an extensive seizure of smuggled brandy was made by the officers of excise in the neighbourhood of this town. It seems that for some time past the excise authorities have had reason to suspect that contraband spirits were "run" on the Somersetshire coast, in the neighbourhood of Uphill and this town, and efforts have been made to detect the smugglers and bring them to justice. A few days since an inspector of police received information that there were two waggons laden with brandy stationed at a beer-house at Congresbury. He at once proceeded with a party of excise officers to the place, but found that the waggons had left early in the morning. They then traced them through several villages, and ultimately came up with them at North Petherton, and seized them, together with the principal smuggler, a man named Kirtain, of Plymouth, and three other men and boys. On examining the waggons they were found to contain 133 kegs, each of which contained about four and a half gallons of spirits of brandy of very high strength. The prisoners were brought to this town and underwent an examination before the magistrates, when Kirtain was fined 100*l.*, or in default ordered to be imprisoned for four months; one of his accomplices fined 50*l.*, or three months' imprisonment; and the others, against whom the evidence was not considered conclusive, were discharged.

Deal.—The operations for conveying to its destination the iron casson intended for the fixed light on the Goodwin Sands were postponed last week, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The delay is said to have occasioned much disappointment to thousands of spectators. It is 30 feet in diameter, and 24 in depth, made of plate iron, perfectly circular, and equal to very great pressure. The water draught afloat is 13 feet. The hollow shaft of cast iron on which the light is to be placed, is 64 feet in height, 90 in diameter, and nearly 200 feet in circumference. It is divided into three parts, for more easy transport. The total altitude of the light will thus be 150 feet, and it is to be surmounted with a cast-iron statue of Queen Victoria, giving it an additional elevation of 40 feet, in all 190. The weight of the lower shaft alone is 120 tons. Mr. Bush, the engineer, proposes to sink it 30 feet below the sands, on a chalky substratum, in the North Galloper Sand, situate midway between the North and South Sand-head, about 12 miles from the North Foreland and three from the Gull-stream Light. It will then be fastened down by anchors, when it will sink by the receding of the tide into the Sands. When the tide is low, persons will enter the air-tight cone at bottom, and excavate until they reach the chalk rock, and then build in with solid masonry till they reach 18 feet above high-water mark: this base is to support the iron pillar, 80 feet high, with a lanthorn at the top. It is also said to be the intention of the projector to bring an Artesian well through the centre to supply the fleet with water.

Eton.—An important arrangement has just been determined on by the authorities of the College. The fellowships of King's College, Cambridge, are exclusively bestowed upon the boys on the Royal foundation at this school. It appears, however, that the succession to these fellowships has not always been regulated by the merit of the respective candidates. Priority of standing was, with some occasional exceptions, the rule by which the succession to King's College was governed, so that it by no means followed that the most gifted and industrious youths gained the valuable preferment. In the last century the celebrated Greek scholar Porson was a superannuated colleger, and in the year 1840, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Milman were both superannuated. The electors of the two colleges have now determined to have recourse to an entirely new arrangement, and have placed all the candidates for fellowships exactly in their order of merit. The first on the list is the youth who gained the Newcastle scholarship last Easter; and the two next greatly distinguished themselves on the same occasion. Thus the old system of succession according to priority of standing is abolished, and, for the future, merit alone, it is stated, will secure the college fellowship. The first examination at this school for Prince Albert's prizes, for the best proficient in modern literature, will take place on Monday next. The examination this year will be in French and German; next year it will be in French and Italian; and these examinations will always alternate in these languages. There will also be an examination on the same day for a writership in India, given by Mr. Butterworth Bayley; the examination to be in classics, mathematics, and modern literature.

Hartlepool.—It is stated that the revival of the ancient corporation of this town has been conceded by government, and that the new charter will be shortly brought into operation, under the provisions of the municipal act.

Hull.—A local paper states that all the docks of this port are at present so crowded with ships, that the flag, announcing that no more can be admitted, has been flying for some days; and that this is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the numbers of foreign vessels, laden with wheat, which have lately arrived.

Kendal.—It will be recollected by our readers that a serious coach accident occurred at a place called Cold Harbour, on the 1st Aug., by the overturning of the Engineer coach, on which occasion one man was killed and others injured. Another accident of a similar nature happened on Tuesday on the same road, at a place called Huck's Brow, a steep hill about six miles north of this town; the mail on its way from Carlisle having upset, in consequence of the wheel not having been locked in descending the hill. One of the horses had its leg broken. All the passengers, with one exception, were more or less injured, and one gentleman, it is said, still lies in a precarious state. The person who escaped unhurt kept his seat at the time the horse fell, whilst the others leaped from the coach in the hurry of the moment, and were severely injured.

Lancaster.—For some time past, the parish of Heysham has been thrown into great excitement, in consequence of Mr. T. J. Knowlys, a magistrate residing there, having transmitted to the Bishop of Chester charges of a grave and serious nature against the conduct of the Rev. R. S. Barton, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate of the county. The Bishop, therefore, in order that justice might be done both to the complainant, the accused, and his parishioners, ordered a commission of inquiry, under the recent act of parliament for the better regulation of church discipline. The petition of the complainant setting forth the grounds for the inquiry, had been transmitted to his lordship so far back as June last; and it was the intention of the petitioner that the inquiry should extend to the conduct of Mr. Barton for the two years previously to its date; that being the period allowed by law for cognizable reference to be made to any alleged clerical offence. The commission was appointed to sit on the 14th inst., when Mr. Barton was called upon to answer to the charge of being guilty of "lewd and immoral conduct, profane cursing and swearing, and intemperance." After the preliminary proceedings had been arranged, the clergymen composing the commission decided that Mr. Knowlys should be allowed to make a statement explanatory of the motives which had led him to institute these proceedings. He then stated that the legislature had thought proper to pass an act to discountenance and punish all persons who might be a scandal to these realms; whilst it required those in authority, both civil and ecclesiastic, to set an example the more effectually to reform those who led dissolute lives. Mr. Barton had conducted himself in a manner unbecoming a clergyman, and he therefore held it to be his duty as a magistrate and justice of the peace to take the present proceedings, and to support the charge against Mr. Barton, as described above. Several witnesses were then called, from whose statements it appeared that in August 1839, the rectory-house at Heysham was very much dilapidated. Mr. Barton consequently employed a number of masons and plasterers, most of them belonging to this city, to put it into repair. During the time they were at work, Mr. Barton is alleged to have gone among them, conversing with them, sometimes in a familiar, but gentlemanly manner, whilst at others he descended to topics and language unbecoming his character as a clergyman; and on more than one occasion he was seen intoxicated. These things being repeated by the workmen, Mr. Knowlys examined them as to the truth of what they had stated, and upon their asseverations, and the reports of others, he founded his proceedings. The evidence adduced in support of these allegations was somewhat contradictory and inconclusive, and the counsel for the inquiry having moved for an adjournment in order to obtain further testimony, the commissioners postponed the hearing to Thursday. A correspondent, in reference to this subject, informs us that the proceeding has excited unusual interest in the county, and that the village of Halton, where the court is held, is crowded with visitors from the adjacent townships.

—The election of Lord Stanley for the northern division of this county took place on Tuesday, and would have passed off without opposition but for the appearance of Mr. Acland, the Anti-Corn-law lecturer, who came forward as a candidate, as he previously did at Tamworth, and addressed the meeting at great length. Lord Stanley, however, on a show of hands, was declared by the Sheriff to be duly elected, and no poll was demanded. Immediately after the close of the proceedings Mr. Acland was taken into custody for a libel on the Mayor of this city, but was liberated after finding the necessary bail.

Leicester.—This being the season when the goods from this place are more than usually in demand, a considerable improvement in the state of trade was confidently anticipated; but this expectation does not appear to have been realised, the increased demand being very partial, and not sufficient generally to clear out stocks, or to raise profits. Business is represented as being very moderate, and though a little better than it has been for some time past, it is, upon the whole, anything but satisfactory.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Considerable excitement was again manifested in this town on Tuesday, to hear the proceedings before the magistrates on some further informations against the Union Mill Company, and also against James Beardsmore, the owner of a flour mill in Cheshire, for the adulterations, respecting which some account was given in our last Number. The first information was against Robert Bull, Thomas Turner, and Samuel Mayer, late of the Union Mill. A superintendent of police deposed that, in consequence of information he had received, he seized eighteen bags of flour from the Union Mill on the 9th inst., which he still had in his possession. The counsel for the defendants here said that it might be as well to state, in order to save time, that the defendants did not deny that the sample spoken of was found in the mill, or that it was mixed; but their plea was, that they had given no authority for the mixing, and that they were not responsible for the act of their servant. A chemist deposed that he had made an examination of the article in question, and found it to be composed simply of gypsum or sulphate of lime; and he could trace no vegetable matter in it. Mr. Adams, the foreman of the mill, was then examined at considerable length, and admitted the fact of having adulterated the flour, but said he had been told by Mr. Bull that the article used was "a vegetable matter procured from potatoes, and that its name was arrowroot." Mr. Bull denied having any connexion with, or knowledge of, the transaction. At the last meeting of the magistrates, he had made a statement which he now wished to explain. He had then stated that not a particle of the composition had been used, and he did that upon the solemn assurance of the foreman. None of the partners took an active share in the management of the mill, which had been left entirely to the care of the foreman; and he could undertake to say, that not one of the partners ever stayed in the mill more than ten minutes at a time, or knew anything of the transaction. After all the witnesses had been examined, Capt. Mainwaring, in the name of the magistrates, said that they had considered the case with great care, both as regarded the defence and the complainant, and they thought that they had no reason to doubt the testimony of Adams. When Adams made the contradictory statements spoken of, he was not on his oath, and, of course, at that time, very naturally wished to conceal the matter to preserve the company; but when he found he could conceal it no longer, he told the whole truth of the matter. With respect to the three partners, his firm opinion was, and he believed he was speaking the language of his brother magistrates, that neither Mr. Mayer nor Mr. Turner knew anything at all about the transaction as individuals, and were quite innocent of it. The whole blame rested on Mr. Bull, and he was sorry that so respectable a man should be placed in so painful a situation. They could not but consider that the case was fully made out, and must fine the company in the full penalty of 20*l.* and costs. An application was then made to the bench as to how the eighteen sacks of adulterated flour seized should be disposed of, when they were ordered to be buried.

Portsmouth.—During the three weeks that have elapsed since our last notice of the operations against the wreck of the *Royal George*, the divers have been successful in getting up large quantities of timber, which have been deposited in the dock-yard. At the time when Col. Pasley commenced his operations, the whole starboard side, as well as the bows and stern of the wreck, were perfect, standing upright to the level of the lower deck, and in some parts higher; but the larboard or south side of the wreck, which leaned over when the vessel sank, had fallen to pieces, and lay prostrate on the bottom covered with mud. This part, the most troublesome of the whole, fell to the share of Corporal Jones, who, it seems, from the first, declared his hope that he would be able to get down to the original bottom below the larboard bilge, upon which the whole weight of the vessel rested. This object he accomplished towards the end of last month, having, after removing the timbers on that side, got up about 300 superficial feet of the outside planking covered with copper; under which he found the original ground on which the bilge of the larboard side of the vessel had rested, which was very smooth, and had been so compressed by the pressure of such a great weight, that he could scarcely force his iron pricker into it. The operations were for some time much impeded by a mass of coals coagulated into a sort of concretion, and to remove which some small charges of 19lbs. and 51lbs., and finally one of 160lbs., were fired successively in the centre of the mass, which succeeded in dispersing the obstacle. Amongst the articles recovered by this explosion, was a piece of the kelson, measuring twenty-seven feet in length, and about nineteen inches square, with the scarfs at both ends, as well as notches on its lower surface, by which it rested on the floor timbers, and the mortises on its upper surface perfect. Some spare axle-trees of gun-carriages, from the gunner's store-room, have also been recovered, together with the cap of the mainmast, half split across, on one side, and an iron fid, as well as some pieces of iron ballast, which, from the very soft state of their outside surfaces, as well as from their unusual weight and size, must, it is thought, have belonged to the wreck. In addition to the half-anchor creepers, and to the rake with teeth, already noticed, a flat scraper, measuring twelve feet in length and eighteen inches in height, has been drawn over the shoal to clear away the mud, during the height of the spring tides, at which period the diving is always discontinued for two or three days. The soundings taken last week, indicate a diminution of the height of the shoal since the commencement of the operations of the present season.

Reading.—On Monday, a public meeting was held in this town for the purpose of considering the causes of the existing sufferings of the working population in the manufacturing districts. The meeting was numerously attended, about 1,500 of the tradesmen and mechanics of the town, it is stated, being present. The proceedings were of the same nature as those at other meetings we have already noticed, and the resolutions adopted were precisely of the same character; at the close of the meeting, an address to the Queen was adopted, embodying the substance of the several resolutions, and praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until some measure of substantial relief for the working classes had been passed. Meetings of a similar nature have also been held at Bath, Leicester, Stockport, Stratford, and some other places.

Salford.—On Monday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough was held by requisition at the Town-hall, for the purpose of considering the present distressed state of the population of the town and neighbourhood, and the alarming prospects of the approaching winter; and the propriety of memorialising the Queen, praying her Majesty not to prorogue the two houses of Parliament until they have entered upon a full consideration of the corn and provision laws, which, with other commercial restrictions, are, in the opinion of the requisitionists, the main causes of the existing sufferings of the people. The attendance was numerous, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length. The resolutions proposed and carried were to the effect, that an intensity of distress, unprecedented in the borough, has prevailed during the last three years, by which the labouring classes are placed in a most destitute condition, and the capital hitherto employed in business has most ruinously diminished; that there are at present, of dwelling-houses 2,030, and of cotton-mills, factories, and mechanics' and other workshops, 74 in number wholly unoccupied, which would yield a rental of 27,852*l.* per annum; whilst vast numbers of respectable and industrious individuals, who were tenants and work-people, are deprived of comfortable residences and the means of labour and support, thus engendering disease and demoralization, and threatening to involve the whole community in general ruin. That the existing corn and other unjust laws which prevent the people from obtaining the means of subsistence in the markets of the world by the exchange of their manufactured produce, together with the taxes exacted from them, not for the benefit of the state but for the profit of monopolists, are the main causes of the prevailing lamentable and heart-rending distress. A petition, embodying the substance of these resolutions and the terms of the requisition, was then read, and unanimously adopted.

Sandbach.—We have already noticed the convictions of various persons at Newcastle-under-Lyne for dealing in an article used for mixing with and adulterating flour, and which proved to be sulphate of lime or plaister of Paris. At an examination which has taken place before the magistrates in this town, connected with the same subject, in the course of proceedings against James Beardsmore, who is mentioned in the account of the inquiry at Newcastle-under-Lyne, it appeared that not only was some flour adulterated with these noxious ingredients, but that previously it was alive with minute insects. A chemist stated in evidence, that he first subjected one sample to an optical inspection, by means of a microscope. The flour, he considered, was essentially an unhealthy flour, independently of the adulteration, as was manifest by the number of small insects contained in it. The sample he examined seemed a living mass, as on taking up the smallest portion he could on the point of a penknife, there were many insects observable in it. From his experiments he found it to be the worst sample the package contained. There were in it potatoe, starch, and alum, and about 16 per cent. or sulphate of lime. The defendant was convicted in the penalty of 20*l.* and costs.

Staplehurst.—On Saturday night a fire was observed in a stack of hay belonging to Mr. Barnes, of this place, estimated to contain 200 tons. The stack, it seems, had been "reeking" for some days, and on the above evening an attempt was made by Mr. Barnes to cut through the middle, in order, if possible, to take out the portion most heated; but the admission of the atmospheric air caused the flames to burst out with such fury that it was found necessary to send for the fire-engines. Every possible assistance was rendered, but in spite of it the whole of the stack was destroyed. 13 corn stacks were near the burnt one, but fortunately the wind set in a favourable direction, and they were not injured.

Sunderland.—A riot, which at one time threatened serious consequences, occurred in this town during the chairing of Lord Howick on Friday the 17th inst., after his election as Member for the borough. As the procession was going down Whitburn-street, the mob commenced hissing in passing a public-house called the "Reform Tavern," from which Mr. Attwood the Conservative candidate's colours were displayed, and the scene led to violence and outrage. A party of Mr. Attwood's friends were collected in and around the house, and stones, it is said, were thrown by both parties. One of these struck Lord Howick on the hand, and another hit Mrs. Bell, who was by his side. The windows of the public-house were broken to pieces, and the landlord, a person named Liddell, irritated, as he says, by this destruction of his property, presented a fowling-piece out of the windows, and snapped it at the crowd, but it did not go off. The gun was subsequently examined and found to contain only powder and wadding. The mob then rushed into the house, broke the furniture, and threw it about the streets, destroying property of more than 200*l.* in value. No further disturbance, however, took place, and but little personal injury was sustained by either party. Mr. Liddell was immediately taken into custody, and examined before the magistrates on the following day. The investigation lasted a considerable time, during which the above statement of facts was elicited. At its close the law-agent of Lord Howick prayed the Court for an adjournment of the case, as he expected to be able to bring proofs which would establish a charge of a more serious nature against the prisoner. This was ac-

ceded to by the magistrates, who, however, liberated the prisoner on his giving the necessary bail for his re-appearance. The further examination of Liddel was proceeded with on Tuesday, and after a long inquiry the magistrates came to the decision, that the charge of felony was not satisfactorily borne out; while they were agreed that the prisoner had been proved guilty of an assault. He was then fined 5*l.*, and called on to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for 12 months.

Whitby.—A murder has lately been committed at Eskdale, near this place, under the following circumstances. It appears that on the morning of the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Robinson, a farmer residing at that place, was left alone at home, her husband having gone to Egton market, and the servants being at the harvest-field. She was last seen by a Mr. Hill, of Iburndale, miller, who called at the house about half-past ten. At noon, when the servants returned to dinner, they found her lying lifeless upon the kitchen floor, with her head severed from her body. From a desk, which appeared in several places stained with blood, 32 sovereigns had been abstracted, and a box belonging to some of the servant-men was broken open, and a pocket-book containing a quantity of silver taken away, which was afterwards found about 200 yards below the house, in a field leading to the railroad. Behind the kitchen-fire a clasp-knife, the handle of which was partly burnt and the blade marked with blood, was found, with which it is thought the crime was committed. An inquest has been held, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Two Irish reapers, who had been seen near the house during the morning of the murder, were apprehended on suspicion, and examined by the magistrates, who remanded them until the coroner's inquest was concluded, when they were discharged. Circumstances, it is said, lead to the conclusion that the crime has been the act of some person well acquainted with the premises.

Windsor.—On Wednesday one of the Steam Coach Company's carriages started from this town for the purpose of affording to Prince Albert an opportunity of seeing the capabilities of steam carriages on common roads. Great numbers of persons were assembled to witness the experiment, and everything proceeded favourably for about half-an-hour, during which time the carriage continued moving at a rapid pace, passing the Castle, and turning with the greatest facility. When near Frogmore, however, a screw or pin in some way became detached, and all the passengers were, in consequence, obliged to get down; no accident, however, happened to any of them, nor was the machinery, it is stated, at all deranged. In consequence of the delay occasioned by this accident it was found to be too late to exhibit it before the Prince; and another day is said to have been appointed for the purpose.

Yarmouth.—On Sunday night, four vessels got on the sands off this harbour, and it is feared that they will be all lost. One is the *Sir Robert Peel*, of Whitby, from Dantsic, laden with wheat, fourteen feet of water in the hold; another is a brig, *Utela*, on her beam ends, within sight of the jetty, and two others whose names are unknown. The captain and crew of the *Utela* left her in their own boat. On Monday morning, the life-boat went to take the crews from the other vessels, when they observed a boy on board the *Utela* running about the deck; on coming alongside, they told him to leave the ship, as she was fast sinking, but he refused, saying he did not care; he would not leave the ship, as the captain told him to keep on board to mind it; but it has been since ascertained that he was left there by accident. The men of the life-boat, however, got on board the brig and were obliged to use force to put the boy into their boat. They then made for the other vessels, and succeeded in saving all on board. It seems that there is a floating light at one part nearly opposite the bar, and it is thought that if there were another at the end, it would be the means of preventing many accidents to the shipping.

Railways.—A fatal accident has happened on the line of the Great Western Railway, in the Box tunnel, which occurred in the following manner:—Whilst a body of men, to the number of between 30 and 40, were employed in removing, as they have been for some time past, the ballast from the transoms, and supplying its place with fagots, &c., an up and a down train met in the tunnel, and came upon them so suddenly that two out of the number, being unable to get out of the way in time, were knocked down. One of them, named Burns, received such severe injuries that he died in an hour afterwards, and the other was very seriously hurt. An inquest has been held on Burns, and after a lengthened investigation, it appeared that there was no blame attributable to the Company for the neglect of any necessary precaution; and that the death was an accidental one arising from the confusion of the men, in consequence of the two trains meeting. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 1*s.* on the engine.—On Saturday night a serious accident happened on the Eastern Counties Railway, to an engine driver named Alson. It seems that the train had just arrived at Stratford, and was proceeding gently towards the station, when he fell off the engine, and the wheels of several carriages passed over one of his legs. He was at once conveyed to the London Hospital, where amputation of the limb was performed, but he still continues in considerable danger.—The arrival of the last down train from London to Brighton was delayed for about two hours on Sunday evening, in consequence of an accident which happened on the line at Hooley-lane, previously to its arrival at that place. It seems that an engine was attached to a single carriage, which contained a number of signal flags, which a superintendent of the works was distributing along the line. The superintendent was accompanied by his wife, and on reaching Hooley-lane they came in violent collision with a train of earth-carts, by which the engine was thrown off the line, and the carts upset and broken to pieces. Two men seated in the carts sustained some injuries, but none of a serious nature; and the superintendent and his wife escaped unhurt. The overthrow of the earth-carts blocked up the road, and prevented the down-train from passing till the earth was cleared away. The delay appears to have caused considerable anxiety in Brighton on Sunday evening. On Monday the engineer and directors of this railway made an experimental journey on the remaining part of the line from Hayward's-heath, a distance of 13 miles; and on the following day the whole line was opened to the public. The occasion was one of considerable excitement to the inhabitants of Brighton, and thousands of persons assembled upon the hills and roads in the vicinity of the terminus to witness the arrival of the first train, which came in at the appointed time, having performed the whole journey in a very satisfactory manner.—The opening of the Gosport branch of the London and South Western Railway, it is said, is not likely to take place so soon as was expected. On opening the ground at the Fareham tunnel, where a recent slip has occurred, it was found to be in so broken and slippery a state as to require the greatest possible precaution. The efforts of the workmen to re-establish the tunnel have been so much impeded as to render it expedient to make an open cutting, which has been determined upon. All the other parts of the line are stated to be ready for opening.—On Monday a labouring man was committed at Chippenham for two months' hard labour, for having thrown himself across the line of the Great Western Railway, just as the train was approaching the spot. It appears that he was intoxicated, and had it not been for the exertions of a companion who drew him from the rail, he must in a few moments have been killed on the spot. Another man was committed on the same day, at Wrington, for one month's hard labour, for a similar offence, committed on the line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway.—On Thursday a serious accident took place on the North-Eastern line of Railway, at a place called Burnt Mill, about five miles beyond Broxborough. A young man named Thompson, in the employment of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the contractors for the line, while driving a horse ballast train attempted to seat himself on the shaft of the foremost waggon, but happening to slip he fell on the rail in front of the train, so that the wheels passed over him. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where, on being examined, his right thigh was found to be fractured, and his left limb much injured. He is, however, stated to be doing well, and no serious consequences are anticipated.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A meeting of the Corporation of this City has been held for the purpose of agreeing on an address to be presented to his Excellency Earl de Grey, on his appointment to the office of Lord-Lieutenant. A resolution to the effect that such an address should be presented was passed unanimously, and having met with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, a committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing it. His Excellency took his departure for England on Monday, and is expected to return in three weeks, accompanied by his family.—An extra meeting of the National Repeal Association was held on Saturday, at the request of Mr. O'Connell, for the purpose of forming an Association of Repealers, pledged to the exclusive use of Irish manufactures. The usual weekly repeal meeting was held on Monday, when Mr. O'Connell said he had to report that he had a conference on Saturday with the representatives of the various trades of the city, for the purpose of making the necessary regulations for the construction of the New Repeal Board of Trade. The motto of the society was, that everything coming from England should be burnt, except coals, and no one should be admitted to its meetings who was not dressed altogether in Irish manufactures. Letters were read from several parties, among others from the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, a Roman Catholic Bishop, sending in their subscription to the association. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. O'Connell on the ordinary topics connected with Repeal; after which he said he desired to bring before the Association the consideration of a petition for the amendment of the new Corporations. He proceeded at great length to point out the restrictions in the Irish Corporation Bill, which did not exist in the English bill, and concluded by reading the petition which was adopted. He then announced the week's rent at 862*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, and moved that 50*l.* be allocated to the counties' league fund. He would have moved, he said, a larger sum, but the expense of working the Dublin corporation—namely 70*l.* a week—was a heavy claim upon them, but the importance of having a liberal common council was of such moment that he hoped the public would consider the money well laid out.—The effective strength of the army in this county on the 15th of the present month was as follows:—Royal Artillery (Horse Brigade and Battalion), 844 rank and file; six regiments of cavalry (4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 10th Royal Hussars, and 12th Royal Lancers), 1,750 rank and file; seven regiments of infantry (29th, 29th, 45th, 58th, 84th, 86th, and 98th), of which three, viz., the 29th, 86th, and 98th, are under orders for foreign service, 12,700 rank and file—total, 15,294 rank and file.

Belfast.—The population of this town, according to the recent census, is 100,000. In 1831 it was under 62,000; the increase, in the ten years, being thus shown to be 63 per cent.

Limerick.—On Sunday, as a man named Bergin, who resides at Bawnree, in this county, was proceeding through Leighlin-bridge, towards home, he was surrounded by a number of men armed with reaping-hooks, who knocked him down and, after beating and wounding him in a very serious manner, left him on the ground, supposing him to be dead. He was, however, found shortly after by some persons passing, and conveyed to his home, where it was ascertained that the wounds he had received were of such a nature as leave but little hope of his recovery. The cause of the outrage is not stated, nor have the authors of it as yet been apprehended.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The following table gives the result of the census taken in this city, as compared with that in Glasgow; and shows the rates of increase in the population of the two towns for each ten years between 1801 and 1841:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
In Glasgow	83,769	110,460	147,043	202,426	282,134
Edinburgh	67,288	82,624	112,235	136,054	137,172
Decennial increase in Glasgow in numbers .	26,691	36,583	35,383	79,708	
Decennial increase in Edinburgh in numbers	15,336	27,614	23,819	1,118	
Decennial increase Glasgow per cent. .	31·86	33·11	39·37		
Decennial increase Edinburgh per cent.	23	34	21	7-8ths	

From this statement it appears that the population of Glasgow has been constantly and greatly on the increase, while in this city, although it increased considerably between the years 1801 and 1811, and still more between the latter year and 1821, viz., 34 per cent.; in the next ten years the increase was not 21 per cent.; and in the last ten years it has been only 7-8ths.

Crieff.—The local papers inform us that this place has been again visited with two severe shocks of earthquake. The first occurred on the night of Friday the 17th inst., about a quarter before 12. The tremour was considerable, and the sound that accompanied it louder and longer continued than any before remembered. The second shock occurred on Saturday morning about half-past 2. It was very smart, but the sound was not so loud or long continued as the first. It was also felt severely at the same time at Comrie and westward.

Ayr.—The following occurrence happened near Whitletts, a few days since. Mrs. Hunter, in Laigh Thornyflat, a widow of advanced age, having gone out to assist the herd-boy in driving the cattle from a field of wheat into which they had broken, was attacked by the bull, and so seriously gored that she died shortly afterwards. The boy, on seeing the animal attack his mistress, ran for assistance to the neighbouring farm of High Thornyflat; but before a man to whom he made known the circumstance could get to her relief, nearly a quarter of an hour had elapsed, during which the bull continued to toss her without intermission. On the man's coming up the animal desisted, but as soon as any attempt was made to assist the woman it made a renewed attack; and it was not until the arrival of more assistance that it was forced to retreat. Mrs. Hunter died in about half an hour afterwards. At the time the accident occurred the family and servants happened to be at Auchincruive cutting a field of oats, so that Mrs. Hunter and the boy were the only persons about the farm. The bull, though troublesome, was not previously considered vicious.

Dumfries.—The means adopted for raising the *Solway* steamer, recently lost in the Frith on her passage from Belfast, have been abandoned in despair. The first attempts made to weigh her by means of casks were seriously delayed by the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number; and although at length 700 casks were attached to the wreck, the vessel had sunk so deep, from the weight of her machinery, that the deck was covered with mud. The recent storms also impeded the operations, and the vessel, with her machinery, fitted up last spring at an expenditure of some thousands of pounds, has been necessarily abandoned.

SPORTING.

DONCASTER RACES—*(Concluded from last Week).*—THURSDAY.—A report that the cup was not likely to be a race, coupled with the mediocre character of the list in other respects, had no effect on the attendance, which was quite as numerous as on Tuesday. The most important features in the business of the day were the sales at the Salutation, and the meeting at the club. At the latter, after a communication from the corporation had been read to the effect that it had been resolved to place the sum of 1000*l.* at the disposal of a racing committee, to be applied to the improvement of the races in 1842, the Duke of Cleveland and the Earl of Chesterfield were appointed stewards, and were requested to join the present stewards in drawing up stakes and making other arrangements. Nothing else was done, but a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each 20 ft., for two yrs olds, to be run next year, drawn up on Wednesday night, received four subscriptions, and it was understood that two new races would be made, one to be called the Great Yorkshire Handicap, of 25 sovs. each, &c., with 200 added, and another with 50 sovs added, the first to be not less than the St. Leger distance, and the other a mile; the meeting to commence on Monday, but its duration to be determined on by the stewards. The racing commenced at half-past two o'clock with the Gascoigne Stakes, and finished with the cup, which, after all, was screwed into a race, Shade having been started for the purpose of securing the prize to Bee's-wax, and the bets to her backers. The results of the afternoon may be described shortly as follows:—

The Gascoigne Stakes of 160 Sovs. [illegible] St. Leger Course.—[illegible] Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh, 1; Mr. Bee's Thirsk, 2; Duke of Cleveland's Middleham, 3. Betting—Even on Van Amburg, and 7 to 4 agst Thirsk, who made all the running to the stand, where Van Amburgh passed him, and won in a canter by two lengths. Middleham, who has recently been amiss, pulled up at the Red House.

The Two-years-old Stakes of 20 Sovs. each. T. Y. C. (30 Subs.)—Col. Anson's b c Attila, by Colwick (W. Scott), 1; Col. Cradock's Sally, 2; Mr. Osborne's Skipton, 3. The following were not placed:—Mr. Allen's Belcour, Col. Crauford's b f by Langar, out of Mermaid, Mr. Orde's Bee's-wax, Mr. Powlett's b f by Bay Middleton, out of Fanny; Mr. S. Cattonite's Foxberry, and Sir C. Monk's brother to Garland. Betting—5 to 4 on Attila, 2 to 1 agst Foxbery, 9 to 2 agst Skipton, and 6 to 1 agst Belcœur. The first was a false start, and the second was so badly managed that Sally, Attila, Col. Crauford's, and two or three others who were

in front, were in the act of stopping; but on their jocks perceiving that the flag was down, Attila rushed to front, made all the running, and won in a canter by nearly two lengths. Skipton, who lost start, was a bad third, and nothing was up. After the race, 1,500 to 100 was taken about Attila for the Derby.

The Three-years old Stakes of 200 Sovs. each. St. Leger Course. 7 Subs.—Mr. Thornhill's Eringo, by Emilius Conolly, 1; Lord Kelburne's b c by Muley Moloch, dam by Actæon, 2; Major Yarburgh's Heslington, 5. 5 to 4 on Eringo, and 6 to 4 agst Heslington. Lord Kelburne's colt took a strong lead, followed by Heslington to the mile-post, and then by Eringo, who went up at the stand, and won in a canter by two lengths.

The Cup or sweep of 150l. given by the Corporation, with 50l. added by the Stewards. To start at the Red House and run once round to the ending post; about two miles and 5 furlongs.—Mr. Orde's b m Bee's-wing (Cartwright), 1; Mr. Heseltine's The Shadow, 2. Any odds on Bee's-wing, who made her own running, and won in a canter by a length and a half.

Friday.—The meeting terminated this afternoon with racing of a better quality than could have been expected from the limited returns of the previous days, the continued brilliantly fine weather to the close forming almost the only agreeable feature of the meeting. The prospects, however, for next year are stated to be of the most encouraging description. The corporation, as was stated in the report of yesterday's races, have guaranteed the sum of 1,000*l.*, a portion of which will be disposed of in the shape of a cup, value 300 guineas, with 50 sovereigns for the second, and 200*l.* to the Great Yorkshire Handicap, of which the second horse will be entitled to 100*l.* The Handicap will be run for over the St. Leger course, and has already 70 subscribers. Many more are expected in the course of the Liverpool and Newmarket meetings. The Municipal Stakes of 500 sovs. each have six or seven names down, and will, it is thought, have more before they close. The meeting will commence on Monday, and finish on Friday, and Mr. Clark, of Newmarket, will be judge, in the room of Mr. W. Lockwood, who has resigned. It is also in contemplation to appoint an efficient starter, and to carry the inclosure up to the stewards' and subscription stands, to raise the lawn so as to afford a view of the races, without entering the stand, and to make such other alterations as may be considered essential to the prosperity of the meeting and satisfactory to its patrons. The following are the particulars of this day's races:—

Handicap of 30 Sovs. each, with 30 added by the Town. Mile and a half. 5 Subs.—Sir C. Monck's Garland (Lye), 1; Mr. Haworth's Hull Bank, 2; Mr. Gascoigne's Quilt Arnold, 3; Mr. Bell's La Sage Femme, 4; Duke of Cleveland's Oxton, 5. Betting 5 to 4 agst Garland, 2 to 1 agst Quilt Arnold, 3 to 1 agst Oxton, and 5 to 1 agst La Sage Femme. Garland made the running throughout, and won easy by a length; a fine race for second, and fourth well up.

The Scarborough Stakes of 30 Sovs. each. One Mile. (17 Subs.)—Mr. Bell's The Squire (Heseltine), 1; Col. Cradock's Pagan, 2; Sir W. Milner's Osberton, 3. Betting 5 to 2 on The Squire, who went off with the lead, kept and won in a canter; Osberton was beaten off.

The Park Hill Stakes of 50 Sovs. each, the second to receive 100l. out of the Stakes. St. Leger Course. (24 Subs.) Mr. Powlett's br f by Muley Moloch out of Mystery (Lye), 1; Lord Westminster's Lampoon, 2; Col. Crawford's Ermengardis, 3; Mr. Brooke's Moonbeam, 4. Betting: Even on Mystery filly, 2 to 1 agst Lampoon, 7 to 2 agst Ermengardis, and 5 to 1 agst Moonbeam. The Mystery filly made play, followed by Moonbeam, Ermengardis third, and Lampoon last. Lampoon took second place at the hill, and waited on the favourite to the stand, where she challenged, but after a splendid race was beaten by a head.

The Hornby Castle Stakes of 20 Sovs. each, with 50 added by the Corporation. Two miles (4 subs.)—Mr. Orde's Bee's-wing (Cartwright), 1. Duke of Cleveland's Sampson, 2. 4 to 1 on Bee's-wing, who waited on the horse to the stand, where she went by him like a shot, and won with the greatest ease possible.

The Town Plate of 100l., the second to receive 33 guineas. Two-mile heats.—Mr. Heseltine's Shadow (Heseltine), 1; Sir C. Monck's Garland, 0; Mr. Eddison's The Recorder, 2; Mr. Allen's Phaon, 0. High odds on the Shadow, who actually walked in for the first heat, and won the second easy.

LATEST BETTING AT DONCASTER.

Cesarewitch Stakes.—8 to 1 agst Orelia, 10 to 1 agst Welfare (taken), 11 to 1 agst Bosphorus, 15 to 1 agst Wardan (taken), 15 to 1 agst Rory O'More (taken), 10 to 1 agst Johnny (taken), 20 to 1 agst The Squire, 20 to 1 agst Zelmyra Flash (taken).

Clearwell Stakes.—125 even on Attila; not p p.

Derby.—150 to 100 agst Lord Exeter's lot, 18 to 1 agst Attila (taken), 25 to 1 agst Brother to Phœnix, 33 to 1 agst Seahorse, 40 to 1 agst Curator, 4,000 to 60 agst Lord of Holderness (taken), 4,000 to 85 agst William Fortibus, 50 to 1 agst Rosalie c (taken).

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—*The Cesarewitch Stakes.*—9 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Orelia. 10 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's Welfare. 12 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's The Squire. 16 to 1 agst Lord Palmerston's Illona (taken). 20 to 1 agst Duke of Rutland's Flambeau (taken).

The Derby.—Offers to take 5 to 1 about Scott's lot, and to lay 16 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's two; 10 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Attila (taken), 25 to 1 agst Lord Jersey's Brother to Phœnix (taken), and 25 to 1 agst Mr. Scott's Lord of Holderness (take 30 to 1). The report that Lord Westminster had taken his horses from Scott's and placed them under the care of John Osborne proves to be correct; they are now at Eaton. Those, therefore, who bet against or back Scott's lot will bear in mind that Auckland and William de Fortibus are no longer members of it. The room was thinly attended, and betting flat in the extreme.

Miscellaneous.

A "Window Garden" in Paris.—We extract from the *Times* the following account of a recent scene at the Police Correctionnelle:—"The heart of a man is as tough as a flint, and as hard as the nether millstone. The heart of a woman is an inexhaustible fountain of love and tenderness. At her tenth year the young girl loves her mamma; at twenty, the youthful *épousée* doats, or is presumed to doat, on her husband; at fifty, the lady on the decline seeks solace in the love of God; at sixty, the poor old widow, or *vieille fille*, loves to distraction her poodle, cat, or parroquet. Madame Tonnard has neither poodle, cat, nor parroquet, but *en revanche* she has a fine collection of pigeons, and concentrates upon them all those sparks of lingering attention which yet find a resting-place in her *ame refroidie*. At the rear of the apartment which she occupies in the Faubourg St. Martin, she has constructed, with true ornithologic intelligence, a long and commodious aviary for her cherished pets, which are thus permitted to enjoy a sweet, a peaceful, and above all, a comfortable existence. Dame Tonnard each evening, having first assured herself that her winged prisoners want for nothing, closes their doors and windows, and early next morning comes to restore them to liberty, a privilege of which they avail themselves with much more prudent forbearance than the bulk of mankind. After having fluttered during the allotted period from roof to roof, and journeyed from house to house, they return at dewy eve to the maternal nest, and enjoy that repose and security which are only to be found under the shelter of the Penates. In front of Madame Tonnard's apartment there lives an old *employé*, named Lebuis, who has purchased by thirty years' service the right to rise at whatever hour he pleases, and do exactly as he likes from morning to night. Lebuis has also his *petite passion*—a passion as harmless and innocent as that of his fair neighbour. Lebuis cultivates, trains, and tends throughout the entire length of his three windows a garden of eight good feet by fourteen inches. There the fragrant honeysuckle caresses with the amorous embraces of its picturesque branches the graceful jasmine and majestic dahlia. Not an hour in the day passes without Lebuis visiting his floral treasures, and, according to their momentary necessities, exposing them to the rays of the sun, or sheltering them from his too great intensity; which, regularly as the shades of evening descend, with a *carafe* of filtered water he imparts new life and freshness to drooping leaf and withered stem. Upon that rarity, a fine day, in the late lugubrious July, Lebuis perceived with the *clairvoyance* of a true horticulturist, by certain infallible signs and tokens, that his flowers had been rudely visited during his temporary absence, pecked, deranged, defiled. He lay in ambush, and was not slow to perceive a plump-breasted pigeon disporting amongst the leaves of his delicate treasures, and turning up the earth beneath them with its beak, in the hope of finding there some grains of seed suited to its appetite. He easily seized the indiscreet rover, and the first movement of his indignant soul was to twist the bird's neck; but, moved with compassion at the sight of the graceful creature, whose plumage glittered in the sun like a collar of sapphires and emeralds, Lebuis abandoned his avicidal project. Determined, nevertheless, to prevent the recurrence of so dire a disaster, he attached to the pigeon's neck a piece of writing, upon which his complaint was engrossed in due form, and let it loose. That same evening, Dame Tonnard having proceeded, according to custom, to inspect her little aviary before going to bed, was not a little astonished to perceive a paper suspended to the neck of one of them. With a tremulous hand and fluttering bosom she unfolded the billet (could it be a billet-doux?), and read as follows:—"Madam,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that if you do not keep your pigeons from ravaging my garden, should I catch them hereafter within my *enceinte*, I shall eat them boiled *aux petits pois*. Your humble servant, Lebuis, *Employé*." This horrible threat made Dame Tonnard shiver like an aspen. She passed a sleepless night in reflecting on the conduct which it was befitting that she should pursue in such an emergency; and the night, this time an evil counsellor, inspired her with the following reply, which she despatched to her ruthless neighbour by the carrier pigeon:—"Monsieur,—You are an impertinent fellow to dare to threaten my birds; and if you kill them, you will be an old assassin. Your servant, Veuve Tonnard."—Lebuis' reply was conceived in these terms:—"Madame Tonnard,—You are an old fool, the worse for being old. If your pigeons return to-day, they shall be digested to-morrow. Not at all your servant, Lebuis, *Employé*. The correspondence ended here; not so the quarrel, "a very pretty one as it stood." For many following days, from one window to the other, the neighbours exchanged the most injurious reproaches, to the great annoyance of all the adjacent inhabitants, whose repose this intestine war most grievously disturbed. Accordingly, those who were most litigiously disposed amongst them, set on the pair to make the commissary of police the judge of the trivial difference. This counsel was rashly followed; and a reciprocal complaint having been lodged before the Procureur du Roi, the affair was this day discussed at the Police Correctionnelle, where both parties appeared at once as plaintiffs and defendants. The Tribunal, having heard with admirable patience the reproaches and recriminations of the rival parties, in consideration of the common category of "faults on both sides," dismissed the parties *dos à dos*, having first taken care to warn them how they went to law for the future, by making them share the costs equally between them.

Railroad Travelling.—A French paper has published a comparative table of railroad fares in England, France, Germany, and Belgium, from which it appears that on the great railways in England, the price in the first-class carriages, per league of 5000 metres (above three English miles) exceeds 1f. In France it averages about 50c.; in Germany, a trifle less; and in Belgium about 35c. The new railroad tariff in France came into operation on the 21st inst. The places in the waggons are now charged on an average 20c. from station to station, instead of 15c.; those of the char-à-bancs are slightly raised; and those of the diligences are reduced about one-tenth. There has been a great increase in the number of travellers during the time of the low prices, but a falling off in the receipts. The price from Brussels to Ostend (between 80 and 90 English miles) is 4½f.

Law.

Central Criminal Court.—John Coomber, aged 45, was indicted for fraud. Mrs. Eleanor Maddox stated, in the month of June last, she lived in Smith-street, Chelsea, and at that time she had two ponies for sale. On the 26th June the prisoner came to see the ponies, and said that he had been recommended by a person named Etherington with whom she was acquainted, to endeavour to purchase them. He examined the animals and offered 60*l.* for them, but witness wanted 70*l.* The prisoner said he wanted the ponies for a lady, who was coming from France, and would be very fond of them. He at length offered 62*l.* for them, and witness agreed to take that sum. He then pulled out a check book, and said that he kept an account with the London and Westminster Bank, and having written a check for 62*l.*, which the witness received, took away the ponies. She saw one of the ponies afterwards at Oxford. Mr. John Etherington, a livery-stable keeper, residing in Connaught-place, stated that he knew nothing of the prisoner, and that he never sent him to see the ponies belonging to Mrs. Maddox. Mr. John Dixon, a clerk employed at the Southwark branch of the London and Westminster Bank, proved that the prisoner, in the course of last year, paid in two sums of twenty pounds each, but drew them out almost immediately afterwards. The bank wished to close the prisoner's account, but on applying to the address he gave, they found that it was fictitious. When the check in question was presented, the prisoner had no money in the Bank. A police constable proved that he took the prisoner into custody, and upon telling him what the charge against him was, he the prisoner said that it was all over with him. He afterwards said that he had sold the ponies, and desired to know whether he could not make it all right. Witness afterwards went to Oxford, and found one of the ponies there. Counsel addressed the jury for the prisoner, and contended that this case did not come within the statute. The Recorder said, that he had no doubt the case came within the statute, and if the jury were satisfied as to the facts, they would have to find a verdict of Guilty. The jury, without hesitation, pronounced a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Cope informed the Court that the prisoner had been capitally convicted of horse-stealing in the year 1830. The Court thought that this case, morally speaking, amounted to horse-stealing, and it was such an offence as could not be passed over with a lenient punishment. The prisoner was then sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 24.—The trade for English Wheat continues flat; there was a good attendance of buyers of Foreign, but the transactions were not extensive, as the Factors held firmly at Monday's prices.—Spring Corn of every description is a very dull sale, particularly new Barley.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . . White	52 to 70	Red	56 to 66
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	60 to 68	White	60 to 68
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye	36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 34 to 36	Tick	36 to 40	Harrow 38 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 40 to 44	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 32 to 37	Maple	34 to 40	Grey 32 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 13 . . .	72 5	35 11	23 6	36 3	42 1	43 8
— 20 . . .	74 7	37 0	24 7	38 3	44 3	46 0
— 27 . . .	76 1	39 7	24 5	40 0	43 9	48 [illegible]
Sept. 3 . . .	74 1	39 1	24 3	40 1	44 0	45 0
— 10 . . .	71 2	39 10	23 6	39 1	44 8	44 8
— 17 . . .	64 8	39 2	23 6	37 11	44 10	47 [illegible]
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	72 2	38 5	23 11	38 7	43 11	46 [illegible]
Duties . .	2 8	4 10	12 3	12 6	5 0	1 [illegible]

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—R. Chilver, of Ipswich, Suffolk, cabinet-maker—J. Nield, of Quick, Yorkshire, J. Nield, of Dukinfield, Cheshire, and J. Nield, jun., and J. Holt, of Charlesworth, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. W. Bevil, of Cheltenham, general agent.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Hitchcock, of Regent-street, Middlesex, linen-draper—R. Potter, late of Gisborne Park, Yorkshire, but now of Birkacre and Manchester, and John Potter and James Potter, of Manchester, cotton-spinners—H. Mackay, of Liverpool, and A. F. Mackay, of Glasgow, merchants—R. Kay, of Halton, Yorkshire, grocer—R. Neech, sen., of Kukley, Suffolk, farmer—J. M. Sperling, of Halstead, Essex, scrivener—J. Butler, of Walsall, Staffordshire, saddlers' ironmonger—W. Drinkwater, of Salford, Lancashire, wooden cord manufacturer—W. Beastall, of Nottingham, draper—J. Hammon, plumber, Oxford-street—T. Gamauf, furrier, Fetter-lane—H. W. Hobhouse, J. Phillott, and C. H. Lowder, bankers, Bath—T. I. Woodin, victualler, Newcut, Lambeth—J. Hadfield, flour-dealer, Manchester—J. Hulme, grocer, Manchester—J. Reed, sail-cloth manufacturer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. Paterson, of Bruicefield, by Dunfermline, yarn bleacher—D. Widdowson, of Dundee, haberdasher—W. Duff, of Dundee, merchant—R. Montgomery, of Johnstone, cotton spinner—M. Sim, of Glasgow, provision-dealer.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th inst., at Buckling lodge, Norfolk, the lady of J. T. Mott, Esq., of a daughter—On the 21st inst., at Peckham, Mrs. W. Holderness, of a son—On the 22d inst., at No. 12, Watkins terrace, Mrs. A. Leggatt, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Maida Vale, the wife of F. Rogers, Esq., of twin boys—At Bristol, on the 22d inst., the lady of the Rev. J. H. Woodward, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Wandsworth, Mrs. G. Tatnam, of a son, still-born—On the 22d inst., the wife of H. T. Leigh, Esq., surgeon, Turnham-green, of a son—On the 23d inst., at Clarence place, Clapham road, Mrs. T. Lambert, of a son—On the 23d inst., at No. 20, St. James's place, Mrs. J. Hunah, of a son—On the 20th inst., at the residence of her father, R. Stileman, Esq., at the Friars, Winchelsea, the lady of G. Dawes, Esq., of the Grove, Camberwell, of a son, still born—On the 22d inst., in Bedford-square East, the lady of Geo. Dunsterville, Esq., of Algoa Bay, surgeon, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 21st inst., at Swansea, Charles William, eldest son of R. J. Nevill, Esq., of Llangenneck Park, Carmarthenshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of D. Davies, Esq., of Swansea—On the 21st inst., at White Waltham, the Rev. J. W. Routh, to Frances, the eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Pole, of Waltham place, Berkshire—At Aston Church, on the 21st inst., the Rev. P. T. Maitland, eldest son of the late Capt. G. G. Maitland, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. H. Husbuck, Esq., of Birmingham—On the 21st inst., at St. Marks, Kennington, Capt. J. P. Robinson, to Helena, second daughter of the late W. Boyes, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey—On the 22d ult., at Leeds, E. Chapman, Esq., of Old Brompton, Middlesex, to Miss Whiting, of Hitchin, Herts.

DIED.—On the 20th inst., at Paington, Devon, aged 71, Anne, relict of the late Rev. J. Howell, vicar of St Gluvias, Cornwall, and canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, Exeter—On the 21st inst., aged 49, in Birmingham, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Freer, Mr. J. Bouden, of Northampton-square, London—On the 21st inst., George Woodruffe, eldest son of G. S. Griffith, Esq., of No. 2, Burton-crescent, aged four years—On the 21st inst., at Pitsford, near Northampton, Otto Baker, the infant son of Owen Peel, Esq.—On the 22d inst., at Guildford, at the house of his son, W. Sells, Esq., of Kingston on Thames, and formerly of Four Paths, Clarendon, Jamaica, in the 93d year of his age—On the 23d inst., after a short illness, J. Sanderson, Esq., of the Old Jewry and Tottenham—On the 23d inst., Sarah, the beloved wife of W. Martin, of the Old Ship Tavern, Chichester-rents, Chancery lane, aged 49 years—At Cheltenham, on the 19th inst., J. Hunter, Esq., of Mount Severn, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, aged 68—On the 19th inst., W. Wyndham, Esq., of Dinton, Wilts, aged 71—At Gravesend, on the 11th inst., Richard Huddart, youngest son of the late R. H. Leech, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, St. Helena, aged 23.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 40. SATURDAY. OCTOBER 2. 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

PINE PLANTS.

W. DAVIS, Gardener, Green-street, Chelsea, has upwards of 1000 Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to dispose of cheap, principally Ripley Queens, but some good Blacks; all warranted perfectly clean, and as to health and growth, W. D invites an inspection.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

FINE STRONG PLANTS ONE YEAR FROM SEED. The most noble, hardy, and splendid Ornamental Evergreen Trees ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL'S Nursery, Great Yarmouth, at 3*l*. 3*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per hundred, and 240*l*. per thousand.

HEARTSEASE.

JOHN FRETTINGHAM has ready to send out 12 fine SEEDLING PANSIES for Two Guineas, which he can warrant fine-formed, distinct colours, beautiful eyes, admired and acknowledged the best by all who have seen them—in a word, first-rate show flowers. A remittance from strangers will be required, with the usual discount to trade.—Beeston Nursery, near Nottingham.

IMPORTANT TO NURSERYMEN AND THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c. &c.

WM. WOOD & SON'S wholesale CATALOGUE OF ROSES, &c., is just published, calculated at prices highly advantageous to the purchaser, and in consequence of the immense increase of Stock, dealers may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed to any extent.

Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

DOUBLE ROMAN NARCISSUS FLOWER-ROOTS, PAPER-WHITE ITALIAN NARCISSUS, SOLEIL-D'OR ditto.—J. MARSANO informs Nurserymen and Seedsmen that he has just landed from Italy several cases of the above Flower-roots; orders for 100 or 1000 will be executed at the usual trade prices. Genoa Maccaroni, in 6 lb. boxes, may be had at 1*s*. per lb. One case of roots will contain 1500. Orders addressed to J. Marsano, Oilman, Seedsman, and Florist, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brooke's Market, Leather-lane, London.

W. J. NUTTING, SEEDSMAN, 46, CHEAPSIDE, late of the Firm of FLANAGAN and NUTTING, acquaints his Friends and the Public that he has removed to the Premises as above. A list of Bulbous Roots may be had on application. A Catalogue of Kitchen-garden and Flower Seeds, &c., will be printed as soon as the new Seeds are ready.

N. B.—Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds of every description.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND YELLOW PICOTEES.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM-RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.—A Catalogue can be forwarded by post, on application.

TO CULTIVATORS OF THE HEARTSEASE.

JOHN HENCHMAN begs to inform growers of the PANSY that he has ready for delivery healthy young plants of the choicest varieties at present in cultivation.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Seedling varieties, raised by himself and certain amateur growers	2	2	0
The choicest varieties of last season, including those sent out by Thompson, Lane, King, and other growers, selected from 150 kinds, and possessing the approved style of eye—per dozen	1	1	0
Ditto ditto, superior, per ditto	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, very select, per ditto	2	2	0
25 good show flowers	1	0	0

A few packets of seed at 5*s*.

In calling attention to the very low figure at which the above are offered, J. H. begs to state that he has been induced, by the advice of several friends, to adopt the lowest possible prices, and that from the advertised prices there can be no reduction.

A remittance respectfully requested.

Edmonton, London, Sept. 11th, 1841.

ROSES.

MESSRS. LANE and SON are preparing their New and Descriptive CATALOGUE OF ROSES, which will be shortly ready for delivery, and promptly forwarded to applicants inclosing a 2*d*. stamp. To their kind Patrons and Customers, to whom they take this opportunity of respectfully returning thanks, Catalogues shall be forwarded free, as usual.

HEARTSEASE.—LANE and SON have the following New Heartsease, selected from their SEEDLINGS, ready for delivery, viz. Queen of England, Princess Royal, Fanny Elsler, and Ali Pacha, at 5*s*. each. Good old varieties they sell at 6*s*. to 24*s*. per doz. Incomparable or Marquis of Westminster, 3*s*. 6*d*. each. Hope, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.—Any of the above Heartsease can be forwarded by post, if required.

Great Berkhampstead, Herts, 20th Sept., 1841.

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that his SIX SPLENDID SEEDLING CINERARIAS, as exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, and South London Society, and greatly admired—

No. 1. Rival King,
No. 2. Royal Blue.
No. 3. Eclipse, shaded Blue,
No. 4. Imperial, Dark Blue,
No. 5. Grandissima, Bright Crimson,
No. 12. Queen Victoria, pure White, large—

the Six for 30*s*., or 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, may be had after the 27th inst. Tropæolum Jarrattii and tricolor.

Remittance, or reference, from unknown correspondents.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

N. GAINES, Florist, Surry Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his list of first-rate Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c., may be obtained by application.

N.B.—Gaines's New Seedling Cineraria, Victoria Regina, 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, is now ready for delivery. This beautiful variety was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, last April; also at the South London Exhibition, Kennington. At both places it was generally admired.

SEEDLING GERANIUMS.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, &c., WALTHAMSTOW, & LEA BRIDGE-ROAD, LEYTON, ESSEX, begs to announce to the Public that his much admired Seedling Geraniums, which were exhibited at most of the Shows round London last season, and caused such universal admiration, are now ready to be sent out at the undermentioned Prices:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camilla	3	3	0	to	,,	,,	,,
Van Amburgh	3	3	0		,,	,,	,,
Alice Gray	3	3	0		,,	,,	,,
Anna	2	10	0		3	0	0
Enchantress	2	10	0		3	0	0
Louisa	1	10	0		2	0	0
Superb	1	10	0		2	0	0
Alice	1	10	0		2	0	0
Fulgens	1	1	0		1	10	0
Duvernay	0	10	6		1	0	0
Maid of Saragossa	0	10	6		1	0	0

It is superfluous to speak of the merits of the above, as they are well known to be the best in cultivation.

JOHN STANDISH, FLORIST, Bagshot, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has now ready for Sale the following Plants:—

Fuchsia Towardii, 10*s*. 6*d*. Plant of delicate habit, but the flowers large dark carmine.

Fuchsia delicata, 10*s*. 6*d*. Plant of stiff erect habit, most profuse bloomer, with delicate pale rose calyx, the Corolla being deep red, and shaded with scarlet.

Cineraria, the Duchess of Gloucester, 5*s*. Seedling from the King, the habit being the same, but having large purple flowers.

Zichya villosa, 31*s*. 6*d*. This plant is well adapted for a Greenhouse Climber, being an improvement on Zichya coccinea, both in habit and flowering.

Chorizema spectabilis, 7*s*. 6*d*. (with most of the novelties of the season.)

N. B.—A remittance will be expected from unknown correspondents.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.—Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders from their extensive and superb collection of the above Flowers, at the undermentioned prices.

12 pairs of choice sorts,	1 pair of each	£1	10 0
25 ditto	ditto	3	0 0
12 ditto superior sorts,	ditto	2	10 0
25 ditto	ditto	5	0 0

Choice collection of Pinks from 12*s*. to 18*s*. per dozen pairs. Selection left to W. and F. Youell. Catalogues may be had on application.

SEEDLING DAHLIA—HUDSON'S PRINCESS ROYAL.

SAMUEL WIDNALL has purchased the entire stock of the above truly splendid variety, that has now established itself, being pronounced, by all present at the Salt Hill grand open Exhibition last Tuesday, to be the premier Seedling Dahlia of the year (which was the most extensive competition of Seedlings throughout the season), and was awarded the Five Pounds Silver Cup for the best stand of Seedlings of 1841. See advertisement in this paper and the *Gardeners' Gazette* of last week.

S. W. particularly solicits those friends who have hitherto favoured him with their commands in previous seasons, to be kind enough to forward their orders immediately; this will prevent disappointment, as the plants will be punctually sent out in May 1842, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, in the rotation that the orders are received.

Grantchester Nursery, near Cambridge, Sept. 30, 1841.

NEW HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREE.

W. SKIRVING, OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL,

begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has succeeded in raising from seed a considerable quantity of that rare and beautiful tree, the ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or CHILI PINE, which he now offers to their notice, at 25*l*. per 100, or 3*s*. 6*d*. each. The plants are one year old, about six inches high, in single pots, and can be safely sent to any part of the kingdom. The Araucaria imbricata is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be by far the most ornamental hardy Forest Tree ever introduced to Britain. Of its hardiness the advertiser can positively speak, having tested it minutely on his own grounds for three severe winters, and found it fully as hardy as the Scots Fir. He has also further and ample proof, both at Kew and Dropmore, where some of the oldest plants in this country are now growing, likewise the testimony of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, that it is thriving equally well on his estate in the Highlands of Scotland.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory reference, will be faithfully and promptly executed.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER, see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Rack's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Mitford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. W[illegible]'s Nursery, Kensal Green; Mr. Stopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Wilmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and Fixed complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete from 1*l*. 5*s*. Garden-Lights Made and Glazed, 1*s*. per foot, at JAS. WATT'S Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. Reference given.

WANTED, a PARTNER in the Seed, Nursery, and Florist Business.—A man of good ability with a small capital will do well to take advantage of this opportunity. The Advertiser is desirous of extending his business, having a good object in view.—All letters addressed to H. T., with real signature, to the Office of this Paper will meet with immediate attention.

WANTED.—TO GARDENERS.—The Advertiser, a Gardener in an extensive place in the neighbourhood of London, would be glad to recommend his Foreman to any person in want of a sober, steady, active young man, of good practical experience, and who is conversant in all the different branches of Horticulture. Address, A. B. C., Post Office, Richmond.

WANTS a Situation as Upper Gardener, a Married Man, aged 31, without any encumbrance: has lived in his last place five years. Address to F. D., at B. B. Parlour, Alfred Street, Stepney, Middlesex.

WANTED by a Single Man, a situation as UNDER GARDENER in a family where he would be likely to acquire a knowledge of Forcing and the higher branches of his business. Can be well recommended by the Gentleman he is about to leave. Address A. B., Mrs. Read's, Bridge-place, Lewisham, Kent.

WANTED, a situation as GARDENER, by a steady, active, middle-aged Married Man, without encumbrance, a native of North Britain, who has a practical knowledge of Gardening in all its branches,—viz. Pines, Vines, and Greenhouse, and is well acquainted with the Propagation of Plants. Has no objection to Meadow Land. Distance no object. Can have a good character from the place he is about to leave. Direct to G. G., at Mrs. Akhurst's, Grocer, West Ham, Essex.

WANTED, a Situation as GARDENER, by a steady, active Married Man, without family, who has had many years' experience in his profession, and can give the most satisfactory reference as to his abilities and general good conduct. The reason of his leaving his last place (where he lived three years), was the death of his Master, whose establishment has entirely broken up. Would not object to take charge of 50 or 100 acres of meadow-land.—Direct to J. G., at Mr. Kernan's, Seedsman, 4, Russell-street, Covent Garden.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibitions of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years; for further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs. J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pineapple-place, Edgeware-road.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical; it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Ledanges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, to execute the works of their spacious Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

COTTAM and HALLEN, ENGINEERS and IRON-FOUNDERS, 2 WINSLEY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, continue to warm Hothouses, Vineries, Pineries, &c., by Hot Water upon the circulation of air, or by any other means with COTTAM'S PATENT BOILER, which has proved to be most economical in fuel, and most effectual in durability, upwards of 1,000 having been in use for many years. Also Conical Hot water Boilers, Iron Conservatories and Forcing Houses with Stages and Stands for Greenhouses and Lawns, Iron Bedsteads and Tables, Trellises; Cast Iron Borderings, Chamber Hurdles, Tanks, with and without numbers, Cast Iron Numbers for Beds, Boots in the water; Garden Engines, Cast Iron Rollers, Vases, Machines, Syringes, Fumigators, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Garden Tools of every complete; Garden Chairs for one or more persons, Ornamental Vases, Wire Work, Netting and Trainers, Fruit-gatherers, Garden Scissors, Pruning-knives, Scythes, Daisy Rakes, Tools, Watering Pots, &c. Improved Burning Fluid, Spirit Lamps, Spirit Burning [illegible] Amongst other articles [illegible] Mangles, and Portable [illegible] Angle Bolts [illegible] Mangles [illegible]

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no Preparation.—[illegible] Cheapside, Saint Paul's, [illegible] Waterloo-place. [illegible]

N.B.—[illegible] using some of the New Inks for [illegible] preparation, many of which are prepared [illegible] to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

WORKS ON GARDENING,
Published by WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street.

1

THE LADIES' FLOWER-GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL ANNUALS. By MRS. LOUDON. In 48 beautifully coloured plates, containing upwards of Three hundred Figures of the most showy and interesting ANNUAL FLOWERS, with full directions for their culture. 4to, cloth lettered, 2*l.* 2*s.*, or half-bound morocco, gilt edges, 2*l.* 10*s.*

2

THE LADIES' FLOWER GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL BULBOUS PLANTS. By MRS. LOUDON. In 58 coloured Plates, containing above Three Hundred Figures of the most desirable Bulbous Flowers, with descriptions and directions for cultivation. Demy 4to, cloth lettered, price 2*l.* 12*s.*, or half bound morocco, 2*l.* 18*s.*

3

THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN; being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies, with full directions for their Culture. By MRS. LOUDON. In one volume, foolscap 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, representing the processes of Grafting, Budding, Layering, &c. &c. Price 6*s.* cloth.

4

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE OF GARDENING. By MRS. LOUDON. Publishing in Monthly Numbers, royal 8vo, with coloured Plates and Woodcuts, and 32 pages of letterpress. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

5

THE SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST; or, an Attempt to teach the Science and Practice of the Culture and Management of the Flower, Fruit, Kitchen, and Forcing Garden, &c. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c. In Twelve Numbers, demy 8vo, price 1*s.* each.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, Manor House, Manor Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-Stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS on improved and economical principles. Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS. To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants, at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Parsons and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the LEASE, &c., of a small compact NURSERY, of which 17 years are yet unexpired, together with Stock, numerous Greenhouses, Pits, Sheds, Standing, &c., situated one mile from one of the principal Offices in the WEST OF ENGLAND, containing from 5,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, possesses capabilities for an immense Local Trade, independently of Trade through Connection. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the Proprietor's disposing of the same. Apply for particulars to Mr. Low, Nurseryman, Clapton, or to Mr. Nutting, Seedsman, Lyon's Wharf, London.

BUNNYS NURSERY, KINGSLAND.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and Others engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce that they are instructed to offer to Public Competition on Monday, 25th October, and following days, in consequence of the Lease having nearly expired, and removing to Stratford, the celebrated STOCK of the above Nursery, consisting of Fruit Trees, of the most approved kinds, many thousand Splendid Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Deciduous Shrubs, &c.—The Stock may be viewed 14 days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises; at the principal Nurseries and Seed-shops; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

N.B.—C. H. Bunney will in future supply all orders he may be favoured with from his Nursery, at Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, as heretofore, as usual, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden.

A SUPERB NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA, MONYPENNII.

MORRIS TODD, Rolvenden, Kent, respectfully offers to the public a very [illegible] and highly beautiful variety, the flowers are more than twice as big again as Standishii, and are produced in racemes of a highly beautiful Rosy Carmine, and is [illegible] and magnificent habit, each branch terminated by a raceme of flowers, and shows a compact mass of bloom, unrivalled. A first Banksian Medal was given to it at the Horticultural Society's show, and a prize was awarded to it at the Royal Show in June last, and the Judges [illegible] the Fuchsias they had seen. Good plants are expected to be sent out in November next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, where orders will be thankfully received at Mr. G. Charlwood's, Fanciers' New Covent Garden; of Mr. C. Weeks, Blackheath Park; and Messrs. Wellwood & Chandler, Lewisham.

IMPORTANT SALE OF EPIPHYTAL ORCHIDEÆ, &c.

MR. PROTHEROE has received instructions to submit to public competition, without reserve, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Thursday, the 7th October, and following day, at 12 o'clock each day, the rare and valuable Collection of Orchidew, the property of Mr. Young, of Wandsworth, comprising Cymbidium Wallichianum, Vanda teres, Maxillaria [illegible], Acineta Humboldtii, Acineta Barkeri, and Cirrhæa [illegible], Epidendrum [illegible], Epidendrum vitellinum, Epidendrum cochleatum, Epidendrum [illegible], Epidendrum [illegible], Epidendrum [illegible],

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during October, November, December, and January; viz.:—on Oct. 5th, Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . { Horticultural . . . . 8 P. M. / Floricultural . . . . . 8 P. M.

The history of the older florists' flowers is lost in the dimness of antiquity. We are told indeed that James Garnet was the first Tulip grower in England, and Jan Herwart in Holland; but no one knows by what arts, or by what slow degrees, that gorgeous flower was gradually brought to its present condition. In like manner, the transition of the Wild Clove Pink into the many-coloured Carnation, Pink, and Picotee—of the Ranunculus of Mesopotamia and the Auricula of the Alps into the beautiful varieties that florists' love to gaze upon, are equally unknown to us. We are only familiar with the results of these early instances of horticultural skill. But there is a plant now among us in a state of transition from its wild and imperfect habit to that highly-improved condition which is demanded among what are called florists' flowers, of every step in whose progress we are cognizant, from the first commencement of its alteration, and the subsequent improvements it underwent, up to the present period. We allude to the Pelargonium, which, from a wild flower hardly superior to the Geraniums of the road side, has passed through various shades of improvement, the flowers becoming enlarged in their size, rounded in their petals, changed in their colour, and invigorated in their growth, till at last the oak-leaved, and ivy-leaved, and horse-shoe Geraniums, which were the favourites of our childhood, are no longer to be recognised under the comparatively matchless forms of the Pelargoniums called Nymph and Jessie.

It appears that the first Pelargonium seen alive in England was that called "triste," a tuberous sort now rarely to be seen; it is thus spoken of by Gerarde, in his Herbal: — "There is of late brought into this kingdome, by the industry of Mr. John Tradescant, another more rare and no lesse beautifull than any of the former (Stork's bills); and hee had it by the name of *Geranium indicum noctu odoratum*; this has not as yet beene written of by any that I knowe. I did see it in floure about the end of July 1632, being the first time that it floured with the owner thereof."

But in the course of the succeeding century the productions of the Cape of Good Hope, the native country of the greater part of these flowers, were, by the fondness of the Dutch for plants, introduced in some abundance into gardens; and we find that before the year 1732, six species of Pelargoniums were alive in Sherard's garden at Eltham. From that period new kinds continued to be brought over in quick succession, so that Linnæus was acquainted with 25 species cultivated in Europe. This author called them Geraniums, a name which they bear to this day in popular language. It was L'Heritier, a French Botanist, who, in the year 1787, first called them Pelargoniums; distinguishing them from the Geraniums proper by their irregular flowers furnished with a nectariferous tube running down one side of the flowerstalk. By this time the number of known species had greatly augmented; and in 1812 there were 102 in England, according to the *Hortus Kewensis*. Shortly after that date, the improvement of their flowers was commenced, and it is useless to trace the importation of wild species any further.

About the year 1815, as near as we can remember, some English amateurs began to cross the species, in the hope of combining in one plant the good properties of both parents. Among these, the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare was best known, and some of the most decided steps in improving the breed of these African shrubs appear to be traceable to that gentleman. By the year 1820, this system of crossing had already produced such astonishing results, that Mr. Robert Sweet, a well-known gardener of that day, and himself a successful raiser of such plants, commenced a periodical work in illustration of the varieties which every new season was bringing forth. That work, which was continued without interruption up to 1830, enables us to judge correctly of the progress actually made in those ten years; and it is evident, upon comparing the first and last volumes, that this progress had been very considerable. Size of flowers and richness of colour were both increased, and, in a few cases, a decided improvement in form was perceptible. A mule called by Sweet Dædaleum (for it was the absurd fashion to give these florists' flowers Latin names), and others called Drakeæ and cordiforme, were evidently losing the narrow and feeble petals universal in the wild species, and were acquiring the roundness and firmness so requisite to constitute true floral beauty. Those, indeed, called Weltje's Isabella and Dennis's Rival were equal to some of the sorts now cultivated; the latter seems to have been the best-formed variety known in 1830.

The admiration excited by these really beautiful things, and the great success that had attended such attempts at improvement, produced the usual effect of stimulating the growers to renewed exertion; the issue of which is evinced in the unparalleled exhibitions which the last three years have witnessed near London. That we are not insensible to the value of these brilliant flowers, we have already shown by the practical papers we have published on their cultivation at p. 83, by Mr. Cock—at p. 100, by Mr. Catleugh, and at p. 181, by Mr. C. Weeks. These papers, in fact, presented our readers with the very best known methods of cultivating Pelargoniums for exhibition, for sale in nurseries, and for the mere decoration of a private greenhouse.

To-day we give, in another column, a short paper on the properties that are required in the Pelargonium as a florists' flower; and we consider this a matter of no small importance just now, when so many are striving in the race of raising yet more improved varieties, and so few succeed. We hope it will be the means of sparing young growers the mortification of being beaten at the exhibitions of such flowers, from not knowing what the properties really are which constitute a first-rate variety of the present day. The memorandum has been prepared after consultation with the highest of all authorities in these matters; and we are confident that the good taste of all who look at Pelargoniums with the eye of an artist will confirm the laws we have thus laid down.

On another occasion we shall endeavour to show wherein the varieties now in cultivation require, as we think, improvement, and in what way it appears to to us probable that important changes for the better may be effected hereafter.

The principles on which a fruit-room should be constructed having been pointed out (p. 611), the manner of forming it remains to be considered.

A perfect fruit-room should be situated near the gardener's residence, and of such a size as will enable him to stow away the whole winter produce of his fruit-trees without heaping up, or confusion. The walls should be thick enough to prevent the entrance of frost, which may be effected either by building them hollow, or by guarding them externally by a casing of earth. It would be better without windows; but if they are considered necessary, they ought to be made with double sashes and wadded shutters to fix on the inside. If the room is covered by a roof, its ceiling should be "pugged," or rendered frost-proof by some other means, such as effective thatch. It would, however, be better that the fruit-room should have a chamber over it, in which the gardener can arrange his summer fruit, sweat his winter store before laying it by, and prepare his dessert as it is required. In that case the fruit-room itself might be communicated with by a trap-door, and the ordinary entrance to it in the outer wall would seldom require to be used.

In providing means of ventilation, it is to be remembered that the object is merely to remove the foul air that may be generated by the fruit, or any damp that may collect. We have already explained that as the process of sweating is not to take place in the fruit-room itself, little disengagement of moisture by the fruit, after it is brought into the fruit-room, need occur. In these cases, where a chamber is built over the latter, and a trap-door is constructed in it, we conceive that ventilation enough will be obtained by opening the outer door, the trap, and the windows of the chamber in dry weather, when the air is not below 36°; and if in windy weather, so much the better. In fruit-rooms unprovided with an upper chamber, there must be a few wooden chimneys carried through the roof from the ceiling, where they are to be closed by a flap; and upon opening the latter, together with the door of the room, a sufficient current of air for ventilation will be produced.

In all cases the room must be built on a dry bottom. If the situation is low, the foundations must be raised in proportion, so as to elevate it completely above the damp of the earth; and if it is floored with "concrete," or some substance impervious to moisture, and in which mice cannot burrow, so much the better. It *must* be dry.

Supposing that space enough can be afforded, the fruit-room would be improved by being divided into two or three compartments, to separate the ripening fruit from that which will be later. In such a case, the door should be at the end of the fruit-room, and the fruit which first ripens should be next the door, while that which is later should be stored up in the furthest compartment. The reason for such an arrangement is, that the compartment next the door may be ventilated without opening the other divisions; and as ripening fruit requires more ventilation than such as is still immature, this is an important provision. Then, when the first division is empty, the second can be opened and ventilated without interfering with the third. In such a case, however, where a chamber is over the room, the second and third compartments must have chimneys carried through the floor of the chamber.

In situations where the fruit-room can be built adjoining a hothouse, it would be advantageous to construct an additional closet, which may be warmed by the flue of the hothouse, in order to receive winter Pears. These are all exceedingly improved if gradually introduced into a temperature of 60°, or thereabouts, in which to ripen. The Chaumontel in particular, which in common fruit-rooms remains incurably gritty, becomes as melting as the delicious specimens from Jersey.

As to fitting up the interior, that requires little explanation, and, in fact, is better left to the ingenuity of the person who directs the construction of the building. There must be shelves, composed of parallel rails, on which to store away the fruit, and a table, on which to place it occasionally, and wooden boxes or earthen jars, in which to pack particular varieties. The only thing that it is material to observe is, the quality of the wood, which must not be such as to communicate an unpleasant taste to the fruit that touches it. Good clean Pine-wood or white deal is probably the best material that can be employed.

The following account of a fruit-room belonging to an eminent horticulturist, whose fruit is always beautifully preserved, will show one way in which these plans may be practically carried out.

"Three or four years ago I made rather a large artificial mount in my garden, which is both useful and ornamental. The ornamental side to the east next my flower-garden is covered with blocks of various kinds of stone, in imitation of rock intermixed with plants. The west side is a high wall which falls back, and affords a good aspect for winter Pears. Underneath is a straight passage groined over with ribs like a cloister, with a light at each end, where I find Orange and Lemon trees, the American Aloe, and other half-hardy plants, stand the winter well, with a kind of temporary door of mats, to prevent a current of air in cases of severe frost. Slight catches of frost I find not injurious if the ends are left open. On the east side of this passage, under the rock, I have made three small arched cellars, one a place for Dahlia-roots, Beet, &c.,—another a Potatoe-house, and a third a winter fruit-room. The first winter I found the damp and closeness made the fruit rot: but I have now increased the air holes in the door just sufficient to admit a constant change of air, not sufficient to endanger frost: and I find the fruit to keep much longer and better than in my old fruit-room. The room is almost dark, so as to require a candle when fruit is wanted for the table; and I believe this has a tendency to preserve the fruit longer."

Such being the views we entertain of the manner of constructing a fruit-room, we shall be happy to receive any criticisms upon it with which our practical correspondents may favour us.

ON THE PELARGONIUM, AND ITS PROPERTIES AS A FLORISTS' FLOWER.

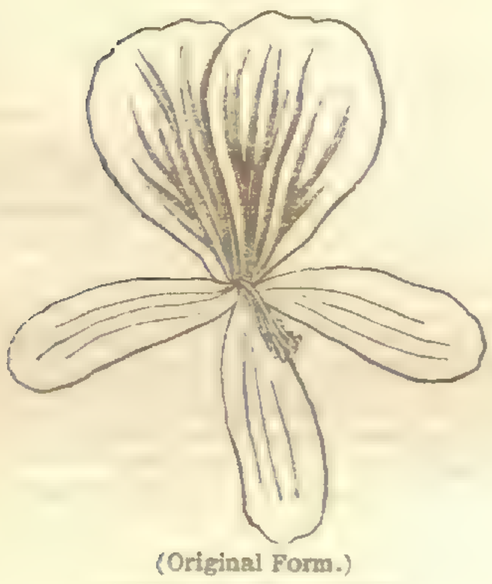
There are few flowers that better repay the attention they receive than the Pelargonium. Its lively appearance, its delicate and brilliant colours, the fragrance of its foliage in many cases, the profusion of its beautiful flowers, and its easy cultivation, render it deservedly a favourite with all classes, down to the cottager who grows it in his humble window. The great improvements that have been achieved within a few years in the properties of this flower, and the splendid varieties we now possess, bear triumphant evidence of the advantages to be derived from judicious cross fertilisation. The long, narrow, flimsy petals of the old varieties, moved by every breath of wind, and separated to their very base by broad open spaces, have been succeeded by the beautiful compact flowers of the present day, with broad stout petals so entirely overlaying each other as to leave scarcely an indentation in the outline of the flower; while the coarseness which prevailed in the larger of the old sorts is replaced by a firmer substance, and a far more delicate texture. To these improvements we are chiefly indebted to the zeal and perseverance of two amateurs—Edmund Foster, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Garth,—whose love of Floriculture has induced them to devote their time and attention to the delightful occupation of effecting such further improvement as this flower is still susceptible of. It is difficult to conceive to what extent these alterations will be carried, when we consider that in each succeeding season of late years, we have witnessed the development of some latent beauty which we had before despaired of seeing.

The success of these gentlemen has called forth numerous competitors in the same field; and every year many new varieties are introduced for public patronage. It is therefore necessary for purchasers to exercise some discrimination in the selection of such kinds only as will stand the test of floral criticism. With this view we introduce to our readers the properties which, in our opinion, constitute perfection in this flower; and to assist the judgment, we add two diagrams—one showing the form the flower should possess according to our notions of perfection, and the other, a figure of an old variety, in which the improvements which have lately been effected are not to be traced:

The Properties of the Pelargonium.—The flower should be large, and composed of broad rose-leaf petals, free

from crumple or unevenness of any kind, smooth on their edges, and forming a compact surface, round which if a circle be drawn, the perfect symmetry of the flower would appear by the extremity of each petal touching the circle without extending beyond it. It is indispensable that the flower should be of a stout, firm texture, with sufficient liberty at the bottom of the cup to prevent its being in the least cramped, but allowing it to retain, when fully expanded, a fine cupped form, and preventing the falling back or reflexing of the petals. Its colour, whether rich or delicate, should possess great clearness; the under petals must be free from veins, and the upper petals should have a large dark spot running to the bottom of them, as destitute as possible of a small white feather, which is usually present, and which greatly impairs the richness of this important part. The beauty of the flower is greatly enhanced by having this spot clearly defined, and if it is surrounded by a dash of crimson, that should have a distinct termination also. The petals ought to be quite free from the least appearance of a watery edge. Finally, it is essential that the leaves should be large, delicate, and have a healthy appearance, and that the truss should be composed of several flowers supported by a firm footstalk standing quite clear of the foliage.

(Improved Form.)



(Original Form.)

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXVII.

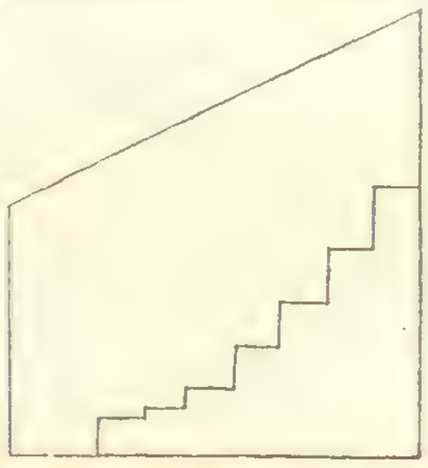
The principal operations to which attention is to be directed this month are, the protecting of Grapes, the gathering of Apples and Pears, and the taking up of Potatoes and other useful roots that are intended to be preserved for winter store. The first of these will now require to be speedily attended to, so that the fruit may be preserved from the attacks of birds and insects, which soon commence their depredations after it has changed colour and become nearly ripe. Wasps and flies are, of all others, the most destructive to this fruit; and when they are numerous, a few wide-mouthed bottles, half filled with sugared beer-dregs, may be hung up in different places to entrap and destroy them: but this will only prove a partial protection, compared to bagging the bunches, or covering the Vine with thin bunting, or any other cheap material of a similar description that will admit of a free circulation of air. For our own part, in cases where the crop is not over-abundant, we think the method of bagging is preferable to the other, although the preparation of the bags in the first instance may be a little more troublesome, but when once made, and properly taken care of, they will answer the same purpose for years. They should be of various sizes, and prepared in such a manner as to be easily taken off and put on again, if necessary. When thus protected, the fruit will retain its flavour and continue in good condition for a considerable time, provided the weather is dry and favourable. With respect to the gathering of Apples and Pears, great care is necessary, so as to ensure their successful keeping. Those acquainted with fruit will tell at a glance when it has reached the state in which it should be gathered. The cottager, however, cannot be expected to do so, but he will not err very much if he attends to the rule which is commonly observed in this matter, that is, to note when the fruit begins to drop naturally from the tree, or to part freely from the stem on being moved. Taking in these outward indications of ripeness, he has only to cut open a single fruit, and if the seeds appear of a black or brownish colour it is fit to gather; but if they happen not to be coloured, then the fruit should be allowed to hang for some time longer, because, if gathered prematurely, it will very soon afterwards shrivel and waste, and never acquire that flavour, or keep so well under the most favourable circumstances, as when it is suffered to remain on the tree until it is thoroughly matured. The excellent remarks on this subject in a former Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 611, deserve to be impressed on the mind of every cottager. In no case should fruit be shaken from the tree, as we too frequently see it done; on the contrary, it ought to be all hand-picked when perfectly dry, and treated with the utmost care, to avoid bruising. When transferred from the basket in which it was gathered, to the place where it is finally to remain, the fruit should, if possible, be arranged side by side, with its eye downwards.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Natural Hygrometer.—One day lately, when I was examining the old flowers of the long-rooted cat's-ear, Hypochæris radicata, the pappus was perpendicular with the stipe, or it was what may be called shut up; and when I tried to open it, it still went back to its upright position. Yet, when taken from the receptacle and laid upon a table, the pappus in a few minutes expanded, so as to form a right-angled triangle with the pillar that supported the downy substance. Could not something of this kind serve as an Hygrometer at times?—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Wincopipe.—Lord Bacon mentions a small red flower growing in stubble fields, called by the country people Wincopipe, which, if it opens in the morning, ensures us a fine day: is this flower the Pimpernel?—*P. M.* [We presume so.]

Stages for Greenhouse Plants.—The stages for the display of greenhouse plants are frequently formed of an equal, or nearly equal, series of ascents, in consequence of which the upper plants are by no means so well seen as the lower ones. The proper plan is to commence by small elevations, gradually increasing as the shelves recede from the eye, somewhat in the manner shown in the annexed diagram. The lowest shelf is supposed to be eighteen inches from the floor; the first rise is 6 inches, the next 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and so on. The advantage of this arrangement, in commanding a view of the flowers, is too obvious to need pointing out.—*A. Ainger.*



Hot Water.—I feel much satisfaction in finding, by your last Number, that Mr. Green and myself agree as to the merits of the hot-water system, of running pipes through tanks of water, as adopted by Mrs. Lawrence, and the trough system in his own Cucumber pits. I also like the open-trough system of Mr. Corbett, if the vapour can be confined at pleasure, for ripening of fruit. In the winter of 1830-31 I had a hot-water apparatus set up so unskilfully, that I resolved to be my own engineer in future. My last hot-water design was for heating two new forcing-houses here, when I fancied I had invented something new; but when the second Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* appeared, I found I had been anticipated at Ealing-park. I have since altered the system of heating our conservatory here, so effectually and so economically, that I feel confident in recommending the plan, or some modification of it according to circumstances, to others who may be similarly circumstanced. About ten or a dozen years since, nine persons out of ten who adopted the hot-water system erred in using too small a quantity of pipes for the surface to be heated, and thus increased instead of lessened the labours of the gardener. It was a case of this description that I cured at a trifling expense. The conservatory here is heated by pipes running under the paths all round the house in a cavity, the sides of which are of 4-inch brickwork. All we could do last winter was to keep out the frost by constant firing. I see that at Chiswick the conservatory is kept at 34°, but this is far too low for the comfort of a family where the conservatory is, like ours, attached to a suite of living rooms; I therefore aim at from 40° to 45° as the standard heat for our house in the winter. By way of contrast I may mention that I had a similar case in hand in the hard winter of 1829-30; and after consulting with the London firm who erected our apparatus, and with one or two other houses then in public favour, for their success in heating, all I could learn was, that we ought to lay down one more pipe all round the house: this was done at a rather large expense. Instead of recommending the same thing here for an additional supply of heat, I removed the grating from over the pipes, had the cavity dusted out, and employed a bricklayer to plaster the sides and bottom of the cavity with cement about a quarter of an inch thick, where the pipes entered the cavity and made a water-proof joint, as recommended by Mr. Green in the article on his Cucumber pits. The only trouble we met with was, that the man complained of scratching his knuckles when plastering under the pipes. Thus we have a trough of water 20 inches deep by 14 inches wide, which, when heated, forms a powerful reservoir of heat and a constant source of congenial vapour; this we have found to be superior to all other modes of keeping up a constant moisture in the atmosphere of our glass-houses. Another modification of this plan is, supposing the pipes to run along the front wall in the usual way, at the level of the ground or a foot or more above it; all that would be required would be, to cement the front wall from a few inches above the top pipe to as many inches below the bottom pipe—or, indeed, as low as it would be desirable to have the depth of the water-trough; then build a 4-inch wall or a brick on edge in cement on the other side of the pipes, filling the inclosed space with stones, gravel, or earth till within the proposed distance from the bottom pipe, and then cement it over to form the bottom of the trough. Again, suppose we are building a new house, or altering an old one with a common flue along the front, if we pull down the top and both sides of the flue, we have the bottom of the flue and the front wall for two parts of a water-trough, and by building a brick on edge on the outer edge of the flue-bottom, we have a trough at once which can be made to any depth. In the case of a new house, we should of course have to make a bottom for the trough on arches, as we would in making a bottom for a flue. Now if we make this bottom 18 or 20 inches wide, and put three courses of brick on edge on its outer edge, and then the same quantity of brick down the middle of the trough, we have it divided in two equal parts, the part next the front wall to be used as a flow trough, the water to enter the outer division of the trough at the farthest-off end of the house, and to return by it to the mouth of the under pipe at the end next the boiler, where the flow-pipe discharges into the front trough. If the boiler is at one end of such a house, five or six feet of iron piping would be sufficient for the whole apparatus, which, with the exception of the boiler, might be put up cheaper than the old flue. To conclude, I know of no arrangement of pipes below or above the surface in a house where the pipes might not for little expense be encased in water; and I should recommend them to be so placed for the sake of the vapour, even where the pipes were more than sufficient to heat the space intended without such addition.—*D. Beaton.*

Rhododendrons.—*F.* asks, a few weeks back, whether the recent wet weather has forced Rhododendrons into blossom in any other gardens but that of your correspondent's? I have been lately at Saltwood, the residence of Archdeacon Croft, who has some acres of Americans growing in a natural peat bog. Here I saw R. catawbiense, dauricum, atropurpureum, and maximum, in blossom. I was also told that R. arboreum, and many of its varieties, grew in the open air during the winter. I also found Indian Azaleas and many South American plants growing in great luxuriance, whilst the whole surface of the bog was covered, and the surrounding air scented, with Mimulus moschatus. I could name several other instances of Rhododendrons blooming twice this season, and among them is a plant of R. catawbiense at J. Godfrey's, Esq., Ash, which is now in flower; and should the wet season continue long, he will scarcely have a blossom on his American plants in the spring.—*A. M., Sept.* 20.

Fuchsias.—Seeing some remarks respecting the hardiness of Fuchsias during our winter in Norfolk and elsewhere, I beg to state that I planted a good-sized bed with the Fuchsia Ricartonia in May 1838, in a situation very little sheltered, at Aigburth, near Liverpool. The plants have remained there ever since without the least covering, and at this time they are the admiration of all that see them. Last winter they were cut down quite within the ground; but they very soon began to show themselves after the frost was over, and by the middle of July were in full bloom, and will remain so till the frost destroys them again. The Aloysia citriodora stands the winter here perfectly well; but I prefer cutting it down in the autumn; this prevents the wind from blowing it backwards and forwards, so as to make a hole all round it, and let the water get in and rot the roots, which is much more injurious than the frost.—*Robert Towen, gardener to D. Waterhouse, Esq., Aigburth, Liverpool.*

Prize Dahlias.—As I entirely concur in the sentiments of your correspondent, "*A Lover of Gardening,*" (contained in a letter addressed to you in the 22nd No. of the *Chronicle,*) on the propriety of giving the names of winning flowers instead of winning gentlemen, I take leave to forward those of the twenty-four Dahlias for which I was awarded first prize, gold medal, in the amateurs' class, at the last South London Floricultural Society's Exhibition, as also the names of the ones exhibited by my gardener at the same meeting, and for which he likewise had the honour of being awarded a first prize.—Amateurs: Eclipse (Widnall), Garrick (Widnall), Scarlet Defiance (Cozens), Highgate Rival (Steins), Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon (Whales), Lewisham Rival, Queen of Sarum, Grace Darling, Hylas, Optime (Thurtell), Bloomsbury (Pamplin), Purple Perfection (Stubbs), Ruby, Rival Sussex, Exquisite (Holmes), Le Grand Baudin, Springfield Rival, Maria (Wheeler), Pickwick (Cormack), Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack), Andrew Hofer, Conservative (Lowe), Upway Rival.—Gentlemen's Gardeners: Eclipse (Widnall), Uxbridge Magnet (Catleugh), Tournament (Catleugh), Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Lewisham Rival, Yellow Defiance, Grace Darling, Hylas, Optime, Charles XII. (Mortiboys), Bloomsbury (Pamplin), Ruby, Rival Sussex, Springfield Rival, Exquisite (Holmes), Conservative (Lowe), Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack), Pickwick, Maria (Wheeler), Andrew Hofer, Eva, Penelope, Miss Johnson.—*Charles Knight, The Villas.*

Glazing Hothouses.—I was asked the other day for my opinion respecting the glazing of hothouses and frames—the size of the lap—and whether the panes should be laid close or not allowed to touch. So far as my experience goes in this matter, I should be inclined to recommend a narrow lap, and the panes to be laid as close and even upon one another as possible. For the former I think a quarter of an inch is a very proper gauge: it may be even somewhat less than this, but in no case should it exceed it. My reason for recommending the laps to touch, is from having observed the bad effects that result in almost every instance where the panes were bedded so as to leave a small vacuity between them. When houses or pits are

glazed in this manner they are always leaky, not only in wet weather, but at other times, from there being a lodgement of rain or condensed vapour retained at the laps ready to be blown into the house by every gust of wind. Another objection, in my opinion, to the leaving of a space between the laps, is that in winter during severe weather, where houses are not kept at a high temperature, the water at the laps becomes frozen, and occasions the breakage of glass, which is often lamented by the sufferers, after there has been anything like a sharp frost. I believe there is more art in glazing properly than most people are aware of. I had some sashes glazed by my carpenter that appeared outwardly as good in every respect as if they had been done by the glazier; but when put on the frame they leaked liked a basket, and I was ultimately obliged to have the glass taken out and relaid. The secret, if any, appears to me to be somewhere in the bedding of the panes, and this, in all probability, is only to be acquired by long practice. I may, however, point out one error in glazing, which even tradesmen are sometimes in the habit of committing, and this is the cutting of the panes too large without allowing sufficient room on each side for the bars of the sash to swell, which they are sure to do where a moist heat is required to be kept up for the purposes of forcing. It may be worth while for those who have glazing to superintend to keep an eye to this, and as the subject appears to me to be of considerable importance, perhaps this notice may induce some of your numerous correspondents to send you the result of their experience. —*M. E. H.*

Indian Corn.—Your correspondent "R. R." must have been misinformed on the supposed edibility of the spike of the Maize, or Indian Corn. The undersigned has lived 20 years in India, and been in other intratropical countries where this corn is much in use, and never heard of such a thing, and wonders not that "R. R." found it neither good nor tender. It is, indeed, when mature, among the toughest of vegetables. Camels and elephants may contrive to masticate or swallow it; but the power and inclination of horses or hogs to do so may be reasonably disputed. But if the spike or coil of the mature Maize be, as "R. R." declares, "detestable," he may be assured that the immature or green corn is excellent if, when tender, it be broiled dry, and well buttered, with a little pepper and salt. The undersigned has enjoyed a hundred, perhaps five hundred, breakfasts off this delicious vegetable. It is usually held by each hand and munched. Perhaps, when very young, the spike or core may be also eatable; and perhaps the grain, when no harder than green peas, would be as good, if similarly served. While on this subject it may be remarked that few shrubs are more beautiful than the Maize, or Indian Corn. Some within sight of the writer are eight feet high, with foliage the most graceful and of the most lively and beautiful green.—*E. M.*

Root-pruning Fruit Trees.—Having adopted Mr. Rivers' plan of root-pruning Pears, and other kinds of fruit trees, I have found it suggested that though the Pears were thrown into fruit, yet that the fruit would be small and gritty from the check. Now I have the experience of two years, and have in my garden trees which have not been root-pruned; and I can affirm that the fruit produced on the root-pruned trees is quite equal to that borne on those which were not pruned. It must always be recommended that the root-pruned trees should be well manured, and encouraged to make many and healthy root fibres. This is essential; if the tree is root-pruned and left without any assistance, I dare say it will become stunted and produce poor fruit.—*Totty.*

The Bittersweet.—Yesterday I found a young child of mine eating the ripe berries of the Solanum Dulcamara; believing that they are of a poisonous nature, I felt rather uneasy about it, but it would appear that the quantity eaten must have been small, as they have produced no effect upon the child. It is stated in Woodville's Herbal that the berries cause violent vomiting and purging. I should like to know if there is any medicine that can counteract the effect of these berries when taken inwardly.—*P. M.* [The fruit of this plant has been reported to be a narcotic poison; but modern experiments show that if it acts as such, it can only be when taken in excessive quantity. If dangerous effects are anticipated, the stomach should be speedily emptied. Vinegar or any other vegetable acid is an antidote to narcotic poisons.]

Honey Dew.—Ever since the commencement of the discussion of Honey-dew in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, my attention has been directed to the habits and economy of the Aphides, a subject well worthy the attentive consideration of the Gardener, when we consider their rapid and amazing increase, and the injurious effect they have upon vegetation. As far as my observation has extended, I am satisfied that the Aphides are the cause of Honey-dew, which is their excretion, and not an exudation of the plant. Would a saccharine exudation of a plant assume the appearance (as is always the case when Aphides are present) as if the leaves were smeared with soot or gunpowder, and which may be frequently seen in greenhouses where fumigation has been neglected, and most likely has given cause for the opinion that plants will not thrive in the neighbourhood of a large town? In examining the species that infest the Cabbage tribe, amidst those that were on the upper side of the leaf, I found an abundance of what I considered to be their eggs, but on closer inspection I had reason to doubt; many of them were in the act of emitting a filmy fluid. The manner in which it is done is by elevating the abdomen; at first a small speck appears, it is enlarged by another emission, and so repeatedly, when by the application of the two hind-legs it is twisted, and by a sudden jerk thrown off, and rolling among the full-grown ones collects the mealy substance so plentiful on this species. I have been thus particular because I think it will account for the fact that Honey-dew has been found on the leaves of the lower branches of trees, where Aphides could not be discovered. That the excrements of the young of birds in their nests are enclosed in a filmy case is a well-known fact—a provision of nature for their cleanliness and comfort—so the Aphides crowded on the leaves and young wood would be annoyed by their excretions were it not for a provision of this nature, but rolling from leaf to leaf, it breaks and disperses in the fall. The Aphides when touched or irritated by pressure emit from two tubular projections on the abdomen a liquid of a green colour in the Cabbage species; this, I apprehend, is done for protection or annoyance, after the manner of the Asparagus beetle. Your correspondent X. Y. Z. attributes the discolouration and unhealthy appearance of his Pelargoniums to the deleterious effects of soot, but I rather suspect that Aphides are the cause; were it necessary I could send you leaves of Pelargoniums and other plants which are spotted in the same manner as he describes on the upper or under side indifferently, according to the position of the leaf on the plant. Now the spots on my plants are the undoubted effect of Honey-dew; were X. Y. Z. to fumigate with tobacco his greenhouse as soon as his Pelargoniums are taken in, and to repeat it every month during the winter and spring, at the same time paying proper attention to soil, water, air and temperature, he will have no cause to complain of the spotting of his Pelargonium leaves.—*James Falconer, Cheam.*

Preservation of Pelargoniums in Winter.—I wish to have your opinion upon my way of keeping Geraniums, &c., through the winter, being possessed of neither greenhouse nor pits. I have only two two-light frames, and another single light. My method is the following:—I have pits dug about 3 or 4 feet deep, corresponding in extent to the frames, which are fitted on them; the plants are then placed on boards within, and the frames are surrounded with stable manure for the space of two yards all round. The manure is piled up level with the lights in the middle of winter, *i. e.* November, December, January, &c. When severe frosts occur, I have the lights covered with mats and straw, which are taken off, if the sun shines at midday, for an hour or so. I find this plan succeeds very well in every respect, except with regard to damp, which I cannot tell how to avoid, for I can give but little air. I have been advised to put some dry river-gravel 3 inches thick at the bottom. I should be glad to receive any suggestions from you on this subject, as well as to have your opinion of the entire plan, and should you think it likely to benefit small gardeners, I should be proud to see it in your valuable columns. Our gardener acts under my direction chiefly; I myself am a young gardener, but have been tolerably successful as yet, for I did not lose a single Geranium last winter, and I adopted the above plan: while my neighbours, some of whom have greenhouses, lost numbers.—*W. W. F.* [All that is required in protecting Pelargoniums in winter is to exclude frost and damp. We should not sink a pit, as our correspondent does, but should throw up a bottom of earth, one-and-a-half foot high, on which to plant our frames; and instead of employing stable litter, we should use dry straw, so arranged as to shoot the water away from the frames. Instead of one mat for covering with we should use two, and, if required, a slight moveable thatch of straw as well. So treated the plants could not die.]

Hot Water.—A correspondent, "B. McGee, Pine-apple Nursery," writes that he thinks Mr. Green, in p. 597, should have stated how long Mr. Fowler's apparatus had been fixed previously to the alterations being made, for on inquiry he finds that it was put up in the early part of 1829, and stood without any change for eight years and a half, which sufficiently proves that the apparatus performed its work well for that time. Our correspondent also says that he has paid attention to the various modes of heating, and after a careful investigation, he has come to the conclusion, in common with many practical men, that Mr. Fowler's plan is the best, on account of its simplicity, economy, and power.

The Management of Verbenas.—Having succeeded in keeping the different sorts of Verbenas in small pots through the winter, when my neighbours have failed, I beg to state the method I adopt. In the first or second week in July, I strike in sixty pots as many cuttings of the different kinds as I require for filling the beds in the following year; about six pots of a sort being usually sufficient. Early in August, the pots being filled with roots, I prepare as many boxes, two feet square, as I have sorts, filling one third of each box with broken tiles, and the rest with one part sand, one leaf mould, and two parts good rich loam. The plants are then planted in them at equal distances apart, and the shoots being pegged down they soon take root all over the box, and form one mass. The boxes are placed in a cold frame during the winter, and the lights are thrown off except in wet or frosty weather. Early in the spring they begin to make young shoots, which I pot in sixty pots and strike in a cucumber frame; these will be ready to plant out by the end of April, at which time the boxes are turned out, one side being removed and the mass planted in the centre of a bed. The bed is then filled up with the young plants from the sixty pots; those out of the boxes being oldest and strongest, take the lead and keep it: thus the plants in the centre of the bed being the highest, a striking effect is produced.—*G. Fielder, Gardener to W. Brisco, Esq., Bohemia, Hastings.*

Trifolium incarnatum.—It is about 21 years ago that I first met with Trifolium incarnatum in Belgium, and brought home some seeds. A short time after I induced some of the farmers to try it on lands that were what they called "clover-sick," by way of change; the results were not such as to justify their continuing the plant in cultivation. This, however, might have occurred from the Clover and the Trefoil each requiring the same chemical constituent to flourish in; and if so, the land was equally unfitted for Trifolium and Clover. Perhaps a dressing of gypsum would in either case have restored the land to a state that would have made each productive. About 12 years since a more general attempt was made to bring it into notice by the London seedsmen and Mr. Loudon, all of whom recommended it as a fodder plant, well calculated for dry as well as green feed, with the advantage of springing much sooner in the year, and also of producing a greater weight than common red Clover. For the few years following I found it everywhere I went in small quantities, so that the plant had a fair chance. The farmers, however, ascertained that Wheat, as an after-crop, was not so productive as where Clover had grown. From this time it has chiefly been used to fill up the parts of a Clover-field where the Clover has failed; our practice being to sow Clover on the land previously occupied by Wheat or Barley, so that the two crops are growing together till the Wheat or Barley is harvested. It is not till then that the deficiency of Clover is known; and then, as the Trifolium grows more vigorously than the Clover, it is put into the spaces, and really is in time to be as tall as the Clover on the first cutting in the spring, which Clover would not; in fact the practice of repairing Clover with Clover is certain failure. When the Trifolium is sown, either as a full crop or to mend Clover, as before described, the last week in August or the two first in September are the most proper times; the plant is then either fit to be fed down, or cut green, or haved the following season. The seed being large, from 25lbs. to 30lbs. per acre will be required; it may also be sown in spring, but with less advantage.—*W. Masters, Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

On Thursday evening, the 14th May, Dr. Graham, Vice-President, in the Chair. The following members were elected: as a Resident Fellow, J. Greig, Jun. Esq., W.S., 10, Gayfield-square. As Non-Resident Fellows, W. H. Ashley, Esq., Brighton; R. C. Heslop, Esq., Withnell, near Chorley; E. Lankester, M.D., University College Hospital, London; D. H. Scott, M.D., Cove. As a Life Member, the Marchioness Cornwallis, 12 Park Crescent, Regent's Park, London. Dr. David H. Scott was appointed Local Secretary at Cove, and Mr. E. F. Kelaart, Local Secretary at Ceylon.

The following communications were read:—

1. Remarks on some curious metamorphoses of the pistil of Salix caprea, accompanied by specimens, by the Rev. J. E. Leefe, Audley End, Essex. Mr. Leefe remarked that Dr. Lindley has stated that pistils are very seldom converted into stamens, and that cases are very rare of their being found to bear pollen. He had, however, for two seasons noticed the following metamorphoses in the catkins of a bush of S. caprea, growing on the banks of the Cam, near Audley End:—1. Styles two, each bearing at the top two small pale stigmas. 2. Stalk of the ovarium extremely lengthened, resembling a filament, downy, and terminating in an ovarium; at the base of the cloven style, on one face only, appeared two yellow bodies like the lobes of an anther. 3. Stalk of ovarium greatly lengthened, silky; stigmas almost entirely obliterated, and instead of them a vertical depression or sinus, on each side of which was a yellow anther-like body, erumpent from the substance of the ovarium. These contained perfect pollen; and in the lower ovarium-like portion were several ovules. 4. Stalk forked near the top, each fork bearing a silky body, resembling an ovarium. 5. Stalk forked, one fork filament-like, and tipped with an anther yielding pollen; the other silky, approaching an ovarium in form, and containing ovules. 6. Stalk forked, each fork bearing an anther containing pollen, and the ovarium entirely obliterated. It was remarked by Dr. Graham, that Mr. Brown and Professor Henslow had noticed previously similar metamorphoses, but that the present series of specimens afforded a highly interesting addition to the observations already recorded.

2. Note on Primula vulgaris, by Mr. C. C. Babington, Cambridge. Mr. Babington stated that Mr. Mayes, a highly intelligent Nurseryman and Botanist of Bristol, had obtained, on sowing the seeds of one of his finest Polyanthuses, at the same time, Cowslips, Primroses, Oxlips, Polyanthuses of different kinds, the variety called Hose-in-hose, &c. &c., being another experiment confirmatory of the results obtained by Dr. Graham and Professor Henslow. Some discussion ensued on this point, which several members stated their belief that the varieties arising from Primula vulgaris and P. elatior of Bristol, might be correctly referred to one species, but that the P. veris is a distinct and well-marked species never seen to amalgamate with, or pass into the others. It was supposed that an imperfect knowledge of the latter plant, which is excessively abundant in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but rare in some parts of England, may have led English Botanists into error regarding it.

3. Dr. Graham exhibited the following plants in flower from the Royal Botanic Garden, &c.:—1. Pimelea spectabilis, *Lodd.*, a recent importation from Swan River Settlement, New Holland, having the largest capitula of any of the species in cultivation, obtained through Mr. Low of Clapton. 2. Pimelea ——, probably an undescribed species, but not yet examined, and had only just come into flower at the Botanic Garden, and the very reverse of the last in point of beauty. Its flowers are [illegible] size. 3. Lachenaia purpurea, an old plant in cultivation, but rarely seen in so fine a condition as to the flowering specimen exhibited. 4. Lasiopetalum macrophyllum, a large-leaved handsome species, easily distinguished from every other [illegible] described, of which a figure is soon to appear in the Botanical Magazine. It was raised from seeds sent from New South Wales by the late Mr. J. Cunningham. 5. Stylidium Dracophyllum, [illegible] named the largest flowered species in cultivation. This [illegible] was given by Dr. Graham in communication to Mr. [illegible] had sent the seeds from Swan River to Mr. Low, [illegible] a description and figure of it in Mr. [illegible] Magazine. 6. Stylidium [illegible], a new species introduced from Swan River by Mr. Low, and named by Dr. Graham [illegible] the long subulate leaves. It is remarkable for [illegible] coloured flowers. 7. Kennedya [illegible], but very rarely seen in the fine and healthy state of the flowering specimen exhibited. 8. Mahernia [illegible] of this remarkable Pelargonium, raised by Mr. Low from seed communicated by Mr. Walter Mitchell, of the Swan River Settlement, and marked [illegible], from the Darling range of Mountains. Dr. Graham had first seen the plant in flower at Mr. [illegible] Timely Bank, and subsequently at Mr. [illegible] Botanic Garden. 9. Eustrum grandiflorum, in fine flower from the [illegible] Botanic Garden. It had been introduced from Japan by Mr. Siebold. 10. Chorozema Greigianum. This new and handsome species approaching to, but still very distinguishable from C. ovatum, flowered in the Nursery Garden of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, having been

raised from seeds sent from New Holland, but it was not known from what district.

4. Mr. William Gourlie, junior, of Glasgow, communicated in a letter to the Secretary, the discovery by Mr. George J. Lyon of Glasgow, of the rare and interesting Moss, the Buxbaumia aphylla, in a new locality on the Campsie Hills. He found 13 specimens, supposed to be largest number ever before seen in one place. Mr. Gourlie stated that Dr. Wade having found one specimen on Purple Mountain, Killarney, appears to have been the discoverer of this Moss in Great Britain, and that Sir William Hooker first detected it in England. A specimen was presented by Mr. Gourlie.

An account of the discovery of Jungermannia oleina, *Taylor*, and J. Lyoni, *Taylor*, two new species, was postponed till next meeting. Mr. R. Leyland of Halifax, presented a specimen in fruit of the rare Stilta aurata from South America. Mr. W. C. Trevelyan presented a specimen of a Fungus growing on a Moth, found near Wallington, Northumberland. The President presented to the Library a valuable copy of Parkinson's Herbal. Various other donations to the Museum and Library were announced.

SALT-HILL DAHLIA SHOW.

Sept. 28.—No report of this Show has reached us. We owe the following memorandum to the kindness of a friend who was present. The Seedling Tent excited much interest, and was crowded with amateurs and florists to view the number of new flowers exhibited. The seedlings of 1841 selected by the judges were, 1st, Wharton's Princess Royal, exhibited by Mr Wilmot: this is a very beautiful and desirable flower, ground colour buff tipped with rose purple, large and finely formed. 2d, Sparrey's Conqueror of the Plain: this variety appears to vary considerably in the colour of its flowers, which are generally of a dark purple; in the quality of petal and form of the flower it is a first-rate variety. 3d, Jeffries' Lady Harland, a large and desirable Lilac. 4th, Dod's Yellow: this will prove a useful flower; it wants purity of colour, being rather inclined to a buff tint, and the petal is of that form that shows a little too much lip. 5th, Robinson, Sheffield, for a light flower edged with bright cherry colour. 6th, Silverlock of Chichester, a dark Dahlia of good properties, the blooms rather small. 7th, Hon. Miss Abbot, a pure brilliant lilac. These were the seedlings to which prizes were awarded: there were many others of various degrees of merit exhibited,—among the best was Brown's Marquis of Lansdowne, the blooms much better in colour than those shown at the Floricultural Society: several blooms of a variety called the British Queen, a flower of good properties, of a dull reddish purple colour. Catleugh's Lady Ann Murray, a pretty and desirable flower; a bright yellow tipped with red, from Mr. Thomson of Iver, an excellent border variety, very attractive from its brilliancy,—many bore too great a resemblance to better varieties already in cultivation. The seedlings of 1841, selected by the judges as the most promising, were, 1st, a very dark flower, raised by Mr. Turvill of Springfield. In the shape of the petal and general form of the flower, this is undoubtedly a first-rate variety. 2d, a well-formed light flower, edged with rosy purple, belonging to Mr. Brown; 3d, a dark variety, Mr. Stein, Highgate; 4th, Dark, Davis; 5th, a promising White, How of Uxbridge; 6th and 7th, two good flowers, from Brown of Slough. There were several other seedlings deserving notice, particularly a bright orange, with a finely formed petal, and another of a light claret colour. The exhibition altogether was a very excellent one.

LOUTH FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting was held July 29th.

Winning Varieties.—Brugmansia suaveolens is the only one reported. 60 prizes were awarded to Cottagers for various productions.

Winners.—Rev. H. B. Benson, Rev. S. E. Forster, Rev. J. D. Waite, C. C. J. Orme, Esq., Dr. Cook, W. G. Allison, Esq., Mrs. Ansell, Mrs. Welfitt.

ST. ANDREW'S HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third meeting took place on the 4th of August. On no former occasion has the Society had a more splendid display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; we shall not attempt to notice the merit of each individual production, for all were excellent specimens of fine culture, but to pass over the extraordinary specimens of the Elton Strawberry, from Cambo and St. Fort, would be a manifest injustice. The specimens presented averaged two ounces each berry, and some few above that weight. It ripens its fruit just after Keen's seedling is over, and continues to the end of September; it flourishes best in a strong soil, and those who possess a soil of this kind should not lose a day in procuring it. There were shown, by H. Stewart, Esq., a beautiful assortment of Double Stocks: by J. Small, Esq., a fine specimen of the Victoria Rhubarb; by Mr. W. Smith, 2 fine specimens of the Tronchouda Cabbage, and a beautiful double Papavers; from Mr. Cruickshank, a beautiful seedling Heartsease; by Sir T. Erskine, a fine trained plant of Rhodochiton volubile, and an immense variety of seedling Heartsease.

Winning Varieties.—With the exception of Fuchsia fulgens, Salvia patens, and Dianthus barbatus, the names of the flowers and plants are not reported. Grapes: Muscat, Black Prince, Frontignan, Damascus, Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater. Melons: Scarlet flesh, Green flesh. Strawberries: Elton, Keen's Seedling, Rose. Peaches: Noblesse. Turnips: Yellow Dutch.

Winners.—J. Falconer, gr. to Sir T. Erskine; W. Connacher, gr. to H. Stewart, Esq.; A. Scott, gr. to J. Lumsdaine, Esq.; W. Smith, gr. to J. Small, Esq.; J. Goodhall, gr. to J. Duncan, Esq.; J. Easson, gr. to Mrs. Inglis; Baillie Gibson; Mr. G. Cruickshank: Rev. Dr. Cook; Mr. J. Thomson; Mr. J. Gibson.

KENNOWAY FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

On the 7th of August, the third exhibition took place in the Parochial School room. This was the best exhibition which the Society has made this season. The Cabbages, Potatoes, and Turnips were greatly admired; and indeed all the vegetables were good, so much so that few professional gardeners could have produced better. Besides the articles competed for, there were exhibited some good Dahlias and large Turnips from Kirkland; a magnificent bouquet from Kingsdale; a collection of beautiful Dahlias, some German Stocks, large French Marygolds and China Asters, and some fine Pinks and Picotees, from Mrs Meldrum. Besides these, there were some few flowers shown by the Members of the Society, but the collection by Mrs. Meldrum was the most admired.

Winning Varieties.—None reported.

Winners.—J. Mackie, best Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Antirrhinums, Heartsease, Phloxes, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Campanulas, Herbaceous Flowers, Peas, early Potatoes, early Cabbages, Turnips, late Carrots, and Autumn-sown Onions. H. Meldrum, best Strawberries—Red, Black, and White Currants, and Cauliflowers—2d Turnips and Potatoe Onions. J. Thompson, best China Roses, double stocks, and early Carrots—2d Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Antirrhinums, Phloxes, Peas, Beans, and Herbaceous Flowers; T. Duncan, best Beans and Potatoe Onions, 2d large Gooseberries and Autumn-sown Onions. A. Bennet, best Lettuces and late Potatoes, 2d early Potatoes and early Carrots; J. Cowper, largest Gooseberries and best-flavoured Gooseberries, 2d late Potatoes; R. Edie, 2d Campanulas and Sweet Williams; W. Dickson, 2d early Cabbages; J. Thomson, 2d Heartsease, and best-flavoured Gooseberries.

YORK AMATEUR FLORIST SOCIETY.

This Society held their fourth show this season, on Aug. 9th, at Mr. Wilkinson's Cole-street Groves. The show consisted of five classes of Carnations, four classes of Picotees, and seven classes of Dahlias. The judges considered a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edwards, worthy of notice. Its colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; its form, depth of petal, and above all, its good eye, render it one of the best Dahlias yet seen in its class.

Winning Varieties.—Carnations: *Scarlet Bizarres*, Hepworth's Wilson, Patriarch, William the Fourth Rev. J. Plumptre. *Crimson Bizarres*, Paul Pry, Hector. *Scarlet Flakes*, Earl of Leicester, Festival. *Purple Flakes*, Millwood's Premier, Bellerophon. *Rose Flakes*, Hunsett's Lady Flora, Ely's Lady Gardener. Picotees: *Red*, Prince George, Will Shakeley, Matilda, Duke's No. 12. *Purple*, Elizabethess, Amelia, Clementina, Hero, Princess Victoria. *Light, Red-edged*, Ely's Mrs. Horner, Lord Byron, Miss Bacon. *Yellow*, Marchioness of Townsend, Lady Lindsay. Dahlias: *Dark*, Essex Royal, Rival Sussex. *White*, Lewisham Rival, Eva Francis. *Striped*, Beauty of the Plain, Charles the Twelfth. *Red*, Windsor Rival, Duke of Wellington, Fireball. *Lilac, Salmon, or Purple*, Cox's Antiope, Girling's Ruby, Grace Darling. *Yellow*, Unique, Ward's Mary, Argo. *Pink, Rose*, or *Crimson*, Marquis of Lothian, Climax.

Winners.—Mr. Hepton, best Carnation of any colour; 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Scarlet Bizarres; 1st and 3d Crimson Bizarres; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Scarlet Flakes; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Purple Flakes; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Rose Flakes; 3d and 4th heavy-edged Red Picotees: 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Purple: 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th light-edged Red: 1st, 2d, and 3d Yellow. Mr. Duke, 5th Scarlet Bizarre Carnation; 5th heavy-edged Red Picotee; 1st, 3d, and 4th Dark Dahlias. 1st and 3d White: 1st, 2d and 4th Striped, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Red, 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th Lilac: 4th, Yellow. Mr. Todd, 2d, 4th, and 5th Crimson Bizarre Carnations, 2d Dark Dahlia; 1st Crimson. Mr. Stewart, 1st Picotee of any colour; 1st Purple, 2d Crimson, Dahlia. Mr. Pearson, 1st heavy-edged Red Picotee; 2d White Dahlia; 2d Purple: 1st and 5th Yellow; 5th Crimson. Mr. Agar, 2d heavy-edged Red Picotee; 5th light-edged Red. Mr. Spinks, 5th Dark Dahlia; 2d Yellow; 3d Crimson. Mr. Aspinall, 3d Striped Dahlia; 1st Red. Mr. Cowper, 5th Striped Dahlia. Mr. Wilkinson, 3d Yellow Dahlia; 4th Crimson.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF YORK FLORISTS.

The members of this Society held their annual show of Carnations, Picotees, and Gooseberries, on August 11th, at Tomlinson's Hotel, and the display of beautiful flowers exceeded greatly anything witnessed in York for many years, both in the extent and excellence of the varieties exhibited.

Winning Varieties.—Carnations: *Scarlet Bizarre*, Gamboy, Conquering Hero, Jolly Dragoon, Hoyle's Duke of Leeds. *Crimson Bizarre*, all with Wakefield's Paul Pry. *Scarlet Flake*, Wilson's William the Fourth. *Purple Flake*, Leighton's Bellerophon. *Pink Flake*, Dobbin's Mountaineer, Fair Circassian, and Ely's Fair Flora.—Picotees: *Red* (Heavy-edged), Lord Brougham. *Purple* (Heavy-edged), Princess Victoria. *Red* (Light-edged), Martin's Victoria, Miss Bacon. *Purple* (Light-edged), Boxe's Madam Tooly, Martin's Adelaide, Miranda, Ely's Banquet, Miss Bacon.

Winners.—Mr. Stephenson, 1st Scarlet Bizarre Carnation, 1st and 3d Crimson, 3d Scarlet Flake, 4th Light-edged Purple Picotee. Mr. Wood, 2d and 3d Scarlet Bizarre Carnation: 2d, 4th, and 5th Crimson; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Purple Flakes; 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Pink Flakes; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Heavy-edged Red Picotees; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Purple; 1st and 2d Light-edged Red; 1st and 3d Light-edged Purple. Mr. Merryweather, 4th Scarlet Bizarre Carnation; 1st, 2d, and 5th Scarlet Flake; 3d and 5th Light-edged Red Picotees, 2d Light-edged Purple. Mr. Hardman, 5th Scarlet Bizarre Carnations. Mr. Summers, 4th Scarlet Flake, 5th Pink Flake. Mr. Agars, 4th Light-edged Red Picotee, 5th Light-edged Purple. Mr. Parker, 1lb Gooseberries.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth exhibition took place at the Town-hall, on Aug. 11th, when there were exhibited, amongst other things, a choice selection of Dahlias, which were considered the finest ever shown here so early in the season. There was a scarcity of greenhouse plants, but the stands of Carnations and Picotees far exceeded those previously shown in any year. The room was not so thronged as on former occasions with visitors, owing to the unfavourable weather. In addition to the regular show of articles for competition, there was exhibited a pan of beautiful Carnations and Picotees from Mr. Wimer, which were very much admired.

Winning Varieties.—Plants: Campanula carpatica, Hydrangea, Clethra. Carnations: *Scarlet Bizarre*, Redfern's William IV, Walmsley's William IV. *Crimson Bizarre*, Toon's Conductor, Paul Pry, Squire Ray. *Scarlet Flake*, Ringleader, Marquis of Granby, Rob Roy, Plummer's Waterloo. *Purple Flake*, Premier, Queen of Sheba, Major Cartwright, Village Maid. *Rose Flake*, Coronation, Queen of Roses, Eason's Elizabeth, Lovely Ann. Picotees: *Dark Purple*, Zimmerman, Heath's Elizabeth. *Light Purple*, Shark's Queen Victoria, Isabella. *Dark Red*, Red Rover, Willow. *Light Red*, Mrs. Bentley.

Winners.—The Earl of Chesterfield, Pines, White Grapes, Cauliflowers, Onions, design of Flowers, tender Annual; Mr. Worthington, black and grizzly Grapes, Nectarines; Lady S. des Vœux, 1st Melon, Apricots, Broad Beans, Lettuces; Mr. R. Thornewill, 2d Melon, Plums, Cucumbers, Mushrooms; Mrs. Hendrickson, Cherries, Apples, Turnips; Mr. Greaves, Gooseberries; Mr. Lathbury, Strawberries, 4th Scarlet Bizarre Carnation, 2d Dark Red Picotee, 1st 12 Dahlias; Mr. Wroughton, Peas, Marygolds, 1st 6 Dahlias; Mr. Whitehead, French Beans; Mr. Bass, Carrots, Cockscomb; Mr. W. Appleby, Onions, Campanula carpatica, dark and shaded Pelargoniums, 1st and 3d Scarlet Bizarre Carnations, 1st Light Purple Picotee; Mr. S. Heath, Parsneps, Parsley; Mr. Belcher, 1st 6 Greenhouse Plants, 1st 6 Fuchsias, 1st tender Herbaceous Plant, 1st hardy Shrub, Clethra, 1st 8 Dahlias: Mr. Allsopp, Calceolaria, light Pelargonium, Stocks, 2d Scarlet Bizarre Carnation, 1st and 4th Crimson, 3d Scarlet Flake, 2d Purple Flake, 2d Rose Flake, 2d Dark Purple Picotee, 2d Light Purple; Mr. Holmes, Heaths, 2d Scarlet Flake Carnation, 1st and 3d Purple Flake, 3d and 4th Rose Flake, 1st Dark Purple Picotee, 1st 4 Dahlias; Mr. Green, 2d and 3d Crimson Bizarre Carnations, 1st Scarlet Flake, 4th Purple Flake, 1st Rose Flake, 1st Dark Red Picotee; Mr. Turner, 2d Light Red Picotee.

LICHFIELD FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An exhibition of this Society was held in the Town Hall on Aug. 12th.—*Winning Varieties.*—Carnations: *Scarlet Bizarres*, Duke of Leeds, Lord Eldon, Patriarch, Leader. *Crimson Bizarres*, Duke of Bedford, Squire Ray, Lord Milton, Rainbow. *Scarlet Flakes*, Volunteer, Bright Venus, Marquis of Granby, Ringleader. *Rose Flakes*, Elizabeth, Duchess of Gloucester, Coronation, Lovely Ann. *Purple Flakes*, Queen of Sheba, Sir R. Peel, Squire Meynell, Millwood's Premier. Picotees: *Heavy-edged Scarlet*, Prince George, Mary. *Light*, Miss Smyth, Marshal Soult. *Heavy-edged Purple*, Regulator, Duchess of Richmond. *Light*, Melpomene Isabella. Plants: Clethra arborea, Fuchsia fulgens. Lettuce: Cos, Cabbage. Potatoes: Early Kidney, Red Kidney, Cockney.

Winners.—Mr. Clerk, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Scarlet Bizarre Carnations; 2d and 4th Crimson Bizarres, 3d Scarlet Flake, 2d and 4th Rose Flake, 1st and 2d heavy-edged Scarlet Picotee, 2d heavy-edged Purple, 2d light-edged Purple. Mr. W. Greene, 1st and 3d Crimson Bizarre Carnation, 1st and 4th Scarlet Flake, 3d Rose Flake, 2d and 3d Purple Flake, 1st and 2d light-edged-scarlet Picotees. Mr. Holmes, 1st Rose Flaked Carnation, 1st and 4th Purple Flakes, 1st light-edged Purple Picotees, 2d 6 Dahlias. Mr. Elkington, 1st heavy-edged Purple Picotee. Mr. Lathbury, 1st and 2d 12 Dahlias, 1st and 5th ditto, Strawberries for size. R. Greene, Esq., Annuals, 1st and 2d Melons, 2d Carrots, Cos and Cabbage Lettuce, Michaelmas Onions, Red Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Parsley, Shallots, Beet. T. W. Greene, Esq., Clethra arborea, Fuchsia fulgens, 1st Turnips, Spring-sown Onions. Mr. E. Simpson, Nosegay, 2d Peas, 2d Beans, Early Kidney Potatoes. S. Morgan, Esq., 1st and 2d Grapes, Cherries. Mr. Stephens, Gooseberries for flavour, 1st Peas, 2d Turnips, 1st white Celery, Cockney Potatoes, Garlic. J. Mott, Esq., Gooseberries for size, Strawberries for flavour, 1st culinary Apples, Plums, 1st Beans, French Beans. Rev. T. Levett, 2d Culinary Apples. Mr. Burton, dessert Apples. Mr. Sharp, 1st Carrots, Parsneps. Mr. Barrett, red kidney Potatoes. Mr. Haywood, red Celery.

ABERDEENSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fourth Competition was held in Machray's Pavilion, Market-street, Aug. 31.

Winning Varieties.—Abutilon striatum is the only one that is reported.

Winners.—J. Leslie, Esq., 1st Melon; J. Wood, 2nd Melon, 1st and 3rd Grapes, 2nd Border-flower; G. Cardno, 3d Melon, 1st Peaches, 1st and 2nd Fuchsias. Figs:—J. Eason, 2nd Grapes; J. Gall, 2nd Peaches, 1st Nectarines; N. Glennie, 3rd Peaches, 2d and 3d Nectarines, 2d and 3d Plums, 1st Stocks, 1st Annuals; A. Hopkirk, 1st Pears; J. Simpson, 2d Pears: 1st, 2d, and 3d Apples: S. Fernie, 1st Plums; J. Mayer, 1st Gooseberries. A. Reith, 2d and 3d Gooseberries: A. Milne, 4th Gooseberries, 3d Carnations, 2d Picotees. J. Dallachie, 1st large Gooseberries, 5th Stocks, 3d China Asters: D. Gairnes, 2d large Gooseberries, 1st Carnations, 1st Picotees, 2d Dahlias, Seedling Calceolarias; G. Bothwell, 3d large Gooseberries; G. Anderson, 4th do.; A. Mackie, 2d Stocks, 3d Picotees, 1st Dahlias, 2d China Asters, 1st Marigolds; W. Smith, 3d Stocks; W. Aitchison, 2d Carnations; J. Booth, 3d Dahlias, 1st and 2d Seedling Carnations, 1st Seedling Dahlias; W. Gallow, 4th Dahlias, 2d Annuals; J. Wright, 3d Seedling Carnations; G. Gammie, 2d Seedling Dahlias, 2d Marigolds; D. Dillon, 3d Seedling Dahlias: J. Mathewson, 1st China Asters, 1st Border-flower; W. Hurry, 3d Marigolds; W. Chalmers, 1st Seedling Gooseberries; A. Brown, 2d Seedling Gooseberries; J. Perrie, 3d Seedling Gooseberries; W. Barron, 3d Annuals; W. Joss, 1st Greenhouse plants; A. Thom, Esq., Abutilon striatum.

LEAMINGTON.

Among the beauties of the vegetable kingdom, which were concentrated at the late Horticultural Fete at Mayle and Co.'s Nursery Grounds, we observed one in the fruit department, which was contributed (not for competition), by Mr. B. Low, of Long Itchington, viz., an extraordinary specimen of red Currants, grown by him; on one branch, eight inches in length, the weight of fruit exceeded 2lbs.; and the size of the currants was equal to the fruit of the black cluster Grape.

HENLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth and last show for the season was held on Sept. 14th, at Phyllis Court. The day was propitious and the company numerous. The great intention of the Society, the benefiting of the industrious cottager, was well responded to; the number of the productions on their extensive table was 154.

Winning Varieties.—None reported.

Winners.—Capt. Valpy, W. P. Freeman, Esq., Lord Camoys, Mr. Lynn, Hon. F. West, Mrs. Atkyns Wright, C. Lane, Esq., Lady Morris, J. Moore, Esq., Mr. Alleway, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Tyso, Mr. Batten, Mr. Wm. Plumbe, Mr. Carter, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Goffe, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Elsee, Mr. Jeston, Mr. Benwell, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Collins, Miss E. Ovey, Mr. Hoare, Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. Towsey.

SHEFFIELD FLORAL EXHIBITION.

On Sept. 17th the autumnal exhibition of Dahlias, Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables, took place at the Botanical Gardens. The day was fine, and the company highly respectable. The grounds were throughout in beautiful condition, and the shrubberies and flower-beds generally in a most attractive state—as were also the conservatories. The contributions to the Exhibition, furnished through the kindness of noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, including those from the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Denman, Mr. G. Younge, Mr. H. Newbould, and others, were respectively highly interesting, and many of them very beautiful, particularly some of the greenhouse plants. The collection from Chatsworth, and which was not intended for competition, comprised a select assortment of Plants among which we noticed the rare Cephalotus follicularis, or New Holland Pitcher Plant; Dionæa muscipula, or Venus's Fly Trap; Maxillaria Steelii; Brassia Henchmanii; and Zygopetalum maxillare; Phœnocoma prolifera, about four feet in height, and covered with bloom; a fine specimen of Campanula Carolina; a large and elegant plant of Rhodanthe Manglesii; a good specimen of Clematis, azurea var. grandiflora, covered with its large blue flowers, which was very much admired; as was also a fine plant of Statice puberula. Among the Fruits were 2 fine Pine-apples; 2 dishes of Cannon Hall Muscat black Hambro' Grapes; a dish of Queen Anne's pocket Melon; and another dish of the Hedgehog Cucumber, a very curious variety, and admired by every one present. A large assortment of superior fruits and vegetables sent by Mr. Short were on the tables for exhibition, but they did not arrive in time for competition. Amongst the fruit were a splendid assortment of Grapes, Peaches, and Pears; in one basket were five Grapes, weighing 2¾ ounces, and amongst the Vegetables was a white Carrot, weighing 4½ lbs.

Winning Varieties.—None reported.

Winners.—Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vassey, Mr. Hall, G. Younge, Esq., J. K. Short, Esq., H. Newbould, Esq., Mr. Tillery (gr. to the Duke of Portland), Mr. Wise, Mr. Ford, Mr. Crowcroft, Mr. Bell, Mr. Stewart (gr. to Lord Denman), Mr. J. H. Abraham, Mr. Barker, Mr. Bailey.

WANDSWORTH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual exhibition of plants and flowers was held on Sept. 15th. There was a good collection of all kinds of Horticultural productions, some of them very fine; amongst other things which attracted notice, there was a beautiful model of a flower-garden, from Mr. Barton, gr. to — Edgar, Esq. The day being fine there was a good number of visitors: the whole passed off well, and may be justly considered an improvement on last year's exhibition. The prizes awarded were as follows:—Nurserymen—1st 100 Dahlia Blooms, Mr. Jackson; 2d ditto, Mr. Gaines; 1st 24 ditto, Mr. Gaines; 2d ditto, Mr. Jackson. Gardeners—1st 24 Dahlia Blooms, Mr. Bourne; 2d ditto, Mr Vince. Amateurs and Gardeners—1st 12 Blooms, ditto, Mr. Cook; 2d ditto, Mr. Bell; 3d ditto, Mr. Lidgard. Seedling of 1840, Mr. Gaines; ditto 1841, Mr. Lee. Large collection of plants in flower, Mr. Jackson; 24 do., Mr. Gunner, gr. to Sir G. Larpent, M.P.; 12 do., 1st, Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq.; 12 ditto, 2d, Mr. Gray, gr. to R. Durant, Esq.; 6 ditto, 1st, Mr. Upright, gr. to B. Ridge, Esq.; 6 ditto, 2d, Mr. Gunner, gr. to Sir G. Larpent, M.P. Best specimen Plant, 1st, Mr. Mylam, for Nepenthes distillatoria; 2d, Mr. Upright, for Crowea saligna; 3d, Mr. Jackson, for Erica Bowieana. Fruit: 1st collection, Mr. Parker, gr. to J. Houghton, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Upright; 3d, Mr. Woodlock, gr. to — Beaumont, Esq., 4th, Mr Barton, gr. to — Edgar, Esq. Vegetables: 1st collection, Mr. J. Gaines; 2d, Mr. Gough. Prizes were given to Mr. Barton for his Model Flower-garden, and for a Device in Cut Flowers: to Mr. Gray, for a Floral Design: and to Mr. Inwood, for a collection of Cut Flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manures.—Messrs. Boussingault and Payen have lately produced an elaborate memoir upon the comparative value of different kinds of manure. An abstract only of it has as yet reached us, the substance of which is as follows:—These chemists regard nitrogen as the element whose presence is of the greatest importance in manure, and every substance capable of furnishing it becomes valuable in an agricultural view, provided that substance can extricate azotised products in a soluble or volatizable state. If, however, the nitrogen is incapable of entering

into putrid fermentation, and of so furnishing ammoniacal salts and other azotised combinations, the substance containing it can be of no use for manure; as is proved by the shale of the coal measures, which contains considerable quantities of nitrogen, and yet has absolutely no effect as a manure. Hence the value of a manure is to be determined by the power it possesses of yielding ammonia; putrid urine, for instance, one of the most energetic of fertilizers, principally yields carbonate of ammonia; and guano, that rich compound which for centuries has given fertility to the arid sands of the Peruvian coast, consists almost entirely of salts with an ammoniacal base. The authors do not undervalue the importance of other substances, such as alkalies or earthy salts; on the contrary, they admit their presence to be indispensable to the growth of plants: nevertheless, it is to ammonia that they assign by far the most importance. The following table gives the result of their inquiry in respect to a considerable number of substances, and shows how many loads of each are required in order to produce the same effect as 100 loads of common farm-yard dung. We have omitted from these tables a few substances which, not occurring in this country, have no interest for farmers and gardeners in Great Britain.

A TABLE OF MANURES,

Showing the number of loads required in both the moist (or ordinary) and dried (or prepared) states, to equal 100 loads of farm-yard dung, so far as the quantity of nitrogen is concerned.

	Moist	Dried.		Moist.	Dried.
Pea straw	22	100	Sawdust of Oak	74	256
Saintfoin straw	83	361	Solid Cow-dung	125	84
Vetch straw	39	174	Cow urine	90	51
Wheat straw	166	650	Mixed Cow-dung	97	75
Do.	81	367	Solid Horse-dung	72	88
Do., lower joints	97	453	Horse urine	15	15
Do., upper joints, with the heads after threshing	30	137	Mixed Horse-dung	54	64
Rye straw	235	975	Do. Pig-dung	63	57
Do., of 1841	95	390	Do. Sheep-dung	36	65
Oat straw	142	541	Do. Goat-dung	18	49
Barley straw	173	750	Pigeon-dung	4	21
Wheat chaff	47	207	Liquid Flemish Manure	210	
Jerusalem Artichoke straw	108	453	Do.	181	
Broom	32	142	Belloni's Poudrette	10	44
Green Beet leaves, (*fanes*)	80	43	Oyster shells	125	487
Potatoe leaves	72	84	Marl	78	377
Carrot leaves	47	66	Dry muscular Flesh	3	13
Heath leaves	22	102	Cod, salted	5	17
Sea wrack	46	138	Do., pressed and dried	2	10
Do.	42	123	Blood, soluble	3	12
Do.	28	85	Do., liquid	13	
Do. fresh from the sea	74		Do.	14	
Malt dust	8	39	Do., coagulated and pressed	8	11
Buried Clover roots	24	110	Do., dry insoluble	2	11
Flax cake	7	32	Feathers	2	11
Rape cake	8	35	Cow's hair	2	12
Fish cake	74	322	Woollen rags	2	9
Grease cake	11	49	Horn raspings	2	12
Beet-root pulp	35	154	Cockchafers	12	14
Do.	105	154	Bones, boiled (fondus)	5	25
Potato pulp	76	100	Do., moist	7	
Starch water		571	Do., fat	6	
Do.		645	Glue refuse	75	213
Starch refuse	111	107	Glue dross (marc de colle)	10	34
Do.	24		Graves	3	15
Dunghill drainings	67	126	Animal black of the manufacturers	37	95
Sawdust of Acacia	137	513	Animalized black	36	98
Do.	173	629	Noir des camps (?)	32	65
Do. of Fir wood	250	886			
Do.	173	629			

New Medicinal Plant.—Dr. Jeffreys of Liverpool has lately brought into use a plant called Matico, the Piper angustifolium, as a styptic. It is much used in South America and Belgium, to stop the hemorrhage from small vessels, leech-bites, or incised wounds. It may be applied in leaf, or in fine powder. It is said also to be taken internally for the same purpose, in form of infusion, in the proportions of about half an ounce to a pint of boiling water. In Peru the plant is called Moho Moho, and is extensively used for the same purposes as cubebs, which this pepper much resembles in smell.

The Niger Expedition.—Advices have reached us from Sierra Leone, dated the 9th July, at which time the vessels of this interesting expedition were there. Dr. Vogel and Mr. Ansell were well, as was the case with the officers generally; but some deaths had occurred among the crews. The expedition was expected to reach the Niger before the end of the rainy season.

Climate of Abyssinia.—The missionaries Isenberg and Krapf have found a station whence Aden can be readily supplied with chalk, clay, and garden soil, the last a desideratum at that place. This station is Tajurrah (lat. 11° 58′ N.). The following is the range of the thermometer there, according to Fahrenheit's scale:—

Nov 1840.	19	20	21	22	Nov. 1840.	19	20	21	22
A.M. 6	75	74	75	—	P.M. 1	93	93	94	94
7	78	—	77	78	2	96	93	94	—
8	83	83	83	84	3	95	92	93	—
9	86	—	86	87	4	93	—	—	—
10	87	87	88	89	5	—	—	87	—
11	89	90	91	92	6	85	83	58	—
12	91	92	93	94					

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Chiswick.—The crop of fruit here has been generally good, but it has been observed that there are more Pears than Apples. Among the early Pears we found the Dunmore; Drapiez d'été, a sugary and melting variety, and Flemish Beauty, also a good melting kind, the best; the latter variety must be gathered before the stalk separates easily from the branch, or it will become gritty and dry, instead of melting. Among the Standard Plums, the Ickworth Imperatrice is a first-rate kind: it is very high flavoured, an abundant bearer, and the fruit is remarkable for being netted with orange: Prune d'Agen is also a free bearer, and when suffered to hang on the tree till it shrivels, it tastes quite like a sweetmeat: Coe's Late Red is a valuable variety, as it hangs well till November, and is a free bearer as a standard; and the Shropshire Damson is superior to the common variety both in size and flavour, and is said to be a more abundant bearer. We noticed a Cherry called the Hildesheim Late Bigarreau; it is sweet, about the size of a White-heart, which it much resembles, and is very productive; this, from its lateness, deserves to be included in all collections. Late Admirable Peach is found to be the best late melting kind; and a Nectarine called the Balgone, raised at Lord Lynedoch's, is worthy of notice, as being nearly like the Violette Hâtive, but the tree is much hardier. The gardens in front of the plant-house are rendered brilliant by the masses of Verbenas of different varieties; some of the Petunias and Lupines also made a great show; and the beds of Pentstemon gentianoides, and here and there a plant of Salvia patens, made a *tout ensemble* not easily described. We admired a bed of Tropæolum aduncum, where the plants were allowed to scramble over it without being trained. In a frame placed on the border in front of one of the green-houses, Watsonia Meriana had produced a spike of its fine clear orange-scarlet flowers, and made rather a handsome appearance.—*W. M. Sept. 17th.*

Blaenpont, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, South Wales.—At Mr. Brigstocke's seat at this place, the Lemon is cultivated in a manner that deserves notice, for this fruit is rarely seen in such extraordinary size and perfection. There are seven bearing trees all planted in the ground, none in tubs or pots, and since the 1st of last March 32 dozen have been cut; 18 dozen one morning were cut, 6 dozen at another time and the rest as occasion might require. The trees are just now in full bearing, covered with green fruit of various sizes and a few dozen are ripe; by next spring a plentiful crop will again be ready for cutting: they are manured every year, and the present gardener, who has lived 23 years with Mr. Brigstocke and his father, found them as flourishing then. Grapes are grown in the same house, and bear in the greatest perfection, ripening about the end of July, and are kept in the house till January. We have seen many places where Lemons are cultivated, but we have never seen any of the size of these. The Seville Orange also bears in great abundance, but does not form as much juice as the Lemons.

Manchester Botanic Garden.—There has been here lately a magnificent specimen of the Plantain in fruit: the cluster weighed 50 lbs.; the stem of the plant, at a foot from the ground, was 3 ft. 4 in. in circumference; it is 21 feet high, with leaves 10 ft. 6 in. long, exclusive of the foot stalk, and 3 ft. 4 in. in breadth.

Dropmore.—The autumn is never the season of beauty at this place, and still less is so wet a one as that we have this year experienced. And yet how lovely a spot is it even now, despite of wind and rain! how verdant are the lawns, how varied the landscape, with Windsor Castle as a magnificent object in the middle distance! how gay the flower-garden and parterres, and above all things how rich the health of the beautiful Pine-trees that flourish here in unrivalled vigour, notwithstanding that the soil is naturally uncongenial to them! A visit to this celebrated spot will satisfy the most incredulous that nature must acknowledge the supremacy of art, and that it is more often the good taste and wealth of a proprietor, and the skill of a gardener, that form a modern paradise, than all the so-called advantages of air and soil. Under their magic influence a bleak hill-side and a sterile heath become all that can delight the senses, and in their absence a fertile valley falls back into a desert. The soil here is not peaty, nor at all what is commonly regarded as appropriate to American plants, and yet by the good management of Mr. Frost, the Rhododendron and Azalea have displaced the Blackthorn and other wild bushes in the woods of Dropmore, springing up in thousands among the herbage. Even the Highclere Rhododendron, which so few persons can manage in the open air, is here a hardy shrub; and Camellias are growing well by the side of Laurels in the shrubberies. Among the more striking objects that attract the curious visitor are the fine specimens of Araucaria imbricata, unprotected from the hardest frosts, and, we should think, 15 or 20 feet high. There they stand, not a leaf or shoot discoloured, their old stems studded with leaves, as if they were columns of lanceheads, and forming a strange contrast with other trees by their singularly foreign aspect. Abies Douglasii, too, an original plant, is already bearing its cones, and promising to become the earliest source of a native supply of seed of this invaluable tree. All the new Mexican Coniferous plants, without exception, and every other species of the order that the country contains, will be also found in this collection, where even Abies cephalonica and Pinsapo are already assuming their peculiar habits, so as to show how different they really are. Nowhere is the decoration of the borders with half-hardy summer plants carried further than here, where, we dare not say how many thousands, but a vast quantity of such flowers is annually prepared. In fact, it would be impossible for the pits and other places intended for this branch of Lady Grenville's service to contain such multitudes if Mr. Frost did not provide them by striking his cuttings in the autumn, and keeping over the winter the cutting pans crammed with young plants, which are only single-potted in the spring. But it is not merely by fine trees, and rich woods, and the gayest of flower-gardens that Dropmore is distinguished; the Vineries may be pointed to as excellent specimens of good cultivation. The spurring system is employed, without a snag appearing after 10 years' pruning; and in this unpropitious season of clouds and gloom the Black Hamburgh Grapes are as well coloured as in the brightest summers.—*X.*

Rivers's Nursery, Sawbridgeworth.—There are few plants which show the great advance in the art of gardening which has been lately made better than Roses do. Many kinds are still blooming with all the beauty of Midsummer. The kinds to which we would particularly call the attention of those who have a rich loamy soil, combined with a pure air, and rather sheltered situation, are the different varieties of Tea-scented and China Roses. Among the former we noticed Goubault, with large salmon rose flowers; Pactolus, pale yellow, with a darker centre; Gigantesque, a very large pale rose; Caroline a delicate pink; Claudia Gand, a large pink suffused with cream-colour, and Triomphe de Luxembourg, rose shaded with buff, all in as good perfection as when we saw them in July, notwithstanding the recent wet weather. The most remarkable Chinas in flower were Rubens, Mrs. Bosanquet, Cameleon, Belle Isidore, and Augustine Hersent. The Perpetuals and the Bourbons are comparatively new races, which assist in prolonging the beauties of the flower-garden to very late in the year; among the former Coquette de Montmorency, D'Esquermes, Louis Bonaparte, Fulgurée, Bernard and the Crimson Perpetual, are the most desirable, we saw the large bed of the latter mentioned at p. 488, which looked even gayer than it did in July. In the Bourbon section many beautiful varieties were producing abundance of flowers, particularly the Queen, Emile Courtier, Phénix, latifolia, Gloire des Rosamènes, and Triomphe de Plantier. One or two Noisettes were also blooming in profusion, particularly Jaune desprez, the points of whose long shoots bent under the weight of their flowers, and Luxembourg, whose crimson blooms hung in rich clusters. Owing to the late wet weather, some of the Bourbons have produced a second bloom; the most striking was Amadis, with bright purplish-crimson flowers. Many interesting experiments on different kinds of manures are being made here. Half-inch bone dust is found to induce China and Tea-scented Roses to make a vigorous growth. Nitrate of soda, applied to young seedling Firs, has killed them; but when a top-dressing of it is used, where plants 2 or 3 three years old have become yellow and unhealthy, it soon makes them assume their usual colouring. The seedling Elms that had a top-dressing of Lance's Humus have grown as large as they would have done in two years without it. Lance's Humus is also found an excellent manure for Roses; but where the soil is rather close, half-inch bones will be found superior, in consequence of their acting mechanically as well as chemically.

Reviews.

The Farmers' Encyclopædia, a dictionary of rural affairs, by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, is in course of publication by Messrs. Longman. The first Number appeared on the 1st September, and it is to be continued monthly. We reserve our opinion of the work till the second Number shall have reached us: for the present, we shall only say that it appears to be well executed with the exception of the Botany, which is worse than we could have thought possible.

Nos. III. and IV. of the *Phytologist* have reached us. We have already expressed a favourable opinion of this periodical (p. 448); and that opinion is confirmed by the Numbers before us, which are certain to suit the taste of those who occupy themselves with our wild plants. Mr. Edwin Lees has communicated a good notice of the rare plants about Aberystwith, and other local memoranda are furnished from Guildford and elsewhere. We insert for extract the following memorandum by Mr. Cameron, of Birmingham, concerning the cultivation of Clubmosses. "*Lycopodium clavatum* grows freely with us in a peat bed in a shaded situation, and appears as manageable as many other plants. Those who intend to cultivate it should, upon obtaining plants from their native habitat on the moors, put them into light sandy peat, and place the pots in a shaded situation until well rooted, when they may be turned out, with the balls entire, into a favourable situation, where they will require little further care or attention, except putting a little peat over some of the running stems to encourage them to make fresh roots. *Lycopodium Selago* may also be grown in the same way as Lyc. clavatum, but does better in pots kept in a cool frame, or under a hand-glass, during the winter at least; it is also a plant well adapted for growing in the house, in a glass jar or glass case. Slugs are very fond of this species, and when once they commence will soon devour the whole plant if not sought out and destroyed."

Mr. Selby's *History of British Forest-trees*—(p. 472) continues to merit the good character we have given it; or we should rather say, it improves as it proceeds. The good sense and practical knowledge of the author will render it a most useful book to the planter. Nothing ever surprised us more than the credulity with which country gentlemen listened to the ignorant exaggerations of the late Mr. Cobbett in his writings about the Locust and other trees. That he should have been able to persuade his customers to give him his own price for plants of the Robinia Pseudacacia, while they would not take them of respectable nurserymen at any price, was certainly a strange event, and shows how much there is in a name. We do not know whether this folly is yet over, but if not the sensible remarks of Mr. Selby will doubtless put an end to it. We entirely agree with the author in the recommendation of the Wild Cherry to planters on *light land*. It is one of the very best and quickest-growing of our trees, and of great value for timber. But it is useless to plant it on heavy land. The following character of it is fully borne out by our own observation—

"It is, therefore, one of the few trees that can be advantageously planted as a nurse or subsidiary to the oak, as it is neither apt to overtop or crush its neighbours by a rampant growth or wide-spreading head like the wych elm or the ash, or to hurt and injure them in winds and storms, as is constantly the case where trees with a more flexible or easily agitated spray are introduced. It has also this further recommendation as a nurse to the oak, that, although a quick-growing plant while young, and fulfilling the duty of a protector, it naturally yields to the tree it has fostered after the first twenty or thirty years of its growth, and is afterwards content to vegetate beneath its shade, rendering it even as a mere neighbour the least dangerous to oaks in cases of neglect, or where regular thinning has not been duly administered. On account of these qualities, we recommend it to be freely introduced as a subsidiary to the oak in all plantations where the soil is of tolerable quality; in such it soon begins to make a return, and becomes fit for a variety of purposes. The first thinning, which may take place about the fifth or sixth year after planting, will afford good corf and crate rods, hoops, &c.; the second, two or three years afterwards, clean straight poles, fit for the hop-yard, or small railing; after this, it furnishes railing of a larger size, and posts which have been found to be very durable. Such of the trees as are allowed to attain a greater age, say twenty-five or thirty years, acquire size sufficient for gate-posts, barrel staves, and other uses which will repay the planter for its occupancy, and this without injury to the oaks which are intended to remain as the final crop.

"By producing suckers in abundance, it also furnishes a plantation with a profitable underwood, which may be cut over every five, six, ten, or more years, according to the purposes to which it is meant to be applied. This sucker-bearing propensity also renders it an eligible tree for narrow belts of plantation, as it furnishes an underwood without trouble or expense: and in those cases (unfortunately of too frequent occurrence) where thinning has been too long neglected, and where its tardy application leaves [illegible] but a set of miserable starvelings and hide-bound [illegible] brush-like heads, the Gean, instead of [illegible] other species in this hide-bound state, [illegible] a race of auxiliary ground stems [illegible] and to become either useful poles for fence-wood or principal trees of considerable value and handsome appearance, where their original neighbours have died or decayed through neglect."

In the history of the Ash we find the following method of renovating an old drawn up hide-bound specimen, of which, unfortunately, the negligence of our planters provides such a plentiful supply.

"To curtail the head of an old wind-shattered and unsightly Ash, or of a younger one that has become hide-bound, is a very different operation from that lopping of a vigorous tree, so deservedly reprobated. It is strictly in accordance with the principles of vegetable physiology, and is no less certain to invigorate the vegetative powers

of the Ash than of the Hawthorn, when the latter is improved by the reduction of an old hedge to half its former height; and so far is the *remedial disbranching* from being contrary to nature and in bad taste, that the very omission of it is rather so, inflicting, as it does upon our sight, a languishing and chilling vegetation, on the verge of decay, without any of the interest of old age.

"Great numbers of Ash, reared in narrow and exposed plantations, have, from want of proper and timely thinning, grown up too tall for the unprotected situation they now occupy. They have, consequently, become hide-bound and make no progress. It is in vain to deny that the real, and, indeed, the only remedy is a severe one, namely, to enable the tree to form a new head, more perfectly adapted to its site, by first cutting off the branches that form the present summit. The saw should be applied first above the point where the secondary branches diverge from the principal ones; indeed, we may often observe, about this part and lower down, that nature is even giving a kind of hint that she is prepared to second us, for the young shoots which she annually sends forth from the stems of the branches would immediately expand and form a new head. About two-thirds of the entire height is often a proper point at which to cut, and in many a large tree most of the branches divided will not exceed the thickness of a man's arm, so that the wounds, considering they are in the most active part of the whole plant, will never prove injurious, but will generally be covered, in great part or entirely, by the advancing bark. The operation of cutting with the saw should not only be performed under the owner's eye, if possible, but each branch ought to be twice sawn, the first cut being merely to get rid of the weight of the branch, in order to prevent splitting, and the second cut very carefully made at the proper point, one or two feet lower down.

"The shoots of the first summer will, perhaps, be weak, but afterwards very strong, until a new head, capable of bearing every blast, has been completed, and we behold, instead of a tall and hide-bound victim to the winds, a sturdy, storm-defying Ash, spreading its boughs in characteristic beauty. So, too, the old, misshapen, wind-shattered Ash of the hedgerow may be taught to exchange its ragged, blackened twigs, for those fresher branches which its venerable trunk is still quite able to nourish, when relieved from the burden that was slowly yielding to every storm because its period of growth was past."

We trust that in the course of his work, Mr. Selby will turn his attention to the Elder Tree, the value of whose timber in blowing sand where little else will grow, is by no means undeserving consideration.

The Florist and Amateurs' Guide, by Joseph Wakeling, is a cheap monthly publication, devoted, principally, to matters connected with floriculture. Mr. Wakeling, the proprietor of the work, is well known for the accuracy with which he delineates florists' flowers, to which the embellishments of this work are exclusively confined. In this department of his art, Mr. Wakeling has no rival; he is a florist himself, and combines a knowledge of the properties of flowers with the requisite skill in his profession to do them justice; to these qualities we must add another of paramount importance, that of giving an honest representation of the object before him. His are not imaginary likenesses; there is "nothing extenuated, nor aught set down from fancy;" they are faithful transcripts from the originals. The letter-press portion of the work we consider susceptible of improvement, and would recommend Mr. Wakeling to have more attention paid to it.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

This is one of the best months in the year for transplanting or removing fruit trees, when the weather is favourable, that is, damp and not too cold; therefore, those who have orchards to plant, or wish to check the growth of fruit trees growing too robust, should make every preparation to take advantage of the first favourable opportunity. The most important things to be observed in shifting trees to ensure success, is to preserve the roots from injury as much as possible, securing unharmed all the finer fibres in preference to the grosser roots, and should any get cut with the spade, or bruised, let the injured parts be pruned off neatly with a sharp knife. It is common to prune the heads of trees severely before planting, but this is erroneous,—no more of the head should be removed than is equivalent to the loss of roots, which with care will amount almost to nothing. Where wall-fruit trees are removed to check their rampant growth, and to dispose them to become fruitful, their gross roots, which would seem to feed their luxuriant growths, should be pruned away,—and if this operation is performed judiciously, its good effects will be visible the next season.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If worms have become troublesome in the pots, which is very probable, first ascertain if their retreat to the pots is caused by the too violent heat of the beds or not, but in either case a watering of lime-water will destroy them, and if the tan is hot will tend to cool it also, although this must not be trusted to, but more decisive means taken to preserve the roots of the plants from danger. All the plants will be growing fast through this month,—do not, therefore, allow the temperature of the houses or pits to decrease much, but give air at every possible opportunity even in dull weather, to prevent the plants being drawn up weakly in their latest growth. Water must be given with great caution; the last watering of liquid manure for the season may be administered now. Endeavour as much as possible to keep up the required temperature without having recourse to much fire heat, or too strong linings by using external coverings as a substitute. Suckers and crowns, which are ascertained to have roots, should have air given them every morning. It is probable that a great number of suckers will now be ready for removal from the old plants; these should be taken off carefully, and, after lying about three days to dry, be potted and treated as before recommended, or they may be planted in a tan-bed until spring, in which case they will require no water at the root through the winter. In replacing any plants for winter, get them as near the glass as possible. Suckers of Queen or Ripley, which were taken off in June or early in July, if they have been growing fast in dung-pits, may now be shifted into larger pots, and plunged in front of the fruiting plants. Such suckers frequently produce good fruit in fifteen months.

Vinery.—Treat the houses containing ripe fruit as before recommended. Wherever the fruit is cut, the bearing-spurs may be shortened back to four or five eyes; this will cause the lower ones to swell fuller and afterwards break stronger. The early vineries which have been uncovered should have their lights put on again. Strip the loose bark off the vines after they are pruned, and afterwards coat them with a mixture of lime, sulphur, and soft soap, made of the consistence of thick paint, in about the following proportions:—to one peck of lime and from three to four pounds of sulphur, add rain water until it becomes of the required thickness, then dissolve one pound of soft soap thoroughly in the whole.

Peach-house.—The trees in the early houses should now be pruned if not already done; after which, before the lights are put on, every old ligature ought to be removed, and the wires and rafters receive a thin coat of paint; the trees, after the main stems have been well cleaned, should be coated in every part, not a crevice excepted, by a painter's brush with the same mixture recommended for vines. treat the late houses as before until their leaves fall off.

Melons.—Continue to give them general treatment in stopping, &c., as before; it will hardly be necessary to water them after this, unless they are in pots.

Cucumbers.—Cover up those in frames or on ridges every night, and keep them free from diseased fruit or leaves; syringe the plants in the stove or pit daily with water heated to 70°.

Mushrooms.—The most important thing requiring particular attention here is keeping the bearing-beds in a proper state of moisture; watering by means of a syringe or fine-rosed watering pot is almost certain to destroy the clusters of young Mushrooms; the best way is to warm the flue and steam the beds by watering it at night, and then open the house to dry their surface early the next morning.

Out-door Department.

In dry weather earth up Celery; tie up Endive to blanch; take up Carrots, Parsneps, and other roots whose tops indicate their maturation; in taking up Carrots and Parsneps to store for winter and spring, do not injure them—the best way is to trench them out by making a good opening on one side of the piece; rough-dig all vacant ground of a light nature, and if it is strong and retentive, ridge it; land intended for Carrots, Parsneps, or other vegetables whose tap-root is the part used, should be manured now if vacant, in preference to spring or near the time of sowing; gather all kinds of pickling articles before frost comes.

Cabbage.—The last crop for Coleworts should now be planted; also some of the August-sown, the ground for which may be dug in shallow ridges, about two feet apart, with some dung in the hollows, upon which the plants may be planted.

Cauliflowers.—A quantity of the August-sown plants may be potted in large 60-sized pots, and kept in the late Vineries or Peach-houses, and by being re-potted in the spring early before planting-out time, they will become very strong plants, and flower early; plants treated thus have proved invaluable to us.

Lettuce.—Plant brown Cos, green Cos, brown Dutch and Hammersmith hardy green, either in frames, or in dry and sheltered situations where the severe weather is least likely to destroy them.

Love-Apples may be gathered in bunches, with a part of the stem attached, and hung up in a dry place for future use.

Salading.—Keep a succession sown and blanched.

Orchard.—Pot some of the best-rooted and strongest runners of Myatt's Pine Strawberry in small pots, and plunge them in old tan, where they may receive protection during severe weather; top-dress with well-rotted dung plantations of Strawberries, if not done; in dry weather continue to gather and carefully store fruit; prepare for planting fruit-trees of all kinds; vacancies on fruit-walls should be made up immediately; all fruit-trees in pots intended for forcing should now be mulched; preserve Grapes and other late wall-fruit from birds and insects.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Among Orchidaceous plants, many will now be found to indicate the propriety of their removal to a cooler temperature, by their leaves becoming yellow and falling off. We may mention as examples Cycnoches, Mormodes, Maxillaria aromatica, and several other genera and species of like habits. Before removing them to a cooler place, the soil they are growing in should be perfectly dry, or the probability is that their roots will rot. Zygopetalons or any other genera which have begun growing again must receive rather more liberal supplies of water. Be cautious in watering hard-wooded plants, and keep Gloxinias, Gesnerias, &c., perfectly dry, but give air whenever practicable.

Greenhouse.—Dead leaves will be very numerous here, and in pits upon plants which have been lately removed from the flower-borders or newly potted: look over the plants very frequently, and remove them, not only on account of their slovenly appearance, but because they generate damp. Keep Schizanthus, Rhodanthes, Primulas, and other plants which readily damp off during winter, in the most airy part of the house.

Pits and Frames.—Carnations, Mignonette, Stocks, Neapolitan Violets, and similar plants in frames must have free exposure during favourable weather, and be very cautious in watering them only at such times when they will quickly dry again; it is better to plunge them in old tan or coal-ashes, as they then experience fewer changes, and require less water. Pot Lily-of-the-Valley and other plants for forcing; Carnations and Roses put into gentle heat now may be flowered about Christmas; the soil cannot be too rich for Roses.

Out-Door Department.

Continue, by a strict regard to cleanliness, to remedy the decline of beauty; a clean garden will please at all seasons. Fill up vacant beds not intended for bulbs with Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Ericas, &c, from the reserve garden; they suffer little by removal at any time, if done carefully. Ground improvements may now be commenced. Mow and roll lawns; lay box and other edgings, &c.

Nursery.—Transplant layers of evergreens to nursery lines; collect seeds of Horse-Chesnut, Beech, Ash, and any others which are ripe; plant cuttings of Laurels; sow nuts and stone-fruit of various kinds; gather Haws, Hips, Holly berries; lay and plant cuttings of deciduous plants as soon as their wood is ripe, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—See last week's directions.

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Notwithstanding that the beauty of the flower-garden is fast diminishing, it may still be prolonged by paying attention to cleanliness. Chrysanthemums in beds out-of-doors, against walls, or in pots, must be properly tied up and trained, or much of their beauty when they come into flower will be lost. Plants for forcing, such as Roses, Persian Lilacs, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Neapolitan Violets, and the different kinds of bulbs, may now be potted and placed in frames; the bulbs should be covered two or three inches deep with rotten tan, and when they have begun to grow they may be removed one or two at a time, as they are required, to a warm part of the greenhouse, or even to a window in a warm room, where, by a little management, a succession of flowers may be kept up from Christmas to the end of April. During the wet weather care must be taken that plants in frames and greenhouses do not suffer from damp: water must be given very carefully, and the plants must be looked over every day, and the dead leaves, of which there are sure to be a good many, must be removed, as nothing is more liable to produce damp. This particularly relates to soft-wooded plants, such as Verbenas, Primula sinensis, and the like, which should be placed in the driest and most airy part of the house.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Among the many kinds of Caterpillars which defoliate our fruit trees are the larvæ of the Figure of 8 Moth, Episema cœruleo-cephala, which occasionally do great mischief. The Moth usually appears in the course of the present month, and measures, with extended wings, about an inch and eight or nine lines; the upper wings are bluish-grey, rather shining, and have several dark cloudy spots; in the centre is a double kidney-shaped whitish-yellow spot, somewhat resembling a figure of 8; hence the English name. The lower wings are ash-coloured, with an indistinct spot in the centre, and an almost obsolete band, with a small black spot. The antennæ in the male are pectinated, and in the female filiform. Soon after pairing the female lays her eggs singly on the trees, and the following spring the caterpillars appear. In June they are full grown, when they are nearly 2in. long, and about as thick as a quill; they are greenish-yellow, with black tubercles, from each of which a hair proceeds, and they have three yellow longitudinal stripes, the dorsal one being the broadest; the head is small, and bluish, with two black spots on it. When the time for going into the pupa state arrives, the Caterpillars make cocoons, or cases of moss, or small chips of wood, on walls or trunks of trees, and in about three weeks they become pupæ, in which state they remain for three or four months. We have occasionally seen the Caterpillar of the Figure of 8 Moth do considerable injury to young trees, particularly Peaches, Plums, and the like, though, generally speaking, in this country the Moth is found among hedges. The best way of diminishing the numbers of this insect where they are numerous, is to hand-pick and destroy the Caterpillars.

MIGRATIONS OF BIRDS.

During the present month the Teal, the Grey Lagg, the Royston Crow, the Dartford Warbler, the Merlin, the Lesser Guillemot, the Woodcock, and the common Shoveller arrive. The departures are, the Hobby, the Martin, the Sand-Martin, the Short-eared Owl, the Land-Rail, the Water-Rail, the Redstart, the Redshank, and the common Sandpiper.

State of the Weather for the Week ending September 30, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	24	29.526	29.480	64	50	57.0	S.W.	.25
Saturday	25	29.431	29.398	65	50	57.5	S.W.	.30
Sunday	26	29.480	29.422	64	50	57.0	S.	.27
Monday	27	29.567	29.471	67	54	60.5	W.	.57
Tuesday	28	29.381	29.310	64	56	60.0	S.	.15
Wednesday	29	29.267	29.167	65	54	59.5	S	.35
Thursday	30	29.413	29.173	65	44	54.5	S.W.	.11
Average		29.445	29.348	64.9	51.1	58.0		2.00

Sept. 24. Cloudy; rain; overcast.
25. Very heavy showers; slightly overcast and mild.
26. Cloudy; showery; boisterous with rain at night.
27. Overcast; fine; stormy with heavy rain and lightning at night.
28. Rain with warm S.S.W. wind; boisterous at night.
29. Boisterous and showery, with sunny intervals; windy at night
30. Rain; showery; clear at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 9, 1841.

Oct.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	3	62.9	44.9	53.4	7	0.14 in.	1	1	—	1	6	4	1	1
Mon.	4	64.1	42.4	53.3	7	0.27	—	3	1	—	5	4	1	1
Tues.	5	62.8	42.0	52.4	5	0.57	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	—
Wed.	6	60.3	42.0	51.1	6	0.78	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	1
Thurs.	7	61.6	44.1	52.8	4	0.58	1	4	2	—	2	3	3	—
Fri.	8	61.0	43.6	52.3	6	0.63	—	3	3	2	3	1	3	—
Sat.	9	60.6	44.1	52.4	6	0.52	—	3	1	—	3	5	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, in 1834—thermometer 80°; and the lowest on the 5th and 6th, in 1826—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending October 1, 1841.

The market has been well supplied with most articles during the week, but the wet weather has considerably impaired some of the samples, and rendered the sale rather dull.—*Fruit.* Queen Pines of good quality are plentiful. Hothouse Grapes of the kinds named in our last Report are abundant. Peaches remain at the same price as last week. Bullaces and Wine-sour Plums have been brought in pretty large quantities during the week. A few Quinces from Lisbon have been offered. Apples are exceedingly abundant, and the kinds do not differ from those mentioned last week. Pears are generally excellent: the varieties are, Louis Bon, Marie Louise, Josephine, and Gansell's Bergamot. Many of the samples of Walnuts are rather indifferent.—*Vegetables.* Cabbage is excellent, and the supply large. White and Purple Broccoli are abundant. Good Cauliflowers are worth from 6s. to 7s. per dozen. A few Scimitar Peas have been offered during the week. The various kinds of Beans are plentiful and good. Carrots and Turnips are abundant. Small quantities of Scorzonera and Salsify continue to be brought. Excellent Celery abounds; as well as most kinds of Salading. A few baskets of Samphire have made their appearance during the week.—*Flowers.* Among Cut Flowers the Dahlias and autumn Roses are the most conspicuous.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct. 2, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, kitchen, per bushel, 3s to 5s
— dessert, per bushel, 4s to 7s
Pears, dessert, pr. hf.-sve., 2s 6d to 10s
Peaches, per dozen, 2s to 7s
Nectarines, per dozen, 2s to 7s
Apricots, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1s 6d
Damsons, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 4s
Bullaces, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Mulberries, per gallon, 6d to 10d
Figs, per dozen, 3s to 4s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 1s to 6s
Berberries, per half-sieve, 3s to 3s 6d
Melons, English, each, 2s to 5s
— Dutch, 1s 6d
— Spanish, 2s to 4s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 5s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s 6d
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 2s
Oranges, per doz., 2s to 4s
— per 100, 14s to 4 s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 28s
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs., 70s to 90s
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s 6d
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 20s
— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
— Plants, or Colewort, p. doz., 1s 6d
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s to 1s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 1s 6d
— Purple, 6d to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 36d to 4d
Kidney Beans, p. hlf. sve., 2s to 3s
Broad Beans, per half sieve, 1s 6d
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 100s
— per cwt. 3s to 5s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush, 2s 6d to 3s
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 4s
— Jerusalem, p. hf. sve., 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s to 1s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Peas, per sieve, 3s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 1s
— Turnip, pr. dz. bunch., 1s to 1s 6d
Onions, for pick., pr hf.-sve., 2s to 3s
— Green, per dozen bunches, 3s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 3d
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 8d to 1s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
— Cos, 6d to 1s 3d
Endive, per score, 9d to 1s 3d
Celery, Red, p. bund. (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— White, pr bund., 6d to 1s 3d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d

Notices to Correspondents.

As many Correspondents write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose questions are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

A. B.'s roots have become the nidus of the Cynips apterus, a hymenopterous insect, which forms these curious galls upon the roots of the Elm and Birch. It is described by Fabricius, and figured by Coquebert.—*R.*

Mr. James Brown's plant is Fuchsia arborescens.

F. Singleton.—Our paper will be found to contain ample accounts of Dahlia shows. We always publish the names of winning flowers when the Secretaries of the Societies furnish them. Those near London are obtained by our own reporters.

Reigate.—We have in preparation a "Cottagers' Manual," which, we trust, will be *very* cheap and very useful. Our views,

and those of our correspondents, concerning the paramount importance of encouraging Cottagers, are quite alike. As *M. E H.* is not preparing the "Cottagers' Manual," it will perhaps be as well if our friend at Reigate corresponds directly with us upon the subject

A Subscriber's plants are,—1, Eupatórium cannabinum, Hemp-agrimony; 2, Achillæa millefólium, Yarrow or Milfoil; 3, Teúcrium Scorodónia Wood Germander; 4, Stachys sylvática, Hedge Woundwort, 5, Betonica officinalis, Wood Betony; 6, Solidago virgaúrea, Golden-rod; 7, Veronica Chamædrys, Germander Speedwell; 8, Scabiosa succisa, Devil's-bit Scabious; 9, Veronica officinalis, Common Speedwell. The manner of preparing medicinal plants varies with the species, and cannot be stated generally. There is no British Herbal worth consulting. We have, among the many things in preparation for our *Chronicle*, a series of cuts illustrating the wild plants which have medical value.

An Amateur Subscriber asks our opinion upon the following case —A certain Floral Society offers prizes for Dahlias to its members only. Stands are provided by the Society; there exists no written law restricting exhibitors to the use of these stands, but it has always hitherto been customary to use them. A attends an exhibition, and sets up his blooms according to the usual custom, in the stands provided by the Society. B, on the contrary brings his blooms in his own private stand, and places them on the table for exhibition. The stands of the Society are flat tin boxes, with holes about 2½in. in diameter, holding water. The blooms are placed upon these holes, and of course the petals collapse from the weight of the flower, and the appearance of the blooms is destroyed. B.'s private stand is a handsome green elegantly made affair, with zinc tubes rising just high enough off the board to prevent the lower petals being injured by contact with it, but not sufficiently elevated to expose any faulty appearance in the under part of the bloom. The blooms are all fastened with pegs, and present a perfectly even and level form But A.'s flowers, on the contrary, are uneven, this being the necessary consequence of some flowers being stiffer petalled than others. A. appeals to the Committee, and objects to B.'s using his private stands: the answer he gets is, that no written law exists prohibiting an exhibitor from using his own stand, and that B. had written a few days previously requesting permission to use his own stands, which had been granted Now, Sir, I merely wish to know whether the objection taken by me be a reasonable one or not.—[We are of opinion that the Committee is right. There was no necessity for using the bad stands furnished by the Society, and B. knowing that they would spoil his flowers, exhibits in other stands well suited to the purpose. A. could have done so also if he pleased, and if he did not he must submit to be beaten. Had the Committee announced that all flowers were to be exhibited in stands furnished by the Society, and had, nevertheless, allowed B. his own stands, in that case, but in no other, A. would have had ground to complain.]

J. G.—To name bits of American Asters is quite out of the question. They can only be determined by an examination of the plants as they grow. Aster is the most difficult genus in cultivation. We can, however, say that 2 is Cordifólius; 3, Macrophyllus; 19, Lævis; 21, Novæ Angliæ; 22, Puniceus. 6 is Galatella hyssopifolia, and 24 is Erigeron philadelphicus. You must not expect to find every plant in "Loudon's Encyclopædia."

A Young Gardener has sent us Agathæa cœlestis, Cerástium tomentosum, and Ononis Natrix.

W. S.—Lisianthus, more properly Urananthus, Russellianus, is a Gentianaceous plant; and its seeds, like those of its order generally, will lie for a long time in the ground before they vegetate, if old, or kept too dry when sown. To raise them you must sow them at once; it is rather late now, July being the best season. Expose them to a close damp atmosphere, but not a very high temperature, and in the shade. They also like a pretty strong soil. If this is attended to, the seeds, if fresh, will come up quickly.

T. H.—Your Ipecacuanha plant is the Asclepias curassávica, an emetic no doubt, but not at all like the Ipecacuanha of the shops.

Æger Amicus.—Sow the Carnation seed about March, and give it the same treatment as half-hardy Annuals, such as China Asters, or China Pinks. It will not flower before the next year. The best way to keep Dahlia roots during winter is to preserve them in a cool dry situation, free from frost, if the roots are strong; but if weakly, to pot them in dry soil, or to place them in boxes filled with dry mould, and to preserve them carefully from frost or damp.

Totty has a conservatory; the front shelf is devoted to Pelargoniums and Cacti; the back of the house is a border, about 10 feet broad and 25 feet long: he wishes to plant this with the most ornamental flowering shrubs or plants that shall blow from October till April, the time he is in the country. He has a "stupid and obstinate" gardener, and as he may get a worse, he bears with him He never has anything in bloom when he comes home, and is told there was a blaze when he was away.—[Pelargoniums and Cacti are summer-flowering plants, and what our Correspondent's gardener says may be quite true. To have his house gay during the winter and spring months, he ought to plant the border with such things as the following:—Polygala grandiflora, Búddlea madagascariensis, Lucúlia gratissima, Trymálium odoratissimum, Fuchsia fulgens, Gardóllea cuneiformis; Acácia hybrida, cordata, pubescens, vestita, armata, pulchella, and myrtiólia, Cytisus canariensis, Pimelea decussata and hispida, Camellia double white, fimbriata, imbricata, speciosa, reticulata, Press's Eclipse, and any of the other varieties; Sálvia splendens and regia, and Cinerarias. Then he may have for his shelf all the species of Epacris, the winter-flowering Heaths, Hovea Celsi, Chorozema varium, Camellias, Cinerarias, Chinese Primroses, and forced flowers if he chooses.]

W. W. F. asks what the best way is of cultivating the yellow Noisette Rose: he keeps it in a pot, and it will not flower.—[He should plant it in the border of a light conservatory. If he wishes to grow it in pots he should strike some young plants, keep them in a pit or greenhouse, and grow them vigorously. In those parts of the country where the ground is not too flat, and the winters not severe, it does very well against a wall out-of-doors.]

A. H.—No such plant is known to botanists as a Truffle, said to grow in England, under the name of Tuber ferrugineum, smooth in its exterior surface, and of a colour such as the name indicates. There is a Tuber rufum said to grow about Verona, the size of a Walnut, but it is suspected that this plant was a Puff-ball incorrectly described.

E. F. L has a range of wall with an aspect about W.S.W., which he wishes to cover with really pretty and rare flowering shrubs: it is close to the sea; the winters are very mild, so much so that most tender plants stand out without protection.—[The following plants will suit such a place —Clematis azúrea and Hendersoni, with large blue flowers from June to August; Clématis Sieboldii and montana, with white flowers during summer and autumn: Edwardsia grandiflora and microphylla, with large yellow Pea-flowers about Midsummer; Chimonanthus fragrans and grandiflorus, with beautiful sweet scented flowers all the winter and spring. Bignónia grandiflora and radicans-major, with very large clusters of scarlet flowers during the autumn. Myrtus tomentosa, with numerous large pink flowers during the summer; Caprifólium flexuosum and japónicum, flowering nearly all the summer and autumn. Sollya heterophylla, a pretty slender climber, with bright blue flowers nearly all summer and autumn; Callistemon lanceolatum and floribundum, with dense clusters of beautiful scarlet bottle-brush flowers during summer; Escallónia montevidensis and rubra, one with large clusters of white flowers, the other red, all the autumn months: Ceanothus azúreus, with beautiful clusters of azure blue flowers all the autumn. Besides the above Camellias, new Roses, hardy kinds of Fuchsia, and such evergreens as Magnólia grandiflora, Cotoneaster rotundifólia, deserve to be included.

Henry Ford.—Your Heaths are, No. 1, mammosa; 2, Archéria; 3, 5, and 8, verticillata; 4, grandinosa; 6, mollissima; 7, andromeæflora; 10, cubica-minor. In so large a family as the Heaths we cannot tell with certainty what 9 is from the specimen sent.

A Buteonian.—A good Cucumber pit is described at page 596. Your question respecting the Onion grub was answered at page 537, and we think it hardly fair, if you ask us a question, not to look for the answer.

A Subscriber.—In pp. 41, 73, and 101, there are receipts for preventing the attacks of hares and rabbits on trees, and we have little doubt but the same will answer the purpose for cattle.

A Frequent Reader will find receipts for the destruction of the wireworm at p 10.

Itchenor.—The "Nanny" Apple is a sort recently brought into notice. It is considered to be a distinct variety, and we think it a very good one, handsome, sweet, and tender.

W. X. Y. Z.—The practice of cutting round the roots of plants, before taking them up to be potted, is useful in those cases where the roots spread to a considerable distance from the stem, but it is only necessary with very tender plants. The way to do it is first of all to fix upon the size of the pot into which the plant is to be put, and then to cut round the ball with a sharp spade, forming a circle a little smaller than the pot. This should be done in dull wet weather, and the plant watered and shaded from bright sunshine for a few days. The cut should be filled up with fine soil, into which a quantity of young fibres will soon find their way, and when this takes place the plant is ready to take up and pot. It is not necessary to do this with strong-growing plants, such as Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, and Calceolarias. The seed-vessels are those of a Phyllanthus, and must have been mixed with your Tea by the Chinese themselves.

Georgius R.—As far as we can judge from the leaf and flower, the Salvia sent is Salvia Regla. Salvia splendens will flower long after this. Much depends upon the season: in warm seasons it will flower freely; in cold ones like the present, it is often necessary to put it into heat. Cold is no doubt the cause of the bloom not coming to perfection; several insects are very fond of its leaves.

W. J. K.—A wet heavy loam will not suit Asparagus, unless improved by mixing it with a large proportion of sand. A rich sandy loam is best. It should bear to be trenched to the depth of not less than 2½ feet: if as much as 4 feet, so much the better. (The width of the bed 100 feet in length is not mentioned.) If rotten dung can be afforded to the depth of one foot all over the surface, it will not be too much: and it should be mixed thoroughly with the soil by trenching and re-trenching. Plant a foot apart. There is *only one sort* of Asparagus; it grows gigantic in some soils, and small in others; hence giving rise to supposed varieties.

R. D.—The best reply we can make respecting Salvia patens is to give extracts from two letters just brought to us. J. P., Devonport, says, "I have a plant of it now in full bloom, which lived through the unusual severity of last winter, without the least protection. Indeed, I had quite forgotten it, till it made its appearance in the spring. It has a southern aspect in front of my house, but very bleak."—Mr. A. Aloes, gardener to R. Bingley, Esq., of Woodford, also writes to the following effect:—"Salvia patens, I think, may be considered hardy, as the following facts will tend to prove. Some Pelargoniums that my children kept in the window of a sitting-room last winter were killed one night that they were not removed from the window; amongst them was a small plant of Salvia patens. They were all removed subsequently to an open shed, where they lay till the spring; during that time the earth was frozen quite hard in the pots. In the month of April, as I was knocking the earth out of the pots, I was surprised to find the roots of the Salvia alive and breaking; I returned it to its pot, and about the end of May planted it out in an open border, along with S. fulgens, with which it forms an agreeable contrast, where it has bloomed profusely all the summer, and continues so now; I expect it will stand the winter as well as Fulgens, or any of the others, *on a dry bottom*."

J. B.'s plant is Escallonia montevidensis. Thanks for the paper, which shall appear.

Mr. Errington's paper, and *H B.'s* lines, are much too good to be thrown aside. We will find room as soon as we can.

J. A.—We never heard of the Maltese Sunflower, and know nothing of it. The seed is not sold in the shops under that name. Salvia patens seems to be certainly hardy.

J. Brown—The Apple appears to be the Hanwell Souring. None of the American Peaches have ripened well in this country since the very warm summers of 1826 7. Hoffman's ripens tolerably; but none of the Clingstones you mention will arrive at anything like perfection.

J. B. F.—Your Grape is the Black Hamburgh.

Kelso.—The general form of your Dahlia is good: it is well up in the centre, and of an agreeable purple: but the petals as they approach the centre of the flower become too much quilled, and turning back gives it a starry appearance.

Junius—We do not object to the Rohan potatoe, which is large and productive: but it is too coarse for the tables of gentlemen. We should plough the field now, and dig it over in the spring, in the beginning of March.

A Lady's leaves are not attacked by a parasitical fungus, but are blistered by mere accident; probably by some sudden action of the sun upon dew-drops lying on them.

A Young Gardener.—Loam is a yellow earth distinguished from clay by not being plastic. It readily crumbles to pieces. There are many sorts of it.

J. Best.—Your seedling Salvia is S. pseudo-coccinea, an old and well-known species, less cultivated than it deserves to be.

D B.—At the end of each year we shall publish a very complete Index to the *Chronicle*. We are of opinion that the Asphalte covering is an excellent material. It is advertised at p. 539, col. *a*.

Neither *R. E.* nor any one else, must expect us to name plants out of flower. 1 is Hamámelis virginica: 3, Tristánia nerefólia; 4, Pittósporum falvum; 5, Celastrus pyracantha; 6, Calicoma serratifólia; 8, Ardisia excelsa.

H. S. has sent the leaves of Tristánia laurifólia; they are the only handsome part of it.

Mr. Wankenor's Stanhopea is a variety of S. insignis, of which there are a great many.

X. Y.—The Calotype paper is not, that we know of, sold; in fact, from its nature it is almost necessary that those who use it should prepare it for themselves. There would appear to be no difficulty about this according to the account given of it by Mr. Talbot, as lately reported in the *Athenæum*, p 541.

W. B.*—As your plants of Smith's Scarlet Pelargonium are branching out all over, you will have more spikes of flower next year if you do not cut them down now, but the spikes individually will not be so large. You should, however, prune them back a little to prevent them from getting over straggling. If you wish very large spikes, you ought to cut them down to where they are breaking; repot them, and only allow a few stems to grow from each. There are about 50 species of Aloes described, and if we include Gasteria, Haworthia, and Apicra, there are about 160. You will see a very good collection advertised at page 226, No. 15 of the *Chronicle* Loddiges, at Hackney, have also a good assortment.

Phœbe—Fuchsia Youcilli, and almost all the hybrid Mexican kinds, flower most profusely; but owing to the shortness of our summer, they frequently cannot perfect the flowers which they form late in the year These and the leaves drop off, and the plant waits patiently for the return of spring. This is probably the case with your plant, unless it is covered with green fly, which we do not see upon the specimen sent. You must therefore place it in a light situation where it can ripen its wood, and keep it rather dry during winter.

A Novice.—The Hollyhock is only a biennial, usually dying after flowering. You may, however, give your plants a chance by transferring them to fresh ground; where is immaterial, but a south border is the best.

Cartmel shall have an answer next week. No shilling was to be found in his letter.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our intelligence from France contains some additional particulars respecting the late attempt to assassinate the Princes. It appears from the confessions of the prisoner, that a plot had been formed by a secret society for assassinating all the members of the Royal Family wherever they could be met with, and that the Duke of Orleans was the party against whom all their designs were principally directed, because his death would lead to a Regency. In consequence of these disclosures, several individuals have been arrested. The tranquillity of Paris is no longer disturbed, although apprehensions are still entertained of renewed collisions with the populace: the intelligence from the provinces is favourable; the census has been resumed in the disaffected towns, and in many instances completed without further interruption.—From Spain, we learn that the Regent, in accordance with Señor Arguelles, the guardian of the young Queen, and with the approbation of the British Government, has decided on arranging a marriage between her Majesty and the son of the Infanta Don Francisco de Paula. This plan is said to have been suggested in the hope that it may preclude any other arrangement contemplated by the great Powers, in order to bind Spain to their policy.—In Portugal, the bill for endowing the Board of Public Credit with additional revenues had passed the Chamber, and an attempt of the Miguelite party to create a new revolution on the frontier had terminated in the entire failure of the scheme, and in the overthrow of the insurgents, who were compelled to take refuge in the Spanish territory.—The eleventh anniversary of the Belgian Revolution has been celebrated in Brussels with much ceremony, and without the manifestation of any party feeling. The papers confirm the report that the King of Holland has refused his sanction to the projected union of Luxembourg with the German Customs' Union, and hopes are again entertained in Brussels that this decision may lead to some commercial arrangement between Belgium and the Grand Duchy.—The news from Turkey, received by the Levant mail, is, on the whole, satisfactory; the Sultan's health has materially improved: and the Convention of July has been ratified, and returned to London for the exchange of ratifications. Some uneasiness has been felt in regard to the political movements of the Rayah or Christian population of the empire, and as a measure of conciliation, the Government has granted to them all the commercial and other privileges hitherto conceded to Franks. In Syria tranquillity appears to be entirely restored; several important privileges connected with their local Government have been conferred on the mountaineers of Lebanon, and the Sultan has agreed to their petition for the reduction of the tribute.—From Egypt we learn that the Pacha is devoting his attention almost exclusively to agriculture, in the pursuit of which he is followed by his son and nephews, and by all the superior officers of both services. The Nile had risen favourably, and the irrigation was complete, promising an abundant crop, if the river did not continue to increase.—From the United States we learn that the Bank Bill, after passing both Houses, had been vetoed by the President; and all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Webster, had retired in consequence of its failure.—Mr. M'Leod's trial was to take place on the 27th; his detention had been the subject of debate in the Legislature, and no doubt of his acquittal appears to be entertained.

At home, it has been announced that Parliament will probably be prorogued on Thursday next by Commission. In the Lords, the Navy Pay Bill, the Frogmore Lodge Bill, and the Royal Garden Bill have been passed, and the Administration of Justice Bill has proceeded through its early stages. In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given his explanation of the ways and means by which it is intended to meet the supply voted in the present session. To meet the deficiency of the revenue, he proposed to make a temporary provision by funding five millions of Exchequer Bills, one half of which he expected to raise in money. He also stated that the measure had already so far succeeded, that the money subscribed was sufficient to reduce two millions and a half of the unfunded debt, and that the option of selling stock, or of issuing new Exchequer Bills, secured the sum necessary for the supply. The resolutions for carrying these measures into effect were voted without opposition. In the debate on the Poor Law Commission Bill, an instruction to restrain the Commissioners from separating man and wife was negatived by a large majority, as were two subsequent instructions that no new unions be formed under the commission, and that out-door relief be prohibited when ordered by the Board of Guardians. It was explained by Ministers that they merely wished to continue the commission till July 1, 42, in order to give time for a cautious review of the entire Poor Law, and that the Commissioners had suggested several material improvements in the working of the Law, which had met with the approbation of Government, and would be adopted in the interval which will elapse before the subject comes fully before the House in the ensuing session.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor. Her Majesty took her accustomed exercise in the early part of the week, but the unfavourable state of the weather since Tuesday has prevented the Royal party from leaving the Castle. It is stated that directions have been received at Buckingham Palace for the reception of her Majesty and the Court on Saturday next, where the Queen will remain till after her approaching confinement. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton has succeeded Lady Portman as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. The Hon. Miss H. Anson has succeeded the Hon. Matilda Paget as Maid of Honour to her Majesty. Lord Byron has succeeded Viscount Sydney as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir F. Stovin has succeeded Admiral Sir R. Otway as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been staying some days on a visit at Belvoir Castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, where a distinguished party, including the Duchess of Gloucester and H. R. H. Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal, were invited to meet her Majesty. The Royal party left Belvoir Castle on Tuesday, when her Majesty again returned to Sudbury Hall.—H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent arrived yesterday at Woolwich, on her return from Germany.

The Re-Elections.—The elections, rendered necessary by the late Ministerial arrangements, have now been concluded by the re-election of all the previous Members. We have this week to announce the return of Mr. Pringle for Selkirkshire, the Hon. Col. Damer for Portarlington; the Rt. Hon. T. L. Corry for Tyrone; the Rt. Hon. Lord Granville Somerset for Monmouth; and Sir W. Rae for Bute. Sir G. Cockburn has been elected for Ripon, vacant by the appointment of Sir E. Sugden to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland; and Lord Leveson has been returned for the City of Lichfield. Mr. Perceval, whom we announced in our last as the candidate for the county of Sligo, has withdrawn, and Mr. John Ffolliott, Conservative, has been elected without opposition. A new writ has been ordered for the City of Hereford, in the room of Mr. H. Hobhouse: Mr. Freshfield has come forward as a Conservative candidate, and Mr. Robert Pulsford on the Liberal interest.

Prorogation of Parliament.—It is stated by a Ministerial paper that "Parliament will most probably be prorogued on Thursday next, as little doubt now exists that the public business will by that time be in a sufficiently forward state to admit of such a course. Her Majesty, for causes that must be obvious, will not officiate personally at the ceremony."

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The late Attempt to Assassinate the Princes.*—In addition to the particulars already given in our two last Numbers on this subject, the following details gathered from the journals may perhaps be interesting. In consequence of the confession of Quénisset, several other individuals have been arrested and imprisoned at the Conciergerie; and it would appear, according to his depositions, that there was a plot formed for assassinating all the members of the Royal Family, wherever they could be met with. The Duke of Orleans was the party against whom their designs were principally directed, because his death would lead to a Regency, and they considered that Regencies are always favourable for revolutions or other disturbances. In order to execute this design, some conspirators were to go to the camp at Compiègne; but the arrival of the 17th Regiment, and a report that the King and all the Princes were to go out to meet the Duke d'Aumale, made them think that fortune had placed a readier opportunity within their reach, which they ought not to let slip. The assassins consequently went to the Place de la Bastille, where they could have more confidence, from the crowd assembled, which would cover the attempt, and afford them facilities for escaping, after it was made. Eight members of a society, which it seems is now known to exist, had sworn to fire at the same time as Quénisset, but he alone kept his oath. They had all made solemn pledges not to betray each other, but Quénisset, by the cowardice of his accomplices in not joining him in the act, and thereby breaking their engagement with him, conceived himself released from his obligation towards them, and has therefore made these disclosures.

Disturbances in Paris.—The journals are still much occupied with the recent disturbances, and with the present state of domestic affairs; which, if not any longer involved in actual danger, seems to threaten future conflicts between the Government and the disaffected. The judicial tribunals have already tried upwards of one hundred persons implicated in the late riots: forty-nine were condemned on Friday and sixty on the following day, to an imprisonment varying from five days to eighteen months, according to the gravity of the offence. The census had commenced in the capital, but the journals state that the inhabitants of the Place Bauveau, Faubourg St. Honoré, had assured the fiscal agents that they would shut the doors against them.

State of the Provinces.—The intelligence from the departments is entirely of a pacific nature. At Clermont, all is again quiet; the census is in course of execution, although not in a very rigid way, and no obstruction is now offered. At Milhau, five individuals implicated in the troubles of the 15th were arrested on the 20th. Four companies of the 8th of the line, in garrison at Gard, had arrived in the town, and the judicial inquiry was proceeding with activity. Advices received from the undermentioned places state that the operations of the census had been continued, and in some completed without further interruption:—Montpelier, Lavaur (Tarn), Vizille (Isère), Gard, Clermont, St. Ronnet, Dunkerque, Château Roux, Issoudun, Blanc, St Etienne, Beaucaire, and La Rochelle.

Proceedings against the Press.—Two circulars of the Minister of Justice have been published in the *Moniteur*, addressed to the Royal advocates in provincial courts throughout the kingdom, which have produced considerable excitement, and seem to show that the laws are about to be literally and rigorously enforced against the press and the opposition. The first enjoins the Procureurs du Roi to examine attentively all publications on political subjects emanating from the press in their respective districts, and to apply the laws in every case in which it should appear they had been violated, as the time, it says, had arrived for vindicating and protecting the Monarchy, "the person of the Prince, his family, and his constitutional authority." The second refers to the reform societies of the kingdom, and declares them to be illegal. It directs that all persons who shall continue to belong to those associations be immediately prosecuted, "especially at this time, when sedition is fomented in the country through illegal associations;" and concludes by observing, that it would be impossible at such an epoch to exercise too much vigilance. The opposition journals are much occupied in discussing these circulars and appear to regard them as pregnant with danger, not merely to the press and the constitutional institutions of the country, but to the Government itself. In connexion with this subject, we may mention that the *National*, which had been seized and prosecuted for an article insulting the King's person and inviolability, has been tried and acquitted of those charges. The journals comment on this result, according to their different political opinions; but even the moderately liberal prints admit that the jury, in declaring the non-culpability of the *National*, did not justify the attack on the King's inviolability; but merely took all the circumstances into consideration, and on their account excused the author. The conclusion which appears to be drawn by all parties from this state of things is, that a crisis has arrived which must terminate in the triumph of the laws or of the parties disaffected towards the present Government.

Financial Statistics.—The following is a table of the loans made by the Government since 1815:—

No.	Years.	Amount of Rentes.	Nature.		
1	1815	3,500,000	5 per Cent.	51 23	35,863,200
2	1816	6,000,000	..	57 26	69,763,000
3	1817	669,755	..	59 16	7,924,035
4	..	30,000,000	..	57 51	345,065,000
5	1818	14,925,500	..	66 50	197,909,400
6	..	12,313,433	..	67 ..	165,000,000
7	1821	401,942	..	87 07	7,000,000
8	..	12,514,220	..	85 55	214,118,304
9	1823	23,114,516	..	89 55	413,980,982
10	1830	3,134,950	4 per Cent.	102 07	40,000,900
11	1831	7,142,858	5 per Cent.	84 ..	120,000,014
12	1832	7,614,213	..	98 50	150,000,000
	Total	121,331,387			1,806,623,939

According to official documents published by the Minister of Commerce, the surface of taxable property in 1835, in the country, was 49,863,609 hectares, 88 ares, 51 centiares. The surface of property not taxable was 2,896,688 hectares, 64 ares, 21 centiares. Property in building consists of—

Houses	6,642,416
Mills	82,575
Furnaces and Forges	4,412
Manufactories	38,030
Total	6,767,433

Belonging to 10,282,946 proprietors. There were in 1835—

10,282,946 landed proprietors.
213,168 fundholders.
38,305 holders of government annuities.
154,875 state pensioners.
104,325 individuals possessing an employment demanding the lodgment of a security.
627,830 individuals receiving salaries from the State.

There were then in France 11,421,449 individuals, possessing either landed or funded property, or a salary from the Government. There were 6,400,000 operatives, 24,241,120 proprietors, employés, women, and children; 1,928,103 indigent; total of the population at that period, 32,569,223.

Camp at Compiègne.—The King reviewed the troops at Compiègne on the 26th ult., and distributed colours to the several regiments on the field; on which occasion his Majesty addressed the troops at some length, and was much cheered by them. During this address his Majesty said that the total absence of all cause for apprehending foreign war left the army at liberty to direct its efforts to the repression of anarchy. Private accounts add that the cheers with which this observation was received, were held by all present at the scene to express loyalty, devotion, and determination to act with energy against the factious, should they again menace the monarchy and institutions. Whilst on his way to Compiègne, and when near that place, the King was in some danger of suffering from a serious accident. His carriage came in contact with one of the diligences of the Messageries Royales, which was much damaged by the shock. Some days before, also, his Majesty, in crossing the railroad in his carriage, at St. Cloud, had a narrow escape. The vehicle, it appears, had not cleared the rails more than a second when a train rushed along, and would have crushed the Royal carriage to atoms had it been caught.

The Harvest.—Accounts received from the Southern Departments state that the recent uneasiness which existed amongst the cultivators in that part of the country respecting the vines and crops of Indian corn had been completely dissipated by the late warm weather; and that all appearances indicated an abundant produce both of corn and wine.

SPAIN.—We have little news of importance this week, political excitement having for a time subsided. It is stated that the Regent, in accord with M. Arguelles, her Majesty's guardian, and with the approbation of the British Government, is about to form a matrimonial alliance between Queen Isabella and the son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula, and that the proposition would be communicated to the Cortes at their meeting. This plan is said to be arranged with the expectation of eluding any other arrangement which the great Powers might contemplate in order to bind the Spanish nation to their policy. It is also said that the ex Queen Christina has addressed to the Government a letter expressive of her pecuniary distress, and praying for the remittance of her pension as Ferdinand's widow, according to the marriage contract. Don C. M. Onis has been appointed ambassador to London. Subsequent accounts inform us, that under pretence of the late measures enforced by Government against the press, some journals which only existed by means of the funds supplied by the Queen Dowager had ceased to appear. An announcement, which appears to have gained some credit, that M. Arguelles was about to resign the functions of Guardian to the Queen, has been contradicted.

PORTUGAL.—Our intelligence from Lisbon is to the 20th ult. The bill for endowing the Board of Public Credit with additional revenues, and charging it with the payment of the foreign (half) dividends, had passed the Chamber of Deputies, with an important addition of Senhor Ávila's, viz.—that in case the present revenues prove insufficient to meet the charge upon it, one-third of the receipts of the Lisbon and Oporto Custom-houses are to be paid over to it for that purpose. The application made by Senhor Avila, for power to receive and appropriate the imposts up to the end of June 1842, had passed the Chamber of Deputies, by 60 to 13 votes. An accusation was pending against the Minister of Justice, for breaking an article of the constitution, by appointing two deputies to be curators of orphans; but he was expected to be borne through by the majority, as it seems has generally been the case at all times, with similar infractions of an impracticable compact. Subsequent accounts, which have come by way of Madrid, where the news had been received by extraordinary express, announce that on the 14th ult. the authorities of Castel-Branco received official information that the Miguelite faction was surprised in the commune of Los Cernados, where there were eight of the party killed and as many captured. The Royal troops continued to pursue the remnant of the band, who had passed the Tagus with the intention, it is stated, of exciting an insurrection throughout the country.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from Moscow, dated the 29th ult., give an account of the great fair of Nishnei-Novogorod. They state that it was unusually well attended, and that almost all the merchandize produced met a ready sale. There were more than 700,000 poods of iron sold the first few days, mostly extracted from the mines of the Princess Butera, in Siberia. There were likewise sold 32,000 chests of tea, and there remained but 8,000 on hand.

GERMANY.—The journals contain little intelligence of any interest to an English reader. Prince Metternich was to leave Johannisberg on the 20th ult., and would arrive at Vienna on the 28th, passing through Carlsruhe, Stuttgardt, and Berchtesgaden. Prince Esterhazy, it was expected, would not return to London before the end of the year. It was rumoured that Count Münch Bellinghausen would be shortly promoted to a high post at Vienna, and be replaced by Baron de Werther. The Emperor and Empress returned to the capital on the 20th ult. Accounts from Kirchberg of the 17th ult. state that at that period the Duke de Bordeaux's health was as good as could be expected, and that he was fast returning to convalescence.—It is stated that the object of the King of Prussia's recent visit to the Emperor of Russia was to induce him to modify the prohibitory system, which had caused so much injury to the eastern provinces of the kingdom. A Frankfort Journal informs us that the Prussian Minister of Finance has sent a circular to the directors of the national taxes, by which 10 per cent. on foreign wines is to be again put on, commencing from the 1st Jan., 1842, as the treaty with Holland of the 31st Jan., 1839, and the treaties of the 17th Dec. and the 4th July, 1841, concluded with Hamburgh and Bremen, expire this year; wines the produce of this year are excepted. Accounts from Cologne, under date the 15th ult., inform us that the Archbishop of Cologne, having accepted the proposals made to him on the part of the Holy See by the Bishop of Eichstadt, the affair may be considered as concluded.—A letter from Warzburgh, dated Sept. 13th, mentions the following curious facts:—The Silo, or grain pit, constructed after the plan of the corn pits of Sicily, on the ramparts of this city, was opened to-day by Royal Commission in the presence of Count Fugger, the President of the Government. In the year 1834 there were deposited in this pit 450 Bavarian bushels of rye. The pit was opened, and its contents examined, for the first time, in 1835, and for the second time in 1837. To-day the pit was opened for the third time, the grain having lain in it for eight years. After the removal of some slight degree of moisture which had collected at the top of the walls, the rye was found to be quite dry, and in a state of perfect preservation. The success which has attended this experiment will probably lead to the formation of other Silos on the hitherto useless ramparts of our town, which may thus be converted into provision magazines for the supply of the Army."

SWITZERLAND.—The Grand Council of Zurich assembled on the 14th ult., and the Executive Council proposed the adoption of a projected amnesty in favour of the per-

sons implicated in the late attempted revolt, a measure which it is thought probable will be adopted. No exception, it is said, will be made, except as regards the principals; but the parties comprised in the amnesty will lose their appointments, and be declared incapacitated from undertaking any civil function during a certain time. A communication from the British Government had been received, praying the active interference of Swiss envoys for the abolition of the slave trade.

Belgium.—The 11th anniversary of the Revolution which led to the creation of the present kingdom has been celebrated in Brussels with much ceremony. In the morning a grand mass by Cherubini was performed in the cathedral, in memory of those whose lives were sacrificed. Detachments of various regiments, the civil and military authorities, and those wounded during the Revolution, were present in full dress; and the interior of the church was hung with black cloth. At noon races took place at Mont Plaisir; and in the afternoon the musical societies from all parts of the kingdom, having mustered outside the Antwerp gate, entered the city in procession, headed by the music of the Grand Harmonic Society. The procession followed the line of the Boulevard to the Porte de Scharbeek, and thence proceeded by the Rue Royale, the Montagne de la Cour, &c., to the Hotel de Ville, where the Burgomaster received each society in due form.—The revenue of the city of Brussels which in 1839 amounted in all to 3,031,000 fr., yielded last year 3,097,000 fr. Of this difference of 66,000 fr. the increase in the ordinary revenue was 47,000 fr. Seven years ago the ordinary revenue was only 1,983,000 fr., as stated in the budget of 1834; last year it amounted to 2,860,000 fr., showing an increase of 900,000 fr.

Holland.—The journals confirm the intelligence given in our last Number, of the non-adhesion of the King to the German Customs' Union; and it is added that the fact of the Prussian Envoy having left the Hague has given still greater importance to this measure. Addresses have been sent by all the Commercial Councils of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to thank his Majesty for the firmness he has shown on this occasion, and to ask a commercial arrangement with Belgium. To this it is said the King appears to be much inclined; for in announcing to the Commission his refusal of the ratification of the German Customs' Union, he gives them to understand that the Belgian Government had made overtures to him, and that he hoped the Grand Duchy would find a vent for its manufactures on that side. The King, it is stated, has absolutely refused to diminish the number of the army, though the Chamber demands it, and has likewise refused any diminution of the 5,337 sailors who constitute the marine. Government has announced that the issue of the loan of 18,000,000 of florins has been adjourned.

Italy.—Accounts from Rome, under date the 11th ult., inform us, in confirmation of the report to the same effect given above under Germany, that the affair of the Archbishop of Cologne is terminated, and that Cardinal Lambruschini has sent to the Archbishop of Cologne the Bishop of Eichstadt charged with a special mission. Private letters from Ancona state that the Pope was not expected in that city till the 15th ult. All necessary preparations were being made to receive his Holiness, and more than nineteen Cardinals were expected there to meet him. A consistory was to be held on the 16th, when the Bishops, Legates, and Delegates were to be present. A numerous deputation was also expected from Bologna to invite the Pope to visit that city. Captain Cialdi, who is returning from Egypt, has received an order from Government to go to England and purchase steam boats for the navigation of the Tiber.—The *Pollux* steamer, which sunk a short time since off the coast of Italy, as noticed in a previous Number, was to be raised on the 15th ult., and towed by two steamers into Porto Longone. Intelligence has since been received that the operation of lifting the vessel had proceeded satisfactorily, but the day after she was raised from the bed in which she had sunk, the weather came on so boisterous that it became necessary to let her down again, and when the labour of floating it was renewed, the resistance was found too great to be overcome without additional force. It is thought that the Sardinian Government will lend the aid of two frigates for this purpose.—The Neapolitan official Journal gives an account of disturbances having broken out at Aquila, the capital of Abruzzo Ultra II., on the 8th ult., while the troops were called to Naples to assist at the fête of the Pie di Grotta. According to this paper, a body of labourers, after having attacked Col. Tanfani, commandant of the province, while returning from the country with his orderly officer, and killed them, entered the town and fired on a detachment of gendarmes and chasseurs, who had assembled at the first alarm. The latter returned the fire, and killed four of the insurgents. The rest retired into the neighbouring country, which, for a time, was thrown into a state of agitation. Troops were immediately marched out in every direction, but the result of their operations is not mentioned.

Turkey and Syria.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have letters from Constantinople to the 7th ult. The intelligence thus received is satisfactory. The Sultan is said to be restored to perfect health, and is enabled to take exercise, and attend to business with the greatest assiduity. The convention signed at London on the 13th July was ratified at Constantinople on the 2d ult., and sent off by extraordinary courier to London, where the exchange of ratifications is to take place. Lord Ponsonby was expected to leave Constantinople on the 15th or 16th ult. The quarrel between Riza Pacha and the Seraskier, originating out of the circumstances connected with the army, referred to in our last Number, was likely to lead to the dismissal of the latter. Said Bey, the son of Mehemet Ali, had received from the Porte the investiture of Ferik for the Navy, being that of a Vice-Admiral; a mark of distinction which was regarded as a flattering tribute of respect to his father. A similar rank, or that of General of Division of the Army, was at the same time conferred on the Egyptian Envoy, Sami Bey, who accompanied him. Considerable uneasiness continued to be felt with respect to the prospects and pretensions of the Rayah or Christian population of the empire. Fears appear to be entertained that too close an understanding may exist between them and the Frank Governments; and while circulars have been sent to the different embassies, deprecating in the strongest terms the facility with which foreign protections are granted to Ottoman subjects, firmans have at the same time been read at the mosques exhorting the Turks to treat them with kindness and respect; and hatti scheriffs have been published, wherein they are told that all the privileges, commercial or otherwise, which have been conceded to Franks, are henceforth to be extended to them. The Greek Minister has lately addressed a note to the Porte, requesting that the prizes made during the blockade of Candia be sent to Constantinople, and only confiscated after sentence had been passed upon them by a regular tribunal. The Porte having in consequence despatched a letter on the subject to Tahir Pacha, the latter has replied that the proper place for trial was Candia, where, although the ships had been already regularly confiscated, he had no objection to institute new proceedings, admitting into the Court the European Consuls. The Porte has sent a copy of this answer to the Greek Minister, but no further steps have yet been taken in the matter.—Accounts from Beyrout of the 2d ult. state that everything wears a peaceful appearance in Syria, and that the English troops have entirely evacuated St. Jean d'Acre. The Sultan had agreed to the petition of the mountaineers of Lebanon, and reduced the tribute to 3,500 purses (17,500*l.* sterling) yearly. The Emir Kassim Beshir and the Patriarch of Mount Lebanon are to be independent of the other Pachas of Syria, whilst they are to be allowed to appoint ministers to represent them at Constantinople, in the same manner as the other Pachas of the empire. The Turks are not to interfere with the Christians of Lebanon, except through the Porte. It was said that the Sultan had published a firman in Syria, announcing that the English were not to enjoy any exclusive privileges more than the other European nations. It was likewise said that several British travellers, fearing that Turkish fanaticism might be excited by this firman, had withdrawn from Syria, and assembled at Bilegik on the Euphrates. At the same time a steam-boat arrived from Malta at Beyrout with orders to the British officers there to return to that island. The navigation of the Euphrates had experienced fresh difficulties, and two boats had been lost in the shallows. The English had landed their provisions, and intrenched themselves against the Arabs, who intercepted their communications.

Candia.—Intelligence has been received from Suda, that an Ottoman steamer arrived at that place from Constantinople on the 20th Aug., bringing the act of entire amnesty, granted by his Highness the Sultan, to the Candiotes who had taken part in the late insurrection. This act was published the next day in the square before the Palace. By the same boat Tahir Pacha received an order to return to Constantinople by Samos; in consequence of which he quitted Suda the 23d Aug., with several Turkish vessels. The tranquillity of the island was becoming more assured every day, and trade beginning to be more active. On the 19th Aug. a French frigate left Suda to reconduct to Greece 191 Candiote emigrants, who had fought in the insurrection. Other emigrants who had been arrested and retained in prison for nearly three months, were embarked at the Pacha's expense. There only remained in the island about 60 of these emigrants scattered in the environs of Sphakia, and proposals had been made to get them a passage on board the French frigate, as soon as she should return to Suda.

Tunis and Tripoli.—In consequence of the differences between the Regency of Tunis and the Porte not being terminated, another ship-of-the-line has been despatched from Toulon to augment the French squadron already assembled before Tunis. Accounts received by way of Toulon also inform us that the English vice-consul at Sfax has had a warm discussion with the governor of that town, who refused to give any satisfaction to a British subject who had been ill-treated. It is added that the Englishman had a dispute with the director of Excise relative to some duties, and after having been pelted with stones, was loaded with irons and sent to Tunis. This affair, it was feared, would lead to unpleasant consequences.—Information has been received from Tripoli announcing the discovery in that Regency of extensive strata of sulphur of good quality; the announcement of which appears to have attracted considerable attention in commercial circles. These strata are supposed to be the same with those discovered by the French chemist, M. Subtil, who was employed by a French company last year to work some sulphur mines in the Gulf of Syrte. The district in which they have been found lies between the ports of Tripoli and Bengazi. The rock ore has been found to give 35 to 40 per cent. of pure sulphur; and the sulphureous earth gave 45 to 50 per cent. of pure sulphur, but was of more difficult fusion.

Egypt.—Our news from Alexandria is to the 6th ult. Mehemet Ali was anxiously waiting the arrival of his son Said Bey, who had asked permission of the Sultan to return. Col. Napier and Mustapha Bey, the Colonel from Constantinople, still remained at Alexandria, waiting the surrender of the Syrian soldiers. According to the Sultan's order, they were to be conveyed to Syria on board Egyptian transports. The Nile had risen to the height of 22 15-24 cubits, and caused the irrigation to be complete. It was considered that if it did not rise higher, the crops would be most abundant; but if the contrary were the case, that considerable mischief would ensue. Agriculture was at present attended to with great zeal by Mehemet Ali. All the superior officers of the army and navy, together with a number of soldiers and seamen, were placed along the Nile, in Upper Egypt, and the Delta, to attend to agriculture, and great emulation appears to exist among them to become good cultivators. All Mehemet Ali's nephews, Ibrahim, Achmet, &c., were pursuing the same occupation: and even Ibrahim Pacha, the General-in-Chief, was vying with his father in producing better corn, and had already succeeded in selling his crops at 2½ piasters per ardeb more than Mehemet Ali, in consequence of their superior quality. An Egyptian transport, laden with 1000 ardebs of wheat for the Pacha's account, sailed from Alexandria for Falmouth on the 30th August.

United States.—By the mail-steamer *Britannia*, which arrived at Liverpool last night, we are in receipt of New York papers to the 15th ult., a fortnight later than those received by the last packet. Their contents are of importance. The New Fiscal Corporation Bill, the object of which was to enact the establishment of a national bank, passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 22. The President, however, refused to sanction the new bill, which he vetoed as he had vetoed the old one. As the objection of Mr. Tyler to sanction the bill had been anticipated, the actual refusal did not surprise the public, nor did it cause any popular excitement. He transmitted a message to Congress embodying his objections to the bill and his reasons for vetoing it. The House of Representatives took the veto message into consideration; on a division, however, the bill was lost by 103 to 80, the constitution requiring the concurrence of two thirds of the house to carry a measure which the President has refused to sanction by his signature. The disagreement between the President and the majority of the two Houses of Congress had caused the dissolution of the Cabinet, which had enjoyed the confidence of Congress and of the Whig party at large. Messrs. Ewing, Crittenden, Badger, and Bell, sent in their resignations the 11th ult., to take effect the next day, which were accepted. The President immediately nominated in their places Mr. Forward of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Hugh S. Legare, of Charleston, South Carolina, to be Attorney-General; Judge Abel S. Upshur, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy; and Mr. John M'Lean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be Secretary at War. Mr. Grainger also resigned, and Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, was appointed Postmaster-General. The gentlemen who had resigned are said to have adopted that course without any previous concert with Mr. Webster, but not without previous consultation with Mr. Clay. Mr. Webster, in a short letter, assigned his for retaining office. Agreeing with the President on the foreign policy of the Government, Mr. Webster considered it to be his duty not to abandon office in the present critical state of the relations, it was surmised, of the United States and Great Britain.—The trial of Mr. M'Leod had been appointed to take place at Utica on Monday last; a panel, consisting chiefly of Quaker jurymen, unfavourable to capital punishments, had been carefully selected, as likely to give his case the most indulgent consideration. His imprisonment had been discussed in Congress, and condemned by Mr. Quincy Adams, who said that Mr. Webster's continuance in office was the best guarantee for the preservation of peace.

Canada.—The intelligence received by the *Britannia* is of a painful kind. Lord Sydenham had been thrown from his horse, by which accident he was severely bruised, and his leg broken in two places. The latest bulletin of his Excellency's health was not favourable; he suffered a restless night, and had shown symptoms of returning gout. The House of Assembly, with four dissentients, had voted an address of condolence to his Lordship. The Canada Legislature had rejected, by 40 to 29, the Governor-General's project of a Government bank. The session was just on the eve of closing.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Navy Pay Bill, the Frogmore Lodge Bill, and the Royal Gardens Bill, were all read a first time. On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the amendments made by the Commons on the Foreign Bishops' bill were agreed to.

Lord Brougham submitted the motion of which he had given notice, for an Address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions that an account be laid before both Houses of Parliament of all proceedings taken in consequence of the sixth report of the Inspectors of Prisons. His Lordship spoke in praise of the bill brought in by Sir R. Peel in 1825, and of the extension of the principle embodied in the Act of 1835, under which the Inspectors of Prisons were originally appointed. Those gentlemen, the noble Lord said, had fulfilled their duties zealously and well, and their last report showed that great good had been effected by the representations made in those that had preceded it; but he instanced several cases in proof that there was much that still called for the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He had no doubt that these abuses would be gradually looked into, and it was with a view to enable Parliament to watch the progress of improvement he made the present motion.

The Duke of Wellington, without going into the details which had been specified, said that, so far from opposing the object of the motion, he should [illegible] every information to the House [illegible] that there would be a [illegible] proceeding such an Address, as it called upon the [illegible] information to be laid prospectively [illegible] of Parliament. The motion was then agreed to without [illegible]

Tuesday.—The [illegible] and the Royal Gardens Bill, were [illegible] read a [illegible] and the Committees fixed for Thursday [illegible] second reading of the latter bill, the Duke of Wellington [illegible] stating its nature, and said that its object was to [illegible] the Royal kitchen-gardens, and to enable the Woods and Forests to dispose of, on building leases, a certain portion of the ground now occupied by the kitchen-garden annexed to Kensington Palace. The latter arrangement would

be attended with great public convenience, as it would afford an opportunity of making a good and direct communication between Kensington and Bayswater, which was much wanted. The money, also, that would be derived from granting leases for this ground, it was estimated, would be amply sufficient to pay all the expenses of removal and consolidation.

Lord Barrington stated, that whatever objections he might feel against this measure were much diminished when he recollected that it was drawn up with the sanction of his noble friend Lord Dungannon, who had administered the affairs of the department over which he presided with such singular skill and judgment. His noble friend was entitled to every praise for the manner in which he had conducted his department, and any recommendation, therefore, coming from him in connexion with it was entitled to great attention. He trusted that the amount that it was calculated would be derived from granting leases would prove sufficient to carry the objects of the bill into effect, and that the public would not be called upon to make any further sacrifices for this purpose. Although the bill came thus well recommended, he trusted that no further calls for money for palaces would be made. He could not forget the strong feeling that was excited out of doors at the motion for granting 70,000*l.* for the building of stables at Windsor. This was decidedly the most unpopular act that had taken place since the accession of her present Majesty to the throne. He deeply regretted that Parliament should have so readily granted this sum, when he found such great difficulty to wring from the late Government a paltry 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* for such an important object as the education of the people.

The Duke of Wellington cordially concurred in all that had been said by his noble and learned friend, as to the merits of the administration of Lord Dungannon in the Board of Works. Close calculations had been made as to the probable expense of this consolidation of the gardens, and he believed that the charge would come within the estimate, and that the public would not be called upon to make up any deficiency.

Lord Melbourne observed that any one who had seen the old stables at Windsor must be ready to admit that they were utterly disgraceful to a Royal residence, and the time had arrived when it became necessary to rebuild them. The Duke of Wellington confirmed the statement of Lord Melbourne.

The Administration of Justice Bill (No. 2) was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Thursday.

Thursday.—The Frogmore Lodge Bill went through committee, was reported without amendments, and the third reading fixed for Friday.—The Kensington Gardens' Bill also went through committee, was reported without amendments, and the third reading fixed for the same day; as were the Navy Pay Bill, and the Lunatics' Asylum Bill.—The Expiring Laws' Continuance Bill, the Marlborough Estate Bill, and some others, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.—The Administration of Justice Bill (No. 2), was read a second time.—Among the petitions presented was one by Viscount Strangford from 9,000 inhabitants of Quebec, against any alteration in the timber duties.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, that the House do now adjourn, Lord Brougham said that he would take that opportunity of stating the course which he intended to pursue on a subject to which he had called the attention of their Lordships on the first day of the session—the bribery, intimidation, and other mal-practices which had prevailed to so fearful an extent at the last general election. He had looked into the facts of the cases which had occurred, and had intended to mention three of them to their Lordships. In those three, charges were made in the one against the present Government, in another against the present Opposition.

Viscount Melbourne.—By yourself.

Lord Brougham.—I am not aware what my noble Friend means. I know not whether the word "present," or the word "opposition," offends him.

Viscount Melbourne.—I objected to the word "opposition." I have heard of members of the House of Commons being called to order for using it. Nothing can be more unparliamentary than to suppose that any man enters the House pledged to opposition.

Lord Brougham in reply said that such a doctrine he confessed was new to him, but he was saying, when the noble Viscount thought it worth his while to interrupt him, that in the three cases charges were directed, in the one case against the party over against which he was in the habit of sitting; in the second against the party before which he was now standing: and in the third case, against that party which was neither Whig nor Tory, but which is generally in opposition to them both. On the whole the only conclusion at which he could arrive was, that that party who were mostly possessed of the means mostly used those means for the bribery and corruption of the voters. It had been said that the present system of such gross, and open, and notorious corruption was the result of the Reform Bill of 1832. He thought quite the reverse. It was not the bill of 1832, but it was the absence of other bills which caused or which allowed such malpractices. Holding this opinion, he had made inquiries of the best authorities as to the privileges of the other House—whether they would be effected or infringed upon by the introduction of any bill in the House of Lords, and their answer had been decisive that no objection could arise on the ground of privilege. He would however postpone his motion for a committee until next session, but at that period he certainly should beg their Lordships to take this important subject into their most serious consideration. The House then adjourned.

Friday.—After some routine business, the subject of the Corn-laws was brought forward by Lord Radnor, when the Duke of Wellington stated, that if no other obstacle existed, the unwillingness of Members to remain in town would prevent the immediate settlement of the question.—The Duke of Portland then brought forward the case of Mr. Unwin of Mansfield, who claimed indemnity for damages in an action of trespass, incurred in his official capacity; but the motion was opposed by the Marquis of Normanby and withdrawn.—The Poor-law Commission Continuance bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be advanced another stage this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—On the motion for going into a committtee of ways and means, Sir C. B. Vere rose to complain of, and correct, a slur thrown during Friday's debate by Mr. Gibson on the East Suffolk Agricultural Association, as having diverged into politics, and as having treated the toast of the Queen's health with some disrespect.—Mr. Gibson, admitting that the toast was not disrespectfully given from the chair, yet had been informed, and thought it probable, that its reception by the meeting was less decorous. He had been assured that the Queen Dowager's health was received with applause, as well as with three times three cheers; whereas her Majesty was only cheered by three times three, without applause. Such a distinction, he thought, could be intended only as an affront to the Sovereign.—Mr. Ewart said a few words of the same tenor.—Sir C. Burrell observed that the peculiar enthusiasm with which for some years the Queen Dowager's name had been received, was meant to mark the people's strong feeling of the unjust accusations with which she had been assailed at the time of the Reform Bill.—Sir E. Knatchbull and Col. Rushbrooke vindicated the character of the meeting, and the subject then dropped.

Mr. Goulburn then rose to give his explanation of the ways and means by which it was intended to meet the supply voted in the present session. The total amount of supplies recently voted by the House was 1,727,432*l.*, and the deficiency to be provided for was 5,000,000*l.* He proposed to fund 5,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills, one half of which, 2,500,000*l.*, he expected to raise in money, for the purpose of providing for the deficiency. The total amount of the subscription was 3,545,000*l.*, and he proposed that the House should give Government power, either by the sale of Exchequer Bills, or by the sale of stock, to make up the deficiency. Situated as he was, he could not be so presumptuous as to lay before them a scheme of taxation to make up the deficiency in the revenue of the year, and he therefore adopted this temporary provision to enable Government to meet it. He regretted that he was called upon to add to the existing debt; but hoped, at a future period, to be able to show, not merely how a temporary deficiency could be provided for, but how the expenditure and the revenue could be permanently equalised.—Mr. Baring, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed his satisfaction that the six months elapsed since he made his financial statement had not been found to have materially varied his calculations. He doubted whether the success of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would turn out to be so complete as that Minister expected. The terms on which he had dealt were certainly fair ones; but, after all, it only amounted to the very plan which the late Ministry was blamed for bringing forward. If he thought the delay were asked merely for the purpose of giving fair time for consideration, he should make no objection; but as there had been time enough to turn out the late Ministry on the point of finance, the point of finance must have been fully considered, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have been ready this session with some intimation of the result.

Mr. Goulburn contended that his measure had already succeeded, for the money subscribed was sufficient to reduce 2,500,000*l.* of the unfunded debt; and the option of issuing new Exchequer Bills or selling stock secured the money which would be wanted for the supply. It was said that the late Ministry had been blamed for propounding the very plan which the present Ministry had adopted. But the difference was, that the late Ministry had been long in office, with full time to digest their plans: the present Ministry had had only three or four weeks to deal with all the various business that pressed upon them.—Mr. Williams objected to any increase of the national debt, as throwing upon posterity the burdens which ought to be borne by the present generation. He would propose to make up the deficiency by diminution of expenditure.—Dr. Bowring drew attention to the want of economy in collecting the revenue.—Col. Sibthorp was surprised that this new mode of collecting the revenue had now been brought forward for the first time. The opposition, he said, was attempting to bully the Government, but it was too strong for their attempts.—Mr. Hawes expected no extensive commercial or fiscal reform from the present Ministers, differing as they did among themselves upon the great and often-debated question of the Corn-laws. He vindicated the budget of the late Government, and declared himself disappointed at the course which Ministers were taking, and at their delay in the announcement of their plans.—Mr. Ewart read a statement which he had that day received, respecting the number of mills entirely out of employment, or only partially working, in Manchester and other manufacturing towns. Such a state of things called for an early remedy, and the only effectual one was the extension of our commerce, by opening new channels for its employment. The question of free trade, he considered, was largely indebted to Lord Stanley, in his remarkable speech on his recent re-election.

Mr. Scott (Walsall) pressed the Government to consider the state of the country before the prorogation.—Sir R. Peel hoped he should not be deemed guilty of disrespect to the gentlemen opposite, if he persisted in his reserve. The present Ministers ought not to be charged, as some had charged them, with the blame of all expenses which they had not resisted when in opposition. For instance, in the case of China, they had objected to the policy of Lord Melbourne's Government; but that policy being once adopted by Parliament, the then Opposition could not, without injury to their country's honour and interest, have opposed the grants which were necessary for carrying her through the contest. But whatever reductions it should be found possible to make, this Government was disposed and determined to attempt, although there seemed very little chance that reduction could be carried to any such extent as would relieve the country to the amount of the present deficiency of 5,000,000*l.* Much had been said of the present deplorable state of the country. He begged that gentlemen would remember, at a future day, their own account of the condition of public affairs at the accession of the present Ministry. He admitted and sympathised in the existing distress; but he cautioned members against the exaggeration of it. A case had been cited some days ago, by Mr. Hindley, of extreme wretchedness; Government had inquired into it, and the statement made to Mr. Hindley had turned out to be utterly untrue. He was resolved that while he had the powers of Government, inquiry should be made into all cases specifically stated.

Lord Palmerston said that if Government did not think fit to enlarge trade and commerce by removing restrictions, then there was no other course to be adopted than to add to the burdens of the country. The late Government had been displaced in pursuing a course of policy on which the present Government should have their minds made up, and be able to state their intentions to the nation. The present Government was accountable for the deficiency in the revenue, for while in opposition the party which supported it had, year after year, urged the late Government to increase its military and naval expenditure. He would not believe that Parliament was about to be prorogued without any indication of the policy of Government on the Corn-laws. It was its duty to stand on the Corn-laws, if it was determined to uphold them, and give the agriculturist some security as to their intentions; or if not, then in the present state of the country they were bound to allay suspense, by indicating what they meant to do.—After Mr. Fielden had addressed the House, Mr. C. Wood criticised Mr. Goulburn's financial statement, pressed for further announcements from Ministers, and insisted on the advantages of free trade, and the necessity of some alterations in the Corn-laws. Some financial explanations then passed between Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring, and Mr. C. Wood, and the resolutions necessary for carrying into effect the measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were voted without further opposition.

On the motion for the Committee on the Poor-law Commission Bill, Mr. H. R. Yorke proposed an instruction, to restrain the Commissioners from indiscriminately separating man and wife, and from permitting such separation in cases of blameless pauperism.

Sir J. Graham stated the course which Government intended to pursue. They merely wished to continue the Poor-law Commission till the end of July 1842, in order to give time for a cautious review of the entire Poor-law. If there were defects in the law, they were prepared to remove them, or to introduce whatever improvements might be considered expedient. Under those circumstances he was unwilling to enter on a discussion at the present time, and should therefore oppose this and any other instruction.—Mr. S. Wortley, approving what had been stated by Sir J. Graham, suggested to Mr. Yorke that his perseverance would place those who wished to support him in a difficult position, and therefore begged him to withdraw his instruction.—Mr. V. Smith was not surprised at the embarrassment of Mr. Wortley. He had come hot from the hustings, where he had opposed the late Government on this very question. The Poor-law itself required no continuance; it was the Commission alone which required to be renewed. This was no question on which delay was necessary.

Sir R. Peel was surprised at the heat manifested by Mr. Smith. It had been early intimated to him, that Lord J. Russell had intended to do precisely as the present Government had done, and to bring in a bill to continue the Commission for a short time, to give time for the consideration of modifications in the law. After some observations from Mr. S. Jervis, Mr. Pakington thought that Government was treated ungraciously in thus forcing on a discussion of a question which they were pledged to review in the next session of Parliament.—Mr. C. Buller said he had come down to support Government in proceeding with the Bill, because he considered the Poor-law Amendment Act one of the best ever passed in this country. But there had been a great deal of nonsense talked on the subject, and he wished to bring those to the test who had used the measure as a means for promoting election objects.—Col. Wood, Capt. Pechell, Mr. H. Hinde, Sir H. Fleetwood, Mr. Grimsditch, Mr. Wigney, Lord Sandon, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Wakley all spoke in succession; after which the House divided on Mr. Yorke's instruction, when there appeared 197 to 36 against it. The consideration of the Bill was then adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday.—On the motion for the third reading of the Administration of Justice Bill, the object of which is to transfer the equity jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer to the Court of Chancery, the objection to Mr. Scarlett's compensation was renewed by Mr. Ward, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Baring, Mr. C. Wood, and others, and combated by Sir J. Graham, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Pemberton and the Attorney-General. Commodore Napier observed, that retired lawyers got much better compensation than retired admirals.—Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Hawes urged the claims of certain copyists who would lose their employment and daily bread by the cessation of the Exchequer business; but these claims were denied by Sir J. Graham and the Attorney-General, the latter stating the principle of compensation to be admissible only where the benefit taken away was one to which the party enjoying it had a legal right. The bill was read a third time without further opposition.

Before going into committee on the Poor-law Commission Continuance Bill, Mr. S. Crawford rose to move two instructions to the committee, the purport of the first being that no new unions be formed under the commission, and of the second that out-door relief be permitted, when ordered by the Boards of Guardians. He supported his motion by adducing various cases of alleged hardship under the operation of the present system, after which he moved his first instruction.—Mr. Ferrand seconded it, and denied an assertion that had been made on the previous evening by the member for Halifax, that no excitement prevailed in Yorkshire on the Poor-law. There was great excitement. Members on his side of the House were accused of using the Poor-law as a means of electioneering excitement; but did not members on the opposite side resort to excitement? He had seen a chimney-sweep with chains about his neck, to represent a negro slave, and a scavenger put forth to personate a bishop. After some farther observations, Mr. Ferrand condemned the Poor-law, on the grounds of its harshness and injustice. It had originated, he said, in a deep laid scheme between the cotton-spinners of Lancashire and the Poor-law commissioners, and the rich manufacturers had made their immense fortunes out of the sweat and blood of the poor. They had therefore no right to bring charges against the landed proprietors, for it was not the Corn-laws, but the factory system, that caused the distress.

Sir J. Graham answered, that no warmth of declamation should induce him to shrink from the duty that was entrusted to him. He asked of no member now to yield his opinion: all he sought was to prevent that irremediable confusion which would result from leaving the administration of the Poor law uncontrolled for the several succeeding months. The instances of hardship cited proved only the extent of local mismanagement, and were in truth the strongest arguments for some central authority. The instructions now moved went to the whole essence of the system: and he could not acquiesce in them without a total dereliction of his professions and his duty. The Commissioners, very properly yielding to public opinion, had already made several material relaxations in the general order against out-door relief, and submitted them to the Home Department. The mitigations thus proposed, would receive the sanction of Government, and were an earnest of their disposition to administer the Poor-law humanely.—Mr. M. Phillips would not imitate the warmth and vehemence of Mr. Ferrand, but could not permit his accusations of the manufacturers to pass without notice. The hon. Member then gave some statements to rebut the charges of cruelty and selfishness brought against them by Mr. Ferrand, and explained why he had not voted on the previous evening on Mr. Yorke's instruction.—Mr. Wakley, who spoke at very great length, had hoped that Government intended to yield to the public feeling against the permanent retention of the Commissioners, and was disappointed to find from Sir J. Graham that this was not in their contemplation. The hon. Member then reviewed the history and nature of the English Poor-law, and contended that the principles of the Poor-law Amendment Act were opposed to the rights of the poor, and expressed himself fearful of the consequences if it were maintained. The present medical arrangements, the present size of the unions, the present mode of electing the guardians, were all, he considered, objectionable. He complained, too, of the general description of diet, and referred to various dietary tables to establish his complaint, from which, however, he showed the city of London to constitute a very liberal exception. The poor, he concluded by saying, were not placed under law, and he proposed the erection of a Poor law court, with a judge, and advocate to plead their cause.

Mr. Ward vindicated his own motives, and said that Mr. Wakley had shown himself as audacious in his language as he was cowardly in his votes. The very object of the modern law was to work back to the true spirit of that act of Elizabeth which Mr. Wakley himself had praised, and to get rid of the idleness and profligacy which had grown up under that act. The Guardians themselves desired no such power as Mr. Wakley would give them. They dreaded the responsibility of it, and one of them had lately said to him, that if power were vested in guardians without control from Commissioners, there would be a Wakley at every board, and a rick burning whenever unreasonable demands were resisted. Mr. Ward then defended the manufacturing interests against the attack of Mr. Ferrand, and declared his belief that happiness is pretty equally distributed among the different classes of the community.—Mr. S. Wortley thought that the instruction proposed by Mr. Crawford, that no new unions be formed, was not an unreasonable one, at least until the Poor-law Act had undergone reconsideration. He could not, however, vote at present for the second instruction, that of allowing out-door relief when allowed by Boards of Guardians.—Mr. Yorke and Col. Sibthorpe made some observations, and the House divided on the first instruction, when there appeared 131 to 49 against it. The second instruction, relating to out-door relief, was then proposed; and after a few words from Mr. Wakley, defending himself from some remarks made by Mr. Ward, to which the latter gentleman replied, and also some observations from Mr. Darby, the House again divided, when there appeared 146 to 32 against the second instruction. The House then went into committee, and the third reading was ordered for Friday.

Wednesday.—The whole business of the House scarcely occupied an hour.—Sir G. Cockburn took the oaths and his seat as member for Ripon, and Lord Leveson as Member for Lichfield.—On one of the orders of the day being moved, Mr. Wakley inquired whether any investigation had been instituted into the merits of Mr. Warner's invention. The subject, he said, had been brought before the House last session, when many hon. members bore testimony to the extraordinary nature of the invention, and the right hon. Baronet at the head of Government had admitted that he had seen one of the experiments, which had produced the most extraordinary effects. Statements had been made the other night by the hon. and gallant member for the Tower Hamlets, and by other hon. members, that Mr. Warner had objected to the appointment of a committee to investigate the nature of his invention. Now, Mr. Warner and his friends complained of the incorrectness of that statement. The fact was, that Mr. Warner was most anxious for the appointment of a committee, and was most desirous that Government should be made fully acquainted with the nature of the invention before they adopted it. When the subject was discussed in June, the noble Lord, the then Secretary for the Colonies, stated that the subject required some explanation, and promised that a communication should be had with Mr. Warner again; but none had since taken place. He was now anxious to know if any investigation had been instituted by the Board of Ordnance.—Col. Fox explained

the conduct of the late Government in reference to the subject; and then stated, in reply to the observations of Sir C. Napier a few evenings ago, that 50,000 of the improved percussion muskets had been served out to the army, and that 5,000 of the number had been furnished to the marines.—Capt. Boldero, in reply to Mr. Wakley's inquiry, answered that the present Master-General of the Ordnance had not yet received any communication from Mr. Warner.—Mr. Wakley said his question was, if the Board of Ordnance intended to institute any inquiry on the subject?—Capt. Boldero said that the Master-General did not consider himself authorised to take on himself the responsibility of appointing a committee without the sanction of her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Bodkin protested against rewards being given to men for the invention of such internal machines. If a man used his talents to promote the happiness of his race, then, indeed, he ought to be rewarded; but not when he used them for an opposite purpose. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Forster asked if it were intended to submit to the House a report by Dr. Madden, who had been engaged on a mission to the coast of Africa.—Lord Stanley said the report, though very voluminous, was not precisely of a nature to be laid on the table.

The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill were severally read a second time, and ordered for committal on Thursday.

The report on the Poor-law Commission Continuance Bill was brought up and received. Mr. Wakley, referring to the conversation which, on the preceding night, Mr. Ward had related to have taken place between himself and a guardian of the poor in Hertfordshire, respecting Mr. Wakley, desired to know whether Mr. Ward was now prepared to disclose that guardian's name; and, being answered by Mr. Ward in the negative, proceeded to declare that what the unnamed guardian was related to have said of him was a gross calumny, and that if attacks were to be made on members through the medium of anonymous conversations, the parties so attacked must resort to like modes of retaliation. Was Mr. Ward prepared to specify the Union to which the unnamed guardian belonged? If so, Mr. Wakley professed himself ready to go down to the spot, for the purpose of interrogating each guardian individually, and should every one of them deny that any such conversation had taken place, it would be finally ascertained in whose invention this calumny had originated.

The Speaker here interposed, declaring, that anything stated as a fact by a member was to be taken as affirmed on his honour, and not to be questioned in the House or out of it.—Mr. Ward repeated the conversation, which he said included nothing at all personal to, or calumnious against, Mr. Wakley.—Mr. Wakley was proceeding to compare Mr. Ward's present statement with that which he had made on the preceding evening, when the Speaker reminded him that it was irregular to revert to anything said in a former night's debate.—Mr. Wakley did not see, if that was the rule, how an explanation could be obtained at all. Here the subject dropped.

The several bills which stood on the list of orders were passed through their respective stages without opposition.

Thursday.—The Right Hon. H. T. Corry took the oaths and his seat as Member for the county of Tyrone.—The Marlborough Estate Bill, and some other private bills, were read a third time and passed.—A new writ was ordered for the borough of Wilton, in the room of Viscount Fitzharris, who has been called to the House of Peers as Earl of Malmesbury.

Lord Ingestre, by permission of the House, read a letter from Mr. Warner, addressed in May, 1840, to Lord Melbourne, which shewed that Mr. Warner had not in any way refused an inquiry into the merits of his invention of a new explosive power, but had simply requested that a naval officer might be placed on the commission, in the room of an officer of engineers, as proposed by the late Government.

In answer to a question by Capt. Fitzroy, Lord Stanley said it was true that a Lieutenant of Engineers had been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Falkland Islands; but as the nomination was made by the late Secretary for the Colonies, his Lordship could not, of course, state the reasons for the appointment.

Mr. Hawes inquired if it were intended to take any steps in furtherance of the report of a committee that had sat last session to inquire into the best mode of promoting the fine arts, in connexion with the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament.—Sir R. Peel stated his intention of appointing a commission on the subject, consisting, in great part, of Members of the two Houses; and announced that Prince Albert had been graciously pleased to signify his willingness to act as one of the commission.

Lord Sandon moved for papers and returns to show the progress of the commissioners appointed to adjudicate on the claims of British subjects upon the Portuguese Government.—Sir R. Peel objected to several of the returns, but proposed that the noble Lord should confer with him on the subject, and withdraw his motion in the mean time. This was acceded to, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn. In the course of the conversation, Lord J. Manners directed the attention of Government to the continued imprisonment of Don Carlos in France, and expressed a hope that they would interpose their good offices to procure the liberation of that Prince.

Dr. Bowring moved for copies of the correspondence that had taken place between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Poor-Law Commissioners on the subject of certain allegations made by the Doctor in a recent debate as to certain cases of destitution at Bolton.—The motion was originally in a form that was held to violate the privileges of the House; but having been modified, so as to avoid that objection, at the suggestion of Sir James Graham, from whose statements it appeared that the facts of the case had been greatly misrepresented by the persons from whom the information was derived, it was finally agreed to, with the full concurrence of Government.—Sir R. Peel explained a similar misrepresentation of facts put forth in the same debate by Mr. Milner Gibson, who had stated that "thousands of persons" had very recently died in Manchester from Typhus fever, produced by want of the necessaries of life. Sir R. Peel demonstrated that the official return of the number of patients in the fever hospital in that town showed that during the months of June, July, August, and September of the present year there had only been 196 persons admitted—an amount very considerably smaller than during the corresponding period of either of the four preceding years.—Mr. Gibson, in reply, stated that when he stated "thousands" he did not mean thousands, nor even one thousand: but that his expression was a figurative one, importing a large number.

Sir R. Peel stated, in reference to the alleged distress, that not only in the agricultural districts, as he lately stated, but throughout the manufacturing part of the country, the deposits in the savings' banks had exceeded the sums drawn out to a very considerable extent.—The Exchequer Bills Funding Bill went through committee.—The Exchequer Bills Bill also went through committee, and the Population Payment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Friday.—The only question of importance was the third reading of the Poor Law Commission Bill. Mr. Fielden moved as an amendment, that it should be read a third time on that day three months. The Poor Law, he said, was the point on which the demonstration were about to strike, as the last had done, and the powers of the commissioners were unconstitutional. After a few words from Sir C. Douglas in favour of the bill, and from Capt. Pechell against it, Mr. Beckett said, that if the question now before the House were on the principle of the Poor Law he would vote for Mr. Fielden's amendment. But he must vote against it, because he thought it right to let Government have time for the mature consideration of this great question. The discussion was then continued by Mr. C. Wood, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mr. Hindley, Capt. Polhill, Mr. Cobden, Capt. Hamilton, and Mr. Rennie, but no new arguments were adduced on either side. Mr. Wakley entered into a defence of his recent proceedings, and said that because he had not changed his seat in the house, it did not follow that he had changed his principles. After some remarks from Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Hardy, the House divided in favour of the third reading by a majority of 115.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 88⅞ to 89; for the Account, 89 to ⅛; Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 13s. premium; and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 91⅛ to ¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—The suspension of work at these buildings still continues. During the week, Capt. Rous, M.P. for Westminster, at his own request, had an interview with a deputation from the masons, to whom he offered his services to act as mediator, and bring about some reconcilement of the differences between them and their employers. The workmen repeated their former statements, and represented to Captain Rous that the principal foreman had by his general behaviour to them rendered himself so obnoxious that they had come to the fixed determination not to return to work under him. Captain Rous then had an interview with the contractors, Messrs. Grissell and Peto, who, in reply to his suggestions for some accommodation, stated that the men were endeavouring to tyrannize over them, and compel them to do an act of injustice to a faithful servant, which they were determined not to submit to. The hon. member then again met a large body of the masons, and endeavoured to prevail on them to return, and expressed a hope that in future there would be no cause for complaint. All his persuasion and entreaties were, however, ineffectual; several of the leading men addressed the meeting, and moved resolutions confirmatory of their previous determination, which were unanimously carried. It was also stated at the same time that the whole body of masons throughout the United Kingdom had sanctioned their resolution, and would not only support them, but would also refuse to work under the same foreman. Captain Rous's endeavours having thus proved ineffectual, he waited on Lord Lincoln, the first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with the view of prevailing on the noble Lord to use his influence between the parties. It appears that Mr. Jackson, the builder, who has contracted for the erection of the Royal Exchange, also waited on Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and offered to meet the masons to hear their grievances, and reason with them on the subject. This was not objected to, and Mr. Jackson consequently had an interview with the men; when, after hearing their list of alleged wrongs, he expostulated with them, and, it is said, explained away the majority of them, perfectly to the satisfaction of more than two-thirds of those present. Two or three individuals, however, addressed him and said that they were marked men; that if the others went to work they would be refused, and, therefore, they must one and all stand by and defend the colours they had raised. They were resolved that they would not return to their work until the foreman was discharged. It appears that the masons openly boast of their strength; they say that they are 200,000 strong, that by unity they can ruin the largest builder in the world; and, referring to the contractors endeavouring to obtain other masons from the country, assert that those men dare not accept work. It is, however, stated, that a body of masons are now collecting, who will go to work on Monday, and some interest is felt as to whether the late workmen will interfere in any way to prevent them.

Election of Lord Mayor.—The election of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing took place at the Guildhall on Wednesday. After the usual formalities had been gone through, the list of Aldermen, who had not passed the chair, was submitted to the Court by the Common Serjeant, when it was declared by the sheriffs that the election of the liverymen had fallen on J. Pirie, Esq., Alderman and plasterer; and on T. Wood, Esq., Alderman and frame-work knitter. The Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Recorder then retired to the Council Chamber, and on their return the Recorder declared that the election had fallen on Alderman Pirie. The Lord Mayor having been invested with the chain of office, then briefly returned thanks for the high honour conferred upon him, and said that he little thought forty years ago, when he came to the City of London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that he should ever arrive at so high a distinction. It was usual on occasions of this kind for men to state what they intended to accomplish. He should make no professions, but merely promise that if God spared his life, he would use every exertion to uphold the dignity and independence of the office in which they had placed him.

Swearing-in the New Sheriffs.—On Tuesday, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City Officers assembled in Guildhall, for the purpose of swearing-in the two new sheriffs for London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Magnay and Mr. Rogers. After this ceremony had been concluded, the keepers of the gaol of Newgate and the debtors' prison, Whitecross-street, turned over the prisoners in their custody, and entered into fresh bonds. In Whitecross-street there are, according to the lists, 335 persons, 29 of whom are imprisoned by virtue of process out of the Courts of Requests; and in Newgate there are, in consequence of the recent gaol delivery, only 156 prisoners. On Wednesday, the sheriffs, agreeably to ancient custom, were presented in the Court of Exchequer for her Majesty's approval. After the usual formalities had been gone through, and they had been addressed by Baron Parke, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the senior alderman present who has not passed the chair, came forward and chopped two bundles of sticks, and counted six horseshoes and sixty-one hobnails, by virtue of which service the corporation hold certain estates in Shropshire.

The Metropolitan Roads.—During the last few days great excitement has been created throughout the various parishes within the radius of ten miles round the metropolis, forming the jurisdiction of the metropolis roads commission, in consequence of the commissioners refusing any longer to light the roads within their jurisdiction. On Wednesday night a portion of the lights were extinguished, and on Thursday night the whole of the metropolis roads west of Hyde-park corner were in complete darkness.

New Metropolitan Churches.—It is stated that in the course of the present month four new churches, affording sittings for 6,000 persons, will be opened for divine service in different parts of the metropolis, viz.—the new church built on the site of the nave of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the completion of which has been long delayed; St. Philip's chapel, a handsome Gothic edifice at Clapton, half a mile from Hackney parish church; a spacious church on the grounds of the Charterhouse, fronting Goswell-street; and another at Knightsbridge, on the estate of the Marquis of Westminster. The new church at St. Saviour's, annexed to the choir and transepts of the ancient edifice, has been erected at an expense of 9,000*l.*, to be defrayed from the funds of the church estates in the parish; those at Clapton, Goswell-street, and Knightsbridge have been raised by grants from the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Incorporated Society, and her Majesty's Commissioners. Two new churches, in addition to those already erected, have also been commenced in Bethnal green, and are in a forward state. They are situated in the midst of densely populated districts, and one of them is close to the new Victoria Park, from which it will be a very picturesque object. A new edifice, to be the parish church, with a lofty tower and ring of bells, is likewise to be erected in Paddington. A design has been accepted, and its erection will be immediately commenced. A new church in the Kent-road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, which contains a population of 50,000 inhabitants, with church accommodation for only 2,000, has also been resolved upon, and the foundations are in a forward state.

London Bridge.—It has been determined by the Corporation of the City that this bridge shall be for a time shut up, for the purpose of being repaved. A long investigation had previously taken place as to the best kind of pavement to be adopted, and several surveyors of the metropolitan districts were examined. The result of this inquiry is understood to be the adoption of a pavement similar to that used on Blackfriars-bridge.

Portman Market.—A requisition is in the course of signature in Paddington, to prevent this market from being destroyed and pulled down, in order to build a square or streets, a plan which has lately been proposed. It is said to be the intention of the requisitionists to represent the subject in an address to Lord Portman, the proprietor of the market, praying him to let the market tenements at as low rents as possible for the next few years, to encourage the introduction of the best provisions for sale, and to establish an efficient market police.

Marylebone.—On Saturday, pursuant to the resolution of a previous meeting, noticed in our last Number, a special meeting of the representative vestry of this parish was held for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until the situation of the country has been fully taken into consideration by it, particularly as to the duties on the importation of foreign corn. There was a very full attendance, nearly 100 gentlemen being present. The notice given by Mr. Gibson on the previous Saturday having been read, that gentleman addressed the meeting at considerable length; and among other observations stated, that there were in the workhouse of that parish at the present time 160 persons more than at the corresponding period of any previous year, and that the increase of pauperism was such that they would have to levy on the parishioners an extra burden of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* He considered that the amount of distress was regulated by the price of bread, for it appeared that in 1835, when the average price of wheat was 48*s.* 6*d.*, the number of poor relieved weekly in that parish was only 3,295; and in 1840, when its price was 66*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of poor increased to 3,965, and last February to 10,705 persons. At the present time, there were upwards of 1,000 more persons receiving relief than at the same period last year. After some further remarks, directed to show the distress that existed, Mr. Gibson concluded by moving a resolution to the same effect as the requisition calling the meeting. Some opposition was again made, on the ground that the vestry, being purely a parochial body, had no right whatever to interfere in political questions; and an amendment to this effect was finally moved, but, on being put to the vote, it was lost, and the original motion carried by a large majority. The vestry then appointed a deputation to wait upon the Duke of Sussex to request him to present the petition to her Majesty.—Meetings of a somewhat similar character, and terminating in the adoption of similar resolutions, have been held at St. Martin's in the Fields, Somers'-town, Kentish-town, Shoreditch, and one or two other places.

Hurricane in Mile-End.—[illegible] the night of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday morning the metropolis and its environs were visited by a severe storm, which has been the cause of great destruction of property, and, in one instance, of loss of life. In the neighbourhood of Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, and Edgware, considerable damage was done to glass houses, and the conservatory in the grounds of R. Hambleton, Esq., near Hornsey, was completely demolished. Several trees were torn up by the roots, and considerable damage done in various

ways. In the neighbourhood of Battersea the chimney of a large manufactory was blown down, and a great deal of property destroyed. Much injury was also done to the shipping in the Pool, in consequence of their being driven from their anchorage, and coming into collision with each other. The neighbourhood of Somers and Camden Towns was strewed with broken tiles, chimney-tops, &c.; and about three o'clock, when the storm appeared at its height, a serious accident occurred in Span's-buildings, Pancras-road. A stack of high chimneys was blown down by the violence of the wind, and forcing their way through the roof of an adjoining house, fell on a bed where a man, of the name of Evans, was sleeping with his wife and three children. One of the children was killed on the spot, and the wife so seriously injured that but little hope is entertained of her recovery. The other children and the father were also injured but not severely.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The deaths of 460 males and 417 females, making a total of 877, were registered in the metropolitan districts, during the week ending the 16th ult.: of this number 468 were children and young persons under 15 years of age; 261 between 15 and 60 years of age; and 146 sixty years of age and upwards. The most prevalent fatal complaints appear to be diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration, which carried off 247 persons; epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, 169; diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 147; and only 65 from old age or natural decay: 21 persons are stated to have lost their lives by violence.

The late Murder.—Robert Blakesley, the murderer of Mr. Burdon, of Eastcheap, the circumstances connected with which were noticed at length in our last, has resigned himself into the hands of justice, and has been committed to Newgate to take his trial after an examination before the Lord Mayor, during which he admitted his guilt, but stated that it was not his intention to have stabbed Mr. Burdon, but only his own wife, and then to have killed himself. It appears that after escaping from the house of Mr. Burdon, he wandered for six days through different parts of the country in the neighbourhood of London, and was at length traced by the police receiving accounts of a person corresponding with his description having been seen begging at different places on the road. During this time it appears that he was in a state bordering on starvation. Unable, at length, to endure these privations, and impelled by remorse, he surrendered himself on Saturday night to one of the rural police, in the village of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, to whom he confessed who he was, and the crime he had committed. He was accordingly taken into custody and brought to London on Monday morning, when he was examined at the Mansion House, as above stated, and committed for trial.—On Saturday an attempt at murder was committed on a respectable female, named Hannah Loeber, residing in Windmill-street, Haymarket. A neighbour, whose attention had been drawn by hearing a noise of a strange character, entered the house, when he found Mrs. Loeber stretched upon the floor, apparently in the last struggle with a man named Atanecio, an Italian, who was kneeling over her. He immediately pushed the man aside, when he discovered a handkerchief twisted round Mrs. Loeber's neck, the ends of which were grasped in the Italian's hand. The police were immediately called in, and surgical aid being procured, the woman was after a time restored—when, to the surprise of all present, she implored the police not to take the man into custody. The policeman said it was out of his power to take him into custody, if the woman refused to give him in charge, and he was consequently allowed to depart. It appears that he had been for some time past paying his addresses to Mrs. Loeber, but had married another woman a few weeks since. No explanation, however, is given of the reasons that led him to make this attempt on her life.

Fires.—On Monday evening the neighbourhood of Piccadilly was alarmed by the outbreak of a serious fire at the premises known as the Rockingham China Works, Coventry-street. In consequence of its having been discovered early, the fire was subdued before it had done much damage. It appears to have originated in the kitchen, and was occasioned by a stove with an oven having been placed there without proper precaution, and which, becoming overheated, ignited the flooring.—About the same time a fire occurred at the house of Mr. Clark, in Henrietta-street, Manchester-square, occasioned, it is stated, by the landlord, who came home in a state of excitement from having lost his watch, and threw his clothes behind the fire. The damage, however, was not extensive.

Putney.—It is stated, that in consequence of the great number of visitors brought by the steamers to this place, the Earl of Harrington, the lord of the manor, has given orders that there shall be erected for their accommodation a chain pier near the bridge, similar to the one erected at Chelsea by Lord Cadogan, and noticed in a previous Number.

Provincial News.

Bedford.—A man has recently been apprehended in this town on the charge of having been a participator in a murder, which took place in February 1830. It appears that a party of five poachers, on the 1st of that month, were detected in Harrold Park wood, by Charles Coles, the gamekeeper of the Rev. J. B. Magenis, of Sharnbrook, who was mortally wounded in the affray. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John Wright, of Carlton, Beds." On the trial, John Wright, of Carlington, was admitted evidence for the Crown, and the other Wright, of Carlton, was sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for life. There were three other persons participators in the murder, who however contrived to escape, and still remained at large. A short time since, the rural police of this county received information that one of them was at Wisbeach, to which place a constable was consequently sent, who recognised a man called Spencer Stock, of Carlton, as one of the parties concerned in the murder, and after a severe resistance succeeded in capturing him, and bringing him to this town, where he has been committed to await his trial.

Brighton.—On Monday, an investigation took place in this town, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. W. O. Morrison, a commercial agent, thirty-seven years of age, whose body, after being interred for a fortnight, had been exhumed for the purposes of the inquest, by virtue of the coroner's warrant. After the jury had been sworn, the coroner said, he thought it right to mention that the inquest was called under somewhat peculiar circumstances, it being, in fact, occasioned by an anonymous letter, sent to him by post; and which, although anonymous, was written in so proper a style, that he had felt it to be his duty to send it to the officers of this town: who had in consequence made the necessary inquiries. He afterwards called on the medical gentleman who attended deceased, and took his deposition, from which it appeared clear that deceased had died an unnatural, if not a violent death. He thereupon consulted several gentlemen, including some of the medical profession, and a magistrate: and he had felt it necessary that the body should be exhumed, and an inquest held on the remains. A lengthened investigation was then gone into, from which it clearly appeared that deceased had taken poison, and that he had, on previous occasions, made four attempts to destroy himself. The coroner in summing up said, "that the unpleasantness of this investigation arose from the neglect of the parties to give the necessary information at the time: and persons in whose houses sudden, violent, or unnatural deaths occurred, were liable to be indicted for neglecting to give such information. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased destroyed himself by taking poison while in a fit of insanity."

Bury.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town has been held, by requisition, for the purpose of petitioning the Queen not to prorogue Parliament, until an inquiry has been instituted into the causes of the distress which now pervades the manufacturing districts. Resolutions declaratory of the object of the meeting were carried unanimously, and a petition to her Majesty, to the same effect, was drawn up, and ordered to lie for signature at various parts of the town.—An inquest has been held in this town on a child named Isaac Banham, aged five years, whose death was occasioned in the following manner:—Four men were doing some repairs in a house belonging to the father of the child, and when they were drinking their beer, they induced the child, by offers of money, to drink as much as four half-pints. He was taken home in a state of intoxication, was seized with convulsions, and lingered for three weeks, when he died. The Coroner stated that in strictness the case was one of manslaughter. The jury returned a verdict—"That Isaac Banham died from the effects of drinking a quantity of beer given to him by Samuel Hall, William Towell, Robert Pinnock, and Samuel Flood, and that they are highly blameable for so doing." The parties were then called in and the Coroner gave them a severe reprimand.

Cheltenham.—On Saturday night, as the mail-coach on its way from Aberystwith to this town was passing Withy-lane, near Piff's-elm, it went over the body of a man who was lying in the road and killed him on the spot. The body was conveyed to Swindon, where it was ascertained that deceased was a man named Smith, a carpenter, of Coxb-hill, who had gone to this town in the course of the day, and was seen returning in the evening, much intoxicated. It is supposed that he either fell down in the road, from being unable to walk, or that he lay down there to sleep, a few minutes before the coach came up, and thus met with the accident. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 5s. on the coach and horses.—On Monday morning, Mr. S. Gething of English Bicknor, in this county, went into a turnip-field for the purpose of driving a bull back into the pasture from which it had strayed, when the animal turned upon him, knocked him down, tossed him with his horns several times in the air, and trampled him when he lay upon the ground. Mr. Gething's son, who was in an adjoining field, ran to his father's assistance, and drove the bull away, when it was found that Mr. Gething was so seriously injured that he survived only an hour. The bull was a young animal of the short-horned breed, and was a favourite of the deceased, who refused to part with him, notwithstanding he was aware that the bull had injured one or two persons previously. At the inquest the jury expressed a desire that the bull should be destroyed, but the coroner stated he had no power to make any order to that effect.

Chester.—The parish church of Aldford near this town has lately been sacrilegiously entered by some thieves, and a variety of articles stolen from it, including some sacramental plate. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders, but they have not yet been traced.

Durham.—The Dean and Chapter have thrown open to the public the whole of the cathedral in this city, with the exception of the chapel of the nine altars, for the purpose of enabling them to view the building and monuments. During what are termed the six summer months, the cathedral will be open from ten till five; and during the other six, from ten to twelve in the morning and three to five in the afternoon. This proceeding has been adopted at the suggestion of a Parliamentary Committee.

Deal.—The great cassoon upon which the lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands is to be constructed, and a description of which we have given in a previous Number, still remains near the pier; the recent commencement of the equinoctial gales having prevented its being towed out to its place of final destination. Under these circumstances it has been deemed prudent to suspend such further operation until the spring tides of the October new moon; spring tides only permitting the removal of the colossal machine.

Darlington.—A serious accident has occurred at Long Newton, a village between this town and Stockton-on-Tees. A three-year-old bull, belonging to Mr. Stonehouse, farmer, of that place, had lately become unruly, and was consequently placed in a stable, and chained to the manger, with his horns fastened by a rope. The farmer, on going into the stable and observing the bull tied by the horns, proceeded to unloose the rope, not perceiving that the animal had got rid of the chain by having torn it from his nostrils. The bull, finding himself at liberty, and being much infuriated, immediately attacked Mr. Stonehouse, and throwing him down, gored him in several places in a very serious manner. His son-in-law hearing the cries, hastened to his assistance, and succeeded in securing the animal, but too late to save the life of Mr. Stonehouse, who expired shortly after from the injury he had received.

Lancaster.—The ecclesiastical inquiry into the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Barton of Heysham, noticed at some length in our last, but not then concluded, has since been resumed, and the examination of several witnesses proceeded with. James Hartley, a slater and plasterer, of this city, deposed that he was working at Heysham, on or about the 7th Aug., when Mr. Barton came into the room where he was working, and staggered in such a manner that he was sure he was intoxicated. On being cross-examined, he said he was not sure of the exact day on which this occurred. The counsel for the prosecution here objected to calling any more witnesses, until it was determined whether their evidence would be received. He wished for time to be allowed to procure legal proof, that the occurrences they had to speak of were within two years previous to the commencement of the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court. The inquiry was accordingly again adjourned.

Merthyr.—A serious accident has occurred at the Penydarran Iron-works near this town, by which nine lives were lost on the spot, and nearly twenty other persons were so seriously injured, that but very few of them, it is thought, will recover. The full particulars of the accident have not yet transpired; but it appears to have been occasioned by the bursting of a large boiler, the shock of the explosion being felt distinctly in this town, where great distress has been occasioned among the numerous families who are sufferers in consequence of it. The injury done to the works is stated to be so serious in extent, that it is calculated they must be stopped for more than two months, to put them in proper repair; by which many hundred persons will be thrown out of employment.

Pet rborough.—Much amusement was occasioned in this town a few days since, in consequence of a difference of opinion between two gentlemen as to the relative powers of the first two horses in the great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster, inducing them to decide the question by a race on foot round the Market-hill, each party assuming the name of his favourite. Having had a fair start and a clear course, Coronation took the lead, but in passing the lamp-post Satirist gained ground, and was ultimately declared the winner, in the presence of a considerable number of persons who had assembled to witness the performance.

Portsmouth.—In the course of the recent operations against the wreck of the *Royal George*, noticed in our last Number, an accident occurred to one of the divers, named Skelton, which had nearly proved fatal. It seems he had been down to place a charge of 60lbs., and was coming up, when the person whose duty it was to fire the charge, from some mistake, prematurely did so, and Skelton was instantly blown up to the surface in a senseless state. He was got on board one of the lumps, and animation was restored; but he seemed to have suffered much in the chest. His escape with life appears to have been owing to his being nearly at the top of the water when the explosion took place.

Romsey.—The *Hampshire Advertiser* gives the following singular account of the effects of a whirlwind which occurred in the neighbourhood of this town, on Thursday, the 23rd ult.—About ten o'clock in the morning, a violent current from the S.S.W. passed Woodley Farm, situate at a short distance from the town, and occupied by Mr. Tarver, attended with a noise similar to that made by the motion of a train of railway carriages. Amongst numerous other manifestations of its influence, perhaps the most extraordinary was afforded in the uplifting of a granary on Mr. Tarver's farm, and the removing it to the distance of a yard, where it was set down in a position so perfect, as to render almost incredible the fact of its transplantation, the staddles on which the granary had rested, having experienced no displacement in the removal of the structure from them. Farther on, in the course of its progress, a waggon on Pucknall Farm, the residence of Mr. Easted, was forced to a considerable distance, and its stoppage effected by the insertion of the blades in the earth to the depth of a foot and a half. Many minor proofs of the violence of the whirlwind are current in the vicinity, where its occurrence has formed the subject of considerable comment."

St. Asaph.—On Monday night the mansion of Lord Dinorben, at Kinmoul Park, near this place, was totally destroyed by fire. It appears that about ten in the evening it was found that her Ladyship's dressing-room was on fire, and that the flames had already gained some height. An alarm was immediately given, but the fire had gained such an ascendancy as baffled all the endeavours of the inmates to subdue it, and as there were no engines for many miles round, the flames continued to increase until five in the morning, when the whole mansion, with its costly

furniture, was reduced to a heap of ashes. The inhabitants of Llan St. Siors, Abergeley, and St. Asaph, were greatly alarmed, the conflagration illuminating the country for many miles around. The fire appears to have originated through the carelessness of her Ladyship's maid leaving a candle too near the furniture of the dressing-room. The extent of the loss is computed at 35,000*l.*

Southampton.—The following account of an excursion from London round the Isle of Wight, shows the very great rapidity with which both land and sea voyages may now be performed by means of railroads and steam engines. On Monday, in consequence of an arrangement having been made with the directors of the South Western Railway, upwards of three hundred persons proceeded by a special train to this place, for the purpose of an excursion by water round the Isle of Wight, to return the same evening. At seven in the morning the train, composed of upwards of twenty carriages, left the terminus at Nine Elms. At Woking they were joined by upwards of one hundred persons more, and the whole party arrived here at nine, where crowds of persons were assembled to witness their arrival. They then immediately embarked on board a steam-vessel, waiting to receive them, and proceeded on their voyage. They passed through the Needles, thence up the Channel, and round St. Helen's to Spithead, returning to the pier about five oclock. With the exception of heavy rain during the return of the train, the weather was favourable, and enabled the party to have a distinct view of the places most worthy of note in the island. After remaining an hour in Southampton, they again started on their return to London about six, where they arrived at nine, having performed a journey of upwards of 220 miles by land and sea, in the space of fourteen hours.

South Shields.—A fatal accident has occurred to H. Marshall, Esq., of the firm of Bell and Marshall, of this town. It appears that he was driving his gig from Tynemouth, down the hill, near the House of Correction, when the horse, frightened by the noise of an approaching omnibus, shied, and Mr. Marshall trying to pull up, the reins broke, and the horse dashed off at a great rate. Mr. Marshall attempted to jump out, but in so doing fell upon his head, and was taken up in an insensible state. He was conveyed to the New Inn, and surgical assistance procured, but he expired on the following day.

Whitby.—Nothing has transpired since our last to lead to the discovery of the murderer of Mrs. Robinson, of Eskdale. The police have been vigilant in their exertions, and, it is said, there is no doubt that the murderer had been concealed in an outbuilding adjoining the house during the night prior to the commission of the offence. A strong ash stick, recently cut, was found, and a small loaf of bread, apparently baked the preceding day, was picked up near the premises. Government has offered a reward of 100*l.*, and a free pardon to any accomplice, for the apprehension of the murderer; and Mr. Robinson, the husband of the deceased, has also offered a further sum of 100*l.*

Wigan.—The cotton trade in this town is represented as being still in a very languid state, and the sale of the machinery at the Sovereign Mills, which has just taken place, has not had a tendency to increase the hopes of the working classes, as it seems that the mills are to be completely emptied of the machinery, and are not likely to be worked again for a considerable time.

Railways.—The tenth half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway has been held at Manchester, when, after the usual formal resolutions had been submitted, the report of the Directors was read; it stated, that since the opening of the line throughout, on the 1st March, the gradual progress of the traffic afforded every prospect of a profitable return to the shareholders. The total receipts for the first six months, ending on the 19th inst., was 19,070*l.* 17*s.*, shewing a weekly average during the first three months of 3,276*l.*, and during the second three months of 4,619*l.* The average weekly receipts during the six weeks ending on the 6th inst. have amounted to 4,885*l.* The total disbursements on the capital account, up to the 1st July, amounted to 2,728,270*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, which included the payments on account of the extension line to Hunt's bank, and of land and materials available for re-sale, amounting together to about 80,000*l.* Although unable to wind up the accounts for that part of the undertaking now completed, the Directors expressed their conviction of the correctness and sufficiency of the sum of 2,862,799*l.*, the estimated cost of the main line, together with its stations, and full complements of engines, carriages, trucks, and other requisites, and including the interest on money up to the 1st March last. The report then went on to recommend that an additional capital of 487,500*l.* be raised by the creation of 19,500 new shares of 25*l.* each. The Directors estimated that the total expense of working a traffic of 5,000*l.* per week, inclusive of interest on borrowed money, would be less than 100,000*l.* per annum. The average cost per mile run of the locomotive power during the six months of the opening throughout, including all accidents and repairs, as well as all outgoings for salaries, wages, and coke, and other materials consumed, but excluding superannuation, did not exceed 1*s.* The contract for the Oldham tunnel line had been entered into, and the contractor was bound to have it completed and ready for opening early in January next; the cost was within 50,000*l.* The Halifax branch line would form the next subject of the attention of the board. The Directors concluded by referring to the indisposition on the part of the Liverpool and Manchester Company to proceed with the connexion line. The report, after some discussion upon the propositions it contained, was eventually adopted.—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday on the line of the Great Western Railway, near the Slough station, to a person engaged on the line as a ganger. It appears that he was lying on the line at the time the two-o'clock down-train from Paddington arrived at the spot, and the whole of the train passed over him. He was seen by the engineer some distance off, when the steam was shut off, and the speed considerably slackened; but this precaution was adopted too late. An inquest has been held on the body, and after a lengthened investigation the jury came to the conclusion that deceased had fallen down on the rails in a fit, and died before the train passed over him. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."—An accident has occurred on the Glasgow and Paisley Railway to a policeman employed on the line as a signal-man. It appears that he had been taking his dinner on the slope of the cutting within a few yards of the tunnel, and hearing the train from Glasgow approaching, he ran down with the intention of crossing the line, for the purpose of displaying his signal. The train, however, was upon him before he could pass over, and being struck down by the engine, he was killed on the spot. The occurrence took place before the eyes of his wife, who made an ineffectual effort to restrain him from crossing the line. —On Friday afternoon, the 24th ult., when the train from Bristol to Bath had proceeded a short distance beyond Keynsham, a policeman made a signal, upon which the engineer slackened his pace. It then appeared that a little further on, on the same line, the engine of another train which had started some time before, had broken down, and the way was obstructed. In consequence, however, of the timely notice given, no accident occurred —It is officially announced, that the Northern and Eastern Railway will be further opened, early in the present month, to the turnpike road near Spelbroke, two miles from Bishop's Stortford, the Parliamentary terminus of the line. —The following is a statement of the sums received on the principal railroads of Great Britain, for the week ending Sept. 25th, as published by the *Railway Times*:—Brighton, 2,133*l.*; Blackwall, 1,223*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,046*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,802*l.*; North Midland, 5,539*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,137*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,975*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,307*l.* South Western, 6,522*l.*; Birmingham, 18,370*l.*; Great Western, 14,725*l.*; Eastern Counties, 976*l.*; and Great North of England, 1,291*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Monday the newly-appointed Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, arrived in this city; and on the following day a committee of the Privy Council was held, when his Lordship took the oaths and his seat.—A respectable farmer named Kent has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy to murder the late Robert Hall, Esq., the circumstances connected with which appeared in this paper at the time. Bail to a large amount was tendered to the magistrates for Mr. Kent, but refused until a communication was had with the law officers of the Crown.

Belfast.—It is stated that, according to the recent census returns, the present population of this town is about 100,000, being an increase of nearly 40,000 within the last ten years.

Cork.—The corporation of this city have presented an address to Earl de Grey, congratulating his Excellency on his arrival in Ireland, and hailing his appointment as one calculated to promote the interests of Ireland. The address further expresses an assurance that under his Excellency's government the laws will be firmly and impartially administered, the local wants of the country attended to, and measures of practical utility become the object of his Excellency's care; and it anticipates that the fine arts will rapidly advance, and by their kindly influence bring into closer communication those whose views have differed on public subjects. His Excellency, in reply, declares that it will be his anxious wish and endeavour to promote the best interests of Ireland, by a firm and impartial administration of the law, and by the encouragement of such measures of practical utility as may appear best calculated to unite in active industry and judicious enterprise all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Wexford.—On Thursday the 23d ult. the charter of the corporation of this town expired, and on the following Wednesday the functions of the Mayor ceased. This town was the first English corporation in Ireland, and the celebrated Aylmer de Valence was its first Mayor.

Galway.—The town of Caltra, in this county, has recently been the scene of a very lawless outrage. It appears that a good deal of angry feeling has manifested itself of late amongst the workmen engaged upon the new line of road established in this quarter of the county, and the employer, a man of the name of Henessy, became peculiarly obnoxious to the workmen. A few days since he attended the fair of Caltra, where a strong body of police was in attendance: but no bad feeling having exhibited itself during the day, the police were withdrawn in the evening. Their absence became the signal for a general outbreak: and the rioters, to the number of 50, broke into the house where Henessy was staying, and demanded that he should be given up, as nothing but his life would satisfy them. The owner of the house immediately ran for assistance to a neighbouring priest, and to the Justice of the Peace, demanding their protection. The latter happened to be from home, but two gentlemen who were in the house at the time, accompanied by the priest, proceeded to the scene of riot, and after a determined resistance against the efforts of the mob succeeded in rescuing Henessy, and effecting his escape from the back of the house. On finding themselves thus foiled, the rioters, after knocking down and severely ill-treating the two gentlemen, proceeded to pillage the house, which they reduced to a complete wreck. Ten of the parties principally concerned in this outrage have since been taken, and an investigation before the stipendiary magistrates is to take place in a few days.

Tipperary.—A few days since, a respectable farmer, named Richard Blake, was murdered on the lands of Laginstown, in the parish of Golden; the perpetrators of the crime being his wife, her father, mother, and sister. The father and sister have fled, but the wife and mother are in custody. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against all the parties.

Panistown.—On Sunday the 14th ult. the following outrage was committed in the chapel of this town, accompanied by an assault on the family of Mr. J. Brennan of Mountrethe. It appears that since the last election Mr. Brennan's family have been subject to much abuse whenever they appeared at their parish chapel, and that the bishop personally exercised his authority to put an end to the system of outrage prevailing in the parish, which was reported to Government as being in a state of insurrection during the election. Relying on the Bishop's exertions for peace, the family attended their place of worship on the Sunday in question, when they were assaulted, their clothes torn, and their servants, who came to the rescue of the ladies, beaten by the mob. Mr. Brennan, it appears, voted at the election for the Liberal candidates, but the vote was rejected in consequence of an informality in his affidavit, and when he returned on the following day with his certificate the booth out of which he voted was closed. The mob, it is said, were told on this occasion that Mr. Brennan did not regret the loss of the vote, as he was not a very zealous friend of Mr. O'Connell, and hence, it is stated, has arisen the persecution to which his family has been subjected since that period.

Dundalk.—Intelligence has been received of the total destruction, by fire, of Mr. Callan's extensive steam-mill, at this place, on Saturday morning. The loss is stated to be very great, but the origin of the fire is believed to have been accidental.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It appears that a trade in the manufacture of home-made wines is growing up in this country, and chiefly in this city, Leith, and Glasgow. In a Parliamentary return it is stated, that 24,848 gallons, equal to nearly 150,000 bottles, were sent to England in 1839, and 23,089 gallons in 1840. Of the 24,848 in 1839, about 13,000 gallons were shipped from Leith, and 11,000 from Glasgow; and of the quantity in 1840, about 14,700 gallons went from Leith, and 7,000 from Glasgow.—At the recent election for the county of Bute, the Lord-Advocate, Sir W. Rae, took occasion to intimate that it was his intention, as soon as Parliament re-assembled, to bring in a measure on the subject of the differences at present existing in the Church of Scotland, and that the measure would be such as to ensure the approbation of all sincere friends of the Establishment.

Aberdeenshire.—A melancholy event has happened at Waterhaugh in this county; Col. Forbes Leith having terminated his life with a loaded pistol in his drawing-room, in the presence of his wife. The Colonel had returned from India and settled on his paternal estate about twenty years ago; soon after which he married, and has now left a widow and several children. It appears that the form of a coroner's inquest is unknown in Scotland, and that there is no investigation, by any public authority there, on the occurrence of events such as these: the causes that have led to the catastrophe are therefore not known; but they are reported to have been occasioned by domestic unhappiness.

Glasgow.—A meeting of ministers and elders of all evangelical denominations, connected with this city and its neighbourhood, has been held for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of preventing the running of railway trains during Sundays, on the railway between this city and Edinburgh. It was finally resolved that a public meeting should be held to memorialise the railway company and the Postmaster-General on the subject, and the meeting further came to a resolution expressive of its disapproval of the running of railway trains on Sunday throughout the country, as a desecration of the Sabbath.—A person named Grant, a travelling fruit-seller, was charged at the police-office in this city, on Monday, with defrauding the public by means of a sort of legerdemain trick in the use of the beam and scales, technically called "bighting." The fraud is accomplished, it seems, by means of throwing in the fruit so heavily as to bring down the scale, although a sufficient quantity has not been thrown in, when one of the fingers is dexterously placed between the balance and the upright limb of the beam, so as to prevent the transverse limbs from regaining their horizontal position, or inclining to that scale containing the greatest weight. The charge was distinctly proved, and the culprit was fined a guinea.

Dundee.—Intelligence has been received of the loss of the ship *Undaunted*, which left this port in April for New York. It seems that she was lost on the 7th August on Sable Island, whilst on her voyage from New York to Quebec: the crew, however, were all saved, as well as part of the cargo.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—A new comedy, in five acts, entitled, "What will the World say?" by Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced at this theatre on Saturday evening. The plot is as follows:—A merchant in the City, who is also a money-lender, has a daughter under the care of her aunt, in Paris; who having fallen in love with the eldest son of a nobleman, and become privately married to him, procures admission to his father's family as a governess; but the marriage being, through the impertinence of a footman, discovered, the nobleman turns his son and daughter-in-law out of doors. The lady of the nobleman, however, is a vain woman of fashion, and a gambler, and she raises money upon her diamonds of the City merchant, who thus

gets her into his power. The said merchant has a ward who is in her turn vain, and resolved to marry only a title, and she becomes enamoured at the Opera of a young barrister, whom she subsequently meets in the Park. The barrister afterwards parleys with her maid, and (with a half-pay captain whom he does not know, but who has forced himself upon his acquaintance from a tavern, and ingeniously made himself necessary in the love affair) takes lodgings opposite her house; he next catches her truant canary and takes it home, and being surprised by the merchant guardian, is bowed out of the house in consequence of his taking *Capt. Tarradiddle* to be a swindler. But as the young barrister subsequently meets the merchant without the suspicious captain, and as moreover he helps him to find his daughter and her husband, whom the nobleman has turned out of doors, affairs assume an altered aspect, and the young gentleman is permitted to aspire to the merchant's ward. The destinies of the lovers being thus decided, the merchant has only to win the proud lord and his extravagant lady over to his will. The last is gained by means of the moneys which she has borrowed and a fear of exposure; and the first, by the information from the merchant, confirmed by the possession of a precious portrait, that he is the real nobleman, being the eldest brother previously supposed to be dead. The price of secresy, both with lord and lady, is to be the recognition of the son and daughter, which, with the marriage of the young barrister and the ward, brings the play to a happy issue. Such are the materials of the play. The acting was on the whole but common-place, with the exception of Mr. Farren, as *Capt. Tarradiddle*, and Mr. Bartley as *Warner*, whose performances met with much approbation. The play, however, was cheered from act to act, and announced for repetition for one week; but notwithstanding these demonstrations of success, it appears to be but of a mediocre character, and not likely to preserve for any time the favour it met with at its first representation. The general appointments were, as usual at this theatre, of a superior character, and the scenery and costumes very beautiful.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

TUESDAY.—*The Buckenham Stakes of 300 Sovs. each.*—Col. Peel's Hester Colt, not his f. out of Electress, as first stated, (Nat), 1; Lord Exeter's c Albion, 2. Betting 10 to 1 on the Hester Colt. Won by 6 lengths. Lord Albemarle's Minaret Chapple, beat Mr Gardner's Monops. T. Y. C. 100 h ft. Even on Minaret. Won by a length.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 Sovs each; A. F. (14 subscribers. Mr. Batson's Potentia (Sly), 1; Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt, 2; Mr. Thornhill's Eringo, 3; Col. Peel's Camelion, 4; Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 5; Lord Exeter's Abydos, 6. Betting—5 to 4 agst Camelion, 7 to 2 agst John o'Gaunt, 11 to 2 agst Eringo, and 7 to 1 agst Potentia (taken). Won by a length and a half.

The Hopeful Stakes of 40 Sovs. each. Last half of Ab. M. (15 subscribers.—Lord Bruce's b c by Glaucus—Rosalie 3lb. extra, (J. Day, 1; Mr. Thornhill's Eusebia, sister to Egeria, 2; Lord Albemarle's c by Plenipotentiary, out of Ally, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Orford's f by Clearwell, out of Catherina, D'Espagne's dam; Mr. Byng's Ca Ira; Mr. Berrington's c Proof Print. Betting—11 to 10 agst Rosalie c, 7 to 2 agst Eusebia, 4 to 1 agst Ca Ira, 4 to 1 against Proof Print, and 6 to 1 agst Ally. Won by a length. Col. Peel's Gibraltar Nat. beat Lord Kelburne's Pathfinder. A. F. 500, h. ft, &c. Betting—6 to 1 on Gibraltar, who won in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 Sovs. each. T. Y. C. (4 subs.*—Mr. Pettit's f by St. Patrick, d by Emilius (Pettit), 1; Duke of Rutland's Monsieur Jabot, 2; Lord Exeter's b f by Beiram, out of Dahlia, 3; Mr. Bateman's f Haitoe, by Sir Hercules, 4. Betting—5 to 2 agst Monsieur Jabot, 10 to 6 agst the winner, and 4 to 1 agst Dahlia filly. Mr. Pettit's filly made all the running, and won cleverly by a length.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 Sovs. each. D. I. (12 subs.—Duke of Grafton's Mosque (J. Day), 1; Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans, 2; Lord Albemarle's Viola, 3; Lord Exeter's Abydos, 4. Betting—7 to 4 on Sir Hans, 7 to 2 agst Viola, and 5 to 1 agst Mosque. Viola made all the running to the distance, where she tired and gave up; Mosque went on, followed by Flambeau, and won cleverly by a length.

Fifty Pounds, for three-yrs old, 7st. 5lb.; four-yrs, 8st. 8lb. five-yrs, 8st. 13lb.; six-yrs and aged, 9st. D.I.—Duke of Rutland's Flambeau, 5 yrs (Robinson), 1; Mr. Thornhill's E.O., 3 yrs, 2. 5 to 8 on Flambeau, who won in a canter by 15 lengths. With the exception of a heavy shower just before starting for the plate, the weather was dry and seasonable, and the company quite as full as could have been expected from the indifferent character of the sport.

A discussion was opened in the morning on the proper way of pronouncing the name of Lord Palmerston's favourite for the Cesarewitch, Iliona. Her noble owner contends that it should be "Iliona," and three or four noblemen and gentlemen, considering his Lordship a good classical authority, backed his opinion freely. The opposing parties insist that it should be "Iliona," and were so confident, that after they had exhausted the market at evens, two and three to one were laid freely. Walker's classical dictionary and a Greek lexicon were then referred to, and proved favourable to the "i short" party, one of whom, a noble Lord, in consequence, laid five to one in hundreds, and would have gone on at the same odds. In all upwards of 1,000*l.* was betted on this knotty point, which was referred to the authorities at Cambridge.

Thursday.—Duke of Bedford's John of Gaunt, Robinson, beat Mr. Thornhill's Eusebia, 8st. 7lb. each. Ab. M. 100. 10 to 1 on John of Gaunt. Won easily by two lengths.

Lord Albemarle's Minaret, Chapple, beat Mr. Goodman's Belgrade, 7st. 7lb. Last half of Ab. M. 100, h ft. 7 to 4 on Minaret. Won by a head.

Lord Exeter's Surrian beat Lord Lichfield's The Corsair, 8st. 7lb. each. D.M. 100, h ft. Betting—7 to 4 on The Corsair, who was beaten by half a length.

The Tuesday Stakes of 50 Sovs. for three-years old. D.I.

Duke of Grafton's Florence, J. Day	1
Mr. Batson's Barbara	2
Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus	3
Mr. I. Day's Benedetta	4
Mr. Pettit's Lancelice	5

Betting—7 to 4 agst Florence, 3 to 1 against Barbara, 5 to 1 agst Young Quo Minus, 5 to 1 agst Lancelice, and 6 to 1 agst Benedetta. Florence made all the running, followed by Barbara, who [illegible] second, and, although she hung out up, was beaten by [illegible] three who tailed off a long way.

[illegible] of 10 sovs each for two-year olds. From the turn of the lands in (12 subs.)

Lord Bruce's c. by Glaucus, out of Rosalie (J. Day)	1
Mr. Thornhill's Sister to Perseus	2
Duke of Bedford's [illegible], out of Flambeau's dam	3
Mr. Fortescue's Enjoyment, by Emilius	4

Betting—[illegible] to 2 on the Rosalie c. Sister to Perseus made the running, followed by Endymion, Rosalie c. behind, on the waiting order; about half a distance from home Endymion was beaten, and the favourite, taking the lead, went in an easy winner by half a length.

The Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak, 8st. 9lb., received from Mr. Gardner's Monops, 8st. 9lb., D.M., 100, h. ft.

The Queen's Plate of 100 Guineas. R.C.

Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, 6 yrs., walked over.

LATEST BETTING.

THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.

5 to 1 agst Iliona and The Ruler, 5 to 1 agst Orelia, St. Francis, and Iliona (taken); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Edison's The Ruler, (taken); 35 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Bosphorus (taken).

Derby.—2,500 to 100 agst Colonel Peel's Hester colt (taken), 5,000 to 50 agst Mr. Connop's Oneida Chief (taken).

THE ILIONA CONTROVERSY.—An answer has been received from Cambridge, which is decidedly favourable to the gentlemen who have backed the "short view" of the question. A letter has also reached Newmarket from Lord Palmerston, in which his Lordship, it is said, admits that the third syllable should be short, but adds that the word is pronounced wrong by both sides. At present the matter is in abeyance: the authorities hitherto quoted are the reverse of encouraging to the takers of the odds.

Miscellaneous.

The Royal Household.—The following has been published as the expenditure of the Lord Steward of the Royal Household for 1840.—Bread, 2,350*l.*; butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, 5,153*l.*; milk and cream, 1,500*l.*; butchers' meat, 10,000*l.*; poultry, 4,260*l.*; fish, 2,188*l.*; grocery, 5,000*l.*; oilery, 1,350*l.*; fruit and confectionery, 1,980*l*; vegetables, 520*l.*; wine, 5,250*l.*; liquors, &c., 2,000*l.*; ale and beer, 3,000*l.*; wax candles, 2,159*l.*; stationery, 870*l.*; tallow candles, 750*l.*; lamps, 5,950*l.*; fuel, 6,980*l.*; turnery, 400*l.*; braziery, 950*l.*; china, glass, &c., 1,576*l.*; linen, 11,993*l.*; washing of table and other linen, 3,250*l.*; plate, 255*l.* Total annual expenditure of the Royal Household, 69,765*l.*

Burning of the Ship India.—Private letters from Rio Janeiro bring intelligence of the loss of the Emigrant ship *India*, by fire, when in 14° S. Latitude, and about 600 miles distant from that port. It appears she was on her voyage to Australia, having left the Clyde for Port Philip on the 5th June, with 214 persons on board; and had a very favourable passage until the 19th July, when, owing to the carelessness of two of the crew who let a lighted candle fall on some spirits, she took fire and was soon burnt to the water's edge. Providentially just as the fire was discovered, a large French Whaler hove in sight, and bearing down to their assistance before the *India* sank, rescued 198 of the passengers and crew. The appearance of the French ship at that moment was the more remarkable, as they had not seen a sail before for 14 days. Being well found in provisions, the French Captain afforded them every accommodation, and proceeded at once to Rio, where they arrived safely on the 25th July. Sixteen lives were lost, and the account adds that but for the timely arrival of the French ship, all on board must have perished. Their boats were not sufficient to hold one third of the passengers, and the progress of the flames was so rapid that they would have been unable to save a single article of provision, or even to supply themselves with a compass.

Lunar Phenomenon.—A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of a lunar phenomenon observed on Saturday evening the 24th ult.:—At 5 minutes to 7, I perceived a broad pale circle round the moon about 30 degrees in diameter, the moon being 20 degrees above the horizon; at the east end of the horizontal diameter of the circle was an indication of a mock moon; at 7 o'clock I saw another at the west end; both increased in brilliancy till five minutes past 7, both having a taper tail diverging from the circle, 2 degrees in length. The east nebulosity showed the prismatic colours very brilliantly, but there were none at the west. The zenith of the circle was now much brighter, and began to form into very pale rays, but which did not last more than half a minute. At 10 minutes past 7 a bright asteroid rose from the south-east, disappearing at 45 degrees of altitude. From this time, both the moons and the circle gradually faded till 20 minutes past 7, when they disappeared; and the clouds rising from the south-west, prevented further observation.

Electricity in Steam.—Private letters from Liege, of the 14th ult., state that Baron Seguier, member of the French Academy of Sciences, accompanied by the Count de Rumigny, French Ambassador in Belgium, had on the preceding day been present at some experiments of M. Fassin, in the establishment of St. Leonard, to show the existence of electricity in steam. Baron Seguier, after having witnessed some experiments upon others, got upon the non-conductor, holding in his hand a metal rod, which he plunged in the steam from a steam-boiler, and having done so, M. de Rumigny drew electric sparks from every part of his body.

Fossil Remains.—We learn from the Irish papers that an interesting discovery of fossil remains has lately been made in the county Longford. It consists of a fine skull and other portions of the female skeleton of the Cervus megaceros, or fossil deer of Ireland. The male skeleton is of frequent occurrence, and the desideratum to comparative anatomists of any portion of the female skeleton is thus obtained. Mr. J. Krantz, of Berlin, and Dr. Buckland, it is said, both concur in stating this to be the first specimen they ever met with. The superciliary holes or openings, supposed by Cuvier and others to be for the purpose of admitting blood-vessels to nourish the horns in the male, in the present specimen measure two inches and a half in circumference, while in the male skeleton they have never been found to exceed one inch and three quarters. This skull proves the female to have had no horns.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APPEALS.

Judgment—Johnson v. Cochrane.—Lord Cottenham gave judgment in this case, which came before the House some time since upon appeal from the decision of the Court of Session. The question in the case was, whether Gen. Hamilton, who became entitled to an entail, created in 1719, had the power to create a new entail, he having executed a deed for that purpose in 1802. The appellant claimed under the entail of 1719, and it was contended on his behalf that Gen. Hamilton had not the power when he had exercised. The Court of Session decided in favour of Gen. Hamilton, and from that decision the appellant appealed to the House of Lords. Lord Cottenham was clearly of opinion that the judgment of the court below was correct, and ordered the interlocutors appealed from to be affirmed, with costs.

Judgment—Irving and Lord Douglas v. Kirkpatrick.—Lord Cottenham also gave judgment in this Scotch appeal, the question in which was as to the sufficiency of the parties to the suit. The suit was instituted for the purpose of setting aside certain deeds which had been executed by several young ladies of the name of Douglas, by which they sold their interest in certain estates in Scotland to their brother Walter. The Court of Session decided that the parties to the suit were sufficient, and from that decision the parties appealed. The noble and learned Lord was clearly of opinion the interlocutors appealed from were correct, and ordered them to be affirmed, with costs.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OCT. 1.—There was but little English Wheat on sale to-day, and good dry qualities were rather dearer. The demand continues extensive for foreign Wheat, and a large quantity has been disposed of at 1*s.* to 2*s.* advance.—Barley remains the same. Beans and Peas are a dull sale. Oats are in better demand, at some improvement in value.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	52 to 70	Red	56 to 68
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		60 to 68	White	60 to 68
Barley	Malting and distilling	22 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Pollards	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	18 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		38 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	28 to 36	Tick	34 to 40	Harrow 34 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	40 to 44	Winds.	40 to 50	Longpod 38 to 40
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	34 to 40	Grey 32 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans.	Peas.
August 20	74 7	37 0	24 7	38 3	44 3	46 8
— 27	76 1	39 7	24 5	40 0	43 9	48 5
Sept. 3	74 1	39 1	24 3	40 1	44 0	45 4
— 10	71 2	39 10	23 6	39 1	44 8	44 8
— 17	64 8	39 2	23 6	37 11	44 10	47 9
— 24	63 4	39 5	22 5	38 5	45 2	45 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	70 8	39 0	23 9	38 11	44 5	46 6
Duties	10 8	3 4	12 3	12 6	3 6	1 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Broome, Oxford street, linen-draper—J. Done, paper-hanger, Lowes Moor, Worcestershire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—B. Brettnall, miller, Aston, Warwickshire.

BANKRUPTS.—H. W. Hobhouse, J. Pollott, and C. Lowder, Bath, bankers—J. Morrish, Keynsham, Somersetshire, master—J. Little, Manchester and Ashton-under-Line, banker—B. R. Broadbent, Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer—J. and T. Ruthan and J. Blake, Sunderland and Kingston-upon-Hull, tinners—T. Wilson, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiner—J. Moreom, St. Ives, Cornwall, grocer—G. Atkinson, Sunderland, ironmonger—W. F. Reuss, Liverpool, merchant—M. Pennett, Pendleton, Lancashire, fustian-dyer—J. Parkinson, Livesey, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—W. Broome, linen-draper, Oxford street—C. H. Thompson, musical seller, Liverpool—J. C. Mott, wine and spirit merchant, Loughborough and Leicester—W. W. Ogbourne, warehouseman, Honey-lane, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Stobs, Laurieston of Glasgow, lock-maker—P. Mac Lean Kennedy, Glasgow, wholesale druggist—A. Murray, Leith, potter—D. Millar, Carluke, Lanarkshire, coal-master—C. Hutchison, Musselburgh, mill-master—G. White, sen., Pathhead, Fifeshire, shoemaker.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th ult., at Forest Hill, near Sydenham, the lady of Capt. J. Hamilton, of a daughter—At his house in Montague-street, on Wednesday last, the lady of G. Dodd, Esq., M.P., of a son—In Bentinck-street, on the 27th ult., the lady of J. Hutland, Esq., of a daughter—On the 28th ult., the lady of S. Walker, Esq., of 5, Warwick Villas, Harrow-road, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., at Forest-hill, the wife of A. W. Rowland, Esq., of a son—On the 29th ult., the lady of Capt. Isacke, Hon. Company's Service, of a son—On the 30th ult., at Barnsbury-park, Islington, the lady of the Rev. D. Wilson, of a daughter—At Hornsey, on the 27th inst., Mrs. H. Charrington, of a daughter—At Sneaton, on the 24th inst., Lady Barbara Hepburn, of a son—On the 27th inst., the wife of Dr. Greig, Leytonstone, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 14th ult., at St. George, Hanover-square, Mr. W. D. Rawlins, of Islington, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. F. Ross, Esq., of Highbury—On the 14th ult., at St. Leonard's Church, Bridgenorth, the Rev. J. W. Bromley, M.A., only son of the late R. Bromley, Esq., of Camberwell, Surrey, to Harriet Clare, youngest daughter of H. Skeeping, Esq., of Bridgenorth, Salop—On the 20th ult., at Camberwell, the Rev. J. Viney, of Herne Bay, to Anna, third daughter of T. Piper, Esq., of Denmark-hill—On the 24th ult., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, G. W. Wood, Esq., to Helena Mary, daughter of S. A. Lecks, Esq., of Great Coram-street—On the 24th ult., at Abbott's Langley, Herts, the Rev. R. Gee, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Capt. Jackson, R.N.—On the 30th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, G. Long, Esq., of Wimpole-street, to Matilda, eldest daughter of R. Bernal, Esq., of Eaton-square.

DIED.—On the 24th ult., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Bunbury, 13, Mall, Clifton, Mrs. H. Taylor, widow of the late J. Taylor, Esq., of Glasgow—On the 27th ult., at the residence of her brother, Seale-hedge, in the county of Surrey, Miss E. Wood, in the 78th year of her age, after many years of painful suffering—On the 28th ult., at St. Mabyn Rectory, Cornwall, the Rev. Grenville Leveson Gower—On the 29th ult., at Cole House, Wilts, Susan Werden, daughter of H. N. Goddard, Esq., aged seven months—On the 29th ult., of consumption, Mary Susannah, the beloved wife of M. H. Fitz Gerald, Esq., surgeon, of 87, High-street, Bloomsbury—On the 29th ult., Mr. C. Barfield, of Pound-street, Oxford-street, in the 40th year of his age—On the 29th ult., aged eight years, John George, the youngest son of the Rev. J. G. Storie, vicar of Camberwell—On the 30th ult., at 17, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. H. G. Pace, aged 64—On the 7th ult., at Waterside, near Newry, Ireland, at the age of 90 years, Mr. W. Fee, of that place, and father of Mr. W. Fee, clerk of Carlisle Church, leaving 187 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children now living; the entire number of his progeny being no less than 205, if 18 previously deceased be included.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 41. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1841. PRICE 6d.

FINE SEEDLING HEARTSEASE—GREAVES'S MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESEY.

W. H. HOLMES, Nurseryman and Florist, under the distinguished Patronage of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, Sudbury, Derbyshire, begs to inform the admirers of Heartsease, that he has purchased the entire stock of the above beautiful variety, and has now fine strong plants ready for delivery at 7s. 6d. each. Colour, delicate primrose with a fine dark eye, beautiful form, and very large. A remittance is requested from unknown correspondents.—Sudbury Nursery, Oct. 7, 1841.

NOTICE TO ROSE AMATEURS, &c.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex, and at Paris.

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends, and Amateurs in General, that their newly-arranged CATALOGUE OF ROSES is now ready, and will be sent GRATIS on application to the Nursery, and in London of Messrs. Nixon & Son, 123, Great Portland-street; Messrs. Warner & Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; also at the Office of this Paper.

N.B. No Rose Fancier should be without it.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

FINE STRONG PLANTS ONE YEAR FROM SEED. The most noble, hardy, and splendid Ornamental Evergreen Trees ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL's Nursery, Great Yarmouth, at 3l. 3s. per dozen, or 25l. per hundred, and 240l. per thousand.

MESSRS. W. & F. YOUELL can supply a few Pairs of very healthy Plants of that beautiful and splendidly-formed RED PICOTEE, ANACREON, which has been so universally admired; price, per pair, 7s. 6d., or six pair for 2l. Early orders are solicited.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

HEARTSEASE.

JOHN FRETTINGHAM has ready to send out 12 fine SEEDLING PANSIES for Two Guineas, which he can warrant fine formed, distinct colours, beautiful eyes, admired and acknowledged the best by all who have seen them—in a word, first rate show flowers. A remittance from strangers will be required; with the usual discount to trade.—Beeston Nursery, near Nottingham.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND YELLOW PICOTEES.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM-RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.—A Catalogue can be forwarded by post, on application.

N. GAINES, Florist, Surry Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his list of first-rate Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c., may be obtained by application.

N.B.—GAINES'S NEW SEEDLING CINERARIA, Victoria Regina 10s. 6d. per plant, is now ready for delivery. This beautiful variety was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, last April; also at the South London Exhibition, Kennington. At both places it was generally admired.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.—Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders from their extensive and superb collection of the above Flowers, at the undermentioned prices.

12 pairs of choice sorts,	1 pair of each	£1	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	3	0	0
12 ditto superior sorts,	ditto	2	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	5	0	0

Choice collection of Pinks from 12s. to 18s. per dozen pairs. Selection left to W. and F. Youell. Catalogues may be had on application.

MESSRS. ROGERS and SON beg to offer the following Articles, which they can particularly recommend:—Fuchsia Youelli, 3s. 6d. F. Affinis, 3s. 6d. F. Cordifolia, 3s. 6d. F. Racemifera, 3s. 6d. F. Floribunda Magna, 3s. 6d. F. Corymbiflora, 3s. 6d. Hibiscus Cameroni, 7s. 6d. Splendid Plant. Osbeckia Canescens, 5s. Gaines's Prince Albert, Cineraria, 3s. 6d. Bouvardia Splendens, 3s. 6d. Burchellia Speciosa, 3s. 6d. Æschynanthus Parasiticus, 3s. 6d. Lophospermum Erubescens Spectabile, 2s. 6d. Tropæolum Montzianum, 3s. Verbena Groenlandica, 2s. 6d. Clematis Serratifolia, 5s. Fanny Tripet Cineraria, 2s. 6d. GERANIUMS.—Gaines's Prince Albert, 10s. 6d. Gaines's Warrior, 10s. 6d. Gaines's Rosabella, 10s. 6d. Bridesmaid, 10s. 6d. Amethyst, 10s. 6d. King John, 10s. 6d. Bridegroom, 3s. 6d. Emma, 2s. 6d. Acme of Perfection, 10s. 6d. Coronation, 3s. 6d. Florence, 3s. 6d., or the Collection for 3l. 10s. PANSIES.—Strong Plants of their two Superb Seedlings, Lord Howe and Lady Cotton Sheppard, at 5s. each. 12 Superb Show Pansies, including the above two Seedlings, 3l. 10s. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.—Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, Oct. 4th, 1841.

GENUINE DUTCH BULBS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in General, that he has now received the whole of his Annual Supply of DUTCH BULBS, including the Crocus, &c., which will enable him to complete all the orders on hand in a few days. The quality is unusually fine this season, and prices moderate. Extract:—

75 Finest English Tulips, in 12 var., named	1	17	6
50 ,, Spanish, do., in 10 var., do.	0	15	0
Fine mixed, in great variety	0	5	0
100 Finest Dutch, English, or Spanish, in 100 var.	0	17	6
Extra Fine mixed do.	0	7	6
Fine do. do.	0	5	0
100 Superb new Dutch Anemones, very large and fine, in 100 sorts	4	0	0
100 Hyacinths, in 25 favourite sorts, named	2	5	0
Gladiolus Cardinalis, per doz., small	0	2	6
Do. do. Large	0	5	0
Do. Floribundus, very beautiful, per doz.	0	5	0
Do. Psittacinus Natalensis	0	2	6
Beautiful mixed Sparaxis, 10 var., per 100	0	16	0
Do. do. Ixias, per doz.	0	2	6
Do. do. Tritonias, many new	0	3	0
Tigridia pavonia, extra large	0	2	6

Catalogues forwarded, prepaid, on application, by letter or otherwise.

JAMES CARTER,
Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

TO GENTLEMEN ROSE-GROWERS.—Mr. Turner begs to inform Gentlemen and others working their own Roses, that he can supply them with any quantity of real good Stock Standards, and Dwarf and Half-Standards. Letters, post-paid: G. Turner, at Mr. Rogers', Stockwell Green, Surrey.

SUDBURY NURSERY, MIDDLESEX.—TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE CARNATION.—J. T. WILLMER has the honour of now offering to their notice one of the finest SCARLET BIZARRES ever offered to the Public, called Hale's Prince Albert, 15s. per pair; if 6 pair be taken in one order, 60s. An order with remittance will be punctually attended to.—From his superb collection are now ready, in fine Strong Plants, the selection left to J. T. W.—

Picotees, in 24 pairs of 24 sorts	2	0	0
Do. in 12 pairs of 12 sorts	1	0	0

Carnations the same.

N. B.—A General Catalogue may be had by post-paid application to J. Willmer.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that they have made arrangements for the stock of that beautiful Picotee, named Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, which they will be prepared to send out to Subscribers on the 25th of September, 1842, at One Guinea per pair. As the stock of this elegant variety is very limited, Subscribers are particularly requested to make early application. A description of the properties of this Picotee appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 30, p. 487. Messrs. D. can also supply Amateurs with the best Carnations and Picotees at the following prices—

	£.	s.	d.
12 Pairs of first-rate Show varieties	3	0	0
12 Pairs of second-rate ditto	2	0	0
12 Pairs of third-rate ditto	1	4	0

Catalogues are now ready, and may be had gratis, by application to Messrs. Dickson, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre lane, Brixton, Surrey.

JOHN STANDISH, FLORIST, Bagshot, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has now ready for Sale the following Plants:—

Fuchsia Towardii, 10s. 6d. Plant of delicate habit, but the flowers large dark carmine.

Fuchsia delicata, 10s. 6d. Plant of stiff erect habit, most profuse bloomer, with delicate pale rose calyx, the Corolla being deep red, and shaded with scarlet.

Cineraria, the Duchess of Gloucester, 5s. Seedling from the King, the habit being the same, but having large purple flowers.

Zichya villosa, 31s. 6d. This plant is well adapted for a Greenhouse Climber, being an improvement on Zichya coccinea, both in habit and flowering.

Chorizema spectabilis, 7s. 6d. (with most of the novelties of the season.)

N. B.—A remittance will be expected from unknown correspondents.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

WARNER and WARNER respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their General Importation of DUTCH AND OTHER BULBS—comprising many new Varieties—have arrived in excellent condition. Printed Catalogues with Prices may be had on application.

W. and W. are now sending out Plants of the following much-admired STRAWBERRIES.—Myatt's British Queen, at 5l. per 100. Myatt's Eliza, at 1l. per 100. Orders taken for Widnall's New Seedling Dahlia, PRINCESS ROYAL, which obtained the first prize at the Salt-hill Dahlia Show, Sept. 26th, 1841, at 10s. 6d. per Plant. Herwood's PRINCESS ROYAL, a new Seedling, beautiful rich Primrose, at 10s. 6d. per Plant.—28, Cornhill, Oct. 5.

ROSES.—CHESHUNT NURSERY, WALTHAM-CROSS.

A. PAUL AND SON, NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN, beg to inform their Customers and the Admirers of Roses in general, that their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ROSES may be had on application, post paid, enclosing a Two-penny Post Stamp. They solicit an inspection of their Stock, which may be readily seen, by the North-Eastern Railway eight times a-day, or by Coach hourly.

JAMES WALLIS, CRADLEY, near Stourbridge, has the following CARNATIONS and PICOTEES to dispose of, which he will sell on the lowest terms for ready money, and warrant them true sorts, and also in true colours when seasoned.

	Per pair.—s.	d.
Scarlet Bizarres.		
Fletcher's Lord Stanley	1	6
Do., Duke of Devonshire	2	0
Hepworth's Leander	2	0
Walmsley's William 4th	1	0
Willmer's Marshal Soult	2	6
Brown's Prince George	3	0
Ely's Colonel Wauchman	1	6
Lee's Colonel	1	6
Pink Bizarres.		
Birtles's Model of Perfection	1	6
Gaudey's King Alfred	1	6
Wood's Bell Ply	1	0
Brown's Duchess of Kent	3	6
Ely's Major Goldsworthy	1	6
Hunt's William 4th	1	6
Willmer's Telemachus	2	6
Scarlet Flakes.		
Pearson's Madame Mara	1	6
Taylor's Festival	1	0
Major's First West York	1	0
Pugh's Lady Hill	2	0
Green's Rob Roy	1	0
Fletcher's Beauty of Birmingham	1	6
Hoyle's Cherry-cheek Patty	1	6
Wallis's Beauty of Cradley	3	6
Rose Flakes.		
Irons' Queen Victoria	2	0
Malpas's Lady Grey	1	6

	Per pair.—s.	d.
Walmsley's Vulture	1	6
Woodhead's Sir G. Crewe	1	0
Purple Flakes.		
Elliott's British Queen	1	6
Wright's Duchess of Manchester	1	0
Hepworth's Elizabeth	3	0
Turner's Princess	1	0
Longmore's Bedfordshire	1	0
Hupton's Miss Sidwell	2	0
Red Pointees.		
Martin's Princess Victoria	1	0
— Prince George	1	0
Wood's Mrs. Beacon	1	0
Lee's Duchess	1	6
Harvey's Royal Briton	1	6
Brown's Britannia	2	6
Wallis's Miss Sidwell	2	6
— Miss Sarah	3	6
Purple Pointees.		
Lee's Cleopatra	1	0
— Mary	3	0
Parkinson's Diana	1	6
Ely's Lady Jenkinson	1	6
— Dr. Horner	2	0
Hupton's Isabella	1	0
Pullen's Incomparable	1	0
Parke's Superb	1	0
Walmsely's Fair Phyllis	1	6
Wallis's Miss Fanny	2	6
— Lady Lee	3	0

WANTED, an AWNING or TENT of canvas, which may have been in use only during the present season, and quite sound, about 70 feet long, 25 feet broad, and 7 feet high. Address, No. 57, at this office.

WANTED.—As GARDENER, a Married Man without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. His wife to take the laundry, if required; can have an excellent character from the family they have just left, where they were living three years. Apply to—Direct, J. H., No. 23, Wellington-street, Camden Town.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 1,000 fine Bushy Plants of the varieties of the common RHODODENDRON, 3 to 4 feet in height; 500 AZALEAS, 50 do.; 500 BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM and REPENS, 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches in height, 1,000 good-flowering bulbs of the white LILY, 500 do., orange do.; 600 do., scarlet Martagon; 500 do. Tiger Lily.—Any Nurseryman or Florist having the above to dispose of, by writing to D. Ferguson, Stowe, stating what they would deliver them free at Buckingham for, will have immediate attention.

WM. CATLEUGH begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is preparing a Descriptive CATALOGUE OF FIRST RATE GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, and other Plants, which will be ready by the end of the month; by that time the Plants will be ready to send out.

Hans-street, Sloane street, Chelsea, Oct. 7th, 1841.

MESSRS. TYSOE and SON, Wallingford, Berks, respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their extensive collection of Florist's Flowers, assortments of which they offer at the following prices:—

Tulips.

In beds, containing an equal number of Roses, Byblœmens, and Bizards, under name, arranged for planting.

	£.	s.	d.
1st Assortment.—A bed of 30 rows, or 210 bulbs, including many extra fine new sorts	20	0	0
A bed of 40 rows, or 280 bulbs, ditto	25	0	0
2d Assortment.—A bed of 30 rows, including many very fine sorts	12	0	0
A bed of 40 rows, ditto	15	0	0
Ranunculuses.			
*100 Different superb named sorts, one root of each	5	0	0
*50 Ditto ditto	2	10	0
*100 Ditto, fine sorts ditto	2	10	0
*100 Extra fine named Mixtures	1	0	0
100 Selected Seedling Mixtures	0	10	0
100 Fine Seedling ditto, free bloomers	0	4	0

Messrs. T. and Son have saved this season a quantity of *Superior Ranunculus Seed, by impregnation, from their splendid seedling varieties, which they offer in packets of 5s. and 10s. each, with printed directions for sowing and future management.

Seedling Ranunculuses.			
*50 Splendid new show varieties, one root of each	10	0	0
*50 Very fine named varieties, ditto	6	0	0
Carnations and Picotees.			
25 Superb named sorts, one pair of each	3	0	0

The articles marked thus *, weighing less than 16 ounces, can now be transmitted by post, and will be sent, carefully packed, and prepaid, without additional charge, to gentlemen forwarding the cash with the order.

Messrs. T. and Son's General Descriptive Catalogue for 1842 may be had GRATIS, on prepaid application, enclosing a two-penny postage label.

NEW HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREE.

W. SKIRVING, OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL,

begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has succeeded in raising from seed a considerable quantity of that rare and beautiful tree, the ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or CHILI PINE, which he now offers to their notice, at 5l. per 100, or 1s. 6d. each. The plants are one year old, about six inches high, in single pots, and can be safely sent to any part of the kingdom. The Araucaria imbricata is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be by far the most ornamental hardy Forest Tree ever introduced to Britain. Of its hardiness the advertiser can positively speak, having tested it minutely on his own grounds for three severe winters, and found it truly as hardy as the Scots Fir. He has also further and ample proof, both at Kew and Dropmore, where some of the oldest plants in this country are now growing; likewise the testimony of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, that it is thriving equally well on his estate in the Highlands of Scotland.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory reference, will be faithfully and promptly executed.

T. AND C. LOCKHART, FLORISTS, &c., 156, Cheapside, London, have just received from the Brazils, a Collection of ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS, GESNERIAS, and AMARYLLIS, to be disposed of at moderate prices.

H. SILVERLOCK begs to inform Cultivators of the HEARTSEASE, that he has now ready for Sale good plants of his PRINCE ALBERT at 7s. 6d. per plant.—Colour a rich bronzy purple on a yellow ground. This beautiful flower has proved itself one of the gems of the year, and will be a great acquisition to the most select collections. The following was the opinion given of it by the Horticultural Society of London in April last:—"Colour distinct and striking, and particularly good, shape good, and a decidedly first-rate flower." It was also shown at the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions at Chiswick, in May and July, and favourably noticed by the Judges.

The usual allowance to the Trade. Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be executed with good Plants, free of charge for carriage or packing.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester place, King's road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot Water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been established in the country for many years, is now conducted by HEDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS in every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER, see the 31st and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had at Lee Park, Kent, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park, Mr. Green's, Lower Ealing, Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery, Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting, Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, Messrs. Lee's, Clapton Nursery, Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea, Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea, Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery, Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery, Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroffe's Nursery, Kensal Green, Mr. Stoggood's Nursery, Bayswater, Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings. SHERIEESOT & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense; and respectfully [illegible] of tendering their price for the completion of any work required.

Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.* per yard.

Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous houses, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l.* 5*s.* upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses [illegible] to the required size, and punctually executed [illegible] lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and having much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered the [illegible] heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society in [illegible] the works at their Garden, Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey [illegible] all descriptions of Horticultural buildings [illegible], and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient [illegible] for the continued supply of hot water, and an improvement of the oven more [illegible] before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other [illegible] vapour is constantly, at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

TULIPS.—To be SOLD CHEAP, on account of bad health, a [illegible] of TULIPS, within [illegible] 770 sorts. The bed [illegible] very [illegible] such as [illegible] Vengeance, [illegible] Negresse, [illegible], Violet Incomparable, Rubens, Archelaus, Siams, Violet belle forme, White Mundi, Louis 16th, Imperatrice, Forum Mundi, Yellow Burdett, Charbonnier, Carlo Dolci, Holmes [illegible], Emperor of Austria, Apollo [illegible], Duke of Devonshire, &c. &c. The bed contains 300 distinct sorts, or more, most of which go by several names, and thus make an immense variety.

Tulips from the [illegible], one-third Roses, Bybloemen, and Bizarres, with their names, 1*s.* each. Mixtures, all from named flowers, 10*s.* per 100.—Letters prepaid. T. Pinder, 66, Union-street, Hoxton New Town, London.

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

THE LEASE of 27 acres of GARDEN GROUND to be SOLD in a high state of cultivation, held at a low rent, and within three miles of the London market; to tells every convenience for carrying on the business, [illegible] and cart sheds, with cellars, stables, [illegible], &c.; a good dwelling-house; the stock, crops, horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation. [illegible] may be had on application to M. [illegible]

BUNNEY'S NURSERY, KINGSLAND.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and Others engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce that they have received from the Public Competition, on Monday, 25th October, and following days (in consequence of the Lease having nearly expired, and removing to Stratford), the celebrated STOCK of the above Nursery, consisting of Fruit Trees, of the most approved kinds, many thousand Splendid Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Deciduous Shrubs, &c. The Stock may be viewed 14 days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises; at the principal Nurseries and Seed Shops; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone. N. B.—G. H. BUNNEY will in future supply all orders he may be favoured with from his Nursery, at Maryland Point, Stratford, [illegible], Kingsland, [illegible], and Covent Garden Conservatory, Covent Garden.

IMPORTANT SALE OF STOVE, GREENHOUSE, and HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, STANDARD ROSES in pots of the finest [illegible], the property of Mr. [illegible], Nightingale Vale Nursery, Woolwich. Mr. PROTHEROE and Mr. HUDSON will sell by AUCTION, without reserve, on the Premises, on MONDAY, the [illegible] October, and two following days, the VALUABLE STOCK as above, at 12 o'clock each day, comprising Erica coccinea, Erica hybrida, Gloxinia rubra, Apoctandra cristata, several hundred of the best varieties of Azalea indica; about 3000 Ericas, new Fuchsias, Leichenaultia biloba, several hundred Geraniums, Araucaria imbricata, Clematis azurea grandiflora; together with an extensive collection of the leading plants in cultivation. Also several hundred pairs of the finest varieties of Carnations, yellow and white ground Picotees. Likewise the Stock of GARDEN SEEDS, &c.; new 12-light Pit, 2-light Box, Garden Tools, Trade Fixtures and Utensils, excellent new Force Pump, with about 180 feet 2-inch Pipe, and 160 feet of ¾-inch wrought-iron Pipe, &c., &c.

May be viewed on the Saturday preceding the Sale, and Catalogues obtained of Messrs. Flanagan and Co., opposite the Mansion-house; [illegible] London-bridge; *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office; *Farmers' Gazette* Office: and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone, and Brewer-street, Woolwich.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise [illegible] that the Premises lately occupied by [illegible], are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the LEASE of a small compact NURSERY, of which 37½ years are yet unexpired, together with Stock, numerous Greenhouses, Pits, Sheds, Stabling, &c., situated one mile from one of the principal CITIES in the WEST OF ENGLAND, containing [illegible] inhabitants; possesses capabilities for an immense Local Trade, and Country or Trade through Carriers. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the Proprietor's disposing of the same. Apply for particulars to Mr. Low, Nurseryman, Clapton; or to Mr. Nutting, Seedsman, Lyon's Wharf, London.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS. To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, HORTICULTURISTS, GARDENERS, &c.

TO BE LET in the first Commercial Town in Ireland, the OLDEST ESTABLISHED SEED-HOUSE in the town, being now almost half-a-century in existence, and having enjoyed during that period a very large share of the trade of the Province in which it is situated. Its business is at present most flourishing, and the Proprietor wishes to let or dispose of his interest in the concern, because he is desirous of retiring from business. The situation cannot be excelled, being in the most central part of the town, and in the immediate vicinity of the leading Banks, Exchange, Post-office, &c. This is the most advantageous opening which has offered for the safe and profitable investment of capital in the Seed Business in Ireland for many years. The surrounding district is rapidly improving in Agriculture and Gardening, owing to the formation of numerous Agricultural Societies, and the demand for all descriptions of Seeds has within a few years increased very considerably. The Establishment would be disposed of on favourable terms to any party having a moderate capital to commence with. A well-stocked and thriving NURSERY convenient to the town, having superior advantages in soil and situation, shelter, water, hothouses, comfortable residence, offices, &c., may be had with the above.—Application, personally, or by letter, to be made to Edward Lindsay, Sen., Victoria-place, Belfast. October, 1841.

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no Preparation.—Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, near St. Paul's, London; Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and all Chemists and Stationers.

N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking Linen without a preparation, many of which are prepared without reference to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, and 3, King William-street, City, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance on the most [illegible] system, to Policy holders and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, most [illegible] by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Among others, the following important advantages may be enumerated:—

A most economical set of Tables—computed expressly for the use of this Company, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing Rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a Policy for the whole term of life than in any other Office.

Premiums payable either Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, in one sum, or in a limited number of payments.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock.

Age of the assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

Medical Attendants remunerated, in all cases, for their reports.

Age.	Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during 1st Five years.	2d Five years.	3d Five years.	4th Five years.	Remainder of life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 12 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience (the proprietor first gave them to his own children with great success), during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth; viz.—FEVERISH HEATS, FITS, CONVULSIONS, SICKNESS OF STOMACH, and DEBILITY, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1*s.* 1½*d.* by J. STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

One Volume, price 7*s.* 6*d.*,

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RIENZI.

"Not less interesting than Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's eloquent Romance, and 'scarcely less romantic, is this historical record of the Conspiracy of Gabrini."—*Monthly Repository.*

"To all who have read Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's 'Rienzi,' its perusal is, in a measure, a duty."—*Spectator.*

"A curious and pleasing volume, and full of matter of historical character and illustration."—*Literary Gazette.*

"The publication of this work is well timed . . . . The Life of Rienzi is to us full of interest."—*Athenæum.*

"Those that wish to become acquainted with the true history of a man who was, in some sort, the *Napoleon* of his own age and country, would do well to consult the extraordinary narrative of the 'Life and Times of Rienzi.'"—*Tait's Magazine.*

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

WORKS ON GARDENING,
Published by WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street.

THE LADIES' FLOWER-GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL ANNUALS. By MRS. LOUDON. [illegible] coloured plates, containing [illegible] the most showy and interesting ANNUAL FLOWERS, with full directions for their culture. 4to, cloth lettered, 2*l.* 2*s.*, or half-bound morocco, gilt edges, 2*l.* 10*s.*

2

THE LADIES' FLOWER GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL BULBOUS PLANTS. By MRS. LOUDON. In 58 coloured Plates, containing above Three Hundred Figures of the most desirable Bulbous Flowers, with descriptions and directions for cultivation. Demy 4to, cloth lettered, price 2*l.* 12*s.*, or half bound morocco, 2*l.* 18*s.*

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THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies, with full directions for their Culture. By MRS. LOUDON. In one volume, foolscap 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, representing the processes of Grafting, Budding, Layering, &c. &c. Price 6*s.* cloth.

4

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21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Monday, West London Gardeners' Association 7 P.M.

So many inquiries reach us as to the mode of preserving half-hardy plants over a winter, or, as they say, of hybernating them, that we are tempted to introduce some remarks upon the subject, now that the chills of autumn are warning us of the approach of frost and snow.

Two principal conditions are required in the construction of a winter-house—first, *dryness;* and second, *exclusion of frost.* If these are fulfilled, other circumstances are comparatively unimportant; if they are neglected, places the best constructed otherwise are entirely valueless.

The most perfect of all structures is a glazed brick pit, with the walls built hollow, and the sashes protected by a moveable covering of thatch or asphalte, or matting. The two former are the best, because they are the driest; the first is the best of all, because it is warmest. But such a structure will be worse than the rudest substitute if it is not so completely elevated above the surrounding ground as to be free from the damp that, during winter, will necessarily rise upwards into it. The bottom in the inside should be, at least, a foot or 18 inches above the ground level—or, if circumstances should render this impossible, a well-drained, dry ditch cut round it will answer the same purpose. It ought, moreover, to face the north. If it faces the south, the air within it is apt to become heated by the sun, and thus the plants are stimulated into temporary growth at unpropitious seasons.

The necessity for a winter-house being dry, seems to arise out of the nature of vegetation—which, being entirely passive, cannot resist the influence of surrounding media. If the air or soil is damp, plants exposed to them must absorb that moisture; but from the lowness of the temperature of a winter-house their powers of digestion and assimilation are torpid, and therefore the water they receive, instead of becoming incorporated with their system, stagnates in their cells and cavities, where it becomes putrid; and as soon as this takes place, the evil extends with rapidity, causing both branches and stems to become rotten; for decay in plants is always contagious, and will spread through all the parts with which it is in contact, until the renovated forces of vegetation restore the equilibrium of chemical constituents, and thus arrest contagion.

If the sides of such a pit are not hollow, it will be necessary to guard them by an external covering or lining; and even if they are hollow, it may be necessary to do so in very severe winters. It is essential that the material to be thus employed should not be liable to fermentation, and should be as dry as possible. Stable litter, grass mowings, tan, decayed leaves, are all bad materials. Dry straw, Fern-stems, or boughs of Fir-trees, are good materials, and so is a mound of earth a foot or 18 inches thick, sloped so as to throw off rain. If fermenting materials are employed, they are sure to raise the temperature of the pit, and thus to rouse the powers of vegetation, which it is most essential to guard against.

The plants to be preserved in such a pit should be taken out of the ground and potted in the dry weather of October; and they should be exposed for a day or two to the sun before they are finally arranged within it; this is in order to render them as dry as practicable before they are housed.

Supposing all the above-mentioned precautions to be taken, it will only be necessary to open the sashes in dry weather, for the purpose of dissipating any further moisture that may collect; light should, however, be admitted when it can be done without exposing the plants to frost or rain; but if they are quite torpid, as they ought to be, they may remain shut up for weeks together.

Such being the best kind of hybernatory, it will not be difficult for a gardener to devise substitutes for it. He who has no glazed pit with hollow walls may easily make a winter-house with very rude materials. The walls may be made of earth, provided it is thick enough; and the roof may be of thatched hurdles, or what is better, of oiled linen stretched over a wooden frame, and guarded by thatch. Or the walls may be formed of two rows of hurdles, having the interval between them stuffed with dry straw or fern. In such buildings, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, and all such half-hardy plants required for the decoration of borders, may be safely stored away; and even Alpine plants, which are in a growing state during the winter, might probably be so preserved. It would, however, be better to keep them apart, because they might suffer from too much dryness.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood as to the sense in which we use this word dryness. We do not mean that the soil of plants in a hybernatory is to be dry as dust, or like that of a sunny hedge in the Dog-days. We mean that it is not to be wet, nor even damp enough to engender mosses and green scum, or by its evaporation to render the walls perceptibly moist. If the soil is dried up, it will kill the plants enclosed in it; but no person can be a gardener who will not now understand what we mean; nor is the over-drying the earth likely to occur where plants are exposed to the ordinary atmosphere, even if enclosed in such pits as we have described; for the soil, though originally too dry, will gradually absorb the moisture of the atmosphere that rests upon it.

Perhaps it would be even possible to winter half-hardy plants by packing them in chests kept in a dry and frost-proof chamber; arranging them layer upon layer, resting on cross bars, so as not to touch each other. If this were attempted, it would, however, be necessary that no packing should be introduced between the pots; for it would become mouldy, and that would destroy the plants. Nor could the chests be preserved in a kitchen-corner, as one of our correspondents suggests, for that would be much too warm. The chamber to hold them should be frost-proof, and no more. We cannot, however, recommend this expedient; because, although plants might thus live through the winter, they would probably perish at the approach of spring. At that season, and long before the frosts are gone, it would be necessary to expose them to light, and to give them water upon which to feed, and frames of some sort would be required for that purpose. Now if there is a frame of any sort in the gardener's possession, he might just as well fill it with plants during winter in the way we have pointed out, as leave it empty, and pack up his plants in boxes. Oiled linen would do very well for the sashes.

As space is often a great object in a garden, where there is seldom much room allotted to hybernatories, we may as well add that, instead of taking up half-hardy plants and attempting to preserve them, it is better to leave them in the borders to their fate, and to propagate pans full of cuttings of such things early enough to be well rooted by the end of September. Cuttings thus prepared may be wintered in their pans; and in this way thousands of plants will only occupy the place of fifties.

That we have been striving diligently during the whole season to find room for the proceedings of local Horticultural Societies, of which every post brings us reports, our columns afford weekly evidence. That, in spite of our wishes to oblige our country friends by their insertion, we have nevertheless fallen much into arrear, the heaps of papers before us too plainly testify. We trust that the Number which we now present our readers will satisfy them that we have every disposition to give their proceedings the publicity they desire.

It is well known that melting Pears become in some soils incurably gritty: the reason, however, is unexplained. Mr. Edward Solly is engaged in the chemical examination of this and other facts of the same nature, and we shall be greatly obliged to any of our friends who will send us samples of such Pears, together with about 1 lb. weight of the soil in which the trees grow. The investigation is of great horticultural interest.

The subject of glazed flower-pots continues occasionally to form the subject of letters from correspondents. They, however, contain so little evidence upon the subject, and are so destitute of novel views, that in a week or two we shall condense them all into a short paragraph, unless we receive in the interim some better matter than is at present in our possession.

ON THE VINE.—No. III.

3. *Pruning.*—The best mode of pruning the Vine to produce certain crops of fine well-flavoured fruit, is undoubtedly the "spur system." I shall not enter into any arguments to prove this. It is sufficient to state that it is now practised by most of the eminent Grape-growers in this country; and its simplicity and adaptation to the habits of the Vine under artificial treatment are not its least recommendation. The first season after planting, I train one shoot to each rafter, stopping at the first joint all the laterals, and clipping off every tendril. When the shoot has reached three-fourths of the length of the rafter, I cut off the bottom laterals, and continue from time to time to remove them all the way up as the wood hardens. This season I do not stop the shoot at all, but continue to tie it in across the top of the house, my object being to obtain as long and strong a shoot as possible. The second season I prune down to three eyes from the bottom of each rafter, and allow one bunch of fruit to each Vine to prove the kind. I train the uppermost shoot to the rafter, managing in the same way as I did the first season, excepting that I stop it by pinching off the end near the top of the rafter, to strengthen the lower buds. The two bottom eyes I stop at the third or fourth joint to make spurs. If the Vines are strong, they will push again, when I stop them at the first joint, repeating this as often as they shoot again. I tie them in at nearly right angles, to give the leading shoot all the benefit of the sun and air. In the third season the Vines should be very strong, with short joints and plump buds; and I expect this year to have some good fruit, and prune accordingly. If the wood is sound, firm, and of a good brown colour, I cut at one-third the length of the rafter, which will mostly be six or seven feet. I then have ten or twelve buds, from each of which I expect a bunch of fruit. More may show, but that number is quite sufficient for the third year, as the Vine has to make wood as well as to bear fruit. I train the top shoot up the rafter again, repeating the same operations of removing tendrils, stopping laterals, &c., stopping it at the top. The side shoots or spurs I stop at the joint which shows fruit, and only leave one bunch on each spur. This is a general rule every year afterwards. I tie each spur at right angles from the centre, so that I have two rows of bunches, one on each side of the rafter. The fourth season I bring up the spurs to two-thirds of the intended length of the Vine, following the system I did during the third season, with this difference, that if any of the spurs are weak and show poor bunches of fruit, I nip off the bunch to strengthen the spur. The fifth season the shoot extends the length of the rafter, so that in four years I have all the rafter clothed with fruit-bearing spurs; after which all they require is to cut through the second bud every pruning season. I only leave one bud to each spur, though some cultivators leave two; but in that case the spurs will too soon become long and unsightly, and the further the bud is from the main stem, the weaker it will be. Even with one bud each year the spurs will in time require renewal. To effect this, I train up a young shoot from the bottom, and the year after cut off the old shoot with all its spurs, and manage the young one exactly in the same way as a young Vine. I do this to every other Vine, as the house would be without fruit one or two years were they all cut down at once. I suffer those that are cut down to get into a bearing state again, and then cut down the remainder. The question may be asked, when is the proper time to prune the Vine? This entirely depends upon circumstances. If they are to be forced early, they must be pruned early. It may serve as a general rule, to prune at least six weeks before it is intended to begin to force: if it can be done two months previous, it will be better; the pores of the wood, when it is cut, will then be stopped so as not to bleed where brought into a higher temperature. I have been thus particular in describing this method of pruning the Vine, as I am thoroughly convinced of its excellence, and confidently recommend it as the best mode.

4. *General Management. Times of beginning to Force.*—In places where there are a number of houses devoted to the Vine, it is possible to have ripe grapes all the year round. To accomplish this completely, six houses are necessary, though it may in some degree be done with three. In the former case, the first house ought to be started on the 1st of November, the second on the 1st of December, and so on, the first day of every month till April. Where there are but three houses, it will be early enough to commence the first house in December, the second in February, and the third in April. To cause the Vines to break equally all the length of the shoot, I tie them down to the front windows, until the buds are all expanded. My reason for this is to have the whole length of the Vine in an equal temperature, so that one part of it may not be more excited than another. When every bud has pushed, I carefully separate the Vines one by one; and as it is convenient I regulate the shoots, stop them, and thin the number of bunches, and do all that is required. Then I tie them up loosely to the rafter, and should they hang down a foot from the glass, I think it an advantage, especially during the early part of the season.

5. *Syringing and Steaming.*—During the time of forcing the Vine (except while they are in blossom, and the ripening of the fruit), I syringe them freely with rain-water morning and evening, all over. I find this of the greatest benefit to the plants. I also steam the houses by pouring water on the pipes or flues to keep up a moisture in the air; and this is a practice that cannot be too strongly recommended. It is beneficial to the growth of the plant, it scalds the berries, and keeps down that pest to the Vine, the red spider. When the Vines are in blossom I refrain from syringing, but use steam freely. When the berries begin to colour, I also cease syringing, but use the steam a fortnight longer, though only at night, as I have found the steam to do injury to the berries if used on a hot sunny morning. As soon as the grapes are nearly ripe I keep as dry an atmosphere as possible, both to give the fruit a good flavour, and to ripen the wood.

6. *Covering the Border.*—This in the early part of the forcing season is absolutely necessary. I have used successfully both light litter and fresh gathered [illegible]. No frost must be allowed to reach the roots; if it does, the Vines will droop when the sun shines, and the bunches will be crippled, and perhaps never come out properly. I have also found useful for the first two houses a tarpaulin to cover the litter and dung to keep off the heavy rains and snow.

7. *The Temperature the Vine requires.*—In forcing operations, the nearer we approach to nature the more reasonably may we expect success, therefore I commence forcing the Vine with a low temperature. The first week I keep up the heat to 70°, the second to 60°, the third to 65°, and the fourth to 70°. I am not very particular to keep exactly to these numbers, but do not vary more than two or three degrees. If in the night the heat falls a little, I am not much alarmed, as I consider it natural for

the night to be cooler than the day. During the time the Vines are in bloom, I keep a rather higher temperature, about 75°, with a moist atmosphere; but as soon as the berries are fairly set, I let the temperature fall to 70°, which I consider a good average heat, up to ripening of the fruit.

8. *Setting the Fruit.*—In the open air there are many contingencies to assist nature in this needful office, such as, for instance, strong winds, numerous insects, and changes of temperature, which cannot conveniently take place in artificial treatment. It is necessary, therefore, to use manual operation to effect the setting of the fruit, and more especially in the earlier part of the forcing season. I use a camel-hair pencil to disperse the pollen on the stigmas. Some kinds of Grapes have very little pollen, while others have plenty to spare. In this case I take a sheet of white paper and hold it under the bunch that has abundance of pollen; I gently shake the bunch, and then, with the camel-hair pencil, apply the pollen to such kinds as are deficient. By these means I have set some of the most difficult kinds.

9. *Thinning the Berries.*—As soon as the berries are set, and begin to swell, it is time to thin them. For this operation there are proper scissors, with long handles and short blades. Provided with these, some good soft matting, and with something to catch the berries in (which make excellent vinegar or tarts, &c.), I commence the operation by tying up the shoulders of such bunches as require it to the wires on each side of the rafter; or, if the bunches are very large, I fasten some thin narrow lath to the rafter to tie the shoulders to. Some persons use a thin piece of lath notched at each end to prop the shoulders off from the main body of the bunch; but I do not like these so well as the matting the props, they being apt to drop out. In order to have large berries I thin very freely, so much so, that the bunches look like skeletons. Of course I thin according to the kind; some sorts, under the best management, do not swell to such a size as others; hence it is necessary to know the medium size to which every variety will swell, and thin accordingly.

10. *Watering the Roots.*—As the kind of border I have recommended is well drained, during the hot dry weather of spring and summer, a good steeping of rain or river water will do good, especially while the Vines are young. I have used manure-water alternately with clear water with evident benefit. If the border be well watered once a week, it is sufficient. Remember to place boards to walk on, and as soon as the water has sunk in, and the surface becomes rather dry, go over it with a Dutch hoe and a rough rake. I do not approve of a very smooth surface; the more frequently it is stirred, the less water it will take: if, however, it is so smooth as to let the water run off instead of sinking in, I point the surface over with a fork, and leave it rough, in order to let the water in.

11. *Covering the Vines in Winter to keep off the Frost.*—When the Vines are not covered with glass, in consequence of other fruits being grown in the house, I find it necessary to protect the Vine from the severe frost: I have used haybands, long straight wheat-straw, and narrow tarpaulin; they have all answered pretty well, but the tarpaulin is the best, as it keeps them dry, and, of course, renders them more able to endure frost.—*T. Appleby, the Fence, Macclesfield.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XVII.

The Celery-Fly (*Tephritis Onopordinis.*)—For several years past the Celery has suffered in various parts of the kingdom, as well as in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, from the attacks of the larvæ of this beautiful little insect; and in the market-gardens at Battersea the most promising crops have been destroyed by them. Indeed, I have scarcely ever looked at any beds of that useful vegetable since my attention has been called to the subject without noticing the blisters formed by the maggots upon the leaves, which are more or less green or brown, according to the age of the enclosed larvæ. On examining these blisters, they are found to be considerably inflated, and, on holding them up to the light, a maggot may be seen moving between the thin and somewhat transparent cuticles, where it has been consuming the parenchyma; those parts of the blisters where it commenced its operations being withered, they become ochreous or brown, and the other portions but recently deprived of the pulpy substance partake of a pale green tint; in this way one maggot will form a patch more than an inch in diameter before it is full-grown. Several frequently live together, or appear to do so: but this may happen from their cells uniting, as neighbouring larvæ increase their habitations during their progress to maturity. I have found them at work at Midsummer, but in July most of the blisters were empty. It is, however, in September and October that the plants are most disfigured and injured, when the maggots are often revelling in every leaf, and have not disappeared in some seasons even in November. These larvæ are of a glossy pale green, with the alimentary canal shining through the back; the head is attenuated and the tail obtuse, with a few tubercles (fig. 1). The maggots leave their habitations, and probably enter the earth to undergo their transformation to the pupa; this, however, is not absolutely necessary, for I have repeatedly had them change amongst the leaves when shut up in a box. These chrysalides (fig. 2) are nothing more than the indurated skins of the maggots, which are contracted, and become shining, ocreous, and horny, enclosing and protecting a delicate nymph of a charming green colour, which I have found perfectly formed in February, on opening the cases of some which had transformed late in the autumn.

The beautiful and elegant flies comprised in the genus Tephritis which inhabit England amount to 40 species; they are very fond of sunning themselves upon the glazed leaves of plants exposed to the sun, when they skip and sidle along in a very peculiar manner, their wings being slightly elevated like those of a butterfly. They seem to be greatly attached to Thistles and allied plants, whither they resort to obtain food from the flowers. The females of many of the species have the apex of the abdomen furnished with a horny, attenuated process protecting the ovipositor;* as if it were for depositing the eggs between the calyxes of such flowers; but it is otherwise in the Celery-fly, which, it may be presumed, lays its eggs upon or in the leaf. It is evident that there are two or more broods in a year, for I have observed the flies from the middle of May to the end of July on plants under paling, upon laurel leaves, as well as various flowers in gardens, upon laurel leaves, and I once bred a specimen in March. The larvæ are not confined to the Celery, for I have examples of the fly bred from blisters on the leaves of Smyrnium Olusatrum (Alexanders), and they frequently infest the Parsnep leaves also.

The male flies of Tephritis Onopordinis of Fabricius (fig. 3) are shining ochreous, with a few black bristles on the head and thorax, which are dark ochreous; the lower part of the face and horns is yellowish; the latter droop and are furnished with a fine bristle or seta, which is black, except at the base. The eyes are deep green; a crescent space behind the scutel is pitchy; the body, which is five-jointed, is rusty brown and downy; the wings are much longer than the body, iridescent, prettily variegated with brown, leaving two transparent spots on the costal edge, and five large irregular ones on the inferior margin. The poisers are ochreous as well as the legs; these are pubescent, the feet being five-jointed and furnished with minute claws. The cross lines show the dimensions of the male; the female is larger and darker, especially the thorax, abdomen, and the brown markings on the wings.

Fortunately there are parasites which are destined to prey upon these destructive maggots; one is an Ichneumon, a figure of which is published in *Curtis's Brit. Ent.*, pl. 141, under the name of Alysia Apii; several of them were bred from the pupæ in June; and last April and May a friend and myself bred specimens of a bright metallic green Lamprotes† (!), of the family Diplolepidæ, and others have hatched during the present month of September. By strict attention to the Celery crops we may undoubtedly assist in keeping this troublesome insect under; for as soon as the withered leaves indicate the presence of the maggots, such as can be removed should be cut off and burnt, and the blisters in the others must be nipped so as to destroy the inmates. It has been asserted that planting Celery without dung would preserve the crop from their attacks, but such I cannot think would be the case; something more, however, is wanting to perfect our knowledge of their economy, regarding the locality of the pupæ and the deposition of the eggs, when it is possible other means might be suggested to diminish their numbers, and render their visits less destructive.—*Ruricola.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXVIII.

The taking up and storing of the Potatoe crop usually form at this time the principal occupation of almost every cottager throughout the country, and may, in some respects, be considered as his harvest, from the circumstance of his being more dependent upon it for the support of himself and family during winter, than on any other crop which he cultivates. Such being the case, it becomes a matter of great importance to see that the necessary preparations are made for securing the roots in the best condition immediately after they are ripe, and before they get damaged by wet, or the early frosts of autumn. The proper time for taking them up has been the subject of much discussion, and very opposite opinions are still entertained by practical men upon this particular point. Some have recommended that Potatoes intended for seed stock should be taken up a fortnight or three weeks before being fully ripe, in the belief that by doing so, it would prevent the curl in the future crop; but this is an error, we think, which, if adopted, will have a tendency rather to increase than diminish the evil; and on no account would we recommend such a practice to be followed, believing that it is to this and similar injudicious methods of treatment that many of the failures in the Potatoe crop may be frequently ascribed. In our opinion it is essential to the keeping of Potatoes in a proper manner, whether for seed or for store, to have the roots perfectly matured before they are taken out of the ground. It is not enough that the stems and leaves have begun to decay; sufficient time should be allowed after these may have withered for the roots to ripen, until it is found that the skin has acquired such a degree of firmness as not to come off on being gently rubbed, which it invariably does when they are immature. The mode of preserving the crop is another point which deserves to be particularly attended to. In various parts of the country it is customary to pit the roots in some convenient place, and after covering them with straw, a layer of earth is thrown over them of sufficient thickness to exclude frost; but the most effectual method, perhaps, for the cottager to adopt is, to stow them away into a dry, dark shed or cellar, where they may be protected from frost, and turned over occasionally whenever they begin to sprout. The latter precaution is highly necessary to the perfect keeping of the Potatoe, and from its being delayed or neglected altogether, the future crop may be very seriously injured.

See to the young Cauliflowers raised from the sowing that was made in August. They will now be fit for transplanting, which should be performed in the same manner as directed for Cabbages—with this difference, that, as they are more tender, they will require to be placed in a warm and sheltered situation, where a temporary protection may be given to them during the severe weather.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Primrose, Cowslip, and Oxlip.—In your report fo the proceedings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, p. 645, it is stated, in reference to the variable offspring of Polyanthus seed, that "several members expressed their belief that the varieties arising from Primula vulgaris and P. elatior of British authors, may be correctly referred to one species; but that the P. veris is a distinct and well-marked species, never seen to amalgamate with, or pass into the others." Bearing on this point, one or two cases have come under my notice which seem to lead to a contrary conclusion. I once saw a number of seedlings from the Cowslip (P. veris) among which there was as great a diversity, both in form and colour, as is generally found in a bed of seedling Polyanthuses. Many retained the cowslip form, but varied in colour from deep yellow, through all the gradations, to dark red; others, again, approached the Polyanthus in breadth of corolla. On the other hand, the Primrose (P. vulgaris) does not appear to vary much in form, but only in colour, when raised from seed. At Kiplin, in Yorkshire, the seat of the Earl of Tyrconnel, there are Primroses of more than a dozen distinct shades of colour, which must originally have sprung from seed; but although there are thousands of plants, I have no recollection of ever seeing one among them with more than a single flower on a stalk, or betraying any disposition to assume the cupped corolla of the Cowslip. Might not the Oxlip (P. elatior) be a hybrid between the Cowslip and the Primrose? The flowers of the common Primrose on the flower-stalk of the Cowslip would be a near approach to the Oxlip. It is much less common (at least wherever I have been) than either the Cowslip or the Primrose, which seems to indicate that it is not reproduced freely by seed.—*J. B. Whiting.*—[This is also the opinion of some good botanists.]

The Vinery.—Though the papers "On the Vine" indicate your intention of laying before your readers full information as to the culture of it, I am desirous of calling your attention in good time to the methods of succession crops in the same house. The most abundant supply of fruit in my neighbourhood is produced, I understand, from three Vines to each rafter; the first, for the earliest crop, being attached to the rafter until it is time to introduce the second Vine, when the first is removed to the centre space of the light, and the second succeeds to the rafter. The third is, of course, disposed of on one side of the rafter, the second occupying the other; but I have not heard from the skilful cultivator himself the precise course of all his successful operations. The object of my present communication is to request that, at the proper time, you will acquaint your readers with the best mode at present in use for producing a succession of crops, and with the sorts of Grapes which should be introduced into the house at the same time. Many excellent observations on their cultivation have appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Will you inform us, whether any, and if any, what tender sorts may, at any period of the succession, be brought into a house where the main reliance of the cultivator is on the more certain and more productive sorts; and whether any arrangement of the roots of the different species in the border, and as to their stems, can be adopted to give a hope of success, which is at present out of the question on the absurd plan of mixing in one house a variety of species of different habits, requiring very different temperature? You will, of course, reprint the lists already given of the varieties, in classes, so as to show which may best go together in the same house. The union of other crops, or the use of a house for other purposes than Grapes, seems unattainable, if the perfection of Grape cultivation is the object; but very many of your readers cling to the hope that such a union may be effected in a degree. I have just built, or enlarged, a small house 17 ft. by 12, 8 ft. high, rafters 12 ft. long, with glazed ends and close lights 2 ft. 8 in. from the roof northwards. The lights are 3 ft. 3 in. wide; the house is warmed by a common flue, and has a tan-pit in the centre. Will you kindly inform me of the best system for such a house: how I may derive from it the greatest advantage, having in view Grapes, and propagation, and protection and flowering of greenhouse plants? For instance, I have not as yet more than three Vines, quite young, but am begging more on all sides. During this winter I presume that I can obtain a large supply of cuttings, plunged in pots in the tan, under handglasses, for the greenhouse and borders

* Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. and fol. 241.
† Curtis's Guide, Genus 639.

next year, and of course preserve the late cuttings already struck. What ought to be the mean temperature of the house through the winter? and what system shall I enter upon with the Vines, which will all be only one year old? At the back of the Vinery I presume I can place, on a shelf near the light, plants at rest; having two sliding ventilators in the back wall, I expect that the heat of the house will not excite any bulbs in pots left dry, or promote the too rapid growth of young cuttings, placed on that shelf, and that it will be a good position for pans of annual seeds just sown, and cuttings of evergreens. I have forgotten to mention that, for the third time, I am in danger of losing Benthamia fragifera, in a pot; it has filled the pot, as did the previous plants, with vigorous roots, and is now apparently dying. It has been, I think, kept too dry, and too much exposed to the sun under glass during the summer; it has seemed most flourishing when kept in the highest temperature.—*An Amateur.* [Instead of answering this letter ourselves, we print it, in the hope that some of our intelligent correspondents, who are *practised* Grape-growers, will reply to it for us. It involves matter of the greatest interest to a numerous class of readers.]

Draining of Garden-pots.—Your readers are under great obligation to you for the variety of useful and entertaining instruction constantly to be found in your columns. Practical gardeners know the value of information upon the minutiæ of their craft; and, in consequence, are thankful to you for giving admission to the observations of correspondents upon the form, substance, and drainage of garden-pots, as well as to the more learned disquisitions of scientific searchers into the arcana of nature. Every person of experience in such matters knows the necessity of perfect drainage to the health of his plants in pots; and as I think I have attained this object, I am desirous of giving, for the benefit of others, a description of the method which I have for several years practised with success. I had long thought that the ordinary way of putting at the bottom of the pot a large quantity of crocks, to effect this, but a clumsy proceeding, and one which, if it affords an opportunity for the roots to spread themselves freely, affords also a harbour for worms, slugs, woodlice, and other vermin. To remedy this, I put at the bottom a piece of perforated zinc, an inch and a quarter, or more, square, according to the size of the pot, so as completely to cover the hole; this perforated zinc may be had for a trifle of any brazier or tin-plate worker, who are glad to get rid of their refuse shreds, and may, by the help of a strong pair of scissors or small shears, be readily cut into the requisite size; upon this I place a small potsherd, with its convex side upwards, taking care that by resting partly upon the zinc it renders it immoveable. I then put in a quantity of good moss so as to form a layer of a third of an inch, or more, thick, when pressed together by the mould, and proceed to finish as usual the operation of potting the plant. I have found this method to succeed perfectly: constant drainage is effected; the moss, particularly with the addition of the potsherd, prevents the earth from choking the holes of the zinc, and by the partial decomposition, where it is in contact with the soil, affords an agreeable receptacle for the roots of the plant, in which they appear to delight, and will continue undecayed for a twelvemonth. All sorts of vermin are entirely excluded; the operation of shifting is much facilitated, as the earth comes out of the pot unbroken; and it is, moreover, a much more cleanly process than the one commonly used. I must, however, add, that if the pots thus treated are placed out of doors, it will still be desirable that they should be put upon tiles or slates, or something of the sort; because, as the compost is generally rich, the worms will be attracted by the water which drains from it, and although they cannot get into the pot, if the bottom, inside, be level so as the zinc is close all round, they will fill the hole below it with their casts, and thus impede the drainage.—*J. B., Lynn.*

Datura Arborea.—A correspondent, "H. S." of Farnham, near Cavan, says, that he has a specimen of Brugmansia sanguinea, which instead of cutting down low in the spring in order to make it flower, as mentioned by "P. W. J.," in p. 612, he merely prunes to keep within bounds. The plant has been in a tub about one foot in diameter for some years, placed in a conservatory on the centre border, into which the roots have penetrated. He finds it necessary to keep it dry during the winter, and the water that he does use is placed in the house some time before it is required. The dimensions of his plant are,—height, 11½ feet, circumference of the stem 11 inches, and of the branches 39 feet; it has been in flower since May, and has now 100 flowers on it, averaging 9 inches in length.

Duration of Vitality in Seeds.—There are many remarkable instances on record of the duration of the germinative power in the seeds of plants. There are few gardeners who have paid any attention to the matter at all, but could, if they were willing, relate something interesting on the subject. We have read of seeds springing after having lain dormant for 40 years in the garden of Upsal, and also of seeds vegetating in Bushy Park in soil that was trenched supposed to have remained undisturbed since the time of Charles the First; also of Raspberry seed growing that had probably remained for twenty centuries in a tumulus near Maiden Castle. But these cases dwindle into nothing when compared with the one I shall now mention. Conversing some time ago with an individual about the quality of the limestone rocks in a certain part of the county in which I was then travelling, he told me of one limestone quarry in particular, the lime of which he never intended to put upon his ground again. When I asked his reason for rejecting the lime, he told me that it was full of seeds, and made his ground so full of weeds that he never intended to use it again if he could get other lime. I believe geologists have not yet settled the age of the mountain limestone, but the majority of them say that it is many thousands of years old. Think of seeds remaining for so long a time, along with the remains of zoophytes, mollusca, and crustacea, and after enduring the intense heat of the lime-kiln, to spring into life when spread upon ground intended for other crops than that of Sorrel and Charlock! It was in vain to tell him that the seeds were in the soil before the lime was applied to it, and that it was the action of the lime upon the seed that caused it to spring. He held his opinion as tenaciously as the philosophers of old did in maintaining the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Disinfection with reference to Vegetation.—That the diseases to which plants are incident, whether from parasitic attack or otherwise, are sometimes contagious or infectious, there can be no reasonable doubt. That which commits such havoc on the root of the Saffron Crocus is a memorable example of the former; and the proximity of diseased plants will not unfrequently be found to have its influence over others in their immediate vicinity. What is in common parlance termed "blight," will so far illustrate my position. I cannot but think that vegetation acts and reacts on itself in reference to its various tribes, and that, so to speak, these sympathies and antipathies are clearly observable and distinguishable. I apprehend we have paid far too little attention to this important part of the economy of vegetation. No one can doubt that plants are importantly affected by a salubrious atmosphere, and that its alternations and vicissitudes control or modify the functions of their economy. Ventilation every one will allow to be essential. An atmosphere chemically pure is as necessary as a genial temperature and an equable distribution of moisture, according to the requirements of the peculiar habits and conditions of individual plants and kindred tribes. They are diversified in their liveries of place, circumstance, and condition, but the atmosphere is common to them all, and its healthy condition is essentially connected with the well-being or luxuriance of vegetation. Plants, it is true, do not entirely abandon swamps where a stagnant atmosphere prevails, or a pestilential region; the picture of vegetation is everywhere well filled up, and there is no blank unsupplied in the economy of plants, or in almost any region. I here, however, refer to the general aspect of vegetable creation. Cæteris paribus, as far as the food of plants is concerned, it will be, however, occasionally found that the entire inmates of the conservatory are in a healthy state, and only rivals in beauty and luxuriance, while in other cases on the other hand the plants are sickly, and a languid and fading vegetation characterises the aggregate. This arises from an unhealthy atmosphere; morbid from something more, it may be, than want of ventilation. Decaying vegetation will always be noxious, even to the atmosphere of plants; though buried in the soil it may minister to forms of beauty and of loveliness. The necessity of a purified or disinfected atmosphere seems obvious on reflection. The thunder-storm is the grand phenomenon which ministers to the renovation of that morbid condition of the atmosphere, which is connected with decaying verdure and the immaturely fading leaf. Its electricity may stimulate the dormant or sinking powers of vegetable life, as well as subserve the purposes of an equalisation of the balance of power in heat and moisture; but it seems to me that the most important feature of its agency is the introduction of a disinfecting agent, equally efficient in the decomposition of noxious animal miasmata, as in that of decaying vegetable matter—I mean nitrous acid gas, as a disinfectant exceeded only by chlorine. I have clearly proved the presence of nitrous acid in the rain which falls during the thunder-storm, by employing tincture of logwood, which I find a very sensible test of its presence. This fact enables us to account for the deposit of nitrites on some walls under particular circumstances, as well as the precipitates at Tirhout and elsewhere. Our atmosphere chemically consists of 21 parts of oxygen and 79 per cent. of nitrogen; these proportionals reversed form nitrous acid, or aquafortis. A portion of the atmosphere is, by the electricity of the thunder-storm, thus reversed, and for this singular and important result the experiments of the Hon. Henry Cavendish might have prepared us. Having passed a current of electric sparks through a glass globe containing atmospheric air, red vapour arose—ample evidence of the change in question. By very simple means, a morbid condition of the atmosphere in the conservatory might be thus corrected and heated, namely, by the action of nitric acid on tin, copper, or mercury; or that of sulphuric acid or powdered nitre (saltpetre) placed on a heated plate. This too will likely be more efficacious in destroying parasitic insect life, than fumigations of tobacco. Caution and care must of course be exercised.—*J. Murray.*

Forest-tree Planting.—The directions given by "S. N. V." in a late Number as to digging arable ground previously to planting are very good for stiff soils, but it is dangerous to disturb the surface in light soils, as the wind will blow it away from the plants, and they will be much more affected by drought, from which spring-planted trees often suffer, and for which reason, amongst others, autumn-planting seems, on the whole, the best. It gives the trees time to settle before the winter frosts, and before the spring droughts set in. In one of Walter Scott's published letters, when on the subject of planting, to which he applied his acute mind as soon as he became possessed of land, he quotes from an old adage, "Plant me in spring and beg me to grow, plant me at Michaelmas and order me to grow." S. N. V. omits one very important circumstance to be attended to in planting, viz., not to plant too deep. Even gardeners are very apt to fall into this error, in planting fruit-trees, and many a sickly tree may be restored to health by removing the earth that has been improperly heaped up against the stem. By examining a young plant taken out of the seed-bed, nature marks the spot below which a tree should not be planted. In digging holes for planting, care should be taken to loosen the earth at bottom. In very stiff soils it is not a bad plan to dig the holes in spring; let them remain open all summer, to mellow the earth thrown out, and plant in autumn; if spring-planting is preferred, the earth must be thrown into the holes before winter, that water may not lodge in them, and then dig them out again in spring, when the trees are planted. As this system of course adds to the expense, it is only applicable to a plantation on a small scale; four feet distance is quite near enough from hole to hole; and in a good soil and sheltered situation, five feet is near enough, and saves both labour and plants; and it must be recollected that the nearer the plants, the sooner they want thinning, and that the first thinning does not pay the labour; therefore the longer it can be put off the better, so as not to injure the plants. That is one reason why people are apt to delay thinning their trees. In the directions for making plantations solely for the production of timber, S. N. V. gives the names of trees and the proportion of each for three different kinds of soils, but he does not say what kind of tree is eventually to form the timber. 1st, in "stiff heavy lands," peculiarly adapted to Oak, he gives 1200 Larch, 400 Scotch Firs, 200 Spruce and Silver Firs, a few Wych Elms, and 200 other sorts, but only 200 Oaks. From the preponderance of the Larch, it may be inferred that they are to be eventually the standing timber trees; but in that case the Oaks may be dispensed with, having no chance with their more rapid-growing neighbours. In the second list for "a fine deep loamy soil" (a soil, by-the-by, in which any tree will grow well) we have again the same preponderance of Larch, with only 200 Oaks, and the addition of 400 Ash, to assist the Larch in burking the poor Oaks. S. N. V. may depend on it that Larch should be planted alone if it is intended to raise them for timber; if wanted for nurses, the evergreen Fir tribe is far better. There is one great advantage in planting Larch alone that may be noticed. It has been found that Larch invariably creates good herbage below them, whereas the drip from other trees destroys it; so by planting Larch alone and thinning them out gradually to proper distances, Larch woods may be safely grazed by cattle long before the trees are of a size to be cut for timber. To see this exemplified on a great scale, it is well worth a planter's while, particularly a lover of Larch, to visit the woods of Dunkeld, planted by the late Duke of Athol, where he may see the finest pasture on land under Larch, which before it was planted was black Heath, without a blade of grass growing on it, and for grazing not worth perhaps sixpence an acre. To convince yourself there is no fallacy in this, look over the plantation fence, and there you will see the black Heath as it was inside before it was planted. It is a great mistake planting any of the Fir tribe very close; it should be recollected that their roots run on the surface, so that they are apt to starve each other when too close. To be satisfied on this point, let any one compare the size of Fir trees on the outside of a close-planted Fir-wood with those within: those on the outside, where the roots have room to run in quest of food, are generally twice the size of those within, deprived of air besides. That gigantic planter above named, who often planted 1,000 acres in a season, gradually extended the distance at which he planted Larch to eight or ten feet, to save labour and plants, and that he might not have to thin them before they would make some return for the labour; but to do justice to the merits of the Duke of Athol as a Larch-planter, a more comprehensive account of his system would be required than the writer of this article is able to furnish. To revert to the article by S. N. V., it is only necessary further to notice that for "damp, marshy situations," the trees recommended seem the best; but no marshy land should be planted if it is possible to make it dry, for which purpose open drains are the best, scoured out every year, if possible; and when that is attended to, even Oaks will often thrive in it, certainly Ash.—*M.D.—P.*

Trellises.—You would confer a great favour on many of your distant friends by describing and figuring the various sorts of trellises most suitable for climbing plants when grown in pots. The sort of material and mode of attaching the trellis to the pot should be mentioned, so that a workman may be able to construct them. Climbing plants, thanks to the Horticultural Society, are now attracting the attention they deserve, and yet of all others they are the most awkward in the hands of an amateur.—*S.*

Nitrate of Ammonia proposed as a Manure.—If nitrogen be the one essential ingredient in manures, and they be valuable in proportion to the quantity contained, why should the nitrate of ammonia not be tried? as it is known salts this contains the largest proportion of nitrogen, amounting to 35 parts in the hundred. By heat it is entirely resolved into water and nitrous oxide—the laughing gas. I tried it upon a Fly [illegible], either from an overdose, or intoxication, the [illegible] sick. Formerly, the principal source of saltpetre was the camel's-dung from the Libyan deserts; this fact will probably elucidate the reason why [illegible] is a manure, and also why one kind of manure should be used for one tribe of plants, another for another: thus—nitrate of soda improves Grass and ruins Onions—the Cruciferæ require a large proportion of nitrogen, and contain even sulphur. So the Wormwood is one of the most pernicious weeds, as it takes up so large a proportion of potash from the soil. We shall best arrive at a knowledge of the proper manure for each plant by analysing it in its wild state, and again in its most highly cultivated; the common hedge

Pansy, for instance, and the beautiful blooms that adorn our shows. Any salt of ammonia required may be readily formed from the gas liquor, which contains the carbonate. —*Henry Barham Harris, M.D.*

To Revive Faded Flowers.—I noticed, in your answer to a correspondent, that a specimen sent could not be sufficiently recovered: did you try it with chloride of lime (in powder) in the proportion of five grains to one ounce of water? if not, you will find it a powerful stimulant.—*Mendico.*

British Botany.—The lost Eriophorum alpinum has been re-discovered in a new situation, about two miles from Dumlanrig Castle.—*Henry Barham Harris, M.D.*

Cottage Gardens.—Much has been done to improve the rich landscape of England as well as the wild and romantic scenery of Scotland and Wales; but there are many who, while they delight in the cultivated fields of the south, as well as the mountains and untrodden valleys of the north, pass by the cottage garden as unworthy of their notice. Surely it would add to the gratification of those who take pleasure in the beauties of nature to encourage the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, in those useful spots of ground set apart for the cottager: surely it would increase the joy of the benevolent, while beholding a landscape richly adorned with hamlets and cottages, to think that they have assisted in decorating the poor man's garden, and in adding to the intelligence and comfort of the inmates of his lowly cot. It is well known that the Horticultural Society of London has been the means of collecting and distributing fruits, flowers, and vegetables, to an extent that has not a parallel in the annals of horticulture. Every well-working society that has the same object in view, will, according to its utility, be the medium of diffusing a knowledge of many of the beautiful and useful objects of the vegetable kingdom that are so bountifully spread upon our world by a loving Creator. To show that the influence of these societies is extended even to the humble cottager, take the instance of Fuchsia fulgens. It is only a short time since it was eagerly sought after by nurserymen, in order to supply the demands of the wealthy; for some time it has been a common plant among the cottagers of this place, who grow and flower it very well. I believe it was only in August 1838, that Salvia patens first flowered in Britain; the time was when such beautiful plants would have lingered long among the collections of the opulent, but Salvia patens has been growing here for two years in one of our cottage gardens. It is not likely that such fine Dahlias as the Beauty of the Plain, Bishop of Winchester, Grace Darling, Hope, Hero of Sevenoaks, Climax, Egyptian King, Eva, Lady Douglas, Countess of Pembroke, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mrs. Newby, and others, would already have found their way into cottagers' gardens, had there not been a society in the place where they occur, with some determined competitors connected with it, who will not grudge a walk of 20 miles after their day's work is over in search of some favourite flower. With the increase of these societies will many parts of our country be decked with constellations of flowers, and when the attention of the cottager is turned to admire and cultivate the lovely and useful productions of nature, we may reasonably expect to see the seeds of order and virtue springing up and coming to maturity in his own bosom, and shedding a blessed influence upon his home and his country.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean, near Stirling.*

Vegetable Transformations.—Enclosed are 1, A Rhododendron flower-bud transformed into a perfect shoot; 2, A bud in the act of transformation; 3, A shoot formed from a dormant bud at the base of the flower bud, the overflow of sap being thus expended having preserved the flower-bud in its usual character; 4, The branch of a Black Currant, the buds in a very forward state—the bushes bore a plentiful crop, and the leaves have all along been quite healthy: 5, The flower and fruit of Keen's Seedling Strawberry. I do not, however, ascribe their flowering at present to "a check that prevented their flowering at the usual season," they (the Strawberries) being protected during the past severe winter not only by their own leaves, but also by the leaves of trees which accidentally deposited themselves over the crowns; being copiously watered during the hot dry weather that preceded their flowering in June, they bore a very abundant crop. A partial season of rest was induced by the cold dark weather experienced in July and August, which being succeeded by warm close moist weather, has thus caused the flower-buds prematurely formed to be in some cases prematurely developed, in others to be transformed into leaves and wood. I observe similar transformations of flower-buds on wall-trees divested of the "breastwood" in June; had they either remained unpruned, or been pruned after the manner you very judiciously directed in a former number of the *Chronicle*, this evil would, in a great measure, have been obviated.—*Juvenis, 27th Sept.*, 1841.

The Bay Tree.—The letter of your correspondent *P. P.*, p. 627, is conclusive in one respect, viz., that *P. P.* has not yet directed his observations to the fact stated. The Bay here referred to, was, to all appearance, dead in all its parts, and not partially so. There were no green portions to be seen in it—not "a leaf with some green in it," nor "a branch with a little green bark in the middle;" therefore this is not "just the state it was in before the process of recovery began." I must repeat, the tree was, to all outward appearance, dead; it was carefully examined, and I still view it as one which had been cut down a few years back, and had become a handsome plant, for which reason I spared it, hoping it might throw up some shoots from the bottom. *P. P.* supposes "the case was overrated;" he concludes this from "the qualified manner in which Mr. R. speaks of the progress of revival, p. 597," and thinks "that he is already disposed to modify his opinion." Now I should state that the note you received with the last specimen was written by my son, who attended your botanical course the past summer; and I should have regretted had he addressed you in a tone of confidence on a subject upon which he required information. I may remind you that he first produced a portion of the Bay at the conclusion of your lectures, and was then believed to be in error. I suggested his taking to you the portion he then exhibited, in order that the fact (if new) might be accounted for: and here is the great difference between *P. P.* and myself—he takes it for a supposition, I state a fact which is undeniable. Several individuals have witnessed the same. *P. P.* supposes "Mr. R. sees his plant gradually recover its healthy appearance by the dropping off of its leaves, and protrusion of new shoots;" this is but supposition, and not the fact. The fact is, that brown twigs and brown leaves (the colour of a piece of well tanned sole leather before the bootmaker fixes it to the boot) became, by a gradual process, green and living branches. On this I speak with the utmost confidence. I marked many leaves of the last specimen sent you, together with spare leaves taken from various parts of the tree. I saw my son mark others in their brown state with the letter R. I witnessed their gradual return from the apparent dead brown to the green state in which they were when I left them for you; the process commenced in the midrib, just as if some person had taken a pencil dipped in oil and touched the leaf therewith, the oily appearance gradually diffusing itself, then a yellowish hue, then greenish, then completed in green. I have not witnessed such a process in any other plant than the Bay. The Laurestinus and Laurels recover, so far as my observation has gone, by throwing out fresh shoots: the Bay, in addition to fresh shoots, converts the apparently dead to living branches. I may add, it will be found that the brown leaves adhere firmly, and there is something like pliability in such of them as will recover, and the Bay referred to is thus recovered, and by no means an unsightly plant; and if *P. P.* will favour me with a visit, he can then confirm, by observation, my statement. In p. 597 does the revival of which you speak refer to the "Portugal Laurel leaves," or to the Bay at "Castle Donnington?" The observation of Professor Henslow" is certainly correct; but I submit, it does not apply to our case—the Bay: in the one, the old leaves are shed and new leaves substituted, thus reanimating the appearance; the other, old leaves, two or three inches long and one broad, from brown become green.—*John Radford, Winchmore Hill.* [We are glad to be able to publish this letter, for it is of the first importance that the singular phenomenon, first noticed by Mr. Radford, should be established beyond all doubt. We are perfectly satisfied that the facts have been stated most accurately, and we continue to regard them as of great physiological value. We did not see the Portugal Laurel leaves referred to at p. 597, but gave the information upon the testimony of Mr. Collier.]

Laws of Gardening.—Criminal injuries to hedges and fences are punishable by several Acts of Parliament, but less severely than formerly. The cutting, breaking, or throwing down, with intent to steal, any part of any live or dead fence, or any wooden post, pale, or rail, set up or used as a fence, or any stile or gate, or any part thereof, is punishable summarily before a magistrate, with the forfeiture, for the first offence, of the value of the article stolen, and not exceeding 5*l.*; and for the second offence, a year's imprisonment; and for any subsequent offence, the additional punishment of whipping may be inflicted, 7th and 8th Geo. IV., cap. 29, sec. 40. And if, upon searching, any such article of the value of 2*s.* shall be found in possession of a person, and he do not show that he came lawfully by the same, he is to pay the value of the article, and not exceeding 2*l.* Malicious injuries of a like nature, but without proof of an intent to steal, to any such article, or to a wall, subjects the offender to pay the amount of the injury done and 5*l.* penalty; and for a second offence, imprisonment for a year; and for any subsequent offence, the additional punishment of whipping: 30th cap., sec. 23, of 8th Geo. 4th. For small wilful or malicious injuries to fences, not exceeding 5*l.* damages, the summary remedy before a justice is provided by the same act.—*A Subscriber.*

The Club in Cabbages, &c.—Last year I was much troubled with the club in the roots of my Cauliflower, Cabbage, and Broccoli plants. I tried lime, soot, and other things without success. This spring I used the following mixture, which has completely kept the disease under:—Take 1 gallon of fresh soot, and 1 lb. of pounded saltpetre; mix them with water to the consistence of coal tar; dip the root of every plant in before planting. By this simple method I have not got a single club-rooted plant in the garden, although many of them had begun to club in the seedbed.—*G. Fielder.*

Vineyards in England.—On a reference to Doomsday Book, it appears that vineyards were not uncommon at the Conquest. About the middle of the last century there was a vineyard at Beaulieu in Hants, on the borders of the New Forest, where wine was made, and also brandy; and at a still later period there was a vineyard at Tunbridge, near the old Castle. What the quality of the wines may have been at either of these vineyards is not probably now remembered; but the writer of this article was told, many years ago, by an old gentleman who had tasted the Beaulieu brandy, that, considering its age, it was not bad.—*D. P.*

Bifacial Oak.—H. L. should have stated whether the oak he refers to assumes this variety in its foliage every year, or only this season. If the latter, the peculiarity of the season itself may account for it; for there is a very unusual appearance in many oaks this year since the Midsummer shoot.—*D. P.*

Abies Deodara of the Himalayas.—This noble species of Cedar, thanks to the enlightened policy of Earl Auckland and the liberality of the Court of Directors, is now in course of being extensively introduced into this country, and within a few years it will probably constitute an important element in the scenic character and landscape of English domains. The tree, in its native sites, grows high up on the slope of the Himalayas, of enormous size, sheeting the sides of the mountains with a perennial coat of verdure. It is no unusual sight to see it in favourable situations with a girth varying from 24 to 30 feet, with a proportionate height and vast expanse. No adequate conception can be formed of the majestic character of the tree from the small-sized specimens now in existence in England. The Deodar varies in appearance greatly during its growth. The young tree looks a good deal like the Larch, rising in an elongated conical mass tapering off into a bold leading shoot. When it attains a height of 50 or 60 feet, the terminal leader withers, the top becomes flattened, the lateral growth is increased, and the tree drops the character of the Larch and puts on that of the Cedar. So much does its appearance alter, that the English residents in the hill stations, like Simla, imagine that there are two species: the old tree they call the Deodar, and the younger one the Kelon. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of an old Deodar of 30 feet girth. The branches come off close to the ground, spreading out in horizontal expansions, rising flight above flight in successive sheeted steps into a rounded or slightly flattened top. The slightest trace of decay is seldom or never seen in the trunk, and the tree, except where growing in very exposed situations, never puts on the depressed and almost truncated character of the Cedar of Lebanon. Others of the Coniferæ, such as the Pinus Douglasii, &c., may dispute the palm with it in height and dimensions, but in economic value it is beyond all question the "facilè princeps" of the family. The wood is light, strong, and compact, straight in the grain, free of knots, easily wrought, and highly perfumed with a most grateful aromatic odour which it never loses. In durability it is certainly without a rival; Kyanised by the hand of nature, it defies wind and weather, resisting the soaking rains of the Himalaya mountains for ages. Rot, under any aspect, is unknown to it. You will see in the Himalayas Deodar timbers built in the walls of old temples, now levelled nearly to their foundations; the surface bleached and ragged, but the body of the wood undecayed, and emitting its characteristic odour fresh as ever. In Cashmeer, the pillars which support the roof of the Jumna Musjid, or great Mosque, built in the days of our later Henries, are formed of Deodar-trees denuded of their bark; they exhibit not a crack or sign of decay, and still smell like pencil-wood. All the boats in the valley are built of Deodar, and when they get crazy at the joinings by age, the old planks have their weathered surface planed off by the adze, and are then undistinguishable from the new wood, along with which they are rebuilt. The wood is so straight and equal in the grain, that it gives planks three feet broad simply by the action of the wedge. Timber saws are unknown in the Himalayas. It is hardly possible to overrate its value as a timber, or the advantages that would follow from getting it established in Britain, where there is every prospect of its growing well. The Court of Directors are labouring zealously for this important end at a very considerable expense. We are authorised to add, that parties who will pay the cost of carriage will be supplied with fresh seed, to be forwarded by the overland mail, on application to Dr. Falconer, Superintendant of the Hon. Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpoor. Of the Himalayan Coniferæ, the next in value after the Deodar, is the Cupressus torulosa, which grows to the size of a stately tree. It is very hardy, a quick grower, and yields excellent timber. We strongly recommend it also to the attention of planters, both on account of its beauty and the valuable wood which it affords.—*Zeta.*

Prangos pabularia.—We learn from one of our Indian correspondents, that this celebrated umbelliferous plant has completely established itself in the Himalayan mountains within the Company's territories, and that it has flowered this year in the Mussoree garden. It would appear, from the observations of Dr. Falconer in Thibet, and of Mr. W. Griffith in Affghanistan, that the value of the Prangos was greatly overrated by Moorcroft. Both of these travellers met with the plant in great abundance, but neither of them could discover that it was held in much estimation as an agricultural product. It was applied to no use by the inhabitants in many places where it was found growing spontaneously in great profusion.—*Zeta.*

The Preservation of Grapes.—Acting under the impression that Grapes when left to hang long are injurious to the Vines, as, so long as they remain on, the plants cannot be pruned; and that when pruning is deferred to a late season the wound cannot be sufficiently healed before the sap begins to circulate, consequently the Vines when called into action bleed profusely, which has a tendency to weaken them. It is well known that Grapes will not keep in a moist atmosphere; and in the winter months to maintain a dry atmosphere is attended with labour and a large consumption of fuel. That it is quite possible to keep Grapes in as high a state of preservation as when left on the Vines, if not more so, I have proved by the adoption of the following method:—In the last week in December or first week in January I prune the last house of Grapes, which were ripe in September, and cut the whole of the Grapes remaining, with a joint or two, or more, of wood below the bunch. I make a clean cut and apply sealing-wax as hot as can be used to it, and seal the wood closely, so that no air can enter the tissues communicating with the bunch. I then hang the bunches up

on cords suspended across a closet in a cool airy room, taking care that they do not touch each other, and after this they are cut down as wanted. In this way the White Muscat of Alexandria was kept, in 1840, until the latter part of May: of course they were slightly shrivelled, yet not so much as they would have been had they remained on the Vines. In 1841 Black Lombardy, Black Hamburgh, and White Muscat of Alexandria were kept until the 5th of January in an excellent state of preservation, most of the berries being quite plump and firm. To succeed, much depends on the situation where the Grapes are preserved: they must not be exposed to a current of warm air, nor yet be so damp as to cause mould. The bunches being well sealed is a most important point to be attended to.—*G. G. Watson, Gardener, Norton Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Salts as a Manure.—The rapidity with which dissolved salt of any kind passes down through the earth, especially in light soils, makes it important to consider the best time of putting on the salt as manure, *i. e.*, that at which the salt is most likely to be taken up by the roots, or to produce in the soil the chemical combination required; and also the quantity which it is expedient to put on at one time. Thus it would seem, if the salt is speedily worked down below the reach of the roots, it would be proper to put it on when the plant is growing, or at a time when the combination necessary would be perfected, before the plant begins to grow; and next it is important to ascertain the rate at which salt is worked down, for if it is soon out of the reach of the plant, it is clear that only a small quantity at a time should be put on. It is well known that fuel-ashes, which have been salted to kill the weeds, are soon as well covered with grass, the influence lasting but for a short time, the salt being washed down away from the surface. It is important to try some experiments as to the passing down of salts; large barrels might be filled with earth, and the salt put on, in different quantities, and exposed to the rain, &c.; portions of the earth at different depths might be drawn out, and it could be ascertained, by tests, the time the salts took in reaching to one foot, two feet, three feet, &c. I have made inquiry and learn that the subject has not yet been considered by agricultural experimentalists.—*Tolly.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

West Indies.—The unfortunate *prestige* for the cultivation of the Cane to the exclusion of almost everything else, continues to press with the weight of an incubus upon the resources of these fine islands. Mr. Young, in his last letter, of the 28th of April, says: "I am much afraid that I shall not be able to realise my scheme; I delayed the publication of the prospectus in the newspapers, with the view of ascertaining the assistance I was likely to receive from the proprietary body in England, as well as the countenance that would be bestowed on the measure by the Government, and I am constrained to say it would appear that they have one and all thrown cold water upon it; even Lord Metcalfe, in his brief reply through his Private Secretary, has not deigned to notice the subject, and the local assistance as yet held out to me is inadequate to the undertaking. The number of shares taken up in this island (Trinidad) has not yet reached 400; however, I will not despair. If perseverance is to effect the object, it shall be achieved; if it is obtained otherwise, I will, at least, persevere at my former 'jog-trot' rate, and keep up a supply sufficient to furnish the numerous applications I have already had, near here and from the neighbouring Islands. I have lately supplied a fine parcel to an African [illegible] settled in the eastern part of the country, the results of my first experiments. The drought still continues, now six months' duration: the Ponds are all dried up, and the poor cattle suffer also from the parched grounds. We hope the blessing of rain is not far off, from certain indications in the weather. I have supposed, probably erroneously, by a tendency on the hardiness of the Victoria Wheat, even through this long spell of dry weather. I have [illegible] some light and partial showers, on the 6th June, to put in some Victoria seed in a spot ready prepared: it sprung up, but not regular; however, I was enabled by early supplying to get a regular stand (?) and I reaped it on the 8th inst., 92 days from the date of planting. It is certainly not to be compared with former reapings, nevertheless, many of the ears were plump and full, and it is as good and as fair, upon the whole, as could be expected, seeing it had to struggle through such dry weather. It came just in time to supply many applicants with seed. The new grains of East India (Poonah) Wheat you kindly sent me, were also planted among the same [illegible] as the Victoria Wheat, but did not thrive by any means so well as the latter: the few grains I retained [illegible] I shall try again when we get the blessing of rain.'—Since the receipt of this letter, I have had the pleasure of *Mackay's* of 15th May, containing some valuable remarks by the editor, a few extracts from which I send:—'We perceive, with mingled satisfaction and disappointment, that the papers lately received from the neighbouring Islands with scarce an exception, have embraced the opportunity afforded them by the publication of the prospectus of the Joint Stock Victoria Wheat Company, to set the attention of their readers to the circumstance of Barbados being about to take precedence of them in this land-based of Agriculture. It gives us pleasure, we own, that they should anticipate so favourably of the undertaking, and the certain advantages that in all probability must accrue to the united energies of such practical agriculturists as this island has ever had the honour to boast; but we are doubly mortified when we find that their deliberations upon Barbadian enterprise, as an example is unfounded, that the prospectus remains *in statu quo*, and that we cannot point to a single effort as an inducement to our brother colonists to follow after. The patriotic projector (Mr. Young) is indeed still unchanged in his opinion—is willing and ready to use every exertion and make the most liberal advances towards the accomplishment of the plan, and for bringing it into operation with the least possible delay. But what can his available means and most indefatigable services effectuate, without the hearty co-operation of some portion of the community? The reasons assigned in favour of the cultivation of Victoria Wheat are both sound and manifold: 1st, the simplicity of its cultivation, remaining on the ground so short a time (3 months), requiring so little attention, and liable to so few contingencies; 2d, its importance as an article of food; 3d, on account of its not injuring the English agricultural interest, because Wheat and Flour are extensively imported into England, and almost the whole of our island (Jamaica and Barbados) supply is foreign; 4th, on account of its value as a crop." "Another reason favourable to the cultivation of this superior species of farinaceous food which has been adduced, is that it will tend very materially to give additional employment to a large portion of our population. Its cultivation has been tried in scorching plains, and the more humid temperature of mountain sides, with little variation of success, in the Tropics, and its prolific growth 'may be traced from the sunshine of the south to the darkness of the north of Europe.' What then forbids that our granaries should be well stored with this grateful production enough and to spare, or at all events to keep down the prices of foreign importations? A prospectus has been placed before the public; Sir Evan Mac Gregor has extended his patronage; the experimental capital is insignificant; the eyes of our fellow-colonists are upon us as an example worthy of imitation; the old Cane crop is all but finished; a propitious season, we trust, has set in, and the young one, although much retarded, may be almost fully regulated and established; and let us not be told that Victoria Wheat cultivation cannot be carried on upon the terms of the prospectus among our agriculturists. The production and manufacture of only one barrel of Barbados flour will call forth the dormant energies of thousands of proprietors, and bring into active requisition many hands unfitted for employment in the grand staple, or sugar-growing cultivation. This may be accomplished by one patriotic individual possessed of pecuniary means and land to set apart for the experiment. To such a one cotaneous agriculturists will at length contribute their tardy contributions; the merchant will encourage a new branch of native commerce, and the page of history record the name of that man who first planted, reared, and manufactured a barrel of Barbados Wheat flour."—A letter from an influential and wealthy merchant of Trinidad, of the date of the 14th of April, says in almost the same strain, "Their old predilection for Sugar, much encouraged at present by the high prices, keeps them to its cultivation, under so great an infatuation that the value of their estates is at present higher than under the former slave state labour—without reflecting on the normal change brought on by the blessed act of emancipation, and early discharge of the apprenticeship, to say nothing of the exhausted state of their soil in the chartered Colonies, requiring treble labour, immense wages, and the inconvenient and dubious assistance of immigration. But such is the influence of habit on the generality of unenlightened minds. I observe with regret that the sanguine anticipations of your contemporary at Barbados must now feel that effect, by the insignificant success as yet obtained in the patronage of his subscription list. I do not despair, however, that Mr. Young's zeal as endeavours, and yours, may at last work out, when a diminution of the present price of Sugar, or a maritime war, which now threatens, and perhaps the Cotton will be a good efficient remedy, versus the detrimental and ruinous cultivation of the Tobacco Cane. The Wheat then will bring with it the Vine, which may be cultivated and entwined round the Bois Mancie (Erythrina), which protects with its splendid lofty branches the immense long alleys of the Cacao trees (Theobroma). It is provoking to observe that the Vanilla (Vaniglia), which is so valuable, is still left in the remote woods of this fertile island, instead of being made the parasite of the Erythrina Coralodendron, planted and kept up without the least labour, except that of reaping the highly odoriferous pods. Trinidad is and I am afraid will be for some time, confined to Sugar under the most lamentable prejudice: even Tobacco, which grows so well here, and of the Havanah quality, is neglected. So is the cultivation of the Nutmeg, Pimento, Clove and Cinnamon, which grow most luxuriantly in our valleys and sheltered dales; yet the manumitted people, I am happy to report, are very partial to the cultivation of Coffee in their own grounds, near which they plant Corn, Cassava, or Manioc and Peas (Cajanus Indicus). I am sorry to answer your inquiry respecting the Cow-tree; I wrote brought it first in 1820, from the hills of Ocumare in Caracas, which divide the ocean from the valleys of Aragua, which the lamented Sir R. Wonford visited, but it perished at St. Ann's without allowing my mode of multiplication: the same fate happened the first importation by Lockhart from the eastern coast of La Guayra; he brought it to the milk, which lasted fresh and without the least rancid taste for 15 days; it is like the cream from the Alps and the Caledonian glens, thick and fragrant. There were several companies of the army of Gen. Morillo at Ocumare when we passed by; the soldiers used to mix the milk with their Coffee, and said 'Let us go to milk the cow.' I am, you will observe from this miserable account, unable to serve you with any drawings or specimens of the flower. If, in my intended trip to that country this year, I shall be so fortunate as to procure the Cow-tree seeds, &c. &c., the name of Mr. Hamilton will be remembered."—*Wm. Hamilton.*

Frankfort, Sept. 6.—Rintz, the nurseryman here, has a new variety of round-headed Acacia, darker green, but less drooping than the common umbrella sort (among which, too, I suspect there are varieties, from its different degree of luxuriance in different places); the dark red Nasturtiums are also handsome. Have you ever hybridized Tropæolums? They eat the fruit of Ribes luteum here, of which there are two or three varieties apparently: singularly enough, it is a Black Currant in flavour and colour, though the leaves and flower have none of the character of that division; shape sometimes long, sometimes round. Have you ever heard of a creeping-rooted Robinia hispida, which does not require grafting? I am told it is in the Belgian gardens.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 5.—Mr. Milner in the chair. Messrs. Cummins, Twitchett, Wakeling, and Hedland, were elected. The Society considered that it was too late in the season to give a satisfactory judgment upon the Dahlias sent for that purpose. There appeared on the table a promising white from Mr. [illegible], and fancy varieties, all of which were [illegible]; a Fuchsia tipped with white from Mr. Bishop, that was [illegible] a desirable flower. Mr. Rogers exhibited a few specimens of his Victoria Raspberry.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 5.—G. Lewis, Esq., V.P. in the chair. Mr. Walker, gr. to T. Harris, Esq., sent a magnificent specimen of Oncidium Báueri, for which a Banksian medal was awarded; with plants of the well-known Zygopétalum crinitum, and Stanhópea insignis, and cut flowers of Peristéria elata, the "Spirito Santo" of the Mexicans, and of the beautiful Tacsónia pinnatistipula. A well-grown plant of Lasiandra fimbriata was contributed by Mr. Cutbush. From Messrs. Veitch and Son, were two plants of a new Gesneria, [illegible]. These were [illegible] of specimens, and [illegible] a rare [illegible] was awarded for it. Messrs. Carmichael and Sinclair sent a handsome specimen of Sedum Sieboldii, a Japan species, which has proved quite hardy, and is admirably adapted for growing on rocks; two plants of the curious Sempervivum aristatum, and a tray of singular tipped Dahlias, which though not florists' flowers, will yet be found showy plants for the border; a certificate was given for the Sedum. Mr. Jackson exhibited a fine collection of specimen Heaths, for which a Banksian Medal was awarded; among them Banksiana for its singularity, and retorta major, Archeriana, and exsurgens coccinea, for their beauty were deserving of notice. W. H. Stacey, Esq., sent a seedling Epacris, named grandiflora [illegible], among which was a very [illegible] Epacris cristata, with several fine orange scarlet spikes of flowers, for which a Banksian medal was given; among the other plants worthy of notice were Maxillária Steélii, with brown spotted flowers, and leaves like wing-lashes; Epidendrum cilare; and a seedling Euphorbia, raised between splendens and Brónnii. Mr. Mills exhibited handsome plants of Ipomœa Horstallise, and Manettia cordata, with a brace of Yarmouth hybrid Cucumbers, grown in his improved pit; for the latter a certificate was given. From Mr. Bateman were cut-flowers of Odontoglossum grande, Gongora maculata, Maxillaria [illegible], and Dendrobium chrysanthum; the latter is one of the most [illegible] of its class, producing as it does [illegible] of brilliant orange flowers, relieved by a rich brown spot in the centre; a Banksian medal was awarded for this. Banksian medals were given to Messrs. Wood and Son, and Messrs. Lane and Son, for their collections of autumnal flowers. Among the more desirable were—Boranoy; Armosa, Queen, Gloire des Roseraies, Jane de Lorraine, Madame Desprez, and Incrosia. Perpetuals: Antinoüs, Reine Blanche, Isaure L'Ablée, Rose du Roi, Bernard, Billiard, and Prudhomme. Hybrid Perpetual: General Aimé, Comte de Paris, Madame Laffay, Victoria, Pelagie, and Princesse Hélène. China: Pitichella, Capt. Parry, Napoleon, Lady of the Lake, Fabvier, Theresia Stravius, and Cramoisie Choisissante. Tea: Goubault, Bride of Abydos, Pactole, Jenny Deans, Caroline and Clara Sylvain, Noisette: Aimée Vibert, La Biche, Comtesse de Gallon, and Lophrosine. Messrs. Wood also exhibited flowers of a seedling Petunia, named Magna [illegible], a handsome variety but too coarse, and Messrs. Lane, specimens of Fuchsia corymbiflora, cut from a plant [illegible]. We have seldom ever seen a finer show of Pines than those exhibited at this meeting. Mr. Toward, gr. to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, had a finely grown Queen Pine, [illegible] lbs. 12 oz., lbs. oz., and [illegible] for which a Banksian medal was awarded; and one also to R. Gunter, Esq., for a good Antigua Queen Pine, weighing [illegible] lbs. [illegible] oz., and a Montserrat, with a jagged [illegible]. From Mr. [illegible], gr. to H. Wilson, Esq., there were some [illegible] Pines, and White Muscat of Alexandria, Black Prince, Black Tokay, and Black Morocco Grapes; the weight of the Pines was as follows: a [illegible] lbs.; an Enviné, [illegible] lbs.; and an Otaheite, [illegible] lbs. For the latter a Banksian medal was given. From Mr. Silverlock was a bunch of Black Hamburgh Grapes, grown under [illegible] the Vine is [illegible] years old, and [illegible] in March last it was, with others in the same house, [illegible] removed, but as it was calculated to answer the purpose of a drain, the stem was sawn nearly through near the root; it fed profusely, and ultimately bore fruit at every eye. A Knightian medal was given to Mr. G. Smith, for two fine bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, grown on a fired wall, without glass, at Erskine House Gardens, near Glasgow. Mr. Denyer and Mr. Camden exhibited collections of Apples, that of the latter consisted of 45 sorts. From J. Williams, Esq., were specimens of a seedling Pear, raised between the Seckle and Grosset's Bergamot, a seedling Apple, the Hampshire Melon, and the Hampshire Cucumber with the striped Hoosainee. The Melons were grown under the open sash frame, which merely consists of a glass sash placed over some fermenting materials; in consequence, however, of the cold winds and cloudy skies, the side openings of the pit had been partially closed with straw mats, and in order to raise the temperature, some small dry wood, placed there, was burnt in the south. The sash, containing on the inside surface of the water heated to 90°, and the heat passing through the water raises the temperature of the bed. Mr. Rogers sent specimens of his new Victoria Raspberry, which, judging from those exhibited, seems to be a valuable flower. From the Rev. R. B. Cranshaw were 27 varieties of Potatoes, raised from Peas's Seedling. The plants from the fruit had [illegible] several fine Orchidaceous Plants; the [illegible] grande was finer than it has yet been seen [illegible] the flowers were between 5in. and 7in. across and [illegible] in colour; near the specimen from Mr. [illegible] was [illegible] of Maxillaria candida, [illegible] proofs that these plants are among the greatest wonders of the vegetable world. [illegible] appeared to them [illegible] the lines of a modern poet,—

"Plant of [illegible]
[illegible]
For aliment of earth,
Thy rootless garland fraught
With [illegible] by mysterious laws,
[illegible] fountains draws.
[illegible] soul,
That lives on the unseen,
Surmounting all control,
And power of things terrene;

Unearthly flower, fed by a heavenly ray,
Thus would we live as children of the day."

The other plants of interest from the garden were, Malgidium macrorrizum, an herbaceous plant from the North of India, with pale lilac flowers, and which from its producing its blossoms abundantly at this time of year, will be found a useful rock plant; and a Cotton plant in flower, with a half ripe pod, and a ripe pod, showing the natural state of this highly useful production.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Anglesey Horticultural Society.—The exhibition took place at Beaumaris on Sept. 8th. The weather was favourable, and the influx of visitors such as to meet the wishes of the exhibitors. The flower and fruit departments were arranged in the Town Hall, and we scarcely were more struck by their variety and beauty than by that perfection of culture which in several species had been attained. Amongst the flowers which obtained prizes, the most generally admired were, a Costus speciosus, from Bodorgan, a Russellia juncea, and a Humea elegans, from the gardens of H. Beaver, Esq., and a Fuchsia fulgens, from that of Sir R. Bulkeley. Amongst the less showy plants we noticed, as exhibiting a high state of culture, the following, which did not take prizes: Alphenia speciosa, Gesnera splendens, Sphacámpylus bicolor, Crassula coccinea, and several fine Ericas, particularly the white Heath from Baron-hill. The Dahlias were good for the season, and much admired, particularly a Queen of Scotland, an Etonia, and a Marquis of Lothian in Mr. Meyrick's trays, as also a Countess of Pembroke, an Essex Rival, a Hope, and a Bree's Rosa, in the tray exhibited by Mr. Preece. The white Egg-plants were much admired, particularly one, in which the egg was elongated so as to resemble a white Cucumber. The Geraniums were not good, but perhaps better than could have been expected from the lateness of the season. The Bouquets exhibited great taste. The one shown by Mr. Godwin was a large elongated crown, nicely ornamented with all kinds of beautiful flowers tastefully contrasted, amongst which the Statice latifolia, the Yucca gloriosa, and a variety of other elegant and choice plants, were conspicuous. The bouquet exhibited by the gardener of Mr. H. Beaver, and to which the second prize was awarded, was nearly equal in taste and beauty to its more fortunate rival. The fruit department was as attractive as the floral. The Pines and Peaches were pre-eminent, nor was there any dearth of fine Grapes in the exhibition. The red Hamburghs, and some from Col. Pennant's garden, were much admired: as was also a large Pine from Bodorgan, and one still larger from Coed Helen, to which, however, the third prize only was awarded, on account of some imperfection in its shape. The prize basket of O. F. Meyrick, Esq., contained a good display of Melons, Pines, Apricots, Peaches, Plums, &c., but the chief attraction lay in two larger baskets, to which had been awarded the prizes offered at the last exhibition, by Sir R. Bulkeley, for the best and second best baskets of fruit, not exceeding 50lbs. in weight, each fruit contained therein to be the produce of a garden or gardens under the management of the exhibitor, the property of the same individual, and situated in North Wales, or in the Hundred of Worrall, in Cheshire. The first of these baskets was exhibited by Mr. Godwin, gr. to Sir R. Bulkeley. It contained two fine Montserrat Pines, one green do., three Harewood Melons, Hamburgh, Sweetwater, and Muscadine Grapes, and also some Tokay do., which were much admired: whilst Peaches, Nectarines, Currants, Nuts, Pears, Apples, Morello Cherries, Greengage, Washington, and Magnum Bonum Plums, and luscious Ischia Figs, were in most tempting abundance. The other basket, little inferior to the first, was shown by Mr. Vere, gr. to O. F. Meyrick, Esq. It contained four superb Pines (Providence, Montserrat, Queen, and Otaheite), two green flesh Melons, some fine bunches of Tokay and Lombardy Grapes, with Peaches, Figs, Plums, Apricots, and Cherries in abundance. The black Grapes in this basket were universally approved. The Cottagers' exhibition amply demonstrated the utility of the institution. It displayed good fruit in almost every department. The vegetables were exhibited in the new market, and on the whole were equal to those of former years. The following is a list of the prizes:—FLOWERS: Orchidaceous Plants: 1 and 2, Cattleya violacea and Catasetum tridentatum, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. Stove Plants, O. F. Meyrick, Esq., 1 and 2, Costus speciosus, Allamanda cathartica. 3, Ixora coccinea, Hugh Beaver, Esq. Greenhouse Plants: 1, Bougainvillea bicolor, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2 and 3, H. Beaver, Esq., Russellia juncea, Humea elegans. Tender Annuals: 1 and 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq., Lisianthus Russellianus, White Egg plant; 3, Purple Globe Amaranthus, Col. Pennant; 4, Browallia elata, the Bishop of Bangor. Hardy Annuals: 1 and 2, H. Beaver, Esq., Salpiglossis, Phlox Drummondii; Agrostemma Cœli Rosa, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. Hardy Herbaceous: 1 and 3, Lilium lancifolium punctatum, Anagallis elegans, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, Statice latifolia, Sir R. Bulkeley. Half-hardy Shrubs: 1, Fuchsia fulgens, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, Leycesteria formosa, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. Dahlias, best 10 blooms: 1 and 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 3, R. M. Preece, Esq.; 4, the Bishop of Bangor; 5, Mr. Batley. Dahlias, single: 1, Mr. Batley; 2, H. Beaver, Esq. Bouquets: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, Dr. Williams. Geraniums: 1, Dennis's Perfection, the Bishop of Bangor; 2 and 3, Splendissima, Miss Amesley, H. Beaver, Esq. Heaths: 1, Hartnelli, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, carnata, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 3, Cliffordiana, R. M. Preece, Esq. Balsams: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, the Bishop of Bangor; 3, H. Beaver, Esq. Cockscombs: 1 and 3, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, H. Beaver, Esq. The best 6 Perpetuums: 1, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. FRUITS. Basket of Fruit, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. Pines: 1, White Providence, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, Montserrat, Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart.; 3, Enville, R. Thomas, Esq. Melons: 1 and 4, the Bishop of Bangor; 2, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 3, Sir R. Bulkeley, Bart. Cherries: 1, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, Col. D. Pennant. Figs: 1 and 2, Col. D. Pennant. Grapes, white: 1, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, R. Thomas, Esq. Grapes, black: 1, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, R. Thomas, Esq. Peaches: 1, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley; 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 3, the Bishop of Bangor. Nectarines: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, Mrs. Panton; 3, H. Forde, Esq. Apricots: 1, H. Forde, Esq.; 2, J. Wyatt, Esq. Pears: 1, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, H. Forde, Esq.; 3, Sir R. Bulkeley. Apples, dessert: 1, J. Wyatt, Esq.; 2, H. Forde, Esq.; 3, the Bishop of Bangor. Apples, culinary: 1, W. Jones; 2, Mary Parry; 3, H. Forde, Esq. Bulkeley Prize Basket: 1, Mr. Goodwin, gr. at Baron-hill; 2, Mr. Vare, gr. a Bodorgan. VEGETABLES. Cucumbers: 1, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 2, the Bishop of Bangor; 3, R. Thomas, Esq. Celery: 1 and 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 3, Major H. Forde. Cauliflowers: 1, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 2, Rev. R. Williams, D.D.; 3, Sir R. Bulkeley. Broccoli: 1, 1, a Cottager; 2, H. Forde, Esq. French Beans: 1, Col. D. Pennant; 2, H. Forde, Esq. Lettuce: 1, Rev. J. Williams; 2, H. Forde, Esq.; 3, Mr. Batley. Carrots: 1, R. Thomas, Esq.; 2, a Cottager. Onions: 1, Dr. Williams; 2, H. Forde, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Hughes. Leeks: 1 and 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. Beet-root: 1, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, H. Forde, Esq. Parsneps: 1, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 2, Mr. Batley. EXTRA PRIZES.—1, Cabbage, R. M. Preece, Esq.; 2, Savoy, Sir R. B. Bulkeley. Forty-one prizes were awarded to Cottagers.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

Auchenbucie and Plean Horticultural Society.—At the exhibition held on the 10th of July, in Plean School-house, a spirited competition took place for various articles of garden produce. The successful exhibitors were Messrs. W. Robb, W. Taylor, J. Dewhirst, J. Miller, A. Forsyth, H. Drysdale, A. Johnston, J. Stewart, A. Cochrane, J. M'Lachlane, W. Cowan, G. Neilson, W. M'Alister, P. Laird, W. Pollock, R. Roger, W. Stevenson, H. Fairgrieve, R. Campbell, and J. Laird, jun. Four prizes were given for Wild Flowers, and these exhibitors produced collections of 14 varieties of Wild Flowers.

Battle and Hastings Horticultural Society.—The Autumn Show, which took place on the 16th of Sept., was not so fully supplied with productions as usual, but the quality of the specimens was better than the weather of July led us to expect. Mr. Ogle, gr. to A. E. Fuller, Esq., M. P., had a splendid collection of plants, among which Beloperone oblongata, Dipladenia pulchella, Russellia juncea, Manettia cordata, Salvia confertiflora, were conspicuous, being less familiar than his choice Fuchsias and Heaths. He had also a large assortment of fine cut flowers, luscious Grapes, and other fruits; nor was the extensive collection of Vegetables wanting in excellence—the Celery was the finest we ever saw at so early a period. Lady Webster sent fine Grapes and other fruits, as well as most beautiful annuals, biennials, and perennials. The same may be said of Sir W. Ashburnham, who also sent a Fuchsia corymbiflora, which was not more than a foot high and yet was full of most fine flowers. Mr. McVean, gr. to Sir C. M. Lamb, displayed his ingenuity in a design of a rustic English cottage, with a parterre and a water mill, which kept working. The Dahlias were not so plentiful, but better than heretofore. Mr. Mitchell obtained the sweepstakes for 24 specimens of Dahlias, with which he also won prizes on the previous day at Maidstone. Mr. Read, gr. to the Earl of Abergavenny, was awarded the sweepstakes for 12 specimens, which were very fine. The beautiful and numerous assortment of Roses from Messrs. Wood was astonishing, and their large specimen of the Ipomœa Leari, covered with a profusion of its lovely ultra-marine blue flowers, attracted all eyes. The Cottagers' productions excited much admiration, and proved that such societies are a public benefit. The prizes were awarded to the following competitors. FIRST CLASS.—Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart., for the best new plant, a dwarf specimen of Fuchsia corymbiflora in full bloom; Peaches, and Figs; second-best Biennials and Filberts. Lady Webster, best Biennials and Black Grapes; second best Annuals, White Grapes, collection of Vegetables; and third best Pears. T. Frewen, Esq., best Nectarines, Filberts, and Grapes, grown in open air; second-best Dahlias and kitchen Apples. M. Brisco, Esq., design for a porter's lodge, decorated with beautiful flowers. The Ven. Archdeacon Hare, best Stocks; second-best Melon and Nectarines. The Rev. B. Cole, best Melon and Annuals. Mrs. Watson, best Dahlias; second-best Asters. Mr. McVean, gr. to Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., best design—a rustic cottage, with a water-mill and flower-garden. Mr. Bintoul, best greenhouse plant. Mr. Ogle, gr. to A. E. Fuller, Esq., best White Grapes, Plums, and stove plant (Beloperone oblongata); second-best Black Grapes, Peaches, and Figs. Mrs. T. Smith, second-best Plums and dessert Apples. Mr. Turle, best dessert Apples and second Pears. Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Brisco, Esq., best bouquet and hardy plant. Mr. Weston, best Pears. Mr. Denyer, best kitchen Apples and collection of Vegetables. Mr. Miller, best Asters and third-best Dahlias. SECOND CLASS.—Miss Humphrey, best bouquet; second Asters and Biennials. N. P. Kell, Esq., best dessert Apples; second Nectarines; and third Pears. H. Martin, Esq., best greenhouse plant, Grapes in open air; second Grapes, artificially grown. Mr. J. Laurence, second bouquet. Mr. W. Daws, best Dahlias, Grapes artificially grown, Pears, and second Peaches. Mr. J. Sims, best Peaches, Nectarines, and Filberts, and second dessert Apples. Mr. Sargent, best kitchen Apples, and second collection of Vegetables. Mr. H. Ransom, second Dahlias. Mrs. Miller, best Asters, Annuals, Biennials, and second greenhouse plant. Mr. W. White, best collection of Vegetables; second Pears and kitchen Apples. EXTRA PRIZES.—Miss Daws, for Roses. Mr. G. Slatter, for very superior Onions. 42 Cottagers' prizes were distributed. Sir C. M. Lamb's two prizes of 1*l.* each were given for the best-managed cottagers' gardens; and an extra prize of 10*s.*, from prizes gained by an amateur at the summer show, for the third-best garden.—*Sussex Express.*

Chichester Horticultural Society.—The autumn show was held in the Assembly-room, when the display of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables was very fine; a beautiful specimen of the Amaryllis Josephinæ, from C. Dorrien, Esq., and a great variety of Dahlias, from the nurseries of Messrs. Silverlock and Newman, which were arranged in many beautiful and fanciful designs, ornamented the room, and were much admired. The following prizes were awarded:—To Mr. Goldring, gr. to J. P. Gruggen, Esq., 1, Melon and Peaches; 2, Stove Plants. To Mr. Holding, gr. to the Dean, 1, Figs; 2, Onions. To Mr. Toogood, gr. to Mrs. Pilkington, 1, Dahlias, Asters, Marigolds, Cherries, and Stove Plants. To Mr. Goldring, gr. to C. Ridge, Esq., 1, Apricots, Plums, French Beans, Potatoes, Beet and Peas. To Mr. Cochrane, gr. to Gen. Sir J. Crosbie, 1, Black Grapes; 2, White do. To Mr. Budd, gr. to J. A. Smith, Esq., 1, Bouquet, Pears, Onions, and Carrots; 2, Figs. To Mr. Rogers and Mr. Nash, gr. to Maj. Richardson, 1, Geraniums, Hollyhocks; 2, Black Grapes and Dahlias. To Mr. White, 1, Greenhouse Plants, Gooseberries, Strawberries. To Mr. Bailey, gr. to the Bishop of Chichester, 1, Cockscombs. To Mr. Fielder, gr. to C. S. Dickins, Esq., 1, White Grapes, and Red and White Currants; 2, Bouquet; a prize also for Specimen Plants. To Mr. Evans, gr. to J. B. Freeland, Esq., 1, Plums, Apples, French and African Marigolds, and Cucumbers; 2, Cockscombs. To Rev. H. Legge, 2, Collection of Apples.

Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The 39th exhibition, and last for the present season, of this useful Society, took place on Sept. 24th last, at Congdon's Royal Subscription Rooms in this city. As usual, it was an exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds in season, but may be more peculiarly termed a Dahlia show, these flowers having something like pre-eminence in the prize list, and forming a great attraction. Hitherto, also, it has appeared to us that the competition was principally confined to nurserymen, but on this day the character of the exhibition was in this respect in a great degree changed, inasmuch as in number of flowers produced, the amateurs completely eclipsed the professional men. Indeed, the quantity of Dahlias presented was very large—we think from 40 to 50 boxes; and certainly the exhibition by amateurs was more splendid and more numerous than has been the case here before. Many of the plants and flowers were singularly beautiful; and, considering the character of the season, which has not been favourable in this respect, with the exception probably of Pears, the show of fruit was very fine. A collection of Apples from the Hill's Court Nursery attracted particular attention, and were much admired. A portion of the exhibition, however, that could not fail to impart the highest satisfaction, because in this the utility of the Society is most clearly made manifest, was that of culinary Vegetables. These were not only numerous, but very fine; those also from the gardens of Cottagers being worthy of a place by the side of the productions from the gardens of their more wealthy neighbours, and all affording further evidence of the benefit which has been derived by the public at large from the impulse given by this Society. To speak, however, more particularly of the contributions of the plants and flowers making up this gorgeous show, there were among those from the gardens of Mrs. Wells, in the care of Mr. Griffin, the gardener, of Orchidaceous plants, choice specimens of Zygopetalum crinitum, Z. rostratum, Cattleya Harrisoniæ, Stanhopea eburnea, Epidendron nocturnum, E. cochleatum, E. cnaceo, E. elongatum, Zygopetalum Mackaii, Z. maxillare, Oncidium papilio or butterfly plant, Cypripedium insigne, Cœlogyne fimbriata, &c. &c. STOVE PLANTS.—Gesnera splendens, Gloxinia rubra, Allamanda cathártica, Rondeletia speciosa, Ixora crocata, I. rosea, Dyckia rariflora, Clerodendron paniculatum, Nepenthes distillatoria or pitcher plant. GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Witsenia corymbosa, Tecoma jasminoides, Kennedya Marryattæ. The stands of Dahlias contained nearly all the new and leading sorts of the season. Mr. Griffin showed also a design of cut flowers, the words "Devon and Exeter Horticultural Society" forming a circle; across the centre was the word "Victoria," the whole being surmounted with a crown; the letters were all formed of various flowers. On the first table there was a fine dish of Oranges and Lemons, Keen's seedling Strawberries, and a fine Melon, from the gardens of Mrs. Wells. From J. W. Buller, Esq., in the care of Mr. J. Booth, the gardener, there were, of Orchidaceous plants, choice specimens of Catasetum tridentatum, Peristeria pendula, Zygopetalum Mackaii, Epidendron fragrans, Oncidium flexuosum. Of Stove Plants, a beautiful specimen of Pavetta angustifolia, and a handsome Bignonia Chamberlainea, two specimens of Allamanda cathartica, fine specimens of Gesnera splendens, Vinca alba, Brunfelsia undulata, Ixora rosea, Cordia nitida, Plumbago rosea, Francisea uniflora, Pergularia odoratissima, and Vinca rosea alba. The show of Greenhouse Plants was very fine, including several varieties of Fuchsias, amongst which the prominent were Chandleri and Corymbiflora, an Orange tree in full bearing, specimens of Torenia scabra, Cineraria azurea, Pimelea decussata, Cytisus canariensis, Polygala latifolia superba, Erica Bowieana, E. sanguinea, Clerodendron fragrans, Manettia glabra, a fine collection of Lobelias and Pentstemons, a group of Cocksombs. From Mr. Buller's, also, there was an excellent display of fruit, including Grapes, Pears, Apples, &c. &c. In the collection from the gardens of T. Porter, Esq., in the care of Mr. Kemp, there were splendid Dahlias; fruit of the choicest description and in great variety; and also vegetables. From the gardens of H. Porter, Esq., in the care of Mr. Lains, there was a fine display of stove plants, in which were excellent specimens of Ipomœa Horsfallæ, Clerodendron speciosissimum, Jatropha panduræfolia, Passiflora Loddigesii, Justicia carnea, and Hibiscus rosa sinensis. To Mr. J. Clark was awarded the 1st prize in the 1st class for Dahlias, being 24 dissimilar blooms, which splendid flowers were named as follows:—Hadee, Bishop of Winchester, Maria, Marl of Bath, Admirable, Argo, Grace Darling, Phenomenon, Springfield Rival, Grand Baudin, Cox's Defiance, Maresfield Rival, Climax, Indispensable, Widnall's Queen, Countess Pembroke, Grand Turk, Metella, Isherwood's Defiance, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Burnham Hero, Pickwick, Bree's Rosa. Of the nurserymen, Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., exhibited as usual a fine and choice group of specimen plants which occupied the entire side of the great room. Amongst other new plants they again exhibited a fine plant of their new Rose, Rosa Devoniensis. Their Stove and Greenhouse Plants comprised Ixora crocata, I. rosea, Rondeletia speciosa, Columnea coccinea, Sabal Blackburniana, Grevillea robusta, Acacia platyptera, Phœnix dactylifera, Witsenia corymbosa, Fuchsia radicans, a new species from Brazil, Fuchsia corymbiflora; also the following Heaths:—Irbyana, Massoni, Banksia purpurea, Mac Nabiana, Decliffordiana, Intermedia, Ewerana superba, Aitoniana, vestita rosea, reflexa, speciosa, &c., &c., with many other plants, and a gorgeous display of Dahlias. Messrs. Veitch and Son contributed as usual largely, and amongst their collection we noticed many rare plants; of which may be mentioned as worthy of particular attention the following:—Fuchsia corymbiflora, Erica retorta, Jasminiflora alba, Banksia purpurea, refulgens, Acacia platyptera, Grevillea robusta, Banksia speciosa, Dryandra mucronata, Primula sinensis alba flore-pleno, Quercus glauca, a splendid new Evergreen Oak, a beautiful stand of Zinnia elegans, new Gold striped Marigolds, a splendid display of Dahlias, and a fine collection of the newest and best Annuals and autumn-flowering roses. Messrs. Sclater and Son exhibited fine specimens of oranges in fruit, Magnolia fuscata, Passiflora kermesina, covered with beautiful deep rose-coloured blossoms, two very fine specimens of Cypripedium insigne, with their singularly-formed flowers, a handsome new variety of Fuchsia named racemiflora, several beautifully-grown plants of Trevirana coccinea, thickly studded with brilliant scarlet blossoms, fine plants of Erica metulæflora, Hartnelli Banksia, &c., Chorizema varium, Clerodendron paniculatum, Gesnera Cooperi, Magnolia pumila, Anagallis cœrulea grandiflora, Pimelea decussata, Polygala grandiflora; a collection of Dahlias of the newest and choicest description, particularly Le Grand Baudin, Conqueror of the World, Lord Dudley Stuart, Elizabeth, Maria, Burnham Hero, Indispensable, Highgate Rival, Magnet, Pickwick, Rosa perfecta, Scarlet Defiance, Admirable, King of Roses, Bishop of Winchester, Phenomenon, Fanny Keynes, Constancy; also a fine collection of fruit, particularly Apples and Pears. The company was not so large as on some former occasions, a circumstance easily to be accounted for from the state of the weather for several preceding days; it was still, however, numerous and fashionable, and the scene presented in the promenade was that of much splendour and great gaiety. The award was as follows:—PLATE FOR DAHLIAS.—Prizes given by the Society.—First class: 24 dissimilar blooms.—1, value 4*l.* 4*s.*, to Mr. J. Clark; 2, value 3*l.* 3*s.*, to J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 3, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, to Rev. W. H. Arundel. Second class: 6 dissimilar blooms,—1, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, to J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 2, value 1*l.* 1*s.*, to Mr. B. Kimp, gr. to T. Porter, Esq. Prizes given by Nurserymen in the County of Devon.—By Mr. Rendle: for the best 24 dissimilar blooms, a Silver Cup, value 3*l.* 3*s.*, to Mr. J. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells. By Messrs. Lucombe, Pince and Co., 18 dissimilar blooms: 1, value 3*l.* 3*s.*, to Mr. Kimp; 2, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, to J. E. Kingdon, Esq. By Messrs. Veitch and Son, 12 dissimilar blooms: 1, value 3*l.* 3*s.*, to Rev. W. H. Arundel; 2, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, to S. Gillard. FRUIT.—The best Pine Apple, 15*s.*, C. Hoare, Esq. Best dish of White Grapes, 7*s.*, T. Porter, Esq.; 2d ditto, 5*s.*, R. Wake, Esq. Best dish of black Grapes, 7*s.*, T. Porter, Esq.; 2d ditto, 5*s.*, ditto. Best dish of finest mixed Grapes, named, 7*s.*, T. Porter, Esq.; 2d ditto, 5*s.*, J. Garratt, Esq. Best-flavoured Melon, 7*s.*, Rev. J. Dornford; 2d ditto, 5*s.*, J. Garratt, Esq. Best dish of 6 Peaches, 5*s.*, S. Kingdon, Esq. Ditto 6 Nectarines, 5*s.*, C. Heare, Esq. Ditto purple Plums, 5*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq. Ditto light-coloured Plums, 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq. Ditto Damsons, 5*s.*, Mrs. Mitchell. Ditto Morello Cherries, 5*s.*, T. Kingdon, Esq. Ditto Red Currants, 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq. Ditto White Currants, C. Hoare, Esq. Ditto Raspberries, 5*s.*, J. Garratt, Esq. Ditto ripe Dessert Pears, named, not less than 12, 5*s.*, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Best collection of ditto, not less than 8 sorts, named, 3 of each sort, 7*s.*, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Ditto, not less than 6 sorts, named, 3 of each sort, 5*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq. Best collection of named Pears, for Perry, 5*s.*, W. Collyns, Esq. Ditto Dessert Apples, not less than 8 sorts, named, 2 of a sort, 7*s.*, H. Porter, Esq.; 2d ditto, 5*s.*, T. Porter, Esq. Best collection of Dressing Apples, not less than 8 sorts, named, 2 of a sort, 7*s.*, Mrs. Wells: 2d ditto, 5*s.*, H. Hooper, Esq. Best dish of Nuts of any kind, 5*s.*, T. Kingdon, Esq. EXTRA FRUIT.—Out-door Black Grapes, 5*s.*, Mrs. Wyatt. Magnum Bonum Plums, 5*s.*, T. Porter, Esq. Medlars, 5*s.*, Mrs. Mitchell. Pears, 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq.; ditto, 5*s.*, T. Porter, Esq. Dessert Apples, 5*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; ditto, 5*s.*, Clifford Shurriff, Esq. Cob Nuts, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mrs. Mitchell. White Strawberries (Alpine), 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq. Oranges and Lemons, 5*s.*, Mrs. Wells. VEGETABLES.—Best 6 roots of Celery, 5*s.*, C. Hoare, Esq. Best bunch of Carrots, 5*s.*, Mrs. Granger. Ditto Parsneps, 5*s.*, J. Garratt, Esq. Best 6 roots of Red Beet, 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq. Best dish of Broccoli, 5*s.*, C. Hoare, Esq. Ditto Cauliflowers, 5*s.*, Mrs. Wells. Best 6 cos Lettuces, 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq. Best 6 Cabbage Lettuces, 5*s.*, W. Hooper, Esq. Best 3 heads of Endive blanched, 5*s.*, T. Porter, Esq. Best dish of Peas, 5*s.*, T. Porter, Esq. Ditto Kidney Beans (Runners), 5*s.*, T. Porter, Esq. Ditto Dwarf Kidney Beans, 5*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq. Ditto Artichokes, 5*s.*, ditto. Ditto Tomatoes, 5*s.*, J. Huxham, Esq. Ditto Capsicums, 5*s.*, W. Hooper, Esq. Ditto Seedling Potatoes raised by the exhibitor, 7*s.*, Mrs. Mitchell; 2d ditto, 5*s.*, W. Kingdon, Esq. EXTRA VEGETABLES.—Seedling Potatoes, 7*s.*, Mrs. Wyatt, ditto, 5*s.*, W. Kingdon, Esq. Celery, J. Garratt, Esq. Potatoes, 5*s.*, S. Kingdon, Esq.; Ditto, 5*s.*, R. J. Trewman, Esq. FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—Orchidaceæ: The 6 best specimens, 20*s.*, Mrs. Wells; 6 2nd best ditto, 10*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; newest and best ditto, 10*s.*, Mrs. Wells. Stove Plants, not Orchidaceæ: The 6 best Plants, 20*s.*, H. Porter, Esq.; 6 2nd best ditto, 10*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq., best single specimen, 10*s.*, ditto. GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—The best group of 12 sorts, 10*s.*, Mrs. Wells; 2nd best ditto, 7*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq. 6 best Cape Heaths, 7*s.*, Mrs. Wells. MISCELLANEOUS.—The best collection of Lobelias, 5*s.*, J. W. Buller, Esq. Ditto Pentstemons, 5*s.*, ditto. Ditto Roses, 5*s.*, L. Ponsford, Esq. Ditto Zinnias, var. Elegans, 5*s.*, H. Porter, Esq. Ditto Hardy Annuals, 5*s.*, ditto. Best bouquet of Flowers, 7*s.*, ditto; 2nd ditto, 5*s.*, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. The best ornamental Design in Flowers, 7*s.*, Mrs. Wells. EXTRA

Flowers.—Aphelandra cristata, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq. 2 Stove Bulbs, 3s. 6d., J. W. Harris. Herbaceous Plant, 3s. 6d., Mr. Clark. Collection of Stove Plants, 5s., Mrs. Wells. Marigolds, 3s. 6d., S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Miscellaneous collection of Plants, 5s., Mrs. Wells. Roses, 3s. 6d., H. Porter, Esq. Besides these, 34 Prizes were given to Cottagers.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Glasgow Horticultural Society.—The autumn exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, took place in the Assembly Rooms, three of which were occupied with contributions sent for show or competition. The Show, taken as a whole, was an exceedingly rich one, considering the nature of the season. In Vegetables and Fruits the contributions were rather scanty; but those which were exhibited were of first rate excellence, and the floral department fully bore out previous anticipations. This part of the exhibition was particularly rich in greenhouse plants. There was a large collection of Verbenas, of every variety, and a truly splendid exhibition of Fuchsias, which excited universal admiration. Among other species we may mention the Fuchsia corymbiflora, the first specimen exhibited, we believe, in this city. The display of Cape Heaths from the Botanic Garden, &c., was peculiarly splendid, and all the more attractive to Scotsmen, who can number but three species of Heaths in the whole range of their native flora. The prizes which were competed for with the greatest keenness and success were those offered for Dahlias, a rich and varied assortment of which was produced, especially of that variety styled "the Defiance." Amongst the other plants displayed on the tables, and which attracted the attention of visitors, were the Ginger with specimens of preserved root, Cereus senilis, Buonapártea júncea, Myanthus barbatus, Pitcher plant, Sensitive plant, Crassula coccinea, Musa sapientum, Saccharum violaceum, Zygopétalum maxillare, Palms, Carnations, Pansies, and Bouquets displaying great taste and ingenuity. Prizes were adjudged as under:—Verbenas: 1, Mr. C. Ross, gr. to J Buchanan, Esq., viz., Teucrioides grandiflora, Neillii, Melindres latifolia. Trained Plants: 1, Mr. J. Borthwick, gr. to Wm. Graham, Esq., viz., Lophospermum scandens, Petunia, and Polygala oppositifolia; 2, Mr. C. Ross, viz, Philibertia grandiflora, Sóllya heterophylla, Petunia, Lady Buchanan. Ericas: 1, Mr. Andw. Turnbull, gr. to Lord Douglas, Jasminiflora, retorta, infundibuliformis. House Plants: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull, viz., Thunbergia aurantiaca, Erythrina laurifolia, Silene laciniata; 2, Mr. R. Guthrie, gr. to Sir A Campbell, Bart., viz., Gesnera splendens, Ardisia crenulata. Angelonia sp; 3, Mr. C. Ross, viz., Salvia patens, Fuchsia fulgens, F. globosa, Verbena Tweediana. Hybrid Fuchsias: 1, Mr. J. Borthwick, viz., Multiflora, Rosea elegans, Rosea superba; 2, Mr. F. Small, gr. to H. Dunlop, Esq., viz., Globosa splendida, G. major, Grandiflora, Fowlerii; 3, Mr. W. M'Diarmid, gr. to J. Hunter, Esq. Tender Annuals: 1, Mr. J. Hardie, gr. to Lieut.-Col. Harvey, viz., Cockscomb, white and yellow fruited Egg Plant, Capsicum; 2, Mr. C. Ross, viz., Cockscombs and Amaranths. Phlox: 1, Mr. W. M'Diarmid; 2, Mr. J. Tait, gr. to Wm. Couper, Esq. Carnations: 1, Mr. W. M'Diarmid; 2, Mr. J. Borthwick. Picotees: 1, Mr. W. M'Diarmid; 2, Mr. J. Borthwick. Bouquet House Flowers: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull; 2, Mr. J. Hardie. Bouquet Hardy Flowers: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull; 2, Mr. J. Tait, composed of Gnaphaliums, Helichrysums, Brizas, &c., surmounted by Stipa pennata (Feather grass). Device Hardy Flowers: 1, Mr. J. Tait; 2, Mr. J. Borthwick. Grapes: 1, Mr. F. Small, viz., White Lombardy and Black Hamburgh; 2, Mr. J. Middleton, gr. to A. Campbell, Esq.; 3, Mr. A. Smith, gr. to W. Forbes, Esq, M.P., Black Hamburgh and White Muscat of Alexandria. Peaches: 1, Mr. R. Guthrie, Teton de Venus; 2, Mr. R. Wilson, gr. to Mr. Cunningham. Apricots: 1, Mr. R. Guthrie, Moorpark; 2, Mr. J. Middleton. Plums: 1, Mr. A. Smith, Victoria, Magnum Bonum, and Nectarine; 2, Mr. W. Futt. Pears: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull; 2, Mr. J. Smith, gr. to the Marquis of Bute, Jargonelle and Summer Bon Chrétien. Apples: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull; 2, Mr. A. Smith, viz., Lemon, Ribston, Wormsley, Seaton, and Treaver's Pippin; Hardie's Nonpareil, Golden Reinette, Nonsuch, and Shepherd's Fame. Basket of House and Hardy Fruit: 1, Mr. J. Hardie, containing 55 vars. of Apples; 16 vars. of Pears; White Nice, Black Hamburgh, Grisly Frontignan, White Frontignan, and White Muscat of Alexandria Grapes; Citrons, Melons, Shaddock, Lemons, Sweet and Bitter Oranges, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, May Duke and Morello Cherries; 8 varieties of Plums, 5 kinds of Capsicums, 10 sorts of Gooseberries: Red, White, and Black Currants; Peruvian Gooseberries, 2 kinds of Egg Fruit, Fruit of the Gaultheria Shallon, the Guava, &c. &c., the entire Pyramid surmounted by a Pine Apple; 2, Mr. J. Smith. Basket of Hardy Fruit: 1, Mr. J. Smith, Apples, 4 vars; Pippins, 10 vars.; Pears, 9 vars.; Plums, 4 vars; Black Genoa Fig; Peaches; Gooseberries, 30 vars.; Red and White Raspberries. Basket of Salad: 1, Mr. J. Smith, viz., Celery, Lettuces of sorts, Endive, Radishes of sorts, Cress, Mustard, Cucumber, Indian Cress, &c.; 2, Mr. J. Telfer, gr to — Hutcheson, Esq. Vegetables: 1, Mr. J. Smith, viz, Cauliflower, Red Cabbage, Red Beet, early and late Cabbage, Savoy, Celery, Strasburg Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Spinach, curled Parsley, Parsnep, Leek, Artichoke, Horse-radish, Salsify, Haricots (verts); Windsor and Mazagan Beans, Peas (4 vars.), Turnips (several vars.), Lettuce, Radish, Potatoes (early 2 vars, late 6 vars.), Rhubarb, Garlic, Shallots; 2, Mr. J. Telfer; 3, Mr. P. Sinclair, gr. to Capt. Lockhart. 24 Dahlias: 1, Mr. A. Smith, viz., Marquis of Lothian, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Rhoda, Hope, Rienzi, Wallace, Knight's Victory, Perfection, Defiance (Cox's), Unique, Suffolk Hero, Queen of Beauties, Lee's Bloomsbury, Lewisham Rival, Lady Dunglass, Comte de Paris, Conductor, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Countess of Pembroke, Climax; 2, Mr. J. Sinclair, gr. to K. Finlay, Esq., viz., Pickwick, Bree's Rosa, Sir John Ashley, Dodd's Mary, Duchess of Richmond, Topaz, Glory of Plymouth, Rienzi, Eva, Prince Albert, Virgin Queen, Marquis of Lothian, Grace Darling, Knight's Victory, Lady Kinnaird, Argo, Lewisham Rival, Violet, M'Kenzie's Perfection, Rhoda, Springfield Rival, Defiance (Cox's); 3, Mr. W. Paton, gr. to W. Gilmour, Esq. Best white Dahlia: Prize of One Guinea given by W. Gilmour, Esq., Mr. D. M'Coig, gr. to J. Spreull, Esq., for Lewisham Rival. Best yellow Dahlia: Prize of One Guinea given by J. B. Jardine, Esq., Mr. A. Ross, gr. to W. Malcolm, Esq., for Cox's Defiance. Collection of Stove Plants: Prizes of 50s., 35s., and 20s. given by J. Gray, Esq., for the 1st, 2d, and 3d best collections of not fewer than 12 species: 1, Mr. A Turnbull, for Nepenthes distillatoria, Stanhopea insignis, Cereus Ackermanni, Gloxinia rubra, Ixora coccinea, Æschynanthus parasiticus, Acropera Loddigesii, Miltónia spectábilis, Zygopetalum maxillare, Euphorbia splendens, Ardisia elegans, Angelonia grandiflora and pubescens; 2, Mr. J. Hardie, for Acróstichum acicorne, Trevirana coccinea, Rhapis flabelliformis, Musa sapientum, Gesnera sp., Saccharum violaceum, Ardisia lentiginosa, Cycas revoluta, Maranta bicolor, Calathea Zebrina, Zingiber officinale. Essay on the most effectual method of keeping Dahlia roots during winter, prize of one guinea, given by Wm. Stewart, Esq. Six Essays have been given in to the secretary for the above prize, but the committee have not yet come to a decision on their respective merits. Extra Prizes:—1, Mr. J. Hardie, for Ginger plant in foliage and flower, with a specimen of the preserved root, grown this season at Castlesemple gardens. 1, Mr. R. Guthrie, for Lisianthus Russellianus. 1. R. Steel, Esq., for a collection of House Plants. 1, Mr. C. Ross, for device of House and Hardy Flowers. 2, Mr W. M'Diarmid, for do. do. 2, Mr. R. Guthrie, for 8 plants of Amaryllis formosissima. 2, Mr. T. Carswell, gr. to Mrs. Buchanan, for a branch of Grape Vine, with well grown and fully-ripened fruit. 2, Mr. T. Carswell, for Citrons. 2, Mr. J. Sinclair, for Seedling Dahlia. 2, Mr. J. Sinclair, Tripoli Onions, Artichokes, and Cucumbers. 3, Mr. J. Hardie, for Guavas and Chinese Quince.—12 prizes were awarded for the best kept cottages and gardens, not exceeding £8, yearly rent.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

Hampshire Horticultural Society.—At the fourth meeting there was a good display of Flowers, Vegetables, and Fruits, particularly the latter. Some of the specimens of Pine apples, Grapes, and Melons, were magnificent. Sir T. Baring's white Frontignan Grape, Mr. Fleming's black Hamburgh and black Prince, were excellent in flavour, and large in size, and were much admired. Mr. Page and Mr. Ingram contributed largely to the show by filling the middle table with plants, and Mr. Taylor's tray of Dahlia blooms excited great attention, and gained a great degree of commendation. A fine seedling Dahlia was exhibited by Mr. Ross, and much admired. The prizes were thus awarded:—Best Orchidaceous Stove Plant Stanhopea grandiflora, dead-silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon. Best Stove Plant Gloriosa superba, do., J. Pultney, Esq. Best collection of do., Rev F. Beadon. Best Greenhouse Plant Lisianthus Russellianus, do., Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best collection of do., Rev. F. Beadon; 2d best do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Pultney, Esq. 30 best Dahlias, silver cup, H. C. Compton, Esq.; best 24 do., bright-silver medal, Mr. Ross; best 20 do., German-silver medal, Mr. Kirkland; best 12 do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. F. Beadon. Best 12 Perennial Herbaceous Plants, do, Rev. the Warden. Best 12 Hardy Annuals, do., do. 12 best Heartsease, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. Best collection of do., bronze medal, do. Best 10 China and Hybrid Roses, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon. Three best Climbers, do., Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best collection of Salpiglossis, do., Rev. Dr. Moberly; do. of Zinnias, bronze medal, Lady Hewitt. Best French Marigolds, do., J. Guitton, Esq. Best collection of China Pinks, do., G. R. G. Ricketts, Esq. Six best Cockscombs, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, H. Holloway, Esq. Best four Shrubby Calceolarias, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. Best four mixed do, do. Best collection of Stocks, bronze medal, G. R. G. Ricketts, Esq.; do. of Cut Flowers, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F Beadon. Best Seedling Dahlia, German-silver medal, Mr. Ross. Best collection of Phlox, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. the Warden; do. of Plants, bright-silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq. Fruits: Best Pine-apple, bright-silver medal, H. Holloway, Esq.; 2d best do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Stride. Best White Grapes, do., Sir T. Baring, Bart. Best black do., do., J. Fleming, Esq.; do. out-of-doors, do., W Fitzhugh, Esq. Best green-flesh Melon, do., J. Guitton, Esq., best scarlet flesh do, do., J. Pultney, Esq. Best eight Peaches, do, H. Holloway, Esq; eight 2d best do. do, bronze medal, J. Pultney, Esq. Best eight Nectarines, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, H. Holloway, Esq.; eight 2d best ditto, bronze medal, Col. Wall. Best 12 Plums, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J. Pultney, Esq.; 2d best do., bronze medal, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Best red Alpine Strawberries, do., W. Fitzhugh, Esq.; best white do., do., W. J. Campion, Esq. Best 24 Green-gage Plums, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, J Pultney, Esq. Best eight Figs, do., do. Extra: Strawberries, The Rev. the Warden and Col. Wall. Morello Cherries, H. Holloway, Esq. Vegetables: Best French Beans, bronze medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. Best Peas, do., H. Holloway, Esq. Best Lettuce, do., Mrs. Haynes. Best Celery, do., J. Pultney, Esq. Best Broad Beans, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. Best Onions, ditto., H. Holloway, Esq. In addition to these, 10 prizes were awarded for Cottagers' productions.

Hertford Horticultural Society.—The third exhibition was held at the Shire-Hall. The show of fruit was particularly fine. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Fruits. Pines, 1, Mr. Brown, gr. to Lady Meux; 2, Mr. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq. Melons, green flesh, 1, Mr. Terry, gr. to Lady Puller; 2 Mr. Brown. Melons, scarlet flesh, Mr. Brown. Large black Rock Cantalupe Melon, 1, Mr. J. Dawson, gr. to Lord Melbourne; small do., 1, Mr. J. Dawson. Frame Grapes, Mr. Bentley, gr. to J. M. Carter, Esq.; Black do., 1, G. Brassey, Esq.; 2, Mr. Williams, gr. to J. Warner, Esq.; White do., 1, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper; 2, Mrs. Brown. Peaches, 1, G. Brassey, Esq.; 2, Mr. Bentley, gr. to J. M. Carter, Esq. Nectarines, 1, Miss Hadsley; 2, Mr. J. Dawson. Plums, 1, Mr. Hamp; 2, Mr. T. Dawson. Pears, 1, Mr. J. Dawson; 2, Mr. Terry. Figs, 1, Mr T. Dawson; 2, Mr. Venables, gr. to W. Harrison, Esq Flowers. Specimen Plant, 1, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr. Venables. Miscellaneous Plants, 24 varieties, 1, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr. Venables Dahlias, 50, in distinct colours, Mr. S. Green. Do., 24 do, 1, Rev. M. Skinner; 2, Mrs. Hanbury; 3, Mr. S. Green. Do., 12 do., 1, Mr. G. Smith; 2, Mr. Venables; 3, Mr. Terry. Do., 6 do., 1, Rev. M. Skinner; 2, Mr. S. Green; 3, J. I. Pryor, Esq. Cockscombs, 1, Mr. T. Dawson; 2, Mr. Venables. China Asters, 6 varieties, 3 in each variety. 1, Mr. J. Dawson; 2, Mr. Foster; 3, Mr. Venables. Achimenes pulchella, 6 best, Mr. Williams. British Plants, 24 varieties in bloom, 1, Mr. G. Spriggins; 2, Mr. D. Spriggins. Fuchsias, 6 best, Mr. Williams Cut Flowers, not including Dahlias, 1, Mr. A. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncey, Esq.; 2, Mr. Williams: 3, Mr. Venables. Roses, 30 varieties in clusters, Mr. Milne. French Marigolds, 24 blooms, Mrs. Hanbury. Bouquet of Flowers, Mr. Williams. An extra prize for Black Frame Grapes was awarded to Mr. E. Wickham. Seven prizes were awarded to Cottagers as well as the additional ones given by C. G. Thornton, Esq, to the four Cottagers who have obtained the greatest number of prizes through the season of 1841,—the 1st a spade, peck, and hoe; the 2d a spade and peck; the 3d a spade and rake; and the 4th a spade and hoe.

Hexham Floral and Horticultural Society.—The Second Annual Show was held on the 16th and 17th Sept., in a spacious pavilion erected for the occasion in a garden attached to the White Hart Inn, Hexham, 100 feet long and 40 broad. There were 4 tables stretching the whole length of the erection, and 1 across one end, besides another table placed in an adjoining garden for the exhibition of Tools, &c. used in gardening. The tables were well supplied with the various productions for competition. Besides the articles for competition, there were exhibited an elegant Metal Vase, Metal Flower-pot Stand, Garden Chairs, Entrance Hall Umbrella Stand, &c. by the Hareshaw Iron Works Company; a specimen of Metal Edging, by Mr. Watson; and Subsoil Spade and Hoe, by Mr. Bell. On both days the Show was numerously attended. In the evening of each day the Pavilion was lighted up with gas, and was as numerously attended as in the afternoon. On the afternoon of the second day the children of the various day and Sunday-schools, to the number of 500, under the superintendence of their teachers not forgetting those in the Union Workhouse, were admitted gratuitously. The following is a list of the awards:—Nurserymen's Class.—For the best 36 Dahlias, dissimilar blooms, Mr J. Robson—Wheeler's Maria, Ansell's Unique, Rouge et Noir, Lady Nickleby, Rival Sussex, Essex Rival, Man of Bath, Holmes' Exquisite, Duchess of Northumberland, Egyptian King, Grace Darling, Low's Conservative, Duchess of Richmond, Howard's Defiance, Beauty of the Plain, Stamford's Contender, Whales' Phenomenon, Oakley's Emperor, President of the West, Squib's, Amulet, Fireball, Marquis of Lothian, Widnall's Argo, Grand Tournament, Le Grand Baudin, Girling's Ruby, Andrew Hofer, Metella, Hylas; 2d 36 do., Mr. H. Newton; best 24 do. do., 2d 24 do., Mr. J. Robson. Gentlemen's Gardeners:—Best 18 Dahlias, Mr. H. Dewar, gr. to W. Cuthbert, Esq.—Hope, Grace Darling, Bishop of Winchester, Lee's Bloomsbury, Yellow Defiance, Pickwick, Argo, Marquis of Lothian, Duchess of Richmond, P.'s Bloomsbury, Lady Middleton, Wheeler's Maria, Rival Sussex, Beauty of the Plain, Climax, Egyptian King, L. Metella; 2d 18 do., Mr. J. Cook; best 12 do, Mr. H. Dewar; 2d 12 do, Mr. N. Forster, gr. to W. Donkin, Esq., best 6 do., Mr. T. Aitchison, gr. to T. W. Beaumont, Esq.; 2d 6 do., Mr. J. Cook. Amateurs.—Best 9 do., H. Marshal, Esq.; 2d 9 do., Mr. T. Temperley; 3d 9 do., Mr. A. Errington; best 6 do., Mr. A. Errington; 2d 6 do., Mr. H. Marshal; 3d 6 do., Mr. T. Temperley; best 3 do., Mr. A. Errington named; 2d 3 do., Mr. T. Temperley; 3d 3 do., Mr. H. Marshal, best White Dahlia, Mr. T. Shotten; best Purple do., Mr. H. Marshall; best Yellow do., Mr. N. Lowes; best Tipped, do., Mr. T. Temperley; best Scarlet do., Mr. H. Walton; best Lilac do., Mr. T. Temperley; best Orange do., Mr. H. Marshal; best Dark do, Mr. T. Shotten. Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs:—Best White, Mr. T. Aitchison; 2d, Mr H Dewar; best Purple, Mr. T. Aitchison; 2d, H. Dewar; best Yellow, do.; best Tipped, do.; 2d do., Mr. J. Deans; best Scarlet, do.; 2d, Mr. H. Dewar; best Lilac, do.; best Rose, Mr. J. Scott; best Orange, do. Open Class.—Seedlings of 1840:—2d Class, 6 blooms, Mr. H. Dewar; do. do., Mr. Appleby. Seedlings of 1841:—2d Class, 1 bloom, Mr Appleby; do do., Mr. T. Watson. Prizes given by Nurserymen:—Mr. T. Appleby to Gentlemen's Gardeners, best 12 Dahlias, dissimilar blooms, 1l., Mr T. Aitchison—Man of Bath, Virgin Queen, Lee's Bloomsbury, Grace Darling, Bishop of Winchester, Metella, Games' Primrose, Marquis of Lothian, Le Grand Baudin, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, Unique; 2d 12 do, 3 Dahlia Plants, Mr. H. Dewar. To Amateurs, best 9, do., 1l, Mr. H Marshal; 2d 9 do., 3 Dahlia Plants, Mr. A. Errington. Mr. H. Newton to Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs, best 2 blooms of his Marquis of Watertord, 2l. 10s, Mr. Aitchison; best 3 blooms of his Duchess of Northumberland, 1l, Mr. H. Marshal. Mr. J. Robson to Gentlemen's Gardeners, best 9 Dahlias, dissimilar blooms, 12s., Mr. T. Aitchison—Virgin Queen, Marquis of Lothian, Rival Sussex, Bishop of Winchester, Pickwick, Grace Darling, Springfield Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Metella; 2d 9, Mr. N. Forster. Mr. J. Robson to Amateurs, best 3 Dahlias, dissimilar blooms, 6s., Mr. H. Marshal; 2d 3 do., 4s., Mr. John Cholicroft. Mr R. Charlton to Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs, best 12 Pansies, Mr. W. Charlton, do., 8s. Open Class.—Best Device, a Balloon, Mr. N. Forster; 2d do., a Pleasure Garden, Fountain, and Temple, Mr. J. Scott; 3d do, a Temple, Mr. J. Watson; best and most tastefully arranged Basket of Flowers, Mr. A. Gaskin; 2d do., Mr. H. Dewar; 3d do., Mr. T. Watson; best 3 Exotic Plants, Mr W. Charlton; 2d 3 do., Mr. H. Dewar; best Exotic Plant, Mr. T. Jobling; 2d do., Mr. H. Dewar; best 12 Pansies, Mr. R. Charlton; 2d 12 do, do.; best 12 German Asters, Mr T. Wallace; best 12 Russian Stocks, Mr. H. Dewar; best 12 French and African Marigolds, Mr. J Robinson; best 6 Hollyhocks, Mr. J. Robson, jun.; best Double Balsam, Mr. T. Wallace; best and largest Cockscomb, Mr. H. Dewar, best 12 specimens of Wild Flowers, correctly named, Mr. W. Dougal. Amateurs.—Best and most tastefully-arranged Basket of Flowers, Mr. J. Robinson; 2d do., Mr. J. Carr; 3d do., Mr. W. Watson. Fruits:—Best Dish of Grapes, of Sorts not exceeding 6 bunches, Mr. H. Dewar (Muscat of Alexandria, White Muscadine, and Black Hamburgh); 2d do., Mr. A. Gaskin, best Bunch of Black Grapes, Mr. H. Dewar (Black H.); best do., White do., do. (White Muscadine); best flavoured Melon, Mr. W. McDougal; 2d do., Mr. H. Dewar; best 12 Peaches, Mr. J. Cook; 2d 12 do., Mr. H. Dewar; best 12 Nectarines, Mr. A. Gaskin; 2d do. do., Mr. H. Dewar; best 12 Apricots, do. (Moor-park); 2d do. do., Mr. R. Hindmarsh; best 24 Plums, Mr. H. Dewar (Washington Gr. Gage, Reine Claude Violette); 2d 24 do., Mr. J. Cook; best 12 Jargonelle Pears, Mr. H. Dewar; 2d do. do, Mr. W. Kelly; best 12 Dessert Apples, Mr. W. Charlton; best 12 Kitchen Apples, Mr. T Watson; best Quart of Red Currants, Mr. T. Aitchison; best do White do., Mr. N. Forster; best collection of Fruit in Basket, Mr. H. Dewar (32 sorts); best collection of Hardy Fruit, Mr. J. Cook; best 6 Heads of Celery, Mr. H. Dewar; best 12 Onions, Mr. T. Aitchison; 2d 12 do., Mr. H. Dewar. Amateurs' Fruits and Vegetables.—Best collection of Fruit in Basket, Mr. Harbottle; 2d do., Mrs. Temperley; best 6 Apples, Mr F. Pratt; best 6 Pears, Mr. I. Robson; best Quart of Peas Mr W. Bell; best 6 Onions, Mr. C. Armover; 2d do., Mr. J McPherson; best 6 Carrots, Mr. C. Armover; best 2 Cauliflowers, Mr. T. Temperley; best 12 Kidney Potatoes, Mr. W. Watson; best 12 Round do., Mr. J. Stainthorpe. Market Gardeners:—best 24 Onions, Mr. L. Newton; 2d 24 do, Mr. J. Robson; best 24 Carrots, Mr. W. Stainthorpe, 2d 24 do., Mr. W. Maudlin, best Peck of Peas, Mr. T. Coulson, 2d do, Mr. J. Carr; best 6 Cauliflowers, Mr. T. Coulson, 2d do., Mr. W. Maudlin, best 36 Pears, Mr J. Carr; 2d do., Mr. W. Maudlin. Honorary Prizes:—Amongst a great variety of productions not embraced in the Society's list of Prizes, the following were selected as worthy of some mark of distinction, viz.: A sample of Seedling Potatoes, Mr. G Portius; a Dish of Apples, Mr. Estob, a Device (a beautiful Fountain), Mr. Graham; do. (a Highland Warrior with Sword and Target), Mr. W. Watson Greenhouse Plants, consisting of Cape Heaths, Hybrid Fuchsias, Dahlia glabrata, &c. &c, Mr. R. Charlton; a Collection of Fruit, Mr. T. Watson; a Collection of Fuchsias, Mr. J. Scott; a Bouquet, Mr. J. Robson, jun.

Horncastle Floral and Horticultural Society.—The second anniversary was held on the 7th of Sept., at the Bull Inn. The day was rather unpropitious, particularly towards the afternoon, which caused a somewhat thinner attendance than usual; notwithstanding this, however, a considerable number of visitors were present, and seemed gratified with the excellent specimens as well of flowers as also of fruits and vegetables, that were exhibited on the occasion, some of the latter being particularly admired. A novelty in the proceedings was introduced in the awarding of various appropriate fancy articles as prizes, such as Vases, Cornucopias, Hand-Glasses, Hyacinth-Glasses, &c., bearing the name of the Society, and the number of the prize. This method appeared to give universal satisfaction The only deficiency we observed was in the scantiness of plants wherewith to fill and ornament the room, there being by no means so many as on former occasions. We regret that this should be the case, more particularly because there is no lack of such things in the neighbourhood, and we are persuaded that it need only be thus adverted to in order to its being remedied on future occasions. The following is a statement of the prizes awarded:—Prizes to Members.—Cut Flowers.—Dahlia of any colour: 1 and 2, Grace Darling and Duchess of Richmond, Dr. Barton; 3, Grace Darling, Rev. E. Smythe. White. 1, Lewisham Rival, G. Gilliat, Esq.; 2, Virgin Queen, Mr. R. Clitherow; 3, Virgin Queen, Rev. J. D. Waite. The best blush White Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. R. Clitherow. Yellow or Sulphur: 1 and 2, Argo, Mr. Clitherow; 3, Argo, Rev. E. Smythe. Dark Crimson. 1, 2, 3, Conductor, Essex Rival, and Middlesex Rival, Rev. E. Smythe. Ruby. 1, Grace Darling, G. Gilliat, Esq.; 2, Rienzi, Mr. R. Clitherow; 3, Marquis of Lothian, Rev. J D. Waite. Scarlet: 1, Fireball, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Squibb's Fireball, Rev J D. Waite. 3, Lee's Bloomsbury, Mr. R. Clitherow. The best Orange, Salmon, or Buff Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Mr. R. Clitherow. Edged or Spotted: 1 and 3, Frances and Queen of Sarum, Rev. E. Smythe; 2, Glory of Plymouth, Rev. J. D. Waite Striped or Shaded 1, Mrs. Newby, Mr. R. Clitherow; 2, Mrs. Newby, G. Gilliat, Esq. Plants.—Stove Climber 1, Thunbergia aurantiaca, Rev J. Fawssett; 2, ditto, Rev. E. Smythe; 3, Thunbergia alata alba, Rev. J. Fawssett. Greenhouse Climber 1, Maurandya Barclayana, Rev. E. Palmer; 2, Sollya heterophylla, Rev. E. Palmer. Extra.—Pelargonium: 1, Rev. J. Fawssett; 2, Beauty of Cambridge, Rev. E. Palmer Fruits.—Black Grapes 1 and 2, J. H. Short, Esq. The best Melon for Size Rev. E Smythe The best Melon for Flavour J. H. Short, Esq 6 Peaches 1, J. H Short, Esq; 2, G. Gilliat, Esq The best 6 Apricots, J. H Short, Esq. The best Strawberries, G. Gilliat, Esq. Red Currants 1, J. H. Short, Esq., 2, Rev. E. Smythe. The best Yellow Plums, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Green Plums 1, Mr J Stephenson, 2, T. Brailsford, Esq.; 3, Rev. J Fawssett. The best Filberts, J. H. Short, Esq. Dessert Apples 1, Rev E Smythe; 2, Rev J. B. Smith, D.D., 3, G. Gilliat, Esq Baking Apples 1, Rev. E. Smythe; 2 and 3, Mr. R Clitherow. Dessert Pears. 1, G. Gilliat, Esq.; 2, T. Brailsford, Esq Vegetables.—Cucumbers: 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smythe. Peas 1, T Fawssett, Esq; 2, G. Gilliat, Esq; 3, Mr. Kenrick Beans. 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smythe. French Beans 1, T Fawssett, Esq, 2, J. H. Short, Esq. Round Potatoes 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smythe. Kidney Potatoes: 1, Rev. E. Smythe, 2, J. H. Short, Esq. Cauliflowers: 1 and 2, J. H. Short, Esq. Cabbages: 1, T. Fawssett, Esq.; 2, Rev. R. Hotchkin. The best Red Cabbages, J. H. Short, Esq. Carrots: 1, J. H. Short, Esq.; 2, Rev. R. Hotchkin. Turnips: 1 and 2, Rev. E.

Smythe, 3, J. H. Short, Esq. The best 6 Parsneps, Rev. E. Smythe. Onions: 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smythe. Cabbage Lettuce: 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smythe. 3, J. H. Short, Esq. Red Celery: 1, Rev. E. Smythe; 2, J. H. Short, Esq. White Celery: 1, Rev. E. Smythe; 2, J. H. Short, Esq. PRIZES OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES.—CUT FLOWERS.—Dahlias, 6 varieties: 1, Argo, Rienzi, Phenomenon, Cox's Defiance, Beauty of the Plain, Lee's Bloomsbury, Rev. J. Fawssett; 2, Lewisham Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Grace Darling, Mrs. Newby, Rienzi, Duchess of Devonshire, Dr. Barton. Pansies, 6 varieties: 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Rev. E. Smythe. The best China or German Asters, 6 varieties, R. Clitherow. The best Annuals, 12 varieties: Zinnia, Clarkia, Marigold, Sweet Pea, Lupinus Cruikshankii, Malope grandiflora, Coreopsis tinctoria, Salpiglossis, Yellow Hawkweed, Kaulfussia amelloides, Rev. J. Fawssett. The best Hardy Cut Flowers, 12 varieties: Galardia picta, Pentstemon, Phlox, Dianthus, Antirrhinum, Geum, Pink Potentilla, Honeysuckle, Tiger Lily, Nasturtium, Erysimum Perofskyanum, Rev. J. Fawssett. Bouquet: 1, H. Turner, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Fawssett. Device: 1 and 2, Rev. J. Fawssett. PLANTS.—Greenhouse Plant: 1, Larochea falcata, Rev. E. Smythe; 2, Trachelium cæruleum, Rev. E. Palmer. Fuchsia: 1, Globosa, Rev. E. Smythe; 2, Globosa major, Rev. E. Palmer. The best Salvia, Dr. Barton. Lobelia: 1, Cœlestis, Dr. Barton; 2, Fulgens, Mr. R. Clitherow. The best Calceolaria, Marjoriana superba, Dr. Barton. Herbaceous Plant: 1, Dianthus superbus, Rev. J. Fawssett; 2, Pentstemon gentianoides. EXTRA PRIZES BY PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENTS.—12 Dahlias, different varieties: 1, Argo, Maid of Bath, Rienzi, Nicholas Nickleby, Marquis of Lothian, Topaz, Garrick, Queen of Sarum, Duchess of Richmond, Amato, Rival Sussex, Lewisham Rival, Rev. E. Elmhirst; 2, Frances, Beauty of the Plain, Lee's Bloomsbury, Dodd's Mary, Mrs. Newby, Grace Darling, Martha, Pickwick, Argo, Lewisham Rival, Fireball, Climax, G. Gibiat, Esq. 12 Pansies, different varieties: 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Rev. E. Smythe. Ladies' Basket of Flowers: 1, Rev. J. Fawssett; 2, Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Sixty-three Cottagers' Prizes were awarded by the Society; and Sir H. Dymoke, Bart., gave extra Prizes for the best Potatoes, of any kind, best 6 Onions 1841, and best basket of Vegetables from one garden.

Isle of Man Floral and Horticultural Society.—The last exhibition of this Society took place September 8th, in the grounds of Alexander Spittall, Esq., at the Kirk Onchan Nursery. The distance from town, the novelty of the place chosen, and the beauty of the day, all co-operated to produce a numerous attendance. The rustic marquee, if we may so term it, erected under the superintendance of Mr. Lyle, was in excedent taste. The reticulated sides formed of Larch poles, freely admitted the air, and kept it, crowded as it was, perfectly ventilated. A number of rare and beautiful plants were added, by way of embellishment, by Mr. Lyle, without any intention of competition; amongst them we observed specimens of Salvia patens, Diplacus puniceus, Manettia glabra, Fuchsia fulgens, &c. The splendid bouquet of Dahlias prepared by Mr. Davidson, upwards of 14 feet in height, was a prominent object of admiration, as was that also belonging to Deemster Heywood, a noble specimen of the Passion flower (Passiflora alata), also the property of the Deemster, was justly a "thing to be admired"—this gained the first prize for stove plants. Some of the specimens of fruit were remarkably fine, particularly some Pine-apples grown by Mr. Davidson. The following was the award:—Stove Plants: 1, Passiflora alata, the Hon. Deemster Heywood; 2, Manettia glabra, R. Davidson, gr. to General Goldie; 3, Olea fragrans, P. Clark, gr. to Capt. Pollock. Greenhouse Plants: 1, Hoya carnosa, P. Clark; 2 and 3, Lotus Jacobeus and Tropæolum flore pleno, R. Davidson. Cape Heaths: 1 and 2, Cruenta, R. Davidson; 3, Hartnedii, P. Clark. Six Pelargoniums: 1, Lord Hill, Fosteranium superbum, Diana Vernon, Zenobia, Alcia, R. Davidson; 2, do. Best Seedling Pelargonium, P. Clark. New and rare Seedling Pelargonium: 1, R. Davidson; 2, P. Clark. Best six varieties of China, Noisette, or Macartney Rose, P. Clark. Best Citrous Plant, Hon. Deemster Heywood. Three varieties of Balsam: 1, R. Davidson; 2, Hon. Deemster Heywood. Three Cockscombs: 1 and 2, R. Davidson. Six varieties of Fuchsia from the open border: 1, R. Davidson; 2, Hon. Deemster Heywood. Best new and rare Fuchsia, Chandlerii, S. Harris, jun. Best six Carnations, P. Clark. Six varieties of Verbena: 1, R. Davidson; 2, Hon. Deemster Heywood. Six varieties of Herbaceous Plants: 1, R. Davidson; 2, R. Taylor, gr. to G. W. Dumbell, Esq. Three Petunias: 1, R. Taylor; 2, R. Davidson. 12 Dahlias, dissimilar blooms: 1, Dodd's Mary, Lady Mallet, Marquis of Lothian, Purple Perfection, Rhoda, Glory of Plymouth, Rienzi, Gaines' Primrose, Girling's Ruby, Virgin Queen, Topaz, and a Seedling, R. Davidson; 2, do. Six varieties of Dahlia: 1, Hero of Seven Oaks, Lewisham Rival, Foster's Eva, Duke of Devonshire, Fireball, and Lady Kinnaird, R. Davidson; 2, do. Dahlia of any class, 1 and 2, Cox's Yellow Defiance and Hope, R. Davidson. Seedling Dahlia: 1 and 2, R. Davidson. Scarlet Dahlia: 1 and 2, Calliope and M'Kenzie's Perfection, R. Davidson. Best Maroon Dahlia, a Seedling, R. Davidson. Purple Dahlia: 1 and 2, Perfection and Duke of Devonshire, R. Davidson. Lilac Dahlia: 1 and 2, Lady Kinnaird and St. Leonard's Rival, R. Davidson. Best Rose Dahlia, Mrs. Coit, R. Davidson. White Dahlia: 1 and 2, Virgin Queen and Louisa Louis, R. Davidson. Yellow Dahlia: 1 and 2, Cox's Defiance and Topaz, R. Davidson. Bronzed Dahlia: 1 and 2, a Seedling and Vandyke, R. Davidson. Tipped Dahlia: 1 and 2, Glory of Plymouth and Lady Mallet, R. Davidson. Best Bouquet of Dahlias, R. Davidson. Ruby Dahlia: 1, Girling's, R. Davidson; 2, Etna, S. Harris, jun. Primrose Dahlia: 1, Gaines', R. Davidson; 2, Gaines', S. Harris, jun. Six varieties of Hollyhock: 1, R. Taylor; 2, S. Harris, jun. Best three varieties of Pentstemon, R. Davidson. Six varieties of Hardy Annuals: 1, G. W. Dumbell; 2, R. Davidson. Pine Apple: 1 and 2, R. Davidson. Three bunches of Grapes, dark: 1 and 2, D. Goldsmith, gr. to Sir G. Drinkwater. Best three bunches of Grapes, light, R. Davidson. Three bunches of Grapes of any sort, cultivated without fire heat: 1, R. Davidson; 2, P. Clark. Melon: 1, Hon. Deemster Heywood; 2, R. Davidson. Best six Peaches, R. Davidson. Six Dessert Apples: 1, R. Davidson; 2, D. Goldsmith. Six Kitchen Apples: 1 and 2, D. Goldsmith. Six Plums: 1, D. Goldsmith; 2, R. Davidson. Best 24 Cherries, D. Goldsmith. Best three Cauliflowers, R. Taylor. Red Cabbage: 1, D. Goldsmith; 2, R. Taylor. Three heads of Celery: 1, W. Quine, gr. to Capt. Hay; 2, R. Taylor. 12 Onions: 1 and 2, R. Davidson. Best six Carrots, garden culture, R. Taylor. Six Turnips, garden culture: 1, R. Davidson; 2, R. Taylor. Three Heads of Beet: 1, R. Davidson; 2, W. Quine. Two quarts of Peas in pod: 1, W. Quine; 2, P. Clark. Two quarts of Beans in pod: 1, R. Davidson; 2, R. Taylor. Best 50 Scarlet Runners, R. Davidson. 50 Kidney Beans: 1, R. Taylor; 2, R. Davidson. Best general Salad, R. Taylor. 24 Pickling Cucumbers: 1, D. Goldsmith; 2, P. Clark. Best pint of Raspberries, R. Davidson. 24 Gooseberries, judged by weight: 1 and 2, R. Davidson. 24 Gooseberries, judged by flavour: 1 and 2, R. Davidson. Best Red and White Currants, R. Davidson. EXTRA PRIZES. Seedling Heath, P. Clark. Wilmot's superb Plums, Mr. H. Alexander. Seedling Lotus, R. Davidson. Decoration Plants, Mr. T. Lyle and the Hon. Deemster Heywood. Lemons, Capt. Heywood.

Kelso Horticultural Exhibition and Promenade.—The Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, in the tasteful Nursery Grounds of Mr. Lockie, took place on Sept. 15. The day was peculiarly favourable, and drew together a select and numerous assemblage. The Plants and Fruits presented a rich appearance. The show of Dahlias was superb. A beautiful specimen of Lobelia ignea, growing out of doors, with clumps of Salvia patens and Verbenas of sorts, were much admired, and attracted particular notice. The following is the list of prizes awarded:—best 12 Dahlias, for the Society's Prize, Mr. J. Crichton; 2d best do., Mr. Taylor. Best Seedling Dahlia, Mr. Lockie, named afterwards (by her Grace the Duchess of Roxburghe), Lady Charlotte Innes Ker; 2d do., Mr. Taylor. Best 6 Carnations, Mr. Cruickshanks, gr., Pinnacleihill; 2d best do., Mr. Pillans. Best 9 Calceolarias, Mr. Pillans; 2d best do., Mr. Scott, gr., Cherrytrees. Best 2 Calceolarias, in pots, Mr. Pillans; 2d best do., Mr. Brunlees. Best 6 Herbaceous Plants, Mr. Scott. Best 6 China Asters, Mr. Cruickshanks. Best 6 Marigolds, sorts, Mr. Taylor. Best 6 Fuchsias, in pots, Mr. Crichton. 2d best do., Mr. Reid, gr., The Lees. Best bunch of Grapes, for weight, Mr. Pillans. Best bunch of Grapes, for flavour, Mr. Pillans. Best 6 Apricots, Mr. Pillans. Best 6 Peaches, from the wall, Mr. Crichton. Best 12 Greengage Plums, Mr. Pillans; 2d ditto, Mr. Wood. Best 6 varieties of Seedling Potatoes, Mr. Taylor. Best 12 Pears, four sorts, Mr. Wood; 2d best ditto, Mr. Pillans. Best 12 Apples, Mr. Taylor; 2d best do., Mr. Crichton. Best 12 Onions, sown in 1841, Mr. Pillans; 2d best do., Mr. Amour. Best 6 late Carrots, Mr. Brunlees. Best pint of Morello Cherries, Mr. Pillans. Best 12 Seedling Pansies, Mr. Crichton; 2d best do., Mr. Lockie. Best 18 Plums, 3 sorts, Mr. Pillans; 2d best do., Mr. G. Dippie. Best pint of Gooseberries, Mr. Douglas; 2d best do., Mr. Amour. Best Ornamental Gourd, Mr. Taylor. Best 3 stalks of Celery, Mr. Cruickshanks; 2d best do., Mr. Douglas. Best 3 Cape Heaths, Mr. Pillans; 2d best do., Mr. Smith. Best 3 Lobelias, sorts, Mr. Smith. Sweepstakes of 2s. 6d. each, for the best 20 Dahlias, of sorts, were awarded to Mr. Crichton. A piece of Plate, value three guineas, offered by Mr. Deans, for the best two blooms of Deans's Duchess of Roxburghe Dahlia, was awarded to Mr. Lockie. Extra prizes were awarded to Mr. Smith, for 16 large Onions; to Mr. Pillans, for a collection of Citrons, Shaddocks, Oranges, Camellias, &c., of superior growth; to Mr. Brunlees, for a collection of Cactuses and Oranges; to Mr. Crichton, for a fine specimen of Bragmansia aurea and Ceanothus azureus; to Mr. Thomson, for a fine specimen of Echeveria globidora; to Mrs. Burn, for a beautiful plant of Campanula pyramidalis; to Mr. Cruickshanks, for a fine specimen of Thunbergia alata; and to Mr. Lockie, for 12 fine varieties of Pinuses, Pentstemon gentianoides coccineum, Erythrina Crista-galli, and Ceanothus azureus. *Kelso Chronicle.*

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society.—The Autumn Exhibition of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, was held at the New Assembly Rooms the 8th Sept. The subjects for competition were numerous in each class, and in high order: the Fruits of all sorts were good, the Flowers and Exotics were much admired, the competition among the Dahlias was great, as well as among Pelargoniums. The Pelargoniums shown by Mr. Callopy were good specimen plants of first-rate flowers:—Foster's Sylph, Masterpiece, Gaines' Ruby, Joan of Arc, Hodges' Queen Victoria, Foster's Alcia, &c. Thirteen competitors entered the list, to whom premiums were awarded as follows:—No. 1: to Mr. Callopy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., 22 prizes for the 2d best bunch Red Grapes, the best 12 Hardy Annuals, best 4 Striped Dahlias, the best 4 Light do., the best 4 Dark, 2d best White, 2d best Yellow, 2d best collection of all-coloured Dahlias, best 6 Ericas, the best collection of Greenhouse Plants, best 6 Pelargoniums, the best and largest collection of Geraniums, the best collection of Roses, best 3 Stove Plants, best Bouquet of Cut-flowers in the house, and best Bouquet of Hardy, the best 6 Verbenas, the best collection of Anemones, best Cauliflowers, best Endive, best Turnips, and 2d best 6 Greenhouse Plants. 2. Mr. Kenny, gr. to P. Gabbett, Esq., 5 prizes, for best 6 Balsams, best 6 Greenhouse Plants, best 6 Herbaceous Plants, best brace of Cucumbers, best 12 Pears for size and flavour. 3. Mr. Gardner, gr. to A. Furlough, Esq., 3 prizes, best Plums for size, the best 6 heads of Cabbage, and best Carrots. 4. Mr. Gaynor, gr. to Capt. Stackpoole, R.N., 4 prizes, for best plate Baking Apples, best collection of Pot-herbs, the best collection of Vegetables, and 2d best Cauliflowers. 5. Mr. Reily, gr. to J. Russell, Esq., 13 prizes, for 2d best bunch Green Grapes, the best Exotic Tree in bearing, the best 6 Coxcombs, 2d best Striped Dahlias, 2d best Light, 2d best Dark, the best 4 White, the best collection of all colours, 2d best Pelargoniums, best Pansies, best Broccoli, best Parsneps, and best French Beans. 6. Mr. Quin, gr. to Rev. E. Croker, 3 prizes, 2d best dish of Gooseberries, best dish Green Peas, and 2d best Bouquet Hardy Cut-flowers. 7. Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Monsell, Esq., 11 prizes, 2d best bunch Black Grapes, 2d best Peaches, plate of Nuts, best 6 Apricots, best Plums, best dish of Gooseberries, the 2d best plate Dessert Apples, best 6 Lemons, best dish of Mulberries, best Red Beet-root, and 2d best collection of Vegetables. 8. Mr. Nunan, gr. to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart., 3 prizes, for best bunch Red Grapes, best dish of Red Currants, best 6 China Asters. 9. Mr. Whelan, gr. to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., 9 prizes, for 2d best Melon for weight, the best bunch Green Grapes, best plate of Dessert Apples, 2d best collection of Pansies, and 2d best collection of Roses, 2d best Stove Plants, 2d best Bouquet Cut-flowers, best Celery, 2d best dish mixed Grapes. 10. Mr. Hackney, gr. to F. Spaight, Esq., 3 prizes, best bunch Black Grapes, best 6 Nectarines, best Mushrooms. 11. Mr. Heafy, gr. to Lord Clarina, 7 prizes, the best Melon for weight, and best for flavour, best dish of mixed Grapes, dish of Figs, best White Celery, best Lettuce, and best Tomatoes. 12. Mr. Lacey, gr. to Hon. J. P. Vereker, 3 prizes, best 6 Peaches, best White Currants, and best Onions. 13. Mr. M'Mahon, gr. to M. Fitt, Esq., 4 prizes, for best 6 named Fuchsias, 2d best Verbenas, and 2d best Herbaceous Plants, and for a good Specimen Plant.

Louth and Neighbourhood.—The last exhibition was held in the Infants' School-room on the 16th Sept.; and the society continues to maintain the high character which it has obtained, by the excellency of its fruit, the beauty and variety of its flowers, and the extremely valuable productions of the kitchen-garden. Amongst the fruits we observed some fine Pines exhibited by the Rev. H. Brackenbury. The splendid collection of Dahlias belonging to the Rev. E. Elmhirst bore away the premier prize, and the fine growth and excellent quality of the vegetables shown by the Rev. H. B. Benson excited general admiration. Gratifying as the above exhibition confessedly was, we were still more delighted with the fine display of vegetables on the cottagers' tables, surpassing all that we had ever before witnessed. It is in this department of the society's operations where its value and importance is felt, not merely in the improvement of our vegetable products, but in the improved habits of our cottagers, and the comfort and happiness it is calculated to diffuse amongst our rural population, by promoting industrious habits and exerting a laudable spirit of emulation, urging and stimulating each other to increased exertion by the judicious rewards which it offers. The following is a list of the prizes:—PEARS.—Pine, 1 and 2, Rev. H. Brackenbury. Melon (for flavour): 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, Rev. E. Smyth. Six Peaches: 1, Rev. J. Walls; 2, Rev. J. Otter. Six Nectarines: 1, Mr. Welfitt; 2, Mrs. Ansell. Dessert Apples: 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Rev. J. Walls. Baking: 1 and 2, C. Orme, Esq. Dessert (1840): 1 and 2, Rev. H. Benson. Plums, black, Rev. J. Otter; green, Rev. E. Smyth. Cherries, Mrs. Ansell. Currants, red: 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. E. Smyth; white, Mrs. Ansell. Filberts: 1, Mrs. Welfitt; 2, Rev. E. Smyth. Mulberries, Mrs. Ansell. Pears: 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. J. D. Waite. VEGETABLES.—Brace of Cucumbers: 1, Rev. H. Benson; 2, Rev. E. Smyth. Six roots of Celery, Rev. H. Benson. Six heaviest Onions, Mrs. Ansell. Brace of Cos Lettuce: 1, Rev. H. Benson; 2, Mrs. Ansell. Cabbage Lettuce, Mrs. Ansell. Two Vegetable Marrows, Rev. H. Benson. A brace of Cauliflowers: 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Rev. H. Benson. A brace of Broccoli, Rev. S. E. Forster. A brace of red Cabbage: 1, Rev. H. Benson; 2, Mrs. Welfitt. Two roots of red Beet, Rev. H. Benson. Quartern of round Potatoes: 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Kidney Potatoes: 1, H. Orme, Esq.; 2, W. G. Allison. Thirty French Beans, 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Scarlet Beans: 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Mrs. Welfitt. Thirty Windsor Beans: 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Plate of Peas: 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Six Turnips: 1 and 2, Rev. S. E. Forster. Six Carrots: 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Six roots of Scorzonera: 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Six Capsicums, Rev. E. Smyth. Six Artichokes: 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, Rev. S. E. Forster. Parsley, W. G. Allison, Esq. A basket of Vegetables: 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Rev. E. Smyth. Six Parsneps: 1, Rev. H. Benson; 2, Rev. S. E. Forster. Spinach: 1, Rev. S. E. Forster; 2, Mrs. Welfitt. Six Tomatoes, Rev. E. Smyth. PLANTS IN POTS.—Stove Plant in flower: 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2 and 3, Mrs. Ansell. Greenhouse do. in flower: 1 and 3, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, Mrs. Ansell. Fuchsias, Mrs. Ansell. Newest Fuchsias: 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, Mrs. Ansell. Shrubby, Rev. E. Smyth. Six Cockscombs, Rev. H. Benson. The best Four Petunias, 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. S. E. Forster. Six Hardy Annuals, Rev. S. E. Forster. Verbenas, Rev. E. Smyth. CUT FLOWERS.—The best stand of 18 blooms of Dahlias, of different sorts: 1, Rev. E. Elmhirst; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Twelve do.: 1, Rev. E. Elmhirst; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Six do.: 1, Rev. E. Elmhirst; 2, Rev. J. Otter. Seedling do., Rev. J. Walls. Collection of 12 Asters: 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. H. Benson. Single African Marigolds, Mrs. Ansell. Double do., do. Zinnias, do. Six Calceolarias, Rev. H. Benson. The best collection of 12 Verbenas, Mrs. Ansell. Six stocks, Rev. S. E. Forster. Tray of 20 Pansies, Rev. E. Smyth. Twelve do., Rev. J. D. Waite. Six Seedling do.: 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, Rev. E. Forster. Bouquet, Rev. B. Benson. Hardy Bouquet, Rev. S. E. Forster. Exotic and Hardy Bouquet: 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, Rev. H. Brackenbury. Design in flowers, Rev. E. Smyth. Widnall's Prize Dahlias:—The best stand of three distinct blooms of Dahlias, Rev. E. Smyth. The best single do.: 1 and 4, Rev. E. Smyth; 2 and 3, Rev. E. Elmhirst. The following 12 Dahlias belonging to the Rev. E. Elmhirst obtained Widnall's premier prize: Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Defender, Grace Darling, Amato, Argo, Garrick, Marquis of Lothian, Lewisham Rival, Pickwick, Maid of Bath. The second prize was awarded to the Rev. J. D. Waite; names, Cox's Defiance, Pickwick, Lewisham Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Marquis of Lothian, Horwood's Defiance, Fireball, Duchess of Richmond, Conductor, Virgin Queen, Suffolk Hero, Ne Plus Ultra. The third prize was awarded to the Rev. J. Otter; names, Lewisham Rival, Topaz, Beauty of the Plain, Marquis of Lothian, Grace Darling, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Nicholas Nickleby, Duchess of Richmond, Amato, Ne Plus Ultra, Climax, Suffolk Hero. In addition to these, 58 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society.—On the 22d Sept. the annual meeting took place at the Assembly Rooms, for the exhibition of Dahlias, stove, greenhouse, and herbaceous plants, Ericas and hardy shrubs, and specimens of all fruit and vegetables. This being the time at which the Dahlia is in bloom, considerable efforts were made by the competitors to render the exhibition in this department as attractive as possible, and their efforts were perfectly successful, for it never has been our lot to witness such a display of Dahlias. The beauty of the display of this department was greatly enriched by a splendid device, composed of several thousands of Dahlia blooms and other flowers sent by Mr. J. Spencer. The displays of stove, greenhouse, and miscellaneous plants was, considering the lateness of the season, brilliant; they were arranged in picturesque and tasteful groups on both sides of the room, and included many beautiful specimens sent by F. Wright, Esq. and G. Walker, Esq. The beauty of this department received a great addition in a splendid collection of autumnal Roses, sent by Mr. J. Pearson. The fruit was exhibited in excellent condition, and consisted of several hundred plates from the gardens of F. Wright, Esq., J. Milnes, and Mr. J. Pearson; and great credit is due to the committee of the society, who have shown the most praiseworthy exertions in promoting the interest of horticulture, and who have put forth on this occasion increased efforts, in anticipation of having a superior exhibition of fruits, in which they perfectly succeeded. The following is a return of the prizes:—DAHLIAS: 1st dealer's pan of 24 blooms, Mr. J. Spencer; Highgate Rival, Deancroft Rival, Grand Tournament, Amethyst, Optime, Lee's Bloomsbury, Argo, Duchess of Portland, Springfield Rival, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Maid of Bath, Begbie's Metella, Springall's Conqueror, Phenomenon, Lewisham Rival, Conservative, Glory of the World, Emperor of China, Duchess of Richmond, Pickwick, Exquisite, President of the West, Cox's Defiance, Egyptian King. 2d dealer's pan of 24 blooms, Mr. Winfield; Optime, Duchess of Richmond, Metella, Springfield Rival, Argo, Lewisham Rival, Hope, Unique, Grace Darling, Lady Middleton, Essex Rival, Suffolk Hero, Lee's Bloomsbury, Squibb's Defender, Squibb's Defiance, Little Wonder, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Ruby Perfecta, Unrivalled, Admirable, Wheeler's Maria, Rheda, Regina. 1st amateur's pan of 24 blooms, Mr. J. Nevill; Duchess of Richmond, Le Grand Baudin, Hero of Wakefield, Amato, Haidee, Pickwick, Regina, Burnham Hero, Charles the Twelfth, Nicholas Nickleby, Maid of Bath, Conservative, Metella, Grace Darling, Argo, Beauty of the Plain, Suffolk Hero, Phenomenon, Scarlet Defiance, Hylas, Maria, Lord Dudley Stuart, Springfield Purple, President of the West. 2d amateur's pan of 24 blooms, Mr. S. Wright; Pickwick, Ruby Perfecta, Climax, Bishop of Winchester, Hero of Wakefield, Hylas, Defiance, Hope, Lewisham Rival, Essex Rival, Phenomenon, Unique, Marquis Lothian, Argo, Le Grand Baudin, Upway Rival, Burnham Hero, Conqueror of the World, Maid of Bath, Nicholas Nickleby, Fireball, Miss Johnson, Beauty of the Plain, Bloomsbury. 3d amateur's pan of 24 blooms, Mr. S. Shilton; President of the West, Windsor Rival, Bloomsbury, Essex Rival, Hope, Bishop of Winchester, Windmill-hill Rival, Countess of Pembroke, Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Hero of Wakefield, Pickwick, Rival Sussex, Suffolk Hero, Rosetta, Lewisham Rival, Seedling, Ruby Perfecta, Conductor, Miss Johnson, Climax, Hylas, Rienzi. 1st pan of 18 blooms, Mr. J. Nevill; Le Grand Baudin, Duchess of Richmond, Hero of Wakefield, Amato, Haidee, Pickwick, Argo, Grand Tournament, Charles the Twelfth, Optime, Nicholas Nickleby, Maid of Bath, Lewisham Rival, Highgate Rival, Conservative, Wheeler's Maria, Metella, Defiance. 2d pan of 18 blooms, Mr. S. Wright; Argo, Climax, Ruby Perfecta, Bishop of Winchester, Hope, Hero of Wakefield, Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Essex Rival, Upway Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Bloomsbury, Burnham Hero, Maid of Bath, Miss Johnson, Fireball, Beauty of the Plain, Marquis of Lothian. 1st pan of 12 blooms, Mr. J. Nevill; Suffolk Hero, Optime, Burnham Hero, Charles the Twelfth, Argo, Pickwick, Grand Tournament, Haidee, Amato, Hero of Wakefield, Duchess of Richmond, Le Grand Baudin. 2d pan of 12 blooms, Mr. Seaman. 3d pan of 12 blooms, Mr. S. Wright; Springfield Rival, Bowling-green Rival, Suffolk Hero, Pickwick, Ruby Perfecta, Climax, Bishop of Winchester, Beauty of the Plain, Miss Johnson, Defiance, Unique, Hope, Hylas. 4th pan of 12 blooms, Mr. J. Robinson; Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Highgate Rival, Burnham Hero, Miss Johnson, Grace Darling, Sir John Ashley, Bloomsbury, Le Grand Baudin, Coronal. 1st pan of 6 blooms, Mr. J. Nevill; Duchess of Richmond, Springfield Rival, Defiance, Le Grand Baudin, Haidee, Pickwick. 2d pan of 6 blooms, Mr. J. Robinson; Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Bishop of Winchester, Highgate Rival, Le Grand Baudin, Nicholas Nickleby. 3d pan of 6 blooms, Mr. S. Wright; Suffolk Hero, Hope, Climax, Unique, Pickwick, Bishop of Winchester. 4th pan of 6 blooms, Mr. T. Roberts; President of the West, Pickwick, Climax, Unique, Hope, Defiance. PANSIES: Dealer's pan of 20 blooms, Mr. J. Pearson; amateur's pan of 20 blooms, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton (all seedlings); amateur's pan of 10 blooms, Mr. J. Nevill, 2, Mr. S. Shilton (all seedlings). PLANTS.—Stove Plants: 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Rondeletia speciosa, do. Orchidaceous do., Zygopetalum Mackai, do. Greenhouse do., Allamanda cathártica, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Gardenia radicans, G. Walker, Esq.; 3, F. Wright, Esq. Stove Plants: Cactus Jenkinsonii, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Epiphyllum splendidum, do.; 3, Epiphyllum Ackermanni, do.; 4, Seedling, do. Erica cubica minor, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Bowieana, do. Herbaceous, Phlox brilliant, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Cordata grandiflora, do. Fuchsia Chandleri, do.; 2, Seedling, G. Walker, Esq.; 3, Fulgens, Mr. Winfield; 4, Grandiflora, Messrs. Needham and Green. Three Calceolarias, 1 and 2, Mr.

J. Spencer. Collection of Cut Flowers, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. J. Robinson. Device in various Flowers, Mr J. Spencer. Device in Dahlias, 1, 2, 3, Mr. S. Wright. Extra Prizes.—Vallota purpurea, F. Wright, Esq. Manettia cordata, G. Walker, Esq. Thunbergia aurantiaca, F. Wright, Esq. Collection of cut Roses, Mr J Pearson. 3 Fuchsias, Mr. J. Spencer. Fruit.—Pine, 1. Enville, J. Mines, Esq.; 2, St. Vincent, do. Black Grapes, 1, Hambro', do., 2, St. Peter, Mr. Gascoigne. White Grapes, 1, Cannon-hall, do.; 2, Syrian, J. Milnes, Esq. Grizzly Frontignan, do. Melon, 1 and 2, Mr. S. Shilton; 3, Col. Wildman. Six Peaches, upon walls, do.; 2d, Red Magdalen, Mr Winfield. Six Nectarines, upon walls, 1, Col. Wildman; 2, Brugnon, Mr. Winfield. Yellow Plums, 1, Golden Gage, Col. Wildman; 2, Magnum Bonum, do. Dark do., 1, Perdrigon, Mr. F. Wood; 2, Dove Bank, Mr. Harrison. The best collection of Hardy Fruits, Mr. J. Pearson. Six dessert Pears, 1, Gansel's Bergamot, Col. Wildman, 2, Mr. Harrison; 3, Welbeck, do.; 4, the Rev. S. Cresswell; 5, Glout Morceau, Col. Wildman; 6, Elton, G. Walker, Esq. Six dessert Apples, 1 and 4, Eve, Royal Blood, Mr. Harrison; 2, Lord Lennox, Mr Winfield; 3 and 5, Pike's Pearmain, Seedling from Eve, Mr. Spencer; 6, Golden Pippin, Messrs. Needham and Green; 7, Kerr Pippin, Mr F. Wood; 8, Ribston, G. Walker, Esq. 6 baking Apples, 1, Alexander, Mr. Winfield; 2, Spencer's Seedling, Mr J Spencer; 3, Grange's Pippin, do.; 4, Blenheim Orange, Mr. Winfield; 5, do., G. Walker, Esq.; 6, Royal George, do; 7, Kentish Fill Basket, Mr. Harrison; 8, Tankard, do. Extra Prizes.—A collection of Fruit, F. Wright, Esq. Apricots, Moor Park, G. Walker, Esq. Morello Cherries, do. Hicks' Fancy, do. Filberts, 1, Mr. Winfield; 2, Mr. F. Wood. Costord Nut, do. Prolific, do. Vegetables.—Scarlet Runners, 1, Messrs. Needham and Green; 2, Mr. Harrison. Brace of Lettuce, F. Wright, Esq. Brace of Cucumbers, 1, Mr. J. Spencer; 2, Suffolk Hero, Mr. Winfield. Carrots, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Shilton. Turnips, F. Wright, Esq.; do., red, G. Walker, Esq. Dish of curled Parsley, Mr. Winfield. Autumn-sown Onions, Messrs. Needham and Green. Spring do., 1, Mr. Harrison; 2, Mr. Winfield. Shallots, 1, do.; 2, Mr. Harrison.

Oxfordshire Horticultural Society.—The fifth show for this year was held in the Town Hall, Oxford, on the 23d of September. The prizes for Dahlias were well contested, and the blooms exhibited remarkably fine. There was also an extensive show of Fruit and Vegetables; the latter, especially those at the cottagers' table, were the subject of general admiration. The following prizes were awarded:—Dahlias (Premier Prize, for the best stand of 18 blooms) R. H. Betteridge, Esq., for Bloomsbury, Royal Standard, Cox's Defiance, Girling's Contender, Conservative, Exquisite, President of the West, Phenomenon, Hope, Ovid, Le Grand Baudin, Optime, Lady Middleton, Beauty of the Plain, Fanny Keynes, Elizabeth, Rienzi, and Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr. J. Kirtland for Beauty of the Plain, Exquisite, President of the West, Le Grand Baudin, Phenomenon, Catleugh's Tournament, Fanny Keynes, Cox's Defiance, King of the Roses, Essex Rival, Lee's Bloomsbury, Eva, Conservative, Nicholas Nickleby, Catleugh's Eclipse, Lady Middleton, Burnham Hero, and Widnall's Eclipse. Dahlias (stand of 24) for Nurserymen—1, Mr. Day, for Cousins's Defiance, Suffolk Hero, Dare Croft Rival, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Le Grand Baudin, Cox's Defiance, President of the West, Lewisham Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Grand Turk, Bree's Rosa, Lee's Bloomsbury, Argo, Springfield Rival, Royal Standard, Burnished, Climax, Unique, Miss Johnstone, Hope, Contender, Admiral, and Lady Flower; 2, Mr. Southby for Phenomenon, Grace Darling, Royal Standard, Dodd's Mary, Seedling named Jack of Newbury, Bree's Rosa, Rival Sussex, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Pickwick, Marquis of Lothian, Widnall's Scarlet Eclipse, Francis, Nicholas Nickleby, Bowling-green Rival, Unrivalled of South Hants, Hope, Egyptian King, Climax, and 2 Seedlings: 3, Mr. Soden, for Royal Standard, Lee's Bloomsbury, Burnishall, Beauty of the Plain, Riva, President, Lady Middleton, Conductor, Grand Turk, Hope, Perpetual Perfection, Grace Darling, Stuart Wortley, Queen of Sarum, Marquis of Lothian, Lady Canoys, Conservative, Coronation, Rienzi, Rival Sussex, Charles the 12th, Francis, Bowling-green Rival, Amato, and Exquisite. Dahlias (stand of 12) for Amateurs, &c.—1, R. H. Betteridge, Esq., for Cox's Defiance, Le Grand Baudin, Lady Middleton, Optime, Seedling, Elizabeth, Mary, Ruby, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Springfield Rival, and Exquisite: 2, Mr. Molyneux for Metella, Argo, Essex Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Widnall's Eclipse, Pickwick, Penelope, Lord Norreys, Francis, Sir Jacob Astley, Windsor Rival, and President of the West; 3, Mr. J. Kirtland, for Conservative, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Lee's do., Eva, Nicholas Nickleby, Andrew Hofer, King's Britannia, Lady Middleton, Metella, Beauty of the Plain, Ne plus ultra, and Mrs. Barclay: 4, Mr. John Hastings, Jun., for Grace Darling, Francis, Rienzi, Bree's Rosa, Girling's Ruby, Rival Sussex, Beauty of the Plain, Climax, Essex Rival, Miss Johnstone, Hylas, and Duchess of Richmond: 5, Mr. Hillier, for Fanny Keynes, Cox's Defiance, Grace Darling, Bridesmaid, Maria, Beauty of the Plain, Mary, Mr. Neild, Mrs Newby, Rosa, Metella, and Duchess of Richmond; 6, Mr. Charman, for Lord Norreys, Lady Middleton, Maria, Le Grand Baudin, Mrs. Barclay, Essex Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Pickwick, and Cox's Defiance. Seedlings—1, Mr. Southby, for Jack of Newbury; 2, Mr. Molyneux, for Lord Norreys; 3, Mr. Soden. Collection of 50—Rev. A. H. Matthews. Greenhouse Plants—1, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., gr. Mr. Hopkins, for Momórdica balsamina, Thunbergia alata, Trevirana coccinea, Oxalis Déppei, Bignonia grandiflora, and Salvia patens; 2, Mr. Day, for Hoya carnosa Glaucous ramosus, Fuchsia Ricartonia, and Plumbago capensis. Cockscombs, 1, J. W. Henley, Esq. Balsams, 2, Mr. Gray, gr. to Miss Biscoe. Asters, 1, Mr. Pett; 2, R. H. Betteridge, Esq.; 3, Mr. S. Jeffrey, 4, Mr. W. Colcutt. Specimen Plants, 1, Mr. Bailey, gr. to the Archbishop of York, for Lilium lancifolium album; 1, J. W. Henley, Esq, for Erythrina Crista galli; 2, Mr. J. S. Cooke, for Fuchsia corymbiflora; 3, Mr. J. Robinson, gr. at Wadham College, for Fuchsia fulgens: two first prizes were awarded, both being equally good. Collection of Verbenas, Recommendation prize, Mr. J. S. Cooke. Ditto of Stocks, Recommendation prize, R. H. Betteridge, Esq. Ditto of Cut Flowers, 1, R. H. Betteridge, Esq. Device, 1, Mr. Day, for a Crown, Star, and 2 Balloons, with "Victoria" in Dahlias; 2, Mr. Gray, for a Weeping Willow in Moss and Flowers: 3, Mr. Jeffrey, for a Flower-garden. Pine, 1, J. W. Henley, Esq, Queen. Greenhouse Grapes (white), 1, Mr. Bayley, Muscadine; 2, Mr. Ald. Browning, Sweetwater. Ditto (black), 1, Mr. Bailey, Wilmot's new Hamburgh; 2, J. Parker, Esq., Hamburgh, gr. D. Stokes. Outdoor Grapes (white), 1, Mr. Horn, Sweetwater: 2, M. J. Johnson, Esq., Sweetwater, gr. Mr. Quarterman. Melons, 1, R. H. Betteridge, Esq, Scarlet Flesh: 2, Mr. Gray, Green Flesh. Peaches 1, C. Peers, Esq, Chancellor, gr. Mr. Wright; 2, Mr Phipps, gr. to — Probyn, Esq, Chancellor. Nectarines, 1, R. H. Betteridge, Esq, Red Newington; 2, Mr. Perkins, Red Newington. Apricots, 1, Rev. R. Prettyman, Moor Park, gr. W. Shepherd, 2, Mr. Soden, Moor Park. Plums, 1, J. W. Henley, Esq, Drap d'or, 2, G. V. Drury, Esq., Shotover, Drap d'or, gr. Mr Steele. Ditto, Recommendation prize, Mr. Bailey, Blue Imperatrice. Morello Cherries, 1, Mr. Ald. Browning; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq.; and 2, Mr. Morris. Filberts, 1, Mr. Southby. Seedling Grapes, 1, Mr. Southby. Apples, Dessert, 1, Mr. Fairbairn, Ribston Pippins, 2, Mr Robinson, 3, Mr. Birch; 4, Mr. Perkins, 5, G. V. Drury, Esq., 6, R. H. Betteridge, Esq. Do., Culinary, 1, Mr T. Weaver, Blenheim Orange; 2, Mr. E. Bennett; 3, Mr Massinger, Sen., 4, Mr. Horn, Alexander; 5, Mr. Pett, Blenheim Orange; 6, Rev. H. Cary. Pears, 1, Mr. Ald. Browning, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 2, C. Peers, Esq., Gansel's Bergamot; 3, Rev. R. Prettyman; 4, Mr Merrick, gr to Pryse Pryse, Esq, M.P., Marie Louise. Do., Culinary, 1, Mr. Merrick. Figs, 2, Mr. Bailey. Fruit for Dessert (Collection of 12 varieties), 1, J. W. Henley, Esq. Mulberries (Recommendation prize), M. J. Johnson, Esq. Cucumbers, 1, Mr. Ald. Browning, Prizefighter; 2, Mr. Price, Prizefighter. Currants (Recommendation prize), Mr. Perkins. Ditto (ditto), J. W. Henley, Esq. Red Dutch. Onions, 1, Mr. Bailey; 2, Mr. W. Adams; 3, Mr. Undershell; 4, Mr. Molyneux. Celery (white), 1, Rev. H. Cary; 2, G. V. Drury, Esq. Ditto (red), 1, Mr. Robinson; 2, Capt. Robins. Long Carrots, 1, Mr. Robinson; 2, Mr. W. Adams. Short ditto, 1, J. Parker, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Hounslow. Parsneps, 1, Mr. Robinson; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq. Potatoes (kidney), 1, Mr. W. Adams; 2, Mr. Robinson. Ditto (round), 1, Mr. Soden; 2, Mr. Molyneux; 2, Mr. Fairbairn. Cabbage (red), 1, J. W. Henley, Esq. Savoys, 1, J. W. Henley, Esq; 2, Mr. Morris. Beet-root (Recommendation prize), J. W. Henley, Esq. Ditto (ditto), Rev. H. Cary. Parsley (ditto), Mr. W. Colcutt. Turnips, 1, Mr. Fidler; 2, Mr. W. Adams. Peas (Recommendation prize), M. J. Johnson, Esq. 39 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded, and also a premier prize of one sovereign was given by M. T. Morrell, Esq, to the cottager who should obtain the greatest number of prizes in the year, T. Mills.

Romsey Horticultural Society.—The exhibition attracted a highly respectable and numerous attendance. The department of flowers was far inferior to any previous year: but both in Vegetables and Fruit the competition was extensive and the display very fine: the labourers not being at all behind the more affluent class of exhibitors. Sir J. B. Mill, Bart., exhibited an enormous Gourd, weighing upwards of 112 lbs. The following is a list of the prizes:—Dahlias, 1st class, Mr. Turner and Mr. Cox; 2d, no competition; 3d, Sir J. B. Mill, Mr. Cox, and C. M. Smith, Esq.; 4th, Capt. Suckling; best collection of Greenhouse Plants in bloom, not less than 6 (excluding Pelargoniums), Mrs. Taylor; best collection of Pelargoniums, J. White, Esq.; German Asters, 12 varieties, Sir J. B. Mill and J. White, Esq.; Cockscombs, Sir J. B. Mill; Heartsease, 24 varieties, J. White, Esq. and Sir J. B. Mill; do., 12 varieties, C. J. Tylee, Esq. and Dr. Beddoine; French Marigolds, Capt. Suckling; best collection of Annuals, cut, &c., W. Stead, Esq.; Nosegay of out-door Flowers, Miss Footner and G. B. Footner, Esq. Miss White sent a device, representing the Romsey Town Arms, in various coloured Verbena blossoms, which excited great notice and eulogium. Vegetables. Celery, red and white, F. Taylor, Esq. and T. Hall, Esq.; Carrots, Sir J. B. Mill and Col. Buckley; autumn Broccoli, Sir J. B. Mill; Lettuces, do.; Potatoes, round, H. Woodgate, Esq.; Do., kidney, Col. Buckley; Onions, F. Taylor, Esq. and H. C. Compton, Esq.; French Beans, Rev. Mr. Maurice. Fruits. Best Melon, W. Stead, Esq.; Peaches, W. Stead, Esq.; Nectarines, H. C. Compton, Esq.; Figs, Rev. Mr. Maurice; Apples, dessert, Sir J. B. Mill and H. C. Compton, Esq.; Apples, culinary, H. C. Compton, Esq. and T. Hall, Esq.; Pears, Col. Buckley and J. White, Esq.; Plums, W. Footner, Esq. and T. Hall, Esq.; Morel Cherries, W. Stead, Esq.; Damsons, Rev. Mr. Maurice. Besides these, 30 prizes were awarded to Cottagers.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The Summer exhibition was held on July 22d. The show of Fruits was excellent, and many of the Plants and Flowers were fine; but the room had not its usual splendid appearance, as the Nurserymen of the neighbourhood had not contributed towards its decoration, some misunderstanding having arisen between them and the Committee. The Vegetable table was crowded with many excellent specimens, and the show for the Cottagers' Prizes was superior. The following is the list of the prizes:—Fruit. The best dish of Grapes, sorts (class 1) to W. H. Evens, Esq. The best of black Grapes, Mr. R. Baskerville, gr. to Sir E. Thornton; 2d best do., T. Holberton, Esq. The best of white do. (class 3), Mr. Luke, gr. to the Earl of Morley; 2d best do., T. Holberton, Esq. The best dish of Plums, not less than 6, Mr. Luke; 2d best do., Mr. J. Taylor, gr to Mrs. Tucker. The highest-flavoured Melon, Mr. Burge, gr to C. Calmady, Esq.; 2d best do., W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 3d best do., Mr. C. Jeffery. Best dish of Pears, the produce of 1841, ripe fruit, Mr. J. Jeffery; 2d best do., W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best dish of Apples, ripe fruit, the produce of 1841, Mr. T. Roberts; 2d best do., Mr. H. Waddon. Best dish black Currants (class 1), Mr. S. Ellis, gr to J. C. Bulteel, Esq. The best dish of white Currants, 1 lb., and containing the fewest bunches to the lb. (class 2), W. Radcliffe, Esq; ditto red ditto (class 3), Mr. J. Burge. Best dish of white Cherries, not less than 1 lb. and containing the smallest number to the lb. (class 1), Mr. Foy, gr. to W. P. Carew, Esq. Best Mayduke do. (class 3), W. Radcliffe, Esq. The 12 highest-flavoured Gooseberries (class 1), Mr. C. Jeffery. Best dish of red do., not more than 36 in number, and of the heaviest weight (class 2), Mr. J. Paul; best dish of white do. do. (class 3), do.; best dish of green do. do. (class 4), do; best dish of yellow do. do. (class 5), do. Best dish of white Raspberries (class 1), Mr. J. Ellis. Best dish of red do. (class 2), W. Radcliffe, Esq. Best dish of Strawberries, Mr. J. Ellis.—Extra Prizes. To Mr Foy, for dish of Grapes (sorts), to T. Holberton, Esq., for Frontignan Grapes; to Mr. Foy, for Citrons; to Mr. J. Taylor, for Mayduke Cherries; to Sir S. Pym, for Apples of 1840.—Flowers and Plants.—The best group of 12 sorts of Greenhouse Plants, to P. E. Lyne, Esq. [Rhodechiton volubile, Clematis Sieboldii, Sollya heterophylla, Diplacus puniceus, Lotus Jacobæus, Siphocámpylus tricolor, Pimelea decussata, P. hispida, Jasminum gracile, Fuchsia globosa, Origanum dictamnus, Angelonia salicariæfolia.] Best collection of 12 sorts of Pelargoniums (class 1), P. E. Lyne, Esq. Best Seedling Pelargonium (class 2), Gold Medal, Mr. F. Wood; 2d best do., Silver Medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq. 12 best Carnations, of sorts, Mr. R. Barrett. 12 best Picotees, sorts, yellow (class 1); do.: 12 best do., not yellow (class 2), do. 6 best Fuchsias, of sorts, grown in pots, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2d best do., W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best collection of 18 Dahlias, of dissimilar blooms, Mr. T. Roberts. 6 best spikes of Hollyhocks, of sorts, Mr. T. Roberts. 6 best Tender Annuals, of sorts, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 6 2d best do., Mr. J. Cook. Best collection of Hardy Annuals, W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best group of Ten-week Stocks, of sorts, J. Chapman; 2d best do., W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best collection of 12 Marigolds, Mr. J. Taylor. 12 best varieties of Verbenas, in pots, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2d best do., W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best collection of Indigenous Plants, Mr. J. Ellis. Best design of Cut Flowers, Mr. J. Taylor. Best specimen rare Plant, not having before obtained a Prize, P. E. Lyne, Esq. Asteima eximium.—Extra Prizes.—Dahlias, R. Sleeman, Esq., Cockscombs, Mr. Cook; Heartsease, P. E. Lane, Esq. Vegetables.—The 6 best heads of Celery, Mr. J. Burge, gr. to C. Calmady, Esq.; 2d best do., Sir S. Pym. Best 3 heads of Cauliflower, Mr. J. Cook, gr to Mrs. Downes; 2d best do., Mr. Roberts, gr to Admiral Warren. The 3 best heads of Cape Broccoli, Mr. J. Ellis; 2d best do., Mr. J. Burge. Best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. J. Cook. The 6 best Cos Lettuce (class 1), Mr. J. Ellis. The 6 best Cabbage Lettuce (class 2), Mr. C. Jeffery. The best Kidney Beans, Dwarfs, not less than 1 lb. (class 1), T. Briggs, Esq.; Runners, do. (class 2), W. Radcliffe, Esq. The best Artichokes, W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best basket of Vegetables, not less than 6 sorts, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2d best do., W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 3d best do., Mr. C. Jeffery. Extra Prizes.—To W. H. Evens, Esq., for Cauliflowers; Mr. T. Roberts, for Brace of Cucumbers; Mr. C. Jeffery, for Artichokes; Mr. Burge, for Cabbage Lettuce. Nurserymen's Prizes.—The best collection of Roses, not less than 12 nor more than 48, and not more than two of a sort—the gold medal—Mr. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells. Extra Prize.—To Mr. J. Cook, for Tender Annuals. Mr. F. Wood obtained the gold medal for his splendid seedling Pelargonium, "Beauty's Pride." The upper petals have a rich velvet black spot; the under petals are a beautiful blush, with a pure white threat, remarkably fine for its form. Mr. Wood also exhibited three other very fine seedlings, which he has named "Lady of Lyons," "Royal Pet," and "Beauty's Bouquet." P. E. Lyne, Esq. furnished a number of Plants and Flowers for the exhibition. We noticed particularly the Asteima eximium finely in flower, and a fine group of greenhouse plants. Mr. Lyne's seedling Pelargonium "Ada," which obtained the silver medal, is a very beautiful flower. We also noticed another very handsome seedling in the room, belonging to Mr. L. He has a magnificent seedling in his conservatory, which he did not exhibit, and which he intends naming "Lord Ebrington." 48 cottagers' prizes were awarded.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland.—The autumn show took place Sept. 16th, at Dublin. As on all former occasions the collections from our two Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin and Ball's Bridge, formed eminently attractive features in the exhibitions. The specimens from those institutions were distributed throughout the marquees and the round of the Rotunda in positions the most suitable for enhancing the general effect, and producing a pleasing contrast with the endless detail of the various classes of florists' flowers. From the Gardens of the Royal Dublin Society the following were exhibited:—Russellia floribunda, Aralia crenulata, Lobelia ignea, Phoenocoma prolifera, Leptospermum spectabile, Lisianthus Russelianus, Amaryllis aurea, Fuchsia Standishii, Lycopodium cordatum, and Acrostichum flagellatum; Oncidium papilio, Cattleya violacea, C. Forbesii, Maxillaria Deppei, Zygopetalum Mackaii, Z. crinitum, Rodrigezia secunda, Catasetum tridentatum, Chandlerora Sanderiana, Livistonia mauritiana, Lachenalia speciosa, marginata, [illegible], Pandanus odoratissimus, Dracæna Draco, Zamia pungens, Acacia lophantha, Dryandra plumosa. From the College Garden there were, Protea scolymus, all were of surpassing beauty. Lilium lancifolium album, Erica Lamarckiana, tetralix, retorta, Ewerana, cubica, Cattleya violacea, Banera rubiginosa, Anigozanthus Manglesii, Trevirana fulgida, Rondeletia speciosa, Pentstemon Murrayanum, Lachenalia orchioides, Amaryllis aulica, Latania borbonica, Corypha australis. Amongst the various contributions not entered for competition were a fine basket of Pelargoniums, by Mr. Kevans, gr. to Col. Cash; a beautiful selection of China Asters, by Mr. Campbell, gr. to A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; a Melon of extraordinary dimensions, by Mr. Barnes. Specimens of Wax Flowers and Figures, by Mrs. Desmond, were much admired. At a meeting of the Council previous to the exhibition, the Society's silver medal was awarded to W. Andrews, Esq., Secretary to the "Natural History Society," for the discovery of Herniaria ciliata, heretofore unknown as a native plant, and which Mr. Andrews found at Cara, in the county of Kerry. The discovery of the Herniaria in Kerry becomes interesting in reference to the geological distribution of plants. It is a native of Cornwall, and one of the rare plants of England peculiar to that county, where it was discovered more than a century ago, by the celebrated John Ray, and which, until its recent detection by Mr. Andrews, was the only known locality for it in the empire. This discovery, in addition to the fact of several of the Cornish plants having been found in the southern districts of this country, leads to the expectation that on a diligent search other plants met with in Cornwall may be added to the flora of Ireland. This is the fourth new plant discovered since the prize was offered by the Society, and we hope it may serve as a stimulus to the still closer investigation of our native botany. Amongst the other rare plants (specimens of which were exhibited), met with by Mr. Andrews in Kerry, was Lathyrus maritimus, in a totally new locality. The exhibition, although, perhaps, not quite so abundant in the exotic classes as that of June last, was, as a whole, a magnificent display, and in every way worthy the enterprize and skill of the Society. The supply of the various kinds of fruits far exceeded both in amount and excellence that of any former exhibition. The following is a list of the awards:—Stove Plants, 1, J. M. D'Olier, Esq., gr. Mr. Jones, for Strelitzia Reginæ, Amaryllis, an improved variety of Aulica, Amaryllis Gardneri, Pancratium fragrans, Combretum purpureum, Melastoma malabathricum; 2, Lord Cloncurry; 3, D. H. Sherrard, Esq., gr. Mr. D. Wright. Greenhouse Plants, 1, J. M. D'Olier, Esq. for Pimelea decussata, Salvia patens, Siphocampylus bicolor, Lilium lancifolium punctatum, Kennedia glabra, Cassia corymbosa grandiflora; 2, D. H. Sherrard, Esq.; 3, the Earl of Charlemont, gr. Mr. M'Cormick. Pelargoniums, 1, Col. Cash, gr. Mr. Kevins, for Sylph, Lady Nithsdale, Bates's Perfection, Climax, Fosterii roseum, sphaeroideum. Pelargoniums (seedling), Col. Cash. Ericas, 1, D. H. Sherrard, Esq., for retorta, savifolia, princeps, ampullacea, Hartnelli, versicolor nova; 2, G. Pollard, Esq., gr. Mr. Grant; 3, the Earl of Charlemont. Baskets of Ornamental Plants (limited size), 1, J. M. D'Olier, Esq., for Aralia crenulata, Fuchsia grandiflora, Petunia picta, Francoa ramosa, Epacris pulchella, Euphorbia speciosum, Statice pubérula, Agapanthus umbellatus, Gladiolus floribundus, Pelargonium Beauty of Ware, Cuphea bicolor, Fuchsia Velsch, Plumbertia grandiflora; 2, A. B. Crofton, Esq., gr. Mr. Hanu. Baskets of Ornamental Plants (unlimited size), 1, J. M. D'Olier, Esq., for Hibiscus rosea sinensis, Angelonia Gardnerii, Siphocampylos bicolor, Petunia picta, Euphorbia punicea, Sinningia villosa, Fuchsia grandiflora, Chandlerii, Tweedia cœrulea, Begonia parviflora, Pereskia Bleo, Dillwynia speciosa, &c. Herbaceous Plants (tender), D. H. Sherrard, Esq. for Pentstemon gentianoides coccineum, P. Murrayanum, Glaucous psittacinus, Statice latifolia, Gladiolus floribundus, Lobelia Millerii. Herbaceous Plants (hardy), 1, A. B. Crofton, Esq., for Lobelia propinqua, Dracocephalum speciosum, Yucca filamentosa, Phlox Brownii, Pentstemon gentianoides coccineum; 2, J. Jameson, Esq., gr. Mr. Nelson. An extra prize was recommended by the judges to Mrs. Williams, gr. Mr. Hanly. Seedling Fuchsia, J. M. D'Olier, Esq. Large single Exotic, do., for Clethra arborea. Single Exotic (in flower), Lord Cloncurry. Bouquets, 1, Wm. Rathborne, Esq., gr. Mr. Curran; 2, A. Kirkpatrick, Esq., gr. Mr. Campbell. Dahlias (yellow), 1, D. H. Sherrard, Esq.; 2, R. Williams, Esq., gr. Mr. Scott. Do. (white or blush), 1, R. Williams, Esq.; 2, W. Andrews, Esq. Do. (lilac), 1, W. C. Colville, Esq., gr. Mr. Lane; 2, Col. White, gr. Mr M'Mahon. Do. (rose), W. Rathborne, Esq. Do. (purple), R. Williams, Esq. Do. (scarlet), 1, F. E. Thomas, Esq., gr. Mr. Keogh; 2, R. Williams, Esq. Do. (crimson or maroon), 1, D. H. Sherrard, Esq.; 2, Col. White. Do. (orange or buff), D. H. Sherrard, Esq. Do. (striped or edged), R. Williams, Esq. Do. (tipped or shaded), 1, R. Williams, Esq.; 2, Col. Cash. Do. (seedling), J. M. D'Olier, Esq. Do. Premier prize, R. Williams, Esq., for Le Grand Baudin, Penelope, Bree's Rosa, Dane Croft Rival, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Bowling green Rival, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Lady Mill, Fire-ball, Lancashire Witch, Virgin Queen, Dodd's Mary, Marquis of Lothian, Conservative, Argo, Cox's Defiance, Duchess of Richmond, Rival President, Maria, Metella, Revenge, Challenger. Hollyhocks, 1, W. C. Colville, Esq.; 2, the Duke of Leinster, gr. Mr. Alexander. An extra prize was recommended to J. Jameson, Esq., gr. Mr. Dalton. Stocks, W. Rathborne, Esq. The Arran Prize, 10 Guineas, for Dahlias, Mr D. Wrigh, gr. to D. H. Sherrard, Esq., for Beauty of the Plain, striata formosissima, Reliance, Miss Anne Augusta Broadwood, Argo, Defiance, Climax (Wildroan's), Primrose, Scarlet le Grand, Lady Mill, Bloomsbury (Lee's), Alpha, Rienzi, Cambridge Hero, Rival Sussex, Andrew Hofer, Climax (Jeffry's), Purple Perfection, Bishop of Winchester, Amato, Ruby, Girling's, Charles XII., Mrs. Neeld, Hope, Lady Kinnaird, Rose Dredge, Miss Emma, Antiope, Egyptian King, Exquisite, Marquis of Lothian, Phenomenon. Society's Prize (10 Guineas), Mr. A. Campbell, for the 3d best box entered for the Arran Prize. Stove Plants, 1, Messrs. Keefe, for Ipomœa Learii, Angelonia pubescens, Æschynanthus grandiflora, Thunbergia alata alba, Gloxinia rubra, Hibiscus liliiflorus; 2, Mr. Bridgeford. Greenhouse Plants, 1, Messrs. Keefe, for Statice sinuata, Anthocercis viscosa, Siphocámpylos bicolor, Selago sp., Pimelea decussata alba pleno, Witsenia corymbosa. Ericas, 1, Messrs. Keefe, for ampullacea major, Irbyana, speciosa, Decliffortii, retorta, mammosa; 2, Mr. Barnes. Ornamental Plants, Messrs. Keefe, for Salvia patens, Fuchsia globosa, [illegible], Erica Bowieana, princeps, versicolor nova, inaequalis, Ewerana superba, Hartnelli, cubica major, [illegible], Witsenia corymbosa. Pimelea sylvestris, linifolia, Petunia grandis, superba, Oldenlandia Deppei, Asclepias saligna; 2, Mr. Bridgeford. Dahlias (light), Messrs. Keefe. Do. (dark), 1, Messrs. Barnes; 2, Messrs. Keefe. Do. (varied), 1, Mr. Barnes; 2, Messrs. Keefe. Seedling Dahlia,

Messrs. Keefe. Pelargoniums, 1, Mr. Bridgeford, for Napoleon Climax, Lowndes' Perfection, Lady Bulteel, Rendle's Alarm, Queen Dowager; 2, Messrs. Keefe. Herbaceous Plants, 1, Mr. Bridgeford, for Lobelia propinqua, Yucca filamentosa, Lobelia formosa, Pentstemon speciosum, Gentiana sp., Stachys speciosa; 2, Messrs. Keefe. Fuchsias, Messrs. Keefe, for grandis, Invincible, insignis, conspicua. Standishii, arborea. Single Exotic, Messrs. Keefe, for Fuchsia corymbiflora. Hollyhocks, Mr. Barnes. FRUITS. The Hamilton Prize of 5 Guineas, for the best and 2d best collection of Dessert Fruits, 1, Mr. M'Cormick, gr. to the Earl of Charlemont. A 2d prize was recommended by the judges to a very superior collection sent in by Mr. Brandon, gr. to the Chief Secretary, which not being in strict conformity with the conditions of the competition, they were compelled to disqualify, a decision which, from the number and intrinsic excellence of the specimens it contained, they made with regret. Pineapples, 1, the Chief Secretary, gr. Mr Brandon; 2, J. E. Cooper, Esq., gr. Mr. M'Intyre. Grapes Black, any variety, 1, G. Pim, Esq., 2, H. Thompson, Esq., gr. Mr. Ryan. Do. white, Muscat or Frontignan, 1, J. Jameson, Esq.; 2, the Duke of Leinster, gr. Mr. Alexander. Do. do., any other variety, 1, the Earl of Charleville, gr. Mr. Derum. 2, the Duke of Leinster. Melons (green flesh), 1, H. Thompson, Esq., gr. Mr. Ryan. Do. any variety, 1, H. Thompson, Esq. Peaches (Noblesse), 1, H. Stock, Esq., gr. Mr. Campbell; 2, the Chief Secretary. Do. (Double Montaigne), 1, the Chief Secretary; 2, Mrs. Williams. Do. (any other variety), 1, H. Stock, Esq.; 2, F. E. Thomas, Esq. Nectarines, 1, R. Cane, Esq.; 2, I. Weld, Esq., gr. Mr. O'Brien. Apricots, 1, C. Sullivan, Esq., 2, Lord Cloncurry. Plums Green Gage, 1, H. Stock, Esq.; 2, J. W. L. Naper, Esq., gr. Mr. Stewart. Do. Golden Drop, 1, J. Jameson, Esq.; 2, the Duke of Leinster. Do. any other variety, 1, A. B. Crofton, Esq; 2, W. C. Colville, Esq., gr. Mr. Lane. Pears (Jargonelle), 1, W. Rathborne, Esq., 2, the Earl of Charlemont. Do. any variety, 1, the Earl of Charleville; 2, R. Williams, Esq. Dessert Apples, 1, A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; 2 Mrs. Williams. Baking Apples, 1, W. C. Colville, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Williams. Figs, the Chief Secretary.—VEGETABLES. Celery (white), the Duke of Leinster. Do. (red), the Earl of Charlemont. Carrots, the Hon. H. King, gr. Mr. Henderson. Cauliflowers, Mrs. Williams. Red Beet, A. B. Crofton, Esq. An extra prize was recommended to the Hon. H. King.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall.—The third and last exhibition for this season took place in the Assembly-room, Truro, on Sept. 21st. The attendance was large and numerous, and the exhibition, though not particularly remarkable for its display of plants, was quite equal to the expectations, considering the wet and unpropitious season that we have lately experienced. The devices exhibited were remarkable for the good taste displayed in their design. The 1st prize was given for the device of a bower, which was beautifully and perfectly formed of Moss, covered with Dahlias. An extra prize was given for a large Vase, formed with numerous flowers, and bearing in its front the word "Flora," formed with Marigolds. There was also another elegant design, surmounted with a crown, and displaying considerable taste in the arrangement of the flowers. In the room there was a large case containing about 60 varieties of Wheat, and specimens of other grain, both in their healthy and diseased state. The display of Orchidaceous Plants, though not numerous, presented some very good specimens. The Stanhópea grandiflora was interesting, as was also the Catasetum maculatum from Brazil. There was a very fine Cattleya Loddigesii; and among others particularly worthy of mention were the Stanhopea oculata, and the Zygopétalum Mackaii. Among the other plants was a beautiful climber, the Ipomœa rubro-cœrulea, and a good specimen of Ixora coccinea. There was also another plant seldom seen in perfection, the Dichorizandra thyrsiflora; there were several large specimens of Geissomeria longiflora. Among the Greenhouse-plants, which formed a very good display, and embraced some very beautiful specimens, we noticed a Vallota purpurea, an Amaryllis aulica, and some very fine Fuchsias. The Cut-flowers shown embraced every variety of Dahlia and Marigold, and the show of these was not excelled by any that we have seen on former occasions. The nurserymen, Messrs. Pontey, Rendle, Lucombe, Pince and Co., Veitch and Son, Rickard and Fox, exhibited large and fine collections of Plants. The Fruit exhibited was exceedingly fine, and there was a large show of delicious Grapes, some fine Oranges, Pine-apples, an abundant supply of Apples of every variety, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Currants, &c. The market-gardeners exhibited several baskets of Vegetables, containing every variety in season, grown to enormous sizes. There were, among these Vegetables, some fine Pumpkins, Celery, Roots of Rhubarb, White and Red Beet-root, Spinach, Tomatos, and specimens of all the common Vegetables. The most gratifying part of the exhibition, perhaps, was that of the Cottagers. The Flowers which they exhibited were good, and there was a large collection of Fruit, among which were Grapes, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, all of a very superior character. There were also several rich combs of honey. But the Vegetable part of the display was the best, and this was certainly highly creditable to the exhibitors. The baskets of Vegetables were very fine, and all the varieties of culinary articles shown, went far to prove the great utility of this society. The following is an official return of the awards:—Best-flavoured Pine-apple, Black Jamaica, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2d do., do., G. C. Fox, Esq. Best bunch of Grapes, Tottenham-park Muscat, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2d do., Black Hamburgh, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best dish of named sorts, White Raisin, Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, Red Hamburgh, Black Prince, New Black Sweetwater, Muscat of Tottenham park, Black Muscadine, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2d do. do., Black Prince, Muscat of Alexandria, Red Frontignan, Muscat of Escalata, White Frontignan, Black Hamburgh, Muscadine, Red Hamburgh, Black St. Peter, Muscat of Lunelle, J. Vivian, Esq. Best dish of out-door, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best-flavoured Melon, Anderson's prize, the Society's Silver Medal, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2d do., King's Own, green flesh, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best 6 Peaches, Noblesse, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2d do., Late Admirable, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best dish of sorts, Violet, Hâtive, Royal Charlotte, Smith's Newington, Red Magdalen, Royal George, Royal Kensington, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2d do. do., Grosse Mignonne, Late Admirable, Belle de Vitry, Noblesse, Royal George, Téton de Venus, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best 6 Nectarines, Elruge, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; 2d do., Roman, Mr. S. Treseder. Best dish of do., of sorts, Roman, Newington, Temple, Elruge, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2d do. do., Mr. S. Treseder. Best named collection of ripe Dessert Pears, 2 of each sort, Mr. J. Bishop; 2d do. do., Mr. S. Treseder. Best 6 ripe Dessert do., Mr. S. Treseder; 2d do. do., W. Daubuz, Esq. Best named collection of ripe Dessert Apples, 3 of each sort, Mr. J. Bishop; 2d do. do., Mr. J. Coplin. Best 12 ripe Dessert do., Mr. J. Bishop; 2d do. do., G. C. Fox, Esq.; 3d do. do., W. Glasson, Esq. Best 6 out-door Figs, Rev. G. Cornish; 2d do., G. C. Fox, Esq. Best dish of Cherries, Rev. G. Cornish. 2d do., S. Moyle, Esq. Best 12 Plums, Mr. S. Treseder. 2d do., Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best dish of do., of sorts, Mr. S. Treseder. Best dish of Exotic Fruit, Oranges, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d do., Passiflora édulis, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.—EXTRA. Bunch of Grapes Grizzly Frontignan, Mr. S. Treseder. Dish of Grapes, Red Hamburgh, White Chasselas, Muscat of Lunelle, White Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburgh, White Sweetwater, G. C. Fox, Esq. Six Peaches, Violet Hâtive, J. P. Magor, Esq. Best named collection of stove-plants, in flower, Strelitzia regina, Ceropegia elegans, Clerodendrum paniculatum, Ixora grandiflora, Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Epidendrum cochleatum, Oncidium luridum, Stanhopea grandiflora, J. P. Magor, Esq. Best single specimen of do., Ceropegia stapeliæformis, J. Vivian, Esq. Best named collection of Greenhouse plants, in flower, Erica colorans, Fuchsia tricolor, F. Chandlerii, Cyrilla pulchella, Rochea splendens, Alstrœmeria psittacina, Sphærocampylus bicolor, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best named climbing do., Ipomœa rubro-cœrulea, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best named specimen do., Lisianthus Russellianus, J. P. Magor, Esq. For the best miscellaneous collection of Ornamental Plants in flower, in pots, Diplacus puniceus, Pentstemon gentianoides, salvia patens, S. involucrata, Potentilla nepalensis, Oxalis Bowieana, Pentstemon argutum, P. pulchellum, Alonson grandiflora, Phlox Drummondii, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Best 6 Roses, named varieties, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best 6 Fuchsias, named varieties, Pendula splendens, fulgens, Chandlerii, longiflora elegans, grandiflora maxima, majestica, Youelli, pendula terminalis, Rickardiana, incarta, Wormaldi, Standishii, Seedling fulgens, Mr. J. Rickard; 2d do. do., tricolor, Chandlerii, Bromesterii, Grevehillii, fulgens, globosa major, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best 4 Salvias, named varieties, augustifolia, Chamædryoides, patens, involucrata, J. Vivian, Esq. Best 6 Calceolarias, Mazeppa, Treseder's Gem, Seedling, Green's grandiflora, carissima, bicolor, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best collection of Hollyhocks, J. S. Enys, Esq. Best 3 Cockscombs, of sorts, Celosia cristata flavescens, and 2 C. cristata, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best collection of Larkspurs, J. Vivian, Esq. Do. Marigolds, do. Do. Asters, German or China, Mrs. W. Warren. Do. Annuals, 60 varieties, J. Vivian, Esq. Do. Perennials, 60 varieties, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; 2d do., 64 varieties, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 3d do., 40 varieties, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Do. Heartsease, S. Moyle, Esq. Best 24 Dahlias, dissimilar blooms, Beauty of Redruth, Nicholas Nickleby, Amato, Avon Vale, Rival, Chinese, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Argo, Pickwick, Contender, Dodd's Mary, Willmer's Ringleader, Grace Darling, Lady Mydleton, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Monarch, Eva, Marquis of Lothian, Frances Jones, Lee's Bloomsbury, Virgin Queen, Royal Standard, S. Davey, Esq.; 2d do. do., Dodd's Mary, Topaz, Contender, Stuart Wortley, Perfection, Virgin Queen, Scarlet Perfection, Royal Standard, Glory of Plymouth, Grace Darling, Mrs. Colt, Emulator, Sambo, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marquis of Lothian, Beauty of the West Riding, Cox's Yellow Defiance, Hero of Wimborne, Beauty, Rival, Conductor, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Countess of Sheffield, Suffolk Hero, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best 20 varieties do., Pickwick, Squibb's Defender, Beauty of Avon Vale, Amato, Eva, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Argus, Mountjoy's Rosa, Royal Standard, Willmer's Ringleader, Nicholas Nickleby, Marquis of Lothian, Beauty of the Plain, Monarch, Virgin Queen, &c., &c., S. Davey, Esq.; 2d do. do., J. Vivian, Esq. Best 10 do., Lewisham Rival, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Cox's Yellow Defiance, Dodd's Mary, Regina, Egyptian Prince, Duchess of Richmond, Climax, Grace Darling, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2d do. do., W. Daubuz, Esq. Best 10 striped or tipped do., J. S. Enys, Esq. Best 10 selfs do., Mr. S. Treseder. Best Ornamental device, do., do. Best 3 named bulbs, in flower, G. C. Fox, Esq.—EXTRA. Group of Stove plants, Stanhópea insignis, Cattleya Loddigesii, Ceropegia élegans, Oncidium papilio, Dichorizandra thyrsiflora, Geissomeria longiflora, Epidendrum cochleatum, Cypripedium insigne, G. C. Fox, Esq. Group of Petunias, C. W. Fox, Esq. Collection of Zinnias, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Ornamental device, S. Moyle, Esq. NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES. Best general display of Flowers, the Society's Silver Medal, to Mr. Pontey; 2d do., the Bronze Medal, to Mr. Veitch. Best 6 stalks of White Beet, Mr. J. Treseder. Best 3 Beet-roots, Sir C. Lemon, Bart, Best 3 White Carrots, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best dish of Spinach, J. Vivian, Esq. Best 6 Tomatos, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Best 3 heads of Celery, Mr. J. Treseder. Best collection of Salads, plants, for winter use, W. Daubuz, Esq.—EXTRA. White Carrots, Mr. J. Bishop. Rhubarb, S. Moyle, Esq. Six Beet-roots, G. C. Fox, Esq.—MARKET-GARDENERS' PRIZES. Best basket of Vegetables, Mr. J. Treseder; 2d do., do.; 3d do., Mr. J. Bishop.—INDIGENOUS PLANTS. For a Lichen, new to the British Flora, Illosporium coccineum, 20s., Miss Warren. For a collection of 130 dried Indigenous Plants, for the general herbarium, the Society's Bronze Medal, to Mr. C. W. Fox. In addition to these, 46 prizes were awarded to Cottagers.—*West Briton.*

St. Columb Cottage Gardening Society.—On Sept. the 22d, the annual exhibition of this Society was held in the National School Room, which was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, &c., for the occasion. The show of vegetables by the Cottagers was exceedingly fine, and surpassed that of any former year. Several persons were prevented from attending; but, notwithstanding the rain, a great many strangers were present, and fine weather seemed the only thing wanted. The chair was taken by the Rev. P Carlyon, who opened the meeting by stating that he was glad to perceive that the character which used to be given to the Cornish as a band of wreckers was changed to that of an honest and industrious race of cottagers, who rather looked on a wreck with the eyes of pity than of plunder. He mentioned an instance of a wreck in his own parish, when a poor man dashed into the waves to caution some mariners, who were about to launch out from their broken ship in a boat, not to do so, as they were sure to be lost: and the result was, that all were safely brought to land. They might truly say that the Ethiopian had changed his skin and the leopard his spots, with respect to Cornwall. He attributed the change to three causes—the spread of religion, with the establishment of Sunday schools—the encouragement of literature, and the patronage of agriculture and horticulture, which were so closely connected. He then proceeded to notice the different flowers, fruits, and vegetables which were exhibited, and concluded by urging the unsuccessful competitors to greater exertion, amid the loud approbation of the assembly. The meeting was then addressed by Captain Rogers, R.N., who dwelt on the improvement of the gardens, recommending those who lived in high situations to make tanks to catch the water from the roofs of their houses. He said that he had been yesterday at the county exhibition, but did not see so good vegetables produced there by the cottagers as those he then saw before him.—*West Briton.*

Sandbach Floral and Horticultural Society.—The second meeting took place at the Town Hall, Sandbach, on Sept. 8th, and was numerously and respectably attended. A splendid collection of Plants and Flowers was exhibited on the occasion, and the Fruit and Vegetables were equal if not superior to former meetings at this season. The following is a statement of the principal prizes awarded:—Dahlias, Nurserymen, the best pan of 12, Mr. P. Faulkner; do. Amateurs, do., Mr. G. Furnival. Stove Plant: 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, Sir J. Broughton. Greenhouse Plant: 1 and 3, Mr. J. Mellor; 2, Miss Twemlow. Pelargonium: 1, Sir J. Broughton; 2 and 3, Lawton and Sons. Herbaceous Plant: 1 and 5, Miss Twemlow; 2, W. Allcock; 3 and 6, Sir J. Broughton; 4. F. J. Ford, Esq. Bouquet of Flowers: 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, Wm. Allcock. Pansies: 1, Mrs. William; 2, Mr. T. Stringer. Extra Prizes: 1, Miss Twemlow; 2 and 3, Sir J. Broughton; 4 and 5, Mr. J. Mellor. Apples: 1, Lawton and Son; 2 and 3, Mr. G. Henshall. Pears: 1, J. Latham, Jun., Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Henshall. Gooseberries: Sir J. Broughton. Brace of Cucumbers: 1, Sir J. Broughton; 2, J. Davenport, Esq. Onions: Sir J. Broughton. Carrots and Cherries, Mrs. J. E. Williams. Lettuce: J. Eachus. Celery: 1, J. Allcock, Jun.; 2, Lawton and Son. Nectarines: 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, Sir P. Egerton. Apricots: 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, Sir J. Broughton. Peaches: Sir P. Egerton. Plums: 1 and 2, Sir J. Broughton. Grapes: J. Davenport, Esq. Beet, J. Latham, Jun., Esq. B. Maund, Esq., F.L.S., presented to the Society a volume of his "Botanic Garden," to be awarded as the Committee might direct. It was adjudged to Mr. T. Stringer, for the best selection of 6 Plants in Flower. In addition to these 16 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.

South Essex Horticultural Society.—The third exhibition took place in Wanstead Park, on Sept. 9th. The following were the principal prizes awarded, viz:—For a miscellaneous collection of Plants, Nurserymen, 1, Mr. F. Fraser; do Gardeners' Class, 1, Mr. J. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Wright, gr. to Hon. Mrs. Rushout; 3, Mr. S. Gad, gr. to T. Lenox, Esq. Amateurs' Class, 1, Mr. J. Brock; 2, Mr. Poole; best six plants, Mr. Sherrington, gr. to Mrs. Middleton: six Ericas, 1, Mr. J. Kyle: four Annuals, 2, Mr. Smart, gr. to — Brandill, Esq.; four Perennials, 1, Mr. W. Sherrington; six Trevirancas, 1, Mr. W. Wright; 2, Mr. Kyle: six Balsams, 1, Mr. B. Daley, gr. to F. R. Bedwell, Esq.: six Cockscombs, 1, Mr. W. Wright; 2, Mr. Smart; Single Fuchsia, 1, J. Fry, Esq.: Nosegay, 1, Mr. J. Kyle; Cut Flowers, 1, Mr. Hume, gr. to S. W. Cattley, Esq.; 2, Mr. Kyle: 3, Mr. Gad; German Asters, 1, Mr. W. House, gr. to W. S. Fry, Esq.; French and African Marigolds, 1, Mr. Bailey; six Globe Amaranths, 1, Mr. W. Wright; Single Specimen, Amateur, 1, Mr. Poole; 2, Mr. J. Rule; four Geraniums, 1, Mr. Brock; 2, Mr. Poole, 3, Mr. Poole. Twenty-four Dahlias, 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr L. Frost, gr. to C. Tebbutt, Esq. Twelve ditto, 1, Mr. Bailey, 2, Mr. Hatcher, gr. to R. F. Reynolds, Esq. Twenty-four ditto, Amateurs, 1, Mr. Poole, 2, Mr. J. Rule. Twelve ditto, 1, Mr. Hopkins; 2, Mr. Ford. Twelve ditto, 1st Extra, to Mr. J. Fenn. Seedling Dahlia, 1, Mr. Smith, a beautiful flower named the Gem, who showed also other good Seedling Dahlias. Heartsease, 1, Mr. Hume; 2, Mr. B. Daley; 3, Mr. S. Gad. Queen Pinks, 1, Mr. Sherrington; 2, Mr. Wright. Black Grapes, 1, Mr. J. Loddon, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq.; 2, Mr Kyle; 3, Mr. D. Robertson. White Grapes, 1, Mr. J. Brock, gr. to C. T. Halbronn, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wright; 3, Mr. Loddon. Grapes grown out of doors, Black, 1, Mr. Lovegrove; White do., Mr. Bailey. Peaches, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. L. Frost. Nectarines, 1, Mr. Hume; 2, Mr. Robertson; 3, Mr Frost. Fig of Apricots, 1, Mr. J. Carter, gr. to Mrs. Hall. Green F. Melon, 1, Mr. Sherrington; 2 Mr. Robertson. Hybrid do., Mr. J. Loddon. Scarlet Melon, Mr. Frost. Dessert Pears, 1, Mr. W. House; 2, Mr. J. Brock, who obtained 1st prize for Vegetables. Dessert Apples, Mr. D. Robertson, 2, Mr. Spurgeon; 2d Extra, Mr. Brock. Kitchen do., 1, Mr B. Daley, 2, Mr. Hatcher. Plums, 1, Mr. Kyle, 2, Mr. W. House. Gooseberries, 1, Mr. W. Wright. Cherries, 1, Mr. Wright; 2, Mr. Sherrington. Red Currants, 1, Mr. T. Ford; White do., 1, Mr. Loudon. Seedling Nectarines, 1, Mr. T. Ford. Collection of Vegetables, Gardeners' Class, 1, Mr. Hume; 2, Mr. L. Frost.

Sunderland Dahlia Show and Floral and Horticultural Exhibition.—On Sept. 21st this exhibition came off in the splendid Polytechnic Hall and large Model Room of the Athenæum, Fawcett street. The day was remarkably fine, and the assemblage of elegant and fashionable company was very large. The show was superior to anything of the kind ever seen in this part of the country, and the arrangements gave great satisfaction. The most striking objects in the rooms were the Dahlias exhibited in the open classes, which were the most perfect blooms ever shown. The numerous devices also excited great attention, amongst which we must notice a large and excellent model of a ship, completely covered with different coloured Dahlias by Mr. J. Gibson; a Chinese temple, by Mr. G. Bayles, and some others which deserve great commendation. The large collections of remarkably fine fruits and vegetables were truly excellent, and in this department the Society has made a great advance. The following is a list of the prizes:—Gold medal presented by R. Webster, Esq., was awarded to Mr. G. Allan, gr. to W. R. Robinson, Esq., for the best collection of Vegetables, consisting of 97 varieties. The Society's 1st silver prize to Mr. R. Cloughton, for the second best collection of Vegetables; 2d silver prize to Mr. J. Rutter, for the 3d best collection of do. The gold medal presented by A. White, Esq., to Mr. J. Ross, gr. to R. Pemberton, Esq., for the best collection of Fruits. The Society's 1st silver prize to Mr. J. Ross, for the 2d best collection of Fruits. The largest Pine-apple, R. A. Davison, Esq. Best dish of Grapes, Black Hamburgh, Grizzly Frontignan, Syrian, to Mr. J. Ross; 2d best dish of Grapes, Black Hamburgh, Syrian, Sweetwater, Red Muscadel, White Muscat of Alexandria, to Mr. T. Cook, gr. to Sir H. Williamson. Best 6 Peaches, Royal George, Mr. John Ross. Best 6 Nectarines, Elruge Mr. J. Ross. Best 6 Apricots, Mr. T. Cook. Best collection of Dessert Apples, Mr. J. Rutter, gardener, 20 varieties. Best collection of Kitchen Apples, Mr. J. Ross, 25 varieties. Best collection of Pears, Mr. T. Cook, 20 varieties. Best 12 Onions, Mr. G. Allan. Best 6 heads of Celery, Mr. J. Ross. Best Greenhouse Plant, Agapanthus umbellatus, Mr. T. Cook. Best 3 Greenhouse Plants, Asclepias salicifolia, Petunia élegans, Fuchsia fulgens, Mr. T. Cook. Best Stove Plant, Brugmansia, Mr. T. Cook. Best 3 Stove Plants, Clerodendron fragrans, Vinca rosea, Gloxinia, Mr. J. Ross. Best Cockscomb, Mr. J. Allan. Best Bouquet of German Asters, Mr. J. Rutter. Best Bouquet of Dahlias, Mr. J. Ross. Best 18 Dahlias, Royal Standard, Dodd's Mary, Marquis of Lothian, Springfield Rival, Miss Johnson, President of the West, Etonia, Suffolk Hero, Marchioness of Tavistock, Rienzi, Miss Scroope, Ansell's Unique, Horwood's Defiance, Essex Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Topaz, Prima Donna, Duchess of Portland, Mr. T. Cook. Best Floral Device, Floral Temple, Mr. G. Bayles, gr. to the Rev. T. Baker; 2d best Floral Device, Chinese Pagoda, Mr. J. Learmouth, gr. to W. Robinson, Esq; 3d best do., Castle, Pleasure Ground, &c., Mr. T. Hall. Best Bouquet of Flowers, Mr. G. Bayles, 2d best Bouquet of Flowers, Mr. R. Cloughton. AMATEURS' CLASS: Best self-coloured Dahlia, Mr. J. Forster. Best 3 self-coloured Dahlias, Duke of Summerville, Cox's Defiance, Mansfield Hero, Mr. J. Forster. Best 6 self-coloured Dahlias, Grace Darling, Argo, Miss Scroope, Pickwick, Stuart Wortley, Lady Middleton, Mr. J. Forster. Best striped or tipped Dahlia, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. J. Hastie. Best 3 striped or tipped Dahlias, Ansell's Unique, Beauty of the Plain, Duchess of Richmond, Mr. I. Mallin. Best 6 striped or tipped Dahlias, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Duchess of Richmond, Ansell's Unique, Duchess of Portland, Dodd's Mary, and another, Mr. J. Forster. Best 12 Dahlias, Ovid, Rienzi, Lee's Bloomsbury, Beauty of Teddington, Nabob, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, 2 Pickwick, 2 Grace Darling, Dodd's Mary, Conservative, Mr. J. Forster. Best 12 Hardy Herbaceous Flowers, Mr. I. Mallin. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS' CLASS.—Best self-coloured Dahlia, Marquis of Lothian, Mr. G. Allan. Best 3 self-coloured Dahlias, Marquis of Lothian, Lewisham Rival, Essex Rival, Mr. T. Patterson, gardener. Best 6 self-coloured Dahlias, Girling's Ruby, Essex Rival, Fireball, Grace Darling, Marquis of Lothian, Cleveland Rival, Mr. T. Patterson. Best striped or tipped Dahlia, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. G. Allan. Best 12 Dahlias, Bree's Rosa, Royal Standard, Horwood's Defiance, Suffolk Hero, Rienzi, Unique, Miss Scroope, Marquis of Lothian, Duchess of Richmond, Climax, Beauty of the Plain, and another, Mr. T. Cook. Best 12 hardy Herbaceous Flowers, Phlox elata alba, Lobelia speciosa, Pentstemon gentianoides, Polemonium, Hibiscus africanus, Francoa ramosa, Phlox corymbosa, Digitalis species nova, Phlox triflora, Anagallis, Phlox Cleopatra, Gentiana saponaria, Mr. G. Bayles. EXTRA PRIZES.—To Mr. H. Gibson and Son, for a Device, the Hull of a Vessel about 6 feet long, covered with Dahlia flowers. To Mr. G. Bayles, for do., Coat of Arms. To Mr. J. Bell, for do. Bedstead. To Mr. R Hunter, for some fine Onions. To Mr. G. Dale, gr. to R. Fenwick, Esq., for a collection of Verbenas. A collection of Apples was exhibited by H. Gibson and Son, nurserymen, containing 40 varieties; also a collection of Greenhouse Plants, &c. DAHLIAS OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.—Nurserymen's Class: Best 36, Queen Dowager, Springfield Purple, Andrew Hofer, Catleugh's Eclipse, Beauty of Hyde Vale, Lee's Bloomsbury, Scarlet Rival, Grace Darling, Maid of Bath, Hornsey Surprise, Henrietta, Crimson Defiance, Mr. Neeid, Metella, Nicholas Nickleby, Lord Dudley Stuart, Catleugh's Tournament, Dodd's Mary, Lady Middleton, Argo, Duke of Richmond, Phenomenon, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Regina, Conqueror of the World, Rouge et Noir, Scarlet Eclipse, Xerfoa, Squib's Defiance, Exquisite, Duchess of Richmond, Cox's Defiance, Majestic, Grand Tournament, Vesta, Widnall's Queen, E. Hedley and Sons. Best 18, Squib's Defiance, Marquis of Lothian, Xerfoa, Mansfield Rival, Optime, Lee's Bloomsbury, Smith's Invincible, Lord Dudley Stuart, Grace Darling, Metella, Esperanza, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Phenomenon, Rosa Perfecta, Nicholas Nickleby, Duchess of Richmond, Foster's Elizabeth, E. Hedley and Sons. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS' AND AMATEUR CLASS.—Best 3, Pickwick, Marquis of Lothian, Beauty of the Plain, J. Dagg. Best 6, Sprengall's Conqueror, Jones' Frances, Lee's Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, Cousins' Scarlet Defiance, Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Winter. Best 12, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Lee's Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, Bree's Rosa, Jones' Frances, Queen of Sarum, Lady Middleton, Pickwick, Marchioness of Lansdown, Unknown, Exquisite, Phenomenon, H. Marshall, Esq. Best 18, Beauty of the Plain, Le Grand Baudin, Grand Compounder, Duchess of Devonshire, Duchess of Richmond, Bishop of Winchester, Argo, Rouge et Noir, Jones' Frances, Dictator, Cox's Defiance, Cousins' Scarlet Defiance, Conservative,

Metella, Upwards's Rival, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Portland, Pickwick, Mr. Winter. Best 24, Suffolk Hero, Argo, Purple Perfection, Queen of Sarum, Lee's Bloomsbury, Jones' Frances, Lady Middleton, Pickwick, Metella, Regina, Phenomenon, Marquis of Lothian, Duchess of Richmond, Maid of Bath, Le Grand **Baudin, Marquis of Lansdown, Grand Tournament, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Rival Sussex, Maria, Exquisite, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, Rouge et Noir, H. Marshall, Esq.** OPEN TO ALL. Best single bloom, Unrivalled of South Hants, E. Hedley and Sons. Best Floral Device, Mansion, Greenhouse, Pleasure Ground, Lodge, &c., A. Nicholl, gardener; 2d best, Sunderland Lighthouse, J. Dagg, gardener. Prizes were awarded to E. Hedley and Sons, for three Seedlings, two of which were first rate; one a dark maroon, good size and fine form; another a lilac tip, a very superior flower indeed, which was named by the Secretaries "The Countess of Durham," the other, a Primrose with cherry tip, good form, quite new in its way.—*Sunderland Herald.*

Tamworth Horticultural Society.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded, Aug. 5:—STOVE PLANTS, E. Peel, Esq. Greenhouse, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Mr. Brannall. Adelaide Prize Carnation. Scarlet Bizarre, Game-boy, Mr. Cowdery. Scarlet Bizarre, 1, Hutton's Patriarch, Mr. Cowdery; 2, Mansley's Charles XII., H. J. Pye, Esq.. Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, Mr. Clark. 4, Carreboy, R. C. Browne, Esq. Crimson Bizarre, 1, Gregory's King Alfred, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Thorpe's Constantine, Capt. Inge, 3, Paul Pry, Mr. Cowdery; 4, Greasley's Lord Brougham, H. J. Pye, Esq. Scarlet Flake, 1, Volunteer, W. Green, Esq.; 2, **Beauty of Cradley, Mr. Cowdery; 3, Orson's Rob Roy, Captain Inge; 4, Simpson's Marquis of Granby, H. J. Pye, Esq. Rose Flake, 1, Duchess of Devonshire, W. Green, Esq.; 2, Clark's Lady Scott, Mr. Clark. Purple Flake, 1, Brabbin's Squire Meynell, Mr.** Clark; 2, Elliott's British Queen, Mr. Cowdery; 3, Millwood's Premier, Mr. Holmes; 4, Major Cartwright, Capt. Inge. Picotees, Red, 1, Criterion, W. Green, Esq.. Lord Soudes, **Mr. Cowdery.** Heavy Edge, 1, Mawe's Willow, R. C. Browne, Esq.; 2, Holmes' Mary, Mr. Clark. Picotees, Purple, 1, Melpomene, Mr Holmes; 2, Hutton's Isabella, Mr. Clark. Heavy Edge, 1, Princess Victoria, W. Green, Esq.; 2, Toon's Miss Jane, H. J. Pye, Esq. Yellow, 1, Queen Victoria, W. Green, Esq.; 2, German Picotee, do. Pansies, 1, Pan of 12, Mr. Holmes; 1 Pan of 6, ditto. Dahlias, 1 Pan of 12, Mr. Lathbury; 1 Pan of 6, do. 1, Best of all colours, Mr. Cowdery; 2, do., do. Annuals, E. Peel, Esq. Hollyhocks, Mr. A. Hamel. Nosegay, Mr. A. Hamel. FRUIT. Melons, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. Plums, 1, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Capt. Inge; 3, H. J. Pye, Esq. Apricots, 1, H. J. Pye, Esq. Cherries, 1, Capt. Inge; 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. Raspberries, **Capt. Inge. Strawberries, Mr. Lathbury. Pears, E. Peel, Esq.** Apples, **dessert**, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wheeley. Apples, culinary, Mr. Wheeley. Currants, red, Mr. J. Willcox; white, Mr. J. Harding; black, Capt. Inge. Gooseberries, white, Capt. Inge, green, H. J. Pye, Esq.; red, Capt. Inge; yellow, H. J. Pye, Esq. VEGETABLES. Shallots, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, E. Peel, Esq. Garlic, Mr. Wheeley. Peas, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, and 3, Capt. Inge. French Beans, 1, Mr. J. Willcox; 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. Dwarf Beans, Mr. J. Willcox. Beans, 1, Mr. Harding; 2, Mr. Wheeley. **Celery, Mr. Gray. Red Cabbage, Mr. S. Keen. Cucumbers (natural ground), H. J. Pye, Esq. Lettuce, 1 and 2, E. Peel, Esq.** Red Beet, Mr. Wheeley. White Carrots, ditto. Turnips, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Willcox. Potatoes, 1, R. C. Browne, Esq.; 2, Mr. Harding; 3, Mr. Wheeley. Onions, spring sown, Mr. S. Keen; autumn-sown, E. Peel, Esq. Parsneps, Mr. Wheeley. Parsley, H. J. Pye, Esq. Artichokes, Capt. Inge. Savoy Cabbage, Mr. J. Keen. Mr. C. Browne's prize for the best 24 Pansies was won by Mr. Holmes with Thomson's Vivid, White's Victoria, Bennett's Perfection, Napoleon, Prince Albert, Brown's Beauty, Mashman's Rival Yellow, Levegrove's Coronation, Thomson's ditto, Model of Perfection, Lady Ingestre, Holmes' Sir R. Peel, Holmes' Joan of Arc, Holmes' Duke of Wellington, Holmes' Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Thomson's Reliance, Stubbs' Bronze, Stubbs' Rival Yellow, and 6 seedlings. Mr. C. Browne's prize for the best Seedling Pansy of this year was won by Mr. Cowdery. 29 Cottagers' prizes were awarded.—The Fourth Exhibition was held at the Town hall, on September 17th, and a more splendid exhibition of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, was never witnessed in this town. Mr Brown, the winner of the splendid silver cup, has given a 5*l.* cup for the same exhibition next year. The room was crowded with the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood during the whole of the afternoon. The prizes were awarded as follows:—DAHLIAS. The silver cup, value 20*l.* was won by Messrs. Brown, with Conservative, Grace Darling, Pamplin's bloomsbury, Widnall's Eclipse, Lady Middleton, Mountjoy's Amato, Hope, Metella, Indispensable, Egyptian Prince, Andrew Hofer, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Suffolk Hero, Nicholas Nickleby, Rienzi, Le Grand Baudin, Fanny Keynes, Cox's Yellow Defiance, President of the West, Foster's Elizabeth, Rival Sussex, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Argo. The 2d prize was won by Queen Adelaide, with Amato, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pilot, Dodd's Mary, Suffolk Hero, Ultradora, Pickwick, Le Grand Baudin, Bree's Rosa, Duchess of Richmond, Mrs. Newby, Springfield Rival, Grace Darling, Lewisham Rival, Miss Johnson, Ward's Mary, Metella, Elphinstone's Perfection, Charles the Twelfth, Cox's Defiance, Essex Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Stuart Wortley, Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Mitchell, gr. Sweepstakes of 5*s.* each were won by Messrs. Brown, of Slough, with **Nicholas Nickleby, Eva, Fanny Keynes, Phenomenon, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain**, Pickwick, Hope, Conservative, Widnall's Eclipse, Maid of Bath, Le Grand Baudin. 1st pan of 12, was won by Mr. Cowdery, with Le Grand Baudin, Nicholas Nickleby, Marquis of Lansdown, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Widnall's Argo, Pickwick, Jones's Francis, Metella, Phenomenon, Springfield Rival, Lee's Bloomsbury. 2d pan of 12, was won by Queen Adelaide, with Suffolk Hero, Lee's Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, Metella, Amato, Pickwick, Maria, Ward's Mary, Marquis of Lothian, Lewisham Rival, Springfield Rival, Charles the 12th. 1st pan of 6 was won by Queen Adelaide, with Jones's Francis, Bishop of Winchester, Phenomenon, Grace Darling, Lee's Bloomsbury, Wheeler's Maria. 2d pan of 6, was won by Mr. Cowdery. 1st class, Dark, 1, Mr. Belcher; 2 and 3, Queen Adelaide. 2d class, Purple and Puce, 1 and 3, Mr. Belcher; 2, Mr. Cowdery. 3d class, Crimson and Rose, 1, Capt. Inge; 2, Queen Adelaide. 4th class, Scarlet and Red, Mr. Cowdery. 5th class, Orange, Yellow, and Buff, Mr. Cowdery. 6th class, Lilac and Blush, W. Green, Esq. 7th class, White, 1 and 2, Mr. Cowdery. 8th class, Shaded and Tipped, 1 and 3, Mr. Cowdery. 2, Capt. Inge. Seedlings: 1st seedling, 1840, Mr. Brown; 2d do., 1841, do. Pansies: Pan of 12, Mr. Holmes; pan of 6, ditto. Collection of Asters, H. J. Pye, Esq. Stove-plant, Lemon, H. J. Pye, Esq. Greenhouse: 1, Collection of Pelargoniums, &c., T. Bramah, Esq.; 2, Campanula pyramidalis, Mr. Hill. Nosegay, Mr. Hamel.—FRUIT. Pines, 1 and 2, E. Peel, Esq. Black Grapes, 1 and 2, Front man. Black Hamburgh, E. Peel, Esq.; Melons, 1 and 2, Capt. Inge. Pears, 1, Bergamot, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Jargonel, Capt. Inge; 3, Culinary, do. Plums, 1, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Mr. Asbury. Green Plums, 1, Mr. Asbury; 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. Dessert Apples, 1, Scarlet Nonpareil, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Roston Pippin, Mr. J. Willcox. 3 and 4, Margil Orange Pearmain, Mr. A. Hamel. Culinary Apples, 1, Northern Green, Mr. Beamail; 2, Alexander, Capt. Inge; 3, Seedling, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 4, F. Hamel, Esq. Currants, 1 and 2, Red and White, H. J. Pye, Esq. Nectarines, 1, Capt. Inge; 2, Mr. Asbury. Peaches, 1, Noblesse, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Red Magnalen, Mr. Asbury. Nuts, 1 and 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. Walnuts, Capt. Inge. Cherries, do. Apricots, H. J. Pye, Esq. Damsons, do. Figs, do. VEGETABLES. Red Celery, 1 and 2, Capt. Inge. White Celery, E. Peel, Esq. Beet, 1, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wheeley. Onions, 1, Mr. Keen; 2, Capt. Inge; 3, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 4, Mr. Wheeley. Carrots, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2 Mr. Keen; 3, E. Peel, Esq. Mangold Wurzel, Mr. Wheeley. Swede Turnips, 1, Sir R. Peel; 2, Mr. Wheeley. White do., **Mr. Wheeley. Red-top do., 1, Mr. Hill; 2, Mr. Wheeley.** Parsneps, 1, **Mr. Wheeley; 2, C. Browne, Esq. Sheep Cabbage, Mr. S. Keen. Red Cabbage, 1, Mr. Keen; 2, Mr. Webb. Potatoes,** red or blue, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, R. C. Browne, Esq. Do., white, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, Sir R. Peel. Do., kidneys, 1, white, R. C. Browne, Esq.; 2, red, Mr. Keen. Cauliflower, Mr. Wheeley. Scotch-kale, 1, Mr. J. Willcox; 2, R. C. Browne, Esq. **Russian** Cabbage, 1, Mr. Keen; **2, C. Harding, Esq. Turnip-Radish, E. Peel, Esq. Lettuce, 1 and 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. Peas, 1 and 2, Capt. Inge. In addition to these, 35 prizes were awarded to Cottagers.**

Ulverston Royal Horticultural and Floral Society.—The second exhibition took place at the Red Lion Inn, on the 5th of August. The room was tastefully decorated, and was filled with a numerous and fashionable assemblage. The exhibition was principally for Carnations and Picotees, and upwards of 300 splendid flowers were staged for competition. The collection of hothouse and other plants from the neighbouring conservatories was numerous, as also the fruits and vegetables, the specimens of which exceeded expectation. The following is a list of the prizes:—CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—First pan of 6 blooms, one in each class: Walmsley's Mars, Tallyho, Sergeant's Washington, Milward's Premier, Lady Hood, Matilda, Vanquisher, Amelia, and Lady Talbot, Mr. Bagshaw. Second pan: Kinlaig Hero, Lord Brougham, Rob Roy, Alfred the Great, Eason's Elizabeth, Povey's Glory, Beauty of Aston, Amelia, and Miss Wake, T. Hart, Esq. Scarlet Bizarre: 1, Walmsley's William IV., Mr. Bagshaw; 2, Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, ditto; 3, Colonel Wantman, ditto; 4, ditto, Mr. Rogers; 5, ditto, Mr. Bagshaw; 6, Duke of Leeds, the Queen Dowager. Crimson Bizarres: 1, Lord Brougham, T. Hart, Esq.; 2, Mazeppa, ditto; 3, Lord Brougham, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 4, ditto, T. Hart, Esq.; 5, Paul Pry, ditto; 6, Lord Brougham, Mr. Bagshaw. Scarlet Flakes: 1, Sir Joshua Crossley, Mr. Bagshaw; 2, **Madame Mara, Mr. Garle; 3, Marquis of Granby, Mr. Holmes; 4, Hall's Invincible, T. Hart, Esq.; 5, Madame Mara, Mr Bladon; 6, ditto, Mr. Garle. Rose Flakes: 1, Smith's Conductor, Mr. Holmes;** 2, Eason's Elizabeth, Mr. Rogers; 3, Ely's Queen of Roses, Mr. Holmes; 4, Eason's Elizabeth, ditto; 5, ditto, Mr. Rogers; 6, ditto, Mr. Holmes. Purple Flakes: 1 and 2, Milward's Premier, Mr. Holmes; 3, Ely's Mango, Mr. Bagshaw; 4, Milward's Premier, ditto; 5, ditto, Mr. Rogers; 6, Squire Meynell, T. Hart, Esq. PICOTEES.—Red light-edged: 1, Harlequin, Mr. Bagshaw; 2, Mr Holmes; 3, Lady Talbot, Mr. Bagshaw; 4, Mr. Holmes; 5, Perfection, Mr. Rogers; 6, Lady Talbot, Mr Bagshaw. Purple light-edged: 1, Dairy Maid, Mr Bagshaw; 2, Madame Malibran, ditto; 3, Dairy Maid, ditto; 4, Hart's Adeliza, ditto; 5, Madame Malibran, Mr. Garle; 6, Dairy Maid, Mr. Rogers. Red heavy-edged: **1, Povey's Glory, T. Hart, Esq.; 2, Red Rover, Mr. Holmes; 3, Matilda, Mr. Bagshaw; 4 and 5,** Povey's Glory, T. Hart, Esq.; 6, Miss Wake, ditto. Purple heavy-edged: 1, Miss Garle, Lord Waterpark; 2, Zimmerman, Mr. Rogers; 3, Prince Albert, Mr. Holmes; 4 and 5, Zimmerman, ditto; 6, Amelia, T. Hart, Esq. Seedlings: 1 and 2, Picotees, Lord Waterpark. DAHLIAS.—Pan of 6 dissimilar blooms: 1 and 2, the Queen Dowager. Dark: 1, 2, and 3, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Party-coloured: 1, Mr. Holmes; 2 and 3, R. Phillips, Esq. Yellow: 1, R. Phillips, Esq.; 2, the Queen Dowager; 3, Sir T. C. Sheppard. **Scarlet: 1, Mr. Holmes; 2, Lord Waterpark; 3, the Queen Dowager. Rose-coloured: 1, 2, and 3, the Queen Dowager.** White: 1, Mr. Holmes; 2, the Queen Dowager; 3, R. Phillips, Esq. PANSIES.—Pan of 12: Sir T. C. Sheppard. Pan of 24: the Queen Dowager. STOVE, GREENHOUSE, AND OTHER PLANTS.—Herbaceous Plant: 1, Mr. Rogers; 2, the Queen Dowager. Stove Plant: 1 and 2, Lord Bagot. Greenhouse Plant: 1, the Queen Dowager; 2, Mr. Rogers. Plant of Commerce: Lord Bagot. Best Annual, Mr. Rogers. Best Cockscombs, T. Hart, Esq. Best Pelargonium (seedling), Lady C. Sheppard, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Collection of Pelargoniums: 1, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, T. Hart, Esq. Collection of Calceolarias: 1, R. Phillips, Esq.; 2, T. Hart, Esq. Best collection of Ericas, R. Phillips, Esq. FRUIT, &c.—Pine: 1 and 2, Lord Bagot. Black Grapes: 1, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, T. Hart, Esq. White Grapes: 1, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, the Queen Dowager. Peaches: 1, Lord Bagot; 2, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Nectarines: 1, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, Lord Bagot. Apricots: 1, the Queen Dowager; 2, Mr. Bagshaw. Red Plums: the Queen Dowager. Melon: T. Hart, Esq. White Raspberries: the Queen Dowager. Red Raspberries: Lord Waterpark. Strawberries: Sir T. C. Sheppard. Figs: T. Hart, Esq. White, Black, Red, and Morello Cherries: the Queen Dowager. Dessert Pears: Mrs. C. Kynnersley. Dessert Apples: Mrs. Garle. Culinary Apples: T. S. Kynnersley, Esq. Green Gooseberries: R. Phillips, Esq. Red Gooseberries: T. S. Kynnersley, Esq. Red Currants: Mr. Foster. White Currants: Mrs. C. Kynnersley. VEGETABLES, &c.—Brace of Cucumbers (28 inches long): 1 and 2, Mr. Bagshaw. Lettuce: the Queen Dowager. Cabbage (15 lbs. weight): 1, Mr. Garle; 2 (14 lbs. weight), Mr. Ashley. Peas: T. Hart, Esq. Garden Beans: Mr. Rogers. Kidney and Dwarf Beans: the Queen Dowager. Turnips: Mr. Rogers. Carrots: Mr. Foster. Cauliflower: 1, the Queen Dowager; 2, R. Phillips, Esq. Red Celery: T. Hart, Esq. Onions: Autumn, R. Phillips, Esq.; Spring ditto, Mrs. C. Kynnersley. Potatoes: White Kidney, Mrs. Rogers; round ditto, Mrs. C. Kynnersley; Red Kidney, Mr. Foster; round ditto, the Queen Dowager. Artichokes: the Queen Dowager. Mushrooms: Lord Waterpark. EXTRA PRIZES.—Bouquet of Flowers, R. Phillips, Esq.; ditto, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Fig Tree, T. Hart, Esq. **Fuchsia, Mr. Rogers. Cycas revoluta, the Queen Dowager. Fuchsias, Mr. Rogers. Seedling** Carnation, Lord Waterpark. Dish of Strawberries, the Queen Dowager. Ardisia elegans, Lord Bagot. Besides these, 44 Cottagers Prizes were awarded.—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

Uxbridge Horticultural and Floricultural Society.—The Fourth **Annual Exhibition took place on the 10th of September. The** show was better than any we have yet seen, **there being a good** display of Dahlias, Fruits, **Flowers, and Plants. A beautiful** design of a Dutch Flower Garden was exhibited by Messrs. Brown and Atwell, and excited much attention; in the centre was a fish-pond, containing gold-fish. The meeting was attended by most of the principal gentry and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. The productions of the cottagers were excellent, and plainly showed how much good has been done here by exciting an eager this class a spirit of emulation. It was a gratifying sight to witness the distribution of the prizes. The following are the successful candidates:—1. (12) Amateurs' Dahlias, Mr Kirkland—Conservative, Lee's Bloomsbury, Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Hope, Dodd's Mary, Springfield Purple, Rival Sussex, Argo, Pickwick, Widnall's Eclipse. 2. Mr Shelton—Pickwick, Bloomsbury, Queen of Beauties, Mansfield Rival, Phenomenon, Rival President, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, Widnall's Argo, Exquisite, President of the West. 3. Dahlias (12, Amateurs), Mr. Weeden **—Beauty of the Plain, Francis, Grace Darling, Springfield Purple, Andrew Hofer, Nicholas Nickleby, Maid of Bath, Lord Middleton. Pamplin's Charles XII., Yellow Defiance,** Springfield Rival, Lee's Grand Baudin, Widnall's Rival, Wheeler's Maria, Countess Pembroke, Egyptian King, Hyde's Suffolk Hero, Mary, Pickwick, Metella, Pilot, Conservative, Hope. 4. Mr. Howe—Argo, Grace Darling, Queen of Plymouth, Marquis of Lothian, Amelia, Scarlet Defiance, Dodd's Mary, Marquis Lothian, Antagonist, Mrs. Buckley, Stuart, Rienzi, Lady Middleton, Bishop of Winchester, Rienzi, Andrew Hofer, Phenomenon, Springfield Purple, Pamplin's Conservative, Tom's Nicholas Nickleby, Metella, Pilot. 5. Twelve Dahlias, Gent's Gardeners, Mrs. Howe—President of the West, Highgate Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Andrew Hofer, Pickwick, Rienzi, Wheeler's Maria, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Maid of Bath, Lord Middleton, Lee's Conservative, Eclipse, Uxbridge Magnet. 2. Mr. Ford—Lord Stanley, Lee's Bloomsbury, Francis, Rival, Bishop of Winchester, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Grace Darling, Mrs. Buckley, Highgate Rival, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain; 3. Mr. Thomson, Iver—Brown's Monarch, Maid of Bath, Beauty of the Plain, Fanny Keynes, President of **the West, Tournament, Pickwick, Springfield Rival, Hope, Purple Perfection, Andrew Hofer, Whale's Phenomenon.** 1. (24) Nurserymen, Mr. Bates—Bloomsbury, Amato, Gurling's Ianthe, Scarlet Defiance, Bishop of Winchester, Conservative, Metella, President of the West, Grand Baudin, Duchess of Richmond, Bishop of Salisbury, Rosa, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Rienzi, Maid of Bath, Lewisham Rival, Springfield Rival, Winchester Rival, Hope, Nicholas Nickleby, Phenomenon, **Grand Turk, Pickwick.** 2. Mr. King—**Eva, Defiance, Queen of Sarum, Rival, Wildman's Hardee,** Andrew Hofer, Dodd's Mary, Hope, Rouge et Noir, Exquisite, Highgate Rival, King's Britannia, Argo, Metella, Le Grand Baudin, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Springfield Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Purple, Parsons' Little Wonder. 3. Mr. Gray's Gardeners, Mr. Weeden—Atwell's Amethyst, Wheeler's Maria, Lady Middleton, Queen of Beauties, Gurling, Widnall's Eclipse, Grace Darling, Low's Conservative, Le Grand Baudin, Rival President, Hope, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Andrew Hofer, Yellow Defiance, Gregory's Regina, Sir Wm. Middleton, Gurling's Ruby, Rouge et Noir, Sparry's Aeronaut, Springfield Purple, Emperor of China, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Brown's Britannia. 2. Mr. Ford—Lady Middleton, Conservative, Queen of Sarum, Grace Darling, Frances, Lee's Bloomsbury, Highgate Rival, Suffolk Hero, Cardinal, Maid of Bath, Cousins' Scarlet Defiance, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain, Miss Johnson, Pickwick, Mrs. Buckley, Mary, Admirable, Argo, Phenomenon, Andrew Hofer, Bree's Rosa, Yellow Defiance, Grand Turk; 4s. Nurserymen, Mr. Winter—Wheeler's Director, Uxbridge Magnet, Burnham Hero, Brentwood, Highgate Hero, Maid of Bath, King of Roses, Bedford Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Christabel, Low's Conservative, Cox's Revenge, Scarlet Defiance, **Lancashire Witch, Monarch, Highgate Rival, Amato, Conqueror of the World, Mr. Neeld, Beaunois' Rival, Miss Johnstone, Pamplin's** Bloomsbury, Queen Adelaide, Roadle's Glory of Plymouth, **Lee's Bloomsbury, Rouge et Noir, Indispensable, Seedling, Frederick the Great, Mr. Atwell. Plants, small collection—1. Mr. Howe; 2. Mr. Slater; 3. Mr. Thomson. Plants, large collection—1. Mr. Weeden; 2. Mr. Howe. Heartsease, Amateurs and Gardeners—Mr Howe. Do., Nurserymen—1. Mr. Thomson, 2. Mr King. Fruit, small collection—1. Mr. Hilton. Do., large collection—Mr. Weeden, Hillingdon. Balsams, 6 Plants—1. Mr. Slater; 2. Mr. Howe. Cockscombs—Mr. Hilton. Single Specimen Plants—1. Mr. Thomson; 2. Mrs. Thomson. Grapes, Muscadine—Mr. Clarke. Grapes, Black Hamburgh—1. Mr. Weedon; 2. Mr. Howe. Melons—Mr. Humber, Southall. Peaches—1. Mrs. Poole; 2. Mrs Thomson. Nectarines—1. Mrs. Poole; 2. Mr. Thomson. Apricots—Mrs. Weedon. Cut Flowers—Mr. Howe. Sweepstakes, Amateurs, Best Six Dahlias—Mr. Kirkland.** Horticultural Produce—Mr. Weedon.

Warwickshire Horticultural Society.—The third exhibition took place at the Shire-hall, and attracted a numerous assemblage. The Flowers, Plants, &c. exhibited were of a superior description, and met with the approbation of all present. A beautiful silver medal was awarded to W. H. Bracebridge, Esq., for having obtained the greatest number of prizes. The Rev. J. Craig exhibited a fine specimen of the Erythrina Crista-galli, and Mr. Collis a design of Cut-flowers. The following are the awards of the judges.—Dahlias, 24, 1, Mr. Kimberley; 2, Mr. Burbury. Do., 12, 1, Mr. Kimberley; 2, Mr. Burbury; 3, Mr. Neville. Do., 6, 1, Mr. G. W. R. Malins; 2, Mr. Harris. Do., Seedlings, 1, Mr. Sadler. Stove Plants, 3, 1 and 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Do., 1, C. T. Warde, Esq. Greenhouse Plants, 12, Amateurs, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq., Do., Mr. G. W. R. Malins. Do., Nurserymen, Mr. Barnes. Do., Do. Do., 6, Amateurs, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Do., 1, Nurserymen, Mr. Brownridge. Do., 6, Amateurs, Mr Barnes. Do., Mr G. W. R. Malins. Herbaceous Plants, 12, Mr. Barnes. Do., 6, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Basket of Miscellaneous Plants, Mrs. Hughes. Design of Cut flowers, Mr. Brownridge. Bouquet of Wild Flowers, Mr. Bromwich. Melons, T. Heath, Esq. Peaches, 6, 1, Rev. E. Waller; 2, W. Holbach, Esq. Grapes, Black, 1, Mrs. Hughes; 2, Marquis of Hertford. Do., White, 1, Mrs. Hughes; 2, H. Bradley, Esq. Do., out-door, 1, Mr. Bromwich. Figs, 6, 1, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Collection of miscellaneous Fruits, do. Nectarines, 6, 1, Hon. E. B. Percy; 2, Lord Warwick. Plums, 12, do. Cherries, a dish, W. Collins, Esq. Apples, Dessert, 1 and 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Do., Culinary, 1, C. T. Warde, Esq.; 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Pears, 1, Mrs. Hughes; 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Collection of miscellaneous Fruit, do. Carrots, 6, 1, Mr Sutton; 2, Mr. Harris. Parsneps, Mr. T. Smith. Turnips, 6, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Onions, store, 12, 1, C. T. Warde, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Smith. Lettuce, 6, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Endive, 6, H. C. Wise, Esq. Celery, 6, 1, C. T. Warde, Esq.; 2, Mr. Bromwich. Cauliflowers, 3, Mr. Harris. Vegetable Marrow, 3, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Cucumbers, frame, brace, do. Do., ridge, brace, do. Horseradish, 6, Mr. Carpenter.—EXTRA PRIZES. Greenhouse-plants, H. Bradley, Esq. Fuchsias, Mr. G. W. R. Malins. Collection of Hearts, Lord Warwick. Dahlias, Thomas Walter. Grapes, Col. Russell. Do., W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Apples, Mr. J. Cooper. Pears, Mr. Carpenter. Currants, Mr. Law. Dessert Apples, C. T. Warde, Esq. Seedling do., Lady Elizabeth Moncrief. Cucumbers, Mr. Barnes. Stand of Asters, Thomas Walter. Potatoes, J. Woodward. Cauliflowers, W. Box. Carrots, **Mr. Harris. Do., Wm. Knibb. Onions, M. Wise, Esq. Turnips, Mr. Harris. Beet, Mr. Carpenter. Besides these 26 Cottagers' prizes were awarded.**

Welshpool Horticultural Show.—The exhibition took place Sept. 17th, and attracted a numerous company. The Cottage productions were unusually good, abounding alike in quantity and quality; and when we state that nearly 400 specimens of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables, the produce of Cottagers' gardens **in the neighbourhood, were staged, our readers will readily imagine that there was exhibited a goodly proof of the industry** and perseverance of the poor. Comment would be perfectly superfluous: every hope or expectation which might have been cherished, as to the utility of the Society, have been most amply realised. After taking a cursory view of the productions, the Earl of Powis proceeded to the distribution of prizes, having first expressed the great satisfaction he felt in witnessing the progressive improvement which attended the Society. He alluded most warmly to the style in which the room was decorated, especially a new corner, beautifully designed in Dahlias by Mr. G. Brown. His Lordship also intimated his intention to make his prizes an amount of for the encouragement of Cottage Horticulture annually, in addition to his subscription. An artificial fountain in a beautiful grotto, at the lower end of the room, attracted much attention, and had a delightfully cool influence. The following is a list of the awards:—Best 12 Dahlias, Mr. G. Brown; 6 do., do., Premier do., do.; Seedling do., Mr. Evan Wood. 24 Pansies, do., 12 do., do. Bouquet of Flowers, R. G. Parry, Esq. Cockscombs, Major Pugh. Grapes, Muscat, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Mr. G. Brown. Damsons, H. Jones, Esq. Dessert Pears, Mr. G. Brown. Baking do., R. G. Parry, Esq. Dessert Apples, do.; Baking do., Rev. W. Cave. Tray of Fruit, Mr. G. Brown. Cherries, do. Filberts, Rev. H. W. Jones. Green Peas, Rev. Mr. Purvis. Celery, Mr. G. Brown. Cauliflowers, French Beans, Rev. Mr. Purvis. Onions, Mr. G. Brown. Carrots, Rev. W. Cave. Winter Potatoes, Rev. R. M. Pryce. Lettuce, Rev. Mr. Purvis. Garden Turnips, Rev. W. Cave. Swede Turnips, T. Lewis, Esq. TRADESMEN AND FARMERS.—Best Dahlias, Mr. Croft. Dessert Pears, Mr. Worsnell; Baking do., do. Baking Apples, do., Dessert do., Mr. T. George. Filberts, do. Green Peas, do. Cauliflowers, Mr. E. Wood. Celery, Mr. Wadham. French Beans, Mr. E. Lewis. Onions, Mr. E. Wood. Carrots, Mr. Jones. Winter Potatoes, Mr. Croft. Garden Turnips, do. Mangold Wurzel, Mr. R. Sayce. Swede Turnips, Mr. W. Powell. Red Cabbage, Mr. Jones. Drumhead Cabbage, do.—*Salopian Journal.*

Western District Cottagers' Gardening Society.—The autumnal

exhibition of this Society took place on Wednesday last in the Corn Exchange, Penzance, when the fruit, vegetables, &c., were said to be greatly superior to any that have ever before been exhibited in that town.—*West Briton.*

Wakefield Dahlia Show.—On Sept. 23d one of the most splendid collections of Dahlias ever seen in this part of the country was shown in the large saloon at the Savings Bank, which excited the general admiration of the scientific amateur and the public at large. The show-room was tastefully ornamented and handsomely fitted up, and the plants were beautifully arranged, which commanded the admiration of the numerous competitors, subscribers, and friends. The flowers, many of which were brought from a considerable distance, were of the most splendid colours, and their varied excellence clearly shows the great improvement which has been made in the cultivation of this dazzling and fleeting flower. The stands were not so well stocked with decorative plants as we have seen there and could have desired to have witnessed again on this occasion. The Dahlias, however, were never equalled in this room, either as regards splendour or beauty, which the number could not, we think, fall short of forty 300. The following is a list of the awards:—DAHLIAS, Maroon: 1, R. Smith, Suffolk Hero; 2, do.; 3, T. Davidson, Springfield Rival; 4, T. Bell, Bowling Green Rival; 5, I. Fisher, gr. to J. Gaitskell, Esq., Suffolk Hero; 6, J. White, Sussex Rival. Purple: 1, J. White, Marquis of Lothian; 2, H. Frears, Marquis of Lothian; 3, J. White, Coeur de Lion; 4, R. Smith, Jantue; 5, I. Fisher, Marquis of Lothian; 6, J. White, Climax. Crimson: 1, J. White, Bishop of Winchester; 2, J. Steel, gr. to W. Peel, Esq., Springfield Rival; 3, R. Smith, Marquis of Lothian; 4, J. and J. Gaitskell, Bishop of Winchester; 5, S. Dodd, gr. to the Earl of Listowel, Kent; 6, J. and J. Gaitskell, Pickwick. Scarlet: 1, I. Fisher, gr. to J. Gaitskell, Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, J. White, do.; 3, J. and J. Gaitskell, Scarlet Perfection; 4, S. Dodd, Countess of Liverpool; 5, I. Fisher, Scarlet Perfection; 6, T. Davidson, Lord Lyndhurst. Rose: 1, J. White, Wheeler's Maria; 2, Mrs. Roper, Miss Scroop; 3, A. C. Gibson, Marquis of Lothian; 4, T. Bell, Marquis of Lothian; 5, R. Smith, Miss Scroop; 6, T. Bell, Miss Scroop. Ruby: 1, J. Steel, Ruby; 2, A. C. Gibson, do.; 3, J. White, Girling's Ruby; 4, T. Davidson, do.; 5, T. Bell, do.; 6, J. and J. Gaitskell, Wheeler's Maria. Pink: 1, J. White, Rosette; 2, J. and J. Gaitskell, Rosa; 3, A. C. Gibson, Miss Scroop; 4, R. Smith, Bree's Rosa; 5, J. and J. Gaitskell, Rhoda; 6, R. Smith, Hope. Lilac: 1, R. Smith, Lady Middleton; 2, S. Dodd, Lady Kinnaird; 3, R. Smith, Lady Kinnaird; 4, R. Elliot, gr. to G. Hartley, Esq., Lilac Perfection; 5, I. Fisher, Lilac Perfection; 6, R. Smith, Bree's Rosa. Bronze: 1, J. White, Duchess of Richmond; 2, J. and J. Gaitskell, Nicholas Nickleby; 3, R. Smith, Duchess of Richmond; 4, I. Fisher, Duchess of Richmond; 5, J. White, Nicholas Nickleby; 6, S. Dodd, do. Buff: 1, R. Smith, Maid of Judah; 2, J. White, Maid of Judah; 3, R. Smith, Wells' Paragon; 4, Mrs. Roper, Gaines' Trafalgar; 5, T. Bell, Maid of Judah; 6, T. Bell, Paragon. Orange: 1, J. White Pamplin's Bloomsbury; 2, J. White, Sarah; 3, R. Smith, Reliance; 4, H. Frears, Shakspeare; 5, Mrs. Roper, Sir Walter Scott; 6, R. Smith, Shakspeare. Yellow: 1, J. White, Defiance; 2, J. White, Argo; 3, R. Smith, Cox's Defiance; 4, Mrs. Roper, Argo; 5, T. Bell, Topaz; 6, A. C. Gibson, Topaz. Sulphur: 1, Mrs. Spedding, Unique; 2, R. Smith, do.; 3, J. Steel; 4, H. Frears, do.; 5, I. Fisher, do.; 6, S. Dodd, do. White: J. White, Virgin Queen; 2, J. and J. Gaitskell, do.; 3, I. Steel, Lewisham Rival; 4, R. Elliot, do.; 5, H. Frears, Virgin Queen; 6, R. Smith, Lewisham Rival. Dark Striped: 1, J. Steel, Hon. Mrs. Harris; 2, H. Frears, do.; 3, J. and J. Gaitskell, Phœbus; 4, H. Gird, Picta formosissima; 5, J. Steel, Beauty of the West; 6, Mrs. Spedding, Picta formosissima. Light Striped: 1, J. White, Striata formosissima; 2, R. Smith, do.; 3, T. Bell, Miss Campbell. Light Edged: J. White, Eva; 2, J. and J. Gaitskell, Conqueror of Europe; 3, T. Bell, Dodd's Mary; 4, T. Davidson; 5, J. and J. Gaitskell, Marchioness of Lansdowne; 6, S. Dodd, Beauty of the Plain. Dark Edged: 1, J. White, Phenomenon; 2, J. and J. Gaitskell, Beauty of the Plain; 3, R. Smith, Phenomenon; 4, J. White, Glory of Plymouth; 5, J. and J. Gaitskell, Lancashire Witch; 6, J. Steel, Sheffield Beauty. Globe: 1, J. White; 2, R. Elliot; 3, J. Steel; 4, J. and J. Gaitskell. Tipped: 1, S. Dodd, Dodd's Mary; 2, do., Queen of Sarum; 3, J. White, Duchess of Kent; 4, do., Charles XII.; 5, J. Steel, Unknown; 6, I. Fisher, Duchess of Kent. Best Dahlias, not named: 1, J. White, Metella. CARNATIONS. Best Scarlet Bizarre, W. Gird, Smalley's King. Purple Bizarre, W. Gird, Seedling. Scarlet Flake, W. Gird, Wigg's Earl of Leicester. Purple Flake, ditto, Gird's Mary Gird. Rose Flake, do., Gird's Countess of Lonsdale. Picotees, Purple, W. Gird, Lord John Russell. Red ditto, W. Gird, Smalley's No. 10. Hardy Plants, not forced, rarest and best bloomed: 1, J. White, Gladiolus; 2, R. Elliot, Pentstemon gentianoides; 3, J. White, Gladiolus hybridus; 4, do., do. floribundus; 5, J. and J. Gaitskell, Lilium superbum; 6, do., Gladiolus cardinalis. PLANTS, Collection sent solely for decoration: 1, J. and J. Gaitskell; 2, Mrs. Spedding, 3, S. Dodd; 4, R. Elliot. Greenhouse or Stove Plants, neither Erica nor Pelargoniums, best bloomed: 1, J. and J. Gaitskell, Lilium speciosum; 2, R. Elliot; 3, J. and J. Gaitskell, Lilium lancifolium; 4, J. Robinson, Whitehaven, Primula sinensis; 5, J. Robinson, Linum tauricum. British Plants, not forced: 1, R. Elliot, Veronica officinalis; 2, do., Saponaria officinalis. BOUQUET: 1, W. Gird; 2, I. Fisher; 3, J. White; 4 and 5, R. Elliot. GRAPES: 1, H. Brownrigg, Black Hamburgh; 2, R. Elliot, Muscat of Alexandria; 3, do., Black Hamburgh. PEACHES, best three from the open walls: 1, I. Fisher, Royal George; 2, H. Brownrigg, do. PLUMS, best ten, yellow: 1, I. Fisher, Magnum Bonum; 2, H. Brownrigg, do. PEARS, best plate of nine for dessert: 1, I. Fisher, Hacon; 2, do., Jargonelle. APPLES, best plate of nine for dessert, perfectly ripe and fit for Table: 1, I. Fisher, Thoral Pippin; 2, W. Lawton, Parton. Best plate of Nine for Kitchen: 1, R. Elliot, Carlisle Pippin; 2, I. Fisher, Alexander. SHALLOTS, best pound by Mr. William Roper, R. Jefferson. Vegetable Marrow: 1, H. Brownrigg; 2, W. Gird. CELERY, best-sized roots: 1, S. Dodd; 2, H. Frears. ONIONS, best Nine: 1, T. Davidson; 2, H. Frears. Sweepstakes for Dahlias, Pan of 20 dissimilar blooms, J. White, Virgin Queen, Suffolk Hero, Dodd's Mary, Duchess of Richmond, Maid of Judah, Hero of Seven Oaks, Cox's Defiance, Orion, Phenomenon, Marquis of Lothian, Unique, Rival Sussex, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Nicholas Nickleby, Bishop of Winchester, Climax, Eva, Wheeler's Maria, Rouge et Noir, Beauty of the Plain. Pan of 12 dissimilar blooms, J. White, Ne plus ultra, Hero of Seven Oaks, Jones's Frances, Suffolk Hero, Duchess of Richmond, Pickwick, Topaz, Nicholas Nickleby, Marquis of Lothian, Greenacre, Rival Sussex, Argo. Pan of 6 dissimilar blooms, J. White, Orion, Cox's Defiance, Rouge et Noir, Duchess of Richmond, Dodd's Mary, Pickwick. EXTRA PRIZES: Munchin's Melon, I. Fisher; Cucumbers, do. Himalaya Barley, sown April 12th, cut Aug. 20th, yielded a gill produced from 20 grains, R. Elliot; Red Cabbages, T. Davidson; Cabbage, do.; Kentucky Kidney Potatoes, Mrs. Roper; French Marigolds, T. Bell.—*Wakefield Herald.*

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society.—*September 9th.*—At the third exhibition of this society, there was a select and gay assemblage of visitors, though not so numerous as usual. The show was of the first order, and the prizes awarded were very numerous. The following is a list:—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES: Pelargoniums, Pots. Best three Fuchsias (Globosa, Fulgens, Stamina), P. Denne, Esq.; best Fuchsia Fulgens, do.; best three [illegible], Rev. C. Baylay; best salvia patens, Mr. Sankey; best three [illegible], P. Denne, Esq.; best three Annuals (Salpiglossis [illegible], Schizanthus retusus), R. Brooke, Esq.; best [illegible], Lobelia tignea, Campanula pyramidalis, [illegible], Mr. Sankey; best climbing plant (Tropæolum [illegible]), Mr. Keeler; best Bulb (Amaryllis), Lady Montresor; best three Greenhouse Plants, Daphne Dauphine, Myoporum [illegible], Gnidia simplex), J. Godfrey, Esq.; second best ditto (Cassia corymbosa, Bouvardia triphylla, Epacris nivalis), Mr. Sankey; best one ditto (Larochea falcata), Mrs. Dowker. CUT FLOWERS: Best and 2d, the Rev. C. Oxenden, with 12 Dahlias, Glory of Plymouth, Springfield Rival, Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Argo, Beauty of Hyde Vale, Lady Middleton, Conservative, Metella, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Andrew Hofer, Countess of Pembroke, Exquisite, Lady Mill; 3d, President of the West, Emulator, Charles the Twelfth, Conqueror, Fair Maid of Clifton, Rival Sussex, Unique, Regina, Countess of Pembroke, Argo, Contender; 4th best do. (Cox's Defiance, Conservative, President of the West, Maid of Bath, Rouge et Noir, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Hope, Metella, Grace Darling, Glory of Plymouth, Mr. Jullion; best six ditto (Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Queen, Rouge et Noir, Wheeler's Maria, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2d and 3d best do., Conservative, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Beauty of the Plain, Andrew Hofer, Lady Middleton, Cox's Defiance, Grace Darling, Springfield Rival, Metella, Lady Middleton, the Rev. C. Oxenden; 4th best do. Lewisham Rival, Hope, Suffolk Hero, Eva, Springfield Rival, Miss Johnstone, Mr. G. Denne; best seedling Dahlia, ditto; best six lemon-coloured African Marigolds, Mr. Sankey; best six orange ditto, Mr. Dadds; best 12 double French do., Mr. G. Denne; best 12 double Asters, Mr. Cooper; 2, Mr. G. Denne; best 12 Zinnias, Mr. J. Sladden; 2d do., the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; best 12 Annuals (Schizanthus retusus, Isotoma axillaris, Calliopsis Drummondii, Dolisous cœruleus, Agrostemma Cœli Rosa, Tropæolum peregrinum, Phlox Drummondii, Bartonia aurea, Salpiglossis straminea, Coreopsis tinctoria, Nemophila insignis), R. Brooke, Esq.; 2, (Gouetia vinosa, Lupinus Cruikshankii, Tropæolum canariense, Malope grandiflora, Madia elegans, Globe Amaranthus, Coreopsis tinctoria, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis picta, Red-topped Clary, Linaria speciosa, Clarkia pulchella), Mr. Sankey; best twelve hardy Perennials (Pentstemon roseum, Stachys speciosa, Œnothera grandiflora, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Pentstemon campanulatum, Phlox pyramidalis alba, Antirrhinum grandiflorum, Chelone obliqua, Linaria dalmatica, Pentstemon gentianoides, Phlox pyramidalis purpurea, Lobelia cardinalis), Mr. Sankey; 2, Pentstemon gentianoides, coccineum, Lobelia splendens, Aconitum sinense, Phlox omniflora, Dracocephalum grandiflorum, Phlox speciosa, Pentstemon coccineum, Galardia bicolor, Œnothera speciosa, Antirrhinum caryophylloides, Stachys speciosa), Mrs. Papillon; best six Stocks, do.; 2, Mr. Jullion; best six Roses (à gloire des Rosamenes, Eliza Sauvage, Theresita, à fleur de Nerium, Abricot, Madame Desprez), J. Godfrey, Esq. Best floral device (balloon), Lady Bridges; 2, (star,) Mr. Sankey; best Bouquet of forced flowers, Lady Bridges; best do. hardy flowers, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. FRUIT: Best Melon (Fletcher's Green Flesh), Lady Montresor; 2, (Green Flesh.) Mr. Stubberfield; best bunch of purple Grapes, grown in the open air (black cluster), Mr. Cooper; best bunch white ditto (Muscadine), Mr. G. Denne; best bunch purple Grapes forced with fire (Frontignan), D. Denne, Esq.; best bunch white ditto (Muscat of Alexandria), Lady Bridges; best bunch of purple Grapes, forced without fire (Black Hamburgh), J. Godfrey, Esq.; best bunch white do. (White Nice), D. Price, Esq.; best basket of Grapes, containing the greatest variety, D. Price, Esq.; best eight Figs (Black Ischia), R. Brooke, Esq.; best six Peaches (Noblesse), D. Denne, Esq.; 2, (Galand,) Lady Montresor; best six Nectarines (Newington), J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, (Elruge,) do.; best 12 Plums, grown against a wall (White Imperatrice), D. Denne, Esq.; best ditto, not grown against a wall (Black Diamond), G. C. Oxenden, Esq.; 2, (Greengage), Mrs. Dowker; best pound of Cherries (Morello), D. Denne, Esq.; best eight Pears, grown against a wall (Jargonelle), S. M. Hilton, Esq.; 2, Jargonelle, Mr. Cooper; best eight Pears, not grown against a wall (Belle Lucrative), Mr. J. Elgar; 2, (Williams' Bon Chretien,) Mr. T. Gibbs; best eight Dessert Apples (Golden Pippin), D. Denne, Esq.; 2, Summer Nonpareil,) the Rev. C. H. Hallett; best six kitchen Apples (Queen), Mr. Harrison; 2, (Walmer Court,) Mr. G. Denne; best twelve Apples of sorts, named (Fair Maid of Wishford, Flemish Pearmain, Shepherd's Fame, King Apple, Glory of the West, Cat's-head, Oak Strig, Scarlet Admirable, Parsons' Pippin, Kentish Fill-basket, Dutch Codlin, Bowl Apple), Mr. T. Sutton; best pound of Filberts, D. Denne, Esq.; ditto Cobnuts, Mr. J. Elgar; best 25 Walnuts, Mr. H. Moon; best half-pound White Currants, G. C. Oxenden, Esq.; best half-pound Red ditto, D. Denne, Esq.; best basket of Fruits, Mr. J. Elgar. VEGETABLES:—Best pint of Peas (Knight's Marrow), Mr. G. Denne; 2, (Waterloo Marrow), Mr. Sankey; best six Onions (White Portugal), S. M. Hilton, Esq.; best six roots of Celery (Solid Red), Mr. D. Deveson; ditto Carrots (Altringham), Mr. Sankey; best Cauliflower, J. Godfrey, Esq.; best head of Broccoli (White Cape), Mr. D. Deveson; best Cabbage (Wellington), ditto; best Lettuce (Paris Cos), Mr. T. Gibbs; best twelve Kidney Potatoes (Cambridgeshire Kidney), the Rev. J. M. Sayer; second best ditto ditto, Mr. J. Elgar; best 12 round Potatoes, not named, the Rev. J. M. Sayer; second best ditto (Cockney), Lady Montresor; best brace of Cucumbers (Manchester Prize-fighter), Mr. Stubberfield; best basket twelve sorts of Vegetables, Mr. Cornwall. EXTRA PRIZES: Mr. F. Laslett, for Seedling Pentstemons; Mr. E. Tucker, for quilled orange-coloured African Marigolds; J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., for quilled lemon-coloured do. In addition to these, 62 prizes were awarded to Cottagers.—*Kent Herald.*

Woolton Floral and Horticultural Society.—The meeting for the show of Dahlias, Plants, Fruits, Vegetables, &c., took place in a spacious marquee, near the church, and, notwithstanding the gloominess of the weather, was numerously and fashionably attended. The present meeting was the fifth of the Society, which has progressed rapidly from its commencement. Amongst the floral beauties, the Dahlia was conspicuous both in variety and excellence; and the Stove, Greenhouse, and Garden plants were of the choicest description. In Dahlias, Mr. Davies produced a pan, or stand, of 24, which we do not remember to have seen excelled in beauty and variety at any former show in this neighbourhood. They were superb in size, symmetry, richness of colour, and variety. The Stove and Greenhouse Plants were arranged down the centre of the marquee, and comprised many rare and valuable specimens. The most successful competitor in the the former department (as well as in several others), was Richard Alison, Esq. We observed a beautiful Manéttia, ingeniously and carefully trained round a skeleton balloon of wire-work. There was also (from the same gentleman's collection) another fine specimen of the same plant, trained in the form of a column with its capital, but flowering only at the top. A Nerium splendens, sent by P. Ellames, Esq., was also much admired. There were some fine Pelargoniums, particularly a stand of 6 (distinct varieties), sent by A. Lace, Esq. In Fruits the Jargonel Pears, sent by T. Rawson, Esq., were very fine. The Black Grapes, sent by N. Sinclair, Esq., were good; and there were some excellent dishes of Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines. The prize for the best dish of Apples was won by a cottager. In the Vegetable department the Celery was the most worthy of notice, particularly the white, by T. Rawson, Esq., J. Green, gr., which was truly of gigantic size: though the season is yet early, eight heads weighed 50 lbs. Some fine Cucumbers were also shown by Mr. T. Wainwright. The articles produced by the Cottagers for competition, deservedly excited much interest. They included useful Vegetables, Fruit, Plants, Flowers, &c. Among get them sent by J. Molyneux, a device of a Windmill, the base of [illegible] and the top of flowers, attracted great attention. The prizes (with the exception of the Cup) were from 1s to 5s. They were awarded as follows:—DAHLIAS. Best pair of 24 blooms, distinct varieties, open to all growers, the Subscription Cup, value 3l., Mr. T. Davies. Best stand of 12 blooms, 1, T. Rawson, Esq.; 2, W. R. Preston, Esq.; 3, R. Alison, Esq. Best stand of 9 blooms, 1, P. Rawson, Esq.; 2, W. R. Preston, Esq.; 3, P. Ellames, Esq. Best stand of 6 blooms, 1, T. Rawson, Esq.; 2, W. R. Preston, Esq.; 3, P. Ellames, Esq. Best Dahlia, of any colour (scarlet), R. Alison, Esq. Do. seedling Dahlia, H. Moss, Esq. Do. Stove-plant, 1 and 2, R. Alison, Esq. Do. Greenhouse-plant, 1 and 2, do. Do. stand of 6 Pelargoniums, distinct varieties, 1, A. Lace, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. T. Lamb. Do. basket of Fruits, 6 kinds, R. Alison, Esq. Do. do. of Cut-flowers, do. Do. do. of Plants, do.—FRUITS. Best Pine, R. Alison, Esq. Do. Black Grapes, N. Sinclair, Esq. Do. White do., T. W. Rathbone, Esq. Do. Peaches, W. R. Preston, Esq. Do. Apricots, G. Yates, Esq. Do. Nectarines, R. Preston, Esq. Do. Pears (Jargonels), T. Rawson, Esq. Do. dish of Apples, J. Longford. Do. Figs, T. W. Rathbone, Esq. Do. Melon, Mrs. Foster.—VEGETABLES. Best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. T. Wainwright. Do. do. of Cabbages, R. Alison, Esq. Do. Carrots, W. J. Gandy, Esq. Do. Celery (red), 1, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 2, J. Sheppard, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. T. Lamb. Do. do. (white), 1 and 2, T. Rawson, Esq.; 3, C. S. Parker, Esq. Do. Mushrooms, P. Ellames, Esq. A donation of 1l. for Dahlias, given by Mr. Denking, was awarded as follows:—Best stand of 10 Dahlia blooms, 1, T. Rawson, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Rigby; 3, T. Rawson, Esq. Besides the above, 3 prizes were awarded to a Cottager for Vegetables, an assortment of Cut-flowers, and for a window Plant (Rosa odorata).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Schomburgk.—We have letters from this enterprising traveller, dated Georgetown, July 31st. He had just returned from his surveying expedition to settle the boundary line between British Guiana and Brazil, after an absence of three months and a half, during which time his mission had been perfectly successful. He had had torrents of rain to contend with, as well as matters in other respects unfavourable, so that his brother, who was occupied with the Natural History of the expedition, had found the task of collecting extremely difficult. Nevertheless, he had succeeded in getting together about 200 species of plants, and upwards of that number of birds, besides other objects of Natural History. Very few new Orchidaceæ had been saved; one of them was a plant resembling Maxillaria cristata, and another a species of Sobralia. A large quantity that had been entrusted to the Captain of a schooner had perished, among which was a splendid Coryanthes, with a flower upwards of six inches in diameter. Mr. Schomburgk expected to leave Georgetown in a month for the south-western boundary of the Colony and Roraima, that noble station for fine plants. The journey would probably occupy eighteen months.

Vital Economy of the Colchicum.—The vital economy of this plant is so exceedingly curious and beautiful, and the evidence of design is so visible, as to merit a detailed description of its peculiar structure. The lowest portion of the stem is excessively swollen into a cormus or solid bulb which lies deeply buried in the earth, invested by the dried leaves and spathes of preceding years. The enveloping leaves are so firmly agglutinated as to be only distinguishable in a thickened scale or protrusion. In the axil of this scale, in a groove on one side of the bulb, at a point a little above the life-knot, or part from which the true roots depend, and connected with it by a bundle of horizontal fibres, is attached a smaller bulb, which, during the summer months, absobrs its chief nourishment from the parent bulb, gradually swelling and enlarging; and so soon as the first chilly winds of autumn have breathed over the earth, elongating its summit and protruding through the soil a long tubular spathe or sheath, which envelops the entire bulb, stem, and roots. In this sheath lie two or more perfectly-formed flowers, each consisting of an elongated tube crowned with a purple limb of six petals, and also the rudiments of one or two other blossoms. On removing the membranous sheaths, we perceive at the base of the floral tube, immediately above the young roots, a few rudimentary leaves closely encircling the slightly-swollen bulb. On stripping off these leaves, a smaller bud or germ, destined to become the bulb of a succeeding year, appears attached to that side of the young bulb which is farthest from the parent bulb of the present year. On entirely removing the leaves and opening the elongated tube of the flower, we discover that to the three inner divisions of its perianth are attached six stamens, surrounding three linear stigmas, whose styles are continued down the floral tube to its base, where they communicate with a three-celled germen or ovary, containing the ovules. After fecundation, the corolla withers, the young bulb becomes swollen, its roots burst through their membranous covering and protrude downwards. Throughout the winter it absorbs, through the lateral attaching fibres, the greater portion of the parent bulb, the surplus of which subsequently decomposes. The nutriment thus stored up remains dormant during the winter months, and until the first warming breezes of spring again stimulate into motion the vital juices, when the hitherto buried germen, protected from frost or accident by its several coats, is pushed upwards to the surface, the fully developed capsule surrounded by shining green leaves displays itself, and on becoming fully matured, opens its inflated cells, scattering the seeds over the earth. Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, adds some interesting observations upon the same subject. "The department of the inquiry to which my attention was lately directed, is the formation of infant-bulbs from the parent during its second winter. Besides the principal bulb, which begins to form in Midsummer or a little later, almost between the bulb and root proper, as you describe, little bulbs are produced upon the body of the parent, some, I suspect, about the same time, others during the winter and ensuing spring, when the original bulb, though plump and large, is quite watery, free of starch (so as to shrivel to a skin, if dried), and probably no longer of any use towards the nourishment of what I have called the principal young bulb then pushing up its germen amidst its leaves), but merely serving the purpose of preparing infant-bulbs for propagation, which are speedily thrown off altogether from the parent, and may be found about the size of lemon-seeds entangled in its radicles. What I wish still to ascertain is, how long these infant-bulbs take to attain such maturity as to throw up flowers, and what changes take place in the interval. I suspect several

years are necessary; and it is not improbable that during the interval the little nursling grows, not by direct enlargement, but by feeding a new bulb every year, itself annually dying, exactly like the mature flowering-bulb." —*Leighton's Flora of Shropshire.*

The Flora of Cashmere.—This has several anomalies; few, if any, oaks descend on the northern side of the Peerpunjab into the valley; I have not seen one yet. I have selected Oaks as a very characteristic type. The same holds with respect to plants that are associated with the Oaks, &c., about Mussooree, as Andromeda, Rhododendron arboreum, Mahonia nepalensis, so common in the hills elsewhere. The Coniferæ are, as to the eastward, 3 pines, 2 or 3 firs, and Deodar; but I have not seen the Cupressus torulosa, the lofty cypress of the Mussooree hills. In the lake you see Nelumbium and Euryale ferox, growing alone with Menyanthes trifoliata; and Cotton, a poor sort, growing on the banks, while the sides of the bounding hills are skirted with pines. I got Staphylea Emodi growing along with Ribes Grossularia (or R. Himalense?) while it grows, as you know, at Mussooree on low slopes near Budraj. Among Ranunculaceæ I have got a species of Hepatica, Ceratocephalus, and Callianthemum, all of which I believe to be new, and making up the very blanks you notice in your "Illustrations." Of Callianthemum I have no knowledge besides your quotation, but my plant has leaves with umbelliferous habit, eight white strap-shaped clawed petals, with the nectariferous pore high up on the claw, and a pendulous ovulum. It cannot, therefore, be a Ranunculus, nor your R. pimpinelloides. Further, I have got a new Ranunculaceous genus—new, unless Jacquemont has got it—having the habit of Trollius in its leaves and mode of inflorescence, eight herbaceous sepals, 24 strap-shaped petals, plane, with no fovea at the claw, and solitary transversely-attached ovula, being neither pendulous nor erect. It forms a transition from Adonis to the Ranunculeæ. This is another blank filled up in the desiderata so pointedly mentioned by you. I have called the genus Chrysocyathus. It grows intermixed with Trollius, "inter nives deliquescentes," and till I examined it I took it for a Trollius. I have got a new species of Adoxa, forming, I believe, the second of the genus A. inodora (mihi), a larger plant than the A. Moschatellina, and with the lateral flower, 12-androus, and 6 segments in the flowers. I have also a new Epimedium, a large handsome-leaved herb; E. Hydaspidis (mihi), and two species of Alchemilla. Fritillaria imperialis, the Crown Imperial of English gardens, grows wild in the shady forests of Cashmere. The Cashmerees regard it to be unlucky, and grow it only near musjids and over graves. I have Dodonæa brought to me from above Jummo, in the heart of the hills, growing along the banks of the Chenab. Fothergilla involucrata (mihi), belonging to the Hamamelideæ, exists in vast abundance in Cashmere, forming whole tracts of low jungle. Strange that it should not have been brought before either to you or to me. It occupies the place that the hazel (Corylus Avellana) does in England, and at a little distance does not look unlike it. Thus, Hamamelideæ are found at opposite ends of the Himalaya range, Bucklandia and Sedgwickia in Assam, and Fothergilla in Cashmere, but none of the family have yet been met with in the intermediate tracts. Prangos pabularia I have found in vast abundance in several directions, most so on Ahatoong, a low trap-hill in the valley; but it is not here so vigorous a plant as in its Tibetan habitat. The Cashmerees do not know it for any useful purpose, except as a plant highly prized by Europeans. They sometimes use the roots to destroy worms by steeping them in Dhan fields, as Calamus aromaticus (Butch) is used in Hindoostan.—*Falconer in Royle's Illustrations.*

New British Plant.—Some years ago Mr. W. Pamplin, bookseller, of Queen-street, Soho, observed a Gentian with large flowers in the neighbourhood of Tring, in Hertfordshire. Following his indication, the Rev. W. H. Coleman of Hertford has obtained specimens which have confirmed him in his suspicion that it would be found distinct from G. amarella. In fact it proves to be the Gentiana germanica of foreign authors. He observes the following differences between it and G. amarella:—"The plant is much smaller and less branched, while the flowers are fewer and larger. The leaves are broader—minutely but more distinctly dentate, as are also the segments of the corolla. The calyx is more rounded at the base, and its tube is equal to the segments; while G. amarella has the segments rather longer than the tube. The segments of the corolla of such specimens of the Gentiana as he has examined, in æstivation overlap those adjacent to them on the right—while those of G. amarella overlap towards the left. More important differences than these consist in the ovary of G. germanica being stalked and the corolla widest at the throat, while in G. amarella the ovary is sessile, and the corolla almost cylindrical. Dr. Grisebach has already referred the figures of G. amarella in English Botany and the Flora Londinensis, to G. germanica; and there can, we think, be no doubt that it and G. amarella are quite distinct species.

Botanical News.—Mr. William Griffith, so well known to Botanists for his admirable anatomical investigations, has announced his intention of publishing a work to be called "Contributions to the Botany of India." The object of the publication will be the elucidation of several collections made by him during the last five years in various parts of the N. E. frontier of British India; and which are about to be distributed in England by Professor Royle, under the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors. To these will be added other private collections of the author: and the whole will comprise, on a rough estimate, 2,500 species from the Khasiya Hills; 2,000 do. from the Tenasserim Provinces; 1,000 do. from the Province of Assam; 1,200 do. from the Himalayan range in the Mishmee country; 1,700 do. from the same great range in the country of Bootan; 1,000 do. from the neighbourhood of Calcutta; 1,200 do. from the Naga Hills at the extreme east of Upper Assam, from the valley of Hookhoong, the district of Mogam, and from the tract of the Irrawadi between Mogam and Ava; in all 10,600 species; to which will be added a collection made under the superintendence of Lieut. Kittoe in the forests of Cuttack. Steps have also been taken to procure additions from the Himalayan range about Darjiling, from the Rajmahal hills and the coast of Arracan. By these means it is expected that, notwithstanding the reduction in number which will occur on the abstraction of forms common to two or more of these collections, Mr. Griffith's materials will even then exceed those formerly distributed by Dr. Wallich, under the orders of the same great patrons of Botanical science. The publication will be conducted on the principles of Natural Classification, and will include both undescribed and imperfectly known species. It is not intended that it should be purely systematic; it will embrace details of structure and function, and enter into the interesting subject of botanical geography. It will be illustrated by quarto or small folio uncoloured plates, in the best style of lithography, from sketches by the author; the accompanying letterpress will be in octavo. The author's intention in presenting to the scientific world this prospectus, is to secure for himself the publication of the materials collected by himself, and he feels confident that this claim will be recognised by all European botanists.

Active principles of Tea and Coffee identical.—A correspondent who has lately visited Professor Liebig at Giessen, informs us that this distinguished chemist has lately ascertained the principles called Caffein and Thein to be identical.

The Dunmore Pear.—This variety is highly deserving of notice, not only for its intrinsic excellence, but also on account of such a fruit being wanted to come in for use, between Williams's Bon Chrétien and the Marie Louise, when there is a scarcity of large and good Pears. It was raised by the late Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., and it has borne fruit both in the past and present seasons in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it grows vigorously as a standard, producing fruit between four and five inches in length, and three inches in diameter, of an oblong or obovate form; eye small, open, in a shallow depression; stalk from an inch to an inch and a half in length, of medium thickness, somewhat fleshy at its junction with the fruit, which is rather oblique; skin brownish-red next the sun, yellowish with a speckling of brown where shaded; and sometimes a considerable portion is covered with a smooth brown russet; flesh yellowish-white, melting, of a Beurré consistence, and rich flavour even in the present not most favourable season. The following is a note by Mr. Knight, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society:—"This variety is as large, I think, as the Brown Beurré, and I have never tasted the last-mentioned sort better than the Dunmore. When it has remained to ripen and grow yellow upon the tree, I have thought it the best and most melting Pear of its early season. Grafts of it, which were inserted into stocks only two years ago, afforded an abundant blossom and are now bearing fruit, though the weather in part of the spring was extremely unfavourable and destroyed every blossom of the more delicate varieties. The trees are of rapid growth, and the variety appears to be extremely well adapted to cold and late situations."—*R. T.* [This is as good as Brown Beurré.]

THE PLEADING OF THE FLOWERS.

(For the Gardeners' Chronicle.)

My beauties, I bid you adieu,
No longer your charms I'll survey;
Henceforward, shut out from my view,
Let your blossoms and flowers decay.
Too long has your loveliness pleased me,
Too long has your waywardness teased me,
From your snares I will flee far away.

You have robb'd me of time and of treasure,
With the guise of young innocence on;
A moment you give me some pleasure,
But the next all your value is gone.
A blast of the east wind may blight you:
Let the sun and the zephyrs but slight you,
And your fragrance and beauty are gone.

The snails may your beauties devour,
The woodlice your petals may nibble;
I'll never more give up an hour
To list to your plaints and your quibble;
For beauty is skin-deep, you know.
My pleasures much deeper must flow:
As deep as I thrust down this dibble!

Let your roots for rich provender seek,
I'll give you no liquid manure;
Let the worm all your finery streak,
For your pain I will find you no cure.
No sticks shall support you, I tell you—
The earwig with forceps may fell you,
Before I your pranks will endure.

Yet a gentle sweet whisper I hear,
A silvery sound I can't stifle:
With your petals and pollen I fear
You the depths of my bosom will rifle.
"Oh, what have we done," you will say,
"That you send us so roughly away?
Oh, do not with tenderness 'trifle'

"Has the babe in the cradle no hold
On your heart e'en before it can prattle?
Must a long list of *profits* be told
Ere you give it a pop-gun and rattle?
Since men are but babes overgrown,
You should blush like the rose but to own
That with *profitless* flowers you battle.

"You spurn not the sky as deep blue
Because it no profit will yield;
Then be to your heart ever true,
And love us in garden and field!"
By the skill which has pencil'd your skin,
By the bright-flowing honey within,
I will ever esteem it a sin
Not to love you in garden and field!

Luton, Beds. HENRY BURGESS.

Reviews.

The Farmer's Magazine for October maintains its character as a useful repository of practical and speculative matter. There is an interesting communication by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, upon the value of Guano as a manure, from which it appears, that 35 bushels of it per acre produced in St. Helena more Potatoes than 35 cart-loads of horse-dung or hog-dung. In this country the author states that he finds 3 cart-loads of Guano equal to 70 loads of good rotten dung; and that the effect of Guano upon grass-land is greater than on Potatoes. We also observe a long extract from our articles on Rural Chemistry in the *Chronicle*. The plates represent Ghuznee, the winner of the Oaks in 1841, and a West Highland Prize Ox, bred by Sir John Mackenzie of Delvin.

Model Mapping, is an ingenious pamphlet by Mr. Bailey Denton, upon the art and utility of executing maps of estates in relief, so as to show all the inequalities of the surface with unerring fidelity. The specimens of this art, which have of late years been brought over from Germany and Switzerland, have rendered our readers familiar with the nature of the invention. Mr. Denton considers its utility to landowners very great in any question connected with drainage, which cannot be possibly shown in any other way.

"For example,—in the Model Map, the lowest grounds of an estate or district being shown in depression, the course of all main drains or sewers would have to be directed through such depressions, and all other drains and sewers would be collaterally arranged and worked into them with accuracy and facility. This observation applies to all ground and property where draining can be effected. The practice of drainage is now appreciated by all landed proprietors, and generally applied by all agriculturists, and it is, therefore, here needless to enlarge on its benefit; the present object is, rather to address landed proprietors on the importance of consulting the superficial outline, as well as the quality and capability, of the land itself, and to invite the attention of authorities under whom the Drainage of Towns and Villages may have to be carried into operation, to the fundamental advantage to be derived by organising the sewerage of future buildings in accordance with the natural undulations of the soil. With this view it may be well, in the first place, to allude to the universally admitted fact, that by a systematic mode of draining, based on a consideration of the contour of the neighbourhood, boggy and marshy land may be brought into cultivation and fertility. It does not necessarily follow that because land is a swamp, it is the lowest land of a vicinity; it may be, and more generally is, lower than the lands immediately surrounding it, which form an embankment and a barrier to its otherwise natural drainage; but it has been proved, by a close and comparative examination, that barriers such as these, in a great majority of cases, admit of the capability of passage."

It is needless to say that we entirely agree with the author.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

THE rotation of Kitchen-garden crops is a subject very much less thought of or practised than it ought to be, for although some soils do produce for several successive years similar crops without much apparent deterioration, it is well known to cultivators that the earth eventually becomes exhausted, and in many cases no amount of manuring will again fit the same soil for the same crop. Scientific men have been unable hitherto to come to a unanimous opinion respecting the cause of this, but the remedy has been found, in causing dissimilar crops to follow each other; when, after a series of this rotation-cropping, the earth again becomes capable of producing the plants in perfection, as it had formerly done. In kitchen-gardens this is accomplished somewhat in the following manner:—Early crops of Potatoes are followed by the Brassica tribe, and all tap-rooted vegetables should be followed by kinds requiring manure at the time of planting, as Celery, Potatoes, Cabbage, &c.; some circumstances, such as soil and situation, may influence the successions, but still a rotation should always be practised. At this season, when the kind of crops the ground has borne the last season is fresh in the memory, the soil as they are taken off should be prepared in the most suitable manner for the proposed ensuing crops, and by putting down a stick with the intended crop written upon it, the kitchen-garden may be arranged in perspective; upon which, if necessary, improvements may be made at leisure, and be the saving of much trouble.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Continue to prepare tan for renovating the beds where the plants are placed this month in their winter quarters; if abundance of good tree leaves can be had, we prefer them to a large body of tan, as yielding a more uniform and genial heat when put together in a proper state; but where tan is the material used, too much pains cannot be taken in its preparation to prevent a too violent heat being generated, which is sure to be the case if the tan is wet. We endeavour to prevent the beds rising above 95° of Fahrenheit at any season, and do not suffer it to a considerable decrease in winter or spring. If the plants are not wet at the roots at the same time, keep up the internal heat of pits containing young plants as much as possible, by external coverings in preference to much fire-heat; and timely covering of dung beds at night [illegible] better for the plants than maintaining their heat by strong fires for the same end. All dung-linings, and especially those of vines, should be protected from wet, either by shutters to carry off the rain from the lights, or small gutters may be fixed to carry it off [illegible] will heat more regularly and last much longer with the protection. Increase the supplies of moisture to the houses as the plants appear less active in growth, and give air as occasion [illegible]

VINERY.—Keep a dry atmosphere in the late vineries by slight fires during the day, and [illegible] if the weather will permit it, but close early in the day. Where the lights are put on early vineries which have been exposed, they should still have all the exposure possible, except in wet or very cold weather. Vines in pots intended for early forcing may be placed in the early vinery, or where they can be kept dry; shorten back the bearing spurs, or prune as before recommended.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Keep the late houses rather dry by gentle fires, except there are insects on the trees, which should not be now; the early house, where lights are put on, may be treated as the early vinery. This is the most suitable season, as observed last week, for exchanging exhausted trees; choose for forcing a tree which has been trained eight or ten years in preference to a younger one, and before planting examine the roots carefully,

and remove any which appear likely to feed luxuriant growths, retaining very carefully all the finer fibres; do not plant deep, and mulch immediately.

Melons.—Where there is still late fruit, keep up the heat, and water sparingly if at all.

Cucumbers must be treated as formerly recommended; those in tubs or pots in pits should be syringed over their leaves every morning, their roots kept in a medium state of moisture, and have air given them when practicable.

Kidney Beans, if they have been sown in boxes, should now be potted in loam and decayed Mushroom dung, filling the pots, at first, about half up, that their stems may be earthed after.

Strawberries.—Keep Alpines in frames from wet, and water carefully.

Out-door Department.

Continue to earth-up Celery, to blanch Endive and Cardoons, to take up Potatoes and other matured roots; prepare ground for future crops by ridging, digging, trenching, and manuring; ground hoed and raked clean now will scarcely need it again this season. Gather Asparagus and other seeds; use precautions against the frost destroying the Cauliflower now in use, the surest plan is to remove the forwardest to a shed or cellar, laying their roots in soil.

Broccoli may be laid horizontally, with their heads to the north; this will be the means of protecting their hearts from frost, by allowing the snow to cover them, and the check caused in disturbing them renders them hardier, by lessening their vigour.

Cabbage.—Plant out for spring, if not done.

Potatoes.—The best way of storing them is that which will keep them most effectually dry; and if a dry cellar is at command, nothing more is required than to prevent the ingress of frost; but if pitted out-of doors they should not be in too large quantities; for this purpose choose a dry situation, laying the potatoes in a ridge upon the surface, then cover them well with straw, next this with turfs, laid grass-side downwards, and finally with a layer of soil taken from the edge of the ridge, the removal of which will form a drain below the surface.

Orchard.—Commence pruning Gooseberry and Currant bushes, saving sufficient of the strongest shoots for propagation; plant Raspberry suckers, and prune away the old canes, if not done; mulch Strawberry plantations; transplant fruit-trees of all kinds as soon as their leaves commence falling. Continue to store fruit as recommended; protect Grapes or late Plums on walls from insects, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Some species of Brassia, Maxillaria, and Epidendrum are now beginning to grow, and may, therefore, be potted, if necessary, and have rather more water given them; destroy insects by every possible means; administer water according to the individual state of each plant, and give air at all opportunities.

Greenhouse.—Remove decayed leaves and flowers, the latter especially, from Heaths, as they accumulate moisture and encourage mildew when left on; give Chinese Chrysanthemums abundance of water; arrange young plants together for the winter, not according to their size, but for similar habits water carefully and give air day and night during dry mild weather.

Pits and Frames.—Auriculas and Polyanthus should now be housed for winter; they must have all the air possible, only protecting them from rain or severe frosts; water them very sparingly and keep them free from dead leaves; the surface-soil in the pots should be stirred occasionally. Pot in small pots Cape bulbs, as Antholyza, Ixia, Gladiolus, Sparaxis, &c.; water sparingly and give air abundantly.

Out-Door Department.

Continue to keep the garden as neat as possible, by removing all decayed flowers and keeping the walks, lawns, borders, &c., in the best possible condition: plant all kinds of hardy flowering bulbs, as Crocus, Narcissus, Anemones, Crown Imperials, &c.; Chrysanthemums may be arranged and pegged down to flower; if done well and covered with a Tulip-awning they will form a beautiful carpet of flowers.

Nursery.—Transplant evergreens of all kinds in nursery rows or otherwise, whether seedlings or layers; this is a most important month for collecting tree seeds, as Acorns, Ash, Alder, Beech, Lime, Laburnum, Holly, Chesnuts, Hawthorn, &c. Chesnuts and Acorns should be sown immediately from the trees; in gathering seeds those from handsome trees are to be preferred; destroy weeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue to prune young copse woods, and commence planting evergreens of all kinds; plant hedges; drain land before planting, and land which has been under fallow may be ridged with the plough, to keep the surface dry.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Florists' flowers, either in pots or planted out in beds, will have to be protected from excessive rain; one of the easiest and least expensive modes of doing this is, to bend a few Hazel or Willow rods over the beds, and throw a mat or a piece of canvas over them. Perennials that have finished flowering may be replanted and divided, if required. Hollyhocks sown last April, and afterwards tamed out, should be removed now to their places in the borders. Hepaticas that have remained in the same situation for a year or two should be taken up and replanted. Keep the dead leaves swept up into a heap, not only on account of neatness, but for their value, as when decomposed they form one of the best soils for growing delicate plants in. Cinerarias that it is intended to flower early should be repotted in light rich soil, and kept in the greenhouse; those that are meant to flower later should not be potted for some time, and must be kept in a cold frame, rather than in the greenhouse. Ixias, Sparaxis, Babiana, and the like, should be potted in a mixture of turfy loam, sand, and a little cowdung; about three bulbs in a 60-pot will be sufficient. Attend carefully to watering the plants in the greenhouse during wet weather; if damp appears, it will be advisable to light a small fire every now and then to dry the house.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

The caterpillar of the Umbre Moth, Hibernia defoliaria, which appears during the present month, sometimes does considerable injury to fruit-trees, especially apple-trees. The moth is generally abundant in the neighbourhood of London; the male is rather more than an inch across when its wings are extended, but the female has mere rudimentary wings. The upper wings are greyish or rusty, with a good number of black dots spread over them; a dark wavy line passes from the upper margin of the wing near the tip to the lower border: the under wings are dirty white spotted with brown, and they have also a central black spot. The female moth lies under clods of earth or stones during the day, and in the evening she ascends the trees to deposit her eggs, which she does in great numbers: these eggs are hatched in the spring, when the leaves appear, and the caterpillars are full-grown in May; at that time they are brownish, with a yellow streak on the sides, and a reddish spot on each segment. About the end of May they go into the earth and become brownish-red pupæ, with the tail very acute. One of the best methods of preventing this insect from doing an injury to fruit-trees, is, at the time the female moths appear, to smear birdlime, or some other glutinous substance, over the trunks of the trees, by which means the moths will be caught, and are then easily destroyed. The caterpillars of the Umbre Moth are not constant in their attacks on fruit-trees, but sometimes do considerable harm to Lime, Oak, and other trees.

Notices to Correspondents.

As many Correspondents write to us complaining that their letters are not attended to, we beg all whose questions are not answered the second week after they are put to us, to write again, and to say how and when their inquiry was forwarded. We answer everything and everybody, without exception, immediately if practicable, and by the next week at latest.

Hollyhock.—Cuttings of Arbutus, common Holly, and Sweet Bay may strike tolerably well if now put in at the back of a north wall, but would have done much better if put in earlier. They must have a light sandy soil, and be covered quite close with a handglass; the common Laurel and Laurestinus will do without a covering, but with one will strike much sooner. The Magnolia grandiflora cannot be thus propagated. The best way to keep Endive for winter is, first, to have an abundance of plants from different sowings; then, when wanted for winter, to take up a sufficient number of plants on a dry day, with a small portion of soil adhering to the roots, and to plant them close in shallow boxes filled with any dry soil. Afterwards the boxes must be placed in a warm dry cellar, whence light is excluded; the Endive will be fit for use in about a week or ten days afterwards. By thus taking in a constant succession, when the weather permits, Endive can be had all the winter without much expense. Before very severe weather a much larger supply must be taken up. If the plants are wet or frosty, suspend them from the top of the cellar, with the heads downwards, for a day or two, to dry. More damage is done to Endive in winter by damp than by anything else. Broccoli should be treated in nearly the same way, except that you need not exclude the light or take the plants up before very severe weather; and they may be placed on the floor, instead of in boxes, taking care that all decayed or damaged leaves are removed before they are placed in the cellar.

W. T. B.—Your Apples are, No. 2, Yorkshire Greening; 3, 11, Blenheim Pippin; 4, Minshull Crab; 5, Hollandbury; 6, Kerry Pippin; 7, Borsdorffer; 8, Nonesuch; 9, Downton; 10, Wyken Pippin. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 8 are kitchen Apples; 7 has little merit in this climate; 6 is an excellent early dessert Apple: of the others, the Blenheim is the most valuable. No. 1 is probably correct to its local name.

J. R. W. was answered in the leading article of last week.

P. M.—We think the weight of evidence is in favour of the Wood-sorrel being the Shamrock of Ireland, and not the Trefoil. This question had been overlooked.

B. S.—For so small a house as yours the simplest kind of hot-water apparatus is the best. It will cost at first something more than flues, but there will be no after expense. A sketch of the best kind of stage will be found in the last *Chronicle*; if you prefer making it zig-zag, that may be done with the same proportions between the shelves; but we prefer straight stages.

Amicus.—The high character given to "Maclean's Favourite" Apple was from fruit received by the Horticultural Society. It has since fruited in the Horticultural Society's garden, and still proves excellent, possessing all the properties of a first-rate dessert Apple, many of which description it will undoubtedly supersede. The Pine seeds are doubtless *pignons*, or seeds of the Stone Pine.

R. C. writes thus:—"While gardeners, generally, stoutly deny that annuals, biennials, &c., are herbaceous plants, there are others who have been taught and have been accustomed to consider every plant whose stems die down naturally to be herbaceous, regardless of the nature of the root, or the duration of the plant itself. I write less to dispute the correctness of the definition in a late number of your paper, than to ask why a bulbous-rooted plant, or an annual, or a biennial, is not a herbaceous plant. I have met with botanical writers that adopt the term herbaceous purely in contradistinction to ligneous, thus dividing plants into two great classes—those with ligneous or durable stems, and those with herbaceous stems, or such as die naturally after a certain period. I see, also, that in one of the natural arrangements in the "Hortus Britannicus" this classification is adhered to: an order consists of so many genera, and these of a certain number of species; so many are set apart as ligneous and the rest as herbaceous. In this view of the case bulbous-rooted, tuberous-rooted, annual, biennial, perennial, &c., are merely specific terms applied to herbaceous plants, as tree, shrub, undershrub, &c., are applied to the ligneous division of plants. The derivative signification of the word herbaceous, it may be argued, forbids the application of it to bulbous-rooted plants; but if, under the term *herba* grassy plants generally were included, there cannot, it seems to me, be an objection to ranking annuals and biennials as herbaceous plants. If herbaceous, as a botanical technicality, is applicable to a plant simply on account of the duration of its flower-stem, I am at a loss to conceive why bulbous-rooted plants are not to be considered herbaceous as well as annuals and biennials.—[*R. C.* is perfectly right in his observations upon the real meaning of the term herbaceous. The only objection we have to make to them is, that it is not used in so wide a sense in gardening. What gardeners mean by a herbaceous plant is stated at p. 585. When the word is employed by botanists, it is with reference to the texture or colour of a part, and not to its duration. Parts which are soft and succulent, and those which are green, are called herbaceous, that is to say, having the texture or colour of herbage. The word, therefore, has three acceptations—one in common parlance, which *R. C.* has explained; a second in gardening, and a third in botany.]

Major, An Amateur, and other inquirers will find an answer in the leading article of to-day. It is better that the laps in glass sashes should be puttied than that they should be open.

T. L.—Water your Pelargoniums with lime-water, and you will drive worms away, as well as slugs. The same application will prove effectual in borders, provided the lime-water is properly made.

Alfred.—The best time to remove a Vine growing out-of-doors is as soon as it has lost its leaves.

An Amateur.—The Savine grows well in the shade, and may be propagated by its berries, or by cuttings. Every nurseryman sells it.

S. W.—Lilium carolinianum is a distinct species, and not a single-flowered specimen of L. superbum. We do not know where it is to be procured. The distinction between it and L. superbum is pointed out in the *Botanical Register*, vol. 7, t. 580.

W. R.'s plant is Tecoma capensis.

A Subscriber has only to apply for what is due to him, when he will be paid immediately. If arrears accrue, it is the fault of those who do not apply for a settlement. They never need wait a week.

A Constant Reader.—The plant is Barbarea vulgaris.

J. M.'s Pears are, Beurré Diel; 2, Crassane.

J. T.—The plant is *not* a Fern; it is, in all probability, some plant of the Sapindaceous order, and perhaps an Urvillea or Paullinia; but in the absence of flowers this cannot be determined. The flowers will have no beauty.

W. H. H.—The Apple is the Golden Noble.

S. L. has sent, No. 1, Trifólium striatum; 2, Trifólium resupinatum; 3, Medicago lupulina; 4, Euphórbia exigua; 5, Arenaria peploides; 6, 7, Chenopódium marítimum; 8, Artemísia marítima; 9, Gnaphálium sylváticum; 10, Eródium cicutárium; and 11, Chenopódium marítimum, a variety with leaves more succulent than usual.

C. M.—Your best time for improving your soil is after the ground is cleared of the flowers in the autumn. Give the ground a good coat of well-rotted dung and sea-sand, and let it remain on the surface until the hard frost in winter; then ridge the ground up roughly, and when spring arrives you will find your stubborn soil suited for growing almost any kind of plants. Coal-ashes are bad, but a little peat may be beneficial. The Climbing plants most suitable for covering such places are the following species of Clematis:—Montana, flammula, Viticella, campaniflora, and Vitalba, Ampelopsis quinquefólia, Vitis odoratissima, Wistária sinensis, Jasminum officinale, Caprifolium gratum, and the common Honeysuckle, Aristolochia sipho, and the following Roses,—Noisette, ruga, De Lisle, Bougainville, Boursault, and roseangle white. We have already given many lists of this kind in former *Chronicles*.

Frutex.—The most expeditious way of making Holly hedges is to procure large plants from some nursery; but with the smallest expense, and more time, the following may be recommended:—Gather a sufficient quantity of berries when ripe (now), then dig a hole 3ft. or 4ft. deep, and throw the berries in, crushing and mixing them with some fine soil at the same time; close the hole with the soil taken out, and throw some litter or other covering over the whole, to prevent the wet or frost penetrating. About the end of March open the hole, take out the seeds, and sow them in beds; they will make nice little plants the first season, and by transplanting the stronger ones, you will have fine plants in about three years. The Holly will not thrive in any poor, light, sandy soil, or in a swampy situation, but likes a strong, deep, dry, loamy soil. Probably your Hollies were planted in dry weather, and you neglected watering, as more depends on the kind of weather when they are planted than on the time of the year. Open on each side of the plants, and see if the soil is dry or hard. Yews require much the same treatment, but like a damper situation than Hollies. The best soil for young Cedars is a light sandy loam. As yours do not thrive, take them up and shake all the old soil clean from the roots, and either plant or pot them in fresh loam. The Cedar loves wet places.

We have received *J. H. S.'s* letter on the distribution of heat, and shall notice it next week.

Mr. Twigg should send examinable specimens if he wishes them to be named. We must repeat that we cannot waste time upon fragments of plants not even in flower. Such as can be determined are, Mesembryánthemum coccíneum, Sálvia Grahami and pseudo-coccinea, Heliánthemum formosum. The Fuchsia does not appear to differ from F. Chandleri.

Dr. Harris.—Cypripedium barbatum is not yet figured in the "Botanical Register." It is merely defined in the miscellaneous matter of the present year. Neither C. Lindleyanum nor Irapeanum is figured. Thanks for New Zealand Orchidaceæ, but we abound in them. Seeds of Silene chloræfolia may probably be had of Mr. Anderson, at the Physic-garden, Chelsea. The character mentioned in connexion with the genus Orchis is new to us; it would be a good character if it proves universal in the two divisions, as at present established; but if it throws the Herorchides among the others again, it will spoil a grouping at present very natural and convenient.

Clivias' inquiry about bulbs will be answered shortly in a leading article. Medlars only require to be placed in the fruit-room, and left till they become bletted; we presume they had been gathered too soon, if they withered immediately after being gathered. The leading articles lately given upon the fruit-room explain how Apples can best be kept.

Tolly Dodman.—The Mistletoe will grow upon trees of all kinds, even on the Fir tribe. It is not often seen, however, on the Maple. The Norfolk Beaufin has no other merit than that of becoming an excellent sweetmeat when dried under pressure. It is just as good in other counties. Its reputation seems well founded, for we cannot point out any other variety which, upon the whole, is so good when dried; its thick tough skin and hard acid flesh are probably the principal circumstances which render it so well adapted for the purposes of the confectioner. The other matters will be attended to shortly; the very just criticisms upon Botanic Gardens had better stand over till we can take up the subject ourselves, which will be in the course of the winter.

An Amateur will find an answer to his inquiry about bulbs in a leading article in some early Number.

C. W., Marlborough.—The following List contains 24 first-rate varieties of the Pink, some of the best at present cultivated. Neville's Hope, a first rate flower, also, we believe, will not be sent out this season, but we recommend you to make a note of it.

Creed's President	Willmer's Queen
Cousins' Unique	Seal's Mrs. Austin
Norman's Henry	Barnard's Bexley Hero
— Duke of Wellington	Robinson's Blackheath Hero
Holmes's Coronation	Dry's Earl of Uxbridge
Hodges' Earl of Cheltenham	Stevens's Lord John Russell
Coppin's Duke of Bedford	— Sir G. Cook
Carpenter's Earl of Stafford	Unsworth's Omega
Ibbett's Captain Dundas	Acres' Lord Brougham
Hopkins's One-in-the-Ring	Pindar's Lady Holloway
Knight's Lady Acland	Wells's Brilliant
Harris's Emma	Weedon's Queen Victoria.

Anonymous wishes to know whether he can grow Mushrooms in a pit which has been used for Pines. Having done away with them and introduced Vines, he thinks of having an arched covering over the pit, which would answer as a stage for plants, clearing out the tan, and leaving a door at one end.—[As light is not essential for the production of Mushrooms, there can be no objection to his forming a vault as he proposes. He must not, however, introduce dung till the mortar is dry, otherwise all kinds of vegetation that may be near it will suffer. Form beds on the floor with horse-droppings mixed with light pasture loam, so as to prevent a too violent fermentation. The soil and a portion of the dung of old hot-beds may be also mixed with the droppings. The composition should be such as to insure a moderate degree of fermentation, but not exceeding a temperature of 80°. At this it may be spawned, by placing small pieces over the surface, and covering the whole with about three inches of rather dry loam. When the heat has declined to between 65° and 70°, give gentle waterings, keep the air of the vault between 60° and 65°, and Mushrooms will soon be produced. Instead of placing the materials on the floor, they may be advantageously put in boxes, and if these are made of slate, it will prove in the end the cheapest material. Half-a-dozen black or red sorts of Grapes may be the following:—Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, West's St. Peter's, Oldaker's St. Peter's, Red Frontignan, and Grizzly Frontignan.

We are obliged to Messrs. *Sutton and Co.*, of the Reading Nursery, for their memoranda concerning the Hyacinth, of which we shall make use.

G. T.—The Orchidaceous plants you name are not cultivated by any person of our acquaintance. The Gadfly Ophrys is not British.

T. B. is answered in our Entomological article of to-day.

H.—The cause of your White Lilies never attaining a flowering condition must be one of the following:—Either the soil becomes too dry at the time they are preparing to shoot up flower-, or the leaves are injured every year, and so prevented forming that organizable matter out of which flowers are to be prepared by the creative force of nature. Directions for preserving Dahlias were given among the Notices to Correspondents of last week. We cannot alter our arrangements about the Index.

A Farmer.—We scarcely feel able to give a confident opinion upon the subject of your note. Probably salt and lime will be be better than lime alone, and we should apply it a month or so before the Wheat is sown, at the rate of 30 or 35 bushels an acre. Too little is at present known of the effect of bran, but we doubt whether it could be advantageously employed in conjunction with lime; for its principal value appears to depend on the phosphate of lime which it contains; and if lime is added to land *per se*, it will form the phosphate by combining with the phosphoric acid present in all soil.

Rusticus.—The best way to treat your fresh-struck Dahlia *stalks* is to pot them as soon as possible before frost injures them, and to place them in some *close* warm frame or pit until they have begun to grow, then to remove them to the greenhouse for winter. Be moderate with water. Cuttings taken off now from Dahlia plants out of doors will not strike without a great deal of trouble, and are not worth it, unless very valuable sorts.

G. P.—To get rid of the scale and bug, grow your Pine plants in dung-heat, or ferment horse-dung inside your Pine stove. In order to banish the red spider from your Melon plants, impregnate the air within the frames with flour of sulphur, by means of a wheel-bellows. Some of the best varieties of Pine-apples are the Queen, Moscow Queen, Black Jamaica, Brown Sugar loaf, and Black Antigua, for flavour; and for size, the Enville, Black Providence, and Trinidad. Mr. Henderson, Nurseryman, Pine-apple-place, Edgeware-road, is a grower of Pine-apple plants.

Tulipa must plant his Tulip roots at once, or they will be injured. How does it happen that they are so forward?

J. B. W. says the Cabbage-caterpillar is unusually numerous at this time, and is making sad havoc among the Brassicæ. He

inquires if it is a fact that these caterpillars are viviparous? A neighbour assures him that he has opened some of them and found perfect young caterpillars in their inside, and he accounts in this way for their rapid increase in number. Most assuredly the Cabbage-caterpillar is not viviparous. The young found in its inside are the parasitical maggots with which it is infested, and which are designed by Providence to destroy it—not to multiply it. The best microscope for gardeners' purposes is that called Ellis's, which fits into a case the size of an 8vo volume, and costs 1*l.* 1*s.* It may be had of Mr Ross, in the Regent Circus, Piccadilly. If an inferior instrument is wanted a pocket lens, with two or three powers, is the best.

A Subscriber, Mossley.—Wakeling's "Florists' and Amateurs' Guide" will suit your purpose extremely well; it is published monthly and very cheap. It does not at present contain all the information you require, but it will in its progress embrace all the subjects you mention. You will also find some useful practical papers in the back Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that will assist you very much.

A. S. Cambridge-heath.—From the lateness of the season, and your flower not being in a good state when we received it, we cannot give a satisfactory opinion upon its merits. It appears to be a very promising flower, with some good properties, and the colour is agreeable and novel. We shall be glad to see a bloom of it next season, with your lilac-purple also.

A Correspondent who asks for information about root-pruning fruit-trees, shall be fully answered next week.

The address of Messrs. Mayle and Co. is "Florists, Kenilworth-road, Leamington Spa."

A Constant Reader's plants are—1, Aster miser; 2, Echium vulgare; 3, Lobelia beridifolia; 4, Phlox maculata; 5, Astrantia caucasica; 6, Veronica crassifolia; 7, Achillea serrata; 8, Clematis flammula, with broad leaves; 9, Spiræa bella; and 10, Clethra tomentosa.

B. F. H. has sent a specimen of Terminália angustifólia.

Mendico.—Your Plum tree does not suffer from situation so much as from soil. Either it is growing in exhausted soil, or the ground wants drainage, or it is over dry: though that can hardly be the case this season. The Linnean classification of plants may be easily learned, and is of very little use when it *is* learned. You may occupy your time better. If you wish to study the natural system, you must have specimens for examination, and plenty of them. You will also require "Lindley's Synopsis," and his "Lady's Botany" abridged, to make a beginning with.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

Errata.—In our Report on Covent Garden Market, p. 648, for "Louis Bon Pear," read "Louise Bonne:" for "Gansell's," read "Gansel;" and for "Samphire," read "Salicornia."

State of the Weather for the Week ending October 7, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	1	29.568	29.424	64	43	53.5	N.	.20
Saturday	2	29.773	29.730	63	42	52.5	W.	
Sunday	3	29.762	29.746	63	51	57.0	N.W.	.13
Monday	4	29.783	29.159	61	49	55.0	N.E.	.36
Tuesday	5	29.124	28.888	62	43	52.5	S.	.22
Wednesday	6	28.925	28.808	61	41	51.0	W.	.04
Thursday	7	29.038	28.991	61	45	53.0	S.W.	.04
Average		29.431	29.273	62.1	44.9	53.5		.99

Oct. 1. Thick haze, with rain; overcast; heavy rain in afternoon; cloudy at night.
2. Very fine; cloudy and mild.
3. Cloudy and fine.
4. Fine with clouds: overcast: rain at night.
5. Cloudy; sunny at intervals; rain at night.
6. Calm and fine; heavy clouds; rain; evening clear and fine.
7. Fine with heavy dew; cloudy and fine; slight rain at night.

From the very low state of the barometer on the 6th, it appears that the pressure of the atmosphere was then upwards of 80 lbs. less than usual on every square foot.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 16, 1841.

Oct.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	10	61.4	45.2	53.3	5	0.68 in.	—	—	3	—	5	3	2	2
Mon.	11	63.0	45.7	54.4	6	0.31	—	1	2	—	3	5	2	1
Tues.	12	61.1	42.6	51.9	8	1.00	—	1	2	—	4	1	5	2
Wed.	13	61.0	42.4	52.3	7	0.10	—	1	1	—	3	3	5	2
Thurs.	14	60.1	41.2	50.1	6	0.50	3	2	1	—	3	4	2	1
Fri.	15	58.5	41.6	50.0	4	0.08	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	4
Sat.	16	59.7	43.3	51.2	4	0.12	—	—	2	1	3	3	4	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1832—thermometer 72°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1838—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending October 8, 1841.

The continuance of wet weather has rendered the market dull, and some of the articles offered are injured by it, notwithstanding this, however, large supplies of most things in season continue to be brought.—*Fruit.* The remarks made on Pines last week apply equally to the present. Hothouse Grapes, both black and white, are abundant. Peaches are plentiful, at from 3*s.* to 7*s.* per doz. Common Bullaces are worth from 2*s* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve, and Shepherd's from 2*s.* 6*d* to 3*s*. Apples have advanced a little in price during the week; the best Ribston Pippins fetch from 5*s* to 6*s* per bushel. Pears of various kinds are abundant; Autumn Bergamots are selling from 10*s* to 12*s.* per bushel; Gansel at about 15*s* per half-sieve, and Marie-Louise from 10*s.* to 12*s.*—*Vegetables.* Cabbage and Broccoli of good quality are plentiful. Some good Pears have been produced during the week. Carrots and Turnips are abundant, and of excellent quality. Scorzonera and salsify continue to be offered in small quantities. Celery, both white and red, abounds. Lettuce, Endive, and most other kinds of salading, are plentiful and good. Mushrooms, both natural and cultivated, are abundant; the former are worth from 1*s* to 2*s* per bushel, and the latter from 1*s.* to 1*s* 6*d.* per pottle.—*Flowers.* Among the cut-flowers offered this week were some Camellia flowers very neatly sown on the shoots with silk.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Kitchen Apples, per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— dessert, per bushel, 3*s* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
— kitchen, per dozen, 2*s* to 3*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d*
Damsons, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Bullaces, per half-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Pine apples, per lb. 4*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 4*s*
Melons, English, each, 2*s* to 7*s*
— Dutch, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, 2*s* to 3*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Malaga, per lb., 2*s* to 3*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per 100, 8*s* to 30*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 8*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Walnuts, per bushel, 8*s* to 32*s*
Filberts, English, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cob Nuts, 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Spanish, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s* to 20*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, White, per bundle, 3*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Purple, 3*s* to 1*s*
Kidney Beans, per dozen, 4*d* to 4*s*
Peas, per sieve, 5*s*
Kidney Beans, per half-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Scarlet Beans, per half-sieve, 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per bush., Yorks, 20*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Jerusalem, p. half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*
Salsify, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*
Onions, per peck, or half-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— French, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Cos, 2*s* to 1*s* 5*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Celery, per bundle, 4*d* to 5*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Water-cress, per dozen small bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 3*d*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Tomatoes, per half-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Truffles, English, per pound, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the Overland Mail has just put us in possession of important intelligence from India and China, embracing the proceedings during the attack on Canton, and various interesting events connected with the affairs of India, Affghanistan, and Persia. In China, the warlike preparations of the Imperial Commissioners subsequently to the convention of last March for the exportation of teas, had induced Capt. Elliot to order up to the walls of Canton an expedition consisting of several vessels of war, and sea and land forces amounting to upwards of 3,000 men. After some preliminary skirmishes, the troops, under Sir Hugh Gough, were landed on the 24th May. The attack commenced on the following day, and in less than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British troops and seamen looked down on Canton, within a hundred paces of its walls. The Mandarin Governor was soon compelled to sue for quarter, and Capt. Elliot entered into a convention by which he agreed to spare the city and withdraw his forces, on certain conditions, the most important of which was the payment of six millions of dollars as an indemnity to the British Crown. These conditions having been complied with, the troops and ships were withdrawn: and much dissatisfaction is said to have been expressed by both the naval and military commanders at so unexpected a result. Sir Fleming Senhouse died shortly after from the effects of fatigue and anxiety during the actions. Sir Gordon Bremer had returned from Calcutta with reinforcements, and the arrival of the new Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, was looked for with much interest.—From India and Persia we learn that Nusseer Khan has at length come to terms with the British agents, and has surrendered himself to their protection. Shere Singh has given up the valuable province of Peshawur to the Indian Government; and our troops have been again victorious over the refractory tribes in Affghanistan. These successes, it is said, will be followed up by proceedings calculated to settle the disturbances in Persia.—The intelligence from the Levant, brought by the same mail, continues to be satisfactory; tranquillity has been restored in Syria, and the mountaineers have expressed themselves contented with the reduction of the tribute conceded by the Porte. The Pacha of Egypt has restored the Syrian troops, and has transmitted to Constantinople a second instalment of the tribute to the amount of 50,000*l.*—Our European news is also of considerable interest. In France, the disarmament of the navy, and the difficulties connected with the affair of Tunis, form the principal topics of discussion. The reduction of the navy is warmly opposed by the journals of every shade of politics; and it is said that the Cabinet, being unable to come to any agreement on the question, has resolved on referring it to the Chambers, which are to be summoned for that purpose in December. Numerous arrests have been made in consequence of the information given by the assassin Quénisset; and the existence of an organised conspiracy, having for its object the total extinction of the Royal family, appears to have been established. Nothing has occurred during the week to disturb the tranquillity of Paris: the accounts from the provinces are also favourable; and the operations of the census, with a few unimportant exceptions, are proceeding without opposition.—Our news from Spain announces the outbreak of an insurrection in favour of the ex-Queen Christina. Gen. O'Donnell, at the head of two battalions, has taken possession of the citadel of Pampeluna, on behalf of the insurgents, and several bodies of troops sent against him have declared in favour of the movement. Gen. Narvaez is also said to have succeeded in effecting a similar outbreak in Andalusia.—From the United States we learn, by the arrival of the *Great Western*, that Lord Sydenham, the Governor-general of Canada, died on the 19th ult., the day after the close of the Canadian Parliament.

At home, both Houses of Parliament assembled during the early part of the week, preparatory to the Prorogation, in order that there might be no delay in the progress of the measures before the Legislature; and the Royal Assent has been given to several Bills, among which the Poor-Law Commission Continuance Bill, the Administration of Justice Bill, the Frogmore Lodge, and Royal Gardens Bills, may be particularly mentioned. In the House of Lords numerous petitions against the Prorogation were presented, which gave rise to some interesting discussions on the subject of the Corn-laws, during which the Duke of Wellington, in stating the reasons on which Government had resolved to postpone the consideration of the question, declared that it was incumbent on those who had to deal with it to weigh maturely, not only its bearings with respect to other subjects connected with commercial interests, but also with reference to treaties between this country and foreign powers, between foreign powers with each other, and the general relations by which it was connected with the social system of the United Kingdom. On Thursday, Parliament was prorogued, by Commission, to the 11th of November; and the speech read by the Lords Commissioners on behalf of her Majesty will be found under our Parliamentary news.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal are well and continue at Windsor; active preparations are in progress at Buckingham Palace for the reception of her Majesty, whose return to town is now fixed for Saturday next. Her Majesty has taken her usual exercise during the week, as far as the weather has permitted.

Parliamentary Intelligence.—The Hon. Capt. A. Duncombe has been returned without opposition for the borough of East Retford. Mr. L. Young has also been returned without any contest for the county of Cavan; and Lord Somerton for Wilton. The election for the City of Hereford has terminated in the return of Mr. Pulsford, the Whig candidate; the numbers at the close of the poll being for Mr. Pulsford 444, for Mr. Griffiths 299.

Official Appointments.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, in place of Sir R. Stopford. Sir Stratford Canning is, it is said, appointed Ambassador to Constantinople, having declined the embassy to Vienna. Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has appointed the Right Hon. Francis Blackburn Attorney-General, and Mr. Pennefather Solicitor-General. Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Wigram, are spoken of as likely to be appointed Vice-Chancellors, under the provisions of the Administration of Justice Bill; and the two latter gentlemen, it is thought, will be immediately raised to the bench.

Post Office.—A ministerial paper states that it is not true, as appears to have been generally supposed, that any scheme for the increase of the existing rate of postage is at present under the consideration of Government. An order has been issued from the Postmaster-General to the several postmasters throughout the country, authorising them to refuse to receive and forward any packages which apparently contain knives, scissors, or other sharp instruments of a dangerous nature, however they may be packed.

Foreign.

France.—*The Disarmament.*—The difficulties connected with the affair of Tunis, alluded to in our last, and the question of the disarmament of the navy, form the principal topics of discussion and speculation in the Paris journals. The Ministerial and Opposition papers alike concur in severely reprobating such a measure; and the tone assumed by them in treating of the subject is not merely warlike, but is expressive of determined hostility to this country. It is stated, that not being able to come to an agreement on this question, the Cabinet has resolved to refer it, as also that of the reduction of the army, to the Chambers, and to summon them for this purpose early in December. In reference to the affair of Tunis, accounts from Toulon of the 1st inst. state, that the return to that port of a line-of-battle ship from Tunis had caused considerable sensation, public attention being excited by the reunion of so many French and British ships of war before that place. Two line-of-battle ships remained before Tunis; and another, together with a frigate, was supposed to be stationed before Sfax. A steamer had put to sea from Toulon with despatches, said to be of a pressing nature, for Commodore Leroy, the commandant at Tunis; and reports continued to be circulated of the approaching departure of several ships attached to the squadron under his command.

The Late Attempt to Assassinate the Princes.—More arrests have been made in consequence of information given by the assassin Quenisset. Thirteen individuals were committed to the Conciergerie on Saturday, accused of belonging to secret political associations: and some, it is said, have been confronted with the assassin, but with what result, or for what purpose, was not then known. According to all accounts, the judicial inquiry cannot be terminated until the period for the ordinary opening of the Chambers. Journals of a subsequent date inform us that the interview with Quenisset of some of his accomplices, mentioned above, has led to the discovery of a plot of wholesale regicide, as in the event of the success of the attempt on the Duke d'Aumale a numerous party was to proceed to the Tuileries, effect an entrance, and murder the King, the Queen, the Comte de Paris, and whosoever else of the Royal Family might happen to be on the spot.

State of the Capital.—Nothing further has occurred since our last to disturb the tranquillity of Paris, but a strike of the workmen in the manufactories of paper-hangings had caused some crowds outside the city, and created much uneasiness.—Some serious defalcations have taken place on the Bourse during the past week, which appear to have produced considerable sensation. The most important have been that of Baron d'Est, on Thursday, for 600,000f. to 1,000,000f.; and another on Saturday for 300,000f. Only a week before the failure of M. Jaubert, another broker, for 1,000,000f. was announced, and all the parties are said to be connected.

State of the Provinces.—Though the general character of the accounts from the departments continues to be of a satisfactory nature, and the operations of the census are for the most part proceeding without opposition, some fresh disturbances, arising out of this cause, have taken place. The most serious of these occurred at Rouen, where the movement appears to have caused some uneasiness to Government, as, in order to put a stop to the operations of the fiscal agents in that city, a considerable reinforcement of troops had been sent there, with a competent portion of cavalry. Some riots have also taken place at Thurins, Canton de Vaugneray, in the Lyonnais, where the opposition of the inhabitants compelled the fiscal agents to return to Lyons. At Panliers also, all the houses were closed against the comptrollers.

The Press.—The opposition papers still continue to declaim against the circulars directed against them by the

Minister of the Interior, noticed in our last; and assert that Government has entered into a systematic war for the purpose of putting down the press. The *National* was again tried on Saturday, for inserting an article relative to the recent troubles at Macon, in which, while it blamed the conduct of the insurgents, it severely animadverted on the authorities, and cast on them the entire blame of the affair. The responsible editor was convicted of a libel, exciting hatred and contempt against the Government, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.

Spain.—The intelligence received from Madrid this week is unusually interesting and important. Accounts received by way of Paris, where the news had caused much sensation, inform us that General O'Donnell had made an attempt on Pampeluna at the head of a considerable force, and that his intention was to support the rights of the Ex-Queen Christina as Regent. Further particulars of this movement have since been received, from which it appears to have broken out at Pampeluna on the 2d inst. General O'Donnell, at the head of two battalions, gained possession of the citadel, and some troops sent against him are said to have joined him. It is added that a corps of cavalry, which had gone out of Pampeluna to scour the country, had declared in favour of the movement. General Ribeiro remained in the town with 300 men and the National Guard, which remained faithful to him. It is feared that this movement is combined with a general insurrection. San Sebastian was in a state of the greatest agitation; and it is stated that General Narvaez has made a similar attempt in Andalusia. It appears that as far back as August last, Christino insurrections of this nature were contemplated, and that the co-operation of the Garde Royale was promised. The Regent, who had been long and well acquainted with all the movements and projects of the adherents of the ex-Queen Regent, and of that which is termed "the French party" in Spain, admonished Diego Leon, who was to have headed the revolt in Madrid—removed him from this position, in which he might have been dangerous—reduced the Garde Royale—provided against the menaced disaffection of Narvaez—and took many other measures and precautions, which caused a postponement of the intended insurrection, and, as he hoped, disabled, if not absolutely crushed, the party. The present revolt, therefore, was not altogether unanticipated by the Government. It is stated in advices from Paris that, although regarded with deep regret by the partisans of the present Administration in Spain, the revolt of General O'Donnell was, in Paris, not considered likely to lead to very serious results. The same letters dwell upon the rumoured encouragement given to the Christino party by the French Government, from a desire to destroy democracy, to promote the interests of King Louis Philippe's niece, and to substitute French for British influence in Spain. Despatches had been received from the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo, intimating that he might be expected to arrive in Madrid in the course of the present month. Letters had been received from Mahon, dated the 10th ult., stating that the evacuation of the Military hospital at the Isle del Rey was effected with remarkable promptitude. On the 1st ult. the commander of a French cutter there signified to the Governor of the place, that on the 3d the lease of the islet would expire, and that he, therefore, proposed the appointment of commissioners to arrange the surrender of the establishment. On the 3d the surrender was made, the French authorities having left undisturbed the magnificent buildings erected at the expense of the French Government. A letter, which had produced some sensation, had been published by Don Rafael Maroto, protesting against the stigma and the hatred shown towards the Carlist Officers. Accounts received from Valladolid state that that place resembles more a forest filled with banditti than a populous and civilized city, and that every day murders and robberies are perpetrated with impunity in open day: at Pontevedra several excesses of a similar kind were committed on the anniversary of the revolution of September.

Portugal.—We have news from Lisbon to the 27th ult. A serious failure had taken place in that city, in the Spanish house of Corpas, Garcia, and Co. The liabilities are stated at 480 contos of reis (120,000*l.*), the assets in goods and good debts at 280 contos; there being above 200 contos of bad and doubtful debts. The bulk of the loss, it was feared, would fall on the English cotton houses. The business of the house was said to consist chiefly in supplying the Spanish contrabandists with goods, which they purchased themselves from the importers. A meeting of their creditors had taken place, when the firm offered to pay 50 per cent. in four years, which was refused, and another meeting was to take place on the 28th. They had subsequently offered to pay off 50 per cent. in three years, commencing immediately, but there appeared to be no guarantee offered. The Cortes were still proceeding with the financial projects, most of which had been taken up from the Deputies to the Senate. The bill authorising Government to collect and apply the revenues till the end of June, 1842, had passed the Senate, and Senhor Avila expected to be able to provide for the expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, without any further financial operation than than that of raising money on the Decima as that impost became due. The accusation brought against the Minister of Justice for violating an article of the constitution, had been thrown out by 59 votes against 13. The arsenal workmen at Lisbon had refused to work for five days running, on account of their wages having fallen into arrear, and Government had subsequently paid and discharged about 150 of them. An attempt to create a disturbance in the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies during a speech of Senhor Garrett connected with this proceeding, was repressed by the firmness of the President, and Government had declared its determination to crush any further attempts at disorder. The anniversary of the Queen's arrival at Lisbon was celebrated in the usual manner on the 22d ult., and that of the death of Dom Pedro on the 24th. It is said that the Spanish Minister at Lisbon has not taken any step towards withdrawing the demands made by him in the name of his Government upon Portugal, and which demands the latter had declared her inability to comply with more than a month ago. It is further added that an intimation has been given that a treaty for the navigation of the Tagus, made between Ferdinand VII. and Dom Miguel, must be carried into effect by Portugal; and also that the sum agreed by the Spanish Government with the Marquis Saldanha to be paid on account of the Portuguese Legion which has been delayed payment till now, has finally been refused, and counter claims have been raised on the part of Spain. The Marquis Saldanha had not yet left for Madrid, but was expected to do so in a few days. A band of 40 mounted guerillas, who had penetrated into the province of Beira, had been routed by a detachment of cavalry, and most of them either killed or captured, together with all their horses.

Germany.—A pontifical brief, dated May 22, has decided the question of mixed marriages in Austria, and the Emperor has ordered that it shall be carried into execution. Among other provisions it directs that when the couple will not consent to educate their children in the Catholic religion, the curate shall merely lend a "passive assistance." Letters from Vienna, of the 24th ult., inform us that the affairs of the Austrian Cabinet with the Portugese Government have been satisfactorily settled. The same accounts add that the modifications lately introduced into the charter of the National Bank of that city had for their object the limitation of the issue of paper money. The principal bankers disapproved of the measure, because formerly they received cash from the bank for bills at 5 per cent. discount, whilst they charged the merchants 8 per cent. The bank shares had in consequence fallen.—The Prussian papers inform us, that in order to reinforce its frontier customs' line, Prussia is about to place there military colonies, like those of the Hungarian Banat. The King has consulted the Supreme Court of Berlin as to the expediency of making reforms in the mode of administering justice, and as to whether it would be better to substitute publicity of trial and verbal defence, for closed doors and written pleadings; and the tribunal has given its opinion in favour of such a reform. Letters from Prague bring intelligence of an accident which happened to the Prince of Prussia, (the heir presumptive,) at a grand review of Austrian troops near Kuttenberg, in Bohemia. The Prince was riding along the front of a detachment of Riflemen while the men were firing, when he received a wound in the thigh, and upon examination the surgeons found that a pebble of small size had penetrated and lodged in the flesh. After its extraction and the application of the necessary bandages, the Prince got into his carriage, and continued on the ground until the manœuvres were terminated. Upon inquiry, the riflemen acknowledged that they put tufts of grass into their pieces to increase, as they said, the report of the blank cartridges; but the officers declared that it was not unusual for the men to put in stones. At the reviews in Silesia several men were wounded by shots of stones: and other casualties are said to have happened at the Prussian as well as Austrian reviews, which, however, were only such as are considered inseparable from the fatiguing manœuvres, for the execution of which between 30,000 and 40,000 men are assembled. The Archbishop of Cologne has finally resigned his See, and declined returning to Cologne. The Cabinet of Berlin has been officially made acquainted with this resolution, and will shortly proceed to the nomination of a new archbishop in the room of M. Droste de Vischering.

Russia.—Our intelligence from Russia states that the object of the conference held at Warsaw on the 17th ult. between the Emperor and the King of Prussia was to take into consideration a proposal made by the British Government for a general disarming or diminution of all the fleets of Europe, in order to produce a system of economy favourable to the maintenance of peace.—Letters from Warsaw inform us that on passing through Kalisch, after the review of the regiment of chasseurs of Kutusoff, the King of Prussia proceeded immediately to visit the monument erected in commemoration of the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. General Berg, who was with the King, translated the Russian inscriptions into German. The last is as follows:—"May God bless the alliance and friendship of Russia and Prussia for the peace and prosperity of the two nations, and the terror of their common enemies." The King having heard the translation, rapidly ascended the steps of the monument, and with his own hand wrote under the inscription the word 'Amen.'—The Emperor has recalled Count Guriew, hitherto Ambassador at Naples, at his own request, and has appointed Count Totocki to succeed him. The commercial tables which for some years past have been annually published by the Minister of Finance are regarded as a valuable contribution to Russian statistics, and show the great progress which manufactures, and, through their means, commerce, have made of late years in that country; its most extensive commercial relations being those with England.

Turkey and Syria.—By the arrival of the Levant Mail we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 17th ult. The most important part of the news thus brought is that from Syria, announcing that everything there was tranquil, and that the mountaineers had expressed great satisfaction at the diminution of the tribute conceded by the Porte, which was to be reduced to 17,500*l.* Said Bey, son of the Pacha of Egypt, has been promoted to the rank of Pacha of Two Tails; and Sami Bey to that of Pacha of One Tail, with precedence over all Pachas nominated in times past by Mehemet Ali. They were required to assume immediately the Sultan's uniform.—Lady Ponsonby has been seriously indisposed, having been thrice bled; the last accounts report her as being still weak, though fast recovering. This retains Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople. A steamer however is lying at his Excellency's disposal at Therapia, and it was hoped that in about ten days Lady Ponsonby would be strong enough to proceed.—According to accounts received from various parts of the country where the plague had shown itself, that malady has entirely disappeared.

Egypt.—The Levant Mail brings us news from Alexandria to the 16th ult. The Pacha was at Cairo. 1,700 Syrian troops had arrived in Alexandria, and 1,200 of them sailed on the morning of the 8th ult. for Syria, in two of the Pacha's frigates. This affair, it seems, was kept so secret, that Col. Napier received no intimation of it from the Governor, and it was only by accident he heard of their departure the next morning. In consequence of his applications to Colonel Barnett and Captain Maunsell, a steamer was placed at his disposal, and he left in her on the morning of the 9th, for the coast of Syria, to observe the course taken by the vessels carrying the Syrians. The remaining 500 Syrians were waiting the arrival of others expected from the interior, and vessels were under orders to receive them shortly on board, for their conveyance home.—A steamer was on the point of leaving for Constantinople, with a second instalment of the tribute, to the amount of 50,000*l.* In the Suez Desert the Bedouins were again becoming troublesome, and the Pacha had sent against them a force of 800 irregular cavalry, and given notice that the mails must take an escort, which will be provided for them by the Government. The Pacha had been for some days unwell, but was again restored to his usual health. The rise of the Nile had attained a point which excited considerable alarm, but the dykes have been heightened and strengthened, and every precaution has been taken, so that as yet no damage of any consequence has been occasioned, although a few villages have suffered severely.

Tunis.—Accounts received from this Regency state that the Bey has just made the abolition of slavery general throughout all the districts under his command, and that the slave-market at Tunis has been destroyed.

India and Persia.—By the arrival of the Overland Mail which reached Marseilles on the 1st inst., we have received intelligence of high interest, embracing not only the proceedings in China, which are given below, but various other events of importance in India, Affghanistan, and Beloochistan, as well as an account of some apprehensions entertained in relation to the acts of the Schah of Persia. Nusseer Khan, the young chieftan of Khelat, has at length come to terms with the British agents, and has surrendered himself to their protection. This is looked upon as an important fact, as it will contribute to the tranquillity of the districts west of the Indus, besides placing a large force at the disposal of Government for fully settling disturbances in Schah Soojah's dominions. Those disturbances appear likely to be diminished from another cause—viz., the surrender by Shere Singh of the valuable province of Peshawur to the British. The troops in Affghanistan will then have to protect this new acquisition, which, it is said, will be an agreeable task. The Sikh districts are described as comparatively tranquil under the government of Shere Singh, which appears to be consolidated, particularly as the young widow of Now Nehul has brought forth a son still-born. Official accounts have been received of a conflict with some of the refractory tribes in Affghanistan, in which the British were, as usual, triumphant. These victories, and the successful policy adopted by Earl Auckland, will, it is expected, enable full attention to be devoted to the proceedings of the Khan of Herat and his Minister. Her Majesty's ship *Endymion* will, it is stated, proceed from Bombay without delay to the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of protecting British interests there. In Birmah, some disposition has been exhibited by Tharawaddie, as if tending to disturb the present pacific arrangements. Mr. Ross Bell died at Sukkur on the 31st of July, and Major Outram has succeeded to the political agency.

China.—The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail from the seat of war is of great importance, and the operations of the British forces at Canton, and their immediate results, will be read with interest. Our last news, it will be remembered, informed us that Capt. Elliot had, at the end of the month of March, concluded a convention with the Chinese; trade was carried on during six weeks, and an appearance prevailed of a good understanding on both sides. But, although a vast quantity of tea was exported, the Chinese were not idle in making preparations for war. Troops were assembled at Canton and in its neighbourhood, new cannon were cast, the forts were put into a state of defence, and several fleets of small fire-vessels were got ready to destroy the British men-of-war. Capt. Elliot went in a steamer on the 10th May to Canton, where he saw the preparations made by the Chinese. He had an interview with the Mandarin governor, and on his return to the British fleet he countermanded the expedition which was to proceed in five or six days to Amoy. On the 17th Capt. Elliot went again towards Canton, and orders were issued to the expedition under the command of Sir Fleming Senhouse and Gen. Sir Hugh Gough to move up the river, and anchor near the city, where the most hostile preparations were made by both parties. Crowds of the citizens fled, and the merchants began to remove their goods. On the 20th, the Mandarin Governor Yu issued a proclamation declaring that there was no ground for alarm, and on the 21st a British proclamation was issued, desiring all the foreigners to retire from the factories "before sunset." The former proclamation was

looked upon as a trick to deceive the merchants into a false security, with the object of seizing them during the night. At 11 o'clock that night the Chinese began the attack by firing at all the British vessels within reach of the forts. The fireships were let loose, but the British men-of-war were on the alert, and a steamer towed off the Chinese vessels. The fight began during the night between several of the British ships and the fort of Shaming, which was silenced in the morning. Eight new brass guns were found in it. During the engagement a fleet of war-junks came out of a creek. The *Nemesis* steamer moved towards them, but, afraid of her 32-pounders, they retreated into the creek. Thither the *Nemesis* pursued them, and during three hours the sailors were busy in setting fire to at least 40 junks. Having completed the work, the steamer emerged from the creek decorated with the flags and pendants of the junks; the sailors too being dressed in Chinese robes—some with Mandarin caps, and others, particularly one boat's crew, having each a Chinaman's tail hanging at the back of their necks. On Sunday, the 23d May, the squadron and the troops arrived, and Capt. Elliot, Sir F. Senhouse, and Sir H. Gough, held a conference. They then sent Capt. Belcher, of H.M.S. *Sulphur*, to reconnoitre the river, and to find a place for landing on the north side. This reconnoissance was attacked, but it beat off the assailants, and burned 28 of their boats. An excellent place for landing the troops and guns was then discovered. On the 24th, at two in the afternoon, the troops being in the boats, the steamers proceeded to tow them to their destination. The *Atalanta* took the right column, under the command of Major Pratt, of H.M.'s 26th Regt., to serve and hold the factories on the bank of the river to the south of the city, while the *Nemesis* towed the left column towards Tsing-hae, five miles up the river. The guns were landed during the night. Before the right column landed, the Dutch and British factories had been most thoroughly plundered by the mob of the city. In the official account sent by Gen. Sir H. Gough, an animated detail is given of the gallant proceedings of the troops. The Mandarin Governor of Canton was soon forced to submit, and after various parleys Capt. Eliot agreed to spare the city from an assault and withdraw the British troops and ships of war from the river, upon the conditions—first, of the three Imperial Commissioners, and all the troops under their command (the provincial troops alone excepted), quitting Canton and its vicinity, and marching 60 miles from it, and of the forts not being restored; second, 6,000,000 dollars to be paid for the use of the British Crown within one week, the first million before sunset of that day (the 27th); and third, the troops to remain in their positions until the two former conditions were completed; and the ransom to be increased to 7,000,000 if seven days elapsed, to 8,000,000 if fourteen days, and to 9,000,000 if twenty days were allowed to elapse The losses sustained in the factories, and by the destruction of a Spanish brig, to be paid within a week. The assent of the Imperial Commissioners was also required to the convention. This was soon granted. After three days' delay, the whole of the conditions having been complied with, the British troops, who had previously had several skirmishes with the Tatar troops, were withdrawn, the Chinese furnishing every means to get rid of them and their guns. The heat was excessive; there were several thunder-storms, and sickness was apprehended from the rice-fields around the forts, where the troops had taken their stations. Ninety-seven men, including fifteen officers, were wounded, and thirteen killed. Sir Fleming Senhouse died on board the *Blenheim* on the morning of the 14th June, of fever, caused by excessive fatigue. The latest intelligence from Macao is to the 21st June; it represents the Chinese as highly incensed with the acts of the British, and their determination to resist as most uncompromising. The Emperor's nephew, Yeh Shan, had sent a report to his uncle, in which he declares that the English did great execution at Canton, and that the cries of the inhabitants for peace tore his bowels with anguish, and that he had given them several millions "for the opium," and to induce them to withdraw; and that, as he had beguiled the barbarians away, he would set about the repairs of the forts on the river. This report is looked upon as an irrefragible proof of Chinese perfidy, and no security for peace is considered to exist. In the mean time, Capt. Elliott was busy in selling the sites of the houses in the new city of which he has laid the foundation in the island of Hongkong. Preparations were, however, going forward for an expedition destined, as it was stated, to proceed to the northward, as some conjecture, to attack even Pekin itself. Sir Gordon Bremer had arrived from Calcutta. The steamer having on board the New Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, and the Admiral, Sir W. Parker, had been spoken on the 28th July, in the straits of Malacca, and was expected to arrive at Macao early in August.—In reference to Capt. Elliot's convention it is stated that it has given much dissatisfaction to the general officers of the expedition, and that it contributed with other causes to hasten the death of Sir Fleming Senhouse. Indeed, private letters emphatically declare that this gallant officer repeatedly protested, that "he would far rather have fallen under the walls of Canton, than have affixed his name to the convention of the 27th of May." Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-chief also says in his despatch "Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce; the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure I do not consider myself a competent judge; but I say "feelings," as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with the exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the town further than the fortified heights within its walls."

Cape of Good Hope.—Papers from this colony have been received to the 16th July. They contain the discussions of the Legislative Assembly on the subject of the "Cape Debt." Two separate resolutions had been proposed to meet the emergency, but had both been negatived, as increasing the burdens of the colonists. One was, that a duty of 2 per cent. should be levied on all articles not enumerated in the tariff of July 1840, which would so increase the revenue as to leave a moderate surplus, which could be made available for the liquidation of the outstanding paper currency. The other was, that debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest, chargeable on the revenues of the country, should be issued, purchasable by tender. A petition on the subject was about to be addressed to the authorities at home. Graham's Town papers of the 8th July state that instructions had been received from the Colonial-office to exercise more stringent measures on the frontier against the Caffres. The small-pox had appeared in one or two districts, but the mortality was not such as to produce general alarm.

United States.—By the *Great Western* steamer, which arrived at Bristol yesterday, we have received New York papers to the 25th ult. They bring intelligence of the death of Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada, from lock-jaw, the result of the accident alluded to in our last. His lordship expired on the 19th, and was succeeded by Sir Richard Jackson as temporary Governor. The Whig Congressional Committee have published their address, entering into a review of the late proceedings of Congress and President Tyler; and conclude by proposing a series of measures, the most important of which is one to restrict the power of the President in the exercise of the veto. The news taken out by the steamer of the state of trade in this country, created great sensation in the United States, and produced considerable effect on their markets. With respect to the approaching trial of Mr. M'Leod public excitement had considerably increased, not only on the border, but through the entire state of New York. The whole affair, it is said, still occasions much anxiety to the friends of peace, although the adherence of Mr. Webster to the Cabinet and the nomination of Mr. Everett to the Court of London are considered as arguing favourably of the feelings of the President on the subject. In connexion with this topic, considerable sensation had been created by the discussion in the House of Representatives, during which Mr. Quincy Adams condemned the course adopted by those who seemed desirous by their remarks to foment discord and provoke war. He declared, as he said, "in the face of the country and the world, that in regard to the affair of the *Caroline*, a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that they were in the wrong;" and in commenting on the fact that the state of New York had resolved upon trying Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Adams insisted that it was purely a national and not a state affair, adding that there was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. It was thought that the opinion of this gentleman, who is held in high respect by his fellow-citizens, would have much influence over the public mind. In connection with this subject it is mentioned that the United States Government have sent two companies of troops to the Aroostook, on or near the disputed territory; but it was thought that this movement is in accordance with an understanding with New Brunswick, and to keep off trespassers. Another topic had also been started, which was expected to give rise to much excitement in Congress, viz.: a motion that the national Government should endeavour by representation or negotiation with the British Government, to procure the liberation of American citizens now undergoing punishment in the British penal colonies, for having invaded Canada. The matter stands referred to the "committee of the whole House" by a majority of only one.—An extraordinary scene had taken place in the House of Representatives during one of the recent debates, which had excited a strong sensation throughout the Union. It appears that while Mr. Fillmore was speaking, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, crossed the floor of the house to the seat of Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, and high words ensued between them, during which Mr. Wise said that Mr. Stanley deserved his contempt, and Mr. Stanley applied the term "liar" to Mr. Wise. Mr. Wise struck Mr. Stanley, who returned the blow. Great confusion ensued, and strong motions were passed against the belligerents.—The fortification and national defence appropriations passed in Congress have put the naval dock-yards and forts in an active state. A frigate at Norfolk is to be finished, the works at Point Comfort and at New York are repairing, ships of war at the New England ports are completing, the steam-frigate *Mississippi* is to remain at Philadelphia, and numerous promotions have been made in the United States Navy. A serious riot had occurred at Cincinnati, originating in a quarrel between a white man and a negro. The mob attacked the houses of the blacks, who defended themselves with fire-arms. Four persons were killed—two whites and two blacks—and several wounded. The military were called out, and the commotion was not quelled without much difficulty.—Accounts have been received from Chili stating that the jewels and riches of the Temple of the Sun, hidden more than 300 years ago by the Peruvians from the spaniards, and worth 60,000,000*l.* have been recovered near the Cerro de Pasco.—The papers contain a long account of an extraordinary shower of flesh and blood, said to have recently occurred in Tennessee. It extended to about half-a-mile square; and so unusual a circumstance has contributed not a little to alarm the superstitious in the vicinity of the visitation. It is added that some of the professors of colleges in the country attribute the appearance to a peculiar swarm of butterflies, which, emerging from the chrysalis state, have left the appearance of flesh and blood on the leaves of a tobacco plantation. Professor Troost, of Nashville, thinks a dead animal or animals might have been taken up in a whirlwind, brought in contact with an electric cloud, and kept in a state of partial fluidity or viscosity, until it finally descended. The Professor further thinks that the red fluid was not blood, in which opinion he is confirmed by an article in the "Philosophical Transactions," which records that in the year 1553, a vast multitude of butterflies swarmed in Germany, and sprinkled the earth with a red fluid like bloody drops. In 1608 a similar circumstance took place, and is mentioned by Reaumur.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Saturday.—The House sat for a short time, that there might be no delay in the progress of the measures [illegible] legislature. The Poor Law Commission Continuance Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday. The Exporting Laws Bill went through committee, and some [illegible] brought up from the Commons were read a first time.

Monday.—The Earl of Minto, in calling the attention of their Lordships to a motion upon the votes of the [illegible] for a return of the number of commissions issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, and of [illegible] since 7th June last, entered into a long defence of his own conduct and that of his colleagues while presiding over that department of the public service. The events of Syria and at Acre, he said, had rendered the number of promotions much larger than the usual average, but [illegible] that he would court inquiry into the character of every officer who had been promoted. The charge had been often made against the Admiralty, that [illegible] were selected [illegible] of older and more experienced officers, but it was [illegible]. Of 25 [illegible] who had lately been promoted to the rank of Post-captains, not one had been less than [illegible] years in the service, and 16 of the number had each served at least 12 years. The noble Lord then went severally through most of the late appointments, assigning the reasons which had influenced him in the selection of each officer, and concluded by appealing to them, as a proof that political interest had no undue influence at the Admiralty.

Upon the motion that the Exchequer Bills [illegible] Bill be read a second time, Lord Monteagle said that he was not disposed to give the least opposition to this bill, or under the peculiar circumstances to express any objection either to its principle or to the manner in which it was intended to carry it into effect. As soon as the course taken by Government was proposed, as soon as it was made known that they were not at present enter into the financial state of the country, that they were not take into consideration its commercial duties, that they would neither adopt the measures proposed for that purpose by the late Government, nor produce any similar measures of their own, it was obvious that that determination made it [illegible] for some such measure as this to be resorted to. There being a deficit, a sum of money wanted, of course it must be raised by some kind of loan or borrowing. He did not see any great objection to the form proposed on the present occasion. There was, indeed, one objection, and a very great one, which was that the plan had failed. They had not raised the money for funding the Exchequer bills. He did not wish to [illegible] that could increase the difficulty, and it was not [illegible] anything he might say could have much effect; but at the same time, considering what was said of the financial [illegible] the country—considering the language which Government themselves held on the subject, and considering the state of the money-market, he must say that they ought to take care to have succeeded, for it was possible to ensure success. He had been accused of having tampered with the financial [illegible] temporary expedients, and yet those who had been [illegible] in their charges now came forward with one of the very [illegible] they had deprecated. He contended that Ministers had a right to draw the attention of Parliament to the finance difficulties of their position, unless they were prepared to institute an immediate inquiry into them. That there were difficulties there was no doubt, but they had been grossly exaggerated. He was ready to admit the whole extent of the difficulties that existed, he would say that the expenses [illegible] the question of the finances of the country [illegible] inquiry, and that energetic measures were required; but he would repeat that they were not involved in the immense difficulties which were [illegible], and [illegible] that looking to the general state of the country, [illegible] its power, its strength, and its revenue, it was not wise and prudent, any more than it was correct in point of fact, to hold desponding language such as this, necessarily calculated to have the effect of weakening its resources and of diminishing its strength. He would admit that there were difficulties; but, distinctly and explicitly, and [illegible], was the more easy to be denied [illegible] had hastened over to his successors [illegible] country in the dangerous or embarrassed state [illegible] suggested, either in the first, or any other point of view. But if the finances of the country were really in such a [illegible] state, why not take the subject into consideration? The matter was simple; Government was [illegible] the state of the country, and the [illegible] of Peers, prevented them from going into the consideration of the subject. For the same house [illegible] forward a motion [illegible] laws relating to the importation [illegible] Parliament.

The Earl of Ripon [illegible] the [illegible] as a [illegible] had [illegible] the subject. It was, indeed, [illegible], but it was not to be expected that at a [illegible] only [illegible] there [illegible] with a scheme [illegible] our whole commercial system [illegible]. It was [illegible] in a matter of so extensive a subject; as the public service [illegible] so large a deficiency, it was better [illegible] to hastily adopt an important scheme of legislation.

The Duke of Wellington thanked Lord Melbourne for his suggestion as to the mode of obtaining a large attendance of members of the House; at the same time he [illegible] never [illegible] doing [illegible] forward [illegible] therefore [illegible] House [illegible] was not the [illegible] or; there was [illegible] be provided for by some means or other; and in addition to this, he understood that when his right hon. friend at the head of the Treasury came to examine what was the real expenditure of the country, and what the real demands upon the Treasury were at the present moment, he found that what with bills from the colonies,

and demands from the East, from Canada, and elsewhere, there was a very large outstanding account, which had never been reckoned at all in the statement of the budget, and which, with the other additions he had named, besides other items, had to be added to the declared deficiency of 2,500,000*l.* Moreover, if he had not been misinformed, there were a number of orders which had been issued for carrying out a variety of things which were not reckoned, but all of which must be taken into consideration before any Government could pretend to come before the country and state what would be the permanent expenditure of the country, and what the permanent demand for supply and ways and means. There was a great number of expenses which had been entered into in various parts of the world, the amount of which was not at all known up to this moment. He had not intended to call the attention of the House to these matters, but as the noble Viscount had thought proper to attack them, and say a measure had failed which had not failed, he had thought it proper to mention them.

Lord Brougham hoped that Government would be prepared, early after the reassembling of Parliament, to enter on the consideration of the corn and provision laws.—The bill on which the discussion had been raised was then read a second time.

Upon the motion of the Duke of Wellington the House then went into committee on the Poor-Law Commission Continuance Bill. It was reported without amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday.—The Population Payments Bill also went through committee, and the Expiring Laws Bill was read a third time.

Tuesday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission in the usual form to the following bills:—The Administration of Justice Bill, the Lunatics Bill, the Foreign Bishops Consecration Bill, the Navy Pay Bill, the Expiring Laws Bill, the Frogmore Lodge Bill, the Royal Gardens Bill, the Marlborough Estates Bill, Riddle's Estate Bill, and Clayton's Name Bill. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.—Lord Ellenborough, after moving the third reading of the Exchequer-bills Funding Bill, stated, in answer to questions from the Marquis of Normanby, that, as it would be necessary to submit the measures which had been brought in by the late Administration for improving the drainage of towns, for the regulation of buildings, and the improvement of boroughs, to the consideration of a select committee, it would be impossible to proceed with them in the present session.—The Duke of Wellington said that he had supported the measure, and would do so again, whenever it was brought before the House.—With this assurance the Marquis of Normanby protessed himself completely satisfied. The Bill was then read a third time and passed, together with another also relating to Exchequer-bills, and that for the payment of the expenses incurred in making the population returns.

Lord Radnor then presented several petitions, praying that the Parliament might not be prorogued until some measure had been adopted with reference to the Corn-laws. The subject had excited the most intense interest throughout the country, but he feared that the hopes of relief which had been entertained would be disappointed. On this question the Duke of Wellington, at least, could not require time for consideration, as he had assisted in the bill by which the present Corn-laws were established. A plentiful supply of corn was by no means incompatible with great distress, and that was the state of things at present, when an immediate prorogation was to be expected, without any endeavour on the part of Government to afford relief. The noble Lord then proceeded to read extracts from several letters he had received, commenting upon the existing distress, and hinting at the necessity of a recourse to violence in case these grounds of complaint were left unredressed.

The Duke of Wellington said that he should not allow himself to be intimidated in the advice he felt it his duty to offer to his Sovereign by the noble Lord, by his friends or his correspondents. In what he had said on the previous evening he had been misunderstood, if it was supposed that he had refused to bring forward the consideration of the Corn laws. He had only said that he would not use that subject as a means for insuring a large attendance of their lordships. He had, indeed, assisted in establishing the present system, and he had endeavoured to increase his knowledge of the question since; but it stood now in a different light, and it was incumbent upon those who had to deal with it, to weigh maturely not only its bearings with respect to other subjects which had been elsewhere discussed, but also with reference to treaties between this country and foreign Powers, between foreign Powers with each other, and the general relations by which it was connected with the social system of the United Kingdom. On all these grounds he was opposed to hasty legislation. He by no means denied the existence of distress, but he did not believe that it could be in any degree alleviated by the prolongation of the session. The chief cause appeared to be the want of employment and the deficiency of wages, and these were the result of a variety of causes which Parliament would strive in vain to remove by any immediate measure.

Lord Kinnaird was glad to hear the explanation of the Duke of Wellington, for, like the Earl of Radnor, he had been led to think that his Grace had declared his intention of resisting all change in the Corn-laws. But it was difficult to resist the impression that Government was bound to monopoly, after the speech of the Duke of Buckingham to the farmers of Buckinghamshire, and the threat of the Duke of Richmond that the monopolists would oust the new Government if it attempted to alter the Corn-laws. He (Lord Kinnaird) would be glad to know when Parliament was to meet again?

The Duke of Wellington could not answer the question. But he wanted Lord Kinnaird to inform him what he meant by the word "monopoly?"—The Duke of Richmond explained that in the speech which had been referred to he had made use of no threat against the Government. He did not mean to assert that the Corn-laws were never to be considered with a view to their modification, but to assert that in whatever alteration was made due protection should be afforded to the agriculturist.—After a few words from Lord Clifford, the subject dropped.

Lord Brougham then again brought before the House the subject of a petition he had presented some days since, complaining of the support the slave-trade received from the large amount of British capital embarked in it in several foreign settlements. The only question was, whether the acts alleged by the petitioners amounted to slave-trading or not? and after an elaborate review of the law as it at present stood, the noble and learned Lord expressed his hope that the attention of Government might be directed to the point during the recess, and if any doubt existed, that Parliament might be applied to to remove it. In the continent of India the practice of which the existence of slavery gave rise were, it appeared from a lately published report, dreadful almost beyond description. Children were, it seemed, the principal object of traffic inasmuch as from the life of their parents was constantly sacrificed without hesitation. He trusted that some means would be adopted to put down such atrocities, which would, however, be feared, continue to be perpetrated so long as it was possible to hold human beings in a state of slavery.

The Earl of Radnor said, that the state of the law as it bore upon the transactions which formed the subject of the petition presented by the noble Lord had been already taken into consideration, and it was the intention of Government, if it were found inapplicable to the cases to which reference had been made, to call upon Parliament for additional powers.

Lord Ellenborough thought that the atrocities which were supposed to have their origin in the slave trade, might be ascribed with more truth to Thuggee. The suppression of slavery throughout India had been for some time under discussion, but it was thought better that the initiative should be taken by the Indian Government, which had every disposition to give effect to the wish that had been expressed.—After a few words from Lord Brougham, the House adjourned.

Thursday.—Lord Brougham presented several petitions on miscellaneous subjects. One of them complained of the dissipation, extravagance, and corruption that had prevailed at the late general election; and the learned Lord took the opportunity to address the House at some length on the subject.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, as Lords Commissioners, then took their seats in front of the throne: and the Commons having been summoned, the Royal Assent was given to the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Poor-law Commission Continuance Bill, and the Population Payments Bill.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that it is her Majesty's intention to bring to a close the present session of Parliament.—In conformity with the advice of her Parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intentions of her Majesty, her Majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new Administration; and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her Majesty.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision had not been made by the late Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalising the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.—Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her Majesty's wishes—the happiness and contentment of her people."

The clerk at the table having read the royal commission proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor said, "By virtue of her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, which has just been read, we do hereby, in her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, declare this Parliament prorogued till Thursday the 11th of November next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—On the motion that the order of the day for the third reading of the Exchequer-bills Funding Bill be read, Mr. Williams inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether or not the whole amount of the 5,000,000*l.* had been subscribed, and if not, what portion of it had been subscribed in Exchequer-bills, and what in money?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had stated the other night that 3,644,000*l.* had been subscribed. He was not able to state what proportion of it had been subscribed in Exchequer-bills and what in money; and the hon. Member would see that the information which he could give would be of no use, because the parties were at liberty to make up the amount of the subscription in money or in Exchequer-bills, as convenient. Though a very large proportion of the amount subscribed was in Exchequer-bills, it did not follow but that the proportion might be greatly altered by further subscriptions in money. He further begged to say, that the interest on Exchequer-bills was greater than on money, and the public would, therefore, be gainers. The proposed bills gave the Ministers the power to make up the sum necessary by the issue of Exchequer-bills, or by the sale of stock in the market, but he trusted that the hon. Member would not desire him to state what was intended to be done. The Ministers had the power of doing whatever might be best for the interest of the public.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed, as was also the Exchequer-bills Bill.

Mr. Hawes begged to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the last report of the Prison Inspectors, which he said contained accounts of some gross violations of prison discipline, which it was in the power of the Secretary of State to remedy without the interference of that House. He trusted that some assurance would be given to the House that the subject would not be overlooked by Government.

Sir J. Graham thanked the hon. gentleman for asking this question; because he was quite aware that the last report on prison discipline did contain matter worthy of the most serious attention of the executive Government. He had not yet had time to give the subject that attention it demanded, but had not altogether overlooked it. He had given instructions to the Inspectors of Prisons to send in an appendix to their report subdivided into two heads—the first containing matter which was subject to the immediate control of the executive Government, and the second containing such further matter as in the opinion of the inspectors required the supervision of Parliament next session. He quite concurred in the statement of the hon. Member of the necessity of the attention of Government being turned to that report.

Monday.—A sufficient number of Members not having assembled to constitute a House, there was consequently no sitting.

Tuesday.—The business transacted consisted in the ordering of returns and the presentation of petitions, with one or two answers to unimportant questions.—Sir C. Napier put a question relative to the case of Mr. M'Leod, which Sir R. Peel declined answering.—Mr. Brotherton inquired what was to be done with the petitions which had been forwarded to the Secretary of State, praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until the condition of the people had been inquired into.—Sir R. Peel said that Sir J. Graham was going to Windsor on Wednesday in order to present them to the Queen.

Wednesday.—A number of returns were moved for and petitions presented, but the only one which led to any discussion was that from Lord G. Paget, to which Mr. C. Buller called the attention of the House. It complained of the decision which had been come to against the sufficiency of the recognizances in respect of his former petition against the return for the borough of Carnarvon, on the ground that it was not taken before a magistrate having jurisdiction in Westminster. He had been led into this error by no fault or negligence of his own; and, although in strict law the question must be decided against him, he trusted that the House would view the case as one in which it was in equity bound to allow time for the presentation of a fresh petition.

The Attorney-General objected to the motion. The expressions in the clause were sufficiently explicit, and if the plea of mistake were once admitted as a valid one, the door would be opened to continual and interminable appeals from the decisions of the committee to whom all subjects connected with election trials were confided.—Mr. J. Jervis thought that the case was one in which the House would not do wrong in granting some indulgence, but the Solicitor-General and Sir R. Peel opposed the application, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

In answer to questions from Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Ewart, Sir R. Peel expressed his willingness to give cordial support to any practicable measure for the prevention of bribery and intimidation at elections. The subject, he said, was one of very great difficulty, as there was much danger that in attempting to suppress corruption the liberty of the subject would be so far interfered with as to make the remedy even worse than the disease. His confidence in the efficacy of the vote by ballot as an antidote to bribery had been very much shaken by the admitted fact, that since the operation of the Reform Bill every species of corruption had prevailed to a greater extent than before; and taking into account the many other most important questions which pressed for decision, he could give no further pledge at present than a promise to take the subject into consideration as soon as possible, with the earnest desire that all corruption might be extinguished. The worst cases he had heard of had occurred in large towns, indeed in the capitals of counties; and if the election petitions which had been presented were persevered in, as he hoped they would be, and such a system as he had described were proved to have prevailed, he should have the utmost satisfaction in making examples of those large towns, without reference to politics, by their total disfranchisement.

Mr. Wakley made a statement to the House on the subject of the custody of insane persons; and entered into the particulars of an individual case, in which a Scotch gentleman, after confinement for fourteen months in an asylum, had made his escape, and was now in London, and claimed protection, should he venture back to his native place.—The Lord Advocate, after some observations on the law relative to Lunatics, promised that the particular case brought before them by Mr. Wakley should receive a searching investigation.

Mr. Ward asked Sir J. Graham if it was true that a petition from Tamworth, praying the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until the Corn-laws had been considered, had been sent down to the mayor of Tamworth from the Home office, for the purpose of obtaining a scrutiny of the signatures?

Sir J. Graham admitted that such was the case: and read a letter which he had received from Tamworth, complaining of the signatures, many of which, it was stated, were fictitious, and, also, that the names of vagrants, infants, and persons imprisoned in the town had been appended to it. He did not, however, think that the petition had been sufficiently invalidated to prevent him laying it before the Queen. In reply to Mr. Williams, Sir J. Graham said that there were two thousand signatures to the petition.

Mr. F. Baring called the attention of the House to the observations which had been made in the House of Lords on the previous evening, by the Duke of Wellington, relative to the deficiency in the revenue. The Duke had said, that besides the deficiency which had been stated by Mr. Baring, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, there were large demands coming on the Treasury from other quarters, of which no account had been taken. As the assertions of the Duke of Wellington appeared to impeach the official conduct of Mr. Baring, he called for some explanation on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had not had an opportunity of obtaining an explanation from the Duke of Wellington on the subject, but he had no doubt that Mr. Baring had misapprehended his meaning. It did not appear to him that the Duke had impugned Mr. Baring's conduct; he was, in all probability, alluding to the statements of Sir R. Peel, made in the House of Commons, that, in addition to the current deficiency, there were large prospective charges which would have to be taken into account. There was no intention to throw doubt on the accuracy of Mr. Baring's calculations.—Mr. Baring expressed himself satisfied.

Sir R. Peel said, that so far from there being any impeachment of Mr. Baring's calculations, they were assumed by the present Government as correct, even though intervening circumstances might very naturally be supposed to have caused some alteration in the data on which they were founded. The additional charges alluded to, were those which would be incurred from our colonies, the Chinese war, and the arrangements for putting an end to the slave-trade in Africa.—Lord Palmerston had been led to draw the same conclusion as Mr. Baring had done from the speech of the Duke of Wellington. He warned Sir R. Peel against trusting to the "chapter of accidents," and pressed on him the absolute necessity of a material change in the Corn-laws.

Sir R. Peel expressed his surprise that such a charge should proceed from a Cabinet which for five years had been subsisting on that very chapter.

Thursday.—Viscount Somerton and Mr. J. Young took the oaths and their seats as Members respectively for the borough of Wilton and the county of Cavan.—Sir T. Fremantle moved for a new writ for the county of Linlithgow, in the room of the Hon. C. Hope, who has accepted the office of a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. T. Duncombe presented some petitions: one of which complained of certain alleged conduct of Mr. Neeld at the last election for the borough of Chippenham. The hon. Member proceeded to make some remarks on the subject, when he was called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Duncombe then made some observations on a recent speech of Sir R. Peel; attributing to the Right Hon. Baronet a declaration that he would take no measures to prevent bribery and intimidation at elections.

Sir R. Peel explained that he never said any such thing. He had stated that Lord J. Russell had already taken up the subject, and that if the noble Lord should persist, he would give him his cordial support.

Mr. H. G. Ward gave notice, that early in the next session he would move for copies of all correspondence on the subject of the recent address to her Majesty from the borough of Tamworth.—Mr. H. R. Yorke, in reference to this notice, inquired if the Home Secretary would object to state the sources from which he had derived his information on this subject.

Sir J. Graham said that under any circumstances he should decline to give the particulars required; and as a notice had now been given on the question, he should say nothing till the regular discussion had come on.

Mr. H. G. Ward gave notice that early in next session he would move for a select committee to inquire into the existence and extent of the burdens supposed to press heavily on the landed interest.

The Members were then summoned to the House of Lords, to hear the Royal speech; which will be found under our report of the proceedings of the Upper House. On their return the Speaker read the speech from the chair, and the Members separated.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Account closed at 88$\frac{7}{8}$ to 9; and 88$\frac{7}{8}$ buyers for Money; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 15s. premium; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; India Stock, 245 to 7.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—The late workmen still refuse to return to their employment, and no fresh hands have as yet been procured to take their place. In consequence of the masons having addressed a letter to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, containing at length the several charges of oppression which they complain of against their foreman, the contractors, Messrs. Grissell and Peto, have published a counter-statement, in which they assert that these charges are without the slightest foundation, and give their own explanation of the causes that have led to this unfortunate misunderstanding. They state that the secession of the workmen has originated, not in any oppression on the part of the foreman, but in an attempt which, had it been successful, would have robbed their employers of one-third of the labour they have paid for, and have placed the inexperienced and idle operative upon a par with the industrious and experienced workman; that a short time since, a few of the workmen determined to organize an arrangement among themselves, by which only a certain quantity of work should be performed by each man within a certain given time, and that any workman who presumed to do more than the allotted quantity should be subjected to a fine. One man, however, not influenced by this resolution, completed the working of a window-head in two or three days less than the allotted time, and for this "chasing," as it is called, he was fined five shillings by his fellow-workmen. On his refusing to pay it, a meeting was held for the purpose of proposing a strike against him; this was, however, found not to be feasible, and they

therefore resolved to adopt Mr. Allen, the foreman, as the cause of their turn-out, because he had been instructed by Messrs. Grissell and Peto to protect a workman whom they considered to have done only his duty. The consequence of this was, that notice was given by the men that they should suspend their work, and not resume it until the foreman was discharged. This has not been conceded by the contractors, and the men, as our readers are aware, have adhered to their resolution. Some expectations, it seems, were entertained on Monday that the masons would return to their work, but such was not the case. On Saturday, the foreman requested to have an interview with them, but this was refused. Another meeting of the body has been held during the week, when it was again determined that nothing short of the discharge of the foreman should induce them to return to their work. The question, it is said, begins to assume rather a serious character, as the time allowed the contractors is within a day or two of expiring; and Messrs. Grissell and Peto, it is added, will rather throw up their contract than discharge the foreman.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that in the House of Commons on Friday last, Lord Lincoln announced that it was the intention of Government to carry into effect an alteration for the improvement of the Green Park, contemplated by the late Board of Woods and Forests, on the death of Lady Gordon inhabiting a house in Piccadilly which interfered with that improvement. Arrangements had been made some time ago for pulling down the house whenever the event should happen, and it having recently occurred, the house will be pulled down and the site thrown into the Green Park, as soon as the representatives of Lady Gordon have given Government possession of it. On the same occasion, Sir F. Trench gave notice, that early next session he should move for the appointment of a select committee to consider the practicability and expediency of a plan for improving the navigation of the Thames betweeen Vauxhall and London bridges, for creating an embankment, embellishing its banks, removing the obstructions which at present exist, and for rendering the banks of the river capable of contributing to the health of the inhabitants and to the beauty of the metropolis; and also to consider the practicability of a railroad along the banks, with a view to giving greater facilities of communication. Mr. Wakley also presented a petition, numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Finsbury, setting forth that the borough was so densely populated, that it was scarcely healthy for the inhabitants; that the children of the poorer classes were under the necessity of going into the streets to play, for want of any other space for recreation, and thereby running great risks; and earnestly praying the house to consider if some step cannot be devised for throwing open spots of ground for the health and recreation of the people. In connexion with the same subject, it appears that, in consequence of the committee on the metropolitan improvements recommending the river to be embanked and a road formed from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge, Government surveyors have recommended the old houses from Chelsea-church to Battersea-bridge to be taken down. The gardens in Paradise-row, belonging to the apothecaries' company, will be removed to Parson's Green.

Wood Pavement.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday, one of the proprietors of a new patent wood paving proposed to the board to lay down 600 yards as an experiment in Oxford-street, on the descent between South Molton and Duke-streets. He produced a model to the board, and said that the only possible objection to wood, its slipperiness, was obviated by their blocks, which presented a good foot-holding in every direction, and the proprietors were willing to lay down a specimen on a hill where there was the most severe and continual traffic, in blocks of Norway fir or English elm, at 16*s.* a square yard, the same to be kept in repair for seven years at sixpence per square yard. He remarked, that though the surface blocks might be worn at the expiration of that time, the base blocks would be found as good as ever; and that if at the end of six months the specimen was not approved, the proprietors would remove it at their own expense. After it had been moved and carried unanimously, that the proposition be complied with, a gentleman present observed, that he had received a communication on the subject from Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, stating that it was a mistaken notion that wood paving became rotten and quickly worn out, as was proved by the sleepers on the Leicester and Swanston Railway, which, though they had been down nine years, were now as good as at first.—In connexion with this subject, we may mention that the Strand was closed again on Wednesday, in consequence of a portion of the experimental wood pavement recently laid down there having proved a failure; and it is said that a new plan of wood paving will be tried.

The Metropolitan Roads.—It has been announced that until the parishes of Kensington, Hammersmith, Isleworth, &c., come to some determination about the lighting of the roads, which has been discontinued by the metropolitan commissioners, the Brentford Gas Company intend continuing to light them at their own cost and risk. It also appears that the Bude light is to be introduced into the streets of the metropolis, instead of gas, at least in large open places. There is already one arranged at the middle of the crossing in Pall-mall, at the end of Regent-street, heretofore lighted by three large lamps, and other improvements of the same kind are said to be in progress.

Testimonial to the "Times."—A meeting of the leading merchants and bankers of the City has been held at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of considering the most eligible mode of testifying the acknowledgments of the mercantile community to the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper for their disinterested and successful exertions in detecting and frustrating the scheme of Continental swindling, by means of forged letters of credit, recently exposed in the trial of "Bogle *v.* Lawson," an account of which appeared in this Paper at the time. Several resolutions, expressive of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the conduct of the *Times* in this matter, were moved and carried unanimously; and it was finally resolved, that a committee be formed and empowered to take measures for the purpose of recording, in a more permanent and substantial manner, the sense of obligation conferred by the proprietors of that paper on the commercial world. The committee have since determined, that the chief magistrate of the City of London is the most fit and proper person to be requested to receive subscriptions on such an occasion; and his Lordship, on Tuesday, publicly made known at the Mansion-house his entire acquiescence in this arrangement.—A meeting of the committee again took place on Wednesday, when it was announced that the subscriptions already received amounted to upwards of 500*l.*; and it was resolved that not more than 10*l.* 10*s.* should be received from any firm, nor more than 5*l.* 5*s.* from any individual. A discussion then took place as to the form of testimonial which it would be desirable to adopt; and it was finally agreed that a tablet should be erected within the Royal Exchange, bearing conspicuously, on a proper elevation, the words "The Times," and containing an epitome of the Croydon trial, and a copy of the resolutions passed at the previous meeting. It was also proposed with the residue of the fund to strike some gold medals for the City of London School, for the encouragement of proficiency in modern languages and constitutional history.

Church Rates.—A vestry has been held at Brentford, for the purpose of raising a church rate for the present year; when it was proposed that a rate of threepence in the pound be granted. An amendment, however, was moved, that the meeting be adjourned until it was ascertained whether the amount could be raised by voluntary subscriptions. The chairman refused to put this amendment, on which a long and angry discussion ensued. It was then moved by the same party, that the meeting be adjourned for twelve months. The sense of the meeting was taken on the original motion, and the result was in favour of the rate. A poll was then demanded, which has since taken place, and terminated in a majority of forty-seven for the rate.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths for the week ending September 25th, as made up by the Registrar General for London and the suburban districts, comprising the metropolis, was 857; the number of males being 451, and of females 406. The total gives a number less by 69 than the weekly average of the three years 1838, 1839, and 1840, which was 92[illegible].

Robberies.—On Sunday, an extensive robbery was committed on the premises of Mr. Lambert, silversmith, Cheapside. Gold and silver watches, gold chains, and other articles to the value of about 700*l.*, were stolen by the thieves, who entered the premises through an empty house adjoining, which they got into with skeleton keys. They entered the shop by breaking through the ceiling, and, it is thought, they must have returned the same way, as there were no marks of violence outside the premises. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered; but the parties have not yet been apprehended.—The following attempt at robbery has also been made at the residence of Mr. Mountain, Hammersmith. About ten in the evening, Mrs. Mountain having occasion to go into one of the parlours, was surprised, on opening the door, to find a young man in the act of taking away the plate from off the sideboard, having already placed a silver teapot under his arm. On seeing Mrs. Mountain, he threw down the property and retreated through an open window into the garden, followed by the lady, who pursued him across the garden to the wall which separates the premises from the Thames, over which he got, and, it is supposed, swam across to the Surrey side, as, on search being immediately afterwards made on the Middlesex shore, he was not to be found.

Fires.—On Monday night, during the performance of the first piece at the Victoria Theatre, the performers and audience were greatly alarmed by a fire taking place among the scenery. The curtain fell, and prompt exertions were made by the parties on the stage, who tore down the burning scenes before the woodwork caught fire. The audience began to rush towards the door, and a great number of persons from the gallery escaped from the house, and were about to be followed by the remainder, when the manager came in front of the curtain and assured the audience the fire was totally got under. Several engines were soon in attendance, but their assistance was not required.—A serious fire has occurred at the Black Horse public-house, Kent street, Borough, which entirely consumed the house, stock, and furniture. The inmates were all in bed, and with difficulty effected their escape.—On Thursday night a fire broke out in the shop of a carpenter in a yard in the rear of the houses of Holborn, between Little Queen-street and New Turnstile. An efficient force of the fire-brigade, however, were speedily on the spot, when several cows and horses were got out from the yard, and in an hour the fire was subdued.—On Wednesday night a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Hilton, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars-road. It appears that the family had left the house for a short time, previously to which some clothes had been placed before the kitchen fire, and it is supposed that a lighted coal flew from the grate and set them on fire. The damage, however, was confined to to the lower part of the house.

Accidents.—Sir T. Wilde, the late Attorney-General, was thrown from his horse on Saturday, while taking a ride in the neighbourhood of his country seat, near Southgate, Middlesex. He was rendered nearly insensible by the concussion, having fallen on his head; but his medical attendants have reported that the learned gentleman has not experienced any injury beyond a few external contusions, which may confine him to his room for a few days.

Chartist Meeting.—On Monday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras was held, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of making Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and further, according to the words of the requisition, to take into consideration what measures should be adopted in the present state of the country, "the factions" appearing determined, after ten years of mock reform, to pursue the same reckless course of extravagant and useless expenditure, regardless of the miseries of the people. Not less than one thousand persons, it is said, were present, of whom a great number were females. The various speakers, after alluding to the great distress from which their brethren in the various commercial towns were suffering, proceeded to animadvert severely on the measures both of the present and the past administration. Mr. Feargus O'Connor having addressed the meeting, resolutions were passed in accordance with the notice convening it; and the assemblage, after giving three cheers for the charter, and three groans for "the factions," separated without any disturbance.

Provincial News.

Ampthill.—Great excitement has been produced in the neighbourhood of this place by an attempt, on the part of a servant, to poison a whole family, in which she partially succeeded. The following are the particulars:—Mr. Crouch, a farmer residing with his sister near this town, having reason to complain of the conduct of his two female servants, gave them notice to quit his service: the housemaid however apologized, and was forgiven; but the cook refused to make any concession, and her place was about to be supplied by another. On Sunday, a married sister of Mr. Crouch, residing at some distance, came over to Ampthill with her two daughters for the purpose of attending church; but there being no service, they called on their relative, and partook of some cake, which had been prepared by the cook on the preceding day. Immediately afterwards the ladies became seriously ill; by medical assistance, however, two were restored, but the third died on the following day. Suspicions being excited, the cake was analysed, and found to contain a large portion of arsenic. It also seems that not only was the cake thus poisoned, but some sauce for a beefsteak, which the cook had been ordered to prepare for her master's dinner, was found to contain a large quantity of the same poison.

Bradford, Wilts.—It is stated that the poor-rates of this town amount to as much as 15*s.* in the pound on the rack-rent. The manufactures have for some time past been in a depressed state; and the distress thereby occasioned has, during the last week, been heightened by the failure of a bank at Bath, which had a branch establishment here, and whose notes were in general circulation.

Brighton.—A few evenings since, as Mrs. Dickens, wife of the head gamekeeper to the Earl of Chichester, was proceeding from this town to Stanmer Park, she was stopped by a man wearing the undress of a soldier, and who was accompanied by other soldiers, nearly opposite the barracks, on the Lewes road. After ill-using her, he robbed her of upwards of 5*l.*, his companions looking on, and notwithstanding Mrs. Dickens called loudly for assistance, the men effected their escape. A private in the Scots Greys has been taken into custody on the charge, and undergone an examination before the magistrates, when Mrs. Dickens recognized him, declaring that he was the party who had offered her the outrage and robbed her of her purse. Some circumstantial evidence was adduced, more particularly the fact of his having changed two sovereigns at a neighbouring public-house shortly after the transaction; and ultimately the prisoner was remanded for a week, with an intimation that he would be then committed for trial.

Bristol.—A few days since a melancholy accident occurred to one of the trading vessels sailing from this port, by which four lives were lost. The *Severn Trow Sisters*, whilst on her voyage from Bridgewater to this place, was caught suddenly, when near the Holmes, by a severe squall, which sunk her almost immediately. The persons on board consisted of the master, his wife and two children, a passenger, and four seamen; and of these, the woman, children, and passenger, were all drowned. The captain and crew clung to the boat for some minutes before they could get on board of her. A heavy sea was running, and they were driven before the wind across the Channel, into Newport river; for a long time they were in imminent peril of death, but they were at length fortunately saved.

Cambridge.—It has been determined by the parish of the Holy Sepulchre, assisted by the munificence of the members of the Camden Society, to restore to its original form the Round Church, which is considered to be a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture. It is said that a gentleman from London, celebrated for his knowledge of ancient church architecture, has been engaged to carry this resolution into effect.

Dover.—The original tower of the South Foreland Light, which, it is said, was among the first erected in England, is now under process of demolition, being already almost levelled to the foundation. It appears that it was built in the reign of Charles II., and that the original light was made by burning coals upon the flat roof of the old tower, which was supplanted in 1793, when the modern one was built for 15 oil lamps. There is also a lower lighthouse, to enable the mariner, in time of danger, to keep the two lights in a line, and thereby avoid the Goodwin Sands. The board of the Trinity Board, which purchased the property of Greenwich Hospital, in taking down this tower, is stated to be the adoption of a similar light to

the one on the opposite coast, at Cape Grinez, which is found to answer better and more powerfully than those already in use. The height of both cliff and tower is expected to be about 400 feet above the level of the sea.

Huddersfield.—A large and long-established manufacturing house in this town has failed for a very large sum; whereby it is said that certain woolstaplers in Leeds alone are sufferers to the amount of 20,000*l.*, and that others in this place are still more involved. The occurrence appears to have created a painful sensation throughout the manufacturing districts of the West Riding.

Lancaster.—The inquiry into the conduct of the Rev. R. S. Barton has been resumed, and at length concluded, after a protracted investigation. In our last we mentioned that Mr. Buck, the counsel for the prosecution, had declined calling any more witnesses until it was determined whether their evidence would be received. After a short consultation, the Commissioners informed him that they would hear the evidence of his witnesses, but they would not pledge themselves that it was legally admissible. Under these circumstances, Mr. Buck declined to have them sworn, and closed his case. Mr. Brandt then addressed the Court for the defence at great length, the substance of his arguments being that the charges preferred against his client had not the slightest foundation for their support; that the evidence of the witnesses by whom they were endeavoured to be established was as unsatisfactory as possible; and that they were all persons who had either some personal altercation with him, or who had been prosecuted by him for stealing his rabbits, or who entertained a bad feeling towards the Church. Witnesses for the defence were then called, when several of Mr. Barton's domestics, and a great many residents in Heysham and this city, denied the truth of the charges brought against that gentleman, and spoke of the general propriety of conduct exhibited by him on every occasion on which they had an opportunity of observing him. The case for the defendant being closed, Mr. Knowles replied, and, in a long speech, defended his conduct in instituting this inquiry, and said that it had been to him a painful duty. He then replied in detail to Mr. Barton's witnesses, and concluded by thanking the Rural Dean and the Reverend Commissioners for the attention they had bestowed on the inquiry. The Court then gave its judgment, which was as follows:—"That, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, they consider that on the evidence adduced before them, there is not a *primâ facie* ground for instituting further proceedings." The trial, from its unusual nature, has created great interest in this city and neighbourhood, and the announcement of the judgment was received with loud cheers by Mr. Barton's friends, who warmly congratulated him on the result.

Manchester.—A meeting of hand-loom weavers has been held in this town, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of emigration; and, after some discussion, a series of resolutions were adopted, that they are desirous to emigrate to the United States, and that they will solicit the gentry of the town and the country at large to raise a fund for this purpose, as the only means by which their condition can be permanently ameliorated.

Merthyr.—In our last we noticed the serious accident which had occurred at the Pen-y-darran iron-works, near this place, and which was attended with such disastrous consequences. An inquest has since been held on the bodies, and after a protracted inquiry, which lasted two days, the following special verdict was returned:—"The jury return a verdict of homicide by misadventure. They find that the death of John Williams was occasioned by the projecting part of the tube which fell upon him. They find also that the explosion was occasioned by an insufficient supply of water on the tube, whereby it became heated; and that that insufficiency was produced partially through the ignorance of the engine tender and superintendent, and they affix a deodand of 5*s.* on the part of the tube causing the death. The jury recommend to the notice of the proprietors that signal whistles should be adopted, which, by being properly attached to the boilers, would give timely warning of approaching danger." Another man has since died of the injuries received; many others continue in a dangerous state, but hopes are entertained that they will all recover.

Nottingham.—We noticed in a previous Number the unexpected embarrassments of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Stock Bank. Since that time much excitement has prevailed here, in consequence of the disappearance of Mr. Mellor, the manager; and serious apprehensions were for some time entertained for his safety. Our readers will recollect that he left this city to proceed to London for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the bank, and placing it on a firmer footing. Nothing, however, was heard of him after his arrival in London for some considerable time; and his friends becoming alarmed on his account, instituted inquiries, through the police, but to no purpose; fears were therefore entertained that he had been murdered, or had drowned himself. Last week, however, it was discovered that he had proceeded in the government mail-steamer to Lisbon. A friend, who had gained some information of his movements, arrived at Falmouth half an hour after the steamer left. It seems that he had booked himself as Mr. Winter; that he had his head shaved and wore a wig, which appeared to be with the intention to mislead as to his description. A perfect clue, however, was obtained from the circumstance of a sheet of blotting-paper having been found in the room which he had occupied at the hotel, on which the impression of his signature was perfectly legible. Nothing is known as to the motives that have led him to take this step; but it is said that no defalcation whatever has been discovered in his accounts.

Oakham.—According to the recent census, this borough contains—inhabited houses, 11,124; uninhabited houses, 1,601; houses building, 29; males, 29,515; females, 30,933; population, 60,448. The increase in the population of the borough in the last ten years has been 10,212; and the decrease in the three out-townships of Crompton, Royton, and Chadderton, in the same period has been 269. In 1801, the uninhabited houses in these four townships were 25; 1811, 63; 1821, 108; 1831, in the four townships, 454; 1841, 1,601. In 1801, the houses in course of building in the four townships were 20; 1811, 14; 1821, 90; 1831, 47; 1841, 29. The state of trade during the last and present year will appear from the following statement:—Cotton mills working full time (1840 and 1841), 75, 58; cotton mills working short time, 10, 19; cotton mills entirely stopped, 6, 14. The variations in wages in the years 1832, 1836, and 1841, have been as follows:—Per week, cotton spinners, 26*s.*, 24*s.*, 19*s.*; cotton power weavers, 18*s.*, 15*s.*, 12*s.*; card-room hands, 8*s.*, 7*s.*, 6*s.*; piecers, —, 7*s.*, 6*s.*; hand cotton weavers, 7*s.*, 6*s.*, 6*s.*; hatters, 22*s.*, 20*s.*, 18*s.*; coal-miners, 24*s.*, 19*s.*, 17*s.* The number of operatives are (1836 and 1841):—Cotton spinners, 2,200, 1,800; card-room, &c., hands, 5,000, 5,500; cotton power weavers, 2,500, 3,500; piecers, 2,500, 2,300; hand cotton weavers, 250, 200; hatters, 2,500, 2,800; coal-miners, 1,400, 1,400. The amount of relief paid to the casual poor of the town in 1837 was 875*l.*; 1839, 1,160*l.*; 1840, 2,103*l.*; 1841, 2,708*l.*

Ramsgate.—It is stated that a survey is in progress for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a plan for forming a harbour of refuge at this place capable of containing a fleet of men-of-war, or merchantmen of the largest class. As the Goodwin and Brake Sands afford considerable shelter to this part of the coast, it is thought that if the additional works necessary for carrying this plan into effect can be made at a comparatively moderate expense, it will be one of the most valuable undertakings of modern times. The survey is now making under the direction of Sir John Rennie.

Sunderland.—We noticed in a former Number the partial removal of the lighthouse at this port. The undertaking has now been successfully completed, and the lighthouse has been conveyed from the north pier in an entire state to its eastern extremity, a distance of nearly 500 feet. The following is the plan which was submitted by the engineer to the commissioners of the river Wear in May, when it was under their consideration to pull down and re-erect the lighthouse on its new site:—The masonry was to be cut through near its foundation, and the whole timbers were to be inserted, one after another, through the building, and extending seven feet beyond it. Above, and at right angles to them, another tier of timbers was to be inserted in like manner, so as to make the cradle or base a square of 29 feet; and this cradle was to be supported upon bearers, with about 250 wheels of six inches diameter, and was to traverse on six inches of railway to be laid on the new pier for that purpose. The shaft of the lighthouse was to be tied together with bands, and its eight sides supported with timber braces from the cradle upwards to the cornice. The cradle was to be drawn and pushed forward with powerful screws along the railway above mentioned, on the principle of Morton's patent slip for the repairing of vessels. The project was approved of, and the necessary arrangements were made for carrying it into effect: the only deviation from this plan being, that during the progress of the work a windlass with ropes, worked by thirty men, was substituted for the screws. No crack or appearance of settlement is to be found in the building, which has now only to be firmly established on its new foundation.

St. Albans.—On Monday this town was thrown into great excitement by the report that a young woman had been murdered by a soldier at an obscure public-house. It seems that early in the morning the people of the house were alarmed by screams proceeding from one of the bed-rooms, and on proceeding to it, they discovered the young woman lying on the bed, covered with wounds, and bleeding copiously from the throat. On examination it was found that though the main artery had escaped, the division of which would have caused immediate death, so many and serious wounds had been inflicted, that not the slightest hope could be entertained of her recovery. A magistrate attended to take her deposition, but she could only answer by a few signs. The soldier, on being taken into custody, at once admitted that he had inflicted the wounds on the girl, and that he intended to murder her. An examination of the prisoner took place on the same day, but merely for the purpose of taking sufficient evidence to remand him until the fate of the girl is known.

Windsor.—The examination for the prize lately instituted at Eton College, by H.R.H. Prince Albert, for the encouragement of the study of modern languages, has just concluded. The examination occupied four days. The successful competitor was Mr. Simpson, pupil of the Rev. E. H. Pickering; the five next in order of merit were Messrs. Dodson, Lambton, De Horsey, Pigott, *maj.*; and Horten. It is stated that all the competitors acquitted themselves with much credit. The examination excited great interest in the school, and it is thought that the institution of this prize by his Royal Highness will have a great influence in causing increased attention to be paid to modern languages. The subjects in which the examination took place were German and French.—Thirteen milk-white goats, which were sent as a present to Prince Albert from the continent a few months ago, were inspected by her Majesty on Sunday, as the Queen was driven through the Long-walk by his Royal Highness. The colour and peculiar breed of these animals render them, it is said, of great value and rarity.—A review and sham fight by the 72d Highlanders took place in presence of her Majesty on Monday. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, proceeded across the Quadrangle to the enclosure, beneath the wall of the terrace, from the end of which the Queen and her illustrious mother viewed the movements of the troops, with which they appeared highly gratified. Prince Albert, with several of the members of the Royal household, stationed himself at an angle of the new terrace, which commanded an excellent view of the evolutions, and expressed himself much pleased with the high discipline of the regiment.

Railways.—A serious accident, attended with very disastrous consequences, and the immediate loss of four lives, occurred on the London and Brighton railway on Saturday. A long train, drawn by two engines, was approaching Hayward Heath, when the first engine got off the rail, and buried itself in the embankment, checking the other, which burst and occasioned an alarming concussion among the carriages. The stokers of both engines, and two passengers, were killed on the spot, several others seriously injured, and the line was strewed with the wrecks of the three first carriages, which were dashed to pieces. Two men who were walking on the line at the time very narrowly escaped. The body of one of the stokers struck one of them on the neck and knocked him out of the reach of the train; while the other was struck by some portion of the train and thrown into a ditch. The occurrence caused the delay of all the trains until seven o'clock, when the up-train passed and arrived in London about half-past eight. An inquest has been held on the bodies, when, after a lengthened investigation, which elicited no new facts beyond what are given above, except that the most probable cause of the accident was the bulging of the rails on the line in consequence of the late heavy rains, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, with a deodand of one shilling on the engines; the jury being of opinion that the four-wheeled engines at present used on this line are not safely constructed, and they recommend their discontinuance." In consequence of this accident the Board of Directors have made known their intention to discontinue the use of four-wheel engines, and to place a luggage-box immediately after the engine and tender. Until these luggage-boxes are ready, orders have been issued always to place a second class carriage next to the engine, in which no one is to be allowed to ride:—On Thursday afternoon the town of Brighton, which had been so much alarmed by the accident reported above, was again thrown into a state of great excitement by a report that Patcham tunnel had fallen in. On inquiry it appeared that the mail train, which left Brighton at a quarter before 11, passed through in safety, no appearance of danger then existing. The time for the next train to leave Brighton was a quarter before 12, when fortunately, before its arrival, some of the labourers employed on the spot perceived the Brighton end of the tunnel in a tottering state. They immediately raised an alarm, and caused the proper signals to be hoisted at each end to prevent the trains approaching. A great portion fell in at the exact time the first train would have been in the tunnel. Messengers were despatched to Brighton and the Hassocks-gate station to inform them of the occurrence. In the mean time the directors had caused several flys, post-chaises, &c., to proceed to Patcham to bring the passengers on to Brighton, where they safely arrived two hours after the appointed time. A government messenger was in the first train from London, having come down to examine the spot where the last accident occurred. The accident is attributed to the late heavy rains.—On Wednesday a man was examined at Croydon, charged with trespassing on the Brighton railway, to the serious peril of his own life and endangering the safety of the railway trains. It appeared that on Monday evening, about dusk, a down-train was proceeding along the line at Purley, when the engineer observed defendant lying completely across the opposite line of rails. At this time an up-train was expected every moment at the spot, and the down-train slackened its speed, and proceeded to meet the other, to which it reported the circumstance. The latter train then went at a slow pace till it arrived at the spot, where defendant was still lying across the rails, when it was found necessary to stop, and defendant was taken off the line, and placed in one of the carriages, and conveyed to the Croydon station. He was intoxicated at the time, and said he had been to Croydon fair, but could give no account how he got on the rails. The magistrates said, that the accidents on railways were sufficiently alarming without having them increased by such gross misconduct as that of which defendant had been guilty; and they felt it their duty to pass such a sentence as would deter others from acting in a similar manner. They then ordered defendant to pay a fine of 5*l.*, or be imprisoned for two months.—Arrangements, it is said, have been completed between the contractors for the Brighton mail and the directors of the Brighton railway for the conveyance of the day mail by railroad. The contract commenced on Wednesday, and the mail starts at its usual time—namely, 11 o'clock; the night mail still continuing to run as heretofore. It is also said to be in contemplation to have a third delivery of letters in Brighton in the course of the day, which, it is thought, will be a great accommodation to merchants and others resident there.—On Sunday afternoon, as the down-train of the London and Blackwall railway was on its way to the latter place, the rope broke about a quarter of a mile from the station in the Minories, and the carriages soon stopped. The train was then conveyed back to the station, and, after considerable delay, was drawn along the south line to Blackwall, the north line remaining unused until the rope was mended. A delay of nearly an hour in the departure of the next trains, both from London and Blackwall, took place in consequence of this accident.—On Thursday a meeting

of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company was held for the purpose of forfeiting a large number of shares upon which the last calls were unpaid. It appeared that the remittances had been received that morning for the calls on 145 shares, but not advised by the bankers, and a bill at three months was offered for 45 by a widow, whose affairs were thrown into Chancery. The bill being good was agreed to be taken by the meeting, but the 145 were still declared to be forfeited till advice of the remittance came from the bankers; and about 190 of the old shares were declared to be forfeited. The chairman said he had no doubt the shares would be all redeemed before the day of sale; at any rate it would only require the sale of one in ten to pay the remainder. A statement was then read, from which it appeared that during the first six months of the opening of the Railway the receipts were 349*l.* per week; for the subsequent six months, 380*l.* per week, which increased with the extension of the line to 989*l.* per week, and during the last month to 1,007*l.* weekly. The chairman stated that the cost of the line would be 23,000*l.* per mile, including engines and everything, and if it should be fine weather the railway would be opened in 14 days to Spillbrook, two miles on this side of Bishop Stortford.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Countess De Grey and the whole suite, is expected to arrive here on Thursday next. It is stated that Viscount Jocelyn, eldest son of the Earl of Roden, has accepted the appointment of Steward of the Household, which is expected to be the most brilliant ever remembered in the annals of the Irish Court. It is stated to be the intention of Earl and Countess De Grey to adopt a rule with respect to the holding of drawing-rooms, which it is hoped will exercise a beneficial effect on the trade of this city; it is decided that these ceremonies are in future to be held in the daytime, in accordance with the Royal practice, and not, as they have hitherto been held, late at night. The Lord Chancellor took his departure for England on Saturday. His Lordship has taken the mansion of the late Lord Guillamore, and not, as was reported, that of Lord Plunket, in Stephen's-green.—A meeting of the New Repeal Board of Trade has been held at the Corn Exchange, at which the deputies from several trades were present; Mr. O'Connell proclaimed it to be indispensably necessary that every deputy should be an avowed repealer, and take the following pledge, which he repeated:—"I, Daniel O'Connell, do solemnly promise and declare that I will not consume, nor suffer to be consumed to my knowledge or belief, any article on our persons or in our household, of any kind, but such as are of Irish manufacture; and that I will do all I possibly can to discourage the consumption of any article that is not of Irish manufacture." This proposal was met with loud acclamations, and carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connell then said he should proceed to Tipperary, and hold there a great Repeal Meeting, in order to exact this pledge from all the peasants who might attend. He said there should be a medal which every man, woman, and child should wear. On one side of it there should be an Irish harp new strung, and an Imperial crown over it in honour of the Queen, and on the other side the pledge. He instanced Father Mathew, who, he said, had only 11 teetotallers when he began, and now there were upwards of six millions.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell read a letter from the Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, in America, enclosing the subscriptions of several repealers there, amounting to 40*l.* He said that he hailed the exhibitions of American sympathy with which they had been honoured with greater pleasure, because they did not urge the Irish people to any forcible course of action. He did not blame the course adopted by the Americans to obtain their freedom, but the mode in which the people of Ireland were to accomplish the object they had in view was essentially different. Their struggle would be a peaceable, legal, and constitutional one: and while their determination to obtain the right of self-government was not inferior to that exhibited by America, they would sooner forfeit that right for ever than consent to the shedding of one drop of human blood. Other letters were then read by the Secretary, enclosing various subscriptions, one of which was from a "Young Man's Association" in America for 50*l.*—The feast of Tabernacles has been observed with unusual splendour by the Jewish residents in this city, several of the nobility and gentry of all persuasions having sent them large quantities of fruits and flowers, branches of Palm, Myrtle, Willow, and other Evergreens for their succoth, or booth, in Lower Jervis-street.—The *Gazette* has published a proclamation, offering a reward of 100*l.* for the detection of some parties who on Sunday, 26th ult., set fire to the house of a man named Burke, at Kilmenee, in the county of Mayo, on which occasion Burke's wife and daughter perished in the flames.

Castlebar.—There is at present in this town a police-constable named Patrick Dillon, who claims the Earldom of Roscommon. Fourteen years since it seems his father claimed the title, when he had all the assistance that the Marquis of Sligo could afford him. The decision then made was in favour of the late Earl, a cousin of the former Earl by the male line. The father of Dillon was a nephew by the female line. A seaman named John Dillon is also said to be a competitor for the honours and estates.

Sligo.—A melancholy accident has occurred in this town. The boat belonging to the tide-waiters upset in the river during a squall, not far from the shore, and five men, one of whom was the chief tide-waiter, were drowned.

Belturbet.—A man named Leonard, living near this place, has murdered his wife, under the following circumstances. While sitting at the fire, he desired her to go out to tie up some corn which was cut, but being at the time engaged at some household employment, she did not go out immediately, on which, without further provocation, he took up an iron candlestick used for holding burning rushes, and coming behind her while she stooped, gave her two or three blows on the back of the head, which killed her on the spot. The jury have returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against him. It seems that he did not deny the act, or assign any reason for it. He is about 60 years of age, has been 21 years married, this woman being his second wife; but it did not appear that they had ever lived on bad terms. It is thought that he must have committed the deed under the influence of temporary insanity.

SCOTLAND.

Sutherlandshire.—A serious riot has taken place on Lord Reay's estate in the parish of Durness, in this county. It seems that a Mr. Anderson, who is principal tacksman in Durness, under a lease from Lord Reay, had served notices upon a number of small tenants to quit his property. As they refused to leave, the sheriff-substitute of the county, together with a force of sheriff's officers, proceeded to the spot. The people turned out and met them on the road, to the number of two or three hundred, armed with sticks, flails, and other weapons. The officers, however, succeeded in reaching the inn of Durine without molestation. In the night, the people, with increased numbers, made an attack on the inn, tore down the railings in front of the house, broke the windows, and forced open the doors. They then made an attack on the constables, and after a hard struggle knocked them down and dragged them out of the house, where they met with similar treatment, and were completely dispersed. The mob having thus succeeded in driving away the constables, returned to the inn, forced an entrance into the room in which the sheriff and procurator-fiscal were, and violently drove them out, threatening to take their lives if they remained that night in the parish. They were consequently compelled to retrace their steps to the nearest inn, about 20 miles distant, which they reached about five in the morning with the half of their party. The remainder concealed themselves in the standing corn and among the rocks, and made their escape when daylight broke. There is no account of any inquiry having yet been instituted into these lawless proceedings, but it is thought that very decided measures will be adopted to prevent their recurrence.

Isle of Skye.—A few days since Mr. Lindsay, officer of Excise in the island of Harris, to all appearance came by his death in the following manner:—He went out to a promontory which juts into the sea, near the mansion of Rodul, for the purpose of shooting Solan geese, and was accompanied, it is said, by two dogs. His not coming home at night created much alarm to his family; and on the following morning search was made for him. On the promontory mentioned were found the two dogs lying beside some birds which had been shot, but no trace whatever could be found of Mr. Lindsay. It is supposed that he must have lost his footing on the rock, and fallen into the sea, which at that place is of considerable depth. He had on his person at the time a heavy shot-bag, which, together with his gun, would, it is thought, have caused him to sink immediately. His remains have not been found.

Miscellaneous.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.—The third report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, has just been published, of which the following is an abstract: The numbers registered in the year ending June 30, 1840, compared with those of the preceding years were—

	1840-40	1838-39	1837-38
Births . .	5[illegible]	480,540	399,712
Deaths . .	[illegible]	331,997	335,956
Marriages .	124,329	111,083	111,481

Thus showing an increase in the number of births registered in the year ending June 30, 1840, over those in 1838-39, of 21,049; over those in 1837-38, of 161,877; in the number of deaths registered in the year ending June 30, 1840, over those in 1838-39 of 19,094; over those in 1837-38, of 14,145; in the number of marriages registered in the year ending June 30, 1840, over those in 1838-39, of 3,246; over those in 1837-38, of 12,848. The increase in the number of registered births is said to be the result of the successful operation of the new law; and it has not been confined to a few localities, but has been generally diffused. The proportion of male and female births during the last three years has been nearly equal. In regard also to the deaths, the proportion of male and female mortality in each of the three years has been nearly the same:

	Males.	Females.
Year ending June 30th, 1838 . .	170,905	164,991
Do. do. do. do. 1839 . .	169,112	161,895
Do. do. do. do. 1840 . .	177,9[illegible]	172,172

More than half the excess over the deaths of 1838-9, and more than three-fourths of the excess over those of 1837-8 consist of deaths of children under five years of age. This increase in the rate of mortality has not been general throughout the kingdom, but has been confined to a few unhealthy localities. From a tabular statement attached to the report, it appears that there has been a progressive decrease of mortality from 1837-8 in the metropolis and in Devonshire; and of progressive increase from 1837-8 in Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, the northern parts of Lincolnshire, Chester, Salop, Stafford, except the mining part of the two latter; Lancaster, south of Morecombe-bay, except Liverpool and Manchester; the West Riding of Yorkshire, except the northern parts thereof, and Leeds, the city, Hainsty, East Riding of York, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Wales. The greatest increase of mortality has been in the following counties:—Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Northumberland, Durham, Derbyshire, and North Wales, the combined increase of which alone amounts to 15,251 out of the total increase of 19,097. It will be noticed that this increase of mortality has occurred among the manufacturing population. A great number of deaths in these districts is to be traced to the prevalence of epidemic diseases, particularly typhus and scarlet fever; and besides these, other circumstances to which those living in the manufacturing parts of England are exposed, which will always be operating prejudicially to health, and cause an increase in the rate of mortality. The report shows a great variation in the mortality in different districts, especially in childhood and old age. The deaths of children under one year of age, constituting a fourth portion of the whole mortality, appear to have been comparatively most numerous in the mining districts of Staffordshire and Shropshire; the south of Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire; the manufacturing parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire: in Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, &c. The proportion of deaths at advanced ages has been greatest in Devon, Dorset, Wilts, Cornwall, in the counties north of Yorkshire, and in Norfolk and Suffolk. It has been least in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and the mining districts of Staffordshire and Shropshire. In the number of marriages there has been an increase to the amount of 12,848, as compared with those registered in 1837-8, and an increase of 3,246 over those of the year 1838-9. The number married under the age of 21 was as follows—men, 6,101; women, 17,909; being in proportion to the whole number married 4-90 per cent. and 14-40 per cent. respectively. It appears from the report, that in thirteen English counties in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Wales, more than 40 per cent. of the men married could not write their names; and that in nineteen English counties in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Wales, the same fact existed with respect to more than half the women. It appears from the abstract of marriages contained in the report, that in the whole of England and Wales, out of 124,329 couples, there were 41,812 men, and 62,523 women who, it is presumed, either could not write, or wrote very imperfectly. With reference to the ages of those married, it appears that in the year 1838-9 the average age of marriages was, for men, about 27 years; for women, 25 years, and a few months. It now appears, from an analysis of the recorded ages in 10,019 marriages which occurred in June 30, 1840, that the average for men is 27.4 years, for women 25.5 years. The places registered during 184[illegible] for the solemnization of marriages unconnected with the Church of England amount to 188. The number registered the preceding year was 24[illegible].

Church Extension.—The following is the summary attached to the last and 21st annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building additional churches in populous parishes:—Churches and chapels completed, 281; building, 16; Plans approved and ready for tender, 11; plans under consideration, 6; Grants proposed to be made for building 28 other churches and chapels, 28 of which are included in the preceding items, leaving under consideration, 30—total, 341. The accommodation in churches and chapels completed is as follows: in pews, 156,477; in free seats, 193,412: total accommodation, 349,889.

Turnpike Trusts.—A statement of the income and expenditure of the turnpike trusts in England and Wales, for the year 1839, which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, will show, in reference to those counties which are more or less intersected by railroads, how the income of those trusts has been affected. In Bedfordshire the total income in 1839 amounted to 12,569*l.*, and the total expenditure to 12,914*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 315*l.* In Berkshire the total income was 15,362*l.*, and the expenditure 17,151*l.* In Buckinghamshire the income amounted to 14,838*l.*, and the expenditure to 16,199*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,361*l.* In Cambridgeshire, the total income was 15,123*l.*, and the expenditure 14,525*l.* In Cheshire, the income amounted to 70,554*l.*, and the expenditure to 52,915*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,161*l.* In Derbyshire the income amounted to 40,997*l.*, and the expenditure to 42,800*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,803*l.* In Durham the income amounted to 32,612*l.*, and the expenditure to 32,204*l.*, leaving a surplus of only 408*l.* In Essex the income amounted to 31,160*l.*, and the expenditure to 31,429*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 269*l.* In Gloucestershire the income was 78,3[illegible]*l.*, and the expenditure [illegible], leaving a deficiency of 3,257*l.* In Hertfordshire the income amounted to 26,957*l.*, and the expenditure to 27,879*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,921*l.* In Kent the income amounted to 61,721*l.*, and the expenditure to [illegible]*l.* In Lancashire the income amounted to 148,822*l.*, and the expenditure to 139,208*l.* In Leicestershire, the income and expenditure was respectively 25,250*l.* and 23,772*l.*, and in Lincolnshire, 31,274*l.* and 33,574*l.*; leaving a deficiency in the latter county of 2,300*l.* In Middlesex the deficiency amounted to about 2,418*l.* In Northampton the deficiency was no less than 4,445*l.* In Oxfordshire the income was 23,680*l.*, and the expenditure [illegible]*l.* In Shropshire the deficiency of income was about 2,795*l.* In Somersetshire there was a surplus of 57[illegible]*l.* In Staffordshire the income amounted to 58,12[illegible]*l.*, and the expenditure to 59,752*l.* In Surrey the income was 61,000*l.*, and the expenditure 63,578*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 2,578*l.* In Warwickshire the income was 26,685*l.*, and the expenditure 28,384*l.* In Worcestershire the income amounted to 42,821*l.*, and the expenditure to 35,820*l.* In Yorkshire, the income amounted to 201,438*l.*, and the expenditure to 199,107*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,331*l.*—Thus, of the above 24 counties, there are no less than 12 in which the income is exceeded by the expenditure.

These statements furnish a curious addition to the history of railway travelling and its effects in this country.

Natural History.—A person named Richard Shaw, residing at Old Field Carr, near Headon-le-Feble, who keeps a quantity of hens, having for a week past lost the eggs of one of them which was a constant layer, made a diligent search for four or five days, but without success; but on Thursday last he saw the hen come cackling from off an Apple-tree in the garden, in which was a magpie's nest; he immediately got a ladder and examined it, when, to his surprise, he found nine of her eggs deposited there. The nest is about 18 feet from the ground.—*A Yorkshiren.*

Mental Alienation.—The following statement has appeared in some of the French papers, and is given as a proof of the influence of temperature on mental alienation. On analysing 16,097 observations, furnished by the returns from the Lunatic Asylums of Charenton, Bicêtre, the Salpêtrière, the hospital at Turin, and that at St. Yon, the following are the results:—The admissions were last year, in Jan., 1,164—Feb., 1,200—March, 1,320—April, 1,453—May, 1,579—June, 1,701—July, 1,689—Aug., 1,472—Sept., 1,365—Oct., 1,373—Nov., 1,264—Dec., 1,273. It therefore appears that the maximum was in June, and the minimum in Jan.; and on comparing the six hot with the six cold months, it will be found that the number of lunatics, during the former, was much the greatest.

Law.

House of Lords.—A committee for privileges sat on Monday, on the claims of the Earl of Belmore and the Earl O'Neill to vote for representative peers of Ireland. The Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Mr. Talbot appeared as Counsel for both claimants, and, having called the usual evidence to make out the sitting of the last peers, and the descent of the present peers the claims were declared to be made out. The following Appeal cases were then decided.

Haig v. Homan.—This was a case in which a receiver had been appointed, in a suit in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for the purpose of receiving certain rents, and keeping down annuities granted by the sub-lessee of an estate, and charged on those rents. The original lessee finally became entitled to the sub-leases as well as to the lease; the disputes then arose as to the further payment of the annuities. He finally succeeded in getting some of the annuities declared void, and he then brought before the Court of Chancery a claim to have the sums paid over by the receiver in respect of these annuities repaid to himself. The court, however, rejected this claim, and he appealed against the decision.—Lord Cottenham, after going fully into the case, moved to affirm the decision of the court below, on the ground that the appellant had allowed an original order of the court, for the payment of the annuities, to remain undisturbed, when, if he meant to put forward a claim to all the money paid on account of these annuities, he should have given notice of his intention to the receiver, and should have applied to the court to rescind that order.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Laidlaw v. Smith.—This was a question whether, according to the Scotch law of arrestment, a party was liable to be proceeded against as in absence, on the ground that though he had constituted an agent, he had not constituted an agent for this particular purpose. Lord Cottenham fully agreed with the decision of the court below, which he moved might be affirmed with costs.—Affirmed accordingly.

Allan v. M'Craw.—This was an appeal against a decree of the Court of Session, which had declared the appellant liable to contribute to the parochial burdens of South Leith, though the place in which his house was situated formed part of a district which by an Act of Parliament had been separated from South Leith, and united to Edinburgh.—Lord Cottenham expressed a clear opinion on the very words of the act, that the liability of the appellant still continued.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hill and others v. Paul.—The circumstances of this case were as follows:—Mr. Robert Hill had been appointed to the office of Registrar of the sasines of the county of Renfrew. This was a public office, and a salary was attached to it. Robert Hill assigned the profits of this office to the appellants, subject to a payment to him of 300*l.* a year. He became indebted, and executed a trust deed for the benefit of creditors. The trustees of his creditors demanded that the profits of the office in question should be treated as part of the assets. The court below had permitted this, and had made a decree in favour of the trustees now represented by the respondent. The appellants brought up this decision by way of appeal to this House.—Lord Cottenham said that he had felt considerable anxiety in deciding the case, as he had come to a conclusion at variance with that of the opinion of the Judges of the Court below. His Lordship then went fully into the terms of the trust deed, and from them, considering what were the circumstances of the parties at the time of its execution, expressed his clear opinion that no title to the profits of the office passed by that deed. On this point, which was the one argued at the bar, his decision would proceed; but he could not conclude his observations on the case without intimating that, besides the ground already referred to as calling on the House for a reversal of the judgment of the court below, there was another on which he doubted whether the judgment could have been maintained. He meant to say that he much doubted whether the trust deed, even if it had been so framed as to include the profits of this office, could have had force enough to carry them. The office was a public office, and he did not think its income could be thus made over to trustees, but he desired it to be distinctly understood that his judgment did not proceed to that point. The terms of the trust deed were not in themselves sufficient to include the profits of the office, and on that ground he moved that the judgment of the court below be reversed, the preliminary objections be sustained, and that their Lordships should find the appellant entitled to the costs of this suit.—Agreed to.

Pamer Callaghan v. John Callaghan.—This was an appeal from the Court of Chancery in Ireland, arising from the following circumstances:—In 1834 the appellant was possessed of a mansion-house and grounds at Lota, in the county of Cork. In 1836 the premises were purchased from him by his younger brother, Patrick Wm. Callaghan. In August, 1837, there was a general election, and the appellant was returned to serve in Parliament for the city of Cork. A petition to unseat the qualification and a petition was presented. On the 13th of November, 1837, the appellant wrote and the following paper, addressed to his brother:—"P. W. Callaghan—I propose to take from you the house, offices, and that part of the demesne lots annexed thereto, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, situate in the parish of Glanmire, and the north liberties of the city of Cork, for my own life and the lives of Richard Callaghan and George Callaghan, Esqrs., and of the survivor of such three lives, the same to be free of all rents and assessments during my life, and to be subject to the rent of 30*l.* per annum during the lives of the said Richard Callaghan and George Callaghan, and either of them, in case of either of them surviving me, and I bind my heirs and assigns to pay such rent to you and your assigns during their lives, from the time of my decease, so long as either of them shall live. Leases to be executed at the request of either party." There was an acceptance of this proposal by Mr. P. W. Callaghan, dated on the 15th day of November, 1837, in the following terms, written at the foot of said proposal:—"I accept the above proposal, and agree to let the said house and demesne on the above terms." In the month of July, 1838, P. W. Callaghan died, and the present respondent succeeded, as heir-at-law. He commenced possession from the account of the house and demesne lands of Lota, but, being informed, brought a petition in the Exchequer in Hilary Term, 1844. The petition was then newly to judgment, but in September of that year the appellant served the respondent with notice of his engagement of 1837, and required him to execute a lease of the premises, which the respondent refusing to do, the appellant filed his bill in the Irish Court of Chancery for a specific performance. The respondent filed a cross bill for discovery. It was contended, on the part of Mr. David Callaghan, that the agreement was a binding and valid agreement, and that it ought to be enforced. It was answered, on the part of Mr. John Callaghan, that it was made for a temporary purpose only, that of giving Mr. T. Callaghan an electoral qualification, and not with a view of being permanently carried into execution, and that the terms were so unreasonable and unfair as against P. W. Callaghan that a court of equity would not enforce them. After two or three hearings, and after the Lord Chancellor Pankat had caused the attorney who had prepared the agreement to be examined, his lordship dismissed the bill for specific performance, without costs. The appellant brought this decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland before the House. Lord Cottenham went very fully into this case, and expressed his opinion that the object of the arrangement was merely a temporary one, namely, to give Mr. D. Callaghan, as had been stated in the course of the cause, a qualification capable of more easy and less expensive proof than any other qualification he possessed. His Lordship said, if it was possible to doubt that such was the object of the agreement, then he was clearly of opinion that it was an agreement so unreasonable in itself, that equity would not enforce its performance. He therefore moved to affirm the decision of the Court below, and dismiss this appeal with costs. Lord Brougham had also attentively considered this case, and most entirely concurred with the view taken of it by his noble and learned Friend. Decree affirmed, and appeal dismissed with costs.

Prerogative Court.—Dr Dauberny sat in the absence of Sir H. Jenner.—*In the Goods of Alice Kelham.*—In this case the testatrix made a will in 1829, and died in the present year. In this will there was an erasure, and above it simply the words "Erased by me, A. K." When the case originally came before the Court, it directed the paper to be examined by persons skilled in the discovery of erased writing. This has been done, but the matter scratched out has not been deciphered. Dr. Haggard, under these circumstances, in moving for the probate, contended that parole evidence must be admitted, and other circumstances taken into consideration to ascertain the meaning of the erasure. In this case it was evident from a codicil to the will, in which the sum of 400*l.* was referred to, that that was the sum which had been erased. He accordingly prayed the Court to grant probate to the paper, including this sum of 40*l.* to the executor named therein. Dr. Dauberny rejected the motion. The whole string of cases in the Prerogative Court was against the adoption of such a course, and the opposite decision in the judicial committee, the grounds of which were not distinctly known, and the facts of which were different, could not alter it. The doubt existing as to the words erased, had not been removed by such evidence as the Court could admit, and consequently he must reject the motion.

Glasgow Court of Justiciary.—*Trial of Gavin Scott, for Forgery.*—Gavin Scott, whose case has recently excited such a painful interest in the commercial world, and the circumstances connected with which have already appeared in this paper, was placed at the bar, on the charge of theft, breach of trust and embezzlement, and forgery and uttering. The charge, which was of considerable length, was first read, when the prisoner, on being interrogated, replied "I am guilty, my Lord." Mr. Maxwell, his counsel, then addressed the bench on his behalf. He said that he had been traced to, and overtaken at, Marseilles, by Mr. D. M'Gregor and Forester, the London officer, who accompanied him. Mr. M'Gregor was the only person able to identify Scott, and the London officer had no warrant for his apprehension. Thus much difficulty might have arisen in the recovery of the remainder of the property had any obstruction been thrown in the way by the unfortunate panel. But, so far from this, the panel not only gave every facility for the recovery of what remained of the money, but he voluntarily agreed to accompany these persons to this country. He had been informed that one of the banks disputed that a forgery had been committed, and he came back to protect the interests of his late employers, who had already been so much injured by him, by admitting that forgery. The counsel said he could produce ample certificates of the former fair character of the prisoner, but he would only content himself with reading two or three statements which bore more immediately upon the case before them. He then read a letter from the agent for the protection of the British commercial interests in France, in which he stated, that having accompanied Messrs. M'Gregor and Forester to assist in apprehending Scott, the prisoner at once freely and part of all, gave every facility towards the recovery of the sum which was wanting to make up the amount he had carried from England, and accompanied them voluntarily to this country. Messrs. M'Gregor and Forester had certified to the same effect, stating that the sum recovered amounted to 1,700*l.* He, therefore, craved the lenient consideration of the Court for his unhappy client. Lord Meadowbank, in passing sentence, said,—Gavin Scott, you have admitted that you are guilty of this theft, breach of trust, and embezzlement, and of forgery, and of uttering as genuine forged writings. The crimes, by the law of Scotland, were capital not long ago, and one of them is capital now. In your case there is everything to aggravate your guilt. You were employed and trusted by those gentlemen, in whose service you lately were, and the way in which you have repaid them was to carry off and defraud them of a sum of more than 800*l.* By so doing circumstances might have arisen which would have been attended with ruin to them for the rest of their lives. Of this circumstance you must have been aware at the time, and, therefore, there cannot be any question as to the nature and extent of your guilt, nor is it attended by any circumstances of palliation or extenuation. That you afterwards repented of this crime, as has been stated by your counsel, and were willing to afford every redress in your power for the injury you had done, may be very true, but I am not sitting here to consider circumstances of this description. Mercy for the perpetration of such a crime is not in my province. It rests with the Crown, who alone can extend it to you if it seems fit. My duty here is to vindicate the law, and to the world, who have been robbed of such an officer, who was almost the pride, and might have worked his way, but that the prime property of his own cause forbids, I have no alternative but to pronounce sentence of transportation for life. It is painful for me to have to pronounce such a sentence upon one who, I am told, before this occurrence, has borne a fair character, and who must have borne a fair character before he could have been intrusted by his employers, but who has now shown that that trust to criminal, the sentence of the Court is, then, that you be transported beyond the seas for the whole period of your natural life; and I will not say another word than this, that you have much to repent of, and I trust you have repented. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

TATTERSALL'S—Thursday.—*The Cesarewitch Stakes.*—The supporters of Emma and Wiseacre were still more zealous than on Monday, and the result was that before the betting finished each was backed at an improvement of two points. The square stood at 9 to 1 until late in the evening, and then rose a point, but not until three-fifths of the subscribers had left. The Rule, The Young'un, I-am-not-aware, and Bob Peel also had friends, but only in the instance of the Young'un did we perceive any improvement. It is reported that Zelmyra is either lame or amiss.

The Clearwell Stakes.—Attila having arrived at Newmarket, was backed against Wiseacre now *en route* for the same place at evens, "with a start." The Hester colt was quite out of favour. Closing prices:—

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

3 to 1 on the field against the			12 to 1 agst Oreola			
12	1	agst The Duke of Rutland's 1st (taken)	20	1	I am-not-aware (taken)	
			20	1	Jenny	
6	1	Thora (taken)	22	1	Bob Peel (taken)	
8	1	Wiseacre (taken)	25	1	Dervishes	
8	1	The Squire	25	1	S. Francis (taken)	
13	1	The Baker (taken)	[illegible]	1	Miss Sutton (taken)	
15	1	The Young'un				

CLEARWELL STAKES.

6 to 4 agst Col. Anson's Attila, not p.p.; and 100 even on him agst Mr Wreford's Wiseacre, not p.p. 5 to 1 agst Col. Peel's Hester colt taken p.p.

DERBY.

17 to 1 agst	Attila (taken)		25 to 2 each against Hester colt and		
50	1	Palmarus (taken)	Wiseacre, and 100 to 1 against Attila		
50	1	Barrier and Defier	(taken in the betting).		

MARK LANE, Friday, Oct. 8.—There has been very little English Wheat on sale since Monday, and good dry samples improve in value, and Foreign has realized an advance of 1s. per qr. since that period, with a steady demand.—Barley, Peas and Beans continue the same.—Monday's currency for Oats is fully supported, but there is not so much doing as on Wednesday.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White 52 to 70	Red	[illegible]
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . .	60 to 62	White	[illegible]
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 36	Grind	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Poland 22 to 24	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed 24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28
—— Irish	Feed 18 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye	38 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	37 to 36	Tick	30 to [illegible]
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	40 to 44	Winds.	40 to 50
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	34 to 38
		Grey	32 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
August 27	76 1	39 7	24 5	41 0	43 9	48 5
Sept. 3	74 1	39 1	24 3	40 1	44 0	45 4
— 10	71 2	39 10	23 6	39 1	44 8	44 8
— 17	64 8	39 2	23 6	37 11	44 10	47 9
— 24	63 4	39 5	22 5	38 5	45 2	45 11
October 1	61 9	33 0	22 0	38 7	42 11	36 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	68 6	38 4	23 4	39 0	44 3	45 [illegible]
Duties . .	16 8	4 10	12 3	11 0	3 6	2 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. R. Fletcher, wine merchant, Lincoln—H. Thompson, timber merchant, King street, Clerkenwell—J. Bridgman and W. Dryland, Upper Chapman street, St. George's.

BANKRUPTS.—A. J. Hofstaedt, Billiter street, Fenchurch street, merchant—J. C. Knell, Mulbrook, Hampshire, cattle-dealer—E. Bayly, Exeter, straw bonnet dealer—H. Busbridge, Upper North place, Gray's Inn road, livery stable keeper—R. Culver, Ipswich, Suffolk, upholsterer—E. Cooper, E. P. Cooper, B. Cooper, and J. A. Cooper, Stoverton Mills, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothiers—J. Heywood, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner—J. B. Carey, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—E. Wilcock, G. Teasdale, and J. Turner, Oversulme, Lancashire, paper manufacturers—J. Gittins, Newhold, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, brickmaker—S. H. Crosswell, and J. May the younger, wine and spirit merchants, Walbrook, London—J. Crouse, builder, Richmond, Surrey—T. Lee, innkeeper, Barnsley, Yorkshire—R. Brown, bookseller, Kingston upon Hull—J. Tomkinson, butcher, Manchester—G. Carey, lace manufacturer, Nottingham—E. Tanner, stockbroker, Finsbury place—T. Sneade, timber merchant, Chester—J. [illegible], corn merchant, Crewkerne—A. Mawson, lodging house keeper, Great Malvern, Worcestershire—R. M. Dutch, merchant, Kingston upon Hull—J. Bates, grocer, Brampton, Derbyshire—T. Bryan, butcher, Leamington priors, Warwickshire—J. B. Bishop and F. H. Everard, drapers, Southampton—J. Clapham, common brewer, Ridgmont, Alfreton, Derbyshire—J. Gibson, cotton cloth manufacturer, Over Darwen, Blackburn, Lancashire—C. Hoppe, glass dealer, Blackfriars road.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Selkirg, of Dysart, manufacturer—D. M'Gilvray, of Greenock and Paisley, dry salter—A. Taylor, new grocery of Aberdeen, merchant—J. Gowans, of Springburn, railway contractor.

BIRTHS.—At Croydon, Surrey, on the 1st inst., Mrs F. Fuller, of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at White Cottage, Shackwell, Middlesex, the lady of Major G. C. Whitlock, of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., the lady of James Davies, Esq., Lamb-lodge, Leyton, of a son—At Hanwell grove, on the 7th inst., the lady of G. Barnes, Esq., of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at Abbey place, St. John's Wood, the lady of C. M. Eldridge, Esq., of a daughter—At Highbury place, on the 6th inst., Mrs R. G. Sanderson, of a son—On the 5th inst., at Stoke house, Clifton, near Bristol, the lady of F. Adams, jun., Esq., of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Stonefield terrace, Islington, Mrs G. Powell, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at 17, Southampton street, Bloomsbury square, Mrs. Hedgeman, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 3d inst., at Fordington, Lieut. R. S. [illegible], of her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, only son of Lieut.-Col. Cole [illegible] of the 91st Regiment, half pay unattached, to Mary Anne, second daughter of J. Hayne, of Fordington-house, Esq., Dorchester, county of Dorset—On the 5th inst., at St. Peter's Church, St. Alban's, John, eldest son of B. Hooke, Esq., of Bernard street, Russell square, to Susan Kimber, only daughter of Mr. F. Gurney, of Cunnughamhill, St. Albans—On the 6th inst., Edward Alexander Frederick, son of the late B. Harem, Esq., of Forteseyhouse, Kent, to Emily Letitia, fourth daughter of C. Rook, Esq., of Westwood House, near Colchester, Essex.

DIED.—On the 10th of July, at Sierra Leone, Fanny Hoseason, aged 26, wife of Thomas Hoseason, Esq., Registrar of the Admiralty Court and Colonial Secretary, and daughter of Mr. Clarke, of Lower Grosvenor place; and on the 2nd of the same month, T. Hoseason, Esq., the husband, leaving four infant orphan children—On the 5th inst., at her residence, Rose cottage, Enfield, aged 88, Jane, relict of the late W. Monk, Esq., and only surviving sister of the late Right Hon. Sir William Garrow—On the 5th inst., at Leamington, the Rev. R. Marriott, rector of Cottesbach, in the county of Leicester, aged 57—On the 5th inst., at the College, Warwick, Isabella, the wife of the Rev. G. Innes, master of the King's School, aged 72.

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Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, October 9, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 42. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

FINE STRONG PLANTS ONE YEAR FROM SEED. The most noble, hardy, and splendid Ornamental Evergreen Trees ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL's Nursery, Great Yarmouth, at 3*l*. 3*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per hundred, and 240*l*. per thousand.

MESSRS. W. & F. YOUELL can supply a few Pairs of very healthy Plants of that beautiful and splendidly-formed RED PICOTEE, ANACREON, which has been so universally admired; price, per pair, 7*s*. 6*d*., or six pair for 2*l*. Early orders are solicited.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

PINE PLANTS.

W. DAVIS, Gardener, Green-street, Chelsea, has upwards of 1000 Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to dispose of cheap, principally Ripley Queens, but some good Blacks; all warranted perfectly clean, and as to health and growth, W. D. invites an inspection.

AURICULAS, POLYANTHUS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

WILLIAM LODGE, Florist, &c., Manchester, has for Sale a large stock of the above-named Plants. Catalogues of the Sorts and Prices may be had by applying at his establishment, Broughton, near Manchester. W. L. begs to remind his Friends and the Public that the Plants are all well-rooted, fine, and healthy.

Broughton, 12th Oct., 1841.

HEARTSEASE.

JOHN FRETTINGHAM has ready to send out 12 fine SEEDLING PANSIES for Two Guineas, which he can warrant fine-formed, distinct colours, beautiful eyes, admired and acknowledged the best by all who have seen them—in a word, first-rate show flowers. A remittance from strangers will be required; with the usual discount to trade.—Beeston Nursery, near Nottingham.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND YELLOW PICOTEES.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM-RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.—A Catalogue can be forwarded by post, on application.

N. GAINES, Florist, Surry Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his list of first-rate Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c., may be obtained by application.

N.B. GAINES'S NEW SEEDLING CINERARIA, Victoria Regina 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, is now ready for delivery. This beautiful variety was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, last April; also at the South London Exhibition, Kennington. At both places it was generally admired.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SELECTED ROSES is now ready for delivery, gratis, at 4, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, and at the Office of this Paper. It will be sent, postage free, to all those who have ever favoured T. R. with their orders.

Sawbridgeworth, Oct. 13, 1841.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.—Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders from their extensive and superb collection of the above Flowers, at the undermentioned prices.

12 pairs of choice sorts,	1 pair of each	£1	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	3	0	0
12 ditto superior sorts,	ditto	2	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	5	0	0

Choice collection of Pinks from 12*s*. to 18*s*. per dozen pairs. Selection left to W. and F. Youell. Catalogues may be had on application.

SUNBURY NURSERY, MIDDLESEX.—To THE CULTIVATORS OF THE CARNATION.—J. T. WILLMER has the honour of now offering to their notice one of the finest SCARLET BIZARRES ever offered to the Public, called Hale's Prince Albert, 15*s*. per pair; if 6 pair be taken in one order, 60*s*. An order with remittance will be punctually attended to.—From his superb collection are now ready, in fine Strong Plants, the selection left to J. T. W.:—

Picotees, in 24 pairs of 24 sorts	2	0	0
Do. in 12 pairs of 12 sorts	1	0	0

Carnations the same.

N. B.—A General Catalogue may be had by post-paid application to J. Willmer.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that they have made arrangements for the stock of that beautiful Picotee, named Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, which they will be prepared to send out to Subscribers on the 25th of September, 1842, at One Guinea per pair. As the stock of this elegant variety is very limited, Subscribers are particularly requested to make early application. A description of the properties of this Picotee appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 30, p. 487. Messrs. D. can also supply Amateurs with the best Carnations and Picotees at the following prices—

	£.	s.	d.
12 Pairs of first-rate Show varieties	3	0	0
12 Pairs of second-rate ditto	2	0	0
12 Pairs of third-rate ditto	1	4	0

Catalogues are now ready, and may be had gratis, by application to Messrs. Dickson, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre-lane, Brixton, Surrey.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

NEWSOM'S PRINCESS ROYAL STRAWBERRY PLANTS, twelve of the berries of which weigh sixteen ounces, may now be obtained at Mr. William Newsom's at 5*l*. per hundred, at his Gardens, Dewsbury Bank Top.

WM. CATLEUGH begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is preparing a Descriptive CATALOGUE OF FIRST RATE GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, and other Plants, which will be ready by the end of the month; by that time the Plants will be ready to send out.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, Oct. 7th, 1841.

TO GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS and others.—To be DISPOSED OF, a SMALL GARDEN, with frontage of 87 feet, and a DWELLING attached, in a respectable neighbourhood and great thoroughfare, with a full view of the London and Birmingham Railway, now in the occupation of a Florist. The property is Leasehold and coming-in very moderate. Immediate possession may be had. Address, post-paid, Mitchell, Gardener, Granby-street, Hampstead-road.

WM. ALEXANDER, Kingsland, near London, respectfully invites the attention of Cultivators of Ranunculuses to his superb collection, comprising the finest Scotch and other Seedlings, with the choicest of the old varieties.

100 Superb named sorts, one root of each	£5	0	0
50 Finest Show varieties, Scotch and other Seedlings	4	0	0
50 Ditto, ditto, old sorts	2	0	0
100 Extra fine, named in mixture	1	0	0

Also the choicest varieties of Tulips, Carnations, and Picotees.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.—In answer to inquiries about the Victoria Raspberry, J. ROGERS begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that it is now in a fine bearing state at his Battersea Nursery, having at the present time a fine crop of ripe fruit on, and a great number of unripe of various sizes, sufficient to produce a good succession for a long time. Early orders are respectfully solicited, as several persons who have seen them have ordered them by the hundred, which will soon reduce the stock.

Eaton-square, Pimlico, Oct. 12th, 1841.

J. BRITTAN, Gardener and Seedsman, Exeter-street, Salisbury, begs to inform the Growers of Cucumbers that he has purchased the whole of the stock of seed of that superior Cucumber, "TROLLOPE'S DECEIVER," which has obtained the whole of the First Prizes at the Salisbury Exhibitions for the last two years, and far surpasses all the newest kinds recently sent out. Its growth is from 18 to 20 inches, jet black spine, and well filled up to the handle, and is also an excellent bearer.

The above will be sent out in packets at 5*s*. each, and may be had on application to J. Brittan, Seedsman, Exeter-street, Salisbury, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill, London.

DILLISTONE'S STURMER PIPPIN APPLE.

S. & J. DILLISTONE have commenced gathering the above splendid Apple, decidedly the best late Apple for general purposes known; it was raised from the Ribstone Pippin impregnated by the Nonpareil; keeps firm and well till June. One bushel of the fruit, with basket and package included, will be forwarded to any part upon the receipt of 6*s*. 6*d*. Fine Plants, or Grafts, in the spring, can be had upon application to S. & J. Dillistone, Nursery, Sturmer, near Haverhill, Suffolk.

WARNER and WARNER respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their General Importation of DUTCH AND OTHER BULBS—comprising many new Varieties—have arrived in excellent condition. Printed Catalogues with Prices may be had on application.

W. and W. are now sending out Plants of the following much-admired STRAWBERRIES. Myatt's British Queen, at 5*l*. per 100. Myatt's Eliza, at 1*l*. per 100. Orders taken for Withnall's New Seedling Dahlia, PRINCESS ROYAL, which obtained the first prize at the Salt-hill Dahlia Show, Sept. 26th, 1841, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per Plant. Norwood's PRINCESS ROYAL, a new Seedling, beautiful rich Primrose, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per Plant.—28, Cornhill, Oct. 5.

A. J. STEWART begs most respectfully to apprize the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that he can furnish no more Plants of the following Camellias offered by him in No. 38 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* viz.:—Alba Londinensis, Bellina Major, Calypso, or Elegantissima Nova. He can, however, still supply every other variety quoted in his advertisement, in fine healthy condition.

A. J. S. embraces this opportunity of stating that his GERANIUMS are now well established, and can be safely expedited to any part of the kingdom; his collection comprises the majority of Messrs. Garth's, Foster's, Gaines's, and Wilson's first-rate sorts, besides several splendid Seedlings. The whole at very moderate prices.

A. J. S. begs to inform his Patrons and Friends that he has two superb SEEDLING VERBENAS now ready for sale in 60-sized pots, three Plants in each, at 15*s*., viz.:—Stewartia, rich mulberry, profuse bloomer, not surpassed for clumping by any Verbena extant, and Rosea magniflora, bright rose shaded with carmine, extra large corymbs, and very robust habit. They are warranted accurately described, and unequalled by any of assimilating colours. Good Plants of the following highly approved kinds can also be had, viz.:—Van Geertii, Antwerpiensis, Barnesii, Teucroides rosea, ditto purpurea, ditto carnea, Van Gendii (light-blue with dark eye), Iveryana, Maxima, Goesiana, Grenvillii, Carlwoodii, &c. &c.

A. J. S. begs further to inform the Public that he has an extensive assortment of Greenhouse Plants, including many beautiful specimens on wire trellises, Standard and Dwarf Roses, Dahlias (ground and pot roots), Carnations, Picotees, Fuchsias, Pansies, hybrid Rhododendrons, &c.

Catalogues of Dutch and Cape Bulbous Roots may be had on application.

Salt Hill Nursery, near Windsor, 12th Oct., 1841.

NEW HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREE.

W. SKIRVING, OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL,

begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has succeeded in raising from seed a considerable quantity of that rare and beautiful tree, the ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or CHILI PINE, which he now offers to their notice, at 25*l*. per 100, or 5*s*. 6*d*. each. The plants are one year old, about six inches high, in single pots, and can be safely sent to any part of the kingdom. The Araucaria imbricata is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be by far the most ornamental hardy Forest Tree ever introduced to Britain. Of its hardiness the advertiser can positively speak, having tested it minutely on his own grounds for three severe winters, and found it fully as hardy as the Scots Fir. He has also further and ample proof, both at Kew and Dropmore, where some of the oldest plants in this country are now growing, likewise the testimony of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, that it is thriving equally well on his estate in the Highlands of Scotland.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory reference, will be faithfully and promptly executed.

WANTED—TO SEEDSMEN and NURSERYMEN—by a respectable Young Man, of steady habits, 19 years of age, a SITUATION in a Nursery or Seed Shop; remuneration not so important as respectability of situation. Address, M. J., care of Mr. Nutting, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside.

WANTS a SITUATION as UPPER GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 30, who thoroughly understands his business and can have a good character from his last place, in which he lived three years. Address, J. B., at Mr Thomson's, Iver, Bucks.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 36, who well understands Early Forcing, Greenhouse, Hothouse, and Gardening generally, can take the management of land if required. His Wife has been brought up to the Laundry from childhood. Can each have a good character from the last place. Address, A. B., Chandler's Nursery, Wandsworth-road.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 38, who, from long experience, perfectly understands his business; can have an unexceptionable character from his last place, where he lived five years, with a nobleman lately deceased, which was the cause of leaving. Direct, Mr. Perry, Nurseryman, Banbury, Oxon.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, an active, sober, and industrious Married Man, without encumbrance, age 38, the Wife about the same age, he understands his business well in Forcing of every description, also the Kitchen-garden and Flower-grounds, Land and Stock, Woods and Plantation. His Wife can undertake the management of the Dairy and Poultry, or as good Plain Cook, if required. Can have five years' character from their last place. Direct to P. C. T., Mr. Henderson's Nursery, Pine-apple-place, Edgeware-road.

WANTED by a Single Man, a SITUATION as GARDENER, who has a thorough knowledge of his business. Would have no objection to look after a Cow and Meadow Land. Can have a good character from his last employer. Direct, post-paid, to A. B., Mr. J. CUTHILL'S, Florist, Love-walk, Camberwell, London.

WANTED.—To Noblemen and Gentlemen.—A Practical GARDENER, who has had 20 years' experience in laying out new, and improving neglected Gardens and Horticultural Buildings, offers his services to lay out and superintend new Ground-work and Horticultural improvements to any extent in any part of England. The most satisfactory reference can be obtained from the most eminent Horticulturist in England.—Address to A. B., Mr. Sanders' Library, Upper Tooting, Surry.

GENUINE DUTCH BULBS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in General, that he has now received the whole of his Annual Supply of DUTCH BULBS, including the Gladioli, &c., which will enable him to complete all the orders on hand in a few days. The quality is unusually fine this season, and prices moderate. Extract:—

75 Finest English Iris, in 75 var., named		1	17	6
50 ,, Spanish, do., in 50 do., do.		0	16	0
Fine mixed, in great variety	per 100	0	5	0
100 Finest Dutch Ranunculuses, in 100 var.		0	17	6
Extra Fine mixed do.	per 100	0	7	6
Fine do. do.	,,	0	5	0
100 Superb new Dutch Anemones, very large and fine, in 100 sorts		4	0	0
100 Hyacinths, in 25 favourite sorts, named		2	15	0
Gladiolus Cardinalis, per doz., small		0	2	6
Do. do. large		0	5	0
Do. Floribundus, very beautiful, per doz.		0	5	0
Do. Psittacinus (natalensis)		0	2	6
Beautiful mixed Sparaxis, 10 var., per 100		0	16	0
Do. do. Ixias,	per doz.	0	2	6
Do. do. Tritonias, many new	,,	0	3	0
Tigridia pavonia, extra large		0	2	6

Catalogues forwarded, pre-paid, on application, by letter or otherwise.

JAMES CARTER,
Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, MUNDFORD, near BRANDON, SUFFOLK, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, his friends and the public in general, that his fine new WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI is now fit to send out, which is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to far surpass any other Broccoli yet offered to the public. It not only surpasses the Cauliflower in flavour, but is more compact, and as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe, having survived last winter without the least protection. By sowing in March, the end of May and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year round. H. H. intended to have grown it another year to increase his Stock, but his friends in this neighbourhood being desirous of having it, induces him to offer it to the public. If any gentlemen wish for further information as to its quality a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply.—Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke of Grafton's, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham's, Merton Hall; Mr Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton's, Bart., Lyndford Hall; Mr. Brownly, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. H. H. begs to suggest, that his Stock being limited, orders will be executed in rotation as they come to hand. Packets at 10*s*. each, sufficient for a family, may be transmitted through the Post Office, on receiving a Post-Office order to that amount.—*Mundford, Sept.* 29, 1841.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BAUMANN and SONS, Fellows of the Horticultural Societies of London, Paris, Berlin, &c., Proprietors of the Bolwiller Nurseries, in the Upper Rhine Department, France, respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists in general, that they have a fine collection of Standard ROSES for Sale, on the most reasonable terms. They are for the most part quite new, being [illegible] with great care from the best collections in France, and their own seedlings, one of which is a splendid Rose, named by the late P. De Candolle Rose Théa triomphe de Bolwiller. It is a beautiful white Rose, the centre being of a fine yellow colour changing as the flowers become fully expanded to a Carn[illegible] well adapted for covering walls [illegible] the summer, displaying [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] also [illegible] Pyramid Camellias to dispose of, [illegible] in cultivation their collection also [illegible] varieties, of which young plants may be had [illegible] choice Roses as dwarfs or half standards. Immediate attention will be paid to communications directed for Messrs. Baumann et Fils, de Bolwiller, Poste-restante à Soulz du Haut-Rhin, en France; or to Mr. Joseph Baumann, at his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's Gardens, Chatsworth.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron Works, and Manufacturers, 51, Gracechurch-street, London, [illegible] prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense; and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required.

Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2s. 9d., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5s. 6d. and 8s. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5l. 5s. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Stopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the LEASE of a small compact NURSERY, of which 37½ years are yet unexpired, together with Stock, numerous Greenhouses, Frames, Sashes, &c., situated one mile from one of the principal CITIES in the WEST OF ENGLAND, containing from 60,000 to 80,000 inhabitants; possesses capabilities for an immense Local Trade, independently of Trade through Connexion. Satisfactory reasons will be given for the Proprietor's disposing of the same. Apply for particulars to Mr. Low, Nurseryman, Clapton; or to Mr. Nutting, Seedsman, Lyon's Wharf, London.

BUNNEY'S NURSERY, KINGSLAND.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and Others engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce they are instructed to offer to Public Competition on Monday, 25th October, and following days (in consequence of the Lease having nearly expired, and removing to Stratford), the celebrated STOCK of the above Nursery, consisting of Fruit Trees, of the most approved kinds, many thousand Splendid Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Bedding Shrubs, &c. The Stock may be viewed 14 days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises; at the principal Nurseries and Seed Shops; of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone; of Mr. H. Bunney, who will in future supply all orders he may [illegible] from his Nursery, at Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, at Kingsland, as usual; and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden.

FOR SALE, 170,000 of WHITE-THORN QUICK, of two, three, and four years' growth, at Manor Farm, Lee, near Lewisham, Kent. Any person requiring a quantity will be very liberally dealt with.

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COUNTRY SHOWS.

Felton Florists' Society.—The Florists of Felton held their annual exhibition of Dahlias on October 4th, at Mr. Liddle's, the "Coach and Horses" Inn, when the prizes were awarded as follows:—GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS CLASS. For the best 12 dissimilar blooms, the 1st prize to Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. Cresswell, Esq., for Pickwick, Egyptian King, Eva, Mary, Le Grand Baudin, Marquis of Waterford, Miss Johnson, Grace Darling, Cox's Defiance, Jeffries' Climax, Queen of Sarum, and Whale's Phenomenon. For the 2d best 12, the 2d prize to Mr. Benjamin Burn, gr. to C. W. Bigge, Esq., Linden-house, for Marquis of Lothian, Gaines's Primrose, Rienzi, Suffolk Hero, Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Topaz, Mary, Springfield Rival, Duke of Sussex, Queen of Trumps, Miss Broadwood, and Miss Johnson. For the best 6, the 3d prize to Mr. Forsyth, for Dodd's Mary, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Suffolk Hero, Egyptian King, Foster's Eva, and Newton's Duchess of Northumberland. For the 2d best 6, the 4th prize to Mr. Benjamin Burn, for Gains's Primrose, Marquis of Lothian, Brown's Sarah, Beauty of the Plain, Squibb's Fireball, and Mrs. Wilkinson.—AMATEURS' CLASS. For the best 6 dissimilar blooms, the 1st prize to Mr. J. Jeffrey, Felton, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Virgin Queen, Topaz, Marquis of Lothian, Rienzi, and Sparry's Conqueror. For the 2d best 6, the 2d prize to Mr. E. Hudson, Whittingham, for Miss Johnson, Whale's Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Unique, and Marquis of Lothian. For the 3d best 6, the 3d prize to the Rev. J. Orrell, Felton, for Unique, Stuart Wortley, Knight's Victory, Cox's Defiance, Eva, and Pickwick. For the best 3, the 4th prize to the Rev. J. Orrell, for Pickwick, Cox's Defiance, and Stuart Wortley. For the 2d best 3, the 5th prize to Mr. A. Gowens, Felton, for Cox's Defiance, Nevill's Hope, and Miss Johnson.—SINGLE BLOOMS, open to all. For the best self-coloured Dahlia, the 6th prize to Mr. A. Gowens, for Lee's Bloomsbury. For the best tipped do., the 7th prize to Mr. E. Hudson, for Whale's Phenomenon. The seedling prize was awarded to Mr. Forsyth, for the best seedling of 1841, which was named the Cresswell Syren.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society.—The principal show of the season, in point of attraction, is the September meeting, when the number and value of the extra prizes appropriated to Dahlias, and which are thrown open to all England, are sure to bring a large collection of that flower. This exhibition was held in St. Andrew's Hall, on September the 15th. On the 22nd of Oct. 1829, this excellent institution commenced with about 100 members, and its first show was on the 25th of November following. There were then no funds for medals and silver cups, but now prizes to the value of nearly 150l. are at this single exhibition distributed amongst successful competitors. There were eight tables arranged down the full length of the aisles, loaded with the choicest productions; also a cross table on the *dais* appropriated to the Dahlias, exhibited for the prize cups. The present season has been unfavourable for the cultivation of this flower, and the collections were inferior to what we have seen. Indeed there were general complaints amongst gentlemen and gardeners, that although they had in their gardens hundreds and even thousands of Dahlias, they were unable to produce a flower worthy to be looked at, or to exhibit in the class even for single blooms. The Committee have resolved upon having another exhibition in a fortnight, giving the numerous growers of these flowers another opportunity of showing them; the show to be confined to the members solely. On the other hand the display of fruit was magnificent, the Grapes particularly so, consisting of Black Hamburgh, Muscat Muscadine, and Knyvett's seedling, Black Prince; Melons—green and red flesh, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Green Gages, Plums, Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Apples, Pears, Alpine Strawberries, Filberts, &c. There was a good show also of flowers. Messrs. Mackie and Ewing, and Mr. Bell, both sent large contributions. The former's collection of succulents was numerous, and comprised some curious specimens of this singular tribe; also a box of cut flowers, beautifully arranged, and another of roses. The admirable specimen of Fuchsia corymbiflora, sent by Mr. Bell, has proved this splendid addition to the conservatory to be worthy of all that has been said of it. The devices were more numerous than usual; the crown formed of Dahlias, sent by the Rev. J. Burroughes, the vase by H. S. Patteson, Esq., and the birds by the Rev. O. Mathias, were the most admired. The number of exhibitors was thirty more than on any former occasion; the company attending was also more numerous, there having been present during the day about 3000 persons, and upwards of 60l. was taken at the doors. The cottagers had about 20l. awarded to them; and the vegetables and fruit exhibited were highly creditable to this valuable class, whose productions are always looked upon with interest. DAHLIAS: In the 1st class, the large silver salver was adjudged to R. Headly, Esq.; in the 2d class, the small silver salver to R. Copeman, jun., Esq.; in the 3d and 4th classes, Mrs. Burroughes' were the best; in the 5th class, Mr. Headly; in the 7th class the large silver cup was awarded to Mr. Widnall for the best 48 blooms; and the 9d silver cup to Mr. J. Keynes, of Salisbury. The silver cup presented by the president, R. Sanderson, Esq., M.P., for the best Grapes, was awarded to C. Arborough, gr. to G. S. Kett Esq.; they were of the Hamburgh and Muscadine sort, and very fine. The second silver cup, also given by Mr. Sanderson, for the best grace of Melons, was obtained by D. Steward, gr. to W. Barge, Esq., M.P.; they were Duncan's improved green flesh. At the dinner, Mr. Widnall, who had carried off the large silver cup for Dahlias, on returning thanks on his health being drunk, most handsomely said, that to mark his esteem for the Norfolk and Norwich Society, he would at once place in the hands of the secretary five pounds as a prize for the best half-dozen Dahlias to be grown by residents in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Plestow subsequently stated his intention to give a cup of the intrinsic value of five pounds, to gentlemen's gardeners.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during November, December, and January; viz.:—on Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 19th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Tuesday . . Floricultural . . 7 P.M.

Root-pruning is a subject to which we often had occasion to advert in the early part of the year. Now that the season for such operations is approaching, we return to it, in the hope that it will receive during the ensuing winter the attention it deserves.

It is a common belief that the size of the head of a tree corresponds with that of its roots: that, in fact, one balances and equals the other.

High in the air it waves its giant head,
As far below its arm-like roots are spread,

said the poet; and although this is not strictly true, yet it is sufficiently so for a motto to a chapter on root-pruning. If the roots of a plant are large and numerous, the head must be so too, for this plain reason, that *the amount of fluid food received by a plant is in proportion to the size and extent of its roots, and that food must be expended in the formation of branches.* There can be no interference with such a law as this. Suppose one tree absorbs 20 lbs. of fluid food (or sap), and the other 40 lbs., by the roots, all other circumstances being equal, it is evident that the one will have twice as much organisable matter as the other; and, as such matter cannot be returned back into the soil, but is irresistibly driven upwards by the force of vegetation, it can only be expended in the organisation of leaves and branches; and consequently the leaves and branches will be twice as large or twice as numerous in the one case as in the other. Of course the reverse of this is equally true.

This subject is adverted to in the Theory of Horticulture (p. 262 in the following words:—

"It must now be obvious that, although root-pruning may be prejudicial in transplanting trees, it may be of the greatest service to such established trees as are too prone to produce branches and leaves, instead of flowers and fruit. In these cases, the excessive vigour is at once stopped by removal of some of the stronger roots, and consequently of a part of the superfluous food to which their rankness is owing. The operation has been successfully performed on the wall-trees at Oulton, by Mr. Errington, one of our best English gardeners, and by many others, and I believe has never proved an objectionable practice, under judicious management. Its effect is, *pro tanto*, to cut off the supply of food, and thus to arrest the rapid growth of the branches: and the connexion between this and the production of fruit has already been explained (85). It is by pushing the root-pruning to excess that the Chinese obtain the curious dwarf trees which excite so much curiosity in Europe."

It is one of the most common of all things to find trees of every kind unproductive of flowers although in a state of robust health, and this excites surprise. "It is very strange," says the gardener, "that I get no fruit from those finely-grown healthy trees!" But it would be more strange if he did. A rank foliage and coarse shoots are not better evidence that a tree is in health than a red face and corpulence in a man; in both cases it shows that the individual eats and drinks more than he ought, and short commons are an excellent remedy in the one case as well as the other. In plants there is no mode of obstructing the tendency to luxuriance except by crippling the roots; for with the atmosphere and its action on the vegetable system we cannot deal in the open air. Attacking the roots is therefore the true mode of operating.

It does not matter much at what period of the winter this operation is performed, provided it takes place between the fall of the leaf and the swelling of the buds in spring; but it is better to execute it before the end of November. The roots should be cut through all round and undermined in proportion to the size of the head. A tree between 8 and 10 feet high may be cut to within 3½ or 4 feet of the trunk: but care should be taken not to approach much nearer, because, although the tree is not likely to be killed by the operation, yet it may be so much stunted as to bear a too scanty foliage the succeeding season, and thus a garden is disfigured and a season lost. But even if the latter event should take place, the tree will recover the succeeding season.

No one who has neglected to observe the effect of this practice can form an adequate idea of its importance if steadily persevered in—we do not mean by annually repeating it, but by renewing it when the trees are again becoming coarse-wooded. All that has been said in its favour in former *Chronicles*, and by Mr. Rivers in his valuable paper in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and his separate publications, is strictly true. It may be practised upon *all kinds* of fruit-trees with the best effect: and we shall probably from time to time introduce into our columns particular instances of it. It is the only method of cultivation that should be recommended to the cottager: for it enables him to obtain the largest possible amount of produce in a given space of ground. In proof of this we would only advert to the garden of Mr Henry Grace, at St. John's Wood, where, on the vilest of all soil, the London clay, five-eighths of an acre of ground are walled in, the produce from which may be judged of by the fact that 320 dozen Peaches have been gathered in a single season from the walls, which are low, and only occupied with fruit-trees on three sides of the quadrangle. The trees there are crowded together as in the nurseries; they are covered with the finest fruit; even the old trunks are furnished with fruiting spurs; and all is in a state of health which nothing can exceed.

It is not merely to fruit-trees that root-pruning may be advantageously applied; it will be found amost advantageous practice with respect to many ornamental species, such as climbing plants which it is desirable to bring within small compass, and even large trees which it may be wished to cultivate in a garden where room is an object. But to these points we shall probably return hereafter.

ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE, IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. VII.

An anonymous correspondent having made some objections to the plan of boiler-setting proposed in a previous Number, and having, myself, in the mean time had additional reasons for believing that the plan is good, I am obliged to return to the subject, which is one of great importance, irrespective of horticultural views. The state of London-bridge at certain hours of the day, and in certain directions of the wind, is sufficient of itself to excite the most lively interest in the question, and to demand for every honest attempt to improve the present practice the utmost indulgence. It was probably the excessive annoyance produced by the congregation of steam-boats in this part of the river that suggested to the City authorities their invitation for proposals to remedy the admitted defects of the existing furnaces, but it does not appear that they have received any satisfactory answers.

It is true, perhaps, that the quantity of soot thrown into the atmosphere from the countless steam-engine and other boiler-furnaces does not render the metropolis unhealthy, but it produces much dirt and disinfect; it indicates a certain waste of fuel, and it probably causes much of the difficulty experienced in preserving the health and beauty of growing plants. But, in addition to the soot thrown into the air, a very large portion is detained in the flues surrounding the boilers, which require, therefore, frequent attention to remove these accumulations; and the coating so formed on such parts of the boilers being a most efficient insulator, prevents the transmission of that heat which the flues are intended to impart. In every point of view, therefore, the subject is one of great consequence, and I am glad of the opportunity afforded by an anonymous objector to recur to it.

Among other objections to my plan, it is stated that I consider "smoke to be a combustible *per se*," which is not, I think, to be inferred from my observations; and further, that the defect of ordinary furnaces is not, as I have supposed, deficient temperature, but a deficient supply of oxygen. This last is a very common opinion, and it has given rise to many schemes for introducing fresh air to the smoke and gases after they have risen from the fuel, in order to secure their combustion. None of these plans have, I believe, been found to answer the purpose, for this simple reason, as I am inclined to think, that the notion is wholly erroneous; it deserves, nevertheless, the fullest investigation, because it has probably diverted attention from the real defects of boiler-furnaces, and has prevented the application of effectual remedies.

It may be recollected that time out of mind German and other close stoves have had their ash-pits closed by a door, having a governable aperture for admission of air, because the open ash-pit was found to admit too large a supply; and it was the general practice to use but a small portion of this governable aperture in addition to the leakage round the ash-pit door. It is known also to many that the American stoves of Professor Nott were found to burn effectively without any ostensible aperture, by the mere leakage of ordinarily fitted doors and covers. In Dr. Arnott's stoves this idea was carried still farther: his doors were ground into their places like chemical stoppers, and were rendered absolutely air-tight. The admission of air being thus perfectly under command, and the area of the air-channel being measurable, it was found that an incredibly small quantity was sufficient for combustion; that so far from the fire-bars and fuel opposing any serious obstruction to the supply of air, an explosion almost invariably took place in the gases rising from the fuel, whenever free admission was given to the air after it had been for a time unduly withheld. It was found, also, that when the supply of air through the ash-pit was so reduced as to cause imperfect combustion in the gases, combustion was restored by opening the door *above* the fire, commencing generally, as in the other case, by an explosion.

Now, applying these facts to ordinary furnaces, if their defects arise from an inadequate supply of air, notwithstanding their relatively large apertures *beneath*, and ill-fitting doors *above* the fire, there must occasionally occur explosions when one or other of these supplies becomes suddenly increased by opening the doors; but no such explosions are upon record, which proves, I imagine, conclusively that the imperfect combustion of ordinary boiler-furnaces does not depend on a deficient supply of oxygen, but more probably on insufficient temperature.

In Dr. Arnott's stoves it is further certain that the imperfect combustion which precedes and produces the explosions is due to the limitation imposed on the supply of air by the valve and not by the furnace itself because whenever the valve is fully opened the combustion is so perfect and so rapid as to destroy everything in contact with the fuel. A check somewhat similar to the valve of these stoves is sometimes applied to the ash-pits of boiler-furnaces, which, however, do not so essentially require it, because their arrangements forbid the attainment of temperatures so great as to produce mischief by a free supply of air.

From all these considerations, borne out by experiment, I retain my opinion, that the usual defect of boiler-furnaces is deficient temperature, and that this defect is to be cured by studying, first, the means of securing good combustion, and then arranging for the transmission of the heat to the boiler.

With the first of these views, I should continue to recommend that the fuel be consumed in contact with slowly-conducting materials, and certainly not in contact with the boiler. Those portions of fresh coal which lie against the boiler undergo for some time distillation rather than combustion; and while they are thus wasting, they intercept a large part of the boiler-surface from the central portion of the fuel, which is probably in a state of incandescence. The phenomenon of a heap of coal with a hot centre and cool exterior is familiar in the case of burning coke, and in a smith's forge: and a similar effect in an inferior degree is easily producible within a boiler surrounded furnace.

It should be remarked that there is nothing new in the proposal to burn the fuel within brick walls: on the contrary, a very large number of furnaces have at all times been so constructed, although they have been always inefficient in another respect to be next noticed. I have introduced this subject because there is a growing opinion in favour of putting the fuel close to the boiler, which is, I think, an injurious practice.

The defect which I suppose to have existed in all brick-built boiler-furnaces, from the time of Mr. Watt to the present, has been from placing the fire too close to the boiler, and purposely shutting out the radiant heat from many parts to which it could apply even at the smaller distance. And this brings me to the second part of my plan, which consists in exposing to the direct radiation of the fire the largest possible quantity of surface, and leaving no part of the boiler dependent on the smoke or gases, except the upper side, which cannot be presented to the fuel.

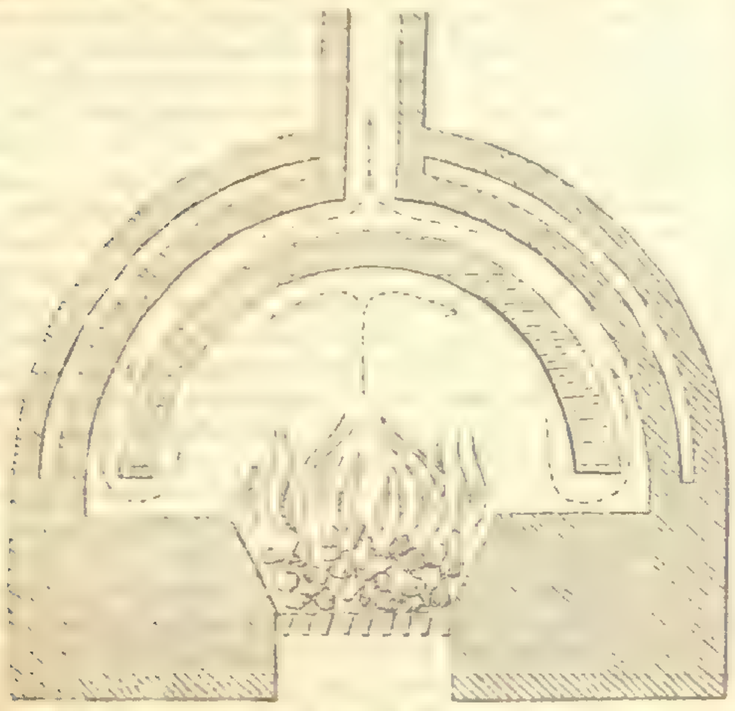
This proposition, whether it be good or bad, has more novelty than the former. I do not recollect to have seen any boiler, or any design for one, in which this idea was involved. It may be stated, I think, on an average, that brick-built boiler-furnaces have not acted directly, that is by radiation, upon more than one-sixth part of the surface which might have been presented to them by slightly lowering the fires and abandoning the circuitous flues. In the boilers of Mr. Watt's engines at the Albion Mills, the proportion was certainly less than one-twelfth. The objection made to my plan by the correspondent before mentioned is founded on the greater distance at which I propose to place the fire, in order to allow the radiant heat to diffuse itself over a wider space, which he considers to be bad, because radiant heat diminishes as the square of the distance.

In open space it is quite true that a given surface would at double distance receive only one-fourth of the heat radiating from any point, and we can easily trace the course by which the remaining three-fourths would be lost. But the same removal in a close and nearly heat-tight chamber would by no means produce the same consequences. If, moreover, while the distance is doubled, the receiving-surface be increased sixfold, it is clear that a considerable gain may be secured, and this is altogether independent of the question whether excessive heat upon a small surface of iron does not produce an injurious effect, analogous to that shown by the non-evaporation of water in the red-hot capsule. It is denied that this experiment is susceptible of any application to boiler-furnaces, on the ground that their temperatures are never such as to excite that repellent action between the iron and the water, which has been alluded to. This is a question which does not admit of any very decisive appeal to experiment; but it is certain that there must be some quantity of boiler-surface through which it would be impossible to force all the heat which a given furnace produced; and even when the space is just large enough to allow the transmission of all the heat, the excessive temperature maintained at the outer surface of the iron must produce a more destructive action on the metal than where the transmitting space is larger. At all events, it is a fair and useful question to determine as nearly as possible whether the space usually employed is not less than is expedient, and whether it is wise to have recourse purposely to a large portion of the surface from the radiant heat, trusting entirely to the smoke heat, diminished as it generally is by accumulations of soot.

It is further objected to the diagram illustrating the paper, that the arrows are erroneous, inasmuch as "the shortest course is the road which heated air will always follow, because it is impelled to this course by the draft, without which the fire will not burn. And this being the case in every instance, the whole of the heat would at once be drawn away from the arch of the boiler into the flue."

Although the arrows in the diagram are mentioned only

as showing the probable course of the heated air, and although it would not prejudice, but might, in fact, improve the effect of the radiant heat if the smoke and gases could be supposed to escape at once into the space outside the boiler, nothing, I imagine, can be more certain than that the current would be exactly as I have described it. A chamber filled with gaseous matter, having its centre over a fire, and its circumference in contact with a boiler under low pressure, could not possibly remain quiet, it would inevitably be in rapid motion; and it needs little science to predict that the movement would be *upwards* over the fire, and *downwards* in contact with the relatively cool boiler. The objector seems to confound the smoke with the heat, when he says that the "*heat* will be drawn away." The radiant heat, which it is the great object to render effective, is not susceptible of being drawn away, and would, as before mentioned, be benefited if the course indicated by the arrows for the smoke could be shown to be wrong.



Lastly, the author of the letter under consideration objects to my passing remark, that so much of the boilers of locomotive engines as surrounds the fire may be the least effective portion; and he replies by quoting the estimated effects of the fire-box as compared with the tubes of these boilers, which is a totally different question. My remark, whether correct or not, applied evidently to boiler-surface *in contact* with fuel, and not to the whole of the fire-box, the upper part of which is exposed to exactly the sort of radiation which I advocate.

I do not know that any apology is required for reverting to this subject at such length, because it is really one of national interest, and has more than once occupied the attention of Parliament.—*A. Ainger.*

P.S. Oct. 15th.—By the report presented yesterday to the Court of Common Council it appears that no less than 41 communications have been made to that body on the subject of the foregoing remarks. Of these it is stated that three are from parties, including Dr. Reid and Mr. Hood, tendering general advice; five concur in recommending the old plan above discussed of introducing fresh air to the rising gases; six suggest a furnace which shall coke the coal previously to its combustion; four advise the use of steam in combination with air; no less than 15 advocate the substitution of coke or anthracite for common coal; and one proposes the use of a peculiar compressed fuel.

Of the three papers first mentioned, two of which are described as being too valuable to be curtailed, it is, of course, impossible to speak at present. Of the remainder, *nous verrons.* There is, however, one remark which is peculiarly applicable to boiler-furnaces, and especially those of complicated arrangements. That apparatus is sometimes the best which makes a slight sacrifice of ideal perfection, to adapt itself to the probable skill and intelligence of those who are to manage it. A furnace might act exceedingly well under the constant control of a good mechanic and chemist, which would do very ill in the hands of an average stoker. This observation does not apply to the three points on which I rest my hopes of success, namely, "combustion within slowly-conducting materials, radiation to the largest possible quantity of surface, and avoidance of circuitous flues." All these, in fact, rather simplify and render more manageable, while the combustion within brick walls, and at a little distance from the boiler, is notoriously favourable to the use of coke or anthracite coal, the advantages of which have been sacrificed to the bad construction of common furnaces.

Errata in the last Article on this subject, Sept. 24th.

Page 560, col. 1, line 48, for "influence," read "inference."
Do. do. line 14 from bottom, for "if that in the longer leg," read "if that in both legs."

ENTOMOLOGY.

GENUS—APHIS.

(*Continued from p. 628.*)

Second Subdivision: or such as have Tubercles shorter than the Abdomen.

1st Species: Aphis Tiliæ.—Found on the under side of the leaves of the Lime-tree, of a yellowish-green colour; antennæ not so long as the wings, but as long as the body, beautifully variegated with alternate black and white joints; eyes orange-coloured; abdomen elongate-conic, with two very short tubercles; female oviparous in autumn; eggs hatched at the end of April. Males with a double row of black spots down the back, and smaller ones on each side; costa of the wings fuscous; stigma yellowish, with six elongate three-cornered stains on the margin of the superior, and two on the inferior wings; legs rather short and blackish.

2d Species: Aphis Aceris pseudo-platani.—This insect is found beneath the leaves of the Sycamore; the antennæ are nearly as long as the body; tubercles short; eyes bright orange. Each sex becomes winged, and varies in colour from green to brownish black; they cast their coats in April; the pregnant female assumes a darker colour, with the head and thorax black towards autumn, and in September the eggs are deposited on the extreme shoots of the tree, and the parent dies soon after.

3d Species: Aphis Pomi.—Beneath the leaves of the Apple-tree; of a dirty-green colour, eyes crimson; thorax compressed; antennæ, legs, and tubercles, brown.

4th Species: Aphis Malvæ.—Under the leaves of various species of Mallow; of a light green colour, with an elongated abdomen, terminating in a style; the tubercles are more depressed than usual; their tips and that of the style are of a sanguineous colour; eyes dark red. Male dark-brown; wings very transparent; stigma fuscous; tubercles depressed and style pilose; both more transparent than in the female, and not coloured at the tips. This species is also found on the Hibiscus and other plants of the Malvaceous order in greenhouses.

5th Species: Aphis Amygdali persicæ.—On the Peach-tree; body light green; eyes deep crimson; antennæ long; legs and tubercles, which are very short, of an amber colour.

6th Species: Aphis Pruni.—Very similar in every respect to the former. Both sexes become winged, previously to which their whole colour changes to a very dark brown; wings long and transparent; they are found on the leaves of Plum and Apricot trees.

7th Species: Aphis Ribis nigri.—Found on the black Currant tree, of a transparent green colour; eyes deep crimson; antennæ and tubercles transparent, tipped with grey; the fly is of a dirty green colour, striped with black; the thorax, head, and antennæ are black.

8th species: Aphis Lathyri.—On the Sweet Pea beneath the leaves; colour green, becoming when old of a dark purple; antennæ longer than the body; abdomen acuminated, with tubercles nearly extending to the extremity.

9th Species: Aphis Euonymi.—Of a velvety black or grey colour; antennæ whitish, tipped with grey; tarsi of a similar colour; a small species hatched very early in April, sometimes in March, from eggs deposited on the buds of the Spindle-tree the preceding year; in September they are to be found nestling near the midrib, beneath the leaves of that shrub. The winged insects are of the same colour as the apterous—their wings are transparent and iridescent, twice as long as the body; their legs hairy and variegated, the tibiæ and tarsi alternating in colour.

10th Species: Aphis Viburni differs from A. Euonymi in the antennæ not being so long, and the legs being of one uniform black colour; it is found on the Guelder Rose and Wayfaring Tree.

11th Species: Aphis Bellidis.—A species very similar to the foregoing is found on the Daisy in the spring. We have not discovered the winged insects belonging to these two last species.

12th Species: Aphis Tanaceti.—Not uncommon on the young shoots of Tansy; yellowish green when young, becoming of a dull red, at a more advanced period, with transverse wings of a darker colour across the back; antennæ longer than the body, of a dark brown colour; eyes crimson; tubercles shorter than the abdomen. The male is a winged fly, of a yellowish red colour, darker on the thorax; wings transparent and iridescent.

13th Species: Aphis Millefolii.—A remarkable species found on the stems of the Yarrow and Sweet Maudlin in great abundance, during the autumnal months, of a greyish green colour and ovate form; thorax fuscous; eyes, head, antennæ, and legs, dark brown. Every segment of the abdomen is strongly marked by transverse rows of light brown hairy spots, across the back, and the two posterior segments are surrounded by dark brown hairy circles. Many individuals have also a broad longitudinal stripe of green down the centre of the back, and others less broad on each side. The abdomen ends in a dark brown hairy style; the tubercles are dark brown, gradually narrowing from the base to the apex. The whole body, exclusive of the head and style, is divided into twelve segments, to the three first of which the legs are respectively attached, and they may therefore be considered the thorax; after these segments those of the abdomen commence, and between the 5th and 6th segments of the abdomen the tubercles arise. The under part of the abdomen is of a uniform greyish green, with the exception of the two posterior segments, upon which there is a very remarkable dark brown stain. The male is brown, with the segments defined by transverse rows of darker spots; the upper side of the abdomen and the head is hairy; the thorax, antennæ, and legs are of a dark brown, and the wings are perfectly transparent; the younger males are of a dull red colour, with embryo wings, dark legs, antennæ, and proboscis.—*Oswald Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XXXIX.

The esculent roots that are next to the Potato for usefulness to the cottager are those of the Carrot and Parsnep, which, although capable of enduring our common winters when left in the ground, are usually taken up about this time and preserved in a similar manner to that which was last week recommended for Potatoes. As soon, therefore, as the latter are pitted or housed, take advantage of the first fine day, and with a spade, or three-pronged fork, begin at one end of the Carrot-bed, and dig up the roots carefully without cutting or breaking them. When this has been done, the whole are to be gone over again and deprived of their leaves, and the largest and best roots are then to be selected for store. Some recommend cutting them as close to the crown of the root as possible without going so far as to injure it; while others prefer leaving about an inch of the top. The former plan is probably the best, as it prevents them from vegetating so soon in the spring, and thereby losing their flavour, which they will then naturally do if suffered to exhaust their strength in the formation of leaves. After being topped and sorted, they are to be removed to a dry open shed, and exposed for a few days until the little earth adhering to them has dried sufficiently to allow of their being stowed away without danger of rotting and injuring one another. This must be particularly attended to, for if laid together in a wet state they will soon be damaged and rendered unfit for use. The method of storing them is very simple: a layer of dry sand, which is perhaps the best material for keeping them in, is put over the space allotted for them; then a layer of roots, and afterwards one of sand and roots alternately, building the whole neatly into a firm compact mass, and finishing with a covering of sand on the top. Where sand is not easily obtained, a little dry earth will answer the purpose; or they may even be packed in a convenient place by themselves without anything else except a covering of straw to exclude frost and light. Whichever way is adopted for preserving them, it is essential that the shed or cellar in which they are stored should be free from damp, and as close and dark as possible.

The preceding remarks are applicable to Parsneps as well as to Carrots, both being much the same in their nature and requiring similar treatment. Should there be a larger supply of either than is wanted for the use of the family, they will be found admirably suited for pigs and poultry. The latter are very fond of them when boiled and rasped up with their food. We think where the soil is suitable and of sufficient depth for the Parsnep, its cultivation ought to be recommended to those cottagers who have a cow, in preference to that of the Turnip, which always taints the milk; whilst the Parsnep gives to it a peculiarly rich and agreeable flavour, resembling the milk from cows that are fed on the richest pasture.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Run Flowers.—Dr. Horner's paper on the causes of foulness of colour in the Carnation (which appeared in the 34th No. of the *Chronicle*) has no doubt been read with much interest. The opinions of so distinguished a practical amateur upon a subject of so much importance to the florist would naturally claim his consideration. It is a subject that has frequently occupied my attention, and I entirely agree in opinion with Dr. Horner regarding a low degree of culture; that a greater number of run flowers will appear from a poor hungry soil, than from a compost such as he recommends for the growth of the flower. Dr. H. further states, that "it is the opinion commonly prevalent among florists, that the cause of sporting or foulness of colour in the Carnation is to be attributed to an over-nutritious soil," and that his opinion is the converse of this." To this statement my own experience is at variance. I have tried many experiments myself, and have witnessed the effect of a great many by first-rate amateurs, and my conviction is, that as sure as an over-poor soil will cause a number of run flowers, as certainly will an over-nutrititious one produce a greater quantity. It is probable that Dr. Horner and I differ in opinion as to what constitutes too rich a soil; the compost recommended by him I do not consider a rich one, nor do I remember in all my experience any instance of manure from three to six years old, ameliorated by exposure to sun and air, causing any florists' flower to run its colour or become flushed. The following cases will show that an over-nutritious soil will produce foulness,—such soil for instance as the linings of hot frames taken when rather new, and when it is of a fatty and nutritious substance. It is the practice of some Tulip-growers to use manure for their beds, in two different ways: the first, in a very old state, and mixed throughout the bed, that the bulbs may come in immediate contact with it, maintaining that it improves and heightens the colour, and that the flowers remain as free from foulness as those planted without manure of any kind; the other method is to use the new rich manure, and place it under the soil of the bed, about a foot in thickness, from 14 to 18 inches from the top, for the purpose of keeping the roots cool when in bloom, and prevent their requiring to be watered. An amateur had bloomed a neat bed of flowers for some years in the same soil, and observing them getting weaker, applied to me for some manure; and supposing it was for the bottom of the bed, I supplied him with some, in a fine juicy state, which was mixed with the top soil: the consequence of this mistake was a strong rank growth, the stems rising from three to four inches higher than in the previous year, and the flowers throughout the bed either run or flushed; and it was several years before some of them returned to their former clean state; this foulness in the Tulips was undoubtedly occasioned by using manure of an over-nutritious nature. Some years since, as a preliminary step to using old manure for my own Tulip-bed, I planted two roots of Holmes' King (that being a constant flower) in horse-manure four years old, and found they bloomed quite as clean as those planted in pure Norwood loam, so celebrated for the fine growth of the Tulip: this I repeated for three successive years, with the same result; but on planting two bulbs in the new juicy manure, they both flushed the first season. I have frequently attempted to recover scarlet and crimson Bizarres from their run state, by growing them in a generous compost, but not with the same happy result as attended Dr. Horner's experiment with the run purple flake, and I am disposed to think, when I reflect upon the capricious character of the sporting, that it frequently proceeds from causes independent of the soil.—*James Dickson, Aire-land.*

Wintering Pelargoniums, &c.—I read with interest the

account in the *Chronicle* of Oct. 2d of keeping half-hardy plants in a cold frame through the winter. As I have for these last 7 years had to keep a quantity of plants without a greenhouse, I take the liberty of informing your readers of my management and success. I keep them in a 9-inch brick pit, of 5 common-sized lights; it is 3ft. high at back and 18in. in front above the surface; the inside is sunk 2ft. deeper, as I grow Melons in summer, as soon as I get the plants out. Last winter was the worst I have had to deal with, although I kept my plants in the highest health, or I should say they were so in May last. Pelargoniums, in particular, could not look or blow much better; but they require a deal of care, as a very severe frost will be likely to get through, or damp will destroy them if not properly treated. I avoid using any kind of litter, as steam from it would cause damp that could not escape when all the covering is frozen down. I have no flue, nor do I wish for one, unless to dry off damp a little. The evil would be in making the pit warm, which would make the plants tender, and the frost would sooner catch them. My system is to keep them as hardy as possible; they stand on open shelves, near the glass, and when it does not actually freeze I give them all the air I can, by tilting top and bottom, which makes a free circulation of air throughout. Sept. 18, 1840, we had a very severe and unexpected frost; my plants were in a very exposed place; when I saw them in the morning I thought they were too much frozen to recover; I got them in the pit as soon as possible, and shut them down close, and matted the pit all day; the next morning they were much recovered; I gave them air by degrees, and in a few days they quite recovered, although those I left out were killed. Jan. 11, 1841, after several days' very severe frost, we had a change; I opened the pit, and found it in a deplorable state; the earth in some of the pots was frozen, and the plants covered with frost; I shut them down close, and covered with single mats; all the next day I gave air by degrees, and in a few days they quite recovered. I did not lose a plant. I am satisfied that if I had given them light and air suddenly, or watered them overhead, I should have lost them. I have plenty of covering; besides mats, a large old carpet, and over all a tarpaulin, that keeps everything dry, which I very much recommend. One light is Pelargoniums; another Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Plumbago capensis, &c.; a third, Clethra arborea, Daphne indica, Nerium splendens, Azalea indica, Abutilon striatum, Salvias, Fuchsias, &c.; a fourth, Crinum capense, in large pots which blow in pans of water in summer, Morea fimbriata, Amaryllis, Cactus speciosissimus, Jenkinsoni, and Neapolitan Violets, which blow beautifully. The other light is the winter quarter for my Auriculas.—*George Masters, Gardener to Lady M. Finch, Boxley Abbey, near Maidstone.*

New Fly catcher.—That beautiful climber, Physianthus albicans, whose rich green foliage and growth could not fail to attract notice, if more generally cultivated, as it will cover many yards of wall in a short time, should not, I think, be left unnoticed in your paper, if only for its remarkable property of catching moths. I send you one of many specimens which may be seen in a greenhouse under my care; they are held by the proboscis perfectly secure, and give the flowers quite an animated appearance for many days together. I have had a Combretum purpureum very beautiful in flower this year in a pot, more than 20 blossoms fully expanded, and now having a few seed-pods on it; can you give me encouragement by saying, if any person to your knowledge ever raised anything new from it?—*Joseph Philpot Mackett, Sittingbourne.*—[The moth is held fast by the pressure of the cartilaginous anther upon the proboscis, which is inserted between it and the stigma. No varieties of Combretum purpureum are in cultivation.]

Campanula pyramidalis.—This plant, which I have grown with tolerable success for many years, may be styled hardy, but not perfectly so; it is hurt by severe frosts, and if grown in pots, a slight protection is desirable, especially if they are not plunged in the border or in ashes under a wall in a well-aspected spot: this, in truth, will generally be all that is necessary; but the plants very frequently will rot at the heart, particularly if they have blown the past season.—*Georgius R.*

Fuchsia Normaldii.—Having seen by the *Chronicle* that you do not know anything about this plant, I take the liberty of sending you a specimen with the history of it. Fuchsia Normaldii was raised by Henry Normald, Esq., of Sawley Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire (a highly talented and enthusiastic amateur gardener), from seeds of Fuchsia arborescens, impregnated with pollen from F. reflexa. Like its progenitor, F. arborescens, it only flowers well under peculiar treatment. Plants in pots ought seldom to be repotted, but kept in a stunted state, and watered sparingly, until they have formed flower-buds; under which treatment I find them to flower profusely.—*T. P. Elliott.* [We are much obliged for this note, and for the specimen, which shows the plant to be a most beautiful variety.]

Fuchsia fulgens a Fruit Tree.—I do not know whether the generality of those who cultivate this plant are aware of the merits of Fuchsia fulgens as a fruit tree, or rather shrub. The fruit is not unlike a small girkin; and when quite ripe, turns of a pale yellow, and comes off at a touch. Last month I ate them in perfection in a conservatory at Highclere. They are, to my taste, as good as any Grapes, excepting the high-flavoured sorts of Muscat. Whoever has a conservatory or grape-house should raise this fruit.—*A. Herbert.*

Adventitious Buds.—I also beg to mention an extraordinary development of adventitious buds which has this season taken place here. A plant of Fuchsia conica has been for some years planted in an obscure corner of the conservatory, and for the last year or two had become languid and exhausted; in the spring of the present year I applied an excessive stimulus to the roots, which had the effect, not of improving the general appearance of the plant, but of causing it to produce an abundance of flowers upon the old stem, where it was completely destitute of either leaves or branches, and half an inch in diameter; for the space of about eight inches it was as densely covered with flowers as the inflorescence of the Melaleuca, of which it had very much the appearance.—*T. P. Elliott, Swinton Park.*

Bees.—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to ask advice on the subject of Bees? Four years ago I had a set of boxes made after the "Conservative Bee-keeper's plan," and a good swarm hived in the centre one. The next season, when they appeared ready to swarm, I let them into a side box, and they speedily killed and drew out of the hive 3 young queens. They were very strong, filled their own habitation with beautiful large combs (which I could see through the window), but stored no honey for me; last year they did get as far as making two combs in the side box, and this year filled one and half the other with honey; but being away from home a short time, when I came back, 13th Sept., it was gone. Now, am I to go on letting them provide for themselves, and do nothing for me, or how shall I proceed? I should say I have generally fed them according to the rules in "Taylor's Bee-keeper's Manual." I have this year put another good swarm in a box, which I thought of burying in the manner described in the *Chronicle*, but as our situation is rather damp, being in a valley at the foot of the "Kentish Backbone," can I do it with safety; or would it answer as well to place them in a barn where they can have plenty of air and very little light? The honey collected by the bees in this parish is, generally, beautiful, but this year there seems to be very little. Would treacle and water, boiled to the substance of syrup, be as good food as beer and sugar? for the poor people here are deterred from feeding on account of the expense; and when I recommend them to avoid the cruelty of killing their bees, they always say, "If your plan answers better, ma'am, I may, perhaps, try;" therefore I am doubly interested in endeavouring to make it do so.—*E. M. W.* [We trust to some of our apiarian-correspondents for an answer to this inquiry.]

Fruit Room.—In addition to what you said about the construction of a fruit-room, a small hot-water pipe might be laid in the hollow walls with good effect. To make the most of the heat in such a case, the roof should be double plastered, the first coat of plaster to be laid between the rafters, and then to lath and plaster over the rafters in the usual way, thus leaving a hollow space between the rafters, which should communicate with the hollow part of the walls; by this arrangement you would have circulation of warm air between the walls and the roof, which no frost could penetrate, and if there is a room over the fruit-room so much the better—the ceiling between the two rooms need not be pugged. The pipe may be heated from the closet joining the fruit-room, which you intend for ripening the late fruit: a very small apparatus would effect this; the only precaution necessary in such an arrangement would be to have a stop-valve for cutting off the circulation from the hollow walls, so that the hot closet might be used separately, when there was no frost or damp to be excluded. Another plan, which I have found useful for many years, is to have small wire rods suspended under the fruit-shelves; on these I hang the finest specimens of Pears, &c., by using a double hook in the form of the letter S, one end of the hook to pass through the footstalk of the fruit, and the other end to hang on the wire rods; the fruit hangs thus in its natural position, and one third more fruit may be conveniently stowed in the same space; besides, your finest specimens may be easily examined from time to time without much handling.—*D. Beaton.*

Salvia Patens.—I observe you leave the hardiness of Salvia patens doubtful, or with something like a presumption in favour of it. I should not recommend any one to depend upon its hardiness, because in this soil, perhaps the best drained in England, all my plants were killed, while Salvia fulgens in precisely the same soil and situation (within 4 feet of it) remained uninjured. The whole crown of the root of S. patens was killed, so that nothing but detached tubers remained: whether these would have formed buds I know not, but they would have been very late. I think you should caution those who have not a large stock, not to trust it out.—*J. Rogers.*

Harmony of Colours.—It is stated by those who have made the colour of natural objects their study, that one colour is often made to harmonise with another. "To the firmament is given a beautiful azure tint, to the earth itself a variety of shades all more or less harmonising with the blue on high and the agreeable green of plants." This statement, I think, will not be denied by any who have made the subject any part of their study at all; but is it a general law throughout every part of vegetation, that the blue colour is not to be found in the flowers or in the fruits of lofty trees? for in that case it is said they would assimilate with the sky. *Peter Mackenzie.*—[We should say not; the Guaiacum tree, the Ceanothus azureus, and some arborescent Jacarandas have blue flowers.]

Softening Putty.—I have observed two methods for softening old putty stated in the *Chronicle*, perhaps you will have no objection to receive another. Rubbing the putty with soft soap, and allowing it to remain for a few hours, will soften it. I have known a considerable quantity of glass saved in this manner. It is probably the potash in the soap that acts upon the putty, as was recommended by one of your correspondents.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Substitute for Turf Edgings.—It is well known to gardeners and others, that the grass edgings of shaded walks seldom thrive well; the grass grows weakly, and in a short time dies away. As a substitute for turf in such situations I would recommend the Oxalis acetosella or Wood Sorrel. I have seen it tried upon a small scale, and it appears to do very well. It requires no cutting, and I think an edging once in the year with a spade or edging-iron will keep it in due bounds. Its beautiful leaves and flowers have a pleasant appearance in places where other lowly plants would languish and die.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Ham.*

Names of Soils.—In p. 517 there is an article about the peculiarities of the Norwood loam. I am obliged to the writer for opening a question full of interest both to agriculture and horticulture, and I did hope that some of your correspondents would have taken up the subject. Such however has not been the case, and I therefore offer a few remarks. Our present knowledge of soils and manures as to their application in practice, it is well known, is almost entirely empirical; the terms applied to the different kinds by various writers or practitioners are of so loose and indefinite a character, that a single paper on any gardening subject which refers to soils may be, and often is, construed in several different ways. We want a general language for soils, as well as a popular knowledge of their constituents founded on analysis; and here is shown the necessity of an extended investigation, but at present chemistry is confined to the closet and horticulture to the garden. I am glad to perceive, however, by the *Farmers' Magazine*, and other works devoted to agriculture, that the agriculturists are alive to the importance of the subject; and although we horticulturists have hitherto been somewhat in advance of our twin sister, it appears probable that we shall be glad to borrow from her before long—especially in regard to soils. In Gardening papers we find one writer recommending good hazel loam, another sound loam, and a third rich loam. Who is to understand all this? It is obvious that texture and quality are confounded. Again, Mr. A. says that such a plant likes peat, —Mr. B., bog soil,—and Mr. C., heath or vegetable mould. Now these soils, it is well known, are all vegetable substances, and possess great similarity as to their constituents, yet their mechanical textures are in many respects different. By mechanical texture, I mean the relative powers which soils or manures possess, of absorbing, transmitting, or retaining heat and moisture: circumstances of primary importance in many respects as to quality, and on this as a basis I should think a proper classification of soils ought to be founded. With regard to loams, it is a question of the mere per-centage of argillaceous matter, sand, and vegetable remains. Other matters there may be, but these are the chief; and on the relation they bear to each other almost everything depends. I have searched the old pastures in this neighbourhood in vain for a loam like the Norwood loam. Ours are all of a harsher character, owing to the coarseness of the sand they contain, and the comparative absence of fine vegetable matter. I am of opinion that the Norwood loam is an alluvial deposit of long standing. The unctuous character which it possesses is the result of the fineness of the sand, together with an abundance of vegetable matter in a highly decomposed state. I once endeavoured to imitate the character of it by blending a certain proportion of clay, very fine sand, and sphagnum, in a dry state, rubbed to a fine powder, and I really flattered myself the imitation was good. Whether the geological character of Norwood would warrant the assumption that it is an alluvial deposit, some of your correspondents can no doubt soon determine. I am about making a new border to a vinery, and have several loads of soil in the compost yard for that purpose; there are two distinct kinds, such as I could obtain—the one is a harsh yellow loam with about 30 per cent. of a very coarse sand, to which circumstance, and the comparative absence of fine vegetable matter, I attribute its harshness. The other is a dark brown unctuous soil of the colour of old tan, and contains more of a finer sand than the other. Since I produced the soils, I have taken the opinions of half-a-dozen respectable gardeners as to the merits of the two soils. The result is at once conflicting and ridiculous; three were for the yellow soil, and three for the brown. "Who shall decide when doctors differ?" I intend using about three parts of the dark soil to one of the yellow, unless better advised.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Gardens.*

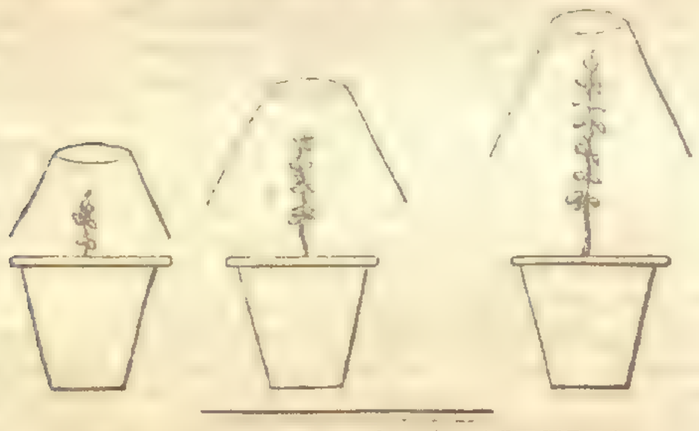
Contrast of Colours.—To ensure contrast of colours in ornamental planting is of importance, though rarely considered in the formation of shrubberies and belts. Near the road from Norwich to Yarmouth is a long wall covered with Ivy which hangs over the top. Amongst the Ivy at intervals the Virginian Creeper is planted; and at a distance it was difficult to conceive the effect could have been produced otherwise than by hanging drapery of scarlet cloth amongst the masses of green Ivy. A few plants of the white Clematis now in bloom would have added to the effect. I observe that the Virginian Creeper appears more entirely red on chalk soils, and only partially red in clay. Is it the nature of the soil, or the dryness alone, that is the cause of the difference? [The soil, no doubt.] A small island in the lake at Highclere, covered with the red Dog-wood closely planted, and in winter at a distance appearing as a mass of rich purple tint, is a very happy instance of planting to produce peculiar colour.—*Tolly.* P.S. It would be useful to planters to make a memorandum this autumn of the shrubs peculiar for the brightness of the autumnal tints.

Atmospheric Phenomenon.—Yesterday, about 12 o'clock at noon, I was called from my study to look at a very singular small cloud. Before me there was a very heavy dark cloud, beyond that there appeared a settled rain.

The singular-looking little cloud was of a light dirty white colour, in shape like to an inverted steeple, hanging down from the dark cloud. I watched it steadily for upwards of a quarter of an hour, it being perhaps at the distance of four or six miles. For the first five minutes it retained its shape without much variation, remaining in a perpendicular position. Afterwards it elongated and diminished in breadth towards the inverted base; then it would become more stunted, sometimes being curled, at other times approaching a horizontal position; varying frequently in this way, the dingy whiteness appearing to roll and move up and down its length like the crawling motion of a caterpillar. By degrees the cloud passed onward, rather nearing the earth, along with the dark cloud, the distance of a mile or two; when, rather quickly, two-thirds of it became quite horizontal, the remaining third forming a rounded angle, and looking knotted (it being now in the shape of a huge snake); when on a second glance we saw, as I should express myself, a tremendous shower pouring down where this cloud had become horizontal: and in a very short time after the cloud disappeared, there was no appearance of heavy rain. When this phenomenon was first pointed out to me, it was at the distance of four miles from the sea, moving south with the wind; and I suppose that I shall not be wrong in conjecturing it to be a species of water-spout.—*Discipulus.*

Fuchsia corymbiflora.—Having heard it said by several Horticulturists that the Fuchsia corymbiflora had never been seen in flower in the open air in this country, and at the same time a doubt expressed whether it ever would, perhaps it may be deemed satisfactory to those who may still feel sceptical on the subject, to be informed that, having been bold enough to have made the experiment, by planting one out the latter end of the spring, about two months ago it gave me much pleasure to find that all doubts would very soon be removed; two heads of bloom, even in this unpropitious season, having proved that there was not likely to be any greater difficulty in flowering this highly ornamental Fuchsia in the open air, than any other. —*Edmund Johnston.*

Tendency of Plants to seek Light.—A correspondent who does not think the tendency of plants to seek the light sufficiently proved, suggests the following experiment, which, although we regard it as unnecessary, we recommend to some of our inquiring friends. Suppose half-a-dozen similar seeds were sown and similarly treated in all respects but this, that three of the seedlings should be constantly shaded by an inverted funnel, having an aperture for light, but no glass, the funnels being gradually raised, as is represented in the accompanying cut, so as to keep above the top of the plant. If there be any tendency in plants to shoot up for the purpose of getting at the light, the three so treated will become taller than the three exposed to the light.



PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

The Society met on Thursday evening, the 10th June, Dr. Graham, V. P., in the Chair. The following Members were elected:—As Non-resident Fellows.—1, The Rev. W. H. Coleman, M.A., Hertford; 2, A. Forbes, Esq., Culloden; 3, J. Forbes, M. D., Culloden; 4, W. W. Newmould, Esq., Trin. Coll., Cambridge; 5, E. J. Roe, M.D., 6, Gray's-terrace, Dover-road, London. As a Foreign Member, Justus Liebig, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, Giessen.

The following communications were read:—

1. Description of Jungermannia ulicina, *Taylor*, a new species found near Kenmare, County Kerry. By Dr. Taylor, Dunkerron.

2. Description of Jungermannia Lyoni, *Taylor*, a new species found at Dunoon, and other places on the banks of the Clyde, by Mr. George J. Lyon, F.B.S., by Dr. Taylor. Specimens and magnified drawings of these two interesting additions to the British Jungermannia were transmitted by Mr. Gourlie.

3. Dr. Graham exhibited the following plants from the Royal Botanic Garden:—Echeveria pulverulenta.—Lythrum violaceum: this new species approaches to L. alatum, but is of more slender habit; the flowers are smaller and of different colour. It is especially distinguished from it and other allied species by having twelve stamens, of which six are shorter than the others, but all bearing perfect anthers. It is a native of Mexico.—Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus: this is the plant exhibited at the last meeting of the Botanical Society, and then called by Dr. Graham Marianthus bractatus, but as he had since seen the excellent figure published by the authors of the account of the new plants which flowered in the Botanic Garden at Berlin, he begged to cancel the name he had given, and to substitute theirs. Dr. Graham likewise stated that he had overlooked in the miscellaneous notes at the end of the Botanic Register for May a notice of a Chorizema, called by Professor Lindley C. spectabile. It is the same as that which at last meeting of the Society Dr. G. had called C. Greigianum, a name which must therefore be dropped. —Cirsium mexicanum: this plant possesses no beauty, but seems a very distinct species, and is new to the garden.—Portlandia daphnoides: this species seems to grow very slowly, at least the specimen exhibited is scarcely larger than when imported from Cuba in 1836. It preserves all the characters by which Dr. Graham described it as a new species in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal last year, and particularly that desirable one of flowering freely. Its first blossoms were expanded last August, and already it exhibits a new crop.—Gloxinia rubra: a handsome species, whose colour contrasts remarkably with the other species in cultivation.—Oxalis latifolia: the specimen exhibited was one of several imported from Cuba, perfectly similar to each other, and differing from the description of O. latifolia only in having about three times the number of flowers on the scape, a circumstance which may be supposed to arise from cultivation.—Arethusa bulbosa in several varieties of colour, imported from Halifax.—Callistachys linearis: this plant, though recently introduced from Swan River, has become pretty common in cultivation, seeds having been sent home both by Mr. Backhouse and Mr. Drummond. The appearance of its blossoms have much disappointed the expectations which its reputed scarlet flowers had excited.—Myosotis sylvatica, fl. albo: this very handsome variety was introduced into the Botanic Garden from Dalhousie woods, where it was found wild, by Miss Georgina Hay, and has propagated itself very freely by seed ever since, without in any one instance acquiring a coloured blossom, a circumstance which, with many similar instances, shows that the propagation of a particular condition by seed does not entitle that condition to rank as a specific character. The plant in its habit, in all other respects, is characteristic of M. sylvatica, but certainly flowers during its first year's growth, and the many specimens in the garden give some reason to doubt its being more than annual.—Anigozanthus coccinea: the blossoms of this plant were less intense in their colour than they had been a few days before, but still were very handsome. Besides these plants some other varieties were exhibited, but which had not been examined with sufficient care to determine whether they were to be considered new. Among these was an exceedingly handsome plant received from Woburn Abbey, under the erroneous name Stachys coccinea, than which it is much more beautiful. Also a species of true Siphocampylus and a Hæmanthus, very near to H. multiflorus.

4. Remarks on the British Ferns. By Mr. J. Riley, Papplewick, near Nottingham. He differed from Mr. Newman in maintaining that Aspidium aculeatum, angulare, lobatum, and Lonchitis, were distinct species, and never run into each other. Aspidium dumetorum, he was satisfied, was only a variety of A. dilatatum, and Asplenium irriguum, a variety of A. filixfœmina. Cistopteris alpina, angustata, dentata, and fragilis, he was satisfied were distinct species, having gathered them and grown them for many years.

5. Notice of the Discovery of Epipactis ensifolia, in Dalmahoy Woods, near Edinburgh. By Dr. J. H. Balfour.

6. Notice of a Botanical Excursion at Navarino. By Mr. Edward Forbes. On the 28th of April, after a delightful voyage of six days, the weather beautiful and the sea calm, the *Beacon* entered the bay of Navarino, whither we resorted for water, that article being so scarce at present in Malta, that ships are not allowed to water there. The bay of Navarino is a semicircle about three miles across at the mouth, the greater part of which is closed in by the rocky island of Sphacteria, in which Lord Byron has laid the scene of his Corsair. Near the southern extremity are the town and fort of Navarino—the former a small collection of dirty Greek houses; the northern termination is a high rock on which are the ruins of the ancient Pylus. The southern half of the bay is bounded by high cliffs of limestone and tertiary clays; the northern by a low sandy shore bordering an extensive marsh. In the distance are hills of considerable elevation, the sides of which seem to be covered with forests. A bare and rocky hill rises to the height of 1000 feet immediately behind the town. On landing, the first plant which strikes the eye of the visiter is the Chrysanthemum coronarium, the common Basket-flower of our gardens, which here exhibits its yellow blossoms in great profusion on every heap of rubbish. Ascending from the town to the heights, the blue flowers of Psoralea bituminosa first greeted us, and it was pleasant to look upon the abundance of green myrtle bushes. Thickly covering the limestone, and giving a brown hue to the vegetation, were bushes of various species of Cistus, with beautiful white or red flowers, and on the ground beneath them, were their relations the Helianthema in great numbers. Some pretty species of Echium, Linum hirsutum, Anemone coronaria, and some pretty Bell-flowers were among the gayest of the lesser plants; and in grassy places there was a rich contrast between the bright red flowers of Tetragonolobus siliquosus, and the as bright blue ones of Anagallis Monelli, a variety of our common Anagallis. It is singular that the two plants I have just mentioned should so habitually change colours as we advance southwards; for the former in the north is almost always yellow, and the latter most frequently red. In the crevices of the rocks were little tufts of Valantia muralis, and a pretty species of Asplenium. A little white flowered Allium was very abundant everywhere, and Cerinthe aspera was common. Among the most conspicuous bushes were Phlomis fruticosa and Pistacia lentiscus; whilst in many places the ground was thickly covered with Salvia officinalis and Poterium spinosum, the last a curious plant which I had not seen before, and which is very abundant here. Besides these, were numerous Thistles, some Ranunculi, and a few Orchideous plants which were new to me, though possibly common species in the south. A visit to the marsh yielded nothing remarkable, nor did the sandy shore display many plants peculiar to itself; but the short time our circumstances permitted me to remain on that side of the bay was not sufficient for making any observations. Among the sands I noticed quantities of Polygonum maritimum. An excursion to the rocky island of Sphacteria did not yield any additional species. We found it covered with bushes of Cistus, Spartium, Pistacia, Phlomis, and Poterium. Matthiola incana grew near the margin of the sea with some Statices not in flower, and a yellow flowered plant which I do not as yet know the name of. Among the grasses Lagurus ovatus and Aegilops were conspicuous. Plantago lagopus and Psyllium were not uncommon, and we noticed that Plantago coronopus was always very broad-leaved, so much so as at first sight to appear a different species. Malcomia maritima and Koniga maritima were both very abundant, and Sedum Cepæa filled with its fleshy branches the crevices of the rocks. Generally speaking the characteristic and prevalent plants around Navarino (those which gave a tone if I may say so) to the vegetation, were Cistus and Phlomis. With the exception of the tertiary banks, which were limited in extent, they prevailed everywhere. Mr. Thompson did not forget to look for Algæ, but found them almost all species which are common in the south of England. Among the most abundant and prettiest was the Padina pavonia, which studding the bottom of the rocky pools, had a very elegant appearance beneath the water. The dredge brought up, however, some more characteristic Mediterranean species. In a few fathoms' water Zostera is extremely abundant here.—Since the above was written, we have left Navarino, and after another voyage of seven days arrived at Syra. Hitherto I have only made one short excursion into the island. The vegetation is apparently very different from that of the Morea. The shore is clothed with Mesembryanthemum and some beautiful species of Statice. Inland the country is well cultivated, chiefly for Vines; there are scarcely any trees, a few Crabs and one or two Olives being the only trees I have as yet seen. I hope in the course of the summer to transmit more satisfactory botanical notices to the society, and as the ship is to visit some of the less known islands before going to Candia, I expect to forward some interesting results.

7. Dr. Percy presented through Dr. Balfour a specimen of the fruit of the Phytelephas, or Tagua plant, of South America, known by the name of Vegetable Ivory. The fruit resembles that of Palms. The plant, however, is placed by Brown in the order Pandaneæ.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Meeting of 4th June—continued.

Presentation to the Museum.—A specimen of No. 30 hank twist spun at Manchester from cotton grown at Bombay without the intermixture of any other sort of cotton.—Carolina Paddy, that is rice, acclimated at Hugelee.—Seeds of the Silver-tree Leucodendron argenteum, and of two species of Pinus from the Cape of Good Hope. The object in presenting these seeds to the Society was to induce the cultivation of trees of a rapid growth, which, from the increasing scarcity of wood in Behar and the north-western provinces, was very desirable—these trees were all suited to a dry iron stone and Runkur soil, and it was not improbable that in the Upper Provinces their growth would be more rapid than at the Cape, where, however, the Silver-tree attains the height of 25 or 30 feet in six years: the wood there is only used for fuel, but that of the Pines for timber.—Specimens of Himalayan lichens.—Specimen of Georgia Sea Island Cotton soil, and soil from the Island of Cheduba, which having been analysed by Mr. Pidduington, and having been found so nearly identical with the Sea Island, it was determined to forward a cask of Sea Island Cotton seed, to be placed in the hands of some intelligent Sonfreen in Cheduba (no Europeans residing there), for the purpose of distribution and cultivation.—A small quantity of Sea Island, Upland Georgia, and Vera Island Cotton seed, the two first-mentioned varieties having been grown at Manchester. The following memorandum accompanied these seeds:—"In the month of March 1842, some Sea Island Cotton seeds were sown in Manchester, and in October and November, cotton as fine in staple, long, clear, and strong as any other in use, was gathered from the plants." It was suggested that the inferiority of Cotton generally, and particularly of East Indian, might arise from insufficiency of depth of soil and of moisture.—A basket of nine Peaches grown in a garden at Ismail. It was stated that the trees producing this fruit were so productive, that for the last week (note dated 21st May), about 100 Peaches were plucked daily from eight trees. There were about as many more trees bearing Peaches than untouched. If the whole crop be brought in, it was calculated that 9000 or 10,000 Peaches were produced on the 16 trees.—100 Tenasserim Seed Yams, the produce of a garden at Allipore. These being particularly excellent, were appropriated by the members for their gardens.—Melons from Cabool and Candahar seed, grown near Calcutta. These vines were trained in semicircular trellises, and each Melon when set was tied up in a linen bag to protect the fruit from flies, by which means most arrived at maturity.—The Secretary remarked that he had letters from several gentlemen to whom supplies of Cotton seed had been forwarded, some of which furnished many useful facts connected with the Cotton culture, and from which it appeared that the season for sowing Cotton in Upper India, that is north of Benares, is at the commencement of the periodical rains, whilst in Lower India, or in parts of Behar, in Bengal, Orissa, and Arracan, it is after the period of the periodical rains. Several appeared willing to try, and were making experiments in cultivating Cotton.

SALT HILL GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND DAHLIA EXHIBITION.

This show, after a lapse of four years, has been revived, and the meeting on Sept. 28th was attended by all the celebrated growers in the country. The following is an official return of the awards:—First Class, 36 blooms (9 entries):—1st prize, a handsome pair of Silver Candlesticks, Messrs. Brown, for Bridesmaid, Le Grand Baudin, Francis, Yellow Defiance, Springfield Rival, Royal Standard, Lady Cooper, Rival Sussex, Brown's Defiance, Widnall's Eclipse, Chef-d'œuvre, Maria, Egyptian Prince, Maid of Bath, King of Roses, Lady Middleton, Pickwick, Springfield Purple, Lewisham Rival, Phenomenon, Metella, Suffolk Hero, Bedford Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Exquisite, Climax, Contender, Hope, Grace Darling, Rouge et Noir, Nicholas Nickleby, Regina, Revenge; 2d, Mr. Widnall, for Argo, Maria, Conductor, Widnall's Queen, Garrick, Widnall's Eclipse, Grace Darling, Bishop of Winchester, Springfield Rival, Ruby, Nicholas Nickleby, Danecroft Rival, Maid of Bath, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Portland, Le Grand Baudin, Scarlet Defiance, President of the West, Phenomenon, Hero of Nottingham, Lady Middleton, Rouge et Noir, Unique, Lady Cooper, Egyptian Prince, Mary, Pickwick, Conservative, Fanny Keynes, Catleugh's Eclipse, Mrs. Newby, Duchess of Richmond, Royal Standard, Tournament, Triumph, Beauty of the Plain; 3d, Mr. Keynes, for Fanny Keynes, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Elizabeth, Bloomsbury, Conservative, Lady Middleton, Le Grand Baudin, Maid of Bath, Maria, Constancy, Amato, Scarlet Defiance, Metella, Nicholas Nickleby, Rosa, President of the West, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Rouge et Noir, Sir Wm. Middleton, Hope, Climax, Egyptian King, Grace Darling, Catleugh's Eclipse, Widnall's Eclipse, Admirable, Tournament, Yellow Defiance, Uxbridge Magnet, Contender, Queen of Beauties, Lewisham Rival, Widnall's Queen; 4th, Mr. Harrison, for Le Grand Baudin, President of the West, Springfield Rival, Springfield Purple, Upway Rival, Argo, Compacta, Ovid, Eclipse (Widnall's), Burnham Hero, Peruvian Chief, Charles XII. (Harrison's), Charles XII. (Pamplin's), Maid of Bath, Maria, Metella, Egyptian Prince, Hylas, Hope, Grace Darling, Optime, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Conservative, Captain Reynolds, Admirable, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, Phenomenon, Haidee, Climax, Eclipse, Catleugh's Tournament, Catleugh's Beauty of the Plain, Danecroft Rival, Conductor. Second Class, 24 Blooms (20 Entries):—1st Prize, a Silver Sugar Basson, Messrs. Brown, for Hope, Fanny Keynes, Le Grand Baudin, Yellow Defiance, Springfield Rival, Widnall's Eclipse, Grace Darling, Maria, Climax, Pickwick, King of Roses, Bridesmaid, Francis, Lady Cooper, Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Middleton, Indispensable, Conservative, Lord Dudley Stuart, Phenomenon; 2d, Mr. Willmer, for Andrew Hofer, Euclid, Lee's Bloomsbury, Burnham Hero, Enterprize, Suffolk Hero, Brown's Monarch, Francis, Conservative, Indispensable, Queen of Beauties, Duchess of Richmond, Rouge et Noir, Lady Cooper, Uxbridge Magnet, Yellow Defiance, Scarlet Defiance, Maid of Bath, Egyptian King, Bridesmaid, Miss Johnstone, Phenomenon, Beauty of Hyde Vale, Sparry's Admirable; 3d, Mr. Harrison, for Phenomenon, Ovid, Danecroft Rival, Le Grand Baudin, Haidee, Argo, Tournament, Catleugh's Admirable, Burnham Hero, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Pamplin's Charles XII., Widnall's Eclipse, Dowager Lady Cooper, Duchess of Richmond, Optime, Grace Darling, Egyptian Prince, Maria, Hope, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Curate, Nicholas Nickleby; 4th, Mr. Stewart, for Le Grand Baudin, Will Waton, Constancy, Cicero, Mary, Achilles, Optime, Grace Darling, Coronal, Royal Standard, Triumph, Black-eyed Susan, Metella, Lady Cooper, Nicholas Nickleby, Amato, Grand Tournament, Unique, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Bedford Rival, Yellow Defiance, Phenomenon; 5th, Mr. Keynes, for Argo, Fanny Keynes, Maria, Andrew Hofer, Bloomsbury, Catleugh's Eclipse, Widnall's Eclipse, Conservative, Elizabeth, Pickwick, Le Grand Baudin, Nicholas Nickleby, President of the West, Phenomenon, Rouge et Noir, Queen of Beauties, Climax, Contender, Hope, Grace Darling, Unique, Springfield Rival, Admirable, Widnall's Queen; 6th, Mr. Bates, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Conservative, Lewisham Rival, Mary, Phenomenon, Unique, Bishop of Salisbury, Francis, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Andrew Hofer, Hero of Nottingham, Oxfordshire Hero, Argo, Yellow Defiance, Hope, Marquis of Lothian, Nicholas Nickleby, Le Grand Baudin, Maria, Renzi, Springfield Purple, Springfield Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick. 3d Class, Amateurs, 24 blooms (14 entries):—1st prize, a pair of Silver Candlesticks, E. Davis, Esq., for Maid of Bath, King of Roses, Hope, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Metella, Springfield Purple, Andrew Hofer, Springfield Rival, Bridesmaid, Duchess of Richmond, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Lewisham Rival, Vitruvius, Maria, Grace Darling, Widnall's Eclipse, Nicholas Nickleby, Yellow Defiance, Le Grand Baudin, Fanny Keynes, Rival Sussex, Constancy; 2d, Mr. Braga, for Grace Darling, Bridesmaid, Brown's Defiance, Widnall's Rival, Yellow Defiance, Conservative, Le Grand Baudin, Exquisite, Phenomenon, Lady Middleton, Springfield Rival, Springfield Purple, Bloomsbury, Maria, Pickwick, Fanny Keynes, Duchess of Richmond, Maid of Bath, Beauty of the Plain, Andrew Hofer, Regina, Widnall's Eclipse, Advocate, King of Roses; 3d, Mr. Hoare, for Argo, Duchess of Richmond, Emperor of China, Royal Standard, Francis, Lewisham Rival, Lee's Bloomsbury, Beauty of the Plain, Hope, Conservative, Marchioness of Lothian, Glory of Plymouth, Burnham Hero, Scarlet Defiance, Tournament, Lady Middleton, Phenomenon, Grace Darling, President of the

West Admirable, Rouge et Noir, Pickwick, Metella, Windsor Rival. 4th, R. H. Bettridge, Esq., for Exquisite, Hope, Defender, Rosetta, Nicholas Nickleby, Ruby, President of the West, Bloomsbury, Contender, Yellow Defiance, Springfield Rival, Metella, Elizabeth, Conservative, Rienzi, Dodds' Mary, Conductor, Lady Middleton, Le Grand Baudin, Phenomenon, Royal Standard, Beauty of the Plain, Optime, Grace Darling; 5th, Mr. Howard, for Mary, Grace Darling, Hope, Bonny Jean, Andrew Hofer, Queen of Sarum, Maid of Bath, Yellow Defiance, Amato, Eva, Springfield Rival, Phenomenon, President of the West, Bishop of Winchester, Beauty of the Plain, Duchess of Richmond, Unique, Le Grand Baudin, Conservative, Argo, Pickwick, Francis, Bloomsbury, Metella; 6th, Mr. Cook, for Pickwick, Admirable, Lee's Bloomsbury, Francis, Invincible, Amato, Conservative, Poole's White, Hope, Le Grand Baudin, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Catleugh's Tournament, Euclid, Springfield Rival, Constancy, Andrew Hofer, Maria, Bishop of Winchester, Regina, Catleugh's Eclipse, Amethyst. Fourth Class, Gentlemen's Gardeners, 24 blooms 9 entries 1st prize, a silver Teapot, Mr. Ford, for Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Middleton, Burnham Hero, Royal Standard, Lee's Bloomsbury, Emperor of China, Scarlet Defiance, Marquis of Lothian, Conservative, Phenomenon, Hope, Admirable, Francis, Argo, King of Roses, Grand Tournament, Pickwick, Exquisite, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Rouge et Noir, Beauty of the Plain: 2d, Mr. Dodds, for Mary, Grace Darling, Lewisham Rival, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Eva, Suffolk Hero, Bridesmaid, Curate, Duchess of Richmond, Maria, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Conservative, Bishop of Winchester, Argo, Hope, Fanny Keynes, Andrew Hofer, Unique, Beauty of the Plain, Metella 3d, Mr. Weedon, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Maid of Bath, Suffolk Hero, Emperor of China, Andrew Hofer, Maresfield Rival, Admirable, Nicholas Nickleby, Phenomenon, Le Grand Baudin, Fanny Keynes, Constancy, Queen of Beauties, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Hope, Exquisite, Duchess of Richmond, Amethyst, Maria, Burnham Hero, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Yellow Defiance, Rienzi; 4th, Mr. Cooper, for Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Lee's Bloomsbury, Suffolk Hero, Francis, Phenomenon, Grace Darling, Rosa, Duchess of Richmond, Argo, Yellow Defiance, Mary, Le Grand Baudin, Exquisite, Metella, Springfield Rival, President of the West, Pickwick, Stuart Wortley, Beauty of the Plain, Maria, Mrs. Berkeley, Scarlet Defiance, Hope, Bridesmaid; 5th, Mr. Bourne; 6th, Mr. J. Howe, for Argo, Maria, Yellow Defiance, Andrew Hofer, Lady Middleton, Rouge et Noir, Maid of Bath, Conservative, Burnham Hero, Bishop of Winchester, Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, Lee's Bloomsbury, Royal Standard, Sparry's Admirable, Beauty of the Plain, Windsor Rival, Queen of Beauties, Eclipse, Pickwick, Mary, King of Roses, Grand Turk, Grace Darling. Fifth Class, Seedlings of 1840 33 entries, 4 blooms of each variety:—1st prize, a Silver Cup value 5*l.*, Mr. Widnall, for Princes Royal, raised by Mr. Hudson, a striking new variety, ground colour sulphur, tipped with rosy purple, and fine form; 2d, Mr. Sparry, for Conqueror of the Plain, dark maroon, occasionally shaded with purple, possessing great depth of petals; 3d, Mr. Jeffries, for Lady Harland, a good useful lilac; 4th, Mr. Dodds, for Fanny Dodds, a good yellow; 5th, Mr. Robinson, for white, tipped with bright crimson, striking, petal a little too large; 6th, Mr. Silverlock, for Candidate, dark purple of good quality: 7th, Messrs. Brown, for Marquis of Lansdowne, shaded salmon; 8th, Rev. C. Fawcett, for Hon. Mrs. Abbott, a lilac; 9th, Messrs. Back and Smith. Sixth Class, Seedlings of 1841, 1 bloom 36 entries:—1st prize, a Silver Cup value 5*l.*, Mr. Turville, dark; 2nd, Messrs. Brown, white, tipped with rose; 3d, Mr. Stein, dark; 4th, E. Davis, Esq., dark maroon; 5th, Mr. Howe, white; 6th, Messrs. Brown, scarlet; 7th, Messrs. Brown, rose. Prizes were also awarded for the following productions:—Mr. Hoare, for basket Cut Flowers and Design for a Drawing room: Mr Holland, for Lisianthus Russellianus; Mr. Newton, for Cockscombs; Mr. Cooper, for Device of Cut Flowers; Mr Nicholson, for Device—large Vase; Mr. Ford, for Device in Dahlias—Goddess drawn by Swans: Mr. Stewart, for Collection of Plants; Messrs. Brown, for Collection of Plants and a Collection of Cut Flowers.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Goldfussia glomerata. Aggregated-flowered Goldfussia. (*A Stove Shrub.*)—This plant is widely different from the well-known old hothouse plant, Ruellia anisophylla, in the strength and luxuriance of its habit, which, by consequence, is necessarily more diffuse, in the greater size of its foliage, which is nearly six times as large; in the prominent shaggy hairiness of both branches and leaves, and the highly-increased dimensions, as well as far intenser hue of its very handsome flowers. These last are, further, not so scattered as those of the old species, and are collected together in loose heads near the extremities of the branches, a quantity of smaller leaves usually surrounding them. Not having been in the country more than three or four years, it is yet rare in collections. We believe it was originally introduced by the Duke of Northumberland from Silhet to the gardens at Sion House. The first flowering plant that we saw was in the stove of Mrs. Lawrence, where, under the skilful tendence of Mr. Butcher, it flowered richly in 1839 and 1840. It is extremely prodigal of blossoms, some of which are commonly developed throughout the principal part of the year, though the autumnal months are the principal flowering season. A warm, damp stove is necessary at all times to its perfection; for it is not a plant that loses its leaves, or ceases to advance during winter; the flowers being continually unfolded from autumn to spring. The ordinary compost used for stove plants will be sufficient for this. A mixture of loam and heath-soil, lightened with a little sand, is a good medium; and it may, with propriety, be enriched with a small proportion of well-reduced leaf-mould or manure, on account of the vigorous character of the plant. In potting it should be seen that the outer roots are not too far removed from the sides of the pots, and the plants ought again to be shifted, as they require it, as soon as the roots reach their limits, or appear through the hole at the bottom. Propagation is performed by cuttings, which are fit for removal at almost any season, but the spring months will be found the best period for the operation. The cuttings should be taken off just below a joint, from which the leaves are to be cut, and not torn away. They will root in any moist temperature, if duly covered with a handglass and shaded.—*Paxton's Mag. of Bot.*

Dendrobium discolor. Dull-coloured Dendrobium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A native of Java, whence Messrs. Loddiges obtained plants in 1838; it does not, however, appear to be included among those known to Dr. Blume, to whose genus Onychium it belongs. It has a most singular appearance, with stout erect stems four feet high, swollen in the middle, and terminal racemes of about 40 dingy, yellowish brown flowers, as much curled and wavy as those of a Gloriosa. The lip has the same dull dirty colour, except along the middle, where it is decorated with five deep wavy plates of a light violet. No plants are easier managed than Dendrobiums, and this one is as tractable as any of them. A high moist temperature is required during their period of growth, and when this is past, and the shoots formed, the house may be kept more cool and dry. In resting the plants, however, it is a bad plan to go to extremes, and hence we frequently find persons injuring them by putting in practice certain notions which they have formed upon this subject. This species should be grown in a pot, and the soil should consist of open turfy peat. The stems and leaves should be frequently well syringed.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swan River Poisons.—Among the evils to which the settlers at this place have been exposed, few have been more disastrous than the destruction of their stock by some unknown poisonous plant. At one time we were assured that it was a Lobeliaceous plant, and probably Isotoma Brownii, to which the evil was to be ascribed. But it would appear from the *Western Australian Government Gazette* of December 25, 1840, which has just reached us, that the mischief arises from something else. Mr. W. N. Clark reports as follows:—"A dose of the essence of the plant called Lobelia was given to the sheep on the evening of the 5th November, and on the following morning it was alive and well. On the evening of the 8th November (thus allowing an interval of three days), when the animal appeared in perfect health, the plant called by Mr. Preiss Burtonia, was thrown into the stomach; it was then tied to a tree by a long rope, beside some fine grass, close to the door of the house. About ten o'clock next morning the sheep showed symptoms of internal disorder, by running round in a circle, and by having trembling fits at intervals. Between 11 and 1 o'clock saliva began to run from its mouth; on visiting it about 1 o'clock, with a handful of the plant in its natural state, to try if it would eat it, the sheep was standing still, and saliva was still running copiously. The plant was offered to the animal, but it only smelt at, and would not touch it; a gentle push was then given, when the sheep suddenly sprang forward, ran violently round in a circle, till the rope coiling round the tree checked its motions, and, while the overseer was endeavouring to untwist the rope, the animal gave a slight shudder, dropped down, and almost immediately expired. I believe one minute did not elapse from the time it bounded forward until its death. The body was then opened, and there was no appearance of any disease; all the internal organs were in a healthy state. The veins were filled with blood, but we remarked that the blood at the heart was of an unnaturally dark colour. The coat of the first stomach was quite rough as usual, whereas, in other sheep that were opened, it peeled off on applying the finger. Probably they had retained the poison longer. On the head being opened, a quantity of water appeared on the surface of the brain. The Burtonia has been again tried on another animal. On the 22d of this month a powerful kangaroo dog was selected. On the first trial some of the leaves were pounded and given to the dog in slices of kangaroo, but with no other visible effect than violent motions of the bowels. Next day the dog hunted and assisted in killing two kangaroos; on his return another dose was administered to him in slices of kangaroo and baked dough, and on this occasion a handful of the berries (the plant being now in seed) was pounded together in a mortar, and swallowed about 2 o'clock p.m. The dog continued sleeping in an outer house till midnight, when all at once he uttered a most unnatural howl, and the other dogs ran away from him, and commenced barking furiously. A light was procured, and the dog was observed sitting on his haunches, see sawing his head to and fro in a strange manner. He then howled again, and fell into convulsive fits, in the same way as the sheep was attacked, with the legs stretched out, the eyeballs much distended, and very heavy and choking respiration. The dog immediately, and as if in violent pain, made a sudden rush outside; speedily every sleeper was awakened (ten of us in the house, including two natives), and the doors and windows were blocked up to prevent the dog's ingress in his maddened state. He was heard rolling violently on the ground outside, and roaring with anguish; all of a sudden he started up, ran violently forwards, plunged through the garden fence, and made for the bed of the river (now dry in that place), where he was found dead the next morning, with rushes in his mouth, which he had evidently clutched in his agony. The body was opened; the liver was much enlarged, the puddings were of an unnatural white colour, and distended, and the blood about the breast was very black. Thus, any lingering doubt respecting this destructive plant is at an end, and now it is clearly ascertained to be a deadly vegetable poison. The entrails of our sheep that died here from eating the plant affected the very birds, for the crows were observed dead, in numbers, around the carcases." There cannot be a more striking illustration of the evil of not having the means of determining the right names of plants, than this report affords. Here is a most dangerous plant, occurring, no doubt, in other parts of Australia, which has, it would seem, been found out at Swan River. It is very important that settlers elsewhere should be warned of it; and this Government report is intended to convey the warning. The only thing, however, that would enable a settler to know the plant is the calling it a Burtonia; and if it really were one, that would have been sufficient. But Burtonia has not berries, as this plant is reported to have, nor is it likely to be poisonous; it has little pods like a pea. The poison plant is, therefore, not a Burtonia, and we are as much in the dark as ever.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Knight's Exotic Nursery, King's Road.—A most beautiful new plant, the Clerodendron splendens, has been flowering here lately. It has a climbing habit, and clusters of flowers the colour of Euphorbia splendens. Unfortunately, being a native of Sierra Leone, it can only be cultivated in a stove.

Croome, the seat of the Earl of Coventry.—In 1824 Mr. Dean, the head gardener to the Earl of Coventry, published an historical and descriptive account of this mansion, to which he has annexed a Hortus Croomensis, and any arborist who relies on this catalogue will be disappointed, for not half the trees or shrubs which it mentions are now, and I am assured by Mr. Clarke, the present manager, who was Mr. Dean's assistant when the catalogue was made, that they never were, to be found in any of their extensive plantations. Mr. Dean may probably have had reason to hope that the deficiencies would be supplied, and his death, which followed shortly after the publication of their unforeseen circumstances, may have prevented the collection from being completed. Still, however, I found much to gratify me in three visits which I paid last summer to this celebrated place, and a sight of from 200 to 300 Cedars of Lebanon dispersed about the grounds, and varying in height from 60 to 100 feet and from 15 to 30 in girth, is of itself worth a journey to Croome. In various parts of the grounds there are also several trees of the Catalpa syringæfolia, of which one is near 40 feet high, and all on August 27th were covered with a profusion of flowers. In the park there are many noble forest trees, and among others I observed some magnificent specimens, both of the Eastern and Western Plane, and an Elm which is said to be 100, and several growing Oaks from 70 to at least 80 feet high. The plantation called the Home Shrubbery, which adjoins the mansion, from all the information I could collect, is most probably the oldest, and as it is known to have been made by an Earl of Coventry, before he came of age, and who died in 1809 at the age of 88, it must now be nearly a century old. This shrubbery, with many other attractions, exhibits a Salisburia 45 feet high, a common Holly 46 feet, a Sassafras tree 40 feet, a Gymnocladus 50 feet, a Quercus Ilex 60 feet, and a red Cedar 50 feet high. There is also a Tulip tree of which the largest is considered to be 80 feet; and in another part of the grounds I saw the variety called integrifolia which I think must be 90 feet high. All these trees appear to be in a very thriving state, except the Sassafras, which has rather an unhealthy look, and has never flowered. Trained to a wall I was shown a very large Magnolia grandiflora, of which the branches are said to extend 40 feet; and on the same wall both the double white and double scarlet varieties of the Pomegranate were luxuriantly in flower. In the upper part of this shrubbery there is a clump of Cupressus sinensis, similar to those which generally appear in the drawings of a Turkish cemetery, and their branches are bound together, so as to preserve a conical shape, by wires, which are concealed among the twigs. In the plantation beyond the summer house, towards the arboretum, is a Pinus Cembra, which Mr. Clarke considers to be the largest in the kingdom, and it is said to be 42 feet high, with a girth of 30 feet. The arboretum when planted about 80 or 85 years ago may probably have contained all those American and other exotic trees which were then to be found at the nurseries, and considered to be sufficiently hardy for our climate. It is much to be regretted that they were not planted at a greater distance apart, and that some common trees are now allowed to smother or injure others which are infinitely more interesting. For instance, there is a tree of Diospyros virginica, nearly 20 feet high, and it is almost killed by a large Weymouth Pine, which ought to be cut away. Among my memoranda I have one of a heterophyllous variety of the Hop Hornbeam which on every ramulus has some leaves of the usual shape and others sinuated like those of an Oak, and Mr. Clarke informed me that several plants which he has raised from its seeds all retain the same peculiarity. A similar tree is described in the "Flore Française," vol. iii., p. 365, and is arranged as a variety of the common Hornbeam. There is either in the arboretum or the garden adjoining an Ailantus glandulosa from 40 to 50 feet high, with a girth of 6 feet 4 inches at one foot from the ground, but though apparently in full health and vigour, it has never flowered. Magnolia grandiflora will only thrive against a wall at Croome, but a standard of M. tripétala, 20 feet high, ripens its seed, and another of M. glauca every year produces flowers, but never any seed. Though in the Hortus Croomensis four species of Nyssa are mentioned, Mr. Clarke informed me that there was not more than one plant of the genus in these grounds, and it is marked N. integrifolia biflora and is near 30 feet high, with a girth of 4 feet 4 inches. The Salisburia in the arboretum has been drawn up by the thick growth around it to the height of about 50 feet, and though not so tall there are finer specimens in some other of the plantations, but none of them have ever flowered. As we are told in the Hortus Kewensis that the koreuteria paniculata was first introduced from China by Lord Coventry in 1763, I was in hopes of here finding the original tree, but it appears to have been removed from Croome several years ago, and a young plant substituted for it. When removed Mr. Clarke says that the trunk was about 5 feet high, with a diameter of from 11 to 12 inches, and that the branches attained to a height of 15 or 20 feet more. With the assistance of a friend, I also, as nearly as we could contrive it, ascertained the height of the following trees, which is greater than I have met with elsewhere, and there are others so crowded together that it is almost impossible to distinguish their tops. Acer monspessulanum, 30, and A. Lobélii, 24 feet: Bétula daúrica, 50, and B. papyracea, 55 feet; Broussonetia papyrifera, near 20 feet: Cercis canadensis, 20 feet; Cratægus coccinea, C. cordata, C. pyrifolia, and C. tanacetifolia, each about 30 feet high. Fraxinus juglandifolia, 50 feet; Hamamelis virginica, 25 feet, and Liquidambar styraciflua, about the same height. Ostrya rotundifolia, 35 feet; Pinus picea and P. Pinaster, each about 50 feet. P. sylvestris, 70 feet, P. rigida, 30 feet, and about the grounds there are trees both of the European and American Larch, of which the height is said to be 90 feet. Populus acadenca, 90, and P. balsamifera, 45 feet. Quercus suber, 35 feet, and some varieties or hybrids of Q. Cerris are probably near 80 feet high, there is also an Oak marked Q. heterophylla, with which I am unacquainted, and it is about 95 feet high; Tilia americana, 60 feet, and in some part of the grounds Mr. Clarke pointed out a beautiful tree of the broad leaved variety of the common Lime which he considers to be 70 feet high. On the other side of the park near a Doric temple there is a very large Sophora japonica; and with Mr. Clarke's assistance Mr. Meggitt found the height to be about 48 feet; the girth at one foot from the ground, 7 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet 11 inches at two feet from the ground, and the area which it covers is 58 feet and a half in diameter. It occasionally flowers, but has not produced any in the two last summers, and has never ripened the seeds. Some fine trees of the deciduous Cypress, nearly 40 feet high, are dispersed about the grounds, and one on the edge of a piece of water near this temple is remarkably beautiful, and much more so than another in the arboretum which has been drawn up by the crowded growth around it to the height of 50 feet. In these plantations, and particularly in the arboretum, the Mistletoe appears to grow almost promiscuously on every tree, and I noticed it on the following:—Æsculus Hippocastanum, Pavia flava, Acer campestre and A. rubrum, Tilia europea and T. americana, Populus acadenca, P. nigra, and some other species of Poplar, and on Cratægus coccinea, C. monogyna and C. pyrifolia. On all these trees it thrives equally, except on the Æsculus and Pavia, from which, on account of the height I was unable to procure specimens, and on them the leaves appeared to me to be narrower and of a yellowish less healthy cover, nor have I ever before in Great Britain or on the Continent seen the Mistletoe on either of the Æsculaceæ. At Malvern Wells it grows near the Holywell on a Mountain Ash, and in the same neighbourhood it has been found by my son, Mr. D. Llewelyn, on a white Willow, and on a Lime and a Poplar. The general feature of this interesting place is thus described in Skrine's Tour:—"Deep in the vale of Evesham, and nearly opposite to Malvern, we found Croome, the elegant seat of the Earl of Coventry. Nature has contributed little to its grandeur, but the powers of art and the transcendent skill of Brown have been blessed with uncommon success. Woods, water, and the noble buildings are here dispersed with great taste and [illegible], and even a semblance of hill and [illegible] and judicious design, out of an almost undistinguishable [illegible]."—L. W. *Pillaya, Netty Hill, Oct. 3, 1841.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the Week.

We mentioned last week that a reversion of kitchen garden Crops was of great importance in the proper management of a garden, and it will be expected of us, in giving the several plots in the autumn and winter in the most suitable manner for the intended crops of the next year, the following hints may be of service, whether a regular system be followed or not, now that the autumnal work of trenching, ridging, digging, &c., is

* Of the very opposite opinions which are entertained of this eminent landscape-gardener an amusing account is given in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, p. 76.

proceeding. For land or crops requiring a heavy manuring it will be better to do it in part now and part in spring, than adding a great bulk at the time of sowing or planting the main crops; except the soil is very light upon a porous subsoil, then the manure, if added in the autumn, will filter away before spring; for such lands marl or clay should be mixed with the manure. Too much importance cannot be attached to the ridging up of strong land to the action of frost, which, by swelling the moisture in congelation, breaks the soil, and leaves it in a pulverised or loose state, and is essential to the growth of plants in retentive soils; we remarked that circumstances, as situation and the nature of the soil, would influence the rotation of crops in some measure; we may, therefore, state how far soils will affect this, not that those we mention are actually necessary for the stated crops, but the most suitable when at command.

For Carrots, Beet, Radish, Potatoes, and all esculent roots, the earth should be of a light texture, and rather dry than otherwise; of a good depth to allow the roots to penetrate, and at the same time sufficiently rich to yield bulk. With the exception of the Potatoe or Jerusalem Artichoke, the manure should not be given at the time of sowing or planting, but the previous autumn.

The Pea and Bean tribe require a good deep loamy soil, well enriched.—Cabbage and Broccoli tribe the same; and they do not refuse to grow in the strongest clay land. Spinaceous Plants and Celery delight in a light rich soil; and for Onions, Leeks, Garlic, &c., a rich soil, that is, not wet or retentive, should be chosen. Asparagus, Sea-kale, Rhubarb, &c., should have rich soil and warm situations. The above rules are not absolute, but when attainable are the best.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Where it is the practice to set the fruiting plants in autumn, it may now be done, unless leaves are the material used for bottom heat, then they must be waited for; but previously to this winter arrangement taking place, see that all deficiencies in the glazing are repaired; or if the house admits drip in wet weather, now is the time to remedy it; where this is neglected, the roots are seldom found alive in the spring, and to fruiting plants this is a matter of great importance; they should, therefore, always be wintered in the house least subject to drip or moisture, over which you have not perfect control. Do not allow the heat in dung-beds containing young Suckers to decline, but they will require no water at the roots after this time; they may have a slight dewing overhead occasionally in clear mornings, if the vapour arising from the beds does not render this unnecessary, as is probable. Keep the older plants in a medium state of moisture, rather leaning to dryness than wet. Give air early in the morning, when possible; and cover externally, according to the state of the weather.

Vinery.—Continue the preservation of Grapes, by inducing a dry atmosphere, and removing all berries the moment they show signs of mouldiness or decay; if it is intended to commence forcing next month, keep the house dry, and mulch the border. Vines in pots or tubs intended to be fruited should have the lower part of their stems coiled round the inside of their pots or tubs, and pegged down, first removing so much of the surface-soil as will admit of the coils being covered with enriched turfy loam; the length of stem thus coiled must depend upon the strength of the buds, no more of it being laid after the most promising buds are reached; the number of buds left to break will depend upon the strength of the rod. The portion of stem coiled will protrude young roots to the nourishment of the upper part. Continue to shorten back the fruit spurs as the fruit is cut, and prune as soon as the leaves commence falling.

Peach-house.—Let the trees have all the exposure possible on fine days, but close up during continued wet or frosty weather; and in late houses, where the leaves have not fallen, a little fire-heat may be given; if such weather continue, wherever the foliage has dropped the trees should be pruned, their ties removed, and the routine of cleaning commenced which we have recommended for the early houses.

Cucumbers. As soon as the plants have reached the required length, they may be stopped; syringe them overhead as before, but take care that the water used is about the same temperature as the house, and let it be rain-water.

French Beans.—Give them all the light possible; they may be watered abundantly if the soil we have recommended is used.

Out-door Department.

Continue to take up esculent roots which are matured; hand-weed winter Spinach and Onions. As soon as the Asparagus-stems are decayed they may be cut down (but not before), and the winter-dressing of the beds commenced, which consists in raking the surface weeds into the alleys, and digging them in; after this a coating of rotten dung lightly covered with soil from the alleys should be given the beds. Young seedlings of Asparagus should be protected with a dressing of short dung. Clean Asparagus seeds as soon as gathered. Examine stored Onions for faulty ones; in dry weather earth-up Celery and Cardoons; weed Endive and tie it up to blanch, &c.

Love Apples, if not destroyed by cold, should be gathered and stored for future use; they will ripen in a Vinery if a piece of the stalk is taken with them.

Lettuce may still be planted in sheltered situations and in frames.

Garlic and Shallots may now be planted where the soil is dry; they will come into use earlier and be larger than if planted in spring; but in wet situations defer this till February.

Salading.—Sow in boxes, and protect from cold.

Orchard.—Gather and store fruit as before recommended; in flued walls gentle fires should now be lighted, to assist the ripening of the wood; lighting fires in spring, except to assist in warding off frosts, is very wrong treatment, as it forces trees earlier into bloom, which naturally flower too soon in our climate; but at this season gentle fires are of the greatest benefit. Prune Gooseberry and Currant bushes; transplant fruit-trees; mulch those in pots or tubs intended for forcing, also Fig tree borders.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—If a sufficient stock of soil and Moss has not been got under cover for the winter potting of Orchidaceæ, it should be done immediately. They should consist of fibrous and turfy peat; the latter should be rather sandy for Cattleyas, and some other of the sub-terrestrial species; the former for Oncidiums, Stanhopeas, and the like. When wire or wooden baskets are used, a supply of sphagnum moss must be got; attention must be paid to the potting or top-dressing of those plants which have commenced growing, as they may require.

Greenhouse. Successions of Camellias and other plants suitable for forcing into flower during winter should be placed in a gentle heat. Give abundance of air during fine days, but close at night; and during continued wet weather gentle fires may be lighted, to dispel damp. By no means have the plants crowded; it is far better to discard some of the least prizable than to have all spoiled; this observation applies particularly to Heaths, New Holland plants, and others, whose foliage is permanent; water carefully.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to pot Hyacinths and other bulbs for forcing; those intended to be flowered in glasses had better be first rooted in soil two or three inches. Gather dead leaves from all plants, especially Auriculas; propagate Lobelias by division, and pot them separately in small pots. Give air when practicable, and water in the mornings with care.

Out-Door Department.

Remove all decayed flowers; prepare for the planting of choice bulbs; protect Dahlias from frost and too much wet by a layer of dry tan. Sow seeds of Californian annuals where they are to flower. Keep the dead leaves constantly swept from the walks; and mow, roll, sweep, weed, &c., as before.

Nursery.—The weather is extremely favourable for transplanting evergreens; therefore do not delay.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Clear all open drains of herbage; continue the draining of land to be planted, and the other operations recommended last week.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Continue to pot bulbs for early flowering; a few may also now be placed in glasses, though these will generally flower better if planted in soil till they have produced roots three or four inches long. Hyacinths are the best bulbs to grow in water, but some of the varieties of the Polyanthus Narcissus do very well; the water only requires to be changed when it becomes muddy. A little salt put in the water makes the bulbs grow quicker, as well as giving to the leaves a deeper colour. The blue and red varieties of Hyacinths generally succeed better than the yellow or white when grown in glasses. Herbaceous perennials, like some of the Lobelias, Lychnises, and Œnotheras, that suffer from too much moisture, should be separated, and a few of each potted, and placed in a cold frame during the winter. Keep dead leaves constantly swept up. In the greenhouse water must be carefully given, and never over the tops of the plants. Heaths that are mildewed, which are readily known by the whiteness of their branches, should be immediately removed; and if much affected, they had better be destroyed. If the mildew has not spread over the whole plant, sulphur vivum may be thickly sprinkled over it. During fine weather give all the air possible.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Among the insects that assist in the destruction of our culinary vegetables, is the caterpillar of the Angle shades moth, Phlogophora meticulosa: it is of moderate size, usually green, but sometimes brownish; and has a row of oblong white spots on the back, and an uninterrupted white line on each side just above the legs. The pupa is bright reddish-brown. The moth, which appears at intervals from May to October, is nearly two inches across with the wings extended. The upper wings are pale rosy white, clouded with olive-brown; and have in the centre a purplish triangular mark, beyond which there is a white band, the margin being mottled with different shades of brown; and the hinder one has several ragged teeth. The lower wings have a faint rosy tinge posteriorly, a dusky crescent in the middle, and two or three faint transverse dusky lines. The antennæ are long and slender, the thorax is crested, and the body tufted at the base. This moth is one of the most beautiful of the Noctuidæ, and is generally very plentiful in the neighbourhood of London. Wherever the caterpillars are observed they should be collected and destroyed. At the present time the caterpillars of the common white butterflies are abounding on the cabbages; the gardener cannot do better than hand-pick them.

State of the Weather for the Week ending October 14, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	8	29.824	29.027	57	45	51.0	S.W.	.03
Saturday	9	29.872	29.712	57	42	49.5	W.	.03
Sunday	10	29.835	29.612	59	50	54.5	S.	.21
Monday	11	29.596	29.441	63	45	54.0	S.W.	.34
Tuesday	12	29.596	29.202	57	42	49.5	W.	.24
Wednesday	13	29.973	29.859	58	50	54.0	N.W.	.04
Thursday	14	29.821	29.696	64	53	58.5	S.W.	.02
Average		29.702	29.507	59.3	46.7	53.0		.91

Oct. 8. Overcast; slight rain and densely clouded; clear at night.
9. Overcast; slight showers; cloudy and fine.
10. Light clouds; slight rain; stormy with rain at night.
11. Very fine; overcast; boisterous with rain at night.
12. Lightly overcast; dark clouds with squalls and heavy showers; clear and fine at night.
13. Cloudy; fine; overcast; stormy with rain.
14. Overcast and rather boisterous; cloudy with warm and brisk south-west wind; windy at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 23, 1841.

Oct.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	17	58.7	42.8	50.7	2	0.17 in.	1	—	2	—	1	4	4	3
Mon.	18	59.2	44.9	52.1	7	0.18	—	2	1	1	2	3	4	1
Tues.	19	60.2	40.2	50.2	5	0.16	—	1	2	3	1	2	4	2
Wed.	20	60.5	42.6	51.5	6	0.12	1	2	—	3	4	2	2	1
Thurs.	21	60.4	43.2	51.8	4	0.23	1	3	—	3	1	2	1	—
Fri.	22	59.7	46.5	53.0	10	0.68	—	—	3	—	5	3	2	2
Sat.	23	58.1	42.4	50.3	9	0.40	1	1	—	2	3	2	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1830—thermometer 73°; and the lowest on the 19th, in 1835—thermometer 27°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending October 15, 1841.

The wet weather in the early part of the week rendered the market dull, notwithstanding that the supply has been steadily kept up. Generally speaking, the prices have scarcely altered during the week.—*Fruit.* Pines are plentiful, especially Queen's. Good Hothouse Grapes are abundant. The supply of Peaches is pretty large, and, considering the season, the quality is good. The best samples of Apples have a little advanced in price; among the better varieties, Blenheim Orange and Ribston Pippin are abundant. Pears scarcely differ from our last quotations. The best samples of Walnuts are worth about 10s. per bushel.—*Vegetables.* Cabbage and Broccoli are abundant. A few excellent Peas continue to be offered. Carrots and Turnips of excellent quality are plentiful. French and Jerusalem Artichokes are abundant. Leeks and Onions are plentiful. Celery, Lettuce, Endive, and other salading are abundant and good. Large supplies of Mushrooms, both natural and cultivated, have been produced. Fine Tomatoes may be obtained at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per half-sieve.—*Flowers.* Among plants in pots several pretty Heaths have been offered.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct 16, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen apples, per bushel, 3s to 5s	Oranges, per doz, 1s 6d to 4s
— dessert, per bushel, 3s 6d to 7s	— per 100, 10s to 30s
Pears, dessert, pr. hf.-sve., 3s 6d to 10s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Raspberries red, per bottle, 1s	— per 100, 6s to 16s
Peaches, per dozen,	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Plums, Imperatrice, per punnet, 3s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2s to 4s
Damsons, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 5s	Walnuts, per bushel, 20s to 30s
Bullaces, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 3s 6d	Filberts, English, pr. 100 lb., 100s to 110s
Pine Apple, per lb.	Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s 6d to 5s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s	Nuts, per bushel—
Melons, English, each, 1s 6d to 5s	— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 2s 6d to 4s	— Spanish, 16s to 20s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 1s 6d to 5s	— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s	— Turkey, 16s to 18s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 2s	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s	— Turnip, pr. dz. bunch., 1s to 1s 6d
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 1s to 2s	Onions, per bushel, 2s 6d to 3s
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s	— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3s to 3s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s 3d	— Green, per doz bunches, 3s to 4s
— Purple, 6d to 1s	— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 6d to 2s	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Peas, per sieve, 3s	Garlic, per lb., 3d
Kidney Beans, p. hlf. sve., 2s to 4s	Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Scarlet Beans, per half sieve, 1s to 2s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9d to 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 100s	— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 5s	Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Celery, per bundle, (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush, 2s 6d to 3s	— White, pr bund., 6d to 1s
— New, per pound, 6d to 9d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s	Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 4d to 6d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 1s to 4s	Parsley, per half sieve, 9d
— Jerusalem, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d	Vegetable Marrow, per doz, 6d to 1s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s	Tomatoes, per half sieve, 2s to 4s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s to 1s 6d	Capsicums, Green, per 100, 9d to 1s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s 6d	— Ripe, per 100, 2s to 4s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d	Chilis, ripe, per 100, 1s to 2s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Truffles, English, per pound, 2s to 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

A. B. C.'s Ericas are,—150, Irbyana; 87, Banksiana; 83, taxifolia; 75, tenella; 65, bracteata; 3, retorta; and pallida (no number).

Mr. Ingleby's caterpillars feeding upon the upper surface of the Chrysanthemum leaves will change to some Noctua eventually, but as they are not full-grown, it is not easy to determine the species. They bear a strong resemblance to the larvæ of Mamestra Brassicæ which vary very considerably in colour in every stage of their growth.

J. M. T.'s plants are Gomphocarpus fruticosus and Impatiens glandulifera.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie's plant from Bona in Africa is Arméria cephalotes.

N. B.—We are of opinion that sheet-glass is the best of all materials for glazing a Vinery.

J. H. S.—Our statement about Pelargoniums is quite correct. The words used by Messrs. Payen and Boussingault are as we have given them; by dried, they mean, we presume, chemically dried, not in the fresh state. Our Index will be *perfect*, as far as we have the skill to make it so. The only means known to obtain late Green Peas is to sow late sorts, and to keep the soil moist.

R. T., a Young Gardener.—We have in preparation some directions for the cultivation of the Erica which will suit you. The question is too important to be answered in a few words. For the best 24 sorts we would recommend the following:—Altoniana, ampullácea, aristata, Bowieana, colorans, depressa, echiiflora, exímia, flórida, Hartnella, infundibuliformis, Irbyana, jasminiflora, Linnæana, mammosa, Massónii, metulæflora, mirábilis, mutábilis, Parmentieri, perspicua, splendens, tricolor, and ventricosa.

J. J.—It is not true, as your gardener informs you, that the large quantity of slugs in parts of your garden originate from grass cuttings and refuse from the garden, half rotten, having been dug in. Your soil being heavy, vegetable mould cannot have proved otherwise than highly beneficial. It is the excessively wet season which has been so favourable to slugs; they have swarmed everywhere. The best remedy is lime water, repeatedly applied. Nitrate of soda will also kill them if it touches them; but it *may* also kill your plants.

A Correspondent from Cartmel.—It is not advisable to deprive Strawberry plants of their foliage; whilst fresh it is requisite for the general growth, and for the elaboration of sap to nourish the fruit. Any good rich soil is suitable for Strawberries. They succeed sometimes very well when partially shaded by trees, but the flavour is better in an open situation. The ground should be well trenched and manured, and the plantation made from the first-rooted runners of the season as soon as these are fit; or if the ground cannot then be prepared for their reception, any time in the autumn will do, so that the plants may take fresh hold before winter; or the runners may be pricked out in nursing beds, and moved and planted with balls early in spring. They are best disposed in rows from 2ft. to 2½ft. asunder, and from 12 to 18 in. apart in the rows, according to the richness of the soil and vigour of the variety, the Pine sorts requiring more space than the Scarlets. It is not necessary to dig afterwards between the rows, but manure may be sometimes forked in lightly. Mulch with litter, or long grass, in the early part of summer, in order to keep the fruit clean. Water when necessary. In winter give a good top-dressing of leaves or dung, or dung and loam. The plants may be completely covered over without danger of their not making their appearance in the spring.

C. D.—Pelargoniums and Myrtles, like other hardy greenhouse plants, require very little water in winter, and need not be put out of doors during the day at that season. If, however, the weather is not frosty, it will do them no harm.

E. A. H.'s letter is very like an advertisement. We cannot insert encomiums upon dealers in hot-water apparatus, unless the principle upon which it is constructed is explained, and the facts attested by other evidence than that of anonymous correspondents.

W. B.—It is immaterial what drainage you use, so that it is effectual. But you must consider that no drainage is sufficient which is unable to empty soil of its moisture. Lime and gravel will do perfectly well. It may be done as soon as the leaves are off. Two feet of drained soil are sufficient for Apples. By all means cut in the roots of your Plum-tree any time this winter. Gardeners do not root-prune half enough. See the leading article of to-day. Mr. Beaton's address is, Shrubland, near Claydon, Suffolk.

A Scottish Subscriber.—We do not know whether Araucaria imbricata is hardy 900 feet above the level of the sea near Edinburgh, but we expect it is. It is perfectly hardy near London. Arboreta will come soon.

L. V.—Among the most useful agricultural works for an emigrant to take to Canada are, Low's Elements of Agriculture, Johnson on Fertilizers, Johnson's Farmers' Encyclopædia, and above all, Roberts's Hints on Agricultural Economy; 30s. or 40s. will buy all these. If theoretical works are also wanted, Lindley's Theory of Horticulture and Liebig's Organic Chemistry may be added.

A Constant Reader should have had our opinion about his Fuchsias if they had arrived in proper order; but if correspondents will persist in wrapping up flowers in dry cotton wool, without even first enclosing them in tissue-paper, they cannot reach us in an examinable state.

A Subscriber and Cultivator has our thanks; but we never insert notices of nurseries upon any other authority than our own. The comunication sent us is, in fact, an advertisement, although, perhaps, not so intended. If we were to relax this rule, and permit interested parties to give an account of their collections, our credit for unbiassed judgment would be deservedly forfeited in the estimation of the public.

A Lover of Flowers is desirous of knowing the name of his plant, and in order that we may tell him he encloses us a specimen consisting of 2¾ inches of a stem, no leaves, and a crushed mass of pulp and seeds about as big as a pea. Our skill has enabled us occasionally to decipher the language of preadamite remains, but it is not enough to serve the purpose of this correspondent. He has also sent us some Rose-leaves covered with mildew. What are we to make of such materials?

A Lady.—There is no book on the art of drawing and colouring flowers worth the smallest coin of the realm. Upon the principles of flower-drawing we shall enter ourselves on some future occasion, but not for the present.

Ardens. It is not known with certainty which species of Rheum furnishes the Rhubarb of the East: the probability, however is that Rheum palmatum and R. undulatum are both collected by the Rhubarb-merchants. To grow it for medical purposes any good soil will answer the purpose. It should have full room to expose its leaves to the sun; should be placed in the driest and hottest part of a garden; should not be allowed to flower; and should be taken up and dried as soon as the leaves have died off naturally. No leaves should be abstracted for kitchen purposes. It is also probable that a dressing of gypsum or lime would improve the quality as a drug. The other part of your note will be mentioned next week.

W. D.'s note is given to Mr. Appleby. M. le Curé is not a very good eating Pear; it is very large. Thanks for the advice; we have no taste ourselves for the matter objected to, but others have, and we wish to consult the wishes of all.

Agave may grow her namesake in any sort of soil in which there is some lime rubbish; or even without the latter, for the plant is not nice in its diet. We know of no means of killing earwigs in the ground, and it is as well that we should not be able to extirpate everything that offends us. If we were able, what would become of the poor birds and reptiles who feed upon the insects that prey upon our crops? Certainly cut down the Pelargoniums as directed, whether they have leaves or not.

Salop.—It is a good plan to dust the stigms of one kind of

Grape with the pollen of another: and the process will not interfere with either the flavour or size of the fruit.

A. W.—If you examine some of the earlier Numbers of the *Chronicle* you will see that some of the best growers of Pelargoniums use a considerable quantity of manure mixed with the soil. Cock uses about one fourth; Catleugh rather more if we include bone-dust. Alstrœmerias require, generally, a light loamy soil, and should be kept nearly dry during autumn and winter. The greater part of them are hardy enough to be planted out in a dry border, and do much better there than in pots. A. pulchella and its hybrids are perfectly hardy; the former has been growing in an exposed situation in the garden of the Horticultural Society for many years. If you shift your plants now, be sure to keep them dry afterwards; the best time is just before they begin to grow.

Dodman budded several stocks with different sorts of perpetual Roses, and used for tying them worsted. He asks if the worsted should remain on till the spring, or be now taken off. Although the worsted is more convenient to tie than bast, yet he thinks it is objectionable, as on its becoming wet it shrinks so much that the shoot is pinched and unable to swell, and the flow of the sap is stopped. "May not the worsted through the winter, saturated with wet, be injurious to the bud? Is it advisable in the case of delicate buds to cover over the edges of the wounds in the bark with wax?"—The worsted had better be removed, and the buds tied again with dry bast, for it is desirable that the buds should be no more exposed to cold than is inevitable, and worsted soaked with wet will form a rapid conductor. The most delicate buds require no other guard than a few folds of dry bast; waxing is quite needless. The same correspondent will find the most accessible collections of Willows to be at Woburn, and in some of the old botanic gardens, such as Cambridge and Edinburgh. The varieties of Alder, the Guelder Rose, and the Hydrangea love the water's edge, and of the first some of the varieties, especially the cut-leaved, are most beautiful objects, far handsomer than Willows.

Tolty has been clearing an overgrown bank in his pleasure-ground, and has left some large standard Oaks Ash, Hornbeam, and Hazel stocks from 10 to 20 feet high. He asks what species of ornamental trees he can graft on these, using them as stocks; and whether trees of this kind are likely to serve for stocks, as is the case with Apples and Pears. He believes the different evergreen Oaks require to be inarched.—All these stocks may be used, but there is a little difficulty in grafting some of the hard-wooded trees. On the Oak may be worked the striped-leaved pedunculata, and the varieties of sessiliflora. The Lucombe and other Oaks of that kind require to have the Turkey Oak for a stock, and the Evergreen or Ilex Oaks must have their own species. The Ash will take with the Ornus and any of the hardy varieties of true Ashes, such as the Chinese and the entire-leaved. The Hornbeam may be used as a stock for Carpinus orientalis and the cut-leaved sort; but the scions must be from two-year-old wood. The purple-leaved Hazel may be grafted on the Hazel stocks.

An Original Subscriber.—At pp. 36 and 153 a mixture is mentioned which will destroy weeds on gravel walks. Common salt will also answer the same purpose, provided it be used in sufficient quantities.

A Subscriber.—The best work on British Entomology is "Curtis's British Entomology," which costs, we believe, about 40*l.*; other useful and less expensive books on the subject are, "Westwood's Introduction to the modern Classification of Insects," and "Samouelle's Entomologist's Useful Compendium."

H. F. C.—Noisette Roses have been so much hybridised that they are now difficult to define; they may, however, be generally known by the small size of their flowers, their clustering tendency, and the large number in one corymb. The old blush Noisette Rose, whence the other varieties have sprung, was raised from seed in America, by M. P. Noisette, and sent by him to his brother at Paris in 1817, whence the name. Salvia splendens is easily flowered, if raised from cuttings early in the spring, and these be planted in the open border about the end of May; by the autumn the strongest stems will be terminated by flower-buds, when they should be carefully removed into pots, and set in the greenhouse, where the blossoms will open freely, if the plants are kept free from red spider and damp, from both of which they are liable to suffer.

A Well-wisher.—A south-east aspect is considered preferable to a south-west one for Peaches. If, however, the border is not too wet, and if the trees are properly trained, they ought to succeed very well on a south-west aspect. The heavy rains to which they are exposed are injurious when they occur in the blossoming season; but if the border is sufficiently permeable, the rain, always comparatively warm from that quarter, is beneficial, and far preferable to artificial watering. The vigour of shoots produced on this aspect is generally such as to require them to be trained in a direction nearly horizontal, and when so trained, an abundance of large fruit is generally the consequence, but if allowed to grow upright, or nearly so, few or no fruits are produced. However, you cannot err in removing the trees, as in their present situation there is every probability of the roots being too deep. When not too old, the Peach-tree thrives better and produces fruit of finer flavour after being carefully taken up in autumn, and replanted with the roots near the surface.

H. Silverlock.—Your Pansy, from the richness of the yellow and purple, will make a fine bold variety; the form is not sufficiently good for a show-flower.

J. W. C.'s plants are 1, Aster Novæ Angliæ; 2, Novæ Angliæ roseus; 3, diffusus; 4, Campánula alliarifólia; 5, Phlox maculata; 6, Bidens cérnua; 7, Calamagrostis Epigejos.

G. G.—The names of your Pears are, No. 1, Echassery; 2, White Doyenné; 3, Swan's Egg; 5, St Germain; 6, Chaumontel. Apples—No. 1, Fearn's Pippin; 2, Bedfordshire Foundling; 3, Lemon Pippin; 5, Gloria Mundi; 6, London Pippin; 7, Court of Wick; 9, Norfolk Beaufin; 10, Belle Harvey (which in some collections is substituted for the Malo di Carlo); 11, Reinette du Canada; 12, London Pippin.

S. S. Coleby.—It is to be regretted you did not send specimens of your purple Dahlia earlier in the season, when it was in a fit state to have formed an accurate estimate of its properties, the remains we received indicated a good flower, with a good petal—but we are not able to say more about it.

T. C. C.'s fruit are 1, Old Colmar; 2, Marie Louise; 3, Brown Beurré.

We have never received any previous letter from *Mr. Forbes*. We will endeavour to furnish a list of books very soon.

A Tyro's plant is the white variety of Helipterum (or Astelma) eximium.

A Subscriber from the beginning.—Your Pears are, No. 1, Passe Colmar; 2, Beurré Bosc; 3, Poire d'Amande; 4, Virgouleuse; 5, Brown Beurré; 6, Beurré Diel; 7, Doyenné Blanc. Apples—8, Hawthorden; 9, Beauty of Kent; 10, Crimson Queening; 13, Golden Pippin, 14, Golden Knob; 16, Northern Greening; 17, Old Nonpareil; 8, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 22, Yellow Ingestre, 23, Wheeler's Russet; 24, Fearn's Pippin; 27, Sops of Wine; 28, Orange Pippin.

R. O.—We have examined your list, and recommend the following Pelargoniums for improving your collection:—Erectum, Coronation, Annette, Nymph, Garth's Victory, Florence, Vulcan, Orange Boven, Lady Carlisle, Lady Douro Britannia, Una. If price is no object the following new ones would make a desirable addition:—Prince of Waterloo, Queen of the Daimes, Wonder, Jessie.

Messrs. Lane and Co.—We have referred to the report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, and find nothing to alter. The statement there made is, in our opinion, a fair one.

A Subscriber.—There is but one Digitalis wild in Great Britain; that is D. purpurea. It occasionally, like other purple flowers, sports to white, and then it is called the white D. purpurea; or if people like Latin better than English, D. purpurea *flore-albo*. There is no such plant as D. alba.

O. P.—Your plants are, as far as we can judge from the miserable fragments you have sent—1, Phalaris arundinácea; 2, Hypéricum elatum; 3, Malva fragrans; 4, Centaurea nigra; 5, Origanum Dictamnus; 6, Solidago virgaurea; 7, Colutea arborescens; 8, a Sempervivum, perhaps glutinosum; 9, Chrysocoma Linósyris; and 10, a Campanula. Your advertisement will be inserted upon receipt of a post office order for it. But we cannot allow your letters to be addressed to our office. The bodies on the Oak leaves are called Oak-spangles, and are the work of an insect.

J. C.—Rose No. 1 is Quatre Saisons; 2 is like Rose du Roi, but we cannot tell the names of Garden Roses, with any certainty, from single specimens.

P. P.'s letters have *both* arrived, and will be taken presently. We quite agree with him about the necessity of our Correspondents being very guarded in their expressions, and most of all those who are anonymous.

Mr. Cooke must apply to the *Advertisers* for the information he requires. We cannot tell.

Convalescens.—Is your plant of Crassula coccinea healthy? If it is, you may cut it down now, and put it in the warmest part of your greenhouse, if it is not, you had better not cut it down until spring. It may flower next season, but this depends upon the kindness you show to it. You may either take your Amaryllis roots out of the pots, or allow them to remain in them; they flower strongest if allowed to remain, but they take up less room, and are not so apt to get destroyed by damp, if taken out of them. We fear the flue of your hothouse will be too warm for Cacti and other plants to stand upon it in winter, but this depends upon the heat you keep up. If the flue is too hot, you can easily make a shelf above it with a few slates, or something of this kind, and support them with bricks. The Carnations such as you describe will be perfectly hardy in the north of Ireland.

J. V.—No. 1 is decidedly the best and most novel of your seedling Verbenas, being a delicate pink with a slight tinge of yellow. No. 3 is a good bold variety, but in colour too much like many we possess. Nos. 2 and 4 are not sufficiently distinct.

R. Aldridge, Hoxton.—Your seedling Dahlia promises to be a very fine and desirable flower; its general form and the centre are both unobjectionable; in the form of the petal as it approaches the centre it shows a little too much of the under side of the petal, which being of a different colour from the inside, gives the flower rather a mottled appearance; this is a slight defect when compared with the general beauty of the flower. Send blooms next season.

Amateur grows some of the prettier sorts of Camellias in the drawing-room windows; the windows are large and reach the ground; the temperature of the room is never low in winter; the plants are carefully watered, and the leaves are kept clean. Moreover, the plants are sent to a nursery every third spring, to be repotted, and in the summer they are kept in the drawing-room with the windows generally open, and shaded from the sun. With this treatment they grow freely and form flower buds; but instead of rewarding "Amateur" with a sight of their beautiful blossoms, some of the buds wither, others drop to the ground before expanding.—We believe that the only fault in "Amateur's" practice is over-kindness. The plants have too much shade at all seasons, and too much heat and excitement in winter. These circumstances encourage the growth of watery shoots and green leaves, but not of matter to form and support flowers. The plants will be better out of doors in a situation slightly shaded in summer, and in the winter should be kept in a room as light as the drawing-room, but not so hot. They may be brought into the drawing-room in the end of March, when the heat will assist them to bring out their flowers.

Hibernia.—Old tan is not fit for manure till it is decomposed. The addition of the ammoniacal liquor of the gasworks will soon reduce it, and then it is an excellent substance. The Florence Court Yew comes tolerably true from seed. Full instructions for the management of Cape Heaths will be given shortly. Lime-water will kill worms and not hurt plants.

A Subscriber.—There are no really hardy evergreen climbers, except the varieties of Ivy, although there are plants which retain their leaves till the spring, and even longer, but they become so much injured and unsightly by the winter, that they are not worth considering as evergreens. Magnolia grandiflora, and varieties. Cotoneaster microphylla and rotundifolia with numerous white star-like flowers, in May, and numerous bright-red berries all the autumn. Berberis aquifolium, with numerous spikes of yellow flowers during the spring, and purple berries in autumn; Cratægus pyracantha, with numerous clusters of red fruit in the autumn; Lonicera grata flowering in the spring and autumn, and the Trumpet Honeysuckle, with bright-red flowers—may be considered as the best evergreens for covering a wall; they have showy flowers, and are hardy. The best glass for greenhouses is the sheet glass, in long lengths. If it is necessary to have laps at all, they should be securely puttied.

An Original Subscriber.—Bignonia venusta requires bottom-heat to make it flower freely. The corner of a Pine stove where tan is used, or some such place, will answer the purpose. Quisqualis indica should be trained over a considerable surface close to the glass in a light stove. If you can give it room enough where it now is, you are very likely to succeed. Tecoma australis should have a light situation in the greenhouse, and must be trained over a considerable surface near the glass. There seem to be some varieties of this plant more easily flowered than others; we saw the other day some plants not 6 inches high flowering in pots.

A Lancashire Friend and Subscriber.—Your Pears, No. 1, A, B, and C, are the Beurré Rance; 3 and 9, Glout Morçeau, 22 appears to be the Holland Bergamot; 65 is the Hessel, and not the Autumn Colmar; 33, Paradise, 46, Ambrosia or Early Beurré; 40 Pound Pear is the same as 52, Uvedale's St. Germain. Apples—54 is false, as is also 58; 64, called White Stone Pippin, is French Crab; 69, Downton; 70, Northern Greening, in some places called John-apple; 72, imperfect, but has something of the Ribston Pippin character; 84, not Franklin's, but Kirke's, or New Golden Pippin. The others, which you mention as being local Kitchen Apples, are not known in the neighbourhood of London. We regret that you should have expected an earlier answer; but it takes a long time to determine such points as these.

T. C.—We have long thought of noticing the errors of books in the orthography and accentuation of botanical words, and are the more encouraged to do so by the counsel of our correspondent. But such matters are often difficult to settle, as the very word Chorozema pointed out by T. C. will show. Is it Chorozéma, or Chorizéma, or Chorozéma; for it is written and sounded in all these ways? According to Smith the word is derived from χορος, a dance, and ζεω, drink, in allusion to a parched traveller having found a spring of fresh water at the place where this plant first was seen. If so, the word is Chorozéma, yet Labillardière, who invented it, writes it Chorizema; he however was too illiterate to be regarded as any authority in the matter. On the other hand, Dr Theis and others derive the word from χωριζω, to separate, in allusion to the fruit splitting into two pieces, and this is the more probable etymology; if so, it is evident that the orthography is Chorizema, and we presume the penultimate *e* is long. In the latter case, however, the word would have been better written Choristema.

A Young Cottager's plants are—1, Begonia discolor; 2, Verbena Tweediana; 3, V. menindres; 4, V. incisa. We have marked all these with an? for we cannot tell plants from nothing but a defaced corolla, especially such as Verbenas. Celery, if growing freely, should be earthed up once a week. Care must be taken not to do it when wet; nor yet to choke it too much up, and the earth must not be allowed to get within the leaves.

Gezer.—Your fruits are, Apples—1, Crimson Queening; 2, Nonsuch; 3, Autumn Pearmain; 4, Fearn's Pippin; 5, Golden Russet; 7, Golden Reinette; 8, Old Nonpareil, 10, Court of Wick; 23, Golden Noble. Pears—13, Passe Colmar; 16, Chaumontel; 17, Marie Louise; 20, St. Germain.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The insurrection in Spain, which has now assumed a serious and alarming character, constitutes the principal topic of interest in our foreign intelligence. It appears from the latest advices that the cause of Queen Christina has been warmly adopted by the provinces of Biscay and Navarre, and that a considerable portion of the army stationed in those districts has either openly joined or passively sanctioned the movement. In the capital, however, and in other parts of the kingdom, the authority of the Regent has hitherto effectually repressed the threatened outbreak; and Government has adopted the most energetic measures to defeat the attempts of the insurgents. A spirited proclamation was published by the Regent on the 7th inst., in which he announced his determination to enforce the rigid execution of the laws. On the evening of the same day, an attempt was made by the conspirators, supported by a detachment of the Royal Guard, to carry off the young Queen and her sister; but the resistance they met with from the guard of the palace was so energetic that the assailants were repulsed on all sides, and the leaders of the movement were compelled to fly from the capital. We learn by more recent despatches that the Regent has since marched for Vittoria, at the head of 14,000 men, so placed as to fall simultaneously upon all the points occupied by the insurgents in the provinces; and hopes are entertained that by the energy of his movements the progress of the rebellion may be arrested.—In France the exciting events connected with the Spanish insurrection appear to occupy the public mind, to the exclusion of almost every topic of domestic interest; and it is openly asserted that the agency of the French Government determined the movement at Pampeluna. The Ministerial papers evince considerable sympathy with the insurgents, and Queen Christina issues daily proclamations from her Court in Paris, where she is said to be in constant communication with the King and Ministers. In contrast, however, to these rumours, the official organ of the Government announces that France will not interfere in the internal quarrels of Spain, whatever may be their issue. The question of the disarmament is said to have occasioned a division in the Council of Ministers, the proposed reduction of the Navy being so warmly opposed both in the Cabinet and in all the branches of the service as to make it necessary to postpone the consideration of the measure. The disclosures made by the assassin Quénisset afford additional proof of the formidable nature of his attempt to assassinate the Princes. Several new arrests have taken place, and the judicial arrangements for the trial are proceeding with activity. The disturbed state of the provinces still gives rise to apprehension; at Lyons the members of a revolutionary society have been arrested: and in numerous districts of central France the operations of the census have given rise to renewed demonstrations of hostility. From Germany we learn that great discontent has been excited by the refusal of the King of Holland to sanction the accession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the German Customs' Union, and serious consequences are hinted at if this refusal be persisted in: it is, however, believed that the question will yet be arranged by future negotiations, especially as the principal manufacturers of the Grand Duchy have addressed a petition to the King, praying him to ratify the treaty of Berlin.—Accounts from Switzerland announce that the Executive Council of Zurich have decided on advocating a series of resolutions in the approaching Diet, in reference to the Convent question; among which the most important is the re-establishment of the nunneries of Argau, and the permission to suppress the monasteries, on condition that their revenues be applied to charitable or religious purposes.—The arrival of a packet from New York has put us in possession of intelligence to the 28th ult., two days later than that brought by the last steamer; it contains no facts of great importance, but consists chiefly of details of the lawless proceedings on the frontier in reference to the case of Mr. M'Leod, the result of whose trial will be brought by the next packet.

At home, the recent Dissolution of Parliament leaves little matter of sufficient importance to require especial notice, if we except the temporary indisposition of Her Majesty at the early part of the week, which naturally excited attention, in anticipation of the event to which the country looks forward with such lively interest. The recent strike of the masons at the New Houses of Parliament, to which we alluded in previous Numbers, has been followed by a similar demonstration at the other public works in the metropolis undertaken by the same contractors: the subject has consequently assumed a serious character in connexion with the system of Trades' Unions, more particularly as the continuance of the disagreement is represented by the contractors as likely to lead to the employment of foreign workmen.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty felt somewhat indisposed on Saturday evening; and in the course of the night it was considered necessary to require the presence of both Dr.

Locock and Sir James Clark. The following morning, however, her Majesty was better, and has since entirely recovered from her temporary indisposition. On Sunday orders were given for the Royal Household to prepare everything necessary for her Majesty's reception at Buckingham Palace the following day; but her Majesty having then recovered, the orders were countermanded, and the Court will not remove from Windsor till Wednesday.—The Marquis of Ormonde has succeeded Lord Byron as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen and Capt. the Hon. A. Hood has succeeded Sir F. Stovin as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Diplomatic Arrangements.—The appointments of representatives of her Majesty in foreign States, under the present Administration, have been finally arranged. Lord Cowley will be the British Ambassador at Paris, Sir Robert Gordon at Vienna, Lord Burghersh at Berlin, Lord Stuart de Rothesay at St. Petersburg, and Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople. Mr. Fox will, it is believed, remain for the present her Majesty's Minister at Washington. No immediate change is in contemplation in the British embassy at Madrid; and it is stated that no important change will take place in the representation of Great Britain at any of the European Courts, with the exception of those already mentioned and the Court of Naples.

Official Appointments.—It is officially announced that Lord Ellenborough is to be the new Governor-General of India. At a Court of Directors of the East India Company held on Tuesday, the nomination of his Lordship was confirmed by a unanimous vote. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey is appointed President of the Board of Control, in the place of Lord Ellenborough. This office includes a seat in the Cabinet.

Post Office.—Notices to the following effect have been put up at the General Post-office, conformably with a Treasury minute which has appeared in the *London Gazette.* "On and after the 11th Oct. all letters addressed to Panama, and the ports and places along the western coast of South America, and all letters from thence, will be transmitted at the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.*, instead of the former charge of 2*s.* 3*d.*, if not exceeding half-an-ounce, and 2*s.* 4*d.* if not exceeding one ounce. Letters to the States of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, or any place on the western coast of South America, will in future be forwarded by way of Chagres and Panama, unless especially directed otherwise, and will be subjected to the same rate of postage as those to Panama. The postage on letters for Bremen, when conveyed by the Hamburgh packets or private ships, will be reduced from the present rates of 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 10*d.*, and from the present ship-letter rate of 8*d.*, to one uniform rate of 6*d.* the half-ounce, 1*s.* the ounce, and so on in proportion; the postage to be paid in advance. The latter regulation applies only to Bremen letters; all those beyond will be subject to the present charge; if sent by way of France, 1*s.* 4*d.*; if by way of Holland or Belgium, 1*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* 10*d.* the half-ounce, and so on in proportion."

The Revenue.—From the official report just published, containing an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain in the years ended 10th Oct., 1840, and 10th Oct., 1841, it appears that the total income for 1840 was 44,665,798*l.*, and for the present year 44,913,946*l.*, showing an increase of 248,148*l.* In the Customs there is a decrease upon the *year* of 667,522*l.*; on Stamps, 38,724*l.*; on the Post-Office, 268,000*l.*; and on Crown Lands, 14,500*l.*; amounting to 988,764*l.* decrease of the ordinary revenue, to which must be added the decrease on imprest and other moneys, 4,297*l.*; re-payments of advances, 167,252*l.*; making a total decrease of 1,250,343*l.* The increase for the *year* on excise is 572,547*l.*; on the Assessed Taxes, 615,300*l.*; Miscellaneous, 10,644*l.*; making an increase in these branches of the ordinary revenue of 1,498,491*l.* By deducting from this sum the total amount of decrease, 1,250,343*l.* we have an increase on the *year* of 248,148*l.*—The accounts for the *quarter* just ended show a decrease in the taxes of 18,713*l.*; in the Post-Office, 7,000*l.*; and Miscellaneous, 9,057, amounting to 47,717*l.* on the ordinary revenue, to which must be added re-payments of advances, 50,125*l.*, making a total of 97,542. On the other hand, there is an increase in the Customs of 74,340*l.*; in the Excise, 244,617*l.*; and Crown-Lands, 5,500*l.* Total increase on the ordinary revenue, 324,457*l.*, to which must be added increase on imprest and other moneys, 14,806*l.*, making the whole increase for the quarter 339,263*l.*, from which, deducting the decrease as above, we find an increase on the *quarter* of 241,721*l.*

Foreign.

France.—The Paris journals are devoid of domestic interest, being almost entirely occupied with matter and discussions connected with the insurrection in Spain; and public opinion openly declares that the secret agency of this Government determined the movement at Pampeluna. The Opposition journals, each according to its particular shade of opinion on the Spanish question, advocate or condemn the step taken by O'Donnell; but all the Ministerial organs, without exception, evince considerable sympathy in favour of the insurgents; the *Journal des Debats*, however, contains a declaration that France will not interfere in the intestine quarrels of her neighbour, whatever may be their issue. It is stated that Señor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador at this court, went to M. Guizot immediately after he received his despatches from Spain, and had a long conference with him which was far from satisfactory; he is said to have explicitly taxed the French Government with countenancing the insurrection. M. Guizot replied that Government knew nothing of the matter; and M. Olozaga is said to have answered that he doubted it. On Saturday, there was a report on the Bourse that although the usual Madrid courier had not arrived, Government had received a telegraphic despatch from the Spanish capital, announcing most important intelligence. Some said that Espartero had declared war against France, others that he had declared a republic. Little credence, however, was given to these reports; but it was generally believed that an important communication had been made to the Government of a nature which was hostile to its interests. The effect produced on the Bourse by these events had been serious, the funds having experienced a decline of more than two per cent.

The Disarmament.—This question, though for the time absorbed by the interest attached to the progress of events in Spain, continues to occupy some attention. The journals state that the examination in the Council of Ministers of the Naval Budget, to see whether it can be reduced, has led to a thorough schism in the Council. On one side are Messrs. Guizot, Duchatel, and Martin; on the other, Marshal Soult, Admiral Duperré, M. Teste, and M. Cunin Gridaine. The two parties alike stand aloof from M. Humann, Minister of Finance, who, they say, has spoiled everything by the unskilfulness of his financial combinations. The proposition of relieving the Naval Budget, which is 125 millions to the extent of 65 millions, was made by M. Guizot. The Minister of Finance having stated that, in order to establish an equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure in 1843, a reduction of nineteen millions must be made in the army and navy; Marshal Soult, as the head of the army, declared that he could not consent to retrench more than twenty-five millions on the budget of his department. M. Guizot then observed that England was governed by a Ministry friendly to France, that the convention of July 13 removed all danger of a conflict in the Mediterranean, and that the fleet could be of no use in maintaining order in the interior. He concluded, therefore, by proposing that the reductions should fall principally upon the navy. Admiral Duperré threatened to withdraw if this proposition should be acted upon, and in this state the question remained for some days. In the interval, previously to the next Council, a resolution was adopted to reduce the naval budget to the extent of only 36 millions; but the Court was informed of the sensation produced by this proposed reduction, which had been communicated by the Minister of Marine to the heads of the service in order that he might concert with them the mode of reduction, and found it impossible to impose silence upon the remonstrances of the navy, and fly in the face of public opinion. At the same time, it is asserted that as Government considered it was desirable not to appear to give way to the opposition, the *Débats* was desired to commence a discussion with the English press on the question of disarming the fleet, and the Paris correspondents of the London journals were at the same time invited to say that the King was personally opposed to disarmament.

The Late Attempt to Assassinate the Princes.—Fresh disclosures said to be made in the affair of Quénisset go to prove that the late attempt to assassinate one or other of the Royal Dukes on the 13th ult. was quite as formidable as it had been represented. The principal editor of the *Journal du Peuple*, M. Dupoty, has been arrested on a warrant issued by the Chancellor of France, President of the Court of Peers; a measure said to be in consequence of further revelations made by the assassin. All the Liberal writers complain of this arrest; and agree in declaring that M. Dupoty, a man of mild character and rigid principle, would be the last person to countenance such a crime. In the mean time, the judicial proceedings in this affair are prosecuted with activity. No day has yet been fixed for the trial, but the Chancellor has given orders that the New Hall of the Chamber of Peers should be prepared for the 15th November.

State of the Provinces.—The journals are filled with details of disturbances in the provinces, from which it would appear that either disaffection is general throughout the country, or that Government has a motive for representing the conspiracy, in which the late attempt on the lives of the princes originated, as having extensive ramifications. At Lyons, several persons have been taken into custody, charged with being members of "a secret society entitled Reformed Carbonari, established for the purpose of overthrowing the Government by the assistance of revolt and regicide." Loaded arms, proclamations, and other articles were seized, leaving, says a Lyons paper, no doubt upon the objects of the society. The census is proceeding towards its termination through the several departments, but not without some demonstrations of hostility to the measure in many districts. At Thorins, a short distance from Lyons, another scene of revolt has been exhibited. A band of rioters assembled before the hotel in which the inspectors lodged, and commenced singing several revolutionary songs and airs composed during the reign of terror. They then broke open the door of the hotel, but the inspectors took flight and escaped. Thus disappointed, the mob burned the inspectors in effigy in the market-place. It will be recollected that in the riot at Macan a few months since, originating from the same cause, nine persons were killed. A considerable number of prisoners captured on the occasion were brought to trial last week, when fifteen of them were convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from a few days to a few weeks. At Agen, it would seem, the jury before whom nineteen rioters were sent were not unfavourably disposed, for the whole of the accused were acquitted. At Riom, 175 persons were arrested; and at Lille the trials for the late riots in that town have also commenced, but are not yet decided.

Treaty with Belgium.—It is asserted as a fact by the official organ of the Government, the *Moniteur*, that the commercial negotiations with Belgium, connected with the contemplated treaty, have been only suspended, and that verbal communications on the subject have again been made; that the Belgian negotiators have, in consequence, left for Brussels; and that further arrangements are only postponed until their return to Paris.

Madame Laffarge.—The appeal of this person to the Court of Cassation in the affair of the diamonds, which we have before noticed, came to a hearing on Monday. Public interest in the question appeared in a great measure to have subsided, and the audience was by no means numerous. The appeal was founded on the four following grounds:—First, that the tribunal of Tulle proceeded to read the report of the previous examinations before hearing the counsel of Madame Laffarge, who wished to move for a postponement of the trial; secondly, that after the reading of the report, the tribunal refused to hear the counsel till after the examination of the witnesses in Court; thirdly, that the tribunal, after having heard the counsel, refused to grant, as it ought to have done, the delay required; and fourthly, that out of the six witnesses who deposed against Madame Laffarge, only one was sworn previously to the delivery of his evidence. The appeal was supported by M. Daverne, advocate for the appellant, and was replied to by the Advocate-General, who, in answer to the last objection, adduced the text of the judgment of conviction, in which it was stated generally that all the witnesses were sworn. The arguments being concluded, the Judges of Cassation retired, and remained two hours and a half in deliberation. On their return the President delivered a decree, rejecting the first three grounds of appeal, but reserving its decision on the fourth until the registrar's minutes of the proceedings of the tribunal were laid before the Court, in order that it might be assured whether or not the statement in the judgment as to the oath being administered was in conformity with what actually took place.

Algeria.—Telegraphic despatches from Toulon announce that Gen. Lamoricière returned on the 30th ult. to Mostaganem from Mascara, which he has succeeded in revictualling. The Governor General re-entered Mostaganem on the 3rd inst., bringing back from his expedition on the Cheliff upwards of 300 prisoners, and a considerable booty taken by his cavalry. The column of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, which left Blidah on the 27th, returned thither on the 3rd, after revictualling Milianah. No serious opposition was made by the enemy.

Spain.—Our intelligence this week is of a very serious character, and amply confirms the news given in our last as to the insurrectionary movement which commenced at Pampeluna. There seems to be now no longer a doubt that a considerable portion of the Army stationed in the north has joined, or approved of the step taken by Gen. O'Donnell; and that a renewal of civil war is inevitable. The details of the important events which have taken place since our last will be read with interest; although, with the exception of the telegraphic despatches, they are chiefly derived from rumours which have reached the French capital, and are consequently unauthentic, inconclusive, and in some degree confused and obscure. In so far as the accounts can be trusted, it would appear that the cause of the ex-Queen Regent has been adopted with warmth and apparent unanimity in the provinces of Biscay and Navarre, where it is attempted to associate it with the ancient privileges of the inhabitants; but that in other parts of Spain, including the capital, Espartero and persons holding authority under him have exerted themselves with energy, and, for the present, with success, to suppress the threatened insurrectionary movement. The following are the details of the several events that have occurred since our last. It will be remembered that our accounts then stated that Gen. O'Donnell had, by a *coup-de-main*, seized the citadel of Pampeluna: we have since learned, that on the 5th he received the reinforcement of a battalion, and summoned the town to surrender; General Ribiero refused, and the citadel opened its fire. The noise of cannon was heard there throughout the night; and the Brigade Concha, at Tafalla (a small town five leagues distant), declared for Espartero. Gen. Ribiero had ordered all the detachments of Valcarlos, Roncevaux, Urdax, Zugarramurdi, Elisondo, and others in the five towns, to concentrate their force on Pampeluna; and, it is added, that he calculates, in the event of an attack, upon the solidity of the theatre in the neighbourhood of which he has taken up his position. The citadel where General O'Donnell has intrenched himself is said to be one of the strongest in Europe, being situated on a rock, and having five bastions of stone, with ditches, lunettes, trenailles, and ravelins; every ditch is rounded. In the midst of the citadel is an arsenal, whence by five streets communication may be had with the five bastions, which have casemates to lodge 10,000 men with three months' ammunition. It is separated from the city by an esplanade, which leaves the cannon full room to play upon the city, and towards the open country it is surrounded by marshes, which render approaches impracticable. It is said that on the 6th Gen. Ribiero received reinforcements, and with a force of 4,000 men was on the point of attacking O'Donnell, who had also received strong reinforcements. Other accounts state that he would await further assistance and instructions from Madrid, before attempting any decisive step. On the morning of the 5th, Bilbao declared in favour of Queen Christina. The population, National Guard, and the garrison of 1,600 men, joined unanimously in the movement. The commandant, Santa Cruz, alone refused. St. Sebastian still held out for Espartero, and General Alcala, commandant there, having gone on towards Bergara to suppress a movement, on his way to succour Ribiero, retrograded to Tolosa on receiving a telegraphic despatch. At Vitoria no struggle took place.

The Marquis de la Alameda and General Piquero declared for Queen Christina on receiving an order brought by Señor Egana; and at Riboa the same determination was shown—this city being one of the strongholds of the Moderado party. Saragossa and Logrono, it is said, have both openly declared for Espartero. The latest dates from Barcelona are of the 5th, at which period the events at Pampeluna could not have been known there. Advices thence state that the Carlists were moving towards Cordova and San Cugas del Valles d'Olot, and that frequent meetings, which were strictly watched by the authorities, took place at Gen. Segarra's; the latter was formerly Commander-in-chief of the Catalonian party. Accounts from the frontier assert that in the event of a movement in Upper Catalonia, more than 40,000 men, the associated workmen of the National Militia, would oppose a formidable barrier to the insurgents.—Our news from the capital is to the morning of the 6th inst. The events at Pampeluna and the other movements of the insurrectionary party were known there, and had created the greatest excitement. The Regent immediately on the receipt of the intelligence had adopted the most energetic measures, and Government had taken every means of precaution to defeat the attempt of the insurgents. Gen. Chacon had been sent down to succeed Gen. Ribiero in the command of Navarre. One account states that several suspected leaders of the revolt which was intended to have broken out on the 8th, had been arrested on the 6th and shot; but it has been since stated that their execution is postponed. Queen Christina still continues at Paris; though it is said she had received pressing invitations from her friends in Spain to place herself at the head of the movement. Proclamations, however, in her name were issuing from her Court at Paris, and industriously circulated through the country, calling on all Spaniards to espouse her rightful quarrel, and denouncing as traitors, and threatening punishment accordingly to all who should oppose her. The Infante Don Francisco de Paulo arrived at Bayonne on his way to Madrid on the 7th, and, it is stated, notwithstanding the correctness and regularity of his passports, there was a question of placing him under arrest, but the Spanish Consul having interfered, he was spared, and returned to lodge at the house of that functionary. The mails and diligences had been intercepted, and the absence of authentic information had given rise to numerous rumours; but the above summary appears to be all which at present deserves credence.—We have received no authentic intelligence since the above, with the exception of the details of the movement at Madrid, which had been effectually put down. The ordinary Couriers due at Paris had not arrived; but a telegraphic despatch, received in that capital from Bayonne on Wednesday, announced that there was no further news from Madrid; and that on the 9th, Pampeluna and Bilboa continued as stated in the last accounts. The following are the particulars of the unsuccessful attempt at revolt in the capital on the 7th inst. It appears that the Guard Royal on duty at the palace first declared themselves for Queen Christina, and attempted to force their way into the interior, in order to carry off the young Queen Isabella; but the Body Guard defended their post too well, and after a hot skirmish, the assailants were compelled to retreat, both parties leaving a considerable number of dead. Amongst the prisoners is Brigadier Norza Queray, taken arms in hand. Señors Diego Leon, Concha, Aspiroz, &c., are said, in these accounts, to have fled on the 8th, at one o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a body of 40 cavaliers. On the morning of the 8th the troops of the National Guard marched in review before the balcony of the palace, where the young Queen, her sister, the Regent, and Ministers stood. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the regiment of Luchana guarded the palace. The Regent has published a spirited and energetic proclamation, exhorting the Spaniards to uphold the Government, and threatening the extreme penalty and the most rigorous punishments to such as should lend their aid to the insurgents. The accounts from Paris state as positive that Queen Christina and Don Carlos have decided upon a union between Queen Isabella and Don Carlos's eldest son. Private letters from the same capital state that the Ex-Queen Regent was brought to bed of a boy about a fortnight since, and that both are doing well.

Portugal.—We have, by the usual weekly mail, news from Lisbon to the 4th inst. A communication, it is said, had at length been received from the Spanish Government notifying the abandonment of the demands with respect to the removal of deposits from its frontier towns, as far as concerns English goods; but that it is still required that Portugal shall not allow either salt or tobacco to be kept in its frontier towns, except such quantity as is requisite for the supply of the districts. The financial projects were making progress in the Senate; that for putting a tax on the home dividends, which was opposed by the finance committee of the Senate, was nevertheless expected to pass by a small majority. Baron Lagos was in Lisbon, negotiating in favour of his plan of conversion, to which it is said Government are not badly inclined; but it is thought that it will be difficult to induce the Cortes to alter the existing law. A bill for upwards of 50,000*l.*, given to the British Government in part payment of its claims on this country, fell due on the 1st Oct., and was duly paid by the Bank of Lisbon to the correspondent of Messrs. Rothschild. The director of the Lisbon customs had thought fit to promote an inferior cotton article to the rank of a superior linen one; and by this expedient to levy a tax of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of about 15, as formerly paid. The merchants had applied to Lord Howard on the subject, and would, it was expected, get redress when the matter was duly investigated. Messrs. Corpas and Co.'s failure, noticed in our last, had proved a very serious business; the house had been made bankrupt, and two English houses had stopped in consequence. The Marquis of Sampayo, who held the post of Lord Chamberlain, has died, and was expected to be succeeded by the Marquis Saldanha, whose journey to Madrid had been again postponed for a week.

Germany.—We have received German papers and letters of late dates, but they contain no intelligence of interest. A Vienna letter states that, on the 20th ult., there was a grand review of 17,000 men by the Emperor of Austria, at which the Archduke Charles appeared at the head of his regiment as colonel, and by his presence added greatly to the interest of the scene. Prince and Princess Metternich arrived at Augsburg on the 4th; and after having visited the curiosities of the town, they proceeded direct to Munich.—The Prussian *State Gazette* of the 7th inst. contains the official announcement that the king, who returned to Berlin on the preceding day, has allowed Baron von Werther to resign his portfolio as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has conferred that office on Count von Maltzan, Prussian ambassador at the court of Vienna. Baron von Werther is to retain the direction of the affairs of the principality of Neufchatel and Valangin, and is at the same time raised to the dignity of High Marshal. Private advices from Berlin of the 1st inst. say that M. de Scherff, Councillor of Legation from the Netherlands, and Envoy at Frankfort, was in the Prussian capital, in order to endeavour to effect the regulation of the German Customs' Union question. The same accounts assert that the greatest discontent prevails in Germany against Holland, on account of the late refusal of the king of the latter country to adhere to the proposed union, and that serious consequences will ensue if this course be persevered in. Hopes are entertained to the contrary, as it is rumoured that the King of Holland has only partially refused, thus leaving an opening for further negotiations. The King of Prussia has ordered the *Antigone* of Sophocles to be got up at the Potsdam Theatre. The celebrated poet Tieck has undertaken the arrangement of the piece, and Mendelssohn Bartholdy is composing music for the choruses. The whole court is to be invited to assist at the first performance. The valuable and rare collection of works of art left by the poet Goethe are likely, it is said, to be soon brought to the hammer for the benefit of his family. The collection is described to be of immense value; and several distinguished *savans* of Germany have undertaken to prepare the catalogue.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Zurich dated the 4th inst. state that the majority of the Executive Council of that Canton had proposed advocating the following principles of the Diet, as announced in its sitting of the 23d June. "1st. The Envoys are to declare that, according to a resolution of the Grand Council of Argau of the 19th July, 1841, the exigencies of the Confederation have not been satisfied. 2d. To demand, in the name of the Canton of Zurich, the re establishment of the convents of Herm and Schwyl, besides those of Fahr, Maria Troeming, and Gnadenthal. 3d. That, to facilitate arrangements, the Envoys will waive their pretensions to the re-establishment of the two abbeys, Muri and Vellingen, and of the two Capuchin convents of Muri and Vellingen, on condition that Article 2 of the resolution of Argau, and of the 19th July, 1841, be observed regarding the administration of the revenues of the convents of Muri and of Vellingen, the surplus thereof, and of the lands, to be employed for the founding of an asylum for the poor, or for an hospital. 4th. If necessary, to obtain a majority for the re-establishment of the Capuchin convent of Baden, proposed by the third minority, the Envoys of Zurich to vote the same. 5th. The said Envoys to propose recommending the Grand Council of Argau to guarantee to the Catholic inhabitants of the canton the whole of their rights necessary to the re-establishment of tranquillity. In the event of adventitious circumstances the Envoys to act conformably to the present instructions."—It is said that proposals have been made by France to this Government to bring about a treaty of commerce between the two countries.

Belgium.—Accounts from Luxembourg inform us that on the 3rd inst., placards were posted about that city announcing to the inhabitants that the preparatory measures for executing the treaty for the accession of the Grand Duchy to the German Customs' Union were suspended. On the 1st inst. a numerous meeting was held of the principal manufacturers of the Grand Duchy; at which it was resolved to address a petition to his majesty the Grand Duke, requesting him to be pleased to ratify the treaty of Berlin of the 8th Aug. The petition was signed on the spot by all the persons present. Before breaking up, the meeting appointed a permanent committee of six members to adopt such measures as may be required by circumstances for the interest of the manufacturers of the Grand Duchy.—On the 9th inst., a royal decree was published, authorising the formation of the Belgian Colonisation Company, with the object of forming agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial establishments in the several States of Central America. The decree approves the statutes as they appear in an Act executed in the 16th Sept., as well as the regulation for the sale and cultivation of the lands as laid down in the Act executed on the 23d of the same month. Government grants its approbation on certain conditions:—1. An expedition to explore the country shall be undertaken. 2. This expedition shall be at the expense of the company, with the exception of an aid granted by the Government, which shall be the only participation of the Government in the expenses and risks of this expedition, all the other charge and consequences falling on the company. 3. The report of the exploring commissioners, and of the Government commission, shall be published in the *Moniteur*. 4. No colonists or workmen can be sent before the publication of the official report of the exploring commissioners and of the Government commissioner, who shall participate in their operations. The lands are to be selected in the province of Vera Paz, in the State of Guatemala.—According to an official statement, Belgium exported in 1839 to the value of fifty-eight millions of francs to France, and only twenty-one millions to Prussia, Austria, all the States of the Customs' Union, the Hanseatic cities, Hanover, and Oldenburg.

Holland.—Intelligence has been received from the Hague that at the sitting of the Second Chamber on the 6th instant, a resolution of his Majesty was read, by which the department for Foreign Affairs is given to Baron Van Huyssen Van Kattendyke; and also another resolution, appointing the Minister of Finance to defend the project of law for the budget of 1842-3, in what concerns the department of Foreign Affairs. The debates on the budget then commenced; and several Members spoke in disapproval of it; arguing that it did not fulfil the hopes that the nation had conceived of retrenchments in the public expenditure. Several thought that the budget should be voted for one quarter only. The Ministers of Marine and Colonies, of Finance, and of the Interior, answered at great length to the objections that had been made, and the general discussion being closed, the Chamber immediately went to the vote on the different items of the budget, which were all passed by large majorities.

Russia.—Papers received from St. Petersburg to the 2d inst. contain some interesting particulars of a projected railroad from Warsaw to Vienna, towards the construction of which the Russian Government affords the greatest encouragement, guaranteeing to the shareholders a minimum interest of four per cent., permitting duty free the importation of iron rails and machines, and allowing the company to cut down in the imperial forests whatever timber may be required. The Crown cedes the ground gratuitously in every case where the railroad passes over Crown lands, and in every instance private landowners are said to have shown a readiness to sell the required ground at less than its real value. These advantages, and the remarkably level character of the country, will, it is expected, enable the company to construct the railroad at a comparatively small expense. A portion of the profits are to form a sinking-fund, to buy up gradually the shares of the company, in order that the railroad may eventually become public property.—An Imperial ukase was published in 1834, directing that Russian subjects residing abroad should return home, nobles within five, and burghers within three years. It seems that hitherto this law had not been applied to Russian ladies possessed of property in Russia, but married to foreigners previously to the publication of the ukase. An instruction has now, however, issued from the ministerial committee, deciding that the ukase applies likewise to Russian subjects married to foreigners, but declaring that, in such cases, the period within which they are bound to return to Russia shall be held to commence from the day of the publication of the new instruction.—Papers received from Poland contain an Imperial ukase, dated the 18th ult., addressed to the Governor of the kingdom of Poland, and directing that the Council of State and Supreme Tribunal of the kingdom, hitherto existing at Warsaw, be suppressed, and their functions transferred to two new departments in the Directing Senate of the Empire. The petitions presented to the Emperor during his late visit at Warsaw were so numerous that it was deemed expedient to appoint a commission for their examination.

Sweden.—Private letters from Stockholm of the 28th ult. state, in reference to certain charges brought by the States against the late Ministers, that they have been allowed till next January, in order that they may have time to prepare their defence, and that the king had in a council held for the purpose of deciding as to the expediency of a sliding scale or of a fixed rate of duty on corn imported or exported, decided in favour of the latter.

Italy.—The Italian papers are full of the accounts of the recent progress of the Pope through his dominions; of his visit to Loreto, and of the enthusiasm with which he was received by the population of the towns through which he passed. It was on the 13th ult. that his Holiness arrived at Loreto. The road to that town from Ancona, a distance of about 12 English miles, was crowded with spectators, and the owners of the country-houses in the neighbourhood had done all in their power to manifest their joy at the arrival of his Holiness. Triumphal arches and temporary buildings of different kinds had been erected, and were tastefully ornamented with laurel and garlands of flowers. The houses of Loreto were hung with cloths and variegated tapestry. After visiting the Santa Casa, his Holiness heard mass in the church, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Loreto. In the evening the city was splendidly illuminated, and brilliant fireworks were let off. At daybreak on the 14th, reiterated discharges of artillery from the Castle of Ancona announced the approaching festival. The streets were thronged, the houses were hung with cloths, the vessels in the harbour were dressed with their flags. On the Piazza a column had been erected, after the model of Trajan's Column at Rome. Near the Porta Pia had been placed a splendid triumphal arch, at which the members of the delegation and the commandant took their stand, and on the arrival of his Holiness, at four o'clock in the afternoon, delivered to him the keys of the city and castle. The people then took the six horses from the carriage, and 60 watermen drew it to the church of St. Augustine. From this church to the palace all the houses were hung with cloths, and adorned with garlands and branches.

On the 16th a banquet was held, after which the Pope repaired to the dockyard, where a vessel was launched, and, in honour of the occasion, received the name of Gregory XVI. The Pope next ascended a barge, rowed by 1. sailors, dressed in white, and proceeded on board the *Mahmoud*, a steamer placed at his disposal by the directors of the Austrian Lloyd's. After his return from the steamer, he visited the Loggia de' Mercanti, from whence he viewed a regatta. The festivities were closed that evening by an exceedingly beautiful illumination of the city and harbour, and his Holiness set out from Ancona on the following morning.—The annual scientific congress of Italy met this year at Florence. The opening of the congress took place on the 15th ult., on which day upwards of 600 members, including many foreigners, assembled in the church of Santa Croce, where the solemnity was opened by a grand mass. After the conclusion of the service, the first general assembly was held in the Hall of the Cinquecento, in the Palazzo Vecchio, in the presence of the Grand Duke and the greater part of the Grand Ducal family. The president for the year, Marchese Conino Ridolpho delivered a discourse, after which the assembly adjourned to the Museum of Natural History, to choose the presidents of the several sections, and to see the statue lately erected there in honour of Galileo.—The trigonometrical survey of the states of the church by Austrian officers, it is said, is nearly complete, and will be brought to a close before the end of the present year, with the exception of the Pontine Marshes, the survey of which it has been deemed expedient to postpone till the winter months. In the ensuing year the same officers, it is understood, will undertake the trigonometrical survey of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople of the 15th ult., received through Germany, assure us that English engineers are fortifying St. Jean d'Acre, and that an English division was established in Djouni Bay. Five English vessels had brought a great quantity of merchandise, which had been sent on to Bagdad and Damascus.

Egypt.—By the last advices from Alexandria we learn that Mehemet Ali has acceded to the proposal for the transit of merchandise across the Isthmus of Suez, on payment of one-half per cent. duty, and that all that remains to be done is to fix the line which goods and caravans are to take. It was supposed that this would produce the Pacha an annual revenue of 500,000 talaris (100,000*l*.). We likewise learn that Col. Napier has returned from the coast of Syria to Alexandria, in consequence of labouring under a severe attack of dysentery.

United States.—The packet ship *Sheridan* arrived yesterday from New York, bringing papers from that city to the 28th, from Montreal to the 26th, and from Quebec to the 22d, being two days later than the dates brought by the *Great Western*. The lawless proceedings on the Canadian frontier are calculated to excite much alarm for the fate of Mr. M'Leod, and for the maintenance of peace. The journals speak of the enrolment of men and the pillaging of arsenals in every direction. The *Commercial* of Buffalo, states that the arsenal at Lockport has been broken open and 65 barrels of powder, some muskets and cannon have been taken, no traces of which could be found. It adds, that two steam-boats, the *Minos* and *Toronto*, had been attacked two days before by some individuals who had secreted themselves in Navy Island, and fired cannon at them. The Boston papers state that on September 19, several volunteers crossed the line, invaded the American territory, and forcibly seized and carried into Canada Col. Grogan. They came by night and stealth, two miles and more into the township of Aldburgh, bound him and hurried him away to Montreal. Col. Grogan, it is said, fought desparately against them, and it was with no little difficulty that the volunteers were able to overpower him and consummate their purpose. The citizens of St. Alban's have since appointed a committee to inquire into this outrage, and to report upon the facts of the case.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The English funds continue steady, Consols for Money leaving off at 88 to ⅛ for Money, and 88⅛ to ½ for the Account. Three per Cents. Reduced 86⅞ to 7; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 96¼ to ¾; New Three-and-a Half per Cents., 97 ⅞ to 8.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Entertainment to Her Majesty's Ministers.—On Saturday the Lord Mayor gave a dinner to her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion-house. The party was very select, more Cabinet Ministers, it is said, having dined with his Lordship than has ever before been known on a similar occasion. The only Ministers not present were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Ellenborough. The Lady Mayoress, Lady Peel, and Miss Best were the only ladies present. After the health of her Majesty and the other members of the royal family had been drunk, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of Sir R. Peel and her Majesty's Ministers. Sir R. Peel rose, amidst loud applause, to return thanks, not only, he said, on his own behalf and that of the other members of her Majesty's Government who were present, but for those also who were absent; and to express the deep regret of the latter that circumstances which they could not control had interfered with their wish and intentions. One noble and illustrious member of the Government (the Duke of Wellington) would certainly have been present if he had not been commanded by her Majesty to be in attendance at Windsor. Her Majesty's Government, he said, were deeply impressed with the sense of the importance of the favourable opinion of the City of London, and they trusted that, by their exertions for the national good, they would possess and deserve the confidence of that great community, of which the municipal body was the fit representative. It was his wish to express more strongly than by thanks his own acknowledgments and those of the other Members of her Majesty's Government for the honour done them by the company, and he thought he could not adopt better means of manifesting their feeling than by proposing the health of the chief magistrate of the City of London. On his retirement from office it would be most pleasing to his Lordship to refer to the year of his mayoralty, and he expressed the unanimous and cordial wish of her Majesty's Government that every happiness might await his Lordship. The health of the Lord Mayor was then drunk with enthusiasm; and after several other appropriate toasts had been given, the meeting broke up at eleven o'clock.

New Houses of Parliament.—The works at these buildings, which have been suspended for some weeks, as our readers are aware, in consequence of the strike of the masons, have again been partially resumed; and it is said that they are likely to be seen in full operation. On Saturday there were sixteen men at work; and on Monday the number was increased to 57. The original workmen, however, still continue unchanged in their determination not to return until the foreman, Mr. Allen, has been dismissed; and they have put forth another address to the public, denying that the strike originated with the Union, and declaring that seven months previously to the strike a deputation from their body waited upon the contractors to remonstrate against the tyranny of the foreman. Out of the new workmen at present employed on the building, it seems there is only one man who was working previously to the strike, and before recommencing his labour he ceased to be a member of the union. The rest have all come from the provinces, and it is said that it has required great exertions on the part of the contractors to prevent them being either intimidated or led away by bodies of the unionists, who await the arrival of each train at every railway station. As yet there is not a unionist among the new masons; but the contractors have made it known that they will not refuse a man belonging to the union, but they will not allow him or any body of them to dictate as to what work shall be done. It is also added that the contractors have received letters from Continental firms, who offer to obtain, and forward immediately if required, any number of experienced workmen, from France, Belgium, and Germany, should there be a difficulty of getting together a sufficient number of native workmen. In connexion with this subject, two stonemasons applied on Tuesday to one of the police magistrates for a summons, to compel the foreman to give up their tools. They said they had been engaged at Cheltenham by Mr. Allen, and brought to town under false pretences. They were told there were 100 masons on the job, and when they got to the work they found that to be false; and, moreover, they were unable to work the sort of stone they had got at the job. The magistrate said he felt confident that they were both under the influence of liquor, and, therefore, recommended them to consider the matter well before they again applied to him, which they were at liberty to do on the following day if they thought fit. His impression was, that they wanted to get rid of the engagement they had made at Cheltenham without any reference to the expense the contractors had incurred in bringing them to town.—The strike at the Houses of Parliament has proved to be the forerunner of other evils of a similar nature. The masons employed both at the Nelson Monument, Trafalgar-square, and the new steam-docks, Woolwich (contracts undertaken by Messrs. Grissell and Peto), sent letters to the contractors on Wednesday, declaratory of their intention to strike unless the terms of their brother masons, lately employed at the new Houses of Parliament, were conceded. This, it seems, the contractors have some time expected, as the masons employed on each work are members of the Birmingham Union. On Wednesday, Mr. Grissell had a long interview with the masons at Trafalgar-square. They said that they had no grievance to complain of, but they belonged to the Union, and they were bound to do as they were bid. Mr. Grissell, it is stated, explained to them the utter impossibility of his acceding to their demands requiring the dismissal of Mr. Allen, as well as the folly of their going out, seeing that they would find no difficulty in getting men from the country to supply their places, and concluded by begging them not to decide too rashly, but to defer coming to a decision until this day; in the mean time they could see the heads of the union, and reason with them. The result of the interview, however, was a determination of the Unionists to quit their employment that evening, unless their demand was acceded to; which, as in the case of the other strike, the contractors are resolved to resist.

Metropolitan Roads.—On Monday a meeting of the inhabitant rate-payers of the parish of Hammersmith was held, pursuant to public notice, to receive a communication from the Brentford Gas Company, relative to discontinuing the lighting on the metropolis turnpike roads after the 7th inst., which we have already referred to, and to take such steps thereon as might be deemed advisible. The chairman in the course of his address stated, that of late years the tolls along the Kensington and Brentford consolidated roads had fallen off to the extent of 15,000*l*., and that the commissioners had in consequence taken high legal opinions as to their obligation to continue the lighting, which opinions were decidedly that they were not compelled to do so. The expense of lighting the Kensington and Brentford consolidated trust was 2,000*l*.; and the tolls on those roads were at the present moment let at 2,000*l*. less than the expense incurred in repairing them. After a great deal of discussion, it was resolved by a large majority, that it was desirable that the lights on the high road should be continued, and also that other parts of the parish where gas could with propriety be employed, should be lighted. A motion was also carried for the appointment of a committee to confer with other parishes, and report to a future meeting.

Wood Paving.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday, the resolution, mentioned in our last as passed by the board on the previous Saturday—that 600 square yards of wood-pavement should be laid down in Oxford-street, by the proprietors of a new patent, as an experiment for six months, at the cost of 16s. per square yard—was brought up for confirmation. It was strongly opposed by several gentlemen, on the grounds of the great expense and the shortness of the period allowed for its trial; and the debate was eventually adjourned. In the course of the day a report was brought up by the committee, which was unanimously agreed to, and a resolution subsequently passed, directing that the sum of 2,250 guineas should be paid on Saturday (this day) to the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company for their specimen, which has been upwards of one year on trial in Oxford-street.

Metropolitan Improvements.—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday for the despatch of business, Mr. Jones, the chairman of the London Bridge Committee, brought up a report for borrowing the sum of 25,000*l*., to enable the committee to proceed with the great City improvements without delay. The report stated that the committee had since their last report proceeded to carry into effect the improvements in Upper Thames-street, and widening Cateaton-street and Lad-lane; and had directed notices to be given for the purchase of property, and entered into various treaties with the owners and occupiers of property in those neighbourhoods and in Wood-street for these purposes, in order to complete their respective improvements with as little delay as possible. The report also stated that though the necessary sum required for these improvements would be more than raised by the sale of the remaining ground rents, &c., yet as it could not be immediately made available, until after the ground was let and the buildings completed, the committee suggested the propriety of raising the necessary sum by loan on the above security. The report was unanimously agreed to. At the same court was brought up the report of the committee to which it was referred to draw up petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that measures might be adopted to interdict the objectionable practice of burying the dead in churchyards and vaults in the City. The petitions were read, and unanimously agreed to, and it was ordered that they should be presented in the usual manner to the Legislature.—A petition was also presented respecting a viaduct from Skinner-street to Holborn-hill. A model was laid before the court, and the subject was ordered to be taken into consideration at the next court day. In connexion with this subject, it is stated that Government are about to complete the improvements about Buckingham Palace, by taking down the houses from Charlotte-street to James-street, including the Gun Tavern. The White Horse livery-stables are already closed for that purpose, and several of the houses. The parish almshouses at the upper end of York-street are to be removed, and the Broadway chapel is already taken down. Chapel-street and the south side of York-street are to be removed to make room for the new street that will pass through Emanuel Hospital into the Vauxhall-bridge-road, to come out opposite the Standard public-house. The extensive gardens belonging to Emanuel Hospital will be let to build upon, which, it is expected, will considerably enrich this charity, as they cover more than twelve acres of ground.——A deputation, headed by Mr. H. Kemble, M.P., and Mr. Hawes, M.P., have had a long interview with Sir James Graham and Lord Lincoln at the Home-office, on the subject of making public walks in the extensive borough of Lambeth. The result of this interview has not been made known, but it is hoped that it will lead to the realisation of so desirable a scheme.

Billingsgate Market.—There appears of late to have been a general complaint prevalent among the middle classes of society, residing in the Metropolis and its environs, that fish is not so plentiful, and, consequently, not so cheap as it was wont to be some two or three years since; and the reason assigned for this falling off is, that many persons are in the habit of buying up large stocks of fish at Billingsgate daily, and of sending them into the interior of the country, where they meet with a ready and advantageous sale. This expedient is greatly facilitated by means of railway conveyance, and vans are every morning regularly in attendance at this market, waiting to take in their supplies of fish, which are despatched by the various trains to most of the central manufacturing towns and districts in England.

Public Meetings.—On Monday there was a meeting of the committee, appointed to consider the most eligible mode of applying the fund now raising by the merchants and bankers of the Metropolis, for a public testimonial to the proprietors of the "*Times*," as mentioned in our last Number. The Secretary reported that since the last meeting several hundred pounds had been subscribed. It was then resolved that the whole trial of "Bogle *v.* Lawson, &c." should be published in a pamphlet and circulated amongst the subscribers; and it was further resolved that a similar statement should be published in *Galignani's Messenger*, the most extensively circulated newspaper on the Continent. Some conversation then took place upon the subject of adopting means of communicating with the merchants and bankers in India and America on the same subject, but it was determined to postpone the consideration of the additional details to the next committee day.—A meeting of the "Talacre Coal and Iron Company" took place at their rooms in the Adelphi on Wednesday. The chairman stated that out of 140 circulars sent to the proprietors, to invite them to contribute means to enable the committee to take legal proceedings against the concoctors of the

company, and to wind up the affairs, only three answers had been received, the writers of which pleaded their inability to do anything towards the object contemplated. The secretary then read the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the late board of direction, which, after many grave charges, stated that the directors had received 50,000*l.*, and paid away 12,600*l.*; but as they refused the proper documents, the real amount could not be ascertained. The claims made on the company were divided by the committee as follow: first, 4,000*l.* that ought to be paid; secondly, 10,000*l.* which ought to be compromised; and thirdly, 19,000*l.* that ought to be resisted. The total claims were stated at 38,000*l.* After a very angry discussion between the old and present directors, the first report of the new directors was read, to which a counter statement of the old directors was also read, and it was resolved that both documents should be sent to the proprietors for their consideration before the next meeting on the 3d Nov., and a committee was appointed. It appeared from the reports, that 17 individuals had purchased the mine of Talacre, in Flintshire, for 75,000*l.*, which they had sold to the company for 110,000*l.*, and that the chairman was at present sued for 10,000*l.*, and another similar demand was shortly anticipated by the directors.

Murders.—We noticed in a previous Number that an attempt had been made by an Italian named Anastatio on the life of a respectable female named Loeber, residing in the Haymarket, but that in consequence of Miss Loeber not consenting to give him in charge he had been allowed to escape. On Saturday a warrant was applied for by the father of the woman, and an inquiry into the affair took place before the magistrate. The circumstances connected with the case were only those which we have already reported, but the policeman who had been directed to apprehend the prisoner stated that he found him in the White House Lunatic Asylum, Bethnal-green, in which retreat he had been placed by his friends, a certificate having been signed by two medical gentlemen that the prisoner was not in his right senses, and unfit to be at large. This he supposed, however, to be a *ruse* on the part of the accused's friends, and that they had, immediately on hearing what had passed, adopted this means of screening him from the consequences, under the plea that he was not in his right senses, and consequently not responsible for his acts. The policeman added, that finding that the keeper of the asylum had legal authority to detain the accused, he had left him notice of the warrant being out, and he had promised to communicate with him when the accused was in a fit state to be discharged, in order that he might attend and take him into custody. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the chief clerk, said the matter would not be allowed to drop, but would be thoroughly investigated.—Blakesley, the murderer of Mr. Burden, continues, it is said, very reserved, and has not made any disclosures relative to the affair. It was currently rumoured that he would plead guilty at the day of trial; but it is now stated that such will not be the case, and that a defence will be set up that Blakesley did not intend to kill Mr. Burden. It is also said that two of the leading counsel have been retained for the defence. Mrs. Blakesley continues to improve daily.

Robberies.—On Sunday evening the house of Mr. Johnston, Grantham-street, Pimlico, was entered by some thieves and plundered of jewellery, watches, plate, &c., to a large amount. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were from home, and the servant girl, returning after a short absence, found three men in possession of the house. She seized one of them, and called for assistance, but before the neighbours or police arrived she was overpowered, and the men escaped with their booty. They had gained admittance by means of skeleton keys; and every drawer, desk, box, chest, or closet on the premises, was thoroughly ransacked in the course, it is supposed, of about half an hour.—Another daring burglary was committed on Sunday morning, at the residence of Mr. Shakespeare, Keppel-place, Fulham-road. An entrance was effected at a small pantry window in front of the house; the locks below were forced open, and the dining and drawing-room stripped of all the plate and wearing apparel the robbers could find, which seemed to be their chief object, as many valuable articles were left. The front door was found open, and it is supposed that they retreated that way, as they took several articles from the hall. No clue has yet been obtained of the property or offenders.

Accident.—On Tuesday evening a serious accident, by which many persons were injured, occurred at the Victoria Theatre. It seems that just before the opening of the theatre a great crowd had assembled in order to secure an early entrance. As soon as the doors were opened an immediate rush took place, when a portion of the third flight of stairs upon which about fifty persons were standing, gave way, and fell with them to the flight below. It was reported that several were killed, but this proved to be incorrect, the injuries received being chiefly bruises, some of a severe character, but from none of which any fatal results are apprehended.

Fires.—A serious fire, attended with loss of life, occurred on Monday in the house of Mr. Merry, High-street, Newington Butts. The fire, when first discovered by a policeman, occupied almost entirely the lower part of the premises. The inmates were immediately alarmed, but the means of escape by the lower part of the house being cut off they were forced to make the attempt through the windows. In doing this Mrs. Merry, an elderly lady, 67 years of age, fell on the pavement on her head, and was killed on the spot; and a servant girl, aged 18, was burnt to death, and buried in the ruins. The origin of the fire is not known, but the loss of property is said to be very considerable. An inquest has since been held on the bodies, when after a long investigation, which however elicited nothing of importance, except that the loss of life appeared to have been occasioned by the police not being able to get at the parish fire-ladders, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in each case, and at the same time regretted that the police generally had not instructions from the commissioners to make themselves acquainted with the places at which the parish fire-ladders were kept. The jury afterwards agreed to represent the matter to the police commissioners.—A serious fire broke out on Thursday morning about 1 o'clock on the premises occupied by Messrs. Bailey and Co., morocco and fancy leather manufacturers, Bermondsey-street, which at one time threatened alarming consequences to the houses in the neighbourhood. By the speedy arrival of the engines, however, and great exertions, the fire was confined to the premises in which it originated, but not until they were totally destroyed.—On Monday night the house of Mr. Bond, Old Burlington-street, was set on fire, and that gentleman saved from the flames with great difficulty, owing, it is said, to his having fallen asleep whilst reading in bed, when the candle set fire to the curtains. The flames were not extinguished until much damage had been done to the house.

Richmond Park.—It is said that for some time past steps have been taken silently to deprive the public of the right of admission to this park—the largest of the Royal parks in the neighbourhood of London. The poor of Richmond, it seems, formerly enjoyed the privilege of picking mushrooms in the park, but this is now disallowed; and no objection used to be made to walking on the grass, but this is now forbidden, keepers being employed to warn passengers against trespassing on the turf; and on Sundays especially, when a greater number of persons usually seek a stroll among the trees, extra keepers, sometimes on horseback, are engaged to prevent them from doing so. A notice also has been placed at the entrance of the Park, directing that persons in carriages or on horseback are not admitted without having a proper order. The same notice adds that persons on foot are desired to keep on the public footpaths, and to take notice that the keepers, in shooting deer, only pay attention to the direction of the public footpaths. No dogs can be admitted unless they are tied; and all dogs found straggling or hunting in the park will be shot.

Sheerness.—For a few days past much excitement has prevailed in this town and neighbourhood, in consequence of a report that a seaman of H.M.S. *Wellington* lying in the Medway had been killed by a warrant officer of the same vessel. It appears that deceased, who was named Maxwell, came on shore to receive his pay, together with several other sailors, their boat being under the command of Mr. Ward, the warrant-officer. On leaving in the evening to return to their ship, Mr. Ward, who was in a state of intoxication, was unable to steer the boat; and Maxwell, who is said to have been quite sober, offered to relieve him of the duty. This the other took offence at, and deceased making some reply, Mr. Ward seized one of the stretchers in the boat and knocked him down. Maxwell got up and a scuffle ensued, during which Mr. Ward drew a large knife, and made an attempt to stab him: upon which deceased, to escape from him, jumped overboard and was drowned. The statements of the crew differ materially, some saying that Maxwell was knocked overboard by the blow of the stretcher, and others that he was swept away by the sea on jumping over. Immediately on the occurrence being known, Mr. Ward was taken into custody, and awaits the result of a despatch forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty on the subject. The body of deceased has not yet been recovered.

Provincial News.

Ampthill.—On Saturday an inquest which had been twice previously adjourned, was held on Miss M. A. Crouch, the circumstances connected with whose death were given in our last. The investigation lasted a considerable time, and all that was elicited, in addition to what we have already detailed, was, that some soda employed in making the cake, and which was supplied by the cook, was, on examination, found to be mixed with arsenic; and a quantity of the same poison was also detected in the pepper put on the beef-steak. Strong suspicions attached to the cook, and to a man-servant named Peppitt, who, it was proved, had a few days previously purchased a quantity of arsenic, for the purpose, as he said, of killing rats. A surgeon who had examined the stomach of deceased stated that there were strong evidences of inflammation, occasioned, he considered, by some irritating poison received into it; but though the contents of the stomach bore slight traces of arsenic, the results of his examination were not so satisfactory as to warrant him in saying decidedly that deceased's death was caused by it. A good deal of conflicting evidence was then adduced, and the jury at length returned a verdict "that Mary Ann Crouch died from the effects of poison in having eaten cake made with soda instead of yeast, which soda contained arsenic wilfully and maliciously put into the cake for the purpose of taking away life, by some person or persons unknown, and that such person or persons are unknown to the jurors." The cook and the man Peppitt, who had both been taken into custody on suspicion, but who both declared their innocence, have since been discharged, but it is said that they will be closely watched by the police, and one or two officers from London have been despatched to the neighbourhood to endeavour to trace out the parties implicated in the transaction.

Bishop's Cleeve.—A considerable degree of excitement has been caused in this village, in consequence of the skeleton of a man having been discovered here, which is supposed to be that of a person murdered eleven years since. It seems that on the 27th ult. a labouring man discovered the skeleton about a foot and a half under-ground, on the site of an old house formerly occupied by a man named Turberville, who sold it to a person called Spencer. After Turberville had sold the house he refused to quit it, and Mr. Spencer had some difficulty in ejecting him. Various conjectures are afloat concerning the circumstance; the general opinion is, that the skeleton was that of a Welchman named Davies, who had been missing since 1829. Davies was in the habit of bringing eggs from the neighbourhood of Haverfordwest, and disposing of them to Turberville, who generally met him at Ledbury, but when the latter did not go to Ledbery, Davies went to Cleeve, where he was known to several of the inhabitants. He was missed on his coming there in 1829, and had not been seen since. These circumstances caused suspicion to fall on Turberville. An inquest was held on the 4th inst., but what transpired is not known, reporters being excluded from hearing the evidence, as the coroner considered that such a precaution was necessary for the furtherance of the ends of justice. After a prolonged investigation the inquest was adjourned. Turberville, on hearing that he was suspected, surrendered himself to the police until the final result of the inquest should be known; but as there was no evidence against him he was discharged, and since that time he has, it is said, absconded.

Brighton.—Some alarm was felt in this town on Saturday in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Dart* steamer from Dieppe, due the previous Thursday. It appears that she left that port on Thursday, having been prevented doing so before by the boisterous state of the weather, having on board 57 passengers; she was, however, unable to accomplish her voyage, and, after an absence of nearly 12 hours, returned to port. Ten of the passengers then left the vessel, which on the following day proceeded with the remainder. She was, however, again unable to reach her destination, and the captain was obliged to make Newhaven harbour, about ten miles eastward of this place. On entering the port, the vessel ran against the eastern piers, and carried away her starboard paddle-box, besides suffering other injury. The vessel now refused to answer her helm, and some additional damage was done by the breakers before she could be towed into the harbour. Intelligence of the disaster was immediately forwarded to the company, who have sent down another vessel to supply the place of the *Dart* for the remainder of the season.—A few days since, as one of the few coaches that are now left on the road was on its way to this town, the wheels, which were new, ignited from the friction, near Alcorne. The passengers became alarmed, and quitting the coach proceeded on their journey as they best could, some procuring other conveyances, but the greater number having to walk the whole distance. Another set of wheels having been at length procured, the coach proceeded with a few of the passengers who would not leave, and arrived here about six hours after the usual time.

Bristol.—On Monday morning the country-house of Mr. Baker, maltster, Stratton-street, was feloniously entered and robbed of gold to the amount of 116*l.*, with 50*l.* in small notes of the Bank of England, and a number of negotiable bills to a very large amount. The robbery, it has been ascertained, was effected by a man named James Rees, a resident clerk on the premises, assisted by his son, and a young man named Jeffries, lately residing in London, by breaking open the safe drawer, and abstracting the property. The elder Rees has since been apprehended, and is in custody in this town, but the bulk of the property has been carried off by the son and Jeffries, who are supposed to be now in London, where it is known they arrived by railroad on Tuesday afternoon, and for whose apprehension a reward of 20*l.* is offered.

Deal.—It is said that there is now no probability that the caisson, on which the projected lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands is to be built, will be conveyed to its destination this winter; and some doubt appears to be entertained whether the plan proposed is likely to succeed. The present machine appears to be considered by practical men as constructed of too light iron-work at the base, and is in consequence so leaky that it does not hold in the air or exclude the water, and remains a fixture in the mud at the pier end. It is now stated that it is to be taken to pieces and re-constructed on a cradle of woodwork, and, when finished, launched into deep water, like a ship. It is added, however, that Mr. Bush, the engineer, and his friends are still very sanguine of success.

Dover.—During the last month about 600 horses have been shipped at this port, for the French cavalry. It is said that there are about 2,500 in all contracted for, and that the transport across the Channel cannot, at the rate it is now proceeding, be completed for several months to come. During the boisterous weather of last week, a steamer, which had started with 20 horses, after encountering a severe gale, was obliged to put back, when it was found that two of the animals were so much hurt as to require being immediately shot, and several others were injured.—An inquest has been held in this town on a gentleman who was found by the head gardener of Mr. J. M. Fector, lying on his face in a ditch, in the shrubbery, near Kearsney-abbey. On the body were found a passport and several documents, from which it appeared that the name of deceased was Charles Adolphus Morris Bresler, an M.D. practising at Breslau, in Germany. He was about 39 years of age, his native place is supposed to have been Ausland, and he was described in his passport as travelling for pleasure. He arrived in this town from Ostend on the 4th Sept., and remained here all the time, with the exception of a short visit to Canterbury. He was very respectably dressed, and is said to have had a great deal of money about him when he first arrived; but there were only two or three copper coins of German money of small value upon him when he was discovered by the

gardener. The last time he was seen alive was about ten days previous, when he was met by a fellow-countryman, who parted with him but a short distance from the place where the body was afterwards found in a decomposed state. How deceased came by his death could not be ascertained, although there was reason to fear it was his own act. The jury, after a long investigation, returned a verdict of "Found dead."

Exeter.—A few days since a highway robbery and attempt at murder was committed near Rockbeare on a man named Cleod, a resident of that place. It seems that he had been sitting some time at the County Hotel, the half-way house between this city and Honiton, in conversation with three men, two of whom were thatchers of Whimple the other a stranger. On leaving the house the two thatchers parted from Cleod, who was accompanied by the other man; the latter, after proceeding a short distance, took an opportunity to get behind Cleod, and knocking him down, robbed him of his money, and left him on the ground as he supposed dead. He was afterwards found in the road and conveyed to Rockbeare; but his life is despaired of. The police have been in pursuit of the man who committed the outrage, but he has not yet been apprehended.

Helston.—A meeting has been held of the ratepayers of this parish, when the churchwardens proposed a rate of fourpence in the pound to defray the expenses of repairing the church. An amendment was moved that there be no rate granted; which, being seconded and put to the vote, was carried by a majority of seven.

Lewes.—Within the last few days a robbery has been committed at the mansion of Mr. Baber, at Hailsham, under the following circumstances. It appears that Mr. Baber has a taste for ornithology, and on the day in question, one of his servants told him a man had called to say there was an extraordinary white bird in his park, larger than a goose. Mr. Baber, with his groom and coachman, armed with guns, sallied forth in search of the bird; but had not been absent long when the alarm-bell at the mansion rang. On their return they were surprised to find the maid-servant locked in an upper room; and on inquiry, she stated that after their departure the same man got in at the parlour window, dragged her up stairs, and made her disclose where her master's money was kept. He then broke open a desk and carried off a quantity of sovereigns. It appears, however, that the house was well secured, and that strict orders had been given not to open the doors during the absence of the men-servants. The girl stated that she was struck twice on the head with a hammer, although there was no mark left. She was apprehended and examined before the magistrates; but as there was no trace at present to the money, she was discharged. It has since been ascertained that a young man who kept her company was near the spot at the time. The police have the matter in hand, and, it is thought, will shortly bring the guilty party to justice.

Liverpool.—At a meeting of the Guardian Society in this town, an association which ranks among its members the merchants and bankers as well as tradesmen of the borough, instituted for the purpose of protecting the mercantile community from the depredations of swindlers, it was resolved unanimously that the best thanks of the society are due, and are hereby given, to the proprietors of "The Times" newspaper for the valuable services rendered by them to the mercantile community and the public in exposing and frustrating the recent fraudulent conspiracy, as exhibited in the trial of "Bogle *v.* Lawson," and for their disinterested public spirit and integrity in refusing to compromise with the plaintiff for a trifling sum the action which they have so successfully defended with unparalleled perseverance and assiduity, and at an unprecedented pecuniary sacrifice. It was also resolved that the sum of ten guineas be sent as a subscription in aid of the fund now raising for a testimonial to the proprietors of "The Times," and that the same be sent to the Lord Mayor of London, as treasurer to that fund.—It is stated that trade in this city has been better during the past week than for any similar period for some time back. In the sugar market there has been a brisk and an extensive demand; while the cotton market continues active, with a good demand for consumption. The minor articles of trade have felt the effects of the improvement in the great staples, sugar and cotton; though the imports of produce generally have been heavy during the week.—A very destructive fire has occurred here on the premises of Messrs. Kirby & Co. tallow-refiners, Bridgewater-street. Though every assistance was immediately procured, in consequence of the combustible nature of the materials, and the crowded state of the adjoining buildings, nine houses were soon involved in the flames: and though, fortunately, no lives were lost, a great amount of property was destroyed before the fire was subdued.

Manchester.—On Saturday Mr. R Thelwell, who lately carried on an extensive business as jeweller and silversmith in St. Ann's-square, was charged before the magistrates on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery committed on his own premises about seven weeks ago, when property to the amount of 9,000*l.* was stolen. Owing to the singular nature of the charge, and the amount of property in question, the case excited very great interest. Mr. Thelwell, it seems, had been made a bankrupt, and the robbery was committed on the 22d August, at the time when the assignees were in possession of the property. A great deal of circumstantial evidence was adduced implicating the prisoner, as well as a man named Moobay, who had been employed as a porter in the establishment. The magistrates said that, without expressing any opinion, they felt bound to call on Mr. Thelwell to find two sureties in 1000*l.* each, for his appearance on Saturday, this day; and Moobay was also required to find the necessary sureties.—A few days since, all the bricklayers, amounting to above 300 men, who have been engaged at the terminus of the railway between this town and Birmingham, struck their work, in consequence of the company having engaged three or four men not belonging to the Bricklayers' Club. It appears that wages form no part of the dispute, but the men refuse to work until the obnoxious parties have been dismissed.—A serious accident occurred in this town on Thursday, occasioned by the bursting of the boiler of a steam-engine, by which no less than seven workmen were killed on the spot, and many others so severely injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The accident happened on the premises of Messrs. Elce and Co., machine and tool makers, Jersey-street, Ancoats, and the particulars appear to be as follows:—The workmen, to the number of between 30 and 40, had assembled as usual for their labour at an early hour, and had collected, waiting for the remainder of their companions, in the engine-room attached to the premises. The engineer is supposed to have lighted the fire as usual, and supplied the boiler with the usual quantity of water, and was conversing with the mechanics, when suddenly the explosion took place and stretched twelve of the men on the floor, knocked several of the others down, destroyed the whole of the machinery, and completely blew away one end of the building, besides doing much further mischief. The effect of the explosion was severely felt in the neighbourhood, and, it is said, created a shock like an earthquake. Many of the workmen had just entered the premises, and perceiving something wrong, hid themselves in some place of security, while the others proceeded forward and met with instant death. The boiler appears to have burst in the centre, for whilst one half remained within the building, the other took an opposite direction, and in its course drove a heap of coals a considerable distance, then ploughed up the earth in the yard to a great depth, and taking a slanting direction, threw down a strong brick wall, and fell into the canal, from which it has not yet been recovered. The cause of this serious accident has not been discovered; and it is hardly expected that it will ever be explained, as the engineer and those immediately near him, with the exception of a man and a boy, were killed on the spot. The two last appear to have had an extraordinary escape. The amount of property destroyed cannot at present be estimated; but the accident, from its melancholy consequences, has caused, it is said, more excitement in this town than anything of the kind that has taken place for many years.

Minsted.—A local paper states that there are living in the New Forest, not far from this place, in obscure circumstances, the descendants of the person who found King William Rufus after his death, and conveyed him in a cart to Winchester. They bear the name of Purkis, and it is considered remarkable, that they hold the same plot of ground which was occupied by their progenitor, and follow the same calling, which is that of burning wood for charcoal. Some few years back, it is said, part of an ancient wheel was to be seen on the premises, which local credulity regarded as belonging to the cart in which the body was conveyed to its destination!

Newcastle-under-Lyne.—A short time since we noticed some cases of adulteration of flour at this place, which at the time produced considerable sensation. Another case connected with the same subject was heard a few days since before the county magistrates, from which it appeared that a new firm having succeeded to the Union Mill, the chief constable here gave them an order for some flour, which made his children ill, and an investigation took place, the result of which was, that in all probability the men employed to separate the adulterated from the good flour, had made a mistake, rejecting three sacks as adulterated which were good, and retaining as good three which were adulterated. This was explained, and the magistrates exonerated both the firms from blame.

Norwich.—A meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was advertised to take place in this city a few days since, was disturbed by the Chartists, who had been urged to attend by printed bills. Lord Wodehouse had no sooner taken the chair than the interruption began; and finding that the Chartists would not allow the speakers to be heard, he adjourned the meeting. The Chartists then placed one of their party, a Socialist, in the chair; but he had no sooner got possession of it than he was taken into custody by two policemen, who removed him from the hall amidst great excitement. Some angry discussions against clergymen then commenced, and the Rev. Mr. Crofts, who had been deputed by the parent society, undertook, though the meeting was adjourned, to explain the objects of the society to the riotous assemblage. He was, however, continually interrupted by every kind of abuse, and the Chartists, after a scene of great confusion and much exciting debate against the Church and existing institutions, dispersed. The magistrates, before whom their chairman was taken, considered that there was no case against him, and he was accordingly discharged.

Portsmouth.—On Monday, during the operations against the wreck of the *Royal George*, which are still proceeding, one of the divers met with an accident which had nearly proved fatal, owing to the bursting of the pipe by which he was supplied with air from the forcing air-pump on deck. Fortunately the accident did not occur without the men above being immediately aware of it, as it was accompanied by a shrill rushing noise, denoting the escape of the air, so that they instantly pulled him up, even before he made a signal to them to that effect. On removing his helmet he proved to be insensible, but on using the proper remedies he was soon restored. On Wednesday, one of the divers brought up a brass dog collar, with the inscription "Thomas Little, Victory, 1781," engraved upon it. A second explosion of 170lb. in the centre of the coals, has had the desired effect of clearing down to the bottom of the mass; the iron ballast upon which they were lying is now felt, and several of them have been got up.

Ramsgate.—The objectionable practice of openly bathing on the sands at this place, which has recently been exposed in several letters in the columns of the morning papers, was brought under the notice of the commissioners of pavements of this town on Tuesday, in consequence of a letter written to that body by a gentleman, calling their attention to the evil, and requesting their immediate interference. There was a very full board, and it was suggested that a conference should take place with the proprietors of the bathing-machines, with the view of remedying the evil, and that a police-officer should be placed on the sands to watch the bathers. A gentleman present said that the coverings of the machines ought to be placed so as to front the sea. After a short conversation, the subject was ordered to be referred to the police committee.

Southampton.—The works of the Artesian well on the Common, it is said, are now proceeding very favourably; the contractors having already reached the depth of 430 feet. Should no untoward accident happen, it is expected that the works will be completed by the beginning of next summer.—Whiting are said to be so plentiful in the river here, that it is no uncommon occurrence for a single person to catch from 10 to 20 dozen; and they are retailing in the town at the rate of 6*d.* per dozen.

Stockport.—A local paper states, as an indication of the distressed state of the poorer class of ratepayers in this borough, that no less than 300 persons were summoned a few days since before the magistrates for non-payment of their poor-rates; and that there were upwards of fifty fresh applications for relief made at the relieving office of one township alone, on the same day, there being seventeen townships in the union, and relief being dispensed by three relieving officers. The magistrates, overseers, and guardians have held a consultation on points connected in some way with this subject. Their proceedings were private, and therefore it is not known what transpired. It is understood, however, that the object of the consultation was to arrange for the collection of the rates—especially with reference to parties in impoverished circumstances—in accordance with some definite plan, which should compel those persons to discharge their rates who were proved to be competent, either by instalments or otherwise; but that such as really could not pay, should be exempt from any order at that time, on the understanding that they would be called upon to discharge their arrears whenever their circumstances might improve. This arrangement was strictly adhered to, and 300 summonses were disposed of in accordance with it.

West Retford.—A person called Thomas Ward, a farmer's son of this place, a few days since, while in a state of intoxication, rode over two female servants, one of whom has since died from the injuries received. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned against the prisoner, who has been committed to take his trial.

Whitby.—A fatal accident has occurred at this place, by which four lives have been sacrificed. The sea having become very rough in consequence of a heavy gale blowing, several fishing yawls were observed along the coast unable to gain the port. In consequence, one of the life-boats was launched, and proceeded with provisions for the yawls, in order that they might remain out at sea until it became more tranquil. In crossing the bar a heavy breaker struck the boat, which immediately capsized and drifted to sea. The other life-boat was then immediately launched and sent to the rescue of the crew, four of whom, however, were unfortunately drowned. The remainder clung to the bottom of the boat, with the exception of one man, on whom it had turned over; a hole was cut through the bottom and he was extricated, after being under the hull nearly two hours.—The party concerned in the late murder of Mrs. Robinson, noticed in a previous Number, has hitherto effectually eluded the hands of justice, and no clue to his discovery has yet been ascertained.

Windsor.—A local paper informs us that Prince Albert has purchased the valuable stock and crops on the Norfolk and Flemish farms, Windsor Great Park, formerly in the occupation of his Majesty King William IV., which have been valued to his Royal Highness from the Crown by order of her Majesty's Commissioners. The new royal stables are expected to be ready by Christmas.

Wisbeach.—The *Cambridge Chronicle* states that above 20,000 bushels of apples have been shipped, within the last two months, from this place, for the north of England.

Railways.—A fatal accident has happened on the line of the London and Birmingham Railway, near Brough, to a gatekeeper named Heesom. It appears that as the last train reached the gate kept by deceased, about half-past nine, it being then quite dark, the engineer found that it was not opened, and on arriving at Hull he reported the neglect of the keeper, and it was intended that he should be severely reprimanded the next day. Early in the morning, however, he was found lying dead on the line; and it is supposed that he had fallen asleep in his box at the time the train was coming up, and being startled by the whistle of the engine, had run to the gate, but being too late to open it, had been knocked down and run over by the train.—A new system of signals for railroads has been invented by Mr. Hall, the managing director of the Eastern Counties Railroad, intended to supersede the red and white flags now carried and exhibited by policemen at certain distances, and which have been sometimes found inadequate to the purpose. The new signal, which is called the Panel or fan signal, has, when put in operation, the appearance of an upright post about 12 feet high, sur-

mounted by a piece of woodwork resembling in shape that of a closed fan. Where they both join is a strong iron framework. In the upper woodwork three panels are encased, which are worked by machinery, and when brought down to the iron framework before described, assume the appearance of a crimson quadrant of a span sufficient to be visible in a straight line for two miles. When a train is about to start, the three panels are lowered; and as soon as it has started and reached the signal, the man in charge of it sets in motion a piece of machinery, which gradually works up the three panels in 15 minutes, and the signal at the end of that time presents its original appearance. By this arrangement engine-drivers will be able accurately to calculate the time which has elapsed since a train has passed; one panel indicating 5 minutes, two 10, and three a quarter of an hour. The new signal will in a few days be put in operation on the Eastern Counties Railway.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Preston and Wyre Railway was held, when it appeared from the report, which was of considerable length, that the traffic on the railway from the 1st April to the 1st Oct. had been to the extent of 107,920 passengers, which was considerably beyond that of the former half-year. A steamer daily plied on the lakes, and other steamboats were now going between Fleetwood and the Isle of Man, Whitehaven, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and a large traffic was going on between Belfast and the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. The commerce of the port of Fleetwood had increased so extensively as to require a dock for large vessels, in order to leave the quay free for steamboats and coasters. The iron facing of the wharf at Fleetwood, and a pier for landing cattle at all times of tide, were completed. A large edifice, called the North Euston Hotel, had been erected, and a church had been finished and consecrated, and the new town of Fleetwood was forming rapidly. The works of the railway stood well. The total cash for traffic during the half-year was 20,841*l.*, which left a net profit after expenses of 8,504*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, which was to be appropriated to the payment of a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share of 25*l.* The total cash received on account of the railway was 310,000*l.*, and towards the harbour 67,000*l.* A large sum being still necessary for the completion of the other works of the company, a further issue of new shares of 25*l.*, at a reduced rate, was proposed by the directors. After some discussion the report was agreed to and adopted.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey with their suite left London on Tuesday, and were expected to arrive in this city yesterday afternoon. The boisterous state of the weather induced the noble earl to change the place of embarkation from Liverpool to Holyhead, at which latter port one of the contract steamers was placed at his disposal. Lord Eliot, the Chief Secretary, has arrived at the Castle, and entered on the duties of his office.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell rose before the minutes of the previous meeting were read and said, that all routine and matters of form should give way to the expression of Irish gratitude to America for the sympathy and support she was daily extending to this country. He had then to announce that the subscription of 160*l.* had been received that week from the New York Repeal Association. He was delighted to learn the rapid progress which the cause of repeal was making on the other side of the Atlantic. It was not confined to any one town or state, nor to those persons in America who are emigrants from Ireland: on the contrary, it was spreading throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the native-born sons of America were foremost in the ranks of their transatlantic supporters. Mr. O'Connell said he should move that this letter be referred to the committee to prepare a suitable reply. The fact was, that some other letters from America were lying unanswered, but this apparent neglect arose from the attention which the committee was paying to the municipal elections. In a few days, however, they would have ample time to devote that attention which the subject required. In a very short time he would have the honour of addressing the association from that spot as the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. The Liberals were tolerably sure of twelve out of the fifteen wards—probably they would have thirteen. The power of nominating a lord mayor would then be in the power of the Liberals; in fact, they would have the entire patronage of the corporation; but he would pledge himself that after three meetings it would prove its decided liberality, and that the distinction between Protestant and Catholic should be unknown among them. They would thus form a decided contrast to the conduct pursued in the old corporation, which for fifty years had the power of admitting Catholics to the freedom of the city, and for fifty years studiously excluded them from such right. The Secretary then proceeded to read the communications received during the week, which were principally letters, enclosing subscriptions; one of these was from the Secretary of a Repeal Association in Glasgow, with 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and in which the writer stated that in a short time there would be an association in every town for the repeal of the union. The whole amount of the several sums received was nearly 460*l.*

Limerick.—On Thursday night, the 7th inst., an attempt was made to upset the mail that runs from Dublin to this city, at a spot between Dwyer's-hill and Nenagh, by raising two cordons of stones across the road. The coach is said to have had a very narrow escape; but fortunately no accident occurred. The coach running from this place to Nenagh passed the same spot one hour before, but at that time there was no obstruction on the road.

Armagh.—An illegal meeting of Ribbon delegates was a few days since surprised at the fair of Middletown, in this county, when two of the principals, named O'Hare and Brady, were seized and committed for trial at the ensuing assizes. It seems that a cousin of the latter has already been transported for a similar offence.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Sir William Rae, the Lord Advocate, has published a letter, in which he declares that he never said, as had been reported in the local papers, that the Ministry had a bill for the settlement of the Church question to propose to Parliament. He merely expressed his hope that sufficient time for the consideration of measures proper to be adopted in the present critical state of the country would be accorded to Ministers by his countrymen generally, and more particularly by those to whom the Church question was one of such deep interest. He considered, moreover, that it ought to be recollected that, however much the great importance of that question might be felt, it merely affected a portion of the United Kingdom, and only a part, though a very large one, of the inhabitants of that portion. That it had, therefore, no claim of preference over those more extensive measures which concerned the whole empire, embracing Scotland as a part. Further, that the difficulties attending the Church question were very great, and required the most mature consideration, so much so indeed that no one had ventured to suggest a perfect remedy for them. Some were willing to take the Duke of Argyll's bill as an instalment; but no Government, he considered, ought, and he was persuaded the present never would countenance a measure of that description, or one which should not, if possible, operate as a complete remedy; so that the peace of the Church might not again be disturbed. All that he was able to promise was that the question would be fully and impartially considered; and this promise he made the more confidently, as he had ascertained from one of her Majesty's Government that it would meet with such consideration. That with this all friends of the Church, he thought, ought to rest satisfied, and patiently allow the time requisite for that consideration; and he would only add, that no efforts on his part ever had, or would on this occasion, be wanting to promote what should appear to him to be the real interests of the Church of Scotland.—At the recent monthly meeting of the Presbytery of this city, some excitement was occasioned by the Moderator's reading a letter he had received from a member of their body, Mr. Marshall, and which stated that his confidence in the form of Church government established in this country having been very much shaken by recent events, he had felt it incumbent on him solemnly to reconsider its nature and scriptural foundation, and the result of this investigation had been a conviction at variance with the vow he took at ordination, "that the Presbyterian government and discipline of this Church are founded on the Word of God, and agreeable thereto." Episcopal government he believed to be not only expedient, but, being coeval with Apostolic times, to have had the sanction of those who were divinely authorised to plant and model the Christian church; and with such sentiments he could not remain any longer a minister of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Marshall, who was present, then addressed the meeting, and explained at length the reasons which had led him to take so serious a step; observing that so far from being influenced by pecuniary inducements, there was literally no prospect for himself and family but to cast themselves on the providence of God. Several other Ministers then addressed the Assembly; and as it was thought that an open court was not the proper place for discussion on so delicate a subject, it was finally resolved that a committee be appointed to argue the question with Mr. Marshall, to endeavour to convince him that the conclusion he had come to was an erroneous one, and make their report on the subject to the next ordinary meeting.

Glasgow.—On Tuesday there was a Chartist demonstration in this city, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the first time since his imprisonment in York Castle. In accordance with previous arrangements, Mr. O'Connor arrived the previous day at Greenock. A steamer had been engaged to bring him to this city, where, on his arrival, he was greeted by a great number of persons who had assembled on the quay. A carriage and six horses then conveyed him, amid bands of music and a large concourse of people, to the Green, where hustings had been erected, and where it had been made known that a public meeting was to be held. A resolution to petition Parliament for the Charter was first proposed and adopted unanimously, in order, it was said, to give the meeting a legal character; after which an appropriate address from the Chartists to Mr. O'Connor was read, to which that gentleman replied at some length, and shortly after the meeting quietly dispersed. It is said there were about 12,000 persons assembled on this occasion.—Within the last fortnight there have taken place three considerable commercial failures in this city. The first was a commission-house connected with North America; its liabilities are estimated at 40,000*l.*, the cause assigned being the want of remittances by the *Britannia*. A considerable portion of this sum, it is said, is due to the town of Paisley. The second was a calico-printing concern, not, however, in extensive business. The third, and most important, took place on Monday, and was in the shipping and commission business, the liabilities being estimated at from 40,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* The failure, it is stated, was unexpected, and the cause assigned, over investment in West India produce. It is added that these failures have increased the already existing distress and depression of trade, and have thrown an additional gloom over the city.

Paisley.—A meeting of the unemployed operatives in this town has been held for the purpose of memorializing the Queen and the Prime Minister on the subject of the existing distress. The meeting was numerously attended, and a number of speeches delivered on the present distress of the working classes, and the seriously depressed state of trade; after which suitable petitions were agreed to, praying that the condition of the inhabitants may be immediately taken into consideration.

Arbroath.—On Monday, as the up mail train from this town was passing Westhaven, an old woman was standing upon the rails at the foot crossing in the curve there. As soon as the engineer observed her, he reversed his engine, and sounded the alarm-whistle; but, from the speed at which the train was going, it was impossible to stop it in time, and the woman was killed on the spot. It appears that there was no blame attributable to the engineer; but as the accident occurred in a curve, he could not see the woman in time to stop the train, and she being very deaf did not hear the alarm-whistle. It also seems that the same woman has upon four or five occasions been pulled off the line just as the train was coming upon her, and the station-keeper at Carnoustie has several times cautioned her on the subject. This, it is said, is the first fatal accident which has occurred on the Dundee and Arbroath railway, although it has been now open for upwards of three years.—The local papers contain accounts of serious injuries caused by a hurricane on the east coast of this country, on Tuesday night and Wednesday the 5th and 6th inst., and fears are entertained that the shipping have suffered severely.

Dunfermline.—A Fife paper states that one day last week during a heavy thunder-shower, a considerable number of small fishes fell from the clouds, at the Town-hill, about a mile north-east from this town. They were in general from 2 to 3½ inches in length, and although it is thought that they must have fallen from a considerable height, many of them were alive after they fell, and jumping among the grass.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—On Tuesday a new Comedy by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, called "Old Maids," was produced at this theatre before a numerous audience which had assembled to witness its first representation. The following is its plot:—A London jeweller and goldsmith of the olden time has two sons; the one, his favourite, assumes to have the industry and love of business of his father, and looks to be a fit heir to his merchandise and shop; the other, the favourite of the mother, has a bolder nature and a more ambitious spirit, learns the arts and accomplishments of a gentleman, and looks to cut out his fortunes in the world. As opposites to these characters in rank and condition, and as becomes of the play, are two dames of quality—young, handsome, and accomplished—the *Lady Anne* (Mrs. Nisbett) and the *Lady Blanche* (Madame Vestris). Both these ladies have forsworn matrimony. The *Lady Anne* has a lofty soul stored with masculine learning, and most disdainful of a sex which she overtops in intellect and knowledge. The *Lady Blanche* is "lovely exceedingly," and lavish of the triumph of her charms, for she admits courtiers on all hands, and flirts and romances with them, still without intending matrimony. A fourth actor in the comedy is *Sir Philip Brilliant* (Mr. C. Mathews), a Baronet, who combines the manners of a fop with the spirit of a gentleman. *Sir Philip* is on a command in Ireland, and, before leaving, goes to rate the London goldsmith for mis-setting a jewel in his feather, and, in so doing, passes upon the tradesman what his young and gentlemanly son takes to be an indignity. The way in which *Thomas Blount* (Mr. Vandenhoff) resents this, leads to a meeting ofence, in which, though not equal to the skill of *Sir Philip*, he displays so much manhood and good bearing, that the warm young Baronet makes a friend of him at once, takes him to Ireland, and helps his promotion in the service till he becomes a Colonel. His brother *John*, meanwhile, has inherited his father's wealth, and, although primed with conceit and purse-pride, yet partakes the ambition of his brother without his spirit, and, throwing up his business, tries to plunge into high society, and aspires to the hand of *Lady Blanche*. In the mean time, this lady, in the disguise of a yeoman's maid, has captivated the Colonel; after his sudden promotion she has an accidental interview with him, but he does not recognise her. The lady, after experimenting, to no purpose, on his senses, his vanity, and his jealousy, recovers him at last by re-appearing in the costume of the yeoman's maid. *Lady Anne*, who has undertaken to teach *Sir Philip Brilliant*, one of the unsuccessful suitors of *Lady Blanche*, how to succeed in his object, succeeds only in winning him for herself; and the play ends by the two ladies making a full confession to the audience of their folly in despising the men. There is an underplot bearing some resemblance to the farce of "High Life below Stairs," in which Mr. Harley elicited laughter by the frequent and quaint repetition of the exclamation, whenever the subject, "If there be one thing I am master in beyond another, it is that." The first act of the piece appears to have been the best, and to have raised expectations which were not fully realized. Everything was done for it in the way of dresses and scenery, and the acting was on the whole good. The piece went throughout with applause, which was, however, somewhat partial, and when the curtain fell there was a cry for the author, but it seemed that he had left the house. The piece was then announced for repetition.

Adelphi.—On Monday night, a Comic Burletta, entitled "Cocorico, or My Aunt's Bantam," was produced at this theatre. The story depends chiefly upon the adventures of a young rustic beauty in search of a favourite hen of her aunt's, which has, by the ruse of a young lover, been stolen from her charge, and which, in the absence of the

old lady, she goes through all kinds of innocent difficulties to recover. The part of this gentle heroine, *Minette* by name, was cleverly supported by Miss E. Terry, a young lady almost new to the stage, and of great promise in so far as her acting is concerned. Mrs. H. P. Grattan enacted the part of *Cocorico* with considerable animation, and Mr. Paul Bedford played, with his usual eccentricity of verbiage and voice, the part of a Sergeant of Bombadiers. The few airs introduced into the burletta were not of an unpleasing character. During the progress of the piece there were a few hisses, which had the effect of calling Mr. Yates upon the stage, who denounced them to the audience in indignant terms, as unfair and partial in themselves, and very discouraging to the actors. The audience supported his remarks with their applause, during which Mr. Yates announced the piece for repetition, adding that it had been successful in a run of 80 nights in Paris.

Olympic.—This theatre re-opened on Monday night for the winter season. The house was fairly attended, and with the addition of some new decorations, had an improved appearance. The company is of average talent, comprising some good names, and among others that of Mrs. Waylett. The season commenced with the performance of the Burletta of "First Impressions;" after which, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the strength of the company, Miss Lebatt, Mr. Rhodes, and Mrs. Waylett taking the leading verses. The latter lady, who was enthusiastically greeted, was also encored in her songs of "Kate Kearney" and "Away to the Mountain's Brow," which she sang with her usual effect and expression. A slight Comic Ballet was next introduced, in which the performers were nearly all juveniles, but acquitted themselves with considerable credit. The dances, which were some of them of a ludicrous character, were adapted to familiar Scotch airs, and their revelry and grotesqueness kept the audience in good humour. A Comic Drama, called "Cousin Peter," was the next novelty. It was got up with due attention to scenery and appointments, and was perfectly successful.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

Monday.—It is said to be many years since the town was so full of company on the first day of an October race week. The exercise ground presented a scene of unusual animation; some hundreds of horses were out, and the weather being delightfully mild and bright, a great number of visitors were present to see them take their gallops. The race-list for the day contained seven races, besides two matches. The following are the returns of all the principal events:—

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each. T. Y. C. (8 *subs.*)—Mr. Thornhill's St. Colomb (Pettit) 1; Mr. Byng's Garry Owen, 2. The following were not placed:—Mr. Graydon's Miss Heathcote, Lord Miltown's Wirrestrew, Mr. Wigram's Nebros, and Mr. Gratwicke's Clementina. Betting—6 to 4 on Garry Owen. The winner and Wirrestrew took the lead at a good pace to the cords, where Garry Owen made a push for the front, and succeeded in defeating Wirrestrew, but failed to get fairly alongside St. Colomb, who won a fine race by a head; Wirrestrew a good third.

The Garden Stakes of 100 Sovs. each. T. M. M. (5 *subs.*).—Lord Albemarle's Ralph (Whitehouse), 1; Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans, 2; Duke of Rutland's Flambeau, 3; Duke of Portland's c. by Mundig, out of Thebes, 4. Betting—5 to 4 on Ralph, 5 to 2 agst Flambeau, 5 to 1 agst Sir Hans, and 5 to 1 agst Mundig c. The Duke of Rutland declared to win with Sir Hans. Ralph made all the running, and won in a common canter by six lengths.

Mr. Goodman's Remnant (Conelly) beat the Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak. T. Y. C. 100 h. ft. 5 to 4 on Remnant. Won easily by a length.

The £50 Plate. A. F.—Duke of Grafton's Florence (J. Day), 1; Mr. Bateman's Vapour, 2. Mr. Graydon's Clinker, 3. The following also started:—Mr. Ford's Jim Crow, Mr. Boyce's Scroggins, Mr. J. Day's Tamburini, Mr. Bradford's Creole, and Lord Albemarle's Buffalo. Betting—11 to 10 agst Florence, 9 to 2 agst Tamburini, and 5 to 1 agst Buffalo. Florence took the lead, kept it, and won very easily by two lengths.

The £50 Plate. T. Y. C.—Lord Albemarle's c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Ally Robinson, 1; Mr. Thornhill's Sister to Perseus, 2; Mr. B. Greene's ch. c. by Wiseacre, out of Zany's dam, 3. The following were not placed:—Lord March's Teapot, Lord G. Bentinck's Topsail, Col. Peel's Rochester, Lord Chesterfield's f. by Colwick out of Game Lass, Mr. Bateman's Hartoe, Mr. Rogers's Prosody, Mr. Payne's c. by Sheet Anchor, out of Lady Fulford, Mr. Forth's Vibration, and Mr. Ford's Sideboard. Betting—3 to 1 against Ally c., 7 to 2 agst Sister to Perseus (t.), 6 to 1 agst Mr. Greene's c., 6 to 1 agst Rochester, and 7 to 1 agst Game Lass. After a couple of false starts, Mr. Thornhill's filly and Topsail started with the lead, and made play at a good pace to the cords, where Topsail gave way to the Wiseacre colt, and the Ally colt, challenging the filly, headed her without difficulty, and won easily by a length. The Wiseacre colt was a length behind the second, and was between two and three lengths in advance of Mr. Payne's colt, who was fourth.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Flambeau received forfeit from Lord Lichfield's The Corsair. A. F. 200 h. ft.

Col. Peel's Camelean received forfeit from Lord Exeter's Cesarewitch. D. M. 200 h. ft.

Tuesday.—The races fixed to come off to-day were not numerous, being limited to a match, the Clearwell and the Cesarewitch Stakes. The last mentioned event, however, appears to have prove sufficiently attractive to bring together a large assemblage of company on the heath. The visitors from Cambridge and more distant localities, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, were also numerous, and gave a happy relief to the gloom which arose from the occasional heavy showers. The sides of the course were studded with fashionable equipages, and the equestrian corps mustered in considerable numbers. Fortunately about the time the races commenced the clouds disappeared, and a brilliant sunshine gave additional splendour to the scene—a scene of great excitement, scarcely, it is said, surpassed, if equalled, on any former occasion, so large a field as 27 horses never having been known to start at Newmarket for any one stake. The success of Iliona, respecting whose name so much learned discussion has taken place, and which we have already referred to, was hailed by the friends of Lord Palmerston with undisguised pleasure. We may mention here that the dispute about the correct way of pronouncing this horse's name has been decided against Lord Palmerston and his abettors, who accordingly have to regulate the bets, and pay the forfeits incurred by their adherence to false quantity. The following are the details of the events of this day:—

The Clearwell Stakes of 40 Sovs. each. T.Y.C.—

Col. Anson's Attila, by Colwick Holmes	1
Mr. Wiseacre's Wiseacre	2
Col. Peel's [illegible], out of Hester 7lb extra	3
Lord Albemarle's Robin	4
Mr. Coleman's Gazelle	5

Wiseacre took the lead at a good pace, followed by Attila and Robin nearly abreast, and the Hester colt well up; in these positions they ran to the cords, where Attila went to Wiseacre, headed him after a short struggle, and won cleverly by a length, the same distance separating Wiseacre from the Hester colt. Robin was about a length from the latter, and was a long way in advance of Gazelle. Betting—7 to 4 agst Wiseacre; 9 to 4 agst Attila (taken); 7 to 2 agst Robin; and 6 to 1 agst Hester c.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 Sovs. each, and 300 added. Two miles and a quarter.—Lord Palmerston's Iliona (West) . . 1
Lord Eglintoun's The Young'un 2
The following were not placed:—St. Francis, Flambeau, Orelia, Warden, Cruiskeen, Roscius, The Currier, Retriever, Welfare, Johnny Pocahontas, Bob Peel, The Genius, Emma c, Miss Stilton, The Squire, I-am-not-aware, Belgrade, The Ruler, Thirsk, Tantida, Wirrestrew, Halfcaste, Miss Mary Ann filly. After two false starts the whole lot got away in excellent order, presenting a scene to the crowd on the Ditch that Epsom alone can equal. Johnny at once took the lead at a good pace, followed by Half-caste and Iliona, a rack of light-weights following them in such close order that it would be impossible to say which were in front; the rear was composed of Warden, Flambeau and the Squire. Before they had travelled a quarter of a mile, Cartwright, who was on the Squire, found that his horse was scarcely able to move; and before the leading horses had reached the Ditch he was beaten right off. In other respects the race continued as stated above till near the Gap, when Half-caste headed Johnny, and carried the running into the flat; Iliona then took a commanding lead, followed by Johnny and Half-caste, behind whom were Welfare, the Young'un, and a ruck of about 15, all in tolerably good places. At the D M. post tailing commenced and at the bushes all were beaten except the Young'un, Cruiskeen, Wardan, Barbara, Flambeau, and Welfare, Iliona still leading. About a distance from home, Welfare, The Young'un, and Cruiskeen made a simultaneous effort, but were unable to catch Iliona, who went in an easy winner by a length; The Young'un beating Welfare and Cruiskeen for second by a neck; no third was placed. Barbara was a bad fifth, and Flambeau sixth; I-am-not-aware and Warden were next, but the rush of horsemen from the sides of the course prevented its being ascertained how the others came in. The Squire walked in long after the other horses had passed the post. Betting—7 to 2 agst The Squire, 4 to 1 agst Iliona, 8 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware, 12 to 1 agst Orelia, 12 to 1 agst The Ruler, 15 to 1 agst Welfare, 17 to 1 agst Bob Peel, 20 to 1 agst the Young'un, and 40 to 1 agst Roscius.

Wednesday.—*Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (4 *subs.*)

Lord Exeter's f. by Beiram, out of Dahlia	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Crusade	2
Mr. Theobald's f. by Camel, out of Citron	3
General Wyndham's The Sopwell Nun	4

Betting—9 to 4 agst Sopwell Nun, 5 to 2 agst Dahlia, 7 to 2 agst Citron, and 3 to 1 agst Crusade. The Dahlia filly made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. She was claimed.

Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs. each, and 25 added. T. Y. C. (6 *subs.*)—

Mr. Rogers's c. by Hymen, out of Birthday (Bartholomew)	1
Mr. Pettit's Michaelmas Day	2

Mr. Connop's Miss Wicked, Lord Miltown's Wirrestrew, Mr. Goodman's Mungo Park, and Mr. Wright's Folly, were not placed. Betting—11 to 8 agst Michaelmas Day, 9 to 2 agst Wirrestrew, 3 to 1 agst Folly, and 4 to 1 agst Miss Wicked. Wirrestrew and Miss Wicked ran together in front till half way up the cords, when the Birthday colt (who has been named Bridegroom), and Michaelmas Day passed, and made a slashing finish, Bridegroom winning by a neck.

The Town Plate of 50l. T. M. M.—

Mr. Isaac Day's Benedetta, (Chapple)	1
Mr. Sowerby's Phingari	2

Lord Albemarle's Exit, Mr. Gardner's Ethon, and Mr. Bradford's Vigilance, not placed. Betting—5 to 4 on Exit, and 5 to 2 agst Benedetta. Phingari cut out the work, followed by Vigilance and Ethon, the others waiting about 50 yards from home. Benedetta quitted the rear, headed Phingari in a few strides, and won cleverly by a length.

The Outlands' Stakes of 30 Sovs. each. B. M. (3 *subs.*)—Lord Exeter's Silistria walked over.

Thursday.—Mr. Payne's Welfare received from Lord Kelburne's Pathfinder.

Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each. Winner to be sold for 150l., &c. T. Y. C. (7 *subs.*)

Mr. Pettit's Michaelmas-Day, (Pettit)	1
Mr. Berrington's Proof Print	2
Lord Orford's gr f by Clearwell out of Chapeau d'Espagne's dam	3
Mr. Newton's f by Jerry out of Fauchon by Lapdog	4
Colonel Peel's Brother to Vulture	5
Mr. Higgins's c Vigo	6

Betting—7 to 4 agst Proof Print, and 2 to 1 agst Michaelmas-Day, who made all the running, and won by a length.

Lord Exeter's Albion (Pettit, beat Lord Albemarle's Minaret. T. Y. C.; 100, h ft. 7 to 2 on Minaret. Won by half a length.

Mr. S. Stanley's Flambeau received forfeit from Lord Exeter's Cesarewitch. A. F.; 200, h ft

Col. Peel's I-am-not aware Nat, beat Mr. Booth's Colchicum. T M.: 100, h ft. 6 to 4 on I-am-not-aware, who won by a length.

The Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt (Robinson, beat Lord Chesterfield's The Knight of the Whistle. D. M; 500, h ft. 6 to 4 on the Knight. Won by six lengths.

Handicap Plate of 100l. A. F.—

Mr. Goodman's Isabella, (Crouch)	1
Lord Exeter's Silistria	2

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Forth's Camelino, Major Hay's Retriever, Mr. Greville's Rory O'More, Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel, Mr. I. Day's Tamburini, Mr. Smith's The Jovial Bachelor, Mr. Bell's Thirsk, Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus, Mr Pettit's Langolee, Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans, Lord Verulam's f Concertina, and Mr. Negus's Portsoken. Won by a length.

Miscellaneous.

Morning Papers.—The following extract from a return of the House of Commons shows the number of stamps issued during the months of April, May, and June to the four principal Morning Papers:—

	April.	May.	June.
The Times	525,000	475,000	650,000
Morning Chronicle	180,000	174,000	245,000
Morning Herald	120,000	130,000	155,000
Morning Post	95,080	110,000	100,070

The total number, therefore, of stamps issued to each of these papers, during these three months, were—*The Times*, 1,650,000; *Morning Chronicle*, 600,000; *Morning Herald* 405,000; and *Morning Post*, 305,150.

The Niger Expedition.—Letters were received in the City on Saturday, from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 25th July, announcing that the steam-vessels composing this expedition had arrived there from Sierra Leone; the Soudan on the 10th, the Albert on the 19th, and the Wilberforce on the 24th of that month. Everything relating to the expedition is represented as being in as flourishing a condition as its most sanguine friends could wish for. The apprehensions entertained by some persons previously to its departure from England, that the expedition might arrive at the mouth of the Niger somewhat late for ascending the river at the best possible period, appear to have been groundless, as from information gained on the coast from persons who had been up the Niger with Lander, it is found that large vessels would be unable to proceed above Iber at an earlier period than the month of August.

MARK LANE, Friday, Oct. 15.—Since Monday the Wheat trade has ruled rather flat, with a small quantity of English on sale. The transactions in Foreign have been to a limited extent, but in what has been done, Monday's currency was maintained. Fine malting Barley sells freely at the same prices, but the inferior sorts are neglected.—White Peas are more inquired after and the same rates are paid for Maple and Grey. There is a steady demand for Beans.—The Oat trade is exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s.		s.		s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	52 to 70	Red	56 to 68		
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		60 to 68	White	60 to 66		
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 35	Grind.	24 to 28		
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24		
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	26 to 28		
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 26		
Rye		36 to 42				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	27 to 36	Tick	36 to 40	Harrow	38 to 41	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	40 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40	
Peas, White	32 to 37	Maple	34 to 38	Grey	32 to 36	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 3	74 1	39 1	24 3	40 1	44 0	45 4
— 10	71 2	39 10	23 6	39 1	44 8	44 8
— 17	64 8	39 2	23 6	37 11	44 10	47 3
— 24	63 4	39 5	22 5	38 5	45 2	45 11
October 1	61 9	33 0	22 0	38 7	42 11	38 2
— 8	61 6	31 10	21 7	25 10	40 5	38 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	66 1	37 1	22 10	38 4	43 8	43 4
Duties	20 8	6 4	13 9	12 6	5 0	5 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Footit, Sheffield, scrivener—R. Lucas, Bristol, ironmonger—G. Miles, Oxford-street, cheesemonger.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. and J. Price and J. Purdy, Yeovil, Somersetshire, linen-drapers—T. J. Phillips, Newport, Monmouthsh., scrivener.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—T. Alletson and T. Frankland, oil-merchants, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.—J. S. Clark, Angel court, Throgmorton-street, broker—W. Monteath, Oxford-street, linen-draper—J. Peirce, Bedford, tailor—F. L. Byrne, Liverpool, wine-broker—R. Halford, W. H. Baldock, and O. Snoulten, Canterbury, bankers—J. Edwards, Hungerford, Berkshire, wine merchant—R. Morris, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber-merchant—J. Baldwin, Birmingham, wire-drawer—T. Holyland, Manchester, manufacturer of woollen cloths—J. Richmond and R. Smith, Manchester, yarn agents—E. Paine, Liverpool, dry-salter—S. Eastwood, Hudder-field, woolstaple.—T. Cheetham, sen., Stockport, Cheshire, surgeon—R. Drew, furniture broker, Camberwell—H. Pountney, jun., grocer, Birmingham—W. H. Taylor, druggist, Norwich—W. Iredale, woollen cloth-manufacturer, Smithriding, Yorkshire—J. Saunders, porter-merchant, Plymouth—J. Nield and J. Nield, jun., cotton-spinners, Saddleworth, Yorkshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Le Sage, Edinburgh, printseller—J. Hosie, Kildrummy, Aberdeenshire, grain-dealer—T. Kinnear, Ceres, Fifeshire, lime burner—J. Colquhoun, Paisley, bleacher—J. Hiddleston, jun., Morton, Dumfriesshire, draper.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday, the 10th of October, the wife of Mr. William Rendle, jun., Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, of a son—On the 9th inst., in Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. W. Hogg, Esq., M.P., of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at No. 9, Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, the lady of Mr. M. Meyers, of a son—On the 8th inst., at Upton, Essex, Mrs. R. F. Reynolds, of a son—On the 3d inst., the lady of W. Graham, of Airth, Esq., of a son and heir—On the 11th inst., at Nicoles Nymett, in Devonshire, the lady of W. Ellis, Esq., of a daughter—On the 12th inst., in Cambridge terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of H. Owen, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—On the 9th inst., at Leamington, Warwickshire, the lady of W. Prowden, of Prowdenham, Surr., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst., in Lyme Regis Church, G. D. O. K. Templer, Esq., son of J. Templer, Esq., of Bridport, to Caroline Wilhelmina, eldest daughter of Col. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B.—On the 7th inst., at Aston, S. Denton, jun., Esq., of Gray's inn square, to Mary, third daughter of the late J. D. Barster, Esq., of Hanley, Staffordshire—On the 7th inst., M. R. Sainter, jun., of St. Martin's-court, to Lydia, daughter of the late Mr. B. Parton, of Islington—On the 8th inst., at West Farleigh, Kent, Capt. Fitz-Herbert, Rifle Brigade, second son of Sir H. Fitz Herbert, Bart., of Tissington hall, Derbyshire, to Ellen Margaret, only daughter of J. Hepburn, Esq. of Tovil-place, Kent—On the 9th inst. at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir H. H. Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart., M.P., to Juliana Rebecca, only daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Fuller, G.C.H.

DIED.—At Chichester, on the 9th inst., Anne, the wife of Major Richardson—At Bedhampton, on the 2d inst., Miss Emily Lock—At Arreton, Isle of Wight, on the 3d inst., aged 86, Mr. James Stark—On the 7th inst., in his 33d year, much respected and regretted, the Right Hon. F. J. Lord Monson—On the 20th of August, at Calcutta, R. Davidson, Esq.—On the 23d of August, at New Orleans, Mr. T. Bradeck, late of London, aged 35—On the 30th ult., at Frankfort, the Marquis Jaucourt, the lady of S. Steibel, Esq., of Russell square—On the 3d inst., at Whitehaven, aged 69, P. Hodgson, Esq., for many years an eminent solicitor there, and one of the coroners for the county of Cumberland—On the 4th inst., at Belford, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Pratt, Esq., of Bells Hill, Northumberland—On the 6th inst., at his residence, York-terrace, Camberwell, Newington, J. E. Abbott, Esq., solicitor, in his 64th year—On the 8th inst., at Bridehead, in the county of Dorset, Jane, relict of the late R. Williams, of Moor Park, Herts, and of Bridehead, Esq., in the 102d year of her age, having been born on the 14th of November, 1739, old style.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 43. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841. PRICE 6d.

MESSRS. W. & F. YOUELL can supply a few Pairs of very healthy Plants of that beautiful and splendidly-formed RED PICOTEE, ANACREON, which has been so universally admired: price, per pair, 7s. 6d., or six pair for 2l. Early orders are solicited.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

J. D. PARKS, Dartford, Kent, respectfully informs the Public that he has large Plants of Sycamore, Poplar, Thorn, Acacia, Laburnum, and Larch Fir; all very cheap, to clear the ground. Some stand Apples and Trained Pears, all very cheap. Fine Weeping Ash, tall stems. Fine Standard and Dwarf Apples and Pears, and Nursery Stock in general.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10l. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold, and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

FINE STRONG PLANTS ONE YEAR FROM SEED.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid Ornamental Evergreen Trees ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL's Nursery, Great Yarmouth, at 5l. 5s. per dozen, or 25l. per hundred, and 240l. per thousand.

Specimens may be seen and Orders taken at their Agents, Messrs. Flanagan & Co., No. 9, Mansionhouse-street, London.

ROSES.—Messrs. LANE & SON'S new, select, and descriptive CATALOGUE OF ROSES is now ready for delivery, and may be had GRATIS at their Nursery, Great Berkhamstead, Herts: at Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s Seed Warehouse, 9, Mansionhouse-street; at Mrs. Johnston's, Arcade, Covent Garden, London; and at the British and Foreign Steam-packet Office, 44, Regent Street, Piccadilly.

Messrs. Lane & Son have the pleasure to acquaint their numerous Patrons and Customers that their Roses are this year remarkably fine, and as their stock is extensive, they may rely upon their kind orders being **fully met in every particular.**

ROSES.—CHESHUNT NURSERY, WALTHAM CROSS.

A. PAUL AND SON, NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN, beg to inform their Customers, and the Admirers of Roses in general, that their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ROSES **may be had on application, post paid, enclosing a Two-penny** Post Stamp. They solicit an inspection of their Stock, which may be readily seen, by the North-Eastern Railway eight times a-day, or by Coach hourly.

HEARTSEASE.

JOHN FRETTINGHAM has ready to send out 12 fine SEEDLING PANSIES for Two Guineas, which he can warrant fine-formed, distinct colours, beautiful eyes, admired and acknowledged the best by all who have seen them—in a word, first-rate show flowers. A remittance from strangers will be required, with the usual discount to trade.—Beeston Nursery, near Nottingham.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND YELLOW PICOTEES.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM-RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.—A Catalogue can be forwarded by post, on application.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.—**In answer to inquiries about the Victoria Raspberry, J. ROGERS begs to** inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that it is now in a fine bearing state at his Battersea Nursery, having at the present time a fine crop of ripe fruit on, and a great number of unripe of various sizes, sufficient to produce a good succession for a long time. **Early orders are respectfully solicited, as several persons who have seen them have ordered them by the hundred, which will soon reduce the stock.**

Eaton-square, Pimlico, Oct. 12th, 1841.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, **and PINKS.—Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders from their extensive and superb collection of the above** Flowers, at the undermentioned prices.

12 pairs of choice sorts,	1 pair of each	£1	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	3	0	0
12 ditto superior sorts,	ditto	2	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	5	0	0

Choice collection of **Pinks from 12s. to 18s. per dozen pairs. Selection left to W. and F. Youell. Catalogues may be had on application.**

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that they have made arrangements for the stock of that beautiful Picotee, named Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, which they will be prepared to send out to Subscribers on the 25th of September, 1842, at One Guinea per pair. As the stock of this elegant variety is very limited, Subscribers are particularly requested to make early application. A description of the properties of this Picotee appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 30, p. 487. Messrs. D. can also supply Amateurs with the best Carnations and Picotees at the following prices:—

12 Pairs of first-rate Show varieties	£3	0s.	0d.
12 Pairs of second-rate ditto	2	0	0
12 Pairs of third-rate ditto	1	4	0

Catalogues are now ready, and may be had gratis, by application to Messrs. Dickson, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre lane, Brixton, Surrey.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season, justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to ensure its universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit. Strong well rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." **Price £1 per hundred.**

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. BRISTOL MEETING, JULY 1842.

The Prizes are Open to General Competition.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF CATTLE 1842.

SHORT HORNS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January 1840	30	Sovs.
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	15	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1840, and more than one year old	20	,,
3.—To the owner of the best Cow in milk	**15**	,,
4.—To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old	15	,,
5.—To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer	10	,,

HEREFORDS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1840	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	15	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1840, and more than one year old	20	,,
3.—To the owner of the best Cow in milk	15	,,
4.—To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old	15	,,
5.—To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer	10	,,

DEVONS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1840	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	15	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1840, and more than one year old	20	,,
3.—To the owner of the best Cow in milk	15	,,
4.—To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old	15	,,
5.—To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer	10	,,

CATTLE OF ANY BREED, OR CROSS,

Not qualified to compete as Short-horns, Herefords, or Devons.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1840	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	**15**	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1840, and more than one year old	20	,,
3.—To the owner of the best Cow in milk	15	,,
4.—To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not **exceeding three years old**	**15**	,,
5.—To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer	10	,,

HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Cart-Stallion of four years old and upwards	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	20	,,
2.—To the owner of the best two years old ditto, foaled since the 1st of January, 1840	15	,,
3.—To the owner of the best Cart-Mare and Foal	**20**	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	**10**	,,
4.—To the owner of the best two-years old Filly	10	,,
5.—To the owner of the best THOROUGH BRED STALLION, Which shall have served mares at a price not exceeding three guineas, in the season of 1842	30	,,

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF SHEEP: 1842.

LEICESTERS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Shearling Ram	30	Sovs.
To the owner of the second best ditto	15	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Ram of any other age	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto	15	,,
3.—To the owner of the best pen of five Shearling Ewes	10	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	5	,,

SOUTHDOWNS, OR OTHER SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Shearling Ram	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto	**15**	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Ram of any other age	**30**	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto	**15**	,,
3.—To the owner of the best pen of 5 Shearling Ewes	**10**	,,
To the owner of the second best do. do.	5	,,

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP,

Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Shearling Ram	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto	15	,,
2.—To the owner of the best Ram of any other age	30	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto	15	,,
3.—To the owner of the best pen of 5 Shearling Ewes	10	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto ditto	**5**	,,

PIGS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Boar	15	,,
To the owner of the second best ditto	5	,,
2.—To the owner of the best breeding Sow	**10**	,,
3.—To the owner of the best pen of three Breeding Sow Pigs of the same litter, above 4, and under 9 months old	10	,,

IMPLEMENTS.

A Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Sovereigns.

EXTRA STOCK, ROOTS AND SEEDS.

For extra Stock of any kind, not shown for any of the above Prizes, and for Roots, Seeds, &c. Prizes may be awarded and apportioned by the Committee and Judges, not exceeding in the whole	50	,,

ANY NEW IMPLEMENT

For the invention of any new Agricultural Implement, such sum as the Society may think proper to award.

SEED WHEAT.

I. Thirty Sovereigns, or a piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor at the Bristol Meeting of the best 14 bushels of White Wheat, of the harvest of 1841, and grown by himself.

II. Thirty Sovereigns, or a piece of plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibiter at the Bristol Meeting of the best 14 bushels of Red Wheat, of the harvest of 1841, and grown by himself.

[12 bushels of the Wheat will be sealed up by the Judges, and one of the remaining bushels of each variety will be exhibited as a sample to the public. At the General Meeting in December 1842, the prizes will be awarded.]

The three best samples of both red and white Wheat, without distinguishing between the three, will be selected by Judges appointed at the Bristol Meeting, and will be sown under the direction of the Society in the autumn of 1842, by three farmers, who will make their report, upon which **the prizes will be awarded.** Ten Sovereigns will be given at the Bristol Meeting to the Exhibitor of each of these three samples.

*** *No variety of Wheat which has been selected for trial at any previous show shall be entered to compete.*

PRIZE ESSAYS AND REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS FOR 1842.

1. BRITISH HUSBANDRY OF TURNIPS.

Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report of Experiments on the British Husbandry of Turnips.

Competitors will be required to state:—

1. The time of sowing the different varieties, on different **soils, and at different elevations and latitudes**
2. **The mode of preparing the land, and of drilling the seed: with a description of the implements used**
3. The kind and quantity of manure employed
4. The distance between the rows.
5. The manner of performing the hoeing

N.B. It will be desirable that the mode of cultivation employed by practical farmers in some one or more districts should be described, as well as any variations in the practice, arising from difference in the quality of the soil.

2. WIREWORM.

Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of the Natural History, Anatomy, Habits, and Economy of the Wireworm, and the best means of protection against its ravages.

Competitors will be required to attend to the following points.

1. The length of time during which the wireworm exists in that state.
2. The vegetable productions on which its depredations are chiefly committed, and the mode by which it effects their injury or destruction.
3. The places in which the perfect insect deposits its eggs, and what seasons and or retard the development of the grub, or **mark its changes.**
4. **Whether peculiar soils or aspects are more particularly infested** by the insect, and whether preceding crops influence it in its selection.

3. MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PLOUGH.

Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Mechanical Properties of the **Plough.**

Competitors will be required to define:—

1. **The form of the cutting and moving parts of the plough, as** affecting the work to be performed on various soils.
2. The form of the same, as affecting the draught.
3. The true line of draught, as derived from the construction of the plough, and from the structure of the animal employed in drawing.

4. PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

The Gold Medal will be given for the best Account or Record of the Prognostics, or natural signs, of changes in the Weather.

Conditions:—

1. Competitors for this prize will be required to state the rules which they give from observation as to be observed by men living in the country, with regard, first, to **the state of the atmosphere, the habits of animals, and the thermometer and barometer.**
2. **They will be required to state whether they intend the rules** which they give to apply to a hilly or a flat country, to the neighbourhood of the sea, or to inland situations.
3. The merit of the different sets of rules sent in will be decided upon by practical experience in different parts of the country, and the prize awarded to the person whose rules, after twelve months' trial, shall be reported by the gentlemen selected as judges to have proved most generally correct.

5. MAKING OF CHEESE.

Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given **for the best account of making Cheese.**

Competitors will be required to give:—

1. **A description in detail of the mode employed in preparing the cheese in some district of** established reputation for the production of cheese.
2. An inquiry, how far the excellence of the best cheeses arises from peculiarity of pasture, soil, and situation, or, how far from superior management.
3. It is also desirable to investigate the effects of the colouring matters which are employed in making some kinds of cheese.

6. ROTATIONS OF CROPS ON LIGHT LANDS.

Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of the Rotation of Crops suited for Light Lands.

Competitors will be required to keep in view:—

1. The succession of crops which combines the greatest number and productiveness of crops with the least impoverishment and most improving condition of the soil.
2. The greatest consumption of the produce by the stock profitably kept on the land.

7. ROTATIONS OF CROPS ON HEAVY LANDS.

Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of the Rotation of Crops suited for Heavy Lands.

N.B. The same conditions will apply to this prize as to the last, but particular stress is to be laid on improving heavy lands more nearly on an equality with light lands than they at present are, in the productiveness of crops.

8. CURING OF BUTTER.

Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for an Account of the best Mode of Curing Butter for Exportation, consumption, and for Preservation in Hot Climates.

Competitors will be required to attend to the following Conditions:—

1. **The butter to be made from grass-fed cows, milked between the 20th of May and the 20th of June; stating the exact period at which it was manufactured, and whether made** from cream alone, or from the whole milk and cream churned together.
2. That two samples of the butter—of not less than 12lbs. each—be packed in jars, and sent carriage paid to the Society on or before the 1st day of **July**; stating the exact quantity of any salt, brines, or other substance used in the curing, with a minute description of the mode employed in effecting it.
3. That each sample be cured with a different sort of salt—if any different sorts can be procured—and not less than 6lbs. of each be sent in separately to the Society; distinguishing the particular sort used.
4. That the samples of salt used, and those of the butter will be retained in the Society's rooms until the **month of December, when they will be opened and valued by two eminent dairymen; the valuation of which to be paid by the makers.**
5. **That the judgment of those dairymen, in awarding the prize,** will be directed not so much to the quantity of the salt as to its sweetness, and the practicability of its general use at home and in warm climates.

9. VARIETIES OF WHEAT SUITED TO DIFFERENT SOILS.

Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be

Given for the best Account of the Varieties of Wheat suited to Different Soils.

N.B. As it is well known that many soils will not bring forth in perfection the best varieties of Wheat—particularly of white Wheat—it is desirable to know what is the best Wheat [illegible] is capable of producing.

ON THE FOOD OF PLANTS.

Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Food of Plants.

Competitors will be required to state—

1. The sources from which plants derive the elements of which they are composed.
2. The mode in which farm-yard dung strengthens the growth of agricultural crops.
3. The [illegible] other manures, whether singly or combined, act upon vegetation.

These Essays must be sent in to the Secretary on or before March 1st, 1842

RULES FOR COMPETITION FOR PRIZE ESSAYS.

1. That all information contained in prize essays shall be founded on experience or observation, and not on simple reference to books, or other sources.

2. That drawings, specimens, or models, shall accompany writings requiring them.

3. That all competitors shall transmit a sealed note, containing their names and addresses, with a motto on it to correspond with the [illegible]

4. That the Society shall have the power to publish the whole or any part of the essays which gain the prizes, and the other essays will be returned on the application of the writers.

5. That the Society is not bound to give an award, unless they consider one of the essays worthy of a prize.

6. That, in all [illegible] the [illegible] shall be accurately detailed; that only the imperial weights and measures are those by which calculations are to be made; the prizes may be taken either in money or plate, at the option of the successful candidates; and that no prize be given for any essay which has already appeared in print.

All Essays must be sent to the Secretary, at No. 5, Cavendish-square, London.

CAMELLIAS, GERANIUMS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, FUCHSIAS, AND VERBENAS.

CHANDLER & SONS, Nurserymen, Vauxhall, London, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their selected PRICED LIST of the above flowers is now ready for delivery, and may be had on application: if by letter, post-paid.

C. & Sons have also to offer, at moderate prices, a large stock of Variegated and Green Hollies; the plants are fine and in healthy condition, from 2 to 9 feet in height, and bushy, and move with good balls of earth.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS.—30 Beautiful varieties of Irises from Holland, one of each £1 1 0
Ditto, ditto, in mixture, per 100 . . . . . 1 5 0
50 Tulips, good show flowers, by name, including Ambassadeur, Siam, Acapulco, Triomphe Royal, &c. . 3 10 0
100 Fine mixture, all show flowers 1 1 0
50 New large Dutch Double Anemones, by name, very superior 2 2 0
Ditto mixed, per 100, equally fine 1 1 0
50 Choice Ranunculuses, by name 0 15 0
Ditto, ditto, a pair of each 1 5 0
12 Finest Hyacinths [illegible], by name 0 15 0
12 Very fine, ditto, ditto 0 7 0
Ditto, mixed for [illegible], many sorts, per 100 . . . 1 1 0

J. SUTTON & SON, in offering the above, have great confidence in recommending them. Reading Nursery, Oct. 20th.

N. GAINES, Florist, Surrey Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his list of first-rate Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c., may be obtained by application.

N.B. GAINES'S NEW SEEDLING CINERARIA, Victoria Regina [illegible] 6d. per plant, is now ready for delivery. This beautiful variety was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, last April; also at the South London Exhibition, Kennington. At both places it was generally admired.

S. GIRLING begs most respectfully to offer the following superb Seedling Verbenas and Pansies as possessing very superior claims to Public patronage:—

VERBENAS.—Delicata, Lilacina, and Puniceus, 5s. each. The above three Seedlings are of robust habit, bearing immense corymbs of beautiful fragrant blossoms, in colour quite distinct from any in cultivation.

PANSIES.—Kate Bance, 7s. 6d.; Olivia, 5s. These two Pansies are of first-rate excellence, particularly Kate Bance, which has been noticed in the Horticultural Transactions as possessing every requisite property of a fine Show Flower.

In addition to the above, S. G. has fine strong Plants of nearly every variety of Verbena and Pansy in cultivation; likewise ground and pot [illegible], leading Dahlia, at moderate prices.

Dancersett Nursery, Stepney, Oct. 20th, 1841.

H. SILVERLOCK begs to inform Cultivators of the HEARTSEASE that he has now ready for sale good plants of his Prince Albert at 7s. 6d. per plant—colour a rich bluish purple [illegible]. This new Seedling flower has proved itself one of the [illegible] of the year, and will be a great acquisition to the most [illegible]. The following was the opinion given of it by the Horticultural Society of London in April last:—"Colour distinct and striking, eye particularly good, shape good, and a *decidedly first-rate flower*." It was also shown at the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions at Chiswick in May and July, and favourably noticed by the Judges.

H. S. can also supply good Plants of the following fine Show Varieties:—Boldero (Thompson's), 5s.; Prince Albert (do.), 5s.; Sovereign (King's), 3s. 6d.; Duchess of Richmond (Thompson's), 5s.; Grand Duke (do.), 3s. 6d.; Delicata (do.), 5s.; Symmetry, 2s. 6d.; Eclipse (Thompson's), 2s. 6d.; Miss Stainforth (do.), 2s. 6d.; Queen superb (do.), 2s. 6d.; Olympia, 3s. 6d.; Flora superb (Thompson's), 3s. 6d.

The usual allowance to the Trade. Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be executed with good Plants, free of charge for Carriage or Packing. A general Catalogue may be had on application. Chichester, October 1841.

NEW HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREE.

W. SKIRVING, OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL,

begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has succeeded in raising from seed a considerable quantity of that rare and beautiful tree, the ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or CHILI PINE, which he now offers to their notice, at 10s. each, or 7s. 6d. each. The plants are one year out of seed, about six inches high, in 5-inch pots, and can be safely sent to any part of the Kingdom. The Araucaria imbricata is allowed by all who have seen it to be by far the most ornamental hardy Forest Tree yet introduced to Britain. Of its [illegible] the [illegible] weak, having tested it [illegible] grounds for three severe winters, and [illegible] for the Seeds for. He has also further and [illegible] Bagshot and Brighmore, where some of the oldest [illegible] are now growing: likewise the testimony of the [illegible] Mackenzie, that it is thriving equally well [illegible] Highlands of Scotland.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory reference, will be faithfully and promptly executed.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 300 STOVE Do., a few hardy Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Yews, 100 yards of Box, Four Bushels of Orange-trees, Fancy [illegible], and other [illegible], at SALTONSTONE, SURREY, for Sale in a few days. Catalogues [illegible], at Warner's, Cornhill; the Inns at Richmond, Twickenham, &c.; and at the Auctioneer's, Hackney-road.

WM. CATLEUGH begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is preparing a Descriptive CATALOGUE OF FIRST RATE GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, and other Plants, which will be ready by the end of the month; by that time the Plants will be ready to send out.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, Oct. 7th, 1841.

FERGUSON'S EARLY GREEN-FLESHED MELON.

THIS very desirable variety, as a fruit, was sown this season, on the same day with a celebrated Cantelupe variety, potted off, planted out into the same pit, side by side on the same day; the result was, fruit cut from the former eighteen days sooner. In Packets of Six Seeds, 7s. 6d.

Also Four very fine green-fleshed Melons, in Packets, 2s. each. Do. Queen Anne's Pocket Melon, in Packets, 2s.

D. Ferguson, Aylesbury Nursery, 19th Oct., 1841.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE Friends of the FOUR ORPHANS of the late Mr. THOMAS HOSEASON are compelled to make this appeal to a generous and sympathising public, as a case of greater destitution seldom occurs. The Father of these infants (the youngest seven months, the eldest six years), though fully aware of the fatality of the climate, felt it a duty to his family to accept the appointment of Registrar of the Court of Admiralty and Colonial Clerk, last October, and with his wife and children then embarked. Shortly after his arrival, they were attacked with the fever of the country, but recovered. After a residence of only eight months, he and his wife fell victims within thirteen days of each other; she having died on the 10th of July, and he on the 23rd of the same month, leaving these four orphan children totally unprovided for. A few weeks before his death, Mr. Hoseason was appointed Chief Secretary, but his short residence in the colony, the sickness experienced, and the expenses of the voyage and outfit had reduced his slender means, as left his children utterly destitute. Thus, in the brief space of thirteen days, were these four infant children deprived of both their parents, and thrown upon the world, and the same ship that conveyed the melancholy intelligence of the death of both their parents, brought also a confirmation of the appointment of their father as Chief Secretary, and a despatch from the Governor announcing his death, and that two of the children (now arrived) were on their passage home, the infant being left behind until some human person would kindly take charge of it. With such a case, it is hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain.

The following subscriptions have been received:

A Friend	£20	0	0	Miss Hales	£5	0	0
Sir Chas. M. Clark, Bt.	10	0	0	T. B. & G. Vacher	5	5	0
Mrs. Kelt	5	0	0	T. Pratt, Esq.	5	0	0
Lady Farnham	5	0	0	J. Martin, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
Mrs. W[illegible]	2	0	0	S. G. Lynde, Esq.	1	1	0
Captain Hay, R.N.	1	0	0	Allan Wilkins, Esq.	1	1	0
Admiral Sir E. Owen, K.C.B.	6	0	0	Dr. Chambers	5	0	0
C. W. Dilke, Esq.	5	5	0	Sir B. Brodie, Bart.	5	0	0
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	5	5	0		£[illegible]	17	0

Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, Bankers, 68, Lombard-st.; Mr. Thomas Brown, 44, Little Eastcheap; Mr. Vacher, 29, Parliament-street; and Mr. Clarke, 10, Lower Grosvenor-place, have kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense: and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required.

Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2s. 9d., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5s. 6d. and 8s. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5l. 5s. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Colvill's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Grass's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. [illegible] Nursery; Mr. [illegible]'s, Mitford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dulwich; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensal Green; Mr. Stephens's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, [illegible]; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Chelsea-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Lights of Plate or Sheet Glass of every particular regarding the above article, which has been [illegible] successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 5, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 106, Edgware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man without encumbrance, who can have a good character from the place he has just left. [illegible] a small dairy, or to look after [illegible] at Mr. Whiting's, Beer Market, Bath, post-paid.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, 35 years of age, without encumbrance, who understands his business in all its branches, and can have a good recommendation from the gentleman he is about to leave. Direct, H. D., at Mr. Bachelor's, Tunbridge, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENERS, an active Single Man, Thirty Years of age, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Has [illegible] to milk a Cow if required. Can have a good character from the place he is about to leave. Direct, post-paid, to Y. Z., at Mrs. Sturkey's, 14, John-street, New-road.

WANTS a SITUATION, an active, middle-aged Married Man without encumbrance. Has a practical knowledge of the management of Pines, Vines, Greenhouse Plants, and Farming in all its departments. Has no objection to Meadow Land. Distance no object. Can have a good reference as to character and abilities. Direct to A. B., Mr. Denck's, Greengrocer, Broadway, Stratford, Essex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or Gardener and Forester, one who has had extensive practice in Forcing Houses of every description, and Plants, Flower and Kitchen-Gardens, Wall-trees, also the management of Forest-trees. Character and capabilities may be relied on; age 53, strong, active, and industrious. No encumbrance but a daughter to manage for him. Applications made, stating terms, &c., address T. S., Bailbrook-buildings, Bath, post free.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibitions of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years. For further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs. J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pine-apple-place, Edgeware-road.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Hogg, of Paddington, to submit for public competiton the whole of his select and famous assortment of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AURICULAS, and TULIPS, together with the Lights, Frames, Greenhouses, Glazed-work, Glass Caps for Carnations in bloom, Carnation Stage with Canvas, Utensils in Trade, and a vast quantity of Miscellanies too numerous to mention, but of which, and the time of sale, due notice will be given in future advertisements; and the friends of Messrs. Protheroe and Morris are respectfully invited to seize this favourable opportunity of replenishing their stocks from this renowned collection.

VALUABLE CONCERN TO BE DISPOSED OF.—FREEHOLD HOUSE with LARGE SHOP, having an old-established FRUIT and SEED BUSINESS now being carried on; with [illegible] situate in the [illegible] street of that prosperous and well-known watering-place Ramsgate; also the only Seed Shop in the neighbourhood; the present proprietor being about retiring from active life. The Shop is well stocked with Dutch Roots, Fruits, Seeds, &c. &c, with a good trade attached to it.

N.B.—Applicants to direct to Mrs. MILLER, 116, High-street. Personal application would be most advantageous.

PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING-MATERIAL FOR PLANTS.—This material, now used in the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and by Horticulturists, as the most efficient means of protecting Plants, may be obtained of THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the LEASE of a small compact NURSERY, of which 37½ years are yet unexpired, together with Stock, numerous Greenhouses, Pits, Sheds, Stabling, &c., situate one mile from one of the principal CITIES in the WEST OF ENGLAND containing from [illegible] to [illegible] acres, possesses capabilities for an immense Local Trade, [illegible] Connexion. Satisfactory reasons will be shown for the Proprietor's disposing of the same. Apply for particulars to Mr. Law, Nurseryman, Clapton; or to Mr. Nutter, Secretary, Lyon's Wharf, London.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, AND FLORISTS.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS will Sell by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King street, Covent Garden, on Friday, 22nd Oct., at 12 o'clock, in Lots, an important importation of BULBS, PLANTS, ROOTS, and SEEDS, in great variety, from Rio Janeiro. May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. Stutchbury, Naturalist, Rio Janeiro, and of Messrs. J. C. & S. Stevens, 38, King-street, Covent Garden.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.

To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 18 years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants, at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick conveyance to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Neild, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no Preparation.—Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, Saint Paul's, London; Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and all Chemists and Stationers.

N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking linen without preparation, many of which are prepared without reference to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. See the material to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience to prove their first-rate character, to which time thousands can testify the great benefit, during which time thousands have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth; viz.—FEVERISH HEATS, FITS, CONVULSIONS, SICKNESS OF STOMACH, and DEBILITY, accompanied with Relaxation, Purgings, and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during November, December, and January; viz.:—on Nov. 2nd, Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841.

The season for PLANTING has nearly arrived, and all who have that operation to perform should be getting ready to take advantage of the first dry weather after trees have lost their leaves.

Planters may rely upon it there is no season like the autumn for transplanting, and that if delays are dangerous in ordinary cases, they are most especially so in an operation whose success depends upon the elements, which no man can control or even modify. Forest trees, fruit trees, deciduous trees, Evergreens, woody plants of every denomination, provided they are hardy, and even herbaceous plants, will succeed better if in the ground by the end of November than at any other period of the year. Let there be no procrastination then, no waiting upon delay. A wise man will admit of no excuse whatever for proceeding with this work at the earliest moment, unless the land to be planted is under water, and then he must wait till it is drained again; such flooded land is, however, unfit for bearing anything beyond Willows, Sallows, and Alder bushes. By beginning early the best plants are secured from the nurseries, with the most propitious season for committing them to the ground.

We are quite aware that some of our correspondents will deny the importance of early planting. One will appeal to his success in the spring; another to the system of puddle-planting, which may be performed at all times; and a third may, for anything we know, approve of the season last year selected by the planters employed by Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, viz. the month of May. Indeed, if our memory does not deceive us, a writer in a contemporary publication would persuade us to take Mid-summer in preference to all other seasons! But we must seriously warn our readers against following such advice. It is certainly true that successful planting *may* succeed at any season, and that puddle planting will answer even in August, of which Mr. Marnock has skilfully shown some examples in the garden of the Botanical Society in the Regent's Park; but planting in the autumn *must* succeed, and we hardly need insist upon the wide difference between *may* and *must*.

No doubt there are many plants of such hardy constitutions that it seems indifferent to them whether they are removed early in the dormant season, or late; such, for example, as Lilacs, Willows, and many hardy Shrubs; but if the plantations of even these are observed with care, it will always be found that those succeed *the best* which are completed before Christmas.

We confess these assertions to be somewhat dogmatical, in the absence of the reasons on which they are founded. But the subject is so important that we cannot withhold them until we shall have room for a dissertation on the subject, which, for aught we know to the contrary, we may be compelled to defer till the season is too far advanced for our note of preparation to be worth the sounding.

We are, however, provided with reasons in plenty, which we shall lose no opportunity of producing. In the mean while the impatient reader is referred to the chapter on Transplanting, in the *Theory of Horticulture*.

In a late Number (p. 662, col. c.), was one of the most important announcements which we have yet had the opportunity to make, and to which we most particularly invite the attention of country gentlemen. If a person were to advertise his readiness to explain how the seeds could be procured of a tree as hardy and fast-growing as the Larch, more valuable in its timber, and with the evergreen beauty of the Cedar of Lebanon, we doubt not that his communication would excite the greatest possible curiosity and interest. Such information is that to which we allude. Of all the trees of British India, the Deodar, or Holy Cedar of the Mountains, is incomparably the most important to England; it has every good quality, and no bad one; but the efforts to obtain it were long unavailing, until Mr. Meaville, the present Secretary to the Court of Directors, brought home some cones on his return from India, the seeds in which grew in the garden of the Horticultural Society. There, in an uncongenial soil, they flourished till the severe winter of 1837-8, when their entire destruction was expected. On the contrary, however, they raised their green branches above the snowless, frost-bound soil, and were ready to hail the return of spring, without the loss of leaf or limb. Their hardiness being thus established, the introduction of them to England became no longer an object of curiosity, but of great national importance, and proper measures were immediately taken by Lord Auckland, in conjunction with the Court of Directors and Board of Control, to effect this most desirable end. Advantage was taken of the rapid transport afforded by the overland mail, and now for many months a constant succession of the seeds has been received in England, at a very large cost to the East India Company. The result of these importations has been thousands of young plants, which are flourishing in all directions; and thus one of the noblest of purposes—that of permanently increasing the wealth and beauty of one's country—has been rapidly accomplished by the enlightened men who direct the affairs of India. It is no longer as a solitary specimen, to be viewed in some rare collection, that the Cedar of the Himalayas has reached our shores, but thousands and thousands are in the possession of many of the great landed proprietors of Great Britain, and more are daily pouring in. Even in the north of Ireland it is springing up like the Larch, in open seed-beds; and we shall soon see this noble timber-tree quoted in the Nurserymen's lists at the price of the worthless though magnificent Cedar of Mount Lebanon.

Up to the present time, however, the seeds could only be obtained by application to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. But from the intelligence communicated in the paragraph above alluded to, we learn that *any one* who will apply to Dr. Falconer, the excellent Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpoor, *can obtain it and other seeds* GRATUITOUSLY *upon payment of the cost of the overland conveyance*: a most noble act of public munificence, such as could only be expected from the splendid liberality of the East India Company. The expense of the overland conveyance is doubtless considerable, but we learn with much satisfaction that the Indian Government has it in contemplation to allow seed-packets to be sent home charged with *freight* instead of *postage*, which will be a very great accommodation.

The same enlightened counsels which have led to the introduction of valuable plants from India to England, have also prompted the transmission of the useful products of other countries to India. Europe, Asia Minor, Africa, and America are already directing their living products to the East through the Company's officers; and when the Hindoo in after ages shall read the history of famines and misery thus averted from himself by the wise foresight of his British conquerors, he will bless the day when the barbaric splendour of his native princes sank before the unostentatious greatness of a more civilised race.

It is the excellent practice of many Horticultural Societies to give prizes of books to cottagers. We have frequent inquiries concerning the best works for this purpose, and should be greatly obliged to our correspondents for lists of such as they consider well suited. The books need not be on gardening only, but should be of a practical nature, and adapted to the comprehension of the peasantry. Much good might be done by a judicious selection of book-prizes. When our list is complete, we shall publish it for the benefit of everybody.

The Hyacinth is now in demand for the decoration of sitting-rooms, and we had proposed to make some general observations upon its management. But other things prevent our doing more on the present occasion than laying down the following rules:—1. Place the bulbs in the dark till roots have begun to form. 2. At the same time keep them damp, not wet. 3. As soon as the roots are forming, bring the bulbs to the window, and place them in the lightest possible place. 4. When the leaves are growing, give them more water, and increase the quantity as the leaves grow larger. 5. Never remove them from the light till they are ready to flower. 6. After the flowers are past, put the bulbs into the ground out of doors without injuring the leaves, which must die naturally, and not be cut off. Each of these paragraphs will form the subject of a separate commentary hereafter; the six contain the leading principles of the management of bulbs of all kinds, as we shall show in future Numbers.

ON THE PROPAGATION OF CAPE HEATHS.

Heaths are propagated in two ways—by seeds and by cuttings. Seeds are either obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, or gathered from plants which have flowered in this country. When they are received from the Cape they should be sown immediately, unless they should happen late in the autumn or in winter, and in that case the sowing should be deferred until spring. When seeds of this kind are sown late in the year, they either do not vegetate at all, or if they are excited into growth, the stimulus is so weak, and the days are so short and dull, that they get slowly, and frequently damp off. For the same reason seeds which are saved in this country should either be sown in spring or very early in summer. In many books on gardening subjects we are told to sow the seeds as soon as they are ripe: but I consider this in most cases a very bad plan. It is far better to expose the seeds for a considerable time to the sun and air, and then put them away in dry papers in an airy seed-room for two or three months; thus, if they are ripened any time in summer or autumn, they might then be sown the following spring. By this treatment the seeds are rendered very excitable, and grow at once when put into warm soil, and therefore a great deal of time is gained, and they are not so liable to rot. We see every day in nature this operation in progress. Seeds ripen, and either hang in the seed-vessels on the plant, or else these burst and scatter the seeds upon the surface of the ground. In both instances, not being covered with earth, they are exposed to the hot summer sun and dry air, the moisture is extracted from the seedlings of the seeds, which now as it were enjoy a season of repose, ready to burst into life when planted and watered with the periodical rains.

Another advantage of sowing seeds early in the year is that the plants produced by them have time to strengthen themselves before the approach of winter. Every one who has the management of tender seedlings knows this to be of the first importance.

Supposing then that the seeds are in readiness, and that the proper time for sowing has arrived, some flat pots or seed-pans should be half filled with potsherds, and over these a layer of turfy-peat should be placed to prevent the soil from being washed down and destroying the drainage. The pots should then be filled to within half an inch of the top with fine peat, and this should be slightly pressed down with the back of the hand, or with the bottom of a small flower-pot, to make it level and more solid. If this is not attended to, the seeds are liable to sink too deep in the soil, and are prevented from germinating. They should then be sown and slightly covered with fine peat soil, after which they should be watered and removed to the seed-house.

In all large nurseries or gardens, a house, pit, or frame is set apart for raising seeds. The management of a place of this kind consists in keeping the atmosphere moist and warm, and in shading the seed-pots during bright sunshine. Seeds in the act of germinating require scarcely anything for their assistance except warmth and moisture; the effect of sun-light, from its evaporating properties, is highly injurious. The greatest care, however, must be taken not to supply too much moisture, otherwise the tender seedlings will most certainly damp off.

It is to a place of this kind that the pots containing the Heath-seed should be removed; and as we suppose this to be done in spring, no artificial heat will be required, that received from the sun being quite sufficient. If the seed has been good, and if it has been prepared in the manner which I have described, the young plants will soon make their appearance above ground. As they get strong, the shading should be gradually discontinued and more air admitted, until they are a little hardened and ready to pot off. They should then be put singly into thumb-pots in sandy-peat soil, well watered, and afterwards removed to a close-shaded frame. Here they will remain for ten days or a fortnight, until their roots establish themselves in their new quarters, when more air may gradually be admitted, and the plants subjected to the same treatment as those in the greenhouse or heathery.

All the new species or varieties are in the first instance obtained from seeds, and afterwards multiplied by cuttings. In order to be successful in their propagation, it is of the greatest importance for the amateur and young gardener to understand perfectly the principles upon which such success depends. These they will find fully explained in the former numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, when the subject of striking cuttings was brought before its readers. No particular time can be specified for striking cuttings of Heaths, because the plants are in a fit state for taking off the cuttings at different times; but the earlier in the season the better, although many cultivators succeed perfectly so late as the months of August and September. The plants from which the cuttings are taken must be perfectly healthy, otherwise the time spent upon them in the greater number of cases will only be thrown away. The wood should be firm and nearly ripe, because if taken when very young it is almost certain to damp off. The short lateral shoots, about an inch or an inch and a half long, should always be chosen, and the leaves stripped off them to about half their length, and the ends cut across with a sharp knife; in this state they are ready for the cutting-pot. The cutting pots should be prepared in the following manner:—Fill them about two-thirds with broken pots, and cover these with a thin stratum of turfy-peat or some other substance, to prevent the sand with which the pots are filled up from choking the drainage. The silver-sand common about London is very well adapted for striking Heaths, but almost any sand will answer the purpose; it is generally preferred as free from the rusty colour of iron as possible. The cuttings may then be inserted in the sand, not deeply, but merely deep enough to support themselves; from a quarter to half an inch is quite sufficient. They must then be well watered, which will carry down the particles of sand round the cuttings, and [illegible] enough without further trouble. [illegible] great service in striking these [illegible] able to success, as I have [illegible] anything of this kind. When [illegible] be frequently taken off and [illegible] frequently not the [illegible] with, the cuttings should be placed in a situation which is moist and shaded, and then they will be [illegible] in a great measure with the same advantages as under a bell-glass.

Very little artificial heat is necessary in striking Heaths, much is certainly injurious. A Cucumber or Melon frame nearly exhausted, or the shaded part of a cool stove, will answer the purpose early in spring; and later in the season when the sun-heat is greater, a close frame slightly shaded is all that is required. The care required afterwards is to

shade during bright sunshine, taking means to remove the shade early in the afternoon, so as to allow the rays, which are not then strong enough to injure the cuttings, to heat the frame, and also to see that the watering is not neglected. More, perhaps, depends upon the kind of water which is used, and the regularity with which it is given, than upon anything else in the operation, if we except the selection of proper cuttings. Rain or river water is by far the best kind to use. I have been baffled again and again in attempting to strike Heaths with certain kinds of spring-water, probably from some deleterious salt which it holds in solution.

After the cuttings have struck root, they should be gradually hardened by exposure to the air before they are potted off. Small thumb-pots are the best for the first potting, and the soil used should be very sandy peat. The greatest care should be taken to preserve the young rootlets from injury, because if this is not attended to the plants will receive a sudden check at first, which is very prejudicial. After potting they should be removed to a close-shaded frame, and treated in the same manner as the young seedlings above described. I have observed in the Clapton nursery a very good plan for striking Heaths on a large scale. In this case pots are dispensed with, a large bed being prepared, well drained and covered with a thin stratum of sand. The cuttings are then put in, in different patches, and covered with bell-glasses.—*R. F.*

ENTOMOLOGY, No. XVIII.

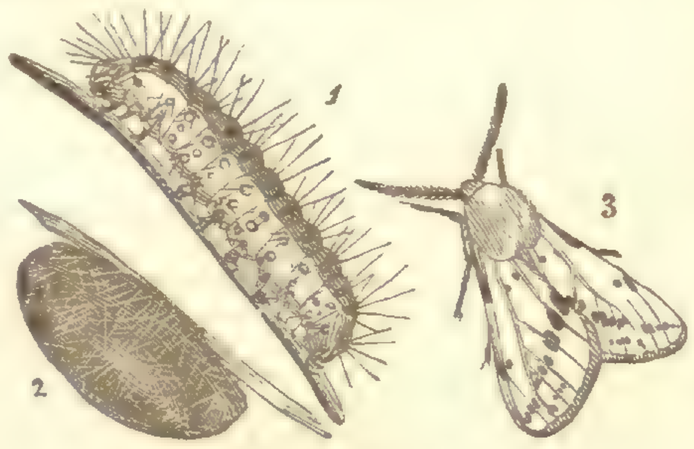
The Spotted-buff Moth.—(*Bombyx lubricipeda.*)—I was very much surprised last autumn to find the plants in a little garden near London deprived of their foliage and almost annihilated in a short space of time; having detected the source of the evil, I am convinced, that should we ever be visited by an excess of the caterpillars of the Spotted-buff Moth, not a vestige of foliage will be left to cheer us. Last year, they attracted my notice by eating up an Elder-bush; they then attacked the Horse-radish, and finished with the Lilacs the end of September. I have this year watched their proceedings attentively; on the 3rd of May I bred a male, and soon after some of both sexes; and towards the end of that month, the moths became abundant in the garden, depositing clusters of eggs upon the leaves of various plants: they were whitish, globose, and smooth; these were hatching during June and July, and the little caterpillars when first out of the shell were yellowish-white, with a few long dark hairs only: the early broods had greatly increased in size and numbers by the middle of July, when they had attained the length of three-quarters of an inch; at this time, they made a serious attack upon some Indian Corn (the Maize), which they seemed to be particularly fond of, as well as of Broad-beans, and I am persuaded not an atom of foliage would have been left on those plants, if great attention had not been paid to the destruction of the caterpillars, which were picked off two or three times a day; they were about half-grown in the second week of August, when multitudes made their reappearance upon the Elder-bush and some young Turnips, and the Carrots and Mint were not neglected by them; most of those which had escaped the eye and hand of the gardener were full-grown before Michaelmas, and were feasting upon the leaves of the Scarlet-beans and Radishes left for seed; at that period they were about an inch and a half long, and as thick as a large goose-quill (fig. 1); the back is dark green, and the under side paler green, with a wavy white line down each side from the head to the tail; the spiracles also are white; the whole animal is covered with little rust-coloured cushions, which produce brushes of longish reddish-brown hairs, so that it resembles a little bear's-skin; like the rest of the Bombycidæ, it has six sharp-jointed pectoral feet, eight abdominal, and two anal feet, more fleshy and not articulated.

When full-grown, they retire to the stems of plants and the chinks in walls to change to black shining chrysalides, in an oval loose cocoon, composed of silk and the hairs from their skins (fig. 2); and so well are they concealed and protected by this dingy cloak, that although I have searched for them in winter, I could scarcely ever find any; and to add to the difficulty, they will travel the whole length of a garden from the place where they fed, in search of a spot well adapted for their transformation; some authors say that they often enclose themselves in dead leaves on the ground, which are blown about until they are lodged amongst the stems of a bush or in some secure spot, where they remain through the winter.

Bombyx lubricipeda, Linn., has been separated from that genus, under the name of Spilosoma*; it rests with its wings deflexed (fig. 3), it is of a pale ochre or buff colour, the antennæ are black and bi-pectinated in the male; the eyes, palpi, and legs are also black, excepting the thighs, which are of an orange colour, and the hinder tibia and tarsi are variegated with buff; the upper wings have two long black spots upon the costal margin, with one or more dots near the base in a transverse line; and there is an oblique line of spots more or less black extending from the tip near to the posterior angle, where they are largest; the under wings have a black spot near the superior margin, and sometimes another nearer to the anal angle; the abdomen is often more orange, with a line of black spots down the back, another along each side, and two down the under side. It is a most variable species in colour and markings, some being of a deep bright-ochre, with the black spots large, and so connected as to form bars across the upper wings; whilst others are whitish-buff, with many of the spots obliterated.

As the moths stick about plants and walls often in pairs in May and June, they are easily detected, and it becomes necessary to kill them to prevent the havoc they make with the foliage; but I doubt whether shrubs and bushes suffer much, beyond their beauty being disfigured from the deprivation of their leaves towards the end of summer; at any rate, I never saw the Elder-bush so luxuriant and healthy as it was this spring, after being robbed of almost every leaf the preceding autumn, by the hairy caterpillars. By shaking the bushes they readily fall off, and by merely brushing the hand over annual and delicate plants, they likewise drop down, but being of a dull colour, they are not very visible, unless the eye catches them at once, or we wait till they begin to move and run away.

In the same garden I find great numbers of Ichneumon osculatorius, Fab., called Exetastes † by Gravenhorst, which I have always imagined must be searching for the hairy caterpillars, but I have no direct evidence of their being parasitically connected. Bouché however states that the larva of Microgaster globatus, Linn.‡ lives in the caterpillars of Bombyx lubricipeda, in societies of a hundred or more; towards the period when they are about to change to pupæ, the parasitic larvæ come out and spin close to each other, covering the whole mass with silken threads, so that it appears like a spider's nest; and I have found them in pastures, attached to stems of grass and other plants, half a foot or more from the ground. The same author informs us, that Diplolepis albitarsis lives in the pupæ of this parasite!—*Ruricola.*



* Curtis's Guide, Genus 317, and Brit. Ent., v. 2, pl. and fol. 92.

† Curtis's Guide, Genus 524, 15.
‡ Brit. Ent., v. 7, fol. and pl. 321.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XL.

Continue to take advantage of fine weather, and proceed with the operations mentioned in our two last Numbers whenever there are time and opportunities for doing so. Remove any crops that are no longer useful, and attend to neatness. Where Shallots are esteemed for culinary purposes, like the Onion, they may now be planted in dry situations; but in gardens that are low and damp it is better to defer planting them until the spring. Some prefer putting them in at this season, in consequence of those which are planted in spring being more liable to be attacked by insects. This, however, will seldom be the case if proper care is taken to have the ground in good condition, and not over-manured. In our opinion the failure which occurs in this crop more frequently arises from the roots coming in contact with dung, or being planted too deep, than from any other cause. Attend to what is stated on this subject at page 118.

The beauty of most of the plants which enlivened the Cottage Garden during summer is now over, and all that remain at this time, perhaps, are some late-flowering Phloxes and the varieties of the Chinese Chrysanthemum, which in a fine autumn are extremely ornamental when neatly staked, and tied up in such a way as to exhibit their flowers to advantage. Cut down the stems of all the other plants that have done flowering, and take up the roots of any of the more tender kinds that are likely to be injured by frost. The Dahlia is always among the first to suffer, especially in its foliage, which is remarkably tender; but its roots are not so soon affected, and will survive our common winters if protected with a covering of dry litter or fern. The flowers, however, degenerate when the roots are left in the ground; and on this account we should recommend them to be taken up with about six inches of the stem attached to them, and preserved in the same way as Potatoes. This is a good time for reducing any plants that may have become too large, or removing altogether such as are not wanted; after which the borders may be dug roughly and put in order for the winter. The roots of Crocuses, Snowdrops, Ranunculuses, and Anemones, with those of other spring flowers which may have been procured, should now be planted in the patches directed to be got ready for them last month. The first-mentioned will grow in any common garden soil, but the Ranunculus and Anemone both delight in a free, rich loam, and great care must be taken not to cover the roots of either any deeper than from 1½ to 2 inches under the surface.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Run Flowers.—Your respectable correspondent Mr. Dickson, in his remarks on my brief essay on the causes of foulness of colour in the Carnation, &c., has been betrayed into great error and misconception. By quoting and joining the part only of two sentences, a bit here and a bit there, he has made it appear that I recommend an *over*-nutritious soil, to preserve flowers in a clean state. After adverting to the fallacious notions of florists on this subject, and their mistaken practice of employing poor hungry soil to make flowers clean in colour, what I state in the course of the essay is, that "the cause of foulness of colour is really dependent on a deficiency of nourishment either in *quality* or quantity." Again, "that neglect in culture, and deficiency of *proper* nutriment, are the causes of its degenerating and running;" and again, "any circumstances, therefore, which deprive the plant of a full and due supply of *suitable* food, whether it be a poor soil, or it be a cold and ungenial season, which cramps the energies of the plant, and prevents the due elaboration of its nutrient juices, will cause the flower to degenerate and its colours to run—an untoward season being tantamount to a poor soil, in its ultimate effects on the plant." And once more, "the flake or bizarre state, I repeat, is manifestly the effect of high cultivation, and the running into a foul or self state, must be considered a degeneration, induced by a low degree of culture, or a defective supply of *suitable* nutriment;" and further to prevent all misunderstanding, I give what I consider will supply a proper and suitable food, viz., two parts old pasture sods, and one part frame manure three years old, with a portion of sand. Yet, notwithstanding all this, because the Tulips became foul in colour, which Mr. Dickson planted in (what, gentle reader?) frame dung rather new, when it is "of a fatty and nutritious substance;" and again, "in a fine juicy state;" he inveighs against over-nutritious soils, as causing foulness of colour. But surely, in the language of Falstaff, such "a rank compost of villanous smell" could never be expected to produce any other effects; such a crude, gross, undigested, unconcocted mass, could be fit for nothing but Potatoes and Nettles; and instead of being considered as over-nutritious food, it is, in fact, downright poison—very different, at all events, from the "suitable food," "the proper nutriment," "the nourishment proper in *quality*," which I was, at the risk of tautology, at so much pains to inculcate. But Mr. Dickson, in point of fact, bears the strongest testimony to the truth of my principles, and indeed goes somewhat further than I ventured to do. He states, that plants grown in manure 3 or 6 years old will bloom clean; and two Tulips, which were grown for three successive years in horse manure four years old, were as pure and clean as those which were grown in the finest loam. In conclusion, I may add, that since the appearance of my short essay in the *Chronicle*, I have received private communications from several of the first practical florists, all of whom coincide in the views I have promulgated; amongst them I may now rank Mr. Dickson, for he evidently agrees with me in principle, though his ideas of what constitutes a nutritious soil are not mine.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull, 18th Oct.* 1841. P.S. Mr. Dickson will find it quite useless to attempt to restore a run Bizarre to its tri-coloured state,—though with Flakes, especially rose and purple, it may be accomplished with comparatively little difficulty.

Root-Pruning Fruit Trees.—In page 673, a correspondent asks "for information about root-pruning fruit trees," and the following system which I have successfully adopted may be useful to him. When I came here in November 1839, I found the trees on the north border (chiefly Pears and Plums) in a very bad state, crowded with large gouty wood, and the breast-wood and old wood spurs standing out in formidable array, some of the latter being from a foot to 15 inches long. The first operation was to cut out about half the shoots that were laid into the wall and thin out half the old wood spurs, shortening the others to about half of their length; after this, the remaining shoots were regulated and properly laid in. When this was done, the border was trenched two spades deep, with the exception of about three feet, round the stem of each tree, shortening each root of the size of my finger, or larger, back to the ball; the border then had a good dressing of half-decomposed leaf-soil spread over the top, which was forked in in the spring. The first season the effects were evident; the luxuriant growth being checked, and new fruit-spurs on the main shoots formed. This season the Plums have been loaded with fruit, and the Pears have about half a crop, with as fine a supply of young fruit-bearing wood as the most sanguine could desire.—*M. Busby, Easthampstead Park.*

Butter-Dew.—For some time past the readers of the *Chronicle* have been pretty well supplied with Honey-dew. I find no fault with the manner in which it is served up, but would only add another kind of dew to your bill of fare. It is somewhere recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*, "that in the year 1695, during a great part of the winter and spring, a fatty substance somewhat like butter was deposited by the atmosphere, instead of the usual dew, in Ireland, and particularly in the provinces of Leinster and Munster. This substance is said to have been of a dark yellow colour, and felt clammy, whence the natives called it Butterdew. It fell in the course of the night on the moorish low grounds, and it was found in the morning attached to the leaves of grass, to the thatches of houses, &c." This Butterdew is probably of the same nature as that substance which in Scotland is called Witch's-butter; and some of the gudewives to this day believe that after churning their milk for many hours and no butter comes, it is bewitched; and if any of that yellow substance be seen near the house, they will tell you that it is part of their butter that has undergone some transformation by the cantrips of the witches. I believe the latter are quite innocent of the charge made against them; nor do I think that it falls from the atmosphere, but is likely to be some species of Fuligo, perhaps F. flava, which is found in situations similar to that mentioned in Ireland, where the Butterdew made its appearance. By giving this a place in the *Chronicle*, it may help to dispel some of the strange opinions that exist respecting these species of Fungi.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Hide-bound Trees.—I observe in your review of Mr. Selby's work, you extract a part in which he often mentions hide-bound trees. It is a common notion that diseased trees have hard bark, which prevents the tree from swelling as the sap descends; and it is a very common practice to cut through the bark from the top to the bottom of the trunk, as a remedy. Whether necessary, or

whether effectual, is for you to tell us. I have often seen canker produced from these wounds.—*Totty Dodman.*—[This practice is no doubt beneficial in those cases where the dead bark on the outside the trunk of a tree is very hard and unyielding. If it is to be done, the season for performing the operation should be when the tree is unfolding its leaves in the spring, and the knife should not be allowed to penetrate deeper than the old dead external layer of bark.]

Blue Hydrangeas.—Some weeks since I sent you two bits of Hydrangea, one blue, the other pink, from the same Hydrangea, and you observed that it was not usual. This produced a notice, that if I observed more closely, I should find that the pink would turn into blue. That the truth may be arrived at in this curious and important matter, I now enclose you a bit of the same pink bunch which I sent before, which I know, because it is the only one on the plant from which a bit has been snapped off; you will see it retains its pink perfectly. I also send you pieces from the same plant, of various colours, white and pinkish, white (or yellow) and bluish, and quite blue. Some of the blossoms have a bluish tint when they first open, others a pinkish, and they come accordingly. I do not say that the flowers do not change, as your correspondent says, but I say they do not always do so, as I think my specimens prove. There are 116 blooms on this plant. The whole plant in colour, at a little distance, resembles the wattles of a half-angry turkey-cock in colour, more than anything else to which I can compare it.—*A Lady.*

Hot-water Apparatus.—Your correspondent, Mr. Beaton, in a recent Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, remarks that he likes Mr. Corbett's open-trough system of heating with hot water, but appears rather to doubt whether the vapour can be confined sufficiently for ripening fruit. We are able to answer any objection on this point, as we have this summer (not one in which the sun's rays have been too liberally distributed) witnessed several instances in which Pines and Grapes have been ripened in the highest perfection in houses heated solely by Mr. Corbett's apparatus. The opinion in favour of this method which we expressed in an early Number of your valuable Paper, has most satisfactorily been confirmed in every place where this apparatus has been erected.—*Lucombe, Pince, & Co., Exeter Nursery.*

The Roof of Westminster-hall.—In the article on Warren Hastings which appears in the just-published Number of the *Edinburgh Review*, this celebrated piece of carpentry is alluded to as being composed of Irish Oak. Can any of our correspondents furnish the authority for this?

Paullovnia imperialis.—On reading an interesting letter just received from France, touching on gardening and botanical news, from an English gentleman now residing in that country to Sir Wm. Middleton, Bart., I requested permission to have the following extract chronicled, believing it would be interesting to many of your readers:—"At Versailles I inquired about the Paullovnia imperialis, and saw one small plant in a pot, for which they asked 125 francs. I went the other day to Trianon, and saw in a corner of the garden about 15 plants of it growing together, one of which, 14 feet high, measured only one foot last May. The others from cuttings of the roots, about one inch long, were from six to twelve feet high, one of these small cuttings having sent up a shoot 12 feet high since the middle of last May. The leaves of the Paullovnia are of the form and size of those of the Rhubarb plant, and about two feet in length; I shall endeavour to send you one by the first opportunity." Notwithstanding the reputed hardiness of this rare and valuable tree, British gardeners would be loath to risk a shoot 14 feet long, the growth of six months, to the rigour of our winters without some protection. What think you?—*D. Beaton.* [As this plant is from Japan, and of the same genus as the Catalpa tree, it will probably be hardy; but it would be rash to assume such to be the case. It is a noble tree, with thyrses of purple trumpet flowers. The trees on sale in England are, as far as we have yet seen, nothing but the common American Catalpa.]

On the Treatment of the Pear Tree.—J. M. writes that he does not cut back the summer shoots of Pears at Midsummer, which, though usually practised, starts all the most prominent fruit-buds; but only shortens them to three or four eyes. The effects of this treatment may be seen in ten days, by the swelling of those buds intended for fruit next year. They remain untouched till the first week in October, or until the growth is set, when the pruning which they usually receive in the middle of winter is given them; the object being to further still more the development of the fruit-buds, which cannot be done if they have to support all the sapwood they are liable to produce. As he looks to the full development of the blossoms, he generally has the satisfaction of seeing half of them perfect; while, under the old system, nine-tenths of the blossoms are abortive, dropping off one after another, till sometimes only one, and at others not one, is left on a branch. The fault is generally attributed to the season, which, on the tender varieties, may have its effects, but not so frequently as the improper development of the fruit-buds. He had some trees very much infested with a whitish immoveable insect, and just before the buds began to break, he soaked them well with strong manure-water. The insects now only appear round the base of the large spurs, and he hopes by another application of the manure-water to eradicate them entirely.

The Weather.—In the present season the amount of rain in each month, up to the 20th instant, has been as follows:—Jan., 2.60 in.; Feb., 0.76 in.; March, 1.32 in.; April, 1.58 in.; May, 2.16 in.; June, 2.45 in.; July, 3.56 in.; Aug., 2.69 in.; Sept., 3.71 in.; Oct., 1st to 20th inclusive, 2.91 in.: total, 23 $\frac{74}{100}$ inches; a quantity fully equal to the average amount for the whole year: the annual average for the last 15 years being 23 $\frac{71}{100}$ inches. In the above period the greatest and least quantities of rain in the respective months occurred in the following years:—

		Greatest Quantity.		Least Quantity.	Mean Quantity.
		Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
January . .	1828	3.71	1826	0.27	1.46
February . .	1833	3.98	1834	0.37	1.63
March . . .	1836	3.30	1830	0.18	1.33
April . . .	1829	4.49	1840	*0.06	1.65
May . . .	1835	3.38	1829	0.52	1.64
June . . .	1838	3.65	1826	0.38	1.98
July . . .	1834	*6.34	1835	0.41	2.43
August . .	1829	4.07	1835	0.18	2.33
September .	1835	4.60	1834	0.83	2.76
October . .	1827	4.06	1834	0.43	2.37
November .	1839	4.37	1837	1.06	2.40
December .	1833	4.29	1829	0.15	1.67

From the above it appears that the wettest month during the above period was that of July 1834, and the driest that of April 1840.—*R. T.*

Right of Property in Plants.—I wish to call your attention to a subject of some little delicacy, which intimately affects that confidence and good understanding which ought to subsist between gentlemen and the gardeners in their employ. It is obvious that every gardener who understands his business must frequently raise a larger stock of plants (in order to ensure a full supply) than is required for his master's use. A spirit of liberality and of mutual accommodation will induce a desire of exchange between one gardener and his neighbour or friend; this may extend to somewhat rare and expensive plants, in which one collection may at times be overstocked, and another be deficient. A few seeds or a cutting can frequently be spared, and thus by the interchange of civilities the collection of each proprietor is gradually enlarged and beautified. So far, provided the consent of the employer is either expressed or implied, there seems no ground for objection. A question, however, arises upon this case. Is there any room for a dispute or doubt to whom the plants, &c., thus obtained, belong? A gentleman, we will suppose, finds his garden or conservatory enriched by new plants or choice varieties of flowers, which he did not purchase; he enjoys the gratification, and his gardener the credit of successful culture, and as long as all things go on smoothly all is well. But suppose some cause of dissatisfaction to arise on one side or the other—the gardener is about to leave his situation—and he points out some fine varieties of Camellia, now grown into fine plants, as his own: this was raised from a cutting given me by neighbour A.; that from one sent me by a friend at B., and so on. The collection of Pelargoniums is to be thinned in virtue of a similar claim, and the beds of Dahlias and Pansies are likely to lose some of their chief ornaments. I am merely putting an imaginary case by way of illustration, but it is one which ought to be capable of a ready and satisfactory solution on the common principles of honesty and upright conduct. Among professional gardeners there are numbers who, from a high sense of honour, would be above any mean or mercenary dealings, seeking their own interest and profit by underhand practices, dealing and trafficking in articles committed to their trust: nor would they avail themselves of facilities at their command for raising surplus produce at their employers' expense for the purpose of sale. Many, I trust, would act in such matters on the highest principles of Christian integrity. It is to such men that I address myself, as well as to their employers, and your correspondents in general; hoping to elicit, by the discussion of this subject in your pages, such an exposition of the principles of honourable and upright conduct as will bear the light, raise the character of the profession, and settle the question which I have ventured to moot.—*Daylight. London. 20th Oct.*, 1841.—[We have no doubt upon this subject; but before we answer the question, we shall wait to see the opinion of others.]

Manures.—The best sale-garden in my neighbourhood for common wall-fruit, and which never fails of a crop, is manured by pieces of dead animals buried at the roots. The figs, without any protection, have frequently two crops.—*John Stuart Forbes, Fettercairn, N. B.*

Fruit Room.—As you requested the opinion of others upon the remarks concerning a Fruit-room contained in the Leading Article of Numbers 38 and 39, I am induced to make a few observations, which although differing from the rule there laid down, may yet be serviceable to some of your readers. In the first place, I differ from you in supposing that a fruit-room ought to be perfectly dry, unless it be intended to store up hung Grapes, Plums, or other stone-fruit, for which a dry atmosphere is very necessary, as less congenial to the production of the various Fungi by which these fruits are decomposed than a moist one. But where a room is wanted to preserve Apples and Pears to as great a length of time as it is possible for these fruits to keep, it ought always to be fixed in as cool a place as possible; even a cellar keeps Apples well; though I do not advise a fruit-room to be altogether under ground. I yet think it ought to be partially so; the reason why I recommend a humid atmosphere is from having frequently found Apples in the spring months among Strawberry leaves, long grass, &c., under the trees; thus fallen off they were in a better state of preservation than the same sorts stored away in the usual manner. One of the most necessary objects is to have the fruit gathered in as careful a manner as possible after having assured yourself that it is in a fit state for so doing, and to carry it direct to where it has to remain, placing it singly on the shelves with the crown up; as decay generally takes place first near the crown, it is much easier perceived. I prefer laying fruit on at once to heaping them up to sweat as some do; the less they are handled the better, as it cannot be done without removing some of that greasy substance which all Apples more or less exhale, and which I consider one of the most essential requisites to their keeping well, as it forms a sort of natural varnish or coating of paint sufficient to exclude all moisture, and instead of being hurtful is congenial, by checking the too rapid perspiration of the fruit. Great care must be taken to remove all decayed fruit, which is the easier done if they be lying singly upon the shelves, and I entirely approve of the room being kept in darkness, and with little ventilation, except in cold windy days, when occasionally all the doors and windows may be opened for a short time, merely to sweeten the air inside the house, by driving the rank or stagnant air out of it, an operation only required occasionally. Too much ventilation is liable to cause the fruit to shrivel or wither rather prematurely long before they ought to do so; it is therefore for that reason that I recommend fruit to be stored away in a cool damp place; certainly it ought to be free from all noxious smell or disagreeable vapour, but I repeat that Apples very soon emit an oily substance capable of resisting all the humidity by which they may be surrounded, and instead of being injurious experience has taught me that it is beneficial. Perhaps the flavour of some Pears, and also of some of the dessert Apples, may be deteriorated by being retarded in their ripening, but a place suitable for them might in most cases be had separately. The above remarks are mostly applicable to the keeping of some of the kitchen Apples; as a proof of which I had a shelf of Keswick Codlings so treated, with not above three or four per cent. decayed fruit up to the 1st March, although it is one of the worst keeping Apples we have; other kinds have kept well in proportion. Of Pears I can say little, and less of stone-fruit, but I shall be glad to hear the opinion of other practical men on the subject.—*S. N. V.*

Clintonia Pulchella.—I can confirm John Halliday's statements (page 325) on the hardiness of Clintonia pulchella. This last spring a number of plants of it vegetated from self-sown seeds, where I had a bed of it last year.—*Anon.*

The Castletown Vine.—Perhaps you may consider the following account of the celebrated Black Muscadine Vine at Castletown, the seat of Col. Conolly, M.P., worth a corner in the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* This magnificent Vine is supposed to have been planted upwards of 70 years ago. It is planted outside, and enters the house through a hole in the east-end wall, when it immediately divides into 6 or 7 main branches, which extend within 3ft. of the west end of the house, which is 110ft. long. These main branches are well furnished with lateral branches, so much so that the wood is crowded in every part of the house, and to give it ample room would require a house nearly twice the width of the present one, the rafters of which are 14ft. long; but a better plan would be to erect another house, the same size as the present one, at the east end of it, and by taking out the end wall of the present house, and turning 3 or 4 of the main branches into the new one, the whole would be very well furnished with wood, and make the longest Vinery on record, as it would be 220ft. long, with a single Vine extending within 6ft. of the entire length of it, and occupying about 3000 square feet of glass. There are 1600 bunches of Grapes at present on it, and 880 bunches were thinned out at the usual time of thinning. It seems surprising how this Vine has attained such an enormous size, as it has no border to grow in, and Mr. Kelly told me that it had got no manure of any description since he has had the charge of it, which is upwards of 30 years; indeed there is no way of giving it manure, as it is surrounded (except where the house stands) by a road and yard, which are as hard and sterile as the streets of Dublin. This yard is used for carting in and breaking limestones to be burned with culm, in the small limekilns which are used in place of furnaces for heating the whole of the hothouses at Castletown. These kilns are erected in the back sheds, and are about 5ft. deep, and from 2ft. to 3ft. in diameter; the flues enter near the top, which is covered with plates of iron. They burn from 1 to 2 barrels of lime each per day. Two kilns are used for the large Vine-house, and one for each of the other Vineries and Peach-houses. This is a very economical and convenient mode of forcing, although not a very cleanly one. However, the Dublin Horticultural Societies can bear testimony to the very superior Grapes and Peaches exhibited there by Mr. Kelly.—*James Alexander, Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Leinster.*

Revival of Trees.—A plant here of Cupressus expansa, four feet high, quite exposed, appeared last spring entirely dead—in fact it was all as brown as the gravel-walks, and the young shoots partly shriveled; but it has revived, and for several months past has been as green as grass from top to bottom, without ever having had a twig cut off.—*A Subscriber from the beginning.*

To Protect New Sown Peas from the Ravages of Mice.—As the season for sowing Peas is now drawing near, if not already come, and as all gardeners well know that mice are often most destructive to new-sown Peas, the following preventive of their destructive depredations, although known to many, may be of inexpressible advantage to some. After the Peas have been sown in the usual way, and regularly covered in, take a quantity of sand and cover over the drill about nine or ten inches wide, or so wide as to cover all that portion beneath which lie the Peas, and in thickness from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch, so as all the space over the Peas may be completely covered. This I have always found to be an effectual remedy against the depredations of mice, while at the same time it is a simple one and soon done, and a remedy that is always within the reach of every gentleman's gardener—and being in general an article

that is almost everywhere easily procured. It is a remedy, too in the use of which no risk is incurred, as every one must see that if no good is done, there is not the least hazard of doing any harm. But I think it is not only a protection to the Peas from mice while under ground, but also a protection to them from snails, when they are at first rising above the ground—an enemy which, though smaller, is an equally formidable one to the gardener. But although I think the sand of use in this respect, I would notwithstanding enjoin on all young gardeners to be diligent and careful in picking up the snails by the hand as the most effectual remedy, both for the present and coming years. I cannot say, but I almost think, that covering with sand must operate beneficially in some other way; but this I must leave to be determined by you, or some others who have looked more deeply into the mysteries of nature than I have ever done. But this I know from experience, that on the first appearance of the Peas above ground, and for some time after, their appearance is peculiarly healthful, much more so, I think, than others which have not been covered over with sand, and what is of greater consequence, the rows are without a blank. Now this object, desirable at all times, is peculiarly so for an early crop; for if the crop is injured by any cause whatever, the season is not only getting on, and consequently a second sowing may be too late, or if the blanks made, either by mice or snails, are to be filled up, the ground is often not in a proper state to receive the seed; and these repeated sowings are frequently a failure; and if they do succeed, the crop is not ready at the same time with the first that was sown, and if the ground is wanted for any other crop, as it often is, they must be removed before those that were sown to fill up vacant spaces are ready; in most cases, therefore, the only object gained by filling up the blanks is their appearance during the time of their growth, as nothing looks more unsightly than scarcely a half crop on good and well-cultivated ground; nor in a deficient crop must the great loss be overlooked; there is much more expense to the proprietor without a sufficient remuneration, and there is much labour, care, and anxiety to the gardener.—*William Falla, Alnwick, Oct. 6.*

The Dunmore Pear.—I was glad to see such a good account of the Dunmore Pear; and I can confirm Mr. Knight's observations respecting its suitableness to the North, and its early bearing; for out of grafts of nine varieties of Pears raised by Mr. Knight, which I had the pleasure of distributing in North Lancashire in the spring of 1838, the Dunmore is the only one I have heard of which has borne fruit, which it did last year, and the quality was considered very good.—*J. T. L.*

Bifacial Oak.—A correspondent, signing *D. P.*, at page 662, says, I should have stated whether the Oak I referred to assumes the same variety of foliage every year, or only this season. I must inform *D. P.* that I took notice of the difference of foliage as soon as the leaf was fully expanded, so that the season after the Midsummer, that is spoken of by *D. P.*, had no effect upon this tree nor any other tree here to my observation. Not having seen the tree before this season, it is only by hearsay that I have learned that the above variety has been observed in former seasons.—*H. S.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 19th.—Mr. Chandler in the chair. Messrs. Widnal, Holmes, Drain, and Cock were elected. The Secretary read a report and an abstract of the proceedings of the Society, which were ordered to be printed. The chief features in the report were, the recommendation that the annual subscription should be raised [illegible] for each flower, for the guidance of the judges. The latter will, we think, prove desirable, as they will give uniformity to the judgment, and at the same time prevent any points in a flower which ought to be noticed from being missed.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Thursday, 8th July.—Dr. Greville, V. P., in the Chair. The following members were elected:—As non-resident Fellows—Lieut R. Madigan, Royal Engineers, and C. E. Parker, Esq., the Rectory, Kingsand, near Needham Market. As a Foreign Member—B. S. Haden, Esq., Univ. Coll., London.

The following communications were read:—

1. Notice of some rare plants, chiefly Cryptogamic, found on the sands of Barrie and elsewhere, in May and June 1841. By Mr. W. Gardiner, jun., Dundee. Specimens of most of the plants referred to were presented to the Society. Amongst these were Didymodon inclinatus, Weissia nigrita, Didymodon purpureus, Bryum trichodes, Tortula rigida, Equisetum variegatum, Carex incurva, Viola flavicornis, &c., from the sands of Barrie. There were also Buxbaumia aphylla from the Sidlaw Hills, Parmelia physodes from Baldovan Woods, near Dundee, Trientalis europæa, and eight varieties of Viola lutea.

2. Notice of the chemical constitution of the fruit of a species of Phytelephas, commonly called Vegetable Ivory. By Dr. Douglas Maclagan. The author stated that the plant which yields this remarkable fruit is a native of South America, and that the seed is now employed in the arts as a substitute for common ivory. The seed, which is triangular, varying in different specimens from 1½ to 2½ inches long, and from 1 to 2 broad, when cut across is found to consist of a white hard matter, in physical characters closely resembling common ivory. In the centre of the specimen examined by Dr. M. there was a cavity, the walls of which were soft and yielded to the nail. The specific gravity of a portion of the [illegible] the rough [illegible] was 1·[illegible] the softer part and epidermis, was [illegible]. The difference was probably owing to air contained in a [illegible] specific gravity was first estimated. A portion of the white matter in [illegible] parts of the soft as well as hard portion, was analysed by the action of cold and hot water, alcohol, and subsequent incineration. The constitution of the substance was found

[illegible] fibre	76·5
[illegible] albumen	1·5
[illegible] matter soluble in water and alcohol	2·5
[illegible] phosphate of lime	5·5
[illegible]	0·5
[illegible]	13·5
	100·0

The bitter matter was remarkable for evolving when heated in solution a very marked viscuous odour, like that of the alcoholic extract of malt of Berzelius. In the ashes were found phosphates, and a minute portion of silica. In consequence of a communication from Dr. Percy of Birmingham, in which he mentioned [illegible] which he had analysed [illegible] of the ivory which has this view a part of the ivory was cut free from all the softer parts. It was found to contain only 9 per cent. of moisture. It was then burned, and a light brown ash was obtained, in the proportion of 2 per cent. of the ivory. The ashes were analysed, and were found to have the following constitution:—

Carbonates, sulphates, and muriates of potash, soda, and lime	0·5
Earthy phosphates	1·0
Silica	0·5
Copper	a trace
	2·0

From these experiments it appeared that there was nothing in the chemical constitution of the vegetable ivory which could account for its hardness, which must be due only to a peculiar texture in the woody fibre.

3. Notice of Rare Plants, chiefly from the Royal Botanic Garden. By Professor Graham. 1. Cirrhæa tristis—2. Gongora maculata—3. Gongora atropurpurea—4. Gongora atropurpurea, variety.—These four plants were all in very fine condition and in full flower. The first was exhibited to show the relationship to the second genus, and the three forms of the latter to prove the difficulty of drawing specific distinctions, and to render more probable the opinion which Dr. G. had often expressed to the Society, that there is but one very varying species in cultivation.—5. Oncidium pulvinatum, a fine specimen in full flower from the stove of Dr Neill, Canonmills.—6. Stylidium sessilis, raised from seed sent many years ago from Bombay to the Botanic Gardens by Dr. Lush. This species is described by Nees von Esenbeck, from Dr. Wight's Herbarium, but exists there in sparing quantities, and Dr. G. suspected it to be one of those mentioned in Graham's Flora of Bombay, as having been sent from thence to Dr. Wight, and that it may not be a native of the southern parts of the Peninsula of India.—7. Sollya heterophylla—8. Sollya linearis—9. Sollya linearis, variety. The last of these plants seemed to be exactly intermediate between the other two, and appeared to justify a doubt regarding their being really distinct species. They were all in fine order, the second having been sent from the garden of Messrs. James Dickson and Sons.—10. Salvia calycina: a plant cultivated under this name in the garden of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, but probably too near S. Grahamii to be considered specifically distinct, though its leaves were less rugose, and its flowers of a much more vermilion colour.—11. Sphærostigma missionis—12. Sphærostigma minutiflorum.—These two plants have no pretensions to beauty, being very insignificant but well-marked species of a genus established by Seringe on De Candolle's first section of Œnothera.—13. Cerastium chloræfolium—14. Burtonia violacea, shown only because in very fine flower, and well contrasted with a fine flowering specimen of Burtonia conferta.—15. Lobelia discolor, a remarkably distinct and curious Mexican species of the genus.—16. Begonia Dregii.—This plant was raised at the Botanic Garden from seed imported under this name last year from Berlin. The seedlings flowered very abundantly in hotbeds, and had a very peculiar aspect, the leaves being exceedingly spotted with white. On the plants becoming older, however, these spots disappeared, and this season, the plants have assumed in all respects the form of B. parvifolia. If, therefore, there be a species deserving the name of B. Dregii, it must be different from that received from Berlin under that name.—17. Echinocactus tenuispinus in fine flower.—18. Lathyrus maritimus.—19. Lathyrus californicus.—These two plants were exhibited to establish their identity,—a slight degree of pubescence on the last was the only distinction.—20. Geranium costatum.—This seemed a very distinct new species, raised from seed sent to the Botanical Garden in 1839 from Cashmere, by Dr. Falconer.—21. Milla biflora—in blossom, from the garden of the Horticultural Society.—22. Helichrysum niveum, in fine flower, and the same specimen which, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, flowered last year, proving that it is perennial.

4. Notes on the Botany of that section of Staffordshire lying between the rivers Trent and Dove. By Dr. Spencer Thomson. This communication was prefixed to a catalogue of the plants collected by Dr. Thomson, in the above district, and described the geological and general features of the county, being illustrated by a coloured diagram indicating the transition from flat meadows to the upland on which Needwood is situated, about 100 feet above the level of the sea. The catalogue was very carefully compiled, and the marks employed which are recommended by the Society. It contained 263 genera, including 473 species, of Phænogamous plants.

Donations to the Library were presented from M. Auguste de St. Hilaire of Paris, the Boston Society of Natural History, Professor Vaucher of Geneva, &c.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the General Bristol Committee, held in Cavendish-square, on Tuesday, the 5th of October; present His Grace the Duke of Richmond, in the Chair; the President stated that he had communicated to the Mayor of Bristol the intention of the Society to hold its next annual country meeting, for 1842, in that city; and that he had received a reply from the Mayor, expressing, on his own part, and on that of the Corporation, the assurance that the Society would meet from the authorities of Bristol every possible aid and assistance in carrying out the arrangements necessary upon the occasion. The Committee then resolved that a deputation should proceed to Bristol on Thursday, the 14th of October, to wait upon the Mayor, and request his personal advice and recommendation with reference to the arrangements to be made.

On the 14th of October, the Duke of Richmond and the other members of the Deputation proceeded to Bristol, and decided upon the localities most suitable for the purposes of the Society during their meeting; and having directed application to be made in the first instance to the owners and tenants of the property, they decided that on receiving favourable replies to their applications they should make a report to the Council in London of the highly eligible accommodation of the sites thus selected. The Deputation were afterwards sumptuously entertained by the Mayor.

Market Drayton Horticultural and Floral Society.—The annual Dahlia exhibition was held at the Corbet Arms Hotel, on the 24th of September. We regretted to observe the supply of Dahlias to be unusually small, owing, in some measure, to the severity of the frosts in the surrounding neighbourhood, which had destroyed the blooms of several collections. Amongst the plants was a magnificent specimen of the Fuchsia corymbiflora, from Messrs. [illegible] nursery, which obtained the first prize—it was seven feet high and in full bloom. The supply of Fruits and Vegetables was exceedingly good; and not the least pleasing feature of the show was the cottagers' stand, which was well filled. The following are the prizes awarded for Dahlias:—1st Pan. F. Cooper Esq., for Winter Rival, Lewisham Rival, Climax, Eva, [illegible] King, Beauty of the Plain, Defiance, Hope, Pickwick, Conservative, Springfield Rival, Marquis of Lothian, and Phenomenon. 2d Pan. Mr. Mansfield, for Phenomenon, Royal Standard, Lewisham Rival, Rosa, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Eclipse, Argo, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Conqueror of the World, Marchioness of Breadalbane, and Marquis of Lothian; 3d Pan. A. W. Hill, Esq., for Lady Middleton, Royal Standard, Blandina, Dodds' Mary, Argo, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Frances, Rienzi, Maid of Bath, Phenomenon, and Springfield Rival. Best Dahlia of any colour, Mr. Cooper, for Beauty of the Plain; best Seedling, Mr. Cooper. The following were the successful exhibitors in the different classes of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables:—Sir John Chetwode, Bart., J. L. Warren, Esq., Mrs. Twemlow, W. H. Rogers, Esq., Miss Whitfield, Mr. Arkinstall, Rev. R. Upton; Mr. Peplow, and Mr. Cooper.—*Shrewsbury News.*

Hundred of Condover Horticultural Society.—The eighth show took place on Sept. 29th, in the School Room, Acton Burnell. The productions sent in for competition were numerous and good, and the following prizes were awarded:—[illegible] Mr. Dent [illegible] Mr. [illegible] S. [illegible] ling, Lord Steward, Mr. Turnbull, S. [illegible] T. S. Wood. White.—1, Virgin Queen, Mr. [illegible] 2, [illegible] Mr. R. Lawrence; 3, Blandina, Rev. E. H. Wainwright. [illegible]—1, Eva, Mr. G. Durnell; 2, [illegible] Mr. G. [illegible]—1, Phenomenon, Mr. Ferneyhough; 2, Mary, Mr. [illegible] 3, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. R. Lawrence. [illegible] Mr. T. S. Wood; 2, Seedling, Mr. Turnbull; 3, Stuart Wortley, Mr. Turnbull. Purple.—1, Pickwick, Mr. R. Lawrence; 2, Conductor, Mr. G. Durnell. Lilac.—1, Lady Middleton, Mr. T. S. Wood; 2, Antiope, Mr. Green; 3, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. R. Lawrence. Yellow.—1, Defiance, Mr. G. Durnell; 2, Argo, Mr. Turnbull; 3, Topaz, Rev. E. H. Wainwright. [illegible]—1, Rosa, Mr. G. Durnell; 2, Le Grand Beauvais, Mr. T. [illegible] Nickleby, Mr. Turnbull. Rose.—1, Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Ferneyhough; 2, Royal Standard, Mr. R. Lawrence; 3, [illegible] Mr. Green. Scarlet.—1, Bloomsbury, Mr. Turnbull; 2, [illegible] Rival, Mr. Green. Crimson.—1, Springfield Rival, Mr. Ferneyhough; 2, Unknown, Mr. Green; 3, Rienzi, Mr. Turnbull. [illegible] room. Seedling.—Lord Steward, Mr. Turnbull; 2, [illegible] Mr. Green; 3, Essex Rival, Mr. R. Lawrence. Miscellaneous.—1, Grace Darling, Mr. T. S. Wood; 2, [illegible] Mr. Ferneyhough; 3, [illegible] Mr. Green. Best Seedling, Mr. [illegible] Best Plant, Mr. Turnbull. Best Cockscomb, Mr. [illegible] The successful competitors for Fruits and Vegetables were the Rev. H. Thursby, Rev. E. H. Wainwright, Mr. G. Durnell, Mr. R. Lawrence, Mrs. Snaxton, Mr. Green, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Ferneyhough. 15 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.—*Shrewsbury News.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Clianthus carneus. Flesh coloured Glory Pea. (*Greenhouse Twiner.*)—Under the name of Strebloriza, a word formed from στρεβλὸς bent, and ῥίζα a root, in allusion to the remarkable embryo being twice bent upon the back of the cotyledons, this plant was originally described by Dr. Endlicher, after a drawing made by Mr. F. Lauer, on Philip's Island, a small rock off the coast of Norfolk Island. When it was first raised in Europe it continued to bear that name, until it flowered, when it was found identical with the well-known genus Clianthus by some; those interested in the sale of such plants the beauty of the species was at first greatly exaggerated, and, consequently, when it did flower, so much disappointment was felt that its real merits were overlooked. It is a species well worth cultivation as a twiner; it flowers well in a cold conservatory, has good evergreen leaves, and would in all probability prove well adapted to training over moveable trellises in pots. It is easily cultivated, only requiring a rather strong rich soil and plenty of room to grow; it will then flower freely, but is not suited for growing in pots, as the plant requires to become large and have plenty of room for it will flower freely. It strikes freely from cuttings treated in the ordinary way, and flowers during the earlier parts of the year.—*Bot. Reg.*

Stigmaphyllon ciliatum. Ciliated Stigmaphyllon. (*Stove Climber.*)—This climbing plant from Brazil has lately flowered with His Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Sion. It has heart-shaped entire leaves, of a firm texture, and with a shining surface. The flowers are in axillary umbels, rather large, and bright yellow. It is a handsome stove plant.—*Bot. Reg.*

Pedicularis pyramidata. Pyramidal Pedicularis. (*Hardy Perennial.*)—This species of Pedicularis is a native of the N. W. of India, and has been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds presented by the East India Company. It is a hardy perennial, and, unlike most of its genus, appears to be cultivated without difficulty. It has pinnated leaves in a whorl of four, spikes of lively purple flowers, with a singularly long twisted beak to the corolla. Dr. Royle found it in the Himalayas towards Cashmere.—*Bot. Reg.*

Hemiandra emarginata. Emarginated Hemiandra. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*)—A pretty little herbaceous plant, related to Westringia, raised by the Horticultural Society from New Holland seeds presented by Sir George Murray. It forms a small bright green bush, with rigid pungent leaves, and nearly sessile flowers, whose corolla is nearly white, with a few pink spots upon it. It is a greenhouse plant.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Earth-bread of the Chinese.—M. Stanislas Julien has recently laid before the Institute, specimens of an earth which the Chinese eat in times of famine. The mine from which it is extracted, comes from the neighbourhood of the cities Lin-Kiang fou and Foutcheou-fou. When eaten it is reduced to a fine powder and mixed with rice, in the proportion of three to two; with this mixture are made small cakes, flavoured with salt or sugar. Such food produces a weight in the stomach, and constipation, but life may be maintained for two months. Those who have used it without the mixture of flour, have perished. Among other circumstances connected with this earth, it appears that no plants will grow in it. Examined microscopically, it has not been found to present any trace of organic remains, but to be entirely mineral; in which respect it differs from other kinds of earth-flour. It is supposed that this substance does not in fact possess any nutritious quality, but that it acts by distending the digestive organs without injuring them, and thus keeps off the feeling of hunger.

The Walberton Admirable Peach.—This most excellent new variety of the Peach has lately been raised by Mr. Andrew Morton, gardener to Richard Prime, Esq., of Walberton, near Arundel. The stone was from a fruit of the Noblesse, and the young tree has in most respects very much the habit of the parent in point of foliage and fruit. It is fully equal in quality to that excellent old variety, and it has the great merit of ripening at least five weeks later, although a melting kind; the tree is seven years old, but owing to its redundancy of wood it had borne little fruit before this season. It covers a wall 10 feet by 9, and has this season borne 7 dozen of fruit.

New British Plants.—Professor Parlatore of Palermo, who has long been studying the species of Fumaria, has recognised among those found in England, the Fumaria micrantha of Lagasca, a Forfarshire plant, known in some herbaria under the name of F. tenuifolia. The true F. media of Loiseleur he pronounces to be the plant found by Professor Henslow, near Bottisham, in Cambridgeshire, and which looks like a rampant F. officinalis, of which he considers it a variety.

Foreign Botany.—Among the foreign memoirs on botanical subjects which lie upon our table, we find a memoir on *Lichens* discovered in Meyen's voyage, by the

author and de Flotow; it is about to appear in some volume of the Nova Acta. We have also received from M. Schauer, of Breslau, his elaborate monograph of the Fringe-myrtles (*Chamælaucieæ*); it forms a 4to volume of 120 pages, with 7 excellent plates; the author describes critically 12 genera and 62 species. An 8vo volume of 930 pages has appeared from the pen of M. Auguste de St. Hilaire on *Vegetable Morphology*, which he treats in considerable detail; the anomalous forms are classified after the manner of Engelman, and illustrated by 24 plates. We have also received a work called *Tératologie Végétale*, by M. Moquin-Tandon, Professor of Botany at Toulouse; it proves to be a treatise upon the same subject as the last, M. Moquin-Tandon preferring new names to old ones: it has no plates, and only consists of 400 pages. M. Spach has been revising the *Betulaceous* order, and we may add, with more success than has attended some of his previous efforts in this way; he has reduced a great number of garden varieties of Birch to the common Betula alba, including under it, among others, B. populifolia, pontica, pubescens, carpatica, intermedia, davurica, urticæfolia, and ætnensis; he separates from the genus Betula some of the Indian Birches under the name of Betulaster; also the Alnus viridis as a genus called Alnaster; and out of two Himalayan trees, one of which is Betula leptostachya, he forms a third genus, under the name of Clethropsis.

Test for Nitrate of Soda.—In these times when nitrate of soda has become a fashionable article for manure, it may be of use to the farmer to know what is good from what is adulterated. The nitrate of soda is so like coarse-ground dirty salt, that it may be often mixed with it. The price of common salt is not above one-tenth of the price of the nitrate; and if it answers for manure, the farmer need not throw away his money upon a mixture containing perhaps one-fourth of common salt or more. There is a simple method of testing the nitrate, not requiring chemical knowledge; and that is, to throw a small quantity of the nitrate into the fire: if it contains salt, it will produce a crackling noise; if it is pure, it will burn very rapidly with a sort of hissing noise, and no crackling at all; and in proportion to the quantity of common salt, so will the noise be greater or less.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

Artificial Bread.—There has lately been prepared in Paris, by M. Lassaigne, a kind of bread composed of artificial flour, consisting of the following ingredients; viz., 17 parts wheat-gluten dried and reduced to powder, 75 potatoe starch, 3½ gum in powder, and 3½ sugar in powder. Made up with water, yeast, and a little salt, it is said to have resembled rye-bread, and to be fit for the food of animals; it is even expected, when the manner of preparing it shall be improved, to become fit for the use of man.

Fungi in the Human Head.—If we are to credit some modern microscopical observers, not only are all kinds of fermentation the mere phenomena of growth in minute fungi, but such plants are the cause of appearances in which they would be least expected. A M. Gruby has lately announced his discovery, that the disease in the human head, called Tinea capitis, or ringworm, is produced by a parasitical fungus, composed of cylindrical branching threads, made up of oblong joints, arranged like the beads in a necklace. This author considers that his plant belongs, beyond all doubt, to the fungi, called by botanists Mycoderms. He also assures us that he has found, in another disease of the skin, a second sort of Mycoderm, quite distinct from the first.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mitchelstown, county of Cork, the seat of the Right Hon. Earl of Kingston.—A plain gateway leads to one of the most beautiful and extensive mansions in this kingdom, in the pure Gothic style; the parks are extensive and well wooded, and surrounded by a fine wall seven miles in circumference. About 100 yards south of the mansion is the stable-yard, by which you enter the garden; in the first house is a select collection of Heaths, Pelargoniums, &c.; among the former I saw the Erica ventricosa superba, covered with its beautiful bells; opposite this is a Vinery about 40 feet in length, the pit of which is filled with rich compost, and planted with one Vine, which had the entire roof covered with fruit, the roots having no communication outside the wall of the pit. Near this is a very large range of Melon and Pine pits, which are all full; from these you enter the long range of forcing-houses, [illegible] Peaches, and Nectarines well grown, and in great profusion. The centre house is a beautiful conservatory, nearly [illegible] feet long by [illegible] feet broad; the roof is supported by a double row of metal columns, arched with cast trellis work, and covered with [illegible]; between these columns is a gate-way [illegible] feet in breadth. I saw splendid specimens of Bougainvillea [illegible], in full bloom, 16 feet high, which [illegible] the surrounding atmosphere, with their [illegible]. Other plants in the house were worthy a place in it, [illegible] there are [illegible] noted. But I was told that [illegible] a great proportion of the revenue arises from [illegible] Vegetables, Cucumbers, &c. [illegible] to the latter is [illegible] the nurseries, employed there. [illegible] young men who are employed there. In the library I saw a [illegible] of globes, and books on gardening, agriculture, chemistry, &c., with a mathematical teacher always resident in the garden, to instruct in the different subjects which may be of benefit to the young men.—*P. K.*, Sept. 20, 1841.

Vienna, Baron Charles Hugel's country seat.—The "[illegible] Zeitung" of the 21st August, contains a detailed account of the country seat of Baron Hugel. This eminent man, who lately visited England, and our readers will naturally feel an interest in whatever connects him with the peculiar branches of science to which we devote our pages. We cannot now afford space for a full translation of the article in question, and to relate [illegible] that the Baron appears to possess a most rich and [illegible] of [illegible], and is equally distinguished as a [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

yet having broad leaves very like the leaflets of some Ferns; the wood is exceedingly tough and durable, but unfortunately does not grow sufficiently large for masts, except for small vessels. Its largest size is 18 inches diameter, and about 25 to 30 feet to the branches; it would live in England, and would be a very great curiosity. In similar places is to be seen a very curious shrub, or small tree, which when young has the most extraordinary leaves I ever saw: on a plant five feet high I have measured leaves 26 inches long, yet not more than three-quarters of an inch broad; in deep shade they are beautifully variegated with pink and white; it is an Aralia, and has highly-perfumed flowers—a quality, by the way, quite characteristic of New Zealand plants; I have met with more sweet-scented flowers here than in any other place I have visited. The woods are exceedingly full of gigantic climbers, the most troublesome of which, because most abundant, is a Smilax of enormous size. It bears large bunches of red berries, of which the natives are very fond. Its stems are amazingly strong and tough, and are used for a great variety of purposes, the most common of which is the binding of houses, where it supplies them with laths, to which they tie their palm-leaves and other materials for forming the walls.

(*To be continued.*)

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

It has been recommended by noted authors of books on gardening and planting, to plant evergreens during the late spring months of April and May, as being the most suitable season, notwithstanding that the inconsistency of this opinion has been proved by Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, in an admirable treatise upon the subject; and in "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture" it is still the practice of many to plant according to the old recommendation. Experience has taught us how difficult it is in many matters to overcome prejudices of long standing, but in so palpable an error as this, we should have thought, with practical men, fewer convictions by failures would have been necessary to convince them of the reasonableness of autumn planting, in preference to planting late in spring, when the young growths are about to make the greatest demand upon the more or less injured roots, and when the prevailing winds render the air exceedingly dry, thereby increasing the amount of evaporation from the leaves, which cannot be supplied by the inactive roots; and to add to this, when the sun has become much more powerful than in autumn. One would suppose planting under the above combination of unfavourable circumstances could never have been recommended since horticulture ranked as a science, yet such is the practice even at present. After the proper season is chosen, which is from now to mid-winter, like all other planting the degree of success depends in a great measure upon the care taken in performing the operation. The most important things to observe for ensuring this, is suitable weather, which should be mild and cloudy, the more moist the better, and in lifting, the greatest care should be taken to preserve the roots from injury, whether the plants are large or small, no more should be taken up at a time than can be speedily replanted again; the surface of the roots should not even be allowed to get dry, if possible; the holes for their reception should be opened wide enough to allow the roots being laid horizontally, and as near as possible in the direction they occupied before; after sufficient of the soil has been carefully filtered in to cover the roots, it should be well watered, to fill every crevice, making the earth about them in a state of puddle, after this the hole should be filled up, leaving the surface level; when the soil has settled from the effects of this watering, it should be trod firm, and the surface round the tree left in the form of an extended basin; in all open situations the trees should be mulched, as much for the protection of their roots from frost, as preventing drought from penetrating; for if evergreens are planted in autumn, and protected from frost by mulching, their roots continue to grow and put out fibres throughout the winter, becoming by spring in some measure established, and more fitted to bear the effects of drying winds, &c.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the Pines are moved at all at this season, endeavour to get them as near the glass as possible for winter, that they may have the full benefit of light; this, with a low dry temperature, and little water at the root, should be adopted, for those plants especially which are intended to show fruit early. If new tan is added to raise the bed, the safest plan will be to open a trench along the front of it, to raise the back by re-filling the trench with new tan, well prepared previously; by this means the danger of plunging the large plants in new tan is obviated, and the front is more accessible in case of danger, besides having the smaller plants plunged in it, which are less liable to injury, not being plunged so deep; gradually decline watering at the root, as well as keeping the atmosphere so moist as heretofore. Give air whenever practicable, if for ever so short a period: cover pits at night, [illegible] to the weather.

Vinery.—The surface of Vine-borders, after the late heavy rains, should have a deep hoeing, to loosen it. Continue to guard late Grapes from the influence of damp, as before; give the early houses as much exposure as possible, except during severe frost or rain. The earliest Vinery may be kept closer, but have no fires lighted.

Peach-house.—Assist the trees in the latest houses to ripen their wood by gentle fires, if necessary; the early houses should have free exposure as [illegible]. In all the resting-houses prepare for the next season by cleaning and repairing of every kind.

Cucumbers.—Syringe daily as before; stop at a joint before the fruit, and keep them neatly and securely trained; preserve a moist atmosphere, give air whenever possible, but with caution.

out-door Department.

The lifting and storing of esculent roots will still demand especial attention in favourable weather; winter-dress Asparagus-beds. [illegible] by clearing them from dead [illegible] early and Cardoons, dig and dress herb-borders for winter; pick off dead leaves from winter crops, &c.

Cauliflower.—House for use, by laying it by the heels in sand or earth, under a shed or in a cellar. Prepare a warm rich border for planting under hand-glasses, by digging it deeply; the hand-glasses should be placed about four feet apart, and according to their size, five, six or nine plants under each, which if they survive may be thinned early in spring to three or four of the best; this will form a succession.

Lettuce may be planted in any Melon-frames which are at liberty. For winter use sow a forcing Cabbage Lettuce may now be sown in boxes in a moderate heat.

Gooseberry, Currant, and Currant bushes: the shoots may be shortened back as far as the wood remains unripened; where [illegible] or large fruit is desired prune [illegible]. Proceed with the transplanting of fruit trees of all kinds and in all situations, bearing in mind the importance of draining, and making the holes [illegible] enough to allow the free extension of the roots; [illegible] roots of Figs and make preparations for [illegible] frost, the best way is to unnail [illegible] near the ground by strong hooked pegs [illegible] covering them is dry fern, as it admits air to the [illegible] not easily made wet; this in a great measure will secure the first crop for the following season. Continue to gather and store fruit as before.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Take advantage of unfavourable weather for out-door operations, to eradicate insects of every description; we have never yet met with a collection free from insects, but the best plan to keep them down appears to be perseverance in rubbing them off carefully, and afterwards washing the plants with a solution of soft soap, or tobacco-water. The thrips usually becomes troublesome at this season when the stove is kept rather dry; vigilance and the above treatment are the best means we have yet found for overcoming it.

Greenhouse.—Remove all decayed leaves and flowers, their early removal at this damp season is important; give Chrysanthemums all the air possible, and manure water occasionally; water no plant in the evening, and but sparingly at any time now; give air freely.

Pits and Frames.—Make preparations for securing cold pits or frames containing half-hardy plants from frost; fermenting materials should not be used for this purpose, but firm dry soil, coal-ashes, &c. are good; fermenting substances encourage damp, which is the cause of more losses than cold. Water forcing-Roses with manure-water if the pots are full of roots; do not excite forcing plants or bulbs too fast at first, the time may be more safely made up when they are in a more advanced state.

Out-Door Department.

Take off suckers of flowering-shrubs, as Roses, Lilacs, &c. Commence their pruning also, and all ground alterations and improvements in laying out walks, planting, &c., should be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. It is a good plan to commence betimes, for more reasons than its being the best season; preserve Dahlia roots as dry as possible; continue to plant out bulbs; sweep and roll walks and lawns as before.

Nursery.—Continue to gather various seeds now ripe; transplant layers, &c. where necessary. Prepare ground for planting, plant cuttings of hardy evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs, as Laurels, &c., Poplars, Willows, Mulberries, Currants, Gooseberries, also various suckers. Remove tender evergreens to their winter quarters, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Proceed with planting as expeditiously as possible; whilst the weather remains open the rules laid down for evergreens generally speaking apply also to deciduous planting. Felling, thinning, draining, and may be continued. —*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Roses should now be pruned, and as a general rule weak-growing kinds should be cut back close, and the strong-growing ones left long. Suckers should also be removed from Roses and other flowering shrubs. Continue to plant bulbs as before recommended. Tie up and train Chrysanthemums; many of the large-flowered varieties have a gorgeous appearance, when trained fan-shaped against a warm wall, or in front of a greenhouse, where there is no drip from the roof. Those in pots under glass must have as much air given them as possible, and may have now and then a little liquid manure. Mignonette may be sown in boxes for succession, and a few bulbs should also be planted in pots at intervals of a week or two. Cut back and train creepers. Amaryllis that show indications of growing should be potted in sandy loam and leaf-mould, and after a little time, if the bulbs are large enough, they will throw up a flower-stem. Care must be taken that the pots are well drained with potsherds, over which turfy peat may be laid in order that the water may penetrate more freely. As the season advances great care must be taken in watering plants in pits and greenhouses; the best time is the middle of the day, when sufficient air can generally be given to dry them before evening.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

In some seasons the young trees of Poplars and Sallows are stripped of their leaves by the caterpillar of the Poplar Hawk-moth, Smerinthus Populi. The moth, which is one of our largest native species, appears at Midsummer and during the autumn; its general colour is greyish-brown, with bands and transverse stripes of a deeper colour; the upper wings have a whitish crescent near the centre, and the lower ones a rusty brown patch. The body differs little in colour from the wings. The Caterpillar is large, of a beautiful green colour, with oblique yellow or whitish stripes on the sides; the head is bordered with yellow, and the tail at the end of the body is also of that colour, with the base blue. This insect is plentiful in all parts of England, though perhaps it only appears during the autumn in the southern counties. The large size of the caterpillars, and of the perfect insects, renders them very conspicuous and easy to be captured. Another Caterpillar, somewhat like the preceding, but having a blue tinge on the sides and under part, is, though not so common, frequently found in company with it. It is the larva of the Eyed Hawkmoth, Smerinthus ocellatus, one of our most beautiful kinds. The upper wings are grey tinged with rose colour, and variegated with brown clouds and streaks; the lower ones are carmine, with the anterior margin grey, and having at the anal angle a large ocellus with a blue iris.

State of the Weather for the Week ending October 21, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	15	29.799	29.498	60	41	50.5	N.W.	.80
Saturday	16	29.520	29.349	58	42	50.0	W.	.04
Sunday	17	29.5[illegible]9	29.1[illegible]9	63	46	55.5	W.	.01
Monday	18	29.829	29.591	58	43	50.5	W.	.42
Tuesday	19	29.962	29.524	51	37	41.0	N.W.	
Wednesday	20	29.911	29.6[illegible]	46	27	46.5	S.W.	.04
Thursday	21	30.162	29.8[illegible]	50	26	38.0	W.	
Average		29.814	29.512	56.5	38.3	47.4		1.01

Oct 15. Boisterous in the morning, clouds remarkably tinged with red; strong western breeze throughout the day; very heavy rain at night.

16. Heavy rain; densely clouded; clear at night.

17. Thickly overcast; clearing; high wind with large white clouds.

18. Clear and windy; fine; extraordinary high tide in afternoon; very heavy rain at night.

19. Cloudy; fine; clear; slight frost at night.

20. Clear; fine; windy.

21. Clear; fine; sharp frost at night.

The tide rose to a greater height on the 18th than has been the case for the last 20 years, nearly, at Chiswick; on the 28th Dec. 1821 it was considerably higher.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 30, 1841.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 24	56.7	41.9	49.3	7	0.30 in.	—	1	1	—	6	2	3	2
Mon. 25	56.8	41.1	48.9	6	0.67	2	—	3	3	2	1	1	2
Tues. 26	55.7	39.8	47.8	6	0.52	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
Wed. 27	55.3	40.3	47.8	13	0.80	1	3	2	—	1	2	4	2
Thurs. 28	53.8	38.1	45.9	9	1.06	—	3	2	—	3	3	1	3
Fri. 29	54.0	35.3	44.6	6	0.42	2	2	2	—	3	4	1	1
Sat. 30	54.4	38.0	46.2	6	0.50	2	2	—	3	—	6	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, in 1833—thermometer 68°; and the lowest on the 28th and 30th, in 1836—thermometer 23°. It appears that in 13 years out of the above 15, the 27th has been wet.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending October 22, 1841.

There has been a slight advance in the price of most articles during the week, in consequence of the supply being somewhat shorter than usual. *Fruit.*—The remarks made on Pines last week apply equally to the present. Hothouse Grapes are abundant, as are foreign of good quality. A few Raspberries and Strawberries have made their appearance during the week. The supply of Apples has rather diminished, and they are fetching from 6d. to 9d. per bushel more than they were last week. Bullaces have almost disappeared. Walnuts and Filberts are plentiful; but many of the samples are indifferent. *Vegetables.*—Cabbage and Broccoli are plentiful. A few good Peas may still be obtained, as well as French Beans. Carrots and Turnips of good quality are abundant. French and Jerusalem Artichokes are generally excellent. Small quantities of Scorzonera and Salsify continue to be brought. Leeks and Onions abound. Celery, Lettuce, Endive, and all kinds of salading are plentiful. Tomatoes are not so abundant as they were. Large quantities of Mushrooms continue to be offered. *Flowers*—Among the cut flowers that have been displayed during the week, we noticed some good Camellias, Luculia gratissima, Crowea saligna, and many fine Heaths.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct 23, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen apples, per bushel, 3s to 6s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— dessert, per bushel, 4s to 10s	— per 100, 6s to 14s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 3s 6d to 10s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Peaches, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s to 5s 6d
Damsons, per half sieve, 3s to 5s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Bullaces, per half sieve, 2s 6d to 4s	Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 20s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s	Filberts, English, pr. 100 lb., 105s to 110s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 2s to 6s	— Cobbs, per 100 lbs., 110s to 120s
Melons, English, each, 1s 6d to 5s	Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s 6d to 3s
— Spanish, 2s 6d to 4s	Nuts, per bushel—
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s	— Brazil, 20s
— Portugal, per lb., 9d to 2s	— Spanish, 16s to 20s
Oranges, per doz, 2s to 4s	— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— per 100, 12s to 30s	— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 6d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 2s to 6s	— Turnip, per doz. bunches, 1s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 2s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 1s 6d to 2s	Onions, per bushel, 3s to 3s 6d
Brussels sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s 6d	— Green, per dz. bunch, 1s 6d to 2s
— Purple, 6d to 1s 3d	— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 5s	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Kidney Beans, p. hlf. sve., 3s to 4s	Garlic, per lb., 8d
Scarlet Beans, p. hf. sieve, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 100s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9d to 1s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 5s	— Cos, 9d to 1s 3d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush, 2s to 2s 6d	Celery, Red, p bdle, (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
— New, per pound, 6d to 9d	— White, pr bund., 6d to 1s 3d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 4s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— Jerusalem, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d	Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 4d to 6d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s 6d	Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 9d to 1s
Parsneps, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Tomatoes, per half sieve, 5s to 6s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d	Capsicums, Green, per 100, 9d to 1s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	— Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Chilis, ripe, per 100, 1s to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

It will have been for some time past remarked that we weekly received great numbers of plants to be named, and that considerable space has been occupied in answering such inquiries. We have hitherto made no objection to this sort of correspondence, troublesome as it is; but in some cases our time has been consumed to an extent which we *must* check. Our correspondents will, therefore, excuse our making some remarks upon this subject. To know the names of plants correctly is one of the first subjects which ought to engage the gardener's attention: he who occupies himself in studying the plants which surround him, deserves all the encouragement which those who wish well to such endeavours have it in their power to offer, and we are ready to give our assistance in such cases to any *reasonable* extent. But in this, as in all other things, those who wish to be helped must first help themselves, and strive by the ordinary means to gain the knowledge they desire. For determining the names of plants there are books, and oral information, both of which are available to all men. These should be consulted as far as opportunity will permit; and doubtful species only, which are beyond the inquirer's skill, should be sent to us for names. To such correspondence we repeat that we shall always be ready to pay attention. But when a man goes into the fields and pulls up a heap of weeds, tying them up like a wisp of hay, not even giving himself the trouble to separate the different species, but sending the same species under two or three different numbers, it is evident that he does not take the proper means to inform himself previously to communicating with us. Such correspondence we must decline to answer. To give our readers an idea of the extent to which this is carried, we shall only point to the following reply, which is the last of the kind we can undertake to give. Many of the plants included in it are so common that they must be among the very first species which a student of Botany would proceed to examine. To send up Meadow Pea, the Reed, common Rushes, and other plants of the same description, is like consulting an Ornithologist as to the names of the Crow, the Magpie, the Robin, and the Hedge-sparrow; or an Entomologist for the names of the House fly, the Wasp, and the Bee. We do not desire to avoid the trouble of giving our correspondents the names of plants which they are really unable, with reasonable care, to determine for themselves; but we cannot give up our own time merely to enable others to avoid the necessity of doing so themselves.

W. G.'s plants are not in a proper state for examination; they are very unskilfully collected, and badly prepared, and the same species occurs under different numbers. We beg to call his attention to the foregoing memorandum. 1, Avena pratensis; 2, Rottbœllia incurvata; 4, Trisetum flavescens; 5, Poa pratensis; 6, Eleócharis multicaulis; 7, Carex vulpina; 8, Brachypodium pinnatum; 9, Calamagrostis Epigejos; 10, Arundo Phragmites; 11, Juncus acutiflorus; 12, J. lampocarpus; 14, Avena fatua; 15, Bromus mollis; 16, Carex pendula; 17, same as No. 1; 18, Brachypódium sylváticum; 19, Arrhenatherum avenáceum; 20, Juncus obtusiflorus; 21, same as No. 11; 22, Agrostis alba; 23, Alopecurus agrestis; 24, Poa annua; 25, P. rigida; 26, Catapódium loliáceum; 27, Bromus mollis, var.; 28, Holcus lanatus; 29, Festuca pratensis; 31, F. elátior; 32, same as No. 29; 33, Milium effusum; 34, Carex remota; 35, same as No. 29; 36, Agrostis vulgaris; 37, same as No. 22; 38, Ammophila arundinácea; 39, Triticum junceum; 40, same as No. 4; 41, same as No. 3; 42, Hyurochloa aquática; 43, Phleum pratense; 44, Hórdeum marítimum; 45, Aira cristata; 46, Agrostis vulgaris; 49, Juncus tenuis; 50, J. squarrosus; 51, J. marítimus; 52, Phálaris arundinácea; 53, same as No. 39. There are two plants under No. 48, viz., Carex vulpina and Juncus effusus; also two under 47, Juncus conglomeratus and Carex vulpina. The numbers which we have omitted are attached to such wretched specimens that it is quite impossible to name them.

A Y Z.—The plants were named rightly. The [illegible] Clata, an outcast from gardens. The Ferns Adiantum Capillus Veneris

A Weed-picker.—It is of no use to cover with canvas the chasms on which creepers are to run. Plants will not be injured in consequence of their stage having been painted, provided the smell of the paint is pretty much gone off.

C. B.—Do not cover up your flower-borders till the weather becomes settled and dry. A little frost will not hurt the roots of the plants. No material should be used that will retain moisture. Old tan heaped on them will be as efficient as anything. It is, however, much better to take up the plants and house them than to attempt to preserve them where they stand.

E. Clayton.—The following plants will grow freely upon banks under the drip of trees:—The great and small Periwinkle, Holly-leaved Berberry, common Box, Spurge Laurel, St. John's-wort, Butcher's Broom, common Hound's-tongue, Lily-of-the-Valley, Wood Anemone, Gentianella, dwarf kinds of Geraniums, and Winter Aconite, with a few Ferns and bulbs, such as Squills, Hyacinths, and Narcissus incomparabilis. With regard to sweating Apples, your gardener's information is correct. It is advisable, however, to give them a covering of clean and well-dried

wheat-straw. A place separate from the fruit-room is to be preferred for the process; and so long as it is going on, and until the Apples are dry, they should not be moved.

J. A. P.'s grubs were so crushed that it is impossible to determine with certainty the species of beetle to which they belong; I conjecture, however, that they are the larvæ of Anisoplia horticola. The same mischief attended some grass-lands in Hants two or three years since, and 10 acres suffered severely at the same time in Oxfordshire, when the rooks and starlings, assisted by smaller birds, set to work in good earnest, and I believe so effectually cleared the ground that in two seasons the Grass recovered, and, immediately after, heavy rolling was successfully resorted to, with the view of settling the undermined and disturbed turf. The best remedy against such grubs is to strew Potash or unslaked lime over the land, before or after the cold of winter sets in, which is said to restore the Grass to vigour, and, it is presumed, will destroy the grubs.—*R.*

A Constant Reader will find all we know of the Celery-fly at p. 666.

T. S. P.—The plant is Cotoneaster microphylla.

J. D.—The "lungs of Oak" are the fronds of a lichen, called Sticta pulmonacea. It is not surprising that the Hampshire peasants should use it for the same complaints as Iceland Moss, because the latter is a lichen also. Seedling Anemone roots should be taken up as soon as their leaves begin to decay, and kept in dry sand till the beginning of March, when they may be planted out in the situation where they are to remain during the season. It is quite safe to take off the layers from Verbenas and Fuchsias as soon as they are rooted. Verbenas cannot be kept alive with any certainty out-of-doors all winter: the best covering for them is old tan. J. D. should have taken off her cuttings about the end of August; if this was done they may remain in the propagating pots till a few weeks before they are planted out in the spring, when they should be singled out into small pots. The following are good Chrysanthemums, viz., King, Diadem, Perfection, Golden Yellow, Queen, Enchantress, Vesta, Rival, Belladonna, Memnon, Criterion, Venus.

E. B.—It is not possible to say what a Dianthus is by its foliage alone. Send us the flowers also and we will tell you. To flower it, plant it on rockwork in a sunny place. It requires to be starved, and you are over-feeding it. D. Balbisii is one of the capitate species, and rather handsome.

Owen Glendower.—The pretty little Apple, with firm and remarkably orange flesh, is the Foxley. It would be properly called Foxley Pippin, in order to distinguish it from the Foxley Crab.

Susseriensis.—In the vicinity of the Metropolis, and in its markets, the Bishop's Thumb Pear is well and solely known by that name. In one nursery it obtained the name of Rousseline, but this properly belongs to another variety. It has not been discovered among the great number of Continental importations that have of late years been made.

W. R.—Vines should be pruned in autumn in preference to spring; if deferred till the latter period they are apt to bleed: but if pruned in autumn the buds left are strengthened, in consequence of appropriating the whole of the sap: and they break with greater vigour in the spring. We know of no remedy for the Rose mildew.

J. T. L.—The Shropshire Damson was not raised by Mr. Knight. It is figured in Brookshaw's Pomona, published in 1812, from fruit obtained from Worcestershire, where trees of it were abundant, although they exceedingly scarce in the vicinity of London: even now its cultivation is less general than its merits deserve.

Ignoramus Ardens.—The distinction between the fruit trees called Quenouille à Buisson and Dwarf Standard, will be understood from the following definitions:—A Quenouille has one upright central stem, like a distaff, from which the branches are trained in successive horizontal tiers as they become annually developed, the side ones, and of course the lowest, being the most extended, and the uppermost nearer the shortest: a regular gradation being maintained in the respective lengths of the branches of all the intermediate tiers, so as to give the tree a conical outline. A Buisson has a low pruned head on a very short stem. A Dwarf Standard may be compared to the top of a standard tree on a stem of about a foot in length, a Buisson left to take its natural growth, with the exception of a little regulation and thinning, will assume the character of a Dwarf Standard. In order to form a Quenouille, train upright a central stem, shorten it the first autumn after the leaves have fallen, to 15 in. from the ground, and every succeeding autumn the central shoot must be cut to about 15 inches from the last-formed tier of branches till the desired height is attained, which is generally about eight feet. A Buisson is kept within a small compass by shortening the branches, and thinning out where there is a superabundance of wood. In thinning, where the branches to be dispensed with are too strong, it is sometimes necessary to cut them off quite close; but when of moderate strength they are generally cut so as to leave room for the formation of spurs at the base. Dwarf Standards are merely regulated by cutting out such branches as cross or are too crowded.

Z. A.—The proper name of your plant is Tecoma capensis. The best time to propagate it is in spring or summer, selecting the young shoots with a bit of the half ripened wood, and if they can be placed in a hotbed or stove they will strike quickly. The best soil to grow it in is equal parts of loam and peat, with a little sand. It flowers freely both on young and old plants. You may add the following plants to your collection which will increase your supply of winter flowers. Camellias, particularly the double white and fimbriated, Pimelea hispida and decussata, Hovea Celsi, Chorozema varium, some of the smaller Acacias, as A. cordata and vestita, Trymalium odoratissimum, Luculia gratissima, and the Heaths which flower in winter. To these you may add Chinese Primroses, Cinerarias, Chrysanthemums, and common forced flowers, such as Hyacinths and Lilies of the Valley, and your greenhouse will be very gay all the winter and spring, if your fair friends are at all reasonable in their demands upon you.

A. B.—It is *impossible*, in many cases, to tell the names of Plants from the inspection of single leaves. One of yours is an Ipomœa, the other we can say nothing about.

G. B.—The Ipomœa is tuberculata; the Fern is Pteris serrulata. Fuchsia corymbiflora may be induced to flower when the plant is small, by striking young plants from the points of an old one in a flowering state, and then keeping them in small pots. If placed in very rich soil, it has a greater tendency to grow strong than to flower freely.

E. R.—All the Greenhouse Azaleas approaching to the deciduous kinds should be kept rather dry in winter, and if possible the wood of all the varieties should be well ripened in autumn. Yours evidently had been growing too luxuriantly last year, and had not ripened their young shoots properly, and this was no doubt the cause of their not flowering freely. Or perhaps you keep your greenhouse too warm in winter, which will account for them growing so much at this season. The best time to purchase and plant Asparagus is late in autumn or early in spring.

G. C.—The Vine against your house, being only three years planted, has been hitherto properly managed in having its shoots much shortened. After this you may leave them longer. You will find the best buds for fruit are the third or fourth from the base of the shoots. You will gain by training the wood thinly over the wall.

J. M.'s plants are Stachys corsica, Asplenium Trichomanes, and Hypnum proliferum. In all probability the pot in which your Cycas is growing wants better drainage, if that is not attended to it will be sure to suffer. Repot it, and give it a little bottom-heat next spring to start it, and then manage it as before.

St. Mary's plant is Clárkia élegans.

A Constant Reader will find the following among the best varieties of fruit-trees for his purpose.—Peaches: Grosse Mignonne, Royal George, Noblesse, Barrington, Bellegarde, Late Admirable. Nectarines: Elruge and Violette Hâtive. Three sorts of Grapes for a greenhouse: Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, and Royal Muscadine. Iron rods do not injure the plants which are trained upon them, but if much oxide of iron is mixed with soil, that will prove prejudicial.

A Constant Reader's plants are—1, Polygala grandiflora. 4, Geránium phæum; 5, G. sanguineum. 6, Corydalis lutea. Nos. 2 and 3 appear to be different states of Rudbéckia laciniata, but they cannot be determined from such fragments as are sent us.

A Planter's leaves are those of the Fulham Oak, which may be increased by grafting in the spring, taking the two or three years old wood for scions, and using the Turkey Oak for the stock to work on.

E. M. W.—Dr. Bevan has been so obliging as to send us the following answer in reply to her inquiries:—"I conceive the unproductiveness of her bees has arisen from causes which have operated pretty generally throughout the kingdom. Excepting in particular localities where honey-dews prevailed, it was by no means a year productive of honey, and the present year, owing to a long succession of rainy weather, has been so very much otherwise, that I hear of no district in which much honey has been collected, but of several in which there has been so great a dearth of it as to be attended with an extensive loss of bee-families, and I know of none in which feeding has not been more or less required. In my own apiary, consisting of eight stocks, five only are wealthy enough to need no assistance, to each of the other three I began to administer about four pounds of syrup at Michaelmas. *E. M. W.*'s disappointment, therefore, she will perceive, is not confined to herself, nor is it owing probably, in any degree, to the system of management which she has adopted. On the advent of a propitious season she will, I doubt not, find that the bees will store up honey for her as well as for themselves, if they be suitably accommodated, whether on the plan which I recommend or on the collateral system. For the present she has no safe alternative but that of liberal feeding with sugared or honeyed ale. On the subject of interment, though the lightness of hives in general this year might seem to indicate, in an especial manner, the desirableness of the practice, yet after so unfavourable a season I cannot recommend it. An inadequate supply of nutriment, and that nutriment, in all probability, imperfectly elaborated, is calculated to prevent the bees from acquiring that degree of plumpness and vigorous health so requisite for carrying them well through the winter; and if, after interment, any malady consequent upon such a condition of the bees should supervene and prove fatal, their extinction might be attributed to the hive's being immured, and thus bring the practice undeservedly into disrepute. Locating bees in a barn or other dark airy place would not, I conceive, be attended with the same advantages as immuring; because such a place would be liable to all the vicissitudes of heat and cold which airy places must necessarily partake of, whereas the great advantages of interment would seem to be, the uniformity with which it keeps the bees at a low degree of temperature, and the state of quiescence which it ensures. I cannot recommend that treacle should constitute any part of the syrup for feeding bees; I should expect it to produce diarrhœa, an effect which I think I have known to result from imperfectly depurated sugar.

T. P. S.—Leave your Tobacco plants growing so long as there is no danger of frost, for they cannot be too much ripened in this climate. Pull them up by the roots, or cut them close by the ground. Do not then strip off the leaves, but hang the plants in an airy place for a few days, and then in a close situation, where they can be subjected to a heat of 80° or 90°, till the middle ribs have lost their green colour. Damp the floor, by which means you will also damp the air, and the leaves may be stripped soon afterwards without breaking. Lay them over each other in handfuls, and press them under a board and weights for some days in the same temperature as above till they ferment; after which dry them and pack them in a box.

C. B.—Your fruits are, Apples—1, Belle Harvey; 2, Downton; 4, Crimson Queening; 6, Minshul Crab, and Pears—7, Old Colmar; 8, Gent Morceau.

H. R.'s crab is the Pyrus prunifolia.

A. B.'s Grape is the flame-coloured Tokay.

Ragged Robin has sent us Rhodiola rosea, the common Rose-root.

T. T.'s fruits are—2, Beurré de Capiaumont; 3, Bezy de la Motte. No. 1 is unknown to us.

A. A.'s fruits are—3, Manx Codlin; 4, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 5, Rambour; 6, Hawthornden; 7, Golden Knob; 8, Hollow crowned Pippin; 11, Petworth seedling. The Plum was crushed to pieces, and could not be determined.

H. D.—We cannot value plants. The Rhododendron arboreum will not grow out of doors in Somerset without protection.

Silex.—We doubt whether it is possible to grow plants in a border 2 feet wide, between a flue and a wall. If it can be done, an open cavity must be left between the flue and the border. The inconvenience will not be diminished by the use of any particular kind of earth. We would train in such a place the different kinds of Hardenbergia, Tecoma capensis, Acacia pubescens, Camellias, Passiflora Loudoni, Clianthus carneus, Kennedya Marryattæ, and Mandevilla suaveolens.

A Constant Reader.—There is no such plant as a prickly-leaved evergreen Oak, or an Oak of any kind, in Australia.

W. F. S. H. will find an answer in our leading article of to-day.

T. H.—Any gardener may send his fruit or plants for exhibition at the meetings of the Horticultural Society, without expense, and may remove them again afterwards. No certificate is required.

P. Q.—The fruit of Pyrus spectabilis is of no use. We are much obliged by the offer of the extracts for our columns; but they are already crowded with matter, and extracts are of no value unless they are made with discrimination. For instance, the paragraph sent us from "Stanley's Birds" contains a statement that is not true. The leaves of New Holland trees are the reverse of succulent. The other questions shall be answered next week.

G. Shaw.—In the absence of specimens of the affected leaves, and the insects complained of, it is scarcely possible to give a satisfactory answer to your inquiries. It is probable that the buff coloured larvæ on the Pink may be the maggots of a Syrphus, the flies alluded to hovering over it and the Carnations, and feeding upon aphides. The white specks, &c. are produced by some mining caterpillar, but of what insect it is impossible to say without seeing the leaves. Snuff and pepper would in all probability kill the larvæ. The Wire-worms were not likely to have been attracted from other parts, but had infested the turf for a long period. An account of the Verbena may be found in No. XI. of Errington's papers, at p. 452, under the head of "The Green Rose chapter." The wild Carnation has serrated petals: neither it nor the Hautbois was the original, but the Carnation is nearest the wild form. The present has proved a very bad seed season, the seed will ripen without protection.

E. H. W.—Grafts of the Dunmore Pear and Maclean's Favourite Apple can be had through any Fellow of the Horticultural Society. If such pits are thoroughly drained, the objection to their employment is worth little, but it is seldom possible to drain them effectually, unless they are on a hillside. The hole of a drain would not admit air properly. Glass lashes would not be required in addition to those of wood cases, or other coverings. We should fear that zinc would be too soft a material for hot water pipes, iron is very cheap, and by far the best material, much cheaper than lead. We are not acquainted with the nature of Walker's patent hempen hose, said to have been used by some brewers for heating purposes. To revert to the pits, brick walls are not at all necessary, earthen ones are, in fact, better, because they may be made thick enough to resist any degree of frost that occurs in this country.

An Evergreen Planter.—The Arbutus, like all real evergreens, has no particular time of rest, like that of a deciduous tree or shrub, as the leaves are seldom cast before they are two years old, and the fruit takes twelve months to ripen, consequently the sap must be always in motion, although slower at certain times than at others. This tree commences growing about May, if not injured by the winter; but if injured it shoots still later. If it is killed back by the severity of winter, it frequently shoots freely from the bottom during the succeeding summer; but if it is cut down in the spring (March or April) without having been injured by frost, it will most likely perish, or become unsightly. The Arbutus, as well as other evergreens, may be pruned if judiciously done, at almost any time, except in very severe frosty weather. It may be propagated by cuttings formed from the smallest shoots about July, when they are growing, or after what is termed half-ripe wood. They must be put in as stated in the Notices to Correspondents of October 9, but cuttings are not so certain of success as layers. If, however, attention is paid to selecting the cuttings properly, they will succeed, as may frequently be seen in the propagating houses, where the single variety is so increased. Do not cut off the head of any large plant, and especially of an evergreen, in autumn, and endanger its existence, but do it at whatever season it may. Evergreens are in growth perpetually, in the spring, July, or any other time casting the old leaves, and putting forth new ones, but they are active, more or less, all the year round, except in hard frost. They may be removed at the season of the year except when in full growth, provided the weather is moist when they are shifted, and continues so for several days; the best time, however, is the end of October.

Linia.—A paper on the cultivation of the Pansy was given in No. 10, p. 147; we recommend you the following kinds:—

Delicata, Thomson's.	Lord Sale, Gaines's.
Unique superb, do.	Eva, do.
Eclipse, do.	St. Paul's, Cock's.
Jenny, do.	Midas, Brown's.
Dr. Lindsay, do.	Countess of Orkney, do.
Miss Stamworth, do.	Alert, King's.
Flora superb, do.	Miranda, Catteugh's.
Diadem superb, do.	Golden, Barley's.
Olympia, do.	King Edgar, Cock's.
King of Beauties, do.	Ultra Picta, Thomson's.
Waverley, Widnall's.	Grace, do.
Jessie, do.	

H. Venn.—We recommend you to try your seedling yellow Dahlia another year; the blooms were small and not full enough in the eye; but it is now too late in the season to form a correct opinion of the properties of this flower.

M. W.'s Fuchsia is a fine flower, and promises well.

Omikron.—We cannot ascertain your plant by the leaves. How do you know it to be an Hibiscus? The other questions shall be answered next week.

G. P.'s Fuchsia was very much withered. It appeared, however, to be a well-formed flower, of a very rich colour, and to be more distinct in its character than many are. *The Chronicle* will be sent for the next five weeks.

F. J., and many other inquirers about the treatment of bulbs, will be answered altogether in a very short time.

J. A. L.—It is difficult to find any heating apparatus weak enough not to overheat so small a greenhouse as yours. A Chunk stove might do if you could get a draught for it; but it would be better to introduce the branch of some other [illegible]. Could you not bring it to the greenhouse a [illegible] the order of the kitchen fire?

A. L. L.—The plant is [illegible]. The "practical" gardener must go to school again, for everybody knows that the Crocus of gold Crocus is the Crocus susianus, as different from the common yellow as a partridge from a pheasant. Give Hyacinths no liquid manure nor fresh charcoal will do no harm; the glass may be filled over three with it. When brown Moss the Hyacinth requires no other treatment than if it were in common soil. The Moss should be kept damp rather than wet, and the bulb should stand in it. The temperature of [illegible] is the best for your plants in winter, as they [illegible].

A Novice.—Those Vines whose wood is ripe may be turned out; the others must wait till the wood is matured. Keep your bulbs dry in their pots till they begin to grow, and then repot them carefully; but take care that they have very little water at first.

Col. M.—The Lemon and orange trees have been abundantly supplied with cuttings of the Dunmore Pear by the Horticultural Society, and therefore must have a large stock. It should, however, be applied for soon, as there will, no doubt, be a large demand for it.

A. B.'s question is too important to be answered in a corner. He shall have next week the information he wants.

W. P. D.—We cannot say whether such articles as you offer could be admitted or not. It would depend upon the temper and manner in which they are written. If properly expressed, we should be willing to give them insertion, reserving to ourselves, however, the right of omitting them.

A Subscriber from the Commencement.—We recommend you to discard from your collection of Pelargoniums the following sorts:—Tam O'Shanter, Mary Queen of Scots, Weltjianum, Weltje's Emily, Hill's Champion, Habranthum, Queen Bess, Miss Jane, Elvira, General Moore, Henry VIII., Queen of Whites, Zobrab, Lucifer, Bainii, Angustissimum, Vitatum, Rosamunde, Rhododendron-flowered, Filigree, Pulcherrimum, Wheelerianum, Hill's Champion, Smith's Queen, &c.—Replace these with the following, and your collection will be much improved: Erectum, Cyrus, Cressida, Comte de Paris, Clarissa, Sidonia, Rienzi, Nonsuch, Nymph, Orange Boven, Priory Queen, Lady Douro, Leila, Splendidum, Bridesmaid, Arabella, Annette, Amethyst, Lord Mayor, Vulcan, Rosetta, Prince Albert, Rosamundi, Regans, Britannia.

W. D., Sussex.—The fly is Bibio Marci, which, we believe, is harmless; but the chrysalis will become one of those white butterflies (Pontia) whose larvæ devour Cabbages, Broccoli, and allied plants.

C. C. C.—The window of an airy sitting room would answer very well for Camellias, provided there is plenty of light, and that fires are not constantly used. There is scarcely any difference in the hardness of Camellias; any of the numerous varieties of Japonica would answer, except, perhaps, eximia, which requires a rather high temperature to form its flower buds in.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the *Caledonia*, steam-ship, from Boston and Halifax, which was expected to bring intelligence of the fate of Mr. M'Leod, has not relieved the anxiety felt in the political and commercial circles in reference to his trial, and has supplied us with little news which was not already known by previous arrivals. The trial did not commence on the day originally appointed, a postponement having been granted until the 4th inst., in consequence of the witnesses for the defence not having then arrived. The proceedings were expected to occupy 12 or 14 days, and it was confidently believed that, although a strong case would be made against Mr. M'Leod, the jury would not agree upon a verdict. In the mean time, the excitement occasioned by the approaching trial has been considerably aggravated by the untoward seizure of Col. Grogan by a party of Canadians, which forms the subject of violent discussion in the American papers. No official explanation of the transaction on the part of the British authorities has yet been received, and in the absence of such authentic information, the accounts which have already appeared must be received as party statements. No

doubt appears to be entertained that the facts of the case have been much exaggerated, although the occurrence has happened at an inauspicious moment, both as affecting the safety of Mr. M'Leod, and as seriously increasing the dangerous excitement on the frontier.—Our European news is entirely absorbed by the events in Spain, which occupy the attention of the Continental journals to the exclusion of almost every topic of domestic interest. Our latest intelligence from Madrid is highly favourable to the existing Government, and may, indeed, be considered as deciding the fate of the insurrection. Gen. Diego Leon, the chief of the Madrid revolt, and many of the other generals compromised in the affair, have been condemned and shot; and the energetic measures of the Regent have re-established the tranquillity of the capital. In the provinces the insurrectionary movement appears to have been checked by the vigorous proceedings of the Government, and by the summary justice inflicted on the leaders of the revolt; and the publication of a despatch from the Ambassador at Paris, conveying a disavowal on the part of Queen Christina of all participation in the movement, although regarded with some distrust, is expected to facilitate the speedy suppression of the rebellion.—From France, we learn that the controversy raised in political circles by the Spanish insurrection continues to be carried on with considerable animosity, the opposition journals warmly condemning the insurrection and its abettors, while the papers more immediately connected with the Court advocate the cause of Queen Christina, and justify the late attempt. In addition to the disclosures made by the assassin Quéniset, the existence of an extensive conspiracy, carried on by secret societies throughout France, having for its object the overthrow of the existing Government, has just been discovered. A large mass of evidence of this fact has fallen into the hands of the police in several of the most important provincial cities, among which Toulouse and Lyons are mentioned.—From Germany we learn that the Duke de Bordeaux is almost entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident; the terms of the convention between Rome and Prussia, relative to the differences of Cologne, have been published, and the final settlement of the question appears to give great satisfaction throughout the Rhenish provinces.

At home, public attention has been completely absorbed during the week by the unfavourable character of our foreign news; and it would appear that Government has decided on making preparations for any unforeseen emergency, since the utmost activity prevails in all the Dock-yards of the Kingdom, both in preparing ships for immediate service and in procuring the necessary supply of seamen. It appears that the late prorogation of Parliament was merely temporary, her Majesty in Council having determined on again proroguing it to the 21st Dec.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, who has entirely recovered from her recent indisposition, and at present appears in the enjoyment of excellent health, returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor on Tuesday, where the Court will continue until after her Majesty's confinement. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Princess Royal continue well.—The Queen held a privy council on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace, at which it was ordered that Parliament should be further prorogued from the 11th Nov. to the 21st Dec.

Promotions.—Her Majesty has been pleased to reward the services of the naval and military officers who conspicuously shared in the late achievements at Canton by the following promotions:—Major General Sir Hugh Gough, Knight Commander of the Bath, has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross; and Captain T. Herbert, companion, a Knight Commander of the Order: Col. G. Burrell, Lieut.-Col. Morris, Lieut.-Col. Adams, Lieut.-Col. Mountain, and Lieut.-Col. Pratt, have been made Companions of the Bath. The following Lieutenants have been promoted to be Commanders:—Lieut. W. W. Chambers, Lieut. H. Coryton, Lieut. J. M. Hayes, Lieut. P. W. Hamilton, and Lieut. W. C. Wood, and the following mates have been appointed Lieutenants:—Mr. R. L. Bryan, Mr. I. N. T. Saulez, Mr. Henry Need, Mr. W. S. Miller, Mr. G. S. Tayler, Mr. T. W. Purver, and Mr. W. T. Bate.

Diplomatic Arrangements.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday announced the following appointments, which we have already referred to as determined on:—Lord Cowley, G.C.B., to be the Ambassador at Paris; Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G.C.B. at St. Petersburg; Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., at the Porte; Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., at Vienna; and Lord Burghersh, K.C.B., at Berlin.

Official Appointments.—Mr. Wigram has been appointed to one of the new judgeships created by the bill passed in the last session for facilitating the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery; and Mr. Knight Bruce is named as the learned gentleman's colleague.—The Earl of Rosse has received the appointment of Custos Rotulorum of the King's County, in the room of his Lordship's father, the late Earl.—Lord Chief Justice Bushe, of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, has resigned. Mr. Blackburn, the Attorney-General, or the Solicitor-General, Mr. Pennefather, are the parties mentioned as likely to succeed to the office.—Mr. John Hope, Dean of Faculty in Scotland, has been appointed her Majesty's Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in that country, and also one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Church Preferments.—In consequence of the death of the Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, which took place on Saturday, the Bishop of Elphin becomes Bishop of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin. The temporalities of Elphin are vested in the Ecclesiastical commissioners, and amount to about 7,000*l.* per annum. Seven of the ten bishoprics suppressed by Lord Stanley's Bill have now come under the operation of the act. The remaining bishoprics of this class, on which the incumbents survive, are Dromore, Clogher, and Kildare.—The Rev. John Ryle Wood, M.A. has been appointed Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral of Worcester, vacant by the death of Dr. Townsend Forester.—The rectory of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, to which is attached the Chancellorship of St Patrick's Cathedral, has been conferred by the Archbishop upon the Rev. Mr. Mason, curate of St. Catherine's.—The Rev. G. A. Selwyn, the Bishop elect of New Zealand, will, it is stated, be consecrated in a few days, and sail early in the ensuing month. The names of the gentlemen who are to fill the other colonial bishoprics have not yet transpired.

Post Office.—The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to the applications which have been made by postmasters for some remuneration for the additional trouble imposed upon them since the introduction of the New Post-office stamps and envelopes. A circular issued by Col. Maberly notices that in future an allowance of two per cent. will be made on all sales of stamps and envelopes effected previously to the 10th inst., and one per cent. on the amount of all sales after that date.

Poor Law.—From a recent return of the House of Commons, it appears that the aggregate expenditure for the relief of the poor in the parishes comprised in 576 unions during the year ended the 25th March, 1840, was 3,850,040*l.*; whereas the expenditure for this purpose in the same parishes during the year ending 25th March, 1834, the year preceding the enactment of the new Poor Law, was 5,520,924*l.* The result in these parishes, the whole of those which have been brought under the operation of the new Poor Law, is a diminution of expenditure for the relief of the poor to the extent of more than 1,600,000*l.*

Foreign.

France.—The controversy raised by the insurrection in Spain continues to be carried on with considerable animosity by the Ministerial and Opposition journals: indeed they contain no other topic of interest or of domestic importance. The progress of events in that country is regarded by all parties with great anxiety. The *Journal des Débats*, the acknowledged organ of the Court, continues to advocate the cause of Queen Christina, and to justify the insurrection, anticipating the downfall of Espartero and the present Government; while the Opposition papers loudly condemn both the insurrection and its abettors. The latter journals assert that great intrigue was carried on at Court to prevent the Infante Don Francisco de Paula from going to Madrid; and the assertion receives some confirmation from the fact that his Royal Highness was stopped at Bayonne. They also affirm that there existed several projects of marriage for the young Queen of Spain: one an alliance with the eldest son of Don Carlos; a second, with the Duke d'Aumale; and a third, with the Duke of Cadiz, the Infante's son. The first is by some asserted to be exploded. As regards the second, Don Francisco, it is said, was not averse to the match, although to the detriment of his own son, provided the august father of the other bridegroom allowed him a certain sum as a gratuity, in which case the Duke of Cadiz was to content himself with Queen Isabella's sister: but it is added that the sum demanded raised too great a barrier to the accomplishment of this project, and seeing no terms could be made, Don Francisco intimated his intention of setting out for Spain, and accordingly left for that country. These are only opposition statements, but they derive some force from the concurrence of other circumstances. In connexion with this subject it is stated as a fact, that Government is sending troops to the Spanish frontier, and that M. Devaux, Col. of the 5th regt. of the line, had received orders to take command of them. Accounts from Toulon also inform us that a steamer had received orders to leave that port for Barcelona, and that her mission is connected with the events in Spain.

The Affair of Quéniset.—Some further arrests of persons implicated in the attempt of this assassin have been made since our last. It is stated that every one of the prisoners already in custody positively declares that they knew nothing of Quéniset or his attempt; but the latter persists in his assertion. It appears that an extensive conspiracy exists in France, carried on by secret societies, under different titles, and, in some respects, with different views, but all with one end—the overthrow of the existing Government. A mass of documentary and other evidence of this fact has fallen into the hands of the police in various places, but particularly in the important towns and cities of Toulouse, St. Etienne, and Lyons.

The Ministry.—Rumours have been afloat some time, which appear to gain credence in the diplomatic circles, that M. Sauzet, President of the Chamber of Deputies is about shortly to enter the Ministry; that the vacant Presidency would be offered to M. Dufaure; and that two opposition influences being thus neutralized, the Cabinet would be able to retain its position throughout the ensuing session. It is further added that the Chambers will positively meet on the 23d December.

The Revenue.—The official journal, the *Moniteur*, has published a comparative statement of the revenue from the indirect taxes during the first nine months of the last three years, from which it appears that the receipts of the first three quarters of the present year exceed by 43,525,000f. those of the same period in 1839, and by 17,402,000f. those of 1840. In the course of the last two months of the present year, over which this calculation extended, a considerable increase in the duties upon French colonial sugars is observed, which is considered somewhat remarkable, as the consumption of this branch of produce had been for some time on the decline.

The Loan.—We have received intelligence of the adjudication of the loan of 150,000,000f., which, as noticed in a previous Number, has for some time been decided on. At noon on Monday, the persons proposing to bid for it were to attend at the Ministry of Finance. There was presented, however, only one tender, though on behalf of three parties—namely, De Rothschild and Brothers, Hettinguer (banker), and the Receivers-General. On opening the tender, it was found to propose taking the loan (in the 3 per Cents.) at 78 52½, being much below the price anticipated. It was, however, accepted.

Railroads.—With regard to the railroad project of Government, the *Journal des Débats* says that the lines from Lille and Calais to Paris, and from Marseilles to the Rhone, will be included in it; but that, in fact, the project proposes the execution of 600 leagues of railroad in ten years. Government is to trace the lines, fill up the embankments, and build the bridges. The different departments are to furnish the land, being allowed proportionate shares, and companies are to do the rest. Government will propose to spend 300 millions of francs in ten years as its part of the work; which sum is to be raised by loan.—Private accounts inform us that a few days since M. Teste, Minister of Public Works, affixed his signature to the treaty for a railroad from Paris to Lille, with a branch to Calais, on which occasion he is reported to have said that in shortening the distance which separates France from England he was effecting a moral union in which the whole world was interested. It was with this conviction that he should submit this treaty to the Chambers; and if, contrary to his expectation, they refused to ratify it, he would immediately resign.

Spain.—Our latest intelligence is highly favourable for the existing Government; and may indeed be considered as deciding the fate of the insurrection. General Diego Leon, the chief of the Madrid revolt, has been taken, as have also the other Generals compromised in the affair: they were all under trial on the 8th inst. The accounts from the capital furnish us with some additional particulars of the movement at Madrid on the evening of the 7th: a summary of which will perhaps be interesting. It seems that eleven companies of the Princess's Regt., about 1500 strong, having been gained over by the rebel chiefs, succeeded in forcing an entrance into the Palace, where they burst open door after door until they reached the Queen's bedchamber. Here they were vigorously resisted by a small body of halberdiers headed by their commandant, altogether not numbering 20, and the fight lasted from eight in the evening until four the next morning. Finally the Palace was surrounded by Espartero in person, and the slaughter became fearful. About 160 only of the insurgents remained alive, and these finding flight or fight alike hopeless, surrendered at sunrise. The leaders of the revolt, finding themselves defeated, saddled the Queen's horses, and fled from the Palace about one o'clock in the morning; they were pursued by the Hussars, under command of Espartero, and have since, as stated above, been most of them captured. Never, add the accounts, were such scenes of blood enacted in a royal palace; not even in the Tuileries during the French revolution. Musket-balls penetrated into the apartments of the Queen and her sister, lodged in the walls, and struck the curtains of their beds; and it is regarded as a remarkable circumstance that they both escaped unhurt. During the whole of the conflict the Queen and her sister, it is said, remained on their knees loudly calling for assistance, being only attended by Madame Mina, who, however, did all in her power, and successfully, to shield her Royal charge. During the whole of the following day, vast crowds visited the Palace to witness the scene of action: and the whole of the troops passed in review before her Majesty and the Regent, who were received with enthusiastic cheers. The small band of halberdiers, to whose heroic resistance her Majesty's safety seems to be justly referred, were immediately promoted to the rank of officers on the spot, and each received, from the hands of the Regent, the decoration of the Cross of San Fernando. Their gallant commander, Capt. Dulce, only 30 years of age, was warmly embraced by Espartero, and received immediate marks of distinction. The peace of the capital has since remained undisturbed; and although a conspiracy against the Regent's life was said to have been discovered, he had not deemed it necessary to declare the city in a state of siege. A large body of troops, however, still remained stationed at the Palace, under the immediate command of Espartero. The Ayuntamiento had resolved to sit in permanence, and sent a deputation to the Regent, assuring him of its readiness to co-operate in every measure he might devise for the security of the capital. The provincial deputation had adopted the same course, and several influential members of the Republican party had waited on Espartero, and tendered him the support of their friends. It is stated that the hotel of the French Chargé d'Affaires had been attacked by the mob, and more than 40 shots fired through the windows. In spite of the attack, however, the Chargé d'Affaires persevered in exposing the French flag.—The accounts of the progress of the movement in the provinces continue to be still obscure and inconclusive; the mails have been intercepted, and, with the exception of the telegraphic despatches, vague rumours occupy the place of authentic information. Gen. Chacon

had left Madrid for Pampeluna on the 4th inst., towards which city seven battalions of infantry, under Generals Ayerbe and Zurbano, with three battalions and three squadrons of cavalry, had been sent. The latest accounts from Pampeluna state that Gen. Ayerbe arrived there on the 12th inst., and that he immediately had a communication with Gen. O'Donnell, the result of which was that the latter, who had been for some time bombarding the town, by which much mischief was done, ordered the firing to cease. On the evening of the same day, O'Donnell, at the head of a squadron and a battalion, left the citadel and joined Ortigosa, who had 600 armed partisans under his orders. His intention was said to be to scour the country during five or six days, to excite a movement, organise fresh forces, and return into the citadel. He left the citadel under the command of Col. Azearraga, who had under his orders a company of artillery, the battalion which commenced the movement, and a company of young men, natives of the town. When leaving the citadel, it is stated that he declared to the Captain-Gen. Ayerbe, that the citadel would not make any demonstration during his absence if his movements were not opposed, or if the town did not commence hostilities; but it is not said whether the latter agreed to those conditions. It now appears to be the general impression that Gen. Ribiero, Viceroy of Navarre, had been thoroughly acquainted with the plot before the breaking out of the insurrection, and that his natural indecision alone prevented him from joining in the rebellion. The insurrection, it is said, was intended to have commenced on the 15th inst., but had been hurried on somewhat prematurely in consequence of the arrival of Don Francisco de Paula. With regard to Vittoria, our accounts inform us that General Aleson and Brigadier Martin Zurbano were in the neighbourhood of that city with six battalions, destined to blockade it; and that Aleson remained at the Pueblo of Argenson, about three and a half leagues from Vittoria. Intelligence from Andalusia, received in Madrid on the 8th inst., announced that there did not exist the slightest cause of alarm for the tranquillity of its eight provinces. Accounts from Barcelona state that all was quiet there; a battalion of National Guards remained constantly under arms; and on the 8th inst., the Constitutional Municipality published a proclamation, in which, after denouncing the Christino movement in strong terms, it enacted that any person propagating reports favourable to the rebellion of O'Donnell shall be regarded as a traitor to his country, and punished with all the severity of the laws. The Provincial Deputation and the Municipality decreed on the same day the establishment of a junta of public safety, which was installed on the morning of the 9th in the hall of St. George. On the same day, the Alcalde of the town and the Commanders of the National Guard determined on forming two battalions of volunteers, for the purpose of scouring the neighbouring mountains and repressing all attempts at disturbance. In the mean time, commissioners were despatched to Madrid, Saragossa, and Valencia, in order to concert measures with the authorities of those cities for their mutual protection. It is added that Brigadier Borso di Carminati, the chief of the Saragossa insurrection, had been shot at Berga, and that the officers of the 2nd Regiment of Royal Guard, who had raised the standard at his instigation, were flying into France. On the 12th inst., the deputation of Guipuzcoa, assembled at Bergara, issued its manifesto, calling the province to arms, and a battle is said to have taken place on that day at Villafranca. At St. Sebastian it was believed that General Alcala was retreating, having disarmed the militia at Tolosa. The former city continued much disturbed. Since the above, a series of telegraphic despatches have been received, bringing the news from Madrid down to the 14th inst. All was quiet in the capital on that day, and had not ceased to be so since the 8th. Diego Leon had been condemned to death, and was to be executed on the 15th. The arrests do not appear to have been so numerous as reported. The statement that Espartero had marched in person at the head of a large force towards the disaffected provinces, mentioned in our last, on the authority of the French papers, was incorrect. He still continued at Madrid. Gen. Rodil had been appointed Captain-General of the army, and had marched with 7000 men towards the north; he was at Castiedjo on the 15th. A permanent court martial had been established in the capital, and the municipality had on the 11th entreated the Regent to take the most energetic measures. The telegraphic despatches from the Biscay provinces and Navarre state that Muragorri has been killed at Guyzueta by El Lorio, an Esparterist chief. Zurbano has taken and shot seven Christinites, and was marching on Vittoria; the authorities of that town had in turn set a price upon his head. O'Donnell, it is stated, being anxious for the fate of Vittoria, has marched thither to take the command; he was at Puenta la Reyna on his way thither on the 14th. These advices again report that Gen. Alcala was on the point of retreating to San Sebastian. The accounts from Valencia mention Gen. Seoane's taking the command there, and having marched with three battalions for Aragon. Considerable agitation prevailed after his departure; the National Guard preventing the Moderados from quitting the town. At Barcelona, a Junta of Vigilance, appointed by the National Guard, had proclaimed that it would support the Moderado party, except in case of the triumph of the enemies of freedom elsewhere, when it would not shrink from sacrificing traitors on the scaffold. All the towns of Catalonia have formed similar juntas, and petitioned the Regent to be allowed to form volunteer bodies. They have ordered all the absent to return under pain of confiscation; have suppressed all corn duties, and signified a forced loan to the wealthy inhabitants.—We have received a subsequent telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne the 18th inst., announcing that all remained quiet at Madrid on the 15th, where the insurrection was considered to have been put down. Gen. Diego Leon was shot on that day. Generals Rodil and Lorenzo were on the 16th at Aranda, with from 9,000 to 10,000 men, marching upon Vittoria. Gen. Alcala was, on the evening of the 17th, at Andosin, retiring before Urbistondo, who was at Villa Franca. Gen. O'Donnell is moving towards the Amescoas, raising recruits. The journals publish an important document which conveys a complete denial on the part of the Ex-Queen Christina of having in any way sanctioned the proceedings of Gen. O'Donnell, or the other movers of the revolt. This communication was made by Queen Christina in an interview which M. Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, had with her, for the purpose of presenting the letters addressed to her Majesty by her children. In his official despatch to the Regent, M. Olozaga communicates this disavowal in the following terms:—"Her Majesty condescended to reply that it was false that she had named Gen. O'Donnell Viceroy of Navarre or Captain-General of the Basque provinces; that it was false that she had given either to him or to others the slightest authority, and that it would have been highly improper for her to do so as she had none herself; and that their acts, of whatever nature, were on their own responsibility. Her Majesty repeated these assurances several times, adding that she defied all proofs to the contrary. She authorised me formally to communicate this answer to the Government, and, at the same time, to assure it of her anxious desire for the welfare and tranquillity of all Spaniards." The Queen, however, has since denied the *verbal* accuracy of this statement.

Portugal.—The Senate is still proceeding, though slowly, with the finance projects; that abolishing the differential duties being about to come on when the packet left Lisbon. A proposition had been made in the Deputies, to alter the constitution of the Senate, and substitute a Chamber of royal nomination for life for the present elective body. The project was to be submitted to a special committee. The Deputies had been occupied with a measure for the sale of national property in the colonies, and another regulating the payment of the debts owing to the convents. There were great complaints from the frontier of the large quantity of Spanish corn smuggled into the country. It was doubted whether the ten per cent. tax on the dividends, noticed in our last, would pass, the Duke of Palmella having, it was reported, been brought round to oppose it, which, it was thought, might lead to the retirement of Senhor Avila. The post of Lord Chamberlain had not been filled up. Marquis Saldanha was expected to leave by the next steamer for Cadiz. The Duchess of Victoria was at Gibraltar when the steamer left, and General Narvaez was also in that neighbourhood.

Germany.—The events in Spain appear to absorb every other topic of interest connected with Continental news, and we consequently find little of any domestic importance in the journals of this week. The question of mixed marriages, which still excites the general interest of the nobles, both in Hungary and Transylvania, will, it is thought, be discussed in the ensuing Diet of Transylvania, which is to be opened on the 15th Nov.: and some anxiety is manifested in regard to the resolutions which may be adopted on the subject. The vintage in Hungary is stated to be almost everywhere satisfactory; but the harvest has for the most part failed, and the price of corn continues to rise. Prince Metternich arrived at Vienna on the 11th inst. The son of Don Carlos was at Munich on the 13th, and was to leave on the 14th inst. Accounts from Kirchberg inform us that the Duke de Bordeaux is so far recovered from the effects of his late accident as to be able to walk in his garden with the assistance of his attendants. —Advices from Frankfort of the 11th inst. assert, that the Senate was considering the expediency of a general amnesty, to be published on the 18th, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the constitution.—The terms of the convention between Rome and Prussia, relative to the difference of Cologne, have been published. It consists of five articles: 1st, The Prussian Government shall publish a solemn declaration, exculpating the Archbishop from the accusation brought against him. 2d, the Archbishop will proceed to Cologne, instal his coadjutor, and then return to Munster to his family. 3d, M. Giesel, Bishop of Spire is named coadjutor. 4th, this prelate will have full liberty to re-organise theological instruction in the diocese. 5th, in regard to mixed marriages, the brief of Pius VIII. will be seriously put in practice. In connexion with this subject, it is said that the report of the resignation of the Archbishop of Cologne is unfounded.—An important discovery of large strata of coal has been made at Buckow, a small village not far from Berlin. A company has been formed for working the mine, which promises to be so abundant that manufacturers and steam-engines will probably soon be supplied with coal at half its present price. The Berlin manufactories employ about 40,000 workmen, and hence the great importance of this discovery.

Switzerland.—Recent intelligence informs us that there now seems little doubt that the canton of Argau will carry its point as to the dissolution of the convents. The Grand Council of Vaud has come to a decision against that of its deputy, and supports Argau. The Great Council of Zurich, as we stated in our last, has also receded from some of its opposition, consenting to the suppression of the monastery of Baden.

Belgium.—The King was expected to leave Brussels for Paris about the end of the month, but has hastened his intended journey, and was to take his departure early in the present week.—The southern line of the railroad will be further opened, on the 1st Nov., to Jurbise; and on the 16th Dec., the King's birthday, to Mons. Important changes in the service of the other great lines are announced by a Liege journal, as intended to take place next month. Two fast trains are to run daily between Liege and Brussels, in which there will be no carriages but diligences, which will not stop at any intermediate stations, and which will consequently make the journey in two hours. Two other trains will stop at all the usual stations. —The principal establishment of the Typographic Society, Auguste Wahlin and Co., was entirely destroyed by fire on the 14th inst.

Russia.—Accounts received from the Polish frontiers state that the Emperor has taken advantage of favourable circumstances to complete the incorporation of Poland with Russia. A recent ukase suppressing the Superior State Council of Warsaw, and replacing it by the establishment of two departments in the Senate, is considered to be a proof of this intention. The *Swabian Mercury* also states that this country is strengthening her power in Poland, and that the western frontier is occupied by columns of military, furnishing, it considers, a further proof that that nation will soon form an integral portion of the empire.

Italy.—The Pope returned to Rome from Loreto on the 7th inst. The weather was very stormy, the rain coming down in torrents, and the *fête* in honour of his return was in consequence deprived of much of its brilliancy. At the moment his Holiness arrived the day cleared up, but he declined changing his carriage at the Ponte Molle, as intended, because he would not keep the people out at the risk of their getting wet. The Ambassadors went to meet him, and nearly the whole of the population hailed the return of the pontiff with enthusiasm. In the evening there was a general illumination, the capitol making a magnificent display. Private letters from Rome state, that the Jews of Ancona gave the Pope, during his visit to that city, a bible with clasps mounted in diamonds. The same accounts add that the Papal Government intends sending M. Capaccini to Lisbon, to settle the religious differences of Portugal.—Advices from Genoa inform us that two failures, amounting together to three millions of francs, have just been declared in that city.—Intelligence has been received from Leghorn, stating that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has lost another of his daughters, the Princess Maria Carolina, who was just turned nineteen.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant Mail we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. The Sultan, whose health is stated to be good, was to leave his summer residence on the 1st inst. to pass the winter at the palace of Beshik. A second son, it is reported, was born to his Highness on the 27th ult. The *Nile* steamer had arrived from Alexandria, bringing 5,000,000 piasters of the tribute. This money on account is supposed to be a proof of the sincerity of the Pacha of Egypt, in his friendly declaration towards the Sultan. It was expected that Said and Sami Pachas would return in the steamer to Egypt. Lord Ponsonby was expected to leave Constantinople on the 4th inst. Reschid Pacha was to leave for Paris on the 25th ult. by way of the Danube, and would carry to Europe the ratification of the treaty of the 13th July. Doctors Davy and Dawson, who were sent by the British Government to organise the military hospitals at Constantinople, left that place on the 22d inst., by the Austrian steamboat, for the Danube.

Egypt.—Our accounts from Alexandria, received by the Levant Mail, are to the 27th ult. The Nile had risen very high, and some crops had been damaged by the bursting of the canals. Private letters state that M. Arago, Aide-de-Camp to Soliman Pacha, and nephew of the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, has been killed in a duel at Cairo, with a French gentleman.—Accounts had been received from Aden, dated the 15th ult., which stated that a serious fire had occurred there on the 5th, which had burned down 5 officers' houses and the lines of the 10th Regiment. Everything was destroyed, and some people injured. On the 7th a very heavy rain came down, and the mountain-streams carried away a boy into the sea. On the 11th the Arabs attacked the town, but were repulsed; it was however expected that they would shortly make another attempt, in stronger force.

United States.—We have had three arrivals this week: the packet-ship *South America* arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon; and the Royal mail steamer *Caledonia*, on the evening of the same day, after a very severe and stormy passage. In consequence of the news brought by the *Sheridan*, given in our last, great excitement has prevailed during the week in the mercantile and political circles; and considerable anxiety was manifested to receive the next intelligence, which was expected to be of great importance. These expectations, however, have not been realised by the character of the news thus received, which indeed adds but little in addition to that brought last week. Mr. M'Leod's trial had not been commenced, and the journals are almost entirely filled with conjectural statements respecting the production of evidence. The trial of Mr. M'Leod was not to commence before the 4th inst. The witnesses for the defence not having arrived, Judge Gridley had, therefore, determined to hear the calendars, both civil and criminal, before entering on the case of the prisoner. The trial, it was probable, would occupy 12 or 14 days. It is said that an attempt will be made to prove an *alibi*, which however is expected to prove ineffectual; and it is expected that though a strong case will be made against Mr. M'Leod, the jury will not agree upon a verdict. The approaching trial had caused the greatest excitement not only at Utica, where it is to take place, but throughout the whole state of New York. These accounts further add that the grounds of difference between the two nations are daily and hourly growing broader and better defined; that the seizure of Col. Grogan, to use the language of a Boston paper, "has stirred the whole northern frontier

to a flood of mutiny, and that there is the strongest necessity for prompt and energetic action, either to maintain peace or prepare for war." The abduction of Col. Grogan, indeed, forms the subject of discussion in all the papers. So far as the facts of the case are concerned, the additional matter brought this week merely corroborates the statement of the arrest previously received, and published in our last. They are all, however, written in a spirit of great violence and hostility to this country; but being *ex-parte* statements, must be received with some distrust. We are still without any explanation of the transaction on the part of the British authorities; this, however, we may expect to receive by the next arrival, and it is looked forward to with great anxiety In the mean time there appears to be a general opinion that although the facts of the case have been much exaggerated, this occurrence has happened most inopportunely, both as affecting the safety of Mr. M'Leod in his approaching trial, and as having seriously added to the dangerous excitement already prevailing along the frontier With respect to the abduction of Col. Grogan, it would appear that the accounts given on this subject by the American journals have been greatly exaggerated: he is said to be an Irish emigrant, against whom true bills have more than once been returned by the Canadian law-courts for aggravated cases of incendiarism on the frontier, and that the title of Colonel is assumed. In consequence of these events, as well as by a proclamation that has been issued by President Tyler on the subject, public attention has been drawn to the existence of a formidable organised body of men along the frontier, whose professed object is to revolutionise Canada; and who have bound themselves by a solemn oath never to cease in their exertions until the whole of North America ceases to be subject to the British Crown. Long statements are published of the ramifications and constitution of this body, from which it appears that persons high in the service of the United States are connected with it: that Papineau, Morin, and Viger, the heads of the late Canadian rebellion, are the leaders of the party, and that it includes the whole of the Lower Canada sections, numbering among its associates no less than from 70,000 to 80,000 men.—Since the above we have had a third arrival from the United States, the *Monongahela*, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night. She brings papers of two days later date than the *Caledonia*, but they give little news beyond that known by the previous arrivals.

Canada.—The funeral of Lord Sydenham took place at Kingston on the 23d ult. The occasion was made a day of mourning, and observed with great solemnity. Immediately after the funeral, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson was sworn in as Administrator of the Government in the presence of the Judges, Executive Council, Heads of Departments, such members of the Legislative Council and Assembly as were in town, and the members of the bar.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money left off at 86¾ to ⅞; for the Account, 87⅛ to ⅛; Bank Stock, 162½ to 163½; India Stock, 242½ to 243½; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 12s. premium; Three per Cents. Reduced, 87⅞ Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 96¼; New Three-and-a Half per Cent. Reduced, 97⅞.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Inundation of the Thames.—On Monday there occurred in the river the highest tide known for the last forty-one years; and so serious was the inundation caused by it, that very extensive injury has been done to property and dwellings along the banks to a considerable distance. It appears to have been occasioned by the long continuance of heavy north-west gales, by the late abundant rains, and the freshets caused by the accumulation of the land waters. The extraordinary spring tide of March 5, 1828, which did so much damage to the contiguous wharfs, and forced down embankments and walls, was at least eighteen inches lower than the tide of Monday, and much less destructive in its effects. It was not high water on Monday last until a few minutes after four, but before that time the river had overflowed its banks in all directions, and the whole of High-street, Wapping, from Wapping Old-stairs, to New Crane, Shadwell, presented the appearance of a canal, the water flowing along the numerous courts and alleys with which this street is intersected, and driving the inhabitants from the lower part of their tenements. One woman, an invalid, was drowned in her bed, and several narrow escapes are mentioned. The trains discontinued running on the Blackwall Railway in consequence of its being overflowed at the Blackwall end: and the neighbourhood of that place and the adjoining marshes were under water to a great extent, the tide in many places washing away the embankments. The same was the case on the whole of the north side of the river below bridge, with the exception of the pier-heads of the various docks. The Tower and Custom House wharfs were under water, and the tide flowed into the inner walls of the Tower, filling the cellars of the Gold Chain and Stone Kitchen public-houses, and visitors were for some time conveyed in cabs and coaches to and from the armouries. Dark House lane, Billingsgate, and Nicholson's wharf were also overflowed. In the low situations of Shadwell and Limehouse the mischief done was very extensive; all the wharfs were seriously damaged tenements and sheds were swept away, leaving the poor inhabitants houseless, and occasioning a multitude of casualties, too numerous to particularise. Above bridge, the effects have been no less disastrous. The whole of the lower part of Westminster was inundated, and it is said that not less than 3,000 houses in the neighbourhood of Westminster-hall, the Abbey, and Millbank, have suffered in consequence; and if Parliament had been sitting, the members could only have reached the two Houses in boats, as Palace Yard and the adjacent streets were under water, and the floor of Westminster Hall was overflowed. It is recorded that the Thames rose so high at Westminster in the year 1235 that the lawyers were brought out of the law courts in boats; and a similar occurrence happened in 1736. On Monday these courts happened to be closed, or the lawyers attending them would have been put to a similar inconvenience. On the Surrey side the flood was still more general, and a great sacrifice of property has been the result. The whole of Holland-street, Bankside, Winchester-street, and the thoroughfares leading into the interior of Southwark presented the appearance of an extensive lake; the waters flowing with great velocity, in some places as deep as five or six feet, and boats being afloat in all directions, conveying the alarmed inhabitants to other places. It is stated that in this immediate vicinity alone, damage to the amount of 20,000*l.* has been done. The large warehouses and granaries in Bermondsey and Horselydown, in which were accumulated immense quantities of foreign corn, were overflowed, and many thousands of quarters injured. The whole of the streets extending upwards of a quarter of a mile inland from the platform at Rotherhithe to Rotherhithe Church were also covered, and great apprehensions were created for the safety of the Tunnel, the shaft by which visitors descend being surrounded with water, but great precautions having been taken by the engineer, who kept the steam-engine at full play, no harm was done to it. The inundation appears to have been most general and alarming; and the oldest inhabitant of the metropolis, it is stated, never remembers so rapid and destructive a rise of tide. Serious apprehensions were entertained that a similar inundation would be experienced the following day, but fortunately these fears were not realised. Though the water rose in the morning very high, it did not overflow the banks or increase the disasters of the previous day, which have been found more extensive than was at first supposed.—All apprehensions of a recurrence of the flood have now been removed, and the inhabitants in the different localities that have suffered have been busily employed in repairing the damage done to their dwellings and goods. The dislodging of the water from the cellars along-shore, below bridge, was carried on with vigour for some days, and gave employment to a great number of poor labourers. To prevent any further encroachments of the river, the owners of water-side premises and wharfs are making preparations to increase the height of the embankments at Wapping, which, it seems, has suffered more from the flood than any other part of the metropolis.

New Houses of Parliament.—The works at these buildings are again almost in full operation, though none of the old workmen have yet thought proper to return, Messrs. Grissell and Peto having been enabled to collect a sufficient body of new men to carry on their contract. The suspension of the works at Trafalgar-square and at Woolwich Dockyard, in consequence of the strike of the workmen employed there, continued until Wednesday. The contractors forwarded a communication to the Lords of the Admiralty, excusing themselves for the unavoidable delay thus incurred in the completion of their contracts; and received an answer that their Lordships were perfectly satisfied to leave the matter in their hands, and would not press them to complete the works, trusting that they would use every effort in their power on the occasion. The contractors were still resolute in their determination not to yield to the wishes of the masons; and the only solution of the difficulty appeared to be, that the workmen must forego their demand, or else other men would be procured by the contractors sufficient for their purpose, either from the provinces or from the Continent. The difficulty, however, was removed on Wednesday, by Mr. Crawshay, the iron merchant, who brought up, at his own cost, from his iron mines in Wales a number of masons, by whom the works were immediately renewed.—In connexion with this subject the following statement as to the progress of the works up to the present time may be interesting. It is derived from the report of Mr. Barry, the architect, sent in a short time since to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests:—The embankment wall towards the river is entirely completed. The superstructure of the river front, and a considerable portion of the north and south fronts of the building, are carried up nearly to one general level, about nine feet above the line of the principal floor, or about thirty-two feet above the level of the Trinity standard of high water. The foundations of the lower buildings, towards the internal courts, are brought up to the level of the surface of the ground. The excavations for the foundations of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the central saloon, and adjoining corridors, lobbies, &c., the Victoria tower, the royal staircase, and the royal gallery, are nearly completed; and it was expected before the interruption to the progress of the works which has recently taken place, that the walls of those portions of the buildings would be carried up to the level of the surface of the ground by Christmas.

Public Meetings.—On Wednesday, the Committee appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the Meeting of Merchants and Bankers relative to the Testimonial to the Proprietors of the "*Times*" newspaper, assembled at the Mansion House. The Secretary reported that the subscriptions already amounted to the sum of 1,218*l.* 6*s.*; and, after some unimportant conversation, the Committee adjourned to the 1st November.

Emigration from the Metropolis.—The present disturbed state of our relations with the United States does not seem to have checked the tide of emigration to that country. On Wednesday, a large American packet-ship left St. Katharine's Dock quite full of goods and passengers. The emigrants, 215 in number, were principally from Kent, and consisted of small farmers, intending, it is said, to settle in the state of New York. Many also were from the neighbourhood of Ashford, there being 70 from the parish of Pluckley, in that vicinity.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a letter was read from the proprietors of Rankin's patent wood paving, offering to lay down the material for three years, or any other period, at an annual charge of 3*s.* per yard, instead of at once charging 16*s.* per yard for it, as proposed at the previous meeting, and mentioned in our last. A letter was also read from a Mr. Parkin, who offered to pave all Oxford-street with wood at 10*s.* per square yard, to be paid for as completed. This latter proposition was passed over. The adjourned debate as to the former proposition of the proprietors of Rankin's patent was then opened, and ended in its rejection, the present offer being considered much more favourable; it was afterwards proved that, in proportion to the annual cost of the level parts of the macadamised portion of Oxford-street, the employment of this form of wood-paving, though used where there was most wear and tear, would only exceed the cost of the present repair in three years by 60*l.* Under these circumstances, the proposal was adopted, by a majority of 15 to 3.

Covent Garden Market.—On Monday a case of assault was tried before the magistrate at Bow-street, which, though in itself of a trifling nature, involved a question as to the right of the metropolitan police to act in the market. It appears that the watchmen are appointed by the Duke of Bedford, under the authority of the act of Parliament regulating the market, but they are not sworn in as constables. One of these watchmen, named England Goodson, was summoned for assaulting a policeman. From the statement of the latter, it appeared that a disturbance having taken place at the corner of Great Russell-street, and a mob collected in consequence of two girls fighting, he proceeded to take them into custody. They retreated into the market, and on his following them there, he was told by the defendant that he was the constable of the market and would disperse the crowd, adding that he, the policeman, had no business there; he also pushed him away. The solicitor engaged for the defendant said, that the assault alleged was a very trumpery one, and the summons appeared to have been procured more for the purpose of raising the question regarding the authority of the Metropolitan police and the officers appointed by the Duke of Bedford. He then read the clause in the act of Parliament, empowering the Duke of Bedford to appoint watchmen for the market, and said that it was quite evident that the complainant thought he had done something wrong, for he was doubtful about his authority. He certainly would not contend that the constables had not authority in the market, but he submitted that they had a concurrent jurisdiction only, and the present case appeared to be carried too far. He would call a witness who was present and saw the whole of the transaction, and he would prove that no assault was committed. This witness having been examined, stated that no assault had been committed; and the magistrate said that there could not be any doubt about the authority of the Metropolitan police to go into the market. There was no law to prevent their doing so. They might go there or to any other public place in performing their duty. The jurisdiction of the individuals employed by the Duke of Bedford was very limited, and it was not desirable that it should be greater than it is. In many cases they could not act; they were only empowered without a warrant to take persons into custody who committed any offence against the Market Act, or the rules, orders, or by-laws regulating the market. It was necessary that they should know that their powers were so limited. He then referred to the facts, and said that he saw no reason to doubt the evidence of the complainant, and if he thought this would be repeated, he would inflict a heavy penalty, but a small fine, he trusted, would be sufficient to remind the market constables of their limited authority, and prevent anything of the kind occurring again. The defendant was then fined ten shillings, which he immediately paid.

The Parks.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have published their annual report, from which the following are extracts referring to the subject of the improvements made in the metropolitan parks during the past year. The Commissioners state, that in St. James's and Hyde Parks the remaining brick walls have been removed, and open iron railings substituted. New walks and plantations of trees and shrubs have been made in the interior of St. James's Park: and the vacant ground on the south side of Birdcage Walk has been inclosed with iron railing, and fenced gardens, planted with shrubs: while the same has been done along a great portion of the drive on the north side of the park. A memorial from the inhabitants of Belgrave-square and its vicinity, for the formation of a new opening into Hyde Park from Knightsbridge, having been presented to, and favourably received by, her Majesty, and Mr. Thomas Cubitt having offered to defray all expenses that may be incurred in connexion with this measure, the Commissioners are now engaged in negotiating with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, under powers given by an Act of the present session, for the purchase of their freehold interest in the immediate site of this improvement. Kensington Gardens have been thoroughly under-drained, and the nuisance caused by the Bayswater stream having become the common line of sewer for the buildings in that neighbourhood, has been effectually removed by diverting that sewer along the Uxbridge road to connect with the tunnel-sewer passing through Hyde Park; and, in lieu of the supply of water formerly obtained from the Bayswater stream, an agreement has been entered into for obtaining a supply from

the Chelsea Waterworks Company, which will keep up to a proper level the lake or basin in Kensington Gardens, the Serpentine River, and the ornamental waters in Buckingham Palace gardens and St. James's Park. The gravel and grass walks in Kensington Gardens have been greatly improved; many old, dead, and decaying trees have been removed, and new plantations formed for completing and restoring the avenues; and along the northern and south-eastern boundaries of the gardens a greater variety of trees and shrubs have been planted than had heretofore existed in these gardens. In the Green Park the site of the old pond, which was an unsightly object, has been filled up, as well as other hollow places and inequalities, to bring the whole surface into a better form, and to improve the turf; gravel walks have been formed, communicating with new entrances from Piccadilly; an avenue of trees has been planted along the sides of one of those walks, and also a very few detached clumps—it having been considered advisable that but little of the green sward of this much frequented park should be abstracted from the use and enjoyment of the public. In consequence of the great resort to the Regent's Park since the eastern portion was opened for general admission, and of proceedings in Parliament during the late session for further opening that park, arrangements are now in progress for this purpose, to as great an extent as upon very full consideration is deemed to be compatible with the protection and enjoyment of the property of individuals who have largely embarked capital in erecting houses upon that part of the Crown estate. The Commissioners add, that the means of public recreation and exercise will be further extended in this quarter, by the acquisition of that portion of Primrose-hill delineated on the same plan, for the purchase of which, they have, under the sanction of the Treasury, agreed with the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, and the trustees of Lord Southampton respectively; and they are now considering the best means of making a direct communication between that property and the Regent's Park. The report concludes by stating that the importance of obtaining some similar place of public resort for the dense population of the eastern parts of the metropolis has been long felt and acknowledged, and they are about to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered them of forming a Royal park in that quarter, by purchasing for that purpose a tract of land lying between the Hackney and Whitechapel Roads, containing in the whole about 290 acres.

Metropolitan Improvements.—In referring to this subject in their annual report, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests state that they are empowered by the late Act of Parliament providing for these improvements to borrow and raise the sum of 300,000*l.*, to carry the provisions of the Act into effect; but that as yet they have been unable to enter upon them, in consequence of not being able to raise the necessary funds on the securities which they have to offer. The several new streets or thoroughfares authorised by this Act, and which will be proceeded with as soon as the Commissioners can raise the requisite sums of money, are as follows:—1, From the east end of Oxford-street to Holborn, near the south end of Southampton-street; 2, From the north side of Longacre, opposite Bow-street, to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury; and 3, From the London Docks to the west front of Spitalfields Church.—The survey of the Thames from Staines to Yantlet-creek, undertaken some time since, as noticed in this Paper, under the authority of the corporation of the City, has been just completed; and it is said that the report which will shortly be made upon this important subject by Mr. Walker, the engineer, and Capt. Bullock, will lead to the adoption of a plan of improvement on an extended scale, and calculated to render service in a great variety of ways.

Robbery.—A few months ago, the house of Mr. Millington, watchmaker and jeweller, Symonds-street, Clerkenwell, was robbed of watches and jewellery to a considerable amount, but in spite of every exertion on the part of the police, no clue could be obtained to the discovery of the offenders. A day or two since, however, a parcel was delivered to Mr. Millington, by the Parcels' Delivery Company, which was found to contain a number of watches carefully packed in wool, and a quantity of jewellery, all of which were recognised as the stolen property above mentioned. A letter accompanied the parcel, stating that the thief repenting of his dishonesty, and having, by the death of a relative, obtained the means of quitting the country for ever, had himself redeemed the property, and determined, by restitution, to make as full an amend as possible. The letter bore no signature, but the writer further stated that circumstances which he could not explain had thrown him, for a time, into vicious courses as the only means of gaining a subsistence. Mr. Millington, it is said, has reason to believe that the party had formerly been in his service.

Accidents.—On Monday evening, during the inundation of the Thames, a fatal accident occurred on the river, by which four lives were lost. A party which had been to Putney to witness a rowing-match, on its return home in a wherry ran against the floating-barge at the Cadogan-pier, Chelsea, and in consequence of the high wind and extraordinary height of the tide, immediately sunk, when three females and a child were drowned, only two of the party escaping.—On Wednesday evening, owing, it is said, to the darkness on the metropolis roads westward of London, from the discontinuance of the gas lamps, which we have already referred to, two accidents occurred at Kensington, which had nearly been attended with serious consequences. The first happened about nine o'clock, when a Twickenham omnibus came into collision, between the turnpike and the entrance to Kensington Palace, with a cart, by which the shafts of the latter were broken, and the driver thrown out, and so much injured as to be obliged to be carried to a neighbouring public-house, where he still remains. The second accident occurred soon afterwards, near the wall of Holland-park, where another omnibus and cart came into violent collision, but neither were seriously injured.

Fires.—A serious fire has occurred at the George and Dragon, in Vine-street, Westminster. It was fortunately discovered early, and the inmates were saved, though not without some difficulty. The flames were not subdued until considerable damage had been done.—On Saturday, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Pierce, ironmonger, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly. It was, however, soon got under, although the damage done is considerable.

Chatham.—The boisterous weather experienced during the last week has done considerable damage to the shipping in the river here. On Saturday and Sunday it blew a complete hurricane; and on Monday afternoon there was an overflow of water such as has not been known for the last 40 years. The damage along the coast has been very extensive, and some thousands of acres of land are still lying under water. Bishop's Marsh, an island between Sheerness and Gillingham, containing 100 acres, and having a large house recently erected on it, was entirely covered, and the house placed in imminent danger, together with the inmates. At Gillingham the tide rose into the street upwards of three feet deep, and the inhabitants were conveyed about in carts. In this town the water flowed into several warehouses, doing great damage; and the gardens and marshes adjoining Rochester were covered with water several feet deep; the gas-works situated near the embankment of the river were also completely embedded in the flood, and the consequence was that the towns remained in total darkness. It is stated that a farmer living in the Hundred of Hoo has lost upwards of 500 sheep, and that the extent of damage done in the marshes of Cliffe, Higham, and the Hundred of Hoo, cannot be known, as the land still remains covered with water. Several market-gardeners, it is expected, will sustain great losses, owing to the sea-wall giving way and burying their stock-ground.

Dartford.—In consequence of the great flood of water poured down by the rivers Darent and Cray, together with the extraordinary high tide of Monday, the whole of the extensive tract of marsh land situate between Erith and Greenhithe was overflowed, and presented during the early part of the week the appearance of a large lake, the water extending in some cases for upwards of a mile in length. The farm-houses situate in the marsh were in many instances surrounded with water, and the roads, or manor-ways, being completely inundated, rendered the passage to the higher grounds quite impracticable. Fortunately there was but little stock in the marshes, or the destruction, it is thought, would have been serious.

Sheerness.—An inquest has been held on the body of James Maxwell, the seaman who was drowned in the Medway, during a scuffle with a warrant officer of H.M.S. *Wellington*, the particulars of which we gave in our last. After a lengthened investigation the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, James Maxwell, was accidentally drowned; but it is our opinion that it occurred through the ill-treatment of William Ward, carpenter of Her Majesty's ship *Wellington*." The prisoner, it is expected, will be confined until tried by a court-martial for drunkenness and disobedience of orders.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—Some excitement has been occasioned in this town by a severe contest that has taken place on the subject of raising a Church-rate. At a meeting held for this purpose, it was moved, that a rate of 6*d.* in the pound be granted. An amendment was then proposed that such a rate should not be granted; which, being put to the vote, was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, which gave for the rate 626, against it 7,81.—Two formidable bodies of coiners have been apprehended in this town. On Saturday some policemen, in consequence of information, proceeded to a house in Adderley-street, and captured two men and a woman while engaged in making counterfeit money. On the premises being searched, a large quantity of moulds, silver, base metal, and all requisite apparatus for coining, were found. The same officers then proceeded to West Bromwich, five miles from the town, and there apprehended four men, all engaged in the same occupation. It appears to have been well known for some time past that a large quantity of admirably-executed base shillings, of the date of 1820, were circulating, not only in this town but throughout the country, and considerable efforts had been made to find the residence of the coiners; but up to this time they had been unsuccessful. In the latter, as in the first seizure, the capture was complete, the moulds, shells, &c., being all secured. The whole body, it seems, lived in this town until within the last few months, when they left in consequence of some of their party having been apprehended, and secreted themselves in a retired spot, where they carried on their occupation unsuspected.

Bristol.—A few days since a box, containing 3000 dollars, which had been forwarded from a mercantile house at Riga, and consigned to a bullion-house in London, was stolen from the Captain's cabin of a vessel lying in King's Road. The parties supposed to have committed the robbery are the mate and two seamen, who have absconded, and contrived to get clear off with their booty, having hitherto eluded the vigilance of the police. One of the parties, it is supposed, is in London, where there appears to be reason to believe that the property has been conveyed, and already melted down.

Cambridge.—The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth has resigned the office of Master of Trinity College, which he has filled for upwards of twenty years. Several gentlemen were named as likely to succeed him, but it was generally supposed that the appointment would be conferred by the Crown upon either Archdeacon Thorp or Professor Whewell; it has, however, been officially announced that the election has fallen on Professor Whewell. It is also stated, that Dr. F. Thackeray, of Emmanuel College, will succeed the late Dr. Hewitt as Downing Professor of Medicine.

Cheltenham.—A few days since the following curious charge of imposture was brought before the magistrates of this town:—A person of the name of Rembrand, apparently a foreigner, has for some time resided here, calling himself a chiropodist, and professing to "kill corns." It appeared that he extracted from the corns what he called roots, for each of which he charged 5*s.*; but it turned out that, instead of extracting anything like a root, he merely put a pair of pincers to the corn and showed to the person upon whom the operation was performed something like a fibre, which he pretended was the root of the corn, but which was in fact nothing but a piece of bristle. A gentleman who brought the charge against him had, it seems, actually paid him 8*l.* 15*s.*, at the rate of 5*s.* for every bristle; and a lady, who had a similar operation performed upon her, had a number of these bristles in her possession, as had also another person who was present in court. The attorney for the plaintiff called the attention of the magistrates to a clause in the Vagrant Act, which he thought would reach the defendant, and which applied to all persons pretending to or professing to tell fortunes, or practising any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise to deceive and impose upon any of her Majesty's subjects. After a long examination, which elicited some amusing particulars of credulity on one side and imposture on the other, the magistrates committed the prisoner, together with an accomplice, to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Chester.—The population in this city, according to the returns of the late census, has been gradually increasing. It appears that there are now—inhabited house, 4,800; uninhabited, 406; building, 294; females, within the city, 10,667; males, 12,708; total, 23,375. The population in 1801, was 15,052; in 1811, 16,140; in 1821, 19,949; in 1831, 21,363.

Derby.—On Thursday, the Town-hall of this city was entirely destroyed by fire. It appears that it broke out about two in the morning, and in consequence of an insufficient supply of water, spread so rapidly that fears were entertained lest the flames should communicate to the Cross Keys and adjoining premises, and every exertion was made to convey the goods and furniture to places of security, but fortunately the fire was subdued before extending so far. Between four and five the wind changed to the north, and a snow-storm came on, during which the roof fell in, and the whole hall by day-break was reduced to ashes, nothing remaining but the bare walls. All the records have perished in the flames; but the chamberlain's account books, which were deposited in an iron safe, were preserved. The revising barrister's documents have also been destroyed. It appears that the fire originated in the committee-room, in which there had been a fire on the previous evening. The amount of the loss is estimated at 12,000*l.*

Dewsbury.—A serious accident has occurred at Messrs. Stansfield and Brigg's pit, Briestwistle near this place, arising out of a fire-damp explosion, by which five lives have been lost. It appears that the deceased were all miners, and that at the time of the accident, there were three other persons in the pit at work, who, however, escaped without injury, and without even hearing the explosion. An inquest has been held, but no satisfactory explanation was elicited as to the cause of the accident; but it is supposed to have arisen from the greasy state of one of the lamps used by the men, thereby rendered more liable to become inflammable. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Dover.—During the early part of the week the very boisterous weather, which all along the south-eastern coast appears to have been more or less detrimental to the shipping interest, did considerable damage at this port, carrying away a considerable extent of the beach, and undermining a number of boat-houses and other small buildings, which had for a number of years resisted the most tempestuous weather. In the bay, which to a considerable extent was sheltered from the wind and tide by the projection of the pier, several boathouses opposite the Royal York Hotel have been washed down; and the sea now washes in 10 or 15 feet nearer the Marine-parade and Waterloo-crescent than it formerly did. The greatest destruction of property has been to the westward of the Stonehead; upon which spot, where the beach used formerly to accumulate in great quantities, scarcely a pebble is to be seen, a circumstance, it is said, never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. The base of Bullock-rock, on which is built Archcliff-fort, the residence of the commandant of the garrison, has also been undermined to a great extent, and as there are several large clefts in various parts of it, it is feared that a portion of it will soon give way. The houses beyond this rock have been placed in imminent danger and the platform, on which they were built, extending several feet in front, has nearly all been carried into the sea. The platform leading to the entrance of the tunnel under Shakspeare Cliff, which was many feet in width, has also disappeared, with the exception of a narrow slip; and a large mass of several thousand tons weight fell into the sea on Sunday, near the mouth of the railway tunnel, while many other large masses, it is said, may be seen at a distance in a tottering state. The attention of the inhabitants is now turned towards the object of preventing the sea making any further encroach-

ments; and for this purpose a deputation waited on Tuesday on the Deputy Lieut.-Governor of the Castle, to ascertain if any assistance could be rendered by the Harbour Commissioners. Mr. Jenkinson, the Deputy-Governor, informed them that everything that he, as a Harbour Commissioner, could do should be done, and that he would immediately communicate with the Duke of Wellington on the subject.

Durham.—A few sessions ago the Rural Police Act was introduced into this county, and upwards of 50 policemen appointed, with superintendent, inspectors, &c. Since that time a strong feeling, it appears, has prevailed against this "force;" and meetings have been held, and memorials forwarded against the measure. At the Quarter Sessions on Monday, Mr. Granger, barrister-at-law, stated to the bench that he had petitions to present from several townships against the continuance of the rural police. The chairman inquired if they wished to be exempted from the operation of the act. Mr. Granger replied that they were not so selfish as that: they wished the whole country to be freed from its operation. He then handed in memorials from 156 townships, which were signed by 5,739 individuals, all of them rate-payers; they had emanated, he said, from considerably more than one-half of the whole of the townships in the county, and in some instances every ratepayer residing in the townships had signed the memorials. One of them had been agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city, and not a single counter memorial was presented. The magistrates on the bench appeared surprised that so strong a feeling should prevail amongst the ratepayers on the subject, and the chairman promised to lay the memorials before the magistrates at their meeting for the despatch of county business on Wednesday, when there would be a more numerous attendance. It seems, however, that no alteration can take place these sessions, as six months' notice of a motion is required before it can be entertained.

Eton.—The Duke of Buckingham has lately made a present of a bust of the late Lord Grenville, executed by Nollekens, to Eton College; and his Grace has signified to the Provost his earnest request that it may be placed in the upper school. Lord Canning has also presented the College with a bust of his father, which is likewise to be placed in the upper school; and Lord Guildford has presented a bust of his uncle, Lord North.

Hereford.—We noticed in previous Numbers that the tower of the Cathedral in this city had been found in such a dangerous condition, that extensive repairs had become necessary to restore its stability. It appears that in the progress of these repairs some discoveries have been made which furnish an interesting addition to the remains we already possess of the architecture of the 11th century. The principal discovery made, was on taking down the modern Italian wainscot screen, of the Corinthian order, erected by Bishop Bliss 120 years ago, enclosing the ancient remains of the east end of the choir; and which was found to have completely shut out the view of the Ladye Chapel, which, from the remains thus brought to light, appears originally to have possessed surpassing excellence. It consists of a Norman arch, above which are three Gothic windows, and between the windows and the arch a screen or belt. The arch occupies nearly the whole width of the east end of the choir, and is very massive; it is decorated with foliage and zigzag mouldings. It is supported by four columns, the capitals being highly enriched with foliage and sculpture, the latter presenting curious devices to represent the security and triumphs of the Christian. The belt running above the arch is composed of 24 semi-Norman columns. The three windows are of the early pointed style, and appear to have been formed since the erection of the building by cutting away the Norman groining to introduce the Gothic, which at the time was rising into favour. On looking into the Ladye Chapel from the high altar a beautiful effect is seen to result from the presence of two columns, which stand in a line with the centre of the Norman arch, and support the early English groining which connects the north and south transepts, the capital of one being of the Norman, and that of the other of the early English age, but both erected at the same time. This discovery is considered to be important, as adding to the proofs already obtained that the heavy semi-circular Norman arch has passed, by slow degrees, into the light and pointed Gothic.

Hertford.—On Saturday an investigation of some interest took place before the Coroner respecting the death of Mrs. Chemist, the wife of a respectable tradesman in this town, whose death was said to have been occasioned by the alleged ill-treatment of a quack doctor. The inquiry lasted five hours, and a mass of evidence was adduced, the facts of which are as follows:—Deceased was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, for which she had been under the care of several medical men without obtaining relief, and her husband was induced to bring her to this town a short time since to consult a man named Isaac Chamberlain, who has for some time past set up as a medical practitioner, and as such obtained considerable notoriety. He at once promised to cure her, and proceeded to rub the affected part with ointment and a powder every day, and to cut and scrape away the flesh with a knife until he had increased the cancer, which before merely presented the appearance of two small wounds, to an open wound of considerable size, the irritation from which speedily brought on premature labour, and caused her death. Three medical men who were called in before she died, stated, in evidence, that her death was caused by improper treatment. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner has been committed to take his trial. The person placed in this serious situation has obtained, it seems, considerable practice as a doctor, although only a journeyman butcher by trade.

Lewes.—On Tuesday a man named General Washer underwent a lengthened examination before the Earl of Chichester and the bench of magistrates, on suspicion of being concerned in the supposed murder of a woman at Ringmer, Sussex, about three years since. It appears that an investigation into the circumstances took place about two months ago; since which time additional facts having come to light, the prisoner was apprehended, and has been twice examined. It appears that on the 2d June, 1838, deceased, who obtained a livelihood by hawking laces, tape, &c., was at a public-house at Ringmer nearly the whole of the day, and on the following morning her basket and umbrella being found by the side of the pond, led to the supposition that her body was in it. After dragging some time, it was found and an inquest held. It presented no mark of violence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." A witness, however, now proved that the footsteps of three persons were seen near the pond; that the willows, by which it was partially surrounded, were broken, as if some one had been thrust through them; and that the grass was much trampled, showing that a severe struggle had taken place. Foot-marks were traced to and from the pond; and at the time the inquest was held, it was rumoured that three men who were seen with the woman at the public-house were concerned in her death. The prisoner was at the public-house all the day, and was seen loitering about the neighbourhood till after midnight. But the strongest point of evidence against him appears to be a pair of spectacles, which he offered in exchange some time since. These spectacles were produced; and a man named Smith, with whom deceased lived, stated his firm belief that the spectacles belonged to her, and that they had been taken from her pack, which was found cut in holes. The prisoner said he could produce a person from whom he had the spectacles, and resolutely declared his innocence: but the magistrates thought that there was sufficient evidence before them, and committed him to take his trial on a charge of wilful murder.

Liverpool.—The storm of Sunday night was severely felt in this city. The piers were overflowed, and the under parts of the houses near the river filled with water. The streets were covered with chimney-pots and tiles, blown from the houses; but no serious damage is stated to have been done to the shipping.—Considerable excitement prevailed in this city during the early part of the week, in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Caledonia*, from America, her appearance being looked for with great anxiety, both on account of the important intelligence expected to be brought by her, and because she was several days beyond her time. She arrived late on Tuesday evening, when it appeared that the cause of her detention was a heavy gale which she experienced during her passage from New York to Halifax, during which she carried away her fore-yard, by which the chief-mate's legs were broken, the carpenter seriously injured, and other damage done. With this exception, however, she suffered no loss, and made her usual quick passage from Halifax to this port.

Manchester.—An inquest has been held on the bodies of the men who were killed by the explosion of the steam-boiler on the premises of Messrs. Elce and Co., noticed in our last. Another man has since died, thus making eight lives that have been sacrificed by the accident. Those who remain at the infirmary are still in a very dangerous state; and one boy, it is said, is not likely to recover. After a lengthened investigation, from which it appeared by the evidence of an engineer, that the boiler was not sufficiently strengthened to bear the great pressure put upon it, and that the party having the charge of attending to it was a youth only 17 years of age, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in each case; at the same time recording their opinion that the boiler was not of sufficient strength for the purposes for which it was used, and the pressure to which it was subjected. The jury also deprecated the practice of employing youths in the management of steam-engines—a practice which, they said, arose from a desire on the part of the manufacturers to save the few extra shillings they would have to pay for the services of an experienced and practical engineer.—Mr. Thelwell and William Moobay, charged with being concerned in the extensive robbery committed on the premises of the former, the particulars connected with which we gave in our last, have undergone another examination. The case has excited considerable interest, from the respectability of the principal party accused. Several persons whose evidence was required, had been brought over from Ireland, and were examined. One of these, named Rafferty, was the party, it seems, whose testimony before an Irish magistrate had first led to the apprehension of the prisoners. No evidence, however, sufficient to carry the case further than it stood before was elicited; and after the Court had been occupied upwards of seven hours, all the prisoners were discharged. The assignees then preferred another charge against Mr. Thelwell, of felony, in keeping back part of his personal property from his creditors, contrary to the statute, and two promissory notes, one for 20*l.* and another for 200*l.* were exhibited, which had come to light through the investigation of the robbery. Mr. Thelwell's solicitor stated that there was not the least ground for this charge, and offered, if the proceedings were suspended, that his client should give a satisfactory explanation of this matter to the assignees on another day; and they consented, after consultation, not to press the charge. He was consequently set at liberty.—A meeting has been held of the shareholders of the Bank in this town, when it appeared from statements made on the occasion that the profits for the year ending June 1841 were 50,000*l.*, and that out of this amount the dividend paid to the proprietors was 37,000*l.* The bad debts written off were declared to be 30,000*l.*, and the surplus fund, after this diminution, and the addition of 13,000*l.*, as the difference between the amount of profit and the dividend, was stated at 19,000*l.*

Oldswinford.—It is mentioned by the Worcestershire papers, as a proof of the depressed state of trade, and the distress of the middling and lower classes, that a list containing the names of 721 persons, occupiers of houses in this parish, who have been recommended by a vestry meeting, and the overseers to be excused the payment of the last poor-rate, has been laid before the bench at the petty sessions, for their signature.

Portsmouth.—It is stated that the number of ships fitting for sea at this port, and the general call for seamen to man them, are greater than has been known for many years, and even equals anything of the kind during the late war. The whole neighbourhood of the Dockyard and Common-hard presents the appearance of one continuous placard; not only every ship having its bill, but one being exhibited at the Dock-gates by order of the Admiralty, in which no less than 18 or 20 ships are enumerated as requiring hands. The placard is a notice to able-seamen, landsmen, and stout boys, who are invited that they may have employment in any of the ships enumerated, or may be entered for "general service." Those who have been engaged in boats, barges, or small craft, are particularly invited. It appears, however, that men are slow in entering.—In a previous Number we mentioned, that during the operations going on at the wreck of the *Royal George*, a dog's collar, among other things, was picked up, with "T. Little, Victory," engraved on it. It appears that this collar has since been recognised by Mr. J. Little, one of the oldest inhabitants of the town, as the property of his father, who was on board the vessel with the dog at the time of her sinking, but was one of the few who escaped. Mr. Little applied to Col. Pasley for the collar, as an interesting relic; and the application was immediately complied with. Among the articles recently recovered from the wreck have also been some leaden type used for marking linen, with the name of "C. P. Durham, 1781," which belonged to the present Admiral Sir C. Philip Durham, who was at the time of the accident a Midshipman on board the ship.

South Molton.—A serious fire took place in this town on Sunday night. A severe hurricane was blowing at the time, by which the town was partially inundated, and the bridge across the river destroyed. The following appear to be the particulars:—The fire commenced in a lodging-house; and though engines were immediately on the spot, and every exertion was used, it was found impossible to stop the progress of the flames, owing to the extreme violence of the wind. For six hours the conflagration continued unchecked; and the reports state that upwards of eighty-three houses have been destroyed, chiefly occupying the west side of South-street. The inundation took place on Saturday night; the bridge was swept away, and a boy who was crossing at the time was drowned.

Southampton.—At the Sessions in this town on Saturday, some interest was excited by a case in which five persons, named Benjamin Parrott of Sheffield, John Purcell of Dudley, Francis Verrier of Durford, Oxon, Joseph Kemp of Stafford, and James Curran of this town, were charged with conspiracy to defraud several individuals, among others a Mr. Edwards, of large sums of money, to the amount of 200*l.*, by means of the "thimble-rig." The counsel for the prosecution said, that this proceeding was instituted not only for the purpose of punishing the parties for the offence of which they had been guilty, but to hold out to the world a wholesome lesson that others might not engage in such illegal practices, but know that they were transgressors of the law, and were not beyond its reach. The learned counsel having stated the facts of the case, and called his witnesses, the counsel for the prisoners replied—contending that this was not a game of chance, but one of skill, of quickness, of wit, and understanding; and that if there was any attempt at fraud, it was on the part of Mr. Edwards, and not on the part of the prisoners. The Recorder, in summing up, stated the nature of the law as regarded the offence, and the jury found all the prisoners guilty. The Recorder, in passing sentence, then said, that he should not be discharging his duty if he did not take the opportunity of making an example of them for the benefit of others. He regretted that it was not in his power to transport them, for if he had had such power he most unquestionably would have exercised it. There was a distinction in their cases, and therefore the sentence would be that Parrott, Purcell, and Verrier should be imprisoned for two years, and pay a fine to the Queen of 50*l.* each: and that Kemp and Curran should be imprisoned for one year, and pay a fine of 25*l.* each, and that they should be farther imprisoned till the fines were paid.

Windsor.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert having expressed a desire to witness another sham-fight before leaving for town, the main body of the 72d Highlanders, under the command of Col. Abbatt, marched from the barracks into the Home Park, and, after several movements, advanced to the new inclosure, where Her Majesty and the Prince were seated: they marched past in slow time, the officers saluting, and then returned to the barracks. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness went in the inclosure unattended, and the Duchess of Kent and the Royal suite were stationed on the eastern terrace.

Railways.—The recent accidents on the North Union and Bristol and Exeter Railways, having shown that the precautions necessary to insure safety at crossings of public roads are not always adopted, the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have issued a circular to all the Railways in operation, calling the especial attention of the Directors to the subject, and requesting that they will furnish them with the requisite information

that may lead to remedying the evil. The Committee of Privy Council for Trade have also forwarded a special circular to the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway, stating that the late accident on that line having suggested the importance of collecting information upon the respective merits of the different descriptions of locomotive engines employed upon railways, they have to request that the Directors will furnish them with the necessary information on that subject. Professor Barlow, the Government inspector, who in consequence of the late accident on this railway was sent down by the Board of Trade in the absence of Sir F. Smith, has, it is said, thoroughly examined the works of the line and handed in his report, which bears out the official document signed by the latter gentleman as to the substantial character of the works. He however recommends that more time should be taken in the performance of the journey, a suggestion which the directors, it seems, had anticipated. On Monday one of the superintendents of this railway waited upon the magistrates at Croydon, and stated that he was instructed to apply for their sanction to stop up altogether a public footpath of the parish of Croydon, which was at present crossed by the railway. Persons who used the footpath were now obliged to go across the rails, and the directors, fearing that this might lead to some accident, were anxious that the footpath, which was of very little convenience to the public, should be altogether stopped. The magistrates said they did not know what right the railway company had to lay their rails across an acknowledged public footpath. If they had acted legally, they should have built an arch over the footpath and carried their railway across it. The application was unanimously refused.—An accident has occurred on the line of the Great Western Railway, which might have been attended with very serious consequences. It appears that during the night, the luggage-train, in its way to town, left a truck containing fourteen sheep at the Southhall station on an additional line of rails, provided for the convenience of unloading cattle. The violence of the wind, however, forced the truck back again on the original line, which is traversed by the in-coming trains; and the circumstance not being perceived by any of the servants of the railway, an up-train ran directly into it, creating great alarm and confusion among the passengers, smashing the truck to pieces, and killing the greater number of the sheep on the spot. The passengers in the train experienced no injury beyond the alarm occasioned by the occurrence.—On Saturday a serious collision, which, however, was not attended with fatal consequences, took place on the Southampton Railway. A very heavy luggage train, on arriving about half-way between Thames Ditton and Kingston, was obliged to be stopped; it being found impossible that all the carriages could proceed, and consequently eight of them were left in charge of a guard, while the remainder proceeded to London. The guard attached a large red light to the last carriage, and on hearing the mail-train coming, ran a considerable distance along the line, calling out to the engine-driver to stop, at the same time holding out a red flag. No notice, however, was taken of his signals, and the train came in collision with the eight carriages with such force, that they were all more or less injured, and the engine severely shaken. The mail-train was then crossed over to the other rail, and proceeded on its journey. One of the guards was slightly bruised, but beyond that no person received any injury. It is, however, thought that had they both been passenger-trains the consequences would have been extremely serious.—The works on the London and Dover Railway, between the Brighton line and Tunbridge, are, it is said, fast drawing to a close, there being in no part of the whole distance so much as a quarter of a mile in which the embankments are unfinished. The Merstham tunnel has about a fortnight's work left undone, and the ballasting is proceeding with despatch. A part of the permanent way was laid on Saturday, and it is expected that the line from Tunbridge to Edenbridge will be completed by the middle of December, and that the remaining portion to the Brighton Railway will be completed by the end of February. The directors, it is added, anticipate being able to open the line for traffic by the first week in May, and from the state of preparation beyond Tunbridge that the line will be ready in the latter part of September for opening to Ashford. The railway returns for the last week were as follows:—Brighton, 2,257*l.*; Blackwall, 851*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,027*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,818*l.*; North Midland, 4,639*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,257*l.*; Southampton, 5,873*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,193*l.*; Great Western, 13,285; Birmingham, 17,446*l.*; Eastern Counties, 822*l.*; Great North of England, 1,268*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Earl and Countess de Grey arrived in Kingstown Harbour, from Holyhead, on Saturday evening, having encountered very boisterous weather during their passage. An accident has happened to Lord Eliot, which, fortunately, was not attended by any serious consequences. As he was riding from Phœnix Park to the Castle, his Lordship's horse stumbled while turning sharply round the corner of the King's Bridge and threw his rider. His Lordship was conveyed back to his residence somewhat stunned and bruised by the fall, and it was found that, in addition to other slight injuries, his Lordship's ankle was cut and sprained; no serious consequences, however, have followed the accident, which merely confined his Lordship to his room for a few days. The accounts received from the provinces of the damage done by the late violent storm and heavy rains are very serious; and no locality appears to have been exempt from its influence. The storm is represented as having been as severe and disastrous in its effects, and even of longer duration, than the severe gale of 1839. The Liverpool mail-packet, due on Sunday evening, did not enter Kingstown harbour till the following day, having been 26 hours making the passage. Several of the inland mails also did not reach the Post-office till a considerable time after they had become due, owing to the exceeding severity of the night.

Athlone.—The bridge on the Shannon is progressing rapidly towards completion. The following, it seems, is the contrivance by which the workmen are enabled to proceed in safety with the excavations, which are already several yards below the bed of the river, 16 feet being the extreme depth contemplated. By means of a steam-engine of 12-horse power, two large pumps, sunk within the area of the excavation, are set in motion, and to these is appended by an air-joint a tail which can be extended to any necessary depth, the pumps still remaining in their original position. By this process the accumulating water of springs and leakages, inseparable from a work of this nature, is drawn up and transported to a considerable distance, over the heads of the operatives, through wooden troughs or conduits, into the river, and thus the men are free from the embarrassment consequent on its approach, and the works progress without any material impediment.

Derry.—Among the many boys employed for the purposes of calculation on the Ordnance survey of Ireland, there is at present one named Alexander Gwin, only eight years old, and a native of this county, whose abilities at his early age are said to be very surprising. It seems that he has got by rote the fractional logarithms from 1 to 1,000, which he will repeat in regular rotation, or otherwise, as the interrogator may put the questions; and his rapidity and correctness in the various calculations of trigonometrical distances, triangles, &c., are represented as extraordinary; it is said that he can, in less than one minute, make a return in acres, roods, perches, &c., of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyor's chained distances.

Ulster.—A fatal accident has occurred on the railway which runs through this province, at the Dunmurry station, by which Mr. Kidd, of Newry, lost his life. It appears that, neglecting to get out at the proper time when the train arrived at the station, he made an attempt to jump out of the carriage after it was again in motion; the consequence of which was that the wheels of the carriages in the rear passed over his legs, and he was otherwise so severely injured that he died in a few minutes.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—A judicial investigation has for some time been in progress into an alleged series of thefts of money from letters passing through the post-office in this city, the result of which is said to be of a startling description. About 100 letters, it is ascertained, have been opened and money abstracted to a large amount, in various sums from 1*l.* and upwards; 70*l.* have been taken from one letter, and altogether there have been appropriated by some person or persons about 300*l.* It appears that after the money was abstracted, the letters were, in many instances, permitted to pass on to the parties to whom they were addressed. So far as has yet been ascertained, the thefts cannot be traced to any particular person.—An association for promoting an agricultural museum in this city is about to be formed under encouraging auspices. Lord Belhaven and Sir J. Maxwell, of Polloc, have agreed to act as patrons, and a temporary committee has been appointed. The object of the association is to give a stimulus to agriculture in this neighbourhood, and the attention of practical agriculturists, implement-makers, and others, has been directed to the subject, and invitations given them to come forward with specimens of the different articles to which they have devoted their attention.—The masons in the employment of a builder extensively engaged in this city and neighbourhood, have struck work under the following circumstances: the master being desirous to qualify his son practically for following out his own business, put him to the trade; but he had no sooner applied the chisel than the whole of the workmen turned out, and sent deputations to the other men employed by the same master in different parts of the city, and, in one instance, three miles out of town. The reason of their discontent, it seems, is, that the master had not bound his son as an apprentice.—A serious fire has occurred here at the Lancefield Company's cotton-spinning factory. The works were extensive, and gave employment to no less than 1,100 persons. The fire commenced in what is called the picking-room among some cotton. How it caught fire is not known; but it is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark struck out by the collision of a piece of iron with some part of the machinery. From the cotton on the floor the flames soon spread with a celerity which defied all attempts to stay their progress, and were not got under until damage, to the amount, it is stated, of 30,000*l.* had been done. From 300 to 400 persons have, in consequence, been thrown out of employment; the greater number being females, and, from the present depressed state of trade, it is not thought that they will be able to get work elsewhere.

Sutherlandshire.—The refractory tenantry in this county, whose violent proceedings in opposing the civil authorities we noticed in a previous Number, have not yet been brought under subjection to the law. It seems that they consider themselves entitled to continue in the occupation of the small cottages and bits of ground which they and their ancestors have had for a long period without regard to the rights of others, and thus set at defiance any contemplated changes and improvements. It is supposed that without military aid the civil power will be insufficient to enforce authority in the remote and wild district of the Reay country where these events have lately occurred; and the Secretary of State and the Lord Advocate are both said to be in communication with the local authorities on the subject.

Dundee.—By the arrival of the *Princess Charlotte* at this port, on Saturday, the success of the northern whale fishery is reported as having been deficient. This vessel left the ice on the 21st Sept., bringing a cargo of four fish and 60 tuns of oil. The condition of the other ships fishing in those seas is reported by the commander to be as follows, viz., *Alexander*, three fish, 38 tuns of oil; *Caledonia*, clean; *Truelove*, four fish, 20 butts; *Abram*, one ditto; *Lord Gambier*, one ditto; *Lady Jane*, clean; *Chieftain*, three fish.

Aberdeen.—The preliminary steps for obtaining a railway to this city, communicating with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, by way of Strathmore and Strathearn, have commenced at the northern end. The line in this county is proposed to run up the Deeside to Banchory-Ternan, and thence be carried across to the head of Strathmore, near Laurencekirk, thereby avoiding the hilly country in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, which interposes an insuperable barrier to the formation of a line along or near the coast.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

(Concluded from last Week.)

Friday.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 Sovs. each. T.Y.C.* (8 *Subs*)—Mr. Gardnor's Monops, (Whitehouse,) 1; Mr. Payne's Johnny, 2; Lord Exeter's Scarf, 3; Mr. Goodman's Isabella, 4. Betting—6 to 4 agst Johnny, 2 to 1 agst Monops, 7 to 2 agst Scarf, and 4 to 1 agst Isabella. Isabella and Scarf made the running to the new ground, where Johnny and Monops joined them, and made a good race of it. Monops winning by a head only.

Mr. Byng's Garry Owen, Nat, beat Lord Exeter's Scutari. T.Y.C. 200, h. ft. Won by a head, after a fine race.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 Sovs. each, [illegible] T.Y.C. (12 *Subs.*)—Mr. Pettit's Langolee, (Pettit), 1; Lord Exeter's Syria, 2; Lord G. Bentinck's Topsail, 3. The following were not placed:—Mr. Goodman's Belgrade, Mr. Greville's Palæmon, Colonel Peel's Hawk's-eye, Mr. Gardnor's Æthon, Mr. Theobald's The Black Duchess, Mr. Rogers's Tiptoe, and Mr Byng's Ca Ira. Betting—2 to 1 agst Ca Ira, 3 to 1 agst Palæmon, 6 to 1 agst Hawk's-eye, and 7 to 1 agst Belgrade. Langolee made nearly all the running, followed by Æthon and Syria, who were joined by Topsail at the dip. A fine race home ended in favour of Langolee by a neck, the second beating the third a head.

The Prendergast Stakes of 50 Sovs. each. T.Y.C. (18 *Subs.*)—Mr. Wreford's Wiseacre, by Taurus, (J. Day, jun.,) 1; Mr. Wilson's Sister to Yorkshire Lad, 2; Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 3; Mr. Green's c. by Wiseacre, out of Zany's dam, 4. Betting—8 to 1 on Wiseacre, and 7 to 2 agst Nuncio. Wiseacre made all the play, and after a taste of the whip to rouse him, won by half a length. Nuncio was a good third, and Zany's dam well up.

Mr. Greville's Palæmon received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's Pathfinder; D.M.; 100, 25 ft.

Mr. Payne's Welfare received forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak; 200, h. ft.; A.F.

The 500 Sov. Match between John o'Gaunt and the Knight of the Whistle disappointed general expectation. Odds had been laid to a considerable amount, but turned out to be completely opposed to the merits of the horses, as John o'Gaunt made all the running, and won by six lengths. The A. F. Handicap Plate was a very interesting race, in fact [illegible] reached at the post. The running was made at a [illegible] pace, Isabella waiting on her right into the crowd, when she went up, and won cleverly by a length. Rory O'More, Sir Hans, and two or three others were well up. The winner was scarcely mentioned in the betting, 10 to 1 taken once or twice being a mere nominal price.

BETTING AFTER THE RACES.

DERBY.

3 to	1	agst Scott's lot (taken)	30 to	1	agst Robert de Gorham (taken)
10	1	Attila (taken)	33	1	Gaunter (taken)
13	1	Col. Peel's lot	33	1	Amaranad
29	1	Hester colt (tak. freely)	30	1	William le Gros (tak.)
25	1	Wi[illegible]	40	25	Palinurus

On Tuesday afternoon a match of a very arduous and novel character came off in the cricket-field in the town of Ipswich, between Cootes, the well-known pedestrian, and a hunter, called Towit, the property of Capt. Lloyd, of the 18th Light Dragoons. The man and the horse were to start together, run a distance of six miles, and during the course to leap over 108 hurdles; the time of performance not to exceed 50 minutes, and the first in to win. According to the size of the field, Cootes and his opponent would have to travel round it 25 times, jumping four hurdles each round. The state of the betting at the commencement of the afternoon was about even, but the weather becoming wet, the odds were in favour of the man, it being thought that Towit could not get through the heavy ground. The word "off" was at length given, and Cootes cleared two hurdles and half one circle before the jockey of the horse urged his steed to follow him. The progress of each was as follows:—First round, horse two leaps behind; 3d, two leaps; 4th, three leaps; 5th, three leaps. At the conclusion of the 5th round the horse appeared distressed, and the jockey dismounted. Cootes continued his running and leaping. When the pedestrian had made his 2nd leap the horse had completed only his 14th, man 30th, horse 34th, man 40th, horse 42d. At this point the horse was again distressed, and was relieved by the usual dispositing. When the horse accomplished the man had made his 48th leap; man 52d leap, horse 46th, man 56th, horse 48th. In this proportion both continued. At length Towit [illegible] hurdles, and the man had [illegible] no great injury, as he [illegible] and continued the race with the 17th round, when he [illegible] his 76th hurdle in 42 minutes, and threw a somerset [illegible] afterwards, being not at all exhausted. A great many [illegible] were on the ground. It is said that the proceeding was more a trial of skill between the courage of Cootes and the stamina of the horse, than a match for money, and regarded in this light, the powers of a well trained hackney have shown to be superior to the strength and clever capabilities of a horse. Cootes, it appears, has performed the same feat three times, and been twice victorious, beating a celebrated trained leaper, the property of Mr. Gully, late member for Pontefract.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.—The Cesarewitch Stakes—the Melody colt expressed nearly all the betting, 10 to 2 was taken eagerly in the early part of the afternoon, and 2 to 1 as freely before its close, the average laying price of the colt being only 10 to 6. Iliona disappeared from the betting, although two or three stakes were taken, but the offers were so small as scarcely to warrant [illegible] the only movement was in the Perdita colt (Bandmaster), which has been winning in Ireland, and cannot be quoted a fraction above 33 to 1. A dull afternoon terminated as follows:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

4 to	1	agst Dawson's lot	12 to	1	agst Compensation (taken)
10	1	Lord Miltown's lot	12	1	Chillicent (taken)
9	1	The Young'un	14	1	Meadowsweet (taken)
10	6	Melody colt	20	1	Vulcan (taken)
10	1	Henri Quatre	20	1	Langolee (taken)

Mustapha is declared not to start.

DERBY.

10 to	1	agst Attila (taken)	32 to	1	agst Ballinkeele
30	1	Hester colt (taken)	45	1	Palinurus (taken)

Miscellaneous.

Heirs to the British Throne.—It is stated in an elaborate article on this subject in the last *Quarterly Review*, that the heirs general of the three Royal families of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, are at this day those of the Princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. and Duchess of Orleans—viz., Francis Ferdinand, hereditary Duke of Modena, cousin-german with his maternal aunts, the Duchess of Lucca and the Empress of Austria; and but for the Act of Settlement, introduced as a safeguard against Popery, that prince as eldest heir of the body of Charles I., would now have filled the throne of these realms.

Antiquities of Westminster.—Some interesting discoveries of paintings have lately been made by Mr. Devon at the Chapter House, Record Office, Poets' Corner. The building is octagonal in shape, the walls being, with two exceptions only, concealed by the records: and in both these openings ancient paintings have been found. The drawings have been executed in fresco, or something closely resembling it, on the flat spaces between the arches; and as far as they have been as yet traced, the subjects relate to the life and apocalypse of the Apostle John. In the last-discovered pictures are the Seven Churches in the architecture of a very early period. The figures of horses, dogs, rein-deer, birds, &c. are placed along the lower part of the picture in regular succession, and are, it is thought, intended to represent the various animals entering the ark. These pictures are very much damaged. The orthography of the legend, as well as the style of the painting, seems to indicate that the whole was done in the reign of Henry VI., about two centuries after the erection of the building. Another discovery in this interesting building has also been recently made. The present floor, which is of wood, is found to conceal a pavement composed of the ancient Norman tile, which is characterised by figures in gold burnt in brick. The figures on the tiles are very beautiful and various. Among them are the arms of England, as borne in the 13th century, when the building was erected; lions placed back to back; female figures seated on chairs, with hawks on their wrists; David playing on the harp, musicians playing on the violin, and various other patterns, making altogether a very handsome ground-work. The whole of this building, indeed, and its valuable contents, are of high interest. It was erected in the reign of Henry III., when it was used for the meetings of the Chapter of Westminster. Afterwards it was used as the Parliament-house of the first real Parliament in England; a fact which does not appear to be noticed by any of our popular historians. The upper room contains the Star Chamber records, and was erected in the reign of Charles II., by Sir Christopher Wren. It is expected that further discoveries will soon be made, and that the paintings mentioned above form but a small part of the pictorial treasures that will be brought to light.

The Saw-Fish.—In the recent journals arrived from India we [illegible] circumstance related respecting this fish. On examining the bottom of the steamer *Enterprize*, the horn of a Saw-fish was found to have penetrated the copper (28 oz.) and the bottom planks, just above the bilge keel, in a lateral direction, and then to have broken short off, remaining in the bottom, and acting as a stop-gap against the admission of water. The copper appeared to be completely shattered by the force of the thrust; and it was thought that a leak must have been established, had not the horn come in contact with a stout piece of timber inside the planking, and then broken off at about 3½ or 4 inches from the point. The piece of horn, and a part of the timber in which it remains, have been taken out of the vessel's bottom, and sent to the Governor-general, who, it is expected, will send it to the Asiatic Society, to be placed with a similar curiosity presented to that institution some time since.

Seizure of Slaves.—Accounts received from Jamaica inform us that a captain of a merchantman just arrived there, had reported that when his ship left St. Helena, there were seven vessels, with 700 slaves, at that place, prizes to her Britannic Majesty's cruisers. The last of the seven arrived on the 2nd March, and had thrown overboard 60 dead slaves in sight of St. Helena.

Bankruptcy.—The following number of fiats of bankruptcy issued in the several years from 1832 to 1840, is taken from a return recently made to the House of Lords:—In 1832, town, 756; country, 944—total 1,700. In 1833, town, 518; country, 765—total, 1,283. In 1834, town, [illegible]; country, 720—total, 1,[illegible]79. In 1835, town, 557; country, 737—total, 1,294. In 1836, town, 483; country, 724—total, 1,207. In 1837, town, 531; country, 1,4[illegible]8—total, 1,939. In 1838, town, 306; country, 781—total, 1,087. In 1839, town, 445; country, 1,040—total, 1,485. In 1840, town, 466; country, 1,413—total, 1,897. The bankruptcies have increased, it appears, nearly 80 per cent. during the last three years. They stand thus in Manchester alone:—In 1838, 82; in 1839, 138; in 1840, 204. The average rate of country bankruptcies, it appears, has been 555, and the average rate of town bankruptcies 5[illegible]8 per annum, during the above years. The great increase, therefore, in bankruptcies has been in the country.

Clerical Magistrates.—According to an official statement, there are 5,371 country magistrates in England and Wales. Of these 1,354 are clerical, and 4,017 laymen; but there is a curious dissimilarity in the proportion of clerical and lay magistrates in different counties, thus:—In Middlesex there are only 18 clerical, while there are 153 lay magistrates; but in York (West Riding), there are 103 clerical to 3[illegible] lay magistrates. In Kent, there are 2 clerical to 45 lay magistrates; while in Northamptonshire there are 35 clerical to 49 lay magistrates. In Sussex there is not one clerical magistrate, but there are 185 lay magistrates; while in Herefordshire there are 58 clerical to 97 lay magistrates; and in Lincolnshire there are 52 clerical to 59 lay magistrates. In Suffolk, there are 58 clerical to 98 lay magistrates. In Northumberland, there are 15 clerical to 40 lay magistrates; while in Worcestershire there are 44 clerical to 92 lay magistrates; and in Buckingham, 54 clerical to 90 lay magistrates. The proportion is not given for Lancashire.

Law.

PALACE COURT.—*Millar* v. *Atkins.*—An important point of law has been decided in this Court by Mr Brent, on the occasion of his giving judgment in this case. The facts were these:—A writ of inquiry had been executed for want of plea. Affidavits were put in satisfactory to the Court that no process had been served. Two questions were thereupon raised, first, whether the defendant was in time with his objection: secondly, whether the non-service of the writ was a mere irregularity, or whether all the subsequent proceedings were a nullity. The learned judge expressed his opinion that no process had been served, but held that the defendant was equally bound not to take any step to prevent the plaintiff doing so. He ought not to have waited till his time for pleading was out, but to have applied to the Court on the first opportunity. He therefore discharged the rule: and although it was the first case in practice, he saw no reason to allow costs to the defendant.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OCT. 22.—Our market this morning has been thinly attended, and the business transacted to a limited extent; Monday's prices are however fully maintained both for English and Foreign, where sales have been effected.—In Barley, Beans and Peas no alteration.—Oats are rather a better sale.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	52 to 70	Red	56 to 66
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		60 to 68	White	60 to 68
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 35	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	20 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	21 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	27 to 36	Tick	30 to 40	Harrow 32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	40 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod 32 to 40
Peas, White	32 to 38	Maple	34 to 38	Grey 34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 10	71 2	39 10	23 6	39 1	44 8	44 8
— 17	64 8	39 2	23 6	37 11	44 10	47 9
— 24	63 4	39 5	22 5	38 5	45 2	45 11
October 1	61 9	33 0	22 0	38 7	42 11	38 2
— 8	61 6	31 10	21 7	35 10	40 5	38 1
— 15	63 3	31 6	21 8	38 3	38 6	38 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 1	35 9	22 5	38 0	42 9	42 2
Duties	22 3	9 4	13 9	12 6	6 6	6 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—G. Gandy, Prince's-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer—M. Coe, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, laceman—H. D. Rushbury, money-scrivener, Fitzroy-place, Southwark bridge road—J. A. Smith, linen-draper, Oxford-street—W. Turner and G. Hickman, jewellers, Rawstorne-street, Clerkenwell—J. Jackson, woollen draper, Brewer-street, Golden-square.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—G. and S. Potter, Manchester and Barkacre, calico-printers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—C. Danieli, jeweller, Oxford-street.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Bridgman and W. Dryland, Upper Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East, tallow-melters—H. Thompson, King-street and Chadwell-street, Clerkenwell, timber-merchant—G. Dorrington, Percival-street, Goswell-street, printer—R. Catlow, Leeds, victualler—W. Borrowdale, Branthwaite, Cumberland, paper-manufacturer—C. Searle, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, printer—R. A. Jones, linen-warehousemen, Friday-street, Cheapside—T. Peters, tailor, Cambridge—N. Fraley and J. E. Merchant, linen-drapers, Bristol—T. S. Brewer, auctioneer, Savoy-street, Strand—J. Smith, hatter, Portland-bridge, Kent—W. Haslett, grocer, Liverpool—N. Fraley, linen-draper, Bristol—J. Cadbury, brewer, Marshall, Dorsetshire—E. Bumpstead, grocer, Hadleigh, Suffolk—W. [illegible] Atkinson, maltster, Beccles, Suffolk—B. [illegible] and J. M. James, tanners, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Watt, Montrose, cabinet-maker—R. Marshall, Glasgow, merchant—T. Lancaster and W. Kennedy, Glasgow and Dalmuir, calico-printers—A. C. Dewar, Edinburgh, boot-maker.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th inst., at George street, Edinburgh, Mrs. J. Cameron, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Antwerp, the lady of J. M. Frazer, Esq., of a son—On the 16th inst., at Chester-place, Regent's Park, the lady of the Rev. F. T. New, of a son—In Charter-house, on the 18th inst., the wife of the Rev. A. P. Saunders, of a daughter—On the 18th inst., at Oxford, Mrs. W. A. Greenhill, of a son—On the 19th inst., Mrs. B. Finch, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., at Stoke Newington, the lady of G. D. Tyser, Esq., of a son—On the 19th inst., at Balham-hill, Mrs. J. A. Hankey, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., the lady of R. S. Palmer, Esq., of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 11th inst., at St. George's Church, Liverpool, J. Hobhouse, Esq., of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, to Sarah B. Jackson, of Wood, United States—On the 18th inst., at Weymouth, W. L. Jones, Esq., of Boston-hall, Downham, Norfolk, to Louisa, youngest daughter of T. Champion, Esq., of Stokewood, Dorset—On the [illegible] inst., at St. Mary's Church, Dover, F. [illegible], Hanoverian, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late R. Samler, Esq., of East-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey—On the 19th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, R. Clutterbuck, Esq., of Greenwich, and Mark-lane, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Hopkinson, Esq., of Hamilton-place, New-road—On the 19th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Beckett, B.A., Trinity College, Oxford, to Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of the late J. Barrow, Esq., of Davies-street, Berkeley-square—On the 19th inst., at Marylebone Church, T. N. Addy, Esq., of Aldgate, Essex, to Harriet, second daughter of R. Aston, Esq., of Pishobury, in the county of Hertford.

DIED.—On the 14th inst., Mr. Jacob Wrench, of the firm of Messrs. Wrench and Sons, seed-merchants, London Bridge—At Sydney, on the 1st of June, Emily, the wife of William A'Beckett, Esq., Solicitor-General of New South Wales—At Kirkee, East Indies, on the 4th of August, Capt. Heymar, paymaster 4th Light Dragoons—At Abingdon, on the 13th inst., aged 17, Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of W. Graham, Esq.—On the 15th inst., aged 4 years and 8 months, Mary Florence, the only daughter of the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, incumbent of Walmer, Kent—On the 16th inst., at Taunton, Somersetshire, Miss Mary Anne Melhuish—On the 16th inst., at his residence in Bryanston-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fuller, G.C.H.—On the 17th inst., at Ipswich, in her 69th year, Isabella, widow of the late J. Head, Esq.—On the 19th inst., at Walworth, the Rev. E. Andrews, LL.D.

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20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 19 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 [illegible] 1	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	[illegible] 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and Fixed complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete from 1*l.* 8*s.* Garden-Lights Made and Glazed, 1*s.* per foot. At JAS. WATT'S Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. Reference given.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Whitefriars, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, October 23, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 44. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1841. PRICE 6d.

NOTICE.—FARMERS' INSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Offices, 346, Strand.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Allotment of Shares in this Institution will be finally closed on the 16th of November next. WM. SHAW, Managing Director.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

FINE STRONG PLANTS ONE YEAR FROM SEED.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid Ornamental Evergreen Trees ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL's Nursery, Great Yarmouth, at 3*l.* 3*s.* per dozen, or 25*l.* per hundred, and 240*l.* per thousand.

Specimens may be seen and Orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan & Co., No. 9, Mansionhouse-street, London.

ROSES.—Messrs. LANE & SON'S new, select, and descriptive CATALOGUE OF ROSES is now ready for delivery, and may be had GRATIS at their Nursery, Great Berkhamstead, Herts; at Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s Seed Warehouse, 9, Mansionhouse-street; at Mrs. Johnston's, Arcade, Covent Garden, London; and at the British and Foreign Steam-packet Office, 44, Regent Street, Piccadilly.

Messrs. Lane & Son have the pleasure to acquaint their numerous Patrons and Customers that their Roses are this year remarkably fine, and as their stock is extensive, they may rely upon their kind orders being fully met in every particular.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND YELLOW PICOTEES.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM-RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to recommend to the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public his extensive collections of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices.—A Catalogue can be forwarded by post, on application.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.—In answer to inquiries about the Victoria Raspberry, J. ROGERS begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that it is now in a fine bearing state at his Battersea Nursery, having at the present time a fine crop of ripe fruit on, and a great number of unripe of various sizes, sufficient to produce a good succession for a long time. Early orders are respectfully solicited, as several persons who have seen them have ordered them by the hundred, which will soon reduce the stock.

Eaton-square, Pimlico, Oct. 12th, 1841.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.—Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL are now executing orders from their extensive and superb collection of the above Flowers, at the undermentioned prices.

12 pairs of choice sorts,	1 pair of each	£1	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	3	0	0
12 ditto superior sorts,	ditto	2	10	0
25 ditto	ditto	5	0	0

Choice collection of Pinks from 12*s.* to 18*s.* per dozen pairs. Selection left to W. and F. Youell. Catalogues may be had on application.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. DICKSON beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that they have made arrangements for the stock of that beautiful Picotee, named Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, which they will be prepared to send out to Subscribers on the 25th of September, 1842, at One Guinea per pair. As the stock of this elegant variety is very limited, Subscribers are particularly requested to make early application. A description of the properties of this Picotee appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 30, p. 487. Messrs. D. can also supply Amateurs with the best Carnations and Picotees at the following prices:—

12 Pairs of first rate Show varieties	£3	0*s.*	0*d.*
12 Pairs of second-rate ditto	2	0	0
12 Pairs of third-rate ditto	1	4	0

Catalogues are now ready, and may be had gratis, by application to Messrs. Dickson, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre lane, Brixton, Surrey.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT'S celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

N. GAINES, Florist, Surrey Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, his list of first-rate Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c., may be obtained by application.

N.B.—GAINES'S NEW SEEDLING CINERARIA, Victoria Regina, 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, is now ready for delivery. This beautiful variety was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, last April: also at the South London Exhibition, Kennington. At both places it was generally admired.

S. GIRLING begs most respectfully to offer the following superb Seedling Verbenas and Pansies as possessing very superior claims to Public patronage:—

VERBENAS.—Delicata, Lilacina, and Puniceus, 5*s.* each. The above three Seedlings are of robust habit, bearing immense corymbs of beautiful fragrant blossoms, in colour quite distinct from any in cultivation.

PANSIES.—Kate Bance, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Olivia, 5*s.* These two Pansies are of best state of excellence, particularly Kate Bance, which has been [illegible] Horticultural Transactions as possessing every requisite property of a fine Show Flower.

In addition to the above, S. G. has fine strong Plants of nearly every variety of Verbena and Pansy in cultivation: likewise ground and pot roots of every leading Dahlia, at moderate prices.

Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, Oct. 20th, 1841.

MESSRS. W. & F. YOUELL can supply a few Pairs of very healthy Plants of that beautiful and splendidly-formed RED PICOTEE, ANACREON, which has been so universally admired; price, per pair, 7*s.* 6*d.*, or six pair for 2*l.* Early orders are solicited.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

JAMES WHITE, FLORIST, &c., Shacklewell, near Kingsland Road, has for Sale from 1,000 to 1,500 Grape Vines, from Eyes grown in pots from Four to Six feet high, of the Black Hambro', Muscat of Alexandria, Dutch Sweetwater, &c. &c. Also, some very strong Vines for fruiting, in pots.

WM. ALEXANDER, Kingsland, near London, respectfully invites the attention of Cultivators of Ranunculuses to his superb collection, comprising the finest Scotch and other Seedlings, with the choicest of the old varieties.

100 Superb named sorts, one root of each	£5	0	0
50 Finest Show varieties, Scotch and other Seedlings	4	0	0
50 Ditto, ditto, old sorts	2	0	0
100 Extra fine, named in mixture	1	0	0

Also the choicest varieties of Tulips, Carnations, and Picotees.

TREE-PLANTING.

E. DENYER respectfully invites the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, to inspect his Stock of very superior FRUIT-TREES, Standard Dwarf trained and untrained, in full bearing state. Specimens of Fruit for show. He also takes this opportunity of acknowledging their kind patronage in his last exhibition of Roses, and begs to state that they are now ready for drawing. He has upwards of 400 varieties, and trusts that their luxuriance last season fully proved how freely they will blow within three miles of London. E. D. has also on hand a large collection of fine Evergreens, Deciduous Shrubs, Forest Trees, &c.

N.B. Gardens and Pleasure-Grounds tastefully arranged and planted by contract on the most moderate Terms, in any part of England. Orders promptly executed, and a general List of Plants sent on a paid application.

Nursery, Loughborough road, North Brixton.

NEW HARDY ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREE.

W. SKIRVING, OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL,

begs to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that he has succeeded in raising from seed a considerable quantity of that rare and beautiful tree, the ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or CHILI PINE, which he now offers to their notice, at 25*l.* per 100, or 5*s.* 6*d.* each. The plants are one year old, about six inches high, in single pots, and can be safely sent to any part of the kingdom. The Araucaria imbricata is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be by far the most ornamental hardy Forest Tree ever introduced to Britain. Of its hardiness the advertiser can positively speak, having tested it minutely on his own grounds for three severe winters, and found it fully as hardy as the Scots Fir. He has also further and ample proof, both at Kew and Dropmore, where some of the oldest plants in this country are now growing; likewise the testimony of Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, that it is thriving equally well on his estate in the Highlands of Scotland.

Orders, accompanied with a remittance, or a satisfactory reference, will be faithfully and promptly executed.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black-seed Bath do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

APPELIUS and EICHEL, Florists, &c., Erfurt, Prussia, beg to inform the admirers and cultivators of Asters, Balsams, Larkspurs, Stocks, &c. that they have saved with the greatest care, this season, seed of those flowers and that they can strongly recommend them at the following prices:—

	Per ½ oz.	
	5*s.*	0*d.*
Aster sinensis, double-quilled, 24 superb varieties, each variety, separate	1	0
mixed	6	0
dwarf, 10 each variety separate	1	0
mixed	9	0
globular, 8, each variety separate	2	6
mixed	1	6
half double, pyramidalis, 7, each variety separate	0	6
mixed		
Balsam, double, 12, 16 superb varieties, each variety separate	5	0
mixed	3	6
Hollyhocks, 24, each variety separate	1	6
mixed	1	0
Larkspur, double-dwarf (Delphinium Ajacis fl. pl.) 10 superior varieties, each variety separate	0	9
mixed, per pound	15	0
high Delphinium elatior fl. pl. 8 superior varieties, each variety separate	0	9
mixed, per pound	12	0
Scabious, large Blooming, 12 superior varieties, each variety separate	1	6
mixed	1	0
Stocks, giving the most double flowers, 30 superior varieties, each variety separate	9	0
mixed	7	6
new yellowish variety, with very large flowers	9	0
Emperor Stocks named, high red, of superb beauty, six years and more, holding out, and two or three times the year blooming the same, cut blue	10	6
Wall-flower, new purple double variety, 1,000 grains	6	0
dark brown, 1,000 grains	3	0
Zinnia elegans superb varieties, mixed, per pound	32	0

A. & E. beg to state, that their extensive list of flower-seeds the current sorts of which are to be had in quantities of half an ounce and upwards will be ready in the course of next month, and may be had on application.

Orders sent by post, intrusted to their care, will be immediately attended to, the seeds accurately signed with their botanic or English names, and carefully packed. A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

WM. CATLEUGH begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is preparing a Descriptive CATALOGUE OF FIRST RATE GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, and other Plants, which will be ready by the end of the month: by that time the Plants will be ready to send out.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, Oct. 7th, 1841.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, 30 years of age, who can undertake the management of Hothouse, Conservatory, Greenhouse, Kitchen-garden, Melon-ground, and Flower-garden—can have a good character from his last place. Direct to A. B., Arnos-grove Gardens, Southgate, Middlesex.

WANTS a SITUATION as FORESTER, a young man, unmarried, who will, if required, produce satisfactory testimonials of character and ability, can undertake the management of a Nursery in the Forest department. Address, A. B., Messrs. Little & Ballantyne, Nurserymen, Carlisle.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibitions of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years. For further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs. J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pine apple place, Edgeware-road.

MARKET-GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, and others, having a surplus quantity of CABBAGE ROSES, good stools, to dispose of cheap, may hear of a purchaser, who requires 3,000 or more, by sending full particulars, stating quantity and the very lowest price, by letter, post-paid, to A. B., at 21, Whiskin-street, Clerkenwell.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERYMAN, READING, has the honour of offering to the Public a RED SEEDLING PICOTEE, called Beauty of Reading, which for qualities comprising a good Picotee, is not surpassed by any yet out. At 7*s.* 6*d.* per pair. No money taken until proved.

H. H. has likewise a large collection of Flowering American Plants at very low prices. Likewise Standard Roses of the best sorts at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, or 5*l.* per 100. Half Standard, at 1*s.* each, or 3*l.* 10*s.* per 100.—Reading, Oct. 26th, 1841.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA—MONYPENNIL.

MORRIS TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has now ready to send out strong plants of this very distinct and highly beautiful variety. The blooms are more than half as big again as Standishii, it flowers in racemes in vast profusion of a most beautiful rosy carmine. It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it; it is of strong and magnificent habit; each branch throws out collaterals, and blooms to the stem. A first Banksian medal was given to it at the Horticultural Society's Show in July last, and a Prize was awarded to it at the Weald of Kent Show in June the 14th last, and pronounced by the judges to be the best of all the Fuchsias they had seen. Orders will be thankfully received at Mr. J. Chatwood's, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent garden, London; Messrs. Willmott and Chaundy's, Lewisham, Kent; Mr. C. Weeks's, Blackheath park, Kent; Mr. Harrison's, Downham Nursery, Norfolk, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, carriage free to London. A Remittance or Reference from unknown correspondents.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, MUNDFORD, near BRANDON, SUFFOLK, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, his friends and the public in general, that his fine new WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI is now fit to send out, which is acknowledged, by all who have seen it, to far surpass any other Broccoli yet offered to the public. It not only surpasses the Cauliflower in flavour, but is more compact, and as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe, having survived last winter without the least protection. By sowing in March, the end of May, and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year round. H. H. intended to have grown it another year to increase his Stock, but his friends in this neighbourhood being desirous of having it, induces him to offer it to the public. If any gentlemen wish for further information as to its quality, a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply:—Mr. Wyne, His Grace the Duke of Grafton's, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham's, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton's, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Brownly, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. H. H. begs to suggest, that his Stock being limited, orders will be executed in rotation as they come to hand. Packets at 10*s.* each, sufficient for a family, may be transmitted through the Post-Office, on receiving a Post-Office order to that amount.—*Mundford, Sept. 29, 1841.*

SPARY'S CONQUEROR OF THE PLAIN DAHLIA.

E. SPARY respectfully begs to announce to Nurserymen and Florists (particularly those gentlemen who favoured him with orders for "Beauty of the Plain" and "Admirable" that he intends early in May, 1842, sending out plants of the above superb Seedling, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount per dozen. Early applications are respectfully solicited to prevent disappointment, as strict priority will be adhered to. Remittance or satisfactory references from unknown correspondents. As it has been E. S.'s endeavour to give publicity to the above Seedling, by exhibiting blooms at the below named first-rate Dahlia exhibitions, at which the major part of the principal growers attended, consequently it is too well known to require any lengthened detail on its merits as an improved first class show Dahlia. The plant is of fine habit; 4ft. to 5ft. high; blooms well above the foliage; colour marone, shaded with bright crimson, occasionally producing a self bloom in each colour, unrivalled form; great depth of petals, with a fine raised centre, and a constant show flower. Figure of which will appear in the November Number of the "Florist Journal," and Mr Wakeling's "Florist's Guide. As a Seedling of 1840, it received the 1st prize at Chichester, 1st at Salisbury Plain, 1st at the Surrey Zoological Gardens Grand Show, 1st at Marlborough, 1st at Salisbury and West of England: extra prize at Calne, and 2d at Salt Hill, although at the latter place the blooms were much out of condition, otherwise it would in reality have proved the premier Seedling of the year.

E. S. having ground and pot roots of "Admirable," begs leave to offer them at moderate prices, which may be ascertained by pre-paid applications.—Hanwell, Middlesex, Oct. 26th, 1841.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. ISRAEL, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

WORKS WRITTEN OR EDITED BY J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., &c., AND PUBLISHED ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

ARBORETUM ET FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM; or, the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, native and foreign, hardy and half-hardy, pictorially and botanically delineated, and scientifically and popularly described; with their Propagation, Culture, Management, and Uses in the Arts, in useful and ornamental Plantations, and Landscape-Gardening; preceded by an Historical and Geographical Outline of the Trees and Shrubs of Temperate Climates throughout the World. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. H.S., &c. Author of the Encyclopædias of Gardening and Agriculture, and Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine. In Eight Volumes. Four of letter-press, illustrated by above 2500 Engravings, and Four of octavo and quarto Plates. Price £10, cloth lettered. London: Longman and Co.; the partially coloured and coloured copies, Ridgway and Sons.

CONTENTS AND ARRANGEMENT.

This Work is in three divisions:—

I. The History of the Introduction of Trees and Shrubs into Britain, and the History and Geography of the Trees and Shrubs of Temperate Climates throughout the World, showing the trees and shrubs which are already in the country, and those which yet remain to be introduced. This occupies 250 pages of Vol. I.

II. A Description of all the Trees and Shrubs, hardy and half hardy, cultivated in Britain; in which are given their History, Uses, Propagation, Culture, Diseases, Insects, Mosses, Lichens, Fungi, &c.; occupying the remaining part of Vol. I. and the whole of Vols. II, III, and IV.

III. Portraits of Trees of from ten to twelve years' growth, growing within ten miles of London, all drawn to the same scale of one inch to four feet: and accompanied by botanical specimens of their winter's wood, leaves, flowers, and fruit, all drawn to the scale of one-sixth of an inch to a foot. The object of having these trees drawn to one scale is, to show the relative size that they attain in the same number of years, when growing in the same soil and climate; while the botanical specimens are drawn to a larger scale, in order to render their specific differences so palpable as to be obvious to a general observer. Besides the young trees, there are portraits of full-grown trees of all the more important species, in order to show the character which they assume when of mature age. These are drawn to a scale of one inch to twelve feet. This mode of giving portraits of trees and botanical specimens to a fixed scale has been adopted in "The Arboretum Britannicum" for the first time, and it gives that work a decided superiority over all previous publications on the same subject. This division of the work occupies Vols. V, VI, VII, and VIII.

The first four volumes of "The Arboretum" are illustrated with upwards of 2,500 Engravings, chiefly of botanical specimens, but including also insects, fungi; engravings of the leaves, of the natural size, of all the species of several genera; portraits of remarkable trees or shrubs (such as Johnson's Willow, the Cypress of Soma, &c.); nearly fifty remarkable Oaks, above ten remarkable Yew-trees, the King and Queen Beeches at Ashridge, and many other remarkable Beech-trees, remarkable Elms, Ashes, Poplars, Pines, Firs, &c. &c.; portraits taken during winter, to show the effect of the different deciduous trees at that season; landscapes, exhibiting the effect of particular kinds of trees, when employed by the landscape-gardener, in combination with other trees, or with buildings; ground plans, showing the mode of laying out and planting arboretums, fruticetums, ericacetums, rosariums, &c.; diagrams, showing trellises and other structures for training climbing shrubs, the mode of forming fences of particular shrubs, of making baskets, &c., of willow-rods, of forming surface drains for arboretums, of sawing up timber for sale as practised in Norway, &c. &c. In short, the work embraces every part of the subject of the hardy trees and shrubs of Britain.

Bayswater, near London, Nov. 1841.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

"We should hardly do justice to our feelings, did we not introduce in our list of botanical publications, and did we not refer to a recent work of Mr. Loudon's, as one of the highest importance and of the greatest utility to the arboriculturist, to every nobleman and gentleman of landed estate, who is desirous of improving his property, and enlarging the resources of his country; and to every botanist and cultivator who wishes to become acquainted with the trees and shrubs, whether indigenous or exotic, which will bear the climate of Great Britain: we allude to the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, or the Trees and Shrubs of Britain." In this ample and characteristic title, there is nothing promised that is not fully and skilfully performed: so skilfully, that we will venture to say, there is not a naturalist in Europe who could have executed the task with anything like the talent, and judgment, and accuracy, that are here displayed by Mr. Loudon. The first volume contains the history, geography, science, and descriptions arranged according to the system of De Candolle, from Ranunculaceæ to Staphyleaceæ inclusive, the second volume, descriptions from Celastraceæ to Apocynaceæ inclusive; the third volume, descriptions from Asclepiadaceæ to Corylaceæ inclusive; the fourth volume, from Garryaceæ to the end. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth volumes are entirely occupied with plates of portraits of trees, and representations of their leaves, and flowers, and fruits. The very numerous woodcuts, which so beautifully illustrate the descriptions they accompany, are not confined to the representations of plants and their analyses, but include landscapes and scenery of various kinds, where certain trees form a characteristic feature: and insects and parasitical fungi, which do injury to the plants, are faithfully exhibited, and described, and the best modes of their destruction are recommended. In short, nothing is omitted, either in the descriptive or pictorial matter, which can tend to illustrate the history and uses of trees and shrubs; and when it is considered that these vegetables include the most valuable materials for our ships and dwellings, and implements of various kinds, the greatest ornaments of our parks, our gardens, and pleasure-grounds, and most of the fruits which are cultivated in the open air with us, it will at once seem of what importance such a work must be to this country, to every part of Europe, and the temperate parts of North America, and we may even say, to all the temperate parts of the civilized world. We are sorry that the nature of our Journal does not enable us to make such copious extracts as would give our readers an idea of the execution of the historical and scientific department of this work; and this is the less to be regretted since other Journals have not been backward in doing justice to its great merits, and have spoken of it in the highest encomiums from an able work in the Quarterly Review."—*Prof. Sir W. J. Hooker, in the Journal of Natural History*, May 1839, p. 188.

"A most valuable mass of information, partly compiled, but also to a great extent original."—*Dr. Lindley, in Bot. Reg.*

"This book is one of solid value, worthy of a place in the library of every landed gentleman, as well as of every student of botanical, arboricultural, and horticultural science. Let us warmly congratulate Mr. Loudon on having finished his Herculean task—a task which few men, except himself, would have had the courage to begin, and still fewer the perseverance to complete. The 'Aboretum Britannicum' is complete in its kind, and it must become a standard book of reference on all subjects connected with trees."—*Quarterly Review.*

"Mr. Loudon is well known to practical cultivators as the Editor of the 'Gardener's Magazine,' and as the compiler of several useful Encyclopædias. He has now presented us with another work, which must have cost him far more labour than any of his former publications. The mere fact of his having brought it to a successful termination affords no inconsiderable testimony of the interest which must prevail on the subject of planting; for no one, with Mr. Loudon's experience, would have engaged in an undertaking so laborious and expensive, unless he had felt tolerably confident of receiving something like an adequate return for conducting, during four years, a publication which must have required an outlay of little less than ten thousand pounds. It consists of four volumes of letter press, interspersed with above two thousand five hundred excellent woodcuts; and four volumes of plates, containing above four hundred engravings on wood of trees, and sections of their wood, leaves, flowers, and fruit. The work, in a word, is a perfect Arboretum Britannicum' in a word, is a perfect Arboretum Britannicum' as a publication of the highest value to the class to which it belongs, and one which it will be necessary for every person interested in the important subject of planting, whether as an amateur or in a professional capacity, to possess and consult."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. CXL. p. 384.

"We have many good books on gardening, but, with the exception of Evelyn's 'Sylva,' now antiquated, few or none on the natural and economical history of the trees and shrubs of Great Britain and Ireland; Mr. Loudon has, by the publication of these important, interesting, very useful, generally accurate, and beautifully illustrated volumes, contributed to the literature of this country a work not surpassed by any within the range of our reading. To the professional forester, the improver and embellisher of estates or pleasure-grounds, Mr. Loudon's work will afford on all occasions useful and accurate information, for there is not a subject connected with these operations that is not to be found amply discussed there; even the amateur will consult the 'Arboretum' with great pleasure and much advantage. We do not say more than the work merits, if we add, that it should form the manual of the professed forester and embellisher of grounds, and find a place in all our public libraries, and the library of every country gentleman."—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, Oct. 1838, p. 435.

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21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P. M. / Floricultural . . . . . 7 P. M.

THE manner in which SEEDS should be PACKED for conveyance to distant countries is a subject upon which much speculation and no inconsiderable amount of money have been expended. But the results of experience, although sufficiently satisfactory, are by no means generally known; so that we find the old bad plans of packing still adhered to with as much tenacity as if they were proved to be excellent. It is therefore of the first necessity that the public mind should be at length disabused on the subject, especially in these days of emigration, when the comforts of the settler depend so much upon the crops he may be able at once to raise from the seeds he carries from his native country. The numerous inquiries addressed to us upon the subject, both in public and in private, sufficiently attest the urgent want of information.

It almost always happens, that if two methods of doing a thing are promulgated, the world will believe that which is most complicated, or most unlike a natural process, to be the best; although it is in all probability the worst in those cases where the functions of life are in question: for however mysterious the workings of nature may appear, they are always found to be less complicated, in proportion as we become acquainted with their real action. It is only in this way that we can account for the directions formerly given and still observed in packing seeds: to bury them in charcoal, or in sugar, or in syrup; or to swathe them in bandages like a mummy, and then to smear the packages with melted wax; or, finally, to enclose them in vessels of glass or metal hermetically sealed; of all which modes of packing it is difficult to determine which is the worst. It is not worth the space it would occupy to discuss the separate reasons which led to these various methods of embalming seeds, because they have all been proved experimentally to be bad; we may, however, advert to one point connected with this process. The great object which everybody seems to have aimed at has been the exclusion of air; guided, no doubt, by the process which seems to be employed naturally when seeds are buried at great depths under ground. In such instances the access of atmospheric air is cut off; therefore it has been supposed that this is the only condition which it is necessary to secure, in order to suspend the vital energies of a seed. What has, perhaps, tended to confirm this erroneous opinion have been the stories current about seeds enclosed in mummy-cases for thousands of years, having germinated. The newspapers abound in these tales. For example, at an agricultural dinner the other day, a gentleman is said to have produced a head of Corn, which he affirmed was the produce of grain extracted from a mummy-case 2,000 years old; and he considered its mummial origin to be indisputable, because it was Egyptian Wheat, a species distinct from the common corn of England. The statement appears to have produced a great sensation among the assemblage, as well it might, considering that the corn deposited with the mummies was usually roasted. We have ourselves seen several such instances; and the crafty Arabs, who impose upon travellers, deserve some credit for their ingenuity in purveying something different from common Wheat, when they sell visitors these antiques. No doubt can exist that the Wheat thus capable of germinating, if taken from mummy-cases at all, was put there first by the vendors themselves. It is, however, to these instances that we may ascribe the origin of wrapping seeds in wax-cloths, like the cerements of the dead, or soldering them up in metal boxes, or hermetically sealing them in glass.

That seeds buried at great depths under ground will grow after hundreds of years is beyond all controversy; and that seems to be the only real evidence we possess about excessive seminal longevity. Other well-attested instances are derived from seeds picked from collections of dried plants; no case among which, however, carries the suspended vitality of seeds beyond a hundred years. In the first case, air was excluded; in the other it had free access. We therefore cannot suppose that the exclusion of air explains the power which some seeds possess of living for many ages.

The real causes of seminal longevity have been fully discussed in the *Theory of Horticulture*, p. 184, to which we refer the reader who is desirous of studying the physiology of this question. In this place the practical facts connected with it are all that we shall advert to.

It is obvious that any contrivance which keeps out of a packet of seeds the air of *our* atmosphere, will keep in the air of *theirs*. Now the air of our atmosphere is dry, or if occasionally damp, soon becomes dried, if seeds are exposed to it in a room in which we live. On the other hand, all seeds are necessarily damp, and they communicate their moisture to the air that surrounds them; the papers too in which they are packed are damp, as may be seen by holding such papers before a fire, when the damp will dry off in the form of vapour; and if this air which surrounds the seeds is enclosed in an air-tight vessel of any kind, it must always remain damp, because it cannot be changed by ventilation. We may therefore assume, that seeds in air-tight vessels are damp, but in situations freely communicating with the atmosphere are comparatively dry.

So long as seed-packages are kept at a low temperature, this difference is of no moment; because seeds cannot germinate, or, in other words, cannot revive from their torpor, in a low temperature: but let the temperature rise and the case is altered. What seeds require in order to grow are moisture and warmth; they cannot grow in damp without heat, nor in warmth without moisture. It is the combination of these two conditions that is absolutely requisite. When they arrive in warm latitudes, or are placed in warm situations, such as the hold of a ship, the seeds in air-tight cases, being surrounded with moisture, attempt to grow; those, on the contrary, which are in ventilated packages, not being surrounded with moisture, remain unchanged.

The commencement of growth made by the seeds in air-tight cases is presently arrested, in consequence of the unfavourable circumstances under which it takes place, and the seeds not being able to return to the state in which they were before they began to germinate, immediately perish; but the seeds in ventilated packages, not having begun to grow, still remain unaltered.

The irresistible conclusion from this is, that the true mode of packing seeds for long voyages is, to put them in well-ventilated packages, and not in closed-up cases. Such dryness as seeds can acquire from exposure to the air cannot hurt them, but will, on the contrary, tend to preserve their germinating powers.

To emigrants then, to seedsmen sending consignments to distant countries, to the lovers of flowers, whose friends in distant parts of the world remit them parcels, we recommend the strict observance of the following rules:—1. Let the seeds be *thoroughly dried* by exposure to the sun (not a fire), or in a dry chamber; this is of the first importance. 2. Let the papers, also, or canvas bags in which they are packed, be equally dried. 3. Let the smaller packages be tied up separately, and then placed *loosely* in canvas bags or coarse sacking, so that they can be readily disturbed by shaking up during a voyage. 4. Let arrangements be made for these bags being kept in a dry cabin, or some well-ventilated part of the ship. To the latter, we know that captains make objections; but these are merely on the score of expense. The payment of additional freight for such accommodation will always secure the situation that is desired.

These statements, it is to be observed, are not made rashly, or from mere theoretical views of a very interesting question, but from the experience of many years; and we strongly urge our readers to follow the directions we have thus given them. We must, however, add, that there are a few sorts of seeds which require, or seem to require, a treatment different from that we have recommended. To those we shall briefly advert next week.

THE only objection that can be urged to AUTUMN PLANTING is the liability of plants to be blown about by the storms of winter, and that this does them more harm than if they were exposed to the chance of dry winds in the spring. We admit the force of the objection. But why allow plants to be blown about? If they are small, they will not be subject to this sort of injury; and if they are large and top-heavy, they should be secured to the ground by some artificial contrivance. One mode of securing plants is given in our columns of to-day; another is by fixing three stout stakes in a triangle, the apex of which is secured to the stem with haybands; and in stony ground a heap of stones piled over the roots effectually answers the purpose of keeping the tree firm and steady in its place.

The reason why plants die after transplanting is, that their leaves consume more sap than the roots can furnish: because the former are uninjured, and the latter are lacerated and diminished in number, by the operation. Transplant a tree in the spring, and its leaves sprout forth sooner than the damage to the roots can be repaired. Transplant a tree in autumn, and before the leaves can sprout forth, the damage done to the roots is repaired to a great extent; not indeed, except in Evergreens, by the formation of new roots, but by the formation of granulations called a callus, which act like roots, and in fact are the commencement of those organs.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION IN PLANTS.

THE following curious paper has lately been published by M. Pépin, Superintendant of the Botanical Garden belonging to the Museum of Natural History of Paris.

The Orange, as is well known, is capable of resisting bad treatment for a long period; but there are no known examples which offer so convincing a proof of its strength as the following. In 1833 I saw an Orange-tree in a garden in Normandy, whose trunk was 6½ inches in diameter at two feet from the surface of the soil, and nearly two yards high before it branched. This plant had been neglected for a long time; water was frequently withheld during the summer, and there being no convenient shelter for it in the winter, it died back every year. The tub in which it had been planted at last fell to pieces with age, and then the plant was removed. Reduced to almost nothing by the successive loss of its branches, the trunk was preserved for two years in the corner of a cellar; after which the principal branches and roots were cut off near their origin. The stem of this Orange remained in the same place for four years more, laid horizontally on the ground, to serve as a stage to set casks on; and during these six years it showed no indication of vegetating. At the end of this period the bark was observed to be still green, and in 1831 the trunk was planted with care in a tub filled with rich light vegetable mould. In this state it remained for some months, no more water being given to it than was strictly necessary; soon afterwards swellings were seen on several parts of the bark, and a number of rootlets appeared about the sections of the old roots, from which new ones were developed. The trunk also showed some little productions of cellular tissue, from which new buds proceeded the following year. All those which were imperfect or crowded were rubbed off, and in 1837 this tree had a vigorous well-formed head and fine foliage; and since that time it has continued to flower every year. I was so much struck with this recovery, especially considering the hardness of the wood of the Orange-tree, that on my return to Paris, I made the late M. Riché acquainted with it, and he mentioned to me a somewhat similar circumstance, that had occurred in Paris in 1762 or 1764. The Count de Charolais had a fine estate in what is now called the quartier Montmartre, the garden attached to which was magnificent, and kept with a great deal of care; and the Orangery, which was one of the finest of that age, contained 300 large Orange-trees. M. de Charolais was a great amateur, and believed that these trees were as beautiful as those at Versailles, or in the other royal gardens. Being exiled from Paris by the Parliament, he, at his departure, had all the doors and passages to his hotel closed, and the Oranges remained immured in the Orangery without air and water for the six years during which his exile lasted. M. Audebert, the gardener attached to the house, was ordered not to go into the plant-houses, nor even into the garden. When M. de Charolais returned, the windows and doors of the Orangery were opened, and what was the despair of the gardener at finding the trees which previously had been the admiration of everybody, changed to dry sticks, dried up, and completely deprived of leaves; in fact, to all appearance dead! Notwithstanding this, M. de Charolais wished his Oranges to be placed in the same order that they were before his exile. On examination, the roots were found to be in the same state as the branches; they were cut back close, cleaned, and those which were quite dead removed. A mixture of good well-sifted earth was prepared, after which the trees were replanted in the same tubs; a thick stratum of potsherds being put in first. Water was applied to the trees with the greatest caution; the branches which formed the head were either drawn together or cut off to within a yard of the stem, and the two or three years-old wood was cut back to the young branches. This operation being performed, they remained for a year without exhibiting any sign of vegetation; but the following year, one hundred out of three hundred developed buds. M. Riché, who saw them, assured me that they were very vigorous, and bid fair to become fine trees.

When woody plants are placed in analogous conditions, they can, notwithstanding they are deprived of a large portion of their organs of nutrition, live for a long time. It will be observed, that the trunk of the Orange which remained for several years in the cellar, was in a more favourable position for absorbing moisture by its bark, than those Oranges which were for six years in a conservatory hermetically sealed, each planted in a separate tub, the earth in which, without doubt, was much drier than the soil and atmosphere of the cellar. I have also made experiments in a somewhat similar situation as the cellar of which I have spoken. I have placed stems there with or without roots, after having cut the branches to three or four inches in length, and the roots in the same manner; for without this precaution all that I have tried have not lived more than a year. The situation was moist rather than dry, and almost dark. Different stems of trees so treated have developed adventitious buds for several years, and being afterwards replanted, they have grown well without showing any remarkable alteration. Two stems of Morus alba from 2 to 3 yards long, one being 6½, the other 4 inches in diameter, produced, during four years, in this situation, adventitious buds, from which young branches 4 to 6½ inches long sprung, furnished with small leaves; but these young shoots were partly destroyed during the winter by the moisture. Two pieces of Ulmus campestris, of nearly the same thickness, have grown during five years. Two pieces of Robinia pseudo-acacia, one 7 inches in diameter, and the other 5½, have both vegetated for three years, as well as a common Pear-tree 4 inches in diameter; so also the stem of a Whitethorn 3¼ inches in diameter. Populus virginiana and P. nigra,

6½ inches in diameter, have produced buds during five years.

I have made the same experiments on some pieces of Willow from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; they also produced new buds. Moreover, there formed, every year, on these stems, at intervals, productions which then dried down to the wood, and were soon afterwards covered with fungi and mouldiness; but notwithstanding this, buds were developed on the green parts, and these continued to grow, like the preceding.

In establishments where the propagation of exotics is carried on, it often occurs in managing cuttings, that interesting physiological facts take place. Adventitious buds are developed under singular circumstances, on the branches, roots, and leaves, and advantage is taken of this to propagate the species. In nearly all our trees there is a great number of buds which often remain stationary under the bark for several years; they are found on the roots, the stems, and at the base of the leaves; they are found in the corresponding points of the cellular tissue, and in the medullary prolongations. These buds are preserved for a long time, if ever so small a vital point is left, as well in the roots and branches as in the leaves; and as soon as an upper portion, either of branch or stem, is cut off, they are not long in showing themselves beneath the cut. The same thing occurs with stipular buds, as may be seen in Willow twigs. I have frequently observed branches taken for cuttings, and placed under favourable circumstances (as on hotbeds under bell-glasses), push forth adventitious buds for a year or two, without emitting any roots, and then develop them abundantly in a very short time, as may be remarked with hard-wooded plants. Cuttings formed of leaves have the same tendency. There are others which root at once, but remain for several years without developing any buds, and yet the roots may have filled the pot in which the cuttings are planted. I have seen some on which the buds have not shown themselves for 10 or 12 years after planting; of this the leaves of Hoya carnosa, and several Aloes, furnish examples. Finally, my colleague, M. Neumann, presented in 1840 some interesting facts to the Royal Horticultural Society, respecting the propagation of Theophrasta, by leaves cut in halves.

Among hardy trees, there are many whose cuttings are covered with vigorous buds during the year, but which do not emit a single root; frequently even the lower part of the branch dries up for some distance; the desiccation at length stops, and it is near that point that a great number of cortical glands form small tumours (*bourrelets*) and rudiments of little roots destined to absorb moisture, and the juices requisite for the development of young branches.

Roots have also the power of producing adventitious buds, as I have observed with roots of woody and herbaceous plants, which have been buried six inches to a foot deep; they remain there alive, but without vegetating, for a longer or shorter time, after which they develop stems. It appeared to me important to prove this, so I made a note of all the plants I accidentally found to possess this quality; such, for instance, as those which may have been broken when a tree was taken up, and covered over again with the soil; or under other circumstances, as, for example, when the trunks only were destroyed, and the roots healed over and afterwards produced fresh stems. These facts are, I think, well worthy the attention of the botanist and cultivator. Pieces of roots buried at a sufficient depth, so as not to be influenced by the air, have been able to live without decay, and to shoot again after a sufficient time without exhibiting any appearance of vegetation. It is already known that roots cut into truncheons 3 inches to a foot long, and planted like cuttings in pots, whether in a hotbed or in the open ground, sometimes develop stems, or adventitious buds, a year, 18 months, and often two years after being planted; but in this case the upper portion is out of the soil, or at least on a level with it, and in contact with the air; whilst the other receives the humidity and heat which assists in the development of the first small fibres. M. Bové, in his relation of a botanical journey in Egypt in 1829, says "in visiting the estate of Ibrahim Pacha, one of his directors pointed out, near the village of Kouba, a stock of a Locust tree (Ceratonia siliqua), which he said had been planted about 300 years. The tree was cut down by the French, during their invasion; its roots remained in the earth, and gave no indications of vegetation till the Pacha caused the earth to be broken up about it in 1826, and a well to be sunk, the moisture from which induced it to throw up three branches, which in three years were three or four yards high, and almost 12 inches in circumference at the base. Even flower-buds seemed disposed to show themselves on the branches. Thus this stock remained buried for 30 years without perishing, and probably without ceasing to increase in size. This surprising fact may be placed by the side of that mentioned by M. Dutrochet of a kind of Pine, whose root year after year produced new layers of wood for 90 years, without any existence of a stem. M. Gaudichaud has also made known a remarkable instance of the duration of life in a shoot of Cissus hydrophora, which after being dried three years in a herbarium, and even after being placed in an oven, furnished cuttings, by which it has been propagated in the hothouses of the Museum of Natural History. I have noticed that fleshy roots, like those of Pæonies, remain entire, and do not produce tops when they are cut, except those belonging to the Chinese Pæonies. The same thing takes place with bulbous and fasiform roots, deprived of their buds or eyes, as those of Dahlias; whilst many other kinds produce tops, although they have been cut into several pieces. There are also certain perennial grasses whose roots are preserved for more than a year in the earth without emitting roots. The same takes place with the rhizomas of many Asters, Solidagos, Cinerarias, and Helianthuses, and a great number of other plants which remain buried for a long time.

Analogous facts are remarked among succulent plants, and also among several genera of Monocotyledons, Dracæna, Aroideæ, &c. I have had for 8 years some shoots of a Cactus peruvianus, which, left in the free air of a room without water or earth, produced every year new roots about an eighth of an inch long, and were thus preserved for a year or two before they dried up. During the first three years these shoots grew an inch or more every year; for two years afterwards they lived, but did not grow. I have seen many Cactus cuttings, which remained three or four years without any appearance of vegetation, although the pots in which they were planted were filled with roots. I have also preserved shoots of Cactus phyllanthoides, which every year formed a leaf, or rather a portion of stem, at the extremity of the old one, and on these stems I have even seen two flowers blossom. After this the old shoot began to become yellow, then dried, became tough, and those which had grown upon it gradually perished. A young shoot of Cactus opuntia, cut in May, had a flower-bud so apparent, that it opened six months after, and it produced a fruit, which ripened a year later. During this time the same shoot produced a new one, which lived two years after the first was dried up. I have also preserved shoots of Stapelia asterias, variegata, cæspitosa, and hirsuta, which have all produced flowers. Several Aloes have lived for three or four years, producing new roots disposed in whorls, and forming buds along their whole length.

In conclusion, M. Pépin gives a list of plants, fragments of whose roots have remained buried and torpid for several years. The more remarkable are the following:—Bignonia radicans, 10 years; Gymnocladus canadensis, 10; Locust trees, 10; Ulmus campestris, 6; Dodartia orientalis, 8; Euphorbia dulcis, 6; Hoffmannseggia falcata, 10; Solanum carolinianum, 10; Pulmonaria virginica, 5; Urtica cannabina, 4.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLI.

Every one the least acquainted with a garden must be aware of the great advantages which arise from the judicious application of manure, and the adoption of a system of cropping that will admit of a certain portion of the ground being annually ridge-dug or ridge-trenched about this time, and exposed during winter to the action of the frost and rains. Where the soil is light and easily worked, this is not of so much consequence; but where it happens to be of a strong or adhesive nature, the ridging of it now will have a great effect in increasing its fertility, and rendering it friable and mellow by the time it is required for cropping in the ensuing spring. Every part that now becomes vacant should, therefore, be well manured, and thrown up in parallel ridges of about eighteen inches in width. The Carrot and Parsnep ground may be treated in this way immediately after the roots have been taken up; and, by a little management, it might be so arranged as to have a small portion of the garden ridge-trenched, which will be found very beneficial when performed in the following manner:—From the end of the piece of ground where it is intended to begin, take out a trench two spades deep and twenty inches wide, and wheel the earth to the opposite end to fill up and finish the last ridge. Measure off the width of another trench, then stretch the line and mark it out with the spade. Proceed in this way until the whole of the ridges are outlined; after which, begin at one end and fill up the bottom of the first trench with the surface or "top spit" of the second one; then take the "bottom spit" of the latter and throw it in such a way over the other as to form an elevated sharp-pointed ridge. By this means a portion of fresh soil is annually brought on the surface to supply the place of that which the crop of the past season may have in some measure exhausted. Of course, the part so treated need not be previously manured, like that which is ridge-dug; but it will require a good coating in the spring. Attend to the late-planted crops in dry weather, and draw a little earth to such as appear to want it. Prune Gooseberries and Currants in the manner we described at page 132, and reserve some of the straightest and healthiest shoots of each for cuttings.

Bees.—The method of operating on a weak hive and uniting it to a strong one, as detailed in a former Number, p. 612, is highly deserving the consideration of every one interested in the management of bees, and we are confident that its adoption by the cottager would be greatly to his advantage, and amply repay him for the little trouble he may take in its execution. Considering how easily it is accomplished, we are surprised that the plan should be so seldom practised in this country, although made known in 1829 by the publication of an admirable little work entitled "The Bee Preserver," as translated from the French of M. Jonas de Gelien; who observes, when treating on this subject, that "in doubling the population it might naturally be expected we must also double the quantity of food; but, to my great astonishment, when I weighed the hive again in the spring, I found that the united swarm had not consumed more than each would have done singly." Repeated experiments were always attended with the same result. Instead, therefore, of keeping a number of weak hives, or suffocating such as are supposed incapable of surviving the winter, we would invite attention to M. Gelien's plan, by which the honey may easily be obtained without sacrificing the bees, and the latter transferred successfully to other hives that have plenty of food. In operating on old hives for the purpose of depriving them of their honey, the same process of fumigating the bees should be resorted to, instead of the more common one of suffocating them with sulphur. The latter practice, we trust, will in time be discarded, when it is found that the former possesses so many advantages over the other, not the least of which being the saving of the bees to prepare for us another supply of honey against the following season.

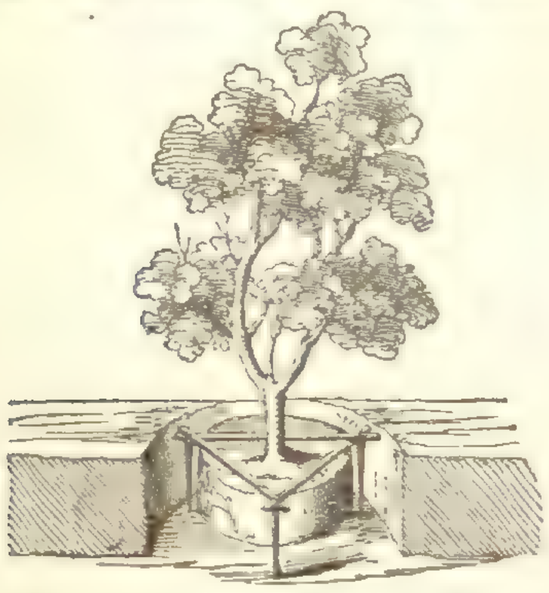
Attend now to the covering of the hives, and see that the entrance to each is contracted so as to admit only one bee at a time. Keep them as dry as possible, as nothing is more prejudicial to bees than wet, or a damp situation. —*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Keeping out the Frost.—It is one misfortune attending the employment of lively imaginations upon matters of fact, that a picturesque image takes stronger hold of most minds than the closest train of reasoning. Thus the personification of cold under the figure of the well-known hero, Jack Frost, has done more to elevate a mere negation into an active principle than would ever have been effected by theories of positively cold emanations. Hence it happens that few truisms require to be more frequently enforced than this: *that keeping out the cold means keeping in the heat.* And that this is not a distinction without a difference, is shown by every day's observation. To take only one instance for example: in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 16th inst., a correspondent of acknowledged skill and intelligence (Mr. Beaton), scared apparently by the poetic phantom Jack aforesaid, proposes to maintain the temperature of a fruit-room by placing hot-water pipes in the hollow formed by double walls, the object being, as he says, to keep the frost from penetrating. If, indeed, cold were the active insinuating power shadowed forth by its personal representative, there might be good reason, on the authority of the well-known maxim, for resisting it at the beginning, and for putting the pipes *outside* the house instead of in the hollow space between the walls. When cold is regarded as an exterior force, as a pressure from without, there appears, it must be admitted, a sort of propriety in placing the heat between the two walls, it looks like defending the outer line of fortifications; but where the object is really not to exclude a foe, but to preserve a friend, the whole system of tactics should be different. To drop metaphors, however, which have been shown to be misleading, why, it may be asked, should the artificial heat employed to maintain the temperature of a fruit-room be refused the protection of the double walls and of the enclosed space between them? The heat imparted to the hollow formed between two equal and similar walls must obviously waste more than half its virtue upon the desert air. If we were applying a mere heat retainer, as thatch, for instance, instead of heat itself, the case would be quite different; it might be well to place the thatch outside the building; but a source of additional heat should be placed under the same protection as the things on which its influence is to be exerted; that is to say, *within* the double walls; and then doubtless less than half the fuel would effect the required purpose. I am sure that Mr. Beaton will, as he can well afford to do, pardon these remarks on his views of the economy of heat.—*A.*

Transplanting the Holly.—On looking over some of the early Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I found it stated at page 185, in reply to the inquiry of a constant reader respecting the best time for removing Hollies, that "if shifted in wet weather, as, for example, at the beginning of the July rains, or at any other period when a week or ten days of dull, damp weather can be calculated upon, they are certain to succeed. The season least exposed to risk is, perhaps, the end of autumn, in the dull, damp part of October or November; the worst season is the spring." Now, as this is a disputed question, I think it would be highly interesting to many readers of the *Chronicle* if some of your correspondents, who have had practical experience in this matter, would communicate such facts as they may have noted in reference to the planting of Hollies at different seasons of the year; and the results, whether favourable or otherwise, would enable individuals interested in the subject to draw their own conclusions from the details that might be thus elicited. It is with this view I send you the following particulars of an experiment that was made at this place in the latter end of February 1840, and which, contrary to my expectations, has been attended with the most complete success, clearly proving, in this instance at least, that although the generally-received opinion of spring being the worst season for planting Hollies may be correct, still, if taken up with care, they will succeed. Being engaged at the time above mentioned in opening a part of the park which happened to be intercepted by a belt of large Scots Fir and Beech, and among which were some fine Hollies as underwood, I was directed to remove the latter to another place adjoining the approach, where a mass of Evergreens was about to be formed as a sort of excuse for the road being curved in its present direction. Having always understood there was great difficulty attending the transplanting of the Holly after it has reached a certain size, I was extremely doubtful of moving some of these, and the more so as there was no time for preparing them beforehand. I therefore took the liberty of stating my opinion, and respectfully pointed out to my employer the feeble chance there appeared to be of their taking root in the exposed situation where it was intended to plant them; but as the expense and labour were not considered by him of much importance, it was ultimately arranged that a trial should be made whether it succeeded or not. Accordingly, orders were given not to cut down the Hollies, but to make preparations for transplanting them. The soil in which they grew was something of an adhesive loam, lying on a cold yellow clayey subsoil, into which it was seldom found the roots had penetrated. This, of course, was the more favourable for our operations, as it enabled the men, by cutting a trench round the tree at a sufficient distance from the stem, and clearing away the subsoil, to get each

taken up and removed with as large a ball of earth as it was possible to retain about them. In some instances we succeeded tolerably well; whilst in others, even with the greatest care, we had to submit to the loss of a large portion of the ball by the time the trees reached their destination. The machinery employed for their transmission was much the same as that described and figured in the "Planter's Guide," with which almost every one is familiar. As soon as the pit was prepared, a cart-load of well-rotted manure was mixed with the soil, and a layer of the compost thrown over the bottom of each three or four inches deep. The tree was then deposited in its place, and the earth filled in and trodden firm until within about five or six inches of the top of the pit, when it was levelled and means adopted to secure the tree from being blown about by the wind. These consisted in driving three sharp-pointed stakes, from three to three and a half feet long each, into the ground in a triangular position, and afterwards laying over the ball of the newly-planted tree three rough pieces of plank, of a suitable length and thickness, so as to meet each other above the stakes to which



Mode of securing a newly-planted Tree.

they were nailed and made fast, in the way represented in the accompanying sketch. The whole was then covered with the remainder of the earth, and turfed over when the pit had been filled to the proper height. For several weeks after planting little or no difference was observable; but as the season advanced the leaves gradually began to change colour and drop, and my anticipations were then, as I thought, about to be realised. Towards autumn, however, fresh buds made their appearance over every part of the stems and branches, which were shortly afterwards followed by leaves; and there is now every prospect of the object for which the trees were planted being speedily attained. Out of forty Hollies composing one mass, many of which are from eighteen inches to two feet in circumference, and from fifteen to twenty feet high, only three died. Between thirty and forty were planted in two other places, and I find out of that number five only have died; so that from this experiment it would appear that the average which fail, when Hollies are planted in spring, is about one in ten. The experience of Mr. Mc Nab, of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, as detailed in his "Hints on the Planting and General Treatment of Hardy Evergreens, &c.," published some years ago, and who may be considered a high authority on this subject, has led him to prefer "late in autumn, winter, or very early in spring—that is, any time from the middle of October till the middle of December, always provided that the weather and the ground are favourable;" and further, that, unless from the middle of June to the middle of August, Evergreens of all sorts may be planted at any other season of the year with nearly equal success.—*M. E. H.*

On Storing Apples and Pears, and Growing Strawberries—(Written after reading the observations in the *Chronicle* upon those subjects).—If you wish to mature your fruit for immediate use, put it into heaps that it may sweat, and your object will be attained; but should you desire to keep your fruit a long time, place it in an underground room, one apple or pear deep, upon shelves of flag or slate, or any other material which will rapidly conduct away the heat generated in the fruit during its sweating, or which will check its fermentation so as to postpone its decay. Do you aim at growing a luxuriant crop of leaves on your Strawberry beds? then manure them without mercy as advised; but if fruit should be preferred to leaves, you may get an abundance of it by devoting a moderately rich and rather stiff piece of ground to such good bearing sorts of Strawberries as Keen's seedling, Grove-end scarlet, and Elton seedling, provided you plant without manure, and, having planted, permit the runners to run over the bed without let or hindrance. If after three or four crops the plants should show signs of poverty, you may then scatter some manure upon them. Should early fruit be desired, Keen's seedling, or Grove-end scarlet, may be grown, with the plants 8 or 9 inches apart, on a steep sunny bank faced with rubble-stones or pieces of brick; and if no natural bank can be had conveniently, an artifical one would be readily made, the back part of which might be planted with the Elton seedling, which would prolong the Strawberry season till the beginning of August. Before concluding this subject, I wish to inquire whether Myatt's British Queen is as fruitful as Myatt's Pine, having observed that the advertisement of the British Queen is altogether silent about its fruitfulness. — *Richard Tongue.* [It has all the appearance of being a great bearer. Gardeners near London would be puzzled at growing Strawberries without manure.]

The Dunmore Pear-tree fruited with me last year as a standard, though grafted only the April but one previous: and another of the late Mr. Knight's Pears, called Moccas, has been produced here this year on a standard grafted three springs ago. I mention this as an additional testimony to those already given by others as to the merit of these varieties; and I will add at the same time, that by these and the many other productions of the late Mr. Knight, the public are and will be greatly benefited. I wish they would show their gratitude by dedicating to his memory a plot of land occupied for the purpose of raising new varieties of hardy vegetables, roots, and fruits. Such an institution is much wanted, and would form a mode of expressing a nation's grateful feelings towards the deceased Horticultural philosopher much superior to any other that could be devised, because the establishment would have for its object what was dear to him whilst living, and the prosecution of which gave him great delight.—*Richard Tongue, Forton Cottage, near Lancaster.*

Bees.—In page 197, Dr. Bevan gives an interesting account of a mode and its success of keeping Bees during winter by interment. The plan is excellent, but not novel Thinking it may be interesting to many of your readers, I take the liberty of furnishing them with a plan, and its success, though a little dissimilar from that described by Dr. Bevan in his article already noticed. The first experiment was made on two hives in the autumn of 1831 or 1832, the quantity of honey contained in each having been ascertained as nigh as circumstances would permit. Both hives were then placed on a stone floor in an open shed, and were covered over with leaves to the depth of about two feet. Here they remained for five months, and were then extricated. On examination, the bees presented an appearance as if dead, and no perceptible diminution had taken place in the honey. The day being very fine, they were removed to a warm situation; only a few minutes elapsed before they presented the animation of a midsummer swarm. One of these hives swarmed on the 28th of May, and the other on the 8th of June, the same season. To test the practicability of this system of wintering bees, 26 hives were subjected the following autumn to the same treatment, and two were entirely divested of both their honey and comb before being buried. All of them existed over the winter without any provision whatever, and ever since this plan of preserving bees during winter has been practised with eminent success. Not only did these experiments determine their own economy, but established the fact that bees can exist for many months without having recourse to food if kept in a temperature low enough to reduce them to stupor; and puts an end to the clamour that bees are both troublesome and expensive to keep during winter.—*Yeoman, Oct.* 1841.

The Vine, &c.—Perhaps, as a subscriber to your journal, you will allow me to put a question or two to some of your correspondents. In the first place, as to the management of the Vine. Mr. Appleby says "the best mode of pruning the Vine is undoubtedly the spur system;" now I beg leave to say that many years ago it was doubted by me, and still is. He says he will not enter into any arguments to prove it, nor do I desire it; but I will take the liberty of asking him if he has ever seen my observations on the Management of the Vine in the Horticultural Transactions or in either of my books; in each of these I have stated what I conceive to be the laws of nature which govern and determine the growth and productions of the Vine—can he prove that I have been mistaken? You desire a sample of Pears and the soil they grow in; now I have given it as my conclusions from a great number of experiments and observations, that the growth and productions of plants are determined by the food they are supplied with: and if this be so the soil is but of secondary consideration, as it regards the quality of fruit; as the results of experiments, I can state, that a St. Germain Pear-tree which I have, produced fruit that kept until March, and was then melting and deliciously Vinous; another year the fruit would not keep over December and was without vinosity, mere sugar and water; another year it was full of a stony core, and good for little; and these differences were occasioned by a difference in the nature of the food it was supplied with. Then, again, as to the food of plants, it appears now to be believed that nitrogen is a necessary constituent in the food of plants; but it was always thought that the only certain mode of discovering what was best adapted as the food of plants, or what constituted the food of plants, was to ascertain of what they were composed; and different parts of plants were with this view analysed and their elements, and the proportion of those elements were given by different eminent chemists, including Davy; and, according to them, nitrogen is not found in any part of many plants, but in small quantity in gum. Then, if nitrogen does form an important part of the food of plants, how is it disposed of by the plant? I would also beg leave to ask your chemical correspondent if he will oblige me by stating the proportion of hydrogen gas in the leaves of any plant of which the analysis of the wood is given: for this does not appear in Davy nor in any other author that I am acquainted with, although it is of the utmost importance that this should be known, to be able to scan the process of assimilation in plants.—*J. Hayward, Lyme Regis.* [If Mr. H. will turn to the works of any modern chemists, he will find that nitrogen is found universally in living vegetables, and in great abundance when growing. The writings of Payen, Boussingault, Liebig, Daubeny, and others, abound in the most conclusive evidence as to this fact.]

Clubbing in Broccoli.—I can bear testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Hislop's receipt for the clubbing of plants of the Cabbage tribe. I was applied to a few years ago by a neighbour, in the month of July, to tell him what to plant in a border from which a crop of early Peas had just been cleared. I recommended him to plant it with Broccoli: he said he had done so several times, but that it had always failed, from having clubbed. I advised him to lay on a good coat of manure and have it dug deeply, and then to procure a bushel of grey lime, lay it in a heap, pour some water on it, and cover it with litter, and then to take a large dibbler, or dibble, such as is sometimes used to plant Potatoes with, and make large holes, and as soon as the lime was slaked to fill the holes with it (the lime), and then to plant the Broccoli. This was done precisely, and the consequence was, every plant came to perfection. I will just observe, it is my practice never to water any of the Cabbage tribe after planting, not even in the driest weather, as it occurred to me some years since, that the insect chooses moist ground in which to deposit its egg; consequently, when a piece of ground is planted, and the plants watered in, a most convenient place is prepared for the egg close to the plant which is to become its food. When I first adopted this method in a very dry summer, I think 1827 or 8, I was told I might rest satisfied that my plants would not club, for they were all dead; and, indeed, so they appeared, but in about a week or ten days here and there a plant would begin to prick up its ears, and eventually they all began to grow. I have seldom had the trouble of mending a crop except this season; the soil having been kept constantly moist, the insect had free liberty to work, and instinct leads it to place its offspring upon or near to the plant that is to become its food. I have lost only one crop of Broccoli, in planting of which I used no lime.—*C. S.*

Conservatories.—In front of the conservatory at Thickthorne-house, near Norwich, is a curvilinear glazed verandah, supported on ornamental cast-iron pillars, round which creepers are trained. The effect is good, and as the sides are sheltered it affords a pleasant seat. As the house is principally used for plants in bloom, the portion of light

taken away from the front is rather advantageous to the plants in flower, and from the shelter afforded, air is conveniently admitted at the front sashes; the floor makes a convenient stand for Geraniums and other greenhouse plants, which are exposed to the open air, but protected from heavy rains, &c.—*Dodman.*

A few good Dahlias.—Having a numerous acquaintance who are subscribers to the *Chronicle*, I beg to forward for their guidance (as also for that of any uninitiated amateur) the names of a few good Dahlias sent out this season, as grown by myself. There are, doubtless, other varieties quite as fine as those enumerated, but not having cultivated them, I am unable to speak practically of their respective merits. I have also several new ones which have not bloomed enough to enable me to give any fair or decided opinion, and I therefore refrain from mentioning them altogether.—*Charles Knight, the Villas.*

Eclipse (Widnall's)	Conqueror of the World (Stein's)
Garrick (ditto)	Highgate Rival (ditto)
Tournament (Catleugh's)	Queen of Roses (Thompson's)
Uxbridge Magnet (ditto)	Burnham Hero (Church's)
Hardee (Wildman's)	Mrs Barcsley (Willmer's)
Bridesmaid (Brown's)	Scarlet Defiance (Cousins's)
Maid of Bath (Davis's)	Fanny Keynes (Keynes's)
Admirable (Sparey's)	Indispensable (Girling's)
Unique (Walters's)	Euclid (Ward's)

The Bay Tree.—The desire you expressed in the beginning, of receiving farther information on the resuscitation of frost-bitten Bay-trees, and of the cause of such a deviation from the general rule, put me on endeavouring to verify the fact; for it is no infrequent error, as you know, for much pains to be taken in explanation of a case which afterwards turns out to have no foundation in truth. It will avail nothing farther to the illustration of the question in dispute between me and Mr. Radford, and nothing, I am sure, to the edification of your readers, to reiterate the reports of our several observations on our several trees. Mr. R. says his dead, or otherwise sere and brown (as "shoe-leather") leaves, have been revivified, and become fresh and green. I say that I have watched the leaves of mine, and find that they do not. It would be more absurd than the renewal of the fight of the Knights of the Parti-coloured Shield, to continue in this line of argumentation. It will be well if it stimulate some vegetable physiologist, competent to the task, to a stricter examination into the nature of the injury done to plants under such circumstances. That it differs in degrees of intensity is certain, and it is also probable that it is partly mechanical and partly chemical. In the absence of more precise information, it may be predicated that there are certain points at which in frost-bitten plants, as well as animals, recovery is impossible. It has occurred to me four times, at least, in my life to witness the destruction of the Bay, the Laurustinus, and some other common evergreens; and to watch their recovery, both with and without partial or total excisions: and I have frequently observed that some parts supposed to be dead have recovered, and some supposed to be uninjured have unexpectedly died off. The Fig is particularly deceitful in this respect. There is obviously another question involved in this inquiry: it is, what are the certain signs of death in such cases, and how are such appearances to be relied on? Mr. R. speaks so decidedly

of the brown, dry, withered condition of his leaves, that one cannot doubt that they were in that condition which we call dead, and from which it is generally supposed leaves cannot recover. In conclusion—for I do not mean to renew the discussion—I beg to offer my thanks to Mr. Radford for his obliging invitation to visit his Bay-tree, but it is obvious that a personal inspection now would be useless. Mr. R. does not need to be reminded—I speak it philosophically, and I hope without danger of a suspicion of discourtesy—how fallacies creep into investigations of every sort, and that very accurate observers are often led, by haste, accident, or ill-recollected impressions, to believe in facts which afterwards turn out to be false. Mr. R. believes himself to be in possession of a true fact, and you think he has just grounds for so believing. Repeated observations and more similar facts are required to invalidate your conclusions.—*P. P.*

Paullovnia Imperialis.—It would appear, from your last Number, that some persons are offering Catalpa for Paullovnia imperialis; they are, however, very different foliaged plants, so much so as not to be mistaken for each other after being once seen; but I very much question whether Paullovnia will ever prove in this country equally valuable with Catalpa as a hardy ornamental tree, and I am at present very dubious about its proving perfectly hardy. Those I saw in Paris were sheltered the last winter; but should it prove hardy, the leaves of plants which are not growing very fast are scarcely larger than those of Catalpa; therefore the foliage will not constitute a distinct feature in our scenery. Some of the young plants I saw had made soft pithy growths of ten feet, and these strong shoots had very large leaves, but I saw none two feet long. The greatest misfortune, however, is the time of its flowering,—for when I was born in Paris in the beginning of October, the young thyrses of flowers were just discernible from the points of the shoots; these could not arrive at perfection before winter. If this, therefore, is the plant's habit when placed in a sheltered situation in the favoured climate of France, we can hardly expect to see it flowering in our cold uncertain autumns, particularly here where we have frequently frost in August and September sufficiently severe to check the flowering of a soft-wooded tree like Paullovnia. The actual merits of the plant will, however, very shortly be known to us, when they shall be made public; but in the mean time its high price cannot long continue—it being equally easy of propagation with the Dahlia by cuttings or suckers from the root.—*J. Paxton.*

On Removing Large Evergreens.—Autumn being the season that gardeners generally prefer for removing Evergreens, I beg to offer the results of my own experience. Having several Arbutus killed with the frost last winter in the most conspicuous parts of the garden, we waited till the latter end of April to see if they would recover,—but finding they did not, my employer wished to have them replaced with some large handsome Portugal Laurels, and after attempting, but in vain, to defer it till the autumn, I reluctantly complied with his wishes. In the first place, I caused the holes to be made very large, then put five or six barrow-loads of old hot-bed manure into each hole, after that some leaf-mould and sand, and then poured water into it till it was a complete puddle, so that when the ball of the plant was put into it, it sunk down and filled the sides all round. The surface of the ground was then levelled all round the plant, and the weather being very hot at the beginning of the summer, we gave them some water three or four times. They began to grow immediately, and they have made three times the progress that some we removed, three years ago, in the month of October, have done. We transplanted Evergreen Oaks and Hollies at the same time with equal success, while Evergreen Oaks that were transplanted three years ago in October have never properly recovered. From this I am persuaded that spring is the best time for removing large Evergreens, as they begin to grow immediately, and get that support which the leaves require; whereas when planted in the autumn they are five or six months loose in the ground without any support at all.—*Robert Towers, Gr. to P. Waterhouse, Esq., Aigburgh, near Liverpool.*

Tendency of Plants to seek Light.—The experiment of a correspondent, recommended at page 686, it is quite obvious, must be inconclusive unless followed out by a double series of plants, to be treated—the one, as suggested by "*A Correspondent*," to be kept constantly covered by inverted (opaque) funnels, having an aperture at the top; the other, by funnels of exactly corresponding interior dimensions made of good crown glass. The form should be that of a pyramid in both cases; those of glass being closed at the angles with zinc, as offering in the hands of a neat workman less impediment to the light than lead. Another condition is requisite in the conduct of the experiment; that both series should be placed in the shade, along with the uncovered plants, as mere matter of curiosity. It is quite evident that no comparison can be instituted between the covered and uncovered plants, with a view to setting the question at rest; for there cannot exist a doubt but that the plants, in both instances, to be treated as here hinted, would attain to an unusual height by being so covered.—*I. H. S.*

Gooseberries.—The proper season for planting Gooseberries having arrived, "A Townsman" recommends that no time should be lost, as if planted now they will make new roots before the frost sets in. The best method of planting is that described in p. 53, excepting that a small quantity of fine earth should be placed on the roots, and afterwards a layer of cow-dung. In the following list twelve varieties are named in each class which have obtained the greatest number of prizes during the last season:—White—Eagle, Tally-ho, Ostrich, Freedom, Cossack, Fleur-de-Lis, Philip I., White Swan, Queen of Trumps, Chorister, Miss Hammond, and Nonpareil. Green—Thumper, Peacock, Keepsake, Providence, Green Prince, Overall, Turnout, Bunksman, Invincible, Bumper, King William, and Weathercock. Yellow—Leader, Gunner, Pilot, Two-to-One, Broom Girl, Teaser, Duck-wing, Dublin, Goldfinder, Birdlime, Catharina, and China Orange. Red—Companion, Wonderful, London, Lion, Conquering Hero, Lion's Provider, Guido, Atlas, Briton, Twig'em, Commander, and Plumper. The new seedlings going out this year are, White—Bayley's Fair Helen, Boydell's Bloomsbury, Cherry's Tass Parker, and Oldham's Coppice Lass. Green—Ward's Miss Sarah. Yellow—Booth's Columbia, and Livesey's Railway. Red—Kirkham's Lord Middleton, Fish's Peacock, Brotherton's Magnet, and Boote's Wallace.

To Destroy Worms in Lawns and make the Grass Grow.—We were first recommended to strew soot, then to scatter wood-ashes; another correspondent was strenuous for nitrate of soda; and, lastly, the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works is strongly recommended. This is perplexing. Please, therefore, give us your own opinion.—*W. D.* [Soot, wood-ashes, and nitrate of soda will make grass grow, but will not kill worms. Lime-water will kill worms, but will not make grass grow. Ammoniacal liquor will kill worms and make the grass grow; but it will probably scorch the latter, which is of no permanent consequence.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

The Society held an extraordinary meeting on Friday evening, the 23d July, Professor Graham, V. P., in the chair. The following members were elected:—As a resident Fellow—H. Homer, Esq., 5, Graham-street. As non-resident Fellows—H. G. Bull, Esq., Pitsford, Northampton; and A. Gray, Esq., Trinidad. As Foreign Members—The Hon. U. D. F. Bach, Demerara; H. Falconer, M.D., Serampore; E. Tockerman, jun., Esq., LL.B., Boston, U.S.; Prof. J. P. Vaucher, Geneva. The following gentlemen were appointed local secretaries:—Dr. Falconer, Serampore; the Hon. U. D. F. Bach, and W. H. Campbell, Esq., British Guiana; A. Gray, Esq., Trinidad; and Dr. A. Hunter, Bengal. The following communications were then read.—

I. Outline of a Philosophical History of the Reproductive Function in Plants and Animals. By Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Bristol.

1. In the Red Snow, and other simple cellular plants, (among which we may now reckon the Torula Cerevisii, or yeast-fungus) each cell reproduces the species by bursting, so as to liberate the reproductive granules which it contains. These granules I regard as equivalent to those which compose the nucleus or cytoblast of other cells; and this, so far from fulfilling its function in the production of the original cell, as Schleiden supposes, I believe, with Dr. Barry, to resolve itself into the germs of new cells subsequently formed within it. The only difference, then, between a reproductive cell and the ordinary cells, where these are distinct (as in all but the lowest Cryptogamia), is, that in the former, the granular germs are diffused through the whole cavity, and are developed when liberated from it by the rupture of the vesicle; whilst, in the latter, they are generally (by no means universally) concentrated in one spot, forming the nucleus or cytoblast.

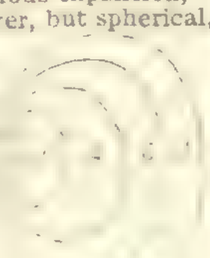
2. When any of the germs of the higher Algæ, the Lichens, or the Hepaticæ develop themselves, the process simply consists in the formation of a primary cell, from which others are subsequently evolved; at first linearly, as in the Confervæ, afterwards in the form of a flat membranous expansion, which, in terrestrial plants, absorbs from the earth by its lower surface, and respires, exhales, &c., by the upper; and this first-formed frondose expansion remains as the permanent form of the plant.

3. The germs of the Fern, equally unassisted in their early development, also evolve themselves into a linear, and afterwards into a membranous expansion of cells; but all the peripheral portion of this is temporary, serving as a cotyledon: it is from the central portion, that the permanent structure is evolved; and the primary frond, having fulfilled its temporary office of absorption, respiration, &c., decays away like a cotyledon.

4. In the flowering plant the cell germs produced in the pollen-grain are received into an ovule, and furnished with nutriment already prepared; but the nisus of development remains the same. The first tendency is, here also, to the formation of a membranous expansion—the cotyledon, which absorbs, more or less completely, the albumen of the seed; it is from the centre of this that the permanent structures take their origin: and, having performed its temporary function of absorbing and assimilating nutriment for the embryo, it decays away.

5. In the animal kingdom there is now good reason to believe, that whenever separate germs are formed, they are received into ova, as in phanerogamic plants; spermatozoa and ova having been traced as low as the polypes. But the comparison between the modes of development holds good to a remarkable extent. From Dr. Barry's observations I think it may be inferred that, in all instances, the ovum receives its real germ from the spermatozoon, just as the ovule from the pollen-grain in plants. The spermatozoon I consider as nothing more than a long cell endowed with the same kind of power of movement which ciliæ, oscillatoriæ, &c., possess, and this for the purpose of finding its way into the ovum; a process analogous to the insinuation of the pollen-tube in plants. Each spermatozoon I should regard as analogous to the whole pollen-grain of plants, being ejected from the male organs upon the female; and the only difference consists in the mode in which its contained germs get access to the ovule.

6. The first process of development is the formation of a mass of cells, which soon spread out into a membranous expansion,—the germinal membrane. This is not flat, however, but spherical, so as to enclose the albumen. The common opinion is, that the layers extend from the cicatricula over the whole yolk, and at last meet so as to envelope it. From Dr. Barry's observations, however, it appears that the germinal mass sends forth a hollow process, which gradually absorbs the albumen into its cavity, and so gains the opposite surface of the yolk-bag. The accompanying sketch may explain my meaning, 1, 2, 3, 4 being consecutive stages of the process. If this hold good, it is obviously analogous to the mode of gradual absorption of the albumen into the substance of the cotyledons of plants: in those which have a separate albumen, the process stops at 1, 2, or 3, whilst in those in which the cotyledons are fleshy, it goes on to 4.



7. In the Radiata, the germinal membrane thus formed, constitutes the permanent, external and internal integuments of the animal. In the Sea-Anemone, for instance, an opening forms at one end of it, which becomes the mouth. The outer layer becomes the general envelope, and the inner constitutes the lining of the stomach. The two gradually separate, so as to form the ovarial chambers. It is curious to observe that the first nisus of animal development is thus towards the formation of a digestive cavity; and the organ which is temporary in the higher classes is here permanent. In this condition, then, the Radiata are obviously on the same footing with the lower Cryptogamia (2.)

8. Nearly the same is the case in the Mollusca, whose mantle is formed of the outer layer of the germinal membrane; whilst the inner layer, by its inflexions, forms the intestinal canal, and its prolongations into glands, &c.

9. In the articulata, however, we find that the most important organs of the permanent structure, especially those of animal life belonging to the head and thorax, are developed from the central cells only. The peripheral portion of the germinal membrane forms the integument of the abdomen, and probably the digestive apparatus; but the higher class of organs are quite distinct from this at a very early period. This grade is, in some respects, comparable to that of the Ferns (3).

10. In the vertebrata, all the organs characteristic of the group—the vertebral column, and its appendages the nervous system, &c.,—are formed from the central cells alone. The peripheral portion forming the yolk-bag constitutes a much smaller portion of the permanent structure—indeed, it is lost sight of, from the disproportionate extension of the central structures. In the mammalia, the yolk-bag is completely separated at an early period; and only a small part of the peripheral portion of the germinal membrane is employed in the permanent structure. This corresponds with the history of the development of the highest plants (4).

II. Notice of some remains from a supposed Submarine Forest on the shore near Hartlepool, Durham. By Mr. W. C. Trevelyan.

III. Fourth Notice of rare or nondescript Plants, chiefly from the Royal Botanic Garden. By Professor Graham.—1. A remarkable genus belonging to the Compositæ, and seemingly to the tribe Eupatoriaceæ, and the division Anenostylæ of DC., but not yet examined with sufficient accuracy. It was raised in the garden of Messrs. Dickson and Sons, from seed imported from Swan River. 2. Celsia viscosa, raised at the Botanic Garden from seeds sent by Dr. Falconer from Cashmere. 3. A species of Marrubium raised from the same package of seeds. 4. A species of Epilobium also from the same seeds. 5. A species of Onoseridum raised from Nepal seeds received from Dr. Royle. 6. Ismelia Maderensis. 7. Burbergia farinosa: a plant under this name is cultivated in the Botanic Garden from Dr. Fischer, Gottingen, but which seems identical with B. Zebrina. 8. Begonia venusta: a plant cultivated under that name in the Botanic Garden, received from the Botanic Garden, Birmingham, but not distinguishable from one published by Dr. Graham, in 1837, under the name B. sinuata, and since figured as such in the "Botanical Magazine." 9. Pereskia Bleo: a plant several years in cultivation, shown only as a contrast with, 10. Cactus speciosissimus, with which it is associated in the natural arrangement. 11. Scutellaria splendens. 12. Melissa: a new species belonging to the 4th section Clinopodium of Bentham, and to the same division as M. umbrosa, namely, that in which the bracts are shorter than the calyx. It has no beauty, and was raised from the package of Cashmere seeds which the Botanic Garden owes to Dr. Falconer. 13. Lisianthus Russellianus: shown only on account of the great splendour of the specimen from the nursery of Messrs. James Dickson and Sons. 14. Pentstemon gentianoides, coccinea. said to be a mule produced in the British Gardens, but not distinguishable from P. frutescens, and which is said to have been raised from imported seed. They are probably mere seedling varieties of P. gentianoides, but far more splendid than the old form, which was also exhibited as a contrast. 15. Cattleya crispa, in splendid flower. 16. Nepenthes distillatoria mas: a seedling three years old, and with a stem scarcely three inches high, but in full flower. There are several other equally precocious specimens in the stove of Messrs. James Dickson and Sons, from whence the specimen exhibited had been sent.

IV. Account of results obtained from the forcible bending down of the branches of certain Greenhouse and Stove Plants. By James M'Nab. He commenced by noticing the practice resorted to with the Pear and other fruit trees, by retaining their branches in a dependent position in order to obtain fruit at an early period of their growth. The first notice in reference to flowering exotics was in the case of plants which produce many shoots, but comparatively few flowers. The example quoted to illustrate this class was the Diplacus puniceus, a suffruticose plant, a native of North America. The Diplacus has a tendency to produce a number of young shoots on the sides of the stronger ones, but these make little or no progress, while the leading shoots go on without being checked. When the points of the leading shoots are cut off, a few only of the stronger side ones make progress: simple as this method is, it is found to produce much better plants than those left in their natural state. The plant in question had all its leading branches tied down with worsted thread to hooked pegs placed in the pot during February 1840. Shortly afterwards the points of the leading shoots immediately turned upwards, and commenced growing as before. All the small lateral shoots which covered the sides of those bent down, soon began to push upwards, and before they had reached the height of five inches commenced flowering. By this treatment the plant about the middle of May had a very beautiful appearance, and continued producing its flowers freely till the end of July. By this time the points of those originally bent down had risen one foot above the globular-formed top. They were a second time tied down, and the young branches from them allowed to rise and flower. By this practice the plant was kept in a free flowering state from the beginning of May till the end of November. This treatment prevented the plant getting above two feet six inches high, instead of five or six feet, which is its usual height. The circumference was four feet. The second head of Mr. M'Nab's paper was in reference to plants which produce flowers freely under ordinary circumstances, but where the flowering can be promoted several months by having the branches tied down. The example quoted was Cytisus hybridus, a universal inhabitant of the greenhouse, in consequence of its being sweet-scented and free-flowering. During the spring of 1840, two plants were selected, both of the same size and age, and kept in a cool greenhouse together: one of the plants had all its branches tied down, while the other was allowed to grow in its ordinary way. The specimen where the branches were tied down began to flower early in October, and continued to do so throughout the winter and spring months, while the other specimen did not flower till its ordinary time arrived, which is regulated by the condition in which the plants are kept. Where no heat is applied but plenty of air given, the spring is the usual time. An early flowering of this plant is not unfrequently obtained by putting it into warm stove houses and thus hastening it into flower; but it is well to know how a succession and long continuance of any favourite plant can be obtained without resorting to artificial heat, which not unfrequently proves injurious to greenhouse plants. Various species of Epacris and Erica, particularly straggling-growing varieties, are much improved in form by having their branches bent down at an early stage of their growth. One plant of Epacris nivalis was particularly mentioned as having some of its branches bent down at different angles with the stem, during the summer of 1840, while other shoots on the same plant were left quite upright. It was singular to observe those most bent down in full bloom during October, while the others in succession came into flower at different periods between October and January, at which latter date the upright shoots on the plant were in flower precisely at the same time with those plants with which no artificial means had been resorted to. The third division of this paper was in reference to plants whose flowers naturally form large and dense corymbs. The Lisianthus Russellianus was quoted as an example. The lateral branches were tied equally down all round, while the centre branches were allowed to remain in their natural position. The plant, in consequence of this treatment, assumed a beautiful pyramidal form. Under this head was particularly mentioned the improvement produced in flowering some of the Orchideous plants, particularly Oncidiums, some of which have long wiry branches supporting their flowers. Oncidium luridum was mentioned as having flowered suspended from the roof of a stove-house in a space of about three feet square. The flower-shoot,

when produced, was made to form a curve under the suspended plant, thus causing the flowers, when expanded, to be in front, or immediately above it, instead of expanding them four or five feet high on bare wiry stems. Oncidium flexuosum was also stated to be beautiful when so treated. In conclusion, Mr. M'Nab mentioned that this mode of flowering plants will, with the application of a little heat, be found of the utmost importance in a commercial point of view, by satisfying the curiosity of cultivators as early as possible with regard to the value of newly-introduced plants or seedlings. Several plants were stated to have been flowered much earlier in this way, such as Isomeris arborea and Callistachys linearis. In the case of seedling Pelargoniums, three to five weeks was stated as the average period which the impendent branches flowered earlier than those left in their natural state, thus making room in the greenhouse for other plants several weeks sooner than could otherwise have been done.

V. Notes on a Carex allied to, but supposed to be distinct from, C. paniculata, and on a variety of Lolium perenne, accompanied by drawings and specimens. By Dr. Spencer Thomson, Burton-on-Trent.

VI. Notice of the discovery, on the 19th July, of Bartsia alpina, on a mountain near Killin, by Mr. William Gourlie, jun., Glasgow. Specimens in a fresh state were exhibited to the Society.

VII. A specimen of Jungermannia microscopica, Taylor, from Kilarney, was presented by Dr. Taylor, Dunkerron.

Donations to the Library were presented from Mr. Shuttleworth, the Chevalier Gussone, Dr. Meisner, and Professor Liebig.

Chichester Dahlia Show.—On Oct. the 1st the show was held in the Assembly-room, which was ornamented with shields, stars, and other tasteful designs, composed of Dahlias from Messrs. Newman and Silverlock. There was also a fair show of other flowers, as well as vegetables and fruits. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—Mr Silverlock, Dahlias, 1st prize; Seedling ditto, 2nd prize. Mr Pullen, Dahlias, 2nd prize. Mr. Bayley, gr. to the Bishop of Chichester, Black Grapes, 2nd prize; prizes were also given him for Raspberries, Peaches, and Grapes grown on the open wall. Mr. Budd, gr. to J. A. Smith, Esq., Cut Flowers and Plums, 1st prize; French Beans and Potatoes, 2nd prize. Mr. G. Goldring, gr. to J. P. Gruggen, Esq., prizes for Melons, Apples, and Pears. Mr. Rogers, gr. to Major Richardson, prizes for Dahlias, Fuchsias, Sollya, Statice, and Zinnias. Mr. Spary, gr. to Sir H. Featherston, 1st prize for Dahlias. Mr. Toogood, gr. to Mrs. Pilkington, prizes for Dahlia, China Asters, Stove Plants, and Marigolds. Mr. Evans, gr. to J. B. Freeland, Esq., prizes for Black Grapes, Apples, Roses, Scabious, and Salpiglossis. Mr. W. Goldring, gr. to C. Ridge, Esq., box and basket of Flowers, White Grapes, Apples, and Pears.

Everton and Kirkdale Floral and Horticultural Meeting.—The autumnal meeting took place on Sept. 30th, and was one of the finest that have yet come off. It was held, as usual, in the spacious marquee in the pleasure-grounds behind the Derby Arms, in Kirkdale, and was numerously attended, the company comprising many of the first families and individuals in the locality, and not a few from considerable distances. The marquee presented a beautiful appearance. At one end was a fine device of a crown formed of Dahlias of various colours, representing gems cushioned on a basement of evergreens. This was the production of Mr. W. M'Gregor. At the other end was hung a splendid semblance of a rug, with the crown as a centre piece, encircled in bays, and bordered in deep purple and gold—all in Dahlias. This device was by Mr Murray. There were many very beautiful Plants and Flowers, both of the greenhouse and the garden; but the superlative excellences were in the Fruit and Vegetable departments. Amongst the successful competitors for Plants and Flowers in baskets, &c., was Mr. J. C. Shaw, who obtained six or seven prizes for justly-admired individual Plants and constellations of Floral beauties. The Dahlias were resplendent; we never before saw so brilliant a display in size and colour. The 1st prize for 30 blooms was awarded to Mr. Davies; the 2d to Mr. Skirving. Both collections were superb, but Mr. Davies's excelled in size of bloom. The Vegetables were of superior size and quality. The exhibition passed off with the greatest eclat. The following is the list of prizes:—Dahlias: For the best pan of 12 blooms, a Silver Cup, the gift of the President T. B. Molyneux, Esq., awarded to Mr. W. Thompson; 2, R. W. Preston, Esq.; 3, T. Rawson, Esq. 1st pan of 9 blooms, T. Rawson, Esq.; 2, R. W. Preston, Esq.; 3, W. P. Freme, Esq. Maiden Grower's pan of 6 blooms, Mr. Knight; 2, Mr. J. B. Leatherbarrow. Nurseryman's pan of 30 blooms, Mr. T. Davies; 2, Mr. Skirving. Sweepstakes pan of 6 blooms (4 competitors), Mr. Knight; 2, T. Rawson, Esq. Seedling, Mr. W. Lodge. Device of Dahlias (the gift of Mr. P Stubbs), Mr. W. Skirving; 2, Mr W. M'Gregor. Basket of Fruit, the gift of the Chairman of Committee (R. Jones, jun., Esq., the Earl of Derby. Basket of Vegetables (ditto), R. Leyland, Esq. Stove Plants: 1, Manettia glabra, R. Alison, Esq.; 2, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 3, Ardisia crenulata, R. Leyland, Esq.; 4, Mr. Skirving. Greenhouse Plants: 1, Fuchsia fulgens, Mr. Skirvings; 2, Pimelea sylvestris, Mr. T. Davies; 3, T. B. Molyneux, Esq.; 4th, Pelargonium, J. C. Shaw, Esq. Ericas: 1, Reflexa, R. Leyland, Esq.; 2, Elata, Charles, S. Parker, Esq.; 3, Blaerii, R. Alison, Esq. Pansies: 1st pan, T. O'Grady, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Thompson. Basket of Plants: 1, J. C. Shaw, Esq.; 2, T. B. Molyneux, Esq.; 3, Mr. Skirving. Basket of Cut Flowers: J. C. Shaw, Esq. Bouquet: R. Alison, Esq. Best Pine: R. Leyland, Esq. Best Melon: T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Peaches: 1, W. R. Preston, Esq.; 2, R. Alison Esq. Nectarines: 1, W. R. Preston, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. J. Gandy. Grapes: 1, T. Sands, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Phillips; 3, W. Horsfall, Esq. Apples: 1, W. P. Freme, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. E. Makin. Pears: 1, T. Sands, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Smith. Celery: 1, W. Horsfall, Esq; 2, Mr. W. E. Makin. Best Cauliflower, Mr. W. J. Gandy. Best Lettuce: W. Horsfall, Esq. Cucumbers: 1, J. C. Shaw, Esq; 2, H. Garnett, Esq. Best Cabbage, W. Horsfall, Esq. Best Carrots: R. Leyland, Esq. Best Turnips: Mr. W. J. Gandy. Seedling Pansy, in pot: T. O'Grady, Esq. Extra Prizes: Basket of Plants: J. C Shaw, Esq. Basket of Fruit: R. Leyland, Esq. Dish of Apples: 1, Mr. W. E Makin; 2, T. Sands, Esq. Dish of Plums: W. P. Freme, Esq. Cabbage: T. Rawson, Esq. Celery: do. Onions: 1, C. S. Parker, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. E. Makin.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

Ironbridge Horticultural and Floricultural Society.—The first exhibition took place at the Tontine Inn, Sept. 24th. The show of Dahlias, Fruits and Vegetables far exceeded the expectations of the spectators, and would have excited more attraction had there been more publicity given. Nevertheless, the meeting being well attended by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the productions being excellent, plainly show how much good can be done by exciting a spirit of emulation. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Dahlias, best 12, Mr. J. Barratt, for Virgin Queen, Scarlet le Grand, Mary Wards, President of the West, Hero of Seven Oaks, Ellen of Eaton, Beauty of Hyde Vale, Beauty of the Plain, Mackenzie's Perfection, Barratt's Perfection, Climax, Egyptian, and Prince Albert; 2d, Mr. Williams, gr. to G. Pritchard, Esq., for Mackenzie's Perfection, Miss Masters, Virgin Queen, Fireball, Napoleon, Topaz, Glory of Plymouth, Marquis of Lothian, Vandyke, Hope, Miss Johnstone, and Springfield Rival; 3d, Mr. J Barratt, for Eva, Dancroft, Miller's Charles XII, Pamphilus do., Defiance, Duchess of Kent, Plymouth Rival, Miss Masters, Lady Dartmouth, Virgin Queen, Columbia, and Grand Turk. Best Pan of six, Mr. W. Clark, for Dodds' Mary, Springfield Rival, Bloomsbury, Argo, Virgin Queen, and Hope; 2d Pan, Mr. Williams, for Virgin Queen, Napoleon, Glory of Plymouth, Vandyke, Springfield Rival, and Kate Nickleby; 3d Pan, Mr. H. Wright, for Virgin Queen, Topaz, Rienzi, Springfield Rival, Dodds' Mary, and Bowling-green Rival. Best Scarlet, Mr. Smith: best white, do.; best rose, Mr. Rushton; best yellow, Mr. Clark; best maroon, Mr. Rushton; best lilac, Mr. Smith; best bronze, do.; best ruby, do.; best sulphur, Mr. Clark; best tipped, do.; best Dark Seedling, Mr. W. M. Roper: best white, rather inclined to be shaded with blue, worth notice, Mr. Smith. Princess Royal. Best Peaches, Mr. Smith: best Nectarines, do.; best Plums, do.: best Pears, Mr. Griffiths: best Apples, Mr Rushton: 2d, Mr. Davies: 3rd, Mr. Smith: Extra, Mr. Davies: best brace of Cucumbers, Mr. Williams: 2d, Mr. Davies: best Peas, Mr. Smith; best Celery, Mr. H. Wright: best Red Cabbage, do.; best Ox, do.; best Turnips, Mr Clark: best Carrots, Mr Smith: best Onions, Mr Clark: best bunch of Onions (Deptford), Mr. Wright; best Gourds, Mr. Davies.—*Shrewsbury News.*

Kennaway Floricultural and Horticultural Exhibition.—On the 28th Sept. the last exhibition was held in the Parochial School-room. Besides the articles competed for, there were sent for exhibition from Mr. J. Mercer, a number of beautiful and rare Dahlias; from Balfour, a collection of fine Dahlias; from Kirkland, Dahlias, excellent Gooseberries, large Onions, and a splendid Cabbage; from Kingscale, a magnificent Bouquet, fine African and French Marigolds, with large Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, and Onions; from Durievale, a collection of beautiful Dahlias; from Cameron Distillery, Dahlias; from Mrs. Meldrum, upwards of 60 much-admired Dahlias, with large and beautiful Hollyhocks and African Marigolds; from J. Balfour, Esq., a number of fine Dahlias; from Mr. Mortimer, gr., Leven, a fine Bouquet in the shape of a Chinese pagoda; and from Mr W. Thompson, a collection of Dahlias, Fuchsias, Annuals, Grass Vases, and some fine specimens of the Tropæolum tuberosum. This was the best exhibition which the Society has made for some years, and showed that the members are still active and persevering in the cultivation of their gardens, and in the raising of excellent crops. The following are the awards:—J. Mackie, best Marquis of Lothian Dahlia, 6 Dahlias, 2 Pentstemons, 3 Phloxes, 4 Fuchsias, 12 Heartsease, 2 Carnations, 2 Picotees, 4 Herbaceous Flowers, 2 Parsneps, 4 late Carrots, 2 Cauliflowers, heaviest 4 Turnips, 2 late Cabbages, 2 Savoys; 2d 4 hardy Annuals, 12 pods of Peas, 2 German Greens. J. Thomson, best 2 African Marigolds, Bouquet, best 12 pods of Peas; 2d 2 Pentstemons, 3 Phloxes, 2 Carnations, 12 pods of Beans. J. Cowper, best 3 China Asters, half-a pint of retarded Gooseberries, 12 pods of Beans; 2d 3 Stocks, 2 African Marigolds, 4 Turnips, 4 late Carrots, 2 Lettuces. R Eale, best 4 Stocks, 4 hardy Annuals, heaviest 6 Onions; 2d 12 Heartsease, 3 French Marigolds, 4 herbaceous flowers. A. Bennet, best 4 Apples, 2 Lettuces; 2d 6 Dahlias, 2 Picotees, half-a pint of retarded Gooseberries, 2 Cauliflowers. W. Dickson, best 3 French Marigolds, 2 German Greens; 2d Marquis of Lothian Dahlia. H. Meldrum, best half-pint of retarded Red Currants; 2d 6 Onions, 2 Cabbages, 2 Savoys. R. Duncan, 2d 3 China Asters, 2 Parsneps.—*Fife Herald.*

Lichfield Floral and Horticultural Meeting.—Oct. 1st. The following is a list of the prizes awarded.—Dahlias. Pan of 12, Mr. W. Greene. Pan of 6, do. Dark, 1, R. Greene, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Greene. Light, 1 and 2, do.—Fruit. Peaches, S. Swinfen, Esq. Dessert Apples, 1, Mr. A. Morgan; 2, R. Greene, Esq. Culinary Apples, 1, Rev. T. Levett; 2, R. Greene, Esq. Dessert Pears, 1, E. Simpson, Esq.; 2, S. Swinfen, Esq. Culinary Pears, Mr. Stephens. Plums, S. Swinfen, Esq. Red Currants, Rev. T. Levett. Melon, do. Tartarian Apple, Mr. Kidger. Cucumbers, 1, Mr. Gillard; 2, Rev T. Levett.—Vegetables. Carrots Red, 1, Mr. Hunt; 2, R. C. Chawner, &c. Do. (White), 1, Rev. T. Levett; 2, R. C. Chawner, Esq. Onions, 1, Mr. Hitchins; 2, S. Swinfen, Esq. White Turnips, 1, Mr. Stephens; 2, E. Simpson, Esq. Yellow do., Mr. Stephens. Red Celery, S. Swinfen, Esq. White do., Mr. Stephens. Potatoes, Red Kidney, Mr Barratt; White do., S. Swinfen, Esq.; Late Blue, Rev. T. Levett; 2, S. Swinfen, Esq. Mangold Wurzel, Mr. Higgins. Globe do., do. Turnips, White Tankard Swede, Red do., White Globe, Mr Higgins; Skirvin's Swede, L. C. Chawner, Esq. Sheep Cabbage, Mr. Hitchin. Red Cabbage, R. Greene, Esq. Broccoli, Mr. Stephens. Parsneps, P. Greene, Esq. Leeks, Mr. Stephens. Lettuce, Rev. T. Levett. Parsley, R. Greene, Esq. In addition to these, 17 prizes were distributed among Cottagers.—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Boronia triphylla: var. latifolia. The Three-leaved Boronia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This is a very neat and pretty New Holland shrub; it may, indeed, be regarded as one of the best of the Boronias; partly on account of its neat foliage, but more because of the deep rich ruby red of its numerous starry flowers. It is current in the nurseries under the erroneous name of Boronia ledifolia, and has been so figured by Mr. Paxton. How the mistake originated is not known, for it has no resemblance to the true B. ledifolia, an old greenhouse shrub with simple leaves, figured years ago in Ventinat's plants of Malmaison, under the name of Lasiopetalum ledifolium. That it is the B. triphylla of Sieber's collection there is no doubt; but whether it is a variety or not is uncertain. It differs from the wild plant, in having much broader leaves; but that circumstance may be owing to cultivation, and not to any real constitutional difference. This requires nearly the same kind of treatment as the smaller kinds of Diosma, and, like most hardy-wooded plants, should have a light sandy soil, which is rather poor. The principal thing to be observed in growing such plants is, always to drain the pots well, to keep them in a place where there is plenty of light and air during the winter months, and never to suffer them to become too dry or too wet, for if once they become unhealthy they seldom recover or make handsome plants. It should be preserved during summer either in pits or frames where the lights are removed during fine weather, but where they can be replaced in wet or cold weather. It strikes freely from cuttings of the young wood, if treated in the same manner as Heaths and other hard-wooded plants.—*Bot. Reg.*

Statice monopetala. Monopetalous Sea Lavender. (*Half-hardy Shrub.*)—This species is found wild in the southern parts of Europe, and in the North of Africa. Desfontaines gathered it in Algiers, Brotero mentions it as Portuguese, Tenore describes it as inhabiting the swamps of Calabria, and Ferskahl found it common at Alexandria in the deserts about the Catacombs, where he says it is called Sætj or Zæjta. The whole of the green parts are covered with white disks, distant from each other about twice their own diameter, and apparently composed of calcareous matter. Does not this render it probable that some of the salts of lime, the muriate for instance, would prove grateful food for it? The experiment is worth trying for it the plant has so much more earthy matter to throw off superficially than other plants that it must, one would think, have a greater capacity for absorbing them. A pretty shrub, which is nearly hardy, requiring only the protection of a cold frame or pit during winter. It grows freely in any rather rich soil, and flowers from July to September; cuttings of the young wood strike freely, treated in the ordinary way.—*Bot. Reg.*

Roscoe'a lu'tea. Yellow Roscoea. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*)—Mr. Rogers received the roots of this Scitamineous plant from Northern India two or three years ago; they were mixed with those of Orchidaceous plants. He finds it flower and flourish very well in the greenhouse, during the summer, ripening seeds in abundance. According to Dr Royle it is found in Mussoorree and elsewhere in the Himalayas during the rainy season. It is a herbaceous plant, with leaves like those of Ginger. Its flowers are pale buff, and appear in terminal spikes; the bracts and calyx are purple. It is not a plant of much beauty.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Victoria Lily.—We are glad to inform those who purchased seeds last spring of the Victoria Lily, that Mr. Schomburgk is taking measures for securing a fresh supply, when they will be sent gratuitously to all those who did not succeed in raising the former parcel—and that will, we believe, include every purchaser; for we have never heard of its growing with any one.

Mr. Francis Bauer's Sale.—We find that the effects of this lamented artist are to be sold by auction on Wednesday, November 24th, by order of his executors, and we invite the attention of our readers to the fact. The inimitable skill of Mr. Bauer as a delineator of flowers is well known from report; few persons, however, have enjoyed the advantage of studying the unrivalled specimens which his pencil produced. The sale now announced will disperse among the lovers of art all that remains which the public can acquire, and in a few days the British Museum will be the only public institution where they can be examined. Even now the sketches and drawings announced for sale are very few in number, not exceeding 40 lots, which comprehend a few hundred sketches and finished drawings; they will, however, be found to comprehend a mass of invaluable facts observed by Mr. Bauer during his long life, and bearing upon many interesting parts of Botany and Vegetable Physiology. We observe that in addition to the drawings of Mr. Francis Bauer are a good many by Ferdinand Bauer, whose skill as an artist ranked still higher than that of his brother. *Botanical Register.*—Upon turning to the auctioneer's catalogue we find that the sale includes not only Mr. Bauer's small library and several copies of the very rare work executed by him in illustration of the plants at Kew, but also the following original sketches, viz.:—Insects and Plants, Fruit, Tulips, Mushrooms; Microscopical Drawings of the germination of Ferns, of the Eye, of a dissected Earth-worm, and of Red Snow; Camellias, Orchidaceous Plants, Roses, Pollen, and a hundred drawings illustrative of the germination and vegetation of Wheat and of diseases in Corn, with MS. notes. There are also admirable drawings by the late Mr. Ferdinand Bauer, of New Holland Birds, English Birds, of Apples and Pears, Hyacinths, Passion Flowers, Pines, Austrian Orchideæ, Digitalis, and of various flowers. There are also the microscopes with which Mr. Bauer worked, and many microscopical preparations connected with his observations. We wish we could add that we find in the catalogue the noble collection of drawings executed by him in connexion with Sir Everard Home's researches in comparative anatomy; these, however, we lament to say, are gone to another kingdom. They were offered by the executors to the College of Surgeons, and upon the refusal of that corporation to purchase them, *were sold to his Majesty the King of Hanover, for one hundred and forty pounds.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

The Woods at Cawdor.—All tourists and strangers in the north visit the ancient Castle of Cawdor, and the romantic burn which flows at its base, after winding through a tract of mountainous lands presenting a rich variety of rocky and woodland scenery. Few, however, are aware of the actual extent and value of the plantations surrounding the residence of the feudal Thanes, and we may mention a few circumstances to show how planting has progressed here within the last century. The oldest part of the plantations is denominated, *par excellence*, the Wood of Cawdor, and is a triangular space of 520 acres, situated between two burns. In the centre of it is the old Oak forest, fringed with Birch. The Oaks are full grown, from stools cut in 1731. They are of goodly but not gigantic dimensions, running from eight to twelve feet in circumference, and covering altogether, with their massive trunks and spreading branches, about 200 acres. Lord Cawdor, with good taste and feeling, has not yet permitted the axe to sound among these monarchs of the forest. In immediate connexion with this wood are plantations, begun about 1796, of Fir and Larch, filled up with Oaks, occupying 650 acres; and in other parts of the estate, above 2,100 acres have been planted chiefly since 1806. In the whole of this wood and about [illegible] trees planted have been as follows:—Oaks, 152,000; Larch, [illegible]; Scots Fir, 11,000,000; Spruce, 17,000. Interspersed with these are a few Horse Chestnuts, Walnuts, Ash, Elm, and Beech. New plantations are projected. This year about [illegible] acres will be added, and in 1842 no less than 400 acres. That planting is as profitable as ornamental to an estate may be illustrated by one striking fact. Part of the Fir plantations at Cawdor, about [illegible] acres, were planted 30 years ago, on land not worth 5s. per acre, and this wood, we believe, was lately estimated to be worth the princely sum of 12,000*l.* A cheap and simple plan seems to be followed at Cawdor, under the able auspices of Mr Stables, the factor, and his auxiliary, the forester. The plants are reared on the estate, and the cost of manual labour in planting the seedlings is from 8*s* to 10*s.* per acre. The labourers proceed, generally, 36 in a row, each provided with a small spade or dibble, and carry the plants around them in aprons. The same person who uses the spade inserts the plant, and it is done with surprising celerity. The dibble is thrown forward, the plant put in, and the foot brought up to close the ground ere one has time almost to mark the operation. Every succeeding year adds value to property of this description, and we rejoice to find proprietors so eager in pursuit of this interesting and important species of cultivation.—*Inverness Courier.*

Ealing Park, the seat of Mrs. Lawrence.—In the stove many noble specimens are now in bloom; among them we particularly noticed the magnificent Euphórbia splendens dotted all over with crimson flowers, and Strelitzia regina with its orange and blue blossoms. Among the rarer plants were Ipomœa tyrianthina and fenzlia; the crimson purple of the former is of surpassing beauty, so much so, indeed, that no art can match it, or pen describe it. Another brilliant-coloured plant is Gesnera zebrina, whose blossoms are dazzling scarlet, the mouth being yellow with dark spots; this, when it becomes a large plant, will form a truly splendid object, as a spike of flowers is produced from all the lateral branches. Among well-known plants that here make a fine show, we observed Aphelandra cristata, with several spikes of fine orange-scarlet flowers; and the Jatropha podagrica, with small round crimson blossoms of a peculiarly deep tint. The different species of Æschynanthus are grown here in a very superior manner; one specimen trained over a wire frame of a globular form was growing vigorously, the centre of the wire being filled with wet moss into which the plant roots. The more remarkable specimens in the Orchidaceous house, were a specimen of Gongora maculata, with a white instead of a yellow ground colour; a magnificent plant of Cyrtopodium fulgens, with upwards of [illegible] flowers; [illegible] specimen of Cattleya guttata, whose rather [illegible] flowers are relieved by the bright violet patch on the [illegible] moniliforme, with elegant purple [illegible] and Stanhopea oculata, which had been almost [illegible] in the early part of the summer. A large part of the Chrysanthemum just expanding its flowers, seemed to have them rather brighter and larger than usual, but it may only be the result of vigorous growth. Acanthes longifera, we were told, has been introduced here among some pseudo-bulbs of Oncidium insleayi that were imported; in their growth the plants do not appear to differ from those raised at the Horticultural Society. A Pitcher-plant,

Nepenthes distillatória, is growing here with great luxuriance, but the pitchers are not nearly so large as those produced by Mr. Rucker's plant; and it possibly may prove a different variety, for they both seem equally in good health. Many fine Heaths were in great beauty; one, Retorta major, for the richness and darkness of its colours is quite remarkable; a dark variety of Gompholóbium polymorphum; a splendid specimen of Polygala cordifolia, covered with rich purple blossoms; and the elegant and rare Bæckia camphorosmæ were also worth of notice.—*W. M., Oct. 26th.*

S. Rucker, Esq.'s, West Hill, Wandsworth.—The Orchidaceous plants here surpass any that we have lately seen in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; the profusion of flowers which some have borne, and the vigorous growth which others have made, give promise that ere long many will become as luxuriant, or even more so, than they are in their native wilds. Among the more remarkable we may mention the rare Phalænopsis amabilis, whose large, white, moth-like blossoms are at once singular and lovely; the plant had produced two or three spikes, one of which bore seven flowers. A specimen of the pretty pink Oncidium ornithorhynchum growing in a basket suspended from the roof of the house had several large spikes in full flower, which at a distance seemed almost like a swarm of small flies disporting themselves in the air. O. crispum was also handsome; its flowers were very large, and the yellow spot in the centre was brighter than usual. A large specimen of Calanthe densiflora was finer than we ever saw it before; it had produced a number of dense heads of bright yellow blossoms, which looked the more brilliant from the dark green of the leaves. Several Cattleyas were in fine order; violácea and Loddigésii were both in bloom, and two specimens of labiata had produced spikes which in a short time will be magnificent, as well as a large plant of Lælia anceps, with eight strong flowering stems. Several plants of Rodriguezia secunda made quite a show with their pretty crimson spikes of blossoms; and Maxillaria macrophylla had several large flowers with white labellums, and olive-coloured petals. There were several varieties of Zygopétalum crinitum in flower, the best among which were, one with crimson crests on the labellum, and another with blue; Z. rostratum, with its broad white labellum, was also remarkable. One of the most extraordinary plants in blossom was Cycnoches chlorochilon, with flowers nearly half as large again as they usually are; and a fit contrast for size was Angræcum distichum, whose small pure white blossoms seemed like so many stars embellishing the dark-green leaves. A plant of Saccolábium denticulatum, growing on a block of wood, had produced a pretty little bunch of orange flowers, with fringed labellums, having in the centre a yellow patch spotted with crimson, and forming, indeed, quite a fairy palace. A specimen of the beautiful Miltónia cándida had four fine spikes of blossoms, and a vigorous plant of Odontoglossum grande will soon be of surpassing beauty. Cypripédium insigne, when grown into a large specimen, as it is here, becomes very interesting; one plant had eight or nine large singularly-formed flowers in greater perfection than they ever attain to on small plants. The old Epidendrum cuspidatum had also produced a conspicuous spike of white blossoms, as had a species of Brássia. Over the roof of the Orchidaceous house the beautiful and highly fragrant Stephanotus was running and flowering in great profusion, and the Nepenthes distillatória in the same house had several large pitchers between eight and nine inches long. In the greenhouse many handsome Heaths were in full beauty, among which we noticed large specimens of Caffra, covered with white bells, and verticillata, bearing masses of scarlet tubes.—*W. M., Oct. 26th.*

Review.

Ramble in New Zealand. **By J. C. Bidwill. London: Orr and Co.**

(*Second Notice.*)

We resume our extracts from this interesting work.

On the Arrohan mountains our author found the land thickly wooded, and of very good quality. "I here first saw the great Dracophyllum; it formed a small tree about six inches in diameter, and 20 feet high; it is one of the most curious plants in the world; the leaves grow in tufts at the ends of the branches, just as in the Dragon-tree (Dracæna), and are the same shape, but in this species they are elegantly reflexed, like the feathers of a soldier's plume; in this species they are a foot long and an inch broad at the base—the bunches of flowers (which I did not see, the plant being in seed) are, I believe, white, as large as moderate bunches of Grapes, and of the same shape. I have very little doubt that it would grow out of doors in England, but could not succeed in getting any ripe seed. I also saw here for the first time the gigantic tree Fern (Mummuke), the young fronds of which are eaten by the natives, as well as the soft part of the head of the trunk, corresponding to the cabbage of the Palm. In its natural state it is very slimy, so that if you bite it, you will find some difficulty in spitting it out again; but by long baking in the native ovens, it becomes of somewhat the consistency of baked Apple, which it would resemble in taste if it were at all acid. Nevertheless, it is by no means disagreeable. I measured some 22 feet long, and at the base eight and a half inches in circumference; it far exceeds in beauty any other Fern-tree I have ever seen, the largest of whose trunks were not more than eight inches diameter. I was surprised to learn that Fern-trees are very easily transplanted; in fact, if cut off with an axe, and the trunk buried about a foot, it will rarely fail of growing after a short time."

Of the Dracophyllum he elsewhere speaks as miserable-looking, and occurring upon the moors in broken patches. The Corynocarpus, called Karoaka, or Karooka, forms a stunted bush. At a place called Pirato the natives brought two very extraordinary plants, one a gigantic umbelliferous plant, the leaves of which were entirely stiff spines, from four to six inches long; and a curious little ball of scarlet spines, about an inch and a half diameter, which he afterwards found to belong to a plant with an almost invisible stem, and leaves clinging closely to the ground, so that a careless observer would think that the heads of flowers, which he saw scattered about, formed the entire plant. He found it to be a new species of "Acæna," a genus allied to the common Burnet. It is a very beautiful and curious plant. On the top of the mountain Tongadido, he found several exceedingly curious plants; but the only one generally interesting was a Gaultheria, perfectly recumbent, with berries two inches in circumference, in great abundance and very good to eat as well as beautiful. Like all the other Gaultherias of New Zealand, this plant has a sort of double identity, there being about half of the plants bearing snow-white berries, and the others red ones, but not differing in any other particular. They would undoubtedly grow out of doors in England. He afterwards found a third variety, or rather a second species, with pink berries, more beautiful than the red and white ones, but not so good to eat.

On the same mountain, Tongadido, was found a most curious little plant of the Yew family (Dacrydium); it was not larger than a clump of Moss, and was at first mistaken for a Moss. With it grew the curious Forstera sedifolia, and many new composite plants and Veronicas. Upon the cone, entirely composed of loose cinders, a few patches of a most beautiful snow-white Veronica, which he at first took for snow, were growing among the stones; but they ceased before he had ascended a third part of the way.

At a place called Rotuite our author found the red-flowered variety of the Flax (Phormium) growing in the wet places almost as far up as any plants except Veronicas. He thinks this sort would be more advantageous to grow in England than the large common kind. The fibre is equally strong with that of the pale-flowered sort, which is not the case with another he found afterwards growing on other mountains, which, however, he takes to be a distinct species, not a mere variety, as the seed-vessels were hanging instead of upright. He found also a perfect Yew about two feet high. The only perceptible difference, except in stature, was that the seed was not quite so much imbedded as in the English Yew. A Dracæna was very common in some places, and grew into a tree 30 feet high, two feet diameter. If this tree could be brought to England, it would make quite a new feature in ornamental plantations. There are in all three species which would grow out of doors in England; one of them, a most beautiful species, with the leaves large, and striped with red and yellow, must be very hardy, as the natives said that the mountain was always covered with snow in the winter. It was growing in a little gully on the very top, where the barometer stood at $25\frac{11}{10}$°; thermometer, 45°. A plant of this Dracæna was brought alive to Sidney. On the rich level lands near the banks of the Waikato river, occurred some of the largest Fuchsia-trees (Palmtukataka); they were at least a foot in diameter; the wood is almost as light as cork—the flowers are about the size of those of the common Fuchsia, but not so brilliant; it is a deciduous tree.

"In the plains near Tawranga I saw the finest specimens of the Flax-plant I ever met with; they were at least 12 feet high, covered miles of the plain, and were growing in all the moist places not actually bog. The people brought large baskets full of the berries of the Kaikatara (Dacrydium excelsum) for sale. I bought them at the rate of one inch of tobacco for a bushel: these berries are very like those of the Yew, but not slimy; they are good tasted, and form a great part of the food of the natives during the season in those places where the trees are abundant; they are produced in such quantities as to give the trees a scarlet appearance."

Our statement made long since (p. 99) respecting the necessity of Government interposing to prevent the extirpation of the Kawri Pine (Dammara Australis) is abundantly confirmed by Mr. Bidwill. At the Thames he first saw this Pine, which does not grow to the southward of that place. It is always a sign of bad land, and grows so sparingly even in those places where it is found, that he is inclined to think in 10 years New Zealand planks and spars will be more scarce than they are at present. Independently of the rarity of the tree, a great drawback to its value is that it grows only on the tops and sides of steep hills, from whence it is very difficult to transport. At present the supply is obtained from the most accessible spots, the sides of hills next the sea and rivers; but even now these situations are becoming quite denuded of their timber; and 20 ships a year would quite exhaust the supply in 10 years, or fewer, so far as those trees are concerned which can be got at easily. In another place he speaks thus of the Kawri:—"Until it gets 30 feet high, it is absolutely ugly. It retains the appearance of a regular coniferous tree until it becomes about 18 inches in diameter, when it begins to change, and after that period ceases to resemble the rest of its tribe in the slightest degree. It often resembles in outline an Oak, but, from the excessive paucity of its foliage, can never vie with that tree in beauty. I apprehend there is not the slightest chance of its growing in England, as it is not found more than 40 miles south of the Thames in New Zealand. It will be seen, from what I have said, that people have been greatly deceived in England with regard to the supply of Kawrie spars, &c., to be derived from New Zealand: not only is the portion of country on which it grows very limited, but the labour of getting the timber out of the forests is immense, because of the wonderfully hilly nature of the country; and in New Zealand there is no snow to assist the dragging of the weight, as in those countries from whence the present supply of timber is chiefly derived."

In conclusion, Mr. Bidwill gives it as his opinion that Port Nicholson is upon the whole the most eligible spot that could have been chosen for a settlement, and that it cannot fail, with common prudence on the part of the settlers, to become "of the greatest consequence."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Before the beds or borders containing herbaceous plants are dug for winter, we would advise those who have labelled any plants with their individual height and time of flowering, colour of the flower, &c., as we recommended in an early Number, to arrange, reduce, or increase by division, as the observations on the labels may dictate. The want of arrangement of herbaceous plants is conspicuous in most gardens, and this appears the more strange as so very little trouble would prevent them having the appearance of being planted wherever a vacancy happens, without regard to any other circumstance connected with it, which we believe is too often the actual case. With respect to the arrangement of colours, if the rules laid down at page 291 are followed as near as possible, no glaring error will be committed. With regard to the season of flowering, the plants had better be divided according to their months, and then planted regularly accordingly. Of height nothing need be said, except that the tallest should be furthest from the walk.

No time should now be lost in preparing coverings for all plants which need it through the winter, for should frost follow the present continued wet weather, its effects will be severely felt. Local circumstances in general determine the material to be used for this purpose; but we may mention that any suitable substance which will effectually exclude wet is most preferable, as to very many plants wet is far more injurious than cold. for large plants nothing surpasses dry Ferns; for small ones straw covers may be made, or wicker baskets having their tops covered with tarred canvas; but no plant or root should be permanently covered for the winter whilst the earth about it is in a wet state.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—This is one of the darkest months in the year. Let your heat and moisture, therefore, be lessened in proportion to the light; but do not allow the heat of any of the houses to fall suddenly much lower than they were kept whilst the plants were growing. A decrease in temperature should be accomplished gradually. Little or no water will be required, unless the plants show indications of flagging by lowering their leaves, when a little may be given. Those plants in fruit should have a good heat; let the minimum average from 65° to 70°. Watch that the heat does not become violent in any of the beds which have been renewed, or loss of roots and the worst consequences will ensue. Give a little air, when possible, early in the day.

Vinery.—Keep all the late vineries quite dry, but give as much air as possible when the weather will permit. Continue to prune or shorten back, and clean off all the loose bark, which can be done most readily during wet weather, as it parts more freely. As soon as the borders of the early houses become rather drier than at present, they should have a coating of dry fern or litter to exclude frost. Remove dead leaves from vines where ripe fruit is hanging, as they encourage damp; and frequently look over the bunches to remove any faulty berries, which, without great care, will soon become very numerous after the weather lately experienced

Peach-house.—Continue to light gentle fires in the afternoons in the late houses; give them free exposure, but exclude rain; prune the trees as soon as the leaves have fallen, and the borders of the early houses should be kept dry by mulching.

Cucumbers.—Plants in tubs or pots will now be producing fruit in abundance; take care not to overbear them; one good fruit on a plant is sufficient at a time; attend to them very regularly with water, but never use it cold or administer it in the evening; stop at a joint before the fruit, and keep the plants securely tied to the trellis.

Mushrooms.—Give the house a little air every morning for a short time; by leaving beds unearthed and keeping them dry they may be kept dormant for any length of time; when required they should be watered with warm water, and, when the surface is dry again, earthed, after which, in three or four weeks, Mushrooms may be expected.

Strawberries.—Do not water Alpines over the leaves.

Kidney Beans.—A sowing may be made for succession.

Give frames containing Lettuce abundance of air, but keep them moderately dry, and immediately remove any decayed leaves as they appear. Frames prepared for keeping Endive should be sloped to an acute angle, to throw off wet and prevent drip; prepare dung, by turning, &c

Out-door Department.

Continue to take up esculent roots when the weather will permit, but do not store them away until dry, or they will heat, which will not only injure their keeping but their flavour, and in seed Potatoes impair their vegetating powers. Carrots, Parsneps, Horseradish, Beet, &c. &c., may be laid with dry sand or old tan between the layers, placing the crowns outwards; do not get on the ground to work it until it becomes somewhat drier, or you will occasion more hurt than the delay, except on very light lands.

Artichokes, when the ground is tolerably dry, may be mulched for winter.

Cauliflower.—Pick off dead leaves from those in frames, and destroy slugs.

Garlic and Shallots may still be planted; choose a dry soil and situation; a little sand placed about the roots in the drills will be an advantage.

Mint.—New plantations may be made, and some roots planted thick, in boxes, to force.

Onions.—Keep the autumn-sown clean, by hand-weeding; and the Potatoe Onion may now be planted.

Salading.—Sow in boxes, where there is some heat.

Orchard.—Proceed with the transplantation of fruit trees, and the pruning and nailing of wall trees, as Cherries, Pears, Plums, &c., whilst the weather is open; also the pruning, or rather regulating, the heads of standard fruit-trees: remove any branches that cross or rub each other, and shorten some back wherever a supply of young wood is wanted; continue gentle fires in flued Peach walls; wall-trees should be unfastened from the walls, to prune and dress them with the mixture, as before recommended.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Preserve all the plants as quiet as possible, by keeping them cool, and using water very sparingly; this also to Orchidaceæ, any of which beginning to grow should be placed at the warmest part of the house, where they may also enjoy the greatest possible light; assiduously destroy insects, and attend to cleanliness.

Greenhouse.—Chrysanthemums coming into flower should be arranged according to their colours (see page 291, on this subject); give them abundance of water, and keep them free from dead leaves; to other plants give water very sparingly, and always in the morning at this season; gentle fires may be lighted during the day to dispel damp; and give air freely during dry weather.

Pits and Frames.—Prepare coverings, &c., against frost before it comes; water sparingly; remove decayed leaves: and adopt every other known means to preserve a dry atmosphere; loosen the surface soil of plants lately potted; cover forcing bulbs in pots with about six inches of dry old tan, and preserve from rains; continue to introduce a few forcing plants, when they may be gradually advancing; do not wet the leaves of Auriculas.

Out-Door Department.

Preserve Asters, Chrysanthemums, and any other late-flowering plants, from being broken; Tulips and Hyacinths should be planted as speedily as possible; place a layer of sand about them; some seeds of ten weeks' Stocks, and similar annuals, may be sown for early flowering; choice Pansies in the open ground had better be lifted and placed in a frame; continue to plant Crocus, Narcissus, and other hardy bulbs; rake and sweep leaves, &c.

Nursery.—Prepare to protect all tender trees and plants; continue to collect tree seeds. In lifting trees for transplanting too much care cannot be taken; upon this, in a great measure, their future success depends; if any roots get coarsely cut with the spade, prune the part with a knife. Dig vacant quarters; turn over the rot-heap containing Haws and such seeds.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Proceed with planting in dry ground; also pruning and thinning. See especially to draining; plant fences; build dry stone walls, &c.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

The late frosts have, in many gardens, completely destroyed the Dahlias; but the roots had better be left in the ground, with a little litter put round them to throw off the rain, and the dead tops left on till drier weather occurs, when the tops may be cut off and the roots dug up, and, after being cleaned and left to dry for an hour or two in the air, be placed in some moderately dry situation for the winter. Choice herbaceous plants of all kinds that are liable to be injured by the winter should be immediately potted and placed in a frame. Continue to plant bulbs of

all kinds, taking care, especially in wet situations, to place plenty of sand about them. Keep all dead leaves constantly swept and raked up, and destroy weeds. Within doors, the placing of Chrysanthemums is the principal business; water may be given them freely, but to other plants very sparingly. Hard-wooded plants and Creepers may be tied up and trained, and should they be intended for large specimens they should be particularly attended to. Pick off all decayed leaves to prevent damp, and give air whenever the weather admits; if sufficient cannot be given to keep off the damp, a gentle fire should be now and then lighted.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Among insects which occasionally do considerable injury to our Willow plantations, are the larvæ of the Lunar Hornet Moth, Trochilium craboniformis. The broad-leaved Willows are the kinds usually attacked; and at the periodical cutting of the shoots for rake making, or to form hurdles, many are found perforated in the centre, and thus rendered useless for these purposes. The larvæ, which are whitish, fleshy grubs, with a scaly head, six legs, and eight prolegs, enter the Willow stems near the root, and bore upwards, frequently for a foot or more. Sometimes several larvæ enter one stem and eat parallel longitudinal channels. The chrysalis is brown, and has the segments of the body fringed. The moth, which is one of our most elegant insects, is rather more than an inch and a half across when the wings are expanded. The wings are quite transparent, having a border of rusty-brown; the body is bright-yellow, with two black rings; altogether the insect looks much more like a large wasp than a moth. In Warwickshire, the Rev. W. T. Bree says, that it is sometimes so plentiful that not a single wand is cut but is found perforated by the larvæ. It is also found at Hammersmith; and we have known it occur plentifully in some of the woods in East Kent. The perfect insect is seldom seen; but where Willow plantations are much affected, we should recommend cutting them over during the autumn and burning the infested shoots.

State of the Weather for the Week ending October 28, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 22	30.184	29.851	57	38	47.5	S.E.	.01
Saturday 23	29.449	29.034	57	45	51.0	S.	.21
Sunday 24	28.964	28.934	56	31	43.5	W.	
Monday 25	29.234	29.061	54	35	44.5	S.W.	.01
Tuesday 26	29.460	29.318	51	42	46.5	N.E.	.11
Wednesday 27	29.465	29.406	49	45	47.0	N.E.	.92
Thursday 28	29.820	29.601	48	43	45.5	N.E.	.10
Average	29.507	29.315	53.1	39.9	46.5		1.36

Oct. 22. Frosty haze; overcast.
23. Cloudy; rain with brisk S. wind; clear at night with a peculiarly deep azure sky.
24. Heavy clouds; cloudy and fine; clear and cold at night.
25. Densely and uniformly overcast; cloudy; foggy.
26. Foggy in the morning; hazy clouds, and change of wind to N.E.; stormy with rain at night.
27. Boisterous; stormy, with continued cold and heavy rain.
28. Rain; overcast, with slight small rain and flying haze.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 6, 1941.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 31	52.3	38.5	45.2	9	0.34 in.	—	1	1	1	—	5	4	3
Nov.													
Mon. 1	54.6	40.3	47.5	8	0.30	1	1	1	—	2	3	5	3
Tues. 2	54.2	40.8	47.5	6	0.39	—	—	1	2	1	7	2	2
Wed. 3	53.2	40.1	46.6	9	0.82	1	—	3	—	3	3	5	—
Thurs. 4	51.8	38.2	45.0	9	0.44	—	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
Fri. 5	53.3	39.4	46.1	6	0.23	1	1	—	2	2	6	1	2
Sat. 6	53.1	38.6	45.8	8	0.78	1	1	1	—	3	7	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 3d Nov. 1834—thermometer 63°; and the lowest on the 6th, in 1837—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending October 29, 1841.

There has been little or no difference in the prices of articles during the week. The supplies have been pretty well kept up, and the quality generally good. *Fruit.*—Pines of good quality abound; among the kinds we noticed a specimen of the Blood-red. Hothouse grapes are plentiful; many samples of Black Hamburgh are excellent. Apples scarcely differ from last week. Among Pears we observed a few Crassannes; good Marie-Louise are scarce. A few Chesnuts have appeared, but they are small. Walnuts and Filberts are abundant, but many of the samples are indifferent. *Vegetables.*—The varieties of Cabbage and Broccoli are pretty good. Brussels Sprouts are generally excellent. A few Cauliflowers may still be obtained; the best are worth about 5s. per doz. The supply of Carrots and Turnips is pretty large, and the quality good. Scarlet and French Beans are excellent, but the supply is diminishing. Jerusalem Artichokes are plentiful; French are becoming scarce. Leeks and Onions abound. A few bundles of excellent Asparagus have made their appearance. Excellent Salading of all kinds is plentiful.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct 30, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen apples, per bushel, 3s to 5s	Oranges, per 100, 4s to 30s
— dessert, per bushel, 8s 6d to 7s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 10s	— per 100, 6s to 16s
Peaches, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Damsons, Prune, p. hf.-sve., 2s 6d to 4s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d
Bullaces, per sieve, 4s to 5s	Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 8s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s	Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 32s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 2s to 8s	Filberts, English, pr. 100 lb., 105s to 110s
Melons, English, each, 2s 6d to 5s	— Cobbs, per 100 lbs., 120s to 140s
— Spanish, 2s 6d to 4s	Nuts, per bushel—
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s	— Brazil, 20s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d	— Spanish, 16s to 20s
Oranges, per doz, 2s to 4s	— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
	— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d	Radish, p. d. bands (24 to 30 each) 6d to 8d
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 2s to 6s	Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s 6d
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s	— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 1s 6d to 2s	— Green, per bunch, 2d
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s 6d	Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
— Purple, 6d to 1s 3d	Garlic, per lb., 8d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s	Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Kidney Beans, p. hlf. sve., 3s to 4s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9d
Scarlet Beans, p. hf. sieve, 1s to 2s	— Cos, 1s to 1s 3d
Potatoes, per ton, 55s to 80s	Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 3s 6d	Celery, Red, p. bdle, (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s	— White, pr bund., 6d to 1s
— Kidney, p. bush, 2s	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— New, per pound, 6d to 9d	Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 4d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 4s	Sorrel, per half sieve, 6d
— Jerusalem, p. hf. sve., 1s to 1s 6d	Parsley, per half-sieve, 9d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s	Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 1s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s	Tomatoes, per half sieve, 4s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Capsicums, Green, per 100, 9d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d	— Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Chillis, per 100, 1s to 2s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Truffles, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

A Novice recommends us to have a small heading devoted to the Amateur's Hothouse, as described in No. 41, believing that it would be useful to a great many of our readers, who may, at least, have a hothouse of the size alluded to, or something larger, in conjunction with a well-constructed cold pit.—We are happy to inform him that such a series of directions will be commenced with the first number of our second volume in January next.

J. Y.—The seeds of Calochortus should be sown as soon as ripe or if not, as soon as possible afterwards, in pans filled with light, very sandy peat. The seeds should be covered rather more than a quarter of an inch in depth, and the pans should be placed in any cold pit secured from wet. They require only water enough to keep the soil damp during the winter. They will begin to vegetate in the spring, when they should be stimulated by being placed in a warmer situation, but not where there is a moist heat. The young plants should be kept growing as long as possible, by keeping them rather moist during the summer. They must not be removed from the seed-pan until after the second season. Care must be taken that when rested they are not dried too quickly, or kept dry too long, particularly the first season: at that time they are very small, and are apt to be dried up and exhausted, if care is not taken to prevent it.

Seumais.—Every Introduction to Botany contains an explanation of the Linnean system; and one is nearly as good as another. Smith's Introduction explains it at length, Lindley's Elements of Botany briefly.

T. S. K—The herb which grows close under the church walls, and is much used by the country people in dropsical cases, being a powerful diuretic, is the Pellitory of the wall (Parietária officinalis.)

R. J. V.—Gladiolus psittacinus.

Snowdrop's plants are,—1, Mahernia incisa; 2, Chorizema spectábile; 3, Tournefórtia heliotropioides; 4, Lechenaultia formosa; 5, Selago, the specimen insufficient to determine the species; 6, Státice mucronata; 7, Mímulus glutinosus; 8, Aphelexis sesamoides.

J. K.—Your Apples are,—1, Northern Greening: 2, Kentish Fillbasket; 3, Dutch Mignonne; 4, Bedfordshire Foundling; 5, Alexander; 9, Nonesuch; 10, Court pendu Plat; 11, Sweeney Nonpareil; 12, Old English Codlin; 13, Court of Wick.

Y. Z.'s fruit are,—1, Chaumontel; 2, St. Germain; 3, Bezy de la Motte; 4, Beurré Rance; 6, Gansel's Bergamot; 7, Bellissime d'Hiver; 8, Flemish Beauty; 9, Achan; 10, Marie Louise; 11, Norfolk Beaufin; 12, Paradise Pippin; 14 and 21, Nonesuch; 16, London Pippin; 17, Lamb Abbey Pearmain; 18, Reinette Blanche d'Espagne; 19, Ribston Pippin, 20, Yorkshire Greening; 22, Ortley.

A. R.—The plant is a Malva, and apparently new. But it was so much crushed in the letter-bags that we could not ascertain with certainty.

Johnston.—Gardénia Thunbérgia and an Ipomœa unknown to us. If you send us good flowering specimens of the latter, *stating its native country*, we will ascertain what it is.

A Working Gardener has our thanks; but the extract is not to the purpose.

We are greatly indebted to *Mr. Mitford* for his letter. The subject does not appear to occur in *Duhamel's Physique des Arbres*; but we will search his other works, and gladly publish the result.

R. D. is answered in part in one of our leaders last week. The soil of the unproductive part of the orchard should be immediately broken up and manured, unless where there are Cherries and Plums, when the manure may be omitted.

Mr. Ward's plant is the Elephant's-foot of the Cape of Good Hope, the Testudinária elephántipes; it is nearly allied to the Yam.

Anxious should not send such bad specimens. No. 1 is Eriobótrya japonica, the Loquat, a nearly hardy fruit-tree; 3, Lavándula dentata; 5, Schinus Molle; 6, Passerina filiformis; 7, Gnidia denudata; 8, Collétia spinosa; 9, Acacia lophantha; 2 and 7 cannot be made out. Put your young plants of Yucca under a hand-glass and keep them without water in winter. They will strike in the spring.

P. M.'s plant is Hypéricum humifusum.

B. S. has sent fragments out of flower which cannot be determined. 1 is Erica cupressina; 3, Erica mammosa; 5, Acacia melanoxylon; 11, Hippophae conferta.

J. A.—Ipomœa ficifólia, a fine twiner.

A Constant Reader.—You have sent nothing but male flowers of your Indian Cucumber. Send up the females, and we will tell you what it is.

E. D.—Your Apples are—No. 1, Cockle Pippin; 4, Dutch Mignonne; 5, Syke House Russet; 7, White Paradise; 8, Scarlet Nonpareil; 9, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 10, Cornish Aromatic; 11, Hoary Morning; 15, Blenheim Pippin; 16, Downton; 17, 20, Pigeon; 18, Waltham Abbey Seedling; 19, Bedfordshire Foundling; 21, Autumn Pearmain, 22, Lamb Abbey Pearmain; 26, Margil. Those which are unnamed are either unknown to us, or not at present in a state for determination. Thanks for the parcel.

A. Z. is a member of a Horticultural Society which has one Show in June and another in September, and as he has a small greenhouse, he wishes to show a collection of 6 Hardy Greenhouse Plants, not climbers, at each of these exhibitions, and therefore asks us to give him the names of two sets of nine each, which will be likely to be in flower at the respective times. The following are likely to suit him:—For June,—Pimelea spectábilis, decussata, and hispida; Chorozema várium, Azálea variegata, Hóvea Celsi, Erica aristata major, Helichrysum húmile and Lechenaultia formosa. For September,—Lisianthus Russellianus, Gardóquia Hookerii, Fúchsia corymbiflora, fulgens and Chandlerii, Lílium speciosum, Erica Irbyana and infundibuliformis, and Abutilon striatum. Several of these will be in flower at both times.

P. Q.—You cannot do better than keep Fuchsia fulgens and corymbiflora in a greenhouse during the winter months, and after they lose their leaves do not give them any water. Tender Heaths should have the points of the young shoots pinched out, which will render them compact and bushy. It is a bad plan to allow them to form their shoots and then to prune them back, because in many cases this will destroy the flower-buds.

Omikron.—As the ornamental building which you intend to use as a greenhouse in winter has not a glass roof, and as there are no means of heating it, it will only do for very hardy Greenhouse Plants which do not grow much at that season,—such as the following:—Rhododendron arbóreum and its varieties, Azáleas, Camélias, American Aloes, Eucalyptuses, Sóllya heterophylla, Thea bohea and viridis, Edwárdsia microphylla, Callistemon, Melaleuca, Oleander, Araucária excelsa, Cunninghamii and braziliensis, Juniperus Bermudiana, and some of the more tender species of Pinus, such as P. longifólia, and the long-leaved Mexican kinds. Besides these, you might stow away for the winter, Fuchsias, tender Roses, and many other half-hardy things for planting out in summer. The various shades of colour which you get in the foliage of these plants will be highly ornamental, and you may enliven it by introducing a quantity of flowering Chrysanthemums.

A Constant Reader.—The cost of the overland postage from India is 10s. 8d. per oz. No colours in plants attract the warm rays to any practical purpose. Electricity cannot be employed for Horticultural operations. Moisture is not communicated to air by a steam-engine, unless allowed to escape from it in the form of steam. Nothing is known of the effects of odours upon the atmosphere.

A Lady.—The best material for keeping in a greenhouse fire at night is sifted kitchen cinders mixed with one third of small coal. We are sorry to have no suggestions to offer for the destruction of ants. The Pears may be grafted in the spring; but if you do not want to change the sorts, root-prune them now, and they will get into a bearing state in 1843.

Lindercensis.—Your Fuchsia is new to us, but of what value is a flower that will not open? You are right in the pronunciation of this word. It is Fux-e a, not Fu-sha, which is slip-slop.

A Gardener.—The answer to 'T. H.' applies to *all* the meetings of the Horticultural Society.

J. W. C., J. Cooper, and others in reply to *Daylight*, received. We find nothing to answer in Mr. Cooper's letters about glazed-pots: they will be made use of when we return to the subject.

G. H.—Put your plants into your greenhouse as soon as the smell of paint has nearly gone off. If a Joyce stove is used, it *must* have a pipe communicating with the outside. Mat up when the thermometer falls to 20° outside. Your stove ought to keep the house at 34°, which is the lowest point to which the thermometer should be allowed to descend.

Ilex.—If the old Holly hedge 6 feet high is cut down half way, in the spring, when its buds are just lengthening into new branches, it will form new buds over the exposed branches, and be nearly green again by the winter.

A Constant Reader.—It is scarcely possible that we could have called the Rousseline a Brown Beurré, much as the latter does vary. Forsyth's description is too imperfect for a guide in the matter. He however refers to "Duhamel's Traité des Arbres Fruitiers," and to "Kraft's Pomona Austriaca," in both of which works the Rousseline is described and figured as a small irregularly turbinate fruit, with a long stalk, and much plaited about the eye, a place where the Brown Beurré is regularly ribbed.

A Wiltshire Subscriber.—Your fruits are,—No. 1, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 2, Beurré d'Aremberg; 3, Napoléon; 4 and 8, Beurré Diel; 5, Old Colmar; 6, Crassane; 7, 13, and 14, Passe Colmar; 9, Easter Beurré; 10, Glout Morceau; 11, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 12, Beurré Rance; 25, Doyenné Blanc; 16, a Golden Pippin. The three Apples omitted are not to be identified by the specimens sent.

Mr. Warren will find the following a good selection of fruit-trees for his garden:—Peaches,—Grosse Mignonne, Noblesse, Royal George, Bellegarde. Nectarines,—Elruge, Violet Hâtive. Pears,—Jargonelle, Gansel's Bergamot, 2 Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Easter Beurré, Hacon's Incomparable, 2 Beurré Rance. Cherries,—2 May Duke, Elton, 2 Morello. Plums,—Royal Hâtive, 2 Green Gage, Purple Gage, Coe's Golden Drop.

W. P.—We approve of your matter as far as it goes, but must beg you to let us have a further supply before we commence the publication of it.

H. G. B.—Prune your Vines as soon as the leaves are off; not before. If their wood is not yet ripe, they are not in a proper state for forcing in December. Root-prune the Tulip-tree, and you will make it flower.

An Inquirer—Duranta Ellisii is very pretty; if it does not flower, and is in health, root-prune it. Physianthus auricomus—what is that?

W. P. Ayres received, and will appear soon.

Sanp.—Next week.

A Grieved Subscriber.—The best soil for the greater part of the Salvias is equal parts of rich loam, peat, and leaf-mould; for the free-flowering kinds a little well rotted dung may be mixed with the compost. S. patens should be cut down in the same manner as a Dahlia, before taking up for winter-housing. Cuttings of it may be struck as late as the present time, if they can be got uninjured by frost. When Roses are transplanted, as it is generally done late in autumn or in winter, it does not signify much whether they are pruned before or after the operation. It is most convenient to do so to a certain extent before transplanting, and then to look over them after they begin to grow in spring, and cut out any dead wood. In our climate Dahlias should be cut down and taken up as soon as the frost has destroyed the flowers and leaves. It is dangerous to leave them too late in the ground unless the roots are protected. A further answer hereafter.

M. W. K—An account of Leonotis Leonurus was given in our first Number; its flowers are there stated to be of a rich orange colour, and the plant is said to require slight protection from frost. It will grow in "yellow loam and leaf-mould, or well pulverised manure." If you can be sure of keeping the frost out of your greenhouse, you will do well to keep your young plant of Ipomœa Learii growing; if not, you had better gradually decrease the supply of water, and keep it in a kind of intermediate state, so as not to let it quite die down.

X. X. X.—We are sorry to differ from this correspondent, but we think the giving people the true names of their plants and fruit a very important part of our plan. It is only where attempts are made to impose upon our good-nature that we rebel. It is true that answers to such questions interest none but the inquirers; but to them they are all-important. We trust that if "X. X. X." will look again at our Notices he will find that they contain an abundance of information generally useful, in addition to the matter he dislikes.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answer this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the *Acadia* steam-ship from Boston and Halifax, which reached Liverpool last night, we have received the important intelligence of the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod. The trial lasted eight days; Judge Gridley, in summing up the evidence, expressed himself entirely in Mr. M'Leod's favour, and the Jury without hesitation returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." We learn also by this arrival that Col. Grogan was released by order of Sir Richard Jackson, the provisional Governor of Canada, on the demand of the United States authorities; and that the excitement occasioned by his untoward arrest is happily subsiding. The *Acadia* has brought advices from New York to the 16th, and from Halifax to the 18th inst.: but from the late hour at which she arrived last night, no further particulars are yet known.—Our news from Spain conveys the satisfactory announcement that the revolutionary movement has been successfully put down, and that the insurrection is virtually at an end. Gen. O'Donnell and the other leaders of the rebellion have been compelled by the rapid manœuvres of the constitutional forces to abandon their positions and take refuge in France. The Regent set out for Madrid on the 19th inst., at the head of an imposing force, for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection in the disaffected districts; his troops now occupy the whole frontier of Navarre, and the Basque provinces again recognise his authority. The accounts received in Madrid from the southern provinces are also favourable to the Government, and no further apprehension appears to be entertained for the tranquillity of the country.—Our news from France is still intimately connected with the Spanish insurrection: the conversation of Señor Olozaga with Queen Christina, and the despatch announcing her disavowal of the movement, continue to occupy the attention of the journals. It appears that the Queen disputes the verbal accuracy of that document, while the ambassador declares that if he has failed in recording literally the precise expressions of her Majesty, he has at least given their meaning correctly. In the mean time much surprise is manifested in the political circles of Paris that Queen Christina has not yet published an explicit declaration of her approval or disapproval of the late insurrection in her name. In connexion with this subject, it appears that several regiments have been ordered to the Pyrenees, and a cordon of 50,000 men is about to be established on the frontier as a corps of observation. The Ministry has sus-

tained another defeat in its prosecutions of the press; the *National* having been acquitted a second time for an article containing an attack on the inviolability of the King; and the Superior Court of Appeal has confirmed another verdict of acquittal in the case of several opposition papers, which had likewise been prosecuted by the Crown. —By the Levant Mail we have received intelligence from Turkey and Syria to the 10th inst. The British troops have evacuated St. Jean d'Acre, and preparations have been made for the immediate evacuation of the whole of Syria by the British and Austrian troops, in fulfilment of the conditions of the treaty of the 15th July. From Egypt we learn that the extraordinary rise of the Nile had inundated large tracts of land in the neighbourhood of Cairo; forty villages were swept away, several lives were lost, and the crops in those localities entirely destroyed.

At home, much excitement has been occasioned during the week by the discovery of an extensive issue of fraudulent Exchequer Bills, which has not only materially diminished public confidence in those securities, but has affected the money market generally to a very serious extent. An active investigation of the transaction has been instituted by Government; and the Treasury has issued a Notice calling in all Exchequer Bills in circulation, in order that they may be examined and their authenticity established. The chief clerk in the office of the Controller General has been arrested as the principal party implicated in the transaction; and from circumstances which have come to light, there is reason to believe that it will be found to be the work of a long-continued and extensive confederacy.

Home News.

Court.—The Queen has been slightly indisposed during the week; and her Majesty's approaching accouchement has rendered it necessary that the medical officers and nurses should take up their residence at the Palace, to be ready for immediate attendance. With this exception, her Majesty is in the enjoyment of excellent health. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Princess Royal continue well.—The Earl of Morton and the Hon. Capt. Duncombe have succeeded the Marquis of Ormonde and Capt. the Hon. A. Nelson Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who continues at Sudbury Hall, has been indisposed during the early part of the week. It appears that her Majesty has been suffering from catarrhal affection, but on Wednesday it was announced by Sir David Davies, that the attack was gradually giving way, and that her Majesty was better.

Promotions.—The following naval promotion of officers who served in the expedition in taking the heights at Canton has taken place, in addition to those noticed in our last:—Lieutenant C. C. Dawkins and W. C. Metcalfe, to be commanders; Lord Amelius Wentworth Beauclerk, G. Walker, W. R. Rolland, A. C. C. Denny, and W. H. Symons, mates, to be Lieutenants.

Official Appointments.—It appears to be generally thought in the diplomatic circles that Mr. Temple, brother of Lord Palmerston, will remain diplomatic representative of her Majesty at the Court of the Two Sicilies. Mr. H. Bulwer has resumed his post of Chargé d'Affaires in Paris. —It is stated that Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, will be shortly appointed to the government of Madras; and that Major-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., is to return home from Jamaica, to assume the command of the northern district of South Britain, in succession to Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, removed to the Staff of India. Major-Gen. Sir H. Berkely, formerly Deputy Adjutant-Gen. in the West Indies, is appointed to succeed Sir W. Gomm in command of the troops at Jamaica.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is reported that Lord Charles Wellesley will be the Conservative candidate for the representation of the borough of Lynn, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the appointment of Sir Stratford Canning as Ambassador to Constantinople. Sir George Seymour is also mentioned as a candidate.

Foreign.

France.—The domestic news given in the Paris papers continues to be of a very uninteresting nature, and the affairs of Spain still occupy their attention. The accuracy of the conversation which Señor Olozaga had with Queen Christina is especially the subject of discussion. The following are stated to be the exact particulars of this transaction:—On the day after he had the conversation with Queen Christina, which has been made public, M. Olozaga wrote down the words of the Queen and his own from memory, and transmitted a copy to her Majesty, requesting that she would by letter guarantee their authenticity, M. Olozaga at the same time stating that he intended to send the document thus certified to his Government. The answer to this was delayed several days, and M. Olozaga considering silence as assent, sent off his despatches with this important conversation to Madrid, and to Gen. Alcala. At last the Queen's secretary wrote to say that her Majesty could not think it right to return any answer, and moreover the recital which M. Olozaga had transmitted to the Queen contained many inaccuracies. M. Olozaga immediately replied that although his memory was habitually faithful, he had not pretended to reproduce word for word the expressions of her Majesty, but he believed he had given their meaning correctly. He added that he was ready to receive any rectification which the Queen's secretary should transmit to him. It appears that no reply to this was sent to M. Olozaga. Those who dispute the correctness of the recital addressed by the latter to Gen. Alcala say that the Queen, on being pressed by the Ambassador to explain herself on the insurrection, confined herself to replying, that she had given no orders, for the power had not been left her to give orders of any kind. Much surprise appears to be expressed in political circles that an explicit declaration of Queen Christina's approval or disapproval of the late proceedings in Spain has not been published. In connexion with this subject the *Moniteur* announces that several regiments have been ordered to the Pyrenees; and the Toulon papers add that four vessels have been despatched to the coast of Spain. Some of the journals speak of artillery being sent from Metz to Bayonne, and also of a cordon to be established along the frontier of 50,000 men. The formation of this corps of observation, as it is termed, appears to be generally approved of, being regarded as absolutely requisite under the circumstances, and as a measure by no means of an alarming nature. It is further said that Government has addressed a note to the great Powers of Europe on the subject of taking the state of Spain into consideration.

The Affair of Quénisset.—This assassin, with some other individuals who were arrested with him, has, since our last, been interrogated by M. Hebert, who has been added to the commission of examination of the Court of Peers; and it is said that some more arrests have been made in consequence of fresh disclosures. Workmen are employed in preparing the Chamber of Peers for the approaching trial, and strengthening the prison and guard-room.—Accounts received from Lille announce the arrival in that town of a man named Grandrien, inculpated in the attempt on the lives of the Princes on the 13th Sept. Grandrien had been given up by the Belgian Government to be removed to Paris. Advices from Celle, Haute Soane, have also been received announcing that Quénisset's father has received from his son a very affecting letter, in which he expresses great remorse for his crime. He bitterly accuses those who armed and urged him to execute the attempt, and is greatly irritated at having been abandoned by such of his accomplices as were with him at the moment, suffering him to fire alone—one of them even pointing out to him the Prince he was to aim at. This letter the examining committee of the Court of Peers is said to hold as important evidence, because by it they were enabled to trace out the principal culprits, some of whom were named by Quénisset, and have been taken and confronted with him. These men, however, are said to have shown great firmness in denying all participation with him. They are all still kept in close confinement, except that Quénisset's wife and child are now and then allowed to visit him in presence of the gaolers.

The Press.—The Ministry has sustained another defeat before the Court of Assizes. The editor of the *National* has been acquitted a second time, for an article prosecuted by the Attorney-general as containing an attack against the inviolability of the King. It will be remembered that this journal was acquitted on the 23d Sept., for a seditious article, and the present indictment arose from the report it supplied the next day under the head of "Acquittal of the *National*." The advocate for the defence frankly admitted, as on the former occasion, that it was to the King the journalist had imputed the debasement and ruin of the country, a truth which the jury had sanctioned by its verdict. He then showed that the incriminated article was a mere summary of the debates of the first trial, which the editor had a right to publish; and that even if he had discussed theoretically the doctrine of Royal inviolability, without rendering the person of the King responsible for any of the acts of his Government, he was fully justified in doing so. The advocate was here interrupted by the President, who maintained that the inviolability and irresponsibility of the King could not in any manner be called in question; but the jury did not concur in the opinion of the President, and brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" in favour of the *National*. In commenting on this the ministerial papers contend that the verdict of the jury, as the court had set aside the attempt of the advocate of the *National* to introduce the system of the royal inviolability, was simply the result of the conviction that the prosecuted article was a fair report of the trial. The Opposition prints claim, on the contrary, a great triumph.—The Appeal Chamber of the Royal Court has thrown out the bills of indictment against the *Quotidienne*, *Commerce*, *National*, *Echo Français*, the *Peuple*, and *Gazette de France*, for articles published in these journals on the 27th May, entitled "Affair of the Conspiracy of Didier." These journals printed the account of the action brought by M. Simon Didier, son of the Didier executed at Grenoble in 1816, against the *Courrier de l'Isère*, for libelling his father's memory; and it was for publishing this report that the Crown lawyers indicted the papers in question. The verdict of acquittal is now confirmed by the Superior Court of Appeal.

Railroads.—The *Moniteur* contradicts the report given in our last on the authority of the French journals, that the Minister of Public Works had signed a treaty granting to an English company the execution of the railroad between Paris and Lille, with a branch for Calais. M. Teste, it seems, had approved of the proposal, but it had been submitted to the approbation of the Minister of Finance, and would only be presented to the Chambers in the event of M. Humann approving of the financial bases in the proposed convention. It further seems that M. Humann has refused to give his assent to the scheme.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon of the 21st inst. announce that Admiral Casy had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to put to sea. On the morning of the 20th the Admiral hoisted his flag, and was expected to sail on the 22d, with four ships of the line; two more, which formed part of the division, would follow the Admiral immediately on the return of one of them which was to leave Tunis on the 13th for France. The destination of this armament gave rise to much speculation. Some reports stated that it was intended for the coast of Spain; and others, that it will first proceed to Brest, and thence to the United States, in anticipation of difficulties between that country and England. Vice-Admiral Baudin, the new Maritime Prefect of Toulon, arrived in that harbour on the 19th inst., to be at hand, says a Toulon letter, to take an active command, should circumstances require it. The same accounts add that Admiral Hugon has at length received ministerial orders concerning the fleet which he commands. The fleet will not be completely disarmed; but before the reduction of its effective, they will begin to break it up into small detached squadrons.

Algeria.—A telegraphic despatch received at Toulon on the 25th inst. announces that the garrison of Algiers has successfully accomplished its second re-victualling of Milianah. It beat the enemy at Chaabel Gotta. According to the confessions of the Arabs themselves, they had more than 200 killed and a great number wounded. The French lost but one officer and two soldiers, and had 30 wounded.

Spain.—The revolutionary movement has been successfully put down, and the insurrection is now virtually at an end. A telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne the 23rd inst., announced the important fact of the arrival on the previous day of Gen. O'Donnell at Urdax, with about 2,500 men. He was accompanied by Generals Ortegosa and Jauregny, and was expected to enter France on Saturday, to save himself from the pursuit of the Constitutional forces. Count Monteron, and a few members of the Provincial Deputation, had already crossed the frontier for the same purpose.—Our accounts from Madrid are to the 17th inst. At that date the capital enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity, and no execution had taken place subsequently to that of Gen. Diego Leon; the other persons arrested had not yet been tried. The journals are filled with long details of the trial and execution of Gen. Leon. Though his fate appears to be generally lamented as a young and brave officer, it is regarded as a necessary measure of severity on the part of Government; all the entreaties made to the Regent by the Generals and most influential citizens in his favour were in vain. The National Guard, it is said, demanded the head of the captive, and held him their prisoner. Espartero yielded to their demand, and the order for his execution was given. The Regent set out from Madrid on the afternoon of the 19th, having first issued a proclamation, stating that he confided to the National Guards the safety of the Queen, of the capital, and of the country. On the 22d he reached Breviesca, and was expected the same day at Vittoria. The troops in Alava and Guipuscoa, officers and soldiers, suddenly made their submission to the Regent on the night of the 19th, and the populations threatened by Zurbano and Rodil have also again recognised the government. The chiefs of the movement had taken to flight, and several of them had already entered France, and among them the Marquis d'Alameda. Gen. Rodil entered Vittoria on the morning of the 21st. Montes de Oca had been arrested at Bergara and shot. On the 20th Bilboa also sent to Gen. Rodil to make its submission. The troops of the Regent occupied the whole frontier of Navarre, and the insurrection in the Basque provinces was regarded as entirely at an end.—The latest accounts from Barcelona state that considerable agitation still prevailed in that city, but tranquillity had not been disturbed. The Junta of Vigilance had issued a decree suppressing the feudal duty called cops, levied on bread, and which was abolished by the law of the 3d June, 1822. By another decree, of which the object was to insure the payment of the forced loan, the Junta ordered, under the penalty of the confiscation of their property, that all the inhabitants absent from Barcelona should return to their homes in 24 hours. Those, however, who were in the neighbouring districts were allowed four days, and those who had retired to other parts of the province, or had left it altogether, had eight days to obey the decree. Several arrests had taken place in Barcelona, and among others that of a lieutenant of the 2d Regiment of the Royal Guards, which had revolted at Saragossa, to whom Gen. Ayerbe had delivered a passport for France.—Advices from Saragossa state that the Government has decreed a levy of 150,000 men, taking 100,000 from the class of 1841, and the remainder from that of 1840, and that preparations for raising part of this force were making in Aragon. The effervescence against the French is stated to be very great in Saragossa, where the French residents were in considerable apprehension. The accounts received in the capital from all the southern provinces were favourable to the Government, and little further apprehension appears now to be entertained on the subject, the general repose of the country being regarded as almost re-established. This speedy suppression of the insurrection appears to be referred in a great measure to the step adopted by M. Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, in forwarding to Government and Gen. Alcala the despatch announcing Queen Christina's disavowal of the movement and those engaged in it. The French Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid had demanded an explanation of the attack made on his hotel noticed in our last, and had received an answer from Government stating that it arose out of a misunderstanding. The Duchess de la Victoria arrived in the capital on the 18th inst. Government had sent a courier extraordinary with an order to the Infante, Don Francesco de Paula, to suspend his entrance into Spain.—We have received subsequent intelligence, by telegraphic despatch, informing us

that Gen. O'Donnell, Pequero, Jaureguy, Urbistondo, and Iriarte, have entered France. The number of refugees is nearly 1,200 soldiers and peasantry, and 400 officers. The Regent is said to be expected at Irun, which is within 20 miles of the French frontier; and four battalions have already entered that town. It is added, that they are about to move in echelon from thence to Urdax, and effect the establishment of custom-houses. The bridge of Behobia, one half of which is in Spain and the other half in France, separates the two countries; and it is said, that on this bridge Espartero intends aiming a vital blow at the commerce of Bordeaux and Bayonne, by the establishment of a custom-house, whereby French goods are to be prevented from crossing the Ebro under protection of the Basque *fueros*. We have also received further intelligence from Madrid to 20th inst. At that date the capital was perfectly tranquil. The Regent was much cheered when he left the capital, and was warmly embraced, according to private letters, by Mr. Aston, the British Minister. Madrid was left without troops of the line. The Ministry continued to dismiss all diasaffected persons. The Infante Don Francisco de Paula was stopping in Saragossa till he had further orders from the Regent. He protested to the National Guards that he was ready to shed his blood for Queen Isabella, the constitution, and the Regent.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 18th inst. Public attention was mainly taken up with the revolt at Madrid and other parts of Spain. Several new failures had taken place, and credit was in a very low condition; but an impulse was expected to be given to the Spanish trade in consequence of the removal of some of the troops forming the present cordon round the Portuguese frontiers. Marshal Saldanha left for Cadiz on the 18th. Private letters contradict a report, which it seems had circulated and gained some credence, that Government had any sort of connivance with the Spanish rebellion. They also add that there is a revolutionary party in this country working to bring on a crisis, and, in cooperation with the extreme Liberals of Spain, to extend its doctrines of the necessity of a federative union, or even of the incorporation of both countries, the first step towards which is to be to expel the Queen and proclaim a regency in the name of the young prince, Dom Pedro. The Senate has passed the Bill for the abolition of the differential duties, and the remaining finance questions were to be settled in the course of a few days. The Cortes were expected to be prorogued on the 25th inst.

Germany.—We have little intelligence of any description this week. Letters have been received from Vienna announcing the departure of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, on the 16th inst.—The journals state that one of the most important provisions of the new Hessian code, is the abolition of death accessary to civil penalties. The operation of the code is made to extend in this respect to persons who have been condemned under the old or French code.—The projected railroad from Dresden to Breslau has been surveyed, and the preliminary works have already commenced. The new railroad will pass by Gorlitz, whence a branch line to Prague, it is said, is in contemplation.—Accounts received from Berlin of the 11th inst. inform us that the King was about to set out on the 16th for Tegernsee. It was not certain how long his Majesty would be absent, but it was supposed not beyond the beginning of next month. Count Maltzahn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had entered on his office. Baron Brockhausen, Minister at the court of Stockholm, has been recalled at his own request, and was expected at Berlin in a few days, when it was said he would be appointed to another diplomatic mission in a milder climate. It was thought that Count Seckendorf, Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, would be his successor at Stockholm. The Duke of Cadiz, eldest son of Don Francisco de Paula, was at Berlin. He has been travelling under the title of Count de Moratella.—The annual session of the States of Wurtemberg was opened at Stuttgardt on the 23d inst. The King, in his speech on this occasion, expresses his gratitude to Providence for the protection granted to himself and the States during a reign of 25 years, and announces that his son, having attained his majority, has taken the oath prescribed by the constitution. The speech announces the intention of proposing several ameliorations of the existing laws, and adds, that as the finances are in a flourishing state, notwithstanding the reduction of taxation, the King will be able to turn his attention to the important question of railroads.

Russia.—Accounts from Warsaw of the 12th inst. state that by a decision of his Majesty, dated the 15th Sept., it is ordered that from and after the 1st Jan., 1842, the mint at Warsaw shall make use of the Russian weight in the weighing of gold, silver, and copper. The Russian silver ruble is to be taken as the standard for all coins circulating in the kingdom. The Warsaw mint is directed to coin gold pieces by the name of half-imperials of the value of five rubles, and silver coins of the value of rubles, half-rubles, and 25, 20, 10, and 5 copecs, conformably to a prescribed model. From the same day all the accounts of the government and the local authorities, and likewise those between private persons, are to be kept in Russian coin. The accounts of the Polish banks relative to the loan in 1841 are to be kept in florins as hitherto; but in all the new coupons which may be issued in subsequent years the value is to be stated both in florins and silver rubles. The words describing the price, as well as the words in the water-mark, are to be in the Russian and Polish languages. By an ukase of the same date the Polish bank is to issue bank-notes of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 silver rubles, for which preparations are making. The value of these notes is to be expressed in print, both in figures and in words in the Russian and Polish languages, and on the back likewise in figures and in words in the German, French, and English languages.—It is said that Prince Paskewitsch will shortly go to Berlin in order to announce there the intended changes in the kingdom of Poland. It is likewise said that the prince will go to St. Petersburg, and make a long stay there. —Letters received from Trebisond, dated the 16th Sept., say that an insurrection had broken out in Georgia against the Russian authorities. The insurgents, it is added, had burned the quarantine establishment at Achalsich.—Accounts from St. Petersburg inform us that Count Strogonoff had resigned the post he held of Minister of the Interior *ad interim*; and that Count Perowski had succeeded him.

Italy.—Private letters from Rome state that the congregation of the Propaganda has intimated, through the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, that it is the intention of the Pope to appoint the Rev. W. Riddell, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be Bishop of Corfu. The same accounts add, that Paganini's son had arrived there with a lawyer to obtain from the Pope the revision of the judgment by which the religious burial of his father had been interdicted.—Intelligence has been received from Palermo, dated the 8th inst., stating that the company of Geneva had succeeded in raising the Pollux steamer, which, as noticed in a previous Number, was sunk in the Piombino channel. An inventory of all the effects recovered has been taken; and the casket of diamond jewels of the Russian Princess, who was on board at the time of the accident, is stated to be safe.—A letter from Milan of the 19th inst. mentions the death of the Duke of Cannizzaro, well known in the London fashionable circles. He died almost suddenly in consequence of taking an over-dose of medicine.

Switzerland.—The papers are still taken up with reports on the state of public opinion connected with the Convent question; and the *New Zurich Gazette* gives the following list of the cantons which at the next Diet will vote for their re-establishment:—Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Underwald, Zug, Appenzel, Rode (interior), Neufchatel, Friburg, Basiltown, St. Gall, Schaffhausen, the Grisons, and the Valais. The following, it is said, may possibly vote for the adoption of the propositions of Argau:—Berne, Soleure, Basil, Compiegne, Appenzall, Rode (exterior), Argau, Thurgovia, Tessin, Vaud, Schaffhausen, and Valais. Zurich and Geneva will vote the re-establishment of the convent of Hermetschwyl; Glaris and the Grison will probably vote the same, as also St. Gall. To obtain a majority for the re-establishment of all the convents, it appears that Schaffhausen, the Grisons, and the Valais are wanted.—The Geneva journals state that an assemblage of 4,000 people has been held on the Place des Arquebusiers, in that city, at which resolutions were come to in favour of the constitution of Argau.

Turkey and Syria.—By the arrival of the Levant mail, we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th inst. Private letters are occupied with the details of Lord Ponsonby's interview with the Sultan, and other circumstances attending his departure from that capital. The Porte had distributed rich presents amongst the ladies of the diplomatists representing the treaty of the 15th July. Nothing certain was known respecting the expedition against Tunis, which was to be commanded by Tahir Pacha: the fleet under his orders was still lying at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The inhabitants of Constantinople were alarmed on the night of the 5th inst., by the shock of an earthquake. Some buildings were destroyed in various villages, and lives lost, in addition to serious accidents. There were two shocks, one at two A. M., on the 6th, and another at three A. M., lasting about half a minute each.—Emir Bescher, the ex-Syrian ruler, and his suite, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th. Said Pacha, Mehemet Ali's son, and Sami Pacha, left Constantinople on the 2d, in the *Nile* steamer, on their return to Egypt, after receiving great attention from the Sultan.—Accounts received from Beyrout state that Hafiz Kapoudan, commanding a Turkish squadron composed of one frigate, two cutters, and two brigs, was lying off that place, and that two British ships of war were likewise there. In the mean time three French ships of war and two frigates arrived, and their presence, it was said, caused serious excitement at Mount Lebanon. The mountaineers, who had expressed themselves satisfied with the reduction of their tribute by the Sultan to 3,500 purses, were said to be influenced by the repeated communications of the French Consul, and now refused to pay any tribute at all. The same accounts add that the mountainous districts of Syria still continued in a disturbed state, notwithstanding the united efforts of the English and Turkish authorities to restore tranquillity. Serious disorders having taken place at Naplooz, the Cheik Cassem Harabi had marched against the revolters with some troops, and succeeded in repressing the rebellion. On the 17th ult., an Egyptian frigate and a brig, escorted by a British ship of the line, arrived at Beyrout, and landed about 1,100 Syrians who had abandoned the service of Mehemet Ali. It is further stated that the British troops have evacuated St. Jean d'Acre, and that by the next mail the whole of Syria will have been evacuated by the British and Austrian forces, in fulfilment of the conditions of the treaty of the 15th July.—The accounts received from Candia inform us that it remains perfectly tranquil; but that apprehensions were entertained that the conduct of the armed Turks would provoke another insurrection. Hagi Ahmed Pacha was cruising off Suda, to guard against any hostile movement. All the Albanians and other Turkish troops sent to the island during the late insurrection were retained there under the command of Redschid and Manmoud Pachas, whose head-quarters were at Canea.

Egypt.—Our intelligence from Alexandria, received by the Levant Mail, is to the 6th inst. Mehemet Ali, after having visited several provinces of Lower Egypt and Mansoura, returned to Cairo on the 1st inst. The Nile, which had risen to the height of 23 13-24 cubits, had fallen to 23 8-24 cubits. On the 29th Sept. it rose to 24 1-24 cubits, by which Rhoda Island was entirely inundated. In the province of Behera 40 villages were swept away by this inundation; women, children, cattle, and crops of all kinds being carried off by the torrent. In the Delta, where the Pacha's farms are situated, the injury done did not amount to one-tenth of that incurred last year, because embankments were made against the river, and 20,000 soldiers were cantoned so as to preserve those embankments from the effect of the water. Two Arabs, who were apprehended in the canal of Damietta, endeavouring with pickaxes to break down the embankment, were executed on the spot. All the materials necessary for forming a railroad, five leagues in length, between Kafrasheh and Kafrmagiar, had been conveyed to the ground; this road, when completed, would serve to transport the produce of the Delta. The Syrian troops, to the number of 5,500 men, had left Alexandria for Beyrout, on board vessels provided by the Pacha. Said Pacha, the envoy from Constantinople, was waiting at Alexandria the return of Said and Samy Pachas, in order to settle the account of the arrear of pay due to the Syrians. The fortifications of Alexandria were still being strengthened, and 187 Paixhan mortars had been ordered at the foundry of Liege to replace the old guns.

Persia.—By the Levant Mail we have also received news from Persia, from which we learn that Sir John M'Neill reached Tabriz on the 9th inst., and was very well received. The mission was expected in a few days to set out for Teheran, where preparations had already been made for its arrival. The mercantile classes were in the greatest distress in consequence of the fall in Europe in the value of silk, in which most of them were more or less interested. They could not fulfil their engagements, and were asking time from their creditors as the only means of avoiding bankruptcy. It is expected that we shall in future receive regular advices from Persia, as the mission has made arrangements for a weekly communication with Trebisond. The Russian Plenipotentiary had had a discussion with the Prime Minister of the Shah, who exacted the reimbursement of the sums due to his Government. His Excellency answered that he had received instructions to facilitate arrangements with England; but the manner of the reconciliation would not obtain the Czar's sanction.

United States.—The packet-ship *George Washington* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night. She sailed from New York on the 7th inst., and brought news six days later than that received by the *Caledonia*, given in our last. The chief interest of the intelligence thus brought centred in Mr. M'Leod's trial, which commenced on the 4th inst.; we had consequently the report of the proceedings during the first three days. A series of very strict regulations had been previously established for the preservation of order, and the consequence was a much greater degree of decorum than had been anticipated. The excitement, however, on the subject appears to have been greatly exaggerated; for so far from there having been any rush, the Court-house was but thinly attended. Mr. M'Leod entered the Court in custody of the sheriff, and took his seat by the side of his counsel. He looked cheerful, and it is stated that his appearance indicated anything rather than anxiety or depressed spirits. The Attorney-general opened the case against the prisoner. In a speech of considerable length he detailed the principal circumstances of the attack on the *Caroline*, and of the evidence which would be adduced; occasionally laying before the jury what he deemed to be the law applicable to the case. The first witness called was William Wells of Buffalo, owner of the *Caroline*, whose testimony, however, added nothing to the information already before the public. He was very closely cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, the principal counsel for Mr. M'Leod. At the close of his examination the Court adjourned to the following day, when the trial was again resumed at half-past seven in the morning. In the course of this day several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Though the evidence pressed somewhat against the prisoner, the general impression appeared to be that its effect had been greatly weakened by the cross-examination. So far as the testimony had then reached, the prosecution had only attempted to show that the *Caroline* was actually destroyed within the waters of the United States; that she was private property, engaged in lawful transactions, not owned by or connected with the insurgent party on Navy Island: that she was destroyed by an armed force from the Canadian shore: and that a man named Durfee was killed by this party, or some one of them. In that stage of the evidence the verdict could not be anticipated; but the general opinion appeared to be that Mr. M'Leod would be acquitted. The affair of the seizure of Col. Grogan was still a most exciting topic in the States, and had been made the subject of a communication by the American Government to the British Minister at Washington. The papers did not contain any allusion to the object of the communication; but they all agreed, looking at their own statements of the case, that the British authorities would disavow the act of his arrest and punish the abductors. The new Cabinet had been completed: the following are the names and offices of its members:—Mr. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State: Mr. Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Abel P. Upshur, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. John C. Spencer, of New York, Secretary of War; Mr. Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, Attorney-general; Mr. Charles C. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Post-master-general. There had been an alarming collision on the Western Railway, between two trains travelling in

opposite directions coming in contact at full speed. The concussion was very serious, and many lives were lost. —By the *Acadia*, Capt. Rylie, which arrived last night at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 10th, and Halifax dates of the 18th, whence she sailed on the evening of that day. She brings the gratifying intelligence of the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod: the trial lasted eight days, and the jury without hesitation returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Judge Gridley, in summing up, is said to have expressed himself entirely in favour of Mr. M'Leod. The *Montreal Herald* states that Col. Grogan had been released by order of his Excellency Sir Richard Jackson, administrator of the Government, on application of the United States' authorities. He was handed over to an inspector of police, with directions to be safely escorted to the province line. The excitement caused by these unfortunate events was subsiding, and a better feeling springing up on both sides of the border. Beyond the above there is little news of interest either from the United States or Canada.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money have declined to 87⅞, and for the Account to 88⅛; Bank Stock left off at 163 to 161; India Stock, 243 to 244; Three per Cents. Reduced, 86¼; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Fraudulent Issue of Exchequer Bills.—Considerable excitement has been created for some days past among the moneyed circles and the public generally, by the announcement that a fraudulent issue of Exchequer-bills to a very large amount has been discovered; and it is said that, ever since the first issue of those bills in 1696, there never has existed so much alarm respecting that security as at the present moment. These frauds have been committed, it seems, through the agency of Mr. E. B. Smith, the chief clerk in the Exchequer-bill Office; and duplicate and triplicate bills, bearing the same mark and number, have been put in circulation, to the amount of about 200,000*l.*: but whether these bills are forgeries, or whether, having been regularly signed, they have been fraudulently obtained, appears as yet to be uncertain. Mr. Smith, who has admitted his participation in the fraudulent transaction, has been taken into custody; and others are likely to be arrested in connexion with the affair, which is regarded as an extensive confederacy. It has been ascertained that the bills, however procured, were applied to speculations in foreign funds, chiefly Spanish stock; and there has been a prevailing idea that the property would prove to be that of Prince Louis Napoleon, at present confined a state prisoner in the fortress of Ham. A strict investigation into the subject has been going on at the Home Office during the week, at which Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord Monteagle have been present. Nothing, however, has yet transpired tending to clear up the mystery in which the whole transaction is still involved. It has become an important question how the Treasury will deal with those parties who are the innocent holders of these securities: and doubts appear to be entertained whether they will be repaid. At present it seems to be believed that the safe course on the part of Government will be to draw in the whole of the bills of the present issues, and at once issue new ones, to remove the complication now existing. The late unexpected decline of nearly 2 per cent. in the Consol market is now supposed to have been brought on principally, if not entirely, through the influence of these spurious issues; as the system is known to have been in operation for a very long time, it is said for at least four years. In the mean time Exchequer-bills are scarcely saleable; the public mind is left in the greatest state of alarm; and the result of the inquiry instituted at the Treasury is looked to with much anxiety. The following Government notice relative to this affair has since been published:—"In order as far as possible to relieve the public from the anxiety occasioned by the recent disclosures as to the forgery of Exchequer-bills, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer think it right to announce that there is no reason to believe that any Exchequer-bills issued in March or June last by the paymaster of Exchequer-bills from their office, in regular exchange for bills of an antecedent date, are other than genuine. They think it right further to give notice, that all Exchequer-bills brought to the office of the Comptroller-general of the Exchequer will be examined and compared with the counterfoils in the said office, and such as correspond with the counterfoils will be certified as genuine, and stamped accordingly. The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have caused this notification to be made at the earliest period at which it was possible to make it, consistently with a due examination into the circumstances of the case."—It is thought that this notice, and the course mentioned as about to be adopted, will have the effect of putting an end at once to every difficulty in the Exchequer-bill market which has arisen from the fraudulent issue, and be immediately followed by a diminution, if not total extinction, of the commercial and money-market excitement upon the subject. It may perhaps be added, in order to set at rest the apprehension of those whose property may be invested in these securities, that there appear at present to be none under 1000*l.* that have been made the subject of fraudulent practices; and that among those already examined none have been condemned which are of a lower number than 6,000; Mr. Smith having selected, it is said, the higher numbers for reasons that will hereafter be made known. A notification from the Bank has also appeared at the Stock Exchange, stating that Exchequer-bills are for the present, and until further notice, not to be quoted in the lists of the house; the meaning of this notice being, that whoever deals in such securities before the pending difficulty at the Treasury shall be got over will do so at his own risk. On application being made at the Bank, the following numbers held in deposit there have been obtained, and also of those bills which belong to the Bank of Ireland, which may be useful to our readers. Grant of 11,000,000*l.*, dated June 16th, 1841; held by the Bank of Ireland:—6,919, 7,553—633 of 1,000*l.* each; 3,102, 3,202—100 of 500*l.*; 1,015, 1,073—59 of 200*l.*; 5,325, 5,381—157 of 100*l.*—Grant of 10,751,550*l.*, dated March 15th, 1841:—8,437, 8,633—197 of 1,000*l.* each, in the Bank of Ireland.—Bank of Ireland:—8,634, 8,694—61 of 1,000*l.*; 1,969, 2,125—15 of 500*l.*; 1,001, 1058—1,058 of 200*l.*; 4,010, 4,214—205 of 100*l.*—Grant of 11,000,000*l.*, dated March 15th, 1841; held by the Bank of Ireland:—8,403, 4,560—158 of 1,000*l.*; 5,696, 4,704—9 of 100*l.*—Of the above bills 25,000*l.* were sold by the Bank of England on the 16th of October, 1841; 8,437 to 8,461—25 of 1,000*l.* It is only necessary to observe, as a guide in the use of the above, that all numbers duplicate of those set forth, with the exception of the last 25, must be forgeries.

New Houses of Parliament.—The full number of masons are now at work at these buildings; and the number required by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, in Trafalgar-square and at Woolwich, are also nearly filled up. The contractors, it is said, will not refuse admission at the latter place to the masons lately in their employ, provided they make an early application; but if they do not, and even a small body of granite masons are taken on, they will refuse admission to every unionist.—A meeting of delegates from the several trades has been held for the purpose of giving full information relative to the strike of the masons; to discuss the best means to make them successful, and also to adopt measures to retaliate upon the press for having condemned the strike. The chairman stated that the meeting represented the collective wisdom of the trades, and truly demonstrated the sympathy which existed amongst the working classes. A detailed account was then read to the meeting, of the quarrel between the men and Mr. Allen, stating the several grievances of the former, which have already been laid before the public, and denied by the contractors. Several persons addressed the meeting, animadverting on the press for not having supported the masons, and also condemning the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Admiralty for having joined and supported Messrs. Grissell and Peto. A resolution was then moved and carried unanimously, approving of the strike, and attributing it to the tyranny of the foreman. Twenty pounds were handed in by a delegate from the carpenters, towards the support of the masons, whose funds were said to be nearly exhausted. It was stated that 400 men had left work; and after several other delegates had spoken on their behalf, resolutions pledging the meeting and the trades generally to support the strike were adopted.—Another meeting of a similar nature was held on Wednesday. There was a long and warm discussion on the subject of the course which the press had taken throughout the affair, which several delegates considered had been very unfair, more particularly the conduct of the *Times*, which, they said, had been the first, by its misrepresentations, to endeavour to mislead the public mind as to the proceedings of the masons, and cast odium upon their motives and policy. They suggested the discontinuance of the support of the working classes to any paper which took a part against them, as well as to every house of entertainment which took in that paper. The press, they considered, was the greatest enemy to the interests of the working classes. A motion was then carried reprobating in the strongest terms the conduct which had been pursued in reference to this affair both by the *Morning Advertiser* and the *Weekly Dispatch*, and pledging the meeting to use every endeavour to injure their circulation.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress at present existing among the operatives of Paisley, and other manufacturing districts in Renfrewshire. A deputation was present from the localities where the distress prevails; and several Members of Parliament attended the meeting. The chairman, Mr. Sheriff Rogers, briefly opened the business of the day, by observing that the situation of the Scotch manufacturers was greatly aggravated by the circumstance that the Poor-laws in that country were not the same as in England; but that they dealt with every man who was able to work, and did not, as a vagrant; and only provided for the relief of the aged and maimed; it having never been contemplated by the framers of those laws that under an enlightened Government, and in a Christian country, the people able and willing to work would be unable to find employment. The meeting was then addressed, at great length, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, one of the deputation from Paisley. He entered into details descriptive of the extreme poverty and destitution of the operatives in that town; and stated the absolute necessity there was that some relief should be afforded to keep them from starvation: that their own town had done all in their power, but their resources being exhausted, they had no alternative but to make an appeal to the benevolence of the citizens of London. In the course of his address he stated that of eighty manufacturing houses fifty had become bankrupt within the last three months; that there were 4,200 persons receiving charity before he left Paisley, and that that number had since been increased by 1,400. Lord Kinnaird then addressed the meeting, and proposed the first resolution, which embodied the facts of the existing distress: and this having been carried, a resolution on the necessity of an appeal to the public was adopted unanimously. A list of the subscriptions already raised was read; among which was 50*l.* with an accompanying letter from Sir R. Peel, and 25*l.* from Sir J. Graham. A committee was then appointed to solicit and promote subscriptions. The chairman has since received another communication from Sir R. Peel, stating the deep regret with which the Queen had heard of the necessity of such a fund, and inclosing a cheque for 100*l.*, as her Majesty's subscription.—A special meeting of the supporters of the New Hospital for the middle classes, called the Sanatorium, was held on Monday. The objects of the meeting were to receive the report of the provisional committee, and to decide as to the expediency of immediately opening the Institution. The report was read by Dr. Southwood Smith, and set forth that about two years since the plan of the future institution was laid before the public; that it was intended for the reception, not gratuitously, of invalids of the middle and educated classes, both male and female, but at a charge lower than they could live and be properly attended to in private lodgings. The public having considered the plan, pronounced itself favourable to its adoption. A committee having been formed, it was at first intended not to commence until subscriptions had been received to the amount of 3,000*l.*, and until fifty patients could be properly accommodated. Though the sum as yet received amounted to only 1,575*l.*, the committee had determined to begin on a smaller scale than they at first contemplated. They were about to take premises, and recommended that the institution should be opened with at first twelve patients. The sum in hand, without calculating what patients would pay, would be quite sufficient for such a commencement; and the house for which they were in treaty would accommodate a much larger number than twelve persons. On the motion that the report be adopted, Dr. Arnott urged that it was premature, and that it would prove injurious to open the institution with the insufficient funds in hand; he accordingly moved an amendment embodying that opinion. Considerable discussion ensued, which terminated in the withdrawal of the amendment. The report was then received, and a resolution agreed to, that the committee be empowered to open the institution forthwith, or as soon as they deem expedient.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The committee for conducting the City improvements, and the approaches to London Bridge, have directed the immediate sale of several houses in Lad-lane, to widen the place and join Cateaton-street, which has been within the last few days again thrown open from King-street, the main approach to Guildhall, to the Bank and Mansion-house; so that where the coachway was only open for one carriage, it is now open for four through Cateaton-street.—A deputation on the subject of improvements in Finsbury had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, but it is not known what was the result.—A petition is in course of signature from the inhabitants of the great south-western suburb, for widening Piccadilly, when the ranger's lodge is taken down, which is stated to be in contemplation. This improvement would, it is expected, materially increase the comfort of foot-passengers.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are proceeding with the arrangements to carry into effect the Act of Parliament for the improvement of the western portion of the Metropolis, by the formation of a new street from Coventry-street to Long-acre. In consequence of a report that Government could not raise the money for the above object, the chairman of the committee appointed to watch the Metropolis Improvements Bill for that district waited on Mr. Pennethorn, surveyor to the Woods and Forests, to ascertain if the rumour was correct, when he was informed that the whole of the money was positively raised and placed in the hands of the commissioners. Compensation has been awarded to the freehold proprietors of the land, of whom the Marquis of Salisbury possessed the largest area of ground, his property extending all along the proposed new line. In the course of the next week notices, it is said, will be issued to a portion of the leaseholders and tenants-at-will, occupants of houses and tenements along the intended new street, for them to send in their claims. The new street, however, will not be commenced till the ensuing spring.

Improvements on the Thames.—The delay and danger experienced in consequence of the crowded state of the river, between Greenwich and London-bridge, have suggested the expediency of providing some convenient place of landing for passengers by the large steamers; and with this view a steam-boat pier and landing wharf are now in progress at the village of Grays Thurrock, on the Essex side of the river, between Tilbury Fort and Purfleet, and within a short distance of the Blackwall and Eastern Counties line of Railway, to both of which it is intended there shall be suitable modes of conveyance at all times. The project has been taken up by a company of shareholders, who are, for the most part, connected with the county of Essex. The pier, which is nearly finished, is 400 feet long and eight feet wide; and from the indentation of the coast at this point, offers no obstruction to the navigation of the river, being approachable with perfect safety at low water, even by vessels of heavy burden. It is built on piles, twenty feet apart, to which the pathway is united by substantial woodwork. At the land entrance a toll-house has been erected, containing waiting-rooms on either side of the roadway and a spacious saloon attached, for the accommodation of passengers. The village of Grays, which is contiguous to the pier, will be approached by an ornamental road, now in progress of formation. From the present forward state of the works, it is expected that the whole will be completed by January, when it is proposed that the pier shall be opened to the public.

Wood Paving.—The Metropolitan Wood Paving Company have just completed about 4,000 or 5,000 yards of pavement in Regent-street, by direction of the Commis-

sioners of Woods and Forests. The pavement is laid upon a metallic sand concrete, and the grooves in the wood are cut much deeper than has hitherto been practised. On Saturday, at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a long and warm discussion arose relative to the minute for confirmation, noticed in our last, agreeing to accept the proposal of the proprietors of Rankin's patent, to lay down 600 yards of their specimen in Oxford-street, between South Molton-street and Duke-street, without subjecting the vestry to any outlay, but at an annual charge of 3*s.* per square yard. After some opposition the vote was taken, when the minute was confirmed by a majority of 25 to 15.

Fires.—On Monday a fire broke out at the King's Arms public-house, Castle-street, Long Acre, but was got under before it had extended beyond the basement part of the premises. It is supposed to have been caused by a heated coal flying out of the grate, in which the fire had been left burning; or as other accounts state, by some lighted tobacco falling unobserved amongst the sawdust in the tap-room.—On Saturday a fire occurred in the tan-yard of Mr. Harper, Bermondsey-street. It commenced in a warehouse where a quantity of casks of tallow and oil were deposited, but was fortunately subdued before any very extensive damage was done.—On Saturday a serious fire broke out at the Cock public house, Tothill-street, Westminster. The inmates were with difficulty rescued through the windows, and much injury was done before the flames were got under. It was occasioned, it is said, by the servant girl having fallen asleep, while reading in bed.—On Wednesday, a fire broke out on the premises of a firework manufacturer, named Clitherow, St. John-street, Whitechapel. On inquiry, it appeared that Mr. Clitherow, his wife, and a brother, had just completed the manufacture of a large quantity of fireworks, and had sat down to supper, leaving a large portion of the fireworks on the table, amongst which were several of what are called pound rockets. Of a sudden, some of the fireworks exploded, and so quickly communicated to the rockets and other fireworks on the floor, that the frontage of the house was blown out by the explosion, and soon after the house was in flames. Mrs. Clitherow and her brother escaped, but her husband was missed; in the course of some minutes, however, he was seen to jump out of a back window with his clothes on fire. On being taken up and the flames extinguished, it was found that he was so seriously burnt, that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. By the prompt arrival of several engines the fire was confined to the premises, which, however, were totally destroyed.

Deptford.—The effects of the late heavy rains have been seriously felt in this neighbourhood. On Thursday the Ravensbourne was observed to rise with great rapidity; and the sluices not being deemed sufficient to carry off the torrent, the flood-gates of the Kent water-works were opened; but to no purpose, for, in the course of an hour, the river overflowed its banks, and upwards of 1000 acres of pasture and garden grounds, belonging to Mr. Wyatt, a market-gardener, were speedily under water. The path leading from this town to Lewisham was stopped by the flood, and a pleasure-boat was sailing about in the fields. The lower part of Lewisham-road was, for a considerable distance, completely inundated, and the houses on either side some depth in water. The tide in the Thames rose to a great height, being within two steps of the landing place at Greenwich-pier, and it was apprehended that there would be a recurrence of the scene which took place last week.

Provincial News.

Bedford.—During the past week several destructive fires, which there is reason to believe have been the work of incendiaries, have occurred in various parts of the provinces, and occasioned considerable excitement and alarm. On Saturday evening two ricks of barley, at the farm of Mr. Joseph Berrill, were observed to be on fire, in the rick-yard close to the side of the road leading from this town to Ampthill. The supply of water was deficient, and the flames were consequently not extinguished for many hours. Fortunately the wind, though strong, was blowing so as to drive the flames away from the other stacks and ricks in the yard, and the loss was confined to the two ricks where the fire originated.—On Sunday night, another fire occurred at a farm in Heath and Reach, in this county, and was attended with the destruction of much agricultural produce and of several buildings.

Chichester.—At the recent quarter sessions in this town, a man named Simmons was tried for setting fire to a wheat-rick at Lyminster. About forty loads of sheaves were destroyed, and the prisoner had attempted, by his own confession, to set fire to another rick, but the dampness of the evening prevented the lucifer matches from igniting the straw. The prisoner, in his defence, said that hopes of pardon had been held out to him if he would confess, but this the witnesses positively denied. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

Gainsborough.—On Sunday this place was the scene of a serious domestic tragedy, of which the following are the particulars:—A young man named Wilson, a blacksmith at Morton, had for some time been paying his addresses to a young woman named Middleton; and an agreement to be married had been entered into, which, it is said, was to have been fulfilled on Sunday. It appears, however, that a rival had made a successful suit, and the girl refused to become the wife of Wilson. In consequence of this the latter formed a design to murder her, and then destroy himself. On Sunday evening, on meeting the girl with her new suitor, he made a plunge with a knife at her side, but having struck against her rib, the fatal purpose was not effected. The assassin then ran off, and was discovered the next morning hanging on a tree in a garden, quite dead. The young woman walked home after the blow, and was unconscious of having been stabbed, until, feeling a pain in her side and examining her clothes, she found them saturated with blood. A surgeon was sent for, who dressed the wound, and stated that no immediate danger was to be apprehended, but that if the wound had been inflicted a little lower, fatal consequences would have ensued. An inquest has been held on Wilson, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" returned.

Lancaster.—At the recent quarter sessions in this city, a case of some interest came before the magistrates. It was an appeal by the Lancaster and Preston Junction Railway Company against a rate of 750*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* laid by the overseers of the township of Ellel upon the portion of the line situated in that township, being after the rate of 250*l.* per mile, which was deemed too high. The chief question of dispute was, whether the toll account directed to be kept by the Railway Company should be taken as the basis upon which the rate was to be estimated; and secondly, what deductions ought to be made from such amount of toll. After a long and minute investigation into all the merits of the case, the magistrates came to the conclusion to reduce the rate from 780*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* to 436*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, which is a fraction under 140*l.* per mile. The case lasted upwards of eight hours, and our correspondent informs us that it excited much interest in the neighbourhood.—Another case has recently been tried here of some interest, as deciding the question of the right of catching salmon after the 29th Sept. Mr. W. Coulthard was examined before the bench of magistrates charged with taking a salmon, in the river Lune, on the 1st Oct. The original acts of Parliament having first been read, which fenced the Lune among other rivers, and also the act passed in the reign of George II. for altering the style, a witness was examined at some length, who deposed that about four o'clock in the morning of the day in question, he saw the defendant proceed to one of the Scotch balks on the river and take out a salmon. For the defence it was urged that the witness's evidence was not conclusive, as at the distance he admitted he was, and at such a time in the morning, it was impossible he could identify any person; and secondly, that the act altering the style had not altered the fence-time as originally fixed in the reign of Richard II., which ordained that the rivers named in it should be in fence from Michaelmas to the Purification. This time had been fixed because the seasons were suitable, and was not to be altered by a statute enacted for purposes entirely different, as was that altering the style. If this view were correct, then no offence had been committed, because the river was open until Old Michaelmas day, the 10th Oct. The bench here interfered, and expressed their opinion that for the fencing of the river the new style was to be observed. After deliberating for some time on other points, the Chairman said, the Bench had come to the determination to convict Coulthard in the sum of 5*l.*, but would give time to the defendant that he might consider whether or not he should appeal against the decision. The defendant's attorney said his client would not appeal, but would take another remedy.

Ludgershall.—A local paper states, that the village labourers in several parishes in this neighbourhood have suffered very much of late from having been robbed of their stocks of bees. It seems that a few good hives are looked upon by poor families in this locality as a certain security for the payment of their rent, from the honey and wax they will produce, and the loss of them, therefore, becomes a serious consideration. It is during the dark and windy nights that these depredations are committed by parties who, it is said, travel the country for the express purpose. They are in the habit of removing the hives from their stands to some field adjacent, and after digging holes in the earth, cause a quantity of brimstone to be burned under the hives, which effectually destroys the bees; they then possess themselves of the wax and the honey, leaving the hives behind them.

Manchester.—The state of trade in this town is still represented as in a very depressed state, with little prospect of amendment. Two failures have been announced within the last few days—one of a manufacturing house in Mosley-street, the engagements of which are stated to be 21,000*l.*; the other of a bleacher at Bolton, which is said to be of smaller importance. Accounts also have been received here of some failures at Hamburgh; but it is not yet known whether they are likely to have an immediate effect on the market here to any serious extent.

Mansfield.—A few days since the inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood were alarmed by a fire breaking out in the stack-yard of Mr. Clarke, of Kirkby Hardwick. The Norwich Union engine was quickly despatched, and when it arrived not more than two stacks were on fire; and other engines were there already. The flames continued to increase in spite of all the efforts made to subdue them, and in a short time four stack-frames, each nearly 150 yards long, were involved in the fire. It was one of the most extensive stack-yards for miles round, being the produce of 500 acres of rich land. Fears were at one time entertained that the house and premises would become a prey to the flames, but this was fortunately prevented. The loss is estimated at about 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*, the grain alone being worth more than 2,000*l.*; besides which there were hay and seed-stacks destroyed. The fire seems to be attributed, but not with certainty, to an incendiary; and this suspicion was strengthened by a statement, that the yard burst into flames at each end almost at the same moment. It has, however, been asserted by some, that a fire-balloon was seen at the time hovering in the direction of the stack-yard.

Newcastle.—A deputation from the workmen who left their employment at the new Houses of Parliament are at present visiting the towns in this neighbourhood, and meetings have been held for the purpose of taking measures to promote the success of the strike, both in this town and also in Sunderland and South Shields.—A public meeting has been held in this town for the purpose of informing the shipowners and others of the oppression under which the coal-whippers of London now labour, and of removing any false impression which may have been created against them. The secretary of the Coal Whippers' Society went into a detail of the present degraded condition of this class of men, and showed, by extracts from a report of the committee of the House of Commons, the system of monopoly exercised against them by the publicans of Wapping, &c., whereby the better part of their earnings was sacrificed for drink, and themselves and families reduced to the greatest indigence and distress. Two men, deputed by their fellow-workmen in London to attend the meeting, then spoke, and described the oppressive system adopted by the public house keepers, who, having the power in their own hands of engaging the men for the ships, by making interest with the captains, &c., compelled every gang of whippers to expend full two-thirds of their earnings at the respective houses at which they were hired, and the whippers now sought to destroy this undue influence by the establishment of a coal-office for the transaction of their affairs, by which the men would be enabled to carry home to their families the full amount of their wages. Resolutions were then passed condemnatory of the present system, and pledging the meeting to give their utmost support, to enable the coal-whippers "to obtain their rights by the destruction of the present monopoly."

Norwich.—A meeting of the Chartists of this city has been held at St. Andrew's Hall, which was granted by the mayor for the occasion, for the purpose of considering the best means of remedying the distress existing among the operatives in this city and the country at large. There were about five hundred present, and the different speakers, after drawing very startling pictures of the distress and destitution existing among the lower classes, proposed that an application should be made to Government for a grant of twenty millions, with which to locate the poor on the waste lands; and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously.—At the recent city sessions here, the following unusual occurrence took place:—On the grand jury being about to be sworn, Mr. Macro, woollen-draper, London-street, presented a letter to the court addressed to the recorder. The town-clerk read the letter, by which it appeared that Mr. Macro did not think it right to take the oath required by a grand juryman, and his objection was, that he read in the Bible, "Swear not at all. Above all things, swear not; but let your yea be yea, and nay nay;" and that if he kissed the book containing those sentences, his conscience would dictate that he was doing wrong. The Recorder told Mr. Macro that he considered his scripture annotations totally misapplied; and that if he persisted in refusing to be sworn, he must be fined. Mr. Macro, however, could not be convinced, and was consequently fined 50*l.*

Portsmouth.—Orders have been sent by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Chief Surveyor-General of the Navy, and the Governors of this as well as the other Royal dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, Plymouth, and Pembroke, to send in immediately to the Board a correct statement of the present efficient state or sea-worthiness of all the ships within their respective dockyards, after undergoing a careful survey as to their fitness for active service. It is stated to be the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to reduce a great many small line-of-battle ships and 74-gun ships to 50-gun frigates, similar to the *President*, *Vernon*, &c., so as to compete with those of the United States, France, Austria, and Russia, which are all of large dimensions. The greatest activity prevails in consequence of these orders in all the naval departments.—A fatal accident took place in the dockyard on Sunday night. Ensign Rushbrooke, attended by a corporal named Williams, of the 32d regiment, to which they both belonged, were on the detached guard, and in going the night-rounds, owing to the darkness of the night, they fell into the dock and were both drowned. Ensign Rushbrooke was the son of Col. Rushbrooke, M.P. for West Suffolk, and had been only a short time in the army. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned" returned; the jury at the same time expressing very strongly their regret that the lives, not only of the military, but the police, should be risked for the want of some protection round the different docks and wharfs in the yard.—During the operations on the wreck of the *Royal George*, since our last notice of them, the only curiosities that have been recovered are part of a German flute, and four silver tea-spoons. The latter were consolidated into one dark-coloured mass by some process of oxidation, so that in attempting to separate them one broke. These are the only articles of plate recovered. It is proposed to submit these spoons, which were known to be silver by rubbing off the dark crust on the surface, to some eminent chemist, to be analysed; it being considered a remarkable circumstance that silver should be more injured under salt-water than brass—everything made of the latter material, from a 24-pounder to the smallest article recovered from the wreck, having been found in a perfect state. In consequence of his having received letters of inquiry on the subject, Col. Pasley has stated that the report of a set of marking types, with the supposed initials of our P. Durham, having been got up from the wreck of the *Royal George*, and which we referred to in our last, is perfectly erroneous.

Radbrook.—A case of incendiarism was committed near this place on the 24th inst., on the premises of Mr. Ralph Smith, whereby a barn, feeding stalls, shedding, and several ricks of oats, beans, stubble, wheat, and other property

to a considerable amount, were entirely consumed. Government have offered a reward of 150*l.* for the apprehension of the person or persons by whom the act was committed.

Ringmer.—This village has been in a state of great excitement since the examination and committal of the man General Washer, charged, as stated in our last, with the murder of a woman named Hannah Devonshire. From the evidence it would seem that more than one was concerned in the murder; and three other men, named Steadman, Pockney, and Briggs, have since been apprehended. They were all seen in the public-house with the woman on the evening of the murder, and it is reported that Steadman has made a confession of the whole affair; but this cannot be positively known until the next examination of the prisoners, which is shortly to take place.

Southmolton.—We noticed in our last the serious fire that had occurred at this place, and the damage done by the heavy floods that happened at the same time. It appears that during the inundation a commercial gentleman, coming from the Torrington side of Umberleigh-bridge, in a gig, reached the centre of the bridge, when, finding that he could not proceed without danger, he was obliged to remain there twelve hours with his horse and gig, no one daring to render him assistance. Another person in the road by the side of the river, near the same spot, got so deep into the water that, finding his gig afloat, he mounted his horse, cut the harness, and thus escaped. The houses destroyed by the late conflagration are 105; and the whole property destroyed amounts to 5,000*l.* A subscription in aid of the sufferers has been opened, and 250*l.* already contributed.

Southampton.—The report on the Hampshire Rural Constabulary states that some proof of the tendency of the new force to lessen crime may be found in the great reduction which has taken place since its establishment in the expenses of prosecutions. The cost of prosecutions for the quarter ending Michaelmas, 1839, was 1,750*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, while in the quarter ending 1840, it was 1,248*l.* 11*s.*, and for the quarter just ended only 710*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, being less by 1,000*l.* than it was two years ago, when the police had not been established. The number of committals to the county prison shows the same results. The vagrants who used to infest the county are now driven out of it; and a proof of the efficiency of the police force to clear the county of vagrants is stated to be that of the county of Carmarthen, where an application had been made for a similar force to clear it from the beggars who were driven out of other counties by the establishment of police, and sought refuge in that.

Sunderland.—A special sessions has been held in this town for the purpose of adjudicating on a claim brought by Mr. Torbock, surgeon, the owner of the Reform Tavern in Whitburn-street, for damage done to his property by a mob on the 17th Sept. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Edward Liddle, the occupant of the house, was brought before the magistrates and charged with shooting at Lord Howick; and it was during the riot which took place on this occasion that the house was damaged in the manner alleged. The magistrates, after hearing evidence, awarded 30*l.*, the amount of compensation claimed. It is said that the great injury done to the property of the tenant, Mr. Liddle, will have to be recovered by an action at law, as the statute only allows magistrates to award damage done to property by riotous mobs to the extent of 30*l.*

Tiverton.—The heavy rains during the preceding week produced a flood here on Saturday, the 24th inst., higher than any which has been seen since 1809. About the middle of the day the Lowman overflowed the road opposite the Grammar School, entering into the adjacent houses and causing much inconvenience, but without attaining any extraordinary height. In the afternoon, however, it was perceived that the Exe was rising very rapidly, and the whole of the meadows adjoining its course were under water. Considerable quantities of timber, gates, &c., were borne along by the stream, and at some of the turns a good deal of wood was secured; at about five o'clock it attained its greatest height, and soon began to subside. The gas-works being under water for some time, no light could be supplied to the town. No very serious mischief has been done in the neighbourhood, but the suspension-bridge at Oakford has lost one of its piers, and several other minor instances of damage are mentioned.

Windsor.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert having taken the whole of the stock and crops of the Norfolk, Flemish, and Home Farms, which have lately been valued to his Royal Highness, as noticed in a previous Number, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a sale of a large portion of the surplus live and dead stock, selected from the three farms, has taken place at Norfolk Farm. The stock disposed of, which is said to have been in high condition, realised good prices, and consisted of 38 Scotch bullocks, 7 Durham cows, 5 Herefordshire oxen, 297 Southdown wethers and ewes, 5 milch cows, a fine Durham white bull, calves, Suffolk cart-horses and mares, colts, saddle-horses, &c. In addition to the live stock, there was a quantity of waggons, carts, harness, ploughs, harrows, rollers, and various other agricultural implements. The sale, the proceeds of which amounted to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, attracted a number of persons from various parts of the kingdom, and there was consequently great competition throughout the day, especially for the Herefordshire oxen, the Scotch bullocks, and the superior fat wethers. The Scotch cattle, which were forward in condition, realised, upon an average, upwards of 20*l.* per head; while a few lots of the same description, in very high condition, fetched 26*l.* and 27*l.* Five fat Herefordshire oxen averaged 30 guineas a head. The beautiful and well-bred Durham bull, perfectly white, sold for only 18*l.* 6*s.* The Southdown wethers realised 40*s.* a head and the superior fat wethers of the same breed, 45*s.* and 46*s.* Flemish Farm, which is in the parish of New Windsor, is of the extent of about 300 acres; and Norfolk Farm, which is considerably larger, is in the parish of Old Windsor. They are both in the Great Park, and are distant from each other about two miles and a half. Norfolk Farm was, until lately, and for many years past, under the superintendence of Mr. Kendall, appointed by the Woods and Forests; but that gentleman has now retired to make way for Col. Wemyss, one of her Majesty's Equerries, who has been appointed by Prince Albert to the sole management of the farms now taken into occupation by his Royal Highness. A portion of Cumberland Lodge is now undergoing alterations and repairs, for the occupation of Col. Wemyss, who will thus possess a convenient residence in the immediate neighbourhood of his Royal Highness's farms. It was expected that Shaw Farm, contiguous to Frogmore, would have been also taken by Prince Albert; but his Royal Highness having determined not to take this Crown farm himself, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have let it on lease to Mr. Watkins. This farm contains about 260 acres, and is in a very high state of cultivation. It has been rumoured that it is not at all improbable that, for the future, there will be a sufficient quantity of stock bred and kept upon these farms to supply the Royal table, as well as the whole of her Majesty's household.

Wrexham.—The inhabitants of this place have lately been alarmed by a fire which broke out at midnight in three large stacks of corn in the cattle-market, part being the tithe of the parish, and the other the property of Mr. Jones. The fire-engines were quickly upon the spot, and every assistance was rendered to save the stacks, but in vain. A fortnight previously, a fire broke out in the tithe corn, adjoining these stacks, but owing to prompt assistance was soon extinguished. In the present instance the fire, it seems, was not confined to any one part of the stacks, but the whole was enveloped in flames at the same time; and it is consequently suspected to be the act of an incendiary.

York.—A few days since, 18 stacks, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, straw, hay, and beans, the property of Mr. John Wilson, of Grimston, farmer, were set on fire by an incendiary. Assistance was obtained from this city as soon as the flames were discovered, but they had obtained too great an ascendancy to be extinguished. The amount of property destroyed is 300*l.* Suspicions that it was the work of an incendiary having been excited, the Superintendent of the Police in this city repaired to the spot, and from the inquiries he made, ordered the apprehension of a man named Thomas Shackleton. He was taken before the magistrates, but after examination was discharged, it appearing that he had only been heard to say that he would fire Mr. Wilson's stacks, because, as poor-law guardian for Grimston, he had refused him relief. It was also proved that he was at another place on the night in question. A reward of 200*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the party or parties by whom it was done.—From a paper laid before the Poor-law Guardians, it appears that the population of this city and the townships comprised in the union, as returned by the census enumerators, is as follows:—The city district, 27,558; out-townships or country district, 13,946; parishes and townships not represented in the union, 4,573; total in the whole union, 46,077.—The Duke of Sussex, accompanied by the Earl of Zetland, has paid a visit to this city for the purpose of holding a lodge of Freemasons. Shortly after his Royal Highness's arrival, he was waited upon by the Lord Mayor, and a deputation who presented a congratulatory address, which had been agreed upon at a meeting of the council. His Royal Highness graciously received them, and in reply spoke at some length. After the presentation a grand lodge was held in the state-room of the Mansion-house, which had been lent for the occasion, the Earl of Zetland, as Provincial Grand Master, in the chair; and in the evening, a dinner, at which near two hundred masons were present, was prepared in the Guildhall. The proceedings were quite private. On the following morning, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Earl of Zetland, left this city for Aske, near Richmond, the seat of his Lordship.

Railways.—A fatal accident has happened on the line of the Great Western Railway near the Box tunnel. It appears that the mail-train was going up the incline near this place, where it is usual to have the assistance of a second engine to push the train up. The train had gone forward, and the engine was approaching from the station for this purpose, when two labourers on the line attempting to cross between them were both knocked down, and one of them killed on the spot; the other escaping with only a few slight injuries.—An inquest has been held on Cornelius Stone, a labourer employed on the Birmingham Railway. It seems he was engaged at the Wolverton station, carrying materials from one side of the line to the other, when he was knocked down, in attempting to cross the rails, by the engine of an up-train, his attention at the time being directed to a down-train which was approaching. The engine passed over his legs, fracturing them, and causing other serious injuries, from the effects of which he died. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death,' with a deodand of one shilling, and considered the company to blame in allowing their labourers to cross the line when the trains were so near at hand, particularly as it appeared in this case that the policemen on duty had no orders to prohibit them from so doing.—A fatal accident has happened on the Midland Counties Railway near Beeston. It appears from the statement of the engineer that while proceeding with the mail-train from Derby to Nottingham, and when about a quarter of a mile from the Beeston station, he perceived something a-head running across the line; but the morning being dark, he could not distinguish what it was. The train was moving at the rate of about 25 miles an hour, and being but a short distance from the object when he first saw it, it was quite impossible to stop in time, and the engine, striking the object, knocked it down, and all the carriages passed over it. The train was immediately stopped, when it was found that it had passed over a man who was quite dead. On inquiry, he was discovered to be a resident at Arnold, named William Hofton: he had been seen at a neighbouring public-house late on the previous night, in a state of intoxication: but it was not known how he came upon the line. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death."—On Saturday an accident happened on the London and Blackwall Railway to a man named Upton, employed by the Company. It appears that while engaged with some other labourers in turning the carriages at the Blackwall terminus, an iron block fell from the machine used for that purpose, by which several of his ribs were fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was taken to the London Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous state.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Leamington, it has been decided to take active measures for the construction of a branch railway to connect that place with the London and Birmingham Railway.—On Thursday, the non-arrival at Brighton of the night-train from London at its usual hour produced considerable sensation in that town; an hour and a half elapsed, and great alarm began to be felt, when at length the train arrived with the mail, and it was ascertained that a slip of earth had taken place in the vicinity of Mertham, which stopped the progress of the train, but which fortunately was discovered in time to prevent accidents. The trains ceased running from Mertham during the following day, and an engineer left London for the purpose of inspection.—Intelligence has been received in town that Mr. T. Phillips, the lecturer on music, and formerly principal tenor-singer at the Lyceum and Drury-lane Theatres, met with his death on Wednesday, as he was proceeding by the Liverpool railroad. It is said that his foot slipped, either in going in or coming out of a carriage, when he fell, and both his legs were severely crushed, from the effects of which he died in a very short time.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week:—Blackwall, 774*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,019*l.*; Great North of England, 1,451*l.*; Eastern Counties, 815*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 290*l.*; Birmingham, 16,805*l.*; Great Western, 13,545*l.*; Greenwich, 828*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 910*l.*; South Western, 5,311; Birmingham and Derby, 1,120*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,980; North Midland, 4,520*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,475*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,604*l.*; and Hull and Selby, 1,055*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has received from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city, and from the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, addresses of congratulation on his appointment and on his arrival in the metropolis. His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Countess de Grey and a numerous suite, returned his cordial thanks for the addresses thus presented, and said, that anxious as he was to merit a continuance of their good opinion, he felt that he could only effect that object by a perfect abstinence from all party feelings, and by the strictest impartiality in the adminstration of the law. It would afford him much gratification to contribute to the encouragement of the fine arts, and to the maintenance of the institutions connected with them; for he knew no means which have a more effectual tendency to promote industry, to foster talent, and to bring together those who may conscientiously differ upon other subjects. He would do his utmost to maintain unimpaired the legislative union between this country and Great Britain; and he relied with confidence upon those who then welcomed him for support in carrying his efforts into effect. He conscientiously believed that union to be for the interest of both parts of the Empire, and he felt convinced that irreparable injury would be inflicted upon Ireland by the repeal of it. In conclusion, he begged to thank them for the expression of their feelings towards Lady de Grey. On returning to her native country, after many years of absence, it would, he said, be a source of unmixed satisfaction to her to think that she was included in the good opinion which they entertained of her family; and he could venture, on her behalf, to assure them that she would endeavour to show her gratitude, by fulfilling to her utmost the duties of the station in which she was placed, and by contributing to relieve the wants and necessities of those around her. On Saturday his Excellency received a Deputation from the Royal Dublin Society in order to hear a statement of the present condition of the Society, in consequence of the withdrawal of the grant by the late Government, which we have before referred to. His Excellency entered warmly into the subject, and promised to give an early and attentive consideration to it, in order to render the Society as beneficial as possible for the purposes for which it was originally founded.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. On Mr. O'Connell's appearance he was loudly cheered as the new Lord Mayor of the city, to which office he is expected to be chosen on Monday, as the result of the successful termination of the municipal elections in favour of the Liberal party. Several letters, inclosing subscriptions to the amount of 350*l.*, were read from the United States and Canada. Mr. O'Connell moved the insertion on the minutes of the document from the latter country, and expressed his delight that the Canadians could be admitted to membership in that association, as they were British subjects. Their American

friends, although not admissible as members, could co-operate with Ireland by sympathy, by their contributions, and by forming public opinion in their favour. As a British legislator he had always voted against every oppression sought to be inflicted on Canada, and in favour of any measure brought forward for her relief; but the moment her inhabitants had the folly and wickedness to resort to arms, he ceased to interest himself in their behalf. Had they kept within the limits of the law, they must have been successful; but when they attempted force, they found the British too powerful with bayonet and cannon, and were put down as they deserved to be. His secret was to be always in the right, and never to violate the law. He was, therefore, glad of the opportunity of making a marked distinction between the maniac struggles of Papineau and the peaceful agitation in which he was engaged. Mr. O'Connell proceeded to address the meeting at considerable length, principally in relation to America, and expressing the thankfulness they owed to that country for her munificent contributions.—In connexion with the subject of repeal, some excitement has been occasioned by the secession from its ranks of two of its leading supporters, Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. O'Brien. The former gentleman has published at considerable length his reasons for taking this step. He refutes the argument, in favour of the Repeal of the Union, founded on the assertion that an experiment had been made, and that England had refused equality of rights to Ireland, by maintaining that a fair experiment has not been made. He appeals to the advocates of the measure, those, he says, who have their country's good at heart, whether after 11 years, during which the question has been kept before the country, it is not now time that they should demand to have some distinct course of action explained to them, which would show a probability of its attainment, or else that they should discontinue an agitation productive of so many evils. He concludes by calling upon Mr. O'Connell, as the great leader of the movement, to controvert him, if he can remove the objections he has raised; adding that if he can show that the repeal of the Union can be obtained, and the independence of Ireland preserved by moral power, he is then welcome to derive all those advantages to the cause which he seems to contemplate from discussion; but if he cannot, he hopes he will be induced to desist from so injurious a course, and to apply his talents and great influence over a confiding people to more beneficial objects. Mr. O'Brien justifies his withdrawal from the association on the same grounds, viz.—the impracticability of repeal, or if practicable the evil results that would ensue from it. After quoting the opinion of Mr. Burke, that the closest connexion between Great Britain and Ireland is essential to the well-being of both, he concludes as follows:—"Suppose for an instant the repeal carried, what class of men would occupy the Irish House of Commons? The men of property, the bitter opponents of the measure, could not expect to be preferred to its warm advocates: the Exchange would adjourn to College-green, with this fatal accompaniment—the influence of the only man of responsibility amongst them would have ceased. In her best days, the best Parliament Ireland could form was corrupt, seditious, turbulent. Where will Mr. O'Connell get the moral elements for a Parliament created, not by the virtue, property, intelligence of the land, but five million shillings? You have introduced a new political feature into your association; you are seeking for foreign sympathy, you are making Ireland play the swaggering courtesan, the bullying beggar, at every door in Europe. Look to Scotland, the happy contented sister of glorious England, while Ireland makes herself a second Poland—a rallying spot for the disaffected of the earth."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On the subject of the recent disputes connected with the Scotch Church, a local paper states that it is confidently reported that three of the leaders of the non-intrusion party (Rev. Messrs. Candlish and Cunningham, and Mr. Dunlop) recently met in this city three of the leaders of the moderates (the Lord Justice Clerk, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Muir), and in the presence of Sir G. Sinclair, who acted as moderator or umpire on the occasion, took upon themselves to arrange these disputes on the following basis, viz., that patronage should remain in full force; but that the patron should present to the parish a list of six candidates, the people's choice of one of whom to be absolute. It is further added, that the whole question may now be considered at rest, as there is reason to believe that Sir R. Peel, if allowed, is prepared to carry this religious treaty into effect.

Inverness.—It is reported that Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N., has been appointed by Government to make inquiries, by a personal tour and inspection, with the view of ascertaining whether, if the improvements suggested on the Caledonian Canal be executed, the trade of the country will derive any corresponding advantage. Sir Edward is expected shortly to arrive in this town, when he will proceed to examine the line of the canal, particularly the entrances from the Moray Frith and the Linnhe Loch, after which he will proceed south to hold personal communication with the principal shipowners and merchants in Liverpool, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Leith, and Hull, as to the probable extent that vessels sailing from those ports would avail themselves of the canal, if the projected improvements were carried into effect. Hopes are entertained that the result of this inquiry may be in favour of the completion and improvement of the canal.

Paisley.—We have already referred to the great distress existing among the labouring classes of this town; and the statements given in another part of this Paper, at a public meeting held in London for the purpose of affording them some relief, will explain in a great measure the character and extent of the evil. The following statement, however, may be interesting, as affording additional particulars with regard to the number of operatives at present out of work; it is said to be the result of a minute investigation made shortly before the Deputation left this town from actual survey by confidential committees, specially appointed by the authorities and relief committees. The number of loom-steads altogether in the town was 5,746, of which only 3,158 were employed at all. The number of looms unemployed was 1,717, and the number of shops without looms at all, the possessors having been compelled to sell their looms and materials for subsistence, was 871. By an exact calculation which had been made, nearly 6,000 persons, men, women, and children, were thrown destitute upon public charity by the standing-still of those 1,717 looms. The number of tradesmen's houses at present unoccupied was 440; the number of retail shops shut up was not less than 100. There were a short time since 4,200 persons receiving charity, and that number had now increased to 5,600, so that distress would appear to be making rapid progress.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

Monday.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 Sovs. each. D.M. (4 Subs.)*—Lord Albemarle's Buffalo (Whitehouse), 1; Duke of Rutland's The Genius, 2; Lord Exeter's Scarf, 3. Betting—6 to 4 agst Scarf, 5 to 2 agst The Genius, and 7 to 4 agst Buffalo. Scarf made play at a good pace, The Genius lying second, and Buffalo third, until within half a distance of home, where Buffalo went up, and after a very pretty race won by a head. The filly was a good third.

Mr. Goodman's Mungo Park (Crouch) beat Mr. Byng's Ca Ira; T.Y.C.; 50. Betting—10 to 6 on Mungo Park. Won by a length.

Mr. Byng's Garry Owen (Nat) beat Mr. Goodman's Sister to Glencoe; T.Y.C.; 50. Betting—10 to 6 on Garry Owen. Won by four lengths.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 Sovs. each. 20 ft. The second saves his stake. (40 Subs.)—Col. Peel's c. by The Colonel, out of Hester (Nat), 1; Mr. Treen's Barrier, 2; Mr. Wreford's Wiseacre, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Thornhill's Eusebia, Lord Albemarle's Robin, Lord Exeter's Revision, Mr. Shackel's Meal (2lbs. extra), Mr. Wood's Timoleon, Lord Orford's Bridal. Betting—5 to 2 agst Barrier (taken), 5 to 2 agst Wiseacre, 3 to 1 agst the winner, and 5 to 1 agst Eusebia. Timoleon and Bridal made the running nearly abreast, followed by Meal and Robin, the two favourites lying off; in this order the race proceeded until within a distance of ending, when the Hester colt passed the leading horses, with Barrier and Wiseacre at his heels; kept them there without difficulty, and won in a canter by a couple of lengths, Barrier beating Wiseacre by a length; Meal, Robin, and Timoleon, were fourth, fifth, and sixth, but not within some lengths of the winner. There was only one false start.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 Sovs. each, with 100 added. Last mile and a distance of B.C. (82 Subs.)—Mr. Holmes's Vulcan (Nat), 1; Mr. Etwall's c. by Mulatto, out of Melody, 2; Mr. Denham's Compensation, 3; Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, 4. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Wreford's Wardan, Lord Miltown's Cruiskeen, Mr. Clark's The Corsair, Major Hay's Retriever, Mr. Theobald's Pocahontas, Mr. Meiklam's Broadwath, Mr. Forth's Miss Stilton, Lord Miltown's Zelmyra, Mr. Wigram's Teleta, Lord Palmerston's [illegible], Mr. [illegible]'s c. by Bentley out of Emma, Lord Exeter's Sinistria, Lord Eglintoun's The Young'un, Mr. Garrard's Dromedary, Lord Miltown's Wirrestrew, Col. Crauford's Ermengardis, Mr. Thornhill's St. Colomb, Lord Chesterfield's Henri Quatre, Mr. Negus's Portsoken. Betting—7 to 4 agst Melody colt, 7 to 1 agst The Young'un, 12 to 1 agst Henri Quatre, 12 to 1 agst Compensation, 17 to 1 agst The Corsair (taken), 20 to 1 agst Cruiskeen, 20 to 1 agst Broadwath, 20 to 1 agst Vulcan, 25 to 1 agst Miss Stilton, 30 to 1 agst Emma colt. There were three false starts; at the fourth attempt the whole got away well. Compensation taking the lead at a great pace, attended by the Melody colt, Henri Quatre, Wardan, and Ermengardis, the others in a line next and left of them. In this position they reached the turn of the lands, where the Melody colt passed Compensation, and made running at so great a pace, that before they reached the Duke's stand the tailing was "awful." At the Duke's stand Wardan and Ermengardis retired, and when about 300 yards from home Compensation and Henri Quatre were fairly beaten. Vulcan, who had all along been in the front rank, now went up to the favourite, headed him instanter, and won very cleverly by a length. Compensation was a bad third, I-am-not-aware fourth, Henri Quatre fifth, Ermengardis and Wirrestrew fifth and sixth, and The Corsair seventh. 30 and 33 to 1 were laid against the winner just before starting.

Fifty Pounds. Last Three Miles of B.C. The winner to be sold for 300 Guineas.—Duke of Grafton's Mosque (Nat), 1; Lord Albemarle's b. c. by Plenipo—Antiope, 2; Mr. Eddison's The Ruler, 3; Mr. Booth's Benjamin, 4; Mr. Stirling's The Pocket Viper, 5; Mr. Bradford's Creole, 6; Lord G. Bentinck's Tripoli, 7. Betting—5 to 4 on Mosque. Creole made the running to the bushes, where it was taken up by Mosque, followed by the Antiope colt and Ruler, who finished the race, Mosque keeping the lead, and winning easy by two lengths. The others were so effectually tailed that the judge placed the whole. The winner was claimed.

Mr. Greville's Palæmon (Nat), beat Lord Exeter's Abydos, T.Y.C. 100, h. ft. 5 to 4 on Abydos. Won by half a length.

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt (Robinson), beat Lord Exeter's Scutari. D.M. 200, h. ft. Even betting. Won by half a length.

Handicap Plate of 100l. D. I.—Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware (Chapple), 1; Lord Miltown's Cruiskeen, 2; Mr. I. Day's Tamburini, 3. The following also started but were not placed:—Duke of Rutland's Flambeau; Mr. Wreford's Wardan; Mr. Treen's Fitzroy; Mr. Payne's Welfare; Mr. Graydon's Clinker; Mr. Bell's Thirsk; and Mr. Bradford's Vigilance. Betting—7 to 2 agst I-am-not-aware, 9 to 2 agst Welfare, 6 to 1 agst Flambeau, 7 to 1 agst Fitzroy, and 10 to 1 agst Tamburini. Thirsk and Vigilance cut out the work until half-way between the turn of the lands and the Duke's stand, where they were [illegible] by the rack. Cruiskeen and I-am-not-aware then strided [illegible], and made a pretty finish, I-am-not-aware winning by a neck. Tamburini was a bad third, but clear of Clinker and Welfare, who were fourth and fifth, the others tailed off a long way from home.

Wednesday.—[illegible] *each. First half of Ab. M. The winner to be sold for 150l.* [illegible]—Mr. Theobald's f. by Came, out of Citron, Pettit, 1; Colonel Peel's Brother to Vulture, 2; Lord G. Bentinck's Crusader, 3; Lord Exeter's Rodosto, 4. Betting—5 to 4 agst Rodosto, and 6 to 4 agst Brother to Vulture. The filly made all the running, and won cleverly by a length; she was claimed.

Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 150l. ft. 7 subs.—Col. Peel's Rochester (Bartholomew), 1; Mr. Beresford's Indolence, 2; Mr. Whitley's b. f. by Sir Hercules out of Octavia, 3. The following also started but were not placed:—Mr. Cooper's Alice, 3 yrs., Mr. Sadler's Diversion, 4 yrs., Mr. S. Scott's Jane, 3 yrs., and Lord Orford's gr. f. by Clearwell out of Chapeau d'Espagne's dam, 2 yrs. Betting—7 to 4 agst Diversion, 3 to 1 agst Lord Orford's filly, and 4 to 1 agst the winner. Indolence made play followed by Rochester, until half-way up the cords, where he challenged, and, after a sharp struggle, won cleverly by a length.

Subscription Plate of 50l. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 350l., &c.—Lord Jersey's c. by Touchstone out of Joachim's dam, Darling), 1; Lord Chesterfield's Henri Quatre, 2. The following were not placed:—Mr Gardner's c. by Camel out of Cecilia, 3 yrs., Mr. Ellis's f. by Buzzard out of Maud, 3 yrs., Duke of Portland's c. by Mundig out of Thebes, 3 yrs., Mr. Ford's Heads or Tails, 2 yrs., Lord Exeter's Revision, 2 yrs., Mr. Verrall's Junius, 2 yrs., Mr. Greenall's [illegible] c. by Wiseacre out of Clara's dam, 2 yrs., and Mr. Forth's Vibration. Betting—11 to 8 agst Henri Quatre, 4 to 1 agst Greenall's c., 4 to 1 agst Mr. Gardner's colt, and 5 to 1 agst the winner. The Thebes colt, Wiseacre colt, Vibration, and the Joachim colt, had the lead for a long way in the race, when Henri Quatre passed them, but after a hard fought race was beaten by a head; Vibration and Wiseacre cut well up.

Handicap Plate of 50l. for three-year olds and upwards. A.F.—Mr. Payne's Johnny (Nat), 1; Mr. Gratwicke's Clementina, 2. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Graydon's Clinker, Mr. Bateman's Vapeur, Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel, Mr. Merkham's Broadwath, Mr. Greenall's The Nun, Mr. Watson's Barbara, Mr. Baldwin's Launchower, Lord Chesterfield's The Knight of the Whistle, Col. Crawford's Ermengardis, Duke of Portland's c. by Mundig out of Thebes, and Duke of Rutland's c. by Emilius out of Miss Mary Ann. Betting—4 to 1 agst Johnny, 4 to 1 agst Ermengardis, 5 to 1 agst Clinker, 6 to 1 agst Vapeur, and 8 to 1 agst the Thebes colt. Miss Mary Ann took the lead, but was soon passed by Broadwath and Ermengardis. The mare made play to the bushes, where the race closed upon the three, and the whole ran together to the Ab. M. bottom and then divided—Johnny, Clementina, Bob Peel, and Ermengardis remaining in front. The favourite defeated his opponents in the run up the cords, and won cleverly by a length, Bob Peel and Ermengardis being third and fourth. Heavy rain came on at two o'clock, continued during the whole of the afternoon, and drove the company from the heath before the conclusion of the races.

Thursday.—Capt. Ross's Nicholas agst Lord Miltown's Zelmyra. T.Y.C. 50. Off by consent.

Lord Albemarle's Nuncio (Robinson) beat Lord Exeter's Albion. T.Y.C. 100, h. ft. Betting—5 to 4 on Nuncio. Won by half a length.

Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson) beat Lord Chesterfield's All Fours. First half of Ab. M. 100, h. ft. Betting—5 to 4 on Oakley. Won by three lengths.

Mr. Goodman's Belgrade (Crouch) beat Mr. Osbaldeston's The Mountain Sylph. Ab. M. 100, h. ft. Betting—4 to 1 on Belgrade. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 50 Sovs. each. Ab. M. 12 Subs.—Mr. Wreford's ch. c. Wiseacre, and Col. Peel's ch. c. by The Colonel, out of Hester, divided the forfeits, and Wiseacre walked over.

Law.

Central Criminal Court.—*Trial of Robert Blakesley for the Murder of Mr. Burdon.*—The trial of Robert Blakesley for the murder of Mr. Burdon, the circumstances connected with which excited so much sensation at the time, and which appears to have occupied more of public attention than any event of the kind that has occurred for many years, took place on Thursday. The following are the details of the trial:—The Judges, Chief Baron Abinger and Mr. Baron Gurney, having entered the Court and taken their seats on the bench, Robert Blakesley was placed at the bar, and the Clerk of the Arraigns read the indictment against him for the wilful murder of [illegible]. The Counsel for the prosecution said, in laying before the jury the facts attending this serious case, it would be his object not to add to the difficulties which surrounded the prisoner's Counsel, by doing more than simply stating the facts, and the law upon which they were to decide the prisoner's ultimate fate. The jury would find that on the night of the 21st Sept. the prisoner had gone to the house of deceased to make certain demands. At a subsequent hour he was in company with a police-constable, to whom he made certain statements. Subsequently they had an account of his purchasing a knife, and directing it to be sharpened in a particular way. At a later hour he went into the house of deceased, and crying out, "My wife or her life," attempted to stab her, and then inflicted the mortal wound upon Mr. Burdon, which caused his death, and for which he was now to take his trial. These were the simple facts. He would conclude by observing that the prisoner had all the assistance that able counsel could afford him, and that he was sure he would meet with a fair trial. The learned Counsel then called his witnesses, the principal of whom was the wife of deceased; but no new facts were adduced beyond those which have already been before the public. The Counsel for the defence then said, that the line of defence he was instructed to take was a line he should pursue strictly, and to the letter, because he felt that this trial was not likely to be the last which would take place on this subject, and because he felt also that his conduct was liable to be discussed by more than one other tribunal out-of-doors. He should, therefore, as he was instructed, leave it with the jury to say how far the prisoner was in his right senses when he committed this crime. What did they find from the evidence adduced for the Crown? The prisoner was found wandering about the streets the livelong night, communicating his grievances to policemen and others with whom he had no acquaintance, and declaring tender attachment for a wife from whom he was separated—why and wherefore no one knew. He did not attempt to justify or mitigate the prisoner's crime, but he could not but suggest to the jury that the circumstance of such a separation was likely to drive a feeble mind, such as the prisoner's, to a state of distraction. No reason was given for the wife's detention. The prisoner evidently felt that detention deeply. He went to Burdon's house in a state of distraction to demand to see her upon whom he had every claim, from one who had no claim on her whatever. And how did Burdon treat him? Did he attempt to pacify or remonstrate? No; he denied all knowledge of the prisoner, as if he was a common swindler or an impostor, and not his brother, and his own sister's husband. How, then, did the prisoner act? He unfolded his mind to the policemen. He told one that if he had a knife he would use it; that he was nearly driven mad, and that he would have his revenge. Were these the words of sanity? And then look at his acts! He wanders about the streets, he leaves the house within a very few yards of the house, and after committing the crime he deliberately throws down the knife, so that it might be used against him upon his trial. Then, look at the circumstance of his attacking his wife. It was admitted in the evidence that he affectionately loved his wife. Her separation from him was the cause of his melancholy madness. She had had an interview with him—had addressed a kind letter to him; and yet he proceeded to stab her. Was this the act of a sane person? No; but it was the act of a madman, as was proved by every day's experience, for few things were better known than those whom madmen love the dearest and best are those against whom in their hours of desperation they direct their weapons. The circumstance of the separation from his wife was, he could not help saying, a cruel act. Upon the strongest mind it was calculated to raise a deep impression. Upon a weak mind it was certain to cause insanity, and not improbably to lead to such an act as had been proved to be perpetrated. The learned Counsel proceeded at length to enumerate various acts of the prisoner's life, more particularly in business transactions, which, he considered, fully established his insanity, and concluded by saying that, having acquitted himself of the sacred and solemn duty with which he was intrusted, he should rely upon their giving a just, and, if they could, a merciful verdict. A number of witnesses were then examined for the defence, after which Lord Abinger summed up the evidence, and the jury having retired a short time, brought in a verdict, "We find the prisoner Guilty." Blakesley having been asked why the sentence of the law should not be passed on him, placed his hand upon his heart, and in a loud and impressive voice exclaimed, "So help me God I am innocent of the intent to murder James Burdon." Lord Abinger then put on the

black cap, and addressed the prisoner as follows:—"Robert Blakesley, you stand convicted of the atrocious and abominable crime of wilful and deliberate murder. Though you have appealed to God in asserting your guiltlessness, it is by human tribunals your guilt or innocence must be tried. We can only judge by human testimony. We have only human means of investigating guilt, and on that testimony no doubt can remain that guilty you are. You attempted to take another life—that of your own wife. You then aimed a blow which was too fatal—a blow which took away a life you never gave, and never can restore. You seem by your remorse conscious of the extent of your crime. It is impossible for one sitting in this court to take any other notice of that remorse than that of recommending you to take advantage of it to improve the short time left you in this world by endeavouring to make your peace with your God. An attempt has been made to prove the probability of your insanity at the time of your committing the offence. A temperate and patient jury have heard the evidence adduced in support of that attempt. Your own father, a most respectable person, has been put into the witness-box to support it; but with all we have heard, it was impossible for the jury, for myself, or for any one else present, to entertain any rational doubt that you wilfully and deliberately committed the crime now charged against you. You have taken away one life, another, that of your own wife, lies in jeopardy—what can you expect from human tribunals but that the awful sentence of the law shall be executed? Sentence of death was then passed upon the prisoner, who heard the sentence apparently unmoved.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OCT. 29.—Although the supply of English Wheat was remarkably small, there has been no advance in prices since Monday, but that day's currency is fully maintained. There has been a fair sale of Foreign during the week, and some particular quantities have made rather more money, and upon the whole the aspect of the market is firm. Fine malting Barley continues to find buyers at our utmost quotations, and the inferior qualities are difficult to dispose of.—White Peas command quite as high rates, and there is no alteration in the sale of Maple and Grey.—Beans are rather dearer; and the Oat trade is better, particularly for old English.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . . White	52 to 70	Red	56 to 66
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	60 to 68	White	60 to 68
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	29 to 35	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	24 to 26	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 22	Potato	21 to 25
Rye	36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 29 to 36	Tick	30 to 40	Harrow 32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 40 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod 32 to 40
Peas, White . . . . . 34 to 40	Maple	34 to 38	Grey 34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 17 . . .	64 8	39 2	23 6	37 1	44 10	47 9
— 24 . . .	63 4	39 5	22 5	38 5	45 2	45 11
October 1 . . .	61 9	33 0	22 0	38 7	42 11	38 2
— 8 . . .	61 6	31 10	21 7	35 10	40 5	38 1
— 15 . . .	62 3	31 6	21 8	38 3	38 6	38 6
— 22 . . .	63 6	31 5	21 9	35 0	37 11	39 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 10	34 5	22 2	37 4	41 8	41 4
Duties . .	24 8	10 10	13 9	14 0	6 0	8 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Pilbeam, of Parker-street, Drury-lane, smith and spring-maker—J. Fowkes, of Leicester, hosier—J. E. Worrell, late of Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, and now of 28, Hunter-street, licensed-victualler—J. Worrell, of Sussex-street, Tottenham court-road, licensed-victualler—R. Harris, of Crickhowell, Breconshire, chemist and druggist—B. Ingram, timber-merchant, Beech-street, Barbican—C. E. Giraud, chemist, Sevenoaks.

BANKRUPTS.—P. Rosselli, of Lime-street, City, merchant—J. A. Smith and W. Monteath, of Oxford-street, linen-drapers—J. E. Saunders, jun., of 132, Upper Thames-street, fish-factor—J. Hall and S. Vincent, St Mary Axe, wholesale tea-dealers—H. Budd, Birmingham, cigar-merchant—J. L Freeland, Worcester, innkeeper—J. T. Watson, Worcester, linen draper—E. and J. Raine, Barnard Castle, Durham, carpet-manufacturers—W. Playne, Gloucester, saddler—R. Smith and S. Marshall, Russia-brokers, Austin-friars—J. Ruston, commission agent, St. Paul's Churchyard—J. Laing and G. Laing, cork-manufacturers, Eastcheap, City—R. Southall, jun., merchant, Birmingham—B. Fletcher, tallow-melter, High Holborn—H. Hildyard and R. Hildyard, wine and spirit-merchants, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st inst., at Vange Rectory, Essex, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Stewart, of a daughter—On the 22d inst., at Barrow on the Hill, the lady of G. F. Harris, Esq., of a son—On the 23d inst., Mrs. T. Greenwood, of Great Baddow Lodge, of a son—At 13, York-terrace, on the 2d inst., the lady of B. Harding, Esq., of a son—At Lexden House, Essex, on the 23d inst., the lady of J. Rix, Esq., of a son—At 1, Cloister-yard, Westminster, on the 24th inst., Mrs. T. W. Webster, of a daughter—On the 26th inst., at Barnfield, Stamford [illegible], Mrs. R. Hartfield, of a daughter—On the 28th inst., at Shankshouse, Northumberland, Mrs. S. Macnamee, of a son—Yesterday, at Vauxhall, the lady of P. F. Harlan, Esq., of a son—On the 27th inst., at High-street, Shalwell, Mrs. R. C. Tawes, of a daughter—On the 27th inst., at 10, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Errington, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 21st inst., at Milford Church, Lymington, the Rev. F. W. Baker, M.A., of St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, to Lucy, second daughter of the late R. Woodward, D.D., rector of the Right Rev. R. Woodward, late Lord Bishop of Clonfert—On the 21st inst., at St. George's Church, Clifton, M. J. Payne, of London, to Rosey, youngest daughter of W. Rogers, Esq., of Bristol—On the 23d inst., at St. Sepulchre's Church, Langham-place, H. J. Garratt, Esq., of Welbeck-street, to Louisa Elizabeth, only daughter of R. Partridge, Esq., of Queen Anne street—On the 25th inst., at Bonnytoun, Linlithgowshire, J. Slate, Esq., Chiswell-street, to Agnes, eldest daughter of the late J. Mitchell, Esq., distiller, Glasgow—On the 26th inst., Mr. J. Horwood, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Collingwood, of Nuneham-Courtney, Oxon.

DIED.—At Sherborne, on the 13th inst., Mr. Rutherford, aged 75, for many years head gardener to the Earl of Digby—On the 9th ult., of the climate fever, at the Island of St. Thomas, on his way to England from Dominica, West Indies, T. W. Davies, Esq., 92d Highlanders, aged 18, the second son of Sir D. Davies, K.C.H., of Berkeley-street, physician to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager—Suddenly, on the 11th inst., Mr J. Bell, coal-meter, Prince's-street, Rotherhithe, and of the late firm of Atkinson and Bell, Threadneedle-street—On the 19th inst., at the house of her mother, Chandos-street, Cavendish square, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late W. Neale, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey, in the 51st year of her age—On the 21st inst., at 136, Princes-street, Edinburgh, Col. Blair, of Blair, in the county of Ayr—On the 22d inst., at Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, R. Davies, aged 14 years, son of R. Davies, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica—On the 24th inst., Mary, the fourth daughter of Capt. F. S. White, London-road, Brighton, aged 14 years.

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SIERRA LEONE.

THE Friends of the FOUR ORPHANS of the late Mr. THOMAS HOSEASON are compelled to make this appeal to a generous and sympathising public, as a case of greater destitution seldom occurs. The Father of these infants (the youngest seven months, the eldest six years), though fully aware of the fatality of the climate, felt it a duty to his family to accept the appointment of Registrar of the Court of Admiralty and Colonial Clerk, last October, and with his wife and children then embarked. Shortly after his arrival, they were attacked with the fever of the country, but recovered. After a residence of only eight months, he and his wife fell victims within thirteen days of each other; she having died on the 10th of July, and he on the 23d of the same month, leaving these four orphan children totally unprovided for. A few weeks before his death, Mr. Hoseason was appointed Chief Secretary, but his short residence in the colony, the sickness experienced, and the expenses of the voyage and outfit had reduced his slender means, and left his children utterly destitute. Thus, in the brief space of thirteen days, were these four infant children deprived of both their parents, and thrown upon the world; and the same ship that conveyed the melancholy statement of the death of both their parents, brought also a confirmation of the appointment of their father as Chief Secretary, and a despatch from the Governor announcing his death, and that two of the children (now arrived) were on their passage home, the infant being left behind until some humane person would kindly take charge of it. With such a case, it is hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain.

The following subscriptions have been received:

A Friend . .	£20	0	0	Miss Hales . .	£5	0	0
Sir Chas. M. Clark, Bt.	10	0	0	T. B. & G. Vacher .	5	5	0
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Captain Hay, R.N. .	1	0	0	Allan Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
Admiral Sir E. Owen, K.C.B. . . .	6	0	0	Dr. Chambers . .	5	0	0
C. W. Dilke, Esq. .	5	5	0	Sir B. Brodie, Bart. .	5	0	0
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	5	5	0		£91	17	0

Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, Bankers, 68, Lombard-st.; Mr. Thomas Brown, 44, Little Eastcheap; Mr. Vacher, 29, Parliament-street; and Mr. Clarke, 10, Lower Grosvenor-place, have kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 45. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1841. PRICE 6d.

MANCHESTER CUCUMBER SHOW FOR 1842.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that an Open CUCUMBER SHOW will be held at Mr. Bailey's, King William the Fourth, Rusholme-road, Manchester, on Friday, the 25th of March, 1842, and that a Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the above place at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 15th inst., to adopt such Rules and Regulations as may be deemed necessary for conducting the same; when it is particularly requested that every one wishing to become Subscribers will be in attendance.

Subscription 5s. each, which will be received by the following Seedsmen - Messrs. Scott & Co., St. Ann's-street: Mr. Watkinson, Market place; Mr. H. D. Cormack, Deansgate; and Mr. Bailey, landlord of the King William the Fourth.

JOHN SHAW, Secretary.

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Remittance or reference from unknown correspondents.

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Eaton-square, Pimlico, Oct. 12th, 1841.

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C. & Sons have to offer, at moderate prices, a large stock of Variegated and Green Hollies: the Plants are fine and in healthy condition, from two to nine feet in height, and bushy, and move with good balls of earth.

WM. CATLEUGH begs to state his Descriptive CATALOGUE is ready of FIRST-RATE GERANIUMS raised by the Rev. R. Garth and E. Foster, Esq., of which he has the entire stock of the new varieties to let out with those of other raisers. CALCEOLARIAS raised by Mr. Green and others, with other Plants. A Drawing of the Queen of Fairies and Wonder is in *Marnock's Floricultural Magazine* of this month.

Hans-street, Sloane street, Chelsea, Nov. 5th, 1841.

WM. ALEXANDER, Kingsland, near London, respectfully invites the attention of Cultivators of Ranunculuses to his superb collection, comprising the finest Scotch and other Seedlings, with the choicest of the old varieties.

100 Superb named sorts, one root of each	£5	0	0
50 Finest Show varieties, Scotch and other Seedlings	4	0	0
50 Ditto, ditto, old sorts	2	0	0
100 Extra fine, named in mixture	1	0	0

Also the choicest varieties of Tulips, Carnations, and Picotees.

Strong Pot and Ground-roots of all the leading Dahlias.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, AND AT PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to solicit the attention of Rose Amateurs and their Friends to their very extensive stock of ROSES, which are of the best possible description. They have much pleasure in offering the following warranted all splendid varieties at the annexed low prices; selection of the sorts being left to W. W. & S.:—

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	
Fine Standard Roses, three to four feet	30*s.* or	10 0	0
Half Standard do., one and a half to two feet	12*s.*	5 0	0
Fine Half do, do., two to three feet	18*s.*	6 0	0
Extra Fine do. do., superior varieties	24*s.*	7 10	0
Dwarf Roses	6*s.*	1 10	0
Fine Dwarf Roses	9*s.*	2 10	0
Very Fine do. do.	12*s.*	3 15	0
Extra do. do., superior varieties	18*s.*	5 0	0
Climbing Roses	6*s.* to 9*s.*	1 10	0
Do. do. extra fine	12*s.*	2 10	0

Plants will be presented Gratis with each order.

SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING GERANIUM, PRINCESS ROYAL.

Wm. Wood & Son having purchased the entire stock of the above very beautiful Geranium, purpose sending it out immediately: it was raised by C. W. Fox, Esq., of Truro, and is most certainly a flower of great merit. The Princess Royal possesses an excellent habit, flowering very freely, with a fine bold truss; the flowers are large, round, and compact. The ground colour is white, upper petals nearly covered with a large dark spot, and altogether a first-rate show flower. Price, per Plant, 42*s.*

N.B.—Catalogues of Roses, and Lists of Nursery Stock, are still sent Gratis; all Amateurs are invited to apply.

LANGELIER'S WHITE DEFIANCE DAHLIA, the best pure white yet known. This splendid variety will be found to possess all the qualities of a first-rate show flower; the petals are short, well cupped: and never had an imperfect bloom. It has been in all classes, and always obtained first prizes, every time it has been shown. It was shown at the Jersey Horticultural Show, October 18, where it obtained First Prize in Class 36—24, 12, 1, besides 12 blooms shown which were the admiration of all present. R. L. can strongly recommend this superb variety to be a first rate show flower. Height, 2 feet 6 inches, throwing its bloom upright. Price of Ground Root, 10*l.*; Pot Root, 5*l.* No allowance can be made on this splendid flower. Plants in May, 15*s.*—Also JERSEY MAID, a white blush, well capped, first rate show flower. Cupped petal rising well in the centre. A constant free bloomer. Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.*—No allowance to the trade.

R. L. has the honour to inform the Pear-grower, that his most extensive List may be had by application, post paid, in which will be found the most extensive collection known: among which is a new Chaumontel, well deserving the attention of the public, as it will be found hardy, well suited for the climate of England, fruit well shaped, tree vigorous, growing upright in pyramid, and a free bearer. Also Van Mons' Leon le Clerc, so well known for its superiority. Trees of the new Chaumontel, one year old, 5*s.*; two years old, 7*s.* 6*d.* Remittance or reference by unknown correspondents is required. Apply to R. Langelier, Nurseryman and Florist, Clarendon Nursery, St. Helier's, Island of Jersey.

SPARY'S CONQUEROR OF THE PLAIN DAHLIA.

E. SPARY respectfully begs to announce to Nurserymen and Florists, particularly those gentlemen who favoured him with orders for "Beauty of the Plain" and "Admirable" that he intends early in May, 1842, sending out plants of the above superb Seedling, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount per dozen. Early applications are respectfully solicited to prevent disappointment, as strict priority will be adhered to. Remittance or satisfactory references from unknown correspondents. As it has been E. S.'s endeavour to give publicity to the above Seedling, by exhibiting blooms at the below named first-rate Dahlia exhibitions, at which the major part of the principal growers attended, consequently it is too well known to require any lengthened detail on its merits as an improved first-class show Dahlia. The plant is of fine habit; diff. to kill. blooms well above the foliage. colour marone, shaded with bright crimson, occasionally producing a self bloom in each colour, unrivalled in substance, great depth of petals, with a fine raised centre, and a continued succession of bloom, a specimen of which will appear in the November Stand show flower. Particulars of which will appear in the November Number of the "Florist Journal," and Mr. Wakefield's "Florist's Guide." As a Seedling it took the first prize at Chelmsford, 1st at Colchester, 1st at Sanderstead Plain, 1st at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1st at Mansfield, 1st at Sheffield and West Riding Show, 1st at Marlborough, 1st at Sheffield and West of England; extra prize at Cambridge, and 1st at Saffron Walden, although at the latter place the blooms were much out of condition, otherwise it would in reality have proved the premier Seedling of the year.

E. S. having ground and pot roots of "Admirable," begs leave to offer them at moderate prices, which may be ascertained by pre-paid applications.—Hungerford, Berks, Oct. 26th, 1841.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, 30 years of age, who can undertake the management of Hothouse, Conservatory, Greenhouse, kitchen garden, Melon ground, and Flower-garden—can have a good character from his last place. Direct to A. B., Arnos grove Gardens, Southgate, Middlesex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER a middle-aged Married Man without encumbrance. Has a practical knowledge of the management of Vines, Greenhouse Plants, the Flower and Kitchen-Garden; is also well acquainted with the Pruning and Training of Wall Trees. Distance no object. Good reference as to character and ability. Direct to D. G., at Mr. Hill's, Grocer, Westham, Essex.

WANTED, by a Young Man, aged 19, a SITUATION under a Head Gardener, where he would have an opportunity of gaining an extensive knowledge of the business, and not having the means of giving a premium, he will accept of a low salary as an equivalent. Address to Wm. Farmed, at James Boyce & Son's, Alcester-street, Birmingham.

TO NURSERYMEN, &c.—A Young Man, in his 26th year, who is competent to attend to the various branches of the Nursery and Seed business (having served a regular apprenticeship, &c.), is desirous of engaging himself to a Nurseryman. Salary is not so much his object as respectable employment; and as the advertiser is possessed of capital, an engagement may lead to a Partnership. Address, A. B., 12, Canterbury Terrace, Dover road, Borough.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA—MONYPENNIH.

MORRIS TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has now ready to send out strong plants of this very distinct and highly beautiful variety. The blooms are more than half as big again as Standishii; it flowers in racemes in vast profusion of a most beautiful rosy carmine. It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it; it is of strong and magnificent habit, each branch throws out collaterals, and blooms to the stem. A first Banksian medal was given to it at the Horticultural Society's Show in July last, and a Prize was awarded to it at the Weald of Kent Show on June the 16th last, and pronounced by the judges to be the best of all the Fuchsias they had seen. Orders will be thankfully received at Mr. J. Charlwood's, 11, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, London; Messrs. Willmott and Chaundy's, Lewisham, Kent; Mr. C. Weeks's, Blackheath-park, Kent; Mr. Harrison's, Downham Nursery, Norfolk, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, carriage free to London. A Remittance or Reference from unknown correspondents.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE Friends of the FOUR ORPHANS of the late Mr. THOMAS HOBSAON are compelled to make this appeal to a generous and sympathising public, as a case of greater destitution seldom occurs. The Father of these infants (the youngest seven months, the eldest six years), though fully aware of the fatality of the climate, felt it a duty to his family to accept the appointment of Registrar of the Court of Admiralty and Colonial Clerk, last October, and with his wife and children then embarked. Shortly after his arrival, they were attacked with the fever of the country, but recovered. After a residence of only eight months, he and his wife fell victims within thirteen days of each other; she having died on the 10th of July, and he on the 23d of the same month, leaving these four orphan children totally unprovided for. A few weeks before his death, Mr. Hobsaon was appointed Chief Secretary, but his short residence in the colony, the sickness experienced, and the expenses of the voyage and outfit had reduced his slender means, and left his children utterly destitute. Thus, in the brief space of thirteen days, were these four infant orphans deprived of both their parents, and thrown upon the world; and the same ship that conveyed the melancholy statement of the death of both their parents, brought also a confirmation of the appointment of their father as Chief Secretary, and a despatch from the Governor announcing his death, and that two of the children now arrived were on their passage home, the infant being left behind until some humane person would kindly take charge of it. With such a case, it is hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain.

The following subscriptions have been received:

A Friend	£20	0	0
Sir Chas. M. Clark, Bt.	10	0	0
Mrs. Knight	5	0	0
Lady Parsons	5	0	0
Miss Worgan	2	0	0
Captain Hay, R.N.	1	0	0
Admiral Sir E. Owen, K.C.B.	6	0	0
C. W. Dilke, Esq.	5	5	0
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.	5	5	0
Miss Hales	5	0	0
T. B. & G. Vacher	5	5	0
T. Pratt, Esq.	5	0	0
F. Martin, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
S. G. Lynde, Esq.	1	1	0
Allan Williams, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Chambers	5	0	0
Sir B. Brodie, Bart.	5	0	0
W. Wilmot, Esq.	5	0	0
W. F. Smith	1	0	0
Mess. R. S. Grant & Co.	2	2	0
Henry Kentsherd, Esq.	1	1	0
S. Browne, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Small, Colquhoun, & Co.	5	5	0
S. G. Fleet, Esq.	£1	1	0
Messrs. H. B. Hutton & Sons	5	5	0
G. Harrison, Esq., 67, Brooke-street	1	1	0
Messrs. A. Stewart & Westmorland	2	2	0
G. M. Simpson, Esq.	1	1	0
Edward Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
S. C. Lecesne, Esq.	1	0	0
W. H. Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
Wm. Phillips, Esq.	2	2	0
T. Evans, Esq.	1	0	0
G. Langston, Esq.	1	0	0
Alderman Pirie	1	0	0
H. Auckland, Esq.	1	1	0
G. Auckland, Esq.	3	3	0
Messrs. A. & G. H. Alexander	5	0	0
Messrs. Trueman and Cook	5	0	0
Messrs. Gardner, Urquhart & Co.	5	0	0
Miss Lyndon	1	10	0
	£146	18	0

Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone, Bankers, 68, Lombard-st.; the Union Bank, Pall Mall East; Mr. Thomas Brown, 44, Little Eastcheap; Mr. Vacher, 29, Parliament-street, and Mr. Clarke, 10, Lower Grosvenor place, have kindly undertaken to receive Subscriptions.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at No. 44, St. —, Nursery, Slough, Sept. 20, 1841.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices and every particular regarding the above article, which has been accepted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon Application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this season to offer the following —

Pinus austriaca, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15s.	0
" " transplanted, per 1000	25	0
" " 1½ foot, each	1	0
" Banksiana, 2½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
" Brutia, in pots, each	3	6
" Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15	0
" " 3 in., in pots, each	0	4
" " 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
" " 15 to 18 in., in pots, each	1	0
" excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
" " 2 do. do. do	48	0
" " 6 to 8 in., in pots, each	5	0
" Gerardiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	20	0
" " Halepensis, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
" " var., do., do., each	7	6
" inops, 1½ ft., do., each	1	6
" insignis, 1 ft. do.	25	0
" Laricio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	12	6
" " 2 year do., do.	15	0
" " 1 transplanted	20	0
" " 2 do., do., do.	25	0
" " 3 do., do., do.	30	0
" longifolia, 8 in., in pots, each	7	6
" palustris, 3½ ft., in pots, do.	63	0
" patula, 6 in., in pots, do.	7	6
" pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	0
" " 2 do., do., do.	10	0
" " 1 do., transplanted, do.	15	0
" " (maritima of France), 1 year seedling	7	0
" " " " 2 do., do.	10	0
" " " " 1 do., transplanted	15	0
" Pinea, 1 year seedling, per 100	0	10
" " 1 ft., in pots, each	0	9
" Pithyusa, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
" ponderosa, 1 ft., do., do., do.	21	0
" Pseudo Strobus, 4 in., do., do.	7	6
" pungens, 4 in., do., do.	0	6
" " 1½ ft., do., do.	1	8
" Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	0
" " 2 do., do., do.	3	6
" pyrenaica 1 do., in pots, per doz.	12	0
" resinosa, 6 to 9 in., do., each	0	6
" " 1½ ft., do., do.	1	0
" rigida, 4 to 6 in., do., do.	0	6
" " 1½ ft., do., do.	1	0
" serotina, 1½ ft., do., do.	1	0
" sinensis, 1½ ft., do., do.	10	6
" Strobus, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
" " 2 year seedling, do.	12	0
" " 1 year seedling, transplanted, do.	15	0
" " 2 year seedling, transplanted, do.	26	0
" " 3 year seedling, transplanted, do.	30	0
" " Sylvestris, 1 year seedling, do.	1	0
" " 2 year seedling, do.	2	0
" " 1 year seedling, transplanted	6	0
" " (Haganæ), 1 year seedling, do.	1	3
" " " 2 year seedling, do.	2	6
" Tæda, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
" taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
" " 1 ft., in pots, each	1	0
" uncinata, 6 in., in pots	2	6
" variabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots	0	6
Abies alba, 1 year seedling, transplanted, per 1000	20	0
" canadensis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
" Clanbrasiliana, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
" excelsa, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
" " 3 year seedling, do.	4	0
" " 1 year seedling, transplanted, do.	8	0
" " 2 year seedling, transplanted, do.	12	0
" " 3 year seedling, transplanted, do.	15	0
" Menziesii, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
" Morinda, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
" " 2 year seedling, in pots, do.	48	0
" " 4 in., in pots, each	3	0
" " 1 to 1½ feet, each	7	6
" nigra, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	60	0
" pygmæa, 2½ in. in pots, each	7	6
Picea balsamea, 3 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
" " 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
" cephalonica, 4in., in pots, each	1	0
" Douglasi, 6in. cuttings, in pots, each	5	0
" " 1ft. engrafted, each	10	6
" Fraseri, 4in., in pots, each	1	0
" Pinsapo, 1 year seedling, per doz.	9	0
" " 2 year do., per doz.	12	0
" " 4in., each	1	6
" pectinata, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
" " 2 year, do., per 1000	25	0
" spectabilis, 1 year seedling, per doz.	60	0
" " 2 year do., per doz	72	0
" " 1½ft., engrafted each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling, per doz.	48	0
" " 2 year seedling, per doz.	60	0
" " 1 to 1½ft., engrafted, each	7	6
" Libani, 3 to 4in., each	1	0
" " 9 to 12in., each	2	6
" " 1 to 1½ft. each	3	6
Larix europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
" " 2 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
" " 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	6s. to 8	0
" " 2 do., per 1000	12	0
" " from Tyrol seed, 1 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
" " " 2 do., per 1000	5	0
" " " 1 do., transplanted, per 1000	8	0
" " " 2 do., transplanted, per 1000	14	0
" " pendula, 2 ft., each	3	6
" microcarpa, 1 to 1½ft., each	3	6
" " 2 to 3 ft.	5	0
Cupressus thyoides, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
" sempervirens, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
" " 2 year seedling, per 100	3	6
" horizontalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	4	0
" Tournefortia, 1 year seedling, per doz.	6	0
" " 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
" " 1½ft., in pots, each	2	0
" spec. from Himalaya, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
" torulosa, 1 to 1½ft., in pots, each	1	6
" australis, 6 to 12in., in pots, each	1	6
" " 1½ft., in pots, each	2	6
" lusitanica, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
Juniperus bermudiana, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
" excelsa, 1 to 6in., in pots, each	2	6
" " 1ft., in pots, each	3	6
" Oxycedrus, 15in., in pots, each	2	0
" " taurica, 3 to 4in., in pots, each	1	0
" Phœnicea, 6in., in pots, each	1	0
" prostrata, each	0	9
" recurva, 1ft., in pots, each	1	0
" sabina, 1ft., in pots, each	1	0
" [illegible], 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
" sinensis, 1ft., in pots, each	2	0
" suecica, 1½ to 2ft., in pots, each	0	9
" " upright, 1 to 1½ft., in pots, each	1	0
" " tamariscifolia, 1ft., each	2	6
" virginiana, 1½ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	18	0
" orientalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
" " 4 to 6in., each	0	9
" " 1½ to 2ft., each	1	0
" " 3ft., each	2	0
" occidentalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
" " 1½ to 2ft., each	0	9
" " 3½ to 4ft., each	1	0
" plicata, 6 to 9in., each	2	0
Taxus canadensis, 1 year seedling, per 100	20	0
" " 9in., in pots, each	1	0
" baccata, 1 to 1½ft., per 100	20	0
" " 2 to 2½ft., per 100	30	0
" hibernica, 1 to 1½ft., each	1	0
" " 2 to 2½ft., each	2	0
Araucaria imbricata, 4 to 5in., seedlings, each	5	6
Altingia Cunninghamii, 1 to 1½ft., each	10	6

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Agents,—Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.—November 1st, 1841.

W. J. NUTTING, SEEDSMAN, 46, CHEAPSIDE, corner of Bread-street late of the Firm of Flanagan and Nutting,, acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED to the premises as above.

A List of Bulbous Roots may be had on application. A catalogue of Kitchen-garden and Flower Seeds, &c., will be printed as soon as the new Seeds are ready. Agricultural and Horticultural Seeds of every description.

N.B.—Specimens of Cut-flowers of Messrs. Chandlers' Chrysanthemums during the season.

TO BE SOLD at a very Low Price, worth the attention of either an Amateur or Dealer, a Bed of Choice TULIPS, containing Forty-two Rows, arranged for planting, with all their Offsets. For particulars apply, pre-paid, to J. Smith, Florist, Faversham, Kent.

TO ENTOMOLOGISTS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, THREE MAHOGANY CABINETS, of fifteen drawers each, of British Insects in the finest preservation, late the property of Mr. Thomas Beck, deceased. May be seen at No. 27, Globe-road, Mile End, opposite Rose-place.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. J. KING, at Mr. Piggott's Rooms, Richmond, on Monday, 8th Nov., at 12 o'clock, without reserve, 500 CONSERVATORY PLANTS, Yews, Americans, &c.; 500 yards of Box; Fancy Flower-pots; 12 Iron Castings for Floorings; 24 Transparencies in China for Conservatory Windows; Iron Trellises for training Plants; and sundry effects.

To be viewed on the Saturday preceding and morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the Inns; of Messrs. Warner, Cornhill; Mr. Kernan, Covent Garden; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

STANDARD ROSES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, and DUTCH ROOTS, and a BED of FINE NAMED TULIPS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS will sell at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Wednesday, the 10th Nov., and Friday the 12th, about 500 Standard and Dwarf ROSES, consisting of all the leading kinds; also, an extensive assortment of GREENHOUSE PLANTS; and on Friday the DUTCH BULBS, of the first-class description, with ROSES, and a bed of well-selected named TULIPS.—May be viewed the morning of sale; Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HOGG'S TULIPS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hogg, of Paddington, to submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on TUESDAY, the 16th Nov., 1841, his unrivalled SELECTION of TULIPS, comprising—Clark's Lavinia, Lady Crewe, Vanda, Queen Adelaide, Catherine, Duc de Berri, Hogg's Duchess of Kent, Palmyra, Artabanes, Rose d'Hymenée, and some splendid new Broke Flowers, as well as Clark's Seedling Breeders, and Mr. Hogg's Choice Seedlings. May be viewed the morning of Sale—Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

BUTLER'S CHEMICAL MARKING INK, requiring no Preparation.—Thomas Butler, Chemist, 4, Cheapside, Saint Paul's, London; Davenport and Stedman, 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh; and all Chemists and Stationers.

N.B.—T. B. begs to caution the Public against using some of the New Inks for marking Linen without a preparation, many of which are prepared without reference to chemical principles, and cannot stand the test of repeated washings. ☞ Be careful to have "BUTLER'S," and to observe the address.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Stopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience, the proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit, during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth: viz.—FEVERISH HEATS, FITS, CONVULSIONS, SICKNESS OF STOMACH, and DEBILITY, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½d. by J. STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

Just published,

A FEW HINTS ON ROOT-PRUNING of Pear and other Trees, with a Descriptive Catalogue of FRUITS, by T. RIVERS, Jun., of Sawbridgeworth, price 1s. Sold by Mr. Kernan, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, and by Mr. Nutting, 46, Cheapside.

NEW ALMANAC.

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 25, will be PUBLISHED The FLORAL CALENDAR and GARDEN ALMANAC for 1842. The original matter by Mr. Joseph Harrison, Editor of the "Floricultural Cabinet." All Communications and Advertisements intended for insertion must be forwarded to the Editor at the "Floral Calendar" Office, 31, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, not later than the 20th inst.

MEXICAN BOTANY.—Lately published, Part the First, price 5s., PLANTAS HARTWEGIANAS imprimis Mexicanas, adjectis nonnulis Grahamianis, enumerat, novasque describit, GEO. BENTHAM e Soc. Lin. Lond. Part the Second is in a forward state.

London: PAMPLIN.

BOTANICAL BOOKS recently imported from GERMANY, &c.

LINK; Filicum Species in Horto Regio Botanico Berolinensi cultæ. 8vo. 4s. 1841.

ENDLICHER; Enchiridion Botanicum, exhibens Classes et Ordines Plantarum, accedit Nomenclator Generum, &c. 1841.

NEES AB ESENBECK; Floræ Africæ Australioris Illustrationes. 8vo. 8s. 1841.

KUNTH; Enumeratio Plantarum omnium hucusque cognitarum, &c. Vol. III. 14s. 1841.

BLUME; Enumeratio Plantarum Javæ et Insularum adjacentiam (Fascic. 2, Filices). 8vo. Edit. nova. 6s.

STEUDEL; Nomenclator Botanicus. Edit. nova. 2 Vols. imp. 8vo. 2l. 10s. 1840-1.

LINK, KLOTZSCH, et OTTO: Icones Plantarum Rariorum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, completing Vol. I. 5s. each. 1841.

FROM MADRAS.

WIGHT; Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis, or Figures with Descriptions of Indian Plants. 4to. Vol. II., Part 1. 1l. 5s. Madras, 1841. Any of the previous Parts may be had, price 5s. each.

WIGHT; Illustrations of Indian Botany. Coloured Plates, 4to. Part 13, which concludes the first Volume. 7s. 6d. Madras, 1840. Any of the previous Parts may be had, price 7s. 6d. each.

WIGHT and WALKER-ARNOTT; Prodromus Floræ Peninsulæ Indiæ Orientalis. 8vo. Vol. I. 16s.

WIGHT; Contributions to the Botany of India. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

London. WILLIAM PAMPLIN, 55, Frith-street, and 9, Queen-street, Soho-square.

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London: W. S. Orr & Co.; and W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during December and January; viz.:—on Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday . .	West London Gardeners' Association . .	7 P.M.
Tuesday . .	Zoological	8½ P.M.

A SHORT time since a correspondent, signing himself "Daylight," introduced into our columns a question as to the right of property in plants between a gardener and his master. That he did so we rejoice, for two reasons; firstly, because he has given us the opportunity of expressing our own opinion upon the subject; and secondly, because he has enabled us to ascertain the prevailing feeling of gardeners.—It so happens, that we have known cases of disputes arising out of this very question, or we should not have thought that any one could be wrongheaded enough to raise it, or blind enough not to see that it is impossible for any honest and right-minded man to answer it in more ways than one.

We rejoice, for the honour of gardeners, that of the many letters on the subject now before us, there is but one writer who ventures to claim for a gardener a right in what is morally, legally, and equitably the property of his master. As we cannot print so long a correspondence as that which "Daylight's" question has produced, we shall select a part only for publication from the heap before us.

The person to whom we have just alluded, as forming an exception to every other correspondent, writes in these words:—

"I went to a sale of plants some time ago, and purchased some plants and bulbs; I brought them home; I paid for them out of my own pocket; I grew them; they bloomed; they were taken down to the flower-stands in the parlour and drawing-room. They were very much admired by my employers. Would there be any injustice in me, were I to leave, to take these with me? I say not. If you admit that this would be in accordance with right principle—well, then, A. and B. make a present to me of some choice cuttings; I propagate; they flourish. By-and-by they become the ornament of the place; I gave nothing of my master's in exchange. Are not these as much mine as those I purchased with my own money? But I suppose that you will say, that my master's time and materials were spent in the propagation; I admit it; but is it not sufficient remuneration for him to have his place ornamented with them? Suppose one of the London nurserymen were to advertise in your Paper that he would supply any gentleman's gardens with the choicest plants, on condition the right of the property should be his,—would there not be thousands who would respond to it? Again, I will state another case in connexion with my own history. I went to a place where there was nothing worth growing; I have started off by break of day to places where I thought I might succeed in getting some cuttings worth having; I have returned jaded, at a late hour of night. During my begging tour I have spent five or ten shillings, sometimes more and sometimes less. We gardeners have a kind of social and hospitable feeling about us; and I, being the receiver, of course had to stand treat. Now, sir, you will see that I was out of pocket. Of course my employers were pleased to see the store increasing, without any tax from their pocket, and no broad hints could elicit anything from them. Now, sir, do you really think that I had any claim upon any of these? If my master had paid my expenses, I should have none; but as he did not, I consider that I had a proportionate right. Some would say, 'I would have gone without plants if he would not be at any expense in procuring.' True, that would have been sober reasoning; but you have little sympathy with a gardener who likes to see his place similar to others."

A very sensible letter from Mr. Mack, of Chelsea, furnishes so full an answer to the false reasoning of this writer, that we have little to add to it:—

"A gardener's time is solely the property of his master. Suppose a gardener obtains cuttings from his friends, such cuttings are not in themselves worth threepence each; but they are struck and grown, until they become handsome and valuable plants. Is not every expense attending their growth paid by the gardener's master? The gardener is not required to purchase loam, peat, or sand; he does not pay for the building of the greenhouse or conservatory, nor is he called upon for coals to keep these plants from perishing in frosty winters; labour—everything is found by his master. How, then, can any gardener be so ignorant as to suppose he possesses a right in such plants? It is only the foolish or dishonest gardener who could entertain so preposterous a notion. I know gardeners sometimes purchase plants at nurseries, and pay for them with their own money. This is done to please their own fancy, well knowing that their master never buys plants, he having no taste that way. Such practice I have often condemned in my brother gardeners. A butler or footman might as well buy pictures or carpets to ornament his master's drawing-room. No gentleman will consent to let his gardener have a property in plants that are in his garden. The gardener ought to be more cautious of his character than to let it appear to his master, or the men under him, that he wishes to claim a right of property in any plants on his master's estate. If gentlemen do not buy plants, they surely do not expect their gardeners to do so."

Again, Mr. Cooper, of Battersea-fields, has the following good remarks:—

"On entering a situation, of which I have had several, I have always looked upon the property entrusted to my care as my own. Masters too often think, when they have once purchased a plant, that the gardener is bound to preserve it under any circumstances; but the season, or a variety of casualties may arise, by which the plant is destroyed. Anxious to appease his employer, the gardener obtains slips (not one, but many) from his brother gardeners; nurses and raises perhaps twenty for the one lost. Every honest man in the profession, of whom I know many, considers those plants the property of his master, they having been raised in his master's time and at his expense. Every gardener, fond of his trade, will study to increase the stock entrusted to him, which is generally effected by exchanging duplicates with some other gardener for plants which are not in the collection, by which means the stock is increased in value without expense to the employer. The same may be said with respect to seeds, all of which become the property of the master, unless by permission of the owner the gardener is allowed to raise, as a perquisite, more plants than are required to stock his master's grounds, &c. Such has been my invariable practice, and such I believe to be the custom with every man who values his master's interests."

Another correspondent, who calls himself "A Young Gardener," justly says, that no one who possesses the least spark of proper pride would think of putting in a claim for plants when leaving his situation, or boast of what he had done in increasing the collection.

All these extracts are purposely taken from the letters of practical gardeners; for we hold it to be only an act of justice to the profession to show that they entertain, as a body, a strictly moral feeling as to the meaning of *meum* and *tuum*.

For the satisfaction of those few who agree with the correspondent first quoted, we now proceed to give from a legal friend the view which would be taken of the question in a court of justice:—

"The legal question of 'Daylight' appears to resolve itself into a very narrow compass, and to be easily solved, and in my humble opinion no individual after mature consideration can entertain the slightest doubt upon the subject. For the sake of argument, however, we will assume the case as put by your correspondent, and that a gardener about leaving his situation claims certain plants as his own, under the circumstances mentioned, and that his master refuses or declines to give them up. Well, what is the servant's remedy? Why, he must bring an action of trover to recover the plants, which will throw upon him the onus of proving his legal title to them. But how is this to be done? Either he must admit that he had the authority of his employer expressed or implied for exchanging his cuttings or other produce for those of his neighbour or acquaintance, or that he (the gardener) had done so fraudulently and without the knowledge or sanction of his master. In the first instance, then, he acted as his employer's agent (for every servant is, in executing the duties required from him by his contract of service, his master's agent), and obtained the plants by bartering or exchanging his principal's produce for them, and they thus became as much the property of the employer as though they had been actually purchased with his money; or the exchange being made by himself *in propriâ personâ*, the gardener therefore never had any legal or equitable vested interest or property in them, he having merely acted as his master's authorised agent in the transfer. In the second instance the gardener has committed a felony, and rendered himself amenable to the law, and obtains no lawful right to the cuttings so received in lieu or exchange for his master's, and therefore would be unable to maintain any action for their recovery. This doctrine was fully established in a case of Sir Thomas Plumer's, the name of which I cannot at this moment call to mind, where it was laid down that if property has been stolen or surreptitiously obtained, the identical proceeds (no matter how changed the form or character) may be recovered by the original owner; or, to speak more plainly—suppose I am robbed of a 20*l*. Bank of England note by B., who immediately goes and purchases a horse with it; B. subsequently exchanges the horse for a cow; this latter animal I am entitled to recover as the identical proceeds of my note. This is a much stronger case than the one put by 'Daylight' of an authorised agent making an exchange of his principal's property, and is, I humbly conceive, a complete and most satisfactory answer to it."

WE have said that in SEED-PACKING the great points to observe are the drying seeds thoroughly before packing, and the preserving them in that state afterwards by means of ventilation; but we added, that there are a few exceptions to this general and most important rule.

If Acorns or sweet Chestnuts are preserved dry, they soon lose their vitality; the same is apparently true of the Mango, of Magnolias, the Chilian Araucaria, and some other plants. The reason of this has never been satisfactorily explained, and is the more obvious when it is considered that some of these seeds are oily, others resinous, and others astringent; so that there is no obvious resemblance between them in their chemical qualities. On this account the treatment of them in a long voyage is merely empirical. It is, however, known that the most certain mode of conveying them is to place them in a situation where they are unable either to absorb moisture or to lose it. The best manner of effecting this is to pack them in dry sand or nearly dry loam. Having once given this advice to a traveller, we were surprised to receive from him, a few months afterwards, some small paper parcels of Acorns mixed with sand; and the Acorns were of course in the same state as if the sand had not been added. It did not occur to us that any one would suppose sand to have the effect of some rare drug in preserving the life of seeds, or that so great an error as that just noticed would have been committed. Since, however, it happened once, it may happen again, in the absence of precise directions for its use. We must, therefore, explain that the manner of using sand or loam as a packing material is this:—Take a box, of wood sufficiently stout to resist some pressure from within; strew three inches of sand on the bottom; upon this place a thin layer of the seed, taking care that the outside seeds are not nearer than three inches to the side of the box; then cover this layer with an inch and a half or two inches of sand, according to the size of the seeds, and go on placing the seed and sand in alternate layers, till the box is full: place three inches more sand on the upper layer of seed, and fasten down the lid. With these precautions, all those seeds which we have mentioned, and others of a similar kind, will travel for some months without injury. It is, however, necessary to observe, that the sand, or earth, must be pressed down very firmly, so that it may not be able to settle away from the sides of the box after the lid is fastened down.

This is also the best way to pack bulbs for a long voyage, provided they are ripe when they are collected.

IN a recent Number, when speaking of the DEODAR Cedar, we inadvertently assigned its first successful introduction to Mr. Melville, now Secretary of the India House, instead of the Hon. W. Leslie Melville, a brother of Lord Lieven. It is also necessary to explain that, although seeds may be obtained from Dr. Falconer, by direct application to him, the importation of Indian seeds by the East India Company will not be in any degree relaxed on that account.—We had written thus, when we had the honour to receive the following letter upon the subject from Mr. Melville himself.

Melville, Fifeshire, N. B., Oct. 29, 1841.

With reference to an article in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 23d inst., I beg leave to inform you that the Mr. Melville who brought home some cones of the Deodar Cedar (or Pine) from India, and supplied seeds to the Horticultural Society, was not the present Secretary to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but the Honourable William Leslie Melville, who now addresses you. Having taken some pains to introduce the tree, from a strong conviction of its value, and believing the first plants known in Europe grew from the seed I imported, I am unwilling that by a mistake, however unintentional, any little credit to which my efforts may be entitled should be transferred to a gentleman having claims to much higher distinctions. I supplied seeds, among others, to the gardens at Chiswick, at Dropmore, to Mr. Lambert's, and here; and if you will take the trouble to inquire, you will easily ascertain the fact.

Mr. Paxton, in his list, I believe, antedates the introduction of this tree; at least, it was in April 1831 that I landed with my seeds, and if any older plant can be shown, I have no claim to it.

It may not be uninteresting to add, that the trees at Chiswick, Dropmore, and here, now upwards of nine years old, and which I have visited this year, are about 10 or 11 feet high, and very vigorous and healthy, while in other soils they do not appear to thrive. As observed by you, they were not at all affected by the severe winter of 1837-38; and they seem equally to disregard the frosts in spring, which, on their being transferred from latitude 31° and 32° (though at an elevation of from 8,000 to 14,000 feet) to this climate, might be expected to affect them. I annex a few queries about them which have suggested themselves to me.

I may add that my success in bringing home these seeds arose, I believe, from my keeping them in my cabin and not allowing them to encounter the heat of the hold of the ship, and from their being in a box not sealed or soldered up, and occasionally exposed to the sun and air during a voyage of four months.

Queries.—1. On what description of soil does the Deodar Pine thrive best?

2. On what description of soil does it fail?

3. What effect has altitude of position upon its growth?

4. Are low and damp situations injurious to it, and particularly does the hoar-frost prevailing there affect it? [No.]

5. Is it advantageous or otherwise to place it in a hothouse for two or three years? [Certainly not.]

6. Do the rooks and other birds eat the seed? [No.]

7. Do rabbits eat the young trees? [Yes.]

8. Is it advantageous or otherwise to cut off the lateral branches? [Certainly disadvantageous.]

9. Do the cuttings taken from it thrive well?

We have answered a part of these queries, and shall be obliged to our correspondents for replies to the remainder.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XIX.

The Wingless Gall Insect (*Cynips aptera.*)—There is no family of Hymenoptera whose economy is more remarkable than the Cynipidæ: from the species which forms the "Grapes of Gall" of Sodom, to the atoms that spangle the Oak-leaves of Britain: their operations seem to be confined to a small portion of the vegetable kingdom in this country at least, a circumstance which might afford curious speculation to the philosophic mind; it is no less remarkable that their tastes are not directed to any particular class of plants. We find the Carrot and the Rose, as well as timber-trees, infested by them, and of these they give a decided preference to the Oak, which is annually the nidus of many species; some forming the Apples upon the twigs, others the little spangles upon the leaves beneath; the male catkins are converted into bunches of currant-like galls by a peculiar species, and at the base of the trunk another forms its habitations. This subject, therefore, although not immediately connected with gardening, cannot fail to be interesting to those who, like gardeners, love to explore the arcana of the creation; and having recently noticed the singular galls represented in the cut, we shall proceed to their history, after giving a sketch of the general economy of the family containing the insects which produced them.

The curious method the female adopts for depositing her eggs, and the singular effect it has upon the plant selected for the nidus, render the history of the Gall-flies well worthy of our attention. The ovipositor is not unlike that of the Saw-flies; the oviduct is slender and curved, being received into a channel under the abdomen, emerging from a sheath below, and resting between two large clavate laminæ above;* with this instrument, which is sharp and serrated, the female pierces a nervure of a leaf, or a bud, and an egg is then conveyed through the oviduct into the wounded part, together with a certain fluid, possibly an acid, which acts upon the lacerated vessels, and causes an extravasation of the sap; and thus the excrescences or galls are created which we have enumerated, as well as the Prickly Oak-galls of the Levant, the Gallæ tinctoriæ, which are an article of commerce, being used by dyers, and as an important ingredient in good ink, &c. It is said that the interior of these galls presents no organisation; they assume, however, a typical form and character so constant, that from their external appearance, any one who has paid attention to this subject can at once determine what species has caused any particular gall. When the egg hatches, the young maggot finds itself in the midst of abundance; and as it feeds and increases in size, so does the gall in which it lives; and when the period arrives for the fatty-whitish larva to become a pupa, it undergoes its transformation in the cell; the Cynips or fly afterwards hatches, and emerges through a hole in the gall, and being generally provided with wings, it flies at once into the tree which gave it birth, and commences the same operations which had been pursued by its parents.

Both sexes, however, of the Cynips aptera are destitute of wings, and very similar; the male is a little the smallest and darkest, somewhat chesnut-coloured; the antennæ are moderately long, filiform, 14-joined, and pitchy, the base castaneous; the head is broad and minutely punctured, with three minute ocelli on the crown; the eyes are oval and pitchy; the thorax is narrower than the head, and oblong, minutely punctured, and clothed with yellow pubescences excepting a shining space on the disk; the abdomen is attached by a very short petiole—it is half the length of the insect, brown, very glossy and smooth, somewhat oval, with six compressed segments; the legs are very pubescent, rather long, and stoutish, especially the hinder pair, in which the trochanters are long; the thighs are moderately stout; the tibiæ are armed with short spears at the apex; the tarsi are long and 5-jointed, terminated by strong claws, and a pulvillus between them: the female has a larger abdomen, is more rust-coloured, with a strong curved and acute oviduct, received into a channel beneath the apex, but is often visible in profile. Fig. 3, natural size of female; fig. 4, magnified.

The portion of the Elm-tree root transmitted to us, which had been infested by this Cynips, was above a foot long, and the galls varied from the size of a pea to that of a walnut, and uniting together formed a large and several smaller masses; they were rough outside, being granulated and reticulated like truffles. On opening the galls, I found they contained from 2 to 5 cells each (fig. 2); the external layer was woody or rather spongy and

brown like the bark, and the inner portion or lining of the cells, which were oval or globular, was pale reddish brown, and seemed to be composed of granules plastered together, which probably had been digested by the maggots inhabiting them. In some of the galls I found the perfect shining Cynips dead, in others the glittering exuviæ only; and a few were filled with coarse dust, which probably had been deposited by the larvæ. That no living insects should be found in them is rather singular; but the galls had doubtless been the work of some years, and it is likely that the number of dead Cynipes found in them arose from drought hardening the galls, or from the feebleness of the individuals preventing them from eating their way out. A great portion of the galls had holes in them of various sizes, showing that many of the Cynipes had hatched, but from the smallness of most of them, I suspect that parasites had found their way to the cells; and this is extremely probable, when we remember that protected as the Cynips Rosæ is within the mossy gall of the Bedeguar Rose, if any one will place a "Robin's Pincushion," as it is called, under a tumbler, it will soon be manifest that it has been pierced by various parasites, from the vast quantity of Ichneumonidæ and splendid Diplolepidæ, especially of the genus Callimome,* which will daily emerge from the gall.

The galls now figured were found near Upton-on-Severn, in a bank of red marl, on the road-side; and some years since similar clusters were dug up in the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, from which many specimens of the Cynips aptera were bred, but it was not ascertained whether they had been attached to the roots of the Elm, Beech, or Birch.—*Ruricola.*

* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 688, fig. A.

* Ibid., Calliomme subterraneus, pl. and fol. 552.

QUERIES FROM SIR FRANCIS MACKENZIE, REGARDING AN INDIGENOUS WILLOW IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Growing on nearly perpendicular cliffs of rock, and above the altitude where the Scotch Fir thrives, will be found on Sir Francis Mackenzie's estate of Gairloch, banks of Loch Maree, a Willow of the most valuable kind, and indigenous to the Highlands. It may also be seen in the pass of Killiecranky, Perthshire; at Beaufort, the seat of Lord Lovat, and, Sir F. doubts not, in many other situations, but is not abundant anywhere. The bark and timber of this Willow are quite as valuable as that of the Oak. In favourable situations it grows to a large size, and it is capable of resisting the breezes of our Western Ocean in the most exposed situations without the slightest appearance of suffering. This can be seen on Sir F.'s estate, close to the parish church of Gairloch, where, in a sheltered spot, and good soil, at the bottom of a wooded bank, an old Willow grows, measuring at least 30 solid cubic feet of timber; whilst not above 300 yards distant from this tree stands another, within 10 yards of the public road, growing on a rock of granite, having not more than a few inches of gravel covering it, and exposed to every blast that comes from the Atlantic Ocean; notwithstanding which, and its being till a few years ago much and constantly injured by cattle passing along the road, it is vigorous in its growth, and the branches next the sea are as strong in their shoots and as little harmed by the wind on one of the most exposed situations imaginable, as if it were in a perfectly sheltered valley. Sir F. much regrets that though he has ever felt an anxiety to propagate this most valuable of our trees for certain situations, it is only now that he comes before the public to ask the best means of propagating it successfully; for his own trials for the last 20 years have almost wholly failed. With cuttings in the ordinary way not 2 in 100 succeed, and collecting the seed, or at least the remains of its flowers, for no seeds can be distinctly observed, and sowing it, has always proved abortive; yet Sir F. has several times found from 2 to 10 small seedling trees of this Willow together in his hazel copses at Flowerdale, at a distance from any parent tree; and in one copse wood he has 4 or 5 young trees about 10 years old, about 20 feet high, and making the most vigorous shoots during the last few seasons from 1 to 3 feet long; these trees are on a sheltered bank, and in a rich gravelly loamy soil. Sir F. hopes he will be excused for making the above lengthy statement, from his desire to procure some information from the public, which may facilitate the propagation of this most valuable Willow, having failed in all his applications to private acquaintances; and he begs not only as a favour to himself, but as a boon to the nation we inhabit, that if any readers of the foregoing statement can advise the means of increasing our indigenous Highland Willow, he may communicate it to Sir F. and the public, either privately or through the widely-circulated *Gardeners' Chronicle.*—*Corran, Ross-shire, 29th Oct.*, 1841.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLII.

Having last week suggested that some of the Currant and Gooseberry prunings should be reserved for cuttings, we now proceed to notice the way in which they are to be treated, so as to form young plants for the purpose of exchange, or to make good any vacancy that may occur in the borders, either by the natural decay of some of the bushes, or from their becoming old and unfruitful. To provide against these contingencies is not only highly desirable, but necessary, in every garden, whatever may be its extent; and as they do not take up much room, we should recommend a few cuttings to be put in every season, or every two years, to keep up a supply of nicely-formed fruiting plants. New varieties of the Gooseberry are only to be obtained from sowing the berries: but the favourite kinds already in cultivation, as well as those of the Red, White, and Black Currant, are to be continued by cuttings, which strike root very freely when taken from the bushes any time between this and spring. The best shoots for propagating are those that are fully ripened and not too strong. They are first to be deprived of about two or three inches of the point, and cut into lengths of ten inches or a foot, according to the size and strength of the shoots. Then, with a sharp knife, divest each shoot of the whole of its buds, excepting three or four nearest the top of the cutting, which must be left to form the branches of the future plant. Rubbing off the buds is not sufficient; they require to be picked out, or pared very close to prevent them from throwing up suckers, which materially affect the growth of the plants, and rob the fruiting branches of most of their nourishment, when not displaced in proper time. The small buds towards the base of the cutting are always the most troublesome in this respect, and great care should be taken to remove them effectually before the cutting is inserted in the ground. Immediately underneath the part which the lowest bud occupied, make a clean horizontal cut without displacing any portion of the bark, and the cutting is then complete. A small spot is next to be dug and got ready for them; and if it can be obtained in a situation that is rather shaded than otherwise, so much the better. The cuttings are then to be inserted in rows a foot apart, six or eight inches asunder, and two or three inches deep, and the earth firmly pressed around them, either with the hand or by placing one foot on each side of the row and treading it from one end to the other, levelling the whole neatly afterwards and finishing with the rake.

Continue as before recommended to manure and dig vacant ground. In digging near any bushes that were affected with caterpillar, we should advise the careful removal of the earth from around their stems, without going so deep as to injure the roots, and the substituting in its place some fresh earth from another part of the border.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

American Grapes.—By the Royal mail steamer *Caledonia*, which sailed from Boston, October 2d, but in consequence of bad weather put back on the 7th, and after a rough passage arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, I have received a basket of Grapes from Blookline, the seat of F. H. Perkins, Esq., near the above city, who grows the Grape more extensively than any other person in America. They were sent without any packing, save a layer of cotton wadding beneath them, upon which they were loosely laid. Notwithstanding this, the rough voyage by sea, and the land carriage in this country, they arrived at Chatsworth in such a state as to enable us to test their qualities, against the same kinds grown here: the latter proved very much superior to the American fruit in flavour, but the bunches and berries were equal in size to any hothouse Grapes we have seen this season. The kinds were Muscat of Alexandria, Syrian, St. Peter's, Nice, and Grizzly, Black and White Frontignan. The Syrian, Muscat, and Frontignans were little injured considering the journey; but the latter kinds possessed none of the aroma for which they are prized in this country—the White Frontignan tasting like sweet water. Although there is little probability of Grapes being often sent across the Atlantic, yet this experiment shows how easily, by proper mangement in packing, the more delicate fruits may be sent to immense distances.—*J. Paxton, Chatsworth.*

Effect of Charcoal on Plants.—Several notices have appeared in the *Chronicle* stating, that plants may be propagated and grown in charcoal. The following circumstance will, perhaps, be new to some of your readers:—About two years ago, a considerable quantity of Larch trees were cut in this neighbourhood; the branches were collected and burned. One of the fires happened to be near the stump of one of the trees that was cut; when the fire was extinguished, the stump was in a charred state. It is now nearly covered with Cryptogamic plants, that are generally found in moist situations, such as the Polytrichum commune, several species of Tortula, and Marchantia polymorpha. There are several deep cracks in the stump, which will serve as reservoirs for retaining the rain-water that falls upon it, and the plants will, perhaps, be supplied with moisture by means of capillary attraction. I have sometimes tried to grow cellular plants, especially those of the order Jungermannia, but never succeeded so well as I should have liked with these interesting but little cared-for productions of our native country. I intend to try them upon moist charcoal; if I succeed I will let you know, for it is probable that some of your readers will take an interest in such things.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Rust-coloured Truffle.—Some time since "A. H." inquired about this plant, under the name of Tuber ferrugineum; and we answered that it was not known to botanists. We find, however, upon consulting the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, that such a plant has been recently discovered. This distinguished mycologist has favoured us with the following letter upon the subject:—"The Truffle about which you inquire was found by the Rev. J. E. Leefe, at Audley End. It is the Tuber ferrugineum of Vittadini's Monographia Tuberacearum, one of the best mycological works. There is, unfortunately, very little intercourse between scientific Italians and the botanists of the North; the species, therefore, of Fries and others are not determined with sufficient precision. Tuber ferrugineum varies very much as to external appearance. It is sometimes perfectly smooth, sometimes distinctly warty. All the specimens I have seen have been of a rich red-brown. In very young specimens there is a curious cavity at the base, which leads one at first to suppose it Tuber excavatum. The smell is peculiarly strong and penetrating; so that I can at once, on receiving a letter enclosing specimens, determine positively what it contains. I am very anxious to get specimens of the white Truffle, and of the smooth black Truffle, figured by Sowerby. Should your correspondents ever chance to hear or see anything of them, I should be highly obliged by a communication from you."

Introduction of the Houlletia.—I have just seen the ninth Number of the "Sertum Orchidaceum," in which it is asserted that Mr. Wanklyn first introduced the Houlletia Brocklehurstiana. Mr. Wanklyn has, no doubt, introduced many excellent plants from the Brazils, but I beg to state that the plant which flowered at the Fence

was not introduced by him, and that the plants judged to be it in his collection have not yet flowered anywhere. I have a small plant given to me by Mr. Aitchison, gardener to Mr. Wanklyn, standing near our own plant, and there are some distinctive marks on each, which plainly indicate two species. The plant I flowered was procured from the Brazils by Tod Naylor, Esq., of Liverpool, who presented his plant to Mr. Skirving, nurseryman, of Liverpool, of whom I purchased it long before Mr. Wanklyn's lot reached this country. I think Mr. W.'s plants are another species of the same genus, but that will be proved when they flower. There must have been many plants of the same species, or very like it, collected nearly at the same time, as I find them in several collections. One has just flowered at J. Wilmore's, Esq., Holford, near Birmingham. In all this I do not wish by any means to detract from the merits of Mr. Wanklyn or my respected friend Mr. Aitchison; I am only desirous that truth should prevail, even in apparently such a slight thing as the introduction of a plant.—*T. Appleby, the Fence, Macclesfield.*—[We readily give insertion to this letter, but must add that the information upon which the statement in the "Sertum Orchidaceum" was made, came to us from what we conceived to be the best authority. We regret to find that we were misinformed.]

Vineries.—Several questions having been raised by our correspondents in connexion with Mr. Appleby's papers on this subject, we have referred them to him, and have now to give his answers:—"The air in a forcing-house will become unfit for vegetation if kept close shut up for any length of time; so that it is necessary to change it by admitting pure atmospheric air as frequently as possible. The principal difficulty in effecting this occurs during early forcing in the dark, cold weather of winter and early spring. At this season all that can be done is to watch every opportunity when the sun breaks out, and to take advantage of the circumstance. I always, however, take care never to give too much air at once; I would rather give air pretty early in the morning, in small quantities, and give more as the heat of the day increases, reducing it gradually as the meridian is past, and shutting up before the heat of the sun is quite gone. The quantity to be given depends upon the different stages of forcing. Until the Vines break out the buds, too much can hardly be given. To make the Vines break equally, slow-forcing for the first three or four weeks will be found always the best. As soon as the Vines are fairly broke, I give rather less air, the thermometer being my guide. When in flower I am more careful about admitting air. In windy weather very little is requisite, but in fine, warm, still weather it may be given more abundantly. Close, hot, dry air cannot be congenial to cause the fruit to set. If the air is sometimes moist and sometimes dry, it will, by contraction and expansion, cause the calyxes and anthers to open more freely than if it is kept equally moist or equally dry. To cause this variation, I raise steam by pouring water on the heating material early in the morning, to moisten the air, and by giving air I dry it during the day; I moisten it again in the evening, and find it evaporated by the morning. When the Grapes have attained maturity, or nearly so, air should be given as abundantly as before the buds broke; should the weather be damp or rainy, I recommend a little more artificial heat, with air, to prevent the fruit moulding. This is my practice respecting giving air, and I hope it will be satisfactory to your correspondent. It is, however, impossible to give directions to meet every case; much depends upon the construction of the house, the mode of heating, and the occupants (where any) in the house. There is always sufficient left to exercise the forethought, daily care, and ingenuity of the cultivator of this most excellent fruit. A correspondent signing "B." has asked other questions, which I proceed to answer.—The second season 'the two bottom *eyes* I stop at the third or fourth joint;' *eyes* should be *shoots*. Col. 3d. 'cut through the second bud;' the second bud will hardly ever shoot, or if it did I should remove it. *Query.* To effect this I train up a young shoot from the bottom, and the year after cut off the old shoot; is that the main bearing stem? *Ans.* Yes.—*Qy.* If this were left a year or two, until the young shoot came into a bearing state, would it injure the crop borne on the main Vine (qy. stem) and the same root? *Ans.* Decidedly.—*Qy.* Or would its progress to a strong state, for abundant bearing, be retarded? *Ans.* It would hardly ever get into a strong state while the old shoot was left to draw away most of the support.—*Qy.* If there be no object in commencing forcing at any given time, is it not expedient to defer it till as late a period as possible, &c.? *Ans.* Where neither very early nor summer crops of Grapes are required the process of forcing need not commence until the heat of the spring months has set the Vines in motion; very little forcing will then be required, but a little artificial heat will be required in the autumn to ripen the wood.—*Qy.* While the Vines are in blossom I refrain syringing, but use steam freely, &c. *Ans.* The reason why I do this is explained above.—*Qy.* Is it not the amount of moisture arising from greenhouse plants kept with the Vines, which prevents the latter from setting well, and so producing large crops? *Ans.* Greenhouse plants ought to be out-of-doors before the Vines blossom. The Vine and Greenhouse plant do not agree very well together. Geraniums and Camellias, with a little management, may be grown with the Vine very well, but Heaths and New Holland plants are more difficult; in fact, they cannot be well grown if the Vines are done justice to with regard to heat and air.

The Tettenhall Pear.—This Pear, supposed only to flourish in the parish of Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton, though a very profuse bearer, has fruit almost worthless; but as a forest tree it is remarkable for its beauty, far surpassing in size, shape, and masses of deep green foliage any other Pear-tree I ever saw.—*T. D.*—[The fruit of the Tettenhall Pear is worthless. The tree, which grows and bears very well, may be seen among the species of Pyrus in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

Woodlice.—A correspondent spoke of Cabbage-stalks as a good trap for Woodlice. I have tried various expedients, and find none equal to slices of Carrot. A few mornings since I caught no less than 23 of these gentry on one slice!! So much for insect life as developed in hot-houses.—*S. Buckland, M.A.*

Mr. Ainger's Plant Stage.—This stage, though decidedly superior to those in general use, is yet capable of improvement. In addition to the plant-shelves increasing three inches in height as they recede from the front, they should also increase in width in the same proportion; because as the largest plants are placed on the back part of the stage, it is obvious that they will require more room than those at the front, and hence the necessity for wider shelves. I had a stage erected on this graduated system in the greenhouse at this place last spring, and find it admirably adapted for the display of specimen plants. "In the days of old," when plants used to drag out their (too frequently unnatural) lives in 32 and 48-sized pots, the old-fashioned stage did well enough, because the plants required to be placed close together to hide each other's nakedness; but in these times, when Geraniums are grown to 12 and 16 feet in circumference before they flower, they require a little more space to stand upon.—*W. P. Ayres, Place Gardens, Soham, Cambridgeshire.*

Fuchsia fulgens a Fruit-tree.—I think the Fuchsia fulgens noticed at Highclere by Mr. A. Herbert must be a different variety to that in general cultivation, or otherwise there must have been something peculiar in its management to render its fruit so surpassingly excellent. I gathered upwards of a quarter of a peck of fruit from one plant this season; and though I willingly admit they were eatable, I cannot say they "were better than any grapes," unless, by the bye, the grapes were green ones. My fruits, when ripe, were of a light purple colour on the sunny side, and of light green on the reverse; but Mr. Herbert describes that at Highclere as of "pale yellow," from which I infer it is a variety not generally known. It is important, however, the matter should be set at rest, and therefore I hope Mr. H. or the gardener at Highclere will favour us with some further information respecting it. While on the subject of Fuchsia fulgens, permit me to say, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine promulgated in an early Number of the *Chronicle* by (if my memory serves me) J. M. of Kent, viz. that it flowers better for being rather stinted in growth. To test the merits of his system I allowed five plants, one in a number 8 and the others in 24-sized pots, to bloom in the same pots which they flowered in last year; but instead of producing a profusion of flowers as I expected, they only produced very meagre spikes, with from six to twelve flowers on a spike. Not liking to see the plants in this, to me, miserable plight, I removed them early in June into pots four sizes larger, using a compost consisting of leaf-mould, rotten dung, peat-earth, and strong loam, in about equal quantities. I also had them watered twice or thrice a week with strong manure-water, such as I use for Cucumbers (Vide Ayres on the Cucumber, p. 6), and the result was a luxuriant growth and a profusion of bloom of the finest description. The large plant in July had upwards of 100 spikes of flowers out at one time, and was then allowed by every one who saw it to be the finest specimen ever beheld. Among the seedlings which I have raised from F. fulgens I have one which is a decided improvement on the old species. the flower-spikes stand out in bold relief above the foliage, and the flowers, when full blown, instead of hanging in a compact bunch, as in the old species, stand out at right angles, thus giving the flower-spike an umbelliferous and very elegant appearance. Mr. Rivers saw it when in bloom, and considered it a superior and very desirable variety.—*W. P. Ayres, Place Gardens, Soham, Cambridgeshire.*

Salvia patens a Hardy Plant.—At a time when so much is being said respecting this plant being capable of resisting the rigour of our winters unprotected, it is a question worth asking whether (even allowing it to stand out in some situations), as it is a tuberous-rooted plant, it would not be better, and be making "assurance doubly sure," to remove it from the beds in autumn, and subject it to the same treatment during the dormant season, as we do our Dahlias, Lobelias, and similar plants, that is, protect it from the weather in a dry shed, cellar, or other analogous situation? The only risk would be, the tubers being very succulent, would, if kept too dry, be liable to wither; but this might be avoided by preserving the earth about the roots, and placing them in a situation free from damp or frost, covering them five or six inches thick with old dry tan or cinder ashes. In such a situation they would survive the winter uninjured, and may be returned to the beds in April or May after the severity of the weather is over. The advantages of this system would be, all risk of loss would be removed, and it would also afford the means of having the beds properly prepared for the reception of the plants in the spring. Plants raised from cuttings in September, preserved in the cutting pots through the winter, potted off in March, and protected in a frame, make excellent plants for planting in the borders in May.—*W. P. Ayres, Place Gardens, Soham, Cambridgeshire.*

Cinerarias.—Few plants add more to the attractions of the conservatory or drawing-room in the dull months of winter than several of those forming the beautiful genus Cineraria; and though they require little more care than a cabbage plant, there is perhaps no tribe so mismanaged in the generality of country gardens. My mode of culture is as follows:—About the first week in June the plants, being removed from the greenhouse, are turned out of their pots, the old earth shaken from their roots, planted rather deeply, and about 18 inches apart, in light rich soil in the open garden, and watered as often as they seem to require it. By the end of July they will throw up myriads of suckers; they are then taken up and parted, preserving the smallest atom that has a root to it. The largest plants are potted in pots proportionate to their size in a compost consisting of leaf-mould, rotten dung, and strong turfy-loam, in about equal quantities, and placed in a shady situation. These will flower in September and October, and will do well either for the house, or for filling up beds or vacancies in the flower-garden. The other plants are replanted in the open garden, watered and shaded until established, taken up with balls and potted about the end of October, and protected from frost in a cold frame or pit through the winter. In this manner, and by keeping plants of various sizes, I obtain a regular supply of flowers from September to the end of June. If I want a few specimens particularly large, I place three or four plants of the same size and kind in a pot, repot them as often as they require it, and water occasionally with liquid manure; but for all ordinary purposes, single plants in 32 or 24-sized pots are large enough. No plants suffer so much from being crowded together; indeed, when short of room, it is better to throw away a few plants than have the whole cramped for room. In raising plants from seed, I sow it in May in the open border, thin out the plants where they are crowded, and transplant them when they have three good leaves, and pot them in October. I would particularly invite the attention of culturists to the hybridization of this tribe of plants; there is yet abundance of room for improvement.—*W. P. Ayres, Place Gardens, Soham, Cambridgeshire.*

Prolific Pea.—Last year I published in a provincial Paper, the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, the produce from one single Pea of the late Wyker Sugar Pea, viz. 151 pods, containing 893 Peas, stating that I thought under more favourable circumstances it would have produced a thousand fold. I have tried the experiment again this year, with Peas of the same kind. The result I have sent to you:—The first Pea produced 317 pods containing 1,626 Peas: the second Pea, 344 pods, 1,755 Peas; the third Pea, 340 pods, 1,614 Peas. Should any further information be requested, I shall have no objection to communicate it either through your Paper or privately.—*W. Billington, Underhill, near Oswestry.*

Cedar of Lebanon.—In an article in a late Number (43), you bestow great, and we will hope, on a trial, deserved, praise on the Deodar, or Holy Cedar of the Mountains, but at the same time you hardly are just to the Cedar of Lebanon in calling it a worthless tree. It is yet to be proved, and many generations must pass away before it can be so, that the Deodar or Holy Cedar is as imperishable as that of Lebanon, and, from the use made of it according to Scriptural authority, not less worthy to be called Holy than its Himalayan namesake. As to its durability, witness the timber that was found to have been used to fix the Elgin marbles into the temples from which they were removed, and though inferior to the best Fir timber for common purposes, it would be found superior to it probably in cases where durability was an object, though, from its having never been grown in this country but as an ornamental tree, it has never come into common use, and when used at all, has probably been misapplied. The timber of the Cedar of Lebanon has, however, been applied to one purpose with great success, which only lately came to the knowledge of its unworthy defender in this article: it is admirably adapted to ornamental carved work. Mr. Wilcox, of Warwick, a most ingenious and skilful carver (in his works little inferior to the celebrated Gibbons), has now in his rooms some specimens of furniture made of Cedar of Lebanon ornamented with carved work, in flowers, leaves, &c., &c., in the best taste, and in sharpness and colour so similar to boxwood, that any common observer would mistake it to be such. The Cedar has also this advantage—that it is perfectly secure from worms, from which most of the other soft woods commonly used in carving are so liable to suffer.—*D. P.* [The fact last mentioned by our Correspondent is the first that has come to our knowledge of the Cedar of Lebanon having been here found of important use. The wood supposed to fix the Elgin Marbles into their places has been always understood to have been Olive-wood, and the κέδρος was certainly not the Cedar of Lebanon, but the wood of either Juniperus Oxycedrus or Phœnicea. As to the Cedar of the Scriptures, there appears some reason to believe that the wood so called, which Hiram King of Tyre sent for the building of the Temple, was the timber of Callitris quadrivalvis, from Mount Atlas; although no doubt the Cedars of Lebanon were often those so called at the present day.]

Fruit Room.—Mr. W. Taylor, of Streatham, objects to the recommendation of *S. N. V.*, that the Fruit-room should be damp; he says he sees no analogy between a damp fruit-room and a Strawberry-bed (nor do we). He also complains of the very common practice of signing initials only to practical papers. He says that it looks as if the writers were ashamed of their opinions. [We by no means say *that*; but we *do* think it would be better if all *practical* papers were signed with the real names of the writers. When such men as the Professors in the Universities of England, and gentlemen of high education, birth, and station, sign their names to that which they write, it does seem strange that any one should wish to preserve an incognito where opinions are not in question, but practical facts; especially as it must be obvious to our readers that we take care to suppress everything in our Home Correspondence that could by possibility give pain or offence to even the humblest individual.]

Root-Pruning.—I am glad to find that root-pruning is just beginning to be appreciated; and as the author has done me the honour to couple my name with the subject in his *Theory of Horticuture*, a few remarks on the experience I have since had in the matter may not be unacceptable. I find it is now called Mr. Rivers's system; but why? Was Mr. R. the inventor of it? By no means. I understand that Mr. R. has published a pamphlet on the subject; and I am glad to hear it: but whether he claims the honour of the invention, or of the earliest systematic application of the invention, I cannot say, not having seen the pamphlet in question. As to the invention itself, if such it may be called, it is, I should fancy, as old as the hills; but the first recommendation of the practice, I strongly suspect, belongs to myself. In *Loudon's Magazine* for Feb. 1830, page 54, will be found an article by me on this subject in strong recommendation of the practice. I was then a tyro, but since then I have never ceased to practise it on a variety of subjects, and sometimes, I assure you, with a very heavy hand. I long since felt shamed by the superior success of the farmer or cottager's Pear on the gable end of his building with the stone pavement over its roots; and of course I wondered that such a perpetual round of digging and manuring should still be practised in the gardens of the affluent in apparent defiance of such stubborn facts. Perceiving, as I thought, the foundation of the evil, I began to retrace my steps by cautious, or I may say timid, degrees, having for some time the fear of long established practice before my eyes; however, after persevering in this way for eleven years at least, I can strongly recommend the practice to those whose trees are subject to vegetable plethora. Who that has ever been in the habit of removing large trees of the Thorn, the Holly, or the Yew, could fail to observe the consequent production of blossoms? The Chinese method of cramping the toes of their fruit-trees (not to name the toes of their ladies) is well known. The vast accession within these twenty years of such a variety of fruits, many of high consideration, would serve in itself to lead to both economy of space and aspect. Besides, a tree on a wall, all things considered, is in a highly artificial state; where the borders are regularly cropped with vegetables, the roots are at full liberty to revel in abundance of manure originally intended for Cauliflowers, Lettuces, &c., &c., whilst the tree must be stubbed and pruned once a-year to a complete skeleton. I think I have proved autumn to be the most proper time for the operation, in fact immediately the fruit is gathered, as the tree has time to make a new series of fibres immediately, and is not taken too much by surprise, as it would inevitably be by spring root-pruning, if the months of April and May of the succeeding spring should prove dry and sunny, which is often the case; the consequence of which is, that the tree recently operated on becomes in the first summer a prey to red spiders, scale, &c. &c. as I have often proved, owing, as I suppose, to the inspissated character of the fluids through lack of advancing sap. Were wall-trees planted on shallow mounds of free maiden loam, without a particle of vegetable or animal manure, there would be little necessity for tampering with the roots of trees. I am well aware that by driving certain crops from the kitchen-garden borders entirely, a little more ground would be required, but it would amply repay the demand in the end. However, a good gardener may do well with the old system, and in that case there will always be a necessity for root-pruning in some degree. Another fault, in my opinion, is the strict adherence to the old spurring system on walls. Everybody knows the importance of light on all parts of the tree in our northern climate. I have, within these two years, completely altered my plan of training in this respect; and instead of depending on the old spurring system, I have adopted the plan of laying in the main leaders of my Pears, &c. &c., further apart; they were only two bricks apart, and are now four; and on these main leaders I tie down a regular sprinkling of young wood every summer, or, in fact, wherever a vacancy occurs. The consequence is, that the sun shines on almost every part of the tree equally, and there is a distinct line of wall between every pair of leaders exposed to the full power of the sun. The reasons which apply to drill-cropping in improved modes of agriculture apply equally to this mode of training.—*Robert Errington.*

Nitrate of Soda on Onions.—In reference to an observation of Dr. Harris in the *Chronicle* of the 9th inst., that "nitrate of soda improves grass and ruins Onions," I beg to call your attention to the following facts, which appear to contradict most decisively the latter part of that statement. In June last, during the great drought, having observed that some beds of Onions, in a light, sandy, alluvial soil, had been attacked by the maggot, or Onion grub, and two or three square yards entirely destroyed, I watered them with a solution of nitrate of soda, dissolving one pound of soda in eight gallons of soft water, and using it twice, allowing an interval of eight days. The result was most satisfactory, the beds which were thus watered producing an excellent crop, and the maggot was completely exterminated: whilst in another bed, which I had allowed to remain unwatered, the whole of the Onions were totally destroyed by the maggot. A friend having a crop of Onions in a clayey soil, which were looking very unhealthy, I recommended him to make trial of the solution, which he did, watering them once, with perfect success: the parts which were watered being greatly improved, and the others remaining in a sickly state. These Onions were not attacked by the maggot.—*A. Berry, Loftus.*

Bees.—In p. 612, a description is given of a method of joining two hives of bees by using tobacco smoke; but this, I think, must be injurious to them, though I have only tried the experiment by placing a few bees under a glass and then blowing some puffs of smoke in. It was some time before the smoke stupified them, though it appeared to hurt them, and ultimately generally caused death. My plan of joining two hives, is in the evening, when all the bees are in, to blow a little smoke of the puff-ball into the hives, look over one and take the Queen from it, sprinkle the others with a little honey, and then put them together. When this is done, I place a piece of board or zinc over the bottom of the hive, then turn it up and set it in its place; and when the bees are all at the top of the hive I remove the board or zinc. The fungus renders the bees to all appearance dead for about twenty minutes, time enough to find the Queen, though the more eyes that are employed to look after her the better, as if she is not taken away a fight ensues, in which both Queens are sometimes killed; and should this occur it is death to both hives. The fungus leaves no unpleasant scent, and does not appear to injure the bees. It is easily procured, and this year there is an unusual quantity of large growth; last week I gathered one which measured 5ft. by 4½ft. in circumference, which I believe is a larger one than I ever saw before.—*W. P.* [We presume the puff-ball of which our correspondent speaks is the Bovista gigantea.]

Management of Salvias.—I observe one of your correspondents making inquiries as to the flowering of Salvia splendens; I, therefore, beg to send you a few remarks on the growth of Salvias. This year, in the end of May, I obtained cuttings of Salvia splendens, S. coccinea, and S. fulgens; I struck them in a small frame, and then transplanted them into a bed on a west border, which I had previously trenched, strongly manured and limed; the Salvias grew with the greatest rapidity, and in a short time beat, in strength and general vigour, the parent plants; the whole three varieties are now in flower, and are each fully three feet high; and although we have had a very severe frost which has blackened Dahlias, they still exhibit the same robustness of growth, and have been wholly free from the attacks of red spider and other insects. I am persuaded that all the Salvias may be grown and flowered in the open air, if the ground they are planted in is well limed and manured.—*A Roxburgh Gardener.*

Fruit rooms again.—I thank your facetious and scientific correspondent *A.* for putting me right about the economy of heat as I proposed it to be applied to a Fruit-room, and I grant the truism "that keeping out the cold means keeping in the heat." With reference to scientific inquiry Mr. A. has the best side of the question, but practically speaking, Mr. B. has his advantages also. The fascinating sound of the word economy leads us often to misapply it more than any other word in the dictionary; with a gardener at least it should always mean, good management, which is Cobbett's definition of it. Now, although the application of heat to the inside of a fruit-room may be less expensive than the way I suggested, it is not good management to apply fire-heat inside a fruit-room at all, if by possibility it can be avoided—at least nine-tenths of our best gardeners act on this conviction. The quantity of heat requisite for a well constructed fruit-room is so small, that it is very difficult to apply the necessary degree with certainty, and a few degrees too much are found to be more injurious to fruit than a slight frost. Rather than trusting to my best attention with a good apparatus, I have sometimes had Apples as hard as cannon-balls with frost, and by keeping the room quite close for a time after the return of fresh weather they did not seem much affected by it; but if my apparatus had been so easily managed as I think it would be if placed within hollow walls, I would endeavour either to keep in the heat or keep out the frost.—*D. Beaton.*

Ants.—I saw in your paper of last week a lady wishing to know how to destroy Ants. I once had a large Pelargonium in a pot, which was infested with Ants, so much so, that it was in a dying state; I frequently watered it, thinking that would drive them away, but it was of no avail; at last I was induced to try camphor, which I broke very small, and placed on the top of the mould, and watered it as usual, when they soon quitted their abode; after which I potted the plant, and it grew as well as ever. —*A Young Gardener.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 2.—J. R. Gowen, Esq. in the chair. A paper was read on a peculiar system of pruning fruit-trees, by Mr. Crace. The object in view was to make old branches which have become barren reproduce bloom-buds. Having well drained his garden, which was originally a brick-field, he put light rich soil to the depth of two feet on it, and on this he planted his trees, keeping them steady by pegging down the larger roots. To check luxuriant growth, he annually prunes the roots, cutting them each time about an inch longer than before. In June the young shoots are nipped off to about six inches, which occasions the development of the dormant buds on the old wood, and causes the bloom-buds round the shoulder to produce their foliage, thus bringing to maturity numberless eyes otherwise dormant. When the fruit is ripe, the autumn pruning is commenced, by cutting off the shoots to within half an inch of the shoulder, excepting the top, which are left uncut till winter. An account of the Ickworth Imperatrice Plum, by Mr. Thompson, was read. This variety was raised by the late Mr. Andrew Knight; its parent was the common Imperatrice fertilized with the pollen of Coe's Golden Drop. The tree is stated to be of hardy, vigorous growth, and an abundant bearer as a standard; the fruit ripens in the beginning of October, forming one of the finest late dessert Plums. In a dry situation it will keep in a fresh state for a considerable time, and will ultimately attain the condition of a prune. A note by Mr. Fortune on the newly-introduced Achimenes longiflora was read, from which it appears that this lovely plant may be cultivated as easily as the old Cyrilla pulchella, and may be as readily propagated. Where there is sufficient accommodation, a fine display would be obtained by planting a quantity of the roots in a large flat box, and thus forming a bed of flowers, which will contrast beautifully with the green foliage of surrounding plants. From Mrs. Lawrence was a collection including a very large specimen of Cypripédium insigne, the brilliant scarlet Gesnera zebrina, a well-grown plant of Cereus truncatus, a few good Heaths, and cut flowers of the Ipomœa tyriánthina and I. batatoides: for the two first-named a Banksian medal was awarded. Messrs. Rollisson and Son exhibited an immense specimen of Epidendrum cuspidatum with many spikes of flowers in full beauty, the rare Oncidium ciliare, two plants of the noble Cáttleya labiata, and the beautiful orange-coloured Dendróbium chrysanthum: a Banksian medal was given for the Epidendrum. From Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., there was a handsome specimen of Cypripédium insigne, for which a certificate was awarded. Mr. Carson, gr. to W. G. Farmer, Esq., sent a specimen of Clitória Ternátea with white flowers. A Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Jackson for a collection of large Heaths: the more remarkable among them were Archeriana, with crimson flowers; Echniflora carnea with short pink tubes, and acuminata longiflora with long shining crimson blossoms. With these was a specimen of the pretty purple Státice sinuata. Messrs. Fairbairn sent a handsome-grown plant of the rare Erica Banksiana, covered with white pendent flowers; for which a certificate was given. From Mr. Appleby, gr. to E. Brocklehurst, Esq., M.P., were cut flowers of several Orchidaceous plants; among them were a good spike of Cáttleya labiata, and a flower of a very curious Dendróbium, apparently aúreum, of large size, the sepals and petals of a light cream colour, and the labellum yellow marked with red: and it exhaled a delicious scent. Mr. Appleby also sent two Montserrat Pine-Apples weighing respectively 3lbs. 5oz. and 3¼lbs., for which a certificate was awarded. Messrs. Lane and Son exhibited a beautiful collection of Roses, which had been grown in the open air without protection. Messrs. Chandler and Sons sent a collection of very fine Chrysanthemums, for which a certificate was awarded: the kinds were, YELLOW—Adventure and Superb clustered; WHITE—Conqueror, Lucidum, Marchioness, Surprise, and Vesta; BLUSH and PINK—Celestial, Memnon, insigne, Princesse Marie, and Triumphant; ROSE and CRIMSON—Casimir Perrier, Duc de Catineau, Pulcherrimum, and Queen; PURPLE—Madame Pompadour. All the varieties were beautiful, and in order to set them off the flowers were placed on cards like Carnations. Mr. T. Hatch, gr. to J. P. Miles, Esq. of Bristol, exhibited three handsome Montserrat Pines weighing 4¼lbs., 3lbs. 15oz., and 3lbs. 13oz; and two Queens, each weighing 3¾lbs.: for this collection of handsome fruit the Knightian medal was awarded. From Mr. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq., there were some fine Black Prince Grapes, one bunch of which weighed 1½lb.; two bunches of Black Morocco, one weighing 2½lbs.; and a large bunch of White Nice, 4½lbs. in weight. Collections of Apples were sent by T. Davies, Esq: and two specimens of a very large variety, with some Pears, were exhibited by Mr. Snow, gr. to the Earl de Grey. From Mr. Whiting, gr. to H. T. Hope, Esq., were some Apples, which had been gathered for more than a year, and kept in a tunnel, which, instead of being quite dry, as the atmosphere of a fruit room is recommended to be, is so damp that water drops from the roof; and though the fruit is quite wet, yet the flavour is but little impaired. Mr. W. P. Ayres, gr. to J. Dobede, Esq., exhibited a collection of 26 kinds of Pears, and a Seedling Apple. From J. Luscombe, Esq. was a dish of Limes, which had ripened notwithstanding that they had been frozen quite hard during the last winter. The tree was growing in a wooden frame, which was not opened till a thaw took place. A brace of Cucumbers grown in his improved pit, was sent by Mr. Mills; another brace was exhibited by Mr. Patterson, gr. to the Earl of Chesterfield, which had been grown in pits heated by dung, and hot-water pipes; and a third brace, for which a certificate was given, was sent by Mr. Spirey, gr. to J. Tharp, Esq.; these had been grown in pots on the system recommended by Mr. Ayres. Mr. Fuller, gr. to G. L. Fox, Esq., exhibited three Hybrid Radishes raised from the Black Spanish impregnated with the common; they are said to be very hardy and excellent for winter use: a certificate was awarded for them. The plants from the Garden included a splendid specimen of Cattleya labiata with flowers 5 inches across; Ipomœa ficifolia: and a pretty variety with somewhat the habit of Horsfáime called hybrida. There were also cut flowers of Salvia Regla, and Hedychium Garnerianum. But the most interesting objects of the exhibition were some roots of Oxalis Deppei, grown as a vegetable as recommended by Professor Morren, in p. 68 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. The soil in which they were grown was very light and sandy, and the bulbs were planted about nine inches or a foot apart. They were planted in April and taken up in October. The roots are first blanched, then boiled, and served up with melted butter; and are said to be extremely delicate, and very different from any other vegetable in our gardens. The Pears were Duchesse d'Angoulême, Beurre d'Aremberg, Urbaniste, Double Phillips, Quaker, Poire d'Amande, Figue de Naples, Beurré de la Motte, Pomme Poire, and Burgermeester, which are the best in season.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 2.—Mr. Lane in the Chair. Messrs. Chandler exhibited a stand of Chrysanthemums. Mr. Bowler proposed that an annual dinner of the Society should take place on the same day and time as that of the "Benevolent Institution for the relief of Aged and Indigent Gardeners and their Widows." The proposition was seconded by Mr. Chandler, and the dinner was appointed to take place on Thursday, Jan. 13th, 1842.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Oct. 28th, W. T. Iliff, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The annual report was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that during the past year five flower-shows had been held, being one in addition to those held in former years, and that 276 prizes had been awarded. It was also stated that the Society had received a great accession of Royal patronage in the persons of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. From this report the Society appears to be in a flourishing condition, having at the present time nearly 150 members on the books. After several resolutions were passed, a vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr. Barnard, and the meeting adjourned.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 2, 1841.—The President, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in the Chair. The Hon. W. Henry Daunay, and Mr. Samuel Solly, were elected Fellows.

The following presents to the museum and herbarium were announced:—Specimens of 992 species of plants collected in Riakhy, Piauhy, and Goyaz, by Mr. Gardner. Specimens of Gnaphálium margaritáceum, and a peculiar form of Linaria repens from the West of Ireland, by Mr. Hinckes. A collection of dried plants from the West Indies and Madeira, by Lord Dartmouth. Mr. Westwood exhibited a collection of insects from Mexico, collected by Mr. Coppin. Mr. Ingpen exhibited a sprig of Myrtle growing in a glass vessel closely sealed.

A letter was read from M. Alphonse Decandolle to the President, announcing the death of his father, who was a member of the Society.

The Secretary then read a paper by George Ord, Esq., F.L.S., on the Box-turtle, Testudo carolina of Gray. It is known by the name of land-tortoise or turtle in America, and an interesting detail was given with regard to its habits and economy.

Inverness and Northern Horticultural Society's Exhibition.—The autumn exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables was held in the Academy Hall, on Oct. 1st. Though rather late for a flower-show, still the display of greenhouse and garden plants, in full bloom, was creditable; and although the quantity and flavour of the fruits exhibited were much affected by the general gloominess and moisture of the year, yet the department of culinary vegetables was richly supplied with large and well-conditioned specimens; and the prizes for Onions, Leeks, Carrots, Celery, and Red Cabbage in particular, were keenly contested. The Academy Hall, in which the Museum of the Northern Scientific and Literary Institution is placed, was, for the occasion, gracefully hung round with wreaths and flowers; the competi-

tion plants were tastefully arranged along a table in the centre of the room, and a stage on the north side; and the flowers sent for exhibition were laid out on separate tables by themselves: while the fruits and vegetables were exposed on benches in an adjoining class room. Several bouquets, ingeniously and neatly prepared, were exhibited on a round table, backed by an enormous leaf of the Talipot Palm: one from the manse garden of Kirkhill, composed entirely of Dahlias, arranged in the form of the British crown, and to which an extra prize was awarded, and another, more simple, but interesting bouquet, from a cottage garden, were particularly admired. Among the specimens sent for exhibition, we noticed, from the Redcastle garden, a collection of 30 varieties of Pelargoniums; a splendid dark variety of Fuchsia fulgens, several other Fuchsias, and a beautiful assortment of Heaths, in full flower, consisting of jasminiflora, tricolor, Lambertiana, princeps, and Irbyana. From Leys Castle, four fine varieties of Fuchsia, in flower: bignonia discolor, finely in bloom, with a basket of beautiful Morello Cherries. A valuable collection of Dahlias was exhibited from Altyre, and the gardeners of Mountgerald and Ness Castle competed with one another for fine seedling Dahlias, and the former also exhibited 40 beautiful Carnations. Besides the plants mentioned in the prize list, Lady Rose favoured the Society by again exhibiting some of her showy flowers, such as Trevirana coccinea, Bouvardia splendens, Russelia juncea, Pentstemon Murrayanum, and a large assortment of other Pentstemons; a moss-covered vase, from Holm, surmounted by a large and tasteful bouquet, which obtained the 1st prize, was much admired. The Bellacrum gardens produced a splendid collection of Petunias, Lobelias, and Annuals. Provost Nicol also exhibited a set of large transplanted Onions. The gardener at Avoch likewise produced a similar set of Onions, quite as large and fine as those from Portugal, and along with them several Nectarines and other fine wall fruit. The following is a list of the Premiums: For the best 12 Dahlias—1st, Mr. A. Fraser, gr. to J. Thomson, Esq.; 2d, Mr. T. Fraser, gr., Redcastle. For the best Seedling do., flower or flowers—1st, Mr. Munro, gr., Mountgerald; 2d, Mr. J. Stephen, gr., Ness Castle. For the best nine Carnations, three Bizarres, three Flakes, and three Picotees—1st, Mr. A. Fraser, 2d, Mr. G. Taylor, gr., Kilravock Castle. For the best six Marigolds, three African and three French—1st, Mr. T. Fraser; 2d, Mr. Maccallum, gr., Relig. For the best six Stocks—1st, Mr. T. Fraser; 2d, Mr Dallas, gr., Drakies. For the best six China Asters—1st, Mr. J. Stephen; 2d, Mr. G. Taylor. For the best twelve varieties of Hardy Annuals—1st, Mr. J. Stephen; 2d, Mr. Cockburn, gr., Leys Castle. For the best six varieties of Petunia—1st, Mr. Williamson; 2d, Mr. Westwood, gr., Belladrum. For the best four varieties of Fuchsia—1st, Mr. Bain, gr., Beaufort Castle; 2d, Mr. J. Stephen. For the best two Cockscombs—1st, Mr. J. Munro; 2d, Mr Dallas. For the best three varieties of Lobelia, in pots—1st, Mr. A. Fraser; 2d, Mr. T. Fraser. For the best four varieties of Phlox—1st, Mr. A. Macdonald, gr., Kirkhill; 2d, Mr. Westwood. For the best six Hollyhocks—1st, Mr. Williamson; 2d, Mr. J. Lawrence. For the best four Salvias—1st, Mr. T. Fraser; 2d, Mr. Bain. For the best six Pentstemons—1st, Mr. Williamson; 2d, Mr. J. Stephen. For the best grown Fuchsia fulgens—1st, Mr. J. Maccallum, 2d, Mr. T. Fraser. For the best three varieties of Gladiolus—1st, Mr. A. Fraser. For the best three varieties of Zinnia—1st, Mr. T. Fraser. For the best and most tastefully arranged Bouquet of Flowers, from Hardy Plants from the open ground—1st, Mr. Williamson; 2d, Mr. G. Taylor. For the best-flavoured two bunches of Grapes, two varieties—1st, Mr. J. Stephen, 2d, Mr. Dallas. For the heaviest bunch of Grapes, any variety—1st, Mr. J. Stephen; 2d, Mr. Williamson, gr., Holm. For the best 6 Peaches, two varieties—1st, Mr. G. S. M'Gregor, 2d, Mr. Watson, gr., Cantray. For the best 6 Apricots, two varieties, from do.—1st, Mr. Watson. For the best 12 Plums, two varieties—1st, Mr. G. Taylor; 2d, Mr. A. Fraser, gr., Achnagairn. For the best three varieties of Summer Pears, three of each—1st, Mr. J. Bain; 2d, Mr. Macdonald, gardener, Newton. For the best two varieties of Apples, fit for the dessert, three of each—1st, Mr. J. Fraser; 2d, Mr. J. Munro. For the best quart of Gooseberries, 1st, Mr. G. Mackenzie, gr., Belmaduthy; 2d, Mr. J. Stephen. For the best 6 Capsicums—1st, Mr. Williamson; 2d, Mr. Maccallum. For the best 6 Tomatoes—1st, Mr. T. Fraser; 2d, Mr. Williamson. For the best four heads of Celery, two red and two white—1st, Mr. G. Taylor; 2d, Mr. J. Stephen. For the best two roots of Red Beet—1st, Mr. J. Stephen; 2d, Mr. G. Taylor. For the best four Onions—1st, Mr. T. Ballingall, gr., Erchless Castle; 2d, Mr. Watson. For the best 4 Leeks—1st, Mr. P. Cameron, gr., Polmaillie; 2d, Mr. Stephen. For the best four Carrots—1st, Mr. C. Mackenzie; 2d, Mr. D. Macdonald. For the best two heads of Red Cabbage—1st, Mr. Watson; 2d, Mr. J. Fraser, gr., Balcony. The judges also awarded an extra prize to Mr. Macdonald, for a magnificent assortment of Dahlias, arranged in the form of the British Crown, and considered the following plants as worthy of notice, namely, a fine dark variety of Fuchsia fulgens, a specimen of Malva Creeana, and a collection of Heaths, from Redcastle; a box of Dahlias, exhibited from Altyre, and another by Messrs. Dickson, brothers; also a collection of 120 Dahlias, 120 Carnations, and 90 African and French Marigolds, by Messrs. Lawson and Smith; and a fine variety of Fuchsias from Leys Castle. Among the Fruits and Vegetables, a basket of Morello Cherries, from Leys Castle; six varieties of seedling Potatoes from Drakies; and 12 Strasburg Onions, from Erchless.—*Inverness Courier.*

Markinch Cottage Gardening Society.—The second exhibition took place in the Apron Society's Hall, on the 17th Sept., when the display of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and floral devices far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its warmest supporters. The following exhibitions deserve to be particularly noticed.—From Mr. Sang, a splendid collection of Dahlias and Marigolds; from Auchmuty paper-mill, a fine collection of Dahlias and other cut flowers, as also some large late Cabbage, one being of the enormous weight of 42lb.; from Mr. Lowe, some particularly fine Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Heartsease, Carnations, and other cut-flowers; from Balfour-garden, a collection of Dahlias and Marigolds, which were much admired; from the garden of J. Balfour, Esq., a miscellaneous collection of Greenhouse and other plants, as also a neatly-designed model of a moss-house; from Mr. G. Galloway, a fine specimen of Hydrangeas in fine flower, as also a plant of Fuchsia tenella; from Miss J. Grieve, a number of fine cut flowers, and some very large specimens of Swedish Turnip; from Cameron-bridge, a very excellent collection of Dahlias; from Mr. Kelly, also a fine collection of Dahlias; from Mr. R. Peat, some large Leeks, Turnips, Apples, &c.; from Mrs. W. Ballingall, a collection of cut flowers, very ingeniously put up; from Miss Reid, a neat wreath of Forget-me-not in water; from Bellfield-garden, a fine collection of Dahlias and Marigolds; from Dunevale, a very good collection of Dahlias; from Mr. T. Hostier, Balcarmie, a root of Potatoes, which weighed upwards of 1lbs., and to which an extra prize was awarded by the committee. An extra prize was also awarded to Mr. W. Kay, for a beautifully-executed floral device. The following is a list of the prizes.—Mr. T. Thomson, best 4 Dahlias; Mr. T. Nicol, best 6 Heartsease, collection of herbaceous plants, 6 Onions, 6 Carrots; Mr. W. Anderson, best 4 Annuals; Mr. T. Grob, best floral device; Mr. J. Honeyman, best 6 Kitchen Apples, 6 Dessert do.; Mr. D. Wallace, best quart of Red Currants; Mr. R. Peat, heaviest 12 Gooseberries, best 6 Leeks; Mr. J. Drummond, best 2 late Cabbages; Mr. P. Watson, best 2 stocks of Curled Greens; Mrs. Kay, best 2 savoys; Mr. J. Elder, best 3 Parsnips.—SWEEPSTAKES. Mr. Cochrane, best 12 Dahlias; J. T. Smith, Esq., best 12 Annuals; W. Tullis, Esq., best 2 Red Cabbages, 2 Cocscombs; Mr. A. M'Gregor, best 4 Seedling Mimulus. Six prizes were awarded for the best kept Cottage Gardens.—*Fife Herald.*

Rochester and Chatham Horticultural Society.—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES, 1st Class—for Gentlemen whose Gardens are under the care of a professed Gardener.—FLOWERS. Best 12 Dahlias, selfs, Rev. Dr. Page; 2d do., J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 12 do., variegated, Rev. Dr. Page; 2d do., J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best single specimen of any sort in pot, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2d do., W. Hills, Esq. Best 18 varieties of Cut-flowers, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2d do., W. Nicholson, Esq.; 3d do., Rev. Dr. Page. Best 3 Balsams, Col. Best. Best 12 African Marigolds, J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 12 French do., W. Hills, Esq. Best 12 German Asters, R. Lee, Esq. Best 3 Petunias, Rev. Dr. Page. Best 3 Annuals, W. Nicholson, Esq. Best Fuchsia in pot, W. Hills, Esq. Best collection of Stove or Greenhouse Plants, not exceeding 6, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2d do., Mrs. Winthrop. Best Bouquet, D. H. Day, Esq.; 2d do., W. Hills, Esq.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Best 2 bunches of Black Grapes, Mr. Calder. Best do. white, J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best Melon, Rev. Dr. Page. Best 12 Imperatrice Plums, J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 12 Dessert Pears, Mr. Calder; 2d do., W. Hills, Esq.; 3d do., J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 12 Dessert Apples, Mr. Littlewood; 2d do., Mr. Blakey; 3d do., J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 12 Kitchen Apples, Mr. Littlewood; 2d do., J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 3d do., Mr. Blakey. Best 6 Peaches, J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 3 Nectarines, Mrs. Winthrop. Best 6 Figs, Rev. Dr. Page. Best 3 Cabbages, Mr. Denham. Best ½ gallon French Beans, Mr. Littlewood. Best 12 Turnips, Rev. Dr. Page. Best 12 Onions, Rev. Dr. Page; 2d do., Col. Best. Best 6 heads of Celery, Mr. Blakey; 2d do., Mr. Denham. Best 12 Kidney Potatoes, J. A. Wigan, Esq. Best 12 round do., Mr. Beadle.—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES, 2d Class—for Amateurs whose Gardens are not under the care of a professed Gardener.—FLOWERS. Best 12 Dahlias, Mr. Langley; 2d do., Rev. J. P. Alcock; 3d do., Mr. C. Bathurst; 4th do., Mr. Epps. Best single specimen of any sort in pot, Rev. Fr. Curtois; 2d do., Mrs. C. Simmons. Best 12 varieties of Cut flowers, Mr. Fincham; 2d do. Mr. C. Bathurst; 3d do., P. W. Jacob, Esq. Best 3 Balsams, Mr. Fincham. Best 12 French Marigolds, Miss Boghurst. Best 12 German Asters, Mrs. C. Simmons. Best 3 Annuals in pots, Mr. T. S. King. Best 24 Heartsease, Miss Boghurst; 2d do., Mr. Epps. Best Fuchsia in pot, Mr. Epps. Best collection of Stove or Greenhouse Plants, not exceeding 6, Mr. C. Bathurst. Best Bouquet, Mrs. Smith; 2d do., Mrs. Savage. Best do. Device, Mr. C. Bathurst; 2d do., Mr. Dadson.—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Best 2 bunches of Black Grapes, Mr. Fincham. Best 3 do. out-door Grapes, C. Smart, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. Caddell. Best 12 Plums, Capt. Baker; 2d do., C. Smart, Esq. Best 12 Dessert Pears, C. Smart, Esq.; 2d do., W. Wakeley, Esq.; 3d do., Capt. Baker. Best 12 Dessert Apples, Capt. Savage; 2d do., Mr. Dadson; 3d do., Rev. Dr. Curtois. Best 12 Kitchen Apples, W. Eley, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. Penn; 3d do., J. Stunt, Esq. Best 12 bunches of Currants, C. Smart, Esq. Best 12 Medlars, Mrs. Barton. Best 6 Peaches, W. Eley, Esq. Best 6 Figs, G. Essell, Esq. Best 3 Cabbages, Mrs. G. Comport. Best half-gallon of French Beans, Capt. Savage. Best 12 Onions, C. Smart, Esq.; 2d do., J. Oakley, Esq. Best 6 heads of Celery, J. Geldart, Esq.; 2d do., Capt. Baker. Best 12 Kidney Potatoes, Mr. C. Simmons. Best 12 round do., Rev. J. Formby.—NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES. Best 24 Dahlias, Mr. J. B. Lamb; 2d do., Mr. G. C. Masters. Best 12 varieties of Cut-flowers, Mr. G. C. Masters; 2d do., Mr. Beadle.—The amount distributed in prizes was 36*l.* 16*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Niger Expedition.—Among letters received from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 29th July, were some from the naturalists attached to this expedition, from which we learn that Dr. Vogel had been very active and very successful in collecting plants. He had already had the opportunity of examining Madeira, Cape St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Grand Bassa, Cape Palmas, and Cape Coast, which will enable him to compare the plants of the interior with those of the coast. He had collected 700 species, and among others, a new species, or rather a new genus, closely allied to Napoleona (better Belvisia), the beautiful blue flower, said to be the boast of Africa, both at Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas. He found both blossoms and fruit, and his specimens, therefore, will doubtless be sufficient to show what botanists want to know about these plants. Dr. Vogel looked forward with the greatest interest to the ascent of the river, and to exploring the hitherto unknown botanical treasures of the interior. Mr. Roscher, the mineralogist attached to the expedition, had been indefatigable in the pursuit of his science. From St. Vincent he has sent home a map of the island, geologically coloured; from Cape Palmas an interesting geological survey of the surrounding country; and from Sierra Leone some valuable remarks on the soil of the colony. He is of opinion that the cultivation there has been carried on upon a wrong plan, neglecting the productions most fitted to the soil, and striving after those which could not repay the labour. On another occasion, we hope to find room for an outline of Mr. Roscher's remarks on the colony; and will only add here, that this disposition to examine into the nature of the soil with a view to its capabilities for supplying the wants of the natives, and affording them products for barter, is the most useful line that our naturalists can pursue; for it is undoubted, as Sir Fowell Buxton has fully shown, that the true source of the wealth of Africa lies below the surface; or, to use the words of a distinguished statesman (Prince Metternich), "It is the bible and the plough that must work out the civilization of Africa."—*The Friend of Africa.*

Discovery of Tea in Assam.—A sharp dispute has lately taken place concerning the person to whom the honour of having discovered tea in Assam is really due. One party says Dr. Wallich; another, Lieutenant Charlton: but the fact is, that tea was first discovered in Assam by Major and Mrs. Bruce, who, many years ago, made known its existence to Mr. Swinton—as has been stated in Dr. Royle's Illustrations of the Natural History of the Himalayas, under the head Artocarpeæ, when treating of East Indian Caoutchouc.

Roof of Westminster Hall.—I do not know upon what authority it is asserted that the roof of Westminster Hall is made of Irish Oak; but this I do know, and full well, that it is constructed of the timber of Quercus sessiliflora, our native neglected Oak, and not of Chesnut, as carpenters ignorantly assert.—*Jael.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Henderson's Nursery, Pine apple Place.—In the stove here is a handsome specimen of Luculia gratissima in great beauty: every branch is terminated by a head of delicate pink flowers delicriously fragrant. Several plants of Ipomœa fulgida are also in flower, showing that it is equal in beauty to other species, it possesses the valuable property of flowering freely in a very young state. Columnea scandens makes a pretty display with its crimson tubes: it is trained quite flat, so that every flower is visible. Epiphyllum truncatum, growing in a ball of moss and suspended from the roof, is now flowering in great profusion for the third time in two years. The Orchidaceous plants in the house devoted to them have made considerable progress; among those now in flower we noticed several rather pretty varieties of Catasetum tridentatum, one of which had an odour like Aniseed. A small plant of Cycnoches Loddigesii had produced two large and singular flowers, which diffused around an agreeable scent; there was also a variety of Oncidium ornithorhynchum, with larger and deeper coloured blossoms than usual. Oncidium purpurea and O. maculata have produced long pendent spikes, which in a few days will be peopled with the semblance of "insect tribes." Several large specimens of Zygopetalum Mackaii had flower stems loaded with fine blossoms; the broad white labellum, prettily striped with blue, renders this species one of the handsomest of the genus. A small plant of Odontoglossum Rossii had put forth a single flower of considerable beauty; the sepals are greenish, with dark spots, the petals and labellum are pure white, the upper joint of the latter being of a rich yellow. Odontoglossum maculatum, though by no means showy, yet deserves to be cultivated for the freedom with which it flowers; a moderate specimen here was covered with buff blossoms, having on the labellum several beautiful black crests. The house in which these plants are grown is heated by hot-water in the common way, but in order to cause a stream a canal has been formed under the centre stage, through which the two hot-water pipes pass, and at intervals in the surface of the stage are perforated zinc tubes, through which the steam ascends. The gayest house at the present time is the Heathery; among the more beautiful kinds now in flower we particularly observed Westeottia, a dwarf bushy growing variety bearing a profusion of purple tubes with white tips, and the exquisite Bowieana, which though an old inhabitant of our houses is still one of the most desirable, its masses of elastic white tubes looking as though they were carved in alabaster. There were several varieties seldom seen in collections, among which the rose-coloured Lamarckiana, with its lemon pink bells, was conspicuous; and for singularity, Sebalia rubra, with its long exserted yellow stamens, deserves notice. A good variety of Lophospermum has been raised here, and named Henderson; it is chiefly valuable for the rich crimson colour of its flowers, combined with its climbing habit. One of the best Cineranias for flowering during the winter is, we were told, Splendida; it is of a dwarf habit, with large rich purple blossoms and whitish leaves.—*W. M., Nov. 1st.*

Reviews.

An Account of the Settlements of the New Zealand Company, from personal observations during a residence there. By the Hon. H. W. Petre. 1841. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE have so lately occupied our columns with information concerning New Zealand, that we are unable to spare room for any lengthened observations upon this work. It is, however, but just to the author to say, that it is written impartially and dispassionately, in the tone of a gentleman, and of a right-minded, sensible observer; and to the New Zealand Companies to add, that it fully bears out the statements they have made of the great superiority of these islands to the other South Sea settlements, for purposes of emigration. It is, in fact, as has been well observed by a leading literary journal, in New Zealand that we find the southern representatives of the British Islands. The misrepresentations of some of the New South Wales newspapers are exposed in every page of this narrative; and so, we regret to add, is the mismanagement of the British Government in the first instance, and of their representative, Captain Hobson, down to the present time. If we ever entered into party questions in this journal, we should certainly devote some space to an examination of the extraordinary proceedings of this gentleman; but we are persuaded that no secretary for the colonies will venture to pass over the conduct of such a functionary without strict investigation.

All persons emigrating to New Zealand will do well to peruse Mr. Petre's work with attention. The statements to be found in it are disinterested, and may be relied upon with implicit confidence.

Die Getreide-arten und Wiesengräser in botanischer und oekonomischer Hinsicht. Von J. Metzger. Heidelberg, 1841. *The Cereal and Meadow Grasses Botanically and Economically Considered.* By J. Metzger.

THE author of this work informs us in his preface that this volume is only a portion of a larger work on economical botany which he is about to publish, but as the family of Grasses is of such special interest, he has been induced to produce this part of the volume first. The Cerealia in this work are also the substance of a former volume published by the author on the European Cerealia in 1824. Since that period he has given great attention to this department, and has been enabled to add the result of a great number of experiments.

In our notice of the volume we shall confine our remarks more particularly to the Cerealia, which, in fact, form by far the largest proportion of its contents. The first genus considered by our author is that of Lolium. The only two species of which he speaks are the L. *perenne* and the L. *italicum*. These Grasses have been too exclusively cultivated in England to leave anything new for a foreigner to communicate upon them. As an ornamental Grass in parks and gardens, he recommends strongly a mixture of the two species. The Italian Rye-grass, he remarks, is so rapid in its growth that in favourable seasons ripe seeds may be obtained twice in the year.

The next genus spoken of is Hordeum, the species of which he divides into two sections:—1, the many-rowed Barleys (Hordea polysticha); 2, the two-rowed Barleys (Hordea districha). Hordeum *hexastichon*, known in this country by the name of Winter Barley, Square Barley, and Late Barley, belongs to the first section. Metzger describes two varieties, the long and the short six-rowed Barley. The former, he says, is often confounded with the H. vulgare hybernum, a mistake that was made by Thaer in some of his admirable works on agriculture. The long variety is seldom seen but in gardens, and planted as experiment. The experience of the German farmer with regard to the short variety, which has been the one cultivated in this country, has been quite similar to that of the British farmer. It is a hardy Barley, and will grow in colder climates than other species, has a handsome appearance, and yields a strong soft straw; but the grain is small, and is covered with very thick hard integuments, which

render it not only less profitable as grain, but renders it quite unfit for the maltster. In a number of experiments made in Baden and Bavaria, the weight of 100 measures of the seed varied from 140 to 170 pounds, whilst that of the common Barley weighed from 210 to 240 pounds in the same quantity.

The second species, Hordeum *vulgare*, is divided into five varieties :—1, Hordeum vulgare hybernum (Common Barley) ; 2, H. v. æstivum (Spring or Rath-ripe Barley) ; 3, H. v. cœrulescens ; 4, H. v. nigrum (Russian Barley) ; 5, H. nudum (Naked or French Barley).

The first variety is adapted, according to Schwerz, to well-drained marsh and lowlands, where Wheat would be exposed to disease. It also prospers on all rich, dry soils, and especially on good sandy soils. The best crops to precede it are Rape-seed, Clover, or a fallow. In rich soils it may follow Wheat, Oats, or even itself. As it ripens some weeks earlier than other Cerealia, and exhausts the soil less than Summer Barley, it may be followed by Rye; Wheat can only follow in marshy grounds. In the low countries the Winter Barley is never followed by anything else but Rye. The rotation most common in the low countries is Rape, Barley, Rye; there is no better crop to precede Barley than Rape-seed. The climate which suits this Barley must not be too cold or too dry. Dry or cold summers endanger the crop considerably. In the lowlands, two to three hectolitres are put upon a hectare of ground. According to the Agricultural Union of Hesse, the advantages to be gained by the cultivation of this corn are, that it becomes ripe three weeks earlier than Rye, and that it gives a greater produce than the summer Barley. During a scarcity of food, in some districts of Hesse, it was found in 1837 of the greatest use, by being ready for the sickle in the beginning of June, when other corn had scarcely blossomed.

The Hordeum vulgare *æstivum* does not differ botanically from the last variety, but through culture is become a summer corn, and may also in the course of time become again a winter corn. It is known by the names of Spring Barley, Rath-ripe Barley, small four-rowed Barley, &c. This variety is universally cultivated in the south of Germany, with the exception of a district or two in the Black Forest. There is much difference of opinion with regard to the value of this Barley. Metzger says, that on good, well-worked lands, it is preferable to the two-rowed, or any other; but that on badly-cultivated grounds the preceding variety or the two-rowed is best. Schwerz says, that the most commonly cultivated Barleys are, the great two-rowed and the small four-rowed Barley. The latter, on indifferent ground, he observes, yields its seed later, withstands the dry weather better, and yields a larger produce than the former. In the north-west of Germany it is more frequently cultivated.

The third variety, called by Metzger the great common Barley, is not much cultivated. It has a strong culm, short, thick, upright ears, and large seeds. It is a winter corn, but will not bear cold well, unless the ground is covered with snow. Our author strongly recommends this beautiful barley to the attention of his southern countrymen.

The fourth variety, black or Russian Barley, seems to have nothing to recommend it ; and its colour must ever be an objection to its use.

The fifth variety is the Hordeum vulgare cœleste of Linnæus. It is known in this country by the names of naked, French and Wheat-Barley. It differs from the common Barley in possessing naked seeds, longer and broader awns, and a stronger stem. Metzger, however, says, that in the course of his experiments, he has found it constantly degenerate and become like the common Barley. Its peculiar character is, that it loses its glumes and awns at an early period of its growth. These, however, remain on as it degenerates. It appears to be little known in this country now, and has probably been lost through cultivation. It requires a nutritive, dry, well-prepared soil for profitable growth ; on indifferent soils the common varieties do much better. We give here a table, which presents the results of our author's experiments on this Barley near Heildeberg :

Place and time of the experiment.	Yards 100 ft. Square.	Previous crop.	Time of Manuring.	Time of sowing, and quantity of seed.	Produce in Measures	Weight of 100 Meas.
Stein, on hilly chalk rocks, 1833	22	Spelt		22d March 3 Meas.	25	210
Kohlhof on the Sandstone 1400 ft. above the level of the Neckar, 1834.	100	Potatos		19th April 15 Meas.	80	220
Ochsenbach, on flat ground on the chalk .	100	Spelt		1st April 20 Meas.	213	210
Kircheim, on flat land	56	Spelt		15th Mar. 8 Meas.	55	210
Same place . .	160	Madder	1833	17th Mar. 20 Meas.	170	219
Kocherthal, on flat chalky soil	200	Wheat		4th April 20 Meas.	210	230

This Barley is not disposed to lay, not subject to smut, is difficult to thrash, and the straw makes good fodder. The country people, however, care little for it, and allow it to degenerate, or plant the two-rowed Barley in its stead. Mixed with Wheat and Rye, it makes good bread. When malted and brewed, it makes strong beer, but not clear. It is much sought after for making ardent spirit.

The second section on Barley includes the two-rowed Barleys (Hordea disticha), of which the Hordeum zeocriton, Sprat, Battledore, Putney or Fulham Barley, is first mentioned. This is one of the oldest-known Barleys, the Far candidum of the Romans. It is grown in great quantities in Denmark, in Holstein, and Schleswig, and was at one time more cultivated in England than at present. Above all other Barleys it requires a strong well-prepared soil, and on account of its tillering freely, it should be sown thin. It stands the wind and the rain well, and its strong awns protect it from the attacks of birds. It makes beautiful meal and groats, and is very good for malting; but it requires to be malted alone. It seems well adapted for cold and mountainous districts if attention be given to the circumstances in which it prospers. Burger prefers it to the next species. The Hordeum distichon, two-rowed Barley, has three varieties :—

1. H. distichon nutans; long-eared, or long two-rowed Barley.—2. H. distichon erectum ; short two-rowed Barley.—3. H. d. nudum ; Haliday Barley.

The first is much cultivated in Europe, and is everywhere driving the common Barley out of cultivation, which is undoubtedly its highest recommendation. It flourishes most in well-worked soils, partly of clay and partly of sand. It withstands well the influence of frost, and may be sown safely in the beginning of March ; on this account it is called in Germany March Barley. This barley is considered the best for making beer. In Weimar they give up their best land for growing Barley, and Barley-land and good land are synonymous terms ; whilst land that is said to be only good enough for Wheat and Oats is less esteemed.

The second variety, the short two-rowed Barley, is not much cultivated. It is, however, strongly recommended by Wagini. It does best in heavy moist soils, and in other soils degenerates, losing its characters. It tillers more freely than any other kind of Barley, and on this account requires a fourth less seed to be sown. It completes its vegetation in an unusually short period. If sown, says Wagini, in the end of June, it will be ripe as soon as other sorts that are sown in April.

The third variety, known in England as Haliday Barley, from the name of the individual who introduced it here, is spoken of favourably ; but its cultivation has not been persevered in.

Rye, Secale cereale, is much more cultivated in Germany than in this country, and its culture and uses occupy a considerable space in the work. "Rye," says Schwerz, "forms a principal article of diet in all the north of Germany, including the low countries. Its flour is certainly not so white or so nourishing as that of Wheat, but it is useful for all kinds of cookery, and makes a sound tasteful bread, which keeps longer fresh than that made from Wheat. The seed-coats of the Rye are known to possess an aromatic substance, which produces a refreshing action upon the animal frame, which the nerve-strengthening fragrance of new-baked black bread bespeaks. Baked with the finely-powdered husks, this bread possesses the sovereign peculiarity of giving to sedentary persons a certain elevation of spirits which they so often need. This action should, to those who are not accustomed to the enjoyment of Rye-bread, as the English, for example, make an appeal to their liberality in its favour." This is a strong inducement ; but we question whether our sedentary friends could reconcile themselves to black bread, with all this in its favour. But this is not all to be said in favour of Rye ; Schwerz continues, "Its produce of seed is always as great as that of Wheat, and its straw is decidedly better ; it is less subject to diseases and accidents than Wheat ; it leaves the soil cleaner and exhausts it less ; it suffers less from weeds, and will grow on worse lands and flourishes as well on heath as moor land." He thinks it only wants to be better known in England to be more cultivated. He evidently knows but little of the strong prejudices that exist in the minds of our greatest bread-consumers against eating anything but the finest wheaten bread. Rye is grown to a great extent in Germany as fodder for cattle. It is also roasted and used with great advantage as a substitute for coffee. In the Black Forest and other regions the straw is used for plaiting, and made into hats and bonnets.

A Short Treatise on Root-Pruning, by Mr. Rivers, is a useful pamphlet on a subject to which we have frequently adverted as one of great importance to gardeners. It was originally published in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and has now been reprinted with numerous important additions. Mr. Rivers justly states the advantages of root-pruning to be—"1st, The facility of thinning, and in some of setting the blossoms of shy-bearing sorts, and of thinning and gathering the fruit. 2d, It will make the gardener independent of the natural soil of his garden, as a few barrowsful of rich mould will support a tree for a long period, thus placing bad soils nearly on a level with the most favourable. 3d, The capability of removing trees of 15 or 20 years' growth with as much facility as furniture. To tenants this will indeed be a boon ; for one of the greatest annoyances a tenant is subject to is that of being obliged to leave behind him trees that he has nurtured with care. 4th, The possibility of netting over a complete miniature orchard, so as to protect it from the nipping frosts of spring, and the depredations of birds in summer." To these many more might be added ; but a perusal of Mr. Rivers's pamphlet and a little experience will prove the best of all guides. The pamphlet on root-pruning is accompanied by a very useful *descriptive* catalogue of the fruit-trees for sale in the Sawbridgeworth Nursery.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

As soon as the ground has become somewhat drier, take advantage of the first fine day to take up the Dahlias, very carefully securing the labels to them with metallic wire ; do not knock the earth off that may adhere to the roots, but allow it to dry gradually with them in an open shed, or wherever they may be placed previously to their final storing for the winter. For the convenience of examining weakly roots, they had better be potted separately in dry sand and earth, or old tan, and kept on shelves in the most airy situation. The communications between the tubers and the crowns of some roots are so slender, as to be readily destroyed by overdrying ; and in the spring these roots will die, because the buds cannot receive nourishment from the tubers, these slender junctions having perished. The large tubers, after their surface has become dry, should be stored away in a dry loft or cellar ; if the place is dry, and frost can be excluded by a covering of dry fern or straw, the roots are better without heat, should the latter become necessary, a brazier of charcoal or coke is the least objectionable ; but it will not be necessary unless the temperature continue below 40°. The roots should be packed upon a layer of dry sand or old tan, and covered with the same deep enough to bury their buds. Bear in mind that the overdrying of small roots is as fatal as damp.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Do nothing that is likely to excite the plants, neither lean too much to the opposite extreme, but preserve them in as quiet and regular a state as possible, giving air at every favourable opportunity in the fore part of the day, and watering only when actually necessary, and then very sparingly, and only such plants as need it, and not the whole pit indiscriminately ; careful watering during winter is one of the most important features in Pine culture. Do not allow the temperature to vary much by fire-heat at night, it may range from 60° to 65° ; the heat by day will in some measure depend upon the weather ; if it is raised by the sun's influence, so much the better—in which case close up early, that less fire may be necessary ; do not increase the linings to dung-pits in weather when little or no air can be given ; let the dung used be well prepared, and mixed with tree leaves ; it will then heat more regularly, and maintain it longer.

Vinery.—Where the stems are taken out from Pineries, or other houses, keep them dry and preserve them from frost. Continue the precautions so often repeated when late Grapes are still hanging on the Vines : prune wherever the leaves have fallen ; remove the loose bark ; wash the Vines with the mixture before recommended : and clean the houses in every part. Should severe frost occur, gentle fires may be lighted to warm the flues ; but give all the air possible during fine days.

Peach-House.—The trees in the late houses may now be pruned, and treated as recommended for the early ones ; whilst the trees are loosened from the trellis, the inside of the house and trellis should be painted, if necessary.

Cucumbers.—Supply those in tubs and pots liberally with water ; loosen the surface-soil, and add a little fresh if the roots are exposed ; stop at one or two joints before the fruit, and do not overbear the plants.

Asparagus.—If it is intended to have this delicacy at Christmas, a dung-bed, or pit, should be prepared for the reception of the roots now ; the old Cucumber or Melon linings, mixed with tree leaves, or some fresh dung, may be used for this purpose ; the bed should be built about three feet high, or rather more, according to the quality of the dung : when made, put the frame and lights on to draw up the heat ; after the beds have settled, and the temperature become steady, about 65° or 70°, the surface must be levelled, and a layer of light rich earth, about four inches thick, laid upon it ; upon this the roots must be packed, with their crowns as close together as possible, then covered lightly with soil about two inches thick, and settled about the roots by watering ; as soon as the buds appear at the surface of this layer, the bed should receive a good watering ; and when the surface has dried, a layer of old tan, or light soil, six inches thick, should be added ; thrust in pointed stakes to ascertain the heat of the bed, and as soon as it begins to decline add linings.

Out-door Department.

Where the weather has prevented the taking up of Potatoes and other roots, take the earliest opportunity to do this, but do not store them away whilst wet. Manure, trench, and ridge vacant ground in the manner most suited to the next intended crop.

Beans.—A small bed of Early Mazagan may now be sown in a warm sheltered situation ; they should be sown thick, so as to be readily covered with the spare frame, or dry fern, during very severe weather ; these remain until the end of February, and must then be planted out in rows ; but where there are hothouses plants raised in boxes the beginning of February will nearly be as early.

Cauliflower may still be pricked out in frames, keeping the lights close a few days after, until they re-root ; do not cover those planted for handglasses in open weather ; watch for slugs, and remove dead leaves.

Endive.—Choose a fine day to lift those, tied up, from the ground, and plant in dry soil under cover ; if laid in horizontal layers at the back of a shed in dry soil or old tan, they will keep good a long time.

Lettuce.—In frames, give abundance of air, but keep them rather dry ; let the lights be sufficiently steep to prevent drip.

Peas.—Some Early Frame may be sown at the foot of walls, or across a very sheltered border in light soil.

Orchard.—Continue the formation of new fruit-borders, and attend especially to their effectual draining ; also the transplanting of fruit-trees and bushes of all kinds ; root-prune any robust, unproductive, or cankered trees, and give them new soil, drainage, &c., as they may require ; forward the pruning and nailing of wall-trees as much as possible ; do not shorten Cherries.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Do not excite any plant to grow, if possible, at this dull, sunless season ; such as do start, give them all the light possible. Now that the growths are hard, and the weather unfit for many out-door operations, is the most proper season for using strong measures against insects.

Greenhouse.—Loosen up the surface of the pots, as it is apt to become encrusted with Moss at this season. Remove every dead leaf or flower the moment it is perceived. Too much care cannot be taken in watering the next two months, for which choose fine mornings ; Chrysanthemums only will need rather a liberal supply ; give as much air as the weather will permit.

Pits and Frames.—Give Carnations, Stocks, Mignonette, &c. &c. all the exposure possible, without allowing rain to fall on them. Some flowering Cacti may be placed in heat for early blossoms. Water Calceolarias very sparingly ; they are liable to damp. Dutch bulbs which are rooted in pots may now be pushed forward as wanted. Keep the foliage of Auriculas dry.

Out-door Department.

Beds of choice bulbs would be better protected from heavy rains until they have rooted ; do not delay planting bulbs if the weather has prevented its being done hitherto. mulch any tender plants or roots in the open borders : take up any Calceolarias, Heartsease, or other choice plants which may be out : rake and sweep up leaves : roll walks, &c. &c.

Nursery.—Stocks for grafting, young trees, and shrubs of various kinds should be pruned and transplanted : prepare protections for, and mulch young evergreens or other tender plants ; dig and manure vacant quarters ; dig between trees not intended to be lifted this season ; prune up the stems and balance the heads of young forest-trees carefully, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Pursue the directions given last week.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

The principal point to be attended to, out of doors, is the protection of tender plants ; dwarf-growing shrubs trained against walls will be readily protected by placing some branches of common furze against them, while taller ones may have some willow wands stuck in the ground, about 18 inches from the wall, with their upper ends fastened to it, and over these, in frosty weather, a mat may be placed. Many plants in the open borders, such as Fuchsias, will be rendered safer by placing over their roots old tan or coal ashes ; and for beds of Tulips, or other bulbs, sand laid up in a ridge on the bed will afford excellent protection against frost, and prevent too much wet reaching the

bulbs as well. Continue to collect all dead leaves, and destroy weeds. Where it is required, manure may be laid on the borders, which early in next spring may be dug in. As Chrysanthemums in pits, or out of doors, begin to expand their flowers, they should be brought into the greenhouse or drawing-room; supply them plentifully with water, but to other plants give very little. Any moss that has come up on the surface of the mould should be removed, as it has not only an untidy appearance, but is injurious. If Aphides make their appearance in the greenhouse, fumigate with tobacco.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

There is scarcely a garden, however small, in which may not be found, from May to August, the Garden Pebble Moth, Scopula forficalis. The perfect insect measures rather more than an inch across when its wings are expanded: the upper pair are hazel-coloured, with four stripes, two of which are distinct, and the others faint; the under wings as well as the body are whitish, and on the former near the centre there is a curved brown streak, and another, black, on the margin. The first brood of Caterpillars occurs in May, and the second in the autumn; and when very numerous, they do considerable injury to Cabbages, and plantations of Horse-radish. The Caterpillar is eight or ten lines long with the head, of a light brown colour, and the body is yellowish green, with black longitudinal stripes. Almost the only method of destroying these Caterpillars is to hand-pick them, which from their small size will be very tedious: if, however, a mat, or a piece of linen, be laid under the infested plants, they may be shaken into it, and thus a great number might be collected in a short time. Near London, in most of the Market Gardens this species is very abundant.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The Widgeon, the Gadwell, the Silk-tail or Waxen Chatterer, the Golden Plover, the Golden-eyed Pocher, the Red-headed Pocher, and the Stock Dove arrive during the course of the present month. There are no departures.

State of the Weather for the Week ending November 4, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	29	29.818	29.766	50	45	47.5	N.E.	.09
Saturday	30	29.776	29.721	49	45	47.0	N.E.	.06
Sunday	31	29.877	29.798	53	46	48.5	S.E.	.19
Nov.								
Monday	1	30.063	29.901	52	45	49.5	W.	.10
Tuesday	2	30.236	30.187	55	37	46.0	N.E.	
Wednesday	3	30.369	30.309	55	36	45.5	E.	
Thursday	4	30.372	30.340	48	40	44.0	E.	
Average		30.071	30.003	51.7	41.7	46.7		.44

Oct. 29. Flying clouds; slight drizzle; overcast and fine.
30. Rain; densely overcast; drizzly; overcast at night.
31. Drizzly; overcast and fine; hazy.
Nov. 1. Rain; drizzly; overcast.
2. Hazy; fine; overcast.
3. Foggy in the morning: hazy.
4. Foggy; slight haze; overcast.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 13, 1841.

Nov.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 7	51.4	36.3	43.9	9	1.02 in.	—	—	2	1	3	6	1	2
Mon. 8	49.2	34.9	42.0	6	0.31	1	2	—	1	1	6	3	1
Tues. 9	50.4	35.8	43.1	6	0.28	—	1	2	1	3	4	2	2
Wed. 10	51.7	37.2	44.4	9	0.67	—	3	—	1	5	7	—	1
Thurs. 11	50.6	36.6	43.6	5	0.30	1	2	—	—	4	5	2	1
Fri. 12	49.9	36.7	43.3	5	0.35	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1
Sat. 13	51.6	37.8	44.7	10	0.66	—	5	2	1	5	—	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 7th Nov. 1834—thermometer 62°; and the lowest on the 11th, in 1828—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending November 5, 1841.

The supply of most articles has been well kept up, and in consequence of the fine weather of the last few days, the demand has slightly increased, though prices have altered but little.—*Fruit.* Good Pines are plentiful. Hothouse Grapes, both black and white, are abundant. Among Apples, Ribston Pippins and Blenheim Oranges have realised from 3d. to 4d. more per bushel than they did last week. Marie Louise Pears are scarce; Bishop's Thumbs, which are also selling as Knevett's Pear, are abundant: and some excellent samples of Guernsey Chaumontels are offered. A few French Chestnuts continue to be brought, but they are small. We noticed a few bunches of Services.—*Vegetables.* Cabbage and Broccoli of good quality abound. Brussels Sprouts are plentiful and good. Cauliflowers are scarce. The supply of Turnips and Carrots is large, and the quality is generally excellent. Jerusalem Artichokes are abundant, but French are scarce. Small quantities of Salsafy and Scorzonera are offered. Leeks and Onions abound. Salading of all kinds is excellent and tolerably plentiful.—*Flowers.* A few Chrysanthemums in pots have added to the gaiety of the market this week. Many beautiful cut-flowers are exhibited, including several kinds of Camellias and Heaths.

PRICES, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen apples, per bushel, 3s to 5s 6d
— dessert, per bushel, 4s to 8s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 8s 6d to 16s
Plums, Prune, p. hf.-sve., 4s
Bullaces, per half-sieve, 4s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s
Cucumbers, per dozen, 2s to 3s
Melons, Dutch, each, 8d to 1s
— Spanish, 1s 6d to 3s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 3s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 2s
Oranges, per doz, 1s to 3s
Oranges, per 100, 6s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 16s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d
Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 8s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 28s
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lb., 105s to 110s
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s 6d
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s to 20s
— Barcelona, 24s to 28s
— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 1s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 2s to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s 6d
— Purple, 9d to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 6d to 4s
Scarlet Beans, p. hf. sieve, 1s to 2s
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush, 2s to 2s 6d
— New, per pound, 6d to 9d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 2s to 4s
— Jerusalem, p. hf. sve., 1s to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 3s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsnips, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 6s
Radish, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s
Onions, for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2s to 3s
— Green, per doz. bunch., 2s 6d to 4s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Leeks, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 8d
Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Asparagus, per bund., 4s to 7s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 9d
— Cos, 6d to 1s 3d
Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Celery, Red, p. bdle, (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— White, pr bund., 9d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 9d
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Fennel, per doz. bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sorrel, per half-sieve, 6d to 1s
Tomatoes, per half sieve, 3s to 5s
Capsicums, Green, per 100, 9d to 1s
— Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Truffles, per pound, 2s 6d to 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will excuse us for calling their attention to a practice which only requires to be pointed out to be rectified. We find that many persons address inquiries privately to the writers of articles in our columns, but although they expect an answer they omit to send a stamp to cover the cost of its postage. This may, perhaps, seem a trifling matter; but gentlemen should recollect that gardeners are not over-burdened with money; and when we state that in one case a writer in our columns had to answer 13 letters upon the subject of a trifling communication, and to pay the postage also, we are persuaded that the complaint we have made will not be considered to be without foundation.

A Constant Reader, Ryde, has sent up Goldfussia anisophylla. It is a stove-plant and will bloom readily in a moist heat fully exposed to light.

A Reader.—Your Lichen is a fungus, the curious Nidulária striata. The Oxalis is lobata.

J. D.'s letter on Palma Christi is too late for the present season; it will appear in the spring.

Myrtle.—We cannot commence the practice of naming Mosses. They form no part of garden botany.

A. Z.—You ought to be more careful about preserving correct memoranda of the native country of the seeds you raise. This is *most discreditably* neglected by many gardeners. 1 is Berberis aristata, and no more came from Swan River than from the moon. 3 and 4 are Juniperus chinensis, male and female; 5, Colletia spinosa; 6, Cratægus Arónia. Fragments we cannot name.

K. C. K.—No. 1, Erica virescens? 9, experta; 3, reflexa; 4, exímia; 5, grandinosa; 6, Lambertiana; 7, flórida; 8, sulphúrea, 9, óllula; 10, mutábilis; 11, conferta; 13, purpúrea; 14, princeps; 15, tricolor; 16, versicolor major; 22, Témpleya; 20, Státice mucronata; 21, Berénia alata

A Lady may either take up her Marvel of Peru roots during the winter, and preserve them like those of the Dahlia, or she may keep them in the ground if in well-drained soil, by covering them over with a heap of sand or old tan.

H. B.—There are so many species of Erythrina, or Coral-tree, in cultivation that we cannot tell to which her question applies. Erythrina laurifólia and herbacea flower freely; others very unwillingly. We do not understand the question put to us about budding.

D. R.—No plan can be worse than that of turning potted plants into the open ground without re-arranging their roots. Such negligence is, however, only to be found among very *bad* gardeners. After a plant has been potted for some time, the roots acquire a spiral direction, and their points are turned towards the centre of the pot. This direction they are scarcely able to alter without assistance. The roots should always be gently and carefully disentangled and spread horizontally. We are quite aware that such an operation is impossible where plants have been long in pots; but plants that have been too long in pots ought, on that very account, never to be planted in the open ground.

A. B. C.—Your Heaths are—52, purpúrea; 45, reflexa; 39, curviflora rubra; 110, tricolor; 126, scabriúscula. We have not seen Philibertia grandiflora producing fruit out-of-doors.

J. H.—All have been received, and will be used very soon.

C. B. will find few aquatics well suited for a greenhouse; they prefer a higher temperature. He may, however, take Nymphæa cærúlea and odorata, Pontederia cærúlea, Pilydrum lanuginosum, Aponogeton monostáchyon, Dionæa muscípula (for the edge of the tank), and Nelúmbium lúteum. We cannot undertake to recommend one nurseryman in preference to another. All respectable nurserymen can procure such plants if they do not possess them.

A Young Gardener.—Keep your bulbs of Lilium longiflorum from frost and wet till they again begin to move. Do not let them get quite dry, and therefore keep them in their pots until you see them about to start. Then repot them in damp soil, and water *very* sparingly till they are fairly growing.

P. M. C.—Your Pears are, No. 1, Doyenné Blanc; 2, 27, Marie Louise; 4, Flemish Beauty; 6, Napoleon; 7, Aston Town; 9, Seckle; 10, 13, 25, 26, Achan—which the sooner you remove from your south wall, certainly the better; 11, 12, 18, 22, 23, Passe Colmar; 14, 16, Beurré Diel; 17, Sucré Vert; 19, 29, Chaumontel; 20, Beurré Rance; 24, 39, Buchanan's Spring Beurré so called, for it never does become melting; 28, Swan's-egg; 30, St. Germain; 31, 37, Crassane; 34, 40, Gansel's Bergamot; 36, Bezi de la Motte; 38, Bishop's Thumb; 41, Catillac. *Apples*—No. 1, 15, 21, King of the Pippins; 3, 12, Newtown Pippin; 4, 6, Minshul Crab; 7, Hall Door; 9, Wyken Pippin; 13, 35, Ribston Pippin; 17, 25, Margil; 18, 23, 24, Court of Wick; 26, London Pippin; 27, Marmalade Pippin; 32, Fenouillet Rouge; 36, Lemon Pippin.

Snap.—The Russian Violet requires the same treatment as the Neapolitan one; that is to say, plant the young runners, as soon as they have done flowering, in a shady but not confined situation, in soil composed of leaf-mould, rotten dung, and loam, watering them freely during dry weather in summer; protect them with either a frame or mats, so as to keep them tolerably free from cold and wet in the latter part of autumn and winter, and you will have plenty of flowers all the winter; but it cannot be expected that they will flower well unless guarded from frost and wet. Protect them early, and replant every two years.

A Clerical Subscriber.—Your wall-trees planted last spring have done exceedingly well. Prune them when their leaves have fallen, shortening the shoots about one-third; by doing so you will clear them of the badly-ripened wood at the extremities. Train them horizontally, or nearly so, with the exception of a central shoot, which must be left perpendicular, and shortened to three or four inches, or so as to leave buds to produce one upright and two lateral shoots. Do not allow over-luxuriant shoots to grow in summer, and then cut them out; *check* them early, and you will at the same time strengthen those that would otherwise be robbed. When your trees begin to bear, you will not find them too strong. Your Myatt's Pine Strawberry plants are in bad condition. You may try them, or fresh plants of the variety, in a *sloping* or convex border of very old and rotten cowdung.

A Constant Subscriber.—The following are 16 good kinds of Pears which will bear well as standards, some early and some keeping sorts. We give them in their order of ripening:—Citron des Carmes, Dunmore, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Beurré Diel, Hacon's Incomparable, Nelis d'Hiver, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Beurré Rance.

A Clerical Subscriber who would convert an old sward into a kitchen-garden should bastard-trench it; that is to say, should trench it all over a spit and a crumb deep, breaking up the bottom spit. In performing this operation the turf should be pared off and thrown into the bottom of the trench as the workmen proceed. The surface should be left as rough as possible during winter. In forming a new kitchen-garden, the first thing to observe is convenience, and that is best consulted by dividing the ground into compartments, with equal sides, for the convenience of trenching and planting, with the main walks running at right angles through the centre. The walks should be well made and solid, for the purpose of wheeling upon during winter; the other paths may be temporary.

J. L. T.—Your Pear is the white Doyenné: it will not succeed so well when the trees get older.

N. F.—Fuchsia is pronounced Feox-e-a. Dahlia was so named after Andreas Dahl, a Swede, and should be sounded Dar-le-a. Dalea, sounded as it is written, and named after our countryman Dale, is quite a different plant.

Mr. Ferguson's plant is Pharbitis diversifólia.

Drought in the Country.—Keep your Peaches in pots till you have obtained some bearing wood.

A Constant Reader.—No. 1 is Ornithidium coccineum; 2 is crushed to pieces.

Rev. W. Cross Wilson.—The best manure for your place near the sea is decayed sea weed. If this cannot be had, nitrate of soda may be employed with much advantage as a manure for your trees. Apply it dry, at the rate of 2 cwt. an acre, just when the buds of trees are swelling in the spring. The rains will wash it into the ground, and its effects will be speedily visible. Your digging must precede the application of this salt.

H. K. M. has a small house which has been used as a Vinery, but she now wishes to turn it into a greenhouse, and therefore wants the names of some greenhouse climbers which will do to plant in the outside border, and be brought through the wall in the same manner as the Vines. We fear it will not be safe to trust some of our prettiest greenhouse climbers in this situation, but the following sorts will succeed: Lapageria, and greenhouse Passion-flowers, Clematis florida, Tracelospermum [illegible], Somerva acutiloba, Bignonia capreolata, and Solanum jasminoides. In Perthshire, Cytisus scoparius was probably hardened, and treated in this way. If the south wall, the roots are growing against could be protected from frost, we would recommend Harpendyle, Kennedias, Tecoma capensis and australis. It is better to sow Rhododendron seeds in spring.

Col. Davies.—The large Apples will doubtless prove good for kitchen use. The others are not distinguished, but one of them, of a regular tapering shape, is very well flavoured. The Grape which you have under the name of Great Mogul is the Black Prince; that under the name of Black Spanish or Alicant, synonyms of the Black Prince, is not that variety, but the Black Morocco. The Great Mogul is considered synonymous with the Black Morocco; so that it would appear the respective labels have been each substituted for the other.

J. L. S.—The following are some of the most beautiful greenhouse plants which can easily be raised from seed in spring, not including those you mention:—Hovea Celsi, Chorozema varium, spectabile, Dicksonii, Pultenæa cinerea, disjuncta, ericoides, Gompholobium pubescens, latifolium, Daviesia sylvatica, Pultenæa Daviesii, Eutaxia myrtifolia, Pimelea suaveolens, Lotus jacobæus, Hardenbergia macrophylla, Comptoniana, longiracemosa; Zichya glabrata, mollis, phyllia tricolor, pannosa, Kennédia Marryattæ, Heaths, and Epacrises. The whole of these may be raised in a close frame, without bottom heat; they must be kept moist and shaded from bright sunshine.

A Cottager.—Some of the best Melons are Egyptian Green-fleshed, Beechwood, Pineapple Melon, Black Cantaloup of Carmes, especially the second, which is the most useful variety known. Cucumbers: we prefer Allen's Victory of Suffolk, Weedon's Black Spine, Man of Kent, New Manchester, and Mills's.

D. L. R.—We have always experienced great difficulty in obtaining the names of Pansies at exhibitions; several that we noticed during the season we would willingly recommend, but for this drawback. This is to be regretted, for the difficulty is so easily obviated by cutting the name from an old list, or writing it neatly on a small piece of paper, and attaching it with gum either above or below the bloom, that we are surprised it is not generally adopted. A better plan, perhaps, would be by having permanent figures to each bloom, referring to a written list attached to the box. You will find the following 12 excellent show flowers.

Midas, Brown's.	Jessie, Widnall's.
Jehu, Thompson's.	Waverley, do.
Delicata, do.	St. Paul's, Cook's.
Eclipse, do.	King Edgar, do.
Flora superb, do.	King of Beauties, Thompson's.
Miss Stainsforth, do.	Miracle, do.

We recommend you the annexed 6 Shrubby Calceolarias:—

King, Green's.	Anna grandiflora.
Mirabilis.	Royal Standard.
Prince Albert.	Speciosa.

W. W.—Cut your Myrtles without fear when they are beginning to push their buds in the spring.

Discipulus can only destroy an old Horseradish-bed by trenching it up, and pulling out every bit of root. Lime will do no harm to Onions.

B. C.—Your Pears are,—1 and 5, Chaumontel; 2, Gansel's Bergamot; 3, Beurré Rance; 4 and 6, Passe Colmar; 7, Glout Morceau; 8, St. Germain; 9, Easter Beurré, 10, Orange d'Hiver.

Mr. Wilson's plant is not only very beautiful and entirely new, but so unlike other plants that we cannot tell him what it is till next week.

A. Z.'s letter is so badly written, and so horribly spelled, that we can neither read it nor understand it.

M. S. V.—God did not create worms as a nuisance to man. In pastures, lawns, and all pieces of open ground, they do more good than harm, by keeping the soil open; but their casts disfigure lawns, and render it necessary to get rid of them. They are, however, very injurious in garden-pots, by puddling the soil and destroying the drainage.

An Auricula Fancier.—The blossoming of the Auricula this autumn is very generally complained of, and is, no doubt, to be attributed to the wetness of the season. Your frame should be placed at such a distance from the wall as to admit of the doors being let down for the free admission of air; it is also more convenient if you wish to examine, or do anything to the plants; cold and air will not injure Auriculas, provided they are kept dry; it is only against severe frosts and wet that you should protect them in the winter. A wall having a south aspect is considered as too exciting, as the less they grow in the winter season the better they will blossom in the spring. You cannot do better than attend to the directions given in Dr. Horner's admirable paper on the Auricula, which appeared in the 25th Number of the *Chronicle.*

W. A.—1, Gansel's Bergamot; 2, Beurré de Capiaumont; 3, Spanish Bon Chrétien; 15, Passe Colmar; 16, Glout Morceau; 2, a much deformed specimen of Napoleon.

S. E. & F.—The best new greenhouse climbers are, Hardenbergia macrophylla and digitata, Mandevilla suavéolens, Bignónia Tweediana, Ipomœa tyrianthina and Leárii, Sóllya linearis: Zichya pannosa, tricolor, mollis, and villosa; Kennédia Marryattæ. The following creepers, which are nearly evergreen, will probably suit you: the common white Jasmine, Wallichianum and revolutum; Cotoneaster rotundifólia; Caprifólium flexuosum, sempervirens; Cratægus Pyracantha. Some of the Clematises would also retain their leaves for a considerable time, such as C. balearica; these plants may be had in any nursery.

B. K.—Plants not from the Calcutta Garden are always accompanied with a private list, and if you have not received yours, it must have been lost. As your bulbs are not growing, we advise you to put them into dry earth in the stove, to give them no water till they begin to grow, then to administer it very slowly, and only to increase the quantity as they get into full vegetation. Applications for plants from new must be made to Sir W. Hooker, but we take it for granted they would only be given to those who have some exchange to offer. Your Tropæolum is called brown; we should call it fuscо-aurantiacum.

Mr. Shuttleworth's Pear is the Beurré Diel. He will find the following Pears well suited for training *en quenouille*:—Dunmore, Marie Louise, Beurré Diel, Hacon's Incomparable, Glout Morceau, Beurré Rance.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By an extraordinary express from Marseilles in anticipation of the Overland Mail, we have received news from India and China to a recent date; the intelligence from China coming down to the 24th August, and that from Bombay to the 1st October. From China we learn that Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker arrived on the 9th August. The first act of the new Plenipotentiary was to issue a notification, declaring that he would devote his undivided energies to secure a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the war, and that he had intimated to the Chinese Government his willingness to

respect the existing truce, unless it were infringed by the Chinese authorities. At the same time he warned the merchants against endangering themselves or their property by confiding too securely in the continuance of the truce, as no reliance could be placed on the agreements and promises of the provincial officers at Canton. The expedition for Amoy sailed on the 21st August. The ransom promised to Captain Elliot, as the price of the evacuation of Canton, had been duly paid, but a large proportion of it was exacted from the Hong merchants.—From India we learn that Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and Captain Elliot, the late Commissioner, arrived at Bombay on the 26th Sept., and immediately started for England. Tranquillity prevailed throughout India, with the exception of some disturbances excited by the unruly Arab soldiers in the service of the Nizam. The only intelligence of importance from Scinde is, that the commanding position of Shikarpore has been ceded to Great Britain. In Affghanistan several encounters have taken place between the British troops and the rebels, in which our forces have been again victorious.—By the same express we have received advices from Constantinople announcing the birth of a Princess, the fourth daughter of the Sultan. The news from Syria continues to be unfavourable; the mountaineers are again in a state of revolt, and a conflict has taken place between the Druses and the Maronites, during which many lives were lost, and the Turkish cavalry sent against the combatants were defeated.—In France the inquiry into the late attempt on the lives of the King's sons assumes additional importance; and no doubt appears to be entertained that an insurrection on an extensive scale was prepared to break out if that conspiracy had been successful. Accounts from Toulon announce that the disarmament of the fleet is on the point of commencing, and that Government has resolved on this measure in order that the resources of the recent loan may be expended on objects of internal improvement.—Our intelligence from Spain confirms the advices of last week, and shows that the insurrection is completely at an end. Letters from Madrid state that tranquillity is re-established in the capital, although numerous arrests and trials continue to take place. From the provinces we learn that several deputations had waited upon the Regent during his march to the disaffected districts, for the purpose of making their submission, or of declaring their attachment to his authority. In contrast to these announcements, intelligence is said to have been received from Rome stating that the Pope has excommunicated the Regent for his decree in reply to the late allocution of his Holiness. Advices from Barcelona inform us of the entire demolition of the fortifications of that city by the National Guard, in the presence of the Junta and the Municipality.—We learn from Belgium that a treasonable conspiracy, supposed to have for its object the deposition of the King and the recall of the King of Holland, was discovered in Brussels on the 29th ult. Several persons have been arrested, and large quantities of ammunition have been seized. It appears that the 30th was the day fixed for the execution of the plot, which is said to have had extensive ramifications in the large provincial cities.

At home, public attention has been occupied by the calamitous fire in the Tower of London, and by the proceedings connected with the late forgery of Exchequer Bills. The disclosures already made in relation to the fraudulent issue of these securities have led to additional arrests; and it is expected in commercial circles that more important discoveries will yet be made.—The fire at the Tower, which terminated in the destruction of the armoury, will be regarded in all parts of the empire as a national calamity. The store-house and its contents, comprising no less than 280,000 stand of arms for the supply of the troops, the value of which was estimated at many thousands of pounds, have been totally destroyed; besides which, the collections of trophies, cannon, and other military relics preserved in that celebrated arsenal as memorials of British valour, which no money can replace, have all been lost. An investigation into the origin of the fire has been instituted by Government, but as the inquiry is private, and is still in progress, the nature of the evidence has not transpired.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty continues well, and, as far as the weather has permitted, has taken her accustomed exercise during the week. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Princess Royal are also well. Her Majesty held a court at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Col. Arbuthnot has relieved Lord C. Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, and Col. Wyld has relieved Col. Bouverie as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager still continues indisposed at Sudbury-hall, and has suffered much during the week from exhaustion consequent on catarrhal inflammation. The latest accounts inform us that Dr. Chambers has again been sent for, and that her Majesty is still much harassed by her cough.

Official Appointments.—It is announced that Capt. Huntley succeeds Sir C. Fitzroy in the government of Prince Edward's Island. It is currently reported in the best-informed circles that in consequence of continued indisposition, Mr. Justice Bosanquet will resign his seat in the Court of Common Pleas before the expiration of the present term. Mr. Sergt. Goulburn, the Hon. Mr. Law, Recorder of London, and Mr. Sergt. Merewether, are each mentioned as likely to be elevated to the bench when a vacancy occurs. The Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, M.P. has accepted the vacant Irish Judgeship, caused by the resignation of the Hon. Justice Johnson. Baron Foster goes to the Common Pleas, and Mr. Lefroy takes the *puisne* Baroncy. This creates a vacancy in the representation of the University, and two candidates are already named—Mr. G. A. Hamilton, late M.P. for Dublin, and Dr. Longfield, of Trinity College.

Church Preferment.—The Rev. Dr. Wood, chaplain to the Queen Dowager, has been formally installed in the canonry of Worcester cathedral, to which he has succeeded by the death of the Rev. Dr. Forester. The Bishop of Lichfield has presented his uncle and preceptor, the Rev. John Bowstead, to the vacant prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

Foreign.

France.—*The Disarmament.*—The termination of the Spanish insurrection has allowed the Paris Journals to return to the consideration of domestic subjects. The question of disarmament forms the most prominent topic of discussion. The intention of Government to disarm seems to be universally admitted. The opposition papers, however, still declaim against the measure, and complain that it is at the request, and in consequence of a threat of a new coalition of the Four Powers, that M. Guizot has consented to reduce the French army, and withdraw six sail-of-the-line from the Mediterranean; while they contrast the conduct of their own with that of the British Government, which, they assert, is making immense preparations for war. In the mean time the Government appears to be resolved on spending the resources of the loan lately effected on objects of internal improvement; and these views, it is expected, will meet with the concurrence and support of the Chambers. Accounts received from Toulon inform us that the disarmament of the fleet was on the point of commencing, and that an order to dismiss not only all the seamen who have completed their four years' service, but also those who have only served three years and a half, or even three years, has been received from Government. We are further told that the sailors who have scarcely been on board 42 months will also be sent home at no distant period. The furloughs are not delivered to all at the same time. They are divided into small detachments, in order that their numbers may not be remarked on their way to their families. The certificates delivered to them authorise them to engage in the merchant service. The men belonging to the northern departments are to be embarked in a man-of-war, which is about to sail for Brest, so that they may not have to cross the whole of France. Those seamen are to be replaced by conscripts, and shortly afterwards the ships will be laid up in ordinary, because their crews will be unable to work them, and be ultimately disarmed.

The Affair of Quénisset.—The late attempt on the lives of the King's sons having occasioned rigid inquiries respecting the seditious societies known to be in existence, several individuals, as we have mentioned from time to time, have been arrested. Strict search into their papers and connexions having been made, a mass of documentary and other evidence is said to have fallen into the hands of the police, fully confirmatory of the reports that an insurrection on a large scale was prepared to burst forth, had one of the Royal Dukes fallen. Since our last, another person implicated in this affair has been conveyed in custody from Melun to Paris, and has been lodged at the Conciergerie. It is stated that the Committee of the Court of Peers held a meeting on Saturday, at which the Prefect of Police was examined, and it would appear that some very important disclosures were made relative to this affair, which have induced the Prefect of Police to take extraordinary precautions, and that he is to be seen every day between 8 and 12 o'clock, attended by an orderly, visiting the different military posts of the capital and suburbs. Private letters mention that the troops forming the numerous garrison of Paris were held ready to act at a moment's notice, although no outbreak of the disaffected was apprehended for the moment. In the mean time, it is announced that the trial of Quénisset will commence towards the end of this month, and that the act of accusation will be read in court about the 15th or 16th inst.

Inundation in the Provinces.—The weather for some time past has been very bad in the south, and indeed in most parts of France; and distressing accounts of the damages done by inundations have been received by the Government. Telegraphic despatches had reached Paris announcing that the Rhone rose on the evening of the 25th ult., and swept away the bank of Montfaucon, and, in the night, those of the abbattoir and of St. Denis, at Beaucaire. The plain of that town to the sea was inundated as it was last year at the same period. The Prefect of the Gard immediately proceeded to Beaucaire, where he had taken all necessary precautions to resist the inundation and preserve the embankments yet uninjured. At Avignon the Rhone rose on the 25th to six metres above the usual water-mark, and half of the town had been inundated. All necessary measures of relief have been resorted to. According to the despatches from Lyons, the Rhone was on the 26th very high, and had overflowed its banks. The Saone was also very high, but a subsequent despatch announces that the Rhone has returned to its bed, and that the rise of the Saone is no longer alarming.—The Lyons papers contain several details of injuries done by the rising of the Rhone, and other rivers in that neighbourhood. The town of Bourg is said to have suffered much; but at Lyons no serious damage beyond the breaking of embankments had been done. On account of these floods and bad weather the Marseilles mails had been much delayed on the road, and for several days had not arrived in Paris till considerably after their time.

The Press.—The papers publish the trial of a M. Seigneurgens, on a charge of having been the principal proprietor and publisher of the *Moniteur Républicain*, which appeared in 1839, and for which offence five persons had already been condemned to five years' imprisonment. The accused admitted that he was a member of the "Society of the Rights of Man," and said that "he gloried in being so." He denied, however, having been concerned in the publication of the *Moniteur Républicain*, and repudiated the regicide principles inculcated by that print. The jury, after consulting for three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.—The Chambre des Mises en Accusation has found a true bill against the *Peuple* for a seditious article in its number of the 19th Sept. The same Chamber has ignored the bill against the *Mode* for a similar article on the 9th inst.

Imports and Exports of Grain.—An official statement has been published of the returns of the prices of wheat in the principal markets, to regulate the duties of import and export of grain and flour. The highest average price per hectolitre is in the second section of the second class, comprising Jura, Doubs, Ain, Isère, Upper and Lower Alps, being 22f. 37c. The lowest is 16f. 71c. in the Loire Inférieure, Vendée, and Charente Inférieure.—It also appears that the grain imported during the first nine months of 1841 amounted to 98,530 metrical quintals, viz. wheat 90,590, and other grain 7,940. The importation of flour did not exceed 524. The quantity of corn exported in the same interval rose to 334,585 metrical quintals: viz. wheat, 237,059, and other grain 97,526. The exports of the month of September in these returns show as follows: viz. wheat 123,507 metrical quintals, other grain 26,640, and flour 55,896; the quantity of this last article exported in the eight preceding months was 51,241. There remained in the entrepôts on the 1st Oct. 96,393 metrical quintals of wheat, 18,851 of other grain, and 17,496 of flour. The *Moniteur* also publishes a Royal Ordonnance of the 29th ult., founded on a report of the Minister of Commerce convoking the Councils Generals of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, for the 10th Dec. These councils have not met since 1838, and are now summoned, as the report says, to take into consideration important questions connected with agriculture, industry and commerce, and affecting international relations and navigation.

The Capital.—Some serious affrays have recently taken place among the workmen employed on the fortifications; and several lives have been lost. On Sunday a quarrel arose among the masons, which terminated in the death of four of them, who were stabbed with knives. The Commissary of Police, who took their depositions on their death-bed, caused five labourers to be arrested, charged with being engaged in the affray. It would appear that the vigilance of the police is exercised unceasingly in the capital at present. M. Lagrange, one of the persons condemned by the Court of Peers to imprisonment in 1834, and afterwards amnestied, had been arrested lately, and appeared before the Court of Correctional Police, on a charge of having removed from the place of residence assigned him. M. Perrot presided. M. Lagrange was defended by the eminent advocate M. Jules Favre, who having been interrupted by the President, wished to resume his pleading, but the President declared that the cause was heard. The usual custom in courts of justice when a defence is interrupted by the Court is, that the accused is acquitted. To the astonishment of the auditory, the Court, in this instance, sentenced the prisoner to 15 days' imprisonment. M. Favre then observed that his client was sentenced contrary to all law, inasmuch as his defence had not been concluded. The President commanded 'silence.' "I protest," said M. Favre. "Well," replied the President, "I will have you turned out, and afterwards we will hear you from the dock." This case, from its singularity, appears to have created much excitement, and to have occupied considerable attention.

Spain.—The intelligence received this week is, on the whole, re-assuring to the friends of the existing Government, as it demonstrates that the insurrection is completely at an end. Our latest intelligence from the capital states that all continued tranquil there, though some alarm had been felt at the violent acts of the Barcelona Junta of Vigilance, and at the news of the demolition of the citadel at that place by the National Guard on the 26th ult., an account of which will be found below. The political chief of Madrid was still actively engaged in the inquiry as to the attack on the palace on the 7th ult. Two ladies of the Royal Household had been arrested, as well as several servants, and numerous other suspected parties. All attempts, however, to discover the retreat of Gen. Concha and Brigadier Pezuela had failed, though they are thought to be still remaining concealed in the capital. Brigadier Gen. Quiroga and Count Requena were tried on the 23rd. Four carters appeared as witnesses, who declared that the prisoners had entreated them to conceal them under bags of coal: but the other evidence produced against Brigadier Quiroga was not conclusive as to his having taken an active part in the movement. There was one charge, however, which was held to have been sufficiently proved against him, namely, his having remained during the greater part of the night of the 7th in the Royal Palace. Very little evidence was adduced against Count de Requena. The result was, that Gen. Quiroga was sentenced

to death. The officers of the National Guards had repaired to the Palace, to congratulate Queen Isabella on the failure of the attempt of the 7th ult. It is said that her Majesty complimented the officers of the staff in affecting terms. The Municipality of Madrid had entertained at a public dinner the halberdiers who defended the Palace on the 7th, and to which the officers of the National Guard had been invited. Advices are said to have been received in Madrid, that the Pope had excommunicated the Regent, for his decree in reply to the late allocution of his Holiness.—From the provinces we learn that the Regent was at Vittoria on the 24th ult., and numerous deputations from the provinces had waited upon him, for the purpose either of making their submission, or of declaring their devotedness to the Government. The great question of the fueros was discussed between them at these interviews. The Regent, it is said, promised to maintain all the municipal and other laws which could be reconciled with those of the kingdom at large, and to exempt the inhabitants from the conscription, to which the people of those provinces seem to have an insurmountable aversion. Custom-houses were to be shortly established along the frontier of the Pyrenees, agreeably to the decree of the Cortes. This measure, which was to have been adopted before the insurrection, would, it was believed, simplify considerably the commercial relations of the country. The Regent had issued orders to shoot Gen. O'Donnell, Piquero, Galiano, and others, the moment they were taken; but these insurgent leaders, we learn, have all arrived safely in France. Important intelligence has been received by telegraphic despatch from Barcelona, announcing the entire demolition of the fortifications of that city by the National Guards on the 26th ult., in presence of the Junta of Vigilance and the municipality, by whom the act was sanctioned. The National Guards afterwards defiled on the square of the Constitution, before the members of the junta, who each held in his hand a stone of the citadel. Gen. Zabala and the Political Chief alone protested against the measure. It seems that the few troops of the line which remained in Barcelona were marched on the previous day towards the frontier, when the National Militia took possession of the citadel, and thus had the opportunity of effecting their purpose. It appears that the destruction of these fortifications has long been a favourite project of the revolutionary population of the city. At various periods, petitions to the Madrid Executive had been addressed for that purpose; but even the Regent had refused to sanction the demolition. The Barcelona Republicans seem to have had the same antipathy to the citadel as the Parisians had for their Bastile in by-gone days, and for their fortifications now erecting. The same reasons for this dislike are alleged, namely, that the fire of the forts was more intended to awe the population than to be employed against a foreign foe. It is not yet known what steps the Regent will think proper to take in consequence of this act of violence. In the mean time, it appears that the Junta had placed a million of reals at his disposal, and had co-operated very actively in suppressing the late Christinite insurrection.—The news from the Basque Provinces and Navarre states that Gen. Rodil was advancing from Vittoria into Navarre, at the head of 10,000 men. A contribution of two millions of reals had been laid on that town. Preparations were making at St. Sebastian for the public reception of the Regent with great rejoicings. It was said that eighteen battalions would be cantoned in the different Basque provinces, and ten in Navarre. The surrender of the citadel of Pampeluna is stated to be certain. A decree has been published by the Marquis de Rodil, dated Burgos, 18th ult., proclaiming a general amnesty to all rebels who should surrender within twelve days. Several arrests and executions have taken place at Bilbao. The guerilla band of the well-known Cura of Dallo had been dissolved, and the mountaineers collected by this chief have returned to their homes. Gen. O'Donnell had arrived in Paris. Don Enrique O'Donnell, the General's brother, for whose fate much anxiety was felt by his family, had arrived at Bayonne. The celebrated chief, El Pastor, likewise arrived there on the 25th, and proceeded to Pau, where he was to fix his residence. The Carlist Chief Lanz and his partisans, who had espoused Christina's cause, had also re-entered France. The refugees were disarmed as they arrived at the frontier, except the officers, who were permitted to retain their arms and baggage. The Bordeaux and Bayonne papers mention various movements of French troops towards the Pyrenees. Brigadier Oribe, who had proclaimed the Regency of Queen Christina at Zamora, had retired with 233 soldiers of the regiment of the Reina Gobernadora, to Mellades, in Portugal, on hearing of the fate of the insurrection in the northern provinces, and has been taken into custody by the Portuguese authorities.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 25th ult. The accounts brought by the packet from the South of Spain represent all as tranquil there, although it appears that had not the Madrid attempt so completely failed, preparations for a rise had been made at Cadiz, Seville, and Malaga. A body of the insurgent Spanish troops, 250 in number, had sought refuge in Portugal, crossing the northern frontier, as appeared by a telegraphic despatch received from Braganza on the 22nd ult., and which by our Spanish news we know to have been the company of Brigadier Oribe. They were to be sent into the interior and disarmed. The accounts from Lisbon inform us that the state of things in that city appears to threaten another political crisis. Clubs, to support the Queen's authority, had been formed in the army in opposition to some revolutionary clubs, and it seemed to be not unlikely that a collision would take place. The hopes and fears of different parties, it is said, are excited by the movements in Spain. The Senate has come to no conclusion yet about the tax on the home dividends. The other projects have passed and received the royal sanction, and several of them have been published. The alteration in the tariff comes into operation on the 12th Dec., and as an increased duty on Brazilian produce will then take place, a good deal of sugars and other goods have been despatched. The abolition of the differential duties comes into operation in three months in Europe, and six months out of Europe, dated from the day of publication, the 19th ult. The proceedings of the other chamber have not been of interest; the speedy close of the session is expected, but it is not stated with certainty when the prorogation will take place.

Germany.—We have received German papers and letters of late dates, but their contents are not of great importance. Advices from Vienna of the 22d ult. state that the disarmament of France, unless prosecuted on a much larger scale, is in Germany considered perfectly illusory, and that in consequence neither the 3d battallion of the Austrian Landwehr, nor the Artillery, would be reduced.—An official account has been published of all the deaths in the Austrian dominions during 1840. They amount to 659,840, being 9,501 more that in the preceding year. The births exceeded the deaths by 177,200. Among the causes of death we find 861 suicides, 53 cases of hydrophobia, 473 murders, 5,369 fatal accidents, and 28 executions.—The German papers state that an engineer of Vienna, named Klein, has invented a method of preventing sparks and ashes from the fires of the locomotive engines of railroads from falling on the passengers in open waggons, without, however, diminishing the current of air necessary for the fire. The experiments made on the Vienna railway have been so satisfactory, that it has been resolved to adopt his apparatus, and to burn wood instead of coke. M. Klein has taken out a patent for his discovery.—The celebrated *danseuse*, Fanny Cerito, who has gathered such laurels in Italy, particularly at the theatres of San Carlo, at Naples, and La Scala, at Milan, has just arrived at Vienna, where she has entered into an engagement at the Grand Opera, for the winter season. The sum she is to receive is 50,000 francs and four benefits, the highest sum ever paid there to any *danseuse*.—The Duke of Bordeaux was expected in that capital on the 25th ult., where he would remain until perfectly recovered from the effects of his late accident. It was announced at Vienna that Baron Neumann, who replaces Prince Esterhazy in London, is about to be married to Miss Johnson. —The *Journal of Frankfort* publishes an Ordonnance of the King of Prussia, giving a sum of 15,000*l.*, of which the interest is to go to defray half the stipend of a Protestant bishop, to be established at Jerusalem, in concert with England. The interest is to be paid to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London; but if lands can be bought in Palestine to establish the dotation, then the capital will be paid to these prelates. The decree is dated Nolbnietz, Sept. 6, 1841.—Berlin papers of the 20th inst. announce the destruction by fire of the grand tobacco manufactory of Brunslaw; and that, in consequence of a serious collision between the soldiery and the crowd, a great number of arrests had been effected. —Private letters from Rhenish Prussia announce as finally settled the marriage of the Prince Royal of Bavaria. A difficulty had arisen on the part of the Protestant interest, which demanded as a guarantee that the future Queen should be of the Lutheran faith, as are the reigning Queen and the Queen Dowager. The intended bride is reported to be the Queen of Greece's sister, Princess Elizabeth Maria Frederica, born June 8, 1820, and daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. It also appears certain that the hand of the Princess Aldegonde will not be conferred upon the Duke of Bordeaux, but upon the Hereditary Prince of Modena.—A remarkable performance was about to take place at Berlin, at the Royal Opera-house, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of its erection. A series of musical compositions produced in the course of the century were to be executed in character, and in the costume prevailing at the period of their production. The performance was to be divided into ten parts, each part representing a decennium. A scene from an opera of Graun's was to represent the year 1741; and scenes were to follow from the works of Handel, Hasse, Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Weber, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, &c. None but German compositions were to be performed.—The King is said to have given 30,000 dollars for the drawings and plans left by the late distinguished architect Schinkel. His Majesty is supposed to have been induced to make the purchase, partly by a wish to make some provision for the family of the deceased artist.—The Cologne papers mention a disturbance which occurred in one of the hotels at Deutz on the 15th ult., on occasion of the birthday of the King. Some officers were there celebrating the event, and were singing a patriotic song, when some young men of the city interrupted them by singing a parody of it; a violent altercation ensued, and the police had to interfere: several of the persons who had caused the disturbance were arrested. A decree of the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine orders the future execution of criminals by the guillotine. The King of Wurtemberg opened his Parliament in person on the 23d ult. His speech is remarkable on account of the confidence expressed that several German States, not yet included in the Customs Union, will in a short time join it; and also on account of the marked manner in which he directs the attention of his Chambers to the subject of railroads. His Majesty dwells with pleasure on the financial condition of his Government, which, notwithstanding several reductions of taxes, has been enabled, it seems, to meet all the extraordinary military expenses rendered necessary by the late threatening aspect of the political horizon, and yet to devote a large sum towards the liquidation of the public debt.

Switzerland.—The latest accounts from Berne state, that so nicely balanced is party opinion in the Diet, with respect to the Argau-Convent question, that it remains a matter of great doubt whether its settlement will not be indefinitely postponed. Advices from Baden state, that the French Ambassador, M. Mortier, had been visiting Switzerland with the intention of offering the mediation of France in the affair.

Belgium.—Intelligence has been received from Brussels of the discovery in that capital of a treasonable conspiracy against the Government, on the 29th ult. The official account given of the affair states that two new six-pounders and two field-pieces, with horses and ammunition, had been seized in one of the suburbs. Several persons had been arrested; and two Generals who were supposed to have fled, were found concealed in the house of a painter, and seized. The place where the cannon-balls were cast has been discovered, as also the person who made the cartridges. Attempts had been made to seduce some subaltern officers of the garrison, who however denounced them. The 30th, it appears, was the day fixed for the execution of the plot, which had ramifications at Ghent, Antwerp, and Liege, among the discontented. It is thought it might have succeeded if it had broken out in the night, as the officers living in the suburbs might have been killed before they could get to their barracks; on this account, it seems, an order had been given to all the officers of the garrison to return to the city. From what transpired, the authorities pretend to have the clue to an extensive counter-revolutionary conspiracy, which had been contriving for several months. It is said that the Ministry have sent numerous orders and instructions to the provinces. A council has been held, and despatches were immediately forwarded to the King, who had gone to Ardennes. The Brussels journals subsequently received contain details of this strange affair, the real nature of which has not yet transpired, though it is stated it had for its object to depose the King, and set up the King of Holland in his place. The capital continued tranquil, though much astonishment and curiosity pervaded all ranks. The King had not returned from Ardennes on Sunday, but was hourly expected.—A Namur paper says that the country people affirm that the unusual quantity of rain which fell during the last month has caused so great a number of snails, as to create considerable fears for the barleys, and that many of the farmers will, in consequence, be compelled to replough their lands.

Holland.—Letters from Amsterdam of the 28th ult. announce that the refusal of the King, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg, to ratify the treaty of commerce between Luxemburg and the German Customs' Union was officially communicated to the French Envoy, and had produced some sensation in the diplomatic corps, as it was known that the King had received from Berlin an energetic note respecting this refusal of ratification. It was added that Austria and England had manifested their apprehensions as to the consequences of this refusal.—By the same letters we learn that the Dutch and Belgian commissioners who are at Antwerp to regulate the important question of the navigation of the Scheldt, had agreed upon an essential point which had taken two years to decide, namely, the right of fishing in the eastern Scheldt. Holland having conceded some equivalent advantages to Belgium, the latter had abandoned the right she had claimed.—Accounts from the Hague of the 28th ult. state that the debates on the address, in reply to the royal speech and on the budget for foreign affairs, had been very animated. The Ministry had obtained the advantage. The reduction of the estimates for 1842 was 34,280 florins, and for 40,000 in 1843. This saving was obtained by various reductions and changes in the diplomatic service of Holland in foreign countries.

Russia.—Advices from St. Petersburg announce the accouchement of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, Grand Duchess of Russia, who has been safely delivered of a daughter.—The papers publish the ukase of the Emperor, issued in September, for modifying the powers of the Council of State, and the directing Senate of Poland. The principal provisions are to the following effect:—Two departments in the Directing Senate are formed, and are to be called the 9th and 10th. The General Assembly of the Senate is to take cognizance of all the affairs hitherto submitted to the Council of State, except the annual budget, which is to be submitted to the Emperor by the Council of the Empire for the affairs of Poland. The Heraldic Chamber of the kingdom of Poland is still to retain its special power. The 9th department is to be invested with the powers of a superior court of justice. The 10th is to take cognizance of criminal affairs. The General Assembly is to consist of the functionaries of the first three classes, named by the Emperor, under the Governor-General as President; together with the members of the Council of Administration and the Military Governor of Warsaw. Other minor provisions concerning the forms of deliberation, the drawing up of reports, &c., are appended to the above.

Italy.—Accounts received from Rome inform us that the Papal authorities have delivered up to those of Naples the fugitives concerned in the late abortive revolutionary attempt at Aquila, and who had crossed the frontier. The Papal government is said to have been induced to this breach of hospitality by the discovery that the conspiracy had not been without its ramifications in the states of the church, where numerous arrests have, in consequence, taken place.—Private letters inform us that the tables to be sent by the Pope to Mehemet Ali, in return for twelve alabaster columns sent by the Pacha for the church of St. Paul, are to be circular, of large diameter, and wrought in

Mosaic by the first masters. One will be covered with flowers of the most brilliant colours, and others with representations of the façades of all the principal edifices in Rome, having that of Saint Peter in the centre. They will be supported on pedestals of bronze, gilt, in the form of trunks of trees, resting on lion's paws. In addition to these, his Holiness, it is said, will send to the Viceroy a collection of all the coins and medals struck during the present pontificate enclosed in a rich cabinet; a collection of engravings by the first Italian, French, German, and English masters; and two copies on vellum of the work lately published by the celebrated orientalist Chevalier Michael Angelo di Lanci on the Tumular inscriptions, in Cufic and Arabic characters, found in different parts of the South of Europe.—The Venice journals give an account of a serious inundation that occurred in that city on the 6th ult. In consequence of a violent scirocco wind of unusually long duration, the Adriatic rose to such a height that the whole of St. Mark's Place was several feet under water, and upwards of 100 gondolas were enabled to circumnavigate the walls of the cathedral.—Advices from Naples announce the death of the well-known theatrical director Barbaja. He is said, under a rude manner, to have displayed so much kindness of heart that he was familiarly known as the *Bourru Bienfaisant*. The disorder of which he died is not mentioned, but his death was rather sudden. He was in his 61st year, and has left a fortune of 60,000*l.* to his children, a son and daughter.—It is announced that the naturalists of Italy are to hold their meeting in 1843 at Lucca.

Turkey.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 13th ult., but it is almost entirely confined to the unfavourable news which had been received in that capital from Syria. The mountaineers were in revolt, and in a conflict between the Druses and Maronites 45 persons had been killed, and the Turkish cavalry sent against them defeated. One of the Sultanas gave birth to a Princess on the 12th ult. This, it appears, is the fourth daughter of the Sultan, who is yet without a male heir; the rumour that the last child born was a Prince proving to be incorrect.

India.—The Overland Mail from India and China arrived yesterday morning, by extraordinary express from Marseilles. By it we have received intelligence from Bombay to the 1st October. Tranquillity still prevails throughout India, with the exception of some disturbances excited by parties of the unruly Arab soldiers employed in the service of the Nizam. The only intelligence of importance from Scinde is that the important position of Shikarpore has been ceded to the British. Major Outram has taken possession of his charge as successor to the deceased political agent, Mr. Ross Bell; the negotiations continue with Nusseer Khan, and will, it is hoped, soon produce favourable results. In Affghanistan the conflicts continue between Schah Soojah's troops and the unruly mountain tribes. Several encounters took place last August between the British troops and the rebels, in which our forces were again victorious. In Thibet there is fighting going forward between some of the Sikhs under Zorawar Singh and the inhabitants. The former is said to have gained several victories; and it is thought that some of the Nepaulese, who are also marauding in China, may soon come into contact with the Sikhs there. From Persia or Herat there has been no late intelligence of interest. It is rumoured that Kamram is intriguing strongly against his crafty and powerful Minister, for whose removal he is anxious. Letters from Aden, dated the 10th Oct., state that a force of 600 men and a gun had proceeded eight miles inland and attacked two of the strongholds of the Arabs and returned with only one officer and four men wounded. The enemy were perfectly astonished, as they had not the least notice of such an attack, and the consequence resulting was an offer of concession from the Sultan on the morning of the above date. Tharawaddie is described as still making preparations for war, but the proximity of the seat of the British Government at Calcutta will, it is hoped, contribute to neutralise his intrigues. The new Governor of Bombay, Sir W. M'Naghten, was expected to arrive there in December. The steamer *Atalanta*, which arrived at Bombay on the 26th Sept., conveying the intelligence from China, brought among her passengers Commodore Sir G. Bremer and the late Commissioner Capt. Elliot, who left for England in the steamer which brings the present mail.

China.—By the arrival of the overland mail we have received intelligence from Canton to the 24th Aug., from which we learn that Sir H. Pottinger, the new Plenipotentiary, and Sir W. Parker, the new Admiral, arrived there on the 9th Aug. The truce entered into by Capt. Elliot was still in force, the ransom money of Canton having been duly paid. The first act of the new Plenipotentiary, was to issue a notification, together with a copy of his own commission from the British Crown. From the latter it would appear that Sir Henry Pottinger is sole Plenipotentiary, and altogether independent of any control on the part of the Indian Government. The notification declares that war subsists between the British and Chinese, and warns all foreigners against placing themselves or their properties in danger, as there might be a collision. Sir H. Pottinger states it to be his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorise and adopt towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honourable and lasting peace. Sir H. Pottinger concludes by saying that no reliance can be placed on the agreements and promises of the Provincial Government of Canton; and that he has intimated to that Government that he is willing for the present to respect the existing truce, but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities in that province; and that therefore it is to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well-understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the Imperial Cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts. The expedition for Amoy sailed on the 24th Aug. With respect to the payment of the ransom, it appears that the Government only paid four million dollars, the remainder being contributed by the Hong Merchants. On the 21st and 26th July there were violent typhoons on the coast of China, which did much damage. During one of them a cutter, having on board the Commodore and Capt. Elliot, was wrecked on the island of Kow Low, when the crew and passengers were roughly treated; but after some parleying they were, for a large ransom, taken to Macao. The island of Hong Kong is to be retained until her Majesty's decision is known.

United States.—In our last we briefly announced the substance of the important intelligence brought by the *Acadia*,—the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod and the release of Col. Grogan. It may not, however, be uninteresting to our readers to be furnished with some of the details connected with these events. The papers received by this packet contain at great length the report of the evidence given at Utica during the trial, together with the speeches of the counsel both for the prosecution and the defence. The evidence is very voluminous, and the addresses delivered by the several advocates extend to so great a length, and include the discussion of so many irrelevant topics, that they embrace little interest after public anxiety has been relieved as to the main point,—the fate of the accused. The testimony of the witnesses for the defence and the prosecution was of the most conflicting character; it being positively sworn to by several that they saw Mr. M'Leod at the burning of the *Caroline*; while on the other hand, it was established by the evidence of most respectable witnesses that he was not near the place at the time, and slept at the house of a friend during the whole of the night in question. The counsel for the defence expressed himself strongly as to the character of the evidence on the part of the prosecution: he stated it to be "throughout untrue; and he was sorry to say that he believed it to be not only untrue, which implied mistake and misapprehension, but it was evidently false, and was sought to be upheld by the rankest perjury that was ever brought into a court of justice since the sun shone on Christendom. He believed it to be a wicked combination of wicked men to promote a base and wicked purpose. He believed it was only necessary for those men to put forth their order and it would be obeyed; and it was his solemn conviction that that dangerous combination along the frontiers (which has been referred to by us in a former Paper) could furnish men for any purpose, be it even to hang M'Leod. But if the British and American Governments would only see these things in their proper light, there would be no necessity to go to war, for that combination consisted but of the scum of the earth." The learned gentleman minutely examined the evidence for the prosecution, and the character of those who gave it; and expressed his surprise that the law officer of government who conducted the prosecution had not abandoned the case without asking a conviction on such testimony. Judge Gridley, in summing up, laid before the jury an exposition of the law, and said, that the only point they had to consider was, whether Mr. M'Leod was present at the burning of the *Caroline*; the question of his responsibility was not one for their consideration; and if they were satisfied of his being one of the party concerned in that transaction, they would bring him in guilty of murder. His charge contained a fair epitome of the amount of testimony on either side, while it seemed to throw some doubt on the credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution, and was, indeed, throughout decidedly in favour of Mr. M'Leod. The jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a unanimous verdict in favour of the prisoner. The trial lasted eight days, but did not produce anything like the excitement that had been anticipated, and very few persons were present as spectators in the court until the last two days. After his acquittal Mr. M'Leod left the court in company with some Canadian friends, and dined at a neighbouring hotel; but not the slightest attempt at any disturbance took place. In reference to the release of Col. Grogan, the accounts state that he was released by order of his Excellency Sir R. Jackson, administrator of the Government, on application of the United States authorities. This favourable termination of two subjects which threatened by their complications to create serious misunderstanding between the two countries, was hailed in New York with general satisfaction; the excitement caused by them was fast subsiding, and a better feeling, it is said, was springing up on both sides of the border.—We have since had another arrival from New York. The *Rochester* packet reached Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing papers one day later than the last arrival; but they contain no news of interest in addition to that brought by our previous advices.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money closed at 88¾ to ⅞, and for the Account at 88⅞ to 9; Bank Stock closed at 165 to 166; India Stock, 246 to 247; Three per Cents. Reduced, 87⅝ to 88; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 97¾; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98⅞ to 99. India Bonds at par to 2s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Fire in the Tower.—On Saturday night, a fire broke out in the Tower of London, which, at one period, threatened that ancient edifice with entire destruction, and the result of which will be regarded, not merely by the inhabitants of the Metropolis, but by the whole country, as a national calamity. The Grand Storehouse, with the Small Armoury, was entirely destroyed, together with its contents, which comprised, in addition to a considerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less a number than 280,000 stand of arms. The following is a summary of the particulars of this melancholy event, which have filled, at very great length, the columns of the morning papers, and produced an unusual degree of excitement among all classes in the Metropolis:—The first discovery was made about half past ten, and was communicated to the garrison and inmates of the Tower by the sentry on duty at the Jewel Office firing his musket. The officers and soldiers immediately assembled; the rappel was beaten, and under the directions of Major Elrington, the resident Governor in the Tower, active measures were immediately adopted to subdue the fire, which, however, was found to have already gained a fearful ascendancy. It commenced in the Round Table Tower, and from thence had made its way to the centre of the Grand Armoury, where it was seen bursting forth from several windows with great fury, and rapidly extending in every direction. Numerous engines, as well those in the Tower as others from different parts of the Metropolis, were soon on the spot, though the latter suffered some detention at the gates in consequence of the sentinel refusing to open them without orders. Unfortunately, the greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring water, it being low tide and the ditch dry; the flames thus gained so much head, that it was soon found there was no chance of saving the Grand Armoury, and every exertion was directed to preserve the adjoining buildings. The White Tower was for some time in imminent danger, and the greatest apprehensions were entertained in consequence of its containing no less than 200 barrels of gunpowder, the explosion of which would have been attended by the most serious results. The greater portion of it, however, was safely removed to the corner tower and adjacent cellars of the Devil's Battery, and about fifty barrels were thrown into the moat. Fortunately, however, when there appeared little chance of longer preventing the White Tower from taking fire, the wind, which had been blowing in that direction, and so set the flames from the Armoury against it, suddenly changed and dropped altogether; to which cause mainly is referred the preservation, not only of this, but of all the other buildings in the Tower. At this crisis, great fears were also entertained for the safety of the Crown jewels in the Regalia Office, which closely adjoins the Grand Armoury, and they were consequently, though at great risk and with much difficulty, removed to the Governor's house by the Yeomen of the Guard, under direction of the proper authorities, and have since been reported to be quite safe without any loss or injury. The fire, however, was prevented from extending to the Jewel Office, and about four o'clock was so far subdued, that no fears of its spreading further were entertained. At this time, an express announcing the event was sent off to the Duke of Wellington, as Constable of the Tower, by whom the information was forwarded to her Majesty, who expressed her deep concern and regret at the event, requesting to be made acquainted with all the circumstances connected with it. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the alarm soon spread through the Metropolis; and Tower-hill and its neighbourhood were densely thronged by thousands of persons anxious to witness the conflagration, which is described as one of the grandest ever seen, greatly surpassing even those of the Houses of Parliament and Royal Exchange. The extent of the damage done cannot yet be accurately known; the whole Grand Armoury and its contents, with the exception only of 5000 stand of arms, and the sword and sash of the Duke of York, have been entirely destroyed, and nothing is left standing but the bare walls. In addition to this, the Bowyer Tower and three other extensive buildings have been wholly consumed. The Butler's Tower, at the east end of the Armoury, and which is larger than the Bowyer Tower, is completely gutted, as are also two extensive stores on either side of the Bowyer Tower, containing naval stores, arms, cutlasses, boarding pikes, &c. The entire loss to the country has been roughly estimated at one million sterling; but the loss sustained by residents connected with the edifice is supposed not to exceed 1000*l.* A multiplicity of rumours have been in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire, but nothing on which confidence can be placed is at present known. Overheated flues appear to be generally considered as the probable cause of the disaster, but an active inquiry has been instituted by the Government authorities into the matter. Up to a late hour on Monday night, and even during Tuesday, the ruins of the Armoury were still burning, and thousands of persons visited the neighbourhood to witness the sight; none, however, though great numbers applied, were admitted into the Tower without the proper authority. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with many of the nobility, visited the scene of the conflagration, and the Lord Chamberlain, by command of her Majesty, was also sent down to collect all authentic particulars connected with the event. The fire unfortunately has not been unattended with loss of life. One of the fire brigade, named Richard Wevell, was killed by the fall of a mass of brickwork; and on Tuesday an inquest was held, when a verdict was returned of "Accidental death." Some surprise was manifested that no inquiry was instituted on this occasion as to the origin of the fire; but it was understood that Go-

vernment reserved to itself this investigation, which was directed to take place at the Ordnance Department in the Tower, though with great secrecy, the reporters of the press not being allowed to be present.—The Duke of Wellington visited the Tower on Wednesday, and had a long interview on the subject of the fire with Major Elrington. The inquiry by the Board of Ordnance continues to be conducted with the strictest privacy, only one witness being permitted to be present at a time, and instructions being given to them not to divulge the nature of the information they have afforded. This course of proceeding appears to have produced some dissatisfaction, it having been anticipated that the details of the inquiry would have been given daily. It is understood, however, that, after being laid before Government, the entire proceedings will be published as an official document.

Fraudulent Issue of Exchequer Bills.—No new facts of any great consequence have transpired in relation to the Exchequer-bill fraud noticed in our last, beyond the continuation of the examinations at the Treasury, and the visits there of the holders of the bills to have their securities tested and marked. The market for this description of security remains in the same paralysed state. There have been rumours as to the amount of the spurious bills being much greater than has been supposed, but they are too vague to be noticed. It appears, however, although the examination of them at the Bill Office is being carried on with all possible despatch, that in consequence of the large number to be tested, the examination will occupy the whole of this month. On Saturday, Government issued a notice to the holders of these bills, stating that receipts will be given by the Comptroller General for such as prove to be genuine, but that the instruments purporting to be the bills which do not coincide with the counterfoils would be retained to wait the directions of the Treasury; but for these also a receipt would be given. This determination on the part of Government not to part with the forged bills appears to have created considerable dissatisfaction among the monied circles: and many individuals of great wealth are said to have been so extremely indignant at the course pursued at the Treasury, that they have declared that they and their connexions will in March send in all the Exchequer-bills they hold to be exchanged, not for new bills, but for money, and that they will never again place their capital in that description of security. This demonstration has caused so much alarm, that many persons have come to the resolution not to send up their bills to be examined at all, but rather keep them until the day when all Exchequer-bills come to maturity, and then demand payment of them at the Exchequer. On Tuesday, another notice from the Comptroller-General was posted at the Stock-Exchange, stating that, in accordance with the regulations that would be adopted in the examination of the bills, the time between eight and ten in the morning would be appropriated to the duty of delivering to the bearers of Lord Monteagle's receipts, the Exchequer-bills which should be examined and stamped; and after that time, this duty would cease, and the receipt and examination of the bills deposited be begun and continued till dusk.—On Wednesday, the affair acquired a new interest, in consequence of the arrest of another of the parties supposed to be implicated in it. An individual, largely engaged in stock-jobbing transactions, of the name of Rapallo, was examined at the Mansion House, the result of which was his subsequent committal to the Compter until brought up again for further examination. It appears from his own confession that he had extensive transactions with Mr. Smith in Exchequer-bills; that the last in which he was concerned, was about a fortnight previously to the discovery being made; and that Mr. Smith called upon him on this occasion with no less than eighty one thousand pound bills. He denied, however, all knowledge of their being forged or fraudulently obtained. —On Thursday, Mr. B. Smith was finally examined at Bow-street. Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, attended for the prosecution. He stated at length the prisoner's confession as to his participation in this transaction: that he had admitted that no person in the office was concerned in it but himself; and that he alone was the author of all the mischief. In answer to a question whether he had forged the bills, he had replied that he had put the numbers on them; but another hand, which he could not disclose, had put the name. He was asked if he knew for what amount he had issued bills, and he said he could not tell, but it was for a large amount, and that it was easily done. He was then asked how, and he replied that he had a number of bills over and above the issue, which he used for the purpose, many of which were given to Rapallo, with the numbers only on them, without the signature, and that some of them might be still in Rapallo's hand. He was committed to Newgate to take his trial.—On the same day Mr. Rapallo underwent another examination at the Mansion-house. Mr. Widdington attended for the Treasury. He stated that the prisoner was immediately and criminally implicated with Mr. Smith in this affair: that he had received bills to the amount of 180,000*l* from him, of which he was prepared to prove that 16, amounting to the sum of 16,000*l*., were forged. After a lengthened examination the prisoner, who declined saying anything, was again remanded for ten days. The excitement and uneasiness felt by the public on the subject have also been increased in consequence of a statement that spurious bills for 500*l*. each have been detected, it being hitherto understood that those issued by Mr. Smith were all of 1,000*l*. There appear, indeed, to be so many reports current, so many conflicting accounts abroad, and so much alarm in the public mind, that it is difficult to determine to what extent the mischief extends. It is, indeed, asserted by a morning paper, upon what is stated to be good authority, that of the main and more interesting facts relating to the subject, the public have as yet but little conception: and it is thought that before many days shall have elapsed an *exposé* will be laid officially before the country of a very astounding character.

The Lord Mayor Elect.—On Tuesday Mr. Alderman Pirie, the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by the Recorder, Sheriffs, several of the Aldermen, and the other principal officers of the Corporation, waited on the Lord Chancellor, on the occasion of the presentation of the Lord Mayor elect. The Recorder having in an appropriate address presented the Lord Mayor elect, the Lord Chancellor replied, and said that he had received the commands of her Majesty to express her gracious approbation of the choice made by the citizens of the gentleman elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor of that great city. The high public estimation in which the character of Mr. Alderman Pirie was held led him to proffer his personal congratulations upon his election, confident that he would discharge the important duties of his station in a manner which would do honour to the selection of his fellow-citizens, and merit the approbation which it was her Majesty's pleasure to bestow on the object of their choice. The Lord Chancellor then shook hands with the Lord Mayor elect, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, &c., and the loving cup was sent round, after which the party retired.

Public Meetings.—On Monday the Committee for managing the "Times Testimonial," assembled at the Mansion-house. The Secretary reported that the sum of 421*l*. 2*s*. having been received since the last meeting of the committee, the subscriptions now amounted to 1,670*l*. 18*s*. It was then resolved that a copy of the trial should be sent to each subscriber of five guineas and upwards. The Lord Mayor moved that after the 8th inst., Mr. Alderman Pirie, the Lord Mayor elect, should act as treasurer, and the proposition was unanimously agreed to.—The first general meeting of a new Society, called the Musical Antiquarian Society, was held on Monday in the Council-room of the Royal Society of Musicians, Sir G. Smart, President, in the chair. The meeting was attended by most of the eminent professors of music in the Metropolis, and by several distinguished amateurs. A series of resolutions were passed, defining the objects of the society to be the republication of the works of early English composers, or of foreign authors, and of works illustrating the history and progress of music. A council of twelve members was then appointed, and a resolution passed limiting the number of members to 950. It was also announced that the present number of members was 730, and that the different offices would be filled gratuitously.—On Wednesday another meeting of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company was held at their offices, Adelphi, which, however, was attended by only a few proprietors. The time of the meeting appeared to be consumed in mutual crimination. The Dublin director had sent over the books by a gentleman, who refused, however, to give them up to the committee, but would only allow copies, or an inspection of them at his hotel, which circumstance, and the late delivery of the printed copies of the reports, had enabled the directors to announce nothing fresh, except that 3,000*l*. had been subscribed by the shareholders since the last meeting, 1,000*l*. of which were by the chairman. The reports were agreed to be referred back to a committee, with power to add to their number.

Dinner to the new Governor-General of India.—On Wednesday the Directors of the East India Company gave a sumptuous entertainment to Lord Ellenborough, to celebrate his inauguration as Governor-General of India. Most of the Cabinet Ministers were present, with a great many of the nobility, and the company was altogether very select. After the usual toasts, the chairman, Mr. George Lyall, M.P., rose to propose the health of Lord Ellenborough; and after eulogising his character, said that he felt confident that his lordship would be found fully adequate to the high duties which he would have to discharge, and that the great interests entrusted to his charge would be satisfactorily performed. Lord Ellenborough returned thanks at some length; during which he said that his object would be to give confidence and strength to the Government of India. He should fail in the great objects he had in view if he had not the confidence of those who had delegated him to the trust. The noble lord alluded to the connexion which he had had with the India Board under the Governments of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel, as showing the confidence they placed in him in being appointed to the high duties he had to perform. He knew too well the great difficulties of the situation in which he had been placed, and if he effected one-tenth of the important objects which he had in view, he should be well pleased; but he hoped that the interests of India, as well as of this country, would be advanced by his exertions. He felt that he had to succeed a nobleman of great practical ability in Lord Auckland, and that he had much to do in conducting with honour the affairs of India. To terminate the war with China, beneficially to the honour of the country, and to produce tranquillity on both banks of the Indus required skill of no ordinary kind. In a word, his object would be to give peace to Asia, to give tranquillity to that country, without which the influence of this country was valueless: to promote a mild and honest Government, to augment the happiness of the natives, to import what we know gradually and cautiously, having regard to the prejudices of the natives, and to elevate the character of that mighty people. After the usual toasts to the army and navy had been given, the chairman proposed the health of Sir R. Peel and her Majesty's Ministers, which was received amid loud applause. Sir R. Peel returned thanks, and said that it must be satisfactory to the Ministers of the Crown to be complimented in a company where so many who were present had distinguished themselves in military and civil services in this and another country, with which the proceedings of that day were so intimately connected. Upon a mutual confidence between the authorities of this country and those of India, must in a great measure depend the successful administration of affairs in the latter. He should have been wanting in his duty if he had not required the assistance of his noble friend to undertake the high and important office to which he had been delegated. After an acquaintance of fifteen years with the noble lord, unchequered by a single misunderstanding or dispute—knowing his high integrity, his strict honour, his great ability, his indefatigable industry, and powers of expression, he should have been wanting in his duty to the country, if he had not selected him to undertake the office to which he had been appointed. The health of the Duke of Wellington was then proposed amid great acclamation, with three times three. The Duke returned thanks for the honour done him. It was, said his Grace, his anxious desire to attend upon the occasion of this festival to his noble friend, and he felt much gratified at the invitation. Having himself served the East India Company when he was a younger man, he had ever since felt the most lively anxiety to promote the advantage of that excellent body which he had the honour of serving. He could not but congratulate them on this appointment, and he considered that the confidence of the Court of Directors could not have been placed in a person better qualified. It was, he was sure, the desire of his noble friend to cooperate with that Court in promoting peace, commerce, and the arts: and he hoped that he might have it in his power to put at rest that great question, which has been in a state of uncertainty in the north-west of India, as well as in Central Asia, and thus give security to the possessions under their superintendence and government, and enable them to apply their great resources to promote still further the happiness and prosperity of India. The Duke concluded by saying that having had the honour of serving the Company, he had a great desire to evince his respect for that body upon every occasion, and therefore begged to propose the health of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East India Company. The Chairman returned thanks, and after a few more toasts had been given, among which were the healths of Lord Fitzgerald and Lord Auckland, the company separated.

Victoria Park.—Preparations are now making by Government for the commencement of this park. The Earl of Lincoln and some of the other Lords Commissioners of Woods and Forests have visited the site, and surveyors are almost daily occupied in preparing the plans. The Government plan has also just been published, which leads to the expectation that this will be made one of the most ornamental spots in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis. The two sides of greatest extent are well defined in their boundaries by the Regent's Canal and Sir G. Duckett's Canal. There will be four principal openings into the park, which will only be crossed by one public road, being the line of traffic between the Mile-end-road and Well-street, Hackney, which will be separated from the park by iron railings, and closed at night by gates. There will be two carriage-drives, one extending in a serpentine form round the park, and the other a lesser drive. The Act of Parliament secures to Government the purchase of a considerable quantity of land round the park, with the intention of leasing it, so as to secure the erection of houses and villas on a uniform plan, the sites of which are marked out. For this purpose Bishop Bonner's field has been secured, as a principal entrance will be through the new Bethnal-green road in this direction, adjoining the new church. A small collection of houses on Bethnal-green, and on the north side of Old Ford-road, opposite the Greyhound Inn, will be removed to form this entrance, as will the remaining houses forming Bishop Bonner's Palace; and these, with a few unsightly premises in Grove-street, will, it is said, constitute the whole of the buildings necessary to be taken down. Some disappointment appears to be felt that the new cut, known as Sir G. Duckett's Canal, which is entirely unused, and on which Government, it seems, have a considerable lien, is not to be included in the park, as it is thought that they would not only prove very ornamental, but afford facility for the healthy exercise of skating to residents at the east end of town. Workmen are already occupied in clearing away a brick-field to commence operations, and it is supposed that in the course of a few weeks the occupants whose land or premises are required will receive notice to quit.

Robbery.—On Sunday evening an extensive robbery of watches and jewellery was committed at the shop of Mr. Kyezor, Upper George-street, Portman-square. It appears that during the temporary absence of the servant, who states that she was got out of the way by means of a trick, the door of the shop was opened by a skeleton key, and between seventy and eighty silver watches, valued at nearly 300*l*. were stolen. A great number of gold watches and valuable articles of jewellery, &c., were, however, left untouched, which leads to the supposition that the thieves were disturbed before effecting all their purpose.

Fires.—In addition to the alarming fire in the Tower, an account of which is given above, several other serious fires have occurred during the week, in different parts of the Metropolis. On Saturday evening one broke out in Golden-court, opposite St. Mary-le-Strand Church. Within five minutes after it appeared, engines were on the spot, and an ample supply of water being obtained, the flames were in a short time reduced, although not without causing considerable damage.—On the afternoon of the same day a fire occurred in Fish-street-hill, near the Monument, on the premises of Mr. Able, furniture broker and steam-boat agent. When first discovered, it was

found to be raging in the workshops, which were extensive, and occupied the whole of the upper part of the premises. After half an hour's exertions the flames were prevented from descending to the lower portions of the building, but the whole of the workshops, together with the roof, were consumed. The loss is estimated at near 800*l.* and the cause is unknown.—On Monday a fire broke out in the tavern called "The Green Man and Still," Oxford-street. The inmates were with difficulty rescued. On the arrival of the engines the fire was soon got under, but not before a great deal of damage was done to the cellar and its contents. The fire is supposed to have arisen from the spark of a candle dropping among the saw-dust. —A fire, attended with loss of life, has also occurred at Hereford Terrace, Mile-end-road. It was occasioned by a woman, 25 years of age, reading in bed, by candlelight. The fire was soon subdued, but the woman was so seriously burnt that she only lived a few hours.—On Monday a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Warren, bookseller, Princes-street, Soho, which destroyed the whole stock. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the premises of Mr. Warren, who, with his family, narrowly effected their escape.—On Wednesday a fire broke out at Mill-wall, on the premises of the Parisian Bitumen Company. The portion which is destroyed was in the occupation of Mr. Chettle, a lamp-black manufacturer. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the friction of some of the machinery. Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, the whole of the building was speedily consumed; but fortunately the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining building.—On the same morning a fire occurred in Newton-street, Holborn, in the upper floor of the house of Mr. Spencer, and was occasioned by a small stove used for drying feathers; the iron plate on which it was fixed being heated to a very high temperature, set fire to the floor of the room. The timely arrival of the engines fortunately prevented the flames from spreading further than the room in which they originated.--On Thursday night, an alarm of fire was given at the Guildhall, which for the time produced considerable excitement in the neighbourhood. From the official report that has been addressed to the Lord Mayor on the subject, it appears that it originated from the escape of gas in the roof of a room adjoining, which was slightly injured; but by prompt attention the danger was soon removed, and scarcely any damage has been done to the building.

Brentford.—At the recent Petty Sessions in this town, Thomas Bullpit, the man who since the 28th of August has been several times remanded on a charge of seriously wounding Mr. Peto, the son of a farmer residing at Sutton, near Hounslow, was brought up before the sitting magistrates for final examination. It was then suggested that if the magistrates would commit the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court, the counsel for the prosecution could apply to the judges to postpone the trial until the next sessions, in order to see whether or not Mr. Peto would survive; that gentleman still continuing in a very precarious state. The prisoner, who has before been guilty of several acts of violent outrage, and who conducted himself throughout the examination with great indifference and effrontery, said he should be glad to take his trial at the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court, as he thought he had been remanded long enough. He was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.

Woolwich.—A severe contest has taken place here on the subject of Church-rates. A poll was demanded, which terminated on Saturday, when the result was as follows: For a rate of 2*d.* in the pound 486—against it 147. Majority for the rate 339.—It has been reported to be the intention of the present government to establish the new police in the Royal Arsenal here, but the rumour has been officially contradicted.—Upwards of 70 fresh men are now at work at the Dockyard, where the masons lately joined the strike against Messrs. Grissell and Peto. It seems that the number that struck was 101, and thus there are now but few wanted to complete the original complement.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—A vestry meeting has been held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of auditing and passing the accounts of the churchwardens for the year ending in July, and of making a new rate of 1d. in the pound for the repair of the parish church of St. Nicholas, and the chapel of St. Peter. The accounts of the churchwardens were presented to the vestry in July, when a committee was appointed to investigate them, and the meeting then adjourned for the purpose of receiving a report. About 500 persons were present; and after an account had been given of the proceedings connected with the accounts, it was moved that, as they were now under the investigation of a committee appointed by the last vestry, which stands adjourned to the 9th inst., it is neither proper nor expedient to pass the accounts, nor to make any church-rate, until after such meeting. This resolution having been seconded, an amendment was moved, that the accounts be passed. On the question being put to a show of hands, the original motion was carried by a large majority, upon which a poll was demanded by the church party. The question of raising a rate of 1d. in the pound was then proceeded with. On the motion that such a rate be made, a long and angry course of proceedings took place, which terminated in the rate being lost by a large majority, when a poll was demanded on this question also. The result of which was as follows:—Against the rate, 1610; for it, 1271; being a majority against the rate of 339.

Blyth.—A melancholy accident has occurred at this place, by which 10 lives have been sacrificed. A ship being seen in the offing, the sea at the time running very high, the life-boat was launched for the purpose of communicating with her. The owner of the vessel and another gentleman, with a crew of 10 men, embarked in the boat, but before she had proceeded far she was struck by a heavy sea and upset. Four of those on board succeeded in regaining the boat, and clung to her until she drifted ashore; all the rest were immediately drowned, and of the above four only two have survived. Hundreds of persons were assembled on the beach, and witnessed the catastrophe, which has thrown a gloom over the place and neighbourhood.

Cambridge.—An inquest was held in this town on Tuesday, on Mr. A. R. Harrison, an under-graduate of Queen's College, who was unfortunately drowned the previous day in the river near Jesus-green-sluice. It appears that deceased was rowing in a "funny," and owing to the strong current caused by the flood his boat became unmanageable; he jumped out, and was carried over the waterfall. A labourer, called Robinson, who witnessed the accident, jumped into the stream, and succeeded in reaching deceased, with whom he swam some distance, but finding the current too strong, and himself in danger of sinking, he was obliged to let deceased go. The inquiry lasted some time, and at its close the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death;" deodand on the boat, 40*s.*; at the same time expressing a hope that boat-letters would be more cautious in letting their boats when the state of the river rendered its navigation perilous. They also expressed their admiration of the conduct of Robinson, to whom they gave their fees.

Canterbury.—On Monday the first public meeting of creditors of the Union Bank in this city, which some time since stopped payment, took place at the Guildhall tavern. The room was so densely thronged that it was difficult to move, and the crush so great round the table at which the commissioners were seated, that a policeman was required before the business could be transacted. Debts to the amount of upwards of 50,000*l.* were proved, and after the necessary forms of business had been gone through, the assignees and solicitors were appointed. It is stated that the whole liabilities of the bank amount to about 120,000*l.*

Derby.—In a former Number we noticed the serious fire by which the Town-hall in this city was destroyed. From the inquiries which have since been instituted, it appears to have originated in the committee-room, in which there had been a fire on the previous evening. The town-clerk's office was undergoing repairs, and men were at work there with a light until half-past eight o'clock; but the place where the fire was first perceived was exactly under the hearth of the fire-place in the committee-room. It seems to have been quite accidental, and no blame is imputed to any one. It is supposed that the loss to the town will be nearly one thousand pounds. The Ionic pillars which supported the portico, valued at one thousand pounds, are but little damaged, and the foundations, it is expected, will be available for the new building. These sums and the insurance, it is supposed, will suffice to cover all loss.

Dover.—On Sunday an accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences, occurred near some newly-erected cottages at Marine-terrace, immediately under the Castle Cliff. A large quantity of chalk at the front part of a shelf of the rock suddenly fell down, and destroyed some outhouses and sties. The cottages, which are only a few yards apart from the base of the cliff, fortunately resisted the shock, or serious loss of life must have occurred. It was fortunate, too, that the fall occurred when the inmates were all in bed, as, had it been otherwise, some of them must have been in the yards, all of which are covered to the height of from three to six feet with the ruins. The fall, it is supposed, was occasioned by the late long-continued and heavy rains having got into the fissures and loosened the chalk. The rains have completely inundated the low lands of East Kent, many of which presented for several days an entire sheet of water, in some places several feet deep. In this town, Hythe, and elsewhere, the cellars and kitchens of the inhabitants have been inundated. The roads between Canterbury and Ashford, and between Canterbury and the Isle of Thanet, have been covered with water to the depth of several feet, so that no traces of them could be seen, and the coaches had to be piloted by a man on horseback going before and pointing out the way. These inundations, however, appear to have occurred at a period of the year which renders them less mischievous to the husbandman, as, in this quarter, with the exception of turnips and potatoes, the fields are pretty well clear, and it is not apprehended that much injury will accrue to these crops by their having been a day or two under water.—In previous Numbers we have noticed the projected lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, which was to have been fixed in its place some time since. It now appears that in consequence of the recent boisterous weather and the advanced period of the season, it has been determined to postpone the sinking of the great caisson till the spring.

Exeter.—From the long-continued heavy falls of rain which have lately taken place, the waters of the Exe became on Saturday much swollen, and towards night had risen to a height which is but rarely witnessed in this city. The water was at some depth in the Okehampton and Alphington roads, and the streets were also much flooded; it, however, gradually receded on Sunday, without causing any material damage. At Thorverton the high floods swept away the weir near that town, and in several places sheep have been lost.

Ingatestone.—Upwards of 300 railway labourers in this neighbourhood have, in consequence of the bad weather, been for some time past out of work and in great distress. Fears have in consequence been excited, lest it might give rise to some disturbances, but hitherto the men have behaved very well. Some of the Essex magistrates have written to the Eastern Counties Railway Company, calling on them, as they had brought the men here, to do something to prevent them from starving, and to add to their police force, which the company declined to do, alleging that the men belonged to the contractors, and that, as regarded the police, their scale of expenditure was more ample than that of any other railway. The matter was lately brought before the quarter sessions, and excited some discussion, which, however, ended in no useful result, and no measure of relief has yet been adopted.

Leicester.—The state of trade in this town is represented as very depressed, and there appears to be but little profitable business doing. Some of the leading houses are narrowing their manufacture, and dismissing many of their workmen; and the stocks of insolvents which have been recently sold, and sacrificed, have tended to depress the market. The prospects for the coming winter are said to be discouraging, and fears are entertained that there will be great distress and suffering among the working classes.

Lincoln.—A few nights since, as the mail from this place was passing through Gosberton, the horses took fright at the reflection of the moon from the woodwork of Chainbridge, and although the coachman did all in his power to prevent it, the leaders rushed over the railing, pulling the wheelers and coach after them into the channel. There were five passengers on the coach, and fortunately but one only received any injury, which was occasioned by the wheelers falling upon him. The letter-bags, together with the passengers, were forwarded to Spalding in gigs, and from thence to Peterborough in an omnibus. The coach was but little injured, and the horses received no hurt.

Manchester.—A local paper states, in proof of the great increase of crime and moral degradation of the lower classes in this town, that no less than 35 cases of felony, and 142 charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, came before the borough magistrates on Monday. A considerable number of applications for summonses and warrants were also granted.

Ringmer.—Another examination of the parties supposed to be concerned in the murder of Hannah Devonshire, referred to in our last and previous Numbers, has taken place, when, after a very long investigation, the three prisoners, Stedman, Briggs, and Pockney, were fully committed to take their trial. They have each made separate statements as to their connexion with the transaction, in which they all admit having been with the woman on the evening of the murder, and of having assaulted and robbed her of her property. There are some discrepancies in their accounts, but they all agree in denying that they murdered the woman, or that they know how she came by her death.

St. Albans.—On Saturday the 23d ult., Jabez Kirk, the soldier charged with having attempted to murder Jane Pearce, the particulars of which have already appeared in this paper, was brought up before the magistrates for re-examination. A medical man having stated that it would be some time before the girl could recover, and that she was not in a fit state to be examined, the magistrates deferred the examination for a few days. This has since taken place, and the woman, though appearing very weak and ill, has given her evidence in person before the magistrates, the substance of which has already been before the public. The clerk of the court then read over the whole of the depositions to the prisoner, but he declined at that period stating anything by way of defence. He was then fully committed to take his trial. The whole affair as yet remains a mystery, the prisoner throughout having preserved a perfect silence, assigning no reason whatever for the committal of the act.

Southampton.—The Hampshire papers announce that it is at length definitively settled that the West India Mail Packet Company will make this port their rendezvous. Everything, it is said, is finally arranged; the Company intend to commence building their warehouses, dock, &c. immediately; and the sum of 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* will be expended in the erection of buildings.

Railways.—An inquest has been held on Mr. T. Phillips, who, as noticed in our last, lost his life by an accident on the Grand Junction Railway. From the evidence of a surgeon, it appeared that the injuries received by deceased were not of an extensive nature, being confined to a wound made by the step of one of the carriages on the leg, which was also broken; he considered that his speedy death was caused principally by great nervous irritation and fright. Deceased was of advanced age, and the powers of life were consequently feeble. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, being knocked down by a railway-carriage." No deodand was given.—Another fatal accident has happened on the same line, arising, as in the former instance, from want of proper precaution on the part of the individual himself. It appears that a Mr. Lowe, an attorney of Nantwich, on arriving at the Crewe station, as soon as the train slackened its speed, and was within half-a-dozen yards of the stopping place, opened the carriage door and made a jump towards the parapet. He missed his distance, and fell with his back across the rails, and the wheels passing over him killed him on the spot. It is thought that he quitted the train thus hastily to secure a seat in an omnibus running from the station to Nantwich; but it is also stated that it was his habit not to get into the train until it was in motion, and to jump out, as in the present instance, the moment the speed was slackened.—The Brandling Junction Railway Company have agreed to unite with the York and North Midland, the North Midland, the Manchester and Leeds, the Midland Counties, the Great North of England, the Newcastle and Carlisle, and the Durham Junction Railway Companies, in taking a lease of a railway which it is proposed to make from Darlington to join the Durham Junction, a

distance of 22 miles, and thus complete a continuance line of railway from London to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The several Railway Companies alluded to are to guarantee to the shareholders of the proposed company six per cent. per annum upon the estimated capital for ten years after the line is finished.—The trains were stopped on Wednesday on the London and Croydon Railway, between the New-cross and Dartmouth stations, in consequence of a serious slip of earth, to the extent of twenty thousand yards, having taken place on Tuesday night. It occurred from the banks of a deep cutting, about a quarter of a mile south of the New-cross station, on the first inclined plane towards Croydon, and has slipped in from both sides of the embankment on the rails, covering them to a considerable depth. As the half-past eight o'clock train passed, a partial giving way was observed, and information of it having been forwarded to the London and Croydon station, the trains were stopped for the night. The directors were immediately apprised of the circumstance, when they determined upon contracting with some coach proprietors, for conveyance of passengers to and from London on the Brighton, Croydon, and London lines, on that part of it between New-cross and the Dartmouth Arms station. Active exertions are making to clear the obstruction, 500 men being at work, and it is hoped that in the course of a week the rails will be again clear. The cause of this fresh accident is said to be the very great quantity of rain which has recently fallen on the embankments. The Brighton Company are now only running five down-trains and four up-trains in consequence of this accident, but will, it is said, increase them to seven each way when the line is again clear. The Croydon Company have also discontinued nine trains a day. The train from Croydon, it seems, upon arriving at the place, was stopped by a signal, and the passengers were conducted by the guards over the slopes or top of the embankment to the other side, where a train was in readiness to take them to London; and so near was the Brighton up-train, that it caught the end of the fall of earth, but escaped.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The first meeting of the new corporation took place on Monday, for the purpose of electing the Lord Mayor of the city. From an early hour the streets adjoining the Assembly-house were filled with crowds of persons anxious to witness the proceedings, and a large force of police was in attendance to preserve order, which, however, was not disturbed. As soon as the meeting had assembled, and the prescribed preliminaries had been gone through, Alderman O'Connell was proposed as the new Lord Mayor by the Liberal party, and Sir E. Borough, Bart., by the Conservatives. The latter gentleman stated that he came forward merely to uphold the political connexions of the party with which he was connected, and to show that they did not agree in Alderman O'Connell's election. He admitted that the Conservatives were in the minority, and that it would be useless to go to a ballot. A gentleman present said, that before the question was put from the chair, he wished to ask Alderman O'Connell, if elected, what course he would pursue during his year of office regarding the repeal question? Mr. O'Connell said that, if elected, he would allow no man to guess what his opinions were in his capacity of chief magistrate; but apart from that office he would be a repealer, and advocate that measure, which he thought the only substantial one for benefiting this country. But in his character of Lord Mayor he should totally repudiate politics, for in that capacity he should have no politics whatsoever. The chairman then put the question, when there appeared about forty votes for Mr. O'Connell, and about seven or eight against him. Mr. O'Connell then subscribed the requisite declaration, and took his seat in the chair, amidst loud and prolonged cheering. He then rose and said that he feared he was violating his pledge of impartiality by permitting such a demonstration of feeling. It was his first fault, and he hoped it would be his last, for he should endeavour by his conduct as Lord Mayor to palliate, if he could not justify, the eulogium of his friends, and would endeavour to show that voting against him was a mistake. He thanked Alderman Butt, who had proposed his opponent, for the inoffensive manner in which he had conducted his opposition; and assured him it would be his pride to imitate his conduct whilst in that chair. After some further observations, Mr. O'Connell concluded amid loud cheering; and on his return from the Assembly-house was greeted by many thousand persons who had collected for the purpose.—The streets of this city were on Saturday night the scene of some rioting and confusion, which at one time bore a serious aspect. About nine, large crowds began to gather about the neighbourhood of College-green in anticipation, it was supposed, of holding a torchlight meeting, which had been announced to take place. This assemblage was the signal for a strong muster of the University students, who sallied out in a body from the college, and some skirmishing ensued, which, however, was soon put an end to by the arrival of a large body of police. Up to 11 o'clock the streets were partially disturbed, but after that period the town resumed its wonted quiet. The authorities, it appears, were aware that some disturbance was contemplated, as, from an early hour in the evening, a troop of Lancers, ready to mount, was stationed in the riding-house in the Lower Castle-yard, and patrolled the city up to an advanced hour of the night; and additional sentries were placed at the Castle the following day. After his return home, Mr. O'Connell addressed from the balcony of his house a numerous assemblage of persons. He said, "a greater revolution than this never occurred. Fifty years ago who would venture to say that he would be Lord Mayor? Yet now he addressed them as chief magistrate of that great metropolis. Let them tell him if they dare, that he would not carry the repeal of the Union, and that he who was now the Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin, elected by the people, should not have the still greater honour of being elected to serve them in the Irish House of Commons. Yes, he should yet address the Speaker of the Irish Parliament in College Green. This was a great day for Ireland. They wanted to be superior to none. They were now their equals in everything, and it was not for them to seek for more; they never wanted more; they were satisfied with equality, and they had now carried it into practice. This was a blessed day—their church had set it apart in honour of the congregated saints. Was it not a blessed day for Ireland?" His Lordship then withdrew. —The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor attended, and was received with loud cheering. The Secretary read a number of communications, among which was one enclosing 100*l.* from Montreal. The Lord Mayor announced that, for the future, the Association intended adding 2*l.* to every 1*l.* contributed to the Counties League Fund. The hon. gentleman having directed the secretary to read the paragraph in Mr. S. Crawford's letter, which we noticed in our last, and in which he states that emancipation was granted in order to cement the Union, proceeded to comment on the passage at great length, and to combat the position taken by Mr. Crawford. The hon. gentleman then announced that it was his intention to attend the consecration of the Roman Catholic chapel in Francis-street on Monday, having been invited in his official capacity as Lord Mayor.—The amount of the rent for the week was 296*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*

Derry.—The Archbishop of Armagh having recently received an address from the bishop and clergy of this diocese, praying his Grace's advice respecting the course that should be adopted on the long-disputed system of national education, the Primate, in reply, states that with reference to the subject of national education, and the duty of the clergy with regard to it, he would earnestly recommend that, under the circumstances in which the Government of the country is placed, the clergy should not come forward to suggest any scheme for the improvement of national education; but that they should leave it to her Majesty's Ministers to consider the present state of popular instruction in Ireland, and to devise such means for the education of the people as they shall deem best fitted to promote that most important object.

Limerick.—The corporation of this town, in common with several others, have presented an address to Earl de Grey, congratulating his Excellency on his appointment, and humbly thanking her Majesty for the selection made of a viceroy every way calculated to discharge beneficially the important functions of his office. His Excellency, in replying to it, returns his thanks for the assurances of their attachment to her Majesty's person, crown, and government, and his warm acknowledgments for the flattering expression of their feelings towards himself personally. He approves of their desire to promote the peace and prosperity of this part of her Majesty's dominions, an end which his Excellency hopes may be attained by strict impartiality to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and by a firm administration of the law, aided by the support and forbearance of all well-disposed persons. —A Quebec paper, brought by the last arrival from America, announces the melancholy intelligence of the wreck of the emigrant ship *Amanda*, from this port, with the loss of forty-one lives.

Mayo.—A man, named William Gamble, has been committed to the county prison, on his own confession, for the murder of Mr. Bryan Butler, which took place in June, as noticed in this Paper at the time. It seems that the prisoner, who states that he is from Bruff, county Limerick, was living in Newport, and was heard by some persons talking or accusing himself of this murder. Having been brought before the magistrates, he confessed that he was the murderer; that he shot Mr. Butler with a pistol; and that he had been employed by another to do so for a sum of ten pounds. On this confession the magistrates committed him; but it is stated that he now affirms that he did not commit the murder, and that he was drunk when he admitted it.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A local paper informs us, that one of the Strathbogie ministers, who is under the ban of the Church, having a small living, receives a portion of his stipend from the Exchequer. The officer here who has charge of such matters, anxious to act with due authority, wrote to the Treasury, desiring instructions whether he should as usual pay the stipend to the gentleman, against whom the General Assembly had given forth their sentence of deposition. An order from the Lords of the Treasury has, it is said, been returned, directing him to pay the stipend to the deposed minister as formerly, which accordingly has been done.

Stirling.—The papers state that rumours are in circulation that propositions have been made to level the "King's Knote," or round table, which adorns the royal park here, and transform it into a modern ornamental garden.

Paisley.—The distress among the lower classes of this town, referred to in previous Numbers, is represented as still extending, and it is said that there continues to be a sad increase in the number of unemployed and destitute workmen. The following, which has been published as a correct statement, shows that the number that now receive relief in the shape of provisions, independent of those at the soup-kitchens, is—males, 1,170; dependents, 2,730: total, 3,900. The number that receive soup and bread at the different soup-kitchens (three in number) is—females, 694; dependents, 1,388. Total at soup-kitchens, 2,082. Total relief in provisions, 3,900. Total number receiving and depending on relief, 5,982. The gross number, therefore, which now receive and depend on relief, as compared with that on the 16th ult., is as follows:—On 16th ult., 4,795; at this date, 5,982: increase in two weeks, 1,187. It is added that there are no hopes whatever of any immediate or even remote improvement in trade.—On Saturday this town was the scene of a singular exhibition. Mr Feargus O'Connor and the Rev. Mr. Brewster having challenged one another to debate the relative merits of moral and physical force as the instrument for securing the people's charter, terms were arranged by their respective friends, and a discussion took place between the champions, in the open air, in the presence of about 4,000 people. Both gentlemen spoke at great length in support of their respective creeds as Chartists, and both claimed the majority when the vote was taken. It was then proposed that the field should be divided, and Mr. O'Connor, waving his hat, called upon all his friends to follow him. This was immediately done, and Mr. O'Connor climbed a tree, and made it his rostrum; when it became evident that Mr. Brewster had a large majority.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—The first and long-expected appearance of Miss Adelaide Kemble before an English audience took place at this theatre on Tuesday, and was very successful. Her welcome by a very crowded house was kind and cordial, and her efforts during the whole evening were rewarded by loud and continued applause. The opera selected was *Norma*, to the music of which an English libretto had been adapted for the occasion, and which, in regard to the scenery, dresses, and appointments, was prepared in a style of elaborate splendour and display. The choruses, too, were all increased in strength, and the orchestra was extended under the conductorship of Mr. Benedict, who on making his appearance before the overture, received a warm greeting from his musical friends. The part sustained by Miss Kemble was that of *Norma*, and was very finely filled. Miss Kemble has a beautiful soprano voice, full and clear in its quality, and so completely under her control as to admit of her making it eloquently expressive of the emotions which she has to indicate in her acting. At the same time she proved herself a very superior actress. With a clear and distinct utterance, she blends the expression, in eye, gesture, and modulation, of what she intends to convey. When the curtain fell, there was a general and enthusiastic call for Miss Kemble to make her appearance, and she was led on by Mr. C. Mathews, amid a profusion of bouquets and plaudits from all parts of the house. Miss Rainforth was also called for, a compliment which she appeared to merit, by the superior performance of her part. The other actors also acquitted themselves well, particularly Mr. Harrison and Mr. Leffler. The whole piece, indeed, met with unequivocal success, and was announced for repetition every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Haymarket.—A new drama, entitled the "Quadroon Slave," was produced at this theatre on Saturday. It is taken from the French, but has been judiciously adapted to the English stage. The scene of the drama is laid in the island of Jamaica, and the chief interest of the plot turns on the circumstance of the heroine being a slave; though this is only known to herself. She had formerly belonged to a large West India proprietor, from whom she has fled. She then assumes the character of a young French girl, and meeting accidentally with her former master, who does not know her, he becomes enamoured of her, and offers her his hand. In the mean time, she has become attached to another large slave-owner, whom she marries, rejecting her former master. The latter, by some accident, becomes acquainted with the fact of her having formerly been his slave, and, instigated by love and jealousy, asserts the right he thereby has over her. An affecting scene follows between the husband, wife, and rival, which terminates by the latter foregoing his claim, and the drama ends happily. The piece was favourably received, and was well supported by the different actors; more especially by Mdlle. Céleste, who performed the part of the slave, and was called for at the fall of the curtain, when the piece was announced for repetition.—On Monday night, Mr. Troughton's tragedy of *Nina Sforza* was produced at this theatre. The scene is placed in Genoa, and the plot consists in the gradual development of vindictive feeling on the part of a Genoese noble, the *Marquis Spinola* (Mr. Macready), who, like Iago in Shakspeare, in consequence of a domestic feud with the Prince of Genoa, *Raphael Doria* (Mr. H. Wallack), poisons the mind of his wife *Nina* (Miss H. Faucit), with the belief of her husband's infidelity. There are some very effective scenes, more particularly in the two last acts; and the success of the tragedy, which has for some time been before the public as a literary performance, proves that it is adapted for the stage. It was very well received, and the acting of Miss Faucit and Mr. Macready met with great applause. The piece was announced for repetition.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

(Concluded from our last.)

Thursday (concluded).—*Subscription Handicap Plate of 50l. D. I.*—Mr. J. Day's Tamburini (Conolly), 1; Mr. Litchwald's Miss Stilton, 2; Mr. Payne's Welfare, 3; Mr. Stirling's The Pocket Viper, 4.

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Goodman's Isabella, Lord Exeter's Silistria, and Mr. Bradford's Creole. Betting—2 to 1 agst Welfare, 4 to 1 agst The Ruler, 9 to 1 agst Tamburini, 5 to 1 agst Isabella, and 10 to 1 agst Creole. Isabella made play with Silistria in attendance to the turn of the lands, where they were joined by Welfare, The Ruler, Tamburini,

and Miss Stilton. At the Duke's Stand, Isabella, Silistria, and The Ruler retired; Tamburini then took the lead, and won cleverly by a length.

FRIDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (11 *Subs.*)—Mr. Denham's Compensation (Whitehouse), 1; Colonel Crawford's Ermengardis, 2.

The following also started, but were not placed:—Duke of Rutland's The Genius, Lord Miltown's Wirrestrew, Duke of Rutland's c. by Glencoe out of Tragedy, Mr. Greville's Palamon, and Lord Exeter's Abydos. Betting—2 to 1 agst Compensation, 4 to 1 agst Tragedy c., 9 to 2 agst Palæmon, 7 to 1 agst The Genius, 5 to 1 agst Ermengardis, and 12 to 1 agst Abydos. Nearly all the running was made by the Tragedy colt and Wirrestrew, who were closely followed by Compensation and Ermengardis; about fifty yards from the chair the two pairs changed places, and a pretty race ended in favour of Compensation, by half a length; Wirrestrew was a length from the second; Palæmon, who came up at the finish, fourth; Tragedy colt, fifth; Abydos, sixth; and The Genius last.

The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs. each (11 *Subs.*)—Duke of Bedford's Envoy, 1; Mr. Osbaldeston's f. by The Saddler (Ebberston's d.) 2. The following also started: Mr. Bateman's Haitoe, Mr. Gardnor's b. f. by Sheet Anchor, dam by Bustard, Duke of Rutland's f. by Bizarre out of Flambeau's dam, Duke of Grafton's Lisburn, and Lord Chesterfield's f. by Colwick out of Game Lass. Betting—2 to 1 agst The Saddler filly, 3 to 1 agst Envoy, 4 to 1 agst Mr. Gardnor's filly, 6 to 1 agst Lisburn, and 8 to 1 agst Bizarre filly. Haitoe jumped off with the lead, and made running at a good pace, followed by The Saddler and Bizarre fillies, the others lying up for about two-thirds of the distance, when the Colwick filly retired. Albion was next beaten; and, on entering the cords, Haitoe and the Sheet Anchor filly declined. The Saddler and Bizarre fillies were thus left in front, the former having a slight lead, and it appeared as if the race was to be finished by them. Envoy, however, rushed it at the last moment, making the finish so fine, that the judge pronounced it a dead heat between him and the Saddler filly; the Bizarre filly was not beaten more than a neck, and was clear of Lisburn, who was fourth; the others beaten off.

Match for 500 sovs.—Mr. Bell's The Squire (Heseltine) beat Lord Albemarle's Ralph; D.I.; 500, h. ft. Betting, 6 to 5 on Ralph. The Squire made all the running at a tremendous pace, Ralph lying at his quarters until they passed the Duke's stand a few yards; his jockey then called upon him, but in vain, and the Yorkshire nag rolled in the winner by a length; both tired dreadfully.

The Audley End Stakes of 30 sovs. each, for all ages but 2 years. A.E.C. (9 *Subs.*)—Mr. Isaac Day's Tamburini (Wakefield), 1; Lord Eglinton's The Young-'un, 0; Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 0. The following were not placed:—Lord Chesterfield's All Fours, Duke of Rutland's Flambeau, Mr. Payne's Johnny, Mr. Booth's Isabella, and Colonel Peel's I-am-not-aware. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Tamburini, 3 to 1 agst Flambeau, 4 to 1 agst Johnny, 7 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware, 8 to 1 agst Isabella, and 10 to 1 agst The Young 'un. All Fours took the lead, followed by the Knight of the Whistle, Tamburini lying third; at the turn of the lands Knight of the Whistle overpowered the lad, and made running until within a couple of distances of home, where Tamburini and the Young 'un caught him. Tamburini went in front immediately after, and won cleverly by a length, the Knight and the Young 'un making a dead heat for the second; I-am-not-aware was a couple of lengths from them, Johnny 5th, Flambeau 6th, and All-Fours 7th. The last three tailed off. Isabella broke down on the flat. The weather was very unfavourable, and the course in a state to which the trainers, it is said, can recollect no precedent.

SATURDAY.—*The Houghton Handicap of 15 sovs. each. D.M.* (11 *Subs.*)—Mr. Payne's Johnny (Nat), 1; Mr. Sadler's Diversion, 2; The following also started:—Colonel Crauford's Ermengardis, Mr. Bell's Thirsk, Lord Miltown's Cruiskeen, and Mr. I. Day's Viola. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Ermengardis, 3 to 1 agst Thirsk, 4 to 1 agst Viola, 6 to 1 against Cruiskeen (taken), 5 to 1 agst Diversion (taken), and 6 to 1 agst Johnny. Thirsk cut out the work, followed by Diversion and Ermengardis into the cords, where Diversion passed him, Johnny taking the second place; the latter challenged a few strides from home, and won by a length. Ermengardis and Thirsk were well up, nearly abreast, and the others beaten off.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each. T. Y. C. (4 *Subs.*)—Lord Chesterfield's Henri Quatre (Nat), 1; Mr. Bell's Thirsk, 2. Betting, 2 to 1 on Henri Quatre, who won by a length. Lord Orford's gr. f., by Clearwell, out of Chapeau d'Espagne's dam, Nat, beat Lord G. Bentinck's Proof Print. T.Y.C. 50, h. ft. 5 to 2 on Proof Print. Won by a length and a half. There is some talk of the Criterion Course being altered, to start at the Ancaster mile-post and finish at the Duke's stand. This, it is thought, would give the jockeys more room to pull up, without doing away with the character of the race; the difficulty of stopping two-year-olds being well known.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—Attila and the Agreeable colt were the only horses backed to any amount, and on neither did the outlay exceed 100*l.*, the latter rose to (takers of) 50 to 1, and the same odds would have been taken readily about Scalteen. Moss Trooper joined the 40 to 1 division, and appears likely to become a better favourite: in this class, however, very little doing. The room was badly attended, and business flat.

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Col. Anson's Attila (taken)
33 to 1 — Lord Westminster's Auckland (do.)
40 to 1 — Mr. Cooke's Palinurus (do.)
40 to 1 — Lord Westminster's William de Fortibus
40 to 1 — Mr. Ramshay's Moss Trooper
40 to 1 — Lord Miltown's Scalteen (take 50 to 1)
50 to 1 — Mr. Morgan's Agreeable c. (taken)
50 to 1 — Mr. G. Clark's William-le-Gros
1000 to 10 — Mr. Ongley's (late Mr. Lumley's) Medora c. (taken.)

OAKS.

400 even between Yorkshire Lass filly, and Lass of Lonton.

Miscellaneous.

Kew Gardens.—The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew have just received a great addition to their already beautiful collection of plants, by receiving the noble donation from Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., of Boyton House, Wilts, and Lower Grosvenor-street, of the whole of his splendid collection of Cacti, Bromeliaceæ, and other rare plants, which he has been for so many years collecting with such great judgment and research; and it is hoped that this generous act will be justly appreciated, by means being adopted for their accommodation, and arrangement for public inspection, under the directorship of Sir William Hooker.

Capture of Slavers.—We are informed by our contemporary the *Friend of Africa*, that a fresh capture of a slaver was effected by the indefatigable commander of the *Fantome*, in the latter end of July, making the fourth within the short space of three months. This seems to have been the last trip of the crew of the whole. The vessel was only 20 feet in length, that is, not half so large as many of our deep-sea fishing-boats, the between-decks being just one foot eight inches in height, and containing, packed together like bales of cotton, 105 little children, the eldest under seven years of age, presenting a horrifying spectacle to the eyes of the *Fantome's* men when they took possession of the pirate. After detailing the fearful particulars of this case, Captain Butterfield is said to have exclaimed, "If I could send my prize to England, I should make my fortune in a month by publicly exhibiting her."—The following is from the letter of an officer on board H.M.B. *Waterwitch*, dated off Benguela, 4th Aug. 1841:—"We have just taken another prize, the Portuguese brigantine *Corisco*, with 392 slaves. She was taken by our boats last night, after a hard pull of six hours. The slaves are in a shocking state, very much crowded, and the small-pox had already broken out. I certainly never beheld such a scene of complicated misery as our prize presents; 392 wretched creatures crammed into a small vessel of eighty tons, nearly all children! 12 cases of small-pox, and about 50 cases of itch; it will prove a blessing, if that spread rapidly, for it will save them from taking the small-pox. Most of them are living skeletons, mere skin and bone; 10 or 12 of the women have children at the breast, a few months old. It is scarcely possible that the latter should survive the passage, even to St. Helena. I dread sending away an officer and men in such a floating pest-house!"

Crime in the Provinces.—It appears that in Berkshire, as in most of the agricultural counties, there has lately been a great decrease of crime. The number of prisoners in the jail of Reading for the last month was 138, whilst in the corresponding quarter of last year there were 209, and of this number but a small proportion could read and write, and one-third could not read at all. In contrast with this statement, it seems that in the mining and manufacturing county of Stafford, the number of prisoners in the county jail the last month was greater than has ever been known, the jail being only built to accommodate 320, and yet it had at that time no less than 534. In Monmouthshire, also, crime appears to be largely on the increase; the number of prisoners at the new House of Correction at Usk, up to October in this year, exceeding that of the preceding year by 119.

Chancery Accounts.—Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the operations of the Court of Chancery may be formed from the following detail:—According to a statement just completed, it appears that the balance of cash and securities placed to the credit of the various accounts in Chancery amounts to the extraordinary sum of 42,000,000*l.* and upwards. At present the actual number of these accounts is about 12,000; but Parliament has recently determined that all the accounts belonging to the Court of Exchequer, amounting to about 1,600, shall be added to them, thus forming an aggregate of 13,600. For facilitating the business incidental to this great mass of accounts, such as the payment of the quarterly dividends, &c., it seems that the officers have hitherto been divided into three departments, arranged according to the letters of the plaintiffs' names; but it is said to be now determined to subdivide these departments into four, and the offices in Chancery-lane are undergoing material alterations in order to afford accommodation for the carrying on the great increase of business.

Mechanics' Institutes.—From a statement that has recently been published, it appears that there are 216 Mechanics' Institutions in England, comprising 26,651 members and subscribers, of whom about half belong to the class of workmen; and that the number of lectures delivered yearly is about 1,198. The three great means of usefulness which appear to be proposed by these institutions are—Classes for regular instruction, Lectures, and Libraries. The Liverpool Mechanics' Institution cost, it seems, no less than 15,000*l.*, contains upwards of 3,300 members—850 pupils in three day schools—600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes—has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to 5,000*l.* a year—a library of 7,000 volumes, with 1,300 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 volumes—and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1,300.

Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Battersby* v. *Lawrence.*—This action was tried on the Western Circuit before Mr. Justice Maule, and a verdict returned for the plaintiff—damages 17*l.* Mr. Crowder now moved, on behalf of the defendant, to enter a nonsuit, or for a new trial. It was an action for work and labour by a surgeon and apothecary; and it appeared that the patient was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which caused dropsy, and obliged the plaintiff to use the lancet occasionally, and also to apply bandages and friction. Before the plaintiff visited the patient, it was agreed that he should make three visits for a guinea, and it was understood that he was to unite the character of a physician with that of a surgeon. The plaintiff attended upon those terms for a considerable period, and ultimately claimed 17*l.* as compensation for his services. The defendant paid 10*l.* into court, and pleaded that the plaintiff was not entitled to any further remuneration, but the jury returned a verdict for the sum claimed. The motion for a nonsuit proceeded on the ground that the plaintiff, as a physician, was not entitled to recover for his services, which, it had been holden in many cases, were honorary, like those of a barrister, and not a proper subject for an action. It was also contended that the jury had not materials in evidence before them which enabled them to distinguish what portion of the plaintiff's services were performed as a physician, and what part as a surgeon, and had therefore given an excessive verdict. The Court were of opinion, that as it was clear the plaintiff had acted in a mixed character, as physician and surgeon, he was therefore entitled to some compensation. If the evidence did not show that the jury were justified in the verdict they gave, there was a ground for a reduction of damages. Rule accordingly.

Lawrence v. *Clamp.*—Mr. Serjeant Shee moved on this case, which was one of considerable interest to all persons concerned in the growth and production of fruit, to set aside a nonsuit, and for a new trial. The plaintiff was a gardener, and the defendant a gentleman residing at Wandsworth, who had a large garden, and as the fruit was ripening, sold the fruit to the plaintiff, with license to enter the garden to gather it away. The declaration averred, however, that before the fruit had been taken away, the defendant refused to allow the plaintiff to enter the garden, and the plaintiff was thereby deprived of the benefit of his contract. At the trial it appeared that the agreement between the parties was reduced to writing, and upon its production it appeared not to be stamped. Lord Abinger thought that as the fruit was growing, it could not be considered in the nature of goods and chattels, and did not fall within the exemption in the Stamp Act, which rendered a covenant for the sale of goods and chattels admissible in evidence without a stamp; he, therefore, directed the plaintiff to be nonsuited. Lord Abinger remembered a person who had stolen grapes belonging to Mr. Canning being tried for a felony and acquitted, on the ground that as the grapes were growing there could be no felony. An Act of Parliament was afterwards introduced to make the stealing of grapes on the tree a felony. Serjeant Shee admitted that the Lord Chief Baron's view was borne out by the earlier cases, but the latter decisions, several of which he cited, went the other way, and on those he now relied. Lord Abinger—Take your rule; the point is deserving of consideration.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, Nov. 5.—A considerable proportion of Monday's supply of English Wheat remaining unsold, caused a great dulness in the trade to-day, and purchasers were with difficulty found even at a trifling decline.—The Foreign trade partook of the depression, and scarcely any sales were made, but the holders were firm in demanding the same prices.—Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as on Monday, and the Oat trade is flat, there being some fresh arrivals from Ireland and the Coast.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	60 to 72	Red	56 to 68
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		64 to 70	White	64 to 70
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 35	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	20 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	21 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	30 to 36	Harrow	32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	40 to 44	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	Maple	40 to 44	Grey	34 to 38

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 24	63 4	39 5	22 5	38 5	45 2	45 11
October 1	61 9	33 0	22 0	38 7	42 11	38 8
— 8	61 6	31 10	21 7	35 10	40 8	38 1
— 15	62 3	31 6	21 8	38 3	38 6	38 6
— 22	63 6	31 5	21 9	35 0	37 11	38 7
— 29	64 5	31 7	22 0	39 0	40 4	38 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 9	33 2	21 11	37 6	40 11	39 10
Duties	24 8	12 4	15 3	14 0	9 6	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—H. T. C. Kerr, J. H. Baughan, and T. T. Haines, of Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall East, army-agents—L. Neumegen, of Highgate, bookseller—W. Parker, grocer, Hockly, Nottingham—W. Straker, bookseller, West Strand—G. Bugg, carpenter, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell—P. Saunders, merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. O. Bright, attorney-at-law, Chancery-lane.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Morcom, of St. Ive's, Cornwall, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—P. Merritt, now or late of 3, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, City, warehouseman—B. Ingram, of Beech-street, Barbican, timber-merchant—G. W. Bramfield, of 227, Blackfriars-road, brush-manufacturer—C. Dorman and E. D. Dorman, of 15, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, glass and china-dealers—B. Marshall, of High Holborn, tallow melter—G. Cardy, of 16, Princes-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer—J. R. Fletcher, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, wine merchant—J. Ashton, of Liverpool, printer—C. Stevenson, of Sheffield, upholsterer—R. B. Watson, of Leeds, sharebroker—R. Lucas, of Bristol, ironmonger—G. Wilson, of Lindley, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer—H. Shattoe and W. Clarke, of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, common-brewers—E. Grove, of Dawley, Shropshire, draper—R. W. H. Jones, coal-merchant, Mortlake, Surrey—J. L. Shepherd and H. Drew, innkeepers, Southampton—E. Bright, draper, Picket street, Strand—J. Davy, draper, Sheffield—J. Brooks, grocer, Manchester—J. Senior, iron-merchant, Liverpool—J. Rainey, innkeeper, Spalding, Lincoln—W. Stevenson, auctioneer, Sheffield—B. Dix, jun., builder, Roebuck-place, Great Dover-street, Southwark—M. Glascott, G. M. Glascott, and T. T. Glascott, copper-merchants, Great Garden street, Whitechapel road—W. Mells and J. Turley, tailors, Manchester—H. Cauber, nurseryman, Bath—J. Thurley, draper, Manchester—J. H. Cassell, naphtha-seller, Mill-wall, Poplar—W. Routledge, wine-merchant, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Hamilton, of Hamilton, grocer—R. Gardner, Glasgow, brewer—J. Campbell, Innerchadin, Rannoch, Perthshire, farmer—M. Findlay and Co., Glasgow, cotton dealers—J. and R. Knox, Paisley, joiners—J. and J. Bayne, Glasgow, grocers—R. Anderson, Paisley, innkeeper—J. Anderson, Hilton, Inverness shire, cattle-dealer.

BIRTHS.—At Port au Prince, Hayti, on the 23d of September last, the lady of John N. Tweedy, Esq., Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consul, of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at Fortis terrace, Kentish-town, Mrs. S. T. Bull, of a son—At Newland, Gloucestershire, on the 2d inst., the lady of E. O. Jones, Esq., of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, the lady of the Rev. W. Dodsworth, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at the Rectory, Bellbroughton, Mrs. H. A. Woodgate, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., in Bayham-terrace, Camden-town, Mrs. E. J. Murray, of a daughter—On Monday, the 1st inst., at Great Portland-street, the lady of H. R. Wotton, Esq., of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at Camden-row, Camberwell, the lady of R. R. Robinson, Esq., of a daughter—On the 29th ult., in Lower Brook-street, the lady of W. Gambier, Esq., of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at Paris, the lady of S. Thomson, Esq., M.D., of a daughter—On the 31st ult., at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, the lady of W. Sparks, Esq., of a son—On the 1st inst., Mrs. H. A. Merewether, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. R. Cormack, M.D., of Edinburgh, to Eliza Ann, second daughter of the late W. Hine, Esq., of Hampshire, Trelawney, Jamaica—On the 4th inst., at Streatham, Surrey, F. S. Walker, Esq., of Maunby hall, in the county of York, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of the late C. Leaf, Esq.—On the 9th of May, at Batavia, Dr. Ockerse, of Wagenengen, Guelderland, to Mademoiselle Jeane Quignon—On the 2d inst., at Christchurch, St. Marylebone, W. F. Simon, Esq., of Carlisle, to Margaret, daughter of S. Tarrant, Esq., of Portland place, Regent's-park—At Kingston-upon-Thames, on Friday last, Mr. J. Bridgman, third son of B. B. Bridgman, Esq., of Northcott-house, Cornwall, to Miss Cooper, niece of Mr. Row, of Kingston—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the house of her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, J. Alston, jun., of Odell Castle, in the county of Bedford, Esq., to Anna, youngest daughter of the late A. H. Mercer, Esq.

DIED.—On the 28th inst., at Bromley, Mr. Thomas Wells, aged 52, formerly head gardener at Bickley Park, Kent—On the 20th Aug., at Montego-bay, Jamaica, aged 33, Helen, wife of W. Heath, Esq., of Spring Mount Estate, and second daughter of the late J. Ritchie, Esq., of the Farm Penn, St. James's—At Hastings, on the 18th ult., of consumption, W. Wallace, second son of the late W. T. Lyttelton, Esq., of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park—On the 27th ult., aged 29 years, R. Palgrave, M.D., of Liverpool, third son of the late W. Palgrave, Esq., collector of Her Majesty's customs at Dublin—On the 30th ult., in the 96th year of her age, Mrs. Coombe, late of Sharton Court, Bridgewater—On Tuesday, the 2d inst., at Brighton, aged 22, of scarlet-fever, Isabella, wife of H. Alexander, Esq., jun.—On the 2d inst., E. Rice, Esq., of Stanmore-hill, and Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

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Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, November 6, 1841.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 46. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

FINE STRONG PLANTS ONE YEAR FROM SEED.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid Ornamental Evergreen Trees ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL's Nursery, Great Yarmouth, at 3*l*. 3*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per hundred, and 240*l*. per thousand.

Specimens may be seen and Orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan & Co., No. 9, Mansionhouse-street, London.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.—In answer to inquiries about the Victoria Raspberry, J. ROGERS begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that it is now in a fine bearing state at his Battersea Nursery, having at the present time a fine crop of ripe fruit on, and a great number of unripe of various sizes, sufficient to produce a good succession for a long time. Early orders are respectfully solicited, as several persons who have seen them have ordered them by the hundred, which will soon reduce the stock.

Eaton-square, Pimlico, Oct. 12th, 1841.

TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION.—"The Finest Scarlet Bizarre in England."—See "Wakeling's Florists' and Amateurs' Guide" for August and September.

From the numerous orders received, the stock of this unrivalled flower is reduced to less than 20 pairs. Price Two Guineas per pair. Orders (enclosing a remittance from unknown correspondents) forwarded by post, prepaid, and carefully packed. This Advertisement will not be repeated.

2, Coronation-street, Cambridge.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY, THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This new and splendid production, which surpasses everything of the kind for size, has been acknowledged by the Queen, her Royal Consort, and other members of the Royal Family, by the Duke of Devonshire, and other Noblemen, to be the most beautiful and finest-flavoured ever produced. Horticulturists, both practical and theoretical, who have seen it growing, have pronounced its habits and character to be unexceptionable. Its pre-eminence in the London markets this season justly entitles it to the celebrity it has attained, and is a sufficient recommendation to make it universally sought for by all admirers of this most delicious fruit.—Strong well-rooted runners are now ready. Price £5 per hundred.—Orders addressed, Messrs. J. & W. MYATT, Manor Farm, Deptford, will be punctually attended to.—Also MYATT's celebrated Strawberry, "ELIZA." Price £1 per hundred.

S. GIRLING begs most respectfully to offer the following superb Seedling Verbenas and Pansies as possessing very superior claims to Public patronage:—

VERBENAS.—Delicata, Lilacina, and Punicea, 5*s*. each. The above three Seedlings are of robust habit, bearing immense corymbs of beautiful fragrant blossoms, in colour quite distinct from any in cultivation.

PANSIES.—Kate Bance, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Olivia, 5*s*. These two Pansies are of first-rate excellence, particularly Kate Bance, which has been noticed in the Horticultural Transactions as possessing every requisite property of a fine Show Flower.

In addition to the above, S. G. has fine strong Plants of nearly every variety of Verbena and Pansy in cultivation; likewise a fine and [illegible] of roots of every leading Dahlia, at moderate prices.

Dancer-it Nursery, Stowmarket, Oct. 20th, 1841.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any other green. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Knight's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	Fine Brighton do. do.
New American Tea.	Black-seed Path do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA—MONYPENNII.

MORRIS TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has now ready to send out strong plants of this very distinct and highly beautiful variety. The blooms are more than half as big again as Standishii; it flowers in racemes in vast profusion of a [illegible] very carmine. It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it; it is of strong and magnificent habit; each [illegible] flower and [illegible], and [illegible] to the stem. A first [illegible] was given to it at the Horticultural Society's [illegible] last, and a Prize was awarded to it at the Weald [illegible] show on the 13th last, and pronounced by the [illegible] to be the best of all the Fuchsias they had seen. Orders [illegible] may be received at Mr. J. Cloudy's, 11, Tavistock [illegible], London; Messrs. Willmott and Crandy's, Lewisham, Kent; Mr. C. Weeks's, Blackheath Park, Kent; Mr. [illegible], Lewisham Nursery, [illegible], at 18*s*. 6*d*. each, carriage free to London. A Remittance or Reference from unknown correspondents.

GOOD SHOW FLOWERS AT LOW PRICES.—

	£	s.	d.
20 Choice Hyacinths, by name	2	2	0
[illegible] best dozen known	0	15	0
[illegible], named, many varieties	1	10	0
[illegible] Ranunculuses, by name	0	15	0
do. do. a pair of each	1	5	0
12 Superb Chrysanthemums, by name	0	10	6
10 Irises, best sorts yet introduced	1	5	0
10 Tulips, show flowers, by name, including Acapulco, Ambassadeur, Triomphe Royal, &c.	2	10	0
[illegible], nearly all different	1	1	0
[illegible] quality	0	10	0
New large Anemones, by name, extra	2	2	0
[illegible], extra fine	1	1	0

[illegible] of the above may be had in larger or smaller quantities. Distant purchasers will receive a liberal discount for cash payment and to compensate for expense of carriage.

Messrs. SUTTON and SON, in offering the above, have great confidence in recommending them.

Reading Nursery, Nov. 13th, 1841.

THE EARLIEST AND FINEST-FLAVOURED RHUBARB in the WORLD.—Messrs. YOUELL'S celebrated TOBOLSK RHUBARB is now being housed for the first forcing, to come in for use at Christmas. It is too well known and appreciated to require any recommendation.

Price of strong Roots, ready for immediate forcing, 12*s*. per dozen.—Directions for cultivation accompany all orders.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

JAMES WHITE, FLORIST, &c., Shacklewell, near Kingsland Road, has for Sale from 1,000 to 1,500 Grape Vines, from Eyes grown in pots from Four to Six feet high, of the Black Hambro', Muscat of Alexandria, Dutch Sweetwater, &c. &c. Also, some very strong Vines for fruiting, in pots.

FOR SALE—ORCHIDEÆ.—Messrs. W. & F. YOUELL have to offer at this time Four Specimens of Vanda teres, and Two Vanda Roxburghii, at Two and a half Guineas per plant; also Aerides odoratum at 42*s*.

This Advertisement will not be repeated.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 11, 1841.

THOMAS WILSON, Florist, of Layerthorpe, the raiser of William the Fourth Scarlet Flake Carnation, intends to sell out this season, at 10*s*. per pair, his celebrated Purple Picotee PATROCULUS, which is allowed by all competent judges to be superior to any Flower in the trade. Whenever shown in condition, it has always taken the First Prize; it has every good property a flower requires, excepting being rather an early bloomer. As the Stock is limited, an early application is requisite.—N. B. No Plants will be sent without a remittance.—Thomas Wilson, Florist, Layerthorpe, York.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ROWS NAMED TULIPS, HYACINTHS, GLADIOLUS, NARCISSUS, IRIS, LILIES, of sorts, &c., by Mr. J. KING, at the AUCTION-MART, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, at 12, without the least reserve, comprising, Pearl, Brilliant, Daphne, La Tendresse, Matilda, Claudiana, Siam, Prince Leopold, Lansdown, Cox's Humilis, &c. &c.. May be viewed the Morning of Sale. Catalogues (6*d*. each, returned to purchasers) may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX, AND AT PARIS.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to solicit the attention of Rose Amateurs and their Friends to their very extensive stock of ROSES, which are of the best possible description. They have much pleasure in offering the following warranted all splendid varieties at the annexed low prices; selection of the sorts being left to W. W. & S.:—

	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Fine Standard Roses, three to four feet	30*s*. or	10 0 0
Half Standard do., one and a half to two feet	12*s*.	5 0 0
Fine Half do. do., two to three feet	18*s*.	6 0 0
Extra Fine do. do., superior varieties	24*s*.	7 10 0
Dwarf Roses	6*s*.	1 10 0
Fine Dwarf Roses	9*s*.	2 10 0
Very Fine do. do.	12*s*.	3 15 0
Extra do. do., superior varieties	18*s*.	5 0 0
Climbing Roses	6*s*. to 9*s*.	1 10 0
Do. do. extra fine	12*s*.	2 10 0

Plants will be presented Gratis with each order.

SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING GERANIUM, PRINCESS ROYAL.

WM. WOOD & SON having purchased the entire stock of the above very beautiful Geranium, purpose sending it out immediately: it was raised by C. W. Fox, Esq., of Truro, and is most certainly a flower of great merit. The Princess Royal possesses an excellent habit, flowering very freely, with a fine bold truss; the flowers are large, round, and compact. The ground colour is white, upper petals nearly covered with a large dark spot, and altogether a first-rate show flower. Price, per Plant, 42*s*.

N.B.—Catalogues of Roses, and Lists of Nursery Stock, are still sent Gratis; all Amateurs are invited to apply.

GENUINE DUTCH BULBS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public in General that he has now received the whole of his Annual Supply of DUTCH BULBS, including the Gladioli, &c., which will enable him to complete all the orders on hand in a few days. This quality is unusually fine this season, and prices moderate. Extract:—

75	Finest English Iris, in 75 var., named	1	17	6
50	" Spanish do., in 50 do. do.	0	15	0
	Fine mixed, in great variety per 100	0	5	0
100	Finest Dutch Ranunculuses, in 100 var.	0	17	6
	Extra Fine mixed do. per 100	0	7	6
	Fine do. do. "	0	5	0
100	Superb new Dutch Anemones, very large and fine, in 100 sorts	4	0	0
100	Hyacinths, in 25 favourite sorts, named	2	15	0
	Gladiolus Cardinalis, per doz., small	0	2	6
	Do. do. large	0	5	0
	Do. Floribundus, very beautiful, per doz.	0	5	0
	Do. Psittacinus natalensis	0	5	0
	Beautiful mixed Sparaxis, 10 var., per 100	0	15	0
	Do. do. Ixias per doz.	0	2	6
	Do. do. Tritonias, many new "	0	3	0
	Tigridia pavonia, extra large	0	2	6

Catalogues forwarded, prepaid, on application, by letter or otherwise.

JAMES CARTER,

Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

WM. DENNIS AND CO., NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, of the ALNWICK NEAR, CHELSEA, beg to inform the Trade, Amateurs, and the Public generally, that they have now on Sale a large Stock of DWARF ROSES, mostly on their own bottoms, and comprising about 400 of the newest and most approved varieties. A few very splendid PILLAR ROSES, in large [illegible] plants 6 to 7 feet in height, capable of producing several hundreds of Bloom next summer. Also fine STANDARDS, with large Flowering Heads. Price of the above varieties, varying from 4*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per plant. More choice and newer varieties, 1*s*. to 2*s*. each. Good mixed Roses for borders and shrubberies, 12*s*. to 25*s*. per hundred.

Fine MULBERRY TREES, 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. each.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, best varieties, 3*s*. 6*d*. per hundred.

WHITE ANTWERP RASPBERRIES, 12*s*. 6*d*.; Red Ditto, 8*s*.; Beehive Ditto, 12*s*. per hundred.

AUCUBA JAPONICA, 12*s*. to 18*s*. per hundred.

A Choice Selection of Herbaceous PÆONIAS and Tuberous IRISES, about 40 varieties each.

A few Plants of the Splendid Golden Flowered CURRANT (Ribes Aureum Sibiricum); also the Dark scarlet variety, both very superior to any Ribes in culture.

Fine IRISH YEWS, well established in Pots.

IRISH IVIES, 4 to 20 feet in height.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs of various kinds and sizes, Bulbous Flower-Roots of many different genera; all charged at moderate Prices, according to size and quality.

WANTED, on the 1st of January next, a HEAD SHOPMAN, of good address and experience, in an extensive Seed and Nursery Establishment.—Apply to Messrs. JACOB WRENCH and SONS, London-Bridge.

WANTS a Situation as SHOPMAN in the Seed Business a Respectable Young Man. Can have an unexceptionable character from his last place, which he has left in consequence of the Business being discontinued. Address A. Z., care of Mr. Nutting, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Man, aged 35, without incumbrance, a SITUATION as GARDENER, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its various branches, and has had much experience in Pine, Melon, and Hothouse Forcing in general. Can have an unexceptionable character from his late employers, whom he has just left. No single-handed place will be accepted. Address D. C., at Messrs. ROLLISSON and SON's, Nurserymen, Tooting, Surrey.

TO NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN.—The Advertiser has for some years past conducted an extensive Nursery and Seed establishment, and is desirous of meeting with a similar engagement. The most unexceptionable references can be given as to ability and moral character. The Advertiser would have no objection to travel for a respectable house.—Address, post paid, to A. B. Y., 31, Bridge-street, Exeter, Devon.

W. KERR, formerly Gardener to the late Lord Scarsdale, at Kedleston Hall, near Derby, and who has been employed during the last four years in new ground-work at Cressbrook House, Bakewell, is at liberty to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman in the capacity of gardener or forester, or both.

W. K. is a middle-aged married man, without encumbrance, and can give reference of the highest respectability as to moral conduct and knowledge of his profession.

Address to the Advertiser, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitby and Osborn, Fulham, London.

DAHLIAS.—J. KEYNES, on announcing his Catalogue of Seedling Dahlias for 1842, most respectfully begs to offer his acknowledgments to his Friends whom he had the honour to supply with Plants last season. J. KEYNES begs to assure them it shall be his study to send out nothing but First-rate Show Flowers, in accordance to which the new Flowers advertised by him are all *warranted as such*. Catalogues containing all the best varieties which were exhibited by J. KEYNES at nearly all the principal Shows in the Kingdom, obtaining Sixteen Prizes, Eleven of which were First, may be had on application. Amateurs intrusting to him their orders, either for the old or new sorts coming out, may depend on nothing being sent them but Show Flowers and extra fine Plants, such as they may depend on for Blooming.

Plants in May as usual.

DODD'S PRINCE OF WALES.

Clear bright circular *Yellow*, most decidedly the best ever offered to the Public, combining every quality necessary to constitute a first-rate Show Flower. Great depth of petal, form unrivalled and not to be surpassed, fine centre always full, never showing the eye, most certain, and open to show Twelve Blooms against any yellow in the world; obtained the following Prizes:—

First	Prize,	Salisbury Plain,	August 1840.
First	"	Bath,	Sept. 1840.
Third	"	Salisbury Plain,	August 1841.
First	"	Chippenham,	Sept. 1841.
First	"	Bath (Victoria Park),	Sept. 1841.
Second	"	Calne,	Sept. 1841.
First	"	Bath (Sidney Gardens),	Sept. 1841.
Second	"	Salisbury,	Sept. 1841.
Fourth	"	Salt Hill,	Sept. 1841.

Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. Warranted by J. Keynes.

KEYNES' PRINCESS ROYAL.

Blush deeply tipped with Purple, quite a new variety, and first-rate, was exhibited only at Bath, where it obtained the Second Prize. There being but *Two* roots of this variety, early orders only will insure Plants.

Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. Warranted by J. Keynes.

YOUNG'S TWYFORD PERFECTION.

Dark Puce shaded with deep Crimson; perfectly round full centre well up, one of the most perfect shell-petals ever seen. This beautiful variety was raised from Egyptian King by Mr. Peter Young, of Twyford, near Winchester, who is well known as an established Florist.

Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. Warranted by J. Keynes.

J. KEYNES has also purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Wheeler, of Warminster, a beautiful Bronze Buff Dahlia, raised by Mr. Adams, which took the Second Prize at the great Dahlia Exhibition on Salisbury Plain in August last. Warranted first-rate. Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Pot and Ground-roots of all the fine varieties of last year at moderate prices, on application.

Salisbury, Nov. 10th, 1841.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and approved principles, for Horticultural and other purposes.—CHEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron Works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this method of heating in their estimates of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the execution of any work required. Such Pipes for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 3*s*., 4*s*., and 5*s*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 6*s*. and 8*s*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

PLAYING CARDS, NEW and SECOND-HAND.—SECOND-HAND PLAYING CARDS, warranted perfect, and of the very best quality, sold by MUDIE and SONS, No. 15, Coventry-street, opposite the Haymarket, at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. a Pack, or 14s. and 17s. per dozen. NEW CARDS, by the best makers, at 1s. 9d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. a Pack. Gold Enamelled Cards at 3s. and 4s. Neat-coloured Cases for Cards, 6d. each. Stationery in general at the lowest Prices. Envelopes 6d. and 1s. a hundred. Name-plate engraved in the best style, and 100 Cards for 5s. A large assortment of Steel pens by all the best makers. Great variety of Annual Pocket Books, Almanacs, and Diaries. Newspapers supplied in Town and Country. MUDIE and SON, 15, Coventry-street, opposite the Haymarket.—N. B. The Trade supplied.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. Rogers, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. Shewen having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Lowe's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Games's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Stopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely compact and convenient kitchen apparatus, of range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. & E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, and 8, King William-street, City, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Among others, the following important advantages may be enumerated:—

A most economical set of Tables—computed expressly for the use of this Company, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing Rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a Policy for the whole term of life than in any other Office.

Premiums payable either Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, in one sum, or in a limited number of payments.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock.

Age of the assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

Medical Attendants remunerated, in all cases, for their reports.

Age.	Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during 1st Five years.	2d Five years	3d Five years.	4th Five years.	Remainder of life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 15 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 6 7	3 9 4	4 5 3	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS. To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 23 Years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Romford, in Essex, with quick communication to London by Railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

SHAILLERS ROSES, TULIPS, RANUNCULUS, &c. &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will Sell at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Monday, the 15th of November, about 500 Half-standard and Dwarf Roses, as White Moss, Scarlet Moss, Shaillers, Provins, Crested Moss, —— Moss, Pompone, George IV., Du Roi, Globe, White, Scarlet Provins, Grand Duke, Boursault, Elegance, Ruga, with 50 other varieties, some particularly adapted for walls and trellis; Tulips, Ranunculus, Narcissus; Pinks by name; Cloves, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.; with a few lots of a splendid new Ribes, nearly scarlet, very large flower, and abundant bloomer.

May be viewed on the morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the Mart; of Mr. Stein, Highgate; Mr. Brown, Hedford Nursery, Hampstead-road; Mr. Ansell, Camden Town; and of the Auctioneer, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HOGG'S TULIPS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr Hogg, of Paddington, to submit to public competition, at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16th, 1841, at 12 o'clock, his unrivalled COLLECTION of TULIPS, comprising—Clara's Lavinia, Lady Grenville, Venda, Queen Adelaide, Catherine, Rose d'Hybrence, Duchess of Berri, Hogg's Duchess of Kent, Palmyra, Artabanes, and some splendid new Broke Flowers, as well as Clark's Seedling Breeders, and Mr. Hogg's Choice Seedlings.

May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HIGHBURY NURSERY.

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MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to offer to public competition on the Premises opposite Highbury Barn Tavern, on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, 1841, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the proprietors, the ground being let for building, the whole of the Stock, consisting of Evergreens and Shrubs, trained Fruit-trees, Standard and Dwarf Roses, a fine large Weeping Ash and Elm, Box Edging, an unrivalled collection of Dahlias, comprising Widnall's Eclipse, Queen, Catleugh's Eclipse, &c

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during December and January: viz.:—on Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Linnean	8 P. M.
	Floricultural	7 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

THE first report of the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON was read at the last meeting, and has since been circulated among the members. As the public cannot as yet be aware of the objects of this Association, we take the present opportunity of stating briefly for what purpose it was instituted.

It is well known that the Horticultural Society of London, although they grant rewards for first-rate florist's flowers, yet make no profession of offering an official opinion upon them, except at their Garden meetings, when Judges are specially appointed for the purpose. Those, therefore, who attach themselves more particularly to these beautiful productions have been necessarily led to form a society for themselves; one of the first duties of which should be to decide upon the merits of the seedlings annually produced for sale. For some years the florists assembled under the name of the Metropolitan Society; but, for reasons too well known to require mentioning here, that Society was broken up; all the respectable persons belonging to it seceded, and formed themselves into the Floricultural Society, in order to preserve the advantages which had been derived from the old Society in its best days. By establishing an impartial tribunal to which all new productions may be submitted for a fair and uniform opinion—by encouraging exhibitions of florists' flowers, and thus fostering the taste for these charming objects—and by offering rewards for their successful cultivation, it was impossible but, under honest management, great public advantage would be gained. It also appeared desirable that a central institution should exist, to which provincial Societies might have recourse upon occasions when an appeal to floral arbitration became advisable.

Now that the sale of florists' flowers has become a very considerable branch of trade, the public requires protection against the over-statements and exaggerations of interested individuals, anxious to force a market for their productions; and that protection would be afforded by such a Society better than by any other means, because it offers a guarantee, to which no reasonable person can object, that the *true* properties of new florists' flowers will be made known by fair Judges, competent to perform their task.

In such a matter as this, skill, without known honesty, would only be another name for fraud. About the skill of the members of the Society no man can doubt, when he knows that it comprehends all the leading florists of London. For their honourable conduct, the perfect respectability of *every* member of the committee is the best security. We know that in giving their decisions, the greatest care is taken to close every avenue by which favouritism or influence can gain admission. The Judges never know who may have raised or exhibited the subjects submitted to their inspection, until a deliberate investigation has taken place, and the certificate of the qualities of the flower is finally settled. By this means a judgment is recorded, the fairness and justice of which it is impossible to doubt. By thus declaring the true properties of a flower, confidence is given to the distant purchaser, and an advantageous recommendation is secured to those flowers which come before the public with the approval of the central Society.

It may be alleged that the decisions of country Societies are often as fair as any that can be had in London; and this is doubtless true. But we do not think it possible in the country, where every florist's flowers are familiar to his neighbours, that there can be the necessary absence of personal bias, on the part of Judges, which is secured in a great metropolis; and it is obvious, that uniformity of principles, in giving decisions, can only be secured by the whole of the judgments emanating from one source. We are, for ourselves, convinced that, if it were generally understood throughout the country that all seedlings should be submitted to the central Society, such a system would be attended with the happiest results; for it would render that certain which is now doubtful, it would give confidence where there is now distrust; and it would relieve the fair dealer from embarrassment and reproach. Nor can we conceive any objection to the plan except on the part of those whose productions cannot with safety be submitted to so scrutinising an examination.

We regard it as the paramount interest of all amateurs and respectable dealers to contribute to the firm establishment of such a Society, in return for which, the published result of its proceedings will afford a mass of valuable and authentic information.

In another column, we have printed a brief abstract of part of the report of the Committee. Upon the whole, we regard the document as one of much interest for the present, and of excellent promise for the future. Upon looking over that part which we have not printed, we find it recommended, that the annual subscription should be raised from 10*s.* to 1*l.*—a proposition not only reasonable, but indispensably necessary, if the Society is to effect all the good of which it is capable. It would have been, we think, advantageous to invite private prizes for particular objects, which prizes would, of course, be exclusive of any subscription that the givers might make. The Society, however, is hardly, perhaps, in a position to take the initiative in doing this; we therefore trust that its friends will adopt our suggestion before the next season arrives. We happen to know that a proposal to do this has been made by one gentleman, who, although no florist, wishes well to floriculture; and it is to be hoped that his example will be followed by others.

The season just past has been one of much prosperity—every meeting adding to the numbers of subscribers to the Society. Let us hope that its career will be as successful as its objects are praiseworthy—a consummation which can scarcely fail to occur, while its affairs are conducted with the zeal and good sense of so intelligent a secretary as Mr. Wildman.

We would, however, suggest to the Committee, that they should never give an opinion upon any seedling flowers that may be brought before them, unless such seedlings are named. It is only by their names that they can be sold; and the affixing a name to a flower before it is judged is a security to the public, that when it is sold, it will be that particular variety upon which the Society has given its opinion.

IN the last number of the Philosophical Magazine, Mr. Edward Solly has published a description of a thermometrical instrument he has invented, which promises to be of considerable importance to gardeners.

The want of an instrument to measure and regulate temperature in situations where the common thermometer cannot be used, has long been felt, and many contrivances have at different times been proposed, all of which, however good in theory, have been more or less unsuccessful in practice. Thermo-electricity seems to supply the means of measuring temperatures in a very perfect and convenient manner, and is applicable in those situations in which the common thermometer is useless, as it enables us to know at any time the temperature of a flue, fire, stove, or hot pipe, at any reasonable distance, and shows us with great delicacy the changes taking place in the source of heat. It will, therefore, be valuable in regulating the heat of flues, or other arrangements used for heating public and private buildings, conservatories, and manufactories; and by giving an accurate indication of the changes taking place in them, will enable us to prevent, to a great extent, the consequences too frequently attendant on over-heating them.

The common mercurial thermometer, hung in a room or conservatory, gives us the temperature of the air of the place, but does not indicate the changes taking place in the source of heat; whilst the thermo-electric thermometer, by showing the increase or decrease of the source of heat, shows whether the temperature of the room is going to rise or fall.

All that is required in forming this thermo-electric apparatus is thin copper and iron wire sufficiently long to reach from the source of heat to the place where it is desired to know the temperature; and a galvanometer, which is an instrument consisting of a small coil of copper wire, containing two little magnetic needles nicely suspended by a fine silk thread. This instrument is a very delicate indicator of any current of electricity, showing by the deflexion of the suspended needles above mentioned the amount of electricity passed through it; and the force of the current of electricity is entirely dependant on the difference in temperature between the two terminations of the wires. We understand the cost of an apparatus to indicate the temperature of a stove, say 200 or 300 yards off, would be very little more than the price of a good Six's thermometer—that is to say, 2*l.* or 3*l.* To gardeners, who so constantly have occasion to know how their fires are going on at night, this curious invention seems likely to be of no little value.

IN another column will be found some good observations upon ICE-HOUSES by one of our correspondents. The question is, however, by no means exhausted. We should like to hear from others what they find the most economical plan for a small ice-house. It is clear that in this country we are not very successful. Have any of our correspondents built one above ground, as recommended by Cobbett, and others who have been in America? Will it be sufficient as was proposed by Cobbett, to build up a square shed or box with slabs, draining it with a trap-drain, so as to prevent the entrance of air, and then covering the building thickly with a thatching of furze? One of the best repositories of ice which we remember to have seen was at Cassiobury, where the ice was merely heaped up in the midst of a plantation sloping to a neighbouring stream and covered over thickly with straw. This has always appeared to us the simplest of all contrivances where there is room and convenience for it. We have several friends with houses large and small, and we observe that almost every other season there is a failure. Where expense is not regarded, there is no difficulty in preserving ice; the great desideratum is to do it effectually and *very economically*.

ENTOMOLOGY.

APHIDES.

(*Continued from p.* 684.)

GENUS CINARA. (Curtis.)—We may venture to point out the difference between this and the preceding genus in the words of Mr. Curtis, with whom it originated:—"The Cinaræ have antennæ shorter than the body, proboscis as long as the body, at least in the males, and projecting immediately from the clypeus; with the collar short in the males. The Aphides have antennæ longer than the body, proboscis much shorter, especially in the winged males, and arising between the anterior coxæ; with the collar long in the males." But this distinction is not to be made without some degree of limitation, for there are some species of genuine Aphides which have antennæ as short as those of Cinaræ, and there are some Cinaræ with setaceous antennæ very similar in form to those of Aphides. The tubercles, I think, afford a more satisfactory point of difference between these two genera than either the length or form of the antennæ; they are not only much smaller, but placed farther apart, and nearer to the sides of the abdomen in Cinaræ than in Aphides. The shape of the abdomen also differs; that of the former being in general less elongated than that of the latter. The head is broader in Cinaræ, and the antennæ not inserted close to the inner margin of the eyes, as they are in Aphides, but removed at a short distance from them. Some species included in this genus by Mr. Curtis have no tubercles, and differ in the neuration of the wings, and in having more or less of a woolly covering; these we shall take the liberty of removing to what we consider their legitimate place amongst the Eriosomata; whilst other species agree with genuine Cinaræ in other respects, but emit from the segments of the abdomen a portion of white cotton-like threads; these, as it appears to us, ought to form a separate genus, or at least a subdivision of this, under which we shall here arrange them. The Cinaræ may be considered, upon the whole, a transition group between the proper Aphides and the Eriosomata.

1st Subdivision: Cinaræ which emit no cotton-like threads from their body.

Of all indigenous trees, perhaps our far-famed British Oak affords nourishment to a greater variety of Aphidæ than any other; not only two species of Cinaræ, but one of Eriosoma have been discovered upon its leaves; and it is not improbable that others of these remarkable insects occasionally inhabit different parts of the same tree. We shall begin our list of Cinaræ with those already discovered upon the Oak, and then proceed to the description of such others as have fallen under our own immediate inspection.

1st species, Cinara Roboris, which Mr. Curtis has introduced in his "British Entomology" as a type of the genus. His description is so accurate, and his representation of the male insect so beautifully correct, that it would be impertinent in us to make any addition to the remarks with which he has there favoured us.

2d species, Cinara Quercus, is found during the summer and autumnal months on the under side of the leaves of the Oak, not in very dense masses, but occasionally congregated near the midrib; the antennæ are long and setaceous, differing in this respect from those of the former species, and are beautifully variegated with alternate black and white joints: the colour of the younger females is dirty-green, that of the elder inclining to yellow; the males are winged and have a yellowish-red abdomen; thorax purplish and rather pubescent; wings transparent and iridescent.

3d species, Cinara Rumicis; colour a sooty black, studded on the upper side of the abdomen with irregular spots of a lighter shade: abdomen acuminate, but without a style; tubercles very short; antennæ about half the length of the body, with the extreme joint setaceous; legs hairy. They are found in groups enveloped within the leaves of the common Dock, which curl up in consequence of their punctures. We have not been able to discover any winged individuals among them.

4th species, Cinara Jaceæ; colour bronze; segments of the body very strongly defined by transverse ridges across the back; antennæ and tubercles short; the upper part of the legs of a light colour, with the joints and tarsi dark. The colour of the male is the same as that of the female, but he has transparent wings, of which the costa and stigma are rather fuscous. This species is found upon the most tender stalks of the Knapweed (Centaurea jacea), around which they cluster in great numbers. There is a Cinara which infests the stalks of the common bean, very similar to, if not identical with, this species.

5th species, Cinara Raphani, found beneath the leaves of the common Radish. Females green, apterous; antennæ long; tubercles nearly as long as the abdomen, and darker as they approach the extremity. Males of a light-red colour, with transverse streaks of brown across the abdomen: antennæ, head, thorax, tubercles, and legs brown; wings transparent, stigma fuscous. The abdomen in both sexes becomes much swollen when the insects

attain their perfect state, but they do not emit any cottony threads.

6th species, Cinara Capreæ, a small species found under the leaves of the Sallow or Withy (Salix caprea). It is of a bright yellow colour, and covered all over, although not very thickly, with fine transparent hairs. The eyes are dark-brown; the antennæ about half the length of the body, setaceous, and of a darker colour at the extremity; tubercles very short, scarcely perceptible. Both sexes of this singular species are apterous; the male is much less than the female, and of a darker colour, often striped or spotted with dark-brown.—*O. Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO ICE-HOUSES.

In many situations the gardener finds himself called upon, at such a period of the season as the present, to prepare for the laying in a supply of ice; a few observations on the subject may therefore be deemed seasonable. It is hoped that those here submitted will be found in some degree conducive towards a more perfect knowledge of the principles by which a mass of ice may be longest and most economically preserved; for the ice-house is not only in all cases placed under the gardener's charge, but it concerns his professional business in all large places, inasmuch as the ice-house affords him the best means of retarding the vegetation of many hardy ornamental plants intended to be forced.

Ice-houses are generally constructed of an obovate form, or like a truncated inverted cone, sunk for the most part beneath the surface of the earth, and domed over so as to support a covering of turf, or thatch, as a protection not only from the introduction of rain, but also from the rays of the sun. But as ice-houses constructed in nearly the same manner have proved very different in their power of preserving ice, which has been known to keep upwards of two years in some, and less than one year in others, it will be necessary to advert to the causes which tend to the dissolution of a body of ice; or, in other words, to the average amount of heat, terrestrial and atmospheric, to which it is exposed, and the media by which this heat is communicated in a more or less rapid degree.

The temperature of the earth in Britain, so far as the excavation of an ice-house is concerned, may be stated to average between 48° and 52° Fah.; and the atmospheric temperature about 50°. The earth parts with its heat, and communicates the same to bodies in contact with it, much quicker than the air. Hence it becomes desirable to prevent the immediate contact of the ice with other substances, by interposing some slower conductors of heat. On observing the comparative effects of water and air, both of the same temperature, in lowering a thermometer as much as 50°, it was found that the depression was accomplished by the water in one-twentieth of the time required by the air. Hence the contact of ice with water should be prevented by proper drainage. Indeed, too much attention cannot be paid to this most essential operation. That the rain should be excluded directly from the roof, it is scarcely necessary to mention; but its approach to the sides by percolation through the earth should also be guarded against, otherwise it will occasionally introduce a temperature of more than 60°.

As air is a very much slower conductor of heat than either earth or water, it might be concluded that if the ice were surrounded by air at the sides, and partially at the bottom, by resting on a wooden grating, it would be in the most favourable situation for preservation. A cavity is gradually formed at the sides in consequence of the melting of the ice; and if the air in the cavity so formed were to remain perfectly at rest, it is probable that no substance would occasion less thawing, taking into consideration the fact that substances possessing non-conducting properties in a higher degree than air, when they are dry, lose them to a considerable extent when exposed to wet or damp. It must, however, be observed, that in a clear cavity, between the ice and wall, a constant, though slow, circulation of air will take place from the following cause:—the portion of air next the ice is affected by a temperature of 32°; that next the earth or wall is heated by being in contact with substances communicating a temperature of about 50°—such portion consequently ascends, whilst that next the ice descends in consequence of its greater density; but as it sinks, a supply from the warmer side must be drawn to occupy its place. It is, therefore, evident that if the continuity of this circulation could be interrupted, the free interchange of particles would be retarded, and the action of the warmer current upon the body of ice diminished.

The solid form of the ice in its house is a matter of considerable importance. It might be found most convenient to construct an ice-house of a square or oblong form: but over either of these, it should be borne in mind, a spherical one has much the advantage. It is by the surface that a solid mass of ice is melted: and that form which, whilst it contains a given mass, presents the least possible extent of surface to be acted upon, is certainly the best. Of all other forms, that of the sphere possesses this property in the highest degree. A cube is next to it, of any of two inches diameter, containing little more than four cubic inches, be thrown into liquid water along with a cube of two inches on the side, the latter, containing eight cubic inches, will be melted as soon as the former, which contained but little more than one-half of its quantity of ice. But although nearly double the quantity is thus melted by the cube as compared with the sphere, yet this is little to what will be found to take place in a figure bounded by still less concentric lines than the cube: thus, from a flat piece of ice six inches square by two inches thick, containing 72 cubic inches, no fewer than 60 cubic inches will be dissolved in the same time and temperature that are required to dissolve only four cubic inches when these are in the form of a sphere. Although from this it is evident that the most spherical form is that which is best adapted for preserving a body of ice, there are various circumstances, notwithstanding, which render it necessary to deviate from such in the construction of ice-houses. The mass of ice, by solidifying, and by partly melting at bottom and top, where also a portion may be supposed to be taken away for use, would reduce the sphere to a flattened oblate spheroid; whereas the form of an oblong spheroid, or that of an egg, the widest part being uppermost, would approach the form of a sphere as the reduction of its length, from the above-mentioned causes, was being effected; and by the time that the heat of the summer becomes most trying, the ice would be in a form more nearly spherical than if it had been perfectly so when first stored in. Another advantage may be mentioned as belonging to a circular building, and that is its strength, compared with one of which the walls are straight, and liable to be forced in by the external pressure of the surrounding soil.

The situation of an ice-house should be, if possible, in some elevated spot, in order that a perfect drainage may be effected from the very bottom of the excavation. The exposure should be only towards the north. The sun's rays should be completely obstructed by a plantation of such kinds of trees as are best adapted for that purpose. Land-springs should be prevented from coming in contact with the walls; the latter, of course, ought to be impervious to water. The ice should rest on fagots placed on a wooden grating, beneath which the bottom should be grooved, the grooves converging towards a small tank, from whence the waste water may be conveyed, as it collects, by means of a pipe. The external termination of this pipe should dip in a cistern of water to prevent the ingress of air which would otherwise take place. Instead of a pipe being laid in a uniformly-declined plane, the syphon principle may be found in some cases of more convenient application. It may be frequently the case that where the construction of an ice-house would be desirable, there is no such declivity for drainage as is here recommended at command, in consequence of the flatness of the situation. The building must then either be constructed for the most part above ground, and a mound of earth or other materials raised around it; and if not over it, then a very thick covering of thatch must be applied. Or, if this mode cannot be conveniently adopted, the building may be sunk, if the surrounding wall be made to spring from an inverted dome at bottom, and the whole laid in cement; so that no water can be formed in the interior, except that derived from the melting of the ice. Some pump out this water directly from the bottom; but an external tank, from which it could be occasionally pumped, would be preferable. Hollow walls would also be of great advantage.

For lining between the wall and ice clean straw is generally used. Reeds are preferable, if they can be obtained. —*N.*

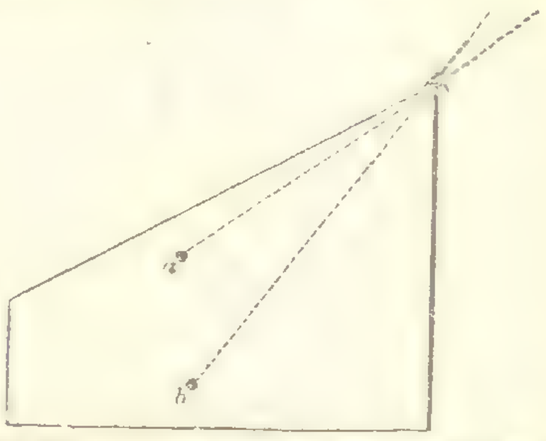
COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLIII.

The pruning of the Vine and other fruit-trees, although universally acknowledged to be of the utmost importance in promoting their fruitfulness, appears to be very little understood by the generality of cottagers, and is consequently seldom or never performed in the manner in which it ought to be done at this season of the year, which is of all others the best suited for the purpose. Under these circumstances, we think we cannot do better than offer a few remarks on the subject. Respecting the Vine, we have previously given some directions for its management in spring, and throughout the summer; but as this is the proper period when it should annually undergo a general pruning, we subjoin the following observations. The greatest error that is commonly committed in the treatment of Vines, arises either from the want of pruning, or from the retaining of a larger number of fruit-bearing shoots than the trees are capable of supplying with nourishment. In too many instances this is done under the impression that the more bearing-wood there is left on a Vine, the greater will be the quantity of fruit that it will produce; but the result is often the very reverse of what was anticipated: or if it happens to be otherwise, and an over-abundant crop is matured in one season, the growth of the Vine will be thereby seriously injured, and in all probability the formation of good fruiting-wood for another season prevented. In this respect the one acts as a check upon the other; and therefore some care is necessary to avoid running into either extreme, and to regulate the number of fruiting branches in proportion to the age and strength of the plant itself. The importance of doing so has been already pointed out; and where our suggestions were attended to in summer, the pruning at this time will be easily accomplished. The rules which Mr Hoare has given on this subject deserve to be particularly noticed. They are as follows:—1. In pruning, always cut upwards, and in a sloping direction: 2. Always leave an inch of black wood beyond a terminal bud, and let the cut be on the opposite side of the bud; 3. Prune so as to leave as few wounds as possible, and let the surface of every cut be perfectly smooth; 4. In cutting out an old branch, prune it even with the parent limb, that the wound may quickly heal: 5. Never prune in frosty weather, nor in March, April, and May. Pruning in either of these months causes bleeding, and occasions thereby a wasteful and injurious expenditure of sap. Lastly, use a pruning-knife of the best description, and let it be as sharp as possible.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Tendency of Plants to seek the Light.—The remarks made by *J. H. S.*, on the experiment suggested in reference to this subject, are doubtless to some extent correct; but I still think that it might be worth making; it would be, I believe, more decisive than many of the reported proofs to which the theory in question has been subjected, and if the additional height be obtained as predicted by the funnel-covered plants, one step, at least, would be made in an inquiry which is certainly one of no common interest. It would facilitate the investigation, if the asserters of this tendency would state precisely some of the most striking instances in which it has been shown: and with a view to obtaining that precision I will explain a certain source of vagueness which is frequently found in statements respecting the proximity of plants to the light. In the first place, it should be understood that being near the glass and near the light, are not necessarily the same thing; and that the increased light which accompanies an approach to the glass may vary from a very large quantity to absolutely nothing. A plant standing within a common apartment, a drawing-room for example, of which *a b* in the annexed figure may be taken to represent a window, would,

if placed at *c*, receive a pencil of light very many times greater than if placed at three times that distance, as at *d*: because the increased angle of light would apply to the vertical dimensions of the window as well as to the horizontal dimensions, which last are supposed to be shown in the figure. The difference in the solid angular pencil would be nearly as the square of *e c f* to the square of *g d h*, while the effective difference of light might be somewhat greater or less than this, according as it consisted in various proportions of sky-light and sun-light. It would, however, in any case be very considerable, and much greater than could be produced by a corresponding approach to the glass of an ordinary greenhouse, as from *b* to *a* in the following figure. In this example, the magni-



tude of the illuminating pencil is affected only on one side by the change of position, that is to say, by the top of the back wall, which, being also the north wall, produces the least possible quantity of difference, certainly not a tenth of that produced in the first case. To take a third instance, that of a conservatory without any wall, such as the new house at Chiswick, the magnitude of the pencil, and I presume, also, the quantity of light, are quite uninfluenced by the greater or lesser distance of the plants from the glass. The great difficulty in obtaining a conclusive experiment on this point, arises from the impossibility of excluding light without, at the same time, altering the access of air and the temperature. The close fitting covers, with holes in the top, which have been hitherto used for such experiments, are very objectionable in this view; and it was with the intention of acting upon the light, yet influencing as little as might be the free play of the air and the temperature, that I suggested the more open funnel-shaped screens described in page 686. Whatever may be the result of any investigation, there can be no doubt that the description of the phenomenon, if it exist at all requires to be modified. Plants cannot possibly *seek* the light, nor anything else; cold may shorten, or darkness may lengthen, the stem of a plant, but the effect, whatever it be, must be the effect of the actual circumstances in which the plant is placed, and not the effect of any desire in the plant to alter those circumstances. The effects, in short, must be the natural and necessary effects of cold or darkness, and not the consequences of a longing for heat or light. It will be the business of the vegetable physiologist to explain the mode in which any ascertained results are produced: but, in the mean time, it is very desirable to accumulate a series of well-made and accurately reported observations, lest, as has sometimes happened, speculation be wasted in trying to account for facts which have no real existence. In furtherance of this object it will be well to record exactly the temperatures to which the upper and lower portions of the experimental plants are subjected, because it is not impossible that the drawing up of plants towards the roof of a greenhouse may have been the consequence of exposing their

heads to a warmer climate than their stems and roots. This is an effect peculiarly likely to take place in air-heated houses, and in all houses where the air is liable to absorb much of the heating power. If the supposed tendency of plants can be traced to an undue excitement given by heat to the upper part of the plant, unaccompanied by a corresponding development of the stem and roots, we shall have at least an intelligible explanation of the weakness, or spindling, ascribed to the search after light. If it has not been already done, it might be interesting to observe the effect of stimulating, by heat, one or more branches of an otherwise exposed plant.—*A.*

Mice.—Mr. W. Taylor of Streatham criticises a paper, by Mr. W. Falla, at p. 701, upon preventing the attacks of mice upon Peas, by burying the latter in sand. He is surprised that Mr. F. should labour under "so strange an idea" as to suppose that white sand will do any such thing; and if it would, he inquires where such sand is to be had except near London, where gardeners have to *pay* for it. This correspondent equally denies that sand will keep off slugs. As to mice, they can be best destroyed by traps and toasted cheese. Such is the substance of Mr. Taylor's letter; our answer is, that we know Mr. Falla to be an excellent practical gardener, and that his statements are the results of experience. Our correspondent should therefore try the plan before he condemns it. If he will look over Mr. Falla's paper again, he will see that there is nothing said about *white* sand.

The Coiling System for Grapes in Pots.—In p. 611 Mr. Appleby gives an account of his method of cultivating Grapes in pots; and I need only here remark that my system, which I intend publishing as soon as my business will permit, is very different; and therefore I am not surprised that Mr. Appleby did not succeed so well with long shoots as with a single eye. A coiled shoot will make as vigorous, as lasting, and as fruitful a Vine as one from a single eye. This I have proved, but it is not material in pot culture—the object being to bring the Vine into bearing in the least possible time. By attention, I can make any of the choicer Vines produce fine shoots the first season, and fruit the following, or even the same, if required, which I think Mr. Appleby cannot accomplish till the third or fourth season by his method. I prefer the coiling system to all others for expedition and success; for if I have branches of my own training or selecting, I can as easily produce a crop of Grapes upon them the first season as many can upon a Vine the third or fourth year, and by a simple process when clearly understood.—*John Mearns, F.H.S., Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens.*—Should Mr. Appleby's description of the coiling system be that practised by himself and others, it would, indeed, be no surprise that it should not have not succeeded so well as the ingenious discoverer expected. Having lived at Welbeck some time with Mr. Mearns as foreman, up to the time of his leaving, I may be allowed to know something of his practice, the leading points of which were the following:—The choice of a rod of sufficient length, with good bearing wood at the extremity; all buds to be carefully removed from that part to be coiled into the pot, say seven or eight feet in length, leaving about three feet of bearing wood; in size the pot from 12 inches to 14 inches in diameter and well drained; the soil fresh turfy loam direct from an old sheep-walk close upon the limestone, with a little of a more sandy nature added, well chopped up and mixed together, some of the roughest turfs put over the drainage, and the rod coiled in; when filling up the pot the soil to be well pressed down, especially against the coil; when finished, and the stem tied to a stake, the pot to be sunk into a dry border and protected from the extremes of the weather, until introduced to the forcing-house, when the pot must be plunged up to the rim in a bark bed ranging from 87° to 97°, while the atmospheric temperature must be kept from 40° to 70°, to prevent evaporation; the stem to be covered loosely with moss, and kept always moist by syringing with cool water; by this process a little assistance to the stem may be derived by absorption. From the high temperature of the medium into which the coil is plunged the vital energy is strongly excited, and the speedy emission of vigorous roots is the natural consequence; the more slow and gradual the evolution of the buds, the better: and here is rather a critical point, viz., the proper time for disbudding; if delayed too long, too great a surface for respiration and transpiration is exposed for the yet limited absorbing powers of the young roots, and if performed too soon the action of the system is paralysed. Upon examining the pots, should abundance of rootlets be found, the atmospheric temperature must be raised by degrees, as with established Vines. The moss must not be removed until the fruit is set, when all is safe. Mr. Appleby is quite right in saying that fruit may be obtained in this way the first year; in 1836 I took a plant from Welbeck to the Sheffield exhibition with nine good bunches upon it, of the sort called the New White Muscadine, which was much admired, and as Mr. Appleby truly observes, should fruit not be procured the first year, at least excellent bearing wood will for the second; however, it is Mr. Mearns' system of growing young Vines which I admire most, by which fine strong rods are obtained for fruiting the second year, from short coiled cuttings, and by his peculiar system of stopping, which when properly understood must be of great advantage to the nurseryman as well as to the gardener. The whole process, as well as that of the above, of which from its shortness I have necessarily given but an imperfect sketch, will, I have no doubt, be ably explained in that respected horticulturist's forthcoming work upon the pot-culture of Vines.—*Thos. C. Elliot, Rudding Park Gardens, Knaresborough.*

Pronunciation.—In your "Notices to Correspondents" in your two last Numbers, you have made some startling observations on the pronunciation of the word Fuchsia. A great majority of your readers must be very much surprised, I think, at being told that in following the practice of the world in general, for so many years, in the pronunciation of a word so much in the public mouth as this, they were guilty of "slip-slop;" an imputation which necessarily implies ignorance, in this matter, of the practice of well-educated and well-informed people, or a perversion of a well-known and established usage. It is too late to enter into a discussion of the inexpediency of making the Latin language the conventional one of all the branches of natural history, or of loading their nomenclature with the latinized barbarisms of modern names of persons and places: the practice is too inveterate, I fear, to be amended. But if Latin be the language of botany, and any word be coined, or forged, into it on the Latin model, and, like Fuchsia, for instance, associated with such words as fulgens, splendens, &c., it necessarily follows that its pronunciation assimilates to the Latin model; and it would be worse than pedantry to attempt to assign it to any other rule. Now if ch in Latin is invariably sounded k, it is true that your Fooxia is not far from the true sound; though it were more properly Fuksia. But if you contend for your pronunciation on the score of its original,—as you call the Dahlia, Darlea, because of its Scandinavian derivation,—I beg leave to differ from you, and to maintain that there can be no true guide for the English speaker, but the established Latin analogies. It is bad enough to be called upon to call graun—grown, and the well-known name of Goëthe, something that sounds very like Gunter; and would you have us give German gutturals to the Strelitzias, Hedwigias, and Scheuchzerias, et hoc genus omne of botany! As well might you expect foreigners to call our Cholmondelys, Chumleys; and Rotherhithe, Redriff. I have another ground of objection against this disturbance of established usage in the pronunciation of the word in question, or any over-nice correction of such modes of speech; and that is the encouragement it affords to the besetting sin of the generality of gardeners, of the underbred sort at least, (and what better can we predicate of the great mass of all the other professions?) of conceit.

"High-sounding words our worthy gardener gets,
And at his club to wondering swains repeats;
He there of Rhus and Rhododendron speaks,
And Allium calls his Onions and his Leeks.
'Why Lonicera wilt thou name thy child?'
I ask'd the gardener's wife, in accents mild.
'We have a right,' replied the sturdy dame;
And Lonicera was the infant's name."

It is quite enough if he disports and only moderately deforms the names in necessary use; make him critical in the Greek, Teutonic, or any other originals, and it will be quite intolerable. Slip-slop is bad enough, but coxcombry is worse.—*P. P.*—[If there is one correspondent to whose opinion we are disposed to pay more deference than to another, it is to our unknown friend who signs himself P. P.; and we do agree with him entirely on this occasion in all that he says of pedantry, &c.: but there is surely a distinction between sounding words, to which no national sound has been otherwise given, according to their orthography and with reference to their meaning, and an affectation of singularity for no intelligible purpose. If we are to call the Anemōne an Anemmony, we may as well admit false concords because they are customary; and in like manner, if we are to sound Fuchsia, Fushia, or, as Mrs. Malaprop would have it, Fushy, we may be at liberty to make any other arbitrary changes in pronunciation, according to individual fancy, and the jarring sounds of botanical nomenclature would become still more discordant. We cannot admit that the modern Latino-barbarous language is necessarily regulated by Augustan rules, even if we knew what they were; on the contrary, each nation will sound it in accordance with its own rules. But even if we were to admit the necessity we deny, still in the case of Fuchsia we consider ourselves right. For what is *ch*, but *x* in another form? And Fuxia would bear the same Latin sound as noxia, which our correspondent would hardly call noshia. The only doubt is whether the *u* should be sounded as *oo* in boot, or as the *u* in useful; that is a point which is hardly worth discussing. We would wish to preserve the memory of Leonhard Fuchs, one of the greatest restorers of botany, from being lost in a sound which bears no resemblance to his name. With respect to Dahlia, to be sounded as we say, Darlea, will our correspondent tell us how it is to be pronounced distinctly from Dalea, which is quite a different plant, unless by making the *ah* broad as we do? Would it be any improvement to call it Dailea, with the *a* as in Nanny? Those who give names to plants should endeavour to adapt modern appellations to ancient sounds as far as they can; and thus Goodenough has given Goodenia, and Strangways, Stranvæsia; but where parents have neglected this rule, we see no means of escaping from the necessity of sounding the names of children as in their original tongues.]

Effects of Nitrate of Soda on Fir Trees.—I send some Spruce Firs as specimens of what nitrate of soda is likely to do when applied as a manure to Coniferæ.—No. 1 are plants from a cold loamy soil, growing thick in the rows, and in consequence of the exhaustion of the soil, they are yellow and sickly.—No. 2 are Firs of the same age, growing in the same bed, manured with nitrate of soda at the rate of 1lb. to the square rod, applied in the beginning of last June; in a fortnight they began to change colour; in a month they were of the healthy dark-green they now have, and their growth, as you will see, has been, by comparison with No. 1, much increased.—No. 3 are two-years old seedling Spruce, growing thick in the seed-bed, in a poor sandy soil.—No. 4 are from the same bed, growing within six inches of No. 3; these were dressed with nitrate of soda early in June; their increased vigour is remarkable. You will observe that their buds are very prominent, as if ready to make another growth. Caution is required in not letting it come in contact with the foliage in damp weather. Some of these, as you will see, are brown and dead; this was owing to the nitrate lodging on their leaves. As a top-dressing for specimens of Pines I have no doubt that nitrate of soda may be applied with a most beneficial effect; in neither case was the surface of the soil touched after applying the nitrate. I should recommend it to be applied much earlier in the season than in these experiments; or rather, I should recommend two dressings, one in March, the other in June. As a stimulant for specimens of Pines, it will prove a most convenient and valuable article.—*T. Rivers, Jun., Nursery, Sawbridgeworth.*—[The Firs alluded to in this communication were, indeed, in a most remarkable state. Those nitrated (*s. v. verb.*) were of the deepest green, strong, vigorous, in and the highest health; those not nitrated were yellow and sickly. Can any of our correspondents explain how it happens that this salt should have no injurious effect upon the roots of plants by the time it reaches them; while it constantly, as we have repeatedly witnessed, destroys the leaves if poured upon them even in the state of a weak solution? Is it that the nitrate of soda is chemically changed before it reaches the roots; or is the tissue of the roots more capable of resisting its action than that of the leaves? The latter is improbable.

The ripening of Grapes hastened by ringing.—A friend of mine who was travelling on the Continent last summer, visited the gardens of Prince Esterhazy, which he says are the finest he has seen. The mode of treating the Vines there, is by ringing the bark between every third or fourth eye, the bark being peeled off about an inch in width; the consequence of this, the gardener told him, was, to make the Vine bear a greater quantity of finer fruit: but it was chiefly done for the purpose of making the fruit ripen sooner, for that he found the stems which had been ringed, ripened the fruit a month sooner, which was most important in that climate, where their summer, or warm weather, was of short duration. He also stated, that it was only the stems intended to be cut down at the ensuing pruning which he ringed. The period of ringing was not stated. Would this be the proper season for the operation?—*A Subscriber, Wexford, Nov. 1, 1841.*—[No. The bark will not "run" now. The ringing should be performed as soon as the sap moves in the spring; and care must be taken not to wound the alburnum in performing the operation.]

Transplanting Evergreens.—As there is a great diversity of opinion as to the best time of transplanting Hollies, I beg to state that I have transplanted them at all seasons: those in autumn and early in spring, I mostly lost, but never at Midsummer. The plant is then in its greatest vigour, sending forth its shoots, and driving off its old leaves. The ground at that period is quite covered with them. If the summer is particularly dry, a little water now and then will not be amiss to make sure of them. The Holly I consider an exception to most evergreens in transplanting. My general rule for evergreens is, if the ground is naturally light and dry, I transplant in autumn; if heavy and full of moisture, the spring I find best. With a little attention to these circumstances, no amateur planter will have to complain of failure.—*Philo-Arboretum, Bath.*

The Deodar.—In addition to the information already given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I beg to offer a few remarks, that I hope will be useful to those desirous of cultivating this magnificent tree. I find a free sandy loam, with a dry subsoil, to suit its growth exceedingly well, or a mixture of parings from the road-sides, taking turf, &c., loam, and peat-earth, in equal proportions, and rough gravel or stones might be added if the loam is of a stiff, adhesive nature, to make it more open, for water to escape freely. I think where this splendid tree does not thrive, must be in low situations where the subsoil is retentive of wet; in such localities I would cast soil on the surface, and raise gentle sloped hillocks and plant on the tops; first of all break up the surface before the fresh soil is laid on, and two feet of earth should be added on the surface, which will assist the tree greatly in its future growth. When I first returned here to take charge of this place, which is now nearly nine years since, we had but one Deodar planted out, and that appeared unhealthy; by observing what soil it had been planted in, I found there had been scarcely any fresh soil applied; and this being a very gravelly subsoil, I found it expedient to take out a large ring of earth round the tree, and working as near the bole as I could conveniently get without damaging the roots; I then applied fresh earth, and the tree, the following season, became much more vigorous, and, also, of a much darker green colour. Had this labour been bestowed from the first, I have reasons to believe it would have been the handsomest tree of the kind in the country; its exact height is now twelve feet, and extent of branches ten feet. In the autumn of 1835, I planted, on raised ground, five other Deodars, which were then six feet and a half high, but obtained from Mr. Leslie Melville,* at the same time as the larger tree, being retarded in their growth by having been confined in pots. These trees have attained from ten to twelve feet in height, and will soon supersede the first planted tree. Cuttings will, by all appearance, make fine trees; we have some here from three to five feet in height, and it is impossible to say there is the least difference in appearance to the seedlings; the leader partakes in the exact character of the seedlings, and grows equally as fast. The trees here were all exposed to the intense frost of 1837-38, and were not in the least injured.—*Philip Frost, Dropmore.*

* By a typographical error Mr. Melville was stated at p. 731 to be the brother of Lord Lieven, instead of Leven (in Fifeshire).

Run Flowers.—Dr. Horner's concluding remark on Mr. Dickson's letter does not accord with what has happened here. Several plants of Ely's Col. Wainman scarlet Bizarre, completely run, which had been turned out into a border by Mr. John Kearsley, nurseryman here, returned to the perfect state. One of the oldest and most skilful amateurs in this neighbourhood informs me, that he turned out three plants of Col. Wainman last year upon a piece of rock-work, and out of these three two plants came back. Hoping that such of your readers as may be in possession of similar instances will communicate them, &c.—*W. R. Gatcliff, Sheepscar, Leeds.*

Perry.—A correspondent who has been making Perry this year, begs us to inquire how he is to make it sweet, how much sugar to add per gallon, what the best time for bottling, and what other means are to be taken to ensure its being of good quality. Will some friend in Herefordshire favour us with this information?

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Versailles Horticultural Society.—The autumnal exhibition of this society for fruit, vegetables, plants, and flowers, was holden at the Town Hall from the 23rd to the 27th September, and was each day attended by the nobility and gentry of the city and surrounding neighbourhood. The number of exhibitors was also greater than at any former show, in consequence of the society having offered a liberal number of prizes. The quality of the fruit was the subject of general admiration, especially the Pears, which were of an extraordinary size; the following varieties richly deserved the medals awarded to them:—Beurré, St. Germain, Culotte Suisse, Mouille-bouche, Catillac, Bezy, Chaumontel, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Bon Chrétien d'Espagne, Beurré Magnifique, &c. The vegetables were also in great variety, including many kinds of Carrots, Cabbage, Potatoes, Lettuce, &c. The plants usually exhibited in France are of a character totally distinct from those of England; here it appears necessary to hold out inducements to cultivate certain plants in particular localities. Versailles has been long celebrated for its Orange-trees, Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Neriums, Pomegranates, and other peat plants, and prizes are generally offered for the best-grown collections, whether in or out of flower. Herbaceous and other market plants are also considered equally eligible; and in both these classes there were some exceedingly well-grown collections. Among the more valuable plants was a fine specimen, about two feet high, of that rare and singular-leaved plant, Paullovnia imperialis, exhibited by Mr. Bertin; also a fine trained specimen of Ipomœa Learii in full flower, which attracted universal notice by its brilliant colours; Gloxinia rubra; Fuchsias corymbiflora, cordifolia, affinis, racemiflora, and a large collection of all the best hybrids. A collection of nearly one hundred varieties of Melo and Echino-cactus, many of which were rare, and fine specimens did not fail to attract universal admiration; while the Dahlias, which were in great profusion, by their symmetry of form and brilliancy of colour, gave to the exhibition a coup-d'œil altogether pleasing. The following prizes were awarded:—1st, silver medal, to M. Godat, for the finest Pears and Grapes. Beurré, St. Germain, Crassane, Culotte Suisse, Mouille-bouche, Catillac, Bezy, Chaumontel, Beurré Magnifique, and Grapes of Fontainebleau. 2nd, silver medal, to M. Blaque Belair, for Pears—Duchesse d'Angoulême, Bon Chretien d'hiver, St. Michel, Bezy, Chaumontel, St. Germain, Bergamotte, Crassane, Beurré doré, and Magnifique; 3rd, silver medal, to M. Godat for the best vegetables: 4th, silver medal, to M. Lebrun for finest collection of plants grown in peat, consisting of Azaleas, Camellias, Ericas, Epacrises, Diosmas, Daphnes, Rhododendrons, &c.; 5th, silver medal, to M. Leroux, for the best collection of market plants, containing Neriums, Daphnes, Pimeleas, Jasmines, Verbenas, Lobelias, &c.; 6th, silver medal, to Mr. Salter for the most rare and best-cultivated plant in flower, Ipomœa Learii; 7th, silver medal, to Mr. Salter for the finest collection of Dahlias, namely, Maid of Bath, Grand Baudin, Denance, Eclipse, Maria, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Rouge et Noir, Aries, Argo, Lady Middleton, Conqueror of the World, Purpureo-Alba, Conservative, Tournament, Fanny Keynes, Admirable, Patentee, Highgate Rival, Widnal's Queen, Uxbridge Magnet, Beauty Supreme, Lady Cooper, Bridesmaid, Hunloc, Meteila, Yedow Climax, Hope, Burnham Hero, Bloomsbury, Indispensible, Optime, Alba Purpurea, Glory of Plymouth, and Beauty of England; 8th, bronze medal, to M. Deschiens for 2nd best collection of Dahlias—Dorecroft Rival, Earl Plantagenet, Primate, Bloomsbury, Unique, Amulet, Glory of Plymouth, Rival Sussex, Primrose, Grand Bauin, Royal Standard, Recovery, Lady Mills, Mont Blanc, Grenadier, Crichton, Ringleader, Duchess of Richmond, Regina, Ianthe, Carnot, Optime, Lord Howe, Marie, and Pompous; 9th, bronze medal, to M. Durand for a collection of plants in peat: 10th, bronze medal, to M. Bertin for a collection of Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Pinus, &c.; 11th, bronze medal, to M. Fleury for a collection of Azaleas, Abies, Cedrus Deodara, &c.; 12th, silver medal, to M. Maréchal, gardener to M. Jesse, for the excellent order in which he kept his garden; 13th, silver medal, to M. Masson, gardener to the Collége Royal, for the same.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Meeting of the 14th July, 1841.—Dr. Royle was elected an honorary member of the Society, for the services which he had rendered to the country by his scientific labours, and for their practical application to India.

Several interesting presentations to the museum of the Society were made. Seeds of the famous white Mulberry from Babawalpee, with several other kinds of seeds from Affghanistan; also a small assortment of medicinal and other seeds from the Gilzee country. Specimens of Eri silk wound at Gowhatti: with reference to this latter, Captain Jenkins stated that he had had several great [illegible] of this silk sent to him from distant parts of the country, and thought the difficulties which had hitherto existed for separating the thread from the cocoon would shortly be overcome. Two specimens of Flax (Linum usitatissimum) grown in the Deccan under Mr. Wallace were presented by Mr. Wallace: these were average samples of 34 bales (nearly four tons), which were shipped for London. Sample No. 1 was grown from country seed sown about the 10th November, 1840; 20 seers of clean seed to the Beegah; the plant was pulled about the 20th of March, and steeped for three days; the out-turn per beegah was nine stone like the sample, and 3½ maunds of seed: sample No. 2 was the same kind of seed sown about the 8th of October; was pulled the 28th of February and steeped 4½ days; the out-turn of this was about 15 stone per beegah and one maund of seed: no rain having fallen from the time of sowing, seven eighths of the crop was lost. Mr. Wallace concluded his observations with stating that the crop having been in a great measure a failure, this year only one-eighth the produce that a favourable season would yield had been realised. The secretary, in allusion to the highly interesting experiments in Bengal for the establishment of the Flax culture as a staple article of commerce, observed that the greatest difficulty was the want of experienced hands for the art of crushing and steeping. He also mentioned that by a letter received from Dr. Royle he learned that the Flax sent home last year from Bengal was worth from 40*l.* to 45*l.* per ton. Specimens of the fibre, cloth and twine of the hill Bhang Hemp (Cannabis sativa). Specimen of canvas made from the Hemp-plant in Gurhwal. Specimen of Hemp grown in the Jubbulpore Garden from country seed sown at the end of June, 1840, and cut in October; and of canvas woven there, in the School of Industry, from the fibre. Seed of the Borassus, and a specimen of the oil extracted from the fruit. Mr. Mornay mentioned that the Borassus grows in the fens of the northern provinces of Brazil; the fruit is very abundant, and contains a large quantity of the oil, which burns brilliantly and is esteemed by the colonists for its palatable qualities. The specimen presented is a compound of two kinds of oil—the one red, volatile, and smelling strongly of violets; the other greenish yellow, fixed, and smelling not unlike linseed oil. Two water Melons from seed procured from France. Candles from the island of Chusan made from the vegetable tallow of Stillingia sebifera; also some coarse paper matting made of bamboos, and a paper of Chusan Tobacco. A subject of some interest connected with the right of the discovery in the Tea-plant of Assam, whether it was due to Capt. Charlton or Mr. Bruce, next engaged the attention of the meeting.

The President laid before the Society a memorandum on the artificial Grasses of Cabool, drawn up by Sir A. Burnes. The Lucerne rishka continues to yield a crop for many years; it is sown in Spring; for about half an English acre two seers of Cabool or about 28lbs. English, are required as seed. It comes to perfection in about 40 days, and is cut down, and will yield four full-grown crops before the winter, but by early cutting six or eight crops may be drawn, the last may sometimes be inferior from premature cold. Half an English acre yields at each cutting, on an average, ten camel loads of Grass, or about 5,000 lbs., which for four fine crops is equal to 40,000 lbs. the acre English. The third crop is considered the best, and from it the seed is preserved; on this the half-acre sown with the two seers of Cabool will yield about 550 lbs. This plant requires the best black soil, much manure, and is watered five times each crop; the seed is not exported, but the grass is very plentiful. A camel-load of it, whether green or hay about 500lbs. English, sells for one Cabool rupee, of which 1.5¼ are equal to 100 Company's rupees. Lucerne generally lasts for six years, but it will yield for ten years if manure be abundantly scattered over it. The seed is at present sold for a rupee a stone, or 14 lbs.; but as it is not cultivated for exportation, this is much dearer than it might be. The trefoil or shuburl, which is an annual in cultivation, time of sowing, reaping, and soil, resembles Lucerne, and the calculations for the produce are the same; but the seed is dearer by one-half than that of the Lucerne. The Clover or *si targa, i. e.*, three leaves assimilates to the Lucerne, and lasts as long. The climate of Cabool is, however, much later than that of England; and, excepting the seed sown in autumn, nothing is put in the ground with advantage before the 1st of April; but in Europe these artificial Grasses might, no doubt, be brought much sooner to market.—*Cabool, 5th June, 1841.*

A communication was read from Mr. M'Leod, political officer at Jubbalpore, being notes of a residence at Omarkantuck. Mr. M'Leod mentioned that he hoped in a year or two to have a good high road from Chattegurh to the province of Bundelkhund, where there is extensive traffic passing close to the hills, while it may be made highly valuable to the station of Jubbulpore from being only three nights' dawk, as a sanatorium. Mr. M'Leod also adds that he hopes soon to see a house erected on the hill, and offers to look after any foreign seed the Society may send him. Three MS. volumes of reports and proceedings of the Plantation Committee, the object of which was to inquire into and watch over the extensive timber cultivation, were next laid before the Society, and the Secretary desired to examine them and report on their contents.

Mr. Piddington placed at the disposal of the Society a series of valuable notes on the cultivation of the Sugar Cane and soils, in Barbadoes, one of the Windward Islands.

A communication was read from Mr. Tounschy, Deputy Collector at Bolunshehur, intimating that an opulent Zemindar of his district, Mahommed Ghadoolah, Khan of Khanpoor, had requested him to procure him a thrashing-machine from England, and placed the necessary funds at his disposal.

A statement was next read from Mr. Ommaney, political officer at Sauger, furnishing the following details connected with the experiments on the productive qualities of foreign and native Cottons now going on there, and from which he considers the superiority in productive qualities of the Upland Georgian in the Sauger soils to be fully established.

	Quantity of Land.	Quantity Sown.	Produce of Cotton.	Seeds.	Cotton cleaned.
	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tinnevelly . . .	1½	Unknown.	186½	142	46
Upland Georgia . .	4 bisnas*	7	44	30	14
Chunderi sown very late, and had not a fair chance . .	11 bisnas.	6	24	18	6
Nankeen . . .	—	—	9½	7	2½

Mr. Ommaney also mentioned that during the last season 2750 Otaheite Sugar-canes were grown in the Public Garden, of which 300 were distributed and the rest sold.

An interesting series of observations, relative to the climate and [illegible] of Candahar, were laid before the meeting.

Dr. [illegible], in charge of the Beauty States, conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the American Cotton-seed had been much sought after by the villagers in the Valley of the Nhae, and that he had great expectation of its success in his own district: he also stated that the Pois nois (Dolichos utilis) had succeeded well.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 3.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. The Duke of Buccleugh was elected a governor, and 18 gentlemen members. Col. Challoner, Chairman of the Finance Committee, having presented the monthly report of the state of the funds of the society, gave notice of his intention to move at the next monthly Council an alteration in that part of the bye-laws which regulates the distribution of the Journal, making it the future rule of the society that each Member shall have a claim on those parts of the Journal which have been published in the course of any year for which his subscription has been paid. Mr. Bourke gave notice of his intention to make a motion at the next monthly Council on the desirableness of some cheap manual for extensive distribution among the labouring population, on the subject of cottage cookery and gardening.—Mr. Gibbs was requested to test the merits of some samples of new Horse-peas, sent to the society by Mr. P. Barnes, and grown in Norfolk by the Rev. Mr. Priest.—Messrs. Parkes, Graburn, and Legard having transmitted to the Council an elaborate report on the peculiar merits, economy and construction possessed by the agricultural implements exhibited at the Liverpool Meeting, this report was ordered to be read at the General Meeting on the 11th Dec., and also printed in the forthcoming part of the Journal. On the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Dean, it was resolved, That the grant made to the Veterinary College be discontinued at the end of the current half year, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Council that additional and efficient means have been taken to improve the system of instruction to the pupils of the College, so far as regards the diseases of cattle, sheep, and pigs.—It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Shaw, "That in future an official statement of the award of prizes be published immediately after the annual country meeting; and that it be an instruction to the Bristol committee to carry out this principle generally into operation. Mr. Shaw then brought forward his motion for the appointment of a committee, to consider the best mode of dividing England and Wales into particular districts for holding the annual country meetings, each district to comprise a certain number of contiguous counties, and the meetings to be held successively at some place within the range of each respective district, and to report the result of their inquiries to the council. The following gentlemen were named members of the committee.—W. Shaw, Esq.; H. Handley, Esq.; the Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., J. Dean, Esq., F. Burke, Esq.; W. F. Hobbs, Esq.; R. W. Baker, Esq.; and H. Gibbs, Esq.—It was decided that the place of meeting in the country, for the year 1843, should be taken into consideration at the next monthly council, on the 1st of December.—Sir J. Robison, as convener of the committee on implements of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, communicated an account of Steele's Pneumatic Cheese Press. Mr. Marmont, Secretary of the Bristol Agricultural Society, presented a map of the City of Bristol and its environs; Mr. W. Taylor, an account of the mode of treating the Black Spauld, or Quarter-ill, so fatal among black cattle; and Mr. R. W. Dixon, an account of his trials with the Mazagan Beans.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The following is an abstract of the report presented to the members on the 1st inst.:—The Society, since their first formation in February last, have elected 117 members. The meetings on the first and third Tuesdays in each month have been punctually held and well attended; and independently of numerous flowers brought for inspection, 112 specimens have been submitted for opinion. The Society have held two public shows; the first for Carnations and Picotees, when seven prizes were awarded for stands and two for seedling Picotees; the second, for Dahlias, when eight prizes were awarded for stands, and six for single blooms; one first-class prize, for a seedling of 1841; seven second-class prizes, for seedlings of 1840; and five of the second class for those of 1841. They intend next year to have shows for all florists' flowers, offering at the same time prizes for such others as the funds of the Society will provide for; but as the judgment of new productions was the main object of their institution, they will endeavour by every means at their command to render this part of their duty satisfactory; and in order to enforce uniformity, they have drawn up blank forms of judgment, embracing all the points upon which an opinion should be given, by which means every property, whether good or bad, must be commented upon by the judges, to whom a form will be given for every production submitted to them; and the public will be enabled, by having before them the groundwork of the decisions, to observe the accuracy of the results to which the judges have arrived." It is obvious that a uniform test would be thus established, and that the public would no longer be in want of a guide to deserving novelties, nor the really fair dealer of a greater protection than he has ever yet enjoyed.—An abstract of the decisions of the Society during the year 1841 accompanied the report.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society.—The last competition for the present year was held in the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, on Nov. 1st, when the following prizes were awarded:—For the best Ribston Pippins, to S. Fernie, gr., Drum; 2d do., A. Muir, Esq.; 3d do., W. Smith, gr., Grandholm Cottage. Best Apples, S. Fernie; 2d and 3d do., A. Brown, gr., Heathcot. Best Pears, J. Wood, gr., Lozie; 2d do., N. Glennie, gr., Fintray; 3d do., A. Hopkirk, gr., Balgownie. Best Onions, J. Mathewson, gr., Links; 2d do., T. Darling, gr., Woodhill; 3d do., W. Aitchison, gr., Huntly Lodge. Best and 2d best Celery, J. Wood; 3d do., N. Glennie. Best Cauliflower, W. Walker, Inchmarlo; 2d and 3d do., A. Mackie, gr., Arbuthnott. Best Broccoli, W. Smith; 2d do., J. Roy, jun.; 3d do., A. Reith, gr., Pitmuxton. Best Dahlias, A. Brown; 2d do., J. Wood; 3d do., D. Gairns, gr., Glenbervie. 4th do., W. Joss, gr., Banchory. Best Seedling Dahlias, D. Gairns; 2d do., A. Mackie. Best Carrots, A. Cooper; 2d do., J. Meffet, gr., Pitmuxton; 3d do., A. Cooper. Best Beetroot, S. Farquhar, Echt House; 2d do., A. Mackie; 3d do., W. Barron, gr., Crathes. Best and 2d best Hollyhocks, J. Wood; 3d do., S. Farquhar. Best Seedling Potatoes, T. Milne; 2d and 3d do., R. Thom, gr., Tillery; 4th do., T. Milne. Best Brussels Sprouts, J. Booth; 2d do., W. Hurry, gr., Feugh Cottage; 3d do., W. Blacklaws, Banchory Lodge. Best and 2d best Savoys, T. Hall, gr., Newton; 3d do., S. Gordon, gr., Craigston. Best basket of Greenhouse Plants, G. Cardno, gr., Cornhill; 2d do., W. Joss. Best Border Flower, J. Forbes, gr., Westhall; 2d do., J. Mathewson. An extra prize was awarded to D. M'Donald, Esq., for a superior Melon.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The third Exhibition took place on Sept. 9th, at Whiddon's Royal Hotel, when the show of Plants, Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables, was exceedingly fine. The large room, which was tastefully laid out, had a most delightful appearance. The Nurserymen contributed greatly to its beauty by sending a variety of choice and scarce plants. The show of Dahlias was fine indeed; so rich a display has been seldom witnessed. The Fruit and Vegetables in the adjoining room were also greatly admired, and though the Exhibition was not so numerously attended as on many former occasions, owing to the weather, yet every one present appeared pleased and gratified. In Mr. Pontey's collections we noticed a beautiful group of Cacti; a fine collection of the Pinus tribe, containing several recently introduced; several Fuchsias, beautifully in flower; and a handsome collection of Dahlias. Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. had a choice collection of Stove Plants, consisting of Oncidium papilio; O. flexuosum, Cattleya Harrisonii, Zygopétalum maxillare; Peristeria elata; Stephanotus floribundus; Allamanda cathartica; Nepenthes distillatoria, or Pitcher Plant, &c. The six Specimen Plants of the latest introduction, which obtained the Gold Medal for Messrs. L. and Co., were Dryandra calophylla, D. Menziesii, Bérberis trifoliata, Boronia viminia, Stuartia Dicksonii, Acacia platyptera. Messrs. L. and Co. also obtained the Gold Medal for the best collection of Greenhouse Plants, consisting of Fuchsia corymbiflora, Witsenia corymbosa, Boronia viminea, B. pinnata, and the following Ericas:—Massoni major, Jasminiflora rubra, Banksia rubra, Decliffordiana, Refulgens, Ampullacea vittata, Sabina spicata, Hartnellii, Ampullacea rubra, Carinata, Irbyana, Cubica major, Cubica minor, Retorta, Vernix, Ovata, Jasmi-

* How many bisnas constitute an acre is not mentioned.

nidera acuminata, Infundibuliformis, Lawsonii, Clewsonia, Mutabilis; also a specimen of a beautiful new Seedling Rose named Devoniensis. We noticed some fine cut specimens of Herbaceous Plants belonging to Messrs. L. and Co. Their collection of Dahlias, which obtained the Gold Medal, were Royal Standard, Virgin Queen, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, Marquis of Lothian, Hamlet, Upway Rival, Topaz, Optime, Mettels, Emulator, Burnham, Hero, Salisbury, Marq. of Lansdowne, Pickwick, Walter's Unique; **Phenomenon, Bedford Rival, Rival Sussex, Beauty of the Plain, Charles the Twelfth,** Marchioness of Breadalbane, Grand Tournament, Union, Grand Tournament Catleugh, Widnall's Eclipse, Le Grand Baudin, Orange Boven, Nicholas Nickleby, President of the West, Climax, Rufus, Queen of Beauty, Lady Ernest Bruce, Crimson Defiance, Maria Willers. We were pleased to observe one beautiful group of plants belonging to Mrs. Wells, and exhibited by Mr. Griffin. The Stove Plants comprised a beautiful Cattleya (quite new, and the first time of flowering in this country), Gesnera splendens, Rondoletia speciosa, Ixora rosea, Cattleya Harrisonii, Epidendron ciliare, Oncidium flexuosum, Zygopetalum maxillare, Epidendron fragrans. In the collection of Greenhouse Plants we noticed Wurmbea corymbosa, Leucojum aestivum album, Erichrysum proliferum, Fuchsia blanda, Sonchus dichotomus and a fine collection of Ericas, many of them in mass of flowers, especially Irbyana, Retorta, Attonia, Hartnellii, Banksia repens, Bowieana, Retorta major, Speciosa, &c. Mr Griffin's stands of Dahlias also contained some exquisite flowers of the new varieties. There were two competitors for the Gold Medal offered by the Society for the best Dried Specimens of Grasses. It would be unjust not to notice the contributions of the Cottagers. The Vegetables exhibited by several of them were allowed by every one to excel those in the higher class of exhibitors. The following is a list of Prizes:—**Fruit: The best dish of mixed Grapes, class 1, 1*l.*, to Mr. J. Cook, gardener to Mrs. Downes; 2 ditto, 15*s.*, Mr. T. Ellis.** Best dish of black Grapes, class 2, 15*s.*, Mr. R. Baskerville, gardener to Sir E. Thornton; 2 do., 10*s.*, Mr. T. Roberts. Best dish of White Grapes, class 3, 15*s.*, T. Holberton, Esq.; 2 do., 10*s.*, Mr. R. Baskerville. Highest flavoured Melons 10*s.*, Mr. J. Taylor, gr. to Mrs. Tucker; 2 do., 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 3 do., 5*s.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. Best dish of Morello Cherries, class 1, 5*s.*, Mr. C. Jeffery. Best dish of Peaches, sorts, class 1, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2 do., 5*s.*, Mr. T. Ellis. Best dish of Peaches, not less than 8, class 1, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Foy, gr. to W. P. Carew, Esq.; 2 do., 5*s.*, Mr. Jeffery. Best dish of Nectarines, not less than 8, class 1, 7*s.* 6*d.*, **Mr. Jeffery; 2 do., 5*s.*, Mr. J.** Taylor. Best dish of Nectarines, sorts, class 2, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr C. Jeffery; 2 do., 5*s.*, Mr. Saunders. Best dish of Plums, sorts, **class 1, 5*s.*, T. Briggs, Esq; 2 do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. T. Ellis. Best dish of Plums, class 2, 5*s.*, Mr. J Taylor; 2 do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Luke,** gr. to the Earl of Morley. Best dish of Figs, 3*s.* 6*d.*, J. Furneaux, Esq.; 2 do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. C. Jeffery. Best dish of Nuts, Filberts, **class 1, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R. Luke.** Best dish of Cob Nuts, class 2, 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. Best collection of 6 sorts of Dessert Apples, ripe fruit, not less than 2 of each, class 1, 10*s.*, Mr C. Jeffery; 2 do., 7*s.* 6*d.*, T. Furneaux, Esq. Best collection of Dressing Apples, class 2, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. C. Jeffery. EXTRA PRIZES.—3*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Foy, for Morello Cherries; 3*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Jeffery, for Nectarines; 3*s.* 6*d.* to Miss Revell, Tamerton, for Filberts; 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. T. Ellis, for White Currants; 2*s.* 6*d.* to W. C. Hodge, Esq., for Red Currants. FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—The best group of 6 Stove Plants, 1*l.*, to Mr Griffin. Best group of 8 Greenhouse Plants, 15*s.*, Mr. Griffin; 2 do., 10*s.*, P. F. Lyne, Esq. Best collection of Dahlias, class 1, 24 blooms, dissimilar flowers, Gold Medal, J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 2 do., Silver Medal, R. Sleeman, Esq.; 3 do., 15*s.*, Mr. Dyer, gr. to H. Willyams, Esq. Best collection of 12 Dahlias, class 2, Silver Medal, J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 2 do., **15*s.*, T. Tripe, Esq.; 3 do., 10*s.*, R. Sleeman, Esq.; 4 do., 5*s.*, Mr. Dyer.** Best collection of 24 German Asters, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Paul; 2d do., 5*s.*, J. Burell, Esq. 6 best Cockscombs, 5*s.*, Mr. Taylor; **2d do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Miss Revell. Best collection of 24 sorts of Hardy** Annuals, 10*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq., Pounds; 2 do., 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Griffin. Best group of not less than 50 sorts of Indigenous Plants, 10*s.*, Mr Griffin. Best collection of Ten Week Stocks, 5*s.*, Mr Griffin; 2 do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Cook. Best collection of Marigolds, 3*s.* 6*d.*, **J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 2 do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor.** Best collection of Zinnia, sorts, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor. 12 best Verbenas, in pots, 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best specimen rare Plant, no having before obtained a prize, 10*s.* Cattleya, new species, not named, Mr Griffin. Best design of Cut Flowers, Silver Medal, Mr Griffin. Best collection of Dried Specimens of Grasses indigenous to Devon and Cornwall, with their names and localities, the collection obtaining the prize becoming the property of the Society, Gold Medal, Rev. W. S. Hore. EXTRA PRIZES: 3*s.* to Mr. F. Bate, for 24 Dahlias; 2*s.* 6*d.* to W. C. Hodge, Esq., for 12 Dahlias; 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. J Cook, for a Seedling Dahlia; 2*s.* 6*d.* to do. for Cockscombs; Gold Medal to Mr Griffin, for a group of Orchidaceous Plants; Silver Medal to do. for a group of Ericas; 10*s.* 6*d.* to do. for Dried Grasses; 7*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. **J. Elliss, for a group of Indigenous Plants.** VEGETABLES: **The** best 6 sorts Cucumbers in pots, 7*s.*, to Mr. J Cook, gr. to Mrs. Downes. Best dish of 12 Tomatos, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R Luke; 2 do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Cook. 6 best roots of Celery, 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2 do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr R Luke. 3 best heads of Cauliflower, 5*s.*, Mr J Paul. 6 best sorts of Lettuce, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. T. Roberts. 6 best heads of Endive, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor. 3 best roots, with leaves attached, of Red Beet, 5*s.*, Mr. T. Roberts; 2 best do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr J. Cook. Best dish of Peas, 5*s.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. Best basket of Vegetables, sorts, 10*s.*, **W. C. Hodge, Esq.** EXTRA PRIZES: **2*s.* to Mr. C. Jeffery, for Celery; 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. T. Roberts,** for Cucumbers; 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr Dyer, gr. to H. Willyams, Esq., Carmarthen, St Columb, for Red Beet; 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr Roberts, for Cauliflowers. NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES: The 6 best specimen Plants of the latest introduction, the Gold Medal, to Messrs Lucombe, Pince, and Co. Best collection of Greenhouse Plants, not less than 12 nor more than 48, and not more than 2 of a sort, the Gold Medal, Messrs Lucombe, Pince, and Co. Best collection of Pelargoniums, do., the Gold Medal, Messrs Lucombe, Pince, and Co. Best do., the Silver Medal, J. E. Kingdon, Esq. MARKET GARDENERS' PRIZES. The best collection of 36 Blooms, Dahlias, most for flowers, the Gold Medal, to Mr. F. Roberts; 2 do., the Silver Medal, Mr F. Wood. Best collection of Cut Flowers, the Silver Medal, Mr. F. Wood. In addition to the above, many Cottagers' Prizes were awarded, for various articles of **garden produce, and for personal merit.—*Plymouth Herald.***

St. Andrew's Horticultural and Floricultural Society.—The twenty-ninth exhibition took place in the Town Hall on the 22nd Sept., and, as usual, was honoured with a great concourse of visitors. The day was rather stormy and unfavourable for bringing forward large specimen plants in pots, consequently the hall appeared somewhat barren in some places than we are accustomed to see at the annual meeting, but in most the articles required by the schedule were in profusion. The chief and most attractive feature in the exhibition was the fine display of Grapes of all kinds in good condition. The next prominent feature was the show of Pelargoniums from the open flower-garden, planted in the pots without pots; the specimens were large, highly-coloured, and fine varieties. The Dahlias were very fine; but with the exception of those gaining first and second prizes, were smaller specimens than we are accustomed to see, and the cause of this is the long-prevailing cold and wet weather, so very unfavourable to the growth of this noble plant. Specimen specimens of Fuchsias in pots were shown by amateurs, amongst which were many new varieties sent out last year, also very fine Dahlias, and a great number of other plants, for which there was a close competition. On the cottagers' table there were very fine Dahlias and Pelargoniums of great size and weight. The following is the award:—To J. Falconer, gr. to Sir T. Erskine, for the largest Grapes of any kind (Muscat), for the best 3 kinds of **Plums, 6 Pears, 1 Dahlia of any kind, 24 Dahlias, 12 self-coloured Dahlias, 6 variegated Dahlias, 3 Pentstemons, 6 Carnations, 6** Picotees, 6 self-Carnations, 6 double Hollyhocks, 6 Phloxes, 12 Perennials, bouquet of hardy flowers, 6 seedling Hearteases of 1841, 1 Vegetable Marrow, largest Gourd, 6 Onions, 3 heads of Celery, 1 late Cabbage, one Savoy, 1 curled German Greens; for the second-best green fleshed Melon, 6 Apricots, 6 kinds of wall Apples, 6 kinds of standard Apples, brace of Cucumbers, 6 Calceolarias, 1 seedling ditto, 2 Cauliflowers, 1 Swedish Turnip; for the greatest number of prizes throughout the season, **W. Comacher, gr. to H. Stewart, Esq., for the best black Hamburgh Grapes, 6** kinds of standard Apples, brace of Cucumbers, green fleshed Melon, 1 seedling Dahlia of 1841, 1 Fuchsia fulgens, 1 seedling Fuchsia of 1841, 1 seedling Pelargonium, 2 Gladiolus, 2 Oxalis, 6 Calceolarias, 1 seedling Calceolaria; for the second-best Muscat Grapes, 3 kinds of Plums, 6 Jargonelle Pears, 6 Stocks, 6 Phloxes, 6 Petunias, 6 Onions. W. Smith, gr. to J. Small, Esq., for the best Pine apple (black Jamaica), 1 bunch of Muscadine Grapes, 6 Apricots (Moor Park), 6 Jargonelle Pears, 12 Pelargoniums from the open garden, 6 China Asters, 6 hardy Annuals; for the second-best black Hamburgh Grapes, 1 bunch of Frontignan Grapes, largest Grapes of any kind (Muscat), largest bunch of Grapes of any kind (Syrian). A. Scott, gr. to J. Lumsdaine, Esq., for the best Frontignan Grapes, largest bunch of Grapes of any kind (Lombardy), 1 quart of Gooseberries, 1 quart of red Currants, 6 Stocks, 1 Salvia patens, 6 Petunias, 2 Cauliflowers, 4 Carrots; for the second-best Dahlia of any kind, 3 Pentstemons. J. Goodall, gr. to L. Buchan, Esq., for the best bunch of Muscat Grapes, 6 kinds of wall Apples; for the second best Muscadine Grapes, 24 Dahlias, 12 self-coloured Dahlias, 6 variegated Dahlias, 6 double Hollyhocks, 4 Carrots. J. Easson, gr. to Mrs Inglis, for the second-best 6 Pears of any kind, 6 China Asters, 6 hardy Annuals, 12 Perennials, 3 heads of Celery, 1 Savoy, 2 purple Beet. AMATEUR COMPETITION.—**Mr. G. Cruikshank, for the best 1 Dahlia of any kind, 4 self-coloured Dahlias, 1 Salvia patens, 3 China Asters, 4 Jargonelle Pears, 4 white Beurrie Pears, 2 Lettuces,** greatest number of prizes through the season; for the second best 4 variegated Dahlias, 4 Stocks, 3 heaviest Onions, 1 heaviest Savoy, 1 curled German Greens. Mr. J. Thomson, for the best 4 variegated Dahlias, 3 Stocks, 3 heaviest Onions, 1 heaviest late Cabbage; for the second best 1 Dahlia of any kind, 3 Fuchsias. Barlie Gibson, for the best 3 Fuchsias, 2 kinds of Apples, 3 heaviest Carrots; for the second best 1 Salvia patens, 4 Jargonelle Pears, 4 other Pears, 1 heaviest Swedish Turnip. Mrs. D. Berwick, for the best 1 Swedish Turnip, heaviest **Swedish Turnip, 1 curled German** Greens; for the second-best **1 self-coloured Dahlias, 1 heaviest late Cabbage, 1 red Cabbage. Dr. G. Cook, for the best 1 red** Cabbage, 2 purple Beet, 1 heaviest Savoy; for the second-best 3 China Asters, 1 German Greens, 3 heaviest Carrots, 2 Lettuces. Mr. J. Bain, for the second-best 2 kinds of Apples.—*Fife Herald.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BOSSIÆA DISTICHA. Double rowed Bossiæa. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A pretty little shrub, raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from Swan River seed, presented by Capt. J. Mangles, R.N., and flowering in March. It has an erect habit, but its branches are slender and weak, and covered with leaves in a two-ranked manner; the latter are ovate obtuse not at all hard, and scarcely half the length of the capillary flower stalks. The flowers are rather large for the size of the plant, and showy; the standard is pale yellow, with a darker spot at the base of the same colour, bordered first with crimson and then with dusky red. The wings are stained with the same colour at the base, **otherwise they are pale yellow. It requires the same treatment as Platylobiums and the shrubby kinds of Crotalaria, and, like** most of the genus, may be increased freely **from seeds or cuttings.** —***Bot. Reg.***

LINARIA VENOSA. Veined Toad-flax. (*Hardy Perennial.*)—A new perennial from the North of India introduced by the East **India Company. It has very narrow pale glaucous leaves, and** dull yellowish brown flowers painted with dark lines. It is near L. ocora, and macrura, but seems different from both.—*Bot. Reg.*

HÆMANTHUS MAGNIFICUS. Magnificent Bloodflower. (*Greenhouse Bulb.*)—"This splendid Hæmanthus was imported from **South Africa by Messrs Loddiges, and sent by their liberality** to Spofforth, where it has twice flowered in the greenhouse. It approaches very near to H. puniceus, though very superior in beauty, but it seems rather to form a link between that plant and the species with patent flowers, viz. tenuiflorus, multiflorus, and abyssinicus. The chocolate coloured marking of the bract-like envelopes, and the base of the stalk and petioles, is nearly obsolete in this plant, and appears only in a few small speckles. In abyssinicus the spots are abundant and intense, in tenuiflorus the sheathing of the petioles forms a taller and slenderer spotted column with the aspect of H. multiflorus. The immense number and contiguity of the flowers make it almost impossible to represent the inflorescence of this beautiful plant correctly by a drawing. The plant is easily cultivated, and deserves a place in every **greenhouse, though, perhaps, it will now be found only in Messrs.** Loddiges' rich collection."—*W. H., in Bot. Reg.*

CŒLOGYNE CORONARIA. Coroneted Cœlogyne. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A pretty species of this interesting genus, from the Chirra district of the Khasea hills of India, where it was found by Mr. Gibson, when in that country on his botanical mission from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It has firm bright green, not shining, leaves of a leathery texture, and very pale greenish-yellow flowers, whose lip has a yellow centre, and a border beautifully streaked and spotted with crimson.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foreign Botany.—**A new volume of the "Nova Acta Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum" has just appeared, containing an account of Kamptzia, a new Myrtaceous genus, founded on the *Tristania arborescens* of our gardens, the** Turpentine tree of New South Wales; and the same as *Syncarpia* of Tenore; 2, a memoir upon minute *Lichens*, by M. Fée; 3, an elaborate memoir on the genus *Melocactus*, by Miquel, enumerating twenty-seven certain species, and figuring eight; 4, a dissertation upon the *Balanophoreæ* **Rhizanthus** of Java, by Junghuhn; 5, a memoir by Goppert upon the same subject; 6 a paper on *Algæ*, by Suhr; and 7, on some monstrosities of the foliage of the *Date Palm*, by Jäger; as usual these are all illustrated by excellent plates. M. Achille Richard has described in the Annales des Sciences many new species of *Orchidaceæ* from the Nilgherries and from Abyssinia. The De Candolles have published an account of some *vegetable monstrosities*, tending to illustrate the theory of structure in plants. A critical account of *new Grasses* and *Cyperaceous* plants has appeared from the pen of the president, Nees v. Esenbeck. Professor Parlatore, of Palermo, has published some critical remarks upon Italian Grasses, of the genera *Chætaurus* and *Vulpia*, and upon the species of Filagineous Compositæ; the former in the Annales des Sciences for May, the latter in the second number of the Giornale Toscano. Dr. Von Martius has described in detail the species of Erythroxylon, in the 2nd part of the 3rd volume of the Transactions of the Royal Bavarian Academy. Finally, an *Enchiridion Botanicum* has appeared from the pen of Dr. Endlicher, of which we shall give some account elsewhere.

Effect of Winds upon the Atmosphere.—The following laws have been deduced from extended experiments by Kamtz and Dove:—1. The barometer falls under the influence of the east, south-east and south winds: the descent changes to ascent by the south-west wind; rises by the west, north-west, and north winds; the ascent changes to descent by the north-east wind. This law is deduced **from observations made at Paris four times a-day, at first** for five years, then for ten years, 1816-25. 2. The thermometer rises by the east, south-east, and south winds; the ascent changes to descent by the south-west wind; falls by the west, north-west, and north winds; the descent changes to ascent by the north-east wind. This and the following are believed to be based upon observations made at Paris and London, and have been confirmed by observations of Kamtz himself during four years. 3. The elasticity of aqueous vapour is increased by the east, south-east, and south winds; its increase changes to decrease by the south-west wind; it decreases by the west, north-east, and north winds; and its decrease changes to increase by the north-east wind. 4. The humidity of the atmosphere decreases relatively from the west wind, passing by the north to the east, and increases, on the contrary, from the east by the south to the west.—*Athenæum.*

Scotch Pines.—A good deal of interest has of late years existed with regard to the varieties of the P. sylvestris, some writers alleging that the trees found in the highland forests of Scotland are the same as those which abound in our plantations, and that the difference in appearance and quality of timber arises entirely from soil, exposure, age, &c. It is unquestionable that the timber of trees found **in an elevated situation and in a poor soil, where the growth of the tree is necessarily slow, is much more** durable than that produced by trees in rich fostering land; but that soil or situation, or any of the causes usually assigned, can change the ramification and outline of this tree and its timber so completely, is what we deem to be very erroneous. In some parts of Strathspey, where the celebrated Pine forests are, Duthil, for instance, there are tracts of wood enjoying the same soil and climate, the trees of which have never borne the characteristic features of the better variety, and are, as timber trees, considered to be second-rate only. But further: the highland variety, when planted in lowland districts, is known to maintain a distinct character from the surrounding specimens of the common tree. In the grounds of Pluscarden, the property of the Earl of Fife, at Lord Balgray's seat near Crieff, and at many other places in Scotland, magnificent specimens of this tree may be seen in striking contrast with what may be termed the spurious plant. It is at once distinguished by its smooth and red bark; by its suddenly diverging into innumerable thick branches, like the Cedar of Lebanon; and in old age somewhat resembling the bold and rigid figure of the Oak. The safest criterion, however, by which we can judge of those varieties, is the cones which they bear. "By their fruit ye shall known them." The appearance and length of the spicula leading to a distinction is very deceitful, and ought to be looked upon with considerable caution. The cones of the true highland Pine are much smaller and rounder than the others, having an appearance of stuntedness, as if the tree which bore them had been in ill health all the summer; in colour the seeds resemble those of the Spruce Fir.—*M'Grigor's Eastern Arboretum.*

Nitrate of Soda.—On the 6th of last May five alternate ridges of wheat, measuring 1 acre, 2 roods, and 4 perches, were sown with 5 cwt. of nitrate of soda, in a field on the Gnoll estate in this county. In a few days the difference between the ridges sowed with the nitrate and the intervening ridges of the same size could be discerned at a considerable distance from the field, which continued throughout the summer. The two sorts have been reaped, thrashed, measured, and weighed separately, and the following is a correct account of the produce:—Nitrate 48 bushels, weight per bushel 56 lbs.; straw 2 tons, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs. The other 23 bushels, weight per bushel 55 lbs.; straw 1 ton, 5 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs. The quality of both was inferior, but the nitrate wheat would have been a better crop if a less quantity of the nitrate had been sown.—*Cambrian.*

Review.

The Mineralogy and Botany of the Bible. **By E. F. C.** Rosenmüller, D.D. Translated from the German, by T. G. Repp, and the Rev. N. Morren. 12mo. Edinburgh: T. Clark, 1840.

THOUGH a portion of the subjects treated of in the above volume, may not appear to be connected with the objects of this journal, yet as the greater part refers to plants and their products, the Botany of the Bible cannot fail to be interesting to the patrons and lovers of gardening in a Christian country. The subject is interesting to all who take an interest in the history of cultivated plants, and of commercial articles of vegetable origin—and still more important if we study the subject with reference to its adding additional truth to the graphic descriptions, which we possess, of the countries where the different events in the Scriptures are recorded to have occurred.

Considerable attention has been paid to the manners and customs of Eastern countries at the present day, in order to compare them with those which are indicated in both the Old and New Testament. Less use has been made of material substances or of the animals, the plants, and the minerals mentioned in the sacred writings, though the arguments which they afford are not less forcible than those afforded by manners, which are proverbially fleeting. Some substances are still better calculated to prove that the descriptions were written in the places and about the times which are generally supposed. For modern investigations, as is well known to naturalists,

have shown that different animals and plants are, with few exceptions, restricted to particular countries, and these exceptions are only found in similar climates. Many of the products mentioned in the Bible we know are only found in the countries described, or could be procured from others, with which it can be proved that commercial relations were early established.

Several publications exist in which these subjects are discussed; but few to which we can refer in which correctness is combined with popularity of manner. In one of the most recent attempts we were surprised to find Cassia acutifolia, one of the plants yielding the Senna of commerce, adduced as the Cassia of Scripture, in the expression—"all thy garments smell of Myrrh, and Aloes, and Cassia;" while the lofty Pinus Deodara is figured for the Algum trees which were brought with gold and precious stones from Ophir: though the Deodar is found only on the lofty and almost inaccessible Himalayas, and is able to exist only in a cold or temperate climate.

There is certainly considerable difficulty in the successful investigation of this subject, in consequence of the rare combination it requires—1st, of Biblical knowledge, and an acquaintance with the Hebrew and cognate languages, so that an author may be able to trace the names by which the same things are designated in different languages; 2dly, of the sciences in which alone these things are accurately described, so that he may not mistake one thing for another, or fancy he recognises an ancient plant or drug, merely because naturalists have given to some modern one a similar name. That these opposite qualifications should not be united, is not surprising, when we find so few scientific men who are qualified to give a decided opinion, in any other than the science which they immediately cultivate. The present times, however, afford greater facilities than heretofore for the prosecution of such researches; because Oriental languages have been more extensively studied, and the names of animals, plants, and minerals in them more accurately ascertained, while the natural history of Eastern countries has also been more minutely examined.

The author of the work before us, Dr. Rosenmüller, well known for his great erudition, has taken pains to ascertain the truth, by referring to the best sources for information respecting this difficult part of sacred philology. The original work forms part of his "Biblische Naturgeschichte," being the first half of the fourth volume of his "Handbuch der Biblischen Alterthumskunde," a portion of which has also been translated for the Biblical Cabinet, under the title of "Biblical Geography of Central Asia." Biblical Zoology forms another portion of the same work. The present volume contains the Mineralogy and Botany. The former we need not notice further than to state that its subjects are arranged under the head of Earths, Stones, Precious Stones, and Metals. The advantage of attending to the original meaning of the names used is conspicuous in the term Nitre being applied to Nitrate of Potash or Saltpetre in the present day, while formerly it was restricted to Natron (Hebrew Neter), or Carbonate of Soda. Thus we can understand the expression of "wash thyself in Nitre," and are struck by the unsuitableness of adding "Vinegar on Nitre" when we know effervescence would necessarily ensue from the escape of the carbonic acid gas of the Natron. The utility of Oriental languages is exemplified in Sulphur being Gophrith in Hebrew, and Kubrit in Arabic. The word Chasmal has puzzled commentators, as it is usually translated Amber—as in the sentence, "out of the midst thereof, as the colour of Amber, out of the midst of the fire," when amber would necessarily be burnt and destroyed. Why may it not indicate Glass, which was no doubt known in the East and to the Egyptians in very early times? Chashm signifies the eye in Arabic.

The Botany is not better arranged than the Mineralogy, being treated of under the heads—1, of plants in general; 2, grain, or leguminous plants; 3, kitchen vegetables and garden plants; 4, plants growing wild, flowers and shrubs; 5, odorous resins and oils; 6, Flax and Cotton; 7, marsh plants; 8, Thorns and Thistles; 9, the Vine; 10, trees; 11, Manna. Within our limits it is unnecessary to dwell on the objections to this arrangement; it is evident that it would not be adopted by a naturalist, as it affords no facilities in treating of the subject, but in fact adds to the difficulties, by often separating things which are naturally allied, and which ought therefore to be treated of together. The shortest way in which we can give an idea of the principal plants treated of, is to view them with regard to their uses and geographical distribution, both as found and used, at the present day in the very countries where they are said to have been so in former times.

Thus among the cultivated grains we find Wheat and Barley, as in Egypt, the principal crops, while Cussameth is supposed to be Spelt and Dochon, Millet. The latter (Panicum miliaceum) is still called Dochun by the Arabs. Here we find no notice of Rye, a Northern Grain, nor of Rice, which was only introduced into Egypt by the Arabs. The translator, Mr. Repp, calls attention to the similarity in sound between Cuittah and the English Wheat, and this similarity is observed throughout the Teutonic and Scandinavian nations, while there is no resemblance between them and the Greek, Latin, or Slavonic names of Wheat. Among Legumes we have Lentils and Beans, and of plants used as vegetables, Cucumbers, Melons, Leeks, Garlic, Onions; while of sweet herbs or rather carminative seeds, there are Cumin, Coriander, Anise, and Dill: the two last, most likely, are only analogous to seeds still employed in the East. Fitches or Black Cumin may be the seed of a Nigella, probably N. sativa. Among the fruits we find those for which the country is still distinguished, as the Vine, the Date, the Fig, the Olive, Almond, and Carob-tree; while among shrubs and trees we have the Myrtle and Tamarisk, the Acacia probably, the Plane-tree, and wild Fig-tree or true Sycamore. Lad is probably Gum Ladanum; and Basam, translated Balm, may be the Balsam of Gilead tree, though it has also been supposed by some to be the oil of an Elæagnus. Flax afforded linen, a principal article of clothing, as in Egypt, though cotton was also known.

Besides these there were numerous articles which were avowedly obtained by commerce from distant countries. For these we must look in Persia and Arabia, or to the countries from whence the latter obtained the spices, &c. for which it was so long famous, but which modern naturalists have ascertained that country does not now produce, and could never have produced. Thus Gaibanum (Chalbaneh) may have been obtained from Persia; but Myrrh, which has been always supposed to be produced in Arabia, is no doubt principally obtained from the opposite coast of Africa, where it is brought by the Soumalees for export. Some of the traders, indeed, proceed thence direct, instead of to Arabia, to purchase this long-famed Gum Resin. Loban or Olibanum is also produced in and exported from the same coast, though another kind is also produced in India. From either, therefore, both Olibanum and Ebony (Hobnim) might have been imported.

The spices which are so frequently mentioned, are not so easily determined, because they are not always specifically named; but that the spices of the East formed articles of commerce, we have proofs in their being known to the Egyptians, and likewise to the early Greek physicians, as Hippocrates. Hence there is nothing remarkable in considering that many of those substances for which India is celebrated at the present day for their agreeable odour, or aromatic qualities, may be the very same things which were valued by ancient nations.* At all events it is undoubted that a commerce did exist, and it is not to be supposed that merchants would trade into distant countries for that which might have been obtained nearer home, or which was not possessed of remarkable properties. Therefore, if it be denied that the substances now considered to be these which formed articles of ancient commerce, it will be incumbent on those who make the denial, to find some other natural products possessed of equally remarkable properties. But these, if found, will at all events be without the confirmatory proofs of similarity of names through a long series of Greek and Arab, as well as Oriental names, and those corresponding with such as are given to certain substances in the Hebrew Bible. Thus in India Loban for Olibanum, and Abnoos for Ebony, indicate similarity that cannot be accidental. So Cassia, named Kiddah, is mentioned, Ezek. xxvii. 19, as one of the articles brought by Arab tribes to the merchants of Tyre. The same word occurs first in Exodus xxx. 24, and is in the oldest Chaldee, Syriac, and the Latin translation, rendered by Cassia. This was known to Hippocrates, and several kinds are described by Dioscorides. So one kind is even in the present day called by the Cingalese, Kasse Koronde; and Cinnamon, a name, according to Herodotus, obtained from the Phœnicians, is called Cacyn-namea in Ceylon, and by the Malays Kaimanis. The Aloe wood is probably the Agila or Eagle wood, as celebrated now as formerly. The Spikenard of the ancients has been proved to be Nardostachys Jatamansi; and Dr. Royle is of opinion that Sweet Cane is the fragrant grass of Central India, which is excelled by none in the delicacy and strength of its perfume, and which he has called Andropogon Calamus aromaticus. Almug trees and wood remain undetermined, but have been thought with some reason to be the Sandal wood also found on the Malabar coast. A strictly Indian product is Cotton, which it is curious to find mentioned by its very Sanscrit name. The terms Shesh and Buz are those usually employed and translated Byssus by the Greek Alexandrian translators, and denote Egyptian Cotton; but Carpas, in Esther i. 6., is used in the description of the hangings of the inner court of the palace of Susa. The Greeks also used Carpasos to designate a kind of cloth. It cannot be accidental that Karpasee is the Sanscrit name of the Cotton plant, while Kupas is known even in the cotton market to some as the common Indian name of Cotton with the seed. Rosenmüller, however, conceives that, as in the above passage of Esther, the word Carpas is placed between two other words signifying colours (viz. white, purple, and blue), that therefore it may probably also denote a colour, forgetting that the hangings must have been composed of some materials of which the colours are given. This very juxta-position with the identity of the name, confirms us in the opinion that Cotton is intended. Every Indian knows the universal practice of hanging up purdahs as substitutes for doors, windows, and even for walls and partitions; and also that these are formed of padded Cotton cloth, always in stripes, either white and blue, red and white, or blue and red; the former dyed with Indigo, and the latter with Morinda roots. Such are the only walls of the celebrated dewan-i-khas in the palace of Delhi, where immense curtains, padded with Cotton and formed of Cotton cloth of red and white, may be seen, hung all round and between the outer pillars of this celebrated Hall of Audience, within which are written the words signifying "If there is a heaven upon earth, it is this, it is this." For such purposes appear to have been intended the rows of pillars which mark the ruins of Persepolis, and which have puzzled so many authors and reviewers. Having already exceeded our limits, we must conclude with stating that the work of which we have treated, though brief, is full of information which in most instances, as far as it goes, is correct; but, like other similar works, requires the scientific information to be supplied by a naturalist qualified for the task.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

This is a favourable time, during dry weather, for [illegible] the various soils necessary for the future growth of Fruits, [illegible] Flowers in pots. An early provision of proper earth, and a due attention to its after management in the compost yard, is, in our opinion, less attended to than it deserves to be. The common practice of laying up several years' provision of loam, or other strong soils, in a large heap rendered impervious to moisture by its conical top, we consider injures its fertility, and, therefore, prefer a yearly supply brought in every season [illegible] prepared and used before its turfy fibre is decayed. The most important thing in its preparation is exposing it in ridges to the action of frost; for if it is of great importance to ridge up strong land in the kitchen-garden to improve its fertile qualities, it should surely be equally so for loam, which is the soil of most importance in the growth of our choicest fruits and flowers, and therefore recommend sufficient for the ensuing year to be laid in [illegible] ridges to the action of frost, and afterwards protected from the heavy rains in spring.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Continue as much as possible to avoid everything likely to cause excitement or undue torpidity to the plants, by pursuing a steady uniform treatment, neither allowing the temperature of the air, or beds, to range much higher or lower than recommended. Do not give water until the soil in the pots is dry, and then only little at a time. Admit air as often as possible; and if the temperature becomes raised by the influence of the sun, close up the houses before it begins to decline again, such being much more beneficial to the plants than fire-heat, besides the saving of fuel. Collect tree leaves for renewing the bed in the fruiting-pit, preferring Oak, Chestnut, and Beech, if they can be obtained, as they are more durable.

Vinery.—The borders whilst they are dry should be carefully forked over, and be mulched for winter. If the earliest Vines are planted outside the house, the border should have a good covering of fern or long litter; and where they are within, the border should have its surface broken up, and receive copious waterings of manure water. Continue to prune and clean, as before recommended, where the leaves have fallen, and to use precautions against damp where the late fruit remains.

Peach-house.—Give the houses free exposure, but keep them dry. Fork up and mulch the border of the early house, and prune the late trees if not already done.

Cucumbers will require constant attendance in watering, stopping, &c. Any which have filled their pots with roots may have a top-dressing of rotten dung.

Sea-kale.—Some old roots may now be potted and taken into heat, or treated in the manner recommended for Asparagus last week, which will be found much the better plan.

French Beans may be sown in damp soil, but do not water them until they vegetate.

Salading.—Sow Mustard and Cress in boxes.

Out-door Department.

In late neighbourhoods and heavy land it has been scarcely possible to take up Potatoes hitherto; it should not now be delayed; and in such places the ill-effects of late and close planting will be severely felt, the produce being unripe tubers and scanty crops. Continue in dry weather to ridge and prepare ground; aim especially at neatness and cleanliness in all operations; collect and destroy slugs during wet weather.

Asparagus.—If not winter-dressed, should be on the earliest opportunity.

Artichokes, when the ground and the plants are dry, should be landed up with soil and mulched with litter for winter.

Artichokes, Jerusalem.—Some roots should be taken up and stored in dry earth.

Cabbage.—Hoe between to loosen the surface-soil.

Cauliflowers.—Stir the soil between those under hand-glasses; and remove any with flowers formed under cover.

Celery.—Add a little soil at dry intervals.

Lettuce.—If Cabbage-Lettuce was sown, as recommended, for forcing, a bed should now be built of dung and leaves, about three feet high; after it has settled, a layer of light soil should be put into the frame, four inches thick, and about the same distance from the glass, to plant them on.

Orchard.—The branches of Fig-trees should now be protected, as recommended at p. 701; examine the fruit in the fruit-room, and wipe off any mouldiness that may appear upon the late-keeping kinds; some late-keeping Apples and Pears should be packed away in jars or boxes, between layers of pit sand, which has been previously heated hot enough to destroy any vegetable remains it might contain; continue the transplanting of fruit-trees, and the pruning and nailing of wall-trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—As many of the Orchidaceæ begin to require potting, we cannot too strongly recommend the use of Sphagnum for some kinds; those we have found to thrive in it beyond our expectations are Brassias, Stanhopeas, Cirrhæas, Gongoras, Acroperas, and others of similar habit; those with pendent flowers are placed in wire baskets and suspended, as they then show their flowers to more advantage. Continue to keep hard-wooded plants as dormant as possible.

Greenhouse.—The late humid weather has disposed many plants to grow, particularly where fires have been lighted at night, which should be avoided; prevent these untimely developments by every possible means, in many plants they had better be destroyed, but as this cannot be done in all cases, keep the house as dry and cool as possible, giving water to no plant until actually necessary, and then very sparingly.

Pits and Frames.—Continue to give all the air the weather will permit to half-hardy plants; in watering small plants do not use a pot with a rose upon it, it being impossible to water so cautiously with as without it, and many kinds will soon perish if watered over the leaves; this is not a season of bustle, therefore these precautions need not be neglected for want of time: any pits where it is intended to force Roses and other plants should have their tan-pits renewed, or what is much better in flower-forcing, tree leaves; these give out a mild uniform heat, which is particularly desirable for plants required to be forwarded very gradually.

Out-door Department.

Make every preparation against frost before it comes severe; clear away all decayed flowers and plants, and keep the walks, lawns, and borders, free from dead leaves; plant all bulbs as speedily as possible; proceed with the transplanting of shrubs and trees, and all ground improvements; do not delay, as there is usually bustle enough in spring.

Nursery.—Follow the directions given last week.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue planting, as before recommended, and the draining of all wet land intended to be planted in spring; felling, thinning, and pruning may be carried on as last month; plash deciduous hedges, &c.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

In many lawns worm-casts will be extremely numerous at this season; lime-water should therefore be regularly applied, and the lawns be kept well swept; they should also be occasionally mown while the grass continues to grow. Any alterations in the laying-out of the garden should be immediately performed. The planting of Tulips and other bulbs should be no longer delayed now the weather is fine. If it is desired to have a good bed of Tulips, they should be planted between two and three inches deep, and six or seven inches apart every way. Tulip beds are usually about four feet wide, and the bulbs are planted in seven rows, the tallest varieties being placed in the centre of the bed, which is generally slightly raised. A few pots of Mignonette, bulbs, and other plants for forcing should be brought in-doors every day or two, in order to keep up a good succession. Plants in green-

houses and windows should be frequently turned, so that all their sides may derive equal benefit from the light; if this be neglected during the short dark days, ill-shapen plants will be the consequence. The training and tying up of hard-wooded plants must now be attended to, for if neglected much of their beauty in the flowering season will be lost. Give air freely to the greenhouse at all favourable opportunities, and water moderately, except Chrysanthemums.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

The Bordered White Moth, Bupalus Piniarius, is occasionally extremely destructive to Fir plantations. The moth, which appears from May to August, has the wings about an inch and a half across, the ground colour being rusty yellow, with blackish or dark-brown edges. The caterpillar is, at first, pale yellowish-green, but it afterwards becomes darker, and has a whitish line on the back, and a yellowish-white and yellow line on each side; when full-grown it is about an inch and a quarter long. In October and November the caterpilar changes to a light, shining, brown pupa, with greenish wing-cases, and inclosed in a thin web. Birds and parasitic insects are very fond of the caterpillars, and keep them under very much. It is recommended to lay down small twigs and branches of Firs under the trees in the autumn, as the caterpillars will change to pupæ among them, and can then be readily collected. In 1833 a very considerable forest near Strasburg was much damaged by the Bordered White Moth, many of the trees being so much injured, that they died a twelve-month after. The pupæ and larvæ of all known noxious insects should now be destroyed when found in their winter quarters, as by killing one now the birth of hundreds is prevented.

State of the Weather for the Week ending November 11, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 5	30.379	30.341	50	44	47.0	S.E.	
Saturday 6	30.391	30.366	58	35	46.5	S.	
Sunday 7	30.391	30.351	53	37	45.0	W.	
Monday 8	30.333	30.306	51	39	45.0	S.W.	0.1
Tuesday 9	30.291	30.198	50	45	47.5	S.W.	
Wednesday 10	30.127	30.061	53	44	48.5	W.	
Thursday 11	29.976	29.934	55	35	45.0	W.	.40
Average	30.269	30.229	52.8	39.8	46.3		.41

Nov. 5. Hazy; overcast and fine.
6. Very heavy dew; light haze and mild; very fine; clear at night.
7. Heavy dew; light haze; very fine; foggy at night.
8. Foggy in the morning; very fine; slightly overcast.
9. Overcast and fine with brisk wind.
10. Overcast and fine.
11. Slightly overcast; very fine; heavy rain at night.
The deposition of moisture marked in the rain column on the 8th, was from heavy dews.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 20, 1841.

Nov.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 14	49.1	36.8	42.1	8	0.27 in.	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	1
Mon. 15	49.6	36.7	43.1	7	0.11	1	4	1	1	3	4	1	—
Tues. 16	49.6	35.4	42.5	6	0.41	2	3	—	1	2	4	1	1
Wed. 17	49.3	36.7	43.2	6	0.40	3	2	1	—	5	2	1	1
Thurs. 18	48.3	35.6	41.2	10	0.41	—	1	1	1	2	3	4	—
Fri. 19	47.9	35.3	41.6	8	0.32	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	1
Sat. 20	48.2	36.3	42.1	4	0.12	—	4	1	—	2	—	5	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 14th, 15th and 16th in 1830, and 17th and 18th in 1839—thermometer 57°; and the lowest on the 16th, in 1829—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending November 12th, 1841.

The continued fine weather has rendered the market somewhat brisker than it has been of late; prices are also steadily advancing. *Fruit.*—Pines of the usual kinds are plentiful. Good hothouse Grapes are tolerably abundant; the foreign kinds are generally of excellent quality. Apples have a little advanced in price; among dessert Apples we noticed a pretty sample of Court of Wick Pippin. A few Marie Louise Pears may still be obtained; Guernsey Chaumontels are fine; a few Beurré Boscs are in the market, some of the samples being named Calebasse. Medlars have made their appearance and are selling from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per punnet. *Vegetables.*—Savoys and Cabbage of different kinds are plentiful and good. White and purple Broccoli of excellent quality abound. Cauliflowers are by no means plentiful. Turnips and Carrots are generally good and abundant; the prices are a little on the advance. Jerusalem Artichokes are plentiful. Leeks and Onions abound. Salading of all kinds is of excellent quality. Truffles and Mushrooms are tolerably abundant. *Flowers.*—Little change has taken place among the plants in pots this week. The Cut-flowers included Carnations, Lucúlia gratíssima, Camellias, and several kinds of Heaths.

PRICES, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen Apples, per bushel, 3s 6d to 6s
— Dessert, 4s to 10s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 3s 6d to 12s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 7s
Berberries, per half-sieve, 3s to 3s 6d
Melons, Dutch, each, 9d to 1s
— Spanish, 1s 3d to 3s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 6s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Oranges, per doz, 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 4s to 20s
Almonds, per peck, 9s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 16s
Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 8s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 28s
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lb., 105s to 110s
Cobb Nuts, per 100 lbs., 140s to 160s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s to 20s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Turkey, 16s to 20s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 9d to 1s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 1s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 1s 3d
— Purple, 9d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s
Scarlet Beans, p. hf. sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bsh, 2s 6d to 3s 6d
Artichokes, French, per doz. 3s to 4s
— Jerusalem, pr half. sieve., 9d to 1s
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 6s
Radish, Red, p. d. hands (24 to 30 each) 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s
Onions, for pick., per hf.-sve, 2s 6d to 4s
— Green, per d. bunch., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Garlic, per lb., 2d
Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Asparagus, per bund., 3s to 7s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 1s
— Cos, 1s to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 9d to 1s 6d
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— White, pr. bund., 6d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Marjoram, p. doz. bunches, 2s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 3s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s
Tomatoes, per sieve, 4s to 5s
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Truffles, Eng., per pound, 2s 6d to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

Gloaming should have signed himself "Midnight," for his opinions will not bear even the dimmest light. His letter did not reach us till after our leading article of last week was in type. That he has obtained plants for his master by "hook or by crook," as he tells us, is, we doubt not, true, as is also his admission that he has not kept his hands from picking and stealing; for honesty seems to be a word the meaning of which is unknown to him. The only arguments to be used with such a person are those which the police magistrates usually employ; to whom and the legal part of our leader of last week we refer Mr. Gloaming.

J. M., Philadelphus, G. Fielder, upon the right of property in plants, were not received till the question was closed. Their letters do them credit.

H. K. M. must preserve her seed-pans through the winter in her greenhouse, and place them again in a hotbed in the beginning of March. It is probable that many more kinds will then come up.

Mus.—"I should long ago have acknowledged the courtesy and kindness of this correspondent for cuttings of the Panonychia argentea."—*J. Murray.*

A Subscriber may take either the hybrid Rhubarb, or the Victoria, or the Elford, for early forcing. His plant is Tropæ'olum tuberosum.

X. Y. Z.—A Vesta stove seems to be the best of all, and is that which we should take if there was no fear of its being too powerful for our greenhouse. Remember, however, that all such stoves are unsuited to gardening purposes unless there is an evaporating pan belonging to them, for the purpose of restoring to the air the moisture they destroy.

Rusticus Expectans.—By the finer sorts of Violets we suppose you mean Heartsease; if so, you ought to have propagated a quantity of them in autumn to stand the winter. Plants propagated in spring are apt to grow large and damp off during the winter. They do not require artificial heat, but must be kept as dry as possible. The Neapolitan Violet is not so apt to suffer from damp as the finer kinds of Heartsease; the former can be easily forced, the latter are impatient of much heat. We would advise you to take off and strike the points of those shoots which are damping; it is rather late, but they may still succeed. Keep them rather dry, and constantly remove any decayed leaves.

A Subscriber.—The dwarf habit of your Fuchsia will make it desirable for planting in rockwork or near the edges of flower-borders; its flowers, however, are not very distinct from some we already possess. The Anagallis does not differ from A. cærulea grandiflora, but seems to grow very strong. The Verbena was too much faded before it reached us to enable us to form an opinion of its merits.

Col. Mason's letter is sent to Mr. Hayward.

A Constant Reader.—It is a bad plan to strip branches of leaves while the latter are green and healthy. But if they are dying and come off the branches readily, there is no objection to the practice.

A Subscriber.—Moss may be prevented growing on soft sandstone by washing it with a pretty strong solution of the sulphate of copper (see p. 36).

C. G. B.'s plant is the double variety of Hibiscus mutabilis.

Ilex must, we imagine, attribute his fruit-trees never fruiting, although they flower abundantly, to the blossoms being destroyed by spring frosts. Before doing anything else, except draining the ground better, we should try the effect of a canvas screen at the time of flowering.

G. F. puts the following question:—A, a married man, engages himself to B as gardener. A does not agree to have his vegetables, but knowing it is usual for gardeners to have them, has always taken a small quantity for his own use. Should B not have known it, and now object to it, will it be considered a theft?—We think not; but it would be much better to come to an understanding with B upon the subject.

C. E. F.—We should have considered the early winter the best time for cutting two or three year old hard-wood trees; but practical men are against doing so, and prefer the spring, as will be seen at p. 564, where the subject is discussed. The practice is a good one when the young plants are bushy-headed, and a clean straight stem is wanted; but under other circumstances is better avoided. If done, care must be taken to destroy every shoot but one, as soon as the wood begins to harden.

—*?.*—Your collection of Pelargonia is so good that it is not easy to improve it. You may, however, discard those mentioned in the first column, and supply their places from the other, which contains free flowering kinds, very ornamental for the greenhouse, and to be obtained at moderate prices.

Gem	Florence
Diomede	Annette
Lord Nelson	Lady Carlisle
Elvira	Coronation
Adela	Cyrus
Gazelle	Orange Boven
Arbaces	Priory Queen
Louis XIV.	Sidonia
Duchess of Roxburgh	Garth's Victory
	Grand Duke
	Leila
	Lord Mayor

C. W. F.—Your Pansy—a primrose ground with purple upper petals—is a very good flower. The eye is bold and distinct; the general form of the flower is good; the petals are even on the edge, and the individual forms of the lower ones better than usual. The petals are rather thin, and the bloom sent is undersized.

Flora.—You had better leave your Camellia stocks as they are, particularly as you intend to work them in spring; besides, they will work conveniently with the stems at the side of the pots, and can easily be put right at the first shifting afterwards. Your wish about a paper on the general cultivation of Camellias shall be attended to.

Dodman.—The following native shrubs may be added to those you are planting in your hedge:—Bittersweet (Solanum dulcamara), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ivy, Furze, Broom, Sloe, Cherry, Willow (several species), Gueldres Rose, Wayfaring Tree (Viburnum Lantana), Spiræa salicifolia.

Amateur.—If the seedling Dahlia roots are very small, pack them in a box, filling in between the roots, and covering them with either dry mould, tan, or sand, and place them in some dry place secure from frost. If the roots are large, keep them like Potatoes, or in any place where you can exclude the frost and damp.

W. D.—Your Pears are,—No. 1, Beurré Diel; 2, Doyenné Blanc; 3 and 4, Nelis d'Hiver; 5, Bezi Vaet; 6, Doyenné Gris.

A Constant Reader.—Your plant is Fabiana imbricata. The following 12 Dahlias have proved first-rate flowers during the last season:—Spary's Admirable, purple: Catleugh's Eclipse, rose: Countess of Pembroke, peach: President of the West, crimson, Widnall's Eclipse, scarlet red: Beauty of the Prom, white, edged with purple: Wheeler's Maria, rose: Cousins' Scarlet Defiance: Widnall's Queen, lilac: Le Grand Bandin, light shaded purple: Lady Cowper, lilac rose: Euclid, shaded purple.

A Constant Subscriber.—We recommend you the following 24 Pelargoniums, which you will find first rate varieties:—Annette, Comte de Paris, Grand Duke, Lady Carlisle, Sylph, Matilda, Nymph, Orange Boven, Corona, Cyrus, Splendidum, Jewess, Alexandrina Superb, Erectum, Florence, Coronation, Sirius, Garth's Victory, Amethyst, Lord Mayor, Bridesmaid, Clarissa, Little Wonder, Duenna.

Ver.—Your Pears are,—No. 1, St. Germain; 2, Moorfowl Egg; 3, Swan's Egg. Apples:—No. 1, Beauty of Kent; 2, 3, and 5, Blenheim Pippin; 4, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 6, Court Pendu Plat; 7 and 12, Court of Wick; 8, Powell's Russet; 9, Wormsley Pippin; 10, Golden Reinette; 11 and 26, Pigeon; 12, Golden Russet; 13, Hall Door; 14, Scarlet Pearmain; 15, Newtown Pippin; 16, Margil; 20, Wyken Pippin; 21, Martin's Nonpareil; 24, Kentish Fill-basket; 25, Winter Pearmain.

Phœbe.—The form of your Pansy is good, and the eye is remarkably bold and striking: the flower is defective, in having the edges of the upper and lower petals very uneven, a fault which the side ones do not partake of, in consequence of the wet having caused the colours to run: we are not able to form an opinion as to the marking on the side petals, as the primrose ground-colour is not perceptible in them at all. The general appearance of the flower is rich and agreeable.

M. M. D.—Your Pears are,—No. 1, Marie Louise; 2, Passe Colmar; 3, Glout Morceau; 4, Old Colmar. Apples:—No. 7, London Pippin; 8, Hawthornden; 9, Margil; 11, decayed, perhaps Pigeon-apple; 12, Sops of Wine; 13, Reinette Grise; 14, Blenheim Pippin. Your soil produces very good specimens of fruit; if you now take up your old Colmar tree, and place its roots near the surface, amongst some fresh loam, the quality of the fruit will doubtless be improved. It is probable the fruit of it which you have gathered will become melting if you pack it closely in very dry straw, and place it in a temperature of 60°.

M. W. K.—One of each of the following shrubs, with Ribes sanguineum and the Holly, will most year border gay, and are very cheap:—Pyrus japonica red, Berberis aquifolium, Spiræa ariæfolia, Persian Lilac, Yellow-flowering Currant, Philadelphus coronarius, Common China Rose, Common Arbutus, Laurestinus, Sweet Bay, Broad-leaved Box. Take the following for covering the wall:—Clematis montana and viticella, Jasminum officinale, Caprifolium gratum, sempervirens, and pubescens, Cotoneaster rotundifolia. The Tree Pæony requires a rich strong soil, and not a very dry situation. Probably your soil is too light, or poor and dry, or the plant is not sufficiently strong to flower. Tree Pæonies are only damaged by late spring frosts, when the flower-buds begin to show. Give your plant a dressing of rotten dung.

Rusticus Expectans.—The following varieties of Pears are proper for planting against a boarded paling:—Beurré Diel, Glout Morceau, Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Ne Plus Meuris, Beurré Rance.

M. A. B.—The Black Prince is an excellent Grape, but less valuable than the Black Hamburgh. Your fungus is dry-rot! We fear your only remedy is to remove the parts attached, and to replace them with new timber. Try the effect of steeping it in sulphate of copper.

G. W.—The Catasetum is luridum, the Epidendrum is fragrans; the other plant is Asphódelus clavatus.

H. S. H.—Common pit sand will answer the same purpose as silver-sand, but it should be washed before being used. Road-scrapings will not do, because they bind too much.

H. E.—Rural Chemistry will be closed with one or two more papers, before the end of the year.

The abstract of communications concerning the double yellow Rose will be given next week.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The accouchement of Her Majesty and the birth of an heir apparent to the throne is not only the great event of the week, but is one which all classes of our readers and all classes of the community will hail with the most lively satisfaction. The direct transmission of the Sovereignty in the line of the House of Brunswick, and the security thereby given for the exemption of this country from the consequences of a disputed succession, are among the chief causes of congratulation to which this auspicious event will give rise in every portion of the empire. The details of this interesting intelligence will be found under our Home News, and the only addition to be made to them is the acceptable announcement, in the latest bulletins, that her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on most favourably. The joy created by this happy event is clouded however by the unfavourable tidings respecting the Queen Dowager; Her Majesty's attack has assumed a more serious character than was at first anticipated, and we regret to add that slight hopes appear to be entertained for her ultimate recovery.

We learn from France that the disarmament and reduction of the navy are proceeding with great activity, although both measures are still condemned by the Opposition journals. The Court of Peers will meet on Monday to hear the preliminary report of the Commissioners on the late attempt to assassinate the Princes: between 30 and 40 persons have been arrested in connexion with the conspiracy, but it is not expected that more than eight will be brought to trial.—The last advices from Madrid announce that tranquillity continues to prevail, and that there are no longer any fears of further disturbances. General Quiroga has been executed, and the authorities are still actively engaged in searching for the other leaders of the insurrection. The allowance to Queen Christina has been suspended by the Government until the Cortes, which are expected to re-assemble in December, have come to some resolution on the subject. The Regent has issued an important decree, suppressing all the juntas formed after the late outbreak, and at the same time arranging the question of the *fueros*, which has so long agitated the Basque provinces. Our accounts from Barcelona are contradictory; the French papers assert that the destruction of the citadel proceeds with great rapidity, that some sanguinary scenes have occurred, during which the bishop of the diocese was arrested, and that the French squadron off the port has been suddenly increased in order to be ready for any emergency. Letters from Madrid, however, state that Gen. Van Halen, who had been ordered by the Regent to proceed to that city and oppose the demolition of the citadel, had entered the town without resistance, and that tranquillity appears to be again restored. A decree has been issued by the Regent, and officially communicated to the Spanish Minister in London, declaring the whole coast of Cantabria in a state of blockade.—We learn from the German Papers, that the reported accession of Hanover and the Duchy of Oldenburg to the Customs' Union is not without foundation, and that a treaty has been concluded at Berlin for the incorporation of the Duchy of Brunswick with the same confederation.—The Swiss convent question again gives rise to some anxiety; at the recent sitting of the Diet, the number of cantons which voted for the re-establishment of the convents was an insufficient majority according to the federal compact. As there was no possibility of an accord, the indefinite adjournment of the question was proposed and carried, and it is feared that this result, which leaves the question more unsettled than before, may ultimately lead to foreign intervention.—Advices from Brus-

sels contain further particulars of the late insurrection in Belgium. The judicial investigation is proceeding with activity, but it appears that the number of persons against whom there are any serious charges is very small. The Chambers were opened on Tuesday last by the King in person, who reviewed the present state of the country in a speech of considerable length, and appeared to attach little importance to the recent outbreak.—Intelligence from the Levant announces that the Turkish Envoy has arrived at Alexandria, and delivered a letter from the Sultan to the Pacha of Egypt thanking him for his frank and loyal submission.—The arrival of a packet from New York supplies us with recent advices from the United States; they contain, however, no news of importance, except the continued assurances of peace. Mr. M'Leod had been suffered to depart quietly, and had left, it was supposed, for Canada; but in strange contrast to the late excitement, his movements appear to be unknown, and to be regarded with the utmost indifference.

Home News.

Accouchement of Her Majesty.—On Tuesday a general feeling of joy was caused among the inhabitants of the Metropolis, by the announcement that her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince. The public have for some time been looking forward to this event with some anxiety, and the general anticipation that the illustrious infant would be a Prince, and thus give to the country an heir apparent to the throne, has been happily realised. The following are such particulars relating to this auspicious event as our readers will, no doubt, be anxious to learn. Her Majesty, who had taken her accustomed walk in the Palace-garden on Monday afternoon, was taken unwell about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning; information was immediately sent to the Home-office, and instructions were given to require the attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and other great officers of state, who lost no time in repairing to the Palace. It does not appear, however, that her Majesty's accouchement was then considered to be so near at hand, but every preparation for the event had been made, and notice sent to the Duchess of Kent and the other branches of the Royal Family. The Duchess arrived at the Palace at 9, and immediately repaired to the room of her Majesty, who was at that time attended by Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and the nurse. Sir James Clark was also in attendance in the room adjoining, where the great officers of state and cabinet ministers were assembled. At 12 minutes to 11 her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince, and immediately on its birth the royal infant was carried by the nurse, Mrs Driscoll, and shown to the officers of state in the adjoining apartment, when a declaration was signed by those present as to the birth of an heir to the British Throne. The important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Tower and Park guns; and a Privy Council being shortly after held at Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels on Sunday the 14th Nov., or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same. A bulletin was soon after issued, a copy of which was sent to the Lord Mayor and affixed to the walls of the Mansion-house, stating that her Majesty and the infant Prince were as well as possible. In the course of the day, government messengers were despatched to foreign courts with the important intelligence, and, at the express desire of her Majesty, a messenger was despatched to Sudbury-hall to announce the happy event to the Queen Dowager. The bells of the Metropolitan churches rang merry peals during the day, and in the evening there was a partial illumination.—Pursuant to the order of the Privy Council, the following form of prayer has been prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury:—"O merciful Lord and heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a son. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Prince from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul: endue him, as he advances in years, with true wisdom; and make him, in due time, a blessed instrument of Thy goodness to this Church and nation, and to the whole world. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."—On Thursday the Lord and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and other City Officers, were received in state at Buckingham Palace, in accordance with ancient custom. Many of the Foreign Ambassadors were present to witness the ceremony; and after caudle had been served, the infant Prince was brought in and shown to all the visitors. Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty and the Prince are doing well. The following bulletin was issued yesterday:—"The Queen has slept perfectly well. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are going on most favourably."

The Queen Dowager.—Our readers will learn with regret that the illness of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, which we noticed in our last, continues to excite serious fears as to the result. The private accounts which have reached town, wherein reference is made to the painful, and it is feared hopeless, condition of her Majesty, speak in the highest terms of the patient and resigned manner in which her Majesty bears up against the distressing and irritating disease with which she is afflicted. The present attack, it is stated, is chiefly seated on the bronchial tubes—a visitation to which her Majesty has of late years been subject, but in a much milder form. The latest advices inform us that her Majesty's symptoms have undergone some slight alleviation. The following are the last official bulletins: "The Queen Dowager remains in a state of great feebleness, but her Majesty is suffering less from irritation and fever than during the last two days."—"The Queen Dowager has had some sleep during the night, and has coughed less."—The arrival of the messenger conveying the intelligence of the birth of the young Prince, and that the Royal mother, as well as the infant Prince, were doing well, it is stated, elicited lively demonstrations of joy in the Queen Dowager, who indicated her pleasure that a present of 100*l.* should be given to the party bringing the information. It has also been said that her Majesty was propped-up in bed, and that she then wrote with a pencil two short notes of congratulation upon the event, the one to Prince Albert, the other to the Duchess of Kent.

New Commissions.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lord Granville Somerset, W. E. Gladstone, W. B. Baring, J. M. Gaskell, and A. Pringle, Esqrs., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for conducting and inquiring into the details of the establishments of the several Departments of Customs, Excise, and Stamps and Taxes, with a view of ascertaining whether the existing establishments are more than adequate to the efficient discharge of their several duties; and whether arrangements can be safely made, consistently with the due collection of the revenue, for diminishing the expense of them, for facilitating the despatch of business, and to relieve the trade and commerce of the country from an inconvenient delay.—Preparations also have been made for the institution of another Commission, the object of which is to examine into the forms and modes of proceeding in the Courts of Equity, with a view of rendering the system less cumbrous, and the progress of a suit less tedious and expensive. It is understood that Lord Langdale, Mr. Pemberton, and Mr. Wigram, one of the new Vice-Chancellors, have undertaken to lend their services for the conduct of this investigation. Both these commissions will be carried on without any charge to the public.

Official Appointments.—Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, G.C.H., is about to proceed to China as second in command to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. Mr. Pennefather has been appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Jackson Solicitor-General for Ireland. The Lord-Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Mr. Warren, Queen's Counsel, to the Seargeantcy vacated by the promotion of Mr. Jackson. Mr. Athill, a gentleman of African descent, has been appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the Island of Antigua. The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Sir John Dodson (the Queen's Advocate) Master of the Faculties, in the room of Dr. Nicholl, who has accepted the office of Judge Advocate-General.

Church Preferment.—On Sunday, the 7th inst., the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander was consecrated Bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, and New Zealand. The Queen's license assigns Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia, as the limits within which the Bishop is to exercise jurisdiction. It is stated that the new Bishop was originally of the Jewish persuasion, but has been converted to Christianity.—The Bishop of Lichfield has appointed the Rev. R. B. Baker, A.M., of Hilderstone-Hall, and incumbent of Hilderstone, to be rural dean of the deanery of Stone, Staffordshire, in the place of the Rev. T. Batt, deceased.—The Deanery of Cork has been conferred upon the son-in-law of Chief-Justice Pennefather, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Fellow of Trinity College.

University Intelligence.—The Rev. G. Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge for the ensuing year.—The Senatus Academicus of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, has unanimously re-elected the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., to be Lord Rector of the University for the ensuing year; and at the same time Sir C. Bannerman, of Elsick, Bart.; John Garioch, Esq., of Heathcot; Robert Grant, Esq., of Tillyfour; and Thomas Abercromby Duff, Esq., of Haddo, were re-elected to be his lordship's Assessors during the same period.

Foreign.

France.—*The Disarmament.*—The journals still contain long articles on the question of disarming and on the reduction of the navy; a measure, however, which appears to give no satisfaction to the opposition prints. The discharge of seamen has commenced, and about 6000 men, forming one quarter of the effective force of the ships to be disarmed, have already been sent to their homes. The *Moniteur* announces the departure of two ships of the line from Toulon to Brest, which will complete the number of six despatched to the latter port for disarmament. Four ships of the line are also to leave Toulon about the 15th inst., for Algiers and Mostaganem or Oran, to take on board two regiments, which are to return to France after the autumnal campaign. Two of these ships will then go to Philippeville to fetch another regiment. When these three regiments shall have left, and the discharge of the soldiers of the class of 1834 has been effected, the army in Africa will have experienced a diminution of about 12,000 men, besides the sick, who are sent to France after each expedition.—Subsequent accounts inform us that a letter from Toulon, which has appeared in the Ministerial Journals, gives the answer of the Government to the accusations directed against it by the Opposition, for disarming the fleet. Government, it says, has given six months' leave, with permission to serve on board commercial vessels, to such sailors as have served between three and four years. The Ministerial letter adds, that no sailor will leave his ship till another of the class of 1840 arrives to replace him.

The Affair of Quénisset.—The Court of Peers will meet on Monday to hear the report of M. de Bastard read, on the attempt committed on the 13th Sept., against the lives of the Duke of Orleans and his two brothers. Between thirty and forty persons have been arrested in consequence of information given by the assassin, Quénisset, but it is not expected that more than eight will be placed with him on trial. Among these will be the individuals who were to have fired on the Princes with Quénisset, and, it is believed, M. Dupoty also, the editor of the *Journal du Peuple*, against whom, however, it is said, there exists no well-grounded charge. A letter written to him by one of the principal parties accused, containing these words—"Quénisset has ruined us," and then entreating M. Dupoty to take up their cause warmly in his paper, and to request the writers of the *National* to do the same, is the criminating document produced against him. The preparations at the prison of the Luxembourg were completed on Friday for the reception of the prisoners.

French Trade.—The Customs have published the report on trade and navigation during the year 1840; the progress which it marks is gradual and satisfactory. The mass of imports and exports taken together, valued at 1,126 millions of francs in 1826, is upwards of 2,000 millions of francs in 1840, thus doubling in about fifteen years. But of this increase the imports form a much greater proportion than the exports, especially in what the French call special commerce; the importation and consumption of foreign articles having increased twice as rapidly as the exportation of manufactured articles or natural produce. The most remarkable increase is that of the importation of cotton wool from America. In 1839, there were 433,000 quintals imported; and in 1840, 790,000. The imports from England have doubled in six years, and were to the amount of 110 millions of francs in 1840. Thread and coal are the principal articles which cause the increase. Of these there were only 13,000 quintals of English thread imported into France in 1835; whilst there were 61,500 in 1840. The importation of English coal, which amounted to 71,000 tons in 1835, attained 325,000 tons in 1840. The exports to the United States have diminished one-third in 1840; those to England diminished in the trifling proportion of one per cent. Commerce with Spain is yearly and progressively increasing, both in imports and exports, which is regarded as one proof of the prosperity of the Peninsula. With Belgium, however, it is stationary; while with Germany it has diminished rather than increased. The exportation of silk goods is stationary; that of wines is also stationary; that of woollens and cottons is on the increase; in five years the exportation of the former has increased sixty per cent., and of the latter seventy-four per cent. The exportation of refined sugar, however, has decreased, as well as that of watches, clocks, and jewellery.

The Capital.—The journals inform us that several police visits have been paid in certain parts of the capital, to take into custody persons implicated in the late Belgian conspiracy, but that the search has been unsuccessful. Considerable sensation has been created in the political circles, by the sudden departure of Count de Pahlen, the Russian Ambassador. Some journals assert that the Count had demanded permission from his Court to retire. Others pretend that the Emperor Nicholas wished to hear a description of the French Ministry from Count Pahlen himself. But it appears to be the most general opinion that the real cause of his departure is the continued dislike of the Czar to the dynasty of July. As Count Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, will not be in Paris this winter, it would have fallen to the lot of Count Pahlen to have spoken the customary address to the King from the Diplomatic Corps on New Year's-day, the responsibility of which compliment the Emperor, it is said, was resolved should not fall on his Ambassador.—M. Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, has received from his Government a sum of 150,000*f.* (6,000*l.*), to pay a portion of the arrears due to the officers and soldiers of the French Auxiliary Legion. It is stated that the Ex-Queen Christina is seriously indisposed at her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles.—A report is current, says the *Moniteur Parisien*, that a house of the first rank in the linen and calico trade has stopped payment for several millions of francs. A great number of workmen were employed by it.—The *National* states that a dinner of National Guards, to the number of a hundred, took place on Monday, in honour of the re-election of Capt. Lesseré, who was suspended from his rank by Royal ordonnance, some time ago, for a political demonstration.—The *Moniteur* announces that Mr. Lytton Bulwer, Minister Plenipotentiary of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, presented to the King, in a private audience granted to him at St. Cloud, on Monday, the letters of recall of his Excellency Earl Granville.

Algeria.—The *Moniteur* contains a royal ordonnance,

promulgating in Algeria the laws of the mother country, respecting registry and office fees, mortgage duties, &c., which are fixed at only one half of the amount required in France.

Spain.—Our latest intelligence from Madrid announces that all continues quiet in that capital, and that there are no longer any fears of disturbances. Several military promotions had taken place, and the police continued active in searching after those implicated in the late insurrection, who were supposed to be still concealed in the capital. Gen. Concha was expected to be taken, as also Gen. Rezuela. The Regent has confirmed the sentence of death on Gen. Quiroga-y-Frias, noticed in our last. The Fiscal in the Court-Martial on the officers of the Princessa Regiment has called for the punishment of death on the Lieut-Col. and two Commandants, and ten and eight-years' degradation of the Lieutenants and sub-Lieutenants. The arrest of Don Louis de Garcia Gatierrez, the steward of the Countess del Montijo, which has taken place since our last, was considered important, as it was expected to throw light on the late insurrection. Private letters mention that a treaty of commerce with this country was nearly concluded, and that the re-assembling of the Cortes was fixed for December. The same accounts add that the British Ambassador had delivered to Queen Isabella an autograph letter of Queen Victoria, congratulating her Majesty on her escape from the violence of her enemies. It was expected that the allowance to Queen Christina would be stopped by Government until the Cortes have come to some resolution on the subject. The intelligence received in Madrid from Andalusia was satisfactory. Nothing positive was yet known respecting the return of the Regent. On the 3rd inst. he arrived at St. Sebastian, from Vittoria, where he was enthusiastically received, and after assisting on the following day at the fête prepared for him by the Ayuntamiento, he set out in the afternoon for Tolosa and Pampeluna. Gen. Lorenzo was at Vittoria, with the second corps of the army under his orders; the Capt.-Gen. Rodil had established his head-quarters at Pampeluna, while Gen. Zurbano remained at Bilbao. A special cross is awarded to the soldiers and patriots of Pampeluna who refused to join O'Donnell's movements; and the National Guards of Bilbao and Vittoria are dissolved for having participated in the insurrection. The Regent has issued an important decree suppressing all the Juntas formed after the late outbreak; at the same time it arranges the long-disputed question of the *fueros*. By it he orders that those provinces shall be henceforward governed by the same laws which apply to the rest of the kingdom, with one important, and one or two trifling exceptions: the important one being that "the quota of men for the military service to be furnished by the Basque provinces shall be raised according to the mode hitherto practised in that respect." Our accounts from Barcelona inform us that the demolition of the citadel, which commanded the city, was proceeding rapidly; and the Junta of Vigilance, desirous to complete the operation with all possible speed, decreed, on the 28th, that one-half of the journeymen masons engaged in private undertakings should repair forthwith to the citadel and assist in razing its ramparts. The French papers report that some sanguinary scenes have occurred in that city during these proceedings; that the Junta had adopted very arbitrary measures; and that the bishop of the diocese had been arrested. It is also added that a collision had taken place between the authorities of the town and the commanders of the French ships of war lying off that port; that the French officers had resisted the right of search claimed by the Barcelona municipality; and that the latter had armed the batteries against the French ships, consisting, it is said, of two brigs and a steamer. It is also asserted, on the same authority, that two Frenchmen had been assassinated in the town; but this appears to require confirmation. It is, however, certain that two additional men of war have been directed by the French Government to join the squadron off this port in all haste from the nearest naval depôt of France, to be ready, it is said, for any emergency. We have since learned that Gen. Van Halen, who had been instructed by the Regent to proceed to Barcelona and oppose the demolition of the citadel, had entered the town without any resistance, though serious fears were entertained that the Junta would refuse the entrance of his troops, and that the National Guards would support them in their opposition. It is now said that the Junta had no intention of demolishing the outer works of the citadel, but merely that wall, or certain portions of it, which faced the town and the public promenade. The tranquillity of the city appears to be again restored, and great preparations were making to receive the Regent, who was shortly expected there, taking Valencia on his return to Madrid. —Subsequent intelligence has been received announcing that the Regent left St. Sebastian on the 4th for Pampeluna, where as well as at Bilbao the authorities were adopting active proceedings against all persons supposed to be implicated in the late insurrection. The accounts from Madrid inform us that Brigadier Gen. Quiroga-y-Frias was shot on the 3d inst. The *Gazette* of the same day contains a decree of the Regent suppressing the payment of the marriage pension of Maria Christina, as the widow of Ferdinand VII., until some fresh legislative enactment shall be passed by the Cortes on the subject. The amount of this pension was 30,000*l*. The same *Gazette* also contains a decree for substituting provincial for the foral deputations of the Basque Provinces, and removing the custom-houses to the frontier. A decree of the Regent, dated Vittoria the 27th ult., orders that all absent civil and military functionaries who participated in the late revolt, or countenanced it, either directly or indirectly, shall forfeit their offices, emoluments, honours, and decorations, and be liable moreover to prosecution for the offences they may have committed.—The Regent was to have arrived on the 5th inst. at Pampeluna, and to proceed thence to Saragossa. Should Gen. Van Halen not have succeeded in restoring order at Barcelona, the Regent would repair in person from Saragossa to that city at the head of 20 battalions and 2,000 cavalry, the Government being determined on putting down the juntas and repressing sedition. The reports in circulation respecting insults supposed to have been offered to French citizens, and an alleged misunderstanding between the Government and the French Embassy, are stated in Madrid letters to be devoid of foundation. It was believed that Gen. Concha, the leader in the revolt of the 7th ult., had succeeded in escaping to Portugal.

Portugal.—We have received Lisbon news to the 1st inst. The suppression of the insurrection in Spain was known in that capital, and appeared to be generally considered a matter of congratulation. It was hoped that the mission of Marshal Saldanha would have the effect of bringing about a good understanding between the governments of both countries. The tax of 10 per cent. on the home dividends had passed by a majority of 23 to 12. The Senate was discussing a bill for making temporary provision for the parochial clergy. In the Deputies, a measure for imposing a tax on half-pay, pensions, &c., had been much reduced by Government, in compliance with the general wish, and was still under discussion. It was expected that a new budget would be submitted, in consequence of the many important measures and alterations made since the last was brought in; and that a vote of credit for raising money on the revenues due would be asked by Senhor Avila.—It is affirmed that there is no truth in a statement which it seems had been made by the Spanish papers, that a treaty had been concluded between this country and Portugal, by which the duties on the descriptions of English goods wont to be smuggled into Spain had been greatly diminished. The treaty, it is said, had not been concluded, nor did it contain any stipulations of the kind.—Gen. Narvaez was at Gibraltar, and was said to intend proceeding to Paris, by way of Marseilles.

Germany.—The journals contain no intelligence of any interest. The Duke of Bordeaux arrived at Vienna on the 26th ult., but was too much fatigued by the journey to be able to leave his apartments during the two following days. His recovery it is said is far from complete, and his foot much too weak to allow of his taking continued exercise. The young Prince having sent an apology for his inability to wait upon the Emperor, his Majesty honoured him with a visit. The Duke intended to proceed to Göritz as soon as his medical advisers considered him sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey.—Private letters inform us that the Rev. Joseph Chmel has published the second volume of a catalogue and extracts of the manuscripts of the Imperial Library at Vienna. They relate mostly to history, especially Austrian history. Amongst them are the results of mining operations in the Tyrol from 1470 to 1535; also some rare sporting intelligence of the same period, as, for instance, a description of the fishing waters in the Tyrol; interesting sporting diaries from Duke George of Saxony, addressed to the Emperor Mathiar; and a description of the pleasure-grounds of Maximilian II.—Accounts from Berlin inform us that the King was to leave that capital on the 6th inst., whither he is to return on the 15th. It was reported that the Duke and Duchess of Orleans were about to travel into Germany. Private letters of the 3rd inst. inform us that the Evangelical Synod which meets at Berlin from time to time, is closely connected with the ecclesiastical commission sent to this country with a view to the improvement of religion in Prussia, on the model of the English Episcopal Church in respect to the Roman Catholic Church. The foundation of a Protestant bishopric in Jerusalem, in which the King takes much interest, appears to excite much sensation in Berlin, as it is considered as a mark of the religious spirit of the King, who, it is said, has at heart the welfare of the church, but in a liberal spirit leaves every one to follow his own religion. In proof of this it is stated that there are about his Majesty men of every shade of Protestantism, while Col. Radordstz, a strict Catholic, and Count Sedmetzki, formerly Prime Bishop of Breslau, are among the persons honoured with his confidence. It is stated that both Hanover and the Duchy of Oldenburgh have at length joined the Customs' Union; and it appears from the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst., that from the 1st Jan. the Duchy of Brunswick will be incorporated with the same Confederation, a treaty to that effect having been concluded at Berlin.—The financial affairs of Bavaria are represented as being in a bad state. The Minister of Finance had declared that he could not guarantee the arrangement proposed by the house of Erich and Ruedaerfer to their creditors. The hesitation of the same minister to place the railroads under the direction of Government had caused another misfortune by the failure of M. de Mayer, director of the railroad from Munich to Augsburg. One of the last undertakings of this person, who has fled from Munich, adds the *Gazette*, was the completion of the splendid Hotel de Bavière, in that capital, which was opened on the 15th ult.—An account from Berlin, of the 30th Oct., communicated by the *Suabian Mercury*, says that the second part of the poems of the well-known Hoffmann Fellermaier had been prohibited, on account of the dangerous tendency of some of them. At the same time legal proceedings had been commenced against the poet, and it was thought not unlikely that he would be deprived of the office of professor, as was the case of M. Bauer, professor at Bonn. The latter was suspended from his office on account of the work on the Gospel, and the question was submitted to all the faculties of theology in Prussia, whether clergymen of such principles as Bauer should be tolerated in a Prussian University.—The *Frankfort Gazette*, under date Halle, the 3d inst., states that on the day of the celebration of the anniversary of the Protestant Reformation two great grandsons of Luther assisted at the ceremony. A flag used by Gustavus Adolphus figured on this occasion.

Switzerland.—At a sitting of the Diet on the 3rd inst., ten and a half cantons voted for the re-establishment of all the convents suppressed in the canton of Argau; but although this was a majority, it appears that it was insufficient according to the terms of the Federal compact; and the third Diet was, consequently, convoked to settle this long-pending affair, but was not more fortunate than its predecessors. In its sitting of the 4th inst. the deputy of Zurich proposed the indefinite adjournment of the question,—there being no possibility of an accord; and thirteen states voted for the motion. The president consequently declared the Diet to be adjourned *sine die*. Thus this dispute appears to remain in a worse situation than it did before, as the Diet has not consented to satisfy the complaints of the Papal and Austrian Governments; and the danger of intervention becomes imminent, if the language used by M. de Bombelles, the Austrian ambassador, in his official communications with the Vorort be not empty threats. The Pope, it seems, in this question claims a spiritual right of intervention as head of the Roman Catholic Church; and Austria protests against the act of the canton of Argau in suppressing the convents, on account of the rights of the House of Hapsburgh founder of some of these convents, which, in fact, held in their possession the archives of the reigning family in Austria. A more direct interest of the latter country will, it is thought, be found in the fear that she entertains of Swiss revolutionary designs extending beyond their cantons, and upon this ground, it is stated, it is that the Prussian and French Cabinets have given their diplomatic support to the Austrian Ambassador.

Holland.—Intelligence from the Hague of the 4th inst. informs us of the official promulgation of the 6th and 7th chapters of the budget of 1842 and 1843, by which the expenses of the Department of the Affairs of the Reformed Church are fixed at 2,432,141 florins for each of the two years, and those of the Roman Catholic Church at 520,000 florins.—A circular addressed by the Minister of War to the Governors of the provinces, the object of which is to call into actual force the militiamen of the autumn levies, had caused some sensation in the capital. The uneasiness, however, proved to be unfounded, as it seems the measure is merely to raise the force of the corps of Infantry, as decided by the late organisation, to its minimum, below which it has fallen, in consequence of the unlimited furloughs lately granted.—On the 25th ult. there was cast in the Atlas Foundry of Messrs. Dixon and Co., at Amsterdam, the main piece of the iron swing-bridge, which is to be thrown over the Spaarre, to allow of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam railroad traversing that river. The casting was perfectly successful; and it forms, it is said, the largest piece of iron ever made in this way in a single mould. The length is 78 feet 8 inches, and the weight nearly 14 tons. The melting of the metal began at nine in the morning, and the furnace was tapped at three in the afternoon.

Belgium.—The Brussels papers contain nothing new on the subject of the recent conspiracy, noticed in our last. Several additional arrests had taken place, and M. Delcourt, the examining judge, has been appointed to investigate the charges against the persons arrested. The investigation was proceeding with all possible diligence; but it is believed that among the persons arrested there are only 8 or 10 at most against whom there are any serious charges. It appears that the public generally has expressed great surprise at the facility with which the conspirators succeeded in introducing two field-pieces into the city. They were not mounted, it seems, but all that was necessary for mounting them was in separate cases. The two bales containing the cannon were brought in a waggon; and it appears positive that the whole came from Antwerp. How and where the conspirators obtained these pieces, of whom they purchased them, how they arrived at Antwerp, and how, on their arrival here, the parties contrived to conceal them from the officers of the Octroi, does not appear to be known. The civic guard of the capital was to be reviewed by his Majesty on Tuesday, on which day the Chambers were opened by his Majesty in person.—On the 26th ult, says a Brussels paper, six young Englishmen, who had abjured the Protestant creed, and embraced Catholicism, were baptised in the church of St. Anne, at Bruges.—The section of the new railway from Tubise to Soignies was opened on Sunday.

Italy.—The Pope, it is said, declines to sanction the recent election of a bishop for the diocese of Breslau, in Prussia, on the ground that the Government had exercised too great an influence over the election. His Holiness, it appears, has hinted that a fresh election must take place, and must be conducted in a more canonical manner.—Letters from Palermo, dated the 17th ult., mention the arrival of their Sicilian Majesties in that city on the preceding evening, after a tour through the island, during which they had visited Syracuse, Catania, and Girgenti. Their Majesties were expected to make a prolonged stay at Palermo; and it was even said that the Queen would remain there till after her confinement. The vintage in Sicily was ended, and had turned out less productive than had been expected, but the quality of the wine was excellent. The olive harvest had commenced, and the weather being favourable, a productive season was anticipated. The late disturbances at Aquila are represented as of a more serious character than the Government is disposed to admit. The conspiracy had many ramifications in

Sicily; and several persons of distinction have deemed it prudent to secure their safety by flight. The directing committees of the insurgents are stated to have held their sittings at Marseilles and Barcelona. The last accounts from Naples state that 80 individuals had already been arrested.

Russia.—We learn from St. Petersburg that the failure of the corn crops having occasioned a considerable rise in the price of bread in various parts of Russia, the Emperor prescribed, throughout the empire, the cultivation of potatoes. The peasantry, however, could not be prevailed upon to comply with this injunction, and Government has been obliged to resort to measures of coercion in order to conquer their obstinacy. The following is an extract of the imperial ukase issued on the occasion:—"In case of disobedience on the part of the peasants of the Crown, or of private individuals, to our wishes respecting the cultivation of potatoes, the delinquents shall be employed in the military service, and those who should be unable to carry arms shall be sentenced to labour, during an indefinite period, on the fortifications of Bobruisk."

Greece.—Advices from Athens of the 20th ult. inform us that his Majesty was pursuing a course calculated to increase his unpopularity, and that he had openly expressed his satisfaction at his late victory over England in the dismissal of his Minister, Mavrocordato, and the substitution in his stead of Christides. The people, however, evinced their gratitude to their distinguished countryman Mavrocordato, and their dissatisfaction at the manner in which he had been treated, by opening a subscription for the necessary funds for erecting a house to be presented to him. The King immediately resolved on causing the subscribers to be prosecuted, but suddenly suspended the proceeding lest it should open the door for the Turkish Minister to prosecute all who had subscribed to the fund in aid of the late insurrection in Candia and elsewhere, and to which the King had been one of the most considerable contributors. His Majesty had also invited to dinner at the palace the Minark Tzinos, though he was then actually on his trial for various misdemeanours committed on Greeks, Turks, and English, and for which, being convicted, he was subsequently sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment. It was reported that the Turkish Government had prohibited the entry of Greek newspapers into the dominions of the Sultan.

Turkey.—Private letters from Constantinople of the 16th ult. inform us that the new British Minister, Mr. Bankhead, had been presented to the Sultan, and met with a gracious reception. On the evening of the 16th, the Ramazan commenced, during the continuance of which, throughout the remainder of the month, no business would be transacted at the Porte. M. de Pontois, the French Ambassador, was expected to leave by the next packet for Marseilles; when the only Ambassador or Minister left in Constantinople who has had any share in the diplomatic transactions of the last few eventful years would be Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio, who was also to leave in the spring. A serious accident had happened to Moussa Pacha, Minister of Finance, who while taking a drive in a chariot he had received from Vienna, was, in consequence of the horses running away, thrown out, and the wheels having passed over him, both his legs and one of his arms were severely fractured. Gen. Jochmus, or Jochmus Pacha, as he is now styled, had received a diamond-hilted sword from the Sultan, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him in Syria. Tahir Pacha's squadron entered the Bosphorus on the 15th ult. Accounts had been received of the re-appearance, to a serious extent, of pirates in the Archipelago.

Egypt.—Our intelligence from Alexandria is not of much interest; the Nile has been four inches higher this year than it was last, but owing to embankments which had been erected all along the course of the river, it has not done so much damage as had been anticipated. It is generally expected that the crops this year will be very abundant, especially that of cotton. It appears, however, that not much more than one-fourth of the arable land in the country is under cultivation, in consequence, it is said, of the defective system of Government, and the want of population; and yet even in its present state, it is calculated that on an average the quantity annually exported is between 500,000 and 600,000 ardebs (313,000 to 380,000 imperial quarters) of wheat, and 200,000 to 300,000 ardebs (130,000 to 200,000 imperial quarters) of barley. Private letters of the 21st ult. state that nothing had transpired as to the ultimate arrangements between the East India Company and Mehemet Ali, relative to the transit of merchandise through Egypt, although, as announced in a previous Number of this Paper, the Pacha has yielded to the principle of the measure on payment of a certain duty. The Sultan's Secretary, who had been well received by the Pacha, embarked on the 20th ult. to return to Constantinople, having accomplished his mission, it is said, to the mutual satisfaction of the Sultan and his vassal. The Pacha was preparing for his tour in Upper Egypt. Letters from Cairo of the 15th ult. announce that Said and Samy Pachas arrived there on the 10th, as well as the Envoy of the Porte, Tesfik Pacha. The Pacha gave them a solemn reception at the citadel, and the Envoy presented a sabre of honour to the Pacha with a superb order in brilliants. The Ottoman Envoy delivered at the same interview a letter from the Sultan thanking Mehemet Ali for his frank and loyal submission. M. Haman, a Frenchman, had given Clot Bey a beating, for which he had been sentenced to 40 days' imprisonment and a fine of about 5*l*. Ibrahim Pacha was in Lower Egypt repairing the damages caused by the Nile.

United States.—By the packet-ship *England*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have received New York papers to the 20th ult. being three days later than the last arrival. They, however, contain no news of importance or general interest, if we except the continued assurances of peace. Mr. M'Leod had been suffered to go his way, no one knew whither; at least such is the only conclusion drawn from the contradictory accounts circulated. It appears probable, however, that he had gone into Canada by way of Boston.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—This being the day to which the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom stood prorogued, both Houses met *pro forma*. Shortly after two o'clock, the Lords Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Wharncliffe, took their seats near the throne, when Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the Commons, to hear her Majesty's commission read for the further prorogation of Parliament. In a few minutes Mr. Ley and the other principal clerks and officers of the House, who represented the Commons, appeared at the bar. Her Majesty's commission for further proroguing Parliament until Tuesday, the 21st Dec. having been read, the Lord Chancellor, in the usual form and words, declared that the present Parliament stood prorogued until Tuesday, the 21st Dec. next, then and here to be holden. The words "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs," were not used. The Royal Commission for further proroguing Parliament this day, it will be remembered, was signed by her Majesty at the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 21st Oct. There was not a single member of either House present, except the Lords Commissioners.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money closed at 89 to 89⅛, and for the Account at 89⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock 164 to 165; India Stock, 245½ to 246½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 88⅛; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 99¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Lord Mayor's Day.—The preparations made to celebrate the accession of Alderman Pirie to the Civic chair, on Tuesday, were on an unusually extensive scale; and their effect was much increased by the fine weather, and by the auspicious announcement, at an early part of the day, of the safe accouchement of her Majesty. The multitudes collected in the streets to witness the exhibition were greater than have been seen in the City since the visit of the Queen to the Guildhall. The procession, which was much of the same character as usual on these occasions, moved from Guildhall at 12 o'clock, and passed through Cheapside, Cornhill, Gracechurch-street, and King William-street, to London-bridge; thence by water to Westminster; and returned from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge, passing through New Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Cheapside, to Guildhall. At the Obelisk in Bridge-street, the procession, on its return, was joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the usual Civic banquet which took place in the evening at Guildhall. The decorations and other accessories of the feast were on a scale of great magnificence; but the only novel feature of the scene consisted of a gallery erected at the lower end of the hall for the accommodation of the band of the 72d Highlanders, whose performances contributed greatly to the interest of the occasion. Immediately under a stack of armour placed over the Lord Mayor's chair was a scroll containing the words "God bless the Queen," while along the front of the gallery at the lower end of the hall was emblazoned "God bless the Prince of Wales," with the Prince of Wales's plume at either extremity. After the removal of the cloth her Majesty's health was proposed, and drunk with great enthusiasm, after which the Lord Mayor gave "The infant Prince, the heir apparent to the British Throne," which was welcomed with enthusiastic cheering. After the usual toasts had been given to the Army and Navy; and also to the Foreign Ministers, for which the French Ambassador returned thanks; the Lord Mayor proposed the health of Sir R. Peel and her Majesty's Ministers. Sir R. Peel returned thanks, and said that he begged, in the first place, in behalf of her Majesty's Government, to express their cordial satisfaction at being allowed to join with their fellow-subjects in that ancient hall in expressing their feelings of exultation at the auspicious event, which would make that day memorable in the annals of the empire; which would increase the domestic happiness of her Majesty by presenting her people with an heir apparent to the British Throne, and which must fill with joy the universal people of this great country. He rejoiced that they had the opportunity of manifesting these feelings of loyalty in the presence of distinguished orators, the representatives of powerful and friendly states, and that they had an opportunity of witnessing that, whatever might be the political differences that divided them—whatever might be the provocations of party—provocations inseparable from the working of a free and popular government, still they were united as one man in the sentiment of attachment to the monarchy of these realms, and in one feeling of devotion to the person of their sovereign. They would, he was sure, look forward with hope and joy to the succession, in the fulness of time, to the throne of the Prince born that day, and who, they confidently trusted, formed by the tender care, and instructed by the example of his illustrious parents, would at some future, but as they hoped most distant day, prove himself worthy of the high destiny to which it has pleased Providence to call him—worthy of filling the throne of this imperial, this united kingdom, and of protecting and defending the liberties and happiness of a free and generous people. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded, on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers, to return thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received, and expressed how sensible the Government were of the importance to them of the favourable opinion of the City of London; how anxious they were to testify on every occasion their respect for the authorities of the City, and their earnest desire to co-operate with them in promoting the public tranquillity, and in defending the liberties and welfare of the inhabitants of this city. Sir R. Peel concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, in whom he said he had every confidence, from his high character, his indefatigable industry, and his known integrity, that he would amply fulfil, in the discharge of his high office, their highest expectations.—The Lord Mayor returned thanks in a brief speech. He was most grateful for the high compliment which had been paid him by so distinguished an individual, and, above all, for the manner in which it had been received by those present. He would endeavour to do his duty fearlessly and honestly, and if on the following anniversary they considered him entitled to the meed of their approbation, it was all he sought for—all that he desired. After the usual routine of toasts had been disposed of, the principal guests left. It may be mentioned that the accouchement of her Majesty, and the birth of a Prince, occurring on this day, only a few hours after Mr. Alderman Pirie had been sworn into office, that gentleman becomes in consequence entitled to a baronetcy. It appears, however, to be generally supposed that that honour will be conferred both on the present Lord Mayor and on his predecessor Mr. Alderman Johnson.

The late Fire in the Tower.—The investigation instituted at the Ordnance Department into the causes of the late fire is still proceeding, but from the secrecy with which it is conducted, nothing positive is yet known on the subject: it is stated, however, that as the particulars connected with the unfortunate event become more developed, they disclose in a striking manner not merely the imminent danger in which the whole of this ancient fortress was placed, but its almost miraculous escape from entire destruction. In the mean time several engineers and workmen have been busily engaged in removing the mass of rubbish from the central ruin, and conveying the least damaged portions of the arms to the Ordnance stores,—every article of value being found in a very mutilated state. On Monday evening the Superintendant of the Fire Brigade examined the ruins, and found fire still remaining in some parts, but not of sufficient importance to require any longer the presence of the brigade engines, which were then consequently removed for the first time since the fire. A regimental order had been received by the acting commanding officer from Lord Hill, in consequence of a communication from the Duke of Wellington, expressing the Commander-in-Chief's high approbation of the conduct of the soldiers during the fire; in consequence of which a free pardon has been granted to all the men in the garrison undergoing punishment. A communication was also received from Sir James Graham, announcing her Majesty's approval of all that had been done on the occasion. It appears that charges had been brought against the soldiers of having forcibly obtained spirituous liquors from the residents of the Tower on the night of the fire, and of having otherwise misconducted themselves. An inquiry, however, has been gone into by the military authorities, and from the evidence adduced the charges are proved to be wholly without foundation. On Monday the decision of a Court of Inquiry was made known, which had been appointed to investigate the complaint of a reporter of the *Sunday Times*, against one of the soldiers, who, while on duty at the outer gate on the night of the fire, had struck him on the head with the butt-end of his musket for attempting to force his way into the Tower. Col. Aitchison, in behalf of the Court, read over the evidence, in the presence of the reporter, the Serjeant and soldier who were on duty on the night in question, and also the decision of the Court; which was, that it had been proved the soldier had struck the reporter, but that when he did so he was acting under the orders of the Serjeant, who had been instructed to let no one enter the Tower except on business; and that, under the circumstances, neither the Serjeant nor soldier exceeded his duty.

Fraudulent Issue of Exchequer Bills.—Nothing of importance has transpired with respect to this affair since our last. The circumstances brought to light by the examination of Messrs. Smith and Rapallo, at Bow-street and the Mansion House, referred to in our last Number, are regarded as proving very completely that the whole of the Exchequer-bills, issued by the former without authority, are forgeries. Mr. Smith, in his admissions, expressly states that he gave out the printed forms for the purpose of being filled up by another hand; and this fact is regarded as very alarming by the holders of these bills, inasmuch as it appears doubtful, as far as they are concerned, whether the bills would afford a chance of action against the Government, never having been regularly issued across the counter, but only acquiring the power of circulation in the hands of the party out of doors, who might have added the signature. Of the forged bills, it is said, that two further sums, of 20,000*l*. each, have been discovered among the securities of two London banking firms, one in the west end of the town, the other in the City; these additions increasing the frauds detected to the gross amount of 270,000*l*. The committee of the Stock Exchange have continued their inquiries from day to day into the circumstances of the fraud, and the transactions of those members of the house who are understood to be directly or indirectly implicated in it. One individual more particularly, whose name is not mentioned, has been examined at some length, being suspected of having participated in the late criminal transactions, and having been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Rapallo. It does not appear, however, that any facts have come to light immediately implicating him with the forgeries. It is also stated that a jobber of the Paris Bourse has just disappeared, and that he is strongly suspected of having been concerned in this affair; a sup-

position which is somewhat confirmed by the fact, that Mr. Rapallo carried on an active intercourse with the French capital, and it is assumed, as probable, that the suspected jobber may have absconded to avoid the consequences of the late disclosures, as there appears to be little doubt that the frequenters of the Bourse must be more or less affected by them. In the mean time, the inquiry is still proceeding at the Treasury; public confidence in these securities has again, in some measure, been restored, the suspension of the quotation of the price of Exchequer bills on the Stock Exchange having ceased, and these securities being again regularly dealt in, and quoted officially as heretofore.

The late Strike of the Masons.—A meeting has been held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern to support the masons in the recent strike against Messrs. Grissell and Peto. After the business of the meeting had been opened, a person named Cain moved a resolution, "that in the opinion of the meeting the masons now on strike in London and Woolwich merit the gratitude and support of the whole of the trades, not only of London, but of the British empire, for having so manfully taken a stand against cruel and relentless inhumanity; and this meeting further pledges itself, both individually and collectively, to use every possible exertion to render that support to them." The resolution was seconded by a Mr. Walton, who stated that the motive of the masons was misunderstood. They did not strike for an increase of wages, but in consequence of the tyranny exercised by Mr. Allen, the foreman, who wished to prevent them from paying the last rites to their deceased relatives, and absolutely locked up the pump from men who were known to be teetotallers for the purpose of compelling them to deal with favoured houses. Complaints on this score were made to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, who only answered that they would not degrade themselves by inquiring into them. This being the case, he hoped the working men of the country would form themselves into one strong phalanx, as it was clear that the upper classes took no interest in their welfare, and they had, therefore, no resource but in union amongst themselves. Resolutions were then proposed condemnatory of the conduct of those individuals who had been "so unmanly and unprincipled" as to supply the place of the masons who had left the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto. Mr. Wakley, M.P., then addressed the meeting at some length, and said that he had attended the meeting in order to learn really and truly what was the case between the masons and their employers. He had had some experience of what was the feeling of Parliament towards the working classes. Six years ago he brought forward his first resolution for the recal of the persecuted Dorchester labourers, and he believed after much perseverance he had convinced every honest man that they were a most ill-used body, though the press had designated them as murderers and incendiaries. He had been led to believe that this strike was founded on some dispute with regard to wages, but he was happy to see that it was not so, but that it was founded on highly moral grounds—on the highest and noblest grounds, in fact, on which a strike had ever taken place. To meet all the calumnies of their enemies a little patience was necessary, and a great deal of union. If their grievances had been proved to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and they still refused to dismiss their foreman, to look for redress from such employers was useless; the only thing that could help them was public sympathy and public support, and he, for one, was willing to contribute his mite. A collection was then made at the doors, when a considerable sum of money, it is said, was raised. Mr. Allen the foreman, against whom the above complaints were made, has since published a letter in the morning papers, containing a most distinct denial of all the charges brought against him, and stating further that these charges were not brought till *after* the strike, and then not to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, but to Lord Lincoln; that, though indirect, they were not neglected by these gentlemen, but, being made the subject of immediate and searching inquiry, were ascertained to be groundless.—On Wednesday another meeting was held, for the purpose of receiving from the secretary the statement of the accounts since the commencement of the strike, to receive the reports from trades' unions, to adopt resolutions relative to the proceedings of the masons, and to answer the replies of Mr. Allen, lately put forth. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the secretary read the balance-sheet of the Society of Masons, which was preceded by a short account of the proceedings since the commencement of their strike. The accounts were:—Receipts, 1,147*l.* 3*s.* 0½*d.*; and the expenditure 1,098*l.*, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of 49*l.* Amongst the contributors were the names of Mr. Wakley, M.P., 10*l.*; and Capt. Ackerley, M.P., 10*l.*; the announcement of which was received with cheers. The adoption of the report was moved and carried. The several delegates present then made their reports, specifying the sums forwarded by the different trades, and conveying their assurances that they were prepared to support the masons in their strike to the last. The chairman said that the masons received 12*s.* a week each; and that if funds came in, they should raise it to 15*s.* A person present then rose to answer the statement put forth by Mr. Allen, noticed above. Most of them, he said, were aware that since their last meeting, the charges made against Mr. Allen had been denied by him. Finding this, the committee immediately wrote a challenge to him, calling on him to come forward and submit the case to arbitration; and that challenge had been met by an answer from Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and Mr. Allen, merely giving the charges a flat denial, but shrinking from any attempt to prove their denial. A resolution was then passed, that, in the opinion of the meeting, Messrs. Grissell and Peto refusing to submit their foreman, Mr. Allen, to public arbitration, proves that the statements of the masons are true. Mr. Wakley afterwards addressed the meeting at some length, on the same topics as at the previous meeting; and a resolution was passed, that another meeting be held on Wednesday next.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The Committee on the Metropolitan Improvements have recommended that several houses in Millbank-street, in a line with Abingdon-street, should be taken down, to make a more commodious approach to the Houses of Parliament. The front of the Penitentiary is to be enclosed with iron railing, and planted with ornamental shrubs. Mr. Cubitt, it is said, has taken the land extending from Alderman Johnson's stone-wharf to the gas-works, which is Crown property, for the purpose of erecting houses of a superior kind.—The demolition of the Ranger's lodge in the Green-park, the residence of the late Lady Gordon, has been decided on by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the whole of the site, with the shrubberies, will be thrown into the park.—On Monday, the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Woods and Forests, in company with Mr. Hawes, M.P., and Mr. Walker, the engineer, inspected the Surrey side of the river from Nine Elms to Battersea-bridge, to ascertain the expense of embanking the river, it being stated to be the intention of Government to bring in a bill to enable them to purchase Battersea-fields for a park, to be called Lancaster-park. It is also said to be the intention of the Crown to construct a carriage-road alongside the water, to correspond with the intended road from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge. This park, it is stated, will be no expense to the public, as it will be paid for out of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Public Meetings.—A meeting of the residents in the parish of Tottenham has been held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of lighting the turnpike-road as heretofore. Mr. Fowler stated that he had seen the secretary of the Imperial Gas Company with a view of ascertaining the sum at which the company would light the 59 lamps which the road-commissioners had paid for up to Michaelmas last. The secretary thought that the charge, until the 15th May, would be about 4*l.* per lamp. Mr. Fowler then read extracts from the Metropolis Turnpike-road Act, to show that, as regarded lighting, it was an enabling, and not a compulsory statute; and observed that it was impossible to doubt that the commissioners would have continued the lighting had their means been equal to the charge; and that, therefore, the discontinuing of the lighting was not a matter of choice, but of necessity. Several gentlemen having expressed their opinions on the various propositions submitted to the meeting, it was moved and resolved unanimously, that the churchwardens be requested to call a general meeting of the rate-payers resident on each side of the turnpike-road leading through the parish of Tottenham, to the extent of 400 yards on each side of the same, and a requisition to that effect was signed by all present.—On Wednesday a meeting of the Committee for carrying into effect "*The Times* Testimonial" took place at the Mansion-house, preparatory to the meeting for the discussion of the details upon the subject of the various matters submitted from time to time to the Committee. The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, the Lord Mayor expressed the gratification which he felt upon entering upon the duties of the mayoralty, in being appointed chairman and treasurer to "*The Times* Testimonial." He felt convinced that he should have the happiness to announce that the subscriptions which had commenced so auspiciously at the conclusion of the mayoralty of his excellent predecessor had been kept up with spirit adapted to the occasion, and that a testimonial worthy of the efforts made by the conductors of *The Times* would, in a very short time, rise in the heart of the city of London. Several letters were then handed in and read, containing subscriptions. The Secretary reported that the contributions amounted to 1,827*l.* 5*s.* He further stated, that in consequence, he supposed, of the very entertaining history of the case of "Bogle *v.* Lawson," nearly the whole of the first edition of the volume entitled *The Times Testimonial* had been disposed of since the 1st inst.; and he would venture to suggest that the committee should authorise the publication of a second edition on Monday, with the understanding that it should give in an appendix a complete list of subscribers up to this day. A resolution to this effect was subsequently moved and carried unanimously; as was also another, that a complete list of the subscribers should be advertised in the morning papers. Some conversation then took place upon the subject of a vote of thanks to those individuals on the Continent who had taken an active part in following up the swindlers, and but for whom the exertions of the confederacy might have been for some time successful. The matter was finally referred to the hon. secretary, in order that justice might be done to all the individuals who had joined in the active pursuit and prosecution of the delinquents. The committee then adjourned to the 25th inst.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 30th, was as follows:—Males, 395; females, 359: the weekly average in 1838-9-40 having been—males, 475; females, 451.

Murders.—The Sheriffs had an interview with Sir J. Graham at the Home Office on Saturday, respecting the appointment of a day for the execution of the convict Blakesley, for the murder of Mr. Burdon, when Monday next was fixed as the day when the last sentence of the law will be carried into effect. On Thursday, as one of the turnkeys of Newgate went into the cell in which Blakesley is confined, the convict, who has latterly become very violent, attacked him, and cut his head open with a candlestick. Alarm having been raised by the gaoler, he was extricated, and conveyed, bleeding profusely, to the surgeon of the prison, who found the scalp much lacerated. It appears to be the prevailing impression among the officers of the prison that this violence is in a great measure assumed. Immediately after the occurrence, the governor ordered Blakesley to be placed in a strait waistcoat.—A lengthened investigation has taken place into the circumstances connected with the death of Michael Aungier, aged 62, a sheriff's officer, who was supposed to have died in consequence of the administration of improper drugs during the execution of his duty. It appears that a warrant of distress had been levied on the goods of a person of the name of John Pickard, 59, Drury-lane, and deceased was placed in possession. At that time he was perfectly sober, and apparently in good health; during the evening, however, he drank a large quantity of beer and spirit, and became intoxicated, in the company of Mr. Pickard, his brother, and a person called Thomas Kennett. They gave him something to restore him, which they stated was only brandy and soda-water; they then placed him in a cab and drove to Covent Garden, where the three men got down and desired the cabman, giving him half-a crown, to drive deceased to 18, Chancery-lane. The cabman, who was examined, said he took him there, but after knocking and ringing for some time, being unable to obtain any answer, he drove him back to Drury-lane. Not being able to gain admission there, he drove to the station-house, Bow-street, and told the inspector that he had a man in his cab intoxicated, and did not know what to do with him; but the inspector refused to interfere. He then took him to Drury-lane a second time, but was still unsuccessful in obtaining any answer. He then drove deceased a little further, and took him out of the cab and placed him upon the step of a door. A policeman passed at the time, who examined the man and found that he was dead. From the time deceased was put into the cab until he was discovered to be dead, about half an hour had elapsed. After an inquiry, which lasted two days, the jury returned a verdict—That deceased, being in legal possession of the premises No. 59, Drury-lane, was induced by the prisoners to drink to excess, so as to become insensible; that he was in that helpless state unlawfully removed from the premises by the said persons in a cab, and deserted by them; that the cabman, in consequence of the misdirection given to him, conveyed him in this dangerous condition about the public streets until he died; and that deceased's death was produced by the above treatment.

Fires.—A serious fire has occurred in the Wandsworth-road on the premises of Mr. Hart, turner, Lucas-place. The premises, with the stock and furniture, were entirely destroyed, and the houses on either side were considerably damaged.—A fire broke out on Saturday on the premises of an unoccupied house in Adelaide-grove, Notting-hill. The engines were soon on the spot, but the flames had gained such an ascendancy that the house was entirely destroyed, and the two adjoining ones extensively damaged, before the fire was extinguished.—On Tuesday evening a serious fire broke out in the engine-room of Messrs. Batley, dry-salters, 22, Barbican. An alarm having been given, several engines were soon on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained, the fire was confined to the building where it originated, but not before considerable damage was done to the boiler-room and roof.—A fire has occurred on the premises of Messrs. Steventon and Co., Carron Wharf, Upper Thames-street, which destroyed the crane-room and adjoining warehouse. By the prompt arrival of the engines, however, the fire was extinguished before extending further.

Accidents and Inquests.—An inquest has been held at Hammersmith on George Saunders, aged 32 years. It appeared that deceased, who had been recently married, was a greengrocer and fruiterer. On the evening of Thursday the 4th inst., as he was returning home in a horse and chaise from town, when near Black Lion-lane, within a very short distance from his own residence, the horse was alarmed by the sudden darting of a bright ray of light across the road (which, owing to the discontinuance of the gas-lights, was in total darkness), and started off at full speed down the road. Deceased was thrown out of the vehicle, but did not appear to be much hurt, and walked to the surgery of Mr. Adams, in Williams-terrace, Hammersmith, and thence to his own residence; but it soon afterwards became evident that he had sustained most severe internal injuries by the fall, from the effects of which he lingered until Friday night, when he died. The jury expressed themselves in strong terms as to the present dangerous state of the [illegible] roads, in consequence of their not being lighted, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—An other serious accident, arising from the darkness of the [illegible], has happened at Tottenham, to a woman [illegible] the mother of an inn-keeper at that place. [illegible] the road near the White Hart [illegible] over by a servant on horseback, and [illegible] her life is despaired of.—On Wednesday [illegible] arising from the discontinuance of the [illegible] occurred at Brentford. A policeman on duty near the bridge was walking along Fowler's-wharf, which, owing to the darkness from the removal of a gas-lamp formerly placed there, he fell into the canal, and would have been drowned had not the splash in the water been heard by some men near, who went to his assistance, and with a boat-hook dragged him ashore.—On Tuesday morning, the ringers at Bow Church, Cheapside, were alarmed, while ringing a merry peal, at a loud crash in the belfry; and on looking up, it was found that the gudgeon which supported the tenor bell had broken, and the immense bell, weighing three tons and three quarters, was resting on its edge

against a beam. The men, fearing the bell might fall on the floor of the belfry, at once left the steeple, and the peal instantly ceased, to the astonishment of the inhabitants. The keeper of the steeple having been informed of the circumstance, the bell was sufficiently supported till arrangements are made for its being taken down. It appeared that the bell gave way during join ringing, and had it fallen on the floor it would probably have found its way to the base of the edifice.

Camberwell.—A meeting of the vestry of this parish has been held for the purpose of considering the question of the proposed rates to be imposed on the parish for the rebuilding of the church, &c. A previous meeting was held three weeks since, at which an attempt was made to pass the report of the church committee, involving a demand of 27,600*l.*; but after a long discussion, the meeting was adjourned. At the adjourned meeting, a few days after, the different clauses of that report were considered in detail, when, after discussing whether 3,000*l.* should be granted for enlarging the burying-ground, a division took place, and a poll was demanded, the vicar deciding that the minority had the right to choose how and when the poll should be taken. They determined that it should take place then, and the clause was declared carried by a majority of 41. The opponents of the rate protested against the decision, and will, it is said, apply to the Court of Queen's Bench to set it aside. The present meeting was called to discuss the clause whereby 18,600*l.* are proposed to be expended in the rebuilding of the church. The vestry was a very crowded one, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. After some discussion, a resolution was moved, "That the consideration of the clauses imposing rates be postponed until the legality of the method of taking the last poll should have been settled in a court of law." The chairman declined putting the motion. A scene of much confusion and some angry discussion followed, which terminated by the proposal of another resolution by the opposite party, to the effect that a rate of fourpence in the pound should be levied for the raising of 20,000*l.*, to be expended in the various works connected with the proposed new church. Mr. B. P. Smith contended, in a long speech, that the estimates and plans proposed by the committee were more expensive and extensive than were required, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, "That a sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds be expended in rebuilding the parish church." After some debate on various matters of detail, connected with the building of the proposed church, the original motion and the amendment were put to the meeting, when the latter was lost by a large majority. A poll of the parish was then demanded. This demand was put to the meeting, and it was decided by a majority that no poll be taken.

Provincial News.

Abingdon.—On Tuesday evening some excitement was occasioned in this town by the sudden explosion of gas in the Baptist-chapel, Ock-street, which had nearly involved the destruction of the edifice and the loss of human life. The following are the circumstances connected with the occurrence:—A man named Argyle, whose duty it is to light the chapel before service, proceeded with a lighted candle to the meter, for the purpose of turning on the gas, when on opening the door of the case, an explosion immediately took place, by which the staircase was blown to pieces, and the man thrown against one of the pews with great violence. He, however, escaped with only a few bruises and a severely burnt face. The explosion was so loud as to bring several persons to the spot, whose houses were violently shaken by it, and by their exertions the building, which was enveloped in a flame of gas, was saved from destruction, the damage done not being very extensive.

Bath.—On Sunday morning, a barley-rick, standing in the barton in the Rookery-field of the Prior-park estate, near this city, was discovered to be on fire, which gave rise to a rumour that the college itself had been destroyed. The whole of the students and workmen belonging to the estate were quickly on the spot, and assisted to arrest the progress of the flames, which were soon extinguished. There appears to be reason for thinking that the fire was the act of an incendiary; as a short time before it broke out the farmer and cowman of the estate were both in the barton, in which there are from fifteen to eighteen ricks, and did not then perceive any signs of combustion. The state of the wind was favourable, or the whole of the barton, it is thought, would have been destroyed. The damage done is not extensive.

Blackburn.—A serious fire occurred on Sunday in one of the cotton mills belonging to Messrs. Whitehead, of Rawtenstall. Considerable time elapsed before the engines could be brought to bear upon the flames, and even then they proved of little effect. The estimated amount of the damage is 12,000*l.* The cause of the fire does not appear to be known.

Bolton.—On Saturday, two men were killed at the pit near the Chapel House Inn, Low Moor. They were descending into the shaft early in the morning, one of them being employed to tend a pony which hurries the corves in the pit, when the rope broke and they were both precipitated to the bottom—a distance of about sixty or seventy yards, and killed on the spot. It would appear, however, that the accident was the result of design, as it was immediately ascertained that the rope had been cut nearly through, and the part cut covered, so as to prevent its being discovered. Many reports are in circulation, but nothing positive is known. An investigation, however, into the matter is expected to take place, when it is hoped that the author of the act will be discovered.

Cambridge.—This University has just received a handsome present, which, it is hoped, will greatly forward an object of considerable interest. The Rev. Thomas Halford, M.A., of Jesus College, has invested the sum of 1,000*l.*, to be paid over, with its accumulated interest, as soon as the building of a new wing of the public library is contracted for, and the work actually begun.

Cockermouth.—The important personage who officiates at the well-known temple of Hymen, the Sark Toll-bar, in her evidence on a trial for bigamy at this place, stated that thirteen hundred couples had been married there within the last six years. This, however, is exclusive of the number married by the "bishop," of Gretna Hall, which is one of the principal places of refuge for persecuted lovers.

Eastbourne.—A few days since a fire was discovered in an oat stack on the farm of Mr. Arkcoll, of Langley, which there appears to be some ground for believing was the work of an incendiary. Three other stacks were contiguous, one of them a large wheat stack, all of which would, it is thought, have been destroyed, had the fire not been fortunately discovered by some workmen on the spot, by whose promptitude the flames were extinguished without doing much damage.

Falmouth.—It is stated by a correspondent of a morning paper, that this port will, in future, be selected, from its favourable position at the entrance of the Channel, as the point of starting for the Government steamers to the Dutch colonies.

Gloucester.—During the last fortnight a naval party has been recruiting in this city, and has been successful in obtaining a number of fine young men, the late dearth of business at the docks and quays having thrown many watermen, labourers, and others out of employment. Last week two detachments of recruits, 35 and 40 each, were sent off to Bristol, to be thence conveyed by steamer to Portsmouth; and this week another detachment has left this city for the same destination. The medical inspection is very strict, and several of these recruits, not obtaining certificates of health, have been refused.

Ipswich.—A few days since, the church of the village of Bawdsey was burned to the ground. The accident was caused by two men going on the steeple with a turpentine ball, which they set on fire, and a part of it falling on the thatch of the church it immediately ignited. All exertions to put out the fire were fruitless. The men were taken on the following day before the magistrates, and after undergoing a long examination were liberated, on condition that they would appear at the Woodbridge Petty Sessions when called for.

Lewes.—It seems it has been the practice in this town for many years to celebrate the 5th Nov., by making a bonfire opposite the Town-hall, and letting off fireworks in the streets. Numerous accidents having taken place, and in some instances houses having been set fire to, several of the inhabitants applied to the police to put an end to the practice. Handbills were issued, cautioning parties against it, and a number of special constables were sworn in to assist the constabulary. Notwithstanding, however, these measures, a large mob assembled opposite the Town-hall, most of them armed with bludgeons; and in a short time a quantity of faggots, straw, and tar-barrels, were brought into the middle of the street, and set fire to. The police, headed by the superintendent, endeavoured to stop the proceedings, when the mob made an attack on them, knocking most of them down with their bludgeons, and the superintendent was so severely injured that he was obliged to be led away. The mob then obtained complete possession of the street, and continued their violent proceedings until nearly two the following morning. During the time the thoroughfare was completely stopped, and the coaches and other vehicles had to take a circuitous route to pass the town. Several of the mob known have been since apprehended, and have undergone an examination before the magistrates.

Leeds.—It is stated by the *Globe* that the committees of the West Riding have waited upon Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, and other leading members of the Government, respecting the introduction, in the ensuing session, of a simple and efficient "Ten Hours' Bill." The members of the Cabinet, it is said, fully discussed with the deputation the merits of the question, and expressed their willingness to give the proposed measure every support; at the same time admitting that the distressed state of the working classes throughout the kingdom demanded a close and searching inquiry, so that they might be enabled to ascertain its origin.

Manchester.—On Saturday evening some excitement was created in this town by the rumour that a factory was on fire, and that there was reason to suppose it was the work of an incendiary, or that it had arisen from the late attempt to combine the members of the various trades' unions in the town in support of the masons who joined in the strike against the contractors for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament. Both these reports, however, appear to be without any foundation. The fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Cockley, Barrow, and M'Kinley, extensive cotton-spinners in Jersey-street, within a few yards of the manufactory of Messrs. Elce and Co., where our readers will remember a serious accident and great loss of life recently occurred by the bursting of a steam-boiler. It appears, as far as can be at present ascertained, to have originated in the carding-room on the third story. The workmen had nearly all left, and the few who were on the premises were not aware of the fire until they were apprised of it by the police. Nearly the whole of the property in the building was entirely destroyed, as well as the machinery, stock in trade, and machines of Mr. Pooley, cotton-twist manufacturer, who occupied one part of the premises. The extent of the damage is not at present accurately known, but it is said that it will exceed 20,000*l.* A great many workmen will, in consequence, be thrown out of employment.—It is stated that the Law Association in this town has memorialised the Queen in Council for the purpose of having the assizes for the hundred of Salford holden here, instead of Liverpool, as at present. The great expense of witnesses, &c., going to Liverpool, and of their detention there, is urged as a reason, independently of the circumstance that the large number of constables, required as witnesses, diminishes the police force of this town during the assizes.—On Monday night, as the Bury coach was returning to this town, the horses took fright and the vehicle was upset, by which three of the passengers were seriously injured. One of them sustained a severe fracture of the skull and has since died; the other two remain at the infirmary in a precarious condition.

Oxford.—On Tuesday, a meeting was held in the Radcliffe Library, in order to consider the propriety and best means of purchasing by subscription the drawings of M. Angelo and Raffaelle, formerly in Sir T. Lawrence's collection. The chair was taken by the Vice-Chancellor, and about sixty members of the University were present. The great value and importance of the collection in question having been fully explained by the Principal of New Inn Hall, Mr. Vaughan Thomas, and Mr. Liddell, of Christchurch, it was unanimously resolved, that a subscription be forthwith entered into, with a view of placing these inimitable specimens of art in the new galleries, now in the course of erection in the University; and it was understood that an appeal would be made to all present and past members of the University, as well as to the admirers of art in general, in order to carry this project into execution. Upwards of 500*l.* was subscribed in the room, and there appears to be little doubt that the object will be accomplished.

Portsmouth.—A monument is about to be erected at Ryde, Isle of Wight, to the memory of the officers and seamen who perished in the 'Royal George,' most of whose bodies were washed on shore at that place. Sir Philip and Lady Durham have sent 50*l.* each towards the undertaking, and Sir R. Simeon has given a site which commands a view of the roadstead, and a handsome sum has been subscribed towards the object by the resident gentry.

Radbrook.—Two more incendiary fires broke out on Sunday upon the farm of Mr Smith of this place. In consequence of the repeated fires on the same premises about a fortnight ago, the Birmingham Insurance Company despatched a powerful engine, with a sufficient body of firemen, to the spot, where they continued until Saturday; but no fears being apprehended of any further acts of incendiarism, they were then again withdrawn to Birmingham. It would appear, however, that the presence of the fire-brigade was the only reason of the outrages being discontinued, as on the following morning two ricks, one of wheat and the other of oats, situated at a considerable distance from each other, simultaneously took fire, and were completely destroyed. The cause of this fire is enveloped in the same obscurity as the former ones; and though various surmises are current in the neighbourhood, no evidence has yet been obtained against any individual. It seems that during the last week, Mr. Smith received some strange lines, in a letter bearing the London post-mark; and it is regarded as singular that the letter is in the same handwriting as letters of a similar character written to Messrs. Bourne and others, during the Birmingham riots. The superintendent of the Gloucestershire Rural Police, with a number of the force, are now engaged in watching the premises, and attempting the detection of the offenders; and it is hoped that their exertions may prove successful. There has not, however, been any official examination of any parties residing in the neighbourhood. Mr. Smith and family are said to be deeply affected by the circumstance, no actual suspicion attaching to any member of their household, who are all said to bear excellent characters.—An attempt was made on Tuesday to destroy the farm-house, by firing it in three different places, and unfortunately it has proved to a great degree successful. The fire was first discovered at seven in the morning, and before the engines could arrive from Stratford-upon-Avon the flames had caught the roofing, which fell in, and the greater portion of the mansion was destroyed. The magistrates granted warrants for the apprehension of the parties in charge of the premises, consisting of a shepherd, his wife, and daughter, who underwent a private examination on Wednesday. Mr. Smith's son, who has had the management of the farm for his father, has also been examined, and the investigation is still proceeding. The result of the inquiry is looked forward to with great interest by all parties in the neighbourhood.

Sheffield.—On Sunday, two men, of the names of Stringer and Rogers, who are near neighbours, were quarrelling near the inn at Red cross, when Rogers stabbed Stringer several times in the side and neck, from the effects of which he has since died. Various reports have been circulated, connected with this transaction, implicating both parties, as well as two other individuals, in a robbery at Heeley, and stating that the quarrel arose about the division of the spoil. Rogers, however, is in custody, and the whole affair will shortly be investigated.

Southampton.—It is reported that the Surveyor General's Department of the Ordnance Office is forthwith to be removed from the Tower of London to the building recently used as a Military Orphan Asylum in this town, in order to afford accommodation to that branch of the public service, whose offices have been destroyed in the late fire.

Sutton.—A few days since, a wheat-stack, standing in a field adjoining the Mansfield and Alfreton turnpike road, in the parish of Sutton-in-Ashfield, belonging to Mr.

Tudsbury, of this place, was discovered to be on fire. Several persons were shortly on the spot, and water was near at hand, so that the flames were subdued without any great damage being done. On the following morning a quantity of coke and greasy paper was found near the stack, which renders it probable that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Railways.—An inquest has been held on a man named Edmond Greening, a porter at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, Paddington, who lost his life under the following circumstances. A fellow labourer deposed that he was with deceased engaged at work near the shed used for carriages, when a heavily-laden waggon approached them at a slow pace. There was no engine attached to it; but it had been set in motion by a horse which had previously been detached. Witness was desired to take care, and succeeded in getting out of the way; but deceased was knocked down, and the wheels passing over him, killed him on the spot. Verdict, "Accidental death."—On Monday, a serious accident happened to a labouring man of the name of Samuel Johnson employed at the works of the London and Brighton Railway, near Bletchingly. It appears that he, with some other labourers, had just made preparations for getting down what is called a fall of earth, when on descending into the excavation the earth slipped and thrust him against several ballast-waggons, by which his collar bone was broken, and he received other serious injuries. He was immediately conveyed in a van to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he still lies in a dangerous state. The accident is said to have arisen entirely from want of caution on his part; and had it not been for the contiguity of the waggons, he would, it is thought, have been buried alive.—The extension of the Great North of England Railway to Newcastle has at length been finally determined on; and the works, it is said, will be commenced as soon as practicable. A meeting of shareholders, which was numerously attended, has been held at Darlington, when resolutions were unanimously agreed to, approving of the proposed plan of uniting with other railway companies in taking a lease of the intended new railway, and transferring the requisite powers and provisions to a new company.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Monday a deputation from the Royal Hibernian Academy waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation on his arrival in this country; to which his Excellency replied, that he was sure he expressed the feelings of her Majesty when he returned thanks as her representative for the declaration of their loyal attachment; and he had no hesitation in assuring the members of the Academy of his best wishes for their advancement and prosperity, and of his willingness to take every opportunity of showing his zealous anxiety on their behalf.—On Sunday, Mr. O'Connell went in state, as Lord Mayor, to hear mass at Marlborough-street chapel. He was numerously attended through the streets by crowds of the lower classes, who accompanied him to and from the chapel, but no disturbance of any kind took place.—The bar have presented an address to the Ex-Lord Chief Justice Bushe, on his retirement from the bench, expressing the warmest attachment to him personally, and their admiration of his character and acquirements as a Judge.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor in the course of the proceedings referred to Mr. Sharman Crawford's letters denouncing the repeal agitation, already noticed in this paper; and after animadverting in strong terms on the sentiments contained in them, concluded by moving a resolution, "That the insinuations in Mr. Sharman Crawford's letter respecting the danger of our struggle resulting in blood, deserve and receive our contemptuous indifference; and that his plan of agitation for public liberty is the most silly and delusive ever brought forward by any man having the gravity of a statesman or the heart of a patriot." This resolution, being seconded, was carried by acclamation. After some letters had been read and contributions handed in, the Lord Mayor apologised to the Association for not having prepared for that day's meeting the draught of the petition on "the administration of justice in Ireland," of which he had given notice, and promised that by Monday he would have it ready. As he was on this subject, he wished to observe, that he intended visiting the Lord-Lieutenant's levees in his official capacity of chief magistrate of the city, and the reason for such a step on his part was quite palpable. Lord de Grey was the representative of their beloved Queen, and as such should be respected; but as for any personal respect for the man, he had none. He neither respected nor disrespected him: he was entirely neutral; for he believed he was a good-humoured, good-natured, good-for-nothing kind of fellow. The present Administration, with which his lordship was connected, was a deluding, paltry, hypocritical Administration, and therefore deserving of the contempt of the Irish people. Next to Mr. Sharman Crawford's attempt at delusion was that of Lord Eliot, who had the political audacity to say at the Cornwall election, that he "intended to govern Ireland for the people, and not for or by a faction." Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to condemn all the legal appointments made by the present Government, and expressed his conviction that the only way of obtaining complete justice for Ireland was by the practical agitation of the repeal. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be 230*l.*—During the past week a considerable number of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have been assembled in this city at their annual conference, and it is understood that they have determined to apply to Government for an increase of the parliamentary grant to the College of Maynooth. A deputation appointed by the bishops, it is said, had an interview with the Lord-Lieutenant on the subject on Wednesday, and it is added that a general feeling prevails amongst the Roman Catholic clergy and laity that the grant should be altogether abandoned if Sir R. Peel refuse to increase it to an adequate amount.

Cork.—A paragraph has recently appeared in the papers of this city, stating that Lord and Lady Holland had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith while in Rome in September last. It is now announced, by *Galignani's Messenger*, on authority, that the statement is wholly without foundation, and that his lordship has not been in Rome since 1835.

Belfast.—An experimental trip on the Ulster Railway has been made by a number of the Directors and their friends in a special train, from this town as far as about two miles beyond Lurgan; the distance is altogether 20 miles, and was traversed, omitting stoppages, in forty-two minutes. On Monday, the extended line is expected to be opened to the public.

Waterford.—Mr. Walsh, a magistrate of this county, who had issued a *habere* to dispossess some tenants, was beaten to death on Saturday, on his return from Dungarvon Petty Sessions. The notice of his servants having been attracted to his car and horse returning alone, they proceeded in search of him, when they found his dead body about a mile from the house, exhibiting marks of extreme violence. An inquest was held on Monday, at which nothing, however, transpired throwing any light on the murder; and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." A proclamation, signed by Lord Eliot, appears in the *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday, offering a reward of 200*l.* for the discovery and conviction of the murderers, and 80*l.* for such information as may lead to the conviction of any person harbouring or concealing any of the offenders, or aiding their escape from justice.—In the same *Gazette* there is another proclamation, offering a reward of 150*l.* for the apprehension of the perpetrators of a murder committed in the adjoining county of Wexford. The proclamation states that on the evening of the 5th inst., as Mr. Joseph Bolton, of Ballybrega, parish of Castle Ellis, in that county, was sitting at his own fire-side, a shot was fired by some person unknown through a window near to where he sat, which wounded him so severely on the head that he immediately expired. No further particulars are given of this murder. Mr. Bolton, it is said, was employed as a land-agent.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is said that there is a scheme on foot for establishing a new college or educational institution in this country. The project is thus briefly described:—It has been proposed to establish in some central situation north of the Frith of Forth, and sufficiently far from any large town to secure internal discipline, a collegiate institution; and of this institution the objects are to be the training of young men designed for holy orders in the Scottish Episcopal Communion, and the supply of the laity with means of education analogous to those which may be obtained at the higher schools in England, but at a reduced rate, and with the advantage of a more strict domestic discipline.

Glasgow.—A meeting of the sub-committees appointed for carrying into effect the Wellington testimonial in this city, has been held, upon a requisition of subscribers and members of the general committee, on the understanding, on their part, that the model and bust procured from Signor Marochetti, and approved by certain members of the sub-committee, are not "an absolute identification of the person, features, and expression of the Duke of Wellington in the prime of life." and that, therefore, the sub-committee have not acted in terms of a resolution of the general committee in which it is stated that such identification would form the chief value of the statue to be erected in the eyes of posterity. The following resolution was then moved:—"That in so far as the model and bust furnished by Marochetti represents the Duke at an advanced age, they are in direct contravention of the resolutions of the general committee and of the instructions given to the artist; while the numerous alterations and amendments suggested by the sub-committee, and plainly implied in the numerous instructions and recommendations of the sub-committee and individual members thereof, afford palpable evidence of a want of skill in the artist, which renders his employment to execute the statue highly inexpedient." This resolution having been seconded, a long discussion ensued, after which an amendment was moved, approving of the proceedings of the sub-committee, and empowering them to conclude arrangements with Baron Marochetti as early as possible. The amendment having been seconded, was carried by a majority of 24 to 10. The minority then entered a protest against the proceedings of the meeting as illegal and incompetent.—A few days since, as the luggage-train on the railway between this city and Greenock was proceeding to the latter place, the engineer descried the body of a man lying across the rails. The signal was immediately given, and the train stopped, but not before the tracks had, it was supposed, gone over the body. The breaksman then alighted, and picked up the man, and brought him into Paisley, when it was found that he was a mason, who was intoxicated, and had fallen out of one of the third-class carriages. The guard in front of the engine had, it seems, pitched the body off the rail, and thereby prevented his death.—Accounts received from this city inform us that during the last week a number of failures have taken place among some important houses, and which, it is feared, will add greatly to the existing apprehensions in this important commercial mart.—It is stated that Lord Stanley, in answer to a deputation from this country, assured the gentlemen who waited on him that the subject of emigration was under the serious consideration of her Majesty's Ministers.

Aberdeen.—A local paper contains a letter received from the commander of the emigrant ship *Mathesis*, of this port, giving an account of her having accidentally taken fire while out at sea on her voyage to Sydney, in lat. 26 49 S., and long. 21 20 W. It adds, however, that the fire was ultimately got under without giving rise to any serious consequences, and the vessel arrived in safety at Rio Janeiro, where she was obliged to put in for repairs.

THEATRICALS.

Covent-Garden.—On Saturday, after the opera of *Norma*, in which Miss Kemble continues to be very favourably received, a new farce in two acts was brought out at this theatre, under the title of *The Wrong Man*, being an adaptation of a French vaudeville. The plot is as follows:—*Sir Bryan Beausex* (Mr. Bartley), a middle-aged coxcomb, proud of his conquests, is defeated, first in a design against a lady's-maid, and secondly in the project of marrying his cousin, whose wealth is the main source of attraction to him, by a dear young friend (Mr. C. Mathews), who manages to keep the appointment with the maid, and to marry the cousin. Mr. Bartley realised very well the character of the old beau; but the humour of the piece depended mainly on Mr. Harley's exhibition of jealousy as *Simon Tack*, the lover of the maid. Shortly before the fall of the curtain, some symptoms of disapprobation were manifested, which became more decided at the close of the piece; the expressions of approval, however, appeared to predominate, and it was announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—By the arrival at Liverpool of the *Dædalus*, from the coast of Africa, we learn that this expedition entered the *Nun* branch of the Niger between the 13th and 17th Aug., the *Soudan* leading. Up to that date, the expedition had lost six men by death.—The following are additional particulars derived from letters which have been received from persons engaged in the expedition. A letter from a gentleman, dated on board the *Albert*, the 19th Aug., says, "We entered this river on the 14th. The health of the whole expedition has been all along very good, considering the number engaged in it, and any illness of consequence which has occurred has been almost exclusively confined to the black men. In the *Albert* we have unfortunately lost two men: one named Johnston, a white, fell from the foreyard-arm during our passage from Sierra Leone and Cape Coast, and died two hours after the accident, from injury to the brain; the other was Mr. Back, the mathematical instrument maker, who was attacked on the 9th inst. with symptoms of fever of a low typhoid kind. It appears he had been suffering for some time from dyspepsia, and this attack supervening upon a constitution previously debilitated, proved fatal on the 15th; there evidently was nothing local in the cause of his death." From letters received up to the date of the 20th Aug., the whole of the losses sustained appear to have been three from casualties during the voyage, which, with two coloured men and one European—the latter not from African fever—comprise the entire loss of life sustained by the expedition from the time of its quitting England to the 20th Aug. The total number employed in the expedition is about 300 persons.

The Barrows on Breach Downs.—We learn from the Canterbury papers that Lord Albert Conyngham has recently completed the investigation of the Barrows on Breach Downs, when all the remaining unopened ones were explored. A large party were present on the occasion, and several interesting relics, differing from those previously found, were discovered. Among these were three neatly-finished silver rings, found in the grave of a female, with some beads; they were placed near the skull, at the back of which was a bunch of white hair. In another grave, at the neck of the skeleton, were discovered two silver pins, attached to each other by a small silver chain, and which were exactly in the style of chain pins now commonly in use for fastening scarfs. One cist contained a great quantity of the bones of mice and small birds. From the discoveries made during the opening of upwards of 60 of these tumuli, there can be no doubt that Breach Downs was an early British burying-place.

Unpublished Sonnet of Petrarch.—The Marchese Melchiori, at Rome, has lately published a newly-discovered sonnet, stated to be the production of this great poet. It was written about 1374 at Ferrara, and dwells on the sojourn of Petrarch in that city, and celebrates the charms of some beauty, whose name, however, is not mentioned. It was not hitherto even known that the poet had ever been at Ferrara. The sonnet is derived from a MS. of the 14th century, which once belonged to the Strozzi Library.

Blair-Drummond Moss.—The remarkable undertaking of removing the peat-moss, which was commenced by Lord Kames, is now, it may be said, completed, only a few acres being left to serve for fuel to the settlers. 1,500 acres of fine carse clay soil have thus been added to the Blair-Drummond estate; but owing to the system of letting the moss in small patches, the return to the proprietor will not be great until the leases of these are out. This system was a mistaken one of the projector, for it creates difficulties and expense—difficulties, in reference to throwing the recovered land into farms of a proper extent, to be found in the removal of the moss lairds, as they are called, a most unpleasant business—and expense, on account of the buildings now on the recovered land, which can be of no use, and must be removed, and proper steadings erected.

The great wheel which supplied water for floating the moss into the Forth has been taken down, and scarcely a vestige will be left of this singular and great undertaking. It would be worthy of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland to erect an obelisk, or some such thing, on the spot, with a sculptured tablet recording the former existence of the moss, the name of the projector, and the names of his successors who have finished the work, which has been the greatest agricultural enterprise ever undertaken in the British Islands.—*Scotsman.*

Crime in the French Army.—An official account has lately been published of the administration of military justice in France during the year 1838, from which it appears that the army then consisted of 314,919 men, and the prosecutions did not exceed 4,638. Of these 3,169 were sentenced, viz., 69 to death, 3 to transportation, 372 to hard labour, 189 to labour and imprisonment, 2,007 to imprisonment, 7 to dismissal from the service, and 2 to fine. Of the 69 capitally convicted only ten were executed—one in France for murder, and the nine others in Africa; three of the latter were Arabs, serving in the French army. Of the 4,636 individuals brought to trial 2,468, knowing how to read and write, signed their interrogatories, and 2,170 were completely illiterate. The corps of the staff and the military intendance did not produce a single offender. Among the Invalids of Paris and Avignon, amounting to about 7,000, there was only one; the gendarmerie, the municipal guard, and firemen (16,974 men) had 13, of whom 6 were condemned; the infantry, consisting of 88 regiments and 219,961 men, had 2,464 accused, of whom 1,849 were found guilty; the cavalry, composed of 53 regiments, with an effective force of 37,769 men, had 392 accused, of whom 263 were condemned; the artillery, pioneers, the companies of military labourers, and the artillery waggon train (23,915 men), had 263 accused and 187 condemned; the engineers (5,985 in number) had 40 accused and 26 condemned; the waggon train, &c. (4,190 men) had 39 accused and 22 condemned; the companies of superannuated soldiers, or veterans (51,442 men) had 50 accused and 38 condemned; the medical staff (1,397 men) had 4 accused and 3 condemned; the military schools, 2 accused, who were acquitted; the officers of the military administration, 695 in number, had not a single accused; the recruiting depots had 1,107 accused and 579 condemned; and the companies of discipline, 1,620 strong, 103 accused and 72 condemned. Of the 17,165 officers of the army, 19 only were tried and 7 condemned; of the sub-officers (20,312 in number) 73 were accused, and 36 condemned: the corporals or brigadiers (25,130 men) had 128 accused and 73 condemned; and the soldiers (252,312) had 4,386 accused and 3,043 condemned.

Light Gold Coin.—By appendix No. 12 to the second report of the select committee on banks of issue, we find that the Bank of England, in the four years ending 31st December 1840, had tendered at the bank in London 36,007,893*l.* in gold; of which it rejected, as light coins, to the amount of 7,435,274*l.* At the branches in the country there were tendered, in the 4 years, 27,153,669*l.* in gold; of which were rejected, as light coins, to the amount of 3,055,358*l.* Light gold coin seems, from this table, to be on the increase: for, in the year 1840, the amounts tendered were—London, 9,588,144*l.*; branches, 8,039,355*l.* Rejected as light—London, 2,679,080*l.*; branches, 1,119,555*l.* It would appear from this, that more than 1*l.* in every 4*l.* tendered at the Bank of England, is light.

Law.

Court of Exchequer.—*Morris* v. *the Duke of Norfolk.*—This was an action which our readers will remember was tried at the last assizes for the county of Suffolk, to determine the validity of a modus in lieu of tithes, when the jury found for the plaintiff, thereby declaring against the modus. Mr. Kelly now moved to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, upon the ground of misdirection on the part of the presiding judge Baron Alderson. He complained generally of the hearing of the learned baron's charge, in which it was assumed that the modus was bad, or, in technical language, "a rank modus." And it was alleged, as a special ground of his direction, that the learned baron, without any evidence to found the calculation, had instructed the jury that [illegible] it was alleged the modus was fixed at, was in the reign of Edward the First of as much value as two hundred [illegible] of the present money. Some of the most eminent modern writers on rent questions had come to a different conclusion as to the relative value of money, and he submitted that the learned judge was not entitled to force upon the jury his own conjecture upon a question of such a nature without affording opportunity for investigation. Lord Abinger said the court would consult Baron Alderson, who was not present, and then decide whether the application for a new trial should be granted or refused.

Kelly v. *Smart.*—This was an action, brought in the name of Alderman Kelly, as one of the directors of the Argus Life Assurance Company, against the defendant, the widow of Mr. Angelo Smart, to recover the sum of 197*l.* 10*s.*, which it was alleged had been improperly paid by the agents of the insurance company to Mrs. Smart. The action had been tried at the sittings after Trinity Term at Guildhall, when a verdict came for the defendant. Mr. Thesiger moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. The facts of the case appeared to be, that deceased, Mr. Smart, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Exchequer-bills fraud, had effected three separate policies on his life with the Argus Company, two for 500*l.* each, and one for 1000*l.*, in which the present question arose. The premium due on the 3d Sept., 1840, was not paid within twenty-one days after that date, and according to the terms of the policy it was thereby rendered void. On the 15th Oct., 1840, Mr. Smart died, and Mr. Rapano having applied at the Argus-office on behalf of the widow, obtained the sum of 197*l.* 10*s.*, being the amount of the policy of 200*l.*, deducting the interest for prompt payment, that sum having been paid in ignorance of, or inadvertently to, the facts which rendered the policy void. The court granted a rule nisi.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Pointer* v. *Lord Grantley.*—Mr. Sergeant Shea moved an application of a very peculiar nature, arising out of the recent trial in this case. It appears that the defendant had refused to pay the costs of the action to the attorney of plaintiff, on the ground that the latter had not taken out his certificate during the years in which the action was pending. Mr. Sergeant Shea's application upon affidavit was that the attorney, Mr. Neale, should be re-admitted upon payment of the arrears upon his certificate, and of such nominal fine as the court might, under the circumstances, be pleased to impose. He founded his application upon these facts as set forth in the affidavit, that Mr. Neale, who resides at Guildford, was admitted an attorney of this court in the year 1799—that in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, he transmitted to his son, who is an attorney, residing in London, and his agent here, the money to take out his certificate, which the latter neglected to do. The attorney for the defence was willing to pay the costs if the court assented to the present motion. The Lord Chief Justice, having conferred with the other judges, said, that as there had been a great deal of feeling in this case, and as the parties seemed, from the latter part of the learned sergeant's statement, to be disposed to come to a better understanding, the court would grant a rule to restore Mr. Neale, upon payment of the arrears, and a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Sergeant Shea expressed his sense of the kindness of their lordships, and was bound to say that the defendant's attorney had made a very handsome offer, taking all the circumstances into consideration.

Alexander v. *Birchfield.*—This was a case of considerable importance to all persons in the practice of receiving and paying checks upon bankers. It was an action brought to recover the amount of a check given by the defendant for two horses, which he had purchased at the Horse Repository of the plaintiff. It was laid before the Chief Justice at the London sittings. It appeared that the bankers upon whom the check was drawn had stopped payment when it was presented, and the question raised was, whether it was presented within reasonable time according to the custom of the city of London. The check was drawn on Monday the 16th, and paid by the plaintiff into his bankers', Messrs. Young and Co., of Smithfield, on the 11th, and not presented by them for payment until the morning of the 12th, when the bankers had stopped payment. The Lord Chief Justice was of opinion that it had not been presented within reasonable time, as it ought to have been presented on the 11th. The jury, under these circumstances, found a verdict for the defendant, and leave was reserved to move the court to set the verdict aside and have a new trial. A rule *nisi* was subsequently granted, and Mr. Sergeant Channel now showed cause against the rule, and contended the plaintiff had not exercised the necessary diligence in presenting the check for payment at the bankers'. It was absolutely necessary for the protection of trade that a check given on a banker should be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it had been given. If such a custom did not exist, the greatest injury would result. In this instance the defendant had ample funds at the bankers', and if it had been presented on the 11th, it would have been honoured, and none of the consequences of which the plaintiff complained would have occurred. There must be a definite period fixed for the reasonableness of the presentation, otherwise the time would be so uncertain that it might extend to a very long date. Mr. Sergeant Wilde supported the rule, and urged that the plaintiff had adopted the custom which was universally practised, of writing the name of his bankers across the check, and paying it into the house, and the bankers had presented it for payment the day after they received it. The custom of the city of London recognised it as within reasonable time, if a banker presented a check for payment the day after it was paid into his hands. The plaintiff must be considered in the same position with respect to his bankers as if he had handed the check over to a third party in payment of a debt, and in which case he could clearly have come upon the drawer of the check for payment of the money. He trusted, however, that the court, if it should be of opinion against him on the point of law, would grant him a new trial in order to put in evidence to meet a question which was raised at the trial as to the time of the payment of the check, and which he was not aware was material, and in order to take the matter into a court of error. The court said the question was of importance, and it would take time to consider its judgment.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Clark and another* v. *Burnett.*—The plaintiffs in this case are eminent ironmongers at Wolverhampton, and the defendant is a licensee of Perkins's apparatus for warming houses and apartments, by means of hot water transmitted through pipes. The defendant was employed to set up the heating apparatus in the premises of the plaintiffs, and the machinery was found to answer well enough for a short time. It subsequently, however, turned out that the machinery became deteriorated and inadequate to the production of the object for which it had been erected; and as the defendant refused to refund the money which he had received in payment for the apparatus, the present action was brought to recover it back. The case came on for trial at the last assizes for the county of Stafford, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. Mr. Godson, Queen's Counsel, now applied to the court for a rule, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial had. The ground upon which the learned counsel supported his motion was, that the machinery in question, how complete or excellent soever at the time of its erection, could not continue in that condition without the application of care and attention upon the part of the persons by whom it was put in use. The learned gentleman further contended that the evidence at the trial had shown that the necessary care had not been used in reference to the subject by the servants of the plaintiffs, and that it was, in fact, from the want of such care that the subsequent deterioration and inefficiency of the machinery had resulted. Mr. Justice Coleridge, before whom the case had been tried, stated, however, that these questions had been fully left to the jury at Stafford, and that they had, upon the evidence before them, arrived at conclusions contrary to the grounds upon which Mr. Godson attempted to support the application. The court upon this ground refused to interfere, and the rule was therefore refused.

Brook v. *Jenny.*—This was an action of trespass brought against defendant as a surveyor of roads for cutting down certain thorn trees belonging to the plaintiff, and alleged by him to be ornamental timber. The cause was tried at the summer assizes of 1840 for the county of Norfolk, when it appeared that the plaintiff had cut his hedges, but it was stated before the Justices in session that they had not been sufficiently cut so as to admit the light and air in the way required by the Highway Act, and the justices then made out an order directing the defendant, as surveyor of the roads, to "cut, prune, or plash" the said hedges. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had greatly exceeded the directions of this order: and further, that the order itself was bad, being uncertain and indefinite in its directions, so that no one could tell how the surveyor was to cut, prune, and plash, though the Act directed that cutting, pruning, and plashing should be done only so as to admit light and air to the road, and in no other way. It was contended that his restrictive description of what was to be done ought to have been inserted in the order, and that the want of it made the order bad. A verdict was given for the defendant. A rule for a new trial had been since obtained on the ground of the objections to the order which had been made at the trial. The Court was clearly of opinion that the words referred to ought to have been inserted in the order, and that the opinion of the jury ought to have been taken on the question, whether the defendant had cut, pruned, and plashed the hedge, so as to admit the light and air, or had done more than was necessary for that purpose. There must consequently be a new trial.—Rule absolute.

Bail Court.—*Richmond* v. *Cole.*—Mr. Chambers applied to his worship for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial in this case. The action was brought by a chemist and druggist to recover the sum of 71*l.* 6*s.* for medicines supplied to the defendant's son, a minor. The cause was tried in the Sheriffs' Court, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages. The learned counsel stated that the ground of his present application was, that the plaintiff had supplied the medicines as an apothecary, and that on the trial no proof was given that he had the requisite certificate from the Apothecaries' Company, or that he was in practice as an apothecary previously to the year 1815; and he submitted that in the absence of such proof the learned judge before whom the case was tried ought to have directed a nonsuit. Mr. Justice Patteson granted a rule.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The attention of the few subscribers in attendance was so much taken up in discussing matters having reference to the past rather than to the coming Derby, that very little business was transacted, and none that calls for any introductory observations. The following were the prices of the horses mentioned in the course of the afternoon.

Derby.

20 to 1	agst	Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham	(22 to 1 laid once
30 to 1	—	Mr. Maher's Ballinkeel	(taken)
33 to 1	—	Hon. S. Herbert's Nessus	(taken
33 to 1	—	Lord Westminster's Auckland	(taken
35 to 1	—	Mr. Bowes's Meteor	
40 to 1	—	Mr. Cooke's Palmurus	(taken)
40 to 1	—	Lord Chesterfield's Dirce colt	(taken)
1000 to 10	—	Duke of Grafton's Canadian	(taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, Nov. 12.—Our arrivals of Corn during the week have been moderate, and the business transacted in Wheat was to a very limited extent only; prices may be considered nominally the same as on Monday.—In Barley, Beans and Peas we observe no alteration.—The Oat trade is flat, and Monday's currency barely supported.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	69 to 72	Red	66 to 68
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		64 to 70	White	64 to 70
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 35	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	20 to 25	Feed	22 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 26	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Maxagan, old and new	30 to 36	Tick	30 to 40	Harrow 32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	40 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod 32 to 40
Peas, White	40 to 44	Maple	36 to 40	Grey 34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
October 1	61 9	33 0	22 0	33 7	42 11	38 2
— 8	61 6	31 10	21 7	35 10	40 5	38 1
— 15	62 3	31 6	21 3	36 3	38 6	33 9
— 22	63 6	31 5	21 9	35 0	37 11	39 7
— 29	64 5	31 7	22 0	39 0	40 4	38 8
Nov. 5	65 5	32 8	22 0	38 7	40 4	40 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 2	32 0	21 1	37 6	40 1	38 11
Duties	23 8	13 10	15 3	14 0	9 6	12 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Smethurst, Manchester, small ware manufacturer—J. Jackson, St. Paul's Churchyard, commission agent—R. Bowman, Liverpool, commission agent—R. Ouston, Kingston-upon-Hull, sawyer—T. W. Perry and A. Perry, Steward street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers—J. Bowser, Milton-street, Dorset-square, and Preston-bridge, Larkhall lane, Clapham, timber merchant—G. Rayment, Oxford-street, hosier—G. Dickens, Hertford, surgeon—J. Palmer, Upper Whitecross-street, carpenter—J. Sergent, Liverpool, spirit broker—S. Prosser, Southampton, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—P. Wilmott, Bishopsgate-street, linen draper—S. Rackett, Bell-yard, Carey-street, locksmith—P. Saunders, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—R. Mitchell, Lime-street, merchant—J. T. Scott, Milton next-Gravesend, estate agent—T. Robinson, Leadenhall-street, tallow merchant—J. Worrell, Sussex-street, Tottenham court road, victualler—G. Kirman, Long-alley, Worship-street, victualler—M. A. Duncan, Oxford terrace, Hyde Park, boarding-house-keeper—E. Davis, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, timber dealer—W. Carr, South Shields, Durham, grocer—R. Guppy, Ralstock, Dorsetshire, horse-dealer—R. Thomas, Wick, Glamorganshire, maltster—E. B. Holland, Manchester and Atherton, power loom manufacturer of velvets—H. Briggs, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton spinner—B. Sheridan, Liverpool, provision dealer—J. and A. Y. Barrett, Kingston upon Hull, engine manufacturers—H. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne, hat manufacturer—A., J., and W. Cartwright, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinners—C. Wilson, Wickham Brook, Suffolk, innkeeper—T. Walters, jun., Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer—R. M'Lachlan, Liverpool, licensed victualler—H. D. Rushbury, Fitzroy-place, Southwark bridge road, money scrivener—W. Nash, Bridge-row, London, tea dealer—A. Bolte, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor—J. K. Myers, Durham, victualler—T. Winterbourn, Piccadilly, tavern keeper—W. W. Salford, Stockport, timber merchant—B. Fell, Sharples, Lancashire, bleacher—W. Walkin, jun., Leamington Priors, Warwick, coal merchant—B. Aarons, Knowles-court, Doctor's Commons, furrier—R. G. Wegerd, Strand, printer—T. Burbey, R. Loe, and J. Loe, Portsmouth, bankers—J. Fowkes, Leicester, hosier—J. Walker, Newbold Moor, Derbyshire, earthenware manufacturer—W. Fell and T. Fell, Sharples, Bolton, Lancashire, provision dealers—E. Sloane, York, woollen draper—A. L. Bensusan and J. Brandon, Wallbrook-buildings, merchants—H. C. Carter, Hammersmith, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUETRATIONS.—P. Corstophin, Edinburgh, boot and shoe maker—J. Alexander, Glasgow, builder—J. Thomson, Dundee, merchant—J. Loudon, Paisley, grocer—W. Burness, Easter Lovat, Inverness-shire grain-dealer—Stevenson and Harvison, Edinburgh, house painters—W. Crawford, Johnstone, grocer—C. Birrell, Cupar Fife, spirit dealer.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., the lady of Professor Royle, M.D., F.R.S., of a daughter—On the 28th ult., the lady of Lieut. Davison, of her Majesty's 60th Regiment, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., Mrs. Kesterton, of Woodlands, Stoke d'Albourne, of a son—At Brighton, on the 5th inst., the lady of W. Fulcher, Esq., of a son—On the 8th inst., at Liverpool, the lady of the Rev. C. W. Lawrence, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at 79, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, the lady of E. B. Templeton, Esq., of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at 155, Regent-street, Mrs. J. Butler, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Mitchell's grove, Brompton, the lady of E. E. Deacon, Esq., of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at Clapham-rise, the lady of W. Baccius, Esq., of a son—On the 9th inst., at Cumberland-house, Regent's park, Mrs. J. Wrantley, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., Mrs. R. Cobbett, No. 10, Northumberland street, Strand, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst., at St. Antholine's, Watling-street, Mr. W. Chaffers, of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Charlotte Matilda, fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. Hewett, of Martin, Wiltshire—On the 5th inst., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, E. Lovell, Esq., of Chelmsford, eldest son of the late F. Lovell, Esq., of Sloane-street, to Maria Amelia, eldest daughter of S. Adams, Esq., of Sackville-street, and the King's-road, Chelsea—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Magan, Esq., of Aldenham Lodge, Herts, to Charlotte Frances, daughter of the late Rev. C. Grange, of Eton—On the 4th inst., at Sarnesfield Park, Herefordshire, G. Vivian, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late R. W. Green, Esq., of Berwick, Northumberland—On the 4th inst., at High Wycombe, Bucks, the Rev. T. K. Thomas, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, to Isabella Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. King, Esq., of Chipstead, Surrey, and of Fredmore House, High Wycombe.

DIED.—On the 26th of August, near Mooltan, in Beejapore, aged 23, Lieut. F. Cureton, of the 21st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, third son of C. Cureton, Esq., of Bedford row, London—In September last, at Tobago, West Indies, in his 23d year, of apoplexy, Richard Thomas, son of F. Carpenter, of West Ham, and late of Upton House, Essex—At Canton, on the 4th Sept., in the 40th year of his age, J. H. Barlow, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service in Bengal, eldest son of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart., G.C.B.—At Highgate, on the 31st ult., Mrs. S. Churchill, aged 91.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 47. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Society's Rooms in Cavendish Square, on Saturday, the 11th of December, at twelve o'clock precisely.

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

London, Nov. 12, 1841.

The Rooms of the Society will be thrown open for the accommodation of Members for three nights during the week of the Smithfield Club Show, namely, Wednesday the 8th, Thursday the 9th, and Friday the 10th, of December, from Six o'clock till Ten each evening.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

J. WHYTE, Isleworth, begs leave to acquaint Gentlemen's Gardeners and others engaged in Horticultural pursuits, that he has now ready for delivery in sealed packets, each containing one ounce, at 7*s*. each packet, his very superior GIGANTIC DARK BEET, a very distinct variety, which was awarded a Prize at the Kingston Royal Horticultural Show last year, and is allowed by all good judges to be very superior to anything of its kind hitherto cultivated. J. W. will warrant it genuine as exhibited. To be had of the grower, Rail's Head, Isleworth, and at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea. Packets forwarded to any part of the Kingdom by sending a remittance.

H. TANSLEY, Sion Nursery, Croydon.—Strong Plants of FUCHSIA CURTISII are ready for delivery at 3*s*. 6*d*. each. It is of compact habit, free bloomer, with dark petals, and purple expanding corolla; is very hardy, and is one of the prettiest of the much-admired race of Fuchsias. His list of Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c., is ready for delivery, upon prepaid application.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

NORMAN AND SON beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and their Friends generally, to their superb Collection, comprising the finest Show Flowers, with which they have gained several First Prizes this season. Catalogues can be had on prepaid application.

Bull Fields, Woolwich.

JOHN CATTELL, SEED AND NURSERYMAN, Westerham, Kent, begs the attention of the public to his superior Plants of Standard and Dwarf Roses, grown generally on very strong stems, which he offers at the following low prices.—Standards, all first-rate sorts, 1*l*. 10*s*. per doz., 10*l*. per 100: Dwarfs, 1*l*. to 5*l*. per 100. Also to his extensive Stock of American and other Shrubs, large and small Forest Trees, Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Quick, &c. bedded Plants of all the esteemed varieties of Rhubarb and Strawberries, with every other variety of Plants and Seeds, selected and saved with the care and attention necessary to secure true sorts and good qualities.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black seed Bath do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

SEEDLING DAHLIA "QUEEN OF LILACS."

THOMAS APPLEBY, FLORIST, &c., NEASHAM, near DARLINGTON, respectfully informs the Dahlia Trade, that well-ripened ground and pot roots of the above-named Dahlia are now ready to be sent out: the former at 5*l*. 5*s*., and the latter at 2*l*. 2*s*. each, including the package. The first orders will have the choice of roots.—The colour of the above-named Dahlia is most beautiful, and very distinct: and the former is greatly superior to every Lilac Dahlia which has yet been sent out. It is also *very constant*, every bud comes perfect, and the blooms never open in the eye; it will, consequently, be a great acquisition to every grower, and especially to small growers, as they may always rely with confidence on two or three good show flowers at a time from one plant. Strong Plants the first week in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each. Orders will be executed in rotation as received. A remittance or reference will be expected from unknown parties, and in the former case five per cent. may be deducted.

N.B.—T. A. can also supply good ground and pot roots of *all* the best Dahlias in cultivation, *at very moderate prices*. A List, with prices, may be had on prepaid application.

FINE CUCUMBER AND MELON SEEDS.

JAMES CUTHILL has just received from Mr. SNOW a quantity of his celebrated CUCUMBER SEED, all saved this year. It has taken Six Medals at the Horticultural Society of London, a first-rate bearer, length 17 to 24 inches. Also Cuthill's Black Spine Cucumber, gained First Medal at Chiswick in 1834, with numerous Prizes since: an extraordinary bearer. Seven good Seeds in each Packet. The above sorts have been highly spoken of by the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, *Gazette*, and *Times* this summer.

Also CUTHILL'S EARLY MELON, gained Medals at Chiswick and the Royal Society. Cut ripe fruit for 4 years, from the 5th to the 1st May. Sold in Covent-Garden this year the 29th April. A printed letter on the growth of it will be sent with the Seed. The above, 2*s*. 6*d*. a Packet of 10 Seeds.

Also a NEW VEGETABLE MARROW direct from Germany: very long, tender, and high-flavoured. 3*d*. per Seed.

Also Cuthill's Solid WHITE CELERY. Have grown it the last 17 years. 6*d*. Half-ounce. LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS, 2*s*. 6*d*. a Packet. A fine Stock of strong healthy Plants.

By enclosing a Twopenny Stamp, with a Post-office Order, the whole will be sent free. Direct to James Cuthill, Florist, Love Walk, Camberwell, London. The above Seeds can be had of Messrs. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street, and Minter, Adams, and Mason, Strand, London.

An active Lad wanted. He must be 16 or 17 Years of Age, and accustomed to gardening. Board and Lodging with Two Shillings a week. All branches of Gardening taught.

Any person having good Lisianthus Russellianus to dispose of, please to write as above. Letters paid.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA—MONYPENNII.

MORRIS TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has now ready to send out strong plants of this very distinct and highly beautiful variety. The blooms are more than half as big again as Standishii, it flowers in racemes in vast profusion of a most beautiful rosy carmine. It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it; it is of strong and magnificent habit; each branch throws out collaterals, and blooms to the stem. A first Banksian medal was given to it at the Horticultural Society's Show in July last; and a Prize was awarded to it at the Weald of Kent Show on June the 15th last, and pronounced by the judges to be the best of all the Fuchsias they had seen. Orders will be thankfully received at Mr. J. Charlwood's, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, London; Messrs. Willmott and Chaundy's, Lewisham, Kent; Mr. C. Weeks's, Blackheath-park, Kent; Mr. Harrison's, Downham Nursery, Norfolk, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, carriage free to London. A Remittance or Reference from unknown correspondents.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray	of 24	at the Horticultural Society, York, August 18, 1841;	
2d	,, 24	,, ,, ,,	
1st	,, 18	,, ,, ,,	
2d	,, 36	at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;	
2d	,, 12	,, ,, ,,	
1st	,, 24	at the Horticultural Society, Scarborough, Sept. 3d;	
1st	,, 12	,, ,, ,,	
1st	,, 6	,, ,, ,,	
1st	,, 48	at the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, September 9th;	
1st	,, 36	,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, September 15th;	
1st	,, 36	,, Horticultural Society, Barnsley, September 21st;	
1st	,, 24	,, ,, ,,	
1st	,, 48	,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;	
1st	,, 48	,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;	
2d	,, 24	,, ,, ,,	

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland.

No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson	Richard Laird	John North
John Roper	John Walker	Jas. Lancelot Foster
J. Heseltine	Edward Beaupark	William West
Henry Bellerby	Robert Dempsey	John Robinson.
William Dove		

Report of the York Amateur Floral Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year sent for inspection, raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class, and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause those flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable middle-aged man, without incumbrance, who has had extensive practice in all the branches of his business. The most satisfactory references as to character and ability. Apply to Mr. Cuthill, florist, &c., Love-walk, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

WANTED, ON LEASE, A SMALL COTTAGE, with One or more Acres of Ground, suitable for a Florist, or a SMALL ESTABLISHED CONCERN would be taken; if with one or two Greenhouses, Pits, &c., would be preferred.—Address A. Z., Mr. Porter's, Nurseryman, Loughborough-road, Brixton.

WANTED, a PARTNER in an improving NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, in a flourishing county Town, 34 Miles from London.—For further particulars apply at the Office of this Paper. All letters postage paid.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 30. Understands his business in all its branches—Kitchen, Flower-garden, and Forcing; has no objection to any part of the country, or to go abroad. Can have a two years' and a half character from his last employer. Address, J. C., Chapple Nursery, Battersea Fields.

TO NURSERYMEN.—PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman, having the command of money, wishes to be admitted a PARTNER in a Nursery of repute. He has never been in the trade, but he thinks the attention he has paid, apart from business, for the last eight or ten years, and his attachment to the pursuit, will enable him to take an active part. To save trouble, none will be treated with whose affairs will not bear the strictest investigation, or who are not persons of education and respectable family connexions. Address, by letter, X. Z., 9, Wellington-street North, Strand.

PLANTING SEASON.—To Noblemen and Gentlemen, Public Companies, Builders, &c.—Expiration of Lease, and Sale of Nursery Stock.—Owing to the Lease of a portion of their Nursery shortly expiring, and required for Building purposes, BUCHANAN and Co. are compelled to CLEAR the STOCK from the same, which they now offer to the notice of the public on the most advantageous terms. The Stock comprises the greatest variety of Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, and Fruit Trees, ever offered for sale upon similar terms. An early inspection is respectfully solicited.—Camberwell Nursery.

TO BE SOLD, Nine fine, healthy ORANGE-TREES, in full bearing, from 4 to 6 feet high. Also a fine large male Indian ANTELOPE, perfectly healthy and inured to the climate. Apply p.p. to Mr. R. Henbrey, jun., seedsman, Croydon.

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, & FLORISTS.

To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 Years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

W. KERR, formerly Gardener to the late Lord Scarsdale, at Kedleston Hall, near Derby, and who has been employed during the last four years in new ground-work at Cressbrook House, Bakewell, is at liberty to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman in the capacity of gardener or forester, or both.

W. K. is a middle-aged married man, without encumbrance, and can give reference of the highest respectability as to moral conduct and knowledge of his profession.

Address to the Advertiser, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Osborn, Fulham, London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 9*d*., 4*s*., and 5*s*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5*s*. [illegible] and 8*s*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 72, [illegible]

D. and E. Bailey [illegible] the subject, and had much experience in the erection of [illegible] apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their [illegible] heating [illegible] simple, and have confined the [illegible] in the apparatus [illegible] in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many families and [illegible] the employed by the Ordnance [illegible] the works [illegible]

[illegible] Horticultural Buildings and Churches, and have [illegible] to Noblemen, and the public to an inspection of their [illegible] and manufactory at 272, Holborn, where [illegible] of exhibiting, amongst other metallic works, a [illegible] and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear [illegible] Conservatory attached to the Pavilion [illegible] works, besides many others in this country and the Continent.

D. & E. Bailey [illegible] of the Galvanic Plant Protector, [illegible] diate delivery, they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued, and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this season to offer the following:—

Pinus austriaca, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15s.	0
,, ,, ,, transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 1½ foot, each	1	0
,, Banksiana, 2½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Brutia, in pots, each	3	6
,, Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 3 in., in pots, each	0	4
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 15 to 18 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	48	0
,, ,, 6 to 8 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, Gerardiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	20	0
,, halepensis, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, var., 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, inops, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, insignis, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, Laricio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 3 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, longifolia, 8 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, palustris, 3½ ft., in pots, each	63	0
,, patula, 6 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, (maritima of France), 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	0
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, ,, 1 year, transpl., per 1000	15	0
,, Pinea, 1 year seedling, per 100	0	10
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, Pithyusa, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, ponderosa, 1 ft., in pots, each	21	0
,, Pseudo Strobus, 4 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, pungens, 4 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	8
,, Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	6
,, pyrenaica, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	12	0
,, resinosa, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, rigida, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, serotina, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, sinensis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, Strobus, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	12	0
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 2 years, transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 3 years, transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, sylvestris, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	0
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	6	0
,, ,, (Haganau), 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	3
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, Tæda, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, uncinata, 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, variabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	0	6
Abies alba, 1 year seedling, transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, canadensis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Clanbrasiliana, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, excelsa, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	4	0
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, 2 years, transplanted, per 1000	12	0
,, ,, 3 years, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, Menziesii, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, Morinda, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	48	0
,, ,, 4 in., in pots, each	3	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ foot, in pots, each	7	6
,, nigra, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	60	0
,, pygmæa, 2½ in., in pots, each	7	6
Picea balsamea, 3 years seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, cephalonica, 4in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Douglasi, 6in. cuttings, in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 1ft. engrafted, each	10	6
,, Fraseri, 4in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Pinsapo, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, ,, 2 years do., in pots, per doz.	12	0
,, ,, 4in., in pots, each	1	6
,, pectinata, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 2 years, do., per 1000	25	0
,, spectabilis, 1 year seedling, per doz.	60	0
,, ,, 2 years do., per doz.	72	0
,, ,, 1½ft., engrafted, each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling, per doz.	48	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per doz.	60	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ft., engrafted, each	7	6
,, Libani, 3 to 4in., each	1	0
,, ,, 9 to 12in., each	2	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ft. each	3	6
Larix europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	6s. to 8	0
,, ,, 2 do., per 1000	12	0
,, ,, (from Tyrol seed), 1 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, ,, 2 do., per 1000	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1 do., transpl., per 1000	8	0
,, ,, ,, 2 do., transpl., per 1000	14	0
,, ,, pendula, 2½ft., each	8	6
,, microcarpa, 1 to 1½ft., each	3	6
,, ,, 2 to 3 ft., each	5	0
Cupressus thyoides, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
,, sempervirens, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	6
,, ,, horizontalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	4	0
,, Tournefortia, 1 year seedling, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, 4in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1ft., in pots, each	2	0
,, spec. from Himalay, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, torulosa, 1 to 1½ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, australis, 6 to 12in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1½ft., in pots, each	2	6
,, lusitanica, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
Juniperus bermudiana, 1½ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, excelsa, 4 to 6in., in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 1ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, Oxycedrus, 15in., in pots, each	2	0
,, ,, taurica, 3 to 4in., in pots, each	1	0
,, phœnicea, 3in., in pots, each	1	0
,, prostrata, each	0	9
,, recurva, 1ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, sabina, 1ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, sibirica, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, sinensis, 1ft., in pots, each	2	0
,, suecica, 1½ to 2ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, ,, upright, 1 to 1½ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, tamariscifolia, 1ft., each	2	6
,, virginiana, 1½ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	18	0
,, orientalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 4 to 6in., each	0	9
,, ,, 1½ to 2ft., each	1	0
,, ,, 3ft., each	2	0
,, occidentalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1½ to 2ft., each	0	9
,, ,, 3½ to 4ft., each	1	0
,, plicata, 6 to 9in., each	2	0
Taxus canadensis, 1 year seedling, per 100	20	0
,, ,, 9in., in pots, each	1	0
,, baccata, 1 to 1½ft., per 100	20	0
,, ,, 2 to 2½ft., per 100	30	0
,, hibernica, 1 to 1½ft., each	1	0
,, ,, 2 to 2½ft., each	2	0
Araucaria imbricata, 4 to 5in., seedlings, each	5	6
Altingia Cunninghamii, 1 to 1½ft., each	10	6

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Agents,—Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.—November 1st, 1841.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; **Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford** Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Stopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, and 8, King William-street, City, London.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during December and January; viz.:—on Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th.

21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	West London Gardeners' Association	7 P. M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P. M.

AT the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, in an ingenious practical paper by Mr. Henry Crace, that gentleman incidentally made an observation which, although, perhaps, unnoticed at the time, deserved serious consideration. He stated that in root-pruning his fruit-trees he does not leave the roots as chopped through with a spade, but that he cuts all the larger roots obliquely with a sharp knife, so as to leave a clean slanting wound three or four inches long, with its face downwards. The effect of this, he said, is to cause the wound to send forth a fan of fine fibres from the whole circumference of the wound. It is to be regretted that this plan should not be more generally adopted. The ragged wounds inflicted by spades and mattocks in the operation of transplanting, are of little importance indeed to some kinds of trees, such, for instance, as the more hardy forest-trees, and many common shrubs; but to all of a more delicate nature, and especially to those which produce new roots with difficulty, such as old Thorns, the precaution mentioned by Mr. Crace is of great importance. We remember, indeed, an old gentleman, whose whole life had been spent in gardening, and who was one of the best transplanters we ever knew, who would never allow a tree of any kind to be removed without reducing the wounds on the roots to a clean face. We never heard him assign any reason for doing so, except that he knew by experience that it ought to be done; and, as we have just stated, his experience was of some importance, for it was that of a long life, and his trees, even the largest and worst rooted, scarcely ever died.

There is, however, a reason for this precaution. The young fibrous roots of a plant proceed in all cases from the *surface of the wood, and not from the bark;* they only pierce the bark when they seem to grow from it. When the root is crushed by the blow of a blunt tool, all the part exposed to the blow is killed, and soon decays. That decay may either proceed no further than the vicinity of the injury, or, as will happen more commonly than we suppose, it will spread and infect the sound parts in contact with it. In either case the production of young fibrous roots can only take place by forcing them through the bark which lies over the wood from which they have to spring. But when a wound at the end of a root is clean, decay will not take place; and the surface of the wood will produce fibres from that part which is in contact with the earth. No resistance is offered to this process; on the contrary, from the moment that the fibre begins to form, it finds itself in contact with the earth, where its food resides, and there, imbibing vigour from the soil, it immediately contributes to the general system something of that organizable matter out of which more fibres are to be produced.

WE all know that it is a universal practice among gardeners to sweep up and carry away the dead leaves of autumn, which at this season are strewing the ground in all directions. The neatness which must be maintained in a garden seems to render this labour necessary, and the practice of ages sanctions it. In the eyes of nine-tenths of the world, the man who permitted the dead leaves to accumulate among his shrubs would be set down as a sloven.

And yet that man would be a better gardener than he who is eternally exercising the broom and the rake, and treating his garden as a housemaid treats her chambers. When nature causes the tree to shed its leaves, it is not merely because they are dead and useless to the tree, but because they are required for a further purpose—that of restoring to the soil the principal portion of what had been abstracted from it during the season of growth, and thus of rendering the soil able to maintain the vegetation of a succeeding year. Every particle that is found in a dead leaf is capable, when decayed, of entering into new combinations, and of again rising into a tree for the purpose of contributing to the production of more leaves, and flowers and fruit. If the dead leaves, which nature employs, are removed, the soil will doubtless, upon the return of spring, furnish more organizable matter without their assistance; because its fertility is difficult to exhaust, and many years must elapse before it is reduced to sterility. But the less we rob the soil of the perishing members of vegetation which furnish the means of annually renewing its fertility, the more will our trees and bushes thrive; for the dead leaves of autumn are the organic elements out of which the leaves of summer are to be restored in the mysterious laboratory of vegetation. They contain the carbon or humus, and the alkaline substances essential to the support of growing plants; and although such substances can be obtained from the soil, even if leaves are abstracted, yet they can never be so well obtained as through the decay of those organs. The dead leaves of autumn then should not be removed from the soil on which they fall.

Neatness, no doubt, must be observed; and this, we think, will be sufficiently consulted if leaves are swept from walks and lawns, where they do no good, and cast upon the borders in heaps, where they will lie and decay till the time for digging has arrived, when they can be spread upon the earth like so much manure. Or, when planting is going forward, a quantity of them cast into the hole in which the young trees are to be stationed, and mixed with the soil, will be found to have a beneficial effect. We have formerly insisted upon the importance of these considerations (see p. 163), and we now repeat the advice thus seasonably, in the persuasion that the practice ought to be, and may be universally adopted.

THE HYACINTH is a plant about whose management everybody wishes to know something on which he may rely with confidence; for although seen everywhere, it is not often seen in all the beauty which it really possesses. We had, therefore, intended to bring forward, from time to time, as the season proceeds, some observations of our own upon the subject. Fortunately, however, for our readers, a friend, of whose skill in the management of this favourite plant we cannot say too much, has given us the result of his experience; and we are now able to state what his practice is at the commencement of the season, when the bulbs are first committed to earth or water. Hereafter we shall point out what further care is necessary in the more advanced stages of growth.

In the choice of the bulbs, take care that they are firm in substance, smooth in their coat, and clean at the bottom, with a good nipple rising at the top.

Any free, loamy soil, with well-decayed vegetable matter, suits them well. I put no manure to them; but I work up well-rotted dung for Geraniums and Verbenas in the summer, and the remains of this in the same borders where I plant my Hyacinths and Tulips give them ample assistance in the Spring. After I have planted the Hyacinths and Tulips, which I endeavour to do as early in November as the season will admit, I cover the border to the depth of two inches at least, with the vegetable refuse of the garden of the preceding year, decomposed by the ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works; and I have much reason to believe that this treatment has materially added to the abundance and beauty of the flowers, and the strength of the bulbs themselves.

One essential point, as with all flowers, is trenching the ground as deep as circumstances will admit; but few gardeners have any idea of the importance of this to the success of their operations. That which most of them practise for certain vegetables, they seem to think wholly unnecessary for flowers, and they fail in many cases for want of this necessary work.

My Hyacinths and Tulips are planted at least four inches below the surface of the ground. I always place a little coarse river-sand below the bulbs, and cover the outside and top. The advantage of this I conceive to be, not only that the young fibres of the roots make their first progress rapidly through the sand until the bulb gains power to support its growth, but that it is of value also when the bulb is taken up after flowering in preserving the coat clean and in a healthy state, which it would not be if any tenacious soil even partially adhered to its side.

As to distance of planting the bulbs, I am inclined to think that the old books give much more space than is necessary. I always put mine in patches in the flower-borders to vary the gaiety of the border; and I vary my number of bulbs from six to twelve, as the size of the bulb or convenience suits me.

Hyacinths that are grown in water are essentially improved by a little water poured upon the crown of the bulb after it begins to grow, increasing in quantity when the buds begin to open. The dry air of rooms deprives them of that moisture which nature affords them, either in rain or dew, to enable the flowers to expand freely; and if anybody tries the experiment in a room with a flower that disappoints his daily observation of its progress, he will find out the value of this simple application.

The compost used by the Dutch growers is leaf-mould, virgin earth, well-rotted cow-dung, and sea or river sand, in equal parts; to this they add a double-handful of salt to each bushel of the compost.

I have tried the addition of salt in two or three instances, but without any apparent good result. My means, however, are so limited in a London garden, that I should like the experiment to be tried by persons with greater local advantages, and more horticultural knowledge and experience, than I possess.

DOMESTIC GREENHOUSES.—No. I.

IN compliance with the wishes of "Alpha," and some other correspondents and readers of the *Chronicle*, I have prepared some short directions for the construction and management of small greenhouses and frames, such as are commonly attached to dwelling-houses, and managed by amateurs in gardening. Many persons derive a very great deal of pleasure from engaging in occupations of this kind; and if the taste was more generally diffused, it would be of much service to hundreds of individuals.

In building a greenhouse, the first thing to be attended to is the choice of a proper situation: south is the best aspect, or as near that as possible; south-west or south-east will do, or even east or west; but on no account should it ever face the north. As by far the greater number of these structures are built in the vicinity of large towns, surrounded with a dull smoky atmosphere, it is the more necessary that a light situation should be chosen; and as the plants upon which dependence is placed to render the greenhouse gay with flowers, are for the most part natives of the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, China, and South America, where the sun shines in a clear sky for months together during their flowering season, it will at once be seen how much depends upon a command of light during our dull winter months. We continually hear people, and gardeners too, talking about greenhouses admitting too much light; but this is perfectly absurd when applied to plants which grow in exposed situations in those countries already mentioned. Their evident meaning is too much heat, or, what is the same thing, too little ventilation. Of course I do not allude to those plants which grow naturally in the shade, because they are formed to live and flourish in the shade, and we must place them as nearly as possible in natural circumstances, to be successful in their cultivation. Greenhouses of this kind should be fixed in situations where they will not be shaded from the sun by any part of the dwelling-house, or other high buildings, and should also be quite free from large trees. They should not be placed near trees for another reason than being shaded by them, namely, the glass in the roof being apt to be broken by the rotten branches which are sent down during high winds.

Next to a proper aspect and an open situation, a perfect system of ventilation is of the greatest importance. In building a greenhouse, it should always be recollected that it is just as easy and as cheap to have it properly ventilated as not; but that it is a very difficult and expensive thing to have this to alter, and to do afterwards. This seems a very simple observation, and what every one knows, or may know, and yet I suppose it only proves that we all know more than we recollect to put into practice, and hence the number of bad greenhouses in the country, their only fault being want of sufficient ventilation.

The next thing which those who build small greenhouses should attend to, is to make arrangements for a constant supply of rain-water. This, like ventilation, is very easily done when the house is building; gutters are wanted, anyhow, to carry the wet off the roof: a drain must be dug, to lead it away from the surface of the ground; and instead of taking it into this drain, let it be brought into a tank in the house, and used for watering the plants. Slate tanks may be used for this purpose, or they may be built of brick and cemented over in the inside. This will be economy in the end, and the water collected in this way is much to be preferred to many kinds which are obtained from springs. A drain should be made to enable the tank to be emptied at pleasure, and into which the water used in washing out the house can be swept, without running into the tank.—*R. Fortune, Horticultural Soc. Garden.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLIV.

BEARING in mind the essential points mentioned in our last Number relative to the pruning of the Vine, the next thing to be considered is the selection of the proper shoots for fruiting in the ensuing year, as well as those which it is desirable to cut back with the view of producing a succession of wood for the following season. This requires some discrimination and forethought; but a little practice, and the experience of a year or two in the management of Vines, will render it a matter of no great difficulty to those who will only take the trouble to apply themselves to the subject. The best shoots for retaining as bearers should be chosen from those which are situated nearest to the stem, and appear to be firm and well ripened, of a moderate size and short-jointed, with large prominent buds. Such as answer this description ought always to be selected in preference to any that are of more vigorous growth, and long-jointed. The latter when retained often prove unfruitful, owing, no doubt, to the buds being seldom matured so well as on shoots of a less robust habit. Those intended to be reserved must be trimmed neatly, by depriving them of their tendrils and the lateral shoots, which are to be cut close to the base of the buds. The main shoot is then to be shortened back for about a third of its length, varying, however, in this respect according to its relative size and situation, and the number of buds which it is supposed to be able to nourish properly. When the requisite number of these bearing-shoots have been obtained, at suitable distances from one another over the whole of the Vine, and pruned as above directed, the rest of the branches are to be cut away, with the exception of two or three of those before alluded to, which happen to be favourably situated for producing future bearing-wood, and which, instead of being cut close to the main stem, are to be shortened so as to leave the lowermost bud only on each. The loose outer bark is then to be removed from such parts of the tree as are rendered unsightly by it, and the branches trained and nailed as equally as possible over the portion of the cottage-wall allotted for them. To be able to do all this in the manner we have stated, would seem to require considerable skill: but such is really not the case, if the principles on which the operations are to be performed be carefully kept in view, namely, to endeavour by pruning to obtain the greatest quantity of fruit on the smallest number of shoots, and to suffer no more of the latter to remain on the Vine than directly contribute

in some way or other to the production of fruit, and the general prosperity of the tree.

We have entered more fully into detail on this subject than usual, in consequence of the present system of pruning and training the Vine on cottage-walls being extremely defective. Our object has been to attempt to remedy this, by explaining the best method of treatment that can possibly be adopted, and in such a manner, we hope, as will render the management of the Vine familiar to every cottager.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Treatment and Management of Bees.—Many gardeners, who have no experience, are required by their employers to undertake the management of Bees, and to them the following method, which has been successfully adopted here for 28 years, will be acceptable:—Notwithstanding the prejudice in favour of straw hives, I, as well as a friend of mine, upon whose extensive and successful practice I ground these remarks, have found that wooden boxes answer quite as well. The boxes we use are made of well-seasoned deals about three quarters of an inch thick, measuring outside about a cubic foot, and within, 10 in. square; they are painted black, and their tops have four or five holes, which are stopped with wine-corks. When the bees require more room to work in, these corks are taken out, and another box half the depth, and the same length and breadth, is placed over the holes, and if necessary, a second or a third box on the top of this. A small square of glass is put in the back of each box, and a piece of wood made to fit over it, by which means the proceedings of the bees may be watched, and an experienced apiarian can ascertain by certain sounds from the Queen Bee, and her Royal descendant or descendants, when he may expect a swarm. This assertion may appear incredible to some, but I appeal to the practical apiarians if it is not so. If a swarm appears before the two upper stories of the hive are filled, as sometimes happens, I would return it to the hive again, which is done by first allowing it to settle; and if it be on a branch of a tree that can be taken off, carry it to the mouth of the hive, and shake the bees off on the board in front of it; or if there is no board, erect a temporary one for the purpose, and with a small twig gently move, or rather drive, them to the mouth of the parent hive. The benumbed condition of young swarming bees renders such an operation less dangerous than is generally supposed, and the sting of a young bee is not so painful as of an old one; and if a piece of dirt be immediately applied to the place, and held there for a minute or two, pain or swelling of the part rarely follows. After hiving a new swarm, if it be intended to remain in the box, it should be placed as near the spot where it alights as possible; and when the bees are all settled in the evening, it may then be removed to its final stand; or if a more suitable place in the neighbourhood can be had, it had better be taken there at once, and not when the hive is half filled with comb, at which time there is a chance of breaking the comb. There is, however, no danger in removing a hive filled with comb; and if an opportunity offers of placing it among Heath coming into bloom, Furze, or Broom, or in a field of Peas, Beans, or in any other place where there is a mass of flowers, the bees will be much benefited. Honey made entirely from the bloom of the Heath is generally liked, and if fine weather occurs when it is in flower, the bees will make more honey in three weeks upon it than in as many months in a garden. The mode we adopt of obtaining the honey is, after having ascertained that the main box and its two upper compartments are filled with what is called ripe honey, which is known by the ends of the cells being sealed, to take off one of the upper boxes in the middle of a fine day, and the bees that are in it are beaten out with a small twig. They fly back to the hive, or rather box, and another empty box is placed between the main one and the remaining small one that is full, so that the bees, which are only allowed to enter by a small aperture at the bottom of the main box, will have to pass through the empty one to their compartment above it. This encourages them to begin working in it, and as soon as they have half filled it with comb the top one may be taken away and another empty one again placed in the centre. A greater number than two may be worked at once; but I have always found a box of the above-mentioned size, with two smaller ones, amply sufficient, and have known 180 lbs. of honey to be taken from the three when the bees have been destroyed; but I prefer the above-mentioned method, and a person protecting his face and hands may accomplish it without peril.—*S. N. V.*

[A correspondent, *J. D.*, has favoured us with the following description and drawings of his hives, one of which, fig. 1, resembling that of *S. N. V.*, except in the boxes being all of one size, renders it a suitable accompaniment to the foregoing paper.] Fig. 1.—*a* represents the box; *b*, the frame-work which fits on the top of the hive before the sliding lid is put on; *c*, the whole three boxes in use. Fig. 2, represents the straw hives, which may be used in the same way the wooden boxes are. Fig. 3. straw hives to be used with bell-glasses. Fig. 4, is Bagster's hive, which is thirteen inches square withinside; but this I have improved by having the sides, *b*, *c*, divided into four compartments instead of eight; the centre, for the swarm, in my hive, being too large, it occupies too much of the bees' time to make comb; but this can be arranged to any scale. In the sides, *b*, *c*, I propose having thin deal boxes made to fit in the apartments communicating at *f f* (fig. 5) with the colony, and also to afford a way out and in. The advantage of these boxes sliding in and out of the divisions would be that the bees and comb might be taken all away at once, instead of having to cut or break the comb in pieces at the hive. Fig. 5, shows the interior; the upper part may be used for glasses, but I am sure the larger the hive, the less the honey; that it is by leaving so many openings, instead of making plenty of honey the bees loiter about and are idle: if the sides, *b*, *c* (fig. 4), be divided in the middle, there would be four places to give room when required, but by no means leaving more than two in operation at once, and these must not be used till the centre, *a*, is quite full. A strong swarm would fill two or three in a season; and as the centre part, which contains the main store, would never be touched, the hive would last many years a profitable one. The dimensions of my boxes are twelve inches square outside measure, and they are made of three-quarters inch deal. They must be very strong, as the sun acting on the outside and the bees within cause a great heat, which renders them liable to warp.

Fig. 1.

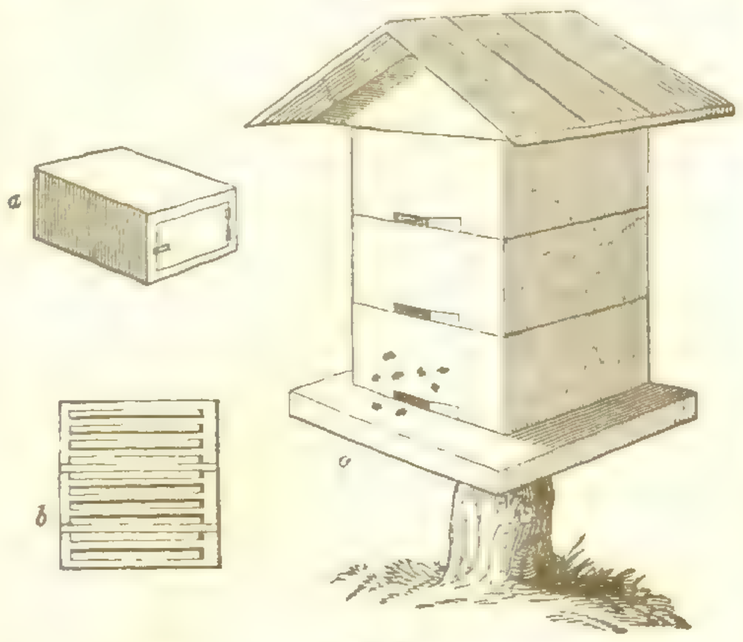


Fig. 2.

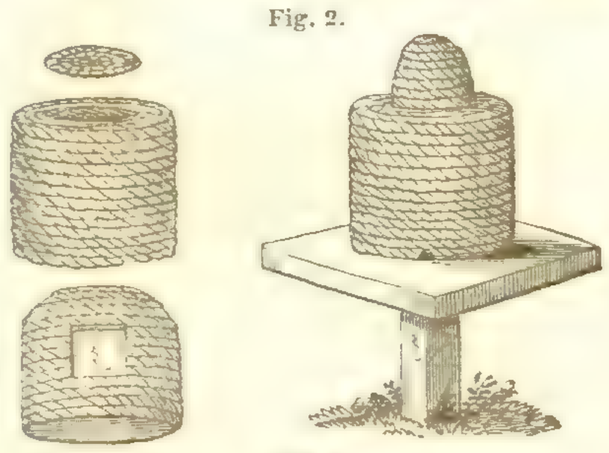


Fig. 3.

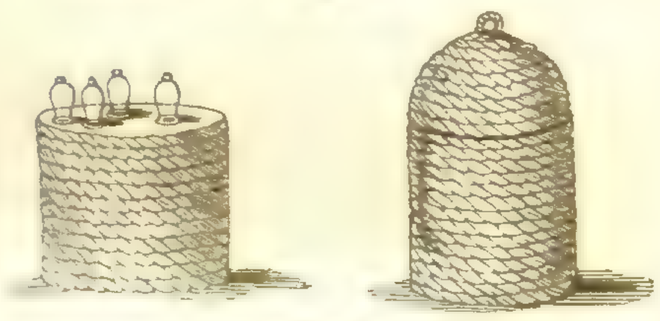


Fig. 4.

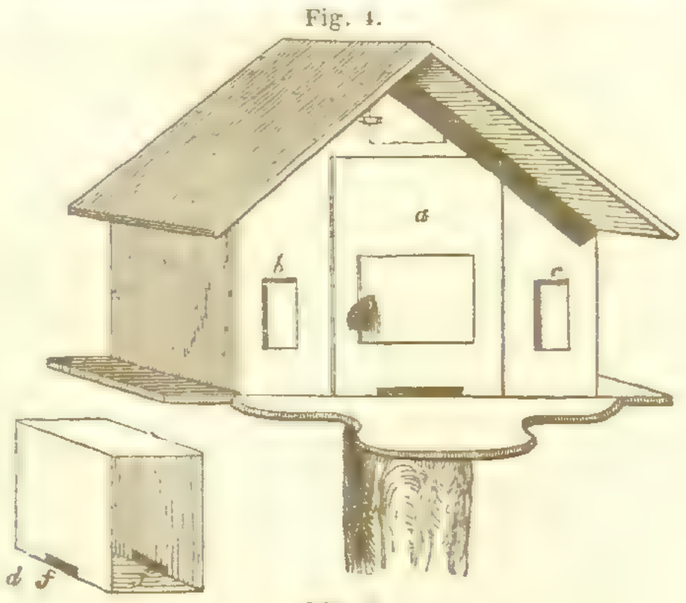
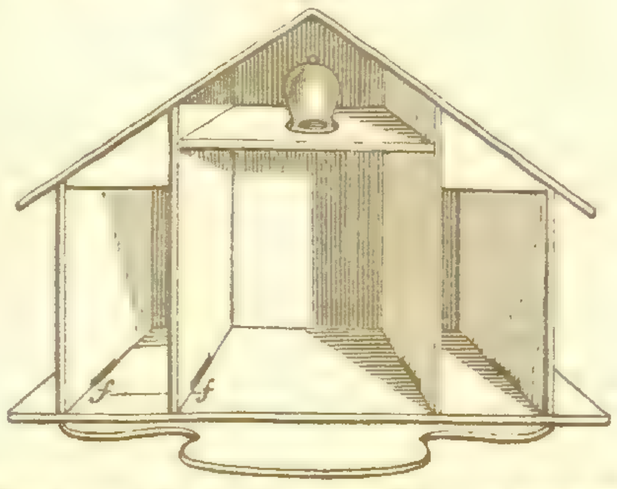


Fig. 5.



A Prodigious Briar.—One-year old shoots are now growing in a wood near Nateby Hall, in the parish of Garstang, of a most surprising size. I was this morning passing by the above-named place, when my attention was called to some school-boys describing a circle with a branch of a Briar growing just from the top of the ground. It measured 18 feet 6 inches long; the circle which it described measured 108 feet in circumference; and there were five other shoots from the same part, of the following lengths, viz.—17ft. 6in., two 15ft., one 14ft., and one 12ft; and three lateral shoots, 9ft., 8ft., and 5ft. long: the length of the whole shoots was 114ft., from the same root this season.—*A Townsman.*

Gloriosa superba.—As the Gloriosa superba is not so generally cultivated as it deserves; principally, I believe, from the supposed difficulty of growing it; perhaps the following hints relative to its culture may help to remove that difficulty:—It naturally requires about six months' rest, and will seldom start for growth before March, at which time it will require a good bottom-heat of at least 80°, either in a Bark-pit or Cucumber-bed. The greatest error committed with regard to its treatment is leaving the root to start in the same pot, &c., it grew in the previous year. As it makes its shoot from the lower end of the new tuber, which is consequently at the bottom of the pot, if it is not taken out and that end placed upwards, it has to struggle through the whole mass of mould to reach the surface, which it often fails in doing. It should be potted at the beginning of March in a 48-pot; or if the tuber (which sometimes happens) is too long, a bulb-pot may be used; it should be well drained, and planted in pure light peat or heath mould, with the end of the root just above the surface; when it makes a shoot it also forms fresh roots from the base of the new shoot, and will grow rapidly if kept in a stove or vinery, at a temperature of 70° or 80°, and soon requires a larger pot; I generally take a six, using nothing but light peat-soil. It may then be trained in any form most convenient. After it has flowered and the leaves are decayed, withhold water entirely to ripen the tubers, which may be kept in the dry mould till the spring, or taken out and kept in dry sand till the season for potting them.—*W. Scott, Bury Hill.*

Large Pines.—I offer a few remarks on the extraordinary size to which Pines have been grown at F. A. Philips', Esq., Thornfield, near Stockport, Lancashire. On my first visit, my attention was drawn to three Enville Pines of enormous size, one of which was nearly ripe. The gardener, Mr. Hamilton, measured it round the middle, and found it to be 21 inches in circumference, and 14 inches long from the stem to the bottom of the crown, or 16 pips deep. My second visit was in March 1840, when I noticed two Ripley Queens, the riper of the two being evidently upward of 4½ lbs. in weight, which I considered very extraordinary for the season. My next visit was in October of the same year; there were then 18 or 19 fruits in the pit, 8 or 9 of which were nearly full grown, and I am persuaded would not weigh less than from 5 to 7 lbs. each. My method of calculating weight is, that a well-grown Pine measuring 16½ inches round and 10½ long, will be 5 lbs. in weight. I visited these gardens again in September, and found the Pines as well grown as they were the previous year; I saw 7 or 8 Black Jamaicas and Montserrats that were nearly full grown, one of which measured 17½ inches in circumference and 11½ inches long, although quite green, and to all appearance had much to swell. In order to give your readers a right conception of the size of the fruit grown at this place, it is necessary to mention that the sorts grown there are all Montserrats and Black Jamaicas, with the exception of a few Black Antiguas, Envilles, Queens, and a New Providence or two, the last of which has been grown to 24 inches round; and although the small sorts are preferred, yet the enormous weight of 200 lbs. has been cut out of one pit during the last twelve months; the tan bed measuring 20 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, is heated with hot water. The succession plants are grown in a pit of the same size in the hothouse, under the Vines. I noticed several large suckers on the plants whose fruit had been cut during the summer, and I was informed that most of them would ripen their fruit again in twelve months from the time the fruit was taken from the parent plant, and some of them even in seven months. The plants are not divested of their leaves, as I have frequently heard recommended, in order to strengthen the suckers; the practice here being to preserve all the leaves as much as possible until the suckers are perfected.—*A Manchester Gardener.*

Coal-shale a Manure.—There is in a field here an old coal-pit that has not been in use for many years, and part of the ground near the pit and the road that led to it have been broken up and ploughed. This season the field was in hay, but the crop of Clover has been very deficient except in those parts near the pit and where the road had been; there the clover has done well. When a shaft is sinking, it is a common thing to lay the shale and sandstone along the sides of the road leading to the pit, and often part of the shale is spread about the pit-mouth. In the *Chronicle* of October 2nd, it is stated that Messrs. Boussingault and Payen have lately produced an elaborate memoir upon the comparative value of different kinds of manure. It is also stated that "these chemists regard nitrogen as the element whose presence is of the greatest importance in manure; and every substance capable of furnishing it becomes valuable in an agricultural view, provided that substance can extricate azotised products in a soluble or volatizable state. If, however, the nitrogen is incapable of entering into putrid fermentation, and of so furnishing ammoniacal salts and other azotised combinations, the substance containing it can be of no use for manure, as is proved by the shale of the coal-measures, which contains considerable quantities of nitrogen, and yet has absolutely no effect as a manure." Will the circumstance of the clover growing well where the shale abounds, corroborate or contradict the above statement of these chemists?—*Peter Mackenzie.* [The mixture of coal-shale may be useful to the clover by its mechanical effect upon the soil, and the nitrogen may remain imprisoned notwithstanding; or, we apprehend, the fragments of coal may act like charcoal dust, by condensing ammonia within their pores, independently of what nitrogen there may be in combination with their own proper substance.]

Transplanting of Hollies.—A correspondent suggests (p. 716) that "it would be highly interesting to many readers of the *Chronicle*, if those who have had practical experience in this matter would communicate such facts as

they may have noted in reference to the planting of Hollies at different seasons of the year." I have had considerable experience in the planting of Hollies, having raised and planted a great number in my day. The shrub succeeds well in our soil, and, in fact, is one of the weeds of the district. I regret that I kept no memoranda as to the particular times of the year in which the different plantings took place. I have planted, I think, more or less, at almost all seasons, and with success. In one instance, however, I well remember that I planted a Holly hedge, of about 120 yards in length, early in April; I recollect that it was Easter week, and, what is equally to the purpose, that it rained hard all the time, so that I got thoroughly wet through during the operation. Nothing could thrive better than my Holly hedge did, which I consider one of my most successful efforts in this department of arboriculture. Now, I am far from maintaining that April is the best time for transplanting Hollies; but if the season prove wet (as in the instance above stated) and the young plants selected for the purpose be such as are suitable for the purpose, they will unquestionably succeed to one's heart's content at that period of the year. The principal thing to be dreaded is a succession of dry weather after planting the Hollies, (for even if you water, you cannot water like nature herself,) and perhaps there may be less risk of incurring this danger by planting in autumn or winter than in spring. The cold dry weather so prevalent in spring, accompanied, as it usually is, by harsh cutting wind, which the proverb says is "neither good for man nor beast," is alike prejudicial to all vegetation, and especially to newly-planted Hollies. I may take the present opportunity of warning the cultivators of this beautiful evergreen to be careful how they cut down their young Hollies to the ground, with a view to make them throw up a more vigorous shoot. Having often observed the luxuriant growth of young quicksets after having been so treated, I thought I would try the experiment on a portion of my Holly hedge; accordingly, for the space of about 20 yards, I headed down to the ground every young Holly after the 2d or 3d year, expecting this portion of the hedge would in a few years far outstrip the remainder, in which the trees were left entire. In this, however, I was disappointed: many of the Hollies that were headed down died; others barely retained life; none made a strong healthy shoot. In short, I found it expedient almost entirely to re-plant this portion of the hedge with fresh trees. I was the more surprised at this unfavourable result, knowing from experience that Hollies which are periodically cut down in woods, time after time, renew themselves from the old shoots, and throw up most vigorous shoots the following season.—*W. T. Bree, Allesley Rectory.* [At what season did Mr. Bree cut down his Hollies?]

The Weasel.—I had an example of the ferocity of this little animal in an attack on my watch-dog. It seized on the dog chained to its kennel, and he had to be unchained before the weasel could be destroyed by the dog.—*J. Murray.*

The Cranberry Bean.—I bought some at Charlwood's last spring, and found them excellent. The seed is eaten, not the pod, and they were dressed either like the White Haricot, or stewed in gravy; the taste something between the Haricot and the Lentil. There was another kind larger, equally good, but I have lost the name. The Lima Pole-bean did not bear. Pray give us some account of the different Beans of this kind; and those of which the pod, and those of which the seed is eaten.—*Totty.*

Hyacinth Vases.—As the season for planting Hyacinths is rapidly advancing, I lose no time in mentioning what I consider a prettier way of growing them than that commonly practised. The common glasses turn the roots in an unnatural direction, expose them to light, and, to say the least of them, are not ornamental. I prefer a vase made of glass roughened by grinding on the outside, and large enough to hold six bulbs in the narrowest part, one in the centre and five round it; they may either be supported above water by a very open wire grating, or the vase may be entirely filled with fresh moss, the bulbs placed at the same level and more moss packed between and round them. In this latter case it is better not to water them till the points of the green leaves appear; they should then, however, be watered frequently with a fine rose with fresh rain-water. This will not only be appropriate treatment of the bulbs at that stage of their growth, but will also cause the surface of the moss, which hides them, to assume a pleasant fresh growing-green colour. Of course the bulbs should be arranged with due regard to the compensation of colour, so that the whole shall have the effect of a well-arranged bouquet, any number of which may be placed in a drawing-room with the effect of really ornamenting it. The curves on which the vase is formed are very simple; I subjoin a rude sketch of them.—*Henry Barham Harris.*

Ice-houses.—Your correspondent *N.*, in his observations relative to ice-houses last week, recommends them to be built on an elevated spot, and to be planted about with trees. As my experience leads me to differ from him in this respect, I will state what I have found the most suitable and economical place for an ice-house. When I came first here, the house then in use was in an elevated situation in the park, with trees about it as described by *N.*; from the situation of this house and its distance from the supply of ice, the expense of filling it yearly was enormous; and the ice kept badly, which I attributed to the close and confined atmosphere about it, caused by the trees. I therefore determined to build a new one, and the site I chose was an exposed sloping bank, at the head of a long pond in the pleasure-garden, a short distance from the house, where the ground around it, except on the pond side, was sufficiently low to admit of perfect drainage. It is built the shape of an egg, standing on its smaller end, with double walls, having air cavities between the outer wall next the earth and the inner one; and the dome is covered by growing Heath, with so little appearance of a roof about it, that by strangers its real use is never suspected. When the season for filling it arrives, the earth from the side next the pond is removed, and a strong door which is fixed in it is opened: a communication, or shoot, between this and the edge of the pond is formed by strong boards fixed together, with sides widening towards the pond, upon which the ice, as fast as it can be brought to the side, is placed, and darted into the house without further trouble, where it is well broken; when the house is filled, the door is closed, and the ground made good as before. The passage for getting out the ice is on the opposite side from the pond, tunnelled in the bank, and hid perfectly by evergreens. In this house there has never yet been a scarcity of ice, and its original cost has been saved many times over, by the trifling expense at which it is filled, usually being done in a day, although it holds 500 tons. I consider the proximity of trees, or any confined situation, the worst possible for an ice-house, and hollow walls indispensable to its long keeping. I have commenced some experiments by putting ice together in various sites in cheap forms, and will send you an account of my success hereafter; for I believe this luxury may be kept far more simply, so as to be had in great abundance at a much cheaper rate than it usually costs.—*Joseph Paxton. Chatsworth.*

Cedar of Lebanon.—With reference to the note by the Editor to a former communication on the above tree, 'D. P.' begs to observe that the timber sent by Hiram King of Tyre to Solomon, towards the building of the temple, distinctly is said to have been cut in Lebanon, and not from Mount Atlas.—Vide 1st Kings, chap. v., and 2d Chronicles, chap. ii.; and that the main object of Solomon in sending to Hiram, was to obtain the services of Hiram's wood-cutters—"for," says Solomon, "Thou knowest there is not among us any that has skill to hew timber like unto the Sidonians." Besides Cedar-trees, Solomon asks for Fir-trees, and Algum-trees (whatever they may have been), out of Lebanon, specifying Cedar-trees as distinct from Fir-trees in general. This is not a proper place to enter into a discussion of this question, but it may be observed that though "κέδρος" may not correctly describe the tree sent by Hiram under that name in our translation from the Septuagint, yet as we know such a tree still grows on Lebanon, it is fair to suppose that that tree was one of the kinds asked for by Solomon. It may be worthy of notice, that according to Michaelis, the name given by the present inhabitants of Lebanon to a tree which has the botanical character of the Cedar, is the same as the Hebrew name given in Scripture, and translated by us Cedar. As to the timber found with the Elgin marbles, it was certainly said, at the time they were first brought over, to be the Cedar of Lebanon; if it afterwards proved to be another wood, it was probably not that of the cultivated Olive, as hardly growing to a sufficient size to be made use of for such a purpose, and certainly not as imperishable as the Cedar; the writer of this article having in his possession a piece of a thick branch of an Olive-tree, cut five or six years ago, in the garden of Gethsamene, which appeared perfectly sound when it arrived in England, but though kept in a dry place has been lately found to be perforated with worm-holes, the oil being probably attractive to those animals,—nor can it be supposed that the Olive-tree mentioned in the building of the Temple can have been the cultivated Olive-tree,—it is not probable that the trees grew to a larger size then than now, or that it could have afforded timber of a sufficient scantling to have made the figures of the cherubim 10 cubits high, and of course wide in proportion. "Trees of oil" are also mentioned in Scripture (see 1st Book of Kings, chap. vi., verse 23) (marginal note), which probably were larger trees of an oily nature. It appears that with the gold from Ophir came Almug-trees; these have been interpreted by the Rabbins, the Red Sandal wood; but if they came from India, a word might be put in for a more useful timber-tree in the construction of so large a building as the Temple of Solomon—"The Holy Cedar of the Mountains, the Deodar."—*D. P.* [That the Ers-tree or Ers of the Bible is rightly translated Cedar we do not doubt, but it does not appear to us clear that this name was not also applied to other wood of a similar kind. It is to be observed that Solomon asked Hiram King of Tyre for Cedars—(2 Chron. chap. ii., v. 8), without at that time referring to trees of Lebanon; and that at v. 10 he again asks for Cedar-trees out of Lebanon, to fell which 83,600 wood-cutters were to be supplied by the Jewish monarch. So that it would appear that two sorts of Cedars were intended, viz. Cedars, and Cedars of Lebanon. Ars, or Ers, seems to be a name given in the East to Fir-wood in general; at least according to Niebuhr it is equally applied to the Fir-tree and Cedar of Lebanon; and Mr. Drummond Hay has clearly shown that the Moorish word Al-erce, mistranslated Larch by the Spaniards, is the name of the Callitris quadrivalvis of Atlas; and that this hard, durable, and fragrant wood is commonly employed in the ancient religious buildings of the East. Now is it not probable that Solomon would employ the soft and fragrant Ers of Lebanon for the decorations and fittings-up of the temple, and the hard and more durable Ers of another kind for the main timbers: and that the Tyrian king would be employed to furnish the latter, while the 80,000 wood-cutters of Solomon would level the forests of Lebanon, which Hiram was to float down to Joppa? We are persuaded that there is some confusion about this Ers; for in Rosenmüller we find it spoken of at one time as not harder than the wood of white Fir, which corresponds with what we have seen, and what is universally stated of Cedar of Lebanon, as far as we can discover; and at another as *hard*: reference being at the same time made to the palace of Persepolis, whose timbers are said to have been constructed of it. The authority for the latter appears to be Quintus Curtius, who (l. v. c. 7) says, "multa *cedro* ædificata erat regia;" but this only shows that Cedrus had no definite meaning any more than Ers. For the κέδρος of the Greeks was certainly either a Juniper, καρπὸν φέρουσα μύρτου, or a large tree producing κεδρία, a kind of resin used in medicine, and having a fruit ὥσπερ κυπαρίσσου, but larger. Now this tree yielding a medicinal resin, and having fruit like a cypress, described moreover as a large tree, does not answer to the Cedar of Lebanon, but applies well enough to the Callitris, which yields the sandarach of modern pharmacy. It is true that Pliny (xiii. c. 5) says the Cedrus major was a Syrian tree; but then he also adds (xiii. c. 15) that the fine Cedar wood came from Atlas: while Dioscorides says nothing about the native country of that Cedar which was a δένδρον μεγα. As regards the Olive, our authority for what we said upon that subject was not only common report, but a block of wood given us by the late Mr. W. Atkinson, who received it, as we were informed, from Lord Elgin; and that block was certainly of the Olive. Whether or not the cherubim were carved out of Olive wood or oily wood is not a subject for discussion on the present occasion. We may, however, observe, that Bove found Olive trees in the province of Fayoum, whose stumps were more than two yards (metres) in diameter; and the same traveller asserts that the trees of this kind on the Mount of Olives are at least six yards in circumference, and nine or ten yards high; so large, indeed, that he estimates their age at 2,000 years.—We trust our correspondents will excuse this long discussion, and agree with us in thinking that the subject is full of interest. At all events we wish to show that our answers are not given hastily and without due consideration, whether we are right or wrong in our opinions.]

Pines.—The following results have been obtained from young Pine Plants, potted in different composts, as a means of ascertaining which is the most suitable:—

Sort.	*Compost.*	*Description.*
Globe	All peat	Grown well: excellently rooted
Queen	Sandy peat	Strong growth, excellently rooted
W. Providence	Loamy peat	Grown well, and well rooted
Queen	Half sand & loam	Grown tolerably well; not very well rooted
St. Vincent	Peaty loam	Of fair growth, not very well rooted
Queen	All peat	Grown well, excellently rooted
St. Vincent	Half sand & peat	Grown well, excellently rooted
Queen	Rich loam	Excellent growth, but not so well rooted as those in peat
Queen	Sand and lime	Scarcely made any growth, and looks very yellow

These sorts were potted last August, and the result is that in all peat the Globe and Queen grow well, but in sandy peat the Queen grows better; in rich loam the Queen is as good as it is in sandy peat, but there is not the same quantity of roots produced. When their fruit is perfected, the results shall be made known.—*W. Brown, Merevale Hall.*

Saline Manures.—A correspondent has sent us the following extract from a paper by Sir H. Davy, in connexion with this subject:—"I made a number of experiments in May and June, 1807, on the effects of different saline substances on Barley, and on Grass growing in the same garden, the soil of which was a light sand. The solutions of the saline substances were used twice a week, in the quantity of two ounces, on spots of Grass and Corn, sufficiently remote from each other to prevent any interference of results. The substances tried were super-carbonate, sulphate, acetate, nitrate, and muriate of potassa; sulphate of soda, sulphate, nitrate, muriate, and carbonate of ammonia. I found that in all cases when the quantity of salt equalled $\frac{1}{50}$ part of the weight of the water, the effects were injurious, but least so in the instances of the carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of ammonia. When the quantity of the salts were $\frac{1}{300}$ part of the solution, the effects were different. The plants watered by the solutions of the sulphates grew just in the same manner as similar plants watered with rain-water. Those acted on by the solution of nitre, acetate, and super-carbonate of potassa, and muriate of ammonia, grew rather better. Those treated with the solution of carbonate of ammonia grew most luxuriantly of all. This last result is what might be expected, for carbonate of ammonia consists of carbon, hydrogen, azote (nitrogen), and oxygen. There was, however, another result which I had not anticipated; the plants watered with the solution of muriate of ammonia did not grow better than those watered with rain-water. The solution reddened litmus paper, and probably the free acid exerted a prejudicial effect, and interfered with the result."—[These experiments our correspondent points out as unfavourable to Dr. Harris's recommendation of nitrate of ammonia.]

Glazing Hothouses and Pits.—The glazing of hothouses and pits is well worth discussing among gardeners,

as there are few subjects on which so many different opinions exist. In some old gardens, there are several kinds of glazing, differing both as to the shape and size of the panes of glass. Some gardeners are advocates for large panes, as giving more light by not having so many laps as smaller ones; but I do not like the large ones for several reasons. In the first place, they are more likely to be broken, when moving the lights to give air, by hail storms and frost, and when one is broken it lets in so much cold air, and costs more to replace than a smaller one. Suppose a Vinery or Peach-house to be glazed with panes ten inches deep by six and three-quarters wide, it will be found, after a severe winter, that many of the panes are split up the middle; and when taken out they are only fit for mending with, which, at all times and in every structure, looks unsightly. I have had an early Vinery of this description under my charge, and know the inconvenience of large panes. I have frequently thought that there ought to be three or four sizes of panes used in horticultural structures: suppose, for example, the largest size for Vineries, Peach, and Fig-houses; the next for pits for growing Pines, Melons, and Cucumbers; a third size for frames; and the smallest for handglasses. If the sizes are so arranged, they will be found economical by the saving of glass. In many gardens the Vineries and pits are glazed with the same sized panes, so that when any of the panes have a corner broken off, they must be removed, to ensure the house being dry; and when they are taken out they cannot be used in the pits on account of their being the same size; but had the panes in the pits been of a smaller size than those in the Vinery, in all probability they would have come in without much loss. Suppose on looking regularly over one of the Vineries a great many of the panes are found blemished and not fit to remain, these will still be large enough for the pits and frames, and thus little loss will occur. When there is a general repair going on with the hothouses, the glazier ought to begin with that in which the largest sized panes are first, and work down to the smallest, and not, as is frequently the case, cut a large piece of glass away to replace a small one. In my opinion, there are no better sized panes for hothouses than seven inches wide by four and a half deep; for pits four and three-quarters by three inches deep; for frames four by two and a half inches deep, &c., with a lap of one-eighth of an inch. The glass should be clear, stout, and selected as flat as possible, so that the panes may lie perfectly level one upon the other, and so cut that they may not fit too tightly against the ribs (which is frequently practised by some glaziers), but room should be left for the ribs to swell and expand. Before a light is glazed, all the panes should be laid in loose, to see that they fit easy and are quite level, as well as range one with the other; when that is done, the panes must be taken out and some well-worked putty laid in the rebate; the panes must then be replaced and pressed firmly down, and the bottom frame bedded in the putty, so as not to leave a vacancy. In the spring of 1838, we had occasion to rebuild two old metallic Vineries; they were rebuilt with cast-iron by Messrs. Barwell and Co. The panes used were four and three-quarters by three inches deep, selected and perfectly level; they came direct from the glasshouse, packed in boxes, that contained about 500 panes each, and were put in in the manner I have described. These houses are heated by flat hot-water pipes. There are three lights in a range upon the roof; the two bottom ranges and the corner ones of the top range are secured with pins and putty; all the other top lights are moveable and managed by a windlass; the front sashes are hung upon hinges; and all open outwards. We can give what air we wish by a rod of iron with holes in it attached to the sash; and in the sill there is a pin on which the rod is fixed. One corner of each sash is used for the purpose of taking in or out Vines when required; there is a piece of cast-iron to fit the corner of each, which is fastened by two screw nuts, to keep the stem of the Vine in its place. The doors are made of wood, as they are better kept in order than iron ones, and easier and lighter to open. The roof of these two houses contains about 9,216 panes; the two ends and partition 1,579; and the front sashes 1,920; with three doors that contain each twenty panes, five inches wide by seven inches deep—making a total of 12,775 panes. From the spring of 1838 to the present time, October 1841, there have only been ten panes broken in the roof by the frost, &c., and twelve in other parts by accidents; this house requires shading in hot clear weather. In November, 1838, having several of our lights blown off a Pine-pit by a strong gale of wind, many panes were broken, and one light was so much injured, that it was reglazed with panes seven inches wide by four and a half deep, the lap being one-eighth of an inch. The light is eight feet long by four feet wide, contains 132 panes, and is in constant use, being a bottom light, as there are pots of Kidney-beans placed upon the flue all the autumn, winter, and spring, so that the lights are frequently moved. There have only been two panes split by the frost and one by accident up to the present time. The size of the panes with which it was glazed before was seven inches wide by eight and a half inches deep, and an open space left between the panes; and the laps were a quarter of an inch deep. The sacrifice of glass by frost, as well as the cold air admitted, was considerable; but when one of the panes gets broken, I have it replaced by two. There used to be a great many panes broken at the bottom of this pit by the frost, as the lights were all left open, with a view of letting out the condensed steam that runs down the ribs. I have had the whole of the bottom panes taken out, cut in two, and bedded in putty, so that now I rarely have one broken by the frost, as there is no water to congeal. By this method I find it very much strengthens the glass. For further accounts of glazing I would direct the attention of your readers to a practical and useful paper in p. 644, the facts mentioned in which I can fully corroborate, as I have frequently observed them during my practice. I should like to see in the *Chronicle* some remarks on the handles and fastenings of hothouse lights, as almost all gardeners have their own methods.—*James Seymour, Kitchen-Gardener to the Countess of Bridgewater, Ashridge Park, Great Berkhampstead.*

Bees.—In answer to *E. M. W.* in p. 685, B. Evans, of Perrey Barr, near Birmingham, writes, that he prefers straw hives, keeping by him several different sizes, which he uses according to the strength of the swarms. He anoints each hive with about a pint of syrup made of sugar or honey, mixed with vinegar, old ale, or wine, which he rubs over the hive with a bunch of fennel and hazel, and afterwards hives the bees in the usual manner; and although he has taken from 12 to 23 swarms in one season, he has never had a swarm desert him. He always marks the swarms, in order that he may know their age; and when he puts them down in September, he weighs them, and if the weight of the young swarms is about 30 lbs., they will stand the winter without feeding; but if much under, he feeds them in proportion. The food he uses is stale honey mixed with beer, vinegar, or wine; and when he has no honey, he places small pieces of loaf-sugar in the hives, which he has found better than anything else, as he can give them enough for a week at one time. The subject of killing Bees he leaves to the judgment of every proprietor; but he says that he never keeps them beyond three years; and, indeed, kills more at two years old than at any other age, as he has always found that the younger the Bees the better the honey. He remarks, that old Bees in fancy boxes are to the young Bees as paupers on a parish. He advises *E. M. W.* not to shift his Bees, but to feed them with plenty of lump sugar, carefully avoiding treacle. He condemns boxes, and says, that with straw hives in a proper situation, and the Bees treated as before described, they will repay all the trouble.

Ice-Houses.—The little experience I have had on this subject has long since led me to the conclusion that for most persons and purposes ice-houses above ground, or nearly so, are the best. In a deeply-sunk well we have to contend with a constant and inexhaustible source of heat at 47° or thereabouts, while the surface temperature in the shade, allowing for the effect of cool winds and night radiation, does not perhaps give a higher average. We have, therefore, as clear gain, all the facility of drainage and access, and, what is of still more importance, the power of keeping the insulating materials dry. In a well, the brickwork, which forms the only shield between the ice and the earth, is almost necessarily wet, and therefore rapidly introduces heat. In making an ice-house above ground (or it may be sunk a few feet, provided it be kept some height above the land springs and the surface drainage), one of the principal requisites is, a hollow space beneath the ice container, to prevent the conduction of heat upwards from the earth; and this space, if it could be kept perfectly dry, would be better filled with straw, furze, or some similar substance. For the walls and roof nothing is required but a very ample thickness of any loose vegetable or earthy materials. Double walls filled in with ashes, sawdust, shavings, or brick rubbish; a thatched wigwam, as recommended by Cobbett, and perhaps tiled with some of the asphalte slabs recently invented; any of these, made two or three feet thick and kept dry, will answer the purpose. There should be a door at each surface, and a prepared bundle of straw to fill the space between the two doors, before the second is closed. The door may as well open to the north, and be kept open as little as possible. These, however, are trifles; the main reliance is upon the walls, floor, and roof, made of vegetable or earthy matter, *very loose*, *very dry*, and *very thick*.—*A.*

The Renovation of Unhealthy Pear-trees.—I have now for the fourth time, and in different situations, restored neglected Pear-trees to a healthy appearance, and from almost a barren state to fruitfulness, by the following method:—The trees being crowded with long projecting spurs, I took each alternate leading branch, sawing the spurs close to the stem. I do not smooth the cut, for I find invariably the wood cracks by the influence of the sun more after the knife than the saw; this is done in the autumn. Next summer the trees will send forth young shoots with vigour and regularity, so as to enable me to lay them in at a distance of four feet apart, similar to Seymour's mode of training the Peach; cutting back the surplus wood to a single eye in the winter pruning. The second autumn I saw the other part the same as the preceding, and by this treatment I retain a moderate supply of fruit, and in the space of two years have renovated and furnished my trees with a double supply of bearing wood, on the spur and young wood system. I differ from Mr. Errington in following the young wood system, as I prefer the spur system, when practically and judiciously performed, for the Pear as well as for the Vine. The third autumn, in November, I prune and nail my trees, trenching the border to its original depth, pruning the roots of the trees as I proceed; the distance from the base of the tree being regulated by its age, health, and size.—*D. R.*

Mice.—Seeing, in p. 749, that Mr. W. Taylor criticises the paper of Mr. Falla, at p. 701, upon preventing the attacks of mice upon Pears by burying the latter in sand, I beg to say that I can confirm his statement. Last autumn I planted upwards of 2,000 Crocuses in patches: half of them I put in holes, which were filled up with sand from the sea, while the others were filled with the common earth. Those planted in the sand came up and flowered beautifully, but the others were three parts carried away by the mice. I always protect my winter Lettuces by covering the earth where they are planted with sea-sand, as I believe the slugs cannot well crawl upon any kind of sand, and the saltness of the sea-sand they cannot endure.—*George Fielder, Gr. to W. Bruce, Esq., Bohemia, Hastings.*

Perry.—[p. 750.]—Although your correspondent will doubtless receive many satisfactory answers to his questions from the best sources of information, it may not be altogether useless or uninteresting to him to know what means our Continental neighbours adopt to bring about the desired ends. I should state, however, first, that the Germans generally consider that Pears are, of themselves, sufficiently sweet; and hence that the perry requires no addition of sugar; but, in some cases, they do sweeten it artificially. When fermentation is nearly at an end, one pound of white sugar to every three gallons of the must is added; then when fermentation has totally subsided, and the perry sends up no more yeast, the casks are bunged down and stowed away; and in a week or so the bottling may be commenced. In order to impart to this beverage a fuller and richer flavour, and to improve its quality, some persons pour in, with the sugar, one pint of rum to every three gallons. My informant assured me, with an anticipatory smile and a retrospective rub of the hands, that by means of this last-named ingredient he gave his perry a "gut geschmack." Thus much on perry from a *pere*grinator in Germany.—*Charles Bathurst, Siddington, Cirencester.*

Salvia patens.—Much has been said about the hardiness of Salvia patens, and as I have tested its hardiness and tenacity of life, I will give you the result. In the beginning of May 1840, I had two beds filled with it, nine roots in each bed, and planted three feet apart every way. The plants were allowed to take their native form, the stems only being supported with stakes. They all grew very quick, and about the beginning of August the two beds were one entire mass; but in their flowering I was disappointed, for, with the exception of a few days, the whole made but a poor appearance, owing to the plants dropping their flowers, and that, too, in different stages of their growth. I have grown them in a greenhouse and a stove, and they were alike subject to that, more or less. About the beginning of October, I had three of these taken up and put into large pots, and taken to the greenhouse; I had two more taken up—these I had cut down and prepared similar to Dahlias before housing them; these two I had tied together and taken to a shed and hung on a nail; they remained in this state for four months, the heat ranging from 45° to 60°, and the atmosphere very dry, there being a large boiler at one end of the shed that heats a plant stove. About the beginning of February I had these taken down; they were much shrivelled, and, to all appearance quite dead; however, they were potted and taken to a moist atmosphere, and, in a few weeks, I was agreeably surprised, finding the eyes much swelled. Afterwards they became handsome plants, from which I had many good cuttings. Those which I left to their fate in the open ground, with a covering of peat soil of three inches depth, I examined about the middle of March, and found they had pushed more than half way through the peat soil that was laid down to protect them; as I wanted the ground they were growing upon for another purpose, I had them taken up, potted, and placed in a cool frame: had I left them to remain, they would have grown unusually strong, as was so very evident when I took them up, as to surprise many; each bearing above a dozen strong shoots, and all having a tendency to spread.—*J. S.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 16th.—Mr. Wright in the Chair. Mr. Bernard was elected. A letter was read from Dr. Lindley, offering a cup, of the value of 5*l.* 5*s.*, as a prize for the best Seedling Picotee of 1842, and expressing his satisfaction at the proceedings of the Society. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Goad, and seconded by Mr. Chandler, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Hedley sent a letter of congratulation, and placed 2*l.* 2*s.* at the disposal of the Society, as a prize for Carnations and Picotees; for this a vote of thanks was also passed. Mr. Chandler exhibited a beautiful stand of 38 varieties of Chrysanthemums.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 16th.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the Chair. Sir Oswald Mosley was elected a Fellow. A collection of drawings of plants and animals from Syria was presented by Dr. J. S. Irving. Specimens of a hybrid Linaria, found growing near L. repens and L. vulgaris, were exhibited. The Secretary read a paper on vegetable monstrosities by the Rev. Mr. Hinckes. The paper was illustrated by specimens dried and in spirit. As examples of adhesion, the author exhibited—1. The fruit of the Grape, in which five of the carpels adhered together. 2. The flowers of a Centaurea, in which four were united. 3. A specimen of Fuchsia fulgens, in which two flowers were united, and an excess of development of parts was the consequence. As examples of transformation—1. A branch of Azalea, in which the leaves were converted into stamens. 2. A specimen of Gentiana campestris, in which all the parts of the flower were transformed into leaves. Examples of increase and decrease of part were given—1. Specimens of Anagallis arvensis, in which, the petals being converted into sepals, the interior parts had diminished in size. 2. Multiplication of bracts in the Dianthus caryophyllus imbricatus. 3. Flowers of Urtica, in which the bracts were converted into leaves. 4. A supposed variety of Convallaria multiflora, called bracteata, which the author believed to be only an excess of development of the flowers of this plant. 5. The frond of a Fern, in which there was entire absence of development of parts on one side of the frond.

A paper by Dr. Jardine was commenced, on the influence of the dew-point on the temperature of plants.

Guernsey Horticultural Society.—The autumnal exhibition of the Society was held on Oct. 13th, in the Fish-market, when the following prizes were awarded:—Large Challengeable Silver Medals—Mr. J. Vidamour, for 20 varieties of Dahlias, in two classes. Capt. Appleton, for 4 varieties of Vegetables, viz.—Deptford Onions, Salsify, Celery, and Batavian Endive. Premium Prize Cards:—Capt. Appleton, for 15 pots of Capsicums, consisting of 8 varieties. Mr. C. De Jersey, for a basket of Vegetables, and a miscellaneous collection of Flowers. Mr. H. O. Carré, for 6 varieties of Pears. FLOWERS.—Best show of Dahlias, Mr. J.

Vidamour; 2d best do., Mr. J. Cockburn. Best pan of 12 Dahlias, Etonia, Bloomsbury, Glory of Plymouth, Topaz, Grace Darling, Countess of Sheffield, Glory of Sarum, Springfield Rival, Rienzi, Lewisham Rival, Lilac Perfection, and Unique, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2d best do., Bishop of Salisbury, Challenger, President of the West, Topaz, Hope, Springfield Rival, Hylas, Dodds' Mary, Glory of Plymouth, Royal Standard, Mrs. Colt, Thompson's Rival, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best pan of 6 Dahlias, Topaz, Challenger, Bishop of Salisbury, President of the West, Hope, Hylas, Mr. J. Vidamour; 2d best do., Bloomsbury, Queen's Superb, Blandina, Cox's Yellow Defiance, and two others, Mr. J. Cockburn. Best show of Heaths, do. Best Greenhouse Plant, Bignónia jasminoides, Mr. H. O. Carré. Best collection of German Asters, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best show French Marigolds, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2d best do., Mr. J. Vidamour. Best show of African Marigolds, do. Best Pentstemon, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Extra Prizes: Sinningia guttata, Capt. Appleton. Dryandra longifólia, Mr. G. W. Hoyle. Russéllia júncea, do. Thunbergias, Mr. C. De Jersey. Clématis bicolor, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Sedum Sieboldii, do. Dahlias, Mr. C. De Jersey. Lychnis Bungeana, Mr. J. Cockburn. FRUITS.—Best 3 bunches Black or Purple Grapes, not forced, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best 3 White or Yellow Grapes, grown in open air, do. Best 6 Apples, old Nonpareil, Mr. T. Andros; do., scarlet do., do.; do., Royal Pearmain, Mr. J. Vidamour; do., Aromatic Russet, do.; do., Reinette Franche, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; do., Calville Blanche, Mr. J. Vidamour; do., Old Golden Pippin, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; do., Court of Wick Pippin, do.; do., Margil, Mr. J. Vidamour; do., Golden Russet, Mr. J. Maingay; do., Dutch Reinette, Mr. G. W. Hoyle; do., New-Town Pippin, Mr. Thomas Andros. Best 6 varieties of Pears, 3 of each sort, Easter Beurré, Beurré Rance, Beurré Diel, Colmar, St. Michael or Doyenné blanc, Mollet's Guernsey Beurré, Mr. H. O. Carré; second best do., Mr. J. Vidamour. Best 6 Pears, Chaumontel, grown against a wall, Mr. J. Vidamour; do. do., an espalier, do.; do., Duchesse d'Angoulême, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; do., Beurré d'Amanlis, do.; do., Beurré d'Aremberg, Mr. J. Vidamour; do., Bergamotte de la Pentecôte, Mr. G. W. Hoyle; do., Belle et Bonne, Mr. J. Vidamour; do., Crassane, Mr. Thomas Andros; do., Virgouleuse, do.; do., St. Germain, do.; do., Colmar, Mr. H. O. Carré; do., Gansel's Bergamotte, Mr. W. J. Le Cocq; do., Seckle, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; do., Baking, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best plate of Medlars, Mr T. Andros. Extra Prizes: A New Grape, Mr. J. S. Brock. Raspberries, Mr. J. Vidamour. Apples, Mr. G. W. Hoyle. Travers' Apples, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. VEGETABLES.—Best plate of Green Peas, Mr. J. Maingay. Best plate French Beans, do. Best bunch Turnips, do Best bunch Carrots, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best bunch Parsneps, Mr. J. Cockburn. Best string of 50 White Onions, weighing 26 lbs, do.; second best do., Capt. Appleton. Best string Portugal or Deptford Onions, weighing 32½ lbs., Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; second best do., Mr. J. Hubert. Best string Black Baltic do. do., Mr. J. Vidamour. Best 3 roots White Celery, Capt. Appleton. Best 3 do., Red do., do. Best plate White, Red, and Blue Potatoes, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best seedling late Potatoe, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Best 6 Tomatoes, Capt. Appleton. Best 6 Capsicums, do. Best 3 Cabbages, Vanack, Mr. J. Maingay; best 3 do., Savoy, do. Extra Prizes: 7 varieties of Peas, Mr. C. De Jersey. Basket of Vegetables, do. In addition to these, 70 Cottagers' Prizes were awarded for various productions.—*Star.*

Whitefield Horticultural Meeting.—On Nov. 5th the annual meeting for the exhibition of Celery and other vegetables was held at the Church Inn, when the prizes were awarded as follows: Celery, 1st prize, open to all England, Mr. T. Cross; 2d, Mr. T. Deavonport: 3d, Mr. J. Lord: the home prizes, for members resident within three miles of the place of exhibition—the 1st and 2d prizes, Mr. T. Cross and Mr. J. M'Cardie were equal, each plant weighing 9lbs. 3½oz.; 3d, Mr. T. Deavonport. Extra prizes were awarded to Mr. J. Swaile, gr. to A. Thomas, Esq., for a brace of Cucumbers growing on one stem, of good and equal size; ditto for double-curled Parsley. Cabbage, Mr. J. Walker. Turnip, Mr. J. Holden. Beet-root, Mr. J. Ramsbotham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ipswich Cucumber Society.—We learn that a handsome silver cup has been purchased for six guineas, as a first prize in this society; and that the following arrangement has been made for the show, on 8th Feb., 1842:—To the grower of the best brace, the cup; 2nd best do., plate or 3*l.* 3*s.*; 3rd do., plate or 2*l.* 2*s.*; 4th do., plate or 1*l.* 1*s.* No exhibitor to be allowed to take more than one prize.

The Leafing of Plants.—At the meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, on the 8th of last February, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin communicated some observations "On the Leafing of Plants." It is well known that there is a diversity in the times of leafing and shedding in individual trees of the same species; e. g. Hawthorn, Sycamore, Horse-Chesnut, Beech, &c., sometimes as much as a fortnight; and the earliest in leaf are also the earliest shed, the same individuals keeping their time every year. Hence the question, whether this diversity arises from the "separable accidents" of soil, situation, &c., or whether from "inseparable accidents," which constitute what physiologists call varieties? An experiment was tried by grafting an early Hawthorn on a late, and vice versa. The scions kept their times (about a fortnight's difference) as if on their own stocks; thus proving that it was a case of "seedling variety." Many other such varieties are known, not only of Apples, Peaches, &c., but of wild trees also, differing in shape of leaf, form of growth, colour and size of fruit, &c., and also time of ripening. It was, therefore, to be expected that there should be the like, in respect of times of leafing. This may throw some light on the question respecting "acclimating." It may be, that species may be brought to bear climates originally ill suited,—not by any especial virtue in the seeds ripened in any particular climate, but—by multiplying seedlings, a few of which, out of multitudes, may have qualities suited to this or that country, e. g. some to cold, some to drought, some to wet, &c. In some cases, a plant's beginning to vegetate later may secure it from spring frosts, which would destroy a precocious variety; in others, earlier flowering may enable a tree to ripen fruit in a climate in which a later would be useless, &c. Further, the experiment shows that the common opinion respecting the commencement of spring vegetation,—the rise of the sap from the roots, through the trunk and branches to the twigs,—is groundless; since a scion of an early variety, on a late stock, will be in leaf while the stock is torpid.

Candahar Fruits.—We understand that the East India Company have lately presented to the Horticultural Society the following collection of seeds of fruit-trees from this province, which may be regarded as one of the mothers of orchards. GRAPES:—Lall, large round green; Eytah, long green; Early Luscious Black; Houssainee, long green; Jundah, round green; Early White, good flavour and sweet, "Loll;" Umbherree; Culmuck and Sybee, red. APRICOTS:—Char Mugzah; Suffard Chéh; Kussee; Soorooz Cheh; Pus Rus; Sukkur Pára and Pus Rus Surdebee. PLUMS:—Purple and Aloochah. PEACHES and NECTARINES of the richest quality; CHERRIES; MULBERRIES:—a large black sort, called "Sheeh Lool." MELONS:—Surdah, a Musk Melon; and several kinds of Water Melons.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Thornbury Park, Stoke Newington.—As a proof of the mildness of the season, we may mention that there is now to be seen in these grounds a large Medlar tree, heavily laden with fruit, nearly ripe, and upon the same branches a succession of new leaves, with the buds and blossom for a second crop! The Buttercup, the Primrose, and the Rhododendron, are also there in full flower, while the Honey-bee may yet be seen flying about and "culling their sweets."

Sheffield Botanical Garden.—I was much pleased with the appearance of the plants in the houses here. It is now more than two years since I saw them, and the improvement the plants have made is surprising. They reflect great credit upon Mr. Marnock, the late, and Mr. Williamson, the present curator. The houses consist of a centre, which is a large stove conservatory with a domed roof, 45ft. high, occupied chiefly with Palms and lofty Musas. To the right is a house filled with choice Pelargoniums and Heaths, and Australian plants. Beyond this is a square lofty house, being the end one at the east, occupied with Oranges, Rhododendrons, and Camellias. To the left of the large conservatory is the Orchidaceous-house; the plants there are planted out upon chumps, covered partly with moss placed in irregular form; they certainly look rather picturesque, or, as some would say, grotesque. These Orchidaceous plants do not appear to thrive so well as those in pots in other collections, which is chiefly owing, I should think, to the difficulty of giving them periodical rest. Ferns, Mosses, Gloxinias (of which there are some fine seedling varieties,) and some other genera, appear quite at home on the moss and wood. The next house is a greenhouse occupied with Cacti, and some of the more ornamental greenhouse plants. At the west end is another square house, with a dome corresponding with the east one; in it are some large plants of the more hardy kinds, chiefly Acacias, &c. The plants most remarkable for rarity or fine growth were in the conservatory *Pandanus odoratissimus*, the Screw Pine, a splendid plant with several branches. *Caryota urens*, 15ft. high. *Wallichia caryotoides*, a fine Palm, well-grown. *Phœnix dactylifera*, several varieties, some very beautiful. *Latania borbonica*, the handsomest Palm in the house, very symmetrical and healthy. *Cycas revoluta*, a good plant, with a stem 4ft. high, and several tiers of leaves beautifully green and healthy; it flowered here some time ago. *Sabal Blackburniana*, a good specimen. *Corypha umbraculifera*, do., do. *Pereskia aculenta* has nearly reached the top of the conservatory, and has grafted upon it several species of Epiphyllum and Cereus from the base to the top, which, when in flower, must be very attractive. *Laurus camphora*, a good specimen, 20ft. high. *Carolinea princeps*, this noble stove plant is showing abundance of flowers. *Carica papaya*, the Papaw-tree, is now in fruit very curious. *Hedychium elatum*, 14ft. high. *Astrapæa Wallichii*, a handsome plant, with large showy leaves and flowers. *Musa paradisiaca* and *sapientum*, splendid, in fruit. *Papyrus antiquorum*, Egyptian Paper-plant, curious. *Renanthera coccinea*, a good specimen, in flower; one spike had 88 flowers upon it.—Greenhouses: *Acacia verticillata*, the finest plant I ever saw, 24ft. high, with branches covering a space 10ft. diameter, and gradually tapering to the top; it must be a splendid sight when in flower, it is now full of buds all over it. *Acacia affinis*, another fine plant, 30ft. high, full of flower-buds. *Brugmansia*, four species, finest in bloom; B. aurea is a curious plant. *Myoporum tuberculatum*; those who have only seen this plant in a pot would be astonished with the one here; it is planted out, and tied to, and covers, a pillar 12ft. high, pendent branches hang down, covered with pretty white flowers. *Pimelea decussata*, 10ft. high. *Rhododendron arboreum hybridum*, 11ft. high, well branched, showing hundreds of flower-buds. *Banksia speciosa*, in fine flower, 8ft. high. *Banksia grandis*, a good specimen; 6 or 8 other species, all handsome. *Araucaria excelsa*, a good plant. *Agave americana*, a good large plant, of great age, which must flower soon. There is also a good collection of *Camellias*, *Pelargoniums*, *Heaths*, good dwarf plants, all in good health. It must be a great treat to the visitors to those gardens to see such a noble range of houses filled with fine plants from all parts of the world; and it is to be hoped the inhabitants of Sheffield (who may be justly proud of their garden, will take care to keep it up liberally. There are some useful propagating-houses behind the general range, which are heated by a much-improved fire-flue. It appears to answer admirably, being very economical of fuel. Mr. Williamson has promised to give to the public the particulars of the method

Chandler and Sons', Vauxhall.—Compared with the Dahlia, slow has been the advance of the Chrysanthemum to that perfection necessary to constitute a florist's flower, but however not the less sure, as may be seen by a visit to Messrs. Chandler's. Many of the new varieties have almost the regularity of the Dahlia, being well filled up in the centre, and having the petals evenly arranged one over the other; nor has colour been forgotten, for while white yellow and dull crimson predominate among the older varieties, among the recent ones several are fine red, and the crimsons are brighter and more decided. We have seldom seen a gayer effect than that which is produced here by a bank of Chrysanthemums; the rich clusters of large orange or white flowers, relieved with here and there red, brown, or crimson masses, present to the eye an appearance not unlike a variously-patterned carpet. The following is a selection of the best, arranged according to colour.—WHITE. Conqueror, a good early variety, Lucidum, very silvery, with regularly incurved petals, Vesta, a well-formed flower, with broad petals. Exquisite, flat, and incurved; Goliath, very large, and with a yellowish tinge in the centre, Formosum, comes out pure white, but afterwards becomes somewhat yellow, Compactum, a well-shaped, small, late variety, and Invincible, creamy, with reflexed petals. BLUSH and PINK. Celestial and Beauty, very double blush. Empress, fine lilac pink, with the petals somewhat twisted, Perfection, incurved pink, Chancellor, large quilled pink, Floribundum, quilled pink, remarkable for producing flowers up a considerable length of the stem Elegans, neat double pink, Princesse Marie, very double light pink. Pulcherrimum, deep pink, very full; and King, pink, with a slight orange or yellow tinge in the centre, flower very double, regular, and incurved. CRIMSON Campestrini, very dark, double, and regularly shaped; Casimir Périer, pretty flat-petalled variety, double when first open, but soon shows the yellow centre; Sultana, fine dark flower, and Grand Napoleon, velvety. RED: Duc de Calynian, sometimes tipped with yellow; Arago, buff and red; and Marie and Therese, fine bright red. ORANGE and YELLOW: Conductor, fine double orange, Adventure, good double, yellow; and Gouvion St. Cyr, fine double, incurved, orange with brown markings on the petals. In addition to these are several whose colours cannot be classed: among which Minerva and small Brown are the most remarkable: the former is whitish yellow, with the back of the petals quite pink, and the latter is a pretty double brown flower. The Camellias are in a healthy condition, and have perfected a more than usual quantity of flower-buds, which give rich promise for the coming spring.—*W. M., Nov. 15th.*

Review.

Die Getreide-arten und Wiesengräser in botanischer und oekonomischer Hinsicht. Von J. Metzger. Heidelberg, 1841. *The Cereal and Meadow Grasses Botanically and Economically considered.* By J. Metzger.

Second Notice.

THE next genus we shall notice is the important one of Wheat. This is divided into two sections,—the true Wheats (Frumenta) and the Spelts (Speltæ); the former being distinguished by the seed falling out from the chaff, the latter by remaining attached to them. Four species are contained in the first section:—

1 Triticum vulgare . . Common Wheat.
2 — turgidum . Turgid or English Wheat.
3 — durum . . Bearded Wheat.
4 — polonicum . Polish Wheat.

The first, or common Wheat, includes the varieties or species known in this country as Summer Wheat (T. æstivum), and the Winter or Lammas Wheat (T. hybernum). Eighteen varieties of this Wheat are distinguished, and the especial culture and use of each are recorded. There are probably many of them known in this country, but we are not aware of any work by which our author could identify his own with British varieties; so that in the want of synonymes, we must refer to some of them in the nomenclature which he has adopted.

Of winter Wheats, a variety strongly recommended is the common brown Wheat, or Fox Wheat. It is easily distinguished by its dark-brown ears and beards. It is less subject to brand, and the attacks of birds, than other varieties. It is much cultivated in Nassau and Baden. It weighs heavier than other Wheats, flourishes on almost every Wheat soil, and stands the winter well.

The white winter Wheat, known in England as Kentish Wheat and Lammas Wheat, is strongly recommended on account of its large produce. It is, however, more subject to brand than the last; and our author observes that he has generally found the white and lighter coloured Wheats more favourable to the production of brand than the dark-coloured varieties.

The yellow-seeded or Talavera Wheat was brought from Spain to England, and thence found its way to Germany. It was at first much cultivated, and promised much, but in the course of a few years it degenerated, and was constantly attacked by brand, so that it is now seldom to be found. It also suffers more than most Wheats from the attacks of birds. If seed could be brought from England every two years, he thinks it might be grown more profitably in Germany.

Another white variety of winter Wheat is the Bohemian or Velvet Wheat. It is remarkable for a very thick covering of short hairs all over its ears, giving it a velvety character. It is often mixed with the Triticum turgidum. Herr Von Witten calls it Triticum pilosum, and says that its woolly covering acts as an absorbent of the dew, and hence in dry seasons and on dry lands it is very profitably cultivated. For the same reason it is enabled to withstand the influence of frost better than any other variety.

The red winter Wheat is considered a very valuable Wheat. It is extensively cultivated in Breisgau, in the Wetterau, in Alsace, and most districts of the South of Germany, and is the most common Wheat in the markets of Strasburg, Freiburg, Durlach, and Mannheim. The following is the result of the author's experiments on this Wheat:—

Place and time of the experiment.	Yards square.	Previous crop.	Time of last Manuring.	Quantity of seed, and time of sowing.	Produce.	Weight of 100 Meas.
						lbs.
Baumenthal, on hilly chalk rocks. 1834 . .	50	Clover	1833	10 Meas. 22 Oct.	90	200
Schriesheim, on flat land . .	50	Beet	1833	5 Meas. 10th Oct.	70	221
Mauer, on hilly chalk rocks. 1835	280	Potatos	1833	40 Meas. 27th Oct.	380	235
Spechbach, the same	76	Oats	1834	15 Meas. 30th Oct.	140	230
Wimmersbach, the same . .	40	Spelt	1834	6 Meas. 6th Nov.	40	230
Heidelberg, on flat land . .	200	Poppies	1834	30 Meas. 1st Oct.	660	240
Neuenheim, the same . .	75	Maize	1834	6 Meas. 20th Nov.	150	250
Schriesheim, the same. 1835 .	200	Rape	1834	30 Meas. 24th Oct.	220	230
Leimen, the same .	45	Rape	1834	7 Meas. 27th Oct.	100	220

Mr. Metzger concludes from this table, that we plant this Wheat too late, as the experiments in which it was planted earliest yielded by far the largest produce. We think these experiments valuable, as far as they go, but must appeal against their being considered conclusive. We believe, however, that it is only by numerical statements like those above that the farmer will ever be able to ascertain the value of the crops he cultivates; but a great many more circumstances should be taken into consideration than have entered into these tables. If, in addition to the particulars referred to in them, a chemical analysis of the soils and the manures was given, the nature and value of the previous crop stated, and a numerical statement of the degrees of heat and cold, and the amount of rain, sunshine, and wind to which the crop was exposed, we should then have elements by which to judge accurately of the value of any variety of corn. Such collections of facts would be valuable with regard to any kind of farm or garden produce.

Our author speaks very favourably of a winter Wheat which is a variety of a group that, on account of its short thick ears, with short, projecting awns, is called Hedgehog Wheat (Igelwaizen). It is much cultivated in the district

of the Neckar, especially at Hassmersheim. It is frequently used for making soup. It grows especially free from bran, and is not easily laid. The other Hedgehog Wheats are summer Wheats.

Several varieties of summer Wheats are produced by the Triticum vulgare. One of these, called by Metzger common white-beard Wheat, is grown very extensively in Italy for the purpose of plaiting. Our author has tried to grow this wheat near Heidelberg, and has succeeded. He thinks that it might be profitably introduced on poor lands in districts where the plaiting of straw forms a branch of industry. We do not know sufficient of the nature of this branch of trade in England to give a decided opinion, but we should think that the obtaining a fine white straw would be an object of sufficient importance to justify the trial of the cultivation of this species of Wheat in this country, especially as our author's experiments were so favourable.

A variety known in Germany as white summer Wheat, and much cultivated in Laubsheim and Rhenish Bavaria, and recommended by the Agricultural Union of Baden, promises much. It grows well on damp sandy soils, threshes easily, is little subject to brand, and makes excellent bread. We subjoin the results of its cultivation in some districts of Germany.

Place and time of the experiment.	Yards square.	Previous crop.	Time of Manuring.	Time of sowing, and quantity of seed.	Produce in Measures.	Weight of 100 Meas.
Wertheim, on sandstone rock, and heavy loam soil. 1833.	50	Potatos	1833	8th April 5 Meas.	70	205
Mannheim, on flat land with light loam	50	Potatos	1830	13th May, 5 Meas.	102	192
Haag in Odenwald, sandstone rocks. 1834.	50	Beet	1833	8th March 5 Meas.	30	240
Mannheim	350	Beet	1833	Beg. Mar. 40 Meas.	320	235
Baumenthal	100	Spelt	1832	22nd April, 15 Meas.	130	193
Haag. 1835.	240	Beet	1834	25 Meas.	100	220
Schriesheim, in the Bergstrasse, on flat land	200	Spelt	1832	4th April, 25 Meas.	180	250

Two other varieties, the yellow hedgehog Wheat, and the red club Wheat, are recommended as summer Wheats, from a knowledge of their worth as cultivated in various parts of Germany.

Of the Triticum turgidum, English Wheat, there are ten varieties recorded. Five of these are winter Wheats, and five summer Wheats. Of the latter our author does not speak favourably, and says that the varieties known in England as white Wheat and Revet Wheat require a warmer climate than that of the north of Germany. These varieties, he says, flourish most in Spain, Italy, and the South of France.

One of the winter varieties, the red velvety English Wheat, known in England as clock Wheat, great Wheat, Revet Wheat, &c. he thus speaks of:—"No variety of corn tillers so freely as this in a strong soil, or produces so long straw and such large ears. It is a true pleasure to look over a field of it just before harvest. It bears the greatest cold, never perishes in the winter, has a long stiff tubular straw, and gives an abundant produce of seed: but it must have good soil to procure all these advantages." The flour does not make such white bread as Spelt Wheat, and its cultivation makes only slow progress in Germany on account of the prejudice in favour of Spelt.

A variety called the blue English Wheat and Russian Wheat in Germany, on account of its having been brought from Russia to that country during the scarcity of 1816 and 17, is strongly recommended by our author. The great objection to this and other varieties of the Triticum turgidum is, that it ripens too late for the successful sowing of turnip-seed. The following table gives us a very favourable idea of this Wheat.

Place and time of experiment.	Yards square.	Previous crop.	Time of Manuring.	Time of sowing, and quantity of seed.	Produce in Measures.	Weight of 100 Meas.
Schriesheim, on flat land. 1834.	100	Poppies	1832	4th Oct. 12 Meas.	220	230
Walldorf, the same	75	Tobacco	1833	3rd Oct. 8 Meas.	98	235
Baumenthal, chalk soil	45	Potatos	1832	1st Oct. 10 Meas.	90	225
Landenbach, on flat land	25	Beet		31st Oct. 4 Meas.	50	244
Kohlhof. 1835	175	Hemp	1834	9th Oct. 20 Meas.	220	200
Neuenheim, on flat land	100	Beans	1834	15th Oct. 10 Meas.	250	210
Kirchheim, the same	100	Potatos	1834	28th Oct. 10 Meas.	200	220
Schriesheim, the same	150	Rape	1832	6th Oct. 25 Meas.	550	255

The third species, Triticum durum, or true beard Wheat, has several varieties, all summer Wheats. Tables of experiments on several of these are given, but the author is of opinion that none of them are adapted for the climate of Germany. They are mostly cultivated in Italy, Sicily, and Spain.

The varieties of the fourth species are also summer Wheats, and require warmer climates than our own or the north of Germany can produce for their successful cultivation.

Speaking of summer Wheats, Bruger says, "They may be sown in those districts where the winter Wheat will not bear the long-remaining snow, or where it will not thrive on account of the too little warmth of summer. In those regions in which winter Wheat will grow, summer Wheat only prospers if there be frequent and sufficient rain; in dry and hot climates and seasons it will not succeed. It requires the same soil as winter Wheat, but with more manure, or at least a larger quantity of humus. It must be sown as early as possible in spring, so that it may have time to tiller before the heat of summer; it must be sown thicker than winter Wheat; its produce is universally less than that of winter Wheat, and it is more exposed to smut and rust." The corn in Germany seems to be as much exposed to smut as in this country. We subjoin a few of the means employed for getting rid of this troublesome pest. Metzger himself employs lime that has been slacked with suds or soapy water. The Wheat is mixed with this three days before it is sown, or until it begins to germinate. He says if the Wheat is planted earlier after mixing with the lime it will be still liable to smut. He has employed this plan 22 years, and found only one single injured ear in all his crops. A farmer at Reinbach, near Bonn, uses the following:—To a sackful of seed in a tub he stirs in a spadeful of slacked lime, with a little water; he then adds suds or soapy water, with about two handfuls of salt; stir them well together, and let them stand for 10 or 12 hours, when they will come out a compact mass, which must be broken up and rubbed with wood-ashes. For 16 years he has had no smut. A farmer at Oberwesel chooses the best piece of Wheat in his field for seed, lets it ripen perfectly, and thrashes it immediately; he then mixes four bushels of the grain with one bushel of wood-ashes, which are constantly turned over for a fortnight, and when used for sowing, the wood-ashes are sifted from the Wheat. Herr Schmitz, at Düren, adds to 500 lbs. of Wheat 1 lb. of alum, 1 lb. of green vitriol, ¼ lb. of saltpetre, and ¼ lb. of verdigris. These ingredients are pounded and dissolved in water, and when cold are mixed with enough water to cover the Wheat; it is then sown 24 hours after. Herr Schmitz has never seen the smut in his corn, and offers a ducat to any man who will point him out a single ear with smut in his fields.

The second section on Wheat includes the spelts (speltæ), or those Wheats in which the seed does not separate from the chaff. It includes three species, of which 14 varieties are described, and the result of many experiments upon them given. The spelts are very extensively cultivated in Germany, and there is so strong a prejudice in their favour in the markets of the south of Germany that other kinds of corn are with difficulty got rid of. Their great advantage appears to be that they accommodate themselves to almost any kind of soil, yielding good crops in the extreme of heaviness and lightness, moistness and dryness. They possess a firm, stiff straw, which is not easily laid; they are not exposed to the attacks of birds, and are less liable to smut. The seed yields, when ground, a much finer flour than Wheat, and hence is used in all the fancy kinds of baked cookery. The species are—Triticum spelta, common spelt; Triticum amyleum, Rice Wheat; Triticum monococceum, one-grained Wheat, or Peter's Corn.

But we must draw this notice to a close. The cultivation of Oats and Maize are treated in the same manner as that of Barley and Wheat, and we have no hesitation in saying that this work contains more information on the varieties and cultivation of European Cerealia than has hitherto been published; such a book is much wanted in the English language, and we think that some of our practical agriculturists could not do better than adapt it to our usages, with the addition of all that is known on the subject in our own country.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The advantage of deep digging does not seem to be considered of so much importance in gentlemen's gardens as by market gardeners, or at least is much seldomer resorted to in one than by the other; we cannot account for this, but we do know it to be a practice which cannot be too highly commended, and therefore advise its adoption now that such operations are proceeding. For the main crops of Onions, Carrots, Parsneps, &c., the ground should always be prepared in autumn or winter: and the advantage they derive, as well as most other kitchen-garden crops, by having the soil broken up two spits deep, is very great over common digging, and only requires experiencing to be appreciated. The cheapest and most expeditious manner of accomplishing this is by what is termed by commercial gardeners about London, "bastard trenching," which is performed as follows: open a trench two feet and a half or a yard wide, one full spit and the shovellings deep, and wheel the soil from it to where it is intended to finish the piece: then put in the dung from the surface of the adjoining trench, and dig it in with the bottom spit in the trench; or first dig the bottom spit in the trench, and afterwards shovel in the dung, leaving it in the middle, according to the habit of the crop intended to be grown: then fill up this trench with the top spit, &c., of the second, treating it in like manner, and so on. The advantages of this plan of working the soil are, the good soil is retained at top, an important consideration where the subsoil is poor or bad; the bottom soil is enriched and loosened, for the penetration and nourishment of the roots, and allowing them to descend deeper, they are not so liable to suffer from drought in summer; strong soil is rendered capable of absorbing more moisture, and yet remains drier at the surface, by the water passing down more readily to the subsoil: and it ensures a thorough shifting of the soil: these are some of the advantages, and we hope sufficient to revive its practice.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Continue, as recommended last week, to give the plants a steady uniform treatment when the surface soil in the pots, or the tan, becomes very dry, as they will do, from fire-heat, or the sun in clear weather: they should be moistened lightly with the syringe; any other watering will now be scarcely necessary; those in dung-pits must be attended to as regards renewing the linings when necessary, using, if they can be had, a considerable portion of tree-leaves in the dung, they will be found more lasting than all dung: increase the external coverings according to the state of the weather; plants in fruit must be kept warmer and more humid, and may receive occasional dewings in clear weather, as well as moderate waterings at the root, to assist their swelling off.

Vinery.—The earliest house, if heated by flues, may have a ridge of well-prepared dung and tree-leaves mixed, built in the pit; or it may be filled with new tan—the latter is the cleanest material; dung, when very hot, will discolour the paint in the house, if newly done, but the moist heat arising from either will soften the stems and bring the buds forward more gradually than all fire-heat, which should be used as sparingly as possible in the commencement of forcing. Exclude frost from where late Grapes are hanging; do not employ fires at night for this purpose, unless the weather is very severe, but heat the flues sufficiently in the afternoon, to maintain the requisite heat during the night.

Peach-house.—Protect the trees from severe frosts and heavy rains. Leave nothing undone in the shape of cleaning, until the forcing commences; but have everything of the kind finished previously.

Cucumbers.—Keep the surface soil in the pots loosened, and attend very regularly to watering, stopping, &c. Never have more than one perfect fruit on a plant at a time.

Asparagus.—Water the roots, if the soil has become dry within the frames.

Rhubarb.—If any roots have been potted for forcing, they may be taken into the mushroom-house, and placed at the warmest end; or some may be lifted and treated similarly to Sea-kale on a dung-bed.

Mushrooms.—Beds which have been made for spring-bearing may now be earthed.

Lettuce in frames must be kept dry, and free from dead leaves or insects.

Any forcing plants in pots or tubs, and hothouse borders, should be immediately mulched, if not already done.

Out-door Department.

During the present weather little can be done, except getting manure on vacant quarters. Guard Potatoes and other roots from frost. Take up a supply of Celery, or cover it with litter in the ridges. Prepare coverings of every kind, and keep the walks, &c. very clean. Make labels, besoms, and tie mats.

Orchard.—Mulch newly-planted trees; tie in espaliers. Continue nailing in the middle of the day. Prepare stakes, boil shreds, clean nails, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Continue to pot Orchidaceæ, as directed last week; the buds of many kinds are in a forward state. Preserve a low dry temperature, and give air freely during the early part of the day. Retard any indication to early growth as much as possible. Keep the foliage clean, and destroy insects.

Greenhouse.—Exclude frost at night, and give air freely during the day. Sponge the leaves of such plants as Camellia, Rhododendron, &c. Give Chrysanthemums plenty of water; the flowers will soon decay if they are kept warm. Relabel plants and remove dead leaves or decayed flowers.

Pits and Frames.—Cold will not be so hurtful to plants in frames if kept dry. Take in weekly a few plants to force in succession, as bulbs, Lilacs, Rhododendrons, Roses, &c. Fumigate with tobacco any forced plants, upon the first appearance of green fly.

Out-door Department.

Wheel and spread well-rotted dung and soil upon any beds or borders requiring it. Fill the ice-house the first opportunity. Rake and sweep up leaves from the lawns and walks.

Nursery.—The operations here will at present be at a standstill, except manuring any vacant quarters for spring planting.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue to plash hedges, and to drain; or any of the operations before recommended, when practicable.—*Joseph Paxton.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Little can be done out of doors beyond looking after the protection of tender plants, and keeping up an air of neatness by sweeping the walks and cutting down the dead stems of herbaceous plants. Within doors many things may be done, as, for instance, flower-sticks may be prepared, and labels written. Seeds that have been saved must be occasionally looked to, to see that they are not damp; those still left in their pods or capsules may be taken out and dried for a day or two, on a hothouse flue, or in a moderately warm room. Plants in frames must be constantly attended to, and every symptom of mould removed, as well as all dead leaves. If the plants in the greenhouse are too damp, light a gentle fire now and then; but this should be avoided as much as possible, as it is sure to induce some to grow. Any, such as Camellias and Oranges, that are infested with scale should be well brushed with a stiff brush, to detach them, and then washed; this will be found a good time to do it, in consequence of the insects being nearly torpid. Cyclamens as they come into bloom should be brought into the house, and have a little more water allowed them.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Among insects which do considerable injury to Pine and Fir woods is the Urocerus juvencus, one of the largest of the Hymenoptera. The bodies of the females are about an inch long, thick, with an ovipositor at the end, and they are of a fine shining blue-black colour; the males are much smaller, but of the same colour. The perfect insects appear from August to the end of the present month. The larvæ are long, cylindrical grubs, having small, horny heads without eyes. When fully grown they form a slight silk cocoon, mixed with chips of wood, within which they become pupæ. The pupæ bear considerable resemblance to the perfect insects, having their legs laid along the body and thorax. It is in the larva state that these insects are injurious; and Mr. Raddon mentions a case of a Fir-tree from Bewdley Forest, so much injured as to be only fit for firewood. Twenty feet of this tree, he says, were intersected by the burrows of the larvæ. In some years we have seen them tolerably abundant near Canterbury in August and September. The best way to lessen the ravages of this insect is to cut down the infested trees, and take them away and burn them; for if placed on a woodstack for use, the probability is that some of the perfect insects will escape.

State of the Weather for the Week ending November 8, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	12	29.561	29.515	63	32	47.5	W.	.06
Saturday	13	29.431	29.108	48	34	41.0	W.	.27
Sunday	14	29.480	29.060	41	23	32.0	N.W.	.04
Monday	15	29.479	29.307	37	25	31.0	S.E.	0.4
Tuesday	16	29.588	29.431	35	15	25.0	W.	[illegible]
Wednesday	17	29.700	29.414	39	32	35.5	S.E.	.12
Thursday	18	29.666	29.316	42	25	33.5	N.E.	.13
Average		29.558	29.305	43.5	26.5	35.0		.65

Nov. 12. Slight rain; showery; clear and windy at night.

13. Cloudy and cold; clear dry air and fine in forenoon; close rain commenced at 4 P.M.

14. Rain and sleet in the morning; very boisterous in forenoon; clear and frosty at night.

15. Frosty; hazy; rain and sleet at night.

16. Frosty; clear and cold; sharp frost at night.

17. Severe frost; clear sunshine; overcast; rain.

18. Stormy with snow and sleet; cloudy and cold; frosty; rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 27, 1841.

Nov.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	21	49.4	40.3	44.3	8	0.35 in.	3	2	3	2	—	—	4	1
Mon.	22	49.7	37.5	43.6	10	0.20	3	3	1	3	—	4	1	—
Tues.	23	47.7	37.2	42.4	4	0.13	—	4	2	1	1	4	1	1
Wed.	24	48.2	33.4	40.8	4	0.41	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1
Thurs.	25	45.2	33.0	39.6	6	0.24	2	3	3	1	—	3	2	1
Fri.	26	46.2	31.8	39.0	5	0.25	—	1	5	1	2	3	1	2
Sat.	27	46.0	35.0	40.5	8	0.88	—	2	3	1	2	3	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1832—thermometer 59°; and the lowest on the 22d, in 1827—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending November 19th, 1841.

SCARCELY any difference has occurred in the market since our last Report, the supplies of most articles being well kept up, and the prices remaining about the same.—*Fruit*. Pines are excellent, and tolerably abundant. Good hothouse Grapes are not quite so plentiful as they were. Apples of many excellent varieties are abundant; among them are good samples of Court of Wick Pippin, Ribston Pippin, and Blenheim Orange. Among Pears Guernsey Chaumontels and St. Germains are the favourites, a few Beurré Boses are offered. Medlars are pretty good, and tolerably abundant.—*Vegetables*. Savoys and Cabbages of various kinds are plentiful. White and Purple Broccoli are excellent and abundant. The supply of Cauliflowers has somewhat diminished. Turnips and Carrots are good, and remain at about the same prices as last week. Leeks and Onions are abundant. Scorzonera and Salsify are brought in small quantities, as well as Jerusalem Artichokes. Large quantities of Potatoes have been brought, but the prices have scarcely changed. Salading of most kinds is plentiful.—*Flowers*. Among Cut Flowers we noticed Bignónia venusta and cherere, and many handsome Camellias.

PRICES, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen Apples, per bushel, 3s 6d to 6s	Oranges, per 100, 4s to 12s
— Dessert, 4s 6d to 10s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 3s 6d to 14s	— per 100, 6s to 14s
Medlars, per hf. sieve, 4s to 6s	Almonds, per peck, 8s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d
Cucumbers, per brace, 3s 6d to 5s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Berberries, per half sieve, 3s to 3s 6d	Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Melons, Dutch, each, 2s to 5s	Filberts, English, pr. 100 lb., 105s to 120s
— Spanish, 3s to 5s	Cobb Nuts, per 100 lbs., 140s to 160s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 7s	Nuts, per bushel.—
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s	— Brazil, 20s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 2s 6d	— Spanish, 16s to 20s
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s	— Barcelona, 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Onions, for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2s to 3s
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s	— Green, per doz bunches, 2s to 4s
— White Drumhead, p. doz., 3s to 6s	— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
— Red, for pickling, 3s to 6s	Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Garlic, per lb., 8d
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s	Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
German Greens, or Kale, per doz., 6d	Asparagus, per hund., 5s to 8s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9d to 3s	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d
— Purple, 9d to 1s 3d	— Cos, 1s to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 5s	Endive, per score, 9d to 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 55s to 80s	Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— per cwt. 3s to 4s	— White, pr bund., 6d to 1s 3d
— per bushel, 1s 9d to 2s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
— Kidney, p. bsh, 2s to 3s	Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 3d to 5d
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 1s to 1s 3d	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Sage, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d	Marjoram, p. doz. bunches, 3s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d	Savory, per doz. bunches, 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s	Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s	Truffles, Eng., per pound, 2s 6d to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

Laura.—We quite agree with you. The species of Ganymede Narcissi, and, indeed, of all the other sections of the genus, are multiplied unnecessarily; and for genuine species the names of Haworth and others indicate nothing but trifling varieties, which ought never to have been distinguished.

Mr. Scott's specimens of Pinus all belong to P. Pinea, the Stone Pine. The wild Pine of Tuscany is nothing else than the common state of the Stone Pine.

A Subscriber.—It is doubtful whether it would answer your purpose to advertise. Your object is so entirely local that you could hardly anticipate a tenant from this part of the world.

Mr. Adams.—The Horticultural Society sells nothing, and never propagates fruit-trees, even to give away, for that would be interfering with the trade of nurserymen. Some of the London nurserymen *must* have the Dunmore Pear.

P.—Your nut is the Cosford; its merit is such that it ought to be known by every nut cultivator.

Rex.—We would recommend for your northern latitude, and the various circumstances you state, the following varieties:—Apples—Oslin, Sturmer Pippin; Pears—Jargonelle, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Knight's Monarch; Plums—Royale Hâtive, Drap d'Or, Purple Gage, Kirke's Nectarine, Fotheringham; Cherries—Mayduke, Elton, Downton, Tilger's Redheart, and Lundy Gean; Fig—Brown Turkey; Peaches—Acton Scot, Bellegarde; Apricots—Large Early, Moorpark, Medlar, Large Dutch; Currants—Black Naples, Knight's Large Red, White Dutch; Raspberries—Early Prolific, Barnet, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp.

Rochampton.—Your Pear is the Bezi de Caissoy, or Nutmeg Pear. All great nurserymen keep the Cherry Plum, Prunus Cerasifera.

M. C.—We will attend to your wishes about Fuchsias. Paxton's "Dictionary of Botany" is a very useful book, and much fuller than the "Encyclopædia of Plants."

We are obliged to delay our abstract of the letters concerning the double yellow Rose.

Alpha will find an excellent paper on Hyacinths in our columns to-day. Another way to form a Hyacinth-bed is to select an open and well-drained situation in the flower-garden, and if the soil is not naturally good it should be taken out about a foot deep, and the space filled with rich turfy loam and sand, enriched with well-decayed cow-dung. The bulbs should be planted two or three inches deep, and if the winter is severe the beds may be covered over with reeds or some dry substance, as is done in Holland (see No. 20). Gladiolus floribundus is commonly flowered in pots, but it may succeed in water. We have not forgotten your request about the management of domestic greenhouses. Scarlet-runner roots are best taken up and kept like Dahlias.

George Masters.—Pear No. 1 is often called Delices d'Hardenpont, but is not the true sort: 2, Beurré Rance: 3, Glout Morceau.

A Constant Reader.—If you will plant Passiflora edulis in a large box and plunge it in the corner of a tan-bed in the stove, it will flower and fruit freely; or you may plant it out in the border of a stove and train its branches over the back wall in a light situation near the glass.

A Cottager will find an answer to his question about Fuchsia in the last Number. The following may be taken as one each of the best of each class of Gooseberries. Any *respectable* nurseryman will supply them. The small sorts are selected with a view to productiveness and flavour; the large, on account of size combined with tolerably good flavour. *Small sorts*:—Red—Red Champagne, yellow, Yellow Champagne; white, Early White; green, Pitmaston Greengage. *Large sorts*:—Red, Melling's Crown Bob, yellow, Dixon's Golden Yellow; white, Woodward's Whitesmith, green, Massey's Heart of Oak.

Totty.—We are unable to answer your question about the Winter Royal Pear, to which a high character is given by some country gardeners. It cannot be the Royal d'hiver, which is worthless in this climate. Perhaps it is the Bergamotte de Hollande, and if so it is not worth much to refined palates.

X. Y. Z.—Proceed to reduce a part of the spurs on your greatly extended Gansel's Bergamot Pear-tree to within a quarter of an inch of the branch from which they spring; let this be done more especially where they are most crowded; at the same time select for such treatment the spurs that are most unpromising. Then cut all the rest of the spurs to the lowest blossom-bud. Shorten a *few* of the roots, bearing in mind that Mr. Rivers root-pruned a Gansel's Bergamot Pear rather too much—it blossomed profusely, but died in the summer. Remove some of the old soil, and replace with fresh loam. Supply abundantly the richest liquid manure you can command, such as drainings of the stables or cow-houses, or bullock's blood, distributing it as far as the roots extend. The summer management will be the same as that which is applicable to all bearing Pear-trees, and will be fully explained in due time. Instead of 36, your tree ought to bear 36 dozens or more. Williams's Bon Chrétien will prove the sort of early Pear you want; but as a whole tree of it would produce too much for the time the fruit would keep, better form, by grafting, half the head with the Dunmore.

G. B. will find a paper on Beehives in our columns to-day. Such things can always be made by any country workman. "Bevan on the Honey bee" will be found a very useful book.

R. P. H.—The Sassafras-tree is the Laurus Sassafras, a species which is to be found in every nursery where a tolerable collection of trees and shrubs occurs. We make it a rule, the propriety of which our correspondent will perceive, never to recommend one nurseryman in preference to another.

W. Gardner.—The Cyperus Papyrus is a strong, reedy plant, with a stem six feet high, and innumerable green threads hanging down from the top of the scape. The "Penny Cyclopædia" gives an account of it under Papyrus. Hydrocleys Commersonii has floating leaves and submersed flower stalks, while Limnocharis Plumieri has leaves standing high above the water, and flowers in umbels as tall as the leaves.

J. Abell.—Never use a flue for a greenhouse, but take hot water pipes. If you must have a flue, it does not much matter of what kind of bricks it is composed, but the softer the better. A liquid manure consisting of 60 gallons of soapsuds, three months old, in which about 20 lbs. of sheep's-droppings and a quart of blood have been put in very strong, may do for Roses, but is too powerful for Auriculas. The observation about dead animals does apply to the Fig.

C.—Cupressus lusitanica is the same as the Cedar of Goa; and C. nepalensis as C. torulosa; but C. Tourneforti and C. pendula are distinct. All will stand our climate except the first. The Kalmia is very poisonous, and probably no animal will eat it willingly. We should, however, imagine that many animals would eat it when pressed with hunger.

J. B. R.—The soil has had too much dung at first, and the trees have at times grown excessively vigorous, and at other times their growth has been too much checked by drought, so that the tops could not appropriate the supply afforded by the roots, which accordingly break out in excrescences, in order to find fresh channels in suckers; for if a standard Plum-tree is in a vigorous growing state, and the vessels of the stem not contracted by drought, there is but little tendency in the roots to produce suckers; but cut the tree down, or, which is almost equal to it, allow the foliage to be devastated by insects, or dried up for want of water, and suckers will be thrown up in all directions, from excrescences similar to those on the roots of the Plum stocks of your Peach-trees.

Nix-my-Dolly has sent Chlorophytum inornatum, which, though not a true air plant, may be grown as such with good effect.

Philo-fern.—The following Lycopodiums will answer well for your parlour case:—cordatum, braziliense, and denticulatum. Among Ferns you may take Gymnogramma sulphúrea and tartárea; Asplénium Adiantum nigrum, trichomanes, and flabellitólium; Scolopéndrium officinarum and its varieties; Adiantum æthiópicum, ténerum, and formosum, and Hymenophyllum tunbridgense: indeed, all, except the very strong growers, are perfectly suitable. Any respectable nurseryman will supply them. Rules, by which you may ascertain whether your Seedling Pansies are good flowers, are given at p. 67.

C. H.—Mr. Knight, in a paper published in the Horticultural Transactions on the cultivation of the Guernsey Lily, remarks, that as usually grown in this country it rarely produces leaves till September or October; but by placing the bulbs in a moderate hotbed in the end of May, they produced their leaves much earlier, which tended to strengthen the bulbs, and some flowered well in July.

If *W. H. P.* will refer to p. 131, he will find a description and figure of the Pine scale, and he will there see that they have legs, by which they can colonise adjoining plants. You should examine the crevices of the pit, the walls, and the rafters, before you place clean plants in it, especially if those just taken out were much infested.

Amateur Florist.—Lechenaultias should be potted in peat and sand, with a small quantity of loam; they should never suffer for want of water, though care must be taken that they do not have too much, as that will be fatal. They should be placed in an airy situation, and in the summer the pots in which they are growing should be put within others, to prevent the sun from injuring the young roots. The best new dark Chrysanthemums are Grand Napoleon, Madame Pompadour, and Campestrini. Gouvion St. Cyr is a fine orange variety. We do not know whether there is a scarlet kind, but among the new French varieties is one called coccineum, but it has not yet flowered in this country. We cannot recommend any particular nurseryman; any respectable one can supply them. The reason why the rose-buds do not open well in the conservatory is probably owing to the wet dropping on them. Most of the strong-growing tea-scented kinds form handsome objects in the conservatory,—Goubault or Gigantesque, for instance.

Hibernia.—The best way to preserve the bulbs of Tulips, when not in the ground, is to put them into a drawer or box in a cool dry room: the wire-worm may attack the roots in some soils. Garden-pots called 32s, 60s, &c., are those numbers to the cast, thus if you order one cast of 32s, you get 32 pots: the higher the numbers are, the pots are, of course, smaller. Your small plants of Araucaria imbricata had better be kept in the greenhouse or frame during the winter. Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb will grow in soil without any particular preparation. Plant rather wider than for the common kinds, say five or six feet each way. If you want to dirty and destroy the leaves of your greenhouse plants, you may syringe them every morning with liquid manure, not otherwise. Have you not mistaken syringing for watering. Cut down Clematis Sieboldii only so far as the shoots are dead. Sudden exposure of the leaves of frozen Pelargoniums to the sun would in many cases injure them: they had better be shaded and thawed gently.

Φ may think himself clever: but we think him—no matter what. The system of striking Heaths recommended by us is practised by all who grow them extensively. If he will consult M'Nab's Treatise, or ask any respectable nurseryman, or what is perhaps better, if he will put in a pot of cuttings of young succulent wood, without the under part being firm and half ripe, he will soon be convinced that the reason given for the use of the latter is a good one. And if he will just look at the article again, he will see it expressly stated that "very little heat is required, and that much is certainly injurious." An exhausted Cucumber frame is merely recommended to those who may not have much convenience otherwise, to show how easily the thing may be done early in spring by gardeners or amateurs; is this a hotbed?

Hortus.—Sow your Acorns now, but take care the mice do not find them. Or if you prefer it, keep them in sand till the spring. Standard Fuchsias are by no means uncommon.

Mr. Eldon's letter is gone to Yeoman.

Z.—Hydrangeas may be preserved out-of-doors in winter by taking off their dying leaves, stuffing the branches with straw, and matting them over very carefully, but the straw should extend at least a foot beyond the plant itself. Ferrarias are preserved by simple drying and placing in a drawer out of reach of frost.

S. N. M.—Root-prune your Rosa Banksiæ, and it will flower. We should cut it to within two feet of the main stem, carefully smoothing the wounded ends of the roots with a sharp pruning knife.

A Welshman.—No. 1 is the Angle Shades Moth, Phalæna meticulosa: the others are so minute, and in such bad condition, that they would occupy more of our time to name than we can at present spare. An answer shall be given to your other questions next week.

An Original Subscriber.—China, Hybrid China, Tea scented, Noisette, Boursault, and indeed all the climbing Roses, are readily struck from cuttings. The Damask, Provins, French, and their varieties, may also be raised in the same manner, but are not so sure of succeeding. We have struck half-ripened cuttings of the old Quatre Saisons in August, by placing them in a hotbed. China Roses may be propagated whenever suitable cuttings can be obtained, no matter at what season. Much depends on the strength of the plant you receive from the nurseryman when it will bloom: if a strong one, in all probability you will have flowers the ensuing season; but if weak, not till the year after. Cuttings of China Roses sometimes flower immediately after they have rooted, but other kinds would, we expect, require a season or two. Among the authentic Roses exhibited by Messrs. Lane at the last Horticultural meeting were,—Hybrids Perpetual—Comte de Paris, Duchesse de Sussex, General Allard, Lady Fordwich, and Madame Laffay. Bourbons—Antinoüs, De Neuilly, Emilie Courtier, Phœnix, Queen and Maurice Nerard. Perpetual—Anthony Berthet, Clémence, Edward, La Mienne, and Louis Philippe. China—Eclair, Marjolin, Cramoisie élégante, Gabrielle, Noisette Hélène, and Triomphant. Tea—Bougère, Duke of Abydos, Caroline, and Jessie Beales. Noisette—Aimée Vibert, Jaune Desprez, Fellenberg, and Sir W. Scott.

A Constant Reader.—The Apple bears considerable resemblance to Pearl's Pippin; it is very handsome, but too small for a dessert fruit, and not large enough for kitchen use. It is probably a seedling, to which a name has never been applied. 2 is Opuntia vulgaris. 3, Acacia melanoxylon; 4 is a Eucalyptus, but the species cannot be determined without a branch and flowers. For your south aspect you may take the following Roses:—Tea Bougère, China Isidore de Lasette, Laure Davoust, and Astrolabe; for the south east, Beauties, Arethusa, Theresia, China Fabvier, Hybrid China Brennus, Duke of Devonshire and General Kleber; and for north, Hybrid China Triomphe de la Queue, Céline, Lascasas, and Luxembourg Moss.

Bee.—The following are the best 12 Apples, four eaters, half culinary, the best 12 Pears in succession, 6 for walls, 6 for open borders; the best 12 Plums; and the best 12 Cherries for the Midland Counties:—*Dessert Apples*. Hughes's Golden Pippin, Pearson's Plate, Ribston Pippin, Herefordshire Pearmain, Sturmer Pippin, Court-pendu-Plat. *Kitchen Apples*. Dutch Codlin, Dumelow's Seedling, Hawthornden, Alfriston, Bedfordshire Foundling, Northern Greening. *Pears for a wall*. Gansel's Bergamot, Crassanes, Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurré. *Pears for Standards*. Marie Louise, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Glout Morceau, Knight's Monarch. *Plums for a wall*. Green-gage, Purple-gage, Washington, Coe's Golden Drop, Kirke's, Jekworth Imperatrice. For standards—Drap d'Or, Royal Hâtive, Green-gage, Purple gage, Nectarine, Blue Perdrigon. *Cherries for walls*. Mayduke, Elton, Downton, Knight's Early Black, Bigarreau, Bigarreau Napoleon, Werner's Early Heart, Early Purple Guigne, Royal Duke, Late Duke, Morello, Buttner's October Morello.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE most interesting portion of our Home News is that which conveys the intelligence that her Majesty is convalescent, and that the infant Prince continues perfectly well. So satisfactory, indeed, has been their progress during the past week, that the Court physicians have announced that no more bulletins will be issued. Our readers will also be gratified to learn that the latest accounts from Sudbury-Hall report a favourable change in the illness of the Queen Dowager. The more distressing symptoms appear to be alleviated; but notwithstanding this amendment, her Majesty remains in a state of great debility, and much anxiety is still felt for the result.—The inquiry into the late forgery of Exchequer-bills has been continued during the week; and the examination of Mr. Rapallo at the Mansion-house has terminated in his committal to take his trial as one of the principals in the transaction. It is also stated that new evidence of an important nature has come to the knowledge of the officers of the Crown, and that this evidence, derived from disclosures made by Mr. Smith, implicates parties against whom no suspicion has hitherto been entertained.

From France we learn that the Committee of the Court of Peers have presented their report on the late attempt to assassinate the Princes. The document is so long that even an analysis of its contents would be unsuitable to our pages; but although apparently regarded with indifference by the ultra opposition papers, it seems to prove that the assassin Quénisset was merely the instrument of a vast conspiracy, which, while it endeavoured to overturn the existing Government, had for its ultimate object the establishment of a second revolutionary system. The report has also brought to light the existence of numerous secret confederacies, having extensive ramifications and resources; and the evidence it contains is said to show that the institutions as well as the throne of France have been for some time past in hourly danger of being overthrown. The trial of the prisoners is now in progress, and it is supposed that only ten or twelve will be ultimately brought to the bar.—The affairs of Spain continue to engage the attention of political circles in Paris. The suppression of the Basque fueros is strongly condemned by the ministerial papers, and Government has assembled a formidable force at the foot of the Pyrenees, intended, it is said, to answer the double purpose of watching the course of events beyond the frontier, and of keeping in check the unsettled population of Tolosa.—Our advices from Madrid announce that the city continues tranquil, and that the Home Minister has addressed a circular to the local governors, ordering them to tolerate no junta or extraordinary authority. It appears, however, that the provinces are still disturbed, and that the presence of a military force is necessary to maintain order. The cities of Valencia and Alicant have followed the example of Barcelona, by electing a Junta of Vigilance, and by commencing the destruction of their citadels; Barcelona was still in a state of siege at the date of the last despatches, but the speedy arrival of the Regent was expected to reduce the city to obedience and deter the inhabitants from offering any further opposition to the orders of the

Government.—In Belgium, arrests continue to be made in connexion with the late insurrection, but no new facts have been made public.—The reported accession of Hanover to the German Customs' Union appears to be premature, since the merchants have addressed a representation to the King, praying that measures may be taken for uniting Hanover to that confederacy. The accession of Bremen is also mentioned, and it is stated that a conference of the Plenipotentiaries of the Union will shortly be held in Berlin.—From Italy we learn, that the Pope has officially announced to the diplomatic body that friendly relations have been re-established with the Court of Lisbon; and that the late attempt to excite an insurrection in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies had for its principal object the formation of Italy into a Republic.—By the Levant mail we have recent advices from Turkey and Egypt, but they contain no intelligence of general interest. No news from Syria had been received, but despatches had reached Constantinople from Persia, announcing the arrival of Sir John M'Neill at Tabriz, where he received a letter from the Schah, expressing the pleasure he felt at his return.—By accounts from New York to the 1st inst. we learn, that Mr. M'Leod has arrived at Montreal; and that Sir R. Jackson, as temporary Governor of Canada, has officially stated to the United States authorities, that if any of Her Majesty's officers or men were implicated in the seizure of Colonel Grogan, they will be punished with the utmost rigour.

Home News.

The Queen and the Infant Prince.—Her Majesty's recovery has been going on most favourably during the week, and the absence of the slightest unfavourable symptom, either in the state of the Queen's health or that of the Infant Prince, rendered the publication of a bulletin on Wednesday unnecessary. The bulletin issued on Thursday announced that—"The Queen is convalescent; the Infant Prince is as well as possible; her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued." On Monday, the birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall was registered at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of Sir J. Graham, Secretary for the Home Department, and the parochial authorities. During the week, numerous parties of the nobility and gentry have visited the palace to make inquiries after the health of her Majesty and the Infant Prince; the greater number of whom, after having had caudle served to them, were conducted to the apartments in the north wing of the palace, and gratified with a sight of his Royal Highness.

The Queen Dowager.—The more urgent symptoms of her Majesty's complaint have happily undergone some slight alleviation since our last; but the bulletins issued in the course of the week, although stating that her Majesty has had some hours' sleep every night, convey no assurance that any additional improvement in her condition has resulted, nor have they had any great effect in allaying the anxiety which still prevails throughout the country on the subject of her Majesty's illness. The following is the bulletin issued yesterday:—"The Queen Dowager has been able to take more nourishment during the last twenty-four hours, and her Majesty is somewhat stronger this morning."

Parliamentary Movements.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Wigram to the office of Vice Chancellor, a vacancy occurs in the representation of Leominster. Mr. George Arkwright, Conservative, has issued an address to the electors, and it is stated that there is likely to be an opposition on the Liberal interest.—Mr. George Hamilton and Dr. Longfield have both resigned their views on the representation of Dublin University; and Mr. Jackson, Conservative, the only other candidate, will, it is said, be elected without a contest.

University Intelligence.—The Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D., has been appointed to the Professorship of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, London, vacant by the resignation of Professor Alexander, who was recently consecrated Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Dr. John Dodson, D.C.L., of Oriel College, Master of the Faculties, in the room of Dr. Nicholl, now Judge Advocate General.

The Census.—An official account of the returns of the late census has just been published, from which we learn that the total population of England is 7,321,875 males; 7,673,633 females—total, 14,995,508: that of Wales, 447,533 males; 463,788 females—total, 911,321: that of Scotland, 1,246,427 males; 1,382,530 females—total, 2,628,957: and that of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Man, 57,598 males; 66,481 females—total, 124,079. These numbers, including 4,003 males and 393 females, ascertained to have been travelling by railways and canals on the night of June 6, make the grand totals 9,077,436 males, and 9,587,325 females. The population, therefore, of Great Britain amounts to 18,664,761 persons. The returns include only such part of the army, navy, and merchant seamen, as were at the time of the census within the kingdom on shore. The increase of the population, as compared with the returns of 1831, is at the rate of 14·5 per cent. for England; 15 per cent. for Wales; for Scotland, 11·1; for the islands in the British Seas, 19·6; making the increase for the whole of Great Britain 14 per cent., being less than that of the 10 years ending 1831, which was 15 per cent. In 1811, the increase during the previous 10 years in England was 14½ per cent.; in Wales, 13 per cent.; and in Scotland, 14 per cent. In 1821, the increase for England was 17½ per cent.; for Wales, 17 per cent.: and for Scotland, 16 per cent. In 1831, the increase was for England, 16 per cent.; for Wales, 12 per cent.; for Scotland, 13 per cent.; and for the islands in the British Seas, 15·8 per cent. The number of houses in England is, inhabited, 2,758,295; uninhabited, 162,756; building, 25,882; the number in Wales, inhabited, 188,196; uninhabited, 19,133; building, 1,769; in Scotland, inhabited, 563,357; uninhabited, 24,307; building, 2,760; in the islands of the British Seas, 19,159 inhabited; 865 uninhabited; and 220 building: grand totals for the whole of Great Britain, 3,464,607 inhabited; 198,061 uninhabited; 30,631 building—altogether 3,692,699 houses. In 1831, the number of inhabited houses was 2,866,595; uninhabited, 133,331; building, 27,553—total, 3,027,479 houses. The population of the English counties is respectively as follows:—Bedford, 95,483; Berkshire, 145,389; Buckinghamshire, 146,529; Cambridgeshire, 143,955; Cheshire, 334,891; Cornwall, 300,938; Cumberland, 169,681; Derby, 237,170; Devonshire, 494,478; Dorsetshire, 159,252; Durham, 253,910; Essex, 317,567; Gloucester, 387,019; Hereford, 111,211; Hertford, 143,341; Huntingdonshire, 53,192; Kent, 479,155; Lancaster, 1,336,854; Leicester, 197,003; Lincoln 317,465; Middlesex, 1,358,330; Monmouth, 98,130; Norfolk, 390,054; Northampton, 179,336; Northumberland, 222,912; Nottinghamshire, 225,327; Oxfordshire, 152,156; Rutlandshire, 19,385; Salop, 222,938; Somersetshire, 404,200; Southampton (Hampshire), 314,280; Staffordshire, 410,512; Suffolk, 296,317; Surrey, 486,331; Sussex, 272,340; Warwickshire, 336,610; Westmoreland, 55,041; Wiltshire, 240,156; Yorkshire, 1,591,584.

Foreign.

France.—The affairs of Spain again form in the Paris journals the prominent topic of discussion. The Opposition papers defend the Regent for having suppressed the Basque *fueros*; while, on the other hand, the Ministerial prints denounce the act in very strong terms, not only on the grounds of internal policy in Spain, but because the measure is fatal to commerce in the South of France, which had hitherto entirely supplied the northern provinces of Spain with goods duty free. The Spanish Government is also denounced for cruelty, in allowing the executions that have taken place since the suppression of the late insurrection. A strong opinion is expressed that the tranquillity of the country is far from being restored; and that some serious events, to disturb the established Government, may yet be expected to take place. In the mean time it appears that the French Government is assembling 25,000 men at Perpignan, and 25,000 at Bayonne, with a strong force at Toulouse, which, it is stated, is to answer the double purpose of reserve for a Spanish intervention, and police to keep the Toulousians quiet. This formidable army, to be collected at the foot of the Pyrenees, is said to be required in consequence of fears entertained by the French of Spanish machinations. It is reported among the diplomatic circles, that the King is now using all his influence to promote a marriage with a son of Don Carlos, and that the co-operation of the ex-Queen Christina has been secured to this scheme.—Gen. O'Donnell and his lady passed through Tours on the 10th instant, on their way to Orleans, whither he was ordered to repair, with the other chiefs of the late insurrection, Generals Iriarte, Lardizabal, Jauregui, La Rocha, Piquero, &c.

The affair of Quénisset.—The committee appointed by the Court of Peers to report as to how many of the prisoners, detained on a charge of having been associated with Quénisset in his attempt to assassinate the Royal Dukes, should be discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them, met on Saturday, when they ordered fourteen to be liberated, and the remainder, twenty-one in number, to stand over for further consideration. The *Débats* states, that only from ten to twelve will be ultimately brought to the bar with Quénisset; whilst other journals estimate the number at sixteen. The Court of Peers met on Monday, when a portion of the Report on the Act of Accusation against Quénisset was read. It was expected that it would fill 400 pages, and that the reading would occupy two entire days. Its contents, it is added, will prove of deep interest. All the affiliations of the secret societies are known; and it is said among the Peers who have heard the evidence, that this is the most serious affair which has occurred since 1830; that, in fact, it will be a very important trial, in comparison with which, the famous trial of April 1834, and Fieschi's attempt on the life of the King, will prove to have been of much less consequence.

Progress of Schools and Education.—An official report of the Minister of Public Instruction has been published on the progress of schools and education throughout the country. The following are the principal facts it contains:—In 1837 the number of those schools in the 37,295 communes of the kingdom was 29,613. In 1840 it had increased to 33,099, and there remained only 4,196 to provide with schools. The number of children who frequented them had likewise augmented in a similar proportion. The central departments and those of Brittany are most in arrear, as well as the department of the Eure, one of the wealthiest and most manufacturing departments on the high road between Rouen and Paris, and near to both. The report explains the backwardness of a department so favourably situated by the circumstance of its being divided into extremely small communes, which have not been able to combine their efforts. Of 791 communes in the Eure, 125 are without schools. The demand for schoolmasters has been supplied by the normal schools at the rate of 2,500 new institutions each year since 1833. About three millions of both sexes receive instruction in the primary schools; but the primary superior schools in the towns are not increasing. In 1840 there were 28,018 Catholic schools, 677 Protestant schools, 31 Israelite schools, and 2,059 mixed schools. Adult classes of instruction have nearly doubled in four years. In 1840 there were 3,403 classes of this kind in 3,090 communes, which 68,500 adults attended. There are 76 normal schools, of which six are in ecclesiastical hands; and there are three devoted to students of non-Catholic persuasions. The normal schools cost 60,000*l.* a-year.

The Capital.—The King held a court at the Tuileries on Monday, for the reception of Lord Cowley, the newly-appointed ambassador from this country. Two royal carriages, drawn by eight horses, with outriders, waited on his Excellency at Meurice's Hotel, as the preparations for his reception at the embassy are not yet completed, for the purpose of conveying him to the palace. Lord Cowley, on being presented to his Majesty, handed his credentials, and made the customary speech, to which his Majesty replied; after which the ambassador withdrew to the Royal apartments to be introduced to the Queen and Royal Family. In the evening there was a grand dinner at the palace, to which all the members of the English Embassy were invited.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., Mr. and Mrs. Standish, from whose family, it will be remembered, King Louis-Philippe some time since received a handsome legacy of paintings, &c., were invited to dine with the Royal Family at the palace of St. Cloud. After the repast the King conducted them into the Gallery of Diana, where his Majesty showed them himself the rich presents that he designs for them. These presents filled, not only this gallery, but also the apartment which leads to the chapel, and were of a very costly character. On the following Wednesday, the King and the Queen were pleased to invite Mr. and Mrs. Standish to dine at the palace at Versailles.—In order to give some idea of the number of the poor in the capital, the journals state that the charitable committee of the 8th arrondissement has published an appeal to the inhabitants of the city and suburbs in favour of their poor, which are said to include 4,573 indigent families, composed of 12,444 individuals, of whom 679 are aged and blind.—A considerable quantity of snow fell in Paris and its vicinity on Monday night and Tuesday; but the weather was not sufficiently cold for it to remain on the ground.

The Army and Navy.—In addition to the large force mentioned above as assembling at the foot of the Pyrenees, the *Echo du Nord* of Lille says, that an order has just been received for forming out of the 16th division a corps of observation of 20,000 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be concentrated between Lille and Valenciennes. A battalion which has just left Lille is to return. The discovery of the conspiracy in Belgium is given as one of the causes of this concentration of troops on the Belgian frontier.—The following are the remaining Marshals of France, with their respective ages:—Marshal Moncey, who is in his 89th year; Marshal Soult, in his 73d; the Duke de la Tarente, in his 75th; the Duke de Reggio, in his 75th; Count Molitor, in his 71st; Marshal Clausel, in his 70th; Marshal Grouchy, in his 76th; Marshal Sebastiani, in his 70th. The two youngest are Marshal Gérard and Marshal Valée: who, however, are both in their 69th year. The joint age of all the Marshals is 737 years, the average age being 72 7-10.—The *Moniteur* announces the arrival at Brest from Toulon, on the 12th instant, of the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral Casy, consisting of five ships-of-the-line. Letters from Toulon, of the 9th instant, inform us of the sailing of a steamer, two sail-of-the-line, and a frigate, the destination of which is said to be Algiers and Barcelona.

Algeria.—Late advices from Algiers state that the rains have commenced in the North of Africa with unusual violence, and that the town of Algiers has been completely deluged. The number of invalids is so great that the hospitals are entirely filled, and numerous patients have been refused admission. The Arabs continued their attacks on the isolated farms and posts round Algiers, and carried off cattle or men nearly every day.—A telegraphic despatch has been received from Mostaganem, dated 6th inst., announcing that the division which left Oran on the 13th Sept. had returned to Mostaganem on the 5th inst. The sanatory state of the division was good. It had twice beaten the cavalry of the Emir, and had been successfully engaged in several combats. It had destroyed the town and fort of Saida, formed an alliance with six tribes of the desert, the cavalry of which had for three days marched with the French, and had assisted in fighting the Hachems, a tribe of Abd-el-Kader.

Spain.—We have intelligence from Madrid to the 9th inst., up to which date the capital continued tranquil. The Regent, it is said, had sent orders to suspend all further executions; but Lieutenants Boria and Gobernado had already been shot. The Regent was not expected in Madrid before the 15th, and it was the general belief that the Cortes would be convoked for the 15th Dec. The Government had conferred on M. Olozaga, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, the grand cordon of the Order of Charles III., for his services during the late insurrection. The Home Minister has published a circular, written to the political chiefs throughout the country, to tolerate no junta or extraordinary authority.—The intelligence received from the provinces is of greater importance; more particularly from Catalonia and Valencia. From Barcelona we learn that on the night of the 6th the Junta of Vigilance had met and resolved to dissolve, and thus obey the order of the Madrid Executive; but at the same time it determined to continue the demolition of the citadel. Gen. Van Halen, who was incorrectly reported in our last, on the authority of the French papers, to have entered

Barcelona, was still at Surria on the 7th, one league from that city, and was waiting for fresh instructions from Government before taking any further proceedings. Barcelona was tranquil on the 7th, and nearly 3,000 persons, men and women of all classes, were working at the destruction of the citadel. General Van Halen, when he arrived on the 4th at Martorell, seven leagues from Barcelona, had a long correspondence with the Junta of Vigilance, but the latter persisted in refusing to allow the General to enter with his troops. General Van Halen menaced to bombard the town, but it was of no avail. The Junta issued a proclamation to the population of the town, calling upon them to take up arms, and for their banner to be "Demolition of the citadel or death." Gen. Van Halen replied to this proclamation by a counter one, expressing his surprise at the proclamation of the Junta, terming it a provocation to revolt, but dealing with it nevertheless very gently. He called upon the population not to plunge the city into the horrors of anarchy; and argued that the question of the demolition of the citadel depended solely for solution on the Government, which ought to decide it after an examination of all the documents he had sent to Madrid, as well as the petitions to that effect of various municipalities. The Captain-General concluded by hoping that he would not be obliged to have recourse to arms, but in that case he relied on the loyalty of the population. On the 10th inst. an aide-de-camp of the Regent arrived from Saragossa, where he was still stopping, and announced his arrival in Barcelona for the 15th or 16th inst., accompanied by 18 battalions. Gen. Van Halen has with him, it seems, 12,000 men, and this superior force, it is thought, will deter the inhabitants of that city from offering any further opposition to the will of the Regent. It is also stated, that the Regent intends to deprive the province of the privileges it has enjoyed for many years. The report, circulated in the French journals, of the assassination of some Frenchmen in Barcelona, is contradicted. From Valencia we learn, that on the 4th inst. that city had followed the example of Barcelona, elected a Junta of Vigilance, caused several citizens to be arrested, and commenced the demolition of the citadel. A similar outbreak has also taken place at Alicant. On the 31st ult. a large body of the people went to the residence of the political chief, and insisted upon his immediately convoking the Ayuntamiento. The chiefs of the National Guard were called to meet and elect a Junta. This was actually done, and seven persons formed into a supreme Junta of Vigilance. Its motto was "The constitution of 1837, Isabella II., and the Regency of the Duke de la Vitoria." In the evening of the installation of the Junta, all the stones raised by that of the Constitution, and which were in honour of the Government of the Queen-mother, were thrown down and broken. The people afterwards rushed to the citadel, and commenced the work of its demolition. Brigadier O'Daly, accused of having acted contrary to his duty in the affair of the English cruiser at Carthagena and the Spanish felucca *Delfin*, has been tried before a court-martial, and acquitted. We since learn, however, that, like the Junta of Vigilance at Barcelona, the juntas of Valencia, Badajoz, and Alicant had dissolved themselves on receipt of the decree of the Regent.

Portugal.—By the usual weekly steamer, we have Lisbon news to the 8th inst. The Cortes were still sitting, but expected to close as soon as the business before them could be despatched. The accounts presented by the Minister of Finance, and approved by the special committee of the Deputies, show an estimate of expenditure for 1840-1841, of 10,985 contos, while the revenue is estimated at 10,332, leaving a deficit on the year of 652 contos in round numbers. A sum of 500 contos was to be raised in money on the arrears of revenue due towards making up this deficiency. The principle of this new budget had been adopted by 60 votes against 17. A measure for capitalising a portion of the arrears of pensions, half-pay, &c., had also been approved of by the finance committee. Bills to regulate the sale of national property in the Azores, &c., and in the colonies, had also passed. The treaty with England, which had been returned by Lord Aberdeen with some alterations, was under consideration by the Government. British privileges were to be abandoned as long as Portugal was under a constitutional system, and our colonies to be opened, with some limitations, to Portuguese commerce. It appears to be merely a general treaty of reciprocity, without any precise stipulations as to the tariff of the two countries, which would become the subject of future negotiation.—The *Pluto* war steamer had arrived at Lisbon with despatches, and it was expected that two British and two French line-of-battle ships would soon be stationed there.

Germany.—The journals this week contain little intelligence of any description. Vienna letters of the 5th inst. state, that the Duke of Bordeaux was suffering from the fatigue of his journey; but private correspondence of the 6th, received by the Royalists in Paris, affirms, on the contrary, that his Royal Highness was quite well, and had experienced no ill effects from his removal to the Austrian capital from Kirchberg. The *Suabian Mercury* of the 12th inst., in its Vienna correspondence, states that there is no political meaning in the treaty of commerce negotiating between Austria and Belgium, its sole object being to place Austrian and Belgian vessels on terms of reciprocity in their respective ports. The difference which arose some time since between the Austrian Government and Montenegro has been settled, as on the 27th ult. the Imperial commission returned.—The *Mannheim Gazette* relates, that a boy only nine years old, of a distinguished family of that town, has recently poisoned his sister and two other children with arsenic, which he contrived to steal from a chemist's shop in the neighbourhood of his residence. The fact of his having used the poison designedly is said to have been clearly proved; and he is to be confined in a house of correction.—From Berlin we learn that the King left that capital on the 9th inst. for Munich, where the Queen is stopping with the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, her Majesty's mother. Private letters state, that the Principality of Lippe Detmold has formally acceded to the German Customs Union; that Bremen is about to join it; and that a conference of the Plenipotentiaries of the Union will be held shortly in Berlin. The suppression of the conspiracy in Belgium had been witnessed with much pleasure in the Prussian capital; with respect to which the journals add, that if it had momentarily succeeded, the Prussian Government would have acted with more energy than even that of France to cause the Treaty of London to be respected. The idea of bringing the tragedies of the Greek dramatists on the stage, which we noticed in our last, has been carried into effect, and with complete success. After many careful preparations and rehearsals, *Antigone*, translated into German, has been performed at the theatre of the Palace at Potsdam. The effect produced is described as surpassing all expectation; the more so as M. Mendelssohn has introduced between the acts some fine choruses, which, being in perfect keeping with the simple grandeur of the Greek poet, produced a remarkable effect.—A letter from Kœnigsberg of the 31st ult. says, that collisions with the Russian Custom-house authorities on the frontier become more and more frequent. Lately, at Nerdenburgh, a frontier town, sixty Catholics were going to a Catholic church on the Russian side of the border, when they were surrounded by Russian police-officers and soldiers, and confined in a stable. Thirty-three, however, escaped and made their way back into Prussia. The Prussian authorities demanded the release of the rest, which was granted; but not until a guarantee was given for each.—A letter from Weimar states, that a marriage between the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia may be considered as decided.

Belgium.—A few arrests still continue to be made, connected with the late plot against the safety of the state; and several individuals have been interrogated by the examining judge; but no new facts connected with the conspiracy have been brought to light, at least none have been made public. The vigilance exercised with respect to the persons accused extends even to the provisions brought for them, which are cut into pieces, in order that no letter may be concealed in them. The Senate has unanimously agreed to an address, in answer to the speech from the throne, which is for the most part an echo of his Majesty's speech. It commences by saying that, "The unanimous acclamations which welcomed your Majesty in the Hall of the People's Representatives manifest the sentiments of the interior of the country, and will show to the exterior how senseless are the culpable plots of those who vainly strive to compromise the security and trouble the repose of a free nation, calm and confident in the Sovereign of its choice;" and concludes thus:—"It is to you, Sire, that Belgium owes the advancement she has made during the ten years of great difficulty that your Majesty has been linked to our destinies. Faithful to a dynasty which is the firmest bulwark of our nationality, jealous to preserve those moral and religious feelings which, joined to respect for our fundamental institutions, are the best guarantees of the social order and future happiness of the people, we rejoice to aid your Government in the career of moderation and impartiality which your Majesty has ever followed, and to sustain your efforts for the development of all the elements of prosperity that our country contains."—By the convention concluded between the Government and the Council of Commerce, the city of Brussels cedes to Government its museum, library, and other property, for which the State secures to it an annual income of 400,000 francs in inscriptions in the great book of the public debt.—Private correspondence from Brussels informs us that it is certain that M. Lebon has received instructions to conclude a commercial treaty with France, for three years, upon the following basis. France is to reduce her import duties on iron 25 per cent., and on linen cloths 20 per cent. She is to receive Belgian woollen cloths at an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent., and admit all other Belgian produce at 20 per cent. below the present tariff. In return, this country will receive French wines duty free, and preserve them from all taxes and charges greater than those they are liable to in France. The same favour is to be granted to brandies, except that they are to be subjected to a customs duty of 15 per cent. On all other French produce the present tariff is to be reduced 50 per cent.

Holland.—Accounts received from the Hague, of the 7th inst., state that there is a decided coolness between the Prussian Government and the King, which M. Scherff has not been able to remove, though sent to Berlin for the express purpose, and that the negotiator has, in fact, returned without accomplishing anything. This misunderstanding is said to have arisen in consequence of the part taken by the King in preventing the accession of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the German Customs' Union.—The annual interest of the national debt is 74,700,405 florins, or nearly 100,000,000 francs.—The First Chamber of the States General has agreed to the chapter of the budget fixing the expense of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 1842 and 1843.—Of the 24 boats which have gone to the herring-fishery on the English coast, 14 have returned. That which had the largest cargo brought 95,000 herrings. The fishery, which at first seemed unpromising, is beginning to improve.

Hanover.—Intelligence, dated the 2d inst., informs us that the merchants of Osnaburg have addressed a representation to the Ministry on the lamentable state of trade, praying that steps may be taken to open negotiations for joining the German Customs' Union. It would hence appear that the report, mentioned in our last, of the accession of this State to the Union, but which, it was said, required confirmation, was premature. The Ministry, it is stated, has addressed a circular to all public functionaries, desiring them to abstain from all political conversation in society, and to inform Government of any of their colleagues who do so. This, it is added, is to prevent any opposition from being got up during the approaching elections.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that a ukase relative to bankrupts would be shortly published, commanding that in future any bankrupt who could not pay a dividend of 40 per cent. should be sent to serve as a private soldier. Between the months of January and April of the present year 160 commercial houses had failed at Moscow.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 12th inst. publishes the following explanation relative to some disturbances which have lately taken place in Livonia:—The Bishop of Riga, wishing to favour the Esthonians, or free sects, promised them lands in the interior of Russia, if they would consent to embrace the Greek religion; the object of the bishop being, it is said, to increase his flock at the expense of the German provinces of the Baltic. A great number conformed according to the bishop's wish and emigrated. But as the bishop acted without the concurrence of Government, the promised lands were not given to them. Some persons informed them that they were masters of the soil, and that the Germans alone prevented them from taking possession of them; and hence arose considerable excitement, which would have become an insurrection, but for the intervention of Government. Some Cossacks, however, were sufficient to restore order.

Italy.—Letters from Rome, dated the 1st inst., inform us that the Papal Government has, since the reception of the Portuguese minister, announced officially to the members of the diplomatic body that friendly relations have been re-established with the Court of Lisbon. Don Miguel, however, still positively persists in his refusal to abdicate. The same accounts add that the Pope has again refused to recognise the election of a German bishop; the election of the Bishop of Limburg (Dr. Mohr) by the Chapter of that See having been rejected by his Holiness, on the ground of uncanonical proceedings, a new election is immediately to take place.—On the subject of the late conspiracy at Aquila, letters from Naples state that it extended widely throughout Italy, and reckoned among its adherents many persons of wealth and consideration. One of the principal objects was to transform Italy into a republic. Their statutes had great analogy with those of the coalitions of journeymen in France, with whom they were in correspondence through two Italian refugees. The disturbance was a mere sudden attempt made without the general sanction of the adherents, with a view of ascertaining how far the party might rely on the support of the people, who, however, remained perfectly indifferent.—Letters from Florence of the 1st inst. state that the great Scientific Congress will be held next year at Lucca, the reigning Duke having specially invited the society at the late meeting at Florence.—A private letter from Genoa contains the following information:—On the 6th inst. the ratifications of the treaty of navigation, concluded on the 6th Sept., between the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain, and Count Solar de la Marguerite, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King of Sardinia, were exchanged at Genoa. This treaty abolishes all the differential navigation duties levied on the vessels of one of the two nations in the harbours of the other.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail, we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 28th ult. It contains nothing of great importance. It appears that the distinguished manner in which the Ministers of the Ottoman Porte have treated Lord Ponsonby on his departure, and the account of it published by the *Turkish Gazette*, have wounded the feelings of the Count de Pontois, the French Ambassador, who has in consequence thought it his duty to address a remonstrance to the Divan. Rifaat Bey replied that latterly it had been deemed proper to attach less importance to *etiquette*, and that if pipes of tobacco had not been presented to the French Ambassador at the late conferences it was purely an act of involuntary forgetfulness. Tewsik Bey, private secretary to the Sultan, returned to Constantinople on the 26th, in the *Nile* steamer, which brought an additional sum of 5,000,000 piasters, on account of the tribute of the Pacha of Egypt. The sanatory state of the capital was satisfactory; but the intelligence from Erzerum being rather alarming, M. Robert, the director of the quarantine, had set out for Trebisond, to inspect the lazzaretto of that city, and see that proper precautionary measures were adopted against the plague. Letters received in Constantinople from Tabriz of the 20th Sept. announce that the British Mission in Persia had arrived in that city, and was preparing to leave for Teheran, where it was anxiously expected. Our Ambassador experienced a brilliant reception in Tabriz, and a guard of honour had been appointed, which was to escort him to his destination. Accounts received from Candia of the 25th ult. were very satisfactory. Tranquillity reigned throughout the island, and Moustafa Pacha and the local authorities were doing everything in their power to remedy the evils caused by the late disturbances. It was believed that Moustafa Pacha would shortly pay a visit to Constantinople.

Egypt.—We have received, by the Levant mail, news from Alexandria to the 26th ult. It contains nothing of political interest. The Pacha was at Cairo, and, it was said, had forgone his intention of visiting Upper Egypt. Mr. Barnet, the British Consul-general, has had a warm

discussion with the Pacha at Cairo on account of the news from Abyssinia. It appears that Mehemet Ali being very susceptible on that subject, Mr. Stoddart, the commercial Consul, had protested against an *firmo* issued on the 12th ult., by which the Pacha permits private individuals to build boats for the navigation of the Nile and canals on condition that they sail under the Ottoman flag. Mr. Stoddart relies on the treaties concluded with Russia and Austria, which declare that the Ottoman Porte shall permit the free navigation of all rivers, whilst Boghos Bey says that those treaties only refer to the Danube, where those states possess provinces, and concludes by asking, what would Great Britain say if boats under the Ottoman flag were to ascend the Thames? This discussion concluded by a protest on the part of Mr. Stoddart, who maintains that European boats have a right to carry their flags. On the 23d a case of plague appeared at Alexandria.

United States.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Monday, of the mail steamer *Columbia*, we have intelligence from New York to the 1st, and from Halifax to the 4th inst., being seven days later than our previous news. The papers thus brought, however, do not contain any political news of interest. Mr. M'Leod had reached Montreal, and had been entertained at a public dinner given to him by the citizens, at which he again asserted his entire innocence of any participation in the burning of the *Caroline*, or that he had ever declared to any one that he had participated in that affair.—A letter had been addressed by Sir R. Jackson, as Governor of Canada, to the Governor of Vermont, in which he declares that if, on investigation, any of her Majesty's officers or men were implicated in the seizure and capture of Col. Grogan, they would be punished with the utmost rigour. Lord Morpeth had visited Boston and New York, and had been hospitably entertained; he had taken his departure for the Falls of Niagara and Canada, having previously visited the theatre, in company with Mr. J. Q. Adams, Judge Story, Professor Ticknor, and others, to witness Fanny Elssler's dancing. The Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State of the United States, had died at Washington, of congestive fever, in his 61st year. He was appointed in the year 1834, by Gen. Jackson, and filled his post until the removal of Mr. Van Buren from the Presidency. It was rumoured that Mr. Webster, the present Secretary of State, would shortly leave the Cabinet, probably for some other post. In that event Judge Upshur, it is said, will take the chair of State, and Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, that of the Navy. Several destructive fires had occurred in the State. An incendiary fire at George's-Town had laid the entire business part of the city in ashes. At William's-Town the college had been burned down; and in other parts of the Union large manufactories had been destroyed by fire. From New Orleans serious accounts continue to reach New York as to the health of that place,—the yellow fever still raging to an alarming extent; 115 deaths are reported in one week at Vicksburgh, and in other southern places it was producing similar results.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money closed at 86⅝ to ¾, and for the Account at 86¾ to ⅞; Three per Cents. Reduced, 87⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 97⅛; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¾ to ⅞; Bank Stock, 165½ to 164; and India Stock, 245½ to 246½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The weather during the last few days has undergone an extraordinary change, and winter has already set in with considerable severity. Towards the end of last week the wind shifted to the north, accompanied by cold rains; and from the time of the new moon on Saturday morning, the weather has continued getting colder. During Sunday, a strong north-easterly wind blew with considerable violence, and at an early hour on Monday morning, the Metropolis and its neighbourhood was visited by the first indications of winter—a heavy fall of snow, which lasted two or three hours, but melted as it reached the ground. In the course of that day numerous flocks of wild-fowl passed over Wandsworth and Putney commons, and the town of Brentford, taking a southerly direction, which is regarded as an indication of an early and severe winter. Early on Tuesday morning a sharp frost set in, which continued during the day; the thermometer gradually falling, until at six o'clock on Wednesday morning it was as low as 20° Fahr. So severe was the frost during the night, that on the following morning ice an inch in thickness was carted to the different confectioners and ice-wells in the Metropolis. In Kensington-gardens the round pond was covered with ice, and there was also a considerable coating at the west end of the long water. In the course of the afternoon of Wednesday heavy clouds began to rise from the south-west, although the wind was north-east, and there has since been another fall of snow.

Attempted Intrusion into Buckingham Palace.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12, a respectably-dressed man of middle age made his appearance at Buckingham Palace, with a box under his arm, and requested to be admitted to an audience of her Majesty; and, on being refused, demanded an entrance, and tried to force himself in, stating that he had a box full of diamonds for the Queen, and that he was the Prince of Wales. He was taken into custody, and conveyed to the station-house, where, on being examined, he said his name was Charles Mann, and that he had been butler to Mr. Phillimore of Deacon's-hill, Hertfordshire. He also said he had recently come from Leamington, in Warwickshire, to enter into the Royal Horse Guards Blue; that he had been at Windsor Castle three nights with the box he carried, and that the box ensured the kingdom to the King or Queen for ever; that he had sat upon the box three times, and that making one to England, one to Ireland, and one to Scotland, united them; adding that, had the key been taken into the Palace, it would save the Queen from future trouble; and that if he had not gone to the Palace that night, the Queen would have lost Windsor Castle for ever. He was then locked up, but became so violent soon after that it became necessary to put a strait waistcoat on him. On Monday he was taken before the magistrate at Bow-street, who decided upon hearing the evidence at the Home-office in the course of the afternoon, and directed that in the mean time the prisoner should be examined by some experienced doctors. This was done, and the medical men, after a long examination, pronounced the prisoner to be insane. In the afternoon the magistrate attended at the Home-office, and heard the evidence against the prisoner, and also the statements of his friends, who said that he had only lately become insane. The examination terminated by a warrant being made out to convey the prisoner to Bedlam.

The Exchequer Bills Forgery.—Little of any consequence has transpired with respect to this affair since our last. On Tuesday, Lord Monteagle, the Comptroller-General, issued a circular, giving notice to the holders of unstamped Exchequer Bills still outstanding, to bring in their bills by yesterday at the latest, in order that the examination and stamping might be completed, and the bills returned on or before this day, the 20th instant; when it was expected that the present proceedings might be brought to a close. On the 12th inst. his Lordship informed the public, that up to the previous day 25,709 bills, amounting in value to 15,865,300*l.* had been received, examined, stamped, and re-issued, which left 3,605,750 still outstanding and unstamped. It is understood in the City that the amount of spurious Exchequer Bills now impounded at the Treasury is about 100,000*l.* Of the rest, a great part, it is stated, are held by those unwilling to be deprived of the documents for which they have given value, and who have decided against taking them up to be examined. A strong feeling appears to be still entertained among the moneyed circles, in consequence of the continued determination on the part of Government not to give up those bills which are proved to be spurious. On Wednesday, Mr. Ernest Rapallo underwent a final examination at the Mansion-house. No additional evidence, however, was brought against him, and no fresh light thrown on the transaction. The counsel for the prosecution considered it was a case that should go before a jury; and the attorney for the prisoner, admitting this necessity, made no further defence. The magistrate accordingly committed the prisoner to Newgate to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court. An application was made by Mr. Rapallo's counsel that he might be permitted to remain, until his trial, in the Giltspur-street Compter; but it was rejected by the magistrates, who said that they did not see any reason why they should depart from the general practice in this case. It is stated by the *Courier*, that besides the parties already in custody charged with the forgery and issue of fraudulent Exchequer Bills, there is a third, a foreigner and a lady, who is believed to be the party who actually committed the forgery, inasmuch as she, it is said, wrote the name Monteagle to the bills. This person is at present at large, and, it is believed, has made her escape to the Continent.

The late Fire in the Tower.—The committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire, continue their sittings; but their proceedings being still conducted with great secrecy, nothing positive is yet known on the subject. Among those who have undergone examination are Mr. Moseley, engineer of the steam-engine which supplies the tanks of the Tower with water, and others, who spoke to the exact amount of water in them, and the reason of there being such an insufficient supply on the night of the fire. It is understood, also, to be the intention of the committee to examine some scientific gentlemen, on the probability of the fire being the result of using such stoves as those placed in the Bowyer Tower; the opinion appearing to be generally entertained that the fire originated with these stoves, and that it is not at all improbable that other calamities of a similar nature may occur in other public buildings from the same cause, unless some precautions are taken. The Court, it is understood, will continue the inquiry for several days longer. In the mean time active measures are taking to remove the ruins and whatever of value remains among them. It seems that the amount of loss as at first reported was exaggerated. An estimate of the value of the Ordnance stores deposited in the Armoury was completed by order of Government, the day preceding the fire, when the amount was stated to be 186,600*l.* Of this amount 10,000*l.* (5,000 percussion muskets) was saved, leaving 176,000*l.* If to this be added 50,000*l.* for the cost of re-erecting the building, the sum total of the public loss will not exceed 226,600*l.*

Attempt to set Fire to the Horse Guards.—On Wednesday morning about one o'clock an attempt was made to set fire to the Horse Guards, by throwing a combustible ball into the canteen yard. It appears to have fallen between the sentinel on duty and Mr. M'Gregor, of the canteen, who states that it "exploded with a terrific noise." No clue has been discovered to the perpetrator of the outrage, which is still involved in mystery.

New Royal Exchange.—The Gresham Committee, who conduct the restoration of this building, resolved at a recent meeting, that the first stone should be laid with the usual ceremonies; and that H. R. H. Prince Albert should be applied to, to undertake this duty. At a special meeting of the committee, held on Saturday, the chairman, Mr. R. L. Jones, reported that he had been honoured by an interview with his Royal Highness, who had condescended to accept the invitation. The architect then received directions to erect scaffolding to contain seats for 1,200 spectators, covered with roofing and enclosed from the weather. The ceremony is to take place early in January, and the site chosen is as nearly as possible that of the first stone of the old Royal Exchange, laid by Charles II., being the foundation of one of the pillars of the walk or piazza surrounding the Merchants' court. The contract and specification of the new Exchange have been printed for the use of the corporation, and from a copy of it, it appears that the contract is taken at the sum of 115,900*l.*; and that the building is to be finished in all respects by the 25th June, 1844, under a penalty of 20*l.* per day. The building is to be fire-proof throughout, every separate shop and letting being divided by party walls; and fire-proof arches on iron beams are described as separating the building horizontally at various levels.

Darkness of the Metropolitan Roads.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitant rate-payers of the parish of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, was held on Monday, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Metropolitan Road Commissioners in discontinuing the lighting the turnpike roads, and to adopt such means against the commissioners as will remedy the evil. The Vicar, Archdeacon Pott, was in the chair. After the preliminary business of the meeting, Mr. Hanson moved, "That a committee be appointed to wait upon the metropolis road commissioners for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the accounts of the income and expenditure on that portion of the road between Knightsbridge and Counties Creek, for 1840, and of impressing upon the commissioners the great danger existing from the discontinuance of the gas lamps, and the necessity of their being re-lighted." Mr. Faulkner seconded the motion. A lengthened discussion then ensued as to the provisions of the Metropolis Roads Act, from which it appeared, that the Act contained no compulsory clause under which any penalty could be enforced against the commissioners. Ultimately Mr. Hanson's motion was amended by empowering the committee to communicate with the Secretary of State for the Home Department as well as the commissioners, and carried unanimously. The committee was then appointed.—An inquest has been held at Tottenham, on Mrs. Jane Wood, a widow lady, aged 81, whose death was noticed in our list as having been occasioned by an accident partly arising out of the darkness on the Metropolitan roads, in consequence of the discontinuance of the gas lights. It will be remembered that she was run over by a horseman while crossing the road, and received such serious injuries that she shortly afterwards expired. After a lengthened investigation, the following verdict was returned:—"Accidental death; and the jury concur that something should be speedily done by some party with regard to lighting the road, otherwise, before long, a great sacrifice of human life will take place, although it was not directly the cause in this case."

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the New Zealand Company was held at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, City, for the purpose of declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. The report was read by the Secretary, and was in substance as follows:—On reference to the directors' third report, a surplus of assets exceeding the liabilities of the company was exhibited to the amount of 136,242*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* This balance in the company's favour induced the General Court of Proprietors, in May last, to declare a retrospective dividend of 10*l.* per cent. Since that period the company has been successful in realising a large additional profit, by means principally of the sales of land in the second settlement of Nelson, 483 allotments having been sold in London, exclusive of a number of allotments apportioned for sale in New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The amount of profits realised between the 6th April and the 1st October was 18,887*l.*, and the general balance in favour of the company, up to that day, after all due deductions for current expenses, and making provision for the fulfilment of all liabilities in respect of emigration, and for other purposes, was 169,961*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Emigration to the Nelson settlement has actively commenced, and it has also been steadily continued to the settlements of Wellington and New Plymouth. Previous to the consideration of a dividend, the directors deemed it their duty to appropriate 5,000*l.* of the profits thus realised by way of and as an addition to their existing guarantee fund, a precaution which they trust will not be disapproved of. Having done this, they found themselves in a position to recommend a dividend of 10*l.* per cent. for the year, from the 1st April 1841, to the 1st April 1842. The dividend for the first half-year to the 1st Oct. would be limited to the proprietors of the company's original stock of 100,000*l.*; but the dividend for the second half-year, ending the 1st April next, includes all the proprietors of the new stock, whose shares shall have been fully paid up before the 1st Feb. 1842. The directors had considered how far the new shareholders are entitled to participate in the division of profits now recommended, and find, that although such new shareholders cannot legitimately claim the dividend for the half-year preceding the 1st Oct., yet that they may be justly admitted to the subsequent dividend, upon fulfilment of the conditions mentioned. The directors also recommended as a matter of convenience to the company's financial arrangements, that any dividends which it may be thought proper to declare in future years should be payable half-yearly, on the 6th April and the 11th Oct. in each year. After some conversation, the report was received without opposition. It appears that 17 vessels have already been sent out by the London and the joint branch of the company at Plymouth, and that the number of first-class passengers is nearly 600, those of the second class 92, and upwards of 6,000 steerage passengers.

Polish Fête at Guildhall.—Another of these fêtes, in aid of the funds for the relief of the Polish refugees, was given on Wednesday evening, got up, as on previous occasions at this time of the year, by the exertions of Lord Dudley Stuart, and other members of the Polish committee. The Guildhall was, as on the Lord Mayor's day, brilliantly lighted up, all the decorations having been allowed to remain for this occasion. The attendance was far more numerous and fashionable than at the similar festival of last year—a great number, it would seem, being attracted by the fame of Miss Adelaide Kemble, who gave her services for the occasion, and sang several pieces during the evening. Many other professional singers, among whom was Miss Rainforth, also contributed to the evening's amusement. Upwards of 1100 or 1200 persons, it is said, were present.

The Thames Tunnel.—This great undertaking may be said to have reached completion on Thursday last, the bore being ended by the arrival of the shield at the shaft on the Wapping shore. The shield now, therefore, has performed its work, and henceforth the operations will be confined chiefly to the formation of the approaches on land for the general traffic. Four and a half feet of tunnelling was completed within the last week by means of the shield.

Metropolitan Prisons.—There are, it is stated, at the present time about 714 persons confined in the Metropolitan prisons for debt, comprising five gaols:—in Whitecross-street prison about 300; in the Queen's Bench prison, 140; in the Fleet, 110 to 120; in Horsemonger-lane gaol, 110; and in the Marshalsea, 54. About 4,000 persons, including country cases, are yearly heard by the Insolvent Debtors' Court, which, with the fiats in bankruptcy, do not form more than one-fourth of the writs issued in one year.

Execution of Blakesley.—This criminal underwent the last sentence of the law, at the usual hour on Monday morning, at Newgate. A large crowd of persons were assembled at an early hour; and many, it is said, waited near the scaffold during the whole night, in order to get a better view. We gave in our last some particulars of the culprit's conduct since his condemnation, and of his violence towards some of the persons employed in watching him; but although that violence was extreme, and his appearance betokened great excitement, still the opinion of the authorities of the gaol was, that he was only acting an assumed madness, in the hope that it might assist the defence made for him at his trial. This violence continued up to Sunday; when, in consequence of it, it was deemed advisable that he should not be present with the other prisoners in the chapel, to hear the condemned sermon. After the service, the chaplain visited him, and reminding him of the near approach of his last moment, besought him to refrain from persevering in his present conduct, assuring him it could have no good effect, for that competent persons were satisfied it was assumed. The prisoner then admitted that he had been assuming the violent conduct, and that his only object for so doing was the hope of preventing his being made a public gaze of in the chapel on Sunday. He afterwards acknowledged that he had acted thus in the hope that his life might be saved, from the impression it would create that he was not of sane mind. After this time, he conducted himself with propriety, and expressed himself resigned to his fate. On the morning of his execution, being asked if he wished to say anything, he said he had only to repeat his former assertion, that he never had any intention to kill Mr. Burdon, but only his wife. His appearance on the scaffold was the signal for a loud shout of execration on the part of the assembled mob, which continued during the whole time the prisoner was upon the scaffold, and even after the fatal bolt was drawn. Blakesley's wife died on Thursday, at the house of Mrs. Burdon.

Police.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Michael Aungier, noticed in our last, has been resumed before the magistrate at Bow-street; when, in addition to the facts already made known, evidence was given by some medical men who had examined the body, and who deposed that deceased appeared to have died in a state bordering on apoplexy—the effect of excessive drinking, and of being driven about, while in that state, in a cab. There was no appearance of drugs having been administered to him. The attorney for the prosecution said he had no intention to suggest such a thing. Mr. Hall, the magistrate, said he had made up his mind to commit all the prisoners: but he would accept of bail by giving 24 hours' notice. The brother of the Packards said his father was a clergyman, residing some distance from town: but he would endeavour to procure sureties. Mr. Hall said the prisoners occupied such a station in society, that he would order them to put in bail themselves in 200*l.*, and two sureties in 100*l.* each, to answer the charge at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Fires.—Several very serious fires have occurred in the metropolis this week. On Sunday morning the premises of Messrs. Kindon and Bathe, floor-cloth and oil-cloth manufacturers, in Wellington-street, Blackfriars-road, were discovered to be on fire; and in about five minutes after the first alarm was given, the factory, which occupied a large area, was completely enveloped in flames, illuminating the atmosphere more brilliantly, it is said, than the late conflagration in the Tower. The roof was in a short time burnt through, and the materials used in the factory, oil, turpentine, and other combustibles, were soon destroyed. The heat was very great, and the wind blowing over to the opposite side of Wellington-street, the fire scorched the houses there, and they also appeared in great danger of being destroyed. This, however, the exertions of the firemen prevented, by keeping them cool with a constant stream of water; but no efforts could save the factory, which was completely destroyed. The fire burnt itself out in about three hours after it commenced, and a portion of the walls alone were left standing. The backs of the houses in Blackfriars-road, the fronts of those in Wellington-street, and several small buildings are damaged, but the interiors are not injured, except by water, from which the houses in Blackfriars-road have suffered greatly. A small brewery behind the factory was also damaged by the flames. During the fire, two of the brigade men unfortunately lost their lives. It seems that after the flames had been subdued, they entered upon the interior of the factory, each with a branch-pipe, to cool the ruins, directing the water upon them, when the side walls gave way, and buried them. They were dug out as soon as possible, but were found to be both dead. An inquest has been held, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Joseph Parkes and William Webb met with their death by the falling of a wall, but how the fire originated there is not sufficient evidence to prove." The inquiry excited a great deal of interest, and lasted upwards of four hours.—Another serious fire occurred on Saturday at Charlton-street, Somers Town, on the premises of Mr. Stephens, grocer. It was first discovered by a person passing by, and an alarm was immediately given, and several engines were soon on the spot; but notwithstanding every endeavour, the whole house was entirely burnt to the ground, together with the stock, furniture, &c., the loss amounting to between 600*l.* and 700*l.* The houses adjoining, on either side, were also much damaged by fire and water.—On the same day a fire broke out in the workshops of Mr. Marshall, carpenter, Kingsland-road, which totally destroyed them, and the stock in trade. The damage done amounts to between 200*l.* and 300*l.*—On Monday night a fire was discovered at a house in Great Alie-street, Whitechapel, occupied by Mr. Miers, glass-manufacturer. By the speedy arrival of the engines, however, it was soon got under, with the loss of only the furniture which was in the room where the fire originated.—Just as the engines were about to leave, information was brought that a fire had broken out in John-street, Crutched-friars; and another in Catherine-street, Commercial-road. They immediately proceeded to the different places, when they found that the first was in the shop of Mr. Philipps, a wholesale tortoise-shell comb manufacturer, adjoining the Dublin steam-packet office. There was, fortunately, a plentiful supply of water, by which the flames were extinguished in half an hour. The cause of the fire is unknown, as no one resides in the house.—In Catherine-street, it was found that the top room of the house No. 4, which is a lodging-house, was in flames. The firemen soon succeeded in confining the fire to the room, the contents of which, however, were destroyed.—On Tuesday morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Smithey, copperplate printer, Bedford-court, Covent-garden. It was soon extinguished, but the loss is estimated at 100*l.*—On Wednesday night, a serious fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Bullock, cabinet-maker, 15, Great Rupert-street, attended with fatal consequences to a girl, three years of age, who expired from the injuries she sustained. It appears that the child had been placed in bed, when by some accident a candle, left in the room near the bed-curtains, fell against and ignited them; and before the fire was discovered, the bed was burnt, and the child sustained such injuries, that she shortly afterwards expired. The fire was soon extinguished after the arrival of the engines.—On the same night, a fire broke out in the mansion of Col. Hope, 4, Carlton-gardens, St. James's Park. It appears that some workmen had been plastering the rooms, and for the purpose of drying the walls, some stoves had been placed in them. By some accident the floorings caught fire, but being soon discovered, it was speedily got under, and the house saved.

Provincial News.

The provincial papers received from all parts of the country contain accounts of rejoicings and hearty demonstrations of gladness at the happy news of the birth of a Prince. The manner, however, in which these feelings have been everywhere testified, are so similar in character, that their repetition would fail to interest our readers.

Bilston.—On Monday, the boiler attached to the rolling mill belonging to Mr. T. Vernon, of this place, exploded with great violence. It appears that the workmen had left the premises a short time previously to get their suppers, and the engineer having neglected to open the safety-valve, the pressure of steam became so great as to burst the boiler into fragments. One piece was carried over a high building about 200 yards, and another piece nearly the same distance in a contrary direction. The engine stack was levelled with the ground: and some of the workpeople were severely scalded—one of them, about fifteen years old, so seriously as to cause his death.

Bradford.—Some disturbances have occurred in this town occasioned by the following circumstances. It appears that the master of the workhouse sent between 20 and 30 able-bodied men, in-door paupers, to a field for spade labour, giving each an allowance of food to last him until his return in the evening; but the men, instead of going to work, proceeded into the town, and complained to the magistrates that the allowance of food was not sufficient. After this they paraded the streets amid the cheers of many of the inhabitants, who gave them beer, until they were all much excited, in which state they returned to the workhouse, beat the porter severely, and turned him out of the house. They afterwards broke open the store-room and armed themselves with a variety of weapons, with the intention of proceeding to a violent mode of obtaining a reform of their diet. About this time two policemen arrived; but they were so severely beaten as to be obliged to retreat. They then proceeded to commit as much destruction as possible before any superior force could be brought against them; and after breaking many of the windows, and doing other mischief, they decamped. Three policemen now arrived, with a considerable body of tradesmen, by whom order was restored. A board of guardians was then called, and three of the ringleaders taken into custody. Another account states that the refractory paupers broke open every store-room, and destroyed nearly everything in the house; and that it became necessary to call in the troop of dragoons from Trowbridge, the police being unable to quell the riot.

Brighton.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, called by requisition by the High Constable, was held on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the People's Charter. The meeting was numerously attended, there being about a thousand persons present. The first resolution, which was carried unanimously, was to the effect that all the miseries of the people were attributable to class legislation, and stated that no relief would be afforded until the charter was obtained. The adoption of the "National Petition" was then moved and seconded, upon which Mr. Bronterre O'Brien addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said that the miseries of the people were the result of Acts of Parliament; or if they were not the result of Acts of Parliament, they resulted from the want of such Acts, which the people would have if other Acts of Parliament did not prevent them. Mr. O'Brien then stated that he believed he was legally the member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne; he was chosen by 11,000 people who held up their hands in his favour, while the Whig had only 200 and the Tory 120; but though no poll was demanded, the returning officer declared the others elected. He then complained of the harshness with which he was treated while in prison, not being allowed to write for the press. He also adverted to the accession of the Tories to power, and said he hoped, if the Tories were to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act against the declared majority of the people of the country, that the people would rise as one man, and put down the conspirators. He was as willing as any man to obey the laws, even if they were bad, so long as the law left him the means of raising public opinion to alter the law; but if that law was put an end to—if the present Government should think it necessary to suspend the law, and govern by military commission, then he, for one, should feel himself relieved from all obligation to Parliament, and (he declared with an oath) he would not hesitate for a moment. Mr. O'Brien concluded by calling on the meeting to sign the petition in great numbers. The motion for the adoption of the petition was then put and carried.

Bristol.—Several daring attempts have been made to burn the premises of Mr. Harrison, a respectable farmer, residing at Horfield-hill. The furniture in the rooms of the house was set fire to in ten different places, and but for vigilant attention on the part of the family, it is thought that the house, stables, &c. would have been destroyed. Suspicion has fallen on a girl named Keates, a servant in the house, who is in custody.—During the heavy gale and high tide which have lately occurred here, a schooner, which was making for the river, was taken up by a wave and carried into the field near the light-house, where it left her in the midst of the grass, at such a distance from the river as to present a very novel sight. A channel is now being cut to restore her to her proper element.—Very large shoals of sprats have within the last few days visited the Channel and the Severn. The captain of a vessel just arrived here, reported that he could have easily taken tons on his passage. Such a circumstance is very unusual on this side of the island.

Burnley.—The neighbourhood of this town has been thrown into great excitement, by the commission of a double murder, followed by the suicide of the assassin, who is a private in the regiment of the 60th Rifles, of the name of Robert Morris. He also officiated, it seems, as mess waiter, and was servant to Lieut. O'Grady. He had formed an intimacy with a girl named Isabella Hadden, daughter of the mess-master of the barrack; and it was jealousy of this young woman that led to the following fatal results. On Sunday evening he observed her in company with Lieut. O'Grady, and having provided himself with a large knife, he proceeded to the bed-chamber, at the door of which he met his master and the girl. He then stabbed them both with the knife, after which he directed the weapon against himself, stabbing himself in different parts of his body. He was immediately removed, but expired in a few minutes. Lieut. O'Grady was conveyed to bed, and medical attendance procured; but he died on the following morning. The girl also, who was removed to the lodgings of her parents, expired on Monday. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Wilful murder" against the deceased Robert Morris, and of "Felo de se" against himself. It appears from the evidence that Lieut. O'Grady, shortly before his death, declared to the chaplain who attended him, that he had lost his life in endeavouring to save the life of another.—A serious coach accident has occurred near this town. It appears that two coaches left Skipton at the usual time, and, as there is some rivalry on this road, they were driving at a rapid speed, when the horses in the foremost coach became unmanageable, and ran away. The [illegible] became alarmed, and began to jump off the coach, ge[illegible] less injured as they fell to the ground. A gentleman who sat on the box-seat got hold of the reins with a view of assisting the coachman to pull the horses up, but by some means he pulled their heads to the left side of the road, and ran the coach in contact with a wall, against which both he and the coachman were precipitated with great violence. The gentleman was killed on the spot, and the coachman severely injured. All the outside passengers

were more or less hurt, except a woman and a boy, who clung to the roof of the coach. The horses, after running for some distance further, came in contact with a heap of stones, and all fell together on the road.

Chichester.—The announcement of the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Ridge and Co. of this place, generally known by the name of the "Old Bank," has caused some concern, not only in this town, but also in the commercial circles of London, not from fear of any serious consequences, as the concern was too small for its stoppage to lead to important results, but from the high respectability of the firm, and the long standing of their establishment.

Colesworth.—On Saturday night some person set fire to a hovel belonging to Mr. C. Barber, surgeon, situate in a field about a quarter of a mile from this place. It was completely destroyed. A reward of 120*l.* 10*s.* has been offered for the discovery of the incendiary—100*l.* by the Association in this town, 10*l.* 10*s.* by the Grantham Association, and 10*l.* by Mr. Barber.

Christchurch.—On the 5th Nov. the village of Slop Pond, in the vicinity of High-cliff and Beacon Lodge, near this place, the respective residences of Lord Stuart de Rothesay and the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, was the scene of the following riot. It seems that the vigilance of the gamekeepers of the latter gentleman had made them obnoxious to the lower classes, who consist chiefly of deer-stealers, poachers, and smugglers; and that this led to the disturbance. About eight in the evening, from 50 to 60 people assembled, many of them disguised, and, armed with bludgeons and guns, proceeded to burn figures supposed to represent Mr. Berkeley and his men. They then broke the windows of one of the keepers, who was from home, threatening to burn his house and to murder his wife, at the same time throwing fire into his premises. Having visited the head keeper's house in the same manner, whom, it appears, some one, a short time before, had fired at through the window, they went to the house of Mr. Berkeley's butler, and to the residence of a man who had been witness against some poachers, where they committed various acts of violence, concluding with burning the figures on the highway immediately in front of these houses; the road being thus rendered impassable to travellers for nearly two hours. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, who was in Gloucestershire at the time, has since arrived, and his servants having taken down the names of 40 of the chief leaders of the riot, active measures are being adopted for the punishment of the offenders.

Dover.—A public meeting was held on Monday, to express confidence in the banking establishments of Messrs. Fector and Co. and Messrs. Latham and Co., of this town. The meeting was, it seems, deemed necessary in consequence of some injurious reports which had got afloat, but which turn out to be without any foundation, and which are supposed to originate solely from the timidity caused among the Kentish people by the late failure of Halford's bank, at Canterbury. Resolutions were passed at the meeting, expressing confidence in the stability and responsibility of these banks, and a declaration to the same effect was signed by a large number of the inhabitants.—Last week a fall of the cliff, of several tons weight, took place on this coast; and, from its present appearance, it is feared that a considerably larger portion will also fall, as it is said to be impossible to adopt any measures to prevent it. Several curious fossils have been exposed in the different strata, and have attracted much attention.

Falmouth.—Large shoals of pilchards have visited the coast along this neighbourhood during the past week, but the seaners, as usual, do not appear to have been fortunate in their efforts to take a tithe of them. About 2,000 hogsheads of fine fish have been secured at Mullion, and about half that quantity at Gunwalloe; but the other catches are not of any amount.

Gloucester.—This port, says a local journal, presents just now a more bustling scene than has been remembered for many months. The arrivals, as the shipping lists show, during the last fortnight have been very numerous, and several vessels are, in consequence, unable to obtain dock room. No less than 12 vessels have arrived from France during the last few days. The general trade of the city also has been gradually improving for some time.

Hatfield.—For some time past extensive depredations have been made on the property of the farmers in Essex, on the line of land extending from Margaretting parish to that of Hatfield Peverel, a line somewhat corresponding with that of the Eastern Counties Railway. A number of fatted sheep have been stolen in this district, making the loss to the farmers a serious one. At a meeting recently held for the purpose of establishing a night patrol in these neighbourhoods, some complaints were made by the farmers, that the rural police had been inefficient to prevent the crime of sheep-stealing, and that either their numbers should be increased, or that the expense now incurred is useless. It does not appear, however, that any alteration in the constitution of this force has yet taken place, and it is thought that the farmers themselves must adopt measures for their own security, as to render the rural police efficient for such purposes, they need be extended to an amount incompatible with the system on which they are raised.

Kendal.—A daring highway robbery took place on the evening of Saturday, on the turnpike road between this place and Sedbergh, about a mile from the town, when Mr. J. Benson, who has travelled the road as a carrier for upwards of thirty years, was severely beaten and robbed. It appears that when Mr. Benson, who was on horseback, had proceeded about a mile on his journey, some men sprang out of a plantation, and attacking him, robbed him of upwards of 100*l.*, with which they made off, leaving Mr. Benson in a very precarious state. This, it seems, is the third robbery that has been committed on this road within a short time. The robbers have escaped detection.

Long Sutton.—Much excitement has prevailed for the last few days in this place, in consequence of a report that three men had been poisoned on Monday. It appears that on that day three men in the service of G. Clarke, Esq. of this place, and residing at his farm in Sutton Marsh, after partaking of their dinner, were suddenly seized with illness. One of them died in the course of the night, but the other two are expected to recover. The coroner's inquest has not yet been held, but enough, it is said, is known to induce the belief that it will prove a melancholy case of family discord.

Manchester.—The merchants of this town are about to take steps to impress on the new commission, noticed in our last, the advantage of extending the privilege of bonding to this and other large inland towns. The chairman of the commission, Lord Granville Somerset, has, it is said, already expressed himself in favour of the claims of Manchester in this respect. A deputation from the Law Association in this town has had an interview with the Earl of Wilton, at Heaton-park, to communicate with his Lordship on the proposed removal of the assizes to this town. The deputation was courteously received by the noble Earl, who listened attentively to the arguments in favour of a removal, at the same time expressing his entire approval of the objects of the deputation, and also his readiness to promote them by every means in his power. —Four men have just been apprehended here, who have for some time carried on an extensive system of fraud on grocers. They were taken just as they were about starting for Liverpool to embark for America, with the produce of their plunder.

Melksham.—On Thursday about thirty individuals of the labouring class left this place as emigrants to the island of Jamaica, whither, it appears, several had gone before, who are doing well, being employed on the coffee plantations on the hills.

Northwich.—On Monday, the farm buildings leased by Mrs. Leivesley, at Castle Northwich, about a quarter of a mile from this town, were wilfully set on fire. Two large hay-stacks, the stable, shippon, and barn, were discovered in a blaze at the same moment, notwithstanding they were detached buildings. Fortunately the wind blew in a contrary direction, or, it is thought, the farmhouse itself must have been destroyed. The engines were soon got to work, but the supply of water was scanty, and the buildings were entirely reduced to ashes within two hours after the alarm was given. Soon after the fire broke out, Mr. John Leivesley, son of Mrs. Leivesley, a young man 26 years of age, gave himself up to one of the constables and admitted that he had set fire to the premises. On Tuesday he underwent a long examination before the county magistrates, when he repeated his statement that he had set fire to the buildings, and that he had committed the act in order to be revenged on his brother-in-law, who wanted, he said, to get his mother's property from him. He did not appear to exhibit the least symptom of insanity, and was committed to take his trial for the offence.

Oxford.—A fire, which there seems to be reason to think was the act of an incendiary, has occurred in a large farm-yard belonging to Mr. Gale, of Cuddesden, near this city, and within a short distance of the Bishop's palace. In the course of a few hours, a great quantity of valuable property was destroyed, consisting of four wheat and hay ricks and two barns, one of which contained nearly 3,000 sacks of potatoes, and in the other was a quantity of wheat ready for the market. The fire was first seen issuing from one corner of the barn, and owing to the wind, and there being no engines on the spot, it soon gained such an ascendency that a row of buildings was obliged to be pulled down to stop it from igniting another large barn, in which were several hundred pounds' worth of wool. Had the wind been in a different quarter, the parish church, it is thought, must have been destroyed. The estimated loss is about 3,000*l.*

Portsmouth.—It is stated that very extended naval equipments are ordered at this port. In the dockyard thirty additional shipwrights are directed to be entered, together with fifteen sailmakers, and twenty seamen of the *Victory* are to be uninterruptedly employed in the rigging house. In addition to this, it is directed that masts, yards, spars, rigging, sails, and boats, are to be kept in readiness for twelve sail of the line and four frigates.

Preston.—A corn stack and hovel, near the Hassocks station of the London and Brighton Railway, belonging to Mr. Stanford of this place, has been consumed by fire. From the circumstance of the fire beginning in several places at once, it is thought that it was not accidental, and a reward is offered for the apprehension of the incendiary.

Radbrook.—The investigation into the cause of the incendiary fires, which have lately occurred here, has been adjourned from day to day without eliciting any facts that can throw light on the subject; and the parties who had been taken into custody have been discharged, there being no evidence to warrant their detention. It is, however, thought that whoever may be the incendiary, the circumstances connected with the firing of the dwelling-house tend to throw suspicion of the offence on some persons connected with the premises.

Rancforth.—On Tuesday night as Mr. J. Dixon of this town was returning from market in his gig, he was accosted by a man dressed as a farmer, who asked him for a ride; Mr. Dixon consented, and took him into the gig. On arriving at a cross-road leading to this place, the man told Mr. Dixon that his road lay in a different direction, upon which he got out and walked away. Mr. Dixon immediately discovered that he had lost his pocket-book, containing 139*l.* in bank-notes and checks; and feeling certain that the stranger had taken it, he drove after him when the man ran away across a field. Mr. Dixon followed, and coming up with him, a desperate struggle ensued, in which Mr. Dixon was severely kicked and bruised. Some men hearing his cries, then came to his assistance, but the robber had escaped before they arrived, and has not yet been apprehended. The pocket-book, which had dropped from him in the struggle, was found near the place.

Rowde.—A few nights since, an outbuilding on the farm of Mr. Wickham, of this place, was set fire to and entirely consumed. On the same evening, an outbuilding on the farm of Mr. Self was also set on fire. From the situation of these buildings, it is thought, there can be no doubt that the fires were the work of an incendiary.

Sandhurst.—The usual half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets, studying at the Royal Military College, has taken place in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. At the close of the examinations the following officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification:—Lieut. C. Sawyer, 3d Foot; Lieut. T. K. Scott, 62d Foot; Lieut. H. Hamilton, 13th Light Dragoons. In consequence of the superior acquirement displayed by Lieuts. Sawyer and Scott, in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to those officers' certificates; and their high qualifications in military surveying were also particularly noticed. The following gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to the General Commanding-in-Chief for appointment to ensigncies in the line without purchase:—1. Henry J. Mason; 2. Charles Hoghton; 3. George H. Cazalet; 4. Macartney H. Oldfield; 5. Wm. D. Lord Kimbolton; 6. George Phillips; 7. Jesse Lloyd; 8. Edmund Corbett; 9. John D. M. Prior; 10. Theodore D. Bray; 11. Richard H. Roche; 12. John P. Redmond; 13. William Maycock; 14. Wyndham S. Portal. By the result of the examinations, above fifty other gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to military purposes.

Sheffield.—A meeting has been held here for the purpose of furthering the objects of the "Society for the promotion of Free Trade." It was numerously attended by the tradesmen and manufacturers of the town; and after the proceedings had been opened by the Chairman, Mr. Shore, the president of the society, several gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1. "That it is an unsacred principle to attempt, by legislative interference, to protect the manufacture or the growth of anything in any national locality, because free commercial intercourse will ever determine by whom, and in what locality, each thing can be best manufactured, and most conveniently grown." 2. "That free intercourse between the nations of the earth for the various articles of manufacture and of natural production is most conducive to the happiness of mankind generally, and is especially advantageous to a country which, like England, possesses great mineral wealth and natural facilities for commerce, combined with superior capital, industry, and skill." 3. "That whilst we claim an exemption from all protective import duties on foreign produce, we are prepared at the same time to abolish all protective import duties on foreign manufactures; and we are anxious that the idea of protecting trade or agriculture by means of import duties should be altogether abandoned, and that such duties should be employed only as a convenient means of raising revenue for the state, and their amount be regulated with reference to that single object."

Stockport.—The trade of this borough, which has been for some time in a depressed state, does not appear to improve. The distress of the working classes is said to be daily on the increase, and every week adds to the number of paupers. In the last week 38 new applications have been made for relief; and during the last two months more than 70 families, it is stated, who had no claims on the township, but who had been driven to the necessity of applying for parochial relief, have been removed to their respective places of settlement. Hence it is calculated that 50 more dwellings are become tenantless in this township alone. The removals from the whole of the borough during the last two months have been upwards of 100 families; and about one-fifth of it is already to let. Most of the mills are still working short time. Reductions have again been effected in the wages of overlookers and other hands employed at several mills: and the extensive manufactories of Messrs. Lane and Sons, and that of Messrs. Carr and Co., which stopped a few months ago, are still closed.

St. Ives.—A few days since two fires broke out in the vicinity of this town, one at Hemingford, the other at Fen Stanton—in both cases supposed to be the acts of incendiaries. A youth, sixteen years of age, is committed to take his trial for the former; and for the latter two persons are committed for further examination, when, it is thought, there will appear sufficient ground for their commitment.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—Two haystacks belonging to Mr. S. Roome of this place, and also a corn stack belonging to Mr. Tudsbury, have been attempted to be fired by incendiaries, but, in both instances, the fires were discovered in time to prevent the destruction of the property.

Warrington.—This town was on Sunday much excited by a report that an old lady, named Mould, had been found suffocated on the bank of a ditch in a field adjoining the churchyard. Deceased was a woman who had formerly been in better circumstances, but recently had earned a precarious livelihood by working lace, and, occasionally, by employment as a dressmaker. On Monday, a jury met to investigate the cause of her death. From

the medical evidence it appeared that there were bruises on the legs of deceased, and appearances as if she had been struggling, and had been dragged along the ground. The medical man attributed her death to drowning or suffocation. A man of the name of Gill, who had been in company with deceased on the night of her death, and to whom she was heard using high words, had been apprehended on suspicion; but the evidence not being satisfactory, the jury, after a long inquiry, returned a verdict that deceased was "Found suffocated," without assigning any means by which she came to her death. The accused was discharged; but the whole case will, it is said, be thoroughly investigated by the magistrates.

Wycombe.—At the recent petty sessions in this place, the magistrates were engaged some time in investigating the following serious outrage. It appears that during the afternoon, as the daughter of Mr. John Tripp, of the Bottom Farm, was returning from a walk on Slough-hill, not far from home, a person passed her, and made a remark on the weather, to which she replied; he had scarcely, however, passed her, when he turned round, seized her by the neck, and, with a knife which he had in his hand, attempted to cut her throat; fortunately her neck was so well protected with warm clothing, that in cutting through it she sustained but little injury there; in her endeavours, however, to liberate herself, her right hand was seriously wounded. Miss Tripp's cries alarmed the assassin, who ran away towards Bledlow-ridge, in a beer-shop at which place, in the evening, a young man named William Cooper, answering the description given by Miss Tripp, was apprehended. On her examination, she declined to swear positively to the prisoner, though she believed him to be the person who assaulted her. She was, however, materially supported in her evidence by a boy, who stated that the prisoner had been sitting by him in a field before he saw Miss Tripp, and that he had seen him sharpen his knife before he left him; that he afterwards heard cries, and, on looking up, saw the prisoner running away from her. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Railways.—A landslip has taken place on the line of the Great Western Railway, in the cutting about half-a-mile west of Wootton Basset station. The trains, however, have not been prevented running in consequence, and the traffic has proceeded as heretofore. The only inconvenience has been, that in order to pass the gap caused by the slip, the carriages are obliged to be shifted from one rail to the other. The accident is stated to have been caused by the late continued wet weather.—The late fall of earth on the Croydon and Brighton Railway, between the New Cross station and Sydenham, has been partially removed, and the contract which had been entered into by the company with some coach proprietors for the conveyance of passengers over that distance has ceased. The company have caused a platform to be erected, over which the trucks convey the luggage belonging to the passengers by the Brighton train. The passengers walk to the New Cross station, and are taken up by another train in waiting for them, and proceed to the London terminus. The Croydon passengers walk over a clearance made on the line, and again resume their seats in the carriages at the Dartmouth Arms station and New Cross. It is expected that some time will yet elapse ere the difficulties will be effectually removed. On Monday a heavy fall of snow took place on the line of this railway, which delayed the last train an hour and a half, as, notwithstanding at some parts of the line three engines were attached, the rails were so slippery, from the snow, that they were unable to proceed at a greater speed than eight miles an hour. On Tuesday a fatal accident occurred on the London and Croydon Railway to a porter employed on the line, named Martin. It appears that he was accompanying a special train, which now runs between the spot where the earthwork lately slipped, near New Cross, and the station, and was standing on one of the carriages as the train was going; but before he could get down upon the brake his head struck against the arch of the New Cross Road-bridge, which caused him to fall under the archway, when he was run over by the carriages. He was immediately conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where it was found that he had received such severe injuries that no hope was entertained of his surviving, and he died the same evening. The accident appears to have been entirely owing to the imprudence of deceased in not descending from the carriage before nearing the archway.—On Monday a labourer, named Michael Cromarthy, died in consequence of an accident which happened to him a few days previously on the London and Blackwall Railway. It appears that on the morning of the 29th ult. he was at work near the West India Docks, when one of the trains came past, by which he was struck and thrown to some distance. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where it was discovered that his skull was fractured and one of his thighs broken, from the effects of which he died. It seems that the usual signal was given before the train approached, and that deceased was cautioned by the foreman: but he did not appear to pay any attention to the admonition.—On Saturday evening, as the last train on the Wyre Railway was proceeding from Preston to Fleetwood, an innkeeper of the name of Hornby, of the latter place, fell from one of the carriages and was so seriously injured by some of the wheels passing over him that he died on the following day.—The works on the Bolton and Preston Railway are progressing favourably; and it is said that the line to Chorley will be opened on the 23d Dec. The tunnel is proceeding fast, and there seems to be little doubt that the whole line will be completed and opened to the public in Sept. next. In the tunnel, which is an undertaking of considerable magnitude, seven steam-engines have been found necessary to work the pumps, having a power of nearly 60 horses. The last dry weather, however, has had a good effect, the quantity of water being much diminished in consequence. The dimensions of the tunnel will be 20 ft. by 22 ft. 6 ins., and its length about 300 yards. A portion of the permanent rails is already laid on the line from the tunnel to its junction with the North Union Railway at Euxton.—On Thursday, the 11th inst., the Directors of the Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Sheffield Railway made an excursion on this line, preparatory to its being thrown open to the public as far as Godby-bridge, about eight miles from Manchester. The experiment was quite successful, and the line will therefore now be speedily opened to the public.—The whole line of railway from London to Gosport is to be opened on the 29th inst.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The weather here has been unusually inclement; on Saturday and Sunday violent gales of wind were experienced, and on the night of the latter day there was a severe thunder-storm, accompanied by a heavy shower of snow, which was renewed on Monday, and from the appearances of the weather a considerable fall was anticipated. The mountainous range of Dublin and Wicklow was covered to some depth. A deputation of Titular Bishops have waited upon Earl de Grey for an increased annual stipend for Maynooth College, on which occasion they stated that not less than 250 additional students will render the college efficient. The Mayor and corporation have served a protest on the revising barristers against the legality of the Corporation Bill, on the ground that the proclamation under which they hold the elections is not conformable to the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. The Attorney-General, on reviewing the powers and duties of the local crown solicitors of Ireland, an office created by the late Government, has resolved upon abolishing them altogether. The Rev. J. D. Gregg, who was some time since imprisoned for calling a Roman Catholic magistrate an idolater, and subsequently discharged by the Queen's Bench, on the ground of the illegality of the committal, has brought his action against the magistrates. The latter, however, offered to pay the costs, which Mr. Gregg has accepted, considering it sufficient vindication of his character, and the further proceedings have been abandoned. The Lord Mayor admitted 35 freemen on Saturday, on which day he was put into possession of the Mansion house. Some of them were Roman Catholics; the first admitted since the year 1716. Lord Cloncurry has offered two prizes of 50*l.* each for the best prize essays on Manure and Road-making, in order to promote the objects of the Agricultural Society in this country.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. The Lord Mayor said that he had much pleasure in announcing the receipt of another remittance of 100*l.* from the city of Pittsburg, in America. The activity of American zeal in their cause would, no doubt, be one of their chief means of success. There was not an anti-national spirit in the country which would not be roused to violence when he heard of the American subscriptions, from Mr. Sharman Crawford down to the lowest of the Orange faction. These persons said it was treasonable to obtain subscriptions in America: it was exactly the reverse; treason would consist in creating a feeling of hatred to the British people, and to British institutions, whereas the spirit they were exciting in America was one of respect for all the principles of the British constitution. He really believed that the acquittal of Mr. M'Leod was chiefly owing to the better feeling aroused in America for Ireland: and if they had escaped a war, it was mainly attributable to that communion of kindness which animated the Americans, and was responded to in the Irish heart. Mr. Sharman Crawford's proposition that an Irish Parliament would lead to a separation, was answered by the fact that there were no fewer than 26 states in America bound together by a union created by the sentiments of the people. Every one of them was separate, and had the power of internal taxation, and of enacting their own laws. With this example before their eyes, was he to be told that the existence of separate legislatures in Ireland and Great Britain would necessarily lead to a severance of the countries? No; he wished for the connexion of the two countries. He wished it now, when Ireland was insulted and oppressed by England, and how much more would he desire it when the protection of a domestic legislature was extended to them by that country! After a lengthened speech, principally occupied with animadversions against the present Irish Government, Mr. O'Connell concluded by alluding to the tithe rent-charge and the new Corporate Reform Bill; against both which measures he loudly inveighed, and announced his intention of immediately forwarding petitions to Parliament regarding them.—The Irish Temperance Union have made an application to the Archbishop of Dublin, requesting that he would authorise them to state publicly that he was a tee-totaller. His Grace in reply says, that although he has not considered it advisable to become a member of the society, he rejoices as much as any one can at the reformation which has taken place in this country in respect of drunkenness, and most sincerely and devoutly hopes that the Irish nation may never again relapse into that detestable vice. He fervently desires that the improvement may be permanent, not only in respect of that, but of every other habit, and may ultimately supersede all necessity of any distinct societies, or distinct pledges, further than what the Christian religion supplies in reference not only to temperance, but to all other Christian virtues likewise.

Mayo.—The people in this county have refused to allow their priests to collect their dues in sheaf oats, a custom which, it seems, has been observed for a number of years. Some independent farmers began the reformation, which was readily followed by the people.

Wexford.—A young man named Henry Colburn has been fully committed to take his trial for the murder of Mr. Joseph Belton, of this county, the particulars of which were noticed in our last.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—On Wednesday night, a comedy in five acts, entitled "Court and City," was brought out at this theatre by way of experimental attraction, to fill up the intervening nights between the performances of Miss Adelaide Kemble, which secure full houses three evenings in the week. The play is not a novelty, but rather an amalgamation of the most amusing scenes from "The Tender Husband," by Sir Richard Steele, and "The Discovery," by Mrs. Frances Sheridan, combined to the formation of one entire drama, and adapted to the modern stage, with certain alterations and arrangements. The period is cast towards the latter end of the eighteenth century, and the costumes, which are new and elegant, have all the picturesque grace of the time. The story lies in the making up of four or five happy matches, in the timely averting of one mischief, and the consequent restoration of domestic harmony in a home from which it had been long estranged. The principal performers are Mr. Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Nesbit, and Messrs. Bartley and Harley. Mr. Farren's performance was very successful, and the broad humour of Mr. Harley greatly amused the audience. The other actors sustained their different parts well, and the piece, which was favourably received, was announced for repetition three times a week.

Adelphi.—On Monday a new drama was produced at this theatre, entitled "Ten Thousand a Year." It is taken from the long tale, bearing the same title, which recently appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. In its adaptation to the stage, the mere outline of the story is given, and is all told in the history of a young gentleman of fortune and family, the possessor of "ten thousand a year," who is defrauded out of his estates by the villany of a legal firm, *Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap*, and again restored with his family to his former condition of affluence after a brief interregnum by an upstart impostor, *Tittlebat Titmouse*, who is raised from a linen-draper's counter to a rank which he degrades and disgraces from the moment it is assumed to the day it is forsaken. This weak and mean-minded, but still droll and impertinent creature, is only the tool of the lawyers, who are afterwards as much dishonoured as himself; and the hundred complots of *Gammon*, the chief villain, being broken up in disappointment, he ends the first act in a swoon, which is itself an act of deceit. These materials were worked out according to the strength of the company of the theatre, and the mixture of buffoonery and melodrama produced its effect with the audience. Mr. Wright, as *Tittlebat Titmouse*, created great merriment by the oddity of the he wore, and the slang vulgarity of all he said and did. Mr. Wilkinson, as *Quirk*, Mr. Wieland, as *Snap*, and Mr. Paul Bedford, as a draper's shopman converted into a sheriff's officer, sustained their different parts very well. Mr. Lyon, who, in the part of *Gammon*, had to bear the principal character, acted with energy and perseverance; and Mrs. Yates lent grace and feeling to the part of *Miss Aubrey*. Bursts of applause greeted several episodes of the drama, while others were tinged with slight disapprobation. A dance of children, prettily executed, at a juvenile ball, was admired, and the scenery was also much praised. The closing pictorial description of the old estate, with sunshine restored to it, and its rightful owner returned among his merrymaking friends and tenantry, made a successful *finale* to the piece. At the fall of the curtain the cheers predominated, and Mr. Yates came forward and announced the piece for repetition every evening until further notice.

Miscellaneous.

Extent of the British Dominions.—The *Liverpool Times*, in announcing the birth of the Duke of Cornwall, thus sums up the vast extent of the empire, which it is to be hoped he will at some future and distant day preside over:—"Salutes in honour of his birth will be fired; in America—on the shores of Hudson's Bay, along the whole line of the Canadian Lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, in the Bermudas, at a hundred points in the West Indies, in the forests of Guiana, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn: in Europe—in the British Islands, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands; in Africa—on the Gambia coast, at St. Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange River, and at the Mauritius; in Asia—from the fortress of Aden in Arabia, at Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, by the British army in Affghanistan, along the Himalaya mountains, the banks of the Indus and the Ganges, to the southern point of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Arracan, at Prince of Wales Island and Singapore, and on the shores of China at Hong Kong and Chusan; and in Australia, at the settlements formed on every side of the Australian continent and islands, and in the strait which separates the islands of the New Zealanders. No Prince has ever been born, either in this or any other country, in ancient or modern times, whose birth would be hailed with rejoicing at so many different and distant points in every quarter of the world."

A Race of Giants.—There is now a person of the name of Scott, a nurseryman, about three miles from Manchester, and near the Independent College now building, who is one of six sons, now living, and whose united stature is the extraordinary one of 38 feet, or six feet four inches on

the average. The lowest in stature is six feet two inches and a half. The father of this race of giants, who was married when 39 years of age, has now living nine children, six sons and three daughters, two of the latter being very tall, whilst the other is by comparison diminutive. About seven years ago all the family assembled at the family residence near Carlisle, and on the sons visiting the city, which they did, walking two and two, arm in arm, the circumstance caused much attention. The mother was only 19 at the time of her marriage, and she died about 18 months ago.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Preservation of Milk.—It appears from the Continental journals that a Russian chemist, named Kirchoff, who some time since discovered the process of converting starch into sugar, has recently made several experiments on milk; from which it appears that that fluid may be preserved for use for an indefinite time. Fresh milk is slowly evaporated by a very gentle heat till it is reduced to dry powder, which is to be kept perfectly dry in a bottle well stopped for use. When required, it need only be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, and the mixture will have all the taste and properties of new milk.

Law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TUESDAY. (Sittings in Banco.)—*Berry* v. *Lindley.*—This case came before the Court as a special case. The question raised was to try the sufficiency of a notice to quit. The tenant had taken possession on Michaelmas-day, 1823. There was no lease, but the draft of an agreement to take a lease for 5½ years, or other term, and certain letters connected therewith, were produced. Two years before the termination of five years, the tenant wrote a letter, in which he offered to give an increased rent if the landlord would make certain alterations, and at Michaelmas 1827 such increased rent began to be paid. Upon that state of facts the question arose, whether the notice to quit should be given on Lady-day or Michaelmas-day. On the one hand it was contended, that the tenancy commenced on Lady-day at the termination of 5½ years, and that the notice to quit ought to have been for that day; and on the other, that the lease for 5½ years, or other term, was rendered nugatory by the subsequent agreement to occupy at an increased rent, conditional on certain alterations being made: and, that as the new tenancy commenced on Michaelmas-day, the further tenancy continued to be a holding from Michaelmas-day to Michaelmas-day, and the notice ought to have been for Michaelmas-day.—Mr. Serg. Wilde appeared for the plaintiff, and argued for the insufficiency of the notice.—Mr. Erle contended, on behalf of the defendant, for its sufficiency.—The Court had no doubt that if the new tenancy had commenced on Lady-day, 1829, on the termination of the 5½ years, the notice to quit should have been for Lady-day, even though the rent had been paid on Michaelmas day; but it was of opinion that the tenancy was a continuing tenancy from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and therefore the notice to quit on Michaelmas-day was quite correct. Judgment was given for defendant.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURTS. Before the Vice Chancellor of England.—*In re Wallace.*—His Honour mentioned this petition, from which it appeared that the money which Patrick Wallace and his brother Michael Wallace, who, our readers will remember, were convicted and transported some time ago for the felonious destruction of the *Dryad* in 1839, on her voyage from Liverpool to Santa Cruz, had received from the assurance companies upon the policies which they had effected on the ship, was traced, at least a portion of it, into an investment of 917*l.* in the Three-and-a-half per Cents., in the name of Patrick Wallace; but of this sum the prosecutors had allowed him to sell out 106*l.*, to defray the expense of his defence. Upon the conviction of both the brothers, an application was made to Chief Justice Tindal for the restitution of the rest of the property under the 5th George IV., cap. 29. But his Lordship was of opinion that Act did not apply to the case, and recommended an application to the Lords of the Treasury. A memorial was accordingly presented to the Treasury, to which a reply was returned, that the property, having been fraudulently obtained, was not forfeited, and that the Crown did not claim it. Under these circumstances this petition was presented, in which the Wallaces were treated as mere trustees of the property for the proper owners, the two insurance companies, and praying the appointment of one of the officers in the bank to transfer the stock in the place of Wallace. His Honour, in consequence of the statements in the petition, had had an interview with Chief-Justice Tindal, and he could not but agree with the Chief Justice that the stock had legally become the property of the felon, and was forfeited to the Crown. But as it appeared the Lords of the Treasury had adopted a different opinion, on the ground that the felon was a trustee for the petitioners, and as the petitioners had the moral justice of the case with them, he thought, at all events, he should be doing justice, and not violating the law, by making the order as prayed.

ROLLS COURT.—*Rawson* v. *Taylor.*—In this case, William Manton, by his will, devised four closes of land, situate at Wilbarston in the county of Northampton, containing 50 acres, purchased of William Humphrey, and a close situate at Wilbarston aforesaid, purchased of —— Dixon, to the three sons of his niece, in fee, charged with annuities, and he gave and bequeathed all the residue of his real estate, if any, including an estate at Wilbarston, which he had contracted to purchase from Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart., and his son, and all the rest, residue, and remainder of his personal estate, of what nature or kind, subject to the payment thereout of his just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and legacies to Thomas Stanborough, Jane Talbot, and William Northcote, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, to be equally divided between and among them, share and share alike. By a codicil to his will, the testator, after reciting that he had, by his will, in the devise of the residue of his real estate included the estate which he had lately contracted to purchase of Sir J. H. Palmer and his son, revoked so much of such devise as included the estate he contracted to be purchased, and in lieu thereof gave and devised the same estate to the same uses and subject to the same incumbrances and in the same manner in every respect as he had by the said will given and devised the said four closes of land at Wilbarston aforesaid, and which were described to be lately purchased of William Humphrey, and his other close at Wilbarston aforesaid, purchased of Mr. Dixon. The testator died in the year 1841, and the question in the present case was, whether the estate which had been purchased of Sir J. H. Palmer and his son was charged with debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the legacies given by the said testator. It was by some of the parties insisted that the codicil was a revocation of the beneficial devises to the residuary devisees, only leaving the several charges upon the estate unaffected; but Lord Langdale considered that the estate was not liable to the charges for debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and legacies.

BANK COURT.—Sittings in Banco.—*Goodman* v. *Morgan.*—This was an action for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff as a tailor. To this the defendant put upon the record a plea that the goods had on them "divers buttons and button-holes which were made of and bound with cloth, freize, camlet, and other stuffs, contrary to the statute." Mr. Hoggins moved for a rule to show cause why the plea should not be struck out, or why the plaintiff should not be at liberty to sign judgment upon it, on the ground that the statute did not apply to the cloth of which the clothes were made, but only to the buttons and button-holes. An old statute, 7 George I. cap. 12, provided, that from and after the 29th Sept., 1722, it should not be lawful for any person to use and wear on any garment any button or button-holes made or bound with cloth, on pain of paying 40*s.* for every dozen of such buttons or button-holes. However this might apply to the buttons and button-holes, the present plea could not be an answer to the action.—Rule granted.

The Queen v. *Travis.*—Mr. Hayes moved for a rule to show cause why a prisoner named Travis, confined in Lancaster gaol, should not be admitted to bail. He was in custody on a charge of having unlawfully wounded a bay horse, the property of Mr. Entwistle.—It appeared from the depositions that the felony took place under the following circumstances. The father of the prisoner possessed a small farm at Butterworth, in Lancashire, and on [illegible] Mr. Entwistle was out hunting, and had occasion to [illegible] this. The dogs were proceeding, when the huntsman, hearing the cry of the dogs, as if they were being hurt, rode up, and found the prisoner attacking the dogs with a pitchfork, and saw that he had run the fork through one of them. Mr. Entwistle then came up, and upon telling the prisoner they would leave the field, the prisoner immediately drove the fork against the breast of the horse, into which it entered about half an-inch. On behalf of the prisoner there were affidavits showing that his father had experienced great injury in consequence of the hounds going over his farm, and that he had caused a notice to be affixed cautioning persons not to trespass on the farm. Mr. Entwistle had been seen reading this notice a few days before this, and after having read it, he opened the gate and rode into the field, upon which the prisoner's brother told him he was trespassing, and he rode out. On this occasion he had been told he had no right there, but he persisted in riding forwards, and went towards the prisoner at full gallop, and it was believed that if the latter had not put up the fork, Mr. Entwistle would have rode over him.—Rule granted.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Barker, Clerk,* v. *The Tithe Commissioners.*—This case, which involved a question of considerable importance, arising upon the construction of the Tithe Commutation Act, came before the court on demurrer, and was argued by the Solicitor-General on behalf of the tithe commissioners, and the Attorney-General on behalf of the plaintiff. The facts involving the question of law were simply that in opposition to this plaintiff's claim for tithes, a party in the first instance set up a *modus* of six shillings and eightpence in lieu of tithes, and his claim to exemption on this ground was entertained and determined upon by the commissioners. The same party afterwards set up a *modus* of six shillings, and referred this question to the commissioners; but it was said that they were bound not to entertain it, on the ground that they had previously decided on the question of *modus* in reference to the same land, and should hold that decision conclusive. It was contended, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the object of the act under which the commissioners were constituted as a tribunal for the investigation and decision of questions of *modus*, would be in some degree defeated, if parties were allowed to set up one claim of *modus* after another had been considered and decided on, and that entertaining a second claim was an excess of jurisdiction; whilst on the other hand it was insisted that the legislature could not have contemplated the injustice of depriving persons of the right of setting up different kinds of *modus*, although one may have been imperfectly or improperly claimed. Lord Abinger said his own experience satisfied him that there was often great difficulty and nicety in establishing a claim of *modus*, and it would be very hard if a party who had once stated his claim more imperfectly than he might have done, should not afterwards have the right to state it in a more perfect form. The Legislature provided an appeal to the tithe commissioners, as a more summary and convenient jurisdiction than existed previously for the trial of questions of this nature: but this appeal was not to have a different effect from that made to the courts of justice on similar questions before the passing of the act. The words of the statute should indeed be clear before he could suppose the Legislature to have intended that a party who had once set up a claim of *modus* was precluded by the decision in that case from submitting a different question afterwards. There were no such words in the statute now under consideration, and he was therefore of opinion that the commissioners would not exceed their jurisdiction by entertaining the claim, and that they were bound to entertain it. The judgment should, therefore, be for the defendants. Baron Parke was also of opinion that there was nothing in the Act of Parliament which could be construed as a prohibition to the commissioners to entertain a separate claim arising out of the same land. If a party set up a claim vexatiously, the commissioners had power to mulct him in costs: they had also a discretion as to the time when they should entertain any claim submitted to them, but they had no discretion which entitled them to refuse to entertain a claim, merely on the ground that a different claim had been previously decided upon. Baron Gurney was inclined to think, when the case was first mooted, that the decision of the commissioners on the question of *modus* in the first instance was conclusive; but the argument had removed that impression, and he now concurred with the other members of the court. Baron Rolfe had no doubt that the commissioners were bound to entertain the claim. The act was meant to substitute a rent charge for tithe in kind for all time, and it would be monstrous injustice to prevent a party who had set up a wrong claim to *modus* from setting up a right one afterwards, because a summary jurisdiction was given instead of the ordinary legal tribunals. Judgment for the defendants.

Kelly v. *Solari.*—This was an action by Alderman Kelly, as one of the directors of the Argus Life Assurance-Company, to recover back 197*l.* 10*s.*, paid to the defendant, who is the widow and executrix of Mr. Angelo Solari, upon a policy on his life. The facts, which were referred to in our last, have already been before the public. The interest of the case hinged on the alleged fact that the payment was made under a mistake, in forgetfulness of the fact that the policy in question had lapsed, and this action was brought to recover back the amount. The jury having found a verdict for the defendant, a rule was granted for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, and also that the verdict was against evidence. The court was of opinion that the question had not been quite correctly left to the jury. It was laying down the rule rather too widely to say, if the company had the means of knowing that the policy had lapsed, they could not recover money paid under a mistake. Here it was probable that the company or their servants had forgotten the fact that the policy had lapsed when the amount was paid; but as that matter was disputed, there must be a new trial. Rule absolute for a new trial.

ARCHES COURT.—*Fife* against *Blunt.*—This was a case of subtraction of tithes, promoted by the Rev. Henry Blunt, rector of Streatham, against Mr. Henry Fife, to recover the tithe of a farm called Bridge-house Farm, of 90 acres arable land and 30 acres meadow land, occupied and cropped by the defendant, who had carried away the crops without setting out the tithe, in the years 1837 and 1838, which amounted to [illegible] per year. The suit commenced in the Commissary Court of Surrey, which rejected a defensive allegation offered by Mr. Fife, which set up that he was not the real occupier of the farm, but merely managed it for another. The defendant appealed from the rejection of the allegation to this court, which confirmed the sentence, holding that if all the facts were proved, they would not exonerate Mr. Fife from the claim for tithe, [illegible] he had been [illegible] occupier, and had actually carried away the crops. At the hearing of the present suit the court relaxed the strictness of the rule, which was suspended for a time, in order that the party might recover by the costs from Mr. Fife, who had not pay them till he had been taken on a suit *de contumace capiendo*, and imprisoned in Horsemonger-lane gaol. Mr. Fife's answers to the libel were not deemed satisfactory, and he had been called upon for further and fuller answers. These he had declined to give, and the cause came on for decision on the evidence taken on the libel. Dr. Addams, for Mr. Blunt, contended that the claim was fully made out, and that the defendant had rendered himself liable under the statute for double the amount of the tithe. Mr. Blunt, however, had no wish to proceed vindictively, but was content with the *minimum* amount of single tithe. Mr. Fife appeared in person, and said that he had not occupied the farm till 1838; he had merely managed it for a Mr. Green, and he did not sever the crops. As to the remark that there was no desire to proceed against him vindictively, he had been proceeded against in a vindictive manner, as he should prove in another place. Sir H. Jenner said, it had been clearly proved that the defendant had occupied the farm in question, or had held himself out to the promoter and to the world as the tenant; that he had paid parochial taxes, and had had an allowance made to him, as the occupier, for a dog employed to watch sheep. The Court therefore pronounced for the value of the tithes due to the rector, and subtracted by Mr. Fife, at the rate of 5*s.* a year, and it was bound, under the circumstances, to condemn Mr. Fife in the costs occasioned by his opposition to the demand and the moderate demand) on behalf of the rector, in this court and in the court below.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—Little business was done here to-day, the betting being dull in the extreme. The only Derby bets laid were, 12 to 1 agst Mr. G. Clark's lot, 100 to 1 agst c. out of Hatfield's dam, and 500 even between Nessus and Badinseel.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, Nov. 19.—The arrivals of English Wheat since Monday have been small; some lots were left over from that day, which sold at rather less money. There was but very little business transacted in Foreign, which is held at the same prices.—Barley is a dull sale, and rather lower.—Boiling Peas are in demand, but non-boilers are very unsaleable; Maple and Grey remain the same.—Beans are unaltered in value.—There is a steady demand for old Oats, but the trade for new Irish is flat.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	60 to 72	Red	56 to 66
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		64 to 70	White	64 to 70
Barley	Malting and distilling	26 to 36	Grind.	24 to 32
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Poands	22 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	19 to 22	Potato	21 to 25
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	30 to 36	Harrow	32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	40 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	Maple	34 to 38	Grey	34 to 37

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
October 8	61 6	31 10	21 7	36 10	40 5	38 0
— 15	62 3	31 6	21 8	38 3	38 6	38 3
— 22	63 6	31 5	21 9	35 0	37 11	39 6
— 29	64 5	31 7	22 0	39 0	40 4	38 8
Nov. 5	65 5	32 8	22 0	38 7	40 4	40 1
— 12	66 4	33 4	22 8	40 2	40 11	41 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 11	32 1	21 11	37 10	39 9	39 7
Duties	23 8	13 10	15 3	14 0	11 0	11 8

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—G. Hudson, of the Isle of Thanet, Kent, victualler—L. Schwabacher, wine merchant, Minories.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Bradley, Huddersfield, iron merchant—J. E. Merchant, Bristol, cooper—N. Fraley, Bristol, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Roberts, of Gower-street North, St. Pancras, wine merchant—G. Bugg, of 6, Exmouth-street, and Wood-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter—W. Straker, of 443, West Strand, bookseller—A. M. Scurla, of St. Mary-at-Hill, wine merchant—E. Mountford and F. Mountford, of Bath, drapers—T. Hill, jun., and W. Brookes, of St. Mary-axe, London, merchants—L. Neumegen, of Highgate, Middlesex, bookseller—M. Coe, of Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, laceman—W. Emens, of 43, Aldersgate-street, bookseller—J. Nightingale, of Rushome, Lancashire, innkeeper—T. M. Jones, of Yardley, Worcestershire, merchant—H. Greves, late of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, but now of Leamington Priors, timber merchant—W. Morgan, late of Lichfield, but now of Longdon, Staffordshire, beer seller—W. Lister, now or late of Keighley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—J. Croft, now or late of Apperley-bridge, Yorkshire, dyer—T. Brittan, of Bristol, woollen draper—J. Lewis, of Heckley Colliery, Staffordshire, coal master and plumber and glazier—G. Tuck, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, saddler and harness maker—J. Crowther and J. Butterworth, of Leeds, black beer brewers—G. Barrett, of Crouder-house, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer—T. Farrie, East-street, Manchester-square, baker—A. S. Gradon and G. S. Streader, Oldham, Lancashire, contractors for public works—H. P. Cotherup, Rochester, Kent, dyer and drager—G. Dickens, Hertford, stage-man—G. Raymens, Oxford-street, tailor—M. A. Cousins, Maize hill, Greenwich, schoolmistress—C. A. Rowe, Leicester, draper—P. Groves and N. Beardo, Boston, leather dressers—J. Bowker, Chester, grocer—D. Hannay, Cavendish square, banker—J. Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-street, chemist—J. Wade, Rugby, Warwick, carrier—J. Bowser, Dorset-square, timber merchant—J. Gatty, Manchester, brass founder—H. Jackson, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, money scrivener—J. Scott, Argyle-street, Argyle square, Middlesex, dealer and chapman—J. Ford, Stockport, hat manufacturer—J. Bolder, Moulton, Lincolnshire, coal merchant—S. Cradwick, J. Cradwick, and J. Cradwick, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton spinners—H. E. Harris, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, draper—J. W. Fletcher, Rover, Kent, miner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. Hall, of Troon, merchant and shipchandler—J. Knox, of Stonehaven—P. Hedderwick and R. Rankin, of Lancefield and Kevinhaugh, Glasgow—J. Macdonald, of Blair Iron Works, iron master—D. Gordon, of Murraygate, Dundee, boot and shoe maker—J. Johnston, of Duncow, Dumfriesshire, bookseller—J. Macdonald, of Edinburgh, manufacturer—J. Brown and A. Murdoch, of Bannockburn, manufacturers.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst., at Lockerbie House, Dumfriesshire, the Lady Jane Johnstone Douglas, of a son and heir—On the 15th inst., the wife of L. Vulliamy, Esq., of 13, Saville-row, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at 35, Marine-parade, Brighton, Mrs. W. A. Scames, of a son—On the 16th inst., at 13, Charles-street, St. James's square, Mrs. W. K. Hodges, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., Mrs. T. Wood, of Greek-street, Soho, of a son—At Caramont, Herts, on the 16th inst., the lady of C. Johnstone, Esq., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at the Priory, Hemerton, the lady of H. D. Barth, Esq., of a daughter—On the 18th inst., at Linnbrook, Lonebrose, Mrs. J. T. Fletcher, of a son—On the 17th inst., in Euston square, the lady of W. Clarkson, Esq., of a son—On the 17th inst., in York street, Mrs. Poynter, of a son—On the 17th inst., Mrs. H. Goss, of Great St. Helens, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIED.—On the 3d of July, at Moderabad, in the East Indies, at the house of Capt. F. Warwick, C. Humphrys, Esq., to Ann, youngest daughter of the late J. Allen, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 9th inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, Elizabeth Patch, niece of the late W. Patch, Esq., of Finsbury-street, to E. W. Creight, of Charlotte row, Walworth—At Southampton, on the 14th inst., P. Stephens, Esq., eldest son of the late G. H. Stephens, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, to Mary Harriett, only daughter of G. Adams, Esq., member of the medical board, Madras—On the 5th inst., at St. Botolph, Aldersgate street, Mr. J. Barber, 30, Cornhill, to Lydia, eldest daughter of W. Eaton, Esq., of Jewin crescent—On the 26th of May, at Thornthwaite, on the Upper Hunter, New South Wales, Capt. Darvel, of the 57th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, eldest son of Major Darvel, late of the 9th Dragoons, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Dasher, vicar of East Meon with Frox-field and Steep, Hampshire.

DIED.—On the 3d of February, in the colony of Port Adelaide, South Australia, Thomas Pratt, in the 26th year of his age, only son of the late Mr. T. Pratt, of West Ham Abbey, and grandson of the late R. Carrington, Esq., of Thames bank Distillery, Chelsea—On the 1st of June, at Bangalore, Port Macquarie, River Hastings, New South Wales, W. Danvers, Esq., aged 38, of apoplexy, the eldest son of the late J. Danvers, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey—At Calcutta, on the 2d of September, David Carmichael Smyth, Esq., one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, aged 44—On the 4th inst., at Paris, the Earl of Elgin, in his 76th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 48. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the year 1842. The Exhibitions will take place in the months of May, June, and July, upon Saturdays, under the following regulations.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 a. m., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the Exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors, or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past 8 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 10 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

		£	s.	d.
C. The Certificate	value	0	10	0
SB. Silver Banksian Medal		1	0	0
SK. Silver Knightian ditto		1	5	0
LS. Large Silver ditto		1	15	0
SG. Large Silver Gilt ditto		4	0	0
GB. Gold Banksian ditto		7	0	0
GK. Gold Knightian ditto		10	0	0
LG. Large Gold ditto		20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. If within one month after the Third Exhibition of the year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filing up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

CLASS I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—N.B. No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—N.B. No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—N.B. Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

CLASS II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, GB, LS, SK.—N.B. The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them, and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

CLASS III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—N.B. All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind. GK, GB, LS.—N.B. Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the Collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener: they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Society's Rooms in Cavendish Square, on Saturday, the 11th of December, at twelve o'clock precisely.

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

London, Nov. 12, 1841.

The Rooms of the Society will be thrown open for the accommodation of Members for three nights during the week of the Smithfield Club Show, namely, Wednesday the 8th, Thursday the 9th, and Friday the 10th, of December, from Six o'clock till Ten each evening.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N.B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Large Early Wacheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black-seed Bath do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Driten Horn Carrot.

SILVERLOCK'S "CANDIDATE" DAHLIA.—H. SILVERLOCK has Six good ground-roots to offer of this fine Dahlia, price 5*l*. per root. Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. This flower was awarded the Second Seedling Prize at Chichester in 1840, Spary's Conqueror of the Plain winning the First; was placed Sixth at Salt Hill this year, and First at Chichester, being the only places of note where it has been shown. The following gentlemen, who are well-known judges of a Dahlia, have bought roots, having seen the blooms exhibited:—Messrs. Brown, Slough; Mr. Girling, Stowmarket; Mr. Keynes, Salisbury; Mr. Lowe, Clapton; and Mr. Willmer, Sunbury. The colour of this Dahlia is a dark purple, form and petal of first-rate quality, centre always well up, flower of middling size. It will, from its fine character, be a most desirable flower for Exhibitors. Height near six feet, and blooms well out of the foliage.

Chichester, Nov. 1841.

FORRES NURSERIES.—CONIFERÆ, &c.—The Subscribers beg to intimate that they have for Sale an extensive Stock of all sorts of FOREST and ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c. As great attention has been bestowed in raising the different kinds from the most approved varieties of their species, the Plants are healthy and of fine quality. The Subscribers have had the honour to receive the numerous Premiums awarded by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for the cultivation of the true rein-wooded native Highland Pine, and their present stock of this valuable tree, and of Larches, amounts to about Twelve Millions, consisting of plants of every age and size suitable for being transplanted. Their Foreign Pines, &c., are propagated from seed only, and include many kinds of great beauty, thoroughly hardy, and stronger of their age, giving promise to become valuable as timber-trees in the climate of Britain, viz.

Pinus excelsa, 1 year seedling	£5	0	0	per 100
" " 2 years seedling	1	4	0	per doz.
" Gerardiana, 1 year seedling	3	0	0	per doz.
Abies Morinda, 1 year seedling	1	4	0	per doz.
" " 2 years seedling	1	16	0	per doz.
Picea Webbiana, 2 years seedling	3	0	0	per doz.
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling	2	0	0	per doz.
" " 2 years seedling	2	14	0	per doz.
" " 2 years seedling	21	0	0	per 100.

Goods are carefully packed, and in forwarding Plants, &c., every information required will be readily afforded regarding their mode of treatment; and to those who may desire it, advice will be furnished respecting the formation or management of Plantations, by Mr. J. G., author of "The Highland and Agricultural Society's First Prize Essays on Forest Planting and on Trees, adapted to various Soils and Situations," "On Forest Pruning," "On raising Forest Plants," "On the Native Pine Forests of Scotland," and on various other subjects connected with Arboriculture.—Lists of Plants will be furnished on application.

JOHN GRIGOR and Co.

19th Nov. 1841. FORRES, N.B.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as SHOPMAN and CLERK to a Nurseryman or Seedsman. He is competent, if required, to take the journeys. He has had considerable experience in the above capacities, having been six years in one of the first London Nurseries. Every satisfaction can be given as to character and ability. Address, A. B., at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery, Pine-apple Place.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Married Man, who can have a five years' character from the situation he is about to leave, which is one of the first near town. No single-handed place taken. No objection to any part of the country. Apply, A. B., R. Henbrey, jun., Seedsman, Croydon.

NEW VICTORIA RASPBERRY.—J. ROGERS begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that in consequence of the great demand he has had for his Victoria Raspberry, he cannot supply any more plants until the autumn.

J. R. begs to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, fine standard Mulberries, with fine stems and good bearing heads, at moderate prices; also fine yellow Azaleas, well set with bloom-buds, and a suitable size for potting; any person requiring a quantity will be supplied on liberal terms.

Eaton-square, Pimlico, Nov. 25th, 1841.

THOMAS WILSON, Florist, of Layerthorpe, the raiser of William the Fourth, Scarlet Flake Carnation, intends to sell out this season, at 10*s*. per pair, his celebrated Purple Picotee PATROCLUS, which is allowed by all competent judges to be superior to any flower in the trade. Whenever shown in condition, it has always taken the First Prize; it has every good property a flower requires, excepting being rather an early bloomer. As the Stock is limited, an early application is requisite.—N.B. No Plants will be sent without a remittance.—Thomas Wilson, Florist, Layerthorpe, York.

NURSERY, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

WM. DENNIS AND CO. beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who may require extra fine EVERGREENS, to their splendid large Plants of AUCUBA JAPONICA (or Gold Plant), many of which are from three to four and six feet in height and the same in diameter, of the most beautiful shape, and far surpassing in quality and quantity any other Stock in Europe. 3*s*. 6*d*. to 30*s*. per Plant; 2 years bedded, 14*s*. per 100; 3 to 12 years ditto, 30*s*. to 10*l*. per hundred.

Fine Standard MULBERRY TREES, 5*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. each.

Ditto ditto, large Fruiting Heads, 15*s*. to 10*s*. each.

DWARF ROSES, the largest Stock now in culture, 15*s*. to 50*s*. per hundred. More rarer varieties, 1*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. each.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, best varieties, 3*s*. 6*d*. per hundred.

WHITE ANTWERP RASPBERRIES, 12*s*. 6*d*.; Red Ditto, 8*s*.; Beehive Ditto, 20*s*. per hundred.

A Choice Selection of Herbaceous PÆONIAS and Tuberous IRISES, in collections of 10 varieties each.

A few Plants of the Splendid Golden Flowered CURRANT Ribes aureum superbum, also the Dark Scarlet variety, both very superior to any Ribes in culture.

Fine IRISH YEWS, well established in Pots.

IRISH IVIES, 4 to 20 feet in height.

EVERGREENS and FLOWERING SHRUBS of various kinds and sizes, BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS of many different genera; all charged at moderate Prices, according to size and quality.

JOSEPH HEADLAND, Florist, &c., London-Road, Cambridge, having purchased the entire Stock of the Two Splendid DAHLIAS, PHŒNIX and SATIRIST, raised by Richard Headly, Esq., Stapleford, near Cambridge, begs to announce that they will be sent out in May next—Phœnix at 10*s*. 6*d*., and Satirist at 7*s*. 6*d*.

OPINIONS.—The Committee of Cambridge Florists' Society adjudged, "That Phœnix was superior to any Dahlia of its colour yet out, and a first-rate and hitherto constant bloomer; that Satirist was a fine bold flower, and though not so finely formed, yet a highly desirable Flower in its class."—*J. Twitchett, Honorary Secretary.*

Mr. Glenny's opinion of Phœnix, in 1840:—"Good; only fault sinking a little in the centre too much, but good."—*G. Glenny.*

London Horticultural Society, Sept. 21, 1841.—"Phœnix, deep red scarlet, petal and form first rate, centre inclined to be rather confused, in every other respect a desirable flower. Satirist: orange-pink, a large and noble flower, but not the petal to constitute a first-rate variety, though its colour renders it desirable."

Phœnix, in addition to several prizes gained at Cambridge and Norwich, took the first prize as a Seedling of 1840 at the London Floricultural Show, Crown and Anchor. "Phœnix—this is a large and finely-formed flower, good petal, with eye slightly sunk."

A coloured plate of Phœnix will appear in Wakeling's *Florists' Guide*, in Feb. 1842.

J. Headland's Catalogue of Select DAHLIAS, at very low prices, may be had, on application, the first week in February next.

*** Headly's SARAH, a beautiful first-rate light-edged red PICOTEE, will be sent out October 1842.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

ALEX. RUSSELL, GARDENER, TURNHAM-GREEN, hereby intimates that he has for Sale a select number of excellent VINE PLANTS of the most choice sorts, all grown from eyes of last year, and capable of bearing fruit in pots next spring. Those who are furnishing hothouses will seldom meet with such healthy, luxuriant Plants. Also a quantity of ASPARAGUS PLANTS of Four Years' growth, which cannot be equalled for forcing purposes. And a most choice sort of WHITE RASPBERRY PLANTS, which he is disposed to sell at moderate prices. Country orders will meet with immediate attention.

SPLENDID FIRST-RATE SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.

W. CATLEUGH, Florist, &c., is now sending out the following Seedling Pelargoniums raised by the Rev. R. Garth.—The Queen of Farnes, 63*s*.; Tournament, 42*s*.; Jubilee, 42*s*.; Douglas, 42*s*.; Flash, 42*s*.; Queen of Beauties, 42*s*.; with others raised by that gentleman. The following varieties raised by E. Foster, Esq.—Gipsy, 42*s*.; Jessie, 63*s*.; Augusta, 42*s*.; Comus, 42*s*.; Evelyne, 42*s*.; Medora, 42*s*.; with other seedlings raised by E. F. Esq. Prince of Waterloo, 42*s*., raised by—Wightman, Esq.; Grand Monarch, 42*s*., by Mr. Kinghorn; Princess Sophia Matilda, 42*s*., by Mr. Basket; Cento, 42*s*.; Madelina, 42*s*., by Mr. Lumsden, with other good varieties.

Calceolarias raised by A. Foster, Esq., and Messrs. Green, Barnes, Lane, &c., which were in the Exhibition at the Chiswick Horticultural Show; also a good collection of Verbenas, Pansies, Cinerarias, Fuchsias, &c. &c. Next May will be sent out his Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled-white, tipped with bright rosy purple, colours very striking and distinct, a well-formed flower with beautiful centre, and very constant, three feet, 21*s*.

Hans-street, Sloane street, Chelsea, Nov. 25th, 1841.

HUGH LOW & CO. have much pleasure in submitting to the attention of their Friends and the Public the two under-named first-rate DAHLIAS. Strong Plants will be ready for delivery the first week in May at 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

WINTERTON RIVAL (Nelson), Primrose, good form, fine habit, flowers well above the foliage, height five feet. A figure will appear in the March number of the *Florists' Journal*.

DUKE OF CORNWALL, Rosy Ruby, fine habit, well up in the centre, very constant, has all the properties of Le Grand Baudin, with the additional recommendation of being of much dwarfer habit; height four and a half feet.

The last-named was raised by the person who obtained Le Grand Baudin and Conservative, acknowledged to be two of the best Dahlias of 1840, and exhibited in more winning stands than any two of the same season.

H. L. & Co. think it needless to inform those who have hitherto favoured them with their orders as to their way of doing business; but think it right, for the satisfaction of strangers, to state that should the two Dahlias now offered not answer the description given, they will most willingly deduct them.

Roots of most of the leading sorts of last year may be had on early application.

Clapton Nursery, Nov. 24th, 1841.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

MR. THATCHER.—The friends of Mr. THATCHER, formerly Seedsman and Netmaker, of 147, Fleet-street, are anxious to RAISE A SUBSCRIPTION sufficient to secure his Election into the National Benevolent Institution, and they appeal to the benevolent feelings of those who may remember the industry and integrity of this very deserving tradesman.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street; Messrs. W. and J. Noble, 152, Fleet-street; Mr. R. Harper, Bell-yard; and John Noble, Esq., 90, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Subscriptions already received:—

The Earl of Macclesfield	£1	1	0	C. St. Lea, Esq.	£1	0	0
W. and J. Noble	10	10	0	T. Adams, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Mills, Esq.	1	0	0	D. Nash, Esq.	1	1	0
Robert Cooper, jun.	1	1	0	J. Murray, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Bowditch	1	1	0	D. Chaundy, Esq.	1	1	0
D. Curling, Esq.	1	0	0	G. Batt, Esq.	1	1	0
T. Prockter, Esq.	1	0	0				

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Ledanges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILLY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, on range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the even more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron Works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.* per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l.* 5*s.* upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Barbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, *Chairman*.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.	Thomas Edgar, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.	Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, Bart.
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Surgeon—Benjamin Travers, Esq., F.R.S., No. 12, Bruton-street.
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Secretary—Campbell James Downer, Esq.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding in a decked, sailing, or steam-vessel from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER,
Secretary.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, and 8, King William-street, City, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Among others, the following important advantages may be enumerated:—

A most economical set of Tables—computed expressly for the use of this Company, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing Rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts; a less immediate payment being required on a Policy for the whole term of life than in any other Office.

Premiums payable either Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, in one sum, or in a limited number of payments.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at Two o'clock.

Age of the assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

All claims payable within one month after proof of death.

Medical Attendants remunerated, in all cases, for their reports.

Age.	Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during 1st Five years.	2d Five years.	3d Five years.	4th Five years.	Remainder of life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been accepted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing

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To be DISPOSED OF, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 25 Years, containing three acres of land well stocked with Evergreens, Fruit-trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, two Greenhouses, and Pits well stocked with saleable Plants; at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated at Brentwood, in Essex, with quick communication to London by railroad, and may be taken with immediate possession, by private contract, or by valuation. For further particulars application to be made to Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, Fleet-street; or the Proprietor, on the premises; or Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Auctioneers and Valuers, Leytonstone Nursery.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during December and January: viz:—on Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th at 2 P.M.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Agricultural	1 P.M.
	Botanical (Anniversary)	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

Now that the protection of plants from frost is a first object with all possessors of gardens, we wish to direct attention to one fact which is seldom considered. There are many trees which will resist the effects of our frosts without any covering to their heads, provided the roots and stems are carefully guarded and kept dry. Among this number is the Magnolia grandiflora. Formerly there were trees of this species in Paris—and they may possibly still exist—whose only protection in winter was a heap of dry straw piled over their roots, so as entirely to cover them, and thatched to the height of five or six feet, so that the head of the trees formed the apex of a cone, the body of which was straw. By this precaution the earth is unable to freeze, and the fluids in the interior of the tree are maintained at a temperature approaching to that of the earth. While, on the other hand, if the earth is frozen hard, the fluids in the roots are frozen also, and they thus tend to lower the temperature of the fluids and the branches.

But this is probably not the only reason why tender trees are preserved by this sort of protection. It is to be observed that the destructive effects of frost are in proportion to the succulence of the parts on which it acts; and it may be, that the contracting influence of cold gradually forces the fluids out of the unprotected branches into those lower parts which are guarded from the action of cold. Then the branches being *pro tanto* emptied of fluid, or, we may say, dried, are thus deprived of a part of their susceptibility to cold.

Those who are disposed to try the effect of protecting plants by thatching or burying their roots and stems, must, however, bear in mind the necessity of the substance employed being dry, and applied in such quantity as to keep the earth *really* protected from frost. All the tender Roses may probably be preserved in this way.

In an early Number of the *Chronicle* we published an account, by Professor Morren, of a new kitchen-garden plant, called Oxalis Deppei, which he described as being a great delicacy. At the last meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, roots of it, raised by Mr. Fortune, the superintendent of the hot-house department, were produced; and it was officially stated that the root was hardy, prolific, and excellent when properly cooked, besides being entirely new to this country as an esculent.

We find, however, that the latter statement is denied by a writer in the *New Farmers' Journal*, who asserts "that the plant Oxalis Deppei (or rather Creta) has been for some years grown in Cornwall by the Reverend Messrs. Hawker and Rouse, of Morwenstow," and that he himself has grown it in his garden for three years; the flavour nearly resembles that of Rhubarb, and is, in his opinion, quite equal to it; the tubers, when boiled, are somewhat similar to the taste of boiled Apples. He says he has used the stalks for tarts and pies, and that they come in about the time green Gooseberries are going out of season. The tubers he has not yet succeeded in growing larger than pigeons' eggs. And then he goes on to state that the plant was first brought from Crete! and to describe the manner in which it should be cultivated.

It is very evident, from the account given by the writer we have quoted, that he is not speaking of Oxalis Deppei, to which neither his description nor manner of cooking, nor mode of cultivation at all applies. For this reason, and because we believe the real Oxalis Deppei will become an object of considerable attention, both for its excellence and novelty, we hasten to set the public right in the matter. What is meant by O. Creta it is difficult to say, as no such name is known to botanists, and as Crete produces nothing in a wild state that can have any relation to the species described. If, as seems not improbable, the Oxalis crenata, a plant introduced some years since from Lima, is what the writer means, then we may add, that the acidity of that plant has driven it out of cultivation, and that it is as inferior to Oxalis Deppei as a Crab Apple to a Brown Beurré Pear.

We add a few more remarks upon the Hyacinth from the same experienced friend whose directions we published last week.

One word as to Hyacinths in pots. I have grown them three bulbs in each pot—upright pots at least six inches clear inside—but I forget the number. After planting, I put them in a frame properly drained at the bottom and slightly protected at the sides, and plunged them in rotten tan, covering the tan over them at least four inches. In very hard weather they had a mat thrown over them, otherwise no covering at all; I should not be afraid to trust them even without it. In this state they remained until the flower-stem heaved up the tan and first began to make its appearance. Every pot, as this occurred, was taken to the greenhouse and put at the back of the stage, and shaded by a mat until the stem and leaves became greenish, when it was gradually brought to more light and air. In this state examine each spike of flowers and cut out any decaying blossom. Water freely and give as much air as possible during the day; but of all things never omit to turn the pot daily, so as to insure that regular pyramidal shape which is so essential to the beauty and symmetry of the spikes of flowers when in blossom.

I believe but few gardeners have any idea how hardy the bulb of a Hyacinth really is. Having reason to think that a very intense frost had but little effect upon them, I placed, last November, twelve offset bulbs that I considered of little value on a heap of mould under a north-east wall; they were not at all covered with earth, nor even placed upright, but remained on their sides. I frequently took them up to examine them after some of the last severe spring-frosts, and they appeared to be uninjured. They gradually started at the crown, and made feeble efforts to root on the side next the earth, and seven out of the twelve produced stems of flowers, from three to seven bells on a stem, which I gathered for a nosegay as a curiosity under the trying frosts they had been exposed to. Had I tried my experiment on a south wall, I conclude I should have lost my bulbs after the first frost.

The value of planting deep and covering the Hyacinths that are potted, I believe, consists in this:—Everybody must have remarked bulbs, if kept beyond their usual time of planting, to start at the crown and assume a green appearance from their exposure to the light, &c.; if, by the covering of mould or tan, &c., they are placed under favourable circumstances, the natural tendency will be to make strong roots before the stem itself is started upwards, which is of the greatest importance for a successful exhibition.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Among the strange fancies generated by shallow reasoning and incomplete investigation, that of setting theoretical knowledge in opposition to practical, and improperly rejecting either, or exalting it at the expense of the other, is one of the most extraordinary and injurious. Practical gardeners, or those of them who especially pride themselves in this title, are always jealous of the hints of theorists, and too generally speak of their attainments and productions in a sneering manner, partaking largely of sarcastic derision, and necessarily tending, though perhaps unmeaningly, to self-laudation. In the same way, authors whose sole pretence is to an acquaintance with written systems, and who have never been actively engaged in the processes of horticulture, sometimes attempt to derogate from the importance of experience, by supposing a study of correct theories the great essential to successful performance, and the latter so purely manual or mechanical as to require no mental exertion, and merely a very short initiation, in order to render any operator an adept in the art.

A more profound scrutiny into the relative value of these needful auxiliaries, would convince both of the above parties that their views are too much perverted by attention to a mere portion of a pursuit; and that if they strove to draw from each the aid it is capable of bestowing, different opinions would be entertained.

Theory can never be of the slightest use unless based upon experimental inquiry, and authenticated facts. Nor can extensive practice be deemed of real advantage, if it has been suffered to degenerate into empty empiricism, and the gardener simply adopts a routine he has before found satisfactory, without ever examining the principles on which its success depends. In the latter instance, certain circumstances, unseen by all but those who search for them, may impart a temporary excellence to the plants cultivated; whereas, should these be accidentally wanting, failure would be experienced. With the assistance of theoretical acquirements, this might probably have been artificially obviated.

It will herein be seen that experience, unsupported by aught besides, is liable to mislead, and to prove ineffective in its application. At this point theory steps in, and gives *certainty* to every process that is not rendered nugatory by remarkable and unexpected adverse agents.

The insufficiency of general rules derived from books, happily needs no enforcing with the readers of this journal. Relying on such slender resources, the culturist would be constantly at a loss for more minute directions, and a year's endeavours to carry out prescribed plans would strongly exhibit the futility of the course. Individual plants, like human beings, demand peculiar treatment according to their constitution, and the conditions in which they are placed; so that principles of universal applicability can never exist.

Our intention, however, in the foregoing observations, is to remind the classes we have mentioned of the necessity for blending the two great instruments here brought before them. Theory should be the result of practice, and then it would in all respects be tantamount thereto,—only as it must, of course, be very general, experience still becomes indispensable to enable the cultivator to modify it in the degree requisite for particular plants.

It is injudicious and unwise in the young gardener to consult theoretical works with greater rapidity, or to a further proportionate extent, than he advances in experimental information. He ought rather to study established principles as confirming or elucidating daily operations, than to make them the foundation of his professional superstructure. And when he himself fails in deducing the proper inferences from ordinary occurrences and labours, consulting standard authors will then be prudent and doubly profitable. We would not be understood to discountenance the perusal of volumes on the rudiments of gardening; but without these are made subordinate to actual practice, and their details connected in the mind with the familiar economy really pursued, the latter are likely to be either wholly unimproved, or, by burdening the memory with hypotheses without objects, decidedly detrimental.—*K.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLV.

We now proceed to notice the method of managing hardy Fruit-trees, among which, the Apple and the Pear may be said to have the greatest claims on our attention, from being the most extensively cultivated, as well as the most useful and generally esteemed of our common fruits. We have already given a list of some of the very best varieties of each at page 69; and in order to grow them to advantage, without occupying more room than is absolutely necessary, we would recommend what are termed Dwarfs, or Espaliers, only to be planted. Trees of this description, but more particularly Espaliers, are preferable to any other for such gardens as those to which our remarks are intended to apply. Besides being easy to prune and manage, they are much better suited in other respects than Standards of large or even moderate growth, which are only fit for planting in such places as are applicable to the formation of orchards, and ought on no account to be introduced here. We believe there are few who have not observed the many inconveniences that arise from standard fruit-trees being planted in gardens of limited extent, which are often by this means rendered comparatively useless for the growth of vegetables. This is of importance to the cottager, and is, in fact, the principal reason for our recommending the kinds of trees above mentioned; believing, that by substituting them for standards, the same sorts of fruit may be brought to greater perfection without the danger of being exposed and injured by high winds; and the same spots of ground that are now, perhaps, overhung and shaded by large trees, so as to be of little value, might again be made useful and productive.

The Apple and the Pear may be pruned any time after the leaves have dropped until the latter end of March. Where dwarfs are preferred, those of the Apple should be managed in such a way as to keep the middle of the trees open and clear of wood, in the same manner as formerly recommended to be done in the pruning of Gooseberries and Currants. Any shoots that incline towards the centre of the tree, or which appear to be either ill placed or unhealthy, must be cut out, and the whole regulated and kept within proper limits. The main stem should not exceed the height of a foot or 18 inches from the ground. The principal branches which spring from it must be annually shortened, so as to induce them to throw out an abundance of young wood, which being now cut back to within two or three inches of the base of the shoot, will eventually produce fruit-buds. These fruit-spurs will also require to be examined, for the purpose of cutting out and renewing such as may become too large and unfruitful. When all have been gone over, and the pruning completed in a proper manner, the tree will have the appearance of a large cup, the branches being ranged at nearly equal distances from one another, and projecting regularly on all sides from the main stem.—*M. E. H.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XX.

The Currant Sphinx.—*Sphinx tipuliformis.*—Having lately given the history of the various Currant and Gooseberry-moths and Saw-flies, whose larvæ destroy the foliage, I shall now notice two caterpillars which feed upon the wood of the Currant-trees. There are few old gardens where branches of the Currant and the bushes themselves do not die before they have become aged, especially of those which are nailed against warm walls; and various are the reasons assigned for this malady. The black Currants appear to me to be the most subject to these attacks of the Currant-sphinx caterpillar; and the first indication of its presence is the withering of the leaves and branches; but Haworth gives the Ribes rubrum as its habitat, and I now find in my garden that the larva has very much injured some white Currant-trees; on cutting off the affected branches in the spring and splitting them open, I was surprised to find that although the pith was completely consumed, and the cavity quite black for a foot in length yet the branches had thrown out leaves, and even bunches of flowering buds, like the rest of the tree; so that it is evident this pest may remain some time at work before mischief to any extent is suspected. The branch represented split open (fig. 1) had been excavated to a very great length, but a portion of the pith towards the base had not been consumed; and this might be owing to an Ichneumon, which had crept down the tunnel, no doubt to deposit its eggs in the caterpillar of the Sphinx, and thus destroy it.

Towards the end of May and in June, we see the beautiful little Currant-sphinx sporting in the morning and noonday sun, about the flowers of the Persian Lilac, the common Syringa, and other plants; at this time the females also resort to the Currant-trees to deposit their eggs in the crevices of the twigs, and as soon as the larva emerges from its tiny shell, it penetrates to the centre to feed upon the pith, proceeding downward until it has arrived at its full growth; it then changes to a pupa, serrated with transverse rows of short spines, which enable it

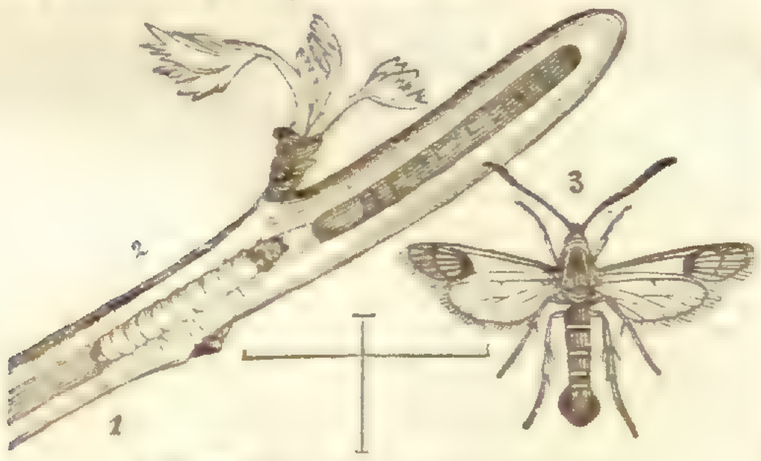
to ascend to an opening previously prepared by the larva, from which the Sphinx escapes, leaving the pupa-case half protruding from the branch.

The caterpillar is fleshy and whitish, with an obscure dorsal line; the head and four horny spots upon the first thoracic segment are bright brown; it has six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet, which are of a similar colour, and a few fine longish hairs are scattered over its body (fig. 2). The moth, which is now named Ægeria tipuliformis, is of a brilliant chalybeous black, inclining to purple, which is beautifully contrasted with the golden rings encircling its body, when glittering in the sunshine; one of these bands forms a collar to the neck, and there are two longitudinal stripes of the same upon the thorax; there are also three similar bands upon the abdomen of the female, but four in the male, and the little creature is able to expand the fan, or large brush of fine scales, which ornaments the tail: the wings are transparent like a house fly, with dark nervures; they are surrounded by a purple margin more or less sprinkled with golden scales, and the apex of the upper wings is of the same golden colour, and uniting with a dark lunate spot on the disc, encloses a transparent oval spot, across which four dark nervures are visible; the fringe is fuscous; the legs are blue-black variegated with bright yellow; and the horns, which are blacker, are thickest in the males and slightly pectinated; fig. 3 magnified, the cross lines showing the natural dimensions.

Tinea capitella of Linnæus, Lampronia capitella * of modern writers, the small moth before alluded to, is called the "Triple-spotted Currant Tinea," the caterpillars of which, we learn from Mr. Doubleday, have greatly injured and even destroyed the Currant-trees in the neighbourhood of Epping, in Essex. These larvæ are like the foregoing in their economy, only that they feed upon the interior of the young shoots, which they attacked in such force last spring, that many of the trees were left leafless in May. Where the parent deposits her eggs remains still to be discovered, and I am not aware that the larva has been described or figured by any author, but the moths I have frequently seen resting, with their wings deflexed, upon garden paling in the vicinity of London, about the middle of May; and it is said frequently to occur in orchards as well as gardens, from the commencement of that month until the first week in June.

The triple-spotted Currant-moth is fuscous; the head is clothed with a bright ochreous crest of hairs, from whence its specific name "capitella;" the antennæ are like bristles in both sexes; the superior wings are bronzed, being freckled with purple and yellow; there is a pale yellow transverse band near the base, which tapers to the costal margin, forming an elongated triangle, and also two handsome spots of the same colour a little beyond the middle, one on the costa, the other opposite and near the posterior angle; the inferior wings have a purple shade; the expansion of the insect is eight lines, and it is three lines long.

Although the injury occasioned by these Lepidopterous larvæ is not often extensive, it is always fatal to the trees when neglected; as soon, therefore, as a branch withers, cut it off and split it, to see if it has been killed by the Currant-sphinx; in which case it would be advisable to sacrifice the whole tree, or as much of it as can be ascertained to be infested, and the whole of the diseased branches should be burnt; but if the young shoots droop in the spring, it is pretty good evidence that the triple-spotted Currant Tinea has become an inmate there; and the only remedy is to to cut off the affected shoots and burn them. Some good, however, may be accomplished by catching and destroying the moths; and those who have a microscope would derive much pleasure in examining the beautiful scales with which the Currant-sphinx is so wonderfully arrayed.—*Ruricola.*



* Curtis's Brit. Ent. v. 14, fol. and pl. 639.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Root-Pruning.—These remarks have been suggested principally by the "Hints on Root-pruning" by Mr. Rivers, and from reading an attack on those hints by Mr. Errington in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Nov. 6, 1841. In regard to Mr. Rivers' pamphlet, so far as it alludes to root-pruning, it is excellent; the results of practice and reasoning of a man well versed in the subject he undertakes to illustrate. The only fault that I can find is, that his examples are not exceedingly more numerous, and only made to apply to few kinds of plants; whereas it may be made the means of inducing that condition in flowering shrubs and other plants, in addition to fruit-bearing trees, most desirable and useful, and as a means of rendering them not only more flower-bearing, but more portable, and at the same time more ornamental. Mr. Rivers does not claim originality for his practice; for though it may be "as old as the hills," or the mountains, which are older, yet it is none the less valuable or the less acceptable on that account. Mr. R. made some addition to the facts already adduced, or, which is the same thing, extended them to plants which had not been made the subject of experiment before. It is true, also, that most good gardeners have long acknowledged the principle of root-pruning, or, as they have called it, "disrooting:" the repotting of Geraniums, or more properly Pelargoniums, in autumn, is a familiar instance; or the disrooting of rare specimens for reproduction is still better; and those plants are invariably more stocky and disposed to flower than others not operated upon. It is to this circumstance that the Calceolaria viscosissima and other woody kinds flower so finely here. After having become fine plants, they are usually reduced at the roots from the dimensions of a large-sized pot to that of a 24, scarcely containing an eighth of the quantity of the former one. I would mention, too, that it is not merely a reduction of the ball of earth by shaking it away, but an entire cutting off of the roots and earth to the size required. It is the plan also adopted with the several kinds of Fuchsias acknowledged to be grown and flowered well here; they are first brought to a considerable size, that is, to a height of seven or eight feet; the F. globosa and kindred varieties, and the conica, to a small tree; and then, at the time of the housing of the plants in autumn, they are all reduced at the root to the size of pot most calculated to suit them; their branches are shortened at the same time, thus securing a correspondence between the root and branch. In the spring these plants are shifted, and throughout the summer, till they are made to occupy the pots they occupied before, or others which may have become more suitable in consequence of the increased size of the plants. It was well observed by Mr. Rivers that trees should be root-pruned at a young age, or else the power of emitting new fibres or spongioles would be considerably lessened both in consequence of the dimensions of the roots and their age and firm hold in the soil; and so it is with plants in pots, for though it is possible to do, as I shall otherwise show in another paper, yet it is preferable to do so in a young age. Moreover, it is scarcely possible to disroot the second time at precisely the same wound that was made previously; consequently, every good cultivator would take care to allow a small distance between the first cutting and the subsequent ones, which renders it of little importance afterwards at what age they are pruned, because they become familiar to it, and the habit of the plant becomes in time, like its roots, disposed to be bushy. —*John Duncan, Henbury.*

The Bay Tree.—I only received No. 44 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* last evening, my newsman having by mistake sent another paper; consequently, I have not before had an opportunity of replying once more to your able correspondent "P. P."—I would not trouble you with this, were it not to draw attention to the facts I have recorded respecting the Bay. I say, facts; I make no distinction of "facts which afterwards turn out to be false," and not a "true fact;" I consider a fact the truth, which cannot be false. It appears to me, if this last letter of "P. P." is unnoticed my verity or sanctity must be questionable. I felt it necessary, in my last, to speak "so decidedly" in p. 662, in consequence of "P. P." "supposing the case overrated." I beg to refer your readers thereto, and to assure "P. P." my attention has been several times directed to the singular fact (as it appeared to me) that the Bay, having been frosted, does not drop its leaves, as other plants. I have often shaken Bays smartly, to rid them of their apparently dead leaves, and have been surprised at the tenacity exhibited; they have parted with a few, the many have been retained; yet I never supposed the brown leaves would again become green, which I now unhesitatingly avow is the case with many. I am satisfied further observation will tend to increase the facts I have stated, which do not rest on my bare assertion; they have been confirmed by the observation of others, and I have felt a little surprise that "P. P." should continue so sceptical. As he referred to "the Bay-tree of the Psalmist," I would refer him to where it is said, "the witness of two men is true;" in this case we have more; here three persons note the fact of resuscitation in the Bay; each is attentive to carefully mark, and make memoranda, and watch the progress of recovery. I am led to doubt whether "P. P." accurately marked the leaves of his Bay in various parts of the tree, in their brown and apparently lifeless state, or made any minute of their condition. I observe he says, "I have watched the leaves of mine;" if they were not carefully marked, and in various parts of the tree, it would doubtless be insufficient. As this correspondence has been entirely maintained with a view to elicit truth, and aid the progress of science, I shall, if spared, be most happy to see "P. P." and any of your correspondents who feel an interest in the subject in the next spring, should the Bays again suffer from the frost.—*John Radford, Winchmore Hill.*

Advertisements.—If those persons who advertise in your paper for situations as gardeners were only to name the wages they expect, there would be much greater probability of their applications being answered than by adopting their present system, when persons, like myself, of moderate fortune, are often deterred, thinking it useless, from making further inquiries, under the idea that the price asked would be too exorbitant for rather limited means.—*A Subscriber.*

Dahlias.—The Dahlia season for 1841 is now over, and many parties who have been buyers to a large extent must have felt great disappointment. Perhaps for the few new flowers advertised in 1841 there never was a greater lot of rubbish sent out. As an amateur grower myself, I intend another season to use the utmost caution in my purchases, being determined to order no Dahlia but such as has been stamped first-rate at good exhibitions. I send you a list of the best I have seen, which I place in two classes. 1st class flowers:—Admirable, Spary's; Burnham Hero, Church's; Euclid, Ward's; Eclipse, Catleugh's; Do., Widnall's; Fanny Keynes, Keynes'; Grand Tournament, Union; Highgate Rival, Stein's; King of Roses, Thomson's; Lady Cooper, Jackson's; Scarlet Defiance, Cousins'; Tournament, Catleugh's. 2d class; uncertain, but useful to large growers:—Bridesmaid, Brown's; Constancy, Keynes'; Haidee, Wildman's; Indispensable, Girling's; Maid of Bath, Davis'; Marchioness of Breadalbane, Dodds'; Queen, Widnall's; Uxbridge Magnet, Catleugh's. —*An Old Dahlia Grower.*

Worms.—If "W. D." tries the following for destroying worms on lawns, I flatter myself he will no longer be perplexed with the various opinions on the subject, as it will fully answer the end required: I can vouch for its killing the worms, and it does not in the least appear to injure the Grass, and it is now three weeks since I applied it:—To three gallons of water put a quarter of an ounce of corrosive sublimate, and water the lawn with a water-pot in the usual manner; this, I can assure you, is the most effective method, and attended with the least trouble I have yet seen or heard of.—*A Cottager.*—[We should expect the corrosive sublimate would kill grass as well as worms.]

Cottage Gardens.—Landscape gardening is generally looked upon as the highest point of the profession, and no doubt much study is required of the individual who excels in that department of gardening; but I believe that many of the essential requisites of landscape gardening could be introduced into cottage gardening; and if the one department be thought worthy of a place among the fine arts, I cannot conceive, from the nature of things, why the other should be rejected. If good taste and elegance and character and diversity be necessary in laying out a certain portion of country, in order that the imagination may be pleased with the beauty and variety of the scene, is there anything to hinder the combination of these graces from meeting in a poor man's garden as well as in a lordly domain? Encouragement is given to schools of design, in order that our manufactured goods may be improved; prizes are awarded for figures thrown upon a Brussels carpet, or a Dunfermline table-cloth, or a Paisley ribbon, and for painting and gilding upon the porcelain ware of Staffordshire, and the tea-trays of Birmingham—and when their designs are finished, they are often a bungled representation of some department of nature; but if greater encouragement were given for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables among the working classes of the nation (for it is from the vegetable kingdom that many of these designs are taken) and if they were taught in a scientific way to look upon created objects, then might we expect to see something more pleasing than the anomalous mixtures that are often exhibited upon the manufactured goods of the artizan. Might not the gardens of every rural district be as schools of design? By such simple means we may reasonably expect to see the sources of British prosperity and British ingenuity brought to a higher pitch of elegance than they have ever yet attained; high as the British nation ranks in the estimation of a wondering world, we are far from believing that it has yet arrived at its destined altitude, for the resources of the soil and the workshop are not yet exhausted. A mallet and chisel in the hands of a Praxiteles may make a Jove or a Niobe breathe in marble, and a pencil guided by a Raphael will produce designs of perennial duration, but when all is done it is only a dead picture and a faint representation of a living model; but if rules somewhat similar to those which guided these men were introduced into cottage gardening, we should witness productions brought forth by means of the spade, the hoe, and the rake as pleasant to look upon as those that adorn the walls of a picture-gallery. In this place prizes have been offered for the most tastefully laid out and neatly kept gardens, and they have not been offered in vain: much taste and good arrangement and excellent keeping were shown by those members who competed for the prizes; the uneven surfaces disappeared; the borders of Crowfoot and Couch-grass vanished instantaneously; the patches of Chickweed and Spurrey and Groundsel were in a short time looked for in vain; the crooked rows of vegetables striving among thousands of noxious weeds for the pre-eminence, were exchanged for those of geometrical exactness; the common vegetables were treated as if they had been favourite flowers; not a weed was allowed to annoy them, nor a dead leaf to remain; their Box and Daisy edgings were kept in excellent trim—their walks finer, and the hearth-brush was not thought too good to sweep them—they received as much daily cleaning as is bestowed upon many a gentleman's drawing-room. Such keeping of cottage-gardens has an influence upon those unconnected with the society; when they look upon the well-kept gardens of their neighbours they feel ashamed of their own, and many a weed is pulled up that otherwise would have remained to have ripened its seed, and died a natural death. Would it not be conferring a greater benefit upon the community by encouraging the increase of such delightful spots, instead of the representation of them upon canvas? To persons of taste and benevolence would it not be as delightful to behold the real cottage maiden culling her flowers, or the thrifty housewife gathering her vegetables, or the sunburnt labourer dressing his garden, as any imaginary ones that were ever produced by the genius of Rubens?—*Peter Mackenzie.*

To flower Salvias.—Mr. G. Fielder, Bohemia, near Hastings, writes that he flowers Salvias in small pots, by taking off cuttings in July, striking them in a cucumber pit, and as soon as they are rooted potting them off, suffering them to remain for a few days in the frame. He says that so raised they will flower from September till the end of

November, and that he has now many fine young plants of S. splendens, patens, and fulgens, in 48-pots, not more than 8 or 10 inches high, with 3 or 4 spikes of flowers on each.

Potatoes.—At a recent horticultural meeting in this neighbourhood, premiums were offered for the three best tubers of the Kemp seedling Potatoe. There were five competitors, each of whom produced three tubers which weighed as follows:—1st, 67½lbs.; 2nd, 66½lbs.; 3rd, 61lbs.; 4th, 60lbs.; and 5th, 58lbs.—*A Townsman, Garstang.*

Grafted Filberts.—I mentioned that Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, had grafted some Filberts and Cosford Nuts on some small stocks of the Spanish Nut, the merits of which are that it grows very fast, and does not throw up any side suckers. I had a few of these grafted nuts, and though they were not planted till very late, nearly all the trees have borne fruit; and one, a sketch of which I

send you, has seven branches on it, and as many nuts as leaves. The nuts are quite as large and as fine as those on some Filberts adjoining, which have been planted many years. Those who wish to have Filberts and Nuts in early bearing, cannot do better than to have these grafted trees, which, moreover, are free from suckers; and by pruning their roots in the autumn, they may be kept in a dwarf state.—*K.*

Root-pruning.—Allow me to congratulate you upon your advocacy of the root-pruning of fruit-trees. I had known dwarf standard Apple-trees subjected to that treatment in the north of Scotland with beneficial results; and likewise here I have tested its excellent effects upon a large old Pear upon a wall with a west aspect, and which I am credibly informed had not produced two dozen of fruit in one season for the preceding 20 years. In December of 1839, I had it well root-pruned and top-dressed with a little fresh light soil. The following year about three dozen of fruit were got from it, and the present year 100 fine large fruit have been pulled from the tree. It is called Cuisse Madame, the fruit something like a Colmar, and fit for use in September. However, I am glad to learn that stoned fruit-trees may be successfully treated in the same way. Gardeners would do well to take the hint, but especially those who, like myself, have the misfortune of having a strong retentive soil to operate on, close upon a bed of clay.—*Thomas C. Elliott, Rudding Park Gardens.*

Gooseberry Cuttings.—In p. 732 there are some remarks on raising Gooseberries from cuttings; but an important point when planting them seems to have been missed, viz., the application of moss. A small quantity of wet moss is tied on the bottom of the cutting, which induces roots to develop themselves abundantly, and thus a proportionate number of fine shoots is made. When the plants are taken up in the autumn, the moss is removed, and the bottom roots only are allowed to remain. —*A Townsman.*

The Deodar.—Seeing some queries about the Deodar Cedar in the *Chronicle*, I have sent a few remarks on its culture and introduction here. The seeds were sent by the late Lord William Bentinck, I believe, in 1832, and only seven vegetated. Two plants were planted out when young, in a rich sandy soil, in a high situation. One is now 11 feet high, the other 13: both have made fine shoots this year; the tallest, 2 feet 4 inches. The other five plants were kept cramped up in pots for six years, before being planted out; they were well shaken out, and the roots spread out as much as possible. The soil was a poor red sand (but well manured with decayed leaves in the pits); they are now fine healthy plants, from 6 to 7 feet high, and all made 2 feet shoots this year. It is advantageous to prune off the lowest branches when young for cuttings, as from the natural tendency of the branches to droop they soon reach the ground. The plants of which I pruned the lower branches the most, are now the tallest, and getting more in the tree form. The laterals ought not to be pruned. I raised a great many cuttings in 1838 off the two largest plants; they are now growing as fast as seedlings, and will, from their appearance, make as fine trees. With regard to soil, I have planted out some in a low situation by the lake; the soil is an alluvial limestone with a very wet subsoil. They do not grow well in it, the foliage looks a sickly yellowish green. I think any soil that suits the Larch, the Deodar will grow well on.—*W. Tillery, Welbeck Gardens.*

Truffles.—In a young Oak wood here the Truffle grows in great abundance, especially this season. I gathered above 4lbs. the other day, one being ¾ of a lb. in weight, and quite ripe. As we have no dog to find them, we are indebted to the squirrels, mice, and slugs: for they all seem to prey upon them as soon as they begin to get ripe. The soil is a calcareous alluvial deposit, taken from the bottom of the lake many years ago. I intend making two beds of the same description of soil, for their artificial production. One bed I intend planting with some young ones taken up with balls of earth without disturbing them; the other, with the skins and parings of those used in the kitchen. I will not fail to let you know if the result is successful.—*W. Tillery, Welbeck Gardens.*

The Tangerine Orange.—I beg to draw attention to the cultivation of this as a fruit for the dessert. One small plant in a pot here, has from six to seven dozen on it quite ripe; the fruit is most delicious, far better than any Orange I have ever tasted grown in this country.—*W. Tillery, Welbeck Gardens.*

Substitute for Turf Edging.—In the 42nd Number your correspondent Mr. P. Mackenzie recommends the Oxalis acetosella as a substitute for turf edgings under the shade of trees. It is pretty well known to gardeners, that the leaves of the Oxalis acetosella disappear about the end of Nov., and are not seen again till the month of April. Beautiful as our little trifoliate inhabitant of the grove is, and suitable and pleasing as it would be as an edging under the shade and drip of trees during the summer and autumn months, it, however, must be objectionable as a permanent edging in such a situation, on account of the perishable nature of its foliage, especially in the gloomy season of winter, when the loss of its leaves as an edging would be most deplored. I think the Vinca minor preferable to the Oxalis acetosella, as an edging under trees, especially under Laurels and other broad-leaved evergreens; and as it is truly an evergreen, it will be always pleasing to the eye, whether in flower or not. It of course will not be so easily kept within bounds as the Oxalis. I have been pretty successful, on a small scale, with the Saxifraga umbrosa and Claytonia virginica. There should be a few stones put in among the plants; this would help to prevent the hands of the careless drawing out the plants with the rake. There are some pieces of beautiful natural edging of the Polytrichum commune, by the sides of the walks in the woods here. Would the Polytrichum not be a good substitute for turf edgings under the shade and drip of trees?—*J. D., Blair Drummond Gardens.*

Cucumbers.—It would be well to caution gardeners against being deceived by the flaming representations of persons who advertise seeds of new Cucumbers and Melons for sale, which has been much the fashion of late. I know from experience that some of the pretended "new and improved" sorts which were sent out last year at high prices, are much inferior in merit to old kinds known in everybody's garden.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Fuchsia fulgens a Fruit-tree.—I understand that the Fuchsia I mentioned was a genuine fulgens, and not one of the hybrid sorts. I selected a bad expression in saying "pale yellow." My meaning is, that from being of a good green, the fruits turn yellowish as they ripen. I remember to have eaten the ripe fruit in three different places, but not to have observed the colour such as Mr. Ayres describes. There are so many seedlings raised, that variations may occur both in colour and taste. The merit of the fruit is a mere matter of opinion. But probably most people will agree that it offers fair promise, as a fruit of the first impression, and not very far removed from its crab state. For culture merely as a flower, is, comparatively, little to the purpose. Whereabouts would the Apple and Pear be, had varieties never been raised, nor cultivation regarded, except for the blossom? I consider the elements combined in a generous and high-class fruit to be sweetness, acidity, and flavour (the Pine-apple and Passiflora edulis being perhaps the highest of all), and those in which sweetness entirely predominates (like the Golden Drop Plum) to be the basest class. I think the berries of the F. fulgens have a portion of those three qualities; but it is idle to discuss a matter of taste. I suspect more heat at the time of ripening might improve them.—*A. Herbert.*

Raising Ferns from Seed.—You will much oblige me by giving sure directions for growing Ferns from seeds, or spores, as they are called. I have tried the plan of growing the spores in a thoroughly shaded damp spot; but I did not put a piece of glass over each pot (sunk in the ground) as recommended by some persons. My patience extended to two years, which I have reason to think was long enough. Another way I have tried (or rather am trying), is to sow the spores in air-tight glasses, with earth mixed as directed in a work upon Ferns, and moistened with water. But after six months' trial, I see no symptoms of any Ferns. Some Ferns, I know by observation, seed readily of themselves in very open parts of a garden; but it is with regard to foreign Ferns, such as Onoclea Struthiopteris, Aspidium Goldianum, &c., that I want information. I have struck some cuttings of Pelargoniums, both in sand and in charcoal, but was not in the way to witness all the result. I think those in the charcoal struck the soonest, but there was a very decided difference in the look of the two parcels of cuttings, those in the charcoal being much the more vigorous-looking, and dark in colour, whilst those struck in the sand were quite yellow by contrast. I tried also some Alpine Strawberries with charcoal and some with powdered chalk, both close together in a sandy soil, and both highly manured. The difference is a trifling degree in favour of the charcoal, but nothing so very decisive as to bring forward the superiority of either of them one over the other.—*G. B. M.* [In the hot damp atmosphere of an orchidaceous house, we frequently see tropical Ferns vegetate by thousands, without any care. What happens to them is this—the spores ripen and fall either in the crevices on the damp walls, or on the turfy peat used in potting or hanging up the plants. Here being shaded by the leaves and not covered deeply with soil, they are placed as nearly as possible in the same circumstances as if they were in damp tropical jungles, where they grow so well. All that is necessary, therefore, to raise them is, to imitate on a small scale what nature does on a large one. If a damp house is used for the purpose, nothing farther is necessary than merely to scatter the spores on some turfy peat, or in the crevices of the walls. Or, if a house, with a hot dry atmosphere is used, it will be necessary to cover the pots containing the spores with a bell-glass, a glass case, or something of the kind, in order that a damp atmosphere may be created and kept round the spores. It very often happens, that even with the best treatment Ferns fail to vegetate, but then the spores are not in good order, and this may have been the case with those used by our correspondent.]

Severity of the Weather.—If you have not had any intimation of the extreme degree of cold with which this part of Oxfordshire was visited last week, you may be interested in learning that the frost has been such as is seldom experienced at this period of the year. On Monday the 15th, snow fell heavily in the afternoon and continued falling for several hours, and during the night the thermometer fell to 18°; Tuesday, the 16th, was moderately mild, but the snow, which was very thick on the ground, remained, and the night was excessively severe, as I found on Wednesday morning about nine o'clock the thermometer standing at 20°, and that it had been, during the night, as low as 5°. This was such an extraordinary degree of cold, that I was at first inclined to doubt the correctness of my thermometer; but as I have since learnt from undoubted information, that at Bucknell, two miles distant, a friend of mine actually saw his glass down at 10° early in the morning, and as it was not a register it might have been lower; that at Weston, four miles distant, the thermometer fell to 12°; and that at Kingham, fifteen to twenty miles to the westward, it fell to 8°;—I have, therefore, now no reason to doubt the correctness of my own thermometer, as a more or less sheltered situation would make the difference of a few degrees. On Wednesday night, the frost was very slight, and we have since had very mild weather. The thick coating of snow with which everything exposed was covered, appears to have preserved many half-hardy plants, for I find Petunias, Verbenas, and even Maurandia Barclayana, very little injured in my garden.—*Middleton Stoney, near Bicester.*

Perry.—It requires no sugar to sweeten it; it is, like beer, sweetest when it is new, but if not well made it will turn sour very soon; it is generally fit to bottle in March, but some sorts are never fit to bottle. Your correspondent should have named the sorts of Pears that his was made from.—Can any of your correspondents inform me if must, that is, the refuse left after making cyder or perry, was ever used, or could be used, as a heating material in the way of tanners' bark, for it retains heat for a long time after it is taken from the cyder-mill?—*C. W.*

Miscellanea.—You have many inquiries whether Salvia patens is hardy. I left a plant out last winter without any protection, except a little old tan over the root; it came up very strongly in spring.—You frequently recommend a Chunk stove for a greenhouse; if I mistake not, it requires hot coals to be put into it. This, in practice, involves constant quarrels between the cook and the gardener. I have used the common Arnott in my greenhouse for two winters with perfect success. It requires a zinc pan of the same size as the top of the stove, with water in it, which will constantly evaporate. It will not bear to be forced to any great heat; and I find from experience that my greenhouse, which is 18 by 15, requires two in very cold weather. This is much better than forcing one to a great heat. The Arnott stove requires but little attendance, and may be left for eight or ten hours. The cost of fuel is about ten shillings for each stove for the winter. My stoves stand at the back of the greenhouse under the stage. I have a second door, by which the gardener gets to them. I did not lose any Geraniums during the last severe winter.—Are you aware that the Bigarreau Cherry will ripen perfectly on the north wall? I have one, the fruit of which is very much admired. Will any other Cherries, except Morello, do well in this aspect? and can you supply me with the names of five or six fruit-trees worth planting there, as that portion of my garden is but of little use to me?—*A. Leslie Melville, Branston Hall, Lincoln.*—[Where the Bigarreau succeeds, there need be little hesitation in planting almost any other variety of Cherry;—say the May Duke, Kentish, Elton, or Downton; the Jargonelle and Hacon's Incomparable Pears; and if a stewing Pear is required, the Bezi d'Heri—will bear abundantly.]

Celery.—*D. R.* remarks that the usual method of earthing up Celery seldom prevents the frost from reaching the plants, on account, as he thinks, of the ridge being made firm and smooth by the spade. He recommends that the Celery should be planted at such a distance as will admit of the earth being roughly thrown up; for he says the frost will not penetrate a rough surface so deep as it will a smooth one. The soil should not be closed on the heart of the plant, but well pressed round it with the hand, leaving room at each earthing for the growth of the Celery. He advises every gardener, and particularly cottagers, to grow Seymour's Celery, which is a dwarf white kind, the leaf-stalk being broad, solid, and fine-flavoured; and however early it may be sown, it never runs. It requires less labour than the larger varieties, and yields an equal quantity on the same space, as it is not necessary to have so great a distance between the rows.

Forcing Rhubarb.—Mr. Watson, gardener at Norton Vicarage, says that he forces Rhubarb with much less

dung than is required for doing it Sea-kale fashion, and with greater certainty of obtaining it at a particular time. The frame he uses is one in which Cucumbers have been grown the previous summer, built on a level of dung back and front, and hollow underneath, similar to that described in Mr. Smith's *Treatise on the Cucumber;* part of the soil in which the Cucumbers have been grown being taken out. The Rhubarb plants having been two years planted out in rich soil, from single eyes, they are dug up with the roots as entire as possible, and with all the earth about them. They are closely packed in the frame, and earthed up about an inch over their crowns, and at the same time well watered. A good lining of hot dung is applied all round the frame, the temperature kept up being between 50° and 60°, which is allowed to rise to 70°, with sun heat. Air is given when the weather admits, though only seldom at this season. When the heat decreases, the lining is forked over, and a little fresh dung added; and in severe weather the frame is well protected with mats, advantage being taken whenever it is sufficiently mild to admit a little light for an hour or two, to give the Rhubarb a green colour, which it would not have if grown in darkness. The plants are placed in the frame in the last week in November; and Mr. Watson says he had Rhubarb fit for use on the 7th of January last year. On that day the temperature out of doors was 10° Fahr. The Rhubarb was of excellent quality and extremely tender; and from the frame being hollow underneath, was quite under command from the heat of the linings, and continued to produce a good supply.

Icehouses.—I greatly approve of Mr. Paxton's plan of an icehouse, described in your last Number; but as it is not every situation that will admit of his mode of filling, I beg to suggest that the aperture should be at, or near, the top of the dome. When cartage is necessary, it is then turned in with incomparably less labour. It is often observed relative to many subjects, that one fact is worth a great many arguments; and a popular poet has well said, that

"Facts are chiels that winna ding,
And downa be disputed."

Take then the following relative to ice, as it will in some degree realise Mr. Paxton's idea that ice may be kept at much less expense than is usual. Last winter—I need not tell why—I had the upper termination of a small ravine or "gill" scooped out, something in the shape of a parabola, as that happened to be dictated by previous circumstances; and in the severe frosty weather, had 50 cart-loads of ice put in it and well broken together, and piled up in the shape of a blunt irregular cone, surrounded by hurdles to keep off deer and other cattle, and covered over with old thatch and any other coarse litter we could get, to the thickness of about 15 to 18 inches. This was done as an auxiliary to our icehouse, and predicted to last till Midsummer. "The fact is," however, it held out till the end of September, although regularly attacked daily, and often two or three times a day, all the summer. It was partially shaded with very large trees, but quite open all round. A Mr. Taylor has found fault with your correspondents for not giving their names; I think in all cases they ought to give them to you, Mr. Editor: but there may be many circumstances tending to deter others who are not such bold men as Mr. T. from having their names blazoned before the public. However cogent the reasons to the contrary may be in the estimation of any one, I must beg to content myself in the mean time with my old cognomen—*Q.*

Law of Gardens.—A person having put into his garden some Rose trees and evergreens, has he a right to take them away when he leaves it?—*A. B. C.*

The Cedar of Lebanon.—In an article signed *D. P.*, Nov. 6, upon the merits of this tree, the writer speaks, as I understand him, of the adaptation of that wood to ornamental carved work as something new, and almost as if Mr. Wilcox of Warwick had been the first to find out its good qualities. In your note to the article, you say that "the fact mentioned is the first that has come to your knowledge of Cedar of Lebanon being found of important use." If I mistake not the kind of Cedar used (and I am sure you will correct me if I am wrong), I know of a specimen of ornamental carved work in Cedar, and I presume Cedar of Lebanon, far more interesting than that mentioned by *D. P.* In the old Mansion-house, near Camberwell, and on the London road, belonging to Sir E. Smyth, Bart., and now used as a school, there is a small room (I think called the Cedar parlour), with a Cedar wainscot, round the upper part of which wreaths of fruit and flowers, and in one part a hawk with wings expanded, are carved of Cedar, with all his usual skill and delicacy, by the celebrated Gibbons himself. It is said that he formed his designs in this house for his famed carvings in the choir of St. Paul's.—*R. W.*—[The wood here alluded to can hardly be Cedar of Lebanon, because the tree was not introduced into England earlier than 1650, and must have been very rare in 1680, while Gibbons died in 1721.]

Are Plants Light-seekers?—It is quite true that plants are not sentient beings, and therefore cannot be seekers nor desirers of light; but they are true followers of it: and in proportion to the distance they are from it, so is their disposition to produce leaves and branches, or flowers and fruit. But this of course varies with the nature of plants; for one may be removed at a much greater distance from the light than another, and still both shall be equally healthy: but take such a plant as Alonsoa incisifolia, and make cuttings from it, and insert them in three pots of equal dimensions; then place them in a close pit or frame in the following order:—the first at 2 feet from the glass, the second at 2 feet 3 inches, and the third at 2 feet 6 inches; the result of this is just what might have been naturally expected, namely, the first in the order placed will be rooted, and the cuttings very little grown, while the second will be more elongated in the tops, and only callused at the roots, and the third grown to the height of the other two, but neither rooted nor callused. This is so much in explanation of what may be expected to result from increased light near the roof of a greenhouse.—*John Caie, Gardener to the Duchess of Bedford.*

Destruction of Thrips and Aphis.—I have read in the *Chronicle* several methods recommended for ridding plants of the former of these little pests, which, from the drier atmosphere of our stoves, is at this time apt to make its appearance. Mine, an unfailing one, is fumigation with tobacco as for aphides; and I find a slighter dose than it takes to destroy the latter will suffice. The power of the different species of aphis to resist the action of nicotine varies a good deal. That of the Chinese Chrysanthemum requires a very much stronger application than those of the Pelargonium and Rose to kill it. This is perhaps owing to the thick skin of this squat species, and the fact that the individual insects sit so close together as to protect each other from the effects of the smoke. As regards this species especially, I find it very convenient to have a clear decoction of tobacco in a small vessel, into which I can dip the flower-buds which have any insects on them, previously to the opening of the blossoms, without being obliged to fumigate the whole house. It matters not, indeed, in what way the nicotine is applied, but it is very desirable that the insects should be destroyed before the florets show themselves; for the habit of this species is to creep into the flowers, and especially into the tubular florets of the quilled varieties; and a distortion of the flower is the natural consequence. Indeed this species seeks retirement, and approaches in habit to the mealy bug, frequenting the axils of the leaves, &c. rather than the bare stem or leaves of the plant, like most of the family. Its presence is often detected by the quantity of solid honey-dew around it. Probably there is something peculiar in the juices of the plant which causes the secretion to assume that form, for I never noticed that the honey-dew of any other plant in the same greenhouse was crystallised, even at the cold season of the year, when the Chrysanthemum flowers; and yet during the summer months, I cannot remember to have detected the crystals on that plant. Most likely a combination of the cold weather and some peculiar matter is the cause.—*S.*

Run Flowers.—Dr. Horner considers that I have been betrayed into error and misconception in my remarks upon his "Brief Essay on the Causes of Foulness of Colour in the Carnation." I merely wished it to be understood that an over rich manure would cause constant florists' flowers to flush their colour, a circumstance easy of proof; for if twenty growers, in different parts of the country, were to use it in the like state, the same results would follow. Not so with manure in its reduced state, for when it is three years old and upwards, in my opinion, it will neither cause a flower to flush or run its colour; nor will it recover one when foul; and though suitable food for florists' flowers when properly mixed with loam, &c., it cannot be considered as over nutritious when in that exhausted condition. Dr. Horner complains of my taking parts of two sentences of his essay; I will take the whole, and grant to any grower the substance of it, viz., "food of the proper quality and quantity," and favoured by kindly seasons; and then I do not hesitate to assert, that there will be as many run flowers as there have been for years past, and will so continue until it be traced to causes independent of the soil. In what other way can we account for the following cases? Out of three or four pairs of plants layered from the same Carnation (a flower perfectly clean when in bloom), planted in the same soil, placed in the same situation, with every advantage of good management, yet half will be run flowers and the others clean; and long before the time of blooming, the practised eye of the skilful cultivator enables him to detect the difference. In a common border, planted entirely with run flowers, without any care or attention, I have often witnessed the return of rose and purple flakes to their clean state. Suppose, for instance, that the year in which Dr. Horner planted the run Purple Flake in the nutritious soil (viz., cow manure six years old mixed with a little sand, and which, in my estimation, is a very near approach to a poor soil), that the plants were in their returning state; in that case his experiment falls to the ground. Few Carnation growers ever resorted to a poorer soil than that recommended by Dr. Horner, and none, of course, ever used manure in the condition of that I flushed Holmes's King with; it therefore follows, that the greater number of cultivators have been using soil proper, in quality and quantity, for years past, and yet every season we have a large proportion of run flowers, which confirms me in my former expressed opinion, that the cause of foulness of colour is not dependent on the soil.—Dr. Horner considers that "a cold and ungenial season, which cramps the energies of the plant and prevents the due elaboration of its nutrient juices, will cause the flower to degenerate and its colour to run; an untoward season being tantamount to a poor soil in its ultimate effects upon the plant." I cannot acknowledge this to be the case with a constant flower, as the untoward season has simply the effect of damaging and injuring the petals, and with an inconstant one it is impossible to prove that the cold and ungenial season was the cause of foulness of colour. As far as relates to soil, it is useless to try experiments with an uncertain flower, it would take ages to prove anything; my experiment would have been worthless, if, instead of Holmes's King, I had taken Imperatrix Florum, one of the most inconstant Tulips grown, and whether planted in the best prepared beds, loam, peat, reduced manure, or any other soil, it will bloom two or three years foul for one clean. With such a flower I could have given no proof that manure, in its extremely rich state, caused foulness of colour. Dr. Horner says, I bear the strongest testimony to the truth of his principles, from my having stated that I had bloomed two Tulips perfectly clean in horse manure four years old; it may be very good logic on his part to make it appear so, but I never asserted that the manure was the cause of their blooming clean; I mentioned the experiment in order to prove that manure in its reduced state had lost all power of flushing flowers, and I feel convinced that the constancy and permanency of florists' flowers depend much upon the race from which they spring, a circumstance not noticed by Dr. Horner, and to which I will, at some future time, more fully allude.—*James Dickson, Acre-lane, Brixton.*

P. S. Florists are certainly divided in opinion upon this subject, for since my former notice I have received several communications from some of the first Carnation growers in the country, who perfectly coincide in my views upon this subject.

Pronunciation, &c.—Sweet Sir,—Will you allow one who knows nothing about the subject to make an observation on your little dispute anent the pronunciation of Fuchsia? You are all wrong. You say it is derived from Leonhard Fuchs. This worthy I presume to have been Teutonic of origin; and if so, his name should be pronounced Foohks, or with a guttural which is known to Scots, Irish, Welsh, and Spaniards (besides the Germans and Dutch), but not to the English. The Spanish *g* before e and i; the *j* before all vowels; the Scotch *loch*, *Buchan;* Welsh words having *wch* in them, as *wchi* (you); and the Tuscan patois, wherein *c* is pronounced as a guttural *h*, as *hhamisa* for *camisa*, *hhavalo* for *cavallo*, &c.;—these all give the idea of what *Fuchsia* should be, if it be of German derivation; but x or ks are very far from it.—Now to change the subject. What is the vegetable the quickest in growth? Is it not the Hop? I have one that has made this year 23 feet or more (for I cannot stretch it into a straight line); the curls in it would give, perhaps, two feet more. It was very beautiful, terminating in a bunch of flowers; a single strobile being the very end. We have Roses planted in the spring that grew from 1 ft. to 16 inches a week all through the summer, and made 18 ft. of shoot. They are still growing with every mild day. Your admirer,—*Wood End.*—[We do not for a moment dispute the correctness of our correspondent's criticism; but how is the sound of the guttural h before s to be made intelligible to English except by x? which although not exact, is as near as we can make it in any Latin word. The rapid growth of the Hop and Rose is scarcely equalled by any woody plants; it is, however, exceeded by some Fungi, as the Giant Puff-Ball, which has been known to grow from a mere speck to the size of a large Gourd in one night.]

Twitchet's Don John Carnation.—This splendid scarlet bizarre when shown at the South London Floricultural Society was, early in the day, in so shrivelled a state that it was difficult to form an accurate opinion of some of its properties; since that time our ideas of its superior qualities have been confirmed by a florist friend, who had opportunities of seeing it in its best state, and upon whose judgment we place the greatest reliance. The flower in its general form is first-rate; the pod is good, it has plenty of petals, and is well up in the crown: the stripes are clear, the colour is well distributed, the white is free from spots and of great purity, the flower is very attractive from the extraordinary brilliancy of the scarlet stripe, and in this respect is superior to any Carnation we have seen. It is in this peculiar quality that the representation of it in the *Florist's Guide* fails to do justice; but it is proper to state that Mr. Wakeling has done all that his materials could effect. It is a flower that ranks among the best of its class.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 17th.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair.—Twenty-eight gentlemen were elected members.—The Council resolved that arrangements should be made for the delivery of lectures to the Society during the Smithfield Club Show, and the general meeting of the Society, on some topics of agricultural interest, similar to the lecture which Prof. Henslow delivered before the Society on the occasion of the last year's Christmas meeting.—It was also ordered that the rooms of the Society in Cavendish-square should again be thrown open for three nights during the week of the general meeting, for the accommodation of those members who should be in town during the Smithfield Cattle Show, namely, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th Dec., from 6 till 10 each evening.—It was resolved that application should be made to the noble President of the Smithfield Cattle Club, for some room adjoining the Smithfield show-yard, where the members of the Royal Agricultural Society might have an opportunity of paying their subscriptions.—Communications were received from the secretaries of the Annapolis Agricultural Society in Nova Scotia, requesting to enter into communication with the Society; from Sir R. Price and Mr. Barthropp, stating the prevalence of the epidemic in Herefordshire and Suffolk; and from the Hon. J. Simpson, of Babworth Hall, Notts, and Mr. W. J. Clarke, of Buckland Tout-Saints, Devonshire, on the results of trials with nitrate of soda.—Mr. Shaw presented a copy of "The Farmer's Almanac and Calendar" for the year 1842. The Geological and Statistical Societies presented the last report of their proceedings; Mr. Yonatt, the last Number of the "Veterinarian;" Mr. Fothergill, the Treatises of Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, on Nitrate of Soda and Gypsum; Mr. Waterston, the two first Parts of his Cyclopædia of Commerce; and Messrs. Longman, the Parts at present published of Mr. Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopædia.—The Bristol Committee held a meeting on the same day; the Duke of Richmond in the chair. The chairman having read to the committee Mr. Marment's report on the subject of suitable sites for the cattle and implement ground, and the pavilion for the great dinner, on the south of Bristol, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway terminus, his Grace proceeded to lay before them the correspondence which had recently taken place between himself, as chairman of the committee, and G. W. Franklyn, Esq., the mayor of Bristol for the ensuing year. Mr. Franklyn assured the Society that he would have the highest satisfaction in rendering every assistance to the Society at their annual meeting, in July next, both in his individual capacity as well as Mayor of Bristol.

Hampshire Horticultural Society.—On Nov. 11th the last meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, at which there was an excellent display of Chrysanthemums and fruit, particularly Grapes, Pears, and Apples; also some very large and handsome Oranges, grown in this county. Specimens of new and fine Chrysanthemums were exhibited by Messrs. Chandler, of Vauxhall. Best Orchidaceous Stove Plant Oncidium flexuosum, dead-silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; 2d do., Oncidium papilio, bright-silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon. Best collection of Stove Plants, dead-silver medal, do. Best Greenhouse Plant Lechenaultia formosa, do. do.; best and 2d collection of Greenhouse Plants, German-silver medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best 12 Chrysanthemums, dead silver medal, Dr. Moberly; 2d best do., bright-silver medal, Mr. Wickham. Best 24 Chrysanthemums, dead-silver medal, Mr. W. Barnes; 2d best do., bright-silver medal, Mr. Wickham. Best Nosegay, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Sir T. Baring. Best collection of Plants, bright-silver medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. EXTRAS.—Chrysanthemums, bronze medal, C. Deane, Esq.; do. do., Mr. Ralfe. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, do., Rev. the Warden. FRUITS.—Best black Grapes, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Knight; best white do. do., J. Fleming, Esq. Best Pine-apple, do., H. Holloway, Esq.; 2d best do., bronze medal, J. Fleming, Esq. Best collection of Apples, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon; 2d best do., bronze medal, Sir T. Baring. Best varieties of table do., gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Col. Wall; do., kitchen do do. do. Best collection of Pears, do., H. Holloway, Esq.; 2d best do., bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best six varieties now in eating, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, H. Holloway, Esq.; best Medlars, bronze medal, do. Best red Currants, do., Mr. Stride; best white do. do., Mr. Pitman. EXTRAS.—Oranges, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, R. Rawlins, Esq. Grapes, do., Sir T. Baring, Bart. Raspberries, bronze medal, W. J. Cammion, Esq. VEGETABLES.—Best Celery, bronze medal, Rev. Mr. Wells. Best Onions, do., H. Holloway, Esq. Besides these, five Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA. Fine-leaved Eucalyptus. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—It is a native of Port Augusta, on the South-west coast of New Holland, whence its seeds were sent to Capt. J. Mangles, R.N., by Mrs. Molloy, to whom we are indebted for many acquisitions. Its branches are of a rich reddish brown. The leaf stalks, which are rather more than an inch long, are of the same colour. The leaves are from four to six inches long, ovate-lanceolate, flat, pale green, with a rich red marginal line, within which, at the distance of a quarter of a line, runs a faint intramarginal vein; when bruised, they have a faint and rather pleasant smell; very few transparent dots are visible; the veins are delicate lines, almost at right angles to the midrib, from three-fourths to one and a half lines asunder, and running somewhat parallel till they lose themselves in the intramarginal vein; they are held together by fine reticulations. The whole appearance of the foliage is that of a Calophyllum. The flowers are large and white; the cup is obconical, six lines long, and as much across the mouth; the lid, however, is only half that diameter and hangs to the edge of the cup on one side by a narrow neck, so that it cannot fall off, this arises from the cup continuing to enlarge after the separation of the lid.—*Bot. Reg.*

CLERODENDRON SPLENDENS. Splendid Clerodendron. (*Stove Climber.*)—Of the many beautiful climbing plants inhabiting the woods of Sierra Leone, and of which so few are yet in cultivation, this is one of the best. Its foliage is of a deep rich green, and the flowers of a colour not inferior to that of the Euphorbia splendens. It will be a stove plant, but one of the very handsomest in the country. It has flowered with Mr. Knight, at his Nursery in the King's-road, where it had been sent by Mr. Whitfield. According to Mr. G. Don, it grows on the mountains of the colony.—*Bot. Reg.*

ONCIDIUM NEBULOSUM. Cloudy Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A fine species, with something the appearance of O. reflexum, but readily known by its clouded pseudo-bulbs. The flowers are large, rather pale yellow, with faint spots of brown at the base of the lip and on the sepals and petals. It is a native of Guatemala, whence it has been sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg.—*Bot. Reg.*

ERIA BIPUNCTATA. Two-spotted Woolwort. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This plant was found by Mr. Gibson in the same locality as the last, and flowered with it at Chatsworth. It has the flowers of a Liparis, and the foliage of an Eria, so far as general aspect goes. The stems are flat oval, partially covered by the sheaths of fallen leaves, when full blown between two and three inches long; at first they are green, but they become, when old, of a light purplish-brown colour. The leaves, in size and form, are very like those of Eria floribunda, to which this species is nearly allied. The flowers are arranged in cylindrical drooping racemes, rather shorter than the leaves; they are perfectly free from downiness, except just at the base of the raceme, and are about the size of a grain of pepper, very pale, yellowish white, with the tip of the column purple, and the point of the labellum deep yellow, by which means the flowers look as if they had two spots upon them when they are looked at from the front.—*Bot. Reg.*

CYRTOCHILUM GRAMINIFOLIUM. Grass-leaved Curvelip. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This plant, which resembles C. maculatum in habit, but has a yellow lip, the form of which is that of a wedge, with rounded angles, has flowered with Messrs. Loddiges, who imported it from Oaxaca. It is most nearly allied to C. fllipes, but differs in the form of the lip.—*Bot. Reg.*

DIPLOLÆNA DAMPIERI. Dampier's Double Cup. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This singular plant is one of the acquisitions from Swan River. Upon its first arrival great expectations were entertained of its beauty, in consequence of its flowers being known to be collected in dense heads from which the long stamens project to some distance. Upon producing its blossoms, it has however been found that however singular the structure, the total want of brilliancy of colour renders it unfit for cultivation for ornamental purposes. It can only now be regarded as a Botanical curiosity. In everything except beauty it is extremely interesting. It is a plant botanically allied to Correa and Boronia, without any external resemblance to those plants; it has the arrangement of parts found in Compositæ genera without any sort of affinity to them; and finally, it is an apetalous genus among polypetalous ones. The inflorescence, in which this singular organization resides, is a true capitulum, surrounded by an involucrum of several series. Within the latter are collected many flowers, which are so pressed upon one another that no room is left for the development of calyx or corolla as separate organs, and consequently those parts are equally reduced to ovales, and threaded together till they cease to be no longer distinguished; their number however is by no means five, as is generally described; on the contrary, they are more than ten or some higher number than five. So of the stamens, their number is said by Botanists to be ten, but they exist to the extent of even fifteen, the fact being that the plant varies in this respect. The name borne by this plant is in allusion to its having two coverings for the flowers; one in the involucrum, which protects all the flowers externally: and the other the scales which surround the base of the stamens. It is compounded of διπλόος double, and χλαῖνα a cloak. A rather robust hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring the same treatment as the Correas, and like them is increased by cuttings of the half-ripe wood, treated in the ordinary way and covered with a bell-glass. The plant flowers during the early part of summer.—*Bot. Reg.*

ERIA CONVALLARIOIDES. The Close-headed Woolwort. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This plant has small whitish flowers, collected in close heads in the axils of broad striated leaves; they have no smell, and the species proves much less pretty than was expected. The specific name Convallarioides is by no means well applied; alluding to the form, and not the smell of the flowers: in the first respect there is very little resemblance to the Lily of the Valley, and in the second none at all. In cultivation this requires a hot damp stove. It should have abundance of water when growing, and should never be kept so dry at any season as plants with large pseudo bulbs. In other respects it may have the same treatment as other Orchidaceous plants.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notes upon Beech Trees not yet introduced into Great Britain, but which would probably prove Hardy.—The Fagus betuloides, Capt. King informs us, grows to a very large size: one tree, supposed to be the same as that noticed by Commodore Byron, at Port Famine, measured "seven feet in diameter, at seventeen feet above the roots, and there divides into three large branches, each of which is three feet through."—The size to which the Fagus antarctica attains, Capt. King does not state; but from a passage in the memoir just quoted, it would seem to constitute a tree of no small dimensions. "Besides the evergreen Beech (F. betuloides) above mentioned, there are few other trees in the Strait that can be considered as timber. Such an appellation only belongs to two other species of Beech, and the Winter's Bark."—Fagus Cunninghamii.—It has been long known that a species of Beech inhabited Van Dieman's Land. Mirbel, who in the *Mémoires du Muséum* enumerates all the then known species of the genus, adds, "Je ne cite le Fagus qui, selon Cunningham (*King's Survey of the Coasts of Australia*, vol. i. p. 158), croit à la Terre de Dieman: mais elle n'est encore décrite ni nommée." The allusion to it in *King's Australia*, by Mr. Allan Cunningham, is where that distinguished traveller and botanist gives an enumeration of the several species of trees that grow at Pine Cove, Van Dieman's Land; and when he says, "Amentaceæ-Fagus, native Birch; height 40 feet, diameter at the base of the trunk 12—14 inches." Original specimens gathered by Mr. Cunningham at this place (Pine Cove) are now before me. In 1831 and 1833, I received specimens from the late Mr. Lawrence, marked "Betula antarctica," but without flower or fruit. Under this name it is alluded to in Mr. Backhouse's very interesting account of the "most common and remarkable Indigenous Plants of Van Dieman's Land, given in the Van Dieman's Land Almanack for 1835, and republished in Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine, vol. ii., p. 65. "Betula antarctica," that intelligent gentleman observes, "or Australian Myrtle, is a beautiful dark green-leaved tree, growing in many parts of the island, and forming the great 'Myrtle forest,' 20 miles long, in Emu Bay. It is found on the side of Mount Wellington, but has not yet been successfully introduced into gardens. This tree, however, is not a species of Betula; the young shoots, in their earlier stages, appearing to have been mistaken for the male blossoms by the English botanists." In 1837 and 1838, I had the pleasure to receive numerous specimens from my invaluable correspondent Mr. Gunn, and from Dr. Milligan. From these gentlemen we learn that it is a tree, forming in the western parts of Van Dieman's Land dense forests, where the land is always of the richest quality; and of so umbrageous a character are they, that Cryptogamous plants alone can exist beneath them, or trees and shrubs of peculiar habits. Herbaceous plants, as far as can be recollected, are rarely or never seen beneath their shade. The timber resembles Elm in appearance, and trees have been measured whose trunks are upwards of 30 feet in circumference.—In Southern Chile grows the Fagus procera. Bridges states that it is called Roble, and Pellin-timber by the natives, and that it attains a height of from 60 to 100 feet. Poeppig says, "it is a tree from 80 to 100 feet high, that it is called Rauli by the Chilenos, and that its white and very hard wood is much valued for ship-building. Cups and platters are made from the burnt trunks, which lie prostrate in the forests after great conflagrations, and are known under the name of Pellin, whence the Chilian word Appelinar, to carbonize the outside of a tree, so that the wood within may become harder. These Pellins are remarkable for their hardness and fragility."—*Hooker's Journal of Botany.* [All these species of Birch must be objects of great ornament. Those from South America inhabit a climate at least as cold as England in winter, and would probably be quite hardy. The Fagus Cunninghamii, from Van Dieman's Land, could only succeed in the warmer parts of Great Britain. In Cornwall, however, and the West of Ireland, it would find itself at home, and we hope either Mr. Gunn, or Mr. Valentine, or Mr. Bunce, will procure the seeds, and send home young plants in one of Ward's cases. This is the only way in which such plants as Beeches are likely to reach England alive with any certainty.]

Upon the Sowing of Seeds in Snow.—For the last five years I have pursued with great success, at the Hague establishment at Erfurt, a plan of planting in snow various kinds of Alpine plants, as Gentiana, Ranunculus, Anemone, &c. In the gardens of the north of Germany the method of growing Auriculas with snow is a very well known procedure. In the beginning of the year the idea occurred to me that this plan might be extended to exotic seeds whose germination is difficult: accordingly I sowed a parcel of New Holland seeds, consisting mostly of Papilionaceæ and Mimoseæ, with some Ericaceæ, Rhodoraceæ, Cactaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, and seeds out of various other families, in pots, which were first filled with earth, and then covered with a layer of snow, on which the seeds were deposited, and over these again was placed another layer of snow. The seeds thus planted were placed in a hothouse under a closed glass light, and the snow allowed to melt at a temperature of 12°—15° Reaum. (59°—65° F.). I was not deceived in my expectations; after two days some of the Acacias germinated, as A. cærulea and Cunninghamii, and many Mammillariæ, as M. uncinata, &c. Not only did the plants come up very equally, but, contrary to my expectations, quickly, and in good condition. In this manner I obtained for the first time the Crotolaria purpurea. In the last instance I did not cover the seeds, as I had done earlier, with a sandy earth, after the melting of the snow, but did it immediately on the appearance of the shoot. This plan is, I believe, universally applicable to the sowing of plants. If no fresh snow can be procured, frozen snow such as is kept in ice-houses will answer as well for use in the summer. Besides the many interesting phenomena in the physiology of germination that this treatment of the seeds of plants presents, it is of great practical importance, as by this means a number of those hindrances are removed which so often exert an injurious influence on germination. Thus from many seeds, especially of the Leguminosæ, a thick gelatinous substance is given off, which, if excluded from the atmosphere, exerts an injurious influence on the germination of the embryo, but if exposed to the air is harmless. Professor Liebig of Giessen has communicated to me his opinion on this subject, in a letter which I received a few days since. "It appears to me," he says, "that the looser nature of the snow, which permits a perfect access of oxygen gas—the exclusion, also, of the action of foreign matters, which constantly takes place in earth containing decomposing vegetable matters, and the presence of volatile alkali (ammonia) in the snow, seem to contribute to this remarkable phenomenon." In Rhodoraceæ, the seeds must be sown uncovered on the earth, if it be wished that they should germinate; and this appears to me to arise from the necessity of a free access of the air for the germination of these plants. There is also here an equally evident exclusion of all carbonic acid during the first period of vegetation. Mr. Lucas, apothecary in Armstadt, a physiologist and phytochemist, and a very experienced amateur, to whom I wrote a few weeks ago, on my first experiments on sowing in snow, requesting his counsel, believes that this phenomenon depends on the following circumstances: 1. The seed being placed in snow, the surrounding temperature cannot be reduced lower than the freezing point, so long as snow is present; the water, also, is not heated above this point, so that it cannot act upon the seeds by carrying away any of the matters which are necessary to its germination. 2. As the resulting snow-water only moistens the surface of the seeds without immersing them in water, it is more easily taken up with the air which it contains into the interior of the seeds by means of its cellular tissue. If the seed is too moist, the equal pressure of the fluid does not permit the softening of the seed, on account of the contained air resisting the influence of the moisture. 3. The snow affords a water very rich in oxygen, which is thus supplied to the seed. 4. The snow, on account of its loose nature, does not prevent the influence of the oxygen of the air, and thus this agent is supplied from two sources. It may be added that in order to secure the activity of the vital principle of the seed even in Alpine plants, a temperature of at least 12° Reaum. (59° F.) is necessary, for if such seeds were treated in the cold, nothing would be produced, and the seed would run into a state of fermentation, a phenomenon which is easily explained, as the snow-water is increased to double its volume. The further results will be communicated in a subsequent paper.—*Lucas in Allgemeine Gartenzeitung.*

The Sale of Mr. Bauer's Drawings took place last Wednesday at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson. Among the principal purchasers was his Majesty the King of Hanover, who bought many valuable; lots especially the original sketches of vegetation and diseases of Wheat, for 27*l.* 6*s.* There was a good deal of competition among the buyers, and the desire of so many to procure some relic of this lamented artist caused some of the lots to fetch prices which we could not have anticipated. A dozen sketches of Roses fetched 9*l.*, and 6 drawings of Camellias were knocked down at 14*l.* 10*s.* Forty drawings of Indian orchidaceous plants, copied from originals, made by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton's artists, fetched nineteen guineas; and several other lots of mere copies obtained considerable prices. The highest price paid for microscopes was seventeen guineas, for a compound instrument, by Plössl, of Vienna.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden.—The great conservatory is now in an interesting state, for as most of the Australian plants in the centre bed have made extremely luxuriant growths, they give a better idea of the aspect which vegetation presents in that country than can elsewhere be seen. Two kinds of Eucalyptus have reached to the top of the house, and the massive glaucous foliage of one (glóbulus) offers a fine contrast to the elegantly and rather thinly-set deep green leaves of the other (obliqua). Acácia cyanophylla also forms a most elegant tree, with dependent branches and long strap-shaped leaves; and Bossiæa microphylla is a pretty drooping shrub with small branches and leaves. Chorozema varium has formed quite a dense thicket, and is now upwards of six feet high. A fine specimen of Banksia Cunninghamii has now several of its singular crowded cylindrical spikes of flowers in full beauty; they are about nine inches long, of a fine orange and black colour, and of a most unusual appearance. Fuchsia cordata and cylindracea form desirable plants, as the latter still produces a profusion of its small scarlet tubes, and the former of its long flattened crimson flowers tipped with green. The graceful Coleonema tenuifólium still continues to flower, and its pretty pink star-like flowers, which form a valuable adjunct to the winter bouquet. But the finest plant in the bed at present is a noble specimen of Lucuha gratissima, on which there are about 40 large heads of flowers, many expanded, and as big as the corymbs of the Hydrangea, but they are much more beautiful in colour, and possess an exquisite fragance. The specimen is planted in the border; and that it enjoys its situation, the large deep green leaves, and the numerous bunches of flowers that are developed, fully testify. Hedýchium Gardnerianum has proved one of the greatest ornaments of the bed during the entire summer; and even now there is one spike of its yellow blossoms in high perfection, though not so large as those produced earlier in the season. A new kind of Salvia, named excelsa, is just developing its blossoms, which are of a fine crimson colour, and produced on spikes which terminate even the smallest lateral branches. There is little doubt but when this plant is better known and cultivated in a pot, it will be found desirable for

placing in the greenhouse during the winter, producing as it does such a profusion of flowers so late in the season. Many China Roses are planted in the border, and will soon be in blossom, to keep up a succession all through the winter, and that is required to effect so desirable an object is to keep the flower-buds constantly pinched off during the summer. On the ground close to the front bench, Chrysanthemums in flower are placed and these not only serve to hide the hot-water pipes, but carry the eye from the ground to the plants on the bench in a natural way. We observed the rare Aloe ciliaris with several spikes of scarlet and orange flowers climbing up one of the rafters; and Zamia horrida, planted in a large tub, has produced its curious conical mass of blossom. In the Orchidaceous house, Odontoglossum grande has produced a spike with four of its magnificent flowers upwards of five inches across, and several large specimens of Zygopétalum Mackaii have many spikes of fine blossoms, which quite scented the house. Cycnoches chlorochilon, Gongora turiva, Odontoglossum luteomerse, and Oncidium Sutton are also in blossom. In this house there is a Nepenthes distillatoria, which has produced a number of small pitchers so close to the root, that they rest on the ground. Notwithstanding the late frost, Bomarea acutifolia is still flowering on the front wall of a greenhouse, having only received the protection of a frame. In the stove, young plants of Rondeletia speciosa are making a fine show with their orange-scarlet heads of blossom. The beautiful and too much neglected Dichorizandra thyrsiflora has also developed many thyrses of fine deep blue flowers; and a plant of Ipomœa Horsfalliæ, growing in a tub is covered with large clusters of its inimitable blossoms. In a small house devoted to the rearing of newly-imported plants, are many noble specimens of Orchidaceæ, which seem to grow better here in a cooler atmosphere than they do in the warmer house appropriated to the tribe. Among them we noticed Lælia superbiens, Oncidium Cavendishianum, and Odontoglossum grande the former, from the strong pseudobulbs it has produced, will, we should think, soon show its flowers. A very pretty plant, imported with Achimenes longiflora, is in flower here; it has somewhat the aspect of the well known Ramonda pyrenaica, but produces pure white flowers: it is named Niphæa ebleuga. A new Convolvulus, sent home by Hartweg, has just expanded a single blossom, which is lilac-purple with a very dark centre, and differs in colour from anything yet in our collections. A new species of Gesnera, with fine scarlet flowers, was just opening, and appears very different in habit from any which we have yet seen.—*W. M., Nov. 22.*

Reviews.

The Fruit-Grower's Instructor, being a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation and Treatment of Fruit-trees, &c. &c. By George Bliss. Second Edition. London. Ridgway. 12mo.

It is a great pity that this book was not examined by some judicious friend before the author committed it to the press, for he might thus have been spared much discredit, and his readers some disappointment. Judging from the title-page, of which we have only inserted a small part, it should treat of the management of all kinds of fruit-trees, both out of doors and when forced, and should also furnish descriptive accounts of *all the best* varieties cultivated in Great Britain. But it does no such thing. It contains a good deal of useful information about the management of Apple-trees in the nursery, the garden, and the orchard; and the cultivation of the Pine Apple is treated of at length: these two subjects, in fact, form the most important part of the work; but upon the out-door management of the Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, and Vine, the author is almost silent. And as for what he calls his descriptive accounts of *all the best fruits*, we can only say, that we can discover nothing that answers to such a designation. We find, indeed, some very meagre and most imperfect accounts of this sort, but so inconceivably ill executed, that they mislead much more than they instruct. What, for instance, are we to think of a writer on fruits, who omits all notice of the fine new Flemish and other Pears, which constitute the most valuable part of modern gardens; who admits the uneatable Black American Walnut among the finest kinds of that fruit; who introduces the Chile and Methven Castle into a select list of Strawberries; who includes the golden and the silver-striped, and American Chesnuts in his fine kinds of that fruit, and omits the Devonshire and the many really valuable varieties now in our gardens from the south of Europe: or, finally, who ignorantly gives his reader, in a list of Pine Apples, all the species of Bromelia! which are not Pine Apples at all?

We confess ourselves puzzled to give a fair character of Mr. Bliss's performance. It is obvious from what we have stated that it is not to be commended in some respects, and yet it contains a good deal of very useful matter, with internal evidence, in spite of its egregious faults, that it is written by a man who understands some kinds of gardening extremely well. The directions for the management of the Apple are excellent, as far as they go; and among the instructions for forcing there are many things that a gardener will do well to attend to carefully, for in those parts of the work the real experience of a good cultivator is manifest. Perhaps the best thing we can say about the book is, that it is worth the small price that it bears. We advise those who buy it, to tear out what Mr. Bliss calls his descriptive accounts of all the best fruits, to smile at the good opinion he takes care the world should know he entertains—not of it—but of himself; to skip his theoretical reasoning when it occurs, which, fortunately, is not often; and to study carefully the really useful matter which remains, when all such chaff is blown away.

The following description of the manner of pruning dwarf Apple-trees may be taken as a favourable specimen of the work:—

"Par. 12.—The pruning of Apple-trees is a most important thing to attend to, and to understand, both for keeping the trees in a healthy state, and likewise for the production of fine fruit, particularly dwarfs, of which I shall first treat; I mean common dwarfs (called by some dwarf standards) and not dwarf trained trees. It is necessary to commence from the maiden graft, and go on till the tree is in a state of maturity, in order to render the process as clear as possible. Suppose your maiden-tree has only one or two shoots, it is then necessary to cut them down to four or five buds, to get a sufficiency of wood to form the bottom of the tree; the following season leave about five of the most regular shoots, which will be quite sufficient, or even four, for they are none the better for being crowded with limbs from the stem. But as Apples, sometimes the first year after planting, will scarcely make any growth, they had better stand one year after planting before they are headed down; but I should prefer those trees which have been one year headed down in the nursery, having enough shoots to form the bottom of the tree: I should not leave more than six shoots at the outside, but what you take out, take out clean, and be sure not to leave any blemish, nor bruise the bark with the knife. I here beg leave to differ from those who recommend heading down dwarf Apple-trees, when they have wood sufficient to form the bottom of the tree: I prefer letting it remain, for, as the new wood will grow but little the first year, the shoots will swell and get strong, and if it is a good bearer will form bloom buds all up these young shoots: this, perhaps, will alarm some to allow the tree to bear so young, but it must be remembered that the trees while young will produce the finest fruit: besides, it is necessary to throw them into bearing early, to keep them from growing too luxuriantly. It is useless having a great fruitless tree covering a large space of ground, while, by proper management, you can get an equal quantity of fruit off a tree half the size, and that fruit finer, and the tree kept sufficiently strong and in perfect health, by the mode of pruning I shall adopt. Now the tree having stood two years without being headed down as before described, it will throw out some young side-shoots towards the top of the original shoots; these should be cut off within two buds of the bottom, allowing the original shoots to grow straight up, till they get to the height you wish them, say five or six feet or higher, then cut their tops off, and keep all the young shoots spurred in every year, to about two buds, nearly the same as you would a Red Currant-tree; by this means it will throw all those spurs into bloom buds, and I have seen, by this process, the trees hanging from bottom to top with Apples like ropes of Onions; and by pruning away all that superfluous wood, the fruit receives the whole strength and nourishment of the tree; and besides, by this method, you not only throw your trees into bearing, and produce more fruit, but they have the advantage of the sun, so essential both for their flavour and beauty; the trouble is no more than that of pruning your Currants and Gooseberries, and surely Apples are worth as much attention. When the trees begin to get old, you may occasionally leave a clean young shoot, and the following year remove an old one, and by so doing you will keep your trees in a young, healthy, bearing state. Dwarf Apples on the small Paradise stock may (if required) be kept in a much less space than those described above, and by this way of pruning, the trees may be, with proper management, kept perfectly free from the canker.

The Farmer's Almanac and Calendar for 1842 continues to merit the favourable opinion we expressed of that for 1841 (see p. 7). It is full of useful information, and is, we should think, indispensable to all persons engaged in Agriculture. The annual circulation of a book of this kind, in which the discoveries of art and science are continually made known to the large mass of cultivators interested in the application of them, is in itself a matter of considerable importance to the community. Having spoken thus favourably of the work as a whole, it is only right that we should call the attention of the authors to instances of inaccuracy which should be avoided in future. Some of the best modern chemists are of opinion that snow-water does contain enriching qualities, and therefore "the old farmers" do not appear "to have been dreaming" when they thought so too, as is stated at p. 9. At p. 17 is some omission which entirely destroys the sense of the principal part of the calendar for April; it would appear as if subsoiling in fine powder at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. per acre increases the produce of grain and straw; this is nonsense, and although evidently some accidental blunder, will puzzle simple readers. Finally, at p. 93, saltpetre is called nitrate of soda, instead of nitrate of potash.

Price's Modern Gardening.

Mr. Paxton has favoured us with the following account of this book:—Seeing advertised upon the wrapper of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," a cheap book on *Modern* Gardening, by J. Price, Nurseryman and Market Gardener, published by Dean and Munday, Threadneedle-street, I was induced to send for the work to see whether it contained the experience of some extensive grower, or was a suitable book for cottagers: but, on referring to its pages, it struck me very forcibly that the directions contained in the body of the work had been read by me many years before. Upon turning to Mc Phail's "Gardeners' Remembrancer," I found, upon comparison, that the *modern* book was a verbatim copy, as far as it went, of the same subjects in that old author; and to show how ill suited the directions given in this book are to small gardens, I, at random, take the article Cabbage, of which in it there are ten or eleven sowings recommended for a succession; and yet in August, the month every one sows for their main spring and early summer supply, there is not a word respecting sowing, although, in September, it certainly recommends the August-sown to be "pricked out." Now the idea of ten sowings of Cabbage being necessary in any one garden in a year is ridiculous enough, when three sowings for Cabbage and two for Coleworts will form a perfect succession; but the vagueness of the directions throughout is as great an evil as this, especially if placed in the hands of the cottager, where from its price, 1s. 6d., it is most likely to find its way; and in some of their libraries I know it has been placed by well-meaning persons. A book of this kind is much more calculated to mislead than to assist the uninitiated in the arrangement, or space each crop should occupy: for in gardens of the greatest extent, from which the most regular supply of vegetables is required, one half of the sowings recommended are worse than useless, nor are they ever performed. These unnecessary sowings, and the want of discrimination between the main crops and those merely temporary, I consider the greatest fault of calendars, and I hope soon to see these faults remedied by some book calculated to teach the inexperienced not only when to sow, but how and how much, to ensure a proper quantity and succession of the various garden products, for I am acquainted with nothing at present that does this as I could wish. In conclusion, I would particularly recommend to Mr. Price's perusal the latter part of Mc Phail's preface, which I fear he overlooked. My principal reason for sending this is, that the book should not rank as one for cottagers; for I saw by a late Number you were anxious to obtain a list of works really suitable for distribution among them.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The greater number of Orchidaceæ will commence growing immediately, unless the house be kept dry and cool: this should be done, as it is important to delay their new developments until the earliest spring months, if possible. The thermometer, therefore, may be allowed to fall as low as 55° at night, and not rise higher than 70 during the day, keeping gentle fires to preserve a dry atmosphere, and to enable more air to be given. Continue to pot plants requiring it as they begin to grow, always endeavouring in this operation to place the young bulbs in the most eligible position for future stems and flowers, placing them, when potted, at the warmest end of the house, if a warmer house or pit is not possessed; water very cautiously, and only those growing, or any small kinds whose bulbs it would not be safe to allow becoming too dry: but this need hardly be feared in a cool dry temperature, although in a hot and dry one it is very easily effected. A few kinds, as Renanthera, Dendrobium, Cœlogyne, &c. may be removed to a warm greenhouse to prepare for flowering; those on blocks need constant watching, giving them a little moisture occasionally. Vandeæ should have a warmer treatment, with dryness. This plan, which we practise, is not adopted by nurserymen, because their object is increase, even though they be weakly; but constant excitement must be guarded against, where flowers and fine specimens are desired.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the surface-soil in the pots and the tan-bed becomes dry, they may be lightly moistened with the syringe about twice a-week; let the average fire-heat range about 60°, and give a little air when the heat of the day raises the temperature 5°. The house containing winter fruit may be kept 10° higher, with rather more humidity. Attend carefully to the bottom heat; should the beds become cool, and wet damp weather continue, the roots will soon become injured, if not destroyed; but this will hardly happen except the pits are very shallow, in which case a coating of well-prepared tan may be added to the surface, without disturbing the plants, unless they are plunged to the rims; they may then be raised first very carefully. Give plants in dung-pits as much air as possible every fine day, and cover at night according to the weather.

Vinery.—Use the same precautions as before for preserving late Grapes; remove any leaves which are decaying, as they then attract moisture and encourage damp: continue to prune: remove loose bark, and coat the stems, as before recommended, do not light fires, unless to exclude severe frosts from the early-house: the heat arising from the tan or dung will be sufficient.

Peach-house.—The buds on the trees in the early-house will now be becoming prominent; take great care, therefore, to exclude frost, let the outside border be immediately deeply mulched, if not already done, otherwise when forcing commences the roots will not act in unison with the branches; and although the bloom may open strong, it will afterwards fall off from this cause, without the fruit setting.

Cucumbers in pots will now be in full bearing, and will require constant attention to watering and stopping.

Asparagus must be watered well if the buds have started, and have six inches of old tan or dry soil added; linings will be necessary. If the beds become cool, make preparations for another bed.

Kidney-Beans.—Give them gentle waterings over the leaves on fine mornings; if they are potted in mould from old Mushroom-beds mixed with a little soil they can hardly be overwatered.

Strawberries.—A few may be placed in a frame, and kept covered from frost or heavy rains, as a preparation before taking them into the Peach-house.

Collect tree-leaves; turn and prepare dung, composts, &c.

Out-door Department.

Proceed, whenever the weather permits, with manuring, trenching, or ridging all vacant quarters; but do not attempt this in wet weather, especially on strong soils; clear the stems of Brussels Sprouts and other winter greens from decayed leaves; great quantities of slugs will be taken with them. Remove any crops destroyed by the frost, also Rhubarb and Sea-kale stems, and cover the buds with a thin layer of sand or old tan; those intended to force may have some decayed leaves or litter spread over them; pick off decaying leaves and slugs from young Cauliflower or Lettuce, giving them as much air as possible; examine Onions, and pick out decaying bulbs.

Orchard.—Forward the pruning and nailing wall-trees at all favourable opportunities, except newly-planted ones, any which are infested by insects in summer had better be coated, after they are pruned, with the same mixture recommended for Vines and Peaches in the houses; a trial of this one year will ensure its repetition, and save much time and trouble; stake standard trees when necessary, whether fresh planted or not.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Clearing the plants of insects, and every other species of cleaning, should now be prosecuted. Watch that none of the succulents get too much water, by drip or otherwise. Many Amaryllis and other stove bulbs will now commence growing, give such increased heat and moisture. Continue to keep hard-wooded plants as dormant as possible; prune creepers, as Poivrea and Quisqualis, if not growing; prune them to spurs in the same manner as Vines.

Greenhouse.—Keep the surface-soil in the pots frequently stirred, and remove decayed leaves and flowers, or any other thing likely to encourage damp. Heaths, when mixed with other plants for which fire-heat becomes necessary, require great care that they do not get over-dry, which if not fatal to them now, will prove so in spring. Repot Geraniums intended for the first bloom, and place them near the glass, where the heat will range about 60°, re-label plants, make flower-sticks, give water and air as before.

Pits and Frames.—Guard against the effects of damp upon annuals and other young seedlings. Remove the glass altogether, if possible, for a short time in the middle of clear days, pay attention to forcing plants: Lilacs and Roses, &c., should have occasional syringings over-head: water everything requiring it in the fore part of the day.

Out-door Department.

Remove decayed flower-stems of Asters, Chrysanthemums, &c.; dig ornamental shrubberies, sweep lawns and walks, and maintain every part as clean and free from litter as possible; make flower-garden labels and Dahlia shades—see pages 165 and 181.

NURSERY.—The work here should be finished now; if not, continue as before recommended.

FOREST AND COPPICE-WOODS.—The clearing of drains and water-courses is of the utmost importance to facilitate the passing off of water after snow or frost; during open weather the preparation of ground and thinning of copses may proceed.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

ROSES and any flowering shrubs required to be planted in the flower-borders should now be put in; a hole rather deeper than the root of the plant should be dug, and a little fine earth, composed of dung, loam, and vegetable mould should be thrown into the bottom, and on this the roots should be placed and spread out regularly. Lawns and walks should be kept constantly swept, and the leaves thus collected should either be thrown into a heap or placed round plants for protection. Plants in frames must have all the air that can possibly be given them, and every appearance of mould must be immediately removed. Many plants in greenhouses and rooms will have their leaves covered with dirt and soot, and these should be occasionally sponged. Chrysanthemums should have plenty of water, and as the flowers decay they should be picked off. Use great precaution in watering succulents, and indeed all plants in the greenhouse that are not in flower. A few Pelargoniums may be repotted and placed in the warmest part of the house for early blooming. Light gentle fires occasionally, and do everything to keep down the increase of insects.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

FROM this time to January, even in very frosty evenings, the Winter Moth, Cheimatobia brumata, may be seen flying about in the neighbourhood of orchards in considerable numbers. The wings of the male are rather more than an inch across, of an ashy-brown colour, the first pair having various darkish waved streaks, forming in the middle an indistinct transverse band. The body of the male is delicately formed, but that of the female is thicker, and the latter has only rudimentary wings. The females are usually found on the stems of fruit-trees, and after pairing she ascends and lays her eggs partly on the buds and partly on the ripened wood. The eggs are light-green, and so small as to be almost imperceptible; they are so firmly fixed that they are not readily washed off by rain, and the severest frost does not appear to destroy their vitality. The caterpillars, which are at first grey and afterwards light green, are hatched in the spring, as soon as the buds begin to expand. At first these larvæ only eat the blossoms, young fruit, and very young and tender leaves; but as they grow older, they feed upon the remaining leaves: they fix, with a kind of glue, the parts of a leaf or blossom together in such a way, that they cannot properly expand. When fully grown, which is about the end of May, they let themselves down to the ground, by means of a thread spun from their mouth, and change to light brown pupæ. The best way of diminishing the mischief, which is often very great, occasioned by these insects, is to put a layer of bird-lime, or some other viscous substance, round the base of the tree, which would prevent the wingless females from reaching the branches.

State of the Weather for the Week ending November 25, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	19	29.474	29.266	47	27	37.0	S.E.	.24
Saturday	20	29.675	29.195	52	40	46.0	S.	.18
Sunday	21	29.582	29.291	55	51	53.0	S.	.30
Monday	22	29.435	29.170	58	31	44.5	S.W.	.21
Tuesday	23	29.736	29.656	47	26	36.5	S.	
Wednesday	24	29.957	29.881	45	27	36.0	N.W.	
Thursday	25	29.913	29.783	44	23	33.5	N.W.	
Average		29.618	29.463	49.7	32.1	40.9		.93

Nov. 19. Densely overcast; dark clouds; rain; clear at night.
20. Foggy; densely overcast; heavy rain; cloudy and mild.
21. Rain throughout; stormy.
22. Rain; cloudy; stormy with heavy rain in afternoon; clear at night.
23. Clear in the morning; cloudy; overcast.
24. Slight frost; clear and fine; cloudy.
25. Slight frost; light clouds; clear and very fine; sharp frost at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 4, 1841.

Nov.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	28	48.1	38.5	43.3	9	1.21 in.	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	1
Mon.	29	48.2	37.8	43.0	8	0.56	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	1
Tues.	30	50.4	39.3	44.8	8	0.31	—	—	1	2	3	4	3	2
Dec.														
Wed.	1	50.3	39.1	44.7	5	0.25	—	1	2	1	1	4	4	2
Thurs.	2	48.2	36.6	42.4	8	0.51	1	1	1	1	—	5	2	4
Fri.	3	47.2	37.3	42.5	6	0.14	—	1	2	1	2	4	5	—
Sat.	4	47.2	37.6	42.5	6	0.14	2	1	—	2	2	4	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th Nov. 1835—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the 28th Nov. and 3d Dec. 1840—thermometer 22°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending November 26th, 1841.

DURING the week the supplies have been well kept up, and the prices of most articles have somewhat advanced.—*Fruit.* Pines of the usual kinds are plentiful, and the quality good. The supply of hothouse Grapes is pretty good for the season; many excellent samples of foreign are offered, and amongst them some Lisbon are ticketed as Rhine. Apples of various kinds are abundant; good Ribston Pippins have advanced a little in price. Among Pears, Passe Colmar and Glout Morceau have been offered this week, in addition to the Guernsey Chaumontels and St. Germains. Medlars are tolerably abundant. Cucumbers are rather scarce.—*Vegetables.* Savoys and Cabbages are generally excellent, and command rather higher prices than they did. Broccoli, both White and Purple, is good and plentiful. Good Cauliflowers are rather scarce. Turnips and Carrots are of excellent quality and abundant. A few bundles of Scorzonera and Salsafy are offered. A little Asparagus was brought last Saturday, but none since. Onions and Leeks are abundant; some samples of very large Spanish Onions are in the market. Lettuce, Endive, and other salading are generally excellent. Good Celery is tolerably plentiful. Mushrooms are pretty good.—*Flowers.* Among the Cut Flowers we observed double Primula sinensis, Jasminum grandiflorum, and many beautiful Camellias.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen Apples, per bushel, 3s to 6s
— Dessert, 4s to 10s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 4s to 12s
Medlars, per hf. sieve, 3s 6d to 4s
Barberries, per half sieve, 2s to 3s 6d
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Cucumbers, per brace, 3s 6d to 5s
Melons, Dutch, 2s to 3s
— Spanish, 1s to 2s 6d
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3s to 6s
— Spanish, per lb., 5d to 1s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 3s
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
Oranges, per 100, 4s to 14s
— Bitter, per 100, 10s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d
Chestnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 3d to 1s 3d
— Brunswick, per dozen, 6s to 9s
— Red, for pickling, 3s to 6s
Cabbage Plants, per dozen, 2s to 3s
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
German Greens, or Kale, per doz., 6d
Broccoli, White per bunch, 1s to 2s 6d
— Purple, 6d to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 80s
— per cwt. 3s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bsh. 2s to 2s 6d
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9d to 1s 3d
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s
Radish, p. d. bunches (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s
Onions, for pickling, per hf. sieve, 2s to 3s
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 8d
Shallots, per lb., 6d to 1s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 9d
— Cos, 1s to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 3d
— White, pr bund., 6d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. doz. small bunches, 3d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 2s
Capsicums, huge, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9d to 1s 3d
Truffles, Eng., per pound, 2s 6d to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

ERRATUM.—P. 766, col. *b*, line 8 from bottom, for *Pears* read *Peas.*

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES, WE BEG TO SAY THAT A COMPLETE INDEX WILL BE PUBLISHED WITH THE LAST NUMBER FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

A. S.—Correa alba and Malva maritima.

Rougham.—Salvia angustifolia and Artemisia lactiflora.

H. C.—There will be no further reprint of double Numbers. If our correspondent's set is not complete we advise him to make it good immediately, as the stock of many of the Numbers is becoming exhausted.

W. Taylor.—This correspondent complains that we have published a part only of a letter he wrote us attacking a good, honest friend of ours about a little receipt for keeping mice off new-sown Peas (see p. 749). We really had no intention to do this writer any injustice, and we published the substance of his letter, as far as we could understand it; but we have still less intention of doing our readers the injustice of inflicting upon them all the lucubrations with which the post-office daily furnishes us. All, did we say? Why, a double Number of the *Times* in small type would not hold half of them. With respect to W. Taylor's case, it is just this:—A most respectable man mentions a *fact* that is within *his own knowledge*; and W. T. uncivilly contradicts him, because in his *opinion* it is not a fact. We care little for men's opinions, and we suspect our readers care less. If W. Taylor will look to p. 766 he will find Mr. Falla's statement confirmed; and till he has something better than opinion to offer in contradiction to fact, he must excuse our finding room in our columns for his letters. If he will give us any real *facts* we will print them.

Mr. Dodemeade's letter is answered by the last paragraph.

R. W.'s Scale upon the Vine-leaves may possibly be the Coccus Nerii, but without seeing the males it is not easy to determine the species. The leaves should be all collected and burnt, and the Vines washed with lime, black sulphur, and water, in the proportion of a quarter of a pint of lime and a quarter of an ounce of sulphur to two gallons of water. stir them well together, and when the ingredients have settled the water will be fit to be used. In a hothouse this liquid may be applied tolerably warm.—*R.*

W. P.'s fungus is the Bovista giganteum.

A. B. C. must excuse our giving him an opinion upon a question of law. We have inserted it elsewhere, in case any of our correspondents should be able to answer the inquiry.

Radford.—Paxton's Botanical Dictionary.

R. Mackenzie.—Your plants are in such a filthy state with the Scale that we know not what to recommend. No doubt the house itself is filled with it. The best thing you can do is to cut back your plants as much as you can, to burn the prunings, and then to wash what remains of your plants with weak gum-water, or thin size. We have nothing to do with the sending your *Chronicle*. You should write about that to your Newsman.

An Amateur Subscriber.—Your collection of Pelargonia is very choice, and difficult to reduce much. We recommend you to discard Queen Bess, Mazeppa, Beauty of Ware, and Modestum; Roseum, Colossus, and Madonna, also, if you wish it. Your collection would be much improved in variety by the addition of Comte de Paris, Matilda, Alexandrina superba, and Sidonia. These are kinds your list is deficient in. The following Calceolarias are splendid varieties and free-flowering kinds:—

Prince Albert	Aurea grandiflora
Mirabilis	Preeminent
Fire King	Model of Perfection
Royal Standard	Delight
Prima Donna	Magnum Bonum
Violacea superba	Green's King
Climax	Victoria

A. L. M.—It is too late now to sow Phlox Drummondi, or Thunbergia alata. We should fear that constant stopping the former would prevent its flowering freely; however, in moderation the experiment might be worth trying. If grown in loam it does not become too tall. The fine specimens you may have seen of Thunbergia alata have probably been obtained by raising them from seed in autumn or spring, and growing them in rich, free soil, in a warm greenhouse. The shoots must be carefully trained over trellis-work and the plants kept free from red spider, which is very fond of the leaves. This plant grows to a large size out-of-doors against a wall, but of course flowers late. The Hydrangeas in the Horticultural Garden, with a very large flower on a very small stem, were obtained by striking a cutting, and flowering it the following season with one stem, and not allowing it to branch. Of course good soil was used.

J. M.'s Erica is a variety of Erica speciosa; the Epiphyllum is E. Russellianum.

Z.—In what way do you suppose that the covering a pot with coloured glass prevents the access of air? Are you not aware that the air, by its elasticity, is capable of entering into every place that is not hermetically sealed? Root-prune your yellow Banksian Rose; and place it under a south wall. One kind of sand is nearly as good as another, if not mixed with iron; sea-sand is usually too salt for gardening purposes, but it suits bulbs well, and will do for anything else, if mixed with earth. We always endeavour so to shape our answers to queries as to convey to our readers generally the nature of the questions proposed; but this is often impossible. We flatter ourselves that the general news of the week is by no means undeserving a perusal, even by those who see the daily papers.

A Subscriber.—We do not know whether nitrate of soda will improve bulbs grown in water. That has yet to be ascertained. If used it must be in very small quantity—a grain or two to a Hyacinth glass. You will find some observations upon protecting plants in our leader of to-day. Some persons take up their tender Roses and preserve them through the winter in a barn or cut-house, buried in straw; and that is not a bad plan.

E. S.—Gypsum is applied at the rate of five or six bushels an acre to Clover, Lucerne, Grass, Potatoes, Turnips, &c., but is not advantageous to corn. It should be sown broadcast, in or after wet weather, and is most useful to light or chalky lands. It is not considered advantageous on heavy land.

Mr. Scott's plant is an Echeveria, and probably E. gibbiflora.

A. Z.—The best early Peach is the Early Anne, and an excellent sort it is.

Alpha will soon have directions for the construction of parlour greenhouses.

G. D.—The Sloe is extensively planted for hedges. In many country nurseries Blackthorn layer is a regular article of sale. It is not so much esteemed as Whitethorn—firstly, because it is dearer, and secondly, because it does not make so close and impenetrable a fence, being apt to get naked at bottom.

N. M.'s excellent letter will probably be used next week.

Phil. Arboretum writes thus:—"The foot-walks of Charleston are protected by trees called the Prince of India, which though not very lofty, afford an ample and agreeable shade. Its leaves have the remarkable quality of being extremely noxious to insects; so that a decoction of them poured over plants infested with caterpillars completely destroys them. The berries are, however, eaten with impunity." What is the plant? We regret to say we do not know what this is. Its name would have led us to suppose it the Poinciana pulcherrima, but the description does not agree with that plant.

J. B.—Your *Pears* are—No. 2, Winter Orange; 3, 7, Passe Colmar; 4, Chaumontel; 5, (decayed); 6, Napoleon; 8, Swan's-egg; 9, 10, Marie Louise. *Apples*—No. 2, Norfolk Paradise; 3, Crimson Queening; 4, Blenheim Pippin; 5, Wheeler's Russet; 6, Golden Russet; 7, Keswick Codlin; 8, London Pippin; 10, Old Nonpareil; 12, Court of Wick; 13, Lamb Abbey Pearmain.

C. W. T.—The Pelargoniums Guardsman and Life-Guardsman are distinct varieties. The latter flower is a great improvement upon Vivid, of the orange family, and a free bloomer, raised by E. Foster, Esq. The Guardsman was raised by Mr. Gaines, but we have not seen it.

A Yorkshireman.—We recommend you the following 18 varieties of Chinese Crysanthemums, which are among the best at present grown:—*White:* Lucidum, Vesta, Exquisite, Goliah, Invincible, Formosum. *Pink:* Celestial, Chancellor, Beauty, Pulcherrimum, King. *Crimson:* Campestrini, Flechier. *Red:* Duc de Conegliano, Therese. *Orange and Yellow:* Conductor, Gouvion St. Cyr, Adventure.

Winton.—No. 1, Alfriston; 2, Hollandbury; 4, Minshul Crab; 6, Lemon Pippin; 7, Golden Russet; 8, Barcelona Pearmain; 10, Reading Nonpareil; 11, Downton; 12, Golden Pippin; 3, 5, and 9 are unknown to us.

Mendico must offer us some proof that nitrate of soda acts by destroying lignin and forming ulmin. In the absence of proof we should doubt the fact.

A Solicitor's hint shall be attended to with 1842. Each Number shall contain particular directions for the cultivation of some favourite flowers. It is not very easy, however, to get such articles well done by really experienced men, and nothing less will suit us.

V.—The best method we have seen proposed for obtaining Grapes from Vines in pots is that described by an excellent cultivator in our No. 29, p. 469, and we recommend the instructions there given to be followed implicitly.

J. H. Perkins.—Your Pears are, No. 1, Beurré Rance; 2 and 3, Passe Colmar.

E. F. L.—Your Apple is the Northern Greening. The simplest method of destroying slugs on your Mushroom-beds is to lay Cabbage-leaves over them, and every morning on examining them you will find the side next the soil covered with slugs, which, when thus collected, may be readily destroyed.

A Subscriber.—You had better plant your Roses now, while the weather is open, than in the spring. If the winter should be very severe, a little litter put round them will be a sufficient protection. It is impossible to recommend a dozen Roses, out of the numerous varieties that are cultivated, without you specify the situation they are to occupy, and also whether they are to be summer or autumn blooming varieties and climbers or dwarfs.

Mr. Ebden.—The following are Yeoman's answers to your inquiries about entombing bees in winter:—"1st, No tube such as that spoken of by Dr. Bevan is necessary; 2d, The two hives which were divested of both their honey and comb, were put into hives the following spring, containing comb only; 3d, They both swarmed and did well the same season. Mr. Ebden must not feel apprehension of danger from entombing his bees either with or without honey; they will do equally well either way." We can assure you that the writer of these remarks, and the interesting paper which led to them, is in all respects trustworthy, although he chooses to preserve an incognito.

A Subscriber in Worcestershire should not sow his Fir-seeds now. Before next spring, till when they should be kept out of the ground, we will give him some information as to the best way of treating them and others.—At present we are able to make up sets of the *Chronicle* at the original price, but we are unable to say how long we shall have spare copies of some Numbers. What is the difference between the Index sent and that we publish weekly on our last page?

Mr. Billington next week.

T. C.—Now is the time for planting. Commelina cœlestis must be taken up for the winter. Asparagus next week.

A Welchman.—You will probably have some of your Hawthorn berries up the first year after sowing, if you macerate them in water till the pulp is separated from the nuts, and then mix them with sand, and sow them. Larch seeds should be sown in April in finely-prepared loamy soil; they should not be planted deeper than from ¼ to ½ an inch.

J. Blyth.—Your Pelargoniums seem to be infested with a kind of Aphis, but the specimen sent is so much injured that we cannot say with certainty. You had better fumigate the plants thoroughly with Tobacco.

If *G. F. H.* will refer to p. 763 *b*, he will find the proper soil for Hyacinths mentioned; the method of preserving Dahlia roots, at 753 *b*; and the treatment of Lisianthus Russellianus, at 553 *b*. Tulips like a mixture of fresh turfy loam, sand, and cowdung; and Irises grow best in fine sandy loam.

J. R. S. received; we are much obliged.

If *H. W. D.* will favour us with his address, the expenses he has incurred will be repaid, and the matter explained.

J. P. H. W.—We do not think the new mortar can spot the leaves of your plants. It is more likely to be caused by the escape of gas from the Arnott stove. Probably the joints of the chimney are not tight. They should be brazed, unless you burn coke.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE learn from France that the diplomatic relations with Spain, which had been seriously complicated by the recent insurrection, have assumed a more friendly aspect. The energy displayed by the Regent in his late proceedings, and especially in his decrees against the revolutionary Junta of Barcelona, is said to have propitiated the French Government, and created a lively interest in his success and maintenance in power. This intelligence is regarded with the more satisfaction by the friends of Spain, as it proves that the French Government will not identify itself with the cause of Queen Christina, and that consequently an armed intervention is no longer probable. The decree of the Court of Peers, in reference to the late attempt to assassinate the Princes, has just been published; it recognises the existence of a conspiracy to overturn the Government, and orders Quenisset to be tried as the principal in the attempt, and nine others as accomplices. An ordonnance has been issued fixing the trial for the 1st Dec., but it has been since announced that it will not take place before the 6th. The result is looked for with much interest, as the only means of ascertaining how far the official report of the conspiracy is a fair representation of the present state of society in France. The ministerial prosecutions of the press for alleged attempts to bring the King and Government into contempt have again failed, the jury in each instance having acquitted the accused on all the questions of the indictment. The disputes in the Cabinet, arising out of the proposed reduction of the war department, and which were expected to lead to some important changes in the

Ministry, have been amicably settled; the reduction of the military expenses has been conceded by Marshal Soult, and the Chambers have been convoked by Royal ordonnance for the 27th Dec.—Our advices from Spain announce that perfect tranquillity prevails at Madrid, and that the accounts from the provinces are of a satisfactory character. The Regent has taken a decided course against the revolutionary junta of Barcelona, and has published an energetic decree, which has led to the complete submission of the insurgents. Gen. Van Halen entered the city on the 15th, and his troops occupied all the posts without opposition. The demolition of the citadel was suspended on the 13th, and the city continues tranquil.—Intelligence from Germany announces that the Austrian Government contemplates the possibility of attaching the Hereditary States of the Emperor to the German Customs' Union, and that it has suggested to the other great Powers, the propriety of holding a congress on the affairs of Spain. The message of the King of Prussia to the Diet of the Rhenish Provinces has just been published; it states that all the difficulties between Prussia and the Pope, respecting the administration of the dioceses of Cologne and Treves, have been adjusted; and that the late negotiations on church affairs have produced the most satisfactory results.—Accounts from Switzerland mention the renewal of agitation on the subject of reform, which begins to assume a character of more importance than appears to be implied in the Convent question; a popular demonstration took place on the 13th at Geneva, but the authorities were prepared to resist an outbreak, and no actual disturbance occurred.—The negotiations between Holland and Prussia, relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, continue to be seriously complicated; and the embarrassment appears to be somewhat increased by the dispute respecting the navigation of the Rhine through the Dutch waters, which Prussia claims as a right under the treaty of Vienna.—The accounts from Belgium contain nothing of any interest respecting the late conspiracy; although the judicial inquiry is still in progress.—Letters from Constantinople announce that active operations are proceeding in the dock-yards, and that they are generally believed to refer to an impending rupture between Greece and Turkey. The Council of State has held consultations with the British, French, and Austrian Ministers, but nothing of a definite nature (in reference to the subject) has yet transpired.

At home, an extensive Naval and Military Promotion has taken place in honour of the birth of the Duke of Cornwall; the former includes 393 officers, extending to the rank of Mates, and the latter 471 officers, extending to the rank of Captains. By last night's *Gazette* we learn that the promotion has been subsequently enlarged, so as to include 133 officers in the East India Company's service.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty and the Prince continue well, and that the illness of the Queen Dowager has assumed a favourable change.—The proceedings in connexion with the late forgery of Exchequer Bills still continue. It is generally believed that Mr. Smith will be admitted Queen's evidence on the part of Government; and the question of responsibility arising out of the circulation of the forged Bills, is likely to become the subject of immediate investigation in the Courts of Law.

Home News.

The Court.—Her Majesty and the infant Prince continue to go on most favourably; and it has not been considered necessary to issue any bulletin since our last. H.R.H. Prince Albert and the Princess Royal are well. Sunday being the birth-day of the Princess Royal, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia, paid congratulatory visits to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been confined for the past week to his residence at Kew, from a slight accident; but his Royal Highness is now much better. The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen, and Viscount Hawarden and Mr. Ormsby Gore have succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke and Capt. Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The royal christening, which is expected to take place in about a fortnight, within St. George's Chapel at Windsor, will, it is stated, be attended with circumstances of unusual pomp: and preparations are already making at the Castle for the reception of her Majesty, who is expected to proceed there shortly.

The Queen Dowager.—The symptoms of her Majesty's complaint have undergone a favourable change during the past week. The bulletins that have been issued announce some alleviation of the distressing cough, and state that her Majesty having passed several good nights, is less weak and languid than she was. The following is the bulletin issued yesterday:—"Her Majesty the Queen Dowager sat up several hours yesterday without being fatigued; but her Majesty was troubled with her cough this morning, but in other respects is as well as yesterday."

The Brevet.—A *Supplementary Gazette*, published on Wednesday evening, announced the following promotions in the Army and Navy, in honour of the birth of the Duke of Cornwall:—To be Generals, 33 Lieut.-Generals, whose commissions are dated on or before May 27, 1825, from the Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer, G.C.B. To be Lieutenant-Generals, 49 Major-Generals, whose commissions are dated on or before July 22, 1830, from Maj.-Gen. R. Ellice to Sir J. Hanbury. To be Major-Generals, 61 Colonels, whose commissions are dated from July 22, 1830, to May 20, 1836, inclusive, from Col. Mahon to Col. Aitcheson. To be Colonels, 75 Lieutenant-Colonels of 1826, 1827, and 1828, from Lieut.-Col. Everard, C.B., to Lieut.-Col. Wallace. To be Lieutenant-Colonels, 66 Majors of 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829, from Major C. C. Michell to Major John Clark. To be Majors, 106 Captains of 1826, 1827, and 1828, from Capt. Hill to Capt. Poyntz. 13 Lieut.-Cols. to be Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty, and rank as Colonels in the army.—The following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers have been appointed to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned:—To be General in the Army, Lieut.-Gen. Walker. To be Lieutenant-Generals in the Army, 4 Maj.-Generals, from Maj.-Gen. Pritchard, R.A., to Maj.-Gen. Crawford. To be Major-Generals in the Army, 14 Colonels, from Col. C. Pasley, C.B., R.E., to Col. G. Crawford, R.A. To be Colonels in the Army, 7 Lieut.-Colonels, from Lieut.-Col. W. Roberts to Lieut.-Col. J. E. Jones, R.A. To be Majors in the Army, 22 Captains, from Capt. T.F. Strangways, R.A., to Capt. G. T. Rowland, R.A.—The following officers of the Royal Marines also take rank as under mentioned:—To be Major-Generals in the Army, 3 Colonels, viz., Colonels Tremenheere, Lewis, and Wingrove. To be Majors in the Army, 17 Captains, from Capt. Gibsone to Capt. Wearing.—The following promotions have also taken place in the Navy:—9 Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Red, from Sir C. Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., to Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. To be Admirals of the White, 11 Admirals of the Blue, from Adm. Carpenter to Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart, K.C.B.; and 5 Vice-Admirals of the Red, from Vice-Adm. Le Marchant Gosselin to Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B. To be Admirals of the Blue, 12 Vice-Admirals of the Red, from Sir C. Ogle, Bart., to Vice-Adm. Cochet; and 4 Vice-Admirals of the White, from Sir H. Digby, K.C.B., to Vice-Admiral Alexander. To be Vice-Admirals of the Red, 14 Vice-Admirals of the White, from Sir R. H. Hussey, K.C.B., to Vice-Admiral Shepard; and 5 Vice-Admirals of the Blue, from Sir Graham Hamond, Bart., K.C.B., to Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B. To be Vice-Admirals of the White, 17 Vice-Admirals of the Blue, from Lord James O'Brien, G.C.H., to Vice-Admiral Littlehales; and 2 Rear-Admirals of the Red, viz., Rear-Adms. Thompson and Dickson. To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue, 20 Rear-Admirals of the Red, from Rear-Adm. Maling to Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B. To be Rear-Admirals of the Red, 33 Rear-Admirals of the White, from Rear-Adm. Curry, C.B., to Sir Samuel Pym, K.C.B. To be Rear-Admirals of the White, 27 Rear-Admirals of the Blue, from Lord W. Fitz Roy, K.C.B., to Rear-Adm. Christian. 40 Captains have also been appointed Flag Officers of her Majesty's fleet, and Rear-Admirals of the Blue; from Capt. Sir Josiah Coghill Bart., to Capt. Charles Gordon, C.B. To be Captains, 50 Commanders, from Commander H. Baugh to Commander J. S. Foreman. To be Commanders, 80 Lieutenants, from Lieut. Nugent to Lieut. Ellicombe. To be Lieutenants, 80 Mates, from Mr. R. Brunton to Mr. C. J. F. Ewart.

Commission on the Fine Arts.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint as her Majesty's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the fine arts, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord J. Russell, Lord Francis Egerton, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Ashburton, Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre; Sir R. Peel, Bart.; Sir J. Graham, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.; H. G. Knight, Esq.; B. Hawes, jun., Esq.; H. Hallam, Esq.; S. Rogers, Esq.; G. Vivian, Esq.; and T. Wyse, Esq.

Official Appointments.—A ministerial paper states that the Earl of Beverley will be appointed to the office in the Queen's Household (Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard) which has become vacant by the death of the Marquis of Lothian. The Queen, in her capacity of guardian of the Duke of Cornwall, has been pleased to nominate Thomas Pemberton, Esq., of the Chancery bar, Attorney-General of the Duchy.

Foreign.

France.—The diplomatic relations with Spain, which since the late insurrectionary movement in that country appeared for some time in danger of being disturbed, are obviously becoming of a more friendly nature. The measures adopted at Barcelona, and the last energetic manifesto of the Regent against the revolutionary junta of that city, have worked, it is said, a marked change in the disposition of the French Cabinet; and the *Journal des Débats*, which had been the most hostile in its expressions, now states that the Government, propitiated by the firmness and vigour of the Regent, has not only abandoned its hostility to him, but absolutely interests itself in his success and maintenance in power. Private accounts add, that whatever the motive for this conversion may be, the fact is not the less certain: and it proves that the cause of the ex-Queen Regent is lost for ever, even in the estimation of those by whom, some say, she was instigated, or at least supported, in her late attempt.

The late Conspiracy.—The Court of Peers has given its judgment as to the persons to be put on their trial for the attempt of Sept. 13. The decree recognises the existence of a conspiracy, and the attempt to assassinate; and orders Quénisset to be accused as principal, and nine others as accomplices in the attempt. All these are again included in the indictment for the conspiracy to overturn the Government; and the names of M. Dupoty (the editor of the *Journal du Peuple*), Prioul, Considere, Bazin, Fougeray, and Bouzer, are added in the same category. The Court has thus fully accepted the conclusions of the report, and the requisitions of the Procureur-General, by bringing to their bar the 17 names called for by the prosecution. This decision appears to have been rather unexpected; and from the wording of the report it was considered that M. Dupoty and two or three other prisoners would have been exonerated. The opposition prints comment with severity on the decision as to M. Dupoty, because there was not, they say, the slightest evidence of complicity against him. The decree was signed by the President and 121 Peers. The Chancellor has issued an ordonnance fixing the trial at the Luxembourg for the 1st Dec. In the mean time the opposition journals contend that the whole affair is greatly exaggerated; while the ministerial organs maintain that the report is only a fair representation of the dangers arising from the secret societies. The trial is looked for with interest, as the only means of establishing what is the accurate view to be taken of the result arrived at by the inquiries of the examining committee.

The Press.—The journals contain a long report of the trial of the Marquis de Forbin des Issarts, a legitimatist, a Major-General, formerly Deputy for Vaucluse, and afterwards a Peer of France. M. de Forbin, it seems, wrote a strong pamphlet, entitled, "My opinion on the Humann Census." It was an attack on Government, and the Crown lawyers prosecuted it. The speeches for the prosecution and the defence embraced a complete political view of the state of France, and her policy since 1830; and the discussion was carried on with much talent and earnestness on both sides. Two questions were put to the jury, first, whether M. de Forbin's pamphlet was a provocation to disobey the laws, he having recommended the closing of the doors against the agents of the census; and, secondly, whether the writing did not bring the King's government into hatred and contempt. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, acquitted M. de Forbin on both questions. The trial and verdict appear to have caused much excitement in the southern departments.—A provincial journal, the *Impartial du Nord*, having asserted that the King was morally responsible for his personal policy, the Crown lawyers indicted it for an attack on the Royal inviolability, and offence against the King's person. The trial took place on the 19th inst., and, in spite of an energetic speech from the Procureur-General, the editor was acquitted by the jury.—On Tuesday the responsible editor of the *National* was again tried on a charge of exciting hatred and contempt of the King's Government by an article in that paper of the 18th Sept., commenting on the disturbances occasioned by the census at Clermont Ferrand. The jury returned an acquittal.

The Ministry.—Reports were for some few days current in the capital that a misunderstanding existed between some of the members of the Administration, and that several changes in the Ministry were likely to take place in consequence. A serious discussion, it is stated, arose at a recent council of Ministers, between Marshal Soult and M. Humann, Minister of Finance; the latter demanding that a considerable reduction should be made in the War department, to which Marshal Soult replied by declaring that he would not consent to it. Resignations, it is added, were offered on both sides; but ultimately M. Humann succeeded in getting his views adopted by a majority of his colleagues, and it was determined that 12,000,000 francs should be abstracted from the expenses of the War department. By the arrangement of this question, the disagreement in the Cabinet appears to have been removed; and the rumoured dissension and changes in the Ministry are now considered to be at an end. A Royal ordonnance has been published, convoking the Chambers for the 27th Dec.

The Army and Navy.—By an order of the Minister of War, the corps of army of twenty thousand men, which was concentrating, as noticed in our last, along the Belgian frontier, between Lille and Valenciennes, has been dissolved; and the troops already cantoned round Lille, and those on their march thither, have been ordered to return to their respective garrisons. Generals Fleury and Lanthonuet, who had been appointed to commands in that corps, had already left Lille for Paris.—At the recent council of Ministers, referred to in the previous article, the assembling this Army was urged, it is said, by the Minister of Finance, as another military step which he considered useless, and involving an uncalled-for expense. Marshal Soult defended himself by producing an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians to Louis-Philippe, expressing his fears that the King of Holland was about to absorb him. The concentration of a French corps on the north was, it is added, the consequence of this autograph letter.—The movement of troops in the south appears to be confined for the present to the departure on the 19th inst. of two companies of Engineers from Montpelier for Bayonne, and to the reported march of two regiments of Dragoons for Orthez and Pau. It is added that, notwithstanding the order received by the Military Intendant of the 10th Division to prepare quarters for 20,000 men, the concentration of such a force was not seriously contemplated.—A letter from Toulon of the 17th inst. announces that two corvettes had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to put to sea. These vessels, which were to sail on the 25th inst., were to take on board two companies of Marines. A report generally prevailed in Toulon that four other companies would embark at the same time in the Atlantic

harbours, and that those troops were going to protect the French colonists in New Zealand.—Several of the journals comment severely on a statement which has appeared announcing that the Minister of Marine has recognised the right of English cruisers to search French vessels on the coast of Africa, with a view to the more effectual abolition of the slave-trade.

Algeria.—Letters from Algiers of the 13th inst. announce the return of Gen. Changornier's column from the re-victualling of Medeah. The Arabs, 1,000 strong in Cavalry, and 2,000 in Infantry, attacked the rear-guard of the expedition under Gen. Bedeau, in the olive wood. The French, according to their report, charged the enemy, killing 300 and taking 40 horses. One of their Captains, however, was missing. The Governor-General had decreed the military organisation of the province of Oran. The head quarters, under Gen. Lamoriciere, as Commandant-General of the province, were to be at Mascara, having 6,000 men under his command.

Spain.—The latest advices received from Madrid announce that perfect tranquillity continued to reign in that capital, and that the accounts received from the provinces were of a satisfactory character. Col. Fulgosio has been shot, and Gen. Espeleta and the Duke of Castro Toreno have been arrested. The Regent has nullified the decrees of exile passed by the political chief of Pampeluna against several citizens of that town. A deputation from the Municipality of Valencia had arrived in Madrid, and waited on the President of the Council. They assured him of the devotedness of the people in that city and endeavoured to excuse the recent excesses committed by them. It was expected in Madrid that the first act of the Regent, on reaching Barcelona, would be to dissolve the National Guard, which we know has since partially taken place. The deputies and senators of Catalonia, aware of the sentiments with which the Regent was animated towards the revolters of that city, had presented an address to the President of the Council, in which they entreated Government to display clemency towards their deluded constituents. M. Gonzales immediately forwarded their memorial by express to the Regent at Saragossa. The National Guards of Madrid have lately forwarded to the Regent a spirited address, in which, after expressing their unshaken fidelity and attachment to his government, they call on him to visit with the utmost severity of the law the revolters of Barcelona. Government was directing its attention to Biscay, where Gen. Zurbano was committing great excesses, and which, it is stated, afflicted all the sincere friends of the revolution. Emigration was general throughout the province, and great alarm everywhere prevailed. The convocation of the Cortes for the 20th Dec., noticed in our last, has not yet been officially announced. It appears to be thought that Government will have to encounter, in the coming session, a powerful opposition in the Chambers. From the disturbed provinces, Catalonia and Valencia, the accounts received this week are more satisfactory. The Regent had taken a decided course with the revolutionists of Barcelona, and had published an energetic proclamation against the liberals, which had produced a good effect. He was still at Saragossa on the 14th inst. Gen. Van Halen entered Barcelona on the 15th, and his troops occupied all the posts without any resistance. The city and province had been declared in a state of siege, as announced in our last. The members of the Radical Junta, informed of the intentions of the Regent with respect to them, embarked on the night of the 13th for London, intending to pass through France; but we have since learned that the French Government have refused them permission to take this route, and they were consequently obliged to proceed to England direct. A great number of the adherents of the Junta had followed its example. The city, up to the time of our last advices, continued tranquil. The demolition of the citadel had been suspended since the 13th. The disarmament of several battalions of the National Guard has been ordered, and a military commission has been created. Public notice has been given, that every individual of the National Militia, or any person not in the army, who shall be found armed will be shot; and foreigners have been ordered to present themselves with certificates from the consuls, in order to be allowed to reside in the city. The National Militia, in an address to the Regent, makes excuses for the demolition of the citadel. The Barcelona papers complain in energetic terms of the appearance of a French squadron in that port, asserting that it is an attack on the national independence. Gen. Rodil had published an order of the day, ordering the inhabitants of the Basque provinces to give up the arms and ammunition in their possession within fifteen days, on pain of being shot. Gen. Alcala was to go to Bilbao to replace Gen. Zurbano. The population of this town, it is said, was overjoyed to be freed from this commander, the prisons being filled with men and women of all ranks, victims of his persecution. It is reported to be the intention of Government, after the establishment of the line of customs along the Pyrenean frontier, not to remove for some time longer the custom-houses on the Ebro, with a view to prevent the smuggling of a large quantity of French goods lately imported into the Basque provinces. The military commission sitting at Vittoria had sentenced Col. José Rizo to ten years, and Commandant José Castro to six years' imprisonment. The penalty of death had been demanded by the fiscal against both. Subsequent accounts from Perpignan to the 21st inst., inform us that Barcelona was still under martial law. It was expected that the persons who had been most active in the demolition of the citadel would be arrested. A review on the 19th, in honour of the fête of Queen Isabella, was confined to the troops, the National Guard not being called out. The provincial deputation, the municipality, and the National Guard of Tarragona, have sent a protest to the Regent against the measures taken at Barcelona. A decree of the Intendant of the Government receipts at Barcelona has annulled the decisions of the Juntas of Vigilance for suppressing different taxes. Government has taken off the blockade of the coast of Cantabria. The Regent still continued at Saragossa, and was expected to return to Madrid without visiting Barcelona and Valencia.

Portugal.—By the usual weekly mail we have news from Lisbon to the 15th inst. The estimates of expenditure submitted the previous week have passed both Chambers, and the Cortes were expected to be prorogued by the Queen on the day after the packet left. Government having authority to raise 500 contos towards meeting the deficit caused by the extraordinary expenditure, had obtained the amount from the bank. The Board of Public Credit is charged with providing for the foreign dividends, and is authorised to raise money on the new revenues assigned to it to meet the next dividend. Fears appear to be entertained at Lisbon that a struggle was near at hand. Spanish support, it is said, emboldens the revolutionists, who, according to private accounts, seem desirous of playing the same game at Lisbon which they complain of the French playing at Madrid. Senhor Aguilar had demanded that the Spanish officers who had entered Portugal, among whom were Pezuela and Oribe, should be given up. This the Government have refused, considering that compliance with such a demand would have been dishonourable to the Queen. The commercial treaty was considered to be nearly concluded: explanations had taken place, and some unfavourable interpretation put by the Portuguese on a clause with respect to the colony trade proved to be erroneous.—The firm of Roughton and Co. had stopped payment. Numerous Spanish families had entered Portugal by Badajoz.

Germany.—We have received German papers and letters of late dates, but their contents are uninteresting. Vienna letters of the 14th inst. inform us that the State is occupied with the consideration of the possibility of attaching the Hereditary States of Austria to the German Customs' Union. Private correspondence states that the Cabinet of Vienna has positively proposed to the other great Powers of Europe that a congress be held on the affairs of Spain. It is added that one of the reasons for this measure is the certainty that the late conspiracy at Aquila, in the Neapolitan territories, was in a great part caused by the intrigues of Spanish Republicans. Subsequent accounts, however, make no mention of this proposed conference, which must therefore be regarded as requiring confirmation.—The *Suabian Mercury*, under date Vienna, 12th inst., states that the aborigines or Magyars of Transylvania were endeavouring to gain the ascendancy in that province, but the German part of the population were resisting strenuously. The greater part of the Transylvanian *comitats*, inhabited by Hungarians, had presented petitions to the Emperor, praying his Majesty to incorporate the principality with Hungary. On the other hand, Transylvania, which enjoys a constitution conferring many advantages upon the inhabitants, does not appear willing to resign it. The opening of the Transylvanian Diet was fixed for the 15th inst.—Letters received in Berlin from East Prussia describe the unpleasant collisions which continue to take place on the Russian frontier between Prussian subjects and Russian subordinate officers, whose conduct is much complained of, so that the inhabitants of the Prussian frontier are greatly incensed. Intelligence has been received of the death of Prince Lewis, of Anhalt Coethen, Prince of Pless, on the 5th inst., after four weeks' illness.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 16th inst. publishes a message, addressed by the King to the Diet of the Rhenish provinces, in which his Majesty announces to them that the difficulties between Prussia and the Court of Rome, respecting the administration of the diocese of Treves and Cologne, had been adjusted, and that the negotiations entered into on the subject with the Pope had produced the most satisfactory result. The King, moreover, informed the States that during his sojourn in the Rhenish provinces he would reside at Coblentz. As respected the suppression of the censorship, which, it seems, had been demanded by the Diet, his Majesty said that he intended to introduce such modifications in the law of the press as were not contrary to the resolutions of the Germanic Confederacy, and that he would, in the mean time, direct the censors to use moderation in enforcing the law. The King informs the Diet that he is negotiating, in concert with other states, for a reduction of the tolls exacted upon the waters leading from the Rhine to the Scheldt; likewise that the differences relating to the sees of Cologne and Treves are adjusted in a manner that will soon be made public. The Government declines to undertake the erection of harbours on the Rhine, but declares its readiness to contribute to aid any local exertions. A prayer from the Diet that the works at the Cathedral of Cologne should be assisted to advance has drawn down the warm approbation of the Sovereign, who declares the cathedral to be an architectural monument which reflects credit on the name of Germany, and gives 30,000 dollars as an extraordinary present for the current year. The *Gazette* also publishes a circular from the Minister of Public Worship to the Protestant Consistories in the Prussian dominions, on the erection of the new Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem. This circular states that a general collection is to be made in all the Protestant churches in aid of the funds for the new See and its dependent institutions, among which will be a church for German Protestants, an *hospice* for the reception of German travellers of all kinds, and a school.—On the 31st Oct., the three hundredth anniversary of the festival of the Reformation was celebrated at Wittemberg, where Luther first meditated his great reform while Professor in the once famous University which Shakspeare mentions as the school where Hamlet studied. In the evening, a number of persons in the town formed themselves into a procession, and walked to the statue of the great Reformer, where they sang a hymn.—The Queen Dowager of Bavaria, Frederica Wilhelmina Carolina, died at Munich of a complaint in the chest, on the 13th inst.—The conversation-house at Baden and the gambling-tables were closed on the 31st ult. The number of strangers who visited Baden between May 1st and Oct. 31st, amounted to 22,089. Among these were 163 princes, with their suites; 4,631 natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden; 5,178 Germans, 97 Hungarians and Bohemians, 3,556 English, 5,650 French, 632 Russians, 476 Dutch, 282 Belgians, 753 Swiss, 81 Danes, 33 Swedes and Norwegians, 178 Italians, 35 Spaniards, 12 Portuguese, 5 Greeks, 5 Moldavians, 46 Poles, 262 Americans, 6 Asiatics, and 8 Africans.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Hamburgh and Bergdorf Railway Company was recently held at Hamburgh, to receive a report from the directors of the state of their works. It is expected that in April, or about a month after the breaking up of winter, the line will be ready for traffic. Its total length is about nine miles, but it forms the Hamburgh link of a railway into the interior of Germany. The original estimates of the chief engineer will cover the entire cost of the road and establishment. The whole capital is about 169,000*l.* sterling. The approach of the railway to the city will, it is said, be the finest in the world; it will pass for about 3,000 feet between two large navigable canals into a station 2,000 feet in length, close to the centre of the city and the harbour. The line is laid out entirely through a district of marsh; but the works, it is added, are perfectly firm and substantial.

Switzerland.—Letters received from Geneva, dated the 16th inst., state that there is still great agitation there on the subject of reform, although it is hoped that the measure will be accomplished by the force of public opinion and in a legal way. On the 13th inst., young men were parading the streets shouting, and, on the following evening, the "Marseillaise" was sung at the theatre. Gendarmes were patrolling the streets the whole night, and the police were on the alert as if serious disturbances were expected. No real tumult, however, had occurred. It is stated as certain that in the Legislative session, which is to commence the first Monday in December, the question of reform will be submitted to the representative Council. It is said that the Catholic priests of the Canton have prepared a protest, which is to be published in the event of any modification of the constitution of 1814.—According to advices from Argau, dated 19th inst., it appears that the Grand Council is inclined to come to a speedy determination in the Convent question, by proceeding at once to a liquidation.

Holland.—The negotiations between this country and Prussia relative to Luxemburg have not taken a favourable turn, as we announced in our last, and the Director Helmentaz, who was sent by the Prussian government to Luxemburg, has been recalled. The Dutch have granted the Cologne Towing Company permission to enter their waters, the company having thought it more prudent to demand this permission than to risk the delay consequent upon a claim of right under the treaty of Vienna. The Prussian government, it is said, persists in demanding the unconditional right of the navigation of the Rhine to the sea. On the other hand, the Dutch commissary at Mayence has formally complained of the tone lately assumed by the German papers, published under the control of the censorship, when speaking of this country. The commission has declined to receive the remonstrance, alleging that its powers are limited to questions relating to the navigation of the river. The first shipments to Strasburg under the new treaty have taken place; they are to be made exclusively in Dutch or in French vessels. With this arrangement the Germans, it is said, are much dissatisfied. A Dutch and Rhenish company has been established for the navigation of the Rhine and Yssel by steamboats, whereby the communication between Amsterdam and the Rhine will be kept up without the necessity of unloading at Kampen. It is expected that Mayence will be the station at which the Dutch and French vessels will meet, which will contribute to raise the commercial importance of that city. The journal of Dutch Limburg says, that the King has appointed two engineers to propose as soon as possible a plan for an iron railway from Maestricht to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Belgium.—Nothing further of any consequence has transpired with respect to the late conspiracy, but private letters from Brussels state that the proceedings adopted in consequence of it have revealed to the King the extreme unpopularity of his person and government.—A commercial treaty, it is stated, has been concluded with Holland, and will shortly be laid before the Chambers. In a recent sitting of the Chamber, one of the deputies, addressing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said he wished to have some explanation as to the state of the commercial negotiations with France. The Minister, in reply, said that Commissioners were appointed, and Government had reason to believe that the object was to conclude a treaty of customs on wide bases.—The announcement of the formation of a corps of observation on the frontier of France has not only created great astonishment, but has also led to a demand for information in the Chamber of Representatives. The Minister for Foreign Affairs said, in reply to a question put to him on this subject, that Government had received with the greatest astonishment the news of this movement, and it was the more surprised as it had done nothing to lead to such a step. It would, however, soon be acquainted with the motive for it, and would

hasten to lay it before the Chamber. It is, however, regarded as extraordinary that whilst the ministerial journals are complaining of the formation of this corps of observation on the frontier, it should be asserted, on what is considered good authority, that it was earnestly demanded by the King; that he required even a much larger force to be assembled, viz.—30,000 men, and that the number was reduced for the present to 20,000, after a long discussion in the Council of Ministers at Paris.—We understand that the Belgian Government has just purchased 100,000*l.* worth of their territory of the Vera Paz Land Company, with a view to the formation of a colony in that part of America.

Hanover.—We alluded in a previous Number to a report which appeared in the Continental papers, that this State had actually joined the German Customs' Union; but, as noticed in our last, that statement proves to be incorrect. It seems that those parts only of Hanover which are locked in the territory of Brunswick have been included in the league; and those parts of Brunswick which are locked in the territory of this State, are still to form part of the Commercial Union of the northern German States. A Royal ordonnance has been published, fixing the 2d Dec. for opening the Session of the Assembly of the States. The question of the iron railway is said to be the reason that Government hasten their meeting. Private letters received in Hanover from Brunswick, dated the 14th inst., say that the Chamber there has resolved to let the Customs' Union with this State continue for another year.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor has summoned to that city several of his diplomatic agents residing abroad, for the purpose of obtaining information from them respecting the great international questions which now agitate the world. St. Petersburg papers of the 8th inst. mention the arrival on the preceding day of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and Col. Todd, Minister of the United States.—Intelligence has been received announcing that the town of Orel has been destroyed by fire. Seven hundred houses fell a prey to the flames, and some important documents were consumed.—Letters from Warsaw, dated the 7th inst., inform us that the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire has notified to the Prince Viceroy that Col. du Plat, recently arrived in that city, has been recognised by his Majesty as British Consul for the kingdom of Poland.

Italy.—Private letters from Rome state that the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with the Princess her daughter, and the Princess of Warsaw, wife of Marshal Paskewitsch, have arrived in that capital. It appears that there are not so many strangers and families at Rome this winter as usual; several persons hesitating to go there from an apprehension that apartments cannot be found, whereas there are at least 200 to let. The impression gains ground in Rome that Cardinal Mai, the learned discoverer of the Palimpsests of Cicero will be the next Pope: although it is believed by some that Cardinal Acton, well known as the "English Cardinal," is very likely to be the successful competitor for the triple crown. Cardinal Acton would be the second Englishman elected to the Papal chair.—A letter from Naples, of the 6th inst., says that the King and Queen were, a few days before, out at sea off the Sicilian coast during a severe storm, and that their Majesties were exposed to considerable danger. Two steamers running between Leghorn and Civita Vecchia were in a very hazardous position. The carriages and *fourgons* of the court, which were proceeding by land to Palermo, were stopped and pillaged by a band of brigands. The same letter mentions the arrival of Lord and Lady Ponsonby from Malta, who will pass the winter at Naples. It is said that his Lordship still entertains his favourite idea of seeing diplomatic relations restored between Great Britain and the Papal court, in which case it is well known that he has always been anxious to be the first minister appointed to that legation.—A letter from Genoa mentions the arrival in that city, where the Sardinian court is now residing, of the Infantes Don Juan and Don Fernando, sons of Don Carlos.

Turkey.—Private letters received from Constantinople inform us that on the 29th ult. the French Ambassador, the British Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, attended, by invitation, a council at the house of the Reis Effendi, for the purpose of considering certain propositions with respect to Greece, which had been privately communicated to the Government by its representatives at Athens and Paris. As yet, however, these propositions had not been formally made to the Porte. Some active operations were going on in the dockyard, but nothing has transpired as to the object, although it is believed that an expedition to Tunis is contemplated by Government. Considerable sensation has been created at the Porte by a note addressed, or said to have been addressed, by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires to the Reis Effendi, relative to the internal administration of Servia. It is stated that the Baron de Lieven, who has been employed upon a mission in that province, having recommended certain administrative arrangements to the Prince, the latter referred the question to the Porte, which refused its sanction. In consequence of this, the Russian Government directed its representative to declare in the most peremptory terms that it considered these arrangements as essential to the well government of the principality, and as obligatory upon the Ottoman Government: or, in other words, that the principalities of Servia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, being placed under Russian protection, any administrative measures recommended by her to the prince sovereign must be regarded as vested rights, with which the Porte is not entitled to interfere.—Several French papers have recently declared that the Sultan's health is in a very precarious state; but it appears that there is no truth in this report. His Imperial Majesty, it is stated, never enjoyed better health, and although not of a robust constitution, there is nothing in his appearance or habits that can justify the supposition that he is in a declining state. We have received subsequent intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th inst., by the *Rhamses* Levant packet, arrived at Marseilles, announcing an impending rupture between the Porte and Greece. When the *Rhamses* left Malta, three English ships of the line were about to proceed to the Levant, in order to watch the movements of Turkey.

Egypt.—Private intelligence received from Alexandria states, that Mehemet Ali is dismissing from his service all Turkish officers engaged therein, and that those whom he may be prevailed upon to keep will have their pay reduced after Ramazan. The Arabs and Mamelukes are to form solely the staff of the Pacha's army. The men who are considered unfit for active service are also dismissed, and strong men engaged in their stead.

United States.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman of Boston, stated to be well informed on the subject on which he writes, which confirms the account given in a previous Number of this Paper respecting revolutionary associations called the "Hunters' Lodges." The letter is dated the 31st Oct., and says that Mr. Webster will continue in office, and his continuance is an assurance that peace will be preserved. He has in his possession evidence of an immense chain of lodges and secret associations for an invasion of Canada, extending from Cleveland, in Ohio, to Burlington, in Vermont, bound together by secret oaths, embracing two or three members of Congress, and having their head-quarters at Kingston, Upper Canada. It is supposed that these lodges number 60,000 people. The new bankrupt law, passed last session, will, however, it is thought, disperse them, as this will discharge people who choose to take the benefit of it from their debts, and the new patriots are said to be thriftless vagabonds, who take up their new calling, only because they have failed in their legitimate business. A discharge from their debts would therefore enable them to resume their former mode of life, to which it is thought they would immediately return.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money closed at $89\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, and for the next Account, the 14th Jan., $89\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, buyers; Three per Cents. Reduced left off 88; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, $97\frac{3}{4}$; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 99 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Long Annuities (expiring January 5, 1860), 12 7-16; Bank Stock, 164 to 165; India Stock, 248 to 249.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The late Fraud in Exchequer Bills.—Since our last the Comptroller-General has issued a notice, allowing another day, yesterday the 26th inst., for the examination and stamping of outstanding bills; and intimating that the number of bills received and examined up to the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., was 31,134, and the value 18,769,900, leaving still outstanding 701,150*l.*; in this amount, however, are included "Edinburgh Exchange Bills," which, it seems, are used by the Scots bankers for settling their weekly exchanges, the amount of which to be kept in the circle for that purpose is fixed at 400,000; thus leaving to be accounted for as outstanding a sum of bills equal in value to 310,150*l.* A list has been published by a morning paper (but which is not stated to be authentic) of the amount of the repudiated bills, from which it appears that the sum at present ascertained to be forged is 311,000*l.* A circumstance has transpired during the week connected with these securities, which has created considerable interest, and appears to have impressed the money market with an unfavourable idea of the manner of transacting business at the Exchequer-Office. It is said that a gentleman went up with an Exchequer-bill lately for 100*l.*, dated so far back as the year 1825, signed by Lord Grenville, as auditor-general, and asked money for it, when payment was refused, on the ground that the counterfoils had been destroyed. It appears to be a general impression that the affair will ultimately afford employment for the courts of law, and that all holders of spurious bills, finding that Government refuse in any way to acknowledge them, will seek that other remedy.—The name of Lord Strangford has been brought before the public by the *Observer* Sunday paper in connexion with this affair; but his Lordship has published in the morning journals his protestation against any knowledge of, or participation in, the original fraud. Notwithstanding this, however, it appears that the banking-house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. have adopted legal proceedings against his Lordship, by filing a bill of discovery in Chancery, in order to ascertain the degree of knowledge possessed by his Lordship of the origin of the Exchequer-bills accepted by that house as security, with the view of instituting proceedings, on evidence so obtained from Lord Strangford, against other parties. The Exchequer-bills held by Messrs. Coutts and Co. are understood to amount to 40,000*l.*: and there are other houses and private individuals, it is said, in similar circumstances, but it does not appear that any other step of that kind has been taken: and it is believed that they are waiting for the result of the approaching trial of Mr. Rapallo at the Criminal Sessions, and in order to see by what kind of evidence the charge against him is supported by Government. It has been generally stated that Mr. Smith will be received as an approver or Queen's evidence; but whether the report be true or not has not yet been confirmed. In connexion with this subject, the Bank of England have given notice that they are ready, until further notice, to receive applications for loans upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run, Exchequer-bills, and East India bonds; such loans to be repaid on or before the 14th Jan., with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2,000*l.* each. In every case of an advance, a promissory note will be required, whether such advance be upon bills of exchange, Exchequer-bills, or India bonds. The stipulation that applicants for loans must also give their promissory notes, is regarded as throwing some discredit on Exchequer-bills, and that the Bank is unable, by any examination of the instruments, to protect itself against spurious bills.

The late Fire in the Tower.—Active operations are still continuing by a large body of soldiers and workmen of the Ordnance Department in clearing out the ruins of the Armoury, which, in the eastern and western portions of the building, has been nearly completed. Measures have also been taken for the removal of the mass of rubbish surrounding the naval and military trophies on either side of the grand staircase, and the large pieces of ordnance buried beneath it. The trophies, it is understood, are to remain in their present position, as also the remaining cannon of the Waterloo trophy at the back of the staircase, for the inspection of the public, it being the intention of the authorities, as soon as the armoury is thoroughly cleared of the mass of burnt muskets, &c., in the centre, to re-open the Tower entirely. At present the same restrictions are carried out, no person whatever, unless on business, being permitted to enter the gates of the building. The committee appointed to investigate the origin of the fire have completed their labours, and their report is expected to be presented in a few days, after which, from its great importance, it is expected that it will be made public. By order of the Duke of Wellington, every copy of *The Times* journal containing any article respecting the late fire has been procured by Major Elrington, and added to the records of the fortress. It is understood that Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, has communicated with Col. Aitcheson upon the subject of the military inquiry into the alleged misconduct of the soldiery on the night of the fire. Having perused the evidence, his Lordship is said to have expressed his satisfaction that the charges proved wholly without foundation. It appears that it is not the intention, as at first reported, of the Ordnance authorities to sell the whole of the burnt musket-barrels and other weapons. The best of them are to be recast, and such of the metal as has been ascertained to be wholly unfit for that purpose is to be disposed of.

Reported attempt to set fire to the Horse-Guards.—The circumstances connected with this affair were briefly noticed in our last; since which, some inquiries have been made into the matter, which tend to remove the impression that there was any design to set fire to the building. It is, however, true that a hand-grenade was thrown into the yard adjoining the canteen, where it exploded with a loud noise, which was heard at some of the public offices, and in the neighbourhood. An immediate investigation took place, which must, it is thought, have been anticipated by the party by whom it was thrown, and consequently there could have been no serious intention to set the place on fire; at the same time it appears that it was impossible from the situation in which the missile fell, that any mischief could have ensued, except some one of the sentinels on duty had been near the spot at the time of its explosion, to whom it might have occasioned loss of life or other injury. The general opinion now appears to be, that it was merely the act of some mischievous person, to frighten the soldiers and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. No clue, however, has yet been discovered to the party by whom the act was committed.

Death of Sir Francis Chantrey.—This eminent sculptor died at his house in Belgrave-place on Thursday evening. He had returned from erecting his fine statue of the late Bishop of Norwich the day before; he looked well and conversed cheerfully till evening, when he became suddenly ill, sank down in his chair, and expired without a groan. He is said to have died of an affection of the heart.

Darkness of the Metropolitan Roads.—A deputation of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Abbott, Kensington, in conformity with a resolution passed at the meeting noticed in our last, waited by appointment on the Home Secretary on Monday, for the purpose of representing the great danger arising to the public from the recent discontinuance of gas-lights along these roads by the Metropolis Road Commissioners. Sir J. Graham inquired if the parochial authorities of Kensington had taken any legal opinion as to the liability of the Metropolis Roads Commissioners to continue the lighting of the road? The deputation stated that they had not, having no funds out of which to pay the expense. Formerly such expenses used to be defrayed out of the poor-rates, but since the New Poor Law had come into operation such items had been struck out of the accounts; and they suggested that the right hon. secretary, from his official situation, would be far better able to obtain the opinions of the legal officers of the Crown as to whether or not the Commissioners are bound to light the roads, considering that the tolls had all along been appropriated to that and other purposes. That was the view entertained by the parish of Chiswick, in which most of the rate-payers, being agriculturists, considered the large tolls they paid for their teams ought to be appropriated to that purpose. After hearing some further remarks on the merits of the question, Sir James Graham observed, that he could not undertake on the part of Government to make any promise, at the present stage of the matter, to bring it before Parliament. Kensington, he said, was the first parish that had complained on the subject to the Home-Office, and he was therefore not officially aware whether or not the evil had been remedied in other parishes. He would therefore recommend that a meeting of the rate-payers should be called for the purpose

of adapting the General Lighting Act to the lighting of the dark portions of the parish; and whatever might be the decision the parish came to, they could memorialise the Home-Office on the subject, stating the whole of the facts, when her Majesty's Government would, he had no doubt, see what power they had to remedy the evil.—A meeting of the rate-payers within 400 yards on each side of the turnpike road leading from Stamford-hill to Edmonton was held at Tottenham, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the darkness of the Metropolitan roads. The chairman, Mr. Shuttleworth, briefly described the object for which they had assembled, and read the requisition, which had been prepared by counsel, the substance of which he had put in the form of a resolution. On a division, the numbers were—100 for the lighting, and 17 against it. The Chairman having produced an estimate of the probable cost of lighting the fifty-nine lamps heretofore lighted by the Commissioners of the Turnpike Roads for one year, and having also stated the probable amount of the rate for the district in question, it was moved and carried, "That the amount to be raised should be 360*l.*, which would be produced by a rate of four-pence halfpenny in the pound upon houses, and three-halfpence in the pound upon land. The chairman stated that about ninety-four small tenements assessed below ten pounds, and producing at the above rate about seventeen pounds per annum, would be met, he had every reason to believe, by voluntary payments from gentlemen residing beyond the limits of the district, and which he had no doubt the inspectors would apply in discharge of those rates.

Highway Robbery and Attempt at Murder.—Considerable excitement has been created among the inhabitants of Turnham-green and its neighbourhood, by a highway robbery and attempt at murder committed there on the night of Friday, the 19th inst. It is considered to have been in a great measure owing to the darkness of the place, occasioned by the recent discontinuance of the gas-lamps along the metropolis roads north of the Thames; and great fears are entertained in the neighbourhood that unless some remedy for this evil be soon provided, it will lead to other similar attempts on life and property; this, it seems, not being the first attempt at robbery lately committed in this neighbourhood, although the first where serious personal violence has been used. The following are the particulars:—On the evening in question, about eight o'clock, Mr. Pau, a gentleman residing on Turnham-green, had come down from town in an omnibus, after getting out of which he had to walk a short distance to his residence, which is near the Horticultural Gardens. When close to his house, he was stopped by footpads, by whom he was immediately seized, his arms pinioned behind him, and a handkerchief thrust into his mouth. He struggled violently with the robbers, when they threw him on the ground, and stabbed him in the side with some sharp instrument, which rendered him insensible for some minutes; on recovering himself, he found the thieves had left him, having first robbed him of property to a considerable amount. He then contrived, though with difficulty, to reach his residence, when a medical man was sent for, who, on examination, found that he had received a serious wound in the side, apparently from a large knife. The hæmorrhage was considerable, and the instrument had in its progress penetrated through a rough great-coat, a body coat, and through the pocket of Mr. Pau's waistcoat, in which was a spectacle case, which, it appears, turned aside the point of the knife, and fortunately prevented the wound being instantly mortal. The police, in making strict search in the neighbouring gardens and plantations, eventually found a large knife with the blade open stained with blood. The robbers, however, have not yet been apprehended. Mr. Pau continues in a dangerous state, and it has not been considered safe that the magistrates should yet wait on him for the purpose of taking his depositions.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated by a morning paper that "the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined on annexing a piece of ground, used as the kitchen-garden to Kensington Palace, and hitherto extra-parochial to the respective parishes of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, and Paddington, as it stands between the two parishes, and for that purpose will apply for an Act of Parliament next session. By the same act they will also take power to exchange with the provost of Eton College certain land belonging to the crown near Eton, for about fifty-three acres of ground around and including Primrose-hill, and also to make certain improvements, so as to form a new road and entrance, from the Bayswater-road to Knightsbridge."

Proposed Park at Kennington.—The necessity of a park or public pleasure-ground on the Surrey side of the river having been long felt by the inhabitants of Walworth, Kennington, and the adjacent districts, a committee was formed some time since, as noticed in this Paper at the time, for the purpose of carrying their wishes into execution. The committee having prepared a memorial to her Majesty, which was signed by a number of the inhabitants, waited on the Earl of Lincoln and Sir James Graham, and were courteously received. The subject of it was entered into, and, it is said, from what took place at the interview, hopes are entertained that the wishes of the memorialists will be carried into effect. The piece of land proposed for the park or pleasure-ground adjoins the Surrey Zoological Gardens, covering an extent of nearly 70 acres: and it is thought that it might easily be connected with the piece of waste land called Kennington Common, which would give a united space of upwards of 80 acres, and thus furnish an excellent promenade for the inhabitants of a densely populated neighbourhood, who have now no place to enjoy the fresh air in but the high road; Kennington Common in its present state not being fit for that purpose. The ground proposed to be converted into a park is at present garden ground, and can, it is said, be obtained at a comparatively low rate, while it is in a state to be converted at a moderate expense. A park in this neighbourhood, in addition to the great advantage it would be to the inhabitants, would prove the means of uniting, by a good cross road, the parishes of Kennington, Camberwell, and Walworth.

Thames Tunnel.—On Wednesday a thoroughfare was effected in this work, and made use of for the first time by the whole of the directors and some of the original subscribers, who had assembled upon the occasion. The shield having been advanced to the shaft at Wapping, a considerable opening was cut in the brickwork, and it was through this the party, who had met at Rotherhithe, were enabled to pass, thus opening the first subterranean communication between the opposite shores of the river. An interesting incident was connected with the event: a few bottles of wine, preserved since the dinner on the occasion when the foundation stone was laid, with the understanding that it was to be drunk only when it could be carried under the Thames, was drunk by the company to the health of her Majesty and the infant Prince. The shield will continue its advance until it has afforded space for the formation of the remainder of the tunnel, which is expected to be completed in about three weeks.

Public Meetings.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the British Iron Company has been held at the London Tavern, and was numerously attended. The report for the half-year ending 30th June was read by the chairman, Sir George Larpent, M.P., from which it appeared that the total quantity of iron raised was 25,578 tons; steel, 40 tons; and that of coal, stone, &c., 9,682 tons, on which the total profit was 7,171*l.*; leaving, after various payments, a balance of profit of only 271*l.* 14*s.* Besides this, the payments for interest, law charges, &c., absorbed the sum of 14,417*l.* 12*s.* The report concluded by a decision, on the part of the directors, to enforce the payment of the calls due by the old as well as the new proprietors. After the report had been read, a warm and angry discussion ensued between several proprietors, which was at length terminated by a motion that the Company be at once dissolved. This was met by an amendment, that an immediate dissolution would be destructive to the interests of the shareholders, but that the works be carried on till the liabilities of the company were settled, and then that the company be dissolved. The chairman was about to put the questions, when a ballot was demanded by several proprietors for both the motion and the amendment, which was ordered to take place in a few days. A resolution was also proposed by Major Richardson, for discontinuing the salaries of the directors, but it was lost by a great majority. The chairman and Mr. Horsley Palmer then made speeches in vindication of themselves from the charges brought against them by Major Richardson and others.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday, Lord Nugent expressed his wish to decline the honour of being appointed one of the delegates from that vestry to the Anti-Corn-Law League. His reasons for doing so were, that he could not take his seat as a member of a body whose proceedings he entirely disapproved of. He was as stanch as any man for a modification of the corn-laws, and was also a friend to the principles of free trade in commerce; but he had entered his protest, and would do so again, in opposition to the improper and intemperate manner in which the Anti-Corn-Law League had pursued their agitation for a repeal, and nothing but a repeal. He would say, that had not the Anti-Corn-Law League acted with the intemperance they had done, the conciliatory motion introduced in the first instance by Mr. Villiers for a modification of the corn-laws would, ere this, have been adopted. He also charged the Anti-Corn-Law League with putting forth gross mis-statements; and, therefore, he could not consent to take his seat as the representative of the vestry. Several members of the vestry entreated his Lordship to re-consider his determination, and he eventually agreed to accept the appointment.—On Monday the masons who have been lately employed at the new Houses of Parliament had a meeting and public dinner at Lambeth, to celebrate their coming to London. Mr. Allen, the foreman, was invited to attend, and took the chair. After dinner the healths of Messrs. Grissell and Peto and their foreman were proposed, and drunk enthusiastically; and the best understanding appears to exist between the men and the contractors.

Inquest.—An inquest has been held on Mrs. Blakesley (the wife of Robert Blakesley, executed last week) who, as noticed in our last Number, died on Thursday, the 18th inst. Nothing transpired in addition to what has already been laid before the public: and a medical man having deposed that deceased died from the effects of the wound inflicted by her husband, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against the deceased Robert Blakesley."

Police.—On Monday, a man, named Job John Ward, was examined before the magistrate at Marylebone, charged with the Wilful Murder of a child 18 months' old, named Timothy Easted. The evidence adduced was of great length, and occupied two days: the following, however, is the substance of it. The prisoner was living with the mother of the child, a widow, named Easted, in William-street, Regent's Park, and had several times before ill-treated the child. He had come home in the evening, and sent Mrs. Easted out for some beer. During her absence, it is supposed he inflicted several blows on the head of the child with a hammer, which was subsequently found in his possession. The mother on her return found the child in a dying state, and charged the prisoner with having murdered it. This, however, he denied, stating that in reaching to get at a cupboard, he had fallen on the child, which was in its cradle, and thus injured it. The mother took the child to a surgeon, but it shortly after died. She then had the prisoner apprehended, and on his person was found the hammer taken from the cupboard, belonging to Mrs. Easted, and with which the crime is supposed to have been committed. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was made, and the surgeons deposed that the cause of death was the infliction of several blows on the scull by some blunt instrument. The prisoner, who denied the charge, was committed to take his trial. The case excited great sensation in the neighbourhood, and a large mob collected about the police-office, and violently expressed their feelings against the prisoner.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1841: males, 397; females, 417. Weekly average, 1838-39-40—males, 475; females, 451.

Limehouse.—On Wednesday a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Ann's parish was held for the purpose of assisting to make a rate for the repairs of the parish church. It seems the parishioners were called together last week to hear a letter read from the Bishop of London on the subject, when a resolution to consider it further six months hence was carried by a majority of 46 to 37. The meeting was now more numerously attended, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The chairman, Mr. Lilley, said that the result of the last meeting having been adverse to the recommendation of the Bishop, he felt it his duty to make his Lordship acquainted with the fact that the vestry had determined not to sanction the calling of a meeting to make a rate for the repairs of the church. On Saturday he received another letter from his Lordship, stating that the churchwardens had misapprehended him in calling a vestry to consider if another vestry should be convened to make a church-rate; and that it now only remained for them to do their duty, and call a meeting to make a rate for the repairs of the church. An estimate of the amount required was then read, which, with incidental expenses, amounted to 776*l.*, and a sixpenny rate was asked for. A long and angry discussion ensued, and several amendments were proposed in opposition to the rate, which the chairman refused to put to the vestry as illegal. The chairman finally put the original question amid great confusion, and pronounced the motion for a rate to be lost by a large majority, on the show of hands. A division was afterwards made, in consequence of a person holding both hands up against the rate; and the numbers, on being counted, appeared—for the rate, 67; against it, 96; majority, 29. A poll of the whole parish was then demanded. In the course of the discussion the chairman announced that he had been instructed by the Bishop to take down the names of all who refused the rate—an announcement which occasioned considerable excitement.

Hackney.—The Committee of the Hackney Anti-Church Association have issued a notice through the parish—"That the moral and legal objections to the rate granted in 1840, about to be determined in the Ecclesiastical Court, equally affect the rate granted in the present year; and that if the former rate shall be pronounced bad, the present rate will also be invalid."

Woolwich.—On Saturday, a fire occurred in the Dock-yard, which at the time created considerable alarm, and produced much excitement in the public mind, in consequence of the late frequency of fires in different public buildings. In this case, however, it appears to have been accidental, and was attended with little damage. The fire, which was first discovered by a policeman, broke out in a brick building, situated at the west end of the yard, and used for the purpose of mixing the ingredients of a patent fuel. An express was at once sent off to the police in the town, as well as to the garrison; the drums beat, and the soldiers were marched out, and great alarm spread throughout the town. The engines, however, were speedily on the spot, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the fire was soon got under, though not before the building in which it had originated was entirely destroyed. Various reports have been in circulation relative to the origin of the fire, which have created alarm in the minds of the public regarding the safety of her Majesty's dock-yards, and other places of national interest; but there appears to be no ground for them. The fire is supposed to have originated from one of the iron pipes under a portion of the wood having become overheated on the previous day. It would seem, however, that the fires used at this work are always put out about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the convicts leave work, so that the fire, which did not break out until near four the following morning, if it originated from them, must have remained 12 hours undiscovered.—An official report relative to the fire has since been forwarded to the Home Office and Board of Admiralty, from which it appears that the building destroyed was of greater extent than had been reported, and that it contained a large quantity of machinery, used for the manufacture of patent fuel. The premises were situate in the most remote part of the yard; and since the fire the ruins have undergone examination, and it has been ascertained that it originated from a large piece of timber, supporting a portion of the brickwork of one of the furnaces, having ignited.

Provincial News.

Barnsley.—This town was thrown into a state of great excitement on Monday, by a serious accident which occurred at Messrs. Day and Twibell's colliery, caused by an explosion of fire-damp, by which 13 persons lost their lives, and several others have been so much burnt that it is feared some of them will not recover. It has not yet been ascertained how the accident, which has thrown a gloom over the town, originated, nor is the extent of the loss known with certainty, but it is hoped that there will not be many more cases of a fatal character. An inquest

was held on Tuesday. In consequence of the frequent accidents of a similar nature, although seldom to so serious an extent, the working miners and under-stewards were closely examined to ascertain if any carelessness had existed in the working of the mine; but it was satisfactorily established that the coal-pit was in a good state of ventilation; that the air-passages were open; and that the proprietors had careful under-stewards, due provision of safety-lamps, and everything that could be provided on their part. The accident appears to have happened from the carelessness of one of the workmen, in taking an open light to a part of the mine where he had been cautioned by one of the under-stewards not to go. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Bath.—A murder has been committed near this city on a man named William Bancroft, of Combe Down. It appears that deceased had been fighting with a man named William Stennard, when the latter, finding himself beaten, drew a clasp knife, and stabbed deceased in the chest, whereby he was killed almost immediately. A brother of Stennard, and another man named Avery, were present at the time; and at the inquest, which has been held, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against William Stennard, as principal, and against Thomas Stennard and William Avery, as accessories before the fact," who have all been committed for trial.

Bolton.—A meeting has been held in this town, in pursuance of a summons from the mayor to the principal rate-payers, for the purpose of taking into consideration a communication from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, stating that unless the local authorities can provide better accommodation for the troops during the winter than they now enjoy, they must be withdrawn; and requesting to know whether the authorities of Bolton cannot command such rapid communication with Manchester by railroad, as to insure the peace of the town by military co-operation with the civil power. It appears from the report of the proceedings that the summons of the mayor was addressed to 150 of the principal inhabitants, but that the meeting was not attended by more than about 20 persons. Several long speeches were made, the two principal speakers being Mr. Naisby and Mr. Thomason; and finally the following resolution was carried:—"That the patient and peaceful demeanour of the population of this town and neighbourhood, under the unexampled privations and sufferings to which they are at present subjected, is beyond all praise, and is a sufficient answer to any imputations of disorderly motives. That this meeting sees, in the present movement of the executive, a very alarming indication of their intention to bring the country under the operation of a system of extended military despotism, having apparently for its object the maintenance of the system of abuses in the government of the country, which have reduced it to its present depressed and alarming condition. That therefore, this meeting is of opinion that it is not desirable, under existing circumstances, to assist in any arrangements, having for their object the making of Bolton a military station."

Branscombe.—The church-rate made at this place by the churchwarden and a minority of the parishioners, and lately confirmed by Dr. Lushington, has been demanded of a gentleman residing in the town, named Mr. Burder, who has refused to pay it. The amount being above 10*l.*, a citation from the Ecclesiastical Court will follow, and it is thought that it will give rise to further legal proceedings.

Buckingham.—A body of poachers has recently been detected in this county, and several members of it have been arrested, and committed for trial. One of the gang, a local paper states, escaped from capture in a singular way. On the constable proceeding to apprehend him at Grendon Underwood, he found him in bed, when he said that he was very ill, but would try and get up. The constable accordingly stood quietly by whilst he was getting out of bed, when observing his body disappear quickly, he looked under the bed just in time to see him escape through a trap-door into the room below, from whence he ran into the woods, and has not since been heard of.

Cambridge.—The Provost and Fellows of King's College have, it is said, resolved to restore, as far as possible, the beautifully painted windows in the chapel to their original splendour. For this purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. Hedgland, of London, who, a short time since, superintended the cleaning and repairing of a compartment of the window at the west end of the chapel. That gentleman has now taken down the whole of the window on the south side of the altar, and it is expected that, should he succeed in restoring this window, the restoration of the others will be committed to his care. There are 24 painted windows, exclusive of the east window, and it is computed that each window will cost about 400*l.*, and that about 12 years will be required to complete the work. —The Emperor of Russia has presented to the University, through the Chancellor, a copy of a work by Professor Postels and Dr. Ruprecht, "On the Maritime Plants of the Northern Coasts of the Pacific Ocean." The volume consists of a series of lithographic plates, beautifully coloured after the original plants, with descriptive letter-press in Russian and Latin. His Majesty is a member of the University, having received a diploma in 1817.

Canterbury.—Great interest was excited in this city on Monday, in consequence of a summons, issued against Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., Paymaster of the Forces, for refusing to pay a toll, being fixed for hearing by the city magistrates. The particulars of the case are, that in the month of Sept., on the occasion of the Right Hon. Baronet's acceptance of office under the new Government, his seat became vacated, and the election consequent thereon was fixed for Monday the 20th Sept. The Baronet's residence (Mersham Hatch) is about 20 miles from the spot where the election was to take place. He left his residence on the previous Saturday, and the usual toll was demanded of him at the turnpike-gates through which he passed, at some of which he refused to pay, and among them was the one which formed the ground for the present summons. He claimed his exemption on the ground that he was going to an election. For the defence the opinion of the Attorney-General was put in, which stated that as Sunday could be esteemed "no day," the act of travelling on the Saturday must be construed, under all circumstances, as that of going to the election. The magistrates, however, overruled this objection; and having convicted Sir E. Knatchbull of endeavouring to evade the toll, fined him in the penalty of 2*l* 2*s.*, with 8*s.* 6*d.* costs. The legal adviser of the Right Hon. Bart. immediately gave notice of appeal.

Cheltenham.—It is stated by a local paper, as an evidence of the extent to which distress and poverty exists in this town, that at a court of appeal held a few days since, upwards of 450 persons were excused their poor-rates on the ground of poverty alone.

Chichester.—The investigation into the affairs of the old bank, which has ensued upon the failure of that establishment, noticed in our last, has led to a result which has greatly increased the alarm and distress which that unexpected event had previously produced, viz., the apprehension and committal for trial of two of the clerks of the late firm, for defrauding it of moneys to a large amount. The delinquents are Mr. Goodeve, the chief clerk, and Mr. Williams, a junior clerk; and it is understood that the frauds already detected amount to nearly 20,000*l.* The means by which they carried on their practices were the surreptitious re-issue of the notes of the bank after they had been cancelled. On the 28th Oct. Mr. Goodeve fraudulently obtained by such means a sum of 5,000*l.*, and on two former occasions sums of 3,500*l.* and 8,000*l.* It is said that he always bore a high character, and was universally respected; but he had, by himself and his immediate family connexions, largely embarked in extensive mercantile transactions, which had been deemed inconsistent with the situation he filled of confidential clerk in a banking-house. Both he and Williams have been apprehended, and after a private examination before the magistrates, were committed for trial. Bail to a large amount was offered for Mr. Goodeve, but refused. The whole affair of the bank and its failure seems to be involved in some mystery, as although a fiat has been issued it has not been acted on, and the late partners are still in uncontrolled possession of the moneys, books, and other property of the bank. Nothing has yet transpired as to the extent of the liabilities.

Chorley.—The master cotton-spinners of this place having given notice of their intention to reduce the wages of their hands twelve and a half per cent., the workmen resisted the reduction by "turning out." In consequence of this, with only one exception, the whole of the mills in the town were standing during the last week; but at the close of it, an arrangement was effected, and on Monday morning they resumed work.

Dover.—On the night of Sunday the 14th inst. there was the highest tide known at this port for a great number of years; it is supposed to have been owing to the heavy gale of wind experienced here during the day, which blew with considerable force from the north and north-east. So great was the rise of water, that the quays surrounding the harbour were inundated. The North Pier suffered much from the pressure of the tide, the planking in some places having been washed away, and many of the boards on the South Pier also were torn up and displaced. There was also a great quantity of shingle washed over the North Pier into the harbour, and the road at the end of this pier has been to some extent torn up. By the scale at the mouth of the harbour the rise was about 19½ feet.—The London terminus at the end of Tooley-street, London-bridge, of the telegraphic communication between London and this port, which we noticed in a previous Number, has just been finished, and the whole line will be opened in a few days.

Driffield.—On Sunday morning a hay-stack belonging to Mr. Gore, of the New-road Tavern, was discovered to be on fire; and, on account of the high state of the wind at the time, before the engine could be procured, the fire had gained such an ascendancy that the stack was completely destroyed. The fire also communicated to two buildings, so as to create alarm for the safety of the tavern; but through the exertions of some young men its progress was arrested, and the principal building was not materially injured. It appears that there are reasons to believe that it was the work of an incendiary.

Dunstable.—On Sunday night a burglary was committed in this town at the house of Dr. Tunstall. It seems that about midnight the Doctor and his lady were alarmed by a man secreted under their bed. Upon the discovery they calmly proposed to go for a light, and were proceeding out of the room for the purpose, when the thief rushed past them, and another in waiting opened the door and then fled with the doctor's trousers, a 5*l.* note, four sovereigns, a gold ring, chain, and eye-glass, which latter and a silk handkerchief were found dropped at the door. The thieves have not yet been discovered.

Hull.—A murder and suicide have been committed at Wincolmlee, by a deaf and dumb man, named Robert Hickson. It appears he had quarrelled with his wife about some domestic matter, upon which he seized a poker, and struck her a blow on the head which killed her on the spot; after which he destroyed himself, by cutting his throat. An inquest has been held, when it appeared from the evidence that a feeling of jealousy was the cause that led to the commission of the act; and after a long investigation the jury, in the case of the suicide, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity," caused, in their opinion, by the improper conduct of one of his fellow-workmen with reference to deceased's wife. In the case of the murder, the jury returned the extraordinary verdict of "Excusable homicide."

Ilford.—At the recent petty sessions in this town John Harrison, an agricultural labourer, in the employ of Mr. Hunsden, farmer, in this neighbourhood, was examined before the magistrates on a charge of cruelty for having nearly cut a horse's tongue out. Mr. Hunsden deposed that while going from his residence to his farm in the parish of Barking, he met Mr. Hart, a veterinary surgeon, who informed him that one of his horses was in a dying state. He then accompanied Mr. Hart to where the animal was, and found the tongue hanging from its mouth, and nearly cut in two. He questioned the prisoner as to the cause of the injury, and he replied that the horse, which he had in the plough, had been very sluggish, and in order to enliven it he got a cord, and tied it tightly round the tongue, and kept jerking it occasionally. This, he said, had the desired effect; but on taking off the cord, he found that the jerking had caused it to sink into the tongue to a considerable depth. The injury done to the horse was so serious that the animal had to be destroyed. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, made the same excuse as before, and the bench, after reprobating his inhuman conduct, sentenced him to the payment of 5*l.*, the value of the horse, and 40*s.* penalty, or in default to stand committed to the treadmill for two months. Not having the money, the prisoner was committed to the House of Correction.

Liverpool.—The following is a statement of emigrant departures from this port between the 1st Jan. and 31st Oct., 1841:—British Colonies of North America, 3,870; United States of America, 34,998; Sidney, New South Wales, 5,648; Port Philip, 1,139; Swan River, 117; giving a total of 46,072.—A large house in this city in the soap trade stopped on Saturday. Their liabilities are estimated as high as 50,000*l.*, but it is said that they will be able to pay about 15*s.* in the pound.—It appears that the Post-office authorities having reason to suspect, from the quantity of letters put into the Post-offices of Halifax and Boston, but particularly in the office of the latter, after the mail-bags had been received, that they must have been put in by passengers arrived at those ports by the mail steamers, a rigid search was made here a few days since, prior to the royal mail-steamer *Acadia* starting, for contraband letters. The result was the seizure of about 60 letters, besides a bagful in possession of a passenger, which were taken to the Post-office. Proceedings will, it is thought, be instituted by the Post-office against the senders and carriers of the contraband letters for the penalties thereby incurred.

Ledbury.—The farmers and cottagers of this neighbourhood, for several miles round, have, for a length of time, been great sufferers from the depredations of a number of thieves, who, till within the last fortnight, have managed to escape detection. Farmers have been constantly losing their sheep—two, sometimes three, of a night having been stolen from a single individual—their farms and hen-roosts have been plundered, and the houses of the cottagers, whilst engaged at work, have been robbed. The police have been for some time actively engaged in trying to detect the parties, and a few days since suspicion having fallen on a man and his wife named Coldicott, they were apprehended; when they confessed that they had been concerned in the robbery of some sheep a night or two previous from a field belonging to Mr. Atwood, at Claston-farm, in the parish of Donnington; and Coldicott acknowledged that Jenkins and Thomas, two other navigators working on the canal, were his accomplices, and said that they lived in some turf huts near the tunnel which is now being excavated. Two constables at once proceeded there, and succeeded in apprehending the parties, who have been committed to gaol. Since their apprehension several other navigators have absconded, who are supposed to have formed part of a numerous confederacy of sheep-stealers.

Manchester.—A public meeting has been held in this town, convened by circular, for the purpose of alleviating in some measure the existing distress of the lower classes in this immediate locality. After several speeches had been delivered, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, some public manifestation ought to be made on the auspicious event of the birth of an heir-apparent to the throne of these realms; and that, in place of the usual festive demonstrations, considering the present depressed state of the poor of the community by which we are surrounded, it is desirable that a loyal fund, as commemorative of this joyful event, should be raised to be expended in the purchase of warm clothing, for distribution amongst the poor of this borough." A committee was appointed to carry this resolution into effect, and a considerable sum has already been subscribed.

Newton-heath.—In order to alleviate, as far as possible, the distress now prevailing among the working-classes in this place, particularly the hand-loom weavers, a requisition was a short time since presented by the churchwarden, and other influential gentlemen of the town, to the constables, to convene a public meeting, to take into consideration the best means of effecting the object in view. In compliance with this requisition, a meeting was held on Monday, which, however, was thinly attended, and consisted chiefly of operatives. The chairman, after explaining to the meeting the distressed condition of the labouring classes, arising from the want of employment, concluded by moving, "That a subscription be forthwith entered into, that food may be provided to relieve that suffering which personal inspection shall ascertain to press upon the really necessitous poor of this township, and

that the inhabitants be canvassed in aid of this object." An amendment was moved, "That an inquiry should be instituted into the cause of the distress, before any steps were taken for its removal;" and several operatives supported this proposition. It was, however, after much discussion, withdrawn; and the original motion was carried unanimously.

Portsmouth.—Some strong reinforcements for China have just been embarked from this port. They consist of 800 men taken from the 18th, the 26th, the 49th, and 55th regiments. One lieut.-col., 5 lieuts., and 6 ensigns will accompany this force, in addition to the proper complement of medical officers. These detachments are exclusive of the 98th regiment, the service companies of which are to sail in H. M. S. Belleisle, from Plymouth, about the 3rd or 4th of next month, accompanied by a party of artillery, and Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Conynghame, of the 60th Rifles.

Northampton.—On Saturday night, the stackyard of Mr. W. Whitten, sen., of Greensnorton Park Farm, in this county, was discovered to be on fire. It contained seven barley ricks, two large wheat hovels, and two ricks of hay; and the whole of the barley and one wheat rick were entirely consumed. By the exertions of the firemen, and there being little wind at the time, the remaining wheat rick and hay stacks were saved, and the flames kept from the barn, which was full of wheat, and the adjoining out-offices and house. There were 14 bullocks in the next yard, tied up, and other property to a large amount. The rick-yard adjoins the road, and the premises are about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the Blakesley road, distant about two miles and a half from Towcester. The property belongs to the Duke of Grafton, who has within a few years built a new house and barns and outbuildings thereon. It is concluded to be the act of an incendiary, as the stacks were in flames in several places at the same time. The property destroyed was upwards of 200 qrs. of barley and about 40 qrs. of wheat. The police have been active in their exertions, and have made several investigations, but at present there is no clue to the perpetrator of the act.

Norwich.—A local paper states that on the night of Tuesday, the 16th inst., at about ten o'clock, a severe snow-storm fell, extending over a space of about 4 miles from Framlingham to this city, but reaching very little distance either towards the south or north. It lasted half an hour. At night, during a sharp frost, there was a good deal of lightning.

Reading.—Bernard Cavanagh, the man who it will be remembered was noticed in this Paper some time since as pretending to be able to live without eating, and whose plausible and successful duplicity completely deceived several of the scientific and medical bodies in London, has been detected in this town, where he had arrived to exhibit himself, as an impostor, and sentenced by the Mayor to imprisonment for three months, with hard labour at the treadmill. It seems that a woman who had been to see him recognised him, though greatly disguised, in a shop, where he purchased a saveloy, some ham, and a loaf. Being followed by the woman, he was traced to the house where he was stopping; and a policeman being sent for, he was taken into custody, and conveyed before the Mayor. After the evidence had been adduced against him, Cavanagh was called on for his defence, when he said that it was of very little use his saying anything, as after what had taken place he supposed he should not be believed, and therefore, perhaps, he had better say nothing. At last, however, he said, that he did eat, for the Lord caused him to be hungry. The Mayor then pointed out to him the disgraceful conduct he had been pursuing in deceiving the public by his gross imposture; and telling him that it was his determination, at least for a time, to put a stop to his deception, he sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Stockport.—Our readers will perhaps remember the cases of poisoning which were tried at the last assizes for Cheshire, when Robert Sandys was found guilty of poisoning his own child, as reported in this Paper at the time. The case stood over for the opinion of the judges, on an objection raised by the counsel for the prisoner, and sentence was accordingly deferred. Twelve of the judges met on Saturday at the Exchequer Chamber, and after hearing the arguments of the counsel in favour of the objection, and of the opposite side in support of the indictment, they unanimously decided that the indictment was correct; the prisoner, therefore, now stands convicted of murder, and will receive sentence at the next assizes.

Sunderland.—On Monday the magistrates were occupied nearly the whole day in investigating a case, which has excited a great deal of interest in this neighbourhood, in which Mr. Ingo, superintendent of the rural police, and Mr. Maynard, coroner of Easington-ward, were the parties concerned. Mr. Ingo preferred a charge of drunkenness and assault against Mr. Maynard, and the latter complained of false imprisonment, having been given into the custody of two policemen by the superintendent, marched between them soon after midnight from Houghton-le-Spring to this town, a distance of six or seven miles, and locked up for several hours; the police acting under Mr. Ingo's orders refusing to accept bail for his appearance to answer the charge on the following day. From the evidence it appeared that some altercation had taken place between the parties, in the room of an inn where Mr. Maynard was staying, on the subject of an inquest that had been held; during which Mr. Maynard ordered Mr. Ingo out of the room, which the latter not obeying, Mr. Maynard proceeded to put him out; and a scuffle ensued, during which two policemen came in, who were directed by the superintendent to take Mr. Maynard into custody: and though a friend of that gentleman, who was with him at the time, offered to become bail for him, the superintendent refused to receive it; and he was removed, as above stated, to the lock-up-house. It further appeared, that Mr. Maynard was somewhat intoxicated. After some time occupied in consultation, Sir H. Williamson, in the name of the other magistrates, said that the bench were of opinion a slight assault had been committed, but that Mr. Maynard had received considerable provocation. They also thought the conduct of Superintendent Ingo had been harsh and unwarrantable; but as it had been intimated by his counsel that it was the intention of Mr. Maynard to appeal to a higher tribunal, the bench determined not to adjudicate upon the case, but to bind that gentleman to appear at the sessions and there answer the charge.

Warrington.—During the past week, great exertions have been made by the police of this town to bring the murderer of the late Miss Moulds, the circumstances of whose murder were noticed in our last, to justice, as the result of the coroner's inquest seemed to establish the fact, that deceased came unfairly by her death, although the evidence against John Gill, the party suspected, was not sufficiently strong to warrant the jury in returning a verdict of wilful murder against him. On Tuesday he was again taken into custody, and on Saturday and Monday a long investigation took place before the magistrates, which ended in his committal for trial.

Whickham.—On Sunday, the church in this place was nearly destroyed by fire. It appears that the flues leading from the stoves had become overheated, and had set fire to the fittings of one of the pews, and the conflagration so far gained head that the flames burst from the roof. The clergyman of the parish endeavoured to gain an entrance by the door, but without effect; and the parish engines, though soon on the spot, proved of no service, being out of order. The inhabitants at length effected an entrance by breaking in the windows, and by great exertions the fire was, at length, subdued, but not before about eighty pews were destroyed.

Wigan.—Much curious gossip has been caused in this town by the extraordinary circumstances attending the death of a person named Mary Aspull, living at Scholes. Upon the death of the old lady, a search was made, by one or two persons, who were next of kin to deceased, when they found, in the most obscure and unlikely parts of the house, no less than 5,040*l.*; the whole of which, with the exception of about 40*l.* or 50*l.*, consisted of guineas. Deceased, it seems, was with some difficulty prevailed upon to make a will a few days before she died; wherein she directed that all her property shall be distributed in equal shares to certain parties therein mentioned, her second cousins, and to all others who are equal, and nearer, in degree of relationship. It is said the claimants are very numerous.

Railways.—On Tuesday, another portion of the embankment on the London and Croydon Railway fell in from the west side, beyond New Cross, covering the rails nearly thirty feet in depth. Information was forwarded to the engineers of the line, and an express despatched to Brighton, to inform the directors of the circumstance, several of whom, with the engineers, at once proceeded to the spot, and two engines and trains, with about one hundred excavators, were set to work to remove the stoppage. It was found that several hundred yards of the embankment had slipped completely over the train-way; and that nearly the whole of the distance from the spot where this has occurred to No. 4 bridge, presented a succession of partial slips or shakes, extending from the base to the summit of the embankment, threatening other accidents of an equally serious character. The place immediately adjoins that where the recent slip took place, and which had only been removed and the line cleared on Sunday. In consequence of this event, the carriages for conveying passengers from the New-cross to the Dartmouth Arms station have been again resumed, although the passengers to Croydon walk up the opposite embankment to the other side, where a train awaits them. The down-line will be cleared in a day or two, but the up-line, it is thought, will require much more time.—On Monday evening, considerable anxiety was manifested in the neighbourhood of the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway, Euston Square, in consequence of the non-arrival of the train from Birmingham at its usual time, 7 o clock. At 9, the train not having been heard of, the superintendent of the railway proceeded on an engine down the line, to ascertain the cause of the delay, and on arriving near Harrow, at the cutting at Woodcock-hill, the down luggage-train, which left Chalk-farm in the evening, was found to have broken down and was lying across the line, rendering it impossible to pass either up or down. The due passenger train from Birmingham had arrived, but was unable to proceed until a passage was made, which was not effected until two hours had elapsed. Fortunately the obstruction was perceived in time, and no injury was suffered by any of the passengers.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the Company of the South Eastern Railway was held at the London Tavern. It appeared from the report that the works were progressing, and that contracts were entered into for completing the railway to Tonbridge in May, to Staplehurst-road in July, and to Ashford in Dec. next; that the tunnel at Bletchingley was completed, and that by Jan. 1st the line would be connected with the Brighton line near Red-hill. The late storms and heavy rains had not impaired the works. Since the declaration of forfeiture of 7,372 shares in Aug., 2,513 shares had been paid; 19,304*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* had been advanced on account of the joint station at London-bridge. From the cash account it appeared that the receipts for the half-year up to the 1st Oct. were 188,864*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, making a total of cash of 788,852*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; and the payments were 246,873*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, making the total payments 762,490*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 26,361*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The report was adopted. The opinion of Mr. Cubitt, the engineer in chief, was, that from the junction of the Brighton line at Red-hill to Dover, which is 66 miles, the line would cost less than 30,000*l.* per mile; and that the whole cost to Croydon would be about 2,340,000*l.*—The *Railway Times* gives the following as the receipts of the principal railways for the last week—that is to say, up to the date to which the respective returns are made:—York and North Midland, 1,342*l.*; North Midland, 3,668*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,303*l.*; South Western, 4,185*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,009*l.*; Great Western, 10,753*l.*; Greenwich, 844*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 816*l.*; Birmingham, 13,707*l.*; Eastern Counties, 679*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 273*l.*; Hull and Selby, 776*l.*; Brighton, 1,470*l.*; Blackwall, 590*l.*; Ulster, 253*l.*; Great North of England, 1,188*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency Earl de Grey has been waited on by a deputation from the Association for Promoting the Knowledge of the Christian Religion. His Grace the Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, several Bishops and Archdeacons, and a number of clergymen, comprised the deputation. The Lord Primate read the address, which stated that the objects for which they were associated were such as they felt certain would commend themselves to his Excellency's approbation, and the means employed for their attainment were, they trusted, worthy of his Excellency's patronage. To extend the knowledge of pure religion, to train up youth in the way they should go, and to contribute as much as possible to the moral improvement of the community, were the objects which alone they had in view. The means which they had adopted in furtherance of these objects had been (under the sanction of the prelates of the Church, and with the concurrence of the parochial clergy) the circulation of the Scriptures, of the Book of Common Prayer, and of such moral and religious tracts as should be level to the capacity of plain unlettered minds, and the encouragement of catechetical instruction, by the distribution of premiums to such children as were found, upon examination, to have made a suitable proficiency in a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures, and the formularies of their religion. They were happy in being able to state that, notwithstanding present embarrassments arising from the inadequacy of the funds placed at their disposal, their labours continued to be attended with gratifying success. The favourable countenance, however, of the representative of her Majesty would be a most valuable advantage to such an institution; and as they had enjoyed the sanction of every successive Viceroy, they hoped that his Excellency would allow his name to be placed at the head of the society, and thus mark his approval of measures, the tendency of which, they were justified by past experience in saying, was "to promote peace upon earth, good will amongst men, and glory to God in the highest." His Excellency in reply said, that he received with pleasure the statement of the principles and practices of their Association; and no man, he thought, could reflect upon the benefits resulting from the precepts inculcated by them not only to the present, but to the eternal welfare of the humble uninstructed members of the community, without feeling an anxious desire to aid in the promotion of them. He, therefore, had the greatest pleasure in acceding to their request, and he could assure them that they had his best wishes for their success, not only as the Viceroy of Ireland, but as an humble and sincere private individual.—His Excellency held his first levée last week, which was very numerously attended. The following is an analysis of the different ranks of the parties who were present:—Peers and Nobility, 38; Bishops, 11; Roman Catholic Bishops, 3; Right Honourables and Honourables, 35; Baronets and Knights, 45; Deans, 10; Archdeacons, 11; Clergy, 390; Judges, 13; Sergeants, 3; Queen's Counsel, 25; Generals, 14; Colonels, 54; Majors, 40; Captains (Army and Navy), 110; Lieutenants, 38; Members of Parliament, 22; Deputy-Lieutenants of Counties, exclusive of the Nobility, 140; LL.D.'s, 8; D.D.'s, 14; F.T.C.D.'s, 8; M.D.'s, 60; Aldermen, 6. Thus making a total of 1,008. This is exclusive of the Viceregal Household, official persons, and private individuals not classed; the total amounting to fifteen hundred or sixteen hundred. Lady de Grey's first drawing-room will not, it is stated, be held till the latter end of January, or perhaps early in February, but certainly not before Christmas. It is also said to be the intention of their Excellencies to give state dinner parties twice a week, a grand concert and ball in intermediate weeks, besides the several small dinner parties, and that these festivities will continue during the whole of the winter season.—The simultaneous collection of the tribute money raised for Mr. O'Connell took place on Sunday; and the result shows a considerable augmentation as compared with the last: the increase in Dublin alone being 568*l.*, more than a third of the entire collection last year. It is thought that there will be a proportionate increase throughout the country. The amount raised in this city alone is stated to be 3,[illegible]*l.*—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. The Secretary read an address from "The Women's Patriotic Association of the Liberty," adopted at a late meeting, at which Mrs. Alton presided, and Miss Costello acted as secretary. It set forth, that an association, formed exclusively of females, had been established in the Liberty of this city, for the encouragement of Irish manufacture and the repeal of the Union; and one pound was enclosed as the result of the first day's subscription. The Lord Mayor moved that the thanks of this Association be given to the Women's Association, and that the letter communicating them be handsomely engrossed and ornamented.

He said, that although some people might laugh at this communication, it showed the deep interest which the Repeal question was exciting among all classes, as well as among both sexes of the population of this country. The motion passed with acclamation. The Secretary then read a letter from the Young Men's Repeal Association of New York, enclosing 35*l.* The Lord Mayor, after moving a vote of thanks to the contributors to this fund, proceeded to address the meeting at considerable length. He said that during the past week there was what was called a levee. Yes, the Lord Lieutenant had a levee; and he had a levee. The Lord Lieutenant's was held in the Castle; but his could not be held in any castle. It was what might be called a *levee en masse*. The crowd at the Castle were men opposed to the interests of the Irish people, notwithstanding which, their presence in this city was highly beneficial to trade, and should be taken as a proof of the advantage which a repeal of the Union would be to all kinds of trade. Among that crowd were no less than 274 parsons, who were not brought there by love of country, love of their Creator, or of any created being but themselves. They came there because they thought Lord de Grey was a man that would aid them in keeping hold of their situations—of continuing the incubus of a church upon the Irish people in which they did not believe. He then said that the committee were about to submit to the Association a petition to the Queen, praying her to dismiss from the Government Lords de Grey and Eliot, for hypocrisy, deceit, and insult to Ireland. He proceeded to comment on an article in a London morning paper, accusing him of a desire to weaken the power of England, by condemning Espartero, the Regent of Spain. He did denounce the vile and wicked Espartero, who was one of the worst enemies of civil and religious liberty—a man who established a military despotism, and adopted the very worst principles of the early French Jacobins against religion. And as to his desire to see England weakened, he saw no reason why he should wish to see her strong while the Tories were in power, oppressing and insulting his country. The Irish never gained any act of justice from England while she was in prosperity. He concluded a long speech by moving that the committee be directed to prepare a petition to her Majesty for the purposes stated. The week's rent was announced at 190*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*—The great silver seal of the Exchequer has been purloined from its strong box. The intrinsic value is about 20*l.* as old silver, but fears appear to be entertained lest some falsifications may be made by it before it is destroyed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been written to on the subject, in order to have a substitute provided without delay.

Queen's County.—A man named John Gorman, of Moher, in this county, has been committed for the murder of a female. The body was found, with marks of great violence on it, in a dyke, covered with large stones, to keep it from floating. Snow had fallen, and the foot-prints traced fully answered the marks left by Gorman's shoes from the scene of the murder to his house,—and thus led to his apprehension and subsequent committal.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—The election of Lord Rector of the University of this city has taken place, and the Marquis of Breadalbane has been unanimously re-elected in all the four nations.—On Tuesday a serious fire occurred in the neighbourhood of this city, in the extensive cotton-spinning works of Messrs. Bartholomew and Co., at Barrowfield. Some time elapsed before any engines were brought, and the consequence was that the fire spread very rapidly, and extensive mischief was done before it could be got under. The loss is estimated at nearly 40,000*l.*, including buildings, machinery, cotton, &c., of which it is thought that a large proportion might have been saved, had the engines from this city been promptly sent out. The west wing of the factory, however, about 130 feet in length and five stories high, has been saved, by which a further loss of 15,000*l.* has been prevented. The portion of the mill which has been destroyed contained upwards of 25,000 spindles, and upwards of 500 persons have been thrown out of employment.

Paisley.—The local papers inform us that not only is there no improvement in the condition of the manufacturing population of this town, but that a considerable increase has taken place in the amount of the distress and destitution. During the past week the number of working people and their families thrown out of employment has increased more than 1,000; and at the present moment there are not fewer than 8,836 persons in the town subsisting on charity alone.

Miscellaneous.

Slavery in the United States.—We learn from recent American Papers that, according to the last Census, the whole number of slaves in the United States is 2,487,213, of which 1,246,408 are males, and 1,240,805 females.

Prevention of Rust.—An Evening Paper remarks that the prevention of rust on such articles of furniture as are made of polished steel is an object of great importance in domestic economy. The cutlers in Sheffield, when they have given knife or razor-blades the requisite degree of polish, rub them with powdered quicklime, in order to prevent them from tarnishing; and it is said that articles made of polished steel are dipped in lime water by the manufacturer before they are sent into the retail market.

A Weighty Family.—There is now living at Romsey, Mr. Floyd, supposed to be the largest man in England. His weight is 443lbs.; Mrs. Floyd also weighs 218lbs.; Mrs. Powle, her daughter, 206lbs.; Mrs. Hawker, another daughter, 173lbs. Total weight of the family of four persons, 1,040lbs.—*Hampshire Paper.*

A German Renegade.—A letter from Constantinople of the 27th Oct., given in the German Papers, mentions the death of the renegade Mahmoud Effendi, physician to the late Sultan. His real name and family were not positively known; but it is now said that his name was Formann, and that he was a native of Coburg. In 1809 he was a surgeon-major in the Austrian army, and in 1815 was involved in a plot for carrying off the Duke de Reichstadt; but, being discovered, fled to Constantinople, and there became a Mahometan, and physician to the Sultan. The Turkish Government, in violation of his will, by which he bequeathed his large property to a young Greek called Youssouf Effendi, has seized the whole to itself, declaring the legatee to be a Giaour, or infidel, and therefore incapable of inheriting. In answer to this it was argued that the testator was not a native Mahometan, but a renegade. The heir, as a last alternative, finding that the authorities would not admit the validity of this plea, has resolved on petitioning the Sultan.

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—(Before Sir L. Shadwell.)—*Sidney* v. *Ranger.*—The circumstances of this case will, perhaps, not be forgotten by our readers when it is mentioned that Sir Robert Sidney, who was a party interested in the suit, and acted as the solicitor for nearly all the other parties, purchased the Cold Harbour estate, at Lamberhurst, under a sale directed by the court, for his own use, but in the name of "Mr. John King," for a sum of 670*l.*, and the court directed the sale to be set aside. Mr. Anderdon mentioned these circumstances, and said, that notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of Mr. K. Bruce to secure the purchase for Sir Robert Sidney, the equity of the case was found to be too stringent for the attempt, and the estate was directed to be put up again to sale; but as a question was raised upon the adequacy of the price paid by Sir R. Sidney, the court gave a direction that if a better price could not be obtained Sir R. Sidney should be held to his purchase. The estate had accordingly been resold, and a gentleman, named Parker, had been declared the purchaser, at 1,400*l.* He had, however, by some miscalculation or inadvertence neglected to pay the deposit money until two days after the day required by the conditions of sale, and an application was now made, with the approbation of all the other parties, who were of course desirous the estate should be sold to Mr. Parker for 1,400*l.*, rather than to Sir R. Sidney for 670*l.*, to be permitted now to pay his purchase-money into court. Sir R. Sidney, however, insisted that the conditions of sale not having been strictly complied with, the whole proceeding was nullified, and that he was entitled to retain the estate on his purchase for 670*l.*, a proposition which the learned counsel thought as difficult in law to sustain, as the justice, to say nothing of the morality, of the case he set up.—Mr. Wakefield opposed the motion, on behalf of Sir Robert Sidney, and contended that as the purchase had been set aside on the ground that it was against the rule of the court that a person in Sir R. Sidney's position was incompetent to make the purchase, and not on a question of value, and as Sir R. Sidney would have been held to his purchase if a larger sum could not have been obtained, he was entitled to the benefit of the rise in the price, and also the advantages which arose from an ineffectual sale.—The Vice-Chancellor said Mr. Wakefield's argument was very ingenious, but the application was purely a matter of course. What was meant by the resale was, that if a higher bidder than Sir R. Sidney should be found, he should then be discharged from his purchase, but not that he should have an absolute claim to the estate if an accident of a day occurred in payment of the purchase money. The party, however, making the application must of course pay the costs of it.

Rolls Court.—*Norburne* v. *Ollett.*—In this case, Thomas Norburne, since deceased, being possessed of a farm called Silk Fen Farm, at Denver, near Downham Market, let it to Tweed Ollett; but he not being able to farm it to advantage, gave it up to Thomas Norburne, who took the stock at a valuation, and set off the price against the rent due. About this time, James Ollett, the defendant, intermarried with Thomas Norburne's daughter Mary, and he managed the farm, and his name was inserted in the rate-book of the parish as occupier. Upon the decease of Thomas Norburne, the plaintiff, his executor insisted that James Ollett ought to be charged with an occupying rent, but by his answer James Ollett denied that he ought to be charged with any rent, and stated that, by an agreement with Thomas Norburne, he was to farm the estate for his own benefit, without payment of any rent, upon condition of his maintaining his father-in-law and his brother, which it was alleged he did. The whole of the witnesses, however, who were examined on the part of the defendant, stated that they considered that Thomas Norburne was farming the estate on his own behalf, and that he always considered himself as owner. Lord Langdale, after hearing the reply, said it would be necessary for him to read the answer before he finally decided. He did not think that there was much doubt, had not the evidence been in contradiction of the case made by the answer. It was, therefore, material to know upon what terms the defendant managed the farm. The plaintiff insisted that James Ollett farmed it for his own benefit, but the defendant said it was for the testator's family, of which he was a member. That was natural enough. The testator had a son-in-law, who was a farmer: he took advantage of that circumstance in the management; but it was said that the defendant held himself out as the occupier. If the defendant had so put in his answer that there was no evidence to make out his case, he must reject the evidence and follow the case stated in the answer: but if James Ollett turned out to be the occupier, the decree must be varied accordingly. His Lordship having perused the answer, said that he found it differed from depositions which did not meet the case set up by the answer. He considered, therefore, that he must refer it to the master, to inquire upon what terms and under what circumstances the farm was occupied during the testator's lifetime.

Court of Exchequer.—*Morris, clerk,* v. *The Duke of Norfolk.*—This was an action brought by a clergyman to recover his tithes, and the noble defendant set up a *modus* in answer to the action. The case was tried at the last Suffolk assizes, and a verdict found for the plaintiff. Application was made to the court at the commencement of the present term to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, which the court, after consulting the learned baron who tried the cause, refused. Mr. Biggs Andrews, on behalf of the plaintiff, now moved for a rule calling on the defendant to show cause why certain costs occasioned by the trial, &c., should not be paid to the defendant, as, from the nature of the trial and defence, the plaintiff had incurred costs to the amount of 1,100*l.*—Rule granted.

Downes, clerk, v. *Craig, clerk.*—This was an action brought by an incumbent against his predecessor for dilapidation, and was turned into a special case. It appeared that the parties had exchanged livings, and the plaintiff discovered, after the exchange had been effected, that the value of his living was greatly reduced by dilapidations, occurring in the time of the defendant. The case stated that no specific agreement was made by the parties with respect to the dilapidations. The court decided that, as it appeared from the case that no specific agreement was entered into by the parties with respect to dilapidations, the usual rule of law must prevail, and the party in whose time the dilapidations accrued remained liable. It was not necessary for the court to consider the legality of the means by which the plaintiff became entitled to the living. It was to be considered as if he had succeeded upon the death of the former incumbent.—Judgment for the plaintiff.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—*The Derby.*—Attila was backed for 50*l.* at 9 to 1; Chatham for two or three ponies at 14 to 1; and the Lord of Holderness at 25 to 1 to nearly 200*l.*, and the odds afterwards offered against each. Wiseacre, Canadian, and Brother to Phœnix were also touched upon at the prices affixed to their names, and the taker might have "gone on" at the same figures had he been "i' the vein." Palinurus and Nessus were mentioned, and the first of the two backed, but the disposition to bet against them was very general. Closing quotations:—

DERBY.

13 to 4 agst	Scott's lot	50 to 1	Sculteen
12 to 1	Mr. G. Clarke's lot (taken)	50 to 1	Mule
9 to 1	Attila	50 to 1	Canadian
14 to 1	Chatham	50 to 1	Seahorse (take 1000 to 15)
20 to 1	Robert de Gorham	1000 to 12	Dr. Allen
25 to 1	Lord of Holderness (taken)	1000 to 10	Agreeable colt (taken)
33 to 1	Wiseacre	1000 between	Auckland and William de Fontibus
40 to 1	Nessus	700 to 100 agst	Attila and Lord of Holderness (taken)
40 to 1	Palinurus		
50 to 1	Brother to Phœnix		

OAKS.

Passion was backed for nearly 300*l.*, at 7 and 8 to 1, and closed at layers of 7 to 1.

MARK LANE, Friday, Nov. 26.—The supply of English Wheat has been trifling since Monday, and prices remain nominally the same. There is but little doing in Foreign, and where a quantity has been disposed of, lower rates have been submitted to. Some sales of bonded have been made at declining prices.—In Barley, Peas and Beans there is no alteration, and Oats are a dull sale at Monday's currency.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 72	Red	56 to 54
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 54
Barley		Malting and distilling	28 to 33	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	20 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish		Feed	16 to 22	Potato	21 to 26
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	30 to 35	Tick	30 to 40	Harrow	32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	40 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	40 to 44	Maple	36 to 38	Grey	34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
October 15	62 8	31 6	21 8	38 3	38 6	36 6
— 22	63 6	31 5	21 9	35 0	37 11	39 7
— 29	64 5	31 7	22 0	39 0	40 4	38 8
Nov. 5	65 5	32 8	22 6	38 7	40 4	40 8
— 12	66 4	33 4	22 8	40 2	40 11	41 3
— 19	65 11	33 4	22 6	40 2	40 4	40 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 8	32 4	22 1	38 6	39 9	39 10
Duties	22 8	13 10	13 9	12 6	11 0	11 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—B. Paice, of New Windsor, Berkshire, victualler—J. Taylor, of Liverpool, oil and colour dealer—J. F. Bullen, oil and colour merchant—W. Phillips, late of the King's Arms, Ebbw-vale, Monmouthshire, but now of Llangunnider, Brecknockshire, victualler—B. B. Parlour, of Alfred-street, Stepney, victualler—A. Shute, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, clothier—A. Laurier and J. Lock, importers of foreign goods and copartners.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Turner, of Manchester, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—C. Serle, [illegible], Bury St. Edmunds.

BANKRUPTS.—W. B. Overton, of Hawford buildings, Fenchurch-street, and of 8, Park-road, Dalston, ship and insurance broker—R. P. Vert, of Nelson place, Old Kent-road, linen-draper—H. Heap, of Leeds, stuff-dyer—[illegible], of Clifton, Bristol, surgeon—R. Holding, jun., of Blackburn, Lancashire, coal merchant—B. Reed, of Worcester, wine and spirit merchant—J. Jervis, of Wells, Somersetshire, draper—G. A. Rayner, of Hoxworth, Suffolk, linen-draper—J. Lindsay and J. W. Lindsay, of North Shields, grocers—P. Williams and C. Mattram, of Wood-street, London, Manchester warehousemen—J. King, of Bristol, dealer in shops' stores—S. Gillott, jun., of Sheffield, baker—J. Hawarden, R. Myerscough, and J. Jackson, of Little Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturers—W. Reynolds, of Breightmet, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—S. S. Chancellor, jun., of Margate, baker—W. Pennington, Marple, Cheshire, grocer—J. Griffin, Dudley, Worcestershire, upholsterer—W. Barnes, St. Paul's Churchyard, milliner—J. H. Bazley, Manchester, warehouseman—C. Richardson, Bramley, Surrey, builder—T. Lyster, Manchester, corn factor—S. Evans, Read, Somerset, clothier—J. Brown, Birmingham, victualler—J. Hey, jun., Ovenden, Yorkshire, carpenter—H. Greves, Leamington Priors, timber merchant—E. Leech, Cinderhill, Lancashire, cotton spinner—J. Seward, [illegible], Minories, wine merchant—J. Wood, Manchester, lace-dealer—R. H. C. Hall, and E. O. Smith, Old Bread-street, merchants—T. Nock, Oakley, Shropshire, coal master—H. F. C. Kerr, J. H. Bergman, and T. T. Haines, army agents, Suffolk-st., Pall-mall East—S. Hirst-bottom, Dunsinhed, Chester, shopkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. Lowden, of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, quarrier—Anderson and Cathcart, of Dundee, merchants—A. Philp, of Dundee, corn merchant—A. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, spirit merchant—J. M'Gill, Glasgow, provision-merchant—R. Russell, Annfield, Glasgow, brickmaker—G. Whigman, Halliday-hill, coal merchant—W. Page, Alloa, merchant—R. Reach, Inverness, solicitor.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th inst., at the Priory, near Reading, the lady of E. L. Edwards, Esq., of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at Clapham Common, the lady of John Humphery, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 21st inst., at Grove road, St. John's-wood, the lady of J. Bellie, Esq., of a son—On the 21st inst., at St. John's, Horselydown, the wife of Mr. H. A. Viles, of a son—On the 22d inst., Mrs. R. Few, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, of a son—On the 22d inst., at Clapham-common, Mrs. E. Turner, of a son—On the 21st inst., at Sutton-place, near Guildford, the lady of P. A. Browne, Esq., of Devonshire place, of a daughter—On the 21st inst., at Wadyscombe, near Exmouth, the wife of J. H. Doyle, Esq., of a daughter—On the 23d inst., at the Philanthropic, St. George's-fields, the lady of the Rev. Sydney Turner, resident chaplain, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 17th inst., at the Town Church, St. Helier's, Jersey, W. H. Kerr, Esq., fourth son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, and grandson of the 8th Marquis of Lothian, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late R. Power, Esq., of the county of Cork—On the 22d inst., at St. George's Church, Camberwell, W. Harvey, Esq., to Harriett, daughter of the late A. T. Perkins, Esq., of Cadogan place, Chelsea—On the 22d inst., at Marylebone Church, John, eldest son of J. Thornton, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, to Harriet Sarah, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. R. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta—On the 20th inst., by the Very Rev. A. Magee (having been previously married according to the rites of the Church of England), John, second son of the late John Nugent, Esq., of Grenan, county of Kilkenny, to Sarah, youngest daughter of J. T. Betts, Esq., of Clapham.

DIED.—At Fareham, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Blackman, Nurseryman and Seedsman, aged 71 years—On the 4th of September, at Charlestown, Mississippi, of fever, the Rev. Guy R. Pinening, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Pinening, rector of Carrickmacross, county of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 30—On the 6th inst., at Brussels, R. Crosbie, Commander, R.N.—At Malta, on the 2d inst., Elizabeth, wife of E. Gingell, Esq., of the Maltese Bank—At Southampton, on the 8th inst., in the 17th year of her age, Esther Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Cranmer, Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 49. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Society's Rooms in Cavendish Square, on Saturday, the 11th of December, at twelve o'clock precisely.

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

London, Nov. 12, 1841.

The Rooms of the Society will be thrown open for the accommodation of Members for three nights during the week of the Smithfield Club Show, namely, Wednesday the 8th, Thursday the 9th, and Friday the 10th, of December, from Six o'clock till Ten each evening.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, 1841.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE CATTLE, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., will take place on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of DECEMBER, at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square. The arrangements for this year afford greater convenience to the public than those of any preceding show. The space and accommodation are so ample that ladies may now safely visit this national exhibition. Open from daylight till 9 in the evening, lighted up after 3 in the afternoon. Admission 1*s*.

N. GAINES, Florist, &c., Surry-lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has now ready for delivery the following Seedling GERANIUMS: Gaines' Rising Sun 105*s*., Caroline 63*s*., Duchess of Kent 63*s*., Captivation 42*s*., Rachael 42*s*., Amaranth 42*s*., Enterprise 42*s*., Defiance 42*s*., Victory Superb 42*s*., Alba Perfecta 42*s*., Queen of Beauties 42*s*., Vanguard 42*s*., Emily Superb 21*s*., Lady Isabella Douglas 21*s*., Giantess 21*s*. Seedling Cineraria Victoria Regina 10*s*. 6*d*. each.—N.B. Early orders are respectfully invited for the following splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, which will be ready for delivery in May next: Gaines' Orange Perfection 10*s*. 6*d*., Gaines' Emperor 10*s*. 6*d*., Gaines' Compacta 10*s*. 6*d*., which he has had figured by J. Wakeling; can be seen at the above address, where may be had his List of Geraniums, Pansies, and Shrubby Calceolarias that were so much admired at the exhibitions last season.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black-seed Bath do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

HUGH LOW & CO. have much pleasure in submitting to the attention of their Friends and the Public the two under-named first-rate DAHLIAS. Strong Plants will be ready for delivery the first week in May at 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

WINTERTON RIVAL (Nelson), Primrose, good form, fine habit, flowers well above the foliage, height five feet. A figure will appear in the March number of the *Florists' Journal*.

DUKE OF CORNWALL, Rosy Ruby, fine habit, well up in the centre, very constant, has all the properties of Le Grand Baudin, with the additional recommendation of being of much dwarfer habit; height four and a half feet.

The last-named was raised by the person who obtained Le Grand Baudin and Conservative, acknowledged to be two of the best Dahlias of 1840, and exhibited in more winning stands than any two of the same season.

H. L. & Co. think it needless to inform those who have hitherto favoured them with their orders as to their way of doing business; but think it right, for the satisfaction of strangers, to state that should the two Dahlias now offered not answer the description given, they will most willingly deduct them.

Roots of most of the leading sorts of last year may be had on early application.

Clapton Nursery, Nov. 24th, 1841.

PLYMOUTH NURSERY.

ALEXANDER PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Trade and the Public generally to the following PELARGONIUMS, &c.:—

LYNE'S COUNTESS OF MOUNT EDGECUMBE. The ground of this flower is a beautiful peach-coloured pink, unlike any other variety now in cultivation, having a clear white centre, and a distinct black spot. It blooms very profusely, throwing its large and numerous trusses above the foliage; grows handsomely, being dwarf, but vigorous in habit; is a first-rate form, an excellent show flower, and propagates freely.—1*l*. 1*s*. 0*d*.

LYNE'S DIADEM, white, being very slightly tinged with flesh-colour, having an immense dark splash, covering nearly the whole of the upper petals: the habit is very good, the form excellent, and the flowers are numerous.—1*l*. 1*s*. 0*d*.

LYNE'S PIRE OF THE WEST.—A very striking flower; the ground is a rich, deep, flesh-coloured pink, the upper petals being nearly covered with a very black splash; form and habit first-rate. This flower has been shown at numerous exhibitions, has never failed of being admired, and must be admitted by all as one of the best show-flowers in cultivation.—10*s*. 6*d*.

Has also on sale most of the new and approved sorts at from 5*s*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. each; and the commoner sorts at from 12*s*. to 18*s*. per dozen.

A. P. calls particular attention to his new Seedling FUCHSIA TRICOLOR, a beautiful delicate pale pink, with the sepals tipped with green, petals a fine purple; it has been universally admired by every person who has seen it; is a free grower and bloomer. A very desirable plant for the greenhouse or out of doors. Strong plants at 10*s*. 6*d*. in spring.

Araucaria imbricata at 72*s*. per dozen, 6 inches.

Printed lists of his Arboretum are now ready for delivery, and may be had on application. The usual allowance to the trade.

Plymouth, Nov. 30th, 1841.

MR. THATCHER.—The friends of Mr. THATCHER, formerly Seedsman and Netmaker, of 147, Fleet-street, are anxious to RAISE A SUBSCRIPTION sufficient to secure his Election into the National Benevolent Institution, and they appeal to the benevolent feelings of those who may remember the industry and integrity of this very deserving tradesman.

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, and Co., Bankers, Lombard-street; Messrs. W. and J. Noble, 152, Fleet-street; Mr. R. Harper, Bell-yard; and John Noble, Esq., 9*a*, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

Subscriptions already received:—

The Earl of Macclesfield	£1	1	0	C. St. Lea, Esq.	£1 0 0
W. and J. Noble	10	10	0	T. Adams, Esq.	1 1 0
R. Mills, Esq.	1	0	0	D. Nash, Esq.	1 1 0
Robert Cooper, jun.	1	1	0	J. Murray, Esq.	1 1 0
Mr. Bowditch	1	1	0	D. Chaundy, Esq.	1 1 0
D. Corking, Esq.	1	0	0	G. Batt, Esq.	1 1 0
T. Prockter, Esq.	1	0	0		

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do wel to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of	24	at the Horticultural Society, York,	Aug.	18,
2d „	24	„ „	„	„
1st „	18	„ „	„	„
2d „	36	at the Botanical Gardens, Hull,	Sept.	2d;
2d „	12	„ „	„	„
1st „	24	at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough,	Sept.	3d;
1st „	12	„ „	„	„
1st „	6	„ „	„	„
1st „	48	at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc.,	Sep.	9th;
1st „	36	„ Botanical Gardens, Sheffield,	Sept.	15th;
1st „	36	„ Horticultural Soc., Barnsley,	Sept.	21st;
1st „	24	„ „	„	„
1st „	48	„ Botanical Gardens, Leeds,	Sept.	22d;
1st „	48	„ Horticultural Society, York,	Sep.	24th;
2d „	24	„ „	„	„

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson	Richard Land	John North
John Roper	John Walker	Jas. Lancelot Foster
J. Heseltine	Edward Bearpark	William West
Henry Bellerby	Robert Dempsey	John Robinson.
William Dove		

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

WANTED A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who has had great experience in all branches of his business; has also been bailiff for five years, but would now prefer a situation as gardener, where one or two men are kept. Address C. D., at Mr. Henbrey's, Seedsman and Florist, Croydon, Surrey.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER.—To Noblemen and Gentlemen.—The Advertiser, David Thomson, aged 33, wishes to obtain a situation as Gardener now or at Christmas next. He is married, and without family. The most satisfactory references as to ability and character through life can be given, and security if required. Address as above, No. 9, Hatton-street, Portman-Market, London.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER, a young man, aged 30; has had extensive Forcing, and everything under his management which constitutes a Nobleman's garden, and is most respectably connected; can be highly recommended by the gentleman he has just left. Address to A. B. Y., Protheroe and Morris', American Nursery, Leytonstone, Essex.

WANTED A SITUATION AS BAILIFF, to have the management of a Farm or Estate, a respectable and steady young married man, who perfectly understands Farming in all its branches, also the management of Timber Trees and Planting in general. Can give the most satisfactory references as to ability, and his character will bear the strictest investigation. Letters addressed to A. M., at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, will be attended to.

WANTS A SITUATION AS SHOPMAN or TRAVELLER to a Wholesale Seed and Nurseryman, a respectable young man, who well understands the business in all its branches, and from his connexion could increase the business of his employer. The most satisfactory testimonials could be given. Letters addressed B. L., at the Office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, will be forwarded.

WANTED AS GARDENER, a MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, who can have an excellent character for forcing Pines, Grapes, and Cucumbers, from the last place where he lived; and who is acquainted generally with the management of Wall-fruit and a Kitchen-garden. Wages, 75*l*. a-year. Should the Wife understand Poultry, it will be preferred, though it is not indispensable.—Apply by letter (post-paid) to Messrs. HARVEY and SON, Bakers, 67, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, corner of Weymouth-street.

VACANCIES FOR PUPILS.—There is now a vacancy for a RESIDENT PUPIL at University College Hospital. Arrangements are made so as to enable the Pupil to commence and complete his medical education during his Apprenticeship, and under very favourable circumstances. There is also a vacancy for a Non-Resident Pupil.—Applications to be made to the Apothecary at the Hospital.

University College Hospital, Dec. 3, 1841.

TO NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS.

HOT-WATER PIPING.—NEW PATTERNS OF ROUND, OVAL, and FLAT PIPES, 10 per Cent. cheaper than any other House in the Trade.

MESSRS. WITHY and Co. beg to inform Gentlemen, Engineers, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all who are in want of Hot-water Apparatus, that they are the appointed Agents for the sale of Yorkshire and Derbyshire Pipes, also Pipes with Vapour Troughs, Elbows, Syphons, T and S Pipes, with every other requisite for Hot-water Apparatus. Also, new Patterns of Iron Gratings for Paths, &c. &c. The above may be seen in use at the extensive forcing-houses of Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth, and may be had of Messrs. WITHY and Co., Norland Nursery, Notting-hill, Middlesex, two miles from Oxford-street.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the complete fitting of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 8*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 4*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this season to offer the following:—

Pinus austriaca, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15s.	0
,, ,, ,, transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 1½ foot, each	1	0
,, Banksiana, 2½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Brutia, in pots, each	3	6
,, Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 3 in., in pots, each	0	4
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 15 to 18 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	48	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, Gerardiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	20	0
,, halepensis, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, var., 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, inops, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, insignis, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, Laricio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 3 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, longifolia, 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, palustris, 4½ ft., in pots, each	63	0
,, patula, 6 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, (maritima of France), 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	0
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, ,, 1 year, transpl., per 1000	15	0
,, Pinea, 1 year seedling, per 100	0	10
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, Pithyusa, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, ponderosa, 1 ft., in pots, each	21	0
,, Pseudo Strobus, 4 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, pungens, 4 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	8
,, Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	6
,, pyrenaica, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	12	0
,, resinosa, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, rigida, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, serotina, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, sinensis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, Strobus, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	12	0
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 2 years, transplanted, per 1000	26	0
,, ,, 3 years, transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, sylvestris, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	6	0
,, ,, Haganau, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	3
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, Tæda, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, uncinata, 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, variabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	0	6
Abies alba, 1 year seedling, transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, canadensis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Clanbrasiliana, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, excelsa, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	4	0
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, 2 years, transplanted, per 1000	12	0
,, ,, 3 years, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, Menziesii, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, Morinda, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	48	0
,, ,, 4 in., in pots, each	3	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ foot, in pots, each	7	6
,, nigra, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	60	0
,, pygmæa, 2½ in., in pots, each	7	6
Picea balsamea, 3 years seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, cephalonica, 4in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Douglasi, 6in. cuttings, in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 1ft. engrafted, each	10	6
,, Fraseri, 4in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Pinsapo, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, ,, 2 years do., in pots, per doz.	12	0
,, ,, 4in., in pots, each	1	6
,, pectinata, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 2 years, do., per 1000	25	0
,, spectabilis, 1 year seedling, per doz.	60	0
,, ,, 2 years do., per doz.	72	0
,, ,, 1½ft., engrafted, each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling, per doz.	48	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per doz.	60	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ft., engrafted, each	7	6
,, Libani, 3 to 4in., each	1	0
,, ,, 9 to 12in., each	2	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ft. each	3	6
Larix europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, 1 year, transplanted, per 1000	6s. to 8	0
,, ,, 2 do., per 1000	12	0
,, ,, from Tyrol seed, 1 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, ,, 2 do., per 1000	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1 do., transpl., per 1000	8	0
,, ,, ,, 2 do., transpl., per 1000	14	0
,, pendula, 2½ft., each	3	6
,, microcarpa, 1 to 1½ft., each	3	6
,, ,, 2 to 3 ft., each	5	0
Cupressus thyoides, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
,, sempervirens, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	6
,, ,, horizontalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	4	0
,, Tournefortia, 1 year seedling, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, 4in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1ft., in pots, each	2	0
,, spec. from Himalay, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, torulosa, 1 to 1½ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, australis, 6 to 12in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1½ft., in pots, each	2	6
,, lusitanica, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
Juniperus bermudiana, 1½ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, excelsa, 4 to 6in., in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 1ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, Oxycedrus, 15in., in pots, each	2	0
,, ,, taurica, 3 to 4in., in pots, each	1	0
,, phœnicea, 3in., in pots, each	1	0
,, prostrata, each	0	9
,, recurva, 1ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, sabina, 1ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, sibirica, 1ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, sinensis, 1ft., in pots, each	2	0
,, succica, 1½ to 2ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, ,, nigra, 1 to 1½ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, tamariscifolia, 1ft., each	2	6
,, virginiana, 1½ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	18	0
,, orientalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 4 to 6in., each	0	9
Thuja orientalis, 1½ to 2ft., each	1	0
,, ,, 3ft., each	2	0
,, occidentalis, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1½ to 2ft., each	0	9
,, ,, 3½ to 4ft., each	1	0
,, plicata, 6 to 9in., each	2	9
Taxus canadensis, 1 year seedling, per 100	20	0
,, ,, 9in., in pots, each	1	0
,, baccata, 1 to 1½ft., per 100	20	0
,, ,, 2 to 2½ft., per 100	30	0
,, hibernica, 1 to 1½ft., each	1	6
,, ,, 2 to 2½ft., each	2	6
Araucaria imbricata, 4 to 6in., seedlings, each	5	0
Athagia Cunninghamii, 1 to 1½ft., each	10	0

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Agents,—Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.—November 1st, 1841.

HOGG'S CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Executors to submit by Public Auction, on the Premises, at Paddington, on Wednesday, 8th Dec., 1841, and following day, this unrivalled Stock, containing all the celebrated known flowers, and an infinite variety of specimens of Mr. Hogg's skill in propagating new varieties. Also Greenhouse Pits and Frames, Hand-lights, and Seed Drawers; a capital Tilt Stage, with Canvas and Rollers; and all utensils in Trade.—May be viewed prior to sale; Catalogues had at the principal Nurseries and Seed-shops, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ROMFORD, ESSEX.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY

MR. T. HARVEY,

On THURSDAY, December 16th, 1841, at Eleven o'clock, on the premises, the residence of the Rev. Samuel Hanna Carlisle, Vine Cottage, Romford, Essex (the whole positively to be sold without the slightest reservation whatever, in consequence of Mr. Carlisle leaving the premises,—the entire Stock of

100 SPLENDID VINES,

Of fine wood and vigorous health, the "Vandyke," and other Grape-houses.

600 Fruit Trees, of the choicest description, rare Rhubarb Crowns, Shrubs, and Effects. The whole now in a fit condition and age to be removed.

The Vines consist of the Hambro', Alexandria, Royal Muscadine, Teneriffe, Black Prince, "Carlisle's Cauticle," an extraordinary Seedling, and other kinds, the produce from which have richly merited the varied panegyrics so justly paid to the talented gentleman who planted and reared them with his own hand. It is not intended to enter into a lengthened description of the system by which Mr. Carlisle has brought his out-door Grapes to such

ENVIED DISTINCTION;

but the reader is respectfully referred to a statement given in the November number of the *Horticultural Magazine* of 1839, which appeared in consequence of the chief prize having been awarded at the exhibition of the

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HORTICULTURE

in London in that year to Mr. Carlisle's out-door Grapes, which obtained the prize against hothouse produce—

FEARFUL ODDS, IT MUST BE ALLOWED;

but such is the superlative beauty of colour, indescribable brilliancy of tint, and fineness of flavour and size of this

GIFTED GENTLEMAN'S

out-door Grapes, that the prize was awarded to him against fruit produced by heated houses; and, although Mr. Carlisle appears to aid his Vines by a certain mode of treatment, which he believes to be peculiar to himself, and which is the result of close observation of Nature and correct knowledge of the

ADAPTATION OF SOILS

to particular crops, yet, such is the simplicity of his system and treatment, that it cannot be doubted that others, by a moderate combination of similar tact and judgment, will be enabled to produce equally fine fruit, especially if they should become the

FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

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Author of "An Introduction to Botany," &c. &c.

. . . . "We have been led into this train of reflection by the interest which unconsciously stole over us in the perusal of Dr. Lindley's delightful volume. To all who delight in a garden, Dr. Lindley's volume will yield not only instruction, but endless amusement. Though professedly scientific in its scope, its illustrative facts are mostly of an order to fix the attention, and to awaken ideas of an elevated and prolific character. It is, however, as a book of utility that the book rests its strongest claims upon public approbation."—*Athenæum*.
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NEES AB ESENBECK; Floræ Africæ Australioris Illustrationes. 8vo. 8s. 1841.

KUNTH; Enumeratio Plantarum omnium hucusque cognitarum, &c. Vol. III. 14s. 1841.

FLUME; Enumeratio Plantarum Javæ et Insularum adjacentiam Fascic. 2, Filices). 8vo. Edit. nova. 6s.

STEUDEL; Nomenclator Botanicus. Edit. nova. 2 Vols. imp. 8vo. 2l. 10s. 1840-1.

LINK, KLOTZSCH, et OTTO; Icones Plantarum Rariorum Horti Regii Botanici Berolinensis, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, completing Vol. I. 5s. each. 1841.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held in each month during December and January; viz.:—on Dec. 7th, and Jan. 18th at 2 P.M.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	West London Gardeners' Association	7 P.M.
	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Medico Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

We would beg to call the attention of our readers to an excellent communication in another column by Mr. Billington, a veteran planter, whose merits have never been properly appreciated by the public, and with whose writings we were ourselves unacquainted a few months ago. The subject is that of renovating the diseased fruit-trees in a garden stationed, as many are, in a low, damp, unfavourable situation.

In former days, when the principles of gardening were not so well understood as they now are, it was by no means uncommon to select for a kitchen-garden the lowest part of a valley, instead of a slope on a hill-side; the notion being, that such places are warmer. And so they no doubt are in summer. But the advantage of a somewhat higher temperature in summer is more than counterbalanced by imperfect drainage, which keeps the earth cold when the atmosphere is warm, and which supplies the roots with so much watery sap, that the shoots of fruit-trees become excessively succulent, and our damp and cloudy summers are unable to ripen them. We are continually adverting to these facts in the weekly replies given to correspondents; and we gladly take advantage of Mr. Billington's valuable letter to press the subject strongly upon our readers.

Gardens with cold, wet bottoms are not incurable; neither is their renovation difficult or expensive. All that is necessary is, to know how to set about the operation of raising the trees above the water, when, from local circumstances, the water cannot be drained away from the roots. This Mr. Billington has thoroughly explained. We believe him to have been the first gardener who turned his attention to the subject; but whether this be so or not is to the public immaterial. The great point is to know that the plan he recommends is not merely useful, but absolutely indispensable in many places. It is not the spruce training of a horticultural martinet; it is not screens in spring and syringes in summer, and washes of all smells and complexions in winter; neither is it bone-dust, nor blood, nor loads of stable manure, nor lime-rubbish, nor brick-rubbish, nor stone-rubbish, all of which have been recommended as panaceas for first one disorder of fruit-trees and then another, and which are all good things in their way—it is not these things which will restore energy and fruitfulness to the trees in a swampy garden. While the soil is cold and damp they only increase the evil they are intended to alleviate. The reason of this is obvious; although, perhaps, less considered than it ought to be.

With the exception of the Apple, all our finer fruits, the Pear, the Peach, the Apricot, the Plum, the Cherry, and the Vine, are natives of countries in which the summer heat is far higher than is ever known in Great Britain. The Peach is from the hot plains of Persia; the Apricot is found on the warm hill-sides of Armenia, and other eastern countries; the Vine is Syrian; the Pear, although wild, or seemingly so, in England, is only found in perfection in countries much warmer than ours, as in France and the Channel Islands, where the summers are hot and dry; the Cherry inhabits the glowing valleys of the Crimea and Asiatic Turkey: for our sour wild Cherries are no more the same species as the Blackheart, the Circassian, and other rich varieties, than our Sloes are the same as the Plum, with its sugary and copious flesh: the latter, too, appears to be at home in Cabul, Bokhara, and Cashmere.

All these countries, although cold in winter, have a very high summer temperature. Their climate may be understood by any gardener when he is told that the Melon arrives there at the greatest perfection in the open fields without any kind of protection.

Now it may be thought, perhaps, that a garden in a low place approaches more nearly to the climate of such countries than any other that can be found in this part of the world; but such is not the fact. An oriental climate cannot be had at all in this country in the open air under any circumstances whatever; we can only obtain a distant approach to it. But that approach is not the nearest which leads to the production of warm air without warm earth. That is the nearest approach where the soil is warmed as well as the air. A wet bottom is precisely, as all the world knows, the place where the soil is the latest in gaining heat from the sun during summer: it is not till the latter part of the year, as Mr. Billington found, that the earth becomes permanently warmed in such places, and then the season is too much advanced for the effect of a warm soil to be of importance to the trees that are growing in it. In a wet or cloudy summer the soil is never warmed in low, damp gardens.

But in the countries of the East, in those glorious lands where a paradise was formed for our first parents—"where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine"—the earth is warmed early in the year by the rays of a cloudless sun; as the season advances, its temperature rises with that of the air; and it is only when the fruits are gathered in, that the warmth begins to escape from the soil faster than it is absorbed. How unlike this is to what is experienced in a low, wet garden, we need not say; it is equally apparent that a far greater similarity exists in a garden on a warm hill-side.

The only thing that we can do in this cold country is to take care that the soil in which Oriental trees are planted is maintained permanently during summer at a higher average temperature than that of the air, and that this elevation of temperature takes place at as early a period as possible in each season. Where the soil is undrained, the constant evaporation from the surface will itself cause a diminution of temperature even during the day, and consequently no heat can be absorbed until this superfluity of moisture is removed. Even if the soil is dry and well drained, yet if the roots, whether permitted by negligence, or compelled by constantly destroying those near the surface in the operation of digging, are forced downwards beyond the influence of the surface-warmth of the soil, they will always be colder than the stem, torpid, and unable to maintain the leaves in a healthy condition, and equally incapable of nourishing the young fruit when set, supposing that the branches bear any. Hence abundant crops of flowers may appear, and never be succeeded by fruit; a very common occurrence, as is too well known.

Gardeners may rely upon it, the temperature of the soil in which roots grow is at least of as much importance as that of the atmosphere that surrounds their stems. This subject is fully discussed in the *Theory of Horticulture*, where it is proved that although the mean temperature of the soil in which plants grow is universally something higher than that of the air, yet that it is requisite for it to be considerably higher than is generally imagined in all cases where plants are natives of countries enjoying an extreme summer temperature: in short, that natural bottom-heat is as necessary to most hardy fruit-trees as artificial bottom-heat is to Pine-apples.

When we admitted into our columns, a few weeks since, a short discussion concerning a claim on the part of some gardeners to their masters' property, and showed that no such right existed, either morally or legally, there was one point to which we did not advert. A correspondent, in another column, having called our attention to the subject, we will at once proceed to consider the circumstance to which he alludes.

We are aware that some gardeners are allowed by their employers to sell for their own benefit any new seedlings which they may succeed in raising, and we have reason to believe that in a few instances this has been productive of considerable pecuniary advantage to the gardener. To an arrangement of this kind no one has a right to object, it being a simple bargain between the master and his servant; and it may be regarded either as a particular mode of assigning wages, or as a mere inducement to exertion. Nor can we at all condemn the principle of such an arrangement, as some do. On the contrary, it is in our eyes just that sort of encouragement which a wise master would gladly hold out to a gardener, and advantageous to both parties: to the one, because it stimulates his servant to renewed exertion, and is sure to call into activity whatever ability he may possess; and to the other, because he sees some prospect of increasing his wages by the successful direction of his professional skill. It is also a practice which leads to objects of public utility without the necessity of any private outlay; for no persons are so likely to improve the quality of fruits, of esculents, or of flowers, as those whose lives are spent among them, and who must necessarily be most familiar with their separate peculiarities, more especially as knowing in what direction improvement is most needed.

The only objection that can be fairly taken to the system of allowing a gardener to sell his seedling varieties if he can, is, that if such a permission is given, a man will direct his attention exclusively to the raising seedlings, and will neglect the ordinary routine of his duties. This may certainly happen, but it does not in our mind form any real objection to the granting a gardener the permission in question. We may as well say that a gardener shall not be permitted to drink because he may become intoxicated, or to do any other thing which may lead to excess. In all such cases, the remedy on the part of a master is the same—to discharge the servant.

But if a master does not think proper to concede his gardener this privilege, which we think may be granted with equal advantage to both parties, has a gardener a right to exercise it notwithstanding? Certainly not. The grain which is sown in the master's soil, the plants that are reared, the cuttings that are struck, and the seeds that are saved, are all the absolute property of the master: they are part of the return to be made by the gardener for the wages he receives; and on no pretence can he be justified in using them as his own. The mere accident of a seedling plant being different in colour, or some other property from others, cannot possibly give a gardener any right to it which he would not have possessed had that colour or other property been absent; and no one would be absurd enough to contend for a right in the latter case. Would a farming bailiff have a claim to an improved breed of horses, or sheep, or cattle, which he might, by his ingenuity, be the cause of producing on his master's estate?—But the argument need not be carried further.

BOUCHERIE'S EXPERIMENTS ON PRESERVING WOOD.

A friend who has lately returned from Paris has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda concerning the curious process by which Dr. Boucherie injects solid timber with chemical agents in a fluid state, as has already been stated by us at p. 147.

The principal kinds of wood that have been subjected to Dr. Boucherie's process are the Oak, Poplar, Birch, and various species of Pine. A tree having been sawed near the root is placed in a horizontal position, and a cap of leather or waterproof cloth is tied firmly over the lower end, leaving a sufficient vacuity for the liquid to be injected. This is introduced by a flexible tube luted to the leathern cap, and communicating with a barrel placed at some height above the timber, so as to give the pressure of a column of 6 or 8 feet. The liquid being prepared, is put into the barrel, and the operation proceeds. In this way 20 to 40 gallons of the solution of acetate of lead, and other re-agents, may be made to filter through the pores of the wood, leaving a deposit on the fibres, and altering their colour; nor does the vegetation appear to be suspended by the introduction of these heterogeneous fluids, for the leaves that may remain on the further extremity of the trunk continue fresh and vigorous. In 15 or 20 days the process is completed. The re-agents hitherto employed are—1. Pyrolignite of lead, and after the wood is cut and planed, sulphuret of soda, to bring out the colour; 2. Pyrolignite of iron; 3. Prussiate of potass, and afterwards sulphate of iron; 4. Iodine, with much-diluted hydrochloric acid; 5. Bichloride of Mercury; 6. Ammoniuret of Copper; 7. Pyrolignic acid.

Another process for staining and hardening woods is by immersing them in certain vegetable oils or resins, either in their simple state, or after they have been stained by mineral re-agents. Thus Oak, after its fibres have been shaded by sulphate of iron, may be further stained by being steeped in drying linseed oil, at a temperature of 130° to 150° (Cent. Th.); and the operation may be assisted by the application of atmospheric pressure. A small cube of Poplar was shown to me into which 150 per cent. of its weight of resin had been injected, and the specific gravity of which was proportionally increased. Of the several specimens of wood thus impregnated the Oak and Birch seemed to have succeeded best; the latter having acquired a reddish brown colour and glistening appearance, on the polished surface, by immersion in linseed oil at the temperature of 150°; and the former a deep yellow colour, in those portions which had not been stained by the sulphate of iron. Common tar, as well as coal tar, spirit of turpentine with resin, and linseed oil, are the materials used for this process. With respect, however, to the effects produced by immersion in oils and resins, as well as by the infiltration of aqueous solutions, it may be remarked that the operation is not always uniform throughout the substance of the wood. In some species, especially the Oak and Poplar, the outer circles of fibres only are stained; though in one specimen of Poplar the reverse was the case. This seems to depend on the greater vigour of the vessels near the surface, or on the dryness and rigidity of those in the interior of the trunk.

The length of the trees which I saw subjected to the process of injection with aqueous fluids varied from 4 to 12 metres.—*H.*

PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.

I am one of those who hailed with delight the introduction of what are called Ward's Cases. I did not, indeed, regard them as indicating anything at variance with the known laws of vegetation, as some did, who fancied the plants in them grew without communication with the air; but I thought they would prove useful to those unhappy dwellers in cities who, destitute of even a greenhouse "on the leads," sigh in vain for the fresh flowers they had learned to love in their early childhood. To me, a green leaf or the simplest flower, if it is but newly gathered, has more attraction than all the glitter of a drawing-room. Like the captive who nursed the weed in his prison-yard, I, under like circumstances, should treasure "the poor little thing" more than all save liberty. When, therefore, Mr. Ward brought his portable

greenhouses into notice, I, for one, anticipated a revolution in the decorations of London houses, and expected nothing less than a tiny conservatory in every inhabited room. It is needless to say that this has not happened.

The portable greenhouses that are usually seen in sitting-rooms seldom contain anything more than a few Ferns, which, however beautiful, want variety; and I find many of those who once would tend them throwing away their plaything or leaving their plants to die.

There are two reasons at least why this so often happens. In the first place, the glass of these little houses is often covered with dew in the interior, so that it is impossible to see the plants which they contain; and in the next place, there is no means of raising their temperature in winter if, as usually is the case, they contain plants impatient of cold. A third reason is that the atmosphere, when it becomes too damp, as is almost sure to be the case except in very skilful hands, cannot be readily dried; because the cases are closed up, and it is troublesome to open them.

Some ladies of my acquaintance, who, I presume, had themselves experienced these inconveniences, have hit upon an ingenious plan by which they are obviated, and by their permission I am enabled to explain it to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

The following cut gives a view of one of these little greenhouses, which are readily taken to pieces, can always be ventilated, and may be heated like an ordinary hothouse. The apparatus consists of a stout mahogany box, the upper half of which has panes of glass let into its sides, on which a moveable glass roof, like a hand-glass, is placed, and in the bottom of which slides a copper box or drawer, which may contain hot water; an open shelf is fixed over the latter, upon which pots may be placed. In the glass roof are doors to enable you to get at the inside, to wipe the glasses, or for any other purpose. In warm weather the copper drawer is not used; but in cold weather it is filled with hot water night and morning. By this contrivance tender plants have been preserved upon a landing-place in perfect health all through the winter.

Such a contrivance may be used as a covering under which to preserve plants in a drawing-room; or it may be employed advantageously by those who possess a greenhouse, as the place in which seeds are to be raised or cuttings struck when bottom-heat is required.

It has been suggested that its appearance would be much improved if it were furnished with two wings lower than the middle, into which seedlings and newly-rooted cuttings might be transferred; but these are matters of taste, which hardly require explanation.—*T. T.*

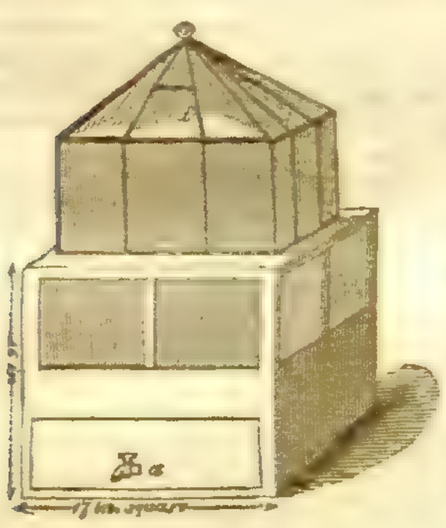

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.—A view of the portable greenhouse: *a*, the copper drawer, furnished with a cock, which serves as a handle, and at the same time is used for turning off the water when cold; *d d*, doors in the roof.

Fig. 2.—A section: *b*, the upper edge of the box, hollowed out to receive the lower edge of the glass roof, and furnished at intervals with holes directed inwards, through which the condensed water which runs down from the roof may pass into the interior; *c*, the floor or shelf of open bars on which the pots stand; *d*, an opening in the drawer through which hot water is poured by means of a moveable funnel; *e*, the drawer itself. N.B. It will generally be useful to place moss between the sides of the pots.

ROOT-PRUNING, SHALLOW-PLANTING, AND KEEPING THE ROOTS OF FRUIT-TREES NEAR THE SURFACE.

I HAVE seen several eulogiums on root-pruning in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, particularly in page 734, where Mr. Errington states that it is called Mr. Rivers's system, but himself claims to be the first to have recommended it in the *Gardeners' Magazine* in the year 1830. Now I think I may claim a little priority in this matter, as to the time of inventing it, if it may be termed an invention; for it was the result of my own reflection when very young, having never heard or read of anything similar before, nor since, till within these few last years.

In the year 1800, 41 years since, I practised it upon a very extensive scale, with all the success that Mr. Rivers, Mr. Errington, or any one else has. I likewise published an account of it in 1825—five years previously to Mr. Errington—in a work on the management of young plantations, entitled "Facts, Hints, &c. &c. by W. Billington," wherein it is fully described and explained. Therefore if there is any merit in it, I hope I may claim a share of it. At least it appears to me probable that the practices of root-pruning, and keeping roots near the surface, have been derived from my publication, as the principle and effects are the same as those published by others; although I did not term my system root-pruning, but raising the roots near to the surface.

The following is the substance of what I formerly published, and I trust it may still be of benefit to young gardeners and others. The work itself is nearly out of print, so that few will ever see it now.

In chap. II. "Experiments on Fruit-trees," will be found the following statement:—About the middle of June 1800, I arrived at Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, as gardener to the late Lord Yarborough. At that advanced season I found the Peach-trees in a deplorable state, with scarcely any leaves upon them, few branches, and very little fruit; the few leaves that remained were all curled or diseased, and soon after shrivelled up and fell off. The trees were not very old—about 30 years, but had extended over a fine wall without flues. The site of the garden was very unfavourable, a worse could not have been found near the mansion; for it was both low and wet. Previously to its being made into a garden, the water used to stagnate and cover a great part of it through the winter; but it had been drained at a great expense, and fresh soil had been brought in for the fruit-tree borders, &c. But after all the situation could not be essentially improved, nor the ill effects upon vegetables and tender fruit-trees entirely averted in an atmosphere so damp from the exhalations that arise in such places in the autumn and spring months, when sunny days and frosty nights are so prevalent.

The fruit-tree borders had been well made and well drained; the trees had grown luxuriantly and covered the walls: but no fruit was produced of any consequence, and that was not well-flavoured, either on the walls or elsewhere. The Peaches and Apricots on walls would make efforts in the spring of each year to produce wood and leaves, but when the cold weather prevailed, in April, May, and June, with easterly winds and frost, the leaves became diseased and curled, and were either pulled off or fell of themselves in June or July. Thus the trees became inactive for want of healthy leaves, at the time when they should have been making and perfecting the wood for the next year's crop. But towards the end of summer, when the earth had become dry and warm to a great depth, the trees would make fresh efforts and throw out plenty of strong luxuriant shoots. Then the early autumnal frosts would set in before such late wood was half matured, so that during the winter and spring the greater part of these strong shoots was killed, and the remainder had no time to make strong flower-buds. And thus, season after season, there was nothing but disappointment, notwithstanding an immense expense: the walls were bare, the trees naked and unsightly, without fruit, or with luxuriant or cankered wood.

Instead of rooting out these sickly trees and planting young ones in their places that I might have the pleasure of planting and training my own trees under my own management, knowing it would be several years before there could be fruit from young trees, I was induced to consider what I could do to bring the existing trees to bear a little fruit till young trees could arrive at a bearing state, between the old ones; for nearly all the old Peaches and Nectarines were destitute of young wood half the height of the wall.

Early in the autumn of the year 1800 I began with what I termed RAISING THE ROOTS (not "root-pruning") of some Peaches and Apricots, for the latter were in as unfruitful a state as the others from the same cause. The method I devised was as follows:—First, by digging out a trench at from 4 to 5 feet from the stem of the tree, and about 2 feet wide, till I found the roots which were at the bottom of the good soil near 3 feet below the surface. This had been caused by planting too deep at first, and always digging the borders deep, which forced the roots still lower beneath the surface; but I must remark I found all the roots healthy, which showed that the disease in the branches and leaves had not affected the roots, nor been derived from diseased or cankered roots, even in that damp situation.

After the earth was thrown out of the trench, we began to fork out the soil with a three-pronged fork into the open trench, throwing it out till we got all the roots bare to within 18 or 20 inches of the stem (of course this was root-pruning, for I cut them all off to that distance), when we lifted them up and bent them backwards, if not too strong, or held them up while the soil thrown out in the operation of clearing the roots was returned into the hole, to within 9 inches or a foot of the surface, treading it well down that it might not subside and admit the roots deeper than I intended. I then carefully replaced the roots upon the soil, covering them with the remainder, without adding either fresh soil or manure of any kind. When finished, the roots lay from about nine to twelve inches from the surface, instead of three feet, as before. But as the trees had been planted very deep at first, or the soil had been raised in the course of years, the extremities of the shortened raised roots were much nearer the surface after the operation than where they issued from the collar of the root; for we could not raise that part so high. My reason for doing them this way was to prevent too great a check by an entire removal or lifting them up, and I left what may be termed a good ball at the bottom of the stem undisturbed; but I took good care to hollow it well under, so as to get to every root that went perpendicular from the stem, so as to raise them up, and lay them in a horizontal position. If too strong to bend upwards, as some of them were, I cut them entirely off, but I preferred raising them up, if possible, with their extremities pointing to the surface, to prevent their making fresh roots downwards; my object was to encourage the formation of roots as near the surface as I could, conceiving it more beneficial to the trees and fruit. Afterwards I never suffered the borders to be dug above half a spit deep, my main design being to have fruit as soon as possible, and of good quality. I beg to remark I did only half a tree at once, in order to prevent its subsiding in the operation.

I pursued this plan with all the Peaches and Apricots, but not in one season, because it was only an experiment I was trying. Some of the trees done in this manner were very large, particularly the Apricots, and some Pears.

The first year after the operation I had the secret pleasure of seeing my trees make healthy shoots, from nine to 15 inches long, without any thick, curled leaves. The first shoots and leaves that were made were not injured, as previously, but continued healthy all through the spring and summer, ripening their wood early in the autumn, and forming fine blossom-buds for the ensuing season; and what fruit appeared was earlier than usual by three weeks, with an excellent flavour, equal to any on a hot wall.

The succeeding year after the operation we had plenty of fine fruit, early and well flavoured. I did not think so much of finely-trained trees, pruned, and nailed according to the rules of the art, as of seeing a wall well covered in the season, when the proprietor expects to find something more substantial than a smart appearance; I trained the young shoots in any direction I could lay them in, so as to cover the bare spaces; for when the trees are in full leaf, and covered with well-flavoured fruit, the proprietor seldom inquires how the trees are trained.

After the first years I had more Peaches and Apricots large and well-flavoured than could be well consumed by the family, including the steward's room, which was often acknowledged by his lordship and some of the old servants, who had been in the family ever since the garden was first made, who all said they never had such plenty of fine fruit before, even when the trees were in their prime.

I tried the same experiment upon other kinds of fruit-trees, especially Pears, with the same success; and I also planted a great number of young fruit-trees of various kinds on "prepared bottoms," to prevent the roots getting too deep in such an unfavourable situation, where nearly all the first-planted trees had failed, become cankered, and were rooted out, having never produced fruit fit to send to table. Had I continued in his lordship's service, I intended, after the roots had extended over those prepared bottoms, and struck down into the damp ungenial subsoil, to have shortened and raised them again to the outsides of these prepared bottoms, which were from four to five feet in diameter for the dwarf trees in the borders by the sides of the main walks, and about the same diameter for the trees against the walls. I prepared my young trees for such planting by having them for a year or two in the garden, so as to have long roots to spread horizontally, when I finally planted them out on the prepared bottoms, taking especial care afterwards not to dig deep over the roots.

The materials of which the prepared bottoms were formed consisted chiefly of broken bricks, tiles, cinders, and slags from the hothouse furnaces or fire-places, with lime crops or riddlings over all, firmly rammed down hard, from 18 to 24 inches thick, with about a foot of good soil over them, and elevated a little in the centre to plant them on.

This method was conceived by me 41 years ago, when the science of horticulture was very different from what it is at the present period, so that I could not have derived it from any writer or practitioner previously to that time, as I do not find any notice of it before my publication of it 16 years since. How far it may have spread by the young gardeners who assisted at the operation, or by my publication, it is not for me to inquire. Here, it is evident, is the essence of root-pruning, shallow planting, and keeping the roots of fruit-trees near the surface of the ground, which has been so much praised lately. I think I may leave to the unbiassed judgment of the numerous readers of the *Chronicle* to determine how far I am entitled to any merit; at least it will corroborate your opinion, and may encourage others in similar situations and circumstances to adopt it, unless, indeed, it should be doomed to suffer the same fate as my system of pruning forest-trees, of which, although practised and explained, and its superiority to other methods proved by numerous experiments, in the same work with this, the merit has since been ascribed to a Mr. Cree, who has written about it since. However, that is of little consequence to me now, at my time of life; only I think it but just the truth and real facts of both cases should be known.

How the trees continued to answer at Brocklesby since 1806, the year I left, I never heard till last spring, when I was induced, after seeing so much in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* about root-pruning, to write to the present gardener there; he informs me that most of the present Peaches and Apricots are in the same state as when I went there, in 1800, except two or three very old ones, which he supposes are some of those whose roots I raised and planted on the prepared bottoms. He adds that he will adopt my system in the autumn of this year, should he continue there. He could give no information about the other trees, as it appears there have been several gardeners, and alterations in the garden, since I left.—*Wm. Billington.*

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLVI.

THE weather at this season is usually too unsettled and winterly for doing much in the garden; but when it happens to be favourable, advantage should be taken of it to forward any operations that were recommended to be done last month, and could not then be attended to; especially the manuring and digging of vacant ground, which it is now desirable to have completed as early as possible, instead of deferring it until spring. Continue also to prune and train fruit-trees as already directed; or in the way we are now about to describe, which is the mode so successfully followed by the French and Dutch, and is, perhaps, better suited for Dwarf Pears than Apples. Instead of cutting out the central stem, it is to be trained erect, and shortened at the end of the first season to such a length as may appear necessary, with the view of forcing it to throw out a number of young shoots around the stem. The following autumn these young shoots are all to be shortened to two or three buds, and the leading upright stem treated in the same way as before. This

process is to be repeated every year until the tree attains the height required. In cutting back the side shoots, the spurs at the base are annually to be allowed to protrude a little further, care being taken that none of them extend to a greater distance from the main stem on one side than on the other, nor must they be suffered to become so crowded as to exclude the free admission of air and light from the body of the tree. When trained in this way for some years, the tree will present the appearance of a cone, and be furnished with fruit spurs from top to bottom. Some persons may, probably, prefer this mode of training; but in our opinion there is none so well adapted for a Cottage-garden as the Espalier. It occupies little room, and being equally suitable for Apples and Pears, we should on this account recommend its adoption in preference to any other. The manner of forming Espaliers is so simple that any Cottager may soon acquire it, and by a little practice be able to train his trees with as much nicety as a gardener. The object is to encourage only a certain number of shoots, and train them in a horizontal direction to the right and left of the central stem. To do this, the young plant is cut down to within about a foot of the ground, and only three shoots permitted to spring from it, one of which will be the leader, and the others will form the first or lower tier of bearing branches, which are to be secured to small stakes, so as to keep them in their proper places. The following season the upright leader must be shortened to nine inches or a foot above the two horizontal branches, and deprived of all its shoots excepting the three uppermost, which are to be treated the same as before. In this way the leading shoot is to be stopped at the requisite distance above the horizontal ones, until it has reached the height of 5 feet. It is then cut off and no more allowed to grow upright, the whole strength of the tree being directed to the fruiting branches, which are to be supported by small prunings of any hard-wooded tree, and encouraged to throw out fruit spurs by shortening the young shoots in the manner already recommended.

M. E. H.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Nitre of Scripture.—In reference to some critical remarks of yours, touching a work purporting to be explanatory of the natural history of the Bible, permit me to remark that while I cannot but think the cause of sacred truth may be, and has been injured by an unskilful advocacy, of which I could mention too many instances, we should, on the other hand, be careful not to trifle or tamper with records which I, with numbers, consider as "worthy of all acceptation." The word referred to, and in question, is translated "Nitre;" the Hebrew word is "Neter," and the Septuagint has it "Nitron." To suppose that effervescence is implied (by the action of vinegar on natron, an impure carbonate of soda) seemed to me ridiculous; and not being able, on this supposition, to comprehend the meaning of the proverb, in the true spirit of induction, I made the experiment, and examined the result. On plunging my thermometer into a mixture of vinegar and nitre, it suddenly fell 13° of Fahrenheit. The fact is in itself curious, and the solution is easy. It has a reference to the cold produced. To "sing songs to a heavy heart" has a chilling effect, and it is altogether unseasonable.—*J. Murray.* [The answer to these remarks of our ingenious correspondent is, that the neter or natron is, in *fact*, soda, if we are to believe Hasselquist, who says that it effervesces with vinegar, and is employed in *making dough rise*, and in washing, in which latter circumstance he is confirmed by Forskahl; see the *Iter Palestinum* of the one, and the *Flora Ægypt. Arab.* of the other.]

Icehouses.—In p. 718 is an article on icehouses; I refer to the subject, at present, simply to mention a singular phenomenon connected with one of these, and involving a serious contingency which must be provided for; and in the mean time allow me to say that I entirely repudiate the use of either straw or reeds interposed to insulate the ice, because these, when wet, cease to be non-conductors of caloric. Mr. Parker, of Sweeny, Shropshire, constructed in his grounds an icehouse which was entered from above. One of the servants, in endeavouring to obtain ice, had nearly become the victim of asphyxia. I was requested by Mr. Parker to ascertain the cause, and found it arose from the presence of carbonic acid gas, produced by the decomposition of the straw used as packing. If straw, &c., is to be used, and the icehouse is entered from above, a central pipe must be provided for the descent of the gas, which should also be allowed to escape below. The ventilation of an icehouse is never dreamt of; to be hermetically sealed up is all that is thought of; insulation by non-conductors of heat is almost entirely neglected.—*J. Murray.*

Orchidaceous Snails.—I think I have hit upon an effectual mode of getting rid of those minute snails which infest our Orchidaceous plants. I find that by plunging the plants in a cistern till the pots or baskets are covered, the snails are speedily dislodged, and in the course of a quarter of an hour take refuge on the leaves and stems above water, where they are easily destroyed. By leaving the plants immersed for twelve hours at the least, I presume that those which do not escape are drowned, having found many dead in the water. The garlick snail is not dislodged quite so speedily as the smaller kind; but this comes to the surface in two or three hours. Whether this will be an effectual remedy I cannot yet say; but its effect is so obvious, that if once or twice repeated, the enemy would, I think, be extirpated. The only caution which appears necessary is to take care that the dislodged snails do not escape to other plants; and I should hesitate to employ it, except very cautiously, to plants having young shoots. Probably if the water was pretty warm, 90° to 100°, it would be more efficacious, but must not then be continued so long. The plants to which I have principally applied it, are suspended ones, Stanhopeas, &c.—*John Rogers.*

Nitrate of Soda on Onions.—I observe a paragraph in the last Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, contradicting, "most decisively," as the writer says, my former statement, that nitrate of soda was injurious to Onions. With regard to the first fact he advances, I have no doubt whatever that that portion of his crop which was watered by a solution was better than that which was "totally destroyed" by the maggot; but as my observation was directed to the effect of nitrate of soda upon Onions, and not upon maggots, I do not see that this fact bears much upon the question. His observation is, nevertheless, a valuable one. In opposition to his second fact, I beg to quote the authority upon which I made the assertion, viz., the experience of an intelligent farmer in this neighbourhood, who tried it upon half his crop. He found the produce from the unmanured land both larger and heavier than that from the manured. The land had been prepared in both cases in the ordinary way, but to one was superadded the nitrate of soda. In conclusion, I beg your correspondent to believe that such assertions are not put forward without having some ground to rest upon, and that a "decisive contradiction" is no proof of incorrectness in the statement so contradicted.—*H. B. Harris, M.D.*

Transplantation of Hollies.—I am able by my own experience to parallel the history of a Holly-hedge, as told by your correspondent, *Mr. Bree*, in a recent number. About five and twenty years ago, being strongly recommended by an old nurseryman, at Dorking, to plant in April, in preference to any other month in the year, I moved a small Holly-hedge of about one hundred plants, of six or seven years' growth, and not one of them died. And yet I do not remember that the season was particularly wet; and the plants were certainly not watered afterwards. The soil though was particularly kindly, being a light sandy loam. About four years after, wishing to get a thicker set of stems at bottom and a neater clip, I cut them down; and that the crown might not be shattered, I had each stem sawn off close to the ground, and the cut surface smoothed with the knife. To my great mortification, more than half my hedge never shot again. As quantities of Hollies are yearly cut in our coppices along with other brushwood, at all times, from November till the end of March, without any such result as the accident in my garden, I was led to inquire into the cause of it. I was told that it was because I used the saw; but every good forester knows that this is nonsense; I did not cut lower than I know it is safe to do with the Hawthorn and the ordinary evergreen shrubs; but I am quite assured that cutting low was the cause of failure. The woodman's bill-hook seldom goes nearer the crown of the plant than four or five inches; and my present conviction is, that to be safe with your Hollies, you must allow more stem to remain when you crop them, than you need do to most other underwoods. I am not certain when my hedge was cut down, but I am sure that early spring is the best season for that operation; for although I said that our woodcutters begin cutting in November, it is to be observed that in coppices there is always a good deal of long grass, moss, and dead leaves, to protect the stumps during the ensuing hard weather. With regard to the transplantation of evergreens, I think we may take it for a general rule that that season is best which is most favourable to immediate vegetation in the roots of the plant moved, its immediate radication, if I may use such a word. Deciduous trees having parted with their foliage, and being in great part at rest, can afford to wait; but an evergreen never ceases to make demands on its roots to supply the evaporation constantly going on from its leaves (which it cannot part with even in its moulting season), and soon declines if the supply be long cut off. Now, to ensure an immediate strike, it is not only requisite that there should be sufficient moisture in the soil, but it is also necessary that there should be the proper temperature; and to ensure both these conditions, we must make choice of the early autumn or the late spring seasons. If the summer be advanced, there is too much warmth and not enough moisture; late in the autumn there is enough moisture, but the ground is too cold; and I have observed that Hollies moved in the winter time (say even no later than November) more invariably die than when moved in the driest summer season. The commencement of the heavy rains of October, or the latter end of September, then ought to be the signal for the removal of Hollies, Laurels, Box, Yew, Alaternus, &c., if the autumn season be resolved on. But under the most favourable circumstances, plants so moved have yet a great deal to do to get up their vitality, so as to resist the noxious influences of a hard winter, if such a one ensue. I, therefore, prefer the spring season, and think with my Dorking gardener that April is the best month for the purpose; a strike immediately takes place, root and branch; and if the summer prove a particularly dry one, a little water corrects the fault; the evil of a hard frost coming on the plant when still weak in vegetative power is not so easily obviated. There is another reason, also, why one would be induced, theoretically, to prefer the spring, which is the accumulated excitability of the plant at that season, coming in aid of the desired strike of its roots, in contradiction to the languid and exhausted condition of autumn.—*P. P.*

Introduction of the Houlletia.—We are requested by Mr. J. Aitchison, gardener at Crumpsall House, near Manchester, to state that the Houlletia Brocklehurstiana was undoubtedly introduced by J. H. Wanklyn, Esq., as was originally mentioned in the "Sertum Orchidaceum." Mr. Aitchison goes into considerable detail to prove to us that it was so, and he asserts that he has proof of the plant which flowered at the Fence being the same as that which he gave to Mr. Appleby. Having given insertion to the letter of the latter at p. 732, we are obliged to insert Mr. Aitchison's contradiction; but here the matter must rest, so far as we are concerned. We cannot reconcile discordant assertions, and although our columns are open to discussion, they are closed against disputes.

Right of Property in Plants.—Although an old gardener, and not for some time employed in the profession, I love still to know what is going on in the horticultural world; and though I cannot range through houses and pits as I used to do, I still feel a lively interest in all that concerns the profession. It was with great pleasure I met with the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Nov. 6th, in which is a discussion as to the right of gardeners to the plants they have propagated. How any gardener of respectability could for a moment think that he had a claim, I cannot imagine. I have filled three situations in my time, two of which were decidedly first-rate, and it may fairly be presumed I have had no small share of experience, both of my profession and of men engaged in it, and I am not aware that I ever met with a man who held such opinions. I have, however, known some, and respectable men too, who fancied they had a sort of claim on seedlings raised by the principles of cross fecundation, and I cannot but think there is some slight difference, after all, between such produce and that raised by cuttings from plants purchased by an employer. "It is hard to work in the vineyard and not taste of the Vine." However, let it not be understood that I should have the impudence to recommend a positive claim for such. On the contrary, were I a gentleman, and my gardener served me so, I should certainly request him to obtain another situation more congenial to his feelings. Still I think gentlemen would do well to allow their gardeners a benefit of the kind, as a stimulus to further exertions, but understood as totally divested of all possible claim. In support of such argument I reason thus:—Gardeners (good ones I mean) are perhaps less remunerated for their services, in proportion to their acquirements, and the time and expenses required in their preparation for their post, than any other servant in a nobleman or gentleman's establishment, not excepting the steward himself. They are, as I before urged, generally speaking, men of considerable moral character, as well as of much general information; and in your own admission —see *Chronicle* of Nov. 6th (in the commencement of "Notices to Correspondents")—"Gentlemen should recollect that gardeners are not overburdened with money," I fully agree, as it is, generally speaking, a notorious fact. Whether I reason to the public taste I know not, but I am happy to have borne the testimony of long experience to what I conceive to be the justice of the case. I shall be much obliged by your giving my letter a place, and I make no doubt that if the case be as I imagine it is, the reults of the whole discussion will be that a more definite line will be drawn in those matters, and I shall have done my profession no harm, but perhaps good.—*Fair play.*

Gardeners' Duties.—I wish very much you would impress on gardeners the necessity of their learning, with other things, the simple art of putting a square of glass in their horticultural houses, pits, &c., for nothing can be more vexatious when an accident happens at a critical season to the glass of a Vinery, Cucumber Pit, or other such place, to be told by one's gardener that neither he nor any of his men can repair the fracture, and that the nearest glazier, probably three or four miles off, must be sent for, at the risk of serious detriment to one's crops, from the admission of cold air to do half an hour's work.—*H. R.* [We agree with our correspondent. All gardeners ought to know enough of glazing to be able to repair accidents; and all gardens should have a supply of glass, with a glazier's diamond, and tools, for the use of the gardener. No art is more easy to acquire, and it is inexcusable in a gardener to be ignorant of it. It is not, however, to be inferred from this that a gardener should be called upon to repair all his glass himself; we only speak of accidents and those petty repairs which it is extremely inconvenient to leave until a man can be fetched from a distance.]

Salvia Patens.—It will be gratifying to the admirers of Salvia patens to know that from seeds sown here in Aug. 1840, I had several plants, which were bedded out early the following May, and flowered freely in July, August, and September: the difference between them and plants obtained from cuttings was remarkably great. The seedlings maintained an abundant head of flowers; the others were comparatively bare; in pots there was a like difference: but in either case I found if a little green Moss was strewed on the surface, and the plants in beds were surrounded by Pelargoniums, Verbenas, &c., the Salvia did better than if more exposed at the roots.—*H. Bowers, Laleham.*

Root-Pruning.—With reference to the method of root-pruning with a knife suggested by Mr. Crace, allow me to observe that the first operation may be easily performed with a knife, but in the course of a few years, when the earth immediately round the tree is interlaced with fibrous roots, the ball of earth should not on any account be disturbed. Now to search with the fingers for the large feeding roots, so as to be able to shorten them with a knife, would seriously derange the fibrous mass. I commenced with the knife, but soon adopted the spade, for I have invariably found that the wounds made by a sharp steel-edged spade heal over very quickly, and emit abundance of fibres; the common blunt garden-spade should never be used, as it never can "cut clean." I mean these observations to apply to trees "en quenouille," or dwarfs or standards planted singly, so as to be able to dig a trench round them with facility, and "heave down" the tree with its accompanying mass of earth; in biennial or triennial root-pruning it would be a serious hindrance to the well-doing of the tree

to lay its roots bare, so as to be able to use a knife.—*T. Rivers, jun.*

Roses.—The season for forcing Roses is now coming on. Some recommend not shortening any of the shoots until it is seen which will flower; this system may be tolerably good if we force the same plants every year, but where we have (or at least should have) two sets of Roses in pots, to force one set this year and a fresh set next year, cutting back to two, three, or four eyes, under such circumstances, may safely, I think, be put in practice. What is your opinion?—*W. Brown, Merevale.* [We think so too.]

Greenhouse-roofs, Hyacinths &c.—With respect to the directions given by Mr. Fortune (p. 763) for the construction of a greenhouse, (I speak from experience,) the first consideration should be the proper angle of the roof. Mine is so flat that the wet does not run rapidly off, and the wind has longer time to drive it between the laps. I know others in the same predicament. With respect to making a bed for Hyacinths, Tulips, Picotees, Pansies, &c., I have found that by digging out the soil a foot and a half or two feet deep, and laying a foundation of coal-ashes, and then filling it up with the required compost, I have never suffered from worms or grubs. I have a match for the Prodigious Briar in one year's shoot of an Azorian Jasmine, cut off, and at your service, having other shoots from the same plant nearly of the same length. I find Passiflora edulis will strike and grow and bear fruit in a large flower-pot filled with moss, as indeed will most plants, more vigorously than in earth.—*Senex.*

Soil for Hyacinths.—Being a great admirer of the Hyacinth, I have read with much interest the remarks in your Paper on its cultivation. They have, however, greatly perplexed me, by their contradictory nature on one important point. In Number 20 we have some account of the Dutch method of cultivation by a Haarlem grower, in which we are told that "they require a sandy soil, not mixed with any vegetable matter; while your correspondent in Number 47, and all other writers on the subject I have consulted, tell us that a very considerable quantity of vegetable mould is used by the Dutch growers. Now as this is a question of fact which must be known to you and many of your correspondents, perhaps you will be kind enough to describe it. Let me put the question, then, in a direct form. What is the practice of the Dutch growers of Hyacinths, with regard to the use of vegetable mould? These contradictory statements also suggest another question, which ought to be decided by the result of numerous and carefully-conducted experiments. It is this: Is it desirable to use vegetable mould in the growth of Hyacinths, or not? Perhaps some of your readers who have not yet planted their Hyacinths will try both methods and state the result. The experiment may be made in beds or pots; but to have a useful result, the bulbs should in all other respects be treated alike. From my present experience, I am inclined to decide against the use of vegetable mould; but my experiments have not been sufficiently accurate.—*Fylde.* [In the last edition of "Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening," the following is stated to be the soil used by the Dutch for Hyacinths. The compost used at Haarlem is said to be rotten cow-dung, rotten leaves, and fine sand. The leaves of Elm, Lime, and Birch are preferred to those of Oak, Chestnut, Walnut, Beech, Plane, &c., which do not rot so quickly. The cow-dung is collected in winter from cattle, stall-fed upon dry food, without any mixture of straw or other litter. The leaves when decayed and fit for use are thus mixed with the other materials:—"First, they place a layer of sand, then one of dung, then one of rotten leaves, each being eight or ten inches thick. These layers are repeated till the heap is six or seven feet high, a layer of dung being uppermost, sprinkled over with a little sand to prevent the too powerful action of the sun upon it. After the heap has lain thus for 6 months or more, it is mixed and thrown up afresh, in which state it remains some weeks to settle before it is carried into the flower-beds. This compost retains its qualities about six or seven years; but the Dutch avoid setting Hyacinths in it two years successively; in the alternate years they plant Tulips, Jonquils, Narcissuses, Crocuses, Irises, &c., in the same beds; nor do they venture to set Hyacinths in the compost the first season when the fresh manure might be injurious to them."—(*Herbert* in *Hort. Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 165.)]

To Destroy Earwigs.—Perhaps many of your readers are not aware of the extent to which this insect is found in some places; in some very sandy soils we have seen it as plentiful as to destroy almost everything in the garden; Cauliflower, Cabbage, and vegetables in general suffered greatly, even the wall trees were in great part destroyed. In such situations they are generally found clustered at the bottom of old stubs or paling, and should be killed by boiling-water poured on them.—*R. Lymburn.*

The Leafing of Plants:—Spring Vegetation.—I have read with no little surprise at the present day, a statement at p. 767, in which an experiment made of grafting an early-leafing Hawthorn on a late, and *vice versa*, is cited to show the groundlessness of the common (old?) opinion that the commencement of spring vegetation is by the rise of the sap from the roots, through the trunk and branches to the twigs; "since a scion of an early variety on a late stock, will be in leaf while the stock is torpid." Looking to the tenacity with which the human mind adheres to the impressions imbibed in early youth, it is easy to foresee that it would require little ingenuity on the part of the sceptic to found upon the above experiment an hypothesis that should harmonise with what is there stated to be the vulgar error. Something, then, more conclusive is wanted to set the question at rest, and that, I think, I am able to supply. About 30 years since I felled with my own hands, shortly after the fall of the leaf, three noble specimens of the Lombardy Poplar, which had attained to a height of more than 50 feet: on clearing them of the lop and top I cut the trunks into baulks of from 8 feet to 10 feet in length, when they were thrown aside in the wood-yard. In the following spring my attention was drawn to some small eyes or buds upon the rough bark, which appeared to be on the eve of unfolding themselves, and as the season advanced the whole of the baulks, of any considerable diameter, pushed forth vigorous shoots of from 2 feet to 3½ feet in length, having the foliage fully developed, and of the same healthy hue as on the trees near which they formerly stood. I may observe that the baulks were all lying in a horizontal position. Nine were of large dimensions, and all cut above the ground. My memory does not supply the period of the fall of the leaf with precision, but I well recal the leaves withering under the influence of great heat near Midsummer. The three several stumps and roots were left to decay in the ground. Hence it may safely be inferred that the all-wise Creator has endued the sap of trees, at all events in those which shed the leaf, with an onward ascending motion, subject to check at certain periodical seasons, when, as in some cases, as in the animal kingdom, the tree and its fluids may be said to be in the torpid state during the winter months; and, on the return of more genial weather in the spring, again the fluids are set in motion by the influence of the increasing heat, which is always observed to have more immediate action upon the buds or eyes on the small twigs by their first developing themselves, and consequent thereon successively the whole of the fluids are presumed to get into activity. This is further confirmed by the well-known accidental fact, that a fortnight's warm weather at the approach of winter, or even during mid-winter, invariably gives rise to a premature unfolding of the buds, and often of the blossoms of trees likewise, and which few will be hardy enough now to maintain can only be done by "the rise of the sap from the roots through the trunk and branches to the twigs," since, I apprehend, upon investigation it will be found that the temperature of the soil, on these occasions, beneath the mere surface, will have experienced no change. What is here stated, it is trusted, will prove to be in accordance with other known facts in the physiology of plants.—*I. H. S.*

Glazing.—In looking over my article on glazing in the *Chronicle*, p. 766, I find there are one or two mistakes. In p. 766, in line 13 and 14 from the top, "and many of the panes are split up the middle," add, "entirely owing to being put in too tight when glazed." In lines 42 and 43 from the top, "for pits 4 and ¾, by 3 inches deep," should be 6½, by 3 inches deep. Line 43, "for frames 4 by 2½ inches deep," should be 5½, by 2½ or 3 inches deep. Panes 6 inches by 3 inches deep will likewise be found a very useful size for all horticultural purposes. N.B. Always glaze with the bent side downwards (as the glaziers term it), as it will fit more level in the middle.—*James Seymour, Frithsden Gardens.*

Hydrangeas, Chrysanthemums.—In the last Number you state that Hydrangeas should be protected by stuffing the branches with straw and matting very carefully. Now my experience for some years past proves that the Hydrangea is perfectly hardy, having stood the winter quite uninjured, and that too in rather an exposed situation, without any protection. That lovely plant the Chrysanthemum, which is now cheering the gloom of dull November, I have grown for some years; and as far as my experience goes, I decidedly prefer propagating them by division of the roots, to increasing them by cuttings. By the former mode a much handsomer head of bloom is secured, whereas by the latter you are not always sure of a well-bloomed plant, especially if the eye has been pinched out during the summer, to make the plant bushy.—*Carnarvon.*

To Make Tulip-beds.—In making a Tulip-bed, I first determine its dimensions, and then dig out the earth to the depth of two feet. If the bottom is wet, I contrive to drain it; if not, it remains as it is. I then put in my compost, prepared as follows:—Good turfy loam from a pasture—some very old cow-dung, say two years old—and some road-scrapings, in the proportions of three or four barrowfuls of the loam to one of the others. I fill my bed with this compost to the depth of 18 inches, then put on a layer of sand about two inches thick all over the bed, and on this I place my bulbs about 6 inches apart, the tallest-growing varieties in the middle of the bed. This done, I fill up the bed to the top with the compost as before. Should very severe frosts come during the winter, I cover the bed all over a few inches thick with saw-dust, which *if dry* the frost never penetrates. When the frost is over, I take away the saw-dust and sift a little fresh soil over the surface of the bed. By this treatment I have always been able to give satisfaction. I have had the Duchess of Wellington 11 inches in circumference, and as true in its colours as possible.—*Robert Towers, Gr. to D. Waterhouse, Esq., Aigburth, Liverpool.*

The Bay Tree.—In Mr. Radford's letter, at p. 780, were two typographical errors, which require correction. For *sanctity*, read *sanity*. For *not a "true fact"* read *a "true fact."*

Glazed Flower-Pots.—About the time when Mr. Forsyth's letter, advocating the advantages of glazed flower-pots over those of ruder manufacture which are in general use, appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, I had occasion to repot some plants of Ageratum cœlestinum, one of which, by way of experiment, was put into an ornamental pot made of white, hard-baked earthenware. All these plants were afterwards subjected to the same treatment, and no difference whatever could at any time be perceived in their health. After flowering, they were turned out of the pots, and the roots were found to be matted round the glazed pot, just like those which had the supposed advantage of being in communication with the "porous surface" of the unglazed. It is clear, therefore, that at least one kind of plant will grow well in a glazed pot; and if future experiments which, no doubt, will be made, prove that the objections in force against ornamental pots are without foundation, Mr. Forsyth will be entitled to the credit of introducing a much-needed reform into this neglected branch of an important art. But even if hard-burnt ware should be found as objectionable in practice as it now is in theory, and we should be compelled to retain the more porous material now in use, still Mr. F.'s other suggestions for the improvement of flower-pots in form and smoothness of surface deserve attention; for it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to have pots of one uniform shape, increasing in size in regular gradation; thus, a thirty-two ought to be a clear shift, and no more, larger than a forty-eight; a twenty-four, a shift larger than a thirty-two, and so on. So little attention is now paid by manufacturers to this matter, that in a cast of any given size we get pots of widely different dimensions, and of forms which Euclid himself would be puzzled to define. The evil of this is seen in shifting a plant, when in some parts there is room enough between the ball and the pot for half an inch or more of soil, and in other places they are in contact. The rim and numerous holes in the bottom are not of Mr. Forsyth's invention. I have seen foreign pots (French, I believe) made in that way, but in those the inside was concave at bottom. An opposite form, such as we see in common glass bottles, would be more efficacious in the way of drainage. On this point, Mr. Forsyth's notions are at variance with the practice of the best cultivators, who make very free use of the vilified "crocks;" and also, by way of accessory, mix a large proportion of an equally barren material—silver sand, with their compost for the more delicate-rooted species. Perfect drainage is unquestionably essential to good cultivation; the method generally adopted to effect this may not be the best that can be devised; but most certainly no practical man will substitute that of Mr. Forsyth. But however effectually we might provide for the escape of superabundant moisture, all our care will avail little if the supply is not properly regulated; for "of all the ills that plants are heir to," there is scarcely a greater (to those, at least, which have not constitutions like an Oak) than over-watering. Of what use is it to furnish a plant with the most suitable nutriment in the way of compost if we so paralyse the roots (which are its mouths) by excessive wet that they cannot feed? The answer is obvious; and yet so little consideration is bestowed upon this important matter by many young men who have the charge of houses, that instead of observing the state of the soil, and carefully apportioning the quantity of water to the wants of the plant, they begin at one end of a house and water away, pouring it like a mill-stream upon wet and dry indiscriminately. Many a fine specimen has been sacrificed to this pernicious habit; which, however, with most young men arises rather from want of thought than from want of interest in the well-doing of the plants under their charge, and therefore cannot be too forcibly pointed out.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Worms.—In reference to "A Cottager's" communication as to the destruction of worms, it is added,—"We should expect the corrosive sublimate would kill grass as well as worms." I think it due to "A Cottager" and to the readers of the *Chronicle* generally to state, that I used a solution of corrosive sublimate, by way of experiment, on my grass plot many months ago, and I found it instantly brought the worms to the surface, where, I presume, they would have died if they had not been removed, but it had no effect whatever in injuring the grass. I cannot speak positively as to the proportions I used, but should have no hesitation in adopting those mentioned by "A Cottager," viz., a quarter of an ounce of corrosive sublimate to three gallons of water.—*Samuel Bowly, Gloucester.*

Icehouses.—On the subject of icehouses I beg to inform you that in 1839 I had the care of an icehouse on the old principle, that is to say, an inverted cone in the side of a hill, entered by a long passage, which was kept filled with straw, to exclude the air; from this we could never get ice above five times in the season; but in 1840 my employer was recommended to try a fresh plan. He first removed the thatch, earth, &c., from the top of the arch, and took the arch off level to the ground: the walls were then carried up four feet above the level, roofed and thatched the same as a cart-shed or stable, the thatch projecting enough to shade the walls; a door was left in the north side, and a window, or smaller door, in the south side. The house was filled as usual, though with much less trouble; to every cart-load of ice we put a pot of hot water, nearly boiling, which helped to solidify it; straw was put round the sides as usual, but not on the top; the door and window were opened every night, or every other night at most, except in wet weather, so that a free circulation of air passed continually over it in the night when the doors were open. The result was that we had twice the quantity of ice the first year. There is no trouble in moving straw to get at the ice; you open the door, there is the ice before you. Where it took two men an hour before they could get ice for use, ten minutes are sufficient. The entrance is level with the top of the ground; the old passage has been filled up, and the whole is in a shady situation. It does not require the sides to be bricked, if they are walled that is sufficient. A dry situation is required. An icehouse on this plan may be built for from 15*l.* to 20*l.*—*C. W., Elsenham, Essex.*

Thermo-Electricity.—The plan suggested by you for the application of Mr. Solly's apparatus would be more useful if a wire to work the damper and valve in the ash-pit door were carried alongside of the other two, as the

gardener could by means of it increase or diminish the passage of air without leaving his house. These arrangements for saving the night-work of the gardener will, however, never be complete until some really practicable method be discovered of causing the change in the temperature, either of the heating body or of the air of the house, to regulate the fire without the interference of any one. I am sure such a contrivance would be the greatest boon, not only to the head gardener, but especially to the poor lad who looks after the fires, and would save the lives of not a few, who in the stormy nights of winter lay the foundation of pulmonary complaints from which they never recover. Surely your ingenious correspondents Mr. Ainger or Mr. Rogers could devise something that would answer the purpose?—*S.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Nov. 24th.—A meeting of the District Committee was held; His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the Chair. Letters having been received from R. W. Baker, Esq., and J. Dean, Esq., Mr. Shaw submitted to the Committee his proposed plan of grouping together the contiguous counties of England and Wales into districts, and thus dividing the whole country into localities, in which the annual meetings of the Society should successively be held; and in which, while the special districts determined for any series of years in advance should be selected, the particular towns in those districts where the meetings should take place, should only be decided upon, year by year, as each district in its turn came under the consideration of the Council as the one from which such town should be selected for the meeting of the year. The Committee, having discussed the merits of the subject proposed for their consideration by the Council, and the best mode in which the intentions of the Council could be carried into effect, resolved to make the following points the subject of their final report:—I. That the number of the districts into which the country shall be recommended to be divided for the purpose of deciding successively on a town in each for the holding of the annual country meeting, shall be nine, namely—1. The Middlesex District: comprising the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, and including the Isle of Wight, and the Channel islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. 2. The Midland District: Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire (South), Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. 3. The Western District: Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire. 4. The South Wales District: Pembroke, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire. 5. The North Wales District: Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire. 6. The North-Eastern District: Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, and (North) Northamptonshire. 7. The Yorkshire District: Yorkshire and Lancashire, including the Isle of Man. 8. The Northern District: Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland, including Berwick-upon-Tweed. 9. The Eastern District: Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire.—II. The Committee resolved to recommend to the Council to decide upon the districts in which the annual country meetings shall be held in the years 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846; and in every succeeding year after the present to proceed to the nomination of a new district, in order to keep up the same number of selected districts in advance.—III. The Committee then decided to recommend to the Council that no time should be lost in the determination of these districts; and that not only prizes should be offered in them for the best managed farms, but that premiums should be held out to reward the skill and good conduct of agricultural labourers.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CYRTOCHILUM FILIPES. Thread-stalked Curvelip. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A native of Guatemala, whence it was originally sent by Mr. Skinner to Mr. Bateman and others, and whence it has also been received by the Horticultural Society from Mr. Hartweg. In consequence of its colour being yellow, it has the aspect of an Oncidium, from which genus it is distinguished by its labellum being narrowed to the base, where it forms an acute, not an obtuse, angle with the column. It has a very slender stem, above two feet long, perfectly simple, on the extreme point of which are four or five flowers about the size of those of C. maculatum. It is not necessary to keep this species in such a hot place as some of the West Indian Orchidaceæ, but a temperature considerably higher than a greenhouse is nevertheless indispensable. Like others, it delights in a brown turfy-peat, and may either be grown in a well-drained pot or suspended from the rafters of the stove. Very little water should be given when not growing.—*Bot. Reg.*

GESNERA DISCOLOR. Varnished Gesnera. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—A specimen of this plant belonging to Mr. Young, of the Nursery, Epsom, was exhibited at the meetings in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, in May and June last. It was reported to come from Brazil, and formed a handsome herbaceous plant about two feet high. The leaves were very large, and hard, with the lobes of their cordate base overlapping each other; they were somewhat shining and smooth on the upper side, and hairy beneath. The flowers were almost two inches long, cylindrical, scarlet, with a flat limb, and dispersed in a large leafless panicle, whose branches were of a deep purple colour and perfectly destitute of hairiness. Both they and the flowers were shining as if they had been varnished. It requires the same treatment as the other South American Gesneras already in our gardens. Whenever the stems and leaves die down in autumn, the plant should be removed to a dry and warm situation, where it will enjoy the season of repose which is natural to it. It is mistaken treatment to put plants of this kind in a cold place after the growing season is past, although it is possible to keep them dry there. As soon as it shows signs of growth, it should then be taken back into the moist stove, where the temperature is not excessive, repotted and liberally supplied with water. It may be grown in any light loamy soil, rendered free by a mixture of peat, leaf-mould, and a little well-rotted dung, and it is easily propagated by cuttings.—*Bot. Reg.*

DYCKIA ALTISSIMA. Tallest Dyckia. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*)—A native of Buenos Ayres, whence it was sent to the Glasgow garden by Mr. Tweedie. It has a flowering stem fully six feet high, and slender; but the leaves are barely a foot long. The flowers resemble those of D. rariflora in colour, but are less brilliant. It is a rather pretty greenhouse plant, and flowered in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in October 1841.—*Bot. Reg.*

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS VITIDA. Shining Bearberry. (*Half-hardy Shrub.*)—This extremely beautiful shrub was raised by J. T. Mackay, Esq., at the Dublin College Botanic Garden, from seeds sent to him five years ago from Mexico, *à regione frigida*, and it flowered in May 1841. A more desirable plant has not been introduced for a long time to our collections, and we have great hopes that it may prove hardy. Certainly the slight protection of a frame will defend it from our severest cold. It is a graceful shrub, with glabrous erect branches clothed with shining pale-brown bark. The leaves are alternate on short reddish petioles, pale green above and glaucous beneath: the margins are closely but unequally serrated, and the nerves are conspicuous on both sides. The flowers are borne in compound racemes at the termination of the branches; they are nearly pure white, with deep red calyxes.—*Bot. Mag.*

HEIMIA SALICIFOLIA: var. grandiflora. Large flowered Heimia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—It is now about twenty years ago that a very pretty Greenhouse plant was introduced to this country from the Royal Botanic Garden at Berlin, under the name of Chrysostemma salicifolium. It had light green shining leaves, and gay yellow flowers resembling those of a Lythrum except in colour. It had been raised at Berlin from Brasilian seeds. At a subsequent period it was ascertained to be the same as had been described by M. Kunth in Humboldt's work on South American plants, under the denomination of Nesæa salicifolia, and its name was changed. Further inquiries led Messrs. Link and Otto to the opinion that, properly speaking, the plant was not a Nesæa, and they proposed to call it Heimia, in compliment to Dr. Heim, a physician of Berlin. This Heimia salicifolia rarely makes its appearance at the present day, notwithstanding that the beauty of its flowers, if the plant were well cultivated, would make it a welcome addition to our greenhouses; but if ill managed, it is not worth the growing. The present variety of it has much larger flowers than the original species, and a better habit. It was received at Syon in 1839 from Captain Herbert, who obtained it on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and it flowered in June last. The differences that appear to exist between it and the above-mentioned plant consist not merely in the size of the flowers, but in the branches having a drooping habit, and being loaded with flowers almost up to their summit; while in the other they appeared principally from the middle part of the erect branches. At Syon this variety has been treated as a greenhouse plant. That however formerly introduced is a half-hardy shrub, which will bear our ordinary winters with the mere protection of a hand-glass. It flowers in such situations from June to September, and is easily increased by cuttings of the half ripe wood. In this, however, as in many more instances, the cultivator should consider, not what a plant will endure, but what it will flourish with; and in that case he will keep the Heimia in the society of Camellias, and Chinese Azaleas, and the more hardy kinds of New Holland plants.—*Bot. Reg.*

FRANCISCEA LATIFOLIA. Broad-leaved Franciscea.—(*Stove Shrub.*)—This species inhabits Tijuca, near Rio Janeiro, whence living plants were introduced to the Botanic Garden at Schœnbrunn. Seeds of it were gathered in South Brazil by Mr. Tweedie, and were raised by Mr. Moore, at the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, near Dublin. Nothing can exceed the brilliant violet-purple of the blossoms. It is cultivated in the hothouse, but it would probably succeed equally well in the greenhouse. Mr. Moore says that his "large plant is in fine condition, and showing abundance of flowers, having from two to four together, and he does not despair of seeing from 30 to 40 blossoms on it at one time. He has kept it cool and rather dry, in an airy greenhouse during the summer, finding it nearly deciduous, and requiring a little rest. Shortly he will remove it into a cool stove, where, without doubt, it will flower freely.—*Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon the Cultivation of Camellia japonica, var. Harrisonii.—The peculiar shy blooming character of this is well known. It is an American seedling, raised near New York, many years since, and is quite common in all American collections; but it is rarely seen in bloom. I have had several plants 7 years, some of which are now 4 or 5 feet high, and in fine growing condition, but I have never had more than three flowers, all of which were on one plant. None of the others have opened a bloom. I therefore came to the determination to inarch the plants with other more free blooming varieties. This variety is later than others in commencing its spring growth, and consequently, the inarching was not made until early in June. At that time, the new wood was about half grown, or had made about half its length; the inarchings were made at that part of the stem where the branches divide, and as the stock was somewhat larger than the scion, it was necessary to bind the matting tighter than for smaller stocks. After the operation was finished, very little notice was taken of the plants for some time. Judge, then, of my astonishment, when I came to inspect the plants a few weeks after, to find them as full of flower-buds as I could wish, some of the branches having two buds each. The only reason I can offer for this is, that the binding of the plants, in that stage of their growth when they were inarched, checked the flow of the sap (the variety being a rapid grower), and consequently induced the formation of flower-buds. So far as I have had any information, ordinary treatment has not been attended with any success; and although I may be in error as to the cause of the budding of my plants, still I think the information worth communicating. It is one of the most beautiful kinds. The flower is small, but as full as the double white.—*Dr. Gunnell, in Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

Medal presented to a Gardener.—We learn from a Scotch Paper that a silver medal has been presented to Mr. James Killock, by the Horticultural Society of the Upper Ward of Annandale, as a testimonial of esteem and of the services he has rendered the Society.

The Missouri Winter Squash.—This is a new variety of the Squash, which originated in the west. We have before us a letter from Joshua Longstreth, Esq., of Philadelphia, addressed to S. Downer, Esq., of Boston, which accompanied a donation of a few seeds, some of which were kindly given to us by Mr. Downer, who also loaned us Mr. Longstreth's letter: the following is an extract from the same:—"Knowing that you take a lively interest in everything relating to Horticulture and Botany, I send you herewith a specimen of the Missouri winter Squash, or true Vegetable Marrow, and which (if you do not already possess it) will be found a valuable acquisition to your vegetable department. I received the seed of this variety about a year ago, from a friend in the far west on the Upper Missouri, cultivated it successfully the last summer, and am much pleased with it, being rich, sweet, and nutritious, possessing the very desirable property of being fit for the table until the month of April, say for seven or eight months in the year, provided they are kept in a dry warm situation during winter, the quality, in my opinion, far surpassing all others of the Squash kind."—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

Aloysia citriodora.—Nothing pleased us so much as the appearance of the fine plants of Aloysia citriodora, of which there were ten or twelve in number, each five to six feet high. These were only two years old from the cutting, and were pruned and trained as standards, having a clean stem about three feet high, and then branching out so as to form a fine head, three to four feet broad, and two to three feet high; every branch was terminated with a raceme of its not inelegant flowers, and the foliage of the most vigorous growth. These plants, from their rapid growth, afford a constant supply of young shoots, which are very desirable for bouquets, from the highly fragrant character of the leaves. Mr. Noble informed us that these plants were struck from cuttings two years ago; and after making a vigorous growth the first season, during which time they were planted in the open ground, and trained to a single shoot, they were taken up and laid in the cellar, just covering the roots with a little earth, in the same manner as was lately done with the Morus multicaulis: in the spring they were again planted out, the main branch having been headed down to about three feet; during the year they branched finely, and at the end of last autumn they were again carefully lifted and placed in the cellar, as in the previous winter, and this spring removed to the border again. Under this treatment they have become beautiful objects, and with no more care than would be given to the most ordinary greenhouse plant. Planted out alternately on the back of a border, with standard Roses, they are showy objects in a garden, setting aside the great value they possess for the citron-scented odour of their foliage.—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

New striped-leaved variety of the Horse Chestnut.—Our correspondent, Mr. W. Kenrick, Newton, has sent us specimens of a seedling Horse Chestnut which grew in his nursery. It is a curious sport. Some of the leaves are wholly white, some half white and half green, others striated in various forms, while a few are wholly green. If it continues to retain its sportive character, it will be a good addition to our hardy trees, and particularly to the list of variegated leaved ones, of which but a few are worthy of a place in the pleasure ground.—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

Michaux's North American Sylva.—A new edition of this work is announced as preparing for publication in the United States. It will appear in four volumes; the three first the same as the old edition. The fourth volume, which is an additional one, will contain all the finest trees discovered in the Rocky Mountains, the territory of the Oregon down to the shores of the Pacific, and into the confines of California, as well as in various parts of the United States. To be illustrated by forty finely coloured plates. Edited by Thomas Nuttall, Esq., F. L. S. The first volume was to be ready in July, and the succeeding volumes at short intervals, so that the whole will be completed the present year.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Bicton, the seat of Lord Rolle, near Sidmouth, Devon.—This is a most delightful place; no expense has been here spared to make it equal to almost any in England, except one. The range of houses fronting the flower-garden, the fountains, ornamental waters, slopes, terrace-walks, and American grounds, present a splendid appearance from the public road, which passes in an oblique direction at the bottom of the whole. The range of houses consists of two Peach and Nectarine houses; at the two extremities, a noble Pinery, an Orchidaceous house, and two greenhouses, with a lofty ornamental building, which forms the centre of this semicircular range. In the Peach-house the trees are very healthy, and loaded with fruit from top to bottom; they are trained on strong iron trellises, particularly neat. There are two trellises, one fixed to the back wall and the other in front; the latter rises a little toward the back of the house, to catch the sun's rays as much as possible, but not so much as to take the sun from the lower parts of the trees on the back wall. The Pinery is filled with fine stocky plants, for fruiting during the latter part of summer and autumn, the kinds being principally Queens, with a few of the best sorts of black. We saw about a dozen Queens ripe, weighing upon an average 4lbs., and some of them 5lbs.; others were in various stages, all promising to be fine, and altogether the Pines here are the finest we have ever seen. The soil in which they are growing is a rich turfy loam, well seasoned, and laid up for one winter before used; it is quite red in colour, similar to our red bricks, but soft and pliable. This kind of soil seems common in South Devon, for we noticed that the water by the roadside was tinged with red colour after hard rains. The greenhouses, with an ornamental building forming the centre, contained some beautiful sorts of Calceolarias, some of the leading Pelargoniums, Amaranthus, Cockscombs, Balsams, and many pretty flowering plants of the season, forming one entire mass of bloom. The plants with which the greenhouses are furnished during winter were arranged outside for the summer season, and consisted of all the more rare and valuable kinds introduced. In the Orchidaceous house is a fine collection of all the newest and good kinds certainly, and they seemed to be growing in the greatest luxuriance: among them we observed some particularly handsome plants, such as Gongora atropurpurea, sending forth many fine spikes of blooms; Stanhopeas; Oncidium papilio, carthaginense, luridum, flexuosum, cochleatum, Lanceanum, and many others, too numerous to mention; Cattleya Harrisonii, Zygopetalum maxillare, and Peristeria elata were in flower. Zygopetalum Mackaii has produced eight or ten fine spikes, and will be a valuable object during autumn and winter, both for its scent and beauty. There was also a fine healthy Pitcher-plant, with plenty of pitchers on it. We also noticed in this house an unusually fine plant of Rondeletia speciosa in flower; its bright orange and red blooms were beautiful; it seems to thrive well in the situation. This range is united with the other Peach house, which is exactly the same in construction as the first, the trees being equally as good, but later for a succession crop. Passing from this through the centre building, and thence through the sheds, a more beautiful range of houses appears, but we must not pass the sheds unnoticed. They run the whole length of the first range, and are used for storing pots for winter potting, and many other things; and the gardener's house is also here. This range of houses—or rather group, for they are not exactly in a range—consists of two good Vineries; a magnificent Orange and Camellia house, upwards of 120 feet long; two new span-roofed houses, one for New Holland plants, the other for Heaths; and a stove and propagating house. Near by, in a small enclosure of Laurels, is a potting shed, with several frames, for the purpose of propagating or nursing any plants that may require it. Fronting the Orangery, and running its whole length, is a convenient place for setting the Hearths during summer, with neat stone edgings, the whole constructed so that an awning may be thrown over them to keep the sun from them. The succession Pine pit is here also; it is about the same length as the former. This pit is heated by dung linings which are hidden with shutters, fitting closely upon them, so that nothing untidy or unsightly is to be seen. Here is also another useful pit, the same length, but fronting the reverse way, that is, a northern aspect; it is adapted for keeping half-hardy plants during winter, and also for standing

many of the rare kinds of Heaths or New Holland plants during summer. It has small traps at the back, to admit a current of air when requisite. In it there were some fine specimens of the more rare Heaths: among them Massónii, Hartnéllii, eximia, Bánksia purpurea, retorta major, Irbyana, jasminiflora, and acuminata.—*Nov. 24th, J. R. S.*

Messrs. Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney.—Many of the Orchidaceous plants here are now being repotted and trimmed up for the winter. Among those that were in flower we observed a specimen of the singular Mormodes lineatum, with seven strong spikes of green and brown flowers, which were very fragrant. A very fine plant of Epidendrum nutans made a better display than it usually does, from the large size of the specimen, every shoot being terminated with a large cluster of green flowers. A specimen of the beautiful Vanda violácea, growing on a log of wood, had produced a spike of white flowers with purple labellums; plants of Cyrtochilum maculatum and bictoniense were also in blossom, as well as Odontoglossum Rossii. A plant of Lælia álbida, with a lovely spike of flowers, diffused around a most delicious scent, as did a large specimen of the well-known Zygopétalum Mackaii. We observed a plant of the rare Stanhópea devoniensis in blossom; it is one of the best species of the genus, the white ground being so strongly marked with purplish brown. The new kinds of Nepenthes are progressing, and indeed have so far established themselves, that the glass case which originally was placed over them has been removed.—*Nov. 29.*

Review.

The Eastern Arboretum, &c. By James Grigor. Longman and Co. 8vo.

We formerly spoke in terms of much praise of this work when it was publishing in numbers. Now that it is completed, it is only justice to the author that we should add that he has worthily brought it to a close; the matter at the end is still more entertaining than that at the commencement; and the etchings by Mr. Ninham have continued to be excellent pictures, with the single exception of the Kimberley Ash, which is too heavy and massive for that graceful species. To all who are interested in the timber trees of England, this is a most acceptable offering, and we trust it is only the forerunner of other local histories of the same nature. When the shelves of our libraries groan beneath the records of ruined mansions, tombs, and monumental brasses, surely it is time that some attention should be paid to those magnificent buildings erected by the will of the Creator, which are so glorious in their youth, so magnificent in their old age, and so venerable when they lie before us a ruin stricken by the hand of time alone.

We cannot resist the desire of making the following quotations from Mr. Grigor's preface with reference to this subject:—

"I am fond," says Washington Irving, "of listening to the conversation of English gentlemen on rural concerns, and of noticing with what taste and discrimination, and what strong, unaffected interest, they will discuss topics, which in other countries are abandoned to mere woodmen, or rustic cultivators. I have heard a noble earl descant on park and forest scenery, with the science and feeling of a painter. He dwelt on the shape and beauty of particular trees on his estate, with as much pride and technical precision, as though he had been discussing the merits of statues in his collection. I found that he had gone considerable distances to examine trees which were celebrated among rural amateurs; for it seems that trees, like horses, have their established points of excellence, and that there are some in England which enjoy very extensive celebrity from being perfect in their kind.

"There is something nobly simply and pure in such a taste. It argues, I think, a sweet and generous nature, to have this strong relish for the beauties of vegetation, and this friendship for the hardy and glorious sons of the forest. There is a grandeur of thought connected with this part of rural economy. It is, if I may be allowed the figure, the heroic line of husbandry. It is worthy of liberal, and free-born, and aspiring men. He who plants an Oak, looks forward to future ages, and plants for posterity. Nothing can be less selfish than this. He cannot expect to sit in its shade, nor enjoy its shelter; but he exults in the idea that the Acorn which he has buried in the earth, shall grow up into a lofty pile, and shall keep on flourishing, and increasing, and benefiting mankind, long after he shall have ceased to tread his paternal fields.

"Indeed, it is the nature of such occupations to lift the thought above mere worldliness. As the leaves of trees are said to absorb all noxious qualities of the air, and breathe forth a purer atmosphere, so it seems to me as if they drew from us all sordid and angry passions, and breathed forth peace and philanthropy. There is a serene and settled majesty in woodland scenery that enters into the soul, and dilates and elevates it, and fills it with noble inclinations. The ancient and hereditary groves, too, that embower this island, are most of them full of story. They are haunted by the recollections of the great spirits of past ages, who have sought for relaxation among them, from the tumult of arms, or the toils of state, or have wooed the muse beneath their shade.

"It is becoming, then, for the high and generous spirits of an ancient nation, to cherish these sacred groves that surround their ancestral mansions, and to perpetuate them to their descendants. Brought up, as I have been, in republican habits and principles, I can feel nothing of the servile reverence for titled rank merely because it is titled. But I trust I am neither churl nor bigot in my creed. I do see and feel how hereditary distinction, when it falls to the lot of a generous mind, may elevate that mind into true nobility. It is one of the effects of hereditary rank, when it falls thus happily, that it multiplies the duties, and, as it were, extends the existence of the possessor. He does not feel himself a mere individual link in creation, responsible only for his own brief term of being. He carries back his existence in proud recollection, and he extends it forward in honourable anticipation. He lives with his ancestry, and he lives with his posterity. To both does he consider himself involved in deep responsibilities. As he has received much from those that have gone before, so he feels bound to transmit much to those who are to come after him.

"His domestic undertakings seem to imply a longer existence than those of ordinary men. None are so apt to build and plant for future centuries, as noble-spirited men who have received their heritages from foregoing ages.

"I can easily imagine, therefore, the fondness and pride with which I have noticed English gentlemen, of generous temperaments, but high aristocratic feelings, contemplating those magnificent trees, which rise like towers and pyramids from the midst of their paternal lands. There is an affinity between all natures, animate and inanimate. The Oak, in the pride and lustihood of its growth, seems to me to take its range with the lion and the eagle, and to assimilate, in the grandeur of its attributes, to heroic and intellectual man."

But still greater things have been said of trees. Landor, in his "Conversations," has the following remarkable passages:—"Ah, Don Pepino! old trees in their living state are the only things that money cannot command. Rivers leave their beds, run into cities, and traverse mountains for it; obelisks and arches, palaces and temples, amphitheatres and pyramids, rise up like exhalations at its bidding; even the free spirit of man, the only thing great on earth, crouches and cowers in its presence ..... it passes away and vanishes before venerable trees. What a sweet odour is there! Whence comes it? Sweeter it appears to me and stronger than of the Pine itself. I imagine, said he, from the Linden; yes, certainly. Is that a Linden? It is the largest, and, I should imagine, the oldest upon earth, if I could perceive that it had lost any of its branches. Pity, said he, that it hides half the row of yon houses from the palace! It will be carried off with the two Pines in the autumn.

"O Don Pepino, cried I, the French, who abhor whatever is old and whatever is great, have spared it; the Austrians, who sell their fortresses and their armies, nay sometimes their daughters, have not sold it .... Must it fall! Shall the Cypress of Soma be without a rival? I hope to have left the neighbourhood before it happens; for, events which you will tell me ought never to interest me at all, not only do interest me, but make me (I confess it) sorrowful.

"O, who upon earth could ever cut down a Linden! I should not dare to break a twig from off one. How many fond and how many lively thoughts have been nurtured under this tree! how many kind hearts have beaten here! Its branches are not so numerous as the couples they have invited to sit beside it, nor its blossoms and leaves together as the expressions of tenderness it has witnessed. What appeals to the pure all-seeing heavens! what similitudes to the everlasting mountains! what protestations of eternal truth and constancy! ..... from those who are now earth ..... they, and their shrouds, and their coffins. To see this Linden was worth a journey of five hundred miles. It looked directly up the lake in the centre of its extremity, and facing the boundary mountains of the Val-Tellina.

"The Cypress of Soma, where the first battle was fought betweeen Hannibal and Scipio, is probably the oldest tree upon earth, with one exception, and in my opinion the object most worthy seeing in Italy, unless it be the statue at the base of which fell Cæsar."

Surely these are noble sentiments nobly uttered.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Good drainage is a necessary adjunct to the successful culture of wet land, either for Gardening, Foresting, or Agriculture; and not so much attended to in many instances as its importance entitles it, either from an apprehension of the first outlay, which is very trifling to the advantages it confers when well done, or from not understanding its principles or value. But being the most important step in the improvement and working of wet land, from whatever cause, so it should be considered of the greatest consequence; and as at this season much of the necessary knowledge of the strata, the sources and levels of springs, &c., may be most readily ascertained, as well as the work best performed, planters and others will do well to bear this in mind. The first thing to ascertain is, whether the land is rendered wet by the imperviousness of the surface not allowing rain to pass through it, or of the subsoil preventing its passage deeper, and thereby causing numerous springs near the surface; secondly, having ascertained the cause, then where the water originates; after this the most proper outlet for the main drain can be selected, to which auxiliary ones must be so disposed as most effectually to carry off the superfluous water to that point. For clearing the surface, water drains must be cut at distances according to the nature of the soil, through the lowest parts, and the main outlet left open, if the body of water is considerable; but this principle is often adopted to drain land, without reference to the origin of its wetness, and by so doing the most egregious blunders have been committed. In draining springs on sloping ground, caused by an impervious under strata, various circumstances require to be considered and ascertained—such as, whether the springs emanate from one or different levels, what the intermediate strata is composed of, &c.: and when these are ascertained, the drains must be made near the origin of the springs, so as to cut them off from the land below them, in lines, as the outlet or other circumstances may dictate. One fault in draining, is in making the drains too small and shallow; and where land is drained by tile-drains a good depth below the surface, the filling up above the tiles with the old soil, instead of using broken stone or some other porous material, to within a short distance of the surface. I have known considerable sums expended in drains, which from this cause were rendered comparatively useless. Drains made in woods and plantations, where they are very essential, are much better left open; they are then readily cleared if choked by roots or herbage.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Continue as before, allowing your management to be dictated by the kind of weather occurring; if very wet, keep the houses dry, and in dry clear weather syringe the surface of the beds and pots when they appear dry. If the tan-beds were renewed in autumn and the fruiting plants permanently placed, which is the practice of some, they will require constant attention, that the heat does not fluctuate, which it is apt to do, particularly in the vicinity of the flue, when the weather renders strong fires necessary: where the fruiters are not set, the fruiting-house may probably be emptied now and prepared for a new bed of tan or leaves; or the old tan may be sifted, reserving the large for the top of the new bed; let it also undergo a thorough cleaning. Sow salading in boxes here, or where there is heat.

Vinery.—Keep the dung or tan placed in the early house in a state of active fermentation; it may be occasionally turned and have a few fresh tree-leaves added; or if tan, turn up a fresh surface and water it. Remove decaying leaves or berries from the latest houses. Prune when the leaves have fallen; peel the old stems, and coat with the mixture as before.

Peach-house.—Light gentle fires to exclude severe frosts from the late houses; but in the middle of the day give them free exposure. Syringe the trees in the earliest house, where forcing is commenced, with a temperature of 45°.

Cucumbers.—Water those in pots with manure-water; but as this causes the surface of the pots to appear moist, when the soil is actually dry, it requires examination to ascertain the real state of the soil; give them fresh air daily, if in ever so small quantity.

Asparagus.—Another bed for succession may now be made in the same manner as the last. Prepare dung by turning; collect tree-leaves, &c.

Out-door Department.

Give Cauliflower and Lettuce in frames all the exposure possible, excluding frost; pick off any dead leaves, and guard against slugs. Where there is no means of planting Parsley in a Peach-house or similar situation, some should be protected out-doors from severe weather. Continue to ridge, trench, &c., in favourable weather. Celery may be earthed up when dry, if the tops are not already injured by frost. Examine Onions and stored roots; lay down Broccoli stems with their heads northwards; cover Sea-kale in the open ground with pots and litter, or hot dung, according to when it is required.

Orchard.—Continue to forward the pruning and nailing of wall-trees in open weather; examine the fruit-room and pick out decaying fruit. Planting may be performed in dry soils; mulch the roots of Vines on open walls.

II.—FLOWER GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Continue to eradicate insects by every known means, to keep the plants rather dry, and to give all the air possible: introduce here some of the forwardest flowering Cereus; re-label the plants, &c.

Greenhouse.—Destroy insects; clean the leaves of Camellias and Citrus; remove dead leaves and flowers. Suckers of Chrysanthemums should have their points pinched off; water very sparingly, and give abundance of air when practicable.

Pits and Frames.—Forced Roses and other plants will require particular attention to cleanliness and keeping the temperature as regular as possible. Watch the opening buds of Roses; if the leaves appear curled, it indicates the presence of a grub, which must be destroyed; take in successions of bulbs, Lilacs, Rhododendrons, Camellias, &c. Give all the air possible to young seedlings, and water very sparingly; if Camellias are subjected to a greater heat than 55° at first, there is danger of casting their buds.

Out-door Department.

Mulch China Roses, Hydrangeas, Fuchsias, and such plants in the open border; protect choice bulbs from heavy rains or severe frosts; keep the walks and lawns free from dead leaves or litter; dig shrubberies, and continue any alterations or improvements.

Nursery.—Turn over rot-heaps of Haws and other seeds, adding some fresh dry sand, if necessary; protect young evergreens; dig, trench, &c., vacant quarters.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Prepare ground for planting, and in dry soils it may be proceeded with; clear drains of accumulated dead leaves or herbage; this is important in all plantations. Copse woods may be thinned, and all work relating to fences may be carried on.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

While the weather continues open, in those situations where the late rains have not rendered it impracticable, all alterations in the laying out of the garden should now be immediately made. The removal of any shrubby or hardy herbaceous plants should not now be delayed. Look carefully also to all plants, such as Fuchsias, whose roots require mulching, and if the litter or coal-ashes are washed away from the root add more. Keep lawns and walks carefully swept up. Attend to plants in frames and let them have air at every opportunity; go frequently over them, and remove dead leaves or blossoms. Bring into the greenhouse or a warm room a few bulbs or other plants every week or ten days, for early blooming; the front stage of a moderately warm greenhouse is an excellent situation for flowering bulbs. In the greenhouse the only plants that will require much water are Chrysanthemums, and these must now be frequently gone over and have the dead leaves and blossoms picked off. While this damp weather lasts, a gentle fire now and then will be found beneficial; but if too often applied, it will excite the plants to growth, which must be avoided, if possible.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

Among insects that occasionally do considerable injury to the narrow-leaved Willows are several different species of Phædon—small, shining, bluish or greenish beetles; but as their habits are very similar, we shall here only describe the P. vulgatissima. This kind is not more than one-sixth of an inch in length, blue or green in colour, and of an oblong oval form. It is found plentifully under the loose bark of Willows which are growing in damp situations. We have this autumn taken upwards of 50 specimens from one tree growing by the side of the river Lea, near Bow. The eggs are deposited on the young leaves, and when hatched the larvæ feed in small companies, arranged in rows, the heads of the second row touching the tails of the first. They proceed in this way till they have destroyed the parenchyma of the leaf, after which they attack the next one, and so on till they are full-grown, when they descend into the earth and become pupæ. In a short time after this the perfect insects appear, and are to be found in quantities under the bark and in the axils of the leaves. Perhaps the best way to prevent the spread of these insects would be to employ boys or women to collect the perfect beetles: and in September, when the larvæ are feeding on the leaves, whole congregations of them might be readily crushed by the thumb.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 11, 1841.

Dec.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 5	46.4	37.0	41.7	7	0.18 in.	—	1	—	1	1	4	4	4
Mon. 6	46.5	36.7	41.6	11	0.21	1	1	—	1	2	5	5	—
Tues. 7	47.3	37.9	42.6	10	0.53	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1
Wed. 8	45.8	35.0	40.4	9	0.36	1	1	2	—	2	4	4	1
Thurs. 9	45.4	35.8	40.6	7	0.24	2	2	1	—	1	6	2	1
Fri. 10	45.8	35.4	40.6	5	0.20	—	1	2	1	2	3	4	2
Sat. 11	45.4	33.4	39.4	5	0.62	—	1	1	2	4	4	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th and 11th, in 1826—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 11th, in 1835—thermometer 19°.

State of the Weather for the Week ending December 2, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 26	29.894	29.798	41	37	39.0	E.	.02
Saturday 27	29.697	29.583	51	42	46.5	S.W.	.11
Sunday 28	29.634	29.464	54	43	48.5	S.W.	.69
Monday 29	29.170	28.948	58	49	53.5	S.W.	.54
Tuesday 30	29.250	28.845	54	40	47.0	S.W.	.05
Dec.							
Wednesday 1	29.536	29.301	54	43	48.5	S.E.	.03
Thursday 2	29.437	29.207	53	46	49.5	S	.15
Average	29.517	29.303	52.1	42.9	47.5		.55

Nov. 26. Frosty and foggy, the fog continuing throughout the day; slightly overcast at night.

27. Foggy; hazy; overcast; rain at night.

28. Hazy and damp; overcast; rain commenced at noon; showery; very heavy rain during the night.
29. Heavy rain; overcast; heavy rain at night.
30. Boisterous, with showers; clear at night.
Dec. 1. Slightly overcast and mild; evening fine.
2. Cloudy and damp; fine, with sunshine occasionally; overcast; rain at night.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending December 2, 1841.

THERE has been but little change since our last report; generally speaking the supplies have been well kept up, and some articles have somewhat advanced in price. *Fruit.*—Pines are excellent, and the kinds consist chiefly of Queens, with a few Providences. Hothouse Grapes are very good for the time of year, and are worth from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* or 7*s.* per lb., according to the quality. Apples of most of the kinds in season are plentiful. The remarks made on Pears in our last Report apply to the present; good Medlars are plentiful. Cucumbers continue very scarce. *Vegetables.*—The supply of Savoys and Cabbages is pretty large, and the quality good. Broccoli of different kinds are not so abundant as last week, and consequently fetch rather a higher price. Turnips and Carrots of excellent quality abound. Onions and Leeks are plentiful; many of the samples of Spanish Onions are particularly fine. A small quantity of Sea-kale and Asparagus have appeared. Some of the samples of Lettuce are rather indifferent. Good Celery, both white and red, is abundant. Endive, with the other kinds of salading, is pretty good. Mushrooms are tolerably abundant. Many excellent samples of Truffles are offered. *Flowers.*—Among the plants in pots many fine Chrysanthemums are exhibited. The cut flowers consist principally of a few Pelargoniums, Camellias, Heaths, Chrysanthemums, and Primula sinensis.

PRICES, SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Kitchen Apples, per bushel, 3*s* to 6*s*	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— Dessert, 4*s* 6*d* to 10*s*	— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 12*s*	Almonds, per peck, 7*s* to 8*s*
Medlars, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Melons, Dutch, 2*s* to 5*s*	Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
— Spanish, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 130*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 7*s*	Cobbs, per 100 lbs. 150*s* to 160*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Brazil, 20*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*	— Spanish, 16*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 12*s*	— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24
— Bitter, per 100, 10*s* to 14*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 3*d* to 6*d*	Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	Radish, p. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s*
— Drumhead, per dozen, 6*s* to 9*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 3*s* to 6*s*	Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 3*s*	— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 4*s*
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	— Green, per doz bunches, 3*s*
German Greens, or Kale, per doz., 6*d*	— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1*s* to 3*s*	Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s*
— Purple, 1*s* to 2*s*	Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 4*s*	Shallots, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 55*s* to 80*s*	Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* to 4*s*	— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Endive, per score, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bsh, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, p. bsh. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	— White, pr bund., 6*d* to 1*s*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*	Watercress, p. dz. smal. bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 3*s*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*	Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Parsneps, per doz., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*	Sage, per doz bunches, 3*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Savory, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*	Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
	Truffles, Eng., per pound, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Quæsitor.—No. 1 cannot be found; 2 is Leptospermum ericoides; 3 is a Lupine, but not *native* of New Zealand, where the genus is unknown in a wild state; No. 4 is very like Dolichos lignosus.

Senex.—The Normanton Wonder Apple is usually called Dumelow's Seedling. It is an excellent kitchen Apple, in season from November to March, and of a middling size.

A Constant Reader's plants are,—No. 1, Ruscus racemosus; 2, Erica multiflora; 3, Arabis grandiflora.

A Poor Clerk.—Lilium longiflorum has white flowers; L. japonicum has a brown streak down the outside of the three outer divisions of the flower; the former is sweet-scented, the latter is not so, nor is it so large or wide at the mouth. L. eximium is the white variety of L. speciosum, and is of the Martagon race. As you have neither frame nor greenhouse, you had better sow the seeds of these Lilies in April, in a pot of peat and sand, just covering them, and place a piece of glass over the pot. Keep them in the warmest place you have until they come up, and then let them be freely exposed to light, but not scorched by the sun. In the autumn, when they die down, do not disturb them, but cover them again with a piece of glass, and place them in some place screened from cold. The second year they will become stronger, and at the end of that year they may be taken out of their seed-pots.

Moo writes thus:—"I have a greenhouse heated with a common flue, and a substantial brick frame with three lights: but from not knowing how to manage the same, they are nearly useless to me. My object, if I could accomplish it, would be to keep a great many greenhouse plants through the winter, more for the purpose of turning them out in the spring, to make the garden borders gay, than to fill my greenhouse in the summer. The house being full of Vines, I cannot expect to grow Geraniums, &c. in the summer, without their being drawn up. My frame is just now full of greenhouse plants that I have been raising and collecting during the year, the last long and severe winter having deprived me of everything I had in-doors, even eight or ten fine healthy Orange and Lemon trees in full bearing. My greenhouse is empty, and undergoing repairs. I have some of nearly all the common greenhouse plants, and some young plants of Cactus, which I always hitherto have lost, either from their being, as I fancy, kept too dry or too wet; but unless you would give me some directions respecting the management of this my small collection, I fear I shall not have a tithe of it in the spring. If you should be so good as to consider of and assist me in my difficulties, perhaps it would be as well to add, for the better understanding of my case, that I am a lady gardener, in a very humble way, with a mere labouring man, though professing to be a gardener, to carry out my plans, and to see to my garden and greenhouse when I am prevented going out myself; and that economy is a thing to be considered while indulging myself with the amusement of gardening. Any recommendation as to what I should grow, and how, would be most welcome. [We will keep this letter before us, and take care that it is fully answered in the forthcoming articles on domestic greenhouses. In the mean time, we would advise "Moo" to get her house finished without delay, and remove all the more tender things from the frame into it. Desire the man to keep the temperature about 40° at night, and to give as much air as possible in fine weather. Keep the plants rather dry, and always remove any dead or damping leaves. Keep all the plants, particularly the Cacti, near the light. "Moo" probably over-watered the latter. If she leaves any plants in the frame, such as Camellias or Rhododendrons, she must protect them well with mats or dry straw.]

Dr. Horner's paper on run flowers will appear next week.

F. F.—Vines for a hothouse 22 by 14 feet may be the following: 2 Muscat of Alexandria, Charlesworth Tokay, Black Hamburgh, West's St. Peter's, Red Frontignan. For a greenhouse: 2 Royal Muscadine, Chasselas Musque, 2 Black Prince, Black Hamburgh. You will require as much four-inch pipe for your hothouse as will lead from the boiler across one end, along the front, and round the other end till it terminates in a cistern the width of a footpath from the back wall; and then as much more for a return pipe. "F. F." does not state explicitly whether he means to introduce hot-water pipes into the greenhouse or not. If he does, a three-inch pipe to extend from the boiler and along the front only, with a return pipe without a cistern, will be sufficient.

E. B. says, "Please to let me know if exhibitors showing plants in pots containing the cubic contents of the numbers specified in the programme of the Horticultural Society's shows, sixes for instance, will be entitled to the prize if the plants be adjudged deserving, the same as if showed in the pots of the usual sort?"—We answer "Yes."

H. Z.—We will comply shortly with your wishes respecting the cultivation of succulent plants.

Sylvia.—Keep your seed of Pinus Lamberti till next spring, long before which you will find full instructions for the manner of managing it. Leave the seed in the cone till it is time to sow it.

A. H.—Berberis dealbata is quite hardy. B. fascicularis is not; it must have protection in the neighbourhood of London. We do not know such a plant as Mahonia alata or montevidensis. The Rose-leaves do not belong to Lowea Berberifolia; they may belong to Hardii, which is a hybrid between that species and R. clinophylla, as is supposed.

Toby has anticipated our intentions. Vegetables, shrubs, and flowers will each be treated of in detail, as nearly as possible at the season when the directions are wanted.

Z. may root-prune Rosa Banksiæ now. We should not perform the operation very severely at first, but try the effect of a gentle check, by cutting the roots through to within two feet of the bush, if not a very large one.

M. C.—The following are half-a-dozen of the best dessert Pears.—Gansel's Bergamot, Marie Louise, Althorp Crassane, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Beurré Rance. The first only requires a wall; if such can be afforded for any other, the three last are the most eligible. Very good directions for the cultivation of Pears are to be found in the "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen garden."

A Subscriber.—If your Pear-trees are not too old, take them up carefully now, and re-plant them in good fresh soil. If too old for this treatment, introduce as much fresh soil as possible among the roots, and put well-mixed compost over them, by which means you will encourage them to put out fresh roots near the surface. The Strawberry plants you describe as straggling between the rows are not required, and ought to have been prevented from growing, by checking the runners in summer. In dressing between the rows a fork is preferable to a spade.

W. D.—Cut back your young Peach-trees as soon as they are planted; and as the season has been damp and unfavourable for ripening the wood, you cannot err in shortening the shoots to about 6 inches, taking care to cut the central one at a bud that will ensure the straightest prolongation in a perpendicular direction, with two buds immediately below in the best situation for furnishing lateral branches. Beurré Diel is named after Dr. Augustus Frederic Adrian Diel, of Nassau, the most eminent of German pomologists: the pronunciation is, therefore, according to that of the German language, De-el.

G.—In our report upon the conservatory in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, we ought to have said Tea-scented Chinese Rosés, as these are the kinds planted in the borders for winter flowering, and not the common Chinas, as our correspondent thinks. There was only room for a few kinds, and as the Teas are very beautiful, highly perfumed, and will not do well out of doors at Chiswick, they were chosen. The following are the sorts:—Bougère, Belle Hélène, Goubault, Blush, Yellow, Sélène, Eliza Sauvage, Triomphe du Luxembourg, Hardy, Caroline, Belle Allemande, Hamon, Mancais, Jeanie Deans; there is also the Yellow China and Yellow Noisette. Plants are not exchanged at the Horticultural Garden; they are given to the Fellows of the Society and to public establishments. We do not know the Roses called Reine de Fontenoy and Enfant d'Ajaccio.

A Six Months' Subscriber.—The main points to observe in building your pit for greenhouse-plants in winter, and for Melons in summer, is to have your flue as low as you can place it, and where it can be easily got at. If you put it in the middle, it will be too much for the plants that stand over it, and your pit being only 6½ feet wide you cannot afford to leave an open space in the middle for the flue. Better let it run along the ends and front, but not along the back. You will never, however, grow Melons in such a pit unless you have zinc pans of water placed all along the top of the flue, or some other contrivance of a similar kind. If you used hot-water pipes, you might, in that case, adopt the plan for a pit given by Mr. Green in No. 3. It is not in our power to give in a newspaper plans for laying out a flower-garden: we will, however, advise you not to think of fancy figures for beds on a piece of grass 30 by 35 yards. Probably a border 3 or 4 feet wide, round three sides, with passages through it to the centre, would look as well as anything. At all events, the simpler the better.

Orthographer.—The word is neither Guysomeria nor Guisomeria, nor Gessomeria, but Geissomeria. Poinciana and Poinsettia are entirely different plants. The orthography of "Paxton's Dictionary of Botany" is the most correct of any work we have.

D. H.—The hoary morning Apple.

J. C.—We fear your question was misunderstood. We supposed you to ask what was the proper season for planting, and we answered, now, and then that you inquired whether Commelina cœlestis should be taken up, to which we answered, yes. If the latter is taken up, it should be potted and placed in a situation dry and secure from frost. Yellow Rose next week positively. Clear your Asparagus beds of weeds and bury them in the alleys; but there is no necessity for laying bare the crowns; on the contrary, lay over them about six inches of dung; and if you wish to have really well flavoured heads in spring, do not heave a greater depth of soil on your beds, for in that case the heads become woody before they get above ground.

P. W. J.—Yes, pray do.

M. N. and other correspondents upon the "Pride of India" will appear next week.

A Constant Reader.—No one has a *right* to be present at the Horticultural Society's meetings in Regent-street, except Fellows of the Society and persons introduced by them. No respectable person, however, has any difficulty in obtaining admission from the Secretary. Cockscombs may be exhibited.

Clericus.—The red spider can only be got rid of by the fumes of sulphur. Wash your flues with lime and sulphur. Rhododendron arboreum does well under the drip of trees in a light gravelly soil, but not in clay.

Mr. Tournley's papers are received, and will be put in type speedily. We shall be glad to hear from him further.

A Lady must keep the Castor-oil seeds till the month of March; then sow them in a hotbed, three seeds in a pot, when they have come up, and have gained their rough leaves, she may destroy two out of three: and in the month of May, when frost is gone, she may plant them out in a warm border. If a vinery is not heated during winter, the lights ought *not* to be taken off.

D. C. L.—The botanical name of an excellent vegetable which you have frequently met with in Egypt, where it is called Bamia, and which is of a glutinous texture, and rather sweet, and which you think would prove a valuable addition to our stock of summer vegetables, is Hibiscus esculentus. It is used as an ingredient in soups, and may be bought dried in the shops under the name of Gombo; it is much too tender for our climate. We pledge our credit upon the roof of Westminster Hall being built of oak, and not, as is generally supposed, of Spanish Chestnut. The opinion that Spanish Chestnut was extensively used in ancient buildings in this country, is altogether erroneous. The wood used in the buildings alluded to was, we believe, in all cases, that of Quercus sessiliflora, about which much was said in the early numbers of the *Chronicle*, and more will be said next week.

W. B. has sent Thunbérgia coccínea.

A Correspondent, Redruth.—Miltonia cándida is figured in No. V. of Lindley's "Sertum Orchidaceum," plate 21. Good plants of it may be obtained at some nursery for 5*l*, 5*s*.

Flosculus.—You will find plans for laying out flower-gardens of various sizes in "Loudon's Suburban Gardener."

John Kyle.—Apples No. 1, Beauty of Kent; 2, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 3, French Russet; 4, Reinette du Canade; 5, Nelson, or Nelson's Codlin; 6, Minshul Crab; 7, Yellow Bellefleur; 8, Holland Pippin; 11, Alexander. Pears 15, decayed, perhaps Doyenné gris; 16, Beurré Diel; 17, Glout Morceau; 18, Easter Bergamot.

A Subscriber.—If your Pelargoniums are not growing, they may remain without injury in the small-sized pots in which they now are till the spring. If, however, they are growing, and you wish to have them early in flower, you had better shift them at once.

An Orchardist.—Your selection of fruit-trees is very good for the object in view. Amongst your Apples you may properly introduce Braddick's Nonpareil and the Scarlet Nonpareil.

N. M.'s letter is, upon full consideration of its contents, thought unfit for publication. It is, in fact, a libel upon both nurserymen and gardeners. What he states may be true but who are the offenders, and where is the proof?

Mr. Cuthill next week.

J. Abell.—Some of the most successful instances of removing Firs four to eight feet high have been those which were transplanted in August into puddles of mud. Another plan is to dig round them in frosty weather, and to allow the balls to be frozen hard, which is easily done if water is poured on them: then when the roots and earth form together a solid mass, to remove them on a truck. Root pruning will doubtless have its effect upon both Magnolia grandiflora and Gleditschia, but you must be gentle with the first, and the second ought not to require it.

J. Adams.—In your list of Pears No. 1, 12, 15, 28, 30, 35, 53, 55, and 58 are unknown to us, at least by the names you give them. No. 11, Beurré d'Argenson, is a synonym of Passe Colmar, but this has only occasioned you to plant a double quantity of what is really excellent; No. 18, Belle de Jersey, is the same as Uvedale's St. Germain, a stewing Pear; 61, York Bergamot, is the autumn Bergamot: 26 and 27 are suspected to be only Perry Pears; 20, 31, name probably intended for Catillac; 42 and 66 are baking or stewing Pears. We would dispense with Nos. 28, 33, 36, 38, 43, 49, 57, 62, 68, and would substitute Beurré Bosc, Fondante d'Automne, Seckle, Thompson's, Suffolk Thorn, Althorp Crassane, Fondante du Bois, Jean de Witte, and the Dunmore, as soon as you can procure it.

W. C.—The treatment of plants of the Deodar Cedar, raised from cuttings, is described at p. 781.

M. C. will find directions for packing ripe fruit at p. 485. Tropæolum tuberosum flowers best, we believe, when planted out in the open ground in light rich soil. It has been tried as a culinary vegetable, but found not good enough.

W. D.'s insect is, there is little doubt, the caterpillar of Noctua Phlogophora meticulosa, the Angle-shades Moth.—*R.* Your seeds of Poinsettia pulcherrima and Parkinsonia aculeata may be sown in the spring in pots, in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and afterwards plunged in a gentle hotbed.

S. D.—Twitchet's Carnation Don John has, we believe, been called by mistake Don Juan. There are two Scarlet Bizarres,—Merchant's Don John and Marshall's Don Juan, with which you must not confound Mr. Twitchet's flower.

Fylde.—There was no good white Dahlia sent out last season. The best yellow sent out, we believe, was Yellow Climax; the best maroon, the Burnham Hero. We cannot name six good whites. Lewisham Rival, Virgin Queen, and Mont Blanc are the best; in Yellows, Argo, Defiance, Henrietta, Topaz, Rival Queen, Superb, Comte de Paris. A prize offered for the best new White Dahlia would, no doubt, be desirable, and Mr. Willman, Secretary to the Horticultural Society, would be happy to receive any communication upon the subject.

Bulbous.—The following is Mr. Kerman's mode of cultivating the Hyacinth. The soil he recommends is a mixture of rich loam, well rotted cow-dung, decomposed leaf mould, and a sixth of sharp sand. He says,—"October and November are the best months for planting, but I have known bulbs of all kinds do well planted much later. When wanted for winter flowering they should be planted in September, and not later than the end of October, in the mixture mentioned above, in pots of 5½ inches width at top, 3 inches at bottom, and the depth of about 6 inches. In placing the bulb in the pot, leave about ¼ inch above the mould. They should be then plunged out of doors for one month, covered with rotten tan or cinder ashes, 1 foot over the top of the pot, after that time it longer the better, taken into the house, kept well watered, and allowed as much sun and air as possible. Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November. When so placed the bulb just allowed to touch the water, they should be removed into a coal cellar or very dark room for the first fortnight. By this time the water will have become offensive, when it should be replaced with fresh, to which a little nitre should be added, about what would lie on a shilling. This, I have observed, hardens and invigorates the fibres. Change this in one week after, and twice a week, till they have done blooming."

A Constant Reader, Taxus, will find the two most complete works on the qualities of fruit trees, G. Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen-garden," and the Horticultural Society's Fruit Catalogue.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR intelligence from France conveys the gratifying assurance that the arrangement of the recent differences with Spain has at length assumed a definite character, and that the French Ambassador has taken his departure for Madrid. The Paris papers are occupied with the bill of indictment against Quénisset and his accomplices in the late conspiracy, but it contains no facts which were not fully noticed in the report addressed to the House of Peers by the recent Commission of Inquiry. The papers also announce the existence of most serious distress among the working classes of Paris, the result of which is apparent not only in the failure of their ordinary places of amusement, but in the general embarrassment of the retail trades.—Our news from Spain continues satisfactory. The Regent has returned in triumph to Madrid from his recent expedition to the disaffected districts; his entry into the capital was marked by the most unequivocal evidences of popularity, and by such demonstrations of public opinion as cannot fail to support and consolidate his authority. The official decree convoking the Cortes for the 20th inst. has been published; in its preamble the Regent adverts to the leading subjects likely to engage attention in the ensuing session, and announces that several new laws and other important measures will be submitted to the Chambers. No doubt appears to be entertained that the majority will confirm the decrees of the Regent suspending the allowance to Queen Christina, suppressing the Basque *fueros*, and establishing custom-houses along the

frontiers of France. As another sign of the times, it is stated that the Minister of Justice has commanded the suppression of all religious confraternities which have not obtained the sanction of Government. In the provinces tranquillity appears to be entirely restored; Barcelona has been released from its state of siege, and the inhabitants of Bilbao have thrown themselves on the clemency of the Regent.—Despatches from Lisbon inform us that the Cortes were prorogued by the Queen in person on the 18th ult. Her Majesty adverted to the necessity for increased taxation, and stated that nearly the whole amount of the extraordinary expenditure for the present year is appropriated to the payment of British claims and of other foreign creditors. The Portuguese Government persists in its resolution to refuse the surrender of the Spanish officers who took refuge in Portugal after the recent insurrection.—From Germany we learn that the negotiations for the accession of Austria to the German Customs' Union are so far advanced as to leave no doubt of a successful result. Accounts from Hanover mention that the Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex have presented a protest against the succession of Prince George of Cumberland to the Crown, and against the appointment of a commission to attest the signature of the Prince, whom the protest assumes to be disqualified by reason of his blindness.—We learn from Switzerland that the revolutionary movement at Geneva has been successful in the accomplishment of its object; the Council of State having acceded to the demands of the people by ordering a constituent assembly, elected by the citizens, to revise the constitution. This national manifestation is said to have occurred without bloodshed or violence of any kind; the popular agitation ceased on the promulgation of the decree, and the crowds, which had collected before the town-house during the deliberations of the Council, immediately dispersed.—The Levant Mail has put us in possession of advices from Turkey, Greece, and Egypt; in Greece, active exertions are making to establish a National Bank for the purpose of issuing paper money, and as the means of preventing future applications for loans to the protecting Powers. The relations between Greece and Turkey are daily becoming more complicated, and the Ottoman Government has presented to the representatives of the Great Powers an official note enumerating various causes of grievance by which its amicable relations with Greece are seriously affected. The Porte appeals to the good offices of the Allied Powers for the settlement of these differences, and threatens to adopt active measures against King Otho if redress be not immediately obtained. The cession of Thessaly to Greece is said to be one of the principal objects suggested as a compromise; but the matter remains for the present in abeyance, and all hostile preparations are suspended until the answer of the Great Powers be received.—The arrival of three packets from the United States has supplied us with American news to a recent date. A new candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Clay, has appeared in the person of Gen. Scott, the Commander-in-Chief; and, from the statements of the New York papers, there appears to be little doubt of his success. The approaching meeting of Congress gives rise to much speculation on the various subjects which are expected to engage attention; among which the right of search for slaves, claimed by the British Government, is one of the leading topics of discussion. The union of Texas with the United States is also spoken of as a highly probable event.—We learn from Canada that the trial of the parties concerned in the late seizure of Col. Grogan has terminated in the conviction of Mr. Johnson, an officer in her Majesty's service; he did not deny his participation in the affair, and was sentenced by the court-martial to be immediately cashiered.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty has signified her intention to quit Buckingham Palace for Windsor as soon as the apartments at the Castle can be rendered fit for occupation; and the extensive alterations now in progress in the Victoria Tower for the Royal nursery have been completed. The 5th inst. is named as the probable day for the departure of the Court. On Monday the Queen was able to take an airing in a close carriage, for the first time since her accouchement, and on Thursday Her Majesty again drove in Hyde Park. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cornwall, and the Princess Royal continue in excellent health. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has entirely recovered from the slight indisposition under which he was labouring last week. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it is said, is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the Ancient Order of Freemasons, and it is also rumoured that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will be offered that distinguished appointment. Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Cavendish have succeeded the Hon. Miss Anson and the Hon. Miss Devereux, as Maids of Honour in waiting on her Majesty. The Countess of Sheffield, in consequence of a domestic affliction, does not succeed Viscountess Barrington in waiting on her Majesty. The Countess's place has been taken by Lady Gore. The Hon. Miss Liddell, daughter of Lord and Lady Ravensworth, has received the appointment of one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen. The Hon. Col. Grey has relieved Col. Arbuthnot in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, and Major.-Gen. Sir E. Bowater has succeeded Col. Wylde as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert. Orders were issued for the Court to go into mourning on Thursday for her late Majesty the Dowager Queen of Bavaria. A ministerial paper states that the baptism of the infant Prince is not expected to take place until February, immediately after Parliament assembles, and that the ceremony will be performed in town.

The Queen Dowager.—The health of the Queen Dowager continues to improve, and the more urgent symptoms have, since our last, been progressively subsiding. It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that her Majesty is daily gaining additional strength, and that there is every reason to hope that the recovery of this august lady will now be speedy and uninterrupted. The bulletin issued on Monday was that "The Queen Dowager has made satisfactory progress since the issuing of the last bulletin, and there is this morning a continued improvement in her Majesty's symptoms." It was not deemed necessary to publish any further bulletin until Thursday, when the following was issued:—"The improvement of the Queen Dowager's health announced in the last bulletin has continued up to the present time, and there is every prospect of her Majesty's gradual recovery. Under the continuance of the present favourable symptoms no further bulletins will be issued."

Official Appointments.—Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., has been appointed one of the Poor-law Commissioners for England and Wales, in the room of J. G. S. Lefevre, Esq., resigned. Her Majesty has appointed the four officers under-named to be Naval Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty:—Commodore Sir C. Napier, K.C.B.; Capt. Sir N. J. Willoughby, C.B.K.C.H.; Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., and Capt. E. H. A'Court; vice Capt. the Hon. G. Poulett; Capt. the Hon. Sir A. Maitland, C.B.K.C.M. and G.; Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart., and Capt. the Right Hon. Lord Radstock, C.B., promoted to the rank of Rear-Admirals. A ministerial paper states that Major-Gen. John Grey, C.B., has been appointed to the command of the forces in Cabul. The same paper also says that the Duke of Buccleuch is to be the Lord-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, in the place of the Marquis of Lothian, deceased; and that the Lord-President, Lord Wharncliffe, will be the Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York, in the place of the Earl of Harewood, deceased. The *Gazette* of last night contains the appointment of Mr. Eastlake, R.A., as Secretary to the Fine Arts Commission.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris journals are this week unusually destitute of intelligence either of foreign or domestic interest. The near approach to a perfect arrangement of the recent differences with Spain, referred to in our last, has now assumed a definite character: friendly intercourse has been resumed between M. Guizot and M. Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador, and M. De Salvandy, the newly-appointed Minister to the court of Madrid, took his departure for that capital on Monday. With respect to the formation of a large corps of observation on the Spanish frontier, which we have before noticed, the *Moniteur*, official journal, explains it by stating that the proceedings of the ultra-radicals of Barcelona had caused fears for the consequences, and induced the Government to provide, by a corps of observation, against any contingencies that might arise; but it was never contemplated to carry the number of troops to be employed in it beyond 25,000 men.

The late Conspiracy.—The journals contain the acte d'accusation, or bill of indictment, against Quénisset and his alleged accomplices; but it is no more than the echo of the report made to the Court of Peers, already noticed in a previous Number. The following passage in it, however, is commented on by some of the papers as deserving special notice:—"The shot, which was levelled too low, struck Gen. Schneider and Col. Levaillant's horses. A ball was found in the wound inflicted on one of the horses, and the report of the veterinary surgeon who extracted this ball says that it was directed against the Princes, and that it was owing to the interposition of Providence they were not struck." The trial, which was stated in our last to have been definitively fixed for the 5th, was subsequently arranged to come on on the 3rd inst., for which day the Chancellor of the Court of Peers had issued the usual notice.

The Capital.—Various statements have appeared in the journals during some months, stating that the population of Paris is fast falling into the most serious state of distress. Almost the whole of the petty wine and lemonade shops where the working classes hitherto sought repose or amusement have become bankrupt or insolvent: a fact which is considered to prove the inability of the lower orders to indulge in their accustomed relaxations. In the most populous districts, those in which retail trade was carried to the greatest extent, numerous failures occur daily; and even at this season, when the trade of the capital, in consequence of the approach of the new year, is generally most prosperous, several shops are seen closed every day, in the richest and most populous neighbourhoods. As a further sign of the times, it is stated that forced sales by auction and executions succeed in alarming numbers.—On Friday a conference was held which was expected to induce the metal-founders, who some time since "struck," as noticed in a former Number, to return to their employment. This, however, was not the case. Groups of eight, ten, and fifteen operatives continue to visit the manufactories still at work, and to withdraw those who would willingly continue their labours.—Considerable sensation was created in Paris on Saturday, by the announcement of the failure of the eminent commercial house of Balguerie and Co. of Bordeaux. This failure is regarded as being the more serious, as that house was not only extensively engaged in foreign trade, but gave a considerable impulse to all speculations, such, for example, as the railroad from Bordeaux to Teste, &c., which have rendered great service to the department of the Gironde.

The Disarmament.—Letters from Toulon, which have appeared in the opposition prints, represent the disarmament as still in progress. In addition to the six vessels sent to Brest, others, it is said, are sent into dock. But the necessity of sending fresh troops to Algiers, and bringing sick the back, employs all the vessels, and obliges some to land their cannon, in order to have more room. Each vessel brings home 200 sick. These letters add that Gen. Bugeaud, the Commander in Chief in Africa, is to have 80,000 men complete for spring.

Railroads.—The Council General of the department of the Lower Rhine has been convoked, to consider whether it would be more advisable to recommend a direct railroad line from Paris to Strasburg by Nancy, or whether the line from the capital to Strasburg might go round by Dijon and Mulhausen, thus making but one line from Paris to the Rhine and to the Rhone. The *Journal des Débats* declares for the latter project, which, it says, would only extend by four hours the time between Paris and Strasburg. M. Berryer, some sessions back, opposed the railroad from Paris to Belgium, because, he said, it would make Antwerp and Rotterdam the ports for supplying Alsace, instead of Havre. The *Journal des Débats* endeavours to refute this by stating that the transit from Havre to Strasburg was but 4000 quintals in 1840. This argument, however, is regarded as fallacious, inasmuch as the great transit of cotton and other commodities from Havre to Alsace does not go to Strasburg altogether, but rather from Nancy straight to Mulhausen, and is very much greater than the amount represented.

Post Office.—The number of letters which passed through the French Post-office has more than doubled during the last twenty years. In 1821, it amounted to 45,382,151; in 1830, to 63,817,260; in 1831, to 63,380,592; in 1832, to 66,915,011; in 1833, to 68,786,377; in 1834, to 70,826,519; in 1835, to 75,019,918; in 1836, to 78,970,561; in 1837, to 83,348,008; in 1838, to 87,625,570; and in 1841, the number will be very near 100,000,000.

Algeria.—The *Moniteur* publishes a long report, addressed by Gen. Bugeaud to Marshal Soult, under date 11th Oct., in which he gives an account of his last expedition against Abd-el-Kader, in the province of Oran. From it we learn that the military exploits of the campaign were confined to two rencontres on the 8th and 25th Oct. with the cavalry of Abd-el-Kader, who, it appears, fought with great resolution. On the first day Abd-el-Kader brought into the field 6,000 horses, of whom 1,000 or 1,100 were regulars. The latter, thrice routed, rallied as many times, and bravely returned to the charge, but were ultimately dispersed. The General then made a successful incursion on the territory of the Hachems, the most powerful tribe of the province, entered and destroyed the fort and town of Saida, concluded an alliance with the Hassaisnas, Kesailnas, Zedamas, Douitabet, and Hazar Garabas, revictualled Mascara, where he left a force of 6,000 men, under the command of Gen. Lamoricière, for the protection of his new allies, and returned to Mostaganem on the 5th Oct., after an absence of 53 days, having lost one officer and 23 men killed on the field, and 11 who died of illness, besides a number of wounded.

Spain.—We have received Madrid and provincial intelligence to a recent date. Their contents are favourable to the belief that tranquillity is about to be permanently established in this country. The Regent was expected to enter Madrid on the 23d ult., having slept the previous night at Guadalaxara. Several battalions of infantry and squadrons of Hussars, forming the advanced-guard of the troops which compose his escort, had already entered the capital. A triumphal arch and other popular demonstrations were preparing to celebrate his entry. The *Official Gazette* contains the expected decree for the convocation of the Cortes on the 26th inst., announced in our last. In the preamble of the decree the Regent observes, that hitherto the budget had not been discussed, but that this year it would be laid before the Chambers, at so early a period of the session, that the same inconvenience was not to be apprehended. He next announces that several organic laws and other important measures would be submitted to the deliberation of the next legislature. Little doubt was entertained that a majority would confirm the decrees of the Regent relative to the suspension of the Ex-Queen Christina's marriage allowance, to the suppression of the *fueros*, and the establishment of the custom-house lines on the French frontiers. The *Gazette* also publishes a circular of the Minister of Justice, enjoining the presidents of the different courts in the kingdom to suppress, within their respective jurisdictions, all confraternities and associations, formed under the invocation of some saint, or for pious objects generally, without having previously obtained the sanction of Government. The Duke de San Carlos and other Grandees implicated in the October attempt, and who have fled from Spain, are summoned by the *Gazette* to appear and take their trials. The Council of War met on the 20th ult. to try 12 officers of the Royal Guard implicated in the late revolt; but although the fiscal had demanded the penalty of death against 11 of them, it was hoped that none of them would be capitally convicted. Government now appears inclined to adopt lenient measures towards the persons imprisoned

for the recent insurrection; and it was even believed that orders had already been issued to liberate Messrs. Darana, Perez Vento, Salcedo, &c., who had been arrested for their participation in that affair. The wife of Gen. Concha had obtained passports for France, where it was understood her husband had safely arrived. Queen Isabella's fête day was celebrated in Madrid on the 19th ult. with much enthusiasm. The young Queen and her sister went to the theatre in the evening; when there was also a general illumination. An extraordinary courier had been despatched with an autograph letter of Queen Isabel for Queen Victoria, congratulating her Majesty on the birth of the Duke of Cornwall. Passports have been forwarded for the Infanta Louisa Carlota, authorising her to return to this country.—From Barcelona we learn that that city continued quiet, and no further disturbances were apprehended. A military tribunal had been constituted for the trial of the members of the Junta of Vigilance; and on the total amount of funds in the public treasury being verified, 45,000 piastres were found wanting. The civil engineers appointed for the purpose have affirmed that the expense of re-establishing the parts of the citadel which had been destroyed would amount to 3,000,000 reals. The formal siege of the city would, it was expected, be raised on the 21st or 22nd. One of the precautionary measures adopted by the new Captain-General has been, requiring the presence, within 48 hours, of all Frenchmen and foreigners in the city, and ordering that such as were not provided with the necessary papers should be conducted to the frontiers. The battalions of National Guards disarmed by Gen. Van Halen, referred to in our last, were not to be reorganised; and the remaining battalions were undergoing the process of "purification:" the municipal officers dismissed by the Radical Juntas were to be reinstated in their functions. The popular societies of Bilbao have addressed a memorial to the Regent, in which, referring to the late disturbances in that town, they disclaim all participation "in the liberticide plans got up and executed by four foreigners and a handful of ungrateful wretches," and demand the punishment of the real traitors. They then remind the Regent of the ties of affection which once united them in the camp and in the hour of danger, and conclude their address by saying, that if he will "display clemency towards them, Bilbao will transmit to future ages, written on a stone of infamy, the names of the dozen men who attempted to sully her fame."—As an agreeable variety to the political excitement of the country, the Madrid journals describe with rapture the triumphs of Rubini at the opera of that city, and speak with enthusiasm of the reception given by all classes to the "King of Tenors."—Subsequent accounts inform us of the arrival of the Regent in the capital on the 23rd. His entry, which formed a triumphal pageant, was made with every attendant circumstance of pomp and display; and the immense crowds which filled the street to witness it, received the Regent with enthusiastic cheers. The demonstration of popular feeling in his favour is represented as very decided, and in the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the event and the successful termination of his campaign through the disaffected provinces.

PORTUGAL.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 22d ult. The Cortes were prorogued by the Queen in person on the 18th ult. The Royal speech referred to the important financial measures which had occupied their attention; thanked them for the supplies voted, and regretted that the necessities of the state had compelled them to impose some new taxes; but expressed confidence that the people would cheerfully submit to the sacrifices requisite to sustain the national honour and credit. The income of the junta of public credit, which now amounts to 2,215 contos of reis, will be about equally divided among the home and foreign creditors. The extraordinary expenditure of the present year amounts to 693 contos of reis, 550 contos of which are appropriated for the payment of various British claims, and the remainder to the satisfaction of parties interested in French and Brazilian claims, and the debt contracted by the consul at Morocco. It is stated that the Spanish minister still persists in requiring the Government to give up Generals Pezuela, Oribe, and the other Spanish officers who had taken refuge in Portugal in consequence of the failure of the late revolt. But this the Government persists in refusing. The clubs are described as being exceedingly active in the capital, and attempts, it is said, are making by the revolutionary press to stir up the classes concerned in manufactures, in consequence of the treaty under negotiation with England, by which they are told they will all be thrown out of employ.—The safe delivery of her Majesty, and the birth of the Duke of Cornwall, had caused great joy among the English residents at Lisbon. Lord Howard de Walden, our ambassador in that capital, was about to give a diplomatic dinner on the occasion, and all the vessels of war in the Tagus had been dressed out, and fired royal salutes in honour of the heir-apparent to the British throne.—It has been announced by the agents of the Peninsular Company, that after the 14th inst. the weekly steamers will, under ordinary circumstances, leave Gibraltar on the Tuesday instead of Thursday, and Lisbon for Falmouth on Saturday instead of Monday afternoons. The object is to allow parties in England to answer their letters without delay, instead of losing a week, as at present.

GERMANY.—The journals this week are destitute of news of any interest to an English reader. Advices from Vienna to the 15th ult. state that the political circles were still much taken up with the Spanish question. Subsequent accounts to the 20th also announce the arrival there of Count de Flahaut, the French ambassador, who had a conference with Prince Metternich, which lasted two hours, and the subject of which is asserted to have related exclusively to the same question. These accounts also inform us that the reduction in the army was proceeding with activity. A number of artillery horses had been sold, and leave of absence given on a large scale to the infantry and cavalry. Private letters state that during the late visit of Prince Metternich to Johannisberg negotiations were set on foot between him and the Prussian Ambassador, relative to the adhesion of Austria to the German Customs' Union. These negotiations, it is added, are now sufficiently advanced to allow of a favourable result being anticipated. This approach to a more intimate alliance between Austria and the other States of the Confederation is attributed to the necessity of union among all the Germanic States, which, it is said, was much felt while the rumours of war were prevalent during the latter part of last year. Accounts to the 27th October announce that the health of the Duke of Bordeaux is daily improving. The Duke of Cadiz, eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, arrived in Vienna on the 21st October.—Berlin papers state that the line to be followed by the railroad from that capital to the banks of the Rhine has been definitively settled by the Prussian and other Governments interested in the question. It will commence at Halle, a place already in communication with Berlin by a railroad; from thence it will pass by Merseburg, Nauemberg, Weimar, and Erfurth, to Eisenach and Prussian Saxony. At this point three branches will start off, one to Cassel and Frankfort, another to Cologne, and the third towards Bavaria. A treaty was signed on the 6th ult. at Berlin, between Prussia, Denmark, and Mecklenburg, for settling all matters connected with the railroad from Berlin to Hamburg, along the right bank of the Elbe, by Boizenburg and Bergedorff. The contracting parties stipulate to give up all the state lands required for the line, and it is expected that the communal lands along the line will also be ceded on moderate terms.—The reports from the German fairs are rather interesting. At Frankfort-on-the-Oder the business done had not been very brisk, taking the result of the whole; but the supply of goods received, in addition to those already in the warehouses, amounted to 77,000 cwt., of which domestic manufactures and commodities formed the great bulk. Cotton and silk goods did not go off very well. At Pesth, in Hungary, also, the grand autumn fair had been held, the supply of raw wool amounting to 60,000 cwt., all of which sold rapidly at advanced rates, although woollen manufactures, as well as cotton, were dull of sale. At Frankfort hardware was in moderate demand.

HANOVER.—Advices, dated the 16th ult., inform us that a protest has been received here from the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, against the succession to the Crown, and against the appointment of a commission of 12 members who are to certify the signature of the Crown Prince. It is said that the protest was received shortly before the 12 members took the oath. It does not appear, however, whether this protest is founded on the constitution.

HOLLAND.—Accounts received from the Hague, dated the 25th ult., give some details of the operations for draining the Lake of Haarlem, which have been going on for two years. Everything has fully succeeded according to expectation, and it is thought that in the fifth year from the commencement of the undertaking the proposed object will be fully obtained, and an extent of 18,000 acres drained.—The Ministers of Finance and of the Interior visited Maestricht on the 23d ult., for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures for carrying into effect the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle, and the road from Maestricht to Nimeguen.

BELGIUM.—We have no fresh intelligence respecting the late revolution, but the judicial inquiry is still proceeding.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Representatives on the 25th ult., the Minister for Foreign Affairs confirmed the news, announced in our last, of the withdrawal of the French troops assembled on the frontier to the number of 20,000 men. The Deputy of Ghent called on Government to declare whether it was true, as had been asserted by the French Papers, that these troops, contrary to what the Minister for Foreign Affairs had declared in another sitting, had assembled only at the request of the Belgian Ministry. The Minister refused to comply with this request, and was warmly applauded by the majority of the Chamber.

SWITZERLAND.—The revolutionary proceedings at Geneva, referred to in our last, have somewhat subsided. The Council of State, acceding to the demands of the crowds assembled before the town-house, decided on the 22d ult. that a Constituent Assembly, elected by the citizens, should revise the constitution. The following is the text of the decree:—Art. 1. The present constitution shall be revised by a Constituent Assembly, appointed by the citizens. 2. The Council of State will propose to the Representative Council, within a fortnight at farthest, a project of law relative to the mode of appointing the Constituent Assembly. This project will be debated and voted in the form of ordinary laws. 3. The Constituent Assembly shall be convoked within the 15 days following the adoption of that law. 4. The constitution agreed to by the Constituent Assembly shall be referred to the sanction of the citizens. No disturbance of the peace of the city had taken place; and on hearing the promulgation of the above decree, the crowd quietly dispersed and the agitation immediately subsided. It would be impossible, says the *Journal de Genève* of the 23d, to describe the joy and enthusiasm at the result of this movement, achieved without violence by a national manifestation. The Council of State had called a meeting of the Grand Council to investigate the demands of the "Society of the 3d of March" (the Revolutionists). The militia had been called under arms in the exigency, but only 300 or 400 out of 3000 or 4000 of whom it consisted had complied.—Monsignor Andrea, the new apostolical nuncio, arrived at Berne on the 24th ult., and presented his credentials to the Federal Directory on the 25th. The young prelate intended to fix his residence at Schwetz.—Accounts from the Jura state that after a fortnight of the finest weather, the winter had set in suddenly, and the ground was covered with snow to the depth of from 13 to 15 inches. On the 16th ult., at 12 o'clock, the following phenomenon occurred:—The weather was stormy, the atmosphere very cold, and the wind whirling the snow to a great height in the air, when there was a loud clap of thunder and a single flash of lightning, which set fire to the tower of the church; but, fortunately, the smoke was immediately seen, and measures taken with such promptitude that the fire was extinguished before any great damage was done.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome, of the 17th ult., state that a Consistory will be holden on the 2d Feb., at which several Cardinals and Bishops are to be elected. The Archbishop of Lyons, M. de Rohan, will also, it is said, receive his hat, if able to attend. The same accounts announce the proximate departure for Lyons of Cardinals Cappacini and Vizzardelle, who will meet at Brussels.—The King of Sardinia has published decrees for regulating the primary and elementary schools in the island of Sardinia, and for creating three normal schools.—The *Giornale delle due Sicilie*, in its numbers of the 7th and 10th ult., contains accounts of numerous calamities within the kingdom of Naples from continued storms and earthquakes. In the district of Casoria, near Naples, the whole country has been ravaged—trees torn up by the roots, windows beaten in, and roofs carried off. In Calabria several inhabitants have been carried away by the torrents and drowned, and others have been killed by lightning. In the ulterior Abruzzi, the commune of Torre di Passeri has been alarmed by a violent earthquake; and in the night of October 20, Reggio and Messina were disturbed by a severe shock. The winter generally throughout Italy has set in with extraordinary rigour; the Adige has burst its embankments and caused the most disastrous consequences.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens, dated the 10th ult., inform us that great exertions are making to establish the long-talked of National Bank, for the purpose of issuing paper-money; by the extensive use of which it is stated, Government hopes to be able to carry on its financial affairs, instead of having, from time to time, to apply to the protecting Powers for loans of money as heretofore.—The Beet-root Sugar Company, in discussing the merits of which the newspapers were much occupied two years since, has now been broken up, without having given the shareholders the 50 per cent profit which it appears had been promised them; and it is added that the Greeks themselves have lost by this transaction no less than 80,000 drachmas. It is stated that no subscribers, as might have been expected, can be found either in London or Paris, for the proposed railroad between the Piræus and Athens. An extraordinary speculation, however, is spoken of as going on, and as having yielded the shareholders large profits, and which is the boarding of vessels in the Archipelago, murdering the crews and plundering the cargoes. Up to the present time it appears that no less than six vessels have been fallen in with at sea, waterlogged, and robbed of everything. It further seems that all these vessels have been met with near Candia, and it is thought by some that the pirates are part of the flotilla which was openly fitted out in the ports of this kingdom with the knowledge of the King, and destined to act against the Turks in that island. Several English merchant-vessels are missing; and it is feared they may have been plundered, and then sunk, with all their crews on board, to prevent detection. It is hoped that the British Government will immediately take effective measures to put a stop to this state of affairs, and that some men-of-war will be stationed off Athens, to back such remonstrances as the English Minister at this court may be instructed to make. In the mean time, it is said, the French are doing all in their power to excite troubles again in the Levant: it is asserted that the Candiot Committee have recently received a letter from the Oriental Society of France, said to be under M. Guizot's patronage, in which Greeks are called upon, not only to endeavour to carry out their views in Candia, but also in Thessaly and other parts of Turkey. It is also affirmed that the Ottoman Government are so persuaded of something going on in Greece detrimental to the interests of Turkey, as to have demanded explanations from the three representatives at Constantinople of the protecting Powers; and the Porte threatens to take active steps against the King if redress is not immediately granted. This subject our readers will find referred to below under Turkey. Their Majesties arrived at Athens on the 11th ult.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Levant we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th ult. It has brought the text of the note presented by the Government to the representatives of the three Powers in this capital on the 28th Oct., referred to in our last. It is a document of some importance. After alluding to the question of the property of Turks in Greece, which has been many years pending between the Porte and the latter country, it enumerates several causes of grievance, and adds that "it has now become urgent to terminate this affair, as all the world knows that the Porte is anxious to preserve unshaken the relations of friendship between it and other courts; to facilitate, as far as in it lies, the happy issue of affairs which interest them; and that it is especially desirous of maintaining and multiplying amicable

relations with Greece. Desiring this, on account of their near neighbourhood, it hoped that the Greek Government would evince similar sentiments; but in this it has been disappointed." It proceeds to say that "various acts committed by the Greek Government are contrary to international rights and amity, to the duties of a good neighbour, while they threaten the interests of the Porte, as well as the tranquillity of its subjects. The Porte, in consequence, begs the three Powers, as allies and friends, to invite the Greek Government to devise means of putting an end to this state of suspense, and to terminate pending differences; to permit no longer perturbators to foment rebellion in this country, and to pursue a line of conduct befitting a friendly government. If the employment of good offices by the powers for the settlement of these affairs should produce a satisfactory result, this is all that can be desired; but if not, it is decided that all Greek interests, and commerce, and affairs requiring the support and intervention of this Government, shall be obstructed and treated with little favour." It was this note, it seems, which led to the successive Councils which have been held here, referred to in previous Numbers, and at one of which, it is said, a proposal was made to put an end to the difference by the cession of Thessaly to Greece. It is also added that at these Councils, after the representatives of the Powers had advised the Porte to suspend military preparations or movements, Rifaat Pacha gave his adhesion to this pacific advice. Tahir Pacha, however, declared energetically for warlike measures; but in the Council of the 6th ult. we learn that the latter had remained silent, and Rifaat's council of awaiting the answer of the Powers prevailed.—Accounts received from Beyrout, dated Oct. 29th, describe the state of Syria as very unsettled, and mention that serious misunderstandings continue between the Druses and Maronites.

Egypt.—Our intelligence from Alexandria, brought by the Levant mail, comes down to the 6th ult., but is not important. Mehemet Ali was still at Cairo, and the English, French, Russian, and Prussian Consuls were there. Cairo letters of the 1st ult. state, that between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali there exists the greatest intimacy, and that the Porte latterly consulted the Pacha as to the means of re establishing the credit of the Ottoman monetary system, which is fallen into dangerous disrepute. Their Highnesses are also busied, it is stated, in the amelioration of the administrative system for the benefit of the people, by affording them the means of profiting by the surplus advantages of agriculture. The schools are about to be reformed in consonance with the wants of the country; and measures are taking to allow full liberty to commerce, and to guarantee the peasantry against the avidity of speculators, by securing to them the whole proceeds of their harvest. The climate is represented as being very unhealthy, and a bad fever was raging, carrying off three times the usual average of persons. Some cases of plague had appeared in the Delta and Alexandria.

United States.—We have three arrivals this week—the packet-ship *Oxford*, on Saturday night; the *Patrick Henry*, on Monday night; and the mail-steamer *Britannia*, on Wednesday. By the *Patrick Henry*, which made the passage in 19 days, we have New York papers to the 9th ult. Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, had taken the field as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay, who had also been spoken of in connexion with the Presidency, would not, it was thought, have any chance, now that the General had avowed himself a candidate. The New York elections have terminated in favour of the democratic party: the popular voice has thus spoken in favour of Gen. Tyler's opinion respecting the Bank question. The yellow fever was on the decline at New Orleans. There was frost on the 23d ult., and this, it was hoped, would abate the ravages of the fever, which had been more destructive to human life the present season than it was even in 1837.—A Mr. Johnson, one of the parties implicated in the late seizure of Col. Grogan, had been tried by court-martial. He did not deny having participated in the affair, and was in consequence immediately cashiered.—The mail steamer *Britannia* has brought papers of seven days' later date. They are destitute of news of any importance in a political point of view; but the intelligence continues to be, on the whole, of a pacific character. The papers are occupied in discussing the subjects which are expected to engage the attention of Congress at their next meeting: amongst which the right of search for slaves by the British Government is exciting much attention. The annexation of Texas to the United States is also confidently spoken of. Some petty quarrels had occurred on the north-eastern boundary in consequence of the American authorities having, by permission, surveyed and drawn a line of boundary of the territory, and which, as it affected the rights of private property, was very unpopular—in one instance the Observatory temporarily erected was destroyed, and the surveyors assaulted.

Mexico.—By the *Britannia*, we have received recent and important intelligence from this country, from which we learn that after a prolonged struggle, Gen. Santa Anna has succeeded in overturning the Government, and that Bustamente is imprisoned and at the mercy of the conqueror. Santa Anna had been declared Commander-in-Chief; and it was generally believed that he would be declared Supreme Dictator, as Congress was to be dissolved, and he was to name a new one, which would declare who was to govern. No details are given respecting this revolution, but it is thought that the capital of Mexico has suffered greatly, as the intestine war commenced within its precincts, and has been there decided after a contest of several weeks. By these advices we also learn that Mr. Rutherford, the English Vice-Consul at Matamoras, had fallen a victim to a fever which was raging at that place.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for Money were quoted, prior to the closing, 89⅛ to ¼; for the Account, ex div., they left off 88⅞ to ½; Bank Stock, 164½ to 165½; India Stock, 245; Three per Cents. Reduced, 88½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 97⅞; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—During the early part of the week the weather has been exceedingly wet and boisterous. On Sunday night it blew a hurricane from the west, accompanied by heavy rains, which continued the following day and parts of Tuesday, whereby all the low grounds in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis were extensively flooded. At Camberwell, Peckham, and Brixton, the roads were impassable for foot passengers; and at the latter place, the depth of water on parts of the carriage-road was two feet, as the torrents rushing down from the neighbouring hills could not find a passage through the ordinary drains. In Battersea-fields most of the meadows were flooded, as was also the case about Hanwell; while in the neighbourhood of Greenford, Northolt, Perivale, and the surrounding parts below Harrow, the roads were in many places dangerous, and in some impassable. At Greenwich several fields, as well as public thoroughfares, adjacent to the river Ravensbourne, were covered with water; and an extent of nearly 30 acres of meadow land at the back of Blackheath-road presented the appearance of a lake. At Lewisham the high road was overflown for several hundred yards, and foot passengers were conveyed over in carts. At Lee, Southend, Mottingham, and various other places, the same effects were experienced. The high winds have likewise been productive of extensive damage in the suburbs both to trees and young plantations; and to the shipping on the River, where in two cases it was attended with loss of life. In Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and Kensington Gardens, considerable injury has been done: a number of fine large trees have been torn up by the roots; the ground was strewed with the limbs and branches of others; and numerous shrubs were levelled to the ground. Nearly opposite the Kensington-gate of Hyde Park a house newly erected had the roof completely carried away. In the Duke of Devonshire's park at Chiswick much damage was done; and also in Sion Park, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, in Osterley Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, and in Hanworth Park, the seat of Mr. H. Perkins, several valuable trees have been torn up by the roots. During the height of the storm, a high stack of chimneys fell on the roof of a cottage in Bland's livery stable-yard, in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, and carried the roof in, burying a man, his wife, and child; they were, however, extricated after some time by the police, without sustaining any serious injury. At the same time, a high chimney, belonging to an unoccupied house in Bermondsey-street, fell, and did considerable damage to the roof of the house. In St. George's-road, Lambeth, a stack of chimneys on the house of Mr. Wheelton, fruiterer, fell, driving in a large portion of the roof with it; fortunately no person was in the attic at the time, or the occurrence would have been attended with fatal results.

The late Fire in the Tower.—The committee of inquiry into the origin of the late fire in the Tower having completed their report, the whole evidence has been published; and though given in a condensed form, it is very voluminous. Few facts, in addition to those already before the public, were mentioned by the witnesses; and the substance of their testimony is embodied in the following abstract of the report:—From the concurrent testimony of nearly 50 witnesses, it appears that the fire broke out in the Bowyer Tower, and that it was at first confined to it. With regard, however, to the exact spot of its origin, the evidence is so various that it is impossible to say whether it originated in the Round Table room, the View-room, or the staircase leading from the View-room to the back staircase. These two rooms were both provided with stoves on Arnott's principle, but there is no reason to believe that they were improperly placed, unless it be considered that they should have been placed upon a plate of metal, which was not the case. Some witnesses describe the fire as having broken out before any light was perceptible either in the Round Table or the View room. Two persons describe the smoke as first proceeding from the upper or Round Table room, while others state that although the upper room was full of smoke there was no fire there when the lower or View room was in flames. As the only way of reconciling these various statements, and of accounting for the fire having occurred accidentally, the committee suppose that some ignited substance had fallen from the stove in the Round Table or upper room between the double floor, there producing a smouldering fire, which broke out partially at nine o'clock, occasioning the light described as seen at that time by two witnesses, and afterwards the smoke seen in the upper room by two other witnesses, at a quarter before ten; that it continued to burn gradually till it arrived over the staircase leading from the View-room to the back staircase, where it burst into flames, and from the Bowyer Tower it was distinctly seen to communicate with the roof of the Armoury, extending east and west, and gaining ground so rapidly as to account for the impression on the minds of some that the buildings were on fire at distant parts at the same moment. Various reports reached the committee which, if true, would prove that the fire was the act of an incendiary; but upon the most diligent inquiry and strict examination of the persons giving information, it has been impossible for the committee to trace the slightest foundation for them. It is added, however, that from the situation of the workshops, and the easy access to them from the line-wall, such an act might easily have been accomplished. It appeared to the committee that no blame attaches to any of the parties to whom the duties of inspection and the care of the buildings belong; at the same time, they consider the system of watching very deficient, and that had the buildings in the rear of the Grand Armoury been properly watched and guarded, the fire must have been early discovered and easily extinguished. The committee are of opinion that the workshops, which have been used as such from a remote period, ought not to have been connected with the Grand Armoury, more particularly as the use of stoves cannot but be attended with some degree of danger. With respect to the supply of water, it is stated that there are five underground tanks, capable of containing 36,662 gallons of water. On the night of the fire there were 18 engines in operation; and if these had been dependent on the tanks alone, supposing they had been full, with respect to which there was a good deal of conflicting evidence, the whole supply would have been exhausted in one hour, and every building within the Tower defences would in all probability have been destroyed. The committee are therefore of opinion that the arrangements in case of fire are imperfect, and suggest that measures be adopted for a more plentiful supply of water, and that the Ordnance fire-engines be placed under the control of the officer commanding the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed in the Tower, whose duty it should be to instruct his men as to the means of obtaining a supply of water, and see the engines practised at least once a month.

Late Forgery of Exchequer Bills.—The second notice issued by the Bank of England, given in our last Number, requiring that parties applying there for temporary accommodation on the deposit of Exchequer-bills, &c., should accompany their applications with a promissory note for the amount, has given rise to some discussion among bill-brokers, capitalists, and others; and though it has been endeavoured to show that the measure is not one to which great importance should be attached, as further affecting the character of these securities, still it appears to be regarded generally with suspicion, and is found fault with by many as an innovation calculated to give needless trouble. Great anxiety, it is stated, has been shown on the part of Government to obtain those genuine Exchequer-bills to which the spurious ones correspond, in order that they may be used as evidence in the approaching trial for forgery. After several inquiries among parties who might be presumed to be holders of the bills, it transpired that the bills were already in the possession of the Treasury, having been sent in some time ago for the funding. This incident, as illustrative of the management of business in the Exchequer-bill department, has, it is said, afforded some amusement among the moneyed circles in the City. There have been rumours also during the week, that the funds arising out of the negotiation of the Exchequer counterfeits have been traced to the Bank of France, where they are held in deposit, and it is added that a messenger has been sent over to Paris to attach it in the hands of the Bank. It is further stated that Government having a clue to the agent here employed in the transmission of the property, still further measures have been taken for its recovery. At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, the grand jury came into court with three separate bills of felony against Mr. Smith. After some conversation between the counsel for the prosecution and the Lord Chief Justice as to the day when the trial should come on, it was proposed to appoint this day, the 4th inst.; but Lord Denman stated that he did not like to fix this day, as he should himself be unable to be present. No day was consequently appointed, and the impression prevails that the trial will ultimately be put off till the next session, which will commence on Tuesday the 14th inst.

Fracas at Buckingham Palace.—On Tuesday a long investigation took place at the Board of Green Cloth, before the Lord Steward of the Household, when nearly twenty persons of the royal establishment were examined respecting an affray between Mr. Norton, the deputy comptroller of her Majesty's household, and Mr. Francatelli, chief cook of the royal kitchen. It appears that broils and ill-feeling to a great extent have been for some time existing in the royal establishment; and on Monday Mr. Francatelli took an opportunity of insulting Mr. Norton in the presence of all the pages and about forty others, when high words ensued, which ended in a policeman being sent for to take Mr. Francatelli into custody, but he managed to make his escape before the officer arrived. The result of the investigation has been the suspension of Mr. Francatelli until the matter shall be laid before her Majesty and Prince Albert, when it is thought that measures will be adopted to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings.

The Royal Exchange.—On Saturday the Lord Mayor waited upon Prince Albert, for the purpose of requesting that his Royal Highness will do the citizens of London the honour of dining at the Mansion-house on the day to be appointed for the laying of the first stone of the Royal Exchange, which ceremony, it is understood, will be performed by his Royal Highness on the 19th of January. Prince Albert stated in reply to this request that he should feel much pleasure in being his lordship's guest on that day. His Royal Highness begged at the same time to ask the favour that the entertainment might be appointed to take place immediately after the ceremony, as he should feel anxiety to get back to Windsor at as early an hour as possible. The Bishop of London has been applied to by the Gresham Committee to write the inscription for the occasion, which his lordship has consented to do. The preparations, it is said, will be on a scale of unusual elegance and splendour.

Death of Dr. Birkbeck.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst.,

this well-known physician, celebrated as the founder of Mechanics Institutes, died at his house in Finsbury-square, after a prolonged and severe illness, in the 66th year of his age. Dr. Birkbeck was the son of a merchant and banker of considerable eminence at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was born in the year 1776. After receiving the usual rudiments of education at a village in the neighbourhood, during which he displayed a strong inclination for those mechanical pursuits to which he afterwards became so devoted, it was determined by his friends that he should embrace the medical profession. Before the 22d year of his age he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. It was while in this situation that Dr. Birkbeck laid the basis of those mechanics institutions in association with which his name has chiefly attracted present notice, and will engage future remembrance. With liberality rarely evinced, he invited the mechanics of the city to a gratuitous attendance on his lectures; and it was in consequence of their grateful acknowledgment, and the benefit that flowed from the practice, that he was induced, on his removal to London, to project the foundation of mechanics institutions in the Metropolis and throughout the country. Nor was it his time alone that was devoted to this laudable object,—his purse was not less freely bestowed. He is said to have lent 3,000*l.* to establish the London institution in Chancery-lane, and, by a singular coincidence, the members of that body were to meet for the purpose of celebrating its 18th anniversary within a few hours of the period when its founder had ceased to exist. As a medical man, Dr. Birkbeck enjoyed a larger practice than is generally bestowed on those given to scientific or literary pursuits.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated that in addition to the projected improvements on the Crown-lands at Kensington, it is intended to remove that portion at the rear of the south side of the High-street, known as the "Rookery," now inhabited by the lower order of Irish, which has been for years an annoyance to the town and neighbourhood, and to erect thereon buildings of a better class. Actions of ejectment have already been commenced against the occupiers of the houses.—The contemplated improvements in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, by the removal of the White Horse Tavern, will not, it is said, commence until spring.—The new Albert gate, to be erected opposite Wilton-place, is to be constructed at the sole expense of Mr. Cubitt.—The improvements on the north side of St. James's Park, by the continuation of the façade of Carlton-gardens eastward towards Spring-gardens, have been suspended, in consequence of its having been found impossible to obtain other stabling in the neighbourhood equally well adapted for her Majesty the Queen Dowager's stables, which intersect the line of the terrace.—A new road from Bayswater to Kensington, through the late royal kitchen-gardens, is in contemplation.—In addition to other extensive improvements in the London Docks a large piece of ground, about two acres in extent, on the east side of Old Gravel-lane, and adjoining the eastern basin, has been lately enclosed, and nearly 200 men are now employed excavating the ground, and executing other works previously to the erection of an extensive range of warehouses, and vaults beneath; the former being destined for sugar-warehouses, and the latter for wines. The boundary wall enclosing the new warehouses will adjoin the main street, and between the wall and the buildings there will be a space of 35 feet, for the convenience of waggons. The expense of these additions will, it is said, amount to nearly 20,000*l.*—A notice has this week appeared over the door of Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane, announcing that it has been purchased, under Act of Parliament, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in furtherance of the projected improvements of that part of Westminster.

Emigration Meeting.—A rumour has been prevalent in the City during the week that it was the intention of the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition from the merchants, bankers, and other citizens of the Metropolis, to take an early opportunity of calling a public meeting to take into consideration the necessity of applying to Government to adopt some large national scheme of emigration. It appears, however, that this report was without foundation; that no requisition for this purpose has been presented to his Lordship, but that a private intimation was given to him about a fortnight since that such a requisition was in course of preparation, when he replied that he did not feel himself at liberty to comply with it. His Lordship's objection arises, it is said, from the fact that the whole subject is now under the consideration of Government, and his Lordship is of opinion that it would not be wise to attempt to anticipate the intentions of Ministers. A public meeting, however, was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, in connexion with this subject; and the result of its deliberation was a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Lord Mayor, in the hope of inducing him to reconsider his refusal to convene a public meeting, or, if not, to adopt such measures for holding a meeting as they should deem advisable.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday was held the first annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The report was read by the chairman, Sir G. H. de Larpent, from which it appeared that the profits of the Company for the first year amounted to 50,614*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, out of which the sum of 13,262*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* was paid for insuring the ships and floating property of the company, and the last dividend of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. leaving a surplus of 26,585*l.* 18*s.* on the 30th Sept. Out of this balance, a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th Sept. was recommended to be paid to the shareholders, which is at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; and after the payment of 9,376*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* for keeping the vessels in repair, a surplus would still remain of 15,357*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The directors had insured the floating property of the company at 200,000*l.* There were 6,092 shares of 50*l.* paid up, amounting to 304,600*l.*; 3,241 shares have since been taken in England and Ireland, and 1,315 in India, making 10,648 shares, and the amount paid thereon 357,240*l.* The East India Company had, with a view of promoting a rapid and frequent communication between the Presidencies and Ceylon, in addition to their grant to this company of 100,000*l.*, recommended an application to her Majesty's Government that sufficient time should be allowed to the passengers from England to reach the steam-packet carrying the mails from Suez to Bombay, which has been agreed to, and now forms an essential feature in the comfort of passengers in their transit through Egypt. His Highness Mehemet Ali had afforded the greatest facilities to a transit through Egypt, and had also offered to render practicable for carriage travelling, at his own cost, the routes between Suez and Cairo, and between Cosseir and Ghenneh, and to afford such escorts as might be necessary for protection. The report having been adopted, several resolutions were passed unanimously; among which was one, conveying to his Highness Mehemet Ali the thanks of the Company for his efforts in promoting the general interests of commerce and civilisation. It appeared that the Company have four steamers for India by the Mediterranean, six for the Peninsula, one for the Ionian Isles, and two iron steamers for the Nile, and others are contemplated.—On Wednesday a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Marylebone was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of procuring a repeal of the window duties. After several speeches had been made, condemnatory of the present Government, and alluding to the great increase of distress throughout the country, the following resolution was proposed and carried: "That the window-tax, from its continuance after 26 years of peace, is most obnoxious; from its partiality most unjust, and from the recent surcharge (amounting in many instances from 50 to 100 per cent.) has become intolerable." Several other resolutions were carried, to the effect that in the present depressed state of trade, added to the increasing demands of the poor, a great portion of the tradesmen of this parish are no longer able to pay the tax; and that if the commissioners are determined to enforce it, it is quite evident that numbers must seek shelter in the already overcrowded workhouse; and that this meeting call upon all the Metropolitan parishes to co-operate for the abolition of the window-duties. One of the speakers, in alluding to the distress of the country, said that there were 2,000 more applicants for relief in the parish than had ever been known before.

St. Pancras.—Active steps are taking with a view to provide a remedy for the present deficiency of church accommodation in Kentish-town, in this parish, either by the erection of a new church in the lower part of the district, or by the rebuilding of the chapel upon a much larger scale. It appears that one chapel, with accommodation for not more than 750, is the only place of worship belonging to the established church in a population of nearly 10,000. A committee of several of the resident gentlemen has been formed, and a subscription commenced, for the purpose of carrying this object into effect.

The West India Steam Fleet.—There are now four steam ships of great magnitude and power fitting out in the East India dock, each of 1,400 tons burden, which are intended to join other steamers of a similar size, built in Scotland and Liverpool, for the Royal West-India Mail Steam-packet Company. We noticed in a previous Number at some length the object which this establishment is intended to accomplish. The whole fleet, twelve in number, are appointed to meet in the Southampton river before the expiration of the present year; the first four will leave on the 15th inst., and a regular intercourse by steam will then be kept up between this country and the West India colonies. The following is the destination of the steamers which will leave this month:—One for Barbadoes, calling at Madeira, and proceeding to Grenada, Trinidad, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Curaçoa, returning by the same route to Grenada. One for Jamaica, calling at St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Hayti, St. Jago de Cuba, and proceeding to Carthagena, Chagres, and returning to Jamaica by the same route. One for Havannah, calling at St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and proceeding to Honduras, returning to the Havannah. And one for Havannah, calling at Bermuda and Nassau, and proceeding to New Orleans, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and thence to the Havannah.

Attempted Suicides.—A short time since, Sir Peter Laurie, and the other magistrates, determined, in consequence of the increasing prevalence of attempts at suicide in the Metropolis, to adopt some measure in order to put a stop to it: and a man and woman who were brought up for the offence, instead of being dismissed or summarily punished, as before, were committed to Newgate for trial during the present sessions. It is stated, as a proof of the beneficial effect resulting from this measure, that though within the two months previous to the committal of these parties no less than 30 persons were taken up for a similar offence, not a single attempt of the kind has since been made, though several weeks have elapsed.

Robberies.—Several daring outrages have lately been committed in the neighbourhood of Islington, which are attributed to the small number of police assigned to that part of the Metropolis. A burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Harrup, Highbury-place, a few nights ago. It seems that in the middle of the night that gentleman was awakened by footsteps near his bed-room; and on rising and proceeding to the landing-place, he met three men with their faces blackened, each carrying a dark lantern and some weapon. The sudden surprise alarmed them, and they rushed down stairs and escaped. It was found that the house had been ransacked, and nearly 500*l.* worth of goods packed up; besides which they had regaled themselves from his larder and cellar, having laid the cloth in his dining-room. Search was immediately made for the police, and from the time it happened, about four o'clock, till eight, not one, it is stated, passed the house. Other cases, of a serious nature have also happened. For upwards of a week bullets have been discharged into a number of houses in Cloudesley-square; and in one, while a lady was taking her breakfast, a ball passed through her cap, but, fortunately, without doing her any injury. Dr. M'Cree, in the same square, and many inhabitants, have also been fired at, and great alarm prevails in consequence; upwards of 30 bullets having been picked up. A few days since, a Mr. Dowe was knocked down, near his residence, in Cummin's-place, Pentonville, by two men, who robbed him of considerable property.

Fires.—On Saturday evening, some alarm was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, by the discovery of a fire in the Royal College of Surgeons. Though it at first threatened to be serious, by the speedy arrival of engines, and a plentiful supply of water, it was soon got under. The place where the fire occurred was under the Museum, and it is supposed to have been occasioned by the overheating of the flues which passed through the various rooms, and which were fixed in a stove near the spot where the fire broke out. Some workmen had been engaged there a few hours previously, and had left off work at dusk. The damage did not exceed 20*l.*—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Reeves, bootmaker, Princes-street, Haymarket, which for a time threatened the entire destruction of the building, and was not extinguished before considerable damage had been done.—On the same day, the house of Mr. Palmer, Great Cambridge-place, Hackney-road, was nearly destroyed by fire. It appears that whilst Mr. Palmer was asleep, Mrs. Palmer, who it seems was at the time in a state of insanity, got out of bed, and having set the bed-curtains on fire, jumped out of the window. Mr. Palmer was awakened by the flames, and prompt assistance being rendered, the house was saved, though not before it was much damaged. Mrs. Palmer was found lying on the pavement, so seriously injured by the fall that she is not expected to survive. Mr. Palmer was much burnt before he could escape from the room.

Accidents and Inquests.—Intelligence has been received in town of an accident that has happened to Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, at present on a visit to the Earl of Jersey, at Middleton Park, Oxon. It appears that on Tuesday, while his Highness was out hunting, he met with an accident, which caused the death of the horse on which he was riding; but the Prince himself fortunately escaped without injury.—An inquest has been held on Sir Francis Chantrey, whose sudden death was noticed in our last. From the evidence of Dr. Bright, who stated that he had attended deceased for some months past for a complaint arising from indigestion, with a tendency of blood to the head, it appeared that deceased had died from a spasm of the heart, consequent, Dr. Bright considered, on the complaint from which deceased had been suffering. The jury returned a verdict accordingly. Sir Francis was in his 59th year. On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert sent to inquire after the health of Lady Chantrey, who was reported to be as well as could be expected.—An inquest has been held at Hyde Park square, on Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart., aged 52, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, who was found dead by his servant in his sleeping apartment on Tuesday morning. A surgeon, who had been in attendance on deceased some time, stated that the Baronet's health had been such as to leave no doubt that he had died of disease of the heart. After some further evidence, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased Sir G. H. Freeling was found dead, and that the cause of his death was natural."

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20:—Males, 400; females, 400. Weekly average, 1838-39-40,—males, 475; females, 451.

Provincial News.

Arundel.—The bank of Messrs. Hopkins and Co., of this town, has stopped payment. Some difference of opinion seems to exist as to the causes that have led to this event, but it is generally understood that the liabilities are not to any considerable extent.

Cambridge.—Among the numerous articles for the conveyance of which the present system of postage affords facilities may be now classed a bladder of gas, which was sent a few days since by a practical chemist in this town to the post-office, to be conveyed to a philosophical society at Edinburgh. Although of capacious dimensions, measuring two feet in length and eight inches in diameter, this bladder and its contents weighed only two ounces, and of course, according to the present regulations, ought to have been conveyed the 400 miles for 4*d.* The postmaster, however, refused to take the packet, on the ground that its safe delivery could not be insured, and that its contents, if they escaped, would be deleterious.

Cheltenham.—A lengthened examination of the postmaster of this town, Mr. G. Wall, has taken place, on a charge of embezzlement. It appears from the evidence of the chief clerk of the post-office, that Mr. Wall has been detected in altering the numbers of the paid letters received at the post-office, and accounting to the post-office authorities in London for a smaller number than had been actually paid for. The examination commenced on Monday, and was renewed on Tuesday, when the magistrates decided on committing the prisoner, but agreed to take

bail for his appearance if he could find two sureties to the amount of 250*l.* each.

Chilton.—A few nights since, the inhabitants of this village and the surrounding country were thrown into a state of alarm, by the announcement that the farm-buildings and corn-ricks of Mr. Goddard, an extensive farmer and sheep-dealer, were on fire. Prompt measures were immediately adopted to arrest the progress of the flames, but in spite of every exertion three barns, one of which was filled with wheat, recently taken in, and another containing a quantity of barley, two large wheat-ricks, a stable, and out-buildings, were totally consumed. The fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary, for whose apprehension active exertions have been made, but hitherto without success. It appears that this village and its immediate neighbourhood were about three years ago the scene of similar attempts, and that the farmers were in almost nightly dread of having their ricks and dwelling-houses fired, and were compelled to apply for the aid of the London police, some of whom, in addition to private watchmen, were stationed here for weeks to detect the parties. Five or six were then captured and tried for the offence, and three having been found guilty, were sentenced to transportation.

Colchester.—A few days since, a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Kidley, farmer at Weeley. A pea-stack adjoining the barn appeared to have been first fired, and the flames immediately communicated to the barn, filled with corn in the straw, which was totally consumed. Two granaries and a stable were also consumed, as were twenty-six sacks of peas and several agricultural implements; the loss being upwards of 200*l.* Strong suspicions are entertained that the fire was the act of an incendiary, as it was an off-hand farm, and, consequently, no fire kept near the property. A man named Jolly has since been apprehended on suspicion.

Hereford.—A highway robbery was committed a few days since on a gentleman, named Palmer, residing at Bromyard, in this county. It appears that as he was proceeding along the road on foot, within a short distance of his dwelling, he was stopped by three men, one of whom grasped him violently by the throat, while the others robbed him of a considerable sum of money and other articles. They then made their escape with their booty. A reward has since been offered for their apprehension.

Hertford.—A few nights since, as Mr. Field, who holds a large farm in the vicinity of this town, was returning home from market, he was met by two or three men near the park of the Hon. Mr. Ryder, between Hemelhemstead and Birkhamstead, who knocked him down, and while he was senseless robbed him of a large sum of money, his watch, and other articles. A waggoner passing by, picked Mr. Field up and conveyed him to a neighbouring house, where he was found to be severely injured. Information was immediately given to the police, who proceeded in search of the robbers, but it is supposed that they went away by a cross road, as no traces of them could be found.

Lewes.—In consequence of the late heavy rains, all the lowlands adjoining the rivers in this county are flooded to an extent scarcely ever before witnessed, rendering the roads in many places nearly impassable. The water on the Ouse levels has risen to a great extent; and, in addition to a large quantity of timber being washed down the river, a report has been current that Isfield-bridge has been carried away, but the rumour does not appear to have been confirmed. At this place the waters of the Ouse are out to a greater depth than in 1814, when the floods were higher than was ever before remembered; the basements of several houses in the lower part of the town, adjoining the river, are flooded, and considerable damage has been occasioned in consequence.—A special sessions was held in this town on Tuesday, the Earl of Chichester in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of increasing the number of the constabulary force, which the magistrates deemed essential, owing to the increase of crime. After some discussion, it was agreed to add six to the force.

Llangollen.—A serious affray has recently taken place with some poachers in Wynnstay Park, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn. From what has transpired, it appears that a few evenings since, information had been forwarded to Mr. Holt, the head gamekeeper, that a party of six or seven poachers were at a public-house at Ruabon, and purposed visiting Sir Watkin's preserves that night. Accordingly he and five or six of his men were on the watch; and, in the course of the night, they met at a gate of the preserves, whereupon one of the poachers shot at the foremost keeper, and wounded him in the leg, felling him to the ground. On recovering he levelled his piece at the poacher, and wounded him in the stomach so severely that his life is despaired of. One of the poachers, besides the one wounded, has since been captured, and the police are in pursuit of the other fugitives, who are supposed to be persons from the neighbourhood of Wrexham.

Manchester.—Considerable excitement has been caused in the village and neighbourhood of Leigh Linton, by the death of three persons, said to have been occasioned by eating greens when in a putrid state. It appeared that a family of the name of Jones, consisting of the parents and three children, had partaken of some bacon and boiled greens for dinner, immediately after which they were all seized with violent sickness. Suspicion arose that poison had been mixed with their food, but it was at length ascertained that the greens they had dined off were in a half-frozen state, and had been put into warm water before they had been properly thawed by soaking them in cold water; the consequence was, that they became putrid through decomposition; and to the eating them whilst in this state, the illness of the parties was referred. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but two of the children and the father have since died. An inquest has been held, when, after the examination of several witnesses and the medical attendant of the family, the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died from exhaustion produced by violent sickness and purging, caused, it is supposed, by eating greens." The mother remains very ill, and is not expected to survive.—Several fires occurred in this town in the course of last week. One on Wednesday afternoon occasioned damage to the amount of 300*l.* in Messrs. Knight's oil-cloth manufactory; a second occurred on Thursday evening, on the premises of Messrs. Wood, timber-merchants, and destroyed the saw-mill and other buildings, with timber and machinery, valued at more than 1000*l.*; and a third, more destructive in its results than either of the former, took place on Friday evening, on the premises of Mr. Bancroft, straw-bonnet manufacturer, destroying the whole building and stock, and seriously injuring several adjacent houses.

Norwich.—On Tuesday morning the house of Mrs. Starr, an aged widow, residing at Mundesley, in this county, was entered through a back window by robbers, who, after regaling themselves with spirits, &c., in the keeping-room, proceeded up stairs, and demanded of the old lady, who was in bed, her money and valuables. Not receiving them, however, so promptly as they wished, they beat her very severely, and left her covered with wounds. Having obtained, at length, a sum of money with some plate and a watch, they departed, threatening a little girl, who slept in the same room, with death if she made any alarm. As, however, there was a candle burning in the room at the time, the girl was enabled to see the robbers distinctly, and fully to describe one of them. Some constables at once proceeded to North Walsham on this information, where, with the aid of the police, they apprehended the men, and upon them found the watch and part of the money. On bringing them back to Mundesley, their shoes were taken off and found to correspond exactly with the footmarks traced near the house. They are committed until the recovery of Mrs. Starr.

Petersfield.—The bank of Messrs. Hector and Co., of this place, stopped payment on Saturday. The liabilities are said to be small, and it is supposed will not exceed 30,000*l.* Many of their notes are in circulation in the neighbourhood, and, associated with other failures which have recently taken place, the stoppage, though of small moment, has produced a considerable sensation.

Plymouth.—In pursuance of a resolution, passed at a recent public meeting in this town, for the purpose of presenting a complimentary address to Lord John Russell, a deputation, composed of the Mayor, Mr. Soltau, and three other gentlemen, have waited on his Lordship at Endsleigh Cottage. The address having been presented, his Lordship replied that he was deeply sensible of the kindness and confidence thus shown to him by the inhabitants of this town. In reference to recent events, his lordship entered at length into the policy of the late Government, and reviewed the present prospects of the Whig party. The following are extracts:—"The late Administration," said his Lordship, "endeavoured to relieve the country from those taxes which are paid to the Landowners, to the West India Planters, and other favoured classes, at the expense of the community at large. They attempted, above all, to subject the admission of Foreign corn to a known and moderate duty, in place of a scale so curiously adjusted, that it baulks the farmer at one moment and starves the people at another, while it defrauds the revenue at all times. The whole strength of monopoly, however, joined with the compact forces of an adverse party, defeated their efforts, and have placed a new ministry in power. Still, if the people are united, prohibitions and prohibitory duties will share the fate of civil disabilities on religious grounds, the slavery of our negro fellow-subjects, and other works of darkness. Nor is it necessary for this purpose that the late ministry should be restored to power—the men who surrendered what they deemed the essential bulwarks of the church and the constitution to the menaces of the Roman Catholic Association of Ireland, will be sure to yield the fortresses of commercial restriction when they shall be summoned to do so by the peaceful, but powerful, voice of the people of England and Scotland. Those who have resigned office, have the satisfaction of thinking, that with the exception of the obstacles which self-interest opposes to the measures necessary for restoring our trade to a sound condition, and thereby invigorating our finances, they have left their successors an easy task. The suppression of sedition at home, without suspending the constitution, or the odious employment of spies; the rule of Ireland in conformity with the wishes of the great majority of its inhabitants; the establishment of just principles of government in our Colonies, together with a firm but pacific policy abroad, have made the empire so strong that none but the grossest incapacity can endanger its fortunes or impair its reputation."

Portsmouth.—Information has been received at this dock-yard, announcing that her Majesty, wishing to show an act of royal clemency on the occasion of the birth of a Prince, has been pleased to notify to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that those convicts who have behaved themselves well shall have their punishment commuted; and that those who seem deserving of such a mark of clemency, and who are now confined on board the hulks at this place, as well as at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Pembroke, Cork, and other prisons, shall have their liberty granted to them.

Reading.—We noticed in our last the apprehension and committal to the prison in this town of Bernard Cavanagh, the "Fasting Man." His case appears to have excited considerable interest, and doubts were entertained by some as to the justice of his imprisonment. The following is an extract from a document on this subject, drawn up by Mr. Bulley, the surgeon of the prison, and dated the 26th ult.:—"Bernard Cavanagh, at this date, completed his ninth day of entire abstinence from food and drink. After the closest watching and the strictest care on the part of myself and the turnkeys of the prison to prevent the possibility of his clandestinely taking food, I feel satisfied and convinced, in my own mind, that Bernard Cavanagh has not tasted food or drink during the nine days he has been an inmate of the gaol. He remains, notwithstanding the privations he has voluntarily endured, in a state of perfect bodily health, and I cannot detect the slightest alteration in his appearance or spirits. He is extremely anxious to undergo any trial I may think fit to make of his powers of abstinence, without regard to time, and expresses himself as unwilling to leave the prison until such fair trial has been made."—Mr. Bulley has since published another letter, in which he admits that he has been imposed on by Cavanagh, and that he has discovered that he took every day small portions of gruel which had been left in his cell, substituting for the quantity he consumed by adding some water or other fluid. What he took, however, it seems was not sufficient to support life; and on the ninth day of his confinement he was observed to have become very weak, and to falter in his gait as he walked from the cell to the chapel. His pulse, which during the first days of his confinement had maintained its force, and had continued at about 76, was found to have fallen to 60, and to have become exceedingly languid and weak. He looked haggard and worn, and asked anxiously when the medical gentleman would be satisfied with his powers of abstaining. On the tenth day the appearance of his having taken the food which had been left in the cell was obvious; his pulse was at 80, and scarcely perceptible at the wrists; his hands cold and clammy; and in walking across the room he fell down and was unable to rise. He was taken back to his cell and supplied with a quantity of gruel and port wine, and some bread, of which he partook heartily. The surgeon concludes his report by stating that though Cavanagh is certainly able to abstain from food for a limited period, the result probably of gradual habituation, there can be now no doubt of his being an impostor.

Sevenoaks. — An important investigation connected with the internal arrangement and management of the Union Workhouse at Sevenoaks has taken place, in the progress of which some interesting facts have been developed. The examination of witnesses, which occupied several days, and did not conclude until yesterday, extends to great length; but the following is an abstract of the more important facts which have been elicited during the inquiry. The first subject of investigation was the accommodation provided for lying-in-women, when it appeared that there were two rooms only in the workhouse, and those of very small dimensions, appropriated for this purpose. In each of these rooms were two small beds, and in each of these were at one time two women at the least, either expecting labour or recently delivered. It further appeared that the state in which they lay, and the treatment which they received, was highly objectionable, and by no means suited for persons in such a situation. The next subject of inquiry was, how the other inmates of the workhouse, especially the children, were lodged. It appeared that there are two boys' rooms, attics; the one 15 feet by 27, and the other 15 feet by 29; and two girls' rooms, 15 feet by 29 each. That in March there were 91 boys in one room, and in the girls' room there were upwards of 80. There were 16 beds and a half in the boys' two rooms, and 18 beds and a half in the girls' two rooms. They lay 15 children in two beds, feet to feet, and 18 children in three beds; the remainder of the beds had four each. The ages of the children varied from 5 to 12 years. In April the medical officer of the establishment reported to the board that there were then 86 boys in 19 beds, 75 girls in 16 beds, 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in 20 beds; that of the boys, 78 had enlargement of the neck, and 42 had likewise goitres; that of the girls and infants, 91 had enlarged glands at the back of the neck, and 63 also goitres. It appeared that the utmost capacity of the workhouse, upon the calculation of the Board of Guardians themselves, is to contain 300 persons; and the number of children's beds has never exceeded 35. In Dec. 1838, there were 162 boys and girls in these 35 beds. In 1839 there were 325, taking adults with children, at one time in the workhouse. In March 1840, there were 298 inmates in one week: and in February of the present year there were at one time 347 persons, being 47 above the estimated maximum. On Saturday last there were 315 inmates, an increase of 62 having taken place within ten days, after the master had reported to the Board of Guardians that the house was full; the board still continuing, under these circumstances, to enforce the workhouse test. There are now seven boys sleeping in one bed, five in another, and 61 boys in 16 beds distributed into fours and threes, each bed being four feet six inches wide.

Stafford.—A few nights since, as Mr. Prince, an extensive coal-merchant, of Tipton, in this county, was returning home, he was met near his residence by a man named Bridgewater, licensed victualler, of Birmingham, with whom he had had some money transactions, who presented a pistol at him. Mr. Prince struck him on the arm, and the pistol fell upon the ground. Bridgewater then drew another pistol and fired it at Mr. Prince, which happily did not take effect; after which he made his escape, and returned to Birmingham. He has since been apprehended, and will be kept in confinement until examined before the magistrates.—Bridgewater has since undergone an examination before the magistrates. The case excited much interest in the town and throughout the dis-

trict, as the parties were both well known. From the evidence it appeared that they had been very intimate friends for some time past, until Bridgewater became a bankrupt, Mr. Prince being his petitioning creditor. Bridgewater, in consequence of some circumstance connected with his transactions with Mr. Prince, seems to have considered himself aggrieved, and, in a state of great excitement, brought on by distress, made the attempt on Mr. Prince's life related above. The prisoner was committed to take his trial.

Southampton.—The Artesian well in this town which we have before referred to, is fast progressing towards completion. The shaft is now sunk to the depth of 500 feet, being 40 feet in the chalk, and within 60 feet of the extreme depth required by the contract. The brick steining was discontinued at the depth of 465 feet, as the chalk was found to be sufficiently firm and solid to be capable of sustaining the superincumbent weight, and the brickwork therefore became unnecessary. Should no unforeseen difficulty arise to retard the progress of the work, it is thought that the well will be completed about Christmas.

Torrington.—On Friday the 26th ult., as the London and Exeter mail, on the road from this place to Bideford, was descending the hill near the inclined plane at the end of Lord Rolle's canal, and turning a sharp corner at the foot of the hill, it came in contact with a covered cart: and so violent was the collision, that the mail upset, and the outside passengers were thrown against a wall adjoining the road. One gentleman, named Church, was severely injured, and taken up in an insensible state; another passenger, Lieut. H. Glynn, son of Admiral Glynn, received a severe fracture in the head, and other injuries about his body, and was also taken up in a senseless state. They were both conveyed to a neighbouring inn, where medical assistance was soon obtained. The other passengers escaped with only a few bruises. We have been since informed that both the gentlemen are doing well, and are considered to be out of danger.

York.—Some sensation was created in this county, a few days since, by the report of the sudden death of the Earl of Harewood. His lordship had been out with his hounds at Bramham, and having run a fox to earth, remained for some time while the process of unearthing was going on. Finding it, however, more tedious than he had expected, he started on his way home; shortly afterwards the huntsman and whips, while taking the hounds back to kennel, found his lordship's horse grazing in a lane, without his rider. At a few paces' distance they discovered the noble Earl himself lying on his side quite dead. As there were no appearances of his having been thrown, the most probable conjecture is, that his lordship feeling himself attacked by an internal complaint, to which he is known to have been subject, had dismounted, and died from the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Railways.—On Saturday the Gosport branch of the London and South-Western Railway was opened by a party of the directors, accompanied by the government inspector, Sir C. Smith. They examined the line at various stations, particularly the tunnel at Fareham, where they alighted and inspected the work minutely, and it is stated that the result was satisfactory. They then proceeded through Gosport, over the floating-bridge, and through Portsmouth, returning to dinner at Gosport, where a large party were assembled to commemorate the event. On Monday the line was opened to the public.—An accident happened on Monday on the Northern and Eastern Railway, near Hoddesdon, to a labourer, who was knocked down by one of the carriages of a train, and so severely injured that he was immediately conveyed to the London Hospital, where he remains in a dangerous state. The Northern and Eastern Railway is now opened to Spelbrooke. The last returns state the number of passengers for the week to have been 6,331, and the total receipts 187*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*—On Saturday night the station at Weston-super-Mare, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, was broken open, and a large sum of money stolen. It has since been discovered that attempts were made at the same time to fire the building in two places. No trace, however, has yet been obtained of the offenders, for whose apprehension a reward of 20*l.* has been offered.—On Sunday night an accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway. As the last train from London was on its way down, on arriving near the Hassocks-gate station the engineer observed a man in the middle of the line a short distance from the engine. He did all in his power to stop the train, but without effect, and the man was knocked down by the tender, the whole train passing over him. On going to his assistance, it was found that the tender only had struck him; after which the whole train of carriages passed over without touching him. He was, however, severely injured by the blow, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.—On Thursday a special meeting of the shareholders of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company took place at the London Tavern, for the purpose of raising an additional 240,000*l.* upon interest. The chair was taken by William Crawshay, Esq., and after some discussion it was moved that the sum of 240,000*l.* be raised by the directors, which was carried unanimously. The chairman said that 720,000*l.* would complete the railway to Bishop's Stortford, to which they had reached within two miles, and 35,000*l.* would finish it to Ware, and 20,000*l.* more would take the railway to Hertford—in all 775,000*l.*, to make up which there were raised upon calls 360,000*l.*; 175,000*l.* calls not yet due, and 240,000*l.* now to be borrowed. A long discussion then ensued between the directors and some proprietors about raising the fares, when a proprietor observed that a reduction of 1,700 in the number of travellers took place in one week in consequence, and that the coaches and omnibuses were as numerous as ever. The chairman said the removal of the third-class carriages was on account of so many gentlemen getting into them who could afford to travel by the others. He admitted it acted prejudicially to the poorer classes, but it was only an experiment.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Congratulatory addresses still continue to be received by the Viceroy from all quarters of the country. In reply to one recently presented by the Sessions Grand Jury, after the usual form of answer, his Excellency concluded with these words:—"It has been said that Sir R. Peel will find Ireland the great difficulty of his Government, but in this opinion I do not concur; and the general expression of approval of the principle of his Government, which I have already received here, convinces me that Ireland will be no difficulty at all."—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. The Lord Mayor declared his determination to oppose with all his power the desire which a large portion of the corporation expressed, to introduce the principle of vote by ballot in their proceedings. That, said he, was but a representative body, and it had no more right to vote by ballot than Members of Parliament had to vote in that form in the House of Commons. By means of the vote by ballot the old corporation practised the most outrageous system of corruption and peculation that ever was committed by any public body, and it would not be his fault if it were introduced into the new corporation. After some further remarks, Mr. O'Connell observed that he would not again consent to fill the chair of the corporation, as he hoped to have that body in good working order before his year of office would be out. The moment he got it into that condition, he would resign, and put in nomination some other gentleman, who would enjoy equal public confidence. After several communications had been read and members admitted, the Lord Mayor proceeded at great length to call the attention of the Association to some strictures which had appeared in a London ex-Ministerial paper upon his denunciation of the Regent of Spain, noticed in our last. Mr. O'Connell said, he desired again to repeat the strong language he had then used with respect to that usurper; and if he had any apology to make to the public, it was for not using harsher terms, if it were possible to find them. After discussing at length the career and acts of Espartero, Mr. O'Connell concluded by saying that he regarded him as one of the worst enemies to civil and religious liberty existing; that he stepped into power by treachery, and sought English support by Catholic persecution. He would, however, tell him, that if Government permitted it and promoted the design, in such abhorrence do the people of Ireland hold the Spanish tyrant, that a legion of 20,000 Irishmen would be raised within three months, who would go forth to drive him from the power of persecuting his country.—The week's rent was announced at 32*l.* 4*s.*

Cork.—It will perhaps be recollected, that during the last session of Parliament a bill was introduced and read a second time, having for its object the construction, by means of private capital, of a railroad from Dublin to Limerick. The people of this city, however, have taken alarm, lest by Limerick being the terminus of the proposed southern railway, this city should altogether lose its position in the country, and dwindle down to a town of third or fourth-rate importance. A meeting of the landed proprietors and mercantile interests of this city and county has accordingly been held for the purpose of preparing a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, which was unanimously adopted. The memorialists complain that the construction of partial lines would tend rather to injure than serve the whole community, by concentrating in one district the employment, industry, and commerce of the country; and add that the report of the Railway Commissioners points out this city as the place best suited for the establishment of an American packet station, and in consequence gives the preference, in a national point of view, to the construction, in the first instance, of the Cork and Dublin line of railway; that the late Government contemplated carrying out these suggestions, and directed their attention at once to that line. The memorialists further urge, that the contemplated extension of the Great Western and Exeter Railway to a port in the south-west of England, within eleven hours' sail of this port, would be the means of opening an extensive intercourse between the sister country and the whole south of Ireland, provided this city be made the terminus of railway lines; but that if it be permitted to private individuals to select what lines of railway they please, Cork will undoubtedly be excluded, because the shorter and cheaper lines will be preferred, and thus the undertaking, which, in a national point of view, would be of the first advantage, will be altogether thrown aside, unless Government make such provision as will protect the country from so palpable an injury. The memorialists conclude by soliciting his Excellency to take the subject into consideration, and to be pleased to advise that in any arrangement to be made for the construction of any one line, care be taken that nothing should be done to prevent the execution of the comprehensive plan recommended in the Railway Report.

Limerick.—The bark *Amanda*, which sailed from this port with emigrants bound for Canada in September, was lost on the 26th of that month in the gulf of the St. Lawrence. It appears that she met with a dense fog, which lasted from the 24th to the 26th, during which she struck. The long-boat was lowered, but owing to the eagerness of the passengers to get into it, it was swamped, and all in it perished. The captain, four of the crew, and five passengers, who clung to the wreck, were the only persons saved. Most of the emigrants belonged to this city, which has been thrown into a state of gloom by the melancholy intelligence.

Down.—On the night of Saturday, the 20th ult., a murder was committed in this county in the high road leading from Lisburn to Ballynahinch. Two brothers, labouring men, of the name of Spence, were found in the road at a late hour of night, one dead, with marks of great violence on his body, and the other in a state of insensibility, though not quite dead. They were immediately removed, and the latter ultimately recovered so far as to be able to give some account of the transaction: he stated that he was knocked down at the place where he was found, by a man standing in a cart, with some weapon; that he then lost all recollection of what happened, and was unable to give any information relating to the death of his brother. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." No clue has yet been found to the perpetrator of the murder.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is stated as probable by a ministerial paper that the Earl of Home will be elected by the Peers of this country to represent them in Parliament, in the place of the late Earl of Elgin.—Professor Skene having declined to send in his resignation of the Chair of Universal History until after the meeting of the Senatus, the Town Council have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, removing him from the office, and declaring the chair vacant.—It is stated that Major-General Sir Neil Douglas will succeed to the command of the troops in this country as successor to Lord Greenock, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General by the late Brevet.—Mr. Bishop, the composer, was on Tuesday elected Professor of Music in the University of this city.

Dundee.—In consequence of an Admiralty order for increasing the strength of the navy, this place has been fixed on as one of the ports from which the supplies are to be drawn; and during the last six weeks a considerable number of recruits have proceeded from this quarter, upwards of a hundred men and boys, landsmen as well as seamen, having enlisted.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—The following is an extract from a private letter dated on board Her Majesty's ship *Prince Albert*, off the river, Aug. 10, 1841:—"We called at Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, River Sinde, Cape Coast Castle, and Accra. We have had very good health; but have lost three men since we left England by accidents. Thus far we have been fortunate: all are in good spirits, and anxious to get into the river, which we shall do in a few days. We are now taking coal, &c., in from the *Harpet* transport, she then goes on to Fernando Po, and thence to India. The appearance of the country is not here very good, being low and swampy; but after a few days it will improve. The greatest evil I have to complain of is the heavy rolling of the ship; it is dreadful just now; she is rolling in such a way that it is with great difficulty I can write: however, when we get across the bar of the river all will be well. Fortunately, we had fine weather when we crossed the bay: as these are certainly not first-class sea-boats, they will, I have no doubt, do well for the river. Her Majesty's brig *Buzzard* is here; she has been blockading the river for six months, and has not lost one man. We have been to the river Sinde, which professes to be a civilised American colony; but it is, if anything, worse than a native village. Liberia is not all as it should be; I should not like to go to live there. As to Cape Coast Castle and Sierra Leone, I like them very well: I had much rather live in Sierra Leone than in Sidney. The only objection that I have to Accra and Cape Coast is that no horses will live; they have lived a little while, but not so as to do any good. We hear the natives in the river are not very friendly. The *Buzzard's* boat went in the other day and was obliged to return, so most likely we shall have something to do.—14th. We are in the river now; crossed the bar yesterday; all well and in good spirits. I went a little up the river yesterday in the *Soudan*, but she at last stuck in the river, where she remained until the tide rose. We all go up on Monday."—*Times.*

The Luxor Obelisk at Paris.—We copy from the *Temps*, Paris paper, the following paragraph relating to this celebrated obelisk:—"The fissure which runs from the base of the obelisk of Luxor on the south side to about about a third of its total height, increases enormously. All the material which was put into it for the purpose of stopping it has fallen out, and the air and rain enter freely. Whether the increase of the fissure is to be attributed to the double action of the air and the rain, or to the obelisk not being placed quite upright upon its base of granite, is a question daily put, but without any solution being obtained. Whatever may be the cause, it is easy to predict that this monument will soon fall if a remedy be not speedily applied." The same journal also spread a report of this kind some time ago, but it was officially contradicted.

Espartero.—The following brief sketch of the origin and career of the Regent of Spain, which has appeared in the *Globe*, may be interesting to our readers at the present moment. Espartero is the son of a village joiner, of Garrantula, in the province of La Mancha. He was born in 1793, and is therefore now 48 years of age. He went to South America in the service of Ferdinand the Seventh, and remained there until 1824, when he returned home with a fortune of 80,000*l.*, said to be chiefly the produce of successful gambling. The military revolution of 1836 brought him further forward, and he was ultimately appointed Commander-in-Chief. He was soon afterwards

created Count Luchana; and, in 1839, he received the title of Duke of Victory, that term being said to be his own choice. In the beginning of the present year he was nominated Regent, which influential and vice-regal position he now holds.

Bank-Note Circulation.—An official table has just been published showing the comparative fluctuations in the average annual bank-note circulation for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during each of the years from 1834 to 1840; from which it appears that the greatest was between 1838 and 1840; the aggregate amount in circulation in the United Kingdom for these years being as follows:—1834, 37,329,850*l.*; 1835, 37,178,630*l.*; 1836, 38,654,494*l.*; 1837, 36,619,672*l.*; 1838, 39,743,007*l.*; 1839, 38,916,470*l.*; 1840, 35,857,982*l.*, which, on comparison, shows a contraction between 1838 and 1840 of 3,885,025*l.*—The following is an official statement of the average aggregate amount of promissory-notes, payable to bearer on demand, which have been in circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the Bank of England, by private banks, and by joint stock banks, in England and Wales; by the banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other banks in Ireland; and of the average amount of bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks preceding the 13th Nov., 1841:—

ENGLAND:—Bank of England	£17,065,000
Private banks	6,288,723
Joint-stock banks	3,421,135
SCOTLAND:	
Chartered private and joint-stock banks	3,383,036
IRELAND:	
Bank of Ireland	3,333,375
Private and joint-stock banks	2,611,314
Total	36,102,583
Bullion in the Bank of England	4,218,000

Roman Coins.—The inhabitants of Ancaster, said to have been formerly an important Roman station, were surprised a few days ago by a carpenter announcing that he had, whilst digging a hole for a gate-post at the south side of the town, found several hundred pieces of ancient coin: on being examined, it appeared they were chiefly of the date of Constantine; being found in a sandy soil, they were for the most part very perfect. There was no appearance of an urn.—*Boston Herald.*

New South Wales.—Recent papers received from Australia contain the following statement of the Census, for 1841, of the district and town of Sydney. The amount of population throughout the entire territory had not been ascertained; but it appears that in ten years to 1840, 29,463 persons of the indigent classes had been transferred to the colony, at a cost of 417,577*l.*, but without creating any charge on the revenues of the United Kingdom. As many as 13,493 other individuals had paid their own passage to the colony in this period, making together 42,956 souls, the greater part within the last five years. There had followed upon this emigration an annual export trade from the United Kingdom of upwards of a million sterling, and increasing at a ratio of 400,000 by this accession of numbers to the population of the colony.

IN THE TOWN OF SYDNEY.

Born in the colony	7,000
Arrived free	17,332
Others free	3,356
Ticket-of-leave holders	207
Convicts in Government employ	1,018
Ditto in private service	1,060
Total souls in Sydney	29,973

IN THE DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.

Males	20,733
Females	14,744
Grand total in town and district of Sydney	35,507

SEXES.

Married males	6,082	Single males	14,651
Ditto females	5,891	Ditto females	8,883
Married	11,973	Single	23,534

SECTS.

Church of England	19,903
Church of Scotland	3,567
Wesleyans	935
Other Dissenters	973
Roman Catholics	9,552
Jews	476
Mahometans and Pagans	1,101

HOUSES.

Stone and brick	3,714
Wood	1,678
	5,392

Uninhabited, 125. This number includes the various places of public worship, government buildings, and unfinished tenements. In the district of Sydney there are, of landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional persons, 562; shopkeepers and retail-dealers, 785; mechanics and artificers, 3,754; gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agricultural pursuits, 435; domestic servants, 2,657; other persons not included in the foregoing classification, 21,780.

The First Cuckoo in a Day.—On Monday last the cuckoo was heard in the neighbourhood of Radstock; in the same day there was heavy thunder and lightning at Bruton; snow fell at Bath on the same day, and on that day also strawberries and raspberries were gathered in the neighbourhood, where also the apple-trees in several gardens are to be seen in full blossom.—*Bath Herald.*

Law.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings after Term in Banco.)—*Hearne* v. *Stowell, Clerk.*—This was an action of libel. The alleged libel imputed to the plaintiff that he, as a Roman Catholic priest, had imposed a horribly severe and ridiculous penance upon a poor man, a member of his church. The case was tried before Mr. Baron Rolfe at Liverpool, when a verdict was given for plaintiff, damages 40*s.* A rule had since been obtained to arrest the judgment on this verdict, on the ground that the paper complained of did not contain anything which was in itself libellous as regarded plaintiff, nor anything which was a direct charge against plaintiff himself. Lord Denman said that the Court was clearly of opinion that the rule for arresting the judgment in this case must be made absolute. In a very early period of the discussion the Court had felt much doubt whether there was any sufficient allegation on the face of the declaration of any libel having been published of and concerning the plaintiff. The only allegation of the sort related to something which might affect the plaintiff in his character of a Roman Catholic priest, and in his performance of the duties which that character imposed upon him. The supposed charge related to the imposition of penance, and to the refusal to grant the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church until that penance had been performed. What were the duties properly belonging to the character of a Roman Catholic priest was a matter of which this Court could not take judicial notice, and as to which the Court had not been able to receive any information according to the rules of law. It was objected on the part of the defendant, that the declaration was insufficient in this respect, that it did not allege what were the duties of a Roman Catholic priest, and did not show in what way the plaintiff had neglected or violated those duties. But then it was alleged on the part of the plaintiff that this deficiency was caused by the evidence which had been adduced at the trial, and which showed that had the plaintiff acted in the way represented in the libel, he would have been liable to the reprimand of his superiors, and would have lost his advancement in the Roman Catholic church. But it was properly observed that this evidence was in law inadmissible, inasmuch as the point to which it related was not put in issue by the record. Then it was said that this defect was caused by the verdict. But the same answer was again applicable here; for if the evidence was inadmissible, the verdict which was founded upon that evidence could not be supported. It was not sufficient to allege a mere malicious intention on the part of the defendant, or to show that an injury had in fact resulted from the publication of the words. The words themselves must be shown in a proper manner to be libellous; for otherwise the most innocent words, becoming by accident injurious, might be made the foundation of an action of libel, or words published with the most malicious intent, and deserving to incur responsibility, might escape it, the malice being disappointed by the result. The Court thought that the rule for arresting the judgment must be made absolute. Rule accordingly.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Baron Gurney and Middlesex Juries.—*Trodd* v. *Farnfield.*—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for injury done to a horse which plaintiff lent to defendant, a publican at Woolwich. It appeared that defendant had returned plaintiff's horse with his knees injured, and a small cut in the fetlock. On the 17th Aug., plaintiff gave notice that he should sell the horse unless defendant took him at the value, as he was useless for his (plaintiff's) purposes, in consequence of the injuries he had received. The horse was sent to Dixon's Repository, and ordered to be sold pursuant to the notice for 8*l.*, but was afterwards exchanged by plaintiff for a mare, plaintiff paying 4*l.* with his own cob. The value of the horse, and the expenses consequent on the inquiry, were estimated by plaintiff at 21*l.* The defendant paid 5*l.* into Court, and pleaded that plaintiff was not entitled to further damages. Contradictory evidence was called to prove the value of the cob and the extent of the injury. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff—damages 5*l.*, in addition to the 5*l.* paid into Court.

BAIL COURT.—(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Patteson and a Common Jury.)—*Cookney* v. *Marriott.*—The plaintiff in this case was an attorney, and the defendant an ironmonger. The action was brought to recover damages against defendant for having sold him a horse which turned out to be unsound. On behalf of plaintiff witnesses were called, who proved that he bought the horse in May 1840 for 25*l.* He then proceeded to ride him to his residence at Hampstead; but upon going up Haverstock-hill, the horse made so much noise that it was evident he was a "roarer." Plaintiff, finding this, sold the horse to a Mr. Yeoman for 18*l.*, and this gentleman drove him down to Epsom races, and then he was pronounced to be a "roarer, piper, and whistler." There was no proof, however, of a warranty having been given with the horse. On the part of defendant it was contended, that after plaintiff had purchased the horse and taken him away, he had his wind tried, which would not have been necessary had a warranty been given, and that in point of fact defendant had refused to warrant the horse sound. These facts having been proved, the learned Judge summed up the case, and the Jury returned a verdict for defendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—On Wednesday Job John Ward was tried for the murder of Timothy Easthead, a child aged one year and nine months, whom he was accused of having killed by inflicting several severe blows on the head with a hammer. The circumstances of this case were given in our Number of the 20th ult. The evidence elicited no new facts, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Lord Denman, after an impressive address, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner.

William Henry Mence, aged 27, who held a situation as messenger in the Post-office, was indicted for stealing a general-post letter, containing a penny-piece, the property of the Postmaster-General. It appeared from the evidence that a letter was put into a post-office receiving-house in Drury-lane on the evening of the 27th Oct.; the person who posted the letter, finding that the office was closed, and being, consequently, unable to pay the postage, placed the penny intended for that purpose inside the letter, and having fastened it with a pin dropped it into the letter-box. On the following morning the letters were in due course conveyed to the General-office, where the prisoner was on duty. The letter in question was noticed by one of the clerks, who in a minute or two afterwards missed it; the prisoner was suspected of having taken it, and was accordingly instantly seized by a constable, when, after a severe struggle, the letter was forced from the prisoner's hand.—Mr. Clarkson, having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, called several witnesses, who gave him a good character. The learned Judge summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. There was another indictment against the prisoner for a similar offence, but it was not proceeded with. Lord Denman, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had been convicted on the clearest evidence of a very infamous offence, and one which called for the utmost severity of the law. The prisoner had received a good character, but it was by such characters that persons were enabled to commit such offences: the better a man's character, the less likely was he to be suspected. These offences, he regretted to say, were becoming more frequent, and therefore it was imperative that the severest sentence allowed by law should be passed. The sentence therefore was that he be transported for the term of his natural life.—The prisoner fainted on hearing the sentence, and was removed from the bar in the arms of the gaolers.

The trial of the two brothers Packard, surgeons, in Drury-lane, and of Thomas Kennett, a medical student, for having caused the death of Michael Aungier, a sheriff's officer, while in charge of their premises, in the exercise of his official duty, took place yesterday. The facts of this case were so fully given in our Number of the 13th ult., and subsequently during the progress of the police inquiry, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Several witnesses were examined in confirmation of these facts, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate for one month.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The transactions this afternoon were trivial in amount and importance, and do not call for any introductory remarks. The only Derby bets laid were 400 to 30 agst Col. Peel's lot, 225 to 25 agst Col. Anson's Attila, 250 to 10 agst Meteor and Palinurus, 1000 to 33 agst Mr. Maher's Ballinkeele, and 200 even between Palinurus and Nessus. The highest offer agst Col Peel's Chatham was 12 to 1.

DERBY.

9 to 1	Attila	50 to 1	Palinurus
14 to 1	Chatham (taken)	1000 to 15	Master Thomas (tak.)
20 to 1	Lord of Holderness	100 to 1	Dr. Allen
30 to 1	Ballinkeele (taken)	25 to 1	Barrier and Defier (taken)
35 to 1	Curator		
40 to 1	William de Fortibus (taken)	1000 to 50	All the Mares (takes)

OAKS.

7 to 1 agst	Passion (taken)	25 to 1 agst	Bizarre filly
12 to 1	"par one" (taken)	25 to 1	Topsail
25 to 1	Eusebia		

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, DEC. 3.—There is scarcely any English Wheat offering, and the condition is so indifferent that the millers are not disposed to touch it. There has been a better feeling in the trade for Foreign all the week, and a fair quantity has been taken for consumption at Monday's quotations.—Barley (excepting fine) is very unsaleable.—Peas and Beans remain as on Monday.—Fine old Oats are in demand, but the inferior new Irish are 1*s.* lower.—Clover Seed sells on about the same terms.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 73	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 33	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	20 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	24 to 25	Potato	28 to 28
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 22	Potato	21 to 26
Rye		36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	Tick	30 to 33	Harrow	32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	Winds.	40 to 44	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	Maple	40 to 44	Grey	34 to 36

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
October 22	63 6	31 5	21 9	35 0	37 11	39 7
— 29	64 5	31 7	22 0	39 0	40 4	38 8
Nov. 5	65 5	32 8	22 0	38 7	40 4	40 8
— 12	66 4	33 4	22 8	40 2	40 11	41 3
— 19	65 11	33 4	22 6	40 2	40 4	40 3
— 26	64 9	32 4	22 6	44 7	41 2	40 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	65 1	32 5	22 3	39 7	40 2	40 2
Duties	21 8	13 10	13 9	11 0	9 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—C. Dod, Riches-court, Lime-street, City, shipbroker—R. Bacon and R. Wayman, Barbican, wire workers—H. C. Hunt, Hamburgh, and of Old Broad-street, London, merchant—W. Wilcocks, saddler and harness maker, Bracknell, Berks.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Saunders, Plymouth, porter merchant—S. Miall, Sun Tavern-fields, St. George's-in-the-East, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Blatch and W. Lampert, Grove-place, Brompton, printers—T. Giles, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, wire worker—J. Buckle, Terrace, Kensington, tea dealer—E. Adams, Blenheim-street, New Bond street, livery stable keeper—J. Marshall, Birchin-lane, City, merchant—B. Oliver and W. Goodwin, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, drapers—T. Pilbeam, Parker street, Drury-lane, smith and spring maker—R. H. Goddard, of 73, Wood-street, City, fringe-maker—E. M. Morgan, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, barytes manufacturer—R. Goolden, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, carrier—S. Algar, Reading, Berkshire, common brewer—T. Wainman, Leeds, dyer—R. Pritchard, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, druggist—J. Smethurst, Manchester, small-ware manufacturer—J. H. Lowndes, Manchester, wine merchant—H. Carey, Nottingham, and G. D. Carey, Basford, Nottinghamshire, hat manufacturers—A. Cook, Manchester, commission agent—R. C. Wicker, Newbold Moor, Derbyshire, earthenware manufacturer—J. Unsworth, Liverpool, joiner—B. Berry, Liverpool, merchant—W. Burton, now or late of Nuneaton, and of Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, tanner—W. Miles and J. Dawkins, Southampton, shoemakers—I. Jones, Worcester, victualler—J. Simpson, Goswell-street, carrier—J. Palmer, Whitecross-st., builder—M. Banks, Hatton-garden, carpet warehouseman—G. Winder, Hackney-road, jeweller—A. Lawrier and J. Lock, Wood-street, City, importers of foreign goods—R. J. Makins, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, grocer—J. G. Rawley, Hatton-garden, Middlesex, bookbinder—J. P. Yapp, Weobley, Herefordshire, grocer—J. Wright, Birmingham, matchet manufacturer—B. B. Parker, Alfred street, Stepney, victualler—W. Ridge, C. Ridge, and W. Newland, Chichester, bankers—C. Schofield, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, timber merchant—R. Onston, Kingston-upon-Hull, sawyer—J. Siddons, J. M. Wathew, and J. Siddons, jun., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, coal merchants—S. Barlowe, Northwich, Cheshire, flour dealer—W. Parker, Hockley, Nottingham, grocer—T. W. Brighton, Cheltenham, general agent—B. Pace, New Windsor, victualler—T. Beckerton, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, linendraper—J. Rees, Stourbridge, Worcester, woollen draper—S. Evans, Road, Somersetshire, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and J. Findley, Glasgow, merchants, and of Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, and Spring Vale, Lanarkshire, cotton spinners—J. M'Lachlan and W. M'Lachlan, Coatbridge, china and general merchants—D. Anderson, Montrose, merchant—J. Crichton, Torbolton, Ayrshire, tile-manufacturer.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th ult., of a son, Mrs. T. Puzey, of Rockingham-row West, New Kent-road—On the 26th ult., Mrs. D. Olney, Tring, Hertfordshire, of a son—On the 26th ult., the lady of J. B. Armour, surgeon, of Newcastle-place, Edgware-road, of a son—On the 27th ult., at Marwood, near Barnstaple, the lady of T. Bridges, Esq., of a son—On the 27th ult., at Thisleton, Rutland, Mrs. H. Fryer, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., the wife of W. Kinsey, Esq., of No. 13, Suffolk street, Pall-mall East, of a son—On the 28th ult., in Keppel-street, Russell-square, Mrs. Shapter, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., Mrs. B. W. Rawlings, of Romford, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., Mrs. H. Drury, of Myddelton-square, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 27th ult., at St. Clement's Danes, Mr. Soulsby, of Essex-street, to Mildred, only daughter of the late Mr. Hilditch, of Ludgate-hill—On the 27th ult., at St. Bride's, Mr. J. Allingham, to Laura Maria, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. J. Spong—On the 27th ult., at Yatton, Somerset, W. M. Penston, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, to Louisa Joanna, eldest daughter of J. Fisher, Esq., of Cleeve, and grand-daughter of the late J. Sparrow, Esq., of Farr Bourton, in the same county.

DIED.—At Dresden, on the 2d ult., Augusta Wilhelmina, the relict of F. A. Winsor, Esq., late of Pall-mall, London, and of Shooter's-hill, Kent, the originator of public gas-lighting—At Villa Atoccia, Malta, on the 10th ult., Jane, eldest daughter of the late Admiral J. Knight, K.C.B., and widow of the late Rear-Admiral A. Shippard, who died at Malta on the 4th of April—On the 25th inst., in Landon, in his 44th year, John, the last surviving son of Mr. Young, of Romsey, in Hampshire.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 50. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

VICTORIA NURSERY, and No. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, BATH.—SALTER & WHEELER beg respectfully to inform the Public, that they intend sending out their splendid New FUCHSIAS, CALCEOLARIAS, and PANSIES early in April next, 1842.

J. SMITH'S SPLENDID SEEDLING DAHLIA, "The HON. MISS ABBOTT," a pure brilliant lilac, fine cupped petal and perfect round flower, with good habit; the most beautiful DAHLIA out this season; took Four Seedling Prizes in 1841—one at the Crown and Anchor Seedling Show, and was placed 7th at Saltaill Grand Dahlia Show, and was very much admired by all present. Four roots have been ordered by first-rate growers, who have seen it growing.—J. S. proposes to sell the six remaining Roots at 5*l*. each.—Direct to Jas. Smith, Gardener, Hendon Place, Hendon, Middlesex.

APPLEBY'S "QUEEN OF LILACS."—This Dahlia has been pronounced to be in reality the "Queen of Lilacs," by every grower who has seen it, and is sure to give general satisfaction, as there is no Lilac Dahlia out that can be at all compared with it. For a *faithful description* and prices of it, see advertisement in the 47th Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.—N.B. If the above Dahlia does not answer to the description given of it, the price will be deducted.

CHERRY'S GOLIAH CUCUMBER.—Seeds of this fine dark green and white Spine Cucumber, from 20 to 27 inches long, and well filled up in the handle, and also an excellent bearer, may be had in Sealed Packets, at 5*s* per Packet, of Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill, London. It was raised by Mr. Geo. Cherry, gardener, by growing the Snake Cucumber with some other fine sorts. At Manchester Botanical Show this year it took the 1st and 2nd Prizes, and two 1st Prizes at the Rochdale Show. It can be strongly recommended to Gardeners, as it requires very little heat to grow it.

SEEDLING DAHLIA.—SADLER'S SIR ROBERT THROCKMORTON.—A beautiful rich, velvety puce, petals well rounded, and of great depth; the centre rises constantly well up, and the shape altogether is symmetry. The blooms exhibit themselves well above the foliage, on strong foot-stalks, and it grows the height of from four to five feet; was exhibited and it obtained the second prize on the 25th and 26th August, at the Leamington open show; the first prize at Kenilworth, on the 9th September, when it was greatly admired; the first prize at Wouviell Grand Open Show on the 15th Sept., and the second at Evesham on the 17th Sept.

Ground roots may be had price 5*l*. per root, and plants in May at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, of Mr. Harrison, Nurseryman, Downham, Norfolk; and of the subscriber, Mr. Joseph Sadler, Coughton Court, Alcester, Warwickshire.

N. GAINES, Florist, &c., Surry-lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has now ready for delivery the following Seedling GERANIUMS: Gaines' Rising Sun 105*s*., Caroline 63*s*., Duchess of Kent 63*s*., Captivation 42*s*., Rachael 42*s*., Amaranth 42*s*., Enterprise 42*s*., Defiance 42*s*., Victory Superb 42*s*., Alba Perfecta 42*s*., Queen of Beauties 42*s*., Vanguard 42*s*., Emily Superb 21*s*., Lady Isabella Douglas 21*s*., Giantess 21*s*. Seedling Cineraria Victoria Regina 10*s*. 6*d*. each.—N.B. Early orders are respectfully invited for the following splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, which will be ready for delivery in May next: Gaines' Orange Perfection 10*s*. 6*d*., Gaines' Emperor 10*s*. 6*d*., Gaines' Compacta 10*s*. 6*d*., which he has had figured by J. Wakelin; can be seen at the above address, where may be had his List of Geraniums, Pansies, and Shrubby Calceolarias that were so much admired at the exhibitions last season.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black-seed Bath do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

JOHN SALTER, FLORIST, VERSAILLES, FRANCE, begs to inform his friends, that he will have ready for delivery, early in the spring, Plants of Fine New Varieties of CHRYSANTHEMUMS, chosen from many hundred Seedlings of 1838 and 1839, the whole of which have been proved by him in 1841. Most of them will be found equal to Duc de Conegliano, Princesse Marie, Napoleon, Pygmalion, Gouvion St. Cyr, Minerve, Fléchier, Thérese, Reine Murat, Campistroni, &c. &c., which he had the honour to send over in 1839. As the Continental orders are already very numerous, early applications will be necessary to ensure their execution.—Letters must be post-paid all through.

PLYMOUTH NURSERY.

ALEXANDER PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Trade and the Public generally to the following PELARGONIUMS, &c.:—

LYNE'S COUNTESS OF MOUNT EDGECUMBE. The ground of this flower is a beautiful peach-coloured pink, unlike any other variety now in cultivation, having a clear white centre, and a distinct black spot. It blooms very profusely, throwing its large and numerous trusses above the foliage; grows handsomely, being dwarf, but vigorous in habit; is a first rate form, an excellent show flower, and propagates freely.—1*l*. 1*s*. 0*d*.

LYNE'S DIADEM, white, being very slightly tinged with flesh-colour, having an immense dark splash, covering nearly the whole of the upper petals: the habit is very good, the form excellent, and the flowers are numerous.—1*l*. 1*s*. 0*d*.

LYNE'S PEAR OF THE WEST.—A very striking flower: the ground is a rich, deep, flesh-coloured pink, the upper petals being nearly covered with a very black splash; form and habit first-rate. This flower has been shown at numerous exhibitions, has never failed of being admired, and must be admitted by all as one of the best show-flowers in cultivation.—10*s*. 6*d*.

Has also on sale most of the new and approved sorts at from 5*s*. to 10*s*. 6*d*. each; and the commoner sorts at from 12*s*. to 18*s*. per dozen.

A. P. calls particular attention to his new Seedling FUCHSIA TRICOLOR, a beautiful delicate pale pink, with the sepals tipped with green, petals a fine purple; it has been universally admired by every person who has seen it; is a free grower and bloomer. A very desirable plant for the greenhouse or out of doors. Strong plants at 10*s*. 6*d*. in spring.

Araucaria imbricata at 72*s*. per dozen, 6 inches.

Printed lists of his Arboretum are now ready for delivery, and may be had on application. The usual allowance to the trade.

Plymouth, Nov. 30th, 1841.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

DAHLIAS.

W. R. WHALE begs to announce to the Floricultural World in general, that he intends to send out the next approaching season three varieties of New and Splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, which he trusts will give general satisfaction, equal to his three former Flowers, which he has had the honour of sending out to his numerous friends—viz. President of the West, Phenomenon, and Royal Standard. W. R. W. had not an opportunity of exhibiting them at the different shows of last season, in consequence of a heavy family affliction; but those friends who saw them growing can vouch for their superiority.

1st—ATTILA: A Lilac, shaded with bright Rose, a decided improvement on Lady Cooper, being possessed of a full centre and a greater depth of petals, an abundant bloomer and good habit, took the first prize at Marlborough and first at Andover in 1840, the only places ever exhibited at. Height 4 to 5 feet. Price, 10*s*. 6*d*.

2nd—CHANCELLOR: A rich glossy Crimson, shape of Springfield Purple, full centre, and a fine-cupped Shell Flower. Height 4 to 5 feet; 10*s*. 6*d*.

3rd—MARCHIONESS OF AYLESBURY: A clear white ground, beautifully tipped with bright scarlet, good centre, a most pleasing variety, and an abundant bloomer, a good back-row flower. In consequence of the Stock of Roots being small, and orders already numerous, this variety will not be sent out before the third week in May. Height 4 to 5 feet; 10*s*. 6*d*.

Elcot, Newbury, Berks, December 1841.

TREES, &c. &c. AT CHESTER.—The season for PLANTING having now commenced, we take the liberty to call the attention of Planters and others to our very extensive and superior STOCK of FOREST TREES, now growing on our Newton and Upton Nursery Grounds. The Stock consists chiefly of many millions of Seedling and Transplanted Larch, Scotch Firs, Spruce and other Firs, Ash, Alders, Beech, Birch, Chestnuts, Elms, Hollies, Hazels, Limes, Maples, Oaks, Poplars, Privets, Sycamores, Huntingdon Willows, &c. &c.

We have also a large Stock of FRUIT TREES, of all the most choice kinds; EVERGREENS; American and Flowering SHRUBS; ROSES, standards and dwarfs, in nearly 500 of the best and newest varieties; Herbaceous, Alpine, Greenhouse, Hothouse, and Orchidæ PLANTS; together with every other article connected with a general and extensive Nursery Stock.

To those Noblemen and Gentlemen about to form an Arboretum or Pinetum, so necessary to the adornment of Pleasure Grounds, we beg particularly to recommend our collection of Trees and Plants suitable for that purpose, as containing nearly the whole of the more rare and beautiful varieties, as also our selection of Standard Ornamental Trees for Lawns and Parks, and which contains strong and well-grown specimens, suitable for immediate effect.

Possessing the advantages arising from having so very large a Tree Stock, and our grounds being all in one lot (nearly 70 acres, covered with Nursery produce), coupled with every other facility for carrying on an extensive trade, we are enabled to furnish our customers and friends with the best articles at the LOWEST RATES.

Several hundred thousands of strong QUICKS, suitable for Fences, which we beg to recommend to those forming new enclosures, and Road Contractors.

Please apply to

FRANCIS AND JAMES DICKSON,

who have ON SALE, at their Warehouses in Chester, a general assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, from the best manufactories, embracing the most improved Scotch, Subsoil, Lea, and other Ploughs; complete Sets of Implements or Tools for forming the different drains on various soils, as used in Scotland. Turnip Slicers, for cattle and sheep, Oat and Bean Crushers, American Saws for cutting firewood, &c. &c. Lists of prices, with all particulars, may be had at the Warehouse, in Eastgate Street, Chester.

A supply of Early PEAS, BEANS, and other Garden SEEDS, (for early sowing,) arrived, of fine quality.

☞ Experienced Gardeners, Woodmen, and Farming Bailiffs recommended, on whose characters and abilities every confidence may be placed.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS & OTHERS.—FORTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND GOOSEBERRIES & CURRANTS ON SALE.

WILLIAM MAY, HOPE NURSERY, LEAMING-LANE, near BEDALE, YORKSHIRE, begs to call the attention of Planters to the above, which are of very fine quality, two and three years old, comprising all the most approved sorts in cultivation by name, at 10*s*. per hundred. If a thousand are taken, the price will be 4*l*. 4*s*. Red Antwerp Raspberries, 4*l*. per thousand. Also an extensive and general Stock of Forest and Fruit Trees, quickened Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, hardy Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.

N.B. Direct land and water carriage to all parts of the kingdom.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

WANTED as SITUATION a GARDENER by a married man, aged 33, without encumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, and can have a four years' unexceptionable character from a highly respectable family he has just left.—Direct to W. W., Mr. Wallace's, Baker, Putney.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Steady active Young Man, about 30 years of age, possessing a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its different branches, and can be highly recommended by the Gentleman he has just left.—Direct to T. D., 57, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

WANTED, in Norfolk, as GARDENER, a Young Working Man, unmarried. His wages will be 30*l*. a year, in the servants' hall. There is a walled-in Garden of 1½ acre, a Vinery 50 by 15 ft., a small Orangery 30 feet, a Forcing-pit 30 ft., an acre of Mowed Grass, and a few Flower-beds. The assistance allowed is a man, a lad, and a boy; with a woman three days a week in weeding-time. The Gardener must understand pruning Vines on Mr. Crawshay's plan, and must attend church regularly. No perquisites: 1*l*. allowed for travelling expenses.—Apply by letter to T., 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

WANTED.—TO NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN.—A well-experienced middle-aged Man, without encumbrance, wishes to obtain a situation as Gardener, where there are extensive Forcing Departments. As Gardener and Bailiff the Advertiser's testimonials will be found in every way satisfactory, is well skilled in Horticultural pursuits, well understands the letting-out and taking-up of all kinds of horse and manual labour; the giving plans and specifications of Horticultural and Agricultural Buildings, &c. Any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a confidential and experienced Servant in the above capacity, addressing a line to A. B., at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent-garden, will meet immediate attention.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibition of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years. For further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pine-Apple-place, Edgware-road.

From London's Gardener's Magazine for December 1841.

HENRY SPARE, a well-known gentleman's Gardener, of known ability and strict integrity, has been a prisoner in Whitecross-street prison, London, since the 9th of July last, for the sum of 28*l*.; and he will have to remain in confinement till the middle of January next. The sum he is in prison for is the balance of a debt contracted from 1833 to 1836, for the board and lodging of two of his children, who, being in ill health, were sent above 50 miles from his residence for the benefit of a milder climate, and their native air.

This debt he was unable to discharge, from the long and dangerous illness of his wife, and the loss of a child, who, from an accident previously, was bed-ridden for fourteen weeks in 1834. His wife and six of his eight children the eldest of whom is but 15 years of age, with their mother, are now in a state of great distress, which must increase with the approaching inclement season; and he himself is compelled to subsist on the prison allowance, as everything belonging to him has been disposed of.

Under these circumstances, some friends have suggested to him the present appeal to the public, and more especially to his brother gardeners; many of whom, now holding first rate situations, have been employed under him, and can bear testimony to the benevolence of his disposition, and his kind and judicious conduct towards the young men under his direction. He may also refer to *London's Gardener's Magazine* for May 1827, p. 266.

Even the smallest contributions will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered; and a list of the contributors will be published.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to receive contributions for him:—Mr. Kernan, seedsman, Covent Garden; Messrs. Forrest and Co., Kensington; Mr. Munro, Horticultural Gardens, Turnham Green; Messrs. Ronalds, Brentford; Mr. Marnock, Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park; Mr. Jackson, Kingston; Mr. Boughton, Nurseryman, Worcester; Mr. Cullis, Leamington; Mr. Dickson, Chester; Mr. Lauder, Downton Castle, Ludlow; W. Lloyd, Esq., Solicitor, Ludlow.

Country contributions to be remitted to Mr. Kernan, seedsman, Covent Garden, on or before the 13th of January next.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 3*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

THOMAS AND EDWARD BROWN beg to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that the Premises lately occupied by them at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, are now discontinued; and solicit the favour of all communications to be addressed to them at Slough.—Nursery, Slough, Sept. 29, 1841.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been accepted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

TO SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from Mr. HENRY CLARKE, Seedsman, of 86, High-street, Borough, to dispose of his surplus STOCK, by Public Sale, early in January next, in consequence of his declining a part of his Country Trade, on the Premises, White Hart Inn Yard, Borough. The Stock consists of Onion, Lettuce, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, and all kinds of Garden, as well as Flower-seeds. Also a variety of Herbs, Nests of Drawers, and numerous other effects suitable for Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and others. Catalogues to be had of the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

NOTICE OF SALE OF FRUIT TREES.

MR. JOHN KING has received instructions to sell by Auction, as follows, on the Premises, Richmond Road, near the Swan, Kingsland Road, on the 15th December, at Eleven, without reserve, the land being let for building:—

The Property comprises a collection of Standard and Dwarf round-headed Apples, of the leading sorts, in a fine fruitful state, many on Paradise Stocks, Standard and Dwarf trained, and untrained Pears, Plums: also a quantity of trained Standard and Dwarf Morello Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, Sweet-williams and Wall-flowers, &c., &c.

To be viewed the day pevious to the sale. Catalogues on the Premises; of Mr. Lake, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

ROMFORD, ESSEX.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY
MR. T. HARVEY,

On THURSDAY, December 16th, 1841, at Eleven o'clock, on the premises, the residence of the Rev. Samuel Hanna Carlisle, Vine Cottage, Romford, Essex (the whole positively to be sold without the slightest reservation whatever, in consequence of Mr. Carlisle leaving the premises)—the entire Stock of

100 SPLENDID VINES,

Of fine wood and vigorous health, the "Vandyke," and other Grape-houses.

600 Fruit Trees, of the choicest description, rare Rhubarb Crowns, Shrubs, and Effects. The whole now in a fit condition and age to be removed.

The Vines consist of the Hambro', Alexandria, Royal Muscadine, Teneriffe, Black Prince, "Carlisle's Cauticle," an extraordinary Seedling, and other kinds, the produce from which have richly merited the varied panegyrics so justly paid to the talented gentleman who planted and reared them with his own hand. It is not intended to enter into a lengthened description of the system by which Mr. Carlisle has brought his out-door Grapes to such

ENVIED DISTINCTION;

but the reader is respectfully referred to a statement given in the November number of the *Horticultural Magazine* of 1839, which appeared in consequence of the chief prize having been awarded at the exhibition of the

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HORTICULTURE

in London in that year to Mr. Carlisle's out-door Grapes, which obtained the prize against hothouse produce—

FEARFUL ODDS, IT MUST BE ALLOWED;

but such is the superlative beauty of colour, indescribable brilliancy of tint, and fineness of flavour and size of this

GIFTED GENTLEMAN'S

out-door Grapes, that the prize was awarded to him against fruit produced by heated houses; and, although Mr. Carlisle appears to aid his Vines by a certain mode of treatment, which he believes to be peculiar to himself, and which is the result of close observation of Nature and correct knowledge of the

ADAPTATION OF SOILS

to particular crops, yet, such is the simplicity of his system and treatment, that it cannot be doubted that others, by a moderate combination of similar tact and judgment, will be enabled to produce equally fine fruit, especially if they should become the

FORTUNATE POSSESSORS

of some of the Vines, and purchasers of the Vandyke and other Grape houses, which are now to be sold without reservation.

May be viewed 14 days preceding the sale, and descriptive Catalogues had on the premises, at the principal Inns in this county, and at Mr. T. Harvey's offices, at Ilford and Romford, Essex.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

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40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Lodges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

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This History has been adopted by the Royal Council of Public Instruction for the use of the Normal Schools of France. The French Minister of War has also just subscribed for a large number of copies for distribution amongst the Regiments in the French service. The English translation of this popular work may be had of all Booksellers, price 7*s.* 6*d.*, the two volumes of the French edition being comprised in the one of the English.

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Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

IF the Rose is the fairest of all flowers, the Double Yellow is the fairest of all Roses, in the opinion of many. Although we do not agree in this estimate of the Double Yellow Rose, believing that much of its attraction consists in its rarity and the difficulty of making it flower, yet we have always regarded this very difficulty as something which gives the plant strong claims to the attention of all lovers of flowers; and with a view to assist in removing it, we some months ago begged our correspondents to favour us with the result of their experience upon its cultivation. We hoped by this means to arrive at some positive conclusion as to the circumstances which are most favourable to the blossoming of this universal favourite; and although we have not, perhaps, succeeded so fully as we anticipated, yet, thanks to the intelligence of our correspondents, we have collected together a considerable amount of valuable information, the substance of which we now proceed to place before our readers.

One of the most common statements is, that the Double Yellow Rose is impatient of low, confined, or smoky situations. This, it may be presumed, is true; for in all cases open situations, often exposed to violent winds, are spoken of, and we have not a single letter from towns or cities.

In what aspect it most flourishes may perhaps be gathered from this, that in ten cases success is connected with an east aspect, in eight with a north, in seven with a west, in six with full exposure all round, and in only one case is the south spoken of: this, however, is by W. Leveson Gower, Esq., whose Roses, at Titsey, near Godstone, are well known for their beauty; and this gentleman finds them do better there than on a north or west wall. On the other hand, some writers assert that a south wall should never be chosen. It is, however, to be observed that many cases of success are connected with a south-west aspect; and Mr. Rivers, in his Rose Catalogue, states that he has this year seen it blooming freely in Suffolk, in northern, eastern, and southern aspects.

Nothing can be more conflicting than the evidence about soil. The majority of cases of success occur in light land, gravelly, sandy, loamy, and even marly; and Mr. Rivers speaks of the sandy and gravelly districts of Norfolk and Suffolk as being generally favourable to the blossoming. But, on the other hand, we have some instances of success in the stiffest land: Mr. Bowers, of Laleham, grew it in Northamptonshire in cold clay, 20 inches deep; an anonymous correspondent asserts that he has had it in the greatest perfection in the blue clay of Essex, and that he has never known it to fail when it was put into clay in a north aspect; and another writer testifies to success in strong wet, undrained clay in the same county. We confess, however, that upon carefully examining the statements last adverted to, they do not appear to be so satisfactory as the others, and that the flowering in heavy land seems to be rather of occasional than general occurrence. Upon attempting to connect the soil with particular aspects, as, for example, stiff land with the east or west, and light land with the north, we have met with no success.

Manure appears to be always necessary. Mrs. Lawrence mentions a case in Buckinghamshire, at Broughton-Hall. "The tree was planted when a sucker, against an east wall almost entirely shaded from the south; the soil was a rich loam, and her father (who was a great sportsman) buried a fox at the roots of it when about three years old; an old woman, who worked in the garden, used to dash large basins of soap-suds against it during the months of April and March, two or three times a week." Mr. Rivers mentions the advantage of watering the plants with liquid manure a week or two before flowering; and leaf-mould, decayed manure, and even peat, are named very generally as substances employed to enrich the soil.

In regard to pruning there seems to be no agreement whatever: in some places success is attended with close pruning and laying in the shoots like those of a Peach-tree; others say, prune not at all; and several state that if they do prune, it is in the smallest possible degree, and only for the sake of thinning the wood. The latter is the practice of Mr. Hugh Scott, of Farnham, near Cavan; of Mr. Cowie, gardener to S. Forster, Esq., of Southend, near Sydenham, and of many others.

The only conclusion we can draw from all this, is that it is climate much more than anything else that determines the blooming of the Double Yellow Rose; an opinion which is strengthened by several considerations. It is evident that it is neither aspect, nor soil, nor pruning, to which we must look for success; upon all these points the evidence is more or less conflicting. It is also plain that the circumstance concerning which there is least dispute, is the necessity for the situation being exposed, and neither close nor low. We also remark that none of our letters are from places more to the north than Cheshire, with the solitary exception of Biel, in East Lothian, where, in a warm dry soil, inclined to be gravelly, against the parapet of an old-fashioned terraced garden, the rose is represented as being healthy, but not vigorous. Ireland and the southern counties of England have produced the principal part of our correspondence. A hedge of bushes is stated to flower near Arundel every year; in the market of Boulogne you may always purchase, in the season, large bunches of the flowers for a few pence; and, finally, in Italy these Roses appear in far greater profusion than elsewhere. In this opinion we find the most intelligent of our correspondents agreeing with us. A case named by a clergyman in Wiltshire illustrates this: he says, "In my own parish, situate on the verge of Salisbury Plain, there are two Double Yellow Roses, which produce a profusion of blossoms annually: one is trained against a cottage in the street of a village, in a south-western aspect; soil—sandy loam: subject to no peculiar treatment; the village in a valley. The other is against a wall, in an open high situation: eastern aspect, sheltered from the north; the soil rather stiff upon chalk; it has no care taken of it in the way of manure. But though the bloom on each plant is abundant every year, the one on the hill is more subject to burst when opening than the other."

Another correspondent, whose interesting communications under the signature of "S." have doubtless been remarked on other occasions, has sent us the following remarks, which express our ideas much better than any language of our own:—

"The gardens in which the finest and most perfect Yellow Roses are produced, are those of the villas on the hills around Florence; while in the gardens in the town the flowers of this Rose are not more certain or more perfect than in England. The reason appears to depend on the following circumstances:—The valley of the Arno, in which Florence lies, is a deep trough, bounded on either hand by continuous ranges of lofty hills, of rather abrupt ascent, and of a dry and not very rich soil. The lower part of the valley is subject, at most seasons, to be loaded with a perceptible and heavy mist in the mornings and evenings, which envelops the town and rises to a considerable height on the sides of the hills, where it suddenly ceases, being bounded by a strongly-defined line above which the atmosphere is perfectly clear. The height of this mass of vapour, locally termed "la nebbia," may vary, the temperature and other circumstances may vary, but the most important point is represented by the Florentines to be constant, and that is, that the gardens, placed at such a height above the Arno as to be generally free from the "nebbia," produce perfect Yellow Roses in abundance, while those below its influence do not. The writer has seen bushes covered with Double Yellow Roses on the hills, every flower perfect, while in the town they were neither worse nor better than in the gardens of England. This seems to point to damp and heavy air as the probable cause of the imperfection of these flowers, which not one bud in a hundred has sufficient strength of vegetation to overcome in its development.

"This species, Rosa sulphurea, is said to be a native of Persia, where the single variety, not yet in European gardens, is reported to exist. The climate of Persia is, perhaps, the driest in the world, not absolutely desert. Yet the plant lives, though, as we see, not in a state of perfection, in the north of Germany.

"It would be an interesting experiment were some one living in the valley of the Severn or Avon, at Malvern or Clifton, or in any parts of Wales or Scotland, where the valleys are deep enough to afford hills rising above the usual mists of their respective rivers, to try a few plants of Yellow Roses on the high ground and on the low. Should those on the high ground produce in any degree better Roses than those on the low, we shall have advanced a step in our knowledge of the cause.

"It must be understood that absolute or relative height does not affect the case; the point is, to be above or below the vapour. The general dampness of our soil and climate, the different temperature, and other causes, will make the experiment less certain and less perfect than in Italy or Persia, but still something may be learned where anything is tried."

That the Double Yellow Rose is of Eastern origin is certain; and that it is Persian is probable, for Sir Henry Willock found, in that country, it, or a variety of it, which is now growing in the Garden of the Horticultural Society. The first notice we had of it in Europe is thus stated by Clusius, who eventually introduced it to Austria, through a lady residing in that country.

"I also learn," he says, "that there are such things as Yellow Roses with many rows of petals. For lately a noble lady has written to me from Vienna that she and others expect to receive some. I remember, indeed, to have seen somewhere little paper gardens, brought from Constantinople, which were adorned with many kinds of plants. These were admirable for the skill with which they were cut, and for each plant being painted in its natural colours, so that they excited the delight of the beholders. Among these plants were Double Yellow Roses, and many other rare and beautiful plants." It was imported into England direct from Constantinople, having, as was reported, been brought thither out of Syria. No doubt, therefore, can exist of its being a native of a country hot and dry during summer, but cold like England in winter. Phillips, indeed, the author of the "Sylva Florifera," ignorantly supposes it was brought by the Turks from Calicut, in Malabar, because one Ludovico Berthema tells us he saw great quantities of Yellow Roses there; but it is not necessary seriously to refute this absurdity. There is no doubt that the plant is, as we have already stated, from some Eastern country, cold in winter, and hot and dry in summer. If so, it must be obvious that low situations, where the soil is cold, cannot be well suited to it; and that if it succeeds in low valleys, it will only be where the soil is light and warm.

ON THE SEASON FOR TRANSPLANTING.

A GREAT diversity of opinions appears to exist amongst gardeners as to which is the best time of year for transplanting. Some accounts of the results of planting Evergreens at particular seasons have already appeared in the *Chronicle*, and if others of your correspondents entertaining opposite opinions as to the best time of year for transplanting deciduous trees and shrubs, as well as Evergreens, could be induced to send you a statement of the facts and principles on which their opinions are founded, much good might be the result, as it would tend to remove the prejudices or hasty conclusions of some, by showing more clearly the causes on which success or failure depends at different seasons, and it might stimulate others to make further inquiries and more accurate observations. Under this impression, and as my experience and theoretical notions do not exactly agree with the chapter on Transplanting in the "Theory of Horticulture," so far as regards deciduous trees and shrubs, I venture to lay before you my reasons for dissent. The season which is considered in the "Theory of Horticulture" as the most favourable for transplanting, is during the months of November and December, or between the fall of the leaf in autumn and the earliest part of spring, and chiefly for these reasons: Because the roots of a plant are necessarily more or less injured in the process, and are consequently less able to support the stem than they were before the mutilation took place; and in summer, when there is the greatest demand upon them, owing to the perspiration of the foliage, the roots are most essential; but in winter, when the leaves have fallen, they are comparatively unimportant, as is evident from a very common case. Let a limb of a tree be felled in full leaf in June, its foliage will presently wither, the bark will dry up, and the whole will speedily perish; but if a similar limb be lopped in November, when its foliage has naturally fallen off, it will exhibit no signs of death during winter, nor till the return of spring, when its efforts to recover by the emission of leaves only accelerates its end, and these two propositions are considered to include the most essential parts of the theory of transplantation.

If the trees to be transplanted had to be carried a considerable distance, or were likely through any cause to remain outplanted several days, then I have no doubt that a greater number of plants would be found to live, and that the success upon the whole would be more satisfactory if they were transplanted in November, when the leaves had fallen, than if they were transplanted at any other time of year. But if it is intended merely to transplant from one part of a garden to another, or from a nursery within a day's journey, as will generally be the case, then, I think, I have good reasons for concluding that providing the precautions in the "Theory of Horticulture" respecting the preservation of the roots and the selection of a suitable day be attended to, those plants will be found to succeed the most perfectly which are transplanted early in autumn soon after the leaves begin to fall, but while a considerable quantity yet remain in a mature and efficient state. There is evidently a wide difference between transplanting a tree in summer, when it is in full leaf, and in autumn, when the leaves have partially fallen. In the former case there would be so many adverse causes to contend with, that success would be very doubtful: there would be long days, a probability of much bright sunshine, a comparatively dry atmosphere, much unripened wood, and the most profuse perspiration by the leaves. But in the latter case the objections on the score of solar and atmospheric influences would be considerably modified, if not entirely removed, the young wood would be nearly ripe, and in consequence of the diminished number of leaves there must be a corresponding diminution in the supply of sap required from the roots, and consequently any mutilations which may take place, if the tree is carefully transplanted, will not, it is reasonable to conclude, be felt to an injurious extent by the plant, and by the action of the mature leaves which remain, the injuries which the roots may have sustained will be speedily repaired, new roots will be immediately produced, and the plant will then become established before winter, and be prepared to grow with nearly, if not quite, its usual vigour in the following spring. It is now generally known that leaves in the first stage of their existence at least, and all other parts of a plant, are composed of, and supported by, matter which has been

previously elaborated and prepared by mature leaves. Every plant then contains within itself, during winter or its season of rest, a fund of elaborated sap, by which its first-emitted leaves, &c. are supported. It is not, however, stored up in a fluid, but in an inspissated or concrete state, and before it can be made available for the support of leaves, &c. it must be dissolved by aqueous sap, absorbed by the roots previously to the unfolding of the leaves in spring; and whatever cause contributes to increase or diminish the quantity of aqueous sap absorbed by the roots at this period, increases or diminishes the vigour of the plant; for in proportion to the quantity of sap thus prepared which a plant contains previously to the renewal of its growth in spring, so will be in a great measure the size and vigour of the first-emitted leaves and shoots. The roots of plants, then, are obviously of great importance to them during winter as well as summer, and that season must, therefore, I think, be the best for transplanting, which, with little risk of loss or injury from atmospheric influences, insures the speediest renovation of the roots.

In my earliest gardening days I had been led to pay particular attention to the culture of the Gooseberry by way of amusement, and long before I remember to have read any work on Vegetable Physiology, so that my opinions were not influenced by any theoretical views, I had arrived at the conclusions that if I transplanted a tree soon after the leaves began to fall, I should have a vigorous growth of wood and a good crop of fruit in the following year: if I transplanted in winter, when the leaves had fallen, I should have a feeble growth of wood, and a comparatively puny crop of fruit; and if I transplanted in spring, when the buds were about to burst into leaf, I should have a vigorous growth of wood, but little or no fruit. And from my subsequent experience, which has not, however, been very extensive, and confined, moreover, to the Apple, Pear, Gooseberry, and such-like garden trees and shrubs, I have had no reasons for differing from the above conclusions. I will mention one remarkable instance of the perfect success of transplanting at the time I recommend. Several trees of the Lancashire Prize Gooseberries were presented to me, but being then young, and a novice in gardening, I planted my trees too near each other, and one of these, a vigorous plant of the White Eagle variety, I was obliged to remove, owing to its branches interfering with the trees on each side of it; this I transplanted soon after the leaves commenced falling—the remaining leaves flagged for a day or so, but then soon recovered, and the plant continued to grow till late in autumn. In the summer following I obtained a prize at the show of the Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society for the second-best plate of twenty white Gooseberries, which were solely the produce of this tree, and they were not only the largest of that variety there, but they were larger than any other white variety exhibited at that show; but to this and another plate of very large red ones second prizes were awarded, while to two other plates much smaller, and smaller also than others of my opponents, first prizes were awarded, quality having been taken into consideration, as well as size, by the judge at that time.

It will hardly, I think, be believed, but it is certainly true, that I never either before or since had twenty Gooseberries from that tree equal in size to those which it produced in the summer next after the autumn in which it was transplanted. The tree was then in its prime, being five years old; and it must be very evident, I think, that it had entirely recovered from the effects of transplanting before winter. Now if this tree had been transplanted after the leaves had fallen, I do think it would have been almost impossible, however much care had been taken in the operation, to have had so vigorous a growth of wood and so fine a crop of fruit in the following summer. There would doubtless have been little or no difference in the amount of true or elaborated sap which the tree would contain during winter, whether it was transplanted before or after the leaves had fallen, or if it had not been transplanted at all. The whole difference in the vigour of the tree in the following spring, under these different circumstances, would be entirely owing to the comparative activity or efficient state of the roots before the leaves unfolded in the spring.—*John Townley.*

(To be continued.)

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXI.

The Winter Moth, *Phalæna* (*Hybernia**) *brumata.*—These moths are now abundant in every garden, hedge, and plantation, but from their sombre colouring, and the little temptation this cheerless season offers to be out in the evening, there are few persons who have noticed them. The males begin to flutter about soon after sunset, and continue their excursions long after it is dark, resting during the day with their wings closed in the form of a triangle (fig. 3); but when walking or alighting at night, they carry them erect like a butterfly. The females are sluggish animals, having only rudimentary wings (fig. 4.), but can run very fast when they are exposed to heat or anything that annoys them, and either speedily get into the shade, or fall down and feign death. In repose both sexes turn back their antennæ close to their sides.

The males have ample silky wings, which are extremely delicate: the superior, expanding to 1¼ inch, are of an ash colour, with various wavy transverse lines more or less distinct, and forming a delicate fascia; the inferior are narrow, oval, and of a greyish-white colour, sometimes with a denticulated line across the middle. The antennæ are hairy only in the males. The females are so unlike their partners that nothing but the most satisfactory evidence would lead one to believe that they were of the same species: this sex is not a quarter of an inch long; it is grey and freckled, with little wings like fins, not half the length of the body, often having a black fascia across them. The abdomen is stoutish, ovate-conic, brown on the back, with a double line of black spots down the centre. The legs are spotted with black.

The males first make their appearance at the end of October, and the females about a week later; but they are sometimes found until the following January, being most abundant in November, upon the trunks of trees, paling, &c. After pairing, the females ascend to the tops of the trees, and deposit their eggs on the fruit and leaf-buds, likewise upon the twigs, and even upon the few leaves which may still be adhering to the branches; these eggs are minute, oval, and green at first, but soon change to an ochreous, and lastly to a red colour; and one female will often lay 200 and upwards.

Unaffected by the storms and frosts of winter, these eggs rest uninjured, until the genial warmth of spring calls forth the little caterpillars, which are then not thicker than horse-hairs, and of a grey tint; but as they cast their skins, they change their appearance, and finally are shining yellowish-green, with a blue line down the back and two yellowish-white lines on each side; these are a little wavy, and between them is another broken line of dots of the same colour. They have a very few short hairs scattered over them, and the head is never darker than the back; they vary, however, greatly in colour, are about half an inch long when full-grown, with six pectoral, two abdominal, and two anal feet, and are perfect loopers (fig. 2).

Köllar says, the most injurious insect to fruit-trees in Germany is undoubtedly the green-looper caterpillar, which is produced by the Winter-moth; and last spring they proved very destructive in some orchards in this country. My notice was first attracted by them the first week in May, when I saw the leaves of the Hawthorns, at the extremity of the shoots, drawn together by a few threads; they had eaten out some of the expanding leaves, and consumed so much of the outer ones that portions were completely separated and only hung by the threads; others were eating out the germen and anthers of the unexpanded buds (fig. 1). I also detected them amongst Lime-tree leaves, which they matted together or folded up; at the same time the Hornbeans were greatly disfigured by them, the smaller leaves being drawn together, and the larger ones eaten full of holes. About the middle of the same month the Apple-shoots in Suffolk were destroyed by the same kind of caterpillars; but many of these had a slate-coloured stripe down the back: and near Exeter they made great havoc in the orchards. Towards the end of May I observed the Elm-trees very much defoliated by them and a variety of other larvæ. The hedges now exhibited a blighted appearance, for the terminal and scattered leaves on the new shoots of the Hawthorns were withered and quite brown from their attacks. At this period they also became abundant on Rose-trees; and I found a few feeding upon the Hazel and broad-leaved Willow. Shortly after this they deserted the trees and were seen descending by a thread to the ground, in order to bury themselves two or three inches beneath the surface, where they changed to pupæ.

Nature seems to have limited the action of the females by depriving them of the organs of flight, and has thus assisted man in checking the mischievous operations of this widely-spread enemy (which spares few of the deciduous trees, either in the orchard or plantation); for the females being incapable of flight, they may be prevented from depositing their eggs upon our fruit-trees, when they stand clear of walls and bushes, by a simple method which will either destroy or drive them to other stations of less consequence; and this is a most important precaution, as it is utterly impossible to get rid of them after the larvæ are quartered upon a tree, although burning straw under the branches may afford some relief. The plan alluded to is, on the first appearance of the male moths, to fasten a broad strip of brown paper or leather round the trunk of each tree, and then paint it over with thick linseed-oil, bird-lime, or tar; this must, however, be repeated every two or three days, by which means incredible numbers of the females will be entangled in the viscid coating of the band in their endeavours to ascend the trunk. Much benefit will also be derived by hoeing or digging round the base of the trees, and then ramming the earth well down, which will destroy the pupæ; but this operation should be performed in July, August, and September. And let us not forget the services of Tom-tits, Starlings, &c. which collect the caterpillars to feed their young at an earlier season of the year; for without such assistance our fairest prospects would often be blighted, notwithstanding our most active exertions to check the ravages of the insect world.—*Ruricola.*

* Curtis's Brit Ent., fol. 703, and Guide Gen. 914.

BRITISH OAKS.

In the very beginning of our Paper we endeavoured to call attention to the importance of our wild sessile-fruited, or, as we then called it, Red Oak. Other matters have compelled us to drop the subject, to which however we now return, with extracts from some correspondence with Mr. Billington.

"I well recollect, when I was superintending the planting of the Forest of Dean, the Q. sessiliflora was designated to me by the old experienced wood-cutters there as the "knot-acorn Oak," from the acorns growing in clusters or knots close to the stalk, without petioles, and as being much better timber than the other kind. They said they could tell, as soon as they applied their axe to it, whether it was the knot-acorn Oak or not, as it was by far the hardest, closest, and firmest timber. Here then you have the opinion of practical men confirming your own. While I was in the forest, I got so accustomed to observe it, from their encomiums of its superiority and my own feelings on the importance of the subject, that I could recognise the trees, if of a large size, at a considerable distance, from the manner of their growth and appearance. The trees of Q. sessiliflora are remarkably different from the other: the leaves have a darker hue and more glossy appearance, with more numerous branches, subdivided into a greater number of smaller ones, tangled as it were in all directions, the main ones diverging from the stem in a more horizontal direction; whereas the branches of the other species, Q. pedunculata, diverge with more acute angles in a more upright position, and do not produce so many small lateral branches nor such close heads.

"The greater part of the Oak timber growing on the banks of the river Derwent, in the county of Durham, and a considerable distance from it, in the vicinity of the Chopwell woods, belonging to Her Majesty, of which I had the charge, is, I think, of this species, and is noted by the wood-mongers (dealers in timber) for its toughness, hardness, and superior quality."

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLVII.

Before concluding our remarks on the treatment of fruit-trees, we would particularly direct the cottager's attention to a point in their culture which we consider to be of great utility and importance. We mean the occasional root-pruning of such as are of a luxuriant habit, so as to check their growth, and thereby induce them to become fruitful. The practice is a very old one, and is generally known to professional men; although it is only of late years that its usefulness has been exemplified to the public, and the operation made to form part of a system of management which is admirably suited for gardens of limited extent, and which our experience enables us to recommend as the only one by which fruit-trees can be advantageously cultivated and kept in a small compass. Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, has given some excellent practical details on the subject in a paper he communicated to the Horticultural Society in April 1840, and of which a short extract will be found at page 39 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* The mode of operating may be thus described: Supposing a young tree to be planted this season, it may remain for two or three years, perhaps, before root-pruning will be necessary. This, however, will entirely depend on the health and appearance of the tree; for should it produce strong and vigorous shoots the second season after planting, the operation may even then be performed. In November, or at this time, when the ground is being dug for winter, take out a trench all round the tree 18 inches deep, and the same distance from the stem; then with a knife, or a sharp spade, cut every root that is visible, and afterwards direct the spade underneath the stem, so as to intercept and cut the main roots that may have taken a perpendicular direction. Allow two years again to elapse without disturbing the tree, and when it begins to acquire its former luxuriant habit, repeat the operation in the same way as before, but at such a distance from the stem, say two feet, as not to injure the fibrous roots that have grown since the former cutting. In all subsequent prunings this will be found a proper distance to observe; and for the purpose of confining the roots within these limits, a slight depression in the soil is to be left round the tree, as Mr. Rivers recommends; and this circular furrow is to be filled with liquid manure, or common dung may be laid round each tree in the autumn, and suffered to be washed in by the rains of winter. The adoption of this plan is certain to produce early fruitfulness, and in a great measure will obviate the necessity of much branch-pruning being required; but on old trees, or in exposed situations, the operation must be done with caution. We have tested its efficacy on most of our hardy fruits since we first saw it practised, which is now nearly thirty years ago; and, unless on the Cherry, we are enabled to confirm nearly all that has been lately advanced in its favour.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Run Flowers.—As the observations which I made on the causes of foulness of colour in the Carnation were the result of much experience and reflection, I cannot passively allow them to be nibbled and frittered away. Your correspondent Mr. Dickson, in the first instance, makes his own difficulties; he amuses himself with building up a man of straw that he may have the pleasure of knocking him down again; he playfully suggests an error that he may have the gratification of proving it to be one: thus he starts the position that an over-nutritious soil is detrimental to the proper admixture of the colours of flowers, and goes on to prove that it is so, in a manner satisfactory to himself, at least; but in what part of my essay have I recommended *over*-nutritious soils? An over-nutritious soil is but another term for an unsuitable, and therefore deleterious one; the ill effects of which would, in all plants, soon be developed in the bloom, in the foliage, or in their general health. Were a Cape Heath to be planted in manure, its certain death could not be attributed to over-nutrition, but to the unsuitableness of the soil. I

can assure your correspondent that he has still much to learn on the subject of soils and manures. Fresh frame manure, such as described by him, so far from being an over-nutritious soil for the Carnation or Tulip, is nothing less than a poisonous compound; hence, instead of the flushing of the Holmes's King Tulip, in his experiment, being dependent on over-nutrition, it was really caused by the crude, unsuitable, and deleterious stuff absorbed from the manure. I beg he will ponder well this explanation; it at once sweeps away all that he has advanced on the so-called over-nutritious soils, as a cause of foulness of colour. The proper juices of the Tulip, I repeat, were poisoned and deteriorated, not over-nourished. So untoward is the effect of fresh, that is, not thoroughly decomposed manure, on the Ranunculus, that if it be mixed in the bed, but few, very few, will bloom. This hint may be serviceable to the cultivator of this beautiful flower, as being one common cause of its failure. I maintain the fact that manure is not really a nutritious soil for the Carnation or Tulip, until it is two or three years old—that is, until free chemical decomposition of its crude ingredients has taken place; and so far from its being in "an exhausted condition" at three or four years old, and "a very near approach to a poor soil" at six, as averred, it will, for an almost indefinite number of years, preserve its nutritious qualities, if kept in a dry and sheltered situation. But I ought goodnaturedly to bear with your correspondent's strictures, since he is so very unsparing even on what he has himself advanced. Thus in his first communication he said, "that as sure as an over-poor soil will cause a number of run flowers, as certainly will an over-nutritious one produce a greater quantity;" and in the last one he observes, that "an over-rich manure would cause constant florists' flowers to flush their colour:" yet he afterwards declares in the same letter, "that there will be as many run flowers as there have been for years past, and will so continue, till it be traced to causes independent of the soil." Again, "that it is his expressed opinion that the cause of foulness of colour is not dependent on the soil." *Utrum horum magis accipe.* I have cited, however, another grand cause of foulness of colour, viz., atmospherical influence, ungenial seasons, &c. and have explained their mode of action; but these, your correspondent says, have also nothing to do with it. I pointedly appeal, however, to the experience of the whole community of Carnation growers, whether they have not observed that in certain years, or seasons, an unusually large portion of their flowers have been flushed or full of colour, viz., in cold, gloomy, wet, and ungenial ones; while in certain other years, in bright, sunny, warm ones, they have been as clean and fine. He thus involves himself in the monstrous conclusion, that notwithstanding the fact that plants receive the whole of their nourishment from the soil and the atmosphere, and it is from that nourishment so obtained that flowers and the colours of flowers are formed, yet neither the one nor the other have any influence over them! After such an aowwal all reasoning must be vain, and I shall, therefore, at once forbear further comment on other of his assertions, which are as amusingly gratuitous and untenable. In my essay on this subject, as I came to no conclusions without showing the chain of reasoning and proof, so am I now unwilling to admit of their denial, without proof. In finally leaving the subject, I beg most seriously to warn your readers, as they value the continued health of their plants, against using any stimulating stuff in the Carnation compost. Notwithstanding Mr. Dickson's denial, I maintain that mellow sods from a rich old pasture, replete as they are with the decaying fibrous roots of the grass, to which also is added one-third of manure about three years old, is really a most invigorating and nutritious soil. The stimulating and highly-exciting compost may cause, for one season, luxuriant growth; yet it may be depended upon as a fact, that the next year, or year following, the plants will suffer and die; as the pampered gourmand becomes gouty and diseased. In reply to the observations of Mr. Chadwick of Leeds, in a former Number of the *Chronicle*, I beg to explain, that it is when a Bizarre Carnation runs into the dark chocolate and white, that it will not, I believe, return to its tricoloured state. I am unable to give a reason why these colours should remain permanent, but such is the fact according to my own observation, and also to the experience of two large Carnation growers who noticed the circumstance at my request. From rose and white, and from rose and chocolate, &c., its return is sometimes seen, especially in some sorts, as Ely's Duke of Bedford and Lord Milton.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull, Nov.* 29, 1841.

Evergreens.—Your correspondents have of late treated you with a vast number of remarks on the subject of transplanting Evergreens. Some have recommended spring, some autumn, some midsummer, as the most safe and proper seasons for so doing. Now, I think I may venture, from long experience, to add my humble suggestions, which are simply that evergreens will bear removal at all seasons of the year; care only being taken to give them food, good rich food, at the time. In spring they will seldom require much water; in autumn scarcely, if ever, any; in winter none; and in summer a great deal: but when, how, or wheresoever planted, an old practitioner (and such I am) will take good care to deposit them in new, and rich, and well-manured ground, and he will be quite sure of success. I have myself transplanted evergreens, particularly Hollies, Portugal Laurels, and many thousands of the now common Laurels, at all seasons of the year, and have scarcely ever lost any. The largest Hollies, 12, 15, and 20 feet high, I ever moved, were planted on the 1st of July, now about six years ago. There were about a dozen or fifteen of them. I placed them on a bank, not digging holes for them, but placing them on the bank, composed of new and very rich earth; and I then covered over their roots with the same earth, staked them firmly, and of course supplied them for some days with abundance of *rain* water. Not one of them from that time to this has appeared the least sensible of removal. I wish all your evergreen correspondents could see them now.—*C. A. F. A., E. H., Nov.* 30, 1841.

Edgings for Shady Walks.—I differ from your two correspondents; the one who recommends Oxalis acetosella, and the other Vinca minor, for edgings, for I think that if either of them were to plant Omphalodes verna, they would find it much superior to either. It remains green the whole year, and in the early spring the green foliage cannot be surpassed. Its beautiful little blue blossoms are also among the first harbingers of spring: it forms a dense carpet, and is easily kept neat. We have grown it here for years in shady situations, where it has been the admiration of every observer.—*Philip Frost, Dropmore.*

Lily of the Valley.—In p. 581 a correspondent recommended this delightfully fragrant little plant to be grown in sunny situations; here, however, it is grown in different situations, and in various parts of the woods, in which we are constantly planting it as opportunities offer; but the finest I have ever seen grow behind a north wall, on a border. I have shown many people the plants when in bloom, who also agree they never saw any so fine. The only treatment it gets is to keep it free from weeds, and every winter to add three or four inches of half-rotten leaves from trees. This, I think, is one cause of giving the plants strength; but I find they bloom most abundantly, and much more freely than plants in the sun. I have seen scapes a foot high or more.—*Philip Frost.*

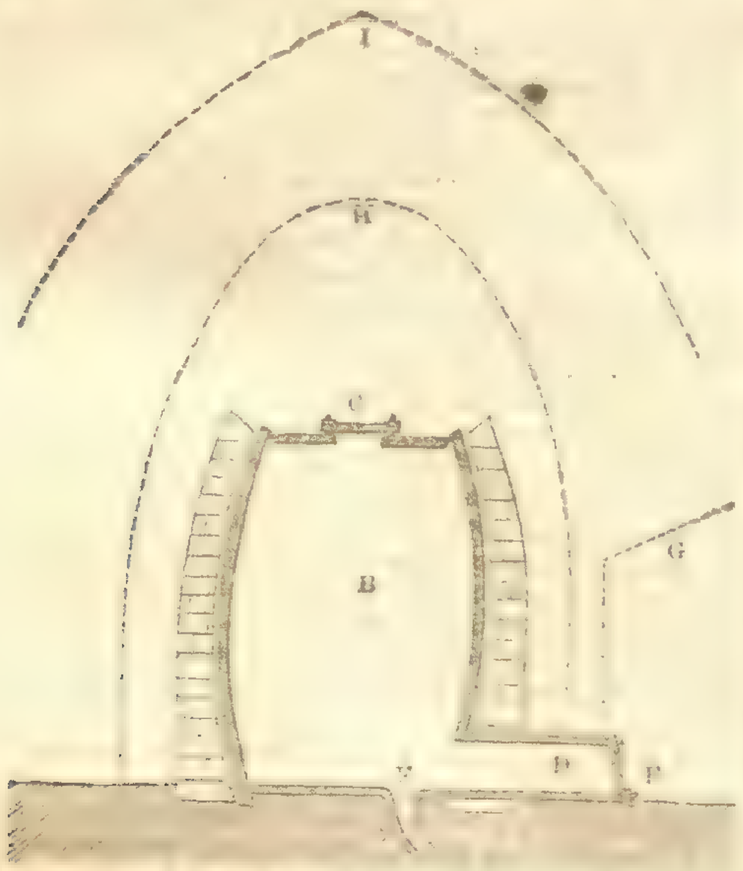
Ice Stack.—The following method of preserving ice was adopted by the late Mr. Lewis of Malverne-hall, Warwickshire, who copied it from a mode he had seen in Italy. The spot chosen for the ice-stack was the head of a pool, quite exposed; the ground sloped towards the pool and was some feet above it. A circle of about eight yards wide was marked out and surrounded by a shallow trench, from which several slits were cut to let water escape. The ice was filled up within this upon the turf, broken and beaten, and formed into a stack about ten feet high, and forming a cone. It was covered with faggots, then with stubble, both at top and on all the sides. Posts were then driven into the ground all round the ice, about four feet high, and a regular roof erected upon them; the stubble and faggots lay between the ice and the roof and sides, and the roof was thoroughly thatched, the straw costing about 15*l.* The sides were thickly covered with stubble, and a door left to get out the ice; but this was also stuffed with stubble. Ten or twelve men were employed for two days to make the stack. There was ice remaining the following Christmas. The stubble might be worth 2*l.* The thatched roof and the posts would probably last as long as any cottage roof; and the stubble might have served a second year.

Mr. Forsyth's Mode of Heating.—On opening the *Gardener's Magazine* for October last, my attention was drawn to a paper styled "A new system of heating plant structures, by Alexander Forsyth;" the object of which is stated to be the generation of "bottom heat and top heat, moist or dry, without pipes or flues, dung, hot water, or steam, or any other fermenting material, by the agency of fire only, in its cheapest and simplest form." Desirous of ascertaining how this was effected by so economical a method, I was naturally induced to read the article through. I find the description of the structure difficult without the aid of a section, but shall endeavour to explain it as closely as I can, beginning with the foundation. An excavation is to be first made to the depth of four feet or thereabouts, with sloping sides, the width and length varying of course according to circumstances; in the centre of this excavation, on the ground, is a hearth for burning "weeds, turves, roots, coals, cinders," &c.; immediately above the hearth "is the radiator of old iron hoops plaited like a sieve, for the obvious purpose of dispersing and regulating the heat as it ascends to the bed," suspended from one of a number of several wooden sleepers (which are about two feet above the ground line at the back, and one in front), and which support a transverse "flooring of rough sticks," on which layers of turf and sand are to be successively placed. The walls, to save expense, are to be made of turves, with lights resting on them; at the back, between the ground line and the wooden sleepers, is "a drain for the smoke, regulated in its draught by a stone on the top of the turf chimney." Those that wish for further information, "are referred to the nearest malt-kiln or corn-kiln." I pass over the numerous advantages which it is stated may be gained by this method, contenting myself with referring you to the paper itself upon these points; but I cannot so easily pass by the P.S.—"The soot that may impregnate the superincumbent soil will act as a manure if properly managed: and though there may be a burning heat in the bed, no woodlouse will ever enter such a chamber of smoke, nor indeed any other creature that breathes the breath of life choose it for an abode, or even endure its atmosphere for a night. No more talk of Melon plants running all to leaf, and not fruiting by getting down in the dung of the bed below: the land-mark is set; thus far and no farther dare root of Melon or foot of woodlouse come," &c. I give the writer full credit for being truly impressed with the practicability of his plans, although I think it is sufficiently apparent that he has allowed his imagination to get the better of his judgment. That he has not reduced his theories to practice will strike any one who reads the foregoing extracts. I cannot conceive how the fuel is to be placed upon the hearth without disturbing the wall of turves. I will suppose that there is some contrivance for admitting sufficient air to keep the fire alight, although no mention is made of any such thing; it may be, that all omitted particulars are made up by the reference to the brick-kiln. That woodlice will never enter such a chamber of smoke is very probable, but will the plants endure their abode any more than the woodlice? The unfortunate Melon plants, if they survive the smoke, and send forth their roots downwards in an almost dried contact with the flame, will certainly experience a check sufficient to prevent their running too fast to leaf. I am sorry that I have so far trespassed upon your attention, but I felt it my duty to do so in order to prevent the hopes of young beginners being nipped in the bud by so untoward a method; and leaving Mr. Forsyth in the undisturbed possession of "the honour of being the first in England that ever raised the heat for a hot-bed used in horticulture right over an open fire."—*A Florist.*—[We were aware of the existence of this paper in the *Gardener's Magazine:* but we confess that in our simplicity we took it for a hoax. However, if such a mode of heating has *ever been practised,* we shall be happy to publish an account of it. We must, however, decline filling our columns with speculations upon the subject.]

Gardeners' Prizes.—Seeing in a late Number of the *Chronicle* a request that some of your correspondents would furnish lists of books adapted for cottagers' prizes, I am induced to offer some remarks on the subject of horticultural prizes in general, as I think that prizes of another kind might be advantageously substituted for those generally given. It may seem presumptuous in a journeyman gardener to express an opinion opposed to the almost universal practice of societies; but at least I am influenced by no interested motive, for though the "flatterer, Hope," sometimes tells me that the time may possibly come when even I may be in a situation to compete for some of these prizes, at present that time is only seen through the long, dim vista of future years. It is the practice of most of the provincial societies to give prizes of money or plate, while the Horticultural Society of London, whose prizes (as testimonials of merit) must always bear the highest value of any, has thought proper to give medals. Now although there are few gardeners to whom a sum of money is not at all times acceptable, yet I think as a prize it fails in its object; it is soon spent, and then what remains to show? Medals and pieces of plate are both better than money, and I think plate the better of the two, inasmuch as it may be shown with less appearance of ostentation than medals; but would it not be peculiarly appropriate if the reward of past exertions were made to consist of such articles as might be not only an incentive to fresh exertions, but also an assistance to the attainment of future success? Such prizes might easily be found. To mention a few out of the many which readily suggest themselves—a pair of globes or "Loudon's Arboretum" might be substituted for some of the higher prizes; then might follow "Loudon's Encyclopedias," "Murray's Encyclopædia of Geography," "The Theory of Horticulture," "Botanical Pocket Dictionary," mathematical instruments, measuring lines, &c. &c. down to the very lowest. Many of these are helps which are almost necessary to the gardener who would rise to eminence in his profession, while at the same time they are out of the power of most gardeners to procure. By giving such prizes every step gained would render the future progress easier, and might tend to render unnecessary such remarks as those somewhat satirical ones of your correspondent "P. P.," page 749. The advantage of changing cottagers' prizes from money, as generally given, to books would be equally great. The benefit of a small sum of money, such as cottagers' prizes generally consist of, is at best but very transient; and small sums coming in that way as windfalls are sometimes spent at the nearest public-house: in which case they may be not only of little benefit, but a positive injury. The man who has gained a book as a reward for his industry and skill would not be satisfied without reading it, or hearing it read; and thus by degrees a taste would be acquired for some higher gratification than the pipe, which now, with too many of our rural population, forms almost the sole resource for whiling away the long evenings of winter. I fear the race of men and women who can neither read nor write will by no means be extinct with the present generation of old people. With the means of instruction placed within the reach of every one, the number of young persons now growing up without the power of reading, and consequently with the chief avenues of knowledge closed to them, would be quite incredible, did not daily observation abundantly confirm the fact. The value of education is not sufficiently felt by the generality of the agricultural population of this country. Its value, indeed, in general terms, almost all will acknowledge, but very few will consent to make any sacrifice to secure it to their children. Boys are taken from school to work in the fields, or go with the team, before they have acquired a taste for reading; the book is, in consequence, laid aside, and what little has been learned is soon forgotten. If, by a judicious distribution of prize books, horticultural societies should be the means of remedying this state of things, and of creating in the mind of the cottager a taste for intellectual enjoyments, and of awakening (especially in the young) a spirit of inquiry, they will indeed be conferring a great benefit upon society, and "doing the state good service."—*W. H. M., Trentham.*

Icehouses.—I think the first thing to be sought for is the principles on which they should be constructed, which appear to me to be the three following:—First, the situation should be shaded and dry, as recommended by your correspondent "N.": secondly, the materials employed should be those which are known to be the worst conductors of heat, wood for instance, unless of large size; and thirdly, which is the most important of all, the entrance should be so

placed as to exclude entirely, and at all times, the admission of air from the surrounding atmosphere. If I am not greatly mistaken, the entrance to most icehouses is placed either in the top, or somewhere in the side, but always above the level of the ice in the house. Now here lies the error, at least so it appears to me, of the present mode of constructing icehouses: when the door is placed above the ice, the probability is, that it is never so secured as to be perfectly air-tight; and unless it is so, a change in the air above the ice must be constantly going on—the dense air in the house gravitating towards the outside through the door, and the warmer, and consequently lighter air, passing in to supply its place. The introduction of air into the house at a higher temperature than 32° must have the effect of dissolving the ice immediately in contact with it, and it takes place more rapidly as the season advances; it is this circumstance, more than any other, which causes the dissolving of the ice. In order to prevent this taking place, I would recommend some such plan as the following, which will, in my humble judgment, go far to effect the object in view; and as you wish to have plans of icehouses that will be very economical in their construction, that object also will be attained in perhaps as high a degree as can be expected. The principal novelty in my plan, which for anything I know to the contrary has never been applied before to any icehouse, is to place the entrance at the bottom, under the ice; the glass fountains in bird-cages will be a very good illustration of the plan, which consists of a wooden trunk, about 9 inches square, and from 2½ to 3 feet long, secured to the side and close to the bottom of a porter-butt, wine-pipe, or any other description of cask; the end of the trunk is covered by a door secured in any way, so as to be air-tight, and then protected from atmospheric influence, by means of straw with turf over it, or by any other suitable materials. In the top of the cask there is a hole of the same area as the trunk, so that any sized piece of ice which will go in at one aperture will come out at the other; round the cask there should be a wall built (a foot at a time), standing half or three quarters of an inch from it; this space should be filled up with Roman cement; the intention of this covering is to prevent the oxidation of the hoops by any moisture that might otherwise come in contact with them. The cover over the opening in the head of the cask should be made air-tight by a little packing between it and the head, and secured by a couple of staples and wedges; the whole should then be covered with chalk or other stones, six inches thick; over this a coating of concrete, and over all, earth and sods, in sufficient quantity to give the whole the appearance of a mound. In large icehouses, and small ones too, this mound might be converted into a rockery, with a cave-like entrance leading to the entrance of the trunk; in such a case the icehouse would form an ornamental object, and might be placed within a convenient distance of any house. It will be seen by a reference to my plan that no air can enter any house so constructed, except by passing upwards through the whole mass of ice: if this principle in the construction be admitted to be correct, then the equilibrium of the air above the ice will not be disturbed, and no change of temperature can take place. The form for a large icehouse, as described by your correspondent "N.," is undoubtedly the best that could be devised; the opening for the admission of the ice should be placed on the top, and a store-trunk at the bottom for the ice to fall into: the ice to be got out by a rake, if out of the reach of the hand.



A. A stratum of chalk or other stones.
B. A cask, such as a porter-butt, wine-pipe, &c.
C. A wooden cover over the opening in the head of the cask.
D. A wooden trunk secured to the sides of the cask.
E. The cover to the trunk.
F. A waste pipe for conveying away the dissolved ice; this should dip into a water trap, to prevent the admission of air, as described by your correspondent "N."
G. Dotted lines, showing a section of an arched brick entrance, there should be a door here, and the space between it and the cover E filled with dry saw-dust.
H. The space (about a foot) between these dotted lines and the brick-work should consist of chalk or other stones; the head of the cask also should be covered with the same materials, and over all a coating of concrete, or a sheet of lead.
I. The space between this and H may consist of earth, with a covering of turf, or with stones if intended for a rockery.

In large icehouses an inverted cone of brickwork should be built over the opening in the top, which would render it unnecessary to remove so much earth when the house was filled; the cone only would have to be filled up and covered over with a slab of stone.—*H. L., Hull.*

Cynoglossum glochidiatum.—A correspondent asks us what the merits are of this new annual. In the "Botanical Register," as quoted at p. 198 of the *Chronicle*, it is said to be a biennial, and though the flowers are very pretty, yet "the plant itself is a straggling dull green entangled herb, so that it can only be grown in the borders of a shrubbery, or in some situation where the herbage may not offend the eye."

Oranges.—In your *Chronicle* of Saturday Mr. Tillery informs your readers of the excellent quality of the little Tangerine Orange. I recently returned from Italy, and amongst the 21 varieties of Orange-trees which I selected in Mottaro's nursery at Nervi, I see I sent home four plants of the Aurantia tangerina, noting at the time of making my selection "small fruit and curious-scented leaves." I would ask Mr. Tillery if his trees have also the same quality as to the leaves. In the extensive way in which Mr. Tillery can horticulturise I wish he would request his employer to get some plants of the Aurantia nobilis, or Mandarin Orange, from Malta; all who have eaten Oranges in Malta know that its excellence surpasses all others. I bought a plant of it at the late Mons. Limon's, at Paris, five years ago; with cultivators there it is considered a curiosity; but I cannot get its fruit to stand: as soon as the embryo Orange gets the size of a Knight's Pea, it shrivels and falls; yet meantime the tree is large and vigorous, and ought to have, like Mr. Tillery's, its six or seven dozen fruit upon it. His skill, perhaps, might suggest an improvement upon the mode of culture, and I should feel obliged by a notice from him in your Paper. The following are some of the sorts of the Aurantia that for their curiosity or excellent qualities I sent to England, and beg to recommend to the cultivators of this tree of the Hesperides:—1. Chinotto latifolio; best for preserving, wet or dry. 2. Do., myrtifolio; hardiest sort of all, and bears exposure on terraces, &c. 3. Portogallo commune; sale Orange—great bearer. 4. Do., di Malta (not blood); fine quality of fruit. 5. Tangerina; curious-scented leaves. 6. Otaeite; most beautiful, elegant-looking fruit. 7. Peretta di S. Domingo; exquisite for preserving. 8. Pomarosa; high-flavoured, to make liqueurs.—We hear nothing of Mr. Hayward's mode of "supplying food to Pear-trees, for making the fruit delicious and vinous; surely he does not make use of the columns of your excellent Paper to tantalise the public with letting them know what he can do, without telling them the how, which is the only important fact with which your readers have anything to do; perhaps this notice of his communication on the 30th Oct. last, may produce the desired effect.—*Wm. Mason, Necton Hall.* [Col. Mason's note having been sent by mistake to Lynn, did not reach Mr. Hayward until this morning (the 30th Nov.). If Col. Mason will perforate the soil in which the roots of his Pear-trees are imbedded with a Potatoe-fork, giving it a gentle heaving, at distances of about 18 inches, all over the surface under which the roots may be supposed to spread—and this will be as wide as the branches extend on the wall—and pour into the openings a mixture of two quarts of cider to three gallons of water, Mr. H. has no doubt but the desired effect will be produced.—*Dec.* 2.

Cucumbers and Melons.—I beg to call attention to an article in a late Number by Mr. Whiting, containing a caution to gardeners, how they purchase the seeds of Cucumbers and Melons. If the writer has been the dupe of flaming representations, it is unfair thus to attack all the respectable persons who advertise, and thus to make the innocent suffer with and for the guilty. I am an advertiser, and am desirous that the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* should know that Mr. Whiting's insinuations do not affect the reputation of Mr. Snow's Cucumber or my own Black Spine Cucumber, Early Melon, and other seeds, they having stood the test of many years, and obtained the judgment of the first scientific men at Chiswick and elsewhere. I trust that Mr. Whiting will see that his observations as they stand are calculated to do an injury to many persons, and that in justice he will name those advertised Cucumber and Melon seeds that do not deserve the patronage of the public.—*James Cuthill, Love-walk, Camberwell.*

Cedar of Lebanon.—If *R. W.* will take the trouble of referring again to the article of *D. P.* of the 6th Nov., he will see that it is not pretended that carving in the wood of Cedar of Lebanon is a new invention, but new to the writer of the article: still less, that Mr. Willcox of Warwick pretends to be the first who ever applied that wood to the purpose; though a great enthusiast in his line, he seems far too modest to make any unfounded pretensions. It was by mere accident he became possessed of the wood, in consequence of one of the many fine Cedars growing in the grounds of Warwick Castle having been blown down; when being always anxious to extend his knowledge in the art in which he so much excels, he tried his hand on the wood of this tree, and found it capable of being carved into the bold festoons of foliage already described, as well as into representations of birds, and even of insects. *D. P.* is inclined to agree with the Editor, that the Cedar of the interesting room at Camberwell, described by *R. W.*, is probably not the Cedar of Lebanon—certainly not of native growth. Cedar parlours were not uncommon in former days. The admirers of Richardson must feel quite at home in the Cedar parlour in uncle Selby's house. One Cedar parlour is known to *D. P* in an old house in Kent; that wood is certainly not Cedar of Lebanon—different in colour and smell, more like the Red Cedar used by cabinet-makers for lining drawers and boxes. There is a coarse kind of Cedar common at Bermuda, that is sometimes brought to this country. Some of your readers who may have visited Abbotsford, may recollect the bookcases in the library are made of this wood. This may give it an interest which it hardly deserves for its own merits.—*D. P.*

Potatoes.—Is there no mistake in a paragraph in the last *Chronicle*, signed "A Townsman," (Mr. Saul, I suppose,) respecting the size of some Potatoes called Kemp's, said to have been shown at Garstang, three of which weighed 67½ lbs.? The sort I have known in Lancashire by that name is not a very late nor a very large variety; and I think a tuber weighing 1lb. would be considered very large. It is possibly an error of the press, and should have been 3 doz. instead of 3 tubers; but if it is correct, I should be glad to see an account of the mode of culture by which they had been grown to such an enormous size. There is a very interesting fact connected with this Potatoe. A gentleman happened to be conversing with a person who was digging up some Potatoes of this variety, when a plant was dug up having two white tubers, the colour of the variety, and two others which were red. Considering this to be something out of the common way, he took the plant, with the tubers still attached to it, to Mr. John Taylor, a highly respectable nurseryman at Preston. Mr. Taylor wisely preserved them, and planted them the following spring, when he found that the produce was red; and not only were they of a different colour, but they were on comparative trials found to be more productive, and, if anything, superior in quality, to the variety from which they sported. This variety is now well known throughout the kingdom, I believe, under the name of "Taylor's Forty-fold." Sports of fruits and flowers are not uncommon; and as the Potatoe is considered analogous to a branch, I suppose we need not be surprised at Potatoes sporting occasionally also.—*John Townley.* [The following extract from the proceedings of the Leyland, near Preston, Agricultural and Horticultural Association, of Oct. 26th, 1841, is our authority for the statement we made. The articles of garden produce were extremely fine. Besides these were Cabbages, Savoy, Broccoli, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, Celery, Onions, and other vegetables, which it is no hyperbole to describe as truly magnificent. The visitors were numerous and highly respectable, and the display of roots excited manifest surprise and pleasure. One basket contained 67½ pounds of Potatoes from only three roots. Premiums for Potatoes—the competitors to produce three roots of Kemp's seedling. 1, to Mr. Rose, jun., for producing 67½lbs. of Potatoes, a copper teakettle; 2, to Mr. J. Lovett, jun., Leyland, for producing 66½lbs, do., do., do.; 3, to Mr. J. Ashcroft, Leyland, for producing 61lbs. do., a teapot; 4, to Mr. T. Rose, sen, Leyland, for producing 60lbs. do., a garden-spade; 5, to Mr. H. Eastham, of Leyland, for producing 58lbs. do., a potato-fork. Red Cabbage: To T. Nelson, 34¼lbs.; to Mr. Farington, 27¾lbs.; to Thos. Rose, 23¼lbs. Scotch Cabbages: H. Barlow, 35¾lbs.; J. Tomlinson, 33¾lbs., E. Barton, 33½lbs. Savoys: Mr. Farington, 18½lbs.; T. Nelson, 18lbs.; Mr. W. Boardman, 15lbs. Curled Broccoli: Mr. Farington, 14¾lbs.; T. Baron, 14lbs.; J. Duckworth, 12lbs. Mangel Wurzel: T. Rose, 16lbs.; Mr. W. Boardman, 14lbs.; J. Cocker, 13lbs. Swedish Turnips: Mr. Livesey, 19½lbs.; H. Baker, 19lbs.; Mr. Snell, 17½lbs. Yellow Turnips: Mr. Farington, 24¾ lbs.; H. Baker, 21lbs.; Mr. Livesey, 18lbs. White Turnips: Mr. Farington, 29¾lbs.; R. Banister, 22½lbs.; Mr. W. Boardman, 17¼lbs. Celery: Mr. W. Boardman, 9¼lbs.; Mr. Farington, 6¼lbs.; H. Baker, 5¼lbs. The above is the weight of one each.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 7th.—R. W. Barchard, Esq. in the Chair. Earl Fortescue was elected. Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited a handsome specimen of Lucúlia gratíssima, every branch of which was terminated by a large head of lovely pink blossoms deliciously fragrant: with this there was a plant of Chorozema cordatum elegantly trained round four sticks; two beautiful grafted plants of Epiphyllum truncatum; a specimen of the pretty, but too much neglected Plumbago rosea: plants of Epacris variábilis, Corræa longiflora, and Erica hímilis: and cut flowers of the handsome Leonotis Leonurus. For the three first-mentioned specimens a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. Green also sent handsome specimens of the Sion-house Cucumber, a smooth variety, grown in pots as described in p. 35 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. From Mrs. Lawrence were specimens of Zygopétalum intermédium and crinitum, the former being unusually large and having many fine spikes of flowers in high perfection: Vanda Roxburghii unicolor, a pretty variety with olive-brown flowers: and a handsome specimen of Stenorhynchus speciosus: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Vanda and the large specimen of Zygopetalum intermédium. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a handsome specimen of Corræa longiflora, for which a certificate was given: this variety is described as being better habited, more profuse in flowering, as having longer flowers, and continuing to blossom for a greater length of time than the other hybrids; the specimen exhibited was very large and covered with dull crimson tubes. R. Marshall, Esq. exhibited a plant of Epiphyllum truncatum, grafted on the Pereskia. Mr Dean, gr. to J. Bateman, Esq., sent cut flowers of several fine Orchidaceæ, among which was a new species of Barkéria, named Lindleyana: the flowers are of a beautiful purple colour, and borne near the top of an elegant stem: in the present specimen there were not above 6 or 7 flowers, but in the native specimens from Guatemala a much greater number are borne on one stem; a Banksian medal was awarded for this. The other remarkable specimens were Epidendrum Skinneri, a spotless variety of Stanhópea Wardii, and Oncídium excavatum, with pale yellow and brown flowers. Mr. Booth, gr. to Sir C. Lemon, Bart., exhibited cut specimens of Stanhopea graveolens and Plagianthus Lampenia. Mr. C. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq., sent a box of cut flowers of Epiphyllum truncatum, for which a certificate was awarded: among them were flowers of a new variety, with the petals much narrower than in the species. From J. Allnutt, Esq. there was a handsome basket of Camellias, including several excellent varieties. Mr. J. Halliday, gr. to Lord Sondes, exhibited a dish of purple Guavas. Psidium Cattleianum, obtained from a plant growing in a large greenhouse, in company with Orange-trees, and on the roof of which there is a late crop of grapes. From Mrs. Wiglesworth were some Oranges, and a Shaddock; and from H. Kenney, gr. to Viscount May-

nard, was a collection of 32 varieties of Apples, for which a certificate was awarded. Mr. Ross, gr. at Penrhyn Castle, exhibited a very handsome Queen Pine Apple, weighing 3lbs. 9oz., for which a Banksian medal was awarded. this fruit, besides being remarkably well swelled, had a very small crown. Mr. T. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq., Bristol, sent 3 Montserrat Pines weighing 3lbs. 8oz., 3lbs. 7oz., and 3lbs. 5oz.; and an Enville weighing 4lbs.: a Banksian medal was given for the three Montserrats. Mr. Bissett, gr. to T. Williams, Esq., Cobham, exhibited a remarkable Enville Pine, weighing 7½lbs.: had the upper part been swelled it would have been a noble fruit. With this was a well-grown Black Jamaica weighing 4lbs. 11oz.: for these a Knightian medal was awarded. Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield, sent a basket of fine roots of Oxalis Deppei, treated in the same manner as directed by Professor Morren, in p. 68 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Mr. Cockburn stated that he found them very easily grown and productive, and equal, if not superior, to Asparagus: a certificate was given for them. Mr. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq., exhibited three black-spined Cucumbers. The plants from the Garden consisted of Lælia álbida with a beautiful spike of white flowers as sweet as Primroses; Oncidium Suttoni, a pretty little species; Rondelétia speciosa; and Gesnera longifólia, a new species with long leaves and small scarlet-crimson tubes. With regard to the Lælia álbida and the Barkéria before mentioned, it was stated that they, with all the other Orchidaceæ from Guatemala and Mexico, are found to succeed much better in a house where the temperature is between a greenhouse and a stove, than in the usual hothouses in which the tribe is grown. There was also a handsome collection of Chrysanthemums, both in pots and cut. The fruit consisted entirely of Pears; the kinds being Glout Morceau, Beurré Diel, and Bezi Vaet, grown on a wall; Passe Colmar, both from a wall and standards; and Winter Crassane from standards: the latter kind was stated to have been raised by the late T. A. Knight, Esq., and is described as being a very great bearer.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 7th.—Mr. Dickson in the Chair. Mr. T. Brown and Mr. Clisby were elected. It was agreed that the annual dinner should take place at the Crown and Anchor, on January 13th, 1842.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 1st.—H. Handley, Esq., President, in the Chair. Thirty-two new members were elected.—Col. Challoner having laid before the Council the report on the receipts and expenditure of the society during the month of November, recommending cheques to be drawn for the payment of current expenses, and expressing a decided opinion on the necessity of an alteration being made in the date at which subscriptions are declared to be in arrear: the Council confirmed this report, with the exception of that relating to arrears of subscription, which it was resolved should be taken into consideration at a future Council.—The Duke of Richmond presented the first report of the proceedings of the Bristol Committee, who have at present decided on the following points:—1. The publication of the Bristol prize-sheet in the whole of the Bristol and in the six London agricultural papers: and the expressed wish of the committee, conveyed to the conductors of these public journals, that every information on the special subject of the meeting, and the general objects of the society, shall be freely furnished to them, on their application from time to time to the secretary; with a recommendation to the Council that two months before the date of the meeting the prize-sheet should be advertised in all the papers published in the counties immediately surrounding Bristol.—2. The arrangements concluded with the directors of the Great Western Railway, that the schedule of the particulars regarding the different trains from London and each intermediate station on their line to Bristol, with a statement of their times respectively of arrival and departure, the fares in each class of conveyance, and every other required information, shall be prepared by them and furnished to the society, for the purpose of being extensively circulated, along with a programme of the meeting, among the members of the society.—3. That the principal day of the show shall be the 14th of July, 1842.—4. That the auction for the sale of stock do take place on the 15th of July.—5. That the committee make agreements for the proper supply of fodder for the cattle in the show-yard.—6. That it shall be regarded as a most essential point, that immediately adjoining to the show-yard there shall be a space provided for the receipt of subscriptions, and the distribution of tickets, under the management of the finance committee: and two adjoining rooms selected, one for the continued sitting of a quorum of the council, as a tribunal for the consideration and final decision on all disputed questions affecting the arrangements of the show, and the other for the transaction of the general business of the secretary's department.—7. That the number to dine in the pavilion shall be limited to 2,400.—8. That it is highly desirable that the Council should immediately authorise the committee to give the proper orders for the various tickets required for the purposes of the meeting.—9. That a standing committee shall be appointed by the Council, consisting of the present and former Presidents of the Society, and the President elect of the ensuing year, for the purpose of inviting distinguished foreigners and others to dine at the Council and Pavilion dinners.—10. That suitable accommodation be provided at both dinners for the reporters of the public press, and that the Duke of Richmond be empowered to make every final arrangement on this head.—11. That the Chairman be requested to report to the Council, at a future meeting, the result of his Grace's arrangements on the subject of a suitable locality for the Council dinner.—The committee have further to report,—The sites submitted for their consideration are situated—1st. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Victoria Rooms, on the road to Clifton, on the north side and within the jurisdiction of the city of Bristol; and secondly, on the south side of Bristol, a mile from the railway terminus, near Arno's Vale, in the county of Somerset, beyond the city boundaries; and the committee beg to conclude this their first report, by leaving to their chairman the exposition to the Council of the comparative advantages possessed by each of these classes of sites, and the final decision of the question whether the sites shall be selected from the former or the latter of these localities.—The Duke of Richmond then stated at length the respective advantages possessed by the localities submitted to them by the committee, when the Council unanimously decided to hold their meeting within the boundaries of the city of Bristol.—The Duke of Richmond then laid before the Council the final report of the district committee: when the Council resolved, that the proposed districts should be adopted, and the suggestion of the committee respecting the number of districts to be nominated in advance carried out: they also decided on a future occasion to take into consideration the expediency of giving prizes for the best-managed farms, and offering premiums for the skill and good conduct of agricultural labourers. The Council then proceeded to consider the districts from which should be selected in future the places of the annual meetings of the four years succeeding the Bristol meeting; and having inspected the districts in which the Oxford, Cambridge, and Liverpool meetings had already been held, they decided the four districts required by vote. The following tabular statement will give the reader a connected view of the result

ANNUAL COUNTRY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Yrs.	Places of Meeting.	Districts comprising the Places of Meeting.
1839	Oxford	Midland District (No. 2), comprising the counties of Oxford, Berks, Wilts, Gloucester, Warwick, South-Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham.
1840	Cambridge	Eastern District (No. 9), Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire.
1841	Liverpool	Yorkshire District (No. 7), Yorkshire, Lancashire, including the Isle of Man.
1842	Bristol	Western District (No. 3), Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire.
1843	Undecided	North-Eastern District (No. 6), Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, and North-Northamptonshire.
1844	Undecided	Middlesex District (No. 1), Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire; including the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c.
1845	Undecided	North Wales District (No. 5), Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.
1846	Undecided	Northern District (No. 8), Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland; including Berwick upon-Tweed.
1847	Undecided	South Wales District (No. 4), Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire.

D. Barclay, Esq., M.P., then brought forward his motion concerning the duration of committees; when it was decided that the present committees be continued until the end of the year 1842; and that, in future, all committees shall be appointed every year at the Monthly Council in December, but shall not enter on their respective duties until the ensuing New Year's Day.—On the motion of Col. Challoner, the following new bye-law was enacted:—"Each member is entitled gratuitously to those parts of the Journal which have been published in the course of any year, for which his subscription has been paid; but no Journals shall continue to be forwarded or given to any member whose subscription is in arrear."—On the motion of Mr. Burke, it was resolved, "That the Essays on the preparation of Labourers' Food be compressed and published (with the consent of the writers) in a cheap and compendious form for general distribution."—The President informed the Council that Professor Henslow and Dr. Daubeny had consented to deliver a lecture before the Society.—The Duke of Richmond then moved for a committee on the bye-laws of the Society, when the following gentlemen were named:—The Duke of Richmond; H. Handley, Esq. (President); Marquis of Downshire; Earl Spencer; Col. Challoner; T. R. Barker, Esq.; W. Shaw, Esq.; H. Gibbs, Esq.; and W. F. Hobbs, Esq.—W. Shaw, Esq., gave notice of his intention to move, at a future Council, when the prizes were next taken into consideration for the year 1843, that two classes of prizes be given for Leicester sheep; one class for the larger, and another for the smaller size of that kind of sheep.—The Right Hon. Sir J. Graham presented to the Society a communication he had received from Major Perceval, of Barnetown-house, Wexford, on the subject of Potatoe-planting, and in reference to that part of Sir J. Graham's paper on the same subject, printed in the 3d part of the Society's Journal, in the year 1840, referring to the failure of the crop arising from the circumstance of using cut sets, Major Perceval gives a statement of a similar failure to a considerable extent, experienced 10 or 12 years ago in the Potato crop in the district where he resides, from seed made of cut sets; the failure being attended, however, with great peculiarities. The cut sets planted in the forenoon were found to do well, and produce a good crop: whilst those planted in the afternoon were nearly a total failure; or, on the contrary, those planted the next day in the forenoon a failure, while the afternoon planting would be found to do well. This capricious result would be found to happen in the same field, all of a uniform quality; the same manure being used throughout, the same sets being cut at the same time as the others, and in every way treated similarly to obviate this serious evil. Major Perceval then proceeds to an interesting account of the management of his Potato crop, and states that he found the failure from cut sets was entirely prevented by selecting the largest Potatoes, which he put into pits for seed; a plan which prevented all chance of their heating, and in spring, two or three days before planting, he cut the Potatoes into sets, as often as possible, with one eye, or germinating principle, to each, and immediately limed them (drying up the cutting with air-slaked lime), keeping them spread thin on a floor.—Earl Spencer, R. S. Graham, Esq., and S. Druce, Esq., the three judges selected to cultivate and report upon the seed Wheats selected at the Cambridge Meeting for trial, presented their reports.—The Duke of Richmond reported to the Council the state of the agricultural societies in Nova Scotia; Mr. Kimberly presented specimens of a mineral phosphate of lime, which was referred by the Council to the Geological Committee for their report; and Mr. Sheriff communicated a paper on grain.

Dec. 8th.—Professor Henslow delivered a lecture on the connexion between science and practice as regards agriculture. In the first instance he defined what science really was, and then went on to show how the practical man could improve his practice by its judicious application. In doing this he regretted that hitherto there had been a great want of precision in the language used by practical men in describing facts; and he adduced as an illustration a case in which a farmer had told him that a certain sample of Wheat had degenerated, whereas on examination the variety had merely changed. He showed the value of giving a faithful record of facts, and said that had this been done in every instance many prejudices that have so long occupied the minds of practical men would have disappeared. As instances in point he quoted Gerard's account of the Goose-tree, and the opinion that the Barberry blight affects Wheat, which latter, Professor Henslow remarked, would, without doubt, soon be removed by the application of real scientific research. He then explained that experience was the only source of scientific knowledge; but this, he said, could only be obtained by a long series of observations and experiments, and these carried on not by one person alone, but by many. The Professor then adverted to the formation of a museum by the Society, which would, he said, be a record of practical facts. Several samples of Wheat had already been sent in, and he had prepared two cases containing Wheat affected by all the diseases known to attack it. The expected results from collecting the Wheats from all quarters, with an account of the conditions under which they were grown, are, 1st, that anybody would be able to identify his varieties; 2d, that any person would be able to ascertain the relative value of the different kinds, and by getting a good chemical analysis all the peculiarities of the varieties might be registered; and the 3d, and most important result would be that after a certain number of experiments, a knowledge of the soil and climate for which each variety is adapted would be gained. Professor Henslow then explained some experiments he had been making in reproducing disorders in Wheat. He had laid out a piece of ground in squares, in each of which he sowed Wheat impregnated with the various diseases, and he found that if the seed was steeped in sulphate of copper it effectually prevented the diseases. Another result obtained from the various experiments made was, that the germination of the seeds did not appear affected by the sulphate of copper. Grains, also, that had been steeped in hot water had not reproduced any of the diseases except Vibrio. The Professor then went on to show the application of science to the rotation of crops; he said that the four-course system had hitherto been the favoured one, but it had failed in certain districts, and he was of opinion that a rotation of more than four years was advisable. He exhibited a plan for the rotation of crops for 11 years, obtaining the same amount of produce every year without fallow; in arranging the rotation, he observed that the greatest care must be taken not to grow a plant of the same natural family on the same ground for two successive seasons. The real cause for this, he said, had not been ascertained, though many theories respecting it had been published. He recommended every agriculturist to make himself acquainted with a small portion of chemistry, botany, geology, and meteorology; it was not necessary to be proficient, but just to understand enough to detect error. With regard to the latter, he begged them not to rely by any means on the weather prophets and their almanacs, but to consult the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, and winds, by which perhaps the weather for the next few hours might be, in some degree, ascertained. He also recommended them to acquit the moon of much that has been attributed to her, for her influence on the atmosphere was too trifling to greatly affect the weather. Professor Henslow recommended the Agricultural Society to draw up a kind of Agrarian code, by which other societies should be regulated, and then, instead of the articles being merely exhibited, all the peculiarities of soil, climate, time of sowing, &c., would be noticed. With regard to the projected experimental farm, he stated that farmers making experiments in different situations, and sending in the results, would prove of far more value than the farms. In concluding, the Professor expressed his approbation of the premiums offered by the Society to agricultural labourers.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB.

In looking over the Turnips, Carrots, and Mangel Wurzel, we found the collections less extensive than we had anticipated, probably because the Society offer no prizes for this kind of produce. Among the roots exhibited by Messrs. G. Gibbs and Co. were some large white Carrots, grown at Grays, in Essex; one root weighed about 9¾lbs., and measured about 18 inches round, near the top. Messrs. T. Gibbs & Co. also had some roots, one of enormous size weighed upwards of 11lbs., but it was so irregular that it was scarcely possible to get a fair measurement. We looked at many samples of Purple Swede Turnip, and on comparing them one with the other, we found that Mr. Matson's, of Wingham, were superior to the others for evenness and regularity, and they were generally much shorter in the neck than Skirving's Purple Swede, to which they have some resemblance. It is said, however, that they are rather tenderer than that variety. The Messrs. Gibbs had some very large Mangel Wurzel; but the best proportioned roots were those on Mr. Matson's stall, most of the roots measured nearly as much round near the bottom as they did at the top. Messrs. Cormack, Son, and Oliver had, in addition to several varieties of Turnips, specimens of various Grasses, growing in pots, as well as samples of the seeds. Messrs. Skirving, of Liverpool, besides specimens of their Purple-top Swede Turnips, had plants of Araucaria imbricata, and several samples of seeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destruction of the Pea Bug (Bruchus Pisi).—The same correspondent states that he has succeeded in ridding his Peas of the bug, in the following manner:—Immediately after gathering the seed, he subjects them to the action of boiling water one minute: by this means he destroys the little grubs or larvæ, which at this time are just below the integuments of the Pea, without destroying the vitality of the seeds. If the Peas remain in the boiling water four minutes, most of them will be killed, but not all; of about forty Peas thus heated last year, three vegetated, and are now growing.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture*.

Riley's New Burdock Spinach.—This is said to be a very superior sort. It originated with, and has been grown only by, Mr. Riley, gardener to P. Butler, Esq., near Philadelphia; when properly cultivated it resembles in appearance the Savoy, with the exception of the size, which is several times larger, and the quality far superior. The leaf is perfectly smooth, and the whole plant is quite hardy, standing out the severest winters without injury. It is a highly desirable sort. The seed should be sown in drills, on rich, well-manured ground, and the plants thinned out to one foot apart; each plant is full the size of half a bushel, if properly cultivated. This variety has taken the prize every time it has been shown at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. It will be noticed that this new variety possesses one most excellent quality, viz., its hardiness, which enables the plants to stand our severe and trying winter without danger. This alone will give it a high value, independent of its superior size, great product, and better quality. It must be considered a great acquisition.—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture*.

Renovating Orange Trees.—Switzer, in his "Fruit-Gardener," says—"A gentleman of great curiosity, and who by the late wars" (previously to 1720) "has had occasion to be much abroad, gives account that, in Spain, when any of their Orange-trees are languishing or in decay, they kill any dog they can see, and by throwing him at the root of their sick tree, recover it again; and this I mention for the curious to try on fruit-trees, not having had time to make any experiment of it since I received the account." The remedy, judiciously applied, is doubtless good; the mode of obtaining it is another affair.—*R. T.*

Silk Manufacture in the Deccan.—We have been favoured with the following particulars of the progress of silk culture in the Deccan:—During the month of July, 8548 Mulberry trees and 13,560 feet of hedges have been planted there by 71 ryots, principally of the Malee and Koombee castes, and a few Brahmins and Banyans. They are watered chiefly by wells, some by bunds, and a few by running streams. Last February, Mr. Mutti procured some silk-worms' eggs from Egypt, which do not appear to have succeeded; but the experiment of a cross breed between these Egyptian moths and those of this country seems to have answered admirably: and they promise, in more respects than one, to be of great advantage to this country. The eggs (of this cross breed) Mr. Mutti had the satisfaction to see hatching on the ninth day, the worms to spin on the 28th day, and the cocoons, such as he had never seen equalled in this country, weighing seven to a tola. Five days afterwards, the cocoons were spun; and on the ninth day the moth pierced the cocoon and issued forth. Mr. Mutti then crossed the male moth of the new Egyptian cross breed with his original female, and the eggs hatched at the same period, viz. nine days; in 28 days also the worm began to spin; and, which is not the case with the original worms, these become monthly ones. Mr. Mutti says, in his "Guide," that 5000 of his best cocoons weigh one Pucca seer; whereas, of the Egyptian cross breed, only 2,800 or 3,200 are sufficient to balance that weight. The worms too are a thrifty race; instead of requiring to be lifted on the bundles placed within the circumference and centre of the baskets, they of their own accord spin on them; thus saving wages of people, and

other expenses and inconveniences mentioned in the "Guide." They do not consume more leaves than the others, and change their skin four times. Mutti counted the eggs of 30 moths separately, and found that each of them lays from 416 to 472 eggs. The cocoons have less gloss than the others; in reeling, the thread does not break, and winds off very easily. Mr. Mutti has sent cocoons and eggs to Bombay, Mahim, Poona, Nuggur, Kunneir, Kaira, Madras, and Bengal.—*Bombay Times.*

Review.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London, 1840. *No. XIII.*

From this we extract the following matters:—

September 7, 1840.—Mr. Thompson reported that Poittevin's Disinfected Manure has been applied for the growth of Turnips at the rate of 64 bushels per acre. There has been abundance of rain to dilute it, yet between the rows so manured, and others contiguous which had no manure, the difference in growth, as may be now seen, is not such as is likely to balance the expense; nor does it seem probable that a beneficial result will be obtained. It seems to answer best in the form of manure-water, but in this way it is not equal to that obtained from farm-yard manure.—Mr. Fortune reported that the same manure had been tried with Pelargoniums and Calceolarias in pots, and also in the open ground with various other plants; its effects in all cases have not proved it of more striking utility than common night-soil, or any other good manure. In the open ground, where it was tried upon nine square yards, the nine adjoining yards were planted with the same kinds, and scarcely any difference of growth could be detected.—Mr. Gordon reported that he had obtained the following results with Poittevin's manure:—For annuals it was mixed with the soil in which they were potted in the following proportions:—$\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and it was used without mixture. The kinds selected were Nemophila insignis, Impatiens glandulifera and other sorts of Balsams, and Sweet Peas. The plants of Nemophila and Sweet Peas all became sickly for the first ten days, but began to recover in proportion to the weakness of the mixture, those recovering first which were in soil with the smallest portion of manure; some of those planted in manure alone after becoming very sickly, upon being several times watered, recovered, and finally became more vigorous than any of the others, and of a much darker green. The pots were found to be free from worms for a long time. Impatiens glandulifera and others were potted in the proportions of $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and in manure alone. The plants (there were two of each) potted in $\frac{1}{16}$ became perceptibly languid; those in $\frac{1}{4}$ very sickly, and were evidently much affected by the overdose, but they began to recover in about ten days, and finally grew vigorously. Those in disinfected manure alone, after lingering for about two months, eventually died, or rather rotted off above the pot. The following perennials were also tried as above stated, viz.—Verbena sororia, Verbena teucrioides, Hybrid Petunia, and Statice tatarica. The manure had, as nearly as possible, the same effects as on the annuals, with this difference, that its action was much slower, and not so likely to kill the plants. With respect to Shrubs hardly any effect on their growth was observed, except when they were planted in manure alone, when in most cases they were killed, particularly species of the Pinus; probably trees and hard-wooded shrubs require one or even two years before the effects of the manure are conspicuous. Nemophila insignis, Impatiens glanduligera, and Sweet Peas were also potted in the same soil as before, but they were top-dressed with half-an-inch of disinfected manure. They were also potted with half-an-inch of manure at the bottom of the pots; in all cases the growth was in favour of those with the manure on the surface. The perennials Verbena sororia, Verbena teucrioides, and Hybrid Petunia, with half-an-inch of disinfected manure at the top of the pot, grew remarkably well, without any symptoms of injury; with half-an-inch of the manure at the bottom of the pot, they also grew very well, but it was evident that those top-dressed were more vigorous and robust than either those with the manure at the bottom, or those in the soil without any disinfected manure. The following were tried with the manure in a liquid state, viz.—Impatiens tricornis, glanduligera, and candida, all very strong-growing plants, and well adapted for trying the strength of the substance. Various other plants have also been watered with the liquid, and in all cases with much benefit, more particularly those kinds which naturally grow with great vigour. After various trials it was found that only 1 part in 60, or about one pint of disinfected manure to eight gallons of water, should be employed, and then the plants should only be watered with it once a week, or, if very slow-growing sorts, once in two weeks. The manure is very powerful, and taking the small portion required, and the price (about 1*s.* 8*d.* per bushel) into consideration, it has merit, and deserves trying in the open ground on a much larger scale. The principal objection to its general introduction is, that it may be used too strong, and so destroy vegetation for the first season, or make plants sickly. If used in a dry state it seems in any quantity almost sudden death to some plants, acting in the same way as dry salt: it therefore should only be used in a liquid state. It may be mixed with the water and used in ten minutes afterwards just as well as if it had been mixed ten hours; it then seems to lose the deleterious effects so destructive to vegetation.

October 5, 1840.—Mr. Thompson reported that a fruit of the new Pear Van Mons Léon le Clerc had been obtained from a graft on a wall-tree, from which it may be inferred that it is suited to this climate. A seedling raised by Mr. Knight, and called the Dunmore Pear, proved very large from a standard, and from its size and period of ripening was considered excellent. The Suffolk Thorn Pear had also fruited for the first time in the Garden; it was raised by Andrew Arcedeckne, Esq., from the Gansel's Bergamot, bears as a standard, and is of excellent quality.

October 20, 1840.—The following paper was read by Mr. A. Scott, gr. to Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., of Leigh Park, on the cultivation of the Nelumbium speciosum:—"This season our plants have been treated as follows: they were kept dry during the winter in a cool part of the plant stove at about 50° Fahr. In February the roots were divided and potted separately in turfy loam; the pots were set in pans of water, the temperature of the house being 65° to 80°. As they began to grow they were set in the water just deep enough to allow their leaves to float. In April they were removed to a small stove devoted to the cultivation of Orchidaceæ and other select stove plants, where the temperature varied from 65° to 90°, temperature of the water in the cisterns being about 75°. In May the strongest specimen was planted out in a water-tight box, 3½ feet long, 1½ foot wide, and 16 inches deep, filled with loamy soil, having a little gravel on the top to give it solidity, and allowing room for about two inches of water over the surface of the soil. The box was plunged into the bark bed, which raised the temperature of the soil and water in the box to 80°. This bottom-heat was maintained during the summer, the temperature of the house varying from 65° to 95°. The plant continued to grow rapidly, sending up leaves three feet out of the water, the largest of them being 16 inches in diameter; and on the return of fine clear weather in August the first flower-bud appeared. The plant proved to be the red variety; its flowers when fully expanded increased 10¼ inches in diameter, and remained several days in perfection. It is much larger and more beautiful than the flower of Nelumbium luteum, the only other variety I have seen in flower. Another season I intend trying the effects of a higher temperature at the roots. The plant which flowered now occupies a space of more than 12 feet in circumference."—Mr. Thompson reported that the Van Mons Léon le Clerc Pear was found to be quite as melting as the Marie Louise, and was considered as rich as that sort would have been in a similar situation.

December 1, 1840.—Mr. Henry Crace, of Lennard-place, St. John's Wood, exhibited fine specimens of the Marie Louise Pear, from standards, with the following note:—"I beg to offer to the Horticultural Society a few Marie Louise Pears, which I have been enabled to keep to this late period by a system of treatment, a short account of which I here annex. I selected a tree trained downwards in the balloon style, and in the winter, as is my usual custom, I cut round the roots, about three feet from the stem, extending each year the length of cutting (in consequence of having only nine inches of natural earth above a rank gravelly clay). About June I covered the ground round the tree with rotten manure, and occasionally watered it through the manure until the month of October. In August I cut off the whole of the upright strong shoots of this year's growth, by which plan it appears to me that I throw the whole strength of the tree into the fruit. At the same time, being much annoyed by the birds, I netted the tree, with some very fine fruit on it. About the 1st of October I matted up the south and west side of the tree, leaving it open to the north-east. The tree was then in full foliage, and continued so nearly three weeks later than the other trees of the same kind. The fruit continued on it until the 20th of November, when, from the continued hurricanes which prevailed, I was compelled to gather them, as they were more than half destroyed by being whipped by the branches, in defiance of my training, netting, and matting. Had it not been for this tempestuous weather, I have no doubt some specimens would have been on the tree until this present time. Some of the Pears were as fine as any I have ever seen grown on walls, and the smaller ones I have no doubt will enable me to have Marie Louise Pears on my table on Christmas Day. To some it may appear strange that on a clay soil I should water my trees, but having in the making of my garden (the refuse corner of a brickfield when I took it) placed brick-drains within 20 feet of each each other, directly across the garden, I have no stagnant water, but am perfectly dry, and in the summer months I invariably cover with manure the roots of all trees which have a full crop, and water through it, for which trouble I am abundantly repaid, both in the size and quality of my fruit."

December 7, 1840.—Mr. Thompson reported that the packing of fruit in baskets lined with kiln-dried straw had been found to answer well with such varieties as had kept up to the present period. The straw so dried, that it will scarcely bend without breaking, does not communicate that musty flavour which is perceived when hay or straw retaining their natural juices are employed.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The principal things requiring particular attention, are the preparation of coverings for protection, where not completed, and the regular examination of stored fruits, roots, and seeds. If light frames are made, and covered neatly and closely with straw or reeds, to resemble thatch, they will be found much more effectual in preserving heat than mats, as such frames do not come in immediate contact with the glass, radiation is prevented, which is not the case where mats are used; adopting them as coverings for the bottom lights of early forcing-houses or pine-pits, very much less fire-heat will be necessary, insuring a saving of fuel far beyond their cost, independent of the great benefit derived by the plants under such treatment; for dung-pits or frames containing half-hardy plants, and not heated by fire-heat, they are equally suitable, and a decreased amount of broken glass will also be in their favour. Examine Dahlia and other store roots for indications of mouldiness, which is likely to be the case, from the continued wet weather; in the absence of other means of drying, a brazier of coke or charcoal may be introduced; in removing decayed Onions, do not clean or strip off any of the outer coating from the sound ones, or their keeping will be impaired; if Apples or Pears appear damp, some air given on dry days is the best remedy,—they can scarcely be wiped without sustaining injury.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Little will be necessary here during this dull month, but a steady adherence to the rules before given, allowing the weather in a great measure to be the guide, the bottom-heat should be maintained as near 90° as possible; if it falls below this give no water, which will scarcely be required under any circumstances, unless the tan in the beds is very dry, and the weather renders large fires necessary: then it had better be given sparingly with the syringe as before. The successions must be carefully attended to in this respect where they are grown in houses heated by fire; in dung-pits there is less danger, as their bottom-heat can be regulated by linings, over-much moisture being most to be feared, which must be prevented by giving air at every opportunity: keep the tan close round the sides of the pots; if it is allowed to fall away, as it is apt to do, much heat is lost.

Vinery.—Water the tan or dung in the pit of the early-house daily, and loosen up the surface: syringe the Vines with warm water on fine mornings: see that the covering on the outside border is sufficient to exclude cold, for if a low temperature is allowed to reach the roots, the success of the crops will be very uncertain; give air abundantly during fine mornings; continue to remove decaying berries and leaves to expel damp; prune, &c. as before in the late houses.

Peach-house.—See that the outside borders are effectually protected from cold; syringe the trees every morning with water warmed to 70°, and admit during mild weather a constant stream of fresh air; exclude frost from the late houses.

Cucumbers.—Water regularly those in pots or tubs, with manure-water, previously warmed to 80°; keep the young fruit thin upon the plants.

Radishes.—A frame may be prepared by filling up with light soil, to within three inches of the glass, for a sowing of Scarlet short-top: they may be sown on a warm border, and protected with hoops, mats, and litter, but not with the same certainty of success.

Mushrooms.—Admit air for a short time occasionally when the surface of the beds appear too moist, and when dry raise steam by pouring water on the flues. Keep the temperature to about 60°.

Turn and prepare dung; soil for various purposes; protect the latter from heavy rains.

Out-door Department.

In case the earliest-sown Mazagan Beans should perish, a few more had better be sown, and of early Frame Peas, in similar situations to the last; this need scarcely be done where there are houses, for if sown in boxes about February, and planted out, they will be as early, with less risk. Continue to dig, trench, manure, ridge, &c., but do not work on the ground when wet. Clean between and gather off dead leaves from Brussels Sprouts and other winter crops.

Orchard.—Continue to forward the pruning and nailing of wall-trees in mild weather; any Peach or other fruit-borders may be mulched, if necessary, with rotten dung; or if they are growing strong, use long litter; we believe the loss of crops to be often attributable to injury sustained by the roots during intense frosts. Mulch and stake any newly-planted or root-pruned trees; wash pruned trees with the mixture of lime, &c., as before.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Many young growths of Orchidaceæ are extremely liable to damp off if great caution is not taken in the watering, or the steam arising from wet flues or pipes when hot will readily scald them. Those who have dried their Dendrobiums as we recommended will probably now perceive the flowers protruding; the temperature may then be increased five degrees; give air when possible, and destroy insects, as before.

Greenhouse.—Preserve a dry atmosphere, using very little water to the plants, except clear frosty weather render fires necessary; then more water will be required, which should be given in the morning. Remove Heaths and New Holland plants to situations where the effects of fire-heat will be least felt; keep the soil in the pots loosened up, and allow neither dead leaves nor insects to remain.

Pits and Frames.—Keep up a succession of forcing-plants. Roses, Pinks, and Carnations had better be forwarded first in a temperate heat, previously to plunging them in heat; but Lilacs, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, &c., whose flowers are previously formed, and only require developing, need not have this precaution. Give general treatment as before.

Out-door Department.

Protect Tulips, Hyacinths, or any florists' flowers, from heavy rains and frost, by hooping them over and covering with mats. Remove suckers from Roses or any other flowering shrubs as they are pruned. Protect tender evergreens and other plants, and keep walks, lawns, and borders neat.

Nursery.—Clean seeds: prepare labels, stakes, covers, &c.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Continue as directed last week.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

Examine beds of Tulips, Hyacinths, and other bulbs: and if the late wet weather has made them too damp, throw some sand over them. Look also to all tender plants planted out against walls, or in the open border, and see that they have sufficient protection. Sweep up leaves on walks and lawns, and throw them on the borders. Look every now and then to see that the seeds that have been saved are not suffering from damp: if they are, place them in a dry and warm room for a short time. Prepare flower-sticks, and make labels for plants. Admit as much air as possible in frames, and take care that the plants do not suffer from damp. Give air to greenhouses at every fitting opportunity; pick off dead leaves and blossoms: top Pelargoniums if they are not wanted for early blooming. Keep up a regular succession of bulbs and other plants for early blooming. Light a gentle fire occasionally to dry the house or keep out frost, but the less fire that is used the better. Be very careful in watering the plants; do it early in the day, and if possible give a little air afterwards, but close the house tolerably early. Succulents and other plants in living-rooms must be removed into cooler rooms, if they evince any disposition to grow, or they will become etiolated.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

There are few perfect insects that make their appearance at this dreary season, but among them is one called the Mottled Umbre Moth, Hybernia defoliaria, the larva of which in some seasons is extremely injurious to fruit-trees. The moth appears in December, and is as large again as the Winter Moth, described in p. 785. The upper wings of the male are broad, reddish yellow, and thickly sprinkled with blackish dots. A dark wavy line stretches from the upper border, near the tips of the wings, to the lower border; and near this, almost in the centre, is a black dot. The lower wings are dirty white, dotted with brown, and have near the centre a black spot. Like the Winter Moth, the female has merely the rudiments of wings. The head and body are white, dotted and striped with black, and the legs are ringed with yellow and black. The female Umbre Moth ascends the trunks of the trees when she emerges from the pupa state, and lays her eggs on the branches; and early in the spring the young larvæ are hatched. The caterpillar when fully grown is of a reddish tinge, and has a yellow stripe on each side. About the latter end of May it goes into the earth, where it changes into a reddish pupa. The best means of preventing the attacks of this insect are the same as those recommended for the Winter Moth.

State of the Weather for the Week ending December 9, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	3	29.246	28.913	51	43	48.5	S.W.	.17
Saturday	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	40	44.5	S.W.	.13
Sunday	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	37	43.5	W.	.14
Monday	6	29.701	[illegible]	52	35	43.5	S.W.	.30
Tuesday	7	29.868	29.793	50	47	48.5	W.	.15
Wednesday	8	29.473	29.391	54	33	43.5	W.	.01
Thursday	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	38	41.0	W.	.15
Average		29.739	[illegible]	50.4	39.0	44.7		1.05

Dec. 3. Fine; rain; clear at night.
4. Clear; heavy rain at noon; densely clouded at night.
5. Cloudy; clear and fine; overcast.
6. Overcast; very heavy rain; clear at night.
7. Clear and fine; overcast and drizzly; rain at night.
8. Rain; cloudy with sunshine occasionally; overcast.
9. Clear; dusky clouds tinged with red; very fine; heavy rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 18, 1841.

Dec.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 12	46.3	35.5	40.9	6	0.26 in.	1	1	—	—	2	5	5	1
Mon. 13	46.7	33.0	39.8	4	0.16	1	2	—	—	4	5	2	1
Tues. 14	45.2	33.7	39.4	5	0.32	1	2	—	2	4	3	3	—
Wed. 15	44.8	35.4	40.1	8	0.50	1	2	—	3	4	4	1	—
Thurs. 16	45.1	35.4	40.3	8	0.45	—	2	1	2	3	2	2	3
Fri. 17	46.2	37.1	41.7	10	0.28	2	1	—	2	2	5	1	1
Sat. 18	45.9	37.0	41.4	8	0.20	2	4	—	1	2	3	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1832—thermometer 57°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1840—thermometer 18°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending December 10, 1841.

THERE has been scarcely any change in the market during this week. The supplies have been generally plentiful, and the prices have differed but little.—*Fruit*: The remarks made on Pines in our last Report apply equally to the present. Good hothouse Grapes are tolerably abundant, at the same prices as were quoted last week. Apples are plentiful, and rather decreased in price. Pears of excellent quality are abundant; among the kinds are Glout Morceau, Nelis d'hiver, Beurré Diel, and Passe Colmar. Cucumbers are very scarce.—*Vegetables*. With few exceptions the remarks made on vegetables in our last Report apply equally to this. Savoys and Cabbages are good in quality and abundant. Broccoli still command a pretty good price. Cauliflower is rather indifferent, and not plentiful. Small quantities of Asparagus have been offered during the week. Sea-kale is becoming more plentiful. Some of the samples of Lettuces are indifferent, but good may be obtained. Endive, and the other kinds of salading, are generally excellent. Celery, both White and Red, is abundant and good. Good forced Rhubarb has made its appearance. —*Flowers*: Among Cut Flowers we observed Phaius grandifolius, Crinum erubescens, forced Roses, Narcissus, and Tulips.

PRICES, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1841.—FRUITS.—

Sauce or Kitchen Apples, p. b., 3s to 7s
— Dessert, 5s to 10s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 4s to 14s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3s to 8s
— Spanish, per lb., 9d to 1s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 2s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
— per 100, 4s to 12s
— Bitter, per 100, 12s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s to 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 8s to 3s 6d
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Filberts, English, per 110 lbs. 119s to 120s
Cobbs, per 100 lbs. 140s to 160s
— Messina, per bushel, 13s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6d to 1s
— Drumhead, per dozen, 6s to 9s
— Red, for pickling, 3s to 6s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2s to 8s
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
German Greens, or Kale, per doz., 6d
Broccoli, White, p. bnch, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
— Purple, 6d to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 3s
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3s to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 3s
— Kidney, per bushel, 2s to 3s
— Scotch, p. bsh. 1s 9d to 2s
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9d to 1s 3d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Radish, p. doz. bunds (24 to 30 each) 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s to 3s
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9d to 1s 6d
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2s to 4s
— Green, per doz bunches, 3s
— Spanish, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s
Garlic, per lb., 8d
Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Asparagus, per 100, large, 8s to 9s
— Second or Middling, 4s 6d
— Sprue, or Small, 3s
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 1s
— Cos, 1s to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s to 2s 6d
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— White, pr. bund., 6d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. doz. small bunch. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Tarragon, dried, p. dz. bunch, 2s to 3s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 2s
Tomatoes, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 5s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9d to 1s 3d
Truffles, per pound, 2s to 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

PARTIES who wish their address to be altered must write to the newsman who supplies them, not to us, as no copies are sent direct from the office, and we have no means of finding out who supply the different parties; most newsmen print their name and address on the wrapper in which the paper is sent, and to such address all such communications should be made.

Totty's plants are—Euonymus japónicus, E. japónicus var. variegatus; Eranthemum pulchellum.

Tyro.—Roses cannot be budded on Apples. Who ever heard of such a thing?

F. M.'s Epiphyllum is merely E. truncatum. If it is always as pale as the specimen sent, it is a variety, but a bad one.

J. B. H.—Beating Walnut-trees takes place at the time the fruit is ripe. It is effected by beating off the fruit with sticks and stones, instead of gathering it, and is supposed to induce fertility. What *evidence* there is of the latter effect we confess we do not know.

S. D. must excuse our publishing his note about the power of a tenant to remove his plants. As he is not a professional man his opinion *may* mislead, which we are sure is not his wish. A legal opinion has just reached us which we will print next week.

Ryan.—Jessmea is a Clematis; Phebalium alternatum is a rutaceous plant of little beauty, Mirbelia articulata and Bossiæa heterophylla are papilionaceous shrubs. Bulbs and Trellises are not forgotten, but they must wait their time. We are oppressed with the multitudes of demands upon us.

W. J.—We do not know what is the matter with your Potatoes. Your Pelargoniums seem to have been suffering from bad drainage. We shall be glad to hear of your application of Foxglove-water to Caterpillars.

Mr. Fielder's plant is Oncídium Suttoni.

A Young Gardener.—There ought not to be any kind of crop upon a Vine border: but it should be kept clean and neatly raked. To turf it over would be one of the worst possible plans; firstly, because the turf would prevent the reflection of heat from the border to the Vines; and secondly, because it would exhaust the border.

W. T. B.—Your Apples are—No. 1, unknown to us; 2, London Pippin; 3, Royal Russet; 4, Yellow Ingestre; 5, Downton; 6, Hawthornden. The branch is Quercus Phellos.

A. P. P.—*Pears* No. 1, 4, St. Germain, 2, Chaumontel; 3, Doyenné Blanc; 5, Duchesse d'Angoulême. *Apples*—No. 1, London Pippin; 2, French Crab; 3, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 4, Striped Holland Pippin; 5, Cockle Pippin; 6, Sam Young.

A Yorkshireman.—The following are half-a-dozen Peaches suitable for a south wall in your climate:—Acton Scott, Royal George, Noblesse, Barrington, Bellegarde; and the Walburton Admirable, will prove a better late Peach than the Catherine, inasmuch as the latter is only a Clingstone, and therefore not worthy of cultivation, where a melting one can be substituted.

Glaciers.—Ice should be pounded or broken small when being put into an icehouse, and salt should be mixed with it.

Mr. Halliday's plant is Oncidium Suttoni.

An Original Subscriber shall have a full answer to his question about Gooseberry pruning next week.

A. B.'s plant is Lycopódium stoloniferum. The sand for Dahlias should be dry.

W. D. F.—Potatoes which are now forming small tubers are not so fit for seed as those which have not started. You have probably been keeping your Potatoes in too warm a place. The Grass called Droke in Cheshire is Bromus squarrosus; it will probably cause disease in cattle by the mechanical irritation of its coarse beards. The Rush is Juncus squarrosus. We do not recognise the cases which are sticking to it.

Inquirer.—All Potentillas seed freely, except the hybrid kinds, and they are easily increased in the autumn after they have done flowering, by slipping off some of the young shoots close to the old plant. If the sorts are some of the choice hybrids, the young shoots should be treated like cuttings, and placed in any cold pit or frame, kept close. The more common sorts emit runners, like Strawberries. The seeds may be sown any time from March to September in the open border, and in light, rich soil; but the best time to sow them is about the same time as biennials, transplanting them the next spring. Probably your Potentillas are some of the hybrids, such as P. Russelliana, Garneriana, Hopwoodiana, Tongueii, Mayana, &c., which never produce perfect seeds; but P. atrosanguínea insignis, hæmatochroa, formosa (nepalensis), and all the genuine species, will seed freely, if in good health, and in any rather strong, rich soil.

T. E.—The Banksian Roses in general are rather shy flowerers, and the white is worse than the yellow. They require to have a dry, warm situation. Your plant being on an east aspect will suffer from the sudden checks it receives after it begins to grow in the spring, by chilling winds and late frosts. The best way to treat it is to thin out all the very weak and very robust shoots of the last season's growth, to prune and nail it now, and when spring commences to protect it from the effects of frost. Syringe the plant all over with a mixture of sulphur and soapsuds, as the plant is subject to the attacks of a small grub which destroys the hearts of the young shoots just as they begin to form their flower-buds, and frequently destroys all the flowers. Afterwards thin out the weak shoots, and shorten the robust ones in summer.

Hortulanus.—Any plumber and glazier could make the portable greenhouses if proper directions were given him.

G. K.—You must discontinue topping your Pelargoniums now, as you wish an early bloom.

A. M.—Your varieties of Primula sinensis are not new. They may be increased by cuttings, whenever good ones can be obtained, planted in sandy soil, and placed on a hotbed. Your Pear is Passe Colmar.

A Subscriber says that he has a bank about 100 yards long, and about 30 broad, the top part of which he wants to plant with forest and ornamental trees, and the other with deciduous shrubs and evergreens: the soil, he says, is rich, of a brown colour. He wishes to plant about 20 sorts of hardy deciduous flowering shrubs. He would also like kinds that will grow from about two feet to twelve feet, and would be glad to know the time of flowering, and the height of each sort. He would also be glad of the names of a few of the most ornamental trees and evergreens. —We recommend him to take the following:—*Deciduous*. Spiræa arunfólia is a graceful plant, growing from 6 to 8ft. high, and producing numerous large bunches of white feather-like flowers in August.—Spartium multiflorum (Spanish broom) is an elegant shrub, growing from 4 to 6ft. high, and loaded with white flowers in June.—Ribes sanguíneum and aureum (the common and yellow-flowering Currants) are well deserving a place, flowering in March, and growing 4 or 5ft. high.—Syringa persica (Persian Lilac) and S. vulgaris (common Lilac) are both ornamental in May.—Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose) bears balls of white flowers in June; it attains from 8 to 10ft. in height.—Cratægus odoratissima (sweet-scented Hawthorn) is very ornamental in the autumn, when it has numerous clusters of red fruit, and contrasts well with the large yellow fruit of C. aronia, and like C. oxyacantha rosea superba (the new scarlet Thorn) should be in every ornamental plantation.—Philadelphus inodorus and Gordonianus are two most ornamental shrubs; they are loaded with large white flowers in June and July, and attain from 8 to 10ft. in height.—Amelanchier Botryapium (snowy Mespilus) is an ornamental small tree covered with white blossoms, during the early part of April.—Cýtisus Laburnum (the common Laburnum) and Cýtisus purpureus: the latter is a beautiful little under-shrub, covered with bright purple flowers in June.—Cydónia japónica, and the varieties, with crimson and flesh-coloured flowers, are ornamental nearly all the year.—Hibiscus syríacus and its varieties are beautiful plants during the autumn, when in full bloom.—Cotoneaster frígida and Euonymus latifolia are ornamental during the autumn, when they have numerous clusters of bright red fruit. — Robínia híspida (Rose Acacia) is a beautiful plant, flowering in June.—*Evergreen*: Bérberis aquifólium is one of the most desirable: it flowers in March, and grows about 3 or 4ft. high, and is covered with numerous clusters of bright golden flowers. It contrasts well with Arbutus Andrachne and Unedo (common Arbutus), which is in flower nearly all the autumn and spring.—Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus) contrasts well with the beautiful blotched leaves of Aucúba japónica during winter.—Laurus nóbilis (Sweet Bay) should be in every choice shrubbery. —Ilex aquifolium (Holly) and its variegated varieties are most desirable plants for such a situation, and contrast well with Chinese Arbor-vitæ, the upright Cypress, the red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana), and the Savin bush (J. Sabina), all of which are well suited for planting in such a situation. If a few other kinds are desired, the different varieties of Phillyreas and Buxus sempervirens (common Box), and Buxus baleárica (the Majorca Box), may be added.—The following ornamental timber trees are suitable for the top of the bank: Æsculus rubicunda (scarlet Horse-chestnut), attains 30 or 40ft. high, and flowers in June.—Acer hybridum (Neapolitan Maple) and A. macrophyllum are splendid foliaged trees, attaining a very large size.—Tilia rubra, alba, and áurea are very ornamental; the two first on account of the colour of their young shoots, and the latter on account of its fine foliage.—Alnus cordifólia (the Poplar-leaved Alder) has fine shining dark green leaves, which are retained on the tree all the autumn and part of the winter; it is the largest of all the Alders, and grows nearly 50 ft. high.—Ulmus vegeta (Chichester Elm) is the most rapid-growing of all the Elms, and forms a large tree which contrasts well with some of the Fir tribe, such as the Cor sican Pine and the Larch.—Quercus Cerris (Turkey Oak), Q. sessiliflora (white English Oak), and Q. ambigua are the hardiest and most rapid-growing kinds; the latter is the best and hardiest of all the American Oaks, for the climate of England.—The Fulham is also a very desirable sub-evergreen tree, attaining a large size, and Q. Ilex is best suited to withstand the strong gales in an exposed situation.—Castánea vesca (sweet Chesnut) and some of its varieties are fine timber-trees, and their foliage contrasts well with the purple Beech (Fagus sylvática purpurea) than which no tree has a finer effect in a plantation.—Juglans regia (common Walnut) and the J. nigra (black Walnut) are fine trees, both for ornament and use.—Fráxinus excelsior (the golden-barked common Ash) and F. lánceа (the American large-leaved Ash) are both rapid-growing trees and very ornamental.—Ailanthus glandulosa (the Japan Ailanthus) is a noble-looking tree of large size, and contrasts well with the Oriental Plane (Platanus orientalis), which has broad spreading branches.

N. M.—Surely a letter may be excellent in tone and in intention, and yet, upon consideration, it may be unwise to print it. That is N. M.'s case. We cannot make wholesale charges which must have the effect, whatever the intention may be, of sowing distrust between masters, servants, and tradesmen. The practice to which N. M. alludes is not, we should hope, so common as to justify a sweeping accusation, which, from its vagueness, involves the innocent as well as [illegible] If we are to deal with such practices at all, we must do it in a [illegible] manner. If N. M. favours us with communications upon matters of practical cultivation, we [illegible]

If *J. C.* will send a specimen of his Kurrajong we will endeavour to ascertain what it is. The following succulents will do for the small parlour frame:—Echinocactus Ottonis and tubiflorus; Mammillaria nivea, scopa, and tenuis; Aloe, the Partridge-breasted, margaritifolia, and cymbiformis; Echeveria secunda; Mesembryanthemum [illegible] and aristatum. Your [illegible] It does well in any free soil, and flowers and seeds freely in a warm border during the summer months. It [illegible] like a greenhouse plant in winter.

J. B.—We have no doubt that many persons, as well as yourself, are often puzzled with the different names which gardeners and farmers give to loam; but as chemical analysis is not generally practised or understood, a little experience is absolutely necessary to enable you to understand the terms in common use. Loam is so variable that we scarcely find the same in two places. It is commonly composed of clay, sand, calcareous matter, and decayed vegetable substances in various proportions. The kind or fertility of it is, therefore, regulated by the relative proportion of these different substances, and by the dryness of the land. If the first predominate, as in your case, then the ground is stiff and probably wet. You will, therefore, see at once that sand alone will not render your land fertile; it wants also chalk or lime and dung, and also draining. The terms, turfy loam, sandy loam, hazel loam, &c., are rather indefinite; but with a little practice you will easily understand them. *Turfy loam* is that lying near the surface, and filled with roots of grass. *Sandy loam* may be the same mixed with a quantity of sand; *hazel loam* contains more vegetable matter, and becomes of a hazel colour; *rich loam* is, in fact, hazel loam; *light loam* does not get stiff or hard after being watered. Exposure to the atmosphere has a great effect upon stiff loam, and renders it much more fertile. It is on a subject of this kind where agricultural chemistry will one day be of such service, as there is no reason why a gardener or farmer should not at once be able to test the value of his soil as easily as the chemist tests his drugs. We should not employ either of the [illegible] For your land and purposes bush drains are the best. To make them, cut them in the form of a V, and half fill them with sticks and small branches of any sort; the thinnings and prunings of a shrubbery are as good as anything. Take care the sticks are laid straight. Then fill them up with soil. Such drains cost nothing but labour, and may be easily renewed when necessary.

Simon Trypatience must not be offended at our congratulating him upon the happy selection he has made of a name for himself. On a south aspect both the Green and Purple Gage Plums acquire the finest flavour, but they will do well on either an east or west aspect. One Pear-tree will fill a space of wall 17½ft. by 8ft. high; you allow less room. You must train with an upright central stem and pendulous branches, and not with six upright branches to each, as you propose. You can prevent the roots from passing to the other side of the wall by planting on a bed of concrete, the best of all bottoming for fruit-borders; and if you extend it with a gentle slope from the bottom of the wall to the front of the border, so as to have 2 or 2½ feet of soil above it, your pendulous-trained trees will require but little root-pruning, especially if you plant the Passe Colmar, Easter Beurré, Glout Morceau, and Bacon's Incomparable.

"[illegible]
[illegible]"

is true, for the Pear is a long-lived tree; and although the distich no doubt meant that one in planting it, did so for his heirs and not for himself to enjoy the fruit, yet the improvement in varieties is such as to render it no longer applicable, even to the individual who plants. If your life extend to 10 more years, and if you have some 5 or 6 years old stocks to work upon, your hopes may probably begin to be realised in half the above period, and at the same time you may have May-Duke Cherries on some of your espaliers, on which the fruit can be protected by a net as securely as on a wall. We cannot undertake to remove all your difficulties about Gooseberry pruning, but we will endeavour to render you a little assistance now, and more next week in our Cottage Gardening. By the way, you must learn how to hold a pruning-knife without cutting your fingers, or we shall give you up for a gardener. But for the Gooseberry-bushes; select one to begin with; if it has any dead or broken branches clear them all away. If the old branches are too close, cut clean out one of the two that are nearest each other; then another in like manner, and so on till the whole is sufficiently thin, and only the best and best-placed branches are left. Then shorten-in the young shoots on the branches left to within a few buds of their base, and top the terminal shoots. Your tree will thus be so far reduced to order as to enable you to perceive any little remaining irregularity. Espaliers require less room than dwarfs, but as you have the latter on paradise stocks, by checking them just as much and no more by root-pruning as will induce a moderate tendency to form blossom buds, you will succeed very well, particularly if you properly attend to shortening the shoots in the summer. You had better cut them back at the winter pruning only till you have branches enough to form a head, and to give you some idea of what the Pear-tree is to be, "You must have wood before you can have fruit." Mr. Knight's sweet Red Currant is not in reality sweet, but, to use his own words, it is "sweeter than the Common or Red Dutch." A south exposure is, of course, the best for hastening the acidity of this as well as other fruits, provided the plants can bear the heat, but an east or west is, on the latter account, to be preferred.

Mr. Appleby's plant is a variety of Epidendrum nutans, of which there are several.

D. W. S.—[illegible] with regret that our agreeing to his plan should be out of the question.

A Young Gardener.—Mr. Cobbett was a hard-headed person who wrote English, but who knew very little of gardening. What he said about stocks was, however, perfectly true. Although a stock will not affect the quality of fruit or the nature of its foliage, it will [illegible] the rate of growth.

W. D., Sussex.—[illegible] book is of little use in the present advanced state of natural science. We should say that Kirby and Spence's "Introduction to Entomology" is the best work for general information; and Samouelle's "[illegible]" was one of the best for attaining a knowledge of classification, times of appearance, localities, &c., of insects. But an improved and enlarged edition is now greatly wanted. When the caterpillar of the Cabbage butterfly is matured, it changes to a chrysalis; and when young maggots are found inside, it is a proof that the caterpillar had been previously stung and inoculated by a parasite insect of the tribe of Ichneumons.—*R.*

R. W. B.—The [illegible] growing in a glass that has thrown out [illegible] decayed; if so, [illegible] away the decayed portion, and place it in a rather warmer situation, which will, no doubt, induce it to throw out fibres.

G. J. P.—Guernsey Chaumontels may be obtained in Covent-garden Market at 12s. per half-sieve, which contains about two dozen middling sized fruit.

A B.—We see bulbs of Oxalis Deppei exhibited in the seed shop of Mr. Kernan, Covent-garden.

P.—[illegible]rds will do well in a conservatory.

Glenandale was answered Dec. 4th, under the name of "A Subscriber," which was the signature to his letter. Do not leave the roots of Gooseberries exposed.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Overland Mail from India, which arrived in town on Monday, has supplied us with intelligence from Bombay to the 1st ult., but has brought no news from China. The Indian advices are of considerable interest. The arrival of the King of Burmah at Rangoon, with an army of nearly 200,000 men, had excited some alarm for the safety of Moulmein; and various opinions were current as to the destination of this formidable force. Under these circumstances, the Supreme Government had adopted energetic measures to prevent a surprise, and to defend that important position. A treaty offensive and defensive is said to have been concluded between Great Britain and Shere Singh. The affairs of Affghanistan have assumed a new aspect, in consequence of the dangerous illness of Shah Soojah, whose death is thought likely to have considerable influence in producing a better feeling in some of the Affghan tribes. The event indeed is considered of sufficient importance to retard the departure of the British envoy, Sir W. M'Naghten, who has been appointed governor of Bombay. Hussein Khan has at length been placed on the throne of his father in Kheliat, and has signed a treaty of alliance with the Indian government. The accounts from Persia simply announce the arrival of Sir John M'Neill at Teheran on the 11th Oct.; he had not yet been received by the Shah, who was suffering from indisposition; but all the ministers had waited on him to offer their congratulations on his return.—Our European news is also interesting. The French journals are fully occupied with the trial of Quénisset and his accomplices. The Court of Peers have completed their examination of the prisoners, but no new facts have been elicited, and the evidence has only established a case against Quénisset. The treaty for a commercial union with Belgium has been broken off, in consequence of some misunderstanding in the Cabinet. Letters from Toulon mention that orders have been received to despatch a squadron of five sail of the line to the Levant, in consequence of the unsettled state of Greece and Syria; it is, indeed, rumoured that the Admiral has been ordered to place himself at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and prevent the Turkish fleet from sailing out of the Straits. The Paris papers are much occupied with rumours of intrigues for the overthrow of the present Ministry, and with the probable tactics of opposed parties during the approaching session. Nothing, however, appears to have been decided on, although the journals in the interest of M. Thiers speculate on his return to office. It is stated in the diplomatic circles that Government has resolved on making an important addition to the peerage; the dignity, however, instead of being conferred on Members of the Chamber of Deputies, as a reward for political support, is to be confined to diplomatists, literary men, and artists of the first celebrity. — We learn from Spain that in consequence of the reconciliation of the two Governments, the French force which was on its march to the Pyrenees has been recalled. The accounts from the Provinces are satisfactory: Barcelona is completely released from its state of siege, Catalonia is tranquil; and Custom-houses, in accordance with the late decree of the Regent, have been established at several points on the French frontier.—In Portugal, the Government is again embarrassed in its financial operations, arising, it is said, from the recent commercial crisis. An association, originating with the Duke de Palmella, has been formed for the construction of lines of road throughout the country, amounting in extent to no less than 600 leagues; much good is expected to arise from this undertaking, which appears to be a private speculation, guaranteed on the part of Government by means of an increased tax on property.—The Session of the States of Hanover was opened on the 2nd inst. by commission, the King not attending on account of the recent death of the Queen. The speech of the Commissioner stated that the reason for their early convocation, is the necessity of a new law respecting indirect taxes, and the adoption of measures regarding Brunswick, which is shortly to secede from the German Customs' Union; and concludes by assuring the Chambers that no additional taxes shall be imposed. —Our Belgium news mentions the discovery of an extensive forgery of Bank Notes, supposed to have been fabricated in England for Continental circulation.—By the Levant Mail we learn that the Greek Government has made conciliatory advances to the Turkish Ambassador, and that little doubt exists that the differences between the two countries will be amicably settled. Political matters appear to have given way, both in Constantinople and in Egypt, to the religious solemnities of the feasts of the Baïram.

At home, the leading event of the week has been the removal of the Court to Windsor, and the announcement that her Majesty has conferred the title and dignity of Prince of Wales on the Duke of Cornwall.—The Queen held a Privy Council yesterday at Windsor Castle, at which the name of the Prince was ordered to be inserted in the prayers of the Liturgy, after that of Prince Albert. It was also determined at the same Council that Parliament be summoned to meet on Thursday, Feb. 3, for the despatch of public business.

Home News.

Court.—The ceremony of churching the Queen took place on Saturday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating, assisted by the Bishop of London, the Rev. Dr. Sleath, sub-dean of the Chapel, and the Rev. Dr. Wesley. There were present at the ceremony their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, and several ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite. On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the infant Prince, and the Princess Royal, who are all in excellent health, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has taken daily exercise, as far as the weather has permitted, in the park and gardens of the Castle. The Earl of Warwick and Gen. Sir W. Lumley have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Mr. Ormsby Gore as the Lord and Groom in waiting.—It is officially announced that the Royal christening will not take place before the meeting of Parliament, in February.—The warrant, creating the Royal infant Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, received the Queen's sign manual on Monday, and the creation was announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Besides being Prince of Wales, the infant Prince is Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, and Duke of Saxony.—The report given in our last, on the authority of the morning papers, that the Duke of Sussex is about to resign the Grand Mastership of the order of Freemasons, has been contradicted.

The Queen Dowager.—No bulletin of the health of the Queen Dowager has been published since our last, and it is generally understood that her Majesty is in a satisfactory state of convalesence.

Official Appointments.—It is announced by a ministerial paper that Lord Hill has made known his intention of withdrawing from the command of the Forces, and that Sir George Murray, the present Master-general of the Ordnance, will be the new Commander of the Forces. The same authority adds that Sir Henry Hardinge will most probably be the new Master-General of the Ordnance.—The Duke of Buccleugh has been appointed Lieutenant of the shire of Roxburgh, in the room of the Marquis of Lothian, deceased; and Mr. Albert William Woods has been appointed Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Bath, void by the decease of Mr. Beltz.

Church Preferment.—The Rev. Edward Bankes, B.C.L., Prebendary of Gloucester, rector of Corfe Castle, and Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, has been appointed to the office of official of the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of Wimborne Minster, in the county of Dorset and diocese of Salisbury, void by the resignation of Mr. W. J. Bankes.

Foreign.

France.—*The Trial of Quénisset.*—The journals are principally occupied with the proceedings of the trial of Quénisset, and his accomplices The examination of the prisoners adds nothing material to what was already known. Immediately before the conclusion of the proceedings on Friday, Quénisset, who conducts himself rather violently, requested to be heard, and said, that Auguste had treated him as a coward and an informer, because he would not do as Darmes did, who carried his secret with him, and after whose death they went and drank and danced and sung at the barrières. But he would not so act with these brigands, who led him into the scrape and then deserted him. He declared to the Court that there were among them men who had been discharged from the hulks, and had been more than once in the hands of justice—men who would not act in any movement unless it were to end in plunder. The interrogatories of Mallet, Martin, and Fougeray concluded the second day's portion of the trial. There then remained two more prisoners to be interrogated, Considère and Bazin, after which the examination of witnesses would commence. The trial does not appear to have excited the slightest interest in Paris, except as regards M. Dupoty, the editor of the *Journal du Peuple*, for whom there seems to be general sympathy. All the journals, except the *Débats* and the *Presse*, protest strongly against the doctrine of constructive treason laid down in his case by the Procureur-General; and the Royalist, Republican, and Liberal organs alike unite in condemning the prosecution of this gentleman, against whom, they maintain, there is not a tittle of evidence. The only case made out against him is, that one of the prisoners had addressed a letter to him, calling upon him to defend the accused against the revelations of Quénisset. Launois, the prisoner in question, stated that he had not the slightest personal knowledge of Dupoty, and the latter solemnly declared that he did not know, directly or indirectly, any one of the prisoners at the bar. M. Dupoty's protest to the Peers that he was on trial for the "tendency" of articles in his journal, and not for any share in the conspiracy, appeared to produce a strong impression on the Peers.—Subsequent intelligence informs us that the Court have terminated the interrogatories of Bouzer, Considère, and Bazin, after which twenty-seven witnesses were examined as to the general facts of the attempt. This examination presented nothing of interest, the evidence establishing a case against Quénisset, but not against his alleged accomplices, the other fifteen prisoners.

Treaty with Belgium.—The papers announce that the negotiations opened between France and Belgium for the purpose of effecting a commercial union are again at an end. From these accounts it would appear that M. Guizot, without consulting the President of the Council or the Ministers of Finance and Commerce, had instituted a committee in the Foreign-office, under the presidency of M. Rossi, which was to have devised means of accelerating the conclusion of the treaty, so that it might be voted in the course of next session. The appointment of this committee, however, when known to his colleagues, became the subject of warm debates in the Council. The opponents objected that such a treaty was calculated to estrange from the Ministry the majority in the Chambers, and M. Guizot, yielding to that powerful consideration, determined on indefinitely adjourning its conclusion.

Political Trials.—Besides the above, two other criminal prosecutions for political offences are now simultaneously proceeding in different parts of the country; but they do not appear, any more than that of Quénisset, to create the slightest sensation, so accustomed have the people become to trials of this nature: their number, since 1830, being estimated by one of the papers at no less than 14,000. The Royal Court of Pau has already devoted several days to the examination of witnesses, in the case of the editors of the Opposition journals of Toulouse and other persons charged with participation in the late disturbances occasioned by the enforcement of M. Humann's fiscal measures; and the trial is proceeding before the assizes of Aix, of the conspirators who, under the pretence of proclaiming the Republic, occasioned in March last the serious disturbances at Marseilles, noticed in this Paper at the time. Neither of these trials, however, had yet been decided, and the details of them add nothing to what is already known on the subject. The editor of the *Gazette de Dauphiné* has been tried for libel, and condemned to six months' imprisonment. The libel in question consisted in having accused the King, when Duke of Orleans, of having been engaged in the conspiracy of Grenoble in 1816.

The Ministry.—The papers are much occupied with rumours of intrigues for the overthrow of the Ministry—with the tactics of the approaching Parliamentary campaign, and the plans of different parties; but their conclusions are vague, nothing, it would seem, having been decided on as to the future course of action. The journals in M. Thiers' interest speculate upon the return of that statesman to office; but there does not appear to be any foundation for this report. M. de Lamartine's name has been put forward by a portion of the press as a candidate for the President's chair of the Chamber of Deputies; and this nomination appears to be regarded as the result of an intrigue to divide the Conservative party and cause the fall of the present Cabinet. The proposal, however, has not met with the countenance of M. de Lamartine himself; who, it seems, never supposed that there was any serious intention of proposing him for the office, and who has written a letter to M. Sauzet, the present President, in which he disclaims ever having entertained the idea of entering into any contest with him. It is stated that M. Thiers and several of his most particular friends attended the Duke of Orleans' soirée a few days since, when it was observed that the best understanding appeared to prevail between that statesman and Count Molé. It is rumoured in the diplomatic circles, that Government contemplates appointing a number of Peers, but that no deputy will be raised to that dignity, for fear of displeasing the numerous applicants for a seat in the Upper Chamber. The promotion will be confined to a few diplomatic personages, literary men, and artists. M. Paul Delaroche, who has just finished a fine allegorical picture for the great hall of the School of Fine Arts, is to be one of the new Peers. The Royal Ordonnance erecting Cambray into an archiepiscopal see has received the sanction of the Council of State.

The Army and Navy.—Intelligence has been received from Toulon, dated the 2d inst., stating that orders had just been received in that port for five sail-of-the-line, several light vessels, and a steamer, to put to sea immediately. Victuals and stores were sending on board these ships with rapidity, and it was rumoured that they were destined for the Levant. The *Moniteur Parisien* states, that General de Rumigny, one of the King's aides-de-camp, was to leave shortly for Algiers, to assume the government of that colony, in the absence of General Bugeaud, who had been authorised to return to Paris for the approaching session of the Chambers.—Subsequent accounts received from Toulon state that the great activity which has been observable in the naval arsenal at that port is positively connected with the last intelligence from Greece and Syria, and that the Maritime Prefect had been ordered to fit out, with all possible speed, a squadron of five ships of the line, which were intended for the Levant. These ships were accordingly taking in six months' provisions, and were to sail on the 7th or 8th inst. The squadron was to be commanded by Rear-Admiral Lasusse. These accounts add that the Rear-Admiral has been instructed to place himself at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and prevent the Turkish fleet either from sailing out of the Channel, or from attacking Greece or Tunis.

The Fortifications.—The opposition prints state that the fortifications, although scarcely commenced, have already produced the most disastrous results: and that the consequences of these works are now so well appreciated throughout the country, that it is confidently expected no farther grant of money will be sanctioned by the Chambers to complete them.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 29th ult. On the 25th, the officers and sub-officers of the National Guard of Madrid waited on the Regent to congratulate him on his arrival, and offer him a cross commemorative of the events of the night of the 7th Oct. The Regent replied to the address at some length; but the only remarkable passage in his speech is that in which he alludes to foreign intervention. "If," said he, "the enemies of our repose and liberty should dare to attack us, I would hoist the standard of Castile carried by the National Militia of Madrid. I would place myself at their head, and I would show them the road to glory. And as, in the midst of danger, the brave National Militia may rely on the efforts of the citizen soldier, who has no other interest but the glory of his country, so

in the same manner I rely upon them to sustain this same glory, our liberty and independence, and the constitutional throne of the young Queen."—Private letters assert that some flatterers of the Regent entertain the project, at the opening of the Cortes, to move that the title of the Prince of the Olive Branch shall be granted to him. A Ministerial paper announces that the French Government, on receipt of reassuring notes from M. Olozaga, the Ambassador of Spain in Paris, had recalled a portion of the troops who were marching to the Pyrenean frontier. The garrison of Madrid had been reinforced by the regiment of Hussars of the Princess, that of Luchana, and another of Provincial Militia. The papers state, in contradiction of a rumour that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between England and Spain, that not only was the statement unfounded, but that no negotiation to that effect had been opened between the two countries since the accession to power of the present Ministry. The Duke de l'Infantado died in Madrid on the 28th ult.—The intelligence received from the provinces is satisfactory. Accounts from Perpignan of the 3d inst. mention that the state of siege had been raised in Barcelona, and that Gen. Zabala, who had been appointed political chief, in the room of Valdes, had resigned that post. Catalonia was tranquil. According to news from Bayonne of the 1st inst., the Spanish custom-houses were definitively established at Irun on the morning of the same day; and Spanish custom-house officers were placed at the foot of the bridge over the Bidassoa; one half of this bridge being in France, and the other half in Spain.—The amount of the proceeds of the national property sold in the month of September was 24,854,524 reals. The whole of that property disposed of until the close of the same month produced 1,649,724,157 reals. The military commission assembled on the 30th ult., in order to try M. Sanchez Torres, formerly nobleman of the ex-Regent's household, who acted a prominent part in the revolt of the 7th Oct. The accused is, it is stated, contumacious. The Duke of Alagon died at Madrid, at an advanced age, on the 29th ult.

Portugal.—By the usual weekly mail we have received Lisbon news to the 29th ult. Government still sustained difficulties in its financial operations from a concurrence of various hostile circumstances, among which are mentioned the commercial crisis, and shock to general credit, the lower price of the home funded debt, in consequence of the 10 per cent. tax on the dividends, and the uncertain state of things generally.—A powerful association, with the Duke of Palmella at its head, was devising the means of making roads throughout the country, which, if carried out, would tend very greatly to promote the prosperity of the country. It is calculated that 600 leagues are required, and the total expense is estimated at a million and a half sterling. An increasing decima or property tax was considered the best means of guaranteeing the interest to those who would advance their money in this speculation.—A law, re-establishing military cadets, or privileged candidates for military officers, in the artillery, cavalry, infantry, and caçadores, passed the Cortes just before its close. This class of candidates was suppressed after the September revolution. The practice of promoting from the ranks does not seem to have tended to promote discipline.—An attempt had been made by the prisoners under sentence of transportation, but at present confined in the gaol (600 or 700 in number), to escape from prison, but it was suppressed. Baron Marechal, the Austrian Minister, was daily expected at Lisbon; as also Monsignor Capucini, the Pope's Nuncio, who was reported to have arrived. The Spanish officer, Brigadier Oribe, had escaped from Peniche. It was said that Brig. Pezuela was at St. Ube's.

Germany.—The journals of this week contain nothing of interest. A Vienna letter says that the reductions in the Austrian army will be carried to such an extent that 30,000 horses will be able to be offered for sale, and that Government has decided that the sum arising from this source shall be devoted to works of public utility, especially railroads. The contractors for several lines, it adds, had been forced to ask assistance from the State, and Government had promised to grant it. The Transylvanian States opened on the 15th ult. with the usual ceremonies, and the Royal Commissioner was well received. The session began the next day. Three propositions from the Crown were to be first discussed, namely, the choice of a President of Government, the nomination of Councillors, and finally the reply to the representations of the Diet of 1837. The German papers announce the death of the musical composer, Chevalier Morlacchi He had resided in Dresden since the year 1816, when he was appointed chapel-master to the King of Saxony. Morlacchi composed several operas, one of which, 'Tebaldo ed Isolina,' was performed with success in London some years back.

Belgium.—The Brussels papers inform us that M. Ghobert, formerly a captain of the 5th regiment of the line, and M. Pottelsberg, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the 2d regiment of Cuirassiers, have been arrested and imprisoned in that city on a charge of high treason in connexion with the late conspiracy. It appears that 400 witnesses have been already examined in this affair, but nothing, in addition to what is already known on the subject, has yet transpired. It seems, however, that a circumstance is much talked of at Arlon, which is thought to be connected with this plot. It is said that a paper has been discovered at the residence of one of the persons arrested, showing that there was a scheme on foot for raising an armed force in a village called Eischen, situated within a league of Arlon, on the extreme frontier of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. It is said that 200 muskets and 1,000 kilogrammes of powder had been received there, and that a certain number of men had already been enrolled. It is added that it has always been the case that when the province of Luxemburg has been destitute of troops, troubles have been excited in this place, where there are not 200 soldiers ready for action.—Intelligence has been received that a number of notes of the Société Générale, of 1,000f., have been forged, probably in England, and sent from London into Belgium, where they arrived on the 4th inst. The forgery being detected at once when they were presented for cash, the direction suppose that few, if any, of the notes are in circulation in Belgium. The direction, however, feeling it a duty to inform the public of the fact, and how the forged notes may be easily known, have published the following particulars: "The stamps are badly imitated; those of the Société Générale in particular. The Société Génerale stamp the back and near the end of all their notes with a stamp *mobile*, so that the impression of one note never resembles that of another. On the forged notes the part of the impression which accompanies them is alike on each note, and the border of that impression is much larger than on the genuine ones. The paper employed in the forged notes is badly imitated; it is much more opaque, and slightly green. The transparent and opaque figures are heavier, and of a form less pure. The most evident sign of falsification, and that which the public can at once detect by placing the notes on the table, consists in this—that the impression on the whole of the reverse side of the false notes cannot be seen, while the reverse of the true note presents visibly the impression of the printed characters. All the figures, the numbers, the signatures, and all that which is written is badly imitated. The false notes as yet detected have impressed on the back of them, by means of an oval stamp, the words 'James Bulston and Comp., money-changers and dealers in bullion, 85 and 86, Cheapside, London.' Those who, notwithstanding these indications, desire to be assured of the validity of the notes in their possession, may be so on application to the Treasury of the Société Générale, where an embossed stamp, as well as the signatures of the cashiers, will be at once placed on them, unless the bearers prefer them to be cashed."

Holland.—Accounts received from the Hague of the 1st inst. state that Baron Van Kessel, Member of the Council of State, died there on the previous day, after a long sickness, in the 74th year of his age. He was a distinguished statesman, and filled many important offices in the time of Napoleon and under the King of the Netherlands, both before and since the separation of this country and Belgium. He was also the author of numerous popular works.

Hanover.—It is stated that the British Government has opposed the accession of this country to the German Customs' Union, and has lodged a protest against it with the competent authorities. The same accounts add that England would witness with regret the projected junction of Holstein and Sculeswick with the Union. The Session of the States was opened on the 2nd inst., by the King's commissioner, Prince Bernard de Solms Braunfels. He said that His Majesty, being still plunged in grief on account of the recent loss of the Queen, had resolved not to appear at any public solemnity whilst he continued in mourning, or he would have opened the States in person. The commissioner then informed the assembly that the King's motive for calling them together at an earlier period than usual was, because it was necessary that they should frame a new law respecting indirect taxes, and adopt measures regarding the duchy of Brunswick, which is to secede from the German Customs' Union on the 1st Jan. He afterwards recapitulated a number of other bills of local interest, to which he directed, in the King's name, the particular attention of the States, and concluded by an assurance that the country should not be burdened by any additional taxes.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Geneva to the 30th ult. inform us that everything continues quiet in that city and canton, and that no one unacquainted with the circumstance could suppose, from the appearance of things, that a revolutionary movement had so recently taken place. A letter from Berne, 2d inst., states that the grand council of that canton has just elected M. Tscharner as president of the council of state, and therefore president of the Helvetic Diet, in the room of M. Neuhaus, whose time of office had expired. The former is a Conservative, the latter a Radical. Baron Mortier, the French Ambassador, had set out for Paris. The journals mention the discovery of a coal-mine near the village of Vionaz, in the Valais, which promises to be abundant, and highly beneficial to the country.

Russia.—Private correspondence from St. Petersburg, dated the 16th ult., states that since the commencement of the differences between Great Britain and China, the commercial relations between Russia and the Celestial Empire, through Kiakhta, have increased considerably; and that the manner in which this trade is carried on has given increased confidence to the Chinese. It is added, that the religious mission, sent from Russia last winter, had met with the most favourable reception at Pekin. The same accounts report that the Polish authorities have received orders to insert in all their official Acts the dates of the Russian calendar, as well as those of the calendar hitherto ordinarily used in Poland; and add, that it is supposed the use of the Russian calendar will ultimately be made to supersede the other altogether.—Taglioni has returned to St. Petersburg, and has been welcomed with transport. She appeared in a ballet entitled *Le Brigand de Mer*.—Lord Stuart de Rothesay, the new British Ambassador, was received on the 20th ult., in a private audience by the Emperor, to whom his excellency presented his credentials.

Italy.—The winter has set in with considerable rigour in this country, and the accounts received this week confirm the statement given in our last, that the banks of the Adige, which had hitherto resisted the violence of the inundations, had been broken down, and much injury caused in consequence.—It appears that it is by a letter from Cardinal Lambruschini, and not by a Papal Breve, as had been stated that it has been notified to the Chapter of the Cathedral of Limburg, that their election of Dean Mohr, of Niederwalluff, as bishop of the diocese, has been rejected by the congregation appointed to examine that election. In that letter the ecclesiastic who had been elected, is described as an individual deserving of the severest blame, and as a man who must be excluded from every future election. The letter is dated Sept. 17th, and came to the hands of the chapter at the beginning of October. They are directed, within three months after the receipt of the letter, to proceed to a new election; and they are given to understand, that if in the coming election they should again commit such violations of the canonical law, or if their choice should fall upon a person not endowed with the requisite spiritual attributes, the Pope will infallibly exercise the right, which has already devolved upon him, of nominating a successor to the vacant see. The Papal Government, by a decree dated the 15th ult., has placed several new works in the index. Among the works thus marked, are Ranke's History of the Popes, the novels of Balzac, and various Belgian, Spanish, and German works, mostly of a religious or historical character. No English book is included in the list, nor, with the exception of Balzac's novels, any French.—A letter from Rome relates, that a short time since, a young farmer at Vetralla, a village near Viterbo, in a fit of frenzy seized a hatchet, and with it killed his own father and four other persons, and wounded twelve others. The father of another family saved his child from the same fate by shooting the madman.—Accounts from Leghorn, dated the 22d ult., inform us that the last attempt to raise the sunk steam-boat *Pollux* had failed, and that the enterprise is now given up. The expense incurred by the attempt is estimated at not less than 200,000 francs. It falls entirely on the Steam Navigation Company, as the owners of the money and effects on board the vessel would not, it seems, consent to contribute towards it. The number of persons travelling southwards is very great. The steamers to Civita Vecchia and Naples are constantly full; and though stormy voyages are frequent at this season of the year, travellers prefer them to the road.—Intelligence has been received in London of the unexpected death of the Countess of Durham, which occurred at Genoa on the 26th ult. Her Ladyship, who was in her 45th year, left England about the middle of October, in possession of more than usually good health; but on her arrival at Genoa was seized with an attack of a feverish nature, which is said to have originated in a cold, but of which ulcerated sore-throat was the fatal symptom. Accounts which reached her family from time to time represented her as alternately better and worse; but the last received up to Sunday represented her as so far recovered that all uneasiness was removed. It appears that it was only two days before her death that the first really alarming symptoms exhibited themselves.

Greece.—Accounts received from Athens state that immediately after the return of the King to that capital, the Government sent to the Ottoman Ambassador a note drawn out in the most conciliatory terms, and leaving no doubt that the differences between the two Governments would be amicably settled. The question of territory and all others are to be regulated; and the Turkish proprietors are to receive indemnity.

Turkey.—We have intelligence from Constantinople this week to a recent date, both by the arrival of the overland mail from India, on Monday, and by the subsequent arrival of the ordinary Levant mail. Our accounts come down to the 17th ult. The preceding week had been entirely occupied with the religious ceremonies performed at the close of the Ramazan, and the solemnities of the Baïram. The ceremony of the Kadirghedjessi, which precedes the latter by four days, was celebrated with the usual pomp in the mosque of Tophane, during the night of the 11th ult. Pious Mussulmans believe that it is on that holy night the Prophet reveals to the angels, charged with their execution, the decrees of Providence for the ensuing year. The Sultan repaired thither by water, in great state, escorted by the whole court and a number of the principal functionaries of the various administrations. On his landing he was saluted by rounds of artillery, and fireworks illumined the march of the procession to the mosque. During the prayers the square of Tophane, on which a great crowd had assembled, was also lighted in a brilliant manner. On his departure from the mosque the Sultan was conveyed back with the same ceremonials. The weather was extremely favourable, and no accident occurred, although a very large concourse of people filled the square of Tophane and the adjoining streets. On the 12th ult, the Sultan attended prayer in the mosque of Yeni-Djami, and on the 14th the land batteries and the ships in the arsenal announced the opening on the following day of the feasts of the Bairam, which were celebrated with the usual solemnity. The three days devoted to them were spent in the customary visits of ceremony, and all business was consequently suspended.—The affairs of Greece continued to perplex the Divan, and two three-deckers and eight frigates, ready for sea, were supposed to be intended to make a demonstration on the coast of that country. It will, however, be seen by our intelligence from Greece, that this dispute is likely to be amicably arranged.

Egypt.—Intelligence from Alexandria, under date the 23d ult., informs us that Mehemet Ali had left Mine for Siout, where he was to remain during the feasts of the Bairam. Letters from Cairo announce that the Pacha would proceed thence to Nigritia, having promised the blacks, during his first journey, to revisit their country. Ibrahim Pacha was then in Lower Egypt. Nothing had

been decided respecting the free navigation of the Nile. The duty of 90 piastres per annum was still levied on every boat, including those belonging to Europeans. It was reported that the Pacha had been authorised by the Sultan to continue, during seven years, his system of monopoly, in order to afford him time to reorganise the administration of the country, and place it in harmony with the hatti-scheriff of Gulhane. Dr. Grassi had been sent to inquire into the sanatory state of the 2d and 6th regiments of the line, quartered at Shibrikit, which lost 43 men during the moon of the Ramazan. Their death was attributed to dysentery, but the doctor, having observed all the symptoms of plague in 26 others then lying in the hospital, caused them to be removed to Rosetta, with all the precautions necessary to prevent the contagion extending.—The celebrated German female traveller, Baroness Dinglage, of Hanover, died of fever, in Cairo, on the 15th ult. She was about 50 years of age; she travelled alone, and was preparing to set out on a visit to the ruins of Thebes. Fevers have been this year extremely fatal in Egypt, no less than 40 persons daily having died of them in Alexandria. The National Guard, organised for the defence of Alexandria, has been dissolved.

India.—We received on Monday the Overland mail, bringing dates from Bombay of the 1st ult. By this conveyance we have no intelligence from China. The news from India is interesting. The proceedings of the King of Burmah had created some uneasiness, having brought with him to Rangoon a formidable force, amounting altogether to from 150,000 to 200,000 men. The British residents at Moulmein have been much alarmed at his approach. Various opinions were current as to his intentions, some being of opinion that he will proceed to attack Moulmein, if the opportunity be favourable. Under these circumstances, the Government had been most active in sending troops to defend that important position; and a strong fleet of steamers had been got ready from Calcutta and Bombay. It is confidently asserted that the King of Burmah, who is accompanied by his wives and children, does not desire war; nevertheless, every preparation is made by the British to prevent a surprise. The rumour has been repeated of expected disturbances in Nepaul, but nothing positive is known on the subject. An officer has been despatched by the Supreme Government to examine and report upon the proceedings of the Sikh invaders in Thibet. It is also asserted that diplomacy is at work, and that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been entered into by the Sikh Chief, Shere Singh, with the Indian Government. Shah Soojah is said to have been dangerously ill; his death, it is thought, would contribute to produce a different feeling in some of the tribes of Affghanistan, among whom he is very unpopular. Sir W. H. M'Naghten, the British Envoy at his court, who was lately named Governor of Bombay, would, as it is now stated, not come to that presidency for some months, his experience of the Affghans rendering his presence there at this period a matter of high importance. Earl Auckland has, it is said, refused permission to a Russian Prince and agent, who was anxious to travel in the Punjaub. Major Outram has ordered a force, under Brigadier England, to march from Dadeh to clear the Bolan Pass of a set of marauders who have rendered it unsafe. Nusseer Khan, whose wanderings have caused much trouble during the last twelve months, has at length been placed on the throne of his father in Kheirt, and has signed a treaty of alliance and friendship with our Government. The disturbances created by the unruly Arab troops in the service of the Nizam have been put down. A number of the prisoners have been tried and sentenced to transportation, but only one to be hanged.—No intelligence of importance has been received from Herat or Persia. Accounts from Teheran of the 15th Oct. announce that Sir John M'Neill reached that capital on the 11th, but had not yet been received by the Schah, who was laid up with the gout. All the Ministers, however, had waited on our envoy to congratulate him on his return.

West Indies.—Accounts received by the last Jamaica packet inform us that a party of four Englishmen and an inhabitant of Bluefield, on the Mosquito shore, had been arrested at a frontier town of Central America, and carried into the interior. This outrage is said to have been caused by Col. M'Donald, at Belize, having proclaimed freedom to the slaves at San Juan de Nicaragua, besides having imprisoned the commandant of Belize, Manuel Quigano: it is thought, however, that it is the Commandant of Omoa who is here meant, that being a central American port and fortress; whereas Belize is a British possession. The same accounts state that the entire city of Cartago, containing a population of 10,000 persons, was destroyed by an earthquake early in the morning of September 2d, though, as nearly all the buildings were very low and composed of wood, and as the inhabitants had previously risen, not more than 40 or 50 persons were killed or wounded. This earthquake occurred without previous warning, and was connected with an eruption of the well-known volcano about three leagues distant. A smart shock of the same earthquake was at the same time felt at the town of San Jose, not far distant, at which place the earth trembled for several days subsequently, but not much damage was done there.

United States.—The *Great Western* steam-ship arrived at Kingsroad on Monday night, after a passage of little more than 13 days. She has brought papers from New York to the 23rd ult., being seven days later than our previous advices. There is no political news of interest, but the journals are occupied with the accounts of two serious conflagrations; the first at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 15th ult., and the other at Vicksburg, on the 10th ult. The first appears to have been of a very destructive character, having swept away all the buildings on Market-street-wharf, and down to Whitney's-wharf, from Prince William-street to the water, the new market-house, &c. &c. Large quantities of goods were placed in the market-house for safety, but were afterwards destroyed. Forty vessels are stated to have been burnt, among which were five ships. The fire was still burning when the mail left. Seventy-five buildings had already been destroyed, and as the wind was blowing a gale, it is feared that the destruction of property will prove to be much greater than above reported. The other fire at Vicksburg is described as the most serious that ever occurred in that city, having destroyed two entire squares and about 30 houses. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and though the greatest exertions were made to arrest the progress of the flames, they proved of little avail. The amount of loss could not then be correctly estimated, but it is feared that it will prove very great.—Congress was to meet in a fortnight from the date of the sailing of the *Great Western*. Mr. M'Leod, it is said, was coming to England in December, to make arrangements for claiming an indemnity through the Government.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account, 88½ to ⅝, ex div.; some transactions for money were sanctioned at 89⅛; Three per Cents. Reduced, 88⅝, ¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 165. Exchequer Bills, 10*s.* to 12*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Re-opening of the Tower.—On Monday the Tower was again opened to the public for the first time since the fire, every visitor however being under the necessity of purchasing a ticket at the Armoury Ticket-office, at the western or principal entrance. It was last week announced by the Board of Ordnance that the new Jewel-office would also be opened to the public on the same day; but being still in an unfinished state, it remained closed. It will however be opened on Monday next. In the mean time, the crown, with the rest of the regalia, remains in the possession of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, jewellers to her Majesty, Ludgate-hill. Within the wooden hoarding, on the parade in front of the White Tower, the ruins of the Armoury, consisting of musket-barrels, locks, bayonets, &c. have been piled up in several places, as have also been many of the trophies taken at Waterloo, and at other engagements. The whole are inclosed with small wooden railings; but the view to visitors is unobstructed. The purchasers of tickets are also admitted to the centre of the Grand Storehouse, attended by the warders, in the same way as in the armouries, whence a good view of the whole of the ruins is obtained. Various specimens saved from the ruins, showing the effects of the fire on the different metals, and other substances destroyed by it, are exposed for sale at fixed prices. The number of visitors on Monday did not exceed 200, owing, it is supposed, to the unpropitious state of the weather; but on the following day, the weather being fine, the number was greatly increased. Although large bodies of soldiers and labourers have been employed for the last three weeks in clearing out the basement of the ruins, their task is not yet completed, a considerable quantity of fused gun-barrels, metal, &c. being still remaining in them. The western wall of the Armoury has been condemned as unsafe by the surveyor-general of the Ordnance, and a scaffold has been erected at that end of the ruins for the purpose of pulling it down. The Board of Ordnance have peremptorily refused all applications for relics, upon the principle of gratuitous distribution, even to the officers of the garrison and warders who rendered their services during the fire. The sale of the different articles alluded to above is conducted under two marquees, erected in the small-arm survey-room between the Bowyer and Brick Towers. Sixpence is charged for half-a-dozen old gun-flints, scarcely injured by the fire, and the same charge is made for a small quantity of burnt percussion caps. Pieces of fused iron and other metal vary from 1*s.* to 20*s.*, which latter is the maximum price. The beautiful Maltese brass gun, saved during the fire by Capt. Davis, is exhibited to the visitors in the Queen Elizabeth's armoury, the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh. The whole of the large cannon forming the "train of artillery" are also placed in prominent positions in the ruins, for the inspection of the public.

The late Forgery of Exchequer Bills.—The abrupt termination of the proceedings at the trial of Mr. Beaumont Smith on Saturday, given under our Law intelligence, and the release of Mr. Rapallo, appear to have created some surprise in the City. The important disclosures alluded to openly in Court by the lawyers, previously to the committal of the latter gentleman for trial, will now, it is thought, not be made known, and thus it is feared that the ends of justice may be defeated. The trial had been looked forward to with deep interest; and there seems to have been a prevalent expectation that other and more important names than those of Mr. Smith or Mr. Rapallo would have been brought before the public in connexion with the proceedings. It is however thought that further investigations must take place, and fresh parties be brought to trial, to relieve the public anxiety with respect to this affair. In the mean time, this trial being at an end, the next step looked to is the decision of the Lords of the Treasury with the impounded bills, detained by the Comptroller-General. There is one circumstance which appears to be regarded as favourable to the innocent holders of these bills, which is, that a considerable amount was paid in spurious paper by subscribers to the funding who have sold their scrip. These parties were called upon to replace the spurious bills with genuine paper, or to return their scrip. They have refused, it is understood, to comply with either demand, and it thus falls upon the officers of the Crown to compel these parties to do as they have been required, or otherwise, it is thought, they must have already made up their mind to pay the innocent holders.

Smithfield Cattle-Show.—The annual show of the prize-cattle for this year commenced on Wednesday, and continued during the remainder of the week, at the Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. The arrangements of the place have this year been considerably improved, both as respects the convenience of the cattle and the accommodation of visitors. The rooms have been crowded every day with visitors, among whom were most of the noblemen and gentlemen who patronise cattle-breeding and agriculture. The show was considered to surpass that of last year, both in the number and quality of the animals exhibited. The oxen were particularly fine, as were also the various breeds of sheep. In the upper portion of the building were exhibited many vegetable productions, including potatoes, turnips, mangold wurzels, carrots, &c. In this part of the building were also displayed many curious machines and implements connected with husbandry, drill ploughs, &c. A variety of prizes and medals were awarded, and a great number of the specimens were highly commended by the judges.

Darkness of the Metropolitan Roads.—On Saturday a meeting was held at Kensington on the subject of the lighting of the roads in that parish. No resolutions of consequence were adopted, but during the meeting a letter was read from the Secretary of the Metropolis Roads Commission, giving an account of the reasons for discontinuing the lighting by that commission, and declining a conference with the vestry on that subject which had been asked. The statement of the Secretary was that 6 months ago the commissioners gave notice to the parish of Kensington, that the great diminution of the toll revenues occasioned by the traffic on the railways rendered it impracticable for the commissioners to continue the lighting of the roads, and that they must cease to light so soon as the parishes had time to make such arrangements for lighting as they might deem expedient; that after a lapse of nearly four months, no notice being taken of this letter, the commissioners gave a further notice that they must cease to light on the 29th Sept., when their contract with the gas company would expire; but that they would render every facility to the parishes, and would leave the lamps and fittings for their use, without requiring any remuneration; that several of the parishes, under circumstances similar to Kensington, have exercised the powers for that purpose vested in all parishes, and have taken measures for lighting and thanked the commissioners for their liberality; and that until now no request for an interview has been made on the part of Kensington. Necessity alone caused the resolution of the commissioners not to light; and the same necessity still exists. The commissioners have no power to raise funds for lighting, which the parish has; they are therefore compelled to abide by their resolution, and feel that a conference with the vestry could not produce an advantageous result.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament for leave to arch over or stop up the watercourse which at present runs from the Serpentine River to the Thames. This alteration is to be made in order to form the proposed road from Knightsbridge to Bayswater, which will pass over what is termed the Palace-green of Kensington Palace, and which, it is thought, will be the finest ride or drive in the park. Some alterations are also expected to take place in the Palace-gardens in consequence of these improvements.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, Mr. R. L. Jones, the chairman of the London Bridge Committee, brought up the report on the plan by Mr. Galloway, for the construction of a viaduct for avoiding Holborn-hill and Skinner-street, and for raising by subscription, or by a joint-stock company, the means of carrying it into effect. The report stated that the committee had examined witnesses, but as they were of opinion that a joint-stock company was objectionable in principle, they had not examined the plan. They, however, so fully concurred in the report of a committee of the House of Commons in 1828, as to the paramount importance of improving the access between Holborn and Newgate-street, that they were of opinion that authority should be given to them to open a communication with Government, as to the best means of giving effect to the recommendation of that committee in respect of this and other public improvements detailed in their report. The report was agreed to. Mr. Anderton moved the adoption of the report, recommending that petitions be sent to both Houses of Parliament, praying for some measure for the prevention of smoke, a nuisance daily increasing in the Metropolis, in consequence of the great increase of steam in manufactories. He urged the necessity of gaining the co-operation of all the great manufacturing towns in which steam was extensively used, and suggested the propriety of transmitting a copy of the report and appendices to each of those towns, and to each of the scientific institutions in London. The report was agreed to unanimously, as was the suggestion of Mr. Anderton embodied in a resolution.

Right of Way through St. John's Wood Cemetery.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, a report of the Committee was brought up for consideration, recommending that the gates leading to a footpath across the cemetery should be forthwith closed against the public except during the hours of divine service, in consequence of the nuisance occasioned to the minister of St. John's Wood Chapel and Cemetery. Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Biers stated that the closing of the path was rendered necessary, owing to great damage being done to the footpath by the barrows with heavy loads, chiefly of linen, and from

the ladies' pattens, and owing to the misconduct of persons passing through in covering the graves with oyster-shells, ashes, and other rubbish. It was urged by other gentlemen that the vestry had no power to shut up the footpath, or to interfere in any way with the privileges of the public. It was suggested that persons with barrows, or other loads, might be prevented from passing by iron bars. On the motion being put, the confirmation was declared to be carried; and on a division, which was called for, there appeared for the confirmation of the report, 22; for its rejection 14: majority for closing the path, 8.

Public Meetings.—On Monday a public meeting was held in Southwark, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress prevailing in the country, and the propriety of addressing her Majesty on the subject, when a few hundred persons, almost exclusively working men, attended. The High Bailiff took the chair, and, the requisition calling the meeting having been read, Mr. B. Wood, M.P., came forward, and said he had thought it his duty to be present there that day as one of the representatives of the borough in Parliament; but having to attend a meeting in the City for the support of a charitable institution, he was under the necessity of leaving; but should an address to her Majesty be determined on, he, as one of the members, would perform the duty of presenting it. At the same time, he understood that a petition to the House of Commons was also to be proposed. If requested to present that, he should be most happy to do so; but as he did not know the nature of the petition, he could not at that moment engage to support it if called upon to do so. A mechanic, of the name of Blackmore, then addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the distress under which this country labours is alarming in the extreme, and that this state of things is to be attributed to class legislation, as evinced in the restrictive laws which make food dear and employment scarce." This resolution was carried unanimously; after which several other mechanics addressed the meeting, and finally an Address to her Majesty was read and carried; and it was resolved that the High Bailiff be requested to forward that document to the Secretary of State for presentation to her Majesty. A petition to Parliament on the same subject was then proposed, which it was moved that the members for the borough be requested to support. Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., said he could not support the petition in his place in Parliament, and wished to give his reasons for so refusing, but he was immediately assailed with loud cries of disapprobation, and a scene of much confusion ensued. The motion however was ultimately withdrawn.—On Tuesday was held the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal Company. From the report of the Managing Committee, read by Sir Francis Head, it appeared that the net tonnages for the half-year ending the 30th June amounted to 56,927*l.* 13s. 11d., being 711*l.* 16s. 10d. less than the previous six months: this deficiency was occasioned by the severe frost last Jan. and Feb. which, besides decreasing the company's receipts, created an expense for ice-breaking of nearly 1,000*l.* Last Aug. the London and Birmingham Railway Company completed their experimental culvert for conveying water from their deep cutting at Tring into the canal summit level, the result of which is to be brought before the arbitrator. The Committee have since the last meeting effected great reductions in the ordinary expenses of the canal by the discharge of inefficient servants, and by substituting as lock-keepers a number of the Company's carpenters and bricklayers, who still work as mechanics, without extra wages; and by an alteration in the system of dredging, the annual payments for labour, lock-keepers, and dredging have diminished to the extent of 5,000*l.* The consolidation at Paddington of the workshops and storehouses at fourteen different parts of the canal is expected to effect a saving of 5,000*l.* a-year; making, on the whole, a reduction in the Company's ordinary expenses of about 10,000*l.* annually. Under these prospects a dividend of 3*l.* 10s. per share was recommended. The cash account was as follows:—Net tonnage, 56,927*l.* 13s. 11d.; single boats, 704*l.* 4s.; wharfage, &c., 225*l.* 13s. 5d.; rents to Midsummer, 5,806*l.* 8s. 4d.; casual receipts, 869*l.* 0s. 2d.; making a total of 64,532*l.* 19s. 10d. Out of which the various payments amounted to 23,487*l.* 14s. 5d. leaving a balance of 41,045*l.* 5s. 5d. The expenses incurred by the Company through the inundation last Jan. amounted to 1,021*l.*, and the amount of unclaimed moneys to the 30th Oct. was 15,447*l.* 12s. 7d. The report was unanimously adopted.

Fires.—On Monday night the audience in the Surrey Theatre were thrown into great alarm by a report that the building was on fire, which proved to be true. The fire originated in a kind of "rubbish well," belonging to the painting-room, between the roof and the ceiling of the theatre, which is situate immediately above the top of the gallery, and in which a number of painters had been engaged in completing a diorama for the Christmas pantomime. The rubbish in the well, which was entirely exposed to the gallery auditory, was on fire, and the flames were rapidly ascending to the roof. Engines were at once sent for; but fortunately before their arrival the fire was subdued. It is thought to have been occasioned by some person in the gallery throwing a lighted cigar among the rubbish. A serious rush to the doors was made on the first alarm being given; but it does not appear that any accident of consequence occurred. No damage was done to the theatre.—On Tuesday a fire broke out in Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill. The engines were soon on the spot, when it was found necessary to cut away a great portion of the flooring. The fire was soon extinguished, but not until considerable damage had been done to the building.—A serious fire has occurred at the saw-mills of Messrs. Crampon and Co., situate in New North-street, Finsbury. It was first discovered in the machine-room, sparks having been observed to issue through the roof. The flames extended rapidly, and fears were at one time entertained for the adjacent buildings; but ultimately the fire was got under, though not until a destruction of property had taken place estimated at between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the steam saw-mills belonging to Messrs. Greenwood and Company, in Chapel-street, Curtain-road. The engines were immediately sent for; but, in consequence of the combustible nature of the property on the premises, the flames gained a rapid ascendency, and were not got under for several hours, by which time great damage had been sustained. A serious accident occurred during the fire, by which a man who was assisting the firemen had both his arms severely fractured, and was removed in a dangerous state to the London Hospital.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 27:—Males, 451; Females, 442: Weekly average 1838-9-40,—Males, 475; Females, 451.

Richmond Park.—Rumours have for some time been current that it is in contemplation to exclude the public from this park. It appears however that there is no foundation for them; that the regulations of the park are the same, and are intended to remain the same, as heretofore; and that there is nothing to justify any report to the contrary. With respect, however, to recent complaints that some of the gates leading into the park are not thrown open to the public, the cause for this restriction is stated to be that the roads leading to those gates are strictly private property, over which the Crown has no control.

Provincial News.

THE weather still continues unpromising, and from all parts of the provinces accounts have been received of the serious effects arising from the floods. All field labours appear to be generally suspended; and in Hertfordshire, Essex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire, and the lowland counties, entire villages are under water from two to four feet deep. Numerous haystacks, corn-ricks, and even cottages have been washed down, and several flocks of sheep have been swept away. In many parts, the lands have the appearance of a large lake, as the hedges or embankments are either washed down or covered with water. The villages on the banks of the Thames are completely inundated, particularly near Maidenhead, Eton, Windsor, Chertsey, Staines, &c., where many of the dwellings are from two feet to three feet under water. The overflow of the Grand Junction Canal, near Watford, has made the country, as far as Aylesbury, like one extensive lake; and in the vicinity of Maldon, Ware, and Berkhamstead, the country is also overflowed. Considerable damage from the same cause has likewise been done in the levels and lowlands of Sussex. At Carshalton, Surrey, and the immediate neighbourhood, the kitchens and cellars of the houses are under water. About Putney, Battersea, and Wandsworth, whole tracks of land are inundated; in the neighbourhood of Weybridge, and other more western parts of Surrey, the floods have been equally destructive. From Brook-green, towards Acton, Ealing, Greenford, Perrivale, and on to Uxbridge and the eastern parts of Buckinghamshire, whole fields are under water. In consequence of the inundated state of the country, the mails in the early part of the week were several hours later than usual. Several deaths from drowning have also occurred in consequence. Two men lost their lives at Caversham, another near Maidenhead; and a man was drowned at Reading, in attempting to wade across an embankment near that town, unconscious that a portion had been washed away. Several other similar cases are reported from different parts of the country.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—The banking-house of Messrs. Batson, Berry, and Co., of this town, suspended payment on Monday. This failure is regarded as one of great importance in this part of the country; an extensive traffic in corn being carried on in this town, and the bank of Messrs. Batson and Co. having been the only one in the place, with the exception of the branch of a joint-stock concern recently established. It is generally feared that most persons here, engaged in business pursuits, will suffer loss by it.

Bridgenorth.—An address has been presented to Lord Palmerston, who has been staying a short time at Lord Leveson's in this neighbourhood, expressing the obligations which the inhabitants of this town feel themselves under to his Lordship and his late colleagues "for their efforts in support of civil and religious liberty, and for their late arduous but unsuccessful attempt to extend the commerce and improve the resources of this nation by measures which, if carried into effect, would have laid the foundation for commercial freedom, and brought into operation those elements of wealth, prosperity, and happiness, which are at present oppressed by monopoly." At the same time, they expressed a hope "that the time may speedily arrive when it may please her Majesty to restore to his Lordship and his late colleagues that power which they felt satisfied would ever, in their hands, be exercised for the benefit of the community, and for the promotion of the honour and safety of the nation." His Lordship in reply expressed his gratification at the honour done him, and thanked them for so flattering an expression of their approbation and confidence. "It had," he said, "always been the study of the late Government to carry into practical application those principles of civil and religious liberty which are founded upon natural justice, and which are eminently conducive to the happiness and well-being of mankind; and he trusted that their endeavours in this respect had not been fruitless, although, for a time, a combination of monopolists had prevailed, and private interests triumphed over public good. The victory so achieved would, however, be short-lived. Reason would in the end prove stronger than prejudice, and the great interests of the community must finally overrule the resistance of the few." "No Administration or Parliament," concluded the noble Lord, "would long be able to maintain in force a system of commercial legislation which has long been exploded in theory, and which has been found deeply injurious in practice."

Brighton.—An inquest has been held in this town on the Hon. Anne Lucy Fortescue, a maiden lady, aged 77, who was burnt to death. It appeared, from the evidence of deceased's maid, that on the morning of the 23d ult., she left her mistress dressing as usual in her room, where there was a fire, when shortly after she was alarmed by a noise, and on going to her mistress she found her in the middle of the room enveloped in flames. Three of the other servants came to her assistance, and they at length succeeded in extinguishing the flames; but not before deceased had been so seriously burnt that she died a few days after in consequence. There was a guard in the room, but not before the fire, near which witness had placed a gown to warm. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—Miss Adelaide Kemble made her first appearance at a concert given in this town on Monday. The Hall was crowded, and numbers were unable to gain admission. Miss Kemble's performance appeared to give general satisfaction, and she was loudly applauded by a very fashionable audience. Miss Kemble, it is stated, is engaged with Miss Rainforth to sing at another concert at the Town-hall on Monday.

Bury.—An oat-stack belonging to Mr. George Baldry, of Lidgate, was set on fire on Sunday evening, and entirely destroyed. A man named Lamprell has been committed for examination on suspicion of being the incendiary.

Cambridge.—During one of the violent gales of wind which have recently been so prevalent, an old oak-tree was blown down which had been planted in Pembroke College garden by Bishop Ridley more than 300 years ago. Great quantities of rain fell during the early part of the week, which caused the Cam to be much swollen; and the accounts from the Fens, owing to the continued wet, are of a cheerless description.

Chelmsford.—A few nights since a serious fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. Salmon, at Great Clacton Farm, in this county, which soon communicated to the other buildings; and though the engines arrived shortly after, and every assistance was rendered by the police, the barn, which was full of wheat, the stables, and outhouses, together with a wheat, a barley, and a clover stack, were destroyed. The damage amounts to about 400*l.* It is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary, as soon after the fire the superintendent of police discovered the impressions of footmarks near the premises, which were believed to be those of the suspected party, and having dug up the earth containing them, he secured the impressions in a box. A woman named Thompson was afterwards apprehended, when it was found her shoes corresponded with the marks, and other strong evidence being adduced against her, she was remanded for further examination. She is, however, supposed to be insane.—A singular circumstance occurred during the late severe gales which have prevailed in this county. A wheat-stack, of about sixty quarters, the property of Mr. Whitwell, at Little Potton Island, which had been placed on a nine-stone frame, was lifted up by the wind, and carried a distance of four feet from the stones, neither the thatch nor a sheaf being misplaced; it now stands as perpendicular as when placed on the stones.

Cheltenham.—We noticed in our last some particulars relative to the recent discovery of embezzlement by the postmaster of this town. It appears that the day after the examination, Mr. Fowler, the chief clerk of the establishment, was found to be missing; and fears being entertained that he had destroyed himself, messengers were despatched in different directions; a pit in the neighbourhood was dragged, and a bill describing his person was issued the following morning. He has since, however, returned home, but the cause of his sudden disappearance does not appear to be known, as no charge of a criminal nature exists against him. The amount of embezzlement altogether attributed to Mr. Wall, the postmaster, is seventeen shillings.

Deal.—Amongst the deposits made with the clerk of the peace for this county, in conformity with the standing orders of Parliament, is one of the 30th ult., consisting of a series of plans for the construction of a harbour of refuge upon the Goodwin-sands themselves, proposed to be formed within Trinity-bay, in which the depth of water has been ascertained, by soundings at low water to vary in depth from fifteen to forty-eight feet. The plan embraces the channel across the sands known as the "Swatchway," in which the average depth of water is about twenty-five feet. The proposed lighthouse, as determined upon by the Admiralty and the Trinity Board, will be placed on the north Caper-head of the Goodwin, in a direct line with the present north and south sand head floating lights, and from the head of the pier to that of the projected harbour of refuge. The pier will be constructed in a series of caissons upon the same principle as the proposed foundation of the lighthouse, to which we have before referred, and for which, in connexion generally with the formation of foundations under water, a patent has been taken out by Mr. Rush, the civil engineer. Should this work be carried successfully into execution, it is thought that it will be among the most useful national monuments in the country; the proposed site being regarded as the most eligible for the accommodation of ships under stress of weather on the southern and eastern coasts. The caisson for the lighthouse, which the late equinoctial gales

and heavy weather prevented from being placed on the destined site, is now on a slip in the Admiralty-yard in this port. As early in the spring as the weather will permit, it will be launched and conveyed to the north Caleper-head, when the masonry of the foundation will be commenced. The delay that has taken place is looked upon, under all circumstances, as fortunate, because the winter weather has been avoided, and the whole of the summer months will be given for the masonry to consolidate and settle before it be exposed to the force of the autumnal gales.

Derby.—A few nights since the fine mansion of Hathersage Old Hall had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. Mr. Shuttleworth, the proprietor, was from home, and the servants had retired to rest, when they were aroused, shortly after midnight, by cries of fire. The discovery was made by a neighbour passing at the time, who saw a blaze in the servants' hall; and an alarm being given, prompt assistance was afforded, and the fire was soon got under, though not without the destruction of the apartment. It is thought that but for this early discovery the whole mansion would have been destroyed, and that its present safety is mainly attributable to the circumstance of the hall being built of oak, which, it is supposed, for some time resisted the flames.

Devizes.—On Saturday the village of Urchfort, near this town, was much excited by a report that a young man, named George Stokes, had been shot by another man, named Daniel New, the son of a respectable person acting as deputy-steward to the trustees of the late Mr. Watson Taylor, and renting about 100 acres of the estate. Stokes belonged to the gipsy tribe, and had only lately been discharged from prison. They were intimate associates, and on the day in question had been present at a sparrow-shooting match in the neighbourhood, after which they visited several public-houses and drank a quantity of beer. It does not appear that they had quarrelled, but on New's proposing to go to some other public-house and have more beer, Stokes refused, saying they had better go home, and walked on, calling on New to follow him; upon which the latter said if he did not return he would shoot him, and immediately presented his gun at him, not being above six or seven yards distant, and shot him in the side as he was turning round. The arm received a large part of the charge, and this, it is thought, prevented the wound from being instantly fatal. New was at once apprehended, and has since been committed to prison, where he will remain for re-examination till the fate of Stokes be known.

Exeter.—The recent weather has caused a general rising of the waters in all parts of this county. A melancholy accident, arising from this cause, took place a few nights since at Coleford, near Crediton, the particulars of which are as follows:—The Rev. H. A. Hughes, of Zeal Monachorum, with his wife, son, and servant, were proceeding home in an open carriage, but the rising of the waters having made the road impassable, the vehicle was swept away by the force of the torrent, and the whole party, with the exception of the gentleman himself, were drowned. It is added, that the life of Mr. Hughes is despaired of, in consequence of the shock he has received.

Henley.—On Saturday a fatal accident, resulting from the frequent and reprehensible practice of playing with fire-arms, occurred in this town. A young man, in the employment of Mr. Young, surgeon, Bell-street, had a double-barrelled gun given him by his master, who had previously discharged one barrel, leaving the other loaded. The young man, imagining that it was not loaded, went into the kitchen, and proposed to the cook to frighten the housemaid when she came in by discharging a percussion cap which he obtained there. He accordingly did so, and as the girl entered the room he levelled the gun at her, and the whole of the contents entered the back part of her head. She expired in about 20 minutes. A coroner's inquest was held, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Hull.—On Monday, a public meeting, convened by the mayor, on a requisition signed by about 200 electors of the borough, was held in the Town-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the present defective state of the representation of this kingdom in the House of Commons, with a view to its amendment. The hall was densely crowded. A Mr. Jackson having been called to the chair, as a substitute for the chief magistrate, Mr. Pack presented himself to the meeting, for the purpose of submitting a series of resolutions, with which he had come prepared. He said he could not find words adequate to express the feelings which he entertained towards the mayor for the pusillanimity he evinced in not coming forward, as a professing Reformer ought, to take the chair on such an occasion. After a long and exciting address, which was tumultuously applauded throughout, the speaker concluded by proposing two resolutions to the effect, first, "That in consequence of the entire failure of the so-called Reform Bill, and the defective state of the representation in the Commons House of Parliament, an organic change became necessary, or the country must ultimately be involved in one common ruin." And secondly, "That it was essential to the well-being of the realm, that members of Parliament should be elected annually by the votes of all male subjects aged 21 and upwards, without reference to rank or property, either in the voters or in the members." These resolutions having been seconded, a Mr. Burn rose and said he approved cordially of the principles embodied in the resolutions, principles which must have been long since carried into effect in this country, if it had not been for the wicked obstinacy, folly, and cupidity of the Chartist leaders. The speaker was here called to order, and a scene of great uproar and confusion ensued, which lasted some time. When order had been restored, a petition was read, founded on the above resolutions, and being put together with the resolutions to the meeting, they were understood to be carried, but the tumult was so great that the latter part of the proceedings was conducted in dumb show.

Lancaster.—A burglary was committed on Saturday evening, in the house of Mr. J. Cottam, of Fence Foot, in the township of Myerscough, which was broken into and entered by six or seven men, who proceeded to use great violence to Mr. Cottam and his family, and tied them fast to chairs with cat-gut cord. They succeeded in finding and making off with money to the amount of 100*l.*, viz., two 5*l.* Bank of England notes, one 5*l.* Lancaster note, about 65*l.* in gold, and 20*l.* in silver.

Leeds.—A local paper states that great distress at present prevails among the poorer classes in this town, and that this is proved by the large and rapidly-increasing payments made at the parochial board in relief to the destitute. The following are the amounts paid in money and kind in the month of November of each year from 1839 to 1841:—Payments in the month of November 1839, 938*l.* 8*s.*; ditto 1840, 1,015*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; ditto 1841, 1,252*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Thus showing an increase of 33½ per cent. in the present year beyond the relief given in the corresponding month of 1839. It is added, that during the past month the applications for relief have been more numerous and urgent than at almost any former period; and that the pressure has been gradually increasing for some time back, out-door labour having been so scarce during the summer, that the overseers had to give employment to four times the usual number of able-bodied poor. Many of the working-classes are now out of employ, and a great number are only partially engaged; and this having continued for a long time, their resources and credit, it is said, are exhausted, and they are less able than usual to meet the severity of the winter.

Oxford.—The approaching election of a Poetry Professor at this University is likely to be severely contested, and has given rise to some controversy, which has already excited considerable interest, both in the colleges and with the public generally. The following is the state of the case:—The candidates for the vacant chair are two, Mr. Williams, of Trinity College, the author of a Latin prize poem, and two volumes of poetry, chiefly of a religious cast; the other is Mr. Garbett, of Brazenose, a gentleman stated by the head of his college, who brings him forward, to be deeply versed in the poetry of all ages and countries, and whose vouchers are a first class, his having filled the office of examining master at the University, and his being appointed to preach the Bampton Lectures. It seems, however, that the former of these gentlemen is a friend of, or at least highly valued by, Dr. Pusey, and he is stated to have been the author of a celebrated tract on Reserve in the Communication of Religious Knowledge, which appeared in the "Tracts for the Times," and is charged with the same tendencies as the writings of that divine. Hence a strong opposition has been raised against his return, and the election, which is looked forward to with considerable interest, is expected to be vigorously and closely contested.

Reading.—A fatal accident occurred a few days ago during the heavy floods to Mr. Shepherd, pound-keeper at Whitchurch pound-lock. It appears he left his house in a small punt to go as far as the water reached up the road, near the Ferry-boat public-house, where he landed, and after obtaining what he wanted again returned, but on passing some trees a little above the bridge, his boat, in consequence of the strength of the stream, struck against one of them, and immediately turned over and went down. He was carried down below the bridge, and grasped a bough of a tree overhanging the river, but it broke with his weight, and he was drowned. His wife, it is said, witnessed the accident, which was also seen by several persons on the bridge, but, from the perilous state of the stream, and no other boat being at hand, it was impossible to render him any assistance.

Rochester.—A competition took place last week for the situation of organist of the cathedral in this city, vacant by the demise of Mr. Ralph Banks. Professor Walmisley, of Cambridge, was chosen by the dean and chapter to determine the merits of the various candidates; and after a rigid contest, before a numerous audience, Mr. Hopkins, of Westminster Abbey, was the successful competitor.

Sevenoaks.—Mr. Booth, the vestry-clerk of Sundridge, had an audience on Wednesday, by appointment, with the Poor-law Commissioners, when he strongly insisted upon the inquiry being resumed relative to the Sevenoaks union, noticed in our last, on the ground of the abrupt termination of the investigation, and the partial manner in which the inquiry had been conducted. In reply the commissioners stated that they had not yet received Mr. Tuffnell's report, and therefore they could not be expected to give an answer at present, but they would lose no time, when once they received that report, in taking the subject into consideration.

St. Helen's.—A murder, which has produced great excitement in this place and neighbourhood, was committed on Sunday on a respectable farmer, Mr. Henry Grayson, who resided at Rainford, about two miles from this town. It seems that on Saturday, it being market-day, he had come to this town on his usual business; and having property here, had received the rents during the day, and therefore, it is thought, had a considerable sum of money on his person when he set out for home. He was observed after midnight applying for admittance at the King's Head public-house, but was not seen after, until found at a place called Denton's Green by a man who saw him lying in the highway, and supposed him to be asleep or intoxicated. Lifting him up, however, he found that he was dead, with marks of great violence on his body. No money was found upon his person, and his trousers' pocket was cut off. Four parties were apprehended on suspicion, who are well known to the authorities as desperate characters, and who have long infested the neighbourhood, and been imprisoned repeatedly for various terms. An inquest was held on Tuesday, when, after a lengthened inquiry, the coroner said in his opinion the ends of justice would be best answered by an adjournment, and he accordingly adjourned the inquest until Tuesday next.

Sutton.—About three weeks ago we mentioned two attempts to set fire to some farm buildings at Sutton-in-Ashfield. A few nights since it was discovered that the stack-yard of Mr. Chambers, of that place, was on fire, the work, it is supposed, of an incendiary. Several engines were soon on the spot, and rendered effectual assistance; notwithstanding which, however, three valuable wheat stacks, one oat and one straw stack, were consumed, and a seed stack much damaged. The loss is estimated at about 300*l.* This, it seems, is the third time within a year that Mr. Chambers's stacks have been fired.

Walsall.—An old man, upwards of 70 years of age, named Adams, residing near the Windmill, was murdered by a party of burglars a few nights since. Deceased, it seems, derived a small income from houses; and it is supposed the attempt on his life was induced by the circumstance of his having collected his rents a day or two before. The robbers effected an entrance to his house through the roof of a low brewhouse; but the noise they made having disturbed him, he made a determined resistance. A woman living in the adjoining premises heard the noise and saw the men, and by calling out to them, caused them to run off, leaving deceased so much injured by their violence that he died the following day. They were, it appears, disappointed of the expected booty, deceased having deposited his money, 10*l.*, in the bank on the previous day. A person named Johns has been taken into custody on suspicion, having upon his person or premises a pistol corresponding with one which the murderers had left behind them.

York.—At the last weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the Poor-law union in this city, the attendance was much more numerous than usual, owing to its being generally known that the question respecting the erection of a new workhouse would come under consideration. After some preliminary business, Mr. Tuke moved the adoption of the report of the committee appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a new workhouse, and that the consideration of the best means for carrying it into effect be deferred till the 24th Feb. to allow the board an opportunity of knowing the intentions of Government in regard to the New Poor-law. Mr. Bell moved an amendment, the effect of which was to resist the proposition for building a new workhouse until the board of guardians should have secured to them by law the right of administering relief at their own discretion, without the interference of the Poor-law Commissioners. After an animated discussion the amendment was carried by a large majority.

Railways.—Many of the railroads have suffered greatly from the inundations, particularly in the Eastern and Western counties, the embankments in some places being washed on to the rails, so as to prevent the usual intercourse. The inhabitants of Corsham were alarmed on Monday evening by a report that the Great Western Railway station in that town had been entirely swept away by a flood; but on inquiry this was found to be incorrect. It seems, however, that on that evening, in consequence of the quantity of rain, the water began to rise in the cutting, and before many hours the line presented one sheet of water extending nearly a mile in length, and more resembling a canal than a railway. Every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of the trains. When the waters had abated, men were employed to remove the timber which the stream had carried down, while an engine continued to ply till a late hour, to keep the rails clear,—and fortunately no accident of any kind resulted.—On Monday a slip of earth occurred on the line of the Gosport Branch Railway, which detained the trains some time, and in consequence of the wetness of the season, and the dangerous state of the soil, the directors have resolved to discontinue the running of the trains from Gosport to Basingstoke for the present.—The following is a calculation of the last weekly returns of 34 railways, 1,232 miles in length, given in the *Railway Magazine*:—Number of passengers on 20 railways, 160,977, consequently the total for the week must be above 400,000. The receipts for passengers on 34 railways, 47,514*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; ditto for goods on 25 railways, 17,110*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*: total, 64,624*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* This is an average of 52*l.* 10*s.* per mile per week. The traffic, therefore, is certainly at the rate of more than 3,000,000*l.* a year, and carrying 15,000,000 passengers.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Addresses of congratulation continue to be forwarded from all parts of the country to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Two have been presented from the counties of Wicklow and Armagh since our last; and on Saturday the Very Rev. Dean Lyons, Roman Catholic dignitary, accompanied a number of the gentry of the county of Mayo to the Viceregal Lodge, with their address. His Excellency having replied to it in the usual terms, concluded by saying: "When I am addressed in terms so encouraging as those which you have presented to me; when I find men of every different class and persuasion uniting in offering me assurances of their hearty co-operation, I have indeed reason to hope that a course of policy which shall be, as you have expressed it, just, impartial, conciliating, yet firm, may be attended with a triumphant result."—It is said to be the intention of Government with regard to the stipendiary magistrates to have but one for each county, in all 32, thus getting rid of 37. The num-

ber of paymasters of the constabulary will be reduced, as well as the staff of the stipendiaries; and when consolidation in paymasterships can take place, such as in Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, it will be effected. It is also understood to be the intention of Government to reform the entire system of the administration of the Poor-laws in this country, and that henceforward the business will be transacted in Somerset-house under the direct control of the English board. His Excellency has communicated to the Royal Dublin Society, through Lord Eliot, that the grant of 5,300*l.* withheld by the late Government has been restored, and will, as usual, form part of the Irish estimates.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. A letter was received from the repeal wardens of Liverpool, with 4*l.*, stating that this made a gross sum of 284*l.* subscribed by the Repealers in that town towards the funds of this association. The Lord Mayor said that the repeal wardens of Liverpool were entitled to the thanks of this association, particularly as many of the Irish wardens had neglected their duty. He proceeded to say that he had visited the poor-houses in this city, and gave a melancholy account of the distress he witnessed. He said all that was under the management of the guardians was well managed, but anything that was under the control of the Poor-law Commissioners was as ill conducted as all their business has been since their establishment. He also drew attention to the designs of what he termed a body of schemers who were trying to induce the people to emigrate to Jamaica and Texas, and advised those who wished to seek for relief by emigrating not to think of going to Texas. Mr. O'Connell then said, that an ill-conditioned and ill-tempered article appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday, which would not recommend that paper to the Catholic people of Ireland. It sneered at what is called popery, which that paper charged him with a desire to revive. He confessed that, as a sincere Catholic, he wished for the extension of that religion which he believed to be right. He then proceeded to read the article at length, commenting on each passage as he went along. As to that which referred to the Catholic persecutions of former days, he contended that the Reformation was established in England, in Sweden, in Denmark, and other countries, by the vilest and most sanguinary persecutions. Three times since the Reformation the Catholics were in power in Ireland, but they had never persecuted any religion, and it displayed gross ignorance on the part of the *Morning Chronicle* to signify that they did. His Lordship concluded a long speech on the subject of the Regent of Spain and the *Morning Chronicle*, by calling that personage a villain and a monster, and declaring that, if the *Chronicle* put it forward as a Whig doctrine that the state should have dominion over the Church, it would do anything but excite sympathy for that party in Ireland. He did not want the Church to have dominion over the State; but he never would consent to have it subject to the State. His Lordship also spoke at some length, and with considerable energy, in condemnation of the present policy pursued in this country; and, when he concluded, announced the week's rent for the past week to be 107*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*—The Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, in giving judgment in a registry case which had been argued the previous day, decided that no person was legally entitled to his freedom unless at the time of the claimant's birth his father had been a freeman. This decision, it appears, is fatal to the majority of the Lord Mayor's newly-created freemen.

Down.—A serious outrage has recently taken place in this county; involving an attempt to assassinate the proprietors of a town-land, their agent, and the police that were called to their protection—the burning of property under seizure for rent—the driving off live stock, also distrained—and the sounding an alarm, by firing musketry and blowing horns to rouse the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. These lawless proceedings took place on the 25th ult. in the town-land of Shanrod, and parish of Garvaghy, on the farm of a man named Brown, whose goods had been distrained for rent. A meeting of the landholders of the county has been held in Downpatrick, the Marquis of Downshire presiding, when resolutions were adopted denouncing the spirit of lawlessness thus exhibited, and offering rewards of 300*l.* for the apprehension of the offenders. The district, it is said, is in a state of great excitement, as it was apprehended that a general spirit of resistance prevailed amongst the peasantry, chiefly Presbyterians, in the same quarter.

Westmeath.—On Saturday night a number of men attacked a farm-house at Rahenine, in the barony of Fartullagh, and attempted to expel keepers who were in charge of the premises. A scuffle ensued, and one of the robbers received some wounds from a dagger, with which one of the keepers was armed. They then fled, and the police being made acquainted with the circumstance, pursued, and succeeded in capturing six of them,—four of whom were identified, and have been committed to take their trial.—On the 22d ult. a man named Owen Martin, of Glascorn, was committed to jail for burning his own house. It is said that he did it with the determination of swearing the act to have been done by his landlord, who some time before served him with notice to quit. From information received by the police, they proceeded to the place, and, after investigating the matter, sufficient evidence appeared to warrant the magistrate in committing both Martin and his wife to jail to take their trial.

Tipperary.—A murder has been committed by some unknown assassins on a man named Michael Fennelly, who resided in the parish of Ballygriffin, in the upper part of this county. Government have offered a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of the murderers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Sunday one of those large blocks of whinstone which are supposed to have fallen at some period from Salisbury Craigs and fixed themselves on the sloping bank under the "Radical Road," was loosened by the operations of the weather, and rolled down the valley immediately opposite Brown-street. The quantity of rock detached was about four yards square, and broke into several parts in its progress. Two or three individuals walking on the margin of the meadow saved themselves by running; but a sheep grazing on the bank was cut in two by it. As there are many such boulders in the same dangerous situation, it has been suggested that artificial means should be employed to remove them.

Glasgow.—There is at present a strike amongst the shoemakers of this city, which has continued for the last seven months; the consequence of which is, that a great number of that class of journeymen are reduced to a state of want and distress.

Pentland Frith.—A few days since three of the Stroma pilots and one of their sons lost their lives in the Frith, in the following manner. They had been cited, upon a Sheriff's warrant, to appear at Buswick, South Ronaldshay, to give evidence in an investigation at present going on before the Sheriff of Orkney. They left Stroma early in the morning, the weather at the time being favourable, but a good deal of sea running in the Frith, although it could not be perceived from the island. When near South Ronaldshay, between the Barth Head and the Lowther Rock, about a mile from the shore, a sea filled the boat, which immediately swamped, and the four men were drowned. The accident was witnessed by persons on the shore, but it was impossible to render them assistance.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—By the *Horatio* transport, arrived from St. Helena and the coast of Africa, we have received some interesting accounts of this expedition to the 1st Oct. The *Horatio* has brought home several officers who had been invalided, and had come down the river in the *Soudan* steamer; and from their accounts the mortality and sickness among the officers and men composing the expedition are represented as very serious: 26 had already died, and almost all were ill and unable to do duty. On board the *Wilberforce*, out of the European portion of the crew of about 50 men, not more than four or five were able to attend to their duty; the others were all laid up; and they were nearly in the same state on board the *Albert*. At the time the *Soudan* left, the expedition had reached the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, about 270 miles up the river; but it was feared that, from the reduced condition of the force in consequence of the sickness and increasing mortality among the officers and men, it would be compelled to return to Ascension. The steamers made slow progress in ascending the river. The current of the stream is about three miles and a half, and the average speed of the steamers is six miles; consequently their progress is not more than two miles and a half per hour. The *Albert* was to proceed up the Niger, and the *Wilberforce* up the Tchadda, while the *Amelia* schooner was to remain at Mount Stirling, where a farm is to be established, and where the tent lately used at the Eglintoun tournament has already been pitched. The natives are described as being very friendly. At Eboe, a town containing 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, several of the officers went on shore, the natives crowding to see them. At the Queen's palace they were received by her sable Majesty, who was seated on the ground at the door, surrounded by her ladies, the principal of whom were decorated with heavy ivory anklets, weighing from eight to ten pounds each. They seemed much pleased with the visit, and laughed immoderately; and in return for some little trinkets given them by the officers, her Majesty presented them with a fowl and some Gooza nuts, the bestowal of which, it seems, is considered highly complimentary there. The King of Eboe went on board the *Wilberforce*, accompanied by his son and the interpreter, and others of his suite. A bottle of port wine was placed before him, which he did not pass round to any of his attendants, but drank it all himself, and then gave a broad hint, which however was not taken, for some grog. The King of Attah was more dignified, and upon the Commissioners waiting upon him he told them that he was perfectly aware that they were the subjects of a sovereign to whom they paid every respect, and he should expect the same respect paid to him. He should not go on board, because he considered he was entitled to as much attention as their own sovereign. He said they might have the command of the water, but he had the command of the land. He looked with perfect indifference on the valuable presents of velvet robes trimmed with gold, but seemed much struck with the spectacles worn by the chaplain, and gladly accepted several pairs that were given him. He, as well as the King of Eboe, entered willingly into all the arrangements of the Commissioners, and both expressed a desire that their subjects should be instructed. He sold them the land at Mount Stirling, where they intend to establish the settlement, which he said, was just within the extent of his dominions.

The Prince of Wales.—Our Home News contains the announcement of the Gazette that the infant Prince has been created Prince of Wales. Fourscore years having elapsed since a similar creation, several accounts have gone forth, and have been read with interest, respecting the honours, dignities, and privileges which belong by law, or are usually conferred by patent, upon the heir-apparent to the British Throne; and amongst others, it has been said that His Royal Highness is from his birth a constituent part of the Order of the Garter. This statement appears to be well founded, for the Black Prince having been one of its founders, was as much a constituent part of the body as the Sovereign himself; and according to statute each successive Prince of Wales has been in like manner a constituent part of the institution. From the institution of the order, however, to a comparatively recent period, the Princes of Wales have been usually elected like other Companions; some of the statutes contemplating their election, and making provision for that ceremony. The difficulty which at present therefore appears to exist, is in reconciling the Prince's position with the existing state of the Order, as there is no vacant Garter.

Scotch Titles of the Prince of Wales.—As the descendant of our immortal patriot, King Robert the Bruce, the infant prince is Prince and Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron of Renfrew, and, as such, stands at the head of the roll of the peers of Scotland, entitled to exercise all the functions thereto belonging. The title of Duke of Rothesay was first conferred by Robert III. upon David, Earl of Carrick, Prince and Steward of Scotland, his eldest son, at Scone, on the 28th of April, 1398. This was the first introduction of the ducal dignity into Scotland. When David fell a victim to the ambitious views of his uncle the Duke of Albany, leaving no issue, his honours were conferred upon James, King Robert's only surviving son, afterwards James I. of Scotland. From that period the above titles have been vested in the first-born son and heir-apparent of the reigning Sovereign, who, from the moment of his birth, or his parent's accession to the throne, becomes a Scottish prince and peer.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Post-Office Report.—The *Morning Post* states that it has received from Mr. Rowland Hill the following statement of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, but does not guarantee its authenticity:—

Week ending the 21st of Nov., 1841 .	3,846,122
Week ending the 22d of Nov., 1840 . .	3,456,115
Week ending the 24th of Nov., 1839 .	1,585,973
Increase since 1840 on the week's letters	390,007
Increase since 1839 on the week's letters	2,260,149

Geology.—The ship *Susquehanna*, lately arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia, brought over the valuable collection of fossil remains made by Dr. Koch during his residence in the western parts of the United States, and which have excited much interest among the scientific public wherever they have been exhibited in America. The collection contains extensive remains of animals now extinct, which have already been described by naturalists, such as the Mastodon, the Megalonyx, the Megatherium, &c. It also contains a nearly complete skeleton of a newly-described animal, called by Dr. Harlan, of Philadelphia, the Orectiroterium Missouriense, three species of the Tetracalodon, viz., the Tetracalodon Mastodontoideum of Dr. Godman, the T. Tapyroides, and the T. Osagei, the two last so denominated by the discoverer, Dr. Koch; and also the remains of several animals belonging to a former condition of the world, not yet named. The great wonder of the collection is, however, the skeleton of a newly-discovered animal called by Dr. Koch the Leviathan Missouriensis, and forming an entirely new genus. This relic was discovered by Dr. Koch in 1840, in the state of Missouri, near the Osage River, and disentombed by him from beneath seven strata of superincumbent alluvium. This skeleton is nearly perfect, and of sufficient dimensions to allow the largest Mastodon hitherto discovered to be placed within it. Its tusks are placed horizontally, and measure from point to point, in a straight line 15 feet, and along the line of their curvature 21; the extreme length of the animal is 32 feet, and its height between 13 and 15 feet. Dr. Koch, it is said, intends to exhibit his collection in London and in Paris, and thus afford the scientific men of Europe an opportunity of beholding some of the mightiest wonders of the "world before the flood," as they existed in America, which accident or the labour and talents of man have yet developed.

Cornish Miners.—The population directly maintained by the mines in Cornwall is roughly stated by Dr. Badham at 100,000. Of these about 30,000 are actually at work, and it is thought that three or four times that number are supported by their labour. About 18,000 are strictly miners, adult men, of whom a large majority are employed under ground; of the rest, about 6,000 are boys under 18 years of age, and as many females. Of this total not less than three quarters are engaged in the mining districts west of Truro. A large majority of the boys and girls employed at the mines are able to read, though they often do so very imperfectly, and one in five of the boys can write his name. Of the girls not one in fifty can do so. Most of the boys are sent to a day-school before they go to work at the mines; but they do this so early, that they often forget the little they had learned, and there seems to be little reason to hope that the mind has been sufficiently developed or interested to afford a chance that self-cultivation will follow. Sunday-schools are attended by the greater part of those under 15 of both sexes, and are chiefly instrumental in instructing them in these rudiments. Evening schools, institutions which appear to be well adapted to mining districts, have been hitherto partially supplied and attended to, and have not had much influence on the mass. Not more than one in six of those adult miners who are now able to write their names has learnt to do so after he reached 15 years of age.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

Bakers' Statistics.—The consumption of flour in the five Metropolitan districts is estimated at 30,000 sacks weekly. The population according to the last census is 1,870,727. The consumption of bread, therefore, allowing one and a half quartern loaves to each person weekly, is 2,806,090 loaves: the remainder of the flour is used in pastry, puddings, biscuits, &c.

City Antiquities.—In digging the foundation of the French Protestant Church about to be erected in St. Martin's-le-Grand, nearly opposite the Post-office, a discovery has been recently made of a portion of the old city wall and ditch, at the depth of some 10 or 12 feet below the surface of the ground. In consequence of this discovery it has been found necessary to dig much deeper, and after clearing out a quantity of rubbish from the bottom of the ditch to fill it up with concrete. The thickness of the old wall, which is also being gradually removed, was originally between 8 and 9 feet, and the depth of the ditch about 7 feet. It is expected that further discoveries will be made during the progress of the works.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Special Jury.)—Darbon* v. *Rosser.*—This was an action to recover compensation for a breach of a promise of marriage, made by the defendant to the plaintiff. It was a case of considerable interest, and has occupied a great deal of public attention, and been much commented on by the daily journals during the week. Mr. Platt stated the plaintiff's case in a speech which occupied four hours. The plaintiff was the daughter of a wine-cooper, who had died in 1812, leaving a widow and two daughters. The widow carried on the business until 1825, when, becoming unfortunate in the trade, she gave it up. The grandfather of the plaintiff died in 1831, when he left the plaintiff about 40*l.* a year, to be enjoyed by her upon her attaining the age of 25 years. That event occurred in 1835, at which time it was necessary to settle accounts with the executors of the grandfather. Mr. Rosser, being the solicitor of the executors, and having previously known the family of the plaintiff, became thenceforth their man of business, doing for the family the whole of what was necessary, without putting them to any expense. At this period Mr. Rosser was married, and 79 years old. In Jan. 1836 he caused an advertisement to be put into the *Morning Herald*, in which a situation to wait upon a lady of respectability was said to be wanted by a young person. This person was the plaintiff, and the learned counsel went on to mention some other instances of the kindness of the defendant to the plaintiff, extending to March in the same year, at which time his wife died. In the next month the defendant having received some money upon the part of the plaintiff, wrote to request that she would call upon him at his house in Red Lion-square. Upon her arrival he made a declaration to her of ardent passion, and asked if she was engaged. She expostulated with him upon making such a proposal so soon after the death of his wife. But he said that his object in making the proposal at that early period was to secure the possession of her, alleging that if he waited until the period which "decency" required to elapse between his second marriage and the death of his first wife, it might happen that Miss Darbon might form some other connexion or engagement. She answered that she was not engaged, and received his proposal as a matter which was to be carried into effect after the lapse of about a year. The learned counsel then proceeded to read a great number of letters from the defendant to the plaintiff, which he said amounted in all to about 400, all expressive of affection and attachment for the plaintiff. In one of these he stated, that forgetting his extreme old age, and the incompatibility of his advanced period of life with her youth, he had determined upon the union; but that, contemplating the probability of his dying within the year, he had transferred 660*l.* to her name in the 3½ per cent. Consols, in order that she might be provided for in the event of his dying before marriage. The letters continued to be of the same character, with one or two exceptions, up to the 15th April, when he wrote her one admitting that the claims which she had on him were sufficient to oblige him to consummate the union, and he accordingly bought a ring and procured a license. But, although the ring and the license had been procured, the matter was left still unfinished; and upon the 30th Oct. the plaintiff called at the defendant's house, and complained that he had ceased to love her. On the following day he wrote to her on the impropriety of her any longer continuing to press him to marry her, which was now entirely "out of his reach." He offered to settle 60*l.* a year upon her as a compensation, or 40*l.*, without a retransfer of the stock; and concluded by saying that he could not and would not marry, and that no threats should have any effect upon him. He complained of the plaintiff's conduct with respect to a person called Ritchin, with whom she had corresponded and kept company; but the learned counsel said, that all these charges were utterly fictitious. Having gone through all these particulars, he concluded by calling upon the jury to give his client such compensation as she deserved for the injury which had been done to her feelings, her prospects and her happiness. A number of witnesses were then called to prove the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Thesiger addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, and began by observing, that a studied endeavour had been made to raise this case to importance in the public estimation. It had been ushered in by paragraphs, which had gone the round of all the public newspapers. Such a case, between such parties, and under such circumstances, had, as he believed, never occurred before; and he hoped, for the honour of human nature, that it would continue to be without a parallel. On the one side a foolish, vain old man, thinking that at his time of life he was capable of feeling a tender attachment, and of exciting similar sentiments in the breast of a lady young enough to be his granddaughter—and on the other, a young woman wishing to take advantage of the weakness of that old gentleman to accomplish her designs, had affected to feel an attachment which it was impossible she should feel. The learned counsel then proceeded to expose what he considered were the arts and machinations of which the defendant had been made the victim, and concluded by saying, that he hoped the jury would not, by giving any considerable amount of damages upon the present occasion, afford any encouragement to other parties to repeat the artifices of which the defendant had been the victim.—A number of letters were then again read on the part of the defence; after which Mr. Justice Wightman summed up, and after commentating the jury on the terms [illegible] to discuss a case, briefly pointed out the merits of the case. The action, he said, having been brought for a breach of promise to marry, the defendant had pleaded, first, that he had not made any of the promises alleged; secondly, that he had been released from the promise by the plaintiff; and thirdly, that the plaintiff had accepted, in satisfaction of the breach of the promise, a sum of 660*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, which had been frequently mentioned in the course of the cause. His lordship observed, that it was quite clear that the defendant had completely failed in his attempts to support these pleas. It was also perfectly certain that there was not the slightest shadow of any ground for believing that there was the slightest impropriety in the plaintiff. The only question, therefore, which the jury had to decide, was the amount of damages which they considered adequate to the injury which she had sustained by reason of the loss of her marriage with the defendant. Although it might be difficult to believe that the plaintiff had really felt all that ardour of affection which she professed for this old man of 83, yet she was [illegible] now 31 years old, and arrived at a period of life when there was no time to be lost, and she had certainly suffered considerable injury in not having attained the advantage of such an establishment as she was entitled to as the wife of a gentleman [illegible] as the defendant was proved to be. The jury [illegible] the first issue, whether the 660*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was put in the absolute control of the plaintiff. Upon being answered in the affirmative, they retired for two hours, and found for the plaintiff.—Damages 1,500*l.*

Court of Exchequer.—(Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Baron Gurney and a Common Jury.)—*Barrett* v. *Abbott.*—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for the breach of a contract as to quietness of a mare. The plaintiff and defendant both carry on business at Doctors' Commons—the former as a [illegible], and the latter as a proctor. In February the plaintiff, [illegible] a country house at Tottenham, saw the mare [illegible] a chaise harness, and became desirous of purchasing her. Before the purchase was completed, however, he asked the defendant, in the presence of plaintiff's son, whether the mare was quiet, and defendant replied in the affirmative, and added, that she was rather too quiet for him, and that he preferred a horse who did not require so much of the whip. Upon this representation the bargain was made for 10*l.*, and the mare sent home to the plaintiff's. Within a week after, the mare ran away three times, without any provocation or mismanagement, and on the fourth Monday, as the plaintiff and his son were driving down the New River Head, the mare took fright and ran off up Rosoman-street, where the middle of the road was stopped up by a cart, on which the mare ran on the footway, and broke the plaintiff's carriage by a collision with the cart, throwing the plaintiff and his son violently on the footway. Neither the plaintiff nor his son was seriously hurt, but the carriage was injured so much, that the plaintiff had to pay 7*l.* 10*s.* for repairs. The plaintiff then required the defendant to take back his mare, refund the 10*l.*, and pay all expenses; but the defendant declined; and the plaintiff subsequently exchanged the mare for an animal better suited to his habits. On the part of the defendant, it was suggested that the mare was quiet, as he had represented, if she had been used in couple harness, but that she took fright at the novelty of her situation, when finding herself alone in harness.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 10*s.*

Central Criminal Court.—On Saturday Edward Beaumont Smith was brought up for trial charged with being implicated in the late forgery of Exchequer-bills. It had been generally understood that the prisoner did not intend to go through the ordeal of a trial, but had resolved to plead guilty; and the rumour appeared to gain credence when it became known that late on the previous evening the grand jury had been discharged, without any bills respecting Mr. Rapallo having been sent before them. The prisoner, who is about 44 years of age, being placed at the bar, the indictment was read; and being asked by the clerk of arraigns whether he was guilty or not guilty, he replied, "I am guilty, my Lord." Mr. Baron Parke was proceeding to pass sentence, when the prisoner said he wished to be allowed to say a few words. He then, from a written document which he had with him, read a long statement confessing his guilt, and explaining the circumstances by which he had been led to the perpetration of the crime. This he did not desire, he said, to excuse or extenuate; but he trusted that it would not be forgotten that he had submitted himself to meet and exclusively bear all the consequences of that crime, and had not sought to screen himself by the addition of duplicity or meanness. Pecuniary difficulties, arising from misplaced confidence, and habilities to a very limited extent, not exceeding a few hundred pounds, although beyond his means to meet, first exposed him to the suggestions of those who tempted him to obtain a temporary relief by the fraudulent fabrication of Exchequer-bills, to be pledged for a short time, and then to be redeemed and cancelled for ever. He yielded to the temptation, but without obtaining the promised relief; and, once committed, he became in the power of the tempter, and his retreat had been prevented. Allured and beguiled by plausibility, power, and talent, which he could not resist, he became entangled beyond escape; and, while Exchequer-bills were obtained from him to an enormous extent, he never derived benefit even to the small extent necessary to relieve him from his comparatively trifling embarrassments, and he was at that moment in debt for money actually borrowed from sources unconnected with Exchequer-bills to pay off his original encumbrances. A sordid or avaricious motive had never influenced him, and he had been sacrificed to the objects of others.

Mr. Baron Parke, in passing sentence, said,—Edward Beaumont Smith, the course you have now pursued in publicly acknowledging yourself guilty of the very serious offence with which you are charged, not only guilty of one crime, but of a long series of crimes of a similar character, quite unparalleled, leaves to me only the duty of passing upon you that sentence which the law prescribes for such offences. That duty is to me painful indeed; but it is less painful than if I had been compelled to pass sentence upon you for the same offence a few years ago; for then, indeed, it would have been my duty, notwithstanding anything urged by you in extenuation of your guilt, and notwithstanding any appeal for mercy, to have passed upon you the sentence of death, and, undoubtedly, your life would have been forfeited. The duty I have to discharge is at all times most painful, but more particularly so on the present occasion, in having to pass sentence upon a person of your education, one who has always moved in a respectable station in society, one holding a situation of great trust and confidence; but still more so on the member of a family whose name is illustrious in the naval history of this country. Still my duty must be discharged. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and the dreadful consequences which must arise from it, I feel bound to pronounce upon you the severest sentence of the law—that of transportation for life. I can only gather from the depositions before me, and from your own statement, the extent of these transactions; but it is impossible at once to ascertain the dreadful injuries that have resulted, or must eventually result, from your yielding to a wicked impulse. The general injury which has resulted to commercial transactions—the alarm which has been excited in the public mind—the ruin of individuals—the loss of fortune to many—are serious to contemplate. Again, I say, taking all these circumstances into consideration, I feel that I cannot hold out the slightest hope of any commutation of the sentence I feel bound to pass upon you. Sentence of transportation for life was then passed on the prisoner. The learned counsel retained in the case immediately left the court, not one of them having spoken, either on the one side or the other.

On Tuesday an application was made to the court for the discharge of Ernest Rapallo, on the ground that no indictment had been preferred against him, and that no bill had been returned. Mr. Phillips, the prisoner's counsel, said that it was very well understood that there was no intention to prosecute Mr. Rapallo. It had been examined by the solicitor to the Treasury, and he stated all he knew, and was admitted a witness for the Crown. He had entirely fulfilled the undertaking he entered into, and he was quite at a loss to understand upon what ground he was still detained in custody. The Recorder said he must have some official notification before he could take upon himself to order the prisoner to be discharged. In strictness the application should have been made on the first day of the session to entitle the prisoner, under the statute, to his discharge. Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury, was afterwards sent for into court, when he said that he certainly, at present, had no intention to prefer any indictment or charge against Mr. Rapallo. The Recorder asked Mr. Maule whether he had any instructions, on behalf of the Crown, to apply for the further detention of the prisoner? Mr. Maule said he had no such instructions. Some conversation followed between the Recorder, Mr. Phillips, and the Common Sergeant, as to whether the Recorder would be justified in ordering the prisoner to be set at liberty; with respect to which the Recorder appeared to have strong doubts. The court having consulted for some time, ultimately came to the decision that at the close of the day's proceedings the prisoner should be set at liberty, provided no special motion on behalf of the Crown was made for his detention. This not having been made, Mr. Rapallo was then set at liberty, the Recorder intimating to him that he would be liable to be called upon as a witness should his evidence become necessary on a future occasion.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—There was no improvement either in the character or extent of the betting this afternoon. All that was worthy of especial notice was a desire in two or three quarters to back Chatham and Ballinkeele for the Derby, and Passion for the Oaks. The odds mentioned below were taken about each, and it appeared as though their supporters would have gone on at the same prices. Closing quotations:—

DERBY.

8 to 1 agst	Col. Peel's lot	35 to 1	Dirce colt (taken)
12 to 1	Chatham (taken)	1000 to 10	The Oneida Chief (ta.)
20 to 1	Ballinkeele (taken)	100 to 1	Robin (tak. and afterwards offered)
50 to 1	Master Thomas (taken and afterwards offd.)	500 even	Policy agst Palinurus (tak.)

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst	Passion (taken)	25 to 1 agst	Topsail (taken)
11 to 1	Sister to Yorkshire Lad (taken)	40 to 1	Mirabelle (taken)

MARK LANE, Friday, Dec. 10.—Of English Wheat there are no fresh arrivals, and prices are nominally the same. There is more inclination to purchase Foreign, and a fair business has been transacted at fully as high prices, and in some instances a trifling advance has been realised. The feeling in favour of bonded grains ground, but the holders asking higher rates, prevents much business being done.—Fine Barley is in demand, and other sorts find buyers at late prices.—Peas and Beans continue a heavy sale without alteration.—Fine Oats are in request, but the low Irish are unsaleable, and several cargoes are going to granary.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White 56 to 72	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley Malting and distilling	28 to 33	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands 20 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed 24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish	Feed 16 to 22	Potato	21 to 25
Rye	34 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	30 to 38	Tick	36 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	40 to 50
Peas, White	40 to 42	Maple	34 to 36

Harrow	32 to 41	Longpod	32 to 40
Grey	34 to —		

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans	Peas.
October 29	64 5	31 7	22 0	39 0	40 4	38 8
Nov. 5	65 5	32 3	22 0	38 7	40 4	40 8
— 12	66 4	33 4	22 8	40 2	40 11	4 3
— 19	65 11	33 4	22 6	41 2	40 4	40 3
— 26	64 9	32 4	22 0	44 7	41 2	40 9
Dec. 3	63 6	31 9	22 2	44 5	39 4	39 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	65 1	32 6	22 4	41 2	40 7	40 1
Duties	21 8	13 10	13 9	3 0	9 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Denyer, High-street, Southwark, tailor—J. Coles, Aberystruth, Monmouthshire, surgeon—E. Willson, King-street, St. Giles's, stationer—J. Griffiths, Quadrant, Regent-street, milliner—W. Davis, tailor, Strand—H. R. Biggs, Brewer-street, Golden-square, carpenter.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. T. Watson, Worcester, linendraper.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Brook and T. Brook, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, drapers—H. C. Hunt, Hamburgh, merchant—J. Rusten and J. Jackson, St. Paul's Churchyard, commission-agents—J. C. Adams, Basinghall-street, City, woollen-warehouseman—J. Graham, Hackney, grocer—R. Skinner, Bermondsey, stone merchant—P. W. Carter and J. Jackson, Brewer-street, Golden-square, woollen drapers—T. Bate, Compton, Staffordshire, farmer—W. Wallace and R. Byers, Blackburn, Lancashire, power-loom cloth-manufacturers—J. Hopkins and J. Drewitt, Arundel, Sussex, bankers—D. Hughes, Welshpool, Montgomery, lime-burner—R. Jacques and R. Wilson, Leeds, Yorkshire, flax-spinners—G. Hairsine, York, linen-draper—G. Harriott, Ormskirk, Lancashire, beer brewer—J. Rose, Monk Wearmouth-shore, Durham, grocer—S. Prosser, Portsea, Southamptonshire, merchant—J. Johnson, Nantwich, Cheshire, druggist—W. Dunn, Southampton, merchant—J. Stuttard, J. Stuttard, H. Stuttard, and T. Stuttard, Manchester, cotton manufacturers—P. Williams and C. Mottram, Wood-street, warehousemen—T. Ward, Nottingham, victualler—T. Saunders, Northampton, linendraper—J. Haddand, Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, farmer—R. Powell, Brighton, linendraper—W. E. Oldham, Manchester, commission-agent—G. Hudson, Isle of Thanet, victualler—P. Axmann and J. G. Christ, Mark-lane, merchants—S. Partridge, Birmingham, victualler—R. Rendell, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, draper—J. Railton and J. Pavey, Manchester, manufacturers of mousseline de laines—A. Lafargue, Great St. Helens, merchant—D. Matthews and A. Gardner, Cheltenham, grocers—T. Charlton and E. Thompson, South Shields, spirit-dealers—T. Morten, sen., Hillingdon, Middlesex, builder—J. Monteith, Totness, Devonshire, mercer—D. Bunglass, Sunderland, victualler—R. Richardson, New-road, Middlesex, dairyman—J. Taylor, Liverpool, oil and colour dealer—J. Anderson, Liverpool, oil-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. Gardner, Port Glasgow, merchant—T. Lovell, Dundee, saddler—T. Balfour, Edinburgh, flax-merchant—J. L. Duncan, Glasgow, card-maker—J. Outram and Co., Glasgow, merchants—T. Forgie, Langloan, Airdrie, baker—A. Aitken, Dunfermline, manufacturer—W. Stewart, Kinaldy, Glenerochky, grazier—C. Inglis, Glasgow, merchant—W. Meikle, Glasgow, manufacturer—J. M'Mitchell, Larbert, Stirlingshire, merchant—W. Annan, Dunfermline, ironmonger—J. Wink, Springfield, farmer—G. Duncan and Co., Glasgow, engineers.

BIRTHS.—At Indore, on the 20th of September last, the lady of Capt. Wm. Riddell, Hon. East India Company's 60th Regiment, Bengal, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Woodford-bridge, Essex, the wife of W. H. Digweed, Esq., of a daughter—On the 7th inst., the lady of J. Pilcher, Esq., of Russell-square, of a son still-born—On the 8th inst., at Orsett-house, Essex, Mrs. Maconochie, of a son, who survived only a few hours—On the 7th inst., in Wilton-crescent, Lady Douglas, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Duke-street, Westminster, the lady of E. M. Harrison, Esq., of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at Hampstead, Mrs. C. Pugh, of Kingsroad, Bedford-row, of twin daughters—On the 8th inst., at Fulham, the lady of H. Ingmann, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst., at Much Wenlock, R. Ray, Esq., of Holmes terrace, Kentish-town, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of H. Hinton, Esq., of the former place—On the 4th inst., at Mitcham Church, Mr. W. Rollisson, of Upper Tooting, to Frances, youngest daughter of T. Rose, Esq., of Mitcham—On the 6th inst., at All Saints, Southampton, Philip Henry, eldest son of the late P. H. Crampton, of Fassaro, county of Wicklow, Esq., to Jane Dennis, youngest daughter of the late J. M'Robert, M.D., Esq.—On the 7th inst., at Chigwell, G. Wallington, Esq., of Aldenham, Herts, to Louisa, youngest daughter of R. Bodle, Esq., of Woolston Hall, Essex—On the 7th inst., at East Peckham, Kent, Joseph, eldest son of J. Starling, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, to Maria Rachel, only daughter of the late J. H. Vine, Esq., of Hadlow, Kent—On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. G. Chute, of Roxborough, county of Kerry, to Elizabeth Smyth, daughter of S. W. Silver, Esq., of Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.

DIED.—On the 7th inst., at the house of the Linnean Society, Soho square, David Don, Esq., Professor of Botany, King's College, London, in the 42d year of his age—On the 6th inst., at his residence, Liverpool-terrace, Dover, S. Chalk, Esq.—On the 7th inst., at Sedgefield, in the county of Durham, B. Ord, Esq.—On the 7th inst., at the Vicarage, Potter's Pury, Northamptonshire, the Rev. G. Evans, aged 72, vicar of the above place, and formerly of Jesus College, Oxford—On the 8th inst., at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. D. Hazard, Barnsbury-villas, Islington, Miss E. E. Thomas—On the 8th inst., at his residence, Kensington Gravel-pits, J. Goodwin, Esq.—On the 9th inst., at Gibson-square, Islington, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Phillips, and eldest daughter of Mr. F. B. Adams, of Hackney, aged 37—At her residence in Berkeley-square, on the 9th inst., Sarah, widow of the late T. Johnson, Esq., of Bute Iron Works, in the county of Glamorgan, aged 78.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 51. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841. PRICE 6d.

FUCHSIA CURTISII. H. Tansley has strong Plants of this splendid Fuchsia ready for delivery at 3s. 6d. each, also his seedling Pelargonium Diadem (took the first Seedling Prize at the Croydon Horticultural Show), Strong Plants, 21s.
Sun Nursery, Croydon

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.
—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

THE EARLIEST AND FINEST-FLAVOURED RHUBARB in the WORLD.—MESSRS. YOUELL'S celebrated TOBOLSK RHUBARB is now being housed for the first forcing, to come in for use at Christmas. It is too well known and appreciated to require any recommendation.
Price of strong Roots, ready for immediate forcing, 12s. per dozen. Directions for cultivation accompany all orders.
Great Yarmouth Nursery.

BANBURY NURSERY.—T. PERRY begs to call the attention of the Trade generally to his extensive Stock of Standard and Dwarf Roses, which he will offer on very advantageous terms: White Moss, New French Blush Moss, Prolific Moss, Luxemburgh Moss, Mosse de Meaux, Crested Moss, Common Moss, Crimson Perpetual, Harrisonii, and about 200 other varieties of the first quality. A reference will be required from unknown correspondents. Christmas Roses and St. Brunois Lily may be had in large quantities.

N. GAINES, Florist, &c., Surry-lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has now ready for delivery the following Seedling GERANIUMS: Gaines' Rising Sun 105s., Caroline 63s., Duchess of Kent 63s., Captivation 42s., Rachael 42s., Amaranth 42s., Enterprise 42s., Defiance 42s., Victory Superb 42s., Alba Perfecta 42s., Queen of Beauties 42s., Vanguard 42s., Emily Superb 21s., Lady Isabella Douglas 21s., Giantess 21s. Seedling Cineraria Victoria Regina 10s. 6d. each.—N.B. Early orders are respectfully invited for the following splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, which will be ready for delivery in May next: Gaines' Orange Perfection 10s. 6d., Gaines' Emperor 10s. 6d., Gaines' Compacta 10s. 6d., which he has had figured by J. Wakeling; can be seen at the above address, where may be had his List of Geraniums, Pansies, and Shrubby Calceolarias that were so much admired at the exhibitions last season.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black-seed Bath do. do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

JOHN SALTER, FLORIST, VERSAILLES, FRANCE, begs to inform his friends, that he will have ready for delivery, early in the spring, Plants of Fine New Varieties of CHRYSANTHEMUMS, chosen from many hundred Seedlings of 1838 and 1839, the whole of which have been proved by him in 1841. Most of them will be found equal to Duc de Conegliano, Princesse Marie, Napoleon, Pygmalion, Gouvion St. Cyr, Minerve, Fléchier, Thérèse, Reine Murat, Campistroni, &c. &c., which he had the honour to send over in 1839. As the Continental orders are already very numerous, early applications will be necessary to ensure their execution.—Letters must be post-paid all through.

SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING DAHLIA.

THE Subscriber begs to offer to Nurserymen, Florists, and Amateurs, fine, strong Pot-Roots at two guineas, and strong Plants, early in May 1842, at 7s. 6d. each, of Thompson's LADY CHARLOTTE DAHLIA, a Seedling of 1840, of a rosy lilac colour, regularly cupped, full, and well up in the centre; a profuse bloomer, and amongst the first of its class. It obtained the first Seedling Prize at the Kelso Horticultural Society Show in September last, and was much admired. A correct drawing of it may be seen, and orders left at Mr. James Black's, Seedsman, Bayswater, London; or at the Seedshop, Kelso.

He begs also to offer strong Plants of all the leading and new varieties of Dahlias, Pelargoniums, &c., to be sent out in May 1842 at moderate prices; Catalogues of which may be had on application, as above.

Also a large Stock of Laing's new and purple-topped Swedish and White Globe Turnip-seed of crop 1841, grown under his own inspection, and perfectly genuine—at exceedingly moderate prices.
ANDREW LOCKIE, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Dec. 15.

PLYMOUTH NURSERY.

ALEXANDER PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Trade and the Public generally to the following PELARGONIUMS, &c.:—

LYNE'S COUNTESS OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE. The ground of this flower is a beautiful peach-coloured pink, unlike any other variety now in cultivation, having a clear white centre, and a distinct black spot. It blooms very profusely, throwing its large and numerous trusses above the foliage: grows handsomely, being dwarf, but vigorous in habit: is a first-rate form, an excellent show flower, and propagates freely.—1*l.* 1s. 0*d.*

LYNE'S DIADEM, white, being very slightly tinged with flesh-colour, having an immense dark splash, covering nearly the whole of the upper petals; the habit is very good, the form excellent, and the flowers are numerous.—1*l.* 1s. 0*d.*

LYNE'S PEARL OF THE WEST.—A very striking flower: the ground is a rich, deep, flesh-coloured pink, the upper petals being nearly covered with a very black splash; form and habit first-rate. This flower has been shown at numerous exhibitions, has never failed of being admired, and must be admitted by all as one of the best show flowers in cultivation.—10s. 6*d.*

Has also on sale most of the new and approved sorts at from 5s. to 10s. 6*d.* each; and the commoner sorts at from 12s. to 18s. per dozen.

A. P. calls particular attention to his new Seedling FUCHSIA THEODORA, a beautiful delicate pale pink, with the sepals tipped with green, petals a fine purple: it has been universally admired by every person who has seen it; is a free grower and bloomer. A very desirable plant for the greenhouse or out of doors. Strong plants at 10s. 6*d.* in spring.

Araucaria imbricata at 72s. per dozen, 6 inches.

Printed lists of his Arboretum are now ready for delivery, and may be had on application. The usual allowance to the trade.
Plymouth, Nov. 30th, 1841.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS & OTHERS.—FORTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND GOOSEBERRIES & CURRANTS ON SALE.

WILLIAM MAY, HOPE NURSERY, LEAMING-LANE, near BEDALE, YORKSHIRE, begs to call the attention of Planters to the above, which are of very fine quality, two and three years old, comprising all the most approved sorts in cultivation by name, at 10s. per hundred. If a thousand are taken, the price will be 4*l.* 4s. Red Antwerp Raspberries, 4*l.* per thousand. Also an extensive and general Stock of Forest and Fruit Trees; Quickwood, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; hardy Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.

A few dozen of the new large late Victoria Red Currant, at 20s. per dozen.

N.B. Direct land and water carriage to all parts of the kingdom.

T. ANSELL begs respectfully to inform the Public, that he has purchased a splendid ROSE-COLOURED SEEDLING DAHLIA, raised in 1840 (by the party who raised Rouge et Noir), which he intends naming "ROSE UNIQUE," (Ansell's). Plants will be ready for delivery the first week in May next, 10s. 6*d.* each. Also will be ready at the same time, plants of that splendid Dahlia "BEDFORD SURPRISE," of which T. A. has in his possession a ground root. Also "MARQUIS CAMDEN." See report of Horticultural Society of London of Sept. 7th; exhibited also at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent street. The above, with most other new varieties, T. A. will be able to supply early in May. He has also all the leading kinds of last season, and begs to solicit the favour of early orders, which will have his most prompt attention.
Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

N.B.—The entire Stock of the Dahlia Marquis Camden is in the possession of Messrs. Pamplin and Son, Hornsey-road, with the exception of one Ground Root.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of	24	at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,			
2d	„	24	„	„	„
1st	„	18	„	„	„
2d	„	36	at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;		
2d	„	12	„	„	„
1st	„	24	at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;		
1st	„	12	„	„	„
1st	„	6	„	„	„
1st	„	48	at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;		
1st	„	36	„	Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;	
1st	„	36	„	Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;	
1st	„	24	„	„	„
1st	„	48	„	Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;	
1st	„	48	„	Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;	
2d	„	24	„	„	„

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 29th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6*d.*

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10s. 6*d.*

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6*d.*

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson	Richard Land	John North
John Roper	John Walker	Jas Lancelot Foster
J. Heseltine	Edward Bearpark	William West
Henry Bellerby	Robert Dempsey	John Robinson.
William Dove		

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year sent for inspection raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine, the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.
*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

PATENT PROTECTIVE MATERIAL.—This material, now used by the Royal Horticultural Society, and many of the Nobility and Gentry, has been proved to afford the most efficient Protection to Plants from excessive Heat or Cold.
Thomas John Croggon, 8, Ingram Court, Fenchurch-street.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

WANTED 1000 Transplanted YEWS four feet high. Any one having such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by stating the lowest price, directed to A. B., *Gardeners' Chronicle Office.*

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single active Young Man, who is practically acquainted with Forcing and general Garden Management, having been in the profession the whole of his life. Every desirable reference can be given from a high family whom he has just left.—Apply at Messrs. WARNER'S, 28, Cornhill; or at Mr. HENBREY'S, Seedsman, Croydon.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man without encumbrance, aged 32, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, can have an unexceptionable character from his late employer. Address R., at Mr. Bristow's, Seedsman, Knightsbridge, London, which will meet every attention.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibition of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years. For further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs. J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pine-Apple-place, Edgware-road.

TO NURSERYMEN and OTHERS.—A large quantity of BOX-EDGING to be sold cheap. A sample may be seen and particulars obtained at Mr. Story's, Isleworth.

TO GARDENERS and OTHERS.—TO LET, in the County of Kent, 18 miles from town, a good HOUSE and GARDEN, with about Twelve Acres of Fruit Planting. Rent, &c., moderate. For further particulars apply to Mr. PAWLEY, White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent.

TO BE SOLD, about Eighty PINE-PLANTS and Sixty SUCKERS; also a small number of Orchideous plants. Apply (post-paid) to Messrs. Paul & Son, Cheshunt, Herts.

TO PLANTERS and OTHERS.—On SALE by JANSON and FINNEY, successors to the late WILLIAM FALLA & Co., Gateshead Nursery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne—

Larch, two years transplanted	1 to 1½ foot.
Do. do. do.	1½ to 2 feet.
Do. do. do.	2 to 2½ do.
Scotch Fir, two years transplanted	1 foot.
Thorn Quicksets, 2 yrs. do. 4 years old.	

And all other kinds of Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c.

Prices of the above may be had on application.—Dec. 16, 1841.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for December 1841.

HENRY SPARE, a well-known gentleman's Gardener, of known ability and strict integrity, has been a prisoner in Whitecross street prison, London, since the 9th of July last, for the sum of 28*l.*; and he will have to remain in confinement till the middle of January next. The sum he is in prison for is the balance of a debt contracted from 1833 to 1836, for the board and lodging of two of his children, who, being in ill health, were sent above 50 miles from his residence for the benefit of a milder climate, and their native air.

This debt he was unable to discharge, from the long and dangerous illness of his wife, and the loss of a child, who, from an accident previously, was bed-ridden for fourteen weeks in 1834. His wife and six of his eight children (the eldest of whom is but 15 years of age), with their mother, are now in a state of great distress, which must increase with the approaching inclement season; and he himself is compelled to subsist on the prison allowance, as everything belonging to him has been disposed of.

Under these circumstances, some friends have suggested to him the present appeal to the public, and more especially to his brother gardeners; many of whom, now occupying first rate situations, have been employed under him and can bear testimony to the benevolence of his disposition, and his kind and judicious conduct towards the young men under his direction. He may also refer to *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine* for May 1827, p. 266.

Even the smallest contributions will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered; and a list of the contributors will be published.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to receive contributions for him: Mr. Kernan, seedsman, Covent Garden; Messrs. Forrest and Co., Kensington; Mr. Munro, Horticultural Gardens, Turnham Green; Messrs. Ronalds, Brentford; Mr. Marnock, Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park; Mr. Jackson, Kingston; Mr. Boughton, Nurseryman, Worcester; Mr. Curds, Leamington; Mr. Dickson, Chester; Mr. Lauder, Downton Castle, Ludlow; W. Lloyd, Esq., Solicitor, Ludlow.

Country contributions to be remitted to Mr. Kernan, seedsman, Covent Garden, on or before the 30th of January next.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER, see the 36th and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Lucombe's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollison's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Lowe's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. [illegible] Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, [illegible] Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices and every particular regarding the above article, which has been so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Lead and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 169, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses, accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Sheet, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the SUBSCRIBERS to, and FRIENDS of, the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the MEMBERS of the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and the NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and AMATEUR FLORISTS of GREAT BRITAIN, will take place at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on THURSDAY, the 13th of JANUARY, 1842, at Four o'clock. PROFESSIONAL SINGERS will attend.

The GENERAL MEETING of the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and ANNUAL MEETING of the TRADE, at One o'clock the same day.

Dinner Tickets 12s 6d. each (including a bottle of wine), may be obtained of the following Members of the Committee:—

Messrs. BRAYSON, Shrublands, near Ipswich; BRISTOW, Knightsbridge; CHANDLER, Vauxhall; CHARLWOOD, Covent-garden; COX, Battersea; GREGORY, Cirencester; HENDERSON, Pine Apple-place; LOW, Clapton; MOUNTJOY, Ealing; NOBLE, Fleet-street; OSBORNE, Fulham; ROGERS, Eaton square; SMITH, gardener to Lord Tenterden, Hendon; THOMSON, Iver; TODMAN, gardener to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Bagshot; WALKER and WARNER, Cornhill; WATTERS, Kingsland, Bagshot.

Of Messrs. ATKINS, Northampton; DAY, Oxford; DICKSON, Acton-place, Brixton; FLANAGAN, Mansion-house-street; GARRAWAY and Co., Bristol; GIRLING, Stowmarket; MACKAY, Badmington; NUTTING, 45, Cheapside; OGDEN, Coventry; ORSON, Orange row, Kennington; WOOD & SONS, Maresfield; at the GARDENERS' GAZETTE Office, 320, Strand; of Mr. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec. of the Floricultural Society, Grove place, Southampton-street, Camberwell; and of Mr BOWLER, Hon. Sec. of the Benevolent Society, Albany-road, Kent-road.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and approved principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings. STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 3d. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5s. 6d. and 8s. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5l. 5s. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their spacious Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. 9.

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40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience, (the proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit,) during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth; viz.—FEVERISH HEATS, FITS, CONVULSIONS, SICKNESS OF STOMACH, and DEBILITY, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½d by J. STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, Clerkenwell, London, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hot-houses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of hot water, either by pipes, coils, or pedestals, he can confidently recommend this mode of warming in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given where it has been successfully and satisfactorily applied.

TO SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from Mr. HENRY CLARKE, Seedsman, of 58, High-street, Borough, to dispose of his surplus STOCK, by Public Sale, early in January next (in consequence of his declining a part of his Country Trade), on the Premises, White Hart-inn Yard, Borough. The Stock consists of Onion, Lettuce, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, and all kinds of Garden, as well as Flower-seeds. Also a variety of Herbs, Nests of Drawers, and numerous other effects suitable for Seedsmen, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and others. Catalogues to be had of the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

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ILLUSTRATIONS of the BOTANY and other branches of the NATURAL HISTORY of the HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS, and of the FLORA of CASHMERE. By J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D., V.P.R.S., F.L.S. and G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., &c., &c. Now complete, Imp. 4to., with Coloured Plates, half Morocco, 11l. 11s.

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APPENDIX: Report of Council on exhibition and trial of Implements at the Liverpool Meeting; on the epidemic among Stock, &c., &c.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street, London.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	West London Gardeners' Association	7 P.M.
Tuesday	Floricultural	7 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P.M.

ALL persons who visited last week the exhibition of agricultural produce under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society must have been struck with the immense importance of these gatherings under such management. The arrangements were perfect; no disorder or confusion was to be remarked among the thousands who jostled each other in the galleries and pens; nor any inconvenience which skill and foresight could guard against.

It is not, however, for the sake of praising that which requires no praise from anybody, nor for the sake of criticising the stock, which is out of our province, that we make these observations, but in the hope of drawing attention to the exhibition of vegetable produce, with a view to its improvement hereafter. There were, doubtless, some fine specimens produced on this occasion; for example, long Mangel Wurzel from Mr. Gibbs, of Ampthill, measured 2½ft. in length and 27in. in circumference; and some Red Globe Mangel Wurzel, from the same grower, was 3ft. in circumference. Mr. Skirving's improved Swedish Turnip was in one case nearly as large; and there were specimens from others of a Globe Turnip, weighing 23lbs.; of Green-topped White Carrot (from Lord Ducie) weighing 11¾lbs.; of Drumhead Cabbage, weighing 25lbs.; of Swedish Turnip (from Mr. Gibbs) weighing 28lbs.; not to mention other cases. Yet we were disappointed. There were very few exhibitors, and the majority of these were seedsmen, personally interested in selling the seeds of the roots they produced. There was little variety among the kinds of produce, Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, and Carrots occupying almost exclusively the few stands that were thus filled. We remarked only one exhibition of Potatoes, by Mr. Chatwin, a salesman from Hungerford Market; but one Drumhead Cabbage; few Parsneps; only one sample of Wheat, and but little else among vegetables. Now, upon turning to our last Number, p. 814, it will at once be seen how inferior this was to the exhibition of agricultural produce of the little Leyland Agricultural Association in October last, and that is what we regret. The Agricultural Society of England is the greatest and most important association of the kind that has ever been formed; its management is admirable; and we could wish to see all that it does superior to anything of the same kind done by other agricultural associations.

It may be urged, that as the exhibition just closed is the Smithfield Club Show, it is intended only for the exhibition of stock, and that vegetable produce is foreign to its objects. If that be really so, we would take the liberty of suggesting to the Council that on a future occasion vegetable produce should be specially included, and that prizes should be offered for it. Were that done, we are persuaded that a very different collection of specimens would be produced.

It cannot be denied, that if it is important to encourage improvement in the breeds of cattle, it is also most desirable to foster all attempts at increasing the quality of their food; this can be done as efficiently in the one case as in the other by the offer of prizes, provided they are judiciously proposed, distinguishing quality and weight from mere size, and attaching their true value to form and cleanness of growth. In our minds, the best Swedish Turnips exhibited last week were those from the Duke of Bedford, small-necked, round-shouldered, even-sided, rat-tailed, true, and regular; and yet they were very far from the largest; but they would have produced 35 tons an acre, and have stood our hardest frosts. Would the new kinds have done more, or as much?

AT the meeting of the British Association at Plymouth last summer, a paper was circulated entitled "Suggestions for experiments on the preservation of vegetative Flowers in Seeds," a copy of which we published at p. 592. The subject is in itself of great interest, and acquires some additional claim upon our attention in consequence of the fables connected with it. We are glad to state that a committee has been formed who have established a depot of seeds at the Botanic Garden, Oxford, with the view of ascertaining the best methods of preserving seeds, and the different durations of vitality in various species; and a careful register will be kept of the results, as well as of any other experiments which may be made in pursuance of the inquiry.

A great service will, therefore, be conferred by sending packets of various seeds in sufficient quantity for experiment (not less than a pint measure of the smaller kinds) to Dr. Daubeny, at the Botanic Garden, Oxford. If these seeds be of old date, the year when gathered, and the circumstances in which they have been preserved, should be stated. Also statements of any *retrospective* experiments, if carefully made and accurately recorded, will be very acceptable to the committee, and may be sent to the care of Dr. Daubeny. We trust some of our readers will have the means of assisting in this curious investigation.

ON THE SEASON FOR TRANSPLANTING.

(*Concluded from p.* 812.)

It is the opinion of most eminent physiologists, with the exception, I believe, of Mr. Knight, that it is by the spongioles, or extreme points of the youngest roots, that food is absorbed from the soil. Owing to the delicate nature of these organs, and their liability to injury, it is hardly possible to preserve any considerable quantity of them, even by the greatest attention and care; and as roots are only produced by the agency of leaves, it follows that if the tree had been transplanted after the leaves had fallen, no fresh roots could be formed to supply the place of those destroyed till the buds began to vegetate in spring; and consequently a scanty and deficient supply of aqueous sap would be absorbed by the plant during winter, a less quantity of the true or elaborated sap would be dissolved, the buds would be imperfectly nourished, and would not acquire that size and plumpness in spring, so sure a sign of health and vigour. The first emitted leaves would be comparatively small; a less breadth of foliage would be thus exposed to the light, and a less quantity of sap would therefore be elaborated in spring and early summer; and hence the puny growth of the fruit and young wood, and the crippled state of the tree, for that year at least. It would, in fact, have had the appearance which is so well understood by the phrase, a "transplanted tree."

With respect to transplanting in spring, when the buds are about to burst into leaf, I do not think it is advisable to defer transplanting till then if it can be avoided; although the growth of several trees which I have removed at that time has been very satisfactory, and seemed to me to be much more vigorous than it should have been if they had been transplanted any time during winter. But autumn is every way preferable. A plant, I believe, will be found much more susceptible of injury from adverse weather in spring than it is in autumn; and by a reference to Mr. Thompson's tables in the Theory of Horticulture, and to those in Daniel's Meteorological Essays, it will be found that the weather, on an average of years, is more favourable at the time I would transplant in autumn, viz. about the two last weeks of September and the two first weeks of October, than it is in spring, when the leaves are about to unfold. The dry, withering east winds which so frequently prevail in the early part of spring, form the greatest objection to transplanting at that time: if this sort of weather should happen immediately after planting, it is probable that the plant would be exhausted of its sap, and its young leaves would be destroyed before fresh roots could be formed; and if death was not the result, it would evidently be in a much worse plight than if it had been transplanted any time during winter; but if, on the contrary, a few cloudy and otherwise favourable days should occur immediately after planting—as the buds will then be fully developed, and the plant will contain a greater quantity of sap than at any other time of year—roots would be immediately produced, and the success would be complete. It appears, then, to be in a great measure a question of probability or calculation as to which is the most advantageous season for transplanting, and the conclusion I have arrived at may be summed up in a few words. In the early part of autumn, it is possible, and I think only possible, that the weather may prove so unfavourable as to injure the newly-planted tree; while, on the other hand, it is certain that if favourable weather should be experienced, it would grow with greater vigour the following year than if it had been planted at any other time. It is not probable that a tree transplanted in winter will be injured by adverse weather. It is almost sure to live; but it is, I believe, equally certain that its growth the following year, under the most favourable circumstances, will be comparatively feeble.

If the weather should prove favourable in spring, a tree planted then would be sure to grow vigorously. But it is probable that the weather will be unfavourable. Much has been said about the best season for transplanting evergreens; and almost every period of the year, from midsummer to midwinter, has its advocates. The objections which I have to transplanting deciduous trees in winter do not seem to me to apply to evergreens. At the time I would transplant a deciduous tree in autumn, there is no diminution in the number of the leaves of evergreen trees to counterbalance the loss of roots, although there may be a considerable difference between the perspiratory powers of the leaves at that time and in summer. The leaves of evergreens, moreover, perform their functions during winter, as is evident from many species ripening their fruit during the winter months; and they have therefore the power of immediately repairing the injuries done to the roots by transplanting; and M'Nab in his Treatise says, that they do form roots before spring when transplanted in winter. My objections, then, to planting deciduous trees in winter on account of the evils arising from the want of the power of immediately forming fresh roots, do not evidently apply to evergreens. And there can be little or no doubt, I think, that the conclusions which M'Nab has arrived at, from his extensive practice, will be found to be correct; he has planted ten months out of the twelve with nearly equal success, but he prefers the winter months, because in spring, summer, or autumn it is probable that the plant will be injured by the sun or dry winds; but in winter the weather is almost uniformly damp, and any sunshine we may be favoured with, if I may judge from the present month, would, I think, prove beneficial to the plant rather than otherwise. The success of winter-planting evergreens evidently depends in a great measure on the presence and action of leaves; for, at page 26, M'Nab says, that "if evergreens are tied close together at the top, and have been long in the package, there is a great risk of many of them losing their leaves soon after they are unpacked, and with the best management it will be long before the plants recover."

It will be seen from this remark why it is more advisable to remove deciduous trees in winter than in autumn or spring, if they have to be packed and sent a considerable distance.

It may be well to observe, in conclusion, that I have never made any direct comparative experiment with a view to ascertain which is the best season for transplanting; though from the minute daily observations I have been led to make, owing to the interest I took in the success of my trees, every tree I planted might be considered in the light of an experiment. I intend, however, to try the following the first opportunity I have, and I mention it as a suggestion to others. The Gooseberry I consider one of the most eligible plants in many respects; and of one given variety I would prepare a lot of plants, and when these were two years old, I would select eight as nearly alike in every respect as possible; two I would transplant when the leaves began to fall, two in November immediately after they had fallen, two about Christmas, and two as the leaves were about to unfold in spring; all to be taken up and replanted annually for three or four years, at the respective times at which they were first planted; and as the spring-planted trees would probably produce no fruit, in order to judge more accurately of the success of the trees by the wood, it would be required to deprive all the other trees of their fruit throughout the experiment. If deciduous trees of other species could be conveniently transplanted at the same time as the Gooseberries, the results would of course be more satisfactory and decisive, because it may be objected—though I do not think the objection would be well founded—that the season which was the best for planting the Gooseberry might not be equally suitable for other deciduous trees. If any one who is sceptical about the advantages of planting soon after the leaves begin to fall will put the above experiment to the test, I think at the end of three or four years he will be thoroughly convinced of the advantages of transplanting at that time.—*John Townley.*

ENTOMOLOGY.

APHIDES.—GENUS CINARA.

(Continued from p. 747.)

2d subdivision, or such as emit cotton-like threads from their body.

1st species. Cinara salicis?—In the month of October 1840 we found clustering around the branches of a Willow great numbers of these insects, which, from the peculiarity of their appearance, could not fail to excite attention. Their antennæ were filiform, or rather, if anything, broader at the extremity than at the base, in length not quite half that of the body, and of a reddish-grey colour; their head and abdomen were of a velvety black, being covered with a very minute silky pile of that colour, but upon the abdomen appeared several milk-white spots of a cotton-like texture; the tubercles were short, swollen in the centre, and suddenly contracted at the base and at the extremity, whilst their colour, of a dusky orange, harmonised well with the dark ground of the body. The cotton-like substance emitted by this species is trifling in quantity, and entirely confined to the white spots above mentioned; the extremity of the abdomen was pointed and hairy, but none of this substance was emitted from thence. During the following month these insects gradually disappeared, but although we watched them with great attention we could never detect any winged individuals among them.

2d species. Cinara Brassicæ.—Very common on the under side of Cabbage-leaves near the midribs; their antennæ are filiform, and nearly as long as the body, which is at first of a greenish yellow, afterwards changing to a light brown colour. The males have transparent and iridescent wings; their antennæ, legs, and tubercles are of a bright amber colour tipped with black, and both sexes, especially the females, are covered with a short cotton-like pile, which appears to be emitted from every part of the body; the form of the tubercles resembles that of the species before mentioned.

3d species. Cinara Sambuci.—In this species the antennæ are setaceous, and about half as long as the body; the colour of the abdomen, when the insect has attained its full growth, is that of a muddy green, and short hairs grow upon its extremity, as well as upon the legs; the roots of the tubercles are very deeply inserted in cavities of the abdomen, so as to give the appearance of its being swollen around them, and a white cotton-like substance is plentifully emitted from the whole of the segments of the body.

GENUS ERIOSOMA (*Leach*).

The insects comprehended in this genus differ from the proper Aphides, and from the Cinaræ, in being destitute of tubercles; they naturally follow the second subdivision of the latter, because, like them, they emit a cotton-like substance from their bodies, but in most instances the quantity is greater, and the threads, if we may use the expression, are longer than what any of the genus Cinara emit. Their antennæ, in every species with which we are acquainted, are short and filiform, and their wings

differ from those of the preceding genera in the neuration being straighter and less forked; their abdomen is broader and flatter, and the segments and spiracles in general more distinct. The various species of this genus differ considerably from each other in their habits—some nestling together, like the Aphides and Cinaræ, on the under side of leaves, some dwelling in crevices of the bark, others forming for themselves a nidus on the stalks or leaves, somewhat after the manner of the Cynipidæ, or Gall-flies, whilst others, again, pass the whole period of their existence under ground, and feed upon the roots of plants. In the subjoined description instances of these various localities will be noticed, in which insects of this genus are to be found.

1st species. Eriosoma Fagi.—As early as the month of May, if the weather is not very cold, young insects of this kind may be discovered on the under side of the leaves of the Beech-tree; they soon increase in numbers, and are covered with masses of a viscid cotton-like substance. The colour of the body is of a dirty green, that of their eyes bright orange. The male is winged, and of a darker colour; but in the other sex there is also an indication of wings: the proboscis in both sexes is short and strong.

2d species. Eriosoma Quercus.—These insects are also found on the under side of the leaves of Oaks; they are of considerable size, and of a peach colour, having their whole body covered with long threads of cottony matter. The male is winged, and of a darker colour; but they are seldom found in dense masses, a few individuals being scattered over a space comparatively extensive.

3d species. Eriosoma Mali.—This species has attracted more notice than any other of the genus, in consequence of its depredations upon the Apple-trees of our gardens and orchards. They attack the bark on the under part of the branches, which contracts when wounded by their punctures, and in contracting splits; they then conceal themselves in the clefts thus produced, where they rapidly increase, and soon become enveloped in a glutinous mass of cotton-like threads; in these recesses they feed upon the alburnum, or sap-wood, and cause various excrescences to rise therefrom, which are imperfectly covered with a thin film of bark. The colour of the full-grown insects approaches that of a purplish slate, and of the young that of dull amber; the antennæ are filiform, and diverging from the head; the abdomen ovate and acuminate, with the transverse segments and spiracles strongly defined; when bruised these insects stain the hand of a crimson or dark blood colour. There is no appearance of imperfect wings upon any of this species, and individuals with perfect wings are very rare among them; their size is much smaller, and colour darker than that of the wingless insects. Their proboscis does not appear to be a more powerful instrument than that possessed by other species, and yet they effect much more mischief with it.

4th species. Eriosoma Ulmi.—Frequents the broad-leaved and other kinds of Elm, where it forms protuberances upon the footstalks and midrib of the leaves, somewhat resembling galls, but differing from them in the purposes for which they are intended; the Gall-fly raising its excrescences for the protection of its egg, and the nourishment of its larvæ, whilst this Eriosoma, by wounding the leaf or stem around itself, causes a vegetable habitation to enshroud itself, in which it safely produces its young and lives with its numerous progeny until they are old enough to take care of themselves and to make similar settlements elsewhere. Some of both sexes have wings, but in the majority of the females they are incomplete. The colour of the latter is light pink, with imperfect wings of a dirty green; the winged insects are nearly black, with wings transparent and spiracles of a white colour.

5th species. Eriosoma Populi.—Is found in similar excrescences on the leaf-stalks of the white Poplar; this insect is smaller than the preceding, and of a green colour, with imperfect wings of a light yellowish hue; the perfectly winged insect is nearly black, with whitish spiracles, and antennæ and legs dark brown.

6th species. Eriosoma Lactucæ.—Is often found in great abundance at the roots of the Lettuce, upon which it feeds, causing various contortions in the fibres, and sometimes a sickly appearance in the leaves of the plant. The head of this insect is prominent; the thorax longer than the head; antennæ short, filiform, and seven-jointed, the fourth and the last joints being the longest; legs very short; eyes dark; antennæ grey, and body of a light green, with the embryo wings brownish. The thorax of the male is brown; the abdomen of a colour similar to that of the female, but a shade darker; the wings are only semi-transparent, in consequence of their being covered with transverse rows of grey scales; the winged individuals are more numerous in the month of October than at any other season; each sex throws off from the posterior segments of the abdomen (which is rounded and not acuminate at the extremity quantities of viscid cottony threads, which become intermixed with the soil around the roots, and render it less applicable to the support of vegetables.

7th species. Eriosoma Laricis.—Appears to be a transition species between this family and the Coccidæ, partaking of the flat bodies of the latter, but having six short legs and two antennæ, like the former; they have neither tub-cles nor depressions in their place. Their colour is purplish, and they produce a reddish stain when crushed. They cast their skins often, and are covered with a glutinous cottony substance. The habits of the young insects are active, but they become very torpid when old. We have not observed any winged individuals among them. At this place the branches of the Larch are frequently covered with their mealy whiteness, and there are few trees of more than 20 years old which have survived their repeated attacks; after that period the Larch with us grows more slowly than before, and appears less able to withstand so great a drain upon its vital juices.

The last month of the year reminds us that these observations must be brought to a close; and although we have only noticed a few of the species of this numerous race, we have reason to believe that there are none in existence that may not be brought within the limits of some of the genera here described. It has been our object to draw the attention of entomologists to the more accurate investigation of the nature and habits of the minute insects, whose power over vegetation is so great; and if we are so fortunate as to arouse their latent energies, we trust that we shall be excused for having occupied so much of your valuable pages. Before we conclude, however, we must remind your readers that Nature has peculiarly provided this period of the year as most eligible for getting rid of the little pests to which these remarks refer. Those species which infest our hothouses and conservatories may be destroyed whenever the gardener thinks fit, but the evil can only be remedied in the out-door department, when trees and shrubs have lost their foliage. Various kinds of applications, such as oil, tar, a mixture of potash and lime, and other ingredients, have been prescribed for the destruction of the Eriosoma Mali; we believe that all these applications may be effectual, if used with proper caution and perseverance; but constant watchfulness is requisite, since their increase is rapid, and their habits of concealment difficult of detection. The best mode of restraining the depredations of the Rose Aphis, which is perhaps the next most troublesome species which the horticulturist has to contend with, is to prune off the younger shoots of the Rose-tree upon which the insect has deposited its eggs, during some of the winter months, and to remove them in a basket, instead of letting them fall upon the ground: for in the latter case, if there should be any live insects upon them, they will certainly crawl upon the tree again. By this close pruning the health of the trees will not only be improved, but the bloom of the succeeding season will be considerably increased. It is providentially ordained that various others of the insect race derive their principal, if not their sole support, from the destruction of Aphidæ: to numerous small birds we are also indebted for their diminution. By these means, and by the effect of atmospheric changes, they are kept within due bounds; and it only requires the vigilant attention of man, in addition to the other checks upon their increase, to keep our gardens sufficiently exempt from them. Their abundance or scarcity affords even to the casual observer a tolerably just criterion of the degree of activity exerted by the person to whose care each garden is consigned.—*O. Mosley, Riddleston Hall.*

THE LOVER'S TREE.

In viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi
Carmina descripsi.—*Virgil, Ecl.* v. 13.

From the earliest times, the bark of trees, in the recesses of a forest, has been selected as the fittest receptacle for the tenderest sentiments of the heart. The seclusion of the place, often chosen as the scene of reciprocal vows, and the readiness with which a rude inscription can be carved upon the yielding surface, have offered to many lovers an opportunity which could not be overlooked. Even when more durable materials were at hand, there was an obvious propriety in selecting a tender and growing tablet for inscribing a memorial of an undying and increasing attachment.

Shakspeare, the great master of the language of the heart, has not failed to notice this circumstance. When Orlando, in "As You Like It," is enamoured of Rosalind, he soliloquizes thus:—

"O Rosalind, these trees shall be my books;
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character:
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtues whisper'd everywhere.
Run, run, Orlando; carve on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she."
Act iii., *Scene* 2.

In like manner, Tasso represents Erminia as confiding to the bark of trees the name of Tancredi, and the unhappy course of her love.

Sovente allor, che su gli estivi ardori
Giacean le pecorelle all' ombra assise;
Nella scorza de' faggi, e degli allori
Segnò l' amato nome in mille guise:
E de' suoi strani ed infelici amori
Gli aspri successi in mille piante incise:
E in rileggendo poi le proprie note
Rigò di belle lagrime le gote.

Poscia dicea piangendo: "In voi serbate
Questa dolente istoria, amiche piante.
Perchè se fia ch' alle vostr' ombre grate
Giammai soggiorni alcun fedele amante,
Senta svegliarsi al cor dolce pietate
Delle sventure mie si varie e tante,
E dica: Ah troppo ingiusta empia mercede
Diè Fortuna ed amore à si gran fede!"
Gerusalemme Liberata, vii., 19, 20.

Oft when her flocks, from summer's noontide rays,
Lay in cool shades o'erarch'd by gadding vines,
She carved on beeches and immortal bays
Her Tancred's name, and left the mossy pines
With sad inscriptions flourish'd, silent signs
Of the unhappy flame her fancy fed:
And when again she saw her own fond lines,
As she the melancholy fragments read,
Fresh tears of grief uncheck'd her lovely eyes would shed.

And weeping she would say, "For ever be,
O ye dear trees, historians of my woe:
That when two faithful lovers rest like me
In the cool shade your verdant boughs bestow,
Their hearts with generous sympathy may glow;
And as this volume of my griefs they view,
Say to themselves, 'Ah never may we know
Her pangs, poor maid! 'tis hard a love so true
Should be so ill repaid by love and fortune too.'"
Wiffin's Translation, vii., 19, 20.

A very singular discovery of such an inscription was made many years since, at Coxwold near Thirsk, in Yorkshire. The country was formerly, as its name implies, a forest; but as cultivation has advanced, the trees have by degrees been cleared away. An Ash was thus felled and split for fire-wood. Upon being riven asunder, the outer part of the tree was cleft in two, like a case, leaving the inner portion of the trunk entire: and the following rude inscription was discovered, distinctly legible, both upon the inner part of the trunk, and, with the letters inverted, upon the outer casing.

The accompanying woodcut represents the two portions of the outer case, and one side of the inner part of the tree. The inscription can, without difficulty, be thus read:—

THIS TRE
LOVNG
TIME ♀ ♂
WITNES
BEARE
OF TOW
ΓOVRS ♈
THAT ☾☾
WALK HEA
RE

"This tree long time witness bear
Of two lovers that did walk here." *

There is no date to the inscription, but the period at which it was made may be ascertained, with much probability, from the following considerations.

The tree is deposited in the museum of the Hospital at Kirk Leatham, between Stockton-upon-Tees and Redcar. The porter of the hospital, now living, can vouch for its having been there upwards of seventy years; and the tradition respecting the tree is, that it was given by Lord Falkenburg, from his manor at Coxwold, to Mr. Cholmley Turner, who died on the 9th of May, 1757. It would therefore appear that the tree has been cut down nearly a hundred years. Also, by the number of rings in the wood, each indicating a year's growth, the tree appears to have been about 55 years old when the inscription was made, and to have subsequently grown for nearly 200 years. The closeness of the rings near the circumference prevents this estimation of the date from being regarded as more than an approximation; but all the circumstances render it highly probable that the inscription was made about three centuries ago.

The inscription itself fully agrees with this, or even with a higher degree of antiquity. The language, though simple, breathes a spirit of true poetical feeling, which seems characteristic of the Elizabethan age.

* *Note by J. S. H.*—I would suggest the following as the true reading:—
This tree long time (*faithful*) witness bare
Of two lovers' (*vows*) that did walk here.

The words employed, it will be observed, are all of Saxon origin. The term "walk," used to imply associating during the time of courtship, is still colloquially employed in many parts of England, although it may never have been introduced into the written language.

The word "two," written in the same manner as in this inscription "tow," occurs upon a monument of the family of Daye, in the church of Little Bradley, near Haverhill, in Suffolk, of the date 1584.

The form of the letters is of the rudest kind. The first letter in the word "lovers" is inverted, and the first and last letters in the word "did" are arranged from right to left. The abbreviation in the seventh line may have been intended for the word "that," repeated at length in the following line. The word in the second line has been considered to be "loving," but it seems rather to have been meant for "long." The letters are between 5 and 6 inches in length, and their size is pretty uniform. The letters in the fifth line are nearly seven inches long.

The height of the fragment of the tree is 5 ft. 4 in. The circumference of the inner block measures, at the upper part, 2 ft. 1.5 in.; and at the lower part, 2 ft. 10.75 inches: that of the upper block measures 4 ft. 8.5 inches at the upper part, and 6 ft. 4.5 in. at the lower part.

The manner in which this inscription has been preserved and brought to light is in every respect most interesting. The letters were cut through the bark into the alburnum, or white wood, below; and some melancholy Jaques might have expostulated with the lovers, who are now known only by their initials, C, L, engraved in each heart:

"I pray you mar no more trees with writing love-songs in their barks."—*As You Like It, Act* iii., *sc.* 2.

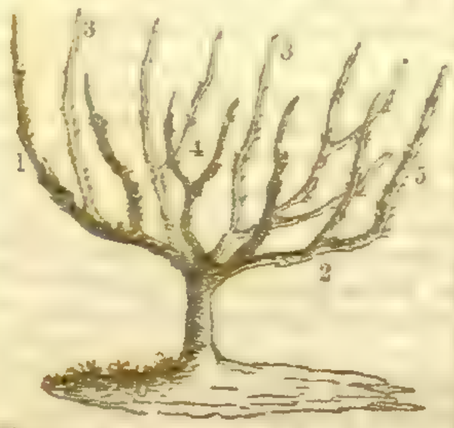
But this very marring of the bark became the means of perpetuating and discovering the inscription. As the tree continued to grow, new wood would be formed between the inscription and the bark; and thus the record of true love became buried for centuries in the heart of the tree. Had the wood been applied to ordinary purposes, the expressed wish of the lovers would have been frustrated. But, as if some Hamadryad had presided over the memorial entrusted to the tree in its infancy, the ancient trunk was divided by the wedge, and the part on which the inscription was made having been rendered weaker than the rest, was, in consequence, caused to split in such a manner as once more to disclose the inscription, and thus unexpectedly to fulfil the intention with which it was made.

The tree is now kept with great care, and is thus likely to transmit to many succeeding years the artless tribute of affection long since impressed upon its surface.—*T. C., Aug.* 24, 1841.

Miss Wilson, del.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLVIII.

We regret to find from the letter of *An Original Subscriber*, that our description of the method of pruning Gooseberries, as published at page 132 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, is not sufficiently clear for him to understand, as it leads us to suppose that the persons for whom our directions were intended for a guide will also be at a loss to comprehend them. On this account, therefore, we are glad of the opportunity which the inquiries of *An Original Subscriber* afford us of recurring to the subject, as it enables us to enter more fully into details, which, we hope, will render the plan we have recommended intelligible to every one. We have never seen the book by Mr. Knill which *An Original Subscriber* mentions, but, we believe, the mode of pruning he describes is practised by many excellent gardeners, who would, probably, prefer a moderate thinning, so as to keep the branches free of each other and promote a succession of young wood, rather than to keep the bush open in the centre and cut out so much annually as we are in the habit of doing. However, as *An Original Subscriber* contemplates making a trial of both plans, we hope at a future time he will communicate the result of his experiment to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. With regard to his questions, perhaps, we cannot do better than answer them in the same order as they are put.—1. Supposing he has a Gooseberry tree in the form of a cup, as shown in the accompanying sketch, is he to expect the principal bearing on short natural spurs, 1, or clusters of buds formed on the old wood itself, 2, (and not from any shoots spurred back on the old wood,) and also on the young shoots shortened to one third of their length, and left on the extremities of the old branches, 3, 3? We reply, Yes, on all of them, for such is the nature of the Gooseberry, that if the shoots are shortened close to the main branches, buds will immediately be formed all round the shoots so spurred back, and abundance of fruit produced, not only from these spurs, but also from the buds along the main branches from the stem to the point of the shoots of last summer, when shortened as described.—2. As to what is meant by the external shoot, which is the only one directed to be left? We intended it to apply to the shoot at the extremity of each of the main branches. 3, which may be cut back for about a third of its length, or cut out altogether, provided a well-placed shoot, as at 4, can be found on it, or on either of the adjoining branches, to fill up the vacancy.—3. From what has been already stated, as well as from the subjoined sketch, *An Original Subscriber* will perceive that all shoots on the main branches, even those of an inch or two in length, are to be taken off, and that none but the natural fruit-buds on the old wood, and on the spurs, are to be suffered to remain.—4. With respect to supplying the place of any of the main branches, this, as a matter of course, is to be done whenever they become old and unfruitful, or when they extend to a greater length from the stem than may be desirable. The decayed branch, 5, being either wholly removed, or cut well back to a shoot, as at 2, that is likely to supply its place.—5. As to whether we consider the trees to be more productive from being pruned in this way than in the more usual form? We certainly think *An Original Subscriber* will find, by pursuing the plan we have recommended, the bushes will be equally productive in proportion to the number of main branches that are left, and that the fruit will be much larger and finer than on those pruned, or rather thinned, in the common way.—6. When Gooseberries are intended for being used in a green state, the mode of pruning is not, perhaps, of so much consequence as when the fruit is intended for the table, where size and flavour are desirable; but even in the former case, we believe, the fruit will sooner attain a fit state for using when the bushes are well pruned, than when much wood is left on them, although there is not so great a necessity for clearing out the centre of the bush in the one case as we think there is in the other.—*M. E. H.*



HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Property in Plants.—The interest and excitement created by the discussion of this question in your pages, and the liberal view you have taken of it yourself in a late Number, induce me to beg the attention of your readers to another side of it, which has come under my own observation. It is this: A gardener lived many years with a gentleman, A, who indulged him in experiments in crossing or hybridising plants. Several cross seedlings obtained through these experiments not having flowered when A died, were given to the gardener, D, by his widow, and were kept by her orders till he, D, should succeed to a suitable situation. As soon as D entered his next situation, he told his new master, B, that he had these plants, and that he wished to have them under his own care till they flowered. To this B assented, with a proviso that if these seedlings should turn out well, a plant of each should be reserved for his, B's, collection. When the first of these plants flowered, a nurseryman, C, offered the gardener, in the presence of his employer, B, 15*l.* for it, which was accepted; but at the suggestion of B this bargain was turned into an exchange, and three other smaller plants of the same variety, valued by the nurseryman, C, at 5*l.* each, were, with the mother or specimen plant, given in exchange for 31*l.* worth of new plants from C, which plants were added to the collection of B. The gardener still kept one or two plants for himself, and one for his master, B's, collection, according to their agreement. When the gardener came to ask the value of his plants, he was told he had no legal claim, B maintaining that whatever private engagements he might enter into respecting these plants, they were legally his property as soon as they entered his premises, and he would dispute the question. D left the place in disgust, and acting under legal advice, carried his plants with him, and left the reserve ones, but has not yet taken proceedings to compel payment of the value of those supplied by the nurseryman, C, as he is advised he may. How has this gardener, D, acted? Has he violated any rule of trust or honour in this instance?—*Senilis.*—[We can give no legal opinion upon this subject; but so far as concerns the laws which should regulate persons in their intercourse with each other, we are under no doubt. The case is this: A bequeaths a quantity, *x*, to D; D enters the service of B, carrying with him *x*, his property in which is admitted by B. Then D sells a part of *x* to C for 31*l.*, and at the instance of B receives plants instead of money, which plants are so purchased for the use of B. Under these circumstances B is clearly indebted to D in the sum of 31*l.* Afterwards D quits B and carries the remainder of *x* with him. If B originally recognised the right of D to the whole of *x*, B cannot afterwards deny the right of D to a part of *x*; and consequently D was justified in removing *x*, or what remained of it. We have spoken of D's property as an abstraction, *x*, for the sake of simplifying the subject. Let *x* represent the moveable furniture in a cottage, and suppose D had exchanged a table valued at 5*l.* for a mowing-machine for the use of B. In such a case no one could doubt that B would owe D 5*l.*, and that the right of D to his chairs would continue notwithstanding the exchange of the table.]

Laws of Gardens.—"A. B. C." cannot remove his Rose-trees and evergreens unless he is a nurseryman, and then only if they are planted for the purposes of his trade, and not for the sake of ornament to his grounds, without the consent of his landlord: that consent must be given in a mode depending not only upon A. B. C.'s character as original or sub-lessee, but also upon the manner in which he holds, viz., under a parole or simple agreement, or under a deed. He had best consult his own legal adviser. The introduction of so many valuable plants, and the erection of hothouses, &c., in gardens by persons who are only tenants, makes it very desirable that previously to their planting or building, or rather previously to the commencement of the tenancy, an understanding should be come to with the landlord in this respect, for no branch of the law of landlord and tenant has been the source of so much litigation as that relating to fixtures.—*S.*

The Pride of India.—In p. 785 you appear at fault respecting the tree called Pride of India, in the southern states of North America. In Charlestown, and many other places in that quarter of the world, it is customary to plant the Melia Azedarach by the roadside, as the Dutch do their Elms, or the Flemings their Poplars, or the inhabitants of Normandy their Apples. All travellers speak of the exceeding grace and elegance of its foliage; and a poet, now no more (C. R. Pemberton), once recited to me a few lines, expressive of his feelings on entering Charlestown towards the close of a brilliant day, and seeing the sun sink, darting its vivid beams through the fern-like foliage of the wayside trees. I have no copy of the stanzas, nor am I aware that they have ever been in print; but this circumstance led me to inquire what tree it could be that so captivated his senses. It seems that this species originated in Syria, and is equally a favourite in the South of France and Italy as in the warmer parts of America. It forms a tree of small stature, from 30 to 40 feet at most, and with leaves only on the upper part of the branches, much divided, or doubly pinnate. The flowers appear in bunches; they are of a lilac or blue colour, and in general appearance are not unlike our Lilac tree; although it must be remembered there is not the slightest natural affinity. The flowers are succeeded by oval drupes of considerable size, and when ripe they assume a yellow tint. A difference of opinion exists as to the quality of the pulp, some asserting it to be rank poison, whilst others pronounce it perfectly harmless. Leaving this point to be settled hereafter, I will merely mention, that in Italy it is common to plant them near monasteries; for the nut being divested of its pulp, after it has been

bored, is used as beads for rosaries; and many a devotee, both at home and abroad, may be seen adorned with a string of these jet-like ornaments. This tree has been known as a greenhouse plant in this country for nearly two centuries; but I never remember to have seen any plants of large dimensions. For several years past I have been in the habit of planting out many species of shrubs and trees that usually enjoy the conservatory; the past winter destroyed most of them; but one amongst the few remaining that endured "the thews and flaws," proved to be the Melia, which produced several bunches of its pretty blossoms in June and July last.—*W. Masters, Exotic Nursery, Canterbury. M. N.* has also favoured us with similar information, and has pointed out the following passage in Stuart's "Three Years in North America":—The following is from vol. ii., p. 262. "The Pride of India tree, Melia Azedarach, shading the streets of Natchez, was in blossom, and the odour charming. The top of this tree is full of blossoms, having a greater resemblance to the Lilac than to any other of the flowering shrubs. The tufts are larger, and it remains in flower for a long time. Its leaves are long and spiked. The growth of these trees is so rapid, that in a few years they completely embower a village, and give a delightful freshness to the landscape. The profusion of reddish berries with which the tree is covered is such, that the robins immigrate to this region in the end of winter, settle on the trees, and feed on the berries. The berries possess an intoxicating quality, and the robins, sitting on the trees in a state of stupefaction, may be easily killed with a stick." [This is not a bad illustration of the inconvenience of giving plants other names than those known in science. As the Melia sempervirens, or M. Azedarach, which are probably mere varieties of each other, we should have recognised it immediately; but that of Pride of India had escaped our recollection, because the plant is usually called in English the Bead-tree, Hoop-tree, West India Lilac, or Italian Lilac.]

Root-pruning.—Observing that the subject of root-pruning is likely to become one of contest amongst several of your correspondents, who respectively lay claim to priority of invention, allow me to refer them to "The Practical Fruit-Gardener," by Stephen Switzer, published about 120 years ago, a perusal of which will doubtless afford them general satisfaction. Or, perhaps you will find room for the following extract:—"Barrenness proceeds from too great an affluence of sap through those large roots, and therefore those roots ought to be taken off; yet because I have found by experience that there is some danger in the practising this upon old trees, I thought it might not be an unuseful tryal to begin first on young ones, even by taking them clear up once in two or three years, and cutting away all the great roots. This would effectually do what I desired, and it has answered accordingly, having always in view that precept of the ever-memorable Virgil—"*In teneris assuescere multum est.*"—*Robert Thompson.*

Primula sinensis.—Plants of Primula sinensis now require some attention as regards air and water, as a prevention of damp, a thing they are very subject to at this season, particularly if watered on the tops of the pots. An excellent plan is to place feeders of water under the pots; these should be liberally supplied with water, as the plants require a good deal whilst blooming, but will scarcely ever bear it over the tops of the pots. If the flower-buds have been previously pinched off, they will now be pushing up three or four heads of flowers, which will amply repay any trouble bestowed upon them.—*T. Dowell, Grendon.*

Mice.—Mr. Scott, of Farnham, near Cavan, agrees with Mr. Falla, p. 701, that sand is a good means to prevent the attacks of mice. But he says that to lay some oatmeal mixed with arsenic, or some pieces of cold boiled lean meat, on which arsenic is spread, where the mice can get them, will destroy more in one month than toasted cheese and traps will in twelve.

Timber affected by Soil, &c.—I believe most kinds of timber are altered much in their quality by climate, altitude and latitude, cold and warmth, and by very quick or very slow growth. I have been lately conversing with a person of experience in the conversion of timber to various purposes, particularly that much-decried timber the Scotch Fir, grown in England. There is a large clump of Scotch Firs on a high situation on the borders of North Wales, near my present residence; I do not know their age; probably 100 years, more or less. He told me he had converted some of them to various purposes in building, and found them equal to the red Deal from Norway; and he mentioned a beam from that clump that had been in a building about 60 years, and was re-applied to the same purpose upon rebuilding or altering it, being very little, if any, the worse; so much for the despised Scotch Fir. But it is to be observed that the situation is light, cold, and exposed to all winds upon a gravelly soil. Of course it must have had a much slower growth there than in a lower and warmer climate, or on better land.—*W. Billington.*

Hyacinths.—I have never seen described a method I practise with success, of growing the Hyacinth, and, therefore, I presume it may be new. I grow them in Beet-roots. I select my roots straight to within a quarter of an inch of the crown, and sufficiently large to allow a hole an inch and a half in diameter to be bored, or large enough to admit the bulb half its depth in the root. I then fix the Beet root in two pieces of copper wire, and suspend it inverted from the roof of the conservatory. It immediately puts forth its beautiful purple leaves downwards, and these, with the green foliage and varied colours of the Hyacinth, create a novel and beautiful appearance, hanging amongst the Oranges and other trees. From the way in which I find the roots of the bulb adhering to the sides of the plant it is grown in, I have no doubt that a great portion of nourishment is derived from the Beet-root. I may add that the colour and size of the flowers are superior to any I have seen grown in water only.—*G. J. P., Banbury.*

Run Flowers.—With all the deference due to men of scientific attainments and practical knowledge I venture to offer some observations on the subject of run flowers. The opinions of Dr. Horner and Mr. Dickson, as given in the *Chronicle*, have induced me so to do; not so much from a desire to prolong the discussion, as to express my disappointment at the conclusions to which they severally arrived. The whole gist of the argument advanced by Dr. H. is precisely in amount the same as that of Mr. D., namely, that there have been run flowers in every locality and under every mode of treatment to which the Carnation has been subjected. I submit that this conclusion, which I think is quite just, proves beyond a doubt that the ingredients used in the cultivation of this particular flower are not the primary or only cause of their sporting. It is an established axiom in science, that like causes will produce like consequences; and in conformity with this axiom, when applied to run Carnations, we are led to the unavoidable conclusion, that all Carnations grown in a compound of the same ingredients must be either wholly run flowers or wholly variegated. Your correspondents will no doubt aver that such a circumstance is not recorded in the history of floriculture. That every man has much to learn is a truism; and in the pursuit of knowledge we must exercise patience and perseverance. Far be it from me to offer an offensive observation to your able correspondents; but if those gentlemen will refresh their memories by a review of the physiology of plants, I think their difference of opinion will terminate in the concurrent conclusion that run flowers are referable to other causes than the soil in which they grow. A knowledge of the physical construction of plants enables us to know that every part and parcel of the forthcoming inflorescence, although at rest, is now residing in its parent plant, and waiting only for a series of events to bring about their ultimate development. Whatever appliances disturb their natural repose, an injury is inflicted on the individual plant, which is eventually made manifest by the state of its inflorescence. The warning Dr. H. puts forward against using stimulating stuff, refers reflecting minds to the matter as one of repletion, which he ultimately confirms by the simile of a pampered gourmand. All these observations, apparently valuable in themselves, if applied without reference to the physical construction of plants, are comparatively valueless. The constitutions of plants are as various as the constitutions of mankind, and yet the florist treats them all alike; the robust and the delicate-habited Carnation receive the same ingredients for support, are sheltered in the same or similar depositories, and are finally expected to produce the same results. Nothing, I conceive, can be more irrational. The florist hitherto has not considered that, independently of constitutional strength, there is also an aptitude in some flowers to become easily excited, and I humbly submit that if excitement is produced at an improper season, a disarrangement of the tissue will result; and the colouring fluid, instead of concentrating in a variegated figure, is thereby enabled to flow unrestrained throughout the whole of the inflorescence, and assume the character of a run flower. With due deference to all authority, I humbly submit that the phenomena of run Carnations is a matter attributable to the rupture of the floral vesicles in the premature state, superinduced by unseasonable excitement. In conclusion and corroboration of this theory, I beg to direct the attention of your correspondents to the fact that Cartwright's Rainbow Carnation is one of the flowers most subject to this defect, and it is also most readily excited; and if your said correspondents will refer to their respective stocks, they will now find that individual flower making considerable enlargement, while their other sorts are comparatively dormant.—*M. W.*

Grapes in Pots.—Now that the pot Vine mania has partly subsided, having grown them extensively, I beg to offer a few remarks. The only utility of growing Grapes in pots, where there is plenty of hothouses, is to have a few to ripen in March and April. West's St. Peter's, if properly managed, will hang in good condition till the end of February, or, in some seasons, till March; and where there is an early Vinery, good grapes may be ripened in the beginning of May, where the border is protected from frost and snow; so that a regular succession can be had all the year round. I have put a dozen pots in on the 10th of October, and cut on the 2nd of March; another dozen in the beginning of November, and cut in April. Where Grapes can be grown on the rafters, and proper attention paid to the borders, it is so much time thrown away to attempt growing them in pots. To the amateur, and gardener with, perhaps, only a hothouse or two, the case is different, for they are worthy of all his care and attention, as I know of no plant to be compared to a Vine well managed in a pot. To this class Mr. Mearns's forthcoming treatise on the subject will be a great acquisition, as no one understands how to manage them better.—*Wm. Tillery, Welbeck Gardens.*

Signatures.—Some of your correspondents find fault with the practice of putting fictitious signatures or initials to communications, and seem to consider that this arises from shame or fear, or other less worthy motives; and on the other hand, if the name is attached to any remarks, a desire to see the name in print, an itch for scribbling, and such-like silly motives, will be found. Writing for a paper is attended by some danger, more particularly for a provincial paper; for although an individual may confine himself to subjects which have a tendency to benefit others, people do not distinguish between him and the busy-bodies who have nothing useful to communicate; and they are moreover suspected to be the writers of letters with which they have nothing to do, and of which in many cases they would be heartily ashamed. I consider, however, that it is a very different thing to write for a paper like the *Chronicle*: the subscribers to it may be considered as a society united together for mutual instruction, and the Paper as the medium by which they communicate their thoughts and discoveries to each other—therefore put my name to my letters, if you print them.—*John Townley.*

Country Shows.—During the recess, as we may call this season of the year, I should like to call the attention of the different horticultural societies now happily scattered over the land, to the great advantages which would attend the union of such as exist within a moderate distance of each other. It is well known what struggling work many have to get up a single show in the year, and how very small the prizes they are able to offer as an inducement to amateurs or their gardeners to exhibit, and consequently how small the amount they take as entrance-money on such occasions. Whereas were three or four neighbouring societies to unite and hold their meetings at a central place, the very reverse in every respect might reasonably be expected. A weak society has every disadvantage to contend with; and I have often regretted to see the most praiseworthy efforts of a committee and exhibitors lost from the exhibition taking place in a small school-room or other unsuitable place; where, from want of space and light, the beauty of the plants has been completely lost, and both visitors and contributors disappointed, which would not have been the case had the funds allowed the hiring a suitable room, or the erection of a commodious tent with well-arranged tables, &c. But I need not enlarge; the evils I allude to are familiar to the majority of your readers, and I hope many will agree with me in the remedy I propose. It may be said that the prizes ought not to be the inducement to exhibit, and I agree with the sentiment, as far as the proprietor is concerned; but a gardener who has valuable plants under his care, and whose unremitting attention is crowned by their beauty in their season, feels (not unnaturally) disappointed when he receives as a prize a piece of plate which may well puzzle him to conceive how the ingenuity of man could have made it so thin and light; or when he has seen how small a company have witnessed the beauty of his favourites, and how few of the number could appreciate his successful labours. General remarks like these are usually thought to be intended for everybody but ourselves: I will conclude, therefore, by respectfully recommending the committees of the Windsor, Staines, and Sunbury Horticultural Societies to open a correspondence on the subject, and see if by their union they cannot, instead of three weak institutions, make one of a superior character. Staines, as a central point, would make a good place of meeting; and I feel sure the very circumstance of bringing a large number of florists and horticulturists together from an extended circle, would be beneficially felt in the interchange of experience and information which ought to be one of the principal objects of these associations.—*Edward Beck, Slateworks, Isleworth.*

Substitutes for Turf and Box Edgings.—The substitution of various plants for edgings of turf and Box is a subject of interest. It is true there is that difficulty to contend with, pointed out by your correspondent, that what will do for summer edgings is not always suitable for winter, from the leaves dying off; still the number of plants adapted for such a purpose is great, and from what we have done a decided improvement is effected, especially in connexion with lines imperfectly seen. Every person who has studied gardening must have been impressed with the fact, that rows of plants, distinct in themselves, when distributed about a flower garden in the spring months, produce a good effect. The following are kinds which will be found useful for such a purpose:—Corýdalis lútea and capnoides, Fumária formosa and speciosa, Polýgala Chamæbuxus, Achillea tomentosa, A'sarum europæum, Cerástium tomentosum, Alyssum saxátile and montanum, Vesicária utriculata, Aubriétia purpúrea, Cardámine trifólia, Arabis alpina and præcox, Cheiranthus alpinus and ochroleucus, Hésperis repanda, Iberis saxátilis and sempervirens, Myosotis arvensis alba, Polemónium mexicanum, Campánula carpática.—*John Caie.*

Cider.—Being told how the Herefordshire cider was preserved sweet, a few years back I tested the plan. I bought 100 gallons from the mill; 50 gallons I put into a cask in the usual way, in the cellar, leaving the bung out and keeping it hissing for nearly three months: I then bunged it up, but it drank very rough and sharp. The other 50 gallons I put into a mash-tub with a tap in it, placed it on a tram in an open shed, protected only from the wet; there it remained without any further care. This, I observed, never hissed at all, and there was frost and snow during its exposure in the tub. I believe there can be no fixed time for its remaining in the tub, as much depends on the strength and quantity put together. The only criterion to go by is to watch and observe the working; it will form a fine head, and when it begins to turn dark, or drop, or sink, that is the proper time to draw it off carefully from the tap, and put it into a clean cask, and bring it down. Be not alarmed; it will taste as flat as ditch-water; but by the following March you will have beautiful sweet, clear cider. To every 100 gallons of sharp cider or beer put 3 lbs. of calcined or burnt chalk, when cold, in lumps, bung down, and in one week you will have the same drink, soft and pleasant.—*R. Arnott.*

The Deodar and Douglas Fir.—We have here a plant of the Deodar which I raised from seed sent to C. Bar-

clay, Esq. by A. B. Lambert, Esq. about May or June in 1831, which of course would be some of those introduced by Mr. Leslie Melville. It is now within an inch of 12 feet in height, and 11 feet 4 inches in extent of branches. At 6 inches from the ground it is 17 inches in circumference of the stem: and at 2 feet from the ground, 1 foot in circumference. The soil in which it grows is a reddish sand, mixed with a good deal of what we term here iron sandstone. It is near the bottom of a hill on both sides of which all the species of Fir grow very freely. I have inarched several from it on the Cedar of Lebanon, some of which are planted on the top and sides of the hill before mentioned: others in a low situation, where the subsoil is a stiff clay, which are also growing very freely. I have struck a good many from cuttings, but have only one planted out, which is growing well. Near the same spot where the Deodar is planted, are two fine specimens of Abies Douglasii, planted in April 1833, from small 60-pots, being at that time about 1 foot in height: one of which is now 26 feet in height, and has 19 feet extent of branches, with a circumference of 2 feet 3 inches at 6 inches from the ground, and 1 foot 6 inches at 3 feet. The other measures 21 feet in height (having had its leader broken last season), and 17 feet 7 inches extent of branches: circumference, at 6 inches from the ground, 2 feet 4 inches and a half—and at 3 feet, 20 inches and a half. The length of the leading shoot made this season is 4 feet.—*Wm. Scott. Bury-hill.*

The Double Yellow Rose.—In a garden in Fifeshire, an old plant of the Double Yellow Rose that was planted against a south wall in a cold stiff soil used to flower regularly every season. It received scarcely any pruning, and the only care given to it was before the buds began to expand: a large basin of earth was formed round its roots, by which a copious supply of water was given once in the season. At Bury Hill Garden, in a light sandy soil, the Double Yellow Rose in the open border frequently formed a few flower-buds, but not above two or three perfect flowers were produced in as many years, the buds as they advanced to maturity being found to have been entirely eaten through by a large caterpillar on one side. The most likely means of preventing the depredations of the caterpillars always appeared to me to be the watering the plant in winter with the drainings from the cowhouse, and in summer with a strong decoction of tobacco-water or some other ingredients, so as either to prevent the deposit of the eggs or to destroy the caterpillars before they commenced their depredations.—*David Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham.*

Pronunciation of Fuchsia.—I think your correspondent "Wood End" is at all events wrong in assigning a guttural pronunciation to this word. Let him refer to Oblendorff, 2d ed. p. 11. "Ch, which is named tsé-hâ, is pronounced as k; 1st, at the beginning of a word—ex. Chor, Chronik, Christ; 2dly, when this double consonant is followed by f or s—ex. Büchse, Wachs. In words derived from the French it retains its French sound—ex. Charlatan. Preceded by a, o, u, this consonant has a guttural sound," "a l'articulation éminemment gutturale"—ex. Bach, Loch, Buch, Sprache. Everywhere else Ch "a l'inspiration moins gutturale"—ex. Bücher, Blech, Ich, Gesicht. According to this, "Fooxia," or "Fooksia," would be the correct pronunciation; but I fancy "Few-shah" is too familiar to English ears to be easily eradicated.—*T. E.*

Spirits of Tar and Nitrate of Soda on Carrots.—*J. H. S.* says, that he has tried spirits of tar and nitrate of soda on Carrots, and he finds that those to which the former were applied succeeded best. The seed was sown in the last week in April, and the roots were taken up in October; some of them weighed 16 oz., and measured 16 in. in length.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Grand Bassa, West Coast of Africa, July 11.—We made a short stay at Sierra Leone, at which place I was so fortunate as to meet with Mr. Whitfield, with whom I took a trip into the Bush for a few hours. This gentleman pointed to me several of the fruits mentioned by Mr. Don, a number of which he is bringing to England, as well as a splendid collection of other plants. At the market there is an abundance of fruit, as Pine-apples, Bananas, Plantains, Mangoes, Soursop, &c. The next place the expedition stopped at was Cape Messurada; as this station I saw more of the indigenous vegetation of Africa than at Sierra Leone. I find the Sarcocephalus very common here; there are two varieties, the one the same as the specimen in the Museum of the Horticultural Society, the other with a fruit about the size of an Apricot; neither of them seems to be in much repute with the natives. A conspicuous plant is a Gardenia, with large white flowers. Of Orchidaceæ I saw a great quantity, but they were upon the branches of very large trees, so that I could not get at them. To attempt to enumerate all the plants is out of my power, as it being the rainy season there were so many in flower. They cultivate Pine-apples, though they also grow in great plenty in the Bush; in some places they are grown on the tops of walls which part the divisions of land. Bananas and Plantains are plentiful. There is a Coffee decidedly distinct from the Coffea arabica, which is found in the interior, and has been brought to the settlement for cultivation. The Guava has been introduced and has found its way into the Bush, where it grows in great abundance: it finds the place so suitable to it, that it covers with young shoots every spot of ground in which it is allowed to extend. There are few Oranges or Lemons. I also saw a few plants of Cinnamon. At this place (Grand Bassa), the vegetation is similar to the last, except that Ferns are in a greater proportion, and the beautiful Gloriosa superba is found.

Nun Branch of the Niger, Aug 12.—We made a short stay at Cape Coast Castle; the vegetation is much the same as at Cape Palmas, and the other places at which we have called: at Cape Coast Castle they have a very spiny species of Cactus growing in abundance, but from its being so very rough I think it will be of no use for feeding the Cochineals: this is the only species of Cactus that I have seen on the coast of Africa. There is a model farm at some distance from the settlement, but I had not time to visit it. The variety of plants is great, but the Gramineæ form a prominent feature. Indian Corn is cultivated in great quantity. This season Rice is very scarce in the settlement, owing to the ravages of the locusts. A species of Ficus is plentiful near the town, bearing a fruit close to the old branches; another species throws out roots from the branches, a yard or more in length. The sides of the streets are ornamented with a Malvaceous tree bearing large yellow and red flowers at the same time. The sides of the roads are ornamented with the Vinca rosea, which produce a profusion of blossoms. I did not meet with any Palms, but the one they get the oil from, and the Cocoa Nut. A striking plant is the Sensitive, which covers every spot of ground for a great extent near Cape Coast; I have not found it in such profusion on any other part of the coast of Africa. The next place is Accra: this part of the coast is destitute of the thick forest, which is replaced by large plains of rank grass, interspersed with small thickets of beautiful shrubs, and a very large species of succulent Euphorbia, with an angular stem; this would be a splendid field for a Botanical collector to reside at for some time, as the facility for travelling into the interior from Cape Coast and Accra is very great. I have to regret that the collection which I made at both these places is destroyed, as also the paper containing them, by the wet weather and a rough sea which we had between Accra and the mouth of the river. The Tamarind is abundant at Accra, but not esteemed by the natives; they have also the other kinds that are grown at the other settlements. They have the Sugar-cane and Cotton, but do not cultivate either as an article of commerce.—*John Ansell.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 6th.—Dr. Brown in the Chair.—Mr. John Brett was elected an associate. Specimens of Scrophularia Ehrhartii, gathered at Bellsize Park, were exhibited. A paper was read on the structure of the nut known as Vegetable Ivory, by Mr. Daniel Cooper. This nut, the produce of a species of Phytelephas, possessed albumen so hard that it would admit of a finer polish than the ivory of commerce. Under the microscope it presents a tubular structure, the canals being terminated by a blind pouch, and are filled with oil. The paper was illustrated by drawings.

The remainder of Dr. Gardner's paper was read on the influence of the dew-point with regard to the temperature of vegetables. The author, by a series of experiments made with a thermo-electric pair on a variety of vegetable substances, which were given in tables, came to the conclusion,—1. That vegetables are without specific heat. 2. The variations, plus or minus the atmospheric air, observed in plants, are owing chiefly to the state of the dew-point, its elevation causing an increase of heat, by checking evaporation, and its depression producing a decrease of heat by favouring evaporation; the heat of plants being directly as the drying power of the air, and inversely as its diminution. 3. The sensible heat of plants is directly as the atmospheric temperature and the chemical action going on in their cells, and inversely as the radiation, evaporation, and conduction of the soil and air, the chemical action increasing with atmospheric temperature, and consequently the amount of heat resulting therefrom.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 9th.—Professor Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S., delivered a lecture on the applications of science to agriculture. The lecturer commenced by stating, that in his observations he should not attempt so much to prescribe to the members present any particular mode of culture, as to pave the way to new lines of investigation, and to point out the manner in which experiments ought to be prosecuted, so as to produce results most useful to the public, and to the persons who undertook them. The various plans of farming were in this country very different, and but little reason could be given for the difference. The most promising direction in which we might hope to attain improvement was in arriving at more enlightened views with respect to the principles of farming, a more thorough understanding of the nature of the soil we operate upon, and of the agents by which its condition might be ameliorated. Although a great number of experiments were being tried, yet, from the want of principles to direct the experimenter, much time and labour were often lost, and the results were of comparatively little value. Another great error was the loose way in which terms were used; and this was especially the case with regard to soils. To prevent such mis-understanding, the lecturer proposed to divide soils into the following classes:—1. Argillaceous. Soils possessing little or no calcareous matter, and above 30 per cent. of clay. This class is divided into two orders and three species, according to the presence or absence of small quantities of lime, and the amount of humus. 2. Loamy. Soils possessing from 30 to 50 per cent. of clay, also divided into two orders and three species. 3. Sandy Loams, possessing from 20 to 30 per cent. of clay, and subdivided as the above. 4. Loamy Sands; containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of clay, and the rest sand. 5. Sandy. Soils not containing more than 10 per cent. of clay. 6. Marly. Soils containing from 1 to 20 per cent. of calcareous matter, divided into five orders, according to the quantity of clay. 7. Calcareous. Soils possessing more than 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and subdivided according to the quantity of clay. 8. Humus soils, in which humus abounds, and divided into three orders, according to the character of the humus. With regard to manures, there were two classes as to how they acted. One considered them as the food of plants, the other, as stimulants to vegetation. Manures may be divided into three classes:—1. Those which improve the chemical or mechanical properties of the soil; as quicklime, carbonate of lime, &c. 2. Those which directly afford nourishment to the plants themselves; as the dung of animals. 3. Saline manures; as common salt, nitrate of potass and soda, and gypsum. The mode of action of this latter class was an important question. If they acted as food, they would require re-applications; if as mere stimulants, they would still remain. Bone-earth contains phosphoric acid, which is found in great abundance in plants, especially in turnips, for which crop that manure was the best. If these substances were taken up as food from the soil, a debtor and creditor account might be kept with the crop and the soil. In order that this might be done, the lecturer had drawn up a table of "Agricultural constants," in order to spare the labour of experiment, by which the volatile and solid ingredients of all the principal crops might be ascertained. This table would afford the data for calculating any ingredient abstracted by a certain amount of any crop from the soil. From these tables it was found that a crop of—

	Bush.	lbs.		lbs	oz.	
Wheat	of 36	weighing 1800	(abstracts from the soil)	7	3	of phosp. ac.
Barley	36	1900		4	0	"
Oats	30	1200		0	13	"
Beans	24	1200		3	8	"

An illustration was given by the Professor of the use of this table in what he would call 'scientific bookkeeping,' in which the phosphoric acid of 6 years' crops on a farm was calculated, and placed on the debtor side, and the quantity of phosphoric acid applied to the soil in the form of bone earth and another manure was placed on the creditor side. In this manner an approximate might be made towards estimating the real requirements of a soil in order to produce efficiently any given crop, provided the agents referred to acted only as food. The Professor pointed out the necessity of nitrogen for the production of gluten in wheat, and consequently the advantage of applying animal manures, as blood, pigeon's dung, &c., to soils intended for the growth of wheat. He recommended that the drainings of dung heaps, and liquid manures, containing as they do large quantities of nitrogen, should be applied to land for wheat in water carts, after the Belgian fashion. The nitrates immediately supply nitrogen to the crops; and this is the reason why they are so beneficial; and Professor Johnston had shown that they acted also in another way, for if two pieces of land were sown with wheat, the one top-dressed with a nitrate of potash or soda, and the other left to itself, the former would contain more nitrogen than the latter, and in a greater proportion than the quantity of nitrogen found in the nitrates would explain. The lecturer thought this might be explained by the superior vigour caused in the young plants by the first supply of nitrogen furnished by the nitrates, owing to which they were enabled to derive more nitrogen from the ammonia of the rain water than the plants which had not been previously nourished in the same manner. In reference to the "tiring" of soils, as it has been called, the lecturer stated his belief that this arose from a want of variety in the manures used for plants, which required a great number of ingredients, and provided any were deficient, they would not grow well, however much the ground might be surcharged with some of the ingredients they took up. Hence the soil never seemed to tire of animal manure, because it contained all the ingredients which the crop requires: and it was therefore much to be regretted that some more effectual means were not taken to secure the application of the exuviæ of cities to the soil, which were now either unprofitably drained off into the beds of our rivers, or allowed to breed pestilence, instead of contributing to foster the growth of plants. In conclusion, the Professor stated at some length his reasons for wishing to see established under the auspices of the Society experimental farms, where practice might be reduced to principle, and principle applied to practice.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Winter General Meeting of this Society was held on the 2d December. The first business was voting addresses of congratulation (on the birth of the Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland) to the Queen, the Patroness of the Society, and to Prince Albert. The meeting then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for 1842, when the Duke of Buccleuch was re-elected President; Professor Dunbar and Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart., were chosen Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. Craig and Mr. Keith, of the Council; Mr. J. Greig, jun., and Mr. Lawson, of the Committee of Prizes; and Mr. G. Patton and Dr. Y. Howison, of the Garden Committee, in place of the gentlemen retiring respectively from office. The other office-bearers were re-elected. Nine new members were balloted for, and added to the roll. Upon a Report by the Committee of Prizes, the following premiums were then voted. For the two best bunches of retarded Grapes, to Mr. J. Goodall, gr. at Newbattle Abbey, the kinds being White Muscat of Alexandria, and Grizzly Frontignan. For the best Pine-apple, Black Jamaica, to Mr. J. Kerrison, gr. to Lord Gray, Kinfauns Castle. For the prize offered for the best six sorts of dessert Pears, there were no fewer than nine competitors, and after a careful examination, the Committee recommended the awarding of three premiums: the first to Mr. P. Lockhart, gr. to Mr. Hope, whose kinds were Easter Beurré, Brown Beurré, Marie Louise, Bezi de Quesnoi, Crassane, and Beurré d'Aremberg; the second to Mr. N. Cathie, gr. to Lord Abercromby, for Louise bonne of Jersey, Marie Louise, Crassane, Beurré d'Aremberg, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Forme de Marie Louise, and the third to Mr. Wm. White, gr. to Sir J. Gibson Craig, Bart., for Beurré d'Aremberg, Gansel's Bergamot, Louise bonne, Crassane, Beurré de Capiaumont, and Passe Colmar. For the best three sorts of stewing Pears, to Mr. J. Murray, gr. to A. Fletcher, Esq., for Gros de Lyon, Spanish Bon-chretien, and Uvedale's St. Germain. In the department of Apples, of dessert and kitchen quality, there were nine competitors, and the fruit was excellent. Two prizes were voted for Table Apples (six kinds), the first to Mr. W. Sharpe, gr. to Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart., for Golden Pippin, Old Ribston, New Ribston, Scarlet Crofton, Old Nonpareil, and Winter Strawberry; and the second to Mr. Murray, for Nonpareil, New England Apple, Ross Nonpareil, Ribston, Margil, and Paradise Pippin. For Baking Apples (twelve kinds) two prizes were also given: the first to Mr. Murray for Fall Pippin, Holland Pippin, Stone Pippin, Yorkshire Green, Royal Russet, Flanders Pippin, Baltimore, Hawthornden, Emperor Alexander, Eve Apple, Lord Kedom Apple, and Fansel Pippin; the other premium to Mr. Wm. Thom, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq., for Yorkshire Greening, Short-nosed Fulwood, Coulston Strawberry, Luffness Matchless, Winter Pomme-Roy, Aitken's seedling No. 1, Aitken's seedling No. 2, Emperor Alexander, Old Fulwood, Kentish Codlin, White or Carlisle Codlin, and Irish Codlin. For the best Filbert Nuts (three kinds), Mr. A. Cauder, gr. to G. Sligo, Esq., for Dwarf Prolific, Red-fruited, and Cob-nut. For the prize offered for the best six stalks of solid Celery, three red and three white, there were six competitors, all of them producing excellent specimens; two awards were made—the first to Mr. J. Goodall, the next to Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq. The Committee reported that some extra articles produced this day deserved premiums and thanks. For a tray of Marie Louise Pears, of large size and well ripened, from the fruit wall at Luffness, a premium was voted to Mr. Lockhart, gr. there. For a rich collection of Chrysanthemums (15 sorts), a premium was voted to Mr. J. Anderson, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, at Gosford; the sorts being Tassel, Yellow, Vesta, Unique, Queen, Miranda, Conspicuous, Marchioness, Triumphant, Flavescens, Adventure, Surprise, Incarnatum, Insignis, virginicum, and Marquis. Another premium was voted to Mr. J. Blair, gr. to the Earl of Rosslyn, for a specimen of a beautiful hybrid Rhododendron, raised between R. arboreum album and R. caucasicum. For a basket of ripe Mulberries from Pitfour, and for a dish of Sweet Almonds from Kinfauns, thanks were voted. Two exhibitions of the day were mentioned as not Scottish, but equally deserving of notice. The first consisted of Quinces and Apples, remarkable for their size and great beauty, from the garden of the Earl of Warwick, at Warwick, in Gloucestershire, under the management of Mr. Barnes, the Apples being chiefly the Blenheim Pippin, Flower of Kent, and Ribston. The other was a specimen of the Durian, in a fresh state, and apparently fit for eating. This great rarity was presented by J. Gray, Esq., [illegible] of several gathered from the tree in the Seychelles [illegible] of Madagascar, to which the species is [illegible], and recently imported by that gentleman. The [illegible] Gray, who was present at the meeting, [illegible], which was ordered to be forthwith planted in the [illegible] Experimental Garden. The Society gave a [illegible] premium for the best Hortus [illegible] of native plants, [illegible] Mr. J. M'Nab, the medal was [illegible] to Mr. P. [illegible], gr. at Melville Castle, whose herbarium contained 110 species, neatly dried, scientifically arranged, and, with a few exceptions, correctly named.

On Dec. 3, the annual dinner took place in the Waterloo Hotel.

Professor Dunbar occupied the chair, and J. Kennedy, Esq., acted as croupier. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman stated that the dessert consisted of seventeen dishes of Pears, seventeen dishes of Apples, two of Grapes, two of Medlars, one Pine-apple, four dishes of Chinese Nuts, or Lee-chees, and four of Filberts, all of which had been sent in for exhibition. The Chairman proposed "The Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society," and said he was glad to have it in his power to state, that the Society was now in a state of progressive improvement. This success was owing to various causes—the grant given by Government, the appointment of a proper superintendent, under whose judicious management the stock had increased—the proper definition of the rights of the members, whose numbers and interest in the Society had increased since their privileges had been extended. Great advantages might be anticipated to the Society from the extension of commerce: when the troubles in South America had ceased—when Central India had been opened to research—when the force of British policy, and the tremendous influence of British arms, were likely to open a new and hitherto unknown region also—from these sources valuable accessions to the stock of plants might be expected. The Society possessed peculiar advantages for establishing a school of practical gardeners; and he was sure that every facility would be afforded to such persons belonging to that class as showed a taste for botany, to pursue the study by attendance on the botanical class. In conclusion, the learned Professor begged to propose "Success to the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society." After "The Memory of Dr. Duncan," "The Duke of Buccleuch, the President of the Society," "The Lord Provost and Magistrates," "The Highland and Agricultural Society," "The Church of Scotland," "Professor Dunbar," "Mr. Sang and the Practical Gardeners of Scotland," "Dr. Neill," "The London Horticultural Society" and others, "The University" and "The Botanical Society," "The Competitors and Judges, and Mr. J. M'Nab," had been given, the meeting separated after spending a happy evening.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Achimenes rosea. The Rose-coloured Achimenes. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*)—The name now applied to such plants as these was originally given by Dr. Patrick Browne, in his History of Jamaica, to two species, one of which has long been common in our gardens. At a later period L'Héritier called the latter Cyrilla, and under the name of C. pulchella it is familiar to all lovers of beautiful plants; but as it was very different from the Cyrilla of Linnæus, that name was subsequently cancelled. Then it was that Willdenow proposed the name of Trevirana, in which he has been followed by others; and we think it would have been far better if that name had been retained. Now however M. De Candolle, following Persoon and Nees v. Esenbeck, has restored the name of Achimenes, and it would be more inconvenient to resist the innovation than to adopt it, since it has taken place in a work so universally employed by systematists as the Prodromus of M. De Candolle. Therefore it is that we agree to the old Cyrilla pulchella, otherwise Trevirana coccinea, being styled Achimenes coccinea, and that we name the present species Achimenes rosea. It is one of the most charming plants in our gardens, with the habit and general structure of A. coccinea, and the same disposition to pour forth masses of blossoms, but with deep rich rosy flowers instead of scarlet ones. How it differs from it otherwise it is not indeed very easy to say; unless it is that the peduncles are more slender, with more spreading hairs, and a general tendency to branch. The proportion, too, between the limb and tube of the corolla seems materially different; and the leaves are covered with elevated asperities, on each of which a hair is placed. Mr. Hartweg found it in Guatemala, and sent roots of it to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it has flowered for the last three months. It will soon be common; but it will not be possible for the Society to commence its distribution before the succeeding spring. It proves as easy to manage as the common A. coccinea. The stems die off after flowering, and the roots must then be kept perfectly dry throughout the winter, and spring before it begins to grow. When it shows signs of growth, it should be repotted and divided if necessary, and then put in a situation near the light and freely watered. It is best to start it in a gentle heat, such as in a warm greenhouse, or cucumber-frame, to enable it to form its stems and flower buds, and then it may be brought out to flower in the conservatory or sitting room. It will grow in any rich free soil, and may be propagated by cuttings, or by the numerous imbricated buds which it forms both underground and on the stem.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cleome lutea. Golden Cleome. (*Hardy Annual.*)—A rather pretty hardy annual from Fort Vancouver, on the North-west Coast of America, whence the seeds were procured by the late H. M. Dyer, Esq. It flowers freely in July and August, and requires rather a strong soil and dry situation. The plants are subject to damping off, and will not seed in a confined situation. It appears that this plant inhabits the North-west Coast of America, from the plains of the Platte to Lewis River, in inundated places, and on the Rocky and Oregon Mountains.—*Bot. Reg.*

Stylidium recurvum. Recurved Stylidium.—(*Greenhouse Suffruticosent Plant.*)—This species first flowered in a frame at the nursery of Mr. Cunningham, Comely Bank, Edinburgh, in May 1840. It is indigenous to the neighbourhood of Swan River. The stem is suffruticose, slender, branched in tufts, and sends long, wiry, red roots, almost encased in leaves. The bloom-buds are yellow on the outside, and reddish orange within, and borne on crowded peduncles at the termination of the branches.—*Bot. Mag.*

Fuchsia cordifolia. Heart-leaved Fuchsia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—The species of Fuchsia, numerous as they are in gardens, have still to be increased by some of the most interesting and handsome. If the woods of Mexico and Chile, now almost exhausted, have yielded us the species called thymifolia, microphylla, cylindrica, lycioides, fulgens, macrostemon, gracilis, and all their train of beautiful hybrids, we have still the rich storehouse of the Cordilleras of Peru to investigate, from whence F. corymbiflora only, itself a treasure, has as yet appeared. For these we may confidently look to Mr. Hartweg, who is now on his route from the Cinchona forests of Guayaquil to the untrodden mountains of Popayan, and along all that richly-wooded district Fuchsias may be expected to abound. F. cordifolia was found by Mr. Hartweg on Xetuch, a volcano in Guatemala, at the height of 10,000 feet above the sea. The berry in the wild state is from one to one inch and a half long, and pleasant to the taste. The Guatemalese call it Melocotoncito, and apparently eat it. The bush itself is said to be five or six feet high. It requires just the same treatment as others of the genus. We should expect some fine mules between this and F. gracilis or globosa; for they would give it richness of colour, and many flowers, while it would give them a breadth of foliage they much want.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Influence of Temperature on the Vegetation of Seeds.—A correspondent of Silliman's "Journal" has communicated some experiments which he made, with the intention to show at what average temperature at noon various seeds will germinate, and how many days are requisite for them to vegetate at any given temperature. Thus he states that the Lima Bean, at a temperature of 88° (in the shade), will appear above ground in seven days; at a temperature of 84° it requires twenty days. The Marrowfat Pea, at 81° requires nineteen days, and at 74° only eleven days. Radishes vary with the temperature from six to twelve days. Thus the average temperature of any country, other things being equal, may be inferred with considerable accuracy from the periods of vegetation; for in looking over a long list of recorded experiments, he finds a great degree of uniformity in the process of germination, in ordinary circumstances.—(*Silliman's Journal.*) [These experiments teach the Horticulturist a useful lesson. It is well known that the Lima Bean is one of the most uncertain varieties to vegetate, when sown at the same time and under the same circumstances as the others. Cultivators often have the trouble of planting twice, and frequently three times, before they procure good plants. The experiments alluded to explain the cause. Sown about the middle of May, as they generally are, unless the weather is very warm, the seeds will not vegetate under from ten to twenty days: and if the weather should be accompanied with much rain, the seeds will rot in the ground. If, on the contrary, the Beans are not sown till the latter part of the month, when the temperature of the atmosphere is higher, they will come up in the course of five or six days, and will make a vigorous growth. Nothing is gained by too early planting. Peas sown about the middle of April often overtake those sown about the first of the month.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

Note on Preserving Valisneria.—It is very generally known to those observers who keep Valisneria for microscopic purposes, that in the course of a short time the whole plant becomes covered with a very delicate Conferva, or some nearly allied genus; to remove which, it has been recommended to place a few fresh-water snails, such as the species of Limneus, Planorbis, Physa, &c., to be met with in plenty in almost every stagnant pool or ditch. We are informed by Mr. George Busk, that gold and silver fish placed in the water with the Valisneria are an effectual means of keeping under the growth of the Conferva, besides having a more elegant appearance than pond snails. —*Editor of Microscopical Journal.*

Cotton Cultivation in India.—From the Madras papers we learn that the cultivation of cotton progresses steadily in the East Indies. In Coimbatoor good progress is being made, and the undertaking promises at length to "go ahead." The American cotton-planters are located on three farms, having each 100 acres allotted. The land at Coimbatoor is pronounced by the planters to be most excellent; it is a fine rich black soil, which the American plough turns up with great effect; not only is the climate considered very congenial to the growth and staple of this product, but the soil itself is stated nearly to resemble the rich alluvial mould of the valley of the Mississippi. The natives come in numbers to watch the agricultural operations going forward. They acknowledge the cultivation now pursued superior to their own, considering however the expense of it beyond their means, forgetting that all new experiments, especially when managed by the Government, must necessarily be costly at the commencement; and secondly, that if the produce is greater, the outlay must keep pace with it. From the now ascertained congeniality of soil and climate to the American staple, the interest taken by the natives in the experiment, and the speedy success of a mode of operation new to their hands, we are induced to hope for the best results from this experiment, which, if it succeeds in opening the Home market to this important product of our soil, and producing a large export of East India cotton to England, will prove one of the greatest benefits to India which has been extended to it under the English sway.

White Carrots.—On 14 perches of land, 18 tons 15 cwt. of white Carrots were grown by Major Willard, of Eastbourne, which is at the rate of about 72 tons per acre. The land was dug two spit deep, and at the same time some fresh sea-sand was mixed with it.—*Abstracted from the Brighton Gazette.*

Reviews.

Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, abridged. By J. C. Loudon. London: Longman and Co. Part I. To be completed in Ten Monthly Parts.

The original of this work, in eight 8vo volumes, was one of the many extraordinary instances of industry which Mr. Loudon's career as an author has produced, and which have given him great claims to the gratitude of gardeners. The mass of information gathered from all manner of places, original and compiled, domestic and foreign, is quite extraordinary, and has no parallel except among the ponderous tomes of ancient commentators. Geographers, botanists, poets, mythologists, foresters, travellers, chroniclers, herbalists, antiquaries, utilitarians, gardeners, farmers, entomologists, ornithologists, mycologists, muscologists, statisticians, political economists, chemists, geologists, and heaven knows how many more of the classes of writers upon natural science, have contributed the immense farrago out of which a consistent whole was produced,—amusing, instructing, and most useful.

But the price of the book placed it beyond the means of ordinary buyers. Ten pounds for a single book is a sum not to be thought of by the mass of garden-lovers, and therefore the original, with all its merit, could only be seen in the libraries of the wealthy, in all which, however, it ought to be found. The multitude of woodcuts with which it was illustrated, contributed much to render the discrimination of the species of trees and shrubs facile, but also caused the expense of the work to be excessively augmented beyond what would have been otherwise necessary.

We therefore announce with satisfaction the appearance of an abridgment of this valuable work, not costing more than a quarter the price of the original, and containing all the most valuable of the woodcuts, with illustrative letterpress. In its present form it is within the reach of thousands who could not before hope to obtain it, and we strongly recommend it to universal patronage.

Let it not, however, be supposed, from what we have now said, that we regard the work as something approaching perfection, or which can be referred to as a standard of nomenclature from which there is no appeal. Let no one entertain this notion, or fancy that the botany of Mr. Loudon's book will always bear the test of critical examination. On the contrary, it is not the production of a professed botanist, and puts forth no pretensions to being anything more than a popular illustration of the species and varieties of hardy trees and shrubs. In some respects, indeed, its faultiness is remarkable; as in the instance of separating the genus Mahónia from Bérberis, which is like dividing the entire-leaved Ash from the pinnated species. The real merits of the work are, that it is much the best account, in any language, of the subject to which it relates, and that it is of the greatest use to all persons having the care of parks and pleasure-grounds. It is impossible for such persons to lay out their money better than in the purchase of it.

The Microscopical Journal continues to appear, and we are happy to find its contents increase in importance as it proceeds. We have now before us No. 9, for November, containing an interesting memoir on the minute anatomy of the larva of Anthomyia canicularis, by Dr. Arthur Farre; a continuation of Mr. Bowerbank's curious researches into the nature of the silicious bodies of the chalk, greensand, and oolitic rocks, with several other papers and extracts well deserving the attention of the microscopical observer. We only regret not to see more matter relating to vegetable anatomy.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

Ca'ttleyas, Lælias, and Schombúrgias require little or no water whilst making new roots, which they are about doing now; nor do they require much at any time, consequently they do best when potted in the most open material, such as very turfy peat, although some growers with whom they do well use peat broken fine, and quite dry, mixed with broken pots; the success which attends their growth in this compost seems attributable to its imperviousness to water. We, however, prefer potting them in small lumps of very fibrous peat, mixed with rotten wood, not of a resinous nature, and broken pots; the pots used for them should have their bottoms nearly broken out, covering the opening with one large crock or pot tile, with some more smaller above it, to secure perfect drainage, when some water will be necessary, that is after the roots become more matured, and the young shoots are advancing; in re-potting these, or any other kinds, endeavour to have the young shoots disposed near the centre of the pots, or in such situations where a mature shoot is wanting.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The linings to dung pits will now require particular attention, in order that they may not become suddenly cold. It is better to make frequent slight additions to them, than to defer it until they require wholly renewing; if the back and front linings are renewed alternately, one good lining will be insured: whereas, if renewed all round at once, there is danger of their being at one time very hot, and at another the reverse; avoid, if possible, adding new dung to them when the state of the weather will not permit regular supplies of air being given, to allow steam to pass off and the plants to be dried. In firing, and other routine culture, be guided by the weather, as before.

Vinery.—Keep a moist atmosphere constantly in the early-house, either by the means before recommended, or by creating steam from reservoirs placed on the flues or pipes, giving abundance of air early in the day; the temperature may range from 55° to 60° until the buds burst; any long rods should be curved, to check the sap from flowing too rapidly to the points. Pay strict attention to late Grapes, otherwise they will decay rapidly now.

Peach-house.—Preserve a moist atmosphere in this early-house also, by the same means recommended for Vinery, until the buds begin to open; protect the trees in the late houses from frost; when tying in the trees to the trellis, aim more at a regular distribution of the branches than symmetry.

Cherry-house.—The trees intended to be forced may be placed in the house for protection, but must receive no excitement at present.

Cucumbers in pits should be syringed on fine mornings, using a fine-rosed syringe; water, &c. as before.

Attend to successions of Asparagus, Sea-kale, and Rhubarb, lining the frames when necessary; and when the buds of Asparagus appear above the surface, they should have all the exposure possible to acquire colour and flavour.

Cauliflower, Lettuce, and Radishes in frames must have free exposure when the weather will permit, and be kept very clean.

Out-door Department.

Any Beans or Peas showing through the ground had better have the soil loosened and drawn over them with a rake, or have a covering of dry tan laid above them; any Mushroom-beds built in open sheds should be kept well covered, with dry hay next them, uncovering them for a short time if a dry, mild day occurs. Proceed with manuring, trenching, ridging, &c., as before, when practicable. Collect tree leaves; turn and prepare composts, dung, &c.; make besoms and labels, and keep every part very clean.

Orchard.—Continue to forward the nailing of wall-trees, and as they are finished dig up the border to the wall in a rough state, taking care not to injure the roots, if near the surface; those of Peaches and Apricots in cold situations had better be mulched; also any root-pruned Pears; heat cast-iron wall-nails red-hot, to clean them; cut new shreds, and pick out the best of the old ones, boiling them for fear of insects.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Preserve a dry, cool atmosphere, giving air freely on fine days. If red spider is detected, the flues and walls near them had better be washed with quicklime, to which has been added a quantity of sulphur, say one pound of sulphur to two gallons of whitewash; whether this insect is visible or not, it will be well to do this. A favourable time for putting in many kinds of cuttings is approaching, for which preparations should be made. Any Gloxínias or Gesneras beginning to grow must be potted and placed in the hottest part of the house; take care that their pots are well drained; and when they have rooted in the new soil, give them water very frequently.

Greenhouse.—Do not neglect giving air, particularly on clear frosty days, otherwise the plants will soon commence growing, and become less capable of standing the severe weather yet to be expected. Many plants which root from ripened cuttings and require a considerable time to strike may be put in now, as some Próteas, Telópeas, Callistemons, Bánksias, &c.; continue to water sparingly, and keep the plants free from dead leaves.

Pits and Frames.—Guard against everything likely to encourage damp. Keep up a succession of flowering plants; the early Peach-house or Vinery, where forcing has begun, will be found a very suitable place for Roses and other similar plants;

watch closely for the first appearance of green fly, and destroy it; liquid manure may be used for forcing plants in pots.

Out-door Department.

Proceed with alterations and ground-work when the weather will permit; dig shrubberies, rake and clean walks in plantations, sweep and roll lawns, and keep every part as neat as possible.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—In mild dry weather proceed with planting, and prepare ground for spring planting. Clear the woods from all dead or accumulated branches, and attend especially to the drains.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

CONTINUE to make any alterations that are required while the weather continues open. Occasionally sweep and roll lawns, and clean walks. Plants in frames will require constant attention to see that they are not suffering from damp; pick off all dead leaves and give them all the air possible. Keep plants in greenhouses as dry as possible, and give them air at every fitting opportunity. Train and tie up hard-wooded plants, such as Camellias and Epacrises; keep the pots free from moss; when it appears, scrape it off and put a little fresh earth on the surface in its stead; this will not only add to the neatness of the plants, but be beneficial to them as well. Pelargoniums that are required to bloom early may have more water allowed them, and if the pots are filled with roots should have a shift. Continue to bring forward a few bulbs and other plants for early flowering. Look to Hyacinths in water-glasses, and occasionally give them fresh water. Light a slight fire to dry the house if required.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

AMONG the few insects that appear at this inclement season is the December Moth, Pœcilocampa, or Eriogaster pópuli, which is frequently to be found in orchards sticking against the trunks of trees. The wings are about an inch and a quarter broad, and of a chestnut brown in colour; on the upper pair there is a pale incurved band, and a wavy one near the centre; the wings have also a greyish or brownish fringe. The lower pair are brown. The caterpillar is ashy grey at the sides, and rather darker on the back, and it has four red spots on each segment. At first these caterpillars are gregarious under a silken tent, from which they issue at night to feed, but after a little time they become solitary. They feed on various kinds of fruit trees in the early part of the summer, and when full-grown they spin a silken case in which they change to pupæ. The December Moth is not one of the most injurious to fruit-trees, but still in localities where it is found in tolerable abundance the caterpillars do considerable damage to the leaves. Hand-picking, when the caterpillars are living in society, is the best means of diminishing them.

State of the Weather for the Week ending December 16, 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday	10	29.659	29.252	55	36	45.5	S.W.	.07
Saturday	11	29.913	29.879	47	37	42.0	W.	.09
Sunday	12	29.600	29.515	52	47	49.5	S.W.	.17
Monday	13	29.850	29.238	52	40	46.0	S.W.	.08
Tuesday	14	30.033	29.490	42	27	34.5	N.	
Wednesday	15	29.907	29.510	60	27	43.5	S.	.10
Thursday	16	29.419	29.266	49	30	39.5	W.	
Average		29.706	29.450	49.5	36.3	42.9		.51

Dec. 10. Overcast and mild; rain; clear in the evening.
11. Slightly overcast; clear; cloudy.
12. Rain and dense clouds; stormy showers; fine: rain at night.
13. Rain: cloudy, with occasional sunshine, squall and heavy shower at 4 P.M.; clear at night.
14. Cloudy and cold, with brisk N. wind; clear.
15. Densely overcast; cloudy; constant rain in the evening.
16. Very fine throughout; clear at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 25, 1841.

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	19	46.0	37.5	41.7	5	0.38 in.	1	3	1	1	2	6	2	—
Mon.	20	44.9	35.5	40.2	6	0.76	—	3	—	2	2	6	1	1
Tues.	21	44.6	35.7	40.1	4	0.20	—	3	1	1	2	4	2	2
Wed.	22	46.9	35.5	40.2	9	0.36	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	2
Thurs.	23	44.2	33.9	39.3	6	1.15	2	3	—	1	1	4	1	3
Fri.	24	43.2	32.2	37.7	5	0.96	3	1	—	1	1	5	1	3
Sat.	25	43.1	27.3	35.2	1	0.22	1	2	2	—	1	3	2	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, in 1827—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the 25th, in 1830—thermometer 12°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending December 17, 1841.

THE supplies have been well kept up during the week, but the demand has not been quite so brisk.—*Fruit.* Many fine Pines are offered at the same price as last week. A few good hothouse Grapes may be obtained; many of the samples of foreign are excellent. Apples are abundant and generally speaking rather diminished in price; good Nonpareils, Ribston Pippins, and Court of Wicks are worth the most money. Pears are plentiful, and in addition to the kinds noticed last week we observed a sample of Easter Beurré.—*Vegetables.* Scarcely any difference has taken place in vegetables since our last Report. Savoys and Cabbages are abundant, and some of the samples are rather indifferent. The best samples of Broccoli are worth from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* per bunch. Cauliflowers are by no means plentiful. Asparagus and Seakale are brought in small quantities, and are of good quality. Some samples of American Shallots have arrived. Lettuces, Endive, and other salading are good for the season and tolerably abundant. Good forced Rhubarb is becoming more plentiful.—*Flowers.* Among Cut Flowers are many handsome Camellias and Roses; and branches of Hollies and Mistletoe decorate every shop.

PRICES, SATURDAY, DEC 18, 1841.—FRUITS—

Kitchen Apples, per bushel, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 6*s* to 12*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 4*s* to 14*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 5*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 12*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*.
Lemons, per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s* to 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 8*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs. 120*s* to 140*s*
Cobbs, per peck, 3*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Drumhead, per dozen, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Red, for pickling, 3*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 3*s*
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
German Greens, or Kale, per doz., 6*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 3*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 80*s* to 90*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Turnips, White, p. bunch, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots per bushel, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 8*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, p. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 8*s* to 10*s*
— Second or Middling, 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 8*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 1*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 2*s*
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— White, pr. bund., 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Sallads, per punnet, 3*d*
Watercress, p. doz. small bunch 4*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 2*s*
Tomatoes, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Potatoe.—Your small namesakes will do perfectly well for seed if they are well ripened; and in planting them they had better be set whole. If unripe they must be rejected. Those which are green on one side are apt to produce "the curl," otherwise they are good.

Communications from *Cepophilus, Forester, Whittlebury Lodge,* and a great many others of much interest, are unavoidably deferred till we can find room for them.

A Beginner shall have an answer to his letter soon. The Fúchsia Wormáldii was misprinted Normaldii; it was named after a gentleman of the name of Wormald, who raised it.

Salopian.—Your leaf appears to be that of Oxalis Deppei; it is propagated by little scaly bulbs, formed round the neck in abundance. The Cotoneaster is C. rotundifolia. The flowers of Solanum crispum are lilac, not white: see the "Botanical Register," t. 1516. In all cases where Roses are over-luxuriant and refuse to flower we should try root-pruning; it can scarcely fail of success in such instances. Many of the plants of Chimonanthus fragrans sold in the nurseries are seedlings, the plant being exceedingly difficult to propagate. Seedlings are always several years before they flower, but when they begin they never cease afterwards Plants, on the other hand, obtained from cuttings or layers flower immediately. Glout Morceau is said to be Walloon for Doux Morceau, and therefore signifies a sweet morsel—a tit-bit.

Georgiana.—Any carpenter and glazier can make the portable greenhouses. The moveable top is made of wood; the drawer for the hot water may be either made of wood, lined with copper, or of copper only; the holes made to receive the dew formed on the glass are in the upper edge of the lower box. No holes are required in the copper that the condensed water may filter through. It would be injurious to the plants to allow steam to enter the case. The required depth of the drawer, supposing a case made 24 inches square, would be 4 or 5 inches. The construction of these cases is so simple that we cannot anticipate failure. Soon you will see

"Your shelter'd flowers display their sweets;
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the noontide heats
As fearless of the evening cold."

C. W. says he has tried sand as a preservative of Peas against mice, and has failed. We would suggest to him that this is owing to the constant rain, which renders the sand so solid that it is not mechanically different from common garden soil. If sand does guard Peas from mice, as so many gardeners assert, and as we believe, it is probably in consequence of its looseness, which prevents the mice from burrowing into it, the burrows filling up as fast as the holes are made: but that can only happen when the sand is dry.

A Welsh Subscriber.—The best practical work on gardening of the size of Abercrombie's which we can recommend, is Neill's "Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener." We do not clearly understand what the objects of your wife are. Are they books of plates that she wants, or mere descriptions of plants? If the former, we recommend the "Botanical Register" and Paxton's "Magazine of Botany." If the latter, we fear no book can be recommended. Paxton's "Dictionary of Botany" is an excellent catalogue, with some descriptive matter. You shall have your wishes gratified by a paper on hybridising before the next season.

E. H. W.—No machine is required for injecting wood upon Boucherie's plan. He, in the beginning, merely placed the liquid in a barrel a little above the aperture in the tree, and the atmospheric pressure forced it upwards. Now he lops and tops the tree, throws it on its side, covers the lower end with a water-tight cap, and introduces into the latter the tube which communicates with the reservoir of injecting matter, still, however, placed *above* the level of the tree. Boucherie recommends August for the operation; we prefer the season when the sap is rapidly rising. We know of nothing in English on the subject so extensive as the various statements already made in the *Chronicle.*

J. H. S—You will be able to procure packets of the seeds you ask for from any respectable London seedsman.

A. B. C.—With proper directions any plumber and glazier can construct the portable greenhouses.

A. B.—Your Pears are—No. 1, Chaumontel; 2, Achan, and not worth cultivating; 3, Poire d'Amande. We do not think the Apple has sufficient merit to recommend it for general cultivation.

W. T. C.—*Pears*:—No. 1, Catillac; 2, Uvedale's St. Germain; 3, Doyenné Blanc; 4, Beurré Diel; 5, St. Germain; 6, Easter Bergamot *Apples*:—No. 3, Beauty of Kent; 7, Norfolk Storing; 8, Dutch Codlin; 9, Baxter's Pearmain; 10, Old Pomme Roi; 11, Fearn's Pippin; 13, Yellow Ingestre; 16, French Russet; 17, Golden Knob; 18, Cat's head. The others are not known. The specimens are large; but your collection would be greatly improved by the introduction of other varieties.

Mr. Skinner's insect, we imagine, is the Scolopendra electrica of Linnæus, which has the remarkable property of leaving a train of phosphorescent light as it walks; but we wish the specimen had been enclosed in a pill-box for our inspection.—*R.*

S.—Cuming's Orchidaceæ from the Philippines were packed in boxes, dry, and came in very bad order. What he brought home himself were in Ward's cases, and excellent. The best map of Mexico is, we believe, Arrowsmith's latest.

T. C.'s plant is Maxillária vitellina

G. W. has sent Combretum grandiflorum, Echevéria gibbiflóra, Gesnera Déppeana (or lasiantha), and Opúntia brasiliensis.

G. W. S.—Neill's "Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener" is probably the best book for your purpose. It has been advertised in our columns occasionally.

H. P. M. D.—The carbonic acid of the air forms a large part of the food of plants. Metallic oxides are certainly found in all plants, in the form of salts. We do not know what is meant by the silver striped flowering Willow. Grecian Melons require in this climate the same treatment as those from Persia, and are very difficult to obtain in a good state.

Atob.—You may kill the Grass on your lawn, and improve the Grass by watering it with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works mixed with water, in the proportion of one of ammoniacal liquor to three of water.

A Young Physiologist must consult the memoirs of Dutrochet, a French writer, if he wishes to see what is said about sensation in plants He may also refer to Carpenter's "Physiology." After all, he will find that they have none that can be proved to exist.

Amateur Hothouse proposes to have one set of Vines to be introduced at Christmas, and another the 1st of March. The first set may consist of the Black Hamburgh, White or Royal Muscadine, and Black Prince These will furnish an early supply of Grapes. A succession will be obtained from the Chasselas Musqué, Grizzly Frontignan, White Muscat of Alexandria, and Oldaker's St. Peter's The White or Royal Muscadine usually sets well. "Amateur Hothouse" complains of it, perhaps he has got the Sweetwater instead, for that frequently sets imperfectly: and the two sorts are sometimes confused.

A Young Gardener states that his wall-trees, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, have been greatly injured by the attacks of insects, particularly the Apples and Plums. The walls have a coping projecting as much as five inches. The trees have been planted upwards of 20 years, and cover the walls, with few exceptions, but are attacked in the early part of the season by the red spider, and afterwards by the caterpillar and green fly, although frequent warnings have been given. The evil is chiefly to be attributed to the too broad coping, which has always an injurious effect, except when necessary as a shelter from frost in spring; and for this purpose a broad moveable one is highly useful. No fruit-walls should, however, have a broader permanent coping than is merely sufficient to keep the top of the wall dry. If "A Young Gardener" cannot remove the cause, he must endeavour to destroy the red spider by plentiful watering; tobacco dust or snuff will destroy the green fly, and the caterpillars may be picked off. A removal of the branches, and thoroughly washing the face of the wall with a mixture of lime, soot, and sulphur is, to some extent, a preventive. The Pear-trees that are cankering about the spurs would best be taken up and replanted shallow. Old Vines that are to be moved from one Vinery to the back wall of another should be cut low, taking care that the buds left are in full light, otherwise they will break imperfectly.

A. A.—If a Cucumber-house is kept at from 75° to 80°, with plenty of moisture and light, it matters little what plan is adopted. He will find a find a very good plan by Mr. Green in a former Number of the *Chronicle*, p 35. Excellent fruit have been obtained by the plans of both Ayres and Mills, and as excellent by other means.

A Cockney—Remove your seedling Carnations from their present exposed situation, and place the pots either upon cinder-ashes or boards; protect them from heavy rains, cutting winds, and severe frosts A hand-glass elevated upon bricks, so as to admit a current of air underneath, is advisable; this will prevent their becoming damp, which must be guarded against; give all the air possible in mild weather, and water sparingly; cover with a mat in severe weather.

E. R. has some early ash-leaved Potatoes kept for seed. They were the middling-sized ones, laid aside from time to time in the summer, as the crop was taken up for use. They have been attempting to grow in the cellar for more than a month past, and have had the young shoots rubbed off two or three times Will these be worth planting in March? and if so, what is the best treatment for them previously to that time?—[These Potatoes are not fit for a general crop, but they will do well to force.]

Laura—We do not know upon what authority Mr. Loudon states that the Deodar was introduced in 1822. We never heard of plants of that age.

To *A Young Gardener* who asks for the names of the 6 best kinds and the 6 second best of Fuchsia, are recommended, 1, fulgens, corymbiflora, Standíshii, Chandlérii, Yonéllii, Stylosa conspícua.—2, Riccartónii, exímia, mutábilis, grandiflora superba, Wormaldii, and globosa major. Putrid greens are certainly poisonous; we do not, however, imagine the mere act of freezing will make them so. It is the decay consequent upon it. If thawed, they should be placed in *cold*, not *boiling* water.

X.—In making garden paths, the first thing to secure is perfect drainage; this is effected by coarse gravel at the bottom, or a very hard convex surface, or both. Gravel usually furnishes the material most readily to be had; but road-sand and cinder-ashes, or even sawdust, may be employed. The best material is a mixture of coal-tar and sand, *perfectly* dry, in the proportion of one of the former to two of the latter; but it can only be applied in dry weather, in summer. This material need not be more than an inch thick. Turf may be laid at any time between September and March; or if kept wet, at any other time. All the preparation required for its reception is, that the ground on which it is laid should be quite level and even.

W. H. C.—Mr. Loudon has nothing now to do with the editorial department of the *Gardener's Gazette*, and we do not know who has.

A Subscriber will get full information about Guano by applying to Mr. A Macdonald, 3, St. Mildred's Court, London.

Domesticus shall be attended to.

M. has sent Catasetum lúridum.

Ignoramus.—Your shrub is Vaccínium Myrtillus.

An Old Subscriber.—Neill's "Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden" we should think would suit you.

J. P.—The Pear which you esteem so highly is the Passe Colmar, not the Old Colmar, as it was marked supposed to be on the label.

D. R.'s letter is to us unintelligible.

A Constant Reader.—You may graft your Roses on the roots, but perhaps the best place is just between the stem and the root. All that is necessary is to tie them together with a piece of mat and then to plunge the graft an inch or two below the soil. The main thing in grafting is to take care that the stock and scion are well fitted; either of the modes you mention will do. The best time is early in spring; it may be done now or soon after Christmas if you set your plants a-growing. We know a gardener who grafts the Crimson Perpetual upon roots of the common Dog Rose every winter and forces them at once. The hybrid China Roses are so easily propagated by cuttings that it would not be worth your while to root-graft them unless you have some particular object in view.

In Mr. Sadler's advertisement of his "Seedling Dahlia" it was described as winning the first prize at Wouviell instead of Warwick.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR Foreign news contains the announcement of the Royal ordonnance for the reduction of the French army to the peace establishment—a measure which will be regarded throughout Europe, not only as one of the most important acts of the present Government of France, but as the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. By the provisions of this ordonnance the army will be reduced to the extent of one fifth of its present force, an amount nearly equal to the whole standing army of Great Britain; and the result of the measure, in a financial sense, will be the immediate saving of about 30 millions of francs. The policy of this reduction is generally approved by the Paris papers, with the exception of those which are the organs of the extreme parties in opposition; while it is received in diplomatic circles as a proof of good faith on the part of the French Government towards the other European Powers. The trial of Quénisset and his accomplices is not yet concluded, and the facts developed during the recent proceedings appear to have thrown no additional light on the conspiracy. The manner in which the trial has been conducted, and the evident attempt of the Crown lawyers to throw the responsibility of the affair on the Opposition journals, have led to the impression that the whole proceeding is rather a Government attack on the press than a trial of conspirators. Much doubt is entertained as to the fate of the prisoners: it seems to be considered certain that Quénisset and his principal accomplices will be condemned to death, but it is supposed in many quarters that no executions will take place.—The intelligence from Spain, received through the Paris papers, announces that the British Government has officially made known to the Regent that Great Britain will neither suffer an armed intervention, nor take part in any congress or other measure tending to interfere with the rights of Spain as an independen nation. If this announcement be confirmed, it is believed that it will have great influence in strengthening the authority of the Spanish Ministry. Our news for Madrid states that the approaching session

is expected to be one of unusual interest; the municipal elections, both in the capital and in the provinces, are likely to be carried by the democratic party; and several measures of a liberal character are said to be under the consideration of the Cabinet.—From Portugal we learn that Lord Aberdeen has represented to the Spanish Government, through the Ambassador at Madrid, that the British Government will resist any attempt, from whatever quarter, to interfere with Portuguese independence. The same accounts mention the existence of a conspiracy, having for its objects the compulsory abdication of the Queen, and the formation of a Regency under Spanish influence; the scheme appears to have been long known to the Government, but has never assumed a character of much importance.—Our news from Germany is almost entirely of domestic interest. The projected union of Transylvania with Hungary, and the Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the States composing the Customs' Union, now assembled at Berlin, excite much attention in political circles. The States of Brunswick have adopted, by a large majority, the proposition of the Committee to agree to the accession of the Grand Duchy to the Prussian Union; but the measure is not to be carried into effect before 1843.—Letters from Holland state that the King will not persevere in his refusal to ratify the Treaty concluded between Luxembourg and the German Customs' Union; but the report is considered to require confirmation.—Advices from Warsaw announce that the Emperor has determined on effecting a complete union between Russia and Poland; that the Russian system of customs, legislation, and municipal government is to be introduced into Poland, and that the Russian language alone is to be used in schools and in public acts.—We learn from the Levant that Lord Aberdeen has notified to the Porte that no expedition against Tunis will be permitted; and that a combined French and English fleet will prevent the sailing of any Turkish force with such an object from the Dardanelles. The report that the Greek Government has addressed a conciliatory note to the Sultan on the subject of the late disturbances in Thessaly, is confirmed; and there is no longer any doubt that the disputes between the two countries will be amicably settled.—We have had two arrivals this week from the United States, but they have brought no intelligence of political interest.

At home, the accounts from various parts of the country, more especially from the manufacturing districts, represent the working population to be in a condition of extreme distress, which is aggravated by the approach of winter, and by the continued failures of the great mercantile establishments. Our provincial news contains reports of numerous meetings in connexion with this subject, at which the most painful details of the destitution prevailing among the operative classes have been made known, and petitions adopted, praying for a Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of this distress.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are all in excellent health, and continue at Windsor. Her Majesty has taken her accustomed walking and riding exercise during the week.—A Ministerial paper states, that it is now understood that the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will take place on the 26th of January; and that according to the present arrangement, the place will be St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The ceremony will be celebrated under circumstances of unusual interest and splendour; and the sponsors invited are stated to be the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, uncle to Prince Albert; the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg. It is also said to be the intention of the King of Prussia to visit this country, that he may assist in person at the baptism of the young Prince.

The Queen Dowager.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty the Queen Dowager's convalescence is so far advanced as to leave little doubt, that in a short time this august lady will be restored to her accustomed health and strength.

Official Appointments.—The Ministerial papers state that the Duke of Portland has resigned his office of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex, and that the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed in his place.—The same authority states that the Right Hon. G Dawson will be the new Commissioner of Customs, in the place of the late Sir G. H. Freeling, Bart., deceased.—Mr. Lawrence Peel has been mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Chief Justice of Bengal.—Patents have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing the Right Hon. T. Lefroy a Baron of the Exchequer, and Mr. L. Foster a Justice in the Common Pleas.

Foreign.

France.—*Reduction of the Army.*—The *Moniteur* of Monday contains an important ordonnance relative to the organisation of the army on the peace footing. It is preceded by an able and comprehensive report addressed to the King by Marshal Soult, Minister of War, in which the Marshal discusses various plans for the reduction of the army, and finally declares in favour of the system, in time of peace, of reducing one company in each battalion of infantry, as the only mode of diminishing the expenses without impairing the effective service. Acting upon this recommendation, the King, by a royal ordonnance dated the 8th Sept., but published only in the *Moniteur* of Monday, directs that the army be reduced from 433,000, the effective voted in 1842, to 344,000, whereby a saving is realised of about thirty millions of francs (1,200,000*l.*) No reduction is thus made in the cavalry, artillery, and engineers; the diminution being solely in the infantry, to the amount of 89,000 men and 15,000 horses, which is rather more than one-fifth of the present force of the army. The soldiers raised by conscription, or already in service over and above the 344,000 men, will form the reserve, and will be subject to half-yearly reviews, and can raise the number of the effective army immediately to 500,000 men. The Marshal's report concludes by stating that his task had been a difficult and delicate one, and that he had never been put to a harder trial as Minister of War than in the reduction of the army. He had thought of suppressing altogether, or in part, the extraordinary armaments of 1840, especially in respect to disbanding the 12 new regiments, which had been earnestly demanded by both Chambers, but as the accomplishment of this wish would have compromised the Royal prerogative as to the army, he had abstained from taking that course.

Trial of Quénisset.—On Friday, the seventh day of the proceedings in this trial, a man named Dufaure, one of the 16 individuals accused as being accomplices of Quénisset, and who had previously eluded the researches of the police, was seized in the commune of Gentilly, on the road to Fontainebleau. He was brought before the Court on the same day, and having accepted the counsel assigned him, replied to the interrogatories of the Chancellor, denying, however, the matters alleged against him in the report, where he is mentioned as the principal agent in the attempt, having supplied the conspirators with arms, ammunition, &c. Quénisset and one of the other prisoners being called upon, identified him as having been present at the meeting prior to the attempt. The hearing of evidence being concluded, the Attorney-general presented his *requisitoire*, consisting of a recapitulation of the evidence against the accused, and a demand for the conviction of all of them, with the exception of Prioul. He particularly insisted on the condemnation of M. Dupoty; as the writings in his paper, the *Journal du Peuple*, had, he said, provoked the crime. M. Paillet, celebrated as Madame Laffarge's counsel, then addressed the Court in favour of Quénisset, admitting his guilt, but making a powerful appeal for mercy, on the ground of his repentance and revelations. Their several counsel then spoke in defence of the other prisoners, their chief argument being that Quénisset was a person whose statement was not to be believed; and, finally, M. Ledru Rollin entered on the defence of M. Dupoty, in a clever and powerful speech. He declared that his client was in no way connected with the conspiracy; that he was far removed, in his opinions, from those of the Communists, or the parties with which the accusation confounded him; and concluded by intreating the Chamber not to verify the prophecy of M. Royer Collard, who, when the laws of September were passing, declared that Government wanted to make the Chamber of Peers the court-martial of the press.—The trial is not expected to terminate till the end of the week; but the general belief appears to be that Quénisset, Colombier, and Just Brazier will be condemned to death, and some executed; and that the others will be condemned to different terms of imprisonment. The Peers, it is added, are determined to punish M. Dupoty, though the charges against him seem to be vague and unsubstantial.—Subsequent accounts inform us that during the sitting of Tuesday, while the counsel for Dufaure was speaking in reply to the evidence on the part of the prosecution, the proceedings were interrupted by the Chancellor, who announced that new additional evidence against that prisoner had been discovered, and that the witnesses to prove it were in attendance. Contrary to all precedent this evidence was received, although, by law, the witnesses could not be sworn, and it is thought that their testimony, confirming as it did that of Quénisset, will, if any are executed, bring Dufaure to the scaffold. This affair has called forth some severe strictures from the opposition journals. The defence of the several prisoners being concluded, the Attorney-General on Wednesday replied, particularly dwelling on M. Dupoty's case, whose conviction he called for, not for an offence of the press, but as the writer of theories and pernicious doctrines which were the direct, positive, and immediate provocation for the upsetting of Government by the Quénisset conspiracy. This, argued the Attorney-General, was M. Dupoty's complicity, and article 60 of the Penal Code applied to this offence. He again went through the leading articles in the *Journal du Peuple*, and dwelt at great length on the letter of the prisoner Launois, addressed to M. Dupoty. He then addressed to the latter personally some severe observations, and concluded by saying that never was there an epoch in which greater courage and firmness in public men were required. His speech produced a great sensation, and was received with expressions of approbation from some of the Peers.

The Provinces.—Accounts received from the provinces announce that the mischief produced by the late floods is very general and serious. The *Moniteur* publishes a report addressed to the King by the Minister of Commerce, in which he describes the ravages committed in fourteen departments by the overflowing of the Rhone and Saone, and proposes to his Majesty to apply to the relief of the sufferers by the inundation, a sum of 350,000f. still remaining in the Treasury, out of the fund of 5,000,000f., voted last year for the same purpose. This report has been followed by a royal ordinance granting the request of the Minister.—A telegraphic despatch announces that the bridge of the Var, on the road to Nice from Toulon, has been again carried away by the floods. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lyons on the 2d inst., at a little before eight in the evening; and at the same time a shock was experienced at Vienne on the Rhone. No damage was done, but the movement was stronger at the latter place than at the former.—The crop of olives in the southern departments has been very abundant, so as to cause a large fall in the price of oil.—We learn from Sedan, in the Ardennes, that a contract has been entered into to the amount of 7,000,000f., for extending the fortifications, and rendering the town one of the strongest in France. Gercy, it is said, will be united to Sedan, forming a large and populous city, and works are to be constructed, by which the whole of the surrounding plain may be inundated when necessary.—The receipts of the customs of Marseilles amounted, during the last month, to 2,733,878f., having exceeded those of the corresponding month of 1840 by a sum of 249,635f. The number of vessels which entered the harbour in the same month was 841; cleared, 658. In November 1840, 581 entered, and 566 cleared.—The *Precurseur de l'Ouest* states that bands of Chouans continue to raise contributions in various parts of La Vendée and the west of France. At Chalais, Loiret, and other points they have extorted money and articles of food within the last few days.

The Ministry.—There are still rumours afloat in the diplomatic circles that disunion exists in the cabinet, and that a ministerial modification or change is probable. The opposition journals also argue confidently on the instability of the administration, and contend that the majority upon which M. Guizot has hitherto relied is now completely disorganised. The probability or claim of M. Lamartine to be President of the Chamber still occupies considerable attention, and is regarded by many as likely seriously to embarrass the ministry. It now appears, notwithstanding the assurance given in his letter, noticed in our last, that he would not interfere with M. Sauzet, that M. Lamartine, though professing to support the ministry, and anxious not to throw serious obstructions in its way, declares that he still cannot make up his mind to gainsay his friends, or proclaim that he will not consent to his election as President, should they determine on choosing him. The ministerial prints, however, represent the cabinet as by no means alarmed by the resolution of a portion of the Conservative party to support M. Lamartine, and state that the only question which now engages its attention is the prospect of a general election. M. Guizot and his colleagues, they add, are determined to avoid entertaining any incidental questions tending to divide the Conservatives, and compromise their success at the next elections; and it is thought that the speech from the throne will allude to the probability of a dissolution. The opposition journals affect to be much amused with the alleged intention of the cabinet to create a new batch of peers. According to the reports in circulation, Marshal Sebastiani and Baron Pasquier were to be raised to the dignity of dukes, but their titles were yet unknown. Marshal Gerard was to assume the title of Duke of Antwerp, and a similar distinction is said to have been offered to Count Molé, who replied that his name was sufficiently honourable without a title, and refused to accept it.

Political Trials.—The Court of Assizes of the Lower Pyrenees held at Pau has acquitted all the accused in the affair of the Toulouse riots, with the exception of one named Rouzil, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. At the Aix Court of Assizes the Crown has been more fortunate. Out of 54 individuals accused for the Marseilles republican conspiracy, 51 have been condemned and sentenced: 11 to 5, 6, and 7 years' detention for conspiracy; 17 to 5 years' imprisonment for conspiracy, and 23 to confinement of periods of 1 year and 6 months for being members of secret associations. It is stated that after the Quénisset trial is over there will be a prosecution of several Paris papers before a jury, for articles attacking the report of the examining committee read before the Court of Peers.—The *Journal de l'Eure* has been acquitted by the jury of the Evreux Court of Assizes, for two seditious articles on the troubles of Clermont Ferrand and the Quénisset affair. M. Jules Favre defended the editor and publisher, and the Advocate-General, from the Rouen bar, conducted the prosecution. The speeches were a complete political discussion of the present system of Government, and the opposition papers have congratulatory articles on the result.

The Fortifications.—The Paris journals state that the greater part of the persons lately employed at the fortifications have formed themselves into bands for the purpose of plundering in the neighbourhood of the city, and that they have had the audacity to attack a patrol ordered to observe their movements. The Commune of Bercy have demanded and obtained permission to maintain a company of infantry at their own expense against an attack from these marauders, of which they were apprehensive. The same accounts state that a protest, 20,000 copies of which had been distributed in the twelve arrondissements of the capital, against the fortifications, had already received 3,000 signatures.

The Navy.—Accounts received from Toulon of the 4th inst. inform us that the five ships of the line, about to sail, as noticed in our last, for the Levant, will first proceed to Tunis, against which the Government, it is said, still apprehend that the Sultan is about to send an expedition. A steamer, which left on the preceding day, was believed to have been despatched to apprise the Bey of the motives of the visit of that squadron. It was reported in Toulon that six ships under Admiral Hugon, at present in Brest, would be shortly recalled into the Mediterranean, and that three other ships would be re-armed, so that France should have a force of twenty-three sail of the

line in that sea. Private letters from Toulon state that a revolt had taken place on board the French ship of the line *Inflexible*, in the roads of Smyrna, and that the revolters had fired into a house where their officers were assembled. The *Toulonnais* of the 7th inst. states that such a rumour had actually prevailed, and that it was even reported that Admiral Lasusse had been killed. The editor of that journal, however, adds that he had seen a letter written by the Admiral himself, brought by the last packet, and, consequently, pronounces the report to be unfounded.

Spain.—We are informed, through the medium of the Paris prints, that the British Cabinet has officially made known to the Government of the Regent,—1. That Great Britain not only would not suffer an armed intervention in Spain, but that she would not even permit any considerable military force to be concentrated along the Pyrenean frontier. 2. That she would not oppose any arrangement for the marriage of Queen Isabella II., provided her intended husband should not be a French Prince. 3. That she was determined to take no part in any European Congress convoked for the adjustment of the Spanish question; and that if such an assembly should be held without her co-operation, she would oppose the enforcement of all coercive measures, and of all other resolutions of such Congress which should tend directly or indirectly to interfere with the rights and dignity of Spain as a free and independent nation. Intelligence from Madrid of the 7th inst. informs us that by a decree of that date, the Regent had suppressed the whole of the infantry and cavalry of the Royal Guard, the officers of which all belonged to noble families. Those corps are to be replaced by two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, to which very significant names had been given. The first were called the regiments of the Constitution and España, and the others of Sagunto and Pavia. It had been resolved that, hereafter, the guard of the Palace be intrusted in turn to the different corps of the garrison. The Regent is to take up his residence in the Palace of Buena Vista, about the beginning of January. Apartments were preparing for the reception of the Infante Don Francisco and his family. His agent had claimed the furniture of the apartment which he formerly occupied in the Palace, but M. Arguelles, the guardian of the Queen, had declined acceding to this request, because it had been purchased by her Majesty. It was expected that the municipal elections, both in Madrid and in the provinces, would be carried by the democratical party. The Ministry had prepared a Municipal Bill, which was said to be extremely liberal, and would, no doubt, meet the approbation of the Cortes. Several other bills, equally important, were also on the point of receiving the sanction of the Cabinet, and amongst others, one relative to the cottons of Catalonian manufacture, and the other regulating the corn trade. The approaching Session was expected to be a stormy one. The Moderados, who had concealed themselves after the events of the 7th October, were beginning to quit their hiding-places. Government was adopting efficient measures for the security of the roads, which have been infested with robbers ever since the last insurrection. Col. Ramon Mackenna had left Madrid to take the command of the districts of Rosas, Guadarrama, Escorial, Navalcarnero, and Samosierra, and to adopt the necessary measures for the destruction of the banditti, who, during the last two months, have spread terror in that country. On the 2nd inst., the military commission had acquitted Col. Fernando Fernandez Cordova of the charge of participation in the revolt of the 7th Oct. M. de Salvandy, the new French Ambassador, was expected in Madrid on the 11th inst., and Señor Gonzalez, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had ordered every honour to be paid him on his arrival. It is stated that the last note of the French Cabinet was drawn up in very satisfactory language, and was calculated to restore a good understanding between the two countries. This result was expected to be greatly promoted by M. Salvandy's mission. Private letters state that an additional sum of 15,000*l.* was forwarded on the night of the 4th inst. to this country, to pay off the claims of the British legion. The French mail, which reached Madrid on the 6th inst., was robbed within a short distance of the capital. The correspondence, however, was spared. Mr. Hindley, M.P., one of the travellers, was among the persons who were plundered. From the provinces we learn, that the Regent has sent orders to raise the siege of Bilbao. The Barcelona journals bring no news of importance. They publish a letter, addressed by the Municipality, on the 21st ult., to the Consul of France, denying that any French citizen had been either attacked or murdered in Catalonia, together with a reply of the Consul in confirmation of that statement. Barcelona and the rest of the province were then perfectly tranquil.

Portugal.—We have received news from Lisbon to the 7th instant. Baron Marechal, the Austrian Minister, and M. Hubner, Secretary of Legation, arrived in that capital on the 6th inst. The report of the arrival of the Pope's nuncio, mentioned in our last, was premature. Private letters state, that great satisfaction had been felt by the Queen's party, in consequence of the receipt of a communication from Lord Howard de Walden, conveying a declaration made to the Spanish Government by Lord Aberdeen through our Minister at Madrid, in which, while stating it to be the wish of the British Government to promote harmony between the Governments of Spain and Portugal, his Lordship notices the reports of certain proceedings on the part of the former, tending to disturb that harmony, and adds, that although discrediting these reports, he deems it necessary to remind the Spanish Government of the treaty engagements subsisting between England and Portugal, and to declare that the British Government will resist any attempt, from whatever quarter, to interfere with Portuguese independence. These accounts add, that there had been a plan formed to force the Queen to abdicate, and appoint a Regency under Spanish influence which would proceed to negotiate a marriage between the Prince Royal (a child four years old), and the Queen of Spain; and that although the scheme would probably have come to nothing, the result of such a revolution would certainly have been, that for many years the Government would have remained in the hands of the Spanish Minister and his friends; so that Portugal, although nominally governed by an independent Regency of its own, would in fact have become a province of Spain. The *Correio Portuguez*, a new Ministerial paper, states, that the general fact of a conspiracy of the kind was matter of common report in the capital and over the kingdom; and that M. Passos had openly declared his sentiments in favour of a union with Spain, and was thought to have a fair chance of the Regency in case of success. An active correspondence is still carrying on between the Spanish Envoy at this court, and the Foreign Secretary, relative to the Spanish emigrants; who, in consequence of the suppression of the Christina movement, have taken refuge in Portugal. The Spanish Government has offered an amnesty to the privates, but requires that the officers be kept in close confinement in a fortress, as observed in the case of the Carlists, whom the Chartist Ministers detained in the Castle of St. George, Fort St. Julian, and on board the hulks, for nearly five years. The payment of the third instalment of the British civil claims on this Government, amounting to 37,718*l.* 12s. 6d. sterling, became due on the 1st instant, when the agents for the different claimants attended at the Treasury to receive their respective amounts, and where checks on the Lisbon Bank were in readiness for them.

Germany.—The news contained in the journals of this week is unimportant. Accounts from Vienna, of the 2d inst., state that Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, had, on the preceding day, a long conference with Prince Metternich. It was believed that his Excellency had been instructed by his Government to come to an understanding with the Austrian Cabinet on all measures it might be deemed expedient to adopt relative to Eastern affairs. M. de Flahault, the French Ambassador, had also frequent interviews with Prince Metternich; and it is added, that the result of these conferences affords satisfactory assurances of the good understanding existing between the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and London, on all foreign questions. Sir Robert Gordon, the new Ambassador to Austria, was daily expected in Vienna. Private letters state that the numerous reports circulated in the French and German papers of an approaching Congress concerning the affairs of Spain, were considered destitute of foundation. The Duke of Bordeaux is represented as going on favourably. It is stated that all swelling of his thigh has subsided, that the ossification of the fracture is rapidly progressing, and that his Royal Highness is expected to resume his levees about the middle of the present month. It was not thought, however, that the Prince would be able to walk before March. The Austrian Government has announced its intention to encourage the plan of a railroad from Prague to Dresden, across the valley of the Elbe, by guaranteeing 4 per cent. to the subscribers of a company to be constituted for that purpose. Two accidents have recently occurred in the fashionable world at Vienna. The Countess Illeshazy was reading in bed, to which she was confined by indisposition, when her taper caught the curtains, set the bed in flames, and the unfortunate lady was so seriously burnt, that she died the next morning. On the same day the Count Lugansky, of the Cuirassiers, was thrown from his horse and killed. The journals state that Senor Forti, the tenor singer of Vienna, has just gained in the lottery there a prize of 80.000 florins, or 200,000f. According to advices of the 6th ult. from Transylvania, the question of its union with Hungary was exciting much attention. The German party, it is said, was opposed to this re-union.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 8th inst. announces that the newly-appointed British Ambassador, Lord Burghersh, had a private audience of the King on the 7th inst., when he presented his credentials. The Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the States composing the Union of Customs, assembled since the 1st instant at Berlin, had been exclusively engaged with the sugar question. It was believed that the agricultural and national interests would prevail, and that beet-root or native manufacture would be encouraged, to the exclusion of foreign sugar.—Private letters inform us that all the valuable treasures which were stolen some time ago from the unrivalled Egyptian Museum of Berlin have been recovered. A reward of 500 crowns and pardon to any one of the thieves who should confess the robbery, and restore the articles, had been proclaimed. On the 30th ult., when all hopes had been given up, a man came forward and avowed himself the sole criminal, with the exception of the receiver. He pointed out a spot behind a hedge, close to the Prenzlaw Gate, where, at a small depth below the surface, everything had been buried and lain untouched. The King is said to have been highly gratified at their restoration, as they had been the private property of the late Sovereign. The informer, it is added, will receive his pardon, with the 500 crowns; but his associate, who denies his complicity, will, it is thought, suffer the penalties of the law.—The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt opened his States on the 6th inst., with the usual ceremonies and speech. In the latter document he congratulates the Duchy on the preservation of peace, but dwells on the necessity of completing the defensive system of Germany; and says that the Grand Duchy must participate in the outlay of the German Confederation, but no new imposition of taxes would be necessary.—The *Cologne Gazette* of the 19th inst states, that a person holding a high situation in the department of the Exchequer at Munich had disappeared, leaving a deficit in his accounts to the amount of 100,000 florins.

Hanover and Brunswick.—Accounts received of the 2d inst. state, that out of 87 members of the Chamber of Deputies 66 only were admitted to take the oaths, without any reason having been assigned for the exclusion of their colleagues. M. Meyer de Lunenburg (President of the Second Chamber in June), Dr. Christian de Hameln, and M. Budenberg, of Osnabruck, had been excluded whilst the election of the President was proceeding. The Deputy Brensing protested against this exclusion, together with 15 other members. The same accounts add, that the Minister of the Interior had ordered the second edition of the "Songs of a Cosmopolite Citizen" to be seized.—Contrary to general expectation, the States of Brunswick have adopted, by a majority of 35 against 12, the proposition of the committee to agree to the accession of the Grand Duchy to the Prussian Customs' Union. It is not, however, to take place before Jan. 1, 1843. Many of the first functionaries voted against Government, although the Ministry had declared that even a temporary union with Hanover would be impossible.

Holland.—Intelligence of the 11th inst. has been received, announcing that the King would not persevere in his refusal to ratify the treaty concluded between Luxemburgh and the German Customs' Union. An account from Assen of the 8th inst. says, that a market-boat from Peize to Groningen, which left the former place on the preceding day, was upset and sunk, and 10 persons not being able to get on deck in time, lost their lives. A letter from Batavia states, that the Dutch Government intends to occupy the two small islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, about 700 miles on the line from that port to the Cape of Good Hope, and to use them as depots of coal for the steamers which run between Holland and its East Indian possessions.

Switzerland.—Letters from Geneva inform us that, with the exception of a few transitory alarms, that city has been quiet since the evening of the 22d ult. Several strangers of obscure character, pointed out to the authorities by the neighbouring states, have been expelled; and a strict watch is kept upon a body of Mutualists, most of them foreigners, who have formed themselves into an association in the city. The new law for regulating the election of the Constituent Assembly has been read a second time in the Representative Council, when the third reading was fixed for the 3d inst. Should it pass, as was expected, the Constituent Assembly it was thought, might be elected, and begin to act on the 19th inst. The papers announce that the Zurich and Basle Railroad is dissolved.

Russia.—The St. Petersburg papers state, that an important discovery has been made by some expeditions lately sent by Government in search of a deposit of sand containing gold. It consists of a bed of sand, near the source of the Nadejoni, not far from the washing station, called Pesaskoi Tersinski. It is estimated to contain 100,000 pounds of sand, and to produce three pouds nine punds and sixteen zols of gold. In the assays already made, four punds sixty zols of metal, rich in quality, have been extracted. The poud is rather more than forty pounds English.—We are informed, by letters from Warsaw of the 1st inst., that the union between Russia and Poland is to be complete. The line of customs between the two countries is to be abolished, the Code Napoleon replaced by the Russian legislative system, and the land-tax by the Russian poll-tax. The military commanders and officers may, and it is thought will, fill the offices of mayors and justices of peace, hitherto held by landed proprietors. The Russian tongue is to be alone taught at schools, and used in public acts. Jews and all others to be subject to the conscription. All confiscated goods are made over to the bank to be sold, the profits of the bank going into the imperial treasury. Sibylle, the mansion of Prince Czartoryski, is converted into a public establishment. Several emigrant French officers have received commands in the Russian Army, such as St. Simon, Duroc, St. Aldegonde. From the same accounts we learn, that the inauguration of the monument erected at Warsaw in the Square of Saxony, in memory of the Poles who died in 1831 for "their legitimate Sovereign," took place with great solemnity on the 29th ult., in presence of an imposing military force.—The winter has set in at St. Petersburg in an unusually capricious manner. During the night between the 15th and 16th ult. the frost was severe, the thermometer falling to 16 degrees below zero, of Reaumur's scale. The following day it thawed, but during the night there was a slight frost again, and the ice on the Neva remained standing, while the thermometer marked only one degree below the freezing point. On the 25d it thawed again, and continued to do so till the 27th, when a good deal of rain fell; the ice though thin, however, remaining fast. All this time it had been impossible to reconstruct the bridges of pontoons, so that the different "sides" of the city were cut off from all communication with each other. During the greater part of this time the temperature was higher at night than during the day. On the 29th the thermometer fell again to the freezing point, and seemed likely to go down lower. The weather was beautiful, and the roadstead at Cronstadt quite open.

Italy.—Letters from Rome inform us, that the two younger sons of Don Carlos have arrived in that capital. Their Royal Highnesses are the bearers of an autograph letter from their father to the Pope, and, after remaining there a month, are to proceed to Naples. It is stated that the Pope has the same difficulties with the Austrians and Russians about Cracow, as with the King of Prussia about Cologne. The Bishop has been sequestrated, and confined at Troppau, and a general Vicar has been appointed; but

the Pope will not sanction his administration.—Private accounts from Naples of the 1st inst. announce the return of the King from his excursion to Sicily. His Majesty has adopted no resolution respecting the free export of sulphur, which the Sicilians have demanded with so much earnestness, that the King has been afraid to withdraw the troops sent to that island, when he expected to be attacked by Great Britain.

Greece.—Accounts received from Athens to the 27th ult. inform us that on the 25th a general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank took place under the presidency of the Ministers, and in presence of the Bishop of Attica and of the holy Synod. M. Petrales, the Minister, addressed the assembly, pointing out the advantages which would accrue for the prosperity of the country owing to the establishment of this bank. A provisional board of directors was then named, and business was to commence on Jan. 13, 1842, before which period the shares were to be paid up.

Turkey.—It is stated, on the authority of the French Papers, that Lord Aberdeen, influenced by a desire to maintain the existing friendly relations between France and England, has notified to the Porte that no expedition against Tunis will be suffered, and that if attempted a combined French and British fleet will interfere, and prevent the sailing of any Turkish force with such an object from the Dardanelles. A firman, it is said, has been obtained from the Sultan by the British Ambassador at Constantinople, forbidding the exportation of slaves from Tripoli to the Levant. Private letters mention that, contrary to his custom of never going out without wearing the finest gloves, the Sultan, on the 4th ult., appeared in going to the mosque with his hands uncovered; and immediately all who wore this article of dress took them off. It is not concluded from this that his Highness has renounced the use of gloves, but that he did not wish to act against the prejudices of his people, by going to prayers on a great festival (the Bairam) with an article borrowed from the toilet of the infidels, and which is not yet naturalised in Turkey. The same accounts state that Khosrew Pacha, since his return to the capital, has been the object of great attention from various public men, and that, in particular, Tahir Pacha has hastened to visit him. It was confidently expected that he would, ere long, be again summoned to take a leading part in public affairs.—Subsequent accounts from Constantinople to the 24th ult. state that the Porte is about to send a commission to settle the quarrels of the population of the Lebanon. The Mussulmans of Damascus, it is said, are much moved by the combats taking place so near them between Christians and Mahometans, and their zeal is not easily kept down. The Porte has received a conciliatory note from Athens; and the further march of troops to Thessaly was countermanded; but it is added that it had always been the intention of the Porte to reinforce their garrisons, and that this will be effected.

Egypt.—We learn by private correspondence from Cairo that the project of making a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez is again entertained, but that the affair is not expected to be carried into execution. The East India Company is stated to have undertaken to pay all the expenses, and to have promised the Pacha five per cent. on the profits; but it was supposed that he would be afraid of increasing the political influence of England in Egypt if he should agree to the offer, and would therefore decline it.

United States.—By the packet-ship *Roscius*, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and by the *Caledonia* steamer which arrived on Thursday, we have advices from New York to the 30th ult. The *Roscius* made her passage in 18 days. On the 7th inst. she fell in with the wreck of the *Erin-go-Bragh*, of Liverpool, homeward-bound from Quebec. The *Erin-go-Bragh* was in a sinking state, and the captain of the *Roscius* took the crew, consisting of 20 persons and a passenger, on board his own ship, and conveyed them in safety to Liverpool. So imminent was the peril that not an article belonging to any individual was saved from the vessel, which sank immediately after the *Roscius* quitted her. There is no political news of interest brought by these conveyances. The papers contain additional details of the disastrous fire at St. John's, from which it appears that the destruction has been very extensive; the aggregate loss being estimated as high as 1,200,000 dollars. Mr. M'Leod, it was rumoured, had again got into trouble, having been arrested, it is said, on a *capias* at Niagara for defalcation in Canada.

Mexico and Texas.—Intelligence has been received from Texas to the 15th ult. The message of President Lamar had been delivered to Congress. It is a lengthy document, and opens with congratulations on the prosperity of the country. The relations with Mexico are deemed unsatisfactory, and an amicable adjustment of the quarrel impracticable. The President advises hostilities, and states that he has made arrangements for sending the Texan navy to co-operate with the Government of Yucatan in acting against Mexico, whereby he intends to keep the navy in active service free of expense, and expects to compel the Mexican Government to a more peaceful policy as regards Texas. The relations of Texas with France are stated to be friendly. The mutual ratification of treaties with Great Britain is postponed till June 1842.—The *Commercial Bulletin of Merida and Campeachy*, under date of November 23, contains the proceedings of the House of Representatives, which took place on the 20th and 21st of that month, with regard to the question as to whether or not Yucatan should be declared a free and independent republic. At an early hour the galleries were thronged with spectators, who manifested the greatest interest and anxiety in the discussion. After the secretary had finished the reading of the "Report of the Select Committee upon the subject of Independence," a long and animated debate arose, in which most of the representatives took part. Some were for postponing the declaration until it could be ascertained what would be the effect of Santa Anna's movements in Mexico; while others, on the contrary, were of opinion that it was by no means necessary to regard those movements, but that it became the Peninsula of Yucatan to declare herself, immediately and without delay, a sovereign and independent Republic. The speech of Señor Vargas was greeted by enthusiastic applause in the galleries, he having declared that "it was a vague, remote, and chimerical hope to imagine that the present revolution in Mexico would lead to the establishment of a liberal Government," and also that, "although the Government should entertain a profound conviction that it was necessary to postpone for a while the declaration of independence, still conviction ought to be sacrificed in obedience to the will of the public, without forgetting for a moment the anxiety everywhere manifested upon the subject, since, in representative Governments, it is for the people to command, and for the Government to obey." Upon taking the vote, the first article was carried unanimously; whereupon the spectators retired, and the House forthwith adjourned. Articles:—1. The people of Yucatan, in the free exercise of their sovereignty, hereby erect themselves into a free Republic, independent of the Mexican nation. 2. The constitution promulgated on the 31st of last March shall have full force and remain unalterable, except so far as it conflicts with this declaration. 3. Congress has the power to make any alterations in the constitution which may be required by the new order of things. 4. All those officers constitutionally elected shall remain in the army, until removed as directed by the code. 5. The Republic of Yucatan enjoys full power to enter into direct relations and form treaties with the other nations of the earth. 6. The republic of Yucatan feels herself in honour bound to pay her quota of the foreign debt contracted by the Mexican nation, since February 18, 1840. 7. Yucatan offers an asylum and special protection to all the natives of the North American continent who may be harassed on account of their political opinions. (Rejected by a vote of 10 to 2.) 8. The Republic of Yutacan will admit into her territory every honourable man, of whatever nation or creed.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account closed at $89\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, ex div.; Bank Stock, $165\frac{1}{2}$, 166. Exchequer Bills, 10*s.* to 12*s.* premium; Three per Cents. Reduced, $89\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, $99\frac{1}{8}$.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Forgery of Exchequer Bills.—The following is said to be the course which Government intends to adopt with respect to the forged Exchequer bills: No definite answer will be given upon the subject to any applicants at the Exchequer office, but a message will be sent, soon after the assembling of Parliament, from the Crown to the House of Commons, requesting them to take the subject into their serious consideration, with the view, if they think fit, of relief being granted to the parties who have advanced their money *bona fide* upon forged bills in the ordinary and regular course of business. The only document bearing an official character which has been promulgated since our last is a letter written by order of the Comptroller-General, in reply to one from a holder of bills claiming inspection subsequent to the date at which the examination closed. This letter states that the application cannot be admitted, the examination of bills having finally closed on the 27th ult., and adds that the number of bills which have been pronounced good amount to 18,910,000*l.* In the mean time it seems to be the opinion in the City that the conviction of Mr. Beaumont Smith, as the sole and only criminal, tends to strengthen the case of the holders, because it restricts the fabrication and issue of the spurious documents to a paid officer of the Crown, holding a situation of high trust and confidence. In connexion with this affair, it may be stated that the recent proceedings are expected to lead to a transfer of the business connected with the issue and payment of Exchequer-bills to the Bank of England. Ministers, it is said, are already in possession of the terms upon which the governors of that establishment will undertake the management and risk of this important security; but no arrangement can be definitively entered into until the meeting of Parliament.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.—At a meeting of the Middlesex Magistrates, on Thursday, Mr. Laurie requested that the magistrates would proceed to the consideration of the report of the visiting justices of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, and also the report of the resident physician, which were laid before the court on the last county day. He said that, from the length of time that had elapsed since the system of non-coercion mentioned in the report had been adopted at the asylum, the magistrates had had ample opportunities of judging of its effects, and were now fully competent to decide whether it should be continued or not. He was about to propose a resolution to the effect that the magistrates approved of the present system. He confessed that he felt considerable anxiety as to the result of his motion, convinced as he was that the question was one of the most important that had ever been brought under the notice of that court, and that the result was looked forward to with considerable anxiety by the people of France, Belgium, Germany, and America: and if the present system were sanctioned by the court, there could be no doubt that it would have a considerable effect in those countries. After some further observations on the system practised at this institution, the speaker concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That on a full consideration of the reports of the visiting justices and of the resident physician of the County Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, presented on the county day of the last Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, this court is of opinion that the system of management pursued therein for the last two years has been attended with highly beneficial results, and affords strong evidence in support of the opinion that the personal coercion of the patients may be safely abolished, by the substitution of uniform kindness, efficient superintendence, and constant vigilance; and also that such system tends greatly to the amelioration of the condition and the increase of the comforts of the patients; and on these considerations this court now express their confidence in the advantages and their sanction of the continuance of the system of non-restraint, as now practised in the Hanwell Asylum." After some discussion an amendment was proposed by Mr. Serg. Halcombe, that the further consideration of the report be postponed until the next court day. After a long and somewhat angry debate the amendment was negatived by a majority of 32, there being only 7 for it and 39 against it. The Court then considered the original motion, which Mr. Serg. Adams supported in a speech confuting all the arguments brought against the management of the asylum. After some further discussion the motion in favour of the system of non-restraint was almost unanimously carried.

Darkness of the Metropolitan Roads.—On Monday a vestry-meeting was held at Hammersmith, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of lighting the Metropolis roads passing through that parish, and the other public thoroughfares therein. The Rev. F. T. Attwood, the vicar, was called to the chair. Dr. Bowling said it seriously behoved them, both in consequence of the dangers from accidents by the public conveyances, and especially after the recent serious act of robbery and attempt at murder at Turnham Green, to adopt some measure for lighting the roads, which he thought the shopkeepers of the district more especially ought not to oppose, or he was sure they would have no purchasers at their shops after dark. He concluded by moving "that the provisions of the General Lighting Act be adopted within the district above named, and also that the meeting proceed to elect inspectors under the Act and fix the amount of rate to be granted for the ensuing year." The Rev. T. T. Haversfield seconded the motion. He said that it was not on the high roads alone that murderous attacks had been made, for only a few evenings ago a servant girl, while proceeding along Hammersmith-terrace, had been severely beaten, her head cut, and her pocket, in which she had some money, torn off; after which the robbers dragged her along, it is supposed with the intention of throwing her into the water, but her cries forced them to release her. She had however received such serious injuries, that she still continued under the care of a surgeon. Mr. Wadden felt it to be a duty he owed himself and his fellow-parishioners to oppose the motion. After commenting in strong terms on the report of the committee appointed by the vestry to consider the subject, he concluded by moving as an amendment "That the meeting, and the purposes for which it had been called, be adjourned until that day six months." This being seconded, a warm discussion ensued, after which the Chairman put the amendment, when a great number of hands were held up for it, and against it but a comparatively small number; when, amidst loud cries of "Ten to one," he declared the amendment carried. A poll under the provisions of the General Lighting Act was then demanded, of which ten days' notice must be given.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitant ratepayers of the parish of St. Mary Abbott's Kensington was held, pursuant to public notice, to take into further consideration the discontinuance of gas-lamps on the Metropolitan roads, and to take the opinion of the parishioners on the adoption or non-adoption of the General Lighting Act. The vicar, Archdeacon Pott, was called to the chair. After a great deal of discussion, it was moved by Mr Hawkes, "That it is the opinion of this vestry meeting that the Act should not be adopted by the whole parish." Mr. Hutchins seconded the motion, for which there were a great number of hands held up, while on the contrary there appeared only three dissentients.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The Marquis of Westminster has opened a road from the foot of Vauxhall-bridge to Knightsbridge, through the streets and squares erected by Mr. Cubitt on the Marquis's Pimlico estate. The parochial authorities of St. George, it is said, are about to erect a new church in Eccleston-street, for the accommodation of the parishioners who reside in that locality.

Vauxhall Gardens.—Mr. Fowler, the recent purchaser of this property, intends, it is said, to let off six acres on building leases, reserving the residue, upwards of five acres, for public gardens. The portion proposed to be let off will, it is thought, secure an ample return for the capital invested, and consequently the gardens will be held free of all encumbrance except a nominal quit-rent, payable to the Prince of Wales, who is now the ground-landlord, the gardens being within the Duchy of Cornwall. The license has been renewed by the magistrates in quarter-sessions.

Smithfield Annual Cattle-market.—Monday was the day appointed for this annual cattle-fair; and it having been understood that a greater number of beasts than usual would be brought into the market, extra preparations were made on the previous evening for their reception. The morning was unpropitious, the weather being wet and stormy, in consequence of which the market was but thinly attended. Towards noon, however, the weather cleared up a little, when the buyers and visitors became more numerous. The cattle, it is said, were never exceeded in quality or in number, the supply amounting to nearly

5,000, chiefly of the Hereford, Durham, and Scotch breeds; but although all the beasts excited much attention, the first-mentioned breed appeared to bear the palm. There were however 20 Durhams, the property of Sir C. Knightley, M.P., which were greatly admired. There was also an unusually fat heifer, weighing about 200 stone, the property of Mr. Kingston, farmer, of Huntingdon. The beasts averaged from 4s. to 5s. per stone. The supply of sheep was good and plentiful, amounting in number to upwards of 24,000, and consisting chiefly of Leicester and Downs. There was also a small lot of half-bred Leicester and Downs, the property of Mr. French, a salesman, which for their beauty created general admiration, and were eagerly bought up at 6*l.* a head. The former averaged 4s. per stone. There was also a large supply of pigs, of a superior quality, which fetched good prices. At the conclusion of the market there were but few animals left unsold; and in consequence of the good arrangements of the market police, great satisfaction was evinced by the various buyers and sellers, and no accident occurred.

The Tower.—The number of persons who visit the Tower, for the purpose of viewing the ruins, and the other objects of interest in this fortress, continues to increase, several thousand persons having already availed themselves of the opportunity since it was re-opened to the public. On Monday week, the first day, in consequence of the bad state of the weather and insufficient notice, only 156 persons viewed the ruins: on the Tuesday they increased to 595; on Wednesday 372 persons paid for admission; on Thursday, 390; on Friday, 285; on Saturday, 543; on Monday, 453; on Tuesday, upwards of 600; and equally large numbers have been admitted during the subsequent days of this week. The desire of obtaining relics of the late fire, notwithstanding a high price is now asked for the specimens, appears also to be on the increase. Several hundred pounds, it is said, have already been realised by the ordnance authorities, and as fast as one lot is bought up, the marquees fitted up for their sale are replenished from the stores with others. The specimens exhibited for sale during the last few days are superior to those at first produced, the Ordnance authorities appearing to have thought it prudent to get rid of the inferior articles first. The day appointed for the intended sale by auction of the large masses of gun-barrels, swords, &c., piled up in stacks within the hoarding of the armoury, has not yet been decided on, and it is feared that the majority of the large pieces of ordnance composing the train of artillery are to be disposed of in the shape of old metal. Much inconvenience, it appears, has been felt by the public in consequence of an order issued to the police a few days after the ruins were partially opened, to apprehend any one found with metal or relics supposed to have been taken from the Tower; and, this order not having been countermanded since the sale has been opened, people are daily being apprehended and taken back to the Tower to see if the relics in their possession had been purloined or sold to them.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday the Royal Agricultural Society of England, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, held its half-yearly meeting at the rooms in Cavendish-square. The Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer, and other eminent farmers were present. The report stated that Prince Albert had become a member of the society, which now included 5,332 members. The intended meeting at Bristol on the 14th July next, and the limitation of the dinner tickets on that occasion to 2,400, were announced. The society, it was stated, had applied to the Woods and Forests for a site whereon to erect a museum, library, model-room, reading-room, &c., for its members. Thanks to Professors Henslow and Daubeny were voted for their lectures, and several interesting speeches were delivered.—On Saturday a numerous meeting of distressed Spitalfields weavers was held at Bethnal-green, to receive the report of a deputation which had waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of hearing from his Lordship his intentions as to the appropriation of the funds in his hands for their relief. Mr. Fox, on the part of the committee, said that, having been informed that there was an intention to devote the moneys raised for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers to the support of all persons in distress, of whatever trade, they had thought proper to wait on the Lord Mayor on the subject, when his Lordship expressed his surprise that there should be an attempt to appropriate money in any other way than the donors intended. They observed, that they called to express their desire that the money should not be parted with by the Lord Mayor until a proper committee had been appointed. His Lordship said that such certainly was his intention, and recommended the deputation to get up a district meeting, and appoint a responsible chairman and committee, to whom he would hand over the money in his possession. He stated that he had about 1,000*l.*, but which he knew was not nearly sufficient to supply their necessities. The committee had since waited on Mr. R. Hanbury, who had declared his willingness to become their chairman at the district meeting. The secretary said he was glad to find that they were now in a course to obtain some assistance, for the distress was increasing to an alarming extent. Since their last meeting the committee had had above 300 personal applications. He had learned from the vestry clerk that there were 1,000 persons in the workhouse, and nearly 3,000 receiving out-door relief. Several weavers then addressed the chair, after which the report was unanimously received.—On Thursday a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Bride's parish was held for the purpose of agreeing to an address to her Majesty, on the event of the birth of the Prince of Wales. The Rev. T. Dale, the vicar, took the chair, and after explaining the object of the meeting, addresses were read to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. Mr. Wood, after professing his attachment to those illustrious individuals, and his participation in the loyal feelings set forth in the addresses, said that he felt bound to move an amendment that some words should be inserted expressive of a hope that her Majesty would cause some measures to be taken on behalf of the distressed portion of the community. A warm discussion took place, and the chairman admitted that such an appeal to her Majesty might be requisite, but could not agree that this was a fitting occasion, but professed his willingness to comply with a requisition to call a meeting to consider the matter; and it was ultimately agreed that such a course should be taken, and the addresses were agreed to.

The Convict Ward.—On Wednesday an application on behalf of this criminal, who is under sentence of death in Newgate, for the murder of a child in William Street, Regent's Park, was made to the Secretary for the Home Department. The result of this appeal has not transpired, but it is thought that the sentence will be carried into effect. The sheriffs visit the criminal every day, and, it is said, are earnest in their entreaties that he will unburden his mind, by divulging the truth respecting the crime for which he is condemned to suffer. He still, however, continues to assert that he is not guilty of murder, and that the child was hurt by his accidentally falling on him.

Accidents at Sea.—During the week the underwriters at Lloyd's have received intelligence of four vessels having been run down during the late serious gales, unfortunately attended with loss of life. The vessels in question are the schooner *Eliza*, belonging to Ipswich; the *Defiance*, of Greenwich; the schooner *Nancy*, belonging to Yarmouth; and the brig *Queen*, of Newcastle. From the statements received, it appears that the *Eliza* was run down on the night of the 5th inst., near Harwich, by a brig called the *Conudon*, of Stockton; and it is thought extraordinary that the crew, many of whom were asleep in their berths, were not carried down with the vessel, for she sank in a few minutes after the collision. Fortunately they got on board the brig, but were unable to save any property. The *Nancy* was lost on the same night. The account given is, that she was in the roads off the eastern coast, making for Yarmouth, when the *Jean and Mary*, of Whitby, came across her bows with so much violence that she almost immediately sank, and it was with great difficulty that the other vessel was prevented from sinking, her starboard quarter being completely driven in. The master and the crew saved themselves by jumping into the long-boat, and landed the following morning at Yarmouth, much exhausted. The *Jean and Mary* has since been run ashore to save her. The *Defiance* was lost on the 10th inst., off Cromer Lighthouse. She was at anchor at the time, and was run down by the schooner *Alert*, of Whitby. On the morning of the 11th inst., the *Queen*, on her voyage to London from Shields, laden deeply with coals, when off Scarborough, was run down by a bark, name unknown, and three of the crew sank with the ship. The remaining portion of the crew jumped into the jolly-boat just as she was sinking, and were picked up about four hours after by a fishing-smack, and landed at Flamborough.

Fires.—On Saturday night a serious fire broke out in the wadding manufactory of Mr. Millingham, Church-street, Shoreditch. The building, which is of considerable extent, stands in the midst of a number of small houses, several of them wooden ones, and inhabited by persons in indigent circumstances. The fire was first discovered in what is termed the "skin department," which adjoined the machine-room. An unusual body of light being noticed there by a female living in the court, she informed the constable on duty, who discovered that the building was in flames; but a considerable supply of water being obtained, the fire was confined to the lower part of the premises. The loss is estimated at about 200*l.* The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by spontaneous combustion, as at the time the place was closed every light had been extinguished, and no sign of fire was seen. But for this timely discovery, it is thought that the entire factory, as well as the surrounding neighbourhood, must have been destroyed.—On Sunday, a fire occurred at Pitfield-street, Hoxton, in some buildings used as stables by Mr. Stanbridge, silk-dresser. It appears to have originated in the hay-lofts on the first floor over the stabling, and had reached to such an extent, that within ten minutes after the discovery, the flames burst forth from the roof and the different windows of the building, threatening serious mischief to the property in the immediate neighbourhood. By the timely arrival of the engines the fire was confined to the building where it commenced, which was almost entirely destroyed.—On the same day, a fire occurred in the shop of a shoemaker, named Thompson, in Great Leonard-street, Shoreditch, which was attended with considerable damage.—Another fire took place on the same evening on the premises of Mr. Baker, Exmouth-street, Commercial-road east; and considerable property, consisting of cabinets, ab s, and bedsteads, was burnt.—On Saturday, Crockford's club-house, in St. James's-street, was in danger of being destroyed by fire. It seems that the steward, who sleeps in the upper part of the house, was alarmed early in the morning by a smell of fire, and on proceeding to the landing of the second floor, he discovered flames issuing from behind the skirting-board. He however succeeded in tearing down the wainscoting, and eventually in extinguishing the fire without alarming the neighbourhood. It has since been ascertained that the fire originated in the flue of the committee-room chimney, where a deposit of soot had accumulated in a sort of pocket or cavity, which it is supposed had been burning some time, and had caused the bricks to become red-hot.

Brentford.—At the petty sessions on Saturday, Mr. Lionel Rodwell was summoned, under the General Highway Act, for having been guilty of a pound-breach, by which he had made himself liable to a penalty of 20*l.*, or three months' imprisonment. The defendant's horse was found by Mr. May, one of the surveyors of the highway, at large, and grazing in the parish highways. Mr. May desired his man to take the horse to the pound. The defendant overtook the man, and offered directly to pay for what damage had been done, and for the pound fees, but said the horse should not be taken to the pound. Upon this being refused by the man, Mr. Rodwell managed to break the withe by which the horse was held, and got it free. The chairman said he ought to have waited till the horse was impounded; he had rendered himself liable to a penalty of 20*l.* by rescuing the horse on the way to the pound. It was, therefore, the duty of the bench to convict, but they would mitigate the penalty to 20s. and costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

Provincial News.

Arundel.—Serious accounts continue to be received from all parts of the country of the damage done by the floods. In many places whole districts are under water, and the loss of cattle and other property has been considerable. The banks of the Arun, in the neighbourhood of this town, have been overflowed; the haystacks are now standing in three and four feet of water, and persons are obliged to be conveyed along the roads in waggons. Some of the meadows, it is stated, have been under water for the last three months.

Berwick upon-Tweed.—A local paper, referring to the failure of Messrs. Batson, Ferry, and Co., noticed in our last, says, that it was one of the most formidable occurrences that have befallen the neighbourhood for years past; that it was, in fact, the only bank stoppage with which the place has been visited for nearly half a century, and has affected, in its consequences, the interests of almost every man of business in the district, as well as numerous others. It adds, that the bank had for many years enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the public of this town and the surrounding districts; and the announcement of its failure created no less surprise than dismay. Its first effect was to create a panic, which manifested itself in a run upon the only other banking establishment in the town, that of the North of England Joint-stock Banking Company's branch, in Bridge-street; and also in an unusual pressure upon the Savings' Bank. The former establishment, being unprepared for so sudden a demand upon its resources, had to postpone payment in gold until a supply should be procured, and from this circumstance apprehensions began to be entertained that the affairs of that establishment also were deranged. The Savings' Bank, it is said, is quite prepared to meet any demands. The Mayor and other municipal authorities have called a meeting of the tradespeople of the town, at which they recommended the adoption of a resolution declaratory of confidence in the two remaining establishments. This recommendation was adopted, and seems to have answered the desired purpose, that of tranquillising the public mind.

Birmingham.—On Wednesday a meeting was held of the principal rate-payers in this town to consider the causes which have led to the excessive taxation of the inhabitants, and to suggest if possible some means for the removal or alleviation of their burdens. The chair was taken by R. Spooner, Esq., the late candidate for the borough: and in the course of the meeting, it appeared that for the maintenance of the corporation and the new police, and for purposes apart from the support of the poor, the sum of 42,000*l.* per annum is required, and that the taxation amounts to at least 55 per cent. upon the entire rental of the population.

Chelmsford.—In our last we noticed that a fire had occurred on the farm of Mr. Salmon, Great Clacton, and that a woman, named Thompson, had been apprehended on suspicion of being the author of it. She has since undergone an examination before the magistrates, during which eleven witnesses were examined, and a great deal of circumstantial evidence adduced. The most important evidence against her was the exact correspondence of her shoes with the footmarks, left, as is supposed, by the incendiary in the field adjoining the premises. These facts connected with other circumstantial evidence induced the magistrates to commit the prisoner for trial.

Derby.—A conference of the merchants and manufacturers of the three midland counties of Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, which had been announced to take place for some weeks past, has been held in this city. About a thousand persons were present. The object of the meeting was to hear the statements of gentlemen, deputed by several towns, to lay before the country well-attested facts as to the influence of the Corn-laws on the manufactures peculiar to this part of the country. The gentlemen made, represented the trade of this great manufacturing district in a gloomy light. Facts were adduced to show that the manufactures of silk, gloves, &c., had been greatly declining for a series of years; that this was not owing to the introduction of the power-loom, for the frames used in this work remained nearly the same as when originally invented, but to foreign competition, particularly that of the Saxons, which enabled them to undersell this country in the United States and several other markets. That the wages of the artizans scarcely procured them subsistence; and that from their inability to purchase even the necessaries of life, the small shopkeepers, and all those who had expended their capital with a view to supply to them the few comforts which they formerly enjoyed, were reduced to great distress. Statements were also made to show that, low as was the pittance paid to the workmen, the master had been for a long time carrying business at a loss; that many employers would withdraw altogether from trade, but that the frames were unsaleable at any price. In former times it had been the practice, when

men withdrew from business, to let their frames, and several individuals had no other means of subsistence than what they derived from this source. But no rent could now be obtained, and men who retired on what they conceived a competence had been driven to the workhouse. The meeting lasted from eleven till four o'clock. Several resolutions, in favour of free trade and the abolition of the Corn-laws, were adopted; and, finally, it was resolved "That a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon these resolutions, be prepared by the executive committee, and that they be requested to obtain the signatures of the manufacturers of the Midland Counties thereto."

Devizes.—A public meeting has been held in this town, the object of which was, first, to address her Majesty and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales; and secondly, to consider the best means of alleviating the urgent distress at Bradford and the other seats of manufactures in this county. There were about 300 persons present, among whom were the Marquis of Lansdowne (the lord-lieutenant), the Earl of Radnor, the Hon. E. Bouverie, M.P., Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and other members of Parliament. The address to the Queen was moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, in his speech, alluded to the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. While, however, he expressed his opinion that "if he knew anything of her Majesty's feelings, he believed she would be pleased that any address to her should be coupled with an attempt to alleviate distress, and to diminish misery," he at the same time, for the sake of harmony, agreed in the propriety of omitting all allusion to it. The address having been seconded, the Earl of Radnor proposed an addition in the way of an acknowledgment of the existing distress; but the proposal was rejected, and the original address passed. The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the distress at Bradford, when some serious statements were made. It appeared that of six thousand persons who, some time ago, were maintained by their labour in the factories, none were now fully employed; from four to five thousand were living on their savings, on the produce of their gardens, or by pawning their furniture and clothes; while only about 1,650 could obtain *half* employment. The immediate occasion of this distress, which, it was added, was borne in a very exemplary manner, was stated to be threefold: the failure of a house in London, of a bank in the town, and of three houses in the town and neighbourhood which employed the workmen of the parish. Several persons addressed the meeting in speeches of considerable length, and a petition was finally agreed upon, to be presented to Parliament, praying for an inquiry into the existing cause of distress.

Devonport.—A public meeting has been held in this town by requisition, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising Government on the contemplated appointment of new borough magistrates, and praying the Legislature to take into consideration the present system of magisterial appointments with the view of substituting for them stipendiary magistrates, to be paid by the state. Mr. Little, after animadverting on the manner in which justice is now administered by the unpaid magistracy, moved a petition to the House of Commons for an inquiry; and with a view to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates, to be paid by the state. An amendment was moved rejecting the proposal, on account of the expense, and was carried by a large majority.

Durham.—It appears that a conviction of the expediency of discontinuing the new rural constabulary is spreading in different directions throughout the country. The magistrates of Derbyshire have refused their sanction to the force by a large majority; in Nottinghamshire the system has been shown to have entirely failed; in Gloucestershire several meetings have been held for the purpose of abolishing the force; and a similar movement is taking place in many other counties, wholly irrespective, it is said, of party politics. On Saturday a numerous meeting of the rate-payers from the parishes and townships in this county was held in this city, to take the same subject into consideration. A long discussion took place, and the following was the resolution adopted at the close of their deliberations:—"That the continuance of the rural police force in the rural districts of this county is unnecessary, and entails a serious burden upon the agricultural districts: and that a committee of agriculturists be appointed to draw up a general form of a memorial for the adoption of each township seeking to free itself from so unnecessary an expenditure, and that a copy be transmitted by post to the proper authorities for the adoption and signature of the rated inhabitants thereof, and that such memorial, when signed, be presented by the committee to the magistrates at the next sessions."

Exeter.—The local papers give the following summary of the damage done by the late floods in Devonshire:—It was at one time feared that the whole village of Crediton would have been destroyed. The bridge over the Creedy, on the Tiverton road, has been partially swept away, and for some time the waters at Downes bridge were so out that the people were prevented going to or returning from Exeter. The roads have been impassable between Sandford and Morchard Bishop; and at Sampford Courtenay, part of the inn, which adjoins a small brook, was swept away. The river Otter was never known to rise so high as it did on Monday, when the bridge was swept away just as an apprentice boy belonging to a farmer named Elacott was passing on horseback and driving a bullock, all three of whom were drowned. The bullock was found nine miles down the river the next day, but the body of the boy has not been discovered. In the parish of Colebrooke the devastation has been considerable. In the village of Coleford, no less than seven or eight buildings have been entirely destroyed, belonging to humble individuals, who have thus been deprived of all they possessed.

Halifax.—On Saturday evening a fire broke out in the church at Illingworth, near this town, and considerable damage, to the amount, it is said, of 200*l.*, was done before it could be extinguished. It originated from over-heating a stove which, in consequence of the great draught, fired a ceiling immediately under the organ.

Hereford.—A local paper states, that at a ball which took place in this city a few days since, some individual had burned some deleterious drug in the room before the company arrived, which had so serious an effect that it occasioned fits of spasmodic coughing in every individual as they entered, so that the company appeared to be all suffering under a severe attack of influenza at the same moment. The company in consequence left early; and it is added, that the injurious effects were experienced by many for several days after. The perpetrator of the trick has not been discovered.—It appears from a circular which has just been issued, that the cost of restoring the cathedral in this city, to which subject we have referred in previous Numbers, is estimated at 20,000*l.* The Dean and Chapter have declared their readiness to subscribe 2,000*l.* from their own resources; the bishop of the diocese, 500*l.*; and the chancellor of the choir, 100*l.* It is added, that since the year 1831, the Dean and Chapter have expended on the fabric, besides the proceeds of the fabric's estates, and a voluntary sacrifice of 5*l.* per cent. upon all their fines, the sum of 1,149*l.* 7*s.* from their own private means. It further appears that there is a debt of nearly 9,000*l.* upon the fabric fund.

Leeds.—On Monday a numerous meeting of deputies from the various Anti-Corn-law Associations of the West Riding was held in this town. Delegates attended from all the towns and villages, and reports were given of the past and present state of trade in the various localities of this extensive manufacturing district. From statements made by different speakers, it appeared that from the year 1838 to 1841, twenty-nine houses engaged in the woollen trade in the township of Leeds alone, and not including the out-townships, became insolvent, whose united liabilities amounted to 553,600*l.* In the flax and tow-spinning trade there had failed eighteen firms, whose liabilities were supposed to exceed 217,800*l.* Of the machine-makers, sixteen firms had failed, with capital amounting to 47,600*l.* Of the woolstaplers, from 1834 to 1837, three houses had failed, and three houses gone out of the trade; and from 1838 to 1841, sixteen houses had failed, and sixteen gone out of the trade. The liabilities of these parties amounted to 175,200*l.* Of the stuff houses and worsted-spinners, nine houses had failed, whose liabilities amounted to 457,800. The total of bad debts during this period in these different branches of trade amounted to no less a sum than 1,451,000*l.* The dividends on the estates had not averaged 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound: and adding the insolvency in the clothing district apart from this town, during the four years, the total amount would be upwards of 2,000,000*l.* Statements were also made, showing that the present falling off in the employment of workmen exceeded one-third what it used to be. With respect to unoccupied houses, the number for the whole riding in 1831 was 12,147; and in 1841, the number was 18,870, or about 55 per cent. more. The increase in the number of houses since 1831 was only 3½ per cent., while the increase in the number of uninhabited houses was 55 per cent. Various details were then entered into, showing the state of destitution to which the operatives in these districts were reduced; after which resolutions were adopted, pledging the parties present to use every constitutional means in their power to effect a change in the corn and provision laws, as being the main cause of the existing distress: and it was finally resolved that a petition, embodying the opinions of the meeting, should be laid before the Legislature, immediately on the reassembling of Parliament.

Leicester.—On Saturday the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, the late minister of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and two other persons, who have lately withdrawn from the Established Church, were ordained at the Roman Catholic chapel at Gracedieu, in this county, by the Vicar Apostolic. After the ceremony Mr. Sibthorp preached two sermons.

Liverpool.—Mr. Philip Courtenay, barrister-at-law and late member for Bridgewater, has died suddenly in this city under the following circumstances:—From the evidence adduced at the inquest, it appears that he had contracted the dangerous habit of taking medicines without consulting a professional adviser, and that some preparation of opium was his favourite dose. He had lately returned from Ireland, and was staying in this city a few days prior to his return to London. He had purchased at different shops two bottles of solution of acetate of morphia, the whole or the greater portion of which he swallowed during the night, for some pains under which it is supposed he laboured at the time; the consequence was that death ensued on the following evening. Deceased was in his 56th or 57th year. After hearing this evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased intending to take a certain quantity of the medicine, took an overdose, which caused his death."—A meeting was held in this city on Wednesday, at which it was agreed to enter on a public subscription with a view to erect some public testimonial to the memory of the late Mr. Egerton Smith.

Oxford.—The election for the Poetry Professorship of this University will take place early in February. The resident members in the University are supposed to be divided nearly as follows, on the theological questions now agitating the place:—For Mr. Williams (heads of colleges and halls)—Magdalen, Exeter, Trinity, All Souls. For Mr. Garbett (ditto)—St. John's, Wadham, New College, Oriel, Worcester, University, Balliol, Pembroke, Corpus, Alban-hall, Merton, Lincoln. Neutral—Jesus, Queen's, Edmund hall, Christ Church. The whole of the resident Fellows of Exeter, Queen's, Trinity, Oriel, and Christ Church, with a few exceptions, are said to be in favour of Mr. Williams; Mr. Garbett's strength lying chiefly in Brasenose, Wadham, and Balliol. The remaining colleges and halls are nearly divided.

Portsmouth.—In a previous Number we stated, on the authority of the Morning papers, that it was her Majesty's intention to grant a pardon to convicts on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. A Ministerial paper states that this report is erroneous; that there is no precedent for the extension of the Royal mercy to criminals in any similar instance, and that there is no intention of exercising the prerogative of the Crown on the present occasion.—We learn from the Isle of Wight that the cliffs at Freshwater have fallen seaward so much, that the great object of curiosity, the celebrated Freshwater Cave, is destroyed. Headon-hill is also said to be a mass of ruins.

Sheffield.—A local paper states, as a proof of the effects of railroads, that at the toll-letting on the Wakefield turnpike-road, a few days ago, there was not a single tender delivered; and the trustees of the roads were compelled to take the tolls themselves. It adds, that there has been a similar scarcity of contractors at the letting of the iron-bridge tolls on the Wakefield and Denbydael road.

St. Helen's.—The adjourned inquest on Mr. Grayson was resumed on Tuesday, and after the examination of several witnesses was again adjourned till Thursday. Since the inquest was adjourned on the previous Tuesday, six persons, whose names are Isaac Jacques, Robert Woods, Charles Woods, William Jacques, Thomas Meadowcroft, and Thomas Molyneux, have been kept in custody on a charge of being implicated in the murder. In addition to the 50*l.* reward offered by the relatives of the deceased, the Home-office has offered a similar sum, and it has been stated that the Earl of Derby, whose tenant Mr. Grayson had been for many years, has also offered 50*l.*

Walsall.—An inquest has been held on Matthew Adams, who was murdered on the morning of the 1st inst. The particulars of the case, as far as they had transpired, we gave in our last. At the inquest four persons named Joseph Wilkes, James Wilkes, Thomas Boswell, and George Giles, were charged with the commission of the crime. It was proved by a locksmith that the pistol found on the premises had been repaired by him for the prisoner Boswell: and a confession of that prisoner himself was also put in evidence. From this it appeared that the four prisoners were all concerned in the robbery; but that the murder was committed by Joseph Wilkes alone, by striking deceased on the head with a hammer. The latter admitted that he struck deceased, but without any intention of killing him. Against the prisoner Giles there appeared but a comparatively trifling case, but he was implicated by the evidence of Boswell and Wilkes. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased had come to a violent death; that Joseph Wilkes was principally implicated in the murder, and that the other prisoners were principals in the second degree." The prisoners were then committed to take their trial. Government has offered 100*l.* reward for the conviction of the offenders, and her Majesty's pardon will be extended to any one, save the actual murderer, who will impeach his accomplices.

Windsor.—On Monday three zebus, or Indian buffaloes, a male and two females, which had been purchased for her Majesty, were brought from London to this town in a van. They were by command taken up into the quadrangle, where they were inspected by her Majesty and Prince Albert, who appeared to admire them very much. They were afterwards placed in a paddock in the Great Park; and it is said to be intended to enclose a portion of the park for them.—The Marquis of Breadalbane has presented Prince Albert with twelve roebucks from his Highland estates. They were brought by steam from Perth, and landed at London on Tuesday, from whence they were soon afterwards conveyed to this place.

Railways.—The "Railway Magazine", informs us that in consequence of the recent promotions in the army, Sir F. Smith gives up the appointment of Inspector-General of Railways, and assumes an important command at Chatham. The new Inspector-General is Major-General Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, better known in connexion with the operations on the *Royal George* at Spithead, as Col. Pasley.—On Saturday the inhabitants of Kelvedon were alarmed by the falling of the arch over the road leading to Coggeshall, on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway. It seems that about 14 or 15 workmen were employed on the arch at the time when it gave way, falling with a loud crash. Ten of those on the work were more or less injured, but none of them seriously. It is said that the loss will be sustained by the contractors, on account of their not complying with the instructions received from the engineers.—An accident, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on the Grand Junction Railway, a few nights since. It appears that about 12 o'clock, the Eagle engine was despatched from the Warrington station, at Bank-quay, for the purpose of fetching the luggage-train from the Dallam-lane station; and on its arrival at the junction, the points were turned, and the engine and tender went on that branch. The policeman whose duty it was to turn the points accompanied the engineer a few yards down the line without reversing them, and had only gone a short distance when he heard the Manchester luggage-train coming up, it being nearly a quarter of an hour earlier than he expected it. He ran to his station

to turn the points, and hoist the signal for the latter train to stop, but was too late to prevent the engine coming on the Dallam line. The driver perceiving that he was going on the wrong line, immediately turned off the steam, and did all in his power to stop the engine; but notwithstanding his efforts, it ran into the tender of the Eagle, which it crushed. The engineers and firemen of both engines, however, fortunately escaped without injury, though the Manchester engine had nearly its full power of steam on at the time, in consequence of having a heavy train behind it. After a delay of about an hour and a half, another engine was procured from the Warrington station, and the Manchester train was forwarded to Birmingham. —On Tuesday a farmer's man, named Shoosmith, was charged before the magistrates at Brentford sessions, with having trespassed on the Great Western Railway. One of the railway police deposed, that on the afternoon of Wednesday the 6th inst. he was on duty at the Hanwell station, when just as the train was starting he observed the defendant come scrambling up the embankment, immediately in front of the train. Defendant was evidently intoxicated, and when witness saw him, he was nearly under the train; but on running up to him, expecting to find him crushed to death, he was surprised to find that he was not hurt, having fortunately managed to evade the train. On asking him what business he had there, defendant said he had as much business there as witness had, and he was at last taken away by force. The embankment up which defendant had climbed was nearly 60 feet in height. He was not employed on the line, neither had he received leave to go on the railway. Defendant said he worked for Mr. Rogers, of Cuckoo Farm, Hanwell, whose grounds abutted on the railway, and crossing the line was the nearest way to his home. The Bench told him that his escape had been most providential, and that the penalty he had incurred was 10*l.*, but they would mitigate it to 10*s.* or seven days' imprisonment.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A treasury minute has issued appointing Mr. Serg. Greene, Mr. O'Farrall, Mr. Howley, Q.C., Mr. Maitley, Q.C., and another not yet named as commissioners, to inquire into the practices of the Law Courts, the amount of salaries paid to the several officers having situations in them, the nature of the duties they have to perform, the practicability of abolishing or consolidating them, and pensioning off those deemed useless by pay or compensation. Government, it is said, have it in view to assimilate the Irish Courts to those of Westminster, to appoint four masters to each Court, and to do away with the minor departments. This commission, which is to be an unpaid one, will, it is thought, give general satisfaction to the profession.—An investigation is in progress into the state of mortality in the North Union workhouse amongst infant children, which it appears is at the rate of one in 60. The inquiry, however, is proceeding with closed doors, the poor-law commissioners not allowing any publication to take place until it be concluded.—The amount acknowledged as having been received in Ireland for the Propaganda during the month ending the 6th Dec. is 724*l.*6*s.*—At a late meeting of the Corporation, a long and warm discussion took place on the subject of a motion proposed by Mr. Callaghan to take into consideration the propriety of voting by ballot, on certain occasions. Alderman Purcell, after some remarks having reference to the Lord Mayor, seconded the motion. The Lord Mayor then said that the reasons given by both these gentlemen resolved themselves into personal attacks upon him, charging him with intimidation, power over the people, and dictation. "He had sat," he said, "too long in that chair—he had prepared a notice for the election of another Lord Mayor, and he hoped his services were of so much value to Ireland, that he must not have his acts subject to imputation. What was, he asked, the origin of his influence? He could not promote any man—he could not give him power—he could not give him titles—but his influence arose from his community of sentiment with those he represented. Since he had sat in that chair, he had avoided giving offence to any. He had conceded his own private political opinions; but if this motion were carried, it implied that he had not succeeded in his object, and the sooner he retired the better. If it were carried, he would leave that chair, and also the corporation." Alderman Purcell said some few words in explanation. He alluded to the great influence of the Repeal Association over which his lordship presided, and the weight it gave to him. It was with sincerity he spoke of the great services rendered by his lordship to his country. After some further discussion, an amendment was moved that the motion should be postponed to that day six months. The Lord Mayor said that he should emphatically declare voting by ballot in that assembly would be the parent of jobbing. Mr. Callaghan withdrew his motion, although he said he was still of his original opinion, because he saw that the majority in the assembly were against him. Sir J. Power then moved that the Lord Mayor should withdraw his intended resignation. The motion being seconded and carried, the Lord Mayor said he would do so, and accordingly took back from the town clerk his written resignation.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. The Secretary read a lengthy document written by an American Roman Catholic Bishop, and addressed to the Cincinnati Repeal Association, giving a detail of the persecutions to which the Catholics were subjected under the penal laws, and denouncing the means by which the union was carried. It was ordered to be inserted on the minutes. Addresses were read from the Repealers of London and Glasgow, complimenting Mr. O'Connell for his exertions in the cause of repeal. It was also announced that a draft for 15*l.* had been received from the New York Repeal Association, and 40*l.* from Waterford. The Lord Mayor then adverted to a discussion which had taken place in the new corporation, regarding the use of the ballot in their proceedings, which is reported above. He expressed himself strongly in favour of the ballot in original voting, but entirely opposed to its use by those who after election by that plan have appointments to subordinate offices at their disposal. After some observations from Mr. Reilly and Mr. Steele, censuring the conduct of Messrs Purcell and Callaghan on that occasion, and during which Mr. Steele denounced Mr. Purcell on account of his having made this and a former attack on "the character of the Liberator," the conversation dropped. The Lord Mayor intimated that an association, unconnected with the Repeal Society, was in existence for the support of Irish manufacture; and he wished to mention on that occasion, that the subject should be kept constantly before the public. Every man who could be induced to pledge himself to use nothing but Irish manufacture, would be giving employment to an Irish tradesman, and food to his family, by just giving him a preference above foreigners. His lordship read a list of marts which were opened for the exclusive sale of Irish manufacture and produce, and called upon all who desired to lessen the distress of his fellow countrymen, to supply themselves with articles of home manufacture. Mr. Ryan, a barrister, was then admitted a member, and delivered a speech on the necessity of repeal of the union. Several letters were read enclosing subscriptions, and the amount of repeal rent for the week was announced to be 110*l.*—It is stated to be the intention of Government to reduce the constabulary force in this country, as nearly as present circumstances will permit, to what it was in 1835.—A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* sat on Monday on the Right Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ossory, when the jury found his Lordship to be of unsound mind. His property in ready money and the funds was proved to be about 30,000*l.*, landed estates in Ireland and England 8,000*l.* a-year, the income of his Lordship's see being 5,000*l.* per annum.

Cork.—A correspondence has been published between the Lord Lieutenant's private secretary and Mr. Croker, secretary of the Cork Railway Committee, relative to the presentation of a memorial connected with the establishment of railway communication in this country, from which it appears that Government has no intention whatever of taking up the project of railways in Ireland as a great public measure.

Kerry.—A local paper states, that great and general distress at present prevails among the lower classes in this county, owing principally to the late unfavourable season, and the consequent deficiency and deteriorated quality of every description of crops; this being particularly the case with regard to potatoes and turf, the poor man's chief means of sustaining existence.

Drogheda.—A man named Peter Dolan, living in this town, has been murdered by some person or persons as yet unknown, the object, it would seem, being to secure a few pounds, the savings of many years' industry. An inquest has been held, which lasted two days, and in the course of the investigation suspicion was thrown upon a man named Hamill, who had been seen going into deceased's house the evening preceding the murder. The verdict of the jury was: "That deceased came by his death in consequence of wounds inflicted on his head by some person or persons unknown; but that from circumstances which have transpired during the investigation, the jury are of opinion that Patrick Hamill was concerned in the transaction." Hamill was then committed to prison. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered by Government for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A local paper states, that Mr. Thomas Carlyle, author of the "French Revolution," "Heroes and Hero Worship," &c., is, or intends to be, a candidate for the Chair of Universal History in the University of this city, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Skene; and that the students are preparing a petition to the patrons in his favour.—Almost all the Scotch counties have met and voted addresses of congratulation to her Majesty and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales. Similar expressions of attachment and gratulation have been adopted by the public bodies in the cities, towns, and burghs, as well as by many Presbyteries.

Paisley.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen of this county has been held by requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of its unemployed inhabitants. The meeting was numerously attended. Sir W. M. Napier, Convener of the County, took the chair. Dr. Burns first addressed the meeting. He explained what had been the result of their late deputation to London; stated that they had met with a favourable reception from the heads of Government and the public generally, and that 3,000*l.* at least had been realised. He was however, sorry to say, that the evil, which was then bad, was now worse, and every day increasing to an alarming extent. The Rev. Mr Baird, also one of the deputation, made a few remarks in confirmation of Dr. Burns's statement. Mr. Brewster said, that what had been stated by these two gentlemen formed a good introduction to what he had to bring forward. He had been intrusted with the presentation of three memorials to that meeting; one from the unemployed Paisley operatives on the relief fund, one from the labourers of Paisley, and one from the Barrhead operatives. Mr. Brewster then read the memorials: that from the unemployed operatives upon the Paisley relief fund prayed for an increase of aliment—the allowance being only 1½*d.* a day for each individual, a sum which, it had been admitted by the relief committee, was quite inadequate for their support. It likewise prayed that a clothing depot might be opened for the distribution of clothes, and for the relief of those articles which the petitioners had in pawn, as they were quite incapable of enduring the rigours of winter in their present destitute condition. Mr. Campbell of Blythswood gave the meeting some information on the subject of the subscription in Edinburgh, and proposed that a deputation should be sent to that city for the purpose of waiting on the magistrates on the subject of raising a general subscription. Provost Henderson suggested that they would not be doing their duty unless they agreed that a memorial, containing a statement of the distress, should be presented both to her Majesty and the Government, requesting their earliest attention to the subject, for the purpose of affording relief. After a good deal of debate on this proposal, it was agreed to unanimously, with this proviso, that the document sent to her Majesty should be a *verbatim* copy of the memorial to Government, but in the form of a petition. A committee was then appointed to draw out the memorial to Government and the petition to the Queen. Mr P. M. Stewart then addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by proposing a series of resolutions in favour of providing work for the unemployed, and for the raising of two subscriptions—one to provide labour and the implements of labour, and another for ordinary relief purposes. An agricultural and a manufacturing committee were then appointed to carry these resolutions into effect.

Perth.—A local paper states, that a requisition on the part of upwards of 100 individuals, in Blairgowrie and its neighbourhood, has been sent to the Bishop of Dunkeld, soliciting his Lordship's permission to form themselves into a congregation in connexion with the Episcopal Church of Scotland. It is added that the Bishop has complied with the prayer of the requisitionists, and that steps are taking to open a place of divine worship, according to the Episcopal form, in Blairgowrie, immediately.

Selkirk.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this burgh is to be held on the 20th instant in the Courthouse, for the purpose of adopting measures for erecting a monument to the memory of Mungo Park, who was a native of this county.

THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN.—A new farce, entitled "The United Service," was produced at this theatre on Saturday. The piece is intended to represent the match-hunting of a Brighton boarding-house. The company consists of a military and a naval captain; a spinster, who writes treatises on political economy; a starving elocution master, perpetually spouting quotations; a broken-down auctioneer, who has turned matrimonial advertisement-monger; a poor dandy; and a widow, fair, dark, and past forty, who looks unutterable things. The military captain turns out to be a person whose ambition is to get into "the House." Having lost two elections, however, in consequence of breaking down in his election addresses, through an insurmountable difficulty in pronouncing the letter *w*, he abandons the lieges in the hope of becoming the liege lord of some lady of sufficient mind to appreciate him. The high priest of Hymen suggests the spinster, and the idea transports him; while the sea-captain, in like manner, takes up with the widow. Interviews are appointed, and the whole humour of the piece consists in each gentleman paying court to the wrong lady. Although, however, the piece was supported by nearly the whole strength of the company of the theatre, including Messrs. Farren, Bartley, Harley, Mathews, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Orger, it was entirely unsuccessful. There were strong symptoms of disapprobation before the end of the first act; and at the end of the second, the cheers were completely drowned by the hisses. Mr. C. Mathews came forward at its close to receive the verdict of the audience, but was hissed off the stage, and not suffered to open his lips.

Miscellaneous.

Bank of England.—The following official return has been published of the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England from the 14th Sept. to the 7th inst.:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation .	£16,972,000	Securities .	£22,768,000
Deposits . .	7,369,000	Bullion . .	4,486,000
	24,341,000		27,254,000

Potatoe Cheese.—Cheese, it is said, of an extremely fine quality is manufactured from Potatoes in Thuringia and part of Saxony, in the following manner:—After having collected a quantity of Potatoes of a good quality, giving the preference to the large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cool, are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or a mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added a pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to remain for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded again, and the cheese placed in little baskets, where superfluous moisture is allowed to escape. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large pots, or vessels, where they must remain for 15 days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Two kinds of them are made: the first, which is the most common, is made according to the proportions above indicated; the second, with four parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses are said to have this advantage over every other kind, that they do not engender worms, and keep

fresh for a great number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation, and in well-closed vessels.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

Law.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*Wellesley* against *Hope and another.*—This was a business of proving, in solemn form, the last will of Mr. Edward Hope by the Rev. Henry Wellesley, the universal legatee, against Mr James Joseph Hope Vere, the brother, and the Hon. Jane Knox, the sister of the deceased, the only next of kin. The testator died on the 9th of November, 1836, at the age of 44, leaving property of the value of about 12,000*l.* The paper in question is dated "London, August 13, 1822," and is to the following effect:—"In the name of God, Amen—I, Edward Hope, do leave and bequeath everything I possess under the sun to Henry Wellesley, a younger son of the Marquis of Wellesley, who is brother to the Duke of Wellington." The paper is in the deceased's handwriting, but is not signed at the end, nor attested. A will of the deceased, dated July 7, 1837, bequeathing the entire property to the Rev. Mr. Wellesley, with the exception of 3,000*l.* to the deceased's servant, Louisa Goddard, has been set aside, on the ground of insanity, by a sentence of this Court, affirmed by the Judicial Committee. The present case came before the Court on the allegation (in the nature of a *condidit*) on the part of the universal legatee, who prayed administration, upon which allegation two witnesses had been examined, no plea having been given in on the part of Mr. Hope Vere, the only party who appeared to contest the validity of the will, the proceeding as respected the Hon. Mrs Knox being *in panum*. Before the case was argued, Dr. Haggard, for Mr. Hope Vere, applied to the Court to permit the pleas and depositions in the former case, "Goddard and Wellesley *v.* Vere," which were in the registry of the court, to be brought before it, in order to illustrate the present question. After hearing Dr. Burnaby and Dr. Adams in opposition to this application, Sir H. Jenner held that he was at liberty, under the circumstances, to accede to the application. The party opposing the will had waived giving in an allegation, and had delayed this application till the present moment, when the cause was ready for hearing, his prayer being that the Court would pronounce that the other party had failed in proof of his allegation. The evidence in the former case was not strictly applicable to the present, which related to a will dated thirteen years prior to that pronounced against, and if the whole of that evidence was imported into the present case, it would be necessary to reopen and reargue the whole of the former proceedings. The application was a novel one: it was unfortunate that the party had not made it at an earlier period, and it would be extremely inconvenient for the Court to accede to it. Dr. Haggard and Dr. Harding then argued against the validity of the paper, that the contents, though not, in the language of Swinburne, "sounding to folly," bore marks of haste, impulse, and eccentricity; that it was informal, being without signature; that it was an inofficious will, giving the whole property to a stranger, to the total disinheritance of the next of kin, and that the Court had no account of its place of deposit during the long period between its date and the death of the deceased. The paper depended entirely on the proof of handwriting, which was not sufficient, according to the doctrines of this Court, unless circumstances conspired to show that it was a natural and probable disposition. Sir H. Jenner stopped Dr. Burnaby, on the other side, and said that where there are circumstances of suspicion the Court would not be satisfied with mere evidence of handwriting without adminicular proof. But here there could be no doubt of the identity of the party, or of the handwriting, which was admitted; and though the will might be informal, he was satisfied that it was in as complete a state as the deceased meant it to be in, and unless there was something to shake the general presumption, the Court was not at liberty to presume that a person was of unsound mind. Till the contrary was shown the law presumed every testator to be of sound mind. The letter annexed to the interrogatories was an extraordinary one; and, coupled with other facts, might have been sufficient to induce the Court to conclude that the deceased was of unsound mind; but there was nothing besides, though it was quite competent to the other party to have pleaded other circumstances, and if he could not the court could not do it for him. He (Sir H. Jenner) was of opinion that it had been sufficiently proved, not only that this was the will of Mr. Edward Hope, but that he intended to do nothing more to render it operative, and that there was no proof that he was of unsound mind. He was bound, therefore, to decree administration, with the paper annexed, to the Rev. Henry Wellesley, the universal legatee.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Gibson Craig, Bart., and Others* v. *Fine and Others.*—This was an action on a policy of insurance for 20,000*l.*, effected on the life of the Hon George Henry Talbot, brother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury. The defendants pleaded that at the time of the making of the said policy the habits of the said George Henry Talbot were immoderate and intemperate, and that he was addicted to excessive drinking. The plaintiffs replied, taking issue on the words of this plea. Mr. Kelly stated the case to the jury. The plaintiffs in this case represented the Northern Reversionary Interest Company of Edinburgh, and the defendants the Asylum Insurance Company of London. The policy in question was effected on the 11th Aug., 1837, for the purpose of covering a loan made by the plaintiffs to Mr. Talbot. By the terms of the proposal and the policy the plaintiffs bound themselves to prove that the life insured was at that time the life of a man of moderate and temperate habits. That was the only issue on the record, and on that issue he should be able to give the most satisfactory evidence. It was to be recollected that the defendants constituted a society which, as the name imported, was an asylum to parties who could not effect insurances in ordinary cases in the ordinary offices. The premium here was manifestly calculated on the life of a man who had not been a man of temperate habits, for, though in ordinary cases the life of a man at 30 was assured at this office at 2*l.* 1*s.*, the premium paid on this policy was at the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* Witnesses were then called to prove the plaintiff's case; after which the Attorney-General addressed the jury for the defendants. He said that the plaintiffs were bound to make out that at the time of the policy being made Mr. Talbot was of temperate habits, which they had failed to do. It was true that defendants represented an office where insurances were effected that would have been refused at other offices, and the parties were much indebted to them for such a line of conduct, for it had enabled men who had been forgetful of themselves and their true interests in the early part of life to redeem their errors and make some provision for such as were dear to them, and depended on them. But such an office deserved the sympathy of the public, and ought not to be run down because it offered a final chance of an asylum to the imprudent. Several witnesses were then examined to prove the intemperate habits of Mr. Talbot at the time of the insurance, and Lord Denman having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for defendants.

Bo[illegible] v. Heath[illegible] and Others.—This was another important [illegible] character, the chief interest of which con[illegible] the policy contained a proviso that in the [illegible] his own hand, or by the hands of [illegible] shall be void. The action was brought to recover [illegible] on a policy, effected in the office of the London [illegible] the life of the Rev. William Borradaile, [illegible], who destroyed himself on the [illegible] off Vauxhall-bridge. On the part of the plaintiff, however, it was contended by Sir F. Wilde that the mere fact of self-destruction was not sufficient to vitiate the policy, unless it could be shown that Mr. Borradaile was, at the time he committed the act, a moral and responsible agent, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; and he argued that the circumstances of the case showed that distress of mind had produced disease, which had terminated in an access of insanity, under the influence of which the unfortunate gentleman had destroyed himself. On the other hand, it was contended by the Solicitor-General that no aberration of intellect was evinced by the conduct and manner of Mr. Borradaile, and maintained that the policy could not attach in a case like this, where the party had died by his own hand. Mr. Justice Erskine summed up, and the jury found for the plaintiff, with 1,177*l.* damages, leave being reserved to the defendants to move to have the verdict entered for them.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—[London Sittings, before the Lord Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.]—*Harrison and Others* v. *Heathorn and Others.*—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover the sum of 6,000*l.*, alleged to have been lent to the defendants to take up certain bills of exchange which had been drawn by their agent in North America. The plaintiffs are merchants in the City, and the defendants were alleged to have been directors and shareholders of a company called "The Anglo-American Gold Mining Association." The company was formed in 1834, and a person was sent out in its behalf to North America, for the purpose of superintending and working the gold mines. While there he drew the bills in question, and the company not being immediately provided with funds to meet them when they became due, the plaintiffs were applied to to become partners in the concern or to advance the requisite money. The plaintiffs consented to advance the money, and an agreement was then entered into by which they contracted to pay the 6,000*l.* for the honour of the drawer of the bills, and they were to have the option of taking shares in the company if they thought proper. The claim was resisted on several grounds, and after evidence had been given of the formation of the company and the payment of the bills, Sir W. Follett, on the part of the defendant Mr. Heathorn, raised three points of objection: first, as to the legality of the company; secondly, that Mr. Heathorn was not a partner with the other defendants in the company; and thirdly, that even though he were, there was no evidence of his recognition of the agreement. His lordship overruled the objections, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, leave being reserved to the counsel for the defendants to enter a verdict in their favour on all the points. The jury accordingly found a verdict for the plaintiffs—Damages, 7,150*l.*; being the amount of principal and interest.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. *Before the Recorder and a Common Jury.*] On Monday Thomas Bulpet, a labourer, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding Mr. James Peto with a reaping-hook, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The circumstances of this case have been noticed in a previous Number. The prosecutor, who was obliged to be carried into Court, and appeared to be still suffering severely from the injuries he had received, stated that he was a farmer at Heston, Middlesex. On the 27th Aug. the prisoner and a person of the name of Andrews were employed by him as reapers; they had been cutting some corn, but had not done their work to his satisfaction. He complained to the prisoner, and told him to do his work in a proper manner: but his answer was, that if he did not like it, he might do it himself. Witness then told him that he would not pay him until he had done it properly. This occurred in the morning. In the evening the prisoner and Andrews called at his house and demanded their money; but he again told them that he would not pay them till they had finished the work as he required it. Some words ensued, and as they were leaving the prosecutor followed them out to the gate, when the prisoner turned round on him, and, after applying to him some threatening language, struck at him with a hoe which he had in his hand; a scuffle ensued, and while Mr. Peto was endeavouring to wrest the hoe from him, he received a severe wound in the leg, from, as he supposed, a reaping hook, which was afterwards found near the spot. Mr. Peto's life was some time in danger in consequence, and he had been totally unable to get about since the occurrence. Evidence was adduced to establish the statement of the prosecutor, and the violent conduct of the prisoner. The latter, in defence, endeavoured to show that he had been very harshly treated by Mr. Peto. The Recorder summed up, and told the jury that if they believed the prisoner intended either to maim the prosecutor or to do him some grievous bodily harm, they would be bound to find him guilty of the felony; but, on the other hand, if they were of opinion that during the scuffle the wound was inflicted without any such intention, then they were at liberty to find him guilty of the misdemeanour only. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an aggravated assault. Mr. Clarkson, the counsel for the prosecution, then informed the Court that some time since the prisoner bit off part of a man's cheek who was attempting to take him into custody, in consequence of having committed some petty offence. On another occasion he bit off a man's ear during a quarrel, and in the course of the previous summer he struck at a third man with his reaping-hook, and cut a great portion of his hat from his head. The Recorder told the prisoner that the jury had taken a very merciful view of the case, and had acquitted him of the felony. Had their verdict been different, the Court would have felt bound to have sent him out of the country. As it was, the offence was of a most serious character, and the sentence consequently was, that he be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for 18 months.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*Thomas Saunders Cave's Bankruptcy.*—The case of this bankrupt has excited considerable interest from some extraordinary disclosures to which it has given rise. Mr. Cave was originally a clerk in a public office. It does not appear what were the leading features of his earlier career, and the examination merely begins with his first appearance in the character of an extensive dealer in mine shares. It seems that about seven years ago he came before the public as the principal owner of the Rospeath and Wheal-Bolton mines, in Cornwall, for the profitable working of which he stated it to be necessary that his own resources should be extensively assisted by a large accession of co-proprietors. To obtain this new proprietary, and their corresponding advance of capital, Mr Cave, by representations as to the productiveness and profits of the mines, soon succeeded in inducing 54 persons of "talent, credit, and respectability, to subscribe no less a sum than 258,000*l.*" The respective amounts invested by these subscribers varied from 5,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* Printed circulars, drawn up in the most attractive form, were extensively disseminated by Mr. Cave's canvassers. Pipes of wine, outfits to India, costly velvet dresses, money accommodation, and various acceptable presents were profusely given by him, as inducements to prevail on parties to become subscribers; and it appeared that he even employed a foreign traveller, who journeyed actually as far as Algiers for the purpose of disposing of shares. Ten per cent. was the lowest profit promised. Respectable people, in temporary straits, were prevailed on to subscribe by divers pecuniary loans; and one particular friend of the bankrupt's, it seemed, mortgaged a considerable property for the sake of being admitted to a participation in the expected profits. Meanwhile, in the absence of any actual dividend, his copartners were assured, even when the speculation was on the point of breaking, that these "magnificent interests" yielded a large remunerative return, which would soon be realised, and might be stated in round numbers to be worth from two to three millions of money. The project at length failed; and from the statement of the Commissioner, Mr. Williams, who, in his address, exposed the whole system that had been practised, in order to put the public on their guard against similar schemes, it appeared that when the bankrupt's chimeras had ended his whole balance was, in one case, 14*l.* 4*s.*, and in another about 4*l.* and a fraction. The consequence was, that a large number of respectable persons, led on by the promising statements of the bankrupt, have been either reduced to comparative poverty, or irretrievably ruined. The bankrupt was remanded at the last public examination, and the inquiry has since been carried on in the Commissioner's private chambers.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—*The Derby.*—Ballinkeele had a strong party, and for want of better odds the twenty-fives to one were taken so eagerly, that long before the close of the betting the current offers on the part of the layers did not exceed 20 to 1; it appears to be still the prevailing opinion that he will become English property. Chatham, Robert de Gorham, the Dirce colt, and Wiseacre, were in favour at pretty nearly the averages of Monday, and a few bets were laid to small sums against outsiders, without leading to any fluctuations worth mention. No offers on the field.

DERBY.

25 to 1 agst	all the Mares	1000 to 15	Honest John (taken)
11 to 1	Chatham (taken)	1000 to 15	Lord George (taken)
20 to 1	Ballinkeele	1000 to 10	The Oneida Chief (ta.)
22 to 1	Lord of Holderness	1000 to 10	Agreeable colt (taken)
25 to 1	Robert de Gorham (ta.)	500 to 15	Honest John and Wild Duck colt (taken)
33 to 1	Dirce colt (taken)	500 to 25	Ballinkeele winning Derby and St. Leger, and Passion the Oaks (taken)
33 to 1	Wiseacre (taken)		
40 to 1	Meteor		
50 to 1	Brother to Phœnix (ta.)		
50 to 1	Moss Trooper		

OAKS.

6 to 1 was laid to a small sum against Passion, and afterwards offered.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, DEC. 17.—English Wheat, of which the supply continues small, sells at the same prices as on Monday. Foreign meets with a fair demand without alteration, and there is some inquiry for bonded, but the holders ask more money.—Barley is a very dull sale. New Beans being very soft are 1*s.* cheaper, and Peas are unaltered in value.—The price of good Oats, which came slowly to market, is supported; inferior sorts are unsaleable.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.	s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 72	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	23 to 25	Feed	23 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	16 to 22	Potato	22 to 25
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	30 to 38	Tick	30 to 40	Harrow	32 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	28 to 40	Maple	32 to 35	Grey	30 to 34

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Nov. 5	65 5	32 8	22 0	38 7	40 4	40 8
— 12	66 4	33 4	22 8	40 2	40 11	41 3
— 19	65 11	33 4	22 6	40 2	40 4	40 3
— 26	64 9	32 4	22 6	44 7	41 2	40 9
Dec. 3	63 6	31 9	22 2	44 5	39 4	39 7
— 10	62 7	30 9	22 2	44 8	39 0	39 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 9	32 4	22 4	42 1	40 2	40 4
Duties	23 8	13 10	12 9	6 6	9 6	9 6

MANURES.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 38*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton.—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—F. Sherwin, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, dentist—J. Ford, cooper, Bristol—D. Phillips and L. Phillips, silversmiths, Wilson-street, Finsbury—A. Phillips and J. Phillips, window glass cutters, Whitechapel-road.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Smith, Leek, Stafford, brewer.

BANKRUPTS.—W. M'Evoy and J. Johnson, Harrow-road, stationers—W. Keep, Northumberland street, Strand, tailor—H. Caston, Lucas street, Rotherhithe, shipowner—W. M. Potts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—G. Shaw, Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer—R. Haslam, Little Bolton, Lancashire, cotton spinner—W. Baffinger, Swansea, Glamorganshire, baker—B. Fisher, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironmonger—J. Truliswaw Jun., Stafford, ironfounder—J. Weldon, Kidderminster, and Bell's buildings, Salisbury square, leather merchant—W. S. Batson, J. Wilson, and J. Langhorn, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers—R. Drake, Bristol, engraver—T. P. Pearson, Liverpool, grocer—R. Sands, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—R. Williams, Pwlheli, Carnarvonshire, linendraper—I. and C. Taylor, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothiers—R. Scott, W. Fairlie, and J. Hare, Union court, City, merchants—J. Colnett, Gravesend, hotel keeper—J. Ingham, Halifax, Yorkshire, stone mason—M. Potter and J. Lever, Manchester, commission agents—E. H. Hughes, Wrexham, Denbigh, licensed victualler—T. Bourne, Liverpool, cotton broker—C. Carr, Stockport, cotton manufacturer—J. Rughton, Hebburn, brewer—T. Eskrigge, Warrington, cotton manufacturer—C. Daniel, Oxford street, jeweller—J. Walker, Warwick street, appraiser—E. Wilson, King street, St. Giles, Middlesex, stationer—R. Coetman, Manchester, mercer—J. Peel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, picture dealer—J. W. Howard, Paradise-street, Lambeth, builder—W. Ames, Walbrook, sponge merchant—J. Rogers, Shrewsbury, brewer—R. Bacon and R. Wayman, Barbican, wire workers—W. Blain, St. Andrew's road, Southwark, draper—J. Griffiths, Leicester-street, Regent-street, mariner—A. F. Hemming, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, elastic surgical instrument maker—A. W. Pollock, Liverpool, commission merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. and P. MacFarlane, Glasgow, dyers—J. W. Mackie and D. Mackie, Glasgow, merchants—W. Forsyth, Glasgow, wright—J. Mackay, Glasgow, boot and shoe maker—T. Gillies, Stirling and Dunblane, merchant and manufacturer—Q. Crawford, Cumnock, Ayrshire, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th inst., at Ardfert Abbey, in the county of Kerry, the lady of W. T. Crosbie, Esq., of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at the Green, Stratford, Essex, the lady of G. E. Hilleary, Esq., of a son—At Rock hill, in the county of Donegal, on the 13th inst., the lady of Helen Stewart, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Byfleet, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. J. F. Alleyne, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Byfleet-lodge, Cobham, Surrey, the lady of E. Bryan, Esq., of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at 40, Fitzroy-square, the wife of W. Mitcalfe, Esq., of a son—On the 10th Oct., at Madras, the lady of Major G. Fryer, of a daughter—On the 16th ult., at Constantinople, of a daughter, the lady of C. Cumberbath, Esq., her Majesty's Vice Consul at that place.

MARRIED.—At Little Ouseburne, on the 7th inst., the Rev. E. R. Lascelles, vicar of Little Ouseburne, to Frances Catherine, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. A. Watson, vicar of Little Ouseburne and of Hunsingore—At Trinity Church, Cloudesley square, on the 12th inst., R. Robinson, Jun., Esq., of Holloway, to Mary Ann, younger daughter of the late H. W. Walkden, Esq., formerly of Hampstead—On the 14th inst., at St. James's Church, Mr. J. Brodrick, of King street, St. James's, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Harbone, of Down street, Piccadilly—On the 16th inst., at St. John's, Hackney, J. T. Atwood, Esq., to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late W. Scarnett, Esq., of Upper Clapton.

DIED.—On the 15th inst., at Brighton, the Earl of Westmoreland, in his 83d year. His lordship is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Lord Burghersh, the new Ambassador to the Court of Prussia—On the 14th inst., in Dublin, suddenly, the Lady Elizabeth Mathew, the last of the Llandaff family—At Bombay, on the 12th Oct., Louisa, wife of the Hon. Sir Erskine Perry, one of the Judges of her Majesty's Supreme Court at that Presidency—On the 10th inst., at Liverpool, in the 57th year of his age, Philip Courtenay, Esq., Q. C., one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, and late M.P. for Bridgwater—On the 15th inst., at High Beech, Essex, Mr. Sergeant Arabin, in the 67th year of his age.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 52. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841. PRICE 6*d*.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

APPLEBY'S "QUEEN OF LILACS."—This Dahlia has been pronounced to be in reality the "Queen of Lilacs," by every grower who has seen it, and is sure to give general satisfaction as there is no Lilac Dahlia out that can be at all compared with it. For a *faithful description* and prices of it, see advertisement in the 47th Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.—N.B. If the above Dahlia does not answer to the description given of it, the price will be deducted.

N. GAINES, Florist, &c., Surry-lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, he has now ready for delivery the following Seedling GERANIUMS: Gaines' Rising Sun 105s., Caroline 63s., Duchess of Kent 63s., Captivation 42s., Rachael 42s., Amaranth 42s., Enterprise 42s., Defiance 42s., Victory Superb 42s., Alba Perfecta 42s., Queen of Beauties 42s., Vanguard 42s., Emily Superb 21s., Lady Isabella Douglas 21s., Giantess 21s. Seedling Cineraria Victoria Regina 10s. 6d. each.—N.B. Early orders are respectfully invited for the following splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, which will be ready for delivery in May next: Gaines' Orange Perfection 10s. 6d., Gaines' Emperor 10s. 6d., Gaines' Compacta 10s. 6d., which he has had figured by J. Wakeling; can be seen at the above address, where may be had his List of Geraniums, Pansies, and Shrubby Calceolarias that were so much admired at the exhibitions last season.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.	Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Flack's new large Victory do.	Fine Early Frame Radish.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.	Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.	True Brighton do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.	Black-seed Bath do do.
American Dwarf do.	Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.	Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS & OTHERS.—FORTY TO FIFTY THOUSAND GOOSEBERRIES & CURRANTS ON SALE.

WILLIAM MAY, HOPE NURSERY, LEAMING-LANE, near BEDALE, YORKSHIRE, begs to call the attention of Planters to the above, which are of very fine quality, two and three years old, comprising all the most approved sorts in cultivation by name, at 10*s* per hundred. If a thousand are taken, the price will be 4*l*. 4*s*. Red Antwerp Raspberries, 4*l*. per thousand. Also an extensive and general Stock of Forest and Fruit Trees; Quickwood, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; hardy Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c.

A few dozen of the new large late Victoria Red Currant, at 20*s*. per dozen.

N.B. Direct land and water carriage to all parts of the kingdom.

MESSRS. TYSO and SON'S SPLENDID SEEDLING RANUNCULUSES.

	£	s.	d.
*50 New show varieties, one root of each . .	10	0	0
*50 Very fine named varieties, one root of each	6	0	0
* Seed saved by impregnation from new Seedlings, per paper . . . . 5*s*. and	0	10	0
Old Varieties:			
*100 Different superb named sorts, 1 root of each	5	0	0
*100 Different fine named sorts, 1 root of each .	2	10	0
100 Mixtures in fine variety . 10*s*., 15*s*., and	1	0	0

Dr. Horner, of Hull, who has bloomed the Seedlings for three years, gives the following estimate of them:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Seedlings to be infinitely superior to anything I have seen, new or old; and not the least of their valuable properties is *the certainty of a full and vigorous bloom.*"

Carnations and Picotees:			
25 Superb named sorts, 1 pair of each . .	3	0	0

The articles marked thus *, weighing less than 16 ounces, can now be transmitted by post, and will be sent, carefully packed, and prepaid, without additional charge, to gentlemen forwarding the cash with the order.

Messrs. T. and Son's General Descriptive Catalogue may be had GRATIS, on pre-paid application, enclosing a twopenny postage label.—Wallingford, Dec. 24th, 1841.

SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING DAHLIA.

THE Subscriber begs to offer to Nurserymen, Florists, and Amateurs, fine, strong Pot-Roots at two guineas, and strong Plants, early in May 1842, at 7*s*. 6*d*. each, of Thompson's LADY CHARLOTTE DAHLIA, a Seedling of 1840, of a rosy lilac colour, regularly cupped, full, and well up in the centre; a profuse bloomer, and amongst the first of its class. It obtained the first Seedling Prize at the Kelso Horticultural Society Show in September last, and was much admired. A correct drawing of it may be seen, and orders left at Mr. James Black's, Seedsman, Bayswater, London; or at the Seedshop, Kelso.

He begs also to offer strong Plants of all the leading and new varieties of Dahlias, Pelargoniums, &c., to be sent out in May 1842, at moderate prices; Catalogues of which may be had on application as above.

Also a large stock of Laing's new and purple-topped Swedish and White Globe Turnip-seed of crop 1841, grown under his own inspection, and perfectly genuine, at exceedingly moderate prices. ANDREW LOCKIE, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Dec. 15.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's road, Chelsea. Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroffe's Nursery, Kensal Green; Mr. Hogg's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Wellmer's Nursery, Chelsea, and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

DANECROFT NURSERY, STOWMARKET.—SAMUEL GIRLING, impressed with gratitude to his numerous friends, both British and Foreign, begs to return his sincere thanks for the distinguished patronage he has been so liberally favoured with, having sold at least 2000 more Dahlia plants this than in the previous year; it will be his constant study to do in his power to merit a continuance of their support. Having made arrangements for a supply of plants from distant growers of nearly all the leading sorts in new flowers coming out next May, except from unseen accident or loss of stock, he can engage to supply all orders committed to his care without disappointment. S. G. has 10 superior SEEDLINGS coming out in May next, in some points, perhaps, considered a little short of first rate, but every one of them will be found serviceable to all growers for competition, however limited the number shown. The prices at which they are advertised may, in the opinion of some people, condemn them, but he confidently recommends them, not wishing payment till blooming season; and should any one fall short of the description given, it will be deducted from the account entirely; the price separately, 7*s* 6*d*. per plant. Any Amateur taking the set of 10 will be charged 3*l*. or for 6 selected plants, 1*l*. 18*s*.

Thankful for past, and solicitous for future support, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, SAMUEL GIRLING.

	s.	d.
No. 242. CAPTIVATOR—Bright Pink, finely shaded with dark Crimson, well up in the centre, excellent habit, and fine show flower; four feet	7	6
169. LOUISA—Dark Nankeen, very constant, well cupped, and good show flower; three feet	7	6
52. PLOUGHBOY—Fine Purple Rose, free-bloomer, beautifully up in the centre, colour of Amato, constant, and desirable show flower; has taken two first Seedling prizes; four feet	7	6
36. GIPSY MAID—Bright Purple, shaded and striped with Crimson, profuse bloomer, a little pointed, but a desirable and useful show flower; three feet	7	6
29. FAVOURITE—Buff, fine round cupped petal, well up in the centre, rather uncertain, new in colour, when caught, the best flower in its class; three feet	7	6
9. LIBERTY—Bright Lilac, large and well-formed, free bloomer, good centre, and fine back-row show flower; four to five feet	7	6
PRINCE OF WALES—Dark Purple, finely shaded, well cupped, short round petal, superior form, and most desirable show flower; four feet	7	6
ANNA MINERVA—A Bright Rose, free-bloomer, well cupped and constant, good show flower. Seedling prize at Bury and Stowmarket; three to four feet	7	6
NANETTE—Buff, shaded with Pink, good habit, well cupped petals, free-bloomer, flowers well up, a superior show variety; three to four feet	7	6
SAMBO—Very dark, well cupped, good habit, and constant show variety; four feet	7	6

The four last are Seedlings of 1840, bought in and warranted by the raisers to be superior show flowers; have been seen and approved by many growers in the neighbourhood, and highly deserving a place in every collection. The first six are selected from many thousand Seedlings of 1840, and raised by S. Girling. The stock of nearly all being limited, early orders are solicited to prevent disappointment.

The fancy seedling varieties, sent out by S. Girling last May, as superior border flowers, will, in May next, be sent out, adding two varieties of fancy kinds, for 18*s*. the dozen, or 12*s*. for the best six. Every kind of Dahlia worthy of cultivation will be sent out at moderate prices in May 1842. S. G. has a few of the leading kinds in dry roots to part with, at moderate prices. His Catalogue of Geraniums, Pansies, and Verbenas can now be had, on pre-paid application. Foreign orders faithfully executed.

Robinson's Northern Beauty Dahlia. S. Girling having purchased the entire Stock of the above Dahlia, plants will be sent out in May next at 10*s*. 6*d*. each; admitted to be one of the most distinct and beautiful Dahlias to be sent out next season. For particulars refer to the "Floricultural Cabinet" of January next. It took the 5th Prize at Salt Hill open Show in September last, and was generally admired.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical. It may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Lodonges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, arrange, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been accepted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

WANTED, in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, as GARDENER, a Young Working Man, who understands his business. There are a Vinery and Melon Frames. Assistance always when required. Neither board nor lodging found. Apply at No. 3, Charles-street, Covent-garden.

WANTED a SITUATION as BAILIFF, to have the management of a Farm or Estate, a respectable and steady young married man, who perfectly understands Farming in all its branches, also the management of Timber Trees and Planting in general. Can give the most satisfactory references as to ability, and his character will bear the strictest investigation. Letters addressed to A. M., at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, will be attended to.

TO GARDENERS and OTHERS.—TO LET, in the County of Kent, 18 miles from town, a good HOUSE and GARDEN, with about Twelve Acres of Fruit Planting. Rent, &c., moderate. For further particulars apply to Mr. PAWLEY, White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent.

TO PLANTERS and OTHERS.—On SALE by JANSON and FINNEY, successors to the late WILLIAM FALLA & Co., Gateshead Nursery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne—

Larch, two years transplanted . .	1 to 1½ foot.
Do. do. do. . . .	1½ to 2 feet.
Do. do. do. . . .	2 to 2½ do.
Scotch Fir, two years transplanted .	1 foot.
Thorn Quicksets, 2 yrs. do. 4 years old.	

And all other kinds of Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Plants, &c. &c.

Prices of the above may be had on application.—Dec. 16, 1841.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for December 1841.

HENRY SPARE, a well-known gentleman's Gardener, of known ability and strict integrity, has been a prisoner in Whitecross-street prison, London, since the 9th of July last, for the sum of 28*l*.; and he will have to remain in confinement till the middle of January next. The sum he is in prison for is the balance of a debt contracted from 1833 to 1836, for the care and lodging of two of his children, who, being in ill health, were sent above 50 miles from his residence for the benefit of a milder climate, and their native air.

This debt he was unable to discharge, from the long and dangerous illness of his wife, and the loss of a child, who, from an accident previously, was bed-ridden for fourteen weeks in 1834. His wife and six of his eight children (the eldest of whom is but 15 years of age), with their mother, are now in a state of great distress, which must increase with the approaching inclement season; and he himself is compelled to subsist on the prison allowance, as everything belonging to him has been disposed of.

Under these circumstances, some friends have suggested to him the present appeal to the public, and more especially to his brother gardeners; many of whom, now holding first rate situations, have been employed under him, and can bear testimony to the benevolence of his disposition, and his kind and judicious conduct towards the young men under his direction. He may also refer to *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine* for May 1827, p. 206.

Even the smallest contribution will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered; and a list of the contributors will be published.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to receive contributions for him: Mr. Kerman, seedsman, Covent Garden; Messrs. Forsyth and Co., Kensington; Mr. Munro, Horticultural Gardens, Turnham Green; Messrs. Ronalds, Brentford; Mr. Marnock, Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park; Mr. Jackson, Kingston; Mr. Boughton, Nurseryman, Worcester; Mr. Cullis, Leamington; Mr. Dickson, Chester; Mr. Lauder, Downton Castle, Ludlow; W. Lloyd, Esq., Solicitor, Ludlow.

Country contributions to be remitted to Mr. Kerman, seedsman, Covent Garden, either before the 4th of January next.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 4*d*., 2*s*. 8*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

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LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

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No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam-vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNES, Secretary.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

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GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.—The Second Volume of this Newspaper will commence on Saturday, January 1.

T. MUDIE and SONS, 15, COVENTRY STREET, Agents for this and all the other London Newspapers, respectfully inform the public that all orders with which they may be favoured, for the supply of Newspapers in London, or by post to the Country, will be executed with the greatest regularity.

Writing Papers and Stationery in general at the lowest advertised prices. Envelopes, 6*d.* and 1*s.* per 100. Card-plate, with 100 Cards, 5*s.*

N.B.—T. MUDIE and SONS' Printed List of all the London Newspapers will be forwarded, free, to parties applying for it by letter, post-paid.—15, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

This day is published, price 6*s.* cloth,

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Just published, cloth boards, gilt, price 4*s.* 6*d.*, dedicated by special permission to H. R. H. Prince Albert,

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, as elected to the Fourteenth Parliament. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER WARWICK.

Opinions of the Press.—"This work of the House of Commons will prove a valuable companion to every session of Parliament, of which the present members of the lower House shall form a part. It commences with a brief introductory history of the origin of the House, and gives the date of each Parliament, with the names of the Speakers, the duration of time, and the number of Parliaments in each reign. After giving the names and titles, the following information as to almost every member is supplied—his politics, whether Tory or Liberal, whether he voted for or against the Sugar Question, and whether against the last Ministry—and the name of the place for which every member holds his seat, with its population. Then follow the parentage, marriage, and state of the family, with the family seats, &c., &c., and various little pieces of personal history, very pleasant to those to whom they relate, inasmuch as they afford proofs of a successful and honourable ambition, either in the present members or their ancestors. As far as we have been able to test the work from our own knowledge, it is very accurate; and in the forthcoming session, busy and excited as that will probably be, the details which it affords will prove, we doubt not, generally acceptable."—*The Justice of the Peace.*

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"Of the many publications professing to give a true and particular account of the new House of Commons, this appears to us to be, both in plan and execution, the most complete. The design of the publication is to give, at one glance, without any second reference, every important detail connected with the public and private history of the Members of the House of Commons. In addition to this information, which is much more full and complete than in any rival work, Mr. Warwick has given every particular relative to each constituency; the results of the two general elections, the names of the unsuccessful candidates; the official state of the poll; the population; and many other statistical and political facts. We have looked to the names of those Members with whose political and private movements we are best acquainted, and are able to report favourably of the notices which are attached to them. We may therefore venture to pronounce this the most correct and useful little manual of its class which has fallen under our notice during the present year."—*United Service Gazette.*

"This is a very useful manual, embracing more of the personal and political history of the Members of the Lower House than any similar work that has come under our notice."—*The Railway Times.*

"A work in which the personal and historical details connected with each Member of the present House of Commons are more extensive than in any similar publication we are acquainted with."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

"This is the most complete guide to the present House of Commons which has yet appeared.—*Bristol Mercury.*

"Mr. Warwick has conferred a service on the British public by the issue of this valuable little manual. It presents in a small compass every information connected with the public and private history of the Members of the present House of Commons. Such a work was much wanted; for though several Parliamentary Guides are before the public, we are not aware that any has yet appeared which comprises all the features of that before us."—*Morn. Sun.*

"A very useful manual; and as party bias does not appear, we may safely recommend it to the attention of all classes of readers, the arrangement being irreproachable."—*The Archæologist.*

"Containing a large amount of useful information in a well-arranged form, and is one of the best books of reference for particulars connected with the constitution of the present Parliament that we have yet seen. It gives much more than the usual information with respect to the *personnel* of the House of Commons. We beg to recommend the work to those parties to whom information touching electioneering and Parliamentary matters in general is useful. *It has the merit of impartiality, and is therefore suitable for persons of all opinions.*"—*Hampshire Independent.*

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London: Saunders and Otley. Edinburgh: W. Tait. Dublin John Cumming.

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Or Linnæan Lessons on Common Plants, for Field and Garden Practice. Price 2*s.*

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London: W. S. Orr and Co.; and W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

On the First of January, No. I., price 2*s.* 6*d.*,

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London: Published by William Smith, 113, Fleet-street.

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H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

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This day is published, a much-improved and cheap edition, containing a new chapter on Soils, of

CHEMISTRY, in its APPLICATIONS to AGRICULTURE and PHYSIOLOGY. By JUSTUS LIEBIG, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen. Edited from the Manuscript of the Author, by LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph.D. Small 8vo, 9*s.* 6*d.* cloth. Printed for Taylor and Walton, Upper Gower-street.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the BOTANY and other branches of the NATURAL HISTORY of the HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS, and of the FLORA of CASHMERE. By J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D., V.P.R.S., F.L.S. and G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., &c. Now complete, Imp. 8vo., with Coloured Plates, half Morocco, 11*l.* 11*s.*

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that only one Meeting of this SOCIETY will be held during the Month of January, viz.—on the 18th, at 2 P.M.
21, Regent Street, Aug. 13th, 1841.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

MEETING IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Tuesday . . . . . Zoological . . . . . 8½ P. M.

IN consequence of Christmas-day falling on a Saturday, we have been obliged to publish a day earlier than usual, which compels us to defer the INDEX of the year to next week, when it will be given in a double Number.

HAVING now arrived at the end of the first period of our labours, we cannot conclude it better than, after the good old fashion, by wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our friends. That, in the course of the year which has passed away, we have kept the best interests of gardening steadily in view, is sufficiently shown by our constantly-increasing sale—the best testimony that the public can offer of their approval. That, in the years before us, we shall pursue the same course, we trust that our beginning is a guarantee. We may, however, be permitted to say a few words upon that subject.

One of the most useful, if not the most entertaining, parts of our *Chronicle* has been the weekly Calendars, which we may safely affirm have never been equalled for sound practical information, as is indirectly attested by the unblushing manner in which they, together with many other things, have been continually pirated, without acknowledgment, by other papers. Those calendars will be maintained with no less diligence than heretofore, but not entirely by the same writers. Mr. Paxton's department will, for the ensuing year, be taken by Mr. Whiting, of the Deepdene, another excellent practical gardener. The Cottage Gardens will remain in the hands of their present author—intelligent, in no common degree, as all will admit; but they will be transferred to small type; and we shall produce weekly, in their place, the most exact details as to the management of those small gardens in which a greenhouse or two are alone maintained. In this manner, every one who has anything to do with practical gardening will find all explained that it is possible to comprehend in a calendarial form.

We may assert, without fear of contradiction, that in no gardening publication has there been, in the same space of time, so large an amount of real information concerning the general details of cultivation. Our table is still covered with multitudes of excellent communications upon similar subjects, which we shall produce as opportunity may offer. There will, moreover, be provided for each week at least one original essay upon some subject of cultivation of general interest: not that we intend to confine the papers we may insert to mere matters of cultivation; gardening, like all other pursuits, is the better for a little variation; and we shall continue to provide topics of a lighter kind, although always connected with the great subject of rural economy.

The Entomological articles will be continued upon their present plan, and will form in time the most perfect account of insects injurious to the cultivator which has yet appeared; while the woodcuts, prepared from the admirable drawings of the author, will continue to be furnished as heretofore.

Our Rural Chemistry is ended in its form of continuous papers. That they are an excellent elementary exposition of the science of chemistry in its relation to cultivation, is admitted on all hands. The subject, which is of the first importance, is, however, only begun. We shall continue it, with the assistance of our talented colleague, whenever and wherever opportunities arise.

Foresting has often occupied our attention. We have already had the satisfaction of laying before our readers several excellent practical papers, and many more are in hand. Had we done no more than dispel the important error of supposing that the wood of our noble sessile-fruited Oak is inferior to that of the pedunculate kind, we should have felt that one great end of our Journal had been accomplished.

Among Floricultural papers, we need only point to the admirable communications by Dr. Horner, and those of Messrs. Catleugh, Cock, Dickson, Green, Groom, and others, to show that here, too, we have provided largely for the real interests of florists. While discussions relating to floral matters have uniformly found a place, we have not permitted our readers' time to be occupied by disputes which can interest no one but the parties concerned.

The Proceedings of Societies connected with Horticulture and Agriculture have been given at a length before unknown. Even the Societies of India, Germany, and France have been included, when anything sufficiently interesting could be found on which to report. Our arrangements under this head having now become more perfect than they were at first, we trust to introduce some improvements, especially as regards the country shows, which, it must be confessed, are often but ill reported in the provincial papers, from which our intelligence must generally be derived. We are more especially desirous of giving, in all cases, the names of the varieties for which prizes are awarded; but whether or not we can do this will depend upon the local secretaries, and not upon ourselves.

The valuable papers by Mr. Ainger, now concluded, will be found to contain a clear exposition of the true principles which must regulate the warming and ventilating of garden buildings; and we do trust that all gardeners will study them, so as to render themselves thoroughly masters of their contents.

In the department of Reviews, our first care has been to give a true account of the value of the books that have come under notice. If it has occasionally been necessary to speak of authors in terms of dispraise, it has always been with regret that our duty to the public should compel us to hurt the feelings of others. It is, however, by books of bad quality that the greatest amount of error finds its way into the world; and it is only by a vigilant superintendence that such an evil may be corrected.

Preparations have been made for illustrating with woodcuts the medicinal and poisonous plants found wild in England, and for introducing elementary botany in a series of popular essays. We also contemplate giving cuts of the more remarkable Apples and Pears which may be of interest to our readers.

Beyond this we have no professions to make. Our future course will be the same as that which has been pursued up to the present time; improving where improvement is practicable, and relaxing in no degree our efforts to render our *Chronicle* a rich storehouse of valuable information in all departments of rural economy.

IN the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. We shall not detain them by any attempt to explain the cause of death being produced in frozen branches by thawing, but the effect is certain. All gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas, is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost—16°. At that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened by stones from the sun, did not suffer at all. This cannot be too much attended to. We may remark, by the way, that Croggon's Asphalte roofing forms a most excellent material for such screens.

RURAL CHEMISTRY—No. XXII.

THE existence of most plants may be divided into four periods—firstly, germination, or the development of the young plant from the embryo—secondly, the growth of the plant to maturity—thirdly, blossoming, and the formation of seed or reproductive particles—and fourthly, decay, or a cessation of vitality, and consequent decomposition of the organic structure. In each of these four periods different chemical changes are going on, and consequently different conditions are requisite for the production of these various processes. In the commencement, water, air, a certain degree of warmth, and the absence of light, appear nearly all that is required for the growth of the embryo, which obtains food from the matters stored up in the seed, until it has so far increased in size as to have acquired roots and young leaves, and in other respects have become fitted to derive nourishment from external sources. During the growth of the perfect plant, it is observed, that in addition to water and a certain degree of warmth, carbonic acid, ammonia, and certain earthy and saline substances, are required; whilst light, which in the first stage of its growth appears prejudicial, is now required to assist in those complicated chemical changes which are going on when the compound organic substances, such as woody fibre, gum, and starch, are formed in the organs of the plant by the combination of the elements of water, carbonic acid, and ammonia. Hence during the day, or whilst plants are exposed to the influence of light, the carbonic acid absorbed by them is decomposed, the carbon alone being retained in their structure, whilst the oxygen is given off. During the night, or when light is withdrawn, this process of decomposing carbonic acid and acquiring carbon cannot go on, and accordingly the carbonic acid then absorbed by the roots is given off again unchanged, by other parts of the surface of the plants, in place of undergoing decomposition; for plants are at all times receiving from the soil carbonic acid, which must necessarily enter dissolved in the water they absorb from the soil through their roots; but they can only derive nourishment from it when, in consequence of the influence of light, they are able to effect its decomposition, and so, by retaining the carbon, increase the quantity of organic matter which they contain.

In the third stage of the existence of a plant, or during the formation of seed, the same general conditions are required which are necessary during the second; for the formation of seeds and fruit is governed by very nearly the same laws which regulate the production of leaves and woody fibre; and the causes most influential in maintaining the healthy growth of the leaves, such as temperature, a due supply of food, and in particular light, are likewise the most important in the growth and perfection of the seeds. The principal use of the leaves is to assist in the formation of the organic substances existing in plants, which they do by exposing the crude juices to the action of light, and thus causing those peculiar changes dependent on the combination of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, under the influence of light, on which the growth and increase of plants depend. The organic substances thus formed in the leaves are either stored up in the stem of the plant, or in other ways appropriated to its increase and perfection; and in most cases but little of them remains in the leaves. The functions of the fruit or seed-vessel are different; for though, like the leaves, it is able to assist in the production of organic matter, the substances so formed are retained and stored up in itself, and the fruit or seed-vessel not only returns nothing to the plant on which it grows, but in addition absorbs a large portion of the vegetable matter formed, or, to speak scientifically, assimilated by the leaves. Hence the leaves are continually adding new matter to a plant, whilst the fruit, on the other hand, by absorbing it, checks the growth of the plant; and hence the practice of pruning fruit-trees with a view to improve the fruit, as the young fruit thus gets an additional supply of crude sap, absorbing all that which would otherwise have gone to the leaves had they not been removed.

In the last stage of the existence of a plant, or when, either from excessive cold, disease, or merely old age, the vitality becomes extinct, all that curious series of changes by which organic matters are generated under the influence of light in the cells of plants, ceases; decay commences, the organic components of the plant begin to decompose, and their elements rearrange themselves into simpler forms; the greater part of the hydrogen combines with oxygen, and is gradually given off in the state of water; the nitrogen and hydrogen combine, and form ammonia; whilst the carbon is slowly dissipated in the air in the state of carbonic acid, and at last little remains besides charcoal in combination with a very little hydrogen, and the small quantity of insoluble earthy matters which the plant may have contained.

The action of manures on plants is of course various, as the number of substances added to the soil with the object of improving it is very great, and their nature or composition various. There are many points connected with the use of manures which are as yet very imperfectly understood; these can only be cleared up by experiments, selected with judgment, and made with care and attention. It is in the prosecution of these experiments that chemistry can be of the greatest use, for without the aid of this science experiments are usually uncertain and very often useless, being made at hazard and without any method or arrangement, and false conclusions are continually drawn from them, because the leading principles on which manures act are overlooked or unknown.

We know that growing plants require carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, the elements of which, by combining together, form lignin, gum, sugar, starch, and the other organic matters which compose their structure. It is easy to explain the mode of action of those manures which supply these elements to plants, because their decay, and the consequent formation of ammonia, carbonic acid, and water, is governed by simple chemical laws, and does not involve any very complicated changes or phenomena. The office performed by the earthy and saline substances yielded by the soil and manures, and on the presence of which the value of many manures appears wholly dependent, cannot be so readily explained, because we do not yet fully know all the causes which govern their absorption by plants, or the effects which they are capable of producing, either in modifying the ordinary organic matters, or assisting in the formation of the peculiar products which characterise the various species of plants. The mode of action and exact value of the first class of manures can only be well understood when we are acquainted with their chemical composition, and the changes which they undergo; whilst we can only hope to make out the mode of action of the latter class of manures by a judicious application of chemistry to practice.

We have now, as we proposed, given an introductory sketch of the science of chemistry as applied to agriculture, which it is hoped will enable any one, who will read it attentively, to understand its great leading principles; whilst, at the same time, it will prepare them for the study of the writings of scientific men, or, at least, render the subject more simple and comprehensible.

It would have been easy to have enlarged on many parts of the subject, and, indeed, it was often difficult to refrain from entering into details; the original plan, however, has, however, been rigidly adhered to, and great care has been taken to introduce as little as possible of matter theoretical, or in any way doubtful. We shall, from time to time, take up the consideration of particular parts of agricultural chemistry, in their more practical relations, in greater detail.—*E.*

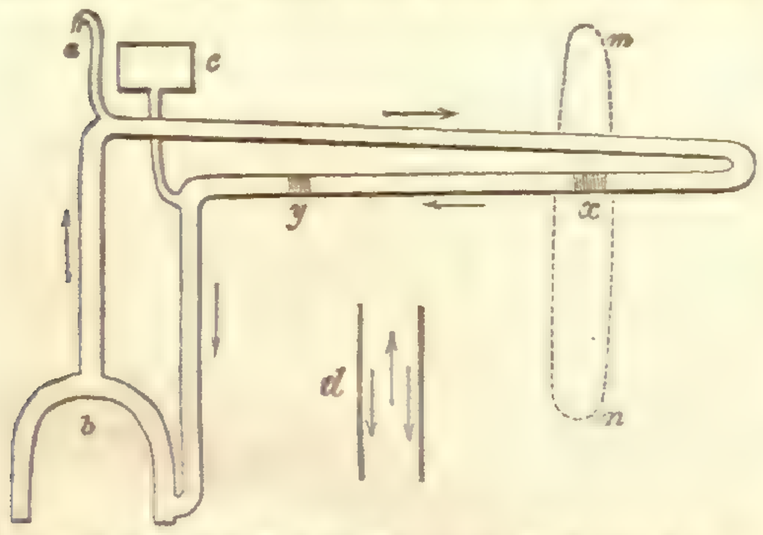
ON THE PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, AND PRESERVATION OF HEAT, WITH REFERENCE PARTICULARLY TO THE IMITATION OF CLIMATE IN CONSERVATORIES.—No. VIII.

IN a previous paper, the elementary sources of the circulating power in hot-water pipes have been shortly explained. The application of the principles there given might have been left to the common sense of the public,

had not the works already extant on this subject been pervaded by important and very dangerous errors. It may be useful, therefore, as briefly as possible, to explain the application of those elements to more complicated cases, and point out the principal considerations in each on which success must depend.

Since the moving force arises from the different specific gravities of the ascending and descending columns, it is clear that where power alone has to be considered, the best plan would be to take an ascending pipe from the top of the boiler at once to the highest possible level, then to apply such a length of horizontal pipe at that high level as would exhaust a large quantity of the heat, and finally to descend at once from that level to the bottom of the boiler. The only modification which this requires, arises from the necessity for getting rid of the air, which is liable to be mixed with the water, and for which reason it is desirable to place the pipes not quite level, but with a slight inclination; so that there may be one highest point at which all the air will escape. If this be not practicable, there must be two or more high points, each being the highest, with reference to a certain portion of the apparatus, and each furnished with a pipe for the escape of air; all which pipes must evidently rise higher than any part of the water pipes, and higher also than the feeding cistern.

The annexed figure will represent the principal features of such an arrangement. From the top of the boiler *b*, ascends a pipe marked with an upward arrow, called the flow pipe, and at the summit is the air-pipe *a*. The course of the circulating pipes, and their return to the bottom of the boiler, need no further description; the feeding-cistern *c* is made to apply itself to the top of the descend-



ing pipe, so that all the cold water supplied to make good evaporation and leakage acts with the greatest possible effect in increasing the density of the descending column.

If it be required to discontinue the line of pipes in order to pass a doorway, or other obstacle, it is best done by an ascent, as shown by the dotted lines *m*; which, if the pipes be kept close at the bend, so as to form a syphon, may rise higher than the feeding-cistern and air-pipe; but this construction is dangerous, inasmuch as air may accumulate in the bend, and stop the circulation. It is better, therefore, to make the cistern *c*, and air-pipe *a*, higher than any required elevation in the water-pipes, as *m*, and furnish the latter with a small pipe to carry off the air. Every such ascent and descent evidently creates a force of some amount in favour of the movement; not perhaps more than enough to balance the increased friction produced by the bends, because the temperatures of the ascending and descending columns cannot differ much.

When, however, it is necessary to make a descent, as *n*, the difference of temperature in the two columns is adverse to the movement: and as this acts in addition to the retardation produced by the changes of direction, such descents should be cautiously made, and only when there is an obvious preponderance of power to carry the water through them.

In such a system as that described in the figure, where the vertical pipes may be called from five to ten feet, and where there are no descending bends like *n*, it is surprising through what an immense length of nearly horizontal pipe the circulation may be carried. I believe indeed that the limits are not known; and as the friction of many hundred feet of pipe must be considerable, though it is less than is frequently supposed, the effect seems to require some more powerful cause than the different weights of the two columns. Various speculations have been made with the view of accounting for this, but I am not aware of any that is quite satisfactory, and the following may perhaps be as little conclusive. It appears to me, however, that the continual cooling of the water furnishes a material facility towards its movement. Referring to the last figure, if *x* be supposed to represent the bulk of a certain portion of water at that place, and *y* the smaller bulk which it would afterwards occupy in consequence of its loss of heat in the interval, it is clear that there must be a rush to fill up the void thus created; and as this rush would take place with the greatest facility in the direction of the moving mass, there would exist at every part of the circulation an impelling force, dependent on the constant diminution in the volume of the water, and perfectly independent of the differing weights of the two vertical columns. The effect would indeed be very similar to what might be produced by a constant but slight increase in the diameter of the pipes, where the water would be continually moving into a larger and larger space, and where in consequence it must move much more freely than where the space was constant in reference to the bulk of the fluid. In speaking of the diminished bulk of the water, I mean, of course, its diminution relatively to the pipes, which are likewise smaller in the cool parts, but not in such proportion as the fluid.

Among the hypotheses advanced to explain the ease with which circulation may be maintained, there is one against which I must enter a protest. It has been supposed that the rapidity of the circulation will be greater as the pipe is smaller, in consequence of the larger proportion of cooling surface presented by small pipes in relation to the quantity of water they contain. This, however, is a notion which requires only to be pushed to an extreme, to furnish its own refutation. If the circulation will, as is said, be more easy and rapid in a two-inch than in a four-inch pipe, it would follow that it would be still more easy and rapid in a pipe of one-half or one-tenth of an inch in diameter; unless indeed there be a point at which the effect becomes a maximum, diminishing on either side, which it would be difficult to prove. The idea which also exists, that the circulation will be more energetic as the pipes are longer, must evidently share the same fate as the last.

There is another prevalent heresy in regard to the size of pipes also in favour of small diameters, because it is said that a small quantity of water is sooner heated than a large quantity. This is quite true, and any person who requires merely boiling water, does well to heat exactly as much as he wants, and no more. But in our case we want not to heat water, but to heat a building; and to say that this object is promoted by heating the smallest possible quantity of water is absurd. Like the other notion, it requires only to be carried to extremes to show its absurdity. If the pipes are very small, containing very little water, they will doubtless be very quickly heated; but they will also furnish a very small stock of heating power on which the conservatory can draw, and the effect will be correspondingly feeble. In short, the whole of the prevailing notions in favour of small pipes are founded on fallacies. It is said that since they have so much surface in proportion to the water, and that since, therefore, they cool so much more quickly and circulate so much better, they must produce a greater effect upon the plants. But this is descending to conjectures below the surface, when the gardener requires facts at the surface. If, as is alleged, the large pipes have a sluggish circulation because they lose heat slowly, it follows that they remain hot from one end to the other; and if so, the gardener will have the pleasure of seeing his plants, at every part, exposed to very hot pipes, which is exactly what he wants. He does not care whether there is a slow or a rapid circulation, or even if there be none at all, so that the pipes are hot; because it will not be denied that the large pipes will radiate quite as well as small pipes if they have the same sort of surface.

If it should be replied that the sluggish circulation produced by large pipes causes the heat to be dissipated without reaching the pipes, it ought to be shown where it goes to; the heat must be equally received in the first instance by the boiler, and must cause an ascent in the boiler and the vertical part of the flow pipe. If the circulation be supposed to take place up and down the boiler and flow pipe, as shown in the former figure at *d*, preferring two jostling currents of nearly equal temperature in a small space to the easy passage round the pipes, it would be a very remarkable effect of large pipes. If the hot water, on the contrary, passes from the boiler into the pipes, as there can be no doubt it would, however slowly it may be alleged to do so, it must make the pipes hot; and if, as is also alleged, it lose heat very slowly, it must also keep them hot to the end of the system. In fact, the opinion in favour of small pipes will not bear examination; while the larger reservoir of water, furnished by large pipes, has the unquestionable advantage of maintaining the temperature through intervals of slackness in the fires, acting in this respect something like a fly-wheel on an irregular or intermitting mechanical force.

A similar prejudice in favour of getting quickly rid of the heat has led to making the pipes with oval and oblong sections, none of which have any advantage to balance against the strength and simplicity of the circular section. The same false reasoning in favour of small pipes has been extended to small boilers, and it has been made a boast that the boiler for so many hundred feet of pipe has contained only so many gallons of water. The consequence has been, in many cases, that the boiler has been insufficient to abstract the heat from the furnace, and the surplus has gone into the flues and the atmosphere.

It will not be necessary here to notice all the schemes which have been promulgated on this subject, but it may be useful to caution all persons against adopting the recommendation to place *strictures* in the pipes, with the view of increasing the circulating power, and also against making the vertical part of the flow pipe smaller than the remainder. If cocks or valves are introduced in any part of the pipes, let them, if possible, preserve the full waterway, that the space for the moving fluid may be equal and uninterrupted from one end to the other. It is true that circulation will frequently take place in spite of defects like those just mentioned, but they may become important where the power is from any cause feeble.

The colour and texture of the pipe surfaces, with reference to radiating power, has been sometimes insisted on, but these are refinements of little value. The differences in radiating power are very trifling till we arrive at polished metallic surfaces, and these are not likely to be adopted. Pipes are usually covered with black paint, but almost any material and any colour will do equally well.

There is one other point to notice, in reference to the application of hot-water pipes to the heating of an aquarium. If this be done without bending the pipes, they must pass through the walls of the tank, and create a liability to leakage. If they descend into the water and again ascend out of it, the effect will be a retardation much greater than that illustrated at *n* in the figure, because the ascent will take place after the pipes have been subjected to a rapid abstraction of heat during their passage through the water in the tank. Whenever, therefore, this is done, an adequate circulating force must be prepared by the general arrangements of the system. It may be taken probably as a sufficient rule that no descent into an aquarium should be greater than one-third of the vertical dimensions of the system, and not so much where the pipes in the tanks form more than one-sixth of the whole.

It seems hardly possible to quit this subject without noticing the system of high-pressure circulation invented by Mr. Perkins. This however has been, and is, a matter of so much angry controversy, that it had better perhaps be left to the arena which it has now chosen, namely, the columns of the *Times* newspaper.—*A. Ainger.*

THE CALCEOLARIA.

Among those flowers to which the scientific cultivator has more particularly directed his attention of late years with a view to improve their floral beauties, the Calceolaria has become a great favourite, and affords a signal instance of his success. The beneficial effects resulting from culture and cross hybridisation are observable in the improved form, colour, and size of the flowers, and in the general character of the plant. Indeed this now popular genus forms one of the principal ornaments of the greenhouse; the splendid specimens we have witnessed at the different exhibitions, proves it worthy the high estimation in which it is held; and the free manner in which it throws up its curiously-formed blossoms, with the tendency it has to sport into endless varieties, will no doubt long continue to make it a favourite with the florist.

It was in 1823 that C. corymbosa was raised from imported seed, and soon after, C. arachnoidea was introduced; these were the original parents of Mr. Green's hybrids. It is useful and instructive to take a retrospective glance at the apparently unpropitious sources from which our present splendid greenhouse varieties were derived; and for this purpose we introduce figures of the original flowers, contrasted with one of Mr. Green's latest novelties, which exemplifies the properties it is desirable the flower of the Calceolaria should possess.

Upon this subject Mr. Green has favoured us with the following note:—"The original parents of my hybrids were C. corymbosa and C. arachnoidea, which produced many beautiful varieties of the herbaceous kind. After several years' improvement, I selected some of the strongest, largest, and most distinct blooms, and crossed them with C. viscosissima, from which most of my shrubby kinds have been raised, specimens of which have been frequently exhibited at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick. For greater convenience in describing the different sorts, I think it would be desirable to arrange them in four classes, viz.—

1. White or yellow ground, with a large spot of various shades.
2. The same grounds, with scarlet or other stripes.
3. Spotted on all grounds.
4. Selfs of all colours.

The properties which constitute perfection in the Calceolaria consist in the lip forming a perfect circle, even round the edges, not flat, but well raised in the centre, presenting a bold, convex surface. In all cases the colours should be clear and distinct, with the dark markings having a rich, velvety appearance; the petals and calyx ought to be large and full, with the flower-stems short and strong.

The shrubby kinds are much the best; the flowers are quite as large and as beautiful as the herbaceous sorts; they are much easier of cultivation, and are capable of being made much finer specimen plants."

C. arachnoidea.

C. corymbosa.

The following list, arranged according to Mr. Green's suggestion, contains most of the splendid kinds in cultivation:—

1. White or yellow ground, with large spots of various colours. Shrubby.—Speciosa, Grandis, Mirabilis, Magniflora grandiflora, Royal Standard, Sultan, Criterion, Speciosissima, Climax (Green's). Half Sh.—Prince Albert, Miss Antrobus, Nonsuch, Pindaris. Herbaceous.—Mabel, Sylph, Adonis, King (Barnes'), Cremona.

2. White or yellow ground, with scarlet or other stripes; Lady Anne, chocolate stripe on a bright yellow ground; the Queen of Stripes, pale yellow with scarlet stripe.

3. Spotted on all grounds. Sh.—Aurea grandiflora, Alstoni superba, Ophelia, Dusty Miller, Juba. Half Sh.—Model of Perfection, Delight, Victoria. Herb.—Enchantress, Eva, Formosa, Lydia, Picta, Pilot, Criterion (Barnes'), Delicata, Indescribable.

4. Selfs of all colours. Sh.—Green's King, Rival

King, Maria, Lady of the Lake, Magnum bonum, Gem, Fire-king. Cuirassier, Denholmii. Half Sh.—Violace superba, Mrs. Chas. Hope, Diomede, Incomparable. Herb. —Madonna, Hero, Bride of Abydos, Eximia.

COTTAGE GARDENS.—No. XLIX.

WE have hitherto imagined the cottager to be in possession of a garden of suitable extent to produce an ample supply of the most useful fruits and vegetables that are usually cultivated, and we have accordingly endeavoured, during the past season, to furnish him with some plain directions for its general management, and the treatment of those things which we think likely to be of the greatest service to himself and family. We feel confident that if our instructions are followed in the manner we have pointed out, the cottager cannot fail of success in obtaining from the spot he cultivates the fullest return it is capable of producing; and that too, with less labour when a regular system of culture is pursued, than when it is managed in the ordinary way in which cottage gardens usually are. For those, however, who are only about to undertake the care of a garden, and who may be unacquainted with the mode of arrangement it is desirable to follow, so as to lay it out to advantage, the few observations we have now to offer on this subject will not, perhaps, be unacceptable. Supposing the piece of ground to be newly enclosed, the first thing to be done after it has been fenced, is to trench it 18 inches or 2 feet deep, provided such a depth of soil can be obtained; and, if time will permit, we should immediately recommend its being thrown up in ridges so as to expose it as much as possible to the action of the weather. On the approach of spring the ridges are to be levelled, and after the whole has been cleared of all roots, stones, and whatever rubbish there may be, the ground is then to be marked off into small square or oblong compartments, for the convenience of cropping. One principal walk, from three to four feet wide, may be carried along the centre, from which narrow foot-paths may branch where needful; but, as the latter will be so much waste ground, there ought to be no more of them introduced than are absolutely necessary. On no account should any trees or bushes be allowed to occupy the ground set apart for vegetables, when by a little management it can be so arranged that both may be cultivated without the one interfering with the other. The borders may be edged with strawberries, and contain a row of gooseberries and currants on either side of the principal walk, as formerly suggested, to be planted at about two and a half feet from the edge, and four feet distant from one another in the row. Raspberries may form a division between two compartments, or they may occupy any corner of the garden that is a little shaded and unfit for other things. It has been stated that they require to be moved every four years to produce good crops—but this is erroneous, as we have seen excellent fruit produced on plants that had been more than a dozen years in the same situation. Apple and Pear trees, whether dwarfs or espaliers, may be planted in the borders at 16 or 18 feet apart, and the space between them filled with small fruit-bushes. Cherries and Plums may be placed at the same distance and grown as Dwarf Standards, but they are better adapted for training against a wall, and should be treated in the same way as directed for espaliers. With respect to the planting of fruit-trees and bushes, a very great error is often committed by inserting them too deep into the ground, and thrusting a mass of unprepared manure about their roots. Instead of continuing the practice, we would recommend the cottager to adopt the mode which we shall here briefly describe. When the place is marked out where the tree or bush is to be planted, let a hole be made of sufficient depth to receive the roots, but it should not be deeper than it appears the tree was formerly planted. Throw over the bottom of this hole a layer of about three inches of well-rotted manure and earth, properly mixed together; then set the tree in its place, and spread out the roots and fibres as evenly as possible around the stem; mix some more rotted dung with the soil taken out of the it, and fill up the latter very carefully, so as not to displace or injure any of the roots, and gently tread the whole. A little manure may afterwards be spread round the plant on the surface, which will materially assist in keeping the ground moist until it has taken root and become able to support itself.

As regards manure, we believe there are few cottagers who are not aware of its importance, and that it is to a judicious application of it, the farmer and gardener are both indebted for their success. During the few weeks that must elapse ere the return of spring induces the cottager to resume operations in his garden for another season, he cannot employ his leisure hours more profitably than in collecting and preparing all substances that he thinks likely to produce manure, or which may be calculated, in other respects, to be beneficial, either in adding to the natural depth of his soil, or in increasing its fertility. For this purpose the waste earth from ditches or road-sides, as well as the scrapings of roads and lanes, will be found extremely useful; and even where these cannot be obtained, some earth from the garden may be procured, which, by being mixed with the dung from the pig-sty, as formerly suggested, will become as valuable as dung itself in altering and improving the soil to which it may be afterwards applied. Some kinds of manure, such as that from pigeons or poultry, are apt to produce wire-worm in soils that are of a free sandy nature, when applied by themselves; but this will not happen if a little pains be taken to incorporate them with other substances before applying them to the soil. This shows the necessity for preparing and mixing manure well before using; and the cottager, who is desirous of excelling his neighbour in the cultivation of his little garden, will find it greatly to his advantage if he will adopt this suggestion. Where it can be done, we should recommend the dung-pile to be placed in such a situation as to receive all the drainings from the cottage and pig-sty, which may be considered as the very essence of manure, and which, in too many instances, is allowed to run to waste. A hole or catch-pit should be made at the lower end of the dung pile to receive its drainings, which should be emptied every week and thrown over it again to assist decomposition. A great deal may be done in this way, and we are sure the little extra trouble which may be taken in this matter will be amply repaid by the improved nature and quality of the articles produced.

Our feeble attempt to increase the comforts of the cottager may probably be viewed by some as having a tendency to render them more improvident and unhappy; but we think it will have the very opposite effect, being of opinion that the more a man's happiness is increased in any way it is possible to be done, whether it be in assisting him to decorate his cottage or in teaching him to cultivate his garden, the more likely is he to become a thinking and better member of society, and to acquire a warmer feeling of attachment to his home and his cottage, with its numerous associations that endear it to him. In the hope that our anticipations may be realised to the fullest extent, we conclude.—*M. E. H.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Ice-house.—Having observed of late a good deal of discussion in the *Chronicle* respecting the best method of erecting structures for keeping ice, I beg to give you a short account of a simple method that has been successfully adopted here for the last three years. A dry situation, with a slight slope, shaded, but not covered with trees, is chosen; upon the surface of this a conical heap is made of such dimensions as are thought necessary; ours is about twenty-four feet in diameter, and made as high as the ice will lie, and by placing bundles of straw round the bottom, we are enabled to make it steeper. It is then thatched with straw a foot or fourteen inches thick; over this a steep roof is made, with tall drawn-up trees, and to these rafters are nailed, which are closely thatched with spruce branches; a small open ditch is then made to carry off the water, which finishes the operation. By this simple method, the family have an ample supply till the return of frost.—*George Aitken, Gardener to Thomas Brown, Esq., Lanfine House, Ayrshire.*

Pruning Gooseberries.—In your answer to *Simon* are some directions for pruning Gooseberries from which I beg leave to differ. Haynes of Oundle published a work in 1814 on the culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Gooseberry, and in a second edition of the same work he added the Currant; but this edition I have not seen. His mode I have practised for years with success, getting full crops of fruit. In pruning the Gooseberry he directs not to shorten a single shoot, but to cut back to a fresh leader, and cut out clean all needless wood. By stopping shoots *Simon* will get wood instead of fruit; but if the shoots of 1841 are left their full length, they will be full of fruit in 1842. In pruning the Currant, red and white, not black, every shoot must be shortened to about two buds, which will cause flower-buds innumerable at the base of each shoot to cut off. Let me recommend in this matter pruning-scissors instead of the knife. I cannot now lay my hand on Cobbett's directions for pruning Currants; but they are clear and accurate, in singular contrast with the vague, spun-out, senseless repetitions of Mawe and many others. Haynes writes like a muddy-headed man, who knows more than he can write, but obviously understands his subject thoroughly. In gardening, as in other branches of knowledge, the good books are soon counted; the number of worthless ones is very great —a sad waste of paper. In the first class stands old Philip Miller, whose Dictionary is yet valuable after all the progress which gardening has made. Compare, amongst other things, his directions for pruning the fig with those given in any common work of the kind. Amongst the best I should place G. Lindley's Guide, and should like to see a second edition, with additions and some few corrections. Knight's Papers are admirable, and, what is very rare, original.—*S. H., Norwich. Dec.* 15.

Protecting Fruit-trees.—After the able letter of Mr. Billington on the management of the roots of Fruit-trees in low, cold situations, little, I think, can be added. But as no mention is made of protecting the branches, I would strongly advise in such situations, particularly in such a season as this, to lose no time in covering peach and apricot-trees with large yew or pine branches, fixed firmly to the wall, so that they do not blow about with the wind, but not so thick as to exclude the air; in place of the too prevalent custom of loosening the branches, or at least all the young wood—just in my opinion to either get it killed or much injured by the frost. The autumn of 1839 was, like this, very wet; and consequently in low situations the young wood did not ripen either of Apricots or Peach-trees; and the consequence was, a great part of it was very much injured. As a proof that the situation of the garden is bad here, I purchased that autumn a good many trees of the above sorts in the neighbourhood of London, and planted them within a few yards of some of the old ones: and they were not in the least injured, with no other treatment than being new planted, and having their roots well mulched. Last autumn I had recourse to the protection I recommend; and though the thermometer fell in January 5° below zero, Fahr., the lowest I ever saw it, neither the young trees I had planted the previous year, nor yet the old trees, were in the least injured. Those who are obliged to do without Dutch reed mats, &c., will find yew branches a good substitute; for after being on all the year, they get almost as light and airy as dried fern, without the inconvenience of having to rake or sweep almost every day under them; for the foliage of the yew when withered adheres firmly to the branches.—*D. Ferguson, Gardener to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Stowe.*

Oranges.—According to Col. Mason's description, in p. 814, his Tangerine Orange is correct, as the leaves and skin of the fruit are imbued with a strong aromatic scent, very disagreeable to some. The skin is very thin, and the fruit, when ripe, of a golden yellow, and it will part into many divisions by merely letting it fall on the floor. We have the true Mandarin, but too young a plant to fruit yet. We keep our Oranges much warmer here than they are in many places, especially when they are setting their fruit; and I would recommend Col. Mason to give his Mandarin a rest in a greenhouse till February, and then to take it into the stove or a house, where the temperature never falls below 55° at night, and is as high as 75° with sun heat. I set the fruit of the Tangerine in bottom heat, and find that they never drop off when so treated; indeed we have always to thin them, they set so thickly.—*Wm. Tillery, Welbeck.*

On Preserving an Incognito and Preserving Plants.—After perusing the strictures on parties forwarding initial letters as mere indices to their respective communications, backed by editorial authority, at p. 733, I was little prepared for the admission couched under—"Our unknown friend, who signs himself P. P."—(ED.) I therefore take leave to suggest that every correspondent should privately communicate his real name and address to the editor as a *sine qua non* to his obtaining a place for his communication in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, whatever may be the subject-matter of it; a rule, I believe to be imperatively enforced by the conductors of every respectable journal. Was this the case, it would undoubtedly afford a sufficient guarantee that on all practical subjects the public were not likely to be imposed upon. The following is an excellent and often tested (by myself for 12 years) mode of restoring plants to health and vigour, after having had their roots more or less exposed to the withering effects of the atmosphere weeks successively, consequent upon their transport from the sometimes distant nursery or garden of a friend to one's own premises, however cautiously packed. I am therefore induced to request its republication, both on account of its cheapness and the facility with which it can be resorted to by every amateur and professional gardener in every district where the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is read. Take a large phial, fill it one-third with pure alcohol (rectified spirits of wine) and saturate it with camphor, adding it by degrees, broken small; and from time to time shaking the bottle, to facilitate the taking up of the camphor in solution to saturation, which will be observed in two or three days by small portions of the camphor remaining insoluble; when the bottle will probably be filled to the top. To every gallon of water required add four drops of the above solution, taking care to briskly beat the surface of the water whilst dropping it in; if this be neglected, an undue proportion of the camphor will be seen to float, and the solution of camphor in the water will not be of sufficient strength. When it can be done, immerse the whole plant in the water so prepared for from two to three hours, and in no case longer than four, should the subject be a shrub or tree with woody fibrous roots, in which case alone the liquid may be employed in watering it at the time of planting. It is to be observed that the above proportions and times are not to be departed from, as an over-stimulating dose is found to be injurious.—*I. H. S.* [The answer to these strictures is very simple. Where persons state matters of fact, and no names are given, it is to be understood that we are satisfied with the communication, or we should not publish it. But where questions are only discussed, or where matters of taste or literary enquiries are brought forward, they carry their own value with them, and no name is required to support them. It is both inconvenient and unpleasant to many persons to have their names used publicly, or even to communicate them to the conductor of a public journal; and in the cases last mentioned it is unnecessary.]

Prizes for Seedling Florists' Flowers.—The leading article of No. 46, on the subject of the floricultural society, is entirely in unison with my own views on the subject. The extended growth of seedlings renders it imperative that the floriculturists throughout the country should endeavour to protect themselves against imposition and disappointment, by uniting in the support of an impartial and uniform tribunal, by which the merit of every new variety of flower should be judged, before it receives any favourable notice from them. A record of the decisions of such a tribunal, published every year in a cheap form, would doubtless obtain an extensive sale; it would be appealed to with confidence and satisfaction by the respectable and honest nurserymen, whilst it would drive into merited oblivion the heterogeneous mass of rubbish puffed off every year under the specious name of "seedlings." But this is not all; the amateur florists in the country, from the accurate description of the new varieties thus obtained, would know which would be best adapted to improve, by variation, their own stocks, and many might be induced to purchase, even at a high price, two or three new plants of a favourite flower, who are now completely discouraged from venturing two or three guineas for a sort of "dip in the lucky bag," and, therefore, wait till they have seen the plant in bloom themselves, or till the price is so far reduced as to be worth the chance of being deceived. The amateur grower of seedlings would hail the establishment of a tribunal which would decide the merits of his flowers more satisfactorily than he could decide for himself, assisted, perhaps, by the partial opinion of his gardener, or the interested decision of some neighbouring nurseryman. To make such a tribunal, however, as effective as it ought to be, it should be supported not only by money contributions, but by a determination

on the part of all lovers of flowers not to purchase any new specimens that had not been submitted to the examination and decision of the society in question. Whilst an effectual check would thus be given to flowers of little or no merit, I would have liberal encouragement offered for the production of such as are of first-rate character; that is, I would offer such prizes as would afford some sort of compensation for the expense incurred in bringing them to perfection. Take Pelargoniums for instance: I would offer a premium of 30*l.* for the best seedling of the year, and 20*l.* for the second best. To accomplish this, I would suggest that a subscription list should be opened for specific flowers, for there are many, I believe, who would rather give a sovereign towards encouraging the growth of their favourite flower than give it to a general fund. To make my theory as practical as I can, I am willing to give a sovereign towards the fifty pounds I propose for the best two seedling Pelargoniums; and surely amongst the hundreds of cultivators of this beautiful flower, there are forty-nine others to be found who would give their sovereign each for the same purpose. Next year I might probably put my name to the Calceolaria list, whilst my neighbour, who has no greenhouse, might put his to the list for Carnations or Dahlias.—*Saml. Bowly.*

Large Pines.—Having seen the Manchester gardener's account, in p. 764, of the success of his friend, Mr. Hamilton, as a Pine grower, in which he mentions the weight of fruit cut out of one small pit in twelve months, the tan bed being only twenty feet by seven feet six inches; may I ask if he will tell us if this 200 weight was cut from the plants that were set in pit in the autumn to fruit the following summer, and, also, how many plants were put into the pit. I should say that the pit would not hold more than thirty or thirty-three plants that were likely to produce good fruit, not to mention some large suckers that he saw there, that Mr. Hamilton was in the habit of fruiting from twelve to seven months after the ripe fruit had been cut from the parent plant. It appears that in September he saw those suckers on the old stools: now were they to be taken off then and potted, or to remain on until the following February or March? and are they then potted into the pots in which they are to produce their fruit? I should also be glad to know how many months he allows the fruit to grow out of the seven. I should apprehend they must soon fill their pots with root and start, to ripen a fruit in seven months from the time they were potted, to say nothing of the time they remained on the old plant after the fruit was cut. From the little I have seen of Pines, it must be a strong sucker to be the size of a man's wrist at the base; and from three to four feet, which is somewhat near the height such a sucker would be. Very few such suckers are to be met with where there are a hundred plants fruited. If I get a strong sucker from a winter fruit, pot it in the spring, grow it in the summer with my successions, and fruit it the following season, I do not think the plant has been idle.—*A Cabbage.*

Miltonia candida is figured both in Curtis's "Botanical Magazine" and Paxton's "Magazine of Botany."—*S.*

Onisci.—I have long followed the plan of immersing these plants to drive out the onisci; five minutes under water is quite sufficient for them, and where the plant is in a pot it is only necessary to close the hole in the bottom, and fill it with water, and the insects will soon make their way to the land not covered.—*S.*

Cupressus Thurifera.—Cupressus thurifera appears likely to be a shrub of rapid growth; a small plant turned out into a light peat soil in the autumn of last year has this season made a leading shoot three feet six inches long, upon which some of the lateral shoots are above one foot long.—*D. Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham.*

Turf Edgings.—Your correspondent J. D., in his observations on deferent plants, as substitutes for turf edging under the shade of trees, notices Polytrichum commune as a beautiful natural edging. I think many of our Cryptogamic plants would be highly ornamental by way of edging (in localities where they are readily procured), as they will flourish where few other plants will live. For low damp situations, for example, take Bryum puncratum; its thyme like leaves give it a very pretty appearance, and it would not be taken for a moss, except when in fruit: likewise Blechnum spicant will succeed in similar situations. I think Polytrichum undulatum, from its more compact habit, the best of the Polytrichums for edging. For more elevated situations, Bryum ligulatum, or Polypodium vulgare, are good substitutes.—*Benj. Fielder, Forty Hill.*

Bad Butter.—Some months ago, *Mrs. M., Gunnersbury*, gave some directions by which your correspondent, *N. B.*, could remedy the badness of his butter, supposed by him to proceed from bad pasture. As I have in more than one instance been similarly circumstanced with *N. B.*, I feel anxious to know if *Mrs. M.'s* directions had the desired effect.—*R.*

Weeds and Salt.—In your Number for Oct. 16, 1841, p. 689, under the head *Original Subscriber*, I happened to see common salt mentioned as useful in destroying weeds on gravel-walks. Perhaps the following fact may not be uninteresting:—In 1838, my walks happening to be covered with weeds and requiring constant attention, I had recourse to the above-named remedy: very well it answered, more fully than I had expected, and scarcely a weed was to be seen. But in the beginning of 1839, whenever it had rained for a day or two, the walks were always covered with a sort of slimy moss: I was not able to make this out, but passed it over. In the autumn and winter of 1840 it became worse, as also in the beginning of 1841: the walks were literally covered with this slimy moss, exactly resembling sea-weed; but whenever the sun had shone for any length of time with much power, it all went away. Last summer, 1841, it was still worse, and, in some places, was actually dangerous to walk over, more particularly for the female part of my establishment: it smelt, handled, and, in fact, as far as I was able to make out, exactly resembled sea-weed; and it is my firm conviction that it is entirely owing to the salt, which, in wet weather, has somewhat the property of salt water; and I have been compelled to re-gravel my walks, as finding that the only remedy. This fact I pledge myself is true, and the place is many miles from the sea. Can you suggest any other reason, or any other way of curing this?—K. Π. Σ. [No doubt the salt, by its attracting moisture from the air, favoured the growth of mosses and other cryptogamic plants, which would have, when young, the appearance described. Sulphate of copper will kill them.]

Transplanting.—Whether the autumn or spring be best for planting evergreens, I have found depends entirely upon the soil. If wet and rather swampy, the spring should be preferred; if dry, the autumn. By attending to these two rules, few would have to complain of failure.—*Philo-Dendron.*

Liberty Days for Gardeners.—Permit a gardener to call the attention of employers to a plan of benefiting themselves, by giving their servants the opportunity of acquiring knowledge through the experience of others. My master's plan has been to send me with a respectful note to any proprietor who was famous for his collection or management, asking permission for me to see his gardener and walk round, which has given me a great deal of information, which I hope I am ready to impart under similar circumstances, in addition to the result of my own experience. I have often said in return for civilities received in this way, "I shall be glad to show our little place, and it will gratify my employer to return the civility;" but I have generally had for answer, "I should like to come, but you are so far off, and I cannot get a day or afford the expense." Now I can safely say that gentlemen would assist their gardeners more by an occasional turn-out of this kind, than by giving them books of a very superficial character. Such opportunities, it may be said, would be abused: I am sorry there should be ground for such a remark, and I hope the spread of education and of right principles amongst us is daily leading us away from the erroneous notions that have too much obtained, that friendly feeling consists in pressing each other to take what neither requires, and that too often to excess. Drinking customs are happily fast giving way, and I shall be glad when it will be thought as ridiculous for a gardener to propose to his friend to adjourn to the pot-house as to the top of his dunghill. No, in our cottages I hope we shall entertain each other with true hospitality, not with excess of beer, but with the result of each other's experience, and thus help to build each other up in those qualities which make us as valuable to our employers as they, our employers, are to us, strengthening our self respect and obtaining us a fair remuneration for our services.—*C.* [We agree with our correspondent in all he says; except that in our opinion a wise master, who has a good servant and wishes to encourage him, should not give him liberty-days by withholding little presents of books, but should give him both the one and the other—*if he deserves them.* It would be the best policy to do so.]

Cucumbers and Melons.—When I cautioned gardeners against putting implicit confidence in the high encomiums passed upon Cucumbers and Melons by persons interested in the sale of them, I purposely avoided mentioning names, and I certainly did not expect to be accused of unfairness for doing so. Nothing was further from my intention than to injure any fair dealer in the way of trade: in fact, my only motive in writing was to expose *humbug.* To show that this current commodity is extensively employed in this business, it is only necessary to mention that there are now in the market nearly twenty professedly new Cucumbers and Melons, each possessing, according to the seller's account, superlative merit which makes it indispensable to every gardener. As a matter of course, the prices are proportionately high, ranging from half-a-crown a packet up to a guinea, which last sum I am told a dealer has the conscience to demand for *two cucumber seeds!* Now, although there are, no doubt, *some* very good sorts amongst the great number advertised, they cannot all be "the best in England," which the flaming representations of the advertisers would lead us to believe; consequently, these representations are in many cases mere deceptions. Last season there were perhaps half-a-dozen new sorts "brought out;" this season there are three times the number, and at increased prices; so that in a short time, unless checked by timely exposure, we are likely enough to be duped by a Cucumber and Melon mania, rivalling in discreditable practices the now declining Dahlia rage. On general grounds, therefore, my caution was perfectly justifiable; but as Mr. Cuthill demands a specification, I have no hesitation in saying that a Melon sold last spring at a high price under the name (if I rightly remember) of "Cuthill's Improved Early Melon" is inferior in quality to at least two scarlet-fleshed sorts which are commonly grown in this neighbourhood. I speak from experience on this point, having grown the Melon last season; and my opinion is further confirmed by two neighbouring gardeners, who are both good judges and good growers of Melons. I grant that it is a hardy and comparatively early variety; and in places where Melons are not grown to be eaten it might be useful, but it will not do in this part of the country.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The eleventh public exhibition of the Paris Horticultural Society took place on the 29th Sept., and continued till the 3d October, at the Orangery of the Palais du Luxembourg, at which were offered 10 silver and 10 bronze medals, for the best specimens of fruits, vegetables, plants, and flowers. Although the number of prizes was below that of many provincial societies, yet the room, which is large and well adapted for such an exhibition, was well filled, and the show altogether better than many preceding ones; indeed, most of the Paris florists begin to find that other countries have left them behind in new plants, and they are now upon the *qui vive* to get some of the good things from their neighbours. Not a few went to both England and Belgium for subjects for this show; this alone accounts for the marked difference as regards the number of new plants exhibited, and it only now remains for the Society to adopt some reforms as regards the jury, abridging the length of the exhibition, and giving sufficient public notice to its members, and the Horticultural world, to render it worthy the patronage it receives as the Metropolitan Society of France. The fruit department was not so well furnished as in former years, but this was in consequence of the wet season; nevertheless there were some fine specimens of Pears and Grapes. Monsieur Jamin had a large collection, containing upwards of 100 varieties of the best Pears, of which were the following new kinds:—Beurré moiré, Tardif de Fougères, Gens, d'Enghien, Ketlet, Fourcroy, Spence, Duval, de Louvain, Belle Alliance, Belle Henriette, Belle Héloïse, Bezi vétéran, Colmar Nelis, Délice Van Mons, Chaumontel Belge nouveau, Délice de Charles, Le Roi des Poires, Fondante des bois, Frédéric de Wurtemberg, Ferdinand de Meester, Philippe de France, Poire Sentin, Louis de Boulogne, Grand Salomon, Melon de Namur, Reine des Pays Bas, Triomphe de Louvain, Souveraine de Printemps, Hésèble and Rochefuse. The collection of Mons. Malot was smaller, but contained finer specimens of Melville d'hiver, Verte longue, Trésor d'amour, Beurré aurore, Louise bonne ordinaire, Balache, Angleterre d'hiver, Beurré gris, Belle de Besi, Saint Gal au vin, Double fleur panachée, Décuré, Prince Charles d'Autriche, Napoleon, Beurré magnifique, Blanche perlé, Orange d'hiver, Doyenné d'hiver, Bergamotte d'automne panaché, Royale d'hiver, Marquise, Beurré Rose, Parfum d'hiver, Calebasse Bosc, Besi Lamotte, Rousselet d'hiver, Passe Colmar, Beurré Chaptal, Duchesse, Œuf de Cygne, Ambrette d'hiver, Sucrin vert, Bonne Louise d'Avranches, Bergamote Silvange, Belle de Bruxelles, Grosse Bergamotte d'été, Bon Chretien d'hiver, Crassane, and Saint Germain. Mons. Barbot had the following varieties of Grapes, many of them large and fine:—Gromier Dukental (very large), Grosse perle, Cassis, Muscat d'Alexandrie, Chasselas Suisse, Boudelais, Gros Damas, Chasselas musqué, de Fontainebleau, Frankenthal, Madeleine noire, Melier, Chasselas panaché, Cornichon blanc, Madeleine blanc, Gros Ribier de Maroc (very large), Chasselas noir musqué, Muscat blanc, Muscat noir, Muscat aroya, Chasselas rose and violet. Mons. Vilmorin exposed upwards of 40 varieties of vegetables, among them Chou Palmier, 5ft. high, and Chou rave à feuille d'artichaut; Messrs. Cels, a good collection of stove and greenhouse plants, in which were 60 varieties of Echinocactus and Mammillária, with fine specimens of Cornígerus and Pilocéreus senilis, Brássia maculata, Cáttleya Loddigésii, Calanthe densiflora, Galeandra Baueri, Maxillária Rollissónii, Oncídium cochleatum, and Trichopília tortilis. In other collections were seen Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Daubentónia Tripetiana, Gloxínia rubra; Fúchsia corymbiflora, racemiflora, corditolia, and affinis; Paulóvnia imperialis, Pancrátium caribæum, Crówea saligna, Clivia nobilis, Sálvia tubiflora and confertiflora, Gesnéria zebrina; Ipomœa Leárii, ficifólia, and hybrida; Nérium cúpreum, Stephanotis floribunda, and Daviésia physodes. Mons. Paillet sent 60 varieties of China Roses in pots; this was by far the most attractive collection in the room, the plants being healthy, well grown, and in splendid flower. Mons. Verdier sent also 60 varieties, very little inferior to the former (as all the varieties are well known in England I do not join their names). There were also some well-grown Dahlias in pots, by MM. Chauvière and Roblin, and numerous stands of cut Dahlias and Roses, also fruit-trees in pots, and some good collections of Herbaceous plants, Heaths, Epacris, &c., &c. The following were the successful candidates:—1st, silver medal, Mons. Martine, for Crówea saligna; 2, bronze medal, M. Mabire, for Nerium cúpreum; 3, silver medal, M. Pelé, for Herbaceous and other plants; 4, bronze medal, M. Chauvière, for do., do.; 5, silver medal, M. Chauvière, for Dahlias in pots; 6, silver medal, M. Paillet, for China Roses in pots; 7, bronze medal, M. Verdier, for do., do.; 8, silver medal, M. Tripet Leblanc, for Daubentónia Tripetiana; 9, bronze medal, M. Jacquin, for Æschynanthus grandiflorus; 10, silver medal, MM. Cels, for stove and greenhouse plants; 11, silver medal, M. Malot, for fruit; 12, bronze medal, M. Barbot, for do.; 13, silver medal, M. Croux, for fruit-trees in pots; 14, bronze medal, M. Uterhart, for cut Dahlias; 15, bronze medal, M. Soutif, for do.; 16, silver medal, M. Crochot, for collection of greenhouse plants; 17, bronze medal, M. Verdevoye, for do. No prizes were given for vegetables and some other things, the specimens not being considered by the jury to be sufficiently novel or good to merit the distinction.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 8th.—H. Handley, Esq., in the chair. H.R.H. Prince Albert was elected a governor, and 26 gentlemen members.—Earl Spencer gave notice of his intention to move at the monthly council in February the adoption of the following regulations to facilitate the mode and freedom of election of members of the council at the anniversary meeting in May.—The election of the President, Vice-President, and Trustees shall take place by a show of hands. II. The election of 25 members of the council, who are to replace the 25 members who retire by rotation, shall take place in the following manner:—1. A list of the members of the council who retire by rotation, but who may be re-elected, shall be prepared on or before the 1st of May, for the inspection of members at the rooms of the society. 2. The council shall

prepare a list of the 25 members whom they propose for election or re-election, which shall be printed on paper large enough to admit of additions being made to it; and a copy of this printed list shall be given to any member who applies for it at the rooms of the society, either on the 21st of May, or at the anniversary meeting on the 22d of May. 3. The voting shall take place by each member who wishes to vote giving in one of these lists, signed by himself, with such names struck out or added as he thinks fit, to the President at the general meeting, before the commencement of any other business. When the lists have been given in, three scrutineers shall be appointed, who will retire into the secretary's room and inspect the lists which have been given in, and report forthwith to the meeting the names of the 25 members who shall have the majority of votes. If any of the lists should contain the names of more than 25 members, it will not be counted as a valid vote. No member will be allowed to vote who does not personally deliver his list to the President. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond it was resolved that the following information should be laid before the Council, prior to any town being selected for the meetings:—I. A tracing of the land on which it is proposed to erect the show-yard and pavilion: and answers to queries on the following points:—1. Statement of the number of acres of such land: 2, its distance from the terminus of the railway: 3, its distance from the centre of the town: 4, whether there is a supply of water on the land if not, to state the price of conveying it: 5, to state the amount of remuneration which the owner and occupier require for the use of the land for the six weeks it will be required the correctness of the information transmitted as answers to queries on these points, to be certified by the signatures of the parties sending it. II. The distance of the field where it is proposed the trial of implements should take place, from the land intended for the show-yard and pavilion, and the terms on which the use of it could be obtained. III. The distance of the town from the surrounding market towns. IV. To state whether there is any room in the town capable of containing 500 persons at dinner, and the expense of hiring it.—The President stated that he had received a satisfactory account of the progress made by the Veterinary College in carrying out the designs of the society, and that he would lay the report before the council in February next. The reports of Earl Spencer, Mr. Graburn, and Mr. Druce on the cultivation of the Cambridge Prize wheats were taken into consideration, when it was decided that the prize should not be awarded to either of the wheats selected for trial, as they had proved to be less productive than wheat usually grown in the neighbourhoods where the trials were made.

Dec. 11th.—A general meeting was held at the rooms, Cavendish-square, which was fully attended: Mr. H Handley, the president, in the chair. After some preliminary business had been gone through, the following report was read:—The council, in reporting to the society the progress of its labours, and the successful prosecution of those objects for the attainment of which it has been founded, have now, in the middle of the fourth year of its existence, the satisfaction of congratulating the members not only on its own permanent establishment, but on the activity and increase of every kindred association throughout the empire; and in recording the continued addition to a list of members already exceeding 5,000, they have the pleasure of reporting to the society the gratifying fact that the illustrious Consort of their Royal Patroness the Queen has identified himself with their society: and in allowing his name to be proposed for enrolment in the list of your governors, his Royal Highness Prince Albert has evinced his cordial approbation of the society and its objects. The council regard with interest the establishment and successful operation of the various farmers' clubs throughout the kingdom; and continue to experience the greatest interest in perfecting the communication they wish to see existing between these associations and the Agricultural Society, feeling fully assured that they can only advance the sound practice of farming by the right application of correct scientific principles to well observed facts: and that such facts as are elicited in the discussions of farmers themselves are those most immediately connected with the requirements of scientific application, and most valuable from the genuine character of their observation by practical men. The council are sensible that the value of the society will depend on the practical bearings of its labours, "in bringing home to men's business and bosoms" the principles of science which are intended to advance them in their knowledge of improved modes of cultivation and husbandry; and that their Journal, as the great vehicle of dissemination among their members of recommendations and suggestions on agricultural subjects, can only be maintained in its career of usefulness, and preserved from becoming the mere organ of a discussion of opinions and statement of theories, by being supplied with the rich store of facts, well observed, carefully noted in all their circumstances, and important in their bearing and practical application. The Council have to report the co-operation not only of many of the farmers' clubs and local agricultural associations in various parts of the kingdom, but of a direct communication having been established with the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, the Western Australian Agricultural Society, and other similar colonial establishments; all of which are becoming daily more sensible of the mutual importance resulting from a direct alliance with the farmers of the United Kingdom. In foreign countries the value of this interchange of opinion on the science and practice of agriculture is becoming more fully estimated; and your president is preparing to lay before the society, in the Journal, his personal report of the meeting of German agriculturists held last autumn at Doberan, and which he attended as your representative, and the Hon. A. Stevenson, the first elected of your honorary members, has returned from his diplomatic engagements in this country, to America, with the desire of devoting his attention to the pursuit of agriculture and the establishment of friendly relations and communication between the Agricultural Society of England and the numerous native agricultural societies in the United States.—The council have had the pleasure of adding to the list of your honorary members the names of Dr. Sprengel, residing in Prussia, not only one of the most active cultivators of agricultural science in that part of the Continent, but the editor of a monthly journal of agriculture, and author of numerous works on agricultural chemistry, the doctrine of soils, and a treatise on manures—from the latter of which a chapter on animal manures has already been translated, and printed in the fourth part of the Journal, of Dr. Daubeny, the Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford, who has placed his lectures at the disposal of the Journal Committee, and of Professor Johnston, of the University of Durham.—The Finance Committee have been applying their attention to two important points, first, the reduction of the amount of arrears of subscription standing on the register of the society on the 1st of January last, and, second, the recommendation of measures to obviate a similar accumulation for the future. In their attention to the first of these subjects, they have sent to each member in arrear a printed circular, informing him of the circumstance and amount of his unpaid subscription, suggesting a direct post office order, payable to the secretary, as the simplest means of discharging the liability, and reminding him of the by-law which prohibits the transmission of the Journal to all members in arrear; at the same time stating the fact of many members having paid their subscriptions through country bankers under names which at present could not be deciphered in the manuscript of the banker's book, or consequently carried to their credit in the society's register. In reply to this circular, the committee have reported a favourable result, both in the payment of arrears and the explanations given in reference to their occurrence. With scarcely a single exception these explanations have proved satisfactory both to the committee and the parties themselves, who have evinced great willingness to comply with the rules of the society, the chief cause of these arrears having had its origin from the misconception of many members as to the fact of the subscriptions being due in advance, and taking date from the 1st Jan. in the year of their election or [illegible], having paid up their subscriptions of the present year a number of members who had been thus in arrear. [illegible] a similar omission for the future, have either compounded for life or given permanent orders on their bankers for the annual payment year by year. The result of the consideration of the Finance Committee on the second point, of preventing the occurrence or accumulation of similar arrears in future, has been communicated to the Council by Col. Chalmer, who has stated at length the views of the committee on this subject, which is now under the consideration of the Council. The committee have also reported that since the anniversary meeting in May 1771 have been paid and accounted for in the discharge of the arrears then announced as existing, and they have, at the same time, laid before the council their numerical summary of the society, which now consists of 4,382 members.—Your president has reported to the council, that, agreeably with their resolutions, he took an opportunity after the Liverpool meeting to address letters of thanks to the mayor and corporation, the directors of the Mechanics' Institution, Messrs. Falkner and Lace, Messrs. Lucas, and every other institution or individual in Liverpool or its neighbourhood who had been instrumental in promoting the objects of the meeting. The value attached to the display of agricultural implements at that meeting has been greatly enhanced by the report which the judges on that occasion have since drawn carefully up and presented to the council.—The Duke of Richmond, as chairman of the General Bristol Committee, has presented to the council two reports of the proceedings of the committee to the present time, including an account of the favourable manner in which the chairman and committee were received at Bristol; and the council are gratified to learn that the announcement made to R. Phippen, Esq., the late, and to G. W. Franklyn, Esq., the present mayor of Bristol has been received by those gentlemen in so cordial a manner; and that the facilities offered by these chief magistrates of the city, and the active intervention of Mr. Wm. Miles, M.P., and Mr. Marmont, secretary of the Bristol Agricultural Society, have enabled the committee to institute those inquiries respecting suitable localities and sites for the cattle and pavilion dinners, and for the implement and cattle yard, which have led to so favourable a result in the amount of preparation already made. The council have directed the Bristol prize-sheet to be made known as widely as possible, by advertisement in the London agricultural and the Bristol papers, and in its transmission by post to every member of the society. They have also adopted the recommendations of the Bristol Committee—that in due time before the meeting, a programme of every requisite information respecting the meeting should be sent to each member; that this year the show of cattle should be open for one day only, the sale of stock taking place the next morning; that the number to dine in the great pavilion be limited to 2,400; and that Thursday, the 14th of July, should be the principal day of the show. The Committee have also decided that the plan of the pavilion erected at the Cambridge meeting is the one best adapted for the purposes of the Society; and that advertisements should be issued for builders and others to send in tenders for its erection at Bristol. They have further recommended that a ladies' gallery to contain 400 persons should be included in the plan of the pavilion; that each member of the council and each governor should have the privilege of a ticket for the council dinner; and that a local committee should be appointed by the council to carry out the various details connected with the business of the meeting, consisting of Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Mr. G. W. Hall, and three other members of the society residing in the neighbourhood of Bristol, Mr Miles being requested to act as the chairman, and Mr. Marmont as the secretary, of such local committee.—The Journal Committee have reported that the new part of the Journal will make its appearance on Monday, the 20th of December; and that the second and third parts of the first volume, out of print, having been now reprinted, the deficient parts required by members can now be supplied to those who have the privilege of claiming them to complete their sets.—One of the great objects of the council in reference to the convenience and accommodation of the members of the society has long consisted in their possession of such an establishment in London as would possess within itself the combined advantages of a museum, model room, library, and reading room; and your president has already transmitted to her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a memorial on behalf of the society, applying for a suitable space of crown-land to form a site for the society's house, to be erected with a view to these special objects.—The District Committee have presented to the council their final report recommending the division of England and Wales into nine districts, from each of which, in a certain succession, from time to time to be agreed upon a place shall be selected for holding the annual country meeting of every year, and the council have adopted the districts proposed to their consideration for this purpose. [The tabular statement of the meetings was given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 815.]—The council entertain a hope that this arrangement, in concentrating the attention of the society to the consideration of each particular district of the series as it comes under their notice for the purpose of selecting from it a place of meeting for the year, and in preparing the friends of agriculture who are resident within its boundaries to receive the society and compete for its premiums, will lead to important practical results in the well-working of the society and the prosecution of its objects. The interest especially which the society feels on the subject of improving the condition of the agricultural labourer, as one of the chartered objects of their incorporation, is one which daily increases with the difficulty of knowing how to decide on the steps to be taken, as tending most securely to attain their great object, and they eagerly embrace the adoption of any plan having this object in view, on the desirableness of which no doubt can be entertained. An instance of this desire on the part of the council has just occurred in their adoption of Mr. Burke's proposal, that a cheap publication, giving plain directions for the preparation of economical and nutritious food for labourers, should be compiled, with the consent of the writers, from the numerous essays sent in to compete for the prize offered by the society on that subject; and that Mr. Burke should be also requested to adapt to it such a digest of Mr. Main's [illegible] Cottage Gardening in the Journal, as may best adapt it for the use intended.—Earl Spencer, Mr. Graburn, and Mr Druce having reported to the society the results of their cultivation of the samples of wheat sent to them for trial at the Cambridge meeting, the council have [illegible] resolved, that it is not expedient to adjudge the prize to either of the samples in question, as it appears from these reports that other wheats usually grown in the respective neighbourhoods in which the trials took place have proved more productive.—The council have decided on proposing the following subjects for the prize essays of 1843, the conditions of which will be appended in their publication in the prize sheet of the society.—1. On Artificial Food for Cattle. 2. On Natural Food for Cattle. 3. On the Comparative Advantages of Horse and Ox Teams. 4. On the Construction of Cottages. 5. On the Drainage of Land. 6. On Construction of Cottages. 7. On the Management of Farm-yard Manure, Liquid Manure. 8. On the Management of Artificial Manures. 9. On 8. On the Detection of Adulteration in Artificial Manures. 10. On the Physiological Causes affecting the Production of Animal Fat or Muscle. 11. On Relative Value of Meadow and Upland Hay.—The council have the pleasure of recording their sense of the kindness of Professor Henslow and Dr. Daubeny in having consented, at a short notice, to deliver a Lecture before the members of the society during the week of their December meeting.

Dec. 15.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Sir J. L. Goldsmith, Bt., and J. W. Freshfield, Esq., were elected governors, and 24 gentlemen members. The Duke of Richmond laid before the council a communication transmitted to him by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, containing the result of a trial suggested by the society to be made in the course of the experimental improvements now in progress on the Crown estate at King William's Town, in the counties of Cork and Kerry, in Ireland, on the comparative value of Scotch and Irish cows in respect to their relative produce in milk and butter. The commissioners directed the purchase of six Scotch heifers of the Galloway breed, in order to such an experiment being instituted at King William's Town, in regard to their produce as compared with a like number of Ayrshire and Kerry cows then on the estate; and having placed the trial under the superintendence of Mr Griffith, that gentleman had reported the results of the comparison, which the commissioners transmitted to the society. The milk of each of the cows having been measured separately, and noted for two months, it appeared from the returns, that—1. The Galloway cattle gave, on an average, [illegible] quarts of milk per day, and that 30 quarts of milk produced one pound of butter when salted for market. 2. The Kerry cows gave, on an average, 7¼ quarts of milk per day, and 35 quarts of milk produced one pound of butter when salted. 3. The Ayrshire cows gave, on an average, 9 quarts of milk per day, and 10¼ quarts of milk produced one pound of salted butter. Mr Griffith observed, however, that the Ayrshire cows could not be fairly placed in competition with the Galloway and Kerry breeds, as the latter were heifers having each produced the first calf, while the Ayrshire were old cows, each having had four calves; the milk of the same Ayrshire cows two years previously having measured only 7½ quarts per day. It appeared from the inspection of the principal butter merchants of Cork, that the quality of butter produced by the different breeds of cattle was the same as to taste, though the colour of each was different; that produced by the Galloway cattle was of a deep yellow, that by the Ayrshire a bright yellow, and that by the Kerry a still lighter shade of yellow.

The cattle of each breed were in equal condition, in the same pasture; but in the previous winter and spring, it resulted from some experiments made on the comparative cost of keep per day, that, 1. One Galloway cow consumed [illegible] lbs. of hay; 2. One Kerry, 16 8-9; 3. One Ayrshire, 24 8-9 lbs. Mr. Griffith draws the following general conclusion from the whole experiment:—"That the Irish breed is best suited to the mountain lands, and to the cold and wet climate of King William's Town, that they are less expensive to feed, and when under the same circumstances, in respect of age, &c., they produce more butter per week than either of the breeds imported from Scotland, but that the Galloway cattle are superior for stall feeding."—The council resolved that their thanks should be transmitted to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for having instituted this experiment at the desire of the society, and communicated the details of its result; and also presented to Mr. Griffith, to whose care its superintendence had been confided. Mr Barker gave notice of his intention to move at the monthly council in February, "That it be an instruction to the bye-law committee to prepare a bye-law restraining the payment of any sum from the funds of the society to any member of the council, for services or any description rendered by him in furtherance of the objects of the society."—The Duke of Richmond laid before the council the third report of the Bristol Committee, agreed to on the 13th of December. Miss Smedley, of Nyn-Northor, Hertfordshire, presented, for the Museum, various samples of Burwell wheat, grown from the same seed on soils resting on different geological formations, which the council accepted with thanks, and referred to the arrangements of Professor Henslow. Mrs. General Dyson, of Lavant House, near Chichester, fleeces of wool from her merino flock; and various presents of books were also announced.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 21.—Mr. Nutting in the chair. Messrs. J. Sharp, E. Beck, W. Story, and —— Bragg, were elected. It was announced that Mr. Shears had offered 5*l.* 5*s.* for the best Seedling Rose of 1842.

Warwick and Warwickshire Horticultural Society.—The exhibition which took place on Dec. 3d, at the Court House, realised our anticipations, for the room was crowded with specimens of Chrysanthemums, Stove and Greenhouse Plants and an extraordinary collection of Dessert Apples and Pears, and the vegetables; but the weather was unfavourable, and on that account the exhibition continued open from 11 to 4 [illegible] the following day. Mr. Walnall's stand of 24 cut blooms of Chrysanthemums, for the prize offered by E. Greaves, Esq., surpassed anything that had ever been seen here. There were four other competitors. A specimen of the Tea Plant was exhibited from the stove of C. T. Warde, Esq. The prizes offered by E. Greaves, Esq., for 24 dissimilar cut blooms of Chrysanthemums, open to all England. The first was awarded to Mr. Walnall, for Perspicuum, Minerva, Marie, Eclipse, Chancellor, Fletcher, Imperial, King, Starry Purple, Vesta, Superb Clustered Yellow, Queen, Duc de Coneglian, Beauty, Madame Lavalette, Sebastian, Formosum, Achmet Bey, Defiance, Queen of the Whites, Superb White, Large Orange, Princess Marie, and Campstreni, 2d, to Mr. Carpenter, for Champion, King, Formosum, Chancellor, Yellow, Eclipse, Sanguineum, Defiance, Victory, Hero, Goliah, Golden Locus, Diana, Quilled Lilac, Surprise, Grandesse, Formosum, Unique, Striatum, Marquis, Madame Pompadour, Achmet Bey, Marchioness, and Presidentia; 3d to Mr. W. Maule and Co., for Gem, Coronet, Unique, Napoleon, Victory, Bicolor, Diana, Sulphureum perfectum, Formosum, Purpureum Elegans, Eclipse, Striatum, Adonis, Exquisite, Marquis, Imperial, Celestial, Emperor, Changeable Yellow, Incredible, Memnon, Triumphant, and Queen. FLOWERS.—Chrysanthemums, 18—1st, Queen, Coronet, Gem, Virginius, Adventure, Formosum, Decorum, Goliah, Mirabile, Defiance, Triumphant, Conductor, Lucidum, Conqueror, Insigne, Striatum, Orientale, and Marquis—Mr. Collins; ditto, 18—2d, Queen, Triumphant, Unique, Adventure, Vesta, Conqueror, Marquis, Golden Yellow, Conqueror, Virginius, Formosum, Insigne, Goliah, Defiance, Hero, Eclipse, Crescens, and Memnon—do.; ditto, 12—1st, Marquis, Vesta, Adventure, Decorum, Virginius, Conductor, Triumphant, Unique, Mirabile, Goliah, Formosum, and Striatum—do.; ditto, 12—2d, Triumphant, Vesta, Unique, Adventure, Elegans, Conqueror, Marquis, Formosum, Angelina, Rosalinde, King, and Lucidum—ditto, ditto, 12, amateurs—1st, Formosum, Mirabile, Changeable Yellow, Surprise, Formosum, Marquis, Gem, Vesta, Triumphant, Goliah, Unique, and Lucidum—Dowager Lady Mordaunt; ditto—2d, Compactum, Grandesse, Magnet, Triumphant, Goliah, Diana, Golden Locus, Hero, Defiance, King, Eclipse, and Chancellor—Mr. Carpenter; ditto—3d, Hero, Formosum, Unique, Angelina, Surprise, King, Rosalinde, Queen, Grandesse, Magnet, and Victory—W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; ditto, 6—1st, Bicolor, Victory, Angelina, Queen, Defiance, and Magnet—Dowager Lady Mordaunt; ditto—2d, Bicolor, Quilled Yellow, Victory, King, Mirabile, and Striatum—W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; ditto, single specimen, Champion, Mr. Carpenter. Camellias, 3, Double Striped, Chandleri elegans, and Reevesii, C. T. Warde, Esq.; ditto, single specimen, amateurs, Hon. C. B. Percy; ditto, ditto, nurseryman, Double White—Mr. Collins. Greenhouse Plants, 6, Francisceas [illegible] vericulata, [illegible] and Francisceas impressa; ditto, 3—1st, Polygala Heterophylla, Eucalyptus pruniferum, and [illegible] salicina—Dowager Lady Mordaunt; ditto, 3—2d, [illegible] Cineraria Waterton[illegible], and [illegible]—W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; Stove Plants, 3, [illegible] Euphorbia coccinea, and Plumbago rosea, C. T. Warde, Esq.; ditto, single specimen, Poinsettia pulcherrima, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Fruit.—Collection of Miscellaneous Fruit—1st, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; ditto, 2d, C. T. Warde, Esq. Apples, dish, 6—1st, Golden Pippin, C. T. Warde, Esq.; ditto, 2d, Crump's Golden Kernel, Earl of Warwick; ditto, 3d, Golden Pippin, Mr. Harris. Pears, 4—1st, Crassane, Mr. Carpenter; ditto, 2d, Glout Morceau, Earl of Warwick; ditto, 3d, Colmar, C. T. Warde, Esq. Basket of Miscellaneous Vegetables—1st, Mr. Smith; ditto, 2d, J. Fullerton, Esq. Extra Prizes.—Orange-tree, in fruit, C. T. Warde, Esq.; Papyrus Plant, C. T. Warde, Esq.; Stove Plants, 3—Primula, [illegible], Justicia rosea, and Justicia coccinea, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; Grapes, W. Collins, Esq., M.P.; Apples, Blenheim Orange, J. Twamley, Esq. Three Cottagers' Prizes were awarded.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Antiquities of Gardening. — We extract some very curious matter relating to this subject, from Mr. Thomas Turner's "Manners and Household Expenses of England in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," as given in the *Athenæum*. *Bread.*—"It would appear that bread of different degrees of fineness was used; thus there is 'bread purchased for the Countess,' and 'bread for the kitchen.' Loaves or cakes made of bolted flour, and called '*boletella*,' are twice mentioned, as well as '*gastelli*,' cakes or wastels, perhaps biscuits; on one occasion half a quarter of flour is set down for pastry. It is reasonable to infer that the bread generally used in the family was made of the grain called mystelon, a term yet in use at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and applied to a mixture of wheat and rye. As the dogs were fed with corn, it may be concluded that the servants fared no worse; at any rate, there is no distinct notice of bread made of barley, oats, or the more inferior grain which were commonly used in France and other countries. It is not clear that their bread was leavened with yeast, as that article occurs but once, and then in connexion with malt. The price of the quarter of wheat or rye varied from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*; of oats, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; twenty-five quarters, however, were bought at Sandwich, at 1*s.* 10*d.* When grain was brought from the Countess's manors, some of the prices were rather below the average. The bailiff of Chalton was allowed 5*s.* the quarter for wheat, 4*s.* for barley, and 2*s.* 4*d.* for oats, the bailiff of Braborne had 4*s.* 4*d.* for wheat, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for oats. Little information is given as to the price of wine; we find that the sum of 9*s.* 2*d* was paid for twenty-two gallons, and that two tuns cost 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" *Beer.*—"It may be remarked that in the thirteenth century, the English had no certain principle as to the grain best suited for brewing. The roll shows that beer was made indiscriminately of barley, wheat, and oats, and sometimes of a mixture of all. As the hop was not used, we may conjecture that the produce of their brewing was rather insipid, and not calculated for long keeping: it was drunk as soon as made. To remove the mawkish flatness of such beer, it was customary to flavour it with spices and other strong ingredients; long pepper continued to be used for this purpose some time after the introduction of hops. *Hops.*—The period at which this plant became an ingredient of English beer is not precisely known. It was cultivated from a very early date in Flanders and Belgium, where it was both employed in brewing, and eaten in salads; and from those countries it was imported into England while the produce of our own hop-grounds was inconsiderable. It would appear, however, that hops were used in this country for brewing, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, as Gilbert Kymer, in his 'Dietary,' pronounces beer brewed from barley, well hopped (*bene lupulata*), of middling strength, thin and clear, well fined, well boiled, and neither too new nor too old, to be a sound and wholesome beverage. It is pretty certain, nevertheless, that in his time the hop was not grown in England. In ancient days brewing was almost solely managed by women, and till the close of the fifteenth century the greater part of the beer houses in London were kept by females, who brewed what they sold." *Cider* is mentioned only once, and in such a manner as to convey the impression that it was not in much estimation, the Countess having given one tun among eight hundred paupers. *Vegetables and Herbs.*—"In the roll very few esculent plants are mentioned. Dried peas and beans, parsley, fennel, onions, green peas and new beans, are the only species named. Pot-herbs, of which the names are not specified, but which served eleven days, cost 6*d.* If any other vegetables were in general use at the time, they were, perhaps, comprised under the term '*potagium*.' There is, however, much uncertainty upon the subject of the cultivation of vegetables, in this country, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Cresses, endive, lettuce, beets, parsnips, carrots, cabbages, leeks, radishes, and cardoons, were grown in France during the reign of Charlemagne; but it is doubtful whether many of these varieties had penetrated into England at an early period. The most skilful horticulturists of the middle ages were ecclesiastics, and it is possible that in the gardens of monasteries many vegetables were reared which were not in common use among the laity. Even in the fifteenth century, the general produce of the English kitchen-garden was contemptible when compared with that of the Low Countries, France, and Italy. Gilbert Kymer can enumerate only, besides a few wild and forgotten sorts, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, beetroot, trefoil, bugloss, borage, celery, purslane, fennel, smallage, thyme, hyssop, parsley, mint, a species of turnip, and small white onions. According to him, all these plants were boiled with meat. He observes, also, that some were eaten raw, in spring and summer, with olive oil and spices, but questions the propriety of the custom. This is, perhaps, the earliest notice extant of the use of salads in England." *Fruit.*—"The only kinds named are apples and pears: three hundred of the latter were purchased at Canterbury; probably from the gardens of the monks. It is believed, however, that few other sorts were generally grown in England before the latter end of the fifteenth century; although Matthew Paris, describing the bad season of 1257, observes that 'apples were scarce, and pears scarcer, while quinces, vegetables, cherries, plums, and all shell-fruits, were entirely destroyed.' These shell-fruits were probably the common hazel-nut, walnuts, and perhaps chesnuts; in 1256, the Sheriffs of London were ordered to buy two thousand chesnuts for the King's use. In the Wardrobe Book of the 14th of Edward the First before quoted, we find the bill of Nicholas, the royal fruiterer, in which the only fruits mentioned are pears, apples, quinces, medlars, and nuts. The supply of these, from Whitsuntide to November, cost 21*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* This apparent scarcity of indigenous fruits naturally leads to the inquiry, what foreign kinds besides those included in the term spicery, such as almonds, dates, figs, and raisins, were imported into England in this and the following century? In the time of John and of Henry the Third, Rochelle was celebrated for its pears and conger eels; the sheriffs of London purchased a hundred of the former for Henry, in 1223. In the 18th of Edward the First, a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth; out of the cargo of which the Queen bought one frail of Seville figs, one frail of raisins or grapes, one bale of dates, and two hundred and thirty pomegranates, fifteen citrons, and seven oranges. The last item is important, as Le Grand d'Aussy could not trace the orange in France to an earlier date than 1333; here we find it known in England in 1290; and it is probable that this was not its first appearance. The marriage of Edward with Eleanor of Castile naturally led to a greater intercourse with Spain, and, consequently, to the introduction of other articles of Spanish produce than the leather of Cordova, olive-oil, and rice, which had previously been the principal imports from that fertile country, through the medium of the merchants of Bayonne and Bordeaux. It is to be regretted that the series of Wardrobe Books is incomplete, as much additional information on this point might have been derived from them. At all events, it appears certain that Europe is indebted to the Arab conquerors of Spain for the introduction of the orange, and not to the Portuguese, who are said to have brought it from China. An English dessert in the thirteenth century, must, it is clear, have been composed chiefly of dried and preserved fruits; dates, figs, apples, pears, nuts, and the still common dish of almonds and raisins." *Spices.*—We have not space for Mr. Turner's remarks on spices and the other condiments, mentioned in the Countess's accounts, viz., anise, cinnamon, galingal, ginger, pepper, cloves, cummin, dried fennel, saffron, sugar, liquorice, mustard, verjuice, and vinegar, the prices of which were very low, upon which fact the editor observes,—"It must not be supposed from the low prices of some of these articles, that they were generally used in the country; the arrival of a ship laden with spices was an event of such importance, and perhaps rarity, that the King usually hastened to satisfy his wants before the cargo was landed. Thus in the 10th of Henry the Third, the bailiffs of Sandwich were commanded to detain, upon their coming to port, two great ships, laden with spices and precious merchandises, which were expected from Bayonne; and not to allow anything to be sold until the King had had his choice of their contents." *Money*—It appears that one shilling at this period would purchase as much as fifteen now.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Knight's Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea.—The new stove creeper, Clerodendron splendens, mentioned at p. 687, promises soon to become a blaze of beauty—for at the termination of every lateral branch, there are crowded clusters of flower buds. The plant is growing in a pot placed on a hotbed, the heat to which is supplied by horizontal iron pipes, which are sometimes so hot that it is painful to put one's hand on them; notwithstanding this the Clerodendron has rooted into the thin stratum of tan (4 or 5 inches) laid over the pipes, and appears to like its situation. In this hotbed a collection of Ixoras are also growing with great vigour. In company with them we also observed some spice and other rare plants, recently imported, which all seem benefited by the extraordinary heat applied to their roots. Among this collection, we noticed the true Nutmeg, the East Indian Poison Nut, and the Chocolate Tree. In the Orchidaceous house were several plants of Cymbídium sinense, with spikes of curious brown flowers, that diffused around a most delicious scent; several kinds of Zygopetalum were also in bloom, and the Ipomœa Horsfáll:æ, trained over the roof, is still producing an abundance of its fine crimson clusters. One of the walls of this house has been covered with Ferns and Orchidaceæ, and among the latter a bulb of a kind of Amaryllis was introduced; it has now attained a good size, but instead of the usual brown scaly covering, it has a thickish green skin. Growing here are also two robust kinds of Lycopódium, imported from the East Indies. Several varieties of Córræa enliven the greenhouse; the best among them were ampullácea, túrgida, and Lindleyana; another curious kind is densa, which grows very dwarf, and has the branches much crowded with leaves; it seems to be disposed to flower pretty freely. Little else was in flower here, excepting several different kinds of E'pacris. A large quantity of seedlings have been raised from the variegated Indian Azálea, some of which, from their distinct habits, seem as though they would be different from anything we have yet in cultivation.—*W. M., Dec.* 20.

Review.

A Popular Treatise on Agricultural Chemistry, intended for the use of the Practical Farmer. By C. Squarey, Chemist. London: J. Ridgway. 8vo, pp. 156.

A BOOK on this subject should be plain, concise, and clear in all its details; it should be so simple that every one who would read it should be able to understand it; and on no account should any matters be introduced at all foreign to the subject, or scientific and abstruse inquiries discussed without proper explanations. When first we took up Mr. Squarey's book, we were much pleased with its appearance, because we felt that such a book was much needed, and we thought it promised well. It is at all times pleasanter to praise than to find fault, but we should not be doing justice to our readers if we did not say that we closed the book greatly disappointed, as regards style, selection of matter, and manner of treating the subject. There are many passages in the book which are so worded that an ordinary, unscientific person would have very great difficulty in understanding them; and if he did understand them, he would most probably draw false conclusions as to their meaning. With the idea of simplifying the subject, the author in the commencement speaks of carbon as a gas, telling us that most vegetable substances consist of four gases—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon; and when describing the properties of carbon, he constantly speaks of carbonic acid gas as being gaseous carbon, and the same as charcoal and the diamond, though in other places he rightly says that it is a compound of carbon and oxygen. This vagueness, which, though adopted with the idea of simplicity, in fact renders the subject very obscure, is also to be found under other heads than carbon. Thus we are told that carbonic acid is poisonous because it contains no oxygen to support vital functions; whilst in truth, as we are told in other places, it contains nearly three-quarters of its weight of oxygen. The same kind of blunders are made when treating of nitrogen, which is strangely mixed up with nitric acid, being frequently substituted for that acid. Thus, lime is said to have a great affinity for nitrogen; and in many other cases the names of dissimilar substances are used indifferently.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

THIS week's operations conclude those for the year, and with it our connexion with the Calendar for the present. In looking back at it for the last twelve months, we now see much that might be improved, and remember many things which at the proper time escaped us; but the only use that can now be made of looking back at past operations is, that we may be enabled to see more clearly how to proceed for the future: and we would advise all to do so who have in any way been influenced by what we have advanced. This being the first season in which a weekly Calendar has been given in such detail, there consequently will be much to add and amend in that of the forthcoming year; besides those alterations which every gardener must make for himself, as no Calendar can be taken as an infallible guide in all respects, but various circumstances—as locality, soil, and weather—must be taken into consideration, and in some measure dictate. If every young gardener would keep a journal of the sowings and season of their maturity; of the time of commencing to force, with the progressive state of the plants forced; of the daily routine of work in the garden, and the state of the weather; he would by this means store his mind with an immense number of useful facts, and become familiar with a quantity of practical knowledge, which in after life would be of the greatest use, and render him comparatively independent of remembrancers; and in doing this, should anything occur which he cannot comprehend, or have satisfactorily explained by those about him, the manner in which questions are answered by the Editor of the *Chronicle* must disperse the diffidence of asking them by the merest tyro in his profession: and no piece of advice which we can give is so likely to be of benefit to him as not to be afraid of asking questions of those who are both able and willing to answer them conclusively: the fear of being thought ignorant has been the cause of many remaining so.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Continue to pursue a steady, uniform treatment; whenever the surface of the tan-beds becomes dry, which they will do where fires are used, syringe them carefully without wetting the plants much, upon a clear day, and should the plants require water, they may receive a little by the same means; by watering in this manner a genial atmosphere is created, a little may be given oftener, and the soil in the pots does not so soon become exhausted as by water administered from a long tube. In dung-pits no water will be required at present. If the bottom heat sinks below 85° no water must be given to the roots, neither must they in this case have more fire-heat than can possibly be avoided, or they will soon start to fruit. Cover up pits early in the afternoon, and uncover as soon as the sun strikes them in the morning.

VINERY.—In the earliest house the temperature may range from 55° to 58° fire-heat; if by sun-heat you are enabled to give air freely in the early part of the day, close the house early, to preserve as much as possible; do not allow frost to reach the roots or stems of later Vines; where there are late Grapes, attend to the directions given before respecting them.

PEACH-HOUSE.—The heat here may now be increased 5°; syringe daily with warmed water, and keep a moist atmosphere; light gentle fires in the late houses during frosty weather. A few pots of Strawberries may now be introduced to the early house, placing them as near the glass as possible; it is also an excellent situation, as well as the Vinery, for Roses, Carnations, Pinks, or any other flowering plants which require a gradual excitement; and from here Roses may be transferred to the Pinery, in the absence of a house devoted to themselves; in either case a Peach-house, next to a dung-frame, will be found most suitable for their earliest developments.

CUCUMBERS.—Those in pits will require regular supplies of water, and a moist atmosphere, with a temperature of 65 fire-heat, if the plants are trained near the glass; and these directions attended to, plenty of Cucumbers may be obtained, there being little more art or mystery about their management than is required in the culture of other equally tender-foliaged plants.

ASPARAGUS.—If the plants are well watered as soon as they show through the first covering, as noticed at p. 736, they will scarcely need more after. A succession, in proportion to the wants of the family, should be put in every three weeks; Sea-kale and Rhubarb, also, should be put in heat, or covered out-of-doors, allowing the same interval between each crop.

Keep Cauliflower, Lettuce, Radishes, &c., securely covered from frost, but expose them when possible; prepare dung and tan by turning; collect tree-leaves, clean paint, and repair frames and lights; mix and turn composts for Pines and other plants.

Out-door Department.

With the exception of getting manure upon any vacant quarters yet undug, and they should now be few, there is little to be done; keep the walks and remaining crops very clean and free from dead leaves. Cauliflowers under hand-glasses, and Celery, had better have some covering. Examine stored roots and secure them from frost.

Orchard.—Proceed with nailing, &c., if the weather will permit; mulch borders; examine stored fruit, and preserve the temperature as near 40° as possible.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Pay particular attention to the Orchidaceæ which are now commencing to grow; carefully extirpate insects from them, and water carefully without wetting their leaves: prune and train creepers; wash the wires and ratters near them with soft soap, if they cannot receive a thin coat of paint, which is better; continue to water sparingly, and to give air as freely as the weather will permit.

GREENHOUSE.—Dispense with fire-heat when possible: it is better to warm the flues in the day, when some air may be given; by taking this precaution they may be watered more safely. Prepare trellis for climbing plants; also new sticks, and paint them; and perform the most trifling operations in the most cleanly manner.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Forcing plants will require regular supplies of water: as soon as the flowers begin to expand, move them to a cool, dry place, which will prolong their beauty; fumigate any upon the first appearance of green fly. There is great danger to be apprehended from damp, after the weather we have experienced; remove, therefore, any symptoms of decay, and water very cautiously all soft wooded plants, as Auriculas, Calceolarias, young annuals, and cuttings; do not neglect to give air in clear weather.

Out-door Department.

Continue to protect beds of choice bulbs and florists' flowers; keep the lawns and gravel very clean; collect and prepare flower-sticks; make rustic seats and vases, mulch borders, &c.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Fell and prune when the weather permits; repair roads, clip hedges, drain, and build dry fences in open weather.—*Joseph Paxton, Chiswick.*

NOTES FOR SMALL GARDENS.

DURING the present weather little or nothing can be done out-of-doors beyond attending to the protection of any plants that require it. If plants in pits and frames have become frosted, it is better to keep the coverings on till the middle of the day, and then give as much air as possible for an hour or two, taking care, to shut up early. Scarcely any water should be given, and the little that is required must be applied in the middle of the day. An oil lamp or a candle kept burning in a frame or small greenhouse that is not heated will keep out a great deal of frost. In the greenhouse the plants that require it may be re-labelled, and the hard wooded ones tied up and trained; frames and trellises for creepers may also be constructed or repaired, and painted, so as to be ready when the plants commence growing. Fires must be kept during frosty weather, but the less the better: and little water should be given, especially to soft-wooded plants, except such as are being forced, which should be regularly supplied. Among forcing plants green fly is very likely to appear; and if it does, fumigation must be immediately resorted to.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTICES.

AMONG insects occasionally injurious to fruit-trees is the caterpillar of the Goat Moth, Cossus ligniperda: it also does considerable damage to Willows and Elms. The caterpillar always bores deep into the stem of the tree, and its presence is only made known by the dust or small chips of wood they cut off in excavating, which is to be seen on the trunk. The caterpillar, when full grown, is between three and four inches long, and has a very disagreeable smell, whence its English name, by which it may often be discovered. It is dark-red or brown on the back, and flesh-coloured at the sides and underneath; it is smooth and shining, and has but few hairs. The head is black, and furnished with powerful jaws. It remains two or three years in the larva state, after which it makes a strong cocoon of wood and silk, in which it becomes a reddish-brown pupa, furnished with spines; in this state it remains for an indefinite time. The moth appears during the summer months, and the wings measure nearly three inches across. In the day time it sits on the trunks of trees, from which it can scarcely be distinguished, on account of its grey colour. The female is capable of producing a thousand eggs, which she introduces into the bark of the tree. It is extremely difficult to destroy this insect, but it is recommended to blow tobacco-smoke into the holes made by the caterpillars, and also to thrust in a knife or pointed wire. The caterpillars are frequently so numerous in the trunks of Willows that a moderate wind blows them down.

State of the Weather near London between the 17th and 22nd Dec., 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	17	29.669	29.461	39	17	28.0	W.	
Saturday	18	29.585	29.402	35	16	25.5	N.E.	
Sunday	19	29.270	29.188	37	27	32.0	N.E.	
Monday	20	29.444	29.218	29	20	29.5	N.E.	
Tuesday	21	29.676	29.569	35	26	30.5	W.	
Wednesday	22	29.851	29.780	37	33	35.0	W.	.02
Average		29.572	29.441	37.0	23.1	30.1		.02

Dec. 17. Clear and frosty; fine; clear, with sharp frost at night.
18. Frosty, with haze; clear and frosty at night.
19. Frosty; overcast; very slight snow; overcast.
20. Frosty; fine, with sunshine, slightly overcast at night.
21. Clear and frosty; fine, with sunshine; clear.
22. Calm, and slight frost; cloudy; overcast and drizzly at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 1, 1842

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years on which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	26	41.4	31.4	36.4	5	0.39 in.	1	3	2	1	3	4	—	1
Mon.	27	42.0	30.6	36.3	3	0.40	1	4	1	3	2	3	1	1
Tues.	28	39.8	29.3	34.5	5	0.10	2	1	2	2	2	—	3	3
Wed.	29	41.3	33.4	37.3	6	0.15	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	2
Thurs.	30	43.2	34.2	34.7	6	1.16	1	2	2	1	—	4	4	1
Fri.	31	44.2	34.2	39.2	4	0.24	—	3	—	—	2	4	3	2
Jan. Sat.	1	43.8	31.6	37.7	4	0.79	2	1	1	—	3	3	2	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th December, 1833—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 1st January, 1837—thermometer 12°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending December 23, 1841.

THE supplies on Tuesday were pretty large, but so high a price was asked, in consequence of the frosty weather, that comparatively few sales were effected.—*Fruit.* Pines of the usual kinds are abundant at the same prices as last week. Foreign Grapes are generally excellent; a few hothouse continue to be offered. Apples are abundant, and lower in price than they were: the best samples of Nonpareil are fetching 10s. and 12s. per bushel. Pears of the same kinds as last week are plentiful. Chestnuts are scarcer, and consequently much dearer than they were last week.—*Vegetables.* White Broccoli is generally good, but many of the samples of Purple are indifferent. The supply of Asparagus and Sea-kale is larger than it was. The samples of American Shallots exhibited are fine. Lettuce, Endive, and other salading are tolerably plentiful, and pretty good for the season. Rhubarb is generally excellent. A few good Tomatoes are still to be had. Mushrooms are plentiful.—*Flowers.* Among cut flowers many rarities have been exhibited, including fine bunches of Bignonia venusta and chirire, Stanhópea grandiflora, and Canna iridiflora.

PRICES, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1841.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3s to 4s 6d
— Dessert, per dozen, 2s to 4s
Pears, dessert, per dozen, 4s to 4s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3s to 8s
— Spanish, per lb., 1s to 3s 6d
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 2s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s
— per 100, 4s to 14s
— Bitter, per doz., 12s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
Lemons, per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s to 8s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Chestnuts, per bush., 20s to 40s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 120s to 130s
Cobs, per peck, 3s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s to 20s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, per dozen, 2s to 3s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2s 6d to 4s
Brussels Sprouts, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
German Greens or kale, per doz., 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 2s to 3s
— Purple, per bundle
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 2s to 3s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 55s to 75s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidneys, per bushel, 2s to 2s
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, White, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsify, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s to 5s
Radish, p. doz. bunches (24 to 30 each) 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 3s
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s
Garlic, per lb., 3d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s 6d
— for pickling, per half-sieve, 2s to 4s
— Green, per bunch, 4d
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Asparagus, per 100, large, 11s
— Second or Middling, 5s
— Sprue, or small, 4s
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sieve, 1s 6d
— Cos, per score, 1s
Endive, per score, 2s to 3s
Celery, Red, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d
— White, per bundle, 6d to 1s
Small Sallads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per dozen small bunch, 6d to 9d
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 6s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Savory, per dozen bunches, 8s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 2s
Tomatoes, per punnet, 1s to 1s 6d
Capsicums, per 100, 1s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 6d
Truffles, per pound, 2s to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

In consequence of Christmas-day falling on a Saturday, we have been obliged to publish on the Friday, and thus many correspondents are necessarily left without answers till next week.

W. D.'s plants are—Salvia mexicana, Chrysanthemum (Goliath).

J. J.—It is true that the quality of fruit is in a slight degree affected by the stock: that is to say, Apples are more highly coloured on Paradise than on Crab stocks, and so on, but that was not a cottager's inquiry. An Apple will be an Apple, and a Peach a Peach, though the one be grafted on a Whitethorn and the other budded on a Plum.

Glaviais.—Your plants are—Genista tinctoria, Cotoneaster frigida.

A Subscriber.—We really cannot tell which is the best of all the Cucumbers advertised. Most likely that is the best which is *best grown*. The Manchester Prize fighter is a capital sort.

A. H.—Berberis Mahonia, Bignonia radicans requires a greenhouse. There is no such synonyme as Mahonia alata.

Essex Subscriber.—Your Apples are—No. 1, Moreden Round; 2, Aesopus Spitzenberg; 3 and 4 unknown. The Pear is Uvedale's St. Germain. Flower-borders should be dug before winter, in order that the soil may be pulverised by the frost.

A Constant Reader wishes to know where he can obtain seed of the true Dutch Long-podded Bean. He states that although he deals with a respectable seedsman, yet he always is deceived. We can answer for its having been sent out correctly by Messrs. Wrench in 1840-41. Instructions for the cultivation of Horseradish will be found at p. 335, by following which it may be grown fit for use the second season after planting.

J. S. G.—Your fruits are—No. 1, Bishop's Thumb; 2, Old Colmar; 3, Winter Bon Chrétien; 4, Catillac; 5, Clout Morceau; 6, Chaumontel; 7 is a worthless sort of Apple not known; 8, Minshul Crab; 9, Pearson's Pippin; 10, Court of Wick; 11, Robinson's Pippin; 12, Leachamwell. Peach trees ought to be headed down when planted.

J. H., Farnham.—Your plant is Garrya elliptica. Kyanised wood, if not painted, is poisonous to plants; and even if painted, may do them harm in a high temperature, with moisture. Your Orange trees having been unhealthy in Kyanised boxes, and having recovered when taken from them, is a new proof of that which is now generally believed.

A Beginner.—The Horticultural Society will *not* promise to defray the expenses of exhibitors. They have hitherto done so, but they have been so much imposed upon that they are obliged to discontinue the practice. Nevertheless, if any person can show that they can fairly claim their expenses, we have no doubt their application would meet with attention. Judges at the Horticultural exhibitions at Chiswick are bound to give the medals to good gardening, and not to merely rare plants.

α. β γ.—The Fellows of the Horticultural Society alone can obtain grafts of the Dunmore Pear. Pears will take freely on the Mountain Ash, but are not long-lived, and become very dwarf, while the fruit is of small size. If you will give us your address, we will send you the silver sand, free, gratis, for nothing. The enclosed bulb is certainly not Oxalis Deppei, it is probably O. Bowii.

Mr. Thomson, Iver, Bucks.—The best variety of Raspberry is the Red Antwerp. Mr. Morris Todd *did* gain a Banksian medal at the July exhibition in the Horticultural Society's Garden, as is stated at p. 465, col. 2.

C. M., Woodbridge.—Some varieties of Pears, such as the Jargonelle, Marie Louise, Altlorp Crassane, and Hacon's Incomparable, would succeed on the north-east and north-west aspects of your walls, but as you have determined on trying Cherries and Plums, we would recommend the following:—CHERRIES—Mayduke, Werder's Early Heart, Knight's Early Black, Elton, and for culinary purposes, the Kentish and Morello. PLUMS—Drap d'Or, Royale Hâtive, Purple Gage, Kirke's; and the Orleans and White Magnum Bonum for kitchen use. We approve of your proposed shallow planting; but the borders ought not to be less than a foot in depth, the soil not retentive, and the bottom well drained. Trees that have been two years grafted are generally preferable to those that are older.

A Farmer.—It would certainly answer your purpose to add chalk to your land, for carbonate of lime is evidently a food for plants, large quantities of it occuring in their ashes. Lime would, however, be better. According to Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, 41 tons of lime are equal to 100 tons of chalk. We would advise you to procure Johnson's excellent work on Fertilisers if you do not possess it. Your soot though adulterated with ashes may be nevertheless used as you say it.

A Yorkshireman.—The following are 12 hardy and prolific varieties of dessert PEARS in succession: Dunmore, Comte de Lamy, Aston Town, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Marie Louise, Altlorp Crassane, Winter Crassane, Hacon's Incomparable, Winter Nelis, Passe Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, Beurre Rance. 12 sorts of dessert APPLES, good bearers: Early Harvest, Kerry Pippin, Wormsley Pippin, King of the Pippins, Blenheim Pippin, Court of Wick, Pearson's Plate, Braddick's Nonpareil, Scarlet Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Court-pendu plat, Sturmer Pippin. 6 sorts of PLUMS: Royale Hâtive, Nectarine, Purple Gage, Kirke's, Plum, Fotheringham, Ickworth Imperatrice. As to where the trees can be most conveniently obtained, you had better apply to the nurseryman you deal with, who if he has not them can procure them.

G. R.—Your Pears are—No. 1, Beurré Diel; 2, Easter Beurré; 3, Passe Colmar; 4, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 5, Chaumontel.

W. M. H.—Your Apples are—No. 1, French Crab; 2, 6, Court of Wick; 3, Yorkshire Greening; 8, Downton; 9, Beachamwell; 10, Scarlet Crofton; 11, Minshul Crab; 13, Wadhurst Pippin; 14, Blenheim Pippin. The Pear No. 12 is not the Marie Louise, but a sort of baking Pear called the Angleterre d'Hiver. How can you suppose that such fragments of dried plants as you have sent can be named?

A Lady, North Devon, had better keep the seeds of Pinus Cembra in some cool, dry place until the spring, before which ample directions will be given on the raising and after-management of Coniferous plants. Geraniums should seldom be syringed, as it causes them to grow too vigorously and become drawn; some of the best growers seldom syringe their plants, except after fumigation, but in small greenhouses, where they are mixed with other plants, such as Calceolarias, they may be syringed with advantage in the spring, after fumigation, which is rendered much more frequent in this case than if the whole house were devoted to their cultivation. Read's ordinary-sized syringe is the best suited for the purpose; but much depends upon the force used by the operator, who should stand at a sufficient distance to allow the water to spread before it reaches the plant, so that the violence of the discharge may not break or damage the leaves, but still come with sufficient force to dislodge any dead insects or dirt.

Hesiodus.—Keep the White Moss Rose in a cold pit or frame, where it is protected from the severity of the winter, but where no artificial heat is used; give it water rather sparingly, but never allow it to get very dry. In the month of April plant it out in some well-sheltered situation in the open border, where the soil has been enriched with well-rotted dung or leaf-mould. Keep your Fuchsia (probably corymbiflora), rather dry and free from frost until spring, when you must shift it into fresh soil composed of loam, leaf-mould, and a little sandy peat; afterwards place it either in the forcing-house or dung frame. Hydrangeas require very little water during winter, only sufficient to keep the soil damp in the pots. As your greenhouse walls are still damp, it will be advisable to keep a slight fire in it during the day when air can be given. The Arum Lily (we suppose Richárdia æthiópica) requires little trouble except shifting about once in two years. It should be kept rather dry during winter, but freely supplied with water during the spring and summer, when in a growing and flowering state. Hyacinths, Ranunculuses, and Anemones in pots should have plenty of water, that is, the soil in the pots should never get dry, and particularly when they are beginning to show bloom.

Discipulus.—Your apples are—No. 1, Blenheim Pippin; 2, 3, Hollandbury; 5, Rymer; 6, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 7, Ackland's Russet; 8, Robinson's Pippin; 9, Unknown; 10, Yorkshire Greening; 11, Black Annet; 12, resembles Pearson's Plate; 14, Scarlet Crofton.

R. C. K.—The following is an amended list of your lists of Wall trees.—North wall: May Duke, Morelles, Elton, Black Heart Cherries. South wall: Moore's Lemon, Grand Mercean, Easter Beurre, Passe Colmar, Beurre Rance Pears, and Kingston Pippin Apple. East wall: Plums, Green Gage, Washington, Purple Gage, Kirke's, Coe's Golden Drop, Ickworth Imperatrice, Cherries, Elton, Knight's Early Black, May Duke. West wall:—Pears, Jargonelle, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurre Rance, Hacon's Incomparable, Marie Louise, Crassane, Passe Colmar, Altlorp Crassane, Grand Mercean, Easter Beurre, Ne plus Meuris, Nelis d'Hiver, Winter Crassane, Chaumontel, Col Notpareil. The Ne plus Meuris is a lovely and good late Pear, though not very handsome; the Beurre is a fine Pear, but requires a warmer climate than that of the north of England. We do not know the other variety you mention.

Rentless.—The specimens of Turnips and Carrots of extraordinary weight were exhibited by Messrs. T. Cole and Co., Piccadilly, and Mr. Skirving of Liverpool, from whom seeds may be procured. We are not aware where seed of the Swede Turnip grown by the Duke of Bedford is to be had.

K.—Bovey's "Magazine of Horticulture" is published in Boston, in North America, and can be had through the American booksellers. We surely are not expected to comment on every opinion that is conveyed to us by our correspondents. It is only where we fear that error may be propagated, or where we have information to give, that we can make additions of our own. Many statements must necessarily stand upon their own merits.

Condenser.—We are unacquainted with the Carnation called Patroclus. Perhaps some correspondent will give us an account of it. We may possibly have received a letter from you about numbering the pages of the *Chronicle*, but we find it impracticable to make any alterations in that respect. There are considerations, into an explanation of which we cannot go, which prevent our changing our present plan.

Beppo.—Thâius grandifólius is one of the easiest plants to manage. It is now beginning to send up its flower-stems, and is making its new leaves and bulbs. You ought, therefore, to keep it in a warm house—say a temperature of 60°—and give it a liberal supply of water. After it has made its growth, reduce the quantity of water, and keep it in a cooler house until winter, when it ought to be shifted and treated as before.

A Constant Reader.—Gladiolus vigeratus requires the same treatment as the other Cape species. As you seem to understand the cultivation of these plants, you are certain, with a little patience, to succeed with this. We cannot inform you where you could obtain all the other species you mention, your best way would be to advertise, and offer either to purchase or exchange. Faithful descriptions of all the Monocotyledonous genera will be found in Endlicher's "Genera Plantarum."

Perseverance.—It is the safest plan to grow both the species of Æschynanthus in pots, as they are sometimes apt to get too dry when hung upon blocks of wood. They will flower freely in either way if they are kept rather dry during autumn and winter. Most Orchidaceous plants from the high lands of Mexico and Guatemala will do in an intermediate house. The following are some of the prettiest of them:—Laelia autumnalis and flava, Gongora Cavendishiana, Cranichis lyroglossum, Lycaste Skinnerii, Epidendrum stamfordianum, Cycnoches ventricosum, Stanhopea saccata and venusta. There have been few new annuals introduced lately; some of the most ornamental hardy kinds are, Cosmanthus fenestratus, Erysimum Perofskianum, Lupinus hartwegii, Specularia speciosa, Impatiens candica, Calceolaria pavonia, Phlox drummóndii, and Callópsis Drummóndii. Greenhouse—Pentstemon splendens and Thelusson, Lobelia ramosa, Fremontia Mexicana. You will find most of these described in our former Numbers, together with many of the other kinds well worthy of cultivation.

Mr. Dooley's papers have been directed Boston, instead of having been misread; and they are now lying in the post office, Dublin. The news-agent who supplies him will write.

A Correspondent wishes to know where a Fuchsia called Bellisiana or Belisiana is to be had. Can any one answer this question?

W. X. F. K.—We are not aware that Peach and Nectarine plants are ever kept in the Nurseries in pots for forcing. Perhaps an advertisement might produce them.

O. L.—The following hardy plants, disposed in the order mentioned, will produce the most imposing effect in a border 40 feet long by 20 wide, surrounded by a high wall exposed to the west. An evergreen should be planted alternately in the rows with a deciduous shrub. You had better divide your border into four rows, and let the back row stand six feet from the wall, to allow of planting some showy creepers against it, such as Cematises, Capnoides, Clinbing and Noisette Roses, Fuchsia, and Chimonanthus fragrans. The back row may contain—*Deciduous.*—Common Lilac, Syringa vulgaris, New Scarlet Thorn, Cratægus oxyacantha rosea superba, Common Laburnum, Cytisus Laburnum, Gueldres Rose, Viburnum opulus, Cancer's Crab, Pyrus spectabilis. *Evergreen.*—Common Laurel, Portugal Laurel, Evergreen Oak, Upright Cypress, Common Ivy. The next row:—*Deciduous.*—Spiræa ariæfolia, Rose Acacia, Robinia hispida, Persian Lilac, Syringa persica, Showy Mespilus, Amelanchier Botryapium, Sweet-scented Thorn, Cratægus odoratissima, Philadelphus Gordonianus. *Evergreen.*—Arbutus Andrachne, Sweet Bay, Blotched-leaved Alaternus, Common Arbutus, Abies canadensis or Hemlock Spruce, Red Cedar, Juniperus virginiana. The third row may contain the following, and should be planted thicker than the others, by adding a few hardy Rhododendrons and Kálmias. *Deciduous.*—Ribes sanguineum and aureum, Spiræa bella and salicifólia, Hibiscus syriacus, Spanish Broom, Spartium multiflorum, Broom, Cytisus laburnum. *Evergreen.*—Aucuba japonica, Laurustinus, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Variegated Holly, Chinese Privet. The front row may contain—*Deciduous.*—Pyrus japonica red and white varieties, Mountain Pæony and varieties, Moss and other Roses, Daphne Mezereon, Cytisus purpureus. *Evergreen.*—Cotoneaster rotundifolia, berberis repens, B. glumacea, B. dulcis, Hardy Cistus. These, with a few Spring Bulbs, such as Crocuses, Snowdrops, Narcissi, and a few showy hardy Perennials and Annuals, would make the border gay.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE trial of Quénisset and his accomplices, which may now be regarded as concluded, constitutes almost the only subject of interest in our intelligence from France. The Court of Peers have convicted ten of the prisoners indicted for the attempt to assassinate the Princes; of these, Quénisset has been condemned to death, and the others, so far as we are in possession of the result, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Of the parties included in the other indictment for the conspiracy to overturn the Government, M. Dupoty, the editor of a well-known opposition journal, has alone been convicted; all the others having been acquitted. This result is considered to confirm the impression alluded to in our last, that it has been the object of the Government to connect the existence of the secret societies, and even the attempt upon the Princes, with the doctrines inculcated by the Liberal Journals; and that the trial of M. Dupoty is intended to operate as a warning to the press. The disclosures made during the progress of

the trial have led to fresh arrests, and have developed a more extensive system of disaffection than was at first anticipated.—From Spain we learn that the Regent has promulgated a decree, granting an amnesty to all the soldiers who took part in the late revolt, and permitting their readmission into the army. The municipal elections have terminated favourably to the democratic party, both in Madrid and in the provinces; and the objects of the opposition in the approaching session are stated to be the prolongation of the period fixed for the Queen's majority, the appointment of additional guardians for her Majesty, and the dissolution of the Senate.—We learn from Vienna that the Austrian Court is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the Holy See and the Spanish Government; and an animated correspondence is said to be carried on between the Courts of London and Vienna on the affairs of the East. Letters from Hanover state that the report that the Dukes of Sussex and of Cambridge had protested against the regulation for the signature of the Crown Prince was unfounded, and that they have given their adhesion to it.—Accounts from Brussels announce that the inquiry into the late conspiracy is still in progress, and that the persons implicated in it were connected both with the Orange party and with the French Republicans; but no other facts of public interest have transpired.—From Switzerland we learn that the rumoured accession of Austria to the German Customs' Union has produced a great sensation throughout the confederation; and that in order to prevent the measure from operating as a blockade of the ports east of Switzerland, the accession of the Confederation itself to the German Union has been seriously proposed. This suggestion, it is said, is strongly urged by Prussia, as a measure calculated to confer important benefits on Switzerland; and as another sign of the times, a plan has been published for uniting Germany with Northern Italy by railroads running across Switzerland through the Grisons to Coire. The elections of Deputies to the constituent assembly of Geneva have been concluded, by the return, with few exceptions, of the candidates of the Democratic party. The Grand Council of Argau continues to dispose of the property of the suppressed convents, without regarding the decision of the Diet condemnatory of their suppression.—The French Papers announce that the Pope has been attacked by apoplexy, but letters from Rome make no mention of the occurrence, and the report may be considered to require confirmation.—The Levant mail has brought advices to a recent date; we learn from Athens that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers begin to exhibit coldness in their relations with the present Cabinet, and that the formal note of the Porte, alluded to in our last, has not yet been answered. In Constantinople, the military and naval preparations are proceeding with activity; and the effective force already assembled in the neighbourhood of the capital amounts to 45,000 men. The French papers state that a conference has been held in London for the purpose of adjusting the differences between Greece and Turkey; and that the Ambassadors of the Five Powers have agreed to oppose the separation of Thessaly from the Ottoman empire.—The accounts from Syria are unfavourable; the civil war between the Druses and the Christian tribes still continues. The Druses are said to have decidedly the advantage; and the attempts of the British Consul to arrest the struggle have been wholly unsuccessful.

At home, the ceremony of proroguing Parliament for a further period took place on Tuesday; the Lords Commissioners simply announced her Majesty's pleasure that both Houses be prorogued until Thursday, the 3d of Feb., on which day Parliament will meet for the despatch of business. A treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade was signed at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, by the representatives of the five great Powers; and a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the management of the Exchequer, with the view of preventing the occurrence of future forgeries.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are all well, and continue at Windsor Castle. The Queen has taken her accustomed exercise during the week, and on Wednesday went upon the ice in a chair, after the German fashion, in the Home Park. Viscount Sydney has succeeded the Earl of Warwick as the lord in waiting on the Queen, and Sir R. Otway has succeeded Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley as the groom in waiting on her Majesty. The Countess of Sandwich has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the lady in waiting on her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues to improve, and is so far recovered from her late serious illness that it was expected she would leave Sudbury Hall for town during the week. Her Majesty, however, by the advice of her physicians, has now postponed, until the week after next, her departure for Marlborough-house, where her Majesty will pass the remainder of the winter.

New Treaty.—A treaty has been concluded between Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by which the slave trade is declared piracy, and additional efficiency given to the mutual right of search already existing among those five Powers. This important document was signed on Tuesday, in Downing-street, by Baron Schleinitz, Count St. Aulaire, the Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Kohler, and Baron Brunow, the representatives of the five great Powers.

New Commission.—Her Majesty has appointed Lord Ashburton; Dr. Nicholl, Judge-Advocate General; George Carr Glyn, and John Shaw Lefevre, Esqrs., to be Commissioners to conduct a strict investigation, with a view to ascertain in what manner Exchequer Bills have been made out and issued since the remodelling of the Exchequer by Act of Parliament, in the reign of his late Majesty, and to point out whether any and what defects are to be found in the existing system, and what additional checks or regulations can be established, with a view to guard in future against the forgery of Exchequer Bills, or against the fraudulent or unauthorised issue of them.

Official Appointments.—A Ministerial paper states that the dignity of Lord-Lieutenant of Northampton has been accepted by the Marquis of Exeter. The same authority states that the vacancy in the order of the Garter, occasioned by the decease of the late Earl of Westmoreland, will not be filled up for some time, although the Duke of Beaufort has been mentioned as likely to receive that dignity. The appointment of Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard, in succession to Rear-Admiral Bowles, has been conferred on Capt. Phipps Hornby, C.B.; and Capt. Sir F. Collier has succeeded Capt. Hornby as Capt. Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard. Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. Percy is appointed to the Cape of Good Hope Yard; Capt. P. Fisher is appointed to Sherness Dockyard; and Capt. Sir W. Pell to Pembroke Dockyard.

Diplomatic Movements.—We learn from the German papers that Chev. Bunsen has been definitively appointed Prussian Envoy to this Court; and that Baron Werther, First Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Paris, succeeds him at Berne.

Parliamentary Movements.—Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Orford, and Lord Charles Wellesley, one of the Duke of Wellington's sons, are both announced as the probable candidate in the Conservative interest for the representation of Lynn, vacant by the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning's appointment as ambassador to Constantinople.

Foreign.

France.—*The Trial of Quénisset.*—The journals are still almost exclusively occupied with the proceedings of this trial, which are not yet brought to a close. The Court of Peers, in Thursday and Friday's secret sitting, pronounced Quénisset, Boucheron, Colombier, Brazier, Petit, Jarrasse, Launois, Boggio, Mallet, and Dufaur, guilty of the attempt, Quénisset as principal, and the remainder as accomplices. Private accounts state that a confessor was sent to the prisoners, and worked so much on their fears, that two of them, Dufaur and Colombier, made an unreserved confession, which, it is said, not only throws light on the whole conspiracy, and on the movements of the secret societies, but implicates a great number of persons hitherto unsuspected, many of whom have since been arrested. On Friday two carriages full of new prisoners, with municipal guards, were brought from the Faubourg St. Antoine. It is said that they are all of the operative classes. The journals also state that Dufaur and Colombier have declared that they received the cartridges which were found in their possession from six soldiers of the garrison of Paris, who have been arrested in consequence, and from a physician whose name is not mentioned, and that important information has been disclosed by them relative to attempts to seduce the Lancers in garrison at St. Germain from their allegiance, by one of their co-accused. In the secret sittings of Saturday and Sunday the Court took the list of prisoners charged with the conspiracy to overturn the Government, commencing with M. Dupoty's case. The latter took up two entire days, the majority of the Peers delivering their opinion individually. On Sunday evening the final vote as to the guilt of the Editor of the *Journal du Peuple* was taken, when the division was as follows: for declaring M. Dupoty guilty, 138; for his acquittal, 27. There were 160 Peers present, but M. Persil was called away suddenly by the death of his son. All M. Thiers' friends voted for M. Dupoty's acquittal, with the exception of Baron Roussin, formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, and Minister of Marine in the Thiers Cabinet. On Monday the Court was to pronounce as to the guilt of the remaining five prisoners, after which would come on the question of the punishment to be awarded. It is anticipated that eight out of the ten for the attempt will have sentence of death recorded against them, Launois and Mallet being the two exceptions; but that the royal clemency will save the eight from the scaffold, and consign them for life to a fortress. The most important question, however, appears to be what sentence will be passed upon M. Dupoty. It is reported that there will be three modes of punishment proposed:—1, *Déportation*, or transportation, a penal punishment involving, as there are no French colonies for criminals, confinement for life in a fortress; 2dly, *réclusion* for ten years, also a penal punishment entailing infamy; and 3dly, imprisonment for five years. Count Molé, it is said, supports the minimum; but as the maximum has many supporters, it is thought that the middle sentence, or the *réclusion*, will be pronounced. The final sentence was expected to be publicly read on Wednesday.—The private correspondence of the morning papers subsequently received informs us that the Court of Peers in Monday's secret sitting met at noon, and did not break up till seven P.M. The cases of the five remaining prisoners included with M. Dupoty in the charge of the conspiracy to overturn the Government were then gone through, and they were all declared "Not Guilty." Thus M. Dupoty, the editor of the *Journal du Peuple*, is the only person among six in the category of the conspiracy who has been convicted. The Peers then, according to custom, began to deliberate on the sentences of the ten prisoners found guilty of the attempt. The Court began in the order of the *réquisitoire* of the Procureur-Général, and Quénisset was sentenced to death. Boucheron, who had been recommended by the Attorney-General to the merciful consideration of the Court, was sentenced to *déportation*, or imprisonment for life in a fortress. The Peers then took the case of Colombier, the keeper of the wine-shop at which Quenisset and his accomplices met, but had not decided on his punishment when the Court broke up.

The Ministry.—A variety of rumours, from which it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, continue to be in circulation as to the stability of the present Administration. It is now stated as certain that Ministers will not make the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies a cabinet question; that they intend to support M. Lauzet, but will accept M. de Lamartine, if the latter should obtain the majority. Several leaders of the Opposition, however, are still confident in their hopes of coming into power; and a rumour appears to be gaining credit that a modification of the cabinet will take place before the opening of the approaching session, and that the Doctrinarians, namely, Messrs. Guizot, Martin du Nord, and Duchatel, will be excluded from it. The Ministerial papers, on the other hand, report that the King has given to Marshal Soult and M. Guizot a *carte blanche* for a dissolution, should they find such a measure necessary.

French Commerce.—On Thursday the 16th instant, the Minister of Commerce opened the Session of the Councils General of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce. In his address to that assembly he reviewed the various occurrences connected with those three important subjects, which took place in 1840; but dwelt more at length on those referring to the general trade of the country. "At no former period," said he, "has our foreign trade assumed so great an extension. The amount in 1840 was 2,063,000,000f., the largest it has ever before reached, and which exceeded by 518,000,000 or 33½ per cent., the average of the 10 years from 1830 to 1839. In the 2,063,000,000 f., comprising the commerce of entrepôt, the foreign products sold for consumption, and those of the soil and industry which have been exported, figure for 1,142,000,000 of francs, viz.:—imports, 697,000,000f. of natural productions and materials necessary for industry, and 50,000,000f. only of manufactured articles: exports, 184,000,000f. of natural productions, and 511,000,000f. of manufactured objects. He then stated that the value of the articles carried by sea amounted to 1,481,000,000f., or 71 per cent. above the average, and the tonnage to 2,896,000 tons. Trade with the colonies has, however, decreased at the rate of 11½ per cent. comparatively with 1831, 13 per cent. as compared with 1836, and 20 per cent. as compared with 1838. There was also a falling off in the trade with North America, Egypt, Portugal, and the other countries washed by the Chinese Seas. The Minister also directed attention to a modification of the tariff in general connected with the projected treaty with Belgium, and from the whole tenour of the address the journals infer that that treaty is likely to be carried into effect.—The three Councils-General of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures assembled separately on Monday at the hotel of the Minister of Commerce. The Council of Agriculture, after a long discussion, decided upon appointing five commissions—the first on the cattle question, and all matters connected with it; the second on the tariff of duties; the third on the sugar question; the fourth on replanting waste lands, on embankments, and on a general revision of the rural code; and the fifth on general miscellaneous questions. The members of the different commissions are to be nominated by the President. On Tuesday the sugar question was to be taken into consideration, and on Thursday that of the cattle. When all the subjects are discussed, the three Councils, it is said, will assemble together under the presidency of the Minister, and make reports of the results of their inquiries.

Slavery in the Colonies.—Government has appointed M. Jubelin, former Governor of Guadaloupe, a member of the committee charged by M. Thiers with the framing of a bill for the abolition of slavery in the colonies. M. Jubelin is a Creole, and evinced, during his administration, a strong opposition to the measure. The opposition prints infer from this choice that M. Guizot does not intend to redeem, this session, the pledge he gave two years ago, at a meeting held under the presidency of the Duke of Sussex.—The papers remark with some severity on the circumstance of a French brig having recently been captured on leaving Bahia by an English brig of war. It seems she had some planks on board, and was hence taken as a slaver, and sent to Cayenne; but it is asserted that she was merely intended to bring palm-oil back to Nantes. —A letter from Bourbon of the 5th Sept., published in the papers, says that the Colonial Council had just decided on resisting the introduction of slave emancipation in the most energetic manner. The resolution was adopted by all the Members except one.

The Fleet.—Despatches from Toulon state, that on the 12th inst., four ships of the line sailed for Tunis, where they would remain a short time, before proceeding to the Levant. A ship of 100 guns will proceed to the latter station when her repairs are completed, with Rear-Admiral Le Ray. A frigate, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, will also join the Levant squadron, it is said, shortly after her arrival in Toulon, which is hourly expected

ALGERIA.—Intelligence has been received from Algiers to the 6th inst., which is favourable to the French. The Governor, Gen. Bugeaud, announces the submission of seven more tribes residing on the banks of the Tafna, and the defeat of the Caliphat of Tlemcen, who had retreated to the frontiers of Morocco with about 250 cavalry. His battalion of infantry had been disbanded, whilst the Kabyles, who composed a part of it, had returned to their tribes. All the baggage of the Caliphat had been pillaged by the Arabs, as well as Tlemcen, which was completely evacuated by the troops of Abd-el-Kader and the Hadars or Moors. Gen. Bugeaud further states, that he learns, by a despatch from Gen. Bedeau, that the tribes of Beni Grelouf and Beni Zeronet, on the right bank of the Chelif, not far from its mouth, were in full revolt against the Emir, and that if all these secessions of tribes are carried into effect, Abd-el-Kader's fall must follow. Tranquillity reigned in Algeria, and the enemy did not appear in the Sahel or in the plains. Refugees continued to arrive in Algiers, and it was stated by one of them that Ben Salem, who had received a reinforcement from Berham, had been a second time defeated, near Emsyla, by Ben Diaf, Lieutenant of Mokrami, the French caliphat of the Medjana. A postscript to the despatch of the Governor-General mentions the return of Lieut. Pelle, who had been sent with Moorish gendarmes to chastise a tribe of the East, whose cavalry had fired on the French troops of the Arrach, whereby one was killed. He fell in with a part of the tribe, and took 2,600 cattle. These operations, it is added, had put a stop to the petty incursions of the Arabs.

SPAIN.—We have little intelligence of any importance this week. The *Gazette* publishes a decree of the Regent, granting an amnesty to all the soldiers who took part in the late revolt of October, and permitting their re-admission into the ranks of the Army. M. de Salvandy, and the persons composing the new French embassy in Madrid, entered that capital on the morning of the 12th instant, having been well received through the whole of their journey. The municipal elections had commenced in Madrid; and the Alcaldes had returned all belonging to the party of "legal progress." The accounts from the provinces also describe the democratic party as triumphant in most of the same elections. In Valencia the patriots met at a banquet to celebrate their victory, and the toasts proposed on the occasion were, it is said, by no means favourable to the existence of the monarchical government. The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the judicial authorities throughout the kingdom, enjoining them, in the name of the Regent, "to treat with the consideration which is due to them the representatives and agents of the foreign Powers, in order not to afford them the slightest ground of complaint, and thereby debar the enemies of the nation and of its institutions of all pretext for provoking or exciting civil war." It is stated that M. Guizot is preparing a circular for all the representatives of the French Government at foreign Courts, in which he declares that France never had any intention to interfere in the affairs of Spain, or to throw any obstacles in the way of the present Regency. It is added, that similar assurances have been already given by other powers to their respective ambassadors. Don Francisco de Paulo and his family were expected to arrive shortly in the capital. The object of the opposition in the approaching session will be, it is said, to prolong the period for the majority of the Queen, to obtain co-guardians with Arguelles for her Majesty, and to have the dissolution of the Senate. It is expected that Señor Arguelles will not be re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. A decree has been issued enjoing the various bishops of the dioceses to supply returns of the parishes, in order that their number may be harmonised with the amount of the population.—Despatches from Cuba, received in Madrid, announce that great excitement existed on the subject of emancipation amongst the Spanish slaves in that island.

GERMANY.—We learn from Vienna that the Austrian Court is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences between the Holy See and the Spanish Government.—Accounts received from Frankfort of the 10th inst. assert that the exchange of despatches between the Courts of London and Vienna proves that an animated correspondence is carried on between those powers, and that it is rumoured in the highest circles that Eastern affairs are the principal cause of the activity displayed. Spanish affairs likewise, it is said, occupy the attention of those powers, although there is no longer any question of a congress to regulate that question. At Vienna the aspect of affairs is represented as pacific, and no apprehension appears to be entertained relative to those of the East.—We learn from Berlin, that on the 7th inst., as the Prince of Prussia was returning from an inspection of the barrack of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, attended by Col. de Stockhausen, the horses ran away with his carriage, drove it against the town wall, broke the pole, and threw the coachman from his box. At the moment the horses were checked by the shock, the prince and the colonel jumped from the carriage, and received no injury; but the coachman, being entangled in the reins, could not be released in time before the frightened animals got away again, dragging him with them; whereby he was much hurt.—Intelligence has been received from Stuttgardt, announcing the death of the celebrated sculptor Dannecker, which took place in that city on the 8th inst. He was 84 years of age, and was best known to English travellers as the sculptor of the famous statue of Ariadne, in Mr. Bethman's garden at Frankfort.—The new theatre so long in process of erection at Dresden has just been opened. It is decorated in the Renaissance style, and the plan of attaching a saloon to the theatre for the company to walk in between the acts, and which is new to Germany, has been adopted. A handsome new theatre, with a saloon, and with a café and restaurant in the French style, has also been opened at Breslau, the capital of Silesia.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 16th instant, states that one of the most considerable commercial houses in Strasburg had received a communication from a person high in office, announcing that the French Government had the intention of negotiating with the German States in order to modify the Custom Tariffs at present existing between the two countries; that it is proposed to reduce the duties on wine; and that, in return, the French Government had agreed to reduce the duty on cattle.

HANOVER.—We learn that the deputies who were not permitted to take their seats in the Second Chamber of the States, referred to in our last, had withdrawn from the capital, and other deputies, it was said, would be summoned to replace them. Dr. Westrem's election, it was believed, was set aside for irregularity; but the cause of Dr. Buddenberg's rejection was not known, as his election, it is said, was regular; and, being a lawyer, he was not obliged to obtain permission from Government to take his seat. Accounts of the 10th inst. inform us that the First Chamber has drawn up an address to the King in answer to the speech from the throne, and invited the Second Chamber to join in a committee to take the address into consideration. The opposition members endeavoured to carry an amendment, but were defeated. The majority on the division is not stated.—The Privy Councillor, Von Lutcken, was attacked on the evening of the 8th inst. by an unknown person, and severely wounded on the head by a blow with a stone. M. Lutcken, though wounded, ran after the man, and called after his assailant, who was stopped by a servant of Count Hardenburg, but contrived to escape. M. Lutcken was conveyed to the Royal Palace, and immediately attended by two surgeons; but his wound was found to be not dangerous, his hat having protected him. This event has excited a great deal of sensation, from the circumstances under which it took place, and the public character of the person attacked. The assault was made in the most frequented part of the city (the Leinstrasse), about one hundred steps from the Royal Palace, near to several of the principal coffee-houses, clubs, &c., where there are many sentinels and numerous lamps, and at a time when that part of the city is particularly crowded. M. Lutcken is besides a tall, powerful man, in the vigour of life. From his political situation the crime is, by some, attributed to political motives; but there do not appear to be any grounds for this supposition. The party has since been arrested, and proves to be a journeyman tinman, who some time since did some work in Mr. Lutcken's house. It is said that he was informed against by a female with whom he was connected, and who was the confidant of his intention. Nothing, however, is stated respecting his motive, but he is reported to have intimated that he had been seduced to the crime, and would explain himself at the proper time. A reward of 200 dollars offered for his apprehension seems to have contributed to his being discovered; but it is thought that there is little probability in the story which is told, that he and the informer agreed to divide it between them. Government has made a communication to the States on the subject of railroads, encouraging the Legislature to promote undertakings of this nature, and declaring its intention to guarantee a minimum interest of three to three and a half per cent. on certain lines. It is said that the report that the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge had disapproved of the regulation for the signature of the Prince Royal was unfounded, and that they have given their adhesion to it.

BELGIUM.—Accounts received from Brussels state that it is now proved that the persons implicated in the late abortive conspiracy kept up communications not only with the Orangeists, but also with the French Republicans. The 16th inst. being the king's birth-day, was celebrated with the usual state ceremonies and public demonstrations of respect. Sir George Seymour, British Minister at this Court, had a private audience of their Majesties on the 15th inst. to deliver the letters announcing the birth of the Prince of Wales. Their Majesties were to set out on the 18th from Mons to be present at the ceremony of the opening of the railway to the frontier of France, which was to take place on Monday last. On the 17th inst. the Chamber of Representatives commenced the debate on the budget of the department of the Interior; when M. Rogier attacked the political spirit of the Cabinet, which, he said, was entirely personified by M. Nothomb since the retirement of M. de Muelenaere.

HOLLAND.—Accounts from the Hague, dated the 15th inst., state that 53 Scheveningen boats, which went out to the herring fishery, have now all returned safe, and that the fishery has been very favourable. Not one of the 450 fishermen composing the crews has died, or even been attacked with illness. His Majesty has lately resolved that the colonial navy in India be abolished; all the serviceable vessels to be henceforth a part of the royal navy, and the entire management and expenses to be assimilated to that service. The naval force in India is to consist of 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, 8 schooners, 2 large steam-boats, 2 smaller steam-boats, and 2 gunships; and the total amount of the crews is, it is said, not to exceed 2,200 European seamen. This resolution is to be carried into effect as soon as possible, and not later than July 1, 1842.—Intelligence has been received from Java, stating that a proposal which had been made to improve the means of land carriage in that island by the importation of camels has so far succeeded that 40 of those animals were imported in April from Teneriffe. A trial of them being made, it appeared that they could easily carry a burden of 650 to 750 lbs. The drivers, who came with them from Teneriffe, affirmed that when the camels were wholly revived from the effects of the voyage they would be able to carry a burden of 1,000 lbs. A serious accident has occurred at Diekirch, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. A public dinner was given there in celebration of the birth-day of the King of Holland, and a warm discussion was entered into by the guests on the proposed accession of the Grand Duchy to the German Customs' Union. One of the persons present, a functionary, it is said, high in the administration of the Grand Ducal domains, became so excited against a medical man sitting next him, that he plunged his knife into his opponent's heart, and killed him on the spot. He was immediately arrested. This is one of the accounts given: another states that it was the result of an accident in opening a bottle of champagne.

SWITZERLAND.—The journals inform us that the rumoured accession of Austria to the German union produces a great sensation in Switzerland. They say that the ports east of Switzerland would then be completely blockaded, and, as an escape, the union of Switzerland itself to the German union is seriously proposed. The cantons of Argau and Thurgau, it is stated, are beginning to entertain these sentiments. Prussia is said to be labouring in the same cause; and the engineer officer M. Beyse has published his plan for uniting Germany with North Italy, by railroads running across Switzerland, especially through the Grisons to Coire.—The elections of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly of the canton of Geneva are finished. Out of 11,396 electors inscribed on the list, 7,226 have exercised their right, making an average of 63 out of 100. There was but little difference between the numbers of voters in the city of Geneva and the country districts or colleges, those in the city being in the proportion of 63 to 100, and those in the country 64 to 100. The Assembly was convoked for the 17th inst.—A letter from Geneva of the 16th inst. announces that the candidates of the democratic party for the Constituent Assembly had been generally returned. The Grand Council of the canton of Ticino had been convoked for 3d Jan. in order to revise the constitution of the canton. The Grand Council of Argau, on the other hand, continued to dispose of the proceeds of the property of the suppressed convents, without heeding the decision of the Diet, condemnatory of their suppression.

ITALY.—The *Gazette de Dauphiné* announces that the Pope has been attacked with apoplexy, in which state he remained during four hours without showing any signs of life. Letters, however, from Rome of the 9th inst., the last received from that capital, make no mention of this occurrence. A Neapolitan refugee, Count Falconi, who was condemned to death as one of the principal leaders in the disturbances of Aquila, had been arrested at Civita Vecchia, and brought a prisoner to Rome. M. Falconi was provided with the passport of one of his friends, and had secured a passage for France in the next Marseilles packet, when he was apprehended. According to treaties existing between Rome and Naples, the Pope is bound to surrender the fugitive to the Neapolitan authorities; but it is thought that his Holiness will previously obtain from the King a commutation of his sentence. Accounts received from Monaco state that the people have required and obtained the abolition of the bread monopoly, and, not content with this concession, have further demanded the banishment of the Prince's farmer, M. Chapon. Florestan I. having hesitated to accede to the wishes of his subjects, the latter tumultuously congregated before the house of M. Chapon, denouncing death against him, and compelled him to seek refuge on board a French steamer in the port. The Prince, it appears, subsequently ratified this decree of the mob, and intended appointing M. Partonneaux, the son of the French General of that name, in his place. The King of Sardinia, apprehending that this petty revolution might cause some ferment in the districts of his dominions, adjoining the principality of Monaco, has reinforced the corps of Carabineers stationed on its frontiers.

GREECE.—Private accounts from Athens, dated the 30th ult., state that France has consented to pay the million of francs demanded by this Government. The Ambassadors of Austria and Russia, it is added, are almost openly at war with the present Ministry, and vie with one another in their attention to M. Mavrocordato and his friends. The *Augsburg Gazette* affirms that the Government, up to the 30th ult., had not answered the formal note of the Porte, although twenty days had elapsed since its delivery; and adds that the ambassadors were therefore beginning to exhibit coldness in their relations with the Cabinet. The French papers announce that a conference has been held in London for the purpose of adjusting the differences between Greece and Turkey, and that the Ambassadors of the five Powers had agreed to annex Thessaly to the Ottoman empire. There prevails, it is said, in the Ministry, some difference of opinion relative to the question, whether the subjects of the Porte, or the Porte in their name, shall possess the right of alienating certain tracts of land, which are the property of the Turks, and acknowledged so to be, to those who possess immovable estates in the kingdom of Greece, or whether the Greek Government shall take upon itself the sale of those estates, and furnish indemnifications to the original Turkish possessors.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. The news thus brought is not of great importance. The military and naval preparations, which we have already referred to, continue to be carried on with activity. The men in the dock-yards are busily engaged in preparing five two-deckers and five frigates ordered to be equipped for sea. It is rumoured that Yavar Pacha will be intrusted with the command of the five frigates, and that they will winter in one of the harbours on the Albanian coast, whilst

the five line-of-battle ships, under a Turkish admiral, will be stationed at Volo, after landing a brigade of infantry at Salonica, which it is intended to place in cantonments round Larissa. The effective force now assembled in the immediate vicinity of the capital amounts to 45,000 men, exclusive of several strong detachments that have already marched upon Adrianople and Sofia. The corps destined to form the army of observation, and act as circumstances may require in Thessaly, will be commanded by Zachariah Pacha, who served with the allied forces in the late Syrian campaigns. Chekib Effendi, late ambassador to the Court of St. James, arrived by the French steamer on the 24th ult. His Excellency was accompanied by his secretary, and surprised his countrymen by including in his suite three King Charles's spaniels and a lively parrot, which whistled "God save the Queen," and screamed incessantly "Mashallah."—A meeting of the deputies of the Armenian esnafs, and of the bankers, has been held at the Porte, which terminated by an arrangement said to be generally satisfactory to both parties. The bankers have promised to refund a sum of 250,000 piastres to the nation. The present obnoxious Patriarch is to be dismissed, and another, at the choice of the people, to be appointed. The exiled deputies and Patriarch are to be recalled, and the nation is to select a certain number of deputies, to be charged with the administration of their affairs, independent of the bankers and Patriarch, and the accounts of all funds subscribed for charitable purposes, vested in the hands of the bankers, are to be open to inspection for the future. This affair, which has occupied public attention for some weeks, and caused great agitation and discontent among the whole Armenian nation, has thus been brought to a conclusion.—It is stated that the Sultan has refused his sanction to the erection of a Protestant church at Jerusalem, but this statement requires confirmation. The latest accounts from Syria show no amelioration in the affairs of that province. Civil war continues to rage, and the struggle between the Christians and Druses is carried on with equal determination but not with equal success on both sides, as the advantage is said to be decidedly upon that of the latter, who have ravaged the whole country surrounding Deir-el-Kamr, committing great excesses. The Turkish authorities, it seems, do not choose to interpose; and it is even said that Nezib Pacha supplies the Druses with ammunition, and that Selim Pacha has disarmed some of the Christian tribes. The British Consul-General at Beyrout, whose *exequatur* has been forwarded from the Porte, has, it is said, displayed great zeal in his endeavours to put an end to this state of things, but without success.

Egypt.—By the Levant mail we have intelligence from Alexandria to the 26th ult., which is of some interest. An order from Mehemet Ali, dated Siout, the 16th ult., forwarding the English and French tariffs agreed on at Constantinople according to the treaty of the 16th Aug., 1838, had been received at Alexandria, commanding that those tariffs should be carried into force at Cairo and Alexandria. The Russians, according to the same order, were to be exempt from the operation of these new tariffs, and would continue to enjoy their ancient tariff, which obliges them to pay only 3 per cent. or less, for the order says that Russia not having accepted the new tariff and treaty at Constantinople, its execution with respect to that country is adjourned. This order having been forwarded by the Pasha, first to Cairo, and subsequently to Alexandria, without any previous communication to the consuls, the custom-house officers at the former city seized the European merchandise which had paid 3 per cent., demanding a further duty of 2 per cent. This being the period at which the fair of Jedda is held, the merchants of Yemen made large purchases of European goods at Cairo, on which, contrary to usual custom, a duty of 12 per cent. was demanded, although the merchandise had already paid duty on being shipped at Alexandria for Cairo. These proceedings had put a stop to all business between the traders from Yemen and the European merchants. Much injury, it is also said, has been sustained by persons who had freighted vessels to convey corn which they purchased, but which Boghos Bey refused to deliver under pretence that it might be wanted for home consumption. The custom-house at Alexandria was closed on the 25th ult. and would continue so until the 29th, in order to make arrangements for bringing the treaty of the 16th Aug., 1838, into operation. The British Consul, Mr. Stoddart, was waiting orders from Col. Barrett, in order to protest against the new regulations. Letters from Cairo announce that Mehemet Ali had continued his journey from Siout to Assuan. Ibrahim Pacha was travelling in Lower Egypt. The same accounts add that Soliman Pacha and Col. Gallui have gone to Suez, for the purpose of planning and settling the fortifications of that place.

Persia.—Intelligence has been received from Teheran of the death in that city of Mr. Charles Scott, son of the late Sir Walter, and one of the clerks in the Foreign-office, attached to Sir J. M'Neil's embassy. The fatigues of a long and irksome land journey, combined with previous indisposition, brought on a fever, which terminated fatally soon after the arrival of the mission at Teheran. This event, and the indisposition of the Schah, had retarded the public reception of Sir John M'Neil.

United States.—By the *Hibernia* packet, commanded by Capt. Wilson, from New York, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, we have received a paper of the 1st inst., her day of sailing from that city. This is one day later than the previous arrival by the steamer *Caledonia*. It does not, however, contain any news of political or commercial importance. The paper contains a report of a third public dinner, at which Lord Morpeth had been a guest, in New York, on the consecutive evenings. This last was the anniversary of the St. Andrew Society, at which the natives of Old Scotia, residing in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, met to celebrate the day of their patron Saint. Lord Morpeth addressed them in his happiest manner, expressing his delight to see them, though far from their native country, thus meeting round the festive board to cherish the feelings of friendship for each other, and kindly recollections of their distant native land. His lordship was to quit New York on the following day.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—The period of the prorogation having expired this day, Parliament assembled *pro forma*, for the purpose of being further prorogued. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President (Lord Wharncliffe), and Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey acted as Lords Commissioners.—The Lord Chancellor stated that her Majesty had been pleased to grant a commission under the great seal for the further prorogation of Parliament; and commanded the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Commons know that the Lords desired their attendance for the purpose of hearing her Majesty's commission read. The Yeoman Usher proceeded accordingly, and soon after returned, attended by Mr. H. Ley, the third clerk at the table, and many of the clerks and other officers of the Commons, making a considerable attendance below the bar.—Mr. H. Smith, the Clerk of the Journals, then read the commission; after which the Lord Chancellor addressed both Houses to the following effect:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of her Majesty's commission under the great seal, to us and other Lords directed and now read, we do, in her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 3d day of February next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 3d day of February next."—The proclamation announces that the Parliament is then to assemble "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs." The representatives of the Commons then bowed and retired, and the Lords Commissioners immediately afterwards quitted the house. Below the bar, as well as in the body of the house, there were many persons assembled to witness the ceremonial.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account continue 88⅞ to 89; Bank Stock, 165¾ to 166. Three per Cents. Reduced, 89 to ⅛; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12 7-16ths.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—A favourable change took place in the weather in the early part of the week, and instead of the late long-continued heavy rains and high winds, a sharp frost set in, which continued for several days. Up to Friday, the 17th inst., the weather had for weeks been most unpleasant, but during the previous night there were symptoms of frost, and by daybreak on the morning of the 17th the ponds and pools round town were covered with ice. In the course of the afternoon of that day, the wind shifted from the south to north-west, the temperature becoming colder every hour, until the thermometer had sunk to six degrees below freezing point. The frost continued to increase in intensity, and at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the thermometer had fallen to fourteen degrees below freezing point, and ice nearly an inch thick had formed. The day was fine, but about mid-day, a dense fog suddenly enveloped the Metropolis in almost complete darkness, extending for seven or eight miles out of town. On the following evening, the frost continued with undiminished severity, and on Sunday large numbers of skaters ventured on the ice in the different Parks, although it was thin and insecure. Several accidents in consequence occurred on that day, but by the prompt exertions of the men belonging to the Humane Society, no lives were lost. The frost continuing to last, and the weather being very fine, the Parks were crowded in the beginning of this week, and as the ice became firmer the number of skaters increased. On Wednesday night, however, another change occurred, attended by rain, and since that time a general thaw has taken place.

New Royal Exchange.—The Lord Mayor has issued cards of invitation to all the Cabinet Ministers to a dinner at the Mansion-house on the 17th Jan., to meet Prince Albert, in order to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone of the New Royal Exchange. At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, an interesting paper was read on the recent discoveries of Roman antiquities in London, particularly with reference to the foundations of this new building. The completion of the foundation was much retarded by the excavators finding an extensive gravel-pit, which it required many loads of concrete to fill, on the part opposite to the entrance of the Bank of England. It appears to have been employed to receive the rubbish and refuse from the shops and houses of the City; and, amongst the *débris* removed, were large quantities of bones and other remains of animal and vegetable matter, with a quantity of articles of domestic life, as shoes and sandals, knives and cutting instruments, on some of which were engraved the names of the makers; and some weaving instruments, in which part of the wool remained entwined, and which seemed to show the antiquity of this branch of staple manufacture. There were also found coins of Vespasian, Domitian, and Severus, but in the rubbish at top were coins of much later dates, from which it is inferred that this part of the City is of comparatively recent formation. From the discovery within the last few years of tesselæ in the Bank of England, Cornhill and the site of the French Church, in Threadneedle-street, where, it is thought, Roman villas once stood, the results of the present discoveries are considered as showing that Roman London was continually entrenching on the fields which surrounded it, and that the excavation alluded to was situate in fields, and was employed to furnish materials for the use of the Roman citizens.

The Tower.—On Monday, the eastern gate of the Tower, which has been kept shut since the destruction of the Armoury by the late fire, was again opened, thereby giving a thoroughfare as formerly; persons, however, not purchasing a ticket to view the ruins of the Armoury, are still not permitted to go on the parade. The Jewel-office also remains closed, and some disappointment has been manifested by visitors that they cannot view the regalia. The public thoroughfare of the Tower is kept open from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, from the 1st Nov. to the 1st March, and till seven in the evening (Sundays excepted) during the remaining months.

Metropolitan Post.—The following is the statement of London letters for the four weeks ending last Saturday, compared with the corresponding period in the years 1839-40:—Through the general post—Four weeks ending Dec. 18, 1841, 5,480,920; corresponding period of 1840, 4,408,127; ditto, as nearly as can be given, of 1839, 1,682,912: increase since 1840 on the four weeks' letters, 1,072,793; increase since 1839 on the four weeks' letters, 3,798,008. Through the district post—Four weeks ending Dec. 18, 1841, 1,810,182; corresponding period of 1840, 1,582,006; ditto, as nearly as can be given, of 1839, 1,021,386: increase since 1840 on the four weeks' letters, 228,176; increase since 1839 on the four weeks' letters, 788,796.—A few days since, a deputation from the London Mercantile Committee on Postage had an interview with the Postmaster-General for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the desirability, as well for the interests of the revenue as for those of the public, of perfecting Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of penny postage. The chief points brought before his lordship were, those of increased facilities for posting and delivering letters in the Metropolis and the suburbs, similar measures in the chief provincial towns, and an extension of post-office conveniences to country districts at present destitute of them. The statements of the deputation, it is said, received every attention from the Postmaster-General, who expressed his desire to give them his best consideration, and assured them that there was equal willingness with himself as with his predecessor to carry out Mr. Hill's plan.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday, the Marylebone vestry were again occupied for several hours with the question of wood-paving in Oxford-street. Mr. Skinner having been called to the chair, Mr. Cochrane moved that the whole of Oxford-street be paved, at the earliest possible convenience, with wood. Lord Nugent seconded the motion. Mr. Biers condemned the system of wood-paving, and said that they had upwards of sixty miles of paving in the parish, and if they carried it out in Oxford-street every other street had a right to expect it. The average cost would be about 15,000*l.* a mile, and to pave the parish would cost the sum of 900,000*l.* He concluded by moving as an amendment, "That upwards of 3,000*l.* having already been expended in experiments in Oxford-street, it was inexpedient for the vestry to entertain the further increase of wood-paving until that already down had stood a test of three years from the present time." Mr. Clapp seconded the amendment. Lord Nugent and others severally addressed the vestry, after which Mr. Joseph moved the adjournment of the debate, which being seconded, Mr. Harbut moved as an amendment the adjournment of the board. Considerable confusion for a long time prevailed, and ultimately a division took place, when there appeared, for the motion, 18; for the amendment, 10.

Public Meetings.—On Monday, a meeting of the Eastern Coast of Central America Commercial and Agricultural Company was held for the purpose of the general business of the company. The chair was taken by D. Pollock, Esq., when a report was read from Captain Bingham, which gave a favourable account of the soil and general state of the company's territories at Vera Paz and other places. Several other reports and accounts were read and approved of by the meeting.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Polburn Tin and Copper Mining Company has been held at their offices in Finsbury Square, for the purpose of considering of the propriety of either abandoning or prosecuting the objects of the company. The chair was taken by W. Clifford, Esq., and reports were read from the different captains of the mine in Cornwall, giving favourable accounts of its prospects. A report was also read from the committee, containing proposals for the future management of the concern. Mr. Stainsby stated, in reply to inquiries, that the last call was paid upon 1,725 shares, leaving 4,000 unpaid. The only expense recently incurred was for stopping the water in the mine, which amounted to 60*l.* The liabilities stood at 300*l.*, and the balance in the banker's hands was 85*l.* A further subscription of 2,000*l.* was required to carry out the mine, which was at present suspended, and the necessary expenditure for the next six months might be calculated at 1,000*l.* Capt. Rowe said, if the mine were abandoned in its present state, it would be a wilful waste of money. The value of the machinery and other effects might be about 1,600*l.*, which would be sufficient to pay the last instalment back again. After a long discussion between the proprietors as to the prospects of the company, a resolution was carried that a further subscription be paid on the shares, to be repaid to the parties in case the company should be dissolved.—On Tuesday, a meeting of shareholders of the Borough of Marylebone Bank was held, for the purpose of adopting measures for the protection of the shareholders from the threatened consequences of litigation. The chair was taken by Mr. Parnell, who explained the objects of the meeting, and was followed at considerable length by Mr. Abrahams, a shareholder, who took a retrospective view of the management of the directory, which, he said, was at variance with the interests of the proprietary. The respective financial statements were described by Mr. Abrahams, one being from the bank and another from an accountant. They differed from each other, and their variation was considered by the speaker to evince a desire to conceal. He concluded by moving a resolution, "That this meeting do form a defence society

and fund, to be applied in liquidation of public creditors, and in the defence of actions which might be brought against individual proprietors," &c. It was then determined that the directors should make arrangements for calling a general meeting of the proprietors, after which the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 11.—On Wednesday, the annual meeting of the members of the Spitalfields and Bethnal Green School Society was held, the Rt. Hon. S. Lushington, V.P., in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and a great number of ladies were present. The Society's superintendent read the report, from which it appeared that, notwithstanding great exertions had been made, and several new schools had been opened, there were upwards of 6.000 children in the parish without school accommodation. During the past year no addition was made to the number of schools, although the last census proved that the population had greatly increased. The parish of Bethnal-green contained 74,087 inhabitants, of whom 9,250 required education, for which 2,000*l.* per annum was requisite, while the children paid twopence a week each. The model school continued to prosper, and there were admitted during the past year—boys, 392; girls, 175—making a total since the opening of the school of—boys, 1,380; girls, 687. There were on the books—boys, 485; girls, 170. The ages of the children varied from six to sixteen years, being the children of weavers and other artisans. The receipts for the past year amounted to 281*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and the disbursements to 284*l.* 10*s.*, leaving 3*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* due to the treasurer.

Execution of the Convict Ward.—On Monday this criminal underwent the last sentence of the law, in front of Newgate. Efforts had been made, and hopes were entertained, by the friends of the convict, that the sentence might be commuted; but on Saturday an intimation was received from the Secretary of the Home Department, that the law must take its course. Up to a recent period the prisoner persisted in declaring that the death of the child was the result of accident, but on Sunday he admitted that this was not true, although he at the same time declared that he never used the hammer. He subsequently admitted that being intoxicated, he struck the child with his fist, and so caused the mortal injury; and he persisted in this statement to the last. The sheriff asked him whether it was true that he was intoxicated at the time, to which he replied that he was, and that his love of spirit had been the means of placing him in his present situation. He asserted that at the time he had not the slightest intention to kill it, but that, as those blows were the cause of death, he acknowledged that he was justly charged with the murder, and was therefore liable to the punishment he was about to suffer. At the usual hour the culprit was led to the scaffold with the customary procession, and his appearance was the signal for a burst of cheers, mingled with groans, from the assembled crowd.

Robberies.—A robbery was on Saturday discovered to have been committed at the workhouse at Walworth. It appeared, from a statement made by Mr. Herring, the relieving officer, that having received about 16*l.* in copper money, he paid away some for the relief of the out-door poor, and having locked the gold and silver in an iron chest, put the remainder of the copper in a small tub near his desk. He then carefully fastened and bolted all the doors, and left by the general entrance. On his return in the morning the doors were in the same state he had left them; but on entering his own office the tub with about 12*l.* in money was gone. An inspector of police was sent for, and made a careful examination of the place, but no appearance of violence was discoverable on any part of the premises. It appears that a short time since a similar robbery was effected at Lambeth workhouse, but to a much larger amount.—On Monday, a gentleman named Wells was on his way from Westminster to the City, and in passing through the crowd assembled in Newgate-street to witness the execution of the convict Ward, was robbed of his pocket-book. Not having missed it at the time, he was surprised on his arrival at his office in Bucklersbury to find a boy inquiring for him, who presented it to him. It seems he had picked the pocket-book up in Newgate-street, and finding its contents to be valuable, sought for the address of the owner, which he found written inside it. Mr. Wells rewarded the lad for his honesty, and found the contents of his pocket-book quite safe, amounting, it is stated, in value to about 250*l.*—Within the last few days, several of the public charities in the Metropolis have been robbed in the following manner: A person, representing himself to be the steward to some nobleman, or gentleman in the country, has called at the offices of the institutions, and presented a letter, purporting to be written and signed by the party represented, stating the wish of the writer to become an annual subscriber to it, and inclosing a check for sixteen shillings more than the amount mentioned as the subscription. The party delivering the letter has been, in several instances, successful in obtaining the balance, and the checks have all turned out to be forgeries. The party by whom this fraud has been committed is a man between 40 and 50 years of age, and has the appearance of a gentleman's gardener. The checks are written in a fashionable hand, apparently that of a female, and are all similar, with the exception that they are drawn on different bankers, and at some distance from the charities imposed on.

Fire.—On Monday a serious fire broke out in a ropery belonging to Mr. Wright at Poplar. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials on the premises, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the whole of the buildings were on fire. The dwelling-house shortly afterwards ignited, and burnt for some time before the arrival of the engines. A good supply of water was on their arrival procured, but notwithstanding every exertion, the fire continued for nearly two hours, and was not got under until every part of the building was destroyed. The property consumed is valued at about two thousand pounds. The fire, it is supposed, originated by the boiling over of the tar-kettle.

Accidents and Inquests.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. John Miller, Queen's Counsel, was found dead in his bed, at his chambers, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn. Mr. Miller, it seems, was in perfect health the previous evening, having returned to his chambers about 9 o'clock, when his servant, having placed his coffee on his table, left him for the night. On her return in the morning, she found him on his bed, with his clothes on, quite dead. It is supposed that the cause of his death was apoplexy. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Natural death."—An inquest has been held on M. Claude Lechine, aged 65, a public notary of Besançon, who, it seems, has been for some time in this country prosecuting a claim for a large "succession" due to him from the East India Company, to the amount of between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.* The investigation was a lengthened one, and lasted two days. Nothing, however, transpired as to the merits of the claim in question. From the evidence it appeared, that he was found dead in his room on Sunday, and a French medical man, a friend of deceased, stated that he had been with him shortly before, when deceased, being seized with an attack of vomiting of blood, he left him to procure additional aid, but on his return found him dead. He was of opinion that he had died from aneurism of the heart. A post-mortem examination was made at the desire of the jury, when it was found that deceased's death was perfectly natural, and that the immediate cause of death was the bursting of the aorta into the back part of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—From the weekly statement of the number of deaths from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 11th inst., it appears that there were—males, 366; females, 404. Weekly average 1838-9-40—males, 475; females, 451.

Hackney.—This parish has again been the scene of a contest on the question of Church-rates. The parishioners met at the school-room on Friday, the 17th inst., the Rev. H. H. Norris in the chair. The churchwarden having read his estimate, and asked for a fourpenny rate to meet it, Mr. Offer moved that the estimate should be referred back to the churchwardens, and the proposed rate not be granted; but on a show of hands, this amendment was negatived by a majority of 85 against 65. A poll was then demanded, which continued during that and the following day, when the result was declared to be, for the rate, 250 votes, from 167 persons; against it, 173 votes, from 132 persons. In July, after a two days' poll, a rate was negatived by a majority of 1; but on this occasion it has been carried by a majority of 77.

Croydon.—On Monday three men, named Alder, Bailey, and Scott, were brought before the magistrates at Croydon, charged with felony, under the following circumstances. The charge against the defendants was, that they had unlawfully rooted up and destroyed a quantity of shrubs and trees, to an amount exceeding 5*l.*; and which by act of parliament was declared to be felony. Mr. Penfold, who supported the charge against the prisoners, stated that a gentleman named Rogers had let a house at Croydon, and there being some dispute between him and the tenant, the latter threatened that he would do some injury to the property; and accordingly, having removed all the furniture without paying any rent, he covered the outside of the house and every room in it with tar, and employed the defendants to root up and destroy every tree and shrub in the garden; the premises were then deserted, and Mr. Rogers was unable to obtain possession of them until it was given to him by two magistrates in due form. Having discovered that defendants were the parties who destroyed the shrubs and trees, Mr. Rogers felt it necessary to take steps to have them punished for their share in the outrage. Mr. Penfold having read the clause in the act of parliament making the offence felony, said he should show that the prisoners had destroyed property much greater than the amount specified in the act, and he should then call upon the magistrates to commit them to take their trials. One of the magistrates inquired whether at the time the alleged offence was committed the tenancy of the party in possession had determined. Mr. Penfold said it had not, and the tenant was at the time in legal possession of the premises. The Bench said, that as that was the case, they did not think the present charge could be sustained, and although the tenant himself might be civilly liable for the damage, yet they did not think the parties who obeyed his orders could be brought within the scope of the act in question. In answer to questions from the Bench, defendants said they were employed by the tenant to destroy all the things in the garden, and were told that it was to be laid out afresh, and they did not know they were doing wrong. They also said that they were employed to tar the outside of the house. Mr. Penfold said, the work of mischief was not begun until after 10 o'clock at night, and they must have known they were doing wrong. The Bench said that it was a scandalous proceeding, but as they did not think the charge could in law be made out against the present defendants, they could not proceed any further in the matter. The defendants were then discharged.

Provincial News.

Ambleside.—A few nights since, the family of Mr. Herd, farmer, of High Close, Loughrigg, near this place, was alarmed by a person who called at the house to inform them that the barn, situated about half a mile from the dwelling, was in flames. Mr. Herd with his servants hastened to the spot, and fortunately arrived in time to rescue ten head of cattle. The flames, however, had gained so great a height that all attempts to save the building and its contents were unavailing. Suspicion has attached to a person who was seen in the neighbourhood during the time of the fire; but though diligent inquiries have been set on foot after him, he has not since been heard of.

Barking.—We learn by the Essex Papers that a few days ago, a discovery of a singular kind was made in the interior of the parish church, at this place. The interior of the building affording scarcely room for the increasing population of the town and its vicinity, the rector, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, has recently undertaken to improve the chancel so as to afford additional accommodation. To accomplish this, it was found necessary to cut away a portion of the pillars by which the galleries are supported, and while the workmen were engaged in removing a thick crust of plaster in which one of the pillars was encased, and which had been put on upwards of 70 years ago to give them the appearance of stone, they discovered a nest of 5 toads, two of which were large, and the others smaller. On being released from their place of confinement, they jumped about, seeming perfectly healthy, and were picked up and put in a place of security. In removing some wooden skirting from the wall near the same spot, a live bat was also found, which it is thought must have been confined at the same time as the toads. These singular curiosities attracted much attention, and various applications have been made to the rector for them; but they are all, it is said, to be replaced as nearly as possible as they were found. The bat has already been placed behind the new skirting, and the toads will be deposited in the pillar when the necessary preparations have been made.

Chichester.—A meeting has been held in this city of the creditors of Messrs. Ridge and Co., bankers, who, it will be remembered, stopped payment a short time since. It was a preliminary meeting for the choice of assignees and proof of debts, and it appeared from a rough statement made to the commissioners that the engagements of the bank were about 150,000*l.* to meet which there were 54,000*l.* assets, made up of items, including cash and short bills in the house, securities, and surplus for separate estates.

Doncaster.—The local papers inform us that a Pear-tree, which has been known by the name of King Charles's Pear-tree, and has long been an object of curiosity in the town, has lately been cut down. It stood in the garden behind the banking-house of Messrs. Leatham, in High-street, from whence, in consequence of some building alterations, it was found necessary to have it removed. The property formerly constituted part of the site of the Priory of Carmelites or White Friars, one of the many religious houses that were suppressed at the Reformation, and which was surrendered in the year 1538. In the year 1641-2 Charles the First paid a visit to this town, when it is related that he dined at the Lady Curlingford's, to whom the house then belonged, and upon this occasion his Majesty is supposed to have left this memorial of his visit. Most of the wood, as well as a drawing of the tree has been preserved.

Gloucester.—We noticed in our last the movements taking place in different parts of the country, to get rid of the present establishment of the rural police. On Saturday, at a meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of Chipping Sodbury, in this county, to consider the propriety of petitioning for the discontinuance of this body, it was resolved "That the continuance of the rural police force in that parish is useless, and entails not only heavy expenses upon the rate-payers, but subjects them to continual oppression and tyranny, and that a petition be forthwith prepared to be presented at the next Christmas Quarter Sessions, praying the magistrates to discontinue the said force." At a vestry meeting held at Frampton-on-Severn on the 9th inst. it was also unanimously resolved that the police for that parish is wholly unnecessary.—A fatal accident happened a few days since at the Park End Iron Works, in the Forest of Dean. It seems that the furnace being out of repair, some sulphuretted hydrogen gas escaped from the side, and passed into a house adjoining, occupied by a man named Conroy, his wife, and two lodgers, who were all asleep in bed. They were found in the morning apparently dead, but upon being removed into the air three of them revived. One of the lodgers, however, was found to be quite dead, and Conroy survived only two days. The others, it is said, are doing well.

Isle of Wight.—A local paper states that the report which has been going the round of the papers, and which was copied into our last Number, that the celebrated natural curiosity, the Cave at Freshwater, had entirely disappeared through the late rains, is not correct. It adds that the face of the cliff is much shivered, and the sandstone terminus on the Alum Bay side has slipped into the sea to the extent of several acres; but that the cave still exists and presents a greater facility of entrance than before, some parts of the grand archway at the entrance of it having been destroyed during the late storms, which, it is supposed, gave rise to the report of its entire disappearance.

Knaresborough.—A local paper relates the following circumstance as a singular instance of the power of conscience. A prepaid letter, containing half-a-crown, was a few days since received by a tradesman in this town, in which the writer acknowledged having thirteen years since passed a bad half-crown in his shop, in the place of which he had thought it his duty now to remit him a good one.

Lincoln.—At a dinner given by the constituents of this city, on Monday, to the county member, Mr. R. A. Christopher, that gentleman delivered a speech on the subject of the Corn-laws, which has excited considerable interest, in consequence of the connexion to which he alluded as

subsisting between himself and the Duke of Buckingham, and from the fact that he quoted the information given by him on this subject as coming to him from "a gentleman who is in communication with Government;" and the distinct tone of his proposals was regarded as affording clear indications of what may be expected from the Conservative Ministry, and from the agricultural interest. Mr. Christopher considered that the law should aim at fixing the price of wheat as nearly as possible between 56*s.* and 65*s.* the quarter. This he pronounced to be the extent of protection which may be justly claimed as necessary to the farmer's well-being, and conceded without unfairness to the rest of the community. And this, or something like this, he proposed to secure, by affixing a minimum duty of 5*s.* per quarter on wheat, when the averages amount to or exceed the sum of 65*s.*; and then, as prices decrease, increasing the duty (at what rate, however, he did not mention) till it arrives at its maximum of at least 20*s.*, or at most 30*s.* Mr. Christopher, however, proposed to preserve intact the principle of a sliding scale, and declared himself decidedly "opposed to any alteration of the principle of the Corn-laws, to which he considered that the important fact was to be referred, that from 1815 to 1838 the price of wheat has varied less in England than in any other country except Sweden, and very considerably less than in any of those countries and cities which he quoted, except St. Petersburgh and perhaps Trieste."

Liverpool.—During the last week, a fraud to the extent of 1,330*l.* has been committed on the bank in this city, by means of forged checks upon a Belgian Bank. The fact that such forged checks were in circulation we announced in our last. The guilty party is a foreigner named Ranyier, between 35 and 40 years of age. He is supposed to have arrived in this city since the 1st inst., in order to embark for America. A confederate of Ranyier's was supposed to have gone to Leeds on Friday the 10th inst., and the police-officers were on the alert to secure him: their efforts, however, were unsuccessful.—The local papers state that the workhouse in this city contains at the present moment a larger number of inmates than it ever held before; there being nearly 2,000 paupers in the house. The new and spacious workhouse of the adjoining union of West Derby is also said to be so full that the sleeping rooms are inadequate to the proper accommodation of the paupers crowded in the building. The same accounts add that the Poor Law Guardians have purchased six acres of land in the adjoining township of Kirkdale, on which they intend to erect a building for the exclusive use of pauper boys and girls; and that when this building shall be complete, the children, two thirds of whom are orphan or illegitimate, will be removed to Kirkdale from the present workhouse, which has become too small for the proper accommodation of paupers who crowd into it.—On Saturday, the wind having changed to the south-east, about 200 vessels which had been wind-bound for a considerable time went to sea, 60 of which were for foreign ports, loaded with British manufactures for nearly every commercial depot in the world. It is reported in this city that the West India Royal Mail Steam Company have purchased the *Actæon* and *City of Glasgow* steamers, which are intended to ply between stations in the West Indies, in connexion with their other steamships.—A few days since, at St. Jude's church in this city, five persons, all of mature age, publicly renounced, in the presence of a crowded congregation, their adhesion to the Church of Rome.—Lord Granville Somerset, and the other commissioners for inquiring into the revenue, have arrived in this town, and have for several days been engaged in their inquiries, and in receiving deputations from the various associations in the port. The investigations, it is hoped, will lead to alterations in the mode of conducting the business of the Customs and Excise, which, without endangering the collection of the revenue, will facilitate trade, particularly in the landing of vessels' cargoes.—There have been several failures in South Lancashire since last week, of various degrees of importance, and among them that of Gardner and Co., in this city, to a serious extent.

Maidstone.—The rectory-house at Ruckinge, together with nearly all the furniture, has been destroyed by fire. The rector, the Rev. A. Smith, had, it seems, left for London only an hour previously to the fire breaking out, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained.

Manchester.—A meeting of deputies from the various towns, comprised within the great cotton district, of which this place is the centre, has been held at the Corn Exchange, at which upwards of one thousand persons were present. The object of the meeting was "to collect together an authentic statement of facts bearing upon the state of each trade; the condition of the population of the district, both employer and operative; the past and present state of wages; the numbers of unemployed; the extent of pauperism; and any other facts connected with the trade of the neighbourhood, and the circumstances of its inhabitants. The meeting commenced soon after ten o'clock, and, with the adjournment of an hour only for dinner, sat until eight in the evening. The attendance of deputies was large, and the chair was taken by Mr. R. H. Greg, who opened the business of the meeting by giving a general survey of the state of the cotton trade in this and other countries. The meeting was then successively addressed by Mr. T. Bazley, Mr. James Kershaw, Mr. Holland, the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Waddington, and the Mayor of Stockport. These gentlemen, who spoke at considerable length, made some startling disclosures of facts relative to the present condition of this manufacturing district, both as affecting the operatives and the masters. All the manufacturers agreed that for the last five years they had been carrying on their business without profit. Mr. Greg said that, with the exception of one year, his mills had never paid the interest of money, or provided any fund for the depreciation of machinery. Mr. Alderman Brooks, however, stated that he made no exception, for he could say that he had lost money during every year since 1836. After the several other deputies had made their statements, resolutions were adopted, which were of the usual character at similar meetings. The first affirmed the general existence of distress, and stated "that the extensive district, of which this town is the centre, engaged in the various branches of the cotton trade and its dependencies, is suffering under a general depression, the duration of which has no parallel in the history of Lancashire. That it is in evidence before this meeting that the condition of the surrounding population, both employer and operative, is greatly deteriorated; that fixed capital, such as buildings, machinery, &c, has depreciated in value nearly one half since 1836; that capitalists, as a body, have long ceased to obtain a profitable return for their investments; that bankruptcy and insolvency have alarmingly increased; that the shopkeepers have suffered corresponding reverses; that the reward of labour has been generally dimininished; that great numbers of skilful and deserving workmen are either wholly or partially unemployed; that pauperism has been rapidly augmented, and disease, crime, and mortality have made fearful inroads amongst the poorer classes of the community. That all these evils are experienced at the present moment with unmitigated severity, and that there is no visible prospect of any amelioration of the distresses of this great community." The subsequent resolutions expressed the opinion of the meeting, "that the provision and Corn-laws are the principal sources of this distress; and denounce as a violation of the fundamental principles of just government any law which gives to a privileged class a monopoly of supply in any article, but especially in the first necessaries of life." A petition, embodying these resolutions, was adopted for presentation to Parliament, praying that the subject may be taken into serious consideration.—A destructive fire occurred in this town on Monday, which in a short time destroyed property estimated at the value of 30,000*l.* The building where it broke out was a warehouse situated in Piccadilly, near the centre of the town, and was occupied by Messrs. Patchett and Jones, canal-carriers. The warehouse, which was originally built by them, but had been sold to Lord F. Egerton for 11,000*l.* was erected, for the convenience of their business, over the Rochdale Canal. The fire was first discovered by some persons passing, and the alarm being given, several engines were soon on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water was procured. The progress of the flames, however, was so rapid that there was no chance of saving the goods in the warehouse, which were of a very inflammable nature, principally cotton, and exceeded 20,000*l.* in value. In a few hours the whole of the buildings were reduced to ruins, and some damage was also done to the adjoining property. The origin of the fire is not known with certainty, but it is thought to have commenced in a boat-load of cotton, lying in the canal, over which the warehouse was erected, the boat being discovered on fire at the time the alarm was given. The captain of the boat, his wife, and son, were all sleeping on board, but on being made sensible of their danger, jumped into the canal, and were got ashore. The captain was severely burnt while in the water, by a quantity of floating wool, which was on fire, and remains in a dangerous state at the infirmary. The ruins of the warehouse have choked up the canal, and its navigation will, it is expected, be impeded by it for several days.—Some excitement has been caused in this town by the announcement of the failure of the house of Taylor, Boggs, and Co., of London (Gardner, Boggs, and Co., at Liverpool), who were largely engaged in the trade to the East Indies. It is stated that the engagements of this firm amount to upwards of 150,000*l.*, of which a considerable proportion is owing to parties in this town. The failure is ascribed to the unprofitable state of the trade with the East, and the loss on produce imported, especially East India cotton, of which it seems that house were holders to the extent of 20,000 bales. The stoppage of this firm has caused one failure in this town, namely, that of Messrs. J. Hobday and Co., muslin-manufacturers, who, it is said, are creditors of Messrs. Taylor, Boggs, and Co., to the extent of 6,000*l.*; and their engagements, it is reported, amount to about 24,000*l.* It is, however, added, that their assets are considerable, and that there is not likely to be much eventual loss from their failure.

Norwich.—On Saturday the house of Mr. Aldridge, a tradesman of Lakenham, near this city, was broken open and entered by two men. It seems that they entered the premises by cutting away part of the wash-house door and forcing it open with a crow-bar. Mr. Aldridge hearing a noise went down stairs, and on opening the door leading to the shop found two men in it packing up goods. A severe scuffle ensued, during which Mr. Aldridge was knocked down and beaten; he, however, succeeded in defending himself, until his cries brought the police to his assistance, by whom the thieves were secured. They were examined before the magistrates the following day, but made no defence, and were committed to take their trial.

Reading.—Notwithstanding the frost, which has set in within the last two or three days, and the gradual subsiding of the waters, several hundreds of acres of wheat, winter barley, and winter oats, are still overflowed in Berkshire, and in many parts to a considerable depth. The effects of the floods upon the land and crops thus sown will, it is feared, be very injurious to the interests of the respective owners. A large breadth of wheat was sown during the preceding month upon the high lands; but upon all those farms not so favourably situated, scarcely an acre has been planted; and from the wet and swampy state they are now in, arising from the lengthened inundations, doubts are entertained whether it will be possible to get in the seed until the ensuing spring. Upon many of those lands which have escaped the floods, the slugs, which this year are very abundant, have committed great devastation. Large breadths of wheats, it is stated, are in so sickly a state, from the destruction caused by these insects, and promise such thin crops, that many farmers have determined to plough up the land and resow it in the spring.

Ripon.—As Mr. Gowland, of Pond House, near Bedale, was returning home from Leyburn fair, a few evenings since, he was attacked, immediately after passing the village of Harnby, by four men, two of whom seized his bridle whilst the others dragged him to the ground. They then gagged him to prevent his raising an alarm, and rifled his pockets of 12*l.* with which they made off. The spot where this robbery took place is only a few yards from the village, and at the same time several persons were in the adjacent fields milking, one of whom seeing Mr. Gowland's horse running loose down the road, ran after and caught it, supposing the rider to have fallen by accident, and that the persons about him were rendering him assistance. No clue has yet been discovered to the apprehension of the robbers.

Shrewsbury.—A murder, which has created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood, has been committed on an elderly woman, named Emma Evans, residing in the village of Chirk, five miles from Oswestry, in this county. Deceased, it seems, kept a small shop, and her house was removed some distance from any other dwelling. She was supposed to have saved a considerable sum of money, and this is thought to have led to her murder. She had been seen by some customers whom she served as late as five in the evening, but about seven was found in her kitchen dead, with her throat cut, and the premises robbed of everything valuable. Suspicion attached to two men, named John Williams and Joseph Lawson, who had been observed in the neighbourhood, and after the murder had visited a neighbouring public-house, where it was noticed that they had with them a large bundle. After they had quitted the house, they were pursued, and the bundle being demanded of them, they threw it down, and made their escape. The bundle on being examined was found to contain property belonging to deceased.

St. Helens.—The parties who were taken into custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the late murder of Mr. Grayson of this place have undergone another examination before the magistrates. Some additional evidence taken by the coroner since their last meeting was read over, and a man named Colquitt, who gave evidence at the inquest while in a state of intoxication, was re-examined, and confirmed what he had then stated, viz. that a stick, found near the spot where the murder was committed, covered with blood, was the same he had seen in the possession of the prisoner Isaac Jacques, the night before the murder. The magistrates after a long deliberation concluded upon discharging three of the prisoners—namely, Charles Woods, Thomas Meadowcroft, and William Jacques, on entering into their own recognizances to appear again when called upon. The other three, viz. Isaac Jacques, Robert Woods, and Thomas Molyneux, were remanded until the decision of the jury was made known. This has since been determined, the verdict being "Wilful murder" against Isaac Jacques, Robert Woods, and Thomas Molyneux. The prisoners all denied any participation in the crime, but were committed to take their trial.

Windsor.—For some days past workmen have been employed in forming a new private drive from Frogmore Lodge to Windsor Great Park, which, it is said, will be finished in the spring. The object of it is stated to be to enable her Majesty and the Court, whenever they desire it, to drive into the park without being subjected to the public gaze. The ride will pass by the building known as the Old Hospital, and through the fields, entering the Great Park through the double gates.—It having been communicated to the Mayor that her Majesty would receive the corporation of this borough at the Castle on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince of Wales, the Mayor, accompanied by several members of the corporation, proceeded on the afternoon of that day to the Castle, and on being introduced into the Royal presence, the address, which had been prepared for the occasion, was read by the Town-clerk; to which her Majesty made the following reply: "I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. It pleases me to think that the earliest recollections of my son will be associated with the ancient residence of the sovereigns of this country, and I receive with cordial satisfaction the assurance of your attachment to my throne and to my family." Addresses were afterwards presented to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, to which their Royal Highnesses severally replied. The Dean and Canons of Windsor also attended at the Castle on the same day, and presented similar congratulatory addresses, to which her Majesty replied: "I accept with particular pleasure this address which conveys the expression of your gratitude to Almighty God for the birth of the Prince, my son. Be assured that it is my intention to educate him in the principles of Christian piety and moral virtue, and to inculcate on his mind the sacred duty of transmitting to posterity the religious institutions of these realms."

Railways.—The *Railway Times* gives the following as the receipts of the principal railways for the past week:—Blackwall, 540*l.*; Birmingham, 13,411*l.*; Great Western, 10,534*l.*; Greenwich, 730*l.*; Southampton, 3,664*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 884*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,229*l.*; North Midland, 3,258*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,372*l.*;

Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,325*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 352*l.*; Great North of England, 1,148*l.*; Hull and Selby, 711*l.*; and Eastern Counties, 640*l.*—On Saturday an accident, which terminated with fatal consequences, occurred on the line of the London and Birmingham Railway, at a place called Cheddington, a few miles from Aylesbury. It seems that when the third-class up-train stopped at that place, a man named Russell, a plate-layer, who was supposed to have joined the train at Leighton, attempted to quit the carriage on which he was riding; he was told to keep his seat by the guards and many of the passengers, but replied that he would not keep his seat any longer, and jumped out. He had scarcely reached the ground, when the engine of a down-train, then approaching, struck him on the back, throwing him to a considerable distance, but the train did not go over him. He was taken to the station, where he died shortly afterwards. The servants of the company, it is stated, experience great difficulties in preventing passengers from attempting to get in and out of the carriages when the trains are in motion; and the directors desire strongly to impress upon all parties travelling by railways that such attempts are attended with the greatest danger.—On Saturday an accident happened on the Shoreham branch of the London and Brighton Railway. It appears that a labourer named Kelley was engaged repairing the line near the Kingston station, when a slip of earth suddenly took place, and buried him. On being extricated, it was found that, in addition to other injuries, his leg was broken; and he was conveyed to the hospital at Brighton, where he continues in a precarious state.—On Saturday Mr. Rallett, chief superintendent of the Brighton Railway, preferred a charge at the Greenwich police-office against Charles Goldsmith, an engine-driver, of having, when in a state of intoxication, caused a serious accident on the Brighton Railway. Mr. Rallet deposed that a spare engine in charge of the prisoner at the bar, and which had been working for the Croydon company, ran into the down-train to Croydon, just after it had started from the Sydenham station. The train, consisting of seven or eight carriages, was damaged in different degrees, and eight passengers were more or less injured. The prisoner bore a general good character, and had been promoted in consequence; but on the present occasion he was decidedly intoxicated. The engine-driver he considered was the only person to blame: he had no business to follow the train, and ought to have been at Croydon at the time of the accident. The guard of the Croydon Railway Company said, that as he was strapping up the train at Sydenham, the driver called out that there was no red light behind. A red light ought to have been visible. The driver was confused, but he could not say that he was intoxicated. The prisoner, in his defence, denied that he was tipsy, and said that he saw no red light. He saw the Brighton train on his right, but did not see any signal. Several witnesses, however, swore positively to there being a red light. The magistrates decided on remanding him, but ultimately accepted bail for his appearance to answer the charge when called on.—On Saturday, as a man, named Shipley, one of the plate-layers on the Great North of England Railway at Northallerton, was shifting one of the iron slips near the station-house at that place, his foot got fast in the iron rail, and some of the waggons passed over it, jamming it in so fast that it could not be extricated until some of the heavy rails were taken up. He has since died from the effects of the accident.—Some alarm was excited among the commercial circles in the City on Monday, by a report that an accident had happened during the night to the up-mail train on the South-western Railway, and which was the more generally believed owing to the post-office letters not being delivered until nearly 11 o'clock. On inquiry, however, the report proved to be unfounded, having originated from the fact that the train did not arrive at Vauxhall till ten minutes before nine, whereas it commonly arrives a few minutes after six. The delay was occasioned by a heavy fall of snow, which had fallen so thickly upon the railway in the neighbourhood of Andover, that the passage of the train was impeded, and could not proceed on its journey until a number of labourers had cleared away the snow.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has addressed a short reply through the Earl of Bandon, ackowledging the memorial, noticed in a previous Number, on the subject of a railway between Cork and this city. The Earl observes, "that without entering at the present moment into the extensive and difficult subject of the question at large, his Excellency begs that he (Lord Bandon) will inform the gentlemen who took an interest in the question, that he had received their memorial, and that he will bear in mind their suggestions whenever the occasion may arise."—A long document has appeared in the papers, in reference to the establishment of provincial colleges in Ireland, to be founded upon the principle of giving "industrial education" to the sons of the landed gentry, in order the better to work out the objects for which so many agricultural societies have been recently formed in this country. The document, it is said, is from the pen of Mr. Thomas Wyse, late member for Waterford and a Lord of the Treasury, who states that his proposal had received the sanction of the Whig Government, and that the question would have been brought before Parliament as a Cabinet measure, "if the Liberal Ministry had not been obliged to resign." Mr. Wyse also mentions that Lord Morpeth has ex-officially transmitted the documents connected with these proceedings to his successor, Lord Eliot, in whose possession they now are.—The new Law Courts' Commission, noticed in our last, have commenced their sittings. It will be necessary, it is reported, according to the wording of the commission, that the inquiry should terminate before the close of the present year. Witnesses, it is said, will be examined respecting the duties of the various officers, one of the objects being to ascertain the extent of saving that can be effected in the way of salaries paid out of the law fund. Patent officers, whose salaries are fixed, cannot be interfered with; but it is stated that the arrangements of some of the judges respecting the increase of the small salaries of subordinate officers are to be inquired into. The commissioners are also directed to make such inquiries as will enable them to suggest any changes in the present system which may be considered advisable.—A Ministerial paper states, that the Exchequer-bill business of the Treasury department in this country will be handed over to the Bank of Ireland; and that the Irish estimates are to be paid by order direct from the London Treasury on the Bank of Ireland, so as to reduce the Irish Treasury branch and its complicated mode of payment, as well as the number of its officials, and lead the way to its removal altogether to Downing-street. The Irish Crown Solicitor's department, it is also stated, will undergo material changes, so as to save the country from 25 to 30,000*l.* a year. The Stamp-office is to be reduced to one distributor; and the Chief Secretary's office will be lessened by two or three clerks.—Active measures, it is said, are in progress for the recovery of tithe composition due by defaulting landlords for the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, which are vested in the Crown. At the sitting of the Court of Chancery on Saturday, the Attorney-General obtained an order that the several petitions already presented to the Lord Chancellor should be set down for hearing. A great number of the cases are expected to be disposed of in the next term.—The Countess de Grey and the Lady Jemima Eliot have expressed their determination to encourage, by their own example, the wear of Irish tabinets and poplins by ladies attending court.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. The Secretary read several communications, one of which was an address to Mr. O'Connell from the Repeal Association of Lockport, in the state of New York, enclosing 26*l.* towards the repeal fund. It prayed that he would continue his present career of agitation until crowned with the laurels of victory, and until he should behold the legislative halls of College-green thrown open to a domestic Parliament. The Lord Mayor, in moving that an answer, couched in the warmest terms of respect and gratitude, be returned to this address, observed that when they had been struggling for Catholic emancipation similar communications and support had been received from America, without giving rise to those denunciations which had of late issued from the press against such a proceeding. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Americans, and they were bound to express it in language suitable to both parties. He should therefore take care that the people of America should not have to reproach the people of Ireland with ingratitude or neglect. A communication of a similar character was then read from Potsville, Pennsylvania, enclosing 50*l.* The Lord Mayor said he wished to correct a mistake which had appeared in the American papers, namely, that there was a delegate from that association in America. They had no delegate in America, and never would. He wished it to be understood that they did not assume to themselves the character of an independent society. They did not disconnect themselves from their allegiance to the Crown, and their connexion with Great Britain. All they wanted was the right to legislate for themselves, and that right they should have with the blessing of God. The Secretary then read a letter, dated the 1st inst., from the President of the Boston Association, stating that no acknowledgment had been received for two golden eagles and a letter of credit for 100*l.*, which had been directed to Mr. O'Connell on the 16th Sept. They therefore sent another letter of credit for the same amount. The Lord Mayor said that the packages had never reached him, and he had no doubt that it was the eagles which had led to the robbery. They had now, however, received the 100*l.*, which was the third 100*l.* transmitted from Boston. Various other subscriptions were then announced, after which the Lord Mayor addressed the meeting as usual at great length. The topics, however, were of the ordinary character, on the subject of repeal, interspersed with some severe animadversions on the Lord Lieutenant. He concluded by moving that a petition be presented to Parliament, praying for a more radical measure of corporate reform for Ireland.

Limerick.—The newly-elected Town Council of this city have refused, on a division of 26 to 7, to vote the usual address of congratulation to her Majesty's representative, Earl de Grey, on assuming the government of this country.

Waterford.—Lord Ingestre and Mr. T. Wyse attended a meeting in this city a few days since, to receive a deputation from Bristol, whose object was to solicit co-operation for making Bristol the Government packet-station; this city being the port of communication at this side of the channel: "and no port in the south of Ireland," Lord Ingestre contended, "was better fitted by nature for the purpose." The deputation, it is added, proposed visiting Cork and Limerick.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—At a meeting of the Town Council in this city, Baillie Johnston moved, "That it be remitted to the Lord Provost's committee to consider and devise the best means of counteracting the demoralising practice of selling spirits and other intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath-day throughout the city." Several of the councillors said they were aware that it was both difficult and dangerous to legislate on matters relating to the Sabbath; that they did not see what the council could do in the matter; that the Sabbath was much better observed now than it was twenty years ago; and some seemed to think that the inquiry would only end where it began. Ultimately, after a good deal of discussion, the motion was agreed to. It is currently reported that the negotiations for some time pending for the adjustment of the differences in the Church of Scotland have been brought to a termination, and that Sir R. Peel will consent to the introduction of a bill by the Duke of Argyle. As a preliminary, it is added, all the proceedings in the General Assembly against the Strathbogie ministers are to be rescinded.

Dundee.—On Thursday night, the 16th inst., the inhabitants of this town were thrown into a state of alarm by the explosion of the gasometer connected with the gas-works, situate at the east end of the town, near the terminus of the Arbroath Railway. It is not known how the ignition took place, but the consequences were very serious. The shock was felt not only at Newport, on the opposite side of the Tay, but at Ceres, in the vicinity of Cupar, which is 14 miles distant. The gas-works were reduced to ruins, while a bone-mill belonging to Mr. Anderson, in the vicinity, was materially damaged, as well as a neighbouring church in Wallace Fews. Several houses were also much injured; and numerous windows were shattered to pieces. Two young men who were in the retort-house at the time were killed on the spot; and seven workmen employed there, escaped without any serious injury. Shortly after this explosion, a detached house, belonging to the spinning mill of Messrs. Wyllie and Johnson, took fire; but by the exertions of the firemen and police the flames were got under without communicating to the rest of the premises.

Glasgow.—A few days since, Burnbrae Printwork, in the vicinity of Milngavie, was completely destroyed by fire. Light is said to have been observed about six o'clock in the morning in the lower part of the premises; but this caused no alarm, as it was supposed that the workers had come early to their employment. Shortly after, however, the fire had gained the second story, and was so rapid in its progress, that shortly after day-break the whole of the interior of the building was reduced to ruins, and nothing remained but the walls. The establishment is not an extensive one, but a good deal of property has been destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed to have been accidental.—It appears that the number of houses licensed in this city and its suburbs to sell ardent spirits is considerably less this year than last. In 1840 the number of licenses granted for the royalty was 1214; for the suburbs, 1060. In 1841 the number in the royalty is 1026; and in the suburbs 1040; showing a decrease upon the whole of 208.

THEATRICALS.

ADELPHI.—The story of "Barnaby Rudge" was dramatised at this theatre on Monday, with fidelity to the features of the original fiction, and the usual accompaniment of illustrative *tableaux*. The plot of this tale being so well known, it will only be necessary to indicate the order of characters, and the way in which the most prominent features of the story were put upon the stage. Mr. Wright sustained the part of *Tappertit*. The versatility of Mr. Yates excited much applause; in the first instance he took the part of *Miggs*, the maid, and in the next that of *Sir John Chester*, the dandy of the olden time; the latter being the finest, though not the most humorous, personation of the two. Mrs. Yates performed the part of *Mrs. Rudge* with spirit and success; and *Barnaby*, the idiot boy, became in the hands of Miss Chaplin an interesting performance. *John Willett* was well given by Mr. Wilkinson; and Mr. Paul Bedford did his utmost for *Old Varden*. The part of the *Stranger* (by Mr. Lyon) was also effectively rendered. The riots of Lord George Gordon were introduced with activity of incident, but appeared to give little aid to the effect of the piece. The scenery was well got up: Westminster-bridge, the pleasure-grounds of the Warren, the Warren on fire, and Newgate in flames, were all cleverly represented; and the various *tableaux* of the drama assisted materially in working out its action. The reception of the piece, however, was partly doubtful; and when, at its conclusion, Mr. Yates announced its repetition for every night during the holidays, he was met with some opposition, although the general expression of the house was favourable.

Miscellaneous.

The Chantrey Bequest.—A bequest, made by the late Sir F. Chantrey towards the encouragement of the fine arts in this country, has been the subject of general conversation. The terms, however, on which the money is left do not appear to be correctly known; and the following account, derived from the will of the great sculptor, may not therefore be uninteresting to our readers. The bequest, it seems, will not take place till after the death of Lady Chantrey, but the bulk of the fund may be made available long before that event, viz., on her marriage; and whensoever such marriage should occur, she loses at once her interest in the bulk of Sir Francis's funded property. On the death of Lady Chantrey, the yearly sum of about 2,500*l.* will be at the disposal of the President and Council, not the full body of the Academy. This sum is to be laid out, not in prizes, but in the purchase of pictures and statues, executed within the shores of Great Britain. The dead are admitted to contend with the living; and the Council, while they are allowed to purchase the works of a sculptor like Roubiliac, who had his studio in London, are prohibited from purchasing the works of an English sculptor residing at Rome, and sending his works, as Gibson does, for exhibition in this country. The admiration that Sir F. Chantrey had at all times for both Roubiliac and Gibson, it is thought, may have prompted this part of the be-

quest. Sir Francis's attachment to the Royal Academy is strongly evinced by his will, not in the power assigned by him to the President and Council alone, but by the paragraph immediately following, from which it appears, that should the time ever come when the Academy is stripped of its word *Royal*, and driven from its present building, or greatly reduced in its present numbers, the President and the Council are, notwithstanding, still to have the control of the Chantrey Fund, and to continue to purchase with the produce of it pictures and statues, so long as the Academicians continue to exist as a body. Should, however, a self-overthrow occur, the power of nominating judges is to rest with her Majesty's Ministers, or the Government then in being. It further appears that the trustees are prohibited from spending any part of the fund in the erection of any building beyond a temporary one for the reception of the works of art already published; and this prohibition is made in the hope, as the will expresses it, that the Government of his country will erect a building worthy of the works which his money has procured, and is every year procuring. The President is to have a casting vote; and no recommendation but that of merit is to prompt or control their decisions.

Vegetable Self-Combustion.—An Indian correspondent of the *Times* states that—"It is not by any means an unusual circumstance for persons travelling by dawk, during the night, in the vicinity of the northern Circars, which abut on the line of road between Simelea and Rhoordah, in the province of Bengal, to behold vast conflagrations, extending for a considerable distance, on the tops of the hills which range along the interior of the Indian peninsula. The above eminences are enveloped in forests of thick jungle, and are quite uninhabited, and it was some time before it could be ascertained with certainty how these instances of incendiarism could so frequently occur, which is for the most part the case during the hot months of April and May. It has since been discovered that these igneous outbreaks are occasioned by the long and successive friction of the contiguous branches of bamboos and other arundinaceous timber, which abound in the abovenamed localities, and which, when once ignited, spread desolation all around. The wild beasts on these occasions descend into the plains beneath, and do great mischief among the herdsmen, by carrying away their cattle, and not unfrequently the former. The wood of the bamboo is cased with a silicious coating, and in the dry weather is easily ignited by friction. These brilliant coruscations, in a dark night, produce a very imposing effect on the eye of the beholder, and were for a long time attributed by the native peasantry to a supernatural agency."

American Railroads.—We learn from an American paper, received last week by the *Roscius*, that only eight miles remain to be finished of the railroad between Batavia and Buffalo, which, with the Boston road, will complete a continuous road from Boston to Buffalo, 600 miles, the longest in the world.

Christmas Day in India.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing on this subject, says, that "although the natives of Hindostan adhere rigidly to the religious prejudices inculcated among them by their Brahmin priests, which are derived from and founded upon the ancient authority of the Shastrés, yet they never fail to look upon and regard Christmas day as one great Christian holiday. At this season of the year there is scarcely a native officer, civil or military, or a domestic, however servile in his menial capacity, that does not take the earliest opportunity of presenting, after having previously clothed himself in his very best apparel, his "nuzzur," or free-gift offering, to the master or mistress of the family. This "nuzzur" consists either in Indian shawls, muslins, sweetmeats, fruits, or some other token of respectful congratulation. This offering, it is always expected by the parties bringing it, will be graciously received, as a proof that the services of the donors have met with the approbation of their employers; and, unless under extraordinary circumstances, it is never refused. The "malee" (gardener) invariably, on the morning of Christmas-day, festoons the whole of the porticoes of the avenues leading to the mansions or houses with garlands of the choicest flowers, and the domestics generally, by every means in their power, strive to render their services the most acceptable to the master upon this great occasion. At the "Doorgah poojah," which is the most important annual festival of the Hindoos, and which lasts for several days together, sumptuous banquets are provided by the more wealthy class of natives, to which Europeans are cordially invited. Viands and wines of a costly description are exhibited, and dancing is kept up to a late hour. The hosts on these occasions feel highly pleased when they are honoured with the company of the European civil and military authorities, and the greatest order and harmony prevail throughout the entertainments. Owing to this social interchange of feeling within the last few years, the prejudice of native caste in India, it is added, has rapidly declined."

Law.

Court of Exchequer.—*Audelin* v. *the South-Western Railway Company.*—This was an action of trover to recover damages for the detention of a quantity of French fruit transmitted by the defendants' railway. The facts of the case were briefly as follows: The plaintiff, a fruit-salesman, living in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, purchased in France 216 baskets of greengages, which, according to the contract, were to be shipped at Havre, and forwarded by railway from Southampton to London, the plaintiff paying on delivery the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.*, including all charges of carriage. On the 6th Aug. the fruit arrived at Southampton, and was immediately forwarded by the ship-agent, a Mr. Priaulx, to the railway terminus, with directions to forward it by the goods train, which was advertised to start at 8 in the evening. A person named Neilson, clerk of Priaulx, came with the goods, and gave instructions in the first instance that the fruit should be delivered to the plaintiff in London upon payment of 12*l.* 10*s.* and the railway charge for carriage; but having some doubt as to the accuracy of those instructions, he returned to Mr. Priaulx's office, and ascertained that the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* was to include the railway carriage. He then again proceeded to the railway office, and explained that his former instructions were given under a mistake, and stated in writing that 12*l.* 10*s.* was the full amount to be charged to the plaintiff, Mr. Priaulx undertaking to pay the railway carriage. According to the evidence of the company's clerk, however, Neilson did not arrive with his amended instructions until between five and ten minutes after eight, when the clerk had delivered the way-bill to the guard of the goods train, and believed, as he swore, that the train had started, although he afterwards ascertained, as he admitted, that the train did not actually start on that evening until 17 minutes after 8. The amended instructions were not forwarded, therefore, by the train which took the fruit, but by the mail train which left Southampton at two, and arrived in London at half-past five. The fruit was sent out by the company's carter early in the morning, with the original instructions, and arrived at Covent-garden market between seven and eight. The carter demanded 17*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and the plaintiff refused to pay more than 12*l.* 10*s.*, according to his agreement. The carter, thereupon, declined to deliver the fruit, and it was taken back. About nine, one of the chief clerks at the Nine Elms station received the amended instructions by the other train, and he then directed that the fruit should be taken to the plaintiff's and delivered, upon payment of 12*l.* 10*s.* The fruit did not arrive the second time at Covent-garden until one, when it was said it was too late for the market, and was of so perishable a nature that it would not keep until next morning. Witnesses were produced who swore that if the fruit had been exposed for sale at eight in the morning it would have fetched 5*s.* a basket all round, whilst the plaintiff was compelled to sell about 100 baskets at 1*s.*, and the residue at a very reduced price. The loss on the whole was estimated at 32*l.* 4*s.*, and the question was whether the railway company was liable to make good that loss. On the part of defendants it was urged that they were not liable, as the delay in the delivery was the consequence of the mistake of the plaintiff's agent in Southampton, and not of the company. The counsel also contended, upon technical grounds, that the action of trover did not lie, as no conversion had been proved. Baron Rolfe thought the detention of the goods upon a claim that a larger sum was payable for them than was of right due, was a clear conversion. He also thought the railway company liable, upon the ground that they might have sent what were called the amended instructions by the same train that took goods. If a parcel was sent to an inn to be taken by the coach and arrived ten minutes before the coach started, it would be an insufficient excuse that the coachman had his way-bill; and he (Baron Rolfe) did not see that railroad companies were to be treated differently from other carriers. The jury should be cautious, however, not to award larger damages to the plaintiff than they conscientiously felt he had suffered by the detention of the baskets from eight in the morning until one in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for 32*l.* 4*s.*, the full amount of damage proved.

Court of Common Pleas.—The verdict in the case of "Borrodaile v. Hunter and others," given in our last, as reported in the Morning Papers, proves to be incorrect. The jury found for the defendants, not for the plaintiff, and the damages were assessed conditionally at 1,177*l.*, in order to avoid the necessity of another trial, in case the Court should order the verdict to be entered for the plaintiff.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Crawshay* v. *Thompson and Others.*—This action was brought by the great iron-master, against Mr. Ald. Thompson and Co., also iron-masters, for having fraudulently imitated his private mark on certain iron shipped for the Constantinople market. The damages were laid at 30,000*l.* It appeared that the house of Mr. Crawshay had, for the last twenty years, been in the habit of exporting to Constantinople and parts in Asia Minor their iron stamped with a private mark, viz., the letters "W. C." in an oval. Both the house of the plaintiff and of the defendants had wharfs on the side of the Glamorganshire Canal, at Cardiff, and in the year 1837 a party connected with the works of Mr. Crawshay saw some iron lying on the wharf of the defendants, on which were stamped the letters "W. O." in an oval. The similarity to the mark of Mr. Crawshay at once attracted the attention of the party, and he mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Crawshay, who subsequently wrote to Mr. Alderman Thompson, complaining that the similarity in the mark had a great tendency to injure the sale of his iron in Constantinople and the markets in Asia Minor, where, in consequence of the attention he had paid to the manufacture of his iron, it had acquired a high character, and his private mark was known and appreciated. The defendants alleged that they had no intention to imitate the letters "W. C.;" and that, in point of fact, the marks were easily distinguishable, and that they were in the habit of sending out iron of as good a quality as the plaintiff's, and that their mark, "W. O.," was well known, and the iron appreciated for its goodness. The plaintiff, on the other hand, alleged that the object in putting those particular letters was to induce a supposition that the mark was "W. C.," the difference between the letters being merely the line connecting the two ends of the C for the purpose of forming the O. The witnesses for the plaintiff stated that it was difficult to distinguish between the two marks, unless there was a close examination, and that persons not accustomed to examine iron, and particularly in a foreign market, where they were unacquainted with the English character, could not very easily distinguish the one from the other. All, however, admitted that there was a difference distinguishable on examination. The witnesses for the defendants proved that the two marks were known in the market at Constantinople; that, although at first the letters "W. O." were mistaken for "W. C.," yet the difference was afterwards seen, and iron bearing the former mark was very much approved of and easily sold in the market, but there were many merchants who preferred the latter mark, and were in the habit of giving a higher price for the iron which bore it. The Lord Chief Justice told the jury they must consider first whether there was an imitation, and such a one as would have a tendency to mislead parties, and cause them to mistake the one mark for the other. If they should, however, be of opinion that there was no imitation at all, but that the marks were perfectly distinct, then, of course, the imputation would fall to the ground, as the defendants had as much right to use their own private mark as the plaintiff had to use his private mark. But should they think that the letters W. O. were intended to, and did imitate the mark W. C., then they would next have to consider whether the defendants used them with the intention of defrauding the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Pisani v. *Lawson.*—This was an action of libel brought by the chief dragoman to the British embassy at Constantinople, to recover damages from the defendant, the publisher of the *Times* newspaper, for the publication of a libel on his character. It appeared that two articles, which were alleged to be libellous, appeared in the *Times* in February and March 1837, and were in the form of communications from a correspondent at Constantinople. The writer of them endeavoured to point out how improper and injurious it was to the interests of England to employ dragomans, generally inhabitants of Pera, and always foreigners, as the means of official communication between the English embassy at Constantinople and the Porte. In the first article, the writer, after stating the nature of the office of dragoman, went on to say that the public might thus form an idea as to the competency of the persons with whom Government entrusted so much responsibility, and it would be much better for the interests of England that persons of English birth, and interested in the concerns of England, should be made the immediate means of communication, rather than persons resident in Turkey. The writer further stated that the Perotes, the inhabitants of Pera, according to a French author who had resided for some time among them, belonged to so degraded a race that he must take care how he spoke of them; truth looked so much like slander that it might be mistaken for it; and that Commodore Porter, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, who had had an opportunity of putting them to the test, had said they belonged to a distinct race, uniting gross immorality, despised for ignorance, and only tolerated from absolute necessity. The second article contained a long discussion on the same subject, and was written with reference to the former letter; the writer concluding by mentioning some facts, where diplomatic secrets had been divulged, in support of his observations. On the part of the plaintiff it was contended that the whole of the first article was an attack upon the dragomans, of which the plaintiff was one, and that the second referred to him in particular, in illustration of the bad practices on which the writer had, in both articles, at so much length dilated. On the part of defendant it was urged that the subject, as to the means of conducting the British embassy at Constantinople, was a very fit one for a public journal to discuss, and that these articles were merely written for the purpose of public discussion, and calling the attention of the public to the system, and not with the view of publishing a malicious libel on the plaintiff. The articles referred generally to the dragomans of all the embassies, and to all the inhabitants of Pera, and any other person might as well have instituted this action as the plaintiff. The Lord Chief Justice left the jury to say whether the articles had been published for the purpose of fair and honest discussion, in such a way as a public journal would have a right to treat the subject, or for the purpose of maligning and vilifying the character of the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

Secondaries' Court.—*Mayberry* v. *Lord W. Paget, M.P.*—This was an action brought to recover the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* for work and labour done, to which the noble defendant pleaded that he was not indebted to the amount claimed, and that a tender had been made and refused. Mr. Burrell, plaintiff's attorney, said the plaintiff was a surgeon, residing in Great Tower-street, and defendant was a son of the Marquis of Anglesey. The present action was brought to recover the amount of a bill for surgical attendance upon the son of the noble Lord in August 1839. In that month the noble Lord, accompanied by his son, who was lame, arrived from France, and went to the Custom-house Hotel. Shortly after his Lordship's arrival plaintiff was sent for, and attended the son of the noble Lord in the capacity of a surgeon. He claimed only for that attendance, and therefore no account of medicine supplied could be produced; but from August, 1839, up to the present time, nothing had been offered for the services rendered and performed. Witnesses were called to prove the plaintiff's statement, and a medical man, Dr. R. Rowley, being asked by the Court what would be a fair remuneration to the plaintiff, stated that the usual fee given to a consulting surgeon was a guinea a visit: that if the medical man acted both as the apothecary and surgeon, he was allowed two guineas per week by the College of Physicians, independent of the medicine which he might supply; but he thought that 10*s.* 6*d.* a visit would be a fair charge. Mr. Price, for the defendant, said he never had witnessed a grosser attempt at imposition than the present case afforded. His Lordship had all along been anxious to pay what was a just and reasonable demand, but all the answer he could obtain to this request was the demand of ten guineas. A handsome sum had been offered, but refused. It had not been paid into Court, because no bill of particulars had been supplied. Mr. James having summed up, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 4*l.* [illegible]*s.*

TATTERSALL'S.—The announcement of the sale of Ballinkeele to Mr. Dixon did not in the least improve his position in the betting, 23 and 25 to 1 having been laid against him, and the lower of the two offered currently throughout the afternoon. 25 to 1 was taken to about 100*l.* about Robert de Gorham, and some small bets about William de Fortibus, and three outside Oaks fillies, but the general betting was so flat as scarcely to merit the small space devoted to it. The following were the last prices of the few horses noticed:—

DERBY.

23 to 1 agst Ballinkeele (taken and aft. offered)	1000 to 10 agst Policy (late Honest John)
25 to 1 Robert de Gorham	5000 to 25 Gobbo, by Defence, hf bred (taken)
40 to 1 William de Fortibus (taken)	200 even between Lord of Holderness and Ballinkeele (ta.)
1000 to 15 Master Thomas (tak.)	500 even Fells agst Rover (taken)

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Passion	25 to 1 agst Topsail (taken)
12 to 1 Sister to Yorkshire Lad	30 to 1 Baleine filly (taken)
	40 to 1 Rapture (taken)

Manures.—Subjoined are the present prices of several sorts of manure:—Bone-dust, 21*s* 6*d* per qr. of 8 bushels; Half-inch ditto, 21*s* per qr. do.; Rape-dust, 7*l* per ton; Rags, 4*l* to 4*l* 10*s* per ton; Gypsum, 28*s* per ton; Salt, 2*l* 5*s* dirty, 2*l* 15*s* clean, per ton.—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—H. Kipping, Maidstone, Kent, broker—J. Gratton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, brickmaker—T. Holyland, Manchester, cloth manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—H. R. Biggs, Brewer-street, Golden-square, carpenter—J. Denyer, High-street, Southwark, tailor—A. Lines, Irongate-wharf, Paddington, hay salesman—J. Greenlees, Friday-street, Cheapside, shawl warehouseman—T. Smith, Fore-street, Cripplegate, wine-merchant—W. Yewens, Goulden-terrace, Barnsbury road, scrivener—S. W. Harrison, Bristol, builder—R. Edgell, Long Ashton, Somersetshire, innkeeper—G. Green, Manchester, engineer—W. Nicholson, Leeds, banker—J. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper—T. Lee, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cotton yarn manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. G. Simpson, Edinburgh, draper—D. Elder, jun., Dundee, grocer—W. Fraser, Broxburn, Linlithgowshire, coach proprietor—G. Bennet, Aberdeen, wine merchant—W. E. Hardie, R. Williamson, G. Williamson, J. Starke, and E. Hardie, Glasgow, calico printers—R. Monteath, Tillicoultry, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst., at Falkner-terrace, Liverpool, Mrs. J. E. Warden, of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at Hackney, Mrs. C. S. Simpson, of a son—On the 19th inst., the lady of W. Peel, Esq., of Liverpool, of a son—On the 19th inst., at the Parsonage, Lambourne-Woodlands, the lady of the Rev. J. Bacon, of a son—On the 20th inst., at Latimer Rectory, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. R. M. Wood, of a son—At Gayfield-square, Edinburgh, on the 20th inst., the lady of Capt Glegg, East India Company's Service, of a son—On the 21st inst., at the Vicarage, East Ham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. Streatfeild, of a daughter—At Nice, on the 8th inst., Mrs. T. R. Bowling, of a son—On the 19th inst., at 78, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of J. W. Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 21st inst., at Kirkham, D. Hornby, Esq., of Rakeshall, Blackpool, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late J. Birley, Esq., of Manchester—At Wilton, near Taunton, on the 21st inst., the Rev. E. Caswall, of Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury, third son of the Rev. R. C. Caswall, vicar of West Lavington, Wiltshire, to Louisa Stuart, only child of Major-General Walker, of Wheileigh-house, in the county of Somerset—On the 21st inst., at the parish church of Twickenham, T. Tatum, Esq., of No. 3, George-street, Hanover-square, London, to Fanny Maria, second daughter of G. Magnus, Esq., of Twickenham.

DIED.—On the 26th ult., at Stonehaven, Mr. G. Smart, gardener, at the advanced age of 101—On the 21st inst., at Eridge Castle, Sussex, aged 76, the Hon. C. Nevill, the wife of the Hon. G. H. Nevill, of Flower place, Godstone, brother of the Earl of Abergavenny—At Plaistow, Essex, on the 1st inst., Elizabeth Anderson, relict of Capt. W. Anderson, late of the 29th Foot, aged 73.

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